

# Best Start Community Profile Planning Area 1

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## Introduction

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

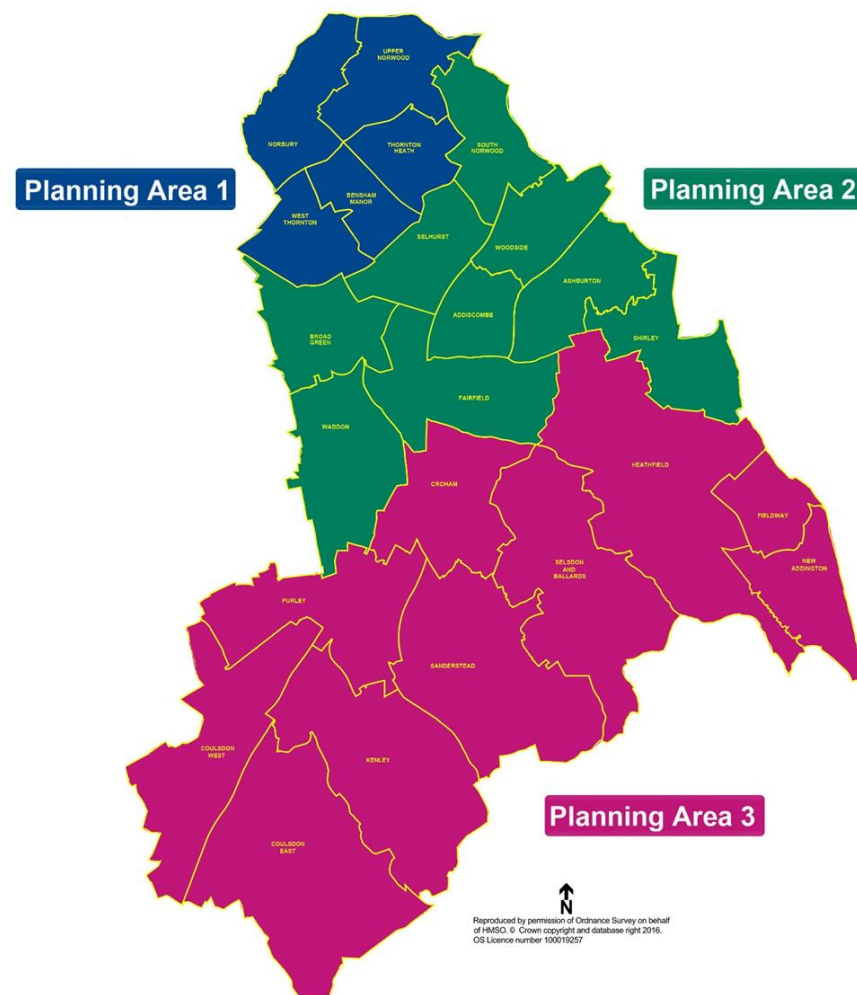
<http://www.croydonobservatory.org/document-library/>

This profile contains information on children under 5 who live in Planning Area 1 (which covers the northern part of Croydon). All of the data contained in this profile are based on the area of residence of the children and young people unless stated otherwise. The Croydon figures are also provided in this profile for comparison purposes. Where possible figures for the children's centres and wards within Planning Area 1 have also been provided.

The data within this profile comes from a range of different sources and were the latest available at the time this document was produced (October 2017).

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

Figure 1 – Map of Croydon Planning Areas



## About Croydon<sup>1</sup>

### Setting

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

### Population

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

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

### Migration

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

### Ethnicity

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

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<sup>1</sup> All Croydon data are taken from the Croydon Observatory <http://www.croydonobservatory.org/> specifically the 2015 Borough Profile unless otherwise stated. Further data on the topics in this section, including data for wards and LSOAs are also available on the Croydon Observatory.

## Economy

The top three industries in Croydon, which accounted for nearly half of all businesses in the area in 2016, were professional, scientific and technical; construction and information and communication.<sup>2</sup> There are fewer jobs in Croydon per head of population than the London average, with many residents commuting to work in other areas, such as central London. The high proportion of residents commuting to central London is one of the factors that influences the difference between the average earnings of people who work in Croydon and those of people who live in Croydon, although it should be noted there is some overlap between the two groups. The difference in average gross earnings for male full-time workers was small; the average for men living in Croydon was only around £9 a week higher than the average for men working in Croydon in 2016. However for female full-time workers the difference was much greater with the average earnings for women living in Croydon being just over £50 more a week than the average for women working in Croydon.<sup>3</sup> In 2016, just over a quarter of jobs in Croydon were estimated to pay below the London living wage<sup>4</sup>.

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

## Housing

Based on the 2011 Census, at a borough level 70.8% of Croydon residents lived in one family only households<sup>5</sup>, this was an increase of 2.4% compared to the 2001 figure. 25.3% of all households were married couples or couples in a civil partnership living with dependent children, 5.4% were co-habiting couples living with dependent children. 13.1% were a lone parent living with dependent children; the number of lone parent households increased from 17,347 in 2001 to 23,160 households in 2011. The rest of the households in Croydon were one-person households, aged over 65 or had non-dependent children.

According to the 2011 Census, 60.1% of all Croydon households were owner occupied, 22.1% were private rented or rent free households and 17.8% were households living in social housing. Croydon has the largest borough housing stock in London but its social housing stock is

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<sup>2</sup> ONS (2016) UK Business Activity, Size and Location

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

<sup>3</sup> ONS Labour Market Profile for Croydon available through [www.nomisweb.co.uk](http://www.nomisweb.co.uk)

<sup>4</sup> ONS (2016) Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings (ASHE) - Number and percentage of employee jobs with hourly pay below the living wage, by parliamentary constituency and local authority, UK, April 2015 and 2016.

<sup>5</sup> <http://www.croydonobservatory.org/document-library/> 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](http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/dcp171776_361923.pdf)

smaller than many other London boroughs. Social housing in Croydon is mainly concentrated in the north and the eastern edge of the borough. According to the 2011 Census, the wards of Fieldway and New Addington had the highest proportions of social housing (council homes and other) with 60.6% and 42.2% respectively. Waddon was next with 25.5% and Selsdon & Ballards had the lowest percentage of social housing at just 2.0%.

2,285 Croydon residents were recorded as either homeless or in temporary housing as at 31<sup>st</sup> March 2015. There was a disproportionately high percentage (5 in 10) of homeless people from the Black community. The majority of people in Croydon who applied for help from the council for homelessness were in the 26–45 year old age group (61.3%); this age group only made up 29.7% of the total resident population in 2014 (ONS mid-2014 population estimates). The most common reason for homelessness is parental evictions, followed by exclusions by relatives and friends.

### Education and skills

Overall attainment of pupils at primary schools in Croydon is slightly lower than the average for London, however the performance of pupils is improving.<sup>6</sup> The percentage of pupils achieving a good level of development in Croydon in the Early Years Foundation Stage (EYFS) has improved each year and in 2016 (academic year 2015/16) was above the national average. For Key Stage 1 in 2016, the first year of assessments for the more challenging curriculum introduced in 2014, 76% of pupils in Croydon achieving the expected level in reading, this was above the national average of 74% and just below the London average of 77%. In writing 69% of pupils achieved the expected level compared to 70% across London as a whole and 65% nationally. There was a similar picture for maths with 74% of pupils achieving the expected level compared to 76% across London as a whole and 73% nationally. In contrast the proportion of Croydon pupils achieving the expected level at phonics decoding was slightly below both the regional and national averages at 79%, compared to 83% and 81% nationally.

At Key Stage 2 in 2016 the expected level was achieved by 55% of pupils in reading, writing and maths. This was the first year of the new, more challenging, assessments so the regional and national averages are also low at 59% and 53% respectively.

Attainment of secondary school pupils at GCSE dropped slightly in 2016 although this remained above or in line with the national average. The percentage of pupils in Croydon schools achieving 5 or more GCSEs grades A\*-C including English and maths rose from 56.8% in 2014 to 59.6% in 2015, however in 2016 only 55.3% of pupils met this standard. In comparison the London average fell year on year over this period from 61.5% in 2014 to 60.6% in 2016. The attainment 8<sup>7</sup> figure for Croydon was 48.5% in line with the national average but slightly below the regional average of 51.9%. The progress 8 figure for Croydon showed that the progress of pupils from Key Stage 2 to Key Stage 4 (GCSE) was above the national average.

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<sup>6</sup> All figures from DfE Local Authority Interactive Tool July 2017.

<sup>7</sup> Attainment 8 and progress 8 were introduced in 2016. For further information please see

[https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/561021/Progress\\_8\\_and\\_Attainment\\_8\\_how\\_measures\\_are\\_calculated.pdf](https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/561021/Progress_8_and_Attainment_8_how_measures_are_calculated.pdf)



Levels of persistent absence in Croydon state funded schools are in line with the national average at 10.5% of pupils, just below the regional average of 10.0%. This is based on the new definition where pupils are identified as persistent absentees if they miss 10% or more of their own possible sessions. The percentage of fixed term and permanent exclusions at both primary and secondary schools remain below regional and national averages.

At Key Stage 5 the average point score (APS) per entry was 27.75 for the A Level Cohort in Croydon, below the London average of 30.46 and the national average of 31.79. In contrast the APS for the Tech Level Cohort in Croydon (those studying technical vocational courses such as bricklaying) at 37.51 was higher than the figures for all of the other Outer London boroughs. It was also well above the average for London as a whole, which was 31.52, and the national average, which was 30.77. The APS for the Applied General Studies Cohort was also above average at 37.01, the regional average was only 33.31 and the national average was 34.69.

### 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<sup>8</sup>. Croydon continues to have a higher rate of first time entrants to the youth justice system than the London average although the rate is falling. However the number of young people who are victims of serious violence is increasing. The number of offences in Croydon flagged as gang related remains low.<sup>9</sup>

Croydon has the joint fourth highest rate of domestic abuse in London, with 21 domestic abuse incidents per 1,000 people in the rolling year to June 2017. Domestic abuse disproportionately affects females, with latest figures across London showing that three quarters of victims of domestic abuse were recorded as female. As at June 2017, 26% of domestic abuse victims in Croydon were repeat victims which equates to 173 people; on average these victims will have experienced 3 previous incidents of domestic abuse in the previous 12 months. Higher rates of domestic abuse reporting are apparent in the north and east of the borough. However, it is important to be aware that there is massive underreporting of this type of crime; low or no allegations of domestic abuse in the south does not mean that it is not a problem in those areas. The number of reported domestic abuse incidents in Croydon has risen by a fifth from 6,257 in the year to June 2013 to 7,614 in the year to June 2017. The number of domestic abuse offences that involved violence with injury also increased in the same period from 1,017 to 1,309.<sup>10</sup>

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<sup>8</sup> GLA, Metropolitan Police Service Recorded Crime – Borough Rates accessed August 2017.

<sup>9</sup> MOPAC Gangs Dashboard

<sup>10</sup> MOPAC Domestic & Sexual Violence Dashboard.

### Health

In the last 20 years life expectancy in Croydon has progressively increased, for males the life expectancy from birth increased from 74.9 years in 1993-1995 to 80.4 years in 2013-2015, this is slightly higher than the average for London of 80.2 years and significantly better than the England average of 79.5. Similarly life expectancy from birth for females has increased from 79.6 years to 83.4 years in the same period, however although life expectancy from birth for Croydon females is similar to the England average of 83.1 years it is below the London average of 84.1 years.<sup>11</sup>

### Deprivation

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

This document uses the Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI) 2010 measure to show relative deprivation levels between areas (LSOAs<sup>12</sup>) in Croydon as shown in the table below. The IDACI 2010 measure gives the percentage of children under 16 living in low income families for each of the 32,482 areas in England. Each of these areas is ranked; the area with the highest percentage of children in low income families is ranked 1 and the area with the lowest percentage of children in low income families is ranked 32,482. The 5% most deprived areas nationally are those ranked from 1 to 1,624 (5% of the total number of areas). The percentage of children aged under 16 in low income families in the 5% most deprived areas nationally varies from 99% (rank 1) to 53% (rank 1,624). As the table shows there are 9 areas in Croydon that are amongst the 5% most deprived areas nationally.

**Table 1 – Number of deprived LSOAs**

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

Source: IDACI 2010

<sup>11</sup> 1991-1993 data from ONS's Life Expectancy at Birth and at Age 65 by Local Areas in England and Wales, 2015 release. 2013-2015 data from PHE's Public Health Outcomes Framework Benchmarking Tool.

<sup>12</sup> Lower Super Output Areas, or LSOAs, are small areas created by the Office for National statistics based on Census data. Each area has a similar size population of around 1,500 residents see <https://www.ons.gov.uk/methodology/geography/ukgeographies/censusgeography#super-output-area-soa> for further details.

**Table 2 – 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		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
<b>Croydon</b>	<b>1,292</b>	<b>1,968</b>	<b>4,535</b>	<b>4,858</b>	<b>5,359</b>	<b>2,628</b>	<b>1,404</b>	<b>22,044</b>

Source: IDACI 2010 & 2011 Census, Table QS118EW

**Table 3 – 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	Grand Total
Planning Area 1	124	316	1,066	2,578	2,249	381	0	6,714
Planning Area 2	827	1,848	3,941	2,799	2,508	886	267	13,076
Planning Area 3	627	611	762	902	2,127	2,170	1,603	8,802
<b>Croydon</b>	<b>1,578</b>	<b>2,775</b>	<b>5,769</b>	<b>6,279</b>	<b>6,884</b>	<b>3,437</b>	<b>1,870</b>	<b>28,592</b>

Source: IDACI 2010 and ONS mid-2015 population estimates

## 1. Planning Area 1<sup>13</sup>

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.

<b>Children's centre</b>	<b>Ward</b>	<b>Designated centre<sup>14</sup></b>	<b>Service Access Points<sup>15</sup></b>
Kensington Avenue	Bensham Manor Norbury Thornton Heath Upper Norwood West Thornton	Kensington Avenue	Ecclesbourne Winterbourne

<sup>13</sup> See Appendix A for a map of planning area 1.

<sup>14</sup> The designated centre is the lead centre that is inspected by Ofsted.

<sup>15</sup> The service access points are delivery centres under the designated centre.

### 1.1 Deprivation<sup>16</sup> in the planning area

In planning area 1 there are a total of 50 lower super output areas (LSOA) 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 1.1.1 – Number of deprived LSOAs**

	5% most deprived	5%-10% most deprived	10%-20% most deprived	20%-30% most deprived	30%-50% most deprived	50%-80% most deprived	20% least deprived	Total
<b>Planning Area 1</b>								
<b>Kensington Avenue</b>								
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
<b>Planning Area 1 Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>50</b>
<b>Croydon</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>220</b>
<b>Planning Area 1 as a percentage of Croydon</b>	<b>11%</b>	<b>13%</b>	<b>17%</b>	<b>43%</b>	<b>35%</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>23%</b>

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

<sup>16</sup> 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>)

## Best Start Community Profile - Planning Area 1 November 2017

### 1.2 Provision<sup>17</sup>

#### 1.2.1 Schools

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

Ward	School	Age range	Total pupils January 2017	Notes
Bensham Manor	Ecclesbourne Primary School	Nursery to Year 6	438	
	Winterbourne Boys Academy	Year 3 to Year 6	282	
	Winterbourne Nursery and Infants	Nursery to Year 2	533	
	Winterbourne Junior Girls'	Year 3 to Year 6	317	
Norbury	Norbury Manor Primary	Nursery to Year 6	468	
Thornton Heath	Beulah Infants' School	Nursery to Year 2	279	
	Beulah Juniors	Year 3 to Year 6	340	
	St James the Great R.C. Primary & Nursery	Nursery to Year 6	503	
	Thornton Heath Nursery School	Nursery	122	
Upper Norwood	David Livingstone Academy	Reception to Year 6	231	
	Downsview Primary School	Nursery to Year 6	611	
	Kensington Avenue Primary	Nursery to Year 6	585	
	Rockmount Primary School	Nursery to Year 6	496	
	St Cyprian's Greek Orthodox VA	Nursery to Year 6	453	
	St. Joseph's Junior	Year 3 to Year 6	220	
	St Joseph's RC Infant School	Nursery to Year 2	194	
West Thornton	Gonville Academy	Nursery to Year 6	549	
	Paxton Academy	Reception to Year 6	195	New school opened Autumn 2014
	West Thornton Primary Academy	Reception to Year 6	730	
<b>Total pupils</b>			<b>7,546</b>	

Source: Spring 2017 School Census

<sup>17</sup> 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/>

## Best Start Community Profile - Planning Area 1 November 2017

### 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
	Rainbow Health Centre	CR7 7JN
Norbury	Fairview Medical Centre	SW16 5PX
	Norbury Health Centre (02)	SW16 4NL
Thornton Heath	Mersham Medical Centre	CR7 8JN
	Parchmore Medical Centre	CR7 8LY
	Thornton Heath Health Centre	CR7 8RL
West Thornton	Broughton Corner Medical Centre	CR7 6BH
	Eversley Medical Centre	CR7 6AR
	Leander Road Surgery	CR7 6JE
	London Road Medical Practice	CR7 6AR
	North Croydon Medical Centre	CR7 7HQ
	Thornton Road Surgery	CR0 3EW

Source: Public Health, May 2017

## 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.

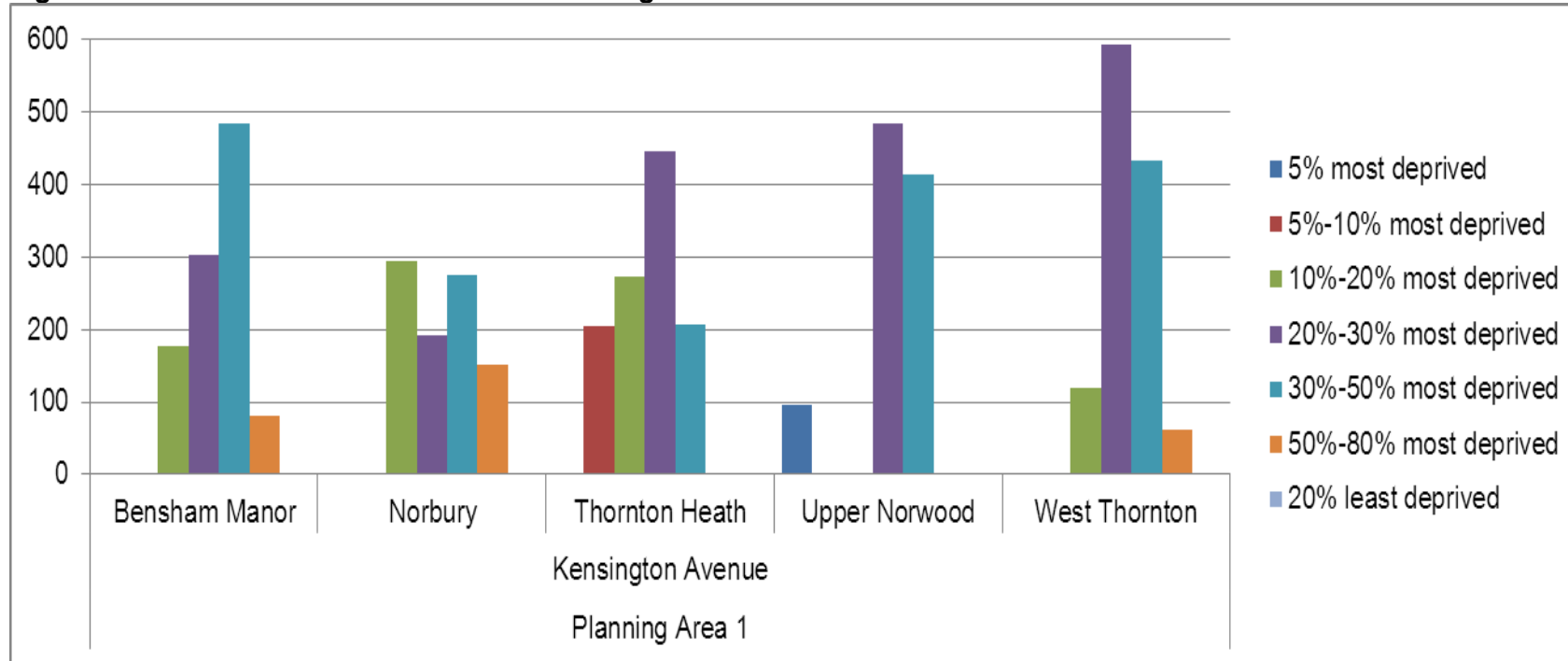
**Table 2.1.1 – Number of families with children aged under 5**

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

Source: IDACI 2010 & 2011 Census, Table QS118EW

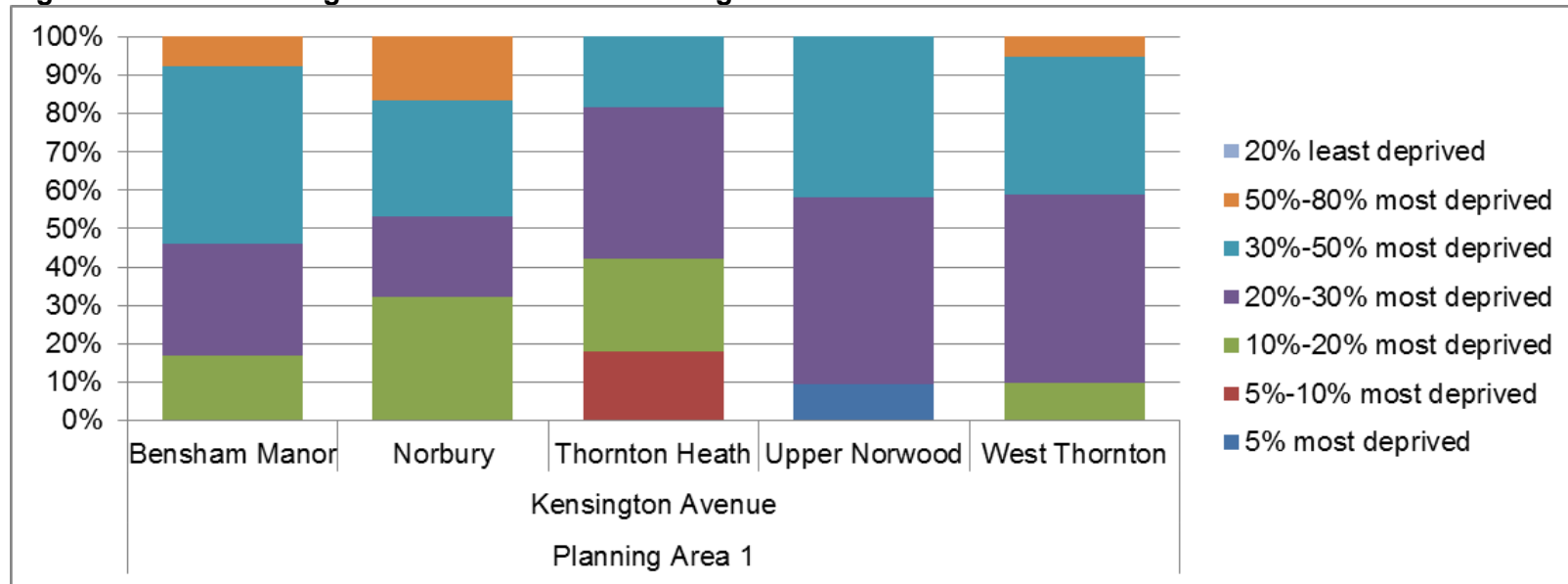


Figure 2.1.1 – Number of families with children aged under 5



Source: IDACI 2010 & 2011 Census, Table QS118EW

Figure 2.1.2 – Percentage of families with children aged under 5



Source: IDACI 2010 & 2011 Census, Table QS118EW

2.2 Under 5s population

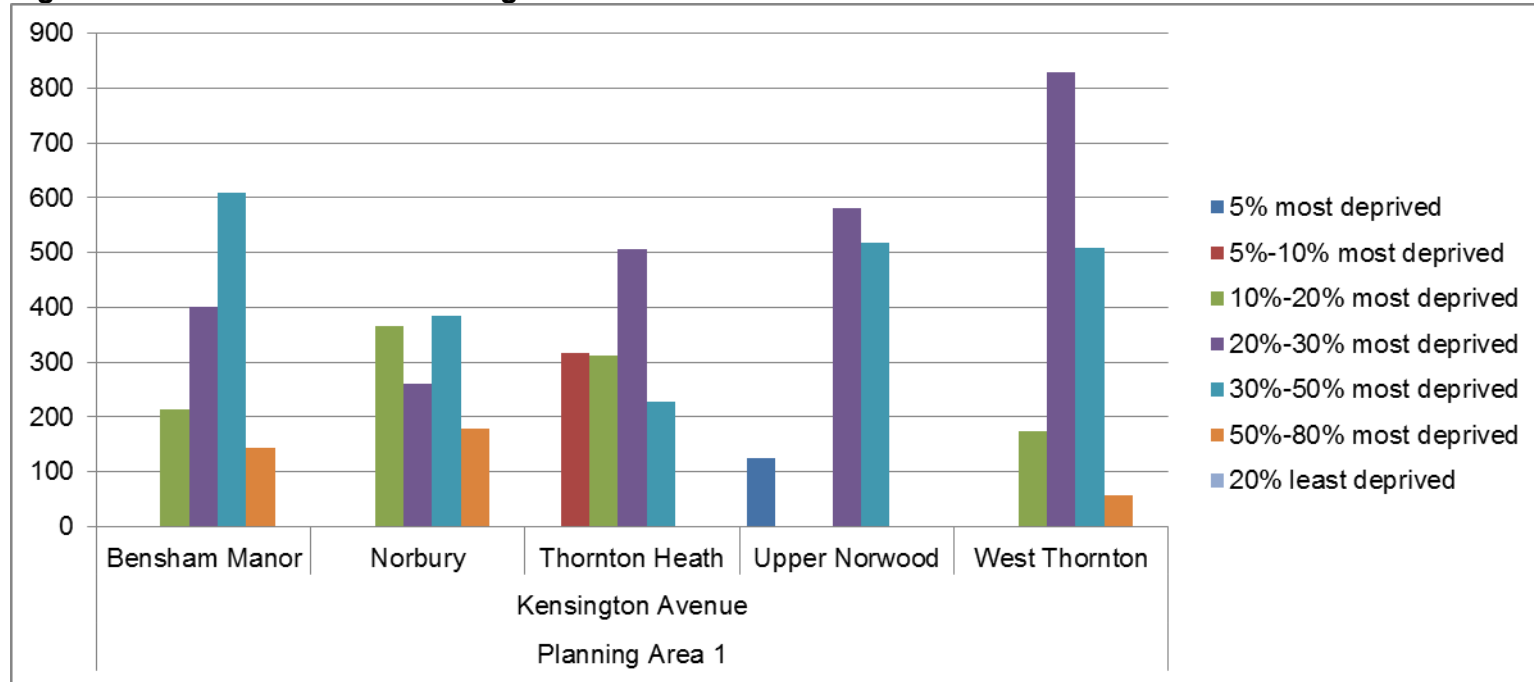
Based on the data from the 2015 mid-population estimates there are 6,714 children aged under 5 living in planning area 1, of which 6.6% (440) live in the 10% most deprived areas. The majority (71.9%) live in the 20-50% most deprived areas. Planning area 1 accounts for 10.1% of Croydon families who live in the 10% most deprived areas.

**Table 2.2.1 – 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
<b>Planning Area 1</b>								
<b>Kensington Avenue</b>								
Bensham Manor	0	0	213	402	610	144	0	1,369
Norbury	0	0	366	260	384	179	0	1,189
Thornton Heath	0	316	312	505	228	0	0	1,361
Upper Norwood	124	0	0	582	518	0	0	1,224
West Thornton	0	0	175	829	509	58	0	1,571
<b>Planning Area 1 Total</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>316</b>	<b>1,066</b>	<b>2,578</b>	<b>2,249</b>	<b>381</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6,714</b>
<b>Croydon</b>	<b>1,578</b>	<b>2,775</b>	<b>5,769</b>	<b>6,279</b>	<b>6,884</b>	<b>3,437</b>	<b>1,870</b>	<b>28,592</b>
<b>Planning Area 1 as a percentage of Croydon</b>	<b>8%</b>	<b>11%</b>	<b>18%</b>	<b>41%</b>	<b>33%</b>	<b>11%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>23%</b>

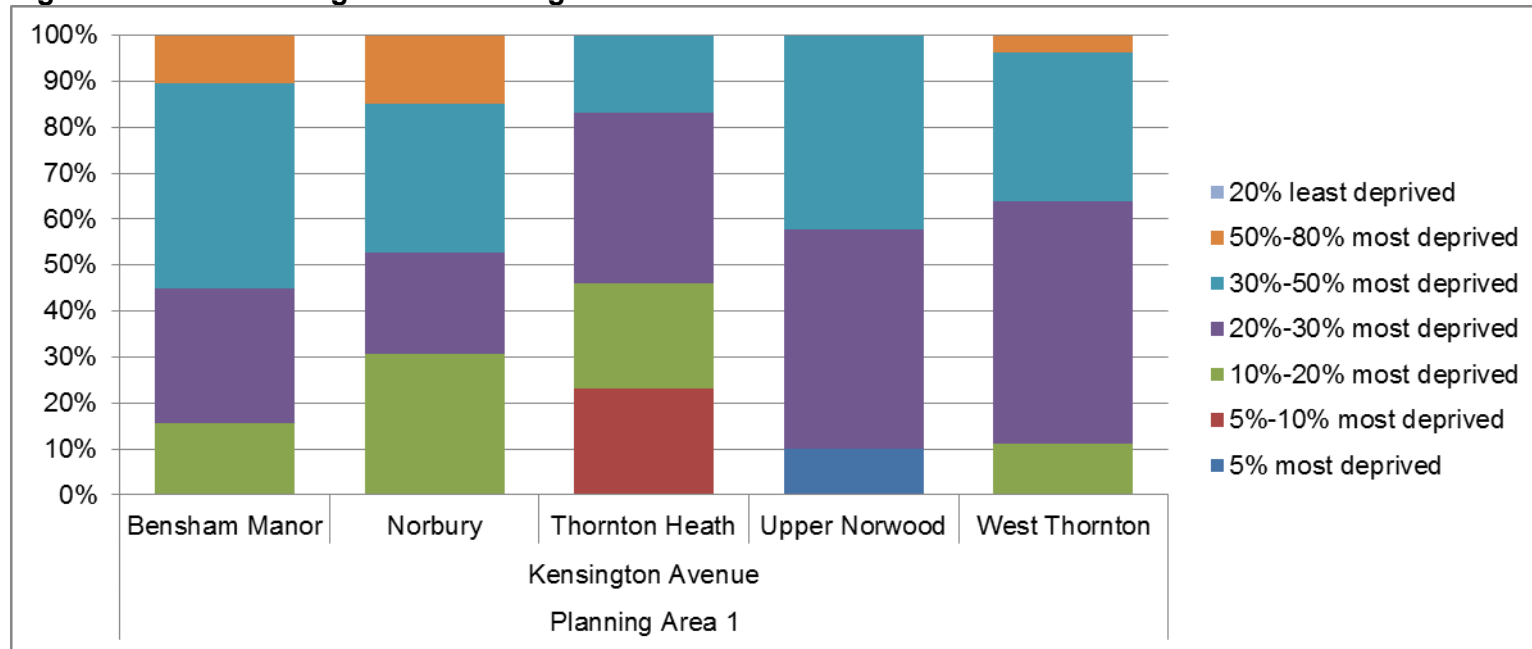
Source: IDACI 2010 & ONS Mid-2015 population estimates

Figure 2.2.1 – Number of children aged under 5



Source: IDACI 2010 & ONS Mid-2015 population estimates

Figure 2.2.2 – Percentage of children aged under 5



Source: IDACI 2010 & ONS Mid-2015 population estimates

## Best Start Community Profile - Planning Area 1 November 2017

The following tables show the population by single year of age for ages 0 through to 4.

**Table 2.2.2 – 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
<b>Planning Area 1</b>								
<b>Kensington Avenue</b>								
Bensham Manor	0	0	44	86	117	32	0	279
Norbury	0	0	77	47	88	33	0	245
Thornton Heath	0	62	57	101	46	0	0	266
Upper Norwood	24	0	0	123	107	0	0	254
West Thornton	0	0	43	167	99	8	0	317
<b>Planning Area 1 Total</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>221</b>	<b>524</b>	<b>457</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,361</b>
<b>Croydon</b>	<b>280</b>	<b>543</b>	<b>1,158</b>	<b>1,266</b>	<b>1,435</b>	<b>696</b>	<b>350</b>	<b>5,728</b>
<b>Planning Area 1 as a percentage of Croydon</b>	<b>9%</b>	<b>11%</b>	<b>19%</b>	<b>41%</b>	<b>32%</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>24%</b>

Source: IDACI 2010 & ONS Mid-2015 population estimates

**Table 2.2.3 – 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
<b>Planning Area 1</b>								
<b>Kensington Avenue</b>								
Bensham Manor	0	0	40	86	107	26	0	259
Norbury	0	0	80	50	76	32	0	238
Thornton Heath	0	78	72	91	44	0	0	285
Upper Norwood	27	0	0	114	110	0	0	251
West Thornton	0	0	40	167	92	11	0	310
<b>Planning Area 1 Total</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>232</b>	<b>508</b>	<b>429</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,343</b>
<b>Croydon</b>	<b>312</b>	<b>532</b>	<b>1,193</b>	<b>1,258</b>	<b>1,392</b>	<b>638</b>	<b>342</b>	<b>5,667</b>
<b>Planning Area 1 as a percentage of Croydon</b>	<b>9%</b>	<b>15%</b>	<b>19%</b>	<b>40%</b>	<b>31%</b>	<b>11%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>24%</b>

Source: IDACI 2010 & ONS Mid-2015 population estimates

**Table 2.2.4 – 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
<b>Planning Area 1</b>								
<b>Kensington Avenue</b>								
Bensham Manor	0	0	45	76	148	29	0	<b>298</b>
Norbury	0	0	70	51	79	46	0	<b>246</b>
Thornton Heath	0	55	49	92	46	0	0	<b>242</b>
Upper Norwood	22	0	0	116	112	0	0	<b>250</b>
West Thornton	0	0	28	167	99	13	0	<b>307</b>
<b>Planning Area 1 Total</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>192</b>	<b>502</b>	<b>484</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,343</b>
<b>Croydon</b>	<b>314</b>	<b>560</b>	<b>1,140</b>	<b>1,255</b>	<b>1,372</b>	<b>709</b>	<b>374</b>	<b>5,724</b>
<b>Planning Area 1 as a percentage of Croydon</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>17%</b>	<b>40%</b>	<b>35%</b>	<b>12%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>23%</b>

Source: IDACI 2010 & ONS Mid-2015 population estimates

**Table 2.2.5 – 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
<b>Planning Area 1</b>								
<b>Kensington Avenue</b>								
Bensham Manor	0	0	40	76	118	28	0	<b>262</b>
Norbury	0	0	61	57	68	31	0	<b>217</b>
Thornton Heath	0	67	75	101	48	0	0	<b>291</b>
Upper Norwood	24	0	0	127	92	0	0	<b>243</b>
West Thornton	0	0	40	181	112	8	0	<b>341</b>
<b>Planning Area 1 Total</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>216</b>	<b>542</b>	<b>438</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,354</b>
<b>Croydon</b>	<b>333</b>	<b>577</b>	<b>1,168</b>	<b>1,272</b>	<b>1,334</b>	<b>663</b>	<b>384</b>	<b>5,731</b>
<b>Planning Area 1 as a percentage of Croydon</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>12%</b>	<b>18%</b>	<b>43%</b>	<b>33%</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>24%</b>

Source: IDACI 2010 & ONS Mid-2015 population estimates

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Table 2.2.6 – 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
<b>Planning Area 1</b>								
<b>Kensington Avenue</b>								
Bensham Manor	0	0	44	78	120	29	0	271
Norbury	0	0	78	55	73	37	0	243
Thornton Heath	0	54	59	120	44	0	0	277
Upper Norwood	27	0	0	102	97	0	0	226
West Thornton	0	0	24	147	107	18	0	296
<b>Planning Area 1 Total</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>205</b>	<b>502</b>	<b>441</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,313</b>
<b>Croydon</b>	<b>339</b>	<b>563</b>	<b>1,110</b>	<b>1,228</b>	<b>1,351</b>	<b>731</b>	<b>420</b>	<b>5,742</b>
<b>Planning Area 1 as a percentage of Croydon</b>	<b>8%</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>18%</b>	<b>41%</b>	<b>33%</b>	<b>11%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>23%</b>

Source: IDACI 2010 & ONS Mid-2015 population estimates

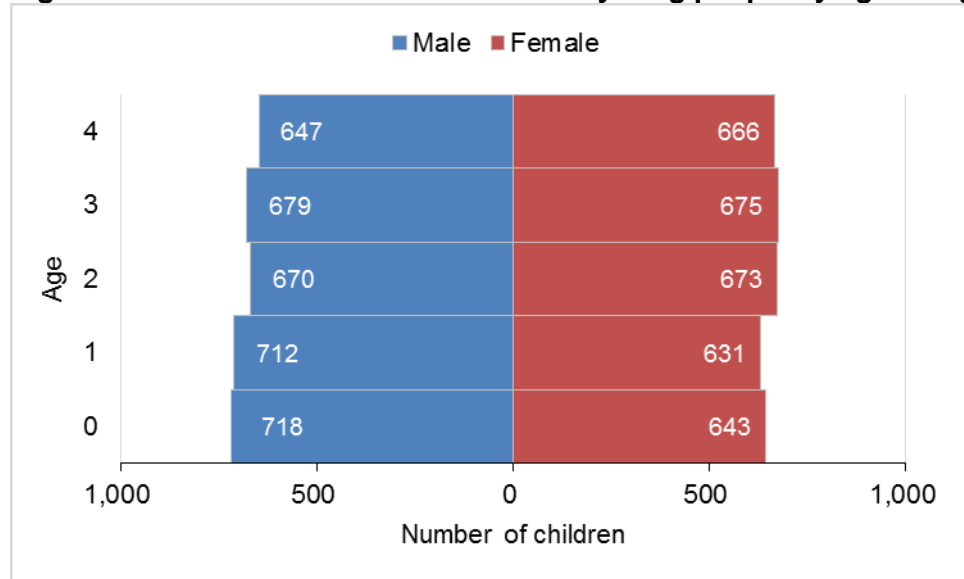


### 2.3 Under 5s population by gender

In Croydon 7.5% of the population were under 5 in mid-2015.

In planning area 1 there are 4% more males than females. The average across Croydon is 5% more males. Within the age bracket, in planning area 1 there are more males of each age other than 2 and 4 year olds where there are more females.

**Figure 2.3.1 – Distribution of children and young people by age and gender in Planning Area 1**



Source: ONS Mid-2015 population estimates

## Best Start Community Profile - Planning Area 1 November 2017

### 2.4 Under 5s population projections 2012 – 2027<sup>18</sup>

Croydon's under 5 estimated population has increased in recent years from 28,600 in 2012 to 28,900 in 2017 and this looks set to continue. By 2027 the under 5 population is predicted to have risen to 29,400 (a 2.8% increase compared to 2012).

In contrast, in planning area 1 the population under 5 is estimated to decrease after 2017. In 2017 it is estimated there are 7,400 children under 5 in the area, a 4.2% increase on the 7,100 in 2012 whilst by 2027 it is estimated to have decreased to 7,000. At ward level Norbury looks set to see they biggest decrease between 2012 and 2027.

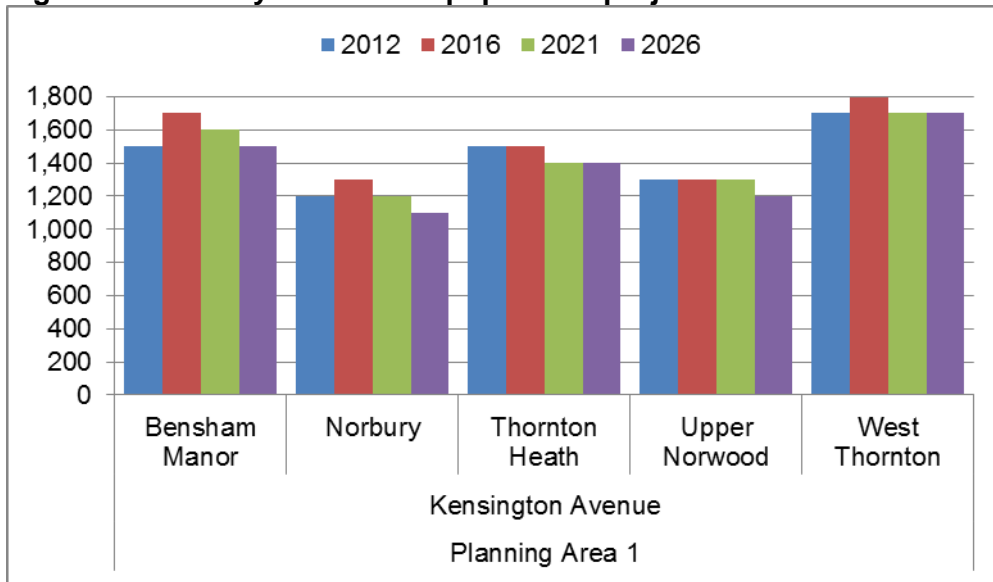
**Table 2.4.1 – Croydon under 5 population projections 2012 to 2027**

	2012	2017	2022	2027
<b>Planning Area 1</b>				
<b>Kensington Avenue</b>				
Bensham Manor	1,500	1,700	1,600	1,500
Norbury	1,200	1,300	1,200	1,100
Thornton Heath	1,500	1,500	1,400	1,400
Upper Norwood	1,300	1,300	1,300	1,200
West Thornton	1,700	1,800	1,700	1,700
<b>Planning Area 1 Total</b>	<b>7,100</b>	<b>7,400</b>	<b>7,100</b>	<b>7,000</b>
<b>Croydon</b>	<b>28,600</b>	<b>28,900</b>	<b>29,300</b>	<b>29,400</b>
<b>Planning Area 1 as a percentage of Croydon</b>	<b>24.8%</b>	<b>25.6%</b>	<b>24.2%</b>	<b>23.8%</b>

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

<sup>18</sup> Figures are estimates and are therefore rounded to the nearest 100. Totals may not sum due to rounding.

Figure 2.4.1 – Croydon under 5 population projections 2012 to 2027



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

## 2.5 Vulnerable children age under 5<sup>19</sup>

As at the 31<sup>st</sup> March 2017 there were 3,708 children under 18 in need in Croydon which equates to 392.7 children in need for every 10,000 children aged under 18. This was higher than the London and England average of 343.1 and 330.4 respectively.

There were 349 children under 18 subject to a child protection plan (CPP) in Croydon as at 31<sup>st</sup> March 2017, which equates to 37.0 children for every 10,000 children under 18. This was lower than the London and England average of 39.1 and 43.3 respectively.

In 2017, as at the 31<sup>st</sup> March, Croydon had 785 looked after children under the age 18 which was a rate of 83 per 10,000 children aged under 18. Croydon has the highest number of looked after children of any London borough, however this is thought to be 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 the following tables and figures, all children are counted in the Child In Need (CIN) count whilst the children who are looked after (CLA) and the children on Child Protection Plans (CPP) are subsets of the CIN count.

### **Definitions and conventions**

- Planning area figures are rounded to the nearest five, whilst Croydon figures are rounded to the nearest 10. Totals may not sum due to rounding and rates are based on the rounded figures
- '-' = 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
- '0' = the figure is 0 rather than below 5 and suppressed to 0
- Unknown – this is where an address is not known or where there was an error in the postcode and it was therefore not a recognised postcode
- The unknown and out of borough figures are included as all the children remain the responsibility of the London Borough of Croydon.

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<sup>19</sup> See Appendix B for a definition

## Best Start Community Profile - Planning Area 1 November 2017

### 2.5.1 Children under 5 who are looked after (CLA), by placement address

In planning area 1 the number of looked after children decreased slightly in 2017 and was at a rate of 14.9 children per 10,000 population. This rate was lower than planning area 2 but higher than planning area 3.

**Table 2.5.1 – Number and rate of children aged under 5 who are looked after (CLA), by placement address, as at 31st March 2015, 2016 and 2017**

	Children under 5	Number			Rate per 10,000 population		
		2015	2016	2017	2015	2016	2017
<b>Looked After Children by placement address</b>							
<b>Planning Area 1</b>							
Kensington Avenue	6,714	15	15	10	22.3	22.3	14.9
<b>Planning Area 1 Total</b>	<b>6,714</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>22.3</b>	<b>22.3</b>	<b>14.9</b>
<b>Planning Area 2</b>							
Aerodrome	3,208	-	-	-	-	-	-
Crosfield	5,349	10	5	5	18.7	9.3	9.3
Selhurst	3,676	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shirley	843	0	-	-	0.0	-	-
<b>Planning Area 2 Total</b>	<b>13,076</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>11.5</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>15.3</b>
<b>Planning Area 3</b>							
Byron	2,536	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fairchildes	1,849	-	-	-	-	-	-
Purley Oaks	2,359	5	-	0	21.2	-	0.0
Woodlands	2,058	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Planning Area 3 Total</b>	<b>8,802</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>17.0</b>	<b>11.4</b>	<b>11.4</b>
<b>Out of Borough</b>	N/A	<b>25</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>5</b>	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>Unknown</b>	N/A	<b>0</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>30</b>	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>Total</b>	<b>28,592</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>24.5</b>	<b>21.0</b>	<b>24.5</b>

Source: Children's Recording System (CRS) as at 31<sup>st</sup> March 2015, 2016 and 2017 & ONS Mid-2015 population estimates

## Best Start Community Profile - Planning Area 1 November 2017

### 2.5.2 Children under 5 on Child Protection Plans (CPP), by home address

In planning area 1 the number of children on child protection plans doubled in 2016 and remained the same in 2017. This was at a rate of 44.7 children per 10,000 population and was at a higher rate than the other planning areas.

**Table 2.5.2 – Number and rate of children aged under 5 who are on Child Protection Plans (CPP), as at 31st March 2015, 2016 and 2017**

Children on Child Protection Plans by home address							
	Children under 5	Number			Rate per 10,000 population		
		2015	2016	2017	2015	2016	2017
<b>Planning Area 1</b>							
Kensington Avenue	6,714	15	30	30	22.3	44.7	44.7
<b>Planning Area 1 Total</b>	<b>6,714</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>22.3</b>	<b>44.7</b>	<b>44.7</b>
<b>Planning Area 2</b>							
Aerodrome	3,208	10	-	10	31.2	-	31.2
Crosfield	5,349	25	20	15	46.7	37.4	28.0
Selhurst	3,676	25	20	15	68.0	54.4	40.8
Shirley	843	5	-	5	59.3	-	59.3
<b>Planning Area 2 Total</b>	<b>13,076</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>45.9</b>	<b>45.9</b>	<b>30.6</b>
<b>Planning Area 3</b>							
Byron	2,536	5	-	-	19.7	-	-
Fairchildes	1,849	20	10	15	108.2	54.1	81.1
Purley Oaks	2,359	-	-	-	-	-	-
Woodlands	2,058	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Planning Area 3 Total</b>	<b>8,802</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>34.1</b>	<b>22.7</b>	<b>34.1</b>
<b>Out of Borough</b>	N/A	<b>20</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5</b>	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>Unknown</b>	N/A	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>15</b>	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>Total</b>	<b>28,592</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>47.2</b>	<b>42.0</b>	<b>40.2</b>

Source: Children's Recording System (CRS) as at 31<sup>st</sup> March 2015, 2016 and 2017 & ONS Mid-2015 population estimates

## Best Start Community Profile - Planning Area 1 November 2017

### 2.5.3 Children under 5 who are Children in Need (CIN), by home address

In planning area 1 the number of children in need remained consistent over the three year and in 2017 was at a rate of 201.1 children per 10,000 population, which was the highest of the three planning areas.

**Table 2.5.3 – Number and rate of children aged under 5 who are Children in Need (CIN), as at 31st March 2015, 2016 and 2017**

	Children under 5	Number			Rate per 10,000 population		
		2015	2016	2017	2015	2016	2017
<b>Children In Need by home address</b>							
<b>Planning Area 1</b>							
Kensington Avenue	6,714	135	140	135	201.1	208.5	201.1
<b>Planning Area 1 Total</b>	<b>6,714</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>201.1</b>	<b>208.5</b>	<b>201.1</b>
<b>Planning Area 2</b>							
Aerodrome	3,208	65	80	55	202.6	249.4	171.4
Crosfield	5,349	105	115	85	196.3	215.0	158.9
Selhurst	3,676	85	100	75	231.2	272.0	204.0
Shirley	843	25	15	25	296.6	177.9	296.6
<b>Planning Area 2 Total</b>	<b>13,076</b>	<b>280</b>	<b>310</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>214.1</b>	<b>237.1</b>	<b>183.5</b>
<b>Planning Area 3</b>							
Byron	2,536	25	30	30	98.6	118.3	118.3
Fairchildes	1,849	75	80	60	405.6	432.7	324.5
Purley Oaks	2,359	20	25	30	84.8	106.0	127.2
Woodlands	2,058	15	20	15	72.9	97.2	72.9
<b>Planning Area 3 Total</b>	<b>8,802</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>153.4</b>	<b>170.4</b>	<b>153.4</b>
<b>Out of Borough</b>	N/A	<b>65</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>30</b>	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>Unknown</b>	N/A	<b>30</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>40</b>	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>Total</b>	<b>28,592</b>	<b>640</b>	<b>715</b>	<b>575</b>	<b>223.8</b>	<b>250.1</b>	<b>201.1</b>

Source: Children's Recording System (CRS) as at 31<sup>st</sup> March 2015, 2016 and 2017 & ONS Mid-2015 population estimates

## 2.6 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, 27<sup>th</sup> March 2011, by ethnic group, by sex and by age<sup>20</sup>.

Table 2.6.1 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 2.6.1 – Ethnicity of children under 5, 2011**

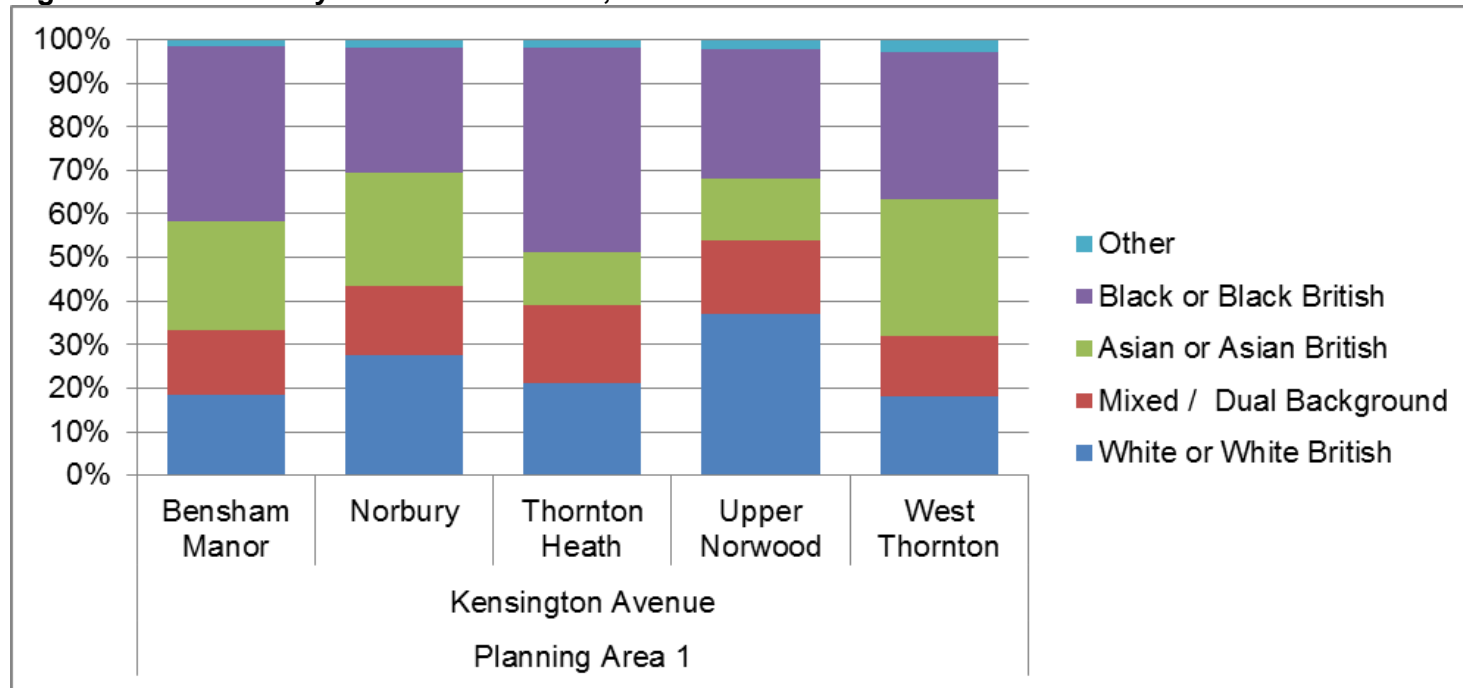
	Children under 5 population	Percentage White or White British	Percentage Mixed / Dual Background	Percentage Asian or Asian British	Percentage Black or Black British	Percentage Other
<b>Planning Area 1</b>						
<b>Kensington Avenue</b>						
Bensham Manor	1,357	18.5%	14.9%	25.1%	40.2%	1.4%
Norbury	1,199	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%
<b>Planning Area 1 Total</b>	<b>6,855</b>	<b>23.9%</b>	<b>15.8%</b>	<b>22.1%</b>	<b>36.2%</b>	<b>2.0%</b>
<b>Croydon</b>	<b>27,972</b>	<b>39.5%</b>	<b>16.5%</b>	<b>16.1%</b>	<b>26.2%</b>	<b>1.7%</b>

Source: Census 2011, Table DC2101EW

<sup>20</sup> 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 2.6.1 – Ethnicity of children under 5, 2011



Source: Census 2011, Table DC2101EW

2.7 Ethnicity profile of children in reception<sup>21,22,23</sup>

Planning Area 1 is more ethnically diverse than over parts of the borough with a higher proportion of reception pupils from Asian or Asian British and Black or Black British ethnic backgrounds. However as table 2.7.1 shows there are differences between wards within planning area 1. For example West Thornton has a very low proportion of pupils from White or White British ethnic backgrounds at only 11.7% and nearly half of all pupils come from an Asian or Asian British ethnic background. In contrast Thornton Heath has a much lower proportion of pupils from Asian or Asian British ethnic backgrounds but a much larger proportion of pupils from Black or Black British backgrounds.

**Table 2.7.1 – Ethnicity of children in reception year, Spring 2017**

	Pupils	Percentage White or White British	Percentage Mixed or Dual Background	Percentage Asian or Asian British	Percentage Black or Black British	Percentage Other	Percentage Unknown
<b>Planning Area 1</b>							
<b>Kensington Avenue</b>							
Bensham Manor	222	18.0%	12.2%	33.3%	34.7%	-	-
Norbury	140	27.9%	10.7%	34.3%	22.9%	2.1%	2.1%
Thornton Heath	243	28.0%	12.8%	14.0%	42.4%	-	-
Upper Norwood	170	42.9%	15.9%	12.9%	25.9%	-	-
West Thornton	264	11.7%	9.8%	47.3%	29.5%	1.5%	0.0%
<b>Planning Area 1 Total</b>	<b>1,039</b>	<b>24.2%</b>	<b>12.1%</b>	<b>29.2%</b>	<b>32.1%</b>	<b>1.6%</b>	<b>0.8%</b>
<b>Croydon</b>	<b>4,752</b>	<b>37.3%</b>	<b>15.5%</b>	<b>18.4%</b>	<b>25.4%</b>	<b>1.8%</b>	<b>1.6%</b>

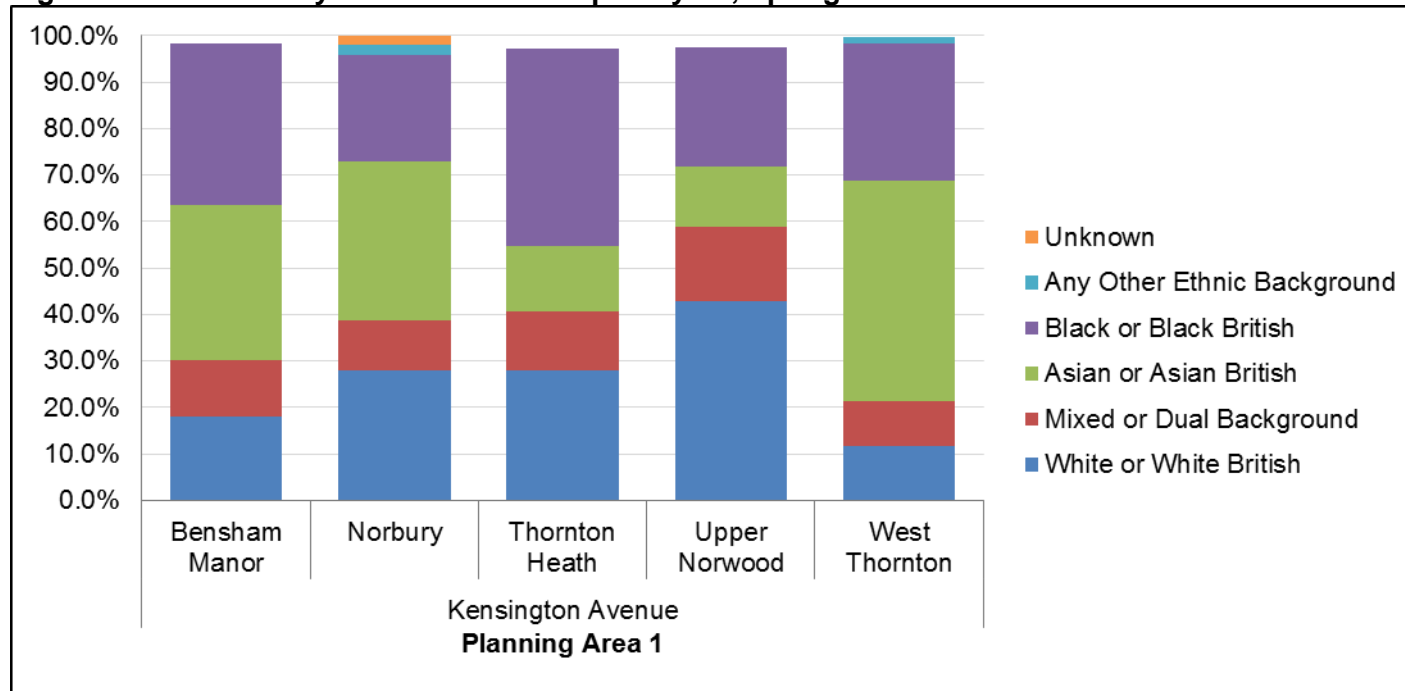
Source: Spring 2017 School Census

<sup>21</sup> 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 C for Ethnicity groupings.

<sup>22</sup> 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.

<sup>23</sup> -=Less than 3. 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 2.7.1 – Ethnicity of children in reception year, Spring 2017

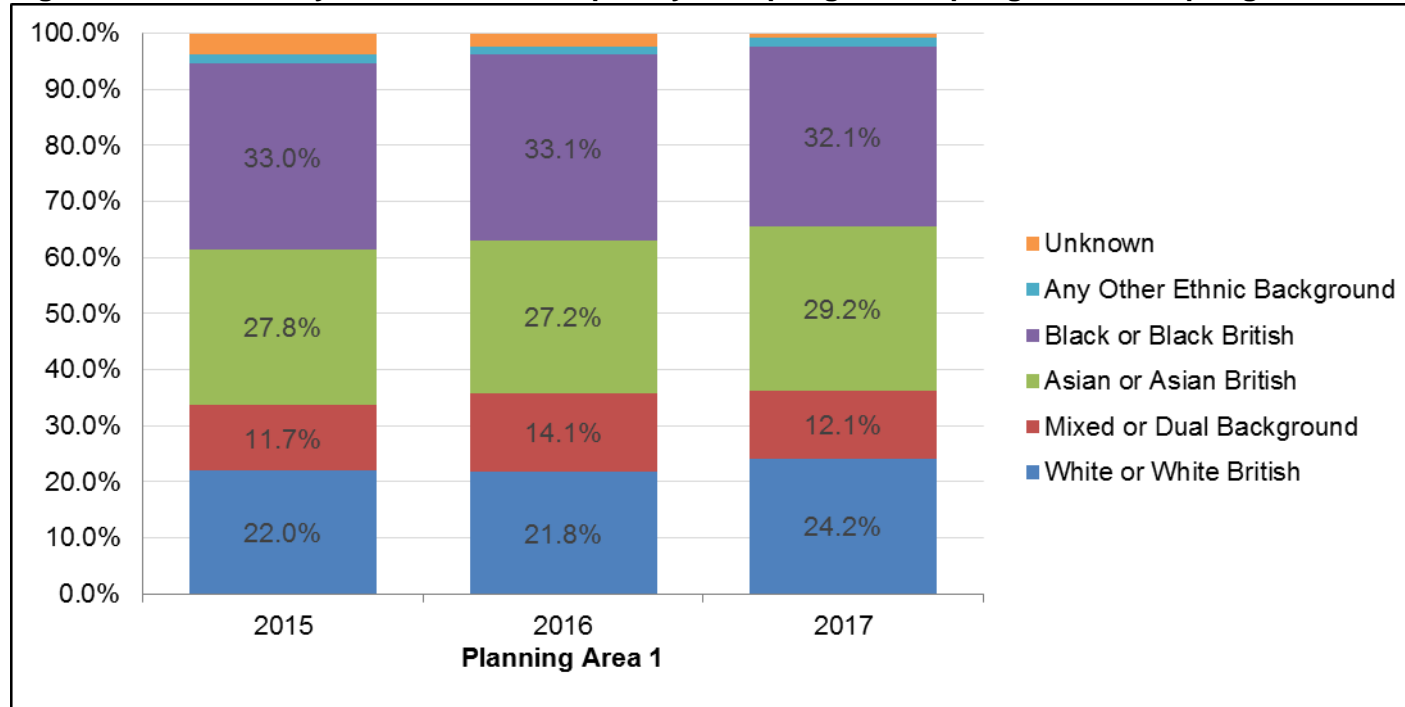


Source: Spring 2017 School Census

## Best Start Community Profile - Planning Area 1 November 2017

The figure below shows the change in the ethnic profile of children in Reception year over the past three years. The figure shows that this has remained fairly constant with slight fluctuations in the proportion of pupils from White or White British, Mixed or Dual Background and Asian or Asian British Backgrounds. However it should be noted that the percentage of pupils whose ethnic background was unknown has dropped year on year, which may account for some of the changes.

**Figure 2.7.2 – Ethnicity of children in reception year, Spring 2015, Spring 2016 and Spring 2017 School Census**



Source: Spring 2015, Spring 2016 and Spring 2017 School Censuses

2.8 First language of children in reception year<sup>24,25</sup>

Based on the Spring 2017 School Census more than half of reception pupils in planning area 1 had a first language other than English. This is higher than the planning area 2 average of 41.7% and considerably higher than the planning area 3 average of only 20.8%. At ward level Norbury had the highest proportion of pupils with a first language at 63.6% whilst Upper Norwood had the lowest at 35.3%. Across all of the wards a wide variety of different first languages are recorded for the pupils which indicates the diverse mix of communities living in Croydon.

Table 2.8.1 suggests the proportion of children whose first language is other than English has fluctuated year on year. Due to the small total number of pupils in each ward attending a reception class in Croydon the percentage figures are sensitive to small changes in pupil numbers.

**Table 2.8.1 – First language of children in reception year, Spring 2015, 2016 and 2017**

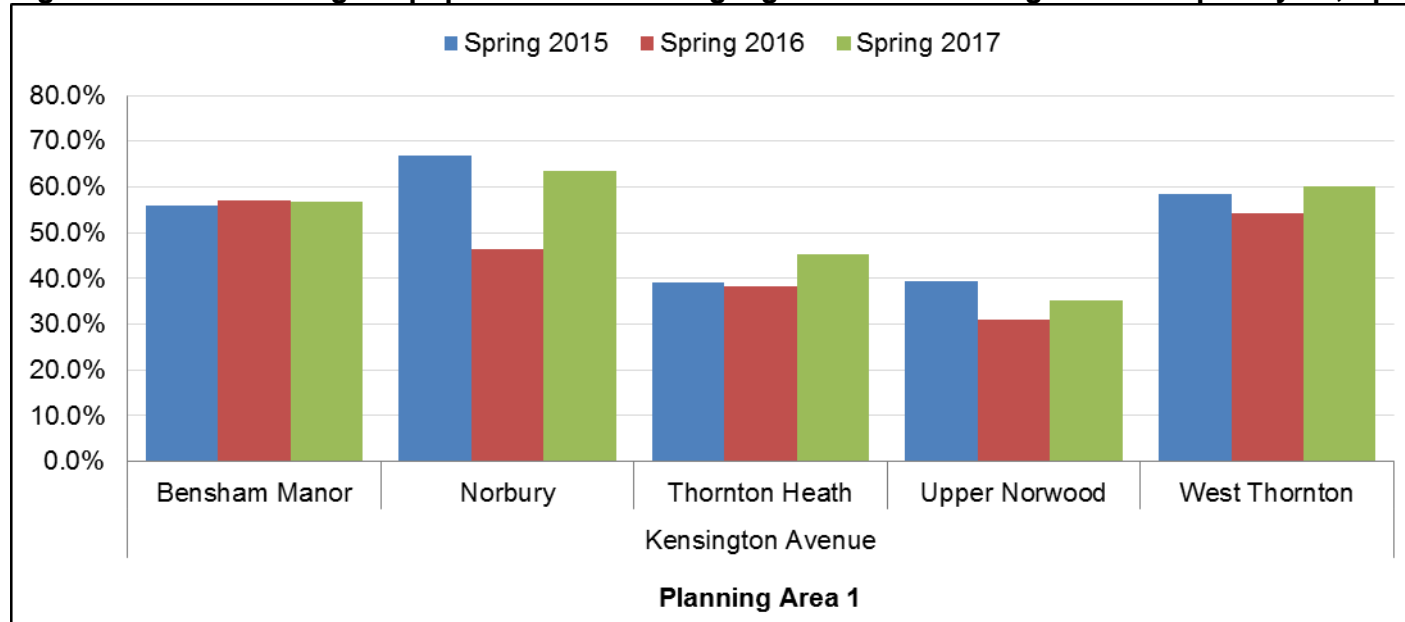
	Spring 2015			Spring 2016			Spring 2017		
	Pupils	Percentage of pupils whose first language is English	Percentage of pupils whose first language is other than English	Pupils	Percentage of pupils whose first language is English	Percentage of pupils whose first language is other than English	Pupils	Percentage of pupils whose first language is English	Percentage of pupils whose first language is other than English
<b>Planning Area 1</b>									
<b>Kensington Avenue</b>									
Bensham Manor	234	44.0%	56.0%	256	43.0%	57.0%	222	43.2%	56.8%
Norbury	145	33.1%	66.9%	114	53.5%	46.5%	140	36.4%	63.6%
Thornton Heath	213	61.0%	39.0%	238	61.8%	38.2%	243	54.7%	45.3%
Upper Norwood	195	60.5%	39.5%	164	68.9%	31.1%	170	64.7%	35.3%
West Thornton	267	41.6%	58.4%	269	45.7%	54.3%	263	39.9%	60.1%
<b>Planning Area 1 Total</b>	<b>1,054</b>	<b>48.4%</b>	<b>51.6%</b>	<b>1,041</b>	<b>53.2%</b>	<b>46.8%</b>	<b>1,038</b>	<b>47.7%</b>	<b>52.3%</b>
<b>Croydon</b>	<b>4,387</b>	<b>63.5%</b>	<b>36.5%</b>	<b>4,389</b>	<b>64.0%</b>	<b>36.0%</b>	<b>4,728</b>	<b>63.0%</b>	<b>37.0%</b>

Source: Spring 2015, 2016 and 2017 School Census

<sup>24</sup> 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.

<sup>25</sup> 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 2.8.1 – Percentage of pupils whose first language is other than English in reception year, Spring 2015, 2016 and 2017



Source; Spring 2015, 2016 and 2017 School Census

2.9 Free School Meal status of children in reception<sup>26, 27</sup>

The percentage of pupils known to be eligible for free school meals in Reception in planning area 1 was 14.5%, lower than the Croydon average but in line with the figure for the previous year. In contrast planning areas 2 and 3 saw an increase in the percentage of pupils known to be eligible for free school meals in Spring 2017 compared to Spring 2016. Table 2.9.1 also shows a significant drop across Croydon in the percentage of pupils known to be eligible for free school meals between Spring 2015 and Spring 2016. This is thought to be due to the introduction of universal free school meals in September 2014 reducing the number of families notifying schools of their eligibility status. This information is still important for schools as it is used in the calculation of pupil premium funding.

**Table 2.9.1 – Free School Meals (FSM) eligibility in reception year, Spring 2015, 2016 and 2017**

	Spring 2015		Spring 2016			Spring 2017			
	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
<b>Planning Area 1</b>									
<b>Kensington Avenue</b>									
Bensham Manor	240	82.1%	17.9%	264	88.3%	11.7%	222	86.0%	14.0%
Norbury	146	85.6%	14.4%	117	88.0%	12.0%	140	91.4%	8.6%
Thornton Heath	221	79.2%	20.8%	242	84.7%	15.3%	243	79.8%	20.2%
Upper Norwood	200	84.0%	16.0%	166	81.3%	18.7%	170	84.1%	15.9%
West Thornton	275	64.7%	35.3%	273	85.7%	14.3%	264	87.9%	12.1%
<b>Planning Area 1 Total</b>	<b>1,082</b>	<b>77.9%</b>	<b>22.1%</b>	<b>1,062</b>	<b>85.7%</b>	<b>14.3%</b>	<b>1,039</b>	<b>85.5%</b>	<b>14.5%</b>
<b>Croydon</b>	<b>4,668</b>	<b>78.4%</b>	<b>21.6%</b>	<b>4,713</b>	<b>85.4%</b>	<b>14.6%</b>	<b>4,752</b>	<b>83.5%</b>	<b>16.5%</b>

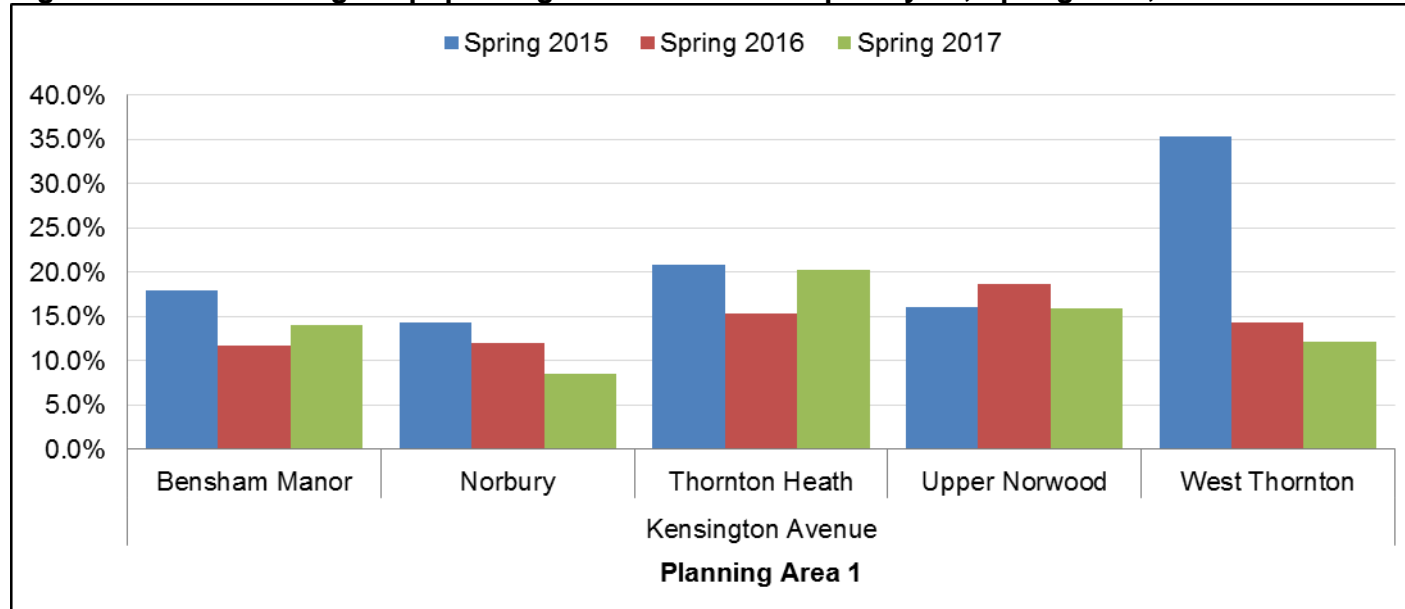
Source: Spring 2015, 2016 and 2017 School Census

<sup>26</sup> 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.

<sup>27</sup> 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 2.9.1 shows that West Thornton had a significant drop in the percentage of pupils known to be eligible for free school meals between Spring 2015 and Spring 2017. In Thornton Heath there was a decrease between Spring 2015 and Spring 2016 but the percentage increased again in 2017.

Figure 2.9.1 – Percentage of pupils eligible for FSM in reception year, Spring 2015, 2016 and 2017



Source: Spring 2015, 2016 and 2017 School Census



### 3. Health

#### 3.1 Maternity<sup>28</sup>

The following tables show Croydon level data from the maternity service 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 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 programme<sup>29</sup> 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 standard<sup>30</sup> 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 2016/17. The percentage completed successfully by 9 weeks + 6 days gestation decreased each quarter, from 34.7% in quarter 1 to 25.0% 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 71.6% in quarter 1 to 68.7% in quarter 4. In 2016/17, 70.5% of first booking appointments were completed successfully by 12 weeks and 6 days gestation. Of the 4,676 booking appointments in 2016/17, 3,822 were for Croydon residents.

**Table 3.1.1 – first booking appointments, 2016/17**

	Q1		Q2		Q3		Q4		Annual	
	Baseline	Percentage	Baseline	Percentage	Baseline	Percentage	Baseline	Percentage	Baseline	Percentage
First booking appointments completed successfully by 9 weeks + 6 days gestation	1,227	34.7%	1,112	31.5%	1,185	30.9%	1,152	25.0%	<b>4,676</b>	<b>30.6%</b>
First booking appointments completed successfully by 12 weeks + 6 days gestation	1,227	71.6%	1,112	72.0%	1,185	69.5%	1,152	68.7%	<b>4,676</b>	<b>70.5%</b>

Source: Cerner Maternity database, Croydon University Hospital (2016/17)

<sup>28</sup> These data are currently only available at borough level and include expectant mothers who do not reside in Croydon.

<sup>29</sup> <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/healthy-child-programme-pregnancy-and-the-first-5-years-of-life>

<sup>30</sup> <https://www.england.nhs.uk/london/our-work/quality-standards/>

3.1.2 Breastfeeding within 48 hours of birth

Table 3.1.2 shows the number and percentage of mothers initiating breastfeeding in the first 48 hours after delivery in 2016/17. The percentage fluctuated between quarters with quarter 2 having the highest at 83.3% and quarter 1 the lowest at 79.7%. Of the 3,822 deliveries in 2016/17, 3,514 were for Croydon residents and 81.5% initiated breastfeeding in the first 48 hours after delivery.

**Table 3.1.2 – Mothers initiating breastfeeding in the first 48 hours after delivery, 2016/17**

	Q1		Q2		Q3		Q4		Annual	
	Baseline	Percentage	Baseline	Percentage	Baseline	Percentage	Baseline	Percentage	Baseline	Percentage
Women who initiate breastfeeding in the first 48 hours after delivery	984	79.7%	1,017	83.3%	928	80.8%	893	82.0%	<b>3,822</b>	<b>81.4%</b>

Source: Cerner Maternity database, Croydon University Hospital (2016/17)

3.1.3 Teenage pregnancy

In 2016/17, 2.8% (107) of the live births at CUH were to women under the age of 20.

**Table 3.1.3 – Live births for women under the age of 20, 2016/17**

	Baseline	Percentage
Live births for women under the age of 20	3,808	2.8%

Source: Cerner Maternity database, Croydon University Hospital (2016/17)

3.1.4 Smoking in pregnancy (at time of delivery)

Table 3.1.4 shows the number and percentage of mothers smoking at the time of delivery in 2016/17. The percentage fluctuated between quarters with quarter 4 having the highest at 8.7% and quarter 1 the lowest at 7.1%. Of the 3,822 deliveries in 2016/17, 3,514 were for Croydon residents and 7.6% were smoking at the time of delivery.

**Table 3.1.4 – Smoking status at time of delivery, 2016/17**

	Q1		Q2		Q3		Q4		Annual	
	Baseline	Percentage	Baseline	Percentage	Baseline	Percentage	Baseline	Percentage	Baseline	Percentage
Mothers smoking at time of delivery	984	7.1%	1,017	7.8%	928	7.5%	893	8.7%	<b>3,822</b>	<b>7.8%</b>

Source: Cerner Maternity database, Croydon University Hospital (2016/17)

### 3.2 Low birth weight

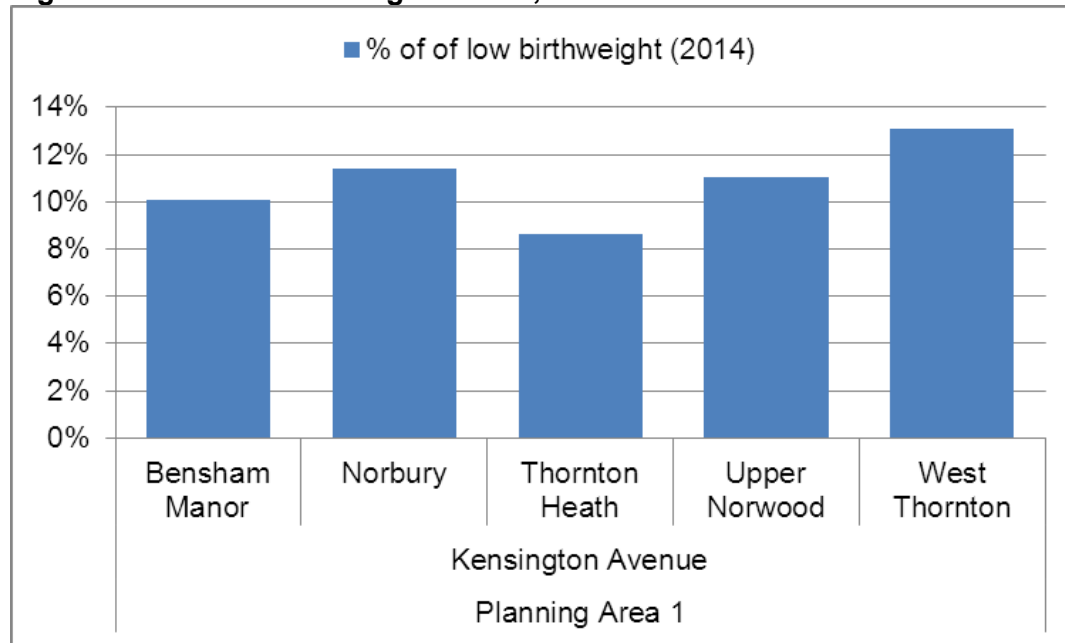
In 2014, 10.9% of births in planning area 1 were of low birth weight (defined as a baby who is under 2,500 grams at birth), which is slightly higher than the Croydon average at 9.2%. At ward level, Thornton Heath had the lowest percentage of low birth weight babies at 8.7% whilst West Thornton had the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

**Table 3.2.1 – Low birth weight babies, 2014**

	Total live and still births	Low birthweight (<2500 grams)	Percentage of low birthweight (<2500 grams)
<b>Planning Area 1</b>			
<b>Kensington Avenue</b>			
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%
<b>Planning Area 1 Total</b>	<b>1,441</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>10.9%</b>
<b>Croydon</b>	<b>5,671</b>	<b>521</b>	<b>9.2%</b>

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

Figure 3.2.1 – 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 (2016/17)<sup>31</sup>

The following tables show the 2016/17 quarterly figures for breastfeeding prevalence at 6 – 8 weeks after birth. Croydon data is based on local authority of residence. Quarter 3 is the only quarter that can be published as the other quarters do not meet the data validation criteria. Each quarter includes a 95% confidence interval which gives a range in which there is 95% confidence that the true value lies<sup>32</sup>. The data available for quarter 3 shows that Croydon has a higher percentage of infants totally or partially breastfed compared to England.

**Table 3.3.1 – Total or partial breastfeeding at 6 – 8 weeks (2016/17)**


Number of infants due a 6-8 week review (2016/17)					% of infants totally or partially breastfed and 95% confidence interval (2016/17)							
					Q1		Q2		Q3		Q4	
					%	Confidence interval	%	Confidence interval	%	Confidence interval	%	Confidence interval
Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4									
Croydon	1,414	1,628	1,525	1,360					69.6%	67.2% - 71.8%		
London	23,222	25,182	22,986	21,250								
England	150,018	159,585	158,111	145,318	44.5%	44.2% - 44.7%	44.2%	43.9% - 44.4%	44.3%	44.0% - 44.5%	44.3%	44.1% - 44.6%

Source: PHE England - Experimental Statistics (2017) <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/breastfeeding-at-6-to-8-weeks-after-birth-2016-to-2017-quarterly-data>

**Table 3.3.2 – Breakdown of breastfeeding at 6 – 8 weeks (2016/17)**

% of infants totally breastfed (2016/17)					% of infants partially breastfed (2016/17)				% of infants not at all breastfed (2016/17)				% of infants whose breastfeeding status was known (2016/17)							
					Q1		Q2		Q3		Q4		Q1		Q2		Q3		Q4	
Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Croydon			39.6%				30.0%				27.2%		87.1%	92.3%	96.8%	86.8%				
London													71.7%	73.4%	75.1%	68.9%				
England	30.2%	30.3%	30.7%	30.3%	14.2%	13.8%	13.6%	14.1%	43.7%	43.6%	44.4%	44.3%	88.2%	87.8%	88.7%	88.6%				

Source: PHE England - Experimental Statistics (2017) <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/breastfeeding-at-6-to-8-weeks-after-birth-2016-to-2017-quarterly-data>

Key –  
 = 'blank' cells (with no colour highlight) show where data does not meet the validation criteria, therefore values can not be published.  
 = Stage 3 validation: The percentage of infants whose breastfeeding status was known does not meet the minimum data quality standard of 95%

<sup>31</sup> 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.

<sup>32</sup> A 95% confidence interval is needed where the true population value is not known.

### 3.4 Health Visiting<sup>33, 34</sup>

In October 2015, the responsibility for commissioning children's public health for the 0-5 years' population transferred from NHS England to local authorities. To support this transfer Public Health England established an interim data collection for a number of key performance indicators associated with these services, which it is critical to monitor and report. The strategic reporting solution hosted by NHS Digital, the Children and Young People's Health Services (CYPHS) Dataset, is collecting relevant data items directly from providers' systems and in time will take on reporting of these indicators. The health visiting information that follows has been obtained via the interim reporting system. It was submitted to PHE by local authorities on a voluntary basis. Quarter 1 of 2015/16 was the first reporting period. The full data can be found at: [www.gov.uk/government/publications/health-visitor-service-delivery-metrics-2016-to-2017](http://www.gov.uk/government/publications/health-visitor-service-delivery-metrics-2016-to-2017).

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 visiting service consists of specialist community public health nurses and teams who provide expert information, assessments and interventions for babies, children and families, including first time mothers and fathers with complex needs. The health visitor service delivery metrics currently cover the antenatal contact, new birth visit, the 6-8 week review, the 12-month review and the 2-2½ year review 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 ASQ-3 (Ages and Stages Questionnaire)

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<sup>33</sup> Information taken from the Statistical Commentary: health visitor service delivery metrics, quarter 4 of 2016 to 2017 found at <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/health-visitor-service-delivery-metrics-2016-to-2017>

<sup>34</sup> These data are currently only available at borough level and where available includes data for London and England

A set of validation rules are applied to each health visiting metric and are defined with each table, where it is applicable. Each local authority has to pass both stages 1<sup>35</sup> and 2<sup>36</sup> 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 aggregated calculations therefore, where totals are presented for England and London, these are aggregate totals of the areas that submitted information and passed initial validation. In a change to the validation that was applied for publications prior to Q4 2015/16, the Stage 2 validation is based on the 2016 mid-year ONS population estimates by local authority, as these became available in June 2017 and are more relevant to the denominators being considered.

Caseloads in Croydon are an average of 1:650 which is significantly higher than the nationally recommended maximum of 1:400 during this period, this compares to neighbouring boroughs where caseloads are 1:350. This impacts on the capacity of the service to provide appropriate coverage for mandated service elements. It should be noted that the service offers an enhanced level of care to families with identified needs and universal access to services on request. As an example on average over 1,800 children are seen in Child Health clinics per month and over 800 families receive an enhanced level of care from their family Best Start Health Visitor.

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<sup>35</sup> Indicator numerator and denominator are integers, and numerator <= denominator

<sup>36</sup> Stage 2 for all indicators other than C6ii - Indicator denominator is within 20% of the resident population of the relevant age (0 years for new baby visits and 6-8 week reviews, one year for 12 month reviews, and two years for 2½ year reviews). The annual figures are divided by four to provide quarterly estimates. Stage 2 for indicator C6ii - Indicator denominator is within 20% of the numerator for indicator C6i.



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. The next three tables show the number of infants who turned 30 days in each quarter and how many received a NBV within 14 days, how many received a NBV after 14 days and how many NBVs were undertaken.

Table 3.4.1 shows that in Croydon 77.1% 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 (93.7%) and England (88.3%). In London and England the percentage was fairly consistent each quarter however in Croydon in Q2 the percentage dropped to 47.0% from 69.6% in Q1 and then increased again in Q3 and Q4 respectively.

**Table 3.4.1 – New Birth Visits within 14 days (2016/17)**

Total number of infants who turned 30 days in the quarter (2016/17)					% of births that receive a face-to-face NBV within 14 days by a Health Visitor and 95% confidence intervals (2016/17)							
					Q1		Q2		Q3		Q4	
Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	%	Confidence interval	%	Confidence interval	%	Confidence interval	%	Confidence interval	
Croydon	1,414	1,571	1,477	1,341	69.6%	67.1% - 71.9%	47.0%	44.5% - 49.4%	61.3%	58.8% - 63.8%	77.1%	74.8% - 79.3%
London	30,649	30,733	31,286	28,727	91.1%	90.8% - 91.4%	91.0%	90.6% - 91.3%	91.7%	91.4% - 92.0%	93.3%	93.0% - 93.5%
England	160,658	164,643	163,978	150,891	87.8%	87.6% - 87.9%	88.3%	88.2% - 88.5%	88.4%	88.3% - 88.6%	88.3%	88.2% - 88.5%

Source: Public Health England: Health visitor service delivery metrics 2016 to 2017 <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/health-visitor-service-delivery-metrics-2016-to-2017>

The following two tables show the percentage of births that received a NBV after 14 days and the percentage of NBVs undertaken within or after 14 days respectively. Table 3.4.2 shows that for each quarter a higher percentage of infants received a face-to-face NBV after 14 days in Croydon than London and England. Table 3.4.3 shows that quarter 1 had the highest percentage of face-to-face NBVs that were undertaken at 97.3% and each quarter was lower than both London and England.

**Table 3.4.2 – New Birth Visits after 14 days (2016/17)**

	Total number of infants who turned 30 days in the quarter (2016/17)				% of face-to-face NBVs undertaken after 14 days by a Health Visitor and 95% confidence intervals (2016/17)											
	Q1		Q2		Q3		Q4		Q1		Q2		Q3		Q4	
					%	Confidence interval	%	Confidence interval	%	Confidence interval	%	Confidence interval	%	Confidence interval	%	Confidence interval
Croydon	1,414	1,571	1,477	1,341	27.7%	25.5% - 30.1%	49.3%	46.9% - 51.8%	35.7%	33.3% - 38.2%	19.1%	17.1% - 21.3%				
London	30,649	30,733	31,286	28,727	7.5%	7.2% - 7.8%	7.7%	7.4% - 8.0%	7.1%	6.8% - 7.4%	5.6%	5.3% - 5.9%				
England	160,658	164,643	163,978	150,891	9.8%	9.6% - 9.9%	9.5%	9.3% - 9.6%	9.4%	9.2% - 9.5%	9.9%	9.7% - 10.0%				

Source: Public Health England: Health visitor service delivery metrics 2016 to 2017 <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/health-visitor-service-delivery-metrics-2016-to-2017>

**Table 3.4.3 – Percentage of New Birth Visits undertaken (2016/17)**

	Total number of infants who turned 30 days in the quarter (2016/17)				% of face-to-face NBVs undertaken and 95% confidence intervals (2016/17)											
	Q1		Q2		Q3		Q4		Q1		Q2		Q3		Q4	
					%	Confidence interval	%	Confidence interval	%	Confidence interval	%	Confidence interval	%	Confidence interval	%	Confidence interval
Croydon	1,414	1,571	1,477	1,341	97.3%	96.3% - 98.0%	96.3%	95.3% - 97.1%	97.0%	96.0% - 97.8%	96.2%	95.0% - 97.1%				
London	30,649	30,733	31,286	28,727	98.6%	98.5% - 98.8%	98.7%	98.5% - 98.8%	98.8%	98.7% - 98.9%	98.9%	98.7% - 99.0%				
England	160,658	164,643	163,978	150,891	97.5%	97.4% - 97.6%	97.8%	97.7% - 97.9%	97.8%	97.7% - 97.8%	98.2%	98.1% - 98.3%				

Source: Public Health England: Health visitor service delivery metrics 2016 to 2017 <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/health-visitor-service-delivery-metrics-2016-to-2017>

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 3.4.4 shows in quarter 4, 11.6% of infants in Croydon had a 6 – 8 week review by the time they were 8 weeks, which is significantly lower than both London (59.3%) and England (83.6%).

Please note: in previous years, the data for the 6 – 8 week checks in Croydon reflected the total performance regardless of the health professional undertaking the check however this data only reflects health visitor let checks.

**Table 3.4.4 – Percentage of infants who received a 6 – 8 week review by the time they were 8 weeks (2016/17)**

	Total number of infants due a 6-8 week review by the end of the quarter (2016/17)				% of infants who received a 6-8 weeks review by the time they were 8 weeks and 95% confidence intervals (2016/17)											
	Q1		Q2		Q3		Q4		Q1		Q2		Q3		Q4	
									%	Confidence interval	%	Confidence interval	%	Confidence interval	%	Confidence interval
Croydon	1,414	1,628	1,525	1,360	3.1%	2.3% - 4.2%	8.1%	6.9% - 9.5%	6.1%	5.0% - 7.4%	11.6%	10.0% - 13.4%				
London	27,268	29,132	27,953	26,104	53.2%	52.6% - 53.8%	55.4%	54.8% - 55.9%	60.9%	60.3% - 61.5%	59.3%	58.7% - 59.9%				
England	156,476	165,768	163,613	151,364	81.5%	81.3% - 81.7%	81.7%	81.5% - 81.8%	83.3%	83.1% - 83.5%	83.6%	83.4% - 83.7%				

Source: Public Health England: Health visitor service delivery metrics 2016 to 2017 <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/health-visitor-service-delivery-metrics-2016-to-2017>

3.4.3 Reviews at 12 months<sup>37</sup>

Table 3.4.5 shows the number of children that turned 15 months during the quarter and the percentage that received a 12 months review by the time they turned 15 months. In Croydon the percentage decreased each quarter and was considerably lower than London and England. In quarter 4, 21.7% of children received a 12 month review by the time they turned 15 months in Croydon, compared to 64.0% in London and 82.7% in England.

**Table 3.4.5 – Percentage of children who received a 12 month review by the time they turned 15 months (2016/17)**

Total number of children turning 15 months during the quarter (2016/17)					% of children who received a 12 month review by the time they turned 15 months (2016/17)							
					Q1		Q2		Q3		Q4	
Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	%	Confidence interval	%	Confidence interval	%	Confidence interval	%	Confidence interval	
Croydon	1,360	1,430	1,445	1,426	48.1%	45.4% - 50.7%	36.4%	34.0% - 39.0%	28.0%	25.7% - 30.3%	21.7%	19.6% - 23.9%
London	28,361	30,563	31,429	29,793	61.8%	61.3% - 62.4%	64.7%	64.2% - 65.3%	64.0%	63.4% - 64.5%	64.0%	63.5% - 64.6%
England	156,649	164,071	171,042	161,519	82.0%	81.9% - 82.2%	82.7%	82.5% - 82.9%	82.5%	82.3% - 82.7%	82.7%	82.5% - 82.9%

Source: Public Health England: Health visitor service delivery metrics 2016 to 2017 <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/health-visitor-service-delivery-metrics-2016-to-2017>

<sup>37</sup> 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.

3.4.4 Reviews at 2 – 2 ½ years

Table 3.4.6 shows the total number of children aged 2½ years in the quarter and the percentage who received a 2 – 2½ year review. The percentage of children receiving a 2 – 2½ year review in Croydon decreased each quarter to a low of 20.6% in Q4. Each quarter was significantly lower than both London and England.

**Table 3.4.6 – Percentage of children who received a 2 – 2½ year review (2016/17)**

	Total number of children aged 2½ years, in the appropriate quarter (2016/17)				% of children who received a 2-2½ year review and 95% confidence interval (2016/17)											
	Q1		Q2		Q3		Q4		Q1		Q2		Q3		Q4	
					%	Confidence interval	%	Confidence interval	%	Confidence interval	%	Confidence interval	%	Confidence interval		
Croydon	1,338	1,390	1,446	1,405	34.4%	31.9% - 37.0%	35.3%	32.8% - 37.8%	28.4%	26.1% - 30.7%	20.6%	18.5% - 22.8%				
London	30,728	30,490	30,390	31,082	51.4%	50.9% - 52.0%	58.5%	57.9% - 59.0%	60.6%	60.1% - 61.2%	61.4%	60.8% - 61.9%				
England	164,872	161,385	164,903	169,486	76.4%	76.2% - 76.6%	78.4%	78.2% - 78.6%	78.5%	78.3% - 78.7%	77.4%	77.2% - 77.5%				

Source: Public Health England: Health visitor service delivery metrics 2016 to 2017 <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/health-visitor-service-delivery-metrics-2016-to-2017>

### 3.5 Vaccinations<sup>38</sup>

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 year.

Table 3.5.1 shows the vaccination coverage at age 12 months for Croydon, London and England for 2015/16 and 2016/17. 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. For each vaccination the percentage vaccinated decreased in 2016/17 in Croydon and this was mostly the case for London and England.

**Table 3.5.1 – Vaccination coverage at age 12 months, 2016/17**

	DTaP/IPV/Hib percentage								MenC percentage							
	2015/16				2016/17				2015/16				2016/17			
	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	87.4	88.1	87.5	86.3	93.4	93.0	91.5	91.9	90.9	91.0	88.7	80.8
London	90.0	90.2	89.6	88.4	88.8	88.7	89.2	88.4	-	92.2	90.6	91.0	90.5	90.1	89.2	78.0
England	93.6	93.5	93.8	93.2	93.0	92.9	93.4	93.0	-	94.9	95.2	95.1	95.2	94.7	93.6	84.7

	PCV percentage								Rota percentage							
	2015/16				2016/17				2015/16				2016/17			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Croydon	91.5	89.7	89.1	89.2	87.4	88.4	87.4	86.4	86.7	88.0	86.4	87.9	85.2	86.4	85.5	85.3
London	90.1	90.0	89.7	88.6	89.0	89.0	89.6	89.1	-	85.4	86.3	85.1	86.6	86.2	86.3	86.6
England	93.5	93.5	93.9	93.4	93.1	93.1	93.6	93.3	-	88.4	89.6	89.7	89.5	89.3	90.1	90.1

Source: Public Health England – Cover of vaccination evaluated rapidly (COVER) programme 2016/17

<sup>38</sup> [https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/633693/Complete\\_imm\\_schedule\\_2017.pdf](https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/633693/Complete_imm_schedule_2017.pdf) provides the routine immunisation schedule from Autumn 2017 detailing 'age due', 'diseases protected against', 'vaccine given and trade name' plus the 'usual site' of each vaccination.

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Table 3.5.2 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 24 months, for each vaccination the percentage vaccinated decreased in 2016/17 in Croydon and this was also the case for London and mostly for England.

**Table 3.5.2 – Vaccination coverage at age 24 months, 2016/17**

	DTaP/IPV/Hib3 percentage								PCV Booster percentage							
	2015/16				2016/17				2015/16				2016/17			
	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	92.4	89.5	90.6	90.1	87.9	87.7	85.3	83.2	84.0	81.9	80.4	80.8
London	92.8	93.0	92.1	92.1	92.2	91.9	91.8	90.8	86.3	86.5	85.2	84.8	83.7	84.8	84.2	83.0
England	95.5	95.4	95.4	95.3	95.1	94.9	95.3	95.1	92.1	92.1	91.7	91.3	91.4	91.4	91.5	91.3

	Hib/MenC booster percentage								MMR1 percentage							
	2015/16				2016/17				2015/16				2016/17			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Croydon	87.0	86.5	84.7	82.1	82.2	76.1	79.4	80.2	87.0	87.7	85.8	82.7	83.8	81.9	80.3	80.3
London	86.4	86.4	85.2	85.1	84.8	84.2	84.6	83.2	86.7	86.0	85.0	85.3	84.4	85.0	84.8	83.3
England	92.2	91.8	91.7	91.5	91.5	91.2	91.6	91.3	92.1	91.5	91.4	91.5	91.4	91.2	91.6	91.2

Source: Public Health England – Cover of vaccination evaluated rapidly (COVER) programme 2016/17

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Table 3.5.3 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 of 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. For Croydon, London and England the percentage vaccinated fluctuated between quarter and between the years.

**Table 3.5.3 – Vaccination coverage at age 5 years, 2016/17**

	DTaP/IPV/Hib percentage								MMR1 percentage							
	2015/16				2016/17				2015/16				2016/17			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Croydon	92.5	93.7	90.0	90.8	92.0	90.0	93.0	90.4	90.8	93.7	90.9	87.7	89.3	88.7	90.8	88.2
London	93.0	93.2	92.6	92.3	92.6	92.7	92.5	91.8	91.5	91.2	90.5	90.6	91.0	91.5	91.3	90.8
England	95.8	95.9	95.8	95.7	96.0	95.7	95.8	95.6	94.7	94.5	94.5	94.9	95.0	95.0	95.2	95.1

	MMR2 percentage								DTaP/IPV booster percentage							
	2015/16				2016/17				2015/16				2016/17			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Croydon	65.2	78.7	80.3	68.9	72.8	69.0	73.6	71.3	65.1	79.9	80.6	69.6	73.0	69.3	73.2	70.7
London	80.4	80.5	77.6	80.4	80.2	79.1	79.1	77.7	78.5	79.8	76.5	77.4	77.0	76.8	76.4	75.0
England	88.5	87.9	87.6	88.2	87.5	87.3	87.8	87.4	87.7	87.9	87.4	86.7	85.9	85.9	86.5	86.3

	HibMenC booster percentage							
	2015/16				2016/17			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Croydon	87.9	89.1	87.3	84.7	85.6	85.1	87.1	84.7
London	88.8	89.3	88.7	88.2	88.1	88.7	88.4	88.3
England	93.2	93.3	93.3	92.8	92.6	92.9	92.7	92.8

Source: Public Health England – Cover of vaccination evaluated rapidly (COVER) programme 2016/17



### 3.6 Childhood obesity in reception

Table 3.6.1 shows the levels of obesity in reception year for 2013/14, 2014/15 and 2015/16. The percentage of children overweight and obese in Croydon reduced slightly each year in Croydon and planning area 1 was consistent with this although was higher than Croydon each year. In 2015/16 the percentage of children overweight and obese in reception was highest in the Upper Norwood ward and lowest in the Bensham Manor ward. Apart from West Thornton the percentage of children overweight and obese was lower in 2015/16 than 2013/14. It should be noted that as the total number of pupils are small the percentages are more sensitive to changes in pupil numbers. Furthermore comparisons between wards and over time have not been statistically tested to determine whether differences are likely to be genuine (i.e. statistically significant) as such differences could be due to random natural variation.

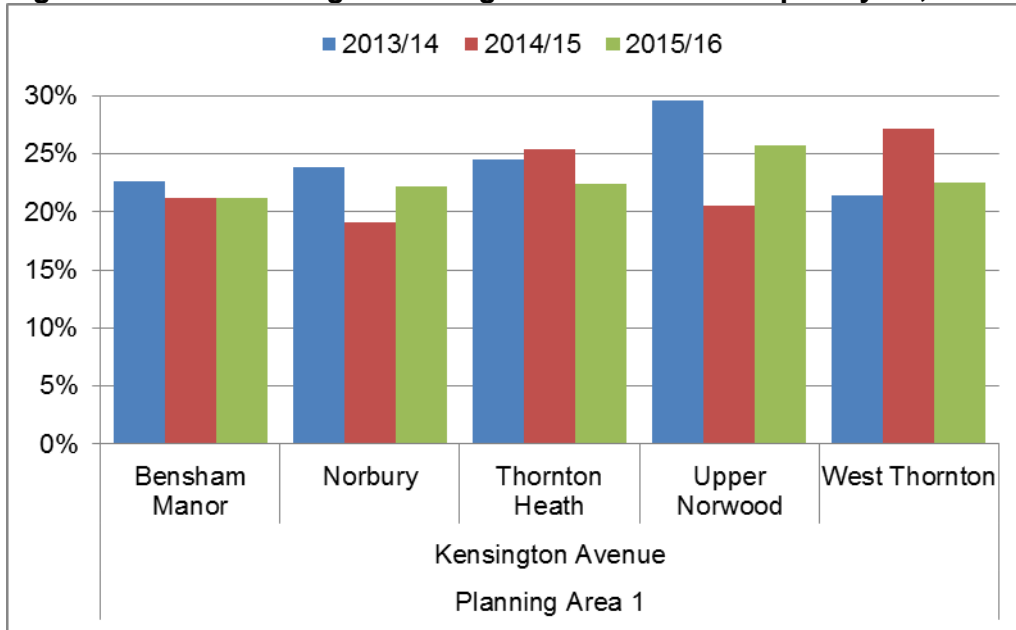
Please note – there are two BMI categories in the data that is analysed, clinical BMI category and population BMI category. In the 2016 profiles there was an error in the data whereby the clinical BMI category was used whereas in previous years the population BMI category was used. The 2014/15 data was affected and has therefore been corrected in the table below.

**Table 3.6.1 – Obesity in reception year, 2013/14, 2014/15 and 2015/16**

	2013/14				2014/15				2015/16			
	Number measured	% overweight	% obese	% overweight and obese combined	Number measured	% overweight	% obese	% overweight and obese combined	Number measured	% overweight	% obese	% overweight and obese combined
<b>Planning Area 1</b>												
<b>Kensington Avenue</b>												
Bensham Manor	239	13.4%	9.2%	22.6%	231	11.7%	9.5%	21.2%	236	9.7%	11.4%	21.2%
Norbury	134	9.0%	14.9%	23.9%	131	10.7%	8.4%	19.1%	108	6.5%	15.7%	22.2%
Thornton Heath	249	14.1%	10.4%	24.5%	193	11.9%	13.5%	25.4%	218	8.3%	14.2%	22.5%
Upper Norwood	169	17.8%	11.8%	29.6%	180	11.1%	9.4%	20.6%	144	13.9%	11.8%	25.7%
West Thornton	252	10.7%	10.7%	21.4%	247	12.1%	15.0%	27.1%	248	12.1%	10.5%	22.6%
<b>Planning Area 1 Total</b>	<b>1,043</b>	<b>13.0%</b>	<b>11.0%</b>	<b>24.1%</b>	<b>982</b>	<b>11.6%</b>	<b>11.5%</b>	<b>23.1%</b>	<b>954</b>	<b>10.3%</b>	<b>12.4%</b>	<b>22.6%</b>
<b>Croydon</b>	<b>4,205</b>	<b>12.2%</b>	<b>11.0%</b>	<b>23.3%</b>	<b>4,317</b>	<b>12.5%</b>	<b>9.8%</b>	<b>22.2%</b>	<b>4,336</b>	<b>11.0%</b>	<b>10.3%</b>	<b>21.3%</b>

Source: National Child Measurement Programme (NCMP)

Figure 3.6.1 – Percentage overweight and obese in reception year, 2013/14, 2014/15 and 2015/16



Source: National Child Measurement Programme (NCMP)

### 3.7 Acute Health<sup>39</sup>

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 attendances<sup>40</sup>

Table 3.7.1 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 increased each year.

**Table 3.7.1 – A&E attendances for children aged under 5, rate per 1,000 resident population, 2014/15, 2015/16 and 2016/17**

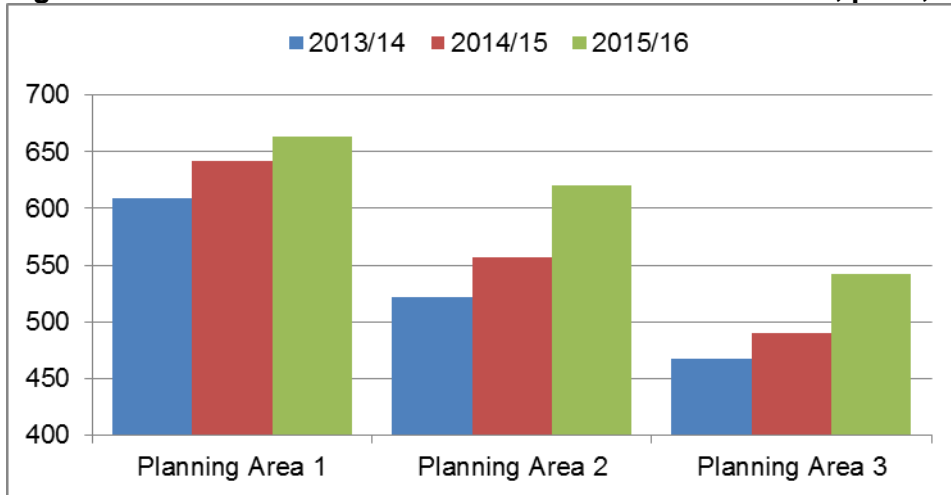
	2014/15		2015/16		2016/17	
	Children under 5 population	Rate per 1,000 population	Children under 5 population	Rate per 1,000 population	Children under 5 population	Rate per 1,000 population
Planning Area 1	6,749	608.5	6,749	641.7	6,714	663.1
Planning Area 2	13,131	521.3	13,131	556.5	13,076	619.9
Planning Area 3	8,750	467.7	8,750	489.7	8,802	541.7
<b>Croydon</b>	<b>28,630</b>	<b>525.5</b>	<b>28,630</b>	<b>556.2</b>	<b>28,592</b>	<b>606.0</b>

Source: Secondary Uses Service (SUS) Standard Extract Mart, South East Commissioning Support Unit, ONS Mid-2014 and Mid-2015 population estimates

<sup>39</sup> The 2016/17 data are based on a snapshot as at May 2017

<sup>40</sup> A&E data is not split by department type and does not include activity for Minor Injury Units, such as Purley and Parkway

Figure 3.7.1 – Rate of A&E attendances for children under 5, per 1,000 resident population, 2014/15, 2015/16 and 2016/17



Source: Secondary Uses Service (SUS) Standard Extract Mart, South East Commissioning Support Unit, ONS Mid-2014 and Mid-2015 population estimates

### 3.7.2 Emergency admissions

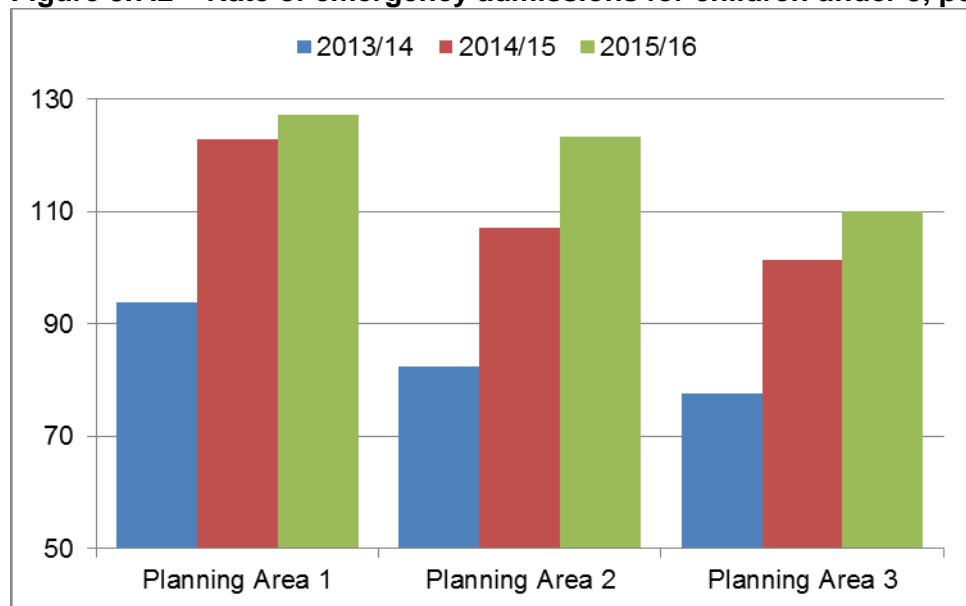
Table 3.7.2 shows the rate of emergency admissions for children aged under 5 per 1,000 resident population, for the last 3 years. The rate per 1,000 resident population was in planning area 1 increased each year and was higher than the other two planning areas across the three years.

**Table 3.7.2 – Emergency admissions for children aged under 5, rate per 1,000 resident population, 2014/15, 2015/16 and 2016/17**

	2014/15		2015/16		2016/17	
	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	6,749	93.9	6,749	122.8	6,714	127.2
Planning Area 2	13,131	82.5	13,131	107.1	13,076	123.3
Planning Area 3	8,750	77.6	8,750	101.4	8,802	110.0
<b>Croydon</b>	<b>28,630</b>	<b>83.7</b>	<b>28,630</b>	<b>109.0</b>	<b>28,592</b>	<b>120.1</b>

Source: Secondary Uses Service (SUS) Standard Extract Mart, South East Commissioning Support Unit, ONS Mid-2014 and Mid-2015 population estimates

**Figure 3.7.2 – Rate of emergency admissions for children under 5, per 1,000 resident population, 2014/15, 2015/16 and 2016/17**



Source: Secondary Uses Service (SUS) Standard Extract Mart, South East Commissioning Support Unit, ONS Mid-2014 and Mid-2015 population estimates

### 3.7.3 Emergency admissions caused by unintentional and deliberate injuries

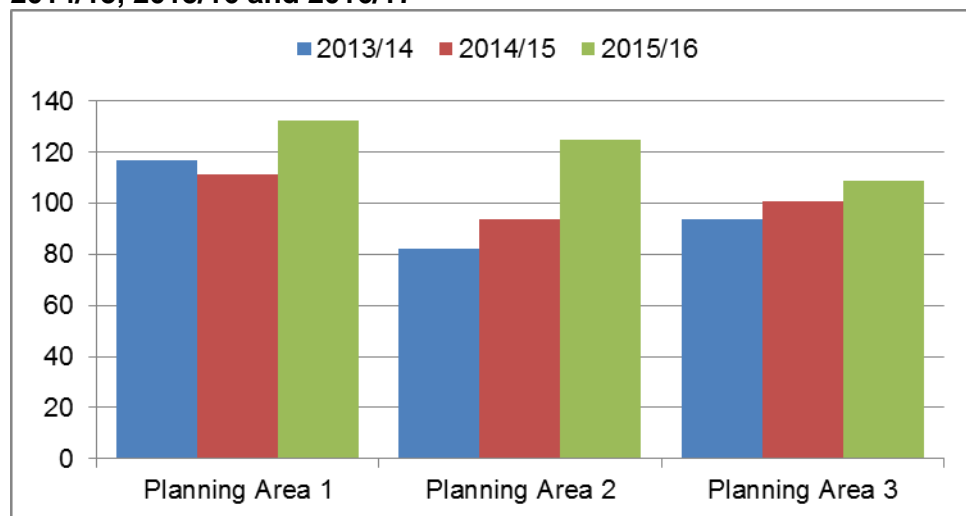
Table 3.7.3 shows the rate of emergency admissions caused by unintentional and deliberate injuries in children aged under 5 per 10,000 resident population, for the last 3 years. The rate per 10,000 resident population was higher in planning area 1 than the other two planning areas and this was consistent across the three years. The rate per 10,000 resident population decreased in 2015/16 but increased again in 2016/17 to its highest level over the last three years.

**Table 3.7.3 – Emergency admissions caused by unintentional and deliberate injuries in children aged under 5, rate per 10,000 resident population, 2014/15, 2015/16 and 2016/17**

	2014/15		2015/16		2016/17	
	Children under 5 population	Rate per 10,000 population	Children under 5 population	Rate per 10,000 population	Children under 5 population	Rate per 1,000 population
Planning Area 1	6,749	117.1	6,749	111.1	6,714	132.6
Planning Area 2	13,131	82.2	13,131	93.7	13,076	124.7
Planning Area 3	8,750	93.7	8,750	100.6	8,802	109.1
<b>Croydon</b>	<b>28,630</b>	<b>94.0</b>	<b>28,630</b>	<b>99.9</b>	<b>28,592</b>	<b>121.7</b>

Source: Secondary Uses Service (SUS) Standard Extract Mart, South East Commissioning Support Unit, ONS Mid-2014 and Mid-2015 population estimates

**Figure 3.7.3 – Rate of emergency admissions caused by unintentional and deliberate injuries in children under 5, per 10,000 resident population, 2014/15, 2015/16 and 2016/17**



Source: Secondary Uses Service (SUS) Standard Extract Mart, South East Commissioning Support Unit, ONS Mid-2014 and Mid-2015 population estimates

3.7.4 Elective admissions<sup>41</sup>

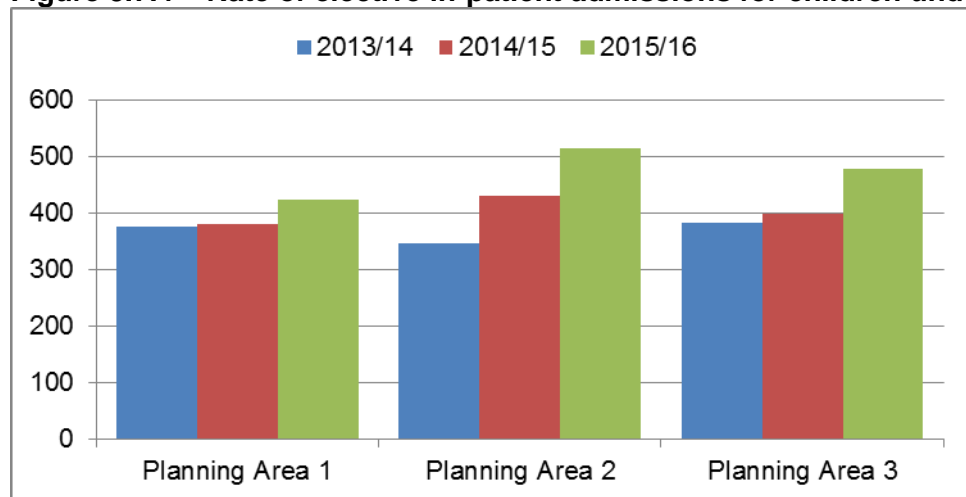
Table 3.7.4 shows the rate of elective in-patient admissions for children aged under 5 per 10,000 resident population, for the last 3 years. The rate per 10,000 resident population in planning area 1 was lower than planning area 3 but higher than planning area 2 in 2014/15. However, in 2015/16 and 2016/17 it was the lowest across the three planning areas. In 2014/15 the rate per 10,000 resident population in planning area 1 was higher than the Croydon average however in 2015/16 and 2016/17 it was lower than the Croydon average.

**Table 3.7.4 – Elective in-patient admissions for children aged under 5, rate per 10,000 resident population, 2014/15, 2015/16 and 2016/17**

	2014/15		2015/16		2016/17	
	Children under 5 population	Rate per 10,000 population	Children under 5 population	Rate per 10,000 population	Children under 5 population	Rate per 1,000 population
Planning Area 1	6,749	376.4	6,749	379.3	6,714	424.5
Planning Area 2	13,131	346.5	13,131	431.0	13,076	513.9
Planning Area 3	8,750	382.9	8,750	398.9	8,802	477.2
<b>Croydon</b>	<b>28,630</b>	<b>364.7</b>	<b>28,630</b>	<b>409.0</b>	<b>28,592</b>	<b>481.6</b>

Source: Secondary Uses Service (SUS) Standard Extract Mart, South East Commissioning Support Unit, ONS Mid-2014 and Mid-2015 population estimates

**Figure 3.7.4 – 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-2014 and Mid-2015 population estimates

<sup>41</sup> In-Patient Elective admissions data excludes regular day attenders.

## 4. Early Years funding

### 4.1 Background<sup>42</sup>

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 approved<sup>43</sup> 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.<sup>44</sup>

From September 17 the government introduced the extended entitlement i.e. an additional 570 hours of childcare for all eligible 3 and 4 year olds with eligibility linked to parental employment. Parents apply direct to HM Revenue and Customs (HMRC) via an online application and, if eligible, are given an 11 digit code to take to their childcare provider who is required to confirm validity dates. The data in the tables below covers the period before the introduction of this extended entitlement.

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<sup>42</sup> 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](https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/532575/SFR23_2016_Text.pdf) )

<sup>43</sup> 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](http://www.childcarebusinesscroydon.co.uk/wp-content/uploads/2014/11/Provider_Agreement_Form.pdf)

<sup>44</sup> 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<sup>45</sup>

In January 2017, the percentage of 2-year-olds benefitting from some funded early education in Croydon was 66% of the eligible two year old population, an increase of 13 percentage points compared to 2016. For the first time in the three years of published data, Croydon had a higher take-up than its statistical neighbours and London.

In January 2017, the number of 3 and 4 year olds benefitting from some funded early education in Croydon was 84% of the 3 and 4 year old population, which is slightly down on 2016 (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 4.2.1 - Percentage of 2<sup>46</sup>, 3 and 4 year-old<sup>47</sup> children benefitting<sup>48</sup> from funded early education places<sup>49</sup>. Position in January each year.**

	All providers - percentage of population									
	2-year-olds			3- and 4-year-olds						
	2015	2016	2017	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Croydon	38%	53%	66%	88%	87%	86%	85%	88%	88%	84%
Statistical neighbours <sup>50</sup>	48%	57%	56%	87%	89%	90%	90%	89%	86%	85%
London	46%	57%	58%	88%	89%	90%	90%	88%	86%	84%
England	58%	68%	71%	94%	95%	95%	95%	95%	95%	95%

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

<sup>45</sup> Figures in this section are taken from the Statistical First Release, Provision for children under five years of age in England, January 2017

(<https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/education-provision-children-under-5-years-of-age-january-2017>)

<sup>46</sup> 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 November 2016 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.

<sup>47</sup> 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.

<sup>48</sup> Any child attending more than one private, voluntary or independent provider will have only been counted once.

<sup>49</sup> Includes some local authority day nurseries registered to receive funding, includes maintained nursery, primary and secondary schools, primary and secondary converter academies, primary and secondary sponsor-led academies, primary and secondary free schools, city technology colleges, special schools and general hospital schools.

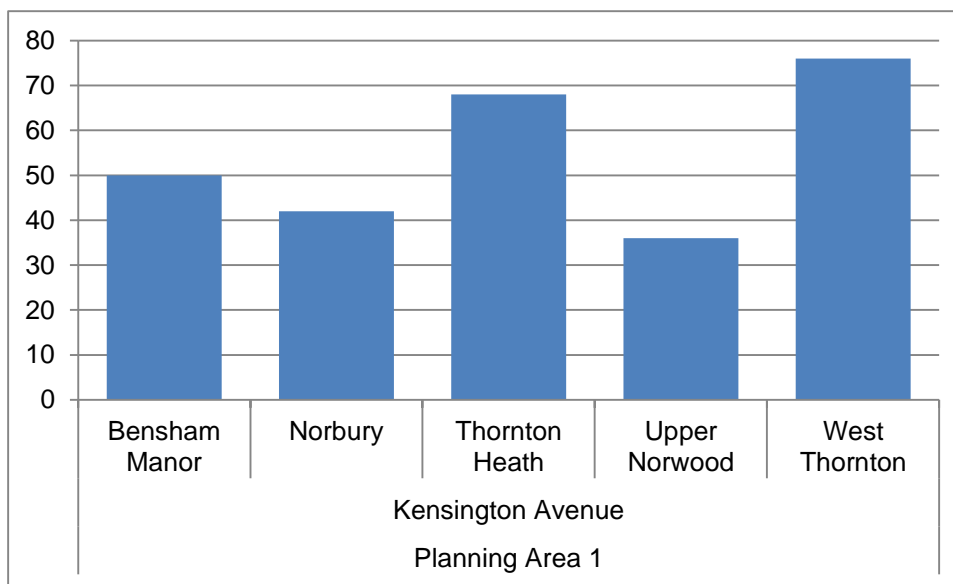
<sup>50</sup> This is the average percentage for Croydon's statistical neighbours i.e. local authorities with similar characteristics. They are Birmingham, Brent, Ealing, Enfield, Greenwich, Haringey, Lambeth, Lewisham, Merton, Waltham Forest.

4.3 Two year old funding take-up<sup>51</sup>

Table 4.3.1 and figure 4.3.1 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 2017 Early Years and School Census and the data is based on a snapshot taken on Early Years and School Census day which was the 19<sup>th</sup> January 2017. West Thornton had the highest number of 2 year olds taking up the funding, whilst Upper Norwood had the lowest. 25.2% of the Croydon 2 year olds taking up funding in January 2017 were living in planning area 1. Please note these figures do not include children living in Croydon attending settings in neighbouring boroughs and are therefore not comparable to the published figures in 4.2.

**Table 4.3.1 and figure 4.3.1 – Number of two year olds taking up their early entitlement to funding, snapshot as at 19<sup>th</sup> January 2017**

Take up Age 2	
<b>Planning Area 1</b>	
<b>Kensington Avenue</b>	
Bensham Manor	50
Norbury	42
Thornton Heath	68
Upper Norwood	36
West Thornton	76
<b>Planning Area 1 Total</b>	<b>272</b>
<b>Croydon</b>	<b>1,081</b>



Source: Early Years and School Census, Spring 2017

<sup>51</sup> 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.

4.4 Three and four year old funding take-up<sup>52, 53</sup>

Table 4.4.1 and figure 4.4.1 show the number of 3 and 4 year old children taking up their entitlement to 15 hours of funding a week in January 2015, 2016 and 2017. These data are taken from the Spring Early Years and School Census and is based on a snapshot taken on Early Years and School Census day which occurs on the 3<sup>rd</sup> Thursday in January each year. In all three years, Bensham Manor had the highest percentage of 3 and 4 year olds taking up the funding whilst Norbury had the lowest (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 4.4.1 – Number and percentage of three and four year olds taking up their early entitlement to funding, January 2015, 2016 and 2017**

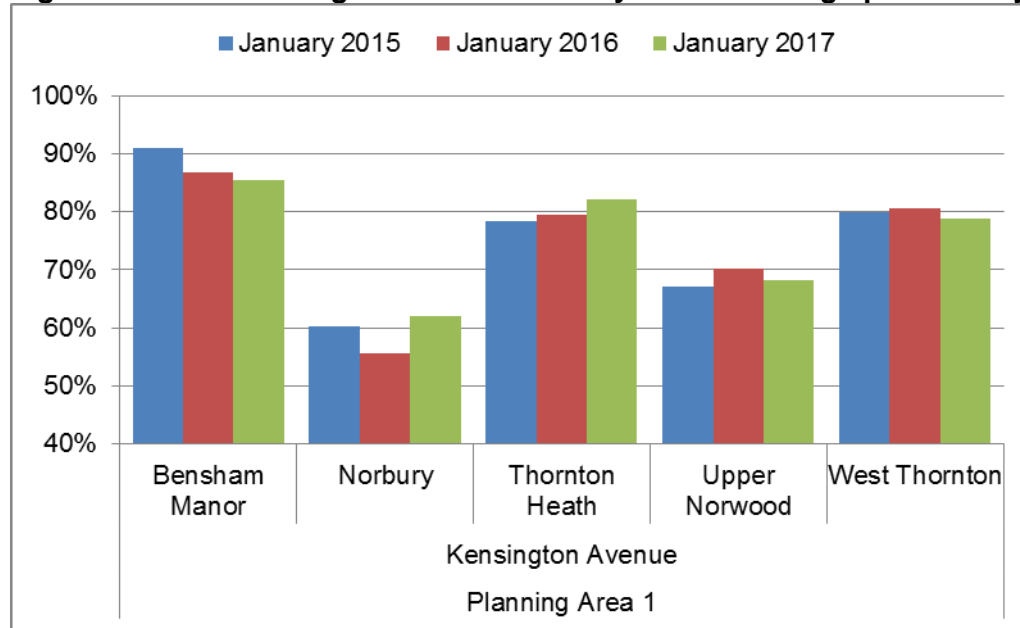
	January 2015			January 2016			January 2017		
	Age 3&4 population	Age 3&4 take-up Number	Percentage	Age 3&4 population	Age 3&4 take-up Number	Percentage	Age 3&4 population	Age 3&4 take-up Number	Percentage
<b>Planning Area 1</b>									
<b>Kensington Avenue</b>									
Bensham Manor	543	494	91%	533	462	87%	533	456	86%
Norbury	474	286	60%	460	256	56%	460	285	62%
Thornton Heath	563	441	78%	568	452	80%	568	467	82%
Upper Norwood	479	322	67%	469	329	70%	469	320	68%
West Thornton	627	501	80%	637	513	81%	637	502	79%
<b>Planning Area 1 Total</b>	<b>2,686</b>	<b>2,044</b>	<b>76%</b>	<b>2,667</b>	<b>2,012</b>	<b>75%</b>	<b>2,667</b>	<b>2,030</b>	<b>76%</b>
<b>Croydon</b>	<b>11,367</b>	<b>9,384</b>	<b>83%</b>	<b>11,473</b>	<b>9,322</b>	<b>81%</b>	<b>11,473</b>	<b>9,113</b>	<b>79%</b>

Source: Spring 2015, 2016 and 2017 Early Years and School Census, ONS Mid-2014 and Mid-2015 population projection estimates

<sup>52</sup> 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.

<sup>53</sup> For each year all ages are as at 31<sup>st</sup> December of the previous year which is consistent with the published statistics on early years provision for children under 5 years in England.

Figure 4.4.1 – Percentage of three and four year olds taking up their early entitlement to funding, January 2015, 2016 and 2017



Source: Spring 2015, 2016 and 2017 Early Years and School Census, ONS Mid-2014 and Mid-2015 population projection estimates

## 5. School Readiness – Early Years Foundation Stage Profile (EYFS) 2014/15 – 2016/17 <sup>54</sup>

### 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 5.1.1 shows that in 2016/17, 73.4% of children in Croydon achieved a GLD which was higher than the previous two years. In 2016/17 the percentage of children achieving a GLD in Croydon was higher than England, London and its statistical neighbours.

**Table 5.1.1 – EYFS Good Level of Development (GLD) regional and national comparisons<sup>55</sup>**

	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
Croydon	64.7%	70.4%	73.4%
Statistical neighbours <sup>56</sup>	67.8%	70.8%	72.5%
London	68.1%	71.2%	73.0%
England	66.3%	69.3%	70.7%

Source: SFR60/2017, DfE

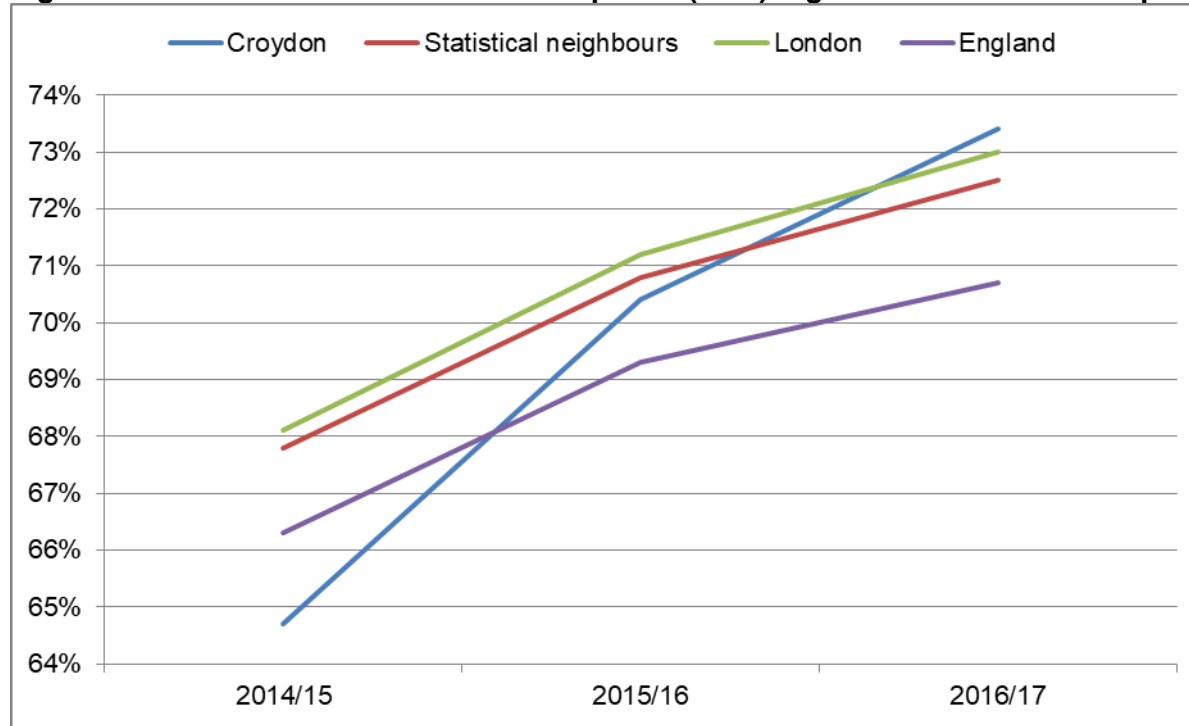
<sup>54</sup> With the exception of data in table 5.1.1 these data only include pupils who are resident in Croydon, attend an early years setting in Croydon and received a score for the Good Level of Development. These data exclude pupils with missing or invalid postcode information

<sup>55</sup> Figures are taken from the Statistical First Release, Early years foundation stage profile results: 2016 to 2017

(<https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/early-years-foundation-stage-profile-results-2016-to-2017>)

<sup>56</sup> 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.

Figure 5.1.1 – EYFS Good Level of Development (GLD) regional and national comparisons



Source: SFR60/2017, DfE

## Best Start Community Profile - Planning Area 1 November 2017

To allow for comparison of EYFS attainment at planning area level, local data has been used which do not include children living in Croydon but attending settings in other boroughs. Therefore the following tables are not comparable to the published figures in table 5.1.1.

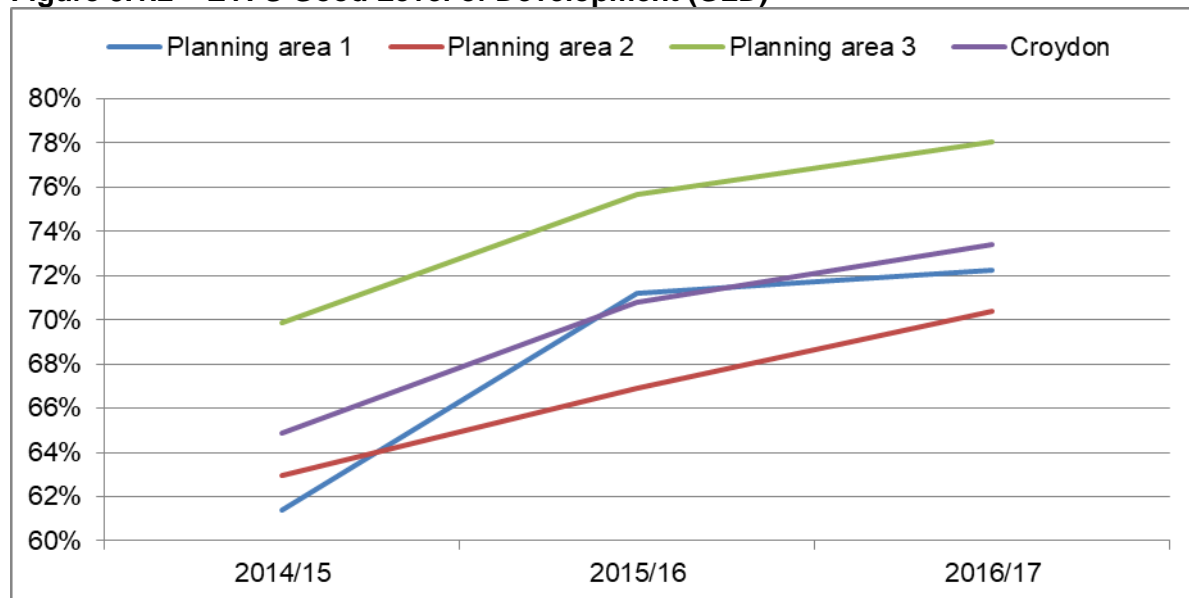
Across Croydon and within all planning areas, the percentage of children achieving a GLD increased each year. Planning area 1 had the largest percentage increase from 61.4% in 2014/15 to 72.2% in 2016/17.

**Table 5.1.2 – EYFS Good Level of Development (GLD)**

	2014/15		2015/16		2016/17	
	Croydon pupils	Percentage GLD Yes	Croydon pupils	Percentage GLD Yes	Croydon pupils	Percentage GLD Yes
Planning area 1	1,085	61.4%	1,059	71.2%	1,023	72.2%
Planning area 2	2,100	63.0%	2,050	66.9%	2,133	70.4%
Planning area 3	1,583	69.9%	1,558	75.7%	1,654	78.1%
<b>Croydon</b>	<b>4,768</b>	<b>64.9%</b>	<b>4,667</b>	<b>70.8%</b>	<b>4,810</b>	<b>73.4%</b>

Source: EYFS 2014/15, 2015/16 and 2016/17 cohorts, Key Stage Performance Analysis System (KEYPAS)

**Figure 5.1.2 – EYFS Good Level of Development (GLD)**



Source: EYFS 2014/15, 2015/16 and 2016/17 cohorts, Key Stage Performance Analysis System (KEYPAS)

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

The following three tables 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.

Across the three years, in planning area 1 the 2015/16 cohort had the biggest percentage gap for pupils born in the Autumn term (81.4%) compared to the Summer term (59.1%), whilst 2014/15 had the smallest gap at 71.1% in Autumn compared to 52.4% in Summer.

**Table 5.2.1 – EYFS Good Level of Development (GLD) and the Autumn term of birth**

	2014/15		2015/16		2016/17	
	Croydon pupils	Percentage GLD Yes	Croydon pupils	Percentage GLD Yes	Croydon pupils	Percentage GLD Yes
Planning area 1	391	71.1%	360	81.4%	344	82.8%
Planning area 2	659	72.5%	699	78.5%	710	78.3%
Planning area 3	518	79.5%	520	84.0%	549	86.2%
<b>Croydon</b>	<b>1,568</b>	<b>74.5%</b>	<b>1,579</b>	<b>81.0%</b>	<b>1,603</b>	<b>82.0%</b>

Source: EYFS 2014/15, 2015/16 and 2016/17 cohorts, Key Stage Performance Analysis System (KEYPAS)

**Table 5.2.2 – EYFS Good Level of Development (GLD) and the Spring term of birth**

	2014/15		2015/16		2016/17	
	Croydon pupils	Percentage GLD Yes	Croydon pupils	Percentage GLD Yes	Croydon pupils	Percentage GLD Yes
Planning area 1	265	61.5%	259	77.6%	241	74.3%
Planning area 2	506	64.8%	470	67.9%	533	70.5%
Planning area 3	367	72.5%	358	77.7%	395	79.5%
<b>Croydon</b>	<b>1,138</b>	<b>66.5%</b>	<b>1,087</b>	<b>73.4%</b>	<b>1,169</b>	<b>74.3%</b>

Source: EYFS 2014/15, 2015/16 and 2016/17 cohorts, Key Stage Performance Analysis System (KEYPAS)

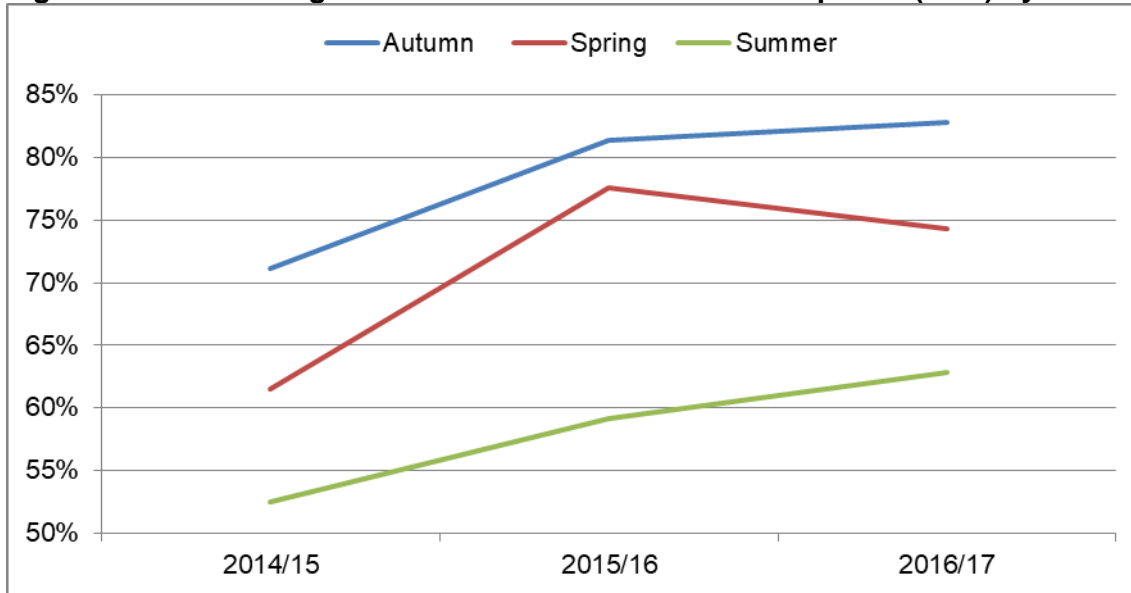
**Table 5.2.3 – EYFS Good Level of Development (GLD) and the Summer term of birth**

	2014/15		2015/16		2016/17	
	Croydon pupils	Percentage GLD Yes	Croydon pupils	Percentage GLD Yes	Croydon pupils	Percentage GLD Yes
Planning area 1	429	52.4%	440	59.1%	438	62.8%
Planning area 2	935	55.2%	881	57.1%	890	63.9%
Planning area 3	698	61.3%	680	68.2%	710	71.0%
<b>Croydon</b>	<b>2,062</b>	<b>56.7%</b>	<b>2,001</b>	<b>61.3%</b>	<b>2,038</b>	<b>66.1%</b>

Source: EYFS 2014/15, 2015/16 and 2016/17 cohorts, Key Stage Performance Analysis System (KEYPAS)



Figure 5.2.1 – Planning Area 1 EYFS Good Level of Development (GLD) by term of birth



Source: EYFS 2014/15, 2015/16 and 2016/17 cohorts, Key Stage Performance Analysis System (KEYPAS)

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

The following tables show the GLD by the gender 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 5.3.1 – EYFS Good Level of Development (GLD) and male pupils**

	2014/15		2015/16		2016/17	
	Croydon pupils	Percentage GLD Yes	Croydon pupils	Percentage GLD Yes	Croydon pupils	Percentage GLD Yes
Planning area 1	566	55.3%	511	63.8%	504	64.3%
Planning area 2	1,057	55.8%	1,085	60.6%	1,061	61.7%
Planning area 3	806	61.5%	798	69.7%	812	71.7%
<b>Croydon</b>	<b>2,429</b>	<b>57.6%</b>	<b>2,394</b>	<b>64.3%</b>	<b>2,377</b>	<b>65.7%</b>

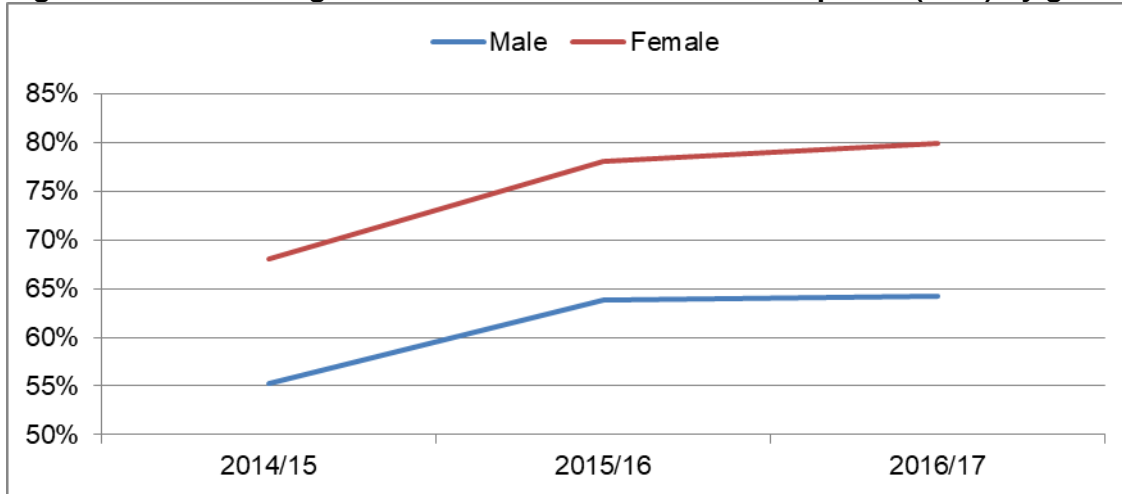
Source: EYFS 2014/15, 2015/16 and 2016/17 cohorts, Key Stage Performance Analysis System (KEYPAS)

**Table 5.3.2 – EYFS Good Level of Development (GLD) and female pupils**

	2014/15		2015/16		2016/17	
	Croydon pupils	Percentage GLD Yes	Croydon pupils	Percentage GLD Yes	Croydon pupils	Percentage GLD Yes
Planning area 1	519	68.0%	548	78.1%	519	80.0%
Planning area 2	1,043	70.2%	965	73.9%	1,072	78.9%
Planning area 3	777	78.5%	760	82.0%	842	84.2%
<b>Croydon</b>	<b>2,339</b>	<b>72.5%</b>	<b>2,273</b>	<b>77.6%</b>	<b>2,433</b>	<b>81.0%</b>

Source: EYFS 2014/15, 2015/16 and 2016/17 cohorts, Key Stage Performance Analysis System (KEYPAS)

Figure 5.3.1 – Planning Area 1 EYFS Good Level of Development (GLD) by gender



Source: EYFS 2014/15, 2015/16 and 2016/17 cohorts, Key Stage Performance Analysis System (KEYPAS)

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

Tables 5.4.1 to 5.4.6 show the GLD by term of birth for male pupils and female pupils. In planning area 1 the attainment gap for male pupils was wider between those born in the Spring and Summer terms than those born in the Autumn and Spring terms. In 2015/16 the attainment gap for male pupils born in Autumn and Spring was only 1.9 percentage points whilst in the same year it was 18.1 percentage points between those born in the Spring and Summer terms.

**Table 5.4.1 – EYFS Good Level of Development (GLD) and the Autumn term of birth for male pupils**

	2014/15		2015/16		2016/17	
	Croydon pupils	Percentage GLD Yes	Croydon pupils	Percentage GLD Yes	Croydon pupils	Percentage GLD Yes
Planning area 1	205	64.9%	174	72.4%	162	74.7%
Planning area 2	302	65.6%	382	71.5%	349	68.5%
Planning area 3	256	73.4%	267	77.5%	265	82.6%
<b>Croydon</b>	<b>763</b>	<b>68.0%</b>	<b>823</b>	<b>73.6%</b>	<b>776</b>	<b>74.6%</b>

Source: EYFS 2014/15, 2015/16 and 2016/17 cohorts, Key Stage Performance Analysis System (KEYPAS)

**Table 5.4.2 – EYFS Good Level of Development (GLD) and the Spring term of birth for male pupils**

	2014/15		2015/16		2016/17	
	Croydon pupils	Percentage GLD Yes	Croydon pupils	Percentage GLD Yes	Croydon pupils	Percentage GLD Yes
Planning area 1	142	57.7%	129	70.5%	123	66.7%
Planning area 2	250	60.0%	229	59.4%	253	60.9%
Planning area 3	191	62.8%	175	74.3%	200	71.5%
<b>Croydon</b>	<b>583</b>	<b>60.4%</b>	<b>533</b>	<b>67.0%</b>	<b>576</b>	<b>65.8%</b>

Source: EYFS 2014/15, 2015/16 and 2016/17 cohorts, Key Stage Performance Analysis System (KEYPAS)

**Table 5.4.3 – EYFS Good Level of Development (GLD) and the Summer term of birth for male pupils**

	2014/15		2015/16		2016/17	
	Croydon pupils	Percentage GLD Yes	Croydon pupils	Percentage GLD Yes	Croydon pupils	Percentage GLD Yes
Planning area 1	219	44.7%	208	52.4%	219	55.3%
Planning area 2	505	47.9%	474	52.5%	459	57.1%
Planning area 3	359	52.4%	356	61.5%	347	63.4%
<b>Croydon</b>	<b>1,083</b>	<b>48.8%</b>	<b>1,038</b>	<b>55.6%</b>	<b>1,025</b>	<b>58.8%</b>

Source: EYFS 2014/15, 2015/16 and 2016/17 cohorts, Key Stage Performance Analysis System (KEYPAS)

## Best Start Community Profile - Planning Area 1 November 2017

In planning area 1, apart from 2014/15, the attainment gap for female pupils was wider between those born in the Spring and Summer terms than for those born in the Autumn and Spring terms. In 2015/16, as with the male pupils there was quite a difference in the attainment gap between terms. Between the Autumn and Spring terms the gap was 5.2 percentage points whilst it was 19.5 percentage points between those born in the Spring and Summer terms.

**Table 5.4.4 – EYFS Good Level of Development (GLD) and the Autumn term of birth for female pupils**

	2014/15		2015/16		2016/17	
	Croydon pupils	Percentage GLD Yes	Croydon pupils	Percentage GLD Yes	Croydon pupils	Percentage GLD Yes
Planning area 1	186	78.0%	186	89.8%	182	90.1%
Planning area 2	357	78.4%	317	87.1%	361	87.8%
Planning area 3	262	85.5%	253	90.9%	284	89.4%
<b>Croydon</b>	<b>805</b>	<b>80.6%</b>	<b>756</b>	<b>89.0%</b>	<b>827</b>	<b>88.9%</b>

Source: EYFS 2014/15, 2015/16 and 2016/17 cohorts, Key Stage Performance Analysis System (KEYPAS)

**Table 5.4.5 – EYFS Good Level of Development (GLD) and the Spring term of birth for female pupils**

	2014/15		2015/16		2016/17	
	Croydon pupils	Percentage GLD Yes	Croydon pupils	Percentage GLD Yes	Croydon pupils	Percentage GLD Yes
Planning area 1	123	65.9%	130	84.6%	118	82.2%
Planning area 2	256	69.5%	241	75.9%	280	79.3%
Planning area 3	176	83.0%	183	80.9%	195	87.7%
<b>Croydon</b>	<b>555</b>	<b>73.0%</b>	<b>554</b>	<b>79.6%</b>	<b>593</b>	<b>82.6%</b>

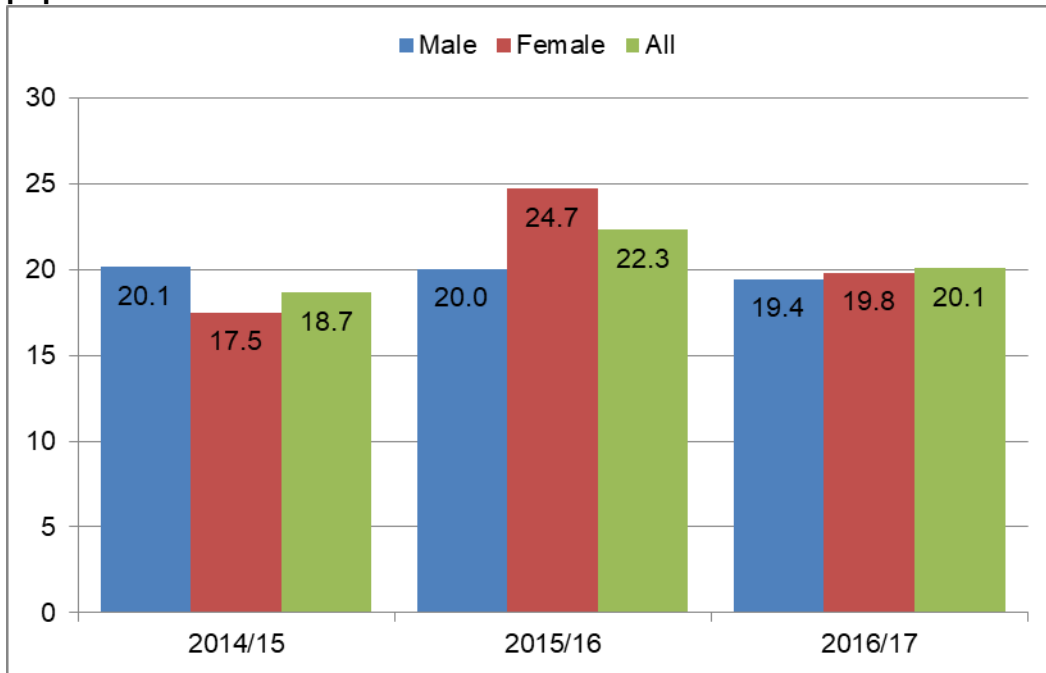
Source: EYFS 2014/15, 2015/16 and 2016/17 cohorts, Key Stage Performance Analysis System (KEYPAS)

**Table 5.4.6 – EYFS Good Level of Development (GLD) and the Summer term of birth for female pupils**

	2014/15		2015/16		2016/17	
	Croydon pupils	Percentage GLD Yes	Croydon pupils	Percentage GLD Yes	Croydon pupils	Percentage GLD Yes
Planning area 1	210	60.5%	232	65.1%	219	70.3%
Planning area 2	430	63.7%	407	62.4%	431	71.2%
Planning area 3	339	70.8%	324	75.6%	363	78.2%
<b>Croydon</b>	<b>979</b>	<b>65.5%</b>	<b>963</b>	<b>67.5%</b>	<b>1,013</b>	<b>73.5%</b>

Source: EYFS 2014/15, 2015/16 and 2016/17 cohorts, Key Stage Performance Analysis System (KEYPAS)

Figure 5.4.1 – Planning Area 1 EYFS Good Level of Development (GLD) attainment gap (percentage points) between autumn and summer born pupils



Source: EYFS 2014/15, 2015/16 and 2016/17 cohorts, Key Stage Performance Analysis System (KEYPAS)

5.5 Early Years Foundation Stage Profile Free School Meals<sup>57, 58</sup>

Across Croydon the percentage of pupils eligible for FSM that achieved a GLD increased each year however in planning area 1, the percentage was slightly lower in 2016/17 than it was in 2015/16. Planning area 1 had the smallest number of pupils eligible for FSM each year and the highest percentage of pupils eligible for FSM achieving a GLD. Some of the fluctuation in pupils eligible for FSM 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 all three years of data.

**Table 5.5.1 – EYFS Good Level of Development (GLD) and pupils eligible for Free School Meals (FSM)**

	2014/15		2015/16		2016/17	
	Croydon pupils	Percentage GLD Yes	Croydon pupils	Percentage GLD Yes	Croydon pupils	Percentage GLD Yes
Planning area 1	231	56.3%	151	64.9%	163	64.4%
Planning area 2	471	52.7%	343	61.2%	440	59.3%
Planning area 3	280	55.4%	174	55.2%	235	63.8%
<b>Croydon</b>	<b>982</b>	<b>54.3%</b>	<b>668</b>	<b>60.5%</b>	<b>838</b>	<b>61.6%</b>

Source: EYFS 2014/15, 2015/16 and 2016/17 cohorts, Key Stage Performance Analysis System (KEYPAS)

Table 5.5.2 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 increased each year, from 6.5 percentage points in 2014/15 to 9.2 percentage points in 2016/17.

**Table 5.5.2 – EYFS Good Level of Development (GLD) and pupils ineligible for Free School Meals (FSM)**

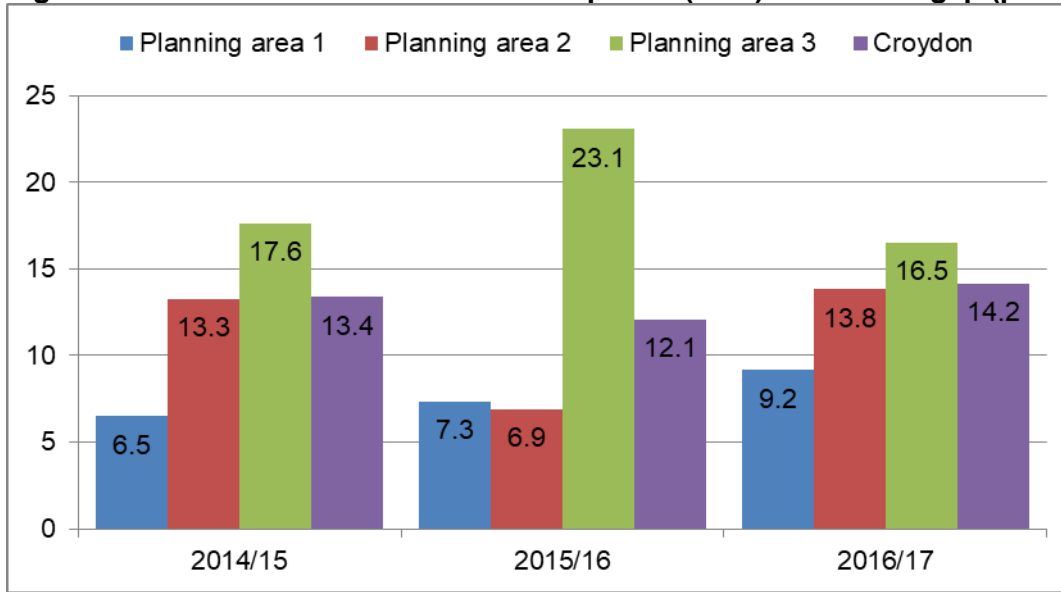
	2014/15		2015/16		2016/17	
	Croydon pupils	Percentage GLD Yes	Croydon pupils	Percentage GLD Yes	Croydon pupils	Percentage GLD Yes
Planning area 1	854	62.8%	908	72.2%	848	73.6%
Planning area 2	1,629	65.9%	1,703	68.1%	1,665	73.2%
Planning area 3	1,303	73.0%	1,383	78.2%	1,343	80.3%
<b>Croydon</b>	<b>3,786</b>	<b>67.6%</b>	<b>3,994</b>	<b>72.6%</b>	<b>3,856</b>	<b>75.8%</b>

Source: EYFS 2014/15, 2015/16 and 2016/17 cohorts, Key Stage Performance Analysis System (KEYPAS)

<sup>57</sup> Since September 2014 there is a universal entitlement for free school meals for all infant pupils (reception to year 2) in state-funded schools. However this data reflects those who would be eligible based on the usual FSM criteria applied.

<sup>58</sup> Details on the Free School Meal criteria can be found at - <https://www.croydon.gov.uk/education/schools-new/free-school-meals>

Figure 5.5.1 – EYFS Good Level of Development (GLD) attainment gap (percentage points) between pupils eligible and ineligible for FSM



Source: EYFS 2014/15, 2015/16 and 2016/17 cohorts, Key Stage Performance Analysis System (KEYPAS)



### 5.6 Early Years Foundation Stage Profile pupil's Ethnicity<sup>59</sup>

The tables in this section show the GLD by the Ethnicity of the pupils. Across Croydon in 2016/17 there was a considerable decrease in the number of pupils whose ethnicity was not known compared to the previous two years. The impact of this was an increase in the number of pupils from the other ethnic groups. Across Croydon, in all groups other than the 'unknown', the percentage of pupils achieving a GLD increased each year, however in planning area 1 the mixed, Asian or Asian British and Black or Black British ethnic groups saw a reduction in the percentage of pupils achieving a GLD. In 2016/17 more pupils from 'other' ethnicity groups (75.0%) achieved a GLD than the other groups whilst the lowest percentage was pupils from unknown ethnicity groups (57.1%).

**Table 5.6.1 – EYFS Good Level of Development (GLD) and White or White British pupils**

	2014/15		2015/16		2016/17	
	Croydon pupils	Percentage GLD Yes	Croydon pupils	Percentage GLD Yes	Croydon pupils	Percentage GLD Yes
Planning area 1	230	58.3%	218	67.4%	240	73.3%
Planning area 2	610	59.2%	531	70.1%	611	68.9%
Planning area 3	914	69.4%	801	74.7%	879	77.8%
<b>Croydon</b>	<b>1,754</b>	<b>64.4%</b>	<b>1,550</b>	<b>72.1%</b>	<b>1,730</b>	<b>74.0%</b>

Source: EYFS 2014/15, 2015/16 and 2016/17 cohorts, Key Stage Performance Analysis System (KEYPAS)

**Table 5.6.2 – EYFS Good Level of Development (GLD) and Mixed ethnicity pupils**

	2014/15		2015/16		2016/17	
	Croydon pupils	Percentage GLD Yes	Croydon pupils	Percentage GLD Yes	Croydon pupils	Percentage GLD Yes
Planning area 1	121	68.6%	142	75.4%	118	72.0%
Planning area 2	313	61.7%	318	67.9%	369	72.1%
Planning area 3	228	68.9%	197	75.1%	234	76.9%
<b>Croydon</b>	<b>662</b>	<b>65.4%</b>	<b>657</b>	<b>71.7%</b>	<b>721</b>	<b>73.6%</b>

Source: EYFS 2014/15, 2015/16 and 2016/17 cohorts, Key Stage Performance Analysis System (KEYPAS)

<sup>59</sup> See Appendix C for Ethnicity groupings

**Table 5.6.3 – EYFS Good Level of Development (GLD) and Asian or Asian British pupils**

	2014/15		2015/16		2016/17	
	Croydon pupils	Percentage GLD Yes	Croydon pupils	Percentage GLD Yes	Croydon pupils	Percentage GLD Yes
Planning area 1	295	62.4%	278	72.7%	291	71.8%
Planning area 2	314	68.2%	323	65.9%	391	74.4%
Planning area 3	120	77.5%	144	80.6%	168	82.1%
<b>Croydon</b>	<b>729</b>	<b>67.4%</b>	<b>745</b>	<b>71.3%</b>	<b>850</b>	<b>75.1%</b>

Source: EYFS 2014/15, 2015/16 and 2016/17 cohorts, Key Stage Performance Analysis System (KEYPAS)

**Table 5.6.4 – EYFS Good Level of Development (GLD) and Black or Black British pupils**

	2014/15		2015/16		2016/17	
	Croydon pupils	Percentage GLD Yes	Croydon pupils	Percentage GLD Yes	Croydon pupils	Percentage GLD Yes
Planning area 1	345	63.2%	344	73.8%	316	73.7%
Planning area 2	588	63.3%	582	66.7%	607	72.2%
Planning area 3	207	68.6%	221	72.4%	242	76.0%
<b>Croydon</b>	<b>1,140</b>	<b>64.2%</b>	<b>1,147</b>	<b>69.9%</b>	<b>1,165</b>	<b>73.4%</b>

Source: EYFS 2014/15, 2015/16 and 2016/17 cohorts, Key Stage Performance Analysis System (KEYPAS)

**Table 5.6.5 – EYFS Good Level of Development (GLD) and pupils of other ethnicity**

	2014/15		2015/16		2016/17	
	Croydon pupils	Percentage GLD Yes	Croydon pupils	Percentage GLD Yes	Croydon pupils	Percentage GLD Yes
Planning area 1	18	66.7%	15	66.7%	16	75.0%
Planning area 2	40	52.5%	55	61.8%	40	47.5%
Planning area 3	8	75.0%	14	71.4%	28	85.7%
<b>Croydon</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>59.1%</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>64.3%</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>65.5%</b>

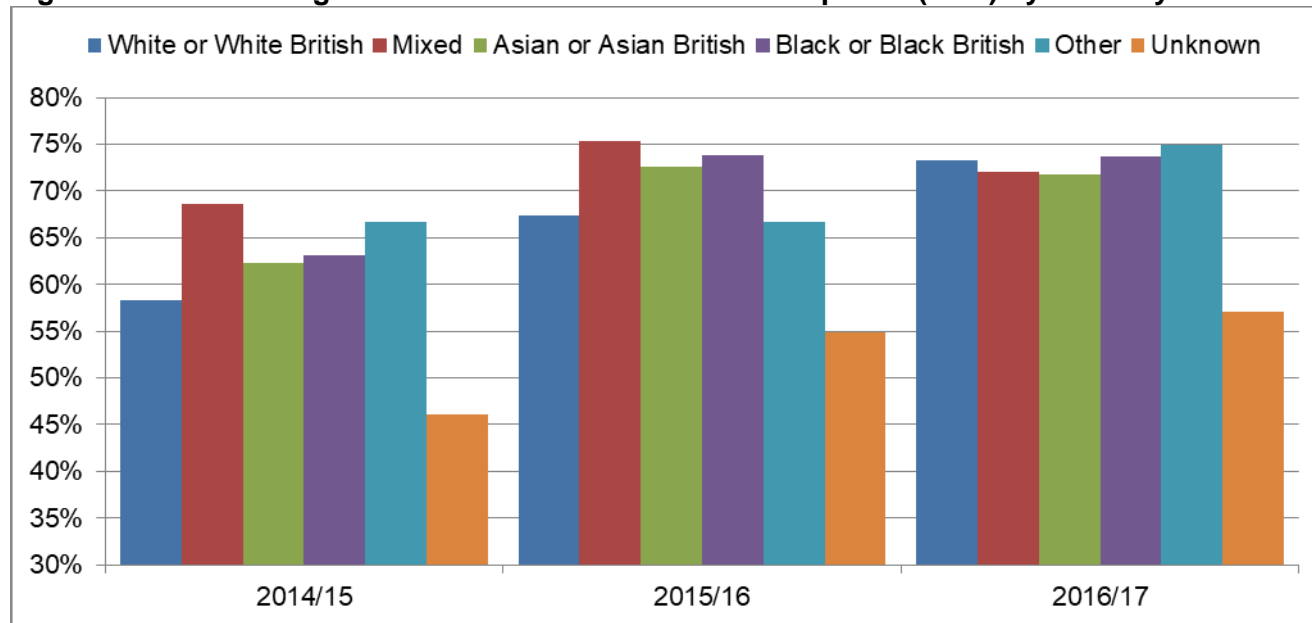
Source: EYFS 2014/15, 2015/16 and 2016/17 cohorts, Key Stage Performance Analysis System (KEYPAS)

**Table 5.6.6 – EYFS Good Level of Development (GLD) and pupils of unknown ethnicity**

	2014/15		2015/16		2016/17	
	Croydon pupils	Percentage GLD Yes	Croydon pupils	Percentage GLD Yes	Croydon pupils	Percentage GLD Yes
Planning area 1	76	46.1%	62	54.8%	42	57.1%
Planning area 2	235	68.5%	241	61.4%	115	57.4%
Planning area 3	106	69.8%	181	81.2%	103	78.6%
<b>Croydon</b>	<b>417</b>	<b>64.7%</b>	<b>484</b>	<b>68.0%</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>65.8%</b>

Source: EYFS 2014/15, 2015/16 and 2016/17 cohorts, Key Stage Performance Analysis System (KEYPAS)

**Figure 5.6.1 – Planning Area 1 EYFS Good Level of Development (GLD) by ethnicity**



Source: EYFS 2014/15, 2015/16 and 2016/17 cohorts, Key Stage Performance Analysis System (KEYPAS)

### 5.7 Early Years Foundation Stage Profile pupil's First Language

The following tables show the GLD by the first language of the pupils. In planning area 1 the number of pupils whose first language is English decreased each year whilst the percentage of pupils achieving a GLD increased each year.

**Table 5.7.1 – EYFS Good Level of Development (GLD) and those whose first language is English**

	2014/15		2015/16		2016/17	
	Croydon pupils	Percentage GLD Yes	Croydon pupils	Percentage GLD Yes	Croydon pupils	Percentage GLD Yes
Planning area 1	495	65.3%	533	76.0%	483	76.4%
Planning area 2	1,082	64.0%	1,095	70.7%	1,212	72.6%
Planning area 3	1,153	69.0%	1,022	75.5%	1,237	78.4%
<b>Croydon</b>	<b>2,730</b>	<b>66.3%</b>	<b>2,650</b>	<b>73.6%</b>	<b>2,932</b>	<b>75.7%</b>

Source: EYFS 2014/15, 2015/16 and 2016/17 cohorts, Key Stage Performance Analysis System (KEYPAS)

In planning area 1, in 2014/15 and 2016/17 there were more pupils whose first language is other than English than those whose first language is English. Each year the percentage of pupils achieving a GLD increased each year.

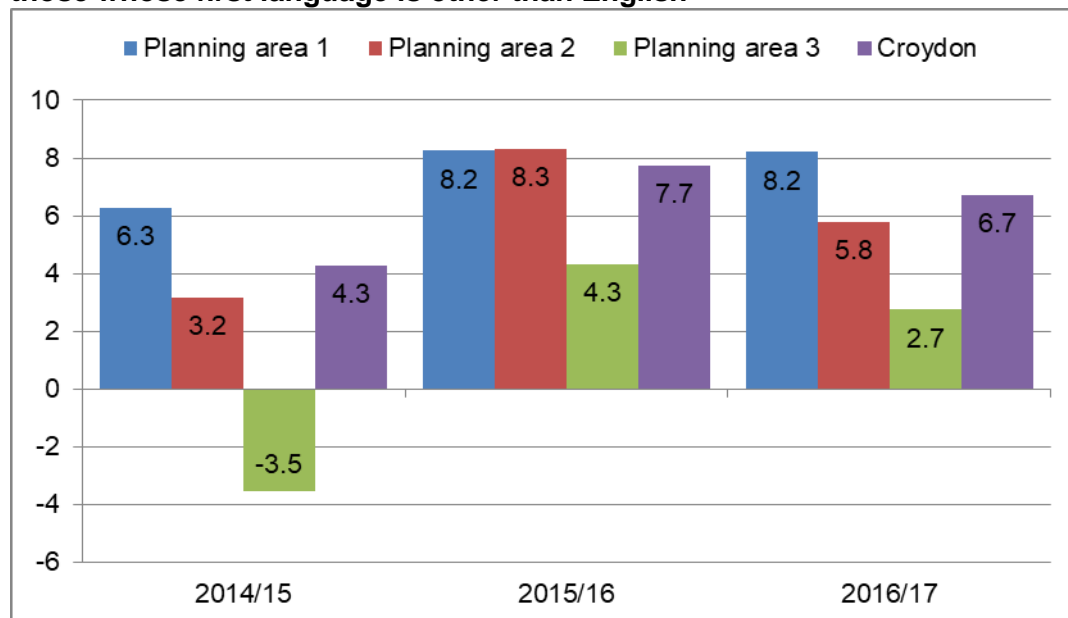
**Table 5.7.2 – EYFS Good Level of Development (GLD) and those whose first language is other than English**

	2014/15		2015/16		2016/17	
	Croydon pupils	Percentage GLD Yes	Croydon pupils	Percentage GLD Yes	Croydon pupils	Percentage GLD Yes
Planning area 1	529	59.0%	468	67.7%	528	68.2%
Planning area 2	780	60.8%	728	62.4%	874	66.8%
Planning area 3	247	72.5%	316	71.2%	337	75.7%
<b>Croydon</b>	<b>1,556</b>	<b>62.0%</b>	<b>1,512</b>	<b>65.9%</b>	<b>1,739</b>	<b>68.9%</b>

Source: EYFS 2014/15, 2015/16 and 2016/17 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 6.3 percentage points in 2014/15 and 8.2 percentage points in 2015/16 and 2016/17.

Figure 5.7.1 – EYFS Good Level of Development (GLD) attainment gap (percentage points) between pupils whose first language is English and those whose first language is other than English



Source: EYFS 2014/15, 2015/16 and 2016/17 cohorts, Key Stage Performance Analysis System (KEYPAS)

Across Croydon in 2016/17 there was a considerable decrease in the number of pupils whose first language was unknown compared to the previous two years.

Table 5.7.3 – EYFS Good Level of Development (GLD) and those whose first language is unknown

	2014/15		2015/16		2016/17	
	Croydon pupils	Percentage GLD Yes	Croydon pupils	Percentage GLD Yes	Croydon pupils	Percentage GLD Yes
Planning area 1	61	50.8%	58	55.2%	12	83.3%
Planning area 2	238	65.5%	227	63.0%	47	78.7%
Planning area 3	183	72.1%	220	82.7%	80	82.5%
<b>Croydon</b>	<b>482</b>	<b>66.2%</b>	<b>505</b>	<b>70.7%</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>81.3%</b>

Source: EYFS 2014/15, 2015/16 and 2016/17 cohorts, Key Stage Performance Analysis System (KEYPAS)

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

Tables 5.8.1 to 5.8.12 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 were below the expected level of attainment. 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. In the understanding ELG the percentage of pupils emerging decreased in 2015/16 but increased again in 2016/17 whilst the percentage emerging in the other two ELGs decreased each year.

**Table 5.8.1 – Listening and Attention**

	2014/15		2015/16		2016/17	
	Croydon pupils	Percentage of pupils Emerging	Croydon pupils	Percentage of pupils Emerging	Croydon pupils	Percentage of pupils Emerging
Planning area 1	1,085	18.6%	1,059	16.9%	1,023	16.5%
Planning area 2	2,100	17.5%	2,050	16.7%	2,133	16.6%
Planning area 3	1,583	14.0%	1,558	11.6%	1,654	11.4%
<b>Croydon</b>	<b>4,768</b>	<b>16.6%</b>	<b>4,667</b>	<b>15.0%</b>	<b>4,810</b>	<b>14.8%</b>

Source: EYFS 2014/15, 2015/16 and 2016/17 cohorts, Key Stage Performance Analysis System (KEYPAS)

**Table 5.8.2 – Understanding**

	2014/15		2015/16		2016/17	
	Croydon pupils	Percentage of pupils Emerging	Croydon pupils	Percentage of pupils Emerging	Croydon pupils	Percentage of pupils Emerging
Planning area 1	1,085	19.9%	1,059	16.9%	1,023	17.2%
Planning area 2	2,100	17.4%	2,050	17.9%	2,133	17.4%
Planning area 3	1,583	13.6%	1,558	12.6%	1,654	10.5%
<b>Croydon</b>	<b>4,768</b>	<b>16.7%</b>	<b>4,667</b>	<b>15.9%</b>	<b>4,810</b>	<b>15.0%</b>

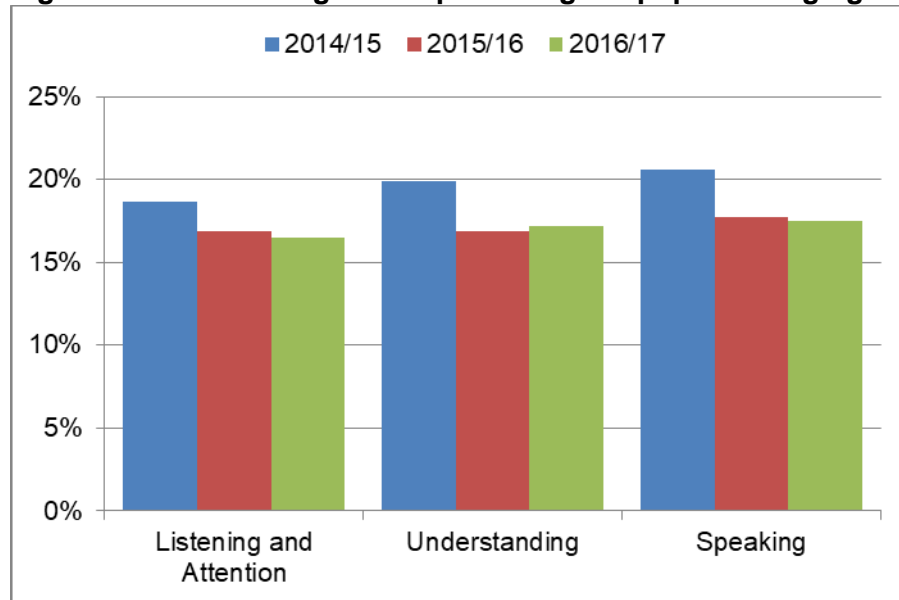
Source: EYFS 2014/15, 2015/16 and 2016/17 cohorts, Key Stage Performance Analysis System (KEYPAS)

**Table 5.8.3 – Speaking**

	2014/15		2015/16		2016/17	
	Croydon pupils	Percentage of pupils Emerging	Croydon pupils	Percentage of pupils Emerging	Croydon pupils	Percentage of pupils Emerging
Planning area 1	1,085	20.6%	188	17.8%	1,023	17.5%
Planning area 2	2,100	19.5%	377	18.4%	2,133	17.3%
Planning area 3	1,583	14.2%	194	12.5%	1,654	10.3%
<b>Croydon</b>	<b>4,768</b>	<b>18.0%</b>	<b>759</b>	<b>16.3%</b>	<b>4,810</b>	<b>14.9%</b>

Source: EYFS 2014/15, 2015/16 and 2016/17 cohorts, Key Stage Performance Analysis System (KEYPAS)

**Figure 5.8.1 – Planning Area 1 percentage of pupils emerging in the Communication and Language ELGs**



Source: EYFS 2014/15, 2015/16 and 2016/17 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. The percentage emerging in both physical development ELGs decreased in 2015/16 but increased again in 2016/17.

**Table 5.8.4 – Moving and Handling**

	2014/15		2015/16		2016/17	
	Croydon pupils	Percentage of pupils Emerging	Croydon pupils	Percentage of pupils Emerging	Croydon pupils	Percentage of pupils Emerging
Planning area 1	1,085	12.3%	1,059	10.6%	1,023	12.3%
Planning area 2	2,100	13.4%	2,050	12.0%	2,133	12.9%
Planning area 3	1,583	12.1%	1,558	10.6%	1,654	7.6%
<b>Croydon</b>	<b>4,768</b>	<b>12.7%</b>	<b>4,667</b>	<b>11.2%</b>	<b>4,810</b>	<b>11.0%</b>

Source: EYFS 2014/15, 2015/16 and 2016/17 cohorts, Key Stage Performance Analysis System (KEYPAS)

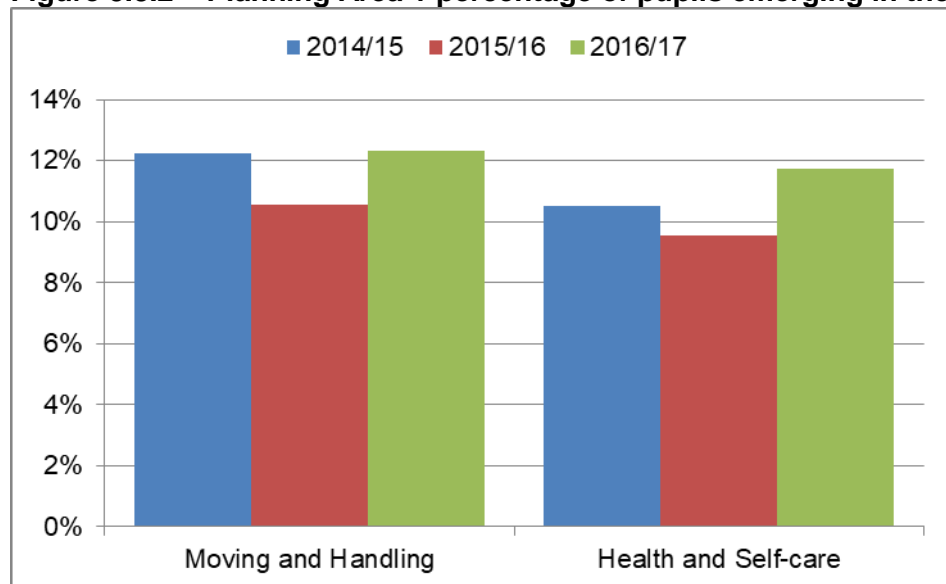
**Table 5.8.5 – Health and Self-care**

	2014/15		2015/16		2016/17	
	Croydon pupils	Percentage of pupils Emerging	Croydon pupils	Percentage of pupils Emerging	Croydon pupils	Percentage of pupils Emerging
Planning area 1	1,085	10.5%	1,059	9.5%	1,023	11.7%
Planning area 2	2,100	10.5%	2,050	10.9%	2,133	11.7%
Planning area 3	1,583	8.4%	1,558	6.9%	1,654	5.9%
<b>Croydon</b>	<b>4,768</b>	<b>9.8%</b>	<b>4,667</b>	<b>9.3%</b>	<b>4,810</b>	<b>9.7%</b>

Source: EYFS 2014/15, 2015/16 and 2016/17 cohorts, Key Stage Performance Analysis System (KEYPAS)



Figure 5.8.2 – Planning Area 1 percentage of pupils emerging in the Physical Development ELGs



Source: EYFS 2014/15, 2015/16 and 2016/17 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 self-confidence and self-awareness in 2014/15 and 2016/17 however in 2015/16 more pupils were emerging in managing feelings and behaviours. Across each of the goals the percentage of pupils emerging increased in 2016/17.

Table 5.8.6 – Self-confidence and self-awareness

	2014/15		2015/16		2016/17	
	Croydon pupils	Percentage of pupils Emerging	Croydon pupils	Percentage of pupils Emerging	Croydon pupils	Percentage of pupils Emerging
Planning area 1	1,085	15.1%	1,059	11.8%	1,023	13.6%
Planning area 2	2,100	14.1%	2,050	12.3%	2,133	13.9%
Planning area 3	1,583	10.7%	1,558	9.6%	1,654	7.4%
<b>Croydon</b>	<b>4,768</b>	<b>13.2%</b>	<b>4,667</b>	<b>11.3%</b>	<b>4,810</b>	<b>11.6%</b>

Source: EYFS 2014/15, 2015/16 and 2016/17 cohorts, Key Stage Performance Analysis System (KEYPAS)

**Table 5.8.7 – Managing feelings and behaviour**

	2014/15		2015/16		2016/17	
	Croydon pupils	Percentage of pupils Emerging	Croydon pupils	Percentage of pupils Emerging	Croydon pupils	Percentage of pupils Emerging
Planning area 1	1,085	14.2%	1,059	12.5%	1,023	12.9%
Planning area 2	2,100	15.3%	2,050	14.0%	2,133	15.1%
Planning area 3	1,583	11.6%	1,558	10.3%	1,654	9.0%
<b>Croydon</b>	<b>4,768</b>	<b>13.8%</b>	<b>4,667</b>	<b>12.4%</b>	<b>4,810</b>	<b>12.5%</b>

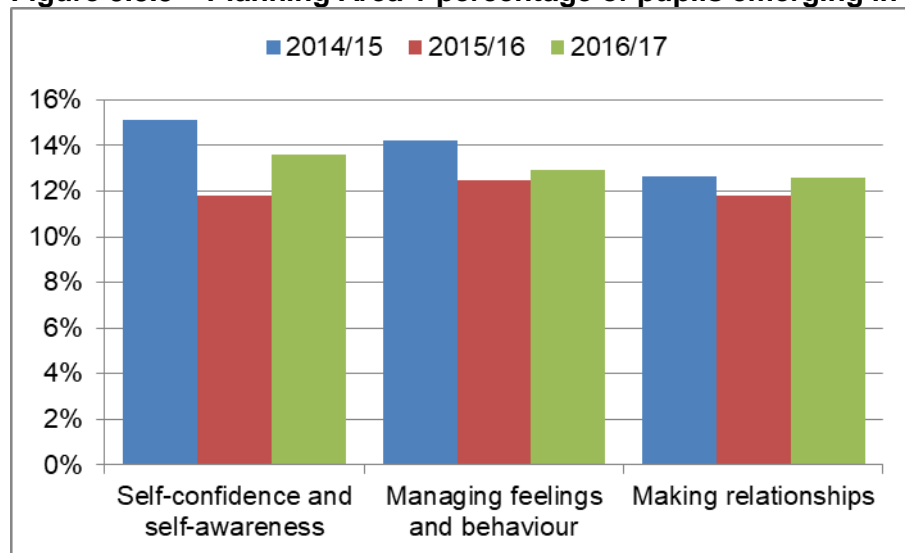
Source: EYFS 2014/15, 2015/16 and 2016/17 cohorts, Key Stage Performance Analysis System (KEYPAS)

**Table 5.8.8 – Making relationships**

	2014/15		2015/16		2016/17	
	Croydon pupils	Percentage of pupils Emerging	Croydon pupils	Percentage of pupils Emerging	Croydon pupils	Percentage of pupils Emerging
Planning area 1	1,085	12.6%	1,059	11.8%	1,023	12.6%
Planning area 2	2,100	13.8%	2,050	12.2%	2,133	13.5%
Planning area 3	1,583	10.0%	1,558	9.2%	1,654	7.3%
<b>Croydon</b>	<b>4,768</b>	<b>12.2%</b>	<b>4,667</b>	<b>11.1%</b>	<b>4,810</b>	<b>11.2%</b>

Source: EYFS 2014/15, 2015/16 and 2016/17 cohorts, Key Stage Performance Analysis System (KEYPAS)

Figure 5.8.3 – Planning Area 1 percentage of pupils emerging in the Personal, Social and Emotional Development ELGs



Source: EYFS 2014/15, 2015/16 and 2016/17 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. However the percentage emerging decreased each year in planning area 1 and Croydon as a whole for both ELGs within literacy.

Table 5.8.9 – Reading

	2014/15		2015/16		2016/17	
	Croydon pupils	Percentage of pupils Emerging	Croydon pupils	Percentage of pupils Emerging	Croydon pupils	Percentage of pupils Emerging
Planning area 1	1,085	28.0%	1,059	23.0%	1,023	22.1%
Planning area 2	2,100	27.3%	2,050	25.2%	2,133	23.0%
Planning area 3	1,583	20.7%	1,558	16.5%	1,654	16.2%
<b>Croydon</b>	<b>4,768</b>	<b>25.3%</b>	<b>4,667</b>	<b>21.8%</b>	<b>4,810</b>	<b>20.5%</b>

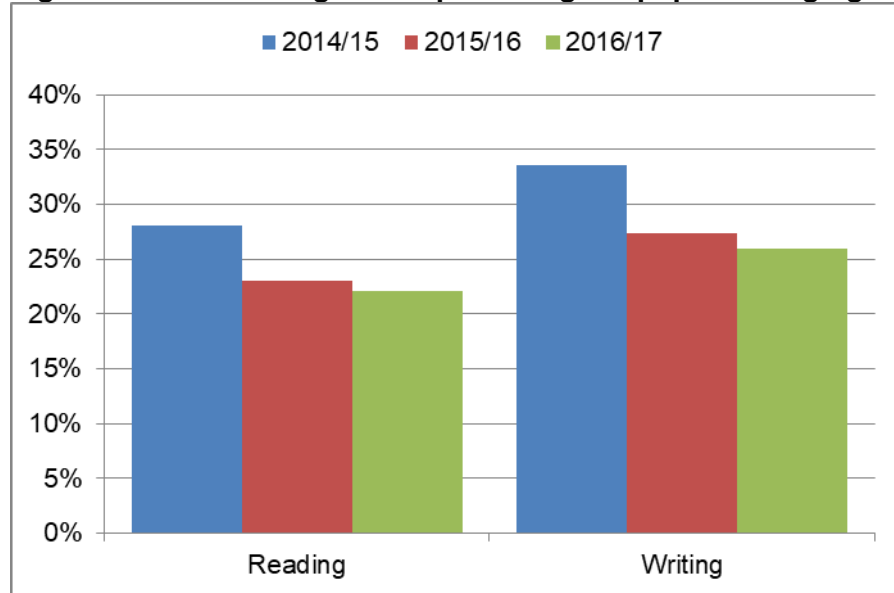
Source: EYFS 2014/15, 2015/16 and 2016/17 cohorts, Key Stage Performance Analysis System (KEYPAS)

**Table 5.8.10 – Writing**

	2014/15		2015/16		2016/17	
	Croydon pupils	Percentage of pupils Emerging	Croydon pupils	Percentage of pupils Emerging	Croydon pupils	Percentage of pupils Emerging
Planning area 1	1,085	33.5%	1,059	27.4%	1,023	25.9%
Planning area 2	2,100	32.0%	2,050	30.0%	2,133	26.9%
Planning area 3	1,583	26.0%	1,558	20.7%	1,654	19.0%
<b>Croydon</b>	<b>4,768</b>	<b>30.4%</b>	<b>4,667</b>	<b>26.3%</b>	<b>4,810</b>	<b>24.0%</b>

Source: EYFS 2014/15, 2015/16 and 2016/17 cohorts, Key Stage Performance Analysis System (KEYPAS)

**Figure 5.8.4 – Planning Area 1 percentage of pupils emerging in literacy ELGs**



Source: EYFS 2014/15, 2015/16 and 2016/17 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.

**Table 5.8.11 – Numbers**

	2014/15		2015/16		2016/17	
	Croydon pupils	Percentage of pupils Emerging	Croydon pupils	Percentage of pupils Emerging	Croydon pupils	Percentage of pupils Emerging
Planning area 1	1,085	25.8%	1,059	22.9%	1,023	21.0%
Planning area 2	2,100	25.2%	2,050	23.0%	2,133	20.2%
Planning area 3	1,583	20.3%	1,558	16.7%	1,654	14.8%
<b>Croydon</b>	<b>4,768</b>	<b>23.7%</b>	<b>4,667</b>	<b>20.9%</b>	<b>4,810</b>	<b>18.5%</b>

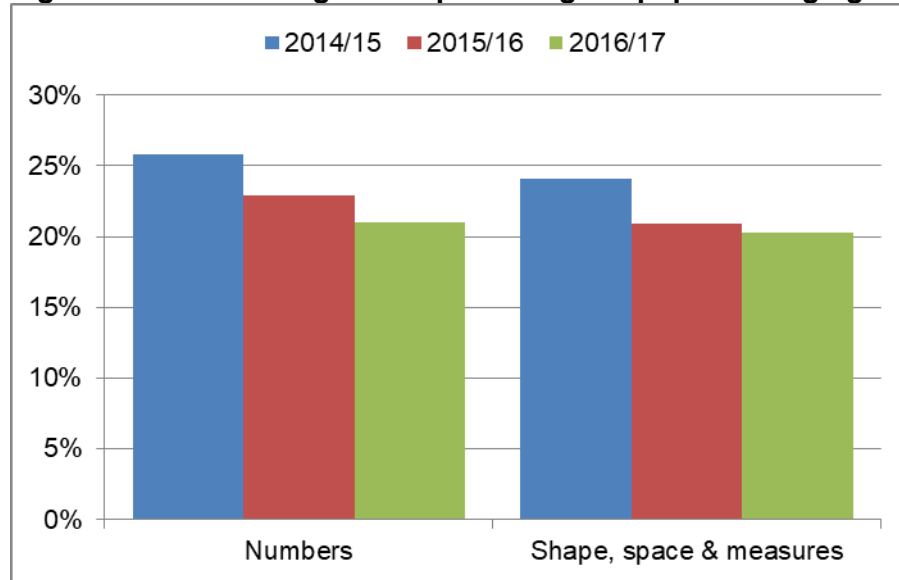
Source: EYFS 2014/15, 2015/16 and 2016/17 cohorts, Key Stage Performance Analysis System (KEYPAS)

**Table 5.8.12 – Shape, space and measures**

	2014/15		2015/16		2016/17	
	Croydon pupils	Percentage of pupils Emerging	Croydon pupils	Percentage of pupils Emerging	Croydon pupils	Percentage of pupils Emerging
Planning area 1	1,085	24.1%	1,059	21.0%	1,023	20.3%
Planning area 2	2,100	23.9%	2,050	22.1%	2,133	20.0%
Planning area 3	1,583	17.6%	1,558	14.1%	1,654	13.5%
<b>Croydon</b>	<b>4,768</b>	<b>21.8%</b>	<b>4,667</b>	<b>19.2%</b>	<b>4,810</b>	<b>17.8%</b>

Source: EYFS 2014/15, 2015/16 and 2016/17 cohorts, Key Stage Performance Analysis System (KEYPAS)

Figure 5.8.5 – Planning Area 1 percentage of pupils emerging in mathematics ELGs



Source: EYFS 2014/15, 2015/16 and 2016/17 cohorts, Key Stage Performance Analysis System (KEYPAS)

In addition to the 12 ELGs that make up the GLD, 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

In 2014/15 more pupils in planning area 1 were emerging in people and communities than the other ELGs however in 2015/16 and 2016/17 slightly more pupils were emerging in the world than the other ELGs. In planning area 1 in each ELG, the percentage of pupils emerging decreased in 2015/16 but increased in again in 2016/17, whereas across Croydon as a whole the percentage emerging decreased each year apart from technology which remained the same from 2015/16 to 2016/17.

**Table 5.8.13 – People and communities**

	2014/15		2015/16		2016/17	
	Croydon pupils	Percentage of pupils Emerging	Croydon pupils	Percentage of pupils Emerging	Croydon pupils	Percentage of pupils Emerging
Planning area 1	1,085	20.2%	1,059	16.5%	1,023	18.8%
Planning area 2	2,100	18.2%	2,050	18.9%	2,133	18.4%
Planning area 3	1,583	12.4%	1,558	11.8%	1,654	9.9%
<b>Croydon</b>	<b>4,768</b>	<b>16.7%</b>	<b>4,667</b>	<b>16.0%</b>	<b>4,810</b>	<b>15.5%</b>

Source: EYFS 2014/15, 2015/16 and 2016/17 cohorts, Key Stage Performance Analysis System (KEYPAS)

**Table 5.8.14 – The World**

	2014/15		2015/16		2016/17	
	Croydon pupils	Percentage of pupils Emerging	Croydon pupils	Percentage of pupils Emerging	Croydon pupils	Percentage of pupils Emerging
Planning area 1	1,085	19.4%	1,059	16.9%	1,023	18.9%
Planning area 2	2,100	18.2%	2,050	18.5%	2,133	18.7%
Planning area 3	1,583	11.8%	1,558	11.0%	1,654	9.7%
<b>Croydon</b>	<b>4,768</b>	<b>16.4%</b>	<b>4,667</b>	<b>15.7%</b>	<b>4,810</b>	<b>15.6%</b>

Source: EYFS 2014/15, 2015/16 and 2016/17 cohorts, Key Stage Performance Analysis System (KEYPAS)

**Table 5.8.15 – Technology**

	2014/15		2015/16		2016/17	
	Croydon pupils	Percentage of pupils Emerging	Croydon pupils	Percentage of pupils Emerging	Croydon pupils	Percentage of pupils Emerging
Planning area 1	1,085	11.4%	1,059	9.8%	1,023	10.4%
Planning area 2	2,100	11.4%	2,050	10.4%	2,133	11.1%
Planning area 3	1,583	7.5%	1,558	6.3%	1,654	5.2%
<b>Croydon</b>	<b>4,768</b>	<b>10.1%</b>	<b>4,667</b>	<b>8.9%</b>	<b>4,810</b>	<b>8.9%</b>

Source: EYFS 2014/15, 2015/16 and 2016/17 cohorts, Key Stage Performance Analysis System (KEYPAS)

EYFS specific area of learning – Expressive arts and design

Across Croydon as a whole the percentage of pupils emerging in the two expressive arts and design ELGs decreased each year however in planning area 1, the percentage decreased in 2015/16 but increased slightly in 2016/17.

**Table 5.8.16 – Exploring media and materials**

	2014/15		2015/16		2016/17	
	Croydon pupils	Percentage of pupils Emerging	Croydon pupils	Percentage of pupils Emerging	Croydon pupils	Percentage of pupils Emerging
Planning area 1	1,085	15.9%	1,059	13.1%	1,023	13.8%
Planning area 2	2,100	16.7%	2,050	13.7%	2,133	13.8%
Planning area 3	1,583	11.5%	1,558	9.4%	1,654	8.5%
<b>Croydon</b>	<b>4,768</b>	<b>14.8%</b>	<b>4,667</b>	<b>12.1%</b>	<b>4,810</b>	<b>12.0%</b>

Source: EYFS 2014/15, 2015/16 and 2016/17 cohorts, Key Stage Performance Analysis System (KEYPAS)

**Table 5.8.17 – Being Imaginative**

	2014/15		2015/16		2016/17	
	Croydon pupils	Percentage of pupils Emerging	Croydon pupils	Percentage of pupils Emerging	Croydon pupils	Percentage of pupils Emerging
Planning area 1	1,085	15.0%	1,059	13.2%	1,023	13.7%
Planning area 2	2,100	15.8%	2,050	14.2%	2,133	13.4%
Planning area 3	1,583	11.8%	1,558	9.2%	1,654	8.4%
<b>Croydon</b>	<b>4,768</b>	<b>14.3%</b>	<b>4,667</b>	<b>12.3%</b>	<b>4,810</b>	<b>11.7%</b>

Source: EYFS 2014/15, 2015/16 and 2016/17 cohorts, Key Stage Performance Analysis System (KEYPAS)



## 6. Qualifications

### 6.1 Qualification Levels<sup>60</sup>

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%.

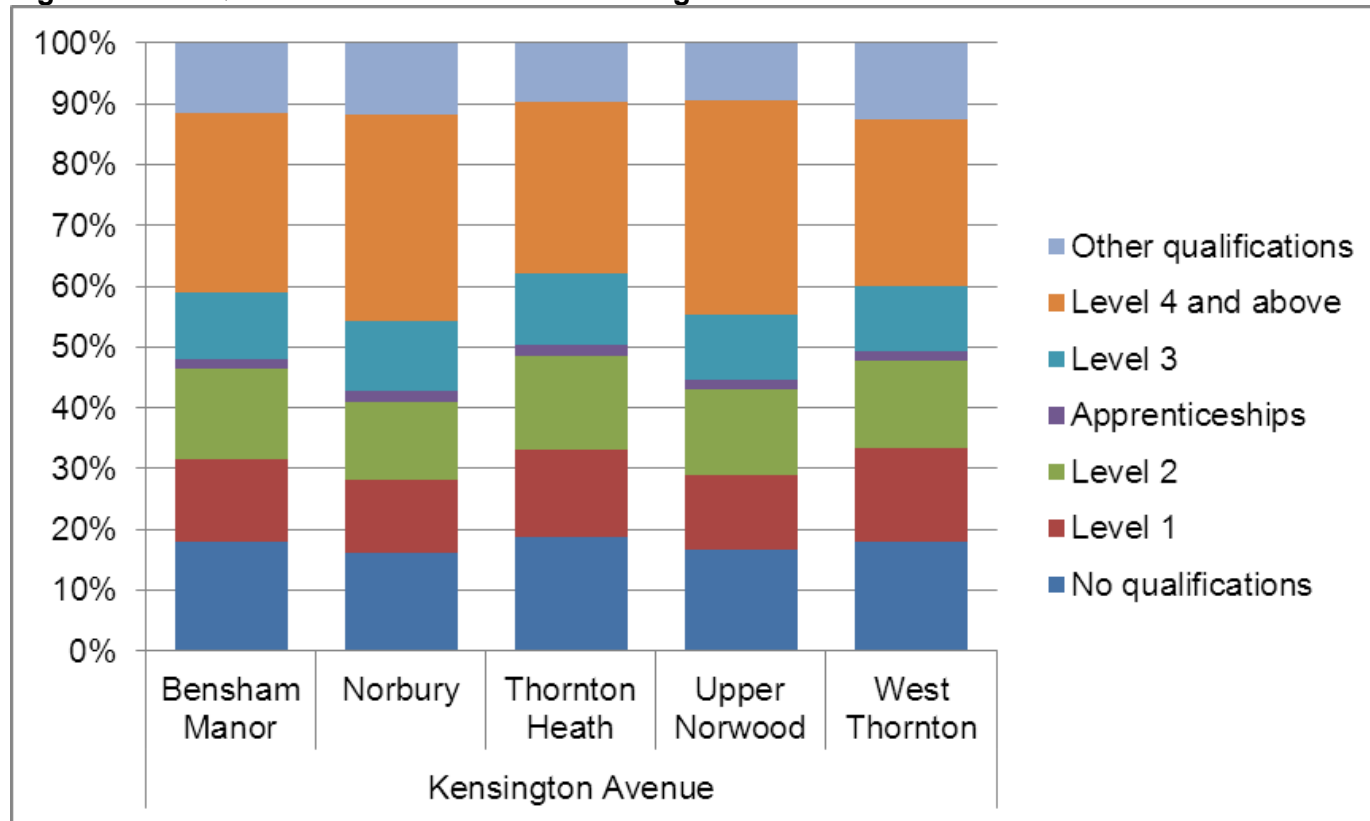
**Table 6.1.1 – Qualification levels of residents aged 16 and over**

	Total residents aged 16 and over	No qualifications	Level 1	Level 2	Apprenticeships	Level 3	Level 4 and above	Other qualifications
<b>Planning Area 1</b>								
<b>Kensington Avenue</b>								
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%
<b>Planning Area 1 Total</b>	<b>63,692</b>	<b>17.5%</b>	<b>13.5%</b>	<b>14.3%</b>	<b>1.6%</b>	<b>11.2%</b>	<b>30.9%</b>	<b>11.0%</b>
<b>Croydon</b>	<b>284,268</b>	<b>17.6%</b>	<b>13.8%</b>	<b>15.2%</b>	<b>2.1%</b>	<b>11.4%</b>	<b>31.8%</b>	<b>8.0%</b>

Source: Census 2011, Table QS501EW

<sup>60</sup> Please refer to Appendix D for a definition of the qualifications held in each level.

Figure 6.1.1 – Qualification levels of residents aged 16 and over



Source: Census 2011, Table QS501EW

## 7. Benefits and low-income households<sup>61</sup>

### 7.1 Families benefitting from tax credits & families receiving out of work benefits<sup>62</sup>

Table 7.1.1 shows the number of families benefitting from tax credits and families receiving out of work benefits where at least one child in the recipient family is under the age of 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 7.1.1 – 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
<b>Planning Area 1</b>											
<b>Kensington Avenue</b>											
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
<b>Planning Area 1 Total</b>	<b>5,025</b>	<b>3,080</b>	<b>1,920</b>	<b>1,485</b>	<b>450</b>	<b>430</b>	<b>760</b>	<b>365</b>	<b>1,155</b>	<b>920</b>	<b>250</b>
<b>Croydon</b>	<b>21,170</b>	<b>11,820</b>	<b>6,870</b>	<b>5,150</b>	<b>1,710</b>	<b>1,850</b>	<b>2,905</b>	<b>1,460</b>	<b>4,960</b>	<b>4,035</b>	<b>915</b>

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

<sup>61</sup> Please refer to Appendix E for an explanation of the data and definitions contained in this section.

<sup>62</sup> 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 7.2.1 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 7.2.1 – 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
<b>Planning Area 1</b>									
<b>Kensington Avenue</b>									
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
<b>Planning Area 1 Total</b>	<b>6,135</b>	<b>3,885</b>	<b>2,425</b>	<b>1,850</b>	<b>560</b>	<b>880</b>	<b>1,445</b>	<b>1,115</b>	<b>335</b>
<b>Croydon</b>	<b>25,630</b>	<b>14,765</b>	<b>8,510</b>	<b>6,275</b>	<b>2,170</b>	<b>3,315</b>	<b>6,230</b>	<b>4,945</b>	<b>1,265</b>

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

### 7.3 Children in low-income families<sup>63</sup>

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 7.3.1 and figures 7.3.1 & 7.3.2 show the number of children aged under 5 living in low-income families as at 31<sup>st</sup> 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 7.3.2 there was a higher percentage of children living in low-income families in 2014 than 2013.

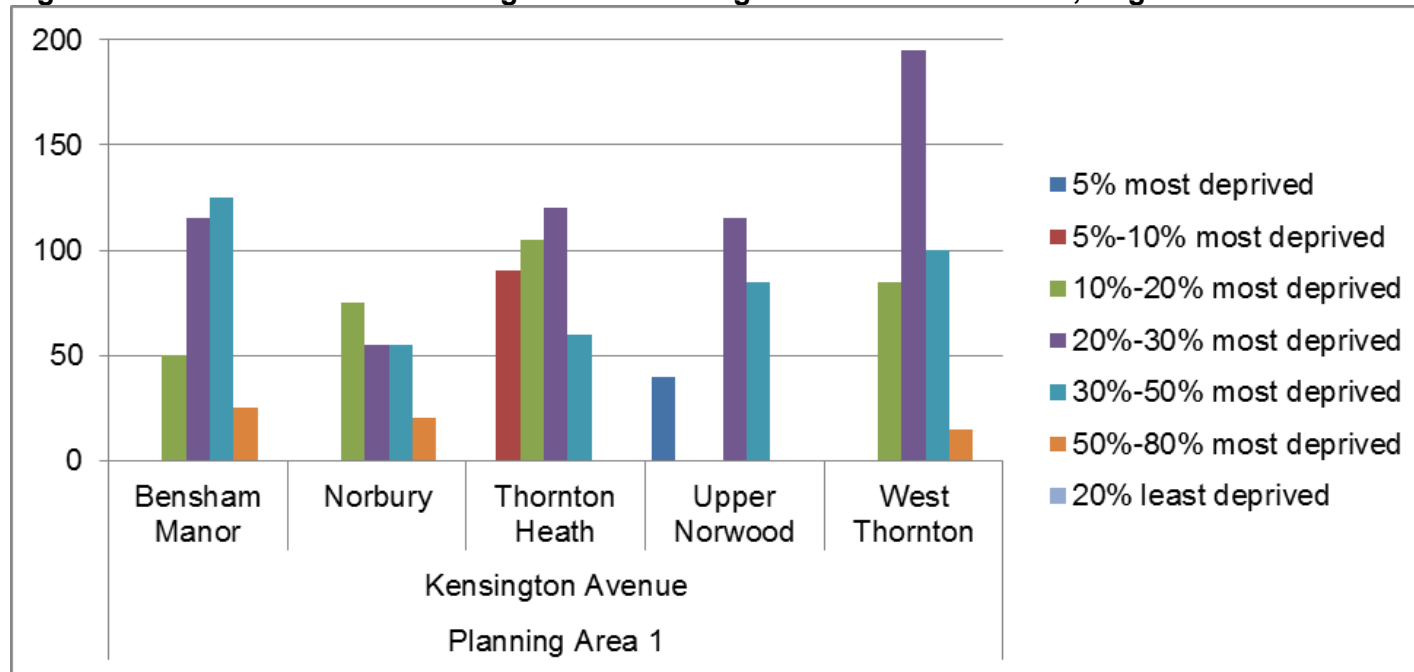
**Table 7.3.1 – Number of children aged under 5 living in low-income families, August 2014**

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

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

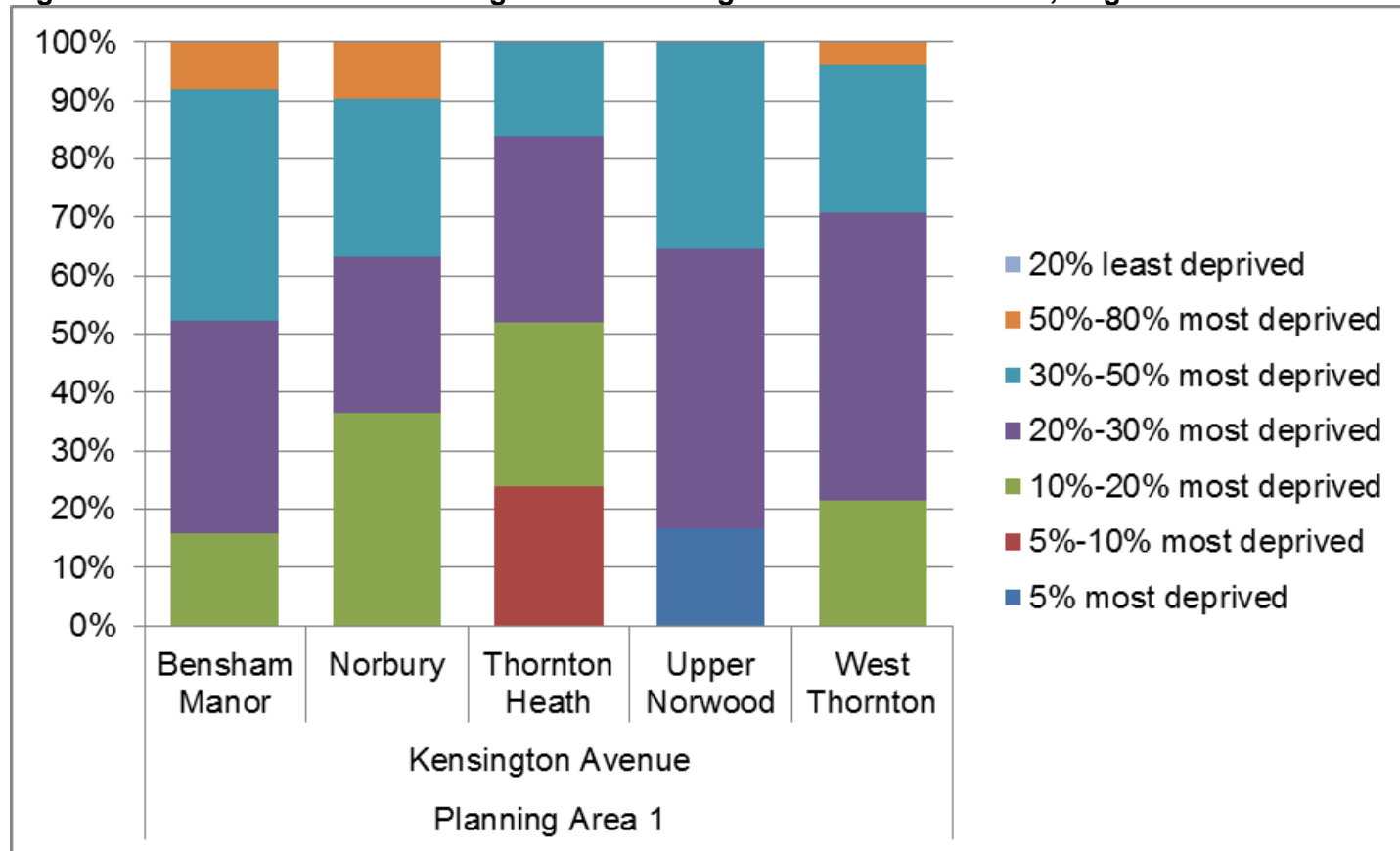
<sup>63</sup> All the figures have been individually rounded to the nearest 5. The ward level figures and totals are a sum of the rounded figures.

Figure 7.3.1 – 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, 31<sup>st</sup> August 2014

Figure 7.3.2 – 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, 31<sup>st</sup> August 2014

## Best Start Community Profile - Planning Area 1 November 2017

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 7.3.2 – 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
<b>Planning Area 1</b>						
<b>Kensington Avenue</b>						
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%
<b>Planning Area 1 Total</b>	<b>6,967</b>	<b>22.9%</b>	<b>6,949</b>	<b>22.6%</b>	<b>6,749</b>	<b>22.7%</b>
<b>Croydon</b>	<b>28,635</b>	<b>22.8%</b>	<b>28,651</b>	<b>22.2%</b>	<b>28,630</b>	<b>22.2%</b>

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

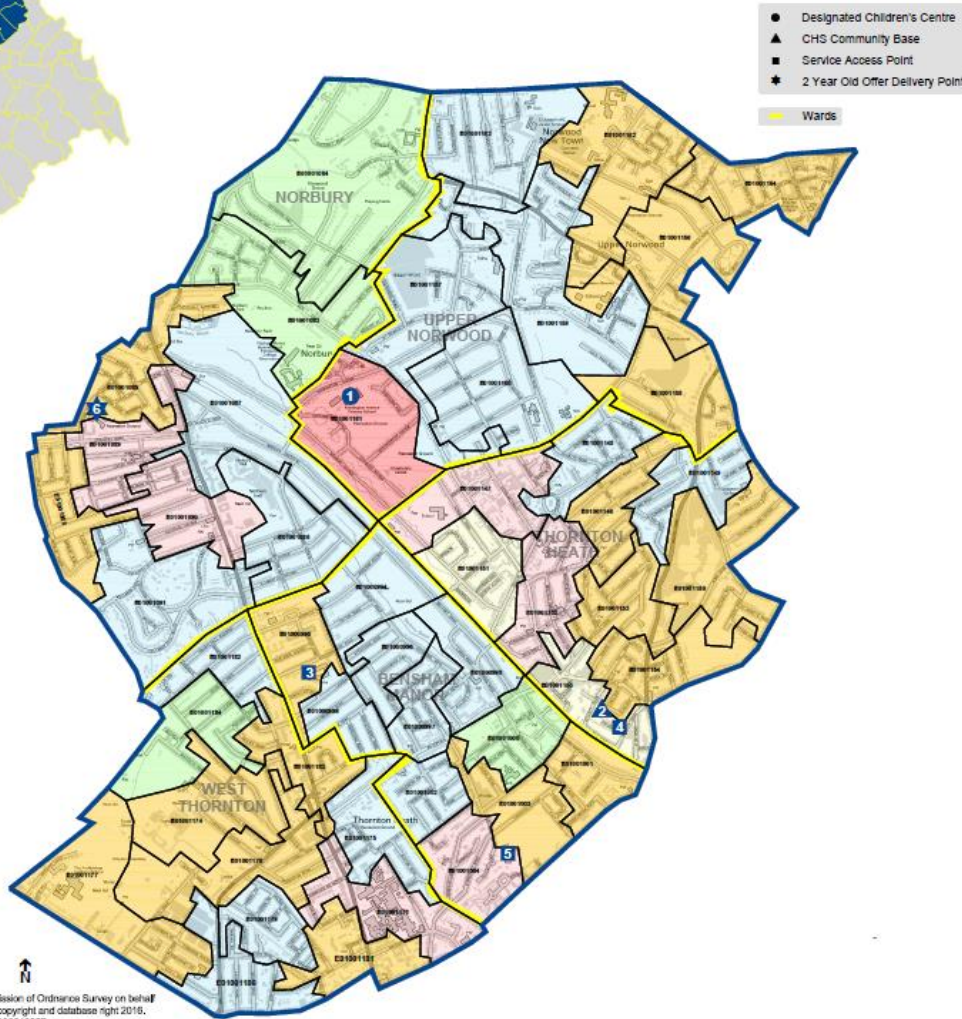


Figure 7.3.3 – Number of children aged under 5 living in low-income families, August 2012, 2013 & 2014



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

# Appendix A – 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)

	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



## Appendix B – 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 C – 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:

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

Data in section 6.1 Qualification Levels – this includes anyone who, on census day (27<sup>th</sup> 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 E – 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 data<sup>64</sup>.

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:

<b>Child Tax Credit (CTC)</b>	Brings together income-related support for children and for qualifying young people aged 16-19 who are in full time non-advanced education or approved training into a single tax credit, payable to the main carer. Families can claim whether or not the adults are in work.	Made up of -	Family element: basic element for families responsible for one or more children or qualifying young people; Child element: paid for each child or qualifying young person the claimant is responsible for; Disability element: for each child or qualifying young person the claimant is responsible for if they get Disability Living Allowance for the child; Severe disability element: for each child or qualifying young person the claimant is responsible for if they get Disability Living Allowance (Highest Care Component) for the child.
<b>Working Tax Credit (WTC)</b>	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	Made up of -	Basic element: which is paid to any working person who meets the basic eligibility conditions; Lone Parent element: for lone parents; Second adult element: for couples; 30 hour element: for individuals who work at least 30 hours a week, couples where one person works at least 30 hours a week or couples who have a child and work a total of 30 hours or more a week between them where one of them works at least 16 hours a week;

<sup>64</sup> <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.