

Best Start Community Profile Planning Area 2

Produced by:
Best Start Programme Team
Peoples Department

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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.

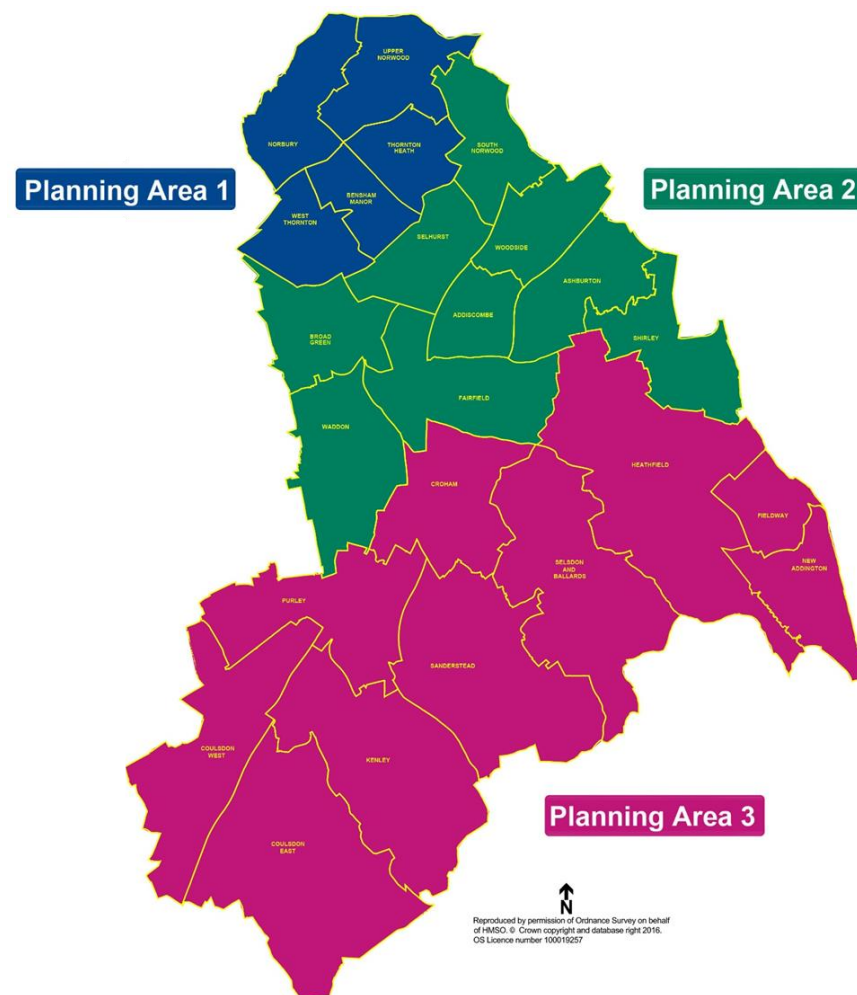
<http://www.croydonobservatory.org/document-library/>

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

The data within this profile comes from a range of different sources and were the latest available at the time this document was produced (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 Croydon¹

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.

Economy

¹ 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.

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.² 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.³ In 2016, just over a quarter of jobs in Croydon were estimated to pay below the London living wage⁴.

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 households⁵, this was an increase of 2.4% compared to the 2001 figure. 25.3% of all households were married couples or couples in a civil partnership living with dependent children, 5.4% were co-habiting couples living with dependent children. 13.1% were a lone parent living with dependent children; the number of lone parent households increased from 17,347 in 2001 to 23,160 households in 2011. The rest of the households in Croydon were one-person households, aged over 65 or had non-dependent children.

According to the 2011 Census, 60.1% of all Croydon households were owner occupied, 22.1% were private rented or rent free households and 17.8% were households living in social housing. Croydon has the largest borough housing stock in London but its social housing stock is smaller than many other London boroughs. Social housing in Croydon is mainly concentrated in the north and the eastern edge of the

² ONS (2016) UK Business Activity, Size and Location

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

³ ONS Labour Market Profile for Croydon available through www.nomisweb.co.uk

⁴ 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.

⁵ <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

borough. According to the 2011 Census, the wards of Fieldway and New Addington had the highest proportions of social housing (council homes and other) with 60.6% and 42.2% respectively. Waddon was next with 25.5% and Selsdon & Ballards had the lowest percentage of social housing at just 2.0%.

2,285 Croydon residents were recorded as either homeless or in temporary housing as at 31st March 2015. There was a disproportionately high percentage (5 in 10) of homeless people from the Black community. The majority of people in Croydon who applied for help from the council for homelessness were in the 26–45 year old age group (61.3%); this age group only made up 29.7% of the total resident population in 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.⁶ 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 8⁷ 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.

⁶ All figures from DfE Local Authority Interactive Tool July 2017.

⁷ 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

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 average⁸. 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.⁹

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 1,309.¹⁰

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

⁸ GLA, Metropolitan Police Service Recorded Crime – Borough Rates accessed August 2017.

⁹ MOPAC Gangs Dashboard

¹⁰ MOPAC Domestic & Sexual Violence Dashboard.

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.¹¹

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 (LSOAs¹²) 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
Croydon	9	16	36	42	54	39	24	220

Source: IDACI 2010

¹¹ 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.

¹² 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-osa> for further details.

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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
Croydon	1,292	1,968	4,535	4,858	5,359	2,628	1,404	22,044

Source: IDACI 2010 & 2011 Census, Table QS118EW

Table 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
Croydon	1,578	2,775	5,769	6,279	6,884	3,437	1,870	28,592

Source: IDACI 2010 and ONS mid-2015 population estimates

1. Planning Area 2¹³

Planning area 2 covers the Central and West areas of the borough and is formed of nine wards. It incorporates four designated children's centres; Aerodrome, Crosfield, Selhurst and Shirley. There are also five additional access points of Malling Close Children's Centre, Tunstall Children's Centre, Woodside Children's Centre, Canterbury Road Children's Centre and Peppermint Children's Centre.

Designated centre	Ward¹⁴	Service Access Points¹⁵
Aerodrome	Fairfield Waddon	
Crosfield	Addiscombe Ashburton South Norwood Woodside	Malling Close Tunstall Woodside
Selhurst	Broad Green Selhurst	Canterbury Road Peppermint
Shirley	Shirley	

¹³ See Appendix A for a map of planning area 2

¹⁴ The designated centre is the lead centre that is inspected by Ofsted.

¹⁵ The service access points are delivery centres under the designated centre.

1.1 Deprivation¹⁶ in the planning area

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

Table 1.1.1 – Number of deprived LSOAs

	5% most deprived	5%-10% most deprived	10%-20% most deprived	20%-30% most deprived	30%-50% most deprived	50%-80% most deprived	20% least deprived	Total
Planning Area 2								
Aerodrome								
Fairfield	0	0	2	0	4	2	1	9
Waddon	1	2	1	3	2	0	0	9
Aerodrome Total	1	2	3	3	6	2	1	18
Crosfield								
Addiscombe	0	0	1	3	4	2	0	10
Ashburton	0	2	1	0	3	3	0	9
South Norwood	0	1	4	4	1	0	0	10
Woodside	1	0	4	2	3	0	0	10
Crosfield Total	1	3	10	9	11	5	0	39
Selhurst								
Broad Green	0	2	5	3	0	0	0	10
Selhurst	2	1	5	2	0	0	0	10
Selhurst Total	2	3	10	5	0	0	0	20
Shirley								
Shirley	1	1	0	0	2	3	2	9
Shirley Total	1	1	0	0	2	3	2	9
Planning Area 2 Total	5	9	23	17	19	10	3	86
Croydon	9	16	36	42	54	39	24	220
Planning Area 2 as a percentage of Croydon	56%	56%	64%	40%	35%	26%	13%	39%

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

¹⁶ 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>)

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1.2 Provision¹⁷

1.2.1 Schools

The following Primary schools are located in planning area 2:–

Ward	School	Age range	Total pupils January 2017	Notes
Addiscombe	Ark Oval Primary Academy	Nursery to Year 6	552	
	Davidson Primary Academy	Reception to Year 6	361	
	The Robert Fitzroy Academy	Reception to Year 6	498	New school opened Autumn 2012
	The Woodside Academy	Nursery to Year 6	886	
	Tunstall Nursery School	Nursery	124	
Ashburton	Monks Orchard Primary School	Nursery to Year 6	591	
	Oasis Academy Shirley Park	Nursery to Year 6 (to Year 13)	671	Total pupils is for Nursery to Year 6
Broad Green	Kingsley Primary School	Nursery to Year 6	960	
Fairfield	Heathfield Academy	Reception to Year 6	66	New school opened Autumn 2015
	Park Hill Infants	Reception to Year 2	262	
	Park Hill Junior	Year 3 to Year 6	362	
	St Mary's Catholic Infant School	Nursery to Year 2	210	
	St. Mary's Catholic Junior School	Year 3 to Year 6	229	
Selhurst	Broadmead Primary Academy	Nursery to Year 6	532	
	Chestnut Park Primary School	Reception to Year 6	142	New school opened Autumn 2015
	Elmwood Infant School	Nursery to Year 2	405	
	Elmwood Junior School	Year 3 to Year 6	473	
	Heavers Farm Primary	Nursery to Year 6	719	
	Selhurst Children's Centre	Nursery	103	
	St. Chad's Primary	Nursery to Year 6	428	
	The Crescent Primary School	Reception to Year 6	592	
	Whitehorse Manor Infants	Nursery to Year 2	395	
Whitehorse Manor Junior	Year 3 to Year 6	398		

¹⁷ 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/>

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Shirley	Beckmead School ¹⁸	Year 1 to Year 6 (to Year 11)	59	Total pupils is for Year 1 to Year 6
	Forest Academy	Nursery to Year 6	384	
	Orchard Way Primary School	Reception to Year 6	211	
South Norwood	All Saints C of E Primary School	Nursery to Year 6	382	
	Cypress Primary School	Nursery to Year 6	724	
	St Mark's C of E Primary Academy	Reception to Year 6	165	
Waddon	Harris Primary Academy Purley Way	Reception to Year 6	27	New school opened Autumn 2016
	Howard Primary School	Reception to Year 6	346	
	Krishna Avanti Primary School ¹⁹	Reception to Year 6	29	New school opened Autumn 2016
	Minster Nursery and Infant School	Nursery to Year 2	396	
	Regina Coeli Primary School	Reception to Year 6	413	
	St. Giles School ²⁰	Reception to Year 6 (to Year 14)	67	Total pupils is for Reception to Year 6
	The Aerodrome School	Nursery to Year 6	516	
Woodside	The Minster Junior School	Year 3 to Year 6	427	
	Crosfield Nursery School	Nursery	119	
	Oasis Academy Ryelands	Nursery to Year 6	417	
	St Thomas Becket Catholic Primary	Reception to Year 6	432	
	The South Norwood Academy	Reception to Year 6	442	
Total pupils			15,515	

Source: Spring 2017 School Census

¹⁸ A special school community for boys with social, emotional and mental health difficulties. Beckmead Family of Schools currently covers five sites - School Inclusion Gateway (SIG) at Bramley Bank - short-stay provision for primary pupils who have experienced difficulties managing their behaviour in mainstream school. Beckmead Upper and Lower School - A special school for young boys with social, emotional and mental health difficulties. Chaffinch Brook - Specialism Autism and Challenging Behaviour. Beckmead College and Community Learning Team (CLT) - For young people aged 14-19 with social emotional and mental health difficulties and challenging behaviour.

¹⁹ Temporary site at The Minster Nursery & Infant School. Permanent site from September 2018 is in Waddon.

²⁰ A special community school for boys and girls with physical difficulties and complex medical needs across the ability range from PMLD to MLD

1.2.2 General Practitioner surgeries

The following General Practitioner surgeries are located within planning area 2:–

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

Source: Public Health, May 2017

2. Demographic profile

2.1 Families with under 5s population

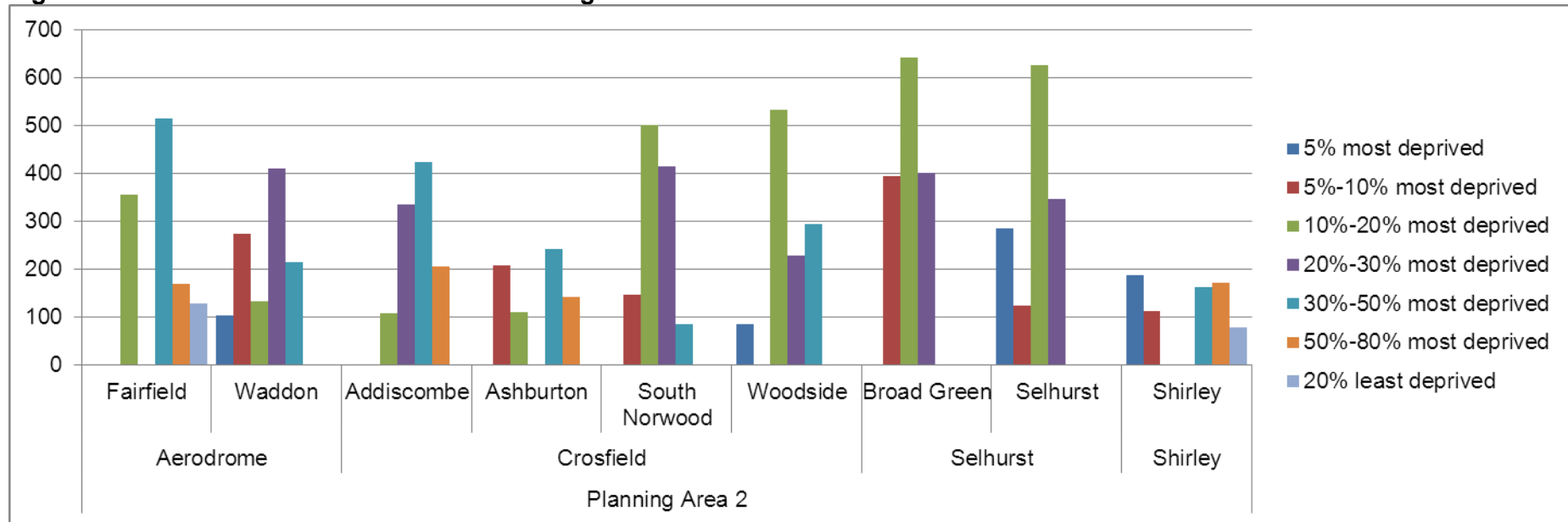
Based on the Census 2011 there are 9,931 families with children aged under 5 living in planning area 2. 49.8% (4,946) live in the 5%-20% most deprived areas. Planning area 2 accounts for half (51.5%) of Croydon families who live in the 5% most deprived areas.

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
Planning Area 2								
Aerodrome								
Fairfield	0	0	357	0	516	171	129	1,173
Waddon	105	274	134	412	215	0	0	1,140
Aerodrome Total	105	274	491	412	731	171	129	2,313
Crosfield								
Addiscombe	0	0	109	336	424	206	0	1,075
Ashburton	0	208	111	0	243	143	0	705
South Norwood	0	148	503	416	86	0	0	1,153
Woodside	86	0	534	229	294	0	0	1,143
Crosfield Total	86	356	1,257	981	1,047	349	0	4,076
Selhurst								
Broad Green	0	395	642	403	0	0	0	1,440
Selhurst	287	124	627	347	0	0	0	1,385
Selhurst Total	287	519	1,269	750	0	0	0	2,825
Shirley								
Shirley	188	114	0	0	163	172	80	717
Shirley Total	188	114	0	0	163	172	80	717
Planning Area 2 Total	666	1,263	3,017	2,143	1,941	692	209	9,931
Croydon	1,292	1,968	4,535	4,858	5,359	2,628	1,404	22,044
Planning Area 2 as a percentage of Croydon	52%	64%	67%	44%	36%	26%	15%	45%

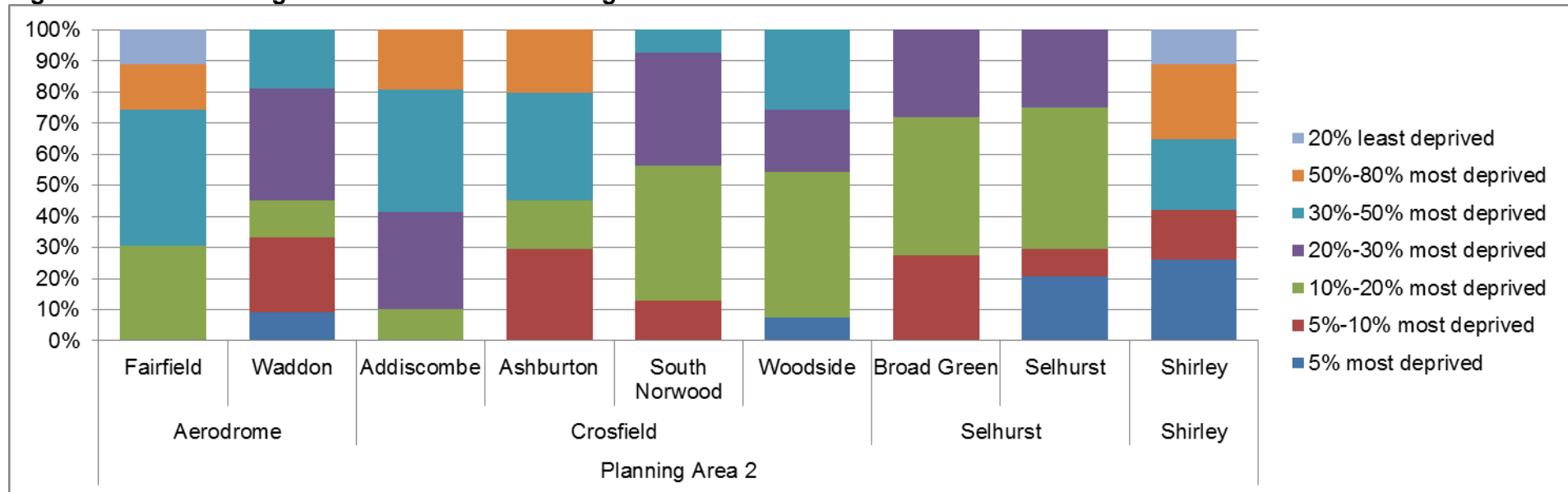
Source: IDACI 2010 & 2011 Census, Table QS118EW

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

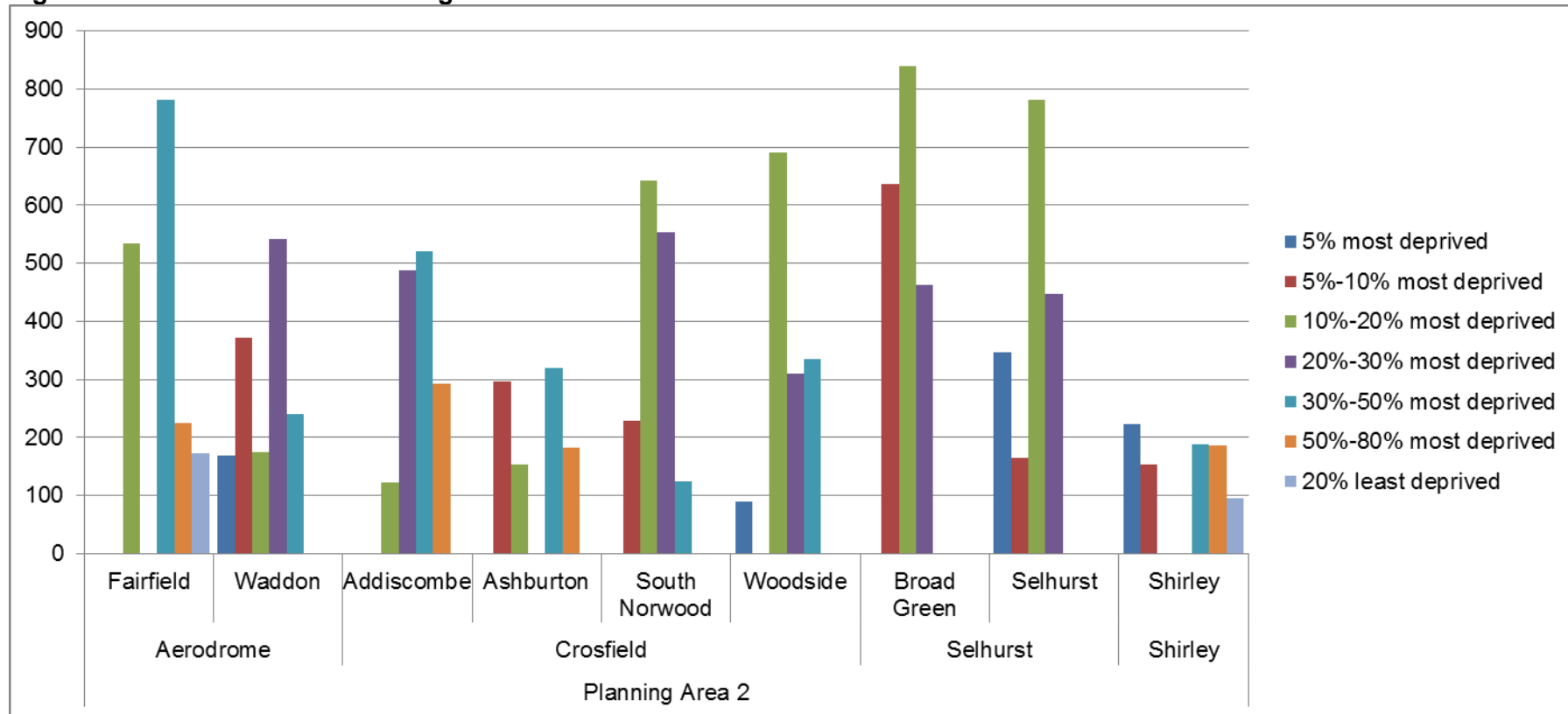
2.2 Under 5s population

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
Planning Area 2								
Aerodrome								
Fairfield	0	0	534	0	781	224	172	1,711
Waddon	169	371	175	541	241	0	0	1,497
Aerodrome Total	169	371	709	541	1,022	224	172	3,208
Crosfield								
Addiscombe	0	0	122	488	521	293	0	1,424
Ashburton	0	296	154	0	319	183	0	952
South Norwood	0	228	643	553	125	0	0	1,549
Woodside	90	0	691	309	334	0	0	1,424
Crosfield Total	90	524	1,610	1,350	1,299	476	0	5,349
Selhurst								
Broad Green	0	636	840	462	0	0	0	1,938
Selhurst	346	164	782	446	0	0	0	1,738
Selhurst Total	346	800	1,622	908	0	0	0	3,676
Shirley								
Shirley	222	153	0	0	187	186	95	843
Shirley Total	222	153	0	0	187	186	95	843
Planning Area 2 Total	827	1,848	3,941	2,799	2,508	886	267	13,076
Croydon	1,578	2,775	5,769	6,279	6,884	3,437	1,870	28,592
Planning Area 2 as a percentage of Croydon	52%	67%	68%	45%	36%	26%	14%	46%

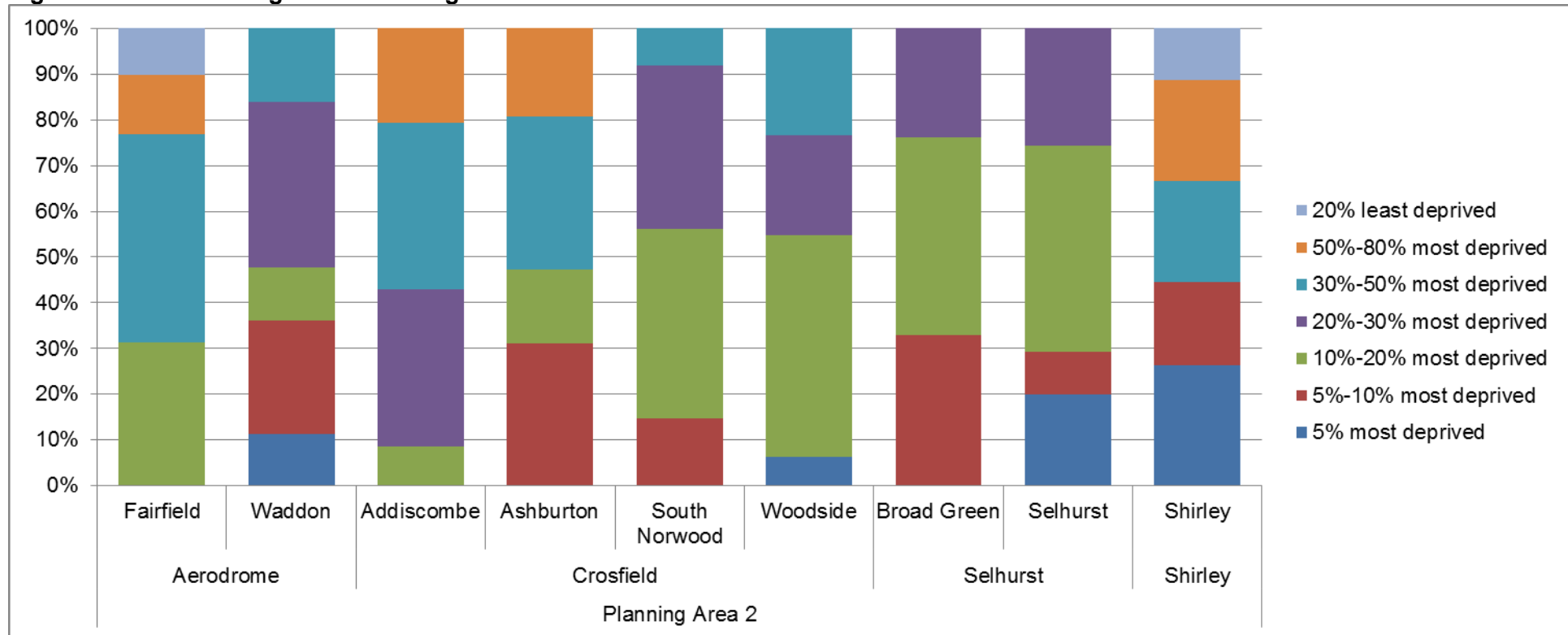
Source: IDACI 2010 & ONS Mid-2015 population estimates

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

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The following tables show 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
Planning Area 2								
Aerodrome								
Fairfield	0	0	93	0	169	41	33	336
Waddon	32	75	34	98	56	0	0	295
Aerodrome Total	32	75	127	98	225	41	33	631
Crosfield								
Addiscombe	0	0	25	109	118	52	0	304
Ashburton	0	51	32	0	64	39	0	186
South Norwood	0	43	157	125	24	0	0	349
Woodside	12	0	126	60	66	0	0	264
Crosfield Total	12	94	340	294	272	91	0	1,103
Selhurst								
Broad Green	0	132	155	87	0	0	0	374
Selhurst	72	28	159	91	0	0	0	350
Selhurst Total	72	160	314	178	0	0	0	724
Shirley								
Shirley	31	36	0	0	44	36	25	172
Shirley Total	31	36	0	0	44	36	25	172
Planning Area 2 Total	147	365	781	570	541	168	58	2,630
Croydon	280	543	1,158	1,266	1,435	696	350	5,728
Planning Area 2 as a percentage of Croydon	53%	67%	67%	45%	38%	24%	17%	46%

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
Planning Area 2								
Aerodrome								
Fairfield	0	0	120	0	170	53	35	378
Waddon	32	76	44	106	49	0	0	307
Aerodrome Total	32	76	164	106	219	53	35	685
Crosfield								
Addiscombe	0	0	18	99	110	48	0	275
Ashburton	0	63	26	0	64	39	0	192
South Norwood	0	40	132	111	31	0	0	314
Woodside	16	0	145	58	67	0	0	286
Crosfield Total	16	103	321	268	272	87	0	1,067
Selhurst								
Broad Green	0	117	168	87	0	0	0	372
Selhurst	73	37	163	91	0	0	0	364
Selhurst Total	73	154	331	178	0	0	0	736
Shirley								
Shirley	41	21	0	0	34	34	13	143
Shirley Total	41	21	0	0	34	34	13	143
Planning Area 2 Total	162	354	816	552	525	174	48	2,631
Croydon	312	532	1,193	1,258	1,392	638	342	5,667
Planning Area 2 as a percentage of Croydon	52%	67%	68%	44%	38%	27%	14%	46%

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
Planning Area 2								
Aerodrome								
Fairfield	0	0	106	0	163	39	36	344
Waddon	25	72	40	110	48	0	0	295
Aerodrome Total	25	72	146	110	211	39	36	639
Crosfield								
Addiscombe	0	0	27	98	94	76	0	295
Ashburton	0	62	25	0	64	33	0	184
South Norwood	0	50	122	107	20	0	0	299
Woodside	13	0	148	52	70	0	0	283
Crosfield Total	13	112	322	257	248	109	0	1,061
Selhurst								
Broad Green	0	150	174	94	0	0	0	418
Selhurst	73	23	141	106	0	0	0	343
Selhurst Total	73	173	315	200	0	0	0	761
Shirley								
Shirley	55	27	0	0	38	40	20	180
Shirley Total	55	27	0	0	38	40	20	180
Planning Area 2 Total	166	384	783	567	497	188	56	2,641
Croydon	314	560	1,140	1,255	1,372	709	374	5,724
Planning Area 2 as a percentage of Croydon	53%	69%	69%	45%	36%	27%	15%	46%

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
Planning Area 2								
Aerodrome								
Fairfield	0	0	118	0	137	49	36	340
Waddon	41	82	29	120	37	0	0	309
Aerodrome Total	41	82	147	120	174	49	36	649
Crosfield								
Addiscombe	0	0	25	94	93	44	0	256
Ashburton	0	56	43	0	61	34	0	194
South Norwood	0	49	115	99	21	0	0	284
Woodside	25	0	151	66	71	0	0	313
Crosfield Total	25	105	334	259	246	78	0	1,047
Selhurst								
Broad Green	0	116	164	96	0	0	0	376
Selhurst	71	46	154	89	0	0	0	360
Selhurst Total	71	162	318	185	0	0	0	736
Shirley								
Shirley	42	40	0	0	37	39	17	175
Shirley Total	42	40	0	0	37	39	17	175
Planning Area 2 Total	179	389	799	564	457	166	53	2,607
Croydon	333	577	1,168	1,272	1,334	663	384	5,731
Planning Area 2 as a percentage of Croydon	54%	67%	68%	44%	34%	25%	14%	45%

Source: IDACI 2010 & ONS Mid-2015 population estimates

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
Planning Area 2								
Aerodrome								
Fairfield	0	0	97	0	142	42	32	313
Waddon	39	66	28	107	51	0	0	291
Aerodrome Total	39	66	125	107	193	42	32	604
Crosfield								
Addiscombe	0	0	27	88	106	73	0	294
Ashburton	0	64	28	0	66	38	0	196
South Norwood	0	46	117	111	29	0	0	303
Woodside	24	0	121	73	60	0	0	278
Crosfield Total	24	110	293	272	261	111	0	1,071
Selhurst								
Broad Green	0	121	179	98	0	0	0	398
Selhurst	57	30	165	69	0	0	0	321
Selhurst Total	57	151	344	167	0	0	0	719
Shirley								
Shirley	53	29	0	0	34	37	20	173
Shirley Total	53	29	0	0	34	37	20	173
Planning Area 2 Total	173	356	762	546	488	190	52	2,567
Croydon	339	563	1,110	1,228	1,351	731	420	5,742
Planning Area 2 as a percentage of Croydon	51%	63%	69%	44%	36%	26%	12%	45%

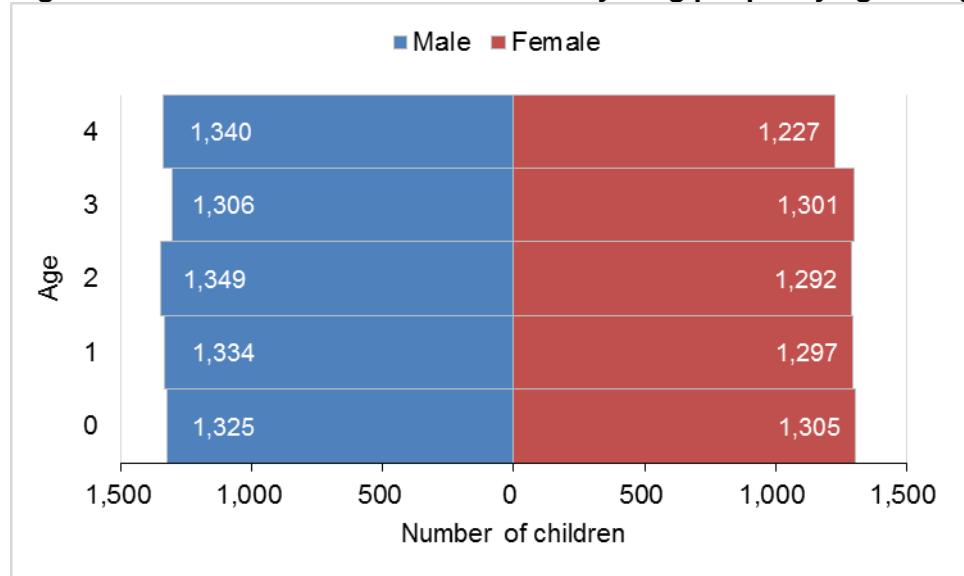
Source: IDACI 2010 & ONS Mid-2015 population estimates

2.3 Under 5s population by gender

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

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

Figure 2.3.1 – Distribution of children and young people by age and gender in planning area 2



Source: ONS Mid-2015 population estimates

2.4 Under 5s population projections 2012 – 2027²¹

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).

Planning area 2 looks to follow the same trend with the under 5 population estimated to increase 10.3% by 2027. In 2017 it is estimated there are 12,900 children under 5 in the area, a 2.4% increase on the 12,600 in 2012 whilst by 2027 it is estimated to have increased to 13,900. At ward level, Fairfield looks set to see the biggest estimated increase in children under 5 by 2027 whilst Ashburton looks set to see the biggest decrease, compared to 2012.

²¹ Figures are estimates and are therefore rounded to the nearest 100. Totals may not sum due to rounding.

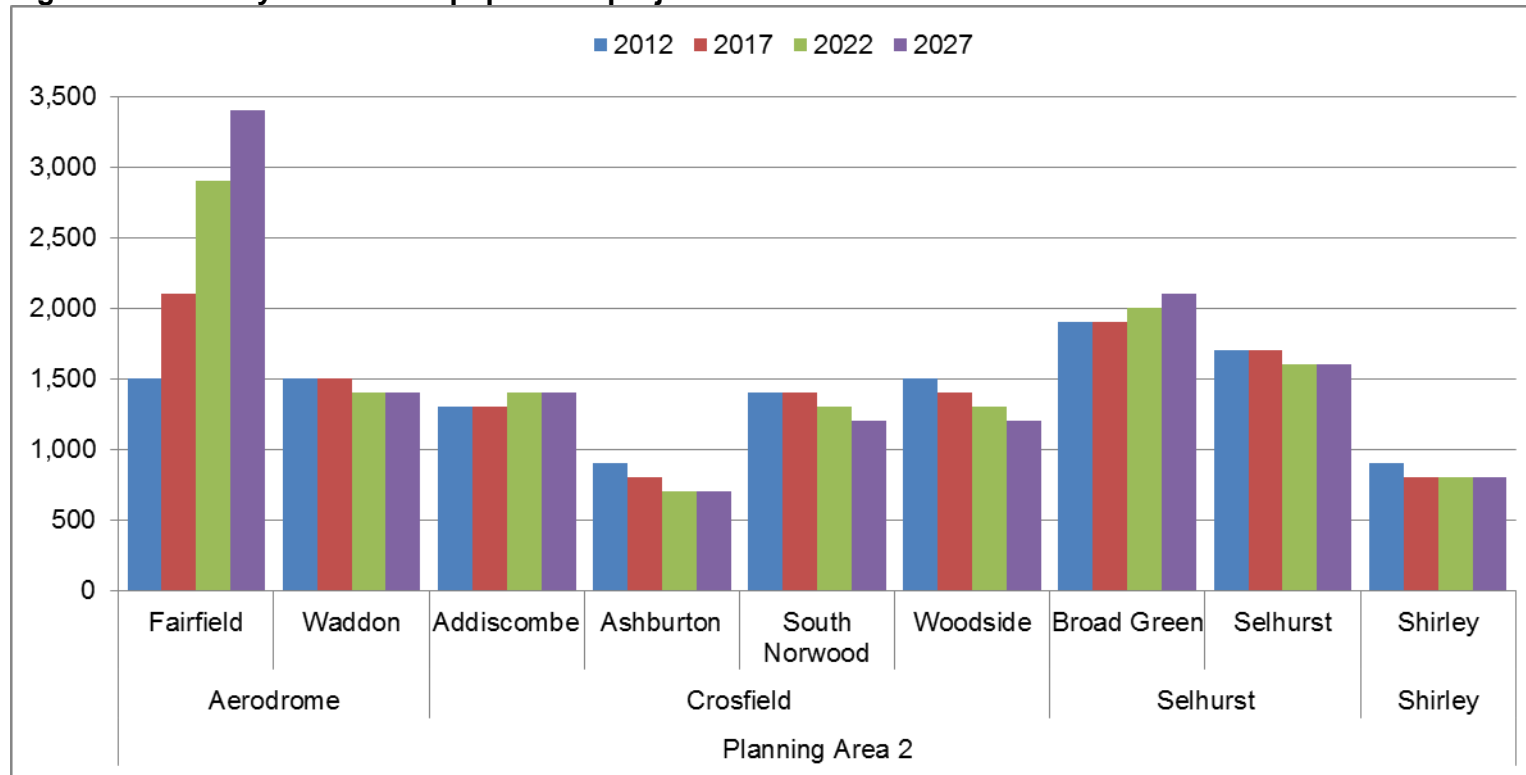
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Table 2.4.1 – Croydon under 5 population projections 2012 to 2027

	2012	2017	2022	2027
Planning Area 2				
Aerodrome				
Fairfield	1,500	2,100	2,900	3,400
Waddon	1,500	1,500	1,400	1,400
Aerodrome Total	3,000	3,600	4,300	4,800
Crosfield				
Addiscombe	1,300	1,300	1,400	1,400
Ashburton	900	800	700	700
South Norwood	1,400	1,400	1,300	1,200
Woodside	1,500	1,400	1,300	1,200
Crosfield Total	5,100	4,900	4,700	4,500
Selhurst				
Broad Green	1,900	1,900	2,000	2,100
Selhurst	1,700	1,700	1,600	1,600
Selhurst Total	3,600	3,600	3,600	3,700
Shirley				
Shirley	900	800	800	800
Shirley Total	900	800	800	800
Planning Area 2 Total	12,600	12,900	13,500	13,900
Croydon	28,600	28,900	29,300	29,400
Planning Area 2 as a percentage of Croydon	44.1%	44.6%	46.1%	47.3%

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

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 5²²

As at the 31st 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 31st 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 31st 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.

²² See Appendix B for a definition

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

In planning area 2 the number of looked after children increased in 2017 following a decrease in 2016. This was at a rate of 15.3 children per 10,000 population, the highest of the three planning areas.

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

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

Best Start Community Profile - Planning Area 2 November 2017

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

In planning area 2 the number of children on child protection plans decreased in 2017 and was at a rate of 30.6 children per 10,000 population. This rate was lower 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
Planning Area 1							
Kensington Avenue	6,714	15	30	30	22.3	44.7	44.7
Planning Area 1 Total	6,714	15	30	30	22.3	44.7	44.7
Planning Area 2							
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
Planning Area 2 Total	13,076	60	60	40	45.9	45.9	30.6
Planning Area 3							
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	-	-	-	-	-	-
Planning Area 3 Total	8,802	30	20	30	34.1	22.7	34.1
Out of Borough	N/A	20	0	5	N/A	N/A	N/A
Unknown	N/A	5	5	15	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total	28,592	135	120	115	47.2	42.0	40.2

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

Best Start Community Profile - Planning Area 2 November 2017

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

In planning area 2 the number of children in need increased in 2016 but decreased again in 2017 and was at a rate of 183.5 children per 10,000 population.

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
Children In Need by home address							
Planning Area 1							
Kensington Avenue	6,714	135	140	135	201.1	208.5	201.1
Planning Area 1 Total	6,714	135	140	135	201.1	208.5	201.1
Planning Area 2							
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
Planning Area 2 Total	13,076	280	310	240	214.1	237.1	183.5
Planning Area 3							
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
Planning Area 3 Total	8,802	135	150	135	153.4	170.4	153.4
Out of Borough	N/A	65	60	30	N/A	N/A	N/A
Unknown	N/A	30	50	40	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total	28,592	640	715	575	223.8	250.1	201.1

Source: Children's Recording System (CRS) as at 31st 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, 27th March 2011, by ethnic group, by sex and by age²³.

Table 2.6.1 shows the ethnicity break down of children under 5. The White or White British (32.7%) and Black or Black British (30.0%) were the largest broad ethnic groups for children under 5 living in planning area 2. This was the case for all wards apart from Broad Green and Fairfield where the Asian or Asian British group was the largest ethnic group at 31.1% and 33.7% respectively. South Norwood and Woodside had the highest proportion of children under 5 from the Black or Black British and the Mixed / Dual Background broad ethnic groups. These wards also had the lowest proportion of children under 5 from the Asian or Asian British broad ethnic group at 6.1% and 7.6% respectively.

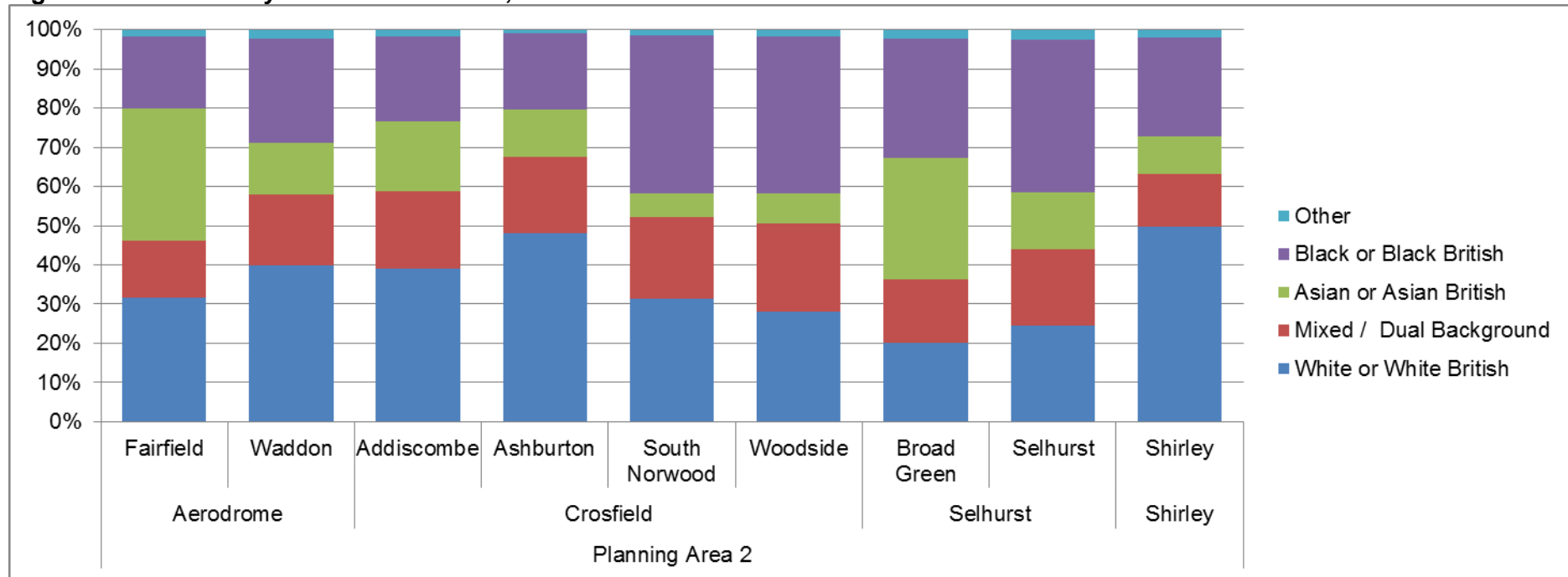
²³ In order to protect against disclosure of personal information, records have been swapped between different geographic areas. Some counts will be affected, particularly small counts at the lowest geographies.

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
Planning Area 2						
Aerodrome						
Fairfield	1,408	31.7%	14.4%	33.7%	18.5%	1.6%
Waddon	1,389	39.7%	18.1%	13.2%	26.7%	2.2%
Aerodrome Total	2,797	35.7%	16.3%	23.5%	22.6%	1.9%
Crosfield						
Addiscombe	1,346	38.9%	19.9%	17.8%	21.7%	1.7%
Ashburton	897	48.0%	19.6%	11.9%	19.5%	0.9%
South Norwood	1,415	31.3%	20.9%	6.1%	40.1%	1.6%
Woodside	1,452	28.0%	22.6%	7.6%	40.1%	1.7%
Crosfield Total	5,110	35.3%	20.9%	10.6%	31.6%	1.5%
Selhurst						
Broad Green	1,827	20.1%	16.1%	31.1%	30.4%	2.2%
Selhurst	1,735	24.6%	19.3%	14.6%	39.0%	2.5%
Selhurst Total	3,562	22.3%	17.7%	23.1%	34.6%	2.4%
Shirley						
Shirley	909	49.8%	13.3%	9.7%	25.1%	2.1%
Shirley Total	909	49.8%	13.3%	9.7%	25.1%	2.1%
Planning Area 2 Total	12,378	32.7%	18.4%	17.0%	30.0%	1.9%
Croydon	27,972	39.5%	16.5%	16.1%	26.2%	1.7%

Source: Census 2011, Table DC2101EW

Figure 2.6.1 – Ethnicity of children under 5, 2011



Source: Census 2011, Table DC2101EW

2.7 Ethnicity profile of children in reception^{24, 25, 26}

Planning Area 2 is more ethnically diverse than other parts of the borough with a higher percentage of pupils from Black or Black British ethnic backgrounds than the Croydon average. However as Table 2.7.1 shows there are differences between the wards within planning area 2. For example Shirley has a much higher percentage of pupils from White or White British backgrounds and except for Fairfield a much lower percentage of pupils from Mixed or Dual backgrounds than other wards in planning area 2. Over a quarter of pupils in both Selhurst and Aerodrome are from Asian or Asian British backgrounds and they have similar proportions of pupils from Mixed or Dual backgrounds, however Selhurst has a much higher percentage of pupils from Black or Black British ethnic backgrounds than Aerodrome whilst Aerodrome has a higher percentage of pupils from White or White British ethnic backgrounds.

²⁴ 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.

²⁵ 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.

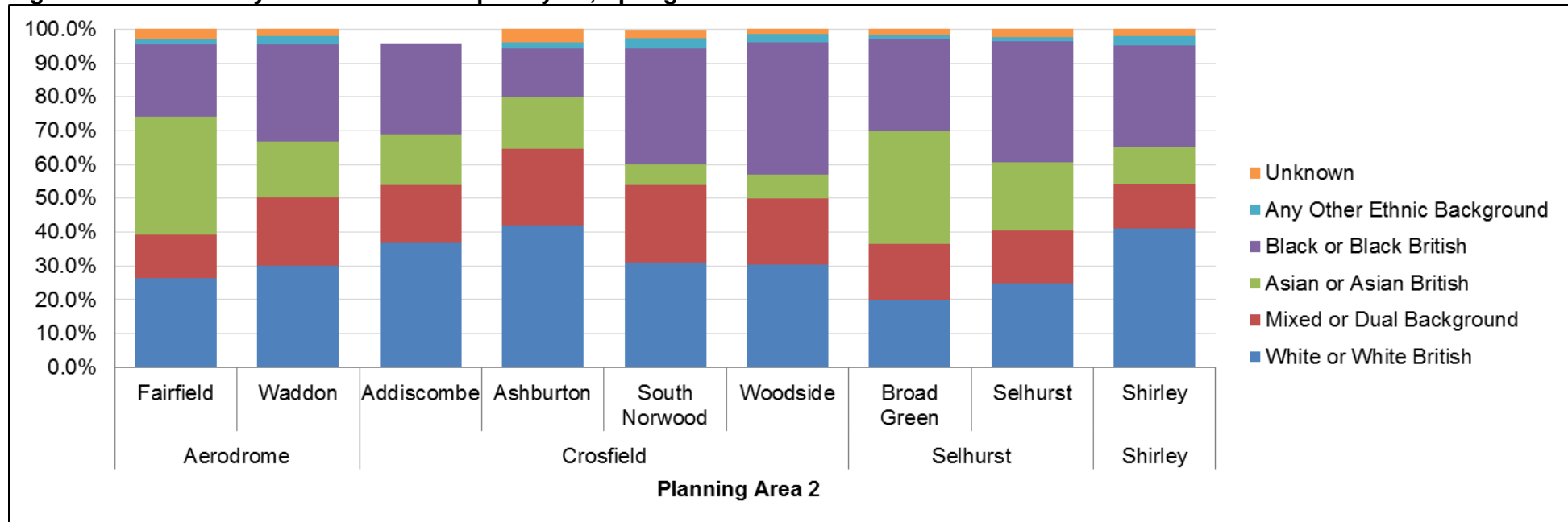
²⁶ - = Less than 3. Figures are not shown in order to protect confidentiality. To ensure the suppressed number cannot be identified by simple arithmetic secondary suppression may be required. In this case the next smallest number is also suppressed.

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
Planning Area 2							
Aerodrome							
Fairfield	240	26.3%	12.9%	35.0%	21.3%	1.7%	2.9%
Waddon	241	29.9%	20.3%	16.6%	28.6%	2.5%	2.1%
Aerodrome Total	481	28.1%	16.6%	25.8%	24.9%	2.1%	2.5%
Crosfield							
Addiscombe	234	36.8%	17.1%	15.0%	26.9%	-	-
Ashburton	155	41.9%	22.6%	15.5%	14.2%	1.9%	3.9%
South Norwood	197	31.0%	22.8%	6.1%	34.5%	3.0%	2.5%
Woodside	265	30.2%	19.6%	7.2%	39.2%	2.3%	1.5%
Crosfield Total	851	34.3%	20.2%	10.6%	30.2%	2.0%	2.7%
Selhurst							
Broad Green	332	19.9%	16.6%	33.4%	27.1%	1.2%	1.8%
Selhurst	314	24.8%	15.6%	20.1%	36.0%	1.3%	2.2%
Selhurst Total	646	22.3%	16.1%	26.9%	31.4%	1.2%	2.0%
Shirley							
Shirley	144	41.0%	13.2%	11.1%	29.9%	2.8%	2.1%
Shirley Total	144	41.0%	13.2%	11.1%	29.9%	2.8%	2.1%
Planning Area 2 Total	2,122	29.7%	17.7%	19.0%	29.4%	1.8%	2.4%
Croydon	4,752	37.3%	15.5%	18.4%	25.4%	1.8%	1.6%

Source: Spring 2017 School Census

Figure 2.7.1 – Ethnicity of children in reception year, Spring 2017

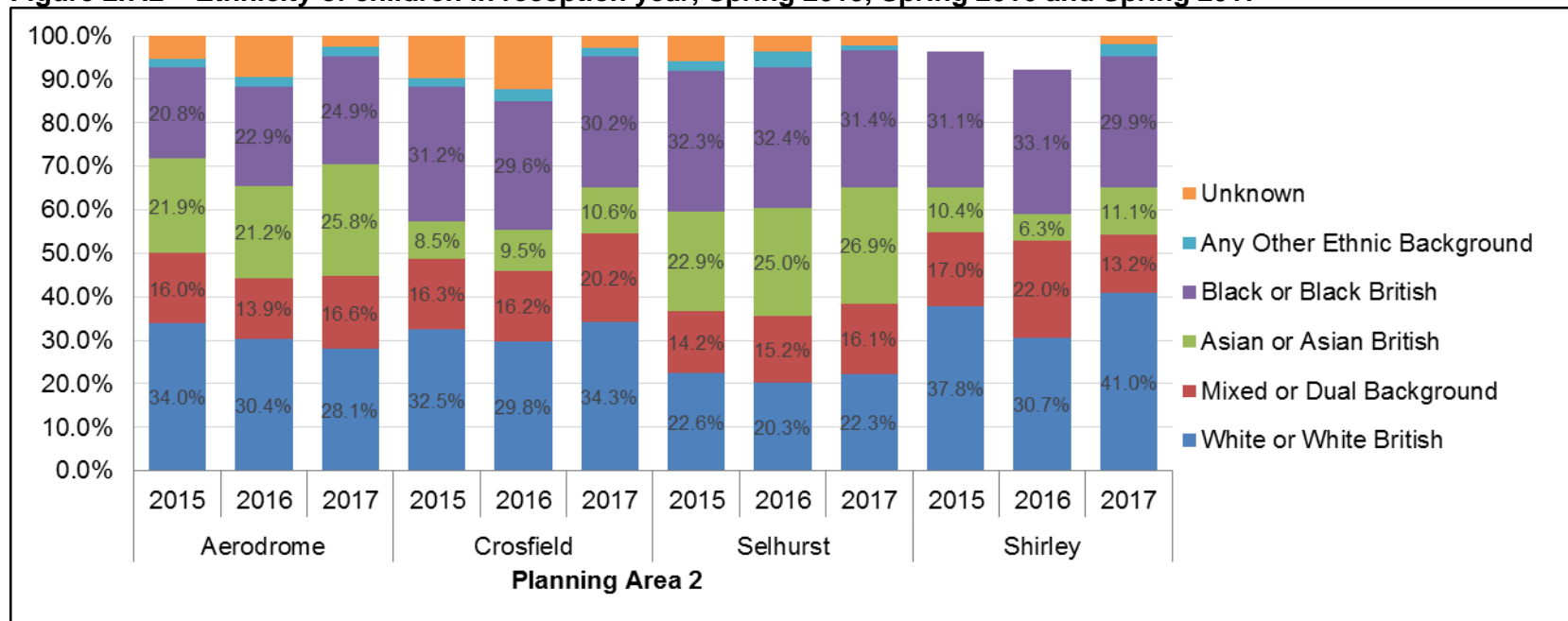


Source: Spring 2017 School Census

Best Start Community Profile - Planning Area 2 November 2017

Figure 2.7.2 shows that the ethnic profile of the different wards within planning area 2 has varied year on year. It is important to note that the percentage of pupils whose ethnicity was unknown has also varied year on year which will have affected the other percentages. This makes it difficult to identify trends in the data, however there does appear to be a year on year decrease in the percentage of pupils from White or White British backgrounds in Aerodrome. Please note that a very small number of pupils in Shirley were from Any Other Ethnic Backgrounds in 2015 and 2016 so these percentages have been removed from the chart for confidentiality reasons.

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



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

2.8 First language of children in reception year^{27,28}

Planning area 2 has a slightly higher percentage of children in reception year whose first language was other than English than Croydon as can be seen from Table 2.8.1. However there is significant variation in this figure between the wards in planning area 2 and within some children's centre areas. For example the totals for Aerodrome and Selhurst both show around half of pupils had a language other than English as their main language. The percentage difference between Broad Green and Selhurst, the wards within the Selhurst children's centre area, is only 7.5%, however the difference between Fairfield and Waddon, the wards within the Aerodrome children's centre area, is 24.2%. In fact Fairfield had the highest percentage of pupils whose main language was other than English of all of the wards in planning area 2 at 63.4% and the second highest percentage across Croydon as a whole, just behind Norbury in planning area 1 at 63.6%. In comparison Shirley had the lowest at 25.2%. 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.

²⁷ 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.

²⁸ 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.

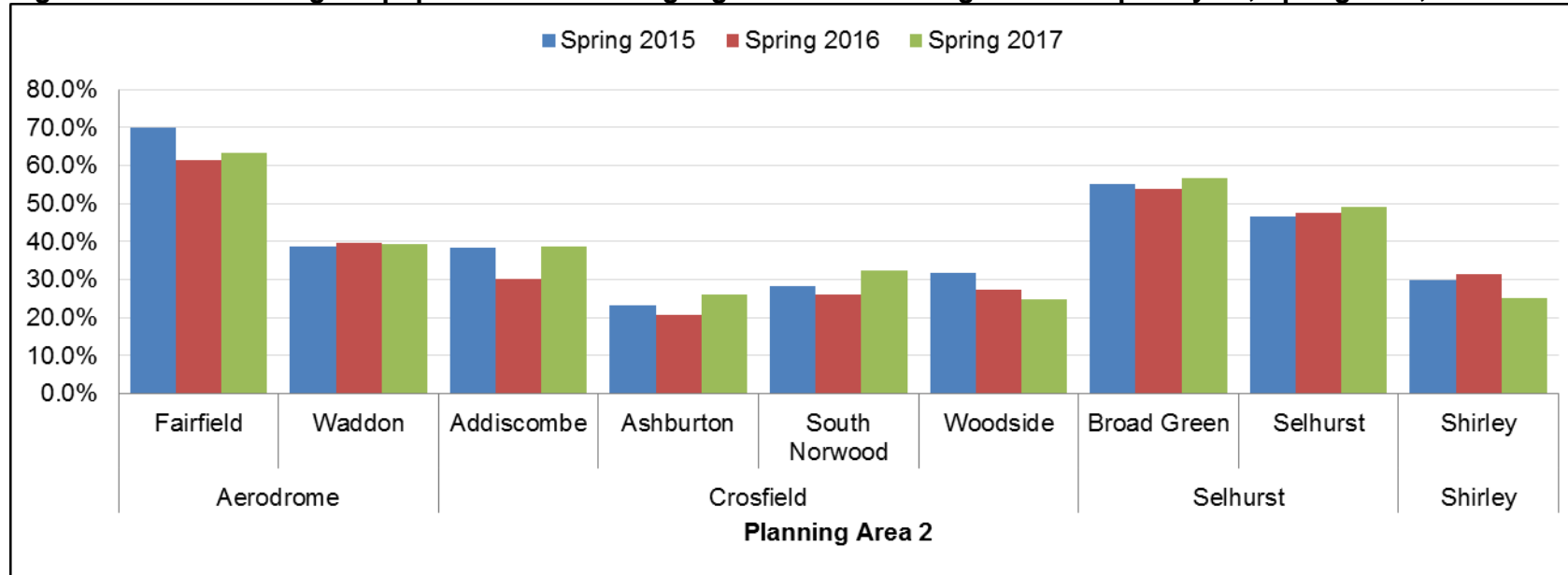
Best Start Community Profile - Planning Area 2 November 2017

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
Planning Area 2									
Aerodrome									
Fairfield	203	30.0%	70.0%	221	38.5%	61.5%	238	36.6%	63.4%
Waddon	254	61.4%	38.6%	229	60.3%	39.7%	240	60.8%	39.2%
Aerodrome Total	457	47.5%	52.5%	450	49.6%	50.4%	478	48.7%	51.3%
Crosfield									
Addiscombe	169	61.5%	38.5%	165	69.7%	30.3%	228	61.4%	38.6%
Ashburton	133	76.7%	23.3%	154	79.2%	20.8%	154	74.0%	26.0%
South Norwood	211	71.6%	28.4%	222	73.9%	26.1%	195	67.7%	32.3%
Woodside	221	68.3%	31.7%	218	72.5%	27.5%	263	75.3%	24.7%
Crosfield Total	734	69.2%	30.8%	759	73.6%	26.4%	840	69.5%	30.5%
Selhurst									
Broad Green	306	44.8%	55.2%	309	46.3%	53.7%	330	43.3%	56.7%
Selhurst	292	53.4%	46.6%	290	52.4%	47.6%	313	50.8%	49.2%
Selhurst Total	598	49.0%	51.0%	599	49.2%	50.8%	643	47.0%	53.0%
Shirley									
Shirley	130	70.0%	30.0%	115	68.7%	31.3%	143	74.8%	25.2%
Shirley Total	130	70.0%	30.0%	115	68.7%	31.3%	143	74.8%	25.2%
Planning Area 2 Total	1,919	57.8%	42.2%	1,923	60.1%	39.9%	2,104	58.3%	41.7%
Croydon	4,387	63.5%	36.5%	4,389	64.0%	36.0%	4,728	63.0%	37.0%

Source: Spring 2015, 2016 and 2017 School Census

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^{29,30}

Planning area 2 has a higher percentage of children in reception known to be eligible for free school meals than the Croydon average. Table 2.9.1 shows that all of the setting areas in 2017 had a higher average percentage of children known to be eligible for free school meals than the Croydon average of 16.5% but that some individual wards actually had a lower percentage. For example in Ashburton only 12.4% of pupils were known to be eligible for free school meals. Selhurst had the highest figure at 28.3%, a marked increase compared to previous years.

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. The figures for Broad Green show a more dramatic drop than average in the percentage known to be eligible for free school meals from Spring 2015 to Spring 2016, however they also show a slight increase in Spring 2017. Most wards also show a slight increase between Spring 2016 and Spring 2017 except for Ashburton and South Norwood which show an increase.

²⁹ 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.

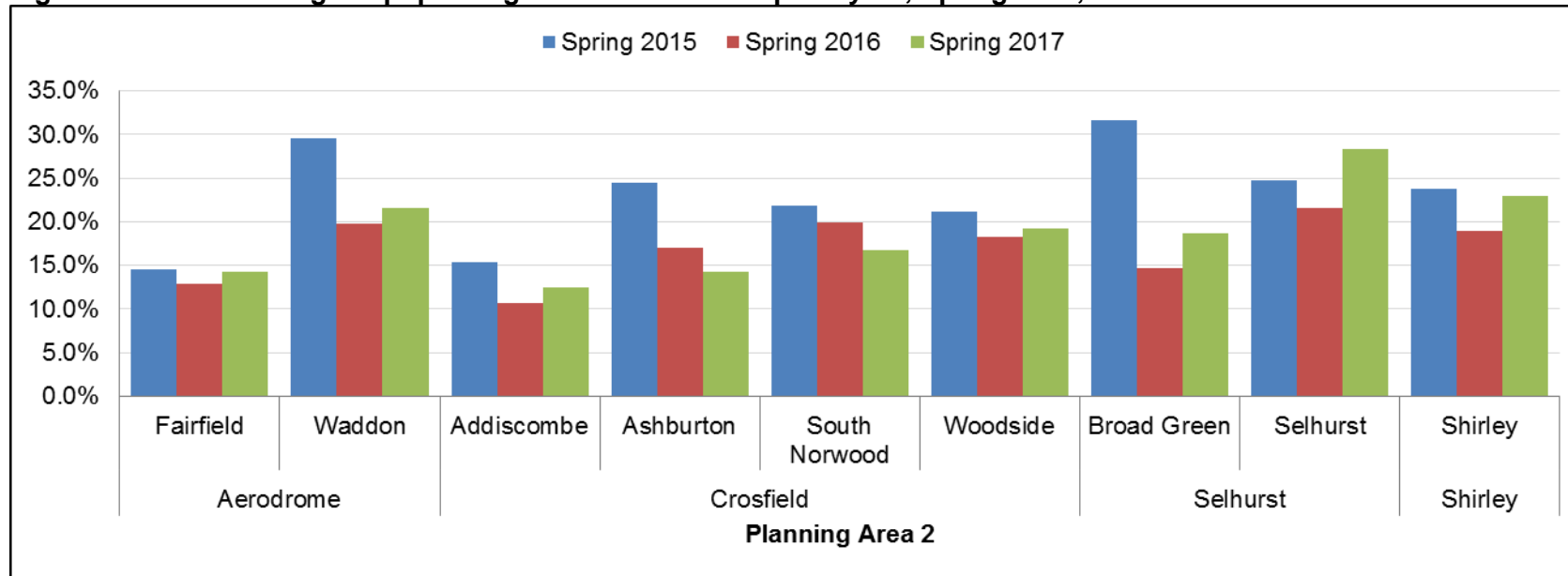
³⁰ From September 2014 all infant pupils (reception to year 2) in state funded schools have been entitled to a free school meal (FSM). However, these data reflect those who would be eligible based on the usual FSM criteria applied.

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
Planning Area 2									
Aerodrome									
Fairfield	220	85.5%	14.5%	256	87.1%	12.9%	240	85.8%	14.2%
Waddon	260	70.4%	29.6%	234	80.3%	19.7%	241	78.4%	21.6%
Aerodrome Total	480	77.3%	22.7%	490	83.9%	16.1%	481	82.1%	17.9%
Crosfield									
Addiscombe	221	84.6%	15.4%	225	89.3%	10.7%	234	87.6%	12.4%
Ashburton	151	75.5%	24.5%	165	83.0%	17.0%	155	85.8%	14.2%
South Norwood	215	78.1%	21.9%	231	80.1%	19.9%	197	83.2%	16.8%
Woodside	241	78.8%	21.2%	235	81.7%	18.3%	265	80.8%	19.2%
Crosfield Total	828	79.6%	20.4%	856	83.5%	16.5%	851	84.1%	15.9%
Selhurst									
Broad Green	325	68.3%	31.7%	316	85.4%	14.6%	332	81.3%	18.7%
Selhurst	300	75.3%	24.7%	301	78.4%	21.6%	314	71.7%	28.3%
Selhurst Total	625	71.7%	28.3%	617	82.0%	18.0%	646	76.6%	23.4%
Shirley									
Shirley	135	76.3%	23.7%	127	81.1%	18.9%	144	77.1%	22.9%
Shirley Total	135	76.3%	23.7%	127	81.1%	18.9%	144	77.1%	22.9%
Planning Area 2 Total	2,068	76.5%	23.5%	2,090	83.0%	17.0%	2,122	80.9%	19.1%
Croydon	4,668	78.4%	21.6%	4,713	85.4%	14.6%	4,752	83.5%	16.5%

Source: Spring 2015, 2016 and 2017 School Census

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 Maternity³¹

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 programme³² 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 standard³³ 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%	4,676	30.6%
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%	4,676	70.5%

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

³¹ These data are currently only available at borough level and include expectant mothers who do not reside in Croydon.

³² <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/healthy-child-programme-pregnancy-and-the-first-5-years-of-life>

³³ <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%	3,822	81.4%

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%	3,822	7.8%

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

3.2 Low birth weight

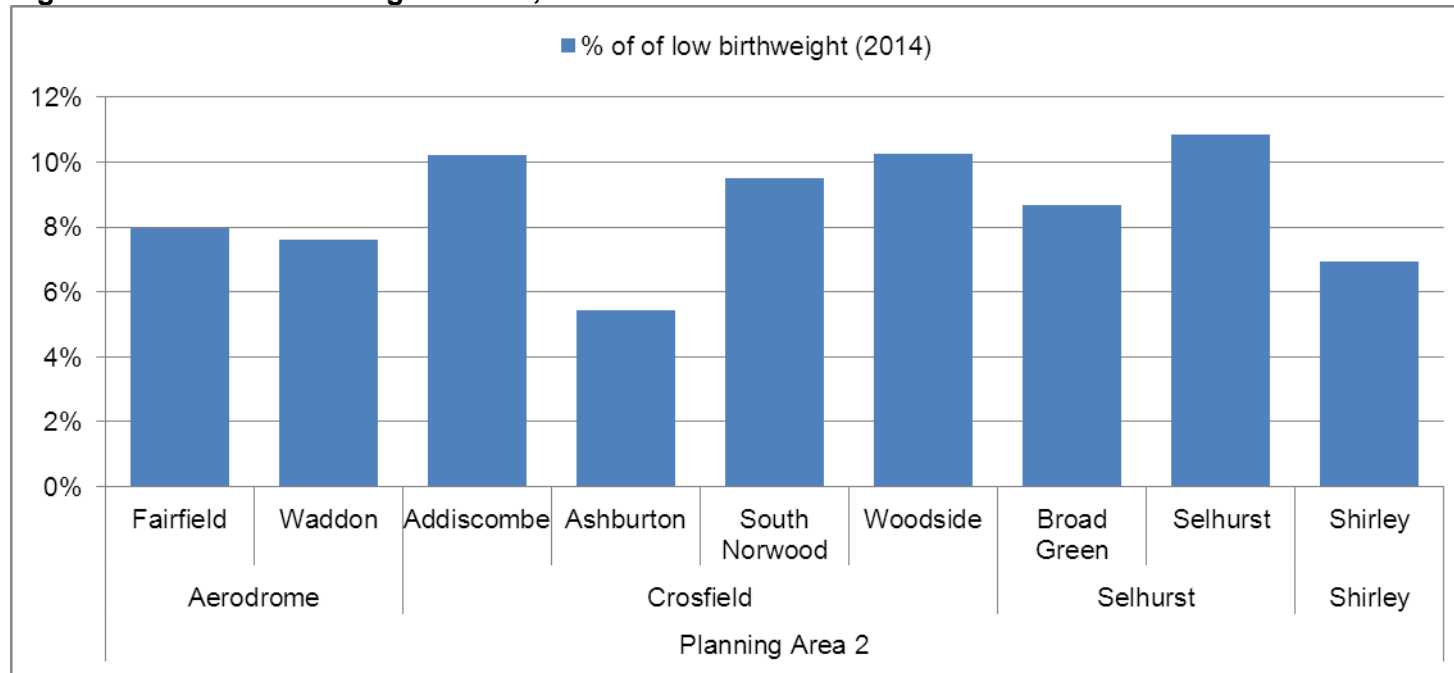
In 2014, 8.9% of births in planning area 2 were of low birth weight (defined as a baby who is under 2,500 grams at birth), which is slightly lower than the Croydon average at 9.2%. At ward level, Ashburton had the lowest percentage of low birth weight babies at 5.5% whilst Selhurst had the highest at 10.8%.

Table 3.2.1 – Low birth weight babies, 2014

	Total live and still births	Low birthweight (<2500 grams)	Percentage of low birthweight (<2500 grams)
Planning Area 2			
Aerodrome			
Fairfield	351	28	8.0%
Waddon	302	23	7.6%
Aerodrome Total	653	51	7.8%
Crosfield			
Addiscombe	303	31	10.2%
Ashburton	165	9	5.5%
South Norwood	295	28	9.5%
Woodside	302	31	10.3%
Crosfield Total	1,065	99	9.3%
Selhurst			
Broad Green	369	32	8.7%
Selhurst	323	35	10.8%
Selhurst Total	692	67	9.7%
Shirley			
Shirley	159	11	6.9%
Shirley Total	159	11	6.9%
Planning Area 2 Total	2,569	228	8.9%
Croydon	5,671	521	9.2%

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)³⁴

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 lies³⁵. 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
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%

³⁴ 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.

³⁵ A 95% confidence interval is needed where the true population value is not known.

3.4 Health Visiting^{36, 37}

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.

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)

³⁶ 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>

³⁷ 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 1³⁸ and 2³⁹ 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.

³⁸ Indicator numerator and denominator are integers, and numerator <= denominator

³⁹ 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 months⁴⁰

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>

⁴⁰ 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 Vaccinations⁴¹

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

⁴¹ 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. Planning area 2 was consistent with this and in 2015/16 was lower than Croydon. In 2015/16 the percentage of children overweight and obese in reception was highest in the Woodside ward and lowest in the Ashburton ward. The percentage of children overweight and obese in Addiscombe, South Norwood, Woodside and Shirley decreased in 2014/15 but increased again in 2015/16, whilst in Selhurst the percentage decreased in 2014/15 and remained the same in 2015/16. In the other wards the percentage increased in 2014/15 then decreased in 2015/16. 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.

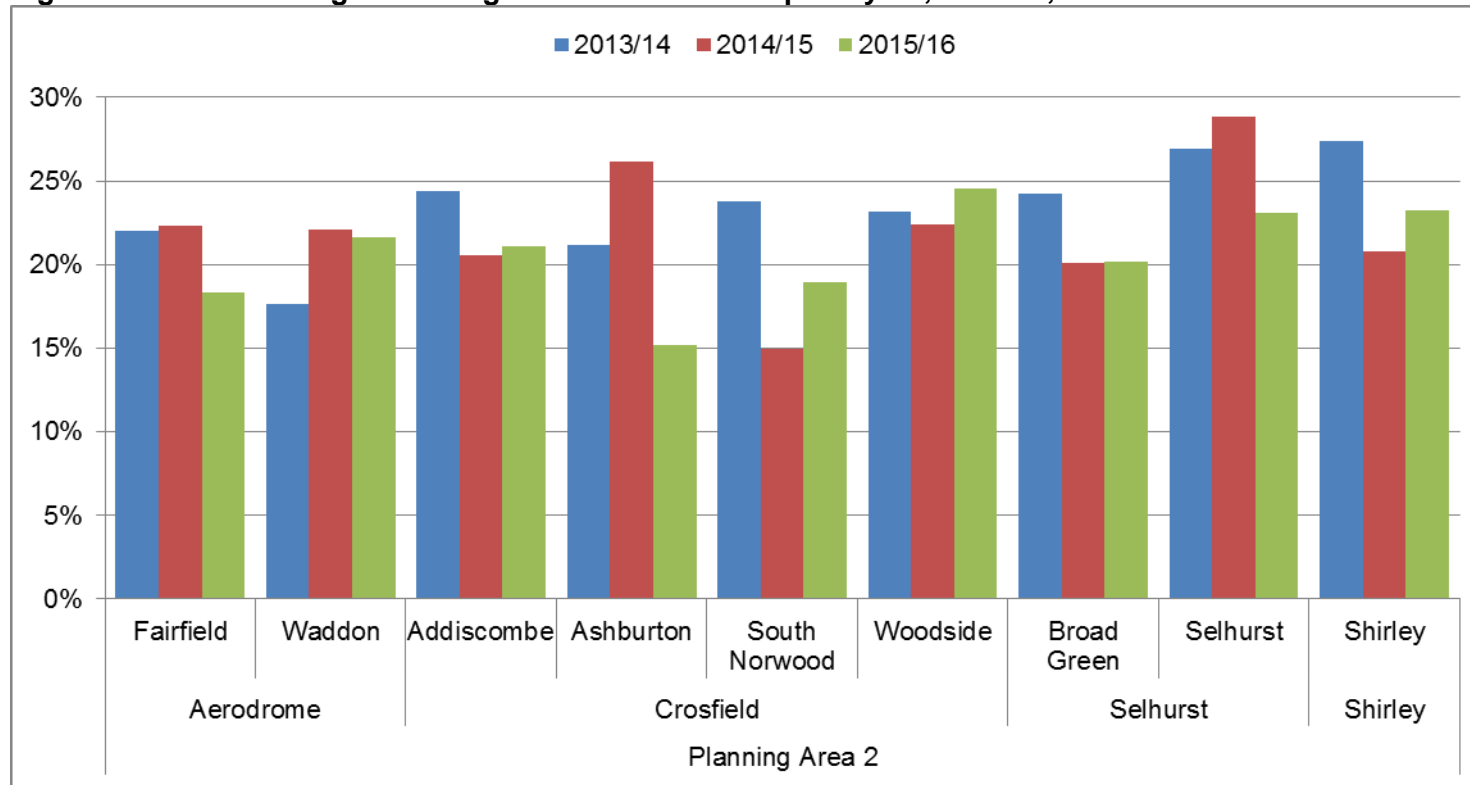
Please note – there are two BMI categories in the data that is analysed, clinical BMI category and population BMI category. In the 2016 profiles there was an error in the data whereby the clinical BMI category was used whereas in previous years the population BMI category was used. The 2014/15 data was 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
Planning Area 2												
Aerodrome												
Fairfield	200	12.5%	9.5%	22.0%	206	9.7%	12.6%	22.3%	235	7.7%	10.6%	18.3%
Waddon	210	7.6%	10.0%	17.6%	240	9.2%	12.9%	22.1%	213	9.4%	12.2%	21.6%
Aerodrome Total	410	10.0%	9.8%	19.8%	446	9.4%	12.8%	22.2%	448	8.5%	11.4%	19.9%
Crosfield												
Addiscombe	205	12.2%	12.2%	24.4%	204	11.8%	8.8%	20.6%	223	11.7%	9.4%	21.1%
Ashburton	156	9.0%	12.2%	21.2%	149	18.1%	8.1%	26.2%	158	5.7%	9.5%	15.2%
South Norwood	202	13.4%	10.4%	23.8%	201	9.5%	5.5%	14.9%	206	11.2%	7.8%	18.9%
Woodside	233	12.4%	10.7%	23.2%	223	9.0%	13.5%	22.4%	216	14.8%	9.7%	24.5%
Crosfield Total	796	11.9%	11.3%	23.2%	777	11.6%	9.1%	20.7%	803	11.2%	9.1%	20.3%
Selhurst												
Broad Green	289	11.1%	13.1%	24.2%	284	10.9%	9.2%	20.1%	288	10.8%	9.4%	20.1%
Selhurst	271	12.9%	14.0%	26.9%	281	15.3%	13.5%	28.8%	273	13.6%	9.5%	23.1%
Selhurst Total	560	12.0%	13.6%	25.5%	565	13.1%	11.3%	24.4%	561	12.1%	9.4%	21.6%
Shirley												
Shirley	117	20.5%	6.8%	27.4%	125	15.2%	5.6%	20.8%	116	10.3%	12.9%	23.3%
Shirley Total	117	20.5%	6.8%	27.4%	125	15.2%	5.6%	20.8%	116	10.3%	12.9%	23.3%
Planning Area 2 Total	1,883	12.1%	11.4%	23.4%	1,913	11.8%	10.4%	22.2%	1,928	10.8%	10.0%	20.7%
Croydon	4,205	12.2%	11.0%	23.3%	4,317	12.5%	9.8%	22.2%	4,336	11.0%	10.3%	21.3%

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 Health⁴²

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 attendances⁴³

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 in planning area 2 was middle of the three planning areas and increased each year. In 2015/16 and 2016/17 it was higher than the Croydon average.

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

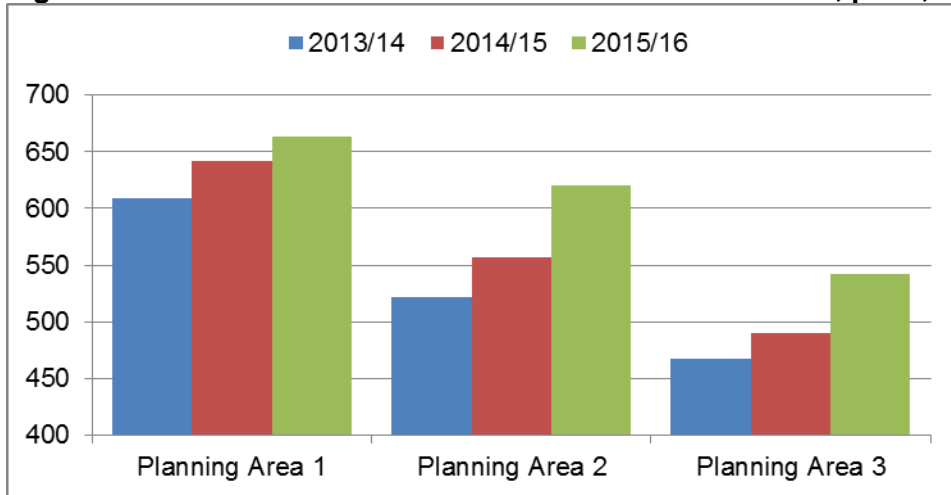
	2014/15		2015/16		2016/17	
	Children under 5 population	Rate per 1,000 population	Children under 5 population	Rate per 1,000 population	Children under 5 population	Rate per 1,000 population
Planning Area 1	6,749	608.5	6,749	641.7	6,714	663.1
Planning Area 2	13,131	521.3	13,131	556.5	13,076	619.9
Planning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

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

⁴² The 2016/17 data are based on a snapshot as at May 2017

⁴³ 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

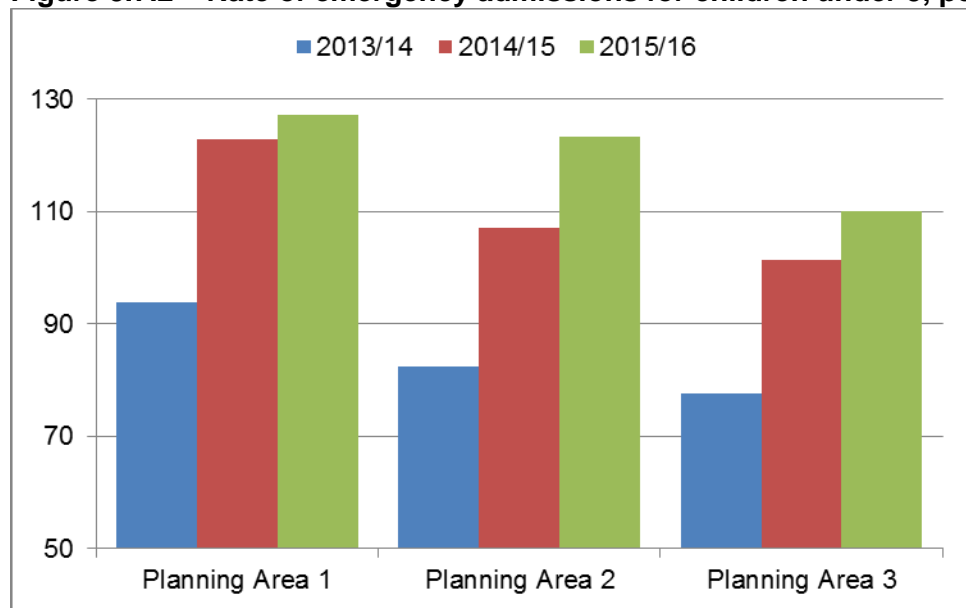
Table 3.7.2 shows the rate of emergency admissions for children aged under 5 per 1,000 resident population, for the last 3 years. The rate in planning area 2 was middle of the three planning areas and increased each year. In 2014/15 and 2015/16 the rate was lower than the Croydon average whilst in 2016/17 it was higher.

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
Croydon	28,630	83.7	28,630	109.0	28,592	120.1

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

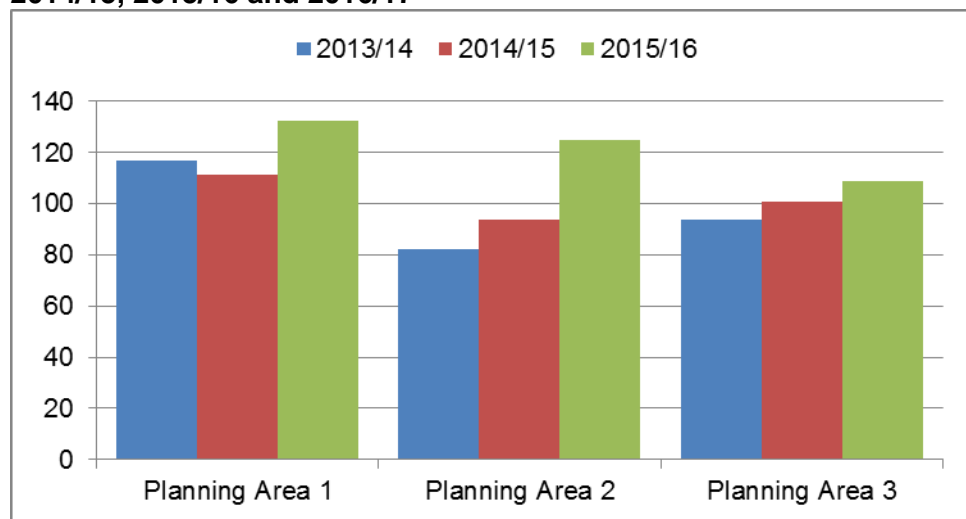
Table 3.7.3 shows the rate of emergency admissions caused by unintentional and deliberate injuries in children aged under 5 per 10,000 resident population, for the last 3 years. The rate per 10,000 resident population was lower in planning area 2 in 2014/15 and 2015/16 than the other two planning areas whilst in 2016/17 it was middle of the three areas. In 2014/15 and 2015/16 the rate was lower than the Croydon average.

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
Croydon	28,630	94.0	28,630	99.9	28,592	121.7

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 admissions⁴⁴

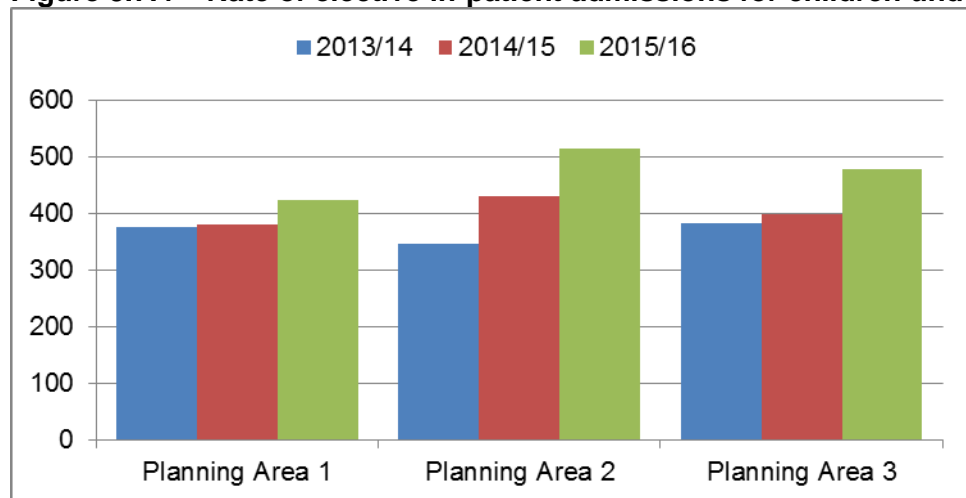
Table 3.7.4 shows the rate of elective in-patient admissions for children aged under 5 per 10,000 resident population, for the last 3 years. The rate per 10,000 resident population in planning area 2 was lower than the other planning areas in 2014/15 but the highest in 2015/16 and 2016/17. In 2015/16 and 2016/17 the rate per 10,000 resident population in planning area 2 was higher 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
Croydon	28,630	364.7	28,630	409.0	28,592	481.6

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

⁴⁴ In-Patient Elective admissions data excludes regular day attenders.

4. Early Years funding

4.1 Background⁴⁵

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 approved⁴⁶ 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.⁴⁷

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.

⁴⁵ 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)

⁴⁶ 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

⁴⁷ 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-up⁴⁸

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 2⁴⁹, 3 and 4 year-old⁵⁰ children benefitting⁵¹ from funded early education places⁵². 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 ⁵³	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)

⁴⁸ 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>)

⁴⁹ 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.

⁵⁰ 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.

⁵¹ Any child attending more than one private, voluntary or independent provider will have only been counted once.

⁵² 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.

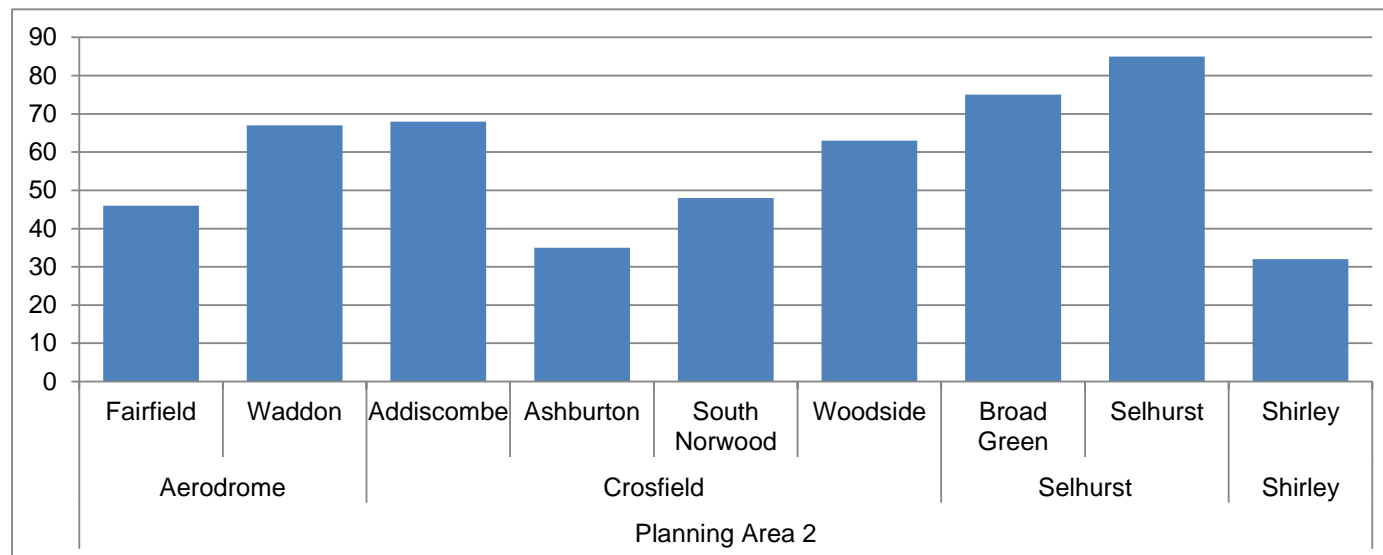
⁵³ This is the average percentage for Croydon's statistical neighbours i.e. local authorities with similar characteristics. They are Birmingham, Brent, Ealing, Enfield, Greenwich, Haringey, Lambeth, Lewisham, Merton, Waltham Forest.

4.3 Two year old funding take-up⁵⁴

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 19th January 2017. Selhurst had the highest number of 2 year olds taking up the funding, whilst Shirley had the lowest. 48.1% of the Croydon 2 year olds taking up funding in January 2017 were living in planning area 2. 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 19th January 2017

Take up Age 2	
Planning Area 2	
Aerodrome	
Fairfield	46
Waddon	67
Aerodrome Total	113
Crosfield	
Addiscombe	68
Ashburton	35
South Norwood	48
Woodside	63
Crosfield Total	214
Selhurst	
Broad Green	76
Selhurst	85
Selhurst Total	161
Shirley	
Shirley	32
Shirley Total	32
Planning Area 2 Total	520
Croydon	1,081



Source: Early Years and School Census, Spring 2017.

⁵⁴ 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^{55, 56}

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 3rd Thursday in January each year. In January 2017, Selhurst had the highest percentage of 3 and 4 year olds taking up the funding whilst South Norwood had the lowest take-up. Consideration should be given to the fact that Croydon children attending settings in neighbouring boroughs are not included in these figures.

⁵⁵ 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.

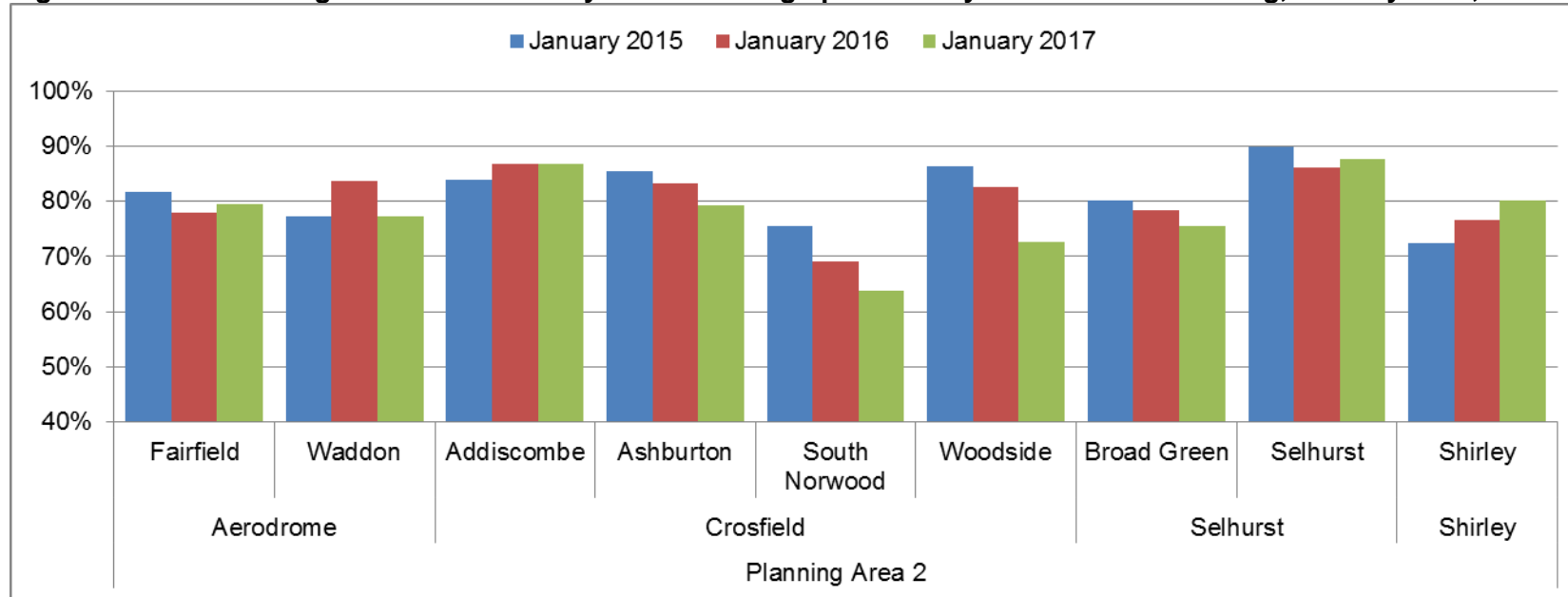
⁵⁶ For each year all ages are as at 31st December of the previous year which is consistent with the published statistics on early years provision for children under 5 years in England.

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	Age 3&4 take-up Percentage	Age 3&4 population	Age 3&4 take-up Number	Age 3&4 take-up Percentage	Age 3&4 population	Age 3&4 take-up Number	Age 3&4 take-up Percentage
Planning Area 2									
Aerodrome									
Fairfield	621	507	82%	653	509	78%	653	519	79%
Waddon	603	466	77%	600	502	84%	600	464	77%
Aerodrome Total	1,224	973	79%	1,253	1,011	81%	1,253	983	78%
Crosfield									
Addiscombe	568	477	84%	550	477	87%	550	477	87%
Ashburton	364	311	85%	390	325	83%	390	309	79%
South Norwood	562	425	76%	587	405	69%	587	375	64%
Woodside	551	476	86%	591	488	83%	591	429	73%
Crosfield Total	2,045	1,689	83%	2,118	1,695	80%	2,118	1,590	75%
Selhurst									
Broad Green	804	644	80%	774	606	78%	774	585	76%
Selhurst	661	594	90%	681	586	86%	681	597	88%
Selhurst Total	1,465	1,238	85%	1,455	1,192	82%	1,455	1,182	81%
Shirley									
Shirley	366	265	72%	348	267	77%	348	279	80%
Shirley Total	366	265	72%	348	267	77%	348	279	80%
Planning Area 2 Total	5,100	4,165	82%	5,174	4,165	80%	5,174	4,034	78%
Croydon	11,367	9,384	83%	11,473	9,322	81%	11,473	9,113	79%

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

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 estimates.

5. School Readiness – Early Years Foundation Stage Profile (EYFS) 2014/15 – 2016/17 ⁵⁷

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 comparisons⁵⁸

	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
Croydon	64.7%	70.4%	73.4%
Statistical neighbours ⁵⁹	67.8%	70.8%	72.5%
London	68.1%	71.2%	73.0%
England	66.3%	69.3%	70.7%

Source: SFR60/2017, DfE

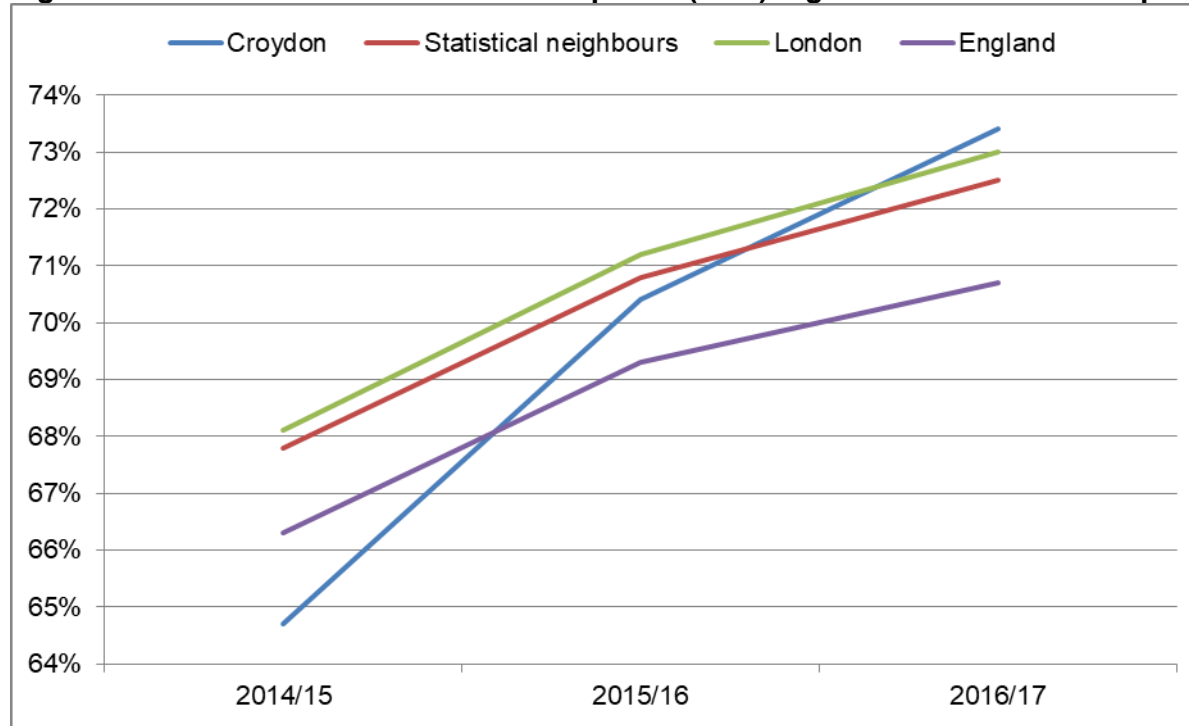
⁵⁷ With the exception of data in table 5.1.1 these data only include pupils who are resident in Croydon, attend an early years setting in Croydon and received a score for the Good Level of Development. These data exclude pupils with missing or invalid postcode information

⁵⁸ 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>)

⁵⁹ 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

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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.

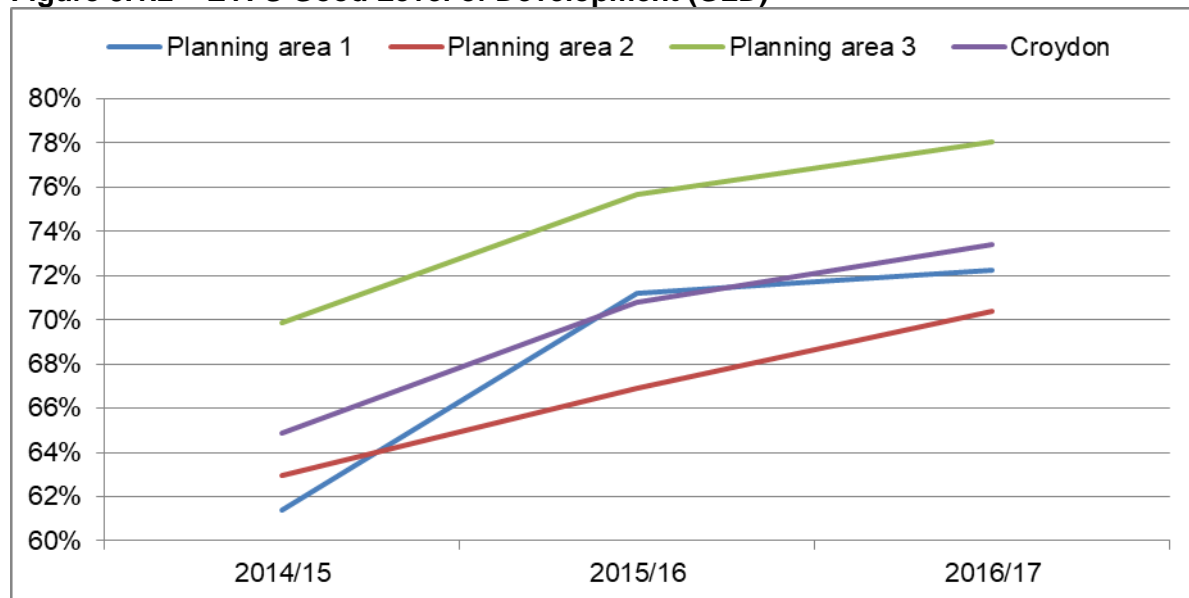
Across Croydon and within all planning areas, the percentage of children achieving a GLD increased each year. Planning area 2 had the smallest percentage increase from 63.0% in 2014/15 to 70.4% in 2016/17.

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%
Croydon	4,768	64.9%	4,667	70.8%	4,810	73.4%

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 2 the 2015/16 cohort had the biggest percentage gap for pupils born in the Autumn term (78.5%) compared to the Summer term (57.1%), whilst 2016/17 had the smallest gap at 78.3% in Autumn compared to 63.9% 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%
Croydon	1,568	74.5%	1,579	81.0%	1,603	82.0%

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%
Croydon	1,138	66.5%	1,087	73.4%	1,169	74.3%

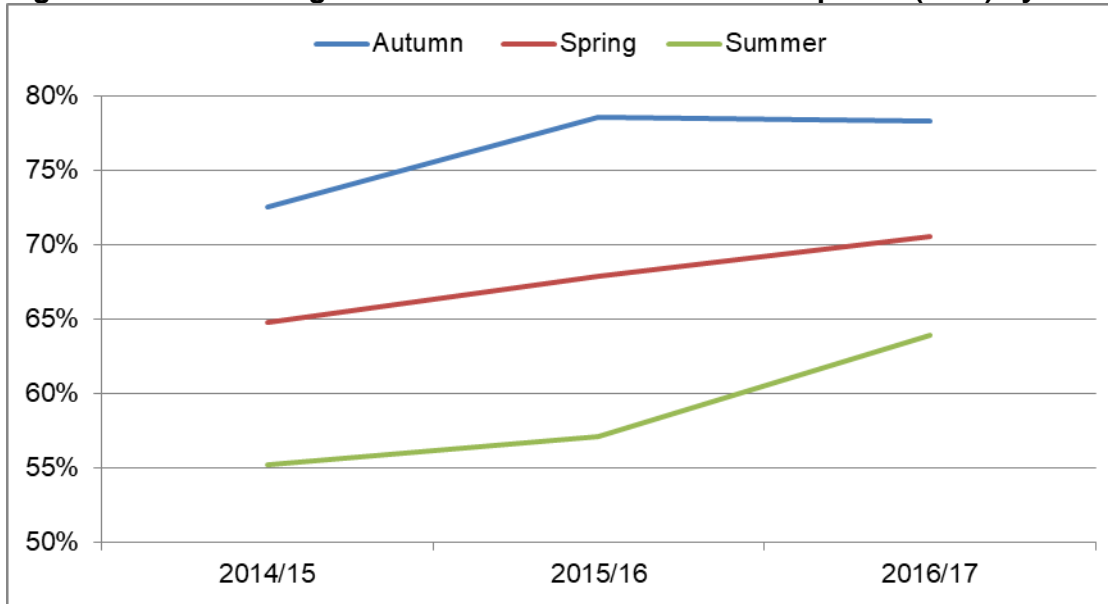
Source: EYFS 2014/15, 2015/16 and 2016/17 cohorts, Key Stage Performance Analysis System (KEYPAS)

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%
Croydon	2,062	56.7%	2,001	61.3%	2,038	66.1%

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

Figure 5.2.1 – Planning Area 2 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 2 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%
Croydon	2,429	57.6%	2,394	64.3%	2,377	65.7%

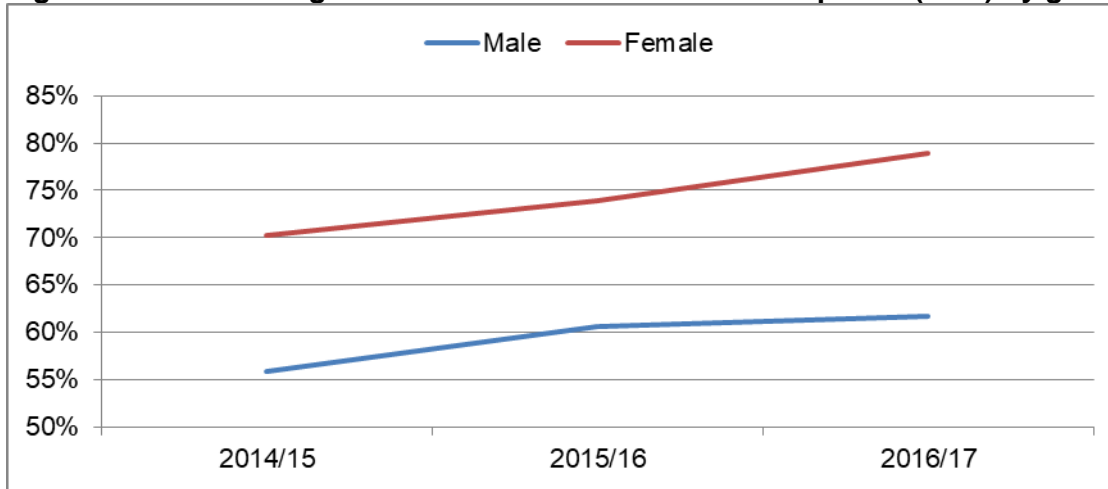
Source: EYFS 2014/15, 2015/16 and 2016/17 cohorts, Key Stage Performance Analysis System (KEYPAS)

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%
Croydon	2,339	72.5%	2,273	77.6%	2,433	81.0%

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

Figure 5.3.1 – Planning Area 2 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 2 the attainment gap for male pupils was wider between those born in the Spring and Summer terms in 2014/15 than those born in the Autumn and Spring terms. However in 2015/16 and 2016/17 the gap was wider between those born in the Autumn and Spring.

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%
Croydon	763	68.0%	823	73.6%	776	74.6%

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%
Croydon	583	60.4%	533	67.0%	576	65.8%

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%
Croydon	1,083	48.8%	1,038	55.6%	1,025	58.8%

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

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In planning area 2, in 2014/15 and 2016/17, the attainment gap for female pupils was wider between those born in the Autumn and Spring terms than for those born in the Spring and Summer terms, however in 2015/16 it was the other way round.

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%
Croydon	805	80.6%	756	89.0%	827	88.9%

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%
Croydon	555	73.0%	554	79.6%	593	82.6%

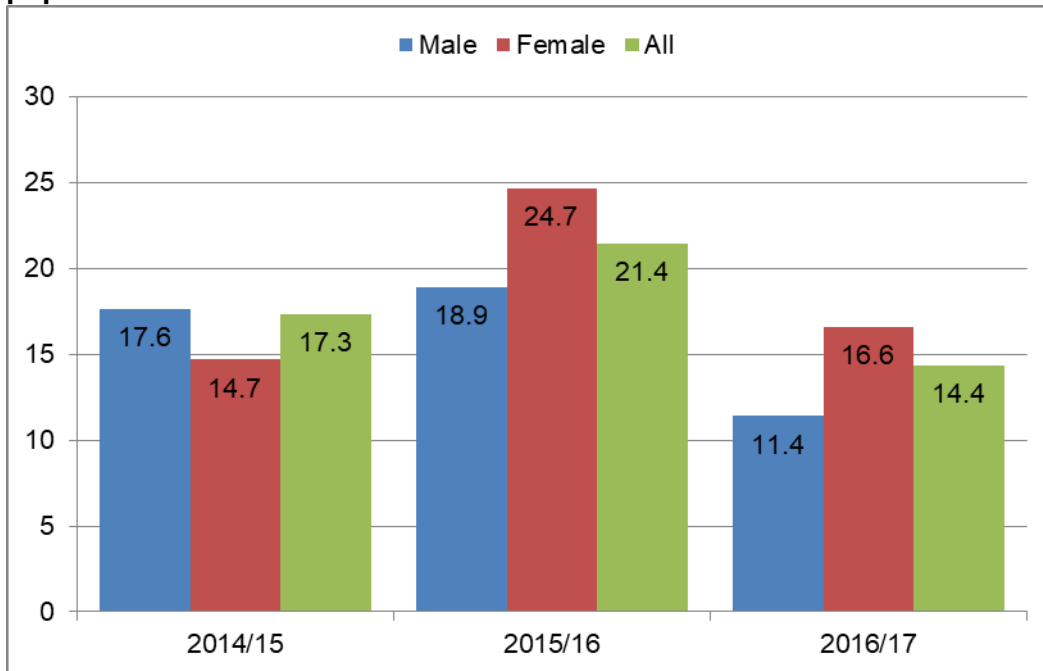
Source: EYFS 2014/15, 2015/16 and 2016/17 cohorts, Key Stage Performance Analysis System (KEYPAS)

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%
Croydon	979	65.5%	963	67.5%	1,013	73.5%

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

Figure 5.4.1 – Planning Area 2 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^{60, 61}

Across Croydon the percentage of pupils eligible for FSM that achieved a GLD increased each year however in planning area 2, the percentage was lower in 2016/17 than it was in 2015/16. Planning area 2 had the largest number of pupils eligible for FSM in each year and in 2014/15 and 2016/17 the lowest 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%
Croydon	982	54.3%	668	60.5%	838	61.6%

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 2 the attainment gap between those eligible and ineligible decreased in 2015/16 but increased again in 2016/17 to 13.8 percentage points.

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

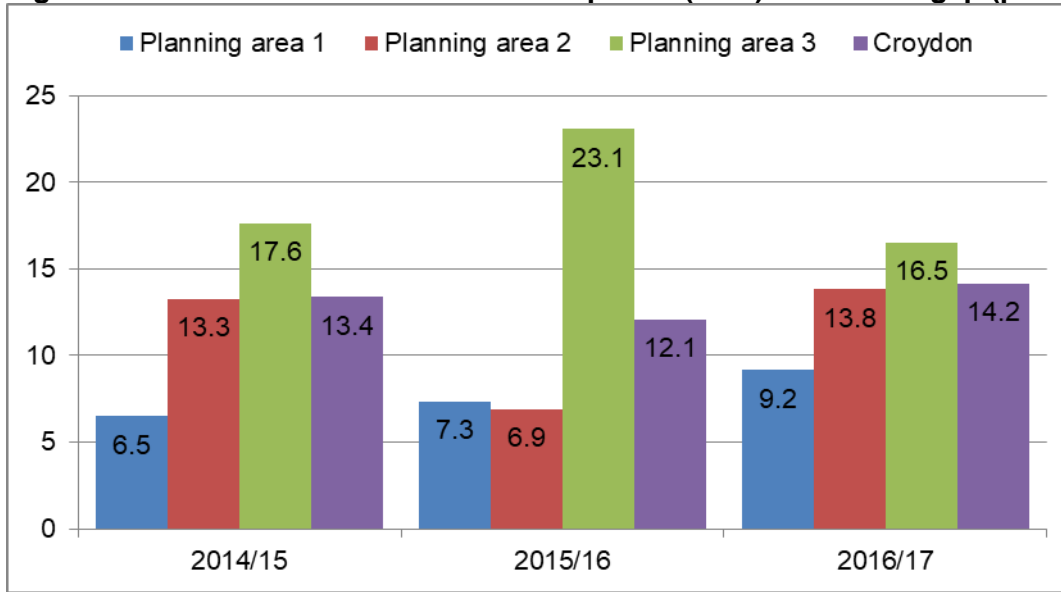
	2014/15		2015/16		2016/17	
	Croydon pupils	Percentage GLD Yes	Croydon pupils	Percentage GLD Yes	Croydon pupils	Percentage GLD Yes
Planning area 1	854	62.8%	908	72.2%	848	73.6%
Planning area 2	1,629	65.9%	1,703	68.1%	1,665	73.2%
Planning area 3	1,303	73.0%	1,383	78.2%	1,343	80.3%
Croydon	3,786	67.6%	3,994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

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

⁶⁰ 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.

⁶¹ 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 Ethnicity⁶²

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. In planning area 2 in 2016/17 more pupils from Asian or Asian British ethnicity groups (74.4%) achieved a GLD than the other groups whilst the lowest percentage was pupils from other ethnicity groups (47.5%).

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%
Croydon	1,754	64.4%	1,550	72.1%	1,730	74.0%

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%
Croydon	662	65.4%	657	71.7%	721	73.6%

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

⁶² 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%
Croydon	729	67.4%	745	71.3%	850	75.1%

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%
Croydon	1,140	64.2%	1,147	69.9%	1,165	73.4%

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%
Croydon	66	59.1%	84	64.3%	84	65.5%

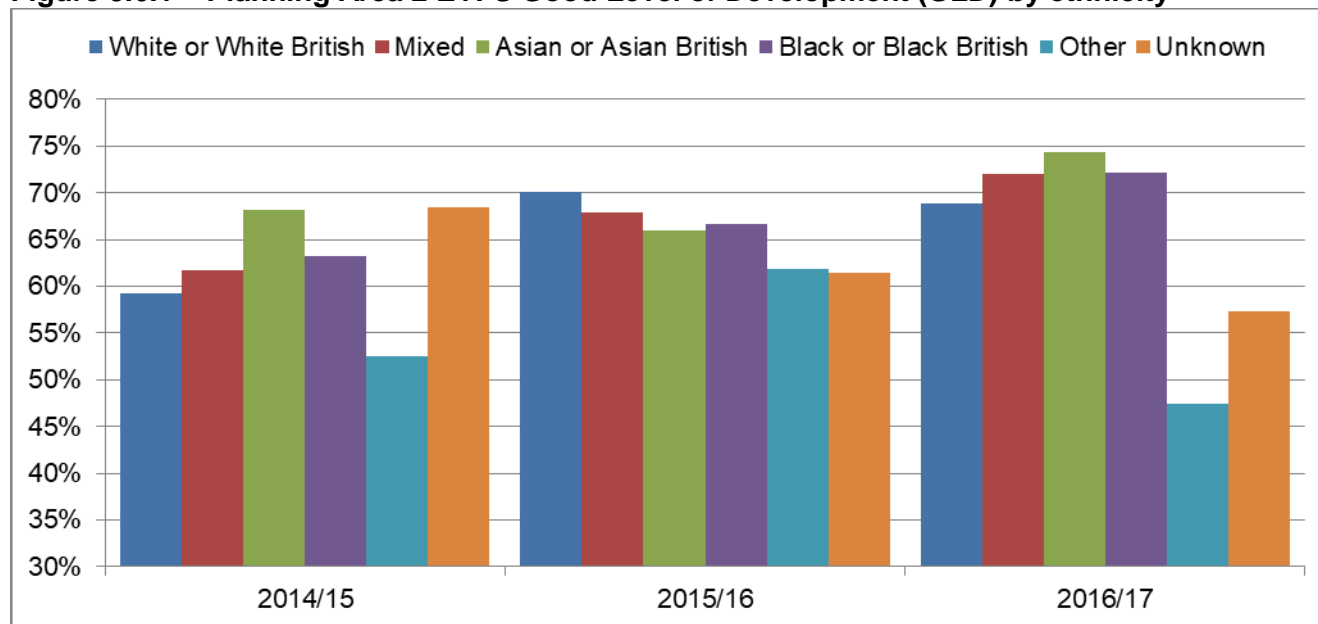
Source: EYFS 2014/15, 2015/16 and 2016/17 cohorts, Key Stage Performance Analysis System (KEYPAS)

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%
Croydon	417	64.7%	484	68.0%	260	65.8%

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

Figure 5.6.1 – Planning Area 2 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 2 the percentage of pupils whose first language is English remained fairly consistent across the three years 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%
Croydon	2,730	66.3%	2,650	73.6%	2,932	75.7%

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

In planning area 2 the percentage of pupils whose first language is other than English that achieved a GLD increased each year.

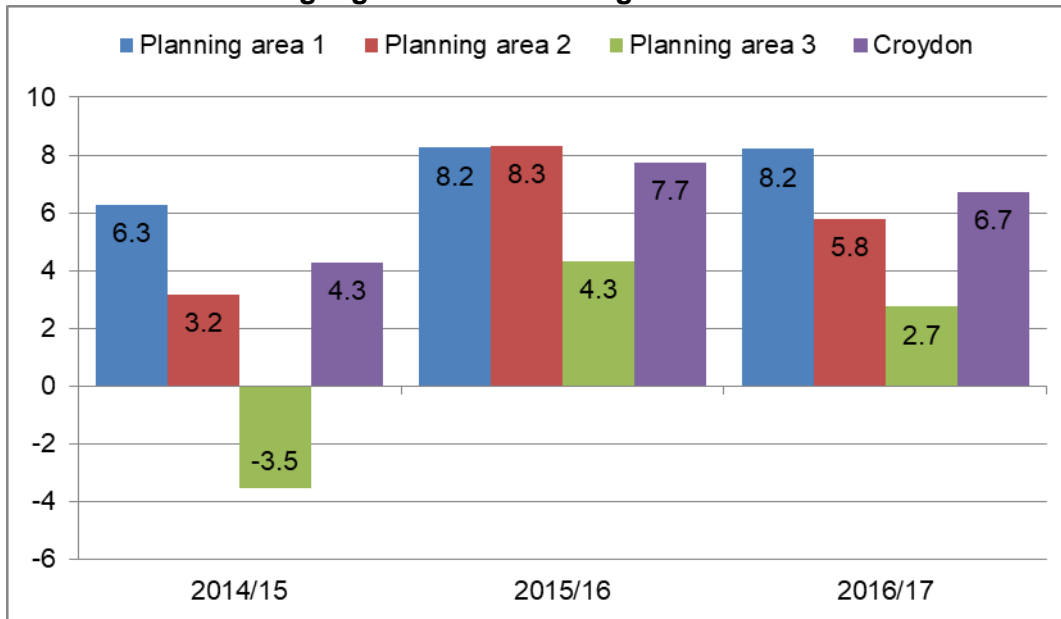
Table 5.7.2 – EYFS Good Level of Development (GLD) and those whose first language is other than English

	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%
Croydon	1,556	62.0%	1,512	65.9%	1,739	68.9%

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

In planning area 2, the attainment gap between those pupils whose first language is English compared to those whose first language is other than English was 3.2 percentage points in 2014/15. The gap increased in 2015/16 to 8.3% in 2015/16 but decreased again in 2016/17 to 5.8 percentage points.

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%
Croydon	482	66.2%	505	70.7%	139	81.3%

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 2 more pupils were emerging in speaking than the other two ELGs, in 2014/15 and 2015/16 whilst in 2016/17 more pupils were emerging in understanding however it was very close to speaking. In the listening and attention and speaking ELGs the percentage of pupils emerging decreased each year whilst in understanding the percentage increased in 2015/16 but decreased again in 2016/17.

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%
Croydon	4,768	16.6%	4,667	15.0%	4,810	14.8%

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%
Croydon	4,768	16.7%	4,667	15.9%	4,810	15.0%

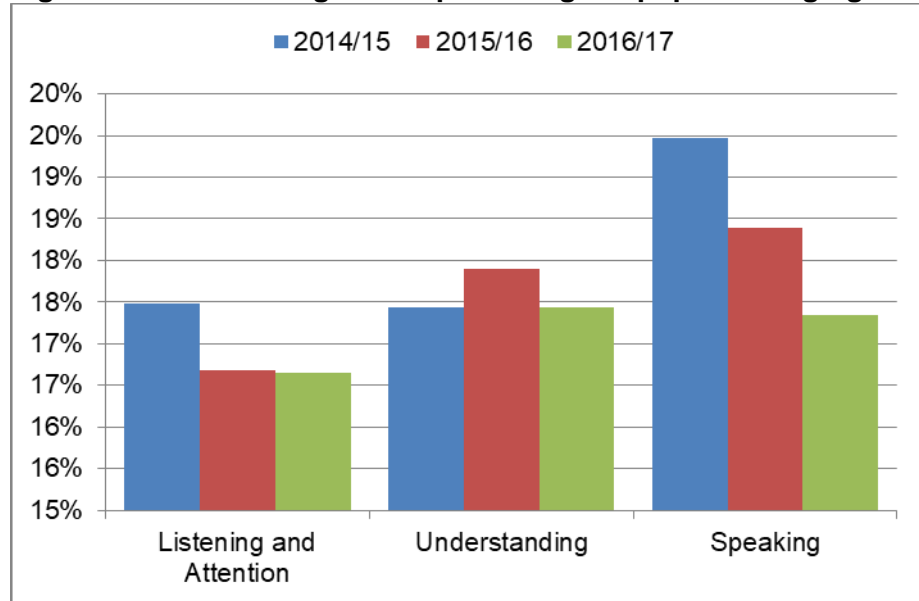
Source: EYFS 2014/15, 2015/16 and 2016/17 cohorts, Key Stage Performance Analysis System (KEYPAS)

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%
Croydon	4,768	18.0%	759	16.3%	4,810	14.9%

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

Figure 5.8.1 – Planning Area 2 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 2, 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. In the moving and handling ELG the percentage emerging decreased in 2015/16 but increased again in 2016/17, whilst in health and self-care the percentage of pupils emerging increased each year.

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%
Croydon	4,768	12.7%	4,667	11.2%	4,810	11.0%

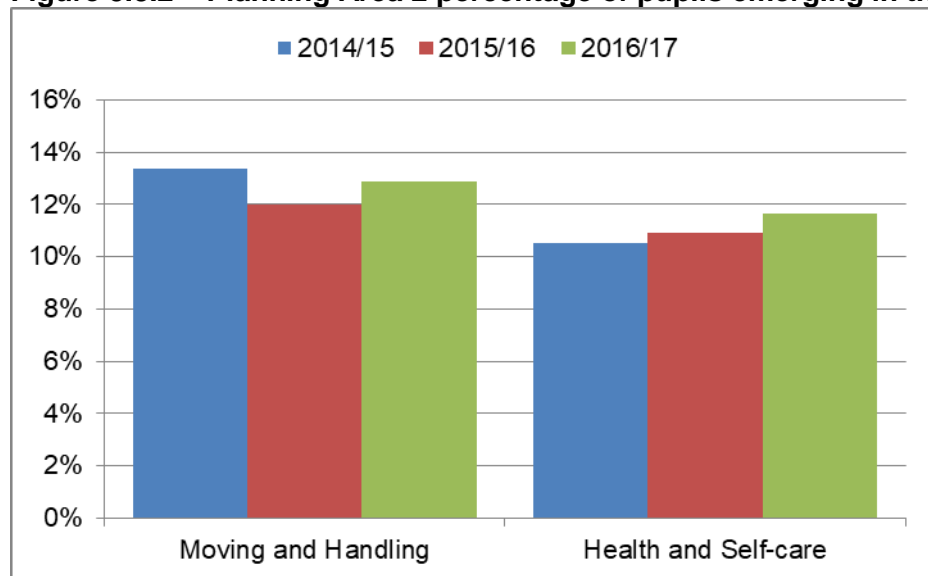
Source: EYFS 2014/15, 2015/16 and 2016/17 cohorts, Key Stage Performance Analysis System (KEYPAS)

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%
Croydon	4,768	9.8%	4,667	9.3%	4,810	9.7%

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

Figure 5.8.2 – Planning Area 2 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 2 more pupils were emerging in managing feelings and behaviour than the other two ELGs, and this was the case across all three years. 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%
Croydon	4,768	13.2%	4,667	11.3%	4,810	11.6%

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%
Croydon	4,768	13.8%	4,667	12.4%	4,810	12.5%

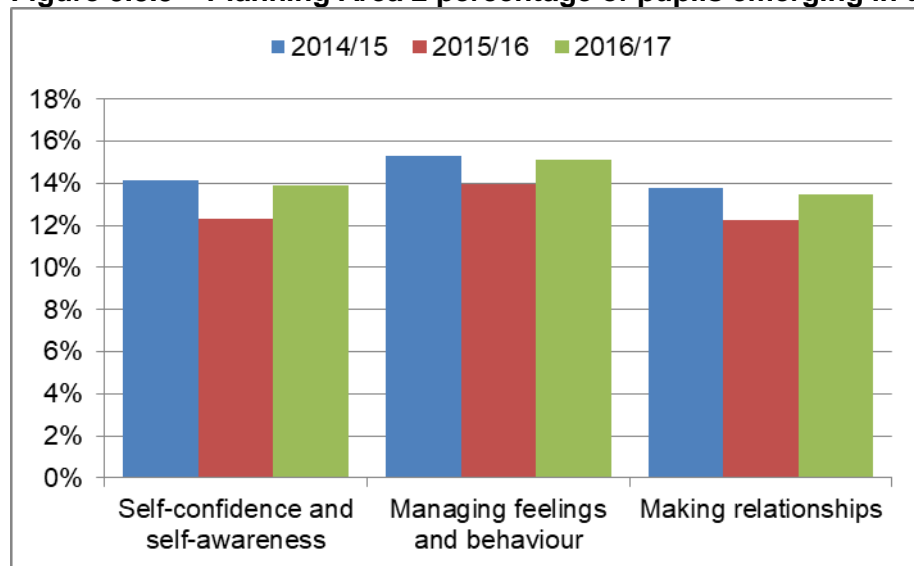
Source: EYFS 2014/15, 2015/16 and 2016/17 cohorts, Key Stage Performance Analysis System (KEYPAS)

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%
Croydon	4,768	12.2%	4,667	11.1%	4,810	11.2%

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

Figure 5.8.3 – Planning Area 2 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.

In planning area 2, across the two ELGs within literacy, more pupils were emerging in writing than reading, and this was the case across all three years, however the percentage emerging decreased each year in planning area 2 and Croydon as a whole for both ELGs.

Best Start Community Profile - Planning Area 2 November 2017

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%
Croydon	4,768	25.3%	4,667	21.8%	4,810	20.5%

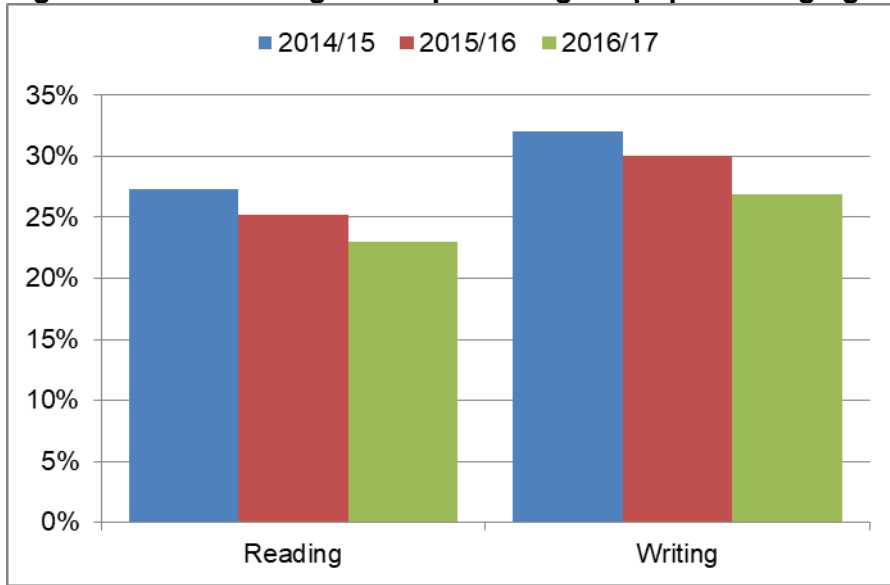
Source: EYFS 2014/15, 2015/16 and 2016/17 cohorts, Key Stage Performance Analysis System (KEYPAS)

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%
Croydon	4,768	30.4%	4,667	26.3%	4,810	24.0%

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

Figure 5.8.4 – Planning Area 2 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 2, 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%
Croydon	4,768	23.7%	4,667	20.9%	4,810	18.5%

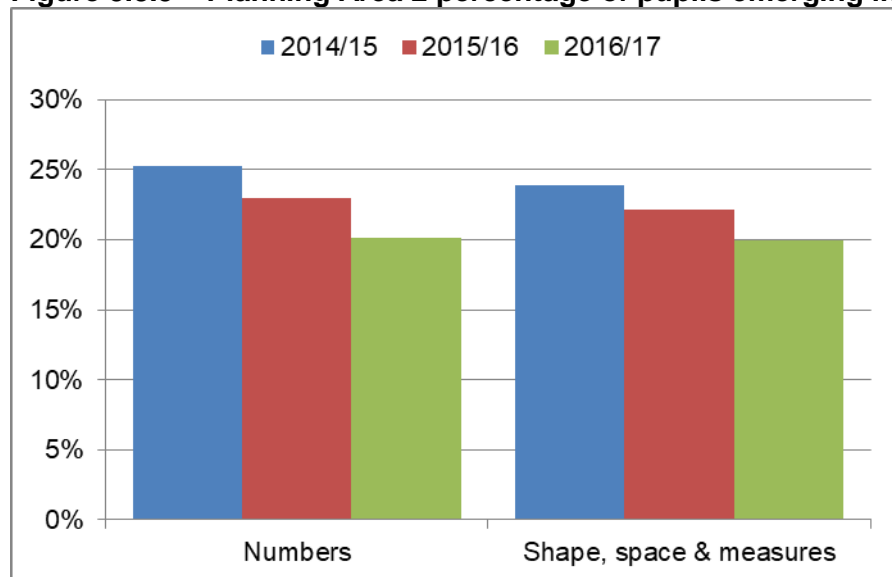
Source: EYFS 2014/15, 2015/16 and 2016/17 cohorts, Key Stage Performance Analysis System (KEYPAS)

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%
Croydon	4,768	21.8%	4,667	19.2%	4,810	17.8%

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

Figure 5.8.5 – Planning Area 2 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 planning area 2, across the three years the ELG with the highest percentage of pupils emerging fluctuated. In people and communities the percentage of pupils emerging increased in 2015/16 but decreased in 2016/17. In the world, the percentage of pupils emerging increased slightly each year. In the technology ELG the percentage decreased in 2015/16 but increased slightly in 2016/17. The technology ELG had the lowest percentage of pupils emerging each year whilst the other two ELGs alternated between having the highest percentage of pupils emerging.

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%
Croydon	4,768	16.7%	4,667	16.0%	4,810	15.5%

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%
Croydon	4,768	16.4%	4,667	15.7%	4,810	15.6%

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%
Croydon	4,768	10.1%	4,667	8.9%	4,810	8.9%

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 2, in the exploring media and materials ELG 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%
Croydon	4,768	14.8%	4,667	12.1%	4,810	12.0%

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%
Croydon	4,768	14.3%	4,667	12.3%	4,810	11.7%

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

6. Qualifications

6.1 Qualification Levels⁶³

Based on the Census 2011 17.4% of residents aged over 16 in planning area 2 have no qualifications, which is slightly below the Croydon average at 17.6%. At ward level, Broad Green has the highest percentage of residents over 16 with no qualifications at 20.2% whilst Fairfield has the lowest at 12.3%. The Croydon average for residents over 16 that have level 4 and above qualifications is 31.8% which is lower than planning area 2 at 32.2%. Within planning area 2, Fairfield has the highest percentage of residents with these qualifications at 45.9%, whilst Broad Green has the lowest at 26.9%.

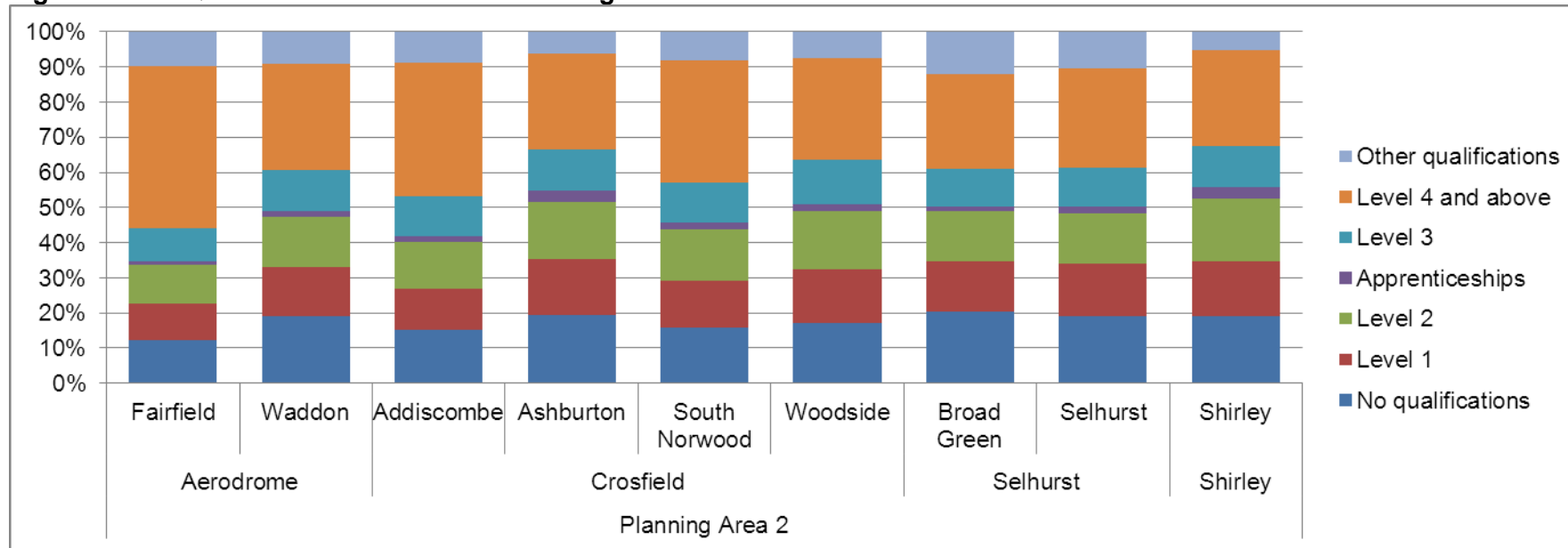
⁶³ Please refer to Appendix D for a definition of the qualifications held in each level.

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
Planning Area 2								
Aerodrome								
Fairfield	13,655	12.3%	10.3%	11.0%	1.2%	9.5%	45.9%	9.9%
Waddon	13,273	19.1%	13.9%	14.4%	1.7%	11.6%	30.1%	9.1%
Aerodrome Total	26,928	15.6%	12.1%	12.7%	1.4%	10.6%	38.1%	9.5%
Crosfield								
Addiscombe	13,729	15.3%	11.7%	13.1%	1.8%	11.2%	38.0%	8.8%
Ashburton	11,515	19.5%	15.8%	16.4%	3.2%	11.7%	27.3%	6.1%
South Norwood	13,000	15.9%	13.3%	14.7%	1.9%	11.1%	35.0%	8.1%
Woodside	12,660	17.1%	15.4%	16.5%	2.0%	12.7%	29.0%	7.4%
Crosfield Total	50,904	16.8%	13.9%	15.1%	2.2%	11.7%	32.6%	7.7%
Selhurst								
Broad Green	13,847	20.2%	14.4%	14.3%	1.4%	10.6%	26.9%	12.2%
Selhurst	13,646	18.9%	15.2%	14.3%	1.7%	11.1%	28.4%	10.3%
Selhurst Total	27,493	19.6%	14.8%	14.3%	1.6%	10.8%	27.7%	11.2%
Shirley								
Shirley	11,347	19.1%	15.4%	17.9%	3.2%	11.9%	27.1%	5.4%
Shirley Total	11,347	19.1%	15.4%	17.9%	3.2%	11.9%	27.1%	5.4%
Planning Area 2 Total	116,672	17.4%	13.9%	14.6%	2.0%	11.2%	32.2%	8.7%
Croydon	284,268	17.6%	13.8%	15.2%	2.1%	11.4%	31.8%	8.0%

Source: Census 2011, Table QS501EW

Figure 6.1.1 – Qualification levels of residents aged 16 and over



Source: Census 2011, Table QS501EW

7. Benefits and low-income households⁶⁴

7.1 Families benefitting from tax credits & families receiving out of work benefits⁶⁵

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 2 there were more families in-work (3,305) than out-of-work (2,465). For those families who were out-of-work, across the planning area, 82% were lone parent families. At ward level Addiscombe had the highest proportion at 89%. Broad Green and Selhurst wards had the highest number of out-of-work families across the wards at 405 and 395 respectively of which 75% and 84% respectively were lone parents. Ashburton and Shirley wards had the lowest number of out-of-work families across the wards at 165 of which 79% (130) were lone parents. Within planning area 2, Broad Green had the highest number of families receiving tax credits at 975 with Ashburton and Shirley the lowest at 370 and 375 respectively.

⁶⁴ Please refer to Appendix E for an explanation of the data and definitions contained in this section.

⁶⁵ 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.

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
Planning Area 2											
Aerodrome											
Fairfield	1,005	565	330	240	85	75	135	60	225	180	50
Waddon	1,160	725	415	305	105	125	175	80	305	260	55
Aerodrome Total	2,165	1,290	745	545	190	200	310	140	530	440	105
Crosfield											
Addiscombe	1,030	520	330	255	85	90	140	75	185	165	25
Ashburton	670	370	205	140	65	60	90	45	165	130	35
South Norwood	1,155	660	350	285	65	130	195	105	310	270	50
Woodside	1,115	690	375	280	105	130	190	100	310	260	40
Crosfield Total	3,970	2,240	1,260	960	320	410	615	325	970	825	150
Selhurst											
Broad Green	1,450	975	570	450	120	140	220	115	405	305	110
Selhurst	1,370	910	515	405	100	150	245	135	395	330	65
Selhurst Total	2,820	1,885	1,085	855	220	290	465	250	800	635	175
Shirley											
Shirley	665	375	215	160	55	65	100	55	165	130	20
Shirley Total	665	375	215	160	55	65	100	55	165	130	20
Planning Area 2 Total	9,620	5,790	3,305	2,520	785	965	1,490	770	2,465	2,030	450
Croydon	21,170	11,820	6,870	5,150	1,710	1,850	2,905	1,460	4,960	4,035	915

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

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 2, 57% of children under 5 were within in-work families (4,070) and 43% were within out-of-work families (3,100). For children within families who are out-of-work, across the planning area, 80% were in lone parent families. At ward level Woodside had the highest proportion at 89%. Broad Green and Selhurst had the highest number of children under 5 within out-of-work families of which 73% and 82% of these children were in lone parent families respectively. Across planning area 2, Broad Green had the highest number of children under 5 within all tax credit recipient families at 1,220, whilst Ashburton had the lowest at 465.

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 2014)

	Children within all child benefit recipient families	Children within all tax credits recipient families	Children within In-work families				Children within Out-of-work families		
			Total in-work families	All families receiving WTC & CTC	All families receiving CTC only	Total in-work lone parents	Total out of work families	Total out of work lone parents	Total out of work couples
Planning Area 2									
Aerodrome									
Fairfield	1,215	705	420	305	105	150	285	220	70
Waddon	1,430	910	530	365	155	205	380	300	75
Aerodrome Total	2,645	1,615	950	670	260	355	665	520	145
Crosfield									
Addiscombe	1,235	630	385	290	95	155	250	210	30
Ashburton	815	465	250	175	85	95	215	165	45
South Norwood	1,375	785	420	340	75	230	360	300	60
Woodside	1,350	845	485	340	140	225	365	325	60
Crosfield Total	4,775	2,725	1,540	1,145	395	705	1,190	1,000	195
Selhurst									
Broad Green	1,745	1,220	685	545	140	240	535	390	140
Selhurst	1,665	1,130	620	490	130	270	505	415	85
Selhurst Total	3,410	2,350	1,305	1,035	270	510	1,040	805	225
Shirley									
Shirley	810	480	275	195	75	115	205	160	35
Shirley Total	810	480	275	195	75	115	205	160	35
Planning Area 2 Total	11,640	7,170	4,070	3,045	1,000	1,685	3,100	2,485	600
Croydon	25,630	14,765	8,510	6,275	2,170	3,315	6,230	4,945	1,265

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

7.3 Children in low-income families⁶⁶

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 31st August 2014. There were 3,155 children aged under 5 living in low-income families in planning area 2 which represented almost half of Croydon's total (49.7%). This was a slight increase compared to 2013 where 3,135 children under 5 were living in low-income families (49.4% of Croydon's total). Broad Green ward had the highest number of children under 5 living in low-income families at 525 whilst Ashburton and Shirley had the lowest at 210.

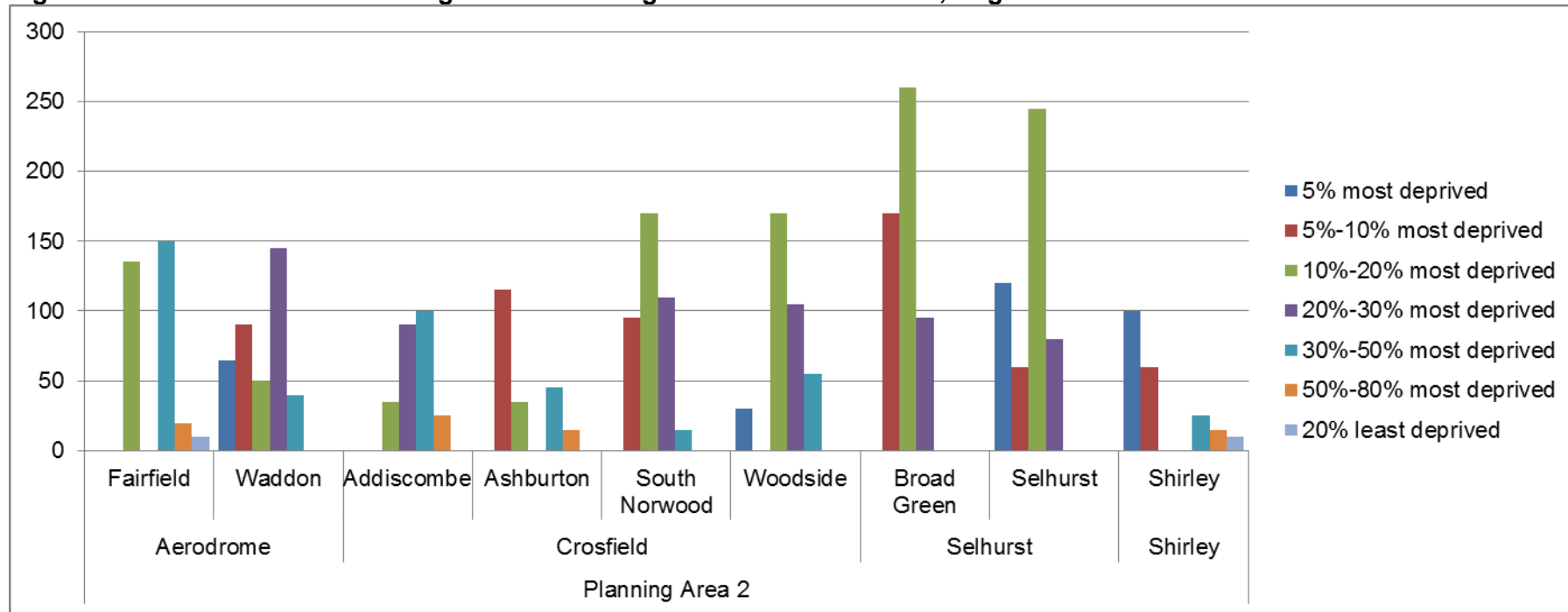
⁶⁶ All the figures have been individually rounded to the nearest 5. The ward level figures and totals are a sum of the rounded figures.

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
Planning Area 2								
Aerodrome								
Fairfield	0	0	135	0	150	20	10	315
Waddon	65	90	50	145	40	0	0	390
Aerodrome Total	65	90	185	145	190	20	10	705
Crosfield								
Addiscombe	0	0	35	90	100	25	0	250
Ashburton	0	115	35	0	45	15	0	210
South Norwood	0	95	170	110	15	0	0	390
Woodside	30	0	170	105	55	0	0	360
Crosfield Total	30	210	410	305	215	40	0	1,210
Selhurst								
Broad Green	0	170	260	95	0	0	0	525
Selhurst	120	60	245	80	0	0	0	505
Selhurst Total	120	230	505	175	0	0	0	1,030
Shirley								
Shirley	100	60	0	0	25	15	10	210
Shirley Total	100	60	0	0	25	15	10	210
Planning Area 2 Total	315	590	1,100	625	430	75	20	3,155
Croydon	650	955	1,730	1,365	1,210	330	110	6,350
Planning Area 2 as a percentage of Croydon	48.5%	61.8%	63.6%	45.8%	35.5%	22.7%	18.2%	49.7%

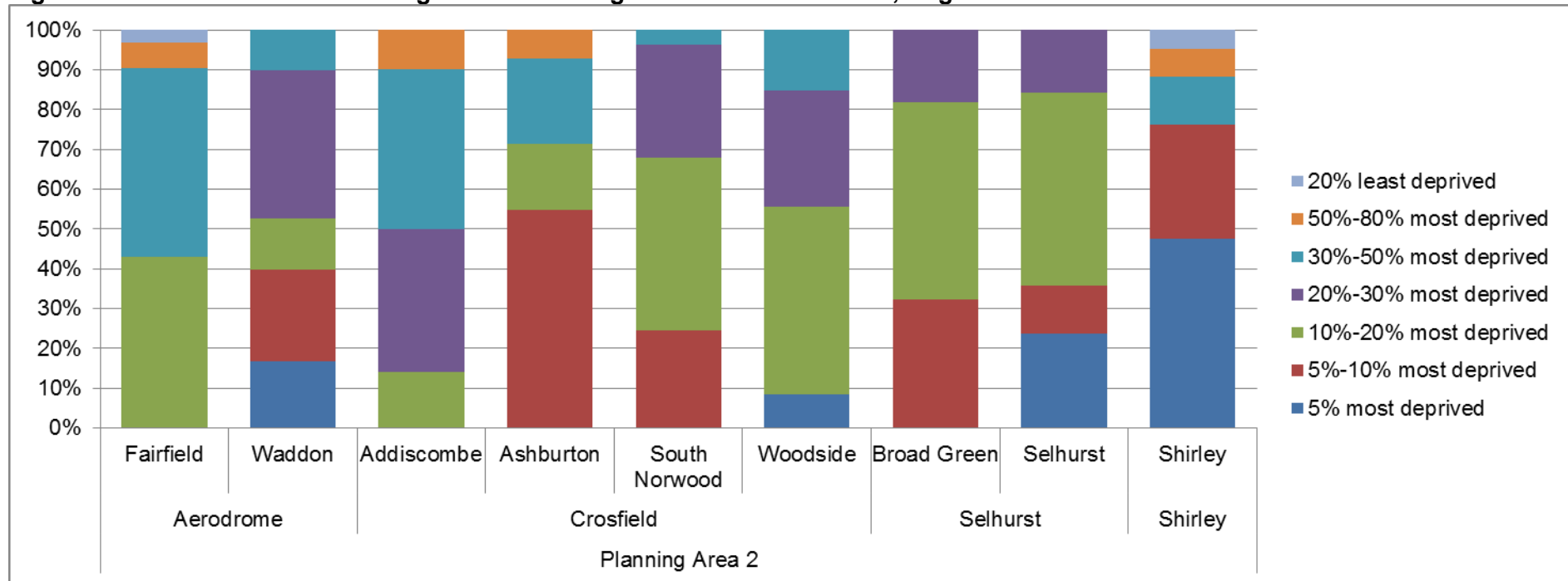
Source: IDACI 2010 & HMRC Personal tax credits: Children in low-income families local measure, 31st August 2014

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, 31st 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, 31st August 2014

Best Start Community Profile - Planning Area 2 November 2017

The table and figure below show a comparison between the percentage of children living in low-income families in planning area 2 between August 2012, 2013 and 2014, in respect of the relevant mid-year estimates (2012, 2013 and 2014).

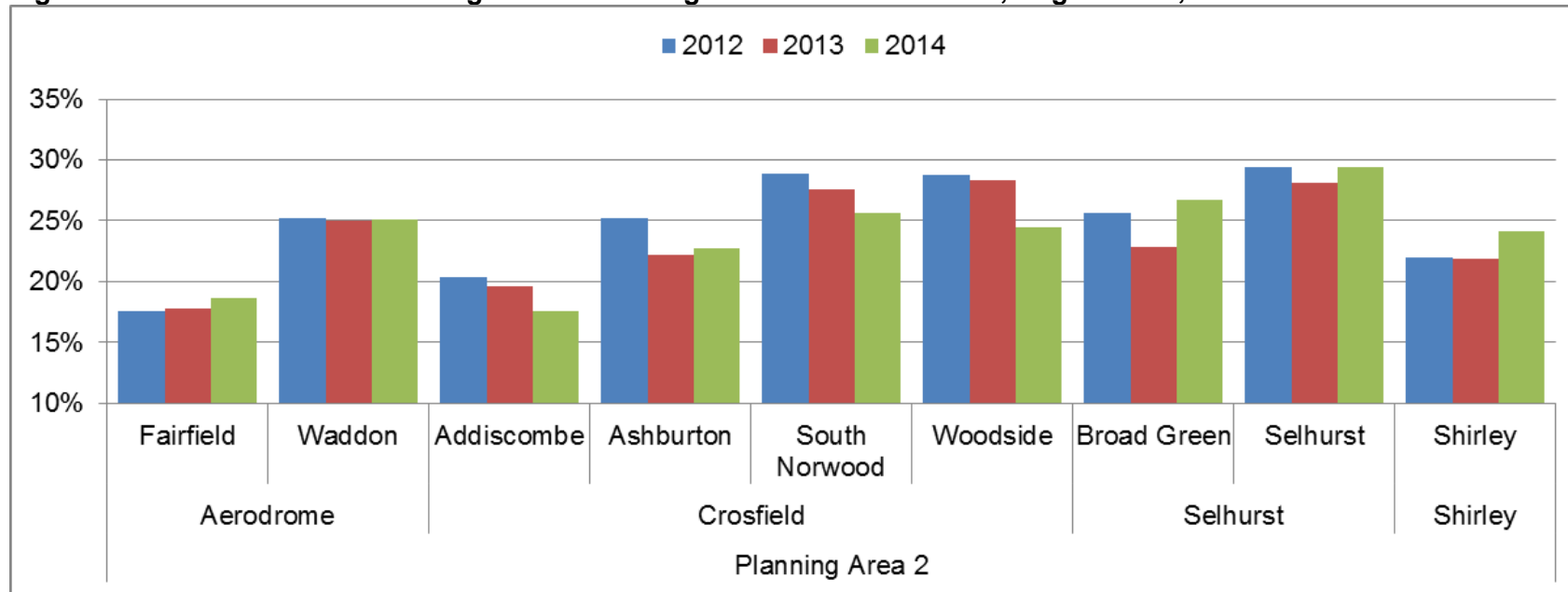
The table shows that in planning area 2 the percentage of children living in low-income families decreased between 2012 and 2013 and increased slightly between 2013 and 2014. Amongst the wards, the percentage of children living in low-income families fluctuated. In Fairfield the percentage increased each year whilst in Waddon it remained around 25%. In the Crosfield wards the percentage decreased each year whilst in Broad Green, Selhurst and Shirley the percentage decreased in 2013 then increased 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
Planning Area 2						
Aerodrome						
Fairfield	1,482	17.5%	1,548	17.8%	1,684	18.7%
Waddon	1,450	25.2%	1,560	25.0%	1,554	25.1%
Aerodrome Total	2,932	21.3%	3,108	21.4%	3,238	22.7%
Crosfield						
Addiscombe	1,401	20.3%	1,430	19.6%	1,423	17.6%
Ashburton	913	25.2%	946	22.2%	923	22.8%
South Norwood	1,453	28.9%	1,453	27.5%	1,523	25.6%
Woodside	1,513	28.8%	1,516	28.4%	1,473	24.4%
Crosfield Total	5,280	25.9%	5,345	24.7%	5,342	22.7%
Selhurst						
Broad Green	1,927	25.7%	1,969	22.9%	1,963	26.7%
Selhurst	1,799	29.5%	1,775	28.2%	1,718	29.4%
Selhurst Total	3,726	27.5%	3,744	25.4%	3,681	28.0%
Shirley						
Shirley	911	22.0%	915	21.9%	870	24.1%
Shirley Total	911	22.0%	915	21.9%	870	24.1%
Planning Area 2 Total	12,849	25.1%	13,112	23.9%	13,131	24.0%
Croydon	28,635	22.8%	28,651	22.2%	28,630	22.2%

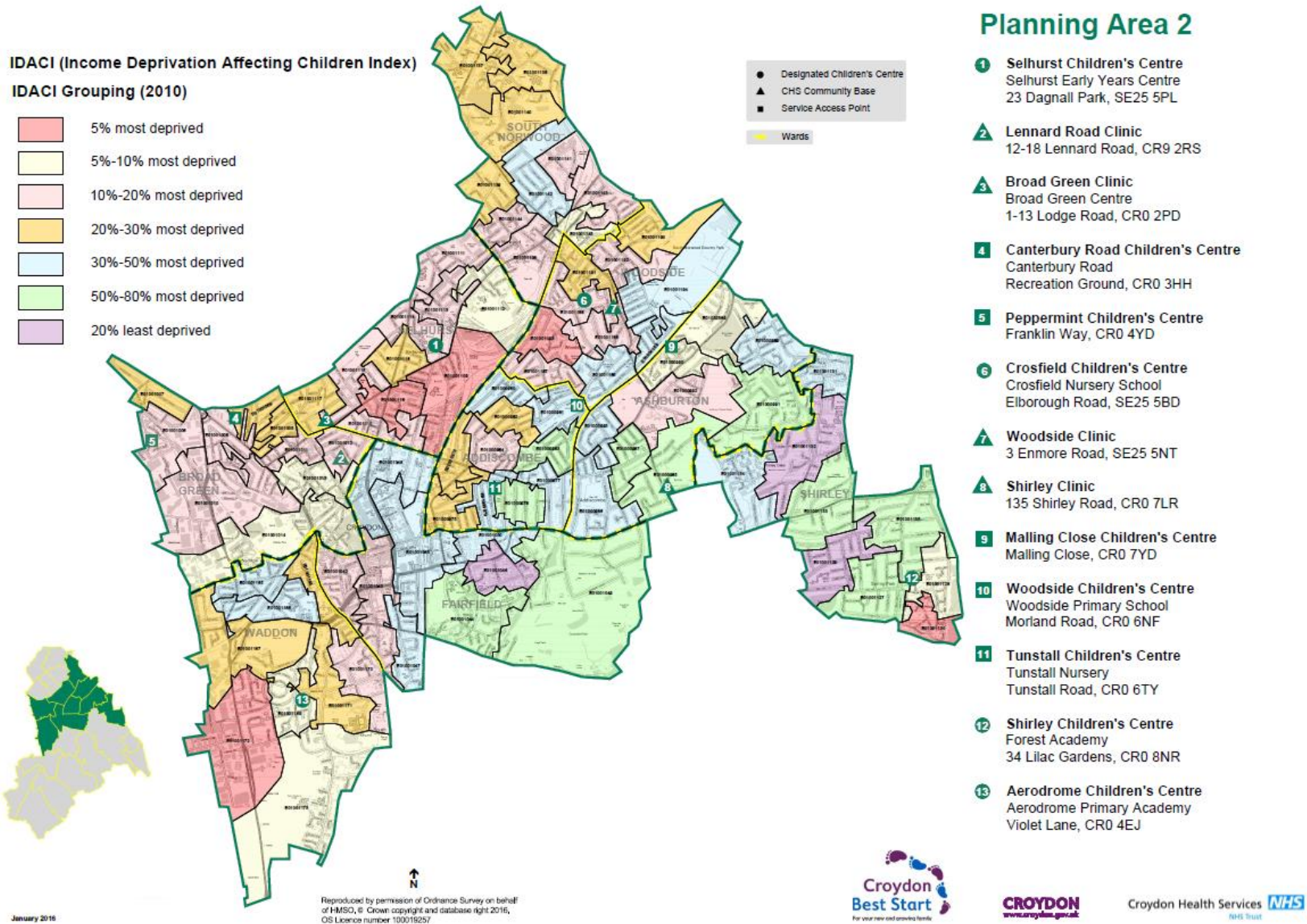
Source: ONS Mid-2012, Mid-2013 and Mid-2014 population estimates & HMRC Personal tax credits: Children in low-income families local measure, 31st August 2012, 2013 and 2014

Figure 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, 31st August 2012, 2013 & 2014

Appendix A – Croydon Best Start map planning area 2



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 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:

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

In sections 2.5 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 (27th March 2011), was in the UK and had stayed or intended to stay in the UK for a period of 12 months or more, or had a permanent UK address and was outside the UK and intended to be outside the UK for less than 12 months.

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

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

Source: Census 2011, Table QS501EW

Appendix 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 data⁶⁷.

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

Tax credits are made up of the following:

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

⁶⁷ <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.