

Croydon Borough Profile



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Introduction

Croydon is an outer London borough bordering Surrey to the south and Lambeth, Lewisham and Southwark to the north. Croydon is London's southern-most borough and covers an area of 87 square kilometres.

In 1086 Croydon was a small market town with 335 inhabitants connecting London and Brighton, since then it has become one of London's biggest retail and commercial centres with substantially developed infrastructure (rail, tram and road links) as well as having more than 120 parks and open spaces and some of London's most affluent neighbourhoods.

Croydon shares similar demographic, economic and social characteristics with both inner and outer London boroughs but also faces unique challenges; compared to the other London boroughs we have:

- the highest overall population of all London boroughs
- one of the largest populations of children and young people
- one of the highest proportions of black and minority ethnic groups in South London
- some of the most expensive houses
- some of the most deprived areas

The borough profile aims to help public sector organisations and residents better understand the profile of the community living in Croydon by creating a '2012 snapshot' of Croydon's social, economic, health and wellbeing conditions. It gives an overall view of Croydon by consolidating nationally published and locally sourced data and highlighting key issues arising from the data.



These data sets include population and demographic data; health indicators; deprivation statistics; crime statistics; employment and benefits statistics, data on schools and educational attainment; housing and households; all broken down by equality groups where possible.

The borough profile provides an overview of Croydon based on available information. In some priority areas recommendations identify the need for further analysis to better understand community needs or reference specific needs assessments that have already been completed for these priorities.

Also highlighted are recent and pending central government legislative changes (e.g. the health and welfare reforms) and potential impacts on the borough for some key priority areas, which are also considered alongside key issues arising from the data.

Information in the borough profile is set out under three main chapter headings:

Chapter 1 - Our people

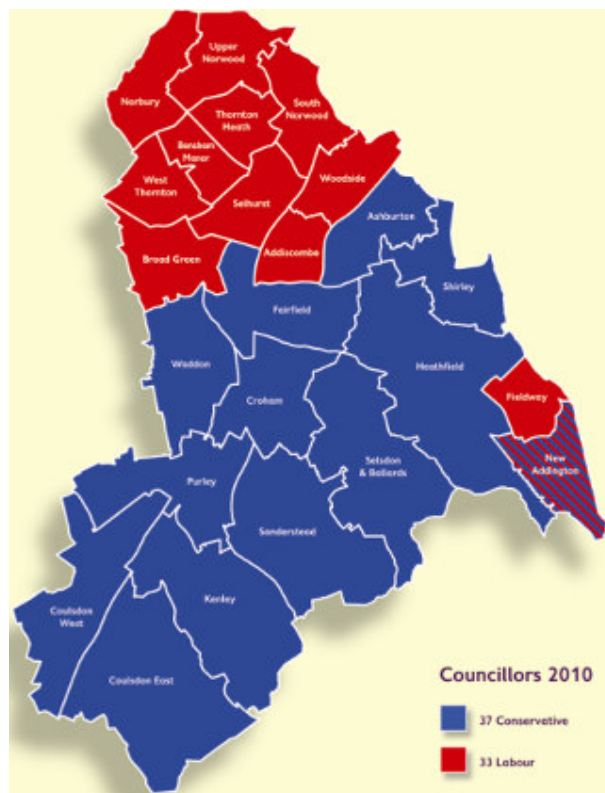
- 1.1 Population
- 1.2 Spotlight on internal migration
- 1.3 Age profiles
- 1.4 Household profiles
- 1.5 Diverse communities
- 1.6 General health
- 1.7 Health of children and young people
- 1.8 Long term illness and disability
- 1.9 Vulnerable adults and safeguarding
- 1.10 Looked after children and children in need

Chapter 2 – Our place

- 2.1 Housing
- 2.2 Waste and recycling
- 2.3 Carbon management and energy efficiency
- 2.4 Crime and community safety

Chapter 3 – Poverty and prosperity

- 3.1 Deprivation
- 3.2 Child poverty and free school meals
- 3.3 Homelessness
- 3.4 Benefits profile
- 3.5 Employment
- 3.6 Attainment
- 3.7 Adult skills



Notes:

The information presented throughout the document will be for various geographic levels depending on data availability –

- Lower super output area - LSOA are used to improve comparability and are based on a population of approx 1,500 people
- Ward level – political geographies with locally elected members
- Borough level - comparisons to the UK, England and Wales, London or Statistical Nearest Neighbours (SNN are boroughs with similar characteristics to Croydon).

To create this 'snapshot' data for the borough profile was collated between November 12 and January 13, some of the data sets included are updated on a monthly or quarterly basis and the latest position highlighted in this document will become out of date very quickly. To enable the reader to directly access the most up to date information the sources for all the data sets have been included within each relevant section and summarised in appendix 1.

Executive Summary

Information on population trends is essential to understanding the changing profile of a specific area, whether this is at a national, regional or local authority level. The Borough Profile examines how the communities of Croydon are made-up and how they have changed over the past ten years compared to our London neighbours and the rest of the country.

Key Findings

Our People

Over the past ten years, the population in Croydon has grown by 10%, making it the largest Borough in London with 363,400 residents. Population is significantly denser in wards in the north of the borough, with a fifth of all Croydon residents living in just four northern wards.

This is an example of how some parts of Croydon share more characteristics with inner London boroughs than traditional outer London Boroughs. This can also be seen in the ethnic makeup of the borough, with 44.9% of Croydon residents coming from BME backgrounds. Croydon's diversity is now comparable with inner London boroughs such as Hackney, Lewisham, Lambeth and Barking and Dagenham.

Analysis of data on the length of residency in the UK highlights issues around the transiency of the population in specific areas. Data for England shows that 86.2% of the total population were born in the UK, in Croydon this percentage reduces to 70.4% and London shows a further reduction to 63.3%. Croydon is ranked 7th out of the 33 London Boroughs for the proportion of the local population born in the UK and has similarities with outer London boroughs such as Kingston, Richmond and Hillingdon. This is quite different from the ethnic profile locally which is similar to inner London boroughs, so it's reasonable to assume that Croydon's BME communities are well established with second and third generation residents born in the UK.

The age profile of Croydon's residents has also changed over the past ten years. While nationally much attention is focussed on an ageing population, Croydon's largest area of population growth is amongst children. Croydon has the largest population of 0-16year olds in London at 84,027 residents, which makes up 23.1% of the total population. However, people are generally living longer and the population of local residents aged 65 years of age will continue to grow in line with overall population growth. Life expectancy for men in Croydon is now 79.6 years and for women it is 83.3 years, both of which are slightly more than the life expectancy for England and Wales.

The number of residents aged 30-39yrs has reduced over the ten year period 2001-2011, this is the only age range where Croydon's population has reduced and is an age group associated with young families and/or professionals who have the potential to contribute to the economic prosperity of an area.

Our Place

Croydon has comparatively high levels of home ownership, with 58.8% of people either owning their home outright or mortgage holders, though the number of people with mortgages has reduced over the last ten years. There has been a large rise in the number of people that are privately renting their homes locally. Compared with the 2001 census, nearly 70% more people are privately renting property in Croydon now.

Locally crime is most prominent in Fairfield ward. This has been a consistent theme for a number of years, and is unlikely to change given the numbers of people who pass through the town centre on a daily basis and the vibrant night-time economy. Fairfield is closely followed by Broad Green, Selhurst, West Thornton, Bensham Manor Thornton Heath and South Norwood as persistent secondary hot wards for crime.

While the trend for overall crime (total notifiable offences) is reducing locally, most serious violence shows an upward trend and is projected to increase. The latest data on violent crime shows that these offences are most prevalent in Fairfield, Woodside, Thornton Heath, West Thornton and Broad Green. These wards with the

exception of Fairfield, share common characteristics, they have large, diverse populations and high levels of deprivation.

The trend for serious youth violence is also projected to rise however this rise is projected at a much lower rate than 'most serious violence'. Gangs and youth violence have a devastating effect on communities and the individuals involved, increasing fear of crime and costs to the taxpayer, tackling this issue is a key local priority. Most 'gang crime' occurs between gang members, however gang membership in Croydon remains very low and activity is limited to a small number of areas within the borough.

Poverty and Prosperity

Overall, Croydon has become more deprived between 2004 and 2010 and all electoral wards have become more deprived relative to England. The north of the borough is generally more deprived than the south, sharing more of the characteristics of inner London than the south of the borough. Fieldway and New Addington wards in the east of Croydon also have high levels of deprivation, with Fieldway being the most deprived ward in Croydon.

The mix of deprivation levels is similarly spread when looking at child poverty. The HMRC measure of child poverty is based on the percentage of children aged under 16 living in families in receipt of out of work benefits and tax credits where their reported income is less than 60% median income (2009). Using this measure the overall proportion of children living in poverty in England is 22% and rises to 30% in London, the proportion of children in poverty in Croydon is 27%. However, there is significant variation between wards, in Fieldway, nearly half of children aged under 16 live in poverty, whereas in certain wards in the south of the borough, 1 in 10 children or fewer live in poverty.

Looking at homelessness, the number of people presenting as homeless has reduced over the past ten years. Of those applicant households who were accepted as owed a main homelessness duty the data over the ten year period shows that the number has fallen by just over a third from 1,291 in 2002/03 to 847 in 2011/12. However, the number of households has increased over the past three years in 2009/10 with the number of homeless households now nearly double 2009/10 levels.

The number of people claiming out of work benefits has been increasing over the past five years, since the start of the recession in 2008. In February 2008 the number of key out of work benefit claimants in Croydon was 25,090, 11.1% of the working age population. At this point the rate was below London (11.7%) and in line with the national average (11.1%). The local rate peaked in February 2012 at 13.3%, but latest data for August 2012 shows a downward trend and the local claimant rate is currently 12.1%, approximately 29,160 working age residents.

Job Seekers Allowance (JSA) is one of the key out of work benefits and Croydon's current claimant rate is 4.1% of the working age population which equates to approximately 9,986 people. The JSA claimant rate is highest for residents aged between 18-24yrs and consistently higher in wards in the north of the borough than the south.

The percentage of the working age population in Croydon with no qualifications has reduced from 8.9% (20,300 residents aged 16-64yrs) in 2011 to 6% in 2012 (13,500 residents aged 16-64yrs). Croydon has a lower 'no qualification' rate than the national and regional average.

Locally there are approximately 90,600 people with level 4+ qualifications (degree and above) which equates to 40.1% of the working age population. Croydon's number of level 4+ qualifications has increased by 3.1% since 2011 and the skills gap compared to London has reduced to 7.5% over the last year.

The reforms to national welfare will also be felt in Croydon. Local Housing Allowance reforms already enacted will affect more than 3,000 existing private tenants in Croydon over the course of 2012/13. Many, especially large families, will have to move home and may experience more crowded conditions; tenants living in more expensive areas of London are being forced to move to places with cheaper rents like Croydon. An estimated 550 households will move to Croydon from inner London boroughs as a direct result of LHA changes in 2012/13. Over 900 single under-35s renting privately in Croydon will be affected in 2012/13.

The 2011 census collects information on economic activity and inactivity for all residents. At a national, regional and local level the greatest proportion of residents who are economically active are in full time employment. Locally 40.2% of residents are in full time employment, 12.6% are in part time employment, 9.9% are retired and 6.3% are students. In terms of occupation classifications the highest number of residents are recorded as being in professional occupations (19.6%) followed by administrative and secretarial occupations. Compared to occupations recorded ten years ago through the 2001 census there has been the greatest increase locally in professional occupations but the greatest reduction in occupations classified as managers, directors and senior officials. This may be as a result of residents in these occupations leaving Croydon over the past ten years, or a reduction in these types of jobs in Croydon.

Looking at how this maps over to employment opportunities in the borough, Croydon's sectoral strengths have traditionally been in insurance and business services, retail and public service administration. Latest census data shows that 14.6% of Croydon residents are employed in the retail sector, followed by health and social care 12.9%. There is still a higher dependency on public sector jobs locally than regionally and nationally and across London 10.9% of residents are employed in professional, scientific and technical jobs compared to 7.7% of residents locally.

Taking the Borough Profile Forward

The Borough Profile is a live document and will be updated as new information sources become available and additional research and analysis is undertaken. An in depth range of information, analysis and data is also available at the Council's observatory website www.croydonobservatory.org.

If you have any queries regarding the information detailed in the Borough Profile, please do not hesitate to contact the Strategic Intelligence Unit at strategic.intelligence@croydon.gov.uk

Chapter 1 - Our People

This chapter looks at how the profile of the population in Croydon is changing over time by bringing together 2011 census population data disaggregated by age, gender, ethnicity, religion, country of birth, family structure, together with school census population data and health data which is used to assess general health as well as specific issues affected children and young people and the older population in the borough

This chapter is limited in scope to the data released from the 2011 census up to January 13, future releases will inform a more detailed analysis of specific communities, using multiple characteristics, at ward level and smaller geographies.

1.1 General population

Information on general population trends is essential to understanding the changing profile of a specific area, whether this is at a national, regional or local authority level. Population growth usually results in increasing levels of need for example, in relation to housing and education provision, adult social care and health provision, increases in poverty and crime as well as impacting on the environment.

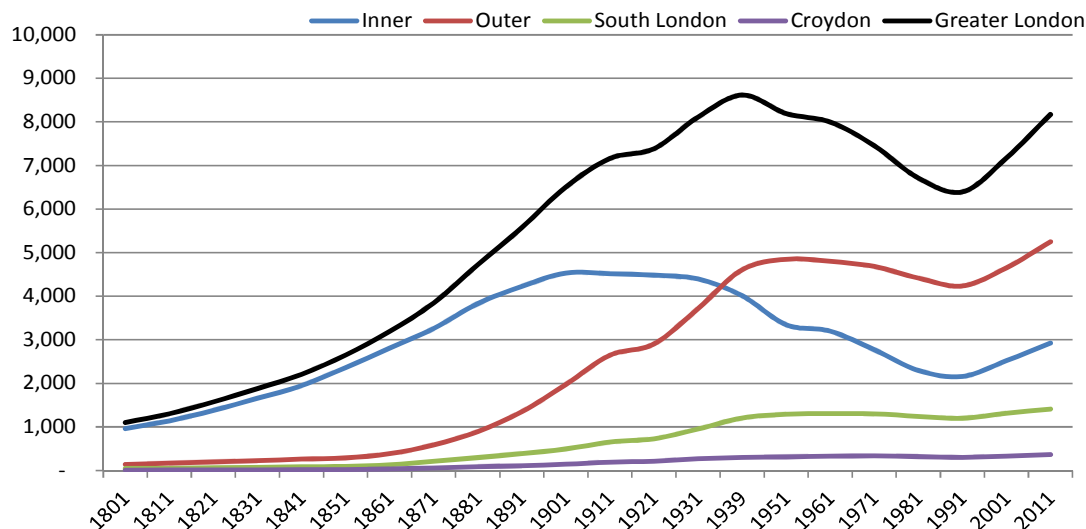
Data from the 2011 census shows that the population in England & Wales has grown by 7.1% since 2001 and now stands at 56.1 million people. London's population has grown by 14% from 7.2 million in 2001 to 8.2 million in 2011.

Creating population profiles for specific age bands, community groups or small geographies helps to inform the targeting of services to specific aspects of local communities. Information on Croydon's growing and changing population will inform the development of local strategies and services and is taken in to consideration when central government calculates the annual grant funding for local authorities.

Historical context

The 1801 census estimated Croydon's population at 8,000 people with an average growth of 3,500 residents every ten years until 1861. Between 1861 and 1871 the population almost doubled rising from 33,000 to 60,000 people. Over the next 100 years (1871 – 1971) the population rose to 334,000.

While there has been average growth rate in Croydon of 16,155 residents every ten years since 1801, population growth has fluctuated at specific times due to significant external factors. These factors impacted not only at a local level but on the whole of London, for example, migration from inner to outer London during the beginning of the 20th century and peaking in the late 1940s is most likely attributable to the First and Second World Wars, during the 1950s and 1960's there was large scale migration to the UK from countries in the commonwealth, many migrants settled in the capital and other cities such as Birmingham, Leicester, this factor contributes to Croydon's large BME population which is projected to increase to above 50% of the total population by the time of next census.

London population trends from 1801 - 2011

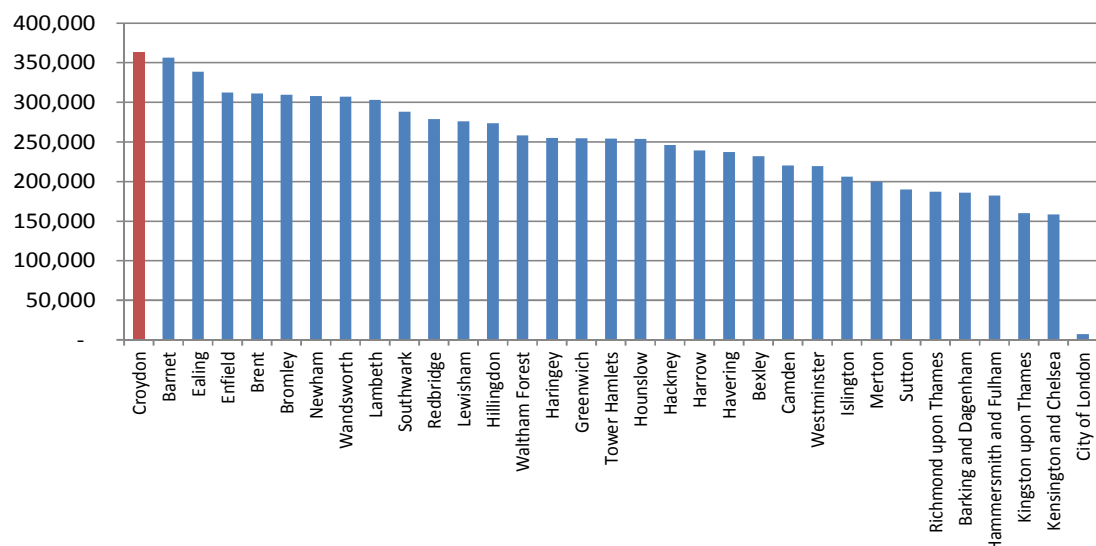
Source – ONS 2011 census published July 2012

After 1991 Croydon's population grew by approximately 30,000 every 10 years taking the total population to 363,400 in 2011. Projections based on the most recent census data predict the population to grow by a further 34,600 to 398,156 by 2021.

Growth during the latter part of the 20th century and early 21st century may be attributed to internal migration from other parts of London and the UK as well as from overseas, increasing natural birth rates, as well as economic factors such as house prices in Croydon remaining lower than the London average and well developed transport infrastructure which makes the borough ideal for commuters to central London. These factors are explored in more detail throughout the document.

London Context

Based on the 2011 Census, Croydon has the highest population of all London Boroughs at 363,400, which is 7,000 residents more than the next most populous London borough (Barnet 356,400). If you compare the boroughs within the South London sub-region Bromley is the next largest borough and has a population of 309,400; 54,000 residents less than Croydon.

London Borough population estimates based on 2011 census

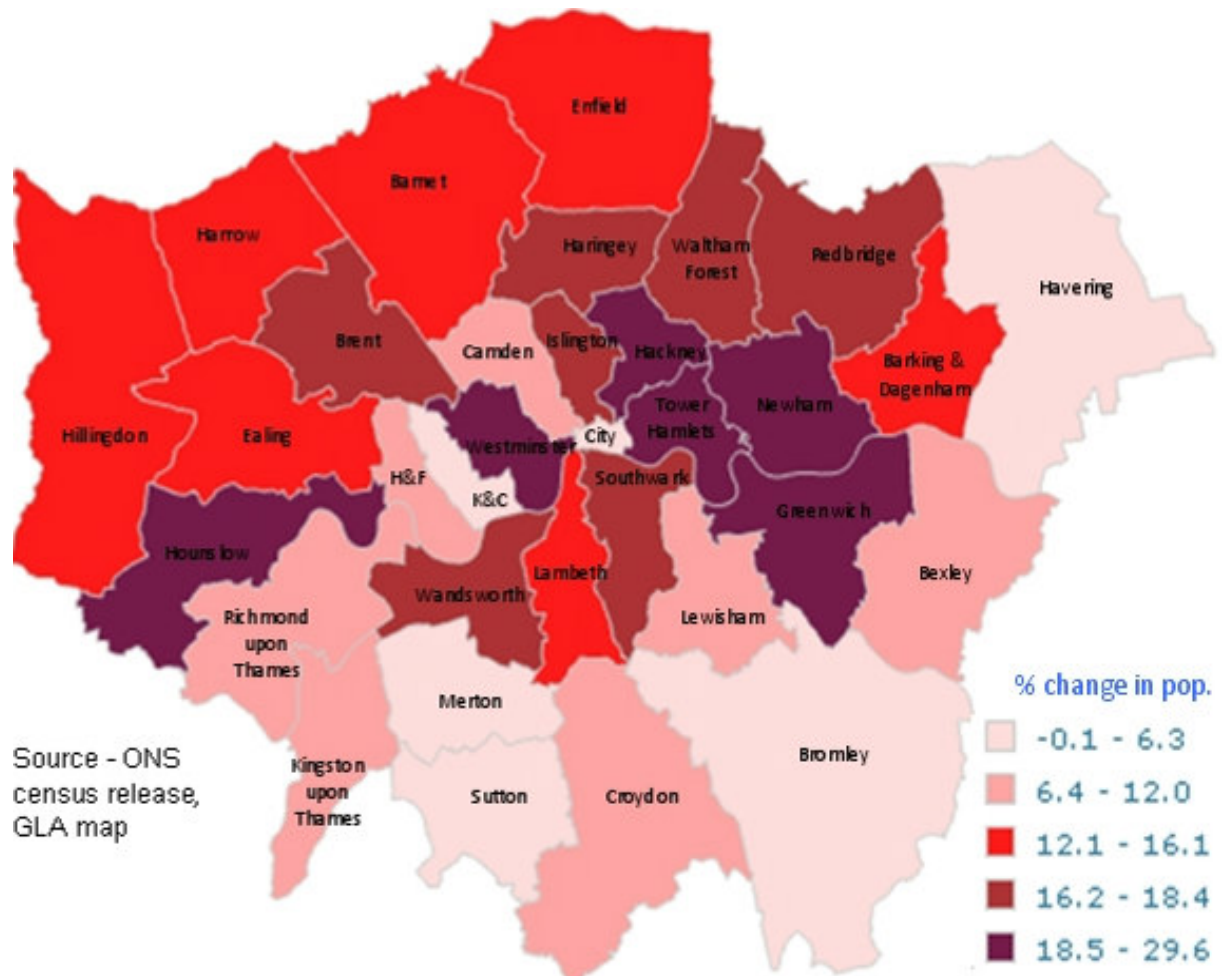
Source – ONS 2011 census published July 2012

Croydon's population growth between 2001 and 2011 is greater than the national average, over the last ten years the local population has increased by 32,813 residents which represents a 10% increase.

The London boroughs of Hounslow, Westminster, Hackney, Tower Hamlets, Newham and Greenwich show the greatest population growth between 18.5% and 29.6%. Tower Hamlets shows the greatest population growth from 196,079 in 2001 to 254,096 in 2011. It is important to note that closer analysis of ward population data within this chapter, shows that within each London borough the size of ward populations can vary considerably from one ward to another.

The following map shows the distribution of growth across London.

Population change between 2001 and 2011 census for London

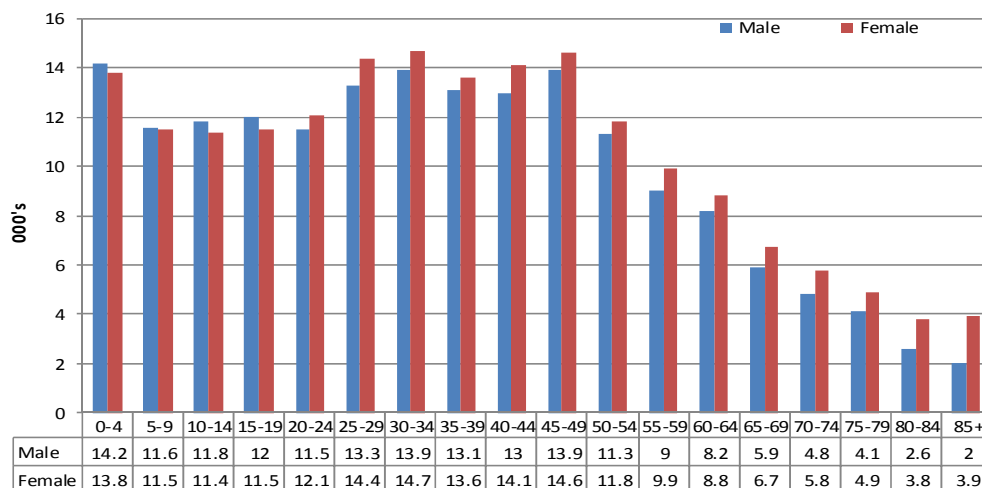


Croydon Context

Croydon's population disaggregated by 5 year age band and gender

Data for Croydon's population by 5 year age band shows the highest number of residents in the 0-4yrs (28,000), 30-34yrs (28,600) and 40-45yrs (28,500) bands.

Overall there are 176,200 males (48%) and 187,200 females (52%). There are more male residents in the 0-19yr age group and the female population exceeds the male population in all other age bands. In the older population age bands there are almost double the numbers of female residents over 85yrs compared to male residents.



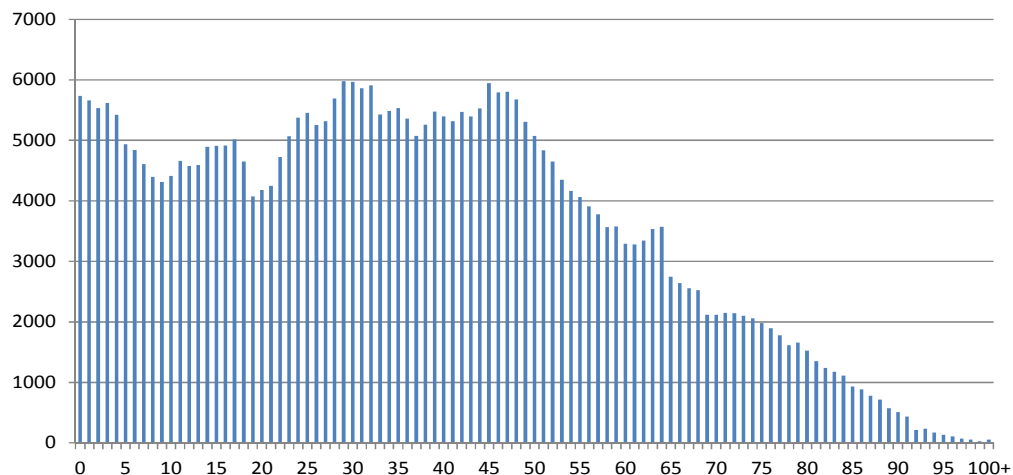
Source – ONS 2011 census published July 2012

Croydon population by single year of age

For single year of age the 29 and 30 year old bands have the highest number of residents, making up with 3.3% of total population (5,975 and 5,963 respectively). Other single years with high numbers of residents are the pre-school ages between 0-4years, 31 and 32 years and between 45 and 47 years.

Compared to totals for other single years, there are relatively low numbers of residents aged between 19-21years, which could show that Croydon has a migrant student population attending colleges and universities outside of the borough.

Croydon population by single year of age

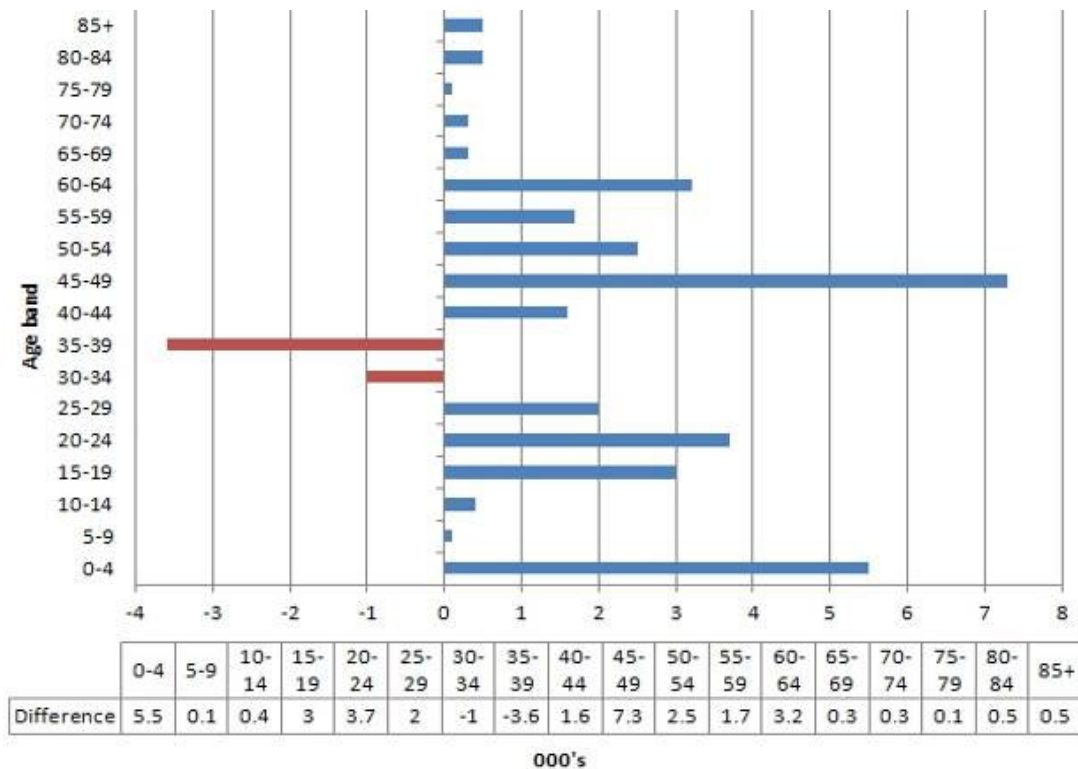


Source – ONS 2011 census published July 2012

Croydon's population change between 2001 and 2011

There is a general consensus that there were issues around the accuracy of the 2001 census, therefore the 2001 mid year estimate (based on the 2001 census) is used for the following analysis. Comparing 2001 mid year population estimates and the 2011 census by 5 yr age band shows there are 14,700 more 0-29 year olds than 2001; 4,600 less 30-39 year olds and 18,000 more 40 to 85+ year olds, giving an overall increase of 28,100 (8.4%).

The reduction of 30-39 yr olds in the local population needs further investigation as it is the only age range where Croydon's population has reduced and is an age group associated with young families and/or professionals who have the potential to contribute to the economic prosperity of an area.

% change for 5 year age bands comparing 2001 mid year estimates and 2011 census

Source – ONS 2011 census published July 2012

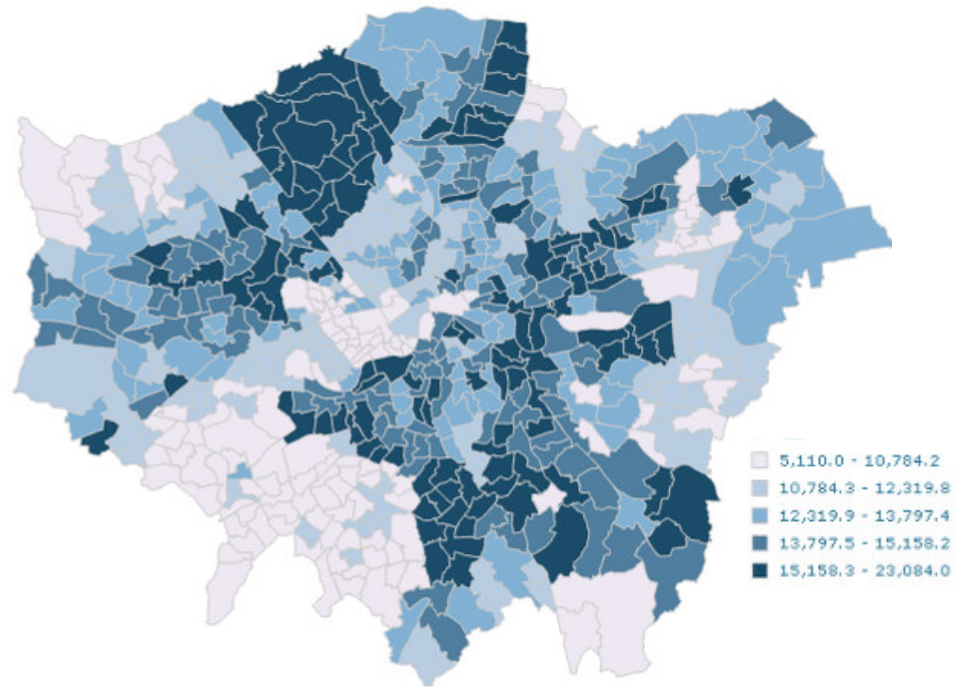
Ward population analysis

Population density has traditionally been associated with inner London, however the latest census data shows a definite shift to outer London boroughs. Of the 20 Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs) with the highest populations in London only 5 are in Inner London Boroughs and the remaining 15 LSOA are in Outer London Boroughs. Croydon has a LSOA in 17th position which falls within Selhurst ward, with a population of 2,761 residents.

LSOA borough	Rank	Number of residents	Inner/Outer London
Hillingdon	1	4,933	Outer
Hillingdon	2	3,314	Outer
Newham	3	3,081	Outer
Brent	4	3,022	Outer
Greenwich	5	2,969	Inner
Brent	6	2,939	Outer
Harrow	7	2,912	Outer
Brent	8	2,886	Outer
Ealing	9	2,868	Outer
Tower Hamlets	10	2,852	Inner
Barking and Dagenham	11	2,840	Outer
Greenwich	12	2,829	Inner
Hounslow	13	2,829	Outer
Harrow	14	2,781	Outer
Barnet	15	2,779	Outer
Newham	16	2,769	Outer
Croydon	17	2,761	Outer
Hounslow	18	2,759	Outer
Tower Hamlets	19	2,756	Inner
Tower Hamlets	20	2,733	Inner

The most populated wards in London are contained within boroughs in the north west for example Barnet and inner east London boroughs for example Greenwich, Newham and Tower Hamlets. Wards in these areas have populations of between 19,000 and 20,000 residents. In some areas of north-west Croydon there are comparable populations, for example within Selhurst and Broad Green.

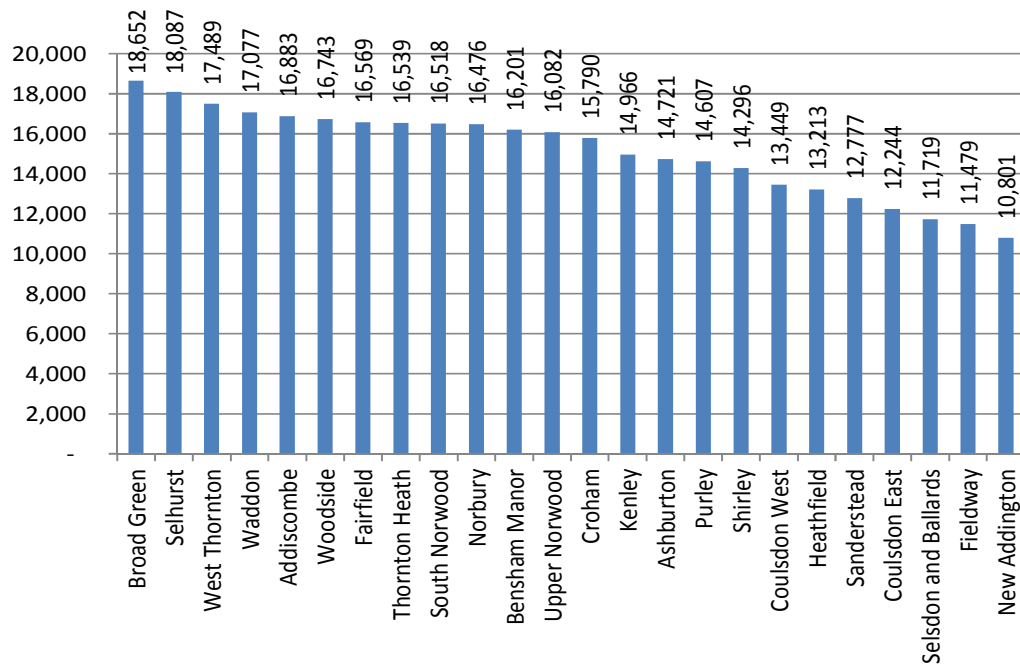
GLA ward population distribution for London



Source – 2011 census – GLA interactive map

Total population by ward 2011

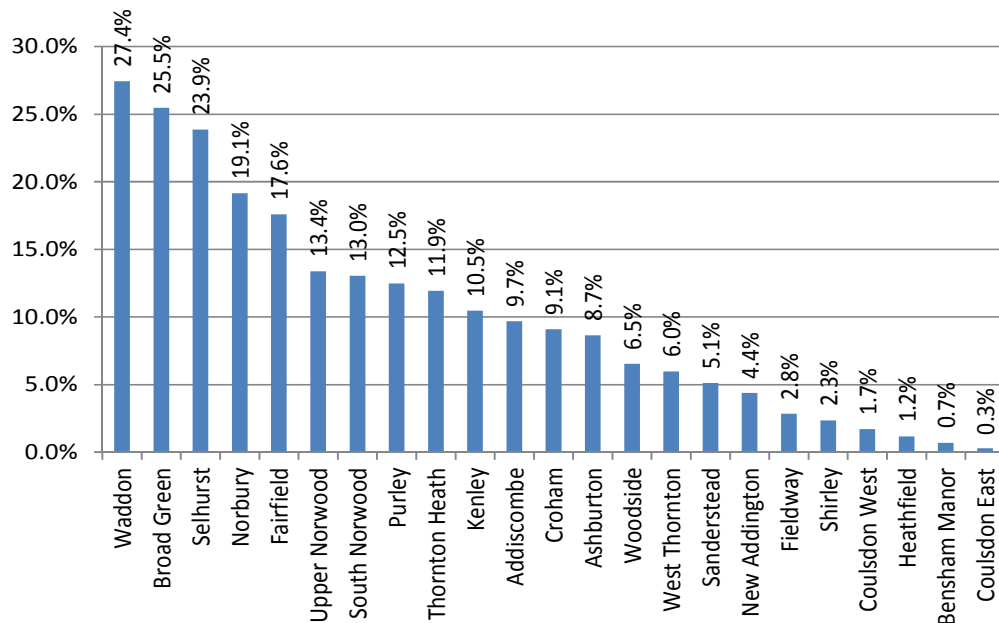
Latest census data shows that wards in the north west of the borough have the highest resident populations. The four most populated wards are Broad Green, Selhurst, West Thornton and Waddon, which collectively make up 19.5% Croydon's total population.



Source – ONS 2011 census published November 2012

Ward population change between 2001 and 2011 census

Comparing data from the 2001 and 2011 censuses shows that the three wards experiencing the most growth over the ten year period are in the north and west of the borough. Collectively, the population growth for Waddon, Broad Green and Selhurst is equivalent to 10,948 residents. Selsdon and Ballards has not been included in the following graph as it is the only ward that experienced a reduction of 169 residents.



Source – ONS 2011 census published November 2012

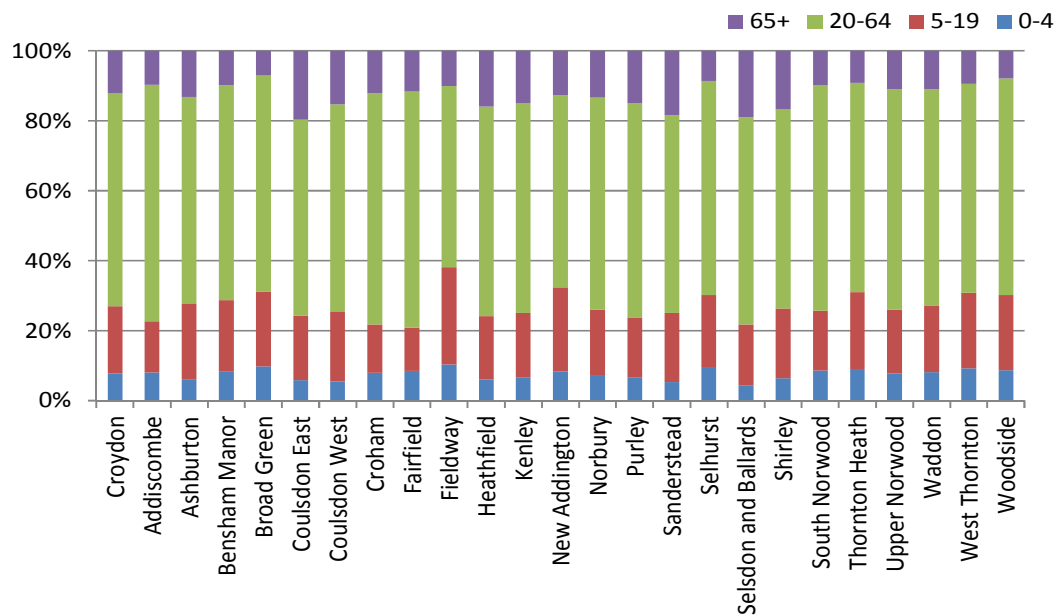
Ward age profiles 2011

The following graph shows the overall borough age profile applied at ward level. For the following broad age groups the borough average is as follows:

Pre-school age band - 0-4yr olds make up 8% of the total borough population
 School age band - 5-19yr olds make up 19% of the total borough population
 Working age band - 20-64yr olds make up 61% of the total borough population
 Older people age band - 65+yr olds make up 12% of the total borough population

At ward level Fieldway deviates most from this average where the 0-4 yr olds make up 10% of the ward population, 5-19yr olds make up 28%, 20-64yr olds make up 52% and the 65+yr olds make up 10%.

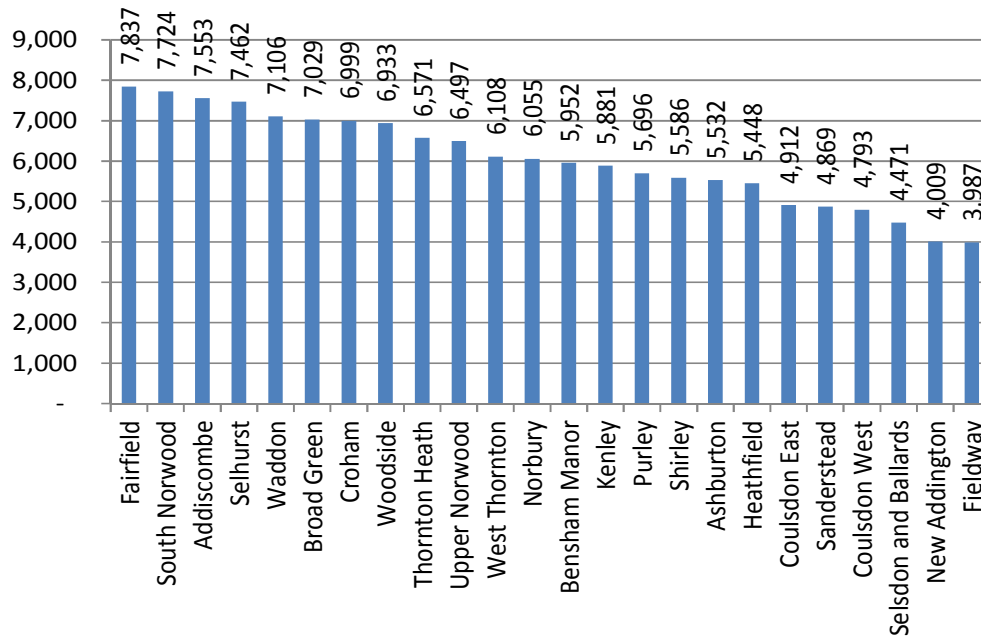
Age profiles of wards compared with Croydon average



Source – ONS 2011 census published November 2012

Number of households by ward

The 2011 census shows that there are a total of 145,010 households in Croydon, which is an increase of 6,101 compared to the 2001 census (138,999 households). Fairfield, South Norwood, Addiscombe and Selhurst have the highest number of households when comparing all wards in the borough.

Number of households by ward 2011

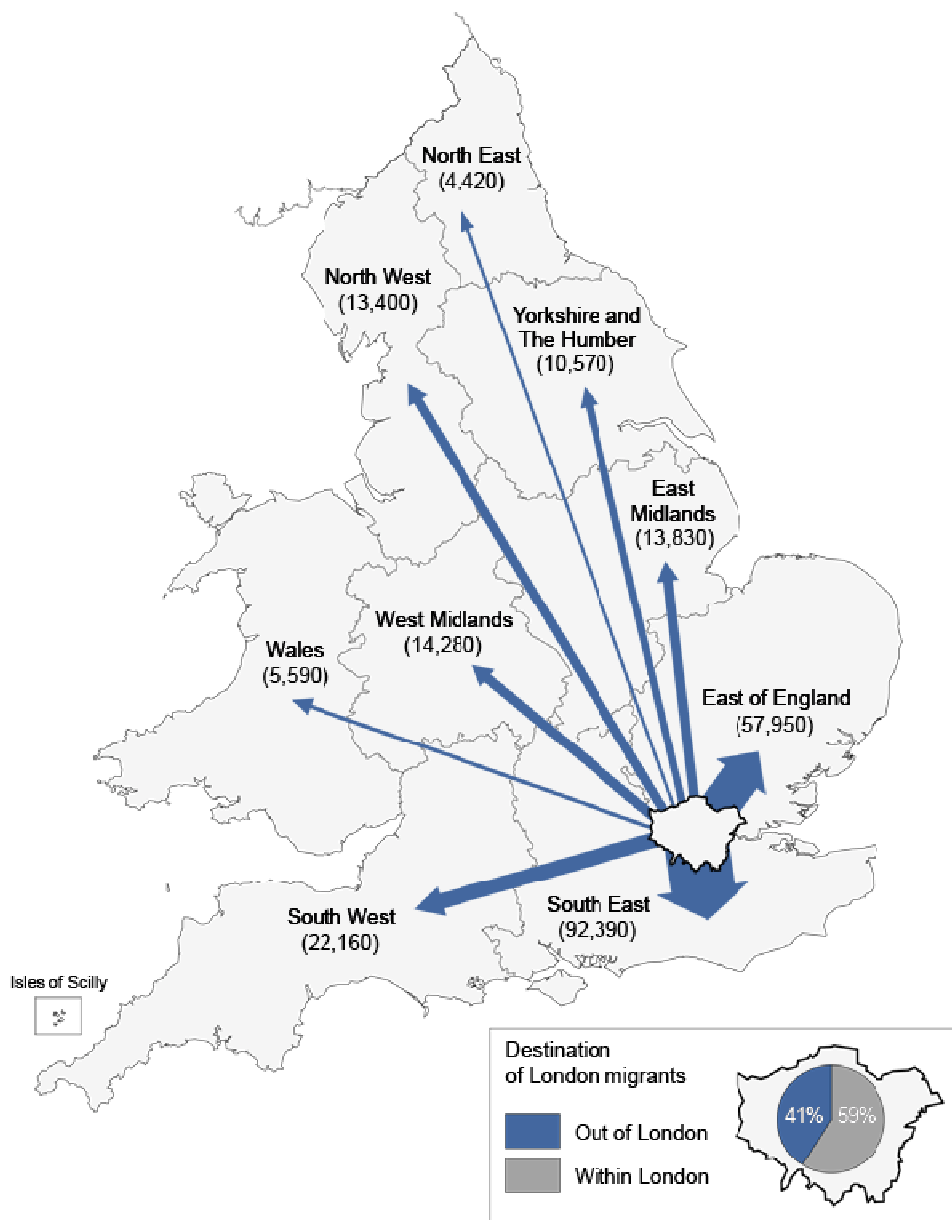
Source – ONS 2011 census published November 2012

1.2 Spotlight on internal migration

Developing an understanding of the people migrating into and out of the borough helps public sector services respond to the changing profile of the population. This section looks at the outflow from London to the rest of the country and the inflow/outflow affecting Croydon.

For the year ending June 2011, 59% of all London internal migrant moves were within the London region, whilst the other 41% of internal migrants moved to other regions in England and Wales. 40% of moves out of London were to the South-East region and approximately 6 out of 10 of these residents were aged between 16 and 44 years. For people migrating out of London aged 45 years and over, the highest proportion (19%) moved to the East region. The width of the arrows in the maps below provides an indication of the size of migration out of London to regions around the UK.

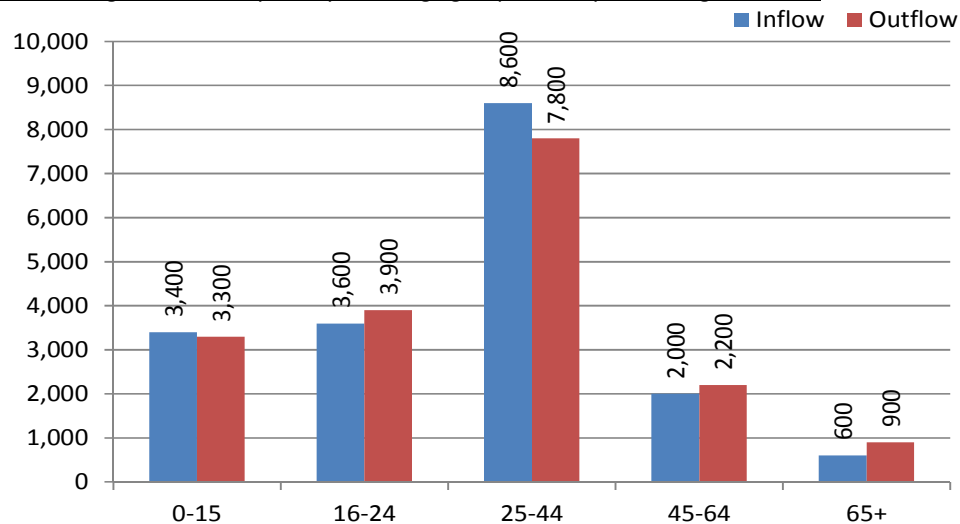
Map of migration outflow from London to the UK



Source – ONS annual migration publication, July 2011

Focusing on Croydon's inward and outward migration flows, shows that the 24-44 year old age group has a net inflow of 800 residents. This figure could mask the issue identified in an earlier section of this chapter which showed a reduction in the boroughs population for the 30-39 year age group over the last ten years. The 65years and over age group has a net outflow of 300 residents and the 0-15 year old population has a net inflow of 100 children.

Internal migration for Croydon by broad age group for the year ending June 2011



Source – ONS annual migration publication, July 2011

The five London boroughs with the highest number of residents moving into Croydon are:

1. Lambeth 2,680 residents
2. Merton 1,140 residents
3. Bromley 1,110 residents
4. Wandsworth 1,060 residents
5. Lewisham 950 residents

The five London boroughs where the highest number of Croydon residents are moving to are:

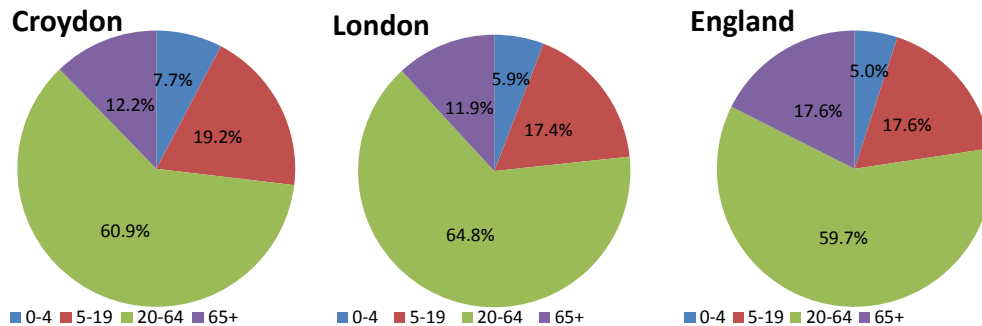
1. Lambeth 1,320 residents
2. Bromley 1,160 residents
3. Sutton 1,120 residents
4. Tandridge 1,010 residents
5. Merton 800 residents

Migration out of the borough may be as a result of a range of factors, such as lack of affordable housing, increasing crime, insufficient school provision or employment opportunities. Conversely, increasing numbers of people migrating into Croydon places additional strain on public services. Understanding the underlying issues that cause specific population groups to migrate will help assess if current service provision is sufficiently meeting the needs of different communities and further analysis should be undertaken within this area.

1.3 Age profiles

Understanding the age profiles of an area is important for planning service provision. Different age groups have different needs, for example, the 0-4yr and 5-19yr age profiles help to inform school place planning for children and young people; the working age profiles (20-64yrs) help to understand the levels of employment, benefits claimants; the older people profiles (65+ yrs) helps to understand the nature of our ageing population and plan health and social care services for older people.

Proportion of Croydon's population by broad age group



Source – ONS 2011 census published July 2012

Croydon, London and England have broadly similar age profiles by broad age bands; the greatest difference is within the 65+ age range. England has the greatest proportion of older people (65+yr olds), 5.4% more than Croydon and 5.7% more than London. Croydon has a higher proportion of residents aged 0-4yrs at 7.7% compared to London (5.9%) and England & Wales (5%).

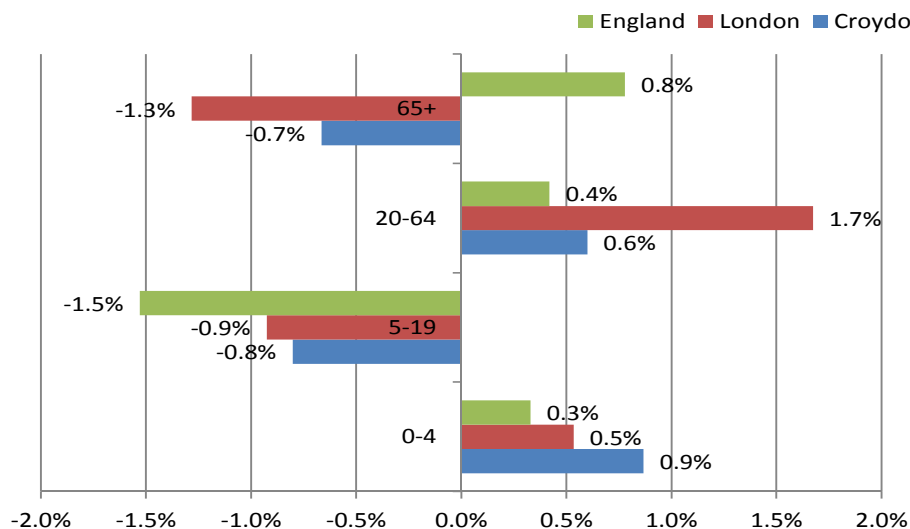
Age profile change from 2001 – 2011

In summary at a borough level:

- The 0-4yr old population grew national, regionally and locally; Croydon had the largest increase with 0.9%.
- The 5-19yr old population reduced over the last ten years; England experienced the highest reduction.
- The 20-64yr old population has increased locally, regionally and nationally; London's proportion of 20-64 year olds has increased by more than 1% against Croydon and England.
- The 65+yr old population has reduced in Croydon and London, but grown nationally.

The following graph shows population change by broad age band between the 2001 census and the 2011 census.

Actual movement in population proportions by broad age bands (2001 census – 2011 census)



Source – ONS 2011 census published July 2012

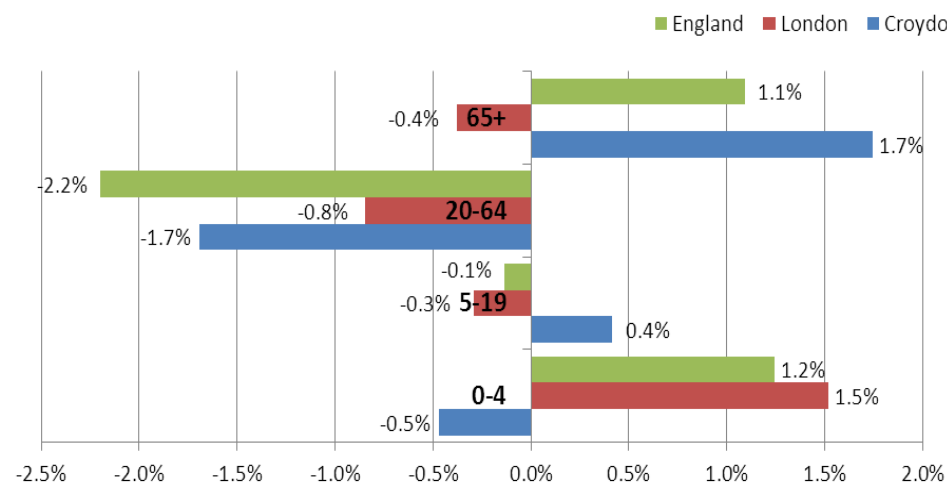
Population projections 2011-2021

Between 2011 and 2021 the total population for England is expected to grow by 8.8% from 53,001,880 to 57,687,784.

The population within London is projected to grow by 14.7% over this period from 8,172,665 to 9,370,820; locally Croydon's population is expected to grow by 9.6% from 363,378 (rounded 363,400) to 398,157.

The following graph shows the projected change in the proportion of population between the 2011 and 2021.

Projected movement in population proportions by broad age bands (2011 census – 2021 projections)



Source – ONS 2011 census published July 2012

Population projection data is available by age group and can be used to forecast future impacts on service provision for specific groups of residents, however these projections are limited and should be used in conjunction with local information and intelligence.

The 0-4yr old age group is projected to fall in Croydon (from 7.7% to 7.2%) and grow regionally and nationally. However, this projection is not consistent with the population growth for this age group between 2001 and 2011 as the 0-4yr old age band shows the greatest growth.

The 5-19yr old age group is projected to increase (from 19.2% to 19.6%) whereas London and England populations for this age group are expected to reduce.

The 20-64yr old age group is predicted to reduce in Croydon (60.9% to 59.2%), reductions are also projected for London and England, which is not consistent with the increase experienced between 2001 - 2011.

The 65+yr old age group is estimated to take up a larger proportion of the population locally and nationally. However, over the last 10 years, this age band has reduced but is projected to grow to 14% of the population by 2021.

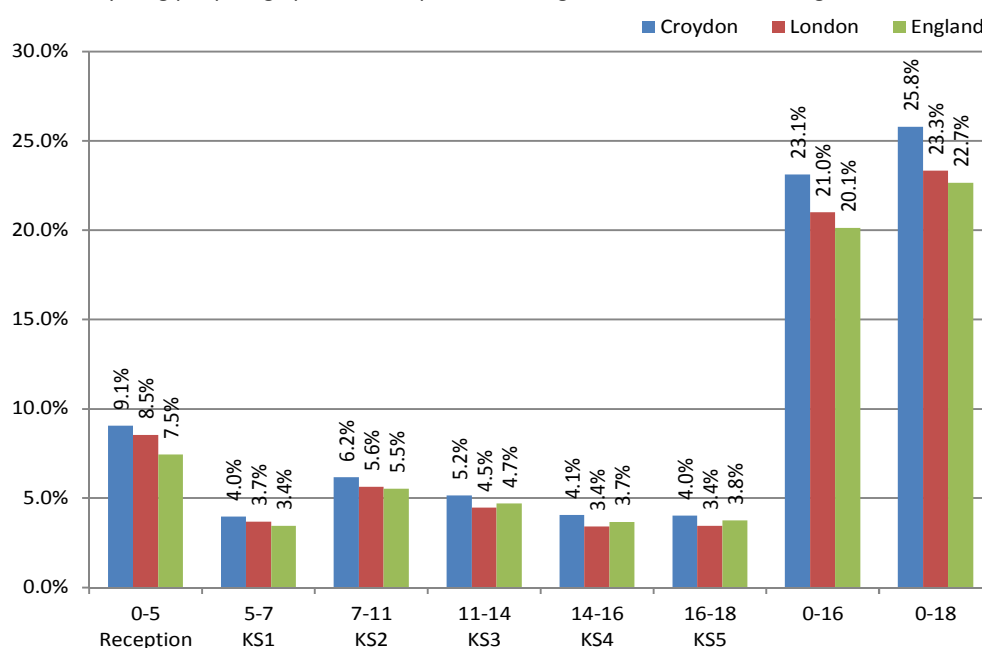
Focus on children and young people

Understanding the profile of children and young people who live and go to school in the borough is critical to informing service provision around education, attainment, health and well being issues affecting this part of the population.

This is particularly important in Croydon as the borough has the highest population of 0-16year olds in London at 84,027 residents, which makes up 23.1% of the total population. Twenty years ago (1991 census) there were 67,929 0-16 year olds making up 21.5% of the population.

The following graph shows the total 0-18yr resident population by age bands for each of the school stages. Croydon is above the national and regional averages for all categories.

Children and young people age profiles compared with regional and national averages



Source – ONS 2011 census published July 2012

School population

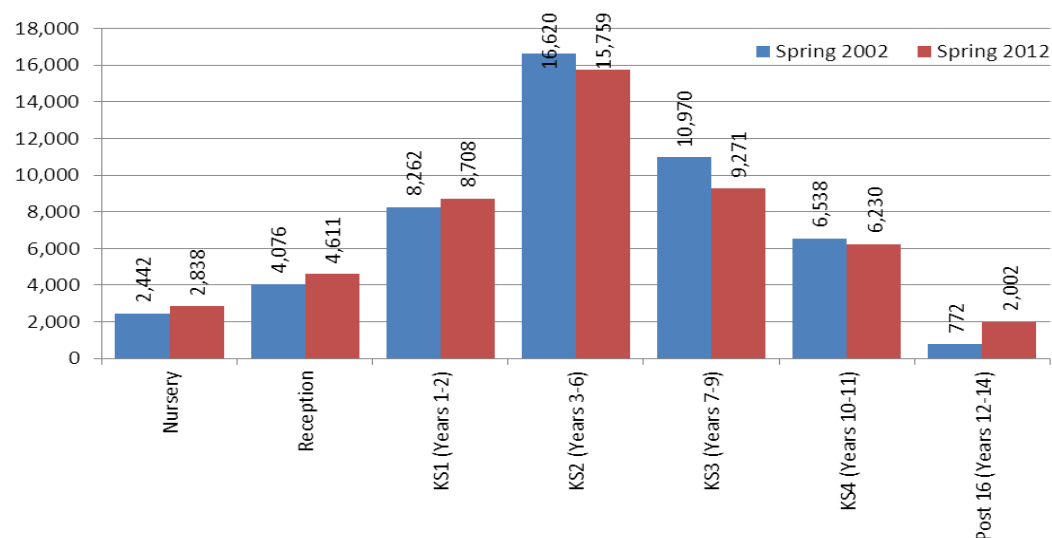
Croydon has 127 schools within its borders; the following table shows the type of school:

Type of school	No of schools
Nursery	6
Primary	69
Academies primary	11
Secondary	10
Academies secondary	9
Pupil Referral Units	5
Independent schools	11
Special schools	6
Total	127

Croydon Council has legislative responsibility to conduct a school census three times a year, collecting pupil level data for each of the state funded schools within the borough (to note: this does not include pupil data from academies who are not required to provide this data to local authority).

The Spring 2012 school census shows there are a total of 49,419 pupils attending schools in Croydon. The following graph shows the change over the last 10 years. When comparing the 2002 school population profile against 2012, data shows there is a 261 reduction in the number of students; predominately in KS3 and KS4 levels. This reduction is due to the increased number of academies which are under no legal obligation to share their records with the Local Authority. Unavailable academy data, results in under-reporting the numbers of pupils in state-funded education in Croydon. This issue will increase as more schools in the borough move to becoming academies.

School population by national curriculum year group (Spring 2012)

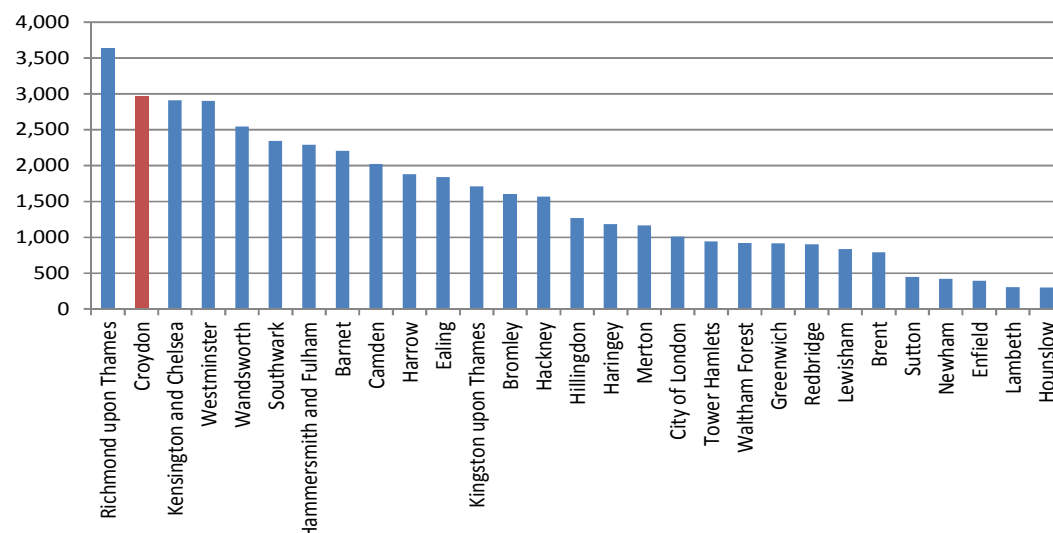


Source – DfE collect system from school census, date of data – Oct 2012, Frequency - annual

Looking at the school type by gender shows that in 2012 there were fewer boys than girls in Croydon with the biggest difference in secondary schools where there are 2.5% more female pupils.

Independent schools

There are 11 independent schools in Croydon catering for pupils both within and outside of the borough aged between 4-18 years. Croydon has 2,957 children attending independent schools, the second highest in London after Richmond upon Thames which has 3,636.

No. of children who attend independent schools in the borough

Source – GLA outputs based on 2012 DfE data

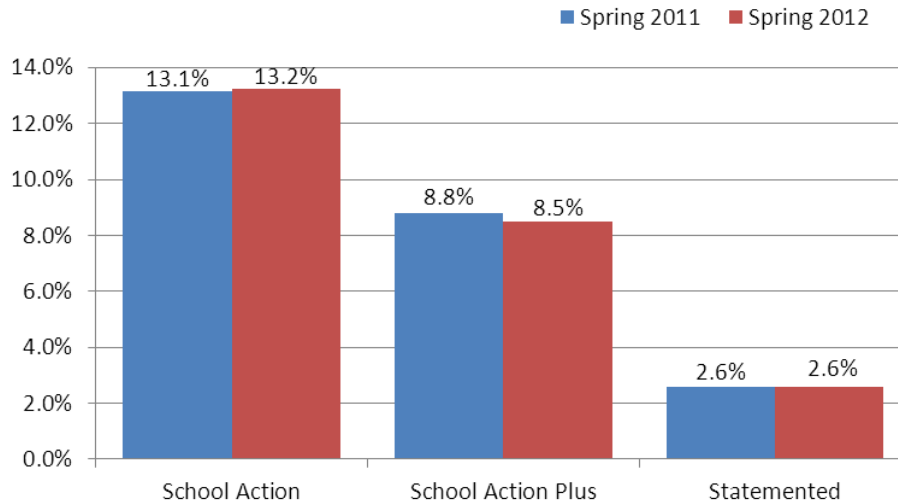
Pupil referral units and students with special educational needs (SEN)

At the time of the PRU census collection in 2012 there were 412 pupils on roll in Pupil Referral Units in Croydon. This is an increase of 17 pupils compared to the previous year. Latest data shows that the number of males to females ratio is similar (209 : 203). In 2011, more males than females were referred to PRUs.

The spring school population census 2012 recorded 12,015 children as having some form of SEN support which is 24.3% of the total school population.

There are three categories of special educational needs (SEN) in schools:

1. School Action is established when a child is identified as needing interventions that are additional to or different from those provided as part of the school's usual differentiated curriculum and strategies.
2. School Action Plus is established when the child's needs are such that the school needs to seek advice and support from external support services. These may be provided by the local Education Authority (LEA) or outside agencies.
3. A statement of special needs is a formal document detailing a child's learning difficulties and the special additional help that will be given. A child is said to be "Statemended" when he/she has received such a document.

School action, school action plus and statemented pupils as a percentage of total pupils

Source: Spring school population census 2011/2012

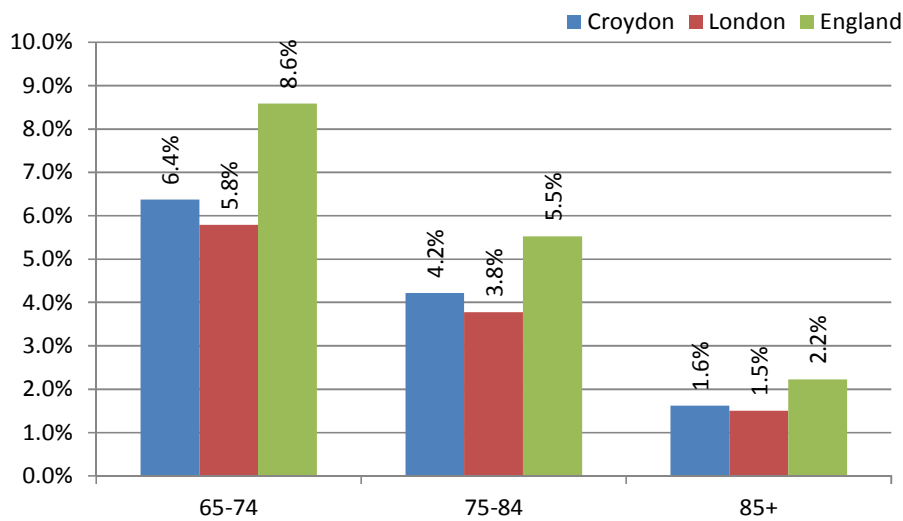
Focus on older people

Globally people are living longer; the proportion of 65 year olds and over, as a percentage of the total population, is increasing over time as life expectancy increases. Based on current trends it is predicted that by 2030, a quarter of the population in the UK will be over 65years. This means that a greater proportion of the population will need help to live either independently or require health and social care services in the future.

The effects of ageing does not conform to a chronological, uniform rate, for many people, good physical functioning will continue for many years and will be an important component of having a healthy later life. For others, physical functioning may decline more rapidly with age. Whilst average life expectancy will increase, years in good health are not expected to increase at the same rate, which has implications for service delivery.

The 2011 census data shows there are 44,375 residents aged of 65+ yr olds making up 12% of the total population; 20 years ago (1991 census) there was 43,096 65+ yr olds residents making up 13.6% of the population. This shows that while the numbers of older people in the borough are rising, the increase is less than overall population growth.

ONS projections estimate that the number of residents aged 65 years and over will increase to 55,562 by 2021 which will make up 14% of the total population. The following graph compares older population age bands for Croydon, London and England. England has a higher proportion of older people compared to regional and local averages.

Older people age profiles as a % of the total population compared with regional and national averages

Source – ONS 2011 census published June 2012

Looking at population at ward level the greatest number of people aged 65 years and over live in Coulsdon East, Heathfield, Sanderstead and Selsdon & Ballards wards; predominantly the south and east of the borough. This does not correlate with the placements of residential care which are predominantly in the north and west of the borough. Looking at this data in conjunction with overall deprivation statistics shows that older people live in the most prosperous parts of the borough.

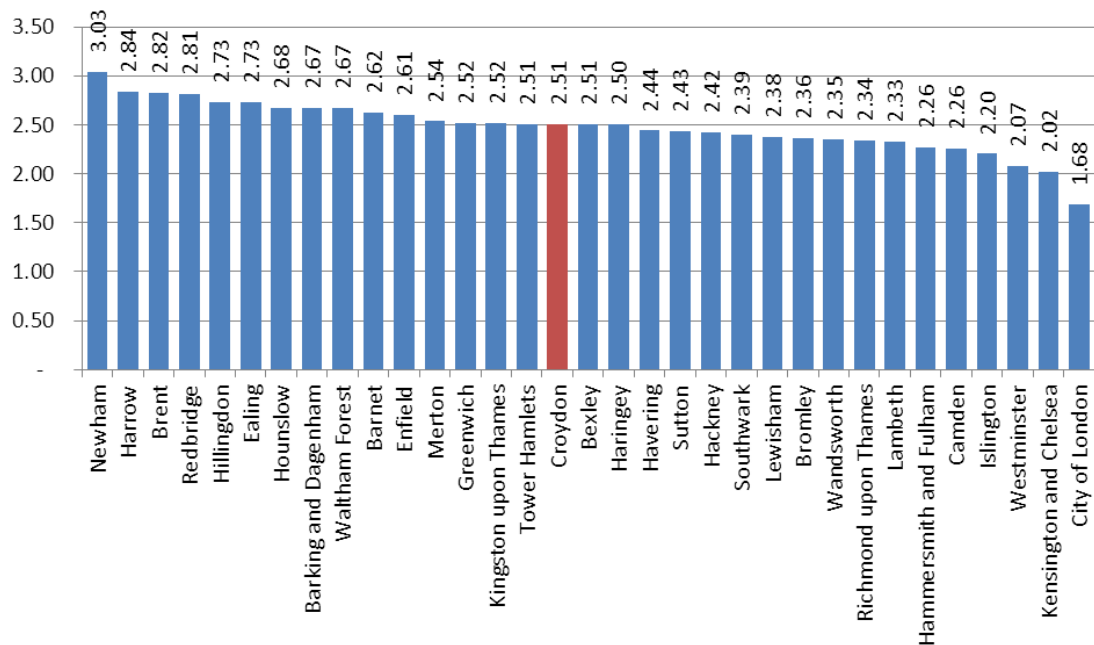
1.4 Household Profile

This section looks at homes, households and family structure in Croydon

Average number of people per household

The 2001 census showed that there were 138,999 households in Croydon which has increased by 6,011 over 10 years to 145,010 households, recorded by the 2011 census.

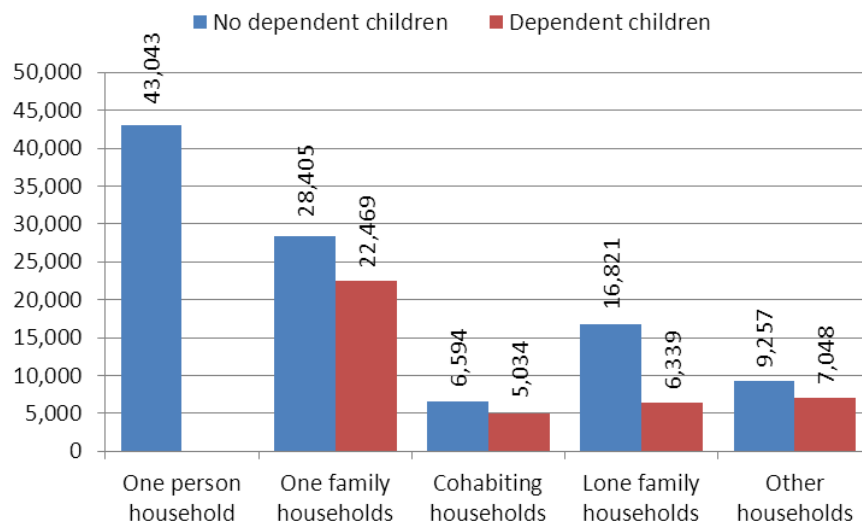
Taking the total population at the time of both censuses and dividing this by the number of properties provides an average number of people per household, which is used as a proxy indicator for poverty in the 'overcrowding index'. This calculation shows that in 2001 there was an average of 2.38 people per household in Croydon (compared to the London average of 2.38). This increased to 2.51 people per household (2.48 in London) by 2011, as recorded by the latest census.

Average number of people per household across London boroughs

Source – ONS 2011 census release December 2011

Household composition

In Croydon one person households make up 29.7% of total households, of which 33% (14,107 households) are aged 65 years and over. One family households make up the largest proportion in the borough with 35.1%; cohabiting couples make up 8%; lone family households 16% and other households make up 11.2% of the total households in the borough. The following graph shows the number of households by dependant and non dependant children.

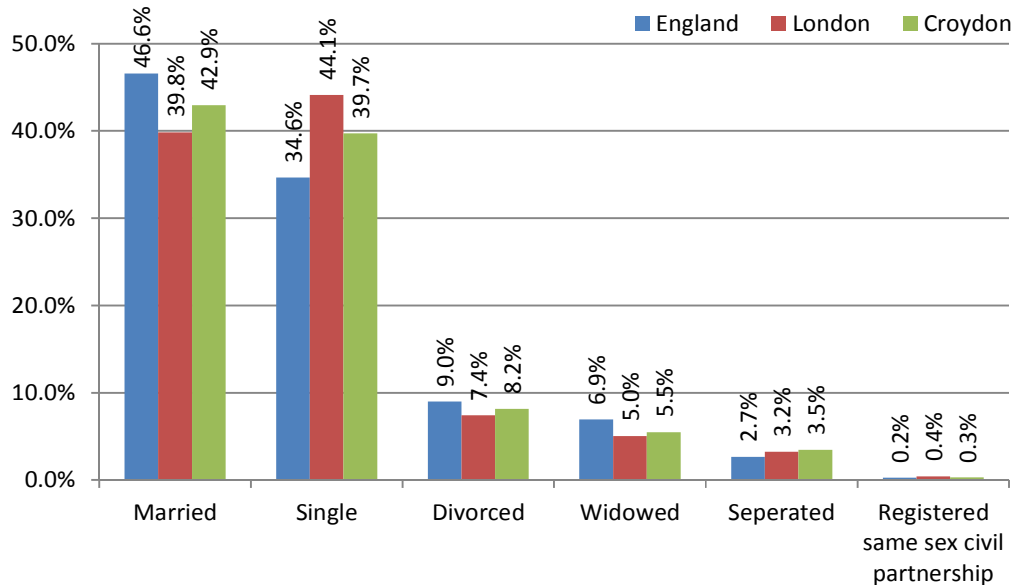
Household composition in Croydon by dependant children

Source – ONS 2011 census release December 2012

Marital status

In Croydon, there are 284,268 people with marital and civil partnership status. This is defined by age and includes all people aged 16 and over (legal age for marriage). England has a higher rate of marriage than Croydon and London and a lower percentage of single people. There is relatively little difference in the proportion of divorced, widowed, separated and civil partnerships across the comparators below. There are 796 residents registered in same sex civil partnership in the borough

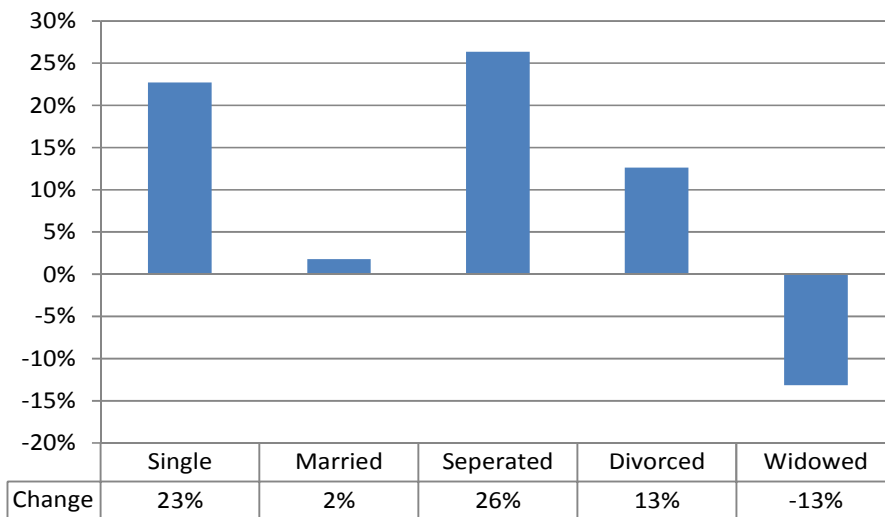
Marital status



Source – ONS 2011 census release December 2012

The following graph highlights the change in marital status over ten years. The number of residents registered as same sex civil partnerships has been excluded from the comparison as it was not collected in the 2001 census. All categories show an increase over the last ten years, with the exception of those widowed.

Change in marital status in Croydon



Source – ONS 2011 census release December 2012

1.5 Diverse communities

This section looks at ethnic composition in Croydon, religion and belief, data sets defined as national identity and the range of languages spoken by local residents.

Ethnicity profile

The UK has a rapidly increasing diversity of ethnic groups and cultures, during the 1990s the population grew by 4% overall and 73% of this growth was due to BME groups, which grew by 1.6 million, compared to the 'white' population which grew by 600,000 over this decade.

At a national level the 2001 census shows the largest BME groups were Indian (1,052,000), Pakistani (747,000), black Caribbean (566,000), black African (485,000), Bangladeshi (283,000), and Chinese (243,000). Also 647,000 people identified themselves as 'mixed race'.

BME groups were unevenly distributed across the country, being skewed heavily towards inner areas of London and other urban conurbations, such as the Midlands, West Yorkshire, Manchester and Birmingham.

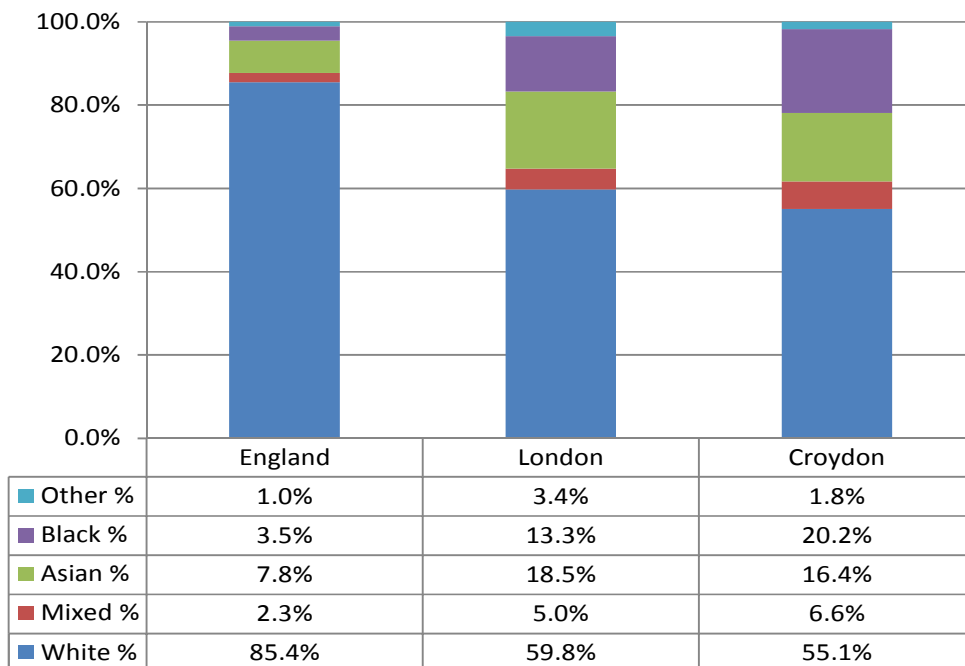
In 2001 London was home to 61% of the total 'black Caribbean' community, 78% of the 'black African' community, 54% of 'Bangladeshi' community and 42% of the 'Indian' community.

Data from the 2001 census shows that 36% of Croydon's total population were from BME communities. The majority of these communities lived in the north of the borough, particularly around Thornton Heath, Besham Manor and West Thornton.

Ethnicity profile from the 2011 census

Latest census data shows that nationally the total BME population makes up 14.6% of the total population; significantly less than the London average of 40.2%. Croydon has one largest BME populations making up 44.9% of the total resident population; approximately 163,167 residents.

National, Regional and Local breakdown of ethnicity



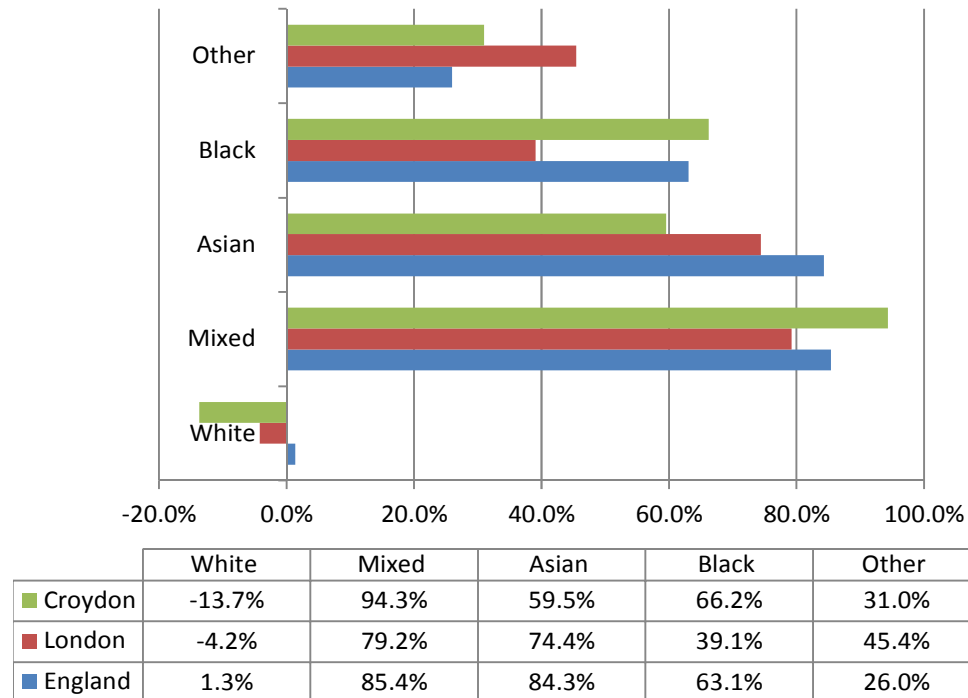
Source – ONS 2011 census release 2.1, December 2012

Change in ethnicity

Over ten years, the total number of people from BME groups has increased by 73% at a national level, from 4,459,470 people in 2001 to 7,731,314 people in 2011. Regionally, this population has increased by 58.9% from 2,068,888 people in 2001 to 4,887,888 people in 2011. Croydon's total BME population has increased by 65.4% from 98,642 in 2001 to 163,167 in 2011.

Census data shows that people from groups making up the 'white' population reduced in Croydon and London, but has grown slightly in England. The overall 'mixed' classification has shown the most growth over the ten years for England, London and locally.

National, Regional and Local breakdown of ethnicity - change between 2001 census and 2011



Source – ONS 2011 census release 2.1, December 2012

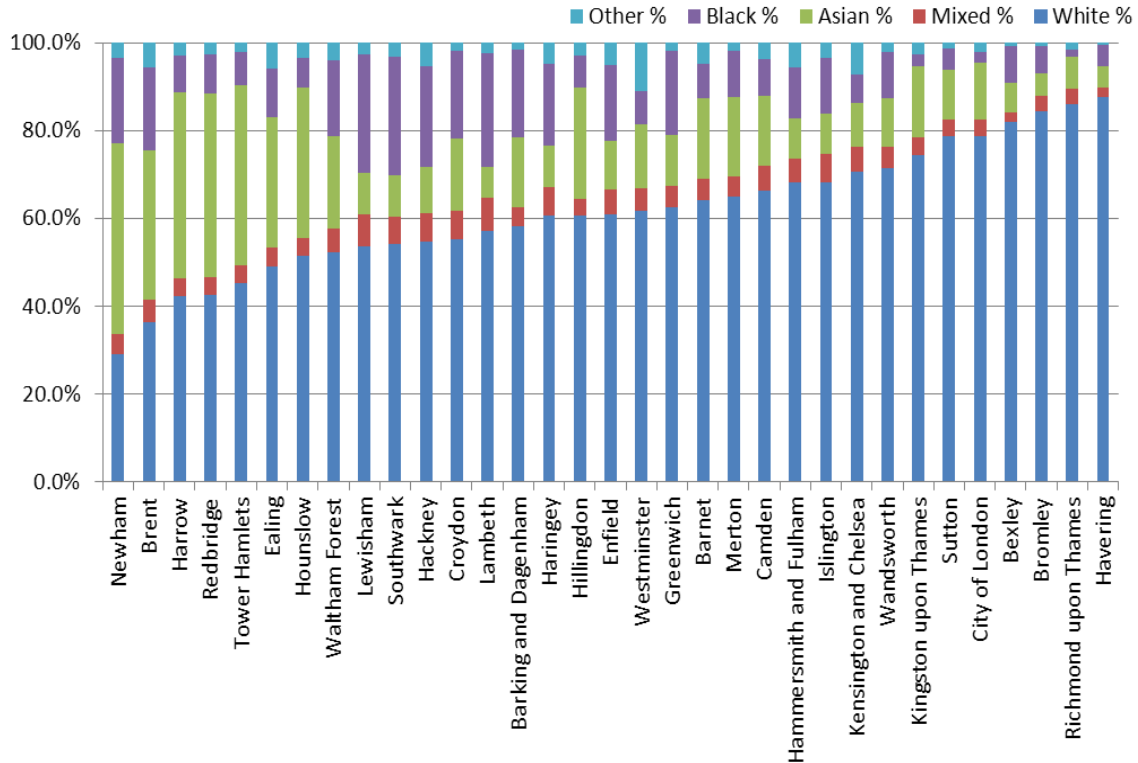
Focus on ethnicity across London Boroughs

Taking a more focussed view of London boroughs shows that Croydon is ranked 12th out of the 33 boroughs in respect of ethnic diversity. Havering has the largest 'white' population of all London boroughs (87.7% of the total population) whereas Newham has the highest level of ethnic diversity overall and the largest 'Asian' population which makes up 43.5% of the total population in this borough.

Lambeth has the highest proportion of residents classified as 'mixed' residents (25.9% of the total population); Lewisham has the highest proportion of 'black' residents (27.2% of the total population); Westminster has the highest proportion of residents classified as 'Other' (11.1% of the total population).

At a local level, Croydon shares characteristics with inner London Boroughs in terms of ethnic diversity, such as Hackney, Lewisham, Lambeth and Barking and Dagenham.

Ethnicity across all London Boroughs

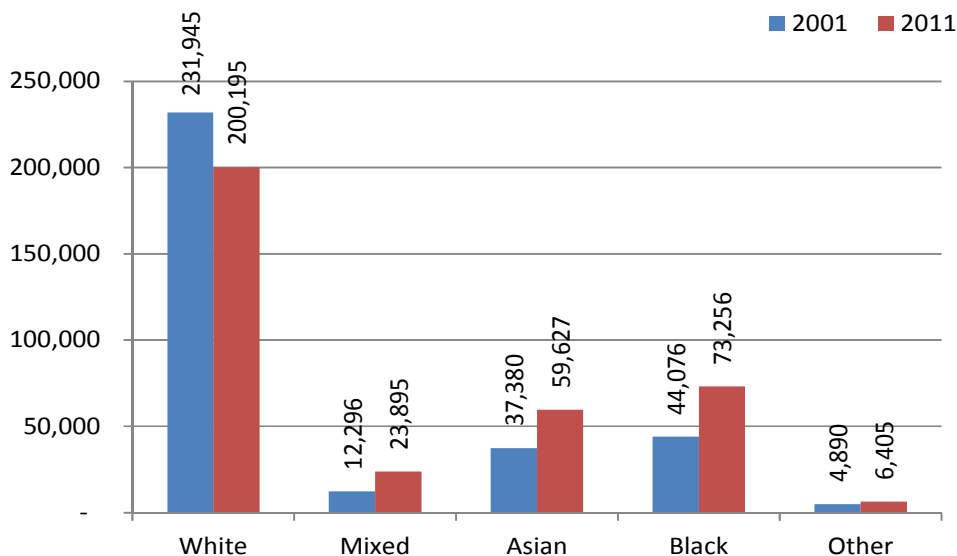


Source – ONS 2011 census release 2.1, December 2012

Focus on ethnicity in Croydon

Focussing on the change in Croydon between 2001 and 2011 shows that the 'white' population is the only classification to have reduced over the ten year period; a reduction of 31,750 residents. The population classified as 'mixed' has increased by 94.3% and the greatest increase is in residents classified as 'black', this BME group shows an increase of 29,300 residents over 10 years.

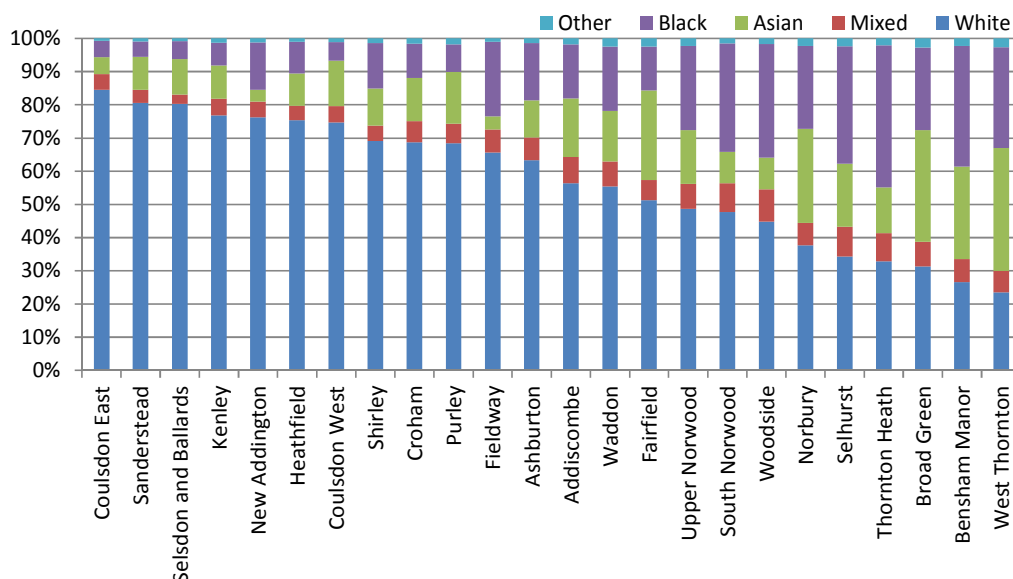
Local absolute change between 2001 - 2011 census ethnicity profiles



Source – ONS 2011 census release 2.1, December 2012

Analysis of ethnic composition at a ward level, shows where specific BME communities are more concentrated in specific areas of Croydon. The north of the borough is more ethnically diverse than the south. The following nine wards have a greater proportion of residents from BME communities than residents who classified themselves as “white” - West Thornton, Bensham Manor, Broad Green, Thornton Heath, Selhurst, Norbury, Woodside, South Norwood and Upper Norwood.

Ethnic composition by Croydon wards (2011 census)



Source – ONS 2011 census release 2.2

- Thornton Heath has the highest proportion of “black” residents at 42.9% (7,089 residents).
- West Thornton has the highest proportion of “asian” residents at 37% (6,467 residents).
- Woodside has the highest proportion of “mixed” residents at 9.7% (1,630 residents)
- Broad Green has the highest proportion of “other” residents at 2.7% (506 residents)
- Kenley has the highest number of “white” residents (11,492) while Coulsdon East has the highest proportion of “white” residents at 84.6% of the total population in that ward.

Changes in ward ethnicity comparing 2001 and 2011 censuses

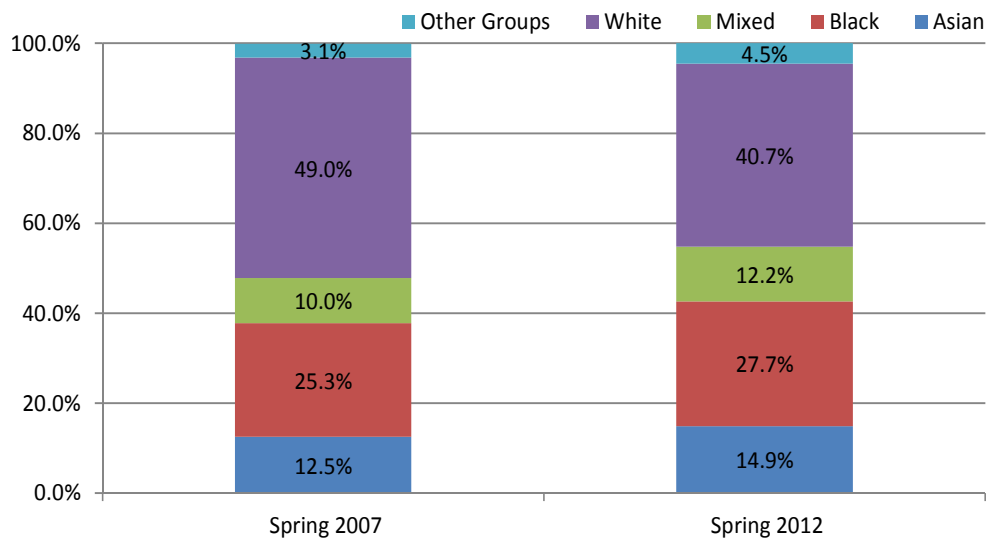
In 2001 the north of the borough was more diverse than the south, however only two wards had a greater proportion of residents from BME communities than residents who classified themselves as “white” and these were West Thornton and Bensham Manor.

Key findings from comparing 2001 and 2011 censuses are that the proportion of BME residents has increased significantly in New Addington and Ashburton. In New Addington residents from BME communities made up 11.4% of the total ward population in 2001 increasing to 23.7% in 2011. In Ashburton, the BME population has increased from 18.1% in 2001 to 36.7% in 2011.

School population by ethnic group

Croydon’s school population by ethnic group shows the ethnic composition of Croydon’s state funded nursery, primary, secondary and special schools and includes pupils attending schools in Croydon who are resident in other boroughs.

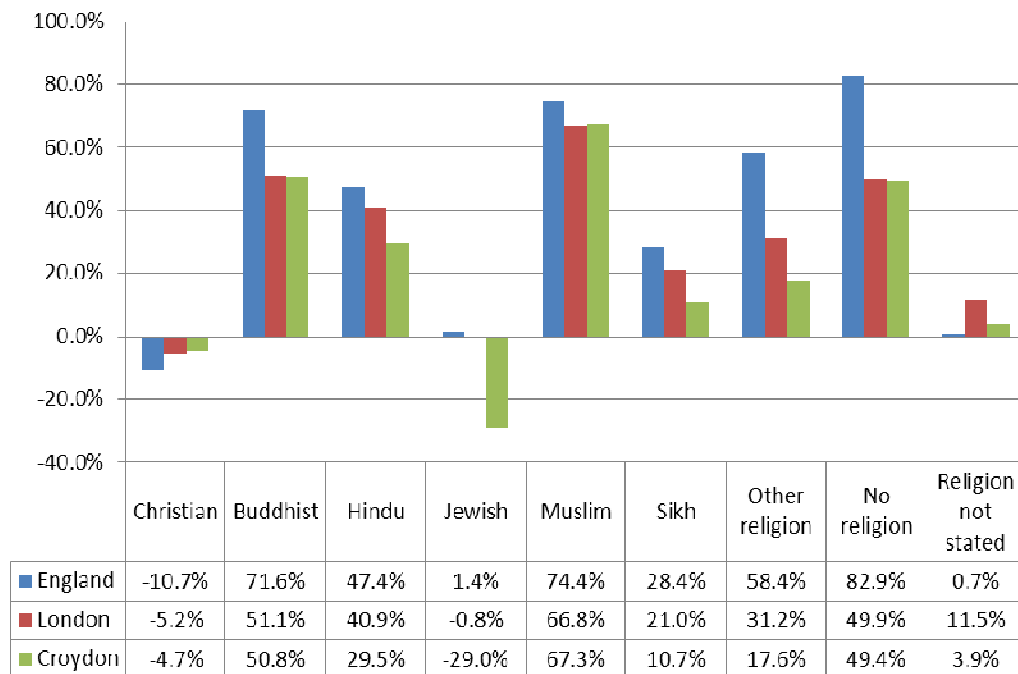
Most recent data shows that white students made up the majority of the population in 2011 (42%) and in 2012 (40.7%). The BME groups combined have a higher number of pupils in both years and highlights potential challenges arising for teachers having to accommodate the learning styles and cultural differences of pupils from a broad range of backgrounds and ensure consistent levels of attainment across BME groups.

School population by ethnic group over 5 years (2007 – 2012)

Source – - DfE COLLECT from Schools Census, January. 2012, Frequency - Annual

Religion and Belief

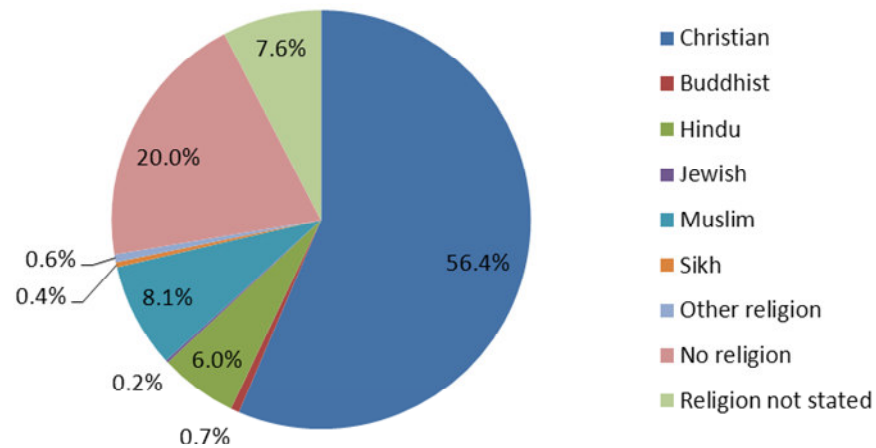
Over the ten year period 2001 to 2011 the number of residents who classify themselves as Christian has reduced nationally, regionally and locally. Residents stating 'No Religion' shows the greatest increase at a national level and the number of Muslim residents shows the greatest increase both locally and in London.

National, Regional and Local breakdown of religion

Source – ONS 2011 census release 2.1, December 2012

Within Croydon the majority of the population are Christian (56.4%) with the combined total of the other religious classifications making up 44.6%.

Religious groups in Croydon



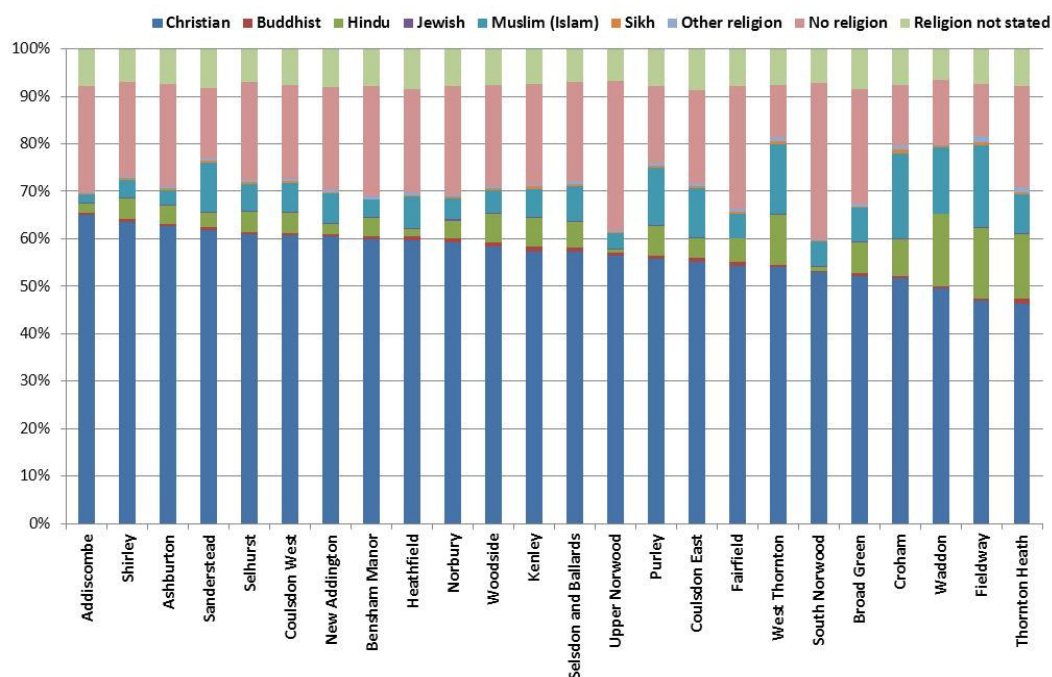
Source – ONS 2011 census release 2.1, December 2012

Religious groups by Croydon wards (comparing 2001 and 2011 censuses)

Based on the 2011 Census, at least 1 in 2 people in every ward classify themselves as a “Christian”. Only three wards have a proportion of “Christian” residents lower than 50%. These are Waddon (49.5%), Fieldway (46.9%) and Thornton Heath (46.4%).

Recent census data shows a net reduction of 4,208 in the number of residents who are “Christian” in the Coulsdon East, Coulsdon West and Sanderstead in the south of the borough. This is off set by an increase of 3,757 residents classifying themselves as ‘Christian’ in wards in the north of the borough; Broad Green, Norbury, Selhurst, South Norwood, Thornton Heath and Waddon.

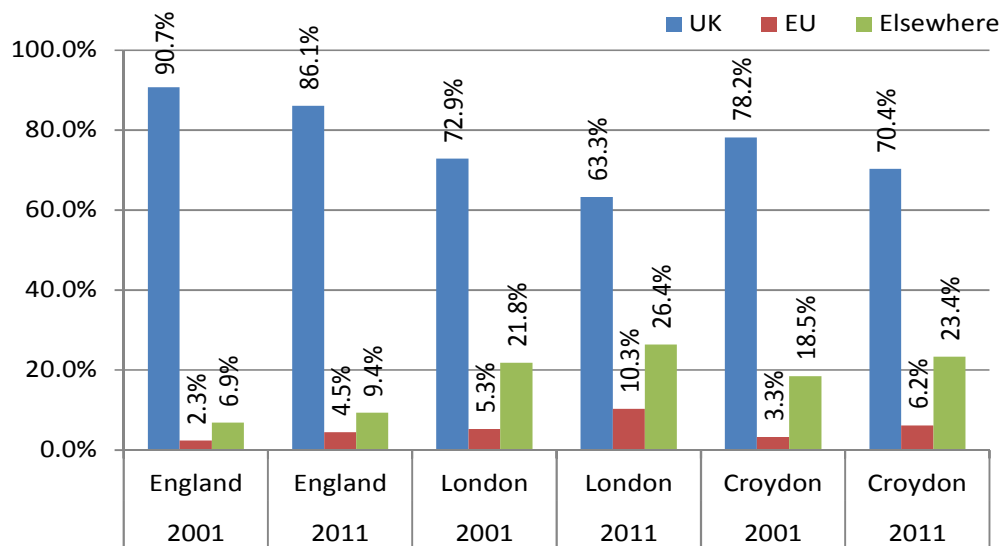
The number of residents who are “Hindu” and “Muslim” has also increased in the north of the borough over the ten year period 2001 to 2011. The number of residents classified as “No religion” has gone up in all the wards across Croydon.

Ward breakdown of population by religion based on the 2011 census

Source – ONS 2011 census release 2.2

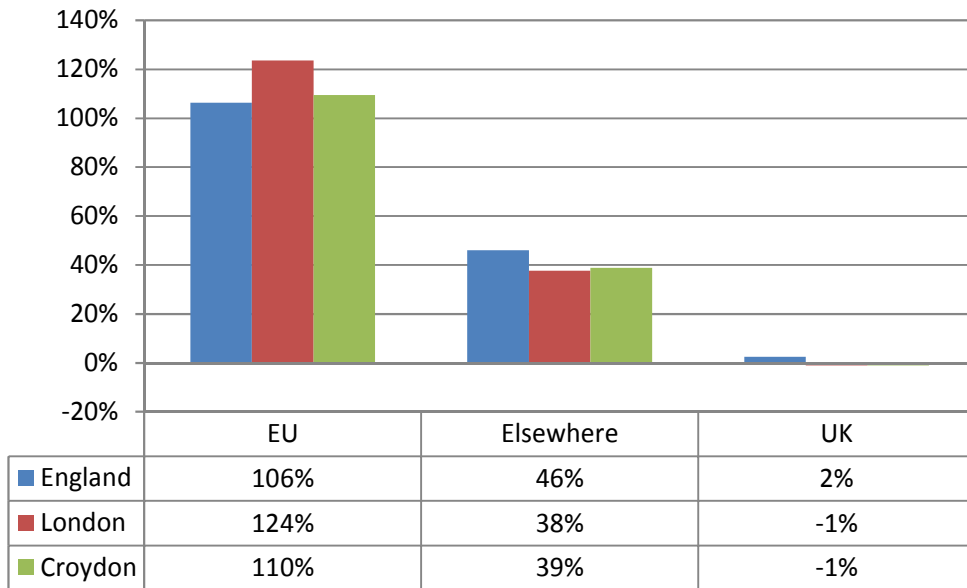
Country of birth

Looking at country of birth data from the 2011 census highlights some important issues around international migration and nationality. The following graph shows that there has been a national, regional and local reduction in the proportion of residents born in the UK over the last 10 years with London showing the greatest reduction.

Country of birth

Source – ONS 2011 census release 2.1, December 2012

EU counties have shown the greatest increase over the 10 years for England, London and Croydon as shown by the following graph.

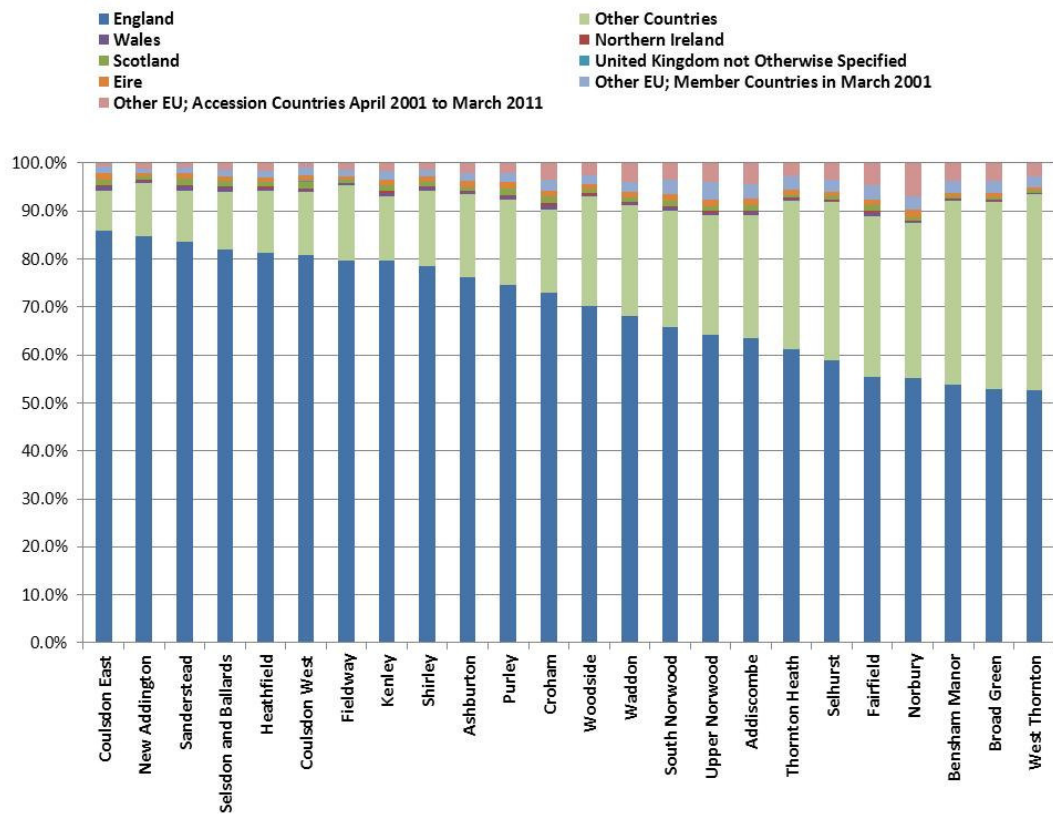


Source – ONS 2011 census release 2.1, December 2012

County of birth by Croydon wards

Figures from both the 2001 and 2011 censuses show that at least 50% of the population in all the wards across Croydon were born in England. The 2011 census data shows that these proportions range from 52.7% in West Thornton in the north to 85.9% in Coulsdon East in the south of the borough.

Ward breakdown of population by country of origin based on the 2011 census



Source – ONS 2011 census release 2.2

Top 20 countries of birth for Croydon residents

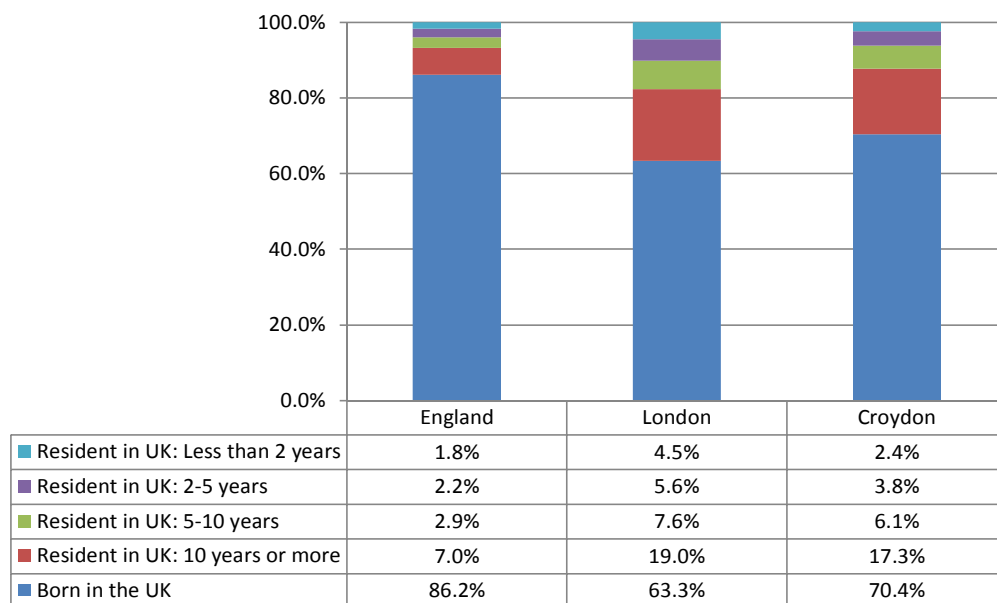
The table below highlights the top 20 countries of birth for Croydon residents born outside of the UK. It shows that the highest number of residents were born in India.

Country of birth	Croydon	Rank
India	13220	1
Jamaica	9240	2
Other South and Eastern Africa	7033	3
Ghana	5363	4
Pakistan	5343	5
Sri Lanka	5270	6
Poland	5233	7
Nigeria	4715	8
Ireland	4055	9
Other EU accession countries	3557	10
Kenya	3390	11
South America	3270	12
Other Central and Western Africa	3260	13
Scotland	3201	14
Other Caribbean	2558	15
Other South-East Asia	2220	16
Wales	1927	17
Other Europe	1873	18
Other member countries in March 2001	1628	19
South Africa	1616	20

Source – ONS 2011 census release 2.1, December 2012

Length of residence

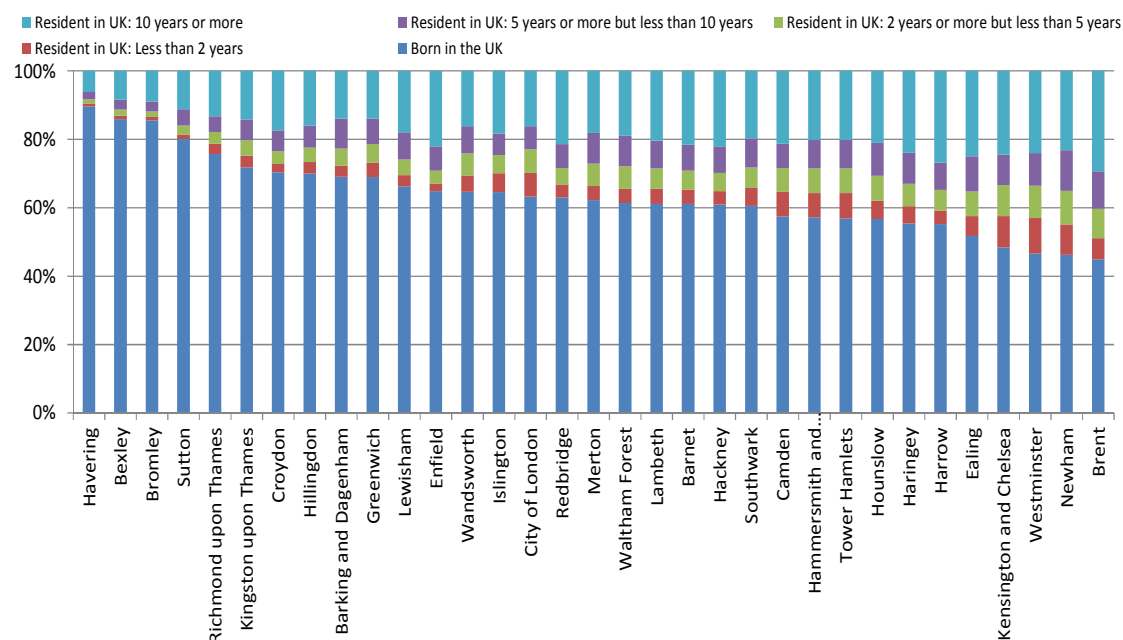
Looking at data on length of residency in the UK highlights issues around the transiency of the population in specific areas. In England 86.2% of the population were born in the UK, in Croydon this percentage reduces to 70.4% and London shows a further reduction at 63.3%.



Source – ONS 2011 census release 2.1, December 2012

Length of residence – Focus on London

Croydon is ranked 7th out of the 33 London Boroughs for the proportion of the local population born in the UK and has similarities with outer London boroughs such as Kingston, Richmond and Hillingdon. This is quite different from the ethnic profile locally which is similar to inner London boroughs, so it is reasonable to assume that Croydon's BME communities are well established with second and third generation residents born in the UK.



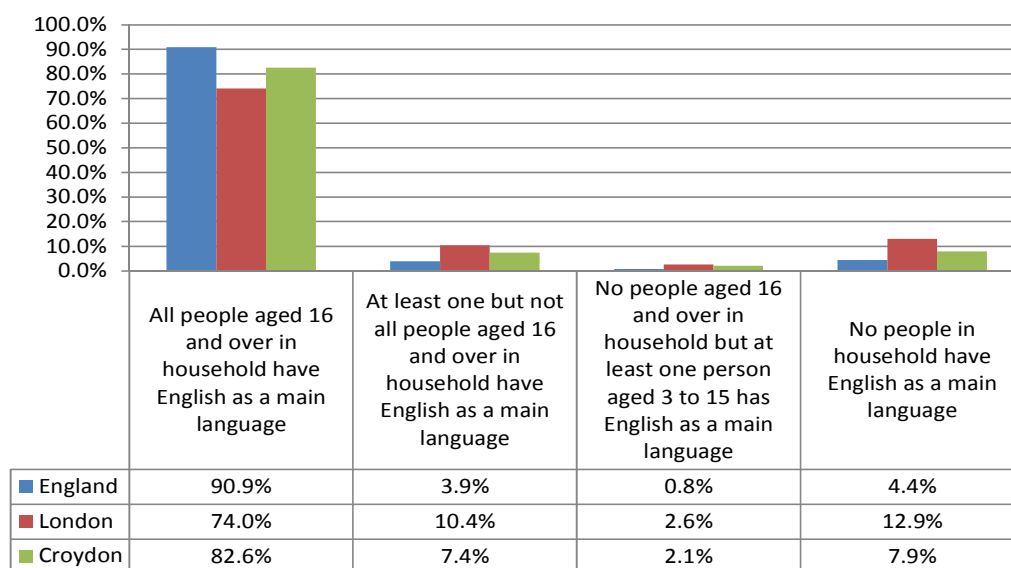
Source – ONS 2011 census release 2.1, December 2012

Language profile

Given the diversity of Croydon's population, there is a corresponding diversity in the languages spoken by local residents. For local people whose first language is not English, there may be barriers to accessing services, a better understanding of the range and prevalence of specific languages spoken in the borough will help services pro-actively address potential issues around social inclusion.

Household language data from the 2011 census shows the proportion of people who have English as a main language, 7.9% of households in the borough have no residents whose main language is English, across the whole of London this rises to 12.9% of households.

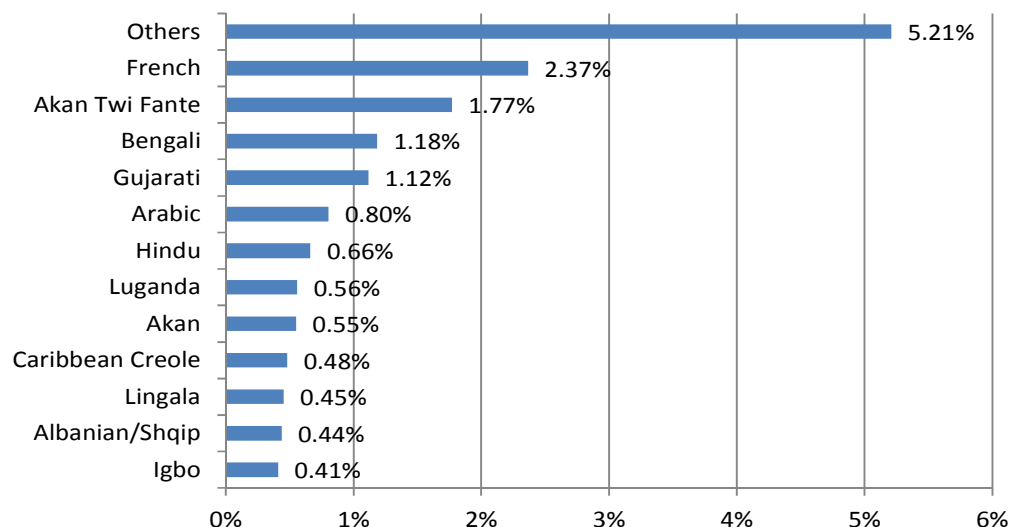
Household Language



Source – ONS 2011 census release 2.1, December 2012

Schools language profile

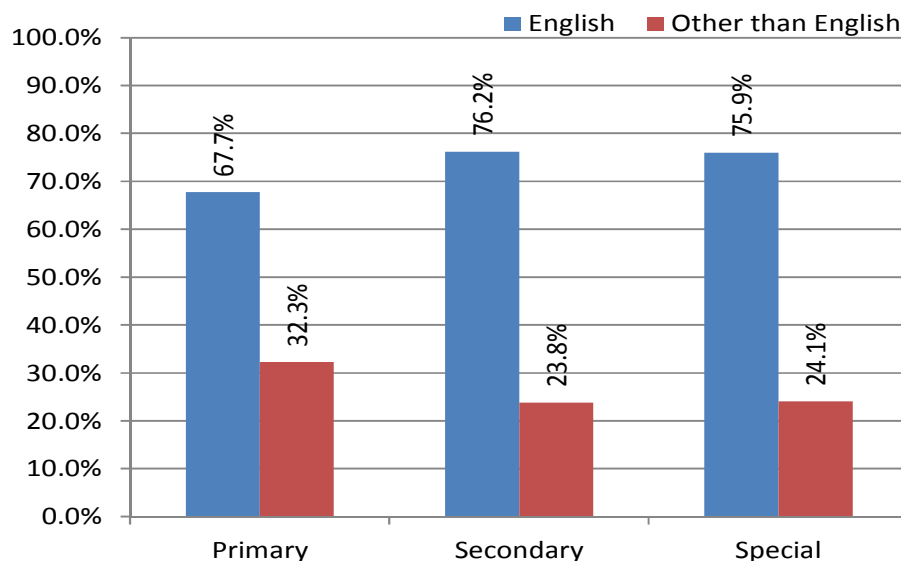
The school population census also records main language of the pupil population in Croydon. It is important to note that this data set is limited to those pupils who specified a language code, the January 2012 census data indicates a 50% response rate (24,748 children out of 49,419 pupils). English accounted for 84.0% (20,771 pupils), the second highest is French with 2.37% (585 pupils).



Source - DfE COLLECT from Schools Census, Spring, Date of data - Jan. 2012, Frequency - Annual

English as an additional language

During the 2011/2012 academic year 29.9% of all students in Croydon's state funded education system have English as an additional language. This figure increases to 32% for primary school pupils.



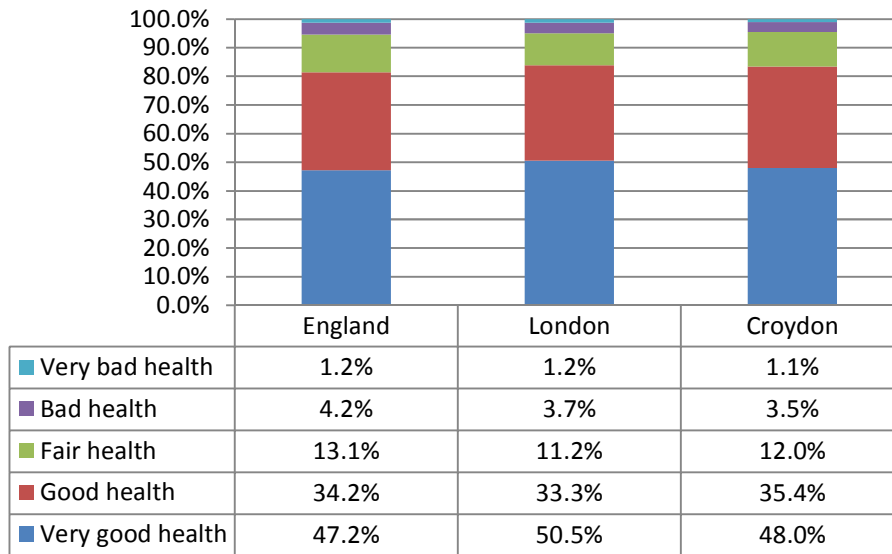
	English		Other than English		Total
Primary	20,774	67.7%	9,906	32.3%	30,680
Secondary	13,380	76.2%	4,183	23.8%	17,563
Special	480	75.9%	152	24.1%	632
Total	34,634	70.1%	14,785	29.9%	49,419

Source - DfE COLLECT System from Schools Census, Spring, Date of data - Jan. 2012

1.6 Health

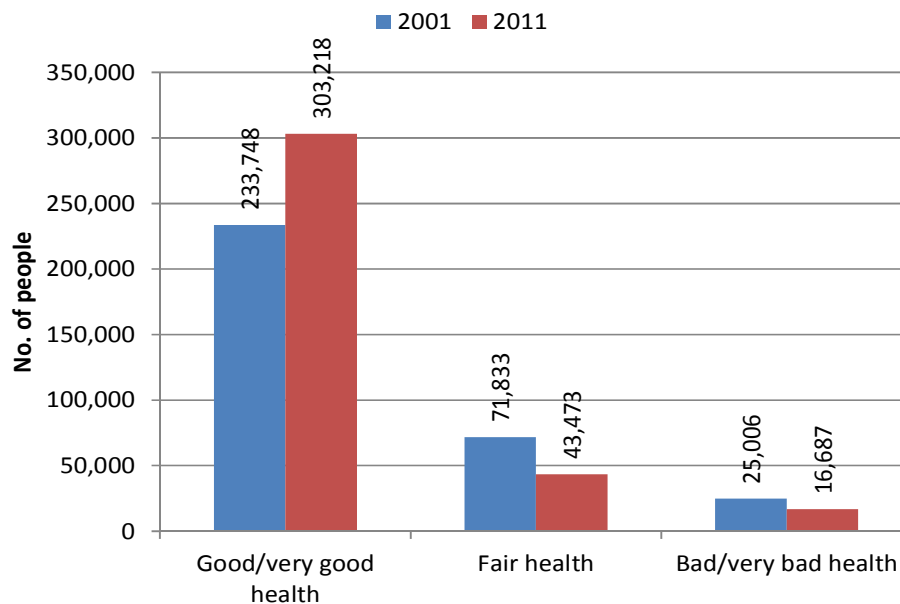
This section includes life expectancy, mortality, birth rate, children's health, long-term illness & disability, dementia and adult social care.

Nationally over 81% of people see themselves to be of good/very good health. In London this rises to 84% and in Croydon over 83%. Of the 33 London boroughs, the City of London has the highest percentage of self reported good/very good health at 88% where as Barking and Dagenham has the lowest at 81%.

Self reported health, Croydon, London & England, 2011

Source – ONS 2011 census release 2.1, December 2012

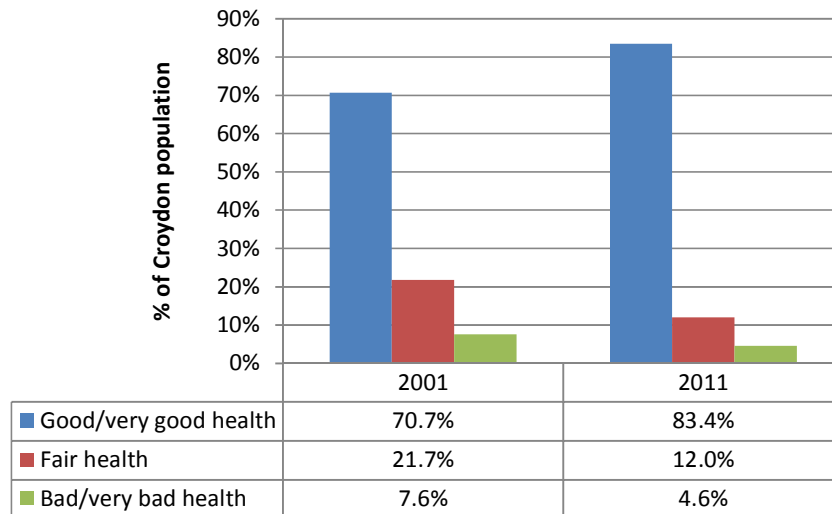
According to the 2001 census a total of 233,748 residents in Croydon reported that they were in good health which has increased to 303,218 residents in 2011. Both fair health and bad/very bad health has fallen locally.

Self reported health in Croydon, 2001 to 2011 absolute change

Source – ONS 2011 census release 2.1, December 2012

In 2001 70.7% of Croydon's residents stated they were of good/very good health, 21.7% of fair health & 7.6% bad/very bad health. 10 years later good/very good health in Croydon has increased to 83.4%, fair health has fallen to 12% and bad/very bad health has fallen to 4.6%.

Self reported health in Croydon, percentage change 2001 to 2011

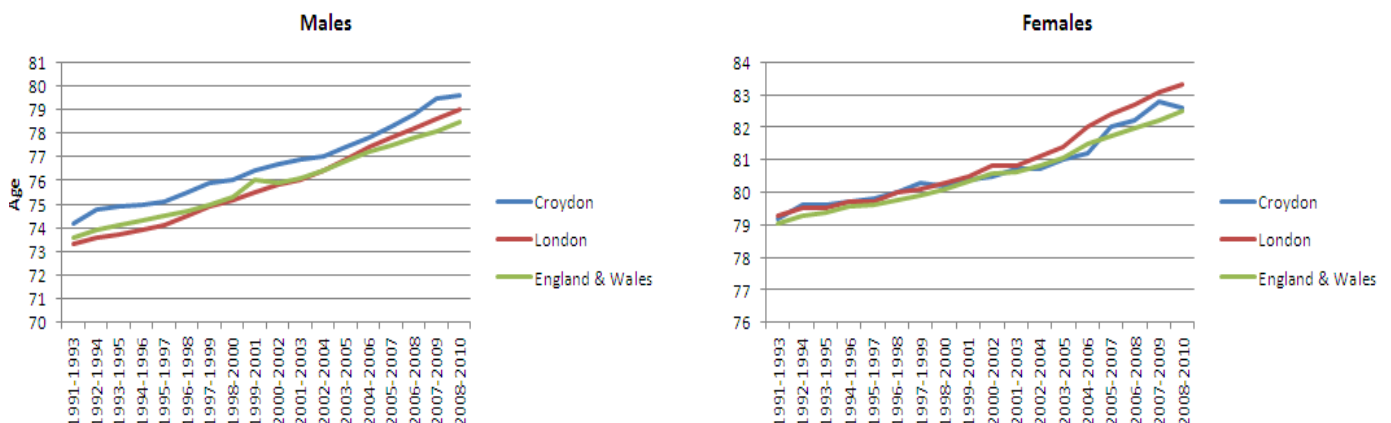


Source – ONS 2011 census release 2.1, December 2012

Life Expectancy in Croydon, London and England & Wales

Generally people are living longer, resulting in an increasing older population at a national level. Latest data (2008-10) shows that life expectancy for males in Croydon is 79.6 years which is greater than London (79 years) and England & Wales (78.5 years). Life expectancy for males in Croydon has increased by 5.4 years since 1991-1993, compared to 5.7 years for London and 4.9 years for England & Wales.

Life expectancy for females in Croydon has increased by 3.4 years since 1991-1993, compared to 4.0 years for London and in line with England & Wales also 3.4 years. Latest data (2008-10) shows that life expectancy for females in Croydon is 82.6 years, which is greater than the rate for males in the borough, but less than the female rate for London (83.3 years) and slightly more than England & Wales (82.5 years).



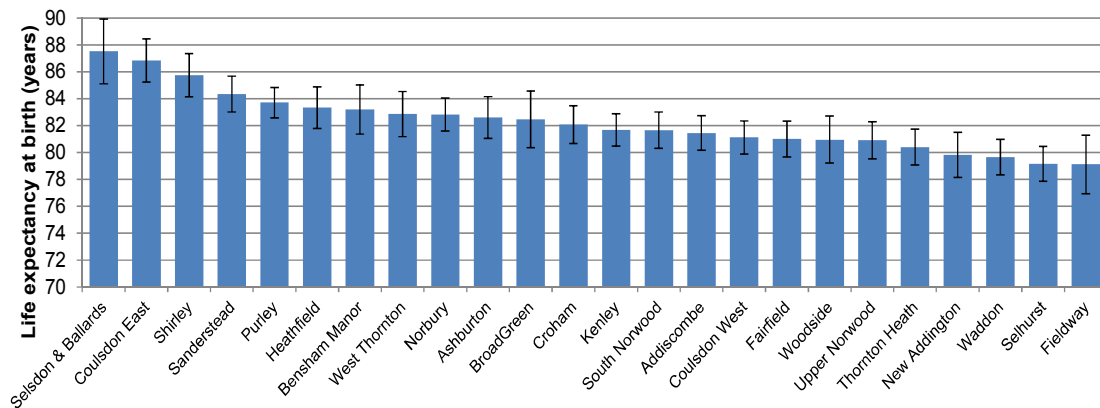
Source: Office of National Statistics, Period: 1991-93 to 2008-10 3yr rolling, Frequency: Annually

Life expectancy at birth by ward and gender, 2007-2011

Data at ward level shows that life expectancy is greatest in Selsdon & Ballards. On average women are living to 87.5 years in this area and men are living to 84.7 years.

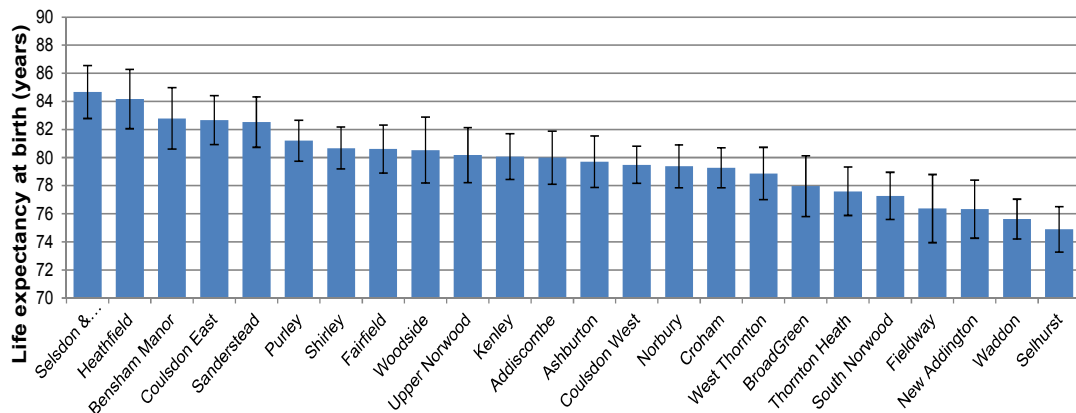
Life expectancy for women is at its lowest in Fieldway at 79.1 years, which is 3.5 years below the borough average. For men the lowest rate is recorded in Selhurst at 74.9 years, which is 4.7 years below the borough average.

Life expectancy for women at ward level



Source: Office for National Statistics Death Registrations and population estimates data (2007-11)

Life expectancy for men at ward level



Source: Office for National Statistics Death Registrations and population estimates data (2007-11)

Croydon's standardised mortality ratio compared with London

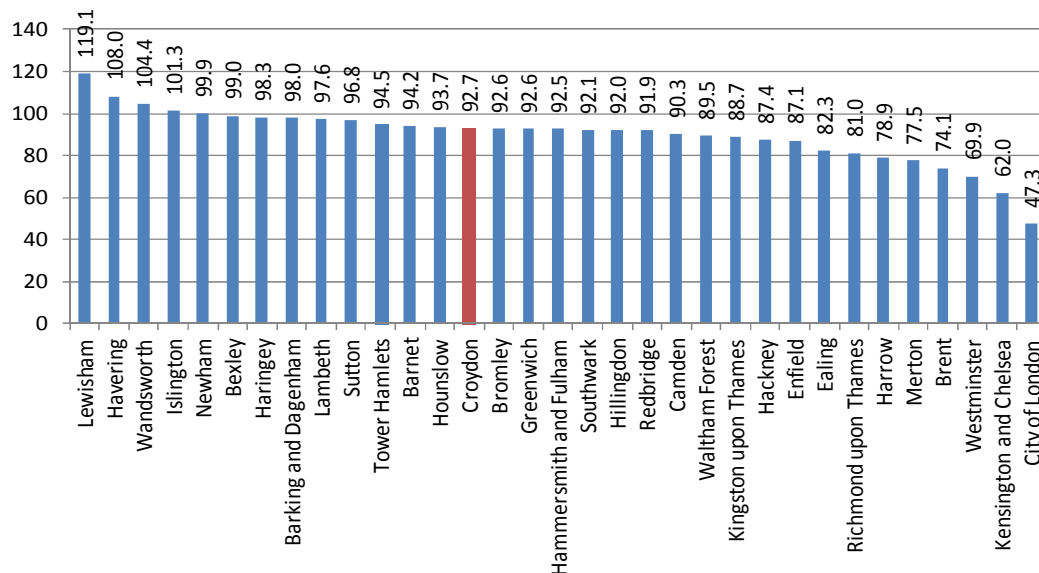
The Standardised Mortality Ratio (SMR) measures whether the population of an area has a higher or lower number of deaths than expected based on the age profile of the population. The calculation is based on -

Number of observed deaths in a year

Number of expected deaths in a year

Standardised mortality ratio for London (2011)

Comparisons across London show that Lewisham has the highest ratio, 26.3% more than Croydon.

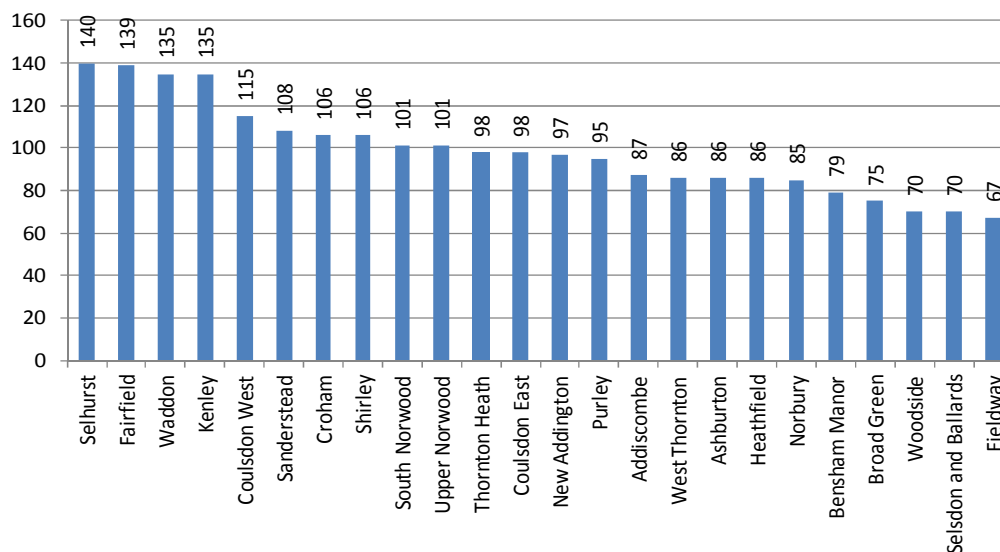


Source – Office for National Statistics Births and Deaths, Published – Oct 2012

Since 2002 there has been a decrease of 383 deaths representing a 14% decrease. On average over the period 2002 to 2011 the total number of deaths has decreased by an average of 43 per year which correlates with increasing life expectancy in the borough.

Number of deaths in Croydon by ward

In 2011 there were 2,365 deaths in Croydon. The following table shows the distribution at ward level. Selhurst has the highest number deaths (as well as births).



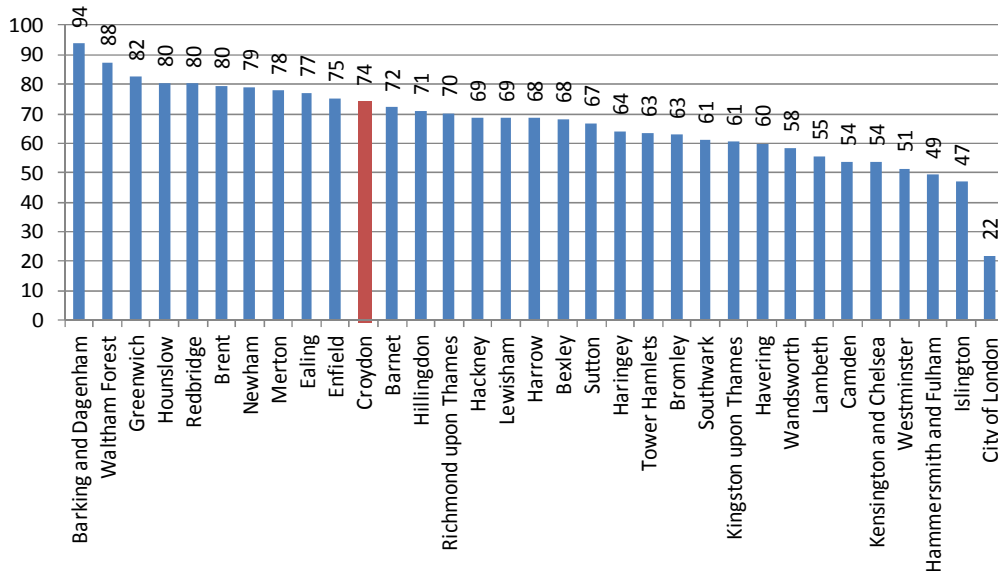
Source – Office for National Statistics Births and Deaths, Published – Oct 2012

1.7 Health relating to children & young people

Croydon's general fertility rate compared with London

In order to compare the number of births over different geographical sizes the general fertility rate (GFR) is used; the number of live births per 1,000 women aged 15-44yrd. The GFR in Croydon is 74 births per 1,000 women, data across London shows that Barking and Dagenham has the highest GFR rate with 20 more live births per 1,000 women than Croydon.

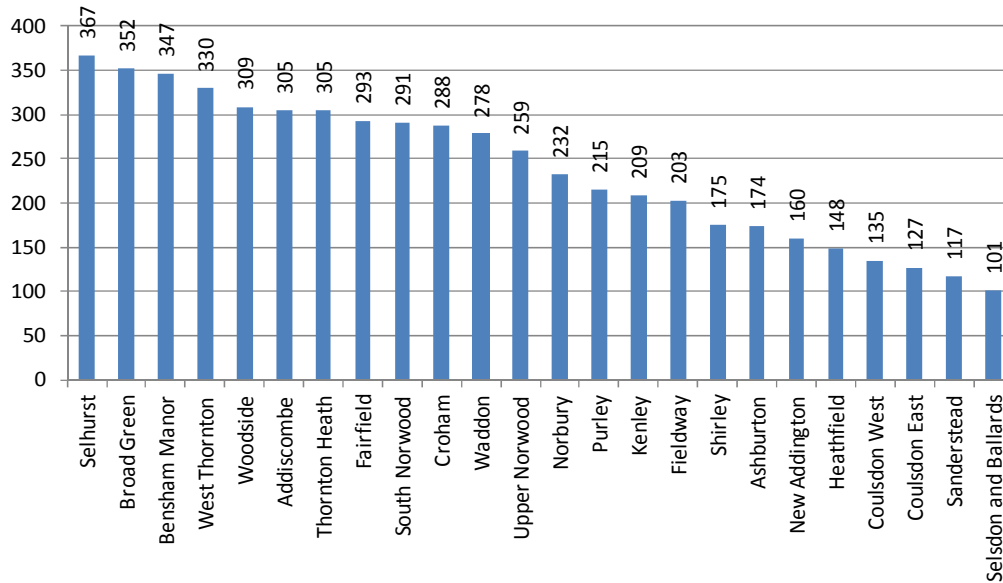
London GFR 2011



Source – Office for National Statistics Births and Deaths, Published – Oct 2012

Croydon births over time

In 2011 the total number of births was 5,720 an increase of 31% compared to the total in 2002 (4,372). On average births have increased by 150 per year between 2002 and 2011. At a ward level, nine wards with the highest number of births are in the north of the borough which correlates with the more densely populated areas of the borough.

Number of births in Croydon by ward (2011)

Source – Office for National Statistics Births and Deaths, Published – Oct 2012

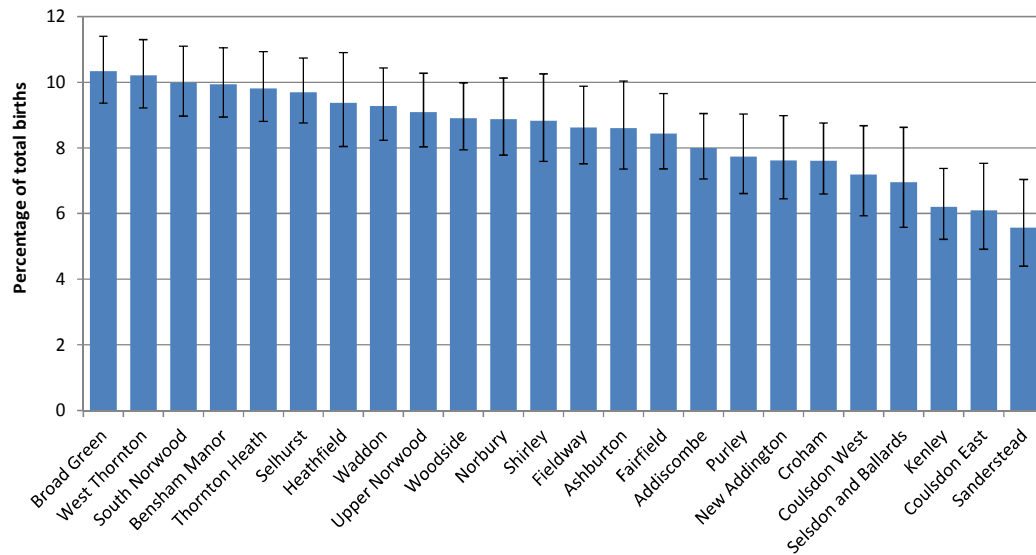
Low Birth Weight

Low birth weight is sometimes used as a proxy for infant mortality. Prematurity and low birth weight are the biggest risk factors for infant mortality and are strongly interrelated, with prematurity leading to low birth weight and vice versa. For babies of low birth weight, the risk of infant death is 20 times greater than babies with normal birth weight. For babies born before 32 weeks of gestation, the risk of infant death is 70 times greater than for babies born at full term.

Croydon is in the worst 10% of local authorities for low birth weight babies. Low birth weight, which is associated with child poverty, contributes to the infant mortality rate and is linked to poorer development and worse health in later life.

Low Birth Weight by Ward, 2002 to 2011

During 2002 to 2011 Broad Green has the highest % of low birth rates in Croydon at 10.3%.



Source: Office for National Statistics Annual Births Extract

For further information refer to JSNA 2010/11 Infant Mortality Chapter

www.croydonobservatory.org/docs/strategies/1049047/JSNA_2010-11_infant_mortality.pdf

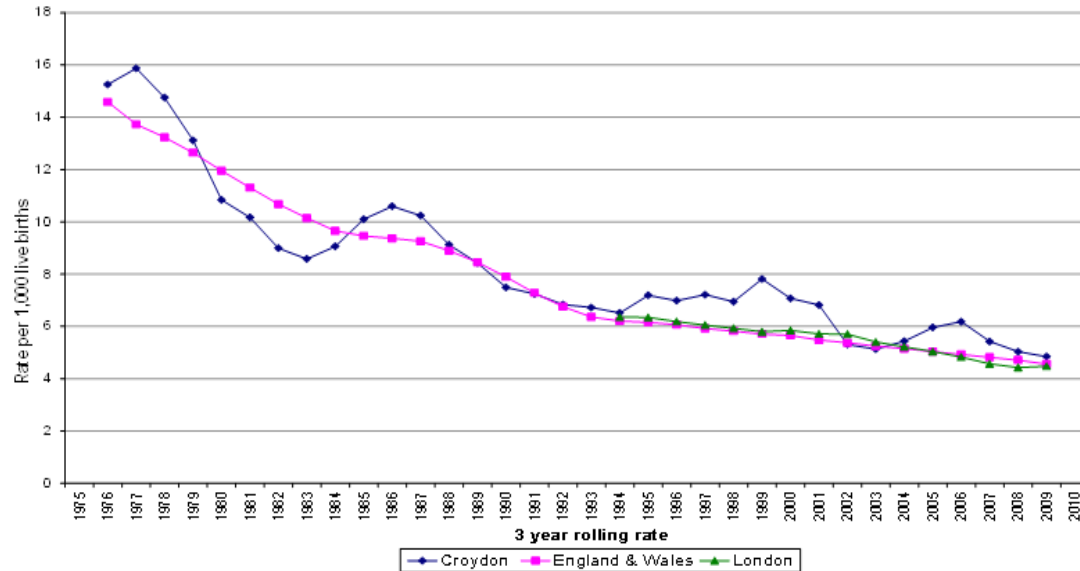
Infant Mortality

Infant mortality has been identified as an important issue in Croydon and was the subject of a 'deep dive' needs assessment as part of the 2010/11 Joint Strategic Needs Assessment.

Every year in Croydon, around five in every 1,000 babies born alive will die in the first year of life. This represents around 28 deaths a year. Infant mortality has declined greatly in the last 100 years; however, Croydon has the seventh highest infant mortality rate in London.

Stillbirths are significantly higher in Croydon than England or London and the borough's performance compared to other areas has deteriorated in recent years.

Prematurity and low birthweight are the biggest risk factors for infant mortality and are strongly interrelated, with prematurity leading to low birthweight and vice versa. For babies of low birthweight, the risk of infant death is 20 times greater than babies with normal birthweight. For babies born before 32 weeks of gestation, the risk of infant death is 70 times greater than for babies born at full term.

Infant Mortality Croydon, London & England, 1975 to 2010

Source: ONS Vital Statistics, Period: 1975 to 2010

For further information refer to JSNA 2010/11 Infant Mortality Chapter

www.croydonobservatory.org/docs/strategies/1049047/JSNA_2010-11_infant_mortality.pdf

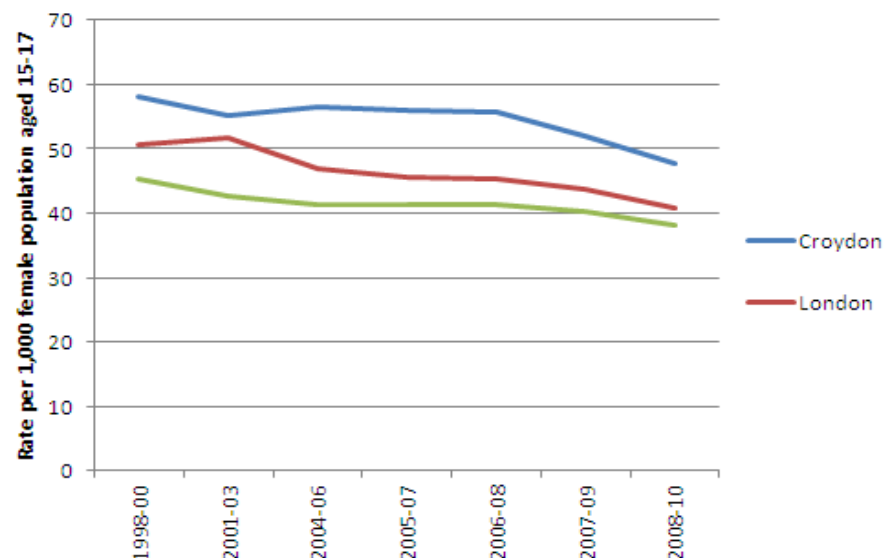
Teenage pregnancy

One of the borough's key priorities for children and young people is to help reduce teenage pregnancies which present real risks of worse health, social and educational outcomes for teen parents and their children. There is a 60% higher infant mortality rate for children of teenage mothers and a higher chance of the baby having a low birth weight. Teenage girls are more likely to smoke during pregnancy, less likely to breastfeed and more likely to develop post-natal depression. Both teen parents and their children are likely to have lower educational outcomes than their peers, and children of teenage parents are three times more likely to become teenage parents themselves.

Under 18 yrs conceptions Croydon, London and England & Wales

Croydon teenage conception rate (15-17years) has reduced from an average of 58.1 per 1,000 to 47.8 per 1,000 over a ten year period (1998/2000 to 2008/2010). The local average remains higher than the regional (40.9) and national (38.2) rates.

Under 18 yrs conceptions Croydon, London and England & Wales

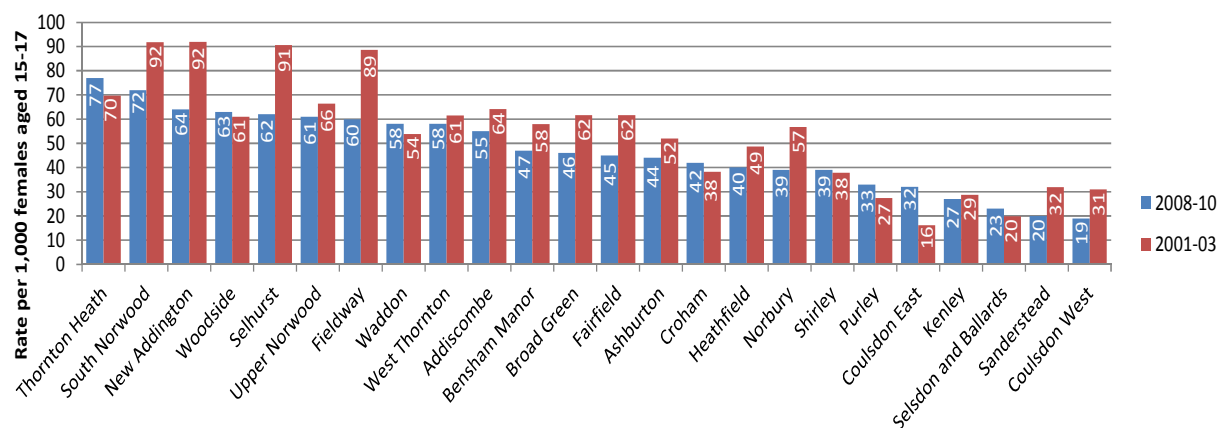


Source: Office for National Statistics and DfE, Period 1998-00 to 2008-10 (3 yr rolling average)

Ward level under 18 conception rate

Thornton Heath, South Norwood and New Addington have the highest teenage conception rate for girls aged 15-17 years.

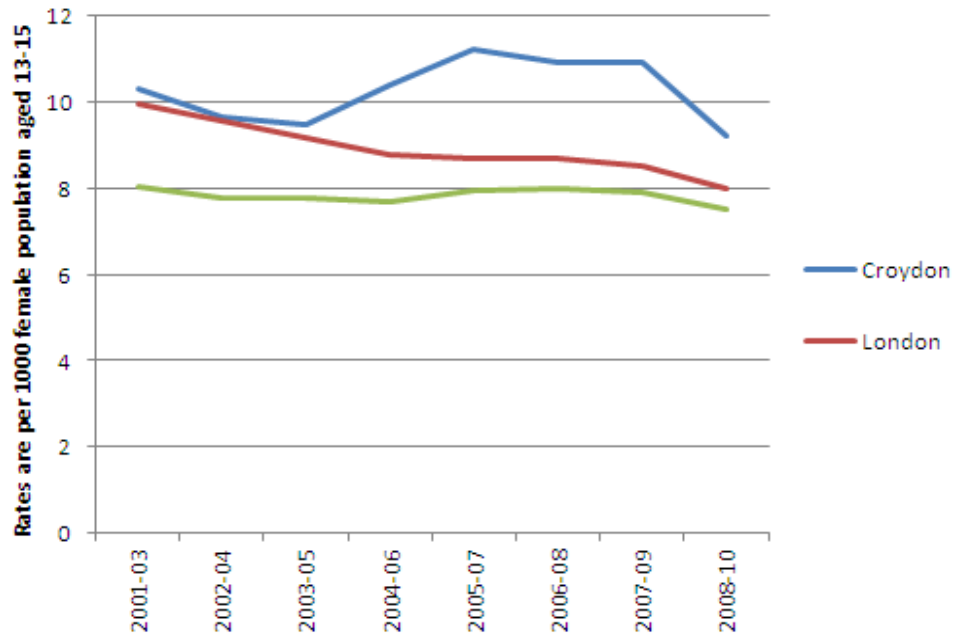
Comparing 2001-03 data and 2008-10 data, Coulsdon East has had the highest increase in teenage conceptions, over 49%, conversely Coulsdon West has had the greatest decrease of over 63%, followed by 60% in Sanderstead, 48% in Fieldway, 46% in Selhurst & Norbury, and 44% in New Addington.



Source: Office for National Statistics

Under 16 yrs conceptions Croydon, London and England & Wales

Croydon's under 16 conception rate is also higher than the national and regional rates but has reduced over the past ten years. Latest data shows the average rate is 9.2 per 1000 population (2008-10) compared to 8.0 per 1,000 population for London and 7.5 per 1,000 population for England and Wales.



Source: Office for National Statistics and DfE, Period 2001-03 to 2008-10 3 yr rolling

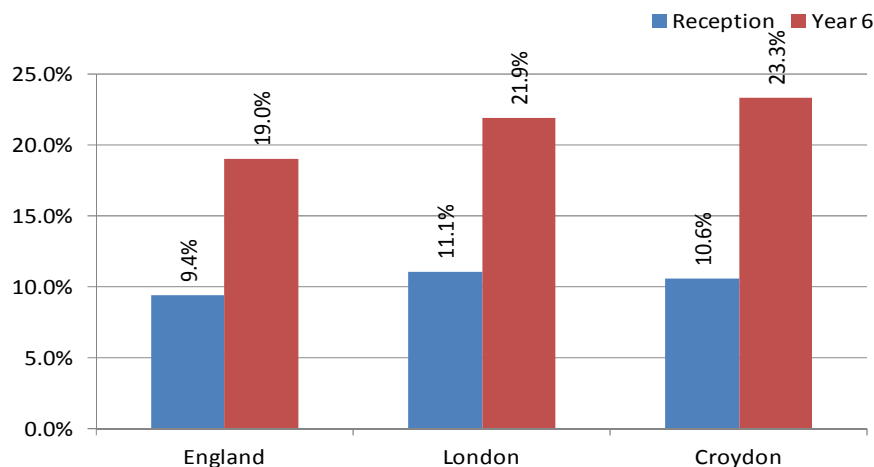
Obesity for reception and year 6 children

Obesity can have a severe impact on people's health, increasing the risk of type 2 diabetes, some cancers, and heart and liver disease. There is also a significant burden on the NHS – direct costs caused by obesity are now estimated to be £5.1 billion per year.

Prioritising childhood obesity and services promoting healthy lifestyles will improve the health and well being of children and reduce the health impacts in later life. Through the national child measurement programme, children are measured in reception (4-5years) and year 6 (10-11years) these points representing the beginning of school life and the transition between primary and secondary school.

The following graph compares Croydon's obesity prevalence against London and England and shows that Croydon has a higher obesity level for year 6 children whilst London has the highest obesity level for reception year children. Levels of growth in obesity from reception to year 6 are 12.7% in Croydon, 10.8% in London and 9.6% in England.

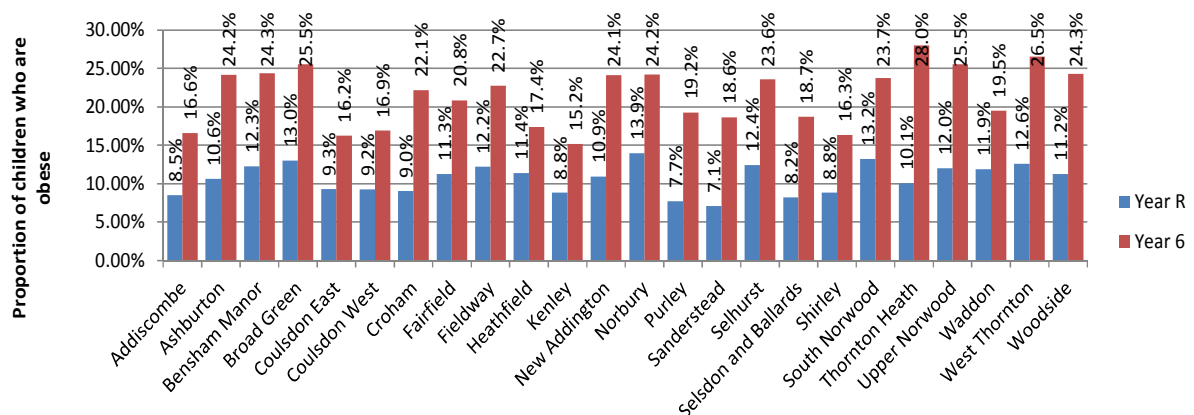
National, regional and local obesity prevalence for children in Reception and Year 6



Source – NHS information centre prevalence of obese children, Data 2010/11

Childhood Obesity for Reception and Year 6 in Croydon by Ward

Overall the proportion of year 6 children who are obese is considerably higher than those children in reception year. Data from the national measurement programme (2008-09 to 2010-11) shows that the highest proportion of obese reception year children live in Norbury (14%) and the highest proportion of obese year 6 children live in Thornton Heath (28%).

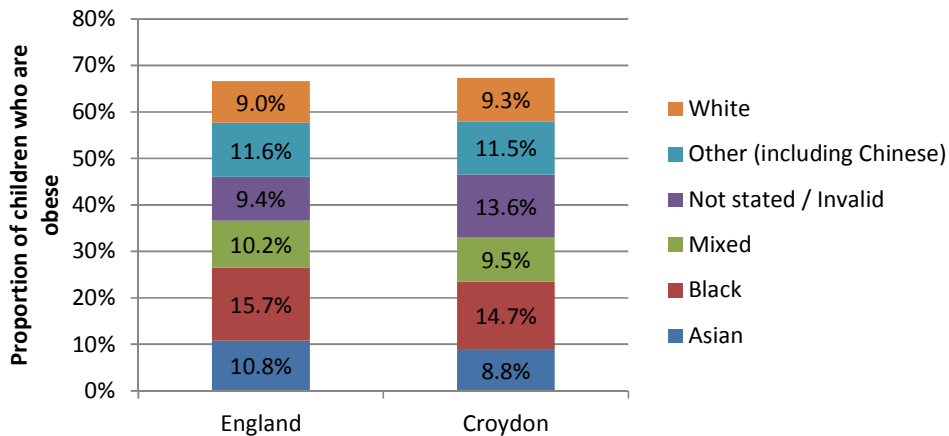


Source: National Childhood Measurement Programme

Childhood Obesity in Croydon by Ethnic Group (2008-09 to 2010-11)

Reception year

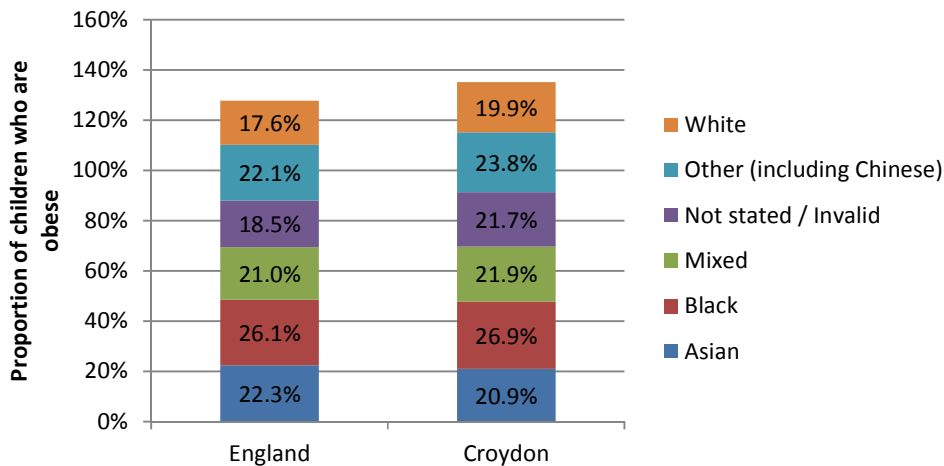
According to the measurement programme the greatest proportion of children in reception who were obese were from 'black' communities at 14.7%, which is comparable to England at 15.7%. National and local level data shows that the smallest proportion of obese children were from 'Asian' communities.



Source: National Childhood Measurement Programme

Year 6

In year 6 the greatest proportion of children who were obese were also from 'black' communities (26.9%), which is comparable to England at 26.1%. National and local level data for this age group also shows that the smallest proportion of obese children (other than 'not stated/invalid') were classified as 'white'.



Source: National Childhood Measurement Programme

1.8 Long-term Illness & Disability

This section covers an overview of long term illnesses including cancer, tuberculosis, circulatory and respiratory disease and diabetes, there is also a focus on mental health, dementia and adult social care.

Health impact on daily activities

The 2011 census shows that at a national level 4,405,394 people, which is over 8% of the total population, are limited a lot in their daily activities, and 9% are limited a little due to health problems.

In London this figure is 551,664 people, which equates to 7% of the population are limited a lot, and a further 7% are limited a little. In Croydon a total of 24,380 people, which also equates to 7% of the population are limited a lot, and 8% are limited a little.

Health impact on daily activities' in England, London and Croydon, 2011



Source: Office for National Statistics – Census 2011

Health impact on daily activities, aged 16-64, in England, London and Croydon

Of those people aged 16 to 64 years, 4.9% of Croydon's residents are limited a lot which is the same as London. England is higher at 5.6%

Health impact on daily activities, aged 16-64, in England, London and Croydon



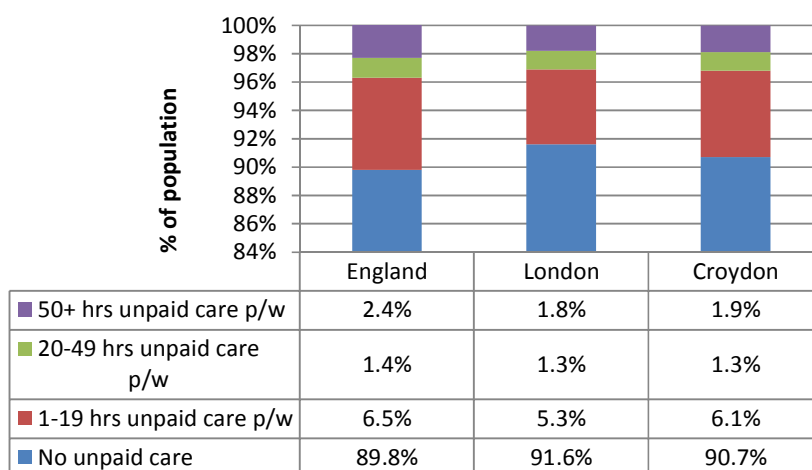
Source: Office for National Statistics – Census 2011

Provision of unpaid care

Nationally 10% of the population provide unpaid care compared to 8% in London and 9% in Croydon. Of this the majority of the population in England, London and Croydon provide 1 to 19 hours per week of unpaid care.

Of all the local authorities in London, Havering residents provide the most unpaid care at 11% compared to Wandsworth who provide the least unpaid care at 6.5%.

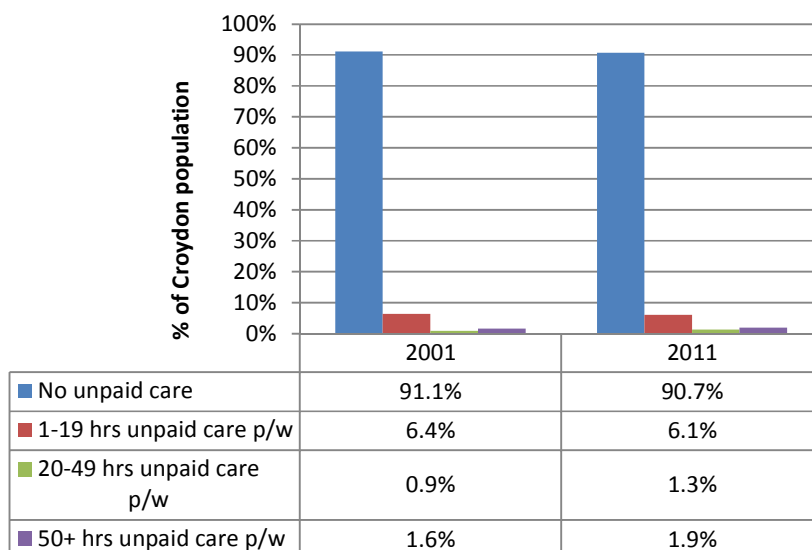
Provision of unpaid care, England, London and Croydon



Source: Office of National Statistics – Census 2011

Percentage change in provision of unpaid care in Croydon 2001 to 2011

Over the last 10 years in Croydon there has been no significant change in the proportion of the population providing unpaid care. The following graph shows unpaid care by the number of hours per week.



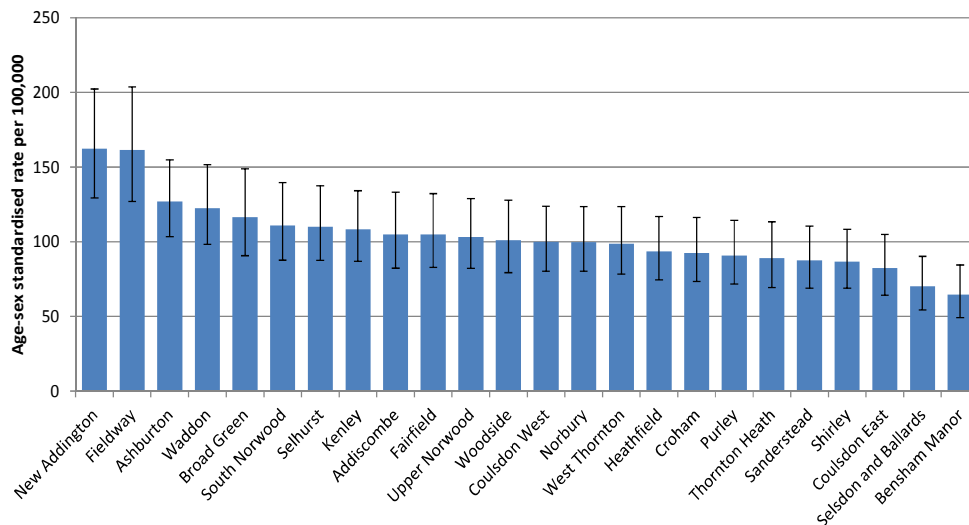
Source: Office of National Statistics – Census 2011

Long-term illnesses

Cancer

Mortality from cancer is lower in Croydon than the national average for all the common cancers and is significantly lower for early deaths from cancer, all deaths from cancer, and deaths from oesophageal cancer, lung cancer, and breast cancer. At a ward level New Addington (162.3) and Fieldway (161.4) have a higher mortality rate from cancer compared to the rest of the wards.

Ward level mortality from cancer, ages under 75 (2007-2011)



Source: Office for National Statistics Annual Deaths Extract

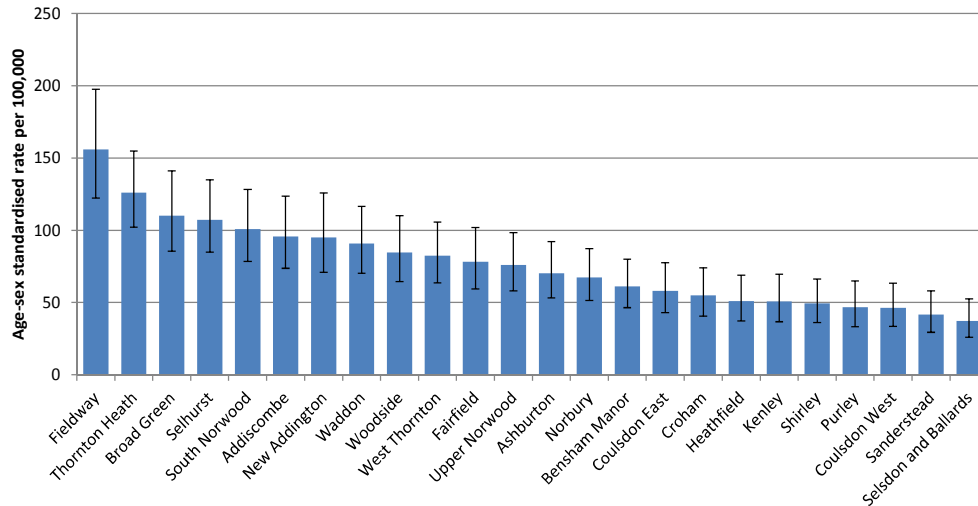
Tuberculosis

Data from Public Health Observatories (2007-09) shows that Croydon is in the 10% worst performing local authorities for new cases of tuberculosis (TB). However, London is known to have a TB rate vastly greater than the rest of the country, with 38% of all new TB cases in 2010 occurring across the city. Croydon has a TB incidence rate of 34 new cases per 100,000 population, compared to the London average of 44 per 100,000. Croydon compares favourably to neighbouring boroughs for TB incidence.

Circulatory disease

Diseases of the circulatory system, which include heart disease and stroke, are a worsening problem locally. Deaths from coronary heart disease (CHD) in Croydon are significantly lower than the national average, Croydon's mortality rate for CHD has worsened compared to other areas on both one year and three year trends (2007-2009).

At a ward level Fieldway (155.9) has a higher mortality rate from circulatory diseases compared to that of the other wards in Croydon.

Mortality from circulatory diseases (under 75years), Croydon wards, 2007-2011

Source: Office for National Statistics Annual Deaths Extract

Respiratory diseases

Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) is a descriptive term covering long term conditions affecting the lungs, primarily emphysema and chronic bronchitis. Most COPD is caused by smoking, and it develops over many years. It has a high cost to the health service, and dramatically limits the quality of life of sufferers.

In Croydon, there is a large discrepancy between the number of COPD patients on GP registers and the number expected by the prevalence estimates. In Croydon the GP COPD registrations are only 27.8% of the number expected through the estimation process, which is half the national average.

Diabetes

Diabetes is a significant health issue in Croydon. At the end of March 2010, 16,516 or just over one in 23 of all patients registered with Croydon GPs had been diagnosed with diabetes. It is estimated that a further 2,666 patients registered with Croydon GPs have either not been diagnosed or have not had their diabetes recorded correctly. These patients comprise 14% of the estimated total diabetes population. The estimated prevalence of diabetes in Croydon is 5% for 2009.

Locally, there are higher rates of diabetes amongst men compared with women at all ages and the obesity rates for patients diagnosed with diabetes are twice as high as those in the general population. The annual incidence rate for type 2 diabetes is estimated to be 1.27 per 1,000 population.

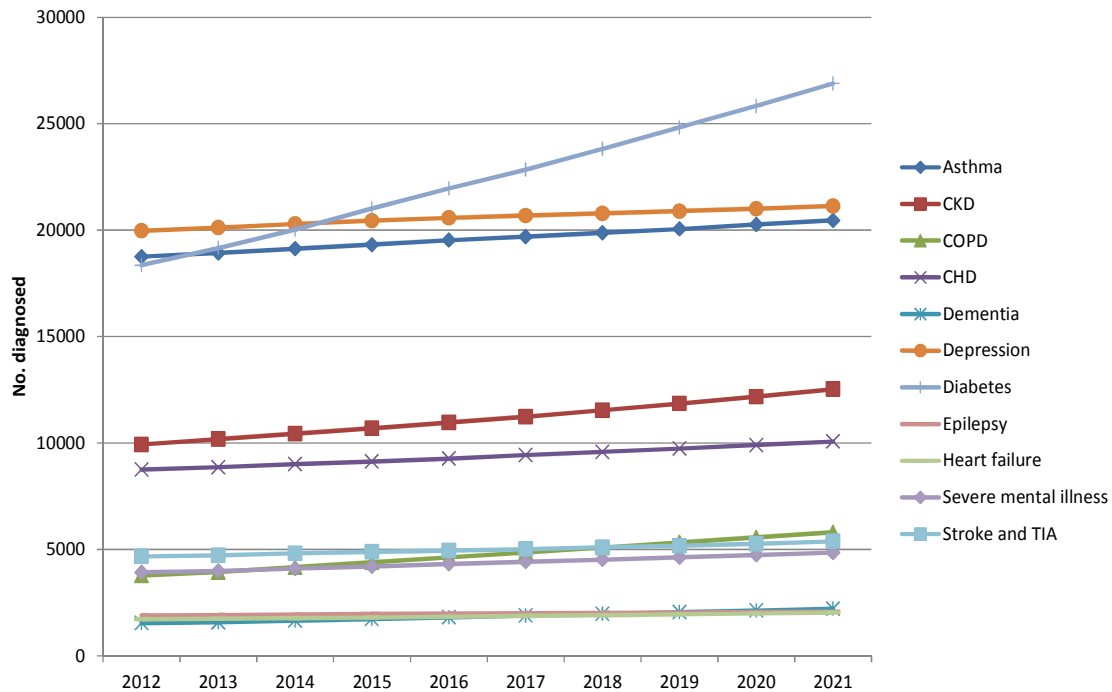
Croydon has an emergency admissions rate of diabetes that is significantly higher than the national and regional averages. This disease shares some of the risk factors of circulatory diseases, and is itself an independent risk factor for developing these conditions.

For further information on long-term illnesses please see Croydon's JSNA Overview Chapter 2011/12 and the 2010/11 JSNA Diabetes Chapter at <http://www.croydonobservatory.org/jsna/>

Projections of long term conditions

At a national level, the number of people with long term conditions is increasing because of increasing life expectancy and an increasing ageing population. More effective treatments are also becoming available for certain long term conditions, for example, HIV, that enables people to live longer with the condition.

In Croydon, the main driver for the increase in long term conditions is the overall growth in the total population. The largest growing long term condition in the borough, measured as a percentage increase is predicted to be Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease with an increase of 54% by 2021, followed by diabetes at over 46% and dementia at nearly 44%.

Projected number of long term conditions in Croydon's population, 2012-2021

Source: Croydon Public Health Intelligence Team

Focus on Mental Health

Due to complex nature of this health issue the Joint Strategic Needs Assessment 2011/12 (JSNA) is focussing on an overview of mental health in the borough, depression, schizophrenia and mental health issues affecting children and young people. The following data is drawn from this year's JSNA.

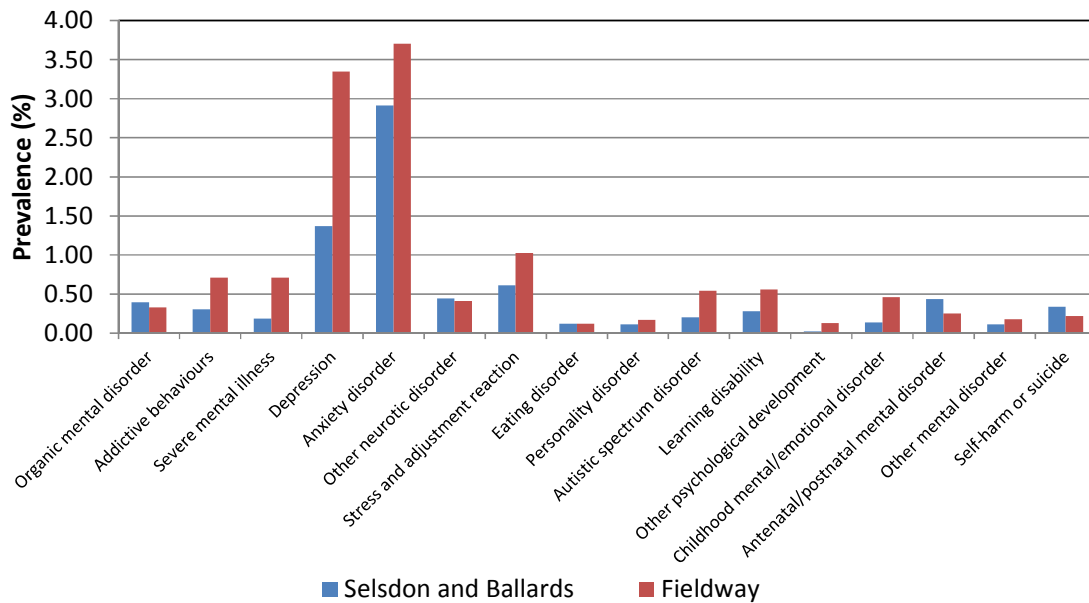
Mental illness refers to common mental disorders such as depression and anxiety and more serious mental illness such as schizophrenia and bipolar disorder. Most people with mental health problems are supported solely by GPs and other professionals working in primary care.

People with mental illness can often lead unhealthy lifestyles because of their social circumstances. Many people with schizophrenia smoke, are obese (often a side effect of medication) and take little exercise. Also people who use mental health services are less likely than the general population to be offered routine health checks like blood pressure, cholesterol, weight checks, or to receive opportunistic advice on smoking cessation, alcohol, exercise or diet, which is a huge equalities issue.

Consequently, people with mental illnesses are far more likely, than the general population, to die from coronary heart disease and respiratory disease and suffer from chronic illnesses, such as diabetes.

The following graph below shows the difference in prevalence of mental health conditions in two wards in Croydon. This data is limited as it is based on GP recording.

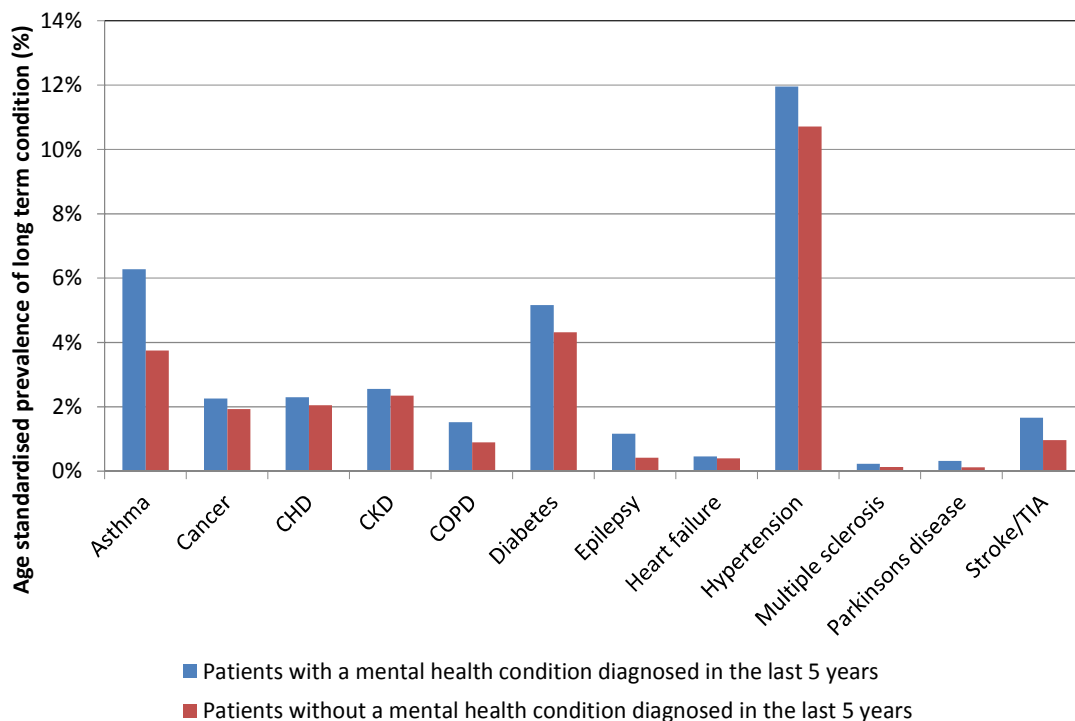
Prevalence of mental health conditions in Fieldway (IMD deprived ward) compared with Selsdon & Ballards (an IMD affluent ward)



Source: Data from Croydon general practices, March 2012 (excluding care home residents)

People with a mental health condition are more likely to also have a long term health conditions than people who do not have a mental health condition. People with a mental health condition are much more likely to have asthma, COPD, epilepsy, Parkinson's disease or stroke/TIA.

Prevalence of long term conditions in patients with a diagnosed mental health condition compared with patients without a diagnosed mental health condition



Source: Data from Croydon general practices

Note: CHD = Coronary heart disease; CKD = Chronic kidney disease; COPD = Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease

Focus on Dementia

Dementia and the care of older people and carers is a national priority make up two of four areas in the 2012/13 NHS Operating Framework for England highlighted as needing “particular attention”. The current coalition government has built on and developed the aims of the National Dementia Strategy.

Dementia describes illnesses such as Alzheimer’s disease and vascular dementia that involve a loss of brain function, such as memory and communication. Symptoms get worse and are eventually severe. People can die from dementia, although they usually live for many years.

Dementia is more common in older people, those with a family history of dementia, smokers, those with poor heart health and some other health conditions. It is much more common in people with learning disabilities.

Although it is estimated that one third of people with dementia live in care homes, unpaid carers play a central role and may themselves have health problems and experience financial difficulties because of the burden of caring.

Compared to other London boroughs, Croydon has a population with higher need and this need will grow over the coming decades. Locally there are large numbers of people aged 65 years and over with dementia, it is estimated there are currently 3,300 people with dementia in Croydon, which is predicted to rise to over 4,500 by 2025 and approximately two thirds are female.

There are also around 5,000 carers aged 65 years and over in Croydon and this is expected to rise to over 7,000 by 2030. There are approximately 1,100 carers in contact with Croydon adult social services and it is estimated that around quarter care for someone with dementia.

Estimated future numbers of dementia cases, by gender, Croydon 2011-2030



Source: *Projecting Older People Population Information System (POPPI)*

Early diagnosis and support can reduce behavioural problems, improve quality of life and delay admission to a care home. Whilst diagnosis rates have improved in recent years, only two fifths of those with dementia receive a formal diagnosis or have contact with specialist services at any time in their illness.

For further information please see Croydon’s JSNA 2011/12 Dementia Chapter at <http://www.croydonobservatory.org/jsna/>

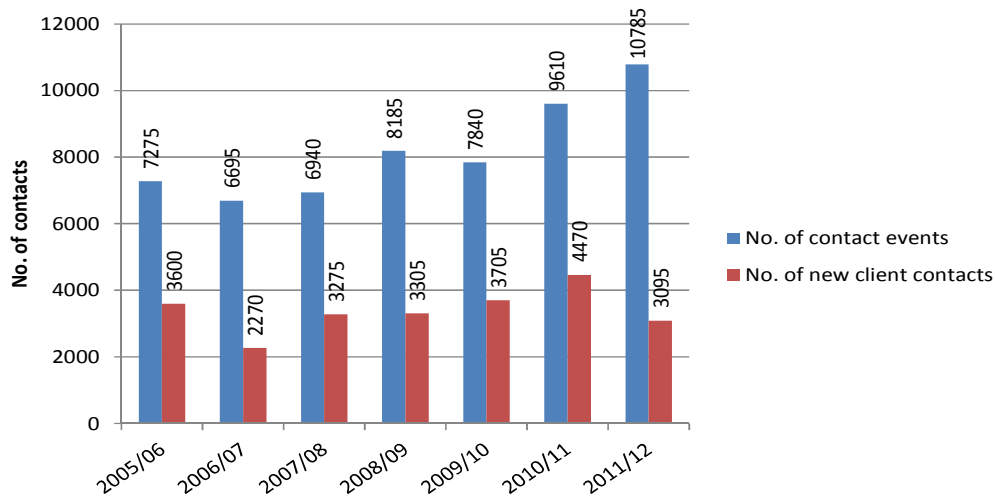
1.9 Vulnerable adults and safeguarding

Adult Social Care

The following section looks at the profile of adults in Croydon in receipt of a social care service and includes contacts and assessments, type of service and profile of service users. This analysis is based on local authority data.

Contacts & referrals of vulnerable adults

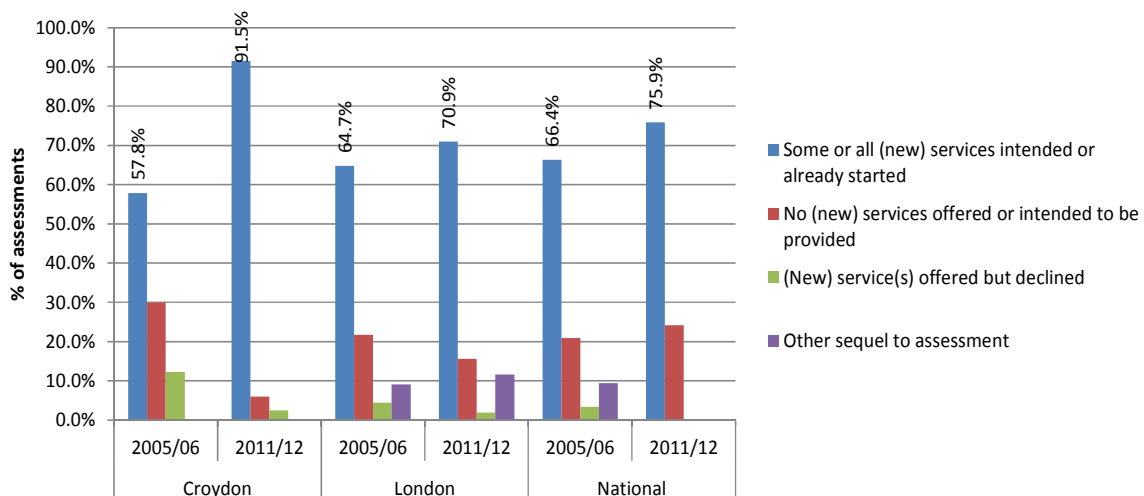
Since 2005/06 the total number of contacts from vulnerable adults to social services has increased by 3,510, however the number of new client contacts has decreased which shows that in 2011/12 over 70% of contacts were made by clients already known to adult social care.



Source: NASCIS, Period: 2005/06 to 2011/12, Frequency: Annually

Assessments of vulnerable adults

In 2005/06 58% of Croydon's assessments led to a service compared to 92% in 2011/12. Comparing Croydon to London, there were over 20% more assessments that led to a service in Croydon and the local figure was a further 16% higher than national figures.

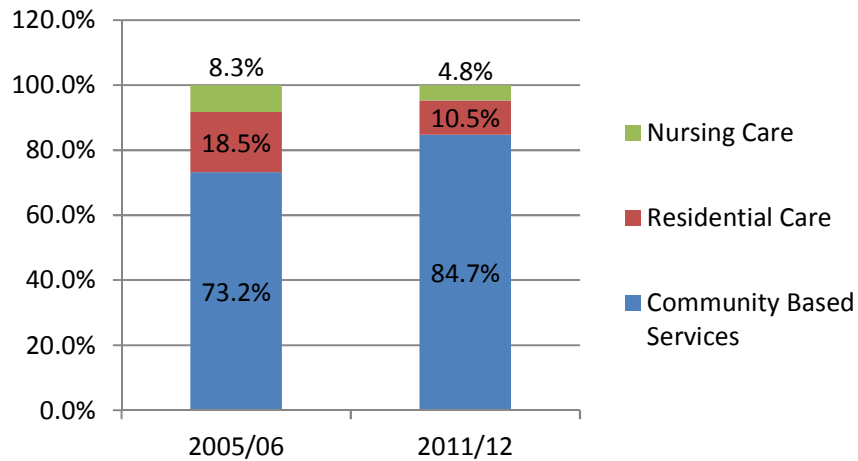


Source: NASCIS, Period: 2005/06 & 2011/12, Frequency: Annually

Vulnerable adults receiving social care services

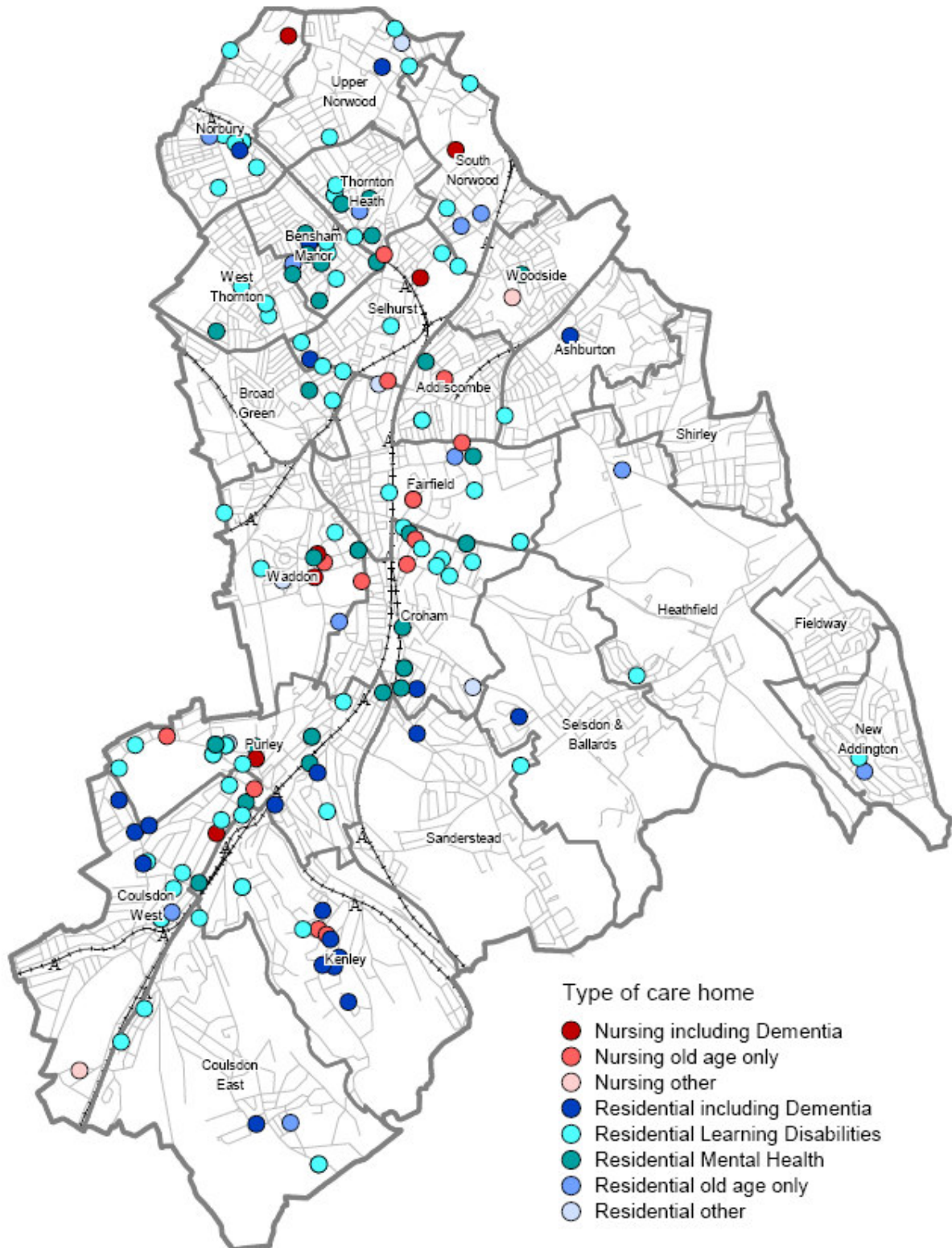
In 2005/06 Croydon provided over 8,000 adults with social care services and in 2011/12 this had increased to over 9,000. The number of adults in residential and nursing care has decreased and in turn those receiving community based services to help them live independently in their own homes has increased by over 11%. Of those adults receiving services in 2005/06 69% had a physical disability compared to 61% in 2011/12.

The following diagram show proportions of clients by services comparing 2005/06 and 2011/12.



Source: NASCIS, Period: 2005/06 & 2011/12, Frequency: Annually

Map of care homes in Croydon



Source: Care Quality Commission

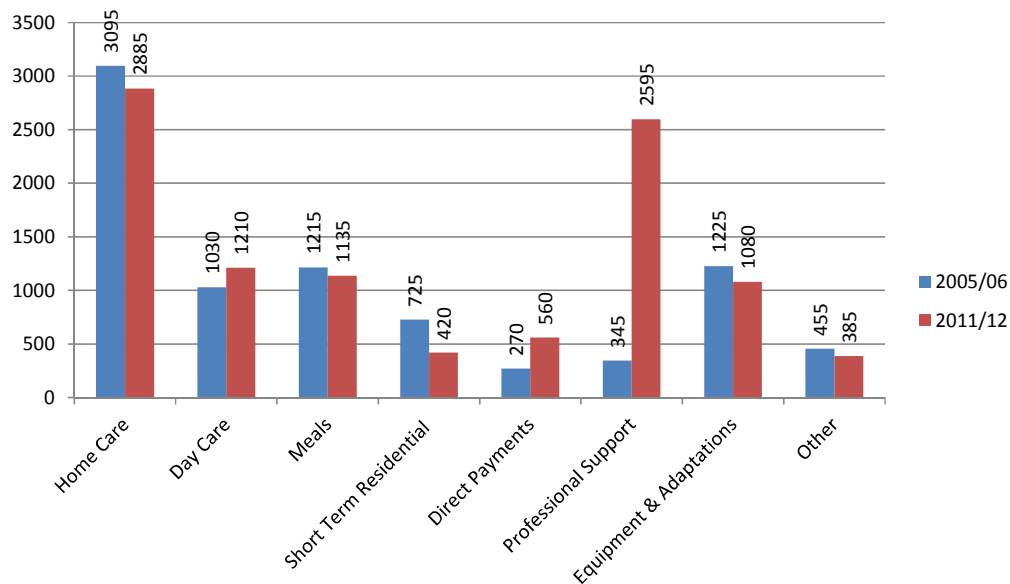
Community based services

The Care and Support Bill places a statutory duty on local council's to provide services or take steps to prevent, delay or reduce people's needs for formal care and support. The focus is on taking proactive steps and making early interventions to reduce dependency and place people in control of their own care and support needs to enable them to live independently for as long as possible.

Local authorities are required to provide information and advice to facilitate access to local provision, help clients to develop their care and support plans, promote the integration of care and support with health services and also efficient and effective operation of a market in services for meeting local needs.

Following consultation with service users Croydon has adopted a whole system approach involving health and social care partners in designing older people's resource centres into re-ablement centres with convalescence facilities attached. This approach in conjunction with effectively targeted intervention is delivering better outcomes for service users and increasing efficiencies.

Breakdown community based services provided in Croydon, comparing 2005/06 and 2011/12



Source: NASCIS, Period: 2005/06 & 2011/12, Frequency: Annually

The data shows that people with physical disabilities in Croydon access home care services more than any other service, followed by meals and then equipment, which shows no change between 2005/06 and 2011/12.

People with mental health problems use professional support services in Croydon more than any other service, the latest data shows a significant increase in 2011/12 compared to 2005/06.

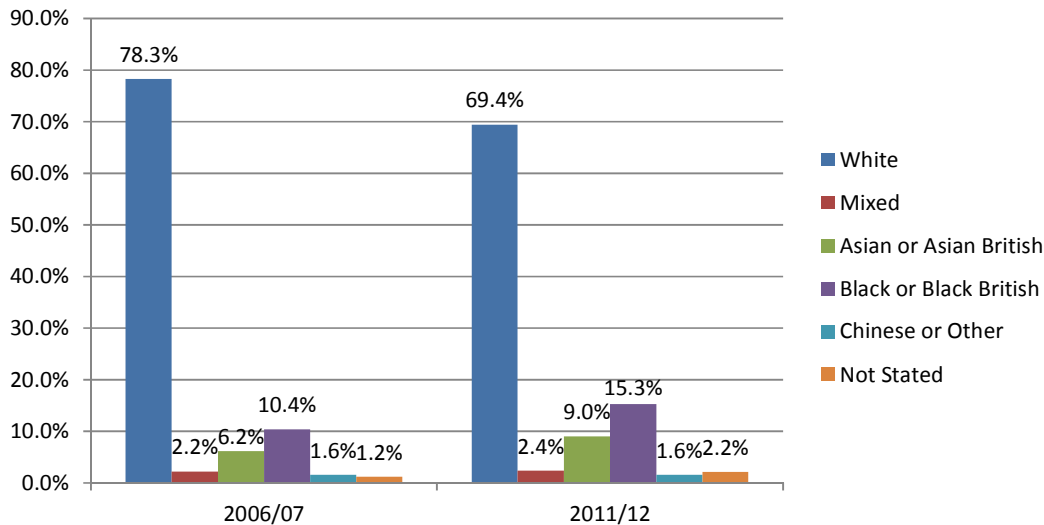
People with learning disabilities in the borough access day care more than any other service. Since 2005/06 the numbers of people with learning disabilities accessing home care has increased significantly as has the numbers in direct payments.

Ethnicity of vulnerable adults receiving services

When comparing the 2006/07 and 2011/12 ethnic profile of vulnerable adults in receipt of a service, the data shows the proportion of services users classified as 'white' fell by 9% in 2011/12, users classified as 'black or black british' increased by 5% and 'asian or asian british' service users increased by 3%.

Despite these increases, the proportion of service users from BME groups is not as high as proportions in the overall population, however it is important to note that in the future the aging population will become more ethnically diverse which will impact on the ethnic profile of service users going forward.

Ethnic profile of service users comparing 2006/07 and 2011/12



Source: NASCIS, Period: 2005/06 & 2011/12, Frequency: Annually

Safeguarding Adults

In May 2011 the coalition government produced a policy for Safeguarding Adults. The policy aims to prevent and reduce the risk of significant harm to vulnerable adults from abuse or other types of exploitation, whilst supporting individuals in maintaining control over their lives and in making informed choices without coercion.

The policy describes that measures need to be in place locally to protect those least able to protect themselves. Safeguards against poor practice, harm and abuse need to be an integral part of care and support. This should be achieved through partnerships between local organisations, communities and individuals.

Abuse can take various forms including physical abuse, sexual abuse, psychological abuse or emotional abuse; financial or material abuse, neglect and acts of omission, discriminatory abuse, or institutional abuse. Self neglect may become a form of abuse when appropriate action is not taken and a vulnerable adult suffers from harm or neglect.

A vulnerable adult is defined as a person who is 18 years or over and "who is or may be in need of community care services by reason of mental or other disability, age or illness; and who is or may be unable to take care of themselves, or unable to protect themselves against significant harm or exploitation."

For further information refer to the Statement of Government Policy on Adult Safeguarding at www.dh.gov.uk/

Safeguarding in Croydon

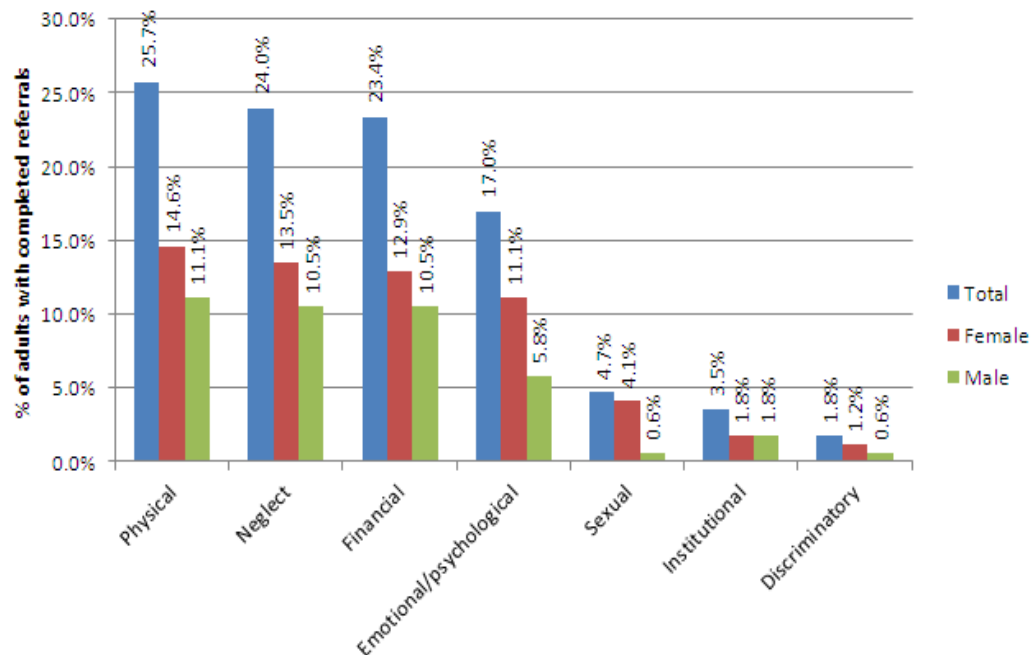
Between 2006/07 and 2009/10 the number of incidents of abuse reported in Croydon had almost quadrupled from just over 200 to over 900. It is believed that the trend was, in the main due to major campaigns to raise awareness of abuse and neglect, the development of a significant training programme, together with

awareness of and confidence in the reporting procedure. Two years later and the number of safeguarding referrals has fallen from just over 900 in 2009/10 to just over 700 in 2011/12. This reduction is due to preventative measures being implemented such as making multi-agency training in safeguarding available to care providers and working with these care providers to improve their standard of practice.

For further information refer to Safeguarding Adults Strategy 2010 - 2015 at www.croydonobservatory.org/strategies/dash

Nature of alleged abuse in 2011/12

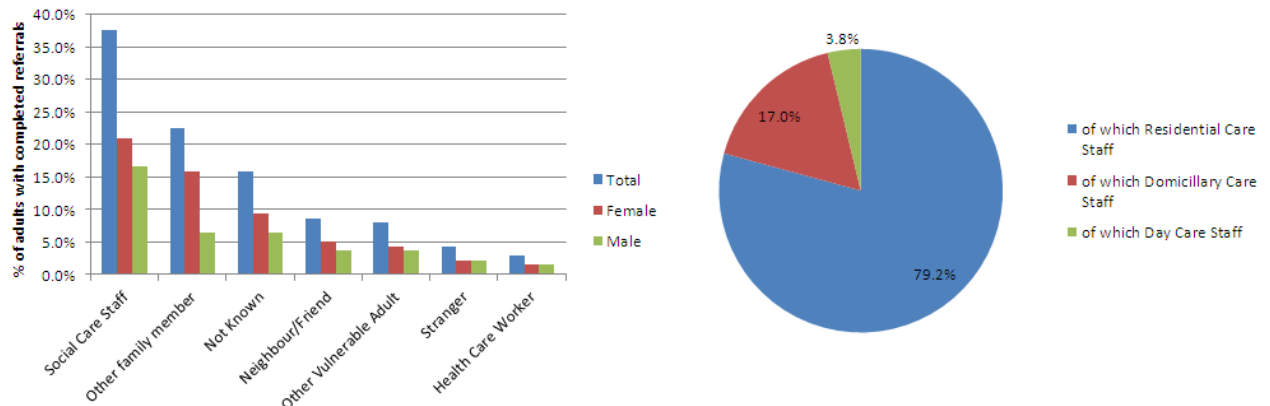
The latest data shows that 73% of alleged abuse in Croydon was physical, neglect and financial, and nearly a quarter of all referrals involved multiple types of abuse.



Source: NASCIS

Relationship of alleged abuser in 2011/12

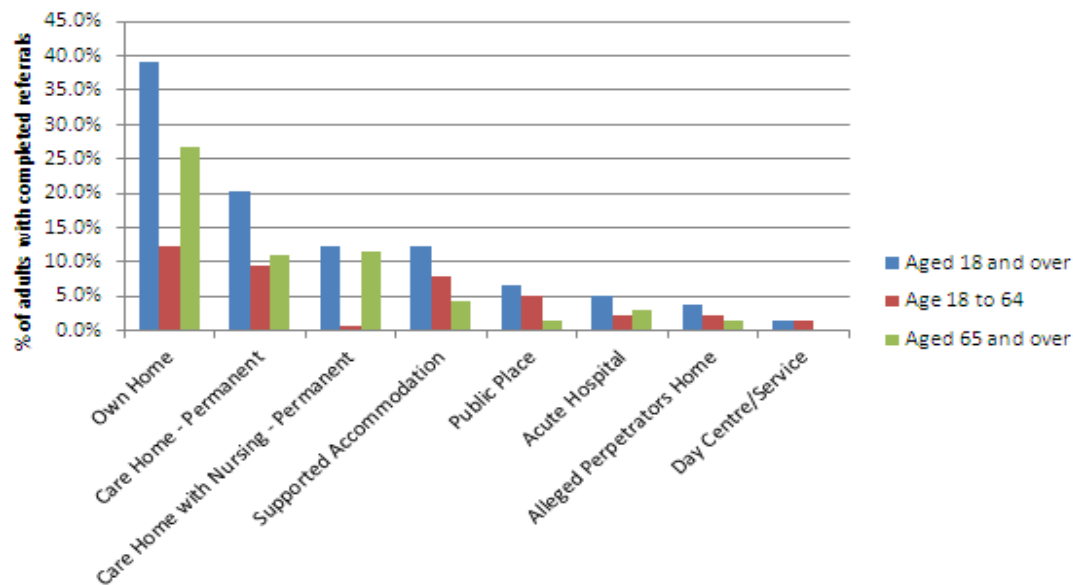
In Croydon the largest proportion of alleged abuse was by social care staff and of this 79% of these allegations were against residential care staff.



Source: NASCIS

Location of alleged abuse in 2011/12

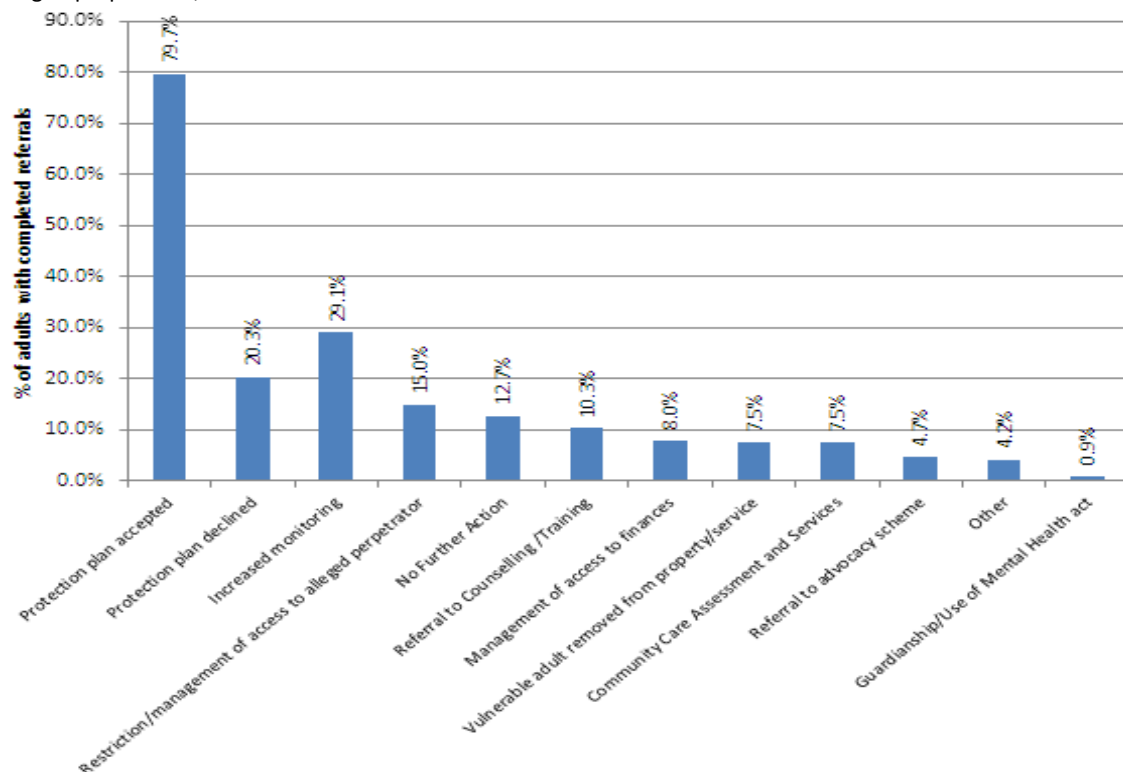
The majority of alleged abuse took place in vulnerable adults own homes, followed by 20% in permanent care homes.



Source: NASCIS

Outcomes of safeguarding referrals in 2011/12

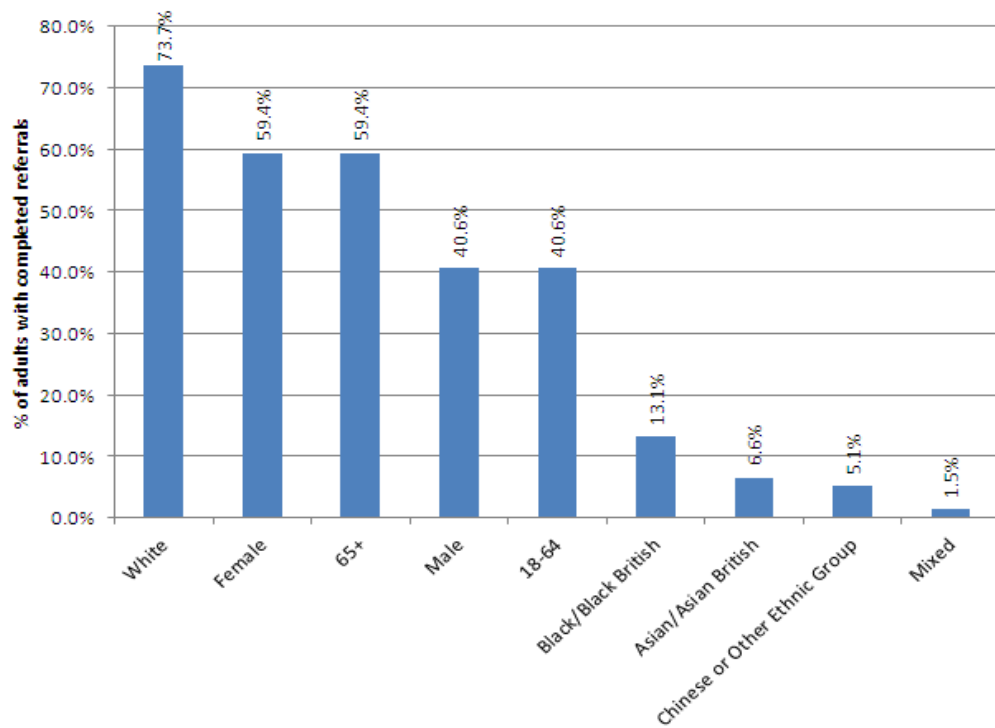
Data for 2011/12 shows that 80% of completed safeguarding referrals led to a protection plan being accepted. 29% of all completed referrals led to increased monitoring, 15% led to restriction/management of access to alleged perpetrator, and 13% led to no further action.



Source: NASCIS

Profile of those allegedly abused in 2011/12

Locally 74% of those allegedly abused were classified as 'white', 59% were female and 59% were aged 65years and over.



Source: NASCIS

1.10 Looked after children (LAC) and children in need (CiN)

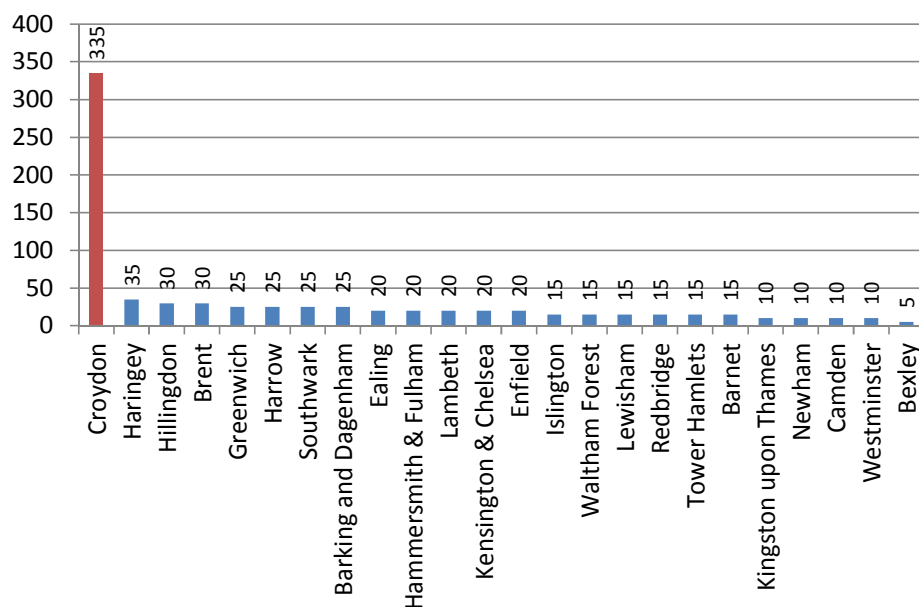
The term 'looked after children and young people' (LAC) is generally used to mean those looked after by the state and these children will not be living at home. The majority enter care because of abuse and neglect and nationally 45% have a diagnosable mental health condition (Meltzer et al, 2003). For these children care is a vital part of our child protection and family support system.

Focus on unaccompanied asylum seeking children (UASC)

At any one time there are around 90,000 children in care in the UK (NSPCC) some of which will be unaccompanied asylum seeking children (UASC). Croydon is unique to other London boroughs as the UK border agency headquarters are located within its boundaries which means proportionally a larger number of UASC are housed within the borough. This presents a greater challenge for Croydon as the pool of carers is limited by potential language barriers and cultural differences and placements are evaluated not only by age and general suitability but also by considering a child's country of birth, ethnicity and religious beliefs.

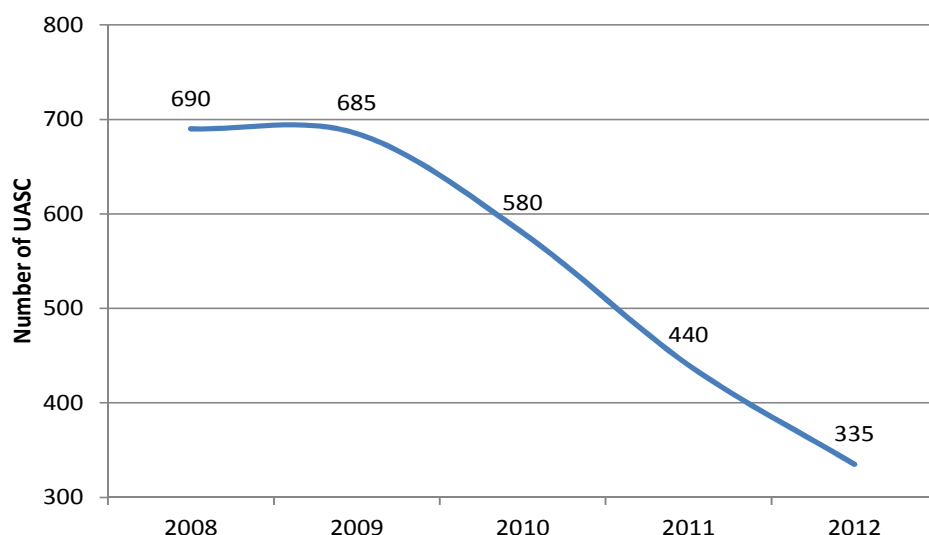
Latest published data shows that Croydon has 335 UASC, the largest number in London; the second highest number of children are placed in Haringey (35 children). *Note - There were no figures collected from Bromley, Hackney, Havering and Sutton at this time.*

Unaccompanied asylum seeking children in London (March 2012)



Source – Table LAA4 Statistical First Release, published September 2012

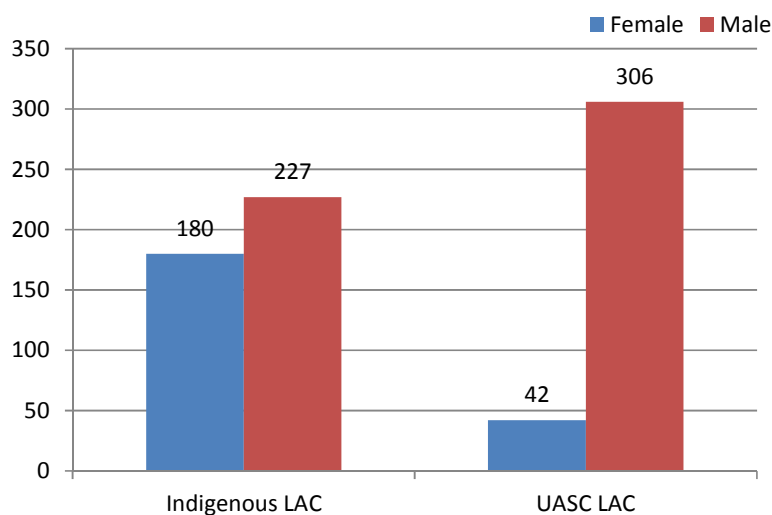
Even though Croydon has significantly higher numbers of children who are UASC than other areas of London, the numbers have been reducing from 2008 to 2012. This reduction is attributable to a new London-wide system of UASC distribution introduced in 2009 and robust assessment processes implemented locally.

Change in UASC housed in Croydon (2008 – 2012)

Source – Statistical first release DfE gateway – September 2012

Looked After Children by gender

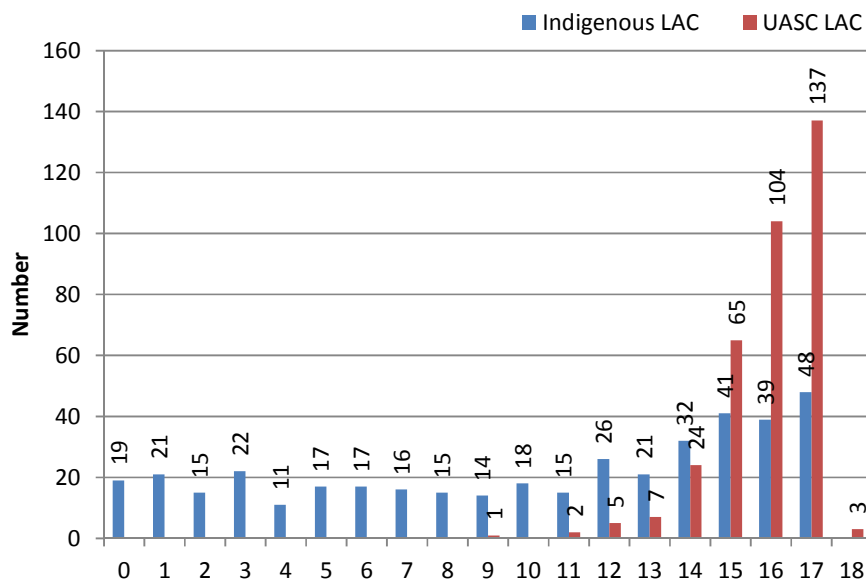
There is a total of 755 looked after children in Croydon, of which 407 are indigenous (54%) and 348 (46%) are UASC. There are considerably more UASC males than females (approx 9 out of 10 children are male) whilst the gender gap for indigenous children is much smaller (approx 6 out of 10 children are male).

Indigenous and UASC Looked After Children by gender (November 2012)

Source: Internal system - SWIFT System records as at mid November 2012

Looked After Children by age

Looked after children who are UASC are clustered around the 15-17yr age group; by comparison indigenous children's ages are spread across a range of age groups. Children aged 17yrs make up 24.5% of the total LAC in Croydon with 185 children; 74% of which are UASC. 16yr olds make up the second highest proportion with 143 children, of which 73% are UASC.

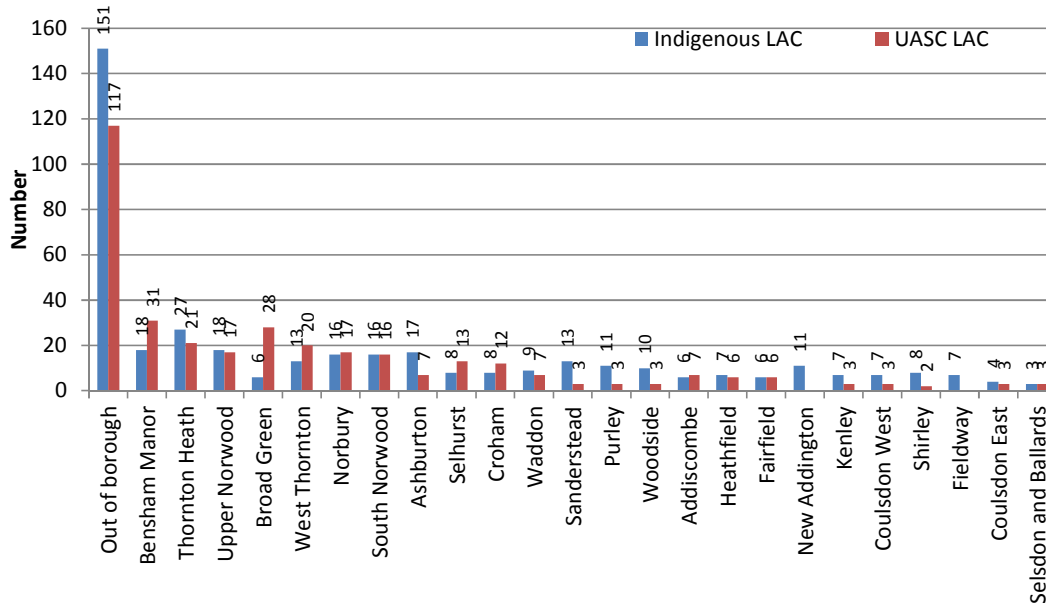
Indigenous and UASC Looked After Children by age (November 2012)

Source: Internal system - SWIFT System records as at mid November 2012

Looked After Children by ward

Wards in the north of the borough such as Bensham Manor, Thornton Heath, Upper Norwood house a greater number of looked after children than the south of the borough. This could be due to cheaper housing stock in the north of the borough or the location of appropriate carers.

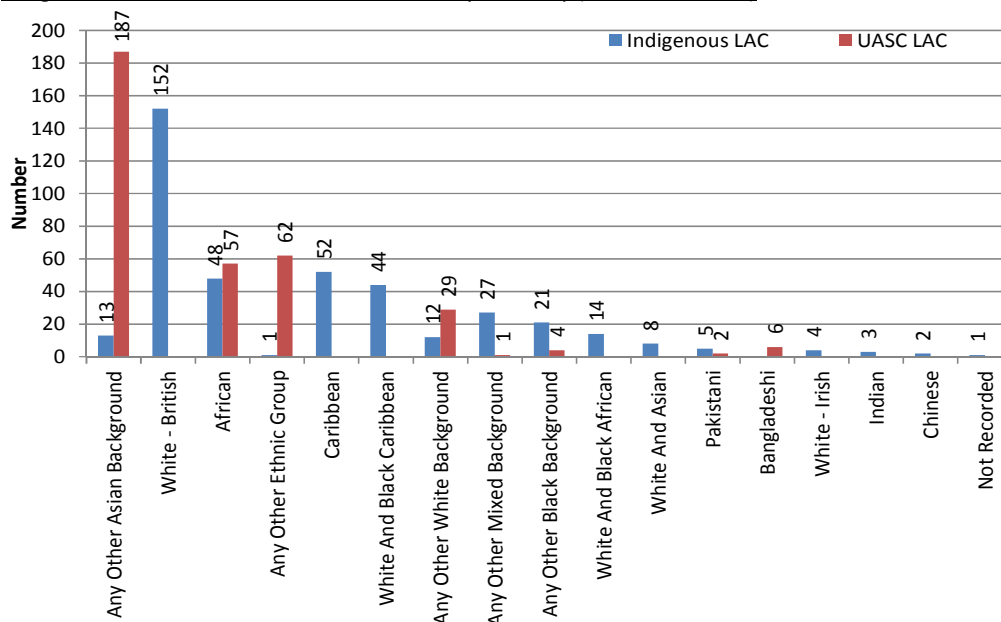
35.5% of children are housed outside of the borough. This is because for some children the most suitable provision to meet their needs can be met outside the borough in neighbouring local authorities, for example, specific educational and health needs.

Indigenous and UASC Looked After Children by ward (November 2012)

Source: Internal system - SWIFT System records as at mid November 2012

Looked After Children by ethnicity

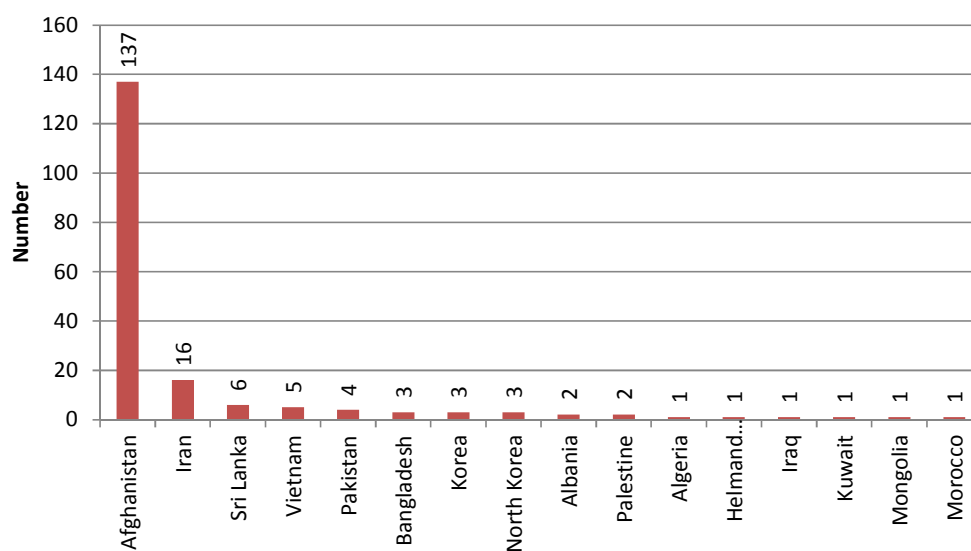
Children from 'any other Asian' background make up 26% of the total LAC; 93.5% of which are UASC. White British children make up the second highest proportion with 20%, all of which are indigenous. Children from African groups make up 14% of the total LAC in Croydon (46% indigenous and 54% UASC children).

Indigenous and UASC Looked After Children by ethnicity (November 2012)

Source: Internal system - SWIFT System records as at mid November 2012

Focus on children from 'Any other Asian Background'

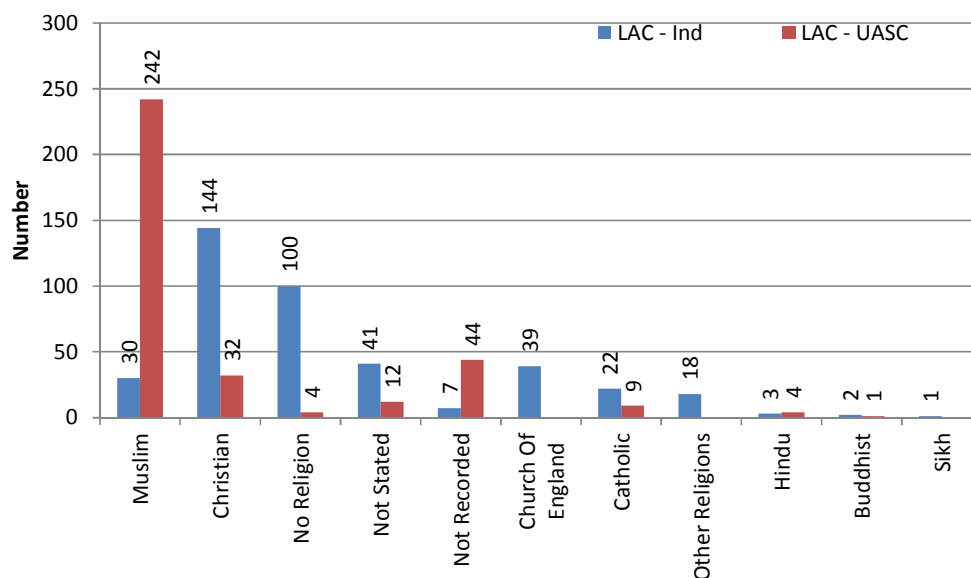
Looking at the data for county of birth, shows that a total of 137 (73.3%) looked after children who are UASC come from Afghanistan and the second largest group come from Iran (8.6%).

Any other Asian background by country of birth

Source: Internal system - SWIFT System records as at mid November 2012

Looked After Children by religion

The largest proportion of looked after children are Muslim at 36% and 89% of this cohort are UASC. Children who are Christian make up 23% and children stating no religion make up 14% of Croydon's total LAC.

Indigenous and UASC Looked After Children by religion (November 2012)

Source: Internal system - SWIFT System records as at mid November 2012

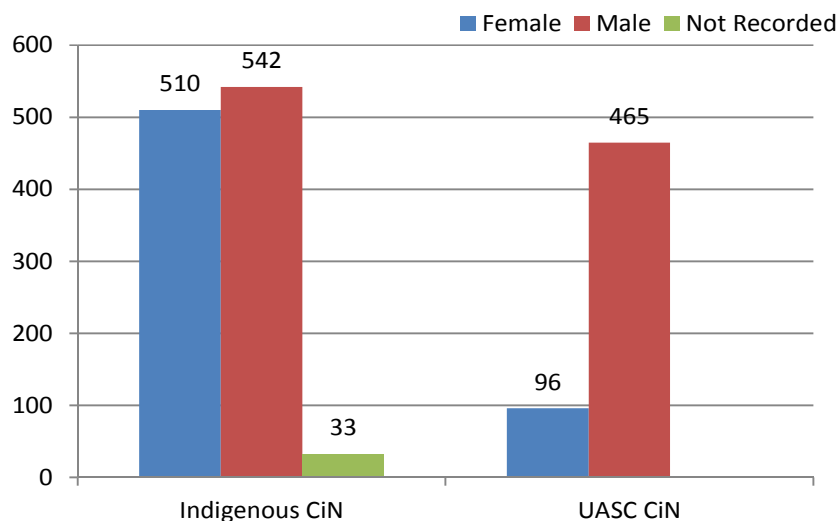
Children in Need

Under the Children's Act of 1989, children are in need if they are 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 services by a local authority. This includes children whose health or development is likely to be significantly impaired, or further impaired, without the provision for such services. Disabled children are also covered by the Act.

Although local authorities are not the "corporate" parent for the Children in Need (CiN) as they are for Looked After Children, they still have responsibility to help provide the necessary services to make sure that all children and young people are safe and protected from harm whilst still living in their homes.

Children in Need by gender

In Croydon there are 1,646 children in need (CiN) made up of 1,007 males and 606 females (33 children have not had their gender recorded). There is a significant gender gap between children who are UASC (approx 8 in 10 are male) compared to the gap for indigenous CiN (approx 1 in 2 are male).

Indigenous and UASC Children in Need by gender (November 2012)

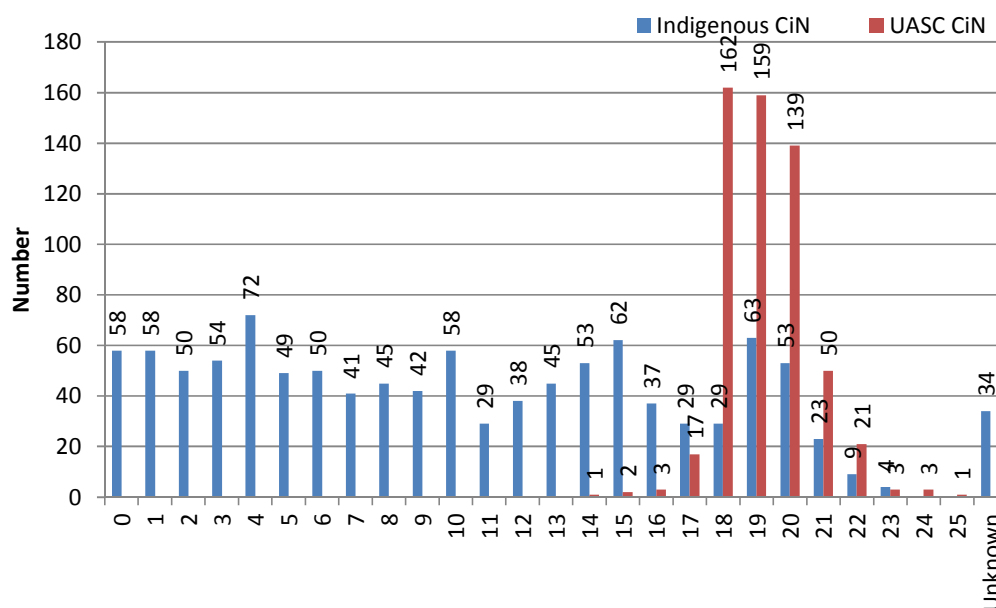
Source: Internal system - SWIFT System records as at mid November 2012

Children in Need by age

Children in need who are UASC are clustered around the 18-20 yr age group; by comparison the indigenous children in need are spread out across a broader age range.

Data for the mid November 2012 position shows there are 538 children in need who are between the ages of 18 and 25 years. This cohort are care leavers and the Council has a legal duty to provide services for them. If they remain in full time education past the age of 21yrs the local authority has a duty to support them until the age of 25.

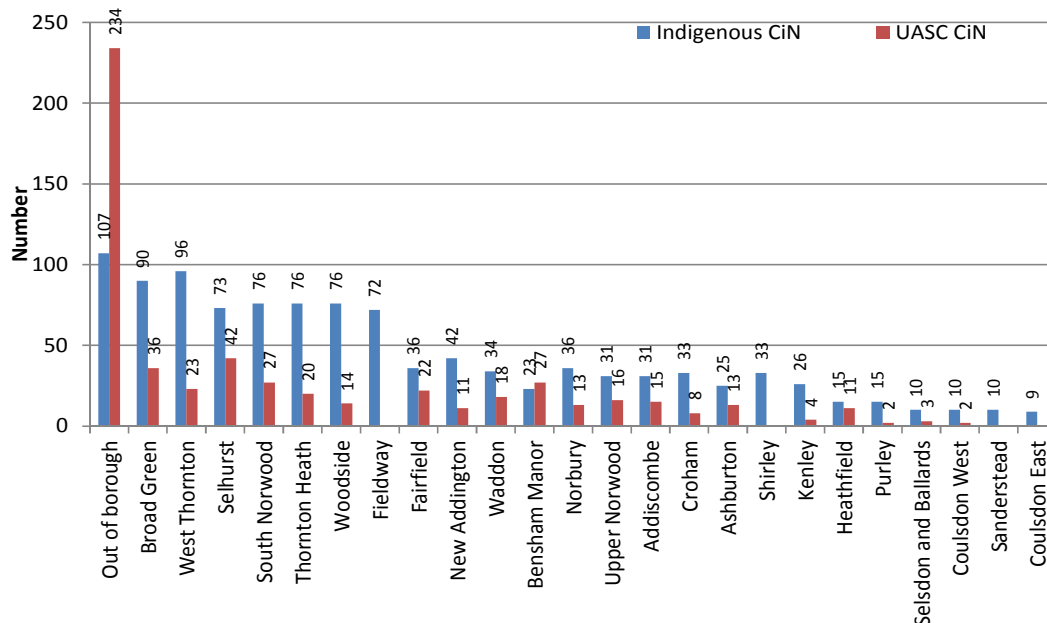
Children in need aged 19yrs make up 13.5% of the total, 72% of which are UASC. 16yr olds make up the second highest proportion at 11.7% which equates to 192 children and 72% of this group are UASC.

Indigenous and UASC Children in Need by age (November 2012)

Source: Internal system - SWIFT System records as at mid November 2012

Children in Need by ward

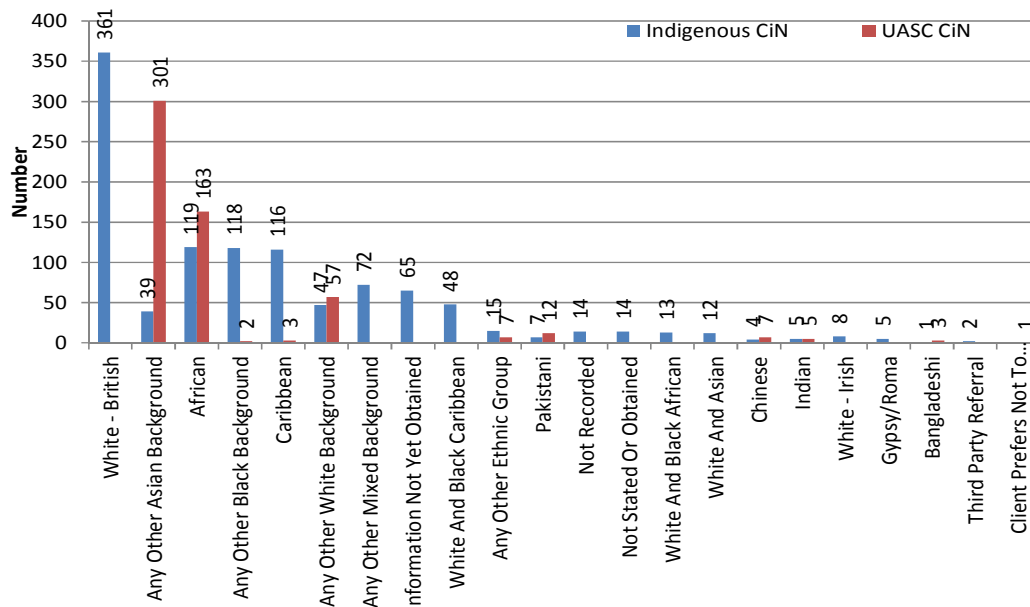
Wards in the north of the borough such as Broad Green, West Thornton, Selhurst, South Norwood house a greater number of children in need, than wards in the south of the borough. 20.7% of children in need are housed outside of the borough, a proportion of this cohort live on or just outside the borough borders and a proportion live in areas where the provision of appropriate placements is outside the borough.

Indigenous and UASC Children in Need by ward (November 2012)

Source: Internal system - SWIFT System records as at mid November 2012

Children in Need by ethnicity

In terms of ethnicity, 21.9% of children in need are 'White British', 20.7% of children are from 'any other Asian background' and 17.1% are from 'African' backgrounds. Looking in more detail at children in need (UASC) who are from 'any other Asian background' shows that 77.4% of these children come from Afghanistan and a further 11.3% come from Iran.

Croydon indigenous and UASC CiN by ethnicity as at November 2012

Source: Internal system - SWIFT System records as at mid November 2012

Chapter 2 - Our Place

This chapter provides an analysis of data that helps to profile Croydon as a place. It includes a focus on housing including census 2011 data on tenure type and second homes, as well as house prices and rent levels in Croydon. The second section looks at waste and recycling and climate change which are both national and local priorities. The final section looks at some of the local crime priorities, including overall crime trends, violent crime and offender profiles.

2.1 Housing

National context

Housing was one of the big casualties of the credit crunch in 2008 with the number of new homes completed falling in 2009/10 to the lowest level since 1945 and growing numbers of people unable to obtain mortgages to buy. This is contributing to the growth of the private rented sector, now 16.5% of all homes. Lack of housing supply is compounded by the quarter of a million homes nationally that have stood empty for more than six months. The cost and availability of housing has consistently been ranked by London firms over recent years as one of the key weaknesses to doing business in London.

The coalition government embarked on a radical overhaul of housing policy. Changes focus on de-regulation and flexibility. New flexible fixed-term tenancies enable social landlords to make better use of scarce housing stock by targeting it at those who need it for as long as they need it. 'Affordable rent', a new social housing tenure, enables housing associations to charge up to 80% of market rents; the increased rental income allows them to borrow more to fund development, reducing reliance on grant. The reformed housing finance system allows councils to decide how much rental income to spend on maintaining their housing and financing new homes, and how much to use for servicing their housing debt.

The government's national housing strategy (2011) includes ways to increase housing supply, make better use of existing social housing stock, bring empty homes back into use, support quality and choice for private and social housing tenants, and support home ownership. Measures include a £400m "Get Britain Building" investment fund for developers to restart stalled developments and funding to bring empty properties including offices into use as homes. New loan guarantees to builders and developers are aimed at encouraging investment in private homes to let. To support home ownership, 95% mortgages are offered to first time buyers who lack large enough deposits and larger discounts for council tenants who buy their homes.

The London Mayor's draft revised London Housing Strategy (2012) supports these national priorities and seeks to increase the supply and quality of housing, enhance mobility and choice, tackle housing need, especially overcrowding and rough sleeping, and improve options for home ownership.

Local context

The council's housing strategy is in general conformity with the Mayor's strategy. The council's six strategic housing objectives for 2011/15 are to:

1. Optimise the supply of new housing
2. Protect and improving existing housing
3. Provide customer-focussed housing advice and options (including dealing with homelessness)
4. Sustain strong, successful and thriving communities
5. Achieve and sustain independence through housing support
6. Improve health and well-being through decent homes and neighbourhoods

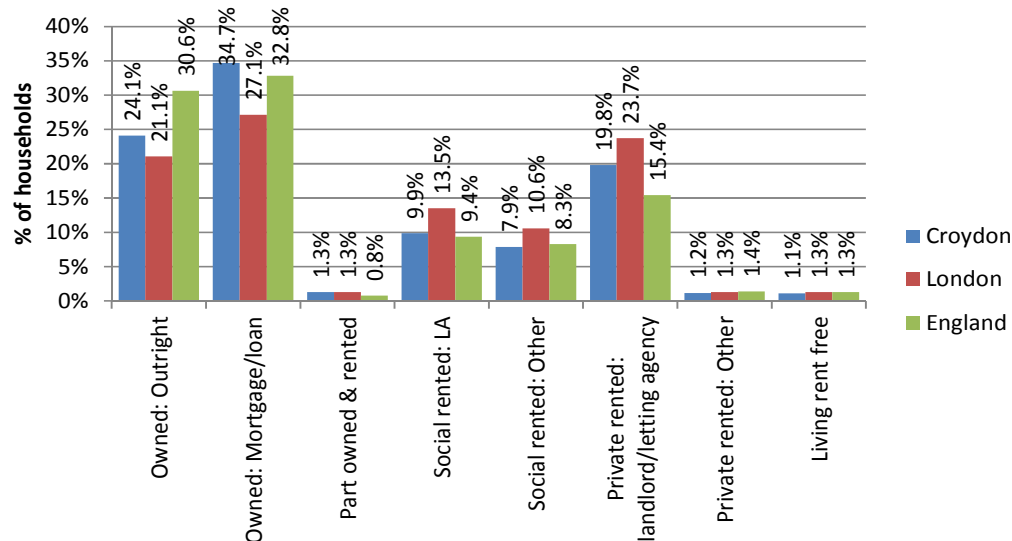
One of the council's major challenges is dealing with rising homelessness. It is a major priority to source accommodation for homeless households in Croydon and elsewhere that is affordable for benefit claimants.

The Core Strategy shows where and how new development is planned locally up to 2031. Over the period 2011-31 the Council will seek to deliver 20,200 homes. The centre of Croydon has the greatest potential for regeneration and growth and has been identified as an "opportunity area" in the Mayor of London's 2011 London Plan. The Council plans to create a new residential community of 7,300 households in that area and

encourage the creation of new jobs and businesses, and the places of Waddon, Purley, Coulsdon, Broad Green and Selhurst will also play a substantial role as locations for growth. Development will be guided to ensure that land is used efficiently and that development addresses the need for different types of homes and contributes to the creation or maintenance of sustainable communities. Developments which would result in a net loss of homes or residential land will not be permitted.

Households by tenure

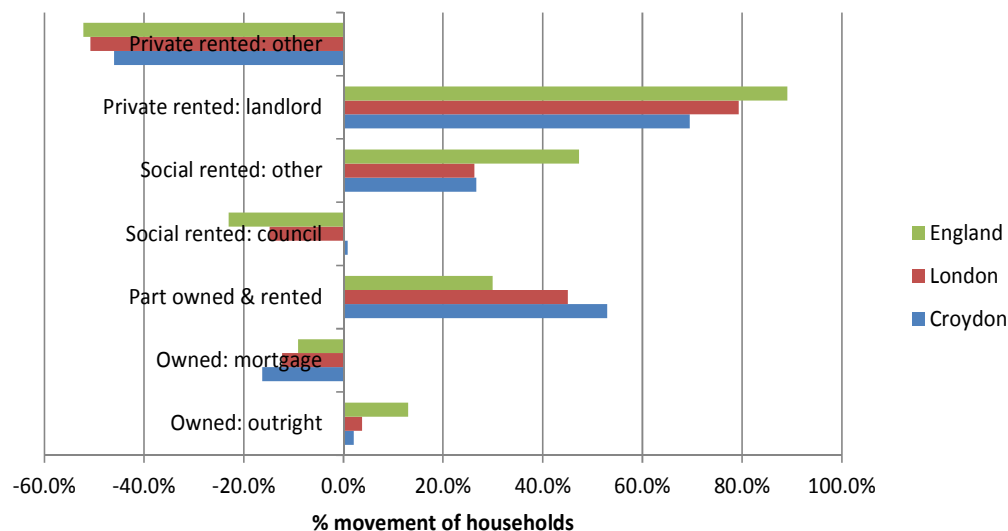
The total number of households in the borough owned outright is 34,882 (24.1%) which is higher than the percentage for London. There are higher levels of households locally who have a mortgage (34.7%) than both London and national levels. Private rented and social rented levels are highest in London.



Source – ONS 2011 census December 2012

Comparing tenure type in 2001 and 2011 shows that private rented housing in Croydon, London and England has increased significantly by 69.5%, 79.3% and 89.1% respectively; this is offset by the significant reduction in the number of residents who have a mortgage locally, regionally and nationally. It is reasonable to assume that this is a result of the recession, and banks becoming more cautious about lending.

Tenure type of households, percentage movement 2001 to 2011



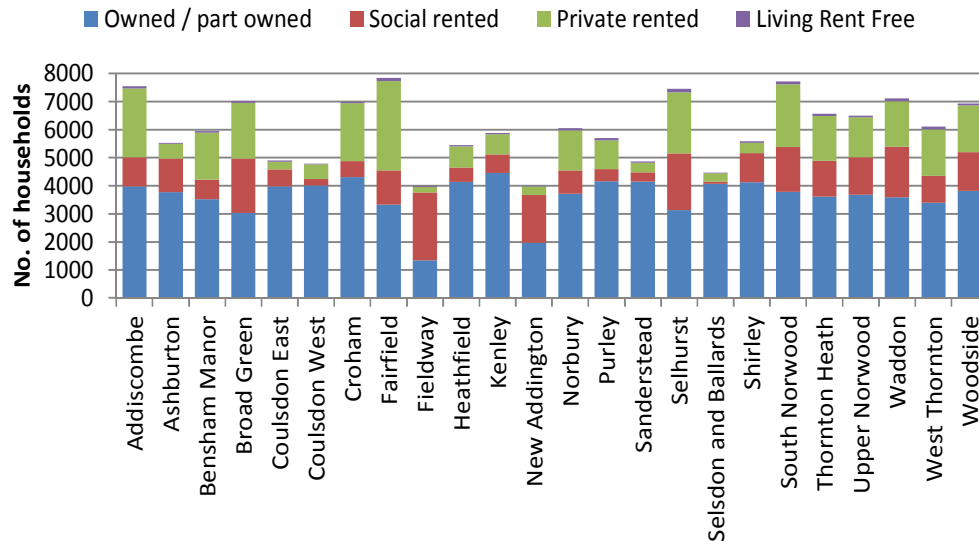
Source – ONS 2011 census published December 2012

Tenure type by ward

The 2011 census shows that the average number of households owned or part owned, across all Croydon wards is 3,628, which has fallen compared to the average in 2001, which was 3,980 households.

Data for 2011 shows that Kenley has the highest number of households owned or part owned, at 4,453, compared to 2001 when Addiscombe had the highest number. The second highest number of households are private rented and Fairfield ward has the largest number these households at 3,186.

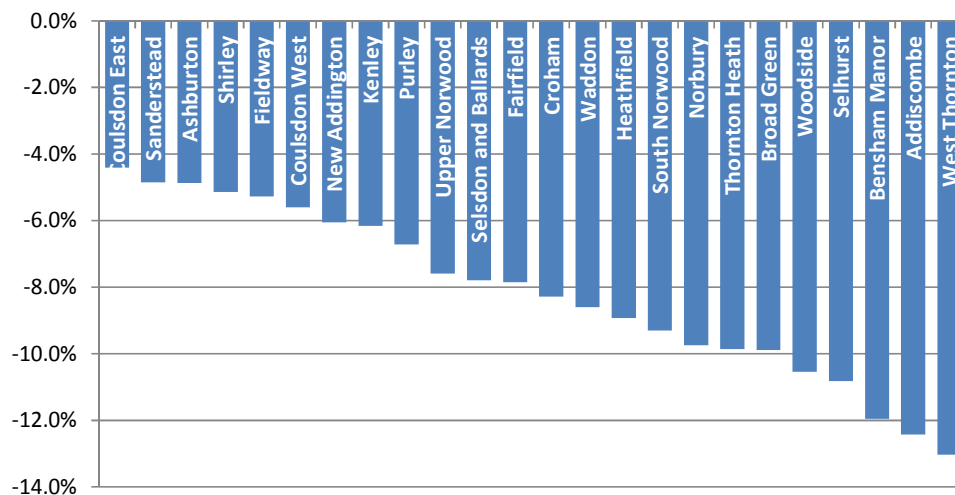
Broad tenure type by Croydon wards



Source: ONS, Census 2011

Households owned by a mortgage by ward - % change between 2001-2011

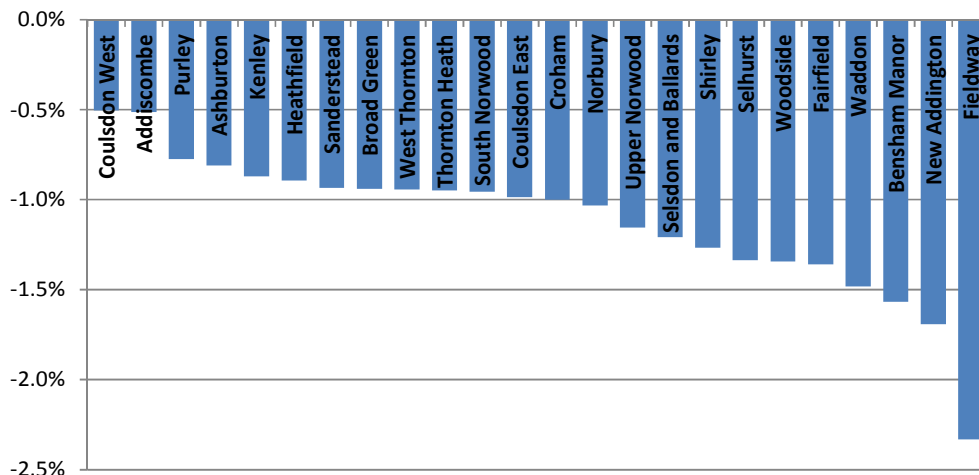
Households owned through a mortgage has fallen across all 24 wards over the last 10 years with the greatest reductions in the north of the borough. In West Thornton households owned through a mortgage reduced from 45.8% to 32.8% an overall fall of 13%, where as in Coulsdon East the percentage of mortgages reduced from 45.6% to 41.2% over the ten year period, an overall drop of 4.4%



Source – ONS 2011 census January 2013

Privately rented households by ward - % change between 2001-2011

Private rented households through landlords have seen increases across all 24 wards since 2001 with the largest increases in the north of the borough. The largest increase of 13% is in Addiscombe, rising from 17.8% private rented households in 2001 to 30.8% households in 2011. The smallest increase is in Coulsdon East from 3.4% to 4.9% over the ten year period. These increases are in line with the falls in mortgaged households throughout Croydon.

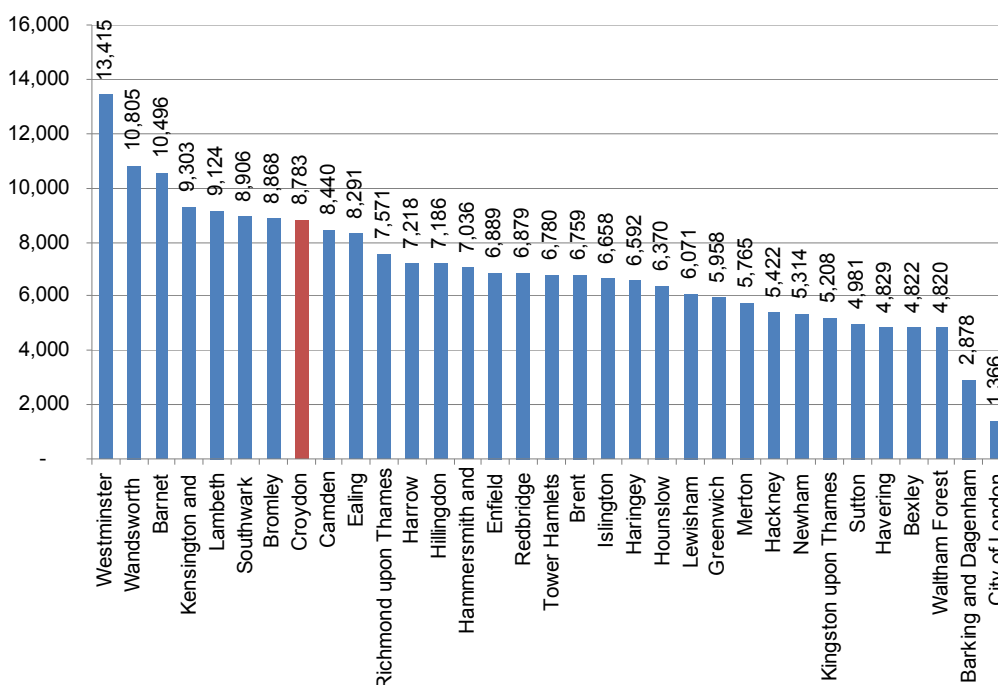


Source – ONS 2011 census January 13

Second homes

It is important to understand the count of second homes in a particular area, as counting people with homes who are not usual residents within an area can distort overall population numbers. In addition second homes will still require services from local authorities for example waste collections and recycling and can impact on the housing stock availability.

According to the 2011 census there are 8,783 people who usually live outside Croydon but have second homes within the borough. Westminster has the highest number of people with a second address in the borough; 4,632 more than Croydon.

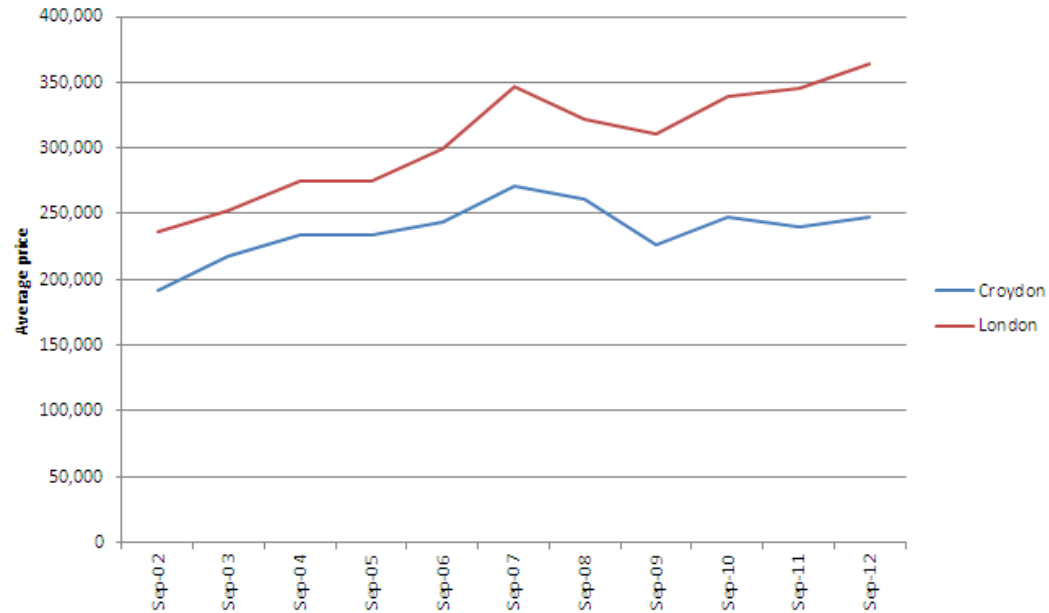


Source – ONS 2011 census published November 2012

Average House Prices

Over the last decade the average house price in Croydon has increased by £56,548 compared to the London average of £127,788 (September 02 – September 12). Latest data for January 13 shows that the average house price in Croydon stands at £253,770 which is considerably below the average for London at £371,361.

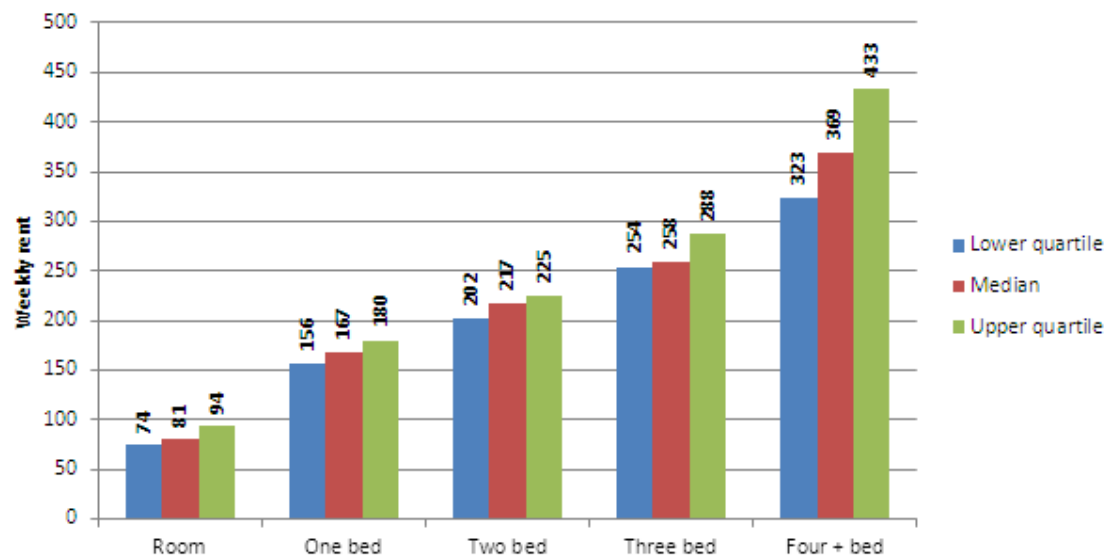
Average House Prices Sep-02 to Sep-12, Croydon and London



Source: <http://www.landregistry.gov.uk/>, Period: Sep-10 to Sep-12, Frequency: Monthly

Croydon Weekly Rent Levels by property size (September 12)

The average (median) rent in Croydon varies from £81 per week for one room up to £369 per week for a four bedroom house



Source: www.london.gov.uk/rents, Period: Sep-12, Frequency: Monthly

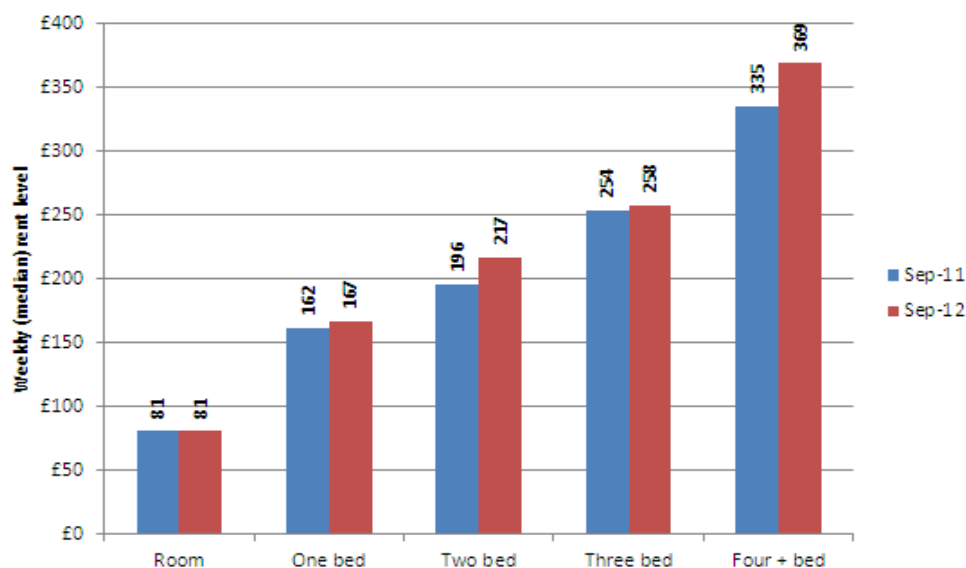
Rental market

Guidance suggests renting a property becomes unaffordable where the annual rent is more than 30% of household income. Using the 30% gross household income affordability threshold means a household would need an income of £27,000 per annum to rent an entry level one bedroom property and almost £56,000 to rent a property with four or more bedrooms. The following table shows the minimum income required to rent market accommodation in Croydon using London Rents Map data.

London Rents Map November 2012 - annual income required						
	<i>Lower quartile weekly rent</i>	<i>Annual income req'd</i>	<i>Median weekly rent</i>	<i>Annual income req'd</i>	<i>Upper quartile weekly rent</i>	<i>Annual income req'd</i>
Room	£74	£12,827	£81	£14,040	£94	£16,293
One bed	£156	£27,040	£167	£28,947	£180	£31,200
Two bed	£202	£35,013	£217	£37,613	£225	£39,000
Three bed	£254	£44,027	£258	£44,720	£288	£49,920
Four bed	£323	£55,987	£369	£63,960	£433	£75,053

Croydon Weekly (Median) Rent Levels Sep-11 compared to Sep-12

The average weekly (median) rent in Croydon comparing September 2011 and September 2012 shows there is an overall increase across all property types of £64 a week with the largest increase for 4 + bedroom properties being £34 per week. There has been no movement for room only properties and for 3 bedroom properties only an average weekly increase of £4 per month.



Source: www.london.gov.uk/rents, Period: Sep-11 to Sep-12, Frequency: Monthly

2.2 Waste and recycling

Reducing waste sent to landfill is a national issue in both environmental and resource terms. Local authorities are being encouraged at a national and regional level to address this by increasing the recycling and re-use of waste. There has already been some encouraging progress - in 2011/12 43% of household waste was recycled in England compared to just 12% ten years earlier. Local authorities recycled, composted or re-used 10.7 million tonnes of waste which amounted to more than was landfilled for the first time since records began.

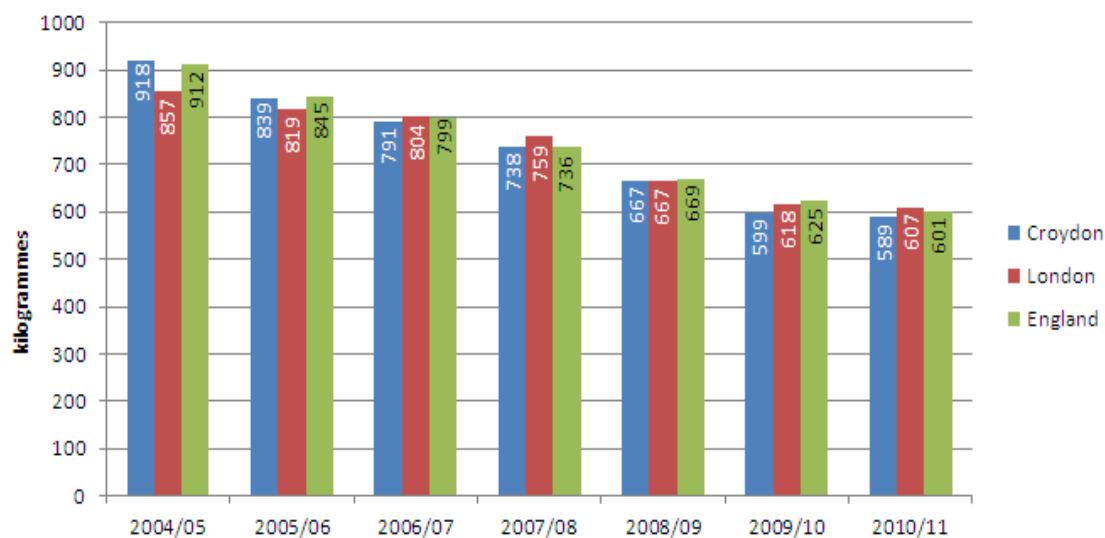
There is a national target of a 50% recycling rate for local authorities by 2020. Currently rates vary from 14% to 69%. In Croydon a recycling rate of over 38% was achieved in 2011/12 compared to 33% the previous year. The aim is to improve this for 2012/13 with an ambitious target of 45%.

Our improved recycling rate is partly due to the introduction of the food waste recycling service in October 2011. By introducing this service the council has also been able to significantly reduce its bill for landfill. Sending waste to landfill costs around £106 per tonne whereas the cost for processing recyclable materials is around £30 per tonne. Between October 2011 and March 2012 5,938 tonnes of food waste was diverted from landfill, saving the council over £450,000 in landfill charges.

Residual household waste per house hold, 2004/5 to 2010/11

In Croydon, 589 kg of residual waste was recorded per household in 2010/11. This is less than the waste per household in the London region (607 kg).

From 2004/05 to 2010/11, the amount of residual waste in Croydon reduced by 329 kg per household compared with a reduction of 250 kg for the London region & 311 kg for England.



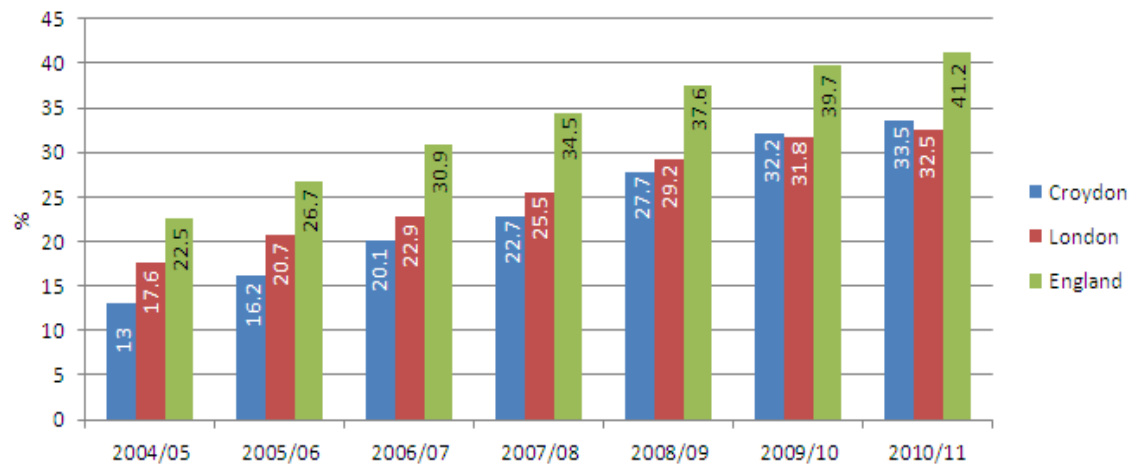
Source: Department for the Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra). Local authority data up to 2006/07 were downloaded from WasteDataFlow. National and regional figures were collected from the Waste Statistics on Defra's website. Period: 2004/05 to 2010/11, Frequency: Annually

Household waste sent for reuse, recycling or composting, 2004/05 to 2010/11

In Croydon 33.5% of household waste was sent for reuse, recycling or composting in 2010/11.

Croydon had the 16th highest proportion of household waste recycled out of 33 upper tier local authorities in the London region.

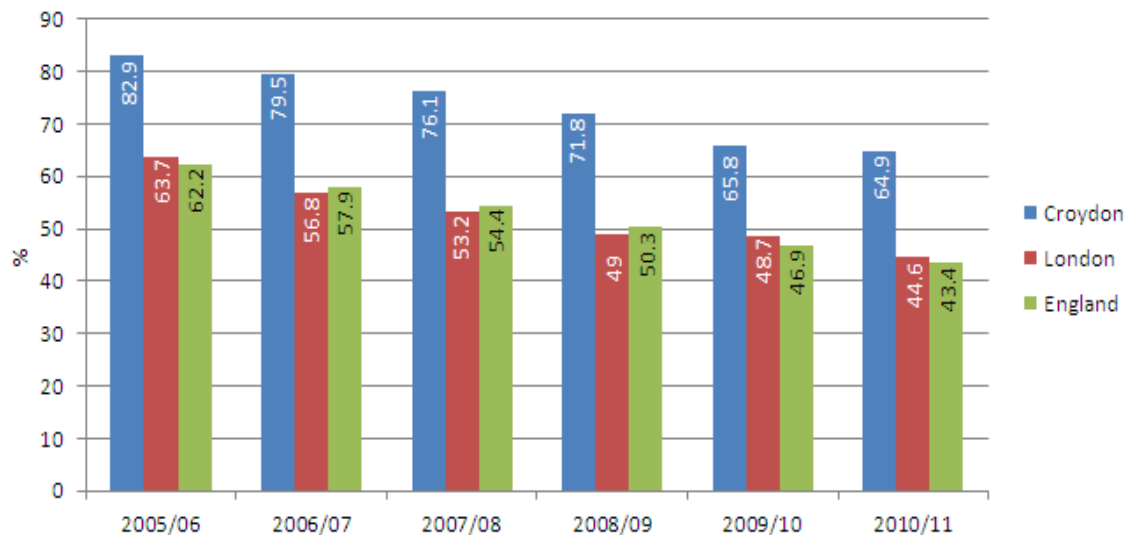
The percentage of waste sent for reuse, recycling or composting increased in Croydon between 2004/05 and 2010/11 by 20.5%, from 13.0% to 33.5%.



Source: Department for the Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra). Local authority data up to 2006/07 were downloaded from WasteDataFlow. National and regional figures were collected from the Waste Statistics on Defra's website. Period: 2004/05 to 2010/11, Frequency: Annually

Municipal Waste Sent to Landfill, 2005/06 to 2010/11

Locally, 64.9% of municipal waste was sent to landfill in 2010/11. This is greater than the London region average (44.6%). From 2005/06 to 2010/11 the proportion of waste sent to landfill in Croydon decreased by 18.0%. This compares with a decrease of 19.1% in London and a 18.8% decrease in England.



Source: Department for the Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra). Local authority data up to 2006/07 were downloaded from WasteDataFlow. National and regional figures were collected from the Waste Statistics on Defra's website. Period: 2005/06 to 2010/11, Frequency: Annually

2.3 Carbon management and energy efficiency

Tackling climate change continues to be a core policy driver at both national and local government level. The Climate Change Act 2008 imposes legally binding targets of an 80% cut in greenhouse gas emissions by 2050 and a reduction in emissions of at least 34% by 2020. Both targets are set against a 1990 baseline.

The council's Carbon Management and Energy Efficiency Programme 2010 -15 (CMEEP) has set a target to reduce its own carbon emissions by 25% from the 2009/10 baseline by 2015 and to also drive reductions in emission levels across local businesses and the community. Meeting this target over the 5 year period will result in an estimated cumulative saving of over 42,000 tonnes of CO2 and cumulative financial cost avoidance of £9m.

Energy Act 2011

The Act includes "Green Deal" provision which enables energy efficiency improvements to domestic and non-domestic properties funded through a charge on energy bills that avoids the need for consumers to pay upfront for the cost of improvements.

From April 2016 private residential landlords will be unable to refuse a tenant's reasonable request for consent to energy efficiency improvements where a finance package, such as Green Deal and/or the Energy Company Obligation (ECO), is available.

From April 2018, it will be unlawful for landlords to rent out residential or commercial premises which do not reach a set minimum energy efficiency standard. Landlords will be able to utilise funding schemes such as Green Deal or ECO to achieve the required level of energy efficiency.

Domestic Energy Consumption 2005 to 2010, Croydon, London & England

In 2010, the average consumption of ordinary domestic electricity for Croydon was 4190 kWh per meter, which is higher than both the London (3988 kWh) and England (4163 kWh) average. Since 2005 there has been a reduction of domestic electricity usage of 368 kWh per consumer in Croydon which compares with the London and England trend.

Also in 2010, the average consumption of domestic gas for Croydon was 16368 kWh per meter, which is higher than both the London (14962 kWh) and England (15110 kWh) average. Since 2005 there has been a reduction of domestic gas usage of 3802 kWh per meter in Croydon which compares with the London and England trend.

Croydon

Per Meter	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Gas kWh	20170	19399	18762	18041	16548	16368
Elec kWh	4558	4545	4456	4337	4204	4190

London

Per Meter	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Gas kWh	18141	17426	16911	16337	15070	14962
Elec kWh	4274	4193	4161	4031	3982	3988

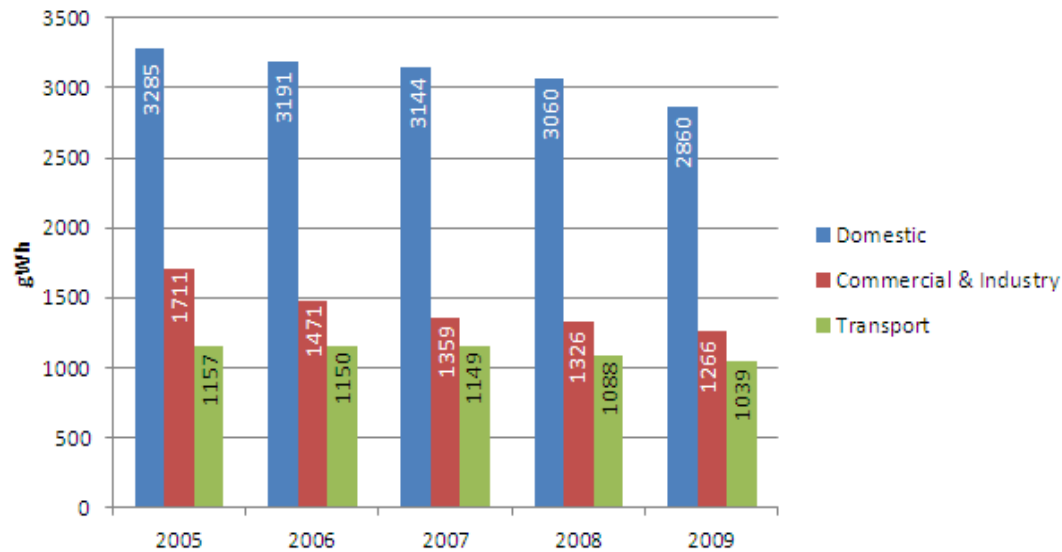
England

Per Meter	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Gas kWh	18921	18132	17508	16799	15307	15110
Elec kWh	4618	4467	4404	4209	4163	4163

Source: Department for Energy and Climate Change (DECC), Period: 2005 to 2010, Frequency: Annually

All Energy Consumption by Sector, 2005 to 2009

Total energy consumption in Croydon between 2005 to 2009 has been gradually falling with the biggest fall in the commercial and industry sector. The transport consumption of energy in Croydon in 2009 was 1,039 gWh. This accounted for 0.7 of all energy consumption in the London region. Domestic energy consumption accounts for the majority of energy consumption in Croydon.



Source: Department for Energy and Climate Change (DECC), Period: 2005 to 2009, Frequency: Annually

Local Carbon Dioxide Emissions, 2005 to 2010

In 2010, the estimate of carbon dioxide emissions for Croydon was 4.6 tonnes per head. Since 2005 for Croydon there has been a reduction in carbon dioxide emissions of 0.7 tonnes per head, although between 2009 and 2010 there was an increase of 0.2 tonnes per head which is in line with the trend in London.



Source: Department for Energy and Climate Change (DECC), Period: 2005 to 2010, Frequency: Annually

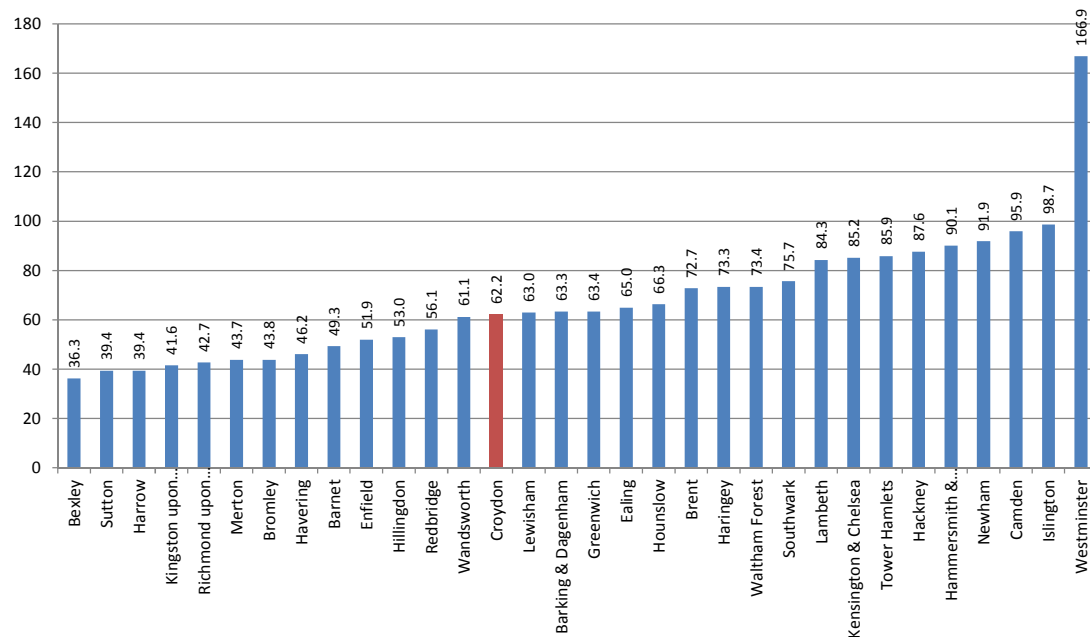
2.4 Crime and Community Safety

This section includes an overview of the latest key crime data drawn from Croydon's crime strategic assessment and more recently produced violent crime assessment.

Analysis of all offences across London shows that crime in the capital is reducing, on a rolling annual basis there were 802,094 (July 2011 - June 2012) which reduced to 790,954 (December 2011 - November 2012).

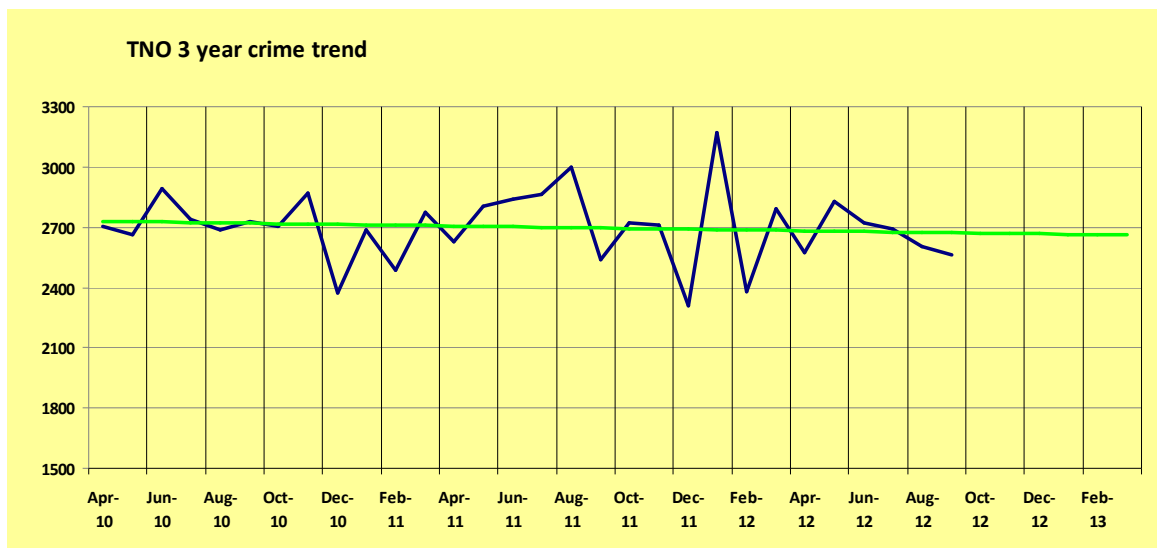
The police use total notifiable offences (TNOs) as a measure for overall crime, analysis of TNOs per 1,000 population shows that Croydon is ranked 19 out of 33 London boroughs with a rate of 62.2 crimes per 1,000 population.

Total Notifiable Offences (Rate per 1,000 population)



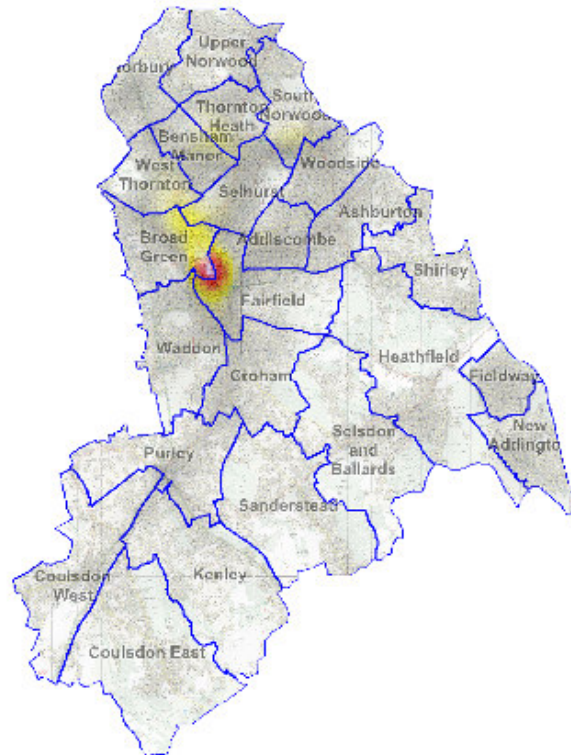
Source : met.police.uk crime figures

The following diagram shows TNOs for Croydon from April 10 – August 12 against the monthly average which is 2,700 for this period.

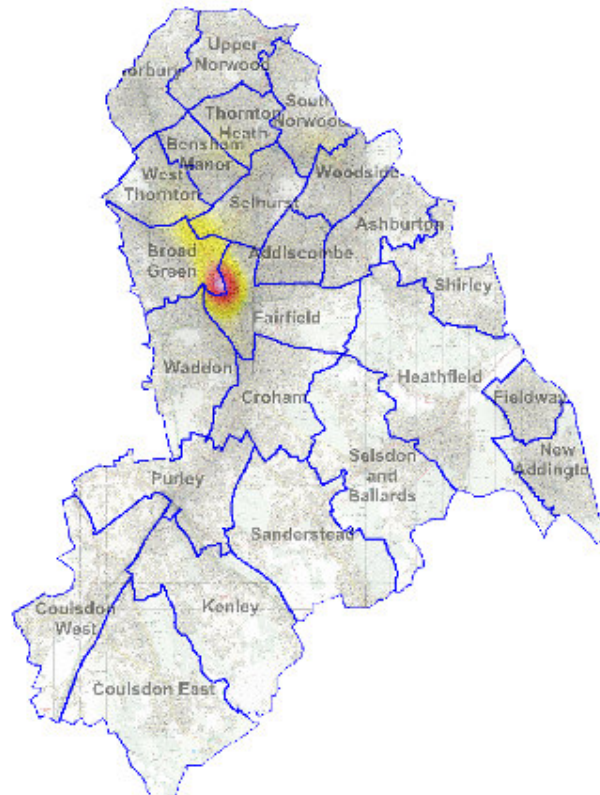


TNO maps for Croydon 2010/2011 and 2011/12 shows that crime is most prominent in Fairfield ward, this has been a consistent theme for a number of years, and this is unlikely to change given the numbers of people who pass through the town centre on a daily basis and the vibrant night-time economy. Fairfield is closely followed by Broad Green, Selhurst, West Thornton, Bensham Manor Thornton Health and South Norwood as persistent secondary hot wards for crime.

TNO map 2010/11



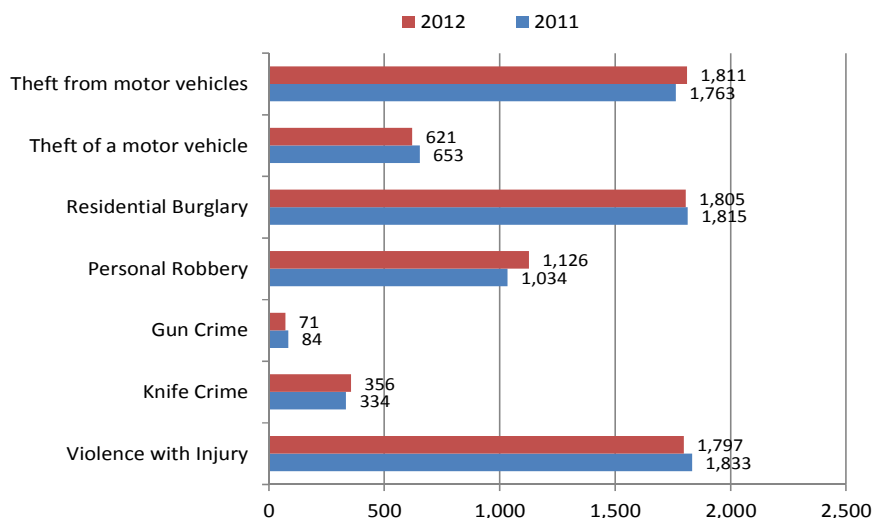
TNO map 2011/12



Overview of crime types

Analysis of key offences from the overall TNOs in Croydon shows that the largest number of offences in both 2011 and 2012 were offences categorised as violence with injury, residential burglary and theft from motor vehicles.

Key Offences (TNOs) in Croydon

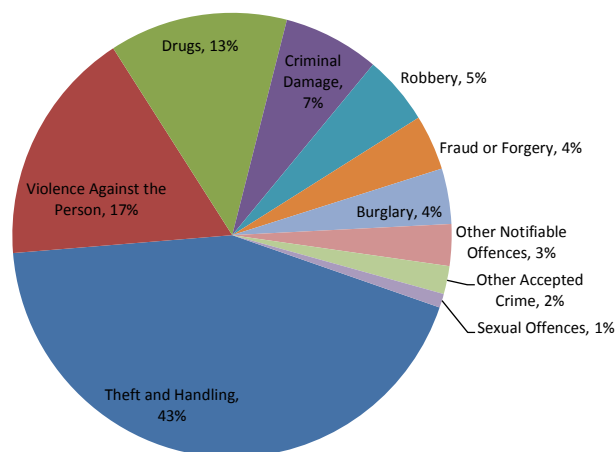


Source : Croydon Performance Management dashboard (Years runs from April to November).

Focus on the town centre

Due to the shopping centres, transport interchanges and night time economy, Croydon town centre attracts high volumes of people throughout the day and night, and as a result high levels of crime are recorded in this area of the borough.

During the period 14th March 2012 to 11th June 2012 there were a total of 1,051 recorded crimes in the town centre. The following shows the breakdown of crime types in the town centre during that period. The greatest proportion of incidents was 'theft and handling' (43%) followed by 'violence against the person' (17%) and 'drug related incidents' (13%).



Source : Croydon Performance Management dashboard.

Focus on violent crime

(Note - Violent crime includes attempted murder, murder, death by manner of driving, grievous bodily harm with intent and grievous bodily harm with wounding.)

The following chart shows the 'most serious violence' trend for Croydon for the period April 10 – August 12. While the overall trend for TNOs is reducing locally, most serious violence shows an upward trend, which is projected to increase by a further 44% by the end of the year.



The latest data on violent crime shows that these offences are most prevalent in Fairfield, Woodside, Thornton Heath, West Thornton and Broad Green. These wards with the exception of Fairfield, share common characteristics, they have large, diverse populations and high levels of deprivation.

Fairfield ward includes the town centre and East and West Croydon stations – the town centre and main transport interchanges attract high numbers of people, to shop, work and visit the night time economy. Location data shows Fairfield ward as the primary location for violent crime, and this has been consistent over a number of years.

Most violent crime offenders also live in Northern wards this would suggest that offenders are offending in areas they are familiar with.

Focus on gangs and serious violence

The trend for serious youth violence is projected to rise by 18% by the end of the year, however this rise is at a much lower rate than 'most serious violence'

The following diagram shows the three year crime trend for serious youth violence;



The **Ending Gang and Youth Violence Report** sets out the Government's plans to prioritise £10 million of Home Office investment in early intervention work in 2012-13 to support the areas most affected by gangs and youth violence. Using data on serious youth violence and local police intelligence on the severity and location of gang activity, 22 areas have been identified across the country, which includes Croydon.

Funding allocations are proportionate to each area's population of 10 to 24 year olds and will enhance existing early intervention activity and work to turn around the lives the most troubled families.

Gangs and youth violence have a devastating effect on communities and the individuals involved, increasing fear of crime and costs to the taxpayer. However, while the public are fearful of gangs most 'gang crime' occurs between gang members, gang membership in Croydon remains very low and activity is limited to a small number of areas within the borough. Locally partner agencies are working closely with local communities and the voluntary sector to address gang issues, not simply through enforcement activities but through understanding the attitudes of both individuals and communities connected to gangs and working to build community confidence and trust in the local authorities and other agencies.

Offender profile

Analysis in the crime strategic assessment 2010/11, identified the most prominent age range for offenders as between 13 and 21 years, more recent analysis of this data shows an increase in the age of offenders to between 16 and 24 years, for the majority of offences. In total the 16 to 24 age range accounted for 46% of all suspects accused for the key offences.

In terms of gender, both sexes have similar patterns with most offences being committed between 16 and 24 years. This is also mirrored in for violence, with both sexes committing offences primarily between the 19yrs to 21yrs age range. However, statistically a higher percentage of females than males commit violent offences at a younger age with 10% of 13 to 15 year old females committing this type of offences.

	10-12	13-15	16-18	19-21	22-24	25-27	28-30	31-33	34-36	37-39	40-42	43-45	46-48	49-51	52+
Criminal Damage	9	42	72	95	105	65	49	37	26	33	25	19	22	8	16
Violence	18	114	207	329	275	214	188	176	166	169	141	112	106	54	141
Burglary in a Dwelling	16	41	58	41	16	15	10	19	18	30	14	8	5	6	3
Burglary in Other Buildings	5	14	31	24	11	9	13	29	13	6	3	5	2	3	1
Business Property		7	22	10	4	5	6				1	1	1	3	2
Drugs	3	35	388	597	477	329	187	114	98	67	59	46	28	24	18
Other Theft	14	25	57	40	41	22	23	22	17	15	22	14	8	8	14
Offensive Weapon	1	20	62	36	18	27	11	7	9	5	8	4	7	5	6
Other Sexual	1	3	3	6	3	2	2		2	2	2	3	3	5	11
Rape			4	2	6	1	4	2	1	1		1	1	1	3
Robbery inc Snatch	24	75	90	38	15	7	2	2	6		2	2			
Theft From M/V	1	4	4	5	7	3	1	22	13	1		2			1
Theft From Shops	8	56	162	103	86	67	85	80	59	85	62	58	48	31	47
Theft/Taking of M/V	6	5	15	17	17	5	1	2	2		4	2	1		

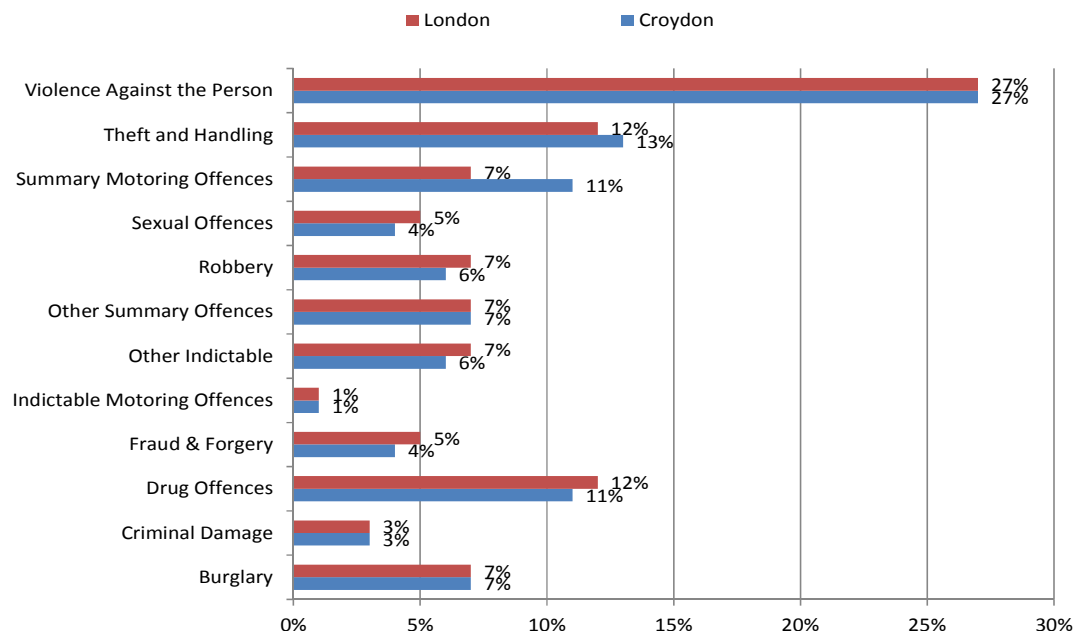
Key: Highest number of crimes for each age group are highlighted in red (highest) and followed by amber

Offenders supervised by Croydon Probation Service

The following analysis looks at all offenders currently being supervised by Croydon Probation Service who have a post-sentence eOASys assessment (which is a template report completed by probation officers) completed between 2009/10).

The following table shows that offenders being supervised in Croydon are more likely to have committed offences of violence against the person, theft and handling and summary motoring offences. This reflects the average position across London.

Offenders supervised by Croydon Probation Service by crime type



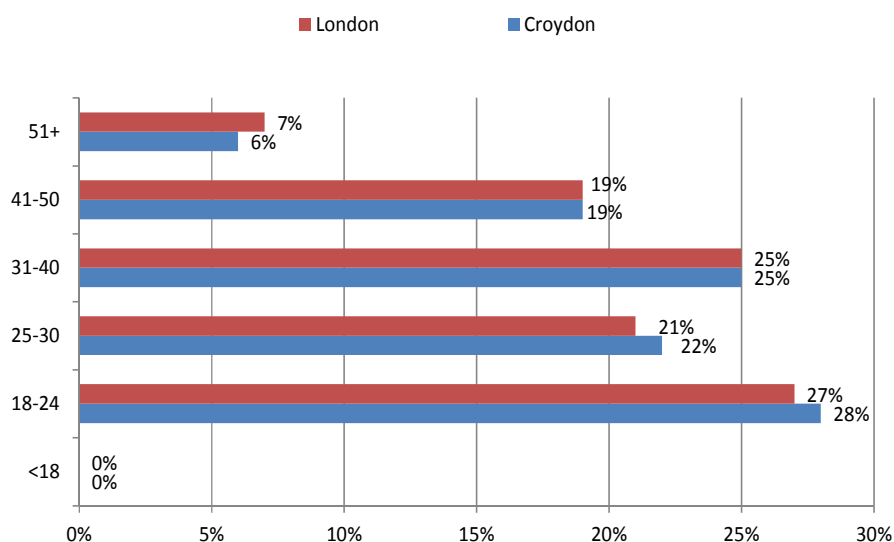
Source : Croydon Performance Management dashboard (Years runs from April to November).

The gender split of offenders supervised by the probation service in Croydon is 90% male and 10% female, this is comparable with London where the split is 88% male and 12% female.

Age and ethnicity profile of offenders

The largest proportion of offenders supervised by the probation service were aged between 18-24 years (28%) followed by 31-40 years (25%), this is comparable with proportions across London for these age groups at 27% and 25% respectively.

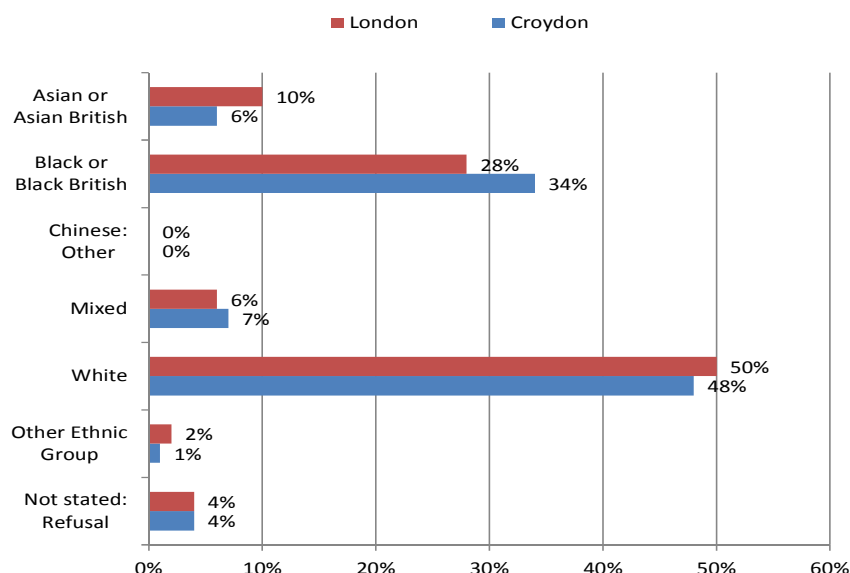
Offenders by age group



In terms of ethnicity, the largest proportion of offenders were classified as 'white British' (42%), followed by 'black or black British: Caribbean' (23%). Across London these proportions were lower, 'white british' (39%), followed by 'black or black British: Caribbean' (17%).

It is important to note that this data is a few years old and it is reasonable to assume that the ethnic profile of offenders would have changed in line with the overall ethnic composition of the borough or London.

Offenders by broad ethnic group Croydon compared London



Criminogenic needs of offenders

Tackling the criminogenic needs of offenders, is a key driver in reducing offending. Various social factors impact an individual, either driving them to offend or re-offend, such as housing issues, lack of employment opportunities, drug and alcohol use and emotional well being. Locally three projects were specifically designed to tackle these complex issues by adopting a multi-agency, problem solving approach. The Prolific and Priority Offender Team (PPO), the Diamond Initiative and the Pathways Project have each focussed on early intervention to reduce the risk of harm and re-offending.

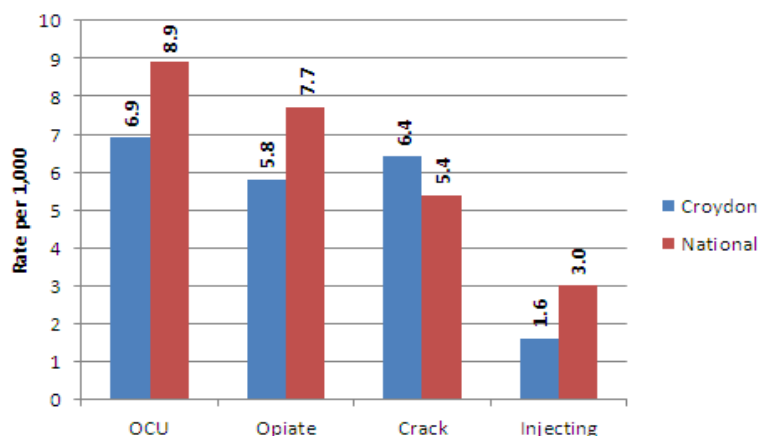
The Safer Croydon Partnership have further developed their approach through a local Integrated Offender Management Model which is a system that provides all local agencies engaged in offender management within a single coherent structure.

The framework for identifying Croydon's Top 40 offenders is now in place. Offenders aged 18-24 years face particular challenges over and above offenders who are younger or older. The Youth Offending Service supports individuals who are offending, or at risk of offending and their families, until they are 18 years old, however after this point if they are still offending they will become a probation client and treated as an adult. However due to the chaotic and often unstable lifestyles of young offenders many are simply not ready to be treated as adults, therefore the current services provided by Probation do not provide a near fit for this cohort as this transition period requires needs to be much more flexible to meet the needs of those aged 18-24

Locally the probation service have introduced a 18-24 Hub; a 'one stop shop' of 'wrap around services' similar to the Turnaround model, held one day month and located in CALAT offices. Indications are that intensive supervision and appropriate support is improving outcomes for these young people.

Drug Misuse

The National Treatment Agency for Substance Misuse estimated that there were 1,598 opiate and/or crack users (OCU) and 360 injectors in Croydon in 2011-2012. The following graph shows the rate per 1,000 of drug users aged 15-64 in Croydon and nationally during 2011/12, by type of drug use.



Source: National Treatment Agency for Substance Misuse, Period 2011/12

Croydon drug users - parents and families

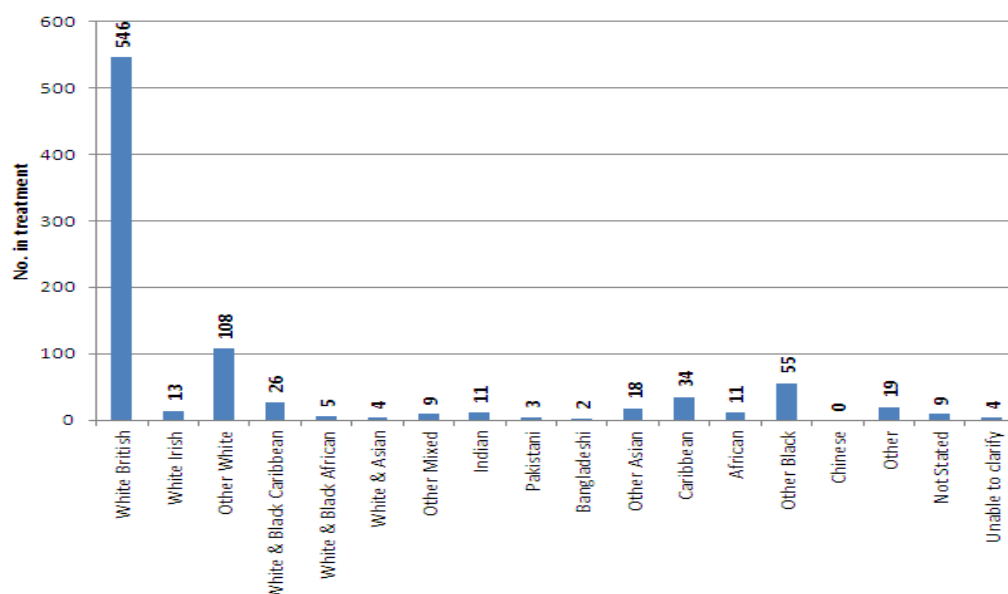
Nationally, it has been estimated that one in three of the English treatment population, (65,481 people), has a child living with them at least some of the time. Based on the data available for 2011-2012, there were 321 adults in Croydon who live with children and 133 adults who are parents but do not live with any children. This equates to 36% and 15% respectively of the population in treatment.

The NTA also reported that in 2011-2012, there were 338 Croydon adults in drug treatment who cited additional problematic alcohol use. This was 38% compared to the national 22% (43,036).

Profile of drug users in treatment

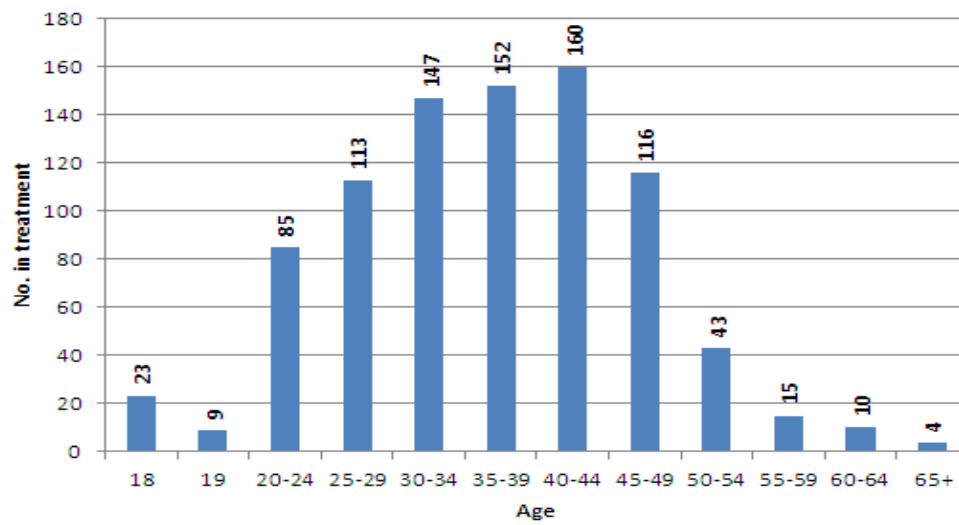
During 2011/12 there were 877 drug users in effective treatment in Croydon of which 66% were aged between 30 & 49 years, 81% were opiate &/or crack users, 75% were male and 62% were 'white British'.

Ethnic profile of drug users in treatment in Croydon



Source: National Drug Treatment Monitoring System (NDTMS), Period: Quarter 4 2011/12

Age profile of drug users in treatment in Croydon



Source: National Drug Treatment Monitoring System (NDTMS), Period: Quarter 4 2011/12

Chapter 3 - Poverty and Prosperity

After 1992, the UK economy and average household incomes enjoyed a period of growth, however in 2008, the global financial crisis plunged the UK into the longest recession since comparable records began in the 1950s. When the recession hit, the unemployment rate was a little over 5% or 1.6 million in the UK, in 2011 unemployment peaked at almost 2.7 million, the highest level for 17 years.

Unemployment began to level off towards the end of 2011, and the beginning of 2012 saw the first fall in almost a year. The impact of the recession has been far reaching; average incomes are estimated to have fallen by 7% which has resulted in cuts in consumer spending. It is also estimated that roughly one in five people in the UK are living in poverty (using the accepted definition of poverty as having an income which is less than 60% of the national average) and this is expected to rise.

This chapter gives an overview of poverty and prosperity in Croydon through the analysis of deprivation data, poverty indicators, the local benefits profile, employment, attainment and adult skills in Croydon.

3.1 Deprivation

The Index of Multiple Deprivation measures relative levels of social and economic deprivation for each of the 32,482 Lower Super Output Areas (LSOA) in the UK. These smaller geographies give an improved basis for comparison throughout the country because the units are more similar in size of population; Ward, Borough and Regional level data is calculated on an average of all the LSOA scores within its boundaries

(Note – All IMD data is sourced from the Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG); 2010 IMD represents data gathered in 2008)

Overall deprivation (2010)

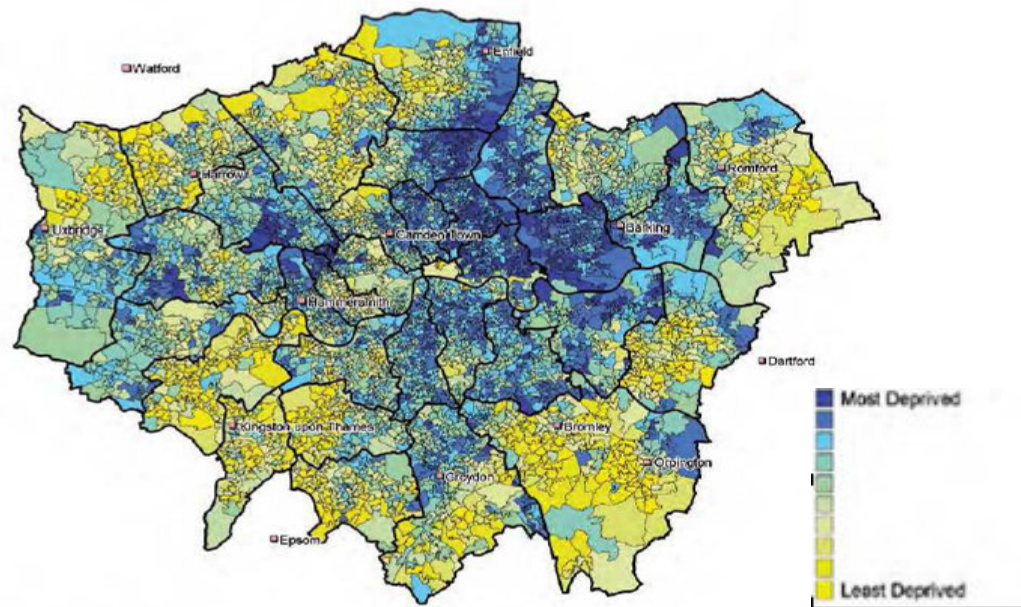
The Overall Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) score is based on an average of 7 sub domains weighted as follows:

IMD type	Weighting
Income Deprivation	22.50%
Employment Deprivation	22.50%
Health Deprivation	13.50%
Education Deprivation	13.50%
Barriers to Housing Deprivation	9.30%
Crime Deprivation	9.30%
Living Environment Deprivation	9.30%

The 2010 IMD score ranks Croydon as the 107th most deprived local authority in England, out of 326 local authorities nationally and the 19th most deprived London borough out of the 32 London boroughs.

The following map shows deprivation across London. From a regional perspective inner London generally has higher levels of deprivation than outer London, high levels of deprivation are particularly evident in the north east of London which has high levels of population density.

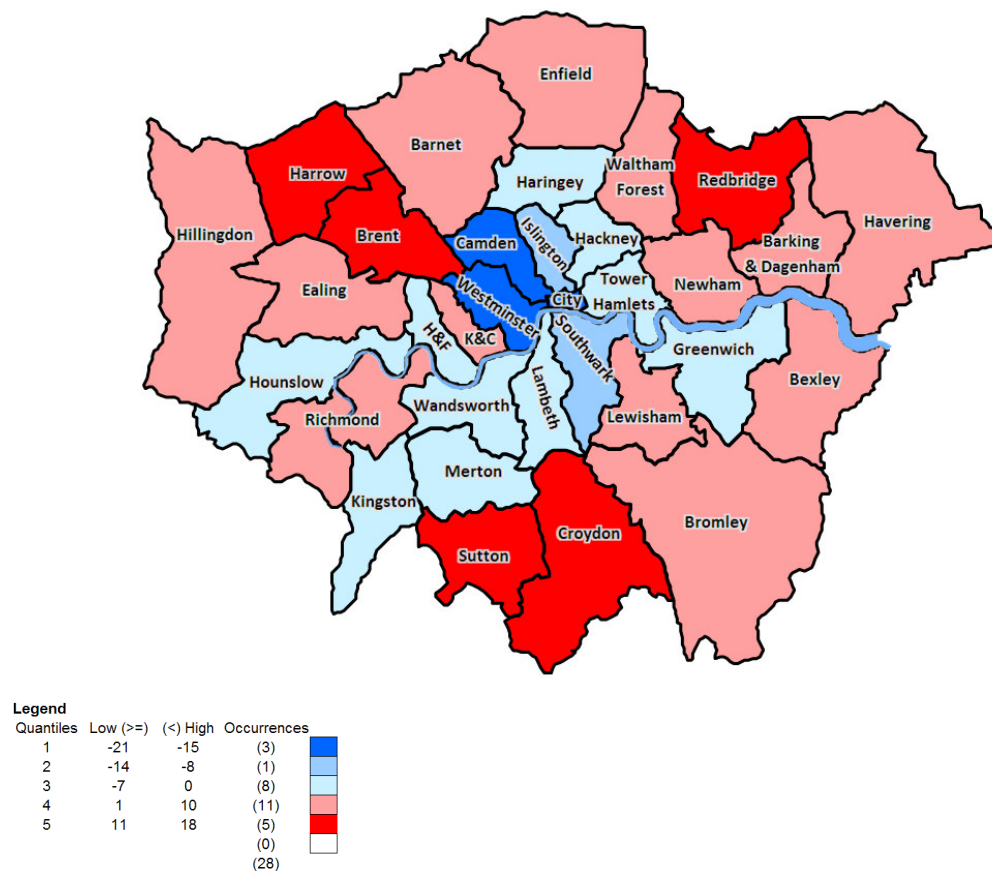
Overall deprivation 2010 across London



Relative change in overall deprivation across London between 2004 and 2010

When comparing overall deprivation across London between 2004 with 2010, outer London boroughs including Croydon, have seen a relative increase in deprivation. Inner London Boroughs have generally become less deprived.

% change in IMD rank 2004-2010

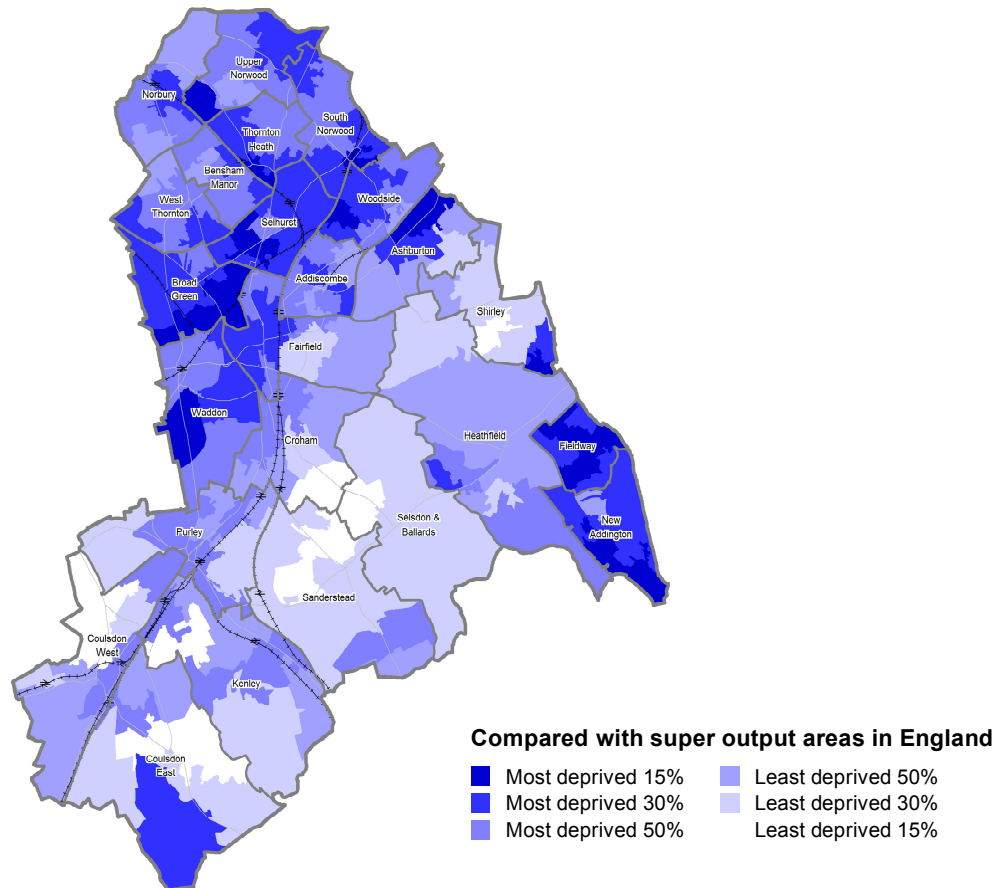


Source – ODPM (2004) DCLG (2010)

Overall deprivation in Croydon – 2010

Overall, Croydon has become more deprived between 2004 and 2010, all electoral wards have become more deprived relative to England. The north of borough is generally more deprived than the south, sharing more of the characteristics of inner London than the south of the borough.

Fieldway and New Addington wards in the east of Croydon also have high levels of deprivation, with Fieldway being the most deprived ward in Croydon. The most deprived LSOA in Croydon is in New Addington.



Income

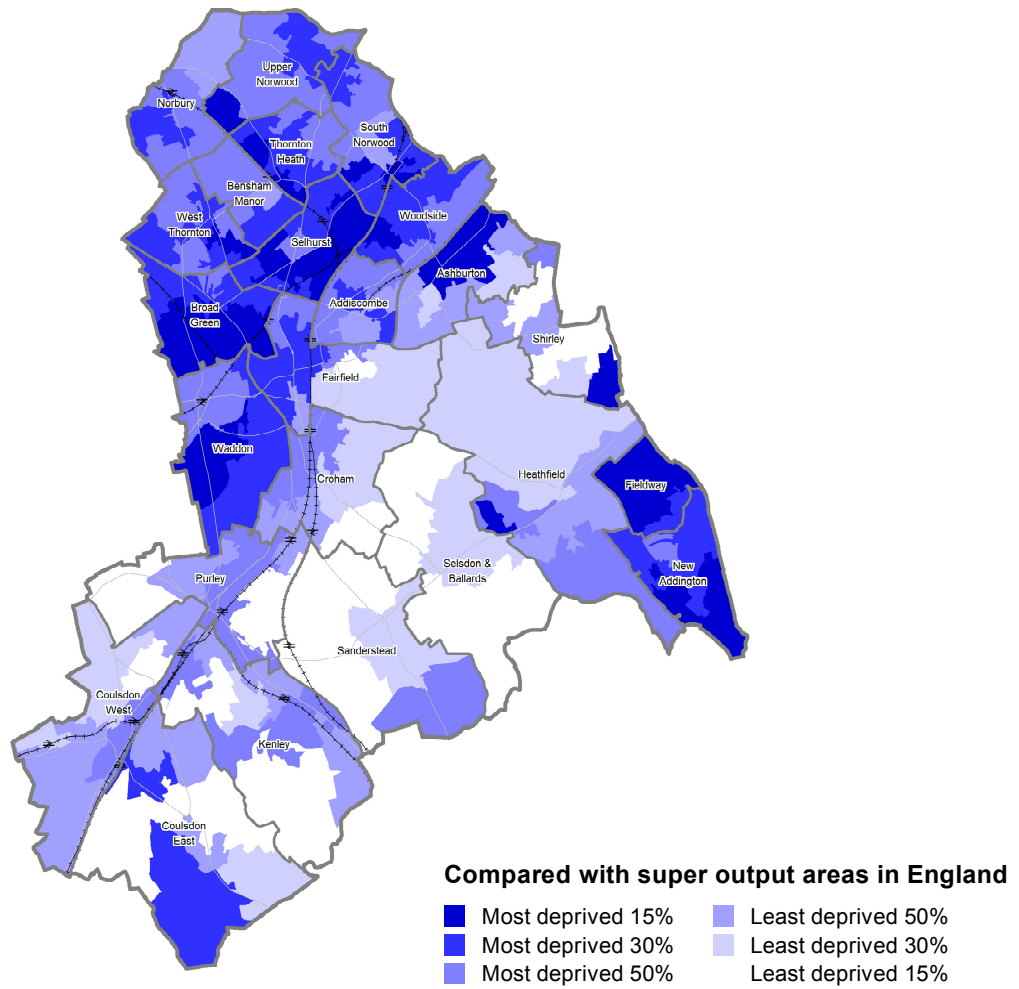
In terms of income levels London is divided, it has by far the highest proportion of people on a low income but also a high proportion of people on high incomes.

The IMD measures income deprivation using the following five indicators:

- Adults and children in Income Support families
- Adults and children in Income-Based Jobseeker's Allowance families
- Adults and children in Pension Credit (Guarantee) families
- Adults and children in Child Tax Credit families (who are not in receipt of Income Support, Income-Based Jobseeker's Allowance or Pension Credit)
- Asylum seekers in England in receipt of subsistence support, accommodation support, or both.

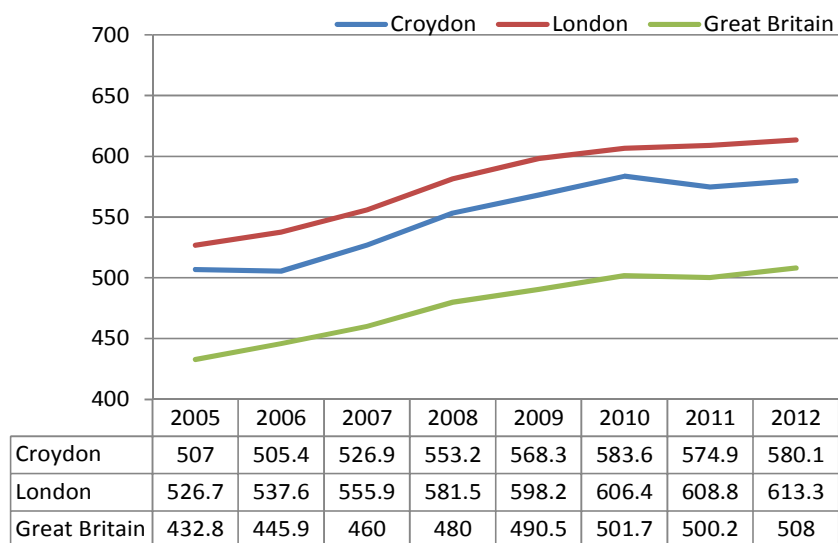
At borough level Fieldway, Selhurst, New Addington and Broad Green have remained within the 5 most deprived wards for income deprivation when comparing the IMD for 2004 and 2010, this is consistent with overall deprivation in the borough.

Map of income deprivation in Croydon – 2010



Gross weekly pay

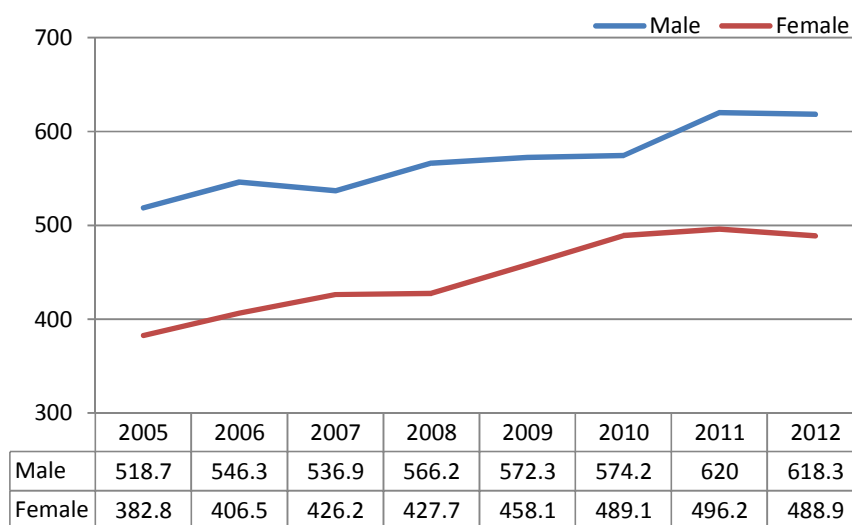
The national, regional and local average weekly earnings have steadily increased from 2005 - 2012. Croydon shows the greatest increase over time, with an increase of £73.10 to £580.10 over the period. Despite this growth the local average remains below the London average.

Gross weekly pay (2005-12)

Source – NOMIS, labour market survey - updated annually - www.nomisweb.co.uk

Croydon's gender pay gap

Male and female average earnings have increased by £99.60 and £106.10 respectively over the same period. Latest data shows that the current gender pay gap is £129.40. The highest pay gap was in 2006 at £139.80 and the lowest gap was in 2010 at £85.10. The latest data shows that the gap has increased between 2011 and 2012.



Source – NOMIS, labour market survey - Date, July 2012 updated - www.nomisweb.co.uk

3.2 Child Poverty

Nationally the number of children living in relative income poverty in 2010/11 was estimated at 2.3 million. By 2013, it has been estimated this figure will rise by 600,000, peaking at 3.1 million children in the UK

The Child Poverty Bill was introduced to the House of Commons in June 2009 and obtained Royal Assent on 25 March 2010. The Act requires the Secretary of State to meet four targets to eradicate child poverty by 2020 and conveys duties on local authorities.

The Government's approach to tackling child poverty is set out in 'A New Approach to Child Poverty: Tackling the Causes of Disadvantage and Transforming Families' Lives'. This approach centres around strengthening families, encouraging responsibility, promoting work, guaranteeing fairness and providing support to the most vulnerable.

The national strategy meets the requirements set out in the Child Poverty Act 2010, focuses on improving the life chances of the most disadvantaged children, and sits alongside the Government's broader strategy to improve social mobility.

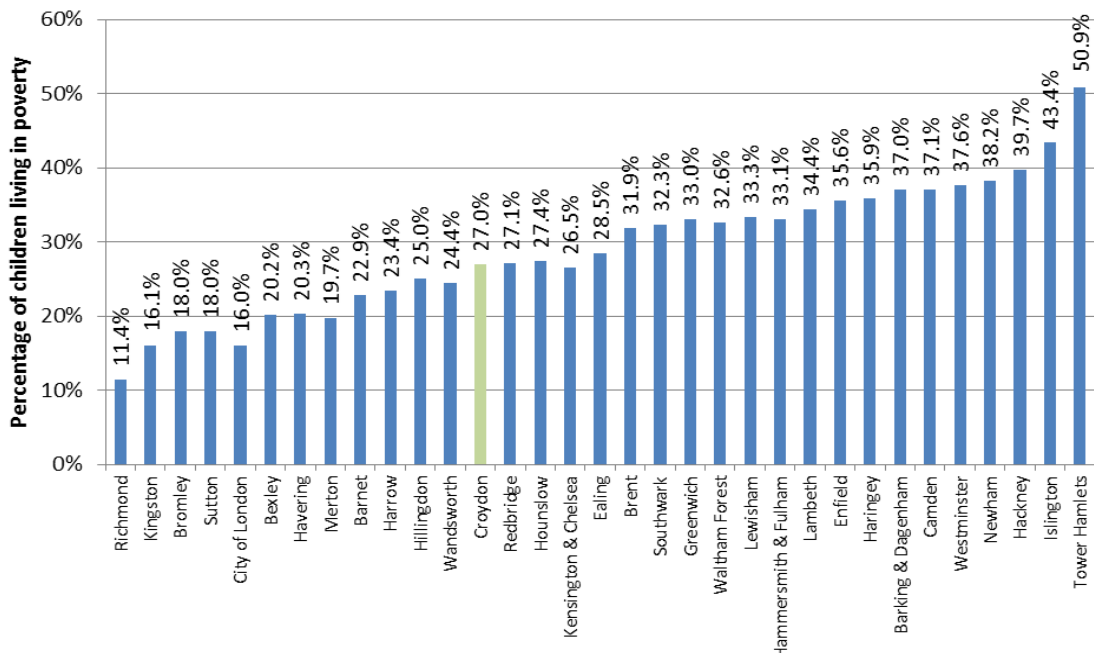
The HMRC measure of child poverty is based on the percentage of children aged under 16 living in families in receipt of out of work benefits and tax credits where their reported income is less than 60% median income (2009).

Using this measure the overall proportion of children living in poverty in England is 22% and rises to 30% in London.

The proportion of children in poverty in Croydon has been increasing over the past three years, and is significantly higher than the England average at 27% of children in Croydon living in poverty.

The following diagram shows the variation across London when comparing the proportion of children living in poverty by London boroughs. Richmond has the lowest proportion at 11% up to nearly 51% in Tower Hamlets.

Proportion of children living in poverty, London boroughs

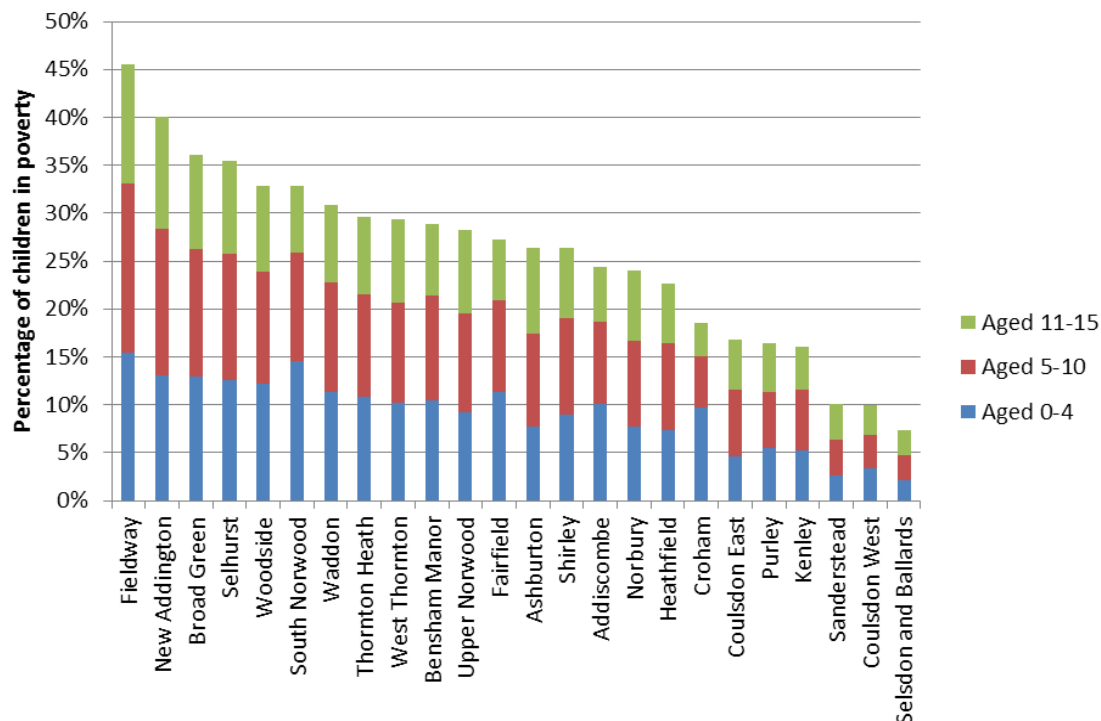


Source: Child poverty statistics, 2009, HM Customs & Revenue

Children in poverty by ward and age

There is also variation across Croydon, in Fieldway nearly half of children aged under 16 live in poverty, whereas in certain wards in the south of the borough, 1 in 10 children or fewer live in poverty. The government target is to reduce the proportion of children experiencing relative low income poverty to less than 10%.

Proportion of children living in poverty in Croydon by ward and age



Source: Child poverty statistics, 2009, HM Customs & Revenue

For more information on child poverty refer to the child poverty chapter of the 2011/12 Joint Strategic Partnership Needs Assessment <http://www.croydonobservatory.org/jsna/1209677/1209742>

Local authorities are key partners in the coalition government's approach to tackling child poverty, they are required by the Child Poverty Act 2010 to lead partnership working to reduce and mitigate the effects of child poverty in their local areas. Locally the Children and Families Partnership is leading on developing a child poverty strategy for Croydon setting out the partnership's approach to tackling this issue.

Free school meals

The number of pupils eligible for free school meals (FSM) in an area is used a proxy measure for poverty or deprivation.

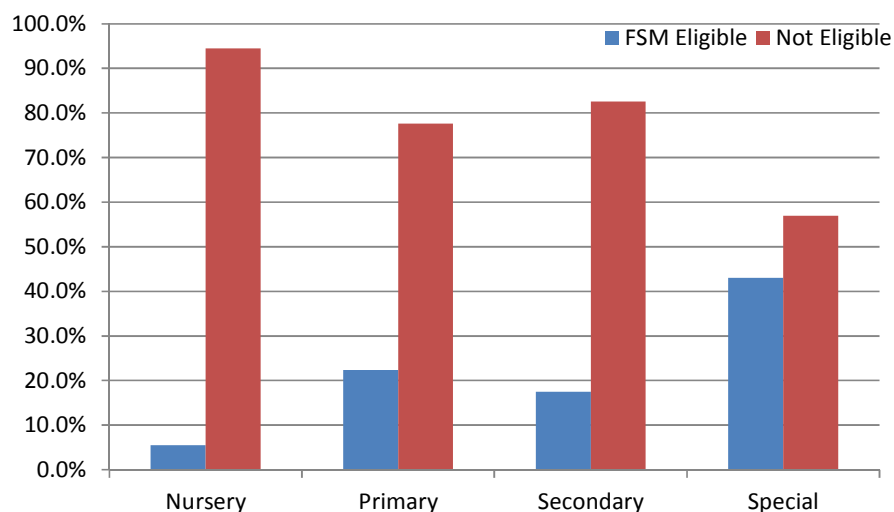
In England, children are eligible to receive free school meals (FSMs) if their parents are in receipt of any of the following benefits:

- Income Support
- Income-based Job Seekers' Allowance
- Income-related Employment and Support Allowance
- Support under Part VI of the Immigration and Asylum Act 1999
- the Guaranteed element of State Pension Credit
- Child Tax Credit, provided they are not also entitled to Working Tax Credit and have an annual gross income of no more than £16,190, as assessed by Her Majesty's Revenue and Customs.

In January 2011 approximately 1.2 million pupils were known to be eligible for FSMs at the national level. Locally, Croydon has a higher proportion of children who are eligible for free school meals than the England average but lower than the London average.

The Spring 2012 school population census shows that a total of 10,242 (20.7%) pupils were eligible for FSM in Croydon. The data shows that over the last three years the number of pupils eligible for FSM is increasing, the total for 2011 was 9,125 pupils (19.9%) and in 2010 the total number of eligible pupils was 8,896 (19.5% of the total school population).

Number and percentage of pupils eligible for FSM as at Spring 2011



	Nursery	Primary	Secondary	Special	Total
FSM Eligible	30	6,870	3,070	272	10,242
	5.5%	22.4%	17.5%	43.0%	20.7%
Not Eligible	514	23,808	14,493	360	39,175
	94.5%	77.6%	82.5%	57.0%	79.3%
Total	544	30,678	17,563	632	49,417

Source - Statistical First Release, DfE – Date, February 2012 update - Education.gov.uk website

3.3 Homelessness

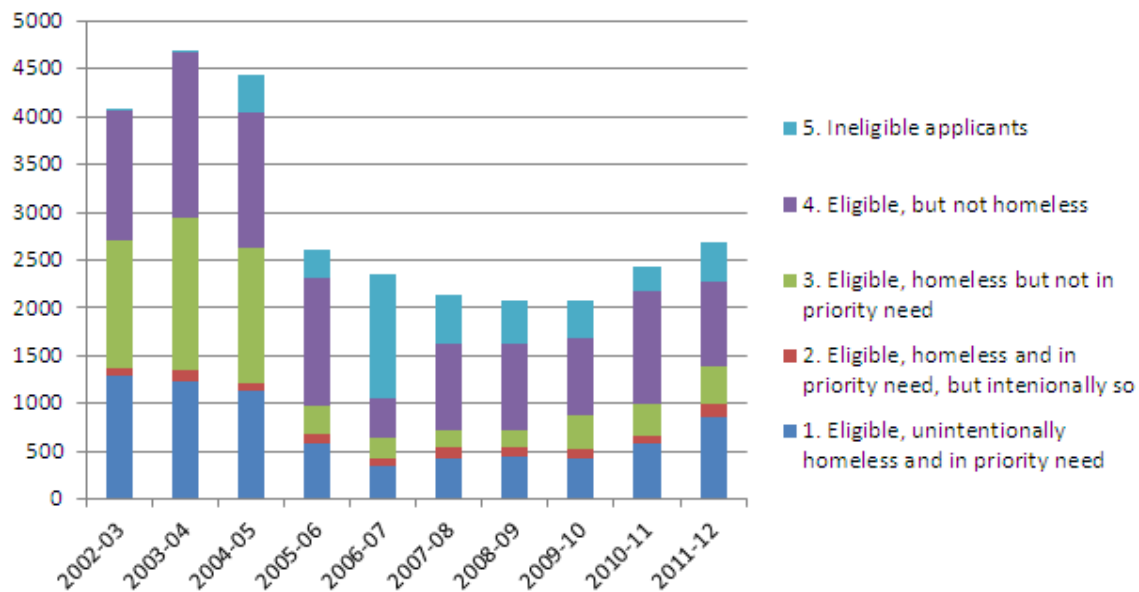
One of the impacts of the recession is the increase in homelessness. In 2011/12 homelessness increased by 14% in England, and by 39% in London; and households in temporary accommodation increased by 5% in England and 2% in London.

The following section looks at homeless applications in Croydon, temporary accommodation, residents on the housing register and residents re-housed.

Homeless applications in Croydon

Over the last decade the total number decisions on eligible applications for assistance has fallen from 4,093 in 2002-03 to 2,686 in 2011-12.

Of those applicant households who were accepted as owed a main homelessness duty the data over the ten year period shows that the number has fallen from 1,291 in 2002/03 to 847 in 2011/12. However, the number of households has increased over the past three years in 2009/10 the number of households was 425, increasing by 422 households by 2011/12.

Number of homeless household applications 2002-03 to 2011-12

Source: CLG, Annual return: P1E Table E1, Period: 2002-03 to 2011-12

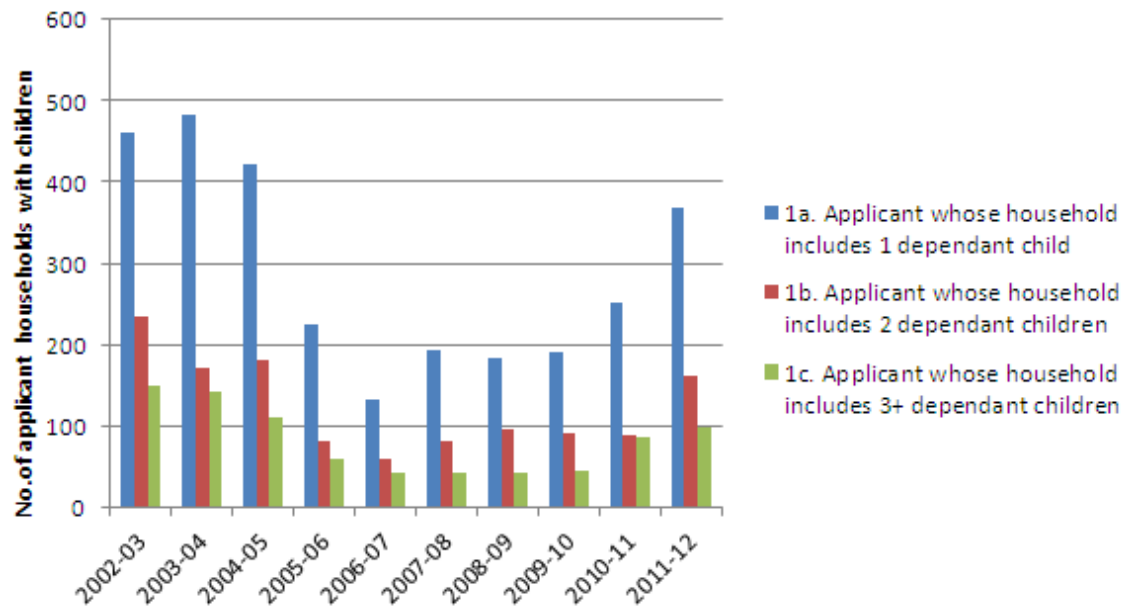
In the 1st quarter of 2012-13 Croydon made 592 decisions on eligible applications for assistance and 26 % of these applicants were accepted as owed a main homelessness duty.

Profile of homeless households

Of the 847 households accepted as homeless in 2011/12, 629 households included dependant children. (368 households had one child, 162 households had two children and 99 households had three or more children).

During 2011-12, in 74% of acceptances the presence of dependent children in the household was the primary reason for priority need, 10% included a pregnant woman, 2.4% were because of an emergency due to the riots, 6% due to a person with a physical disability and 3% due to a person with mental illness or handicap.

There was also an increase in applicants who were homeless because of an emergency during 2011-12, this was due to the riots in Croydon and residents becoming homeless unintentionally.

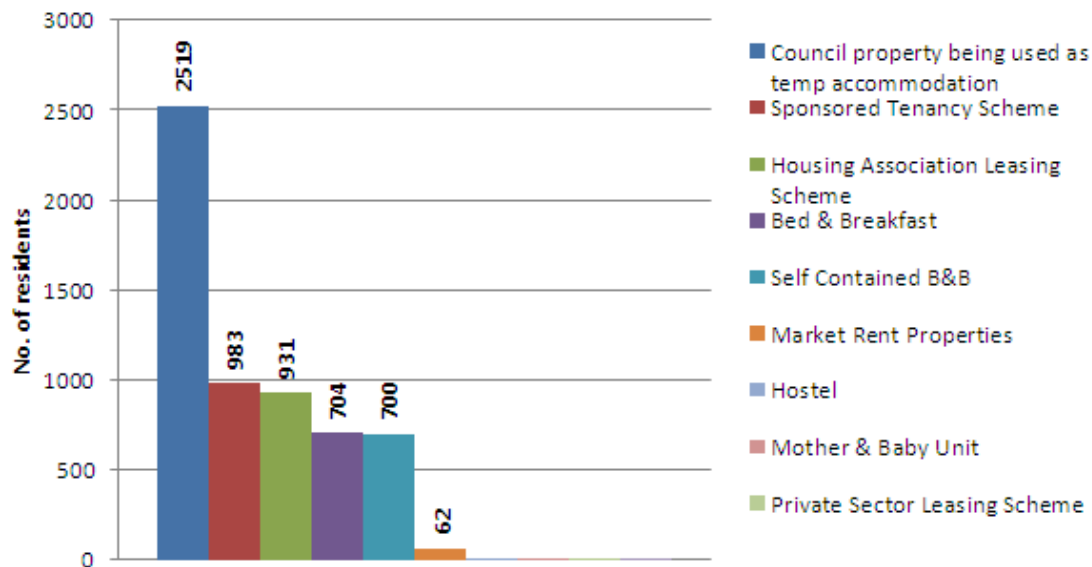
Number of accepted applicants whose households include children, 2002-03 to 2011-12

Source: CLG, Annual return: Period: 2002-03 to 2011-12

This trend continues in the current financial year, in quarter one of 2012-13 there were a total of 152 applicant households accepted as homeless and of these 80% of the households had dependant children.

Snapshot analysis of residents in temporary accommodation

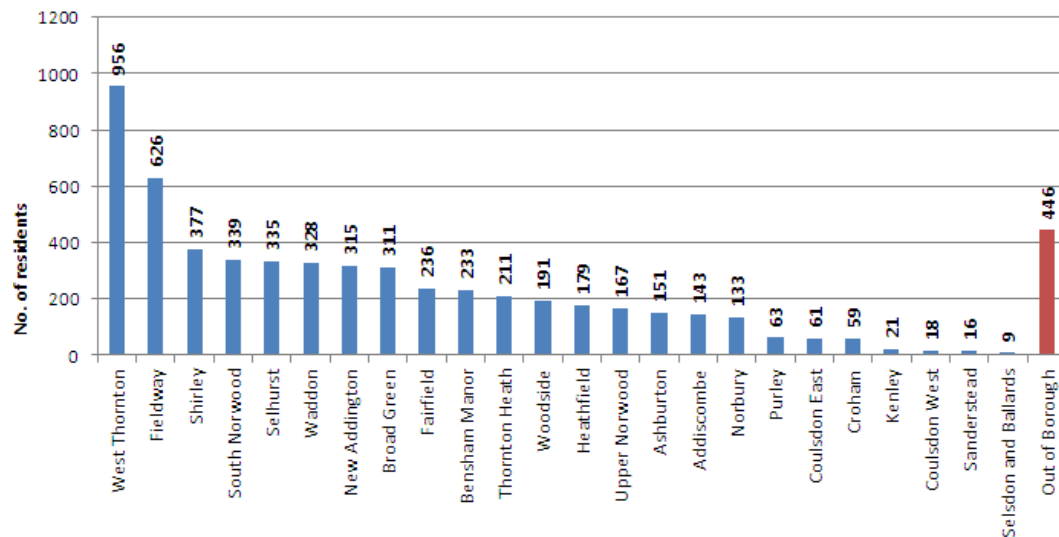
Croydon Council has a responsibility to house those that are vulnerable into temporary accommodation. Latest data for 2012/13 shows there are a total of 5,924 residents living in temporary accommodation; of this total 2,946 are children.

Number of residents in temporary accommodation, Q2 2012/13

Source: Online Housing Management System (OHMS), Period: Qtr1 2012/13, Frequency: Quarterly

Number of residents living in Council funded temporary accommodation, by ward, Quarter 2 2012/13

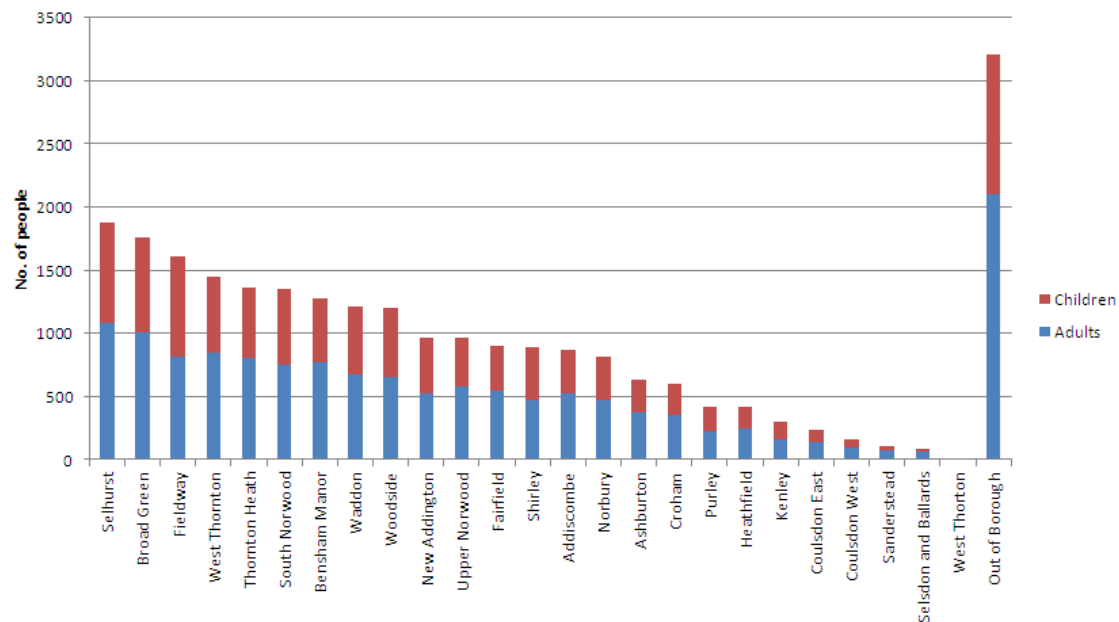
At a ward level, 16% of residents living in temporary accommodation are in West Thornton, and 7% are living outside of the borough. There are significantly lower numbers of residents in temporary accommodation in the south of the borough.



Source: Online Housing Management System (OHMS), Period: Qtr2 2012/13, Frequency: Quarterly

Number of people on the housing register, by ward

There are currently 24,653 residents on the housing register in Croydon, including 10,297 children and 3,212 out of the borough.

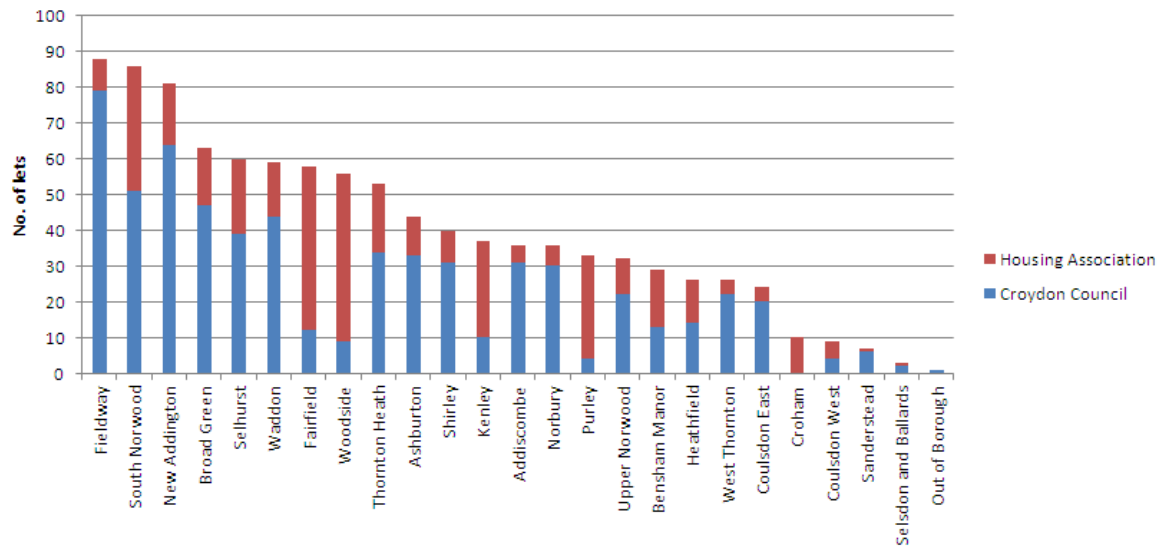


Source: Online Housing Management System (OHMS), Period: Qtr2 2012/13, Frequency: Quarterly

Number of households re-housed on a permanent basis 2011/12, by ward & landlord

One of the key priorities for the council is to re-house residents into permanent housing; the following graphs show the total number of residents re-housed by ward and type of housing.

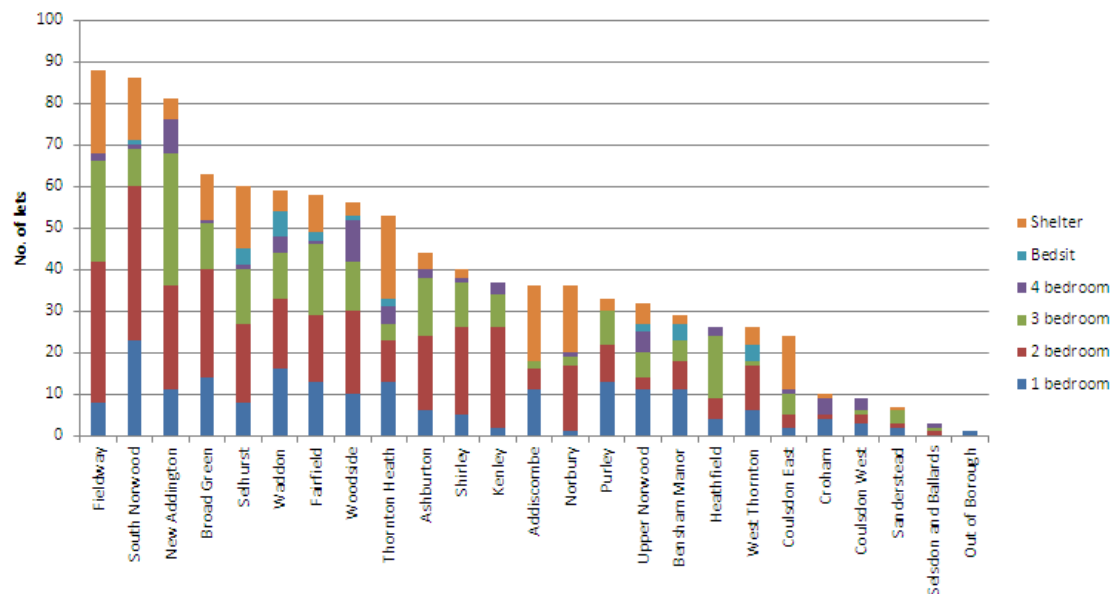
During 2011/12 a total of 997 households were re-housed (a reduction of 97 households compared to 2010/11), 62% in Croydon Council homes and 38% in Housing Association homes. The 3 wards with the most households re-housed were Fieldway, South Norwood & New Addington, totalling 26%.



Source: Online Housing Management System (OHMS), Period: 2011/12, Frequency: Annually

Number of households re-housed on a permanent basis 2011/12, by ward & accommodation type

Latest data for 2011/12 shows that 33% (331) of residents re-housed were in 2 bedroom properties of which 59% were council owned.



Source: Online Housing Management System (OHMS), Period: 2011/12, Frequency: Annually

3.4 Benefits profile

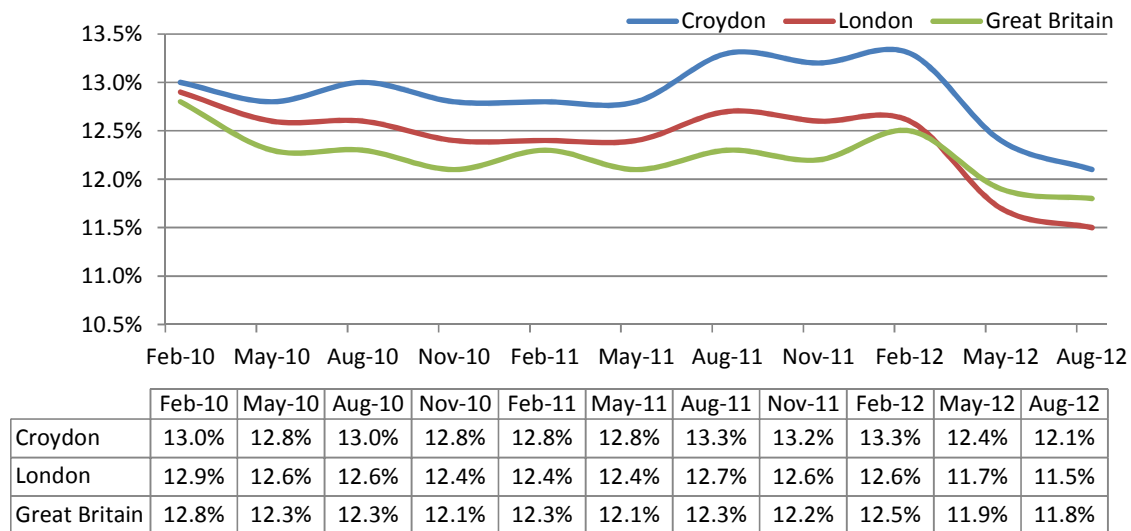
With rising unemployment and reductions in household income as a result of the recession, the number of people claiming out of work and housing benefits has been increasing nationally, regionally and locally. The following section looks at benefits profile for Croydon.

Key out of work benefits

The number of people claiming out of work benefits has been increasing over the past five years, since the start of the recession in 2008. In February 2008 the number of key out of work benefit claimants in Croydon was 25,090, 11.1% of the working age population. At this point the rate was below London (11.7%) and in line with Great Britain (11.1%).

The local rate peaked in February 2012 at 13.3%, but latest data for August 2012 shows a downward trend and the local claimant rate is currently 12.1%, approximately 29,160 working age residents.

Key out of work benefits Feb 2010 to Feb 2012

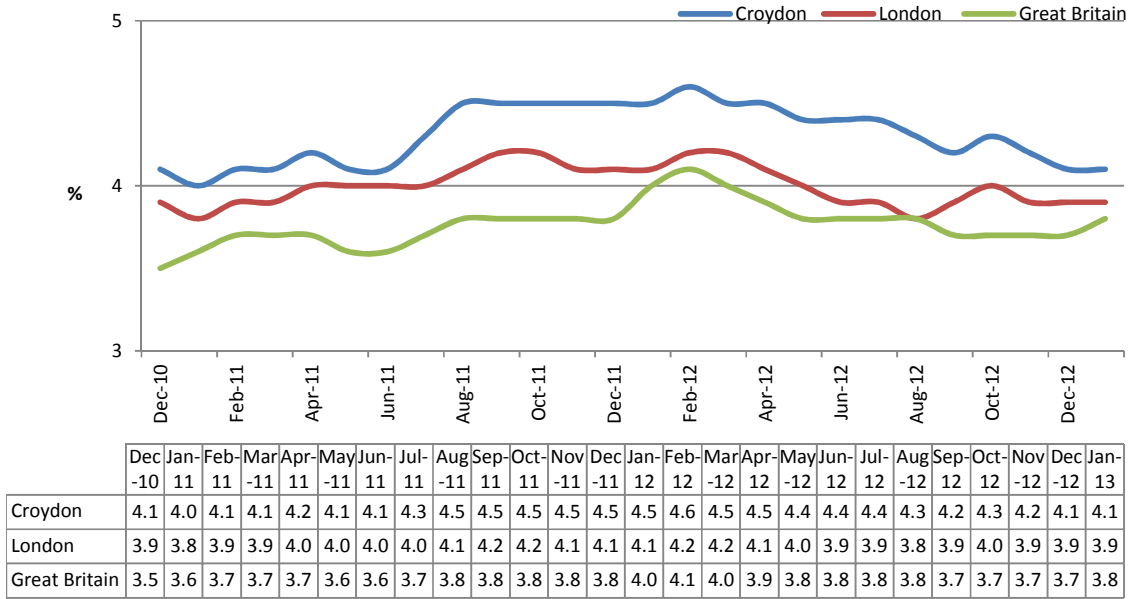


Source – NOMIS, labour market survey - Date, Feb 2012 updated - www.nomisweb.co.uk

Job Seekers Allowance (JSA)

JSA is one of the key out of work benefits and latest data for January 2013 shows that Croydon's current JSA claimant rate is higher than national and London rates. The local claimant count is 4.1% of the working age population which equates to approximately 9,986 people. The borough's rate was steadily increasing up to February 2012 but is now on a downtrend trend.

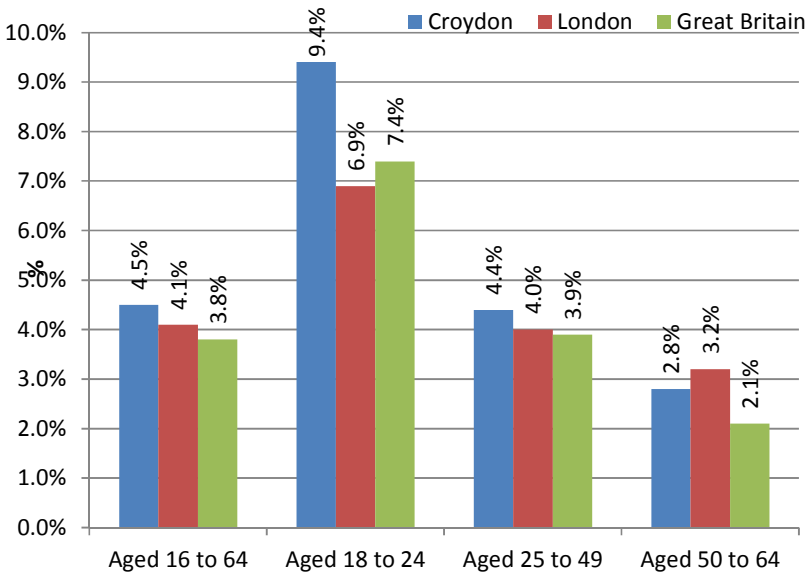
JSA over 2 years for Croydon, London and Great Britain



Source – NOMIS, labour market survey - Date, Sep 2012 updated - www.nomisweb.co.uk

Data shows that the highest number of JSA claimants are aged between 18-24 years, at 2,715 residents or 9.4% of the total population for this age group. Croydon has a greater proportion of JSA claimants when compared to the national and regional averages for all age groups with the exception of the 50-64 year age group.

JSA by age for Croydon, London and Great Britain

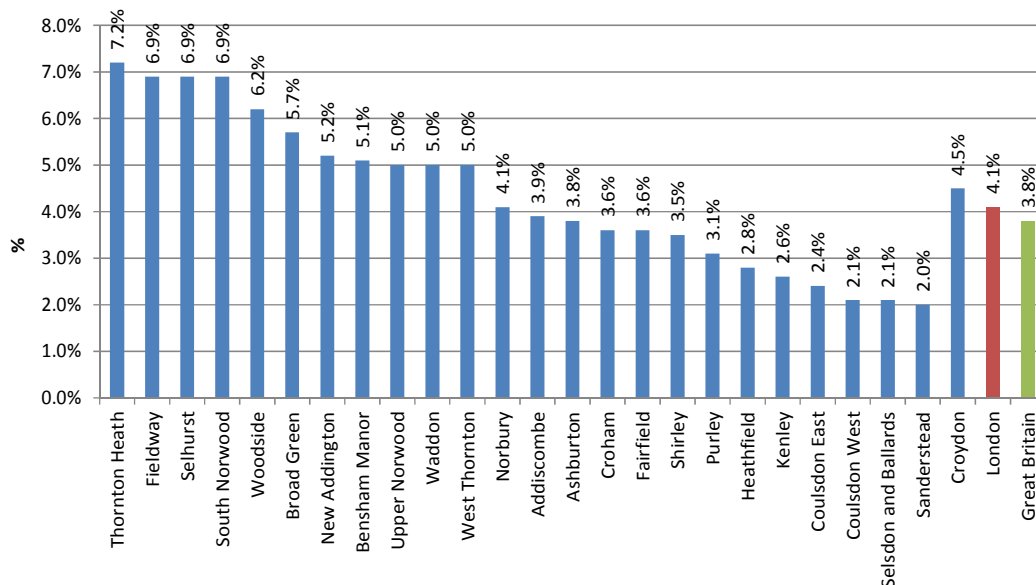


Source – NOMIS, labour market survey - Date, Sep 2012 updated - www.nomisweb.co.uk

JSA claimant by ward (September 2012)

At a ward level the highest percentage of JSA claimants live in Thornton Heath, 7.2% of the resident population which is above the overall borough claimant rate. A total of eleven out of the twenty four wards in Croydon have a JSA claimant rate higher than the borough rate, these wards are all in the north of the borough.

JSA claimant rates in Thornton Heath, Selhurst, South Norwood, Fieldway and Woodside are consistently the highest in the borough and collectively make up 34.1% of total borough claimants

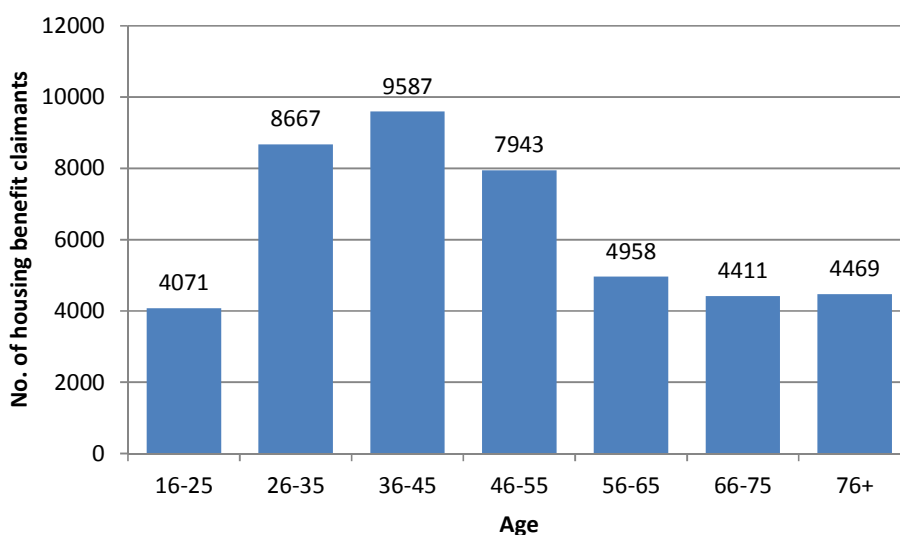


Source – NOMIS, labour market survey - Date, Sep 2012 updated - www.nomisweb.co.uk

Housing benefit claimants

In October there were 44,106 residents claiming housing benefit in Croydon which is an increase of 0.7% since April 2012. The highest number of claimants are within the age group 36-45yrs.

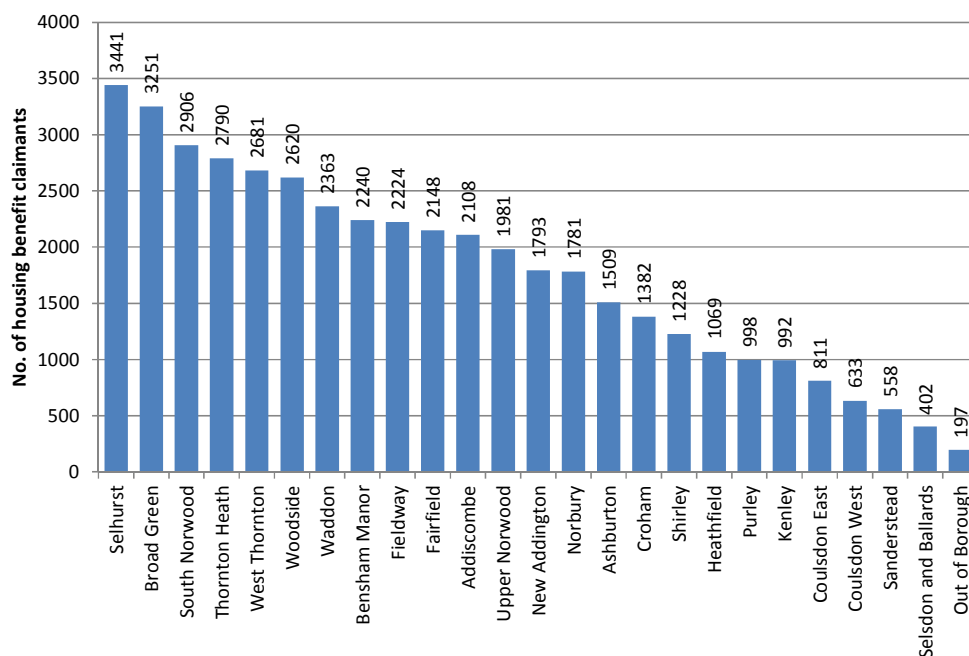
Housing benefit claims in Croydon, by broad age band, October 2012



Source: Internal council system – Revenue & Benefits team

Within the borough 21.8% of all housing benefit claimants live in Selhurst, Broad Green and South Norwood compared to the least amount of claimants at 3.6% living in Coulsdon West, Sanderstead and Selsdon & Ballards. There are 197 claimants that live outside of the borough.

Housing benefit claimants by Ward, October 2012

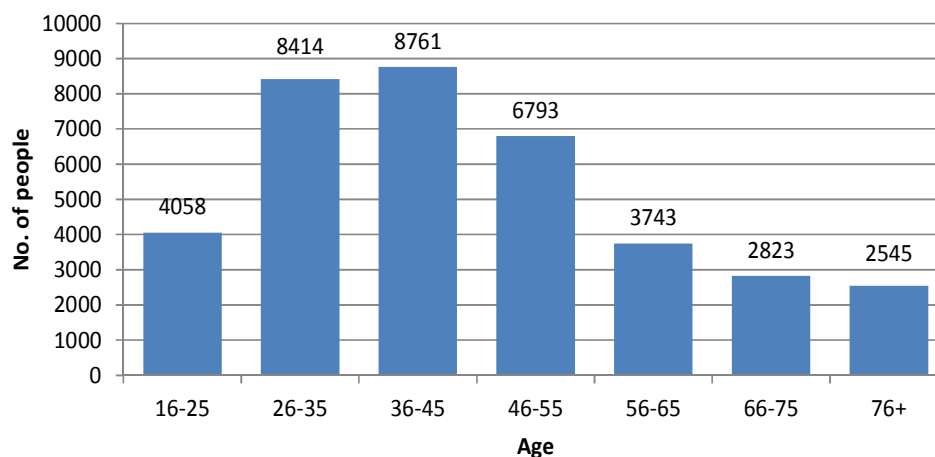


Source: Internal council system – Revenue & Benefits team

Council tax benefit

In October there were 37,137 residents claiming council tax benefit in Croydon. The highest number of claimants were also in the 36-45yr age group.

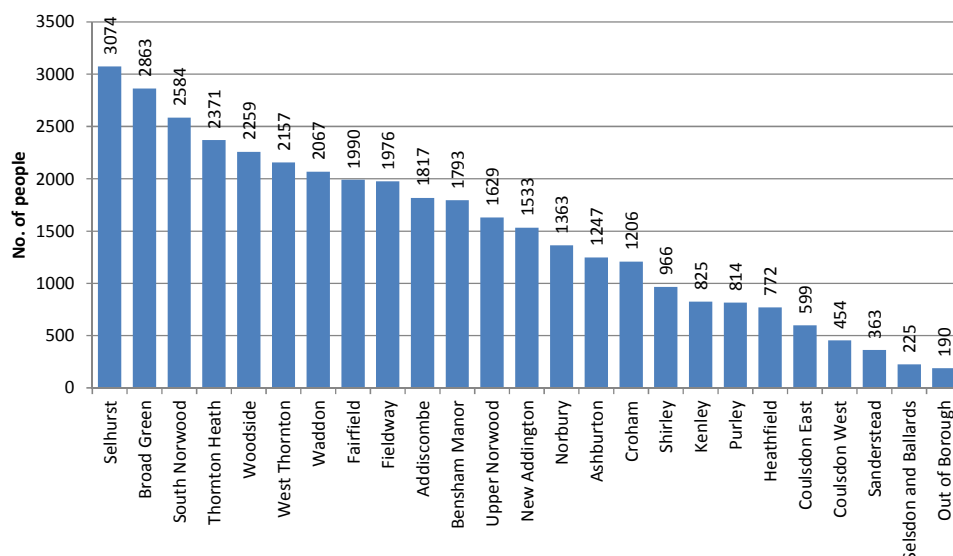
Council tax benefit claims in Croydon, by broad age band, October 2012



Source: internal council system – Revenue & Benefits team

At ward level, 22.9% of all council tax benefit claimants live in Selhurst, Broad Green and South Norwood compared to the least amount of claimants at 2.8 living in Coulsdon West, Sanderstead and Selsdon & Ballards. There are 190 claimants that live outside of the borough.

Council tax benefit claimants by Ward, October 2012



Source: internal council system – Revenue & Benefits team

Spotlight on Welfare Reform

The Coalition Government is radically overhauling welfare policy to improve incentives to return to work, improve fairness and save £18bn in expenditure on benefits

There are major changes in the way the local housing allowance (LHA) is calculated. The LHA determines the level of rental support or housing benefit paid to tenants, whether in work or on benefits. The basis for setting LHA rates has changed from the median (average) to the 30th percentile of market rents. This restricts housing benefit claimants to the bottom third of the market. Housing benefit now capped at a national maximum of £400p.w., and the rate for 5 bedrooms is scrapped. The single room housing benefit rent restriction applies to under-35 year old residents, rather than just under-25, so single 25 to 34 year olds in self-contained flats must now share.

Other changes include freezing Working Tax Credits, increasing the number of hours that must be worked, reducing child support and taking more earnings into account when calculating the rate. There are 34,500 recipients of Child and Working Tax Credits in Croydon.

As shown previously there are 30,330 claimants of key out of work benefits and 36,119 households currently claiming housing benefit in Croydon.

LHA reforms already enacted will affect more than 3,000 existing private tenants in Croydon over the course of 2012. Many, especially large families, will have to move home and may experience more crowded conditions. Where possible the council negotiates with landlords to reduce the rent and enable tenants to stay. Tenants living in other, more expensive areas of London are being forced to move to places with cheaper rents like Croydon. An estimated 550 households will move to Croydon from inner London boroughs as a direct result of LHA changes in 2012/13. Over 900 single under-35s renting privately in Croydon will be affected in 2012. 100 have already been helped to access sustainable shared living arrangements, but finding shared housing that meets safety standards at LHA rates is very difficult.

From 2013 the benefit cap will affect 801 households in Croydon, eight out of ten containing children. Most will no longer be able to afford their accommodation. Of these, 268 households will lose over £100p.w. in benefit and large families will be severely affected.

1,217 working age Croydon council tenants will have housing benefit cut due to under-occupation, by 14% (av. £16p.w.) for one and 25% for two or more bedrooms under-occupied (av. £30p.w.). These tenants will be likely to live in New Addington or Central Croydon (which have concentrations of council housing).

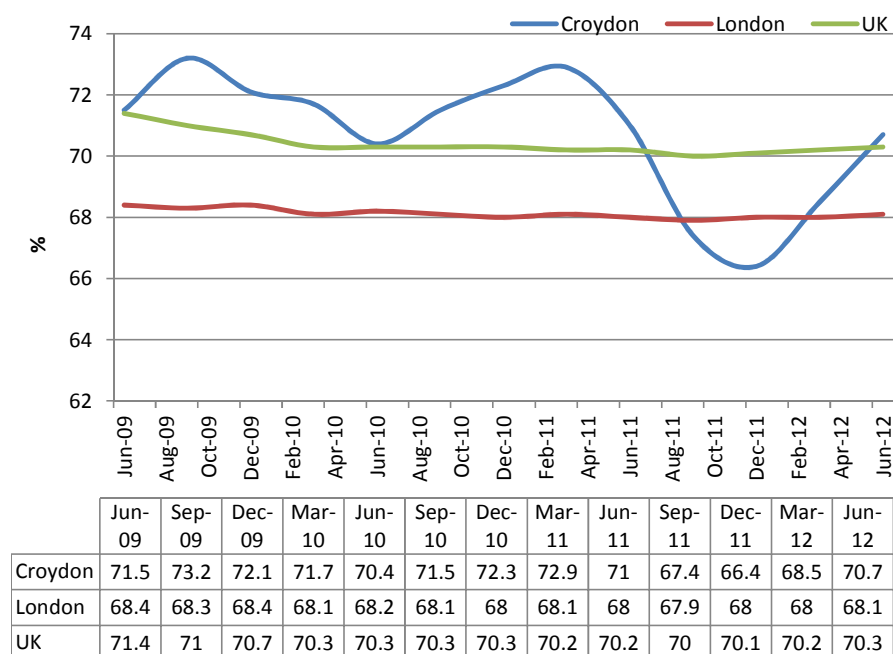
Croydon has been part of a pilot being undertaken by London Councils looking at some of the impacts of welfare reform across London. In 2013 this will be rolled out to all 33 London boroughs and will inform an assessment of the demographic change associated with welfare reform and the new burdens for local authorities.

3.5 Employment

A few months after the start of the recession in 2008 unemployment started to rise sharply and peaked at almost 2.7 million in 2011. Towards the end of 2011 unemployment began to level off and the beginning of 2012 saw the first fall in almost a year.

The graph below shows a 3 year rolling picture of the national, regional and local employment rates for the working age population (16-64yrs). Croydon's employment rate is now higher than the national and regional averages with a 4.3% increase from Dec 11 - Jun 12. Over the three year period (Jun 09 - Jun 12) there has been relatively little change in national and regional levels of employment.

Employment over 3 years

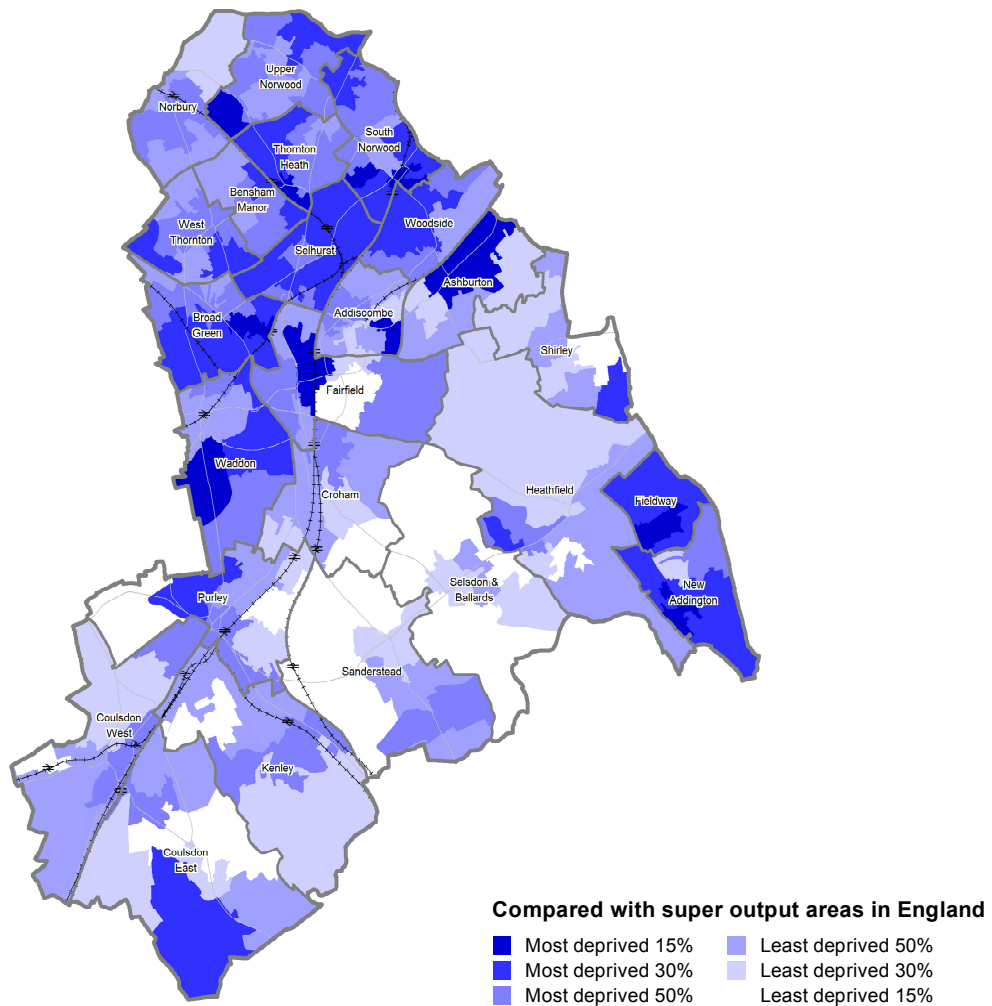


Source – NOMIS, labour market survey - Date, June 2012 updated - www.nomisweb.co.uk

Employment deprivation (2010)

This domain measures employment deprivation in an area using the following seven indicators:

- Claimants of Jobseeker's Allowance (both Contributory and Income-Based) women aged 18-59 and men aged 18-64, averaged over 4 quarters
- Claimants of Incapacity Benefit women aged 18-59 and men aged 18-64, averaged over 4 quarters
- Claimants of Severe Disablement Allowance women aged 18-59 and men aged 18-64, averaged over 4 quarters
- Claimants of Employment Support Allowance women aged 18-59 and men aged 18-64
- Participants in New Deal for the 18-24s who are not in receipt of Jobseeker's Allowance, averaged over 4 quarters
- Participants in New Deal for 25+ who are not in receipt of Jobseeker's Allowance, averaged over 4 quarters
- Participants in New Deal for Lone Parents (after initial interview) aged over 18, averaged over 4 quarters.



One of the key priorities in the borough's economic development strategy is to focus employments and skills activities to improve the employment rate in neighbourhoods with the poorest labour market position.

Data from the IMD 2010 shows that Fieldway, Selhurst, New Addington and South Norwood have remained within the 5 most deprived wards for employment deprivation between 2004 and 2010 which is consistent

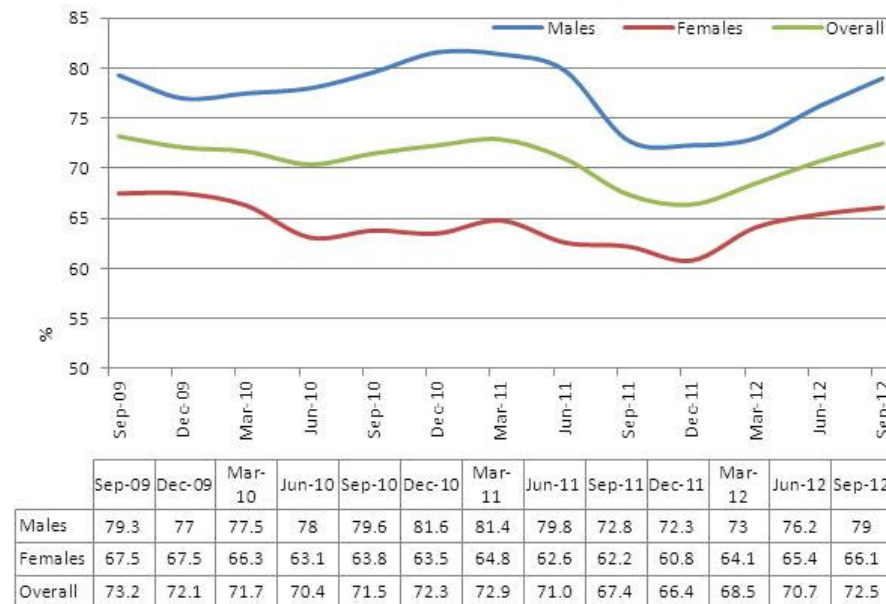
with overall deprivation. All wards have become more deprived in terms of employment deprivation in comparison to the 2004 index, with the exception of Bensham Manor, Selsdon and Ballards and West Thornton which remain unchanged.

Fieldway is the most deprived ward for this domain and its ranking has dropped from 8,665 in the 2004 index to 5,936 in the 2010 index (when comparing and ranking LSOAs nationally).

Overall employment by gender

The following graph shows a 3 year rolling picture of local employment rates broken down by gender for the working age population (16-64yrs). Over the three year period, Croydon's overall employment rate has reduced by 0.8%, males by 1.1% and females by 0.6%. The male employment rate consistently exceeds the overall employment rate whilst the female employment rate is lower over the three year period

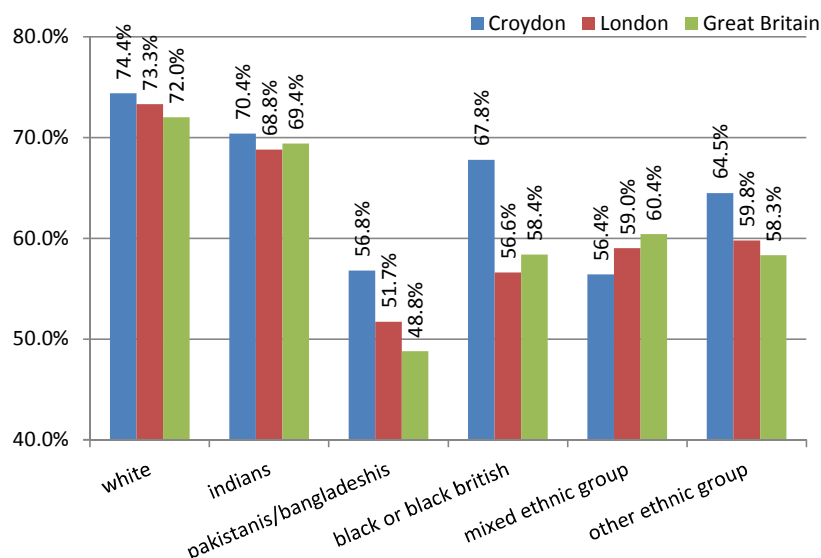
Employment by gender over 3 years



Source – NOMIS, labour market survey - Date, June 2012 updated - www.nomisweb.co.uk

Overall employment by ethnicity

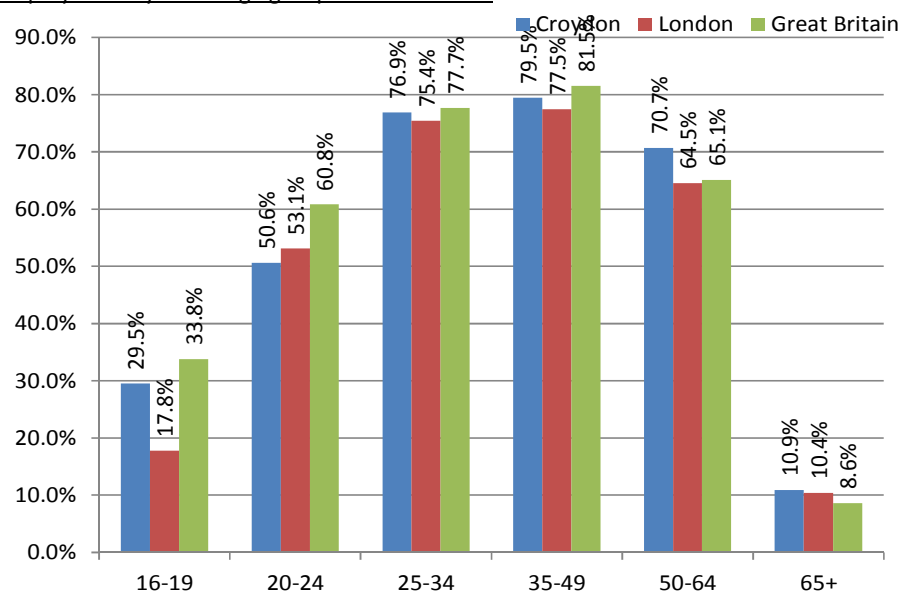
The following graph shows a snapshot of the national, regional and local employment rates for the working age population (16-64yrs) broken down by broad ethnic group as a percentage of that total ethnic group population. Data for June 2012 shows that Croydon has a higher proportion of BME population in employment when compared with national and regional averages with the exception of the 'mixed ethnic group' category where Croydon is 2.6% less than London and 4% less than Great Britain. The 'white' population has the highest level of employment nationally, regionally and locally, closely followed by the 'Indian' population.

Employment by ethnicity as at June 2012

Source – NOMIS, labour market survey - Date, June 2012 updated - www.nomisweb.co.uk

Overall employment by broad age band

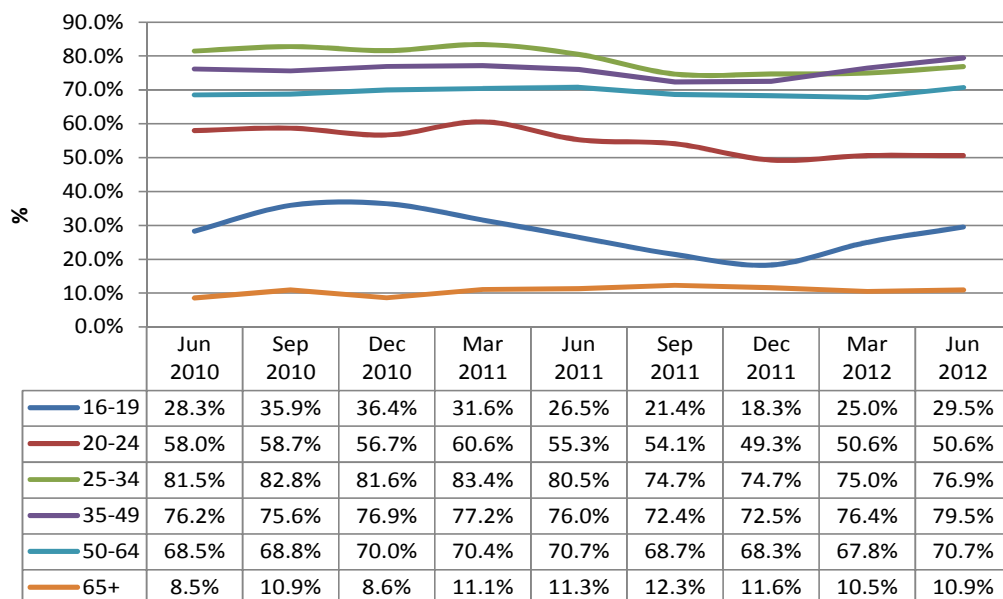
The following graph shows a snapshot of the national, regional and local employment rates for the working age population (16-64) broken down by broad age group. Data for June 2012 shows that 35-49 year olds had the highest employment rates nationally, regionally and locally. With the exception of 65 years and over which will include residents who have retired, the younger age groups have the lowest employment rate in the borough, 29.5% for 16-19 year olds and 50.6% for 20-24 year olds. Supporting young people to access employment is a key local priority which will be addressed creating vocational pathways for young people links to employer demand and reducing levels of 16-18 year olds not in education, employment and training (NEET).

Employment by broad age group as at June 2012

Source – NOMIS, labour market survey - Date, June 2012 updated - www.nomisweb.co.uk

Employment by broad age group over 2 years

Overall, Croydon's employment rate has increased by 0.3% although the 20-24 year olds have seen a 7.4% reduction and the 25-34 year olds have seen a 4.6% reduction over the 2 year period.

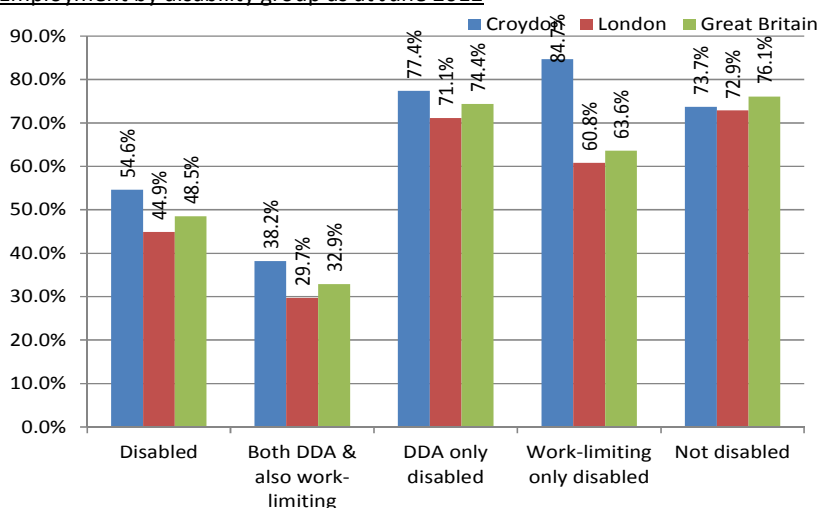


Source – NOMIS, labour market survey - Date, June 2012 updated - www.nomisweb.co.uk

Overall employment by disability group

The following graph shows a snapshot of the national, regional and local employment rates for the working age population (16-64yrs) broken down by broad disability group as a percentage of the total population within that group.

Data for June 2012 shows that Croydon has higher employment rates than the national and regional averages for all disabled groups although Croydon is below the averages for the 'not disabled' working age population. The national, regional and local employment rates are generally in line, with no more than a 10% deviation between any of the groups; the exception is 'work limiting only disabled' where the local rate is 23.9% higher than regional rate and 21.1% higher than the national rate.

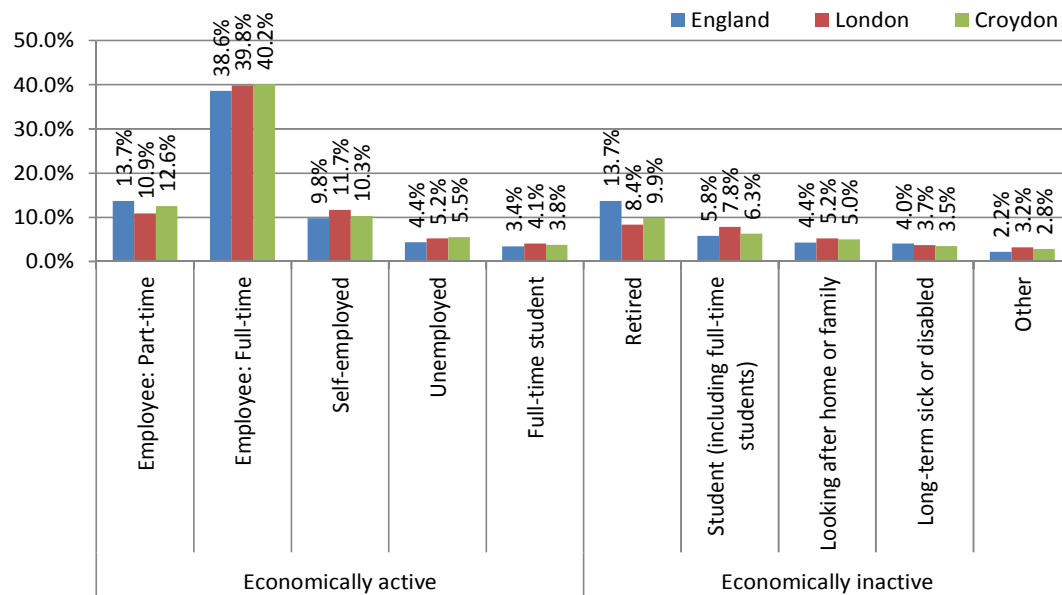
Employment by disability group as at June 2012

Source – NOMIS, labour market survey - Date, June 2012 updated - www.nomisweb.co.uk

To note: DDA disabled definition includes those who have a long-term disability which substantially limits their day-to-day activities. Work-limiting disabled includes those who have a long-term disability which affects the kind or amount of work they might do.

Economically active

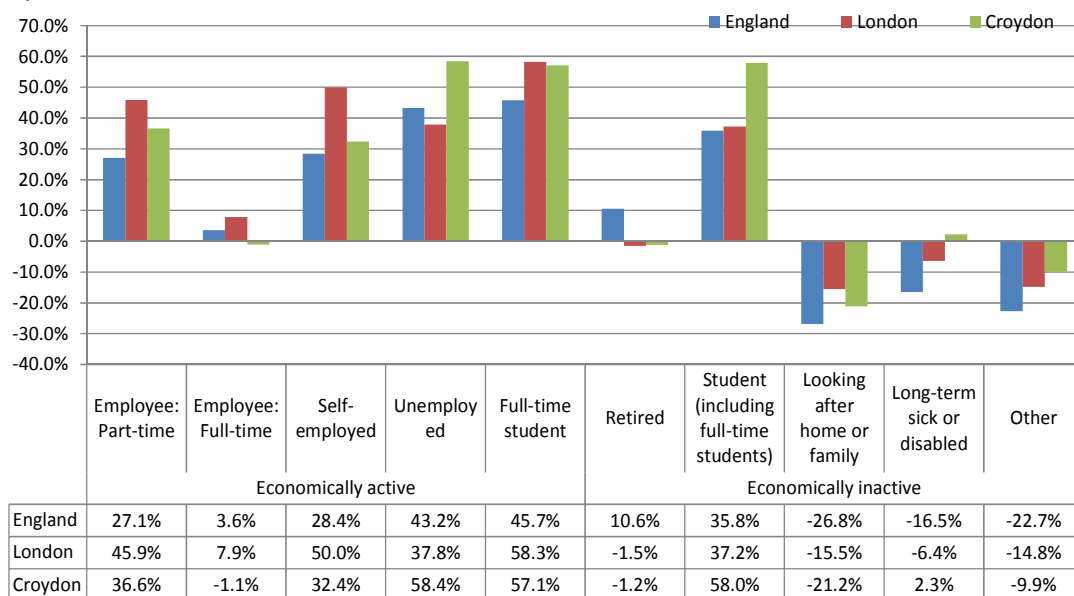
The 2011 census collects information on economic activity and inactivity. At a national, regional and local level the greatest proportion of residents who are economically active are in full time employment. Locally 40.2% of residents are in full time employment, 12.6% are in part time employment, 9.9% are retired and 6.3% are students.



Source – ONS Census 2011 December 2012

Change in economically active

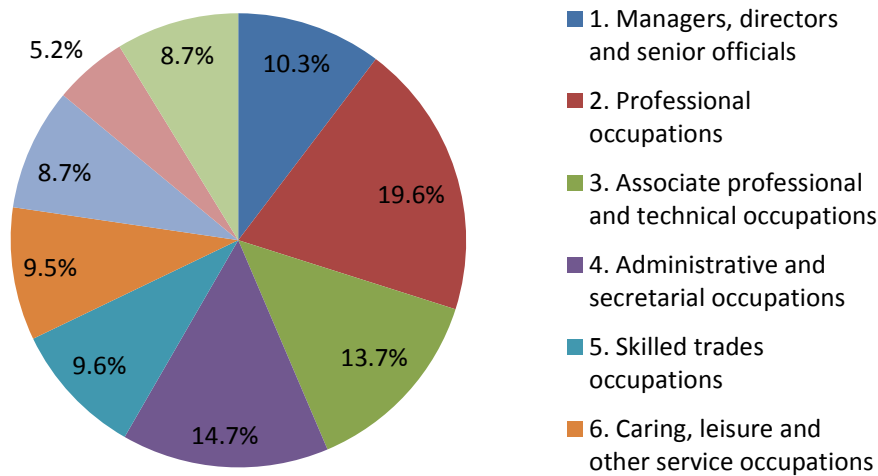
Comparing the 2001 and 2011 census, the number of residents who are employed on a part time basis, are self employed, unemployed and students show the greatest increase in terms of economic activity over the ten year period.



Source – ONS Census 2011 December 2012

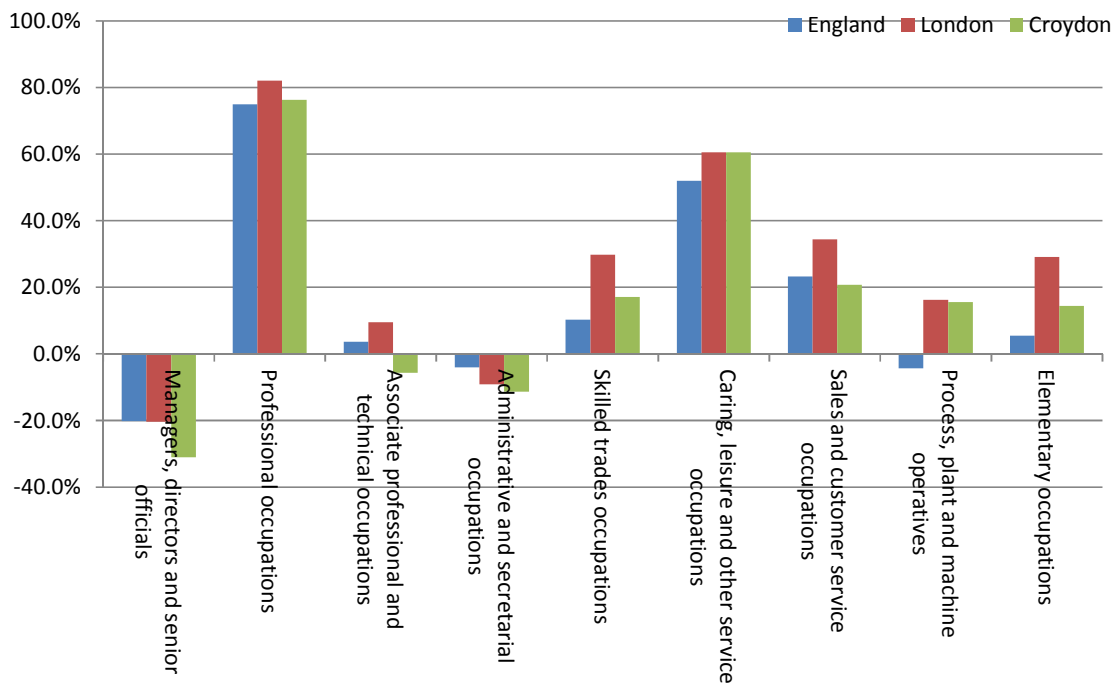
Employment by occupation

The following chart shows the breakdown of occupations for Croydon residents as recorded by the 2011 census, the highest number of residents are recorded as being in professional occupations 19.6% followed by administrative and secretarial occupations.



Source – ONS Census 2011 December 2012

Compared to occupations recorded ten years ago through 2001 census there has been the greatest increase nationally, regionally and locally in professional occupations but the greatest reduction in occupations classified as managers, directors and senior officials. This may be as a result of these residents in these occupations leaving Croydon over the past ten years, or as a result of a reduction in these types of jobs in Croydon.

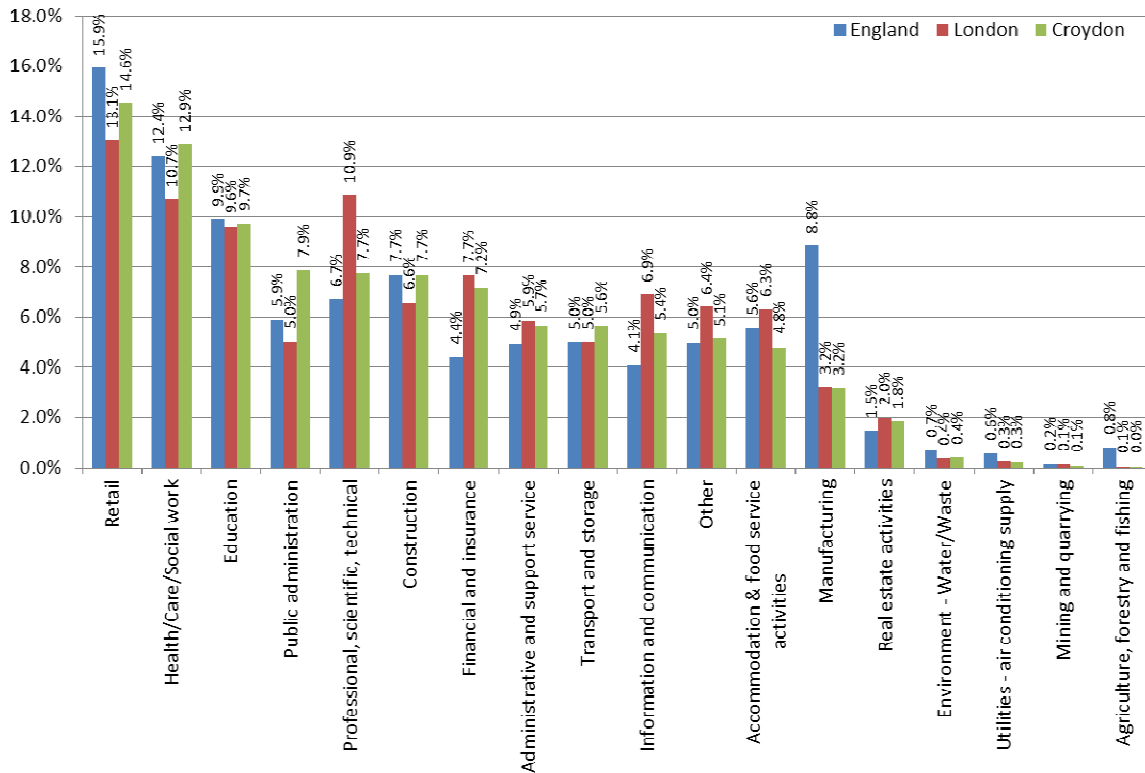


Source – ONS 2011 census release 2.1, December 2012

Employment by industry

Croydon's sectoral strengths have traditionally been in insurance and business services, retail and public service administration.

Latest data from the 2011 census shows that 14.6% of Croydon residents are employed in the retail sector, followed by health, care and social care 12.9%. There is still a higher dependency on public sector jobs locally than regionally and nationally and across London 10.9% of residents are employed in professional, scientific and technical jobs compared to 7.7% of residents locally.

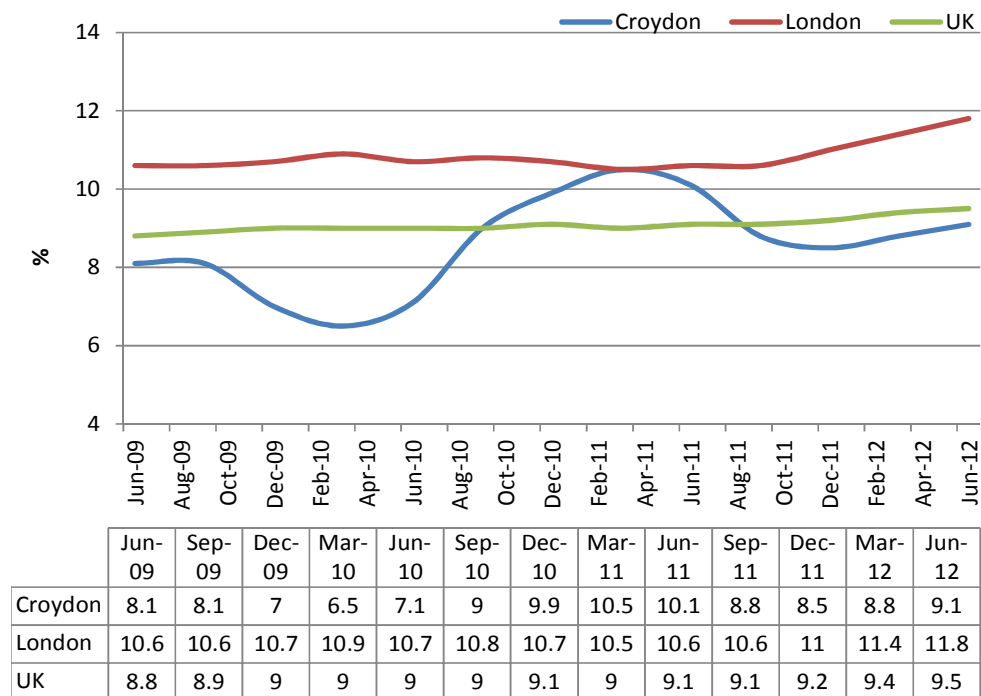


Source – ONS 2011 census release 2.1, December 2012

Self employment

Data for June 2012 shows that Croydon is below the national and regional averages for self employment with 9.1% of the working age population being self employed, equating to 23,300 residents. The highest self employment rate for Croydon was Mar 2011 with 10.5%, approximately 26,800 residents

Self employment rates over 3 years



Source – NOMIS, labour market survey - Date, July 2012 updated - www.nomisweb.co.uk

3.6 Attainment

Educational attainment is key to ensuring children and young people in the borough have access to employment opportunities in the future. High levels of attainment for children in more deprived areas will contribute to the social mobility of future generations.

This section looks at attainment levels for each of the key stages, comparing the local and national performance and the attainment gap by specific characteristics.

Key stage 1 (KS1) attainment

Key Stage 1 (Infants) is a measure of attainment in primary school education for children aged 4-7 years. Data for academic year 2011/12 shows that Croydon is performing in line or above the national average in all subject areas with the exception of Maths.

Level 2 or above - Teacher Assessment				
Primary School (Key Stage 1)	Reading	Writing	Maths	Science
Croydon	88%	83%	90%	90%
National	87%	83%	91%	89%

Source - Statistical First Release, DfE – Date, September 2012 update.- Education.gov.uk website

Key stage 2 (KS2) attainment

Key Stage 2 (Juniors) is a measure of attainment in primary school education for aged 7-11 years. Data for academic year 2011/12 shows that Croydon is performing below the national average in all subject areas with the exception of English which is in line with the national average.

	English	Maths	Eng & Maths	Science
Croydon	85%	82%	79%	86%
National	85%	84%	80%	87%

Source - Statistical First Release, DfE - Date, March 2012 update - Education.gov.uk website

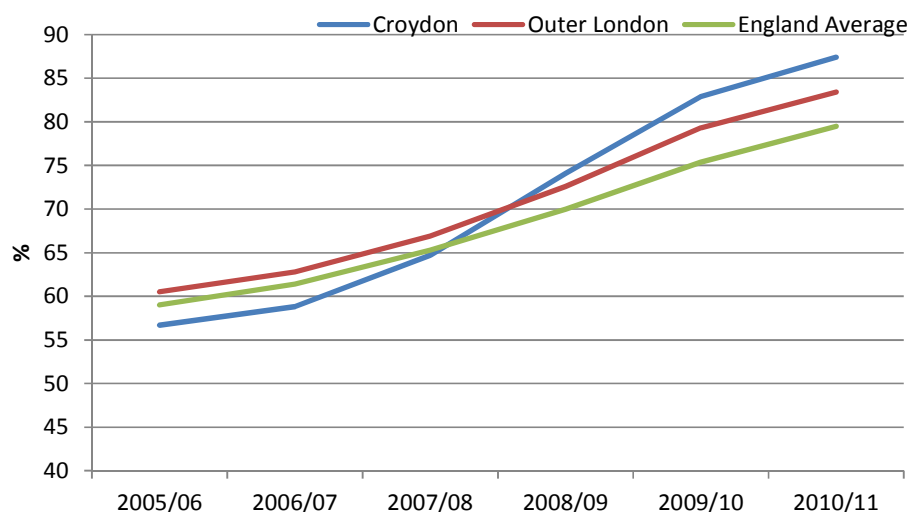
Key stage 4 (KS4) attainment

Key Stage 4 (GCSE's) is a two year programme of academic study for those students aged from 14-15 (Year 10) to 15-16 (Year 11).

Since 2008-2009, Croydon students have achieved a higher percentage than the national average in terms of achieving 5 or more GCSE or equivalent qualifications. Since 2005-2006, Croydon results, every year, have been better than the average for outer London.

The number of secondary schools below national floor standards at the end of KS4 has decreased year on year from three in 2008, to two in 2009 and to one in 2010 (which has since become an Academy).

KS4 5 or more A* - C grades

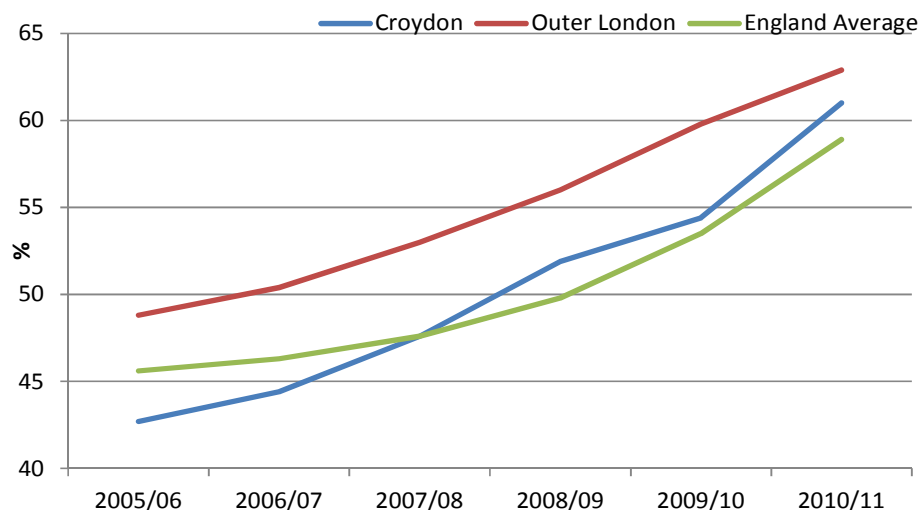


5+ A*-C grades	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
Croydon	56.7	58.8	64.7	74.1	82.9	87.4
Outer London	60.5	62.8	66.9	72.6	79.3	83.4
England Average	59	61.4	65.3	70	75.4	79.5

Source - Statistical First Release, DfE - Date, Jan 2012 updated - Education.gov.uk website

The percentage of Croydon school pupils achieving 5 or more grades A* to C grades at GCSE, including English and Maths, has consistently been higher than the national average since 2008-2009. The latest 2010-2011 performance exceeds the national target.

KS4 5 or more A* - C grades including English and Maths



5+ A*-C grades inc. English & Maths GCSEs	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
Croydon	42.7	44.4	47.6	51.9	54.4	61
Outer London	48.8	50.4	53	56	59.8	62.9
England Average	45.6	46.3	47.6	49.8	53.5	58.9

Source - Statistical First Release, DfE - Date, Jan 2012 updated - Education.gov.uk website

Key stage 5 (KS5) attainment

A Levels are usually a two year programme of academic study for those students aged from 16-17 (Year 12) to 17-18 (Year 13). The percentage of Croydon pupils achieving 2 or more passes at A level or equivalent in 2010-2011 was higher than the national average. Nearly 96% of all males in Croydon and 96.5% of females achieved 2 or more A level passes.

The percentage of all students, (both male and female), who achieved higher grade passes of AAB in 3 or more subjects is significantly lower than other local authorities in outer London and the national average.

Only 4.5% of the males and 5.4% of the females from Croydon schools achieved A* - A grades in 3 or more GCE A levels or equivalent. Performance is significantly lower than other local authorities in outer London and the national average.

Percentage of candidates achieving 2 or more passes of A Level equivalent	Males	Females	Total
Croydon	95.9%	96.5%	96.2%
Outer London	96.1%	96.8%	96.5%
England Average	93.9%	94.2%	94.0%
Percentage of candidates achieving AAB or more passes at GCE/Applied GCE A levels and Double Awards	Males	Females	Total
Croydon	8.9%	11.9%	10.7%
Outer London	18.9%	19.0%	19.0%
England Average	20.4%	21.2%	20.8%
Percentage of candidates achieving 3 or more A*-A grades at GCE/Applied GCE A Level and Double Awards	Males	Females	Total
Croydon	4.5%	5.4%	5.1%
Outer London	12.0%	10.8%	11.3%
England Average	13.4%	12.8%	13.1%

Source - Statistical First Release, DfE - Date, Jan 2012 updated - Education.gov.uk website

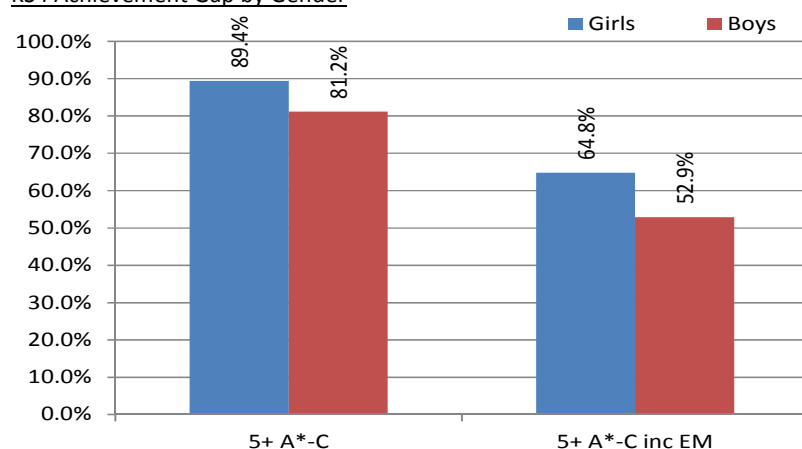
Focus on the attainment gap

The Children and Families Partnership have identified reducing inequalities in educational achievement of vulnerable groups as a key priority, the following section sets out attainment by specific characteristics compared to the borough average.

KS4 Achievement Gap by Gender

Based on the 2010-2011 KS4 results, girls continue to outperform boys in the attainment of GCSEs. The greatest gap is in obtaining grades equal to or higher than grade "C", including English and Maths.

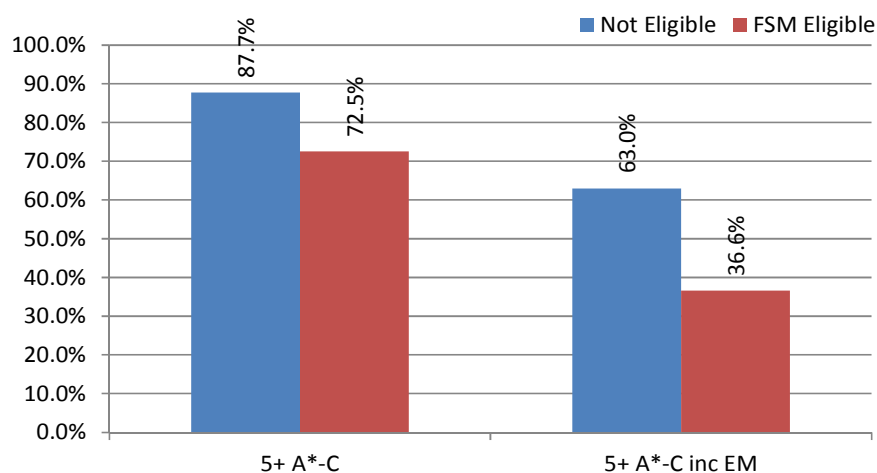
KS4 Achievement Gap by Gender



Source - Statistical First Release, DfE - Date, Jan 2012 updated - Education.gov.uk website

KS4 Achievement Gap: 5 or more GCSEs (A*-C grades inc. English & Maths) - FSM Eligible and no FSM

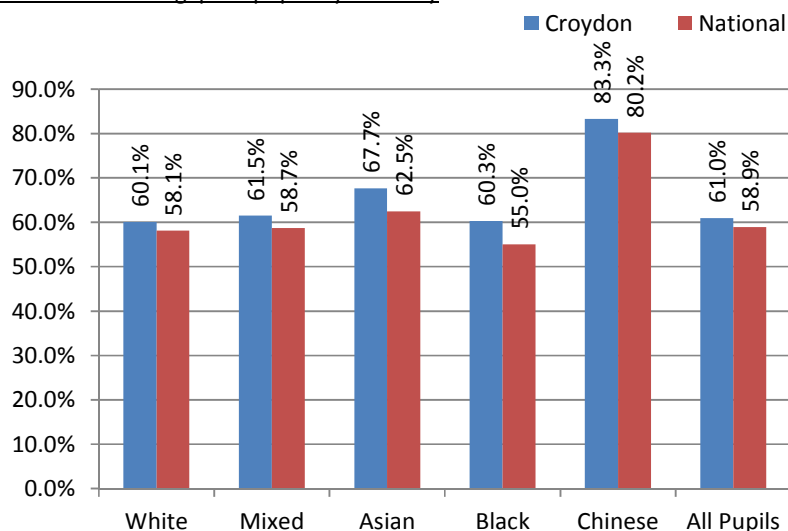
Based on the 2010-2011 KS4 results, pupils eligible for free school meals (FSM) are performing below pupils who are not eligible for FSM. The biggest gap of 26.4% is in the attainment of 5 or more GCSEs including English and Maths at A* - C grades.

KS4 achievement gap for pupils eligible for FSM

Source - Statistical First Release, Date of data - Jan 2012 update, Frequency - Annual

KS4 Achievement: 5 or more GCSEs (A*-C grades inc. English & Maths) - Ethnicity

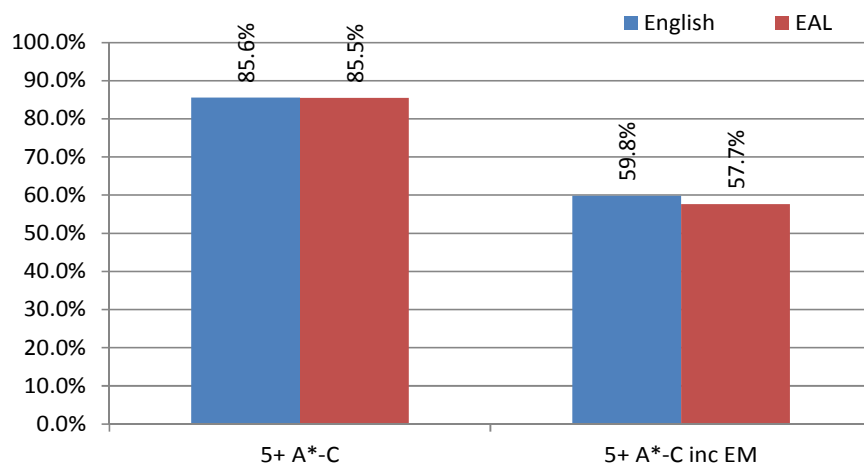
At Key Stage 4 (KS4) all categories have performed above the national average in achieving 5 or more GCSEs at grades A*-C, including English and Maths. 'Chinese' pupils have performed the best both in Croydon and nationally, based on the 2010/2011 results.

KS4 achievement gap for pupils by ethnicity

Source - Statistical First Release, Date of data - Jan 2012 update, Frequency - Annual

KS4 Achievement by pupils with English as their Additional Language (EAL)

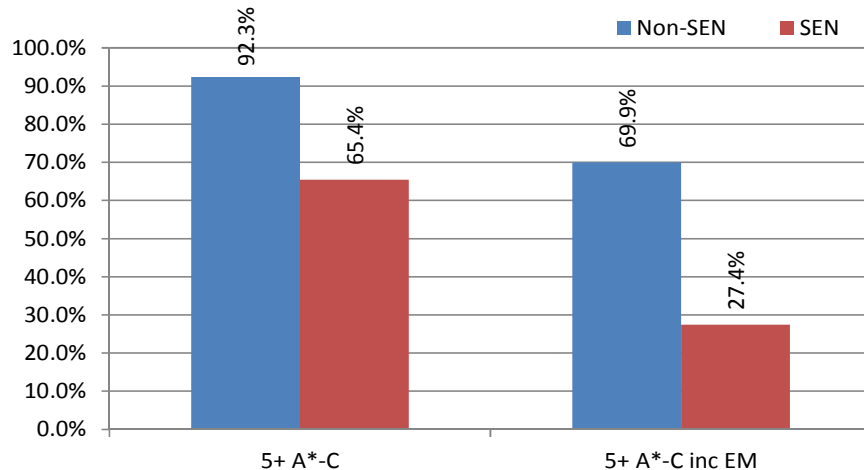
Based on the 2010-2011 KS4 results, there is very little difference between the attainment of pupils who have English as an additional language and those whose "first language" is English. The biggest gap of 2.1% is in the attainment of 5 or more GCSEs including English and Maths at A* - C grades.

KS4 achievement gap by EAL

Source - Statistical First Release, Date of data - Jan 2012 update, Frequency - Annual

KS4 Achievement Gap by pupils with some level of Special Educational Needs (SEN)

Based on the 2010-2011 KS4 results, pupils with some level of SEN are performing significantly worse than pupils with no Special Educational Needs. The biggest gap of 42.5% is in the attainment of 5 or more GCSEs including English and Maths at A* - C grades.

KS4 achievement gap by SEN

Source - Statistical First Release, Date of data - Jan 2012 update, Frequency - Annual

KS4 Achievement by Looked After Children (LAC)

The data in the following tables shows that over the past three years there has been a narrowing of the gap between looked after children and other pupils at KS4. Data shows that the proportions of looked after children achieving both 5 A-C GCSEs and 5 A*-C including English and Maths has improved over time. The gap between Croydon's looked after children and the national average has for A*-C including English and Maths has been reducing, year on year since 2009. The gap in performance for A*-C without English and Maths has been around the 35% mark for the past 2 years.

KS 4	Croydon LAC 5 A* -C	National LAC 5 A* - C	National average All 5 A* - C	Gap between Croydon LAC and national for all yp
2009	24.2%	15.0%	70.0%	45.8%
2010	41.1%	26.1%	75.4%	34.3%
2011	43.4%	31.2%	78.8%	35.4%

KS 4	Croydon LAC 5+ A*-C inc. Eng. & Maths	National LAC 5+ A*-C inc Eng. & Maths	National average All yp 5+ A* -C inc. Eng. & Maths	Gap between Croydon LAC and national for all yp
2009	10.5%		49.8%	39.3%
2010	10.8%	11.6%	53.5%	43.7%
2011	6.6%	12.8%	58.4%	51.8%

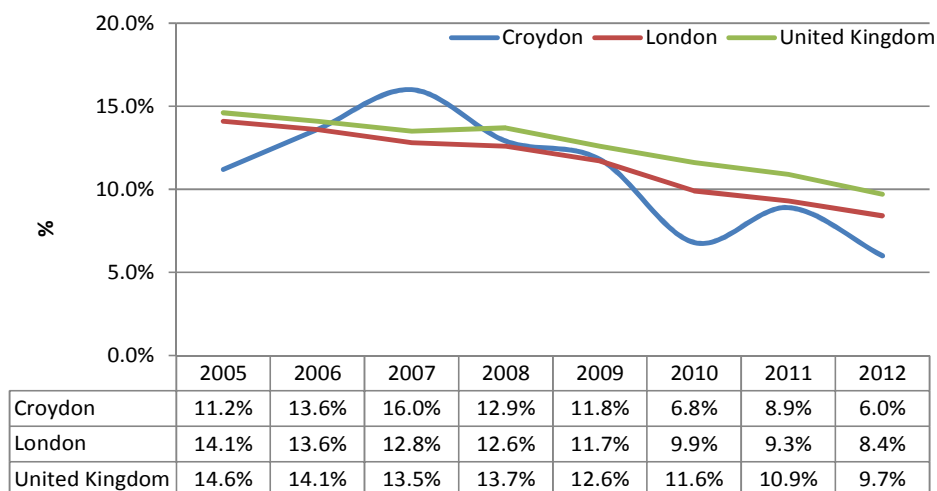
Source - Statistical First Release, DfE - Date, March 2012 update - Education.gov.uk website

3.7 Adult Skills

Skills are currency for residents to access employment opportunities, the availability of local skilled labour is also vital to the ability of the borough to attract high quality business investment. The following section looks at the skills of local residents compared to London and the UK.

No qualifications

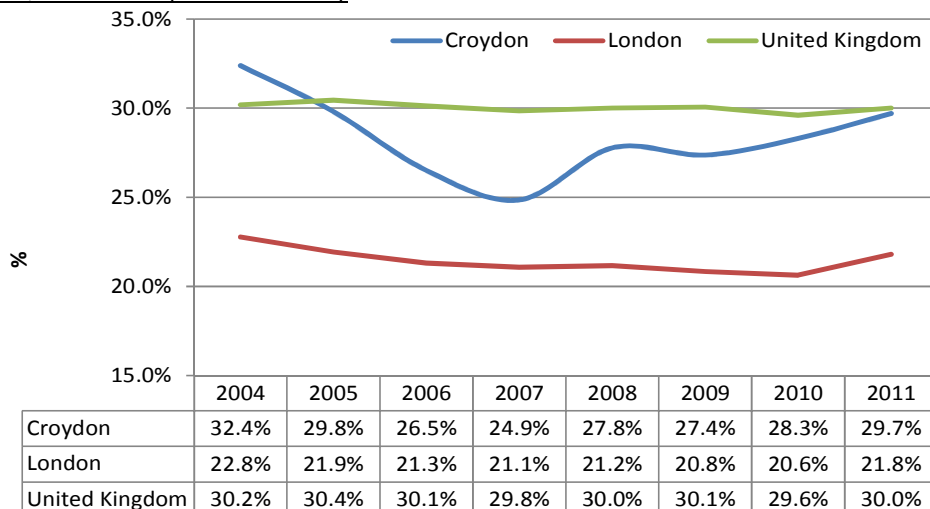
The percentage of the working age population in Croydon with no qualifications has reduced from 8.9% (20,300 residents aged 16-64yrs) in 2011 to 6% in 2012 (13,500 residents aged 16-64yrs). Croydon has a lower 'no qualification' rate than the national and regional average.

No qualifications

Source – NOMIS, labour market survey - Date, June 2012 updated - www.nomisweb.co.uk

Adult skills – NVQ - level 1 & 2 qualifications only*

The percentage of the population in Croydon with NVQ Level 1 or 2 qualifications only, has steadily increased from 2007 (54,600 people - 24.9% of working age population) to 2011 (67,400 people - 29.7% of working age population)

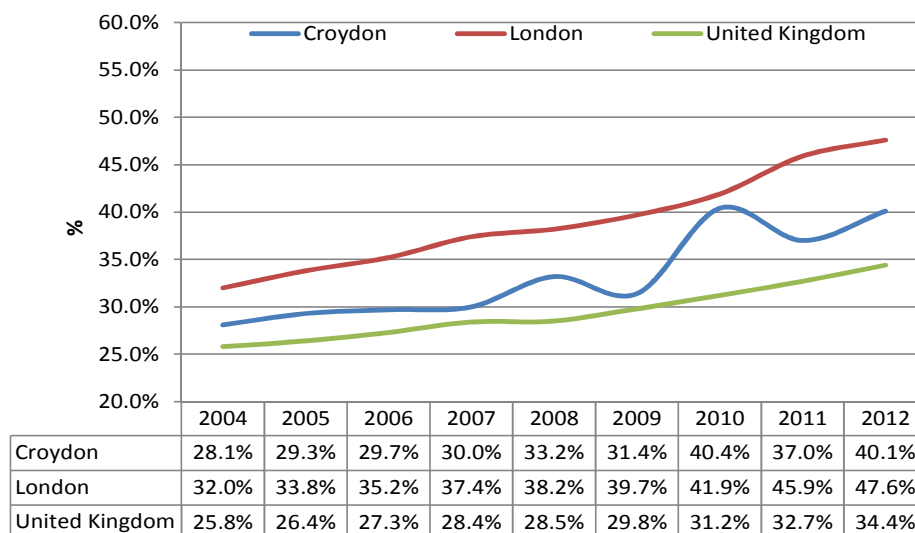
NVQ - level 1 & 2 qualifications only

Source – NOMIS, labour market survey - Date, June 2012 updated - www.nomisweb.co.uk

(*) According to the Department for education's National Qualifications Framework (of comparable skills and knowledge levels), NVQ Level 2 is equivalent to 5 GCSE passes at grades A*-C. NVQ Level 1 is equivalent to 4-5 GCSE passes at grades D-G.

Adult skills – NVQ - level 4+ (degree and above)

Croydon has approximately 90,600 people with level 4+ qualifications (degree and above) which equates to 40.1% of the working age population. Croydon's number of level 4+ qualifications has increased by 3.1% since 2011 and the skills gap compared to London has reduced to 7.5% over the last year.

NVQ - level 4+ (degree and above)

Source – NOMIS, labour market survey - Date, June 2012 updated - www.nomisweb.co.uk

Appendix 1 - Sources

Population trends, Croydon, London, UK

Office for National Statistics - <http://www.ons.gov.uk/>

Ward population distribution

Greater London Authority - <http://data.london.gov.uk/census>

Age profiles by Croydon wards

Office for National Statistics - <http://www.ons.gov.uk/>

Households by Croydon wards

Office for National Statistics - <http://www.ons.gov.uk/>

School census – check what is publicly available

DfE - <http://www.education.gov.uk/>

Independent schools

Department for Education - <http://www.education.gov.uk/>

Greater London Authority - <http://data.london.gov.uk/census>

Older people profile

Office for National Statistics - <http://www.ons.gov.uk/>

Household composition

Office for National Statistics - <http://www.ons.gov.uk/>

Marital status

Office for National Statistics - <http://www.ons.gov.uk/>

Ethnicity profile

Office for National Statistics - <http://www.ons.gov.uk/>

Pupil ethnicity

Department for Education - <http://www.education.gov.uk/>

Religion and belief

Office for National Statistics - <http://www.ons.gov.uk/>

Country of birth

Office for National Statistics - <http://www.ons.gov.uk/>

Length of residence

Office for National Statistics - <http://www.ons.gov.uk/>

Language profile

Office for National Statistics - <http://www.ons.gov.uk/>

School language profile

Department for Education - <http://www.education.gov.uk/>

English as additional language

Department for Education - <http://www.education.gov.uk/>

Self reported health

Office for National Statistics - <http://www.ons.gov.uk/>

Life expectancy

Office for National Statistics - <http://www.ons.gov.uk/>

Standardised mortality ratio

Office for National Statistics - <http://www.ons.gov.uk/>

Deaths by ward

Office for National Statistics - <http://www.ons.gov.uk/>

Croydon's general fertility rate compared with London

Office for National Statistics - <http://www.ons.gov.uk/>

Number of births in Croydon by ward (2011)

Office for National Statistics - <http://www.ons.gov.uk/>

Low birth weight

Office for National Statistics - <http://www.ons.gov.uk/>

JSNA Infant Mortality Chapter - www.croydonobservatory.org/docs/strategies/1049047/JSNA_2010-11_infant_mortality.pdf

Infant mortality

Office for National Statistics - <http://www.ons.gov.uk/>

Teenage pregnancy

Office for National Statistics - <http://www.ons.gov.uk/>

Department for Education - <http://www.education.gov.uk/>

Conception rate

Office for National Statistics - <http://www.ons.gov.uk/>

Department for Education - <http://www.education.gov.uk/>

Childhood obesity

Health & Social Care Information Centre - <http://www.hscic.gov.uk/>

Health impact on daily activities' in England, London and Croydon, 2011

Office for National Statistics - <http://www.ons.gov.uk/>

Provision of unpaid care, England, London and Croydon

Office for National Statistics - <http://www.ons.gov.uk/>

Ward level mortality from cancer, ages under 75 (2007-2011)

Office for National Statistics - <http://www.ons.gov.uk/>

Croydon's JSNA Overview Chapter 2011/12 and the 2010/11 JSNA Diabetes Chapter at <http://www.croydonobservatory.org/jsna/>

Prevalence of mental health conditions

Data from Croydon general practices

Prevalence of long term conditions in patients with a diagnosed mental health condition

Data from Croydon general practices

Vulnerable adults and safeguarding

National Adult Social Care Information Service - <https://nascis.ic.nhs.uk/>

Map of care homes in Croydon

Care Quality Commission - <http://www.cqc.org.uk/>

Statement of Government Policy on Adult Safeguarding

www.dh.gov.uk/

Unaccompanied Asylum Seeking Children

Department for Education - <http://www.education.gov.uk/>

Croydon core strategy

<http://www.croydon.gov.uk/planningandregeneration/croydons-planning-policy-framework/croydon-local-plan/>

Tenure type

Office for National Statistics - <http://www.ons.gov.uk/>

Second homes

Office for National Statistics - <http://www.ons.gov.uk/>

Average house price

Land registry - <http://www.landregistry.gov.uk>

Croydon weekly rent levels

London Rents - <http://www.london.gov.uk/rents/>

Residual household waste per house hold, 2004/5 to 2010/11

Department for the Environment, Food and Rural Affairs – <http://www.defra.gov.uk/>

Household waste sent for reuse, recycling or composting, 2004/05 to 2010/11

Department for the Environment, Food and Rural Affairs – <http://www.defra.gov.uk/>

Municipal Waste Sent to Landfill, 2005/06 to 2010/11

Department for the Environment, Food and Rural Affairs – <http://www.defra.gov.uk/>

Domestic Energy Consumption 2005 to 2010, Croydon, London & England

Department for Energy and Climate Change - <https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/department-of-energy-climate-change>

Total Notifiable Offences (Rate per 1,000 population)

Metropolitan Police - <http://content.met.police.uk/Home>

Profile of drug users in treatment

National Treatment Agency - <http://www.nta.nhs.uk/>

Index of Multiple Deprivation

Department for Communities and Local Government - <https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/department-for-communities-and-local-government>

Average weekly earnings

NOMIS, labour market statistics - www.nomisweb.co.uk

Child poverty

HM Revenue & Customs - <http://www.hmrc.gov.uk/>

Free school meals

Department for Education - <http://www.education.gov.uk/>

Number of homeless household applications 2002-03 to 2011-12

Department for Communities and Local Government -

<https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/departments-for-communities-and-local-government>

Key out of work benefit claimants

NOMIS, labour market statistics - www.nomisweb.co.uk

JSA claimants

NOMIS, labour market statistics - www.nomisweb.co.uk

Employment – by age/gender/ethnicity/disability

NOMIS, labour market statistics - www.nomisweb.co.uk

Employment by occupation

Office for National Statistics - <http://www.ons.gov.uk/>

Employment by industry

Office for National Statistics - <http://www.ons.gov.uk/>

Self employment

NOMIS, labour market statistics - www.nomisweb.co.uk

Key stage 1 (KS1) attainment

Department for Education - <http://www.education.gov.uk/>

Key stage 2 (KS2) attainment

Department for Education - <http://www.education.gov.uk/>

Key stage 4 (KS4) attainment

Department for Education - <http://www.education.gov.uk/>

Key stage 5 (KS5) attainment

Department for Education - <http://www.education.gov.uk/>

KS4 attainment gap

Department for Education - <http://www.education.gov.uk/>

Adult skills

NOMIS, labour market statistics - www.nomisweb.co.uk

Appendix 2 - Glossary of terms

London borough

The administrative area of Greater London contains 32 London boroughs

Wards

Political geographies with locally elected members

Lower super output area (LSOA)

Geographical area with a population of approximately 1,500 people

Statistical Nearest Neighbours (SNN)

Boroughs with similar characteristics to Croydon

Population density

A measure of how crowded an area is and is calculated by dividing the population by the area

Greater London Authority (GLA)

The GLA is the top-tier administrative body for Greater London, England. It consists of a directly elected executive Mayor of London, and an elected 25-member London Assembly with scrutiny powers.

Department for Education (DfE)

UK government department with responsibility for infant, primary and secondary education

Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG)

UK Government department for communities and local government in England

Office for National Statistics (ONS)

The Office for National Statistics (ONS) is the executive office of the UK Statistics Authority

Joint Strategic Needs Assessment

Local authorities and PCTs have a statutory duty to produce a Joint Strategic Needs Assessment to establish the current and future health and wellbeing needs of a population, leading to improved outcomes and reductions in health inequalities

Index of Multiple Deprivation

The Index of Multiple Deprivation is a UK government qualitative study of deprived areas in UK local councils

School population census

Councils have a legislative responsibility to conduct a school census three times a year, collecting pupil level data for each of the state funded schools within the borough

National census

A census is the procedure of systematically acquiring and recording information about the members of a given population, in the UK this take place every 10 years and the last census took place on 27th March 2011 (2011 census)

Key stage 1

Key Stage 1 is a measure of attainment in primary school education for children aged 4-7 years.

Key stage 2

Key Stage 2 is a measure of attainment in primary school education for aged 7-11 years.

Key stage 4

Key Stage 4 (GCSE's) is a two year programme of academic study for those students aged from 14-15 (Year 10) to 15-16 (Year 11).

Key stage 5

A Levels - usually a two year programme of academic study for those students aged from 16-17 (Year 12) to 17-18 (Year 13)

Standard mortality ratio (SMR)

The Standardised Mortality Ratio measures whether the population of an area has a higher or lower number of deaths than expected based on the age profile of the population. The calculation is based on -

Number of observed deaths in a year

Number of expected deaths in a year

National Childhood Measurement Programme

The National Child Measurement Programme weighs and measures all children in Reception Year and Year Six at school

2012/13 NHS Operating Framework for England

The Operating Framework for 2012/13, published in November 2011, aims to help the NHS implement the necessary changes in the Government's health reform programme

Looked after children (LAC)

The term is generally used to mean those looked after by the state

Children in need (CIN)

Under the Children's Act of 1989, children are in need if they are 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 services by a local authority. This includes children whose health or development is likely to be significantly impaired, or further impaired, without the provision for such services. Disabled children are also covered by the Act.

Child poverty

The HMRC measure based on the percentage of children aged under 16 living in families in receipt of out of work benefits and tax credits where their reported income is less than 60% median income (2009)

Job Seekers Allowance (JSA)

An unemployment benefit paid by the government to people who are unemployed and seeking work

Key out of work benefits

Includes Job Seekers Allowance, Employment Support Allowance, Incapacity Benefit, lone parents and other income related benefits.

DDA

Disability Discrimination Act (DDA) which came into effect on 1 October 2004

NVQ Levels 1&2 qualifications

NVQ Level 2 is equivalent to 5 GCSE passes at grades A*-C. NVQ Level 1 is equivalent to 4-5 GCSE passes at grades D-G

NVQ - Level 4+ qualifications

HND, Degree and Higher Degree level qualifications or equivalent