

**Croydon's
Top 5% Most Deprived
Lower-layer Super Output Areas
(LSOA):
Index of Multiple Deprivation 2010 versus
Index of Multiple Deprivation 2015**



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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Introduction

This executive summary aims to highlight the key changes in the Lower-layer Super Output Areas (LSOAs) in Croydon which have changed the most from the Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) 2010 to the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2015 and attempt to explain why these changes may have occurred and which groups may have been most affected.

By focusing on the top 5% most deprived Lower Layer Super Output Areas (LSOAs) in Croydon it is possible to see where pockets of deprivation in the borough may exist and to highlight the top 11 LSOAs or the 5% most deprived LSOAs under each deprivation domain.

This summary also identifies the LSOAs under each domain which have become relatively more deprived since IMD 2010 and those that have moved into the top 5% most deprived LSOAs in IMD 2015. Please refer to Appendices 2a-2h for full details of the Croydon neighbourhoods that are the top 5% most deprived LSOAs.

Note on data sources used in the IMD and the recession

The great recession lasted for five quarters (Q2, 2008 to Q2, 2009)¹ and it was not until Q3, 2013 that GDP exceeded its pre-recession peak so recovery was in its early stages. This is important to note because it means that the datasets used for both IMD 2010 and IMD 2015 are based on a time of recession and the recovery was in its infancy by the time the IMD 2015 was being constructed. This might help to explain why there has not been as much significant changes in relative deprivation across the country from IMD 2010 to IMD 2015. The next Index should be based on post-recession data so we might expect a greater contrast to occur between the next one and IMD 2015.

Main findings

Croydon has become relatively more deprived from IMD 2010 to IMD 2015. Appendix 1 provides a map showing the changes in rank in Croydon from IMD 2010 to IMD 2015. However, compared to the rest of England, Croydon cannot be considered to be a particularly deprived area as it is positioned either in the bottom half or bottom 25% least deprived LSOAs in England under every deprivation domain.

Compared to the other London councils, Croydon's deprivation scores ranks it in the middle so it does not stand out as being too deprived. The other London boroughs of Hackney, Tower Hamlets, Newham and Haringey have become relatively less deprived than in the IMD 2010 but these are still more deprived than Croydon in the IMD 2015.

¹ <http://www.economicshelp.org/blog/7501/economics/the-great-recession/>

Croydon does have many neighbourhoods or LSOAs that are in the top 10% most deprived LSOAs in the country. In fact, of Croydon's top 5% most deprived LSOAs under the deprivation domains of Income, Barriers to Housing and Services, Crime and Living Environment are also in the top 10% of most deprived LSOAs in England.

Croydon does have pockets of neighbourhoods, across all the deprivation domains, where deprivation is relatively high. Appendix 3 shows the top 5% most deprived LSOAs in Croydon in IMD 2015 and what position of deprivation they were in in IMD 2010.

Income deprivation is mainly affecting people in neighbourhoods in the north and east of the borough. Which communities are living in the LSOAs affected by income deprivation seems to be influenced by the wider demographic make-up of the surrounding areas. The LSOAs in Croydon that are located in the north of the borough that are in the top 5% most income deprived LSOAs in Croydon comprise a higher proportion of people from the BAME communities. Whereas the LSOAs also in the top 5% that are located in the east and south are made up of a higher proportion of people from the White community.

The areas with high Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index (IDAOPI) scores are more likely to have a higher proportion of older people from BAME communities. The areas with high Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI) scores have a higher proportion of young people from the Black and White communities.

In the top 5% most deprived LSOAs in Croydon, Employment deprivation affects areas known to have households with higher numbers of dependent children and people from the White and Asian communities based in the north and east of the borough.

Since IMD 2010, a neighbourhood in West Thornton has risen up the Health and Disability deprivation scale largely because of its increased number of emergency hospital admissions. This area has a larger ageing Asian population.

The education, skills and training gap tends to be widest in the LSOAs in the east of the borough where historically the students have underperformed in academic attainment.

In the top 5% most deprived LSOAs in the barriers to housing and services sub domain, there are more people from BAME communities in the north and from White communities in the east. The number of people from Black communities facing this form of deprivation is likely to be increasing based on the changes in the top 5% most deprived LSOAs from IMD 2010 to IMD 2015, as they make up a higher proportion of the population living in the LSOAs affected.

More offences occur in the Town centre and in the north of the borough where the areas are more built up and close to transport links. Therefore these are the areas which are highlighted as being more deprived under the crime sub domain.

The living environment in Croydon tends to be noticeably better in the south of the borough.

Finally, it is not surprising that the IMD 2015 has confirmed the picture of Croydon that was painted from the results of the 2011 Census because IMD 2015 is heavily dependent on Census data.

Gender make-up

Overall the gender split for the most deprived LSOAs in Croydon is similar to the gender split in the general population as recorded in the 2011 Census, which was 52% female to 48% male. This suggests that neither males nor females are disproportionately affected by deprivation.

Comparing the gender split for the top 5% most deprived LSOAs under each deprivation domain from IMD 2010 to IMD 2015, there has been no significant changes. In fact, for the domains of Income, Employment, Health Deprivation and Disability, Education, Skills and Training the gender proportions have kept the same. Moreover, in all the other domains there have been only slight differences.

Age Bands

The age profiles of the most deprived LSOAs were examined using age data from the 2011 Census. The various LSOAs had different age profiles, suggesting that there is no particular age group that is disproportionately affected by deprivation across Croydon.

Using the age data from the Census 2011 matched to the top 5% most deprived LSOAs under each deprivation domain, an average was calculated for the top 5% most deprived LSOAs under each domain to find out the proportion of people in the following age bands : 0-4 years, 5-19 years, 20-64 years and those aged 65 years and over. There is no significant variation in the average age proportions of people in Croydon from IMD 2010 to IMD 2015 under each domain as detailed in Table 5 of this report.

Only the Living Environment domain stands out as noticeably different from the others with the 20-64 year olds making up a higher proportion at 68% of the total. However, the average proportions for each age band across Croydon has stayed virtually the same from IMD 2010 to IMD 2015 even if the age profiles between the LSOAs in this domain are slightly different.

Different Ethnic Groups

It is clear from both IMD 2010 and IMD 2015 that the most deprived LSOAs conform to ward profiles in terms of ethnic make-up. The most deprived LSOAs in the north tend to have higher proportions of residents from Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic (BAME) communities whereas the east and south of the borough are made up of more people from the White community.

Since IMD 2010, there has been a 6% increase in the number of people of Asian background offset by a decrease of 5% in people from the White community forming part of the top 5% most deprived LSOAs in Croydon.

Income Deprivation in Croydon

One neighbourhood in West Thornton has moved from 24th position in IMD 2010 to the top most deprived LSOA in IMD 2015, scoring high against both the IDACI and the IDAOPI. It has the highest proportion (24%) of residents from the Asian community compared to the other LSOAs in the Income deprivation domain and the highest proportion of its residents are aged between 20 and 64 years.

The LSOAs in the north of the borough including West Thornton, Upper Norwood, Thornton Heath and Broad Green have scored relatively higher IDAOPI deprivation scores than any of the other LSOAs.

The LSOAs located in the east in Fieldway and Heathfield (Shrublands area) where the residents aged 0-19 years make up a high proportion (over 40%) of the total have higher IDACI scores. NOMIS data shows the substantial drop in the number of people in Croydon claiming benefits. There were over 10,000 in April 2011 and then just under 5,000 in April 2015. The sustained impact of Welfare Reform from Central government might have more impact on people already affected by income deprivation.

Employment Deprivation in Croydon

The top most deprived LSOA for both IMD 2010 and IMD 2015 is the same one located in New Addington where the make-up of the population is over 70% of people from the White community. According to Census 2011 data, New Addington is an area of high unemployment with high proportions of adults with no or low qualifications. In Croydon, residents classified as "White-British" were the highest percentage (37.8%) of people with low or no qualifications compared to all other ethnic groups.

Another two LSOAs in the top 5% most deprived are in West Thornton and Broad Green. These two LSOA have higher proportions of people from the Asian community. Census 2011 data revealed that the wards of West Thornton and Broad Green had the highest percentage of dependent children from Asian communities at 35.6% and 33.4% respectively. These compare to the borough average of 15.9%.

There are 3 LSOAs in Fieldway in the top 5% most deprived. Based on what we know from the Census 2011 data, the Fieldway ward has high unemployment and many families are on benefits. Also Fieldway has the highest percentage (50.0%) of households with dependent children and a high proportion of young single parent families likely to be most affected by employment deprivation. Fieldway also has the highest percentage of dependent children aged 0-15 years (46.5%) that might be affected in this domain.

Health Deprivation and Disability in Croydon

The LSOAs under this domain have higher proportions of people from the BAME community located in the north of the borough and a higher proportion of people from the White community located in the east. This domain has no LSOAs located in the south of the borough in the top 5% most deprived LSOAs.

A neighbourhood in West Thornton has moved from 20th position in IMD 2010 to 3rd in IMD 2015 mainly as a result of more emergency admissions to hospitals according to the acute morbidity indicator. An LSOA in Selhurst has moved from 33rd to 7th place largely due to a relatively higher proportion of its residents with mental ill health concerns including mood and anxiety disorders.

Education, Skills and Training in Croydon

The top 5% most deprived LSOAs in this domain are predominantly located in Fieldway and New Addington with one in Heathfield. In these neighbourhoods the population is mainly people from the White community. Historically, attainment at KS2 and KS4 has been lower from students from New Addington and Fieldway compared to the rest of the borough. The underlying data also suggests that there may be relatively fewer students staying on in education after 16 years of age, particularly in the LSOAs based in New Addington.

In the Education, Skills and Training domain, there is an LSOA in Broad Green which has moved from 20th position to 7th position in IMD 2015. This LSOA is made up of 20% of its residents from the Asian community. This is a much higher representation compared to most of the other LSOAs in this domain. Census 2011 data revealed that the ward of Broad Green had a relatively high proportion of adults who were women from BAME backgrounds and older people who did not have English as their first language.

Barriers to Housing and Services in Croydon

Under this domain, 3 of the most deprived LSOAs are located in Broad Green and 2 are located in West Thornton. The significance here is that these have relatively higher proportions of people from the BAME community. Underlying data suggests that distance away from amenities and poor housing conditions are the main issues faced by this cohort.

The average proportion of people from the Black community in this domain has increased from 14% to 30% from IMD 2010 to IMD 2015 whilst the proportion of people from the Asian community has decreased by 8% and the proportion of people from the White community has decreased by 9%.

Local housing data, as at the end of March 2015, shows that half the homeless people in Croydon come from the Black community and these proportions have not changed over the last 4 years. This contrasts with 30% of homeless people who are from the White community. The change in the Croydon population shows a growing increase in the number of people from the Black communities but this alone may not be the reason for the larger proportion of homeless people from the Black community.

There are two LSOAs located in New Addington where the deprivation stems mainly from not being very close to nearby local services.

Crime in Croydon

The majority of the LSOAs are located in the wards of Fairfield, in the Town centre, and Broad Green. The Safer Croydon Community Strategy Partnership report² mentions a strong correlation between areas of high deprivation and crime rates in Croydon and adds that more crime is committed in the centre and north of the borough where there is higher population density, more areas with multiple deprivation and where Croydon's main transport hubs and routes are located.

There is a higher percentage of people from the Asian community who make up the residents in the 5% most deprived LSOAs in Croydon. The proportions were 19% in IMD 2010 and 23% in IMD 2015. The proportion of people from the White community affected in this domain has decreased from 45% to 39% between the indices.

Living Environment in Croydon

The most deprived LSOAs are in the north in South Norwood and Selhurst and in the centre in Addiscombe and Fairfield. Underlying data suggests that the reason for the deprivation is mainly as a result of the residents in these LSOAs living in relatively poor housing conditions. In the 2 LSOAs in Addiscombe there is a lower rate of reported pedestrian or cyclist accidents involving death or personal injury.

There is just one southern LSOA located in Croham. The south of the borough is less built up and has more green spaces so this probably explains why the living environment may be better in the south of the borough

The proportion of people from the BAME community in the top 5% most deprived LSOAs average out at just over half (53%) of the total under the Living Environment domain. It appears that the issues under the living environment domain impact equally on all residents irrespective of ethnic group.

² http://www.croydonobservatory.org/Strategy_Crime_and_Community/

MAIN REPORT

Introduction

This aims to examine the changes in relative deprivation in Croydon from IMD 2010 to IMD 2015, looking at Lower-layer Super Output Area (LSOA) level which is the smallest neighbourhood area. In past reports these LSOAs have been aggregated up for ward level analysis but this report will be focusing on the top 5% most deprived LSOAs in Croydon for each of the 7 deprivation domains.

What is the Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD)

The English Indices of Deprivation have been constructed for the Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG) by Oxford Consultants for Social Inclusion (OCSI). They comprise a number of Indices of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) which were released in 2004, 2007, 2010 and more recently in 2015.

The Indices of Deprivation provide a set of relative measures of deprivation based on a basket of performance indicators split across 7 deprivation domains. Each domain is given a “weight” based on what academics have deemed to be the most appropriate for the deprivation domain.

Table 1 - Domain by weights for the IMD 2010

Deprivation Domain	Weighting
Income Deprivation Domain	22.5%
Employment Deprivation Domain	22.5%
Health Deprivation and Disability Domain	13.5%
Education, Skills and Training Deprivation Domain	13.5%
Barriers to Housing and Services Domain	9.3%
Crime Domain	9.3%
Living Environment Deprivation Domain	9.3%

Source : DCLG, IMD 2010 and IMD 2015.

The Indices provide measures of multiple deprivation by neighbourhood or Lower-layer Super Output Area (LSOA) in England. The scores for each LSOA can be ranked in terms of deprivation under each of the 7 deprivation domains and compared at LSOA, ward, borough, lower tier district and national level.

There are two supplementary indices under the Income Deprivation Domain. The Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI) and the Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index (IDAOPI) are concerned solely with people from the relevant groups in low income households.

The Lower-layer Super Output Areas (LSOAs)

Table 2 below shows the population size range and household size range which have been used by the DCLG in the creation of a single LSOA.

Table 2 - Population and household minimum and maximum thresholds for LSOAs

Geography	Min. Population	Max. Population	Min. no. Households	Max. no. Households
LSOA	1,000	3,000	400	1,200

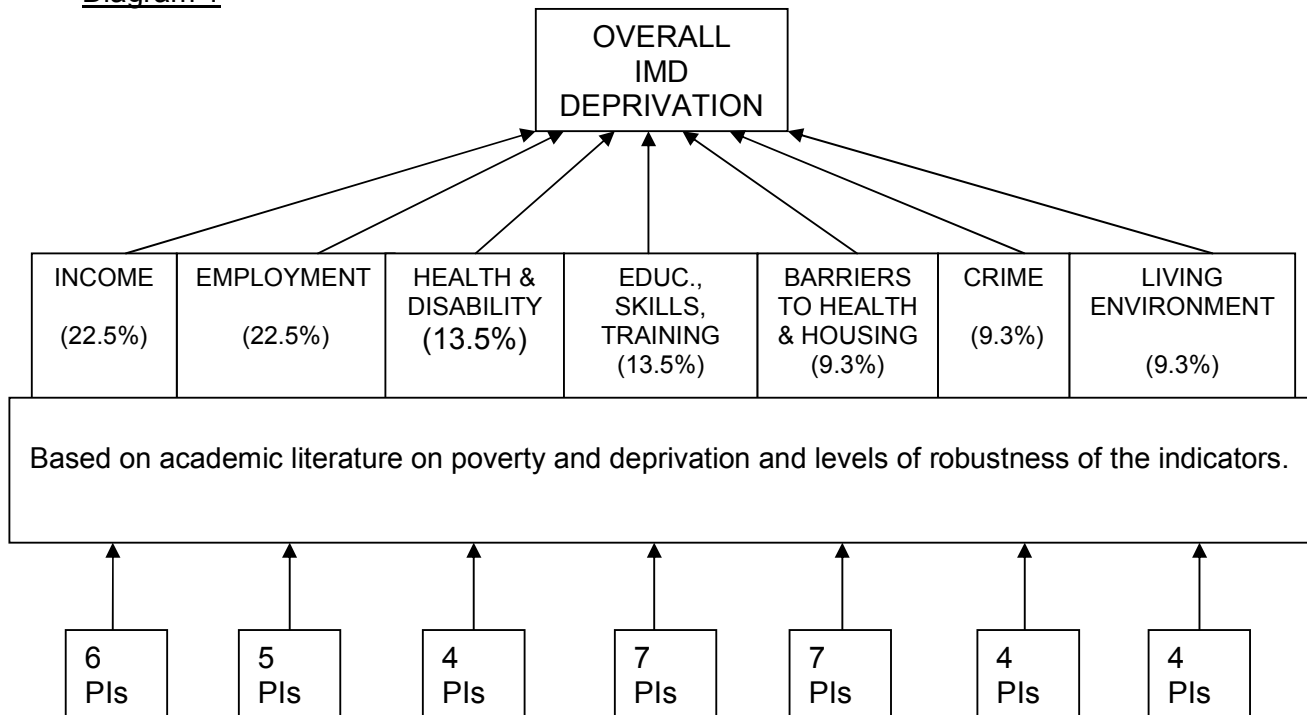
Source : DCLG, IMD 2010

A single LSOA or neighbourhood is made up of, on average, around 1,500 residents equating to around 650 households. Since IMD 2010, England was increased from a total of 32,482 LSOAs to 32,844 for IMD 2015. Croydon is made up of 220 LSOAs.

Methodology

For each deprivation domain, a domain score is calculated for each LSOA by combining the indicators within that domain. These domain scores by LSOA are ranked for each of the 7 domains. The rank of domain score of 1 signifies the most deprived and the rank of 32,482 and 32,844 the least deprived in the IMD 2010 and IMD 2015 respectively.

Diagram 1



Source : DCLG, IMD 2010 and IMD 2015.

The top 11 values, (calculated by applying 5% to the total of 220 LSOAs in Croydon), have been extracted for each domain and for Overall deprivation. Please refer to Appendix 2 for details of the road areas of these top 11 most deprived LSOAs in Croydon across each of the 7 Deprivation Domains for IMD 2015.

Limitations in comparing different Indices

The majority (96%) of boundaries in England have remained unchanged since IMD2010 and before. However, this does mean that 4% of the boundaries have changed since IMD 2010.

The IMD shows which LSOAs have become relatively more deprived since the last Index but it is not possible to say how much more deprived one area has become compared to another.

The Index of Multiple Deprivation 2010³ used 38 separate indicators organised across the 7 distinct domains of deprivation. The Index of Multiple Deprivation 2015⁴ uses 37 separate indicators.

The deprivation scores for the domains on Income and Employment and the sub-domains of IDACI and IDAOP are based on eligibility criteria for income and benefits which have changed since the IMD 2010.

Indicator changes since IMD 2010

Also, there have been changes to the basket of indicators making up deprivation domains since IMD 2010, detailed below. Efforts were made by OCSI to ensure that these changes to IMD 2015 had as little an effect as possible on the comparability between IMD 2010 and IMD 2015; however it should be noted that the changes to the indicators will mean that there are some issues with comparing certain domains.

Two new indicators have been included. Under the Employment Deprivation Domain Claimants of Carer's Allowance has been added. Under the Education, Skills and Training Domain the measure English language proficiency (25 years +) has been added.

Four indicators have been modified. This includes under the Income Deprivation Domain the Adults and children in CTC and WTC families below 60% median income not already counted; under the Education, Skills and Training Domain Adults with no or low qualifications, aged 25-59/64; under the Barriers to Housing & Services Domain Housing affordability; and under the Living Environment Domain Housing in poor condition.

Four indicators have been dropped. Under the Employment Deprivation Domain the Participants in New Deal for under 25 years; Participants in New Deal for 25 years; Participants in New Deal for Lone Parents have all been removed. Under the Education, Skills and Training Domain Key Stage 3 attainment has been removed.

³ <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/english-indices-of-deprivation-2010>

⁴ https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/464430/English_Index_of_Multiple_Deprivation_2015_-_Guidance.pdf

The DCLG Technical Report for the English Indices of Deprivation 2015 contains full details of the indicator changes since the Indices of Deprivation 2010⁵. (Please refer to Appendix C in that document for more details.)

Time period of datasets

The datasets used for IMD 2010 related to 2008/2009 data which was around the time of the start of the recession. Most of the datasets used in the IMD 2015 relate to a post-recession time i.e. the tax year ending 2012/2013. This time lag should be considered when interpreting the results of both indices.

It is also important to note that the indices use Census data for a lot of the measures and for the population denominator figures used to calculate rates. IMD 2010 used Census 2001-based population figures. For IMD 2015, the population figures are based on Census 2011.

The National picture

In England 83% of the neighbourhoods or Lower-layer Super Output Areas (LSOA) that were most deprived in the IMD 2010 have remained most deprived according to the IMD 2015. Overall, 58% of neighbourhoods which had not undergone boundary changes have remained in the same top 10% of deprivation as they were according to the 2010 Index.

There has been relatively little movement of neighbourhoods between the top 10% and the bottom 10% in the neighbourhoods in England. The most deprived areas and least deprived areas have tended to remain the same. Three in five (61%) of the 326 local authorities in England contain at least one neighbourhood which is in the 10% most deprived nationally according to the IMD 2015.

About one in five local authorities (22%) contain at least one neighbourhood which is in the 1% most deprived nationally. Almost all (99%) of the most deprived neighbourhoods in England are in the most deprived top 10% in the country in at least two of the seven domains of deprivation. Nearly two-thirds (64%) of them are highly deprived in four or more domains, and over a quarter (27%) are highly deprived in five or more of the seven domains.

The London picture

In London some boroughs have become relatively less deprived than before. The IMD 2015 now shows that the London boroughs of Hackney, Tower Hamlets, Newham and Haringey have become relatively less deprived than in the IMD 2010 and these four no longer feature in the top 20 most deprived local authorities. From IMD 2010 to IMD 2015, the most deprived neighbourhoods in Hackney have reduced from 42% to 17% of the LSOAs in the borough and the most deprived neighbourhoods in Newham have reduced from 31% to 8%.

Not surprising, the local authority districts that are ranked as most deprived on the Income Deprivation Domain are also ranked as most deprived on the Employment

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https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/464485/English_Indices_of_Deprivation_2015_-_Technical-Report.pdf

Deprivation Domain. In London, seven of the 10 local authority districts have the highest levels of income deprivation among older people. Tower Hamlets is the most deprived district with regard to income deprivation among both children and older people.

The Croydon picture

Croydon has become relatively more deprived since the IMD 2010 in three of the four measures as Table 3a and 3b show.

Table 3a – Deprivation Measures for Croydon – upper tier (higher the rank the more deprived)

Index Measure	IMD 2010	IMD 2015
Rank of average rank	70	64
Rank of average score	77	71
Rank of extent of deprivation	80	73
Rank of concentration	93	95

Source : DCLG, IMD 2010 and IMD 2010.

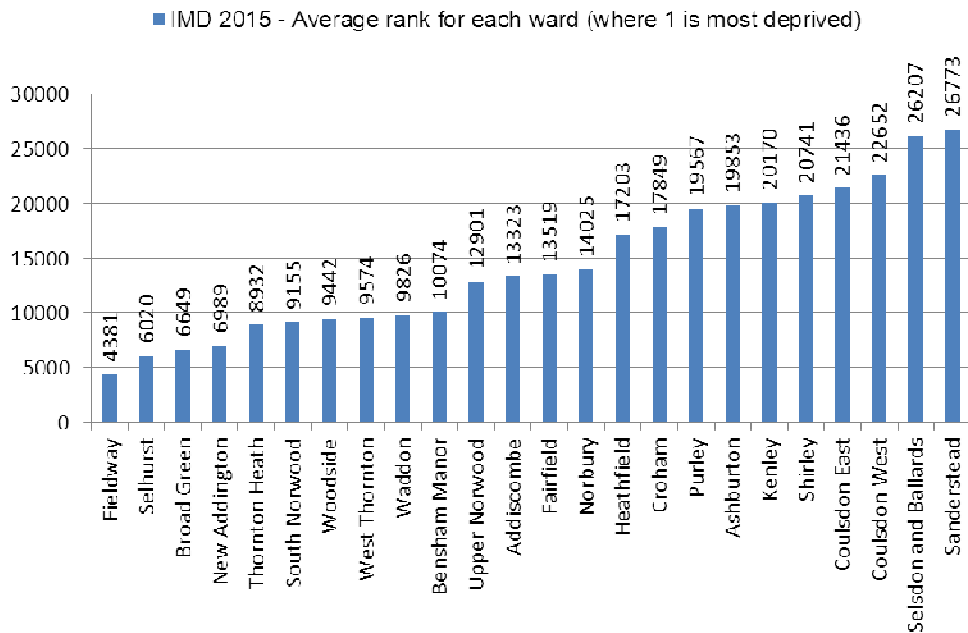
Table 3b – Deprivation Measures for Croydon – lower tier (higher the rank the more deprived)

Index Measure	IMD 2010	IMD 2015
Rank of average rank	99	91
Rank of average score	107	96
Rank of extent of deprivation	114	98
Rank of concentration	134	134

Even though Croydon has become more deprived, its relative deprivation compared to London and the rest of England does not make it stand out as an area of particular deprivation.

In terms of the wards in Croydon, Fieldway is the most deprived overall and Sanderstead is the least deprived according to IMD 2015. Generally, the wards in the north and east are the most deprived, the central wards are in the middle and the southern wards are the least deprived as Graph 1 shows.

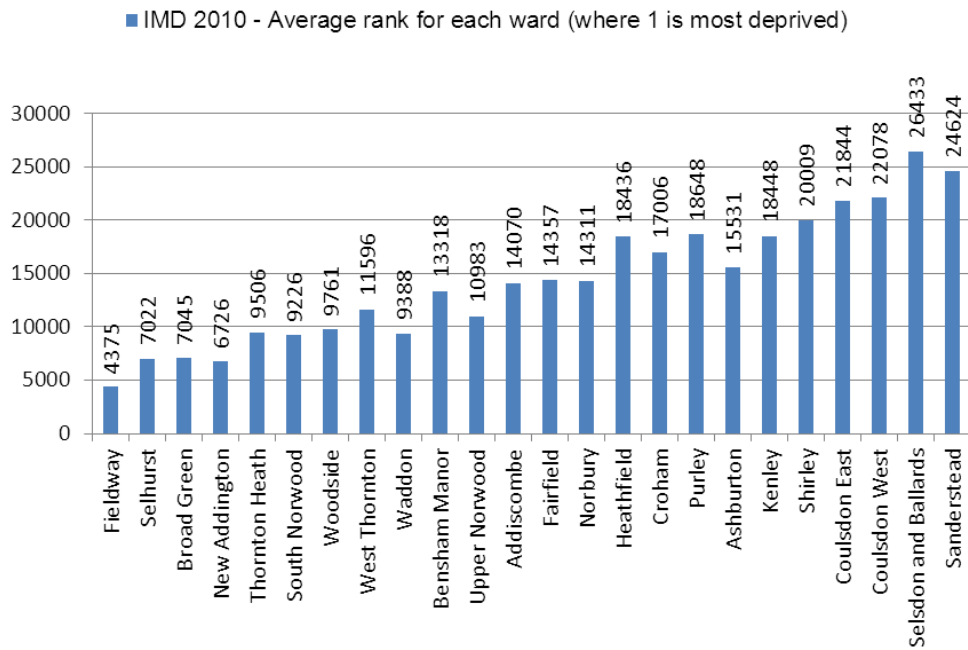
Graph 1 – IMD 2015 – Average rank of LSOAs in each ward



Source : DCLG, IMD 2015.

Graph 2 below shows the position of ward deprivation based on IMD 2010. Since IMD 2010, the northern wards of Selhurst, Thornton Heath and South Norwood have become relatively more deprived. In the south, the wards of Purley and Sandrstead have become relatively less deprived than before.

Graph 2 – IMD 2010 – Average LSOA rank for each ward



Source : DCLG, IMD 2010.

According to the Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index (IDAOPI) Croydon features in the top third most deprived compared to the other London councils but it is still only in the bottom 25% compared to the whole of England.

In the Education, Skills and Training deprivation domain, Croydon's average score does not put Croydon in the top end of deprivation compared to the other 32 London Councils. It ranks 21 out of 33. However, compared to all the 326 local authorities in England, Croydon is in the top 50% of most deprived lower tier councils.

Croydon's top 5% most deprived LSOAs compared to England.

Table 4 below provides details of the 5% most deprived LSOAs in Croydon that are also in the top 10% most deprived LSOAs in England by each deprivation domain.

In terms of the Overall deprivation scores in the IMD 2015, 6 of the top 5% most deprived LSOAs in Croydon also feature in the top 10% of LSOAs in England.

In 4 of the deprivation domains, every one of the Croydon's top 5% most deprived LSOAs are also in the top 10% of most deprived LSOAs in England. The 4 domains are Income, Crime, Barriers to Housing and Services and Living Environment.

In the 3 deprivation domains of Employment, Health and Disability and Education, Skills and Training, only 3 of the top 5% most deprived LSOAs in Croydon are also in the top 10% of the most deprived LSOAs in England.

Table 4 - The top 5% most deprived LSOAs in Croydon and also in the top 10% most deprived LSOAs in England

Deprivation Domain		LSOA code	Ward
OVERALL	1	E01001178	West Thornton
	2	E01001013	Broad Green
	3	E01001080	New Addington
	4	E01001155	Thornton Heath
	5	E01001145	South Norwood
	6	E01001052	Fieldway
Income	1	E01001178	West Thornton
	2	E01001056	Fieldway
	3	E01001080	New Addington
	4	E01001052	Fieldway
	5	E01001161	Upper Norwood
	6	E01001057	Fieldway
	7	E01001155	Thornton Heath
	8	E01001066	Heathfield
	9	E01001130	Shirley
	10	E01001013	Broad Green
	11	E01001172	Waddon
Employment	1	E01001080	New Addington
	2	E01001161	Upper Norwood
	3	E01001178	West Thornton
Health Deprivation and Disability	1	E01001013	Broad Green
	2	E01001080	New Addington
	3	E01001178	West Thornton

Education, Skills and Training	1	E01001055	Fieldway
	2	E01001080	New Addington
	3	E01001056	Fieldway
Crime	1	E01001042	Fairfield
	2	E01001010	Broad Green
	3	E01001013	Broad Green
	4	E01001043	Fairfield
	5	E01001014	Broad Green
	6	E01001011	Broad Green
	7	E01001115	Selhurst
	8	E01001000	Bensham Manor
	9	E01001012	Broad Green
	10	E01001145	South Norwood
	11	E01001051	Fieldway
Barriers to Housing and Services	1	E01001013	Broad Green
	2	E01001012	Broad Green
	3	E01001130	Shirley
	4	E01001006	Broad Green
	5	E01001145	South Norwood
	6	E01001178	West Thornton
	7	E01001181	West Thornton
	8	E01001080	New Addington
	9	E01001079	New Addington
	10	E01001114	Selhurst
	11	E01001066	Heathfield
Living Environment	1	E01001136	South Norwood
	2	E01001110	Selhurst
	3	E01000978	Addiscombe
	4	E01001043	Fairfield
	5	E01001145	South Norwood
	6	E01001191	Woodside
	7	E01001170	Waddon
	8	E01001042	Fairfield
	9	E01000976	Addiscombe
	10	E01001012	Broad Green
	11	E01001041	Croham

Source : DCLG, IMD 2015, released 30.September 2015.

Average Scores for Croydon under each domain

All the scores for each LSOA making up a larger area, or local authority area, are averaged after a population weighting is applied. This calculation is done for each of the deprivation domains and IDACI and IDAOPI to come up with resultant scores which are then ranked, where the rank of 1 (most deprived) is given to the area with the highest score.

The main reason for using the average score as opposed to the average rank is that the former will have more “extreme” scores so highly polarised areas will tend to score higher on the average score measure and therefore take more account of the variations in relative deprivation.

Based on averaging the scores from all of the LSOAs making up Croydon, Croydon's overall deprivation can be said to be middling compared to the rest of London and in the third quartile compared to authorities in the rest of England. This is the same for Croydon with regard to most of the deprivation domains.

IMD 2015 – Overall deprivation in Croydon

Croydon ranks 17th most deprived borough compared to the other 32 in London and in 231 position out of 326 in England. Therefore, Croydon's overall deprivation is average compared to the rest of London and places it in the third quartile or bottom half compared to the lower tier councils in the rest of England.

IMD 2015 - Income deprivation

Based on the average score in this domain, Croydon ranks 16th most deprived borough compared to the other 32 in London and in 236 position out of 326 in England. Therefore, Croydon's income deprivation is average compared to the rest of London and in the third quartile in the country.

IMD 2015 – Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI)

For the IDACI, the average score for Croydon ranks 17th most deprived compared to the other London boroughs and at position number 257 out of 326 local authorities in England or in the bottom quartile in England.

IMD 2015 – Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index (IDAOPI)

For the IDAOPI, the average score for Croydon ranks 11th most deprived compared to the other London boroughs and at position number 226 out of 326 local authorities in England placing it in the third quartile in England.

IMD 2015 - Employment deprivation

In the employment deprivation domain, Croydon is 20th out of 33 London Councils and in 195th position out of 326 and therefore in the third quartile compared to the other local authorities in England.

IMD 2015 - Health Deprivation and Disability

In the Health deprivation and disability domain, Croydon is 19th most deprived compared to the other London councils and in 172nd position compared to the rest of England making it feature in the third quartile.

IMD 2015 - Education, skills and training deprivation

In the Educational skills and training domain, Croydon is 21st most deprived compared to the other London councils and in 107th position and in the second quartile compared to the rest of England.

IMD 2015 - Crime

In the Crime domain, Croydon is in the bottom third of the most deprived at 22nd out of 33 London councils. Compared to the rest of England, Croydon is not so deprived, sitting in the bottom quartile at position 305 out of 326.

IMD 2015 - Barriers to housing and services

In the barriers to housing and services domain, Croydon features 21st most deprived, based on average score, compared to the rest of London. In this domain, Croydon is not so deprived compared to the rest of England, being in 308th position out of 326 and in the bottom quartile.

IMD 2015 - Living environment deprivation

In terms of the Living environment domain, Croydon is in the top third of the most deprived London councils at 9th position out of 33. Compared to the rest of England, Croydon is in the third quartile with an average score in position 226 out of 326.

Although Croydon may appear to be not significantly deprived in each deprivation domain compared to London and England, based on average scores in each domain, there are pockets of high deprivation in some of the smaller neighbourhoods in Croydon. It is important that these are highlighted as they may identify communities in the borough where additional support may be necessary to address any inequalities and imbalance.

Average age of people in Croydon's top 5% most deprived LSOAs.

Table 5 provides details of the proportion of people in the top 5% most deprived LSOAs in Croydon broken down by set age bands for IMD 2015 and IMD 2010. What is noticeable is that the age profile of the people in the top 5% most deprived LSOAs under each deprivation domain has altered very little from IMD 2010 to IMD 2015.

Table 5 – The top 5% most deprived LSOAs in Croydon broken down by Average age of people set in Age Band proportions for IMD 2010 and IMD 2015.

Deprivation Domains		0-4 years	5–19 years	20-64 years	65+ years
Overall	IMD 2015	9%	24%	59%	10%
	IMD 2010	10%	26%	55%	8%
Income	IMD 2015	10%	26%	54%	9%
	IMD 2010	10%	27%	54%	9%
Employment	IMD 2015	9%	25%	55%	11%
	IMD 2010	10%	23%	58%	10%
Health & Disability	IMD 2015	10%	23%	57%	10%
	IMD 2010	9%	22%	59%	11%
Educ., Skills & Training	IMD 2015	9%	27%	53%	12%
	IMD 2010	9%	26%	53%	12%
Barriers to Hsg & Services	IMD 2015	11%	23%	58%	8%
	IMD 2010	8%	19%	61%	12%
Crime	IMD 2015	9%	20%	63%	8%
	IMD 2010	10%	20%	62%	9%

Living Environment	IMD 2015	9%	15%	68%	7%
	IMD 2010	9%	16%	67%	8%

Source : DCLG, IMD 2010 and IMD 2015.

Ethnic make-up in Croydon's top 5% most deprived LSOAs.

When comparing the proportions of people by broad ethnic group in Croydon's top 5% most deprived LSOAs under each domain in IMD 2010 and IMD 2015, a few key points can be made.

Under the three deprivation domains of Income, Health and Disability and Education, Skills and Training, there is little difference in the ethnic make-up of communities in the most deprived Croydon neighbourhoods from IMD 2010 to IMD 2015.

For the Overall deprivation, since IMD 2010, there has been a 6% increase in the number of people of Asian background offset by a decrease of 5% in people from the White community forming part of the top 5% most deprived LSOAs in Croydon.

Under the Employment domain, there is a higher proportion of people from the White community affected and a lower proportion of Black and Mixed people affected in the top 5% most deprived neighbourhoods in Croydon than according to IMD 2010.

Under the Barriers to Housing domain, those from the Black community have grown the most since IMD 2010. In IMD 2010, they made up only 14% of the people in the top 5% most deprived neighbourhoods. In IMD 2015, this has more than doubled to 30%.

Under the Crime domain, there is a higher percentage of people from the Asian community who make up the residents in the 5% most deprived LSOAs in Croydon. The increase has been 19% in IMD 2010 to 23% in IMD 2015. The proportion of people from the White community affected in this domain has decreased from 45% to 39% between the indices.

Table 6 – The top 5% most deprived LSOAs in Croydon broken down by Average of number of people in each Broad Ethnic Group for IMD 2010 and IMD 2015.

Deprivation Domains		White	Mixed	Asian	Black	Other
Overall	IMD 2015	41%	7%	18%	30%	3%
	IMD 2010	46%	9%	12%	31%	2%
Income	IMD 2015	48%	8%	13%	29%	2%
	IMD 2010	48%	8%	11%	30%	2%
Employment	IMD 2015	51%	7%	12%	27%	2%
	IMD 2010	47%	9%	12%	30%	2%
Health & Disability	IMD 2015	44%	8%	15%	30%	3%
	IMD 2010	45%	8%	15%	29%	3%

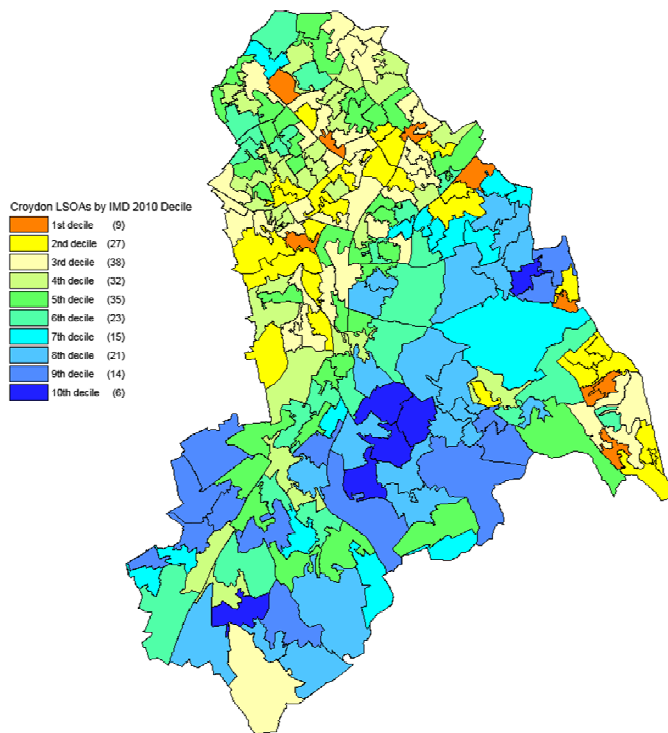
Educ., Skills & Training	IMD 2015	67%	6%	5%	20%	1%
	IMD 2010	68%	6%	5%	21%	1%
Barriers to Housing & Services	IMD 2015	43%	8%	17%	30%	2%
	IMD 2010	54%	6%	25%	14%	2%
Crime	IMD 2015	39%	8%	23%	27%	3%
	IMD 2010	45%	8%	19%	26%	2%
Living Environment	IMD 2015	47%	9%	17%	25%	3%
	IMD 2010	43%	9%	18%	28%	3%

Source: DCLG, IMD 2010 and IMD 2015.

Overall Deprivation

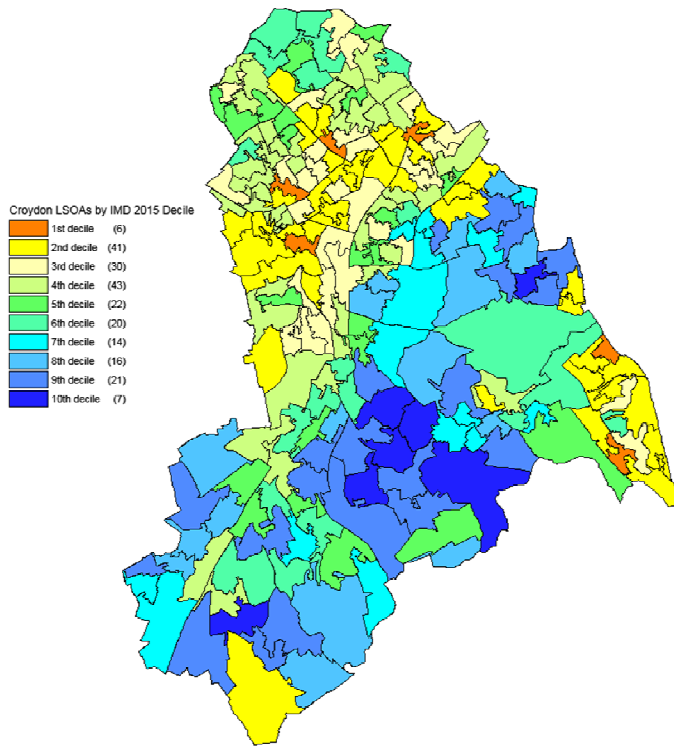
The overall pattern of deprivation in Croydon has remained largely the same between IMD 2010 and IMD 2015 as can be seen from Figures 1 and 2. These show which national decile each LSOA falls in to. LSOAs in the 1st decile are in the top 10% most deprived areas in England. Areas in the 10th decile are in the 10% least deprived areas in England.

Figure 1 – Croydon LSOAs by IMD 2010 decile



Source: DCLG and Ordnance Survey (Crown Copyright)

Figure 2 – Croydon LSOAs by IMD 2015 decile



Source: DCLG and Ordnance Survey (Crown Copyright)

In terms of overall deprivation, 6 LSOAs have moved into the top 5% most deprived in Croydon according to IMD 2015. Apart from a neighbourhood in Heathfield in the south, the majority of these relatively more deprived neighbourhoods are located in the north of the borough, (2 of the 6 being in Broad Green), and the east (New Addington and Fieldway).

Comparing the top 5% most deprived LSOAs from IMD 2010 to IMD 2015, the proportion of males has gone up 2% to 48%. In fact, looking at the top 5% most deprived LSOAs under every domain, the proportions of males to females are not too dissimilar to what we know about the gender proportions in Croydon as a whole.

Looking at the residents in these top 5% most deprived LSOAs, the average proportions of people aged 0-4 years is 9%, 5-19 years account for 24%, 20-64 years are 59% and 65+ years are 10% of the total. Again, the proportions of people in these age bands under each domain do not vary widely. The only exception is the Living Environment domain which has a lower average proportion of 5-19 year olds (15%).

For the Overall deprivation, since IMD 2010, there has been a 6% increase in the number of people of Asian background offset by a decrease of 5% in people from the White community forming part of the top 5% most deprived LSOAs in Croydon.

For IMD 2015, 5 of the 11 LSOAs in the top 5% most deprived LSOAs in Croydon were also in the top 5% most deprived for IMD 2010. Including an LSOA in Selhurst, 6 of the 11 areas are also in the 10% most deprived LSOAs in England. These are located in Broad Green, New Addington, Thornton Heath, South Norwood and Upper Norwood – all in the north and east of the borough.

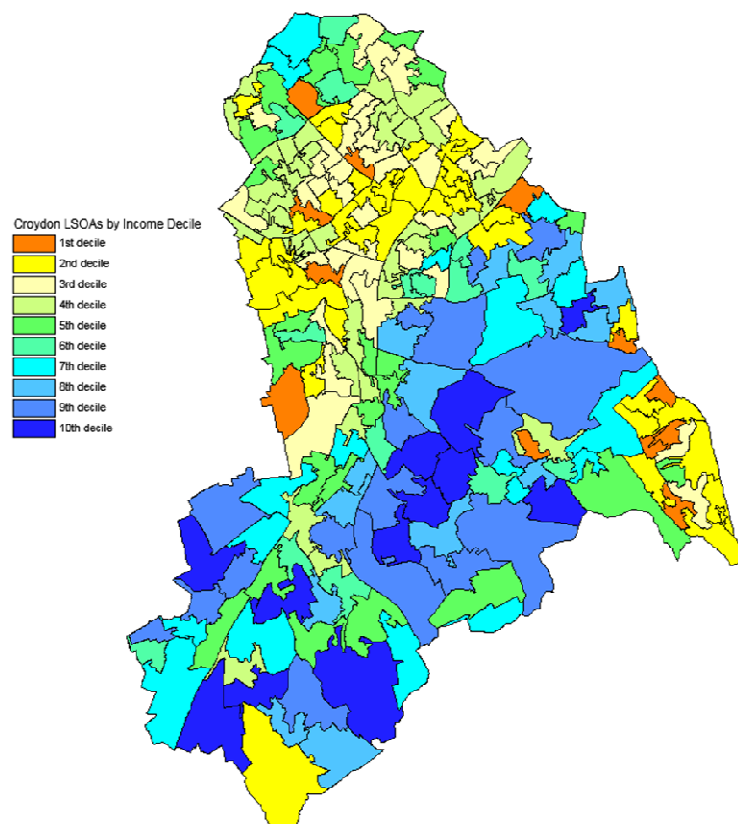
Income Deprivation

The **Income Deprivation Domain** measures the proportion of the population experiencing deprivation relating to low income. The definition of low income used includes both those people that are out-of-work, and those that are in work but who have low earnings. There are also two supplementary indices.

The Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (**IDACI**) measures the proportion of all children aged 0 to 15 living in income deprived families. The Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index (**IDAOP**) measures the proportion of all those aged 60 or over who experience income deprivation.

Figure 3 shows the LSOAs in Croydon according to which decile they are in nationally. LSOAs in the 1st decile are in the top 10% most deprived LSOAs in England.

Figure 3 – Croydon LSOAs by Income Decile



Source: DCLG and Ordnance Survey (Crown Copyright)

Since IMD 2010, 4 LSOAs under the Income Deprivation domain have become relatively more deprived and feature in the top 5% most deprived LSOAs in Croydon. The biggest movement has been from a neighbourhood in West Thornton which has moved from 24th position in IMD 2010 to the top most deprived LSOA in IMD 2015, scoring high against both the IDACI and the IDAOPI. This LSOA has the highest proportion (24%) of residents from the Asian community compared to the other LSOAs in the top 5% most deprived and has the highest proportion of those aged between 20 and 64 years.

In general, the LSOAs in the north of the borough including West Thornton, Upper Norwood, Thornton Heath and Broad Green have scored relatively higher IDAOPI scores under this domain. The LSOAs in Fieldway and Heathfield (Shrublands area) in the east have become relatively more deprived as a result of higher IDACI scores and we know from the underlying data that these LSOAs have a higher proportion of residents age 0-19 years, ranging from 42%-45%.

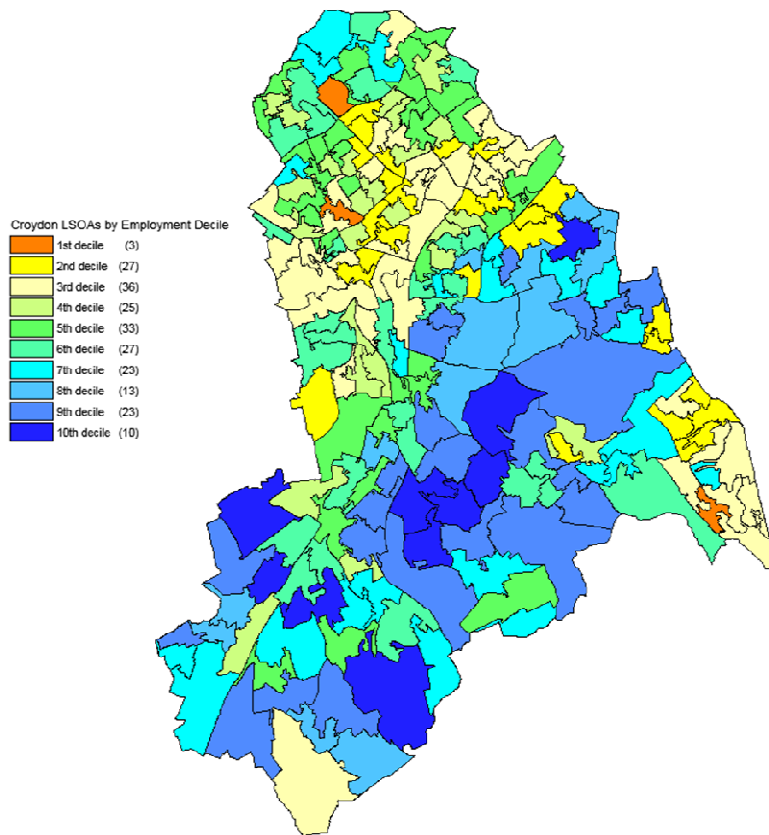
We know that the total number of benefit claimants dropped from over 10,000 to just under 5,000 people from April 2011 to April 2015. With the sustained drive by Central Government to cut benefits, this is likely to continue.

Employment Deprivation in Croydon

The **Employment Deprivation Domain** measures the proportion of the working-age population in an area involuntarily excluded from the labour market. This includes people who would like to work but are unable to do so due to unemployment, sickness or disability, or caring responsibilities.

Figure 4 shows in orange the LSOAs in Croydon that are in the top 10% most deprived LSOAs in England. Most of the LSOAs in the South of the borough are amongst the least deprived LSOAs in the Employment domain in England.

Figure 4 – Croydon LSOAs by Employment decile



Source: DCLG and Ordnance Survey (Crown Copyright)

The top most deprived LSOA for both IMD 2010 and IMD 2015 is the same one located in New Addington. This can be understood because the Census 2011 data showed New Addington to be an area of high unemployment with higher proportions of unskilled and unqualified adults. Analysis of qualification data by broad ethnic group backs this up.

West Thornton (35.6%) and Broad Green (33.4%) have the highest percentage of dependent children from Asian communities compared to the wards of Fieldway and New Addington where the percentages are less than 4%. The borough average for dependent children from Asian communities is 15.9%. Based on Census 2011 data, this cohort is likely to include women from BAME backgrounds and older people who do not have English as their first language.

Since IMD 2010, 5 LSOAs have moved into the top 5% most deprived LSOAs in Croydon in the Employment domain. These include two neighbourhoods in Fieldway and one in each of the wards of West Thornton, Heathfield and Waddon.

Fieldway actually has 3 LSOAs in the top 5% most deprived LSOAs in Croydon under this domain which is not surprising based on what we know about the Fieldway ward profile where there is high unemployment and many families on benefits. Census 2011 data reveals that Fieldway has the highest percentage (50.0%) of households with dependent children and a high proportion of young single parent families. Focusing on dependent children by broad age band shows that Fieldway has the highest percentage of dependent children aged 0-4 years (22.7%), 5-9 years (11.4%) and 10-15 years (12.4%).

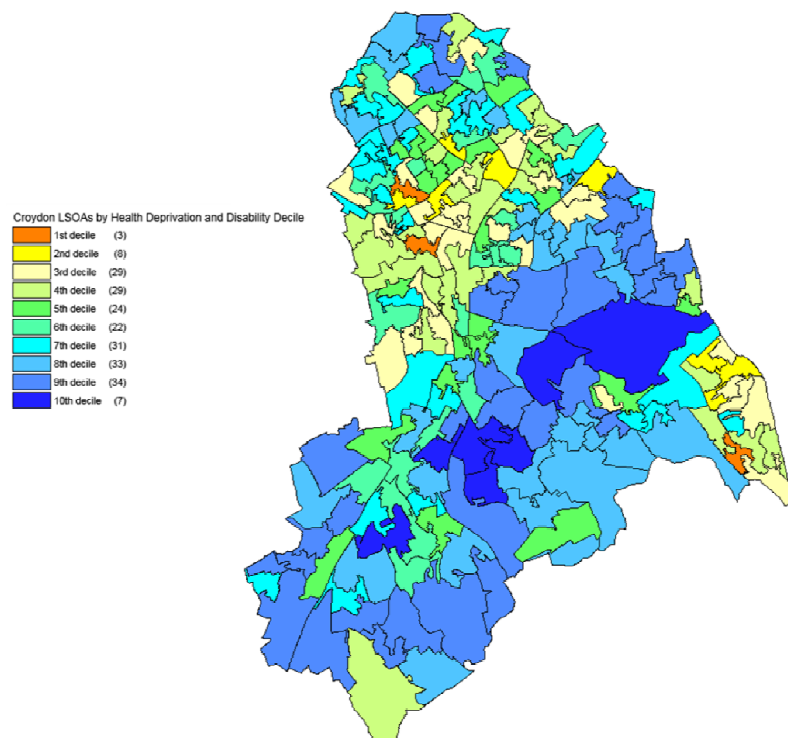
Just like the Income Deprivation Domain, under the Employment domain, most of the LSOAs located in the north of the borough comprise a higher proportion of people from the BAME communities whereas the LSOAs located in New Addington and Fieldway are made up of a higher proportion of people from the White community.

Under the Employment domain, there is a higher proportion of people from the White community affected and a lower proportion of Black and Mixed people affected in the top 5% most deprived neighbourhoods in Croydon than according to IMD 2010.

Health Deprivation and Disability in Croydon

The **Health Deprivation and Disability Domain** measures the risk of premature death and the impairment of quality of life through poor physical or mental health. The domain measures morbidity, disability and premature mortality but not aspects of behaviour or environment that may be predictive of future health deprivation.

Figure 5 – Croydon LSOAs by Health Deprivation and Disability decile



Source: DCLG and Ordnance Survey (Crown Copyright)

Figure 5 shows that the LSOAs in the top 30% most deprived in England are in the centre of the borough and in New Addington and Fieldway.

There have been 5 LSOAs which have moved into the top 5% most deprived in Croydon under the Health and Disability domain since IMD 2010. None of the top 11 LSOAs in Croydon are located in the south of the borough. They are in the north of the borough (Broad Green, West Thornton, Selhurst, Thornton Heath) and in the east (New Addington and Fieldway).

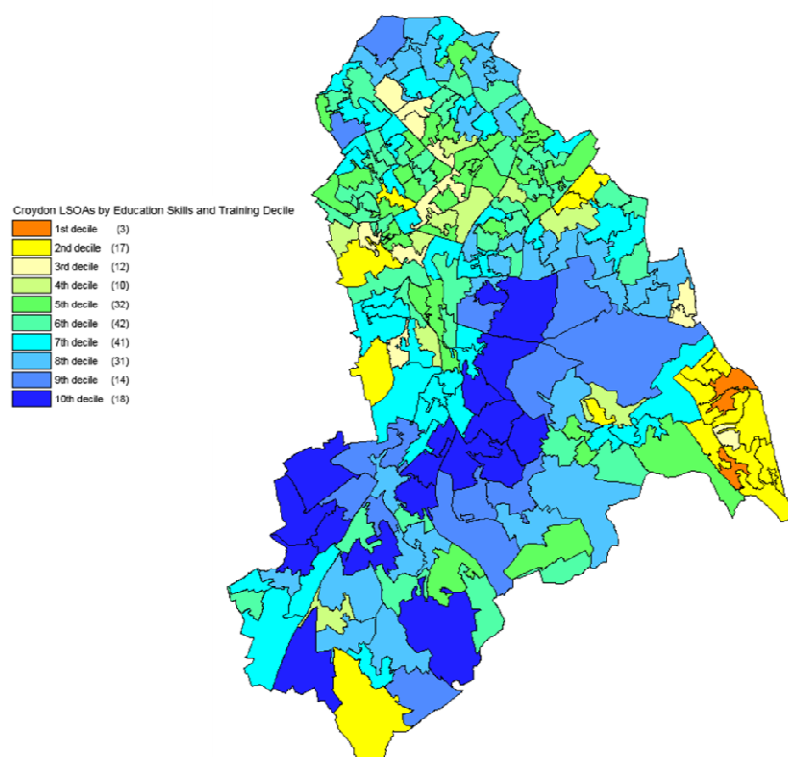
There have been 2 LSOAs that have made the biggest jumps from IMD 2010 to IMD 2015. A neighbourhood in West Thornton has moved from 20th position in Croydon in IMD 2010 to 3rd in IMD 2015 mainly as a result of more emergency admissions to

hospitals according to the acute morbidity indicator. An LSOA in Selhurst has moved from 33rd to 7th place largely due to a relatively higher proportion of its residents with mental ill health concerns including mood and anxiety disorders.

Education, Skills and Training in Croydon

The **Education, Skills and Training Deprivation Domain** measures the lack of attainment and skills in the local population. The indicators fall into two sub-domains: one relating to children and young people and one relating to adult skills. The 'children and young people' sub-domain measures the attainment of qualifications and associated measures, while the 'skills' sub-domain measures the lack of qualifications in the resident working-age adult population.

Figure 6 – Croydon LSOAs by Education, Skills and Training decile



Source: DCLG and Ordnance Survey (Crown Copyright)

Figure 6 shows that the LSOAs in the top 10% most deprived LSOAs in England in the Education, Skills and Training domain are in the South East of the borough.

From IMD 2010 to IMD 2015, 7 of the 11 LSOAs in the top 5% most deprived LSOAs in Croydon have remained in the top 5% most deprived. These are predominantly located in Fieldway and New Addington with one in Heathfield.

Since IMD 2010, 4 LSOAs have made it into the top 5% most deprived LSOAs in Croydon with the biggest jump coming from an LSOA in Broad Green which has moved from 20th position to 7th position in IMD 2015. Closer examination of this LSOA reveals that one in 5 (20%) of the residents are of Asian background. This is a much higher representation compared to most of the other LSOAs in this domain where people from the Asian community range from 3%-5% with a single LSOA at

8%. This Broad Green LSOA also has the highest proportion of adults aged 20-64 years which may suggest that there is probably a gap in adult training and qualifications for this cohort.

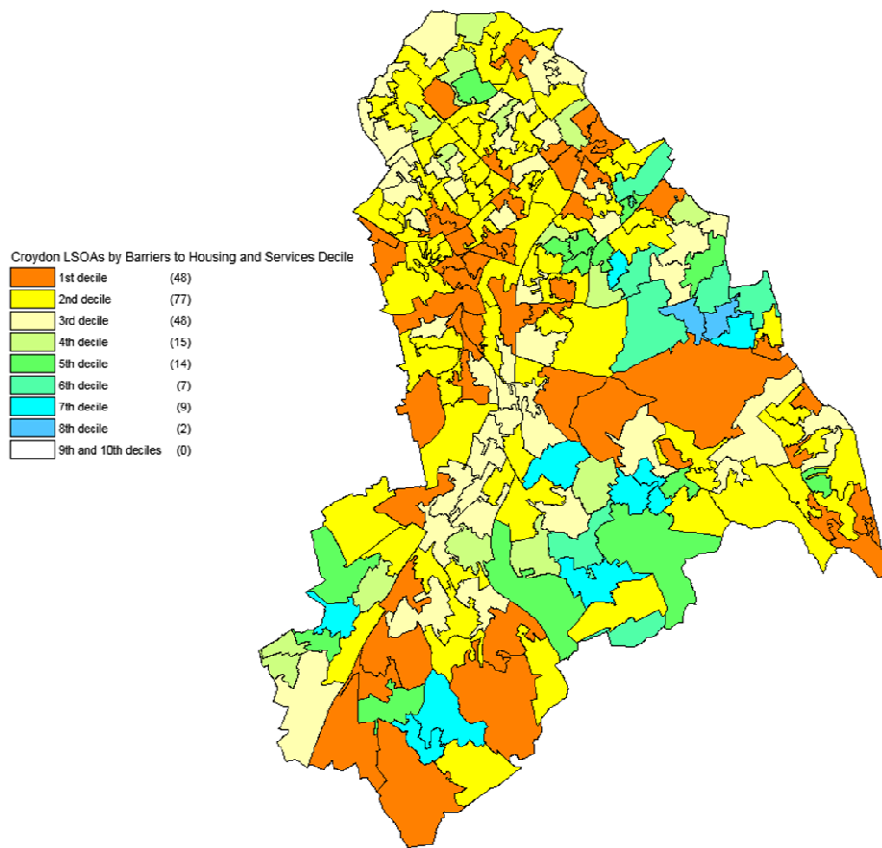
Under this domain, the most deprived neighbourhoods continue to be located in Fieldway and New Addington where the make-up of the population is mainly people from the White community. Historically, attainment at KS2 and KS4 have been lower from students from these 2 wards compared to the rest of the borough. The underlying data also suggests that relatively fewer students stay on in education after 16 years of age, particularly in the LSOAs based in New Addington.

Barriers to Housing and Services in Croydon

The **Barriers to Housing and Services Domain** measures the physical and financial accessibility of housing and local services. The indicators fall into two sub-domains: 'geographical barriers', which relate to the physical proximity of local services, and 'wider barriers' which includes issues relating to access to housing such as affordability.

Figure 7 shows that a far higher proportion of LSOAs in Croydon are in the top 10% most deprived LSOAs nationally for this domain. None of the LSOAs in Croydon are in the 20% least deprived LSOAs nationally.

Figure 7 – Croydon LSOAs by Barriers to Housing and Services decile



Source: DCLG and Ordnance Survey (Crown Copyright)

From IMD 2010 to IMD 2015, all but one of the 11 LSOAs in the top 5% most deprived LSOAs in Croydon have changed in this domain. The LSOA in Broad Green that has moved from most deprived in IMD 2010 to 4th most deprived in IMD 2015, has remained in the top 5% due to being relatively further away from amenities.

For IMD 2015, 3 of the 5% most deprived LSOAs are located in Broad Green and 2 are located in West Thornton. These LSAOs have a relatively higher proportion of people from the BAME community. The reason why they appear to have become relatively more deprived is due to mainly household overcrowding.

Also, local housing data, as at the end of March 2015, reveals that the majority of homeless people come from the Black community which accounts for half the homeless in Croydon and these proportions have not changed over the last 4 years. Homeless from the White community account for 30% of the total. The proportion of people from the Black community has grown the most since IMD 2010, making up 14% of the total in IMD 2010 and then 30% in IMD 2015.

There are two LSOAs in the 5% most deprived LSOAs in Croydon which are located in New Addington. Both have over 70% of residents from the White community where deprivation is mainly as a result of not being very close to nearby local services.

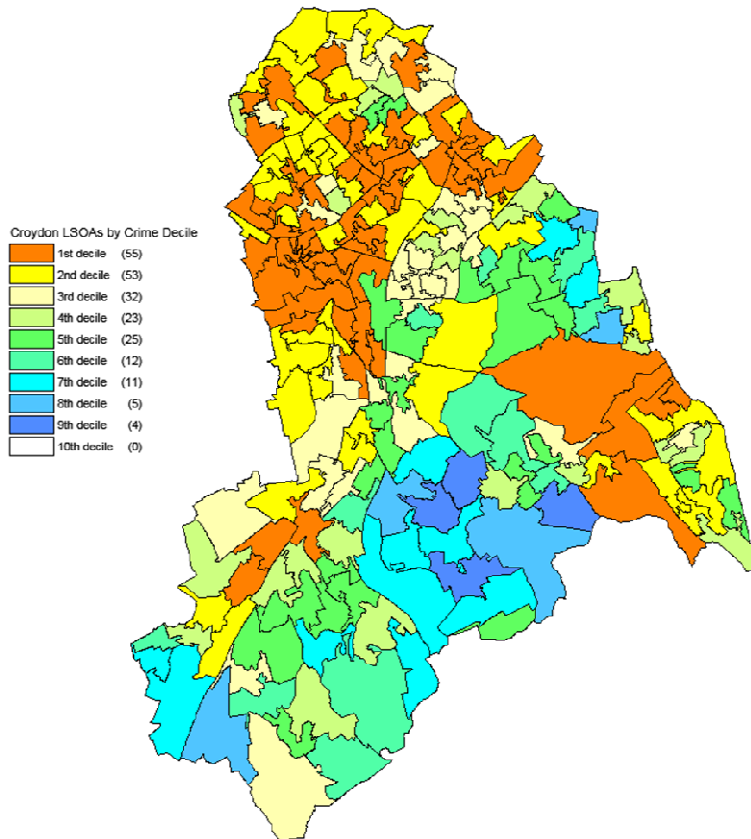
LSOA E01001006 in Broad Green is the only LSOA that has remained in the top 5% most deprived LSOAs in Croydon under the Barriers to Housing and Services domain for both IMD 2010 and IMD 2015.

Crime in Croydon

The **Crime Domain** measures the risk of personal and material victimisation at local level.

Figure 8 shows that none of the LSOAs in Croydon are in the least 10% deprived LSOAs nationally. Large parts of the North of the borough, and two pockets in the South West and South East of the borough are in the top 10% most deprived LSOAs nationally for the Crime domain.

Figure 8 – Croydon LSOAs by Crime decile



Source: DCLG and Ordnance Survey (Crown Copyright)

Four of the top 5% most deprived LSOAs in Croydon in the Crime domain in IMD 2015 were not in the top 5% in IMD 2010. An LSOA in Bensham Manor has moved from 43rd position to 8th place. An LSOA in Fairfield which has moved from 88th position to 4th place. The town centre is located in the Fairfield ward so there would be more activity and probably more reported crime there.

There are 5 LSOAs located in the ward of Broad Green that are in the top 5% most deprived so, other than the Town centre, this ward appears to be a hotspot for crime. There is a higher percentage of people from the Asian community who make up the residents in the 5% most deprived LSOAs in Croydon. The increase has been 19% in IMD 2010 to 23% in IMD 2015. The proportion of people from the White community affected in this domain has decreased from 45% to 39% between the indices.

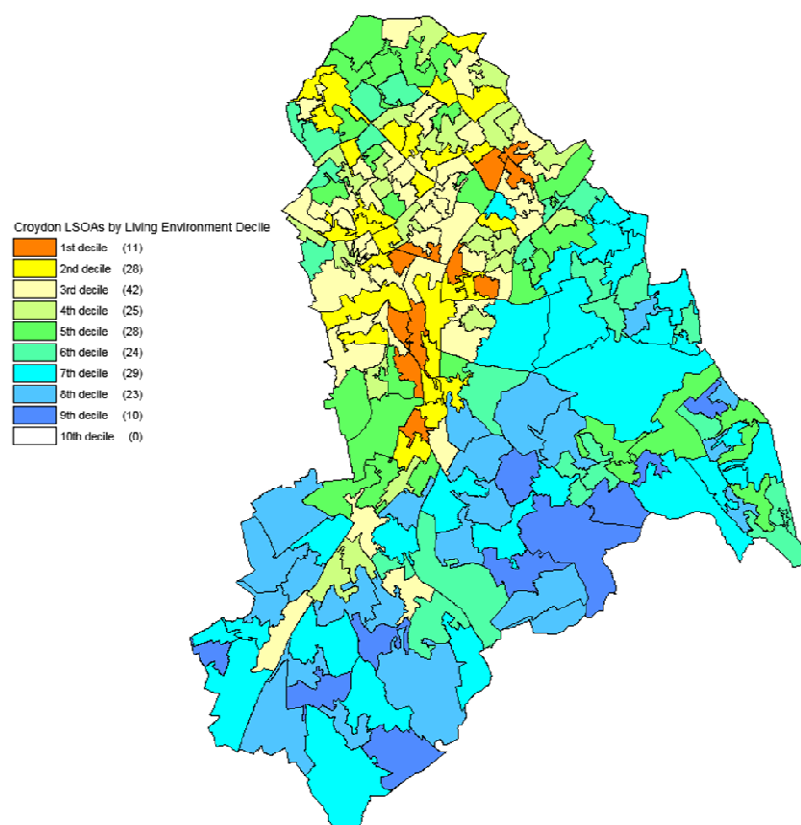
The Safer Croydon Community Strategy Partnership report⁶ provides more details around why there is likely to be more crime in areas of high deprivation and higher population density and where main transport hubs and routes are located.

Living Environment in Croydon

The **Living Environment Deprivation Domain** measures the quality of the local environment. The indicators fall into two sub-domains. The 'indoors' living environment measures the quality of housing; while the 'outdoors' living environment contains measures of air quality and road traffic accidents. In the 2 LSOAs in Addiscombe there is a lower rate of reported pedestrian or cyclist accidents involving death or personal injury.

Figure 9 shows a general North South split for this domain. The LSOAs in the top 30% most deprived in England are in the North of the borough. The South of the borough has the LSOAs in the 30% least deprived nationally, however no LSOAs in Croydon are in the 10% least deprived nationally.

Figure 9 – Croydon LSOAs by Living Environment decile



Source: DCLG and Ordnance Survey (Crown Copyright)

Since IMD 2010, there have been 7 of the 11 LSOAs in the top 5% most deprived LSOAs in Croydon that have remained the same under this domain. The most

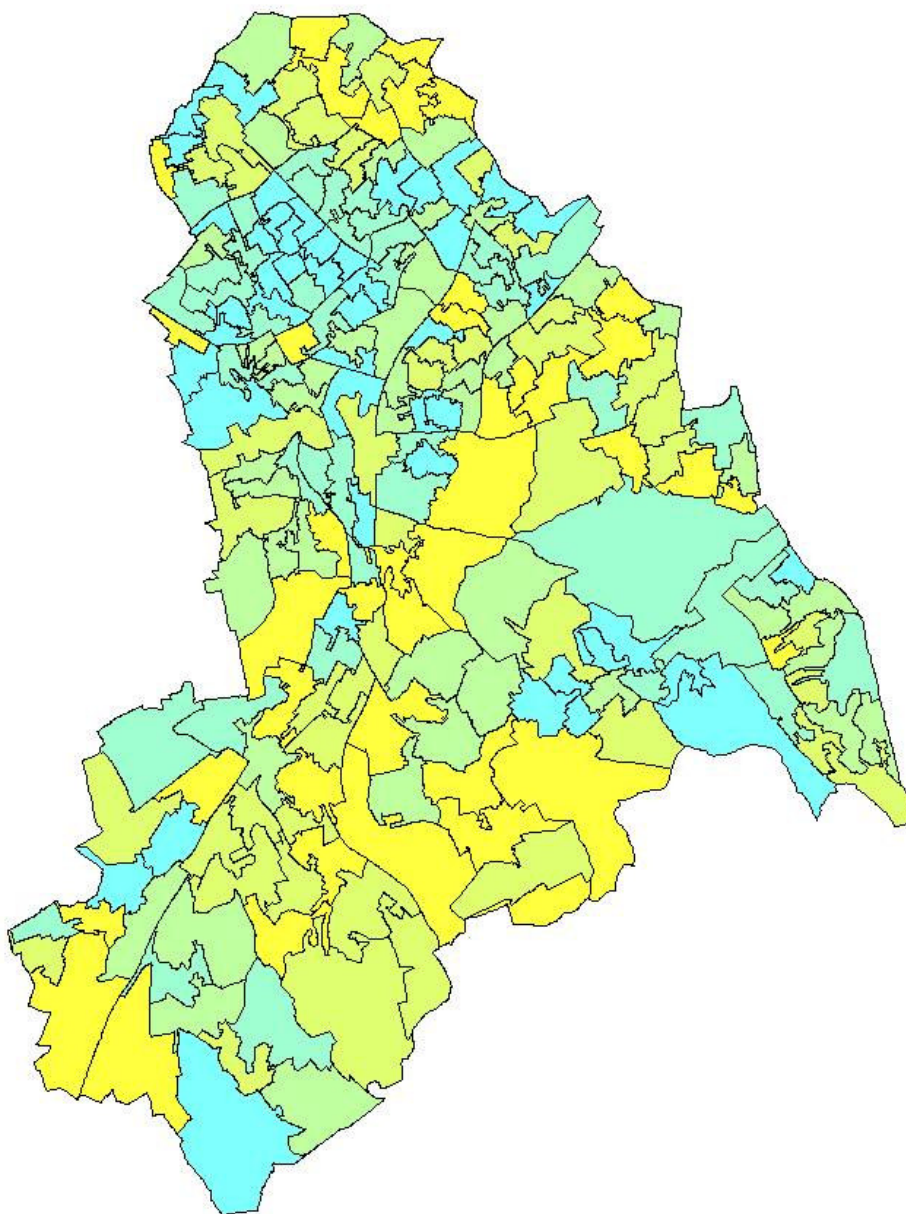
⁶ http://www.croydonobservatory.org/Strategy_Crime_and_Community/

deprived LSOAs are in the north in South Norwood and Selhurst and in the centre in Addiscombe and Fairfield. Underlying data suggests that reason for the deprivation is mainly as a result of the residents in these LSOAs living in relatively poor housing conditions.

There is just one southern LSOA located in Croham. The south of the borough is less built up and has more green spaces so this probably explains why the living environment may be better in the south of the borough

The proportion of people from the BAME community in the top 5% most deprived LSOAs average out at just over half (53%) of the total under the Living Environment domain. It appears that the issues in the living environment domain impact equally on all residents irrespective of ethnic group.

APPENDIX 1 – Changes in Croydon from IMD 2010 to IMD 2015.



Change in rank between IMD 2010 and IMD 2015

Yellow	Less deprived	(41)
Light yellow	Slightly less deprived	(45)
Light green	Little change	(45)
Light cyan	Slightly more deprived	(43)
Cyan	More deprived	(46)

APPENDIX 2a – Overall Deprivation

Overall - IMD 2015						
Croydon most deprived rank in IMD 2010	Croydon most deprived rank in IMD 2015	LSOA code (2011)	Ward	Area Covered	Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) Overall Score	Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) Rank (where 1 is most deprived)
32	1	E01001178	West Thornton	Eastern corner around Mayday Hospital; Bensham Lane; Dunheved Road North; Lodge Road; London Road; Woodcroft Road	57.63	1,145
2	2	E01001013	Broad Green	Handcroft Road estate; Mitcham Road to West Croydon Station; area around Parsons Mead	56.585	1,275
1	3	E01001080	New Addington	Western border around Chertsey Crescent and Homestead Way; Cleves Crescent; southern part of Cudham Drive; Flora Gardens; Hutchingsons Road; Thorpe Close	55.798	1,372
8	4	E01001155	Thornton Heath	South corner south of Thornton Heath Station; Cotford Road; Elm Road; Gillett Road; High Street; Nursery Road; Woodville Road; Zion Road	48.976	2,424
4	5	E01001145	South Norwood	Manor Road area; Albert Road; Belgrave Road; Portland Road; Regina Road; Sunny Bank	47.834	2,632
34	6	E01001052	Fieldway	North eastern border around Birchwood; North Walk; Oak Bank; The Lindens; Underwood	44.883	3,211
17	7	E01001115	Selhurst	Queens Road Cemetery and Queens Road area; Beulah Grove; St Saviours Road; Windmill Road	43.998	3,417
14	8	E01001012	Broad Green	North east corner south of St James's Road; Oakfield Road; Lennard Road; Kidderminster Road	43.637	3,511
33	9	E01001066	Heathfield	Monks Hill area; Tedder Road; Warren Avenue	43.301	3,583
9	10	E01001161	Upper Norwood	South west corner around Highbury Road; Buckingham Avenue; Hawthorne Avenue; Kensington Avenue; Norbury Avenue; Westminster Avenue	43.199	3,606
28	11	E01001010	Broad Green	Purley Way business and retail parks; Miller Road, Euston Road and Onslow Road area	43.001	3,657

APPENDIX 2b – Income Deprivation

Income - IMD 2015						
Croydon most deprived rank in IMD 2010	Croydon most deprived rank in IMD 2015	LSOA code (2011)	Ward	Area covered	Income Score (rate)	Income Rank (where 1 is most deprived)
24	1	E01001178	West Thornton	Eastern corner around Mayday Hospital; Bensham Lane; Dunheved Road North; Lodge Road; London Road; Woodcroft Road	0.446	346
4	2	E01001056	Fieldway	Castle Hill Avenue; Frensham Drive; Frimley Close; Horsley Drive; Walton Green	0.351	1,732
3	3	E01001080	New Addington	Western border around Chertsey Crescent and Homestead Way; Cleves Crescent; southern part of Cudham Drive; Flora Gardens; Hutchingsons Road; Thorpe Close	0.343	1,941
16	4	E01001052	Fieldway	North eastern border around Birchwood; North Walk; Oak Bank; The Lindens; Underwood	0.336	2,145
5	5	E01001161	Upper Norwood	South west corner around Highbury Road; Buckingham Avenue; Hawthorne Avenue; Kensington Avenue; Norbury Avenue; Westminster Avenue	0.336	2,153
2	6	E01001057	Fieldway	Castle Hill Avenue; Dunsfold Way; Lodge Lane	0.335	2,182
9	7	E01001155	Thornton Heath	South corner south of Thornton Heath Station; Cotford Road; Elm Road; Gillett Road; High Street; Nursery Road; Woodville Road; Zion Road	0.333	2,252
15	8	E01001066	Heathfield	Monks Hill area; Tedder Road; Warren Avenue	0.327	2,440
1	9	E01001130	Shirley	Southern part of Shrublands estate; Border Gardens; Bramble Close; Broom Gardens; Fir Tree Gardens; Laurel Crescent; Shrublands Avenue	0.324	2,517
7	10	E01001013	Broad Green	Handcroft Road estate; Mitcham Road to West Croydon Station; area around Parsons Mead	0.323	2,555
12	11	E01001172	Waddon	Western border around Purley Way; Bates Crescent; Coldharbour Road; Crowley Crescent; Foss Avenue; Imperial Way; Waddon Way	0.303	3,238

APPENDIX 2c – Employment Deprivation

Employment - IMD 2015						
Croydon most deprived rank in IMD 2010	Croydon most deprived rank in IMD 2015	LSOA code (2011)	Ward	Area covered	Employment Score (rate)	Employment Rank (where 1 is most deprived)
1	1	E01001080	New Addington	Western border around Chertsey Crescent and Homestead Way; Cleves Crescent; southern part of Cudham Drive; Flora Gardens; Hutchingsons Road; Thorpe Close	0.282	1,469
5	2	E01001161	Upper Norwood	South west corner around Highbury Road; Buckingham Avenue; Hawthorne Avenue; Kensington Avenue; Norbury Avenue; Westminster Avenue	0.235	3,100
30	3	E01001178	West Thornton	Eastern corner around Mayday Hospital; Bensham Lane; Dunheved Road North; Lodge Road; London Road; Woodcroft Road	0.233	3,182
3	4	E01001013	Broad Green	Handcroft Road estate; Mitcham Road to West Croydon Station; area around Parsons Mead	0.231	3,299
39	5	E01001066	Heathfield	Monks Hill area; Tedder Road; Warren Avenue	0.229	3,401
6	6	E01001155	Thornton Heath	South corner south of Thornton Heath Station; Cotford Road; Elm Road; Gillett Road; High Street; Nursery Road; Woodville Road; Zion Road	0.221	3,807
14	7	E01001172	Waddon	Western border around Purley Way; Bates Crescent; Coldharbour Road; Crowley Crescent; Foss Avenue; Imperial Way; Waddon Way	0.217	4,038
7	8	E01000990	Ashburton	North western border; Long Lane and Spring Lane; Longhurst Road and Stroud Green Way area	0.216	4,102
4	9	E01001057	Fieldway	Castle Hill Avenue; Dunsfold Way; Lodge Lane	0.211	4,353
28	10	E01001055	Fieldway	Dunley Drive and Headley Drive area; Castle Hill Ruffetts; Chesney Crescent; Claygate Crescent	0.209	4,443
33	11	E01001052	Fieldway	North eastern border around Birchwood; North Walk; Oak Bank; The Lindens; Underwood	0.209	4,503

APPENDIX 2d – Health Deprivation and Disability

Health and Disability - IMD 2015						
Croydon most deprived rank in IMD 2010	Croydon most deprived rank in IMD 2015	LSOA code (2011)	Ward	Area covered	Health Deprivation and Disability Score	Health Deprivation and Disability Rank (where 1 is most deprived)
1	1	E01001013	Broad Green	Handcroft Road estate; Mitcham Road to West Croydon Station; area around Parsons Mead	1.508	1,608
2	2	E01001080	New Addington	Western border around Chertsey Crescent and Homestead Way; Cleves Crescent; southern part of Cudham Drive; Flora Gardens; Hutchingsons Road; Thorpe Close	1.409	1,989
20	3	E01001178	West Thornton	Eastern corner around Mayday Hospital; Bensham Lane; Dunheved Road North; Lodge Road; London Road; Woodcroft Road	1.268	2,697
5	4	E01001115	Selhurst	Queens Road Cemetery and Queens Road area; Beulah Grove; St Saviours Road; Windmill Road	1.073	3,879
3	5	E01001155	Thornton Heath	South corner south of Thornton Heath Station; Cotford Road; Elm Road; Gillett Road; High Street; Nursery Road; Woodville Road; Zion Road	1.054	4,012
7	6	E01001051	Fieldway	Rowdown Fields area around Elmside and Danebury; Foxcombe; The Coppins; Wayside	0.999	4,407
33	7	E01001112	Selhurst	Selhurst Road and Tennison Road area; Prince Road	0.975	4,589
12	8	E01001055	Fieldway	Dunley Drive and Headley Drive area; Castle Hill Ruffetts; Chesney Crescent; Claygate Crescent	0.801	6,101
6	9	E01001181	West Thornton	Southern border around Stanley Road and Mayday Road; Boston Road; Dunheved Road South; Stanley Grove	0.779	6,306
13	10	E01001057	Fieldway	Castle Hill Avenue; Dunsfold Way; Lodge Lane	0.771	6,377
17	11	E01001110	Selhurst	Southern border around St James's Road; between Windmill Road and Sydenham Road	0.747	6,626

APPENDIX 2e – Education, Skills and Training

Education, Skills and Training - IMD 2015						
Croydon most deprived rank in IMD 2010	Croydon most deprived rank in IMD 2015	LSOA code (2011)	Ward	Area covered	Education, Skills and Training Score	Education, Skills and Training Rank (where 1 is most deprived)
1	1	E01001055	Fieldway	Dunley Drive and Headley Drive area; Castle Hill Ruffetts; Chesney Crescent; Claygate Crescent	57.79	1,964
2	2	E01001080	New Addington	Western border around Chertsey Crescent and Homestead Way; Cleves Crescent; southern part of Cudham Drive; Flora Gardens; Hutchingsons Road; Thorpe Close	54.653	2,393
13	3	E01001056	Fieldway	Castle Hill Avenue; Frensham Drive; Frimley Close; Horsley Drive; Walton Green	54.46	2,434
4	4	E01001051	Fieldway	Rowdown Fields area around Elmside and Danebury; Foxcombe; The Coppins; Wayside	47.709	3,593
9	5	E01001052	Fieldway	North eastern border around Birchwood; North Walk; Oak Bank; The Lindens; Underwood	46.911	3,767
6	6	E01001081	New Addington	Southern corner around Addington High School and Fairchildes Avenue; Homestead Way; Kennelwood Crescent	46.414	3,877
20	7	E01001010	Broad Green	Purley Way business and retail parks; Miller Road, Euston Road and Onslow Road area	45.456	4,058
11	8	E01001066	Heathfield	Monks Hill area; Tedder Road; Warren Avenue	45.071	4,153
15	9	E01001082	New Addington	North eastern corner around Rowdown Wood; Gascoigne Road; Godric Crescent; King Henrys Drive; Windham Avenue	44.733	4,216
14	10	E01001078	New Addington	North west corner including Parkway; northern part of Cudham Drive; North Downs Crescent; North Downs Road; Overbury Crescent	44.187	4,328
5	11	E01001054	Fieldway	Western corner; Applegarth; Brierley; Bygrove; Dunley Drive; Leigh Crescent	44.027	4,363

APPENDIX 2f – Crime

Crime - IMD 2015					
Croydon most deprived rank in IMD 2010	Croydon most deprived rank in IMD 2015	LSOA code (2011)	Ward	Area covered	Crime Score
1	1	E01001042	Fairfield	Western border around Church Road and Croydon Flyover; Church Street; Laud Street; Old Town; Sheldon Street	2.314
6	2	E01001010	Broad Green	Purley Way business and retail parks; Miller Road, Euston Road and Onslow Road area	1.868
2	3	E01001013	Broad Green	Handcroft Road estate; Mitcham Road to West Croydon Station; area around Parsons Mead	1.843
88	4	E01001043	Fairfield	High Street and South End area between George Street and Selsdon Road; Edridge Road; Heathfield Road; Katharine Street;	1.668
3	5	E01001014	Broad Green	Area along southern border; North End; Tamworth Road; Wandle Park; Purley Way	1.626
5	6	E01001011	Broad Green	Sumner Road and surrounding area	1.57
13	7	E01001115	Selhurst	Queens Road Cemetery and Queens Road area; Beulah Grove; St Saviours Road; Windmill Road	1.559
43	8	E01001000	Bensham Manor	South of Brigstock Road to Ecclesbourne Road; Bensham Manor Road; Boswell Road; Lucerne Road	1.539
4	9	E01001012	Broad Green	North east corner south of St James's Road; Oakfield Road; Lennard Road; Kidderminster Road	1.532
31	10	E01001145	South Norwood	Manor Road area; Albert Road; Belgrave Road; Portland Road; Regina Road; Sunny Bank	1.434
12	11	E01001051	Fieldway	Rowdown Fields area around Elmside and Danebury; Foxcombe; The Coppins; Wayside	1.395

APPENDIX 2g – Barriers to Housing and Services

Barriers to Housing - IMD 2015						
Croydon most deprived rank in IMD 2010	Croydon most deprived rank in IMD 2015	LSOA code (2011)	Ward	Area covered	Barriers to Housing and Services Score	Barriers to Housing and Services Rank (where 1 is most deprived)
85	1	E01001013	Broad Green	Handcroft Road estate; Mitcham Road to West Croydon Station; area around Parsons Mead	53.3	87
86	2	E01001012	Broad Green	North east corner south of St James's Road; Oakfield Road; Lennard Road; Kidderminster Road	51.033	221
35	3	E01001130	Shirley	Southern part of Shrublands estate; Border Gardens; Bramble Close; Broom Gardens; Fir Tree Gardens; Laurel Crescent; Shrublands Avenue	50.709	247
1	4	E01001006	Broad Green	Valley Park estate; south part of Ringwood Avenue and Ockley Road	50.336	277
81	5	E01001145	South Norwood	Manor Road area; Albert Road; Belgrave Road; Portland Road; Regina Road; Sunny Bank	49.737	344
67	6	E01001178	West Thornton	Eastern corner around Mayday Hospital; Bensham Lane; Dunheved Road North; Lodge Road; London Road; Woodcroft Road	49.596	361
102	7	E01001181	West Thornton	Southern border around Stanley Road and Mayday Road; Boston Road; Dunheved Road South; Stanley Grove	47.71	575
89	8	E01001080	New Addington	Western border around Chertsey Crescent and Homestead Way; Cleves Crescent; southern part of Cudham Drive; Flora Gardens; Hutchingsons Road; Thorpe Close	47.16	638
21	9	E01001079	New Addington	Eastern border around King Henrys Drive; Cator Crescent; Uvedale Crescent; Warbank Crescent	45.719	870
121	10	E01001114	Selhurst	Western border; Edith Road; Ely Road; Holmesdale Road; Northbrook Road; Selhurst Road; The Crescent; Whitehorse Road	44.389	1,109
79	11	E01001066	Heathfield	Monks Hill area; Tedder Road; Warren Avenue	43.384	1,300

APPENDIX 2h – Living Environment

Living Environment - IMD 2015						
Most deprived in Croydon IMD 2010	Most deprived in Croydon IMD 2015	LSOA code (2011)	Ward	Area covered	Living Environment Score	Living Environment Rank (where 1 is most deprived)
10	1	E01001136	South Norwood	Southern corner around South Norwood Recreation Ground and Selhurst Road; Cargreen Road; Olive Grove; Station Road; Tennison Road; Upper Grove	61.988	684
17	2	E01001110	Selhurst	Southern border around St James's Road; between Windmill Road and Sydenham Road	58.708	1,022
3	3	E01000978	Addiscombe	Havelock Road to Canning Road area	55.257	1,419
11	4	E01001043	Fairfield	High Street and South End area between George Street and Selsdon Road; Edridge Road; Heathfield Road; Katharine Street;	53.464	1,686
1	5	E01001145	South Norwood	Manor Road area; Albert Road; Belgrave Road; Portland Road; Regina Road; Sunny Bank	51.125	2,064
2	6	E01001191	Woodside	North of Norwood Junction Station around Portland Road; Balfour Road; Clifford Road; Crowther Road; Elborough Road; Holland Road; Shinnars Close; Stanger Road	47.943	2,671
6	7	E01001170	Waddon	Eastern border around Warham Road; Bramley Hill; Brighton Road; Dering Road; Nottingham Road; Southbridge Road	47.662	2,740
7	8	E01001042	Fairfield	Western border around Church Road and Croydon Flyover; Church Street; Laud Street; Old Town; Sheldon Street	47.499	2,782
21	9	E01000976	Addiscombe	Western border; North part of Cherry Orchard Road; south part of Davidson Road area	47.052	2,876
5	10	E01001012	Broad Green	North east corner south of St James's Road; Oakfield Road; Lennard Road; Kidderminster Road	46.228	3,045
15	11	E01001041	Croham	Western border around Avondale Road; Brighton Road; Haling Grove; St Augustines Avenue; Sanderstead Road	45.97	3,104

APPENDIX 3 - Croydon LSOA movement into top 5% most deprived

Overall Deprivation

Table 1 – Overall Deprivation				
Croydon most deprived rank in IMD 2010	Croydon's top 5% most deprived rank in IMD 2015	LSOA code (2011)	Ward	Area Covered
32	1	E01001178	West Thornton	Eastern corner around Mayday Hospital; Bensham Lane; Dunheved Road North; Lodge Road; London Road; Woodcroft Road
34	6	E01001052	Fieldway	North eastern border around Birchwood; North Walk; Oak Bank; The Lindens; Underwood
17	7	E01001115	Selhurst	Queens Road Cemetery and Queens Road area; Beulah Grove; St Saviours Road; Windmill Road
14	8	E01001012	Broad Green	North east corner south of St James's Road; Oakfield Road; Lennard Road; Kidderminster Road
33	9	E01001066	Heathfield	Monks Hill area; Tedder Road; Warren Avenue
28	11	E01001010	Broad Green	Purley Way business and retail parks; Miller Road, Euston Road and Onslow Road area

Source : IMD 2010 and IMD 2015.

Income Deprivation

Table 2 – Income Deprivation Domain				
Croydon most deprived rank in IMD 2010	Croydon's top 5% most deprived rank in IMD 2015	LSOA code (2011)	Ward	Area covered
24	1	E01001178	West Thornton	Eastern corner around Mayday Hospital; Bensham Lane; Dunheved Road North; Lodge Road; London Road; Woodcroft Road
16	4	E01001052	Fieldway	North eastern border around Birchwood; North Walk; Oak Bank; The Lindens; Underwood
15	8	E01001066	Heathfield	Monks Hill area; Tedder Road; Warren Avenue
12	11	E01001172	Waddon	Western border around Purley Way; Bates Crescent; Coldharbour Road; Crowley Crescent; Foss Avenue; Imperial Way; Waddon Way

Source : IMD 2010 and IMD 2015.

Employment Deprivation

Table 3 – Employment Deprivation Domain				
Croydon most deprived rank in IMD 2010	Croydon's top 5% most deprived rank in IMD 2015	LSOA code (2011)	Ward	Area covered
30	3	E01001178	West Thornton	Eastern corner around Mayday Hospital; Bensham Lane; Dunheved Road North; Lodge Road; London Road; Woodcroft Road
39	5	E01001066	Heathfield	Monks Hill area; Tedder Road; Warren Avenue
14	7	E01001172	Waddon	Western border around Purley Way; Bates Crescent; Coldharbour Road; Crowley Crescent; Foss Avenue; Imperial Way; Waddon Way
28	10	E01001055	Fieldway	Dunley Drive and Headley Drive area; Castle Hill Ruffetts; Chesney Crescent; Claygate Crescent
33	11	E01001052	Fieldway	North eastern border around Birchwood; North Walk; Oak Bank; The Lindens; Underwood

Source : IMD 2010 and IMD 2015.

Health Deprivation and Disability

Table 4 – Health Deprivation and Disability Domain				
Croydon most deprived rank in IMD 2010	Croydon's top 5% most deprived rank in IMD 2015	LSOA code (2011)	Ward	Area covered
20	3	E01001178	West Thornton	Eastern corner around Mayday Hospital; Bensham Lane; Dunheved Road North; Lodge Road; London Road; Woodcroft Road
33	7	E01001112	Selhurst	Selhurst Road and Tennison Road area; Prince Road
12	8	E01001055	Fieldway	Dunley Drive and Headley Drive area; Castle Hill Ruffetts; Chesney Crescent; Claygate Crescent
13	10	E01001057	Fieldway	Castle Hill Avenue; Dunsfold Way; Lodge Lane
17	11	E01001110	Selhurst	Southern border around St James's Road; between Windmill Road and Sydenham Road

Source : IMD 2010 and IMD 2015.

Education, Skills and Training

Table 5 – Education, Skills and Training Domain				
Croydon most deprived rank in IMD 2010	Croydon's top 5% most deprived rank in IMD 2015	LSOA code (2011)	Ward	Area covered
13	3	E01001056	Fieldway	Castle Hill Avenue; Frensham Drive; Frimley Close; Horsley Drive; Walton Green
20	7	E01001010	Broad Green	Purley Way business and retail parks; Miller Road, Euston Road and Onslow Road area
11	8	E01001066	Heathfield	Monks Hill area; Tedder Road; Warren Avenue
15	9	E01001082	New Addington	North eastern corner around Rowdown Wood; Gascoigne Road; Godric Crescent; King Henrys Drive; Windham Avenue

Source : IMD 2010 and IMD 2015.

Crime in Croydon

Table 6 – Crime Domain				
Croydon most deprived rank in IMD 2010	Croydon's top 5% most deprived rank in IMD 2015	LSOA code (2011)	Ward	Area covered
88	4	E01001043	Fairfield	High Street and South End area between George Street and Selsdon Road; Edridge Road; Heathfield Road; Katharine Street;
13	7	E01001115	Selhurst	Queens Road Cemetery and Queens Road area; Beulah Grove; St Saviours Road; Windmill Road
43	8	E01001000	Bensham Manor	South of Brigstock Road to Ecclesbourne Road; Bensham Manor Road; Boswell Road; Lucerne Road
31	10	E01001145	South Norwood	Manor Road area; Albert Road; Belgrave Road; Portland Road; Regina Road; Sunny Bank

Source : IMD 2010 and IMD 2015.

Barriers to Housing and Services

Table 7 – Barriers to Housing and Services				
Croydon most deprived rank in IMD 2010	Croydon's top 5% most deprived rank in IMD 2015	LSOA code (2011)	Ward	Area covered
85	1	E01001013	Broad Green	Handcroft Road estate; Mitcham Road to West Croydon Station; area around Parsons Mead
86	2	E01001012	Broad Green	North east corner south of St James's Road; Oakfield Road; Lennard Road; Kidderminster Road
35	3	E01001130	Shirley	Southern part of Shrublands estate; Border Gardens; Bramble Close; Broom Gardens; Fir Tree Gardens; Laurel Crescent; Shrublands Avenue
81	5	E01001145	South Norwood	Manor Road area; Albert Road; Belgrave Road; Portland Road; Regina Road; Sunny Bank
67	6	E01001178	West Thornton	Eastern corner around Mayday Hospital; Bensham Lane; Dunheved Road North; Lodge Road; London Road; Woodcroft Road
102	7	E01001181	West Thornton	Southern border around Stanley Road and Mayday Road; Boston Road; Dunheved Road South; Stanley Grove
89	8	E01001080	New Addington	Western border around Chertsey Crescent and Homestead Way; Cleves Crescent; southern part of Cudham Drive; Flora Gardens; Hutchingsons Road; Thorpe Close
21	9	E01001079	New Addington	Eastern border around King Henrys Drive; Cator Crescent; Uvedale Crescent; Warbank Crescent
121	10	E01001114	Selhurst	Western border; Edith Road; Ely Road; Holmesdale Road; Northbrook Road; Selhurst Road; The Crescent; Whitehorse Road
79	11	E01001066	Heathfield	Monks Hill area; Tedder Road; Warren Avenue

Source : IMD 2010 and IMD 2015.

Living Environment

Table 8 – Living Environment				
Croydon most deprived rank in IMD 2010	Croydon's top 5% most deprived rank in IMD 2015	LSOA code (2011)	Ward	Area covered
17	2	E01001110	Selhurst	Southern border around St James's Road; between Windmill Road and Sydenham Road
21	9	E01000976	Addiscombe	Western border; North part of Cherry Orchard Road; south part of Davidson Road area
15	11	E01001041	Croham	Western border around Avondale Road; Brighton Road; Haling Grove; St Augustines Avenue; Sanderstead Road

Source : IMD 2010 and IMD 2015.