

BOROUGH PROFILE

Updated February **2018**

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Borough Profile 2018

This document provides an overview of key information about the London Borough of Croydon and some of the issues facing both communities in Croydon and service providers. The information in this profile is organised under the following sections:

- Executive Summary
- Population
- Deprivation
- Economy
- Environment and Transport
- Housing
- Education and skills
- Community safety
- Health
- Social Care

Population

✓ Areas of progress



Croydon's population continues to grow steadily.

Challenges



The higher birth rate in 2012 means that there is an increase in the number of younger children requiring services in the borough.



Deprivation

✓ Areas of progress



Croydon is the bottom third (220th most deprived authority out of 336 district authorities) for the Education, skills and training domain.

⚠ Challenges



Croydon became relatively more deprived compared to other local authorities in England between 2010 and 2015.



There remains geographic inequality in the distribution of deprivation in the borough with the North and East of the borough remaining more deprived.



Croydon was in the 25 most deprived district authorities in the country for the crime domain in 2015.



Croydon was the 19th most deprived district authority in the country for barriers to housing and services.

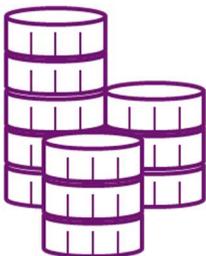


Economy

✓ Areas of progress



The number of businesses continues to grow.

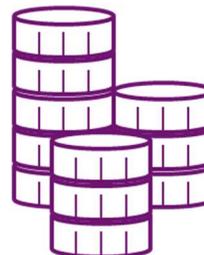


The proportion of people claiming Job Seekers Allowance is below the regional and national averages.

⚠ Challenges

0.59

The job density in Croydon remains low.



The proportion of 18-24 year old claimants of Job Seekers Allowance has been above the regional and national averages for the past 2 years.



Environment and transport

✓ Areas of progress



Carbon dioxide emissions continue to fall.



Croydon has one of the highest rates for the reuse, recycling and composting of household waste in London.

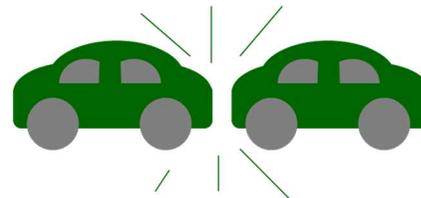


The number of people killed or seriously injured in road traffic collisions in Croydon has decreased since 2012.

⚠ Challenges



Uptake of cycling in Croydon is still lower than the London and national averages with only 12.8% of residents estimated to have done any cycling in



The number of road traffic collisions in Croydon in 2016 increased on the previous year.



Housing

✓ Areas of progress



Croydon remains one of the most affordable areas to live in London both to buy and to rent.



Croydon had the second highest number of net additional dwellings in 2016/17.

⚠ Challenges



The number of homeless acceptances remains high.



The number of homeless households in temporary accommodation remains high.

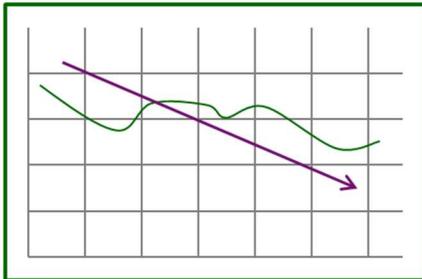


5th highest proportion of long-term vacant dwellings to total dwellings in London.

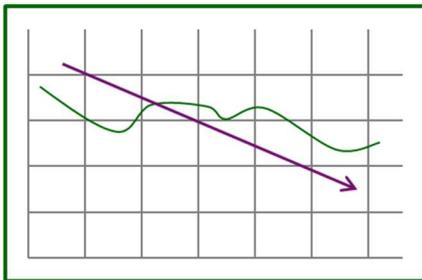


Education and skills

✓ Areas of progress



Levels of persistent absence in schools is decreasing.



The number of fixed term and permanent exclusions is decreasing.

EYFS

Attainment at the Early Years Foundation Stage is now above the regional and national averages.

⚠ Challenges



Take up of funded hours in Early Years settings is still below regional and national averages.

KS2

Attainment at Key Stage 2 is still a concern.

KS5

Few pupils achieve grades AAB or above at Key Stage 5.

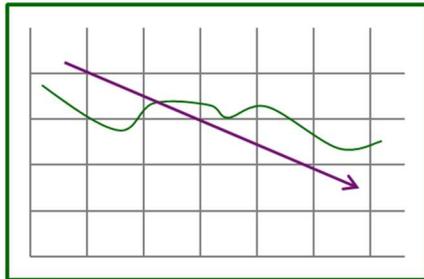


There remains a significant attainment gap for pupils from Black ethnic backgrounds; this is a national issue.



Community Safety

✓ Areas of progress



The total number of notifiable offences in Croydon has fallen in recent years and the rate of offences committed in Croydon is lower than the London average.

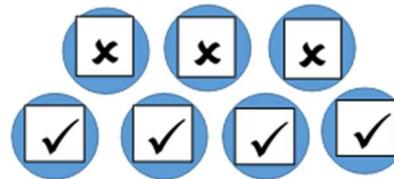


The number of gang flagged offences has decreased but there remains an issue around public perception of this issue.

⚠ Challenges



Violence with injury is on the increase across London. The number of Violence with injury offences in Croydon has stabilised but is still too high.



Just 4 of the 7 MOPAC offences are better than target



Croydon has the third highest rate of domestic abuse in London.

Health

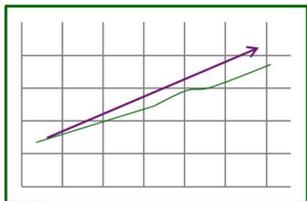
✓ Areas of progress



Breastfeeding prevalence at 6-8 weeks remains higher than the national average.



The percentage of adults smoking in Croydon continues to fall and is below the national average.



Life expectancy at birth for men and women continues to increase.



The percentage of full-term babies with a low birth weight is in line with the national average.

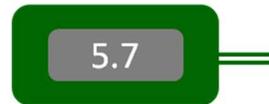
Challenges



Vaccination coverage remains low for a number of child and adult vaccinations.



Excess weight in pupils in Year 6 remains higher than the national average.



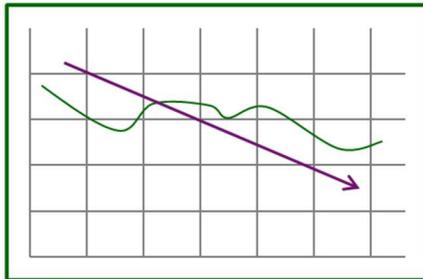
The proportion of patients with a diabetes diagnosis remains high.



The rate of injuries due to falls in over 65s also remains higher than the regional and national averages.

Social Care

✓ Areas of progress



A reduction in the rate of children in need.

A reduction in the number of local Looked After Children.

Challenges



The rate of referrals to children's social care is now higher than both the regional and national averages.



The number of unaccompanied asylum seeking children continues to rise.



Population

Areas of progress

- ✓ Croydon's population continues to grow steadily

Challenges

- ⚠ The higher birth rate a few years ago means that there is an increase in the number of younger children requiring services in the borough.
- ⚠ ONS MYE 2016 indicates that the Croydon population of 0-17 year olds amounts to nearly 25% of the whole population.

Overview

This section offers a brief overview of the Croydon population looking at:

- [Population growth](#)
- [Our residents](#)
- [Our communities](#)

Population growth

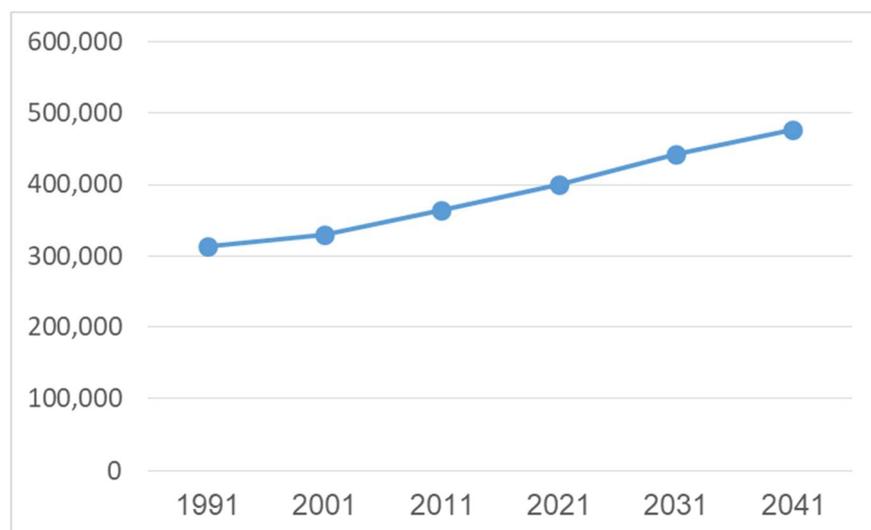
Overview

Croydon's population is growing. The borough is home to 382,000 people and in 2041 this is expected to reach 477,000.

The 2001 and 2011 Censuses provide an insight into growth in Croydon over a decade. The 4 northern wards of Waddon, Broad Green, Selhurst and Norbury all saw an increase in population of more than 19%. In contrast, Selsdon and Ballards in the south saw a slight decrease of 1.4%.



Figure 1 – Projected population growth in Croydon



Source: GLA population projections

Births and deaths

The number of live births in Croydon rose dramatically from just over 5,200 a year in 2009 to around 5,900 in 2012. Despite a drop to 5,600 in 2013, the annual birth numbers have gradually risen, year on year. The latest figure for 2016 has returned to the same level as 2012 at around 5,900.

Latest figures for 2016 shows that Croydon has a higher proportion of mothers who were born outside of the UK (53.2%) compared to the national average (29.0%).

In the last 20 years the life expectancy from birth in Croydon has progressively increased, for males the life expectancy from birth has increased from around 74 years in 1991-1993 to 80.3 years in 2012-2014, similarly life expectancy from birth for females has increased from just over 79 years to 83.6 years over the same period.

There were 2,365 deaths in 2011; this figure dropped to 2,287 in 2013 and then increased steadily peaking to 2,578 in 2015. The latest 2016 figures show that deaths in Croydon have gone down again to 2,424. There has still been a net growth in population over this period.

Migration

Around 20,000 people move into the borough each year from the rest of the UK. A similar number move from Croydon to other areas of the UK. As a result this has little impact on the net increase in population.

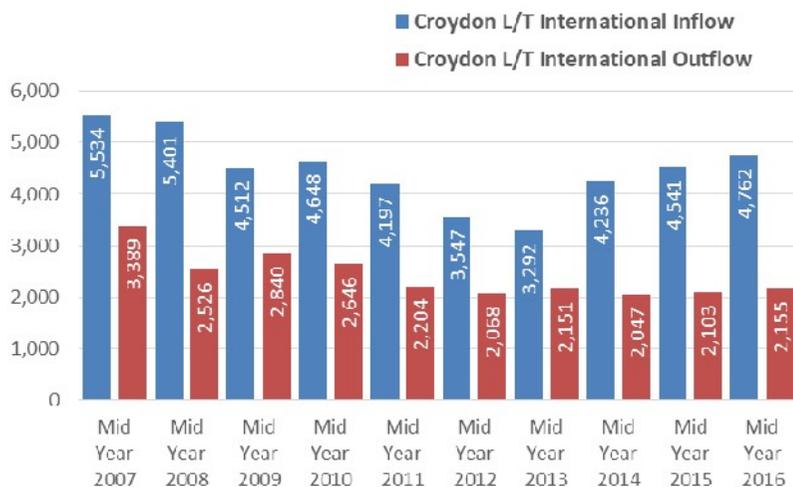
Figures for 2016 show that nearly 20,700 people moved into Croydon from the UK and nearly 23,500 people moved out of the borough to other parts of the UK. Therefore, there is a net loss of internal migrants into Croydon but this is offset by

Borough Profile 2018 – Population



international inflows to the borough which continue to exceed the international outflows.

Figure 2 – International migration flows



Source: ONS

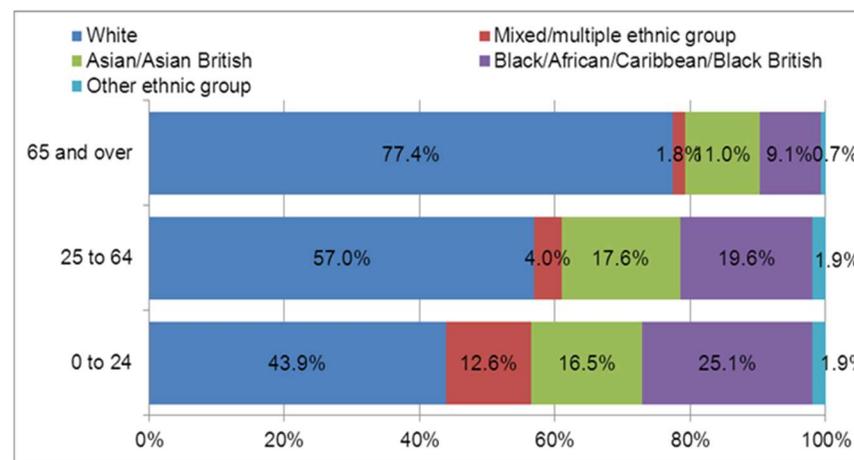
Our residents

Ethnicity

Croydon has a diverse population. As with other London boroughs Croydon has a higher proportion of residents from black and minority ethnic (BME) backgrounds than the national average.

As Figure 3 shows the younger population is more diverse than the older population in Croydon.

Figure 3 – Ethnic group by age



Source: ONS 2011 Census

Although the overall percentage of residents from BME communities in Waddon, Ashburton, New Addington and Kenley are still much lower than the Croydon average the number of residents from BME communities in these areas more than doubled between 2001 and 2011.

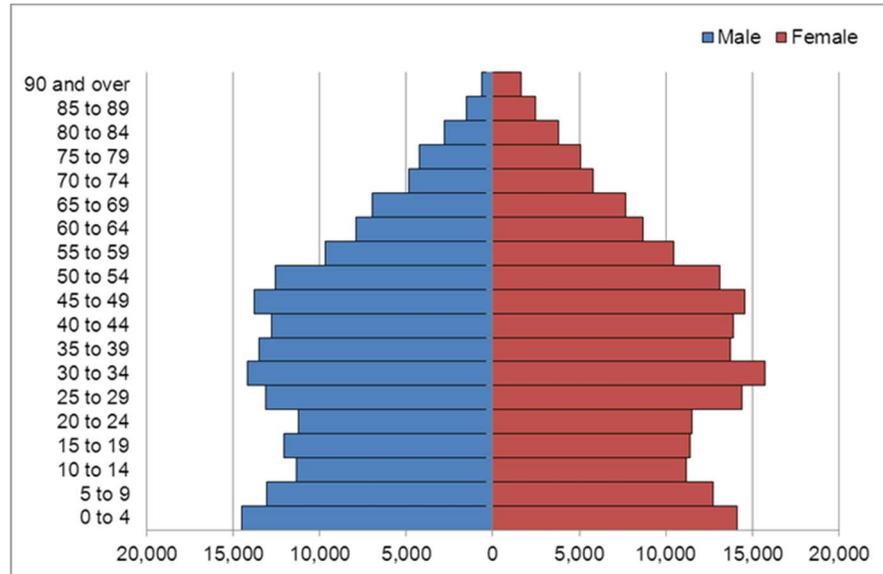
Age and gender

Croydon has the largest population of young people in London. As can be seen from Figure 4 there is a large



population of younger children and working age adults in Croydon. The proportion of older adults, aged 65 and over, in Croydon is much lower than the national average.

Figure 4 – Age and gender profile in Croydon

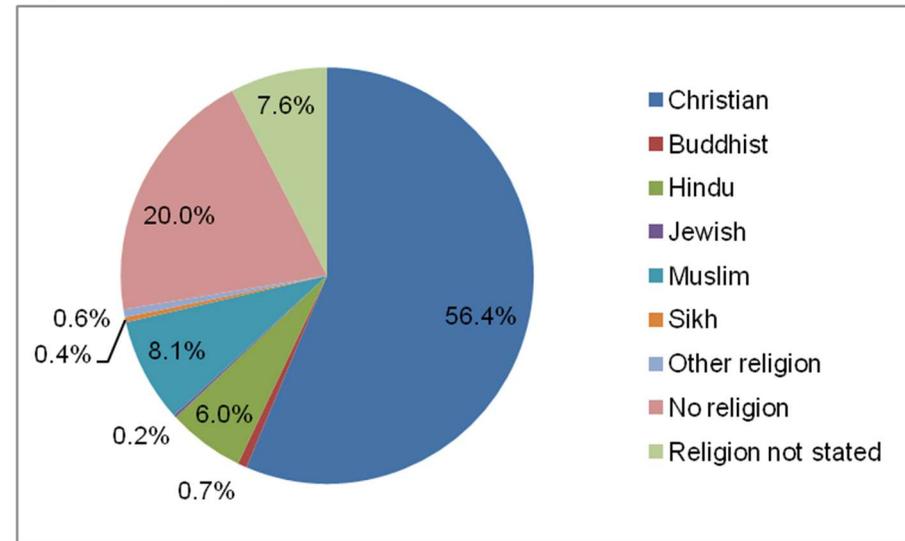


Source: ONS

Religion

Just over half of respondents to the 2011 Census in Croydon stated that they were Christian. About 1 in 5 stated that they had no religion. Significantly 7.6% of respondents did not state their religion.

Figure 5 – Religion of Croydon residents



Source: ONS Census 2011 Table KS209EW

Sexual orientation

Sexual orientation was not captured by the 2011 Census. The ONS produce regional estimates of the percentage of the population who identify themselves as gay, lesbian or bisexual. Across London it is estimated that 2.6% of the population in 2014 identified themselves as gay, lesbian or bisexual, higher than the national average of 1.6%.

By applying the London average to the Croydon population it is estimated that there would have been around 9,800 people



in Croydon in 2014 who would have identified themselves as gay, lesbian or bisexual.¹

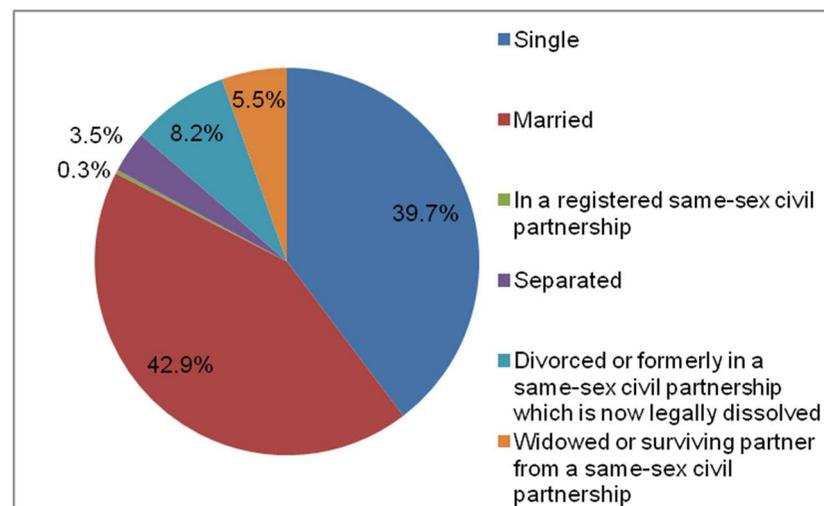
Gender identity

Data on the gender identity of the population is not routinely captured. There are some estimates of the proportion of the population who experience gender variance, those who experience a different gender to the sex assigned to them at birth. This condition is thought to begin before birth and can be experienced to different degrees. The Gender Identity and Research Society has estimated that nationally 1% of the population may be gender variant to some degree, with 0.2% of the population likely to seek medical treatment, at some stage, to present in the opposite gender.²

Marital status

The 2011 Census is the latest data source for marital status. As Figure 6 shows the majority of adults aged over 16 in Croydon were either married or single in 2011.

Figure 6 – Marital status of Croydon residents



Source: ONS Census 2011 Table KS103EW

Disability

There are several different estimates for the number of people in Croydon with different types of disability but there is not one comprehensive figure that can give a true picture of the total number of people with a disability.

The 2011 Census figure on the number of people with a long-term limiting health problem or disability provides an

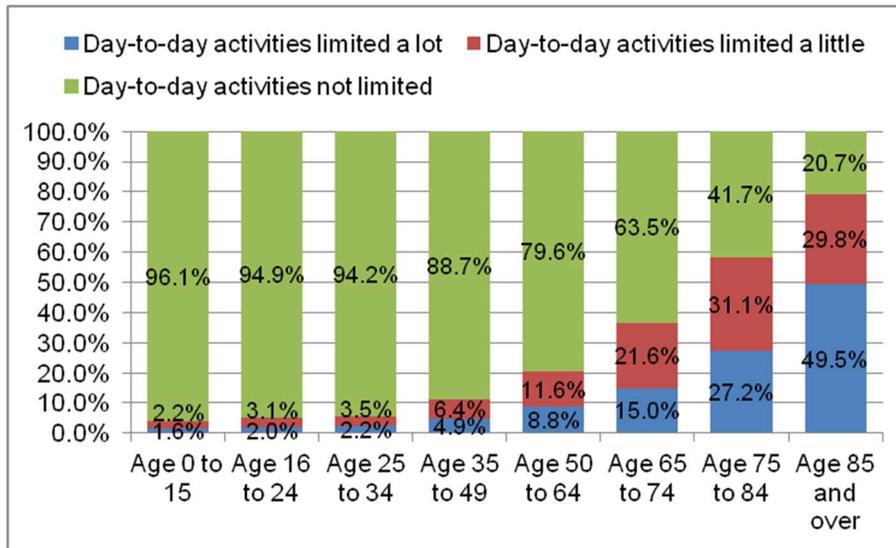
¹ ONS Integrated Household Survey Jan-Dec 2014 and ONS mid year population estimates 2014.

² Gender Identity and Research Society (2011) Collecting Information on Gender Identity <http://www.gires.org.uk/GID8301.PDF>



approximation. 14.1% of the population in Croydon had their day-to-day activities limited to some extent by a long-term health problem or disability. 22,493 people had their day-to-day activities limited a lot, whilst 28,134 had their day-to-day activities limited a little. As Figure 7 shows the proportion of people whose day-to-day activities were limited to some extent increased with age.

Figure 7 – Proportion of people whose day-to-day activities were limited by a long-term health problem or disability



Source: ONS 2011 Census Table DC3302EW

Carers

9.3% of the population in Croydon provided some form of unpaid care in 2011 according to the Census, slightly higher than the regional average of 8.5%. This equates to 33,683 carers in Croydon. Of those 65.5% provided up to 19 hours of unpaid care a week. However 20.3%, 6,870 people, provided 50 or more hours of unpaid care a week.

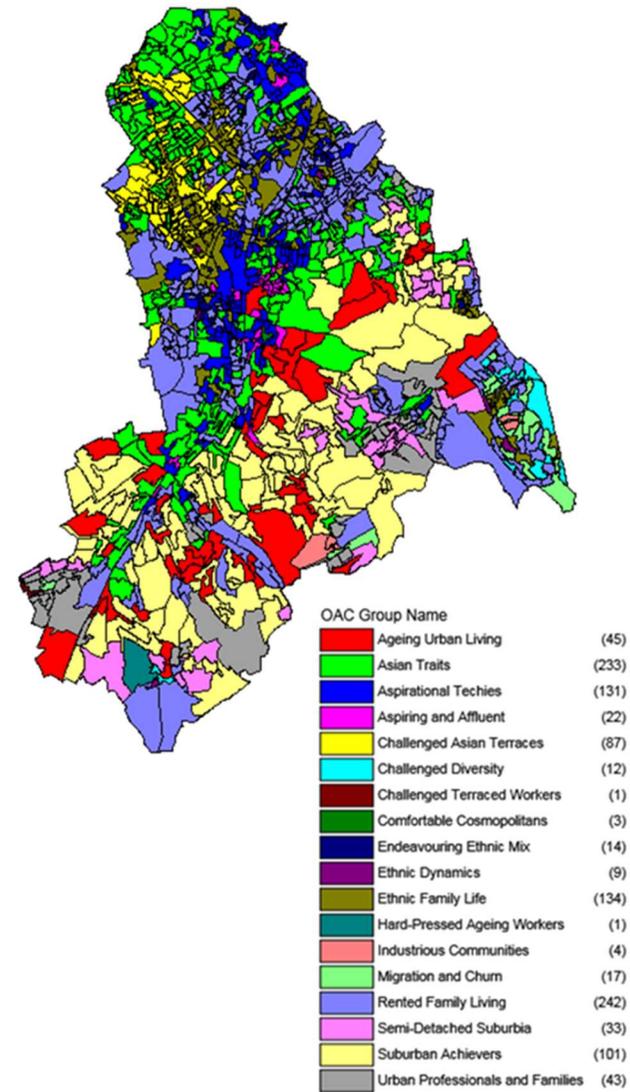
Our communities

Croydon is home to a diverse range of communities as can be seen from the map opposite. The 2011 Output Area Classification (OAC) which the map depicts uses 2011 Census data to identify areas with similar demographic characteristics. Overall the OAC shows that the north of the borough is more culturally diverse and is more similar to other London areas. The south of the borough has more in common with more rural areas such as neighbouring Surrey.

However the map of the 2011 OAC Groups shows that there is a more complex picture beneath this.



Figure 8 – Map of OAC groups in Croydon





Deprivation

Areas of progress

- ✓ Croydon is the bottom third (220th most deprived authority out of 336 district authorities) for the Education, skills and training domain.

Challenges

- ⚠ Croydon became relatively more deprived compared to other local authorities in England between 2010 and 2015.
- ⚠ Although there have been some changes in the individual rankings of LSOAs within the borough there remains geographic inequality in the distribution of deprivation in the borough with the North and South East of the borough remaining more deprived.
- ⚠ Croydon was in the 25 most deprived district authorities in the country for the crime domain in 2015.
- ⚠ Croydon was the 19th most deprived district authority in the country for barriers to housing and services.

Overview

This section looks at the Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) and its supplementary indices.

- [Index of Multiple Deprivation 2015 – Overall changes since 2010](#)
- [IMD 2015 Domains](#)
- [Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index \(IDACI\) 2015](#)
- [Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index \(IDAOPI\) 2015](#)

Index of Multiple Deprivation 2015 – Overall changes since 2010

Introduction

The Index of Multiple Deprivation 2015 is a set of measures that allows relative deprivation levels across the country to be compared. It is formed of seven different domains:

- Income
- Employment
- Education, skills and training
- Health deprivation and disability
- Crime
- Barriers to housing and services
- Living environment

Borough Profile 2018 – Population



Each of these domains will be looked at in this section. The IMD also has two supplementary indices the Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI) and the Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index (IDAOPI) that look specifically at the proportion of children and older people who are income deprived respectively.

It is important to note that the index allows the relative ranking of different authorities to be compared over time; it does not allow users to determine how much more deprived one authority is.

The index is based on data at Lower Layer Super Output Area (LSOA) level. LSOAs are areas with approximately the same size population that were created based on Census data by the Office for National Statistics. Each LSOA had between 1,000 and 3,000 people in at the time of the last Census.

For each domain each LSOA is given a score. They are also ranked, with the LSOA that is ranked 1 being the most deprived LSOA in the country. Local authority scores are provided based on the average score of all the LSOAs in each authority. These scores and the rank of the score are provided in this section (based on the lower tier authority rankings).

However there are four different ways of measuring how relatively deprived each local authority is these are shown in Tables 1 and 2. The rank of average rank is based on the average of the ranks for each LSOA in the authority. The extent of deprivation is a measure of how widespread the

deprivation is across the authority, this is based on how many LSOAs in the area are in the top 30% most deprived LSOAs in the country. The rank of concentration compares the most deprived LSOAs in a local authority against those in other authorities across the country.

As can be seen from Tables 1 and 2 Croydon has become relatively more deprived across 3 of the 4 measures between the last IMD in 2010 and the latest in 2015.

Table 1 – Upper tier authority rankings (out of 152)

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

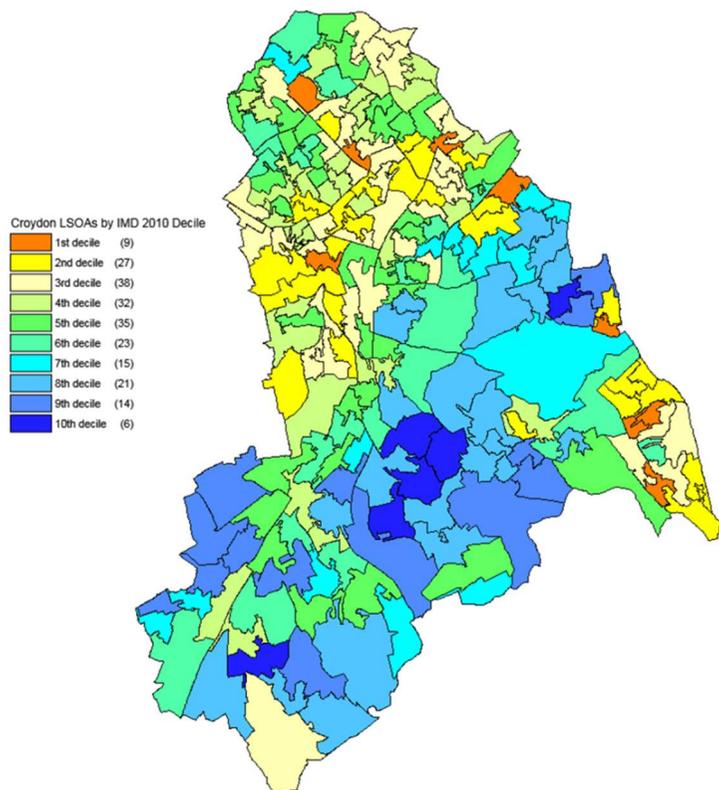
Table 2 – Lower tier authority rankings (out of 326)

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



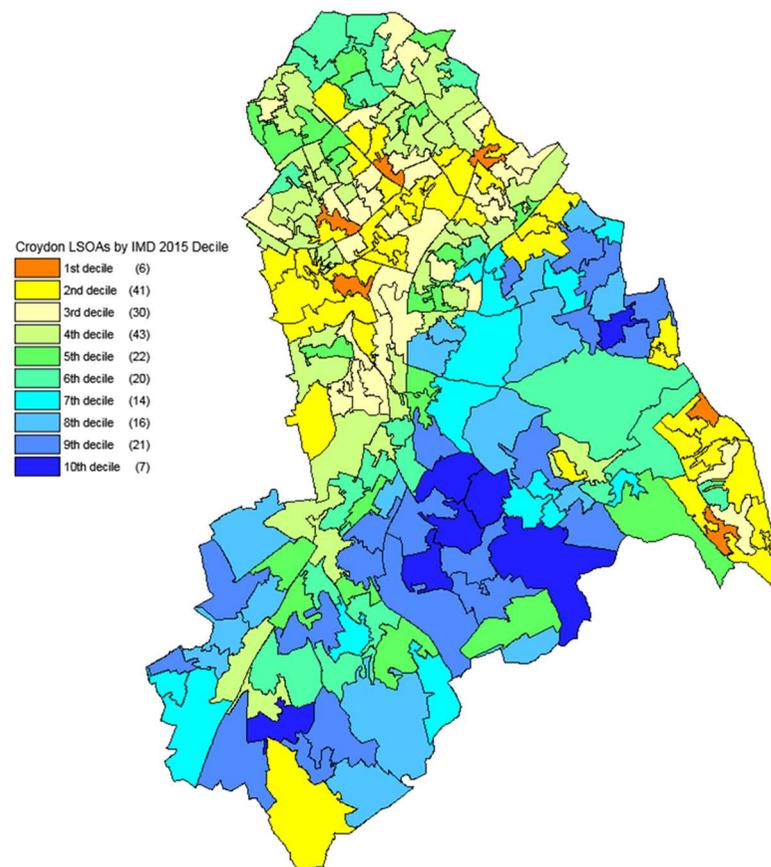
Figures 1 and 2 show that whilst some LSOAs have become relatively more or less deprived between IMD 2010 and IMD 2015 the overall pattern of deprivation across the borough has remained the same.

Figure 1 – IMD 2010 deciles



Source: DCLG and Ordnance Survey (Crown Copyright)

Figure 2 – IMD 2015 deciles



Source: DCLG and Ordnance Survey (Crown Copyright)



IMD 2015 Domains

Income

The Income domain looks at the proportion of the population who are either out of work or who have low earnings. It is based on a number of measures that looks at those people who are in receipt of income based benefits. The data for these measures is based on a snapshot for August 2012.

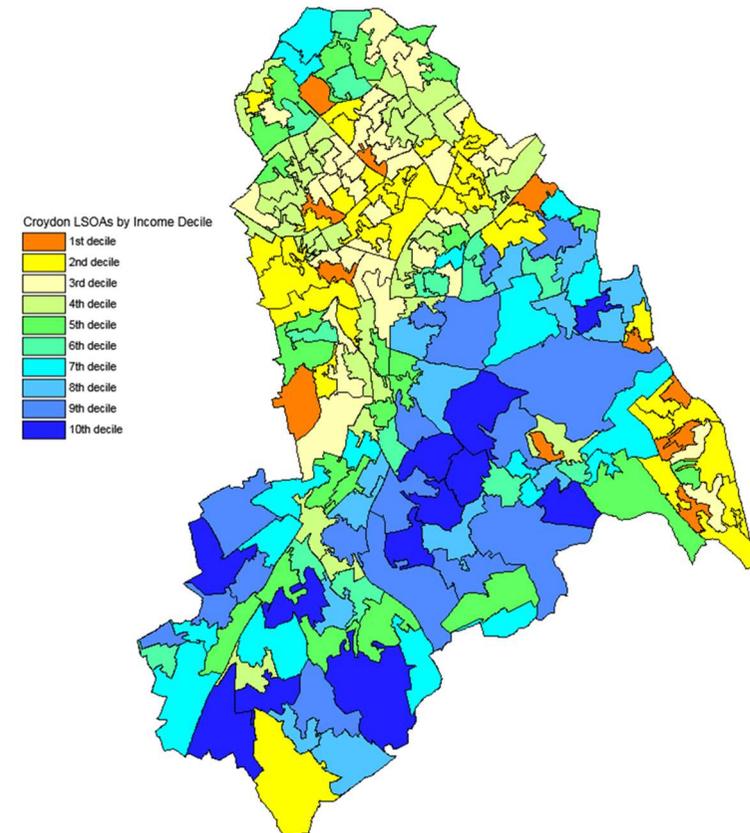
The score of each LSOA on the income domain contributes towards 22.5% of the LSOA's overall deprivation score. As can be seen in Figure 3 the overall pattern of income deprivation across the borough mirrors that for overall deprivation.

Croydon has an average score of 0.162 for the income domain, which places it as the 90th most deprived local authority out of the 326 districts in England.

As with the previous maps the orange areas are in the top 10% most deprived LSOAs in the country. These orange areas make up 5% of the total LSOAs in the borough. Figure 3 shows these are spread out across the borough. However there is still a noticeable North-South split with a sizeable number of the LSOAs in the South of the borough being in the least deprived 30% in the country.

It is important to note that it is not possible to determine the affluence of an area by Figure 3 as this domain does not look at average incomes. The areas in blue just show that there is a lower proportion of people on lower incomes in these areas.

Figure 3 – Income deciles



Source: DCLG and Ordnance Survey (Crown Copyright)



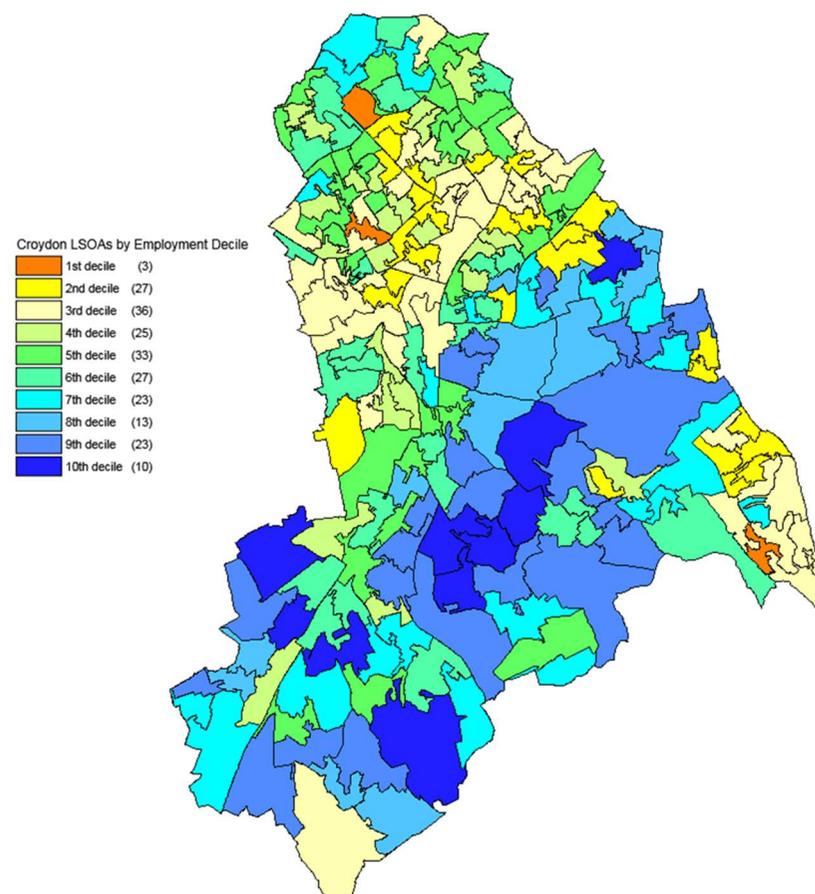
Employment

The Employment domain looks at the proportion of the labour market who are involuntarily excluded from working due to unemployment, sickness or disability, or caring responsibilities. The data for this is based on benefits data for the period 2012-13 and was adjusted to take into account seasonal variations in the number of claimants.

Figure 4 shows that there were fewer LSOAs in the top 10% most deprived areas in England for the employment domain than there are for the income domain; however the pattern of deprivation across the borough remains broadly the same.

The average score for the Employment domain was 0.115, placing Croydon as the 133rd most deprived LSOA out of the 326 districts. Only just over 1% of LSOAs in Croydon were in the most deprived 10% of areas in England.

Figure 4 – Employment deciles



Source: DCLG and Ordnance Survey



Education, skills and training

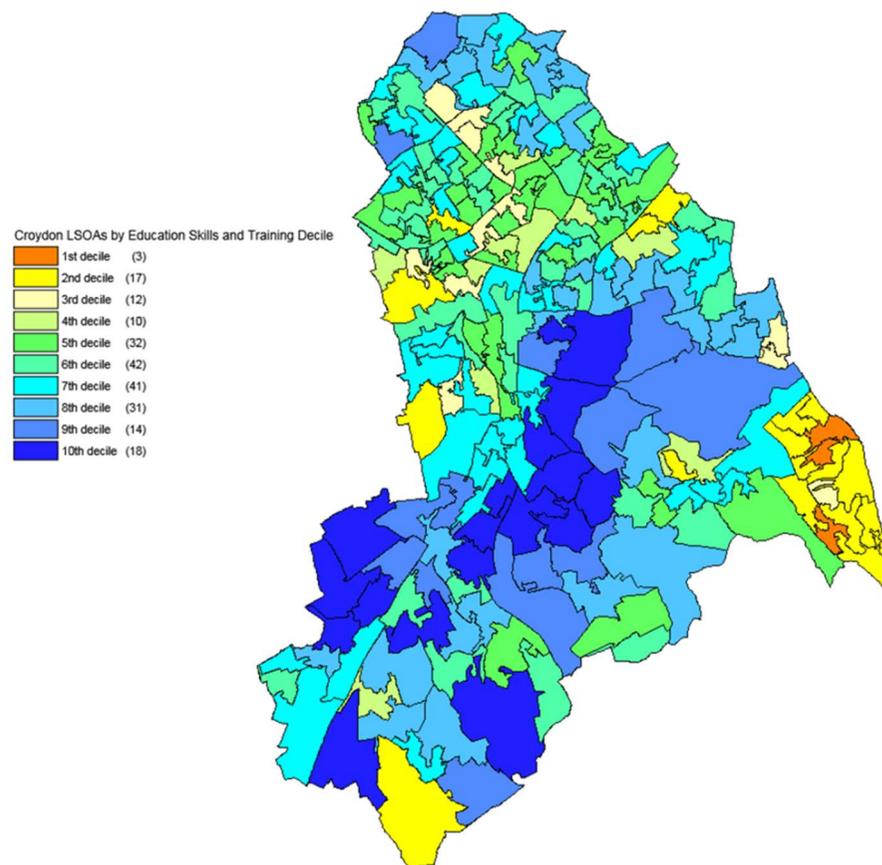
The Education, skills and training domain looks at the lack of skills and attainment in the population. This includes the attainment and absence of pupils at school, the numbers of young people staying in education post 16, and the progression of young people on to higher education. It also includes the proportion of adults with no qualifications and the proportion of adults who are unable to speak English well.

The data on children and young people is based on three year’s worth of data, with the most recent data included dating from 2012/13. The data on adults was taken from the 2011 Census.

Croydon was in the bottom third of local authorities in the country for this domain; the average score for the borough was 15.661 making it the 220th most deprived borough out of the 326 districts. Just over 1% of the LSOAs in Croydon were in the top 10% most deprived areas in the country.

Areas of the North of the borough and the South East are more deprived in this domain. In the South East there are known issues around lower average attainment scores for pupils, and a higher proportion of adults with no qualifications.

Figure 5 – Education, skills and training deciles



Source: DCLG and Ordnance Survey



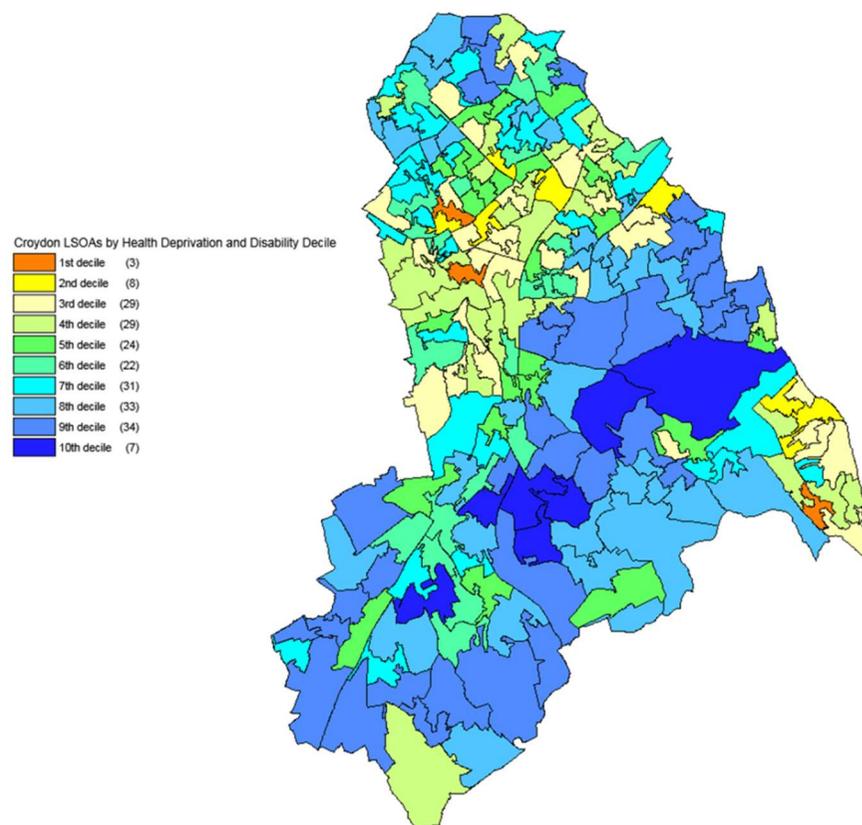
Health deprivation and disability

The Health deprivation and disability is based on the risk of premature death and the impairment of quality of life due to poor mental or physical health. It is based on a range of different indicators covering different time periods. The most recent data used is from 2013.

The average score for Croydon for this domain was -0.134, making it the 155th most deprived authority out of the 326 districts. Again just over 1% of LSOAs were in the top 10% most deprived areas in the country.

Figure 6 shows the pattern of health deprivation and disability across the borough. Broadly the most deprived areas in Croydon in this domain are in the centre of Croydon, and in the South East of the borough. These areas scored highly across each of the measures used for this domain.

Figure 6 – Health deprivation and disability deciles



Source: DCLG and Ordnance Survey



Crime

The Crime domain is based on the rates of violence, burglary, theft and criminal damage per 1,000 at-risk population. This at-risk population is the count of the residents in the area, plus the number of people who work in the area but are not resident there. The data are based on recorded crimes for 2013/14.

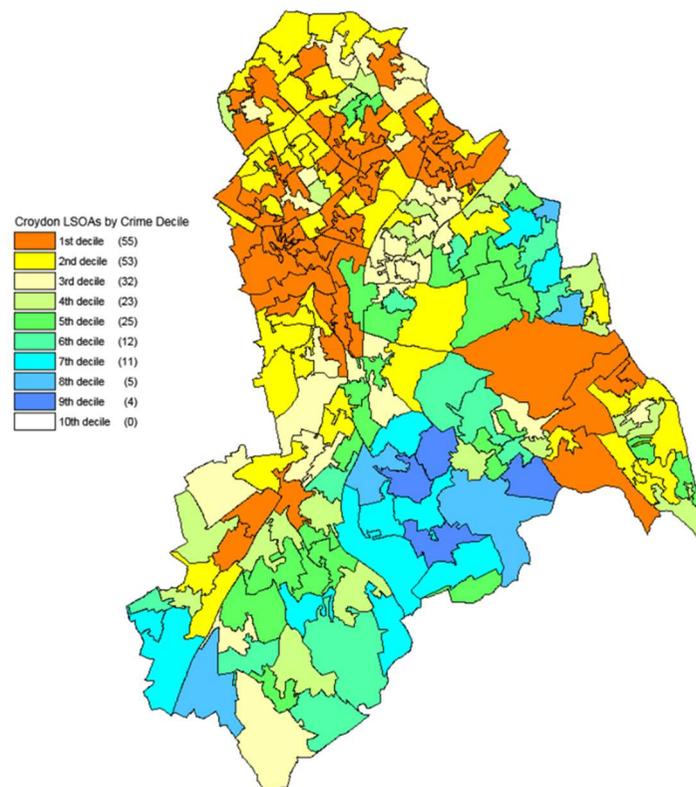
The average score in Croydon was 0.624 making it the 22nd most deprived authority out of the 326 districts. However it should be noted that 13 of the 33 London boroughs were in the top 25 most deprived authorities in the country and 30 were in the top third. This is not surprising as crime rates in London and other urban areas are higher than in many more rural parts of England.

25% of LSOAs in the borough were in the top 10% most deprived areas in the country. These LSOAs were predominantly in the North and centre of the borough as can be seen from Figure 7.

It should be noted that the number of total notifiable offences in Croydon is falling and that latest figures from MOPAC show

that crime in London is falling at a faster rate than the national average.³

Figure 7 - Crime deciles



Source: DCLG and Ordnance Survey

³ MOPAC crime dashboard



Barriers to housing and services

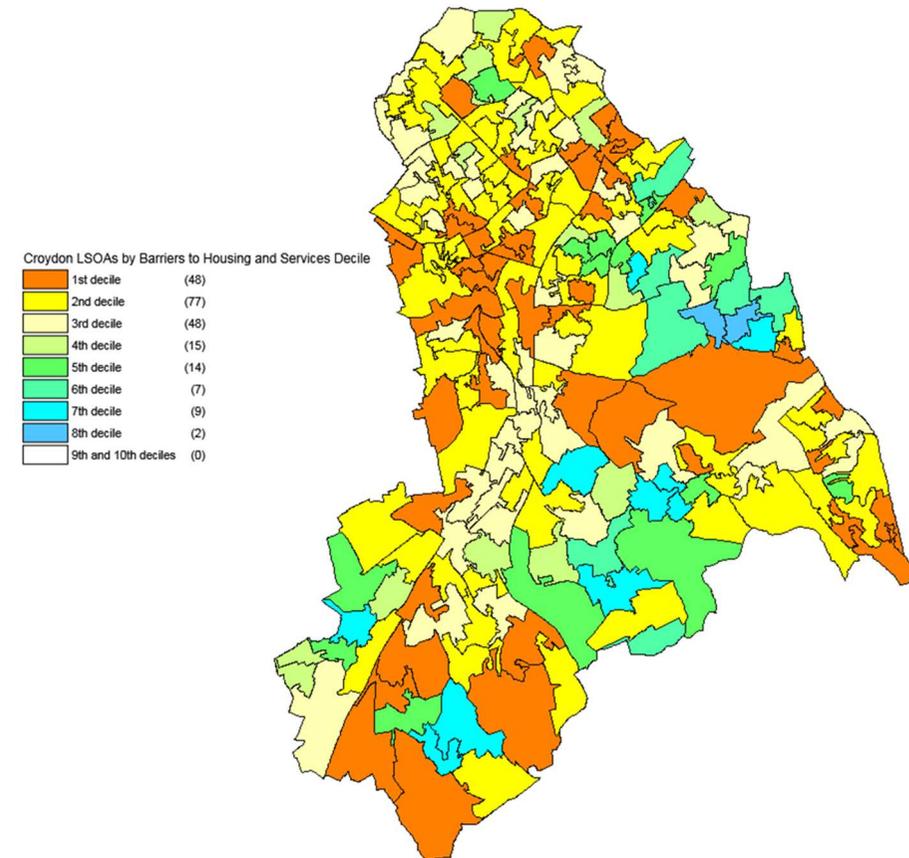
The barriers to housing and services domain looks at geographical barriers to services and wider barriers. The geographical barriers are based on the average distance to key services such as a GP surgery, primary school, post office, and a general store or supermarket based on data from 2014. The wider barriers include household overcrowding, homelessness and housing affordability.

The average score in Croydon was 31.671, which means that Croydon was ranked the 19th most deprived authority out of the 326 districts. 15 out of the 33 London boroughs were in the top 25 most deprived authorities in the country for this domain.

Figure 8 shows the distribution of the most deprived LSOAs for this domain are more spread out across the borough. Nearly 22% of the LSOAs in Croydon were in the top 10% most deprived areas nationally. None of the LSOAs were in the 20% least deprived areas nationally. However it is important to note that the homelessness indicator used as part of this domain is based on the number of households accepted as homeless for the whole local authority, this borough wide figure is used for each of the LSOAs when calculating the final score for the domain.

As Croydon has a higher than average number of homelessness acceptances this is likely to be affecting the scores for certain LSOAs.

Figure 8 - Barriers to housing and services deciles



Source: DCLG and Ordnance Survey

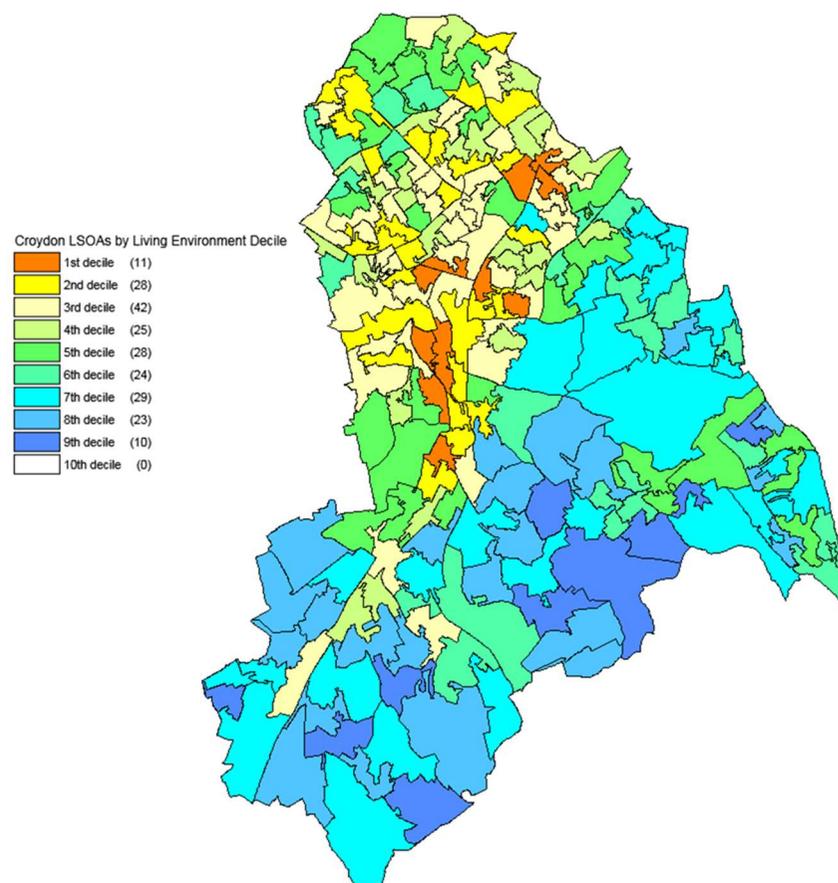


Living environment

The living environment domain looks at both the indoor living environment and the outdoor living environment. The indoor living environment is based on the proportion of houses without central heating and the proportion of houses that are in poor condition. The outdoor living environment looks at air quality and road traffic accidents that cause injury to pedestrians and cyclists.

Croydon had an average score of 24.064 for the living environment domain, which means the authority was ranked 101st most deprived out of the 326 districts. Just 5% of the LSOAs in Croydon were in the top 10% most deprived areas nationally for this domain. As Figure 9 shows these are predominantly located in the centre of the borough. These areas have high scores both for the indoor and outdoor living environment measures.

Figure 9 – Living environment deciles



Source: DCLG and Ordnance Survey



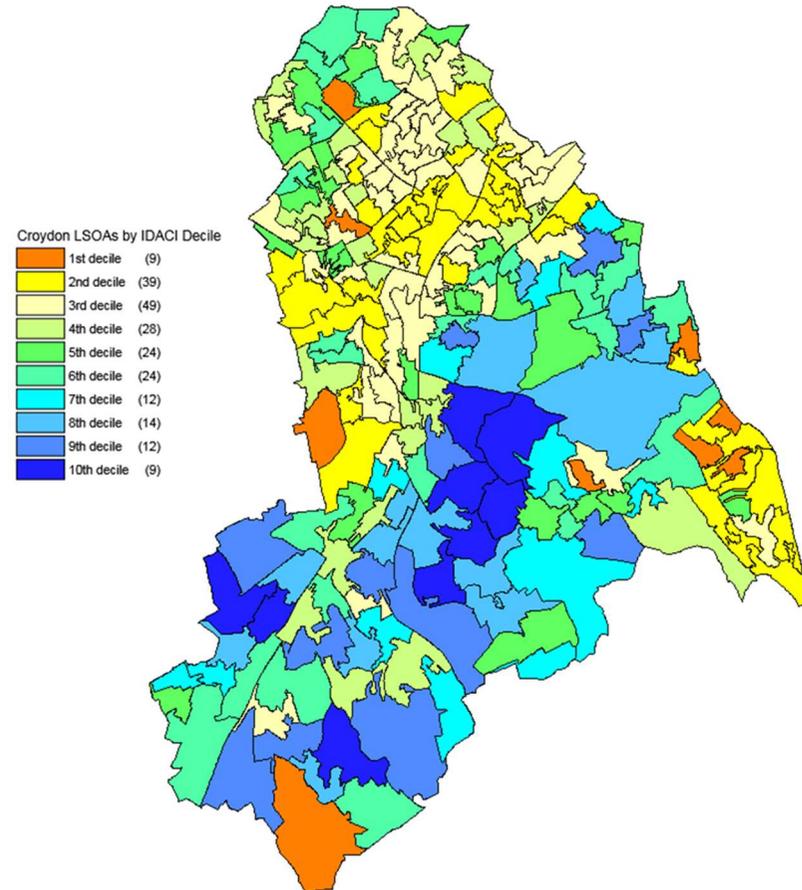
Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI) 2015

The Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index is a supplementary index that looks at the proportion of children in an area that are living in families affected by income deprivation.

In Croydon 23.2% of children were living in families affected by income deprivation. Croydon was ranked the 70th most deprived authority out of the 326 district authorities in England. 4% of the LSOAs in Croydon were in the top 10% most deprived LSOAs in the country, as can be seen in Figure 10.

These LSOAs are spread out across Croydon, however it is noticeable that overall the North and South East of the borough are relatively more deprived than the South West of the borough.

Figure 10 – IDACI 2015 deciles



Source: DCLG and Ordnance Survey



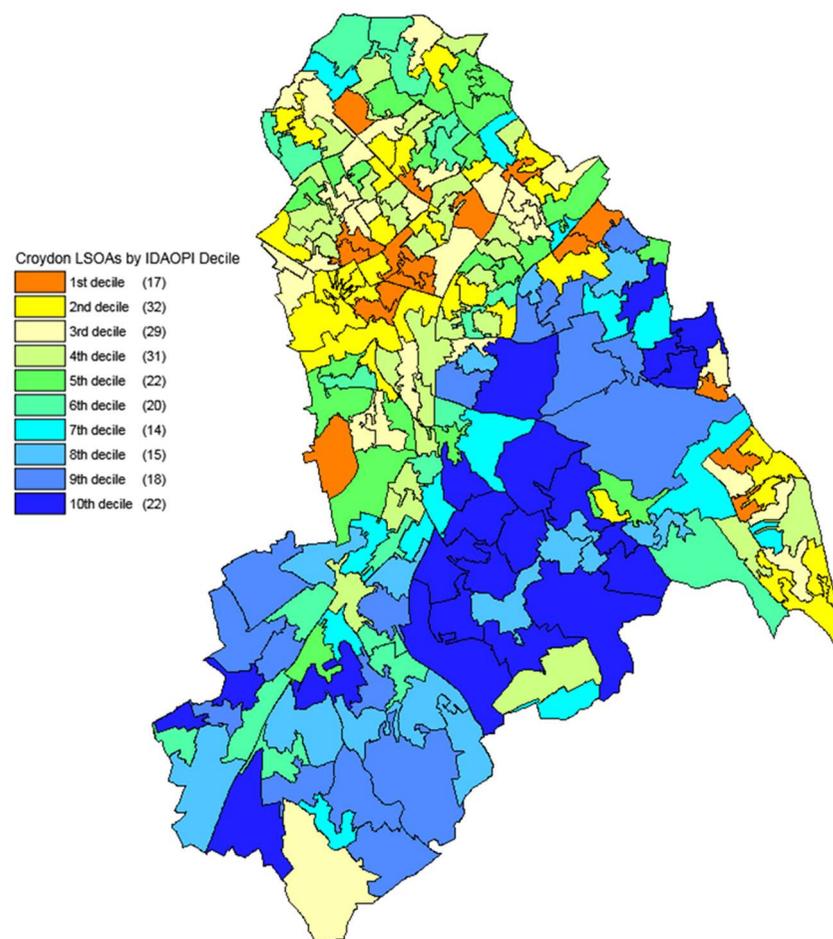
Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index (IDAOPI) 2015

The second supplementary index is the Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index. This is the proportion of the population aged 60 and over who are income deprived.

In Croydon 17% of older people were income deprived. This is the 100th highest score out of the 326 district authorities in England, putting Croydon in the top third most deprived areas.

Nearly 8% of LSOAs in Croydon were in the top 10% most deprived areas in the country. Figure 11 shows that these are predominantly in the North of the borough, with a few in the South East. Although more LSOAs were in the top 10% most deprived areas in the country in the IDAOPI compared to the IDACI, the lower overall average score for Croydon for the IDAOPI is due to the higher proportion of LSOAs in the IDAOPI that are amongst the least deprived LSOAs in the country. Figure 11 shows that large parts of the South of the borough are in the 30% least deprived areas of the country.

Figure 11 – IDAOPI deciles



Source: DCLG and Ordnance Survey



Economy

Areas of progress

- ✓ The number of businesses continues to grow.

Challenges

- ⚠ The proportion of people claiming Job Seekers Allowance is below the regional and national averages.
- ⚠ The job density in Croydon remains low.

Overview

This section provides a brief overview of the economy in Croydon looking at:

- [Businesses](#)
- [Employment](#)
- [People out of work](#)

Businesses

The number of business births in Croydon continues to grow year on year. In 2012 there were 1,765 new enterprises, in 2016 this increased to 2,905. Over the same period the number of business deaths fluctuated slightly more. In 2012 there were 1,580 business deaths, rising to 2,065 in 2016. The overall number of active enterprises increased every year from 13,020 in 2012 to 16,855 in 2016.

The proportion of businesses that were started in 2015 that were still active in 2016 was 92.4% in Croydon. This compares with the 86.4% London average for businesses that survived their first year from 2015.

Table 1 shows that the survival rates of businesses born in 2012 were higher in Croydon than in London with Croydon rates being more similar to the averages for England up to the 3 year survival period.

Borough Profile 2018 – Population



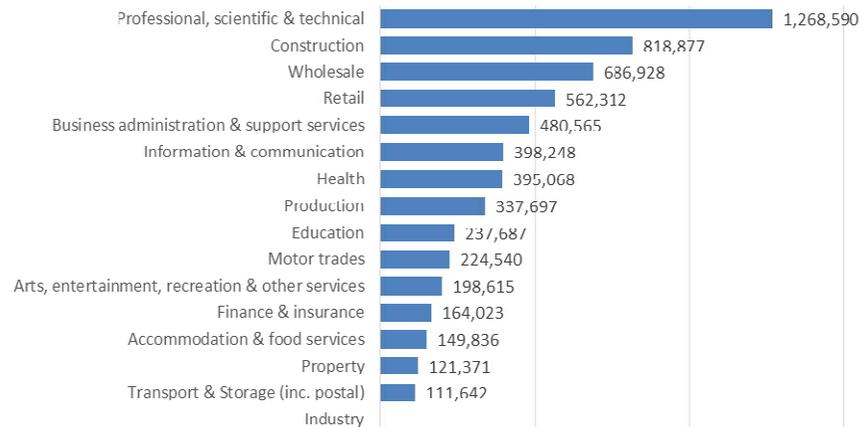
Table 1 – Survival rates of enterprises born in 2012

	1 Year Survival Rate	2 Year Survival Rate	3 Year Survival Rate	4 Year Survival Rate
Croydon	93.20%	73.70%	58.40%	46.74%
London	89.70%	70.80%	55.40%	46.46%
England	91.10%	73.70%	59.20%	50.21%

Source: ONS Business Demography

The top three industries for Croydon are professional, scientific & technical, construction and wholesale.

Figure 1 – Enterprises by industry 2016



Source: ONS UK Business Activity, Size and Location

The ONS business counts now include more PAYE businesses than in previous years which means that the data for 2015 is not comparable with the historic figures. In 2015 there were approximately 12,880 enterprises in Croydon, almost all of these were small to medium enterprises.

Employment

The difference in average gross earnings for male full-time workers is only about £37 a week between those who work in Croydon and those who live in Croydon. However for females the difference is just under £30 a week.

Figure 2 – Gross weekly earnings for workers in Croydon 2017



Source: ONS, ASHE



Figure 3 – Gross weekly earnings for Croydon residents 2017



Source: ONS, ASHE

The higher earnings for those living in Croydon is likely to be linked to the high proportion of residents who commute into central London. The 2011 Census figures suggest that Croydon is a net exporter of workers.

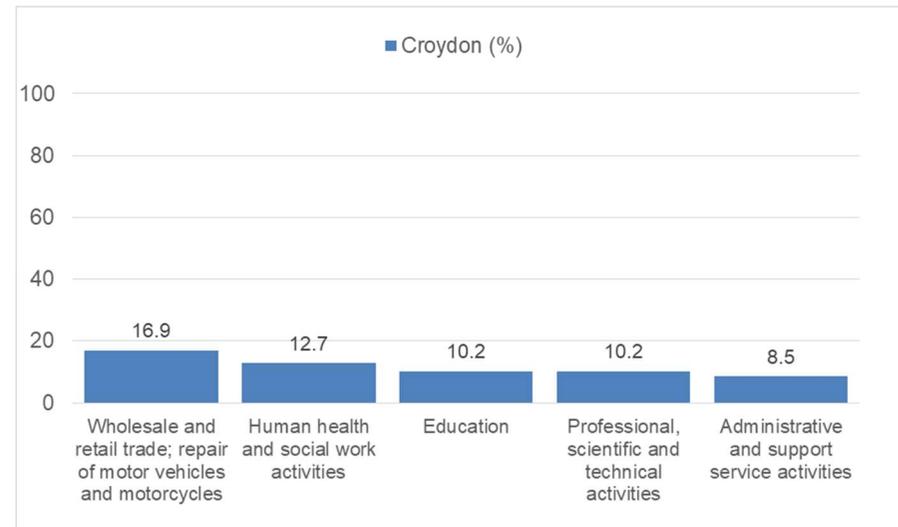
The number of jobs in Croydon each year, over the 10 year period from 2007-2016 has averaged at around 141,000 per year.

In 2007, there were estimated to have been 152,000 jobs, which equated to 0.67 jobs per person aged 16-64 years. In

2016 there were only estimated to have been 148,000 jobs, which equated to a job density of 0.59 jobs per person aged 16-64 years. The regional average for 2016 is much higher at 0.99. The national average job density is 0.84, not only higher than the figure for Croydon but similar to the national average figure of 0.86 in 2009 and 2010.

Latest estimates for 2016 suggest that Croydon has a much higher than average proportion of jobs in the wholesale and retail sectors; in health and social work, education and professional and technical services and in support services.

Figure 4 – Top 5 Employee jobs 2016



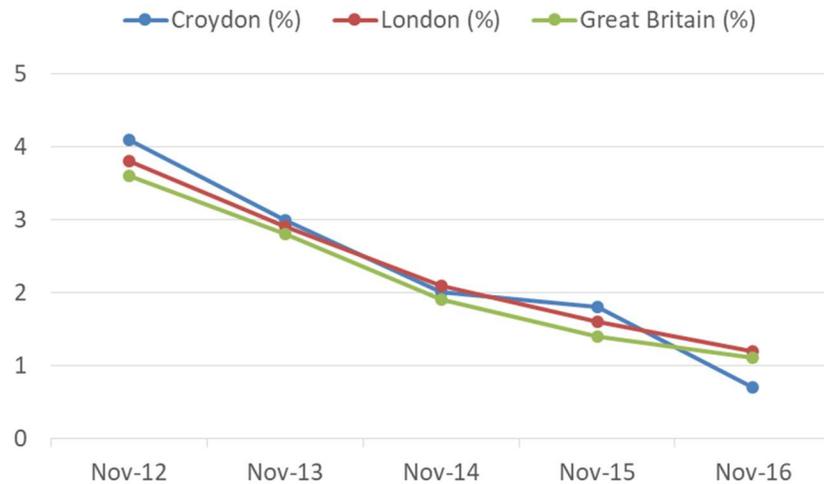
Source: ONS business register and employment survey



People out of work

The number of people claiming job seeker’s allowance has fallen steadily since the end of the recession. Figure 5 shows that the rate of decrease has been in line with the regional and national averages; The latest months to November 2016, shows that there was a drop in claimants in Croydon making the proportion of JSA claimants in Croydon lower than in London and nationally. This could be as a result of the Council Gateway services helping people to work.

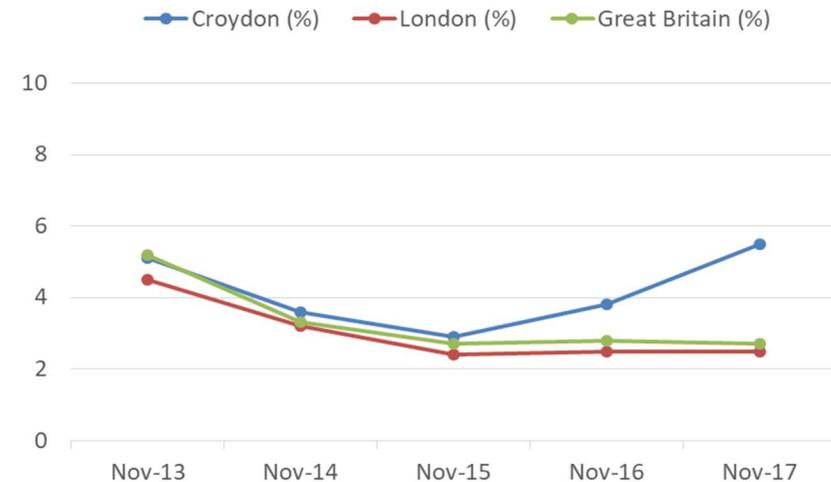
Figure 5 – Proportion of Job Seekers Allowance claimants



Source: ONS claimant count

Unemployment remains higher amongst the younger population. There has consistently been a higher proportion of 18-24 year olds in Croydon claiming Job Seekers Allowance compared to the regional average. The figures over the last 2 years show that the proportion of JSA claimants ages 18-24 years has been noticeably higher than in London and at the national level.

Figure 6 – Proportion of Job Seekers Allowance claimants aged 18-24



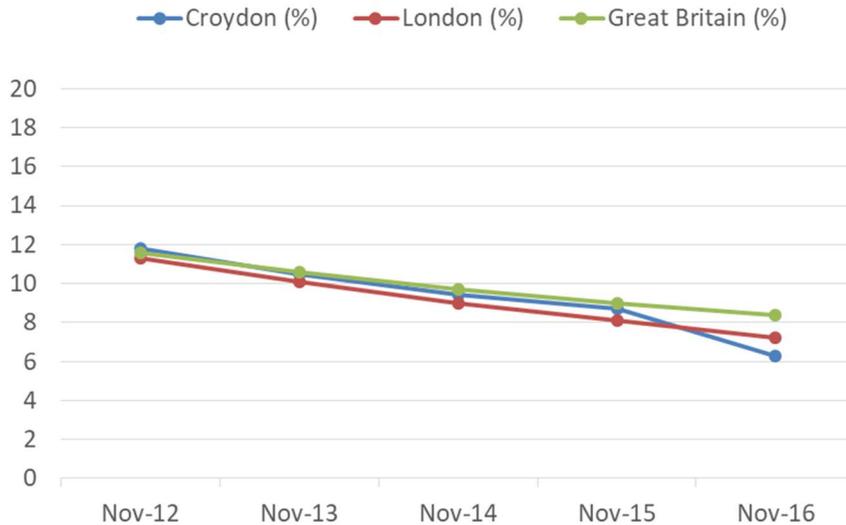
Source: ONS claimant count

Borough Profile 2018 – Population



The percentage of claimants of main out of work benefits in Croydon has steadily dropped over the last few years in line with the national average. More up to date figures show that the rate for Croydon has dropped below the average for London.

Figure 7 – Main out of work benefit claimants



Source: DWP benefit claimants – working age client group



Environment and transport

Areas of progress

- ✓ Carbon dioxide emissions continue to fall.
- ✓ Croydon has one of the highest rates for the reuse, recycling and composting of household waste in London.
- ✓ The number of people killed or seriously injured in road traffic collisions in Croydon has decreased since 2012.
- ✓ The number of road traffic collisions in Croydon has decreased since the peak number recorded in 2014.

Challenges

- ✓ The number of road users killed or seriously injured (KSI) in Croydon has decreased but is still too high.

Overview

This section looks at a range of issues relating to the environment and transport including waste and method of travel to work.

- [Environment](#)
- [Transport](#)

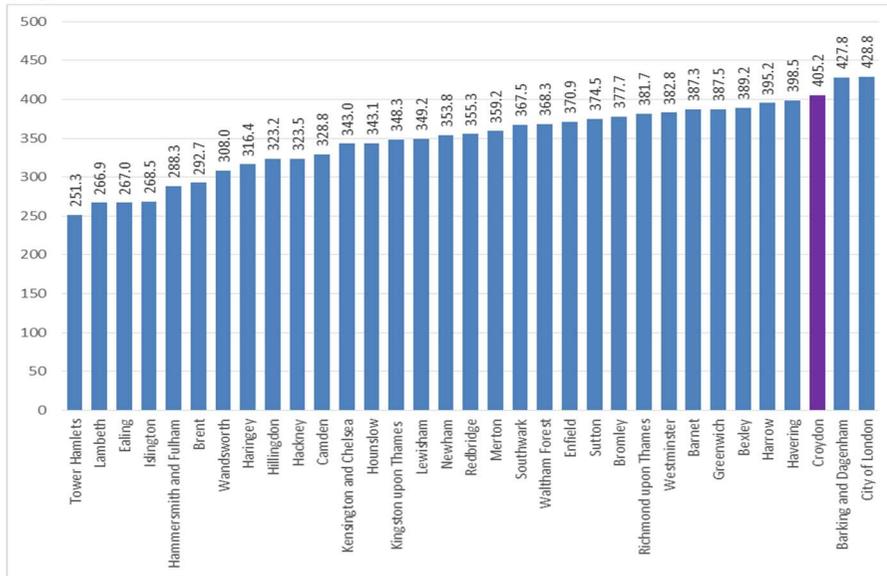
Environment

Waste

Croydon is in the upper half of London authorities for the amount of household waste collected per person as shown in Figure 1. In Croydon 405.2kg is collected per person.



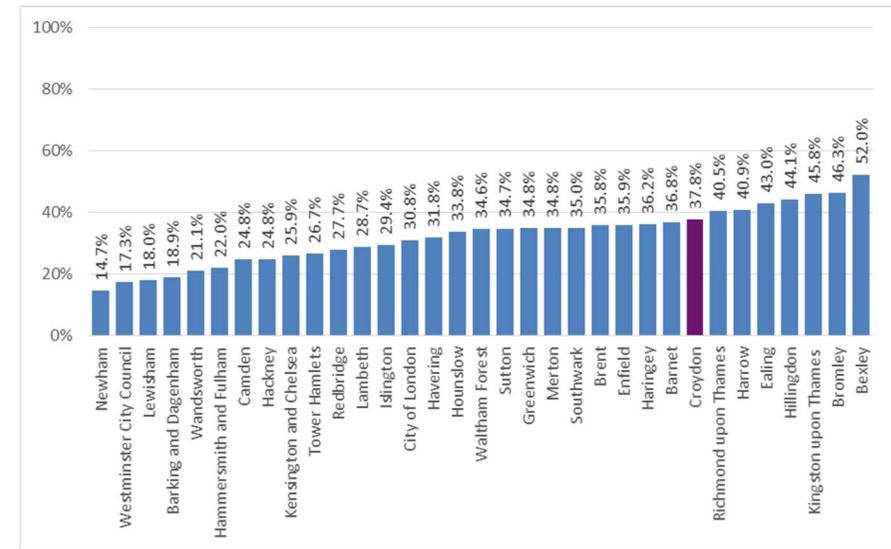
Figure 1 – Collected household waste collected per person (kg) 2015/16



Source: Defra, Table 3 - Local authority collected waste statistics, 2016.

Croydon is also in the top quarter of London boroughs for reuse, recycling and composting. In 2015/16 37.8% of household waste was recycled in Croydon compared to the national average of 43.0%.

Figure 2 – Percentage of household waste sent for reuse, recycling or composting 2015/16



Source: Defra, Table 3 - Local authority collected waste statistics, 2016.

However Croydon sent 57.0% of its municipal waste to landfill. This is higher than the 19.8% national average. The national average is influenced by the higher incineration rates in other local authorities.



Air quality

Carbon dioxide emissions in Croydon fell steadily between 2005 and 2013. 3.9 tonnes of CO₂ was produced per person in Croydon in 2013, down from 5.1 tonnes per person in 2005. The amount of CO₂ produced from domestic, industrial and commercial, and transport sources all decreased slightly over this period.

This is part of a wider regional and national trend. In London emissions dropped from 6.2 tonnes per person in 2005 to 4.9 tonnes per person in 2013. Across England emissions fell from 8.5 to 6.7.⁴ The London Borough of Croydon Air Quality Action Plan, 2012-2017 predicts that the CO₂ emissions will continue to drop beyond 2025.

Transport

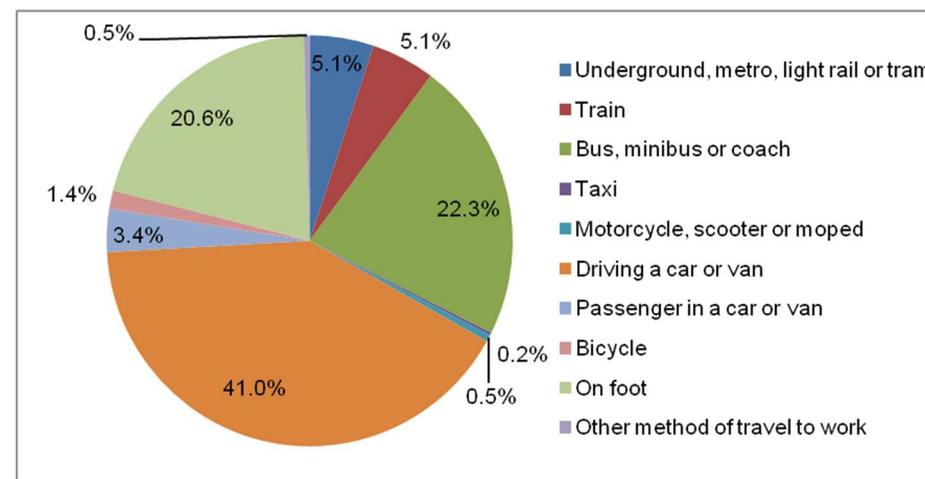
Travel to work

According to the 2011 Census Croydon is a net exporter of workers. 54.8% of the 88,300 people who were recorded as working in Croydon in 2011 also lived in Croydon. However this cohort only accounts for 34.4% of the 140,600 Croydon

residents whose place of work was recorded in the 2011 Census. The main methods of transport to work varied between those who lived and worked in Croydon, those who lived in Croydon but worked outside of the borough, and those who lived outside of the borough but worked in Croydon.

Most of those people who worked in Croydon and also lived within the borough drove to work in a car or van; caught a bus, minibus or coach; or walked to work as shown in Figure 3.

Figure 3 – Method of travel to work for those who lived and worked in Croydon



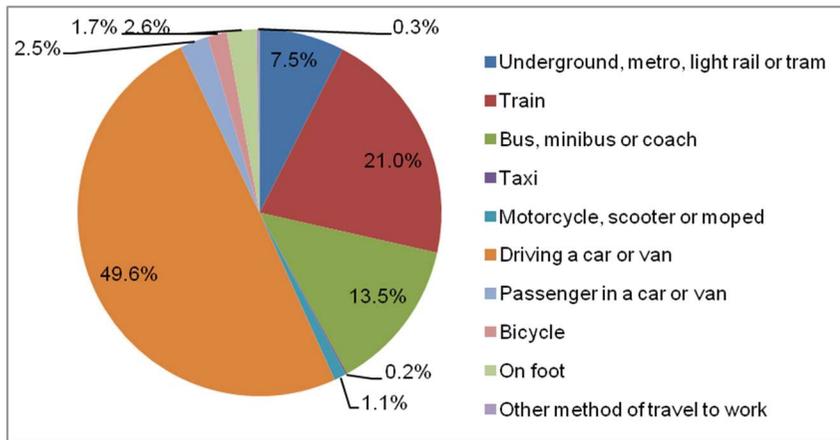
Source: ONS 2011 Census Table WU03UK

⁴ DECC, UK local authority and regional carbon dioxide emissions national statistics: 2005-2013, 2015



The method of travel to work for workers commuting in from outside of the borough was slightly different as can be seen from Figure 4. Nearly half of these workers drove to work in a car or van. Considerably more workers used trains to commute in and far fewer walked to work, which is to be expected with the longer journey times likely to be involved.

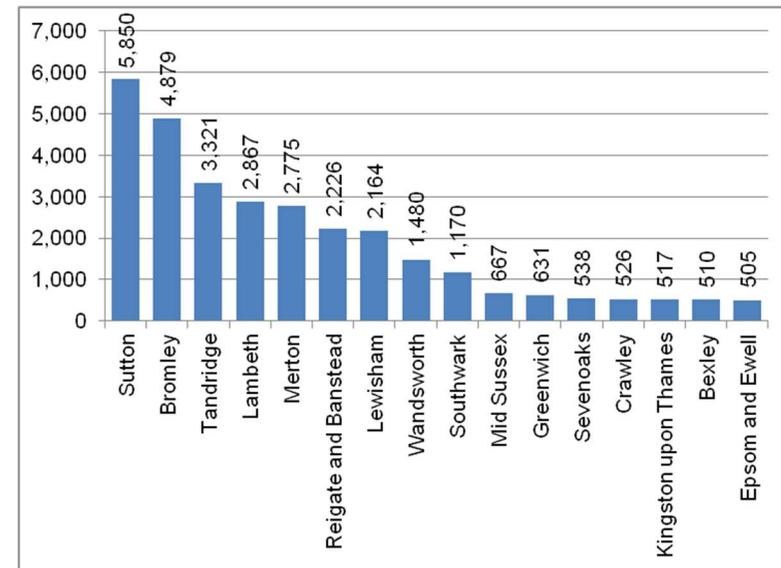
Figure 4 – Method of travel to work for those who lived outside of the borough but worked in Croydon



Source: ONS 2011 Census Table WU03UK

Figure 5 shows the main areas of residence for Croydon workers who lived outside of the borough. These areas include other London boroughs as well as districts in Surrey and Sussex.

Figure 5 – Main areas of residence for Croydon workers who lived outside of the borough

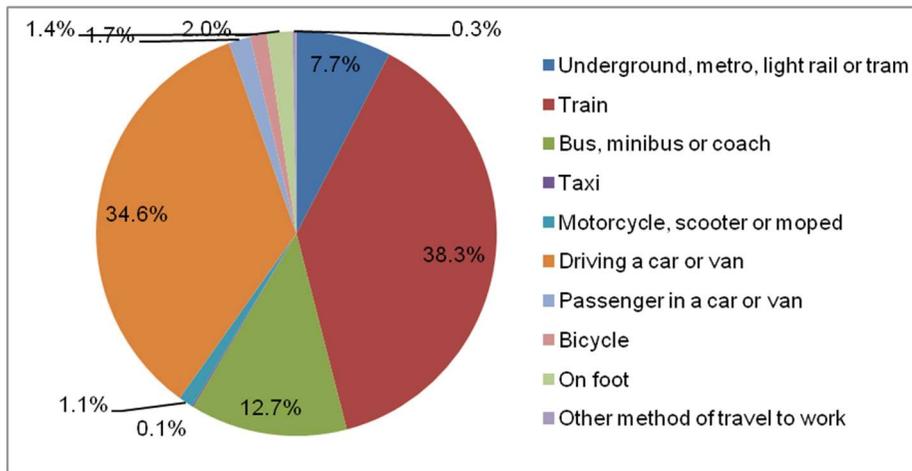


Source: ONS 2011 Census Table WU03UK

For those Croydon residents who worked outside of the borough, train was the most common method of transport. Driving a car or van was less common but was still the main method of transport for nearly a third of these residents.



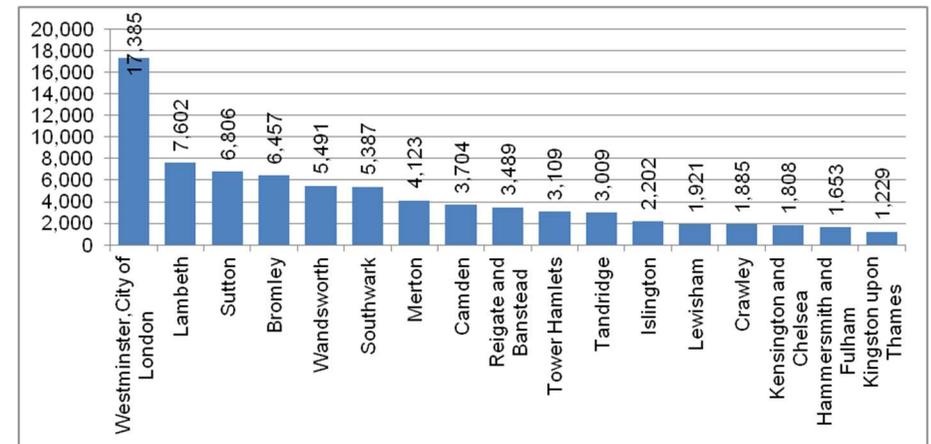
Figure 6 – Method of transport to work for Croydon residents working outside of the borough



Source: ONS 2011 Census Table WU03UK

The majority of Croydon residents who work outside of the borough are commuting to other London boroughs as shown by Figure 7. This may explain the differences in the main mode of transport used by this cohort. Please note that Westminster and the City of London were merged by the Office for National Statistics for this dataset.

Figure 7 – Main places of work for residents who worked outside of the borough



Source: ONS 2011 Census Table WU03UK

Walking and cycling

Although a significant proportion of Croydon residents who worked locally walked to work, the figures above show only a very small proportion of residents cycled to work. The Department for Transport collects statistics about general walking and cycling activity. In the latest figures for 2014/2015 it was estimated that about 88.8% of residents in Croydon walked for over 10 minutes at least once a month. This is similar to the London average of 89.0% and the England average of 86.3%.

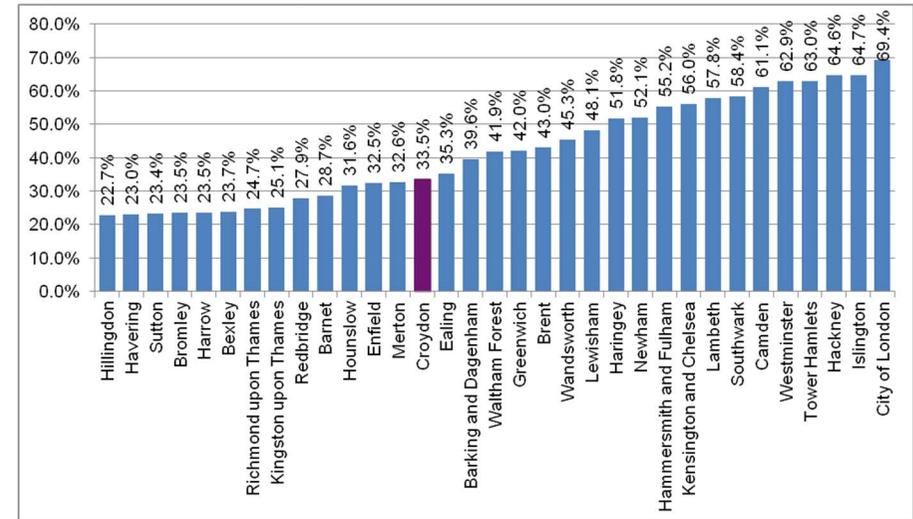


However, the proportion of residents estimated as doing any cycling was around 12.8% in 2014/2015, an increase of 6% on the previous year. This is still lower than the averages for both London and England, both at 14.7%.⁵

Availability of a car or van

The availability of a car or van in a household is often used as a proxy measure for how well households can access services and their wider community. In Croydon about a third of households in the 2011 Census were recorded as not having a car or van. However there is a clear pattern across London with households in Inner London being less likely to have a car or van than those in Outer London boroughs. It is likely that the good public transport links in Croydon influence these figures.

Figure 8 – Percentage of households without a car or van



Source: ONS 2011 Census Table KS404EW

Road Traffic Collisions

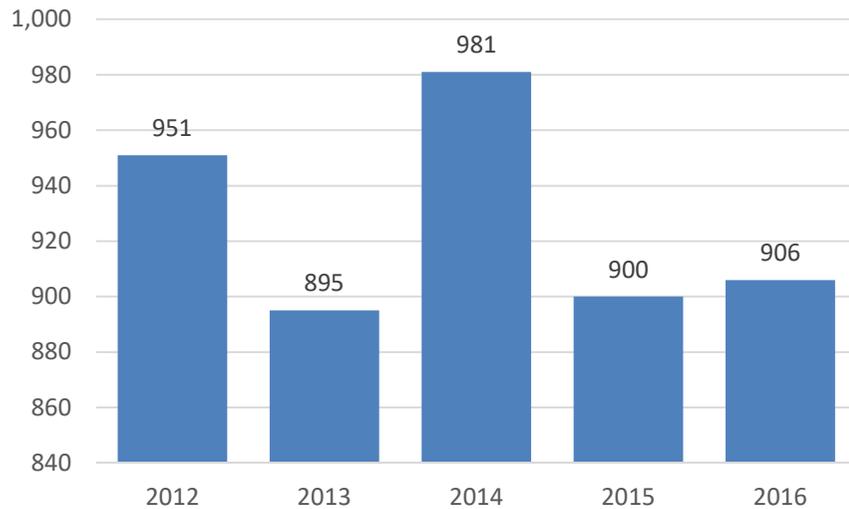
The number of road traffic collisions in Croydon has fluctuated over the last five years as shown by Figure 9. The 981 collisions in 2014 was the highest number recorded over the previous 5 years. The majority of these collisions only involve

⁵ DfT Local area walking and cycling in England 2014/15 Tables CW0105 and CW0107



slight injuries. However, there were 5 fatalities in 2016 compared to 2 in the previous year.

Figure 9 – Number of road traffic collisions

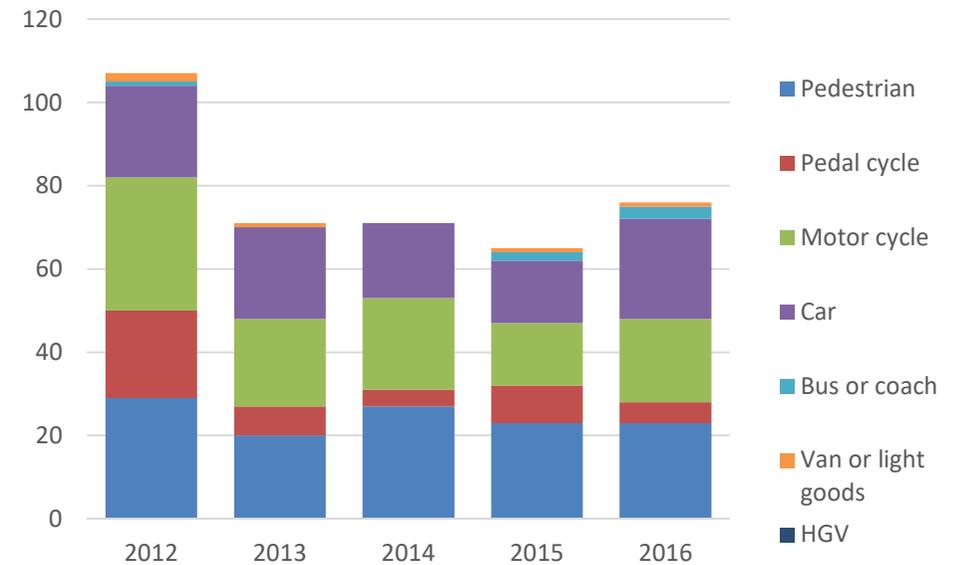


Source: DfT Road casualty statistics Table RAS10016

The number of road users killed or seriously injured (KSI) in Croydon in 2012 numbered 101. The latest figure for 2016 was 74.

Figure 10 shows the number of KSI casualties recorded over the past five years by the type of road user affected. For 2016 most casualties were from cars (24) and pedestrians (23) followed by motor cyclists (20).

Figure 10 – Number of KSIs by type of road user



Source: DfT Road casualty statistics Table RAS30043



Housing

Areas of progress

- ✓ Croydon remains one of the most affordable areas to live in London both to buy and to rent.
- ✓ Croydon had the second highest number of net additional dwellings in 2016/17.

Challenges

- ⚠ The number of homeless acceptances remains high.
- ⚠ The number of homeless households in temporary accommodation remains high.

Overview

This section looks at some of the main issues relating to housing in Croydon including:

- [Tenure](#)
- [Cost of property](#)
- [Availability of housing](#)
- [Homelessness](#)

Tenure

According to the 2011 Census, 60.1% of all Croydon households were owner occupied, 22.1% were private rented or rent free households and 17.8% were households living in social housing.

The GLA's report on Housing Characteristics⁶, highlighted that 72.0% of houses in London were owner occupied of which owner occupied flats were 28.5%. Social rented housing in London was lower than Croydon and only accounted for 12.8% of all houses. Likewise, private rented homes in London made

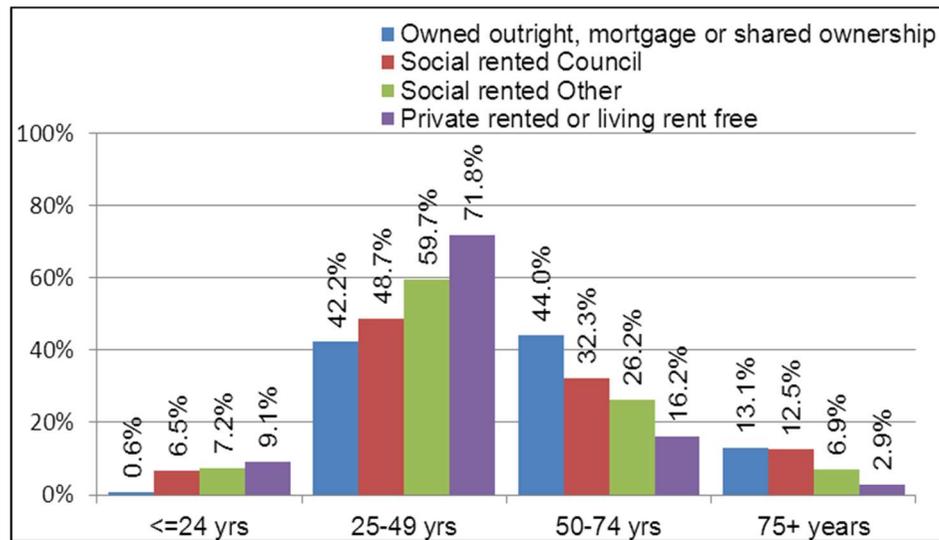
Borough Profile 2018 – Housing



up a smaller proportion of the total housing stock at 15.2% compared to Croydon's 22.1%.

In the Census 2011, over half (50.8%) of households had a head of household who was aged between 25 and 49 years of age with 35.3% aged 50 to 74 years. There were only 3.6% of the households occupied by people aged 24 years or younger and at the other end, 1 in 10 (10.3%) that were headed by a person aged above 75 years.

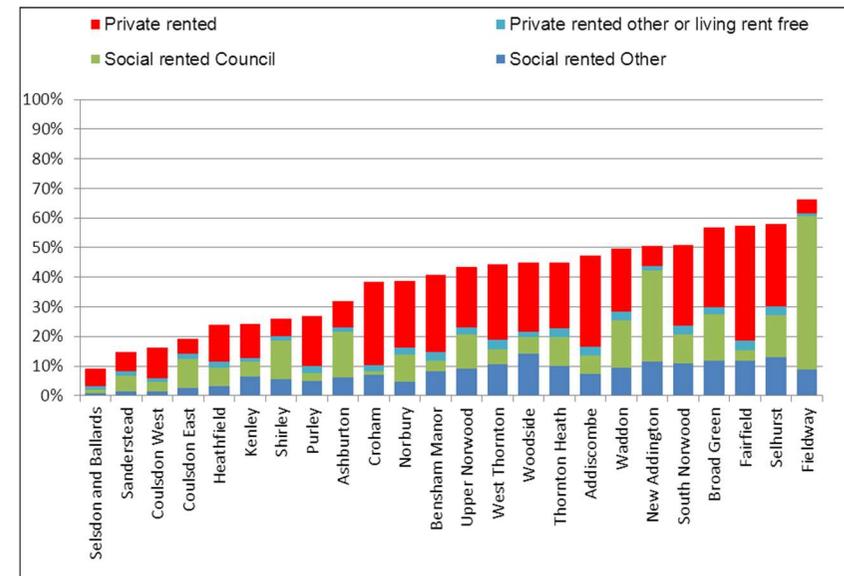
Figure 1 - Tenure type by age bands in Croydon in 2011



Source: ONS, Census 2011, Table DC4201EW.

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

Figure 2 – Percentage in rented accommodation by ward in Croydon in 2011



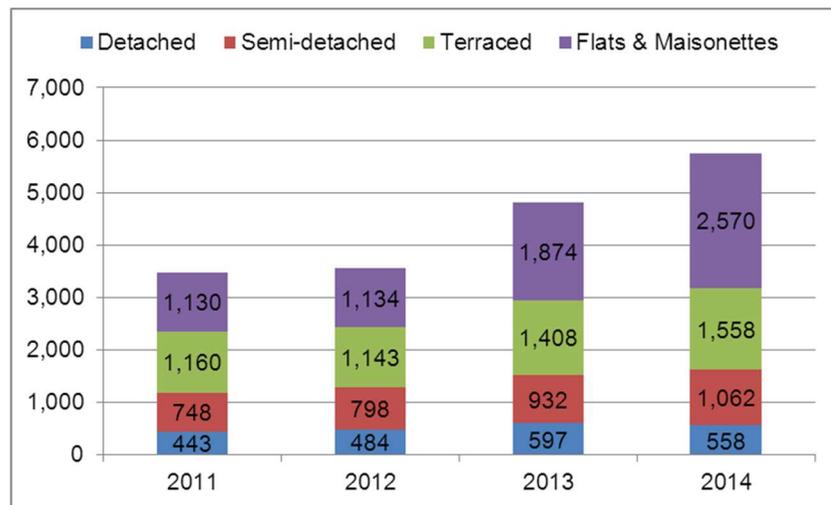
Source: ONS, Census 2011, Table DC4201EW.



Cost of property

The number of house sales in Croydon has steadily increased since 2011 reaching 5,748 properties in 2014. This increase was affected by the sharp increase in the number of flats and maisonettes sold as shown by Figure 3 and mirrors the trend across Outer London where sales increased from 51,655 in 2011 to 69,467 in 2014, with a 60% increase in the number of flats and maisonettes sold. These figures do not include sales through right to buy, or properties sold for less than £1,000 or more than £20 million.

Figure 3 – House sales in Croydon 2011-2014



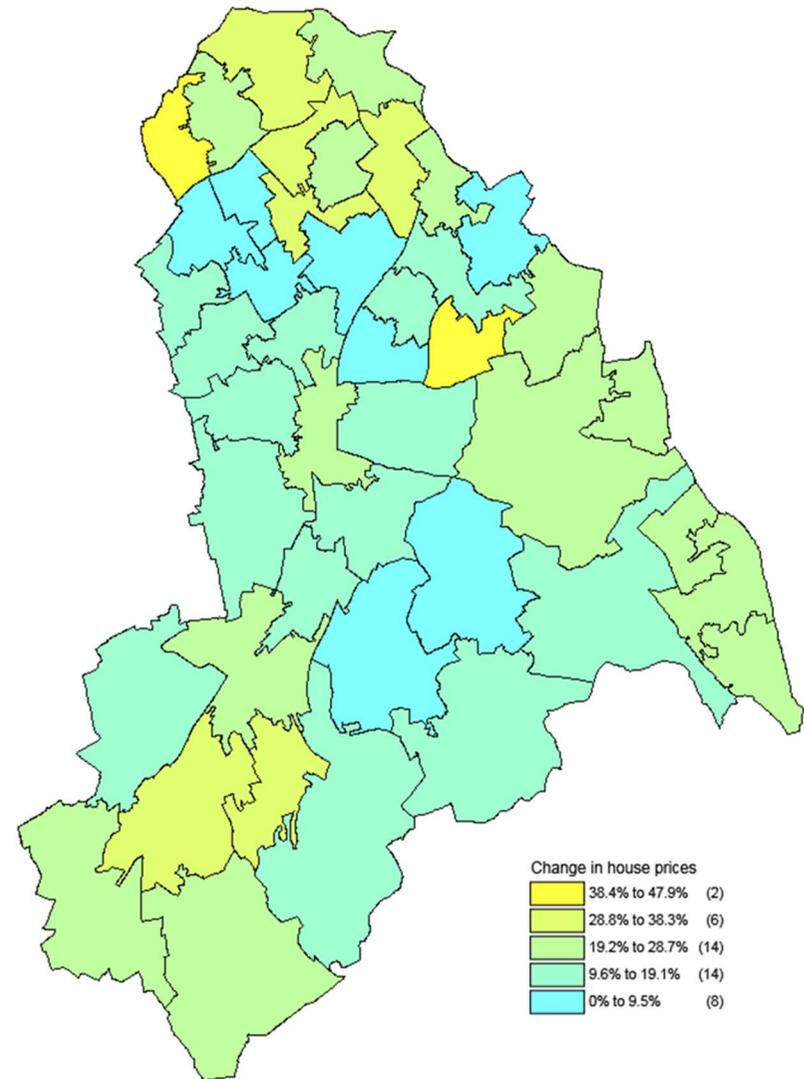
Source: GLA Housing Sales data set based on Land Registry data.

Over this period the median cost of properties in Croydon rose by 20% from £220,000 in 2011 to £265,000 in 2014. However these figures are strongly influenced by the housing mix, in Croydon the higher proportion of sales of flats and apartments lowers the median cost of properties in the borough.

There is considerable variation in the median cost of property across the borough. For the year ending June 2017, the median cost of property in Bensham Manor ward was £315,000, whilst in Sanderstead the median cost was £525,500. There is also significant variation in the change in property prices across the borough in recent years as shown by Figure 4.



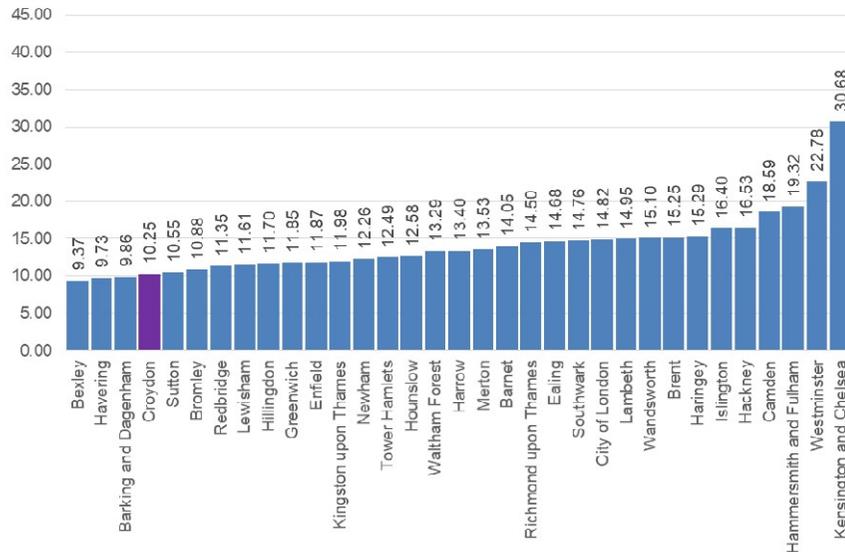
Figure 4 – Change in property prices





Despite the rising property prices Croydon has the fourth lowest ratio of average earnings (for full-time workers) to average house prices across London.

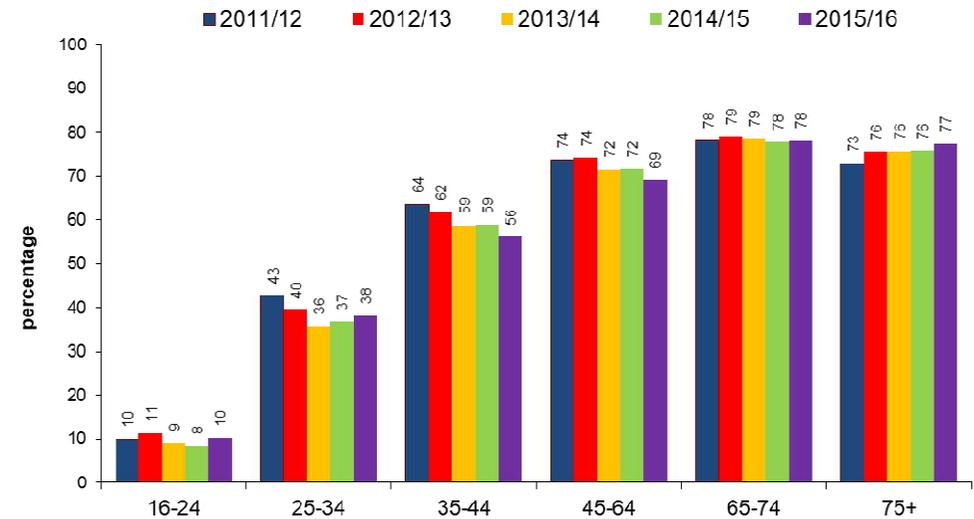
Figure 5: Ratio of average earnings to average house prices



Source: GLA Ratio of House Prices to Earnings (full-time workers by place of work), 2016

Nationally, around 77% of households, where the main reference person is aged over 65 years, own their own homes. Figure 6 shows that there has been a decrease over the last five years' worth of data for those aged 35-44 years who own their own properties. For the 16-24 and 25-34 year age groups the proportion based on 5 year averages is around 10% and 39% respectively.

Figure 6: Percentage of each age group that are owner occupiers

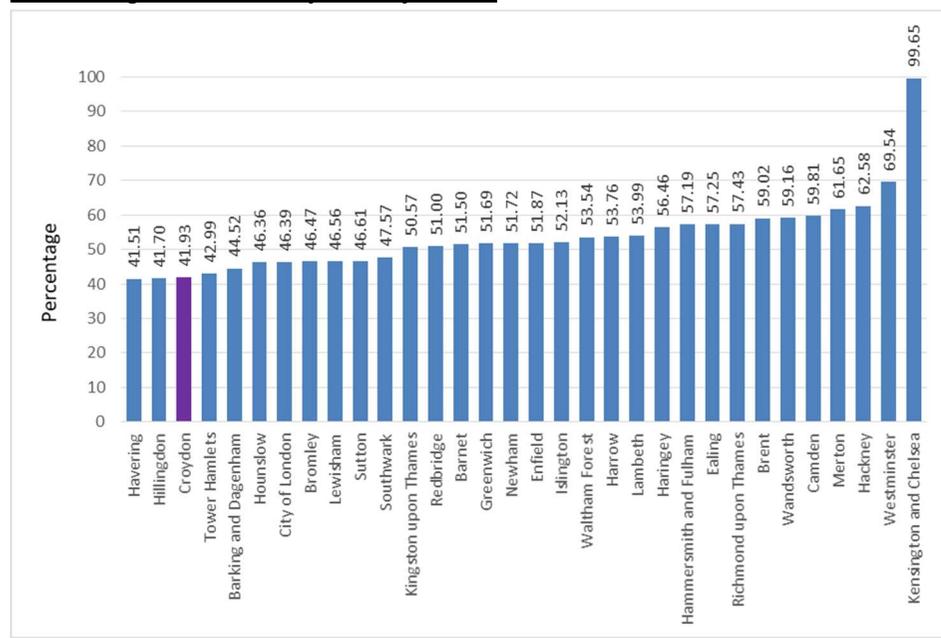


Source: DCLG, Owner occupiers, recent first time buyers and second homes, Table FC2101, 2016.

The ONS have estimated the median monthly private rent as a percentage of the median gross monthly salary for each borough for 2016. Figure 7 shows that although the median monthly private rent is almost 42% of the median gross monthly salary in Croydon, this is still far lower than for most of the other London boroughs.



Figure 7: Median monthly private rent as a percentage of the median gross monthly salary 2016



Source: ONS, Housing Summary Measures, Table 5b, 2016.

Note: Data was not available for Bexley.

⁷ DCLG Live Tables on Dwelling Stock Table 615

Availability of housing

The number of long-term vacant dwellings in Croydon in October 2016 was 1,216⁷. Compared to the 33 London borough, Croydon had the 2nd highest number of long-term vacant dwellings in 2016 behind Kensington & Chelsea. However, this actually only represents less than 0.8% of the total number of dwellings in the borough. Looking at the approximate proportion of empty dwellings in each London borough, Croydon has the 5th highest rate.

Croydon’s local housing market assessment⁸ (LHMA) has estimated that 22% of all households in Croydon are unsuitably housed, mostly in the north of the borough. For 2010 to 2031, the LHMA is estimating that Croydon will require an extra 27,000 homes made up of 18,000 from Market housing, 1,700 from intermediate housing and 7,300 from affordable housing.

Croydon had the second highest number of net additional dwellings in 2016/17 out of all the London boroughs, behind Tower Hamlets. 1,470 additional dwellings were created, the highest number since 2010/2011. These include new builds,

8

croydon.gov.uk/contents/departments/planningandregeneration/pdf/912686/917223/localhousingmarketassessment



conversions and changes of use.⁹ This raised the total number of dwellings in the borough to 154,560. Croydon continues to have the largest number of dwellings of any of the London boroughs.

Homelessness

The supply of social housing available each year is only sufficient to help one in ten applicants on Croydon's housing waiting list¹⁰. As a result, social housing is only allocated to people with the most urgent housing need. The Council has applied the Localism Act 2011 to fulfil its legal duties to homeless households by providing accommodation with private landlords in order to provide much needed accommodation for a constant housing demand.

The most common reason for homelessness is parental evictions, followed by exclusions by relatives and friends. Croydon was the first London borough to achieve the government target of halving its use of temporary accommodation. There were 2,449 households in temporary accommodation based on the snapshot as at the end of quarter 4, 2017.

Based on national data¹¹ as at 31.March 2017, there is a gender bias in the people accommodated by the council with 95.2% being females and 4.8% being males. The statistics record the gender of the applicant so these figures are slightly distorted by the fact that it is more common for the women in households to approach the council for assistance.

In every age band, there is a disproportionately high percentage of homeless people from the Black community. Overall 5 in 10 (50.7%) of the decisions made involved households from the Black community. One in 5 (22.2%) were from households from the White community and 1 in 8 were from the Asian community. On average, the ethnic origin was not known for 8.5% of the households for which decisions were made during the quarter to 31. March 2018.

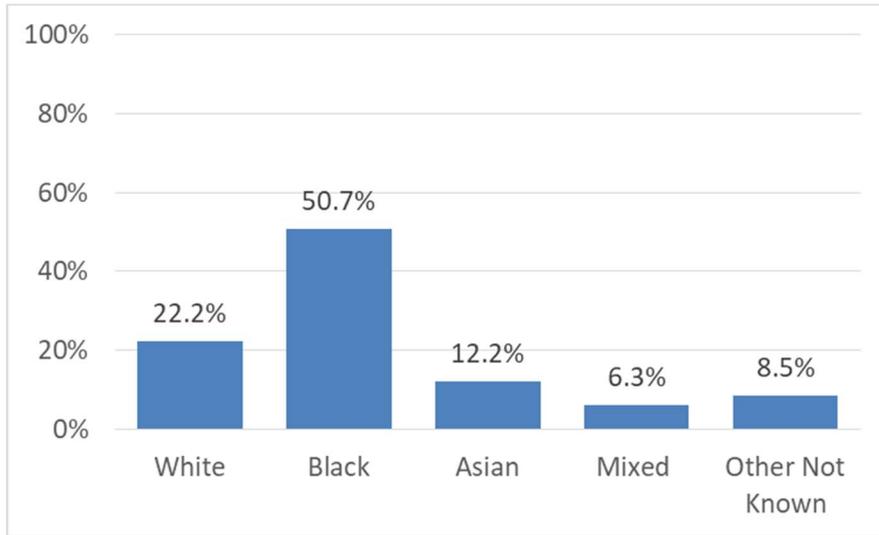
⁹ GLA Net additional dwellings, total dwellings, and persons per dwelling, Borough, 2015

¹⁰ Croydon's Housing Strategy 2011/12–2015/16.

¹¹ PE1 Return.



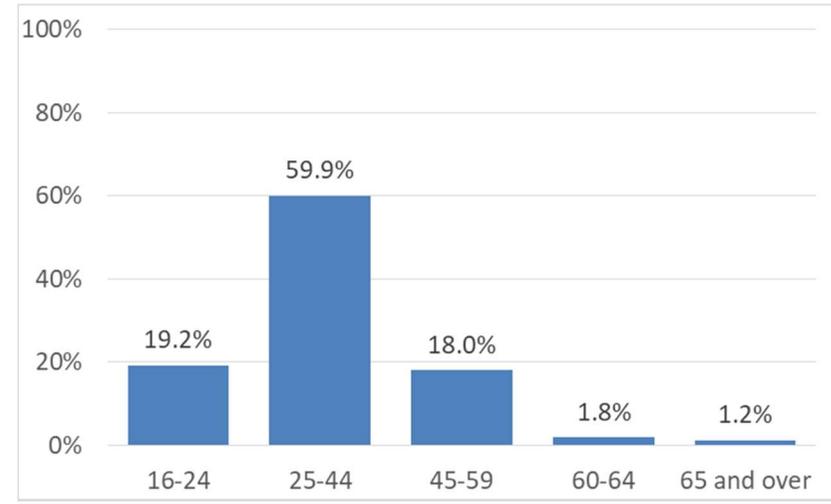
Figure 6 – Percentage of households for which decisions were taken in Croydon by broad ethnic group



Source: P1E Return, Section E1, quarter ending 31.March 2017.

The majority of homeless people (59.9%) in Croydon are concentrated in the 25-44 years age group. One in 5 (19.2%) are aged between 16 and 24 years of age. One in 6 (18.0%) are aged 45-59 years. There were very small proportions for the ages over 60 years.

Figure 7 - Croydon homeless by age bands as at 31. March 2017



Source: P1E Return, Section E1b, quarter ending 31.March 2017.



Education and skills

Areas of progress

- ✓ Levels of persistent absence in schools is decreasing.
- ✓ The number of fixed term and permanent exclusions is decreasing.
- ✓ Attainment at the Early Years Foundation Stage is now above regional and national averages.

Challenges

- ⚠ Take up of funded hours in Early Years settings is still below regional and national averages.
- ⚠ Attainment at Key Stage 2 is still a concern.
- ⚠ There remains a significant attainment gap for pupils from Black ethnic backgrounds.
- ⚠ Few pupils achieve grades AAB or above at Key Stage 5.

Overview

Education and skills

- [Early Years](#)
- [School attainment](#)
- [Further education](#)
- [Apprenticeships](#)
- [Skill levels of adults](#)

Early Years

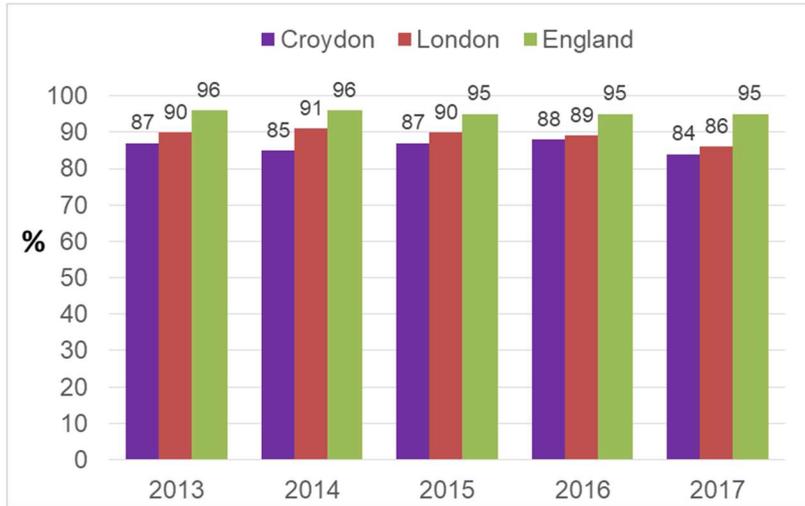
Take up of funded hours

The percentage of 2 year old children benefitting from funded early education has been increasing, year on year. The percentage has increased from 44% in January 2013 to 95% in January 2017.

However, although take up amongst 3 and 4 year olds is relatively high, it still remains below the London and England averages as Figure 1 shows.



Figure 1 – Percentage take up of funded hours by 3 and 4 year olds

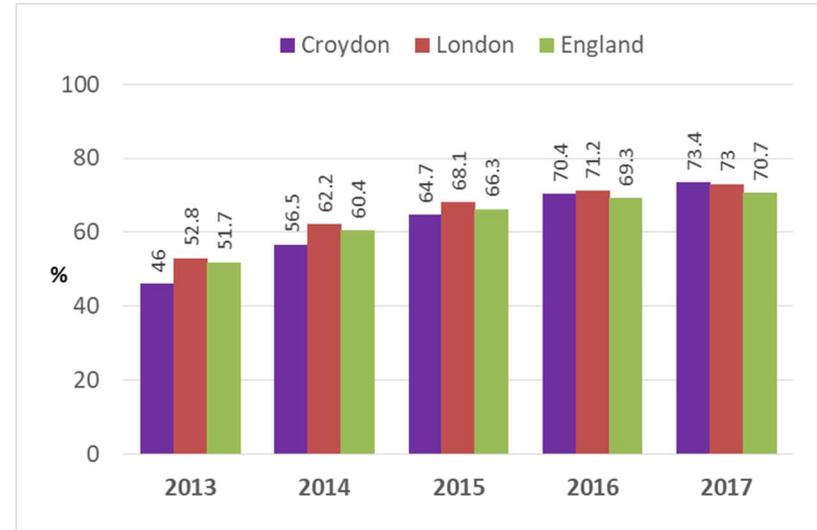


Source: DfE LAIT

Foundation Stage

The percentage of pupils achieving a good level of development in Croydon in the Early Years Foundation Stage has been steadily improving year on year. The latest results show that Croydon has edged in front of both the London and England averages.

Figure 2 – Percentage of pupils achieving a good level of development



Source : DfE LAIT



School attainment

Key Stage 1

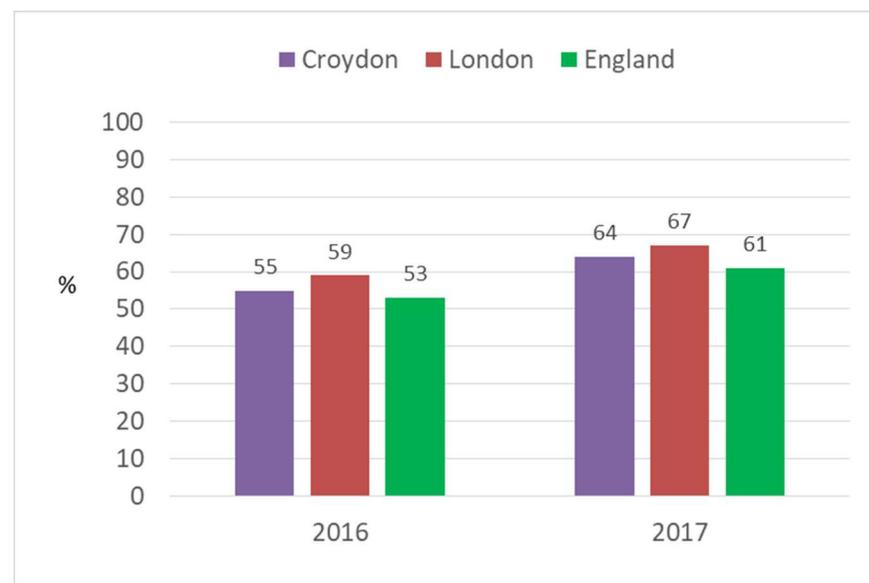
The proportion of pupils in Croydon achieving the expected standard in reading remains in line with the national and regional averages at 77% in 2017. In Croydon, 69% of pupils achieved the expected standard in writing which was behind the London average (72%) and in line with the national average (68%). The proportion of Croydon pupils who achieved the expected standard in Maths was similar to the averages for London and England

Key Stage 2

For 2016, the previous indicators to show the proportion of pupils achieving Level 4 or above in reading, writing and maths in Croydon was changed to the proportion of pupils achieving KS2 Expected Standard in reading, writing & maths.

The first two years using the new methodology shows that Croydon pupil attainment at this level has improved and performance is better than the national average but remains below the London average as shown in Figure 3.

Figure 3 – Percentage of pupils achieving Level 4 or above in reading, writing and maths in Croydon



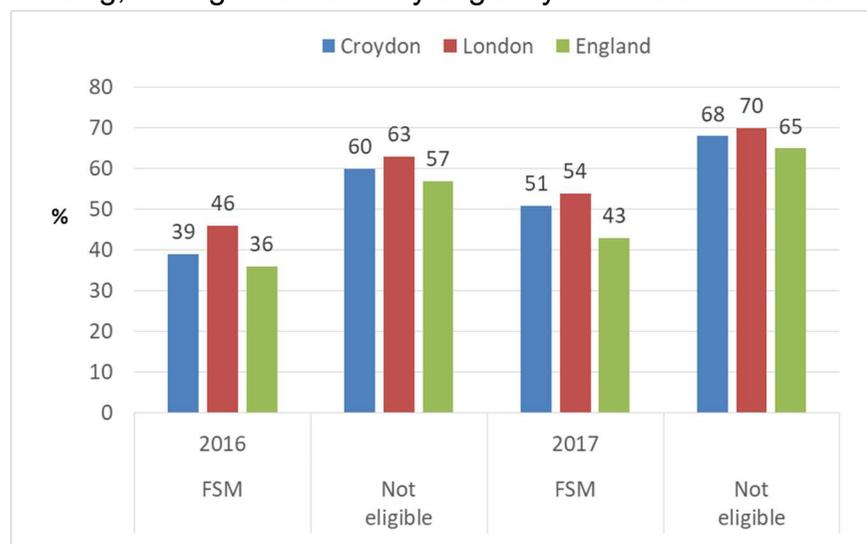
Source: DfE LAIT

The proportion of pupils eligible for free school meals achieving Level 4 or more in reading, writing or maths in Croydon has been higher than the national average in both 2016 and 2017 but Croydon is still behind the London average.



Figure 4 shows that there is still a noticeable attainment gap between those eligible for free school meals and those not eligible. This has not just been the case in Croydon but regionally and nationally as well.

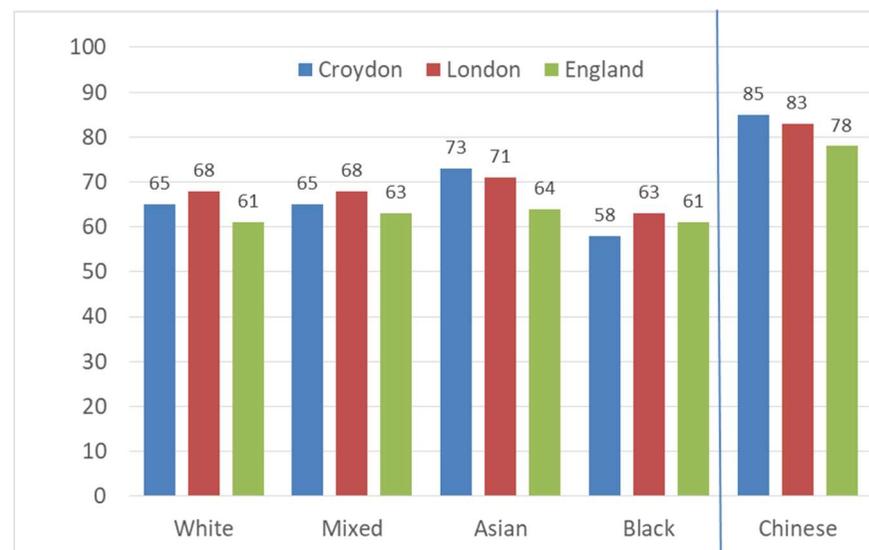
Figure 4 – Percentage of pupils achieving Level 4 or above in reading, writing and maths by eligibility for free school meals



Source: DfE LAIT

Figure 5 shows that in Croydon there is noticeably a lower proportion of pupils from Black ethnic backgrounds achieving Level 4 or above in reading, writing or maths. This cohort also uniquely performed lower than the London average. It should be noted that the number of pupils from a Chinese background in Croydon was too small to be published.

Figure 5 – Percentage of pupils attaining Level 4 or above in reading, writing and maths 2017 by broad ethnic group.



Source: DfE LAIT

Key Stage 4

Until 2016 attainment at Key Stage 4 was measured by counting 5 or more A*-C grades at GCSE including English and Maths (end of KS4).

From 2015 this measure was changed to Average Attainment 8 Score per Pupil. Attainment 8 measures the average achievement of pupils in up to 8 qualifications.

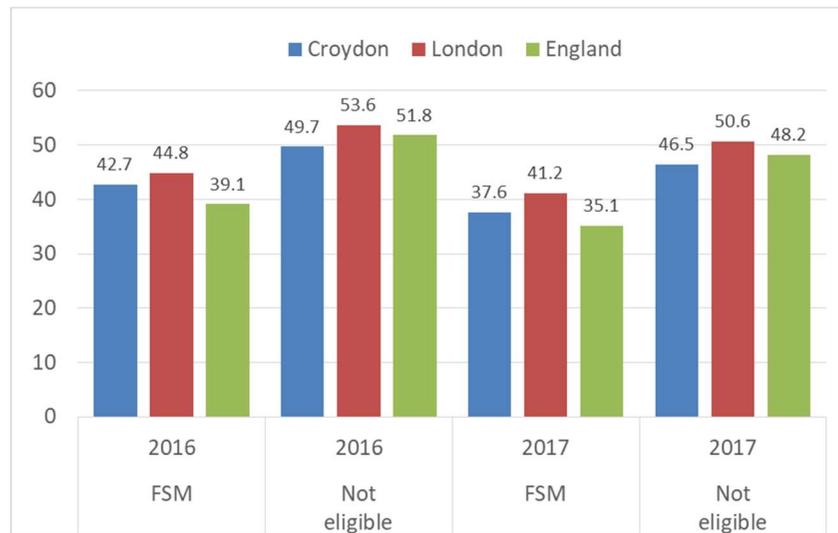
Borough Profile 2018 – Education and skills



The Attainment 8 average score in Croydon has been decreasing since its introduction in 2015, moving from 49.9 in 2015 to 45.0 in 2017. Croydon performance over the 3 years has been in line with the national average but has been consistently below the London average. The latest figure shows a 3.4% difference compared to the London average.

For both 2016 and 2017, the proportion of pupils eligible for free school meals in Croydon achieving Attainment 8 has been lower than the London average but higher than the national average.

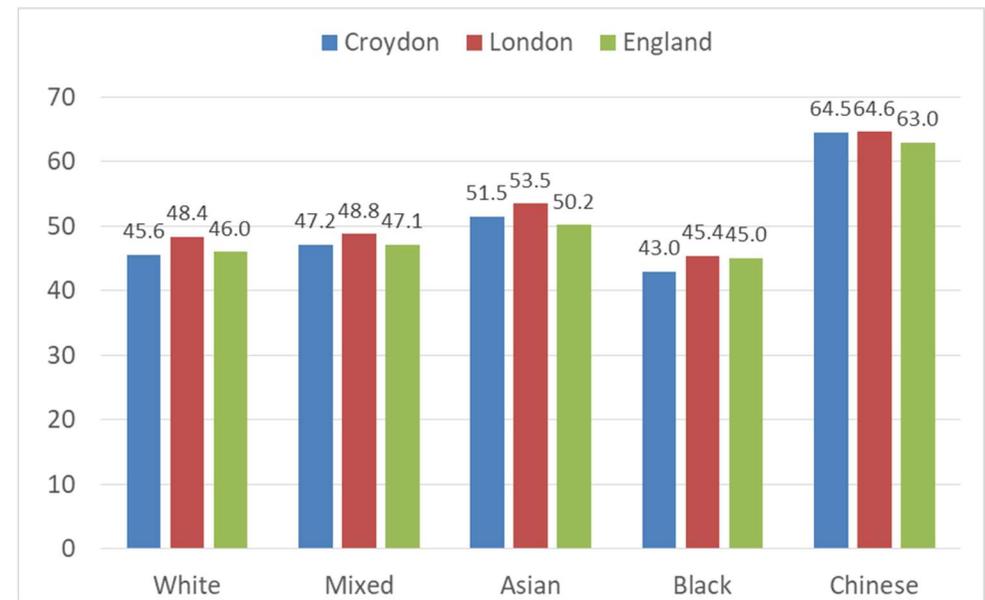
Figure 6 – Attainment 8 scores by FSM eligibility



Source: DfE LAIT

Across the country there are variations in the proportions of pupils from different ethnic groups achieving Attainment 8. Nationally a lower proportion of pupils from Black backgrounds achieve this level. This is also the case in Croydon and across London as a whole as can be seen from Figure 7. By contrast there is a higher than average proportion of pupils from a Chinese background who are attaining higher average scores for Attainment 8.

Figure 7– Attainment 8 scores by ethnic group



Source: DfE LAIT



Attendance and exclusions

The latest figures for 2016 shows that the rates of authorised absences from primary and secondary schools in Croydon have been lower than the regional and national average rates. Conversely, rates of unauthorised absences in Croydon primary and secondary schools were higher than in London and in England.

Croydon has also seen a reduction in permanent exclusions. These are reported as the total number of exclusions as a percentage of the school population. The figure for Croydon for 2015/16 was 0.04% - lower than both the regional average of 0.07% and the national average of 0.08%.

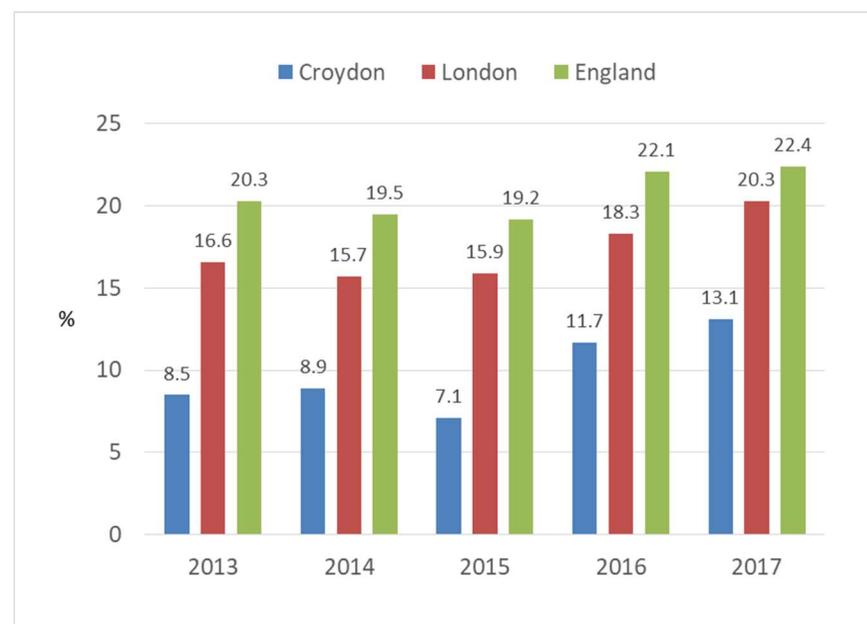
Fixed period exclusions have fallen in Croydon. The latest figure for 2015/16 for Croydon is 3.30%, lower than the regional average of 3.28% and the national average of 4.29%.

Further education

Key Stage 5

The proportion of pupils in Croydon achieving AAB grades or better at Key Stage 5 has consistently remained below the regional and national averages as can be seen from Figure 9.

Figure 9 – The percentage of pupils achieving AAB grades



Source: DfE LAIT

Level 2 qualification by age 19

The latest figure for 2016 showed that 87.0% of young people in Croydon had achieved a Level 2 qualification by the age of 19. This figure has increased year on year and is above the regional average of 87.6% and the national average of 85.3%.



Figure 10 shows that the proportion of young people in Croydon who had achieved a Level 2 qualification with

English and Maths by age 19 has improved year on year but has dropped to 69.5% which is slightly lower compared to last year's 70.7%. Despite this being a drop, it is still higher than it has been since 2008. This is below the regional average of 71.5% and slightly above the national average of 68.6%, which

Figure 10 – The percentage of 19 year olds with a level 2 qualification with English and Maths.



Source : DfE LAIT

The Department for Education measures the gap between the percentage of young people who were eligible for free school meals and those who were not eligible who attained a Level 2 qualification with English and Maths by age 19. The latest figure shows that the gap has now dropped to 17.9% which is back to around the 2012 level of 18.1%.

Apprenticeships

The number of apprenticeship framework achievements have been increasing in Croydon for years and peaked during 2011/12 at 2,740. The trend has been moving downwards and the latest full year 2015/16 shows that the number is down to 2,510. The London average over the past 4 years is around 44,000.

21.1% of the apprenticeship framework achievements in Croydon in 2015/16 were for apprentices aged under 19, those aged 19-24 made up 28.7%. This is broadly similar to the London figures which were 23.0% and 29.8% respectively.



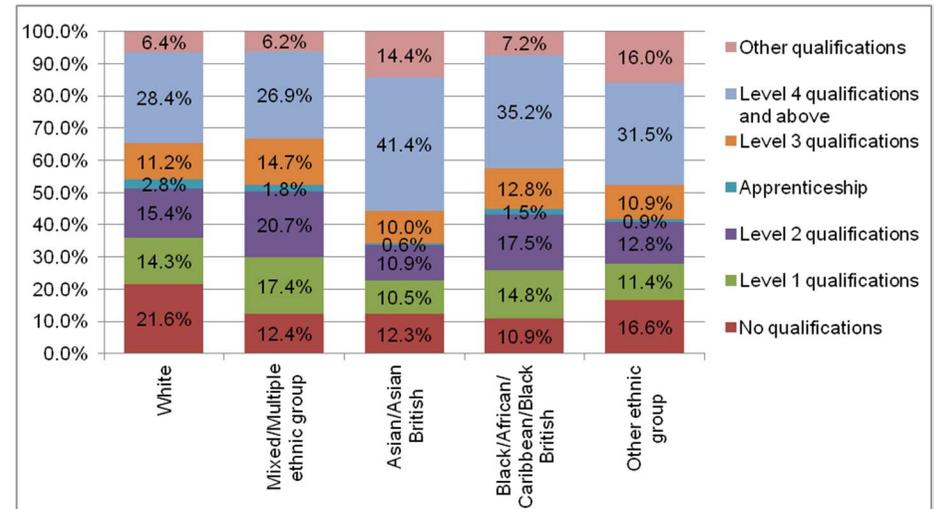
Skill levels of adults

No qualifications

17.6% of adults in Croydon were recorded as having no qualifications in the 2011 Census; this is the same as the London average. Across England this figure rises to 22.5% of adults.

Figure 11 shows that adults from a White ethnic background in Croydon are more likely to have no qualifications than adults from any other ethnic background. This is likely to be influenced by the fact that just over a third of adults in Fieldway and New Addington had no qualifications recorded in the 2011 Census. Both of these areas have a higher proportion of residents from White ethnic backgrounds.

Figure 11 – Highest level of qualification by ethnic group

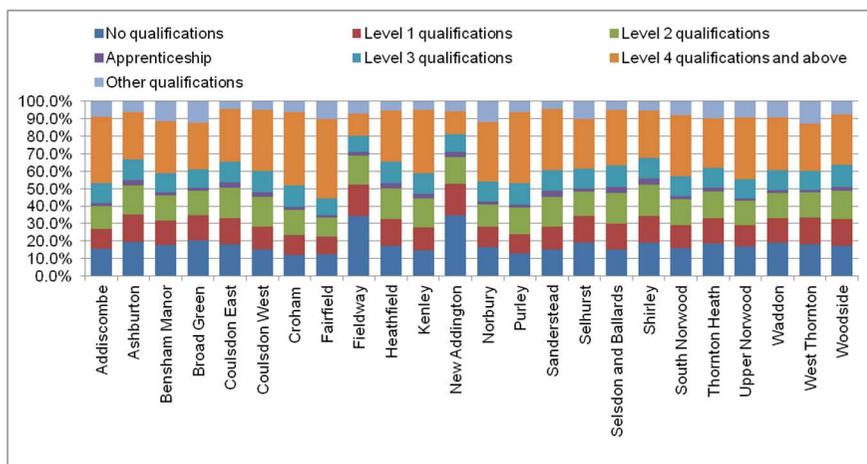


Source: ONS 2011 Census Table DC5209EW1a

Figure 12 shows the differences in the skill levels across the borough. Whilst Fieldway and New Addington have the highest proportion of adults with no qualifications, Croham and Fairfield have the lowest at 12.0% and 12.3% respectively.



Figure 12 – Highest qualification by ward



Source: ONS 2011 Census Table QS501EW

Level 4 or above

Proficiency in English

In the 2011 Census 14.5% of people in Croydon had a language other than English recorded as their main language. The majority of these people were recorded as speaking English well or very well. However 17.2% of these people (2.5% of the total population) were recorded as being unable to speak English well or being unable to speak English.

Children and young people with English as an additional language are more likely to be able to speak English well or very well. Just 5.4% of 8 to 9 year olds with English as an additional language were unable to speak English well or were unable to speak English, these children made up only 0.4% of all the 8 to 9 year olds in Croydon. The proportion of people with English as an additional language who were unable to speak English well or unable to speak English increased with age. 51.5% of adults aged over 85 with English as an additional language were unable to speak English well or were unable to speak English. However these adults still only made up 2.9% of all over 85 year olds in Croydon.

The proportion of females with English as an additional language who were unable to speak English well or who were unable to speak English was slightly higher than for males, at 19.7% compared to 14.5%.

In Broad Green, West Thornton and Norbury over 5% of people are unable to speak English well or are unable to speak English. Over a quarter of the people in Croydon who are unable to speak English well or are unable to speak English lived in these three wards. In contrast only 0.6% of people in Coulsdon East are unable to speak English well or are unable to speak English. Across England the average is only 1.7%, across London the average is much higher at 4.1%.



Community Safety

Areas of progress

- ✓ The total number of notifiable offences in Croydon has fallen in recent years and the rate of offences committed in Croydon is lower than the London average.
- ✓ The number of gang flagged offences has decreased but there remains an issue around public perception of this issue.

Challenges

- ⚠ 4 of the 7 MOPAC offences are either on or below target in Croydon.
- ⚠ Violence with injury looks to be stabilising but figures are still too high in Croydon.
- ⚠ The number of victims of serious youth violence is also increasing.
- ⚠ Croydon has the third highest rate of domestic abuse in London.
- ⚠ Higher rate of first time entrants to the criminal justice system than the London average.

Overview

Community safety remains a priority in Croydon. This section outlines the issues in the borough for key crime types, arson and fly-tipping.

- [Total notifiable offences](#)
- [MOPAC 7](#)
- [Gang crime and serious youth violence](#)
- [Hate crime](#)
- [Domestic abuse and sexual violence](#)
- [Antisocial behaviour](#)
- [Youth offending](#)
- [Adult offending](#)
- [Substance Misuse](#)
- [Fire Services](#)
- [Fly-tipping](#)

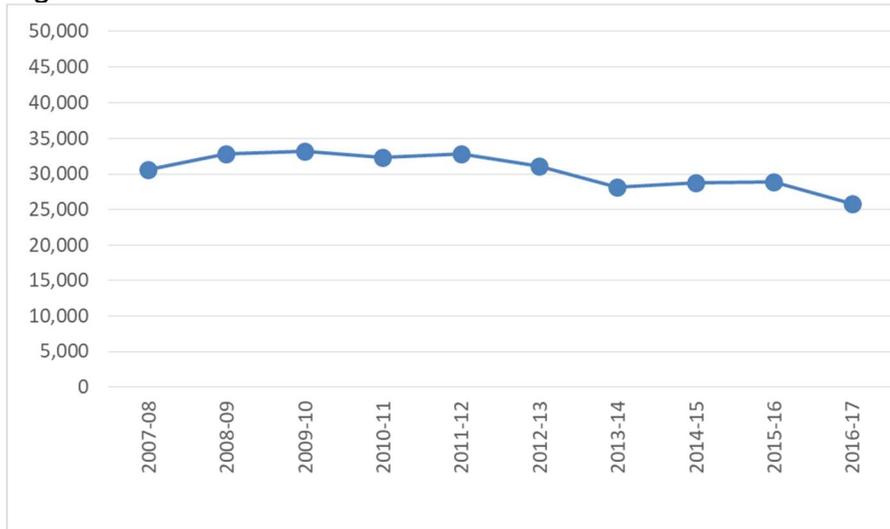
Crime

Total notifiable offences

The overall number of offences committed in Croydon has fallen in recent years as shown by Figure 1. The most recent provisional figures from the Metropolitan Police Service (MPS) show that the number of offences committed has fallen by over 5,000 in ten years.



Figure 1 – Total notifiable offences

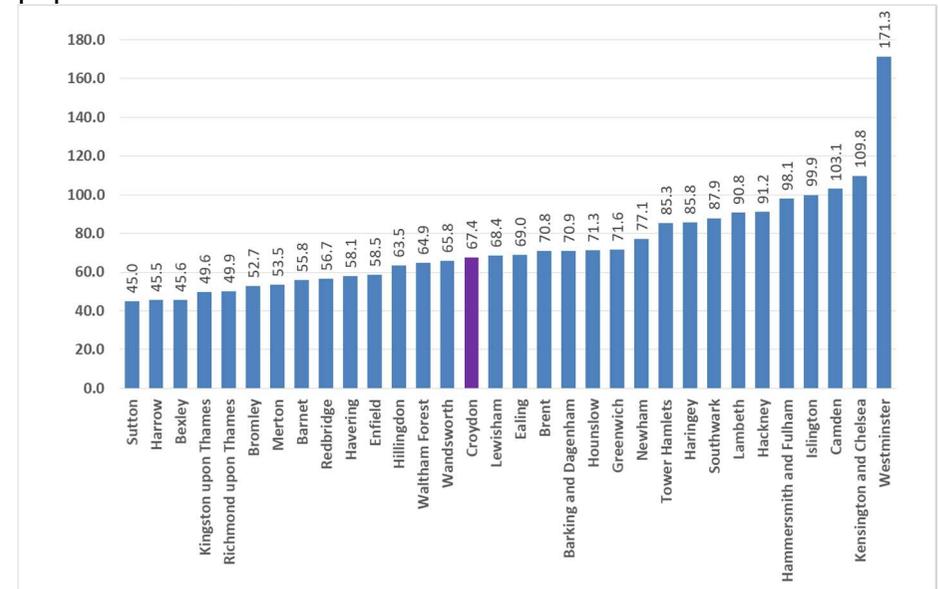


Source: MPS

Even though the number of reported offences has been falling there remains a public perception of higher crime rates in Croydon. There is a high number of offences in Croydon but the borough has one of the largest populations in London which means that the overall rate of offences per 1,000 population in Croydon is not as high as other parts of London.

Figure 2 shows that the rate of crime in Croydon is lower than the rate of crime in some other outer London boroughs such as Barking and Dagenham. In fact, Croydon's crime rate is lower than the London average.

Figure 2 – Rate of total notifiable offences per 1,000 resident population 2016/17.



Source: MPS and ONS mid-year population estimates 2016.

MOPAC 7

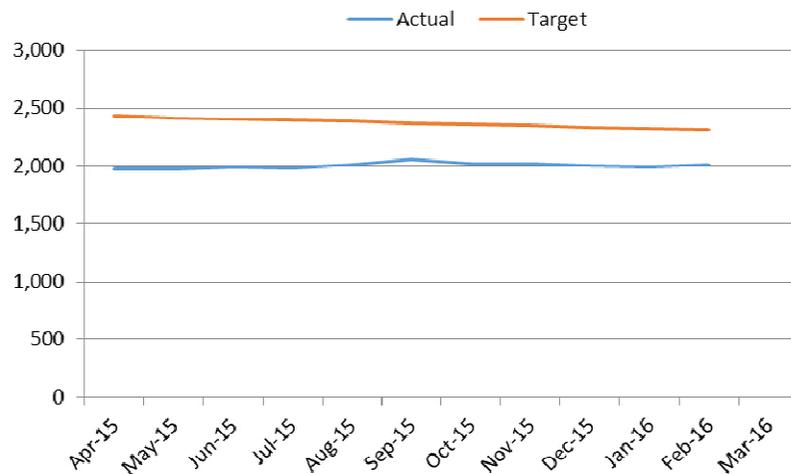
The MPS has a target of a 20% reduction in the number of offences across 7 crime types by 2016 compared to the 2012 baseline. In Croydon latest figures show that the number of offences recorded for 4 out of the 7 priority crimes are at or below the 20% reduction target. These are: burglary, robbery, theft from a motor vehicle and theft from a person.



Unfortunately, no update is available for the month of March 2016 for all these crime indicators because they were scrapped with the introduction of the new Crime Plan by the new London Mayor.

Figure 3 shows that the number of theft from vehicle offences has been below target since mid-2014. By the year to February 2016 the number of offences was almost 300 offences less than the target for that period.

Figure 3 – Number of Theft from vehicle offences



Source: MPS

Figure 4 shows that the number of theft of motor vehicle offences has been consistently well above the desired improvement target.

Figure 4 – Number of Theft of motor vehicle offences

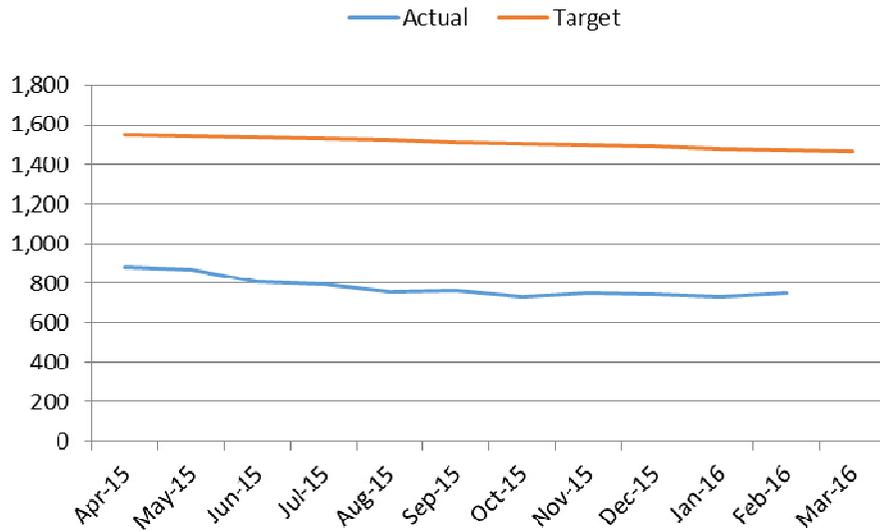


Source: MPS



Figure 5 shows that the number of robbery offences in Croydon has stabilised around the 800 a month figure. The performance has consistently been below target which is a positive for Croydon.

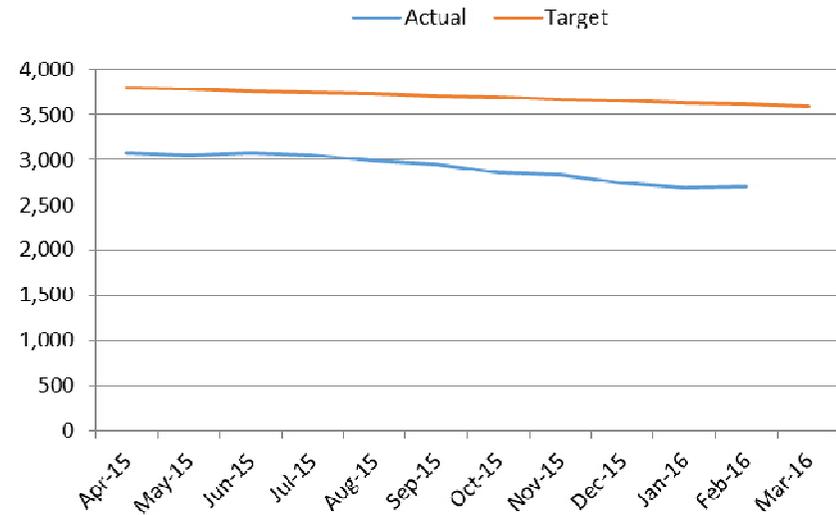
Figure 5 – Number of Robbery offences



Source: MPS

Figure 6 shows that the number of Burglary offences in Croydon has been below the 20% reduction target since mid 2012. The number of offences has continued to fall and was significantly below the 20% reduction target throughout the year to February 2016.

Figure 6 – Number of Burglary offences

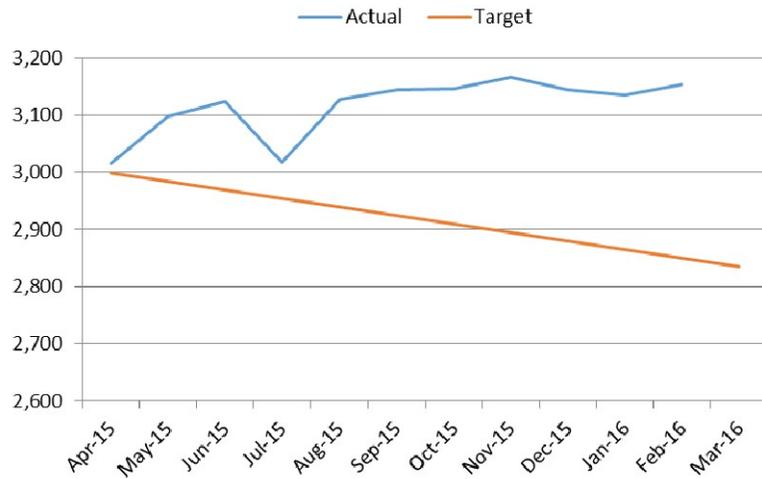


Source: MPS



The number of criminal damage offences has risen above the target for 2016. The increase in the number of these offences in the 2015/2016 financial year means that work is still needed to try and bring criminal damage offences down to a more acceptable level.

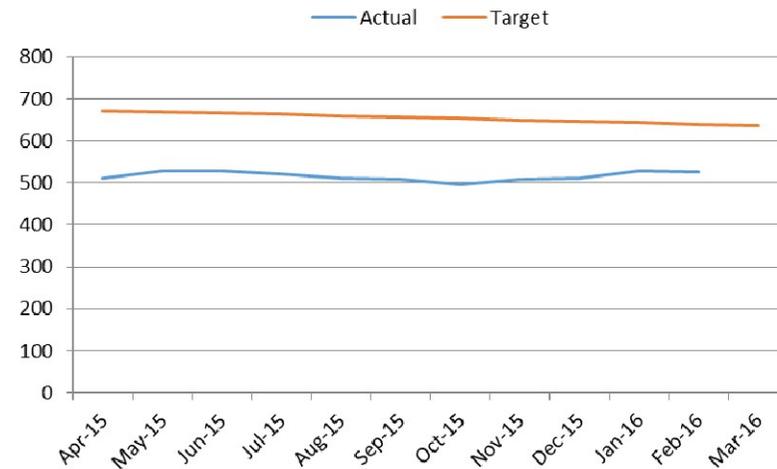
Figure 7 – Number of Criminal damage offences



Source: MPS

The number of theft from person offences increased throughout 2013 and remained higher than the 20% reduction target for much of the period examined. During the year to February 2016, the number of offences committed have stabilised at around 500 offences per month which is well below target and very positive for Croydon.

Figure 8 – Number of Theft from person offences

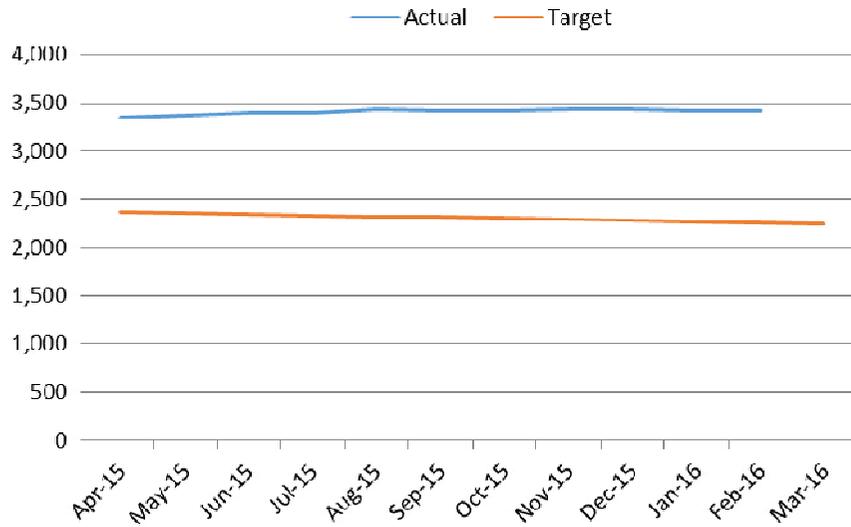


Source: MPS



The last of the MOPAC 7, Violence with Injury, has shown a sharp increase in the number of offences committed in Croydon since late 2013 and this trend is continuing at around 3,500 offences a month. However, this increase is not limited to Croydon and is part of a general London-wide trend.

Figure 9 – Number of Violence with injury offences

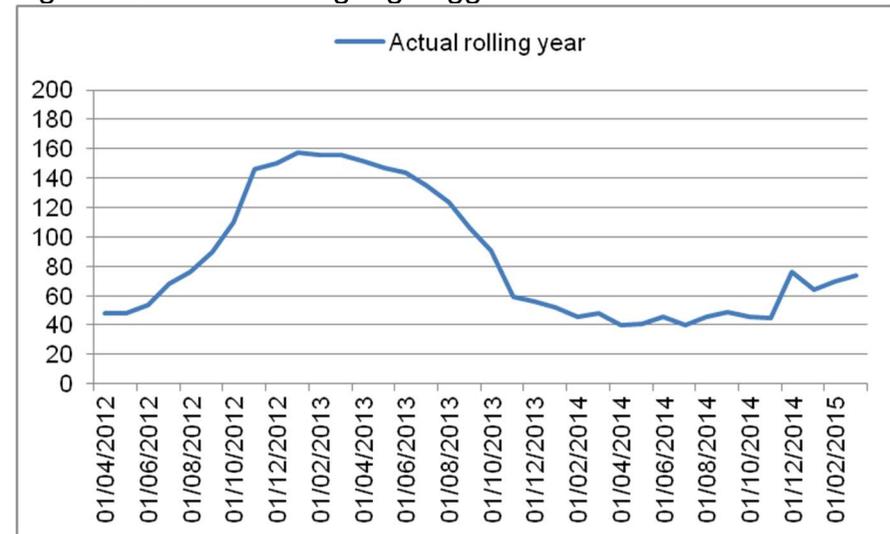


Source: MPS

Gang crime and serious youth violence

Data from the MPS’s Public Attitude Survey suggests that residents in Croydon feel that gang crime has become more of a problem over the last few years¹². The data suggests that residents see it as a bigger problem now than they did during the peak of gang flagged offences shown in Figure 10.

Figure 10 - Number of gang flagged offences



Source: MOPAC

¹² MOPAC Gangs Dashboard



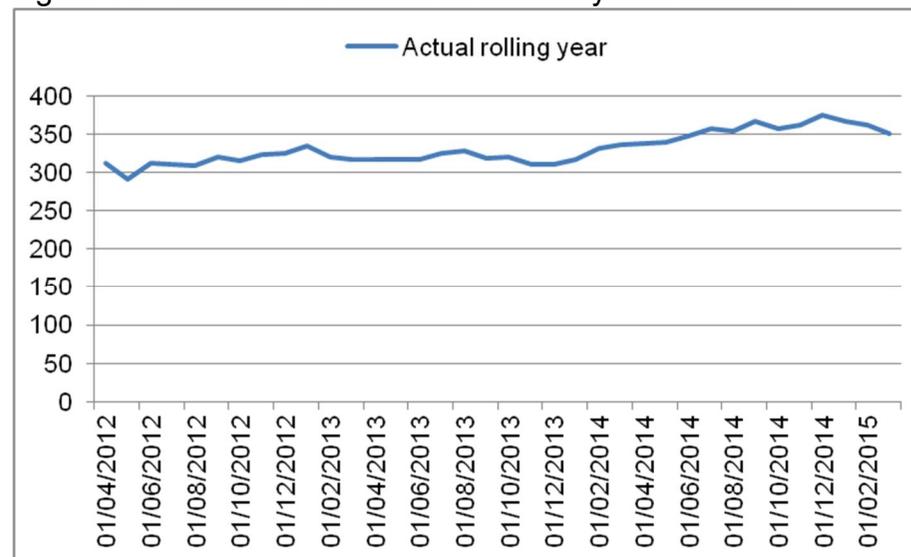
The Safer Croydon Strategic Assessment 2013¹³ found that most gangs in Croydon are formed of mainly young people (aged 11-25). There was one gang formed of adult members that was involved in more serious criminal activity. However levels of gang activity were significantly lower than other London boroughs such as Southwark.

Although the data on gang flagged offences for the year to March 2015 showed a slight rise in the number of offences in Croydon, it should be noted that Croydon had a much lower number of offences (74) than Enfield (124) and almost half the number of offences in Waltham Forest (142).

Serious youth violence covers offences where serious violence is committed against a young person. This is an increasing issue in Croydon as the number of victims of serious youth violence has increased slightly in recent years.

It should be noted that Croydon has the largest youth population in London.

Figure 11 – Number of victims of serious youth violence



Source: MOPAC

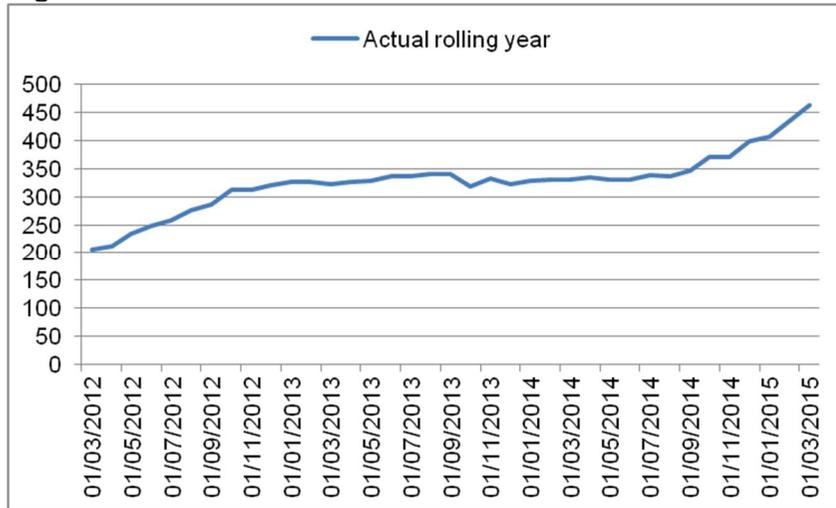
Hate crime

The underreporting of all types of hate crime remains a national issue. In Croydon there has been a significant increase in the number of reported hate crimes in recent years.

¹³Safer Croydon Partnership, Croydon Strategic Assessment 2013, p28
<http://croydonobservatory.org/resource/view?resourceid=232>



Figure 12 - Total recorded hate crime

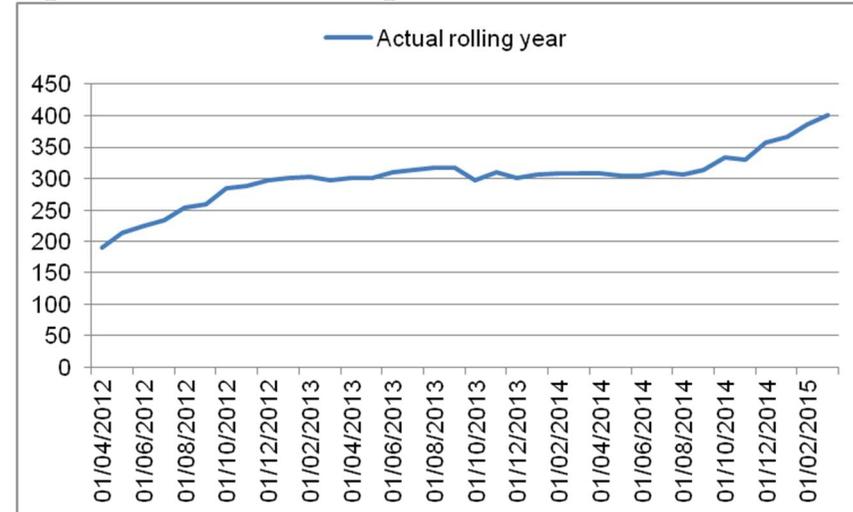


Source: MOPAC

The majority of reported hate crimes are racist and religious hate crimes. These types of hate crime have been recorded for longer than other types such as disability hate crime so there is likely to be a better reporting rate for racist and religious crimes.

Figure 12 shows that the increase in the overall numbers of hate crime reported in Croydon has largely been driven by an increase in the number of reported racist and religious hate crimes.

Figure 12 - Racist and religious hate crime



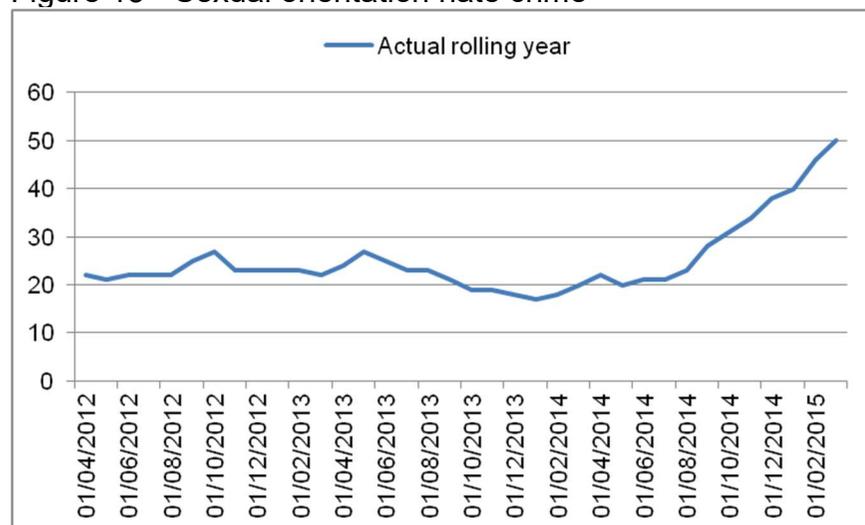
Source: MOPAC

The numbers of Islamophobic hate crimes are also reported separately following concerns about an increase nationally in this type of hate crime. Although the number of incidents remains small in Croydon there has been a steady increase in the number of these hate crimes reported. There were 14 crimes reported in the year to April 2014, this rose to 25 crimes in the year to April 2015. The total number of faith hate crimes recorded in the year to April 2015 was 32.

There is also a very small number of sexual orientation hate crimes reported to the MPS in Croydon each year. The figures remained around 20-30 crimes a year for much of 2012 and 2013. However as Figure 13 shows these figures have almost doubled to 50 hate crimes reported in the year to March 2015.



Figure 13 - Sexual orientation hate crime



Source: MOPAC

Figures for disability hate crime in Croydon have only just started to be published by MOPAC. There were 17 offences reported for the period up to April 2015.

Domestic abuse and sexual violence

Croydon has the third highest rate of domestic abuse in London. There were 22 domestic abuse incidents per 1,000 people in the rolling year to June 2015. Domestic abuse disproportionately affects females with latest figures showing that across London three quarters of victims of domestic abuse recorded as female.

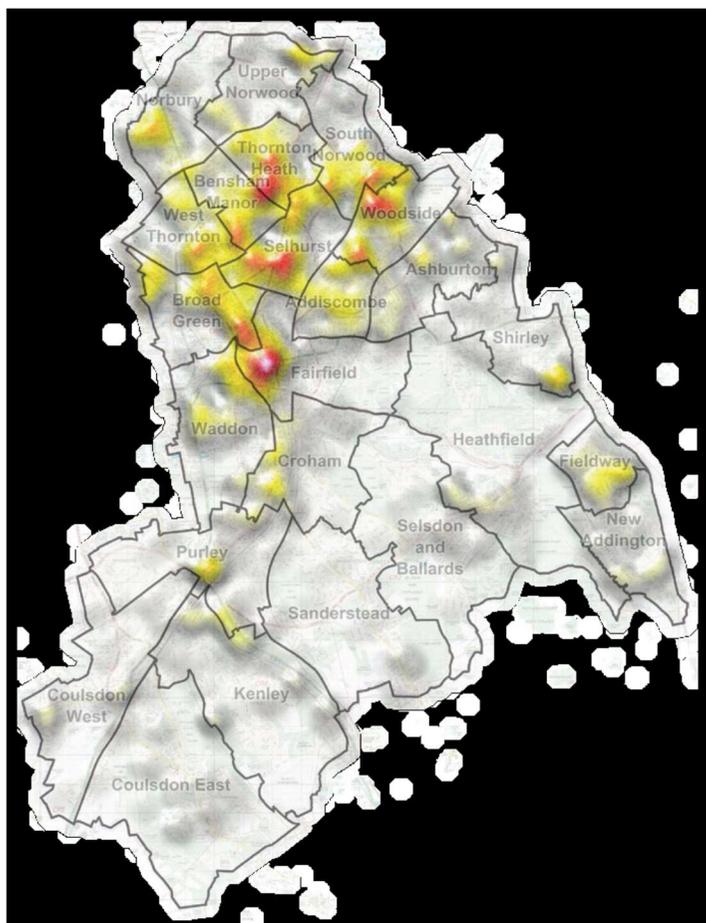
26% of domestic abuse victims in Croydon are repeat victims (June 2015). This equates to 190 people. On average these victims will have experienced 3 previous incidents of domestic abuse in the last 12 months.

Figure 14 shows the hotspots for reports of domestic abuse are in the North of the borough. However it should be noted that there is a higher population in the North of the borough compared to the South. Also domestic abuse is still widely underreported so the absence of a hotspot on the map does not mean that offences are not being committed in that area.

The number of reported domestic abuse incidents in Croydon has risen by a third from 5,957 in the year to March 2012 to 7,955 in the year to March 2015. The number of domestic abuse offences that involved violence with injury increased by just over a third over the same period from 920 to 1,257.



Figure 14 – Hotspots for reported domestic abuse incidents



Source: Safer Croydon Partnership

There is also a higher proportion of female victims of sexual offences. Across London nearly 9 out of 10 victims are female. The number of reported sexual offences in Croydon rose by 40% between the year to March 2012 (485) and the year to March 2015 (685). There was an increase in the number of reported rapes in Croydon from 211 in the year to March 2012 to 308 in the year to March 2015. The number of other sexual offences (which includes sexual assaults) rose from 274 to 377 over the same period.

Antisocial behaviour

There has been a recent fall in the number of antisocial behaviour incidents recorded in Croydon. Figures for 2014/15 show a fall from 13,782 in 2013/14 to 9,441 in 2014/15. This is part of an ongoing downward trend.

The Strategic Assessment 2013 found that rowdy or inconsiderate behaviour, rowdy or nuisance neighbours and malicious or nuisance communications were the most common types of antisocial behaviour reported to the Police. Communal area nuisance and harassment were the most common types of antisocial behaviour reported to the council.¹⁴

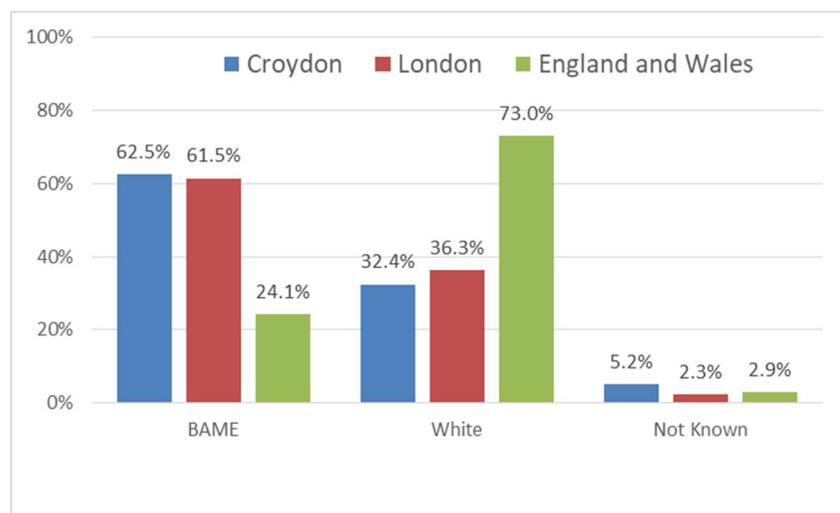
¹⁴ Croydon Strategic Assessment 2013 p22-23.



Youth Offending

In Croydon, there is a greater proportion of youth offenders, aged 10-17 years, who were from BAME backgrounds (62.5%). This was slightly above the proportion of BAME offenders in London (61.5%). The proportion for England and Wales was only 24.1% for the same period.

Figure 15 - The percentage of children and young people in the youth justice system who received a youth caution or court conviction for the year ending March 2017



Source: Youth Justice Board

¹⁵ Ministry of Justice, Proven re-offending overview data tool.

There continues to be a disproportionately high percentage of young people from a Black or Black British background amongst the first time entrants in Croydon.

The most common offences committed by first time entrants in Croydon are violence against the person, drug offences and theft and handling.

Adult Offending

The number of adult offenders from Croydon has steadily fallen in recent years from 5,128 in 2012 to 4,039 in 2016. The reoffending rate of these offenders has also fallen over the same period from 30.6% to 26.6%.¹⁵

Substance Misuse

1,130 adults were in treatment (tier 3 and tier 4) for substance misuse issues in Croydon in 2013/14. This represents a slight increase on earlier years. 73.1% of adults in treatment were from a White ethnic background, far higher than the proportion of adults from this group in the general population.



Just over a third of clients were in treatment for opiate and crack usage, with just under a quarter in treatment for opiate usage only.¹⁶

Fire Services

The number of arson incidents reported in Croydon every September for the past 5 years has averaged around 320 for that month. The latest September 2017 number is down to 288 incidents – the lowest for 5 years. Of these, only 1 in 5 (19.4%) were for real fires. Special services which include services such as lift rescues made up 29.9% of all reported arson incidents in Croydon. However, half (50.7%) were false alarms, predominantly from automated fire alarm systems.

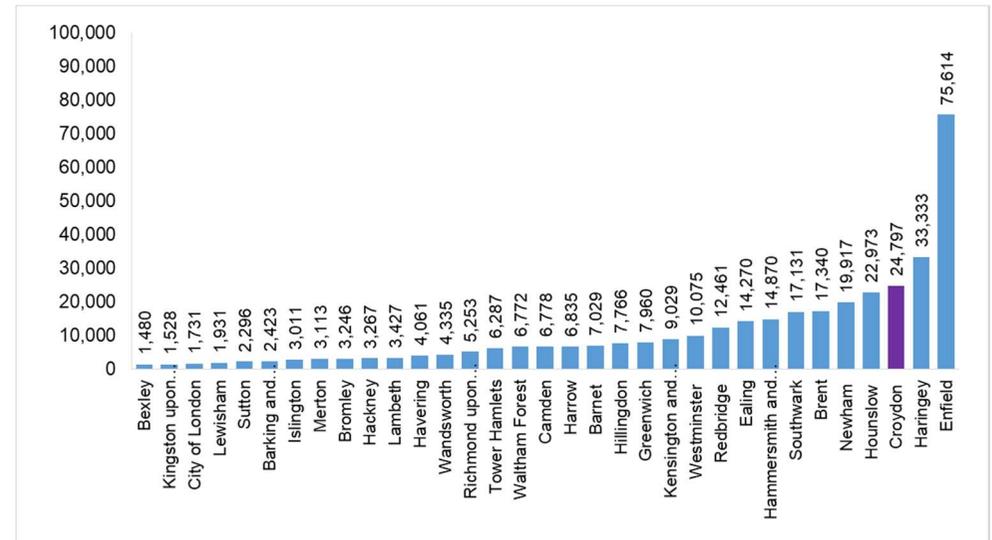
Fly-tipping

24,797 fly-tipping incidents were recorded in 2016/17; this is an increase from the 18,560 recorded in 2014/15. This may be due in part to the campaign to encourage the public to report fly-tipping.

¹⁶ NDTMS Profiles

These latest figures place Croydon in the top 3 out of all London boroughs as can be seen from Figure 16.

Figure 16 – Number of fly-tipping incidents 2016/17



Source: DEFRA, ENV24.



Health

Areas of progress

- ✓ Breastfeeding prevalence at 6-8 weeks remains higher than the national average.
- ✓ The percentage of adults smoking in Croydon continues to fall and is below the national average.
- ✓ Life expectancy at birth for men and women continues to increase.

Challenges

- ⚠ The percentage of full-term babies with a low birth weight remains above the national average.
- ⚠ Vaccination coverage remains low for a number of child and adult vaccinations.
- ⚠ The proportion of patients with a diabetes diagnosis remains high.
- ⚠ The rate of injuries due to falls in over 65s also remains high.

Overview

This section looks at the general health of the population in the borough, focusing on issues relating to Public Health.

- [General health](#)
- [Children and young people's health](#)
- [Adults' health and lifestyle](#)
- [Disease and poor health](#)
- [Life expectancy and cause of death](#)

General health

The 2011 Census asked residents to rate their general health as very good, good, fair, bad or very bad. In Croydon 83.4% of residents had very good or good health and only 4.6% had bad or very bad health. This was better than the national average, across England where 81.4% of people had very good or good health and 6.7% had bad or very bad health. The London figures were also above the national average with 83.8% of Londoners recording that they had very good or good health and only 5.0% recording bad or very bad health.

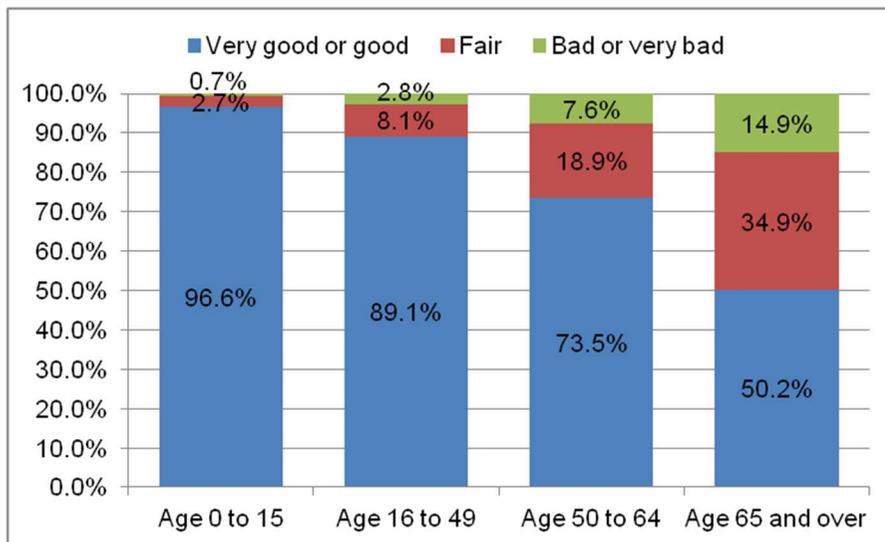
82.2% of females in Croydon said they had very good or good health, lower than the 84.8% of males. A higher proportion of



females had bad or very bad health at 4.9%, compared to only 4.3% of males.

The younger population in Croydon was more likely to have very good or good health as shown in Figure 1. Only half of the population aged 65 and over said they had very good or good health.

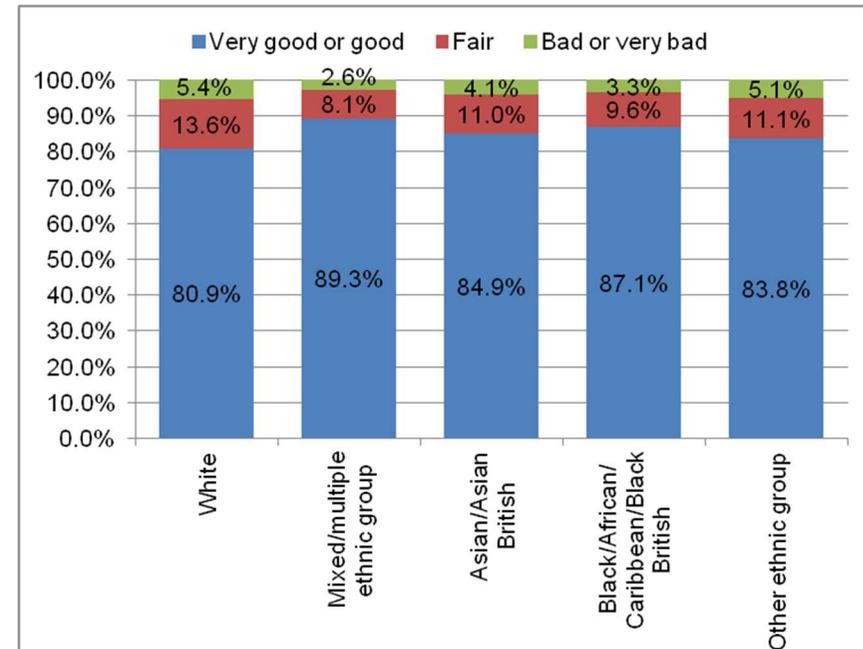
Figure 1 – General health by age group



Source: ONS Census 2011 Table LC3206EW

Croydon residents from mixed or multiple ethnic backgrounds were more likely to report very good or good health than residents from other ethnic groups as shown in Figure 2. Residents from white ethnic backgrounds were more likely to report fair or bad or very bad health.

Figure 2 – General health by ethnic group



Source: ONS Census 2011 Table LC3206EW

Unsurprisingly Croydon residents whose day to day activities were limited by a long-term illness or disability were more likely to report poorer general health than those whose activities were not limited.

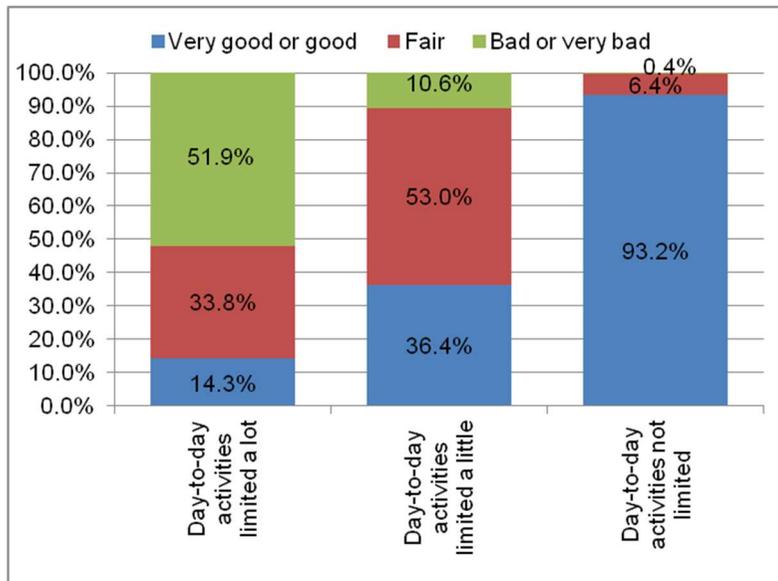
However the proportion of people whose day to day activities were limited a lot who reported bad or very bad health was slightly lower than the national average at 51.9% compared to



53.2% across England. The proportion reporting very good or good health was also higher at 14.3% compared to 11.1%.

The proportion of people whose day to day activities were limited a little reporting very good or good health in Croydon was 36.4%, similar to the national figure of 36.2%. However the proportion reporting bad or very bad health was slightly higher at 10.6% compared to the national average of 9.2%.

Figure 3 – General health by long term limiting illness or disability



Source: ONS Census 2011 Table LC3302EW

Children and young people’s health

Low birth weight

The approximate percentage of full-term babies with a low birth weight in Croydon was 3.0% in 2016. This is similar to the national average of 2.8% for 2016. Across London the figure for 2016 was also 3.0%.¹⁷

Breastfeeding

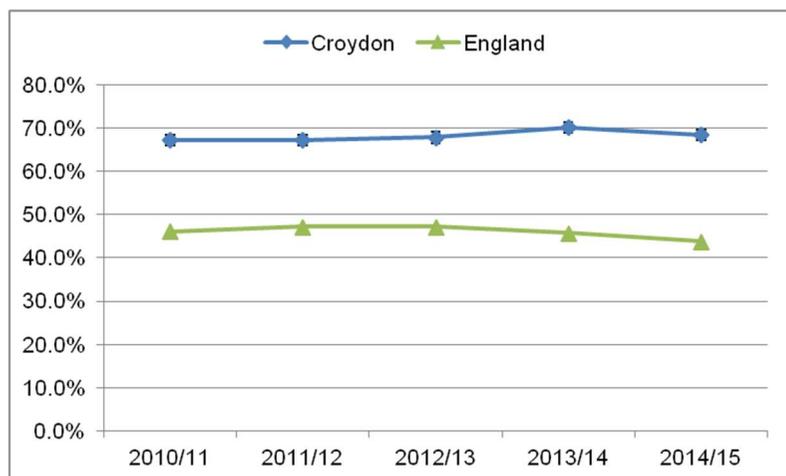
The proportion of mothers’ breastfeeding their children at 6-8 weeks from birth in Croydon was far higher in 2015/16 compared to the England average. In 2015/16, 65.9% of mothers were breastfeeding at 6-8 weeks compared to 43.2% nationally.¹⁸

¹⁷ PHE, [Child Health Profiles](#) (based on ONS births data)

¹⁸ PHE, [Child Health Profiles](#) (based on data submitted to PHE)



Figure 4 - Breastfeeding prevalence at 6-8 weeks



Source: PHE Public Health Outcomes Framework Tool

Immunisations

In 2016/17, childhood immunisation rates in Croydon remained statistically lower than the England average for all immunisations. For seven of the immunisations, Croydon was also statistically lower than London (apart from PCV and Dtap/IPV/Hib at one year). In this year, Croydon met the national target of 90% coverage for just two of the nine immunisations listed.¹⁹

¹⁹ PHE, [Public Health Outcomes Framework](#) (based on NHS Cover of Vaccination Evaluated Rapidly (COVER) data)

Table 1 – Coverage of childhood immunisations

	Croydon	London	England
Dtap/IPV/Hib (1 year old)	88.8%	88.8%	93.4%
Dtap/IPV/Hib (2 years old)	90.3%	91.6%	95.1%
PCV	88.8%	89.2%	93.5%
Hib/MenC booster (2 years old)	79.5%	84.2%	91.5%
Hib/MenC booster (5 years old)	85.7%	88.2%	92.6%
PCV booster	81.5%	84.5%	91.5%
MMR one dose (2 years old)	81.5%	85.1%	91.6%
MMR one dose (5 years old)	89.5%	91.1%	95.0%
MMR two doses (5 years old)	73.1%	79.5%	87.6%

Source: PHE Public Health Outcomes Framework Tool

Coverage of the HPV vaccine in Croydon has been significantly lower than the national average for the last 3 years. The coverage of the vaccine in Croydon for 2015/16 was 78.5% of girls aged 12-13, compared to 83.9% across London and 87.0% across England.²⁰

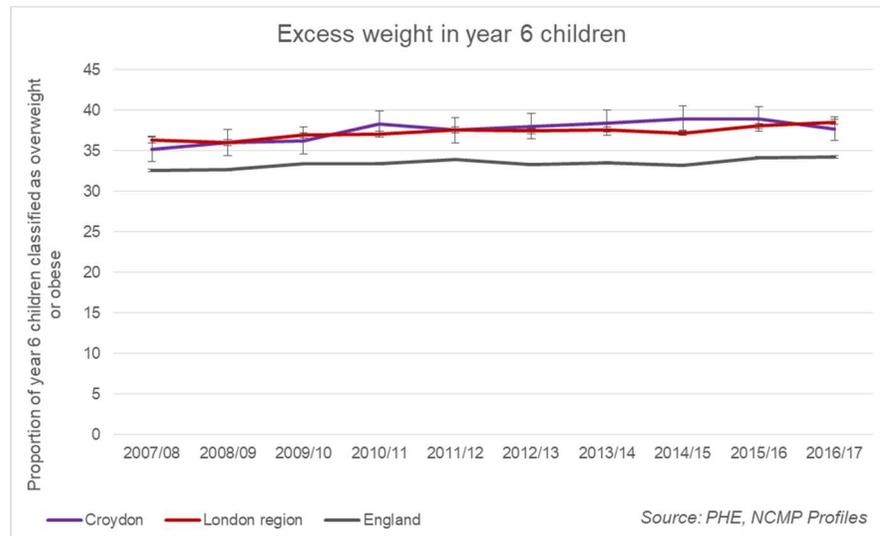
²⁰ PHE, [Public Health Outcomes Framework](#) (based on data submitted to the ImmForm website)



Excess weight

Excess weight in primary school pupils remains a concern in Croydon. The proportion of pupils in Year 6 measured as having excess weight remains higher than the England average and is showing an increasing trend.²¹

Figure 5 – Excess weight in pupils in Year 6



Source: NCMP

²¹ PHE, [NCMP Profiles](#) (based on National Childhood Measurement Programme data)

The proportion of pupils in Reception year (aged 4-5) measured as having excess weight increased in the latest year (2016/17).²²

Figure 6 – Excess weight in pupils in Reception

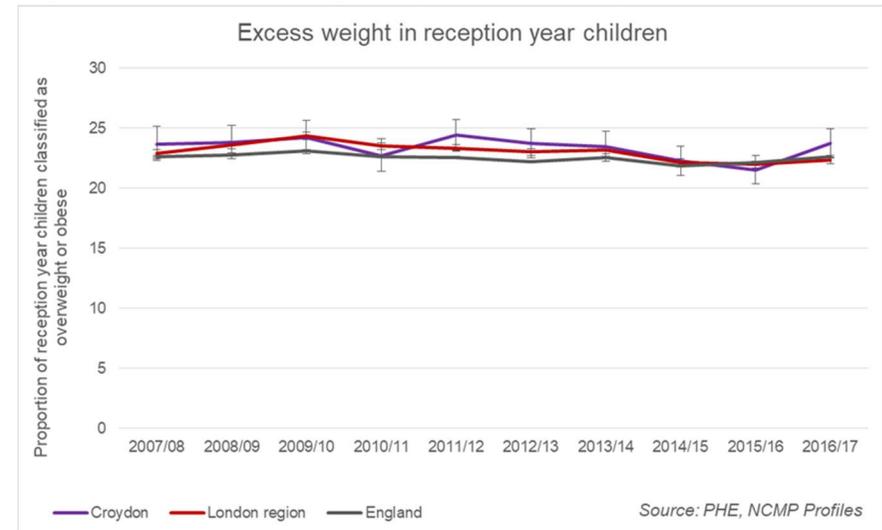


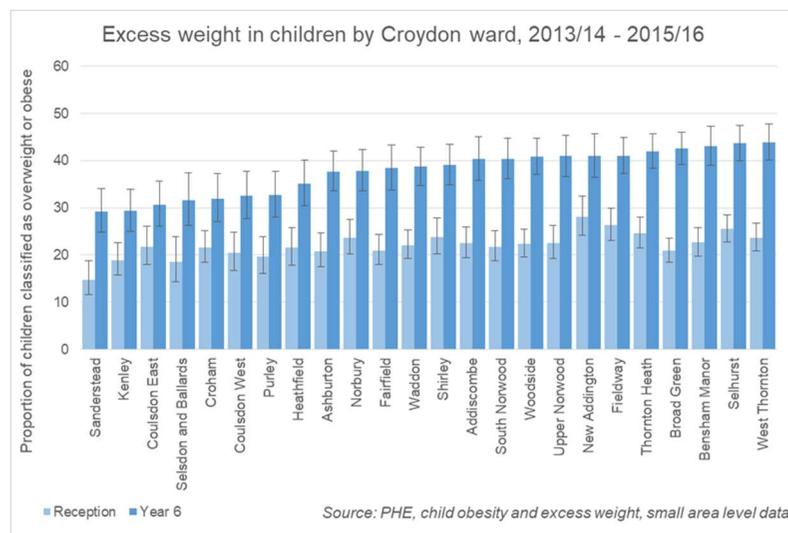
Figure 7 shows that there is variation in the prevalence of excess weight across the borough. Sanderstead had the lowest prevalence in both reception year (14.8%) and year 6 (24.8%). In year 6, West Thornton had the highest prevalence

²² PHE, [NCMP Profiles](#) (based on National Childhood Measurement Programme data)

Borough Profile 2018 – Social care

of excess weight at 40.1%. In reception year, New Addington had the highest prevalence at 28.1%.²³

Figure 7 – Excess weight in Children by ward 2016/17



Source: NCMP

Teenage conceptions

Croydon had the fifth highest teenage conception rate (for girls aged under 18) in London in 2015 according to the latest

²³ PHE, [child obesity and excess weight, small area level data](#)

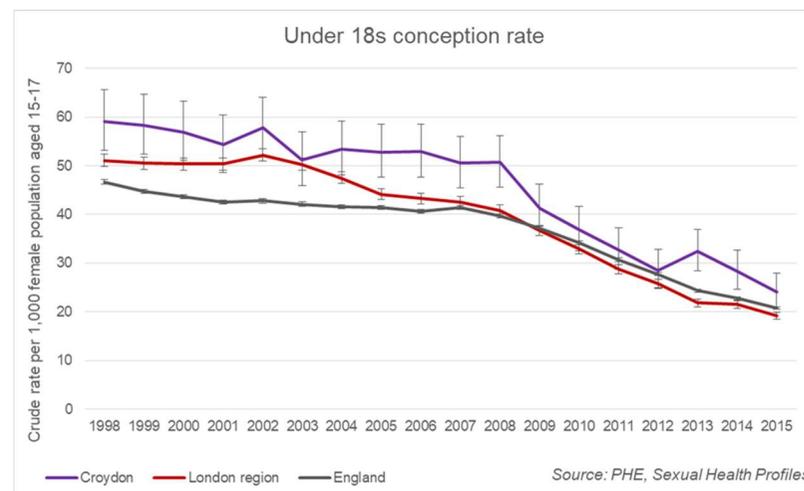
²⁴ PHE, [Sexual Health Profiles](#) (based on ONS conception statistics)

²⁵ ONS, [Conception Statistics](#)



ONS statistics.²⁴ Overall there has been a downward trend in teenage conceptions since 1998.

Figure 8 - Under 18 conception rate



Source: ONS Conception statistics

The maternity rate for under 18s in Croydon was 8.5 per 1,000 girls aged 15-17 in 2015, a decrease from the rates of 10.8 in 2014 and 12.4 in 2013.²⁵ The rate of abortions increased slightly from 15 abortions per 1,000 girls aged 15-17 in 2015 to 16 in 2016.²⁶ The percentage of under 18 conceptions that resulted in abortion in Croydon was 64.7%, slightly higher than the London average of 63.4%.²⁷

²⁶ PHE, [Sexual Health Profiles](#) (based on DH abortion statistics)

²⁷ PHE, [Sexual Health Profiles](#) (based on ONS conception statistics)



In 2015, Croydon had the second highest rate of under 16 conceptions in London. This data shows there were 5.4 conceptions per 1,000 girls aged 13-15 in Croydon, compared to 3.2 per 1,000 girls aged 13-15 across London.²⁸ The percentage of under 16 conceptions that resulted in abortion in 2013-15 was 65%, lower than the percentage across London (71.5%).²⁹

Sexually transmitted infections

Croydon has consistently performed better than the regional and national averages for Chlamydia detection rate over the last five years. In 2016 the rate in Croydon was 2,585 per 100,000 young people aged 15-24, higher than London (2,309 per 100,000) and England (1,882 per 100,000). Croydon did not perform as well terms of the proportion of the population screened for Chlamydia. In 2016, 23.8% of those aged 15-24 were screened in Croydon, significantly higher than the 20.7% screened and significantly lower than the 27.0% screened across London.³⁰

²⁸ PHE, [Sexual Health Profiles](#) (based on ONS conception statistics)

²⁹ ONS, [Conception Statistics](#)

³⁰ PHE, [Sexual Health Profiles \(based on submissions to PHE\)](#)

The rate for all new STI diagnoses (excluding Chlamydia diagnoses in those aged <25) remains significantly higher than the England average. In Croydon in 2016 there were 1,348 diagnoses per 100,000 population compared to 795 per 100,000 population across England. However this is still lower than the London average which was 1,547 diagnoses per 100,000 population.³¹

Adults' health and lifestyle

Excess weight

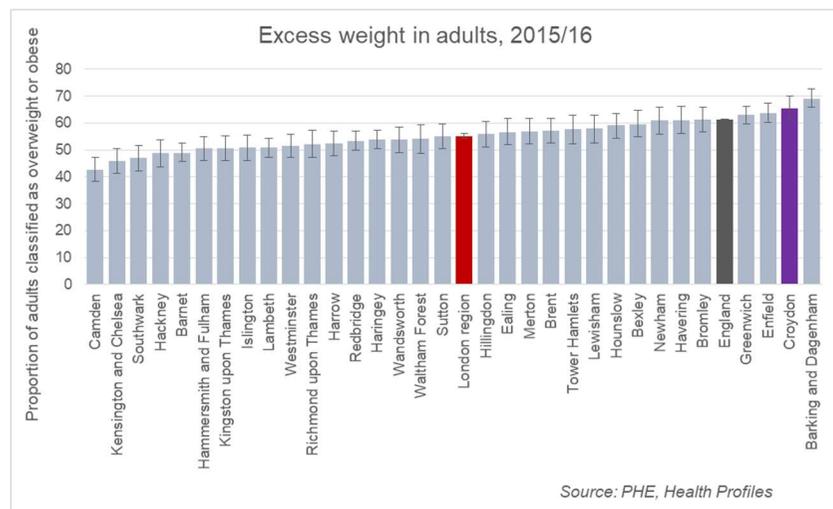
The proportion of adults with excess weight in Croydon was approximately 65.4% for the period 2015/16. The average across London was only 55.2% and Croydon had the second highest proportion of all London boroughs. However the national average was higher at 61.3%.³²

³¹ PHE, [Sexual Health Profiles \(based on submissions to PHE\)](#)

³² PHE, [Public Health Profiles](#) (based on the Active Lives survey, Sport England)



Figure 10 – Proportion of adults with excess weight 2015-16



Source: PHE Health Profiles

Physical activity

The Active Lives survey from 2015/16 suggests that 64.1% of adults aged 19 and over in Croydon achieved 150 minutes of moderate intensity exercise per week in line with the national

³³ PHE, [Public Health Profiles](#) (based on the Active Lives survey, Sport England)

³⁴ PHE, [Public Health Profiles](#) (based on the Annual Population Survey, ONS)

guidelines. This is similar to the national figure of 64.9% and the regional average of 64.6%.³³

Smoking prevalence

The proportion of adults aged 18 and over in Croydon who were self-reported smokers (in the 2016 Annual Population Survey) was approximately 13.2%, in line with the regional average of 15.2% and the national average of 15.5%. This proportion has decreased slightly since last year (from 17.9%); a larger decrease than seen both regionally and nationally.³⁴ decreased slightly since 2010; a similar decrease has been seen both regionally and nationally.³⁵

Flu vaccinations

There is a low coverage of flu vaccinations in Croydon. For the last seven years Croydon has been below the national average both for at risk individuals and those aged over 65 and the trend for both is worsening. Approximately 46.0% of at risk individuals and 63.9% of those aged over 65 received the flu jab in 2016/17, compared to 48.6% and 70.5% nationally.³⁶

³⁵ PHE, [Public Health Profiles](#)

³⁶ PHE, [Public Health Outcomes Framework](#) (based on data submitted to the ImmForm website)



Wellbeing

The Annual Population Survey conducted by the Office for National Statistics asks questions relating to personal wellbeing. Participants are asked to score how satisfied they feel with their life overall; to what extent they feel the things they do in their life are worthwhile; how happy they felt yesterday; and how anxious they felt yesterday. There is a degree of uncertainty in the estimates produced for local authorities due to the sample sizes involved however the latest data (2016/17) suggests that Croydon residents have similar personal wellbeing ratings than the regional and national averages.³⁷

Disease and poor health

Mental health

Approximately 1.11% of patients registered in Croydon in 2016/17 had been diagnosed with a severe mental health condition. This is higher than the national average of 0.92% but is in line with the average for London of 1.10%.

³⁷ ONS, [Estimates of Personal Wellbeing](#) (based on the Annual Population Survey, ONS)

³⁸ NHS, [Quality Outcomes Framework](#) data

The prevalence of diagnosed dementia in patients registered in Croydon is lower than the national average but higher than the average for London. 0.57% of patients had a diagnosis of dementia compared to 0.76% nationally and 0.51% in London.³⁸ This is likely to be influenced by the proportion of older adults (aged 65+) in Croydon's resident population. 13% of all Croydon residents are aged 65 or over, this is lower than the national average (18%) and higher than the London average (12%).³⁹

Diabetes

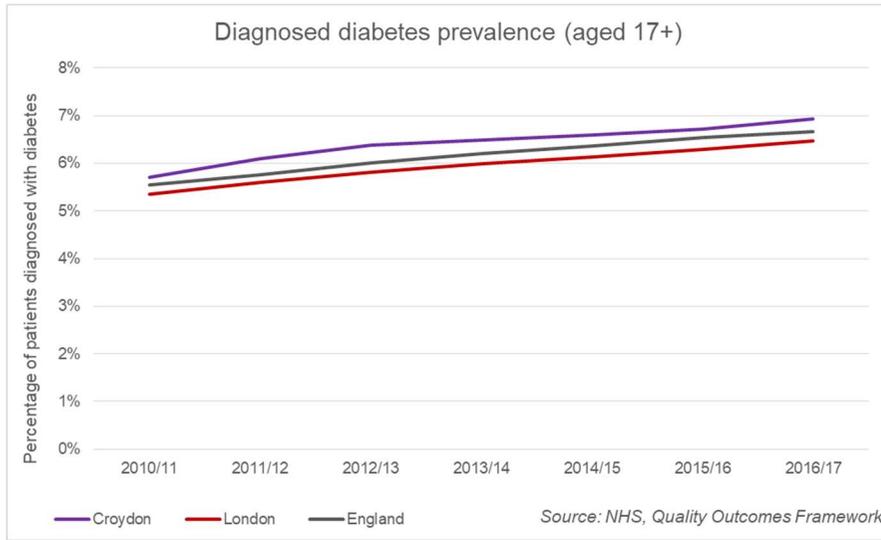
The prevalence of diagnosed diabetes in patients aged 17+ registered in Croydon has been slightly higher than the regional and national averages for the last seven years. Approximately 6.9% of patients registered in Croydon in 2016/17 were diagnosed with diabetes compared to 6.0% nationally.⁴⁰

³⁹ ONS, [Mid-year population estimates](#)

⁴⁰ NHS, [Quality Outcomes Framework](#) data



Figure 11 – Diabetes prevalence



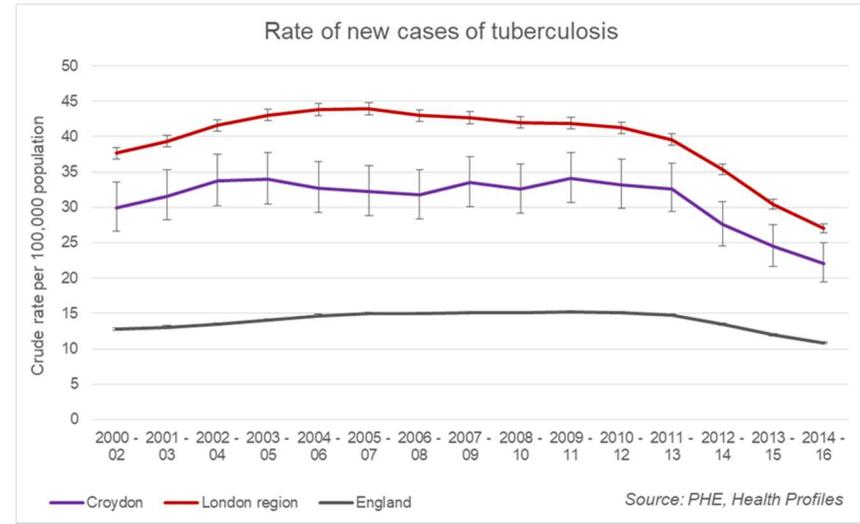
Source: PHE Health Profiles

Tuberculosis

Croydon has a lower rate of new reported cases of tuberculosis than the London average; however the rate remains far higher than the national average. In 2014-2016, there were an estimated 22.1 new cases of TB per 100,000 population compared to a rate of 27.0 cases across London and 10.9 cases nationally.⁴¹

⁴¹ PHE, [Public Health Profiles](#) (based on the Enhanced Tuberculosis Surveillance system)

Figure 12 – Incidence of new cases of TB per 100,000 population



Source: PHE Health Profiles

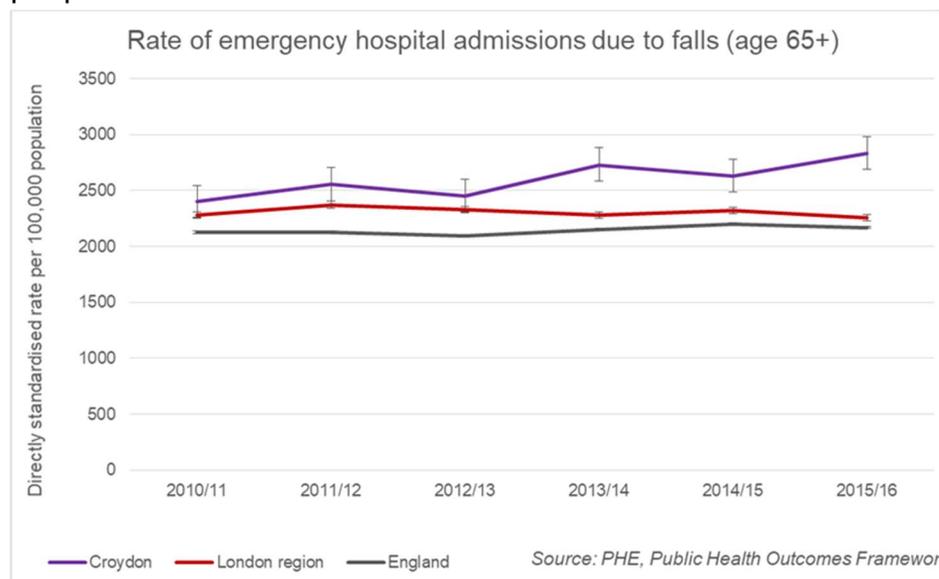
Falls in over 65s

The rate of hospital admissions due to falls in people aged 65 and over in Croydon remains higher than the national and regional average. There was a rise in the rate in 2015/16 in Croydon to 2,833 emergency hospital admissions for injuries due to falls per 100,000 people.⁴²

⁴² PHE, [Public Health Outcomes Framework](#) (based on Hospital Episodes Statistics)



Figure 13 - Injuries due to falls in over 65s per 100,000 people.



Source: PHE Health Profiles

Poor health relating to alcohol and drug use

The estimated prevalence rate for users of opiates or crack cocaine in Croydon is similar to the London and national average. In 2014/15 there were approximately 8.1 known users per 1,000 population aged 15-64 compared to 8.6 at the

⁴³ PHE, [Estimates of opiate and crack cocaine users in local areas](#)

⁴⁴ PHE, [Public Health Profiles](#) (based on Hospital Episodes Statistics)

national level. The rate across London was slightly higher at 8.9 per 1,000 population aged 15-64.⁴³

The rate of hospital admissions for alcohol related conditions in Croydon has remained below the national average but similar to the London average. In 2015/16 there were about 523 admissions per 100,000 population, compared to 545 across London and 647 nationally.⁴⁴

Life expectancy and cause of death

Life expectancy at birth

Life expectancy at birth for men in Croydon was on average approximately 80.4 years for the period 2013-15. This is in line with the regional average (80.2) and higher than the national average (79.5). The life expectancy for women was slightly higher at 83.4 years, this is below the London average of 84.1 years, but similar to the England average of 83.1.⁴⁵

Mortality rates

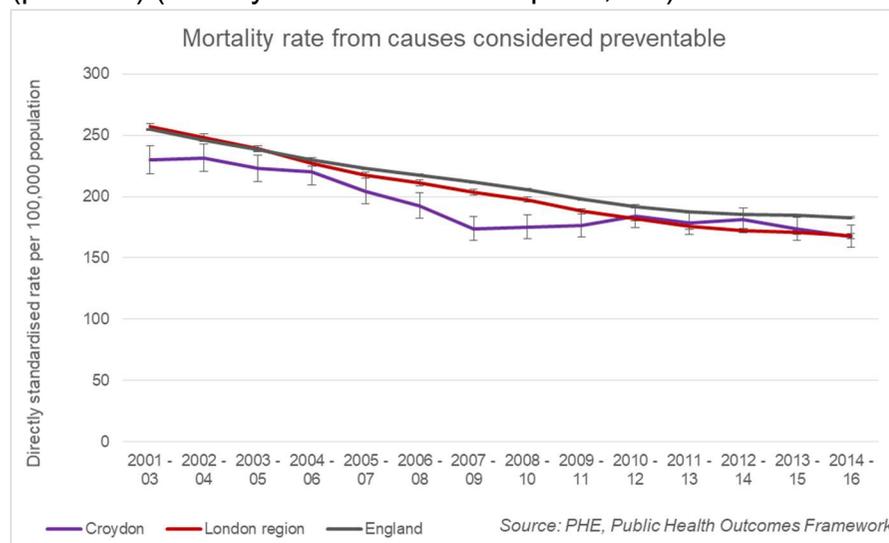
In 2014-16 there were 3.5 deaths of infants aged under 1 year per 1,000 live births. This is similar to the regional and

⁴⁵ PHE, [Public Health Profiles](#) (based on ONS health-state life expectancies)



national rates.⁴⁶ The rate of deaths in Croydon from causes that were considered preventable has been either in line with, or better than the regional and national average for the last 14 years.⁴⁷

Figure 14 – Mortality rate from causes considered preventable (persons) (directly standardised rate per 1,000).



Source: PHE Public Health Outcomes Framework Tool

The mortality rate for cardiovascular disease for those aged under 75 in Croydon remains in line with the national average. For the period 2014-16 there were approximately 77.2 deaths was 126.8.⁴⁸

The rate of smoking related deaths in Croydon remains better than the national average. For the period 2014-16 there were approximately 234.5 deaths per 100,000 people in Croydon compared to 246.7 across London and 272.0 nationally.⁴⁹

The suicide rate in Croydon was similar to the national average at 8.0 deaths per 100,000 for the period 2014-16. For this period the London rate was 8.07 and the national rate was 9.9.⁵⁰ Excess winter deaths are reported as the ratio of extra deaths that occur during the winter months compared to the number of expected deaths based on the average number of non-winter deaths. For the period August 2013 to July 2016 the approximate figure calculated for Croydon was 17.3, similar to the national figure of 17.9 and the London figure of 17.2.⁵¹

⁴⁶ PHE, [Public Health Profiles](#) (based on ONS births and deaths data)

⁴⁷ PHE, [Public Health Outcomes Framework](#) (based on ONS mortality data)

⁴⁸ PHE, [Public Health Outcomes Framework](#) (based on ONS mortality data)

⁴⁹ PHE, [Local Tobacco Control Profiles](#) (based on ONS mortality data)

⁵⁰ PHE, [Public Health Outcomes Framework](#) (based on ONS mortality data)

⁵¹ PHE, [Public Health Outcomes Framework](#) (based on ONS mortality data)



Social care

Areas of progress

- ✓ A reduction in the rate of children in need.
- ✓ A reduction in the number of local Looked After Children

Challenges

- ⚠ The rate of referrals to children's social care is now higher than both the regional and national averages.
- ⚠ The demand for local authority children's services remains high in line with national trends.
- ⚠ The number of unaccompanied asylum seeking children continues to rise.

Overview

This section provides a brief overview of social care clients in Croydon. It looks at:

- [Children in need](#)
- [Looked After Children](#)
- [Adult safeguarding](#)
- [Adults receiving care](#)

Children in need

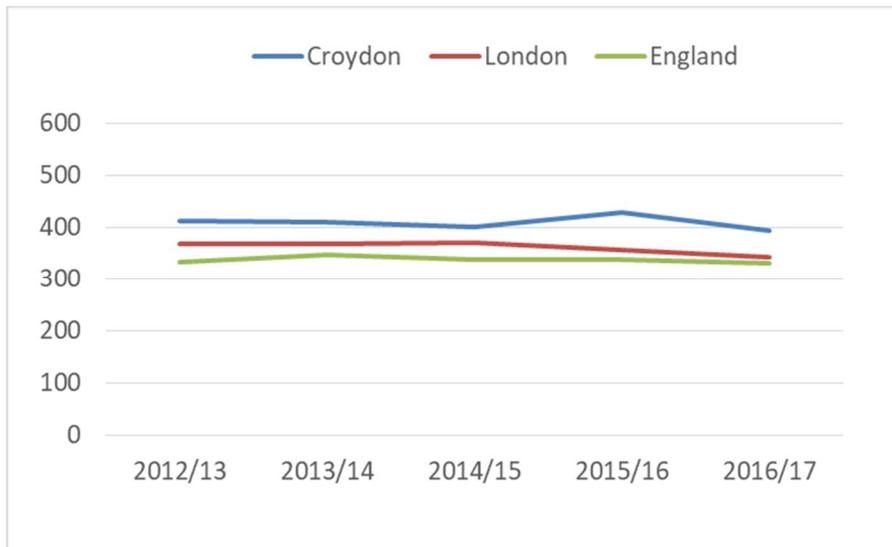
There were 3,708 children in need in Croydon as at 31 March 2017. This equates to 392.7 children in need for every 10,000 children. This is higher than both the London average of 343.1 and the national average of 330.4. The rate of children in need in Croydon reached an all-time high of 569.3 per 10,000 children in 2011 but the latest figure for 2016/2017 shows a real drop to 392.7.

The most common reason for a child being in need was abuse or neglect, this affected 1,854 children. The second most common reason was absent parenting which affected 949 children. This high figure is distorted by the high number of unaccompanied asylum seeking children in the borough.



The rate of referrals to children’s social care increased to 550 per 10,000 in 2016/17 and is now higher than both the regional and national averages.

Figure 1 – Rate of referrals per 10,000 children

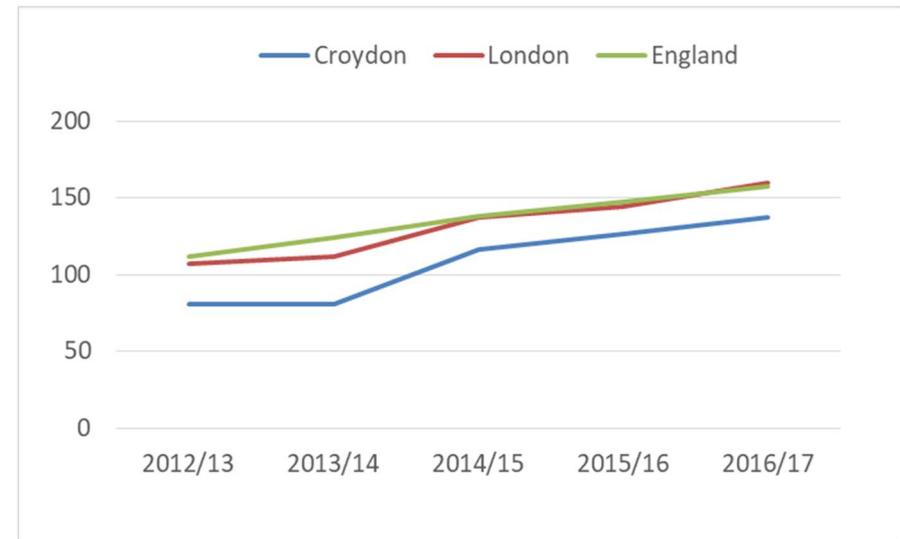


Source: DfE LAIT

The number of section 47 enquiries, investigations undertaken where there is reasonable cause to suspect that a child is suffering or is likely to suffer significant harm, has been rising

in Croydon since 2013/14. Although the rate of 137.0 is high it is still below the regional and national averages, as shown by Figure 2.

Figure 2 – Rate of section 47 enquiries per 10,000 children



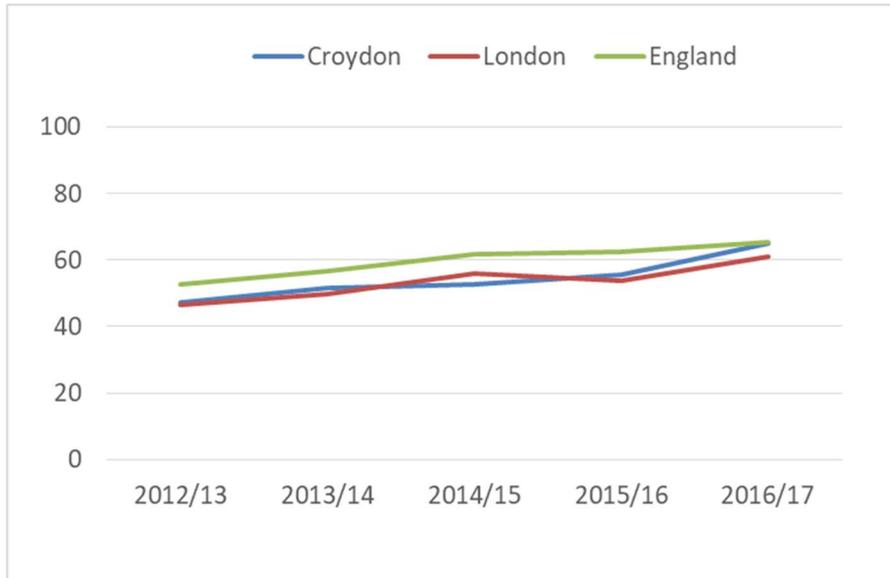
Source: DfE LAIT

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The rate of initial child protection conferences for 2016/17 in Croydon has gone up on the rate in the previous year.

Figure 3 – Rate of initial child protection conferences per 10,000 children

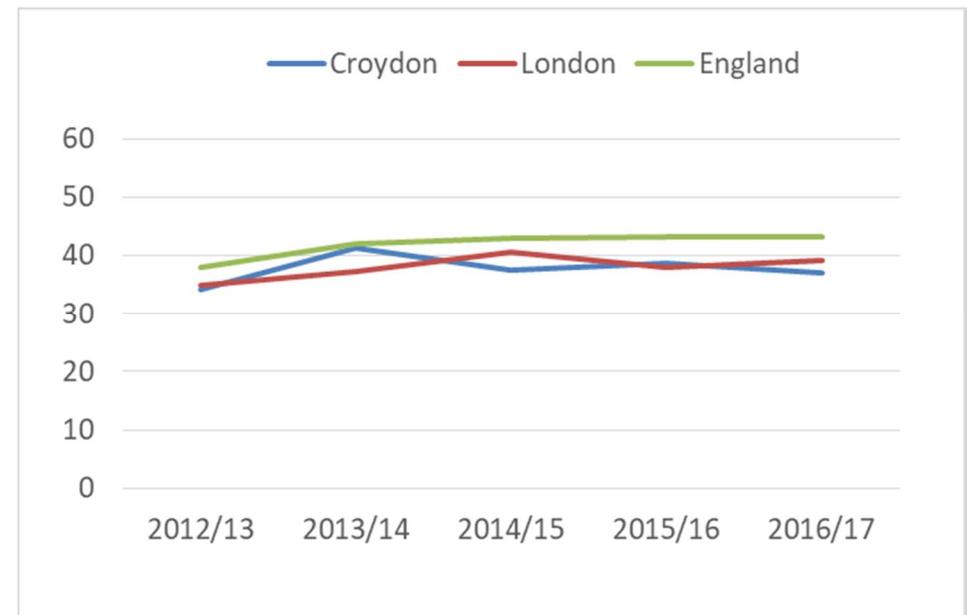


Source: DfE LAIT

There were 349 children subject to a child protection plan in Croydon as at 31 March 2017. The number is slightly down on the previous year's figure of 360.

The rate of children subject to CPP in Croydon has been increasing steadily in recent years, from a low of 47.1 in 2012/13 to the recent high of 65.0 per 10,000 in 2016/17.

Figure 4 – Rate of children subject to a child protection plan as at 31 March

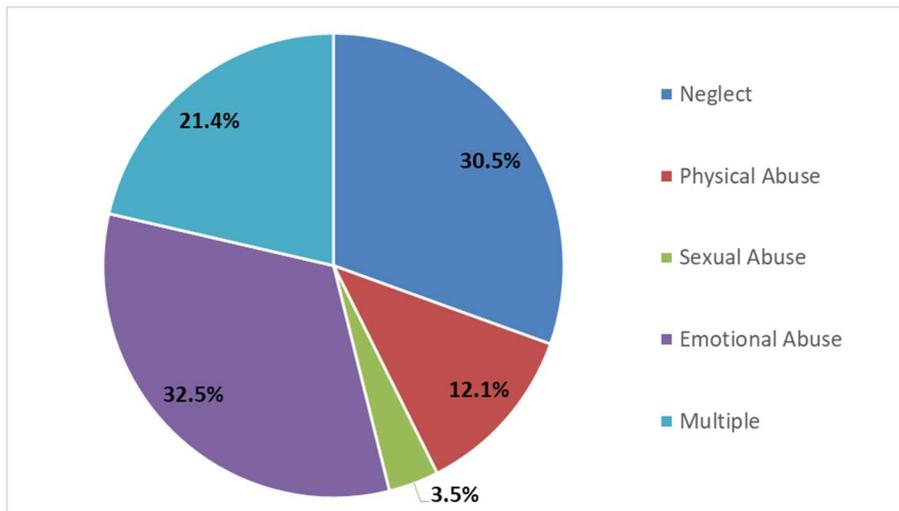


Source: DfE LAIT



Around 1 in 6 (16.3%) of those who were subject to a child protection plan as at 31 March 2017 had an initial category of abuse of neglect as can be seen from Figure 5. Multiple abuse which included Physical and Sexual abuse accounted for 56.1% of all abuse categories in Croydon. Over a quarter (27.6%) of the abuse recorded was Emotional abuse.

Figure 5 – Initial category of abuse for children subject to a child protection plan as at 31 March 2016

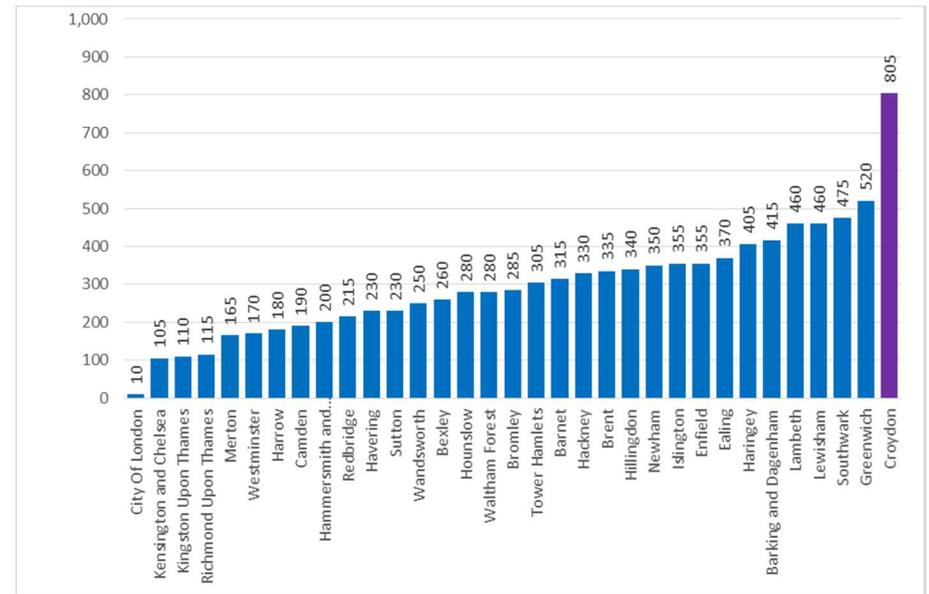


Source: SFR61/2017, Table D2.

Looked After Children

Croydon has the highest number of looked after children of any London borough as shown by Figure 6. This is due to the high numbers of unaccompanied asylum seeking children (UASC) looked after by the borough.

Figure 6 – Number of Looked After Children in London boroughs as at 31 March 2016

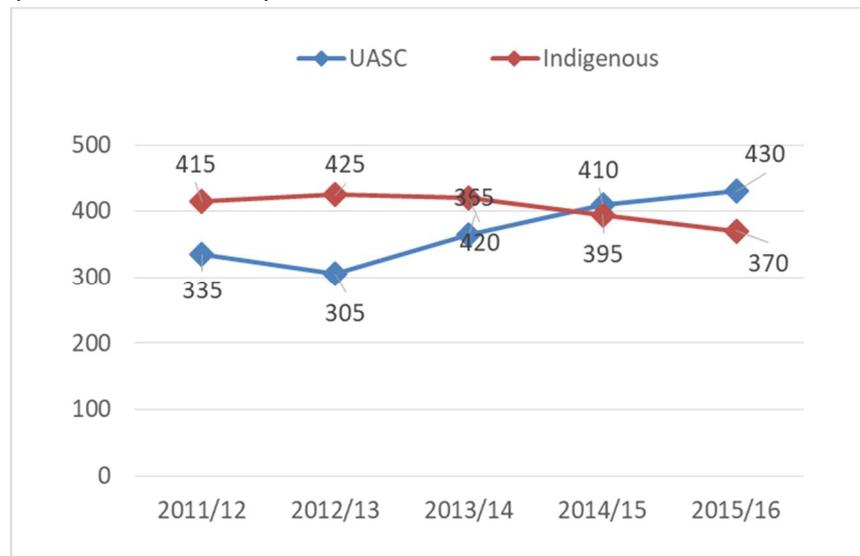


Source: DfE SFR50/2017 Table LAA1 (Note: All numbers rounded to the nearest 5)



The number of UASC looked after in Croydon fluctuates over time and is influenced by international events. For 2 years : in 2014/15 and in 2015/16 there were more UASC being looked after in Croydon than children indigenous to the borough as Figure 7 shows.

Figure 7 – Number of indigenous and UASC LAC for Croydon (2011/12-2015/16)



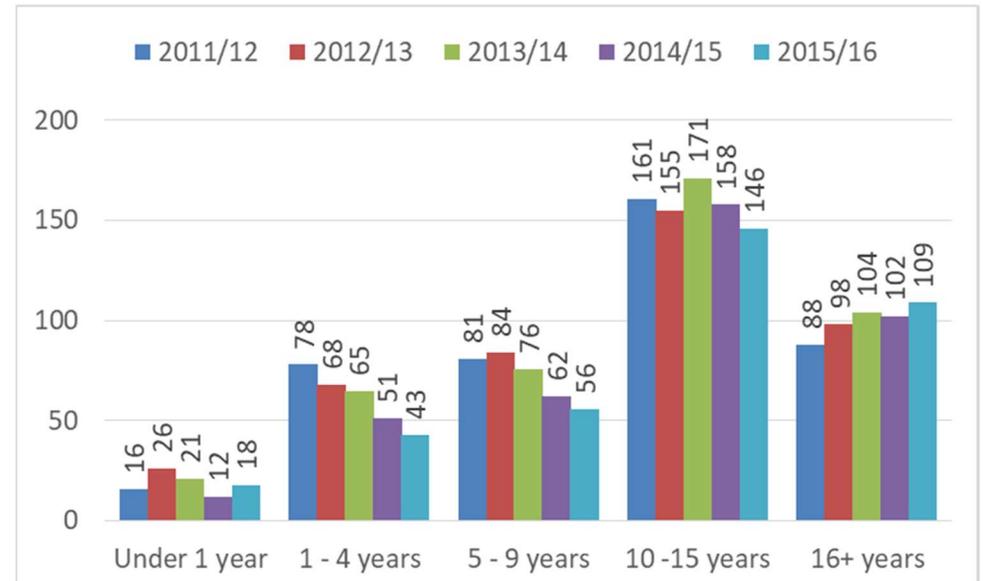
Source: SFR41/2016 - SFR34/2015

The UASC distorts the demographics of Croydon’s looked after children population. The national published figures for looked after children do not distinguish between indigenous

children and UASC which makes comparisons with other areas difficult.

Figure 8 shows that whilst the majority of the indigenous population are teenagers, around a third are aged under 10. Over the last 5 years, there has been a slight increase in the number of children aged 16 and over.

Figure 8 –Croydon’s indigenous LAC by age 2011/12-2015/16

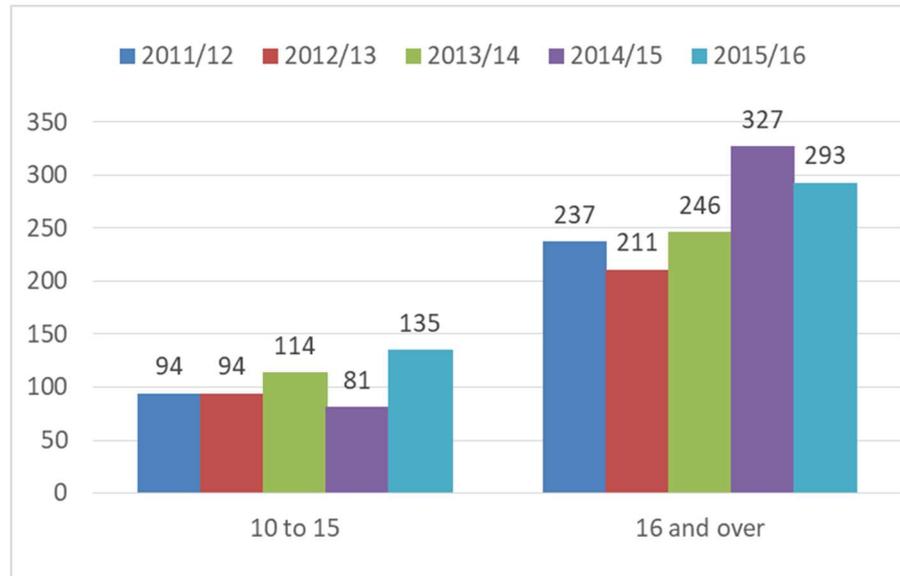


Source: SSD903 Extract from CRS.



In contrast, all of the UASC looked after by Croydon are aged 10 or over, with the majority being aged 16 and over.

Figure 9 –Croydon’s UASC by age 2011/12-2015/16

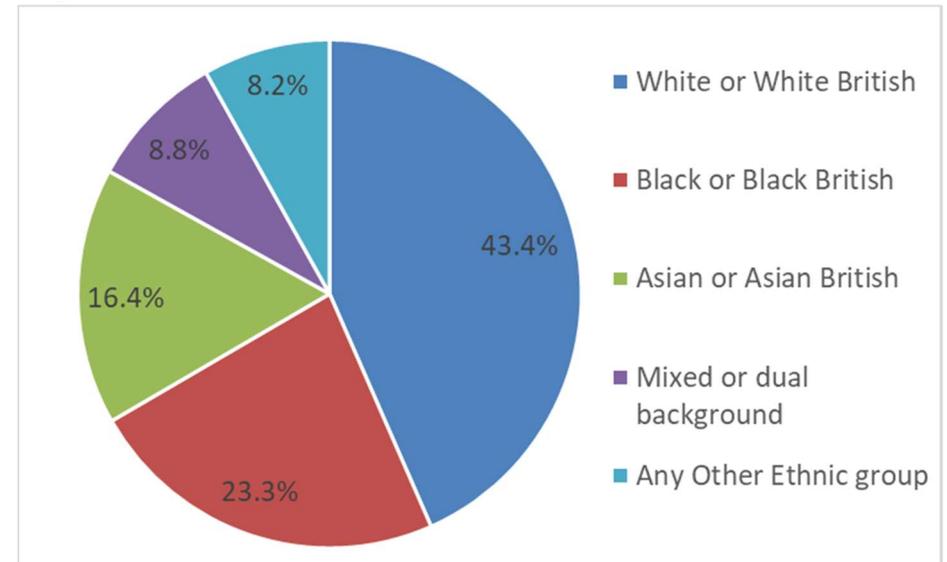


Source: SSD903 Extract from CRS.

Figure 10 shows the breakdown in broad ethnic groups of the children looked after as at 31. March 2016. The groupings are not as straightforward as they may appear. It should be noted that a high proportion of UASC are recorded as being from a White or White British background but are linked to the

high number of UASC from Albania. Similarly a high proportion of UASC are recorded as being from an Asian or Asian British background where they have come from Afghanistan.

Figure 10 – Children looked after at 31 March 2016 by ethnic origin



Source: SSDA903, Table LAA8.

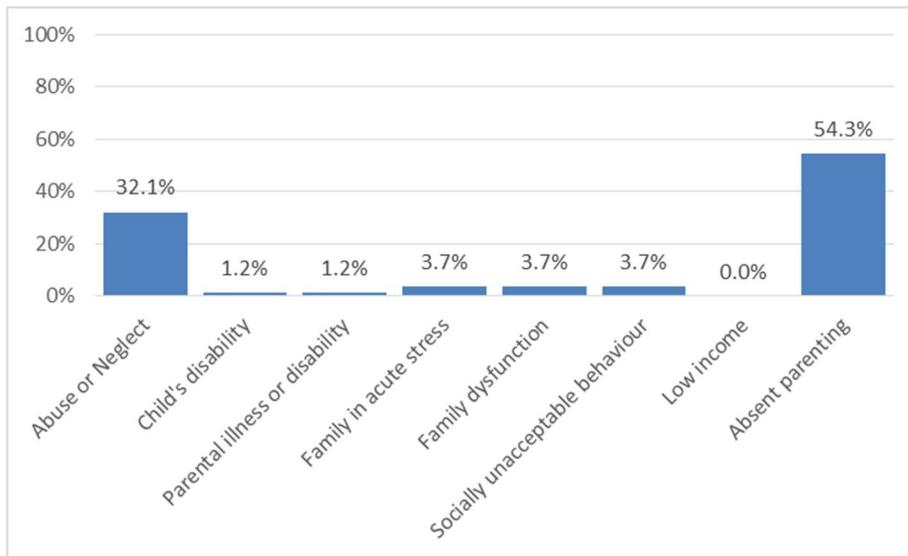
The ethnic profile of the indigenous and UASC cohorts is very different in Croydon. Children from White or White British ethnic backgrounds and from Mixed or Dual ethnic backgrounds are overrepresented amongst indigenous looked after children.



The ethnic profile of UASC changes significantly over time according to the changing nationalities of children seeking asylum.

Figure 11 shows that the majority of indigenous looked after children in Croydon are looked after because of abuse or neglect. Abuse or neglect is also the most common need for looked after children nationally.

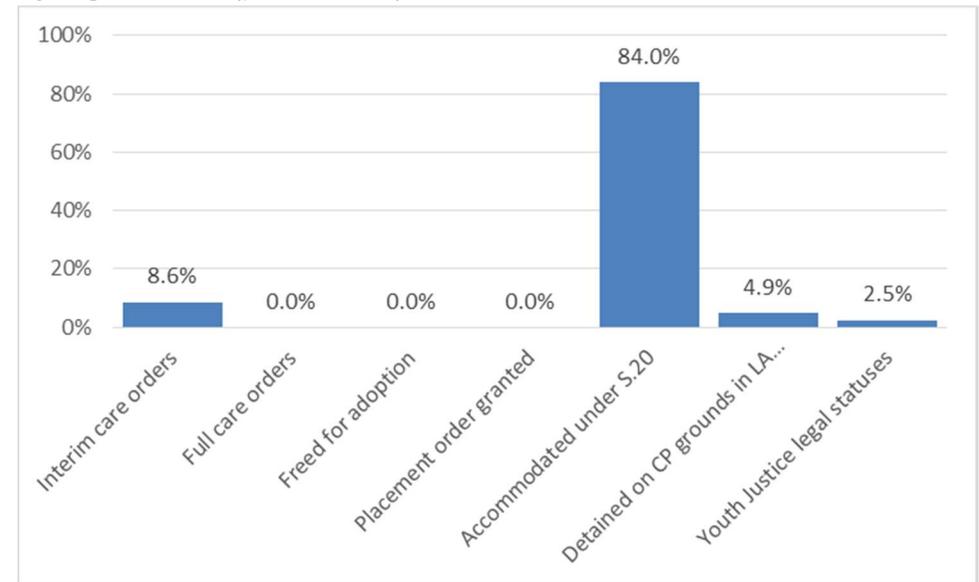
Figure 11 – Indigenous children who started to be looked after during 2015/16 by category of need



Source: SSSA903, Table LAC4.

Figure 12 shows the legal statuses of indigenous children who were looked after in Croydon in 2015/16. The majority of these children were looked after under a care order or section 20. In London and nationally for the same period, the proportion of S.20 was around 60%.

Figure 12 – Indigenous children looked after at 31 March 2014 by legal status (provisional)

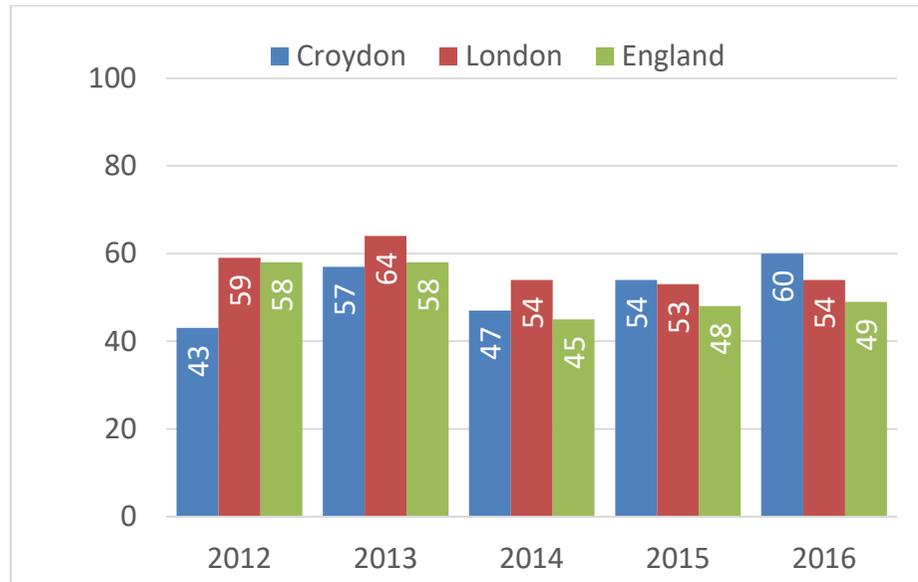


Source: SSSA903, Table LAC3.



Figure 13 shows that six in 10 care leavers were known to be in education, employment or training in 2016, an increase from 2015. Whereas, the regional and national rates for this outcome for those 2 years has stayed constant.

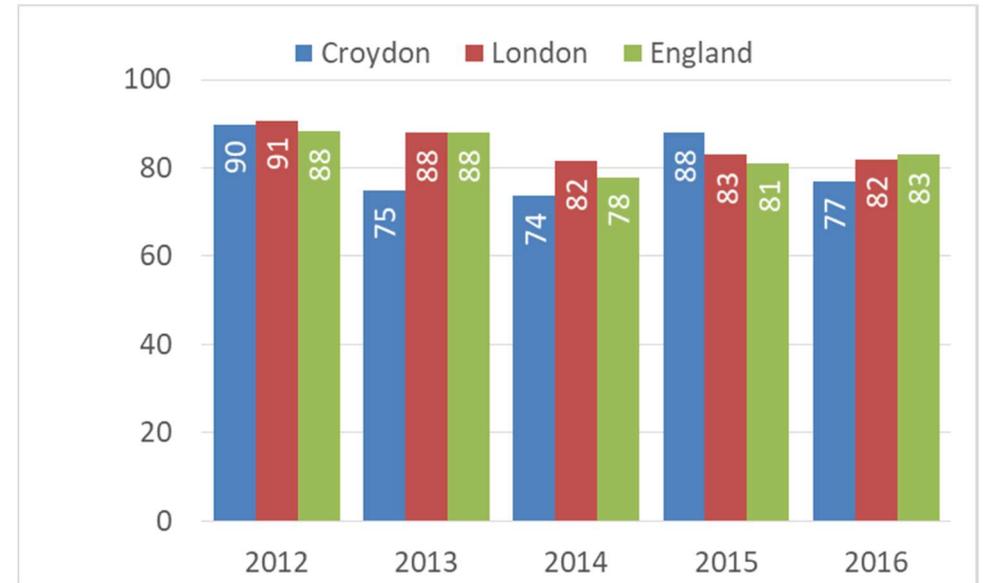
Figure 13 – Percentage of children aged 19 years old who were looked after when they were 16 years old who were known to be in education, employment or training



Source: DfE LAIT - Looked After Children.

Around three quarters of care leavers were known to be in suitable accommodation in 2016, a similar proportion to 2013 and 2014.

Figure 14 - Percentage of children aged 19 years old who were looked after when they were 16 years old who were known to be in suitable accommodation



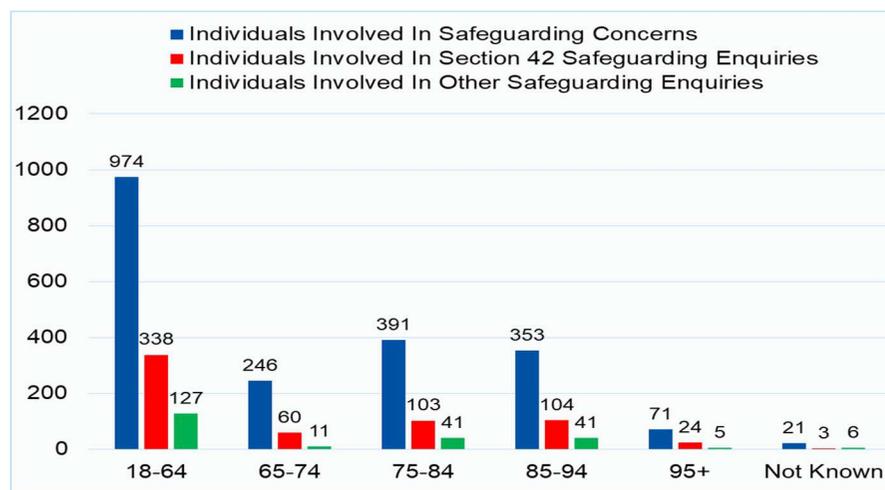
Source: DfE LAIT – Looked after Children.



Adult safeguarding

In 2016/17 there were approximately 2,056 individuals in Croydon involved in safeguarding concerns.⁵² This number was quite evenly split between adults aged 18-64 years (48%) and adults over 65 years (52%).

Figure 15 – Safeguarding cases by age band



Source : SAC, 2016/17 Return.

By far the most common type of abuse in all cases that were concluded during 2016/17 was ‘neglect and acts of omission’ which accounted for 35% of all abuse types. The next 3 types of abuse were “physical” (19%), “financial or material” (17%) and “psychological” (15%). Most alleged perpetrators of abuse were either individuals who were known to the adult at risk but not related, or were relatives or family carers. And abuse is just as likely to occur at a client’s own home as in a residential home.

Adults receiving care

Requests for support

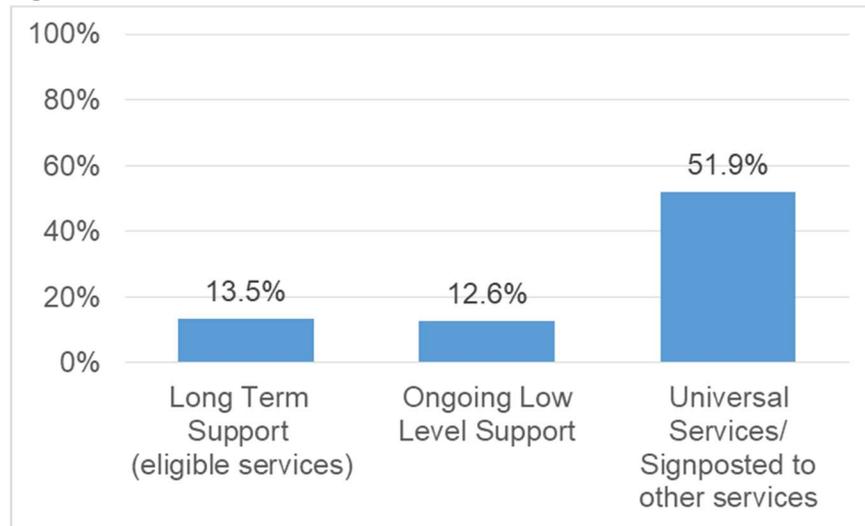
During 2016/17 there were 1,505 requests for support from new clients aged 18-64 in Croydon. Figure 16 shows the outcomes of these requests.

⁵² Safeguarding Adults Collection (SAC), 2016/17

Borough Profile 2018 – Social care



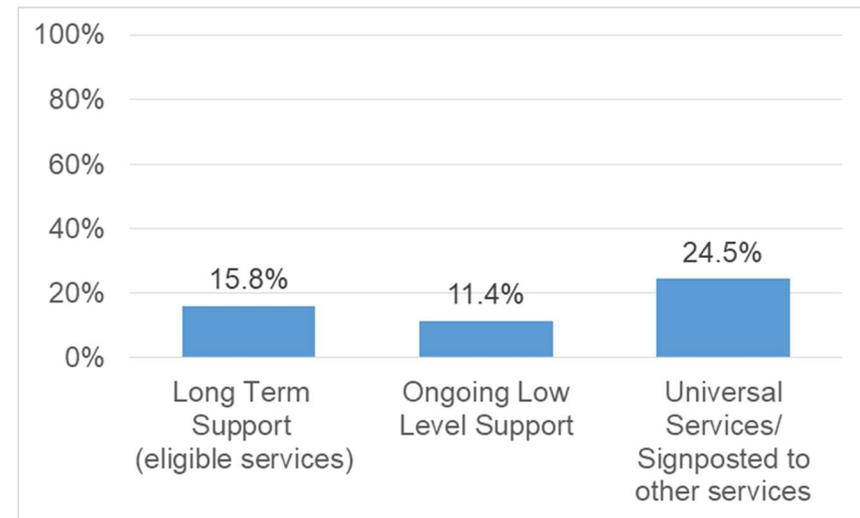
Figure 16 – Top 3 outcomes of requests from new clients aged 18-64 in 2016/17



Source: Table STS001, SALT Data Return, 2017/18.

Over the same period there were 3,842 requests for support from new clients aged 65 and over in Croydon. Figure 17 shows the outcomes of these requests.

Figure 17 – Top 3 outcomes of requests from new clients aged 65 or over in 2016/17



Source: Table STs001, SALT Data Return, 2017/18.

Older people clients with short term support to maximise their independence made up 5.4% of the total. No services were provided to 4.6% of the older aged clients (excluding the deceased) and 3.7% of this cohort received other short-term support.



Short-term support to maximise independence

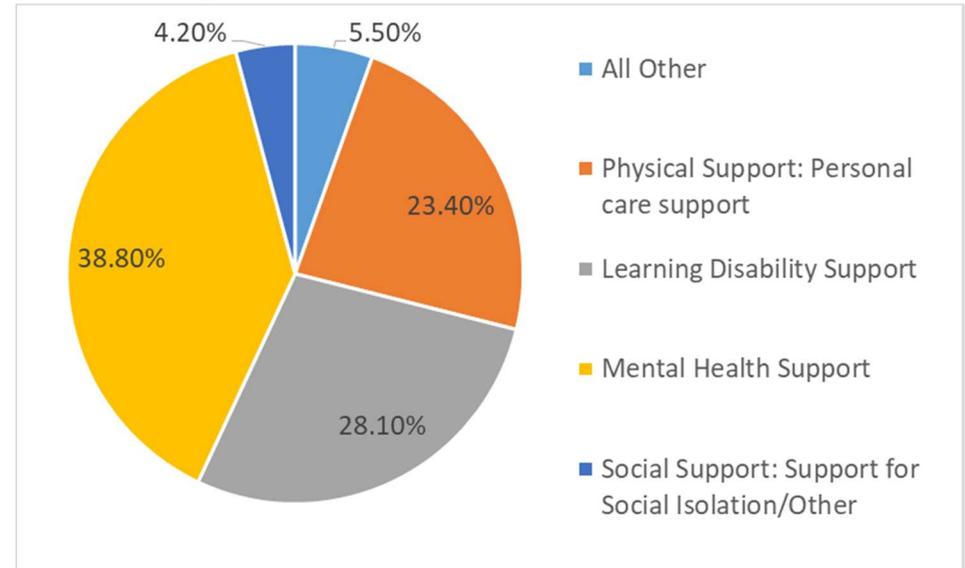
More than half (51.9%) of the new clients aged 18-64 who received short-term support to maximise independence were signposted to other services. In contrast, only 1 in 4 (24.5%) of the older people clients were signposted elsewhere.

There were 66 new clients aged 18-64 years and 688 new clients aged 65 and over who progressed on to short-term care in 2016/17. Four in 5 (83.3%) of the 18-64 year olds had the primary support reason of physical support and a similar proportion (81.7%) of the new clients aged 65 and over also had a primary support reason physical support.

Long-term support

There were 2,646 clients aged 18-64 and 4,205 clients aged 65 and over in receipt of long-term support in Croydon during 2016/17. Figures 18 and 19 show the primary support reason for these clients.

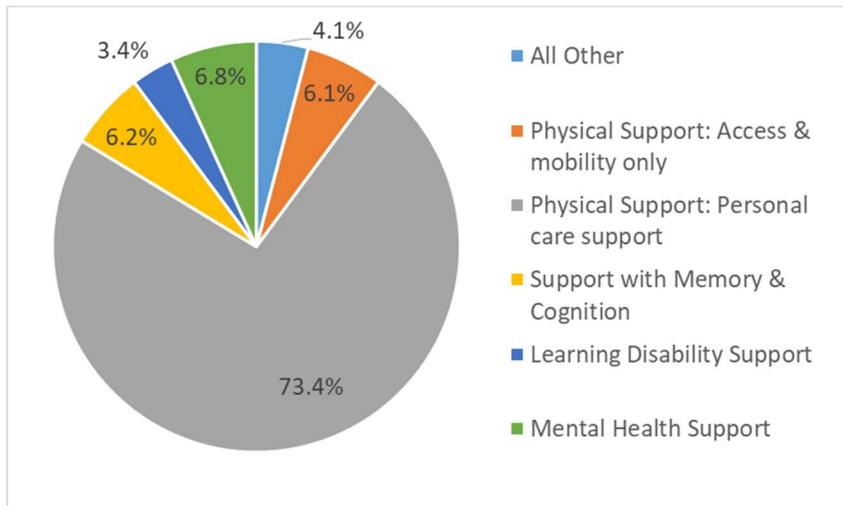
Figure 18 – Primary support reason for clients aged 18-64 in receipt of long-term support



Source: Table LTS001a, SALT Data Return, 2017/18.



Figure 19 - Primary support reason for clients aged 65 and over in receipt of long-term support



Source: Table LTS001a, SALT Data Return, 2017/18.

Physical support – personal care support was the primary support reason for 23.4% of clients aged 18-64 and 73.4% of clients aged 65 and over. This was the most common primary support reason for all clients in receipt of long-term support nationally.

Self-directed support and direct payments

89.1% of adult social care service users received self-directed support in 2016/17. However, the proportion of carers receiving self-directed support in Croydon was far lower, only 36.4%. Across London the average was 78.3%, whilst the national average was 74.3%.

Only 12.3% of service users in Croydon received direct payments in 2016/17, this was 22.2%. Across London 28% of service users received direct payments, similar to the national average of 27.6%. The proportion of carers in Croydon receiving direct payments remains much lower than the regional and national averages. Only 36.4% received direct payments in Croydon compared to 78.3% across London and an average of 74.3 nationally.⁵³

Reablement

The effectiveness of reablement services is measured by the percentage of over 65s who remain in their own home 91 days after they have been discharged from hospital. There has been improvement in the effectiveness of reablement

⁵³ HSICS ASCOF



services in Croydon since 2010/11. In 2016/17 approximately 91.38% of older people were still at home 91 days after discharge. Figure 20 provides more details on the people who benefitted from reablement in 2016/17.

Figure 20 – Number of older people still at home 91 days after discharge from hospital by age band and gender.

		Number of discharges in period to rehabilitation where the intention is for the patient to go back home (1st October – 31st December)	Number of discharges above where person was still at home 91 days later
65 to 74 years old	Male	18	17
	Female	13	12
75 to 84 years old	Male	24	24
	Female	39	37
85 years old and over	Male	17	12
	Female	38	34
Total - 65 and Over	Male	59	53
	Female	90	83
TOTAL		149	136

Source: Table STS004, SALT Data Return, 2017/18.

Residential and nursing care

The rate of permanent admissions to residential and nursing care in Croydon was above the London average for 2015/16. For adults aged 18-64 there were 10.1 admissions per 100,000 population in Croydon, compared to 9.3 per 100,000 in London. For adults aged 65 and over there were 462 admissions per 100,000 population in Croydon compared to 438 per 100,000 in London.⁵⁴

⁵⁴ PHE Adult Social Care Performance Indicator Set, Jan.2018.