



BOROUGH PROFILE

December 2019

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Borough Profile 2019

Executive Summary

This Borough Profile provides an overview of key information about the London Borough of Croydon. Based on the analysis of a range of datasets, some potential challenges facing the Council have been highlighted alongside some areas where improvements have taken place.

It is a good first reference point for intelligence about the Borough which can help those involved in commissioning and service provision on behalf of the Council.

As data throughout this document is available at different times of the year, it is intended that this will be updated at least twice a year.

Any feedback on this document should be addressed to Edmund Fallon, Senior Corporate Intelligence Officer, Performance and Insight Team.

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The information is organised under the following sections:

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



Population

✓ Areas of progress



The Croydon population continues to grow steadily.



Life expectancy at birth is still increasing for both males and females.

⚠ Challenges



One in 4 of Croydon's population is aged 0-17 years based on ONS MYE 2018. This will add to pressures for education provision and other services for children and younger adults.



The Croydon population continues to grow from long-term international migration and 17.1% of the population is made up of non-UK born residents according to ONS 2018 estimates.



Deprivation

✓ Areas of progress



Croydon has become relatively less deprived compared to other local authorities in England between IMD 2015 and IMD 2019.

**1/
220**

Only one of the 220 LSOAs in Croydon is in the top 5% most deprived areas in the country under the Health Deprivation and Disability domain.

⚠ Challenges



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

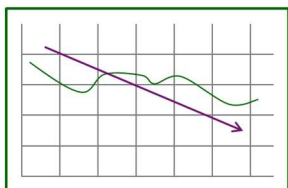


Since IMD 2015, Croydon has become relatively more deprived particularly under the 2 deprivation domains relating to Barriers to housing and services and Crime.



Education and skills

✓ Areas of progress



Levels of authorised absences and permanent exclusions from primary and secondary schools in Croydon are lower than both the regional and national average rates.



The percentage of pupils achieving a good level of development in Foundation Stage in Croydon has been improving every year since 2015.

KS2

Attainment at Key Stage 2 is improving in Croydon but there is still more to do in this area.

⚠ Challenges



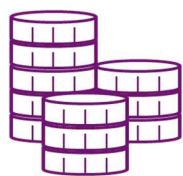
Take up of funded hours in Early Years settings is still below regional and national averages.

KS4

Croydon's attainment 8 scores over the last 4 years have been slightly higher than the national average but consistently below the London and Outer London averages.

KS5

The proportion of pupils achieving grades AAB or above at Key Stage 5 is still much lower than the regional and national averages.

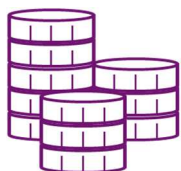


Economy

✓ Areas of progress



The number of businesses continues to grow and survival rates are higher than in London and nationally.

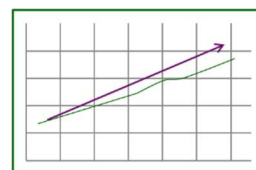


For the first time since recording in 2013, Croydon has a higher proportion of 16 and 17 year olds in education or training compared to the national average.

⚠ Challenges

0.62

The job density rate measures the ratio of total jobs to population aged 16-64 years. The Croydon rate is lower than both the London and national rate.



The proportion of out of work claimants has been rising since September 2015.



Housing

✓ Areas of progress



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



Croydon had the third highest number of net additional dwellings in London in 2017/2018.

Challenges



The number of homeless households in temporary accommodation remains high and in excess of 1,600.



During 2017/2018, Croydon had a relatively low number of affordable housing completions compared to other London councils.



Health

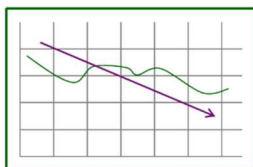
✓ Areas of progress



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



The percentage of adult smokers in Croydon continues to fall and is below the national average.



The number of adults in treatment for substance misuse in Croydon has been falling every year since 2013/2014.

⚠ Challenges



The teenage conception rate in Croydon has been higher than London and England for the past 20 years.



Childhood immunisation rates are lower in Croydon than across London and nationally.

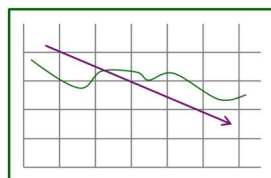


The rate of injuries due to falls in over 65 year olds remains high.



Social Care

✓ Areas of progress



The rate of children in need per 10,000 children has decreased on the previous year.



The effectiveness of re-ablement services for older people has been improving in Croydon.

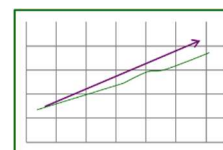


The Social workers across both Children and Adult care services continue to deal with heavy workloads, reflecting the client base in the Borough.

⚠ Challenges



The rate of referrals to children's social care has been higher than both the regional and national averages for the last 3 years.



The number of looked after children in Croydon remains the highest in London.



The number of adults and older people involved in safeguarding concerns has been increasing in Croydon.



Community Safety

✓ Areas of progress

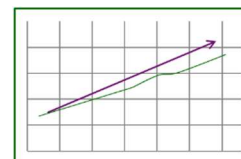


The number of gang flagged offences has stayed at a consistent level but there remains an issue around public perception of these types of crime.



The rate of domestic abuse per 1,000 population has dropped considerably over the last year.

⚠ Challenges



The total number of notifiable offences in Croydon has risen in recent years.



Knife crime is still a concern with nearly one in three incidents resulting in injury or death.



Environment and transport

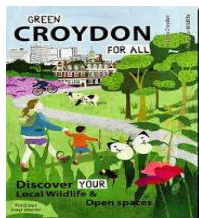
✓ Areas of progress



Carbon dioxide emissions continue to fall.

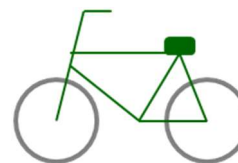


Across London, Croydon continues to have one of the highest rates for the reuse, recycling and composting of household waste.

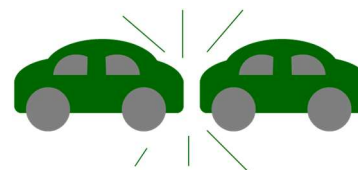


Croydon is still one of the more green London boroughs with a lot of Parks and open spaces.

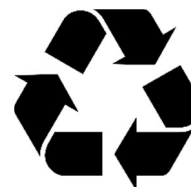
⚠ Challenges



Uptake of cycling in Croydon is still below the averages in London and nationally with only 7.6% of residents estimated to have done cycling once a week during 2016/2017.



The number of road traffic collisions and people killed or seriously injured in road traffic accidents is still too high in Croydon.



In 2018/2019, nearly 30% of Croydon's municipal waste was sent to landfill which is much higher than the London and national averages.



Population

Areas of progress

- ✓ People are living longer. Life expectancy at birth is still increasing for both males and females.

Challenges

- ⚠ The Croydon population of 0-17 year olds amounts to nearly 25% of the whole population, (ONS MYE 2018), which will have an impact on children education provision and other children services.
- ⚠ Long term international migration is the main reason for population growth in Croydon which could mean more vulnerable people from asylum seeking countries.

Overview

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

- Population growth
- Demographics
- Our residents

Croydon Council is the second largest of all the London boroughs in terms of population, with approximately 385,000 residents (ONS 2018). Nearly a quarter of this figure is made up of young people aged 17 years or under. Around one in seven of our residents are aged 65 years or over.

Croydon's Corporate Plan 2018-2022 outlines the Council's key priorities to ensure no one is left behind, that Croydon's approach and growth becomes sustainable and Croydon's infrastructure is fit for purpose for the world today.

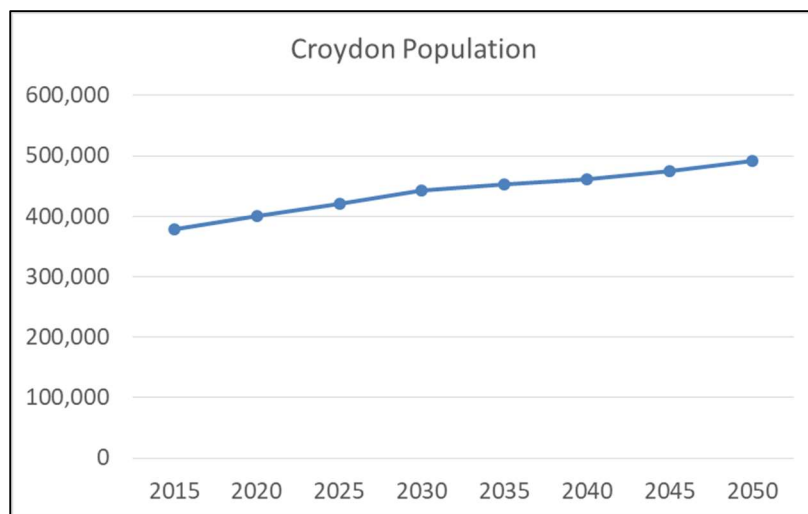


Population growth

Overview

Croydon's population is growing. The borough population recorded in Census 2001 was 330,587 and in the 2011 Census it had increased to 363,378. Based on ONS mid-year estimates 2018, Croydon is home to 384,837 people and this is expected to increase to just under 500,000 by 2050.

Figure 1 – Projected population growth in Croydon

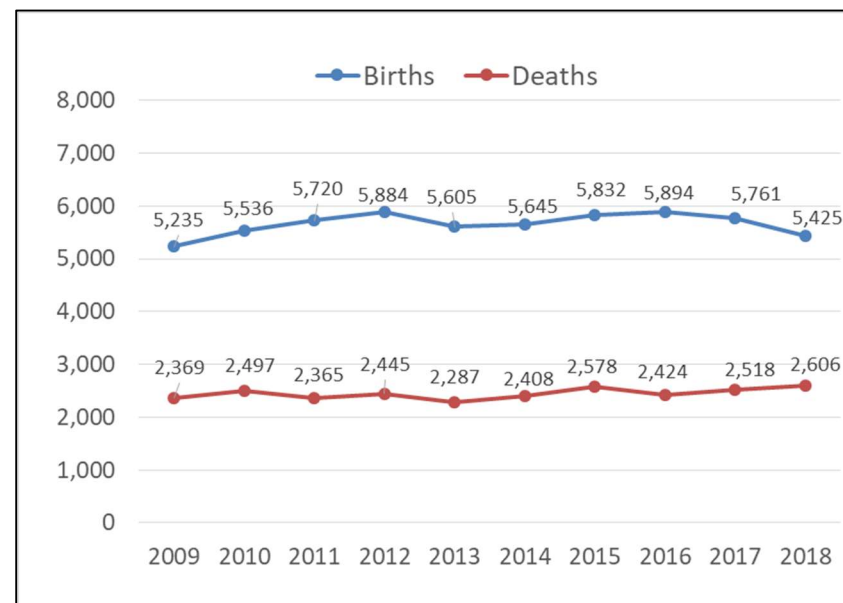


Source: GLA 2016-based housing-led population projections, released November 2017

Births and deaths

Over the 10 year period to 2018, the number of births has averaged around 5,600 a year. The number of deaths over the same period has averaged about 2,400. The last 3 years has seen a reduction in the number of births from 5,894 to 5,425 and an increase in the number of deaths from 2,424 to 2,606 in Croydon. Figure 2 shows the actual number of births and deaths each year from 2009 to 2018.

Figure 2 – Births and Deaths in Croydon over the last 10 years



Source: GLA DataStore (Nov. 2019) and ONS births (July 2019)

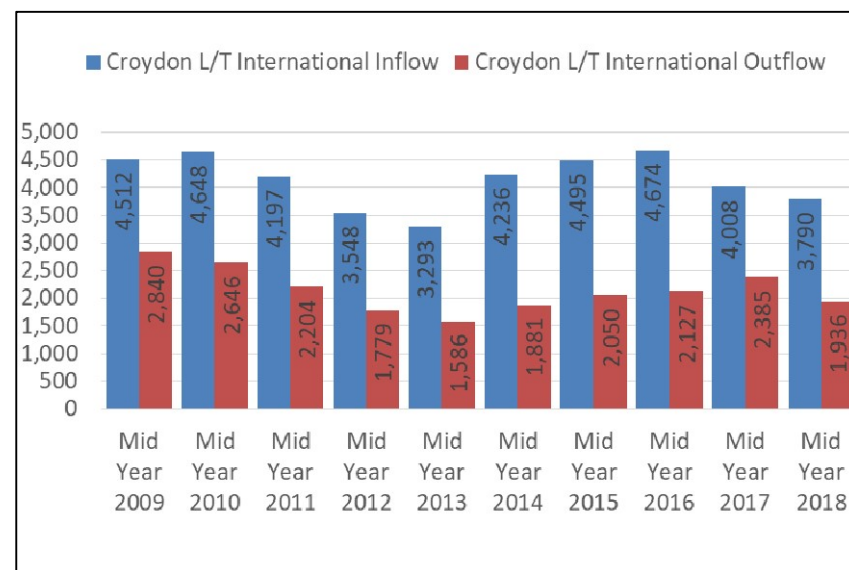


Migration

For 2018, domestic migration in Croydon showed a net loss with 22,897 migrants entering the borough against 27,263 leaving the borough to live in other areas of the UK.

The reverse was true for international migration. Inflows of migrants from outside the UK coming into Croydon exceeded the number of migrants leaving Croydon for other countries. For 2018, the ONS has estimated that 17.1% of the Croydon population is made up of non-UK born residents.

Figure 3 – International migration flows

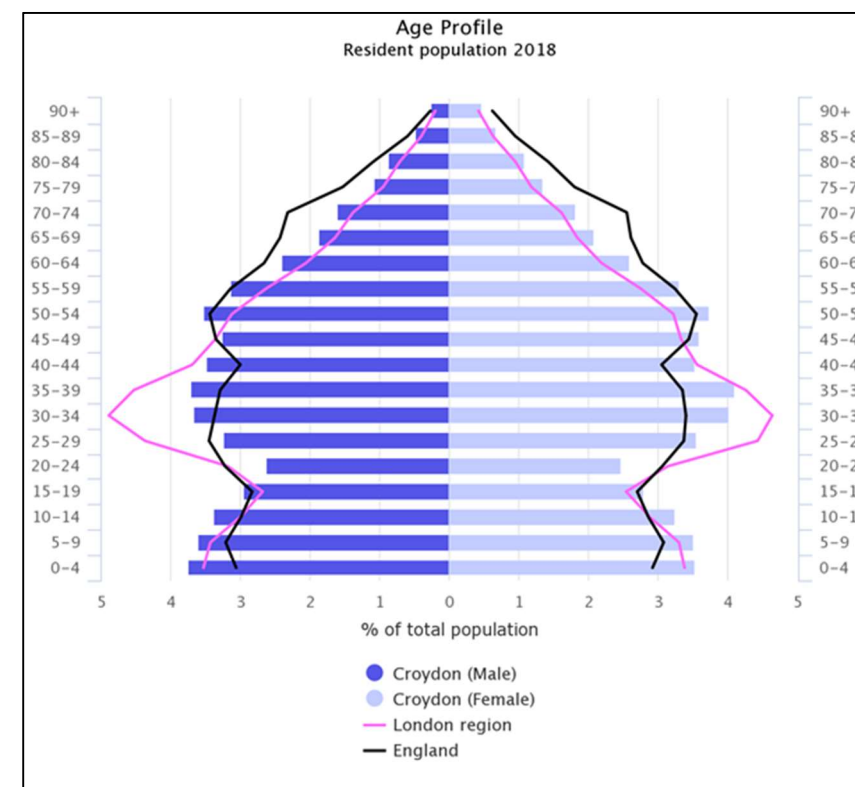


Source: ONS Local Area Migration Indicators, 2018

Figure 4 provides a picture of the age profile in Croydon. The latest ONS Mid-year estimate (MYE) indicates that 1 in 4 Croydon residents (24.6%) is aged between 0-17 years.

In London there are more people in the 20-39 year age group compared to Croydon.

Figure 4 – Age Profile in Croydon



Source: PHE Profile and ONS, MYE, 2018

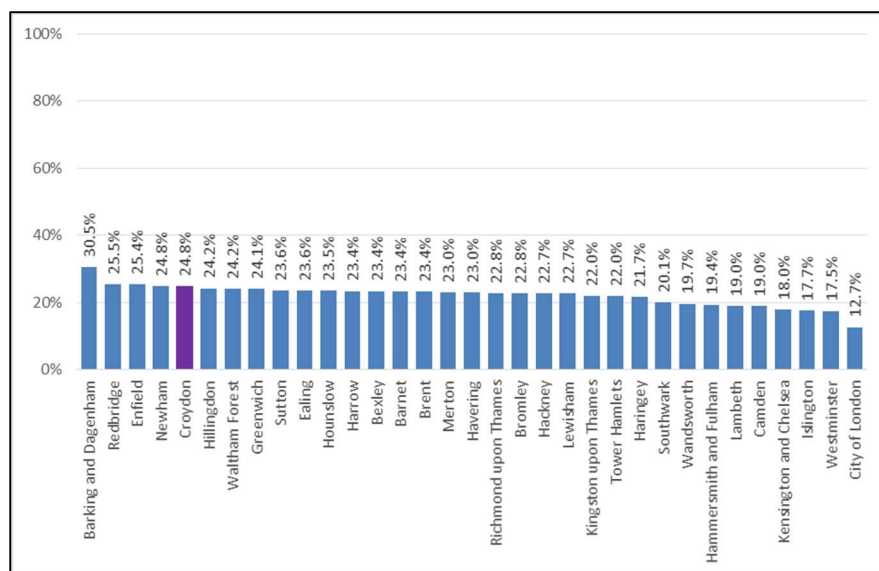


Demographics

Age and gender

Figure 5 shows that Croydon has the 5th largest proportion of young people in London. This has implications on the types and level of council services that are required for such a relatively large proportion of all Croydon Council's younger customers.

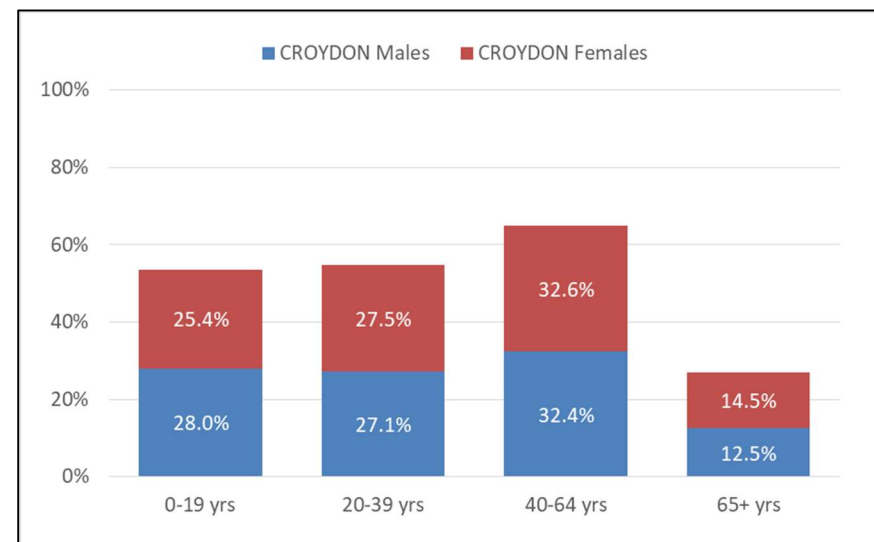
Figure 5 – Proportion of 0-17 year olds in London



Source: GLA 2016-based population projections, released Nov. 2017

Figure 6 shows that there is a higher proportion of males compared to females in the 0-19 years age band; there is not a lot of difference between the proportions of males to females in the 20-39 years and 40-64 years age bands. At the older age band of those above 65 years, there is a higher proportion of women to men. The proportion of residents aged 65 years and over is much lower than the national average.

Figure 6 – Croydon Age and Gender Profile



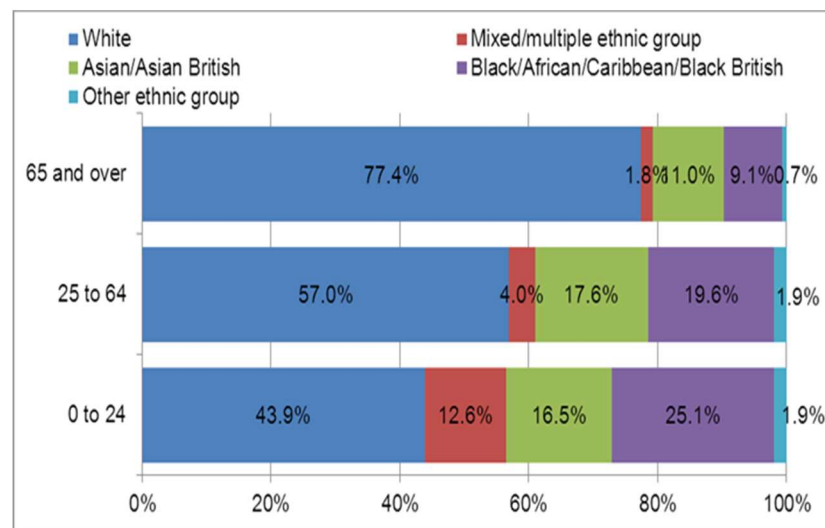
Source: ONS, Mid Year Estimates, 2018



Ethnicity

Croydon has a diverse population. As with other London boroughs Croydon has a higher proportion of residents from Black, Asian and minority ethnic (BAME) backgrounds than the national average. Figure 6 clearly shows that the younger population was more diverse than the older population in Croydon in 2011.

Figure 7 – Ethnic group by age



Source: ONS 2011 Census

Table 1 shows more up to date demographic projections from the GLA. Based on these, the proportion of Asian and Black residents in Croydon has been increasing since the 2011 Census. The proportion of White population is predicted to decrease by almost 10% by 2021. It will be interesting to see if the 2021 Census confirms this.

Table 1 – Croydon Ethnic Group Profile

Ethnic Group / Year	2011	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
White	55%	49%	48%	48%	47%	46%
Mixed	7%	7%	8%	8%	8%	8%
Asian	16%	19%	19%	19%	19%	20%
Black	20%	23%	23%	23%	24%	24%
Other	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

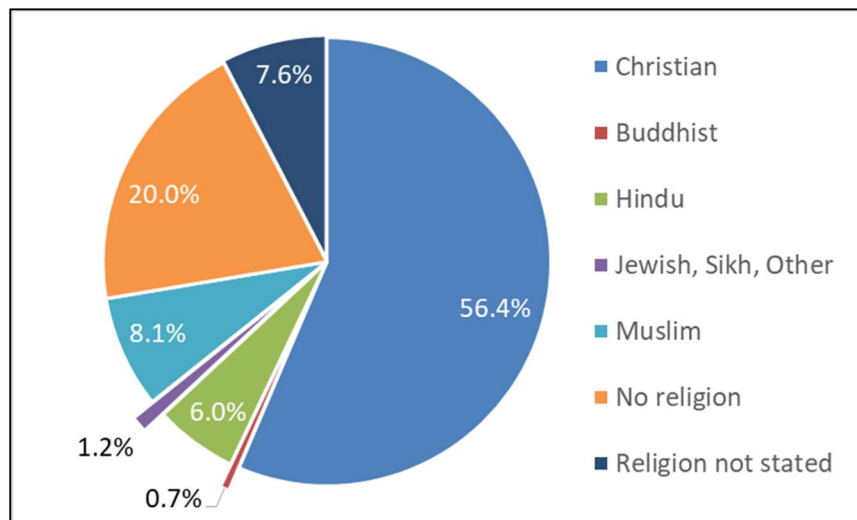
Source: GLA 2016 Housing-led projections by ethnicity.

Religion

Just over half (56.4%) of respondents to the 2011 Census in Croydon stated that they were Christian. About 1 in 5 (20.0%) stated that they had no religion. Significantly 7.6% of respondents did not state their religion.



Figure 8 – Religion of Croydon residents



Source: ONS Census 2011 Table KS209EW

Sexual orientation

Sexual orientation was not captured by the 2011 Census. Based on ONS estimates, across London it was estimated that 2.6% of the population in 2014 identified themselves as gay, lesbian or bisexual. This was higher than the national average of 1.6%.

The ONS produced its Integrated Household Survey for the calendar year of 2014 with its mid-year population estimates. By applying the London average to the Croydon population it was estimated that there were about 9,800 people in Croydon who would have identified as being gay, lesbian or bisexual.

Gender identity

Gender variance is when someone has a belief that s/he is a different gender to the one he/she had at birth. The Gender Identity and Research Society¹ 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.

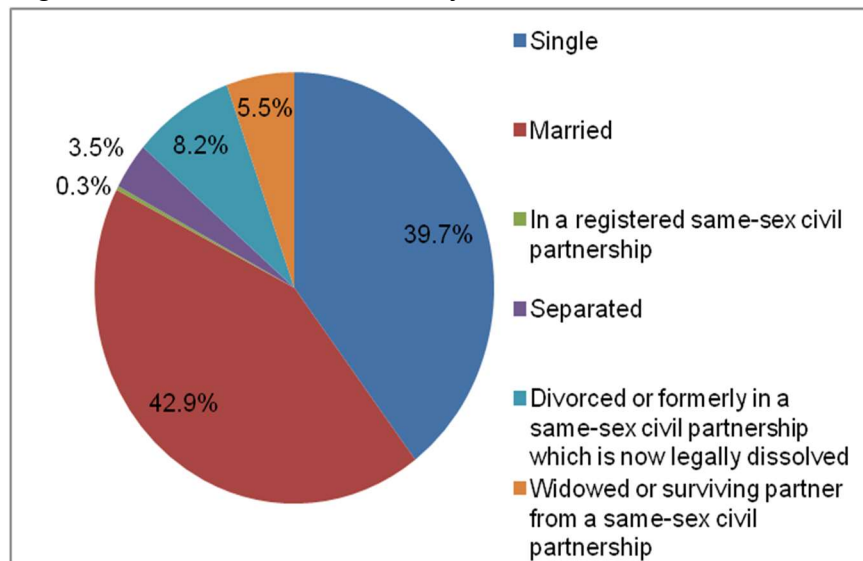
Marital status

The 2011 Census is the latest data source for marital status. Figure 9 shows that the majority of adults aged over 16 in Croydon were either married or single in 2011.

¹ Gender Identity and Research <http://www.gires.org.uk/GID8301.PDF>



Figure 9 – Marital status of Croydon residents



Source: ONS Census 2011 Table KS103EW

Our Residents

Carers

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

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 could speak English well but around 1 in 6 of this group (17.2%) amounting to 2.5% of the total Croydon population at the time could not speak English well or at all.

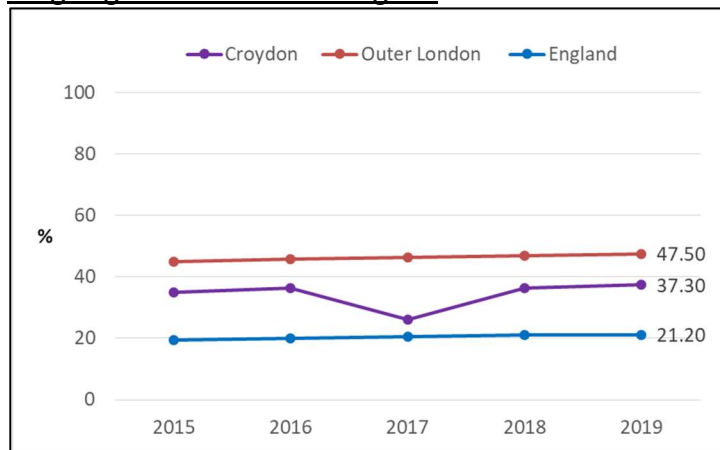
Only 5.4% of 8 to 9 year olds were unable to speak English or could not speak English well. These children made up only 0.4% of all the 8 to 9 year olds in Croydon. Conversely, over a half (51.5%) of those aged over 85 years of age could not speak English well or were unable to speak English. This older cohort made up 2.9% of all 85+ year olds in Croydon. The proportion of females with EAL who could not speak English or speak English well was higher than their male counterparts at 19.7% compared to 14.5%.

Those with first language other than English

Figures 10 and 11 show that Croydon has a smaller proportion of primary and secondary school pupils whose first language is other than English compared to the outer London averages. However, both proportions are greater than the national averages which is around 21% in primary school pupils and 17% in secondary school pupils.

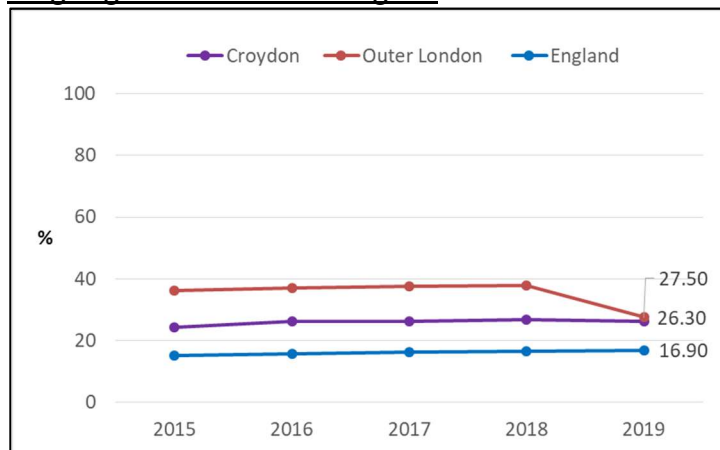


Figure 10 – Proportion of Primary pupils whose first language is other than English



Source: DfE LAIT

Figure 11 – Proportion of Secondary pupils whose first language is other than English



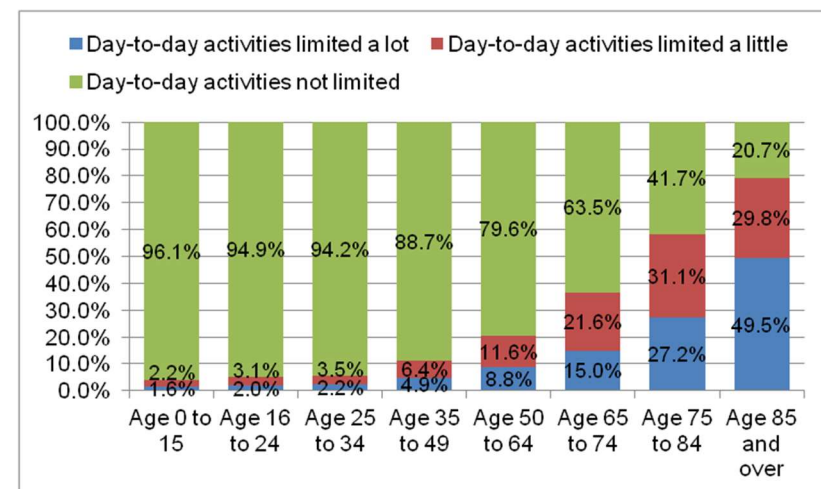
Source: DfE LAIT

Disability

There is not one comprehensive figure that can give a true picture of the total number of people with a disability in Croydon.

The 2011 Census figures showed that 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.

Figure 12 – Proportion of people whose day-to-day activities were limited by a long-term health problem or disability



Source: ONS 2011 Census Table DC3302EW



Deprivation

Areas of progress

- ✓ Since IMD 2015, Croydon has become overall less deprived based on the IMD 2019 results.
- ✓ Only one of the 220 LSOAs in Croydon is in the top 5% most deprived areas in the country under the Health Deprivation and Disability domain.

Challenges

- △ There are still neighbourhoods in the north and east of the borough that continue to be more deprived than the rest of the borough.
- △ The deprivation domains of Barriers to housing and services and Crime have become more deprived.

Overview

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

- IMD 2019 – Overall changes since 2015
- IMD 2019 Domains
- Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI) 2019
- Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index (IDAOPI) 2019

Croydon faces challenges around deprivation and inequalities in regard not only to income but other factors including health, education and housing. The Council is taking steps to manage these inequalities and to ensure that all residents feel the benefits of the borough's continued growth.

An example of the important support offered includes Croydon's Gateway service which has helped thousands of families avoid homelessness and provides critical budgeting support to vulnerable people adopting a holistic approach to build resilience in our communities.



IMD 2019 – Overall changes since 2015

Introduction

The Index of Multiple Deprivation 2019 allows relative deprivation levels across the country to be compared. It comprises seven different deprivation domains which each have a set of different measures to record deprivation scores.

The deprivation domains are as follows:

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

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

The index is based on data at Lower-layer Super Output Area (LSOA) level. LSOAs were created based on 2011 Census data by the Office for National Statistics (ONS). There are 32,844 LSOAs in the country and of these 220 LSOAs are in Croydon. Each one has between 400 and 1,200 households with between 1,000 and 3,000 people.

Under each deprivation domain, each LSOA is given a score and ranked. Rank number 1 signifies the most deprived LSOA in the country. Rank number 32,844 signifies the least deprived LSOA. The Local authority scores are based on the average score of all the LSOAs in each authority.

The IMD is a ranking system so it can show how deprivation has changed relative to a previous index. It cannot provide a measure of how much more deprived an authority has become since the last index or how much more deprived one authority is compared to another. Due to data availability issues, the majority of measures used for IMD 2019 are based on 2015/2016 figures with some 2016/2017 figures.

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.

There are 151 upper tier local authorities which include county councils, London boroughs, unitary authorities and metropolitan districts. There are 317 lower tier authorities which include all upper tier authorities plus additional non-metropolitan districts.

Tables 1 and 2 show that Croydon has become relatively less deprived across 3 of the 4 measures from IMD 2015 to IMD 2019.

Table 1 – Upper tier authority rankings (out of 151 for IMD2019)

Index Measure	IMD 2015	IMD 2019
Rank of average rank	64	72
Rank of average score	71	75
Rank of extent of deprivation	73	75
Rank of concentration	95	93

Source:ONS, IMD 2019

Table 2 – Lower tier authority rankings (out of 317 for IMD2019)

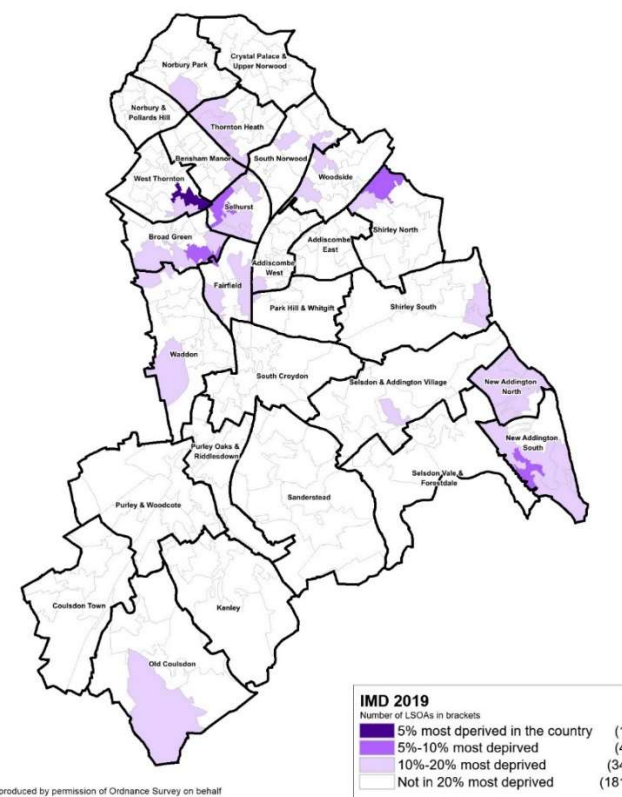
Index Measure	IMD 2015	IMD 2019
Rank of average rank	91	102
Rank of average score	96	108
Rank of extent of deprivation	98	109
Rank of concentration	134	133

Source:ONS, IMD 2019

Figures 1 shows that there are 5 neighbourhoods in the borough in the top 10% most deprived areas of the country.

Figure 1 – IMD 2019 deciles

Indices of Deprivation 2019
Croydon Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs)



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IMD 2019 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 around people who are in receipt of income based benefits as at 2015.

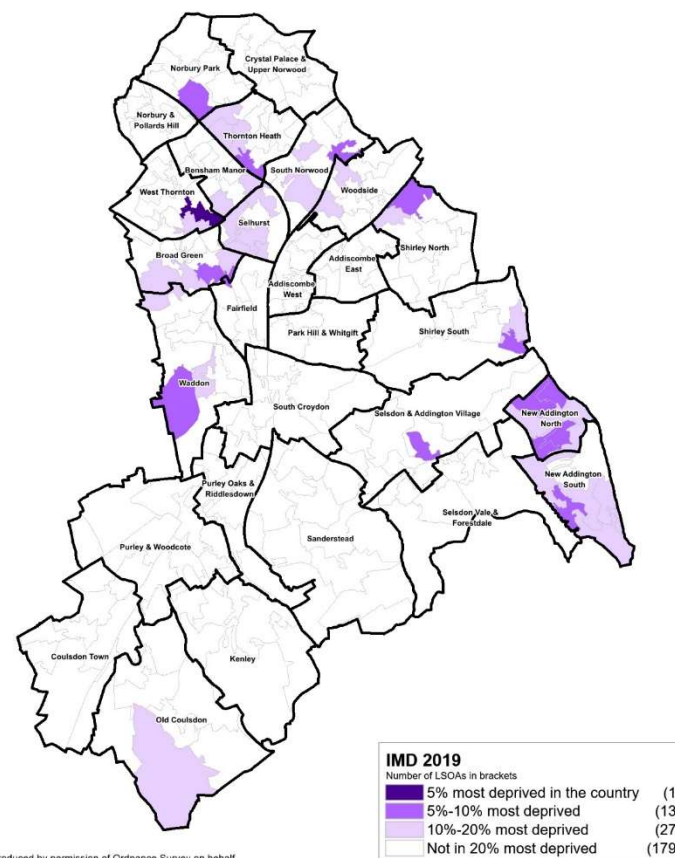
The score of each LSOA on the income domain contributes towards 22.5% of the LSOA's overall deprivation score. The overall pattern of income deprivation across the borough mirrors that for overall deprivation.

Croydon has an average score of 0.136 for the income domain, which places it as the 97th most deprived local authority out of the 317 lower tier authority districts in England or 73rd out of 151 upper tier authorities. Croydon is ranked 18th most deprived out of 33 London boroughs.

Figure 2 shows that 41 LSOAs out of the 220 LSOAs in the borough (18.6%) are in the top 20% most deprived LSOAs in the country. These deprived areas are mainly in the north and east of the borough. One neighbourhood area in the ward of West Thornton is in the top 5% most deprived areas in the country.

Figure 2 – Income deciles

Indices of Deprivation 2019
Income Domain
Croydon Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs)



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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 2015-2016 and was adjusted to take into account seasonal variations in the number of claimants.

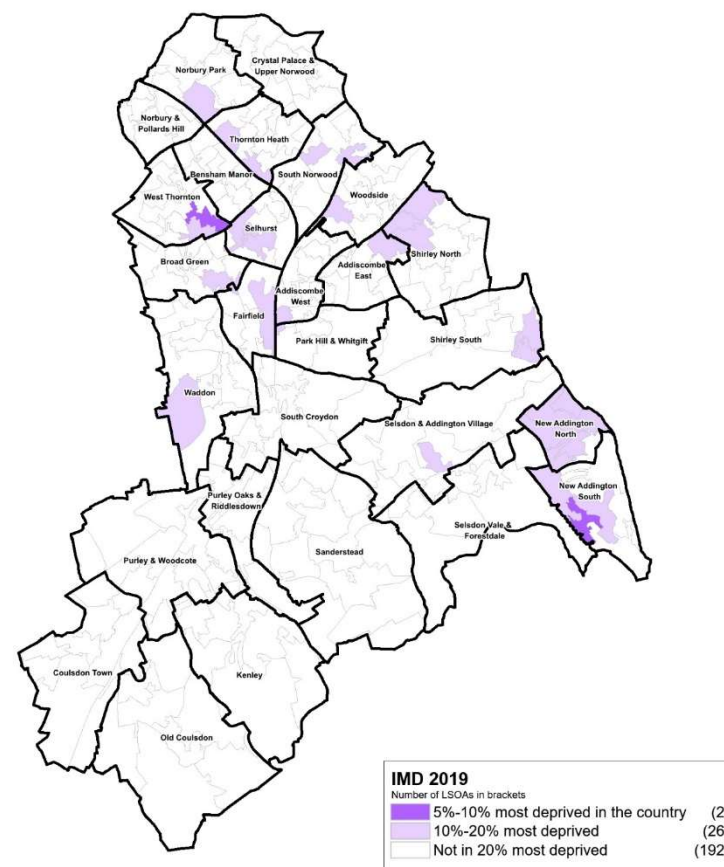
The average score for the Employment domain was 0.092, placing Croydon as the 143rd most deprived LSOA out of the 317 lower tier districts or 87th out of 151 upper tier districts. Croydon is 15th most deprived out of 33 London boroughs.

Figure 3 shows that Croydon has fewer LSOAs (28) in the top 20% most deprived areas in England for the employment domain than there are for the income domain.

Under the employment domain, only 2 LSOAs, less than 1% of all the LSOAs in Croydon, are in the 5%-10% most deprived areas in England. These 2 areas are located within the wards of West Thornton and New Addington South, as shown on the map.

Figure 3 – Employment deciles

Indices of Deprivation 2019
Employment Domain
Croydon Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs)



Source: DCLG and Ordnance Survey (Crown Copyright)



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.

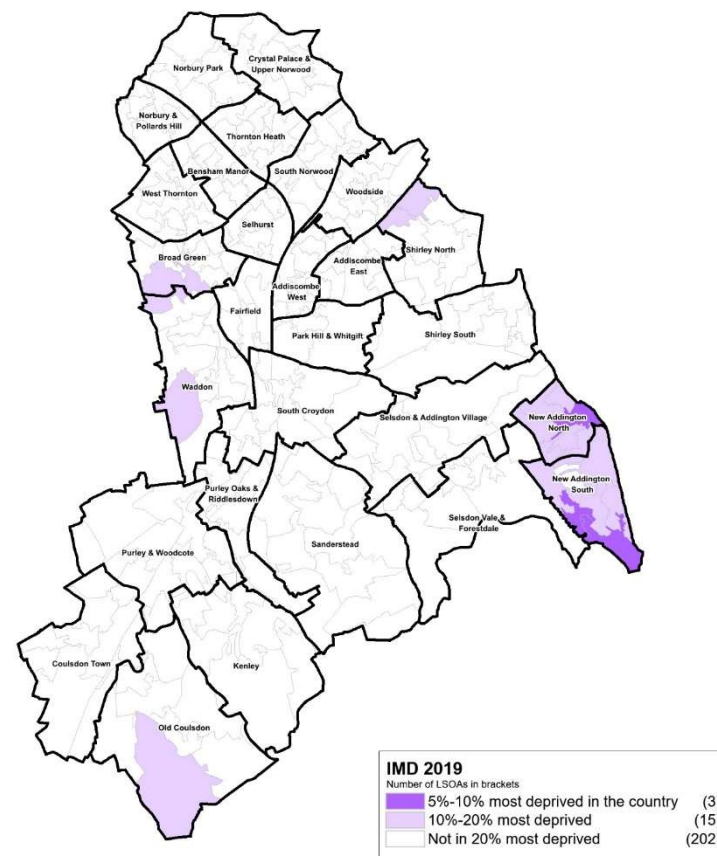
The data on children and young people is based on three years' worth of data, with the most recent data included dating from 2016/2017. The data on adults is taken from the 2011 Census.

Croydon is in the bottom third of local authorities in the country under this domain; the average score for the borough was 15.577 making it the 220th most deprived borough out of the 317 lower tier districts or 117th out of 151 upper tier authorities. Croydon is 12th most deprived out of 33 London boroughs.

There are just 3 LSOAs in the top 5%-10% most deprived areas in the country and these areas are in the East of the borough with known historic issues around lower average attainment scores for pupils and a higher proportion of adults with no qualifications.

Figure 4 – Education, skills and training deciles

Indices of Deprivation 2019
Education, Skills and Training Domain
Croydon Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs)



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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 2017.

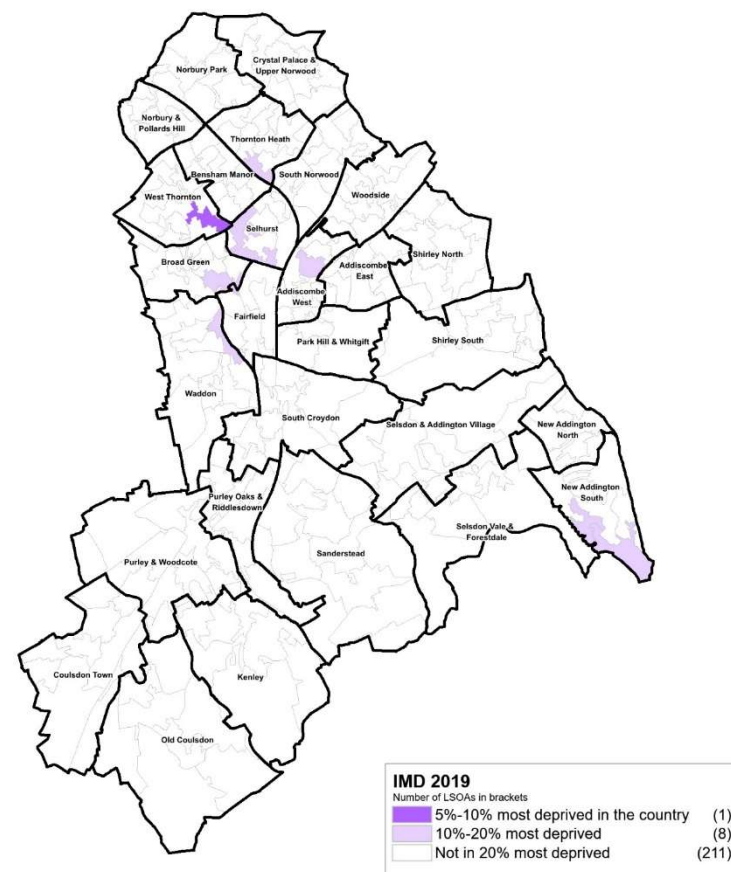
The average score for Croydon for this domain was -0.174, making it the 165th most deprived lower tier authority out of the 317 or 95th out of 151 upper tier authorities. Croydon is 13th most deprived out of 33 London boroughs.

Less than 0.5% of the Croydon LSOAs under this deprivation domain were in the top 5%-10% most deprived areas in the country.

Figure 5 shows the pattern of health deprivation and disability across the borough. The most deprived areas in Croydon under this domain are scattered around in the wards of Waddon, West Thornton, Selhurst, Thornton Heath, Addiscombe West and New Addington South.

Figure 5 – Health deprivation and disability deciles

Indices of Deprivation 2019
Health Deprivation and Disability Domain
Croydon Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs)



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Crime

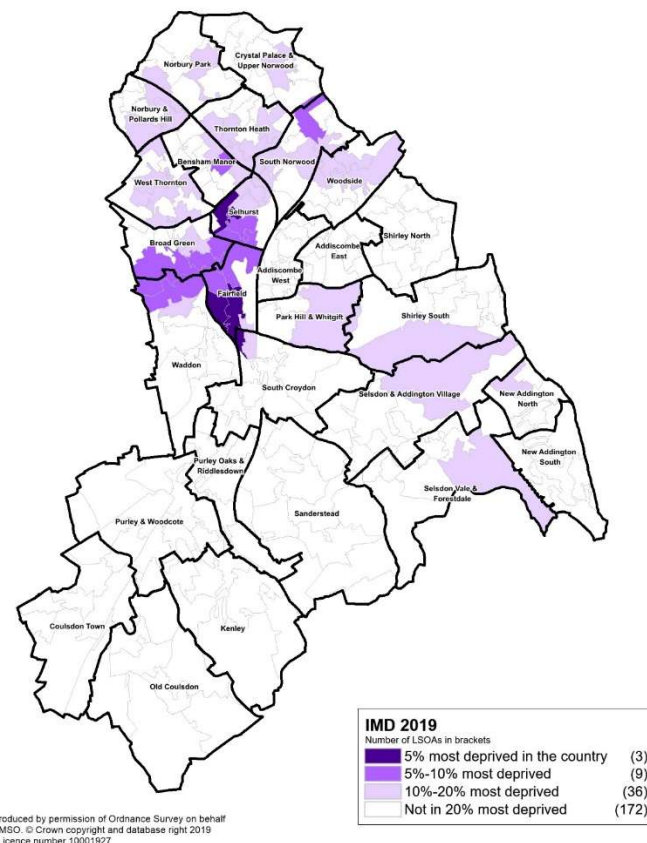
The Crime domain is based on the rates of violence, burglary, theft and criminal damage per 1,000 at-risk population. This at-risk population is the count of the residents in the area plus the number of people who work in the area but are not resident there. The data are based on recorded crimes for 2017/2018.

The average score in Croydon was 0.280 making it the 74th most deprived authority out of the 317 lower tier authorities or 60th out of 151 upper tier authorities. Croydon is 18th most deprived out of 33 London boroughs.

Figure 6 shows that 12 of Croydon's 220 LSOAs are in the top 10% most deprived in the country and in fact there are three areas in the wards of Fairfield and Selhurst that are in the top 5% most deprived LSOAs in the country.

Figure 6 - Crime deciles

Indices of Deprivation 2019
Crime Domain
Croydon Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs)



Source: DCLG and Ordnance Survey (Crown Copyright)



Barriers to housing and services

The barriers to housing and services domain looks at geographical barriers to services and wider barriers. These 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 2018. The wider barriers include household overcrowding, homelessness and housing affordability.

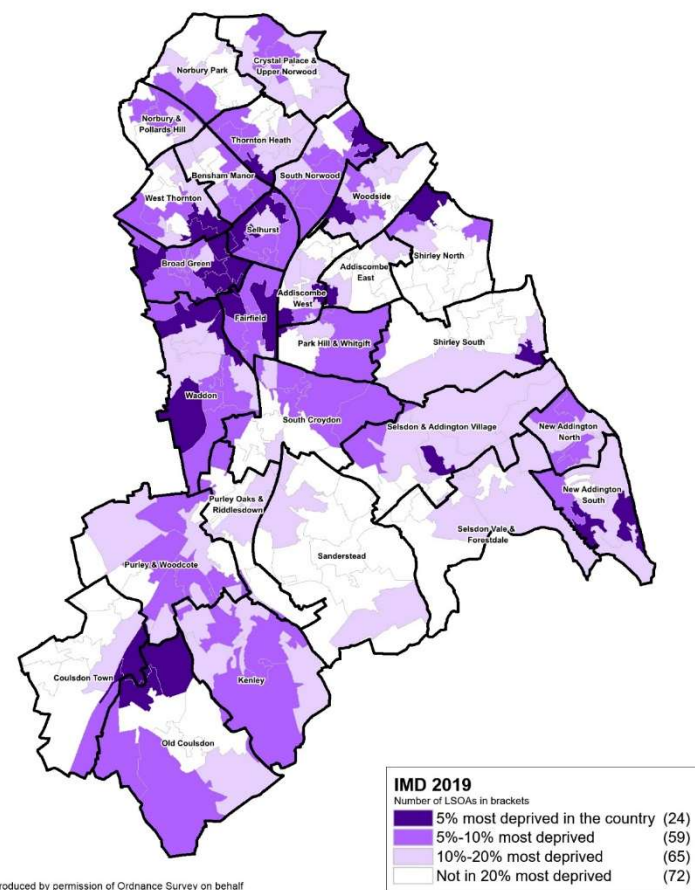
The average score in Croydon was 33.996, ranking Croydon the 14th most deprived authority out of the 317 lower tier districts or 14th out of 151 upper tier authorities. Croydon is 14th most deprived out of 33 London boroughs.

Figure 7 shows that the distribution of the most deprived LSOAs for this domain are more spread out across the borough. Four in 10 (38%) LSOAs in Croydon were in the top 5%-10% most deprived areas nationally. A third (33%) were not in the top 20% most deprived areas nationally.

N.B. The homelessness indicator used as part of this domain is based on the number of households accepted as homeless. At the time of data collection, Croydon had double the average number of homelessness acceptances and in fact, the 14th highest number compared to the 317 lower tier authorities. This would have affected the scores for certain LSOAs in the borough.

Figure 7 - Barriers to housing and services deciles

Indices of Deprivation 2019
Barriers to Housing and Services Domain
Croydon Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs)



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Living environment

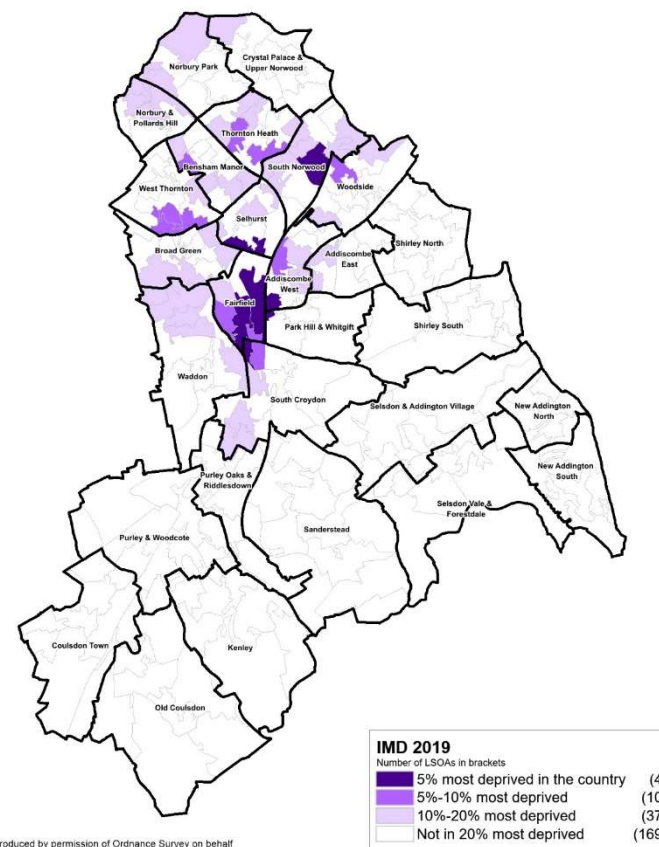
The living environment domain looks at both the indoor living environment and the outdoor living environment. The indoor living environment is based on the proportion of houses without central heating (2011) and the proportion of houses that are in poor condition (2015). The outdoor living environment looks at air quality and road traffic accidents that cause injury to pedestrians and cyclists based on 2016 and 2017 data respectively.

Croydon had an average score of 26.027 for the living environment domain, which means the authority was ranked 77th most deprived out of the 317 lower tier districts or 52nd out of 151 upper tier districts. Croydon is 24th most deprived out of 33 London boroughs.

Just 6.4% of the LSOAs in Croydon were in the top 5%-10% most deprived areas nationally for this domain. As Figure 8 shows these are predominantly located in the centre of the borough, extending to the north. These areas have high scores both for the indoor and outdoor living environment measures.

Figure 8 – Living environment deciles

Indices of Deprivation 2019
Living Environment Domain
Croydon Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs)



Source: DCLG and Ordnance Survey (Crown Copyright)



Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI) 2019

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.

At the time the Index was produced, Croydon had 18.5% of its children living in families affected by income deprivation. Croydon was ranked the 95th most deprived authority out of the 317 lower district authorities in England or 70th out of 151 upper tier districts and 14th out of 33 most deprived councils across London.

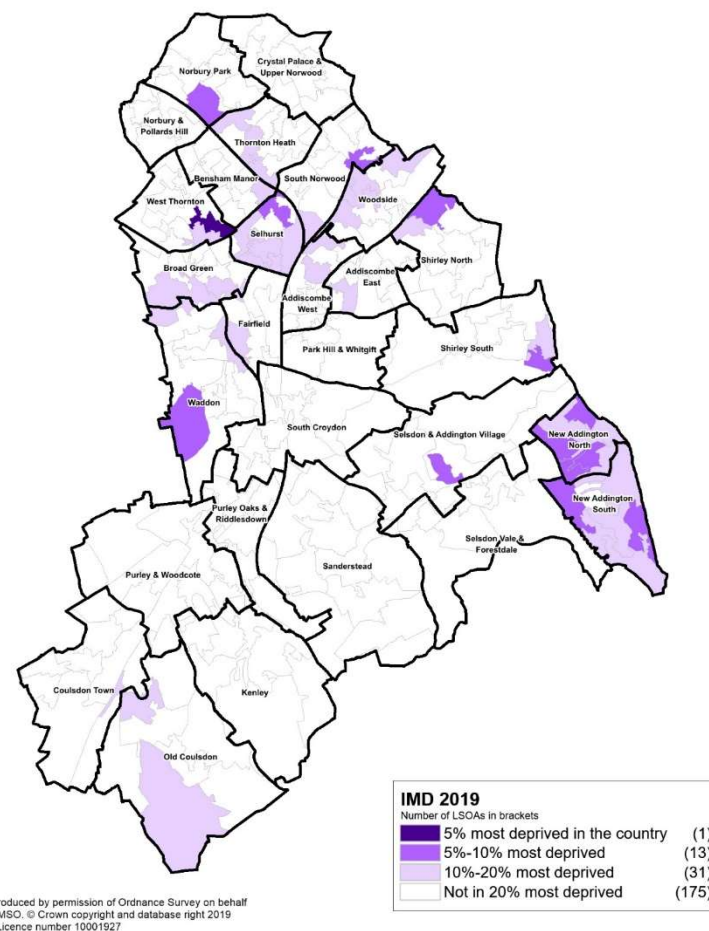
6.4% of the LSOAs in Croydon were in the top 5%-10% most deprived LSOAs in the country and 20.4% were in the top 20% most deprived LSOAs as can be seen in Figure 9.

It is noticeable that the North and East of the borough are relatively more deprived than the South West of the borough.

The southernmost area in the borough which is within the Old Coulsdon ward also scores high on income deprivation affecting children. The household composition in the well-established Tollers Estate as well as Birchfields and Southlands are probably having an impact on this index of deprivation.

Figure 9 – IDACI 2019 deciles

Indices of Deprivation 2019
Income deprivation among children index (IDACI)
Croydon Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs)



Source: DCLG and Ordnance Survey (Crown Copyright)



Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index (IDAOPI) 2019

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

In Croydon 15.6% of older people were income deprived. This was the 87th highest score out of the 317 lower tier district authorities or 77th out of 151 upper tier authorities and 26th out of 33 most deprived councils across London.

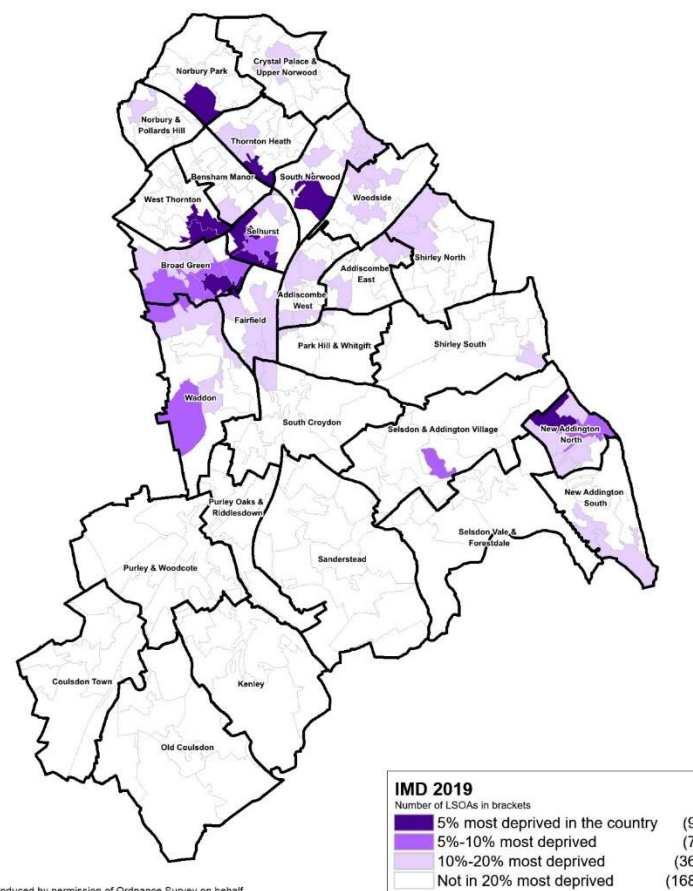
Figure 10 shows that 7.3% of all LSOAs in Croydon were in the top 5%-10% most deprived areas in the country.

These deprived areas are predominantly in the North of the borough within the wards of Norbury Park, West Thornton, Thornton Heath, Broad Green, Selhurst and South Norwood and in the East of the borough within the New Addington North ward.

There were slightly more LSOAs in the top 5%-10% most deprived areas in the country in the IDAOPI compared to the IDACI.

Figure 10 – IDAOPI deciles 2019

Indices of Deprivation 2019
Income deprivation among older people index (IDAOPI)
Croydon Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs)



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Education and skills

Areas of progress

- ✓ Levels of authorised absences and permanent exclusions from primary and secondary schools in Croydon are lower than both the regional and national average rates.
- ✓ The percentage of pupils achieving a good level of development in Foundation Stage in Croydon has been improving every year since 2015.
- ✓ Attainment at Key Stage 2 has been improving but is still slightly less than the regional average.

Challenges

- △ Take up of funded hours in Early Years settings is still below regional and national averages.
- △ Attainment 8 scores at key Stage 4 have continued to be below the London average.
- △ The proportion of pupils achieving grades AAB or above at Key Stage 5 is still much lower than the regional and national averages.

Overview

Education and skills

- Early Years
- School attainment
- Further education

The Council has an important duty to support the development of talent in Croydon by enabling residents to access quality education and attain key skills. One of the priorities in Croydon's Corporate Plan 2018-2022 is that our children and young people thrive and reach their full potential. The Council, after a disappointing Ofsted judgement in 2017, understands the need to work hard to improve its services and has put a number of plans into action to raise standards:

- The 'Choose Your Future' Campaign to raise young people's aspirations and increase their opportunities.
- An annual youth congress, put in place to provide opportunities for children and young people to have a greater voice and influence.
- The implementation of Croydon's Early Help Strategy 2018-2020, which sets out how the Council and its partners will deliver early help in partnership with children, young people and their families which will improve the life chances of our vulnerable and disadvantaged families.

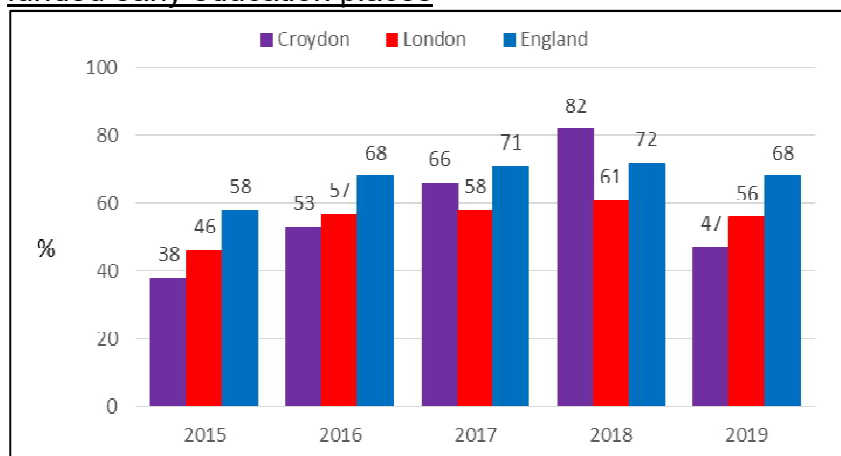


Early Years

Take up of funded hours

The percentage of 2 year old children benefitting from funded early education had been increasing, year on year, from 38% in 2015 to 82% in 2018. The 2019 figure is down to 47% which is lower than the take-up rate in both London (56%) and England (68%).

Figure 1 - The percentage of 2 year olds benefitting from funded early education places

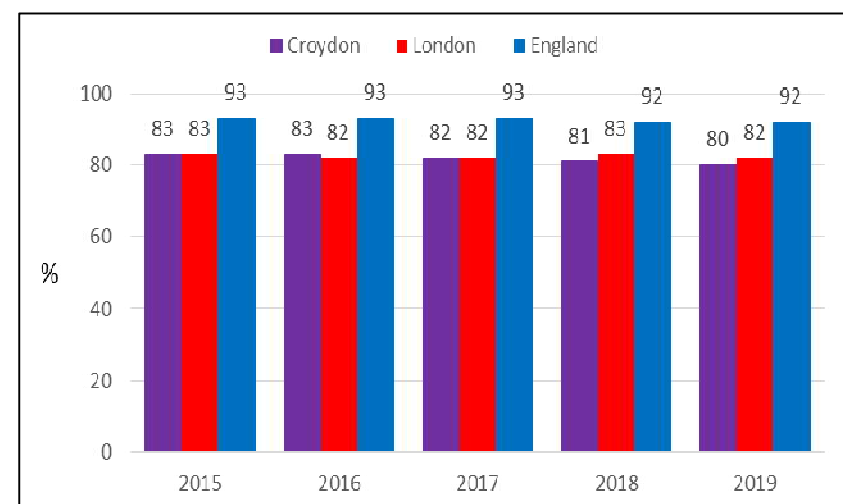


Source: gov.uk, Education Provision, Table 8LA

In Autumn 2017, the government introduced 30 hours for 3 year olds and this has put increasing pressures on places.

Figure 2 shows that for 3 year olds, Croydon has consistently had a similar take-up rate to London and both areas have had a lower rate compared to the national picture.

Figure 2 - The percentage of 3 year olds benefitting from funded early education places

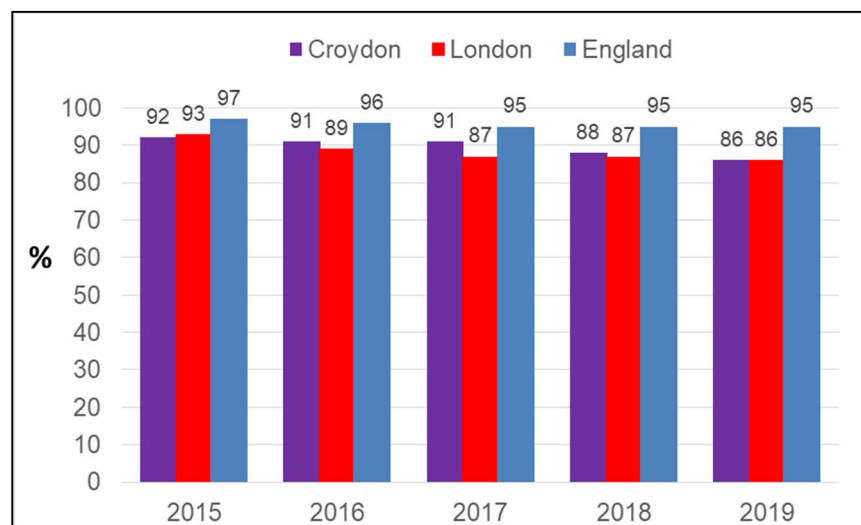


Source: gov.uk, Education Provision, Table 8LA

Figure 3 shows that over the years, a high proportion of 4 year olds have been benefitting from early funded educational places. Croydon and London take-up has been around the same level but take-up nationally has been higher than in both Croydon and London.



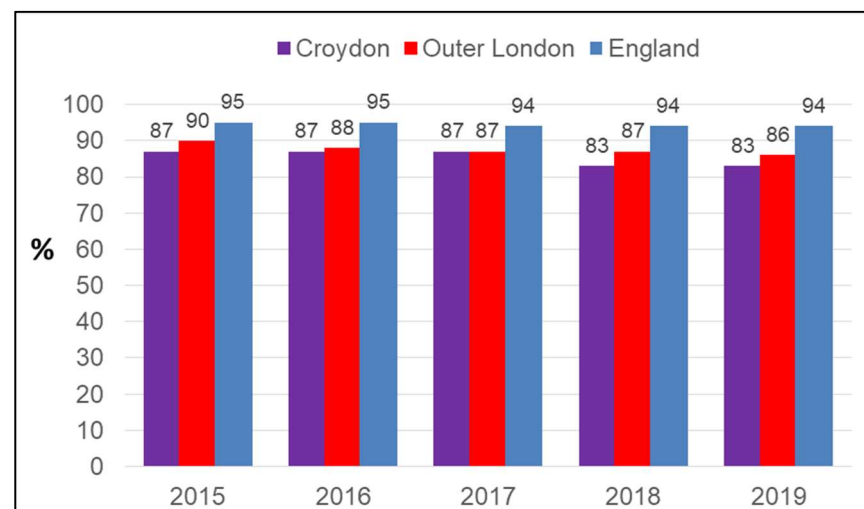
Figure 3 - The percentage of 4 year olds benefiting from funded early education places



Source: gov.uk, Education Provision, Table 8LA

Even though the take-up of some free education amongst 3 and 4 year olds in Croydon remains relatively it is still below both the London and England averages as Figure 4 shows.

Figure 4 – Percentage of 3 and 4 year olds taking up some free education



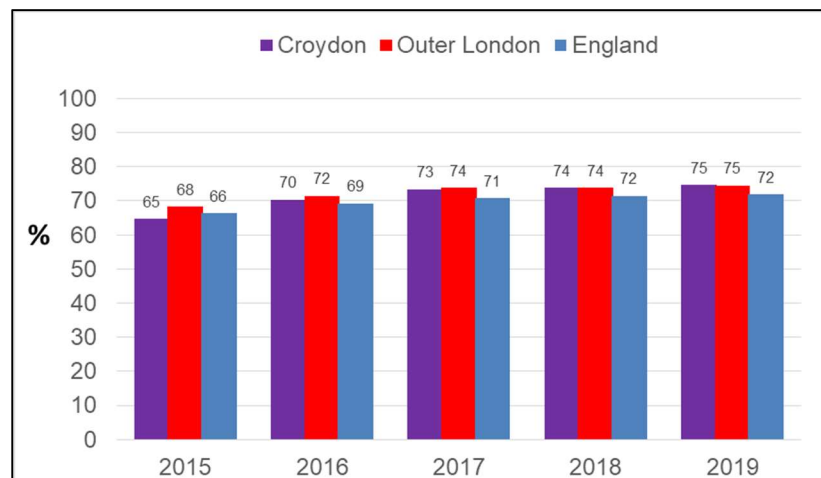
Source: DfE LAIT, data released June 2019.

Foundation Stage

Figure 5 shows that 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 performed in line with outer London and outperformed the national average for the past 4 years.



Figure 5 – Percentage of pupils achieving a good level of development in Foundation Stage Profile (FSP)



Source: DfE LAIT, data released October 2019.

School attainment

Key Stage 1

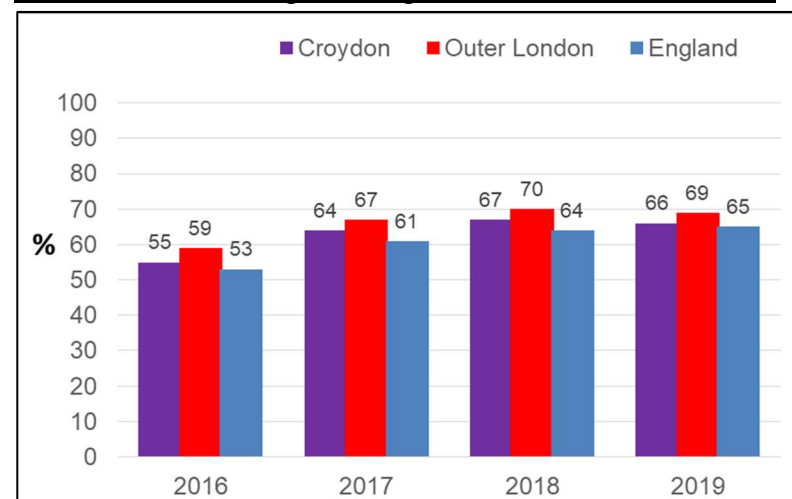
The proportion of pupils in Croydon achieving the expected standard in reading (77%) in 2019 remains in line with the regional average (77%) but higher than the national average of 75%. In Croydon, 72% of pupils achieved the expected standard in writing which was the same as the outer London average and better than the national average (69%).

The proportion of Croydon pupils who achieved the expected standard in Maths, (78% in 2019), was similar to the average for Outer London (79%) and slightly higher than the average for England (76%).

Key Stage 2

In Croydon pupil attainment at KS2 level has continued to be better than the national average but slightly below the regional average as shown in Figure 6.

Figure 6 – Percentage of pupils reaching the expected standard in Reading, Writing and Mathematics at KS2



Source: DfE LAIT, data released October 2018.



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).

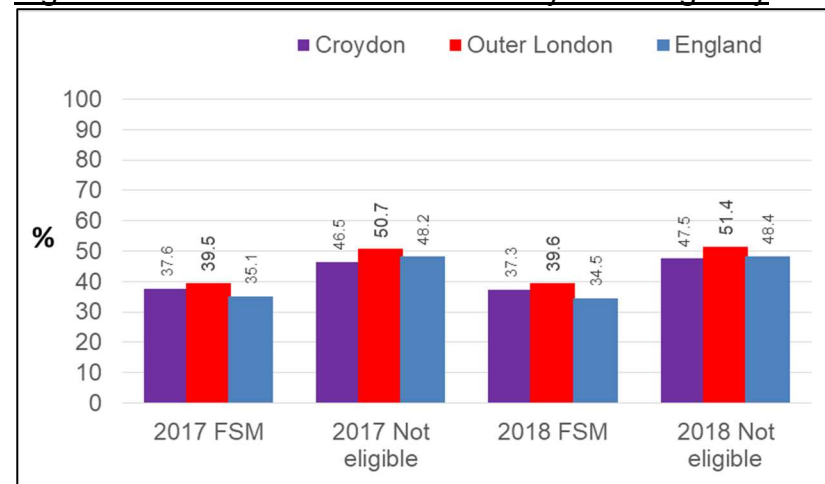
From 2015 this measure was changed to Average Attainment 8 Score per Pupil. Attainment 8 measures the average achievement of pupils in up to 8 qualifications.

The Attainment 8 average score in Croydon has been decreasing since its introduction in 2015, moving from 49.9 in 2014/2015 to 45.1 in 2016/2017. The latest figure for 2017/2018 shows a slight improvement on the previous year with a score of 45.8.

Croydon's performance over the last 4 years has been slightly in front of the national average but below the London and Outer London averages. The 2016/2017 position shows Croydon attainment to be 3.3 points below the outer London average and 2.8 points below the London average.

Figure 7 shows that in both 2017 and 2018, the proportion of pupils eligible for free school meals in Croydon achieving Attainment 8 has been lower than the London average but has been higher than the national average.

Figure 7 – KS4 Attainment 8 scores by FSM eligibility



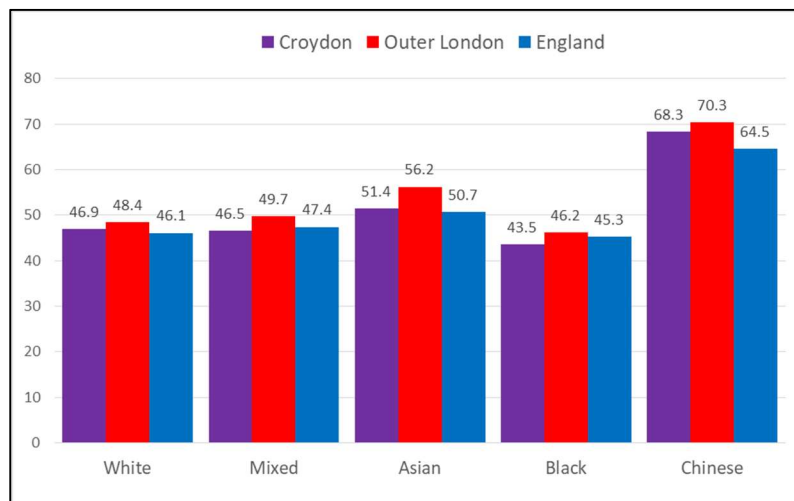
Source: DfE LAIT, data release January 2019.

Across the country there are variations in the proportions of pupils from different ethnic groups achieving Attainment 8 scores. Since 2015, at local, regional and national levels, there has been a lower proportion of pupils from Black backgrounds achieving Attainment 8 scores.

Figure 8 shows the latest year's figures for 2018 and contrasts the other ethnic groups against pupils from a Chinese background who are attaining higher average scores for this measure.



Figure 8 – KS4 Average Attainment 8 scores by ethnic group



Source: DfE LAIT, data released January 2019.

Attendance and exclusions

The latest figures for 2018 show that the rates of authorised absences from primary schools (2.9%) and secondary schools (3.2%) in Croydon have been lower than the regional and national average rates.

Rates of unauthorised absences from Croydon primary and secondary schools have always tended to be higher than the regional and national figures. In 2018, unauthorised absence from Croydon primary schools was 1.3% and from Croydon secondary schools it was 2.1%.

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 latest figure for Croydon for 2017/2018 was 0.06% - lower than both the regional average of 0.08% and the national average of 0.1%.

Fixed period exclusions in Croydon had been below 3% in 2013 and 2014 but, since 2015, there have been annual increases. The latest figure for 2018 is 3.8% compared to the regional average of 3.4% and the national average of 5.1%.

Further education

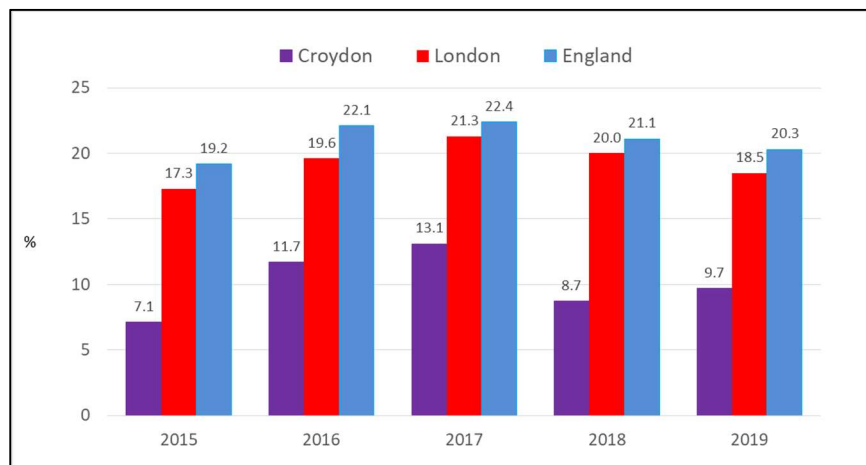
Key Stage 5

The proportion of pupils in Croydon achieving AAB grades at Key Stage 5 has consistently remained significantly below the regional and national averages.

Figure 9 shows that Croydon schools have some way to go to catch up with the regional and national performance for this measure even though Croydon's performance in 2019 at 9.7% shows improvement on the previous year's result of 8.7%.



Figure 9 – The percentage of pupils achieving AAB grades



Source: DfE LAIT, data released October 2019.

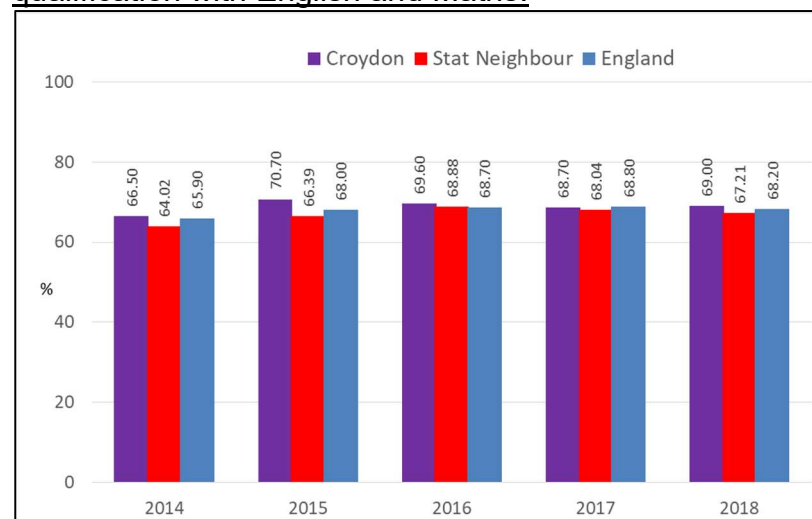
Level 2 qualification by age 19

The latest figure for 2018 showed that 84.7% of young people in Croydon had achieved a Level 2 qualification by the age of 19. This is a poorer performance compared to the previous year (85.5%) but is still higher than the national average of 82.2%.

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 stayed consistently at a

similar level over the last 4 years and continues to be slightly better than Croydon's statistical neighbours and the national average.

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



Source: DfE LAIT, data released October 2019.

The Department of Education collects data on Level 2 qualifications with English and Maths by the age of 19. It measures the gap between those not eligible for free school meals and those who are eligible. The latest figure shows that the gap between these two cohorts in Croydon has increased from 16.8% in the previous year to 23.5% in the latest year (2018).



Economy

Areas of progress

- ✓ The number of businesses continues to grow.
- ✓ For the first time since recording in 2013, Croydon has a higher proportion of 16 & 17 year olds in education or training compared to the national average.

Challenges

- ⚠ The job density in Croydon remains low.
- ⚠ The proportion of out of work claimants has been rising since September 2015.

Overview

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

- Businesses
- Employment
- People out of work
- Apprenticeships
- Skill levels of adults

The Council plans to further develop the borough and to continue to provide exciting opportunities to our residents by creating and maintaining a thriving local economy. A priority in the Corporate Plan 2018-2022 is to encourage new businesses to move and invest in the borough and to enable existing businesses to grow.

Croydon has a quickly expanding technology sector and a large number of start-up businesses. Great potential exists in the borough to benefit everyone. Some key activities around the economy include:

- The redevelopment of Croydon town centre to provide new jobs, homes and investment in the heart of Croydon.



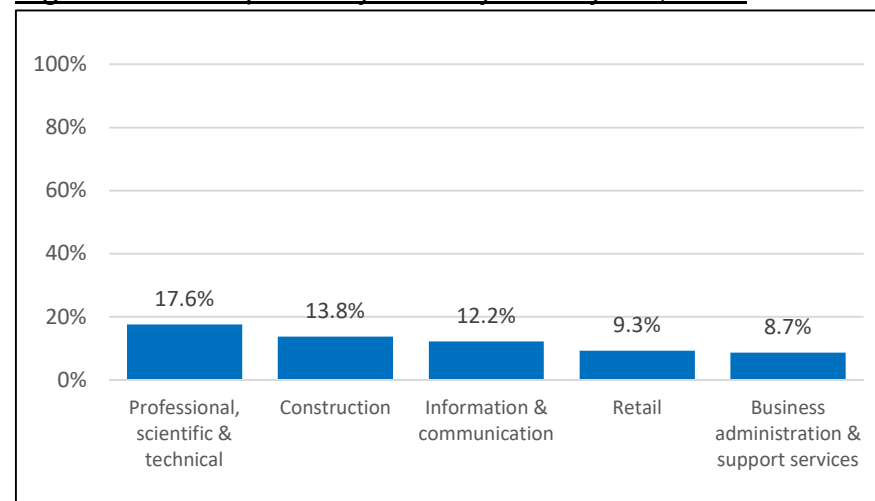
- The 100 in 100 Apprenticeship campaign, run by Croydon Apprenticeship Academy which has an ongoing aim to get 100 people into apprentices in 100 working days.
- The Croydon Local Plan 2018 (under review 2019) provides an exciting and deliverable vision for Croydon up to 2036. It notes: “The Council is committed to training, work placements and apprenticeships and views them as being a sustainable way to improve employment prospects for local people.”

Businesses

As at March 2019, there were 14,915 enterprises comprising 16,860 local units in Croydon.² This number of enterprises is up by 1.6% on the previous year and signifies the highest number since 2010. There were only 40 of these enterprises (0.27%) that employed in excess of 250 people. The majority (92.8%) were enterprises employing only 0-9 people.

Figure 1 shows that the 5 top industries for Croydon, based on the employment by the enterprise units are (i) professional, scientific & technical, (ii) construction, (iii) information & communications, (iv) retail and (v) business administration & support services.

Figure 1 – Enterprises by industry in Croydon, 2018



Source: ONS UK Business Demography, Table 16

The number of new enterprises or business births in Croydon continued to grow year on year from 2012 (1,765) to 2016 (2,905). In 2017, this figure dropped to 2,470 then back up in 2018 to 2,495. In 2012 there were 1,580 business deaths compared to 2,250 in 2018.

The overall number of still active enterprises increased every year from 13,515 in 2013 to 17,380 in 2018. The proportion of businesses that were started in Croydon in 2017 that were still active a year later was 88.9%. This compares with the 87.2% in London and 89.1% in England.

² ONS, Inter Departmental Business Register (IDBR).



Table 1 shows that the survival rates of businesses born in 2015 were higher in Croydon than in London and nationally. In fact, the Croydon rates are closer to the averages for England than London.

Table 1 – Survival rates of enterprises born in 2015

	1 Year Survival Rate	2 Year Survival Rate	3 Year Survival Rate
Croydon	92.40%	74.00%	57.70%
London	86.40%	68.20%	51.80%
England	87.90%	71.40%	55.20%

Source: ONS Business Demography, Table 5.1c, released Nov.2019

The ONS business counts now include more Pay As you Earn (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

Three quarters (76.0%) of Croydon residents aged 16-64 years are in employment. This is a higher rate than in both London and at the national level. Both the regional and national employment rates have increased slightly on the previous year. However, Croydon has seen a marked increase over the year from a base of 73.6%.

Table 2 – Employment and unemployment in Croydon – July 2018-June 2019)

	Croydon (nos)	Croydon (%)	London (%)	Great Britain (%)
Economically active†	207,200	79.2	78.2	78.9
In employment†	199,000	76.0	74.5	75.6
Employees†	167,700	65.4	61.0	64.6
Self-employed†	28,200	9.5	13.1	10.7
Unemployed (model-based)§	10,500	5.0	4.7	4.1

Source: ONS, Annual Population Survey

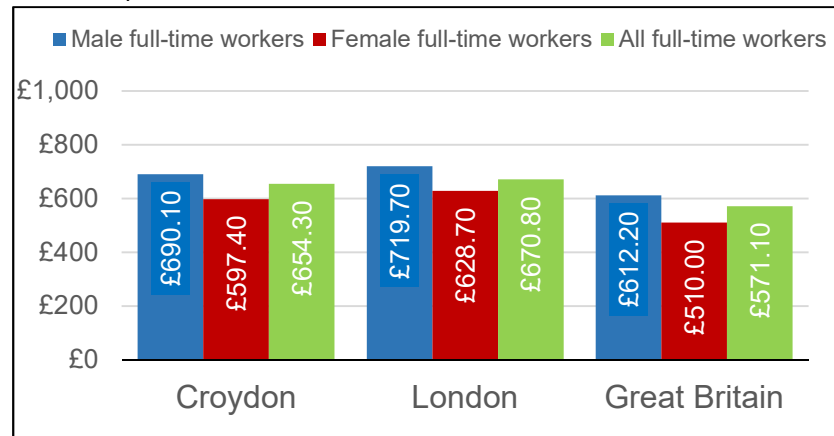
- † - numbers are for those aged 16 and over, % are for those aged 16-64
 § - numbers and % are for those aged 16 and over. % is a proportion of Economically active

The latest job density figure for Croydon is 0.62 (2017). The density figure represents the ratio of total jobs to population aged 16-64. In Croydon, this has been increasing but is still much lower than in London (1.02) and Great Britain (0.86).

Comparing figures 2 and 3, it can be seen that the average gross earnings for male full-time workers is about £6 higher a week for those who work in Croydon compared to those who live in Croydon. Female full-time workers in Croydon earn £45 less a week than those who live and work in Croydon.

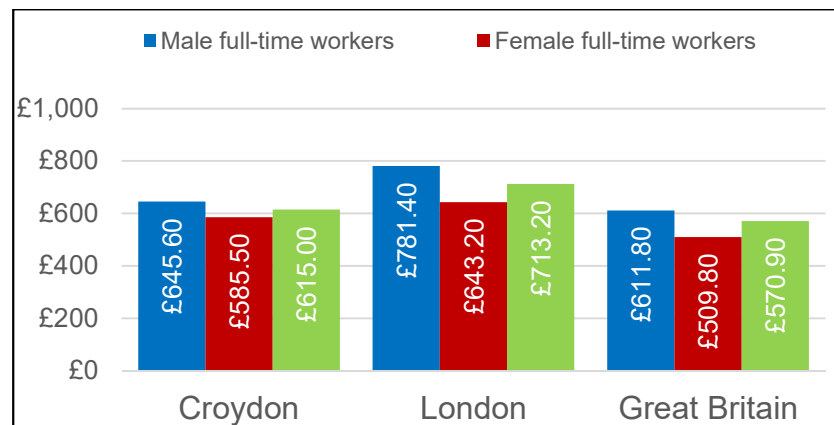


Figure 2 – Gross weekly earnings by place of work (Croydon workers), 2019



Source: ONS ASHE, resident analysis

Figure 3 – Gross weekly earnings by place of residence (Croydon residents), 2019

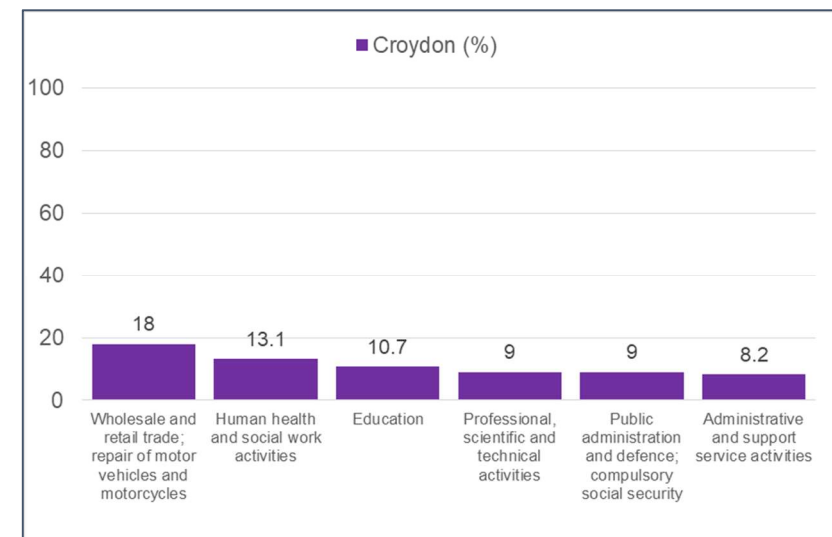


Source: ONS ASHE, workplace analysis

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 past 5 years has averaged at around 143,200 per year. Latest estimates for 2018 suggest that compared to the London average, in Croydon there is a much higher proportion of jobs in the wholesale and retail sectors, health and social work, education and public administration and support services.

Figure 4 – Top 6 Employee jobs 2018



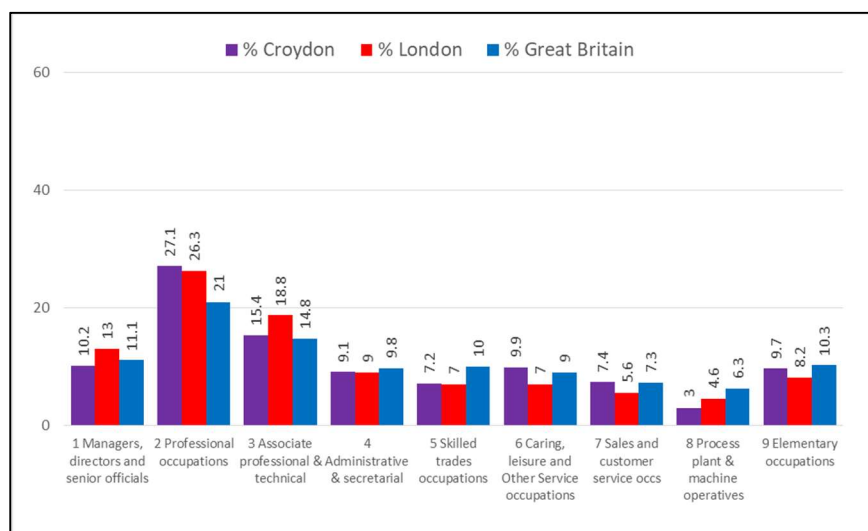
Source: ONS business register and employment survey



Over a half (52.7%) of the jobs in Croydon comprise occupations such as managers, directors, senior officials, professional, associate professional & technical staff. This is not surprising as there are lots of offices, banks, law firms and retail outlets in the town Centre.

Occupations in the services sector including care, leisure, sales and customer services account for 17.3% of the total occupations in Croydon. This is higher than in London (12.6%) and nationally (16.3%).

Figure 5 – Percentage Employment by Occupation for those aged 16+ years, (July 2018- June 2019)



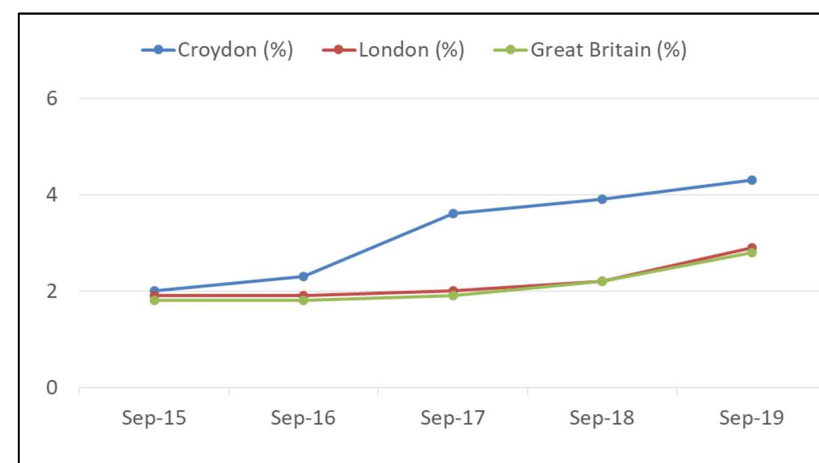
Source: ONS annual population survey

People out of work

The number of people claiming out of work benefits principally for the reason of being unemployed is made up of those claiming Jobseeker's Allowance (JSA) and National Insurance credits and those receiving Universal Credit as a result of being unemployed.

In September 2019, there was an estimated 10,615 people in Croydon claiming out of work benefits. The number has been steadily increasing since September 2015. Figure 6 shows that the regional (London) and national (GB) rate has kept in line with each another during the same period whilst the Croydon rate has been increasing.

Figure 6 – Proportion of out of work claimants



Source: ONS claimant count

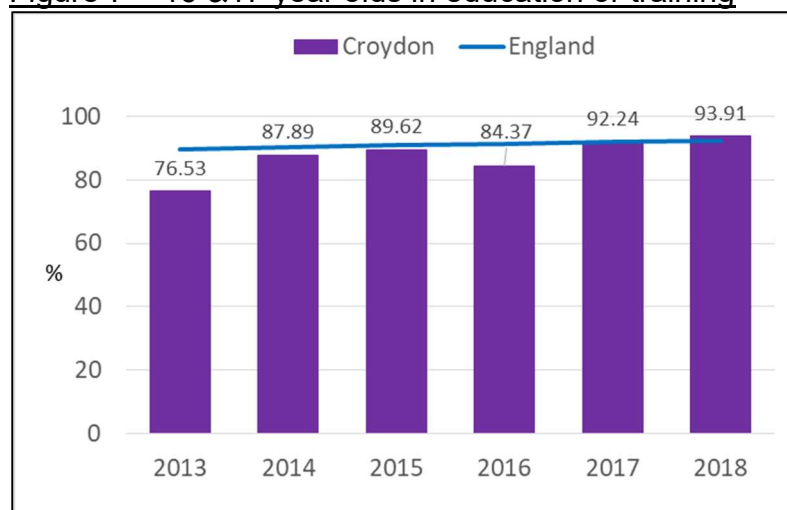


Youth in Education or Training

Local authorities have a responsibility to track young people's participation in education or training. This is done through the exchange of information with schools and colleges, other youth services and through direct contact with young people. From the client database used to record this information, this measure is calculated on 31st December each year for all local authorities.

The latest figure for 2018 shows that Croydon has done better than the national average for the first time since the start of this measure in 2013.

Figure 7 – 16 & 17 year olds in education or training

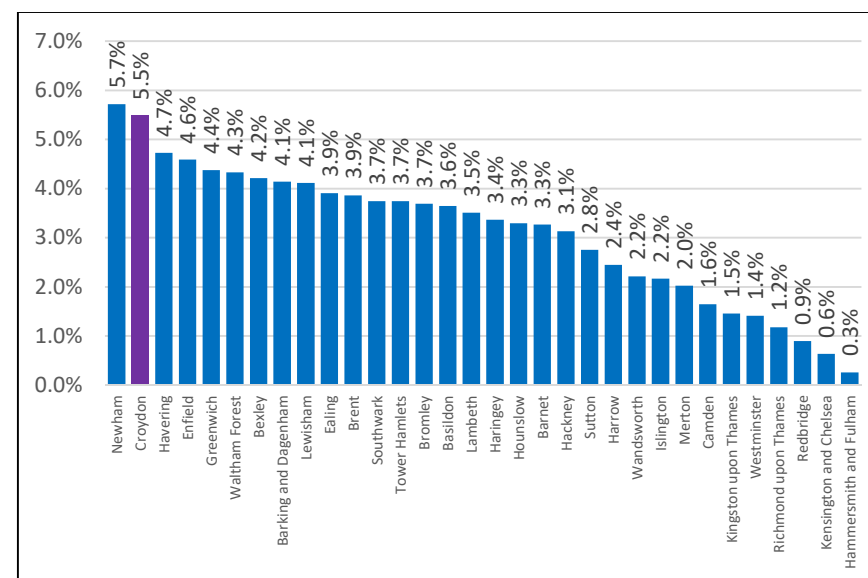


Source: DfE LAIT, data released June 2019.

Apprenticeships

The number of apprenticeship framework achievements have been increasing in Croydon for years. Latest figures show that there were 2,330 new apprenticeship starts during 2016/2017. This means that Croydon has the second highest proportion of new apprentices in that year at 5.5% behind only Newham (5.7%). This compares to the London average of 3.0%.

Figure 8 - New apprenticeship starts during 2016/2017 broken down by London councils



Source: gov.uk



Skill levels of adults

No qualifications

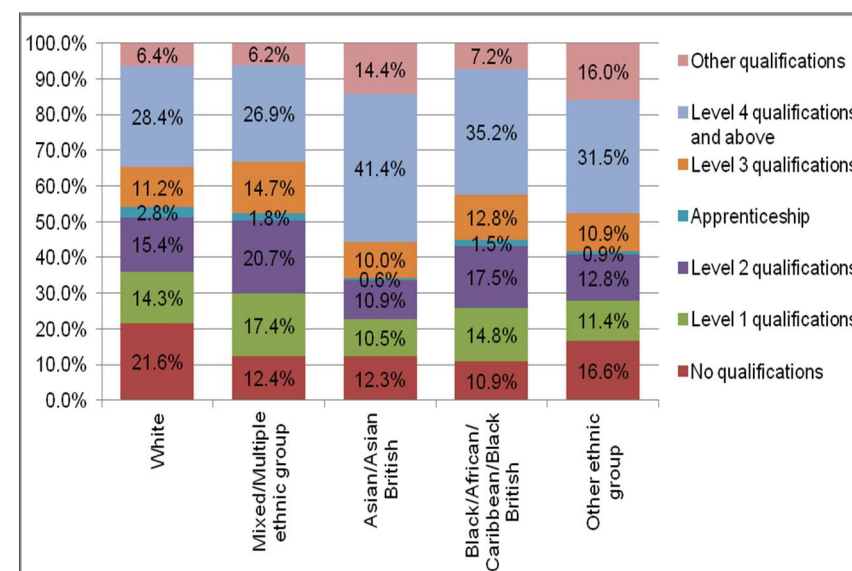
Based on the 2011 Census, 17.6% of adults in Croydon were recorded as having no qualifications and this was in line with the London average. Across England this figure was higher at 22.5%.

Based on the ONS annual population survey for the calendar year 2017, only 4.7% of Croydon's resident population aged 16-64 years had no qualification. This proportion was higher in London (6.8%) and also higher at the national level (7.7%).

Figure 9 shows that adults from a White ethnic background in Croydon in the 2011 Census were more likely to have no qualifications than adults from any other ethnic background. A third of the residents in both Fieldway, (now New Addington North), and New Addington, (now New Addington South), had no qualifications recorded. In 2011, the proportion of White British residents in Fieldway and New Addington were 61.3% and 72.8% respectively.

Over a half (51.4%) of the residents from the Asian community had level 3 and level 4 qualifications which was the highest proportion compared to the other ethnic communities.

Figure 9 – Highest level of qualification by ethnic group



Source: ONS 2011 Census Table DC5209EW1a



Housing

Areas of progress

- ✓ Croydon remains one of the more affordable areas to live in London both to buy and to rent.
- ✓ Croydon had the third highest number of net additional dwellings in 2017/2018 compared to other London Councils.

Challenges

- △ The number of house sales in Croydon has been decreasing every year since 2014.
- △ The number of homeless households in temporary accommodation remains high.
- △ During 2017/2018, the number of affordable housing completions in Croydon was lower than the London average.

Overview

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

- Tenure
- Cost of property
- Availability of housing
- Homelessness

Croydon is taking steps to ensure it achieves its Corporate Plan priority to ensure good, decent homes are affordable to all. The Council is working with partners to create New Homes for sale and for rent for local people, ensure existing homes are Quality Homes and provide opportunities for Homes for Everybody. To these ends, Croydon Council is committed to the following:

- The delivery of 32,890 new homes from 2016 to 2036 (1,645 a year). The strategic target is that 40% will be affordable. (This is likely to increase to 2,949 per year once review of Croydon Plan is complete in 2019).
- Brick by Brick will build 2,000 new homes by 2022, 50% of which will be for shared ownership or affordable rent.

Borough Profile - Housing



- The landlord licensing scheme will be renewed in 2020 to maintain standards in the private rented sector. At least 100 empty homes will be brought back into use every year.

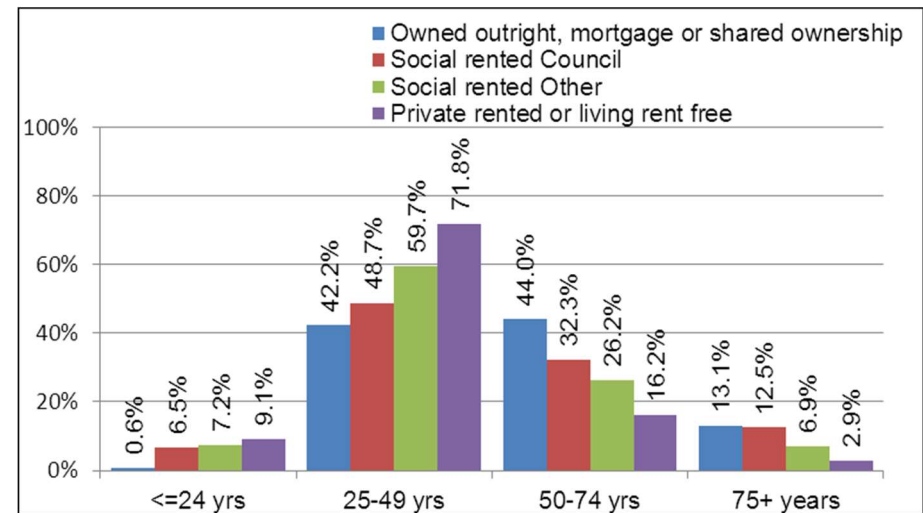
Tenure

According to the 2011 Census, 60% of all Croydon 145,000 households were owner occupied, 20% were private rented and 18% were households living in social housing.

The GLA's report on Housing Characteristics³, 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 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%) households 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 northern parts and the eastern edge of the borough.

Census 2011 showed that in the east, the former wards of Fieldway, (now New Addington North), and New Addington, (now New Addington South), had the highest proportions of social housing (council homes and other) with 60.6% and 42.2% respectively.

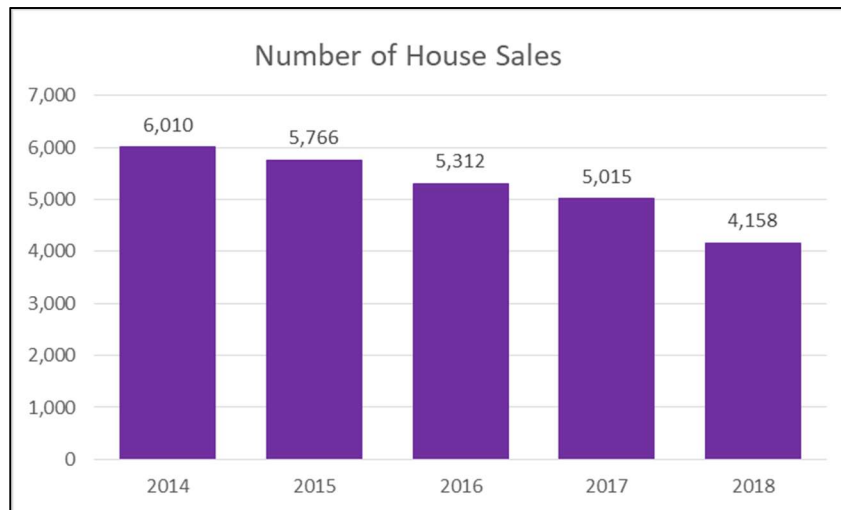
³ GLA Report on Housing Characteristics, October 2013.



Cost of property

The number of house sales in Croydon has been decreasing annually since 2014 when there were over 6,000 sales. The latest annual figure for 2018 shows that sales have decreased by nearly 31% over the 5 years from 2014. This drop in the number of sales may be due to all the uncertainty around Brexit following the 2016 Referendum result.

Figure 2 – House sales in Croydon 2014-2018



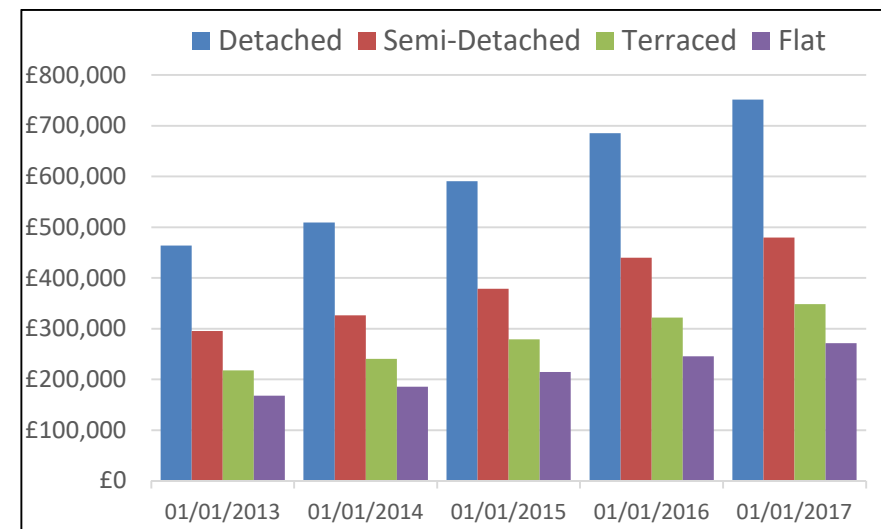
Source: GLA Housing Sales, based on Land Registry data, Sept 2019.

N.B. These figures do not include “right to buy” sales or properties sold for less than £1,000 or more than £20 million.

The median cost of properties in Croydon has risen by 52% from £240,000 in 2013 to £365,000 in 2017. However, these figures are strongly influenced by the housing mix. In Croydon there is a high proportion of sales of flats and apartments which are quite over-priced and this raises the median cost of properties in the borough.

The last 5 years has seen an increase in the average price of properties in the borough. Every property type has increased in value, year on year, from detached houses to one bedroom flats, as shown in Figure 3.

Figure 3 – Change in property prices

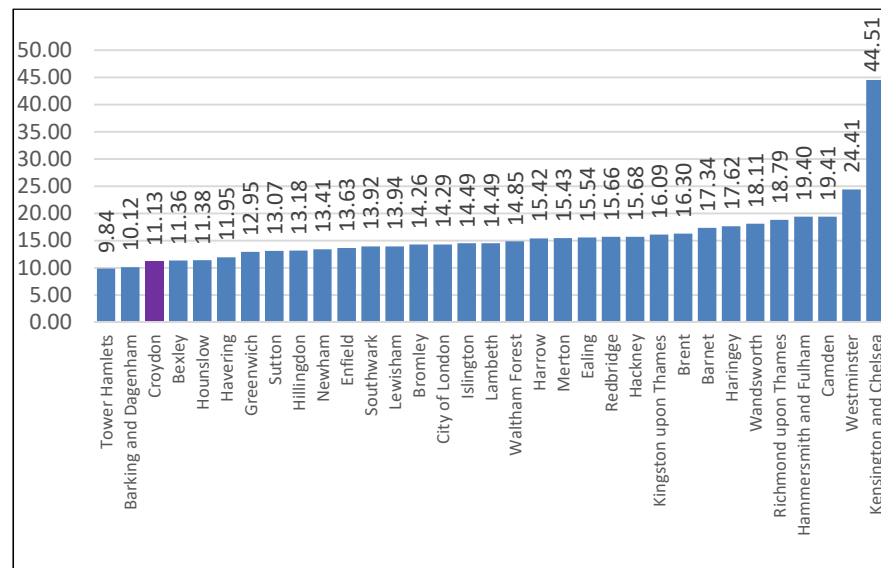


Source: GLA Average House Prices dataset based on Land Registry data.



Despite the rising property prices, Croydon has the third lowest ratio of average earnings (for full-time workers) to average house prices across London so remains one of the more affordable boroughs to live in.

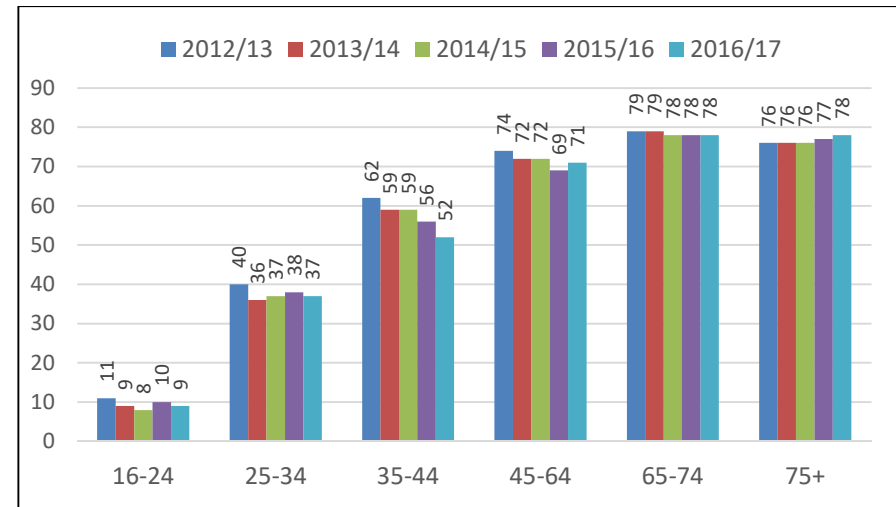
Figure 4: Ratio of house prices to earnings



Source: GLA Ratio of House Prices to Earnings (full-time workers by place of work), 2017 (data released April 2019).

Nationally, around 78% of households, where the main reference person is aged over 65 years, are owner occupied homes. Figure 5 shows that over the last 5 years, the proportion of 35-44 year olds who own their own property has been decreasing every year.

Figure 5: Percentage of each age group that are owner occupiers



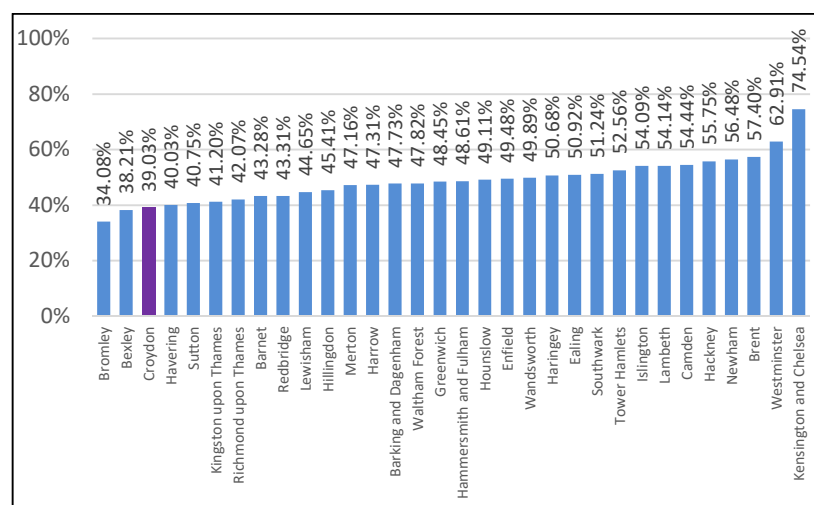
Source: DCLG, Owner occupiers, recent first time buyers and second homes, Table FC2101, 2017.

Using median monthly private rental data from the VOA and median gross monthly salary for 2017 from the ONS, it is possible to calculate the private rent over the gross monthly salary.



Figure 6 shows that the median monthly private rent is 39% of the median gross monthly salary in Croydon. This is quite a high rate but the third lowest in London so private renting in Croydon is still relatively affordable compared to other areas of London.

Figure 6: Median monthly private rent as a percentage of the median gross monthly salary 2017



Source: Valuation Office Agency and ONS, ASHE.

Availability of housing

The number of long-term vacant dwellings in Croydon in October 2016 was 1,2164. 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 assessment⁵ (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 third highest number of net additional dwellings, (2,076) in 2017/2018 out of all the London boroughs, behind Wandsworth (2,247) and Barnet (2,208). The next stage is for Croydon to have its completed housing units appropriately occupied.

⁴ DCLG Live Tables on Dwelling Stock Table 615

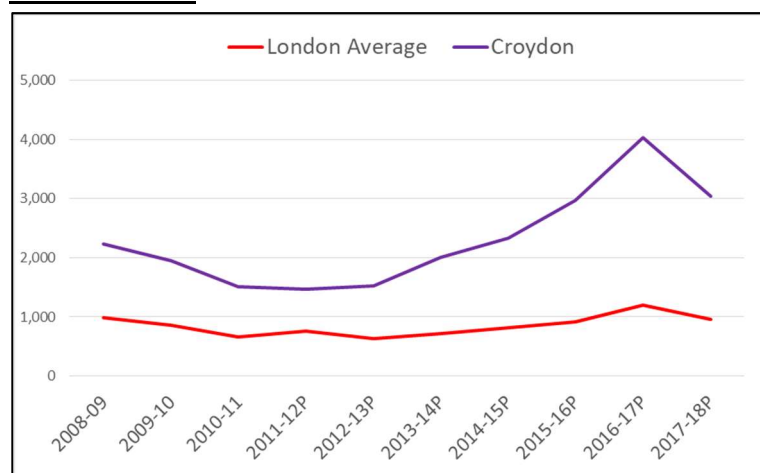
⁵

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



Figure 7 shows that over the last 10 years, the number of net dwellings in Croydon has consistently been higher than the London average even despite the latest drop in numbers.

Figure 7: Net additional dwellings in Croydon from 2008/2009 to 2017/2018



Source : GLA net Dwellings based on Land Registry data

There have been an additional 2,128 dwellings created in Croydon since 2011/2012. These have included new builds, conversions and changes of use.⁶ The total number of dwellings in the borough was 154,560 - the largest number of dwellings of any of the London boroughs - but Croydon does have one of the largest populations.

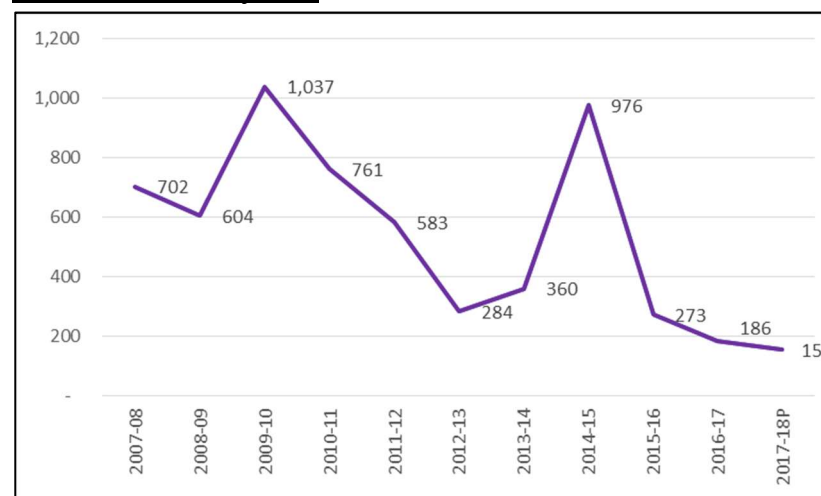
⁶ Table 122, Net additional dwellings by local authority district, 2017/2018.

Affordable Housing

Over the last 10 years (2008/2009 -2017/2018), Croydon has built 5,219 affordable housing units. In that time, the highest annual figure reached was 1,037 completions in 2009/2010.

Figure 8 shows the annual completions of affordable housing in Croydon. Despite 2 peak periods in 2009/210 (1,037) and 2014/2015 (976), the trend in the last 3 years of reported data has shown a noticeable decline in these housing completions.

Figure 8: Total affordable housing completions in Croydon over the last 10 years

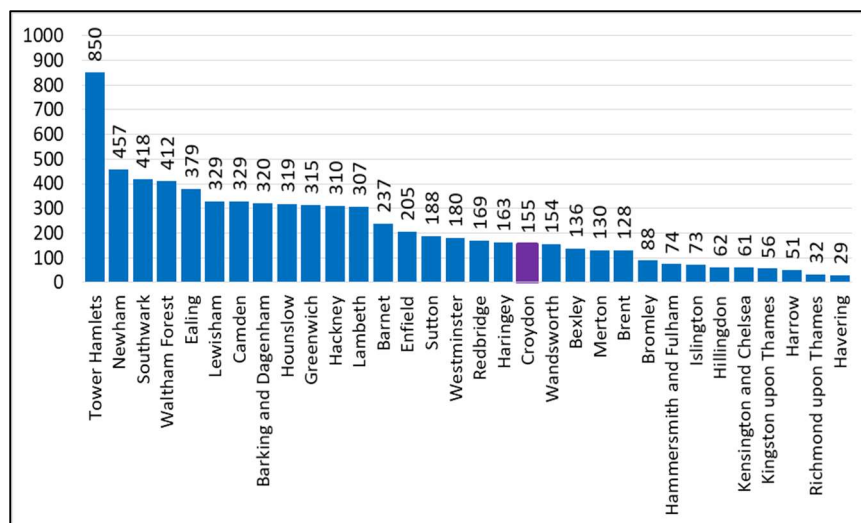


Source: DCLG, Total Affordable Housing Completions



The latest provisional figures for 2017/2018 shows that Croydon has a relatively low number of affordable housing completions compared to the rest of London. Figure 9 shows that Croydon is in the third quartile of London boroughs for providing higher numbers of affordable new housing.

Figure 9: Total affordable housing completions in each London borough, 2017/2018



Source: DCLG, Total affordable housing completions in each London borough, 2017/2018

Homelessness

The most common reasons for homelessness is parental evictions, exclusions by relatives and friends and relationship breakdowns. Croydon was the first London borough to halve its use of temporary accommodation in line with the target set by government.

Over the years, by far the highest proportion of accepted homeless households in Croydon have been made up of lone parents with dependent children.⁷

Social housing in Croydon is only allocated to people with the most urgent housing need. The Council applies the Localism Act 2011 to fulfil its legal duties by providing accommodation in the private landlord sector to meet the constant housing demand.

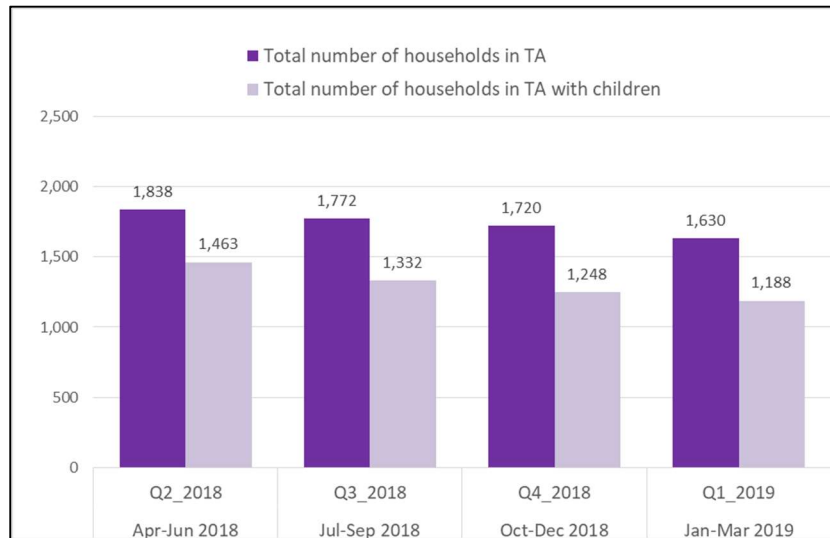
Figure 10 shows that for the quarter ending 31st March 2019, there were 1,630 households in temporary accommodation of which 1,188 (72.9%) were households with children.

There has been a downward trend in the total number of households in temporary accommodation in Croydon over the last 4 quarters.

⁷ Homelessness Review and Strategy 2018.



Figure 10: Croydon Households in temporary accommodation

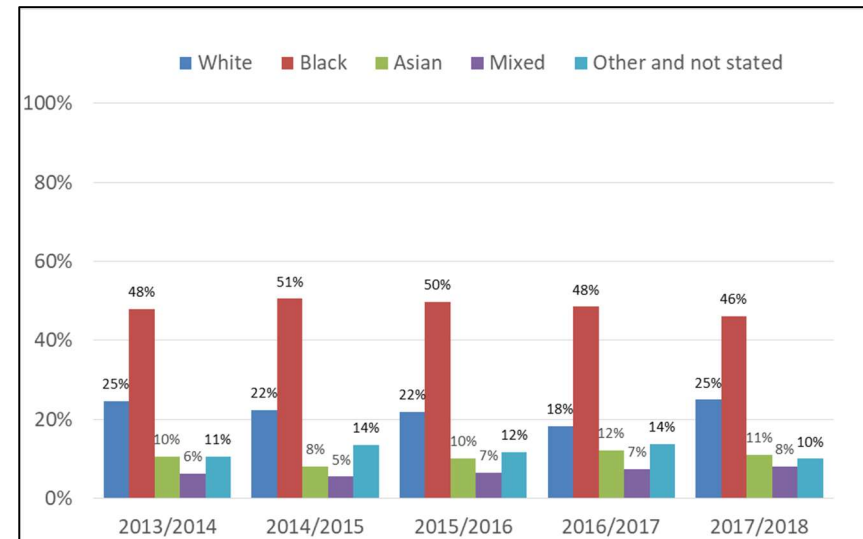


Source: Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government, Table TA1, released September 2019

Figure 11 shows that in every age band, there has been a disproportionately high percentage of homeless people from the Black community.

Latest trends show that, of the households accepted as homeless in Croydon, around half are made up of people from the Black community, around a quarter are from the White community with the remainder made up of residents from all the other communities.

Figure 11 – Percentage of Homeless households accepted in Croydon by Broad Ethnic Group



Source: Ministry of Housing, Community & Local Government, Section E1, released December 2018.

Latest figures show that more than half (58%) of homeless people in Croydon are in the 25-44 years age band. One in 5 (22%) are aged between 16 and 24 years and one in 5 (20%) are aged 45-59 years. There are very few people aged 60 years and over.



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.
- ✓ The number of adults in treatment for substance misuse in Croydon has been falling every year since 2013/2014.

Challenges

- ⚠ The teenage conception rate in Croydon is still one of the highest in London despite its downward trend.
- ⚠ Immunisation coverage remains low for a number of child and adult vaccinations.
- ⚠ Croydon has had fewer numbers of successful alcohol treatment completions compared to London and

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

Within Croydon we are starting to embrace a prevention model, working with communities at a locality level to reduce the likelihood or impact of a range of issues (Director of Public Health, Annual Report 2018). This new approach and linked actions are in place to ensure the Council accomplishes its aim for people to live long, healthy, happy and independent lives (Corporate Plan 2018-2022). Recent interventions introduced include:

- Delivering a partnership led Borough wide healthy weight action plan.
- Implementing a borough wide approach to prevention and early intervention that will strengthen community based knowledge and support and through the partnership Early



Help offer will support people at the right time and in the right place.

- Croydon's Early Help partnership offer to deliver a range of evidence based programmes including parent support.
- One Croydon Alliance - a Commissioner and provider led programme including the council voluntary groups and health partners - is developing patient centred care and promoting independence.

General health

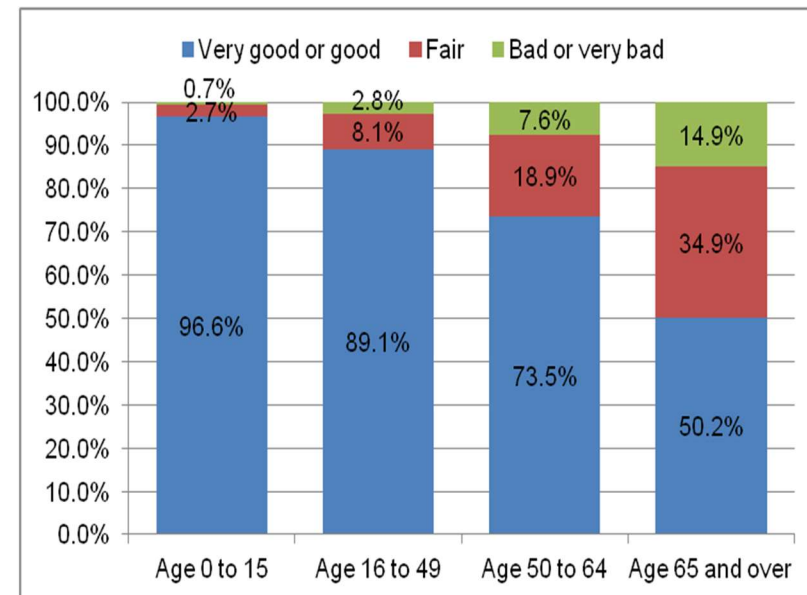
The 2011 Census asked residents to rate their general health as very good, good, fair, bad or very bad. In Croydon 83.4% of residents had very good or good health. Only 4.6% had bad or very bad health.

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 indicated 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



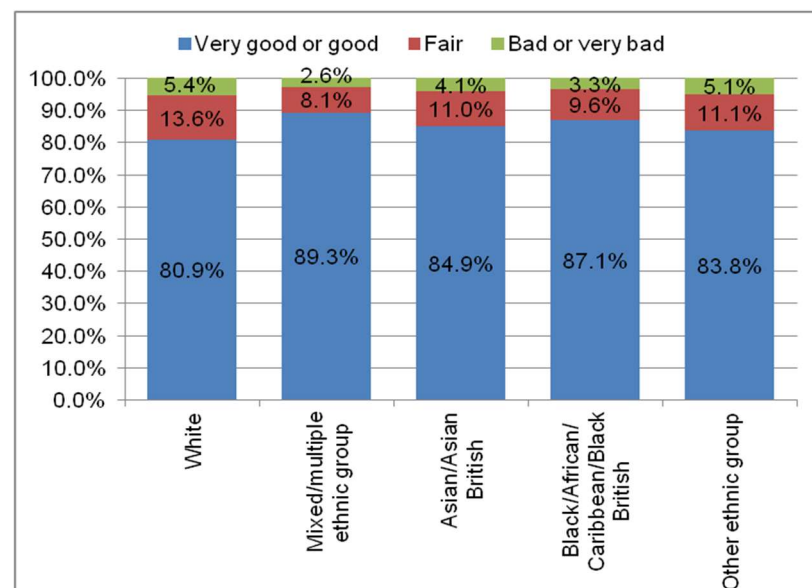
Source: ONS Census 2011 Table LC3206EW

The highest proportion of Croydon residents who reported very good or good health were from mixed or multiple ethnic backgrounds.



Figure 2 shows that a higher proportion of residents from white ethnic backgrounds reported fair or bad or very bad health.

Figure 2 – General health by ethnic group

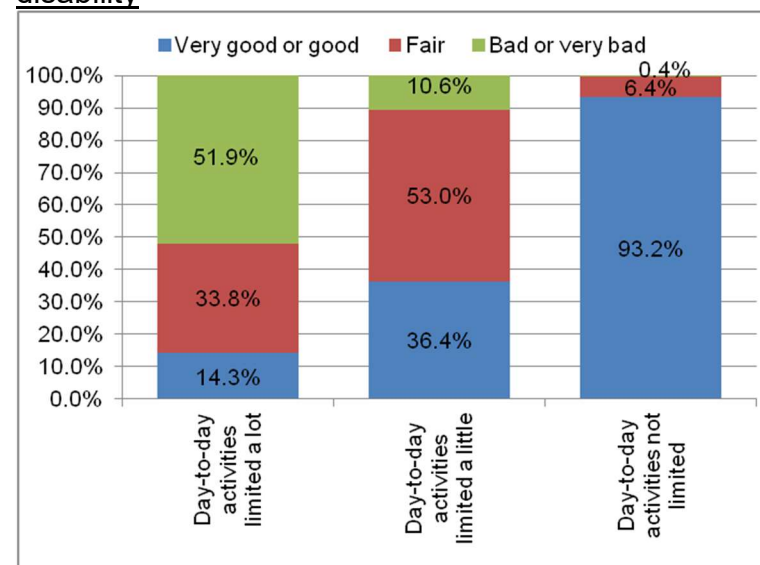


Source: ONS Census 2011 Table LC3206EW

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

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.

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



Source: ONS Census 2011 Table LC3302EW

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



Children and young people's health

Low birth weight

Low birth rate is classified as any weight less than 2,500 grams.

The Public Health Profile for 2017 shows that the percentage of low birth weight babies in Croydon was 3.31%. This is higher than the previous year figure of 2.96%.

The national average figure for 2017 at 2.82% is also higher than the previous year's figure of 2.79%. The 2017 figure for London is 3.01%.

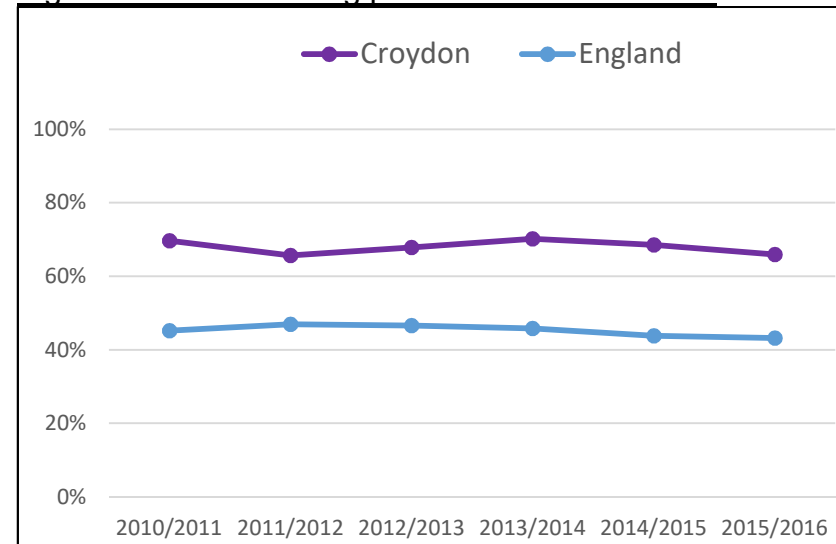
Breastfeeding

Figure 4 shows that for a number of years, the proportion of mothers who breastfeed their children at 6-8 weeks from birth in Croydon has been far higher than the England average⁸.

This measure has ceased to be reported at local authority level from 2016/2017 as there have been issues concerning the quality of local data and data across London.

It is now reported to the Primary Care Trust (PCT) and mapped across to the local authority where possible.

Figure 4 - Breastfeeding prevalence at 6-8 weeks



Source: PHE Public Health Outcomes Framework Tool

Immunisations

In 2018/2019, childhood immunisation rates in Croydon remained statistically lower than both the London average and the England average for all immunisations.

⁸ PHE, [Child Health Profiles](#) (based on data submitted to PHE)



Table 1 – Coverage of childhood immunisations, 2018/2019

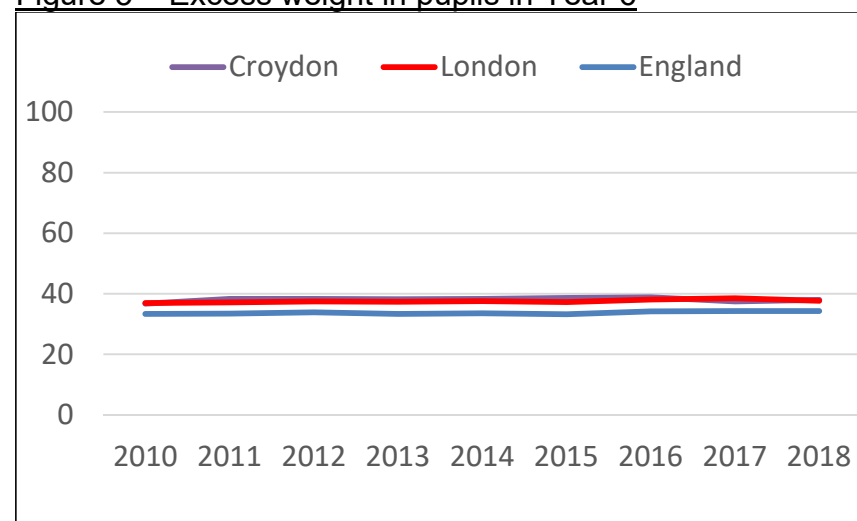
Immunisation Type	Croydon	London	England
Dtap/IPV/Hib (1 year old)	86.7%	89.2%	93.1%
Dtap/IPV/Hib (2 years old)	88.8%	91.7%	95.1%
PCV	87.4%	89.7%	93.3%
Hib/MenC booster (2 years old)	80.8%	85.1%	91.2%
Hib/MenC booster (5 years old)	81.2%	88.1%	92.4%
PCV booster	81.2%	84.3%	91.0%
MMR one dose (2 years old)	80.3%	85.1%	91.2%
MMR one dose (5 years old)	85.6%	91.4%	94.9%
MMR two doses (5 years old)	67.0%	77.8%	87.2%
HPV vaccine – 1 dose (females 12-13 years old)	77.5%	81.0%	86.9%
HPV vaccine – 2 doses (females 13-14 years old)	76.1%	78.4%	83.8%

Source: PHE Public Health Outcomes, Health Protection.

Excess weight

Excess weight in primary school pupils remains a national concern. The proportion of Croydon pupils in Year 6 measured as having excess weight was 38.0% (2017/2018) and remains in line with the London average (37.7%) but higher than the England average (34.3%).

Figure 5 – Excess weight in pupils in Year 6

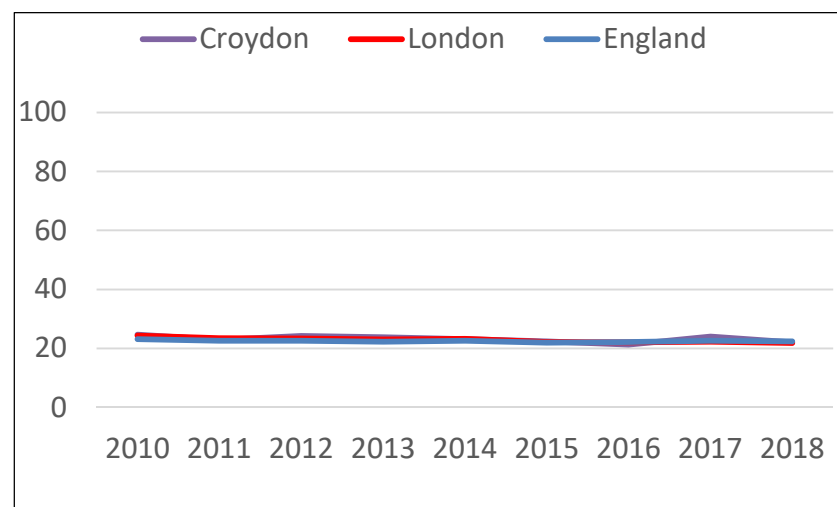


Source: NCMP, based on National Childhood Measurement Programme data.



The proportion of Croydon pupils in Reception year (aged 4-5) measured as having excess weight was 22.0% in the latest year (2017/2018). This is in line with both the London average at 21.8% and the national rate at 22.4%.

Figure 6 – Excess weight in pupils in Reception

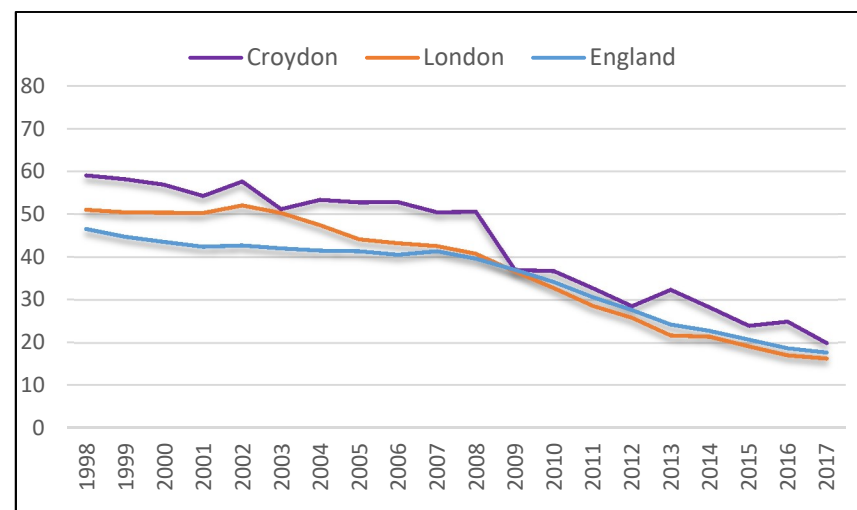


Source: NCMP, based on National Childhood Measurement Programme data.

Teenage conceptions

Croydon had the fifth highest teenage conception rate (for girls aged under 18) in outer London in 2017, (behind Barking & Dagenham, Greenwich, Enfield and Havering), according to the latest ONS statistics. There were also 4 inner London councils with a higher rate than Croydon, (Lambeth, Lewisham, Southwark and Haringey).⁹ Overall there has been a downward trend in teenage conceptions since 1998.

Figure 7 - Under 18 conception rate



Source: ONS Conception statistics

⁹ PHE, [Sexual Health Profiles](#) (based on ONS conception statistics)



The maternity rate for under 18s in Croydon was 6.0 per 1,000 girls aged 15-17 in 2016, a decrease from the rates of 8.5 in 2015 and 10.4 in 2014.¹⁰ The rate of abortions increased slightly from 15 abortions per 1,000 girls aged 15-17 in 2015 to 16 in 2016.¹¹

According to the latest ONS Conception statistics for 2015-2017, Croydon has reduced its rate of under 16 conceptions compared to the rate for 2014-2016 when Croydon had the second highest rate in London of 5.5 (behind Lambeth).

The latest Croydon conception rate of 1.9 per 1,000 girls aged 13-15 years is lower than for London (2.6) and England (3.2). In fact, the rates for Croydon, London and England are all lower than they were for 2014-2016.

The percentage of under 16 conceptions that resulted in abortion in 2014-16 was 68.2% in Croydon. For 2015-2017, this has risen to 73.3%. For both London and England, the percentage of conceptions leading to abortion has dropped by 1% from 2014-2016 68.3% in London and 60.6% in England.

Sexually transmitted infections

Over the last 5 years, Croydon has had a better Chlamydia detection rate than the regional and national averages. In 2018

the rate in Croydon was 3,129.00 per 100,000 young people aged 15-24, higher than Croydon's Statistical Neighbours (2,971.21 per 100,000) and England (1,974.90 per 100,000).

In 2016-2018, 19.2% of those aged 15-24 years were screened for Chlamydia in Croydon, higher than the 9.2% screened nationally but lower than the 21.9% screened across London.¹²

In 2018, the rate for all new STI diagnoses (excluding Chlamydia diagnoses in those aged <25 years) remained much higher in Croydon compared to the England average. In Croydon there were 1,444 diagnoses per 100,000 population compared to 851 per 100,000 across England and 1,713 per 100,000 in London.¹³ These were all higher rates than the previous year.

Adults' health and lifestyle

Physical activity

The Active Lives survey from 2017/2018 suggests that 66.3% of adults aged 19 and over in Croydon achieved 150 minutes of moderate intensity exercise per week in line with the national guidelines. This is similar to both the national figure of 66.3% and the regional average of 66.4%. All percentages were slightly up on the previous year.

¹⁰ ONS, [Conception Statistics](#)

¹¹ PHE, [Sexual Health Profiles](#) (based on DH abortion statistics)

¹² PHE, [Sexual Health Profiles \(based on submissions to PHE\)](#)

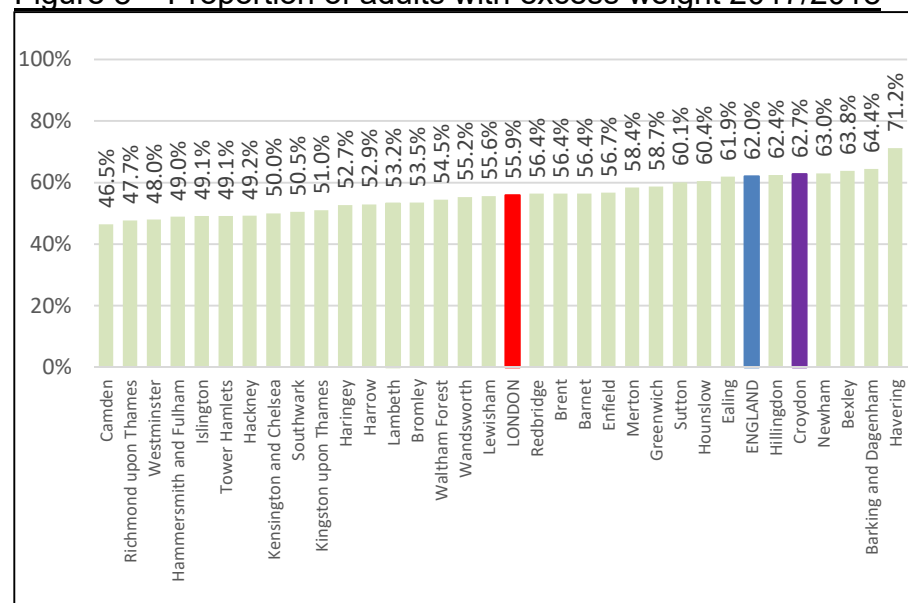
¹³ PHE, [Sexual Health Profiles \(based on submissions to PHE\)](#)



Excess weight

The proportion of adults aged 18 plus years with excess weight in Croydon was approximately 62.7% for the period 2017/2018. This is an increase on the previous year's figure of 59.0%. The average across London in 2017/2018 was only 55.9% with the national average figure 62.0%¹⁴ closer to C

Figure 8 – Proportion of adults with excess weight 2017/2018



Source: PHE Health Profiles

¹⁴ PHE, [Public Health Profiles](#) (based on the Active Lives survey, Sport England)

Flu vaccinations

Only about 2 in every 3 people in London aged over 65 years take up the flu vaccinations. Over the last seven years Croydon coverage of flu vaccinations has been below the national average for those aged over 65 years. In 2017/2018, 65.9% of this age cohort received a flu jab compared to 66.9% in London and 72.6% nationally. Around 42.3% of “at risk” individuals aged 6 months to 64 years received the flu vaccination compared to 45.4% in London and 48.9% in England.¹⁵

Smoking prevalence

The proportion of adults aged 18 and over in Croydon who were self-reported smokers, in the 2018 Annual Population Survey, was 11.4%. This was lower than both the regional average of 13.9% and the national average of 14.4%. For Croydon it was also a slight decrease on the previous year when the proportion was 12.0%.

Wellbeing

The ONS Annual Population Survey asks questions relating to personal wellbeing. Participants are asked to score how

¹⁵ PHE, [Public Health Outcomes Framework](#) (based on data submitted to the ImmForm website)



satisfied they feel with their life overall; to what extent they feel the things they do in their life are worthwhile; how happy 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 (2016/2017) suggests that Croydon residents have similar personal wellbeing ratings compared to the regional and national averages.¹⁶

Disease and poor health

Mental health

Approximately 1.11% of patients registered in Croydon in 2016/2017 had been diagnosed with a severe mental health condition. This was higher than the national average of 0.92% but in line with the average for London of 1.10%.

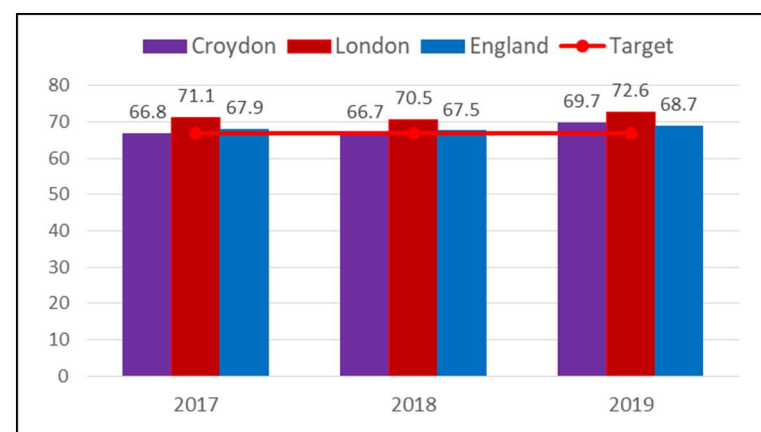
Dementia

The government commits to increase the number of formal diagnosis for people living with dementia so that a timely diagnosis will their enable carers and healthcare staff to plan accordingly and work together to improve health and care outcomes.

¹⁶ ONS, [Estimates of Personal Wellbeing](#) (based on the Annual Population Survey, ONS)

Over the first 3 years of estimation, the rate of diagnosis in Croydon has been close to the national average but still lower than the London average. Croydon is now exceeding the target of 66.7.

Figure 9 – Dementia diagnosis rate (65+ years)



Source: NHS Digital

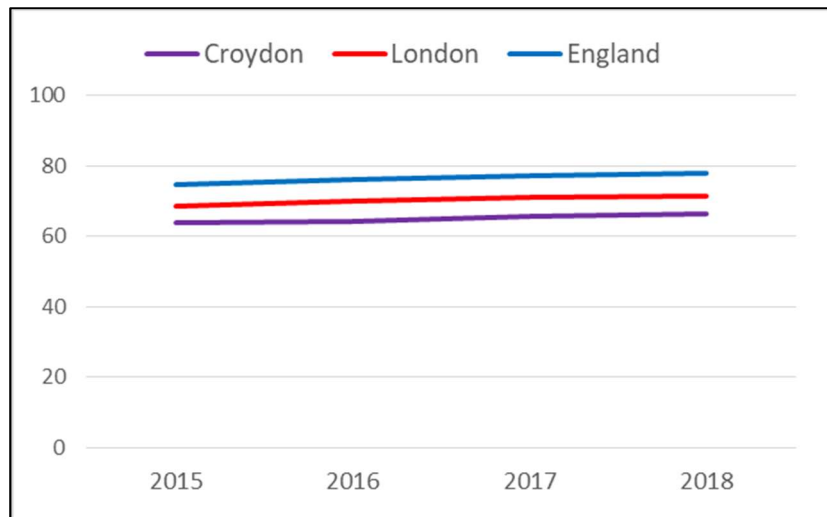
Diabetes

The estimated diabetes diagnosis rate is expressed as a percentage of the observed number of people with a formal diagnosis of diabetes over a proportion of the estimated number with diabetes.



Figure 10 shows that the prevalence of diagnosed diabetes in patients aged 17+ registered in Croydon has been slightly lower than the regional and national averages for the past 4 years with the trend showing a very slight rise in this rate.

Figure 10 – Diabetes prevalence in 17+ year olds



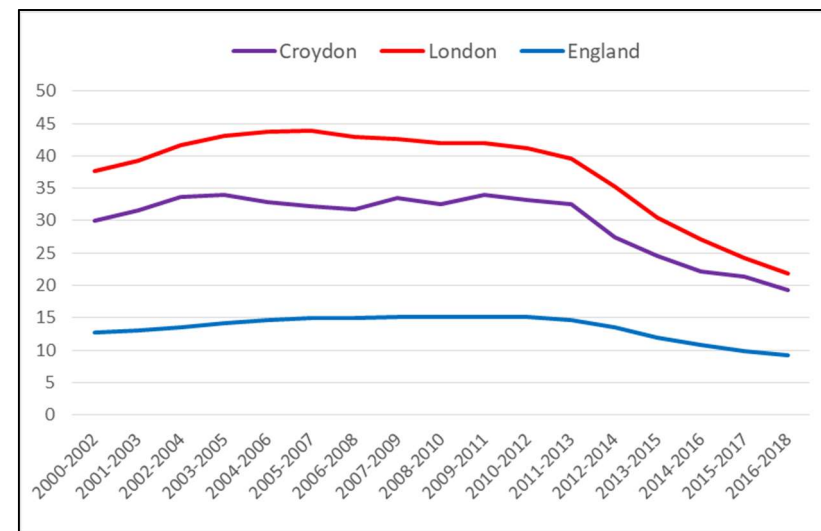
Source: PHE Health Profiles

Tuberculosis

Croydon has a lower rate of new reported cases of TB than the London average. In 2016-2018, there were an estimated 19.2 new cases of TB per 100,000 population compared to a rate of

21.9 cases across London and 9.2 cases nationally.¹⁷ These rates were all down on the previous year.

Figure 11 – Incidence of new cases of TB per 100,000 population



Source: PHE Health Profiles, *Enhanced Tuberculosis Surveillance system (ETS)*

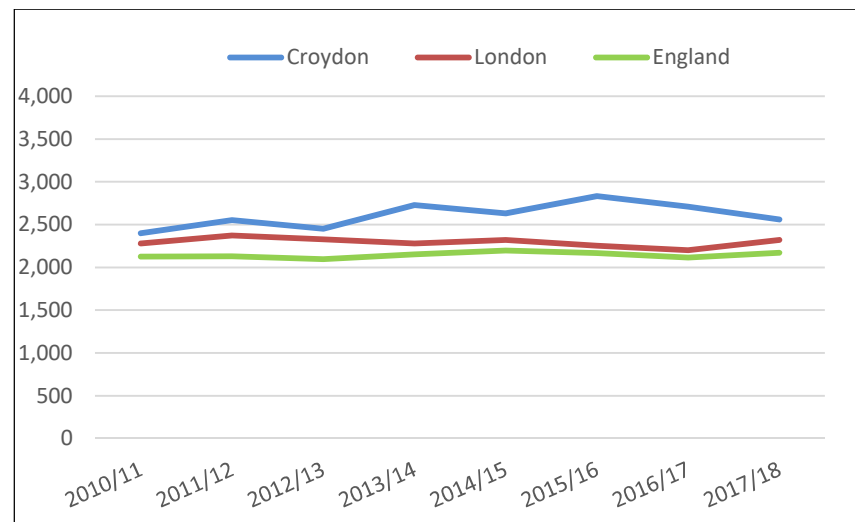
¹⁷ PHE, [Public Health Profiles](#) (based on the Enhanced Tuberculosis Surveillance system)



Falls in over 65s

The rate of hospital admissions due to falls in people aged 65 and over in Croydon remains consistently higher than the national and regional averages. In 2017/2018 there has been a slight drop on the previous year rate of 2,710 to a rate of 2,561 emergency hospital admissions for injuries due to falls per 100,000 people.¹⁸

Figure 12- Injuries due to falls in over 65s per 100,000



Source: PHE Health Profiles, Hospital Episode Statistics (HES)

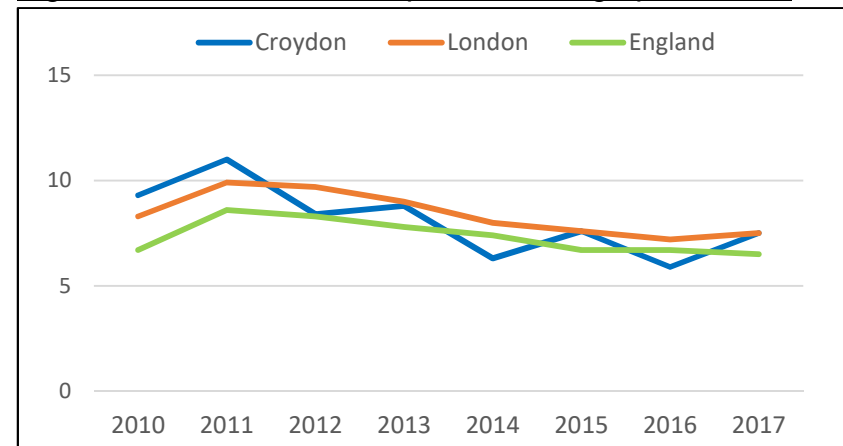
¹⁸ PHE, [Public Health Outcomes Framework](#) (based on Hospital Episodes Statistics)

Drug treatment

The successful completion of drug treatment for opiate users is measured by the number of users of opiates that left drug treatment successfully (free of drug(s) of dependence) who do not then re-present to treatment again within 6 months as a percentage of the total number of opiate users in treatment.

Figure 13 shows that Croydon's success rate has improved in line with London and has been better than the national average.

Figure 13 - Successful completion of drug opiate users



Source: Calculated by PHE: Knowledge and Intelligence Team (North West) using data from the National Drug Treatment Monitoring System

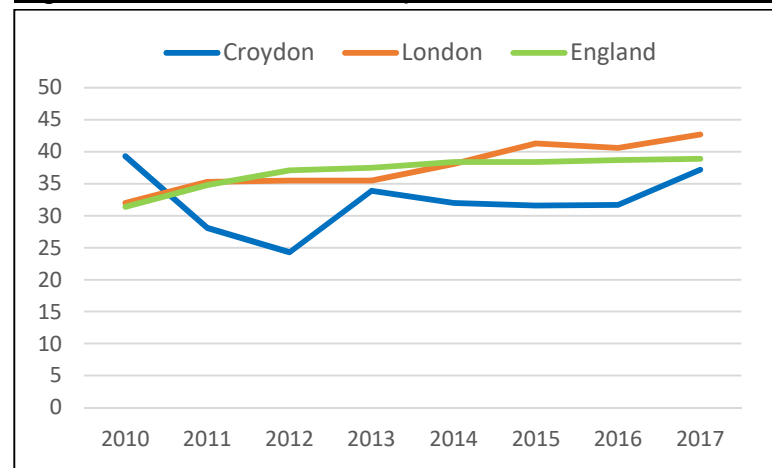


Alcohol treatment

The successful completion of alcohol treatment is measured by the number of alcohol users that left structured treatment successfully (free of alcohol dependence) who do not then re-present to treatment within 6 months as a percentage of the total number of alcohol users in structured treatment.

Figure 14 shows that for the past 7 years, Croydon has consistently been less successful with alcohol treatment compared to London and England.

Figure 14 - Successful completion of alcohol treatment

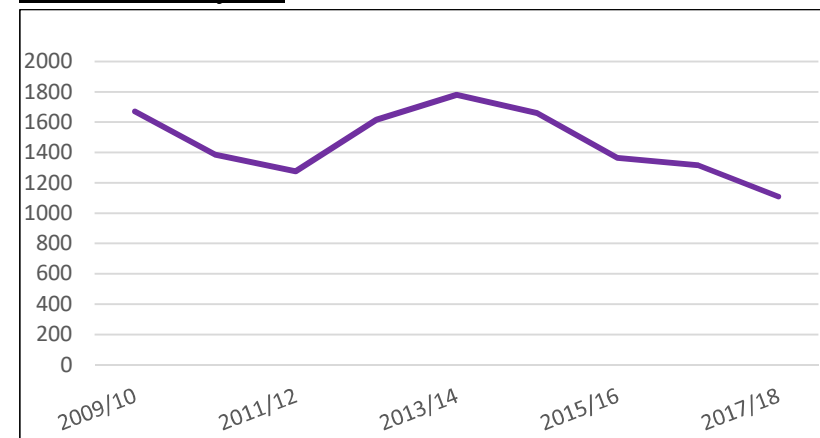


Source: Calculated by PHE: Knowledge and Intelligence Team (North West) using data from the National Drug Treatment Monitoring System

Substance Misuse

There were 1,110 adults in treatment for substance misuse issues in Croydon in 2017/2018. This continues the downward trend since 2013/2014 as figure 15 shows.

Figure 15 - Number of adults in treatment for Substance Misuse in Croydon



Source: NDTMS Profiles

In 2017/2018, 80.6% of adults in treatment were from a White ethnic background, far higher than the proportion of adults from this group in the Croydon population.



One in 5 (20.9%) of clients were in treatment for opiate and crack cocaine usage and over a third (36.9%) were in treatment for alcohol usage only.¹⁹

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 2015-2017. This is in line with the regional average (80.5) and higher than the national average (79.6). The life expectancy for women was slightly higher at 83.7 years which is below the London average of 84.3 years, but similar to the England average of 83.1.²⁰

Mortality rates

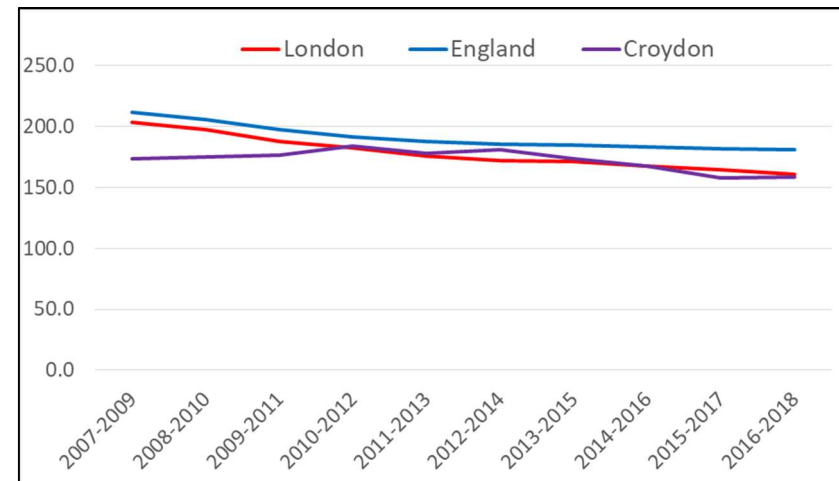
During 2015-2017 there were 3.6 deaths of infants aged under 1 year per 1,000 live births. This was in-between the regional (3.3) and national (3.9) rates.²¹

¹⁹ NDTMS Profiles

²⁰ PHE, [Public Health Profiles](#) (based on ONS health-state life expectancies)

Figure 16 shows that the rate of deaths in Croydon from causes that were considered preventable has averaged lower than both the regional and national averages over the last 10 years.

Figure 16 – Mortality rate from causes considered preventable (standardised rate per 100,000 persons)



Source: PHE Public Health Outcomes Framework, updated Nov. 2019.

²¹ PHE, [Public Health Profiles](#) (based on ONS births and deaths data)



The mortality rate for cardiovascular disease for those aged under 75 in Croydon has been lower than the regional and national averages for the past 2 reporting periods. For the period 2016-2018 the rate in Croydon was 66.4 compared to the regional rate of 70.5 and the national rate of 71.7 deaths per 100,000.

Smoking related deaths

The rate of smoking related deaths in Croydon remains lower than the national average. For the period 2015-2017 there were approximately 214.7 deaths per 100,000 people in Croydon compared to 231.5 across London and 262.6 nationally.²²

Suicide rate

The suicide rate in Croydon for 2016-2018 was 9.4 deaths per 100,000 which is a higher rate than the 7.1 deaths for 2015-2017. The national rate has stayed at 9.6 for both reporting periods and the London rate has gone down from 8.6 to 8.1.²³

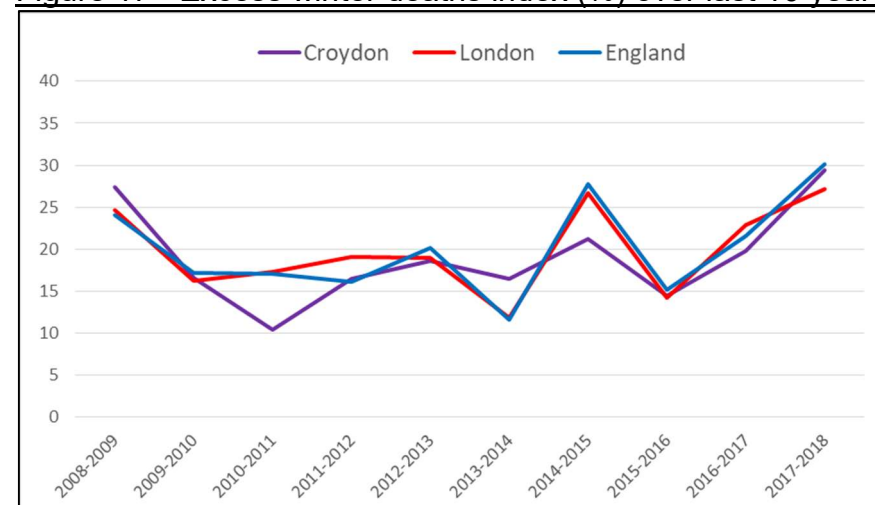
²² PHE, [Local Tobacco Control Profiles](#) (based on ONS mortality data)

Excess winter deaths

Excess winter deaths are reported, for the period August to the following July, 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.

The latest calculated figure (2017/2018) for Croydon is 29.4 which is higher than London (27.1) but lower than England (30.1).

Figure 17 - Excess winter deaths index (%) over last 10 years



Source: Office for National Statistics: Public Health England Annual Births and Mortality Extracts

²³ PHE, [Public Health Outcomes Framework](#) (based on ONS mortality data)



Social care

Areas of progress

- ✓ A reduction in the rate of children in need on the previous year.
- ✓ Improvement in the effectiveness of re-ablement services in Croydon since 2010/11. The latest outcome for 2017/2018 shows Croydon is doing much better than the average for both London and England.

Challenges

- ⚠ The rate of referrals to children's social care in Croydon is higher than both the regional and national averages.
- ⚠ Croydon has the highest number of Looked After Children in London.
- ⚠ The number of adults and older people involved in safeguarding concerns 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

Social Care is a significant area that presents the council with a huge number of responsibilities and challenges. Key priorities are focused on safeguarding vulnerable children and adults in the borough. The Council takes its duty to support vulnerable individuals incredibly seriously and is committed to doing everything in its power to ensure these people are protected and supported to have a good quality of life.

- The Council has developed a partnership framework for the delivery of services aimed at tackling domestic abuse and sexual violence. (Domestic Violence and Sexual Abuse Strategy 2018-2021).



- The Council is taking proactive steps to combat Modern Slavery in the borough. Quarterly contract monitoring now includes a scoring category on Modern Day Slavery which monitors suppliers' stances in this area.
- The Council's work to support unaccompanied asylum-seeking children has been recognised by UNICEF, the Department for Education and the Ministry for Communities, Housing and Local Government.

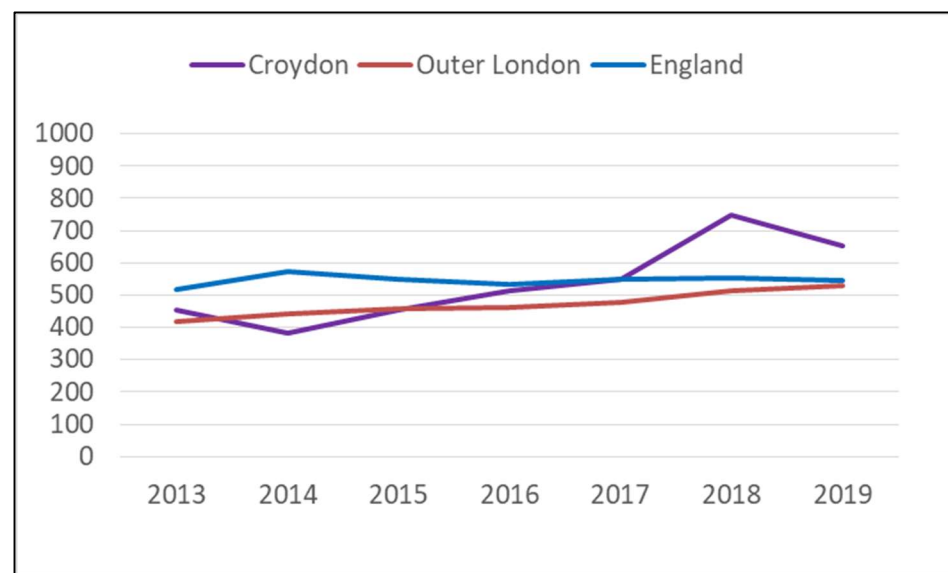
Children in need

The most common reason for a child being in need in Croydon is abuse or neglect and absent parenting. The high figures are distorted by the high number of unaccompanied asylum seeking children in the borough.

The Croydon rate of Children in Need is consistently higher than the regional and national rates every year. As at 31 March 2019, the rate was 479.0 children in need for every 10,000 children. This is a reduction on the previous rate of 548.5 per 10,000 children.

Figure 1 shows that the rate of referrals to children's social care has decreased from the previous year's rate of 748.10 per 10,000 to 651.10 per 10,000 children but remains noticeably higher than both the regional and national averages.

Figure 1 – Rate of referrals to children social care services per 10,000 children



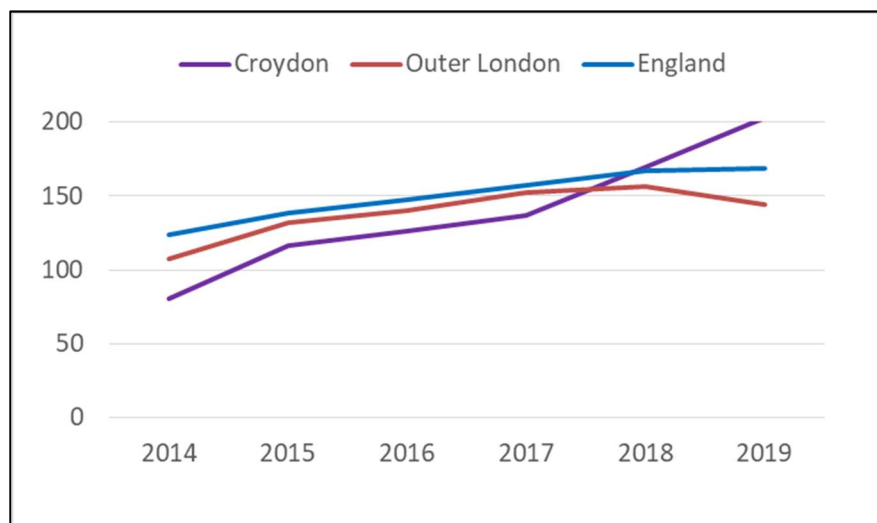
Source: DfE LAIT, data released Nov. 2019

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 2013/2014.



Figure 2 shows that the rate of section 47 referrals in Croydon has not only been increasing since 2013/2014 but has been above the London and England rates for the last 2 years. The latest Croydon rate for 2018/2019 is 202.8 per 10,000 children.

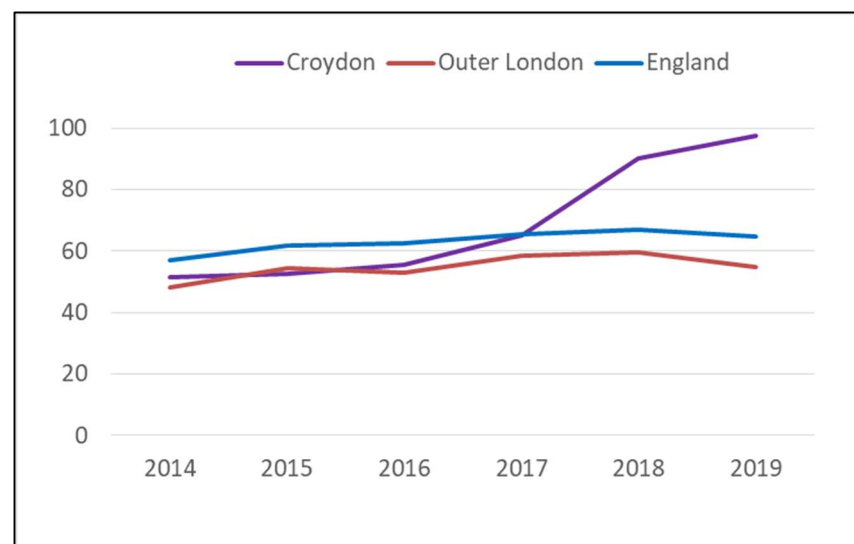
Figure 2 – Rate of section 47 enquiries per 10,000 children



Source: DfE LAIT, data released Nov.2019.

The rate of initial child protection conferences for 2018/2019 in Croydon has gone up significantly on previous years reaching 97.6 per 10,000 children. This rate compares with a rate of 54.7 in outer London and a national rate of 64.8 per 10,000 children.

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

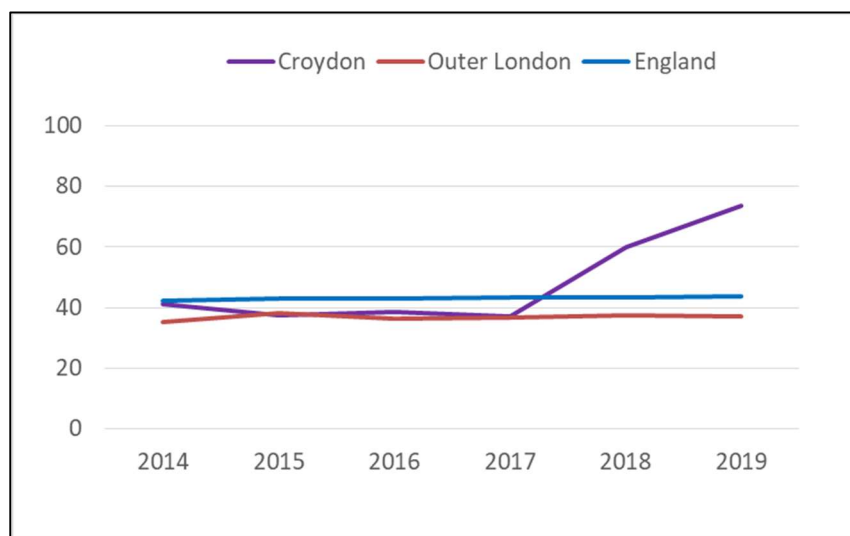


Source: DfE LAIT, data released Nov.2019.

The rate of children subject to Child Protection Conferences (CPP) in Croydon has been increasing steadily in recent years. Figure 4 shows that over the last 2 years, there has been a marked rise in this rate, moving from 59.9 in the previous year to 73.4 per 10,000 in 2018/2019. This rate is noticeably much higher than the rates in London and England.

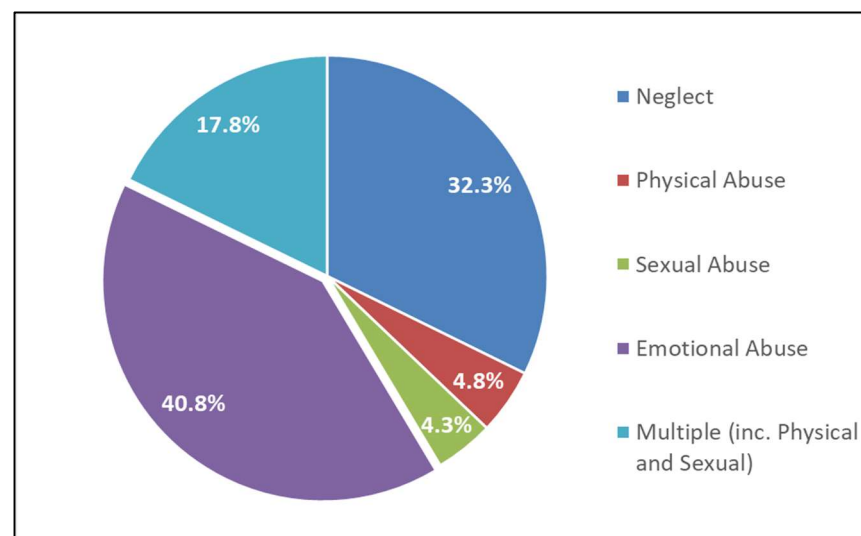


Figure 4 – Rate of children subject to a child protection plan as at 31 March



Source: DfE LAIT, data released Nov. 2019

Figure 5 – Initial category of abuse for children subject to a child protection plan as at 31 March 2019



Source: DfE Characteristics of children in need: 2018 to 2019, Table D2

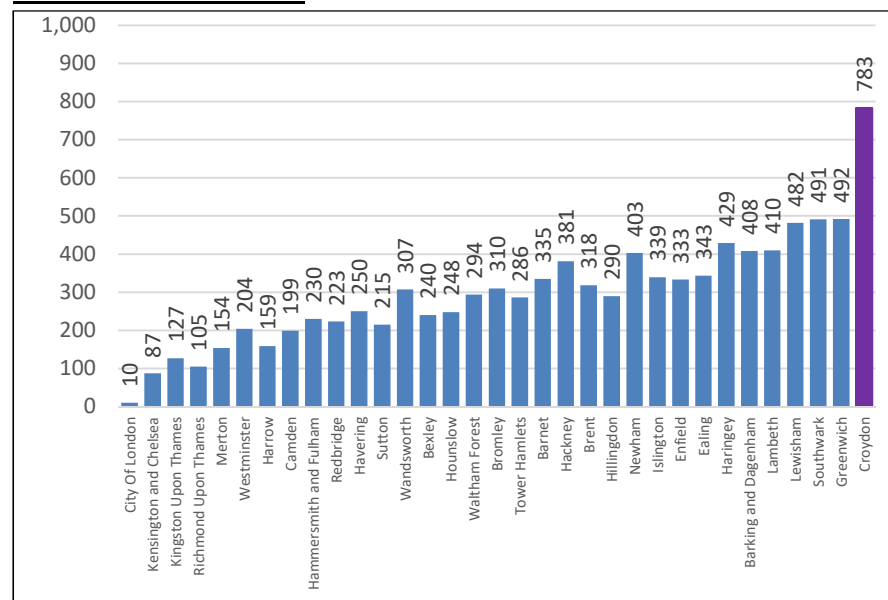
Figure 5 shows that one third (32.3%) of people who were subject to a child protection plan as at 31 March 2019 had an initial category of abuse of neglect. Multiple abuse which included physical and sexual abuse accounted for about one in six (17.8%) of all abuse categories in Croydon. Four in ten (40.8%) of all the abuse recorded was emotional abuse.

Looked After Children

Croydon has the highest number of looked after children of any London borough as shown in 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 2018



Source: DfE LAIT, data released October 2018

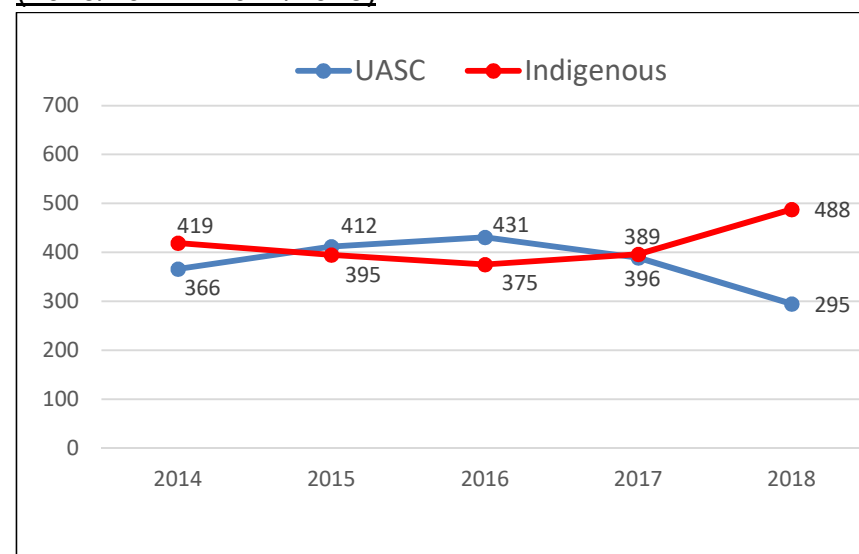
(Note: All numbers rounded to the nearest 5)

The number of UASC looked after in Croydon fluctuates over time and is influenced by international events.

Figure 7 shows that for 2 years in 2014/2015 and in 2015/2016 there were more UASC being looked after in Croydon than children indigenous to the borough.

The latest figures for 2017/2018 shows that the number of indigenous looked after children has now increased to 488 which is much higher than the number of UASC LAC and in fact the biggest difference between the 2 cohorts for 5 years.

Figure 7 – Number of indigenous and UASC LAC for Croydon (2013/2014 – 2017/2018)



Source: SSDA903, Tables LAA1 & LAA4

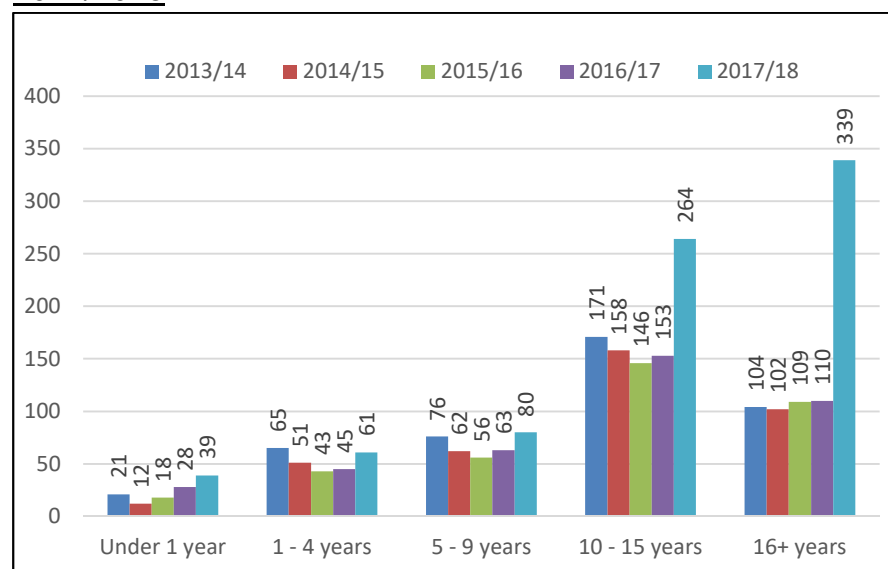


The UASC cohort distorts the demographics of Croydon's looked after children population.

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 quarter are now aged under 10. For 2017/2018, there has been a significant rise in the proportion of children aged 16 or over.

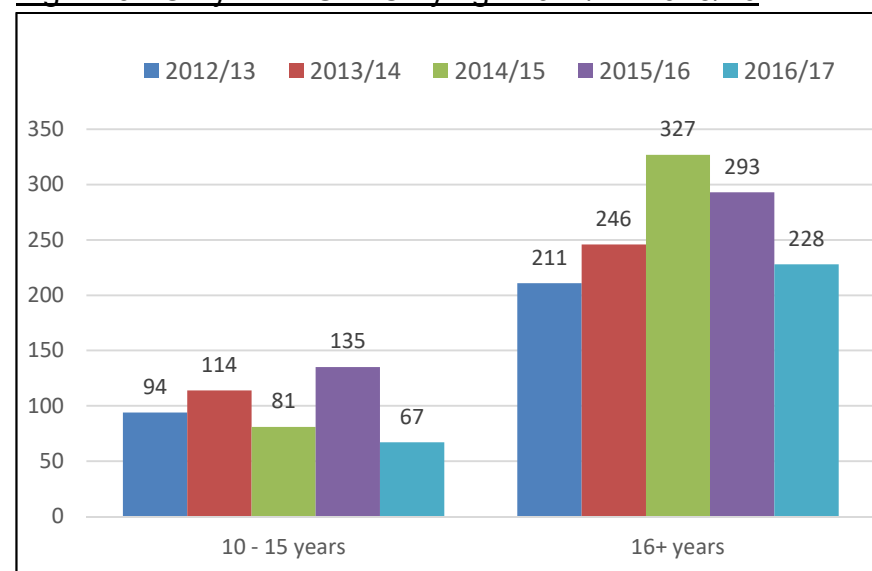
Figure 8 –Croydon's indigenous LAC by age 2013/2014-2017/2018



Source: SSD903 Extract from CRS

In contrast, Figure 9 shows that over the past 5 years, all of the UASC looked after by Croydon have been aged 10 years or over, with the majority being aged 16 and over.

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



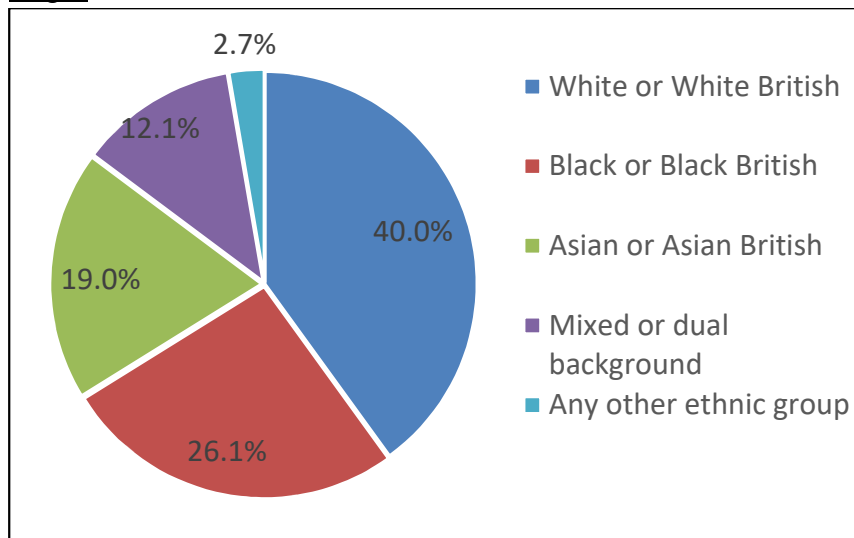
Source: SSD903 Extract from CRS

Figure 10 shows the breakdown in broad ethnic groups of the children looked after as at 31. March 2018. 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 2018 by ethnic origin



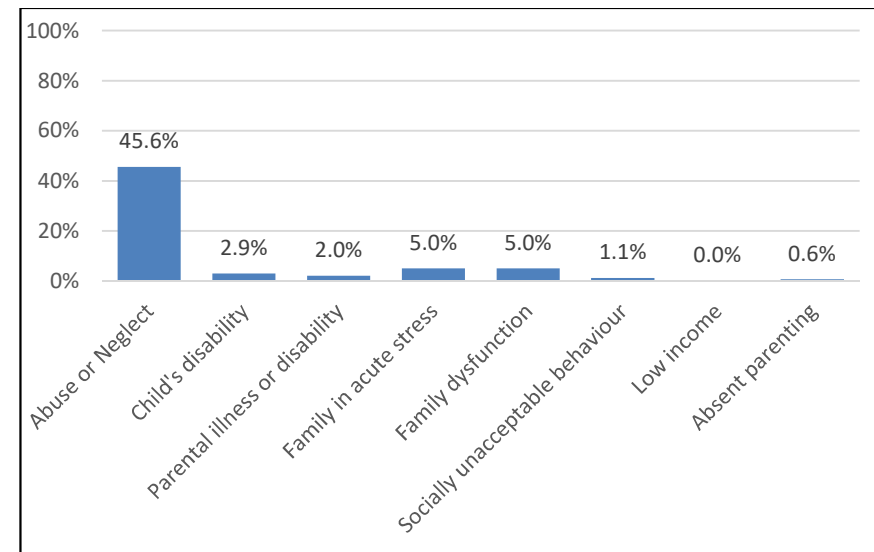
Source: SSDA903, Table LAA8.

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 the 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 2017/2018 by category of need

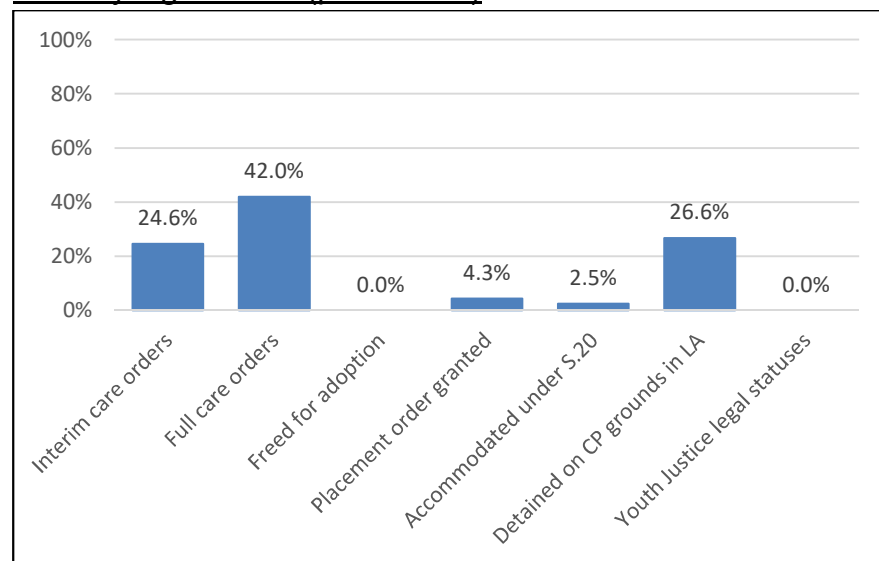


Source: SSDA903, Table LAC4.



Figure 12 shows the legal statuses of indigenous children who were looked after in Croydon in 2017/2018. Two in every 3 (66.6%) of these children were looked after under full care orders or Interim care orders. One in every four (26.6%) were detained in the Local Authority.

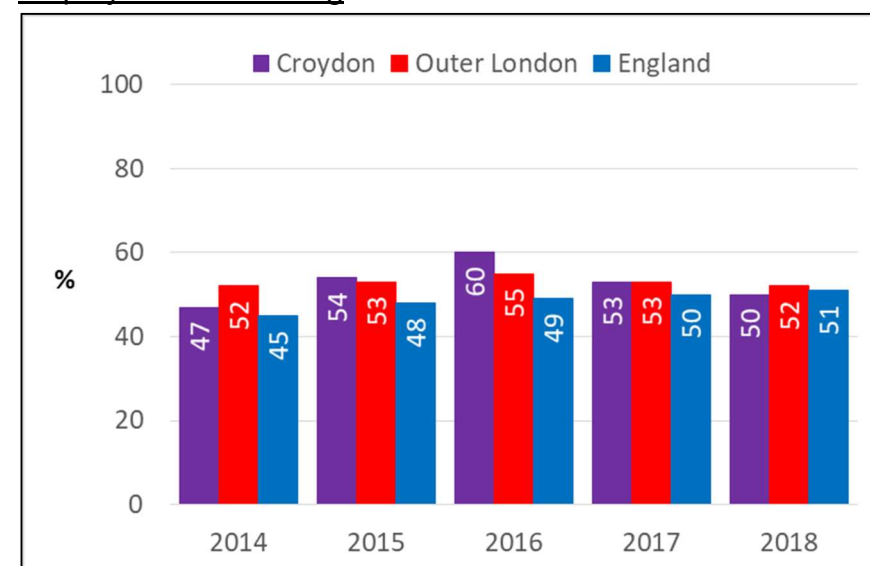
Figure 12 – Indigenous children looked after at 31 March 2018 by legal status (provisional)



Source: SSDA903, Table LAC3.

Figure 13 shows that half (50%) of the care leavers from Croydon were known to be in education, employment or training on 31. March 2018, a slight decrease on the previous year. The latest Croydon figure is below both the regional and national rates for the first time since 2014 when the new reporting basis started.

Figure 13 – Percentage of care leavers (formerly looked after when they were 16 years old) known to be in education, employment or training



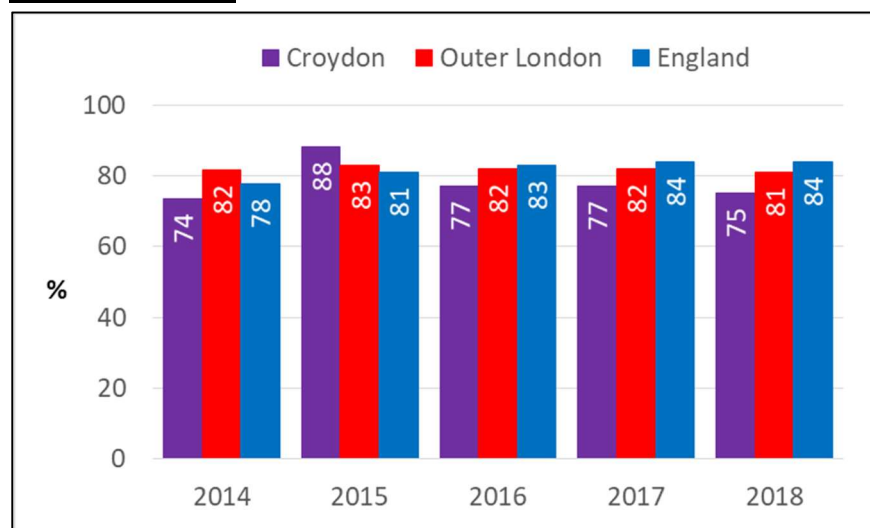
Source: DfE LAIT - Looked After Children, data released November 2018.



Figure 14 shows the proportion of care leavers known to be in suitable accommodation in Croydon, London and England.

Three quarters (75%) of care leavers in Croydon were known to be in suitable accommodation on 31. March 2018. This is the lowest proportion for the last 3 years and remains below the regional and national figures.

Figure 14 - Percentage of care leavers (formerly looked after when they were 16 years old) known to be in suitable accommodation



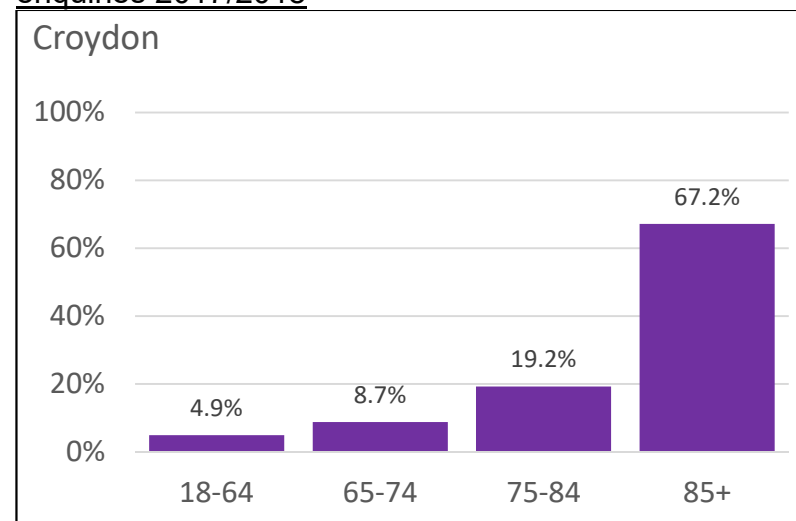
Source: DfE LAIT - Looked After Children, data released Nov. 2018

Adult safeguarding

According to the Safeguarding Adults Collection (SAC) in 2017/2018, there were 2,585 individuals in Croydon involved in safeguarding concerns. This number was an increase of over 500 on the previous year's figure of 2,056.

Figure 15 highlights the vulnerability of the very elderly concerning safeguarding issues with nearly 7 in 10 (67.2%) of all safeguarding enquiries being concerned with those aged 85 years and over.

Figure 15 – Individuals involved in Section 42 safeguarding enquiries 2017/2018



Source: SAC, 2017/2018, Annex C, Table 1



Table 1 shows that, by far the most common type of abuse in all cases that were concluded during 2017/2018 was ‘neglect and acts of omission’ which accounted for 27.0% of all abuse types. The next 3 types of abuse were “financial or material” (18.4%), “physical” (17.0%) and “psychological” (14.9%).

Over a half of alleged perpetrators of abuse (53.8%) were known to the adult at risk but not related, or were relatives or family carers. Service providers made up 36.5% of all the alleged abuse cases in 2017/2018. Around 1 in ten (9.6%) were alleged perpetrators unknown to the individual.

Table 1 - Concluded Section 42 enquiries by type of risk

Type of Risk	Number	%
Physical Abuse	120	17.0%
Sexual Abuse	40	5.7%
Psychological Abuse	105	14.9%
Financial or Material Abuse	130	18.4%
Discriminatory Abuse	*	
Organisational Abuse	40	5.7%
Neglect and Acts of Omission	190	27.0%
Domestic Abuse	50	7.1%
Sexual Exploitation	5	0.7%
Modern Slavery	*	
Self-Neglect	25	3.5%
TOTAL	705	100%

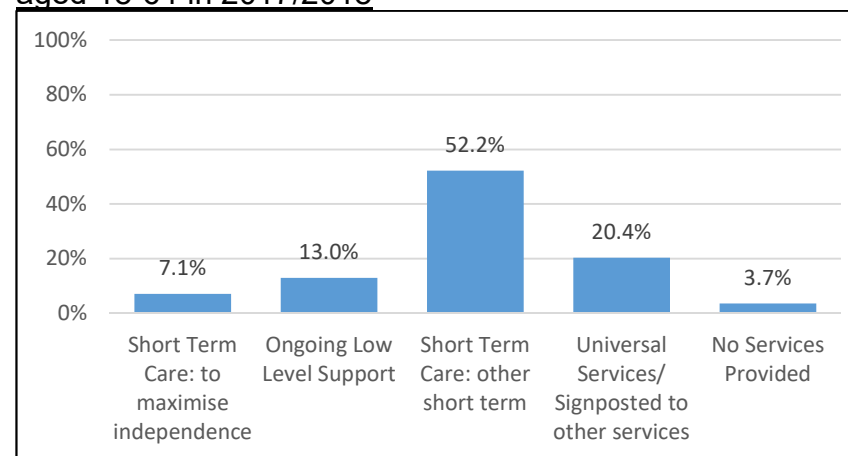
Source: SAC 2017/2018, Annex B, Table 2

Adults receiving care

Requests for support

During 2017/2018 there were 2,185 requests for support from new clients aged 18-64 years. This was much higher than the previous year’s figure of 1,505 requests. Figure 16 shows the outcomes of these requests in their proportions.

Figure 16 – Top 5 outcomes of requests from new clients aged 18-64 in 2017/2018

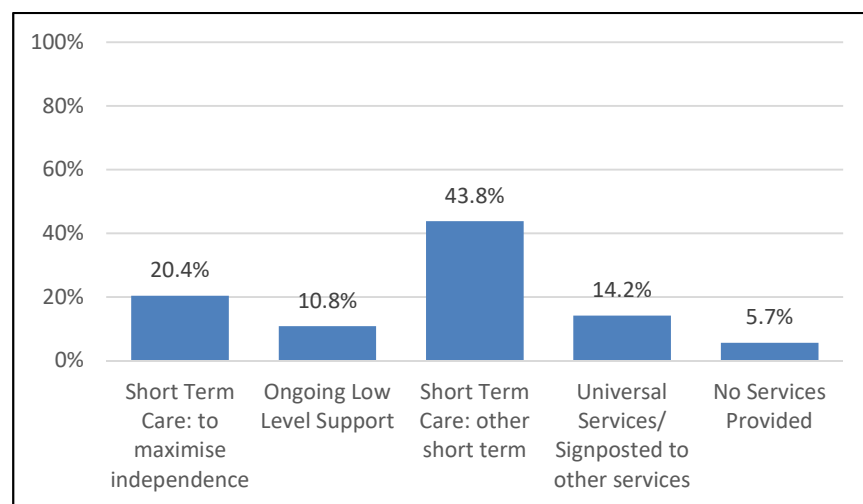


Source: Table 10, SALT Data Return, 2017/2018



Over the same period there were 4,760 requests for support from new clients aged 65 years and over. Again, this was many more than the 3,842 requests in the previous 2016/2017 year. Figure 17 shows the outcomes of these requests.

Figure 17 – Top 5 outcomes of requests from new clients aged 65 or over in 2017/2018



Source: Table 11, SALT Data Return, 2017/2018.

Short-term support to maximise independence

Older people clients with short term support care to maximise their independence made up one fifth (20.4%) of the total. For new younger adult clients aged 18-64 years, short term support to maximise independence accounted for only 7.1% of the total.

No services or low level services provided

There were no services provided to 5.7% of the older aged clients (excluding the deceased) and 3.7% of the younger adults received no services. Around 13.0% of younger adult clients received ongoing low level support compared to 10.8% of the older clients (65+ years).

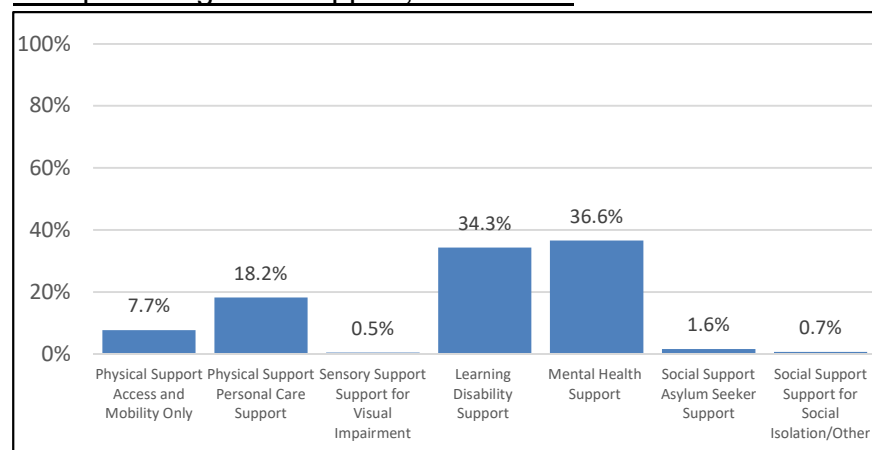
Long-term support

During 2017/2018, there were 2,145 clients aged 18-64 years and 3,010 clients aged 65 and over in receipt of long-term support in Croydon. These figures are both down on the previous year when there were 2,646 clients aged 18-64 and 4,205 clients aged 65 and over. Figures 18 and 19 show the primary support reason for these clients.



Figure 18 shows that physical support and personal care support were the primary support reasons for 18.2% of clients aged 18-64. Over 70% of the total support provided was for those with a learning disability or those with mental health needs.

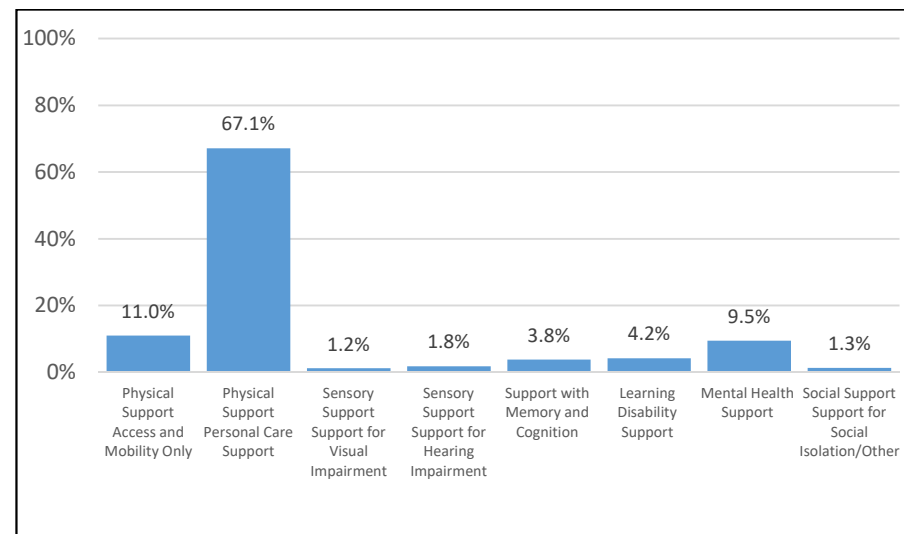
Figure 18 – Primary support reason for clients aged 18-64 in receipt of long-term support, 2017/2018



Source: Table 37, SALT Data Return, 2017/2018.

Figure 19 shows that physical support and personal care support were the primary support reasons for 67.1% of all clients aged 65 years and over. These were by far the most common primary support reasons for all older clients in receipt of long-term support in Croydon, in London and in England.

Figure 19 - Primary support reason for clients aged 65 and over in receipt of long-term support, 2017/2018



Source: Table 37, SALT Data Return, 2017/2018.

Self-directed support and direct payments

Only 10.2% of service users in Croydon received direct payments in 2017/2018. Across London 20.0% of service users received direct payments, similar to the national average of 21.9%.



Carers

The proportion of carers in Croydon receiving direct payments remains much lower than the regional and national averages. Only 14.5% of Croydon carers received direct payments in compared to 24.0% across London and an average of 23.4% nationally.²⁴

Residential and nursing care

During 2017/2018, there were 163 adults who had their long-term support needs met by a change of setting to residential or nursing care. This excludes anyone who had been transferred between residential and nursing care.

For adults aged 18-64 years, residential and nursing care admissions were 8.0 per 100,000 population in Croydon compared to 9.6 per 100,000 in London. For older people aged 65 or over the rate was 280.2 admissions per 100,000 in Croydon compared to 406.2 per 100,000 in London.

Re-ablement

The effectiveness of re-ablement services is measured by the percentage of over 65 year olds who remain in their own home 91 days after they have been discharged from hospital.

In 2016/2017 approximately 91.38% of older residents in Croydon were still at home 91 days after discharge. The effectiveness of re-ablement services in Croydon has been improving since 2010/11.

During 2017/2018, the outcome of this measure for over 65 year olds has improved to 93.4%. This is much better than the Outer London average of 87.9%, the London average of 87.2% and the national average of 82.9%.

Table 2 – Number of older people still at home 91 days after discharge from hospital by age band 2017/2018.

	Number of discharges to rehabilitation where the intention is for the patient to go back home	Number of discharges above where person was still at home 91 days later	% still at home 91 days after discharge
65-74 years	60	55	91.7%
75-84 years	123	116	94.3%
85 years +	148	138	93.2%
Total - 65 years +	331	309	93.4%

Source: Table STS004, SALT Data Return, 2017/2018

²⁴ HSICS ASCOF – 2017/2018.



Community Safety

Areas of progress

- ✓ The number of gang flagged offences has decreased but there remains an issue around public perception of this issue.
- ✓ Croydon has dropped from the 3rd highest rate of Domestic Abuse to the 10th highest in London.

Challenges

- ⚠ The total number of notifiable offences in Croydon has risen in recent years.
- ⚠ Knife crime is still an issue with around 30% resulting in injury or death.
- ⚠ The number of victims of serious youth violence is increasing.
- ⚠ Croydon has a higher rate of first time entrants to the

Overview

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

- Total notifiable offences
- New Crime Plan
- Gang crime and serious youth violence
- Knife crime
- Hate crimes
- Domestic abuse and sexual violence
- Antisocial behaviour
- Youth offending
- Adult offending

A critical priority for the Council is to ensure the borough's residents feel safer in their street, neighbourhood and home (Corporate Plan 2018-2022). The Council recognises the importance of creating supportive communities and the need to prevent violence from occurring as well as supporting those who are threatened.



This is reflected in the Council's new Violence Reduction Network which focuses on tackling root causes of violence as well as preventing or mitigating its impact. Other measures put in place to protect our residents and improve community safety include:

- The Council's Hate Crime Action Plan, developed through the Community Engagement and Confidence Programme Board which sits under the Safer Croydon Partnership.
- The Council's organised engagement events to improve social integration including the annual interfaith bike ride held each summer.
- Ongoing work with partners in the police, statutory agencies, business and voluntary and community sector to implement Croydon's Community Safety Strategy (2017-2020).

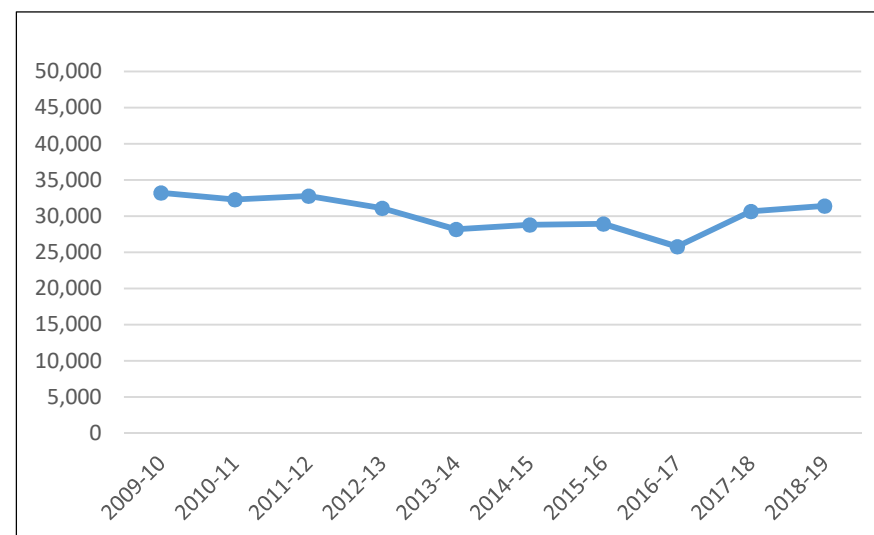
Crime Offences

Total notifiable offences

There has been a high number of total notifiable offences (TNOs) in Croydon over the years but the borough does have 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 1 shows the overall number of offences committed in Croydon over the last 10 years. After a downward trend, the number of offences is rising again.

Figure 1 – Total notifiable offences

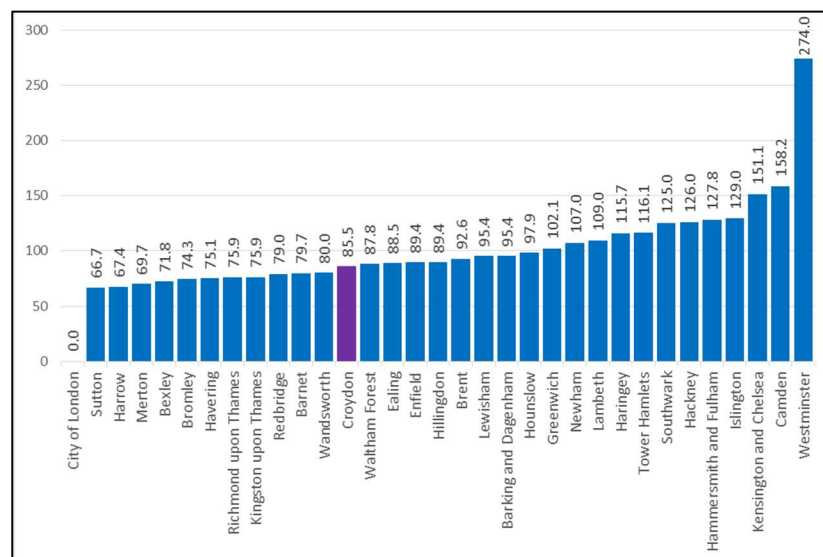


Source: MPS

Figure 2 shows that Croydon, together with 20 other London Councils, has a lower rate of TNOs than the London average. The majority of inner London councils, except Wandsworth and Lewisham, have crime rates above the London average.



Figure 2 – Rate of total notifiable offences per 1,000 resident population – the year to 30. September 2019



Source: MPS, Borough Volume and Trends dashboard

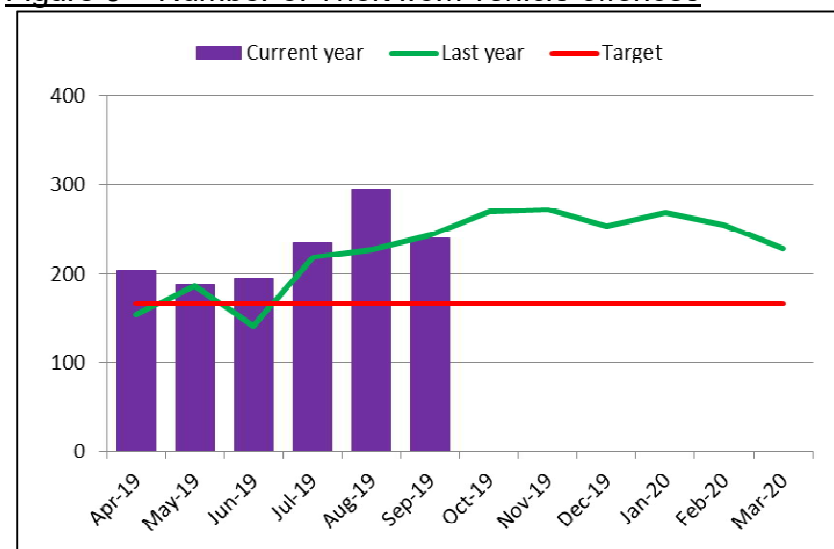
New Crime Plan

In March 2016, the new London Mayor introduced a Crime Plan with local policing priorities. Some key crime indicators are reported monthly and on a rolling 12 months basis and are measured against the average for each rolling 12 month period.

For this report, the original MOPAC indicators will continue to be followed. Since April 2018, the crime categories in the Boroughs Dashboard of Crime have changed to match those published by the Home Office and the Office for National Statistics (ONS).

Figure 3 shows that the number of monthly theft from vehicle offences has been above the monthly target throughout the last 18 months. The latest figure for the month of September 2019 shows that there have been 1,356 of these types of offences in Croydon which is higher than the first 6 months of last year (1,171). The performance is not good as the number of these offences continue to exceed the target.

Figure 3 – Number of Theft from vehicle offences

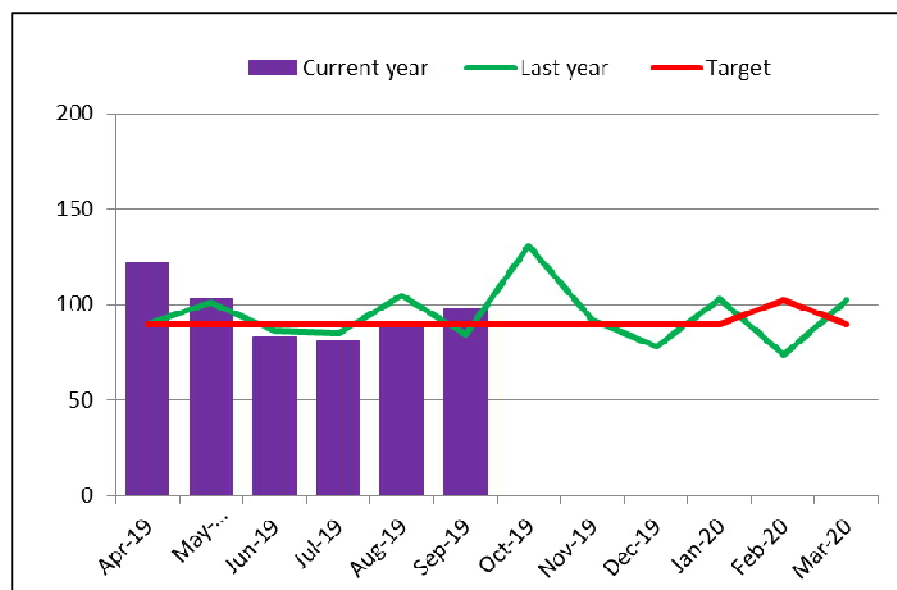


Source: MPS, Borough Volume and Trends dashboard



Figure 4 shows that the number of theft of motor vehicle offences has been consistently around 95 offences a month over the last 18 months. In the first 6 months of 2019/2020, there have been 577 of these offences which is up on the same 6 months (551) of last year. The monthly performance to date is remaining close to the target set.

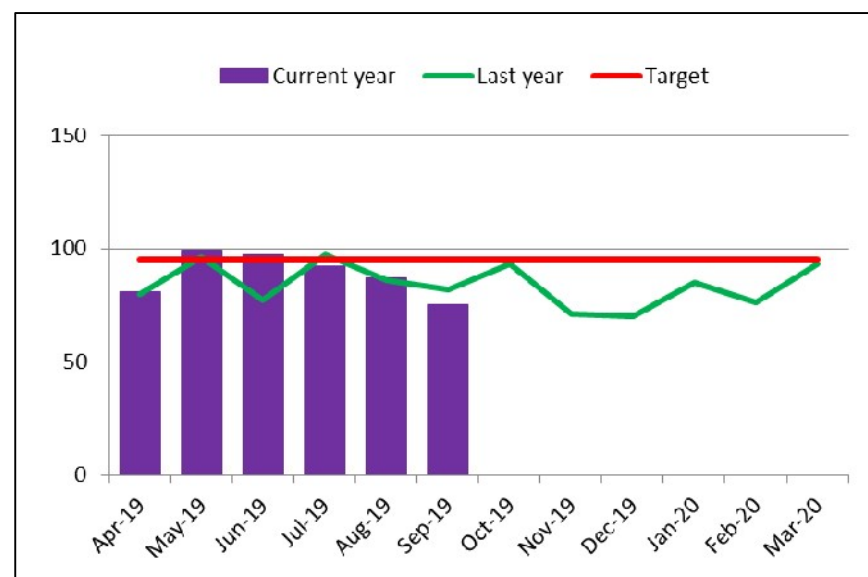
Figure 4 – Number of Theft of motor vehicle offences



Source: MPS, Borough Volume and Trends dashboard

Figure 5 shows that the number of robbery offences (personal property) in Croydon has averaged at around 85 offences per month over the last 18 months. The monthly average in both 2017/2018 and 2018/2019 has stayed around 84 per month. The average for the first 6 months of 2019/2020 is working out at 89 monthly offences of this type. Monthly numbers are encouragingly staying lower than the target.

Figure 5 – Number of Robbery offences

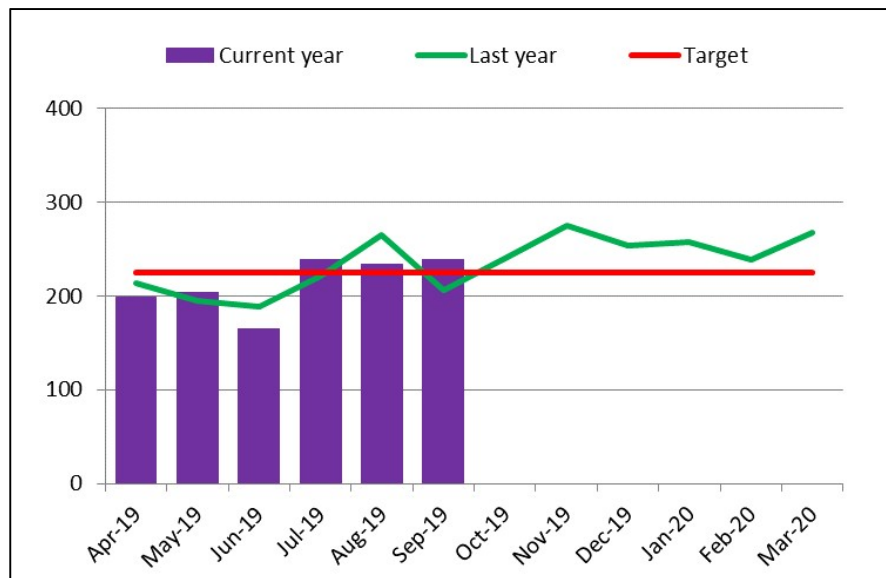


Source: MPS, Borough Volume and Trends dashboard



The number of Burglary offences in Croydon has increased from 2017/2018 to 2018/2019. Figure 6 shows that during the first 6 months of 2019/2020, the monthly average number of these offences has been slightly lower than the same period in the previous year. The performance in the last 3 months has worsened with the number of these offences rising above the monthly target.

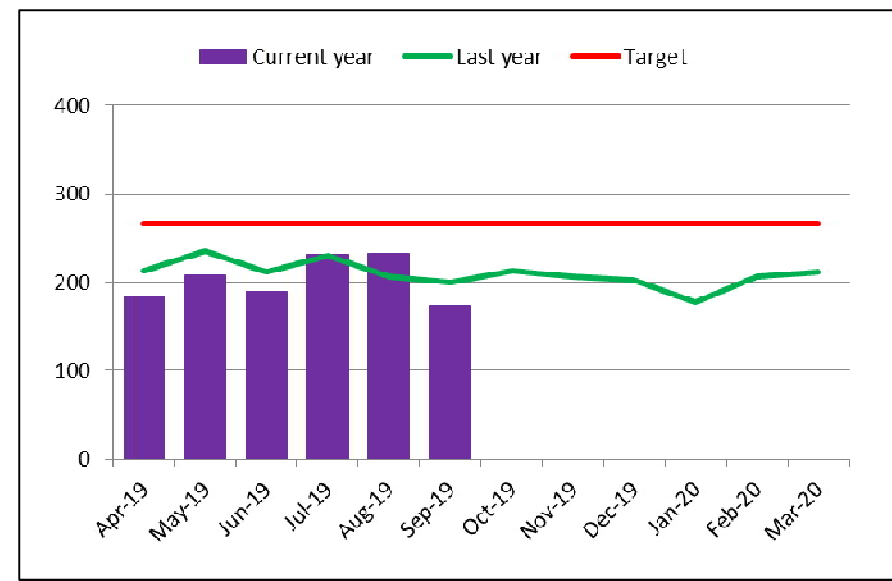
Figure 6 – Number of Burglary offences



Source: MPS, Borough Volume and Trends dashboard

Figure 7 shows that the number of criminal damage offences in Croydon has dropped from 2017/2018 to 2018/2019. There have been 3,733 of these offences over the last 18 months to the end of September 2019. Based on the first 6 months of data, it is looking as if the 2019/2020 out-turn will be lower than the previous year and yet again within target.

Figure 7 – Number of Criminal damage offences

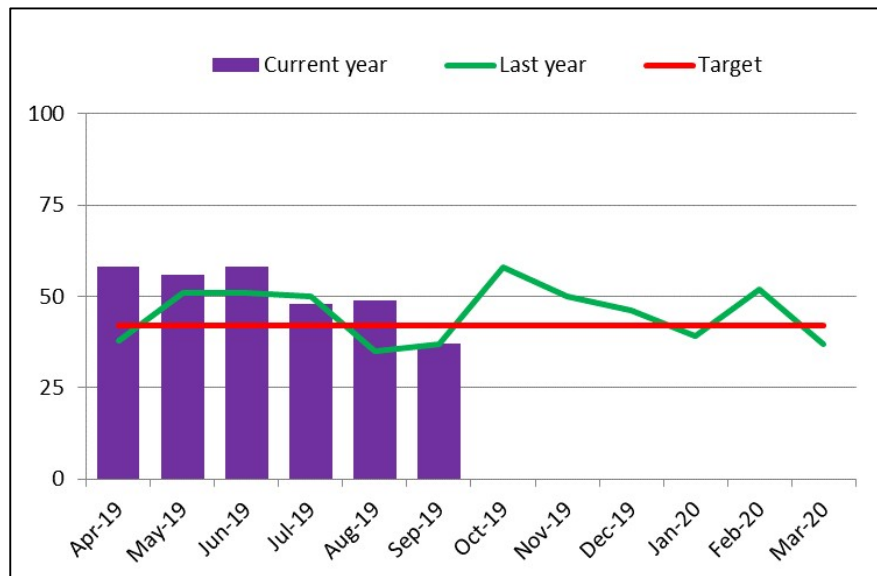


Source: MPS, Borough Volume and Trends dashboard



The number of theft from person offences increased from 2017/2018 to 2018/2019. During the last 18 months to 30. September 2019, there have been, on average, 51 of these types of offences each month. If this trend is continued over the next 6 months, the 2019/2020 out-turn will show yet another annual increase on the previous year.

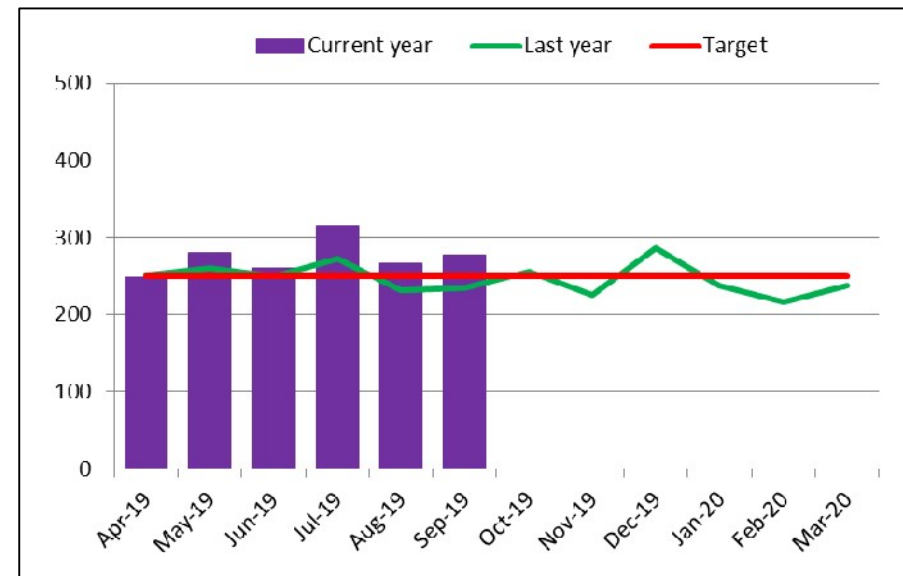
Figure 8 – Number of Theft from person offences



Source: MPS, Borough Volume and Trends dashboard

The first 6 months of 2019/2020 has shown that the number of common assault offences has increased every month on the same months of last year. If the trend continues, the number of these offences will be higher in 2019/2020 than in the previous year and also will be higher than the target set.

Figure 9 – Number of Common assault offences



Source: MPS, Borough Volume and Trends dashboard

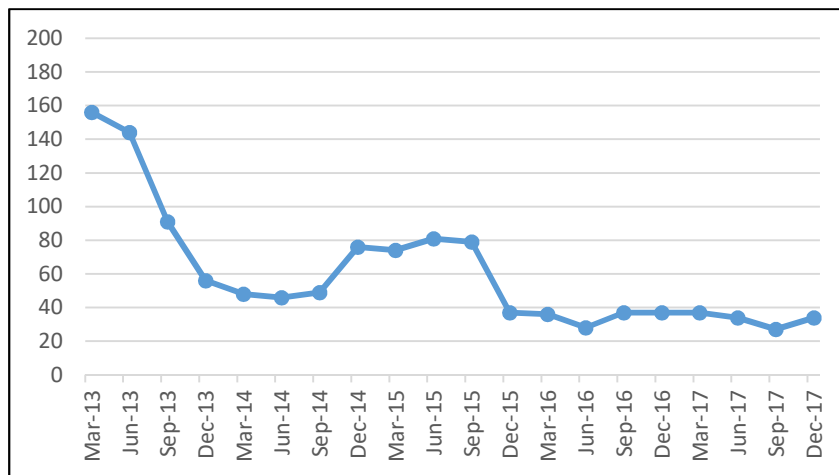


Gang crime and serious youth violence

Gang Crime

The number of gang flagged offences for the rolling year to December 2017 has seen a slight rise to 34 in Croydon. Only the neighbouring boroughs of Lambeth (64) and Southwark (39) have a higher number of these types of offences.

Figure 10 - Number of gang flagged offences



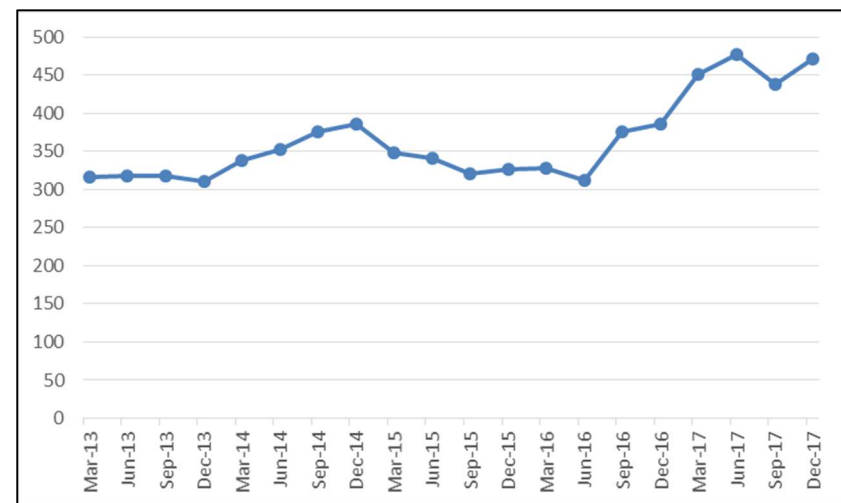
Source: Mayor of London Gangs dashboard

Serious Youth Violence

Serious youth violence covers offences where serious violence is committed against a young person. This is an increasing issue in Croydon which has one of the largest youth populations in London.

Figure 11 shows that the number of victims of serious youth violence in Croydon has increased slightly in recent years.

Figure 11 – Number of victims of serious youth violence



Source: Mayor of London Gangs dashboard

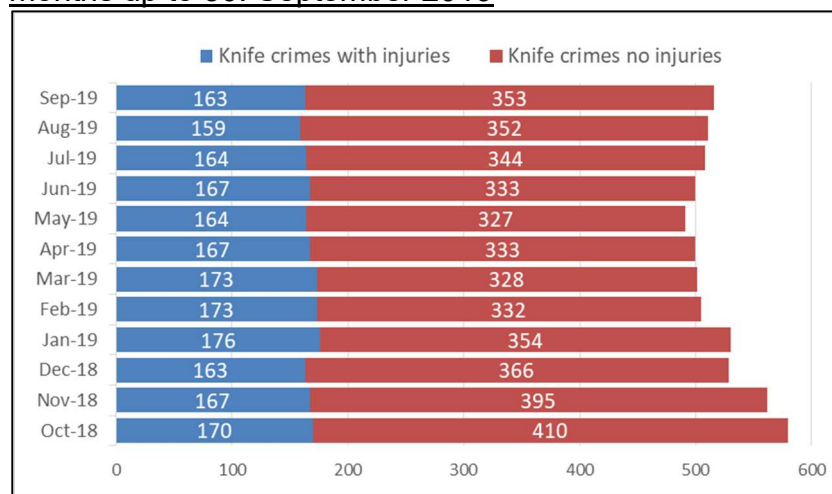


Knife Crime

According to the Metropolitan Police Recorded Crime data for 2016/2017, London (excluding the City) accounted for around three in ten of the recorded knife offences nationally. The latest figures show a decrease in knife crimes across London.

Figure 12 shows that during the 12 months to 30. September 2019, there have been 516 knife crimes in Croydon. Of these 163 around a third (31.6%) resulted in injuries. The 516 offences made up 3.4% of all knife crimes in London (i.e. all the 33 London councils).

Figure 12 – Number of Knife Crimes in Croydon – Rolling 12 months up to 30. September 2019



Source: Mayor of London Weapon-enabled crime dashboard

Hate crime

The Hate Crime dashboard monitors the offending throughout the Metropolitan Police Service Boroughs. It includes data on victimisation, perpetrators/offenders identified and the overall public perception and victim satisfaction of those affected by hate crime.

A hate crime is defined as “any incident that is perceived by the victim or any other person to be racist, homophobic, transphobic or due to a person’s religion, belief, gender identity or disability”²⁵

All hate crime types are reported on a rolling 12 month basis so the monthly figures reported are not separate month figures but a sum of the 12 months up to any given month.

The under-reporting of all types of hate crime remains a national issue.

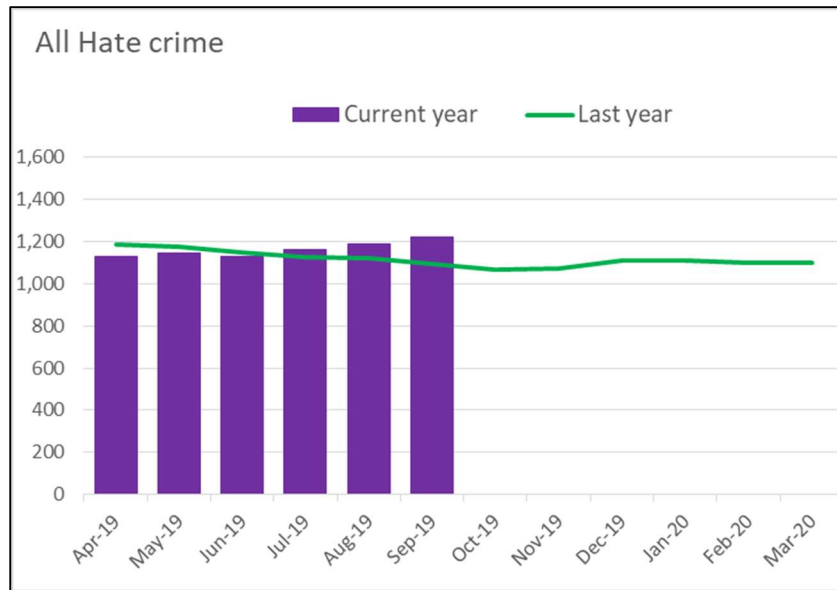
Figure 13 shows that in Croydon there has been a slight increase in the total number of reported hate crimes in recent months. The latest figures for July, August and September 2019 have been higher than the same months of the previous year.

²⁵ Mayor of London Hate crime dashboard



The 1,219 hate crimes reported in September 2019 is the highest number since November 2017.

Figure 13 - Total recorded hate crimes

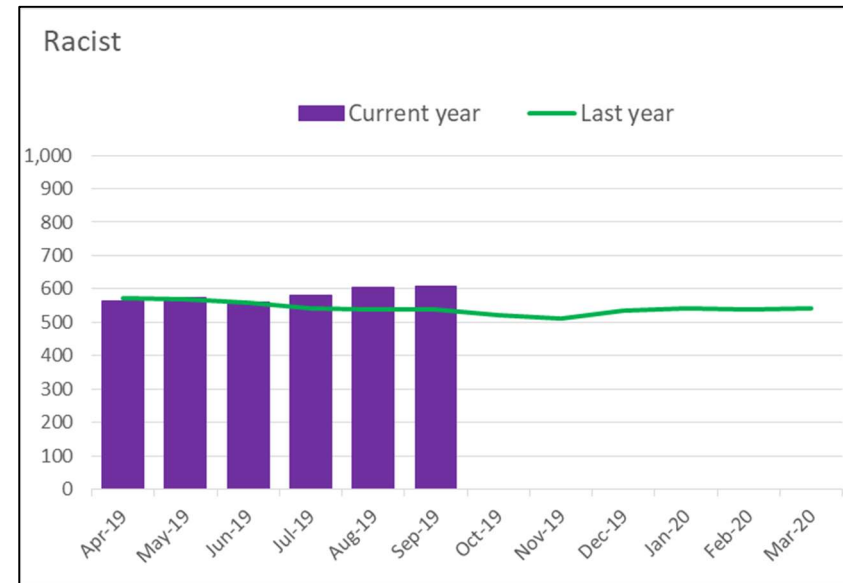


Source: Mayor of London Hate Crime Dashboard

The majority of reported hate crimes in Croydon have been racist and then disability hate crimes. Racist hate crime has been recorded for longer than others so there is likely to be a better reporting rate for racist crimes.

Figure 14 shows that the number of race hate crimes is starting to increase again and has recently moved to a higher level than 2 years ago. This is not the direction of travel that we need to see and hopefully the trend will reverse soon.

Figure 14 – Total Racist hate crime

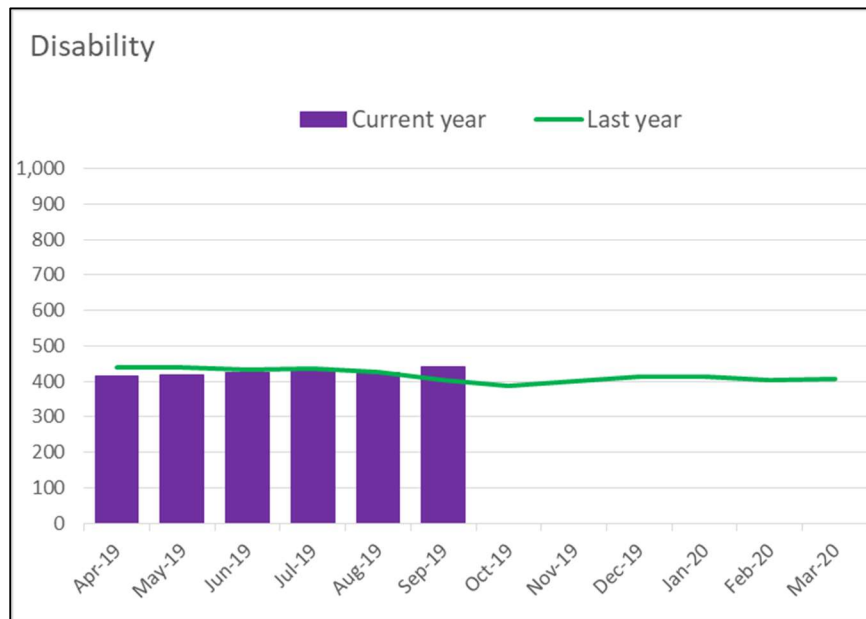


Source: Mayor of London Hate Crime Dashboard



Figure 15 shows that the number of disability hate crimes in Croydon had been dropping throughout 2017/2018 to about the 400 mark. The latest 3 months' figures shows a slight increase compared to the same 3 months of the previous year.

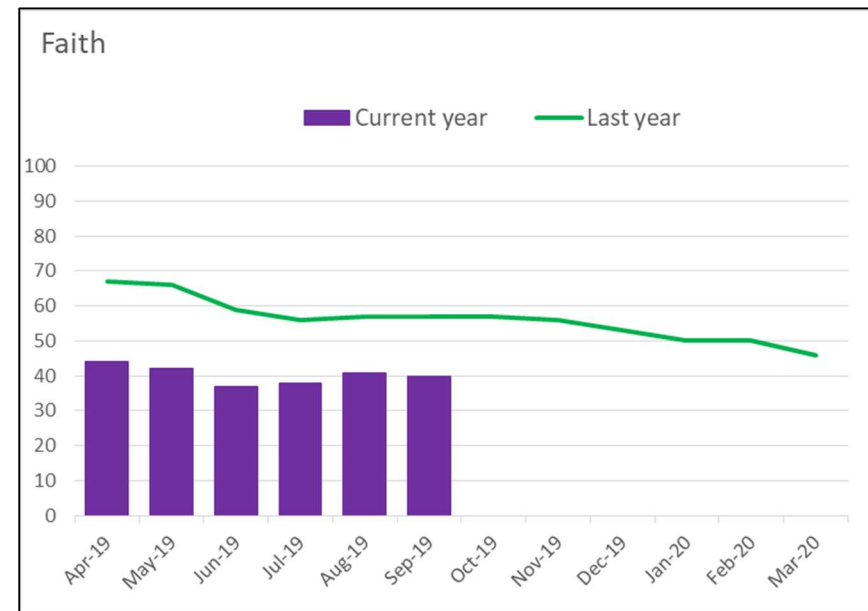
Figure 15 – Disability hate crime



Source: Mayor of London Hate Crime Dashboard

The number of faith hate crimes has been falling in Croydon over the past 2 years as Figure 16 shows. The average number of hate crimes per month in 2017/2018 was 65. This was down to 56 in 2018/2019. The monthly average for the first 6 months of 2019/2020 is around 40 per month.

Figure 16 – Faith hate crime



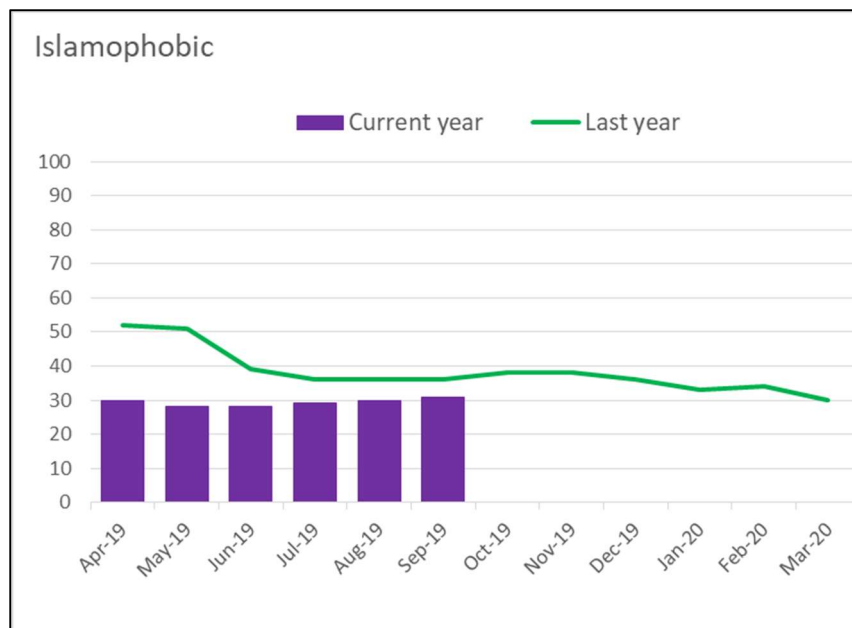
Source: Mayor of London Hate Crime Dashboard



The numbers of Islamophobia hate crimes started to be reported following concerns about an increase in this type of hate crime at the national level.

Figure 17 clearly shows a decreasing trend compared to last year. In fact, the rolling monthly average throughout 2017/2018 was 54 and has dropped to 35 in 2018/2019.

Figure 17 – Islamophobia hate crime

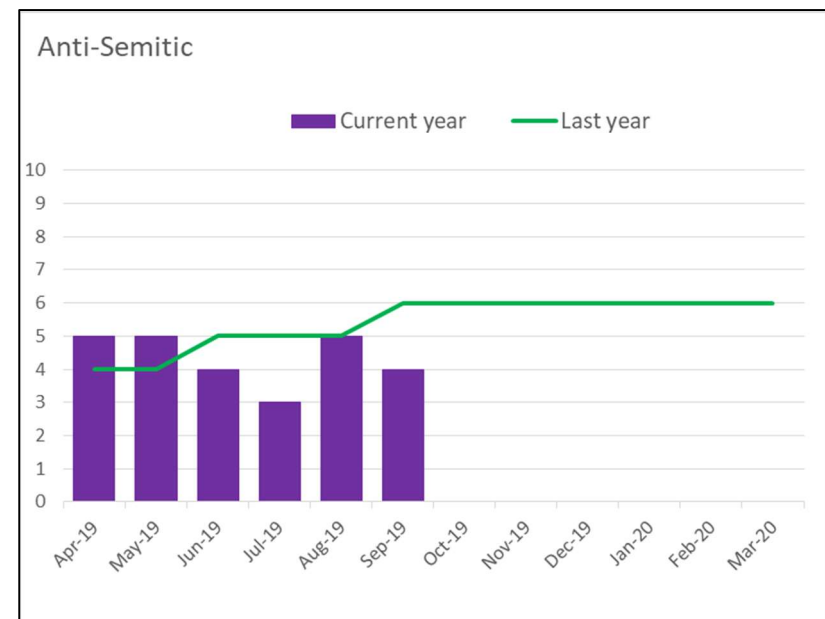


Source: Mayor of London Hate Crime Dashboard

All the uncertainty around BREXIT has contributed to a rise in the presence of nationalist groups and this, in turn, has led to a rise in the number of anti-semitic incidents reported to the Police.

Figure 18 shows that the number of these types of hate crime in Croydon has remained relatively low compared to other parts of London.

Figure 18 – Anti-semitic hate crime

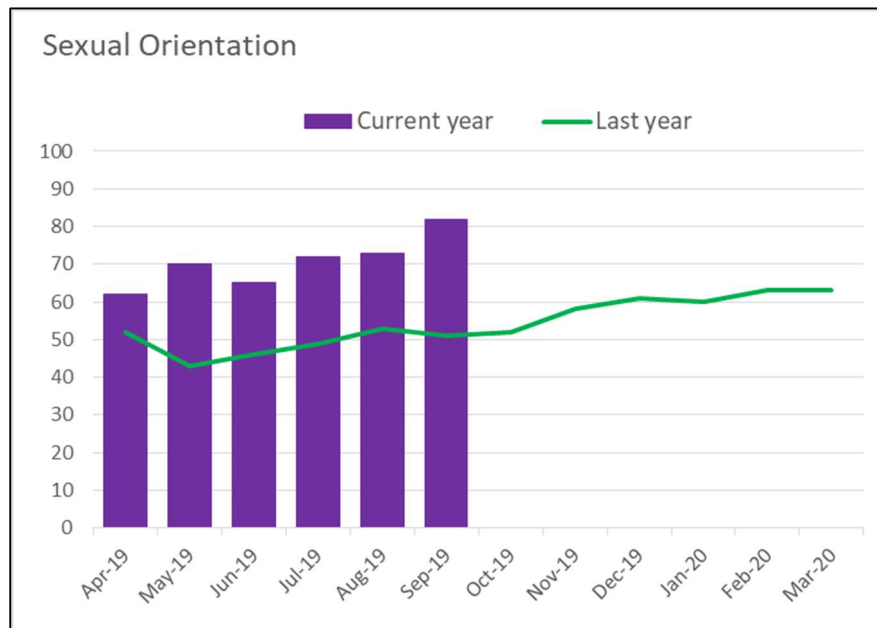


Source: Mayor of London Hate Crime Dashboard



There has been quite a high number of sexual orientation hate crimes reported to the MPS in Croydon each year. The figures have risen from a base of around 20-30 crimes in 2012/2013 to an average monthly figure of 54 during 2018/2019. Since April 2019, there has again been a rise in these types of crimes, as figure 19 shows.

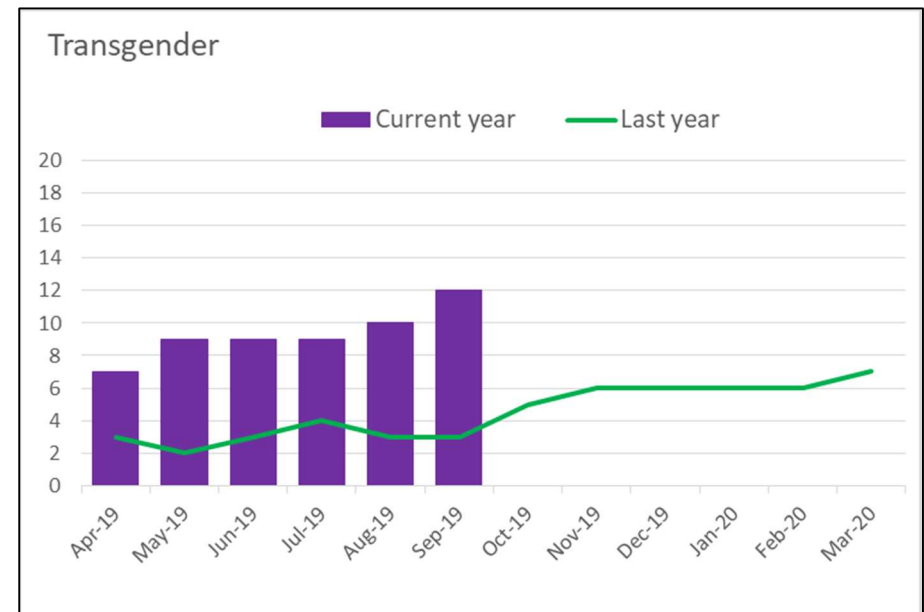
Figure 19 - Sexual orientation hate crime



Source: Mayor of London Hate Crime Dashboard

Figure 20 shows that Croydon has seen an increase in the number of transgender hate crimes, particularly in the last 6 months of 2019/2020. There has been an annual increase in these types of crime and the latest month's figure has been the highest monthly figure ever recorded at 12 transgender hate crimes for September 2019.

Figure 20 – Transgender hate crime



Source: Mayor of London Hate Crime Dashboard



Domestic abuse and sexual violence

The Domestic and Sexual Violence dashboard has been developed from the Mayor's Violence against Women and Girls Strategy. It monitors the offences across London recorded by the Metropolitan Police Service (MPS).

Domestic abuse

Croydon is in the bottom third of London councils for having the lowest domestic abuse incidents with a rate of 13.6 per 1,000 of population for the 12 months to 30. September 2019. The rate is lower than the rate of 18.2 rate per 1,000 of population for the 12 months to March 2019.

Table 1 – Domestic Abuse - 12 months to 30. Sept. 2019

	Number	Rate per 1,000 pop.
Domestic Abuse Incidents	142,955	13.6

Source: Mayor's DV and Domestic and Sexual Violence Dashboard

In Croydon, 76% of domestic abuse victims were female. One in 3 (33%) were in the 25-34 year age band. 23% were in the 35-44 year band and 18% were in the 18-24 year band. Of the total victims 47% were from the White community, 29% were from the Black community, 9% were from the Asian community and 13% were victims where ethnic origin was unknown.

Sexual Violence

The total number of Sexual violence crimes is made up of rape offences and other sexual offences.

The latest figures show that there have been 482 sexual violence (rape) crimes reported in Croydon which equates to a rate of 0.9 per 1,000 of population. Other sexual offences numbered 566 with a rate of 1.2.

Table 2 – Sexual Violence - 12 months to 30. Sept. 2019

	Number	Rate per 1,000 pop.
Rape Offences	482	0.9
Other Sexual Offences	566	1.2
Total Sexual Offences	1,048	2.1

Source: Mayor's DV and Domestic and Sexual Violence Dashboard

Of the total victims of sexual offences in Croydon, 86% were female. Over half (53%) were aged under 24 years of age. Of the victims, 49% were from the White community, 26% were from the Black community, 7% were from the Asian community and 17% were of unknown ethnic origin. 41% were victims of rape and 59% were victims of other sexual offences.

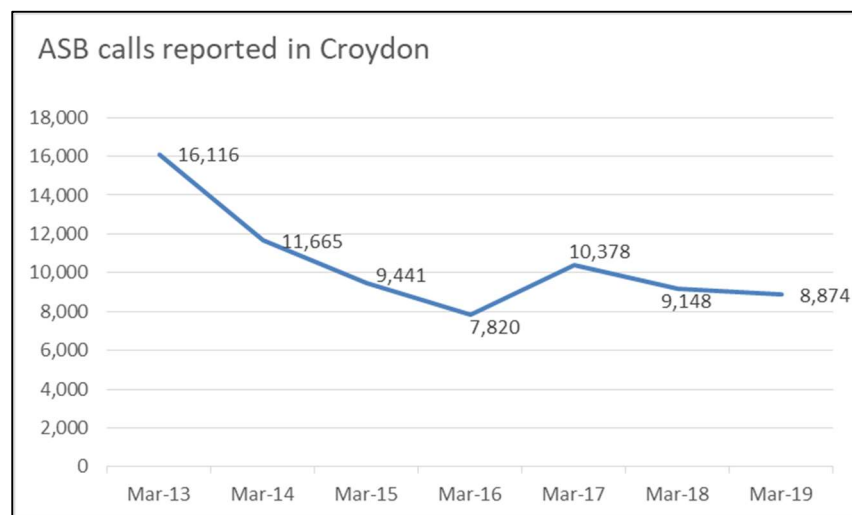


Antisocial behaviour

Despite a recent fall in the number of antisocial behaviour (ASB) incidents recorded in Croydon, the number is still around 9,000 as at 31. March 2019.

The most common types of antisocial behaviour reported to the Police were rowdy or inconsiderate behaviour and malicious or nuisance communications. Communal area nuisance and harassment were the most common antisocial behaviour reported to the council.²⁶

Figure 21 – Reported ASB calls in Croydon



Source: Mayor of London Crime Dashboard

²⁶ Croydon Strategic Assessment 2013 p22-23.

Youth Offending

Youth Justice Board

The latest data from the Youth Justice Board shows that 544 children and young people aged 10-17 years in Croydon received a youth caution or court conviction during the year ending 31. March 2018. This is a lot higher than the previous year's figure of 349.

Table 3 below shows the top 3 proven offences committed by children in Croydon. Violence against the person is by far the most commonly committed offence. Proven drug-related offences was the second highest followed by robbery in third place.

Table 3 – The number of proven offences committed by children, years ending March 2014 to March 2018

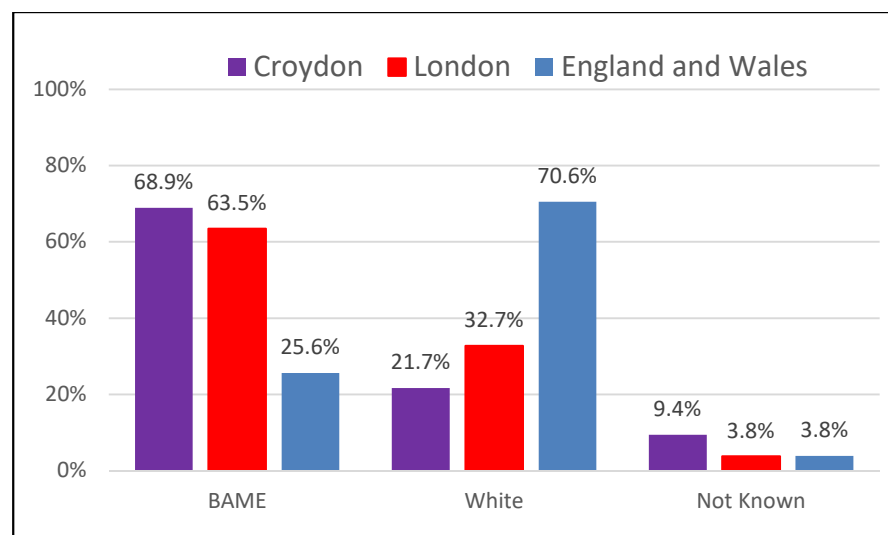
	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Violence against the person	177	216	256	273	372
Drugs	107	120	142	108	194
Robbery	148	73	59	60	87

Source: Youth Justice Board



In Croydon, 88% of the youth offenders are male. There is a greater proportion of youth offenders, aged 10-17 years, who are from BAME backgrounds (68.9%). This is above the proportion of BAME offenders in London (63.5%). The proportion for England and Wales is much lower at 25.6% for the same period.

Figure 22 - 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 2018

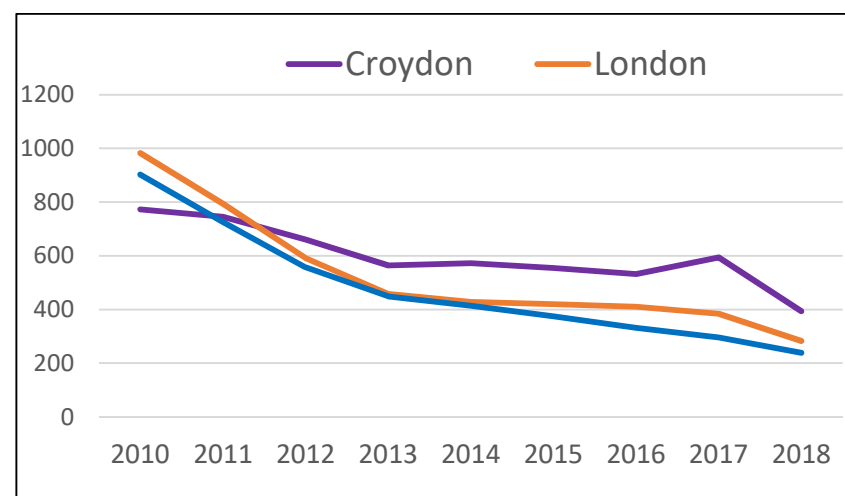


Source: Youth Justice Board

First Time Youth Offending

Compared to London and England, Croydon continues to have a higher proportion of first time entrants into the Youth Justice System. The latest figure for Croydon is 393.8 per 100,000 population.

Figure 23 - First time entrants to the youth justice system per 100,000 of population



Source: PH Outcomes Framework - Wider determinants of health.

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.



Adult and Juvenile Re-Offending

For both the adults and juveniles, the latest year's figures to 31. March 2016 have shown a marked increase in the number of re-offences and re-offenders compared to previous years.

From 2011/2012 to 2015/2016 the proportion of adult offenders who reoffended has steadily been dropping from 30.6% to 26.6%.

Table 3 – Adult Re-offending statistics from 2011/2012 to 2015/2016

ADULTS	2011 /2012	2012 /2013	2013 /2014	2014 /2015	2015 /2016
Proportion of offenders who reoffend (%)	30.6	30.2	29.5	29.5	26.6
Average number of re-offences per reoffender	3.22	3.12	3.31	3.43	3.52
Number of re-offences	5,064	4,256	4,262	4,323	7,562
Number of reoffenders	1,571	1,366	1,289	1,259	2,150
Number of offenders in cohort	5,128	4,527	4,373	4,264	8,078
Average number of previous offences per offender	12.32	12.93	13.33	13.39	13.71

Source: Ministry of Justice, Proven re-offending overview data tool

Over the same period, the proportion of juvenile offenders who have re-offended has stayed at around the 49% mark, as Table 4 shows.

Table 4 – Juvenile Re-offending statistics from 2011/2012 to 2015/2016

JUVENILES	2011 /2012	2012 /2013	2013 /2014	2014 /2015	2015 /2016
Proportion of offenders who reoffend (%)	49.3	51.9	48.7	48.1	49.2
Average number of re-offences per reoffender	3.64	3.13	3.07	3.68	3.25
Number of re-offences	1,300	1,020	756	783	2,109
Number of reoffenders	357	326	246	213	648
Number of offenders in cohort	724	628	505	443	1,317
Average number of previous offences per offender	4.05	4.72	4.37	3.42	3.45

Source: Ministry of Justice, Proven re-offending overview data tool



Environment and transport

Areas of progress

- ✓ Carbon dioxide emissions continue to fall.
- ✓ Croydon had the 6th highest rate across London for the reuse, recycling and composting of household waste in 2018/2019.

Challenges

- ⚠ The amount of household waste collected per person in 2018/2019 is lower than the previous year.
- ⚠ Croydon sends about 30% of its municipal waste to landfill – a much higher proportion than the national average.
- ⚠ The number of road users killed or seriously injured (KSI) in Croydon has increased again.

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
- Substance Misuse
- Fire Services
- Fly-tipping

Croydon Council is committed to achieving a cleaner and more sustainable environment for our residents (Corporate Plan 2018-2022). This commitment is reflected in the Council's declaration in June 2019 and its acknowledgement that a climate and ecological emergency exists. The Council recognises that being sustainable goes beyond simply 'going green.' The principles of sustainability must be considered throughout everything we do including in the building of affordable quality, energy efficient homes, to the improvement of local infrastructure and transport and to encouraging local businesses to provide living wage paying jobs for local people.



Some actions the Council has taken to achieve a cleaner, more sustainable Croydon include:

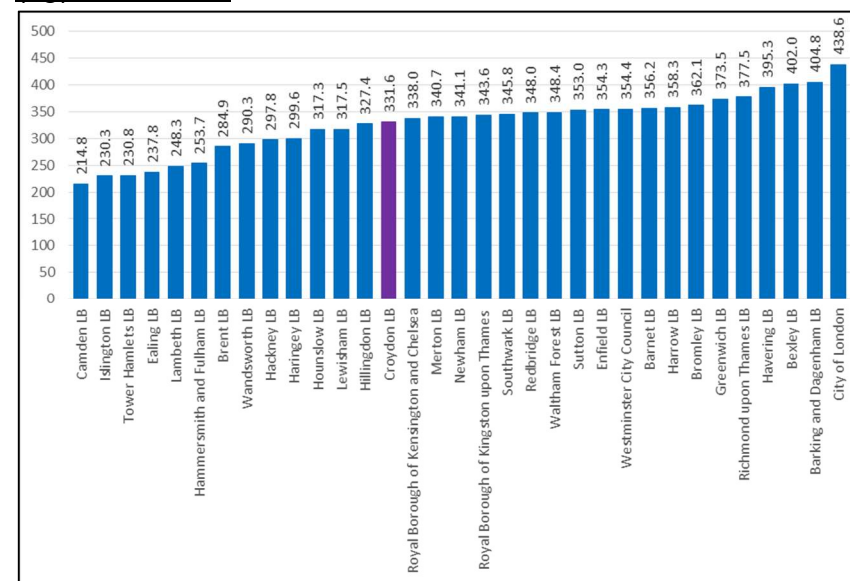
- The School Street Scheme, starting September 2019, which prohibits most vehicular transport at the start and end of the school day to improve air quality around schools and protect children from the harms of air pollution.
- A commitment to planting at least 700 trees per year (2018-2023).
- The continued work of the award-winning “Don’t Mess with Croydon” campaign which has been responsible for organising hundreds of litter picks in recent years to keep the borough clean.
- Communicating with partners including Transport for London to improve our infrastructure through potentially extending our tram network, improving train lines and increasing accessibility.

Environment

Waste

Figure 1 shows that Croydon collected 331.6 kg per person of household waste in 2018/2019. Croydon has dropped to the bottom half (20th) of London authorities.

Figure 1 – Collected household waste collected per person (kg) 2018/2019

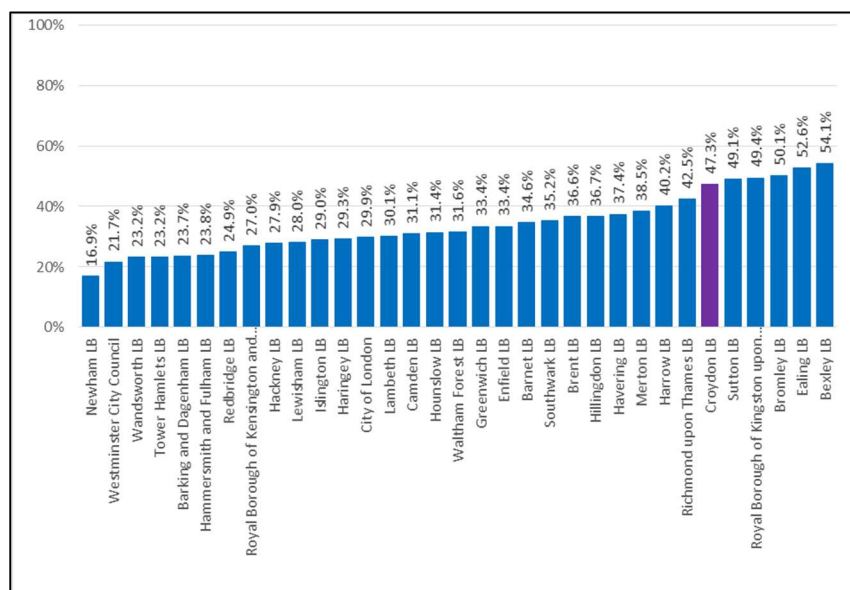


Source: Defra, Table 3 - Local authority collected waste stats, 2018/2019

Figure 2 shows that for 2018/2019, Croydon had the 6th highest rate for reuse, recycling and composting compared to the other London boroughs. Nearly half (47.3%) of household waste was recycled in Croydon compared to the national average of 43.5% and the London average of 33.4%. In 2017/2018, Croydon’s rate was lower at 37.9%.



Figure 2 – Percentage of household waste sent for reuse, recycling or composting 2018/2019



Source: Defra, Table 3 - Local authority collected waste statistics, 2018/2019.

Croydon sent 29.4% of its municipal waste to landfill. This is much higher than the London average of 7.0% and the national average of 10.8%. The national average is influenced by the higher incineration rates in other local authorities.

²⁷ DECC, UK local authority and regional carbon dioxide emissions national statistics: 2005-2016, updated 2018

Air quality

Carbon dioxide emissions in Croydon have fallen steadily from 5.2 tonnes per person in 2005 to just 2.9 tonnes per person in 2016.

The amount of CO₂ produced from domestic, industrial and commercial, and transport sources have all decreased slightly over the 2005 to 2016 period.

This is part of a wider regional and national trend. In London emissions dropped from 6.3 tonnes per person in 2005 to 3.6 tonnes per person in 2016. Across England emissions fell from 8.7 to 5.4.²⁷ 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

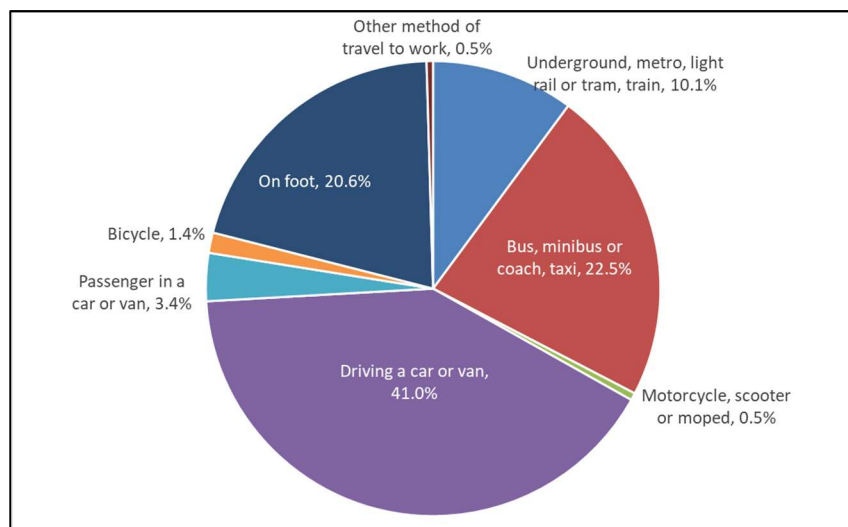
According to the 2011 Census, Croydon is a net exporter of workers. 54.8% of the 88,300 people who were recorded as working in Croydon in 2011 also lived in Croydon. However, this cohort only accounted for 34.4% of the 140,600 residents in Croydon who had their place of work recorded.



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, coach or taxi or walked to work, as Figure 3 shows.

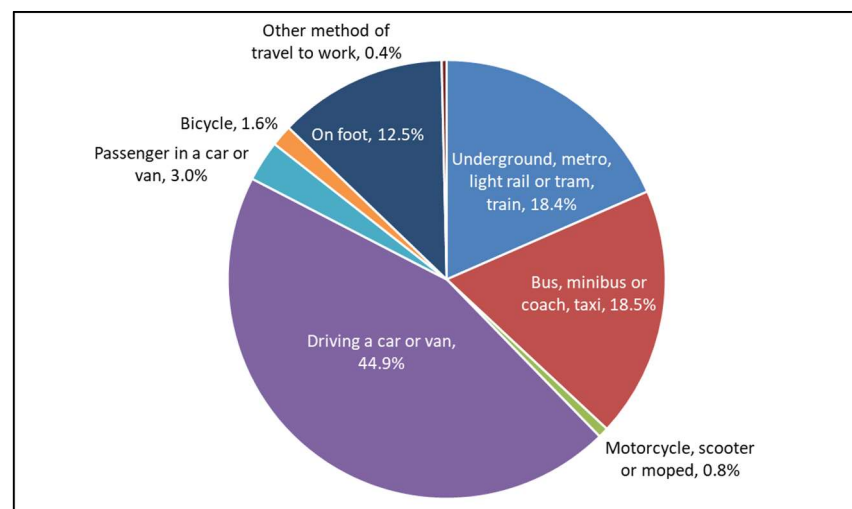
Figure 3 – Method of travel to work for those who lived and worked in Croydon



Source: ONS 2011 Census Table WU03UK

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.

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

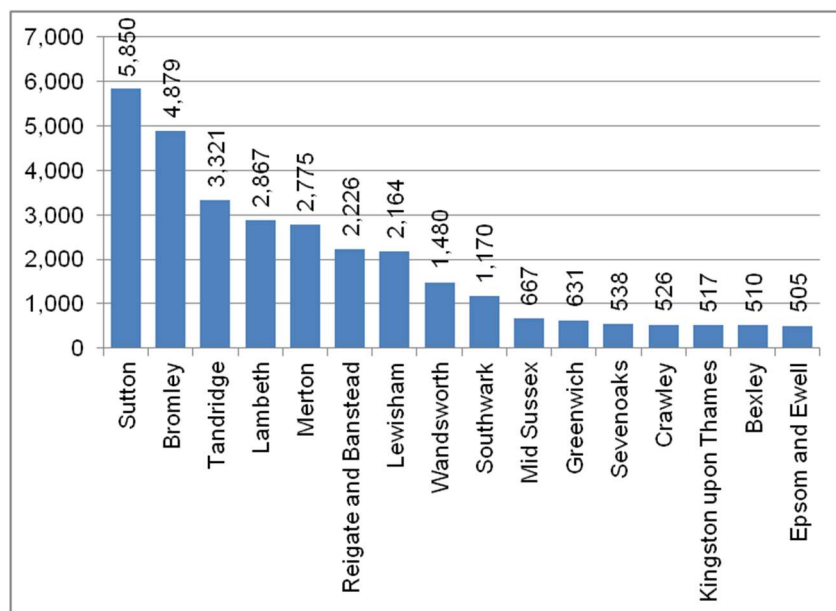


Source: ONS 2011 Census Table WU03UK



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.

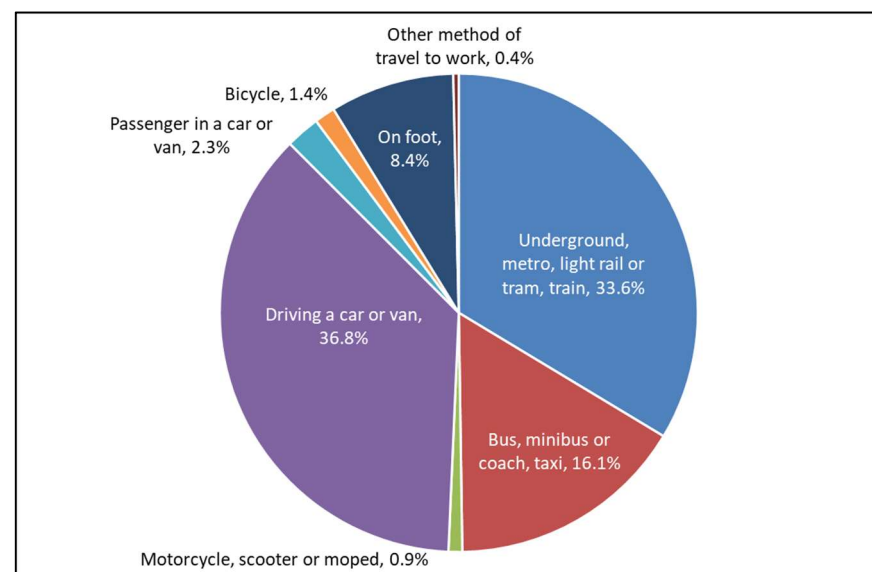
Figure 5 – Main areas of residence for Croydon workers who lived outside of the borough



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

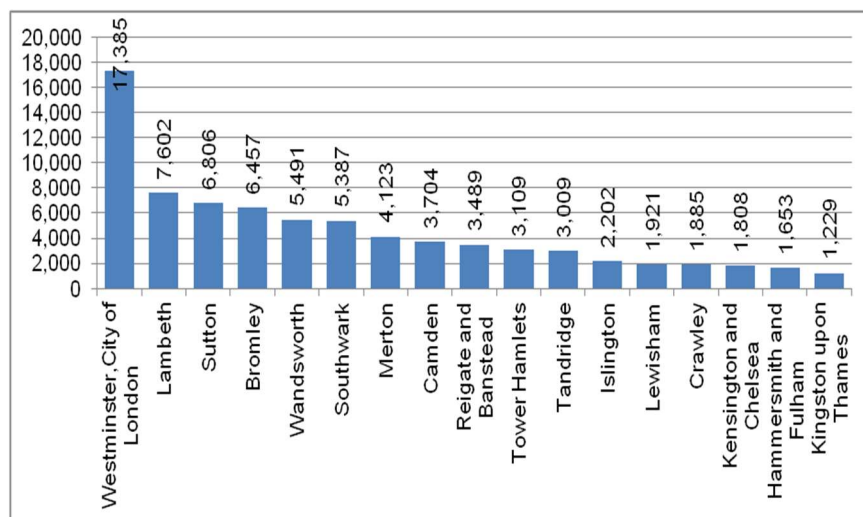


Source: ONS 2011 Census Table WU03UK



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.

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



Source: ONS 2011 Census Table WU03UK

Please note that Westminster and the City of London were merged by the Office for National Statistics for this dataset.

Walking and cycling

The Department for Transport collects statistics about general walking and cycling activity. Latest statistics²⁸ show that although a significant number of Croydon residents who worked locally walk to work, only a very small number cycle to work.

In 2014/2015 it was estimated that about 88.8% of residents in Croydon walked for over 10 minutes at least once a month. This was similar to the London average of 89.0% and the England average of 86.3%.

The proportion of Croydon residents estimated to have cycled at least once a week during 2016/2017 was 7.6% compared to the London average of 12.6% and the national average of 11.9%. The Croydon and London figures are down on the previous year.²⁹

²⁸ Dft Walking and Cycling (local authority level), Table CW0105

²⁹ Dft Walking and Cycling Statistics, Table CW0302

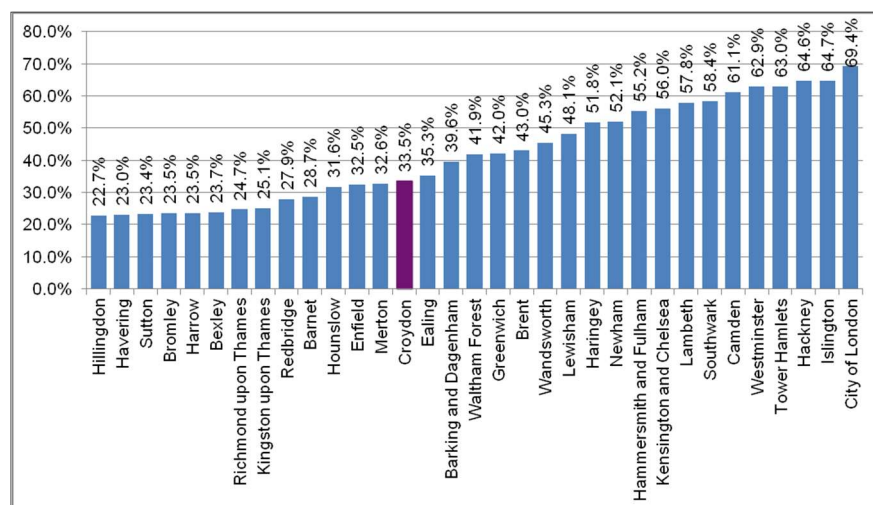


Availability of a car or van

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

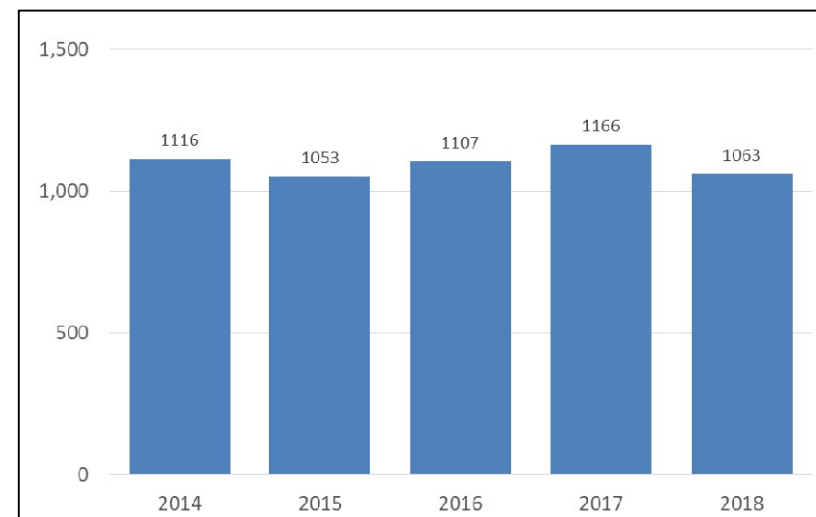


Source: ONS 2011 Census Table KS404EW

Road Traffic Collisions

The number of road traffic collisions in Croydon has fluctuated over the last five years as shown by Figure 9. The latest figure for 2018 shows that the number of collisions has gone down to a level close to 2015. The majority of these collisions only involve slight injuries. There have been 4 fatalities in Croydon in 2018 which is one less than the previous year.

Figure 9 – Number of road traffic collisions



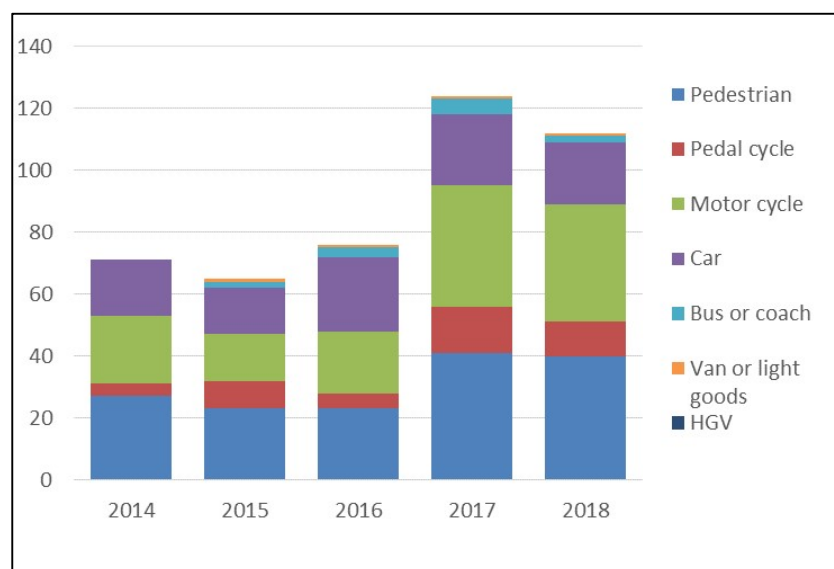
Source: DfT Road casualty statistics Table RAS10016



The number of road users killed or seriously injured (KSI) in Croydon in 2013 numbered 71. The latest figure for 2018 is 113 which is one less than the previous year.

Figure 10 shows the number of KSI casualties recorded over the past five years by the type of road user affected. For 2018 most casualties were pedestrians (40) followed by motor cyclists (38) and then cars (20).

Figure 10 – Number of KSIs by type of road user

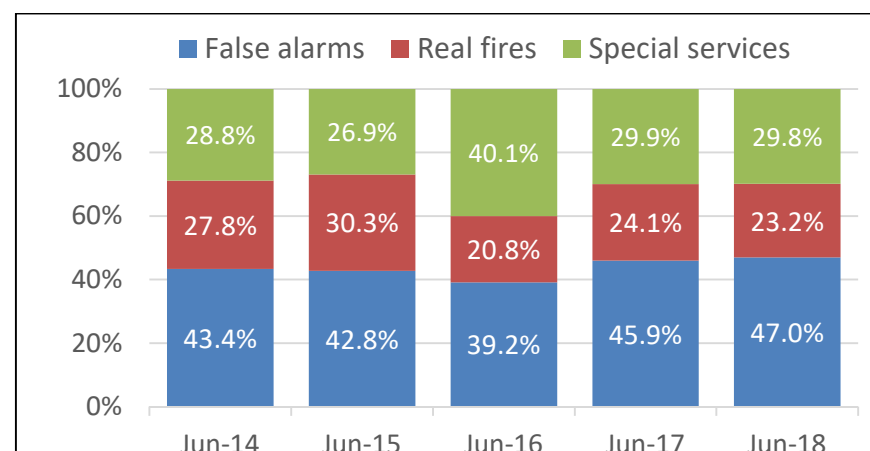


Source: DfT Road casualty statistics Table RAS30043

Fire Services

The number of arson incidents reported in Croydon every June for the past 5 years has averaged around 323. The latest June 2018 number is down on the last 12 months at 332 incidents. Of these, only 1 in 4 (23.2%) were for real fires. Special services, which include services such as lift rescues, made up 29.8% of all reported arson incidents in Croydon with around a half (47.0%) false alarms, predominantly from automated fire alarm systems.

Figure 11 – Reported Fires in Croydon in the Month of June from 2014-2018



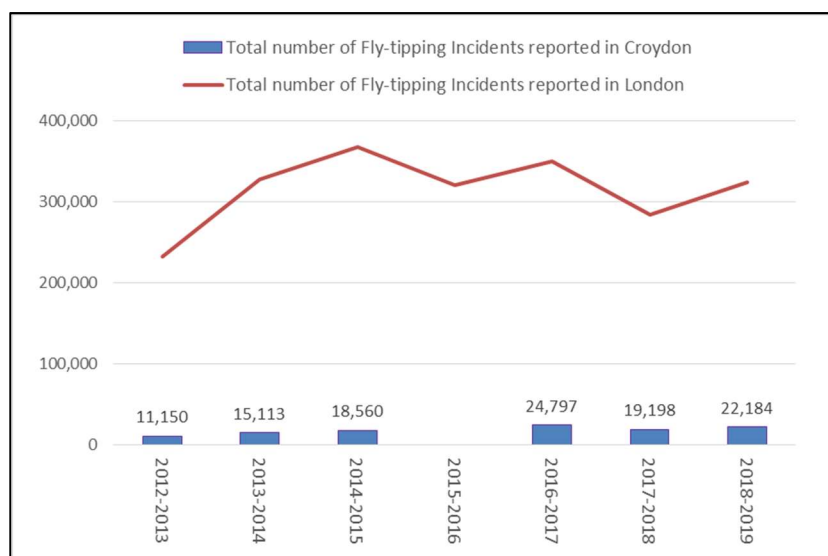
Source: LFB



Fly-tipping

In Croydon, there were 22,184 fly-tipping incidents reported in 2018/2019 which is an increase on the previous year's figure of 19,198. The annual trends in Croydon are in line with what has been happening across London as Figure 12 illustrates.

Figure 12– Number of fly-tipping incidents reported in Croydon and London between 2012/2013 and 2018/2019

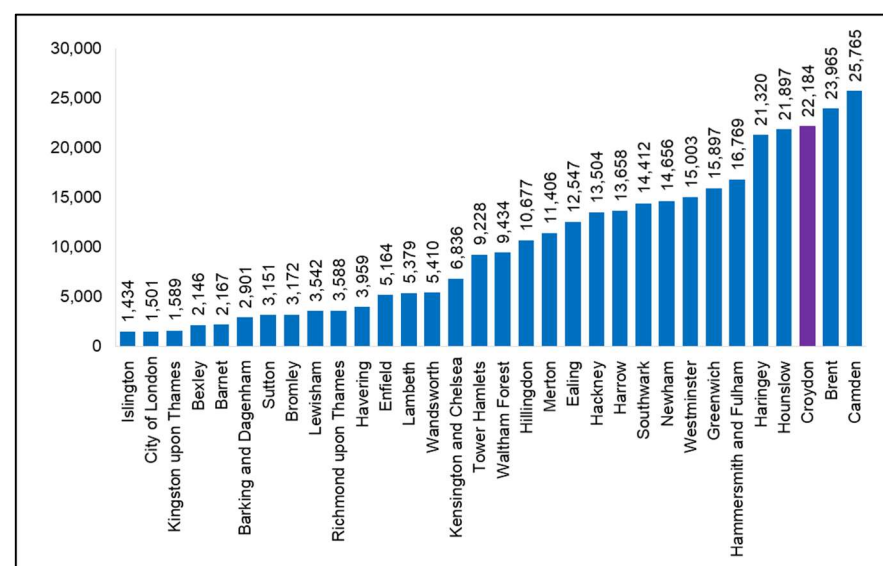


Source: DEFRA WasteDataFlow, released November 2019.

Please note that for 2015/2016, Croydon had reported extremely large numbers in the categories marked 'other' for waste type and land type and was unable to provide an accurate figure on the same basis as the other years.

Figure 13 shows that Croydon had the third highest number of reported fly-tipping incidents out of all London boroughs in 2018/2019. In contrast, Barnet which is estimated by the ONS to be the most populous London borough, had the fourth lowest number of reported fly-tipping incidents.

Figure 13– Number of fly-tipping incidents reported 2018/2019



Source: DEFRA WasteDataFlow, released November 2019.