



CROYDON
BOROUGH PROFILE
June 2021

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Borough Profile 2020

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.

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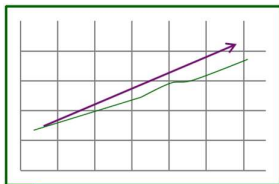
The information is organised under the following sections:

- 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 2019. 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 21.5% of the population is made up of non-UK born residents according to ONS 2019 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 than the South.

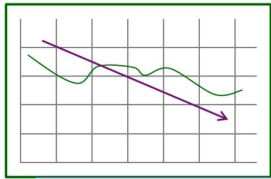


Since IMD 2015, Croydon has become relatively more deprived particularly under the 2 deprivation domains relating to Barriers to housing and services and Crime.



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 5 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 (A level) in Croydon continues to be consistently much lower than the regional and national averages.



Economy

✓ Areas of progress



The number of businesses continues to grow albeit at a slower rate since 2017 but survival rates are higher in Croydon than the regional and national averages.



The proportion of 16 and 17 year olds in education or training in Croydon has been in line with both the regional and national averages for the past 3 years.

⚠ Challenges

0.58

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 risen by around 3% since March 2020 – directly as a result of the impact of the Covid19 pandemic on the economy.



Housing

✓ Areas of progress



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



For 2019/2020, the number of homeless households in temporary accommodation has come down by 15% on the previous year.

⚠ Challenges



Croydon had 1,657 net additional dwellings in 2019/2020. This is a 42% reduction on the 2016/2017 figure.



For 2019/2020, 7 in 10 homeless households in Croydon were made up of residents from the non-White communities.



Health

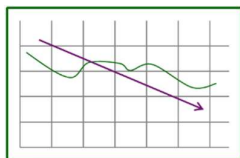
✓ Areas of progress



The teenage (under 18 years) conception rate in Croydon has fallen and is now more in line with the regional and national averages.



The percentage of adult smokers in Croydon has been lower than in London and in England for the past 4 years.



The rate of falls in over 65 year olds has been dropping has been similar to London and England for the past 2 years.

Challenges



Childhood immunisation rates continue to be lower in Croydon than across London and England.



The estimated dementia diagnosis rate for 65+ years has been going up every year in Croydon.

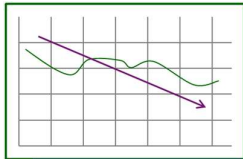


Croydon's proportion of adults (aged 18+) classified as overweight or obese is similar to the London average but could be lower.



Social Care

✓ Areas of progress



For 2020, the rates of children in need referrals and child protection referrals per 10,000 children have gone down on the previous year but are still much higher than the rates for London and England.

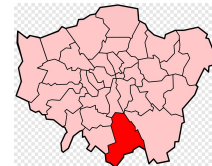


In 2019/2020, for the first time, Croydon has a similar proportion of carers on Direct Payments (DPs) compared to London and England.

⚠ Challenges



For 2020, the rates of both the section 47 enquiries and the initial child protection conferences per 10,000 children are lower than the previous year but still higher than London and England rates.



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

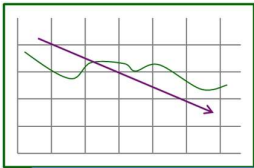


The Social workers across both Children and Adult care services continue to deal with heavy workloads, reflecting the client base in the Borough.

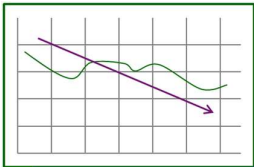


Community Safety

✓ Areas of progress



In Croydon there continues to be a drop in the annual numbers of First Time entrants to the Youth Justice System aged 10-17 years.



The number of crimes related to burglaries and robbery of personal property has been falling every year over the past 3 years.



The total number of hate crimes has been falling every year for the past 3 years.

⚠ Challenges



The rate of domestic abuse incidents and offences per 1,000 population has been increasing in Croydon, year on year, and Croydon has the 4th highest rate in London.



The total number of notifiable offences in Croydon has exceeded 30,000 for the past 4 years.



Knife crime is still a concern with nearly 40% of incidents resulting in injury or death.



Environment and transport

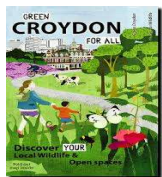
✓ Areas of progress



Carbon dioxide emissions continue to fall for the industrial, commercial and domestic sectors with a lower reduction rate in the transport sector.

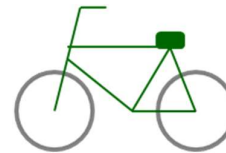


Across London, Croydon continues to have one of the highest rates for the reuse, recycling and composting of household waste.

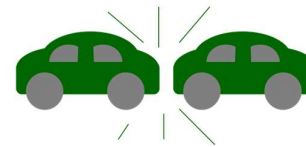


Croydon is still one of the more green London boroughs with a lot of Parks and open spaces.

⚠ 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 2019/2020, only 4.1% of Croydon's municipal waste was sent to landfill which is much lower than the national average.



Population

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 386,700 residents (ONS 2019). Nearly a quarter of this figure (24.5%) is made up of young people aged 17 years or under. Around one in seven (13.8%) of our residents are aged 65 years or over.

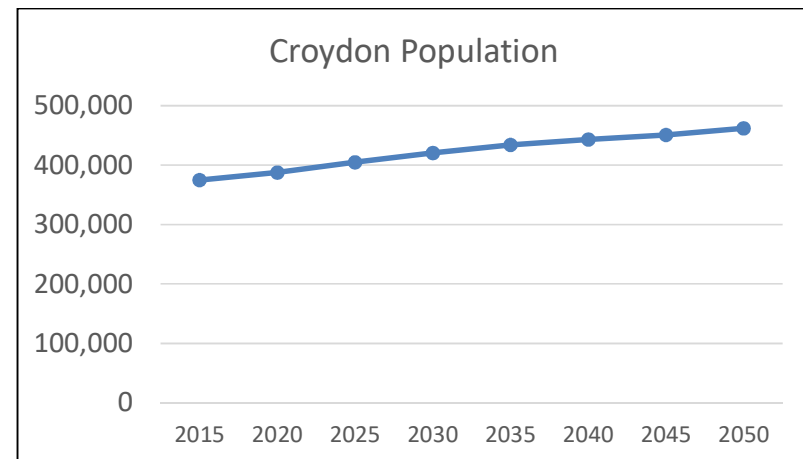
Croydon's Corporate Plan 2018-2022 outlines the Council's key priorities to ensure no one is left behind, that Croydon's approach and growth becomes sustainable and Croydon's infrastructure is fit for purpose for the world today.

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 2019, Croydon is home to 386,710 people and this is expected to increase to just under 500,000 by 2050.

Figure 1 – Projected population growth in Croydon



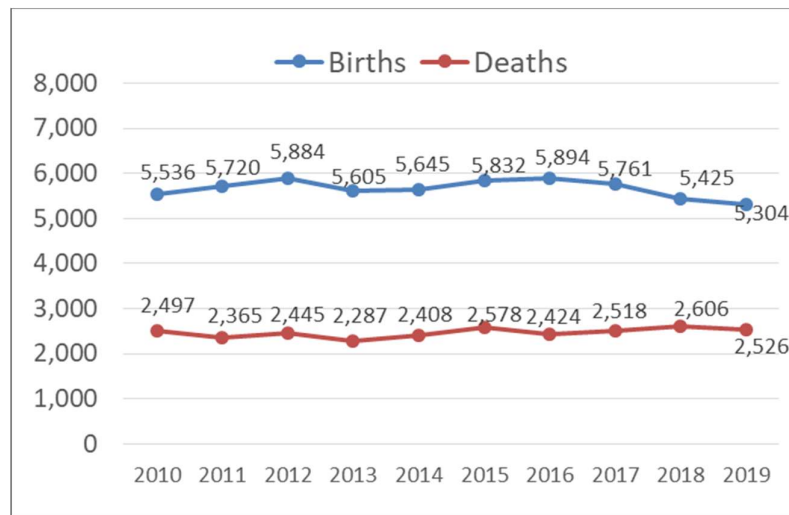
Source: GLA 2018-based housing-led population projections, released Feb. 2020



Births and deaths

Figure 2 shows the actual number of births and deaths each year from 2010 to 2019. Over the 10 year period to 2019, the number of births has averaged around 5,600 a year. The number of deaths over the same period has averaged about 2,450. The last 3 years has seen a reduction in the number of births and an increase in the number of deaths, as Figure 2 shows.

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



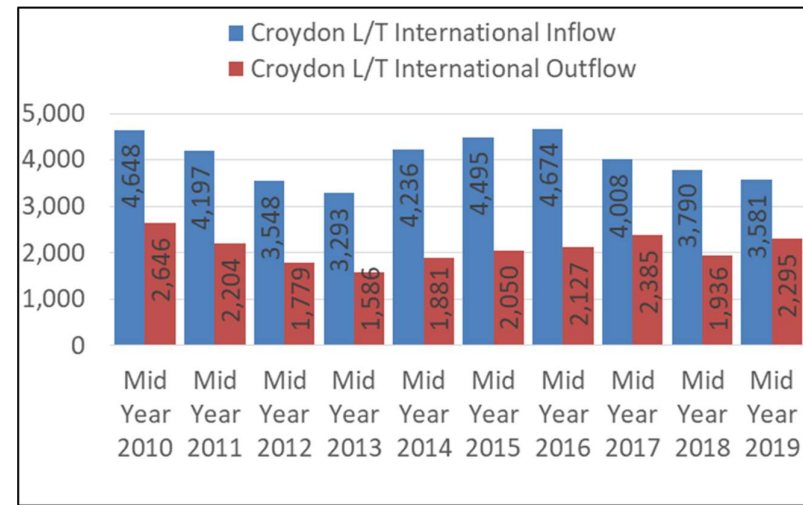
Source: GLA DataStore (Nov. 2020) and ONS births (July 2020)

Migration

For 2019, domestic migration in Croydon showed a net loss with 24,761 migrants entering the borough against 27,542 leaving the borough to live in other areas of the UK.

Figure 3 shows that the inflows of migrants from outside the UK coming into Croydon exceeded the number of migrants leaving Croydon for other countries. For 2019, the ONS has estimated that 21.5% of the Croydon population is made up of non-UK born residents which is more than the previous year's estimate of 17.1%.

Figure 3 – International migration flows



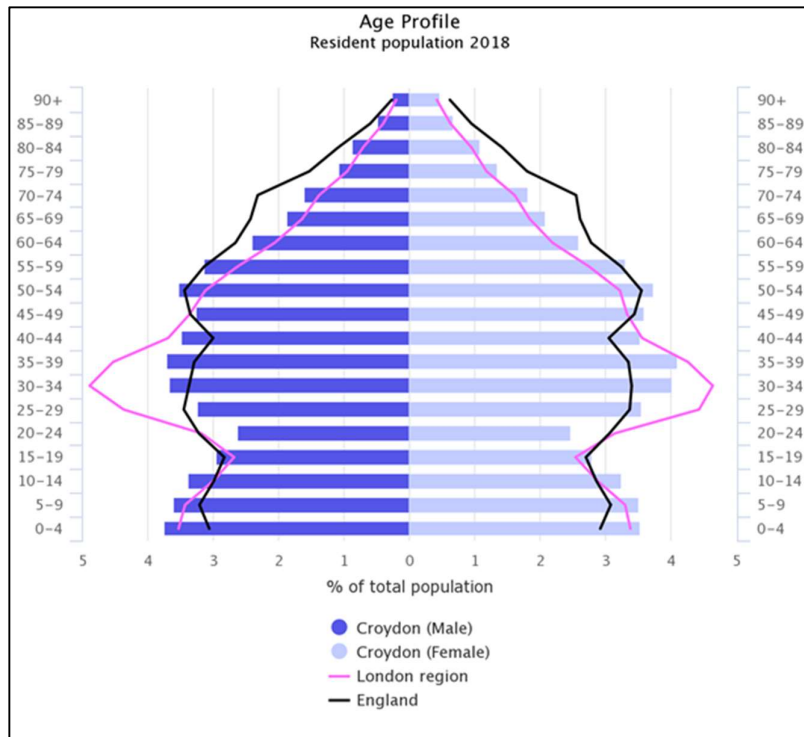
Source: ONS Local Area Migration Indicators, 2019



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 (24.5%) 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



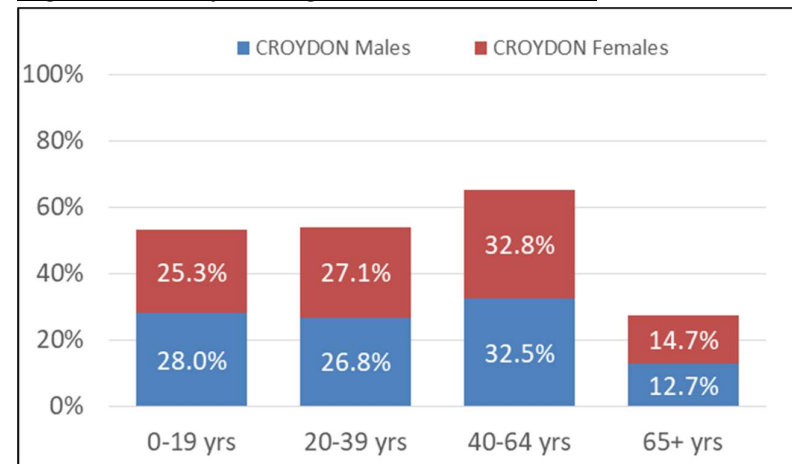
Source: ONS, MYE, 2019

Demographics

Age and gender

Figure 5 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. In 65 years plus age band, there is a higher proportion of women to men. At the national level, the proportion of 65 years plus is much higher than Croydon at 17.0% for males and 19.7% for females.

Figure 5 – Croydon Age and Gender Profile

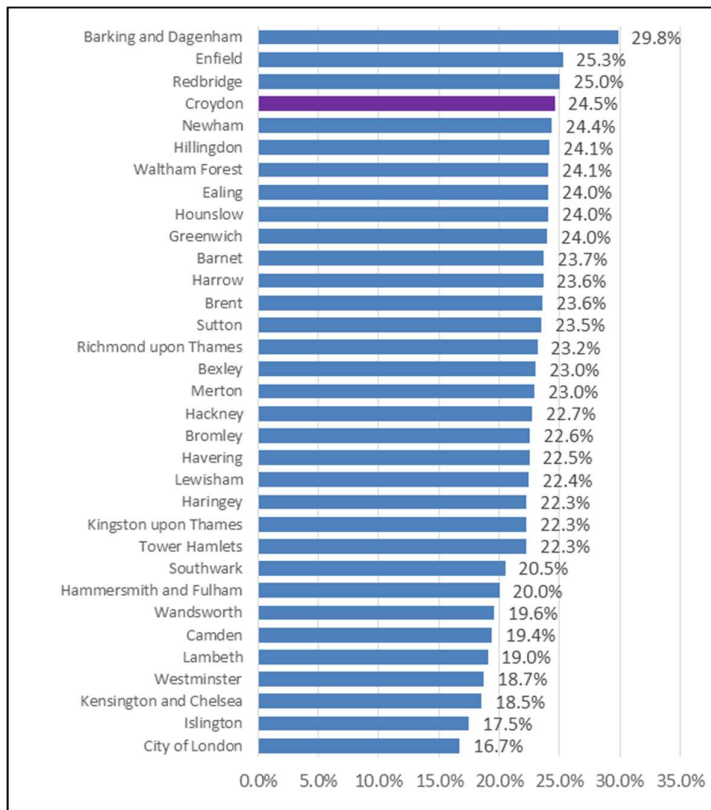


Source: ONS, Mid Year Estimates, 2019



Figure 6 shows that Croydon has the 4th largest proportion of young people in London which has implications on the types of services required to cater for the youth in Croydon.

Figure 6 – Proportion of 0-17 year olds in London

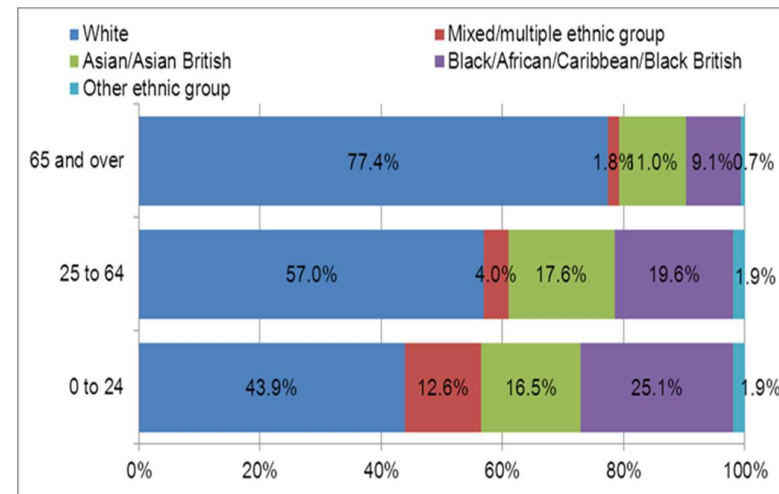


Source: ONS, Mid Year Estimates, 2019

Ethnicity

Just like other London boroughs, Croydon has a higher proportion of residents from the BAME communities compared to the national average. There was more diversity in the younger age group population in Croydon in 2011. It will be interesting to see how the picture has changed when Census 2021 data becomes available.

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 whether the 2021 Census confirms this.

Table 1 – Croydon Ethnic Group Profile

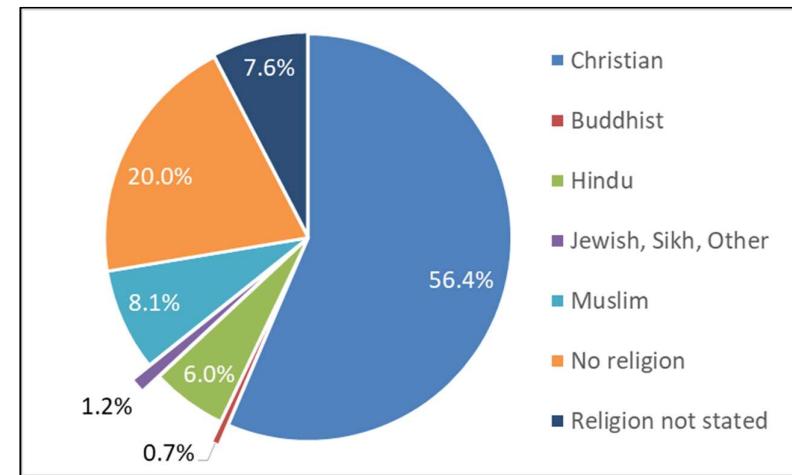
Ethnic Group / Year	2011	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
White	55%	49%	48%	48%	47%	46%
Mixed	7%	7%	8%	8%	8%	8%
Asian	16%	19%	19%	19%	19%	20%
Black	20%	23%	23%	23%	24%	24%
Other	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

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 while 7.6% of respondents chose not to state their religion.

Figure 8 – Religion of Croydon residents



Source: ONS Census 2011 Table KS209EW

Sexual orientation

Sexual orientation was not captured for 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.

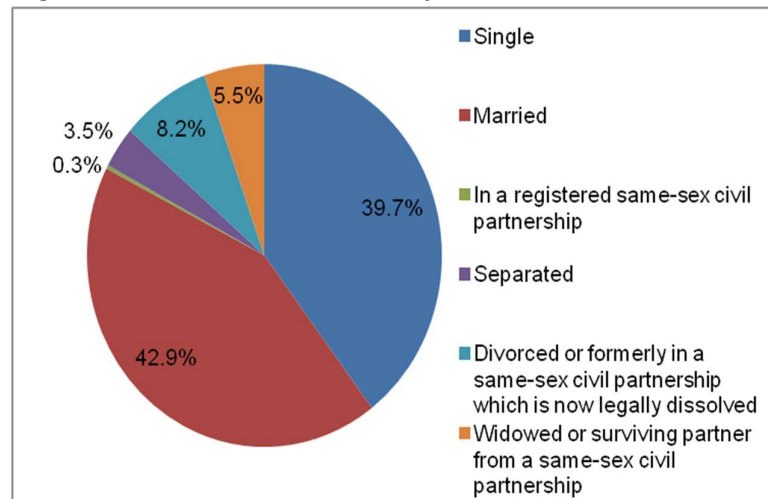


By applying the London average to the Croydon population it was estimated that there were about 9,800 people in Croydon who would have identified as being gay, lesbian or bisexual.

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.

Figure 9 – Marital status of Croydon residents



Source: ONS Census 2011 Table KS103EW

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

Gender identity

Gender variance is when someone has a belief that s/he is a different gender to the one s/he 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.

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

The Census 2011 showed that 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.

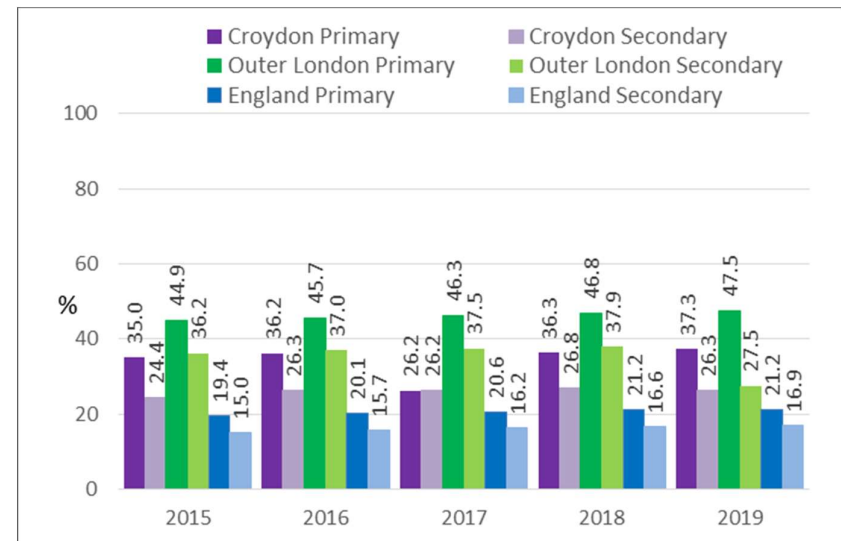
Only 5.4% of 8 to 9 year olds were unable to speak English or could not speak English well. These children made up only 0.4% of all the 8 to 9 year olds in Croydon.

Not surprisingly, the more elderly age groups had less proficiency in English than the younger age groups. Over half (51.5%) of those aged over 85 years 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. A higher proportion of females (19.7%) compared to males (14.5%) could not speak English or speak English well.

Those with first language other than English

Figure 10 shows 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 and Secondary pupils whose first language is other than English



Source: DfE LAIT

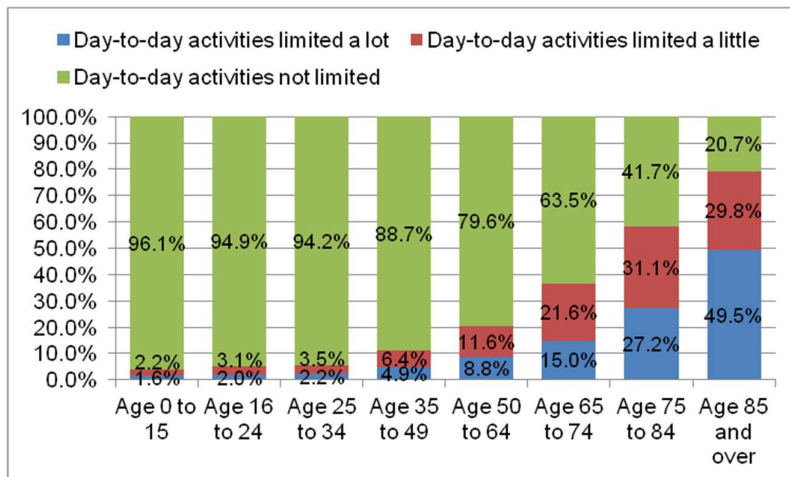


Disability

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 11 – 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

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)

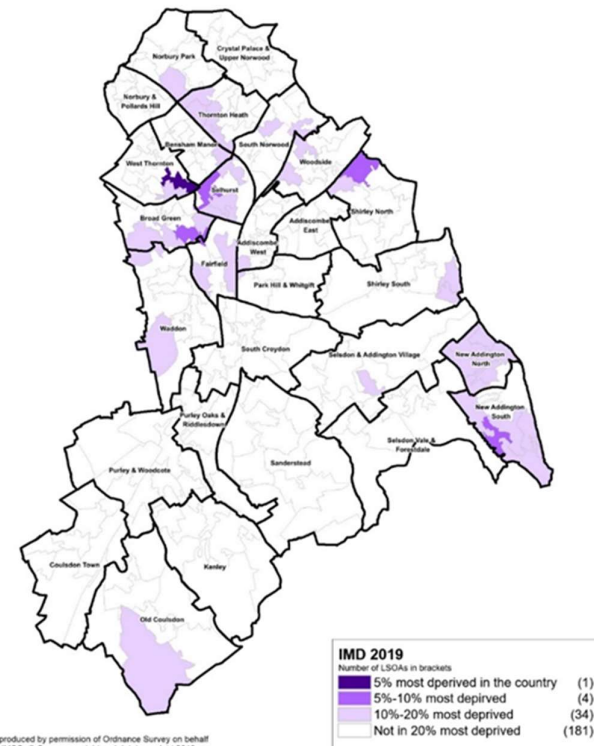
Index Measure	IMD 2015	IMD 2019
Rank of average rank	91	102
Rank of average score	96	108
Rank of extent of deprivation	98	109
Rank of concentration	134	133

Source:ONS, IMD 2019

Figure 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)



Source: DCLG and Ordnance Survey (Crown Copyright)



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.

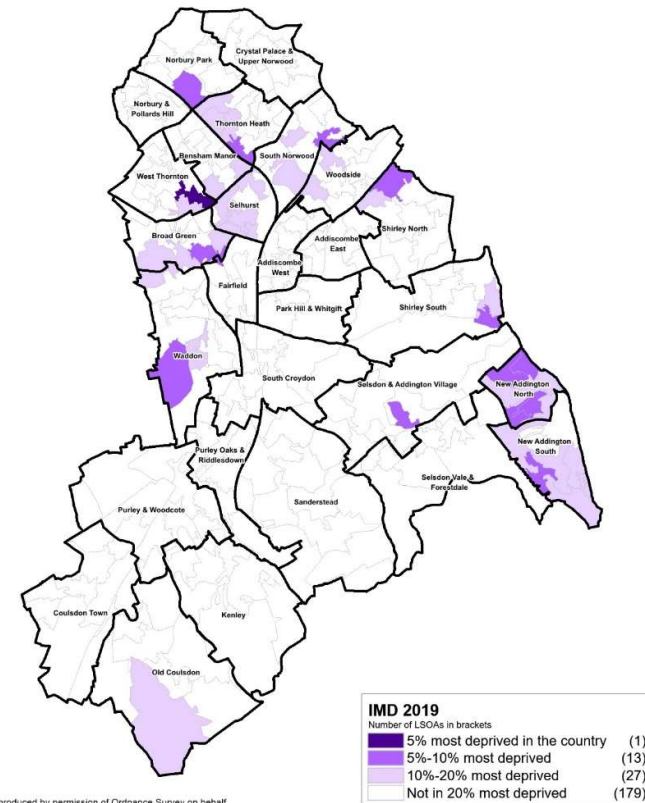
The score of each LSOA on the income domain contributes towards 22.5% of the LSOA's overall deprivation score. The overall pattern of income deprivation across the borough mirrors that for overall deprivation.

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)



Source: DCLG and Ordnance Survey (Crown Copyright)



Employment

The Employment domain looks at the proportion of the labour market who are involuntarily excluded from working due to unemployment, sickness or disability, or caring responsibilities. The data for this is based on benefits data for the period 2015-2016 and was adjusted to take into account seasonal variations in the number of claimants.

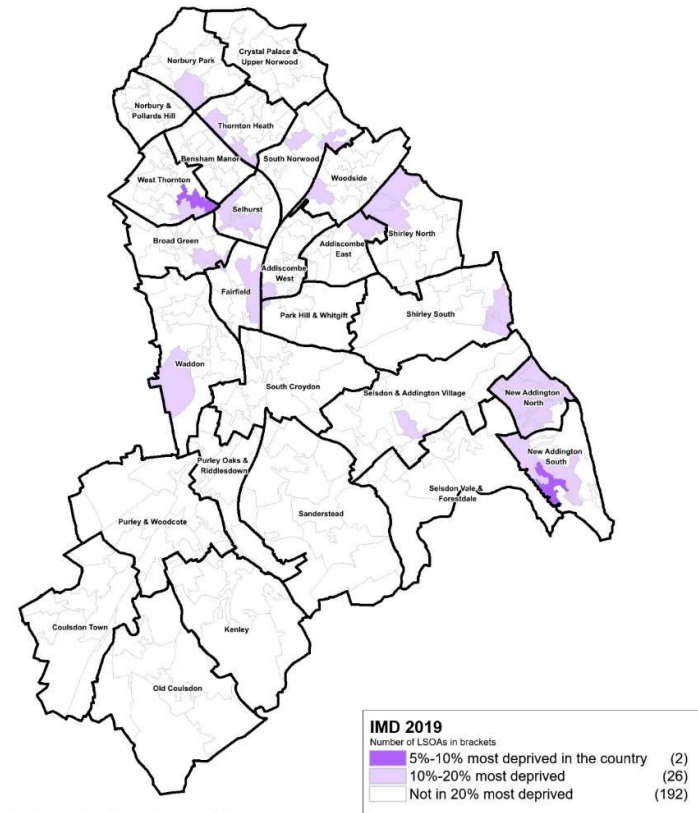
The average score for the Employment domain was 0.092, placing Croydon as the 143rd most deprived LSOA out of the 317 lower tier districts or 87th out of 151 upper tier districts. Croydon is 15th most deprived out of 33 London boroughs.

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)



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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.

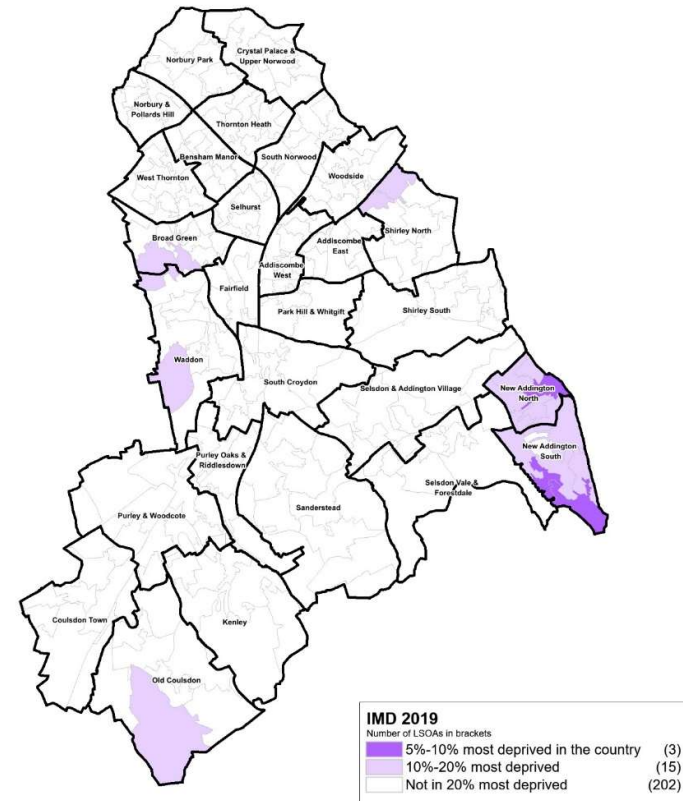
The data on children and young people is based on three years' worth of data, with the most recent data included dating from 2016/2017. The data on adults is taken from the 2011 Census.

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.

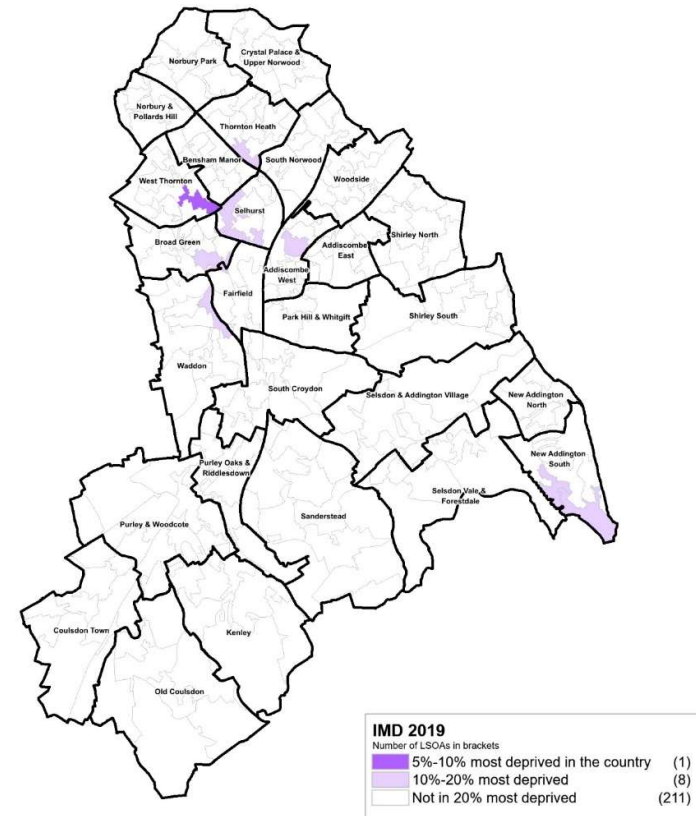
The average score for Croydon for this domain was -0.174, making it the 165th most deprived lower tier authority out of the 317 or 95th out of 151 upper tier authorities. Croydon is 13th most deprived out of 33 London boroughs.

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

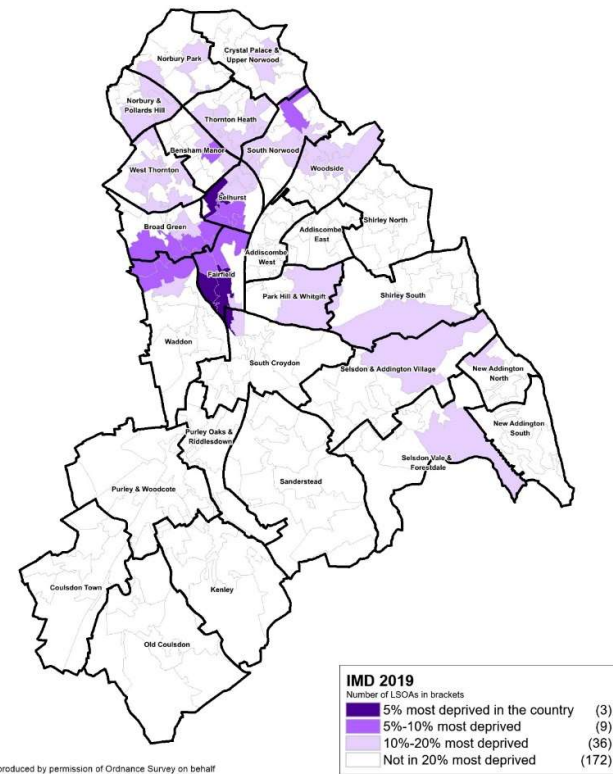
The Crime domain is based on the rates of violence, burglary, theft and criminal damage per 1,000 at-risk population. This at-risk population is the count of the residents in the area plus the number of people who work in the area but are not resident there. The data are based on recorded crimes for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



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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.

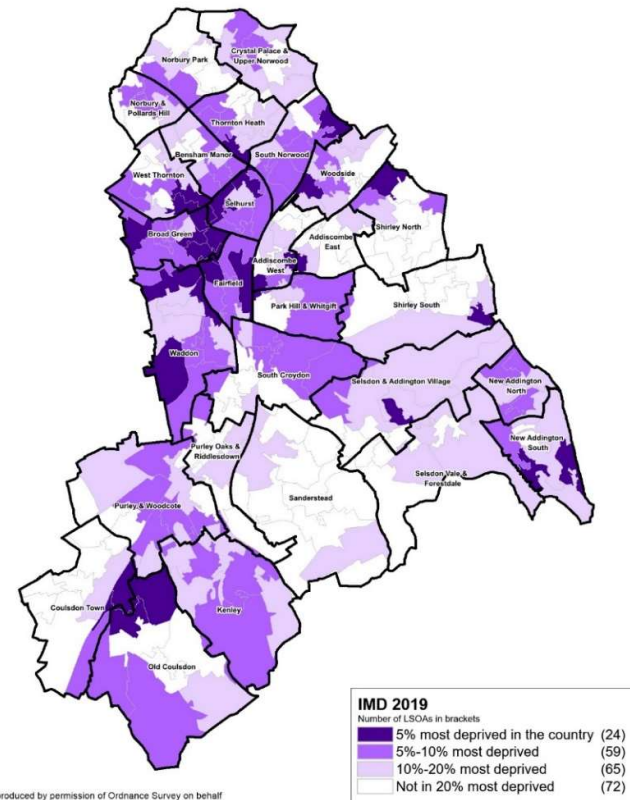
The average score in Croydon was 33.996, ranking Croydon the 14th most deprived authority out of the 317 lower tier districts or 14th out of 151 upper tier authorities. Croydon is 14th most deprived out of 33 London boroughs.

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)



Source: DCLG and Ordnance Survey (Crown Copyright)



Living environment

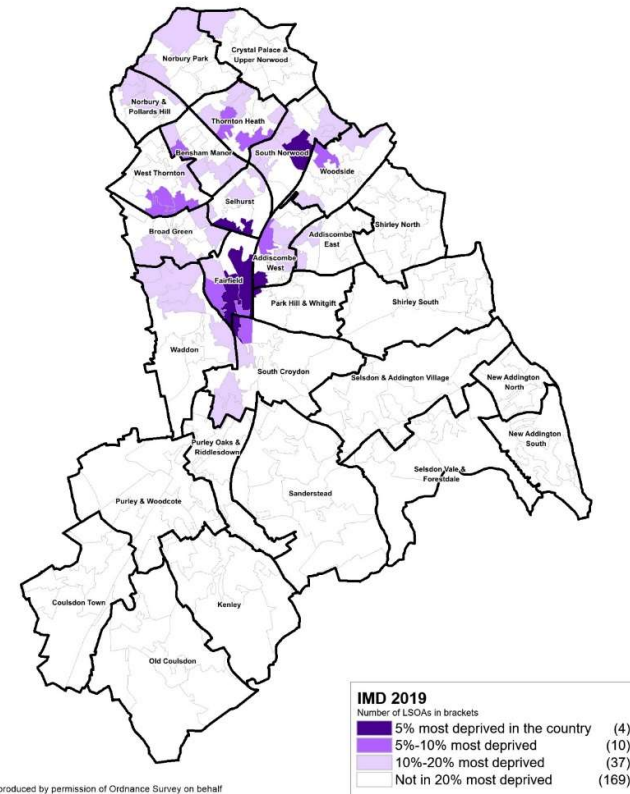
The living environment domain looks at both the indoor living environment and the outdoor living environment. The indoor living environment is based on the proportion of houses without central heating (2011) and the proportion of houses that are in poor condition (2015). The outdoor living environment 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)



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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.

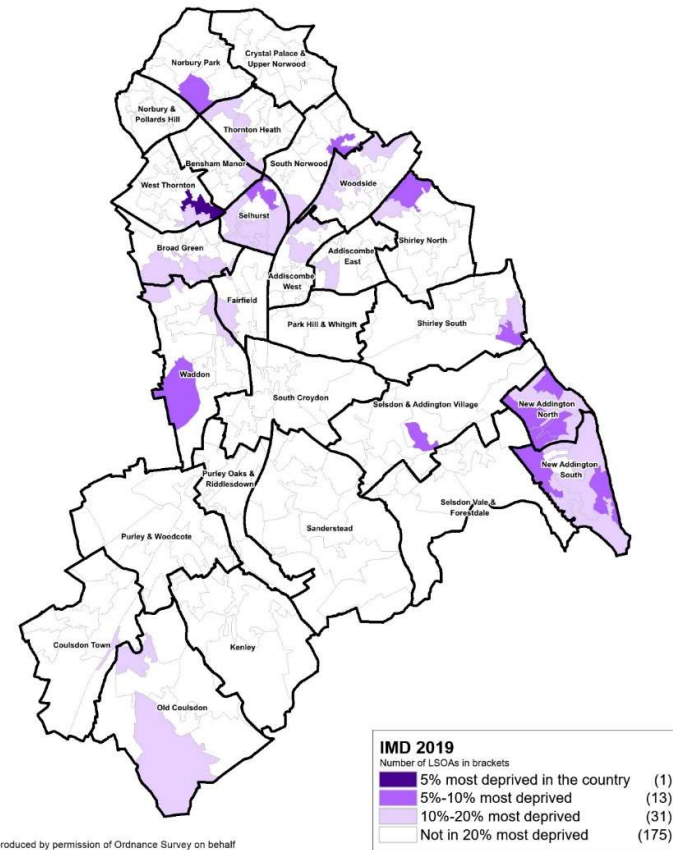
6.4% of the LSOAs in Croydon were in the top 5%-10% most deprived LSOAs in the country and 20.4% were in the top 20% most deprived LSOAs as can be seen in Figure 9.

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.

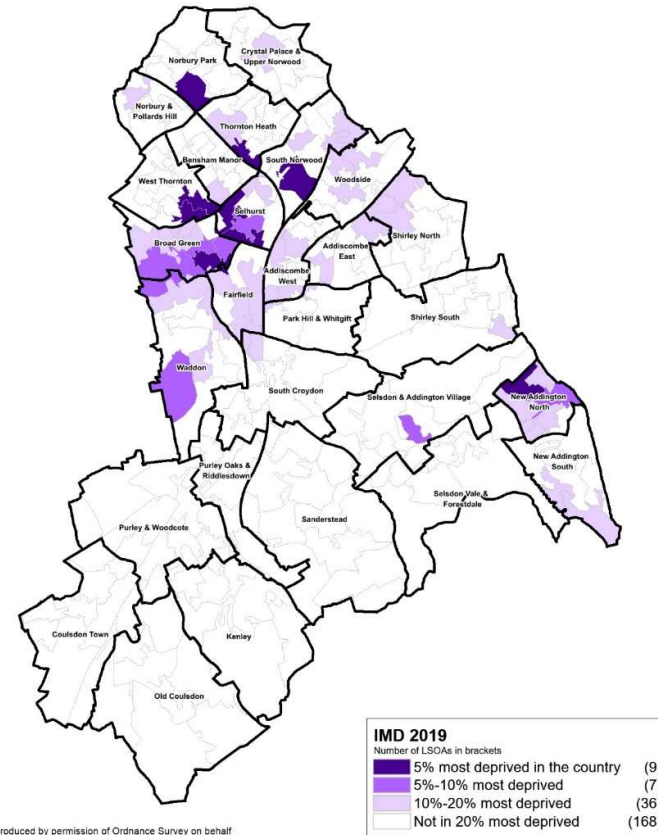
Figure 10 shows that 7.3% of all LSOAs in Croydon were in the top 5%-10% most deprived areas in the country.

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

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.

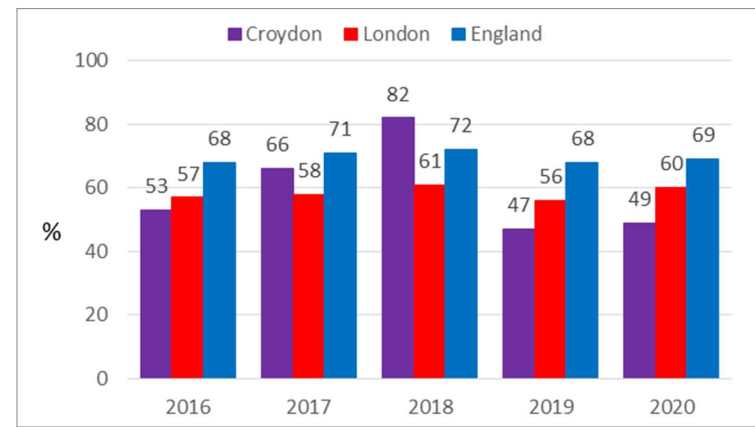
- The implementation of Croydon’s Early Help Strategy 2018-2020, which sets out how the Council and its partners will deliver early help in partnership with children, young people and their families which will improve the life chances of our vulnerable and disadvantaged families.

Early Years

Take up of funded hours

The last 2 years’ figures show that the take-up of funded early education in Croydon has decreased and is now much lower compared to London and England.

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



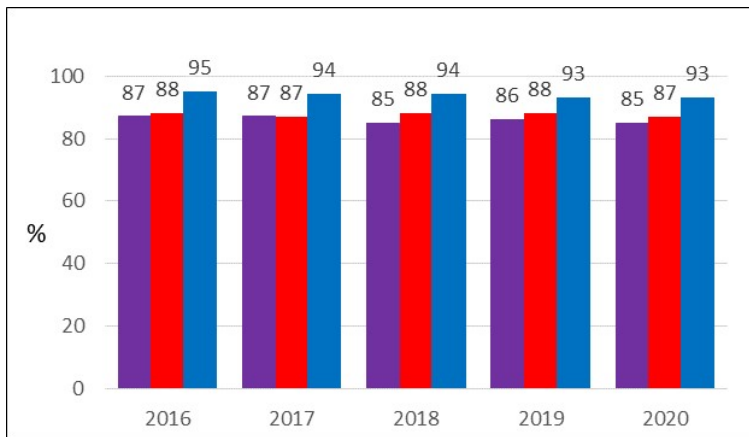
Source: gov.uk, Education Provision, Table 8LA



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

Croydon has consistently had a similar take-up rate to London but both these areas have had a lower rate compared to the national picture.

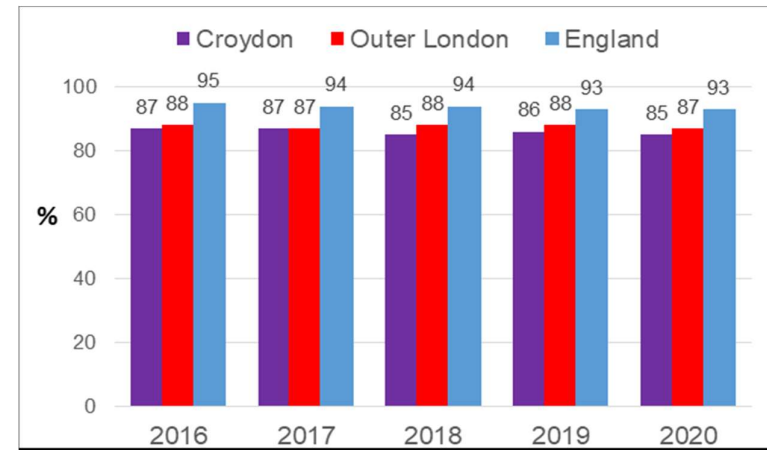
Figure 2 - The percentage of 3 and 4 year olds benefiting from funded early education places



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

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

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



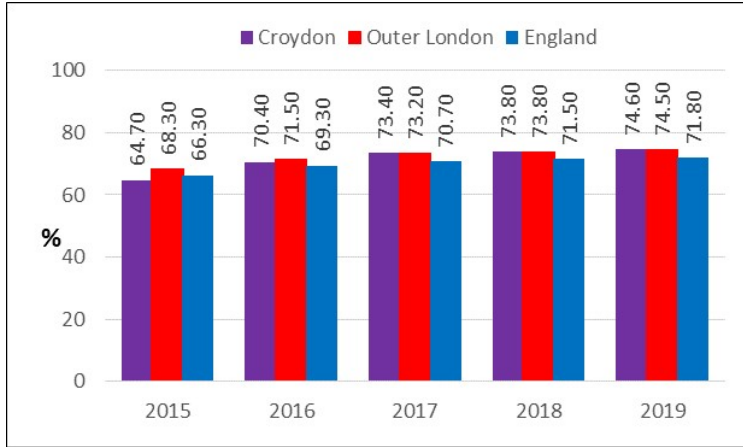
Source: DfE LAIT, data released June 2020.

Foundation Stage

Figure 4 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 4 – 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

Croydon pupils are performing in line with the outer London average and better than the national average at KS1.

Table 1 - % Pupils achieving KS1 Expected Standard

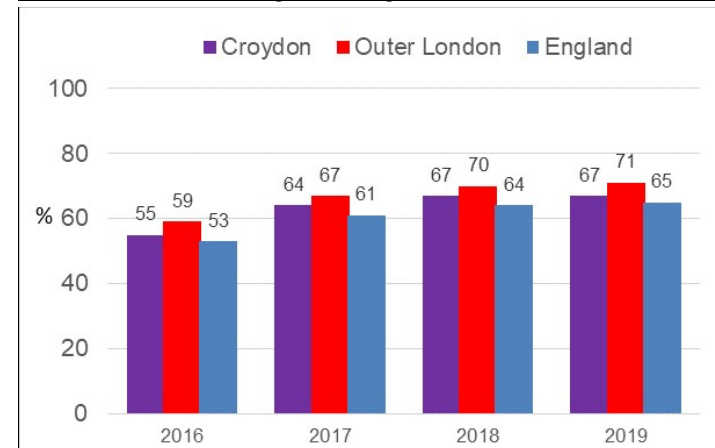
2019	Reading	Writing	Maths
Croydon	77	72	78
Outer London	77	72	79
England	75	69	76

Source : DfE LAIT, data released September 2019.

Key Stage 2

In Croydon pupil attainment at KS2 level has continued to be better than the national average but slightly below the outer London average as shown in Figure 5.

Figure 5 – Percentage of pupils reaching the expected standard in Reading, Writing and Mathematics at KS2



Source: DfE LAIT, data released September 2019.

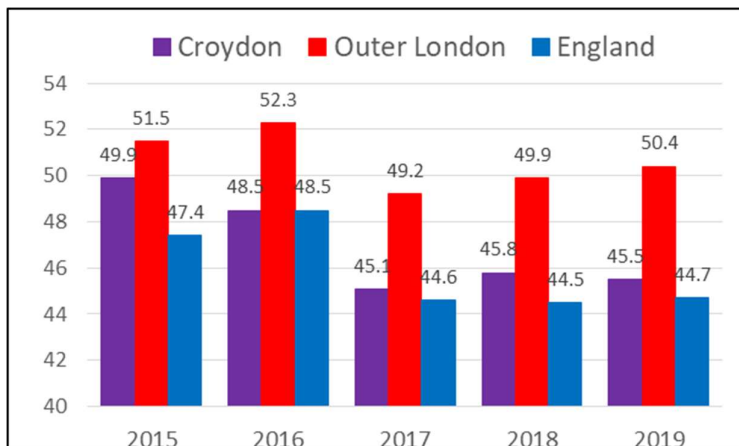


Key Stage 4

Up until 2016 attainment at Key Stage 4 was measured by the number of 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 consistently been below the Outer London average and close to the national average. The latest figure for 2019 shows a slight reduction on the previous year.

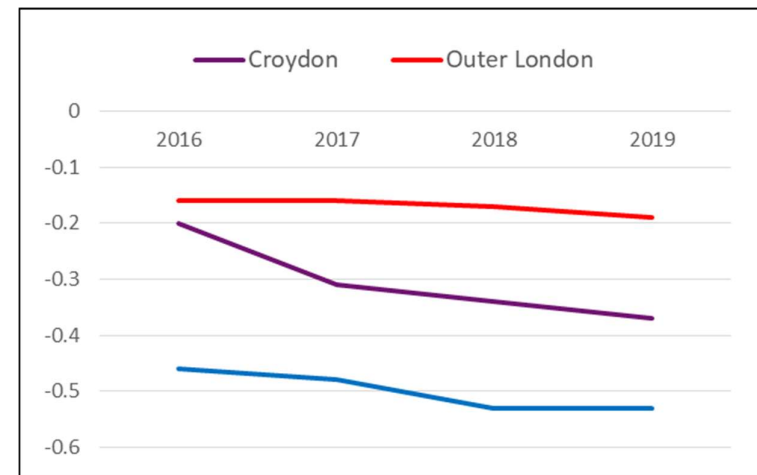
Figure 6 – Average Attainment 8 scores



Source: DfE LAIT, data released November 2019.

Figure 7 shows that since the introduction of this measurement in 2016, 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



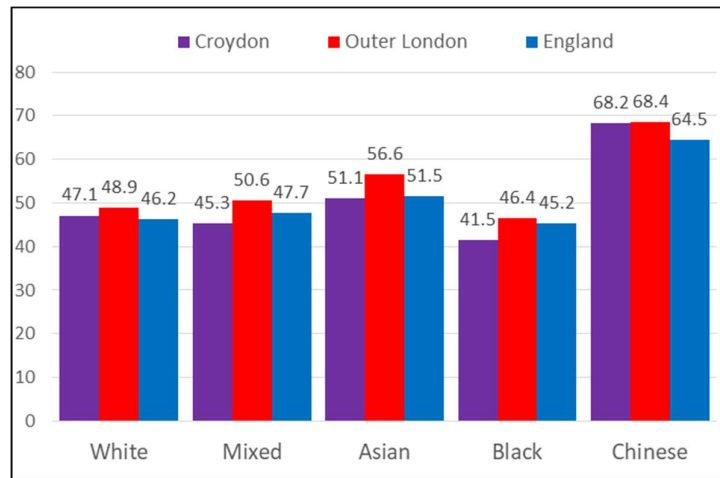
Source: DfE LAIT, data release November 2019.

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 2019 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 2020.

Attendance and exclusions

The latest figures for 2019 show that the rates of authorised absences from primary schools (2.7%) 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 2019, unauthorised absence from Croydon primary schools was 1.2% 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

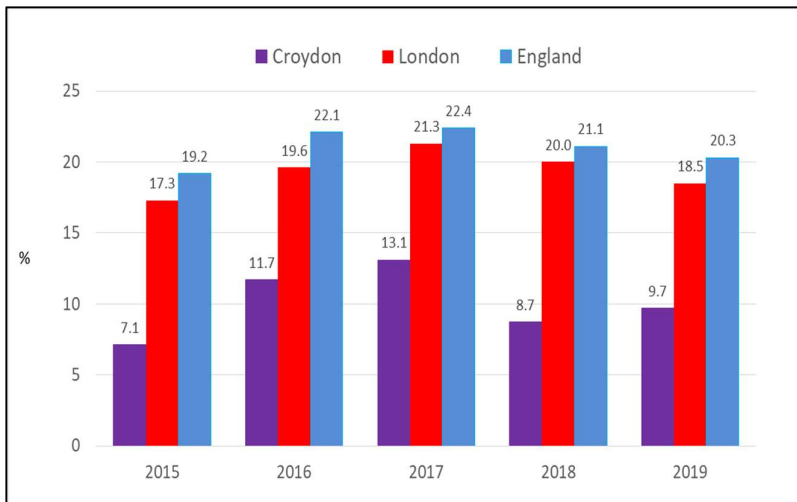
Key Stage 5

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



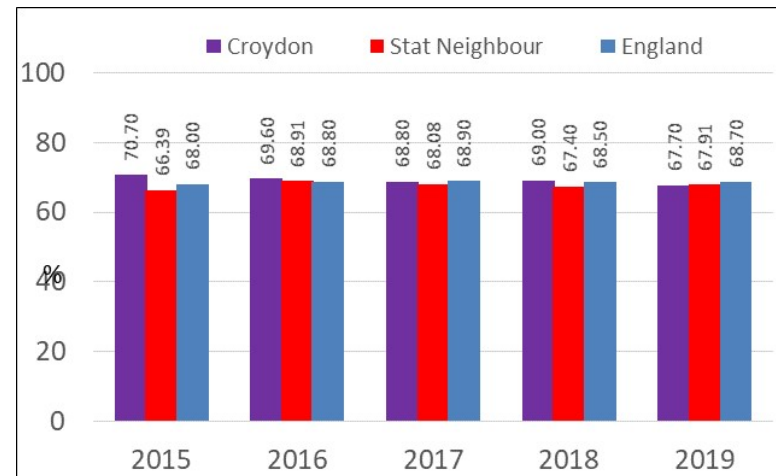
Source: DfE LAIT, data updated January 2020.

Level 2 qualification by age 19

The Department of Education collects data on Level 2 qualifications achieved with English and Maths by the age of 19 years of age.

Figure 10 shows that Croydon has performed in line with its statistical neighbours and England over the last 5 years.

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



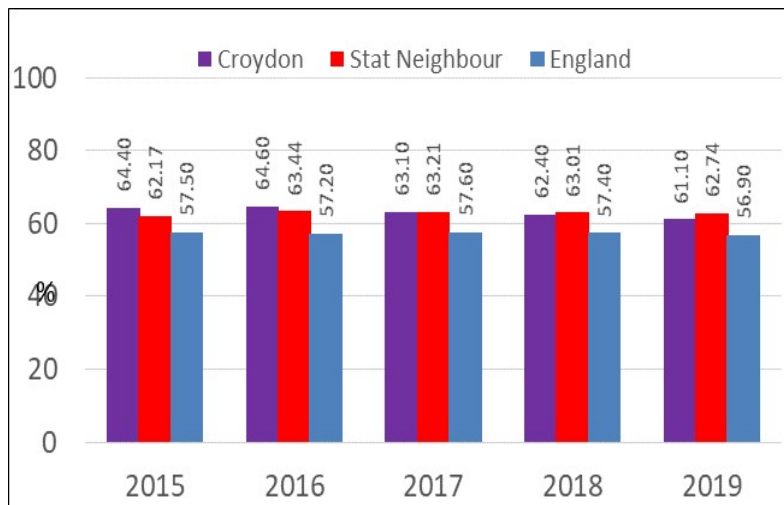
Source: DfE LAIT, data released October 2019.



Level 3 qualification by age 19

Figure 11 shows that Croydon has consistently performed better than the national average and close behind its statistical neighbours in terms of pupils achieving level 3 qualifications including English and Maths by the age of 19.

Figure 11 – The percentage of 19 year olds with a level 3 qualification including English and Maths.



Source: DfE LAIT, data released October 2019.



Economy

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

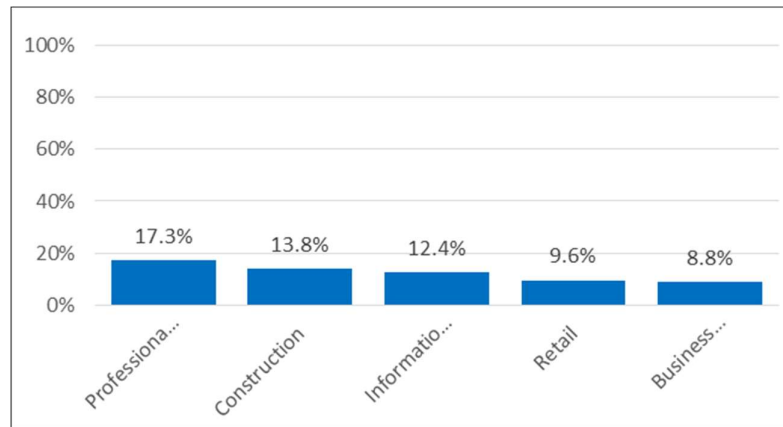
As at March 2020, there were 14,410 enterprises comprising 17,430 local units in Croydon.² This number of enterprises is down by 3.4% on the previous year. There were only 40 of these enterprises (0.26%) that employed in excess of 250 people. The majority (93.1%) were enterprises employing 0-9 people.

² ONS, Inter Departmental Business Register (IDBR).



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, 2019



Source: ONS UK Business Demography, Table 16

The number of new enterprises or business births in Croydon continued to grow year on year with 1,495 in 2010 peaking to 2,905 in 2016. For the last 3 years to 2019 this figure has stayed at around 2,465. Over the last 3 years the number of business deaths has exceeded 2,000 every year with 2,130 deaths in 2019.

The overall number of still active enterprises in Croydon has continued to increase every year from 12,560 in 2010 to 17,625 in 2019. The proportion of businesses that were started in Croydon in 2018 that were still active a year later was 90.3%. This compares with the 87.0% in London and 89.0% in England.

Table 1 shows that the survival rates of businesses born in 2016 were higher in Croydon than in London and England but all the survival rates are quite close between the 3 areas.

Table 1 – Survival rates of enterprises born in 2015

	1 Year Survival Rate	2 Year Survival Rate	3 Year Survival Rate
Croydon	92.3%	69.2%	53.2%
London	89.8%	68.5%	52.8%
England	91.6%	68.0%	51.5%

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

Latest figures show that 8 in 10 (81.5%) of Croydon residents aged 16-64 years are in employment. This is a higher rate than both London (80.1%) and nationally (79.1%). Croydon's employment rate stands at 76.7% compared to the regional of 75.3% and the national rate of 75.4%

Table 2 – Employment and unemployment in Croydon – Jan 2020-Dec 2020)

	Croydon	Croydon	London	Great Britain
	(nos)	(%)	(%)	(%)
Economically active†	210,800	81.5	80.1	79.1
In employment†	198,800	76.7	75.3	75.4
Employees†	172,700	66.9	63.2	65.2
Self-employed†	25,100	9.3	11.7	9.9
Unemployed (model-based)§	13,300	6.3	5.9	4.6

Source: ONS, Annual Population Survey

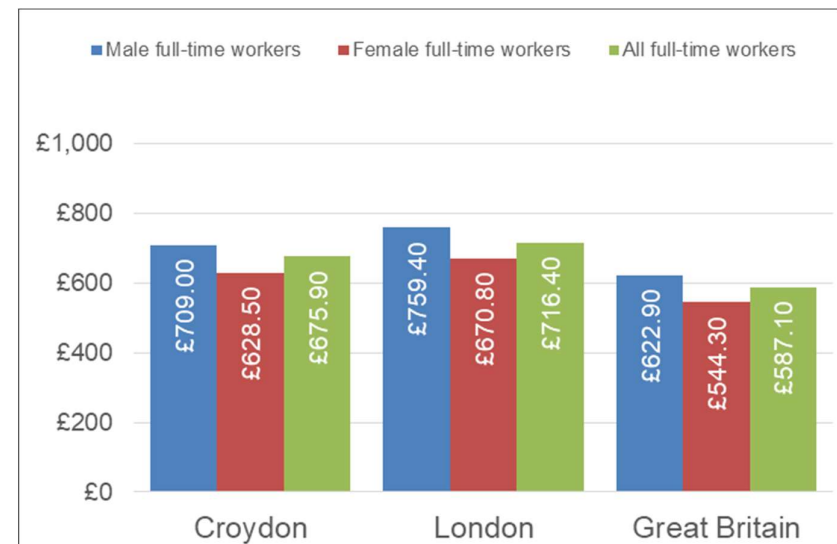
† - numbers are for those aged 16 and over, % are for those aged 16-64

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

The latest job density figure for Croydon is 0.58 (2019). 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 (1.03) and Great Britain (0.87).

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 £73 less a week than those who live and work in Croydon.

Figure 2 – Gross weekly earnings by place of work (Croydon workers), 2020



Source: ONS ASHE, resident analysis



Figure 3 – Gross weekly earnings by place of residence (Croydon residents), 2020

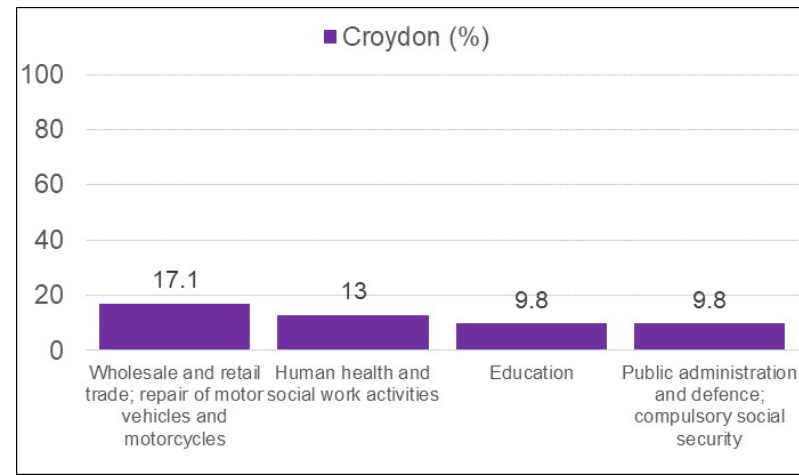


Source: ONS ASHE, workplace analysis

The higher earnings for Croydon residents not working in Croydon is likely to be linked to the high proportion of residents who commute into central London.

The number of jobs in Croydon each year, over the past 5 years has averaged at around 120,400 each year. Latest estimates for 2020 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 4 Employee jobs 2020



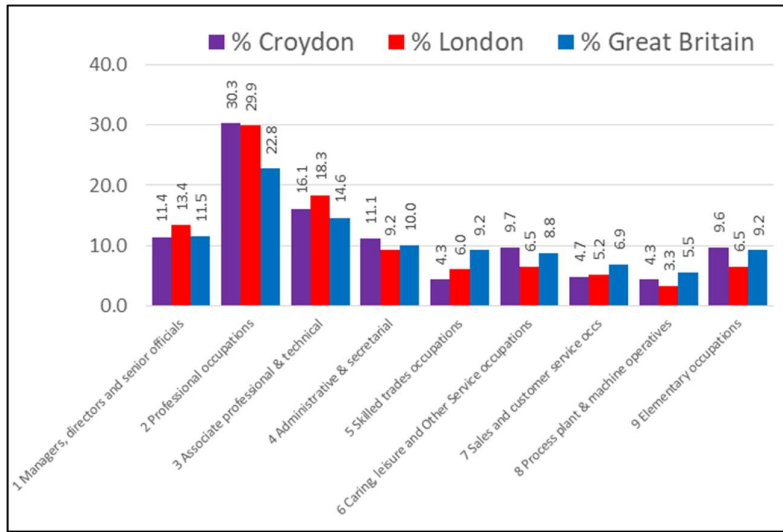
Source: ONS business register and employment survey

Over a half (55.6%) 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 14.6% of the total occupations in Croydon. This is higher than in London (11.8%) and closer to the national figure (15.7%).



Figure 5 – Percentage Employment by Occupation for those aged 16+ years, (Jan 2020 – Dec 2020)



Source: ONS annual population survey

People out of work

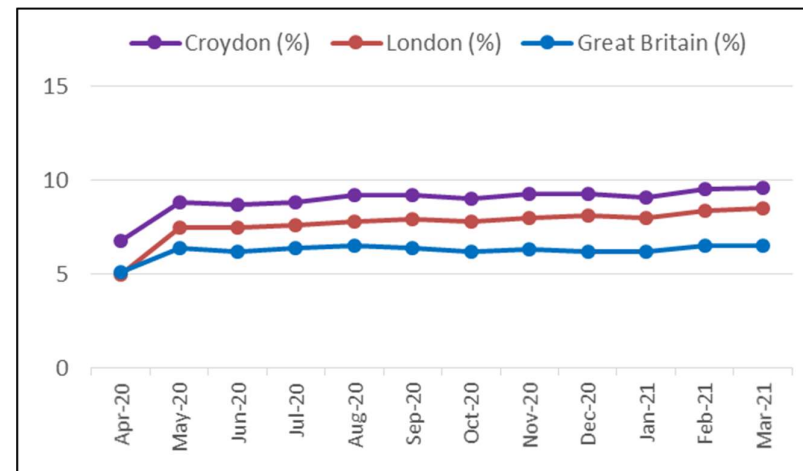
The number of people claiming out of work benefits principally for the reason of being unemployed is made up of those claiming Jobseeker's Allowance (JSA) and National Insurance credits and those receiving Universal Credit as a result of being unemployed.

Claimant count is calculated as the number of claimants as a proportion of the resident population aged 16-64 years in an area.

From March 2020, there was a noticeable rise in the proportion of people claiming out of work benefits in Croydon as well as in London and nationally. This was probably directly attributable to the COVID-19 Pandemic which brought about a national lock-down which impacted the job market.

This level has held steady for all these areas and Croydon has a higher proportion of claimants compared to the region and national figure.

Figure 6 – Proportion of claimants (not all unemployed)



Source: ONS claimant count

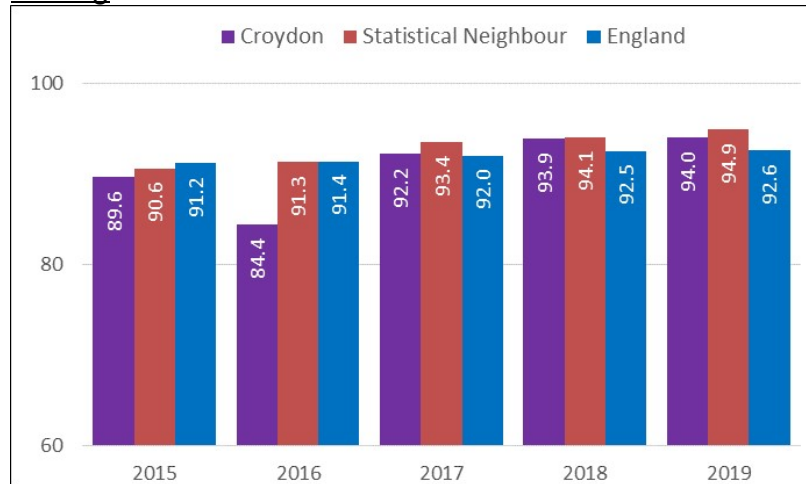


Youth in Education or Training

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.

The latest figure calculated from the client database, updated in June 2020, shows that Croydon has done better than the national average and close to its Statistical neighbours for the last 3 years.

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



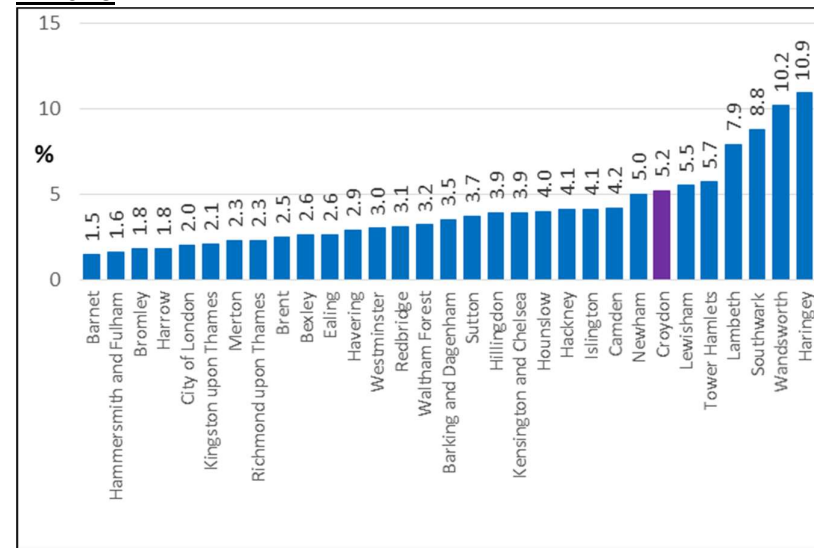
Source: DfE LAIT, data released June 2020.

16-17 year old NEET

Based on the latest figures of 2019, Croydon is in the top quartile compared to other London Councils for having a higher proportion of 16-17 year olds not in education, employment or training (NEET).

There were 5.2 % of young NEET teenagers compared to the London average of 4.1% and the national average of 5.5%.

Figure 8 - The proportion of 16-17 year olds not in education, employment or training (NEET) or whose activity is not known in 2018



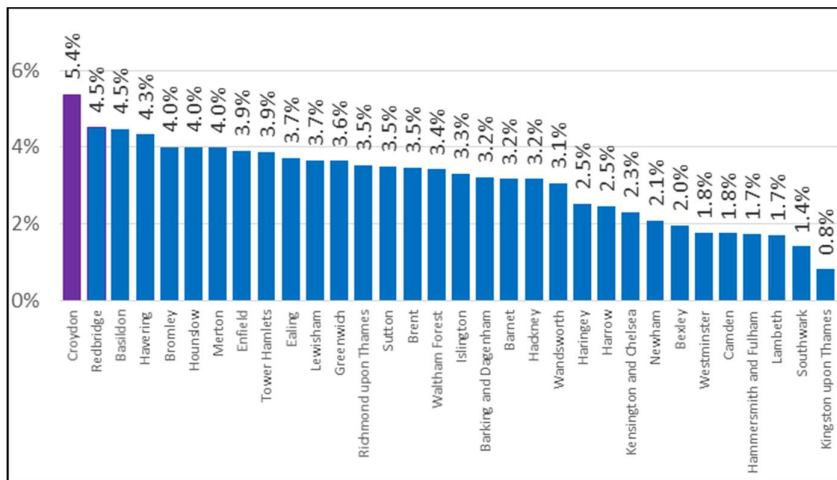
Source: PH Outcomes Framework, Wider Determinants of Health, 2019



Apprenticeships

Latest figures show that there were 2,170 new apprenticeship programme starts during 2018/2019. Figure 9 shows that Croydon has the highest proportion of new apprenticeship programme starts (5.4%) in London and this rate exceeds the London average by nearly 2.5%.

Figure 9 – Proportion of new apprenticeship starts across London during 2018/2019 by London councils



Source: gov.uk, updated March 2020.

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%.

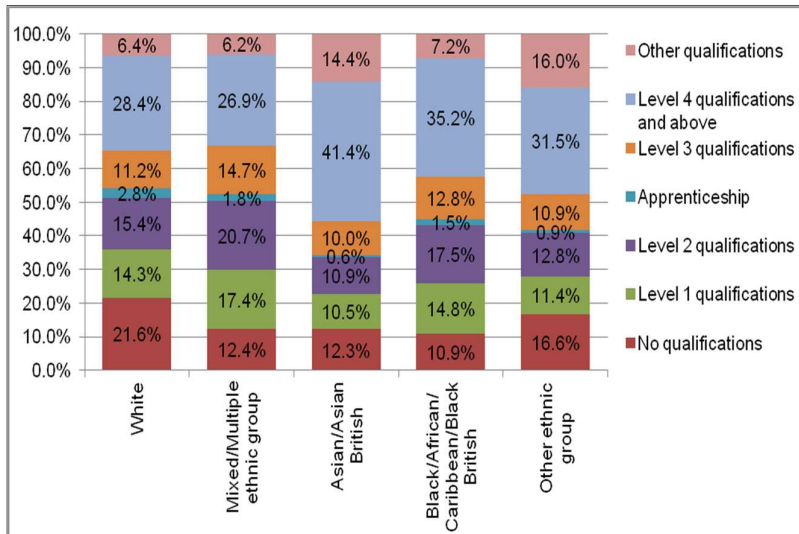
Based on the ONS annual population survey for the calendar year 2020, only 5.0% of Croydon's resident population aged 16-64 years had no qualification. This proportion was slightly higher in London (5.1%) and also higher at the national level (6.4%).

Figure 10 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.

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 10 – Highest level of qualification by ethnic group



Source: ONS 2011 Census Table DC5209EW1a



Housing

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.
- 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.

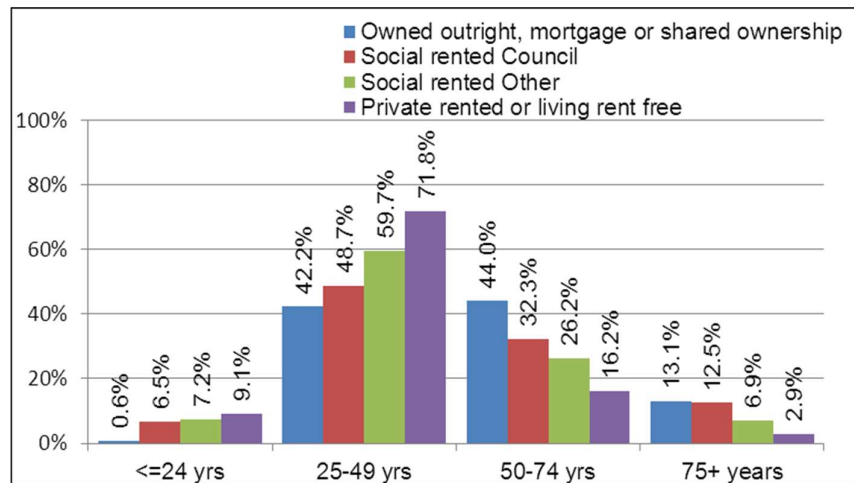
Tenure

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.

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.

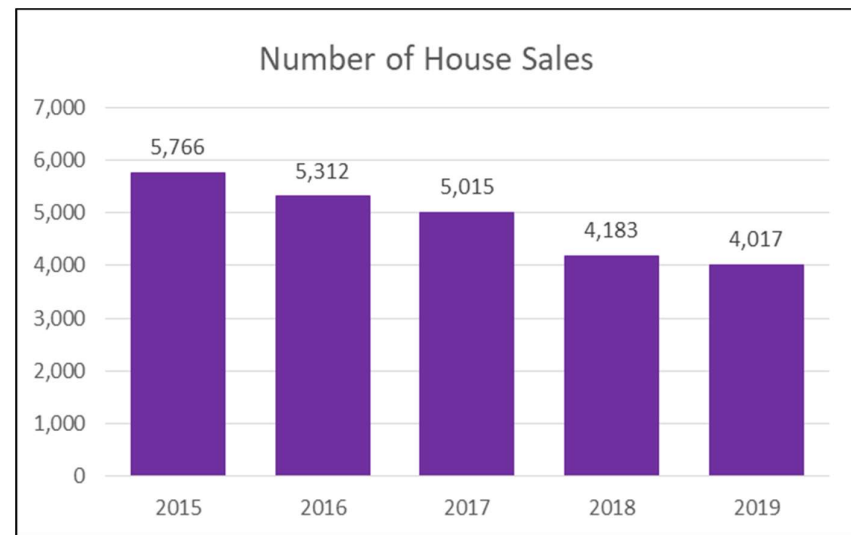
Croydon has the largest borough housing stock in London but its social housing stock is smaller than many other London boroughs. Social housing in Croydon is mainly concentrated in the northern parts and the eastern edge of the borough.

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.

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 2019 shows that sales have decreased by 30.3% over the 5 years from 2015. This drop in the number of sales may be due to all the uncertainty around Brexit, making people stay put until the future is clearer.

Figure 2 – House sales in Croydon 2015-2019



Source: GLA Housing Sales, based on Land Registry data, March 2020.

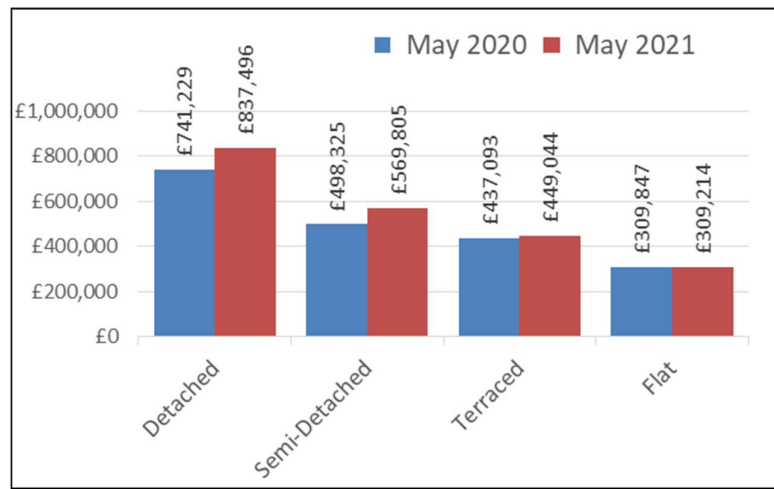
N.B. These figures do not include “right to buy” sales or properties sold for less than £1,000 or more than £20 million.



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.

Over the last year, May 2020 to May 2021, average values of detached houses has gone down by 13%, semi-detached houses have gone up by 14%. Terraced houses have gone up by nearly 3%.and flats have stayed at around the same values.

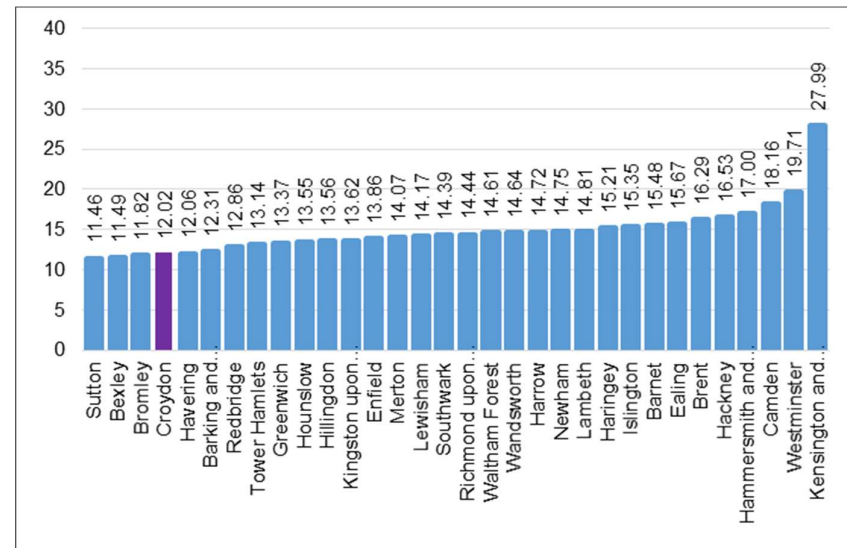
Figure 3 – Change in property asking prices in Croydon over the past year (3 months moving averages)



Source: Home.co.uk, May 2021.

Despite the rising property prices, Croydon has the fourth 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

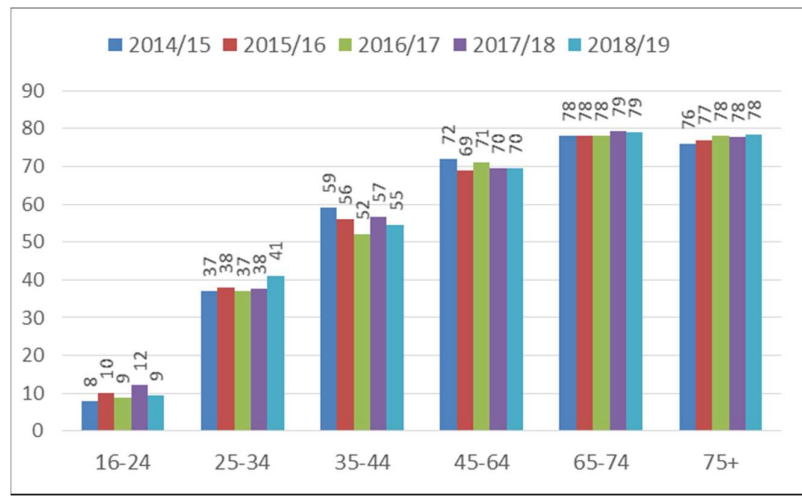


Source: GLA Ratio of House Prices to Earnings (full-time workers by place of work), to year ending September 2019.

Nationally, around 78% of households, where the main reference person is aged over 65 years, are owner occupied homes. On average around 10% of 16-24 year olds own their homes. This compares to 38%, 56% and 70% for the age ranges for years 25-34, 35-44 and 45-64 respectively.



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

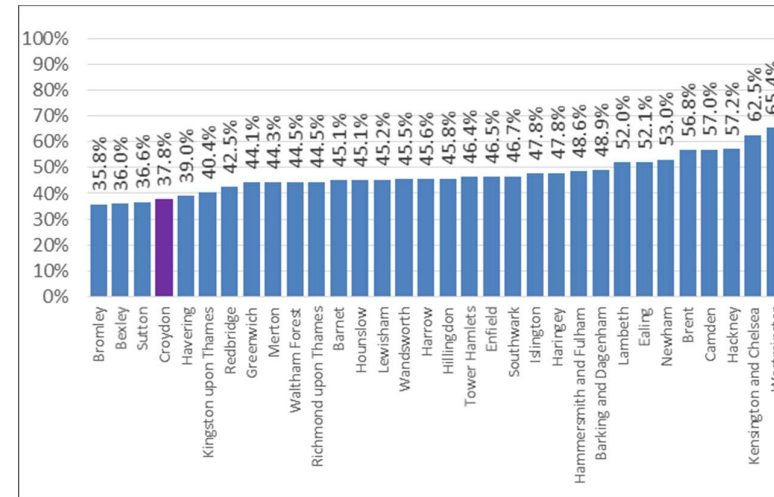


Source: English Housing Survey, Table FC2101, 2019.

It is possible to calculate the private rent over the gross monthly salary by using median monthly private rental data from the VOA and median gross monthly salary for 2019 from the ONS,

Figure 6 shows that the median monthly private rent is 38% of the median gross monthly salary in Croydon. This is quite a high rate but the fourth 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 2019



Source: Valuation Office Agency and ONS, ASHE.

Homelessness

The latest figures for December 2020 from the Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government shows that half (50.4%) of the homeless in Croydon become that way due to family or friends no longer willing or able to accommodate them. This is followed by 37.6% when a private rented tenancy comes to an end.



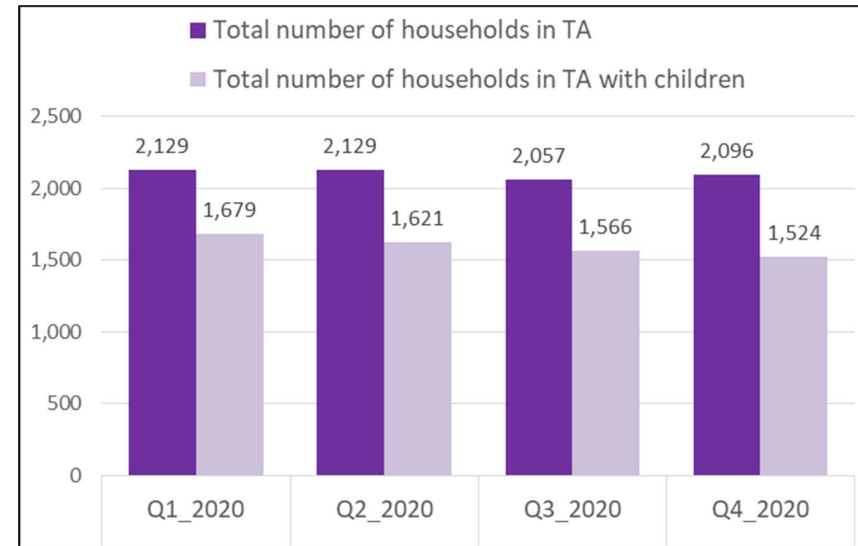
Over the years, by far the highest proportion of accepted homeless households in Croydon have been made up of lone parents with dependent children.³

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.

Latest figures for 2019/2020 show that more than half (56%) of homeless people in Croydon are in the 25-44 years age band. One in 6 (16%) are aged between 16 and 24 years and one in 4 (23%) are aged 45-64 years. There are very few people aged 65 years and over (2%).

Figure 7 shows the total number of Croydon households over the last 4 quarters that were accepted as homeless. The number has consistently been over 2,000 over the year.

Figure 7: Croydon Households accepted as homeless



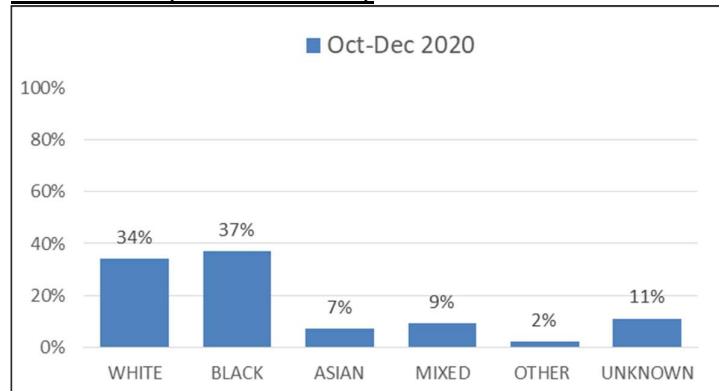
Source: Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government, Table A1, released April 2021.

Figure 8 shows the latest quarter of Croydon homeless main applicants broken down by ethnicity. There continues to be a much higher proportion of homeless people from the Black community compared to the other non-White communities.

³ Homelessness Review and Strategy 2018.



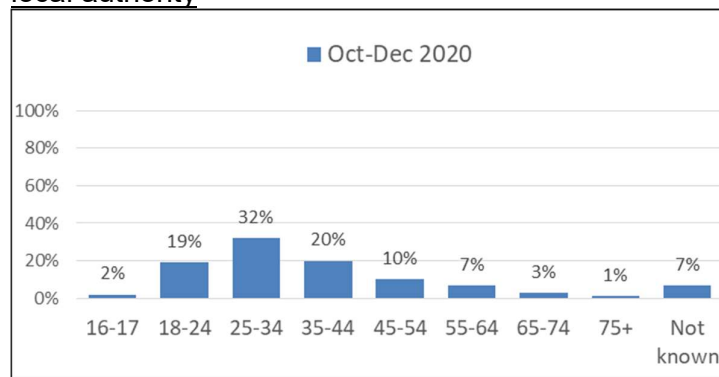
Figure 8 – Ethnicity of main applicants assessed to be homeless by local authority



Source: Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government, Table A8.

Nearly three quarters (73%) of the homeless main applicants, for whom an age is known, are aged between 16 and 44 years.

Figure 9 – Age of main applicants assessed as homeless by local authority



Source: Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government, Table A8.

Availability of housing

There were 1,340 long-term vacant dwellings in Croydon in October 2019. This makes Croydon the borough with the 2nd highest number of long-term vacant dwellings in London behind only Sutton with 1,469.

As a proportion of all the long-term vacant dwellings in London, Croydon accounts for 5.4% of the total vacant stock which is 24,667 units as at October 2019.

Croydon’s local housing market assessment (LHMA) has estimated that 22% of all households in Croydon are unsuitably housed, mostly in the north of the borough.

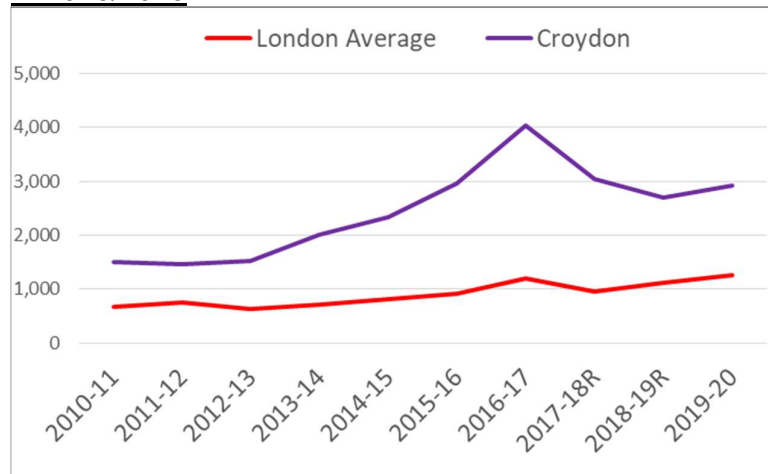
For 2010 to 2031, the LHMA is estimating that Croydon will require an extra 27,000 homes made up of 18,000 from market housing, 1,700 from intermediate housing and 7,300 from affordable housing.

With a total of 1,657 net additional dwellings, Croydon has the 9th highest number of net additional dwellings in London in 2019/2020.

Figure 10 shows that over the last 10 years, the number of net dwellings in Croydon has consistently been higher than the London average.



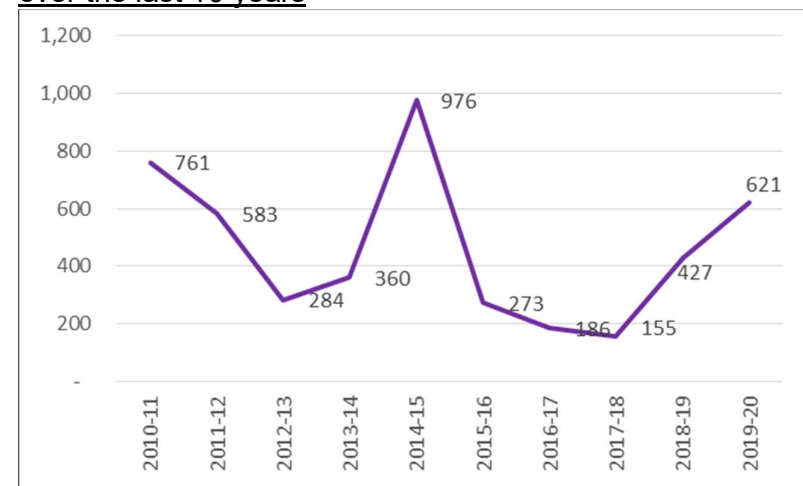
Figure 10: Net additional dwellings in Croydon from 2009/2010 to 2018/2019



Source: DCLG, Table 122, updated November 2020.

Figure 11 shows the annual completions of affordable housing in Croydon peaked in 2009/210 (1,037) and 2014/2015 (976), otherwise the trend has been downwards. The latest reported figures for the last 2 years shows a rising trend with 621 completions in 2019/2020.

Figure 11: Total affordable housing completions in Croydon over the last 10 years



Source: DCLG, Total Affordable Housing Completions, Table 1011.

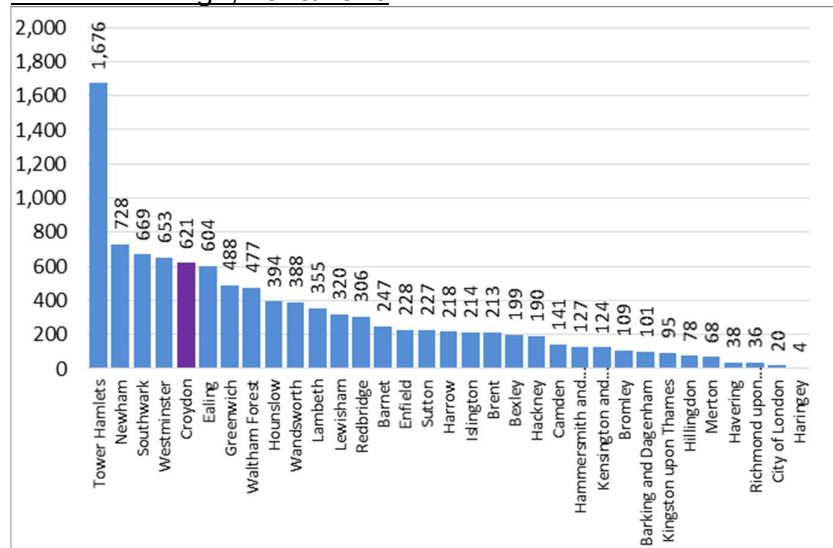
Affordable Housing

Over the last 10 years (2010/2011 -2019/2020), Croydon has built 4,626 affordable housing units. In that time, the highest annual figure reached was 1,037 completions in 2009/2010.



Figure 12 shows the latest affordable housing completions for 2019/2020. Compared to the rest of London, Croydon has the fifth highest number of these completions.

Figure 12: Total affordable housing completions in each London borough, 2019/2020



Source: DCLG, Total affordable housing completions in each London borough, 2019/2020



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.

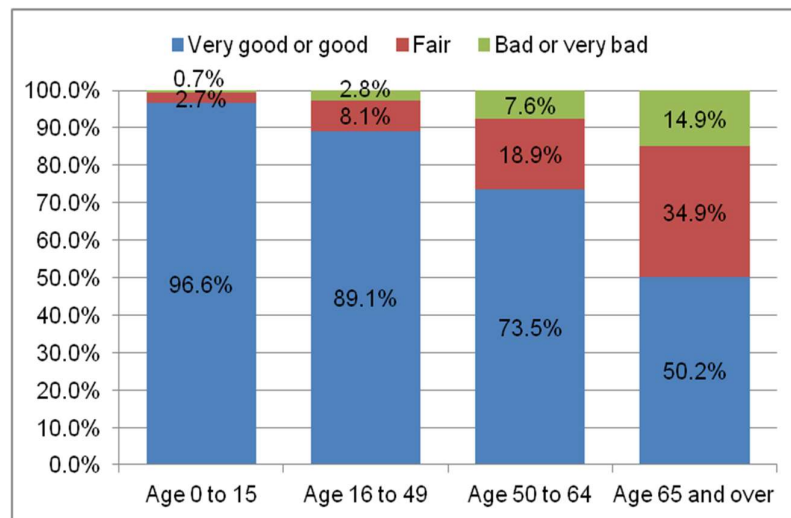
This was better than the national average, across England where 81.4% of people had very good or good health and 6.7% had bad or very bad health. The London figures were also above the national average with 83.8% of Londoners recording that they had very good or good health and only 5.0% recording bad 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

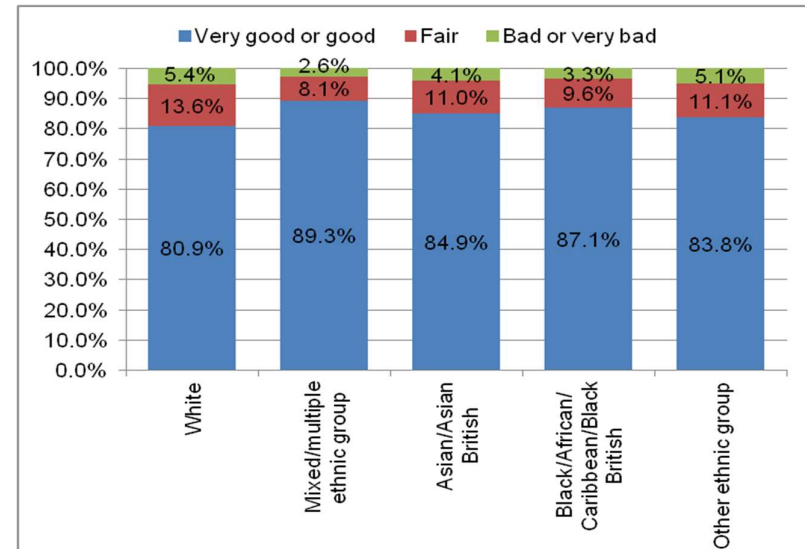


Source: ONS Census 2011 Table LC3206EW

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

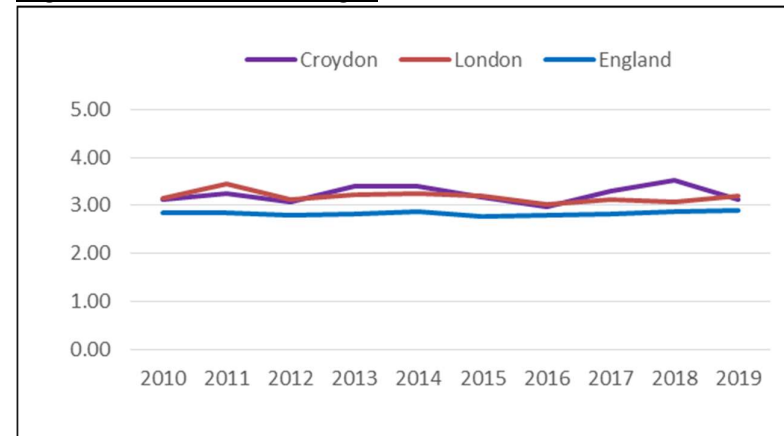
In Croydon, 36.4% of people whose day to day activities were limited a little reported very good or good health which was similar to the national figure of 36.2%. The proportion who reported bad or very bad health was slightly higher at 10.6% compared to the national average of 9.2%.

Children and young people’s health

Low birth weight

Low birth rate is classified as any weight less than 2,500 grams. Figure 4 shows that for 2019, Croydon’s rate of 3.12 has moved closer in line with both the London rate of 3.20 and the national rate of 2.90.

Figure 4 – Low birth weight



Source: Public Health Profile, Health Improvement.



Immunisations

In 2019/2020, childhood immunisation rates in Croydon remained statistically lower than both the London average and the England average for all immunisations except the HPV vaccine for young female teenagers.

Table 1 – Coverage of childhood immunisations, 2019/2020

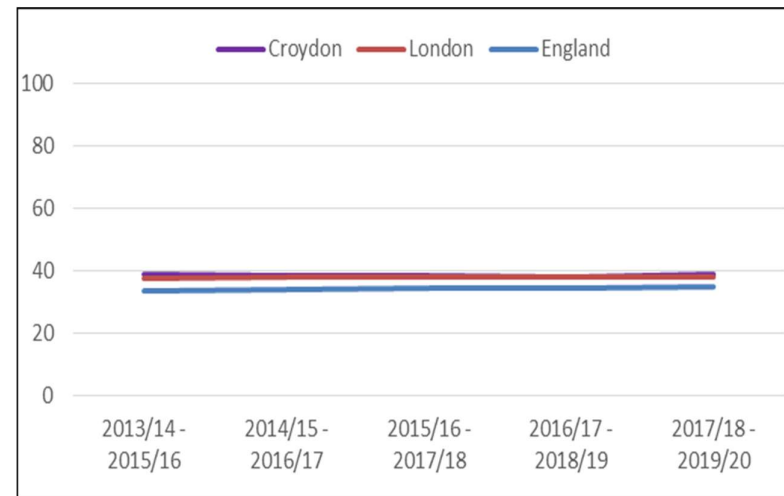
	Croydon	London	England
Dtap/IPV/Hib (1 year old)	87.2%	88.6%	92.6%
Dtap/IPV/Hib (2 years old)	89.5%	90.1%	93.8%
PCV	87.8%	89.1%	93.2%
Hib/MenC booster (2 years old)	82.1%	83.5%	90.5%
PCV booster	82.7%	82.9%	90.4%
MMR one dose (2 years old)	82.1%	83.6%	90.6%
MMR one dose (5 years old)	88.1%	89.8%	94.5%
MMR two doses (5 years old)	70.9%	76.9%	86.8%
HPV vaccine – 1 dose (females 12-13 years old)	88.3%	83.7%	88.0%
HPV vaccine – 2 doses (females 13-14 years old)	82.6%	76.6%	83.9%

Source: PHE Public Health Outcomes, Health Protection.

Excess weight

Excess weight in primary school pupils remains a national concern. The latest results show that the proportion of Croydon pupils in Year 6 measured as having excess weight was 38.7% for the rolling 3 year average to 2019/2020. This is slightly higher than London (38.0%) but 4% higher than England (34.6%).

Figure 5 – Excess weight in pupils in Year 6

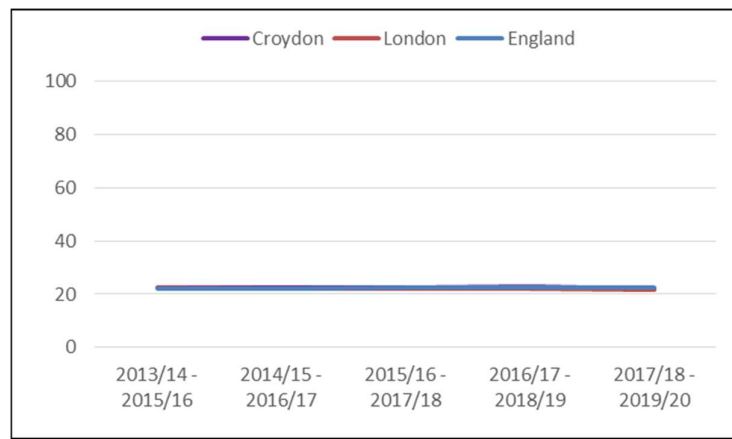


Source: NHS Digital, National Child Measurement programme



The proportion of Croydon pupils in Reception year (aged 4-5 years) measured as having excess weight was 22.0% based on the latest results for the average three years from 2017/2018 to 2019/2020. This is in line with both the London average at 21.8% and the national rate at 22.6% as Figure 6 shows.

Figure 6 – Excess weight in pupils in Reception



Source: NHS Digital, National Child Measurement programme

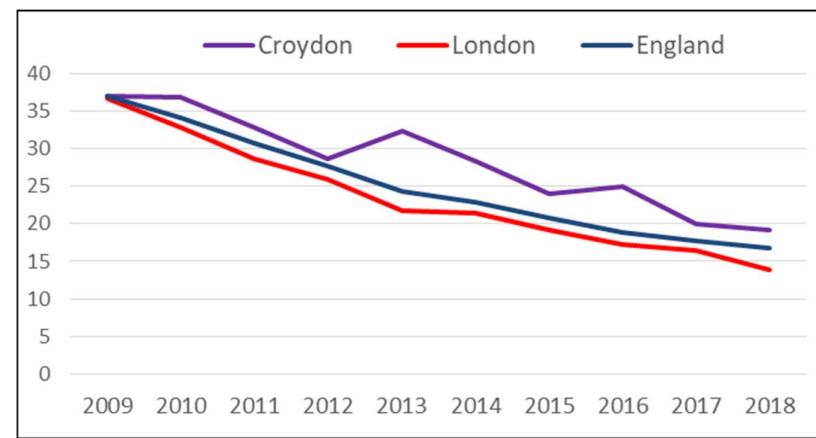
Teenage conceptions

Croydon had the fifth highest teenage conception rate per 1,000 girls aged under 18 years across London in 2018, (behind Southwark, Lambeth, Lewisham and Barking & Dagenham).

⁴ ONS, [Conception Statistics](#)

Overall there has been a downward trend in teenage conceptions over the last 10 years and in fact, since as far back as 1998.

Figure 7 - Under 18 conception rate



Source: ONS Conception statistics

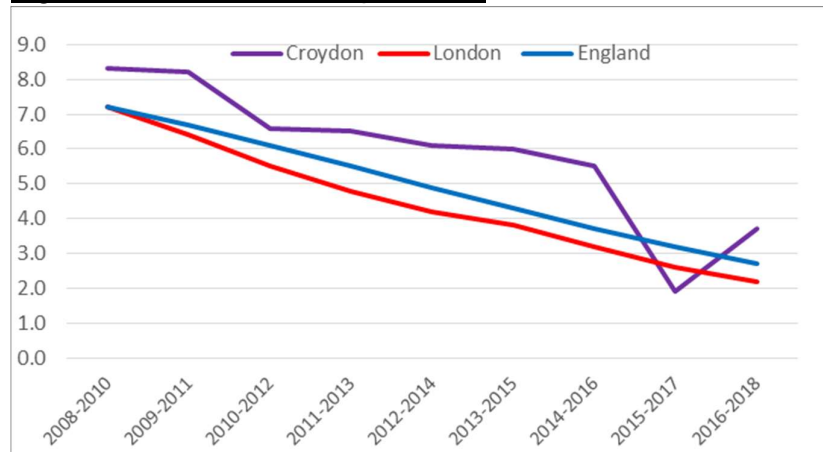
The maternity rate for under 18s in Croydon was 6.0 per 1,000 girls aged 15-17 in 2016, a decrease from the rates of 8.5 in 2015 and 10.4 in 2014.⁴ The rate of abortions increased slightly from 15 abortions per 1,000 girls aged 15-17 in 2015 to 16 in 2016.⁵

⁵ PHE, [Sexual Health Profiles](#) (based on DH abortion statistics)



According to the latest ONS Conception statistics for 2016-2018, Croydon has the second highest rate (3.7 per 1,000) of under 16 conceptions in London behind Barking and Dagenham (4.0). Despite a downward trend in recent years, the latest result shows an increase in the Croydon rate.

Figure 8 - Under 16 conception rate

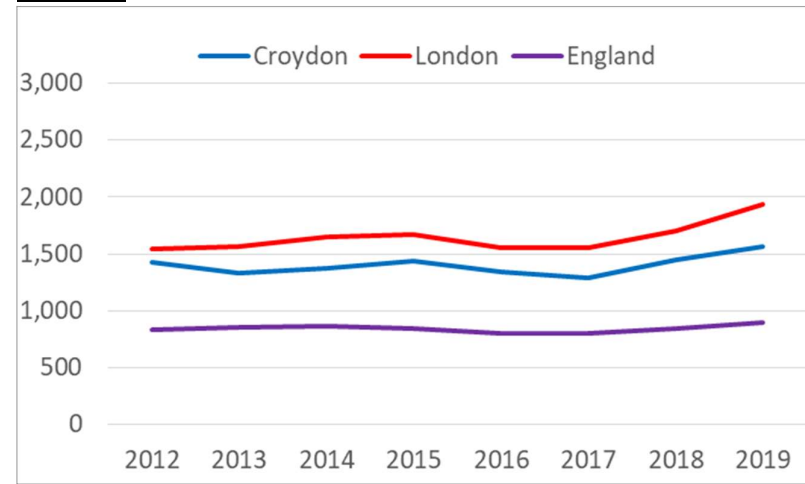


Source: ONS Conception statistics

Sexually transmitted infections

Croydon continues to have a lower Chlamydia detection rate than the regional and national averages. In 2018 the rate in Croydon was 1,447 per 100,000 young people aged 15-24. In 2019, the rate is higher at 1,568 per 100,000.

Figure 9 - New STI diagnoses (exc chlamydia aged <25) / 100,000



Source: PH Profile, Health Protection section

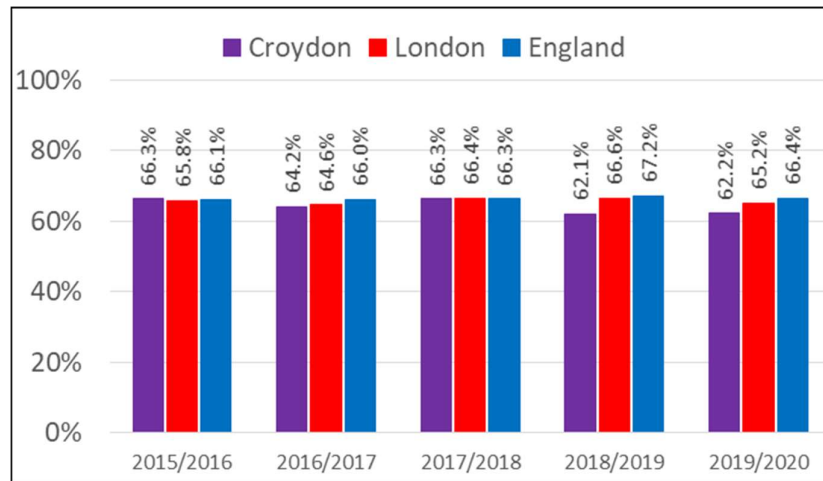
Adults' health and lifestyle

Physical activity

The Active Lives survey from 2019/2020 suggests that 62.2% 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 lower than both the regional figure of 65.2% and the national average of 66.4%.



Figure 10 – Percentage of physically active adults

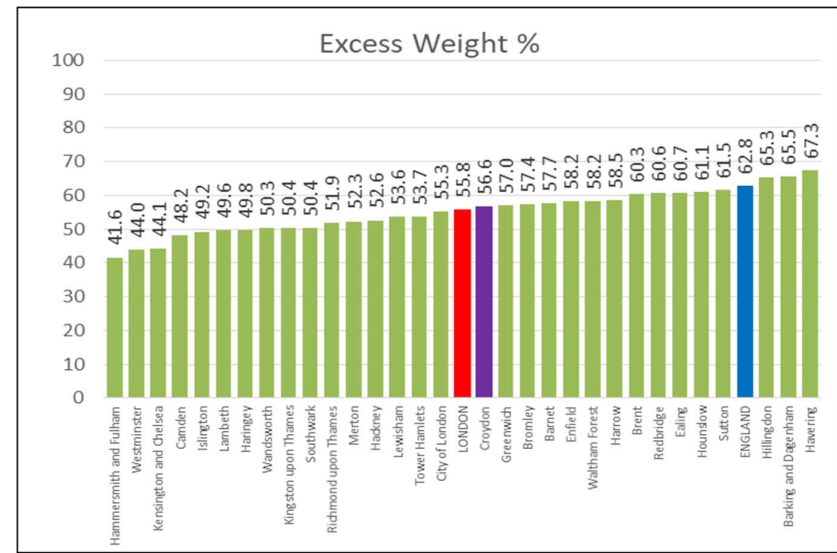


Source: Public Health England (based on the Active Lives Adult Survey, Sport England)

Excess weight

The proportion of adults aged 18 plus years classified as overweight or obese in Croydon was approximately 56.6% for the period 2019/2020. This is a decrease on the previous year's figure of 62.9%. The average across London in 2019/2020 was close to Croydon at 55.8% with the national average figure at 62.8%.

Figure 11 – Proportion of adults with excess weight 2018/2019



Source: PHE Health Profiles (based on the Active Lives Survey, Sport England)

Flu vaccinations

Over the last 10 years Croydon coverage of flu vaccinations has been below the national average for those aged over 65 years. In 2019/2020, 64.9% of this age cohort received a flu jab compared to 66.2% in London and 72.4% nationally.



Smoking prevalence

The proportion of adults aged 18 and over in Croydon who were self-reported smokers, in the 2019 Annual Population Survey, was 12.4%. This was lower than both the regional average of 12.9% and the national average of 13.9%. For Croydon it was also a slight increase on the previous year when the proportion was 11.4%.

Wellbeing

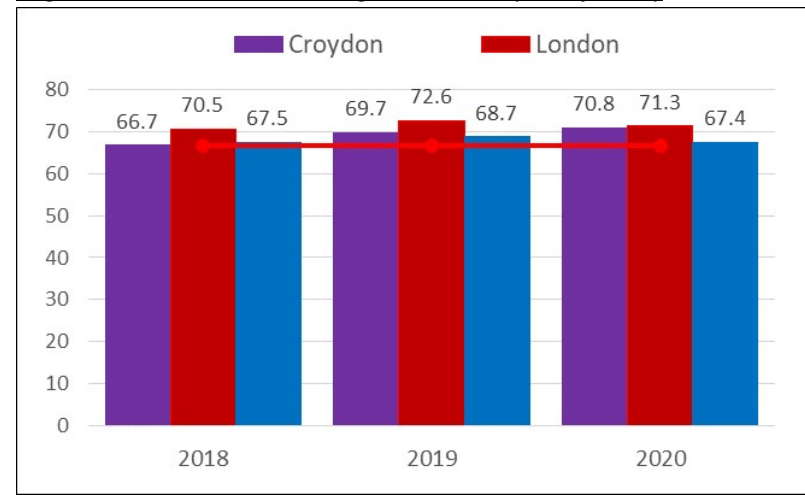
The ONS Annual Population Survey asks questions relating to personal wellbeing. Participants are asked to score how satisfied they feel with their life overall. There is a degree of uncertainty in the estimates produced for local authorities due to the sample sizes involved. However, the latest data for 2020 suggests that 83.47% Croydon respondents were highly or very highly satisfied with life compared to 80.38% in London and 81.4% in England.

Disease and poor health

Dementia

Over the last 3 years of estimation, the rate of dementia diagnosis in Croydon has been increasing slightly and is below the London average but above the national average.

Figure 12 – Dementia diagnosis rate (65+ years)



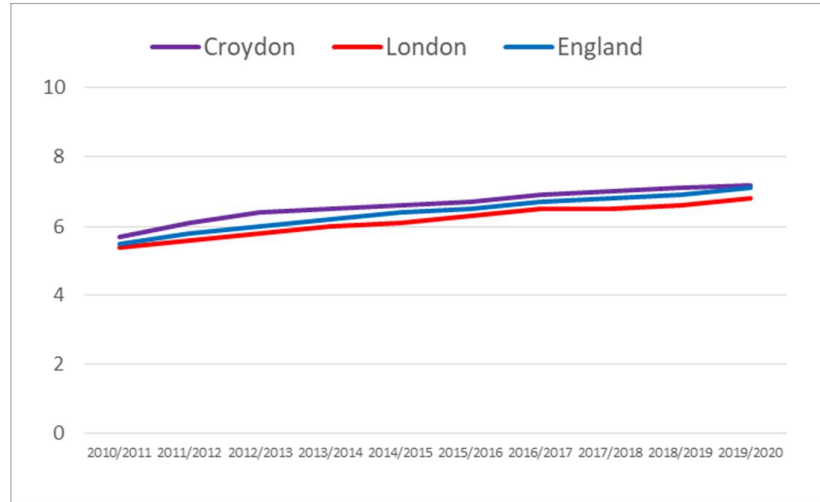
Source: NHS Digital

Diabetes

Figure 13 shows that the prevalence of diagnosed diabetes in patients aged 17+ registered in Croydon has been slightly higher than the regional and national averages over the last 10 years with the trend showing a very slight rise.

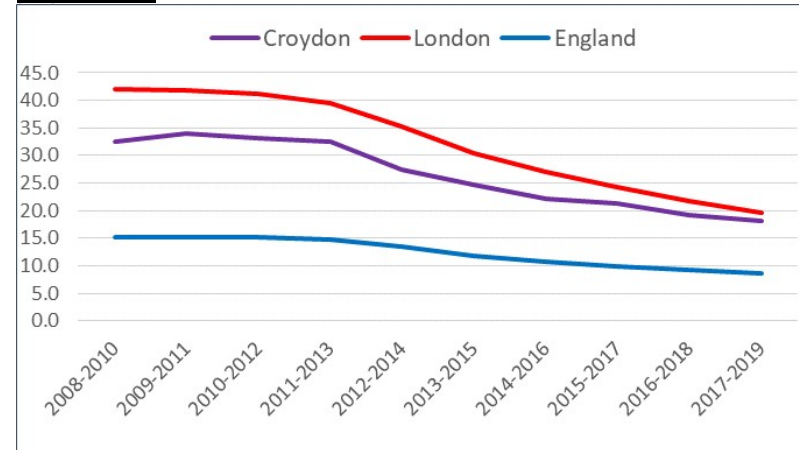


Figure 13 – Diabetes prevalence in 17+ year olds



Source: PHE Health Profiles

Figure 14 – Incidence of new cases of TB per 100,000 population



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

Tuberculosis

Croydon continues to have a lower rate of new reported cases of TB than the London average. In 2017-2019, there were an estimated 18.1 new cases of TB per 100,000 population compared to a rate of 19.7 cases across London and 8.6 cases nationally.⁶ These rates were all down on the previous year.

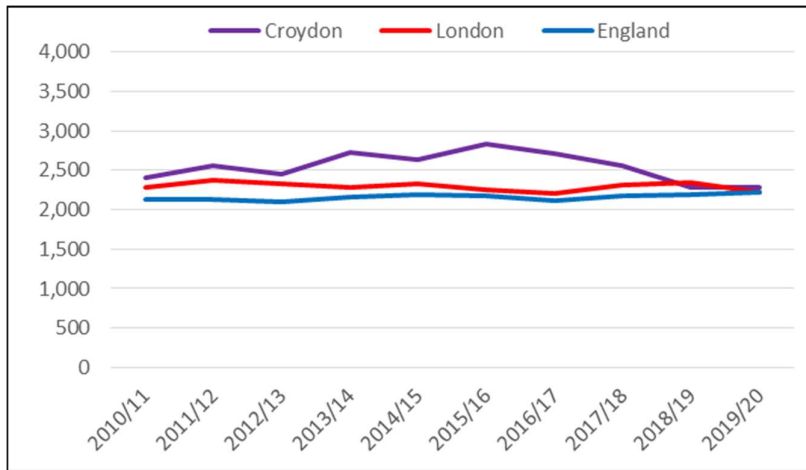
⁶ PHE, [Public Health Profiles](#) (based on the Enhanced Tuberculosis Surveillance system)

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. However, over the last 2 reported years, the rates of falls in Croydon have been coming down and moving more in line with regional and national rates. Figure 15 illustrates with drop to 2,286 emergency hospital admissions for injuries due to falls per 100,000 people.



Figure 15 - Injuries due to falls in over 65s per 100,000



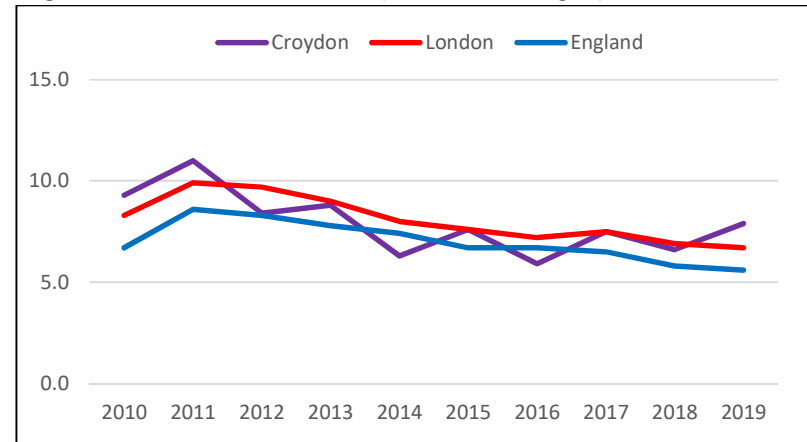
Source: PHE Health Profiles, Hospital Episode Statistics (HES)

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.

Croydon's success rate had been improving and the latest figure shows that Croydon's improvement has been better than both London and England

Figure 16 - Successful completion of drug opiate users



Source: PHE Health Profiles, Health Improvement

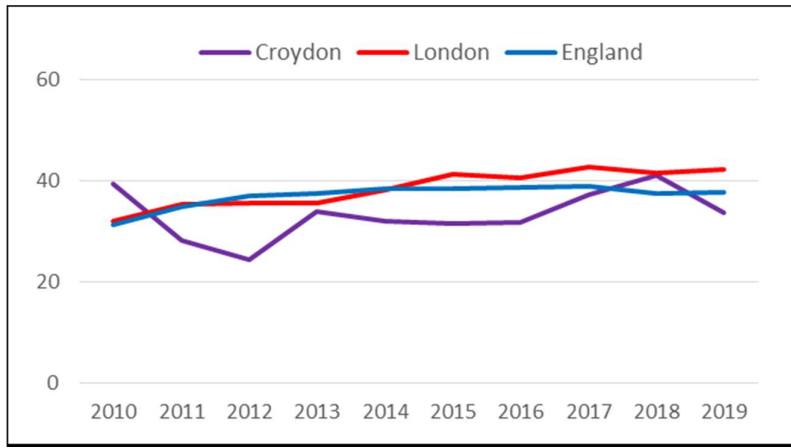
Alcohol treatment

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 17 shows that historically, Croydon has consistently been less successful with alcohol treatment compared to London and England and the latest trend suggests that Croydon is still underperforming.

Figure 17 - Successful completion of alcohol treatment

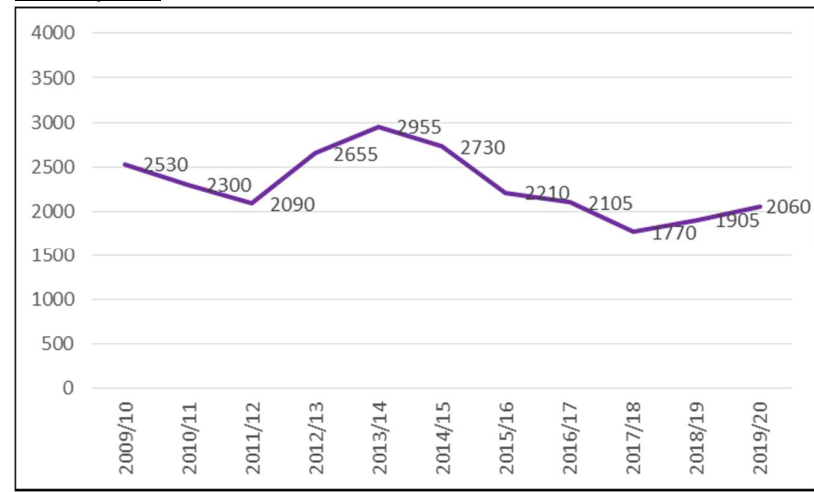


Source: PHE Health Profiles, Health Improvement

Substance Misuse

There were 2,060 adults in treatment for substance misuse issues in Croydon in 2019/2020. This is up on the previous year as figure 18 shows.

Figure 18 - Number of adults in treatment for Substance Misuse in Croydon



Source: NDTMS Profiles



In Croydon, 18.7% of clients were in treatment for opiate and crack cocaine usage and 37.4% were in treatment for alcohol usage only.

Table 2 – Patients in treatment for substance misuse in Croydon 2017/2018 – 2019/2020

Substance Use	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
Opiate and crack cocaine	360	375	385
Opiate (not crack cocaine)	180	175	175
Crack cocaine (not opiate)	70	75	90
Cannabis	265	330	345
Cocaine	135	150	180
Benzodiazepine	55	50	40
Amphetamine (not ecstasy)	20	20	25
Ecstasy	10	5	10
Mephedrone	0	0	0
NPS	10	20	15
Hallucinogen	5	5	5
Alcohol	645	685	770
Other	15	15	20
Total number in treatment	1,770	1,905	2,060

Source: NDTMS Profiles

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 2017-2019. This is in line with the regional average (80.9) and higher than the national average (79.8). The life expectancy for women was slightly higher at 83.9 years which is below the London average of 84.7 years, but similar to the England average of 83.4.⁷

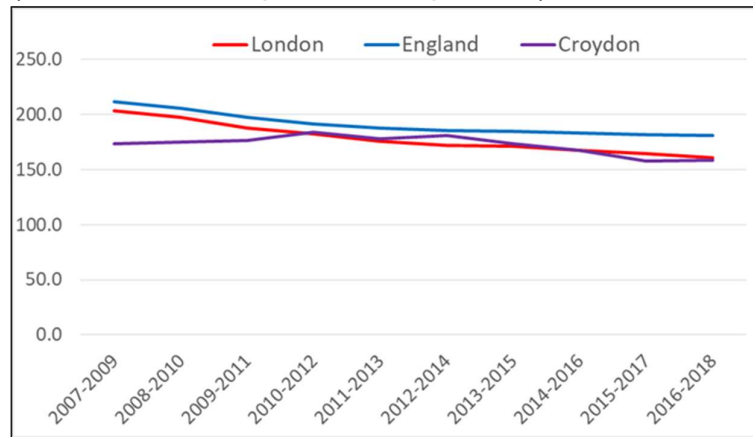
Mortality rates

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 3 reporting periods. For the period 2017-2019 the rate in Croydon was 65.5 compared to the regional rate of 69.1 and the national rate of 70.4 deaths per 100,000.

Figure 19 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 19 – Mortality rate from causes considered preventable (standardised rate per 100,000 persons)



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

Smoking related deaths

The PHE Local Tobacco Control Profiles show that the rate of smoking related deaths in Croydon remains lower than the national average. For the period 2016-2018 there were approximately 205.8 deaths per 100,000 people in Croydon compared to 218.8 across London and 250.2 nationally.

Suicide rate

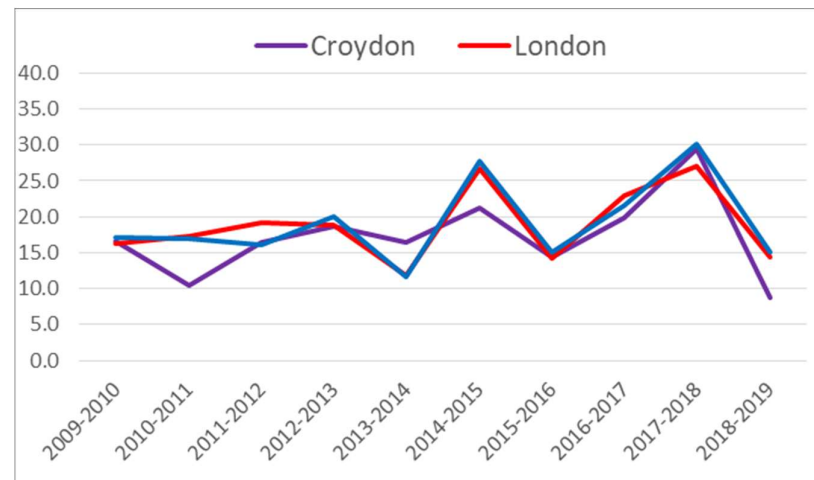
The suicide rate in Croydon for 2017-2019 was 10 deaths per 100,000 which is a higher rate than the 9 deaths for 2016-2018. The national rate has stayed at 10 for both reporting periods and the London rate has stayed at 8.

Excess winter deaths

Excess winter deaths are reported, for the 12 months ending 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 (2018/2019) for Croydon is 8.8 which is lower than both London (14.3) and England (15.1).

Figure 20 - Excess winter deaths index (%) over last 10 years



Source: PHE Health Profiles, Healthcare and Premature Mortality.



Social care

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

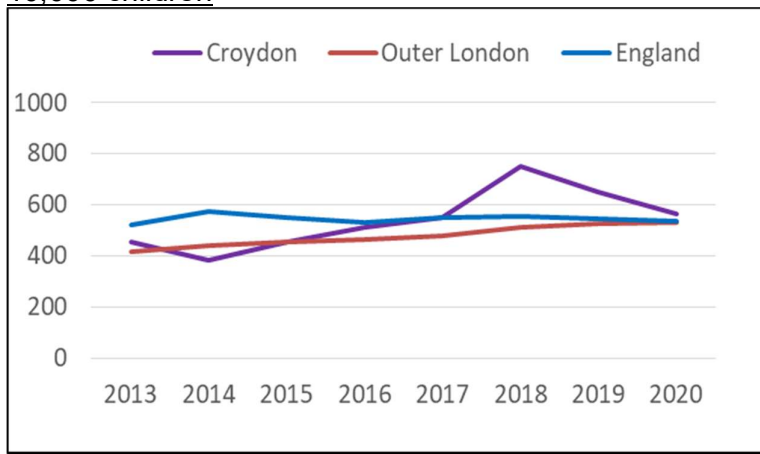
The most common reason for a child being in need in Croydon is abuse or neglect and absent parenting. The high figures are distorted by the high number of unaccompanied asylum seeking children in the borough.

The Croydon Children in Need rate is consistently higher than the regional and national rates every year. As at 31 March 2020, the rate was 457.1 children in need for every 10,000 children which equates to 4,339 children. This is a reduction on the previous rate of 479.0 per 10,000 children.



Figure 1 shows that the rate of child protection referrals to children’s social care has decreased from the previous year’s rate of 651.1 per 10,000 to 563.0 per 10,000 children but remains higher than both the regional and national averages.

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

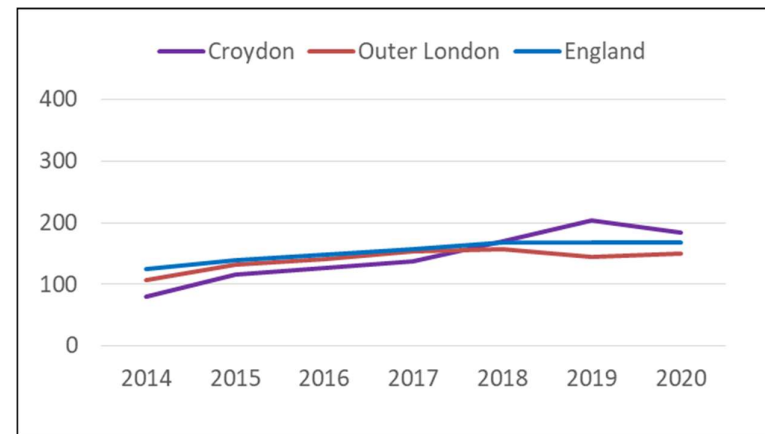


Source: DfE LAIT, data released April 2021.

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 been above the London and England rates for the last 3 years. The latest Croydon rate for 2019/2020 is 183.2 which is down on the previous year rate of 202.8 per 10,000 children.

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

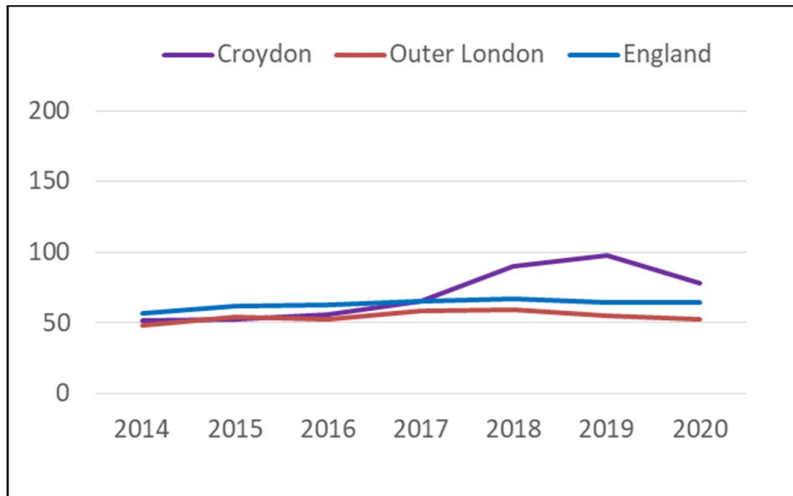


Source: DfE LAIT, data released April 2021.

The rate of initial child protection conferences for 2019/2020 in Croydon has come down from the previous year’s rate of 97.6 to 78.0 per 10,000 children. This rate compares with a rate of 53.2 in outer London and a national rate of 64.4 per 10,000 children.



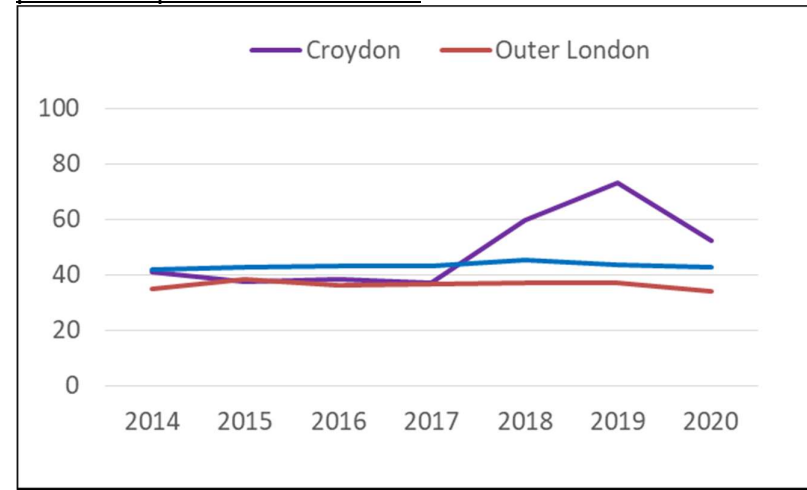
Figure 3 – Rate of initial child protection conferences per 10,000 children



Source: DfE LAIT, data released April 2021.

The rate of children subject to Child Protection Conferences (CPP) per 10,000 children had been increasing in Croydon since 2017. Figure 4 shows that the latest year rate for Croydon has gone down to 52.5 from 73.4 whereas the rates for outer London and England have continued to stay constant.

Figure 4 – Rate per 10,000 children subject to a child protection plan as at 31 March

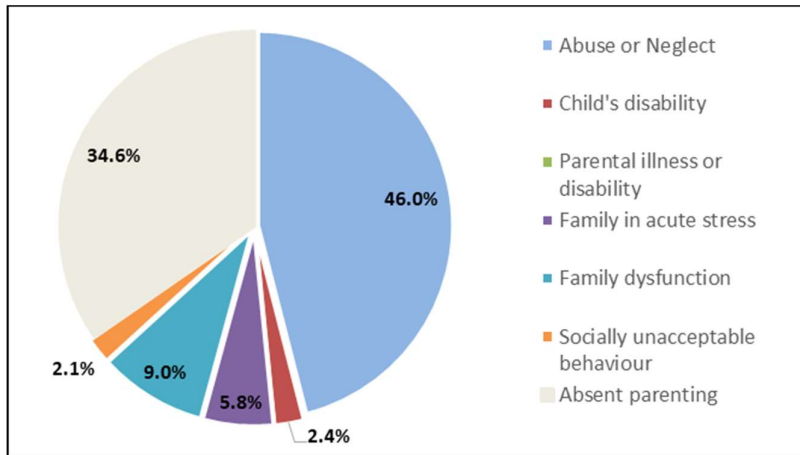


Source: DfE LAIT, data released April 2021.

Figure 5 shows that nearly half (46.0%) of the children in Croydon who were subject to a child protection plan as at 31 March 2020 had an initial category of abuse of neglect. Absent parenting accounted for 34.6% of the cases.



Figure 5 – Category of need for children subject to a child protection plan as at 31 March 2020

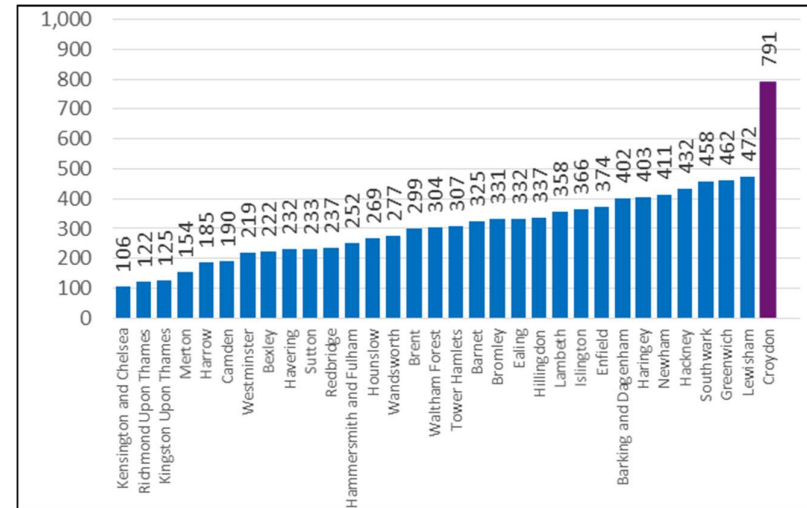


Source: DfE Characteristics of children in need: 2018-2019, Table D2

Looked After Children

Croydon continues to have 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 2020



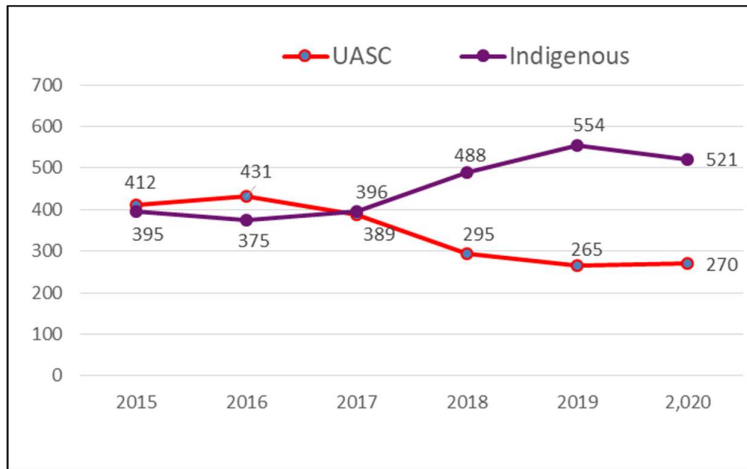
Source: DfE LAIT, data released April 2021.
(Note: All numbers rounded to the nearest 5)

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

The latest figures for 2019/2020 show that the number of indigenous looked after children is now 521 which continues to be much higher than the 270 number of UASC LAC.



Figure 7 – Number of indigenous and UASC LAC for Croydon (2014/2015 – 2019/2020)



Source: DfE LAIT, data released April 2021.

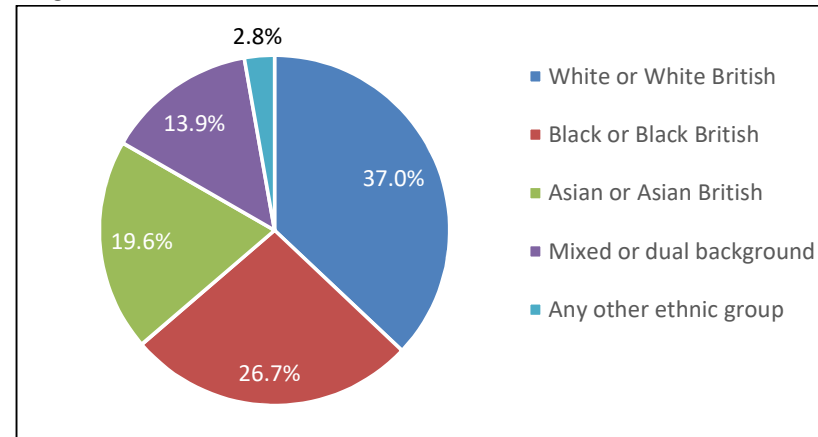
The UASC cohort distorts the demographics of Croydon’s looked after children population.

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 the breakdown in broad ethnic groups of the children looked after as at 31. March 2020. 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 8 – Children looked after at 31 March 2020 by ethnic origin



Source: *Explore-education-statistics.service.gov.uk*

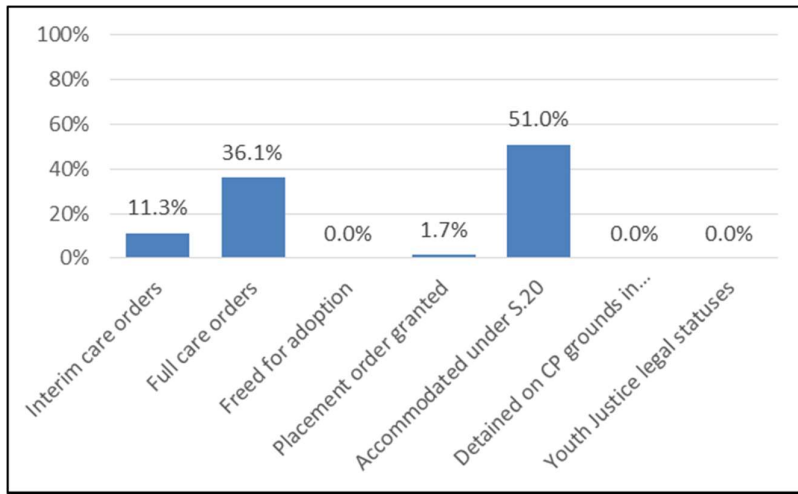
The ethnic profile of the indigenous and UASC cohorts is very different in Croydon. Children from White or White British ethnic backgrounds and from Mixed or Dual ethnic backgrounds are overrepresented amongst the indigenous looked after children.



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

Figure 9 shows the legal statuses of children who were looked after in Croydon in 2019/2020. A half (51.0%) were accommodated under S.20 and 36.1% had full care orders.

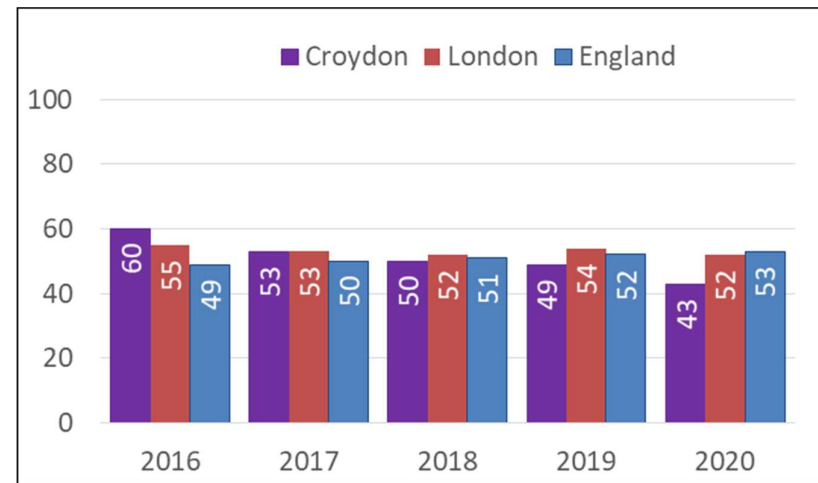
Figure 9– Children looked after at 31 March 2020 by legal status



Source: [Explore-education-statistics.service.gov.uk](https://explore-education-statistics.service.gov.uk)

Figure 10 shows that half (43%) of the care leavers from Croydon were known to be in education, employment or training on 31. March 2020, a drop on the previous year (49%). The Croydon figure has been below both the regional and national rates for the past 3 years.

Figure 10 – Percentage of care leavers (formerly looked after when they were 16 years old) known to be in education, employment or training



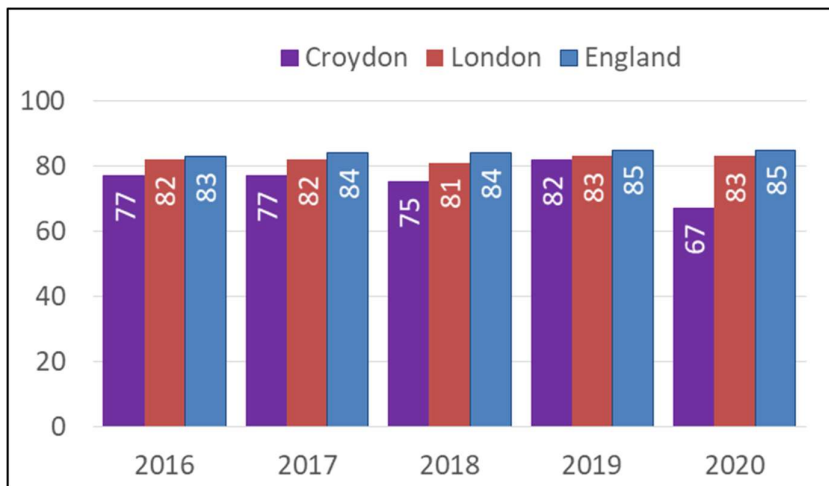
Source: DfE LAIT - Looked After Children, data released April 2021.



Figure 11 shows the proportion of care leavers known to be in suitable accommodation in Croydon, London and England.

The percentage of care leavers in Croydon known to be in suitable accommodation on 31. March 2020 has dropped to 67% which is the lowest level for a number of years. This is much lower than the regional and national figures.

Figure 11 - Percentage of care leavers (formerly looked after when they were 16 years old) known to be in suitable accommodation



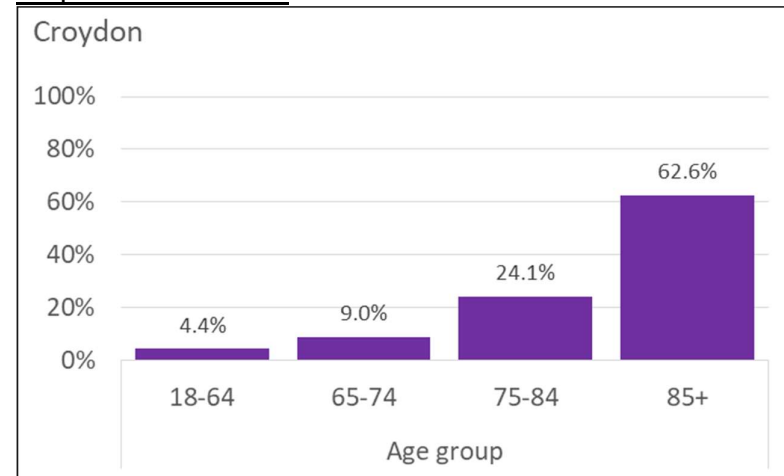
Source: DfE LAIT - Looked After Children, data released April 2021.

Adult safeguarding

According to the Safeguarding Adults Collection (SAC) in 2020/2021, there were 2,232 individuals in Croydon involved in safeguarding concerns. This number was an increase of 209 on the previous year's figure of 2,023.

Figure 12 highlights the vulnerability of the very elderly concerning safeguarding issues with nearly 6 in 10 (62.6%) of all safeguarding enquiries being concerned with those aged 85 years and over.

Figure 12 – Individuals involved in Section 42 safeguarding enquiries 2019/2020



Source: SAC 2020/2021, Table 4.



Table 1 shows that, by far the most common type of abuse in all cases that were concluded during 2019/2020 was ‘neglect and acts of omission’ which accounted for 26.5% of all abuse types. The next 3 types of abuse were “financial or material” (19.0%), “physical” (19.0%).

Based on past trends, around half of alleged perpetrators of abuse in Croydon were known to the adult at risk but not related, or were relatives or family carers. Service providers make up around a third of all the alleged abuse cases. Only around 1 in ten of the alleged perpetrators were unknown to the individual.

Table 1 - Concluded Section 42 enquiries by type of risk

Type of Risk	Number	%
Physical Abuse	140	19.0%
Sexual Abuse	50	6.8%
Psychological Abuse	105	14.3%
Financial or Material Abuse	140	19.0%
Discriminatory Abuse	*	0.0%
Organisational Abuse	35	4.8%
Neglect and Acts of Omission	195	26.5%
Domestic Abuse	40	5.4%
Sexual Exploitation	*	0.0
Modern Slavery	*	0.0
Self Neglect	30	4.1%
TOTAL	735	100.0%

Source: SAC 2020/2021, Table 2.

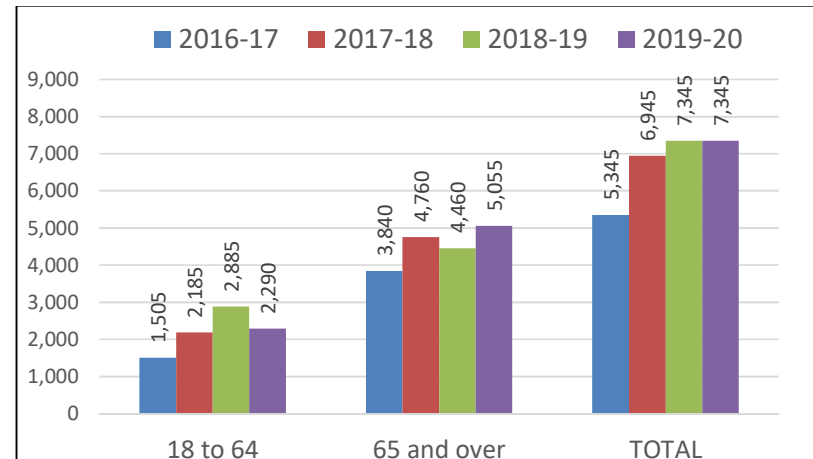
Adults receiving care

New requests for support

Croydon has the second largest population in London, people are living longer yet client needs in Croydon continue to rise.

Figure 13 shows that the number of new clients requesting support has been growing, year on year. During 2019/2020, there were 7,345 new clients accessing the adult social care system in Croydon – exactly the same total as the previous year.

Figure 13 – Number of requests for support received from new clients in Croydon from 2016/2017 - 2018/2019



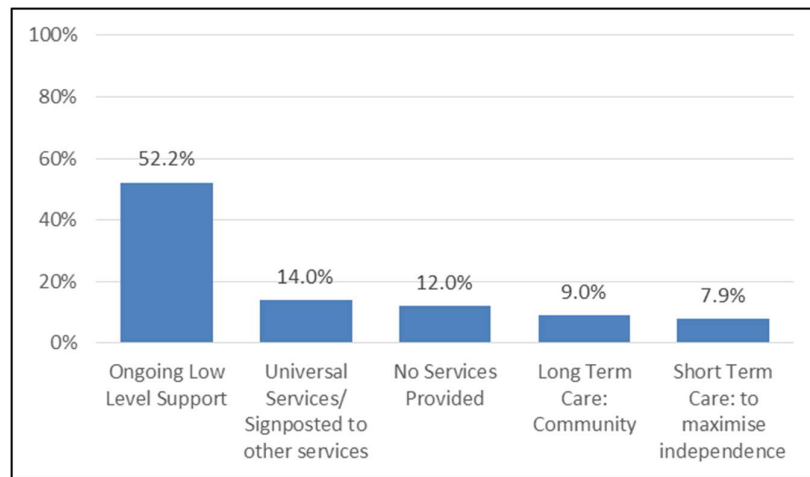
Source: Tab2, SALT Collection 2019/2020, STS001, NHS Digital.



Outcomes from requests

During 2019/2020 there were 2,290 requests for support from new clients aged 18-64 years. This was much lower than the previous year's figure of 2,885 requests. Figure 14 shows the 5 top outcomes of these requests in their proportions.

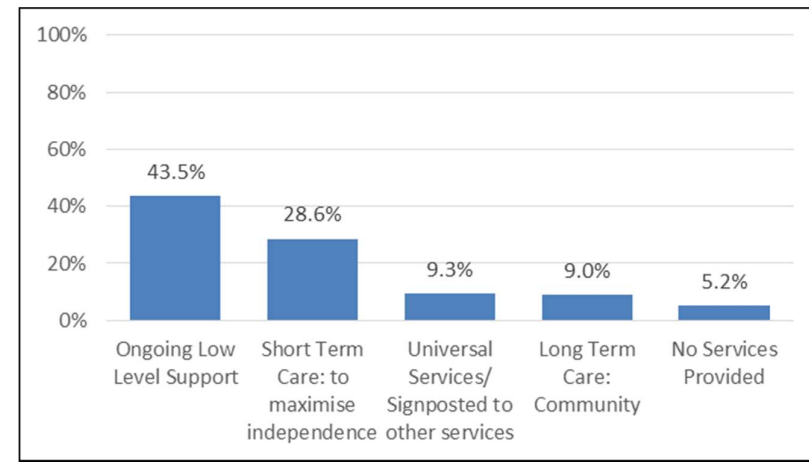
Figure 14 – Top 5 outcomes of requests from new clients aged 18-64 in 2019/2020



Source: Tab10, SALT Collection 2019/2020, STS001, NHS Digital.

Over the same period there were 5,055 requests for support from new clients aged 65 years and over. This was higher than the previous year's number at 4,460. Figure 15 shows the 5 top outcomes of these requests.

Figure 15 – Top 5 outcomes of requests from new clients aged 65 or over in 2019/2020



Source: Tab11, SALT Collection 2018/2019, STS001, NHS Digital.



Short-term support to maximise independence

Older people clients with short term support care to maximise their independence made up 28.6% of the total. For new younger adult clients aged 18-64 years, short term support to maximise independence accounted for only 7.9% of the total.

No services or low level services provided

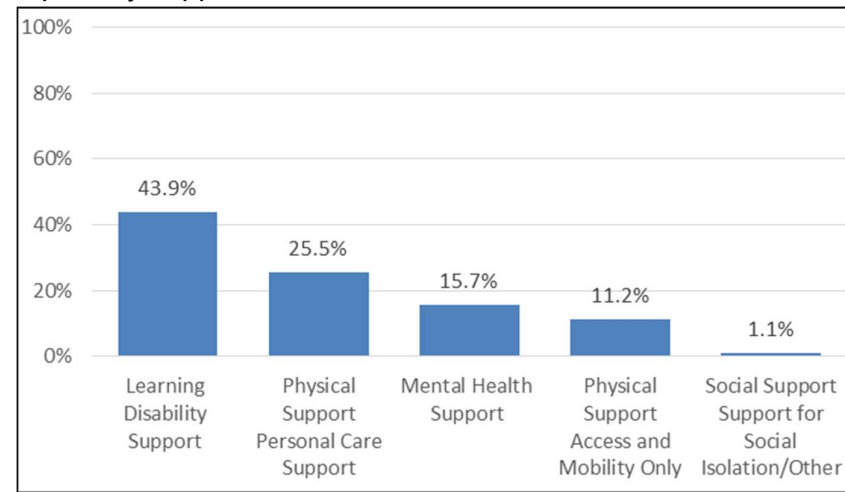
There were no services provided to 5.2% of the older aged clients (excluding the deceased) and no services were provided for 12.0% of the younger adults. A significant proportion of clients received ongoing low level support – 52.2% for younger adult clients (18-64 years) and 43.5% for older people (65+ years).

Long-term support

During 2019/2020, there were 1,880 clients aged 18-64 years and 2,805 clients aged 65 and over in receipt of long-term support in Croydon. Whereas the older client numbers have stayed at a similar level to the 2,955 of the previous year, the number of younger adults on long-term support has fallen from the total of 3,000 in the previous year.

Figure 16 shows that learning disability support amounts to nearly a half (43.9%) of all long-term support for clients in the 18-64 year cohort. Around a quarter (25.5%) of this group required physical support and personal care support.

Figure 16 – Percentage of clients (18-64 years) accessing long term support at the end of the year, by age band and top 5 primary support reason, 2018-2019.

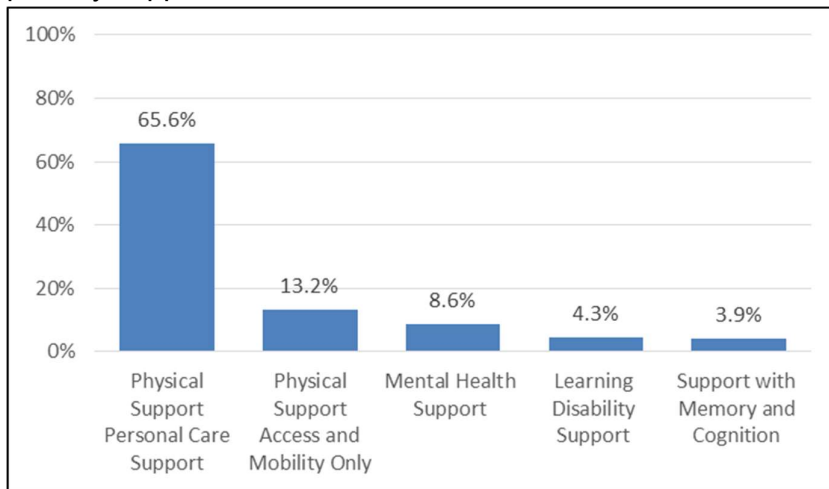


Source: Tab37, SALT Collection 2018/2019, LTS001b, NHS Digital



Figure 17 shows that 65.6% of the older aged clients (65 years and over) rely on physical and personal care support. Those needing physical support access and mobility only account for 13.2% of this cohort. Mental Health support amounts to 8.6% of this group.

Figure 17 - Percentage of clients (65 years +) accessing long term support at the end of the year, by age band and top 5 primary support reason, 2019-2020.



Source: Tab37, SALT Collection 2019/2020, LTS001b, NHS Digital

⁸ Tab47, SALT Collection 2019/2020, STS001, NHS Digital.

Carers and Direct Payments

In 2019/2020, nearly 1 in 4 (23.0%) of carers⁸ in Croydon received direct payments which was an increase on the previous year's figure of 13.3%. For the first time, Croydon has a similar proportion (23.0%) of carers on DPs to London (23.5%) and to England (20.7%).

Residential and nursing care

Based on the SALT Data Collection for 2019/2020, there were 35 new clients aged 65 years and over and 15 new clients aged between 18-64 years admitted into long-term residential care. During the same year, there were 50 new admissions of clients aged over 65 years to long-term nursing care and 5 new adult clients aged under 65 years admitted into long-term nursing.

The relatively low number of admissions into care homes illustrates just how much Croydon is doing to provide all types of care services to enable clients to live longer within the community.



Community Safety

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

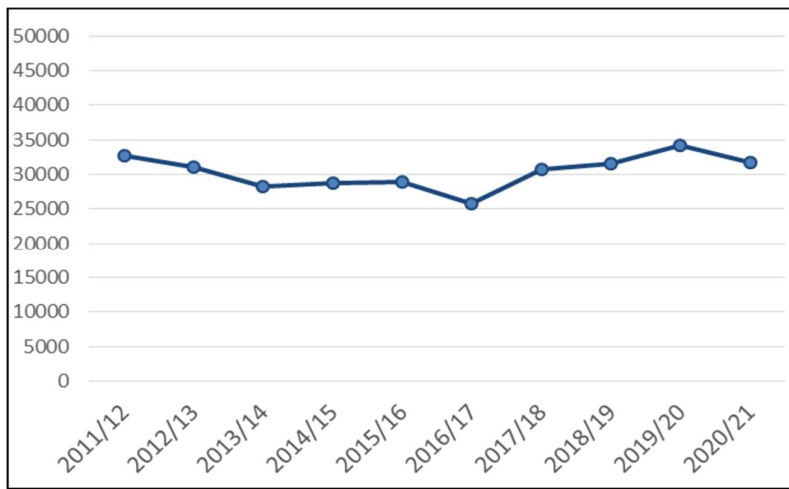
Total notifiable offences

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 had been increasing from 2016/2017. However, the last 12 months since March 2020 with the start of the Covid pandemic has seen a drop in the numbers.

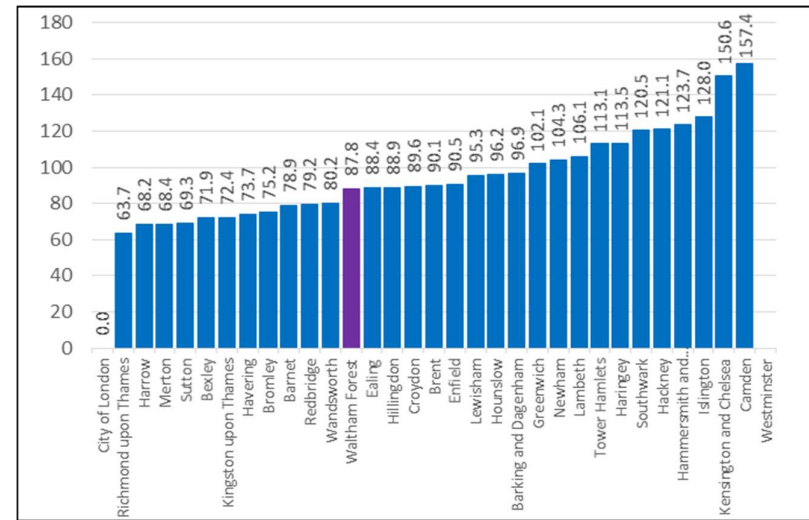
Figure 1 – Total notifiable offences



Source: MPS

Figure 2 shows that Croydon, together with 18 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 31. March 2020



Source: MPS, Borough Volume and Trends dashboard

New Crime Plan

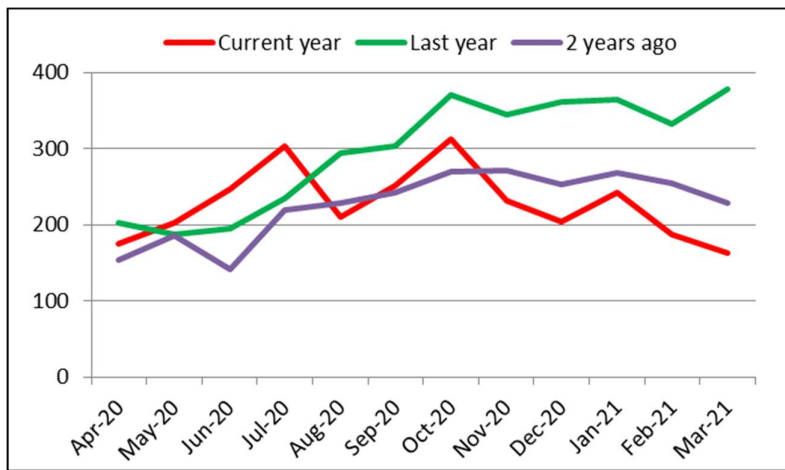
In March 2016, the new London Mayor introduced a Crime Plan with local policing priorities. Some key crime indicators are reported monthly and on a rolling 12 months basis and are measured against the average for each rolling 12 month period. For this report, the original MOPAC indicators will continue to be followed.



All these former MOPAC indicators are generally showing a reduction in all the actual numbers compared to the previous year. This is possibly due to the lock-downs we have had since March 2020 when the Covid virus first showed itself.

Figure 3 shows that the number of monthly theft from vehicle offences has gone down significantly since July 2020. The numbers of these crimes have reduced, particularly since November 2020 and are running at a lower rate even than 2 years ago.

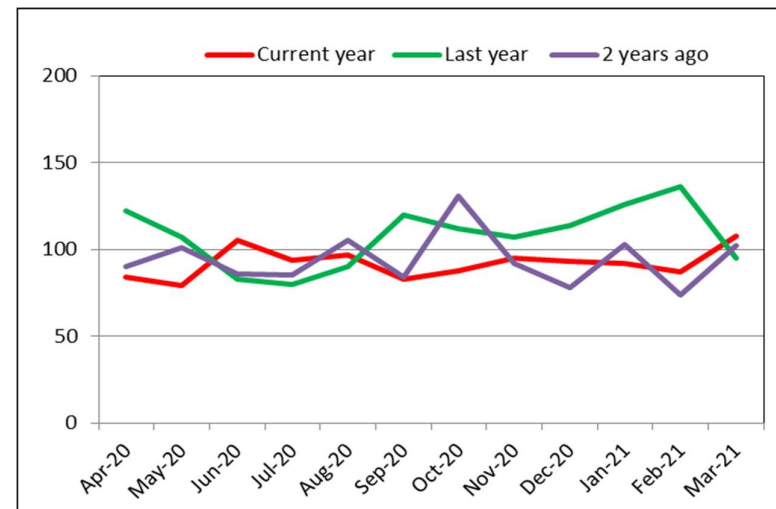
Figure 3 – Number of Theft from vehicle offences



Source: MPS, Borough Volume and Trends dashboard

Figure 4 shows that the number of theft of motor vehicle offences has been lower than both the previous year and 2 years ago. During the 12 months to the end of March 2021, the average number of these offences each month has been 92 compared to a monthly average of 108 in the previous 12 months.

Figure 4 – Number of Theft of motor vehicle offences

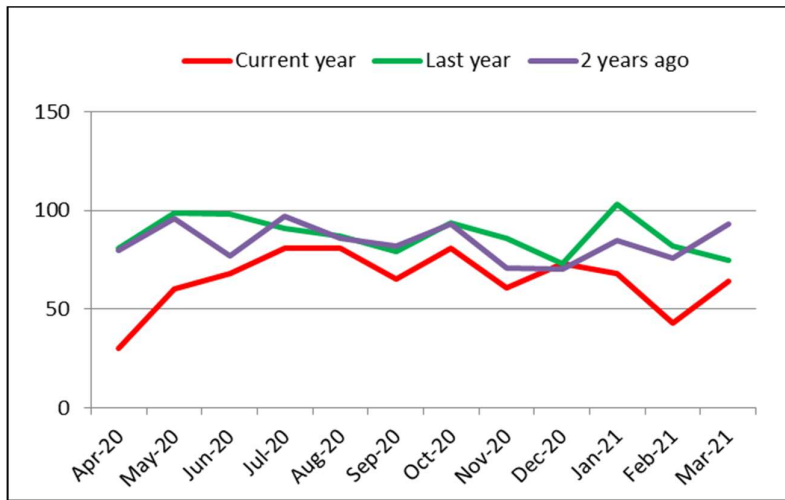


Source: MPS, Borough Volume and Trends dashboard



Figure 5 shows that the number of robbery offences (personal property) in Croydon has averaged at around 82 offences per month over the last 36 months. In the 2020/2021 financial year there has been nearly a 25% reduction in the total numbers of these types of offences on the previous year.

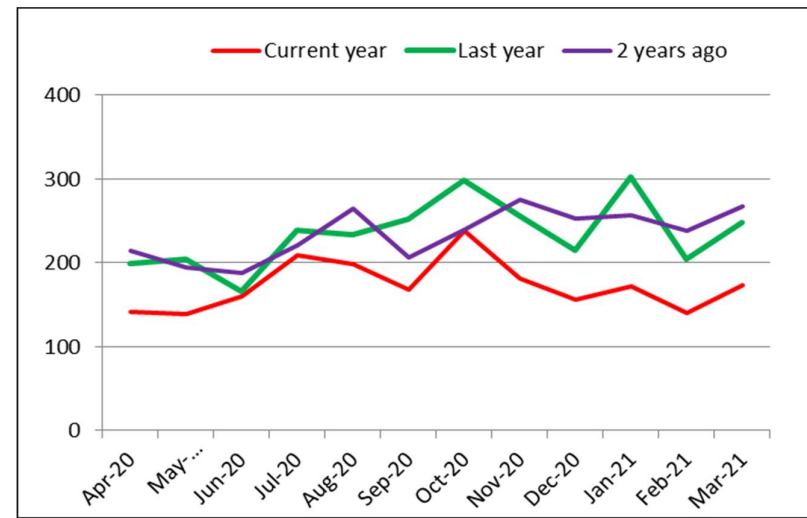
Figure 5 – Number of Robbery offences



Source: MPS, Borough Volume and Trends dashboard

The total number of Burglary offences in Croydon in 2020/2021 showed a downward trend on the previous 2 years. The previous 2 years averaged 235 offences per month. The monthly average in 2020/2021 was much lower at 173.

Figure 6 – Number of Burglary offences

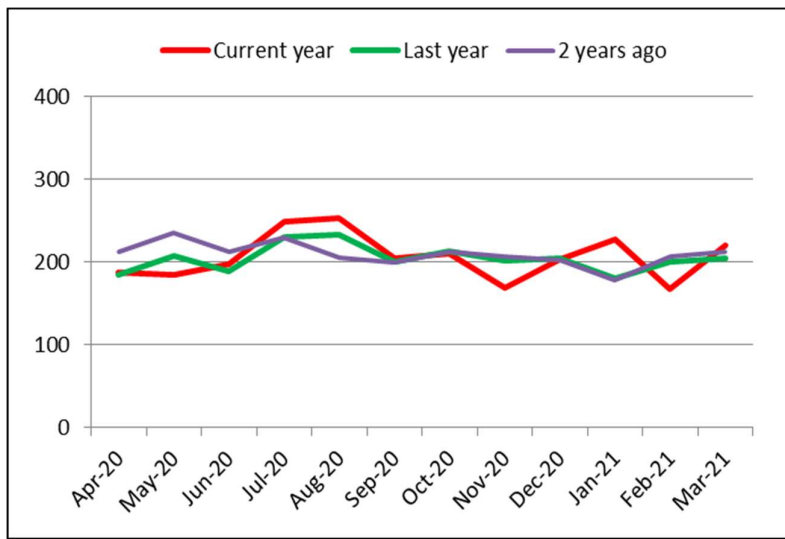


Source: MPS, Borough Volume and Trends dashboard



Figure 7 shows that the total number of criminal damage offences in Croydon in 2020/2021 has been similar to the previous year, with both years averaging around 205 of these types of offences per month.

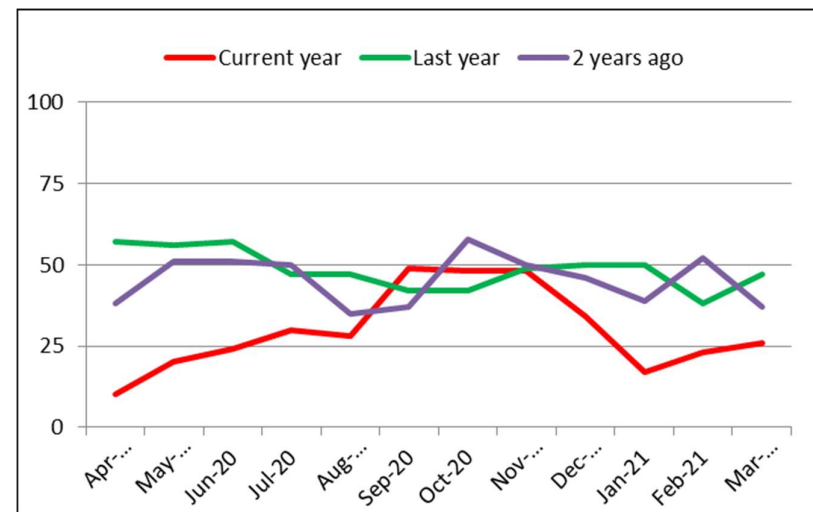
Figure 7 – Number of Criminal damage offences



Source: MPS, Borough Volume and Trends dashboard

The average number of monthly theft from person offences in 2020/2021 has averaged 30 a month compared to 49 per month over the previous 12 months of 2019/2020. The significant reduction in the annual total compared to the previous year's total is probably due to the 2 lock-down periods during the Covid pandemic when people were isolating at home.

Figure 8 – Number of Theft from person offences

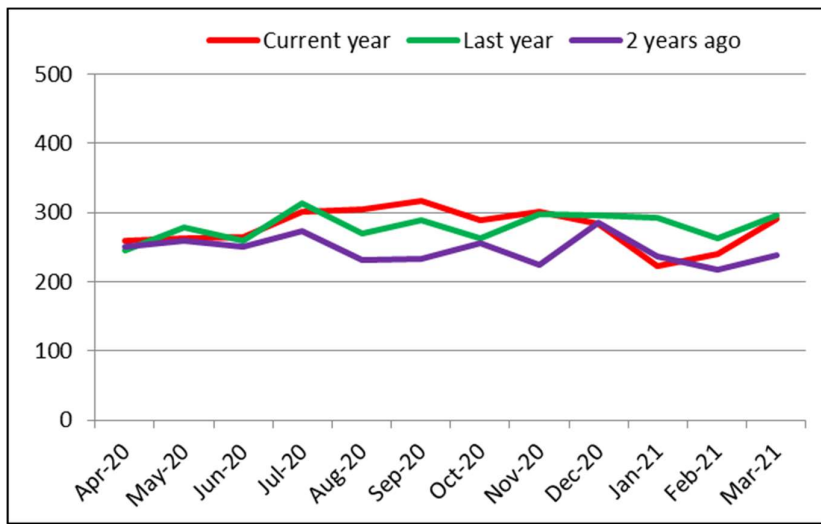


Source: MPS, Borough Volume and Trends dashboard



The monthly average number of common assault offences was 278 in 2020/2021 compared to 280 during the previous financial year. Figure 9 suggests that there will continue to be an upward annual trend for these types of offence in the coming years.

Figure 9 – Number of Common assault offences



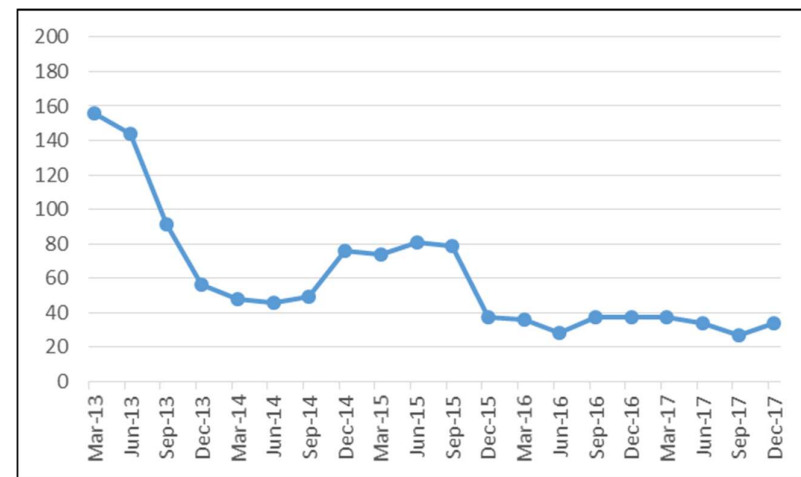
Source: MPS, Borough Volume and Trends dashboard

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

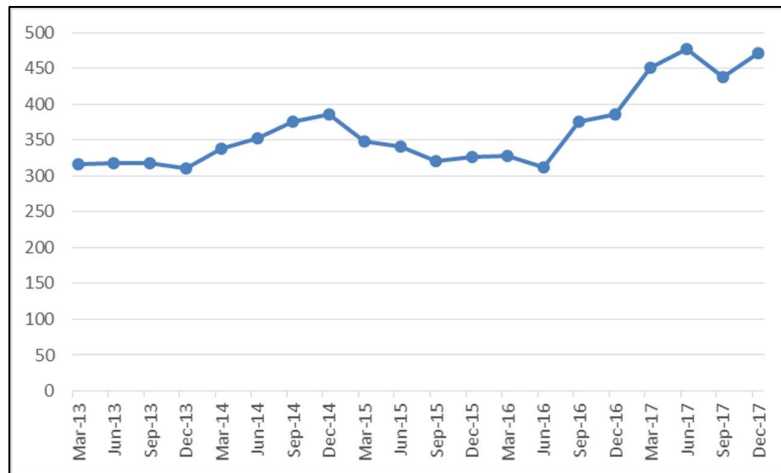


Serious Youth Violence

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



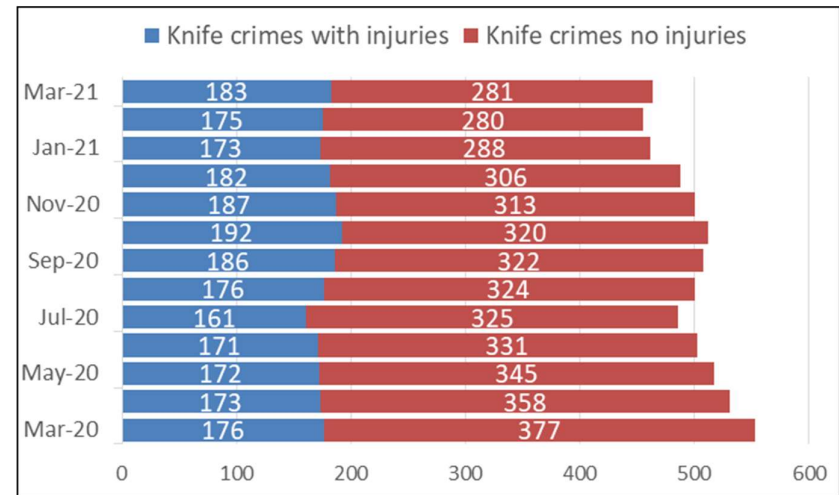
Source: Mayor of London Gangs dashboard

Knife Crime

In the Metropolitan Police Recorded Crime data for 2016/2017 it was reported that London (excluding the City) accounted for around 30% of the recorded knife offences nationally.

Figure 12 shows that during the 12 months to 31. March 2021, the total number of knife crimes in Croydon has reduced to 464 compared to the previous year's total of 553. Despite the reduction in number, there was a higher percentage of knife crimes with injuries compared to the previous year : 39.4% compared to 31.8%.

Figure 12 – Number of Knife Crimes in Croydon – Rolling 12 months up to 31. March 2021



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”.

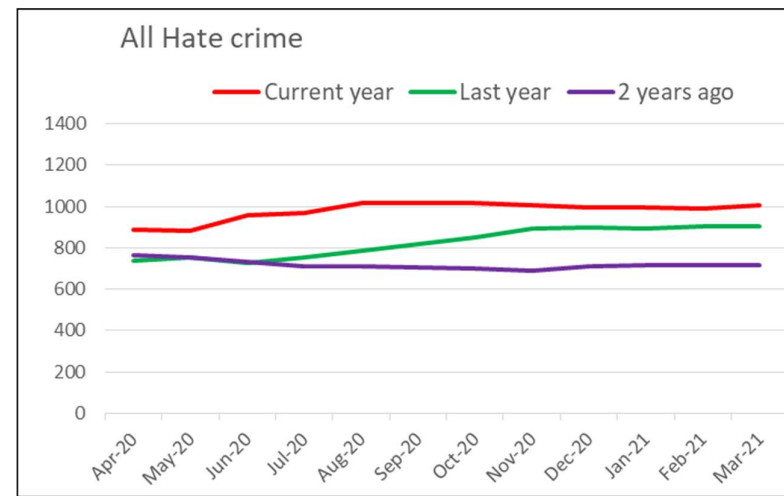
All hate crime types are reported on a rolling 12 month basis so the monthly figures reported are not separate month figures but a sum of the 12 months up to any given month.

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

Figure 13 shows that in Croydon the total number of hate crimes has been increasing year on year over the past 2 years.

The majority of reported hate crimes in Croydon have been racist and then homophobic 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 13 - Total recorded hate crimes – rolling 12 months

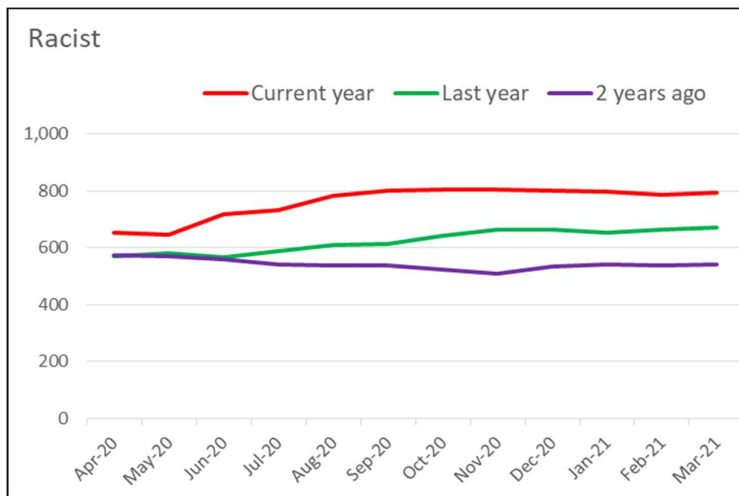


Source: Mayor of London Hate Crime Dashboard



Figure 14 shows that the number of race hate crimes has continued to increase every year. During the last financial year there has been a significant rise in the number of these types of crime. The monthly average in the latest financial year has been 760 compared to 624 in the previous year.

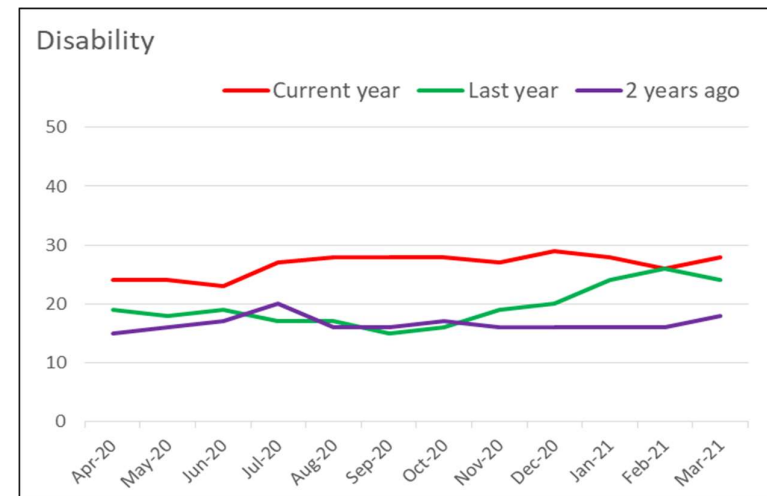
Figure 14 – Total Racist hate crime



Source: Mayor of London Hate Crime Dashboard

Figure 15 shows that the number of disability hate crimes in Croydon during the 2020/2021 year has been higher than the previous 2 years. The latest monthly average is running at 27 disability hate crimes per month. This was only 20 per month in the previous 12 months and 17 per month in the previous 24 months.

Figure 15 – Disability hate crime

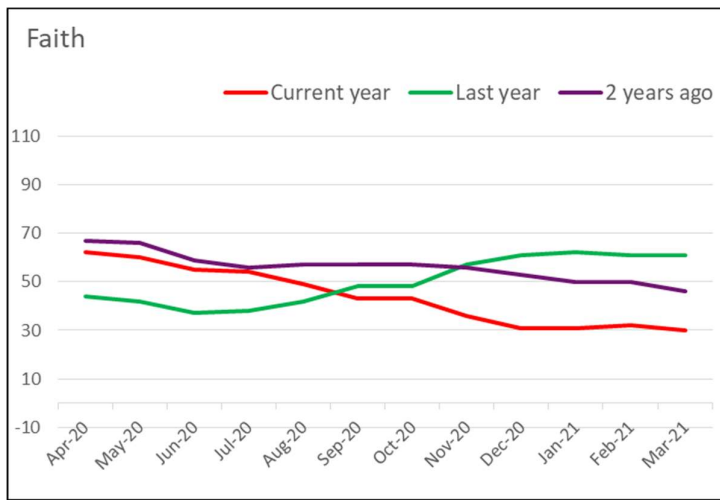


Source: Mayor of London Hate Crime Dashboard



The number of faith hate crimes had been falling in Croydon during the 2018/2019 period. The first half of the 2019/2020 year continued this downward trend until the last 5 months when the numbers rose again. Figure 16 shows that these crimes have continually been falling since the start of the 2020/2021 financial year.

Figure 16 – Faith hate crime

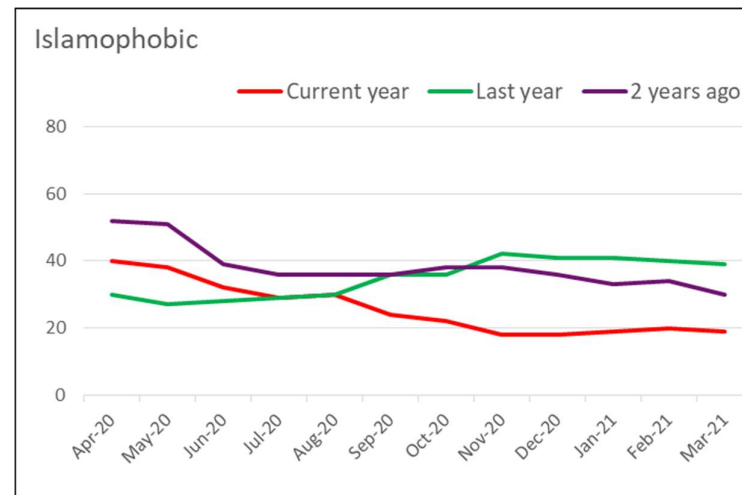


Source: Mayor of London Hate Crime Dashboard

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.

There has been a decreasing annual trend over the last 3 financial years as seen in Figure 17.

Figure 17 – Islamophobia hate crime



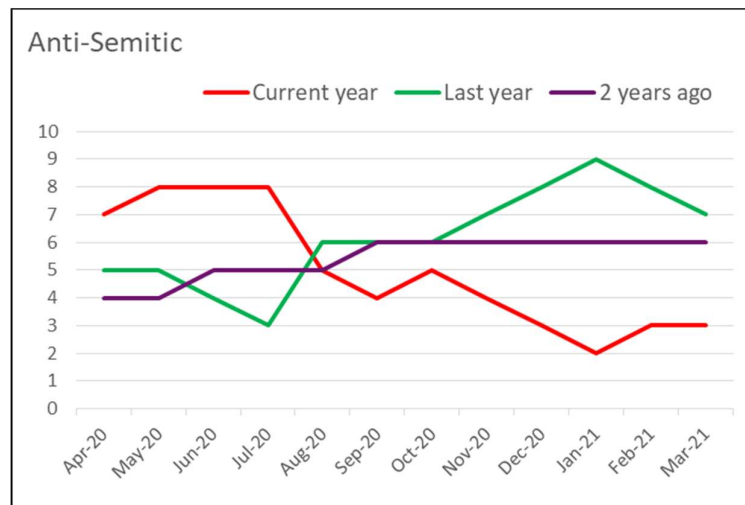
Source: Mayor of London Hate Crime Dashboard



BREXIT, even though supposedly concluded, still continues to contribute to the presence of extremist groups and this, in turn, has contributed 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 come down from the previous 2 years and remains relatively low compared to other parts of London.

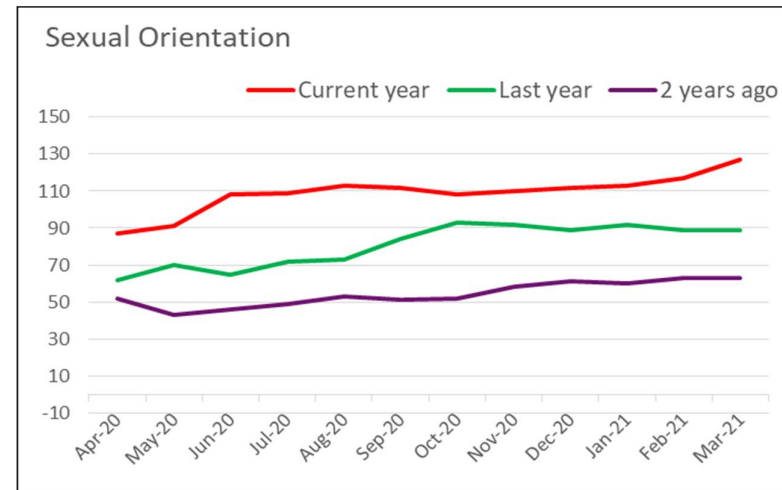
Figure 18 – Anti-semitic hate crime



Source: Mayor of London Hate Crime Dashboard

In Croydon, there continues to be a year on year increase in the number of sexual orientation (homophobic) hate crimes reported to the Metropolitan Police Service. The average monthly figure of 105 per month over 2020/2021 is much higher than the average monthly figure of 81 in the previous 2019/2020 year.

Figure 19 - Sexual orientation hate crime

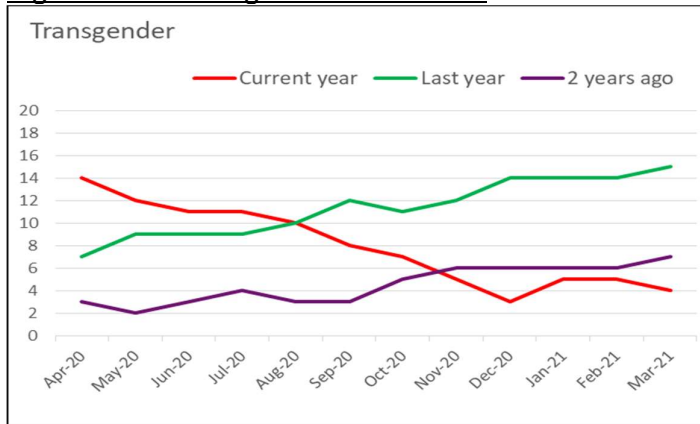


Source: Mayor of London Hate Crime Dashboard

Croydon has seen a decrease in the number of transgender hate crimes over the last financial year ending 31. March 2021. Figure 20 shows that these crimes are moving to the levels seen in 2018/2019.



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 has the fourth highest rate of domestic abuse incidents in London with a rate of 22.2 per 1,000 of population for the 12 months to 31. March 2021

Table 1 – Domestic Abuse - 12 months to 31. March 2021

	Number	Rate per 1,000 pop.
Domestic Abuse Incidents	8,501	22.2

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

Sexual Violence

The total number of Sexual violence crimes is made up of rape offences (45%) and other sexual offences (55%).

The latest figures show that there have been 457 sexual violence (rape) crimes reported in Croydon which equates to a rate of 1.2 per 1,000 of population. Other sexual offences numbered 550 with a rate of 1.4.

Table 2 – Sexual Violence - 12 months to 31. March 2021

	Number	Rate per 1,000 pop.
Rape Offences	457	1.2
Other Sexual Offences	550	1.4
Total Sexual Offences	1,007	2.6

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

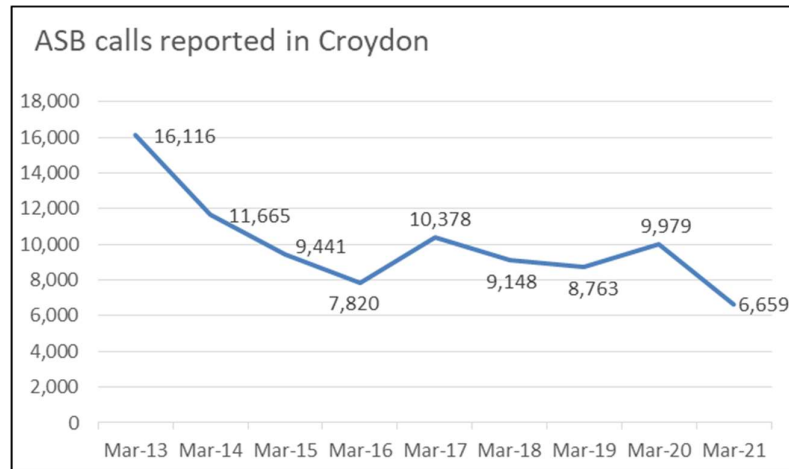


Antisocial behaviour

The most common types of antisocial behaviour reported to the Police were rowdy or inconsiderate behaviour and malicious or nuisance communications as well as communal area nuisance and harassment.

The number of antisocial behaviour calls continues on a downwards trend. The volume of these types of calls had been averaging around 9,200 in each of the 5 rolling year periods prior to the year ending March 2021 which has recorded the lowest number since March 2013.

Figure 21 – Reported ASB calls in Croydon



Source: Mayor of London Crime Dashboard

Youth Offending

Youth Justice Board

The latest data from the Youth Justice Board shows that 294 children and young people aged 10-17 years in Croydon received a youth caution or court conviction during the year ending 31. March 2019. This is a lot lower than the previous year's figure of 544.

Table 3 below shows that violence against the person is by far the most commonly committed offence. Proven drug-related offences was the second most common followed by theft and handling stolen goods.

Table 3 – The number of proven offences committed by children, years ending March 2015 to March 2019

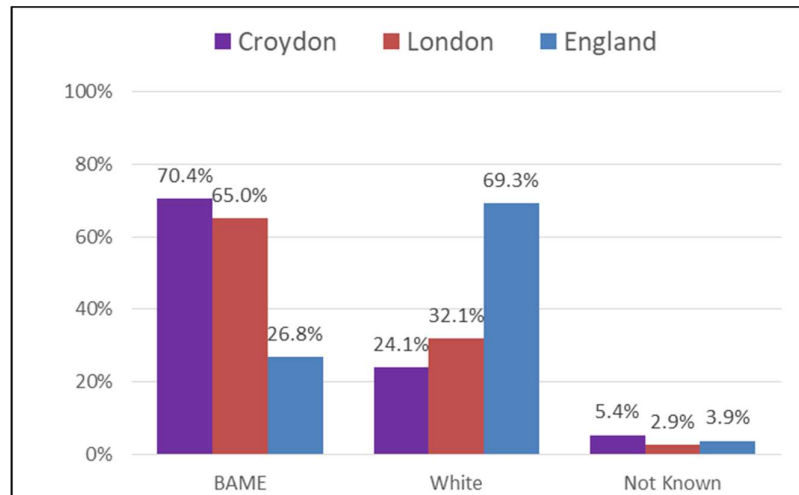
	March 2015	March 2016	March 2017	March 2018	March 2019
Violence against the person	216	256	273	372	235
Drugs	120	142	108	194	106
Theft and handling stolen goods	141	91	77	68	40

Source: Youth Justice Board



In Croydon, latest figures show that 87.8% of the youth offenders are male with a greater proportion of youth offenders, aged 10-17 years from BAME backgrounds (70.4%) compared to BAME offenders in London (65.0%) and in England (26.8%).

Figure 22 - Those in the youth justice system who received a youth caution or court conviction for the year ending March 2019

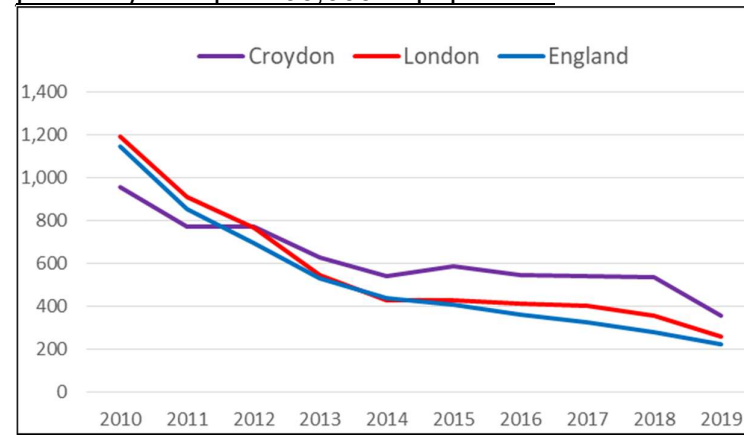


Source: Youth Justice Board

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 356 per 100,000 population.

Figure 23 - First time entrants (10-17 years) to the youth justice system per 100,000 of population



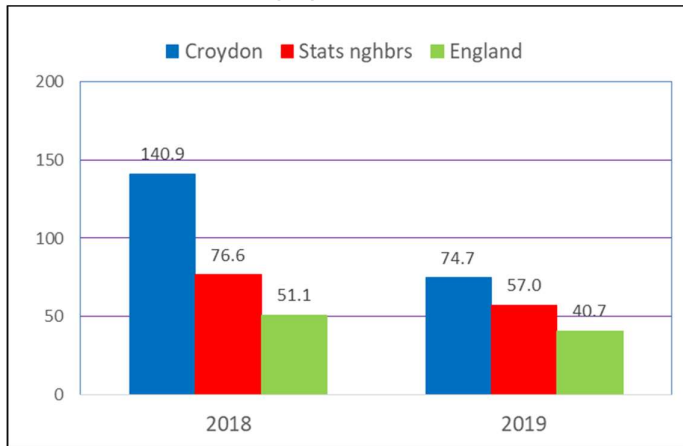
Source: Table 2.9, Youth Justice Statistics, released Jan. 2020

There continues to be a disproportionately high percentage (42.5%) of young people from a Black or Black British background amongst the first time entrants in Croydon.



Compared to its statistical neighbours and the national picture, Croydon is continuing to have a higher number of cautions and sentencing of its 10-17 year old population.

Figure 24 - Number of children cautioned or sentenced per 10,000 of the 10-17 population



Source: DfE LAIT, Youth Justice Statistics.

Table 4 –Number of children cautioned or sentenced

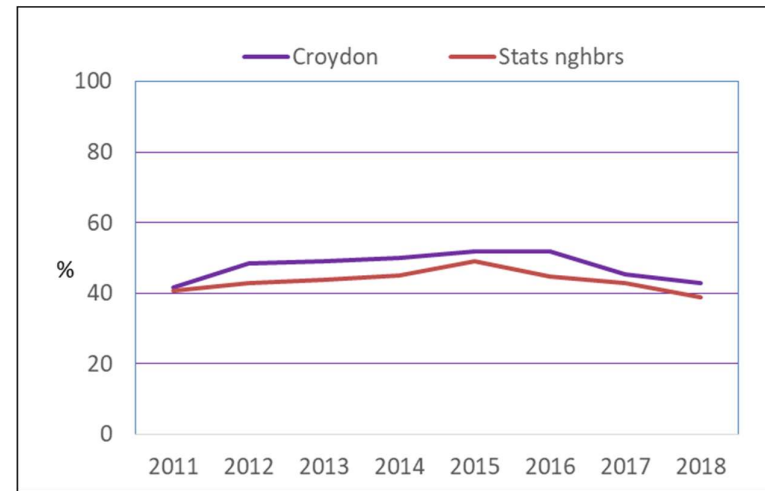
CROYDON	BAME	White	Unknown	Total
2013-14	238	140	37	415
2014-15	240	153	34	427
2015-16	212	152	26	390
2016-17	218	113	18	349
2017-18	375	118	51	544
2018-19	207	71	16	294

Source: Youth Justice Statistics

Juvenile Re-Offending

The proportion of re-offenders aged 10-14 years in Croydon continues to be greater than Croydon’s statistical neighbours.

Figure 25 - Re-offending by young offenders (10-14 years old)

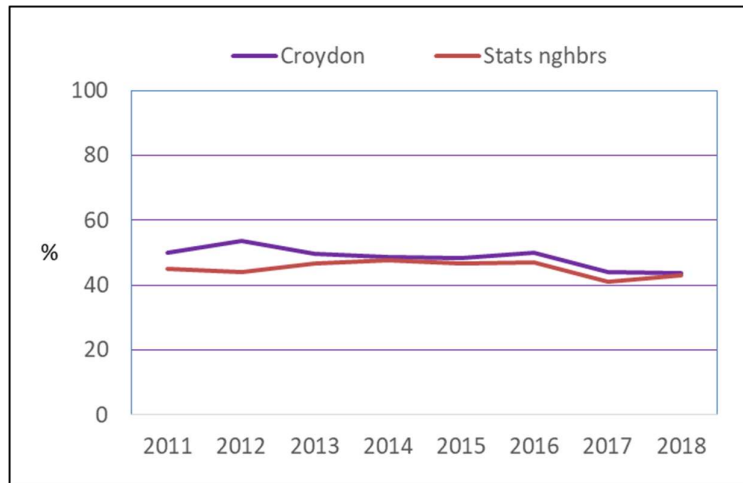


Source: DfE LAIT, Proven Re-offending Statistics.



The latest figures for the last 3 years suggests that Croydon re-offenders aged 15-17 years are keeping in line with Croydon's statistical neighbours.

Figure 26 - Re-offending by young offenders (15-17 years old)



Source: DfE LAIT, Proven Re-offending Statistics.



Environment and transport

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.
-

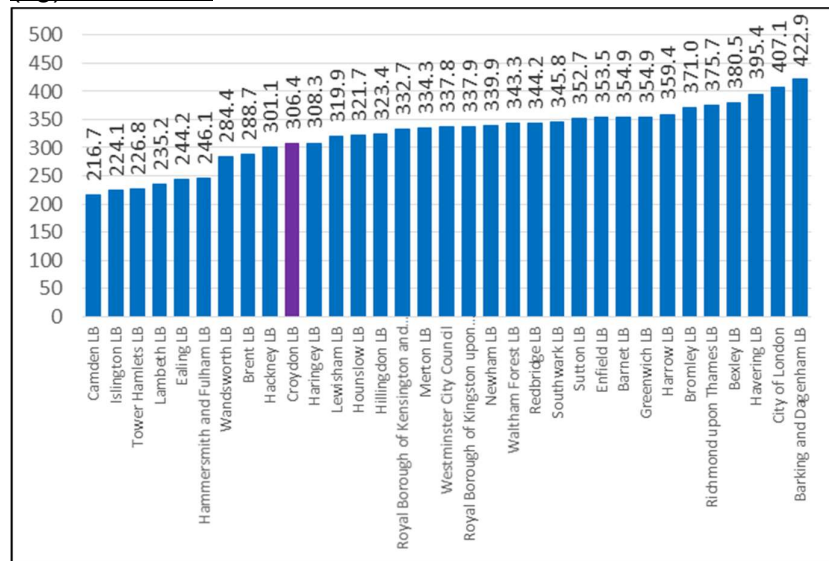


Environment

Waste

Figure 1 shows that Croydon collected 306.4 kg per person of household waste in 2019/2020. Croydon has dropped to the bottom third (24th) of London authorities.

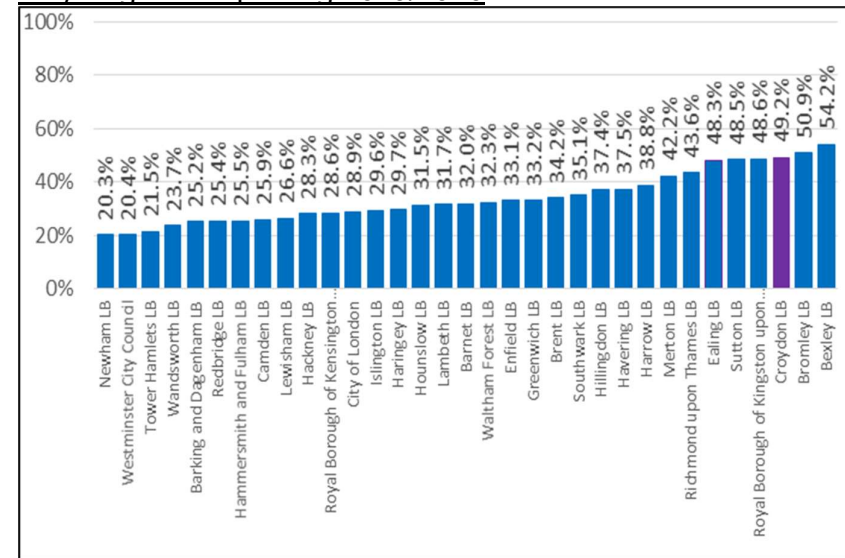
Figure 1 – Collected household waste collected per person (kg) 2019/2020



Source: Defra, Table 3 - Local authority collected waste stats, 2019/2020

Figure 2 shows that for 2019/2020, Croydon had the 3rd highest rate for reuse, recycling and composting compared to the other London boroughs. Nearly half (49.2%) of household waste was recycled in Croydon compared to the national average of 43.8% and the London average of 33.5%.

Figure 2 – Percentage of household waste sent for reuse, recycling or composting 2019/2020



Source: Defra, Table 3 - Local authority collected waste statistics, 2019/2020



Croydon sent 4.1% of its municipal waste to landfill. This is a little higher than the London average of 2.8% but half the national average of 8.5%. The national average is influenced by the higher incineration rates in other local authorities.

Air quality

Carbon dioxide emissions in Croydon have fallen steadily from 5.1 tonnes per person in 2005 to just 2.7 tonnes per person in 2018. In London emissions dropped from 6.3 tonnes per person in 2005 to 3.2 tonnes per person in 2018. Across England emissions fell from 8.5 to 5.0.⁹ The London Borough of Croydon Air Quality Action Plan predicts that the CO₂ emissions will continue to drop beyond 2025.

Transport

Travel to work

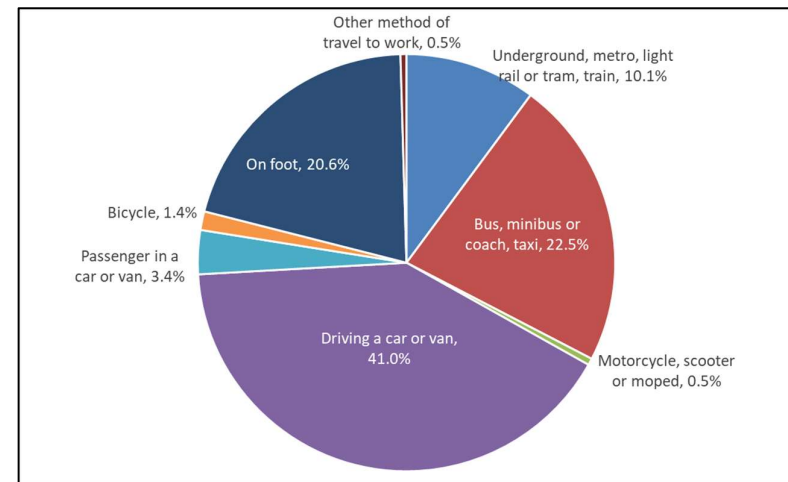
According to the 2011 Census, Croydon is a net exporter of workers. 54.8% of the 88,300 people who were recorded as working in Croydon in 2011 also lived in Croydon. However, this cohort only accounted for 34.4% of the 140,600 residents in Croydon who had their place of work recorded.

⁹ DECC, UK local authority and regional carbon dioxide emissions national statistics: 2005-2018, updated June 2020.

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

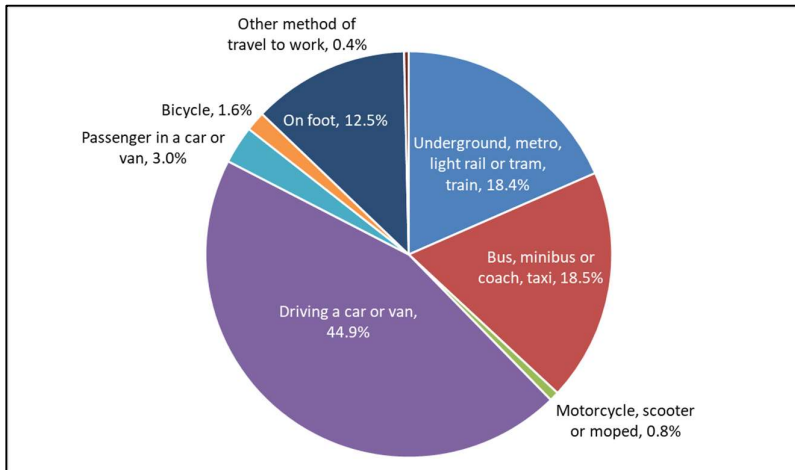


Source: ONS 2011 Census Table WU03UK



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.

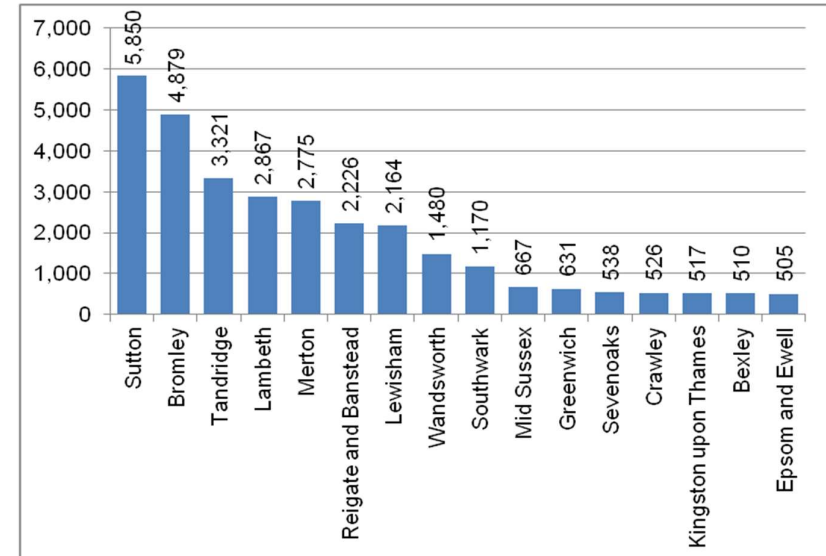
Figure 4 – Method of travel to work for those who lived outside of the borough but worked in Croydon



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

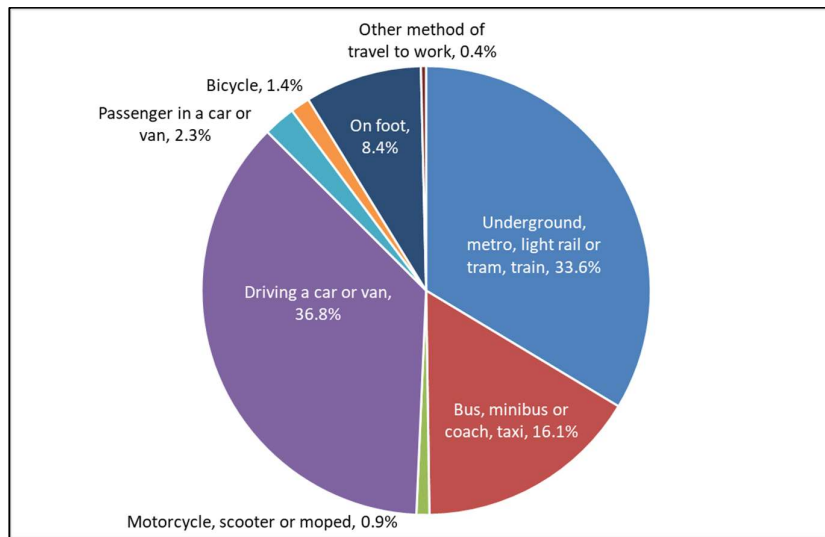


Source: ONS 2011 Census Table WU03UK



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.

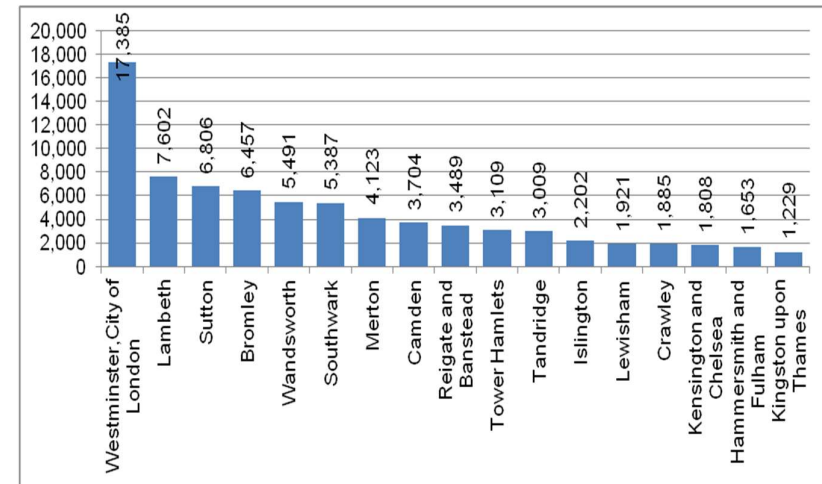
Figure 6 – Method of transport to work for Croydon residents working outside of the borough



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 statistics¹ 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 according to the DfT Walking and Cycling Statistics, Table CW0302.

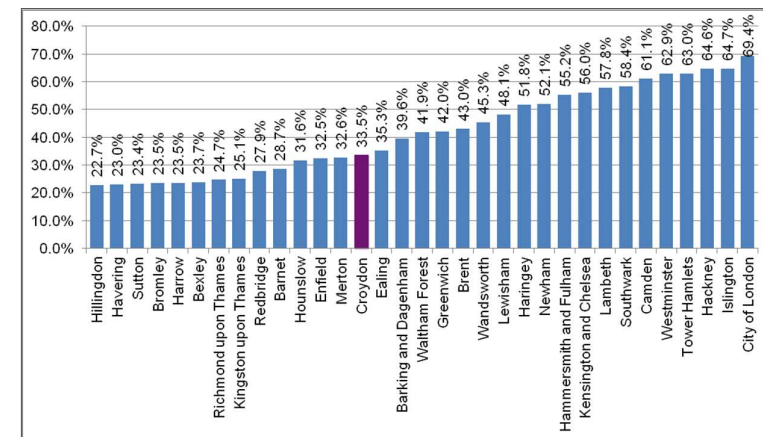
Availability of a car or van

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

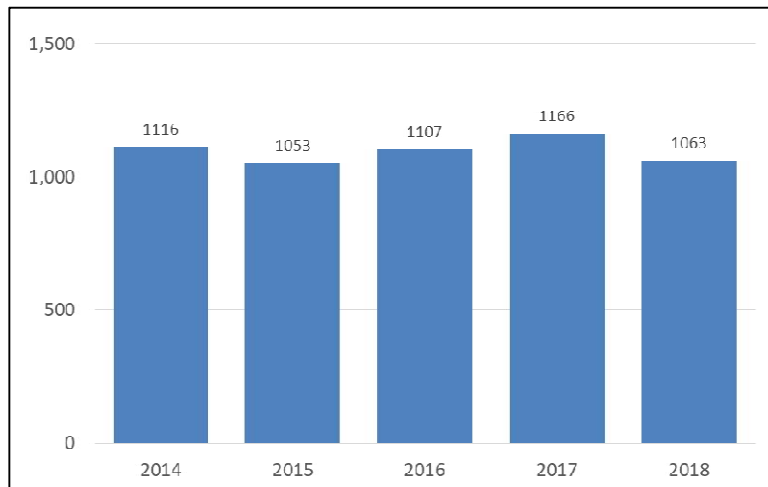
Road Traffic Collisions

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 were 4 fatalities in Croydon in 2018 which is one less than the previous year.

Figure 9 – Number of road traffic collisions

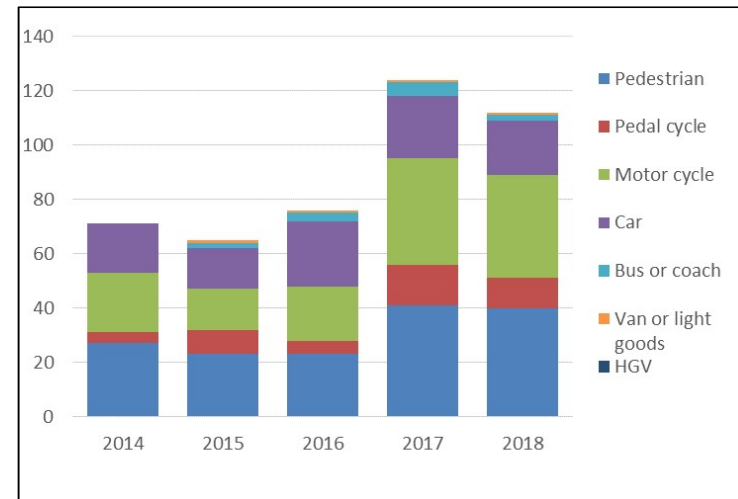


Source: DfT Road casualty statistics Table RAS10016

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



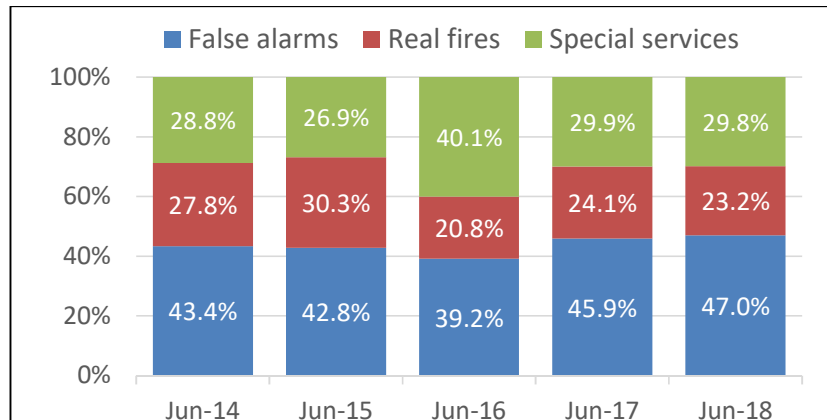
Source: DfT Road casualty statistics Table RAS30043

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

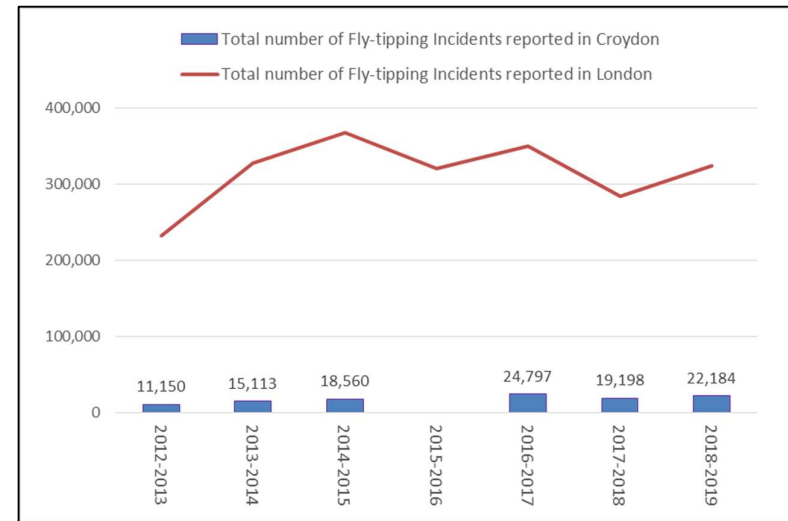


Source: LFB

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



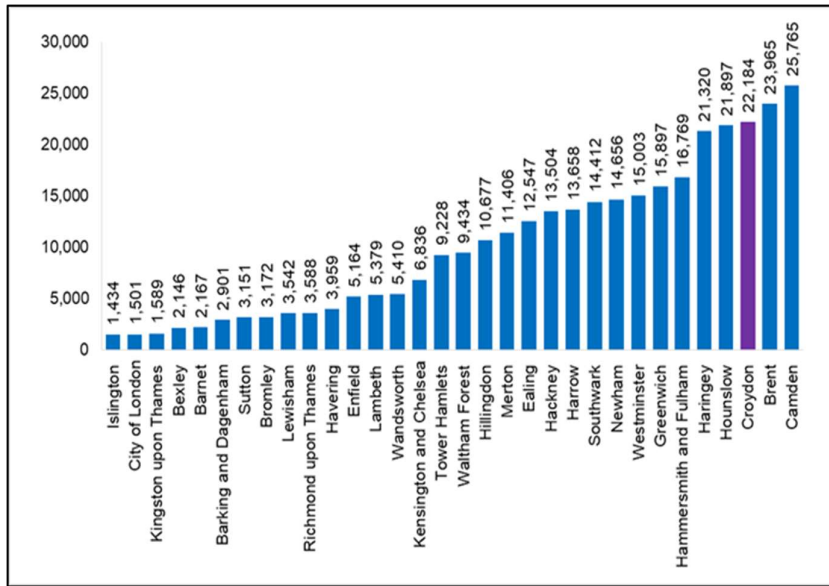
Source: DEFRA WasteDataFlow, released November 2019.

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