



CROYDON
BOROUGH PROFILE
December 2022

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Borough Profile 2022

Executive Summary

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

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

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

Any feedback on this document should be addressed to the Senior Corporate Intelligence Officer, Policy, Programmes & Performance Division within the Assistant Chief Executive's Office. Edmund.Fallon@croydon.gov.uk

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

Please note that not all Census 2021 data has been released by the Office for National Statistics (ONS) so there have only been updates in some areas within this report, mainly under the Population section.

As more topic areas of data become available from the ONS, more relevant analyses will appear in the Borough Profile.



Population

✓ Areas of progress



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

Challenges



The Croydon population continues to grow steadily and now has the highest number of residents compared to all other boroughs in London.



One in 4 (23.1%) of Croydon's population is aged 0-17 years based on ONS Census 2021 data. This will add to pressures for education provision and other services for children and younger adults.



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



The North and East of the borough remain more deprived than the South.

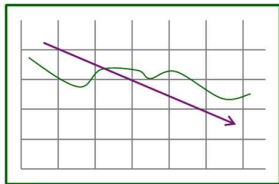


Since IMD 2015, Croydon has become relatively more deprived under the 2 deprivation domains relating to Barriers to housing and services and Crime.



Education and skills

✓ Areas of progress



Levels of permanent exclusions from primary and secondary schools in Croydon are similar to the regional average and lower than the national average.



KS2

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

Attainment at Key Stage 2 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 much lower than regional and national averages.

KS4

Croydon's attainment 8 scores over the last 5 years have been 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.

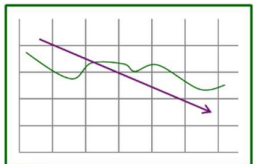


Economy

✓ Areas of progress



Even though the number of businesses in Croydon is decreasing, the survival rates in Croydon are higher than the regional and national rates.



The proportion of out of work claimants is falling in Croydon but is still higher than the regional and national averages.

⚠ Challenges

10%

The retail industry only makes up 10% of all Croydon industries. If Croydon is to attract more people the retail offer needs to be improved.

0.58

The job density figure for Croydon is 0.58 (2020). The desired rate would be 1.00. The Croydon rate is still much lower than London (0.99) and Great Britain (0.84).

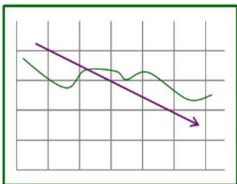


Housing

✓ Areas of progress

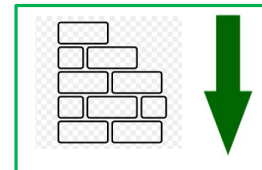


Croydon remains one of the more affordable areas to live in London both to buy and to rent.



For 2020/2021, the number of homeless households in temporary accommodation has come down by 9% on the previous year but more work is still needed.

⚠ Challenges



Croydon was in the second quartile in London for providing affordable units of housing in 2020/2021.



In 2020/2021, around three quarters of the homeless households in Croydon were made up of residents from the non-White communities.

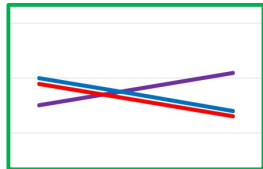


Health

✓ Areas of progress



The conception rate of under 18 year olds in Croydon has fallen and is now more in line with the regional and national averages.



Over the last 5 years, the estimated dementia diagnosis rate for 65+ years has been increasing and has been higher than the rate in London and England for the past 2 years.

Challenges



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

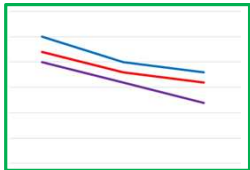


Croydon's proportion of adults (aged 18+) classified as overweight or obese is similar to the London average but it would be good to aim to get the rate even lower.



Social Care

✓ Areas of progress



The rate of children subject to Child Protection Conferences (CPP) per 10,000 children has been going down in Croydon and is now lower than the regional and national rates.

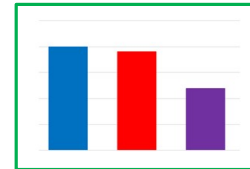


Croydon has a similar proportion of carers on Direct Payments (DPs) compared to London and England after lagging behind for a number of years.

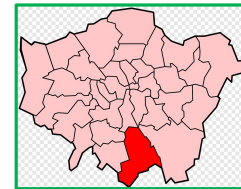


The trend in Croydon of having fewer admissions into care homes means that the Council continues to focus on providing care in the communities.

⚠ Challenges



The percentage of care leavers in Croydon known to be in suitable accommodation is much lower than the regional and national figures.



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

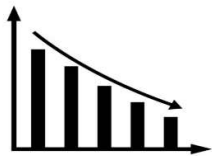


The Social workers in Croydon continue to deal with heavy workloads, reflecting the client base in the Borough.

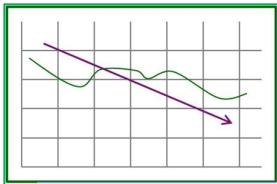


Community Safety

✓ Areas of progress



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



The numbers of anti-social behaviour calls continue on a downward trend in Croydon.



For the last 3 years the percentage of Croydon re-offenders has continued to drop in line with regional and national trends.

⚠ Challenges



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



The total number of hate crimes has been increasing, year on year, for the last 3 years in Croydon.



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



Environment and transport

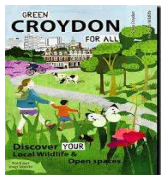
✓ Areas of progress



The latest number of real fire incidents in Croydon has been the lowest for over 10 years.



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



Croydon continues to have one of the highest number of incidents of fly tipping in London.



Weekly cycling in Croydon is still much lower than the London average which could be due to the many other transport options available in the Borough.



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



Population

Overview

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

- Population growth
- Demographics
- Our residents

The new Mayor's Business Plan 2022-2026 published in November 2022 replaces Croydon's former Corporate Plan 2018-2022.

The Mayor has set out his determination to get a grip on the finances and make the Council financially sustainable.

His vision is for the council to listen to, respect and work in partnership with Croydon's diverse communities and businesses. He wants to strengthen collaboration and joint working with partner organisations and the voluntary, community and faith sectors.

With regards to the inner workings of the Council, the Mayor is determined to get a grip on the finances and to make the Council financially sustainable. He will ensure that good governance is embedded and that the Council adopts best practice. Also, he is keen to develop the Council's workforce to deliver in a manner that respects the diversity of our communities.

Population growth

Overview

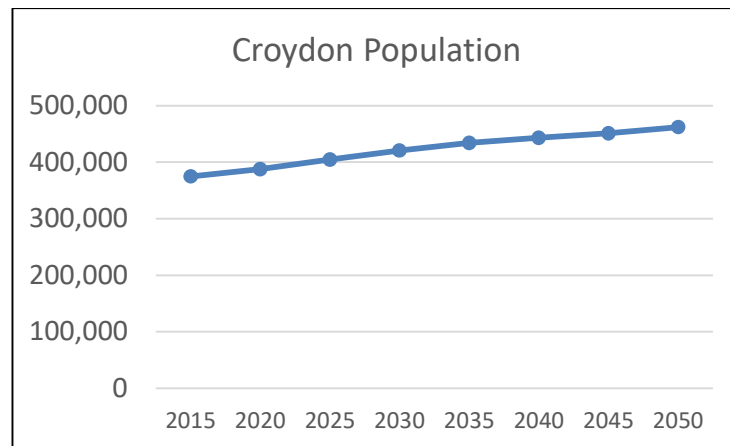
Croydon is the largest of all the London boroughs in terms of population, with approximately 390,800 residents (ONS Census 2021). Nearly a quarter of Croydon's population (23.1%) are aged 17 years and under compared to the average for London of 21.6%. In Croydon, 63.3% of its residents are in the 18-64 years age band compared to 66.6% in the same age band in London. Croydon has a higher proportion (13.6%) of residents 65 years or over compared to the average for London which is 11.9%.

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. Census 2021 estimates



390,800 Croydon residents and this is expected to increase to just under 500,000 by 2050.

Figure 1 – Projected population growth in Croydon



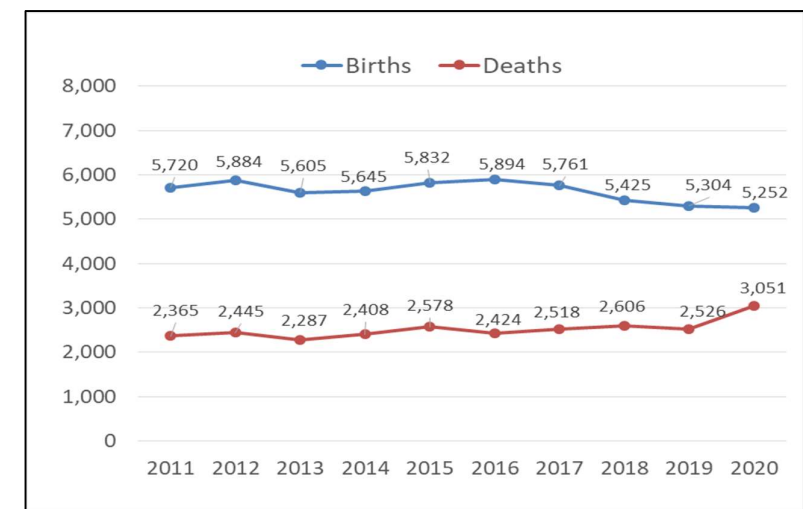
Source: GLA 2018-based housing-led population projections, released Feb. 2020

Births and deaths

Figure 2 shows the actual number of births and deaths in Croydon each year from 2011 to 2020. Over the 10 year period to 2020, the number of births has averaged around 5,600 a year. The number of deaths over the same period has averaged about 2,500. The number of deaths last year is up 21% on the previous year due to Covid-19 and there has been

a slight reduction in the number of births compared to the previous year.

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



Source: ONS births (January 2022)

Migration

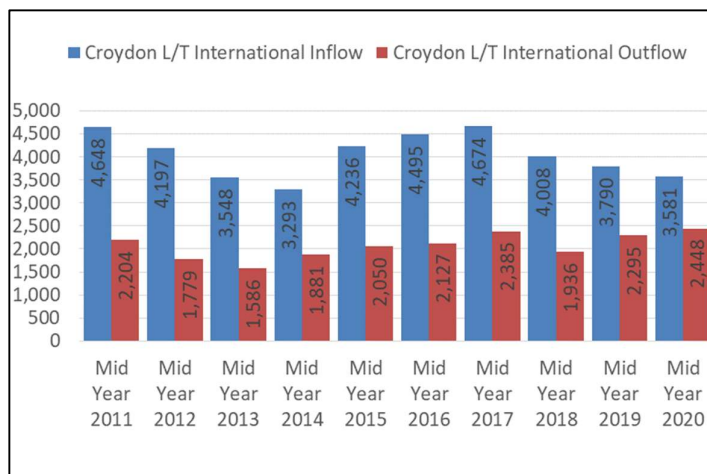
For 2020, domestic migration in Croydon showed a net loss with 22,865 migrants entering the borough against 24,314 leaving the borough to live in other areas of the UK.

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 2020, the ONS has estimated that 34.6% of the Croydon population is made up of non-UK born residents which is slightly less than the previous year's estimate of 35.9%.

Figure 3 – International migration flows

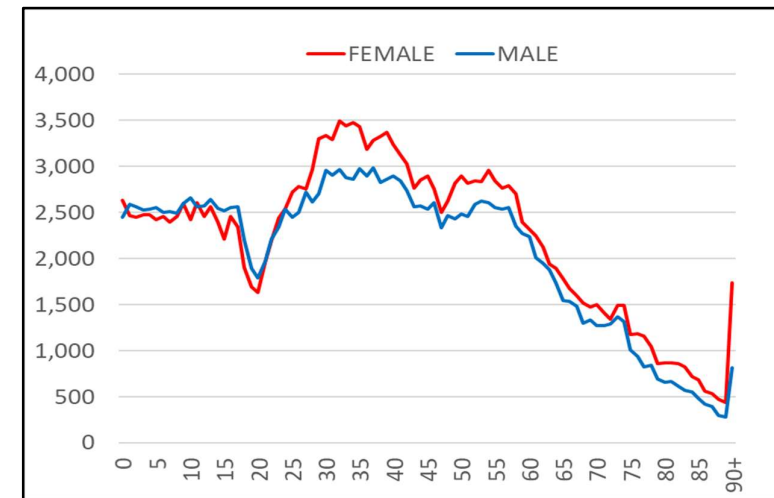


Source: ONS Local Area Migration Indicators, 2020

Figure 4 provides a picture of the age and sex profile in Croydon. From the Census 2021 data, roughly 1 in 4 Croydon residents (23.1%) are aged between 0-17 years.

Croydon has a smaller proportion of male residents compared to females in the 1-22 year age group. All other ages have more females than males. Figure 4 shows that the highest difference is in those residents aged 90+ years where there are twice as many females (1,739) as males (817).

Figure 4 – Age and Sex Profile in Croydon



Source: ONS, Census 2021, released 2. November 2022.

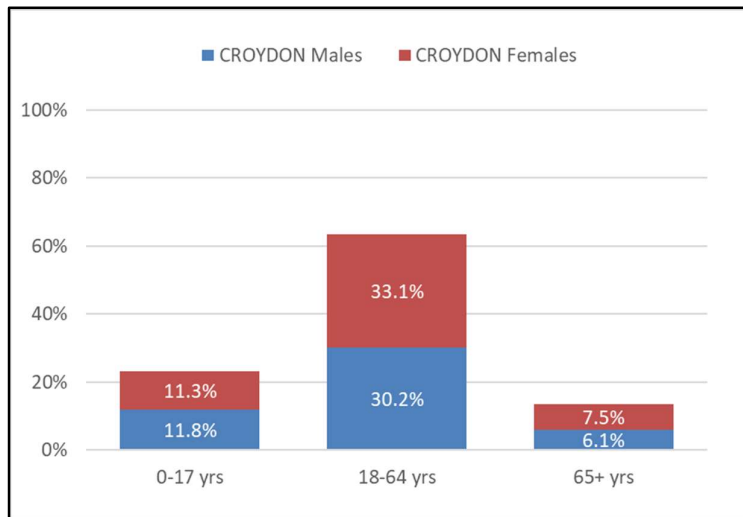
Demographics

Age and gender

Figure 5 shows that there is a higher proportion of males compared to females in the 0-17 years age band in Croydon. There is a higher proportion of females to males in the 18-64 years age band. The 65 years plus age group makes up 13.6% of the total population in Croydon compared to the average for London of 11.9%.



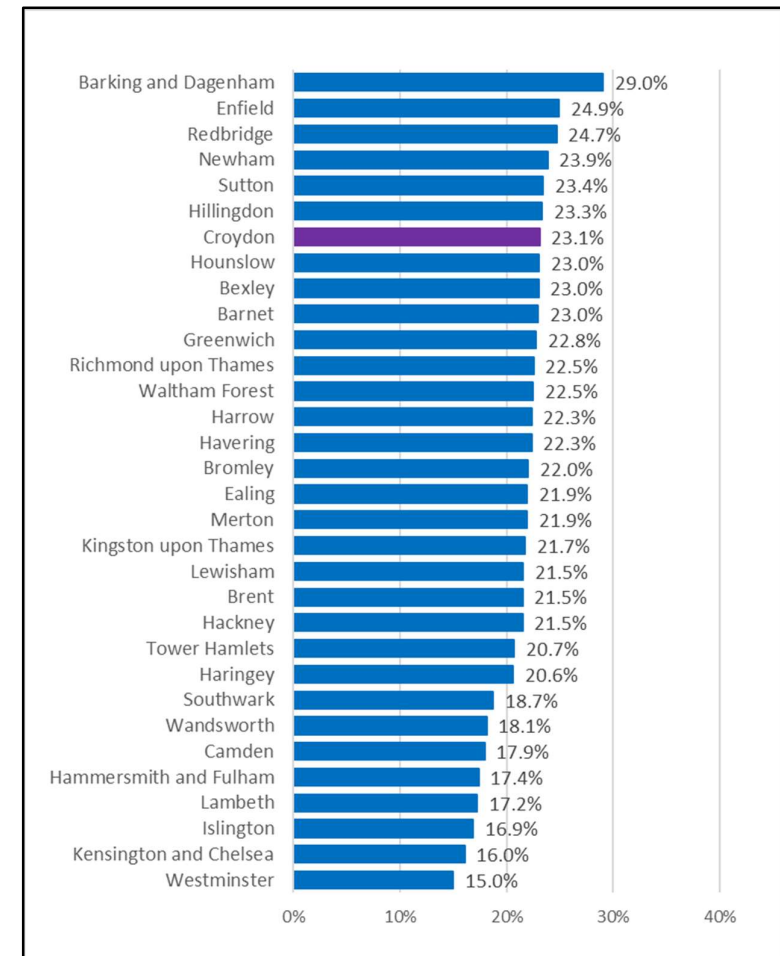
Figure 5 – Croydon Age and Gender Profile



Source: ONS, Census 2021, released 2. November 2022.

Figure 6 shows that Croydon has the 7th 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



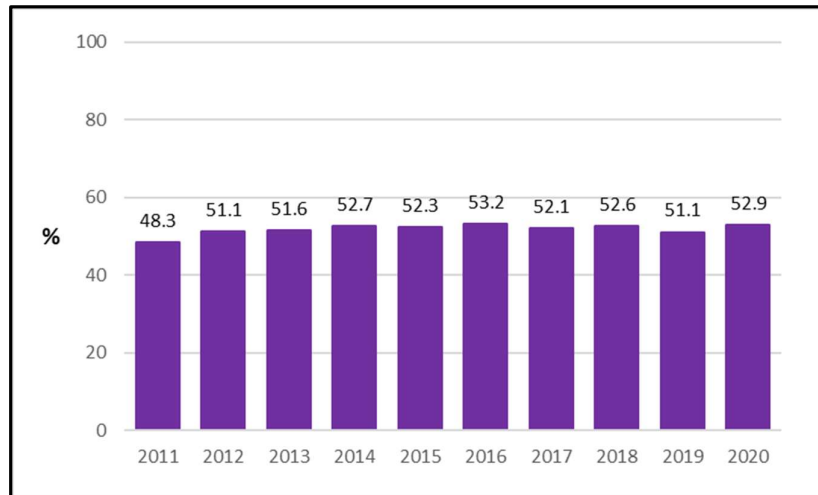
Source: ONS, Census 2021, released 2. November 2022.



Ethnicity

Just over half of the live births in Croydon have been to mothers born outside of the UK. Figure 7 shows that in the last 9 years the proportion has stayed above 50% each year.

Figure 7 - Percentage of live births in Croydon to non-UK born mothers

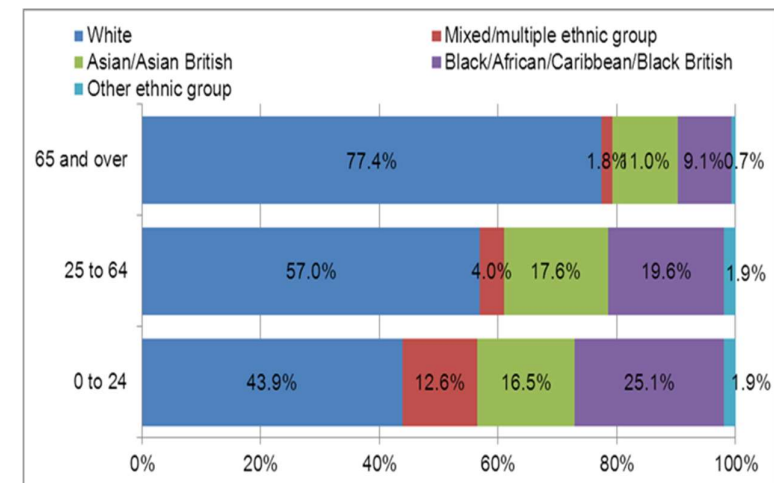


Source: ONS, Live births (numbers) by country of birth of mother, Table 7

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 8 – Ethnic group by age

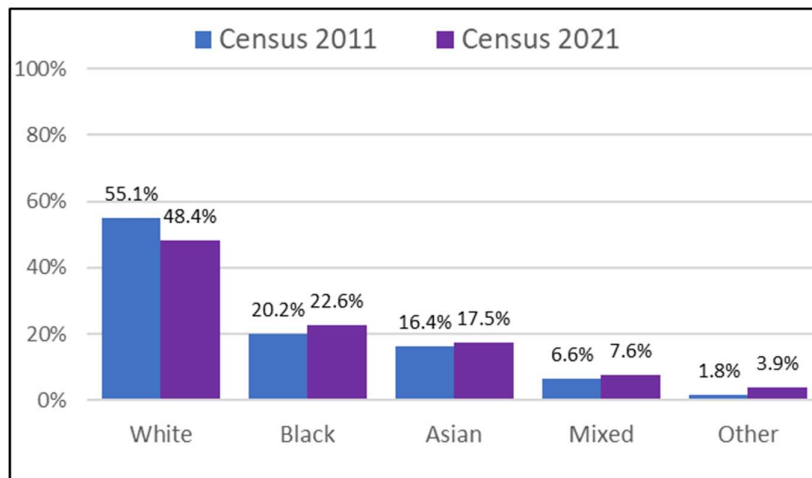


Source: ONS 2011 Census

Over the 10 year period from 2011 to 2021, there has been a 6.7% reduction in the number of residents from the White communities living in Croydon. The proportion of residents from the Black communities has increased by 2.4% and from the Asian communities by 1.1%. Residents identifying as “Other” have increased by 2.1% and the proportion of residents of “Mixed” ethnic origin has increased by 1% over the 10 years.



Figure 9 – Croydon’s Broad Ethnic group profile from Census 2011 to Census 2021

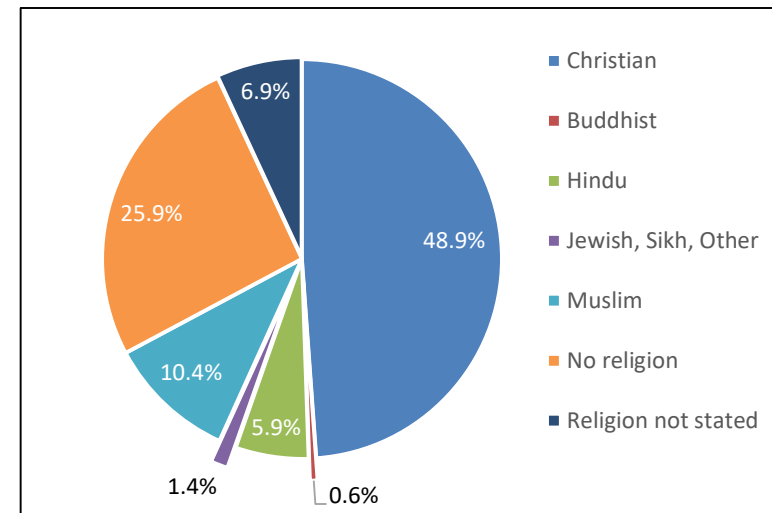


Source: ONS Census 2021, data released 29.Nov. 2022.

Religion

Just under half (48.9%) of Croydon respondents for the Census 2021 stated they were “Christian” compared to 56.4% for the Census 2011. About 1 in 4 (25.9%) stated that they had no religion compared to 1 in 5 (20.0%) for Census 2011. Croydon people following the Muslim religion are the second biggest religious group, after Christians, increasing from 8.1% to 10.4% over the 10 years to March 2021.

Figure 10 – Religion of Croydon residents



Source: ONS Census 2021, data released 29. Nov 2022

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%.

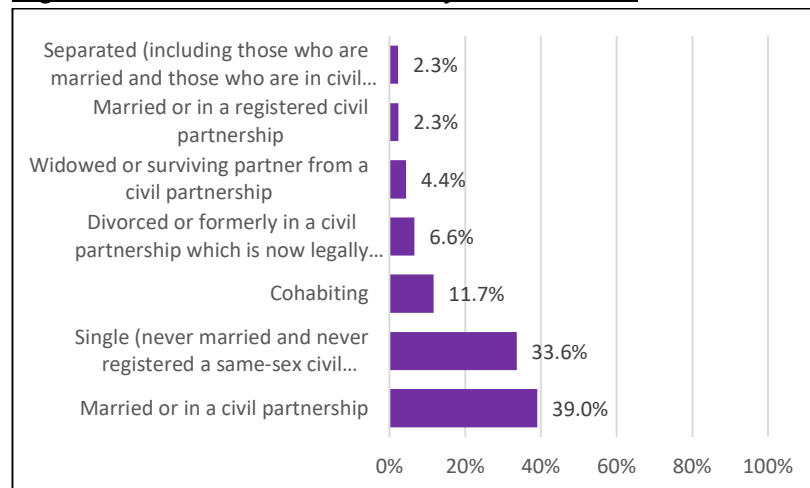


The ONS produced its Integrated Household Survey for the calendar year of 2014 with its mid-year population estimates. By applying the London average to the Croydon population it was estimated that there were about 9,800 people in Croydon who would have identified as being gay, lesbian or bisexual.

Marital status

The 2021 Census is the latest data source for marital status. Figure 10 shows that the majority of adults aged over 16 in Croydon were either married or single (72.6%).

Figure 10 – Marital status of Croydon residents



Source: ONS Census 2021, data released 2. Nov. 2022.

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 Society (<http://www.gires.org.uk/>) 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

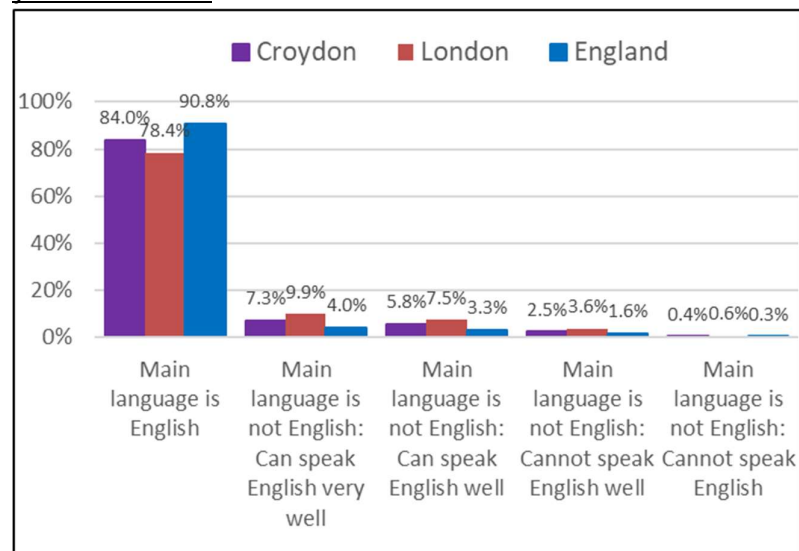
The Census 2011 recorded 9.3% of the Croydon population as providing some form of unpaid care. This was slightly higher than the regional average of 8.5%. Of the 33,683 carers in Croydon, 65.5% provided up to 19 hours of unpaid care a week. However, 20.3%, equating to 6,870 people, provided 50 or more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



Proficiency in English

The Census 2011 showed that 14.5% of people in Croydon had a main language other than English. Census 2021 shows that this has increased to 16.0%. The majority of those residents aged 3 years and whose main language was not English could speak English very well or well. Around 1 in 5 of this group (18.3%) amounting to 2.9% of the total Croydon population at the time could not speak English well or speak English at all.

Figure 11 – Proficiency in English Language of those aged 3 years and over

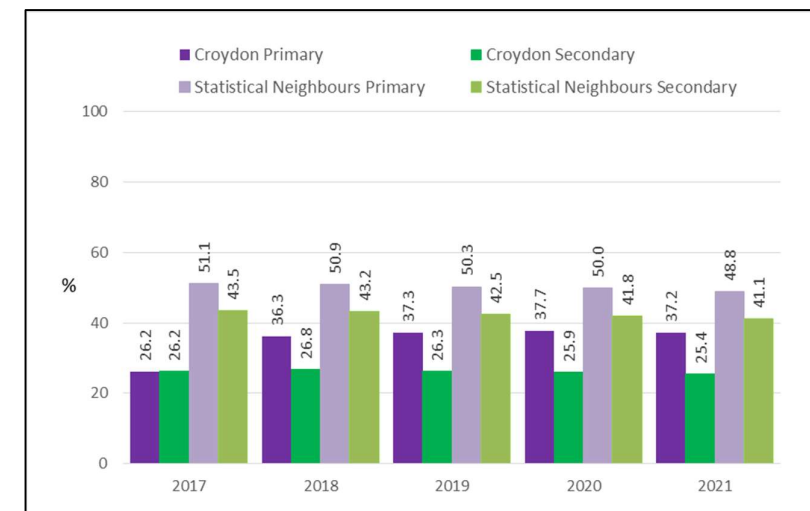


Source: ONS Census 2021, data released 29. Nov.2022

Those with first language other than English

Figure 10 shows that Croydon has a much higher proportion of primary and secondary school pupils whose first language is other than English compared to Croydon's Statistical Neighbours. Both these proportions are greater than the national averages in primary schools (21%) and secondary schools (17%) over the last 5 years.

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



Source: DfE LAIT, Nov. 2021



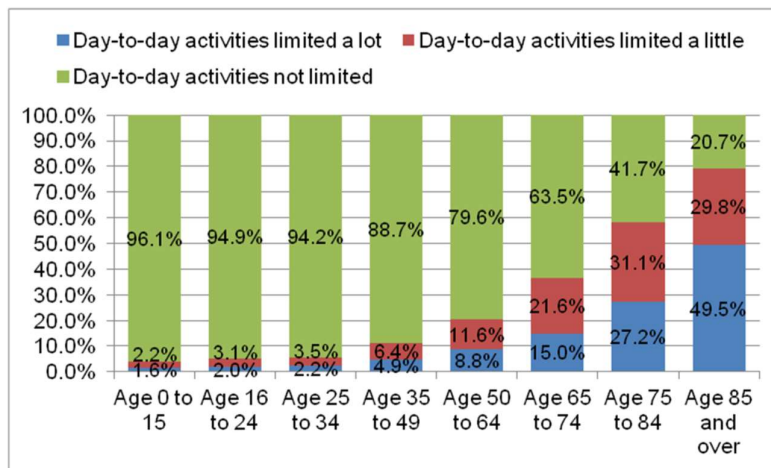
Disability

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

The 2011 Census figures showed that 14.1% of the population in Croydon had their day-to-day activities limited to some extent by a long-term health problem or disability.

22,493 people had their day-to-day activities limited a lot, whilst 28,134 had their day-to-day activities limited a little.

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



Source: ONS 2011 Census Table DC3302EW



Deprivation

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.

The Mayor's Business Plan 2022-2026 recognises the importance of working in collaboration with the wider community groups in Croydon to address the needs of the more vulnerable people in our borough.

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)

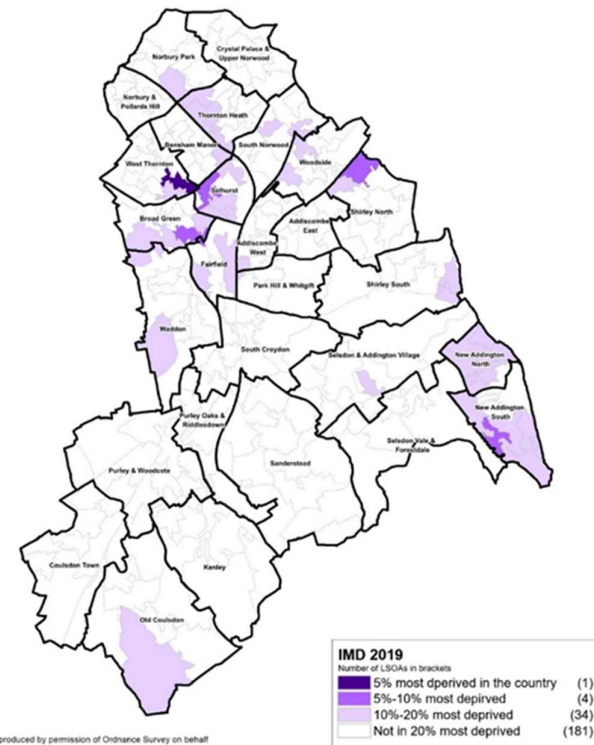
Index Measure	IMD 2015	IMD 2019
Rank of average rank	91	102
Rank of average score	96	108
Rank of extent of deprivation	98	109
Rank of concentration	134	133

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.

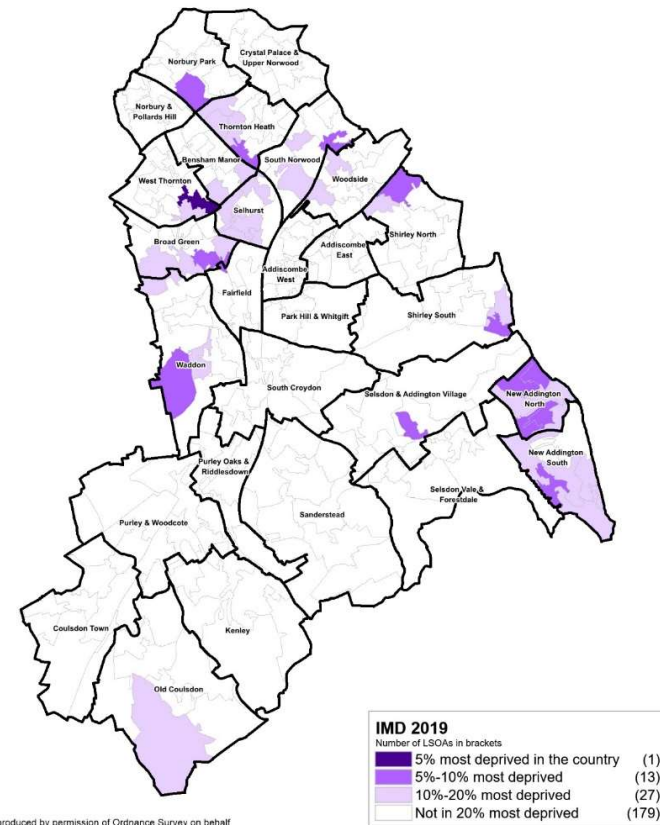
The score of each LSOA on the income domain contributes towards 22.5% of the LSOA's overall deprivation score. The overall pattern of income deprivation across the borough mirrors that for overall deprivation.

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)



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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.

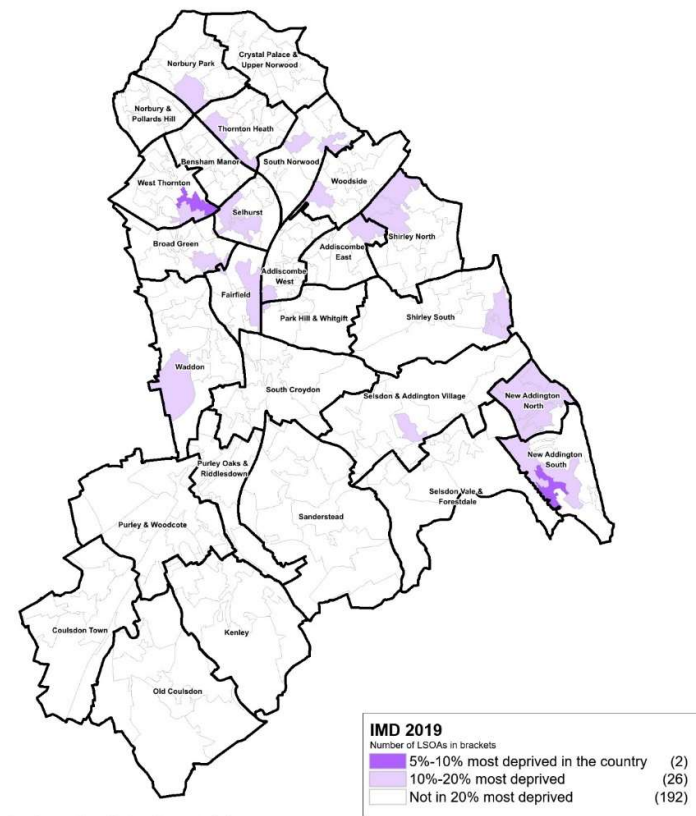
The average score for the Employment domain was 0.092, placing Croydon as the 143rd most deprived LSOA out of the 317 lower tier districts or 87th out of 151 upper tier districts. Croydon is 15th most deprived out of 33 London boroughs.

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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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.

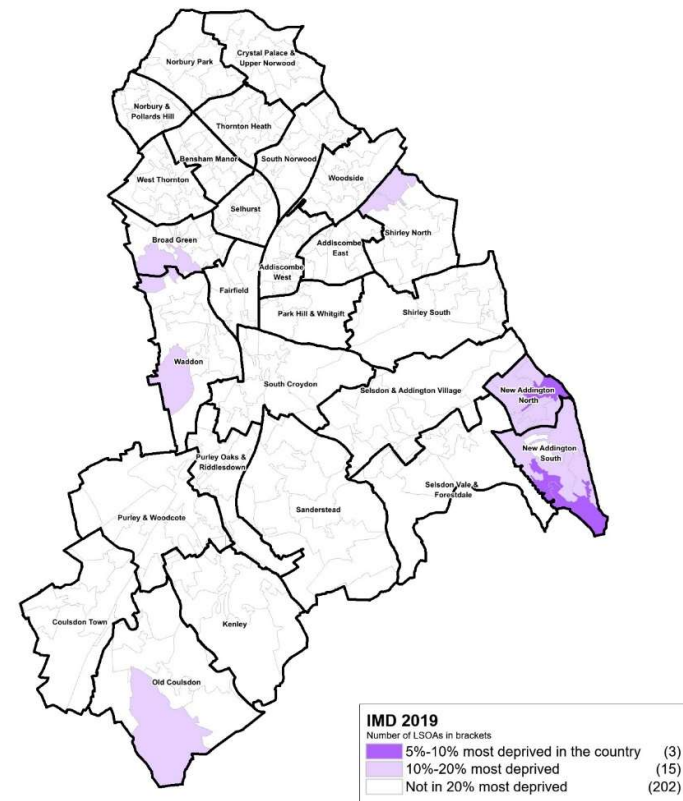
The data on children and young people is based on three years' worth of data, with the most recent data included dating from 2016/2017. The data on adults is taken from the 2011 Census.

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)



Source: DCLG and Ordnance Survey (Crown Copyright)



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.

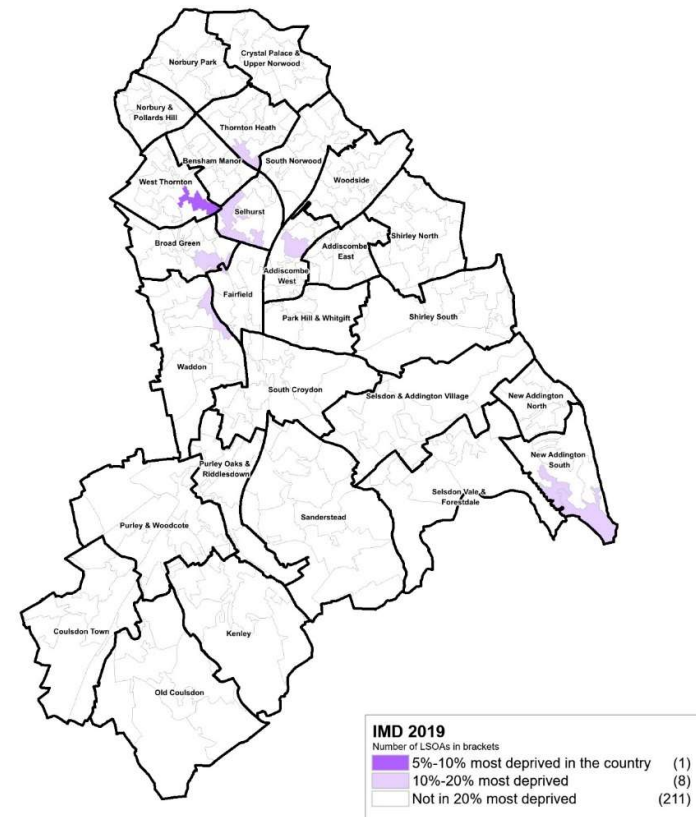
The average score for Croydon for this domain was -0.174, making it the 165th most deprived lower tier authority out of the 317 or 95th out of 151 upper tier authorities. Croydon is 13th most deprived out of 33 London boroughs.

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

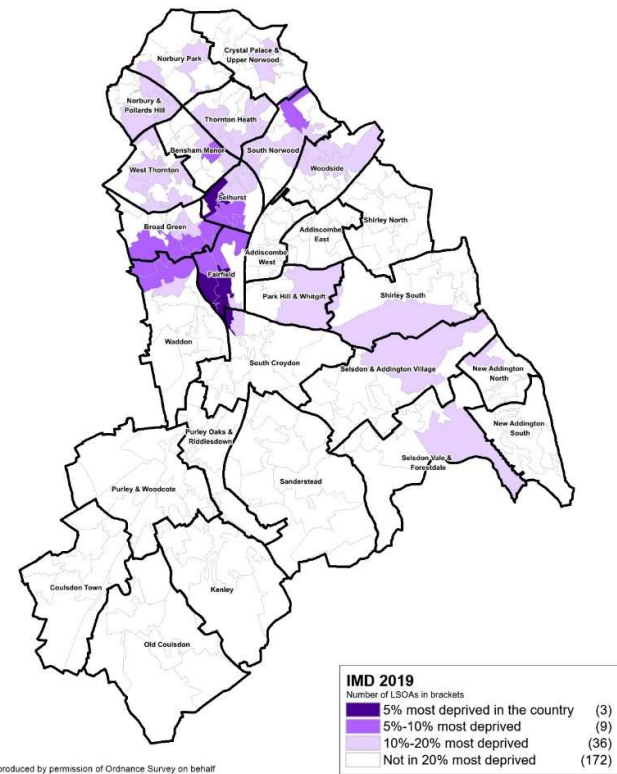
The Crime domain is based on the rates of violence, burglary, theft and criminal damage per 1,000 at-risk population. This at-risk population is the count of the residents in the area plus the number of people who work in the area but are not resident there. The data are based on recorded crimes for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

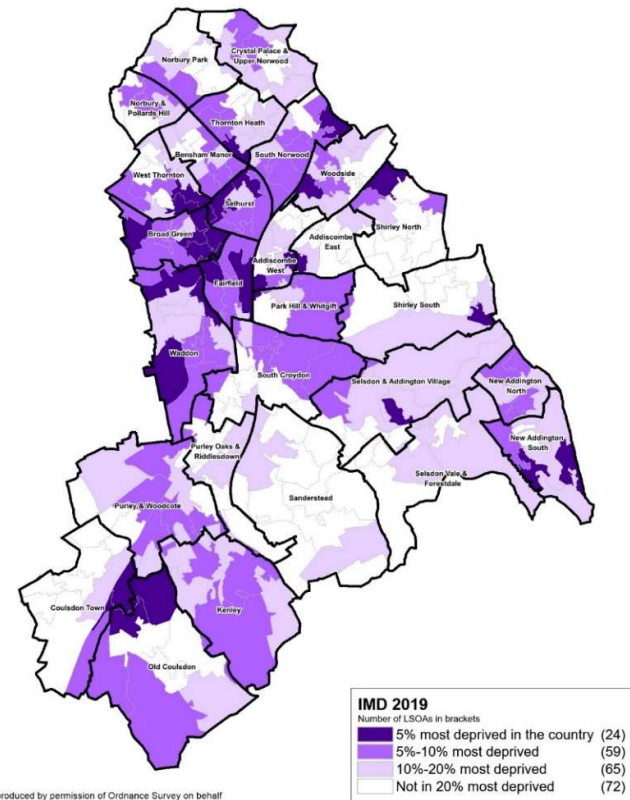
The average score in Croydon was 33.996, ranking Croydon the 14th most deprived authority out of the 317 lower tier districts or 14th out of 151 upper tier authorities. Croydon is 14th most deprived out of 33 London boroughs.

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)



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Living environment

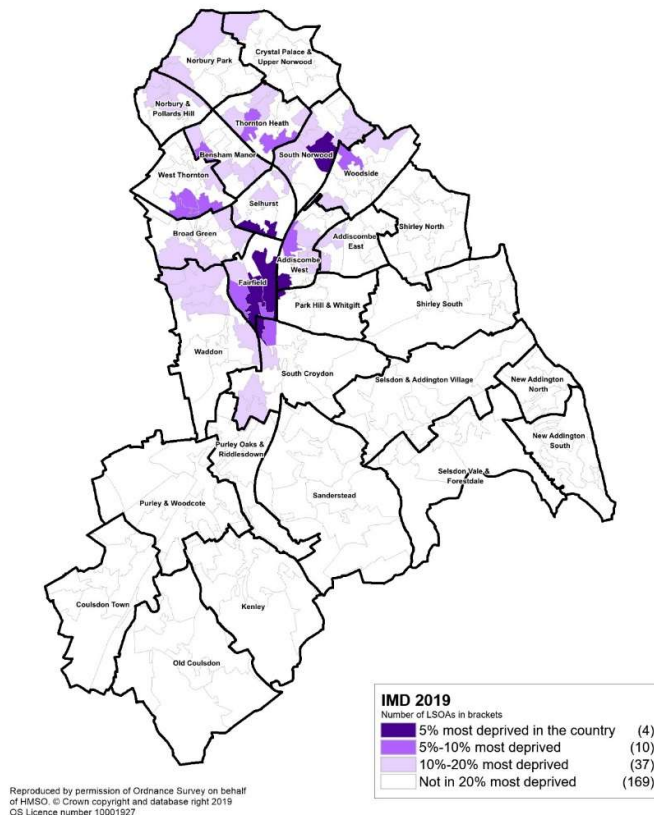
The living environment domain looks at both the indoor living environment and the outdoor living environment. The indoor living environment is based on the proportion of houses without central heating (2011) and the proportion of houses that are in poor condition (2015). The outdoor living environment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

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

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

Figure 8 – Living environment deciles

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



Source: DCLG and Ordnance Survey (Crown Copyright)



Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI) 2019

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

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

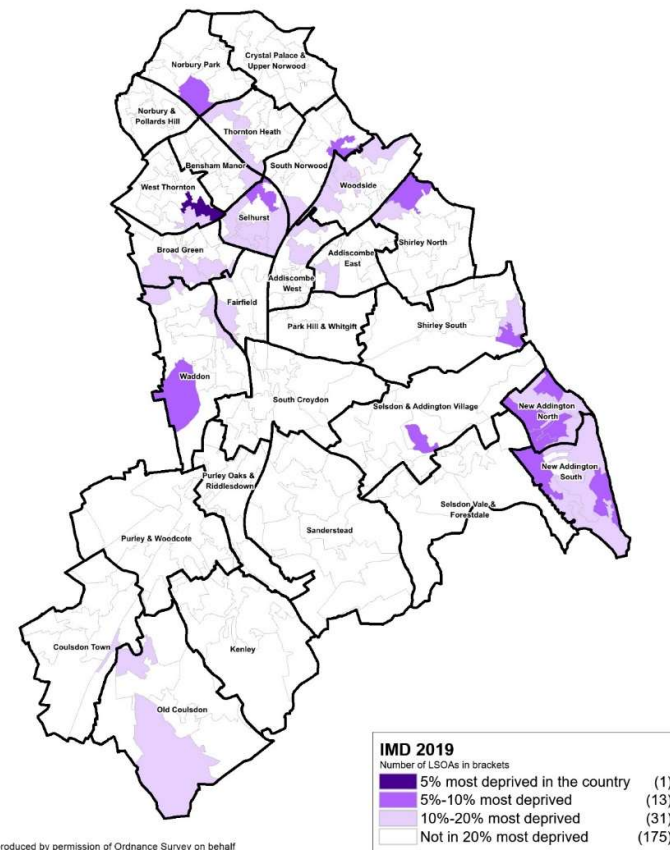
6.4% of the LSOAs in Croydon were in the top 5%-10% most deprived LSOAs in the country and 20.4% were in the top 20% most deprived LSOAs as can be seen in Figure 9.

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

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

Figure 9 – IDACI 2019 deciles

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



Source: DCLG and Ordnance Survey (Crown Copyright)



Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index (IDAOPI) 2019

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

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

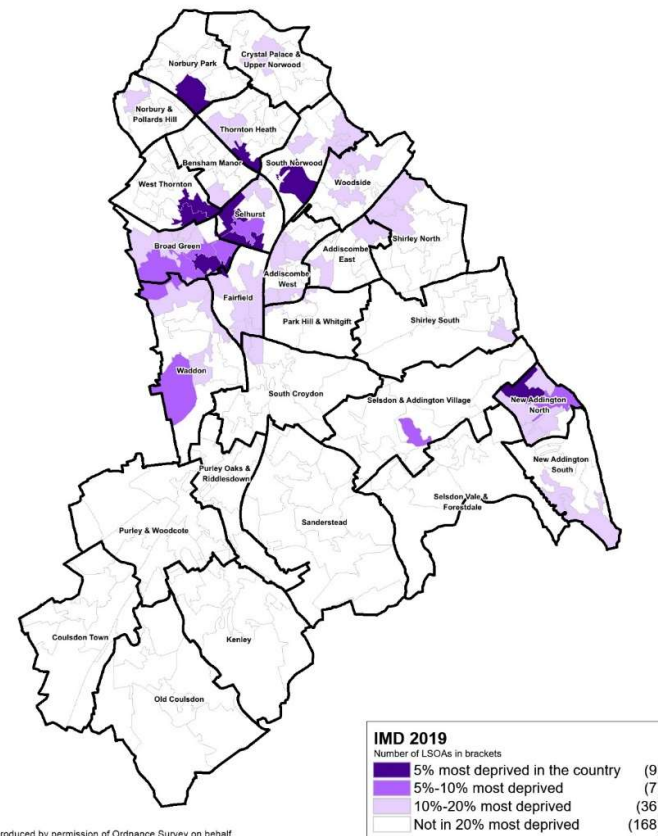
Figure 10 shows that 7.3% of all LSOAs in Croydon were in the top 5%-10% most deprived areas in the country.

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

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

Figure 10 – IDAOPI deciles 2019

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



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Education and skills

Overview

Education and skills

- Early Years
- School attainment
- Further education

Following the Council's disappointing Ofsted judgement in 2017, the Council invested a lot of money to try and improve its services to our young residents.

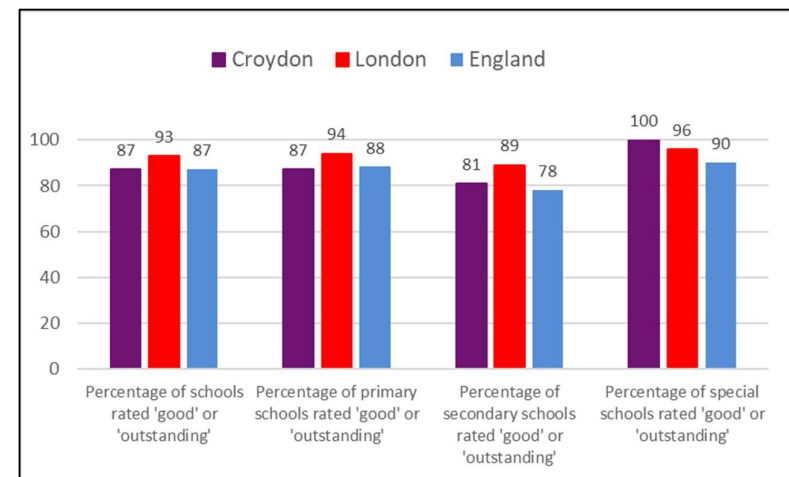
The Mayor's Business Plan 2022-2026 has set out priorities for Children's services which include the following:

- To ensure children and young people have opportunities in order to learn, develop and fulfil their potential.
- To make Croydon safer for young people.
- To work closely with health services, Police and the VCFS to keep vulnerable children and young people safe from harm.

Standard of schools

The standard of schools in Croydon is generally lower than London and higher than the national average. Croydon can boast a high standard of special schools in the borough.

Figure 1 - Standard of schools in Croydon compared to London and England as at March 2022



Source: gov.uk

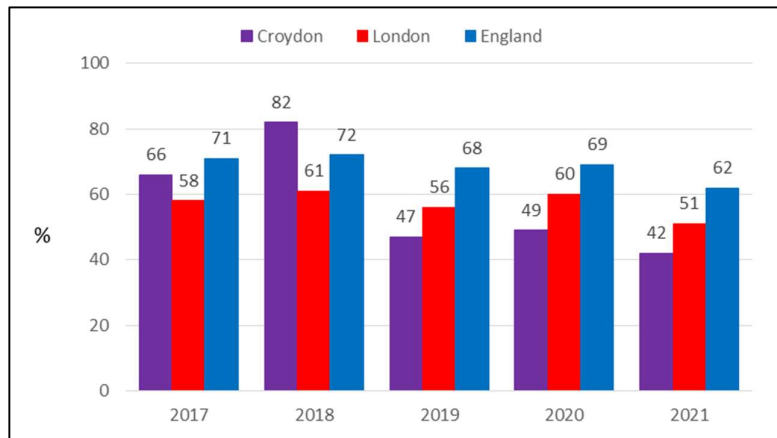


Early Years

Take up of funded hours

The last 3 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.

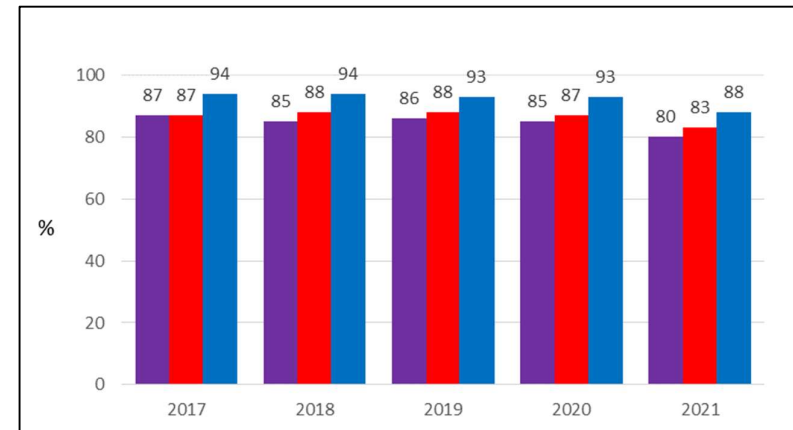
Figure 2 - The percentage of 2 year olds benefitting from funded early education places



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

In Croydon the take-up of some free early education amongst 3 and 4 year olds remains relatively high but 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



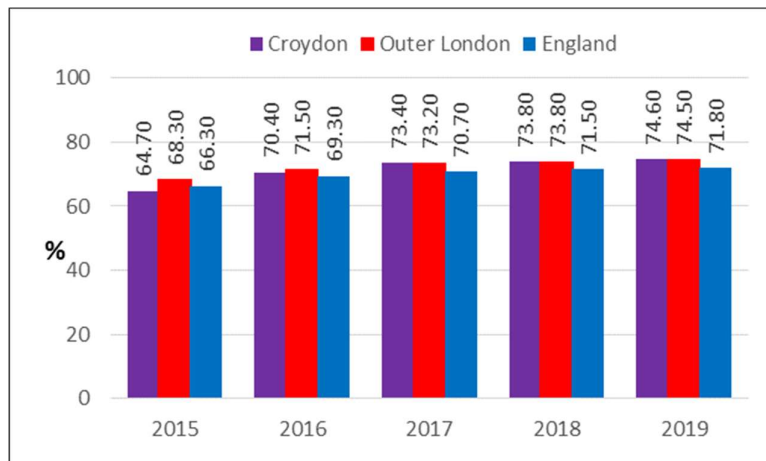
Source: gov.uk, Education Provision, Table 8LA

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 reported.



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

Based on 2021/2022 results, the performance of Croydon pupils achieving the expected standard in KS1 in reading, writing, maths and science is below London in all four areas. However, Croydon's performance is better than the national average in all the educational areas except science as Table 1 shows.

Table 1 - % Pupils achieving KS1 Expected Standard

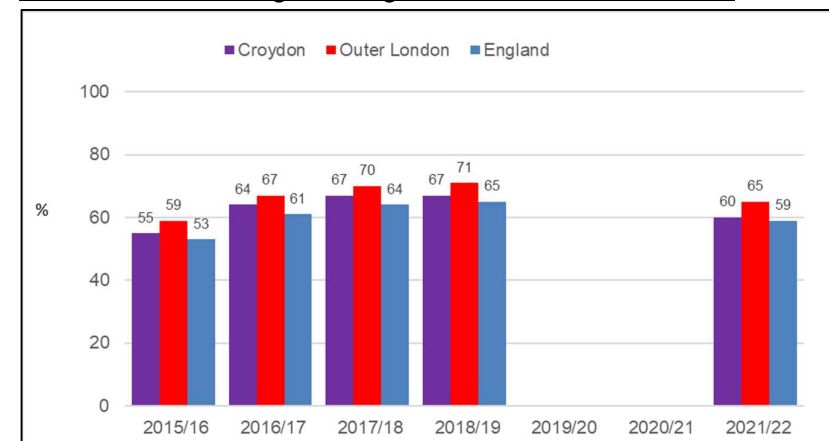
2021/2022	Reading	Writing	Maths	Science
Croydon	69	61	69	75
London	70	63	71	78
England	67	58	68	77

Source : DfE, data released October 2022

Key Stage 2

In Croydon pupil attainment at KS2 level has continued to be slightly better than the national average but consistently 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, data released September 2022

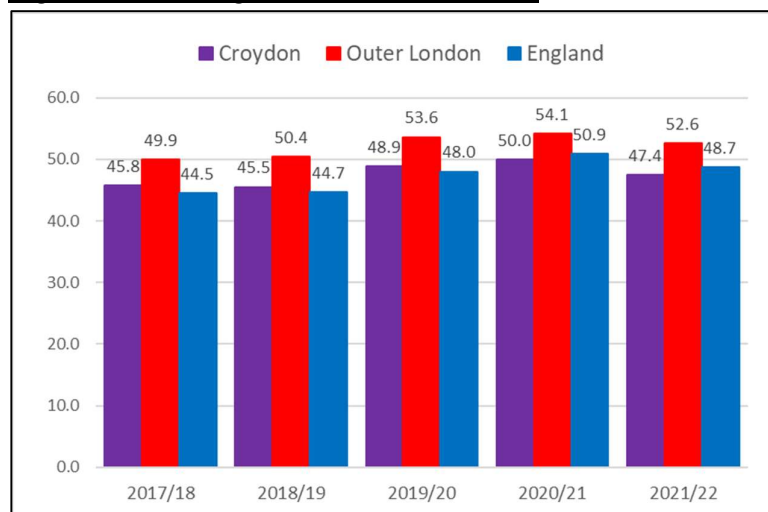


Key Stage 4

Originally, 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 was changed to Average Attainment 8 Score per Pupil which 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 2020/2021 shows a poorer performance than the previous year for Croydon.

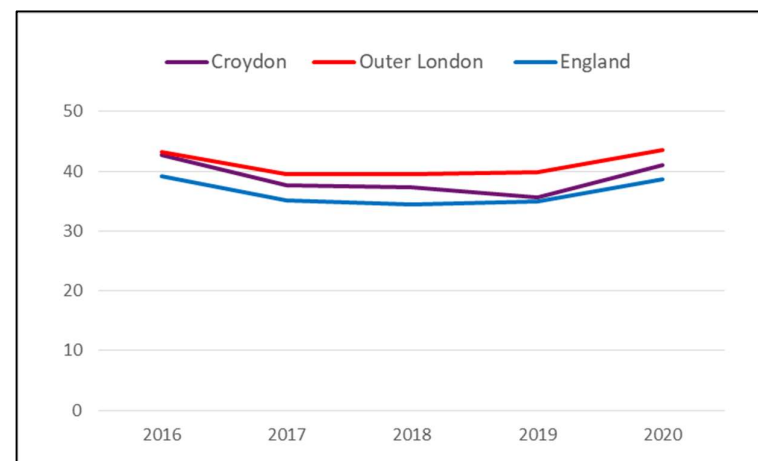
Figure 6 – Average Attainment 8 scores



Source: DfE, data released October 2022

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



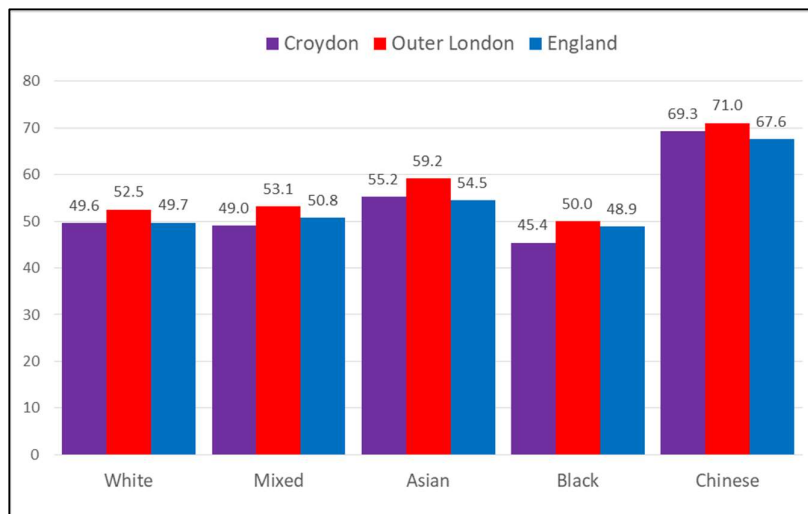
Source: DfE LAIT, data release November 2021

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 2020 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 November 2021

Attendance and exclusions

The latest figures for 2020/2021 show that the rates of overall absences from Croydon state-funded primary schools (3.72%) is moving in line with the regional and national rates but absences from secondary schools (5.76%) is still higher than

the regional and national rates. The overall rate of absences from state-funded special schools in Croydon is lower than both the regional and national rates.

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 2020/2021 was 0.03% - the same as the regional average and lower than the national average of 0.05%.

Further education

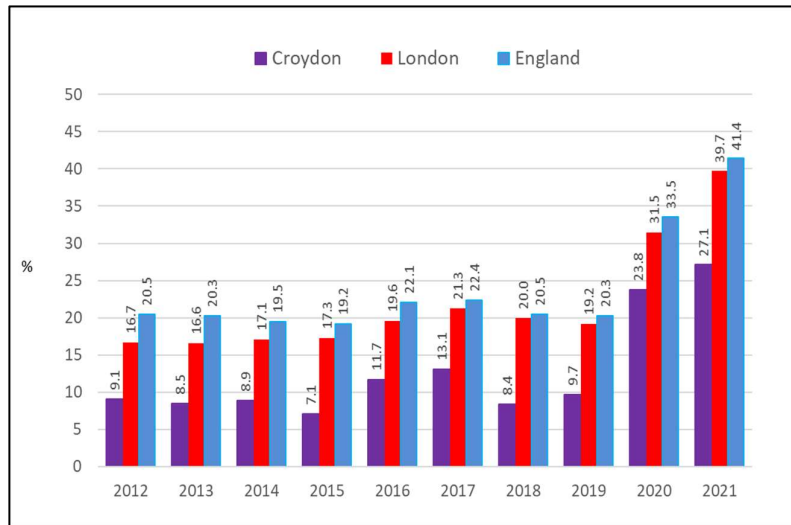
Key Stage 5

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 2020/2021 at 27.1% shows improvement on the previous year's result of 23.8%.

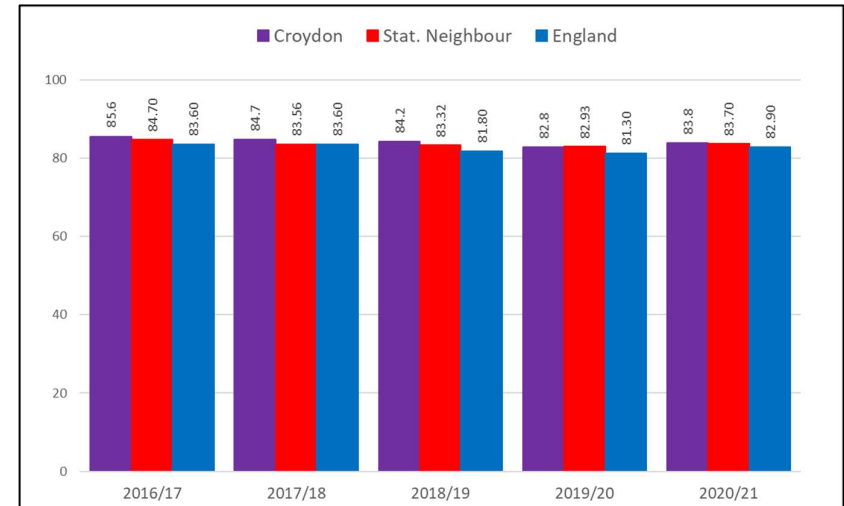


Figure 9 – The percentage of pupils achieving AAB grades



Source: DfE, data released ...

Figure 10 – The percentage of 19 year olds with a level 2 qualification



Source: DfE, data released April 2022

Level 2 qualification by age 19

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

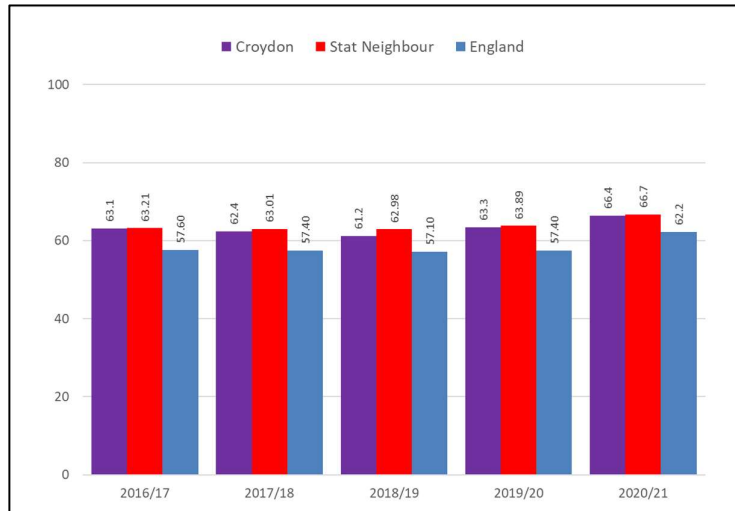
Croydon has performed in line with its statistical neighbours and England over the last 5 years.

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 by the age of 19.



Figure 11 – The percentage of 19 year olds with a level 3 qualification



Source: DfE, data released April 2022



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 new Mayor's Business Plan 2022-2026 Council plans to further develop the borough and to continue to provide exciting opportunities for our residents by creating and maintaining a thriving local economy.

The Mayor has highlighted the following key priorities for the borough:

- To support the regeneration of Croydon's town and district centres, seeking inward investment and grants.
- To deliver a vibrant London Borough of Culture which showcases local talent and supports Croydon's recovery.
- To support the local economy and enable residents to upskill and access job opportunities.

Businesses

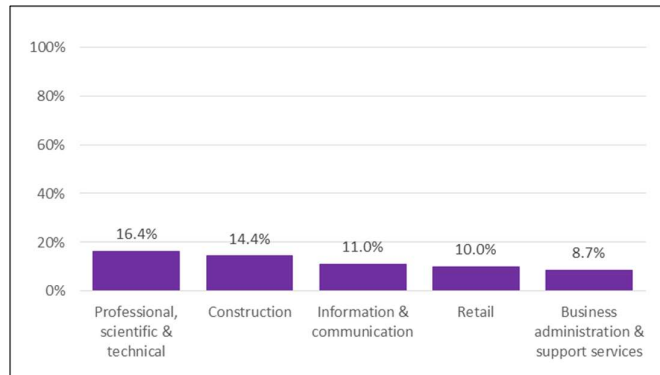
As at March 2021, there were 15,205 enterprises comprising 17,150 local units in Croydon.¹ This number of enterprises is down by 1.6% on the previous year. There were only 40 of these enterprises (0.3%) that employed in excess of 250 people. The majority (93.1%) were enterprises employing 0-9 people.

Figure 1 shows that the 5 top industries for Croydon, based on the employment by the enterprise units are (i) professional, scientific & technical, (ii) construction, (iii) information & communications, (iv) retail and (v) business administration & support services. These have been the top five in the same order since 2018.

¹ ONS, Inter Departmental Business Register (IDBR).



Figure 1 – Enterprises by industry in Croydon, 2021



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 4 years to 2020 this figure has averaged over 2,400 each year. Over the last 4 years the number of business deaths has exceeded 2,000 every year with 2,045 deaths in 2020.

The overall number of still active enterprises in Croydon has continued to increase every year from 12,560 in 2010 to 17,660 in 2020. The proportion of businesses that were started in Croydon in 2019 that were still active a year later was 89.5%. This compares with the 84.1% in London and 88.2% in England.

Table 1 shows that the survival rates of businesses born in 2017 are similar in Croydon, London and England after 1, 2 or 3 years of formation.

Table 1 – Survival rates of enterprises born in 2017

	1 Year Survival Rate	2 Year Survival Rate	3 Year Survival Rate
Croydon	89.0%	68.8%	53.1%
London	87.2%	67.5%	52.0%
England	89.1%	68.9%	53.0%

Source: ONS Business Demography, Table 5.1c, released Nov. 2021

The ONS business counts now include more Pay As you Earn (PAYE) businesses than in previous years. In 2016, there were approximately 13,915 enterprises in Croydon and only 35 of these employed more than 250 people. In 2022, there are about 14,990 enterprises of which only 35 employed over 250 people.

Employment

Latest figures show that three quarters (75.7%) of Croydon residents aged 16-64 years are in employment. This is a similar rate as the rate for London and nationally.

Borough Profile - Economy



Table 2 – Employment and unemployment in Croydon – Jul 2021-Jun 2022

	Croydon	Croydon	London	Great Britain
	(nos)	(%)	(%)	(%)
Economically active†	209,000	78.6	79.7	78.6
In employment†	201,700	75.7	75.8	75.5
Employees†	176,200	66.9	64.3	66.0
Self-employed†	25,100	8.7	11.3	9.2
Unemployed (model-based)§	11,600	5.4	4.7	3.8

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 (2020). 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 (0.99) and Great Britain (0.84).

Comparing figures 2 and 3, it can be seen that the average gross earnings for male full-time workers who just work in Croydon is about £42 higher a week than for those who live and work in Croydon. Female full-time workers who just work in Croydon earn £51 less a week than those who both live and work in Croydon.

Figure 2 – Gross weekly earnings by place of work (Croydon workers not living in the borough), 2021



Source: ONS ASHE, resident analysis

Figure 3 – Gross weekly earnings by place of residence (Croydon residents, working in the borough), 2021



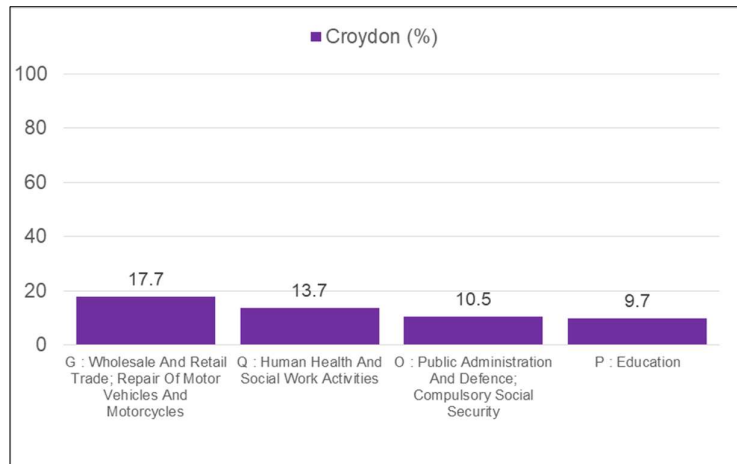
Source: ONS ASHE, workplace analysis



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

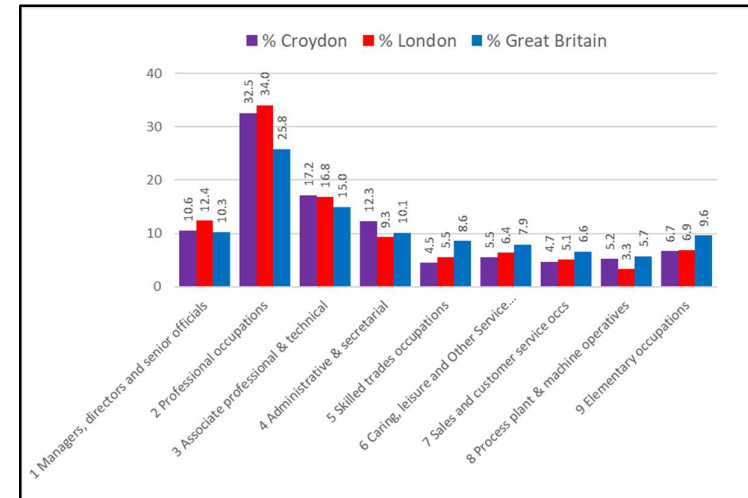


Source: ONS business register and employment survey

Six in 10 jobs (60.8%) in Croydon comprise occupations such as managers, directors, senior officials, professional, associate professional & technical staff. This is not surprising as there are Council offices, other 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 10.3% of the total occupations in Croydon. This is lower than in London (11.5%) but lower than the national figure (14.6%).

Figure 5 – Percentage Employment by Occupation for those aged 16+ years, (Jul 2021 – Jun 2022)



Source: ONS annual population survey



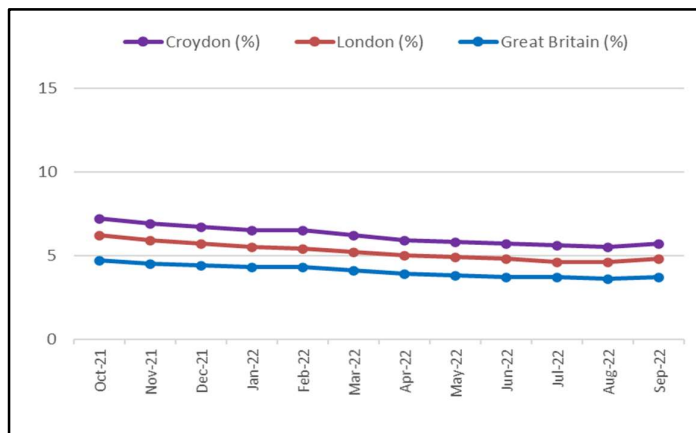
People out of work

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.

Over the 12 months to September 2022 there remains a downward trend in the proportion of people claiming out of work benefits in Croydon. Yet the claimant rate in Croydon still continues to be slightly higher than the rates in London and England.

Figure 6 – Proportion of claimants (not all unemployed)



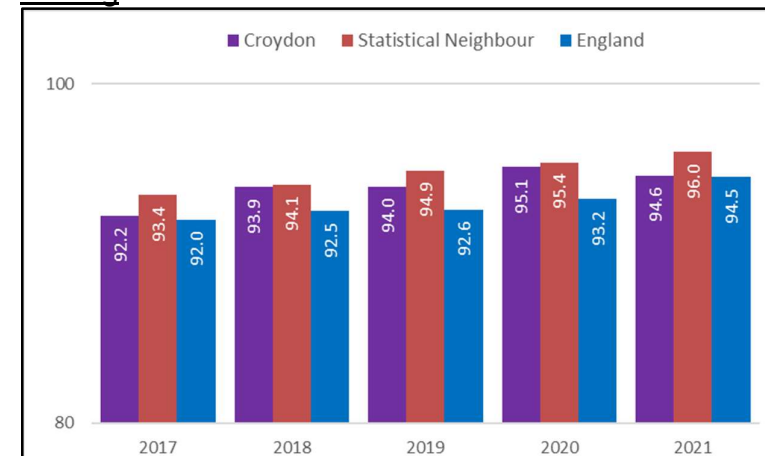
Source: ONS claimant count

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, as at December 2021, shows that Croydon continues to do better than the national average but is still not doing as well as its Statistical neighbours.

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



Source: PH Outcomes Framework, Wider Determinants of Health, 2021

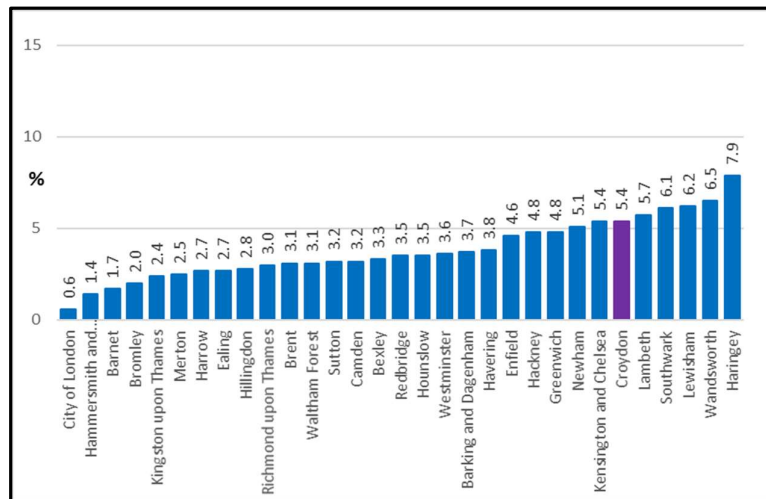


16-17 year old NEET

Based on the latest figures for 2020, 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 5.4 % of young NEET teenagers compared to the London average of 4.0% and the national average of 5.5%.

Figure 8 - The proportion of NEET 16-17 year olds whose activity is not known in 2020

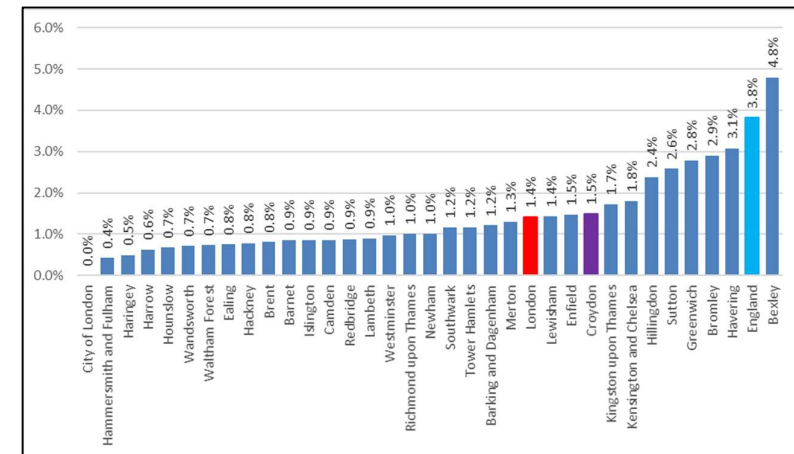


Source: PH Outcomes Framework, Wider Determinants of Health, 2021

Apprenticeships

Latest figures show that Croydon has a slightly higher percentage (1.5%) of 16-17 year olds in apprenticeships as at March 2021 compared to the London average (1.4%).

Figure 9 – Proportion of new apprenticeship starts across London for 16-17 year olds NEET at March 2021



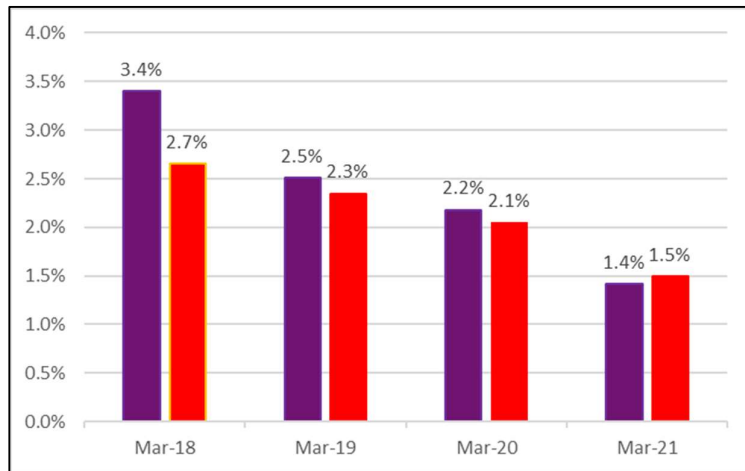
Source: gov.uk, updated March 2022

Over the last 4 years there has been a year by year decrease in the proportion of 16-17 year olds taking up apprenticeships both in Croydon and London as figure 10 shows.

This could be because there are more options available to this cohort such as full-time education and training, work based learning, part time education and employment combined with study.



Figure 10 – Proportion of new apprenticeship starts for 16-17 year olds in Croydon compared to the London average over the last 4 years



Source: gov.uk, updated March 2022

Skill levels of adults

No qualifications

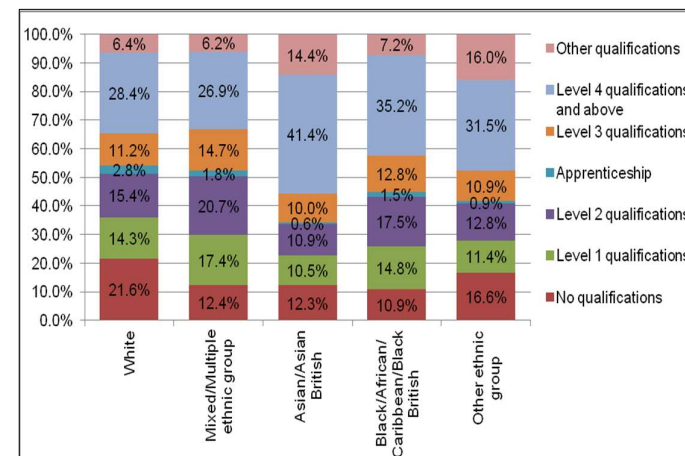
Based on the ONS Census 2011, 17.6% of all adults in Croydon were recorded as having no qualifications and this was in line with the London average. Across England this figure was higher at 22.5%.

The ONS annual population survey for the 2021 calendar year showed that 6.1% of Croydon's resident population aged 16-64 years had no qualifications. This proportion was slightly higher than in London (5.5%) but lower than at the national level (6.6%).

Figure 11 shows that in the ONS Census 2011, there was a higher proportion (21.6%) of adults from a White ethnic background in Croydon with no qualifications compared to adults from any other ethnic background.

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

Figure 11 – Highest level of qualification by ethnic group



Source: ONS 2011 Census Table DC5209EW1a



Overview

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

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

The Mayor's Business Plan 2022-2026 sets out key housing priorities to invest in council homes to drive up standards and to develop a more responsive and effective housing service. It also will prioritise ensuring that new homes are safe, well-designed and in keeping with the local area.

Tenure

The ONS Census 2021 data shows that the number of households in Croydon has increased by 5.4% in 10 years (from 145,010 to 152,900).

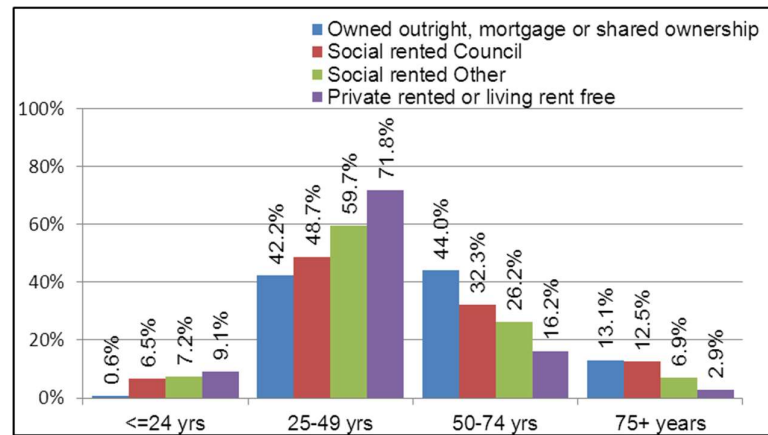
Household tenure data is not yet available from the ONS Census 2021.

According to the 2011 Census, 60% of all Croydon's 145,000 households were owner occupied, 20% were private rented and 18% were households living in social housing. (Census 2021 shows that households have increased to 158,100 but we do not have all the data at the moment to break this total down into tenure types).

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

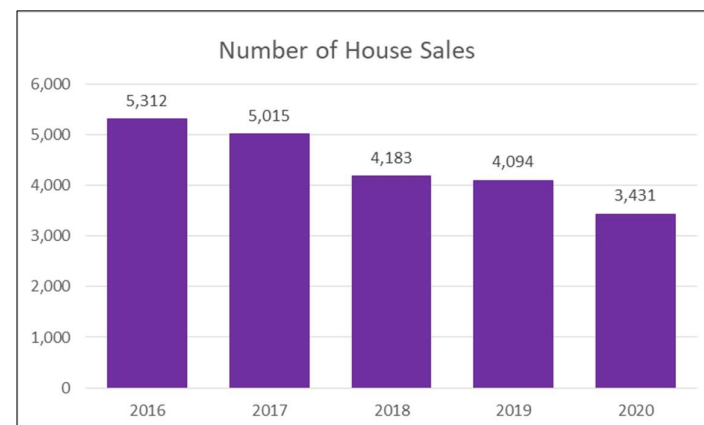
Croydon has the largest borough housing stock in London but its social housing stock is smaller than many other London boroughs. Social housing in Croydon is mainly concentrated in the northern parts and the eastern edge of the borough.

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 2020 shows that sales have decreased by 35.4% over the 5 years from 2016. This drop in the number of sales was probably due to the Covid-19 pandemic from March 2020.

Figure 2 – House sales in Croydon 2016-2020



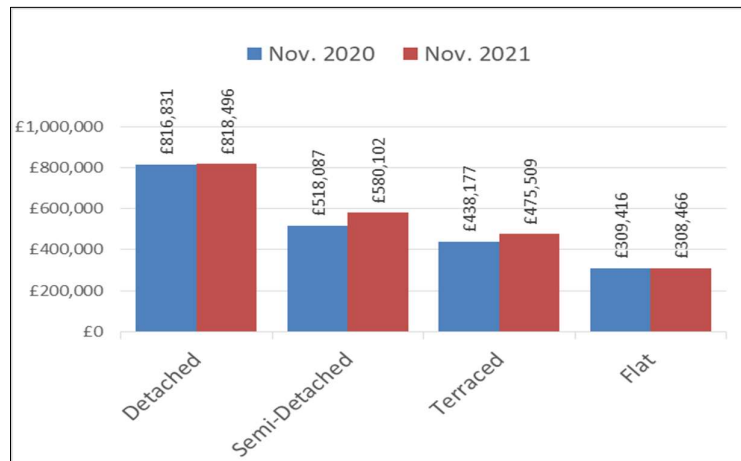
Source: GLA Housing Sales, based on Land Registry data, October 2021

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



Over the last year, November 2020 to November 2021, average values of detached houses have stayed at a similar level, semi-detached houses have gone up by 12%. Terraced houses have gone up by nearly 9% and flats have stayed at around the same values.

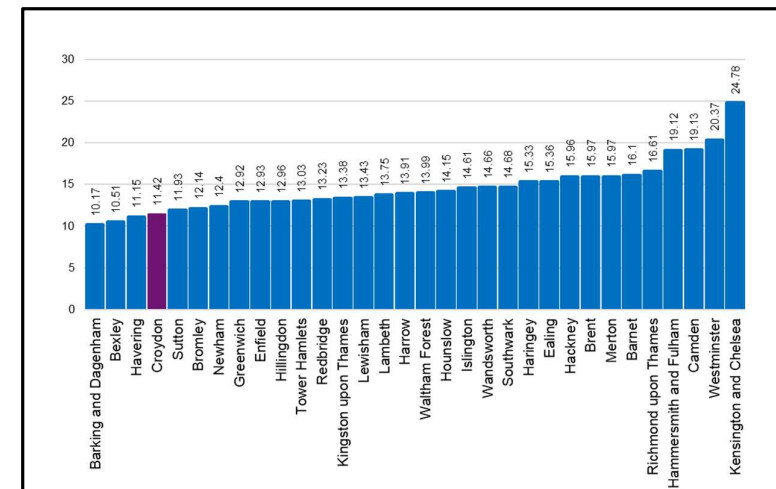
Figure 3 – Change in property asking prices in Croydon over the past year (3 months moving averages)



Source: Home.co.uk, Nov. 2021

For the year ending September 2021, Croydon had the fourth lowest ratio of average earnings (for full-time workers) to average house prices across London so remains one of the more affordable London boroughs to live in.

Figure 4: Ratio of house prices to earnings

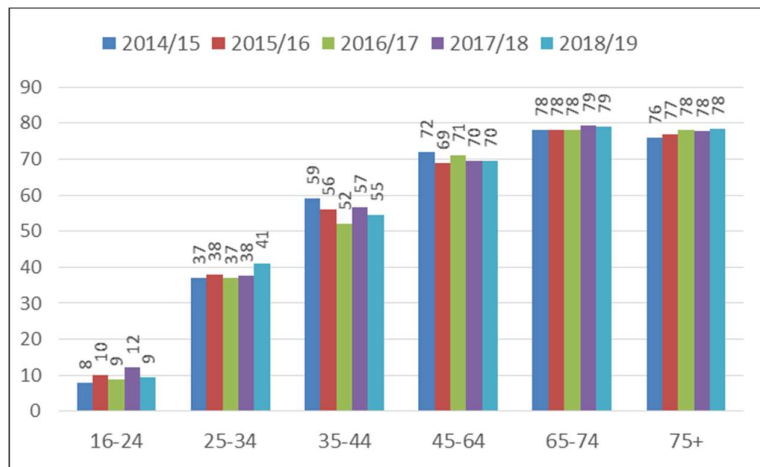


Source: GLA Ratio of House Prices to Earnings (full-time workers by place of work), to year ending September 2021

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

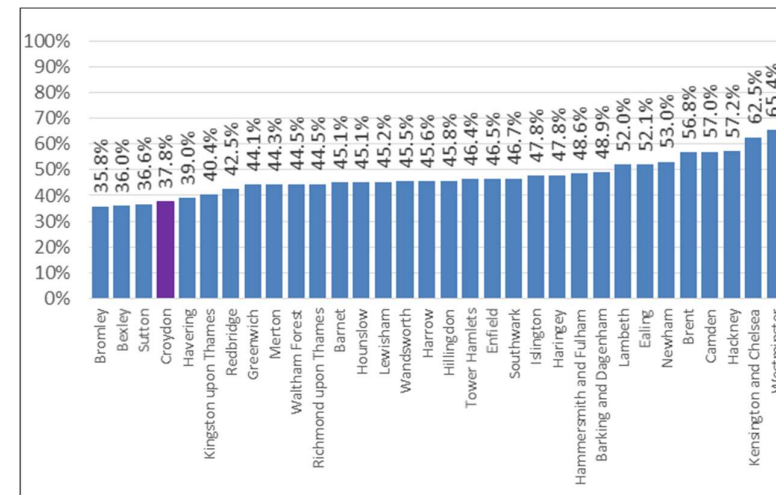


Source: English Housing Survey, Table FC2101, 2019

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 37.8% 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

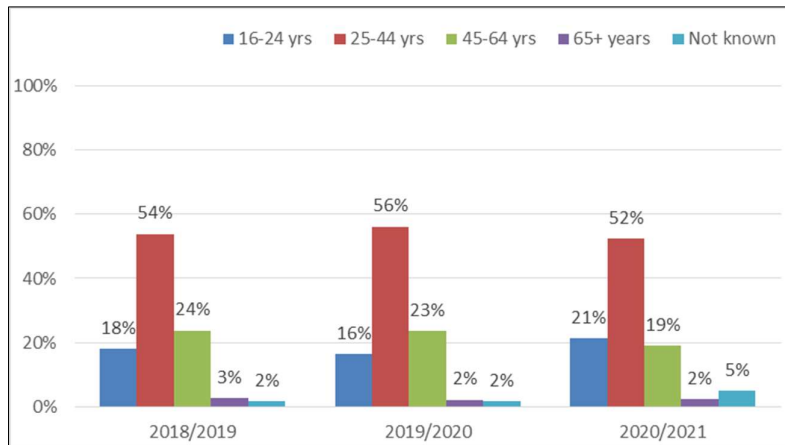
The Homelessness Review and Strategy 2018 reports that, over the years, by far the highest proportion of accepted homeless households in Croydon have been made up of lone parents with dependent children.



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 annual figures for 2020/2021 show that more than half (52%) of homeless people in Croydon are in the 25-44 years age band. One in 5 (21%) are aged between 16 and 24 years and one in 5 (19%) are aged 45-64 years. There are very few people aged 65 years and over (2%).

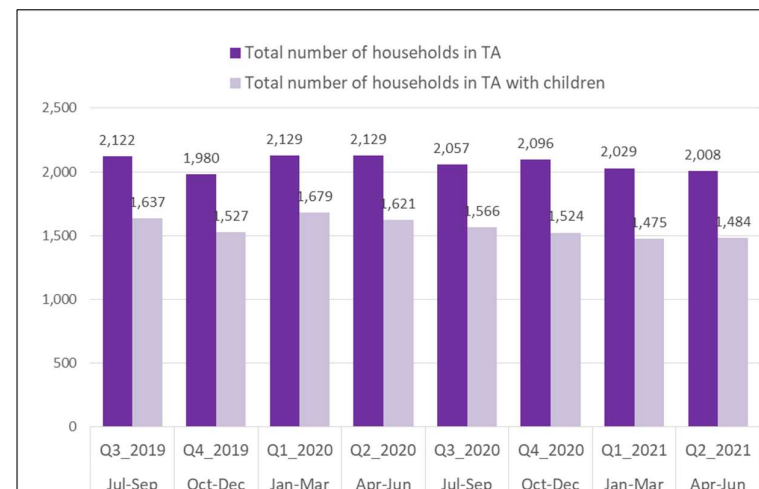
Figure 7 – Homeless in Croydon by Age bands



Source: Ministry of Housing, Community & Local Government, Table A6

Figure 8 shows the last 8 quarterly snapshots of the total number of Croydon households that were accepted as homeless. The number of homeless households in Croydon has stayed at over 2,000 for quite a few years.

Figure 8: Croydon Households accepted as homeless

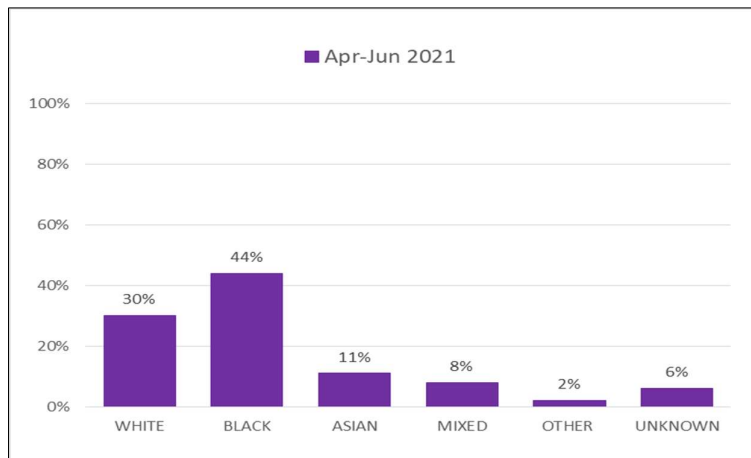


Source: Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities, Table TA1, released June 2021



Figure 9 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 communities in Croydon.

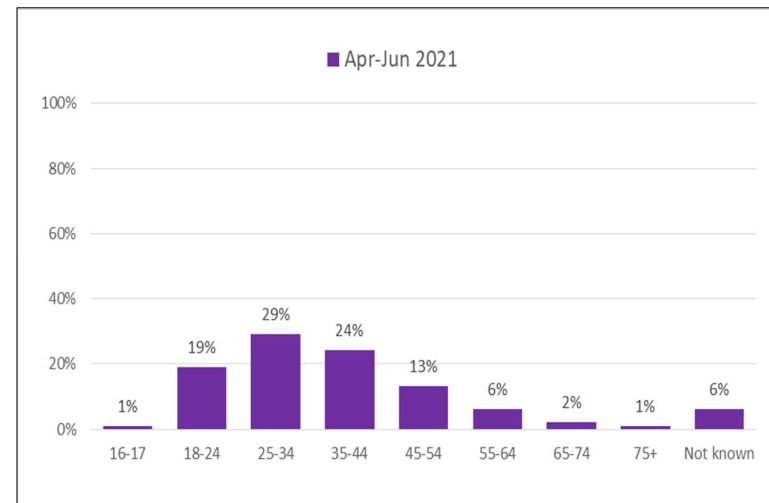
Figure 9 – Ethnicity of main applicants assessed to be homeless by local authority



Source: Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities, Table A8, released June 2021.

Nearly three quarters (73%) of the homeless main applicants, for whom an age is known, are aged between 16 and 44 years, as Figure 10 shows.

Figure 10 – Age of main applicants assessed as homeless by local authority



Source: Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities, Table A6, released June 2021.

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.

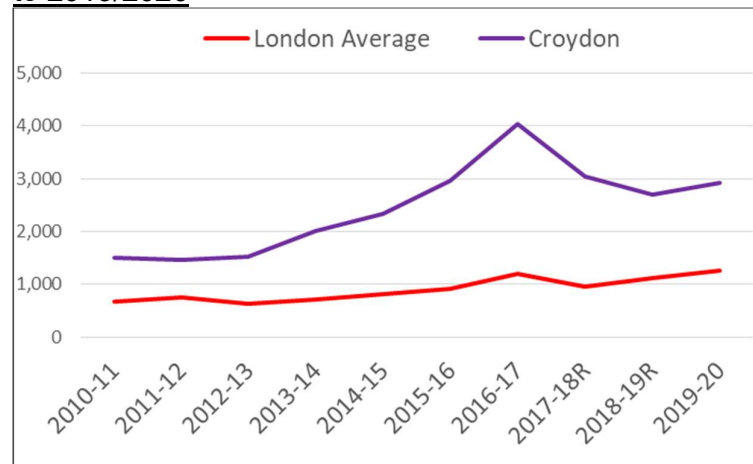


Croydon's local housing market assessment (LHMA) has estimated that 22% of all households in Croydon are unsuitably housed, mostly in the north of the borough.

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

Figure 11 shows that over the last 10 years, the number of net dwellings in Croydon has consistently been higher than the London average.

Figure 11: Net additional dwellings in Croydon from 2010/2011 to 2019/2020



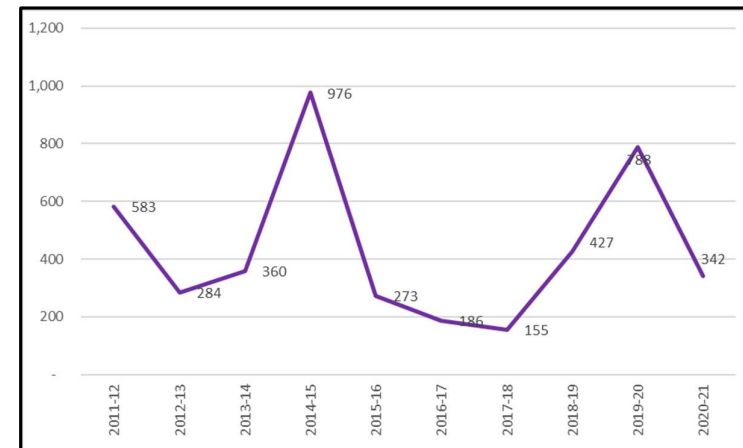
Source: DCLG, Table 122, updated November 2020

Affordable Housing

Over the last 10 years (2011/2012 -2020/2021), Croydon has built 4,028 affordable housing units. In that time, the highest annual figure reached was 976 completions in 2014/2015.

Figure 12 shows the annual completions of affordable housing in Croydon peaked in 2014/2015 (976) and 2019/2020 (788), otherwise there has been a slightly downward trend over the decade to 2020/2021. The latest reported figure of 342 completions for 2020/2021 is down on the previous year figure of 788 completions.

Figure 12: Total affordable housing completions in Croydon over the last 10 years

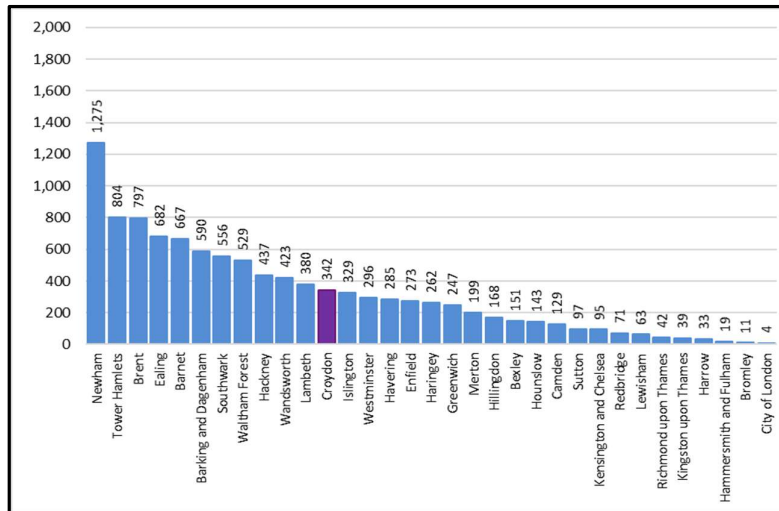


Source: DCLG, Total Affordable Housing Completions, Table 1008C



Figure 13 shows the latest affordable housing completions for 2020/2021. Compared to the rest of London, Croydon has the twelfth highest number of these completions.

Figure 13: Total affordable housing completions in each London borough, 2020/2021



Source: DCLG, Total affordable housing completions in each London borough, 2020/2021



Health

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

One of the key priorities from the Mayor's Business Plan 2022-2026 is to help people to lead healthier and independent lives for longer. Under this priority the Council will strive:

- To improve health and wellbeing in the borough, enable people to live independently for as long as possible, and keep adults who are at risk of abuse and neglect safe.
- To work with partner organisations, including Health, the private sector and voluntary organisations to develop a sustainable model of adult social care for the future.

- To commission cost-effective services and continue to work with providers to support and develop the market to meet local need in innovative ways.
- To work with partners and stakeholders to recognise and support carers.
- To collaborate with partners to make Croydon a dementia friendly borough.
- To support the development of homes that promote 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.

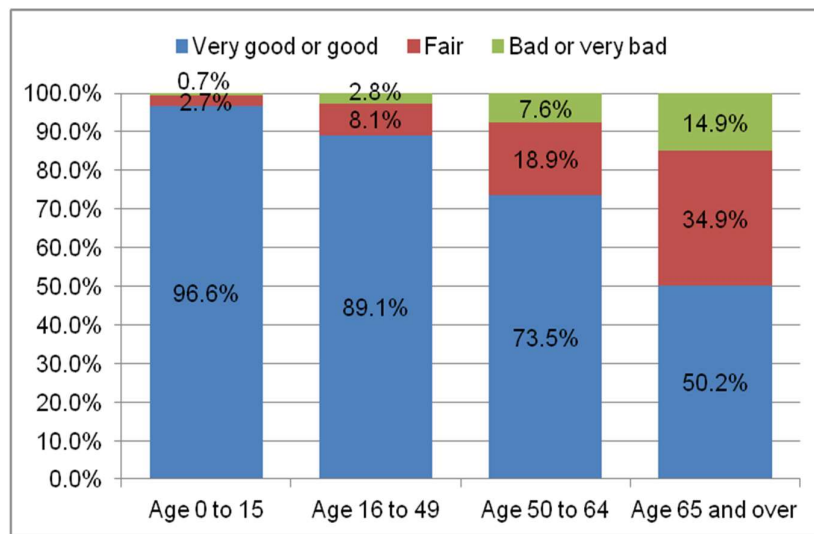
This was better than the national average, across England where 81.4% of people had very good or good health and 6.7% had bad or very bad health. The London figures were also above the national average with 83.8% of Londoners recording that they had very good or good health and only 5.0% recording bad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

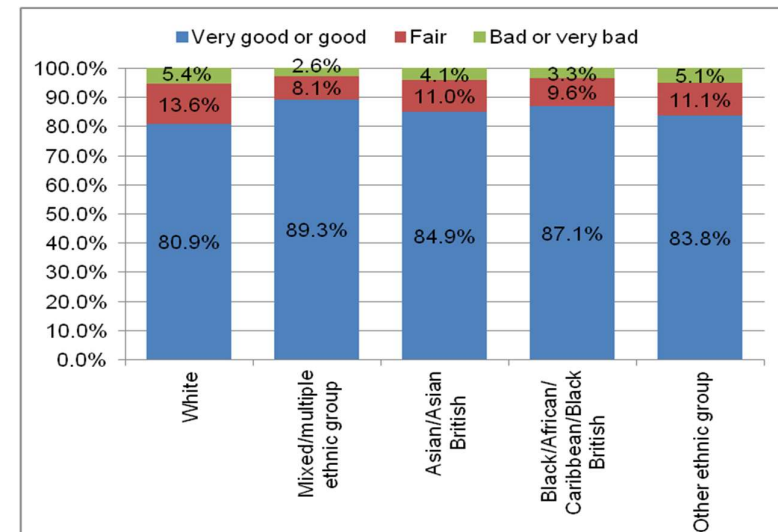


Source: ONS Census 2011 Table LC3206EW

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

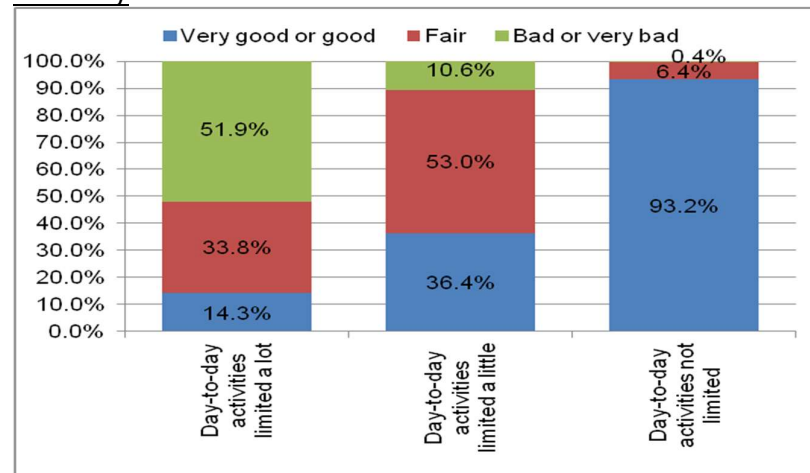


Source: ONS Census 2011 Table LC3206EW



The proportion of Croydon 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

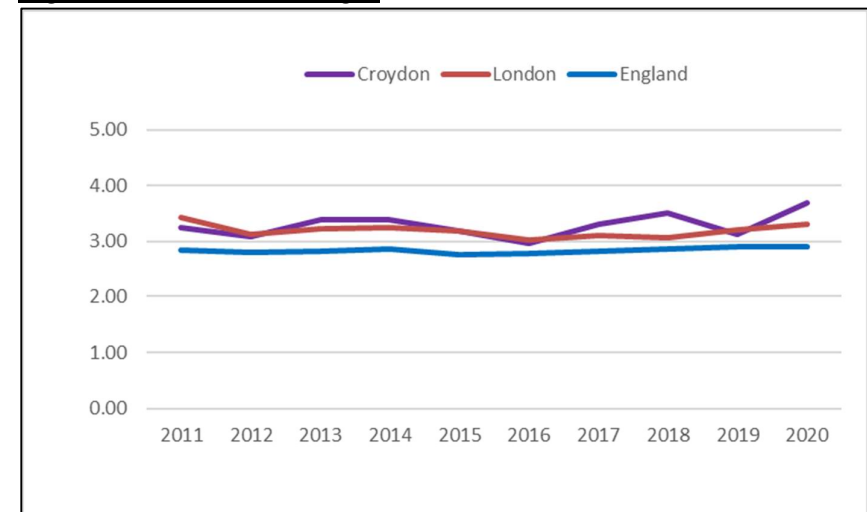
In Croydon, 36.4% of people whose day to day activities were limited a little reported very good or good health which was similar to the national figure of 36.2%. The proportion who reported bad or very bad health was slightly higher at 10.6% compared to the national average of 9.2%.

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 2020, Croydon's rate of 3.70 has moved above both the London rate of 3.30 and the national rate of 2.90.

Figure 4 – Low birth weight



Source: Public Health Profile, Health Improvement



Immunisations

In 2020/2021, childhood immunisation rates in Croydon remains statistically lower than both the London average and the England average for all immunisations except the HPV vaccine for young female teenagers and Dtap/IPV/Hib for 1 year olds.

Table 1 – Coverage of childhood immunisations, 2020/2021

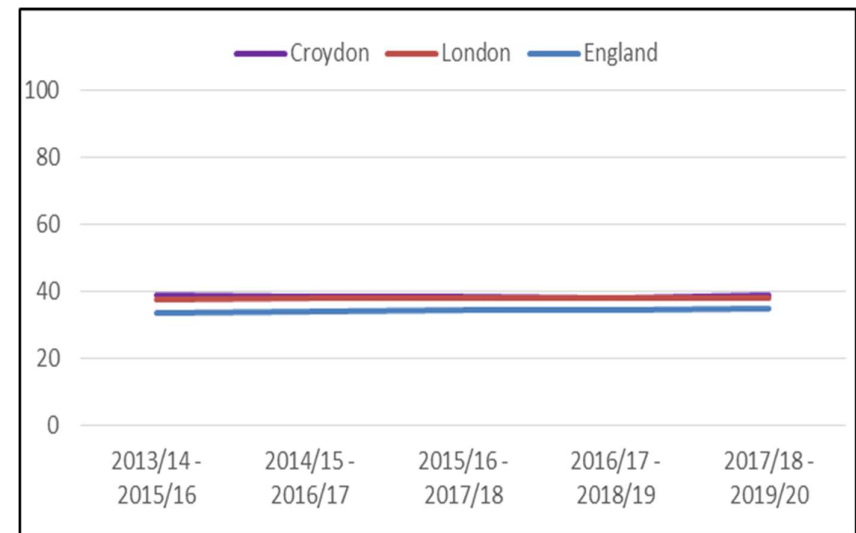
Immunisation Type	Croydon	London	England
Dtap/IPV/Hib (1 year old)	86.8%	86.7%	92.0%
Dtap/IPV/Hib (2 years old)	88.0%	89.4%	93.8%
PCV - 2019/2020	87.8%	89.1%	93.2%
Hib/MenC booster (2 years old)	82.1%	83.5%	90.5%
PCV booster	81.1%	81.1%	90.1%
MMR one dose (2 years old)	80.6%	82.4%	90.3%
MMR one dose (5 years old)	87.2%	88.8%	94.3%
MMR two doses (5 years old)	70.7%	75.1%	86.6%
HPV vaccine – 1 dose (females 12-13 years old) - 2019/2020	74.3%	71.0%	76.7%
HPV vaccine – 2 doses (females 13-14 years old) - 2019/2020	80.8%	33.7%	60.6%

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

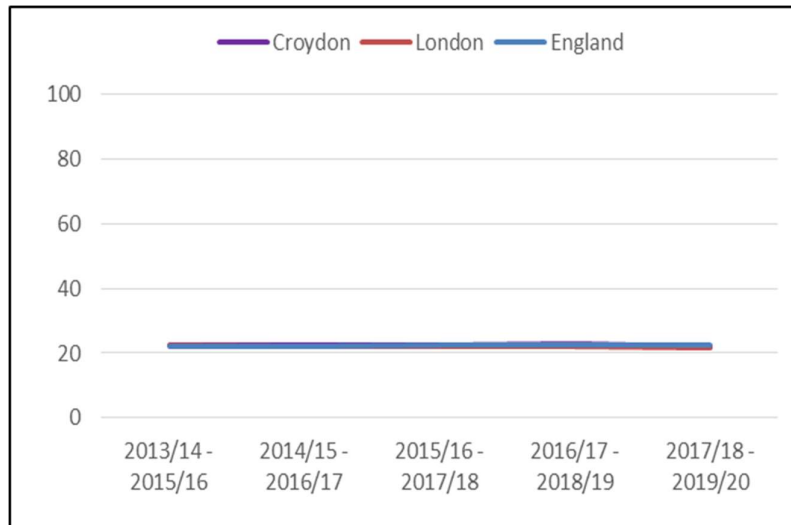


Source: NHS Digital, National Child Measurement programme



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



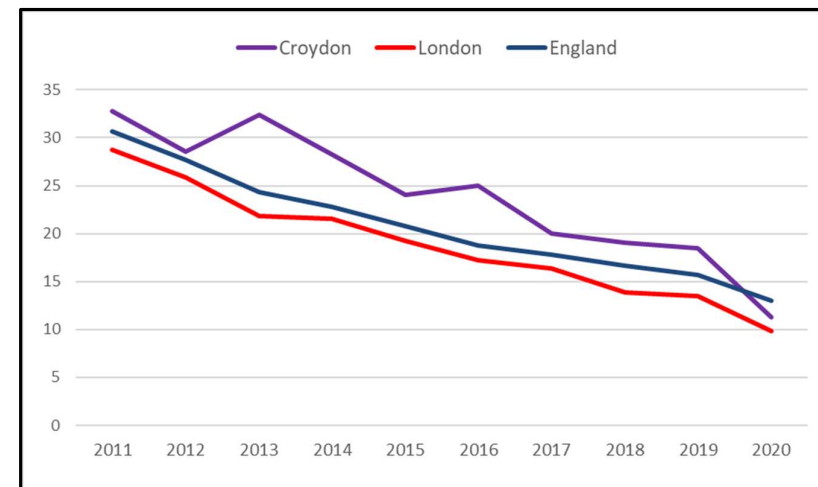
Source: NHS Digital, National Child Measurement programme

Teenage conceptions

Croydon had the seventh highest teenage conception rate per 1,000 girls aged under 18 years across London in 2020, (behind Lewisham, Barking & Dagenham, Havering, Enfield, Greenwich and Bexley).

Overall there has been a downward trend in teenage conceptions over the last 10 years and in fact, since as far back as 1998. The Croydon rate has dropped below the England rate for the first time.

Figure 7 - Under 18 conception rate

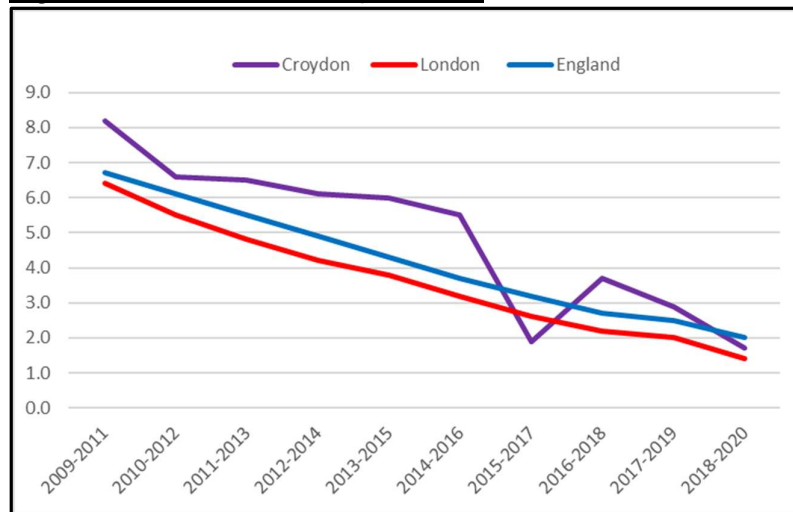


Source: ONS Conception statistics



According to the latest ONS Conception statistics for 2018-2020, Croydon has dropped below the national rate of under 16 conceptions per 1,000 women in London for the second time in 4 years.

Figure 8 - Under 16 conception rate

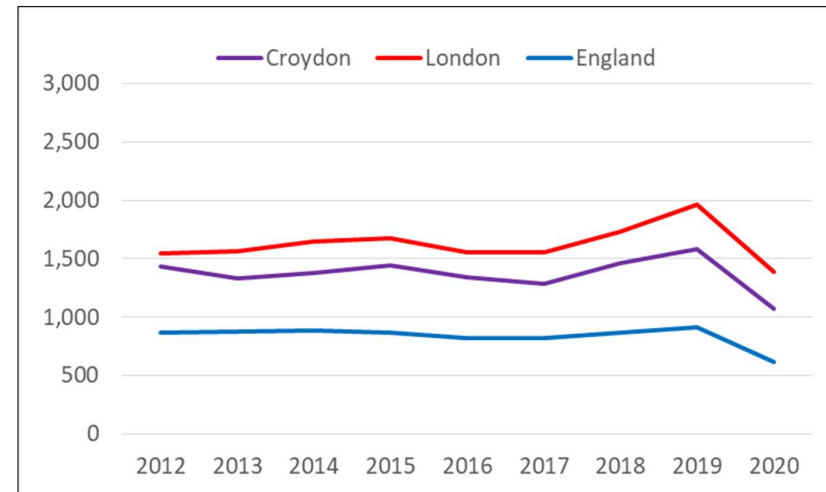


Source: ONS Conception statistics

Sexually transmitted infections

Croydon continues to have a lower Chlamydia detection rate than the regional and national averages. In 2020 the rate in Croydon was 1,069 per 100,000 young people aged 15-24. In 2019, the rate was higher at 1,580 per 100,000.

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



Source: PH Profile, Health Protection section

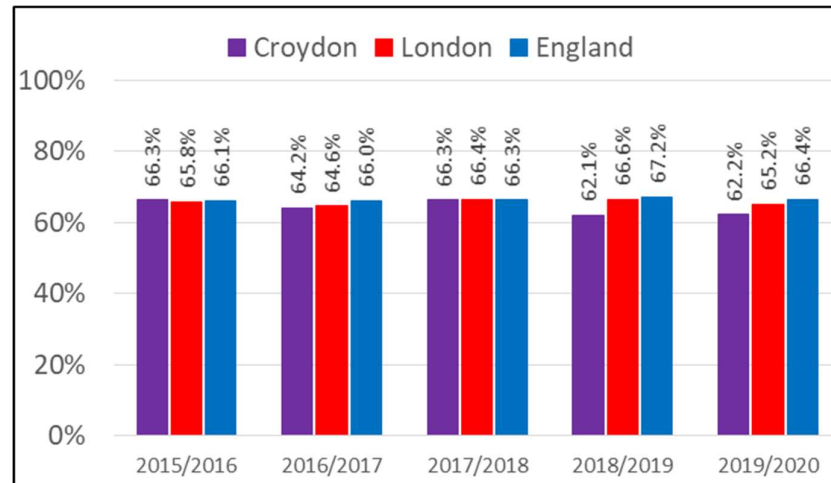
Adults' health and lifestyle

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

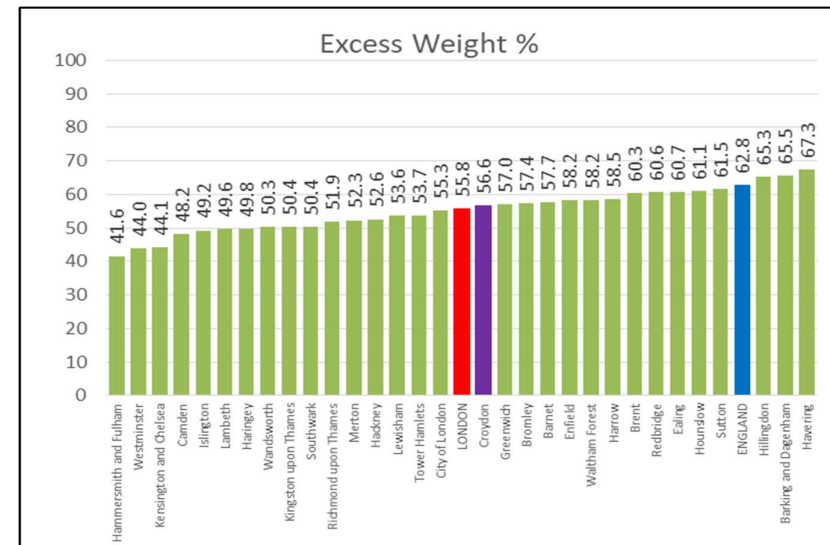


Source: Public Health England (based on the Active Lives Adult Survey, Sport England)

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 2019/2020



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.

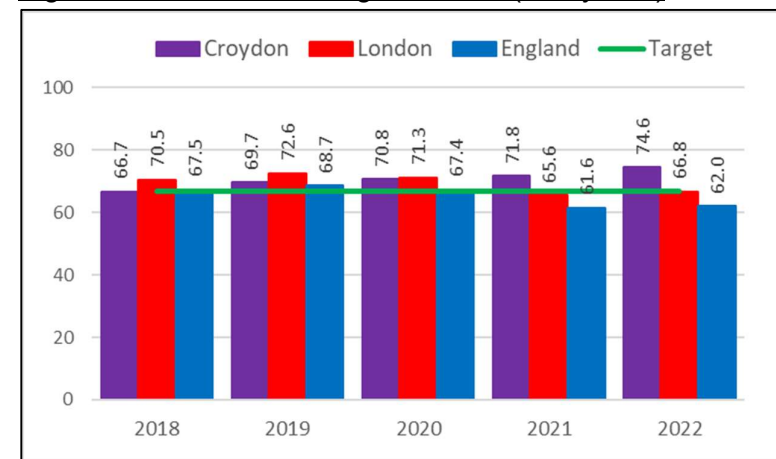
Disease and poor health

Dementia

Over the last 5 years of estimation, the rate of dementia diagnosis in Croydon has been increasing year on year and has been above both the London average and the national average

for the last 2 years. This means that a higher percentage of people with dementia in Croydon have had a proper diagnosis compared to regionally and nationally.

Figure 12 – Dementia diagnosis rate (65+ years)



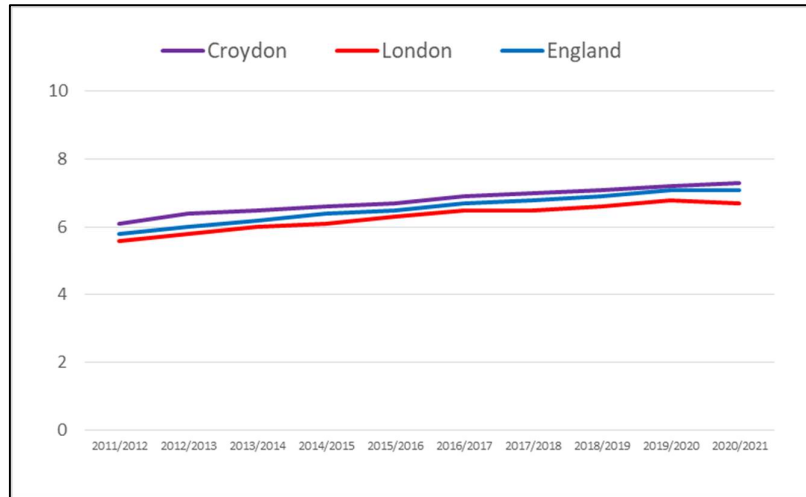
Source: NHS Digital, Public Health Outcomes Framework

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



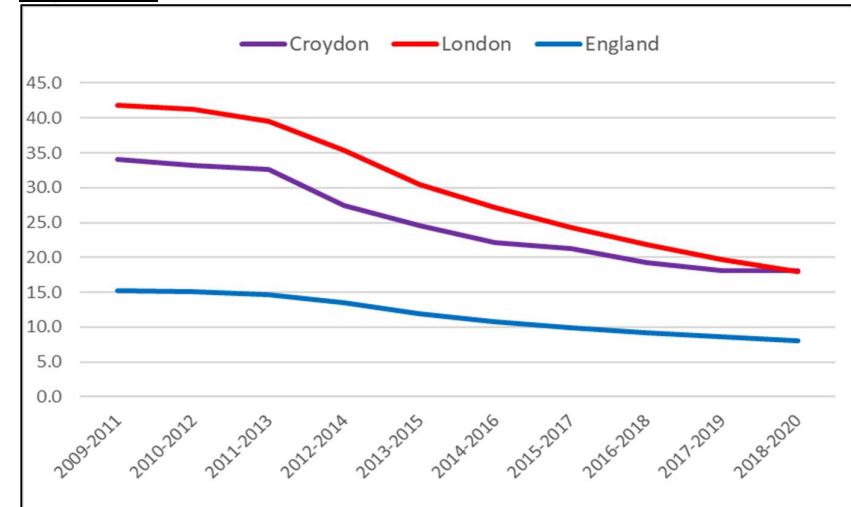
Source: PHE Health Profiles

Tuberculosis

Croydon continues to have a lower rate of new reported cases of TB than the London average. In 2018-2020, there were an estimated 18.1 new cases of TB per 100,000 population which was similar to the rate of 17.9 cases across London but much higher than the rate of 8.0 cases per 100,000 nationally.² These rates were down on the previous year.

² PHE, [Public Health Profiles](#) (based on the Enhanced Tuberculosis Surveillance system)

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



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

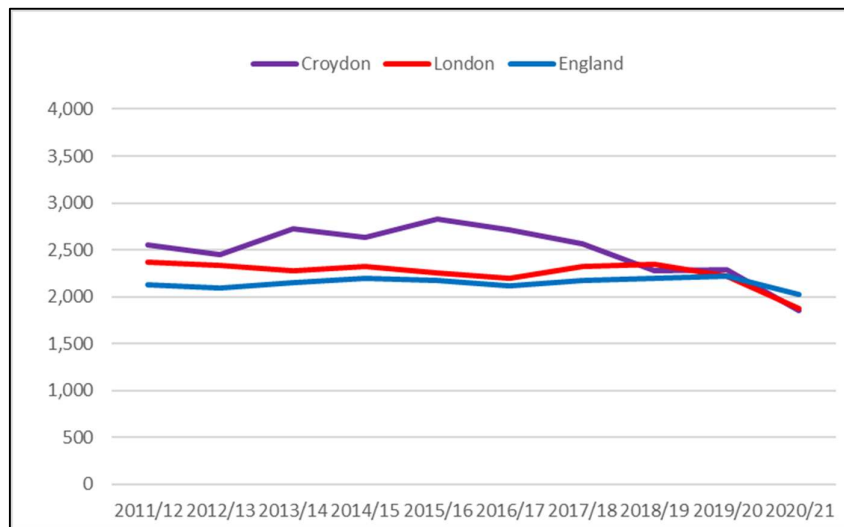
Falls in over 65s

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 shows that in Croydon there has been a reduction in the rate of emergency hospital admissions for injuries due to falls per 100,000 people from 2,286 to 1,858 since the previous year.

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



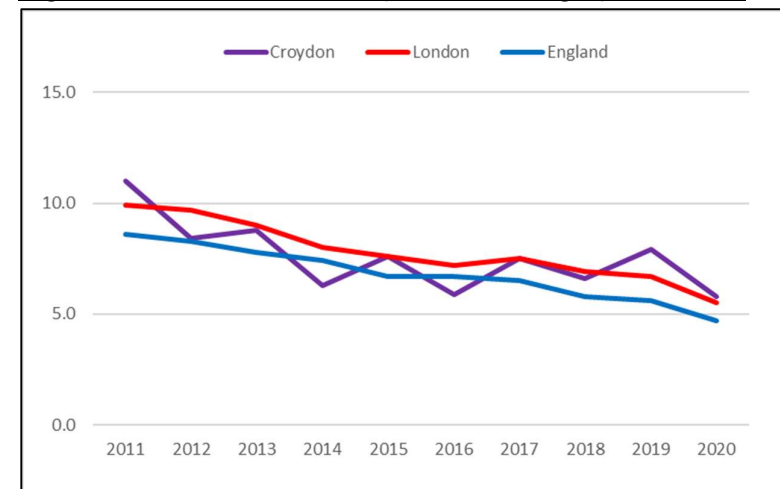
Source: PHE Health Profiles, Hospital Episode Statistics (HES)

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 has been better than both London and England in the past 2 years or reporting.

Figure 16 - Successful completion of drug opiate users



Source: PHE Health Profiles, Health Improvement

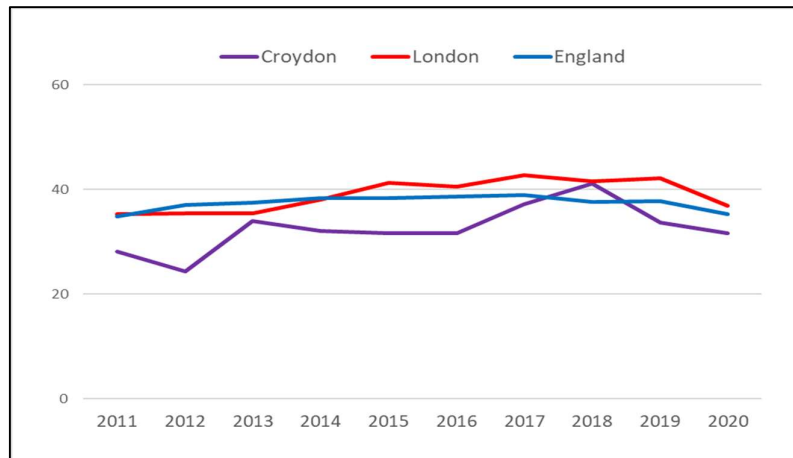


Alcohol treatment

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

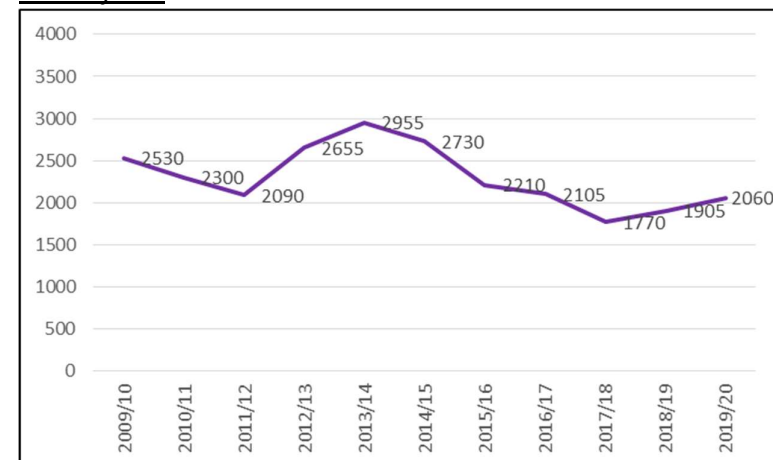


Source: PHE Health Profiles, Health Improvement

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

Taken from the Local Authority Health Profiles, life expectancy at birth for men in Croydon averaged approximately 79.7 years for the period 2018-2020. This is in line with both the regional average (80.3) and the national average (79.4). The life expectancy for women was slightly higher at 83.7 years but again, is in line with the London average of 84.3 years and the England average of 83.1.

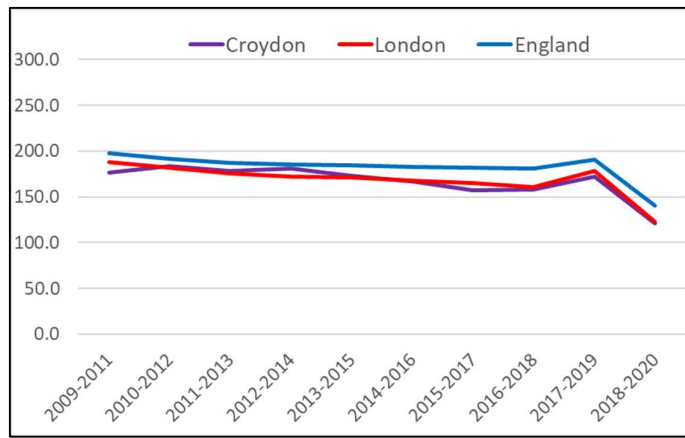
Mortality rates

Based on the latest figures to 2020, the mortality rate from all cardiovascular disease for those aged under 75 in Croydon has risen above the regional and national averages for the first time in 4 reporting periods. For the period 2018-2020 the rate in Croydon was 75.0 compared to the regional rate of 72.3 and the national rate of 73.8 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.

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 2017-2019 there were 165.0 deaths per 100,000 people in Croydon compared to 171.3 across London and 202.2 nationally.

Suicide rate

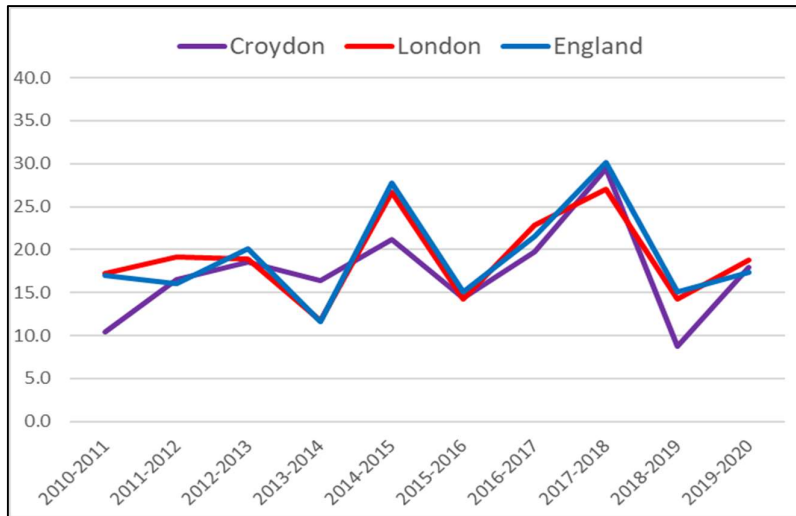
The suicide rate in Croydon for 2018-2020 was 8.6 deaths per 100,000 which is a lower rate than the 9.5 deaths for 2017-2019. The national rate for 2018-2020 has dropped to 8.0 (from 8.2 in the previous period), and the London rate has risen to 10.4 (from 10.1 in the previous period).

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. For 2019/2020, Croydon was 17.9% which is lower than London (18.8%) but higher than England (17.4%).



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 Mayor's Business Plan 2022-2026 makes it clear that the Council will:

- Continue to Work with partners and the VCFS to promote independence, health and wellbeing and keep vulnerable adults safe.
- Continue to work closely with health services and the VCFS to improve resident health and reduce health inequalities.
- Continue to foster a sense of community and civic life.

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.

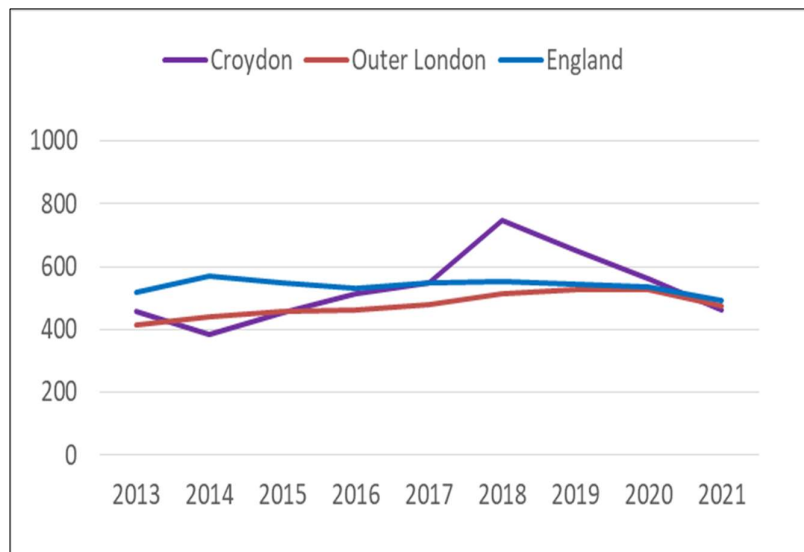
The Croydon Children in Need rate is consistently higher than the regional and national rates every year. As at 31 March 2021, the rate was 388.3 children in need for every 10,000 children. This is a reduction on the previous rate of 457.1 per 10,000 children.

Figure 1 shows that the rate of child protection referrals to children's social care has been decreasing every year since 2018. The latest year figure is 462.2 per 10,000 compared to



563.0 per 10,000 children in the previous year. Despite the downward trend, the rate remains higher than both the regional and national averages.

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



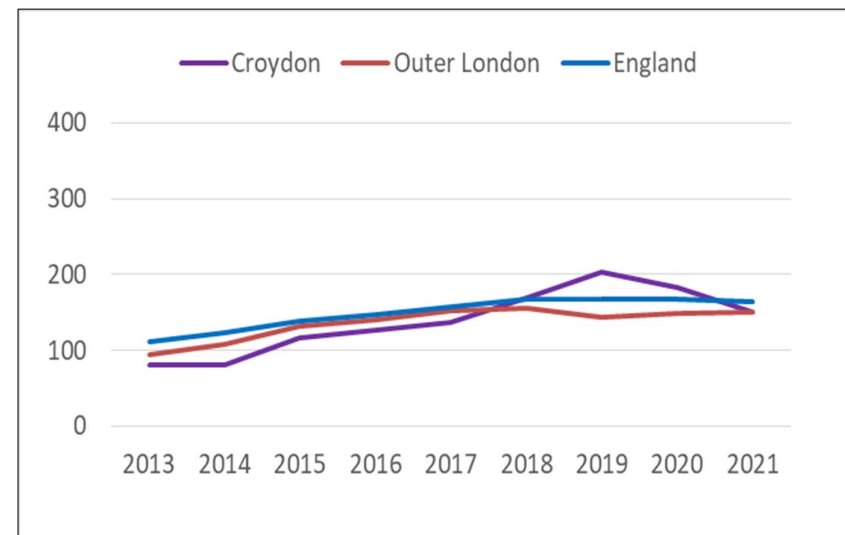
Source: DfE LAIT, data released Oct. 2021

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 2014.

Figure 2 shows that the rate of section 47 referrals in Croydon was above the London and England rates from 2018 to 2020.

The latest Croydon rate for 2021 is 150.6 per 10,000 children which is the same as the regional average and lower than the national average of 164.4 per 10,000 children.

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

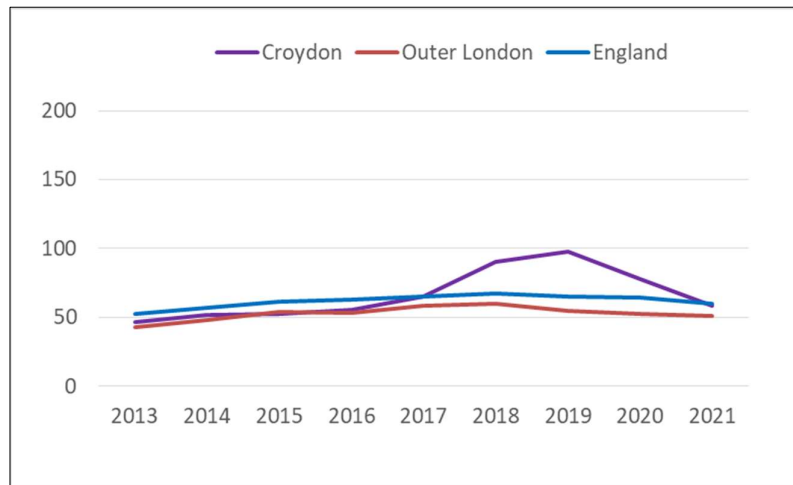


Source: DfE LAIT, data released Oct. 2021



The rate of initial child protection conferences for 2021 in Croydon has come down for the second year running from the previous year's rate of 78.0 to 58.4 per 10,000 children. This rate compares with a rate of 50.9 in outer London and a national rate of 60.0 per 10,000 children.

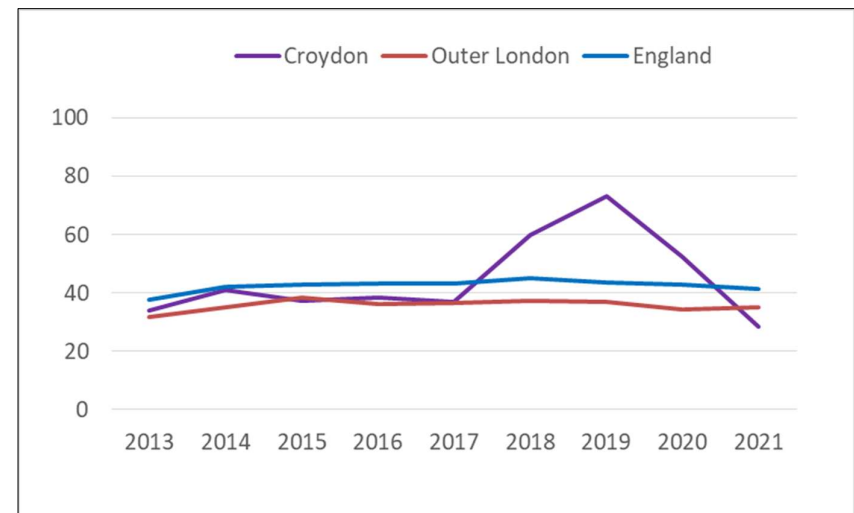
Figure 3 – Rate of initial child protection conferences per 10,000 children



Source: DfE LAIT, data released Oct. 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 there has been a downward trend in Croydon since 2019. The latest year rate for Croydon has gone down to 28.6 from 52.5 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

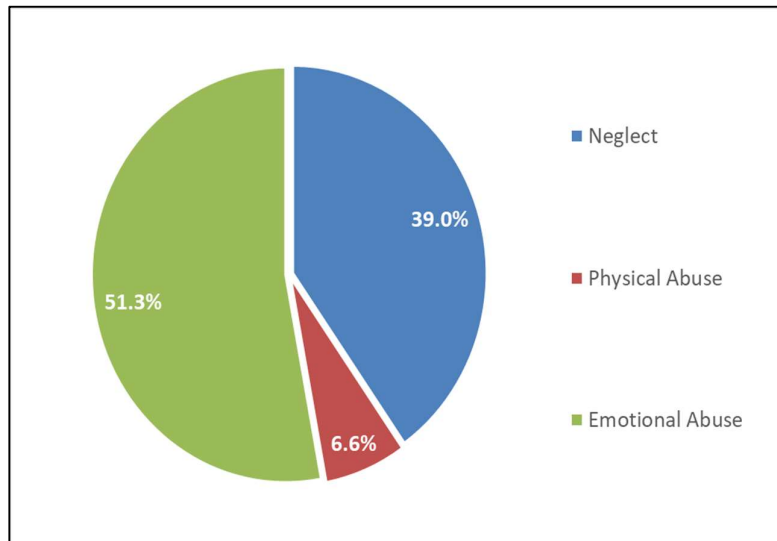


Source: DfE LAIT, data released Oct. 2021



Figure 5 shows that over a half (51.3%) of the children in Croydon who were subject to a child protection plan as at 31 March 2021 had an initial category of emotional abuse. Neglect accounted for 39.0% and 6.6% of the cases were initially presented as physical abuse.

Figure 5 – Category of need for children subject to a child protection plan as at 31 March 2021

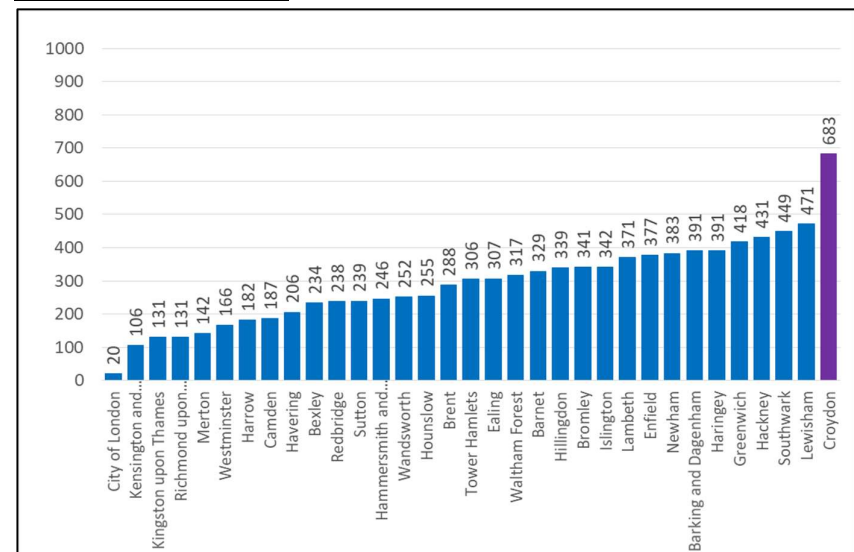


Source: DfE Characteristics of children in need: 2020-2021, Table D4

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 2021



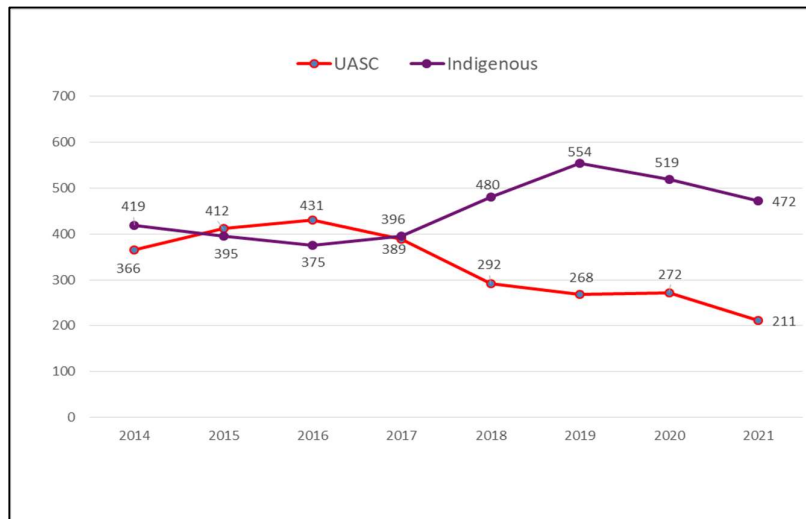
Source: DfE LAIT, data released Nov. 2021
(Note: All numbers rounded to the nearest 5)



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

The latest figure for 2020/2021 shows that the number of indigenous looked after children in Croydon is now 472 which is lower than the 3 years. There are 211 UASC LAC.

Figure 7 – Number of indigenous and UASC LAC for Croydon (2014/2015 – 2020/2021)



Source: DfE LAIT, data released Nov. 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.

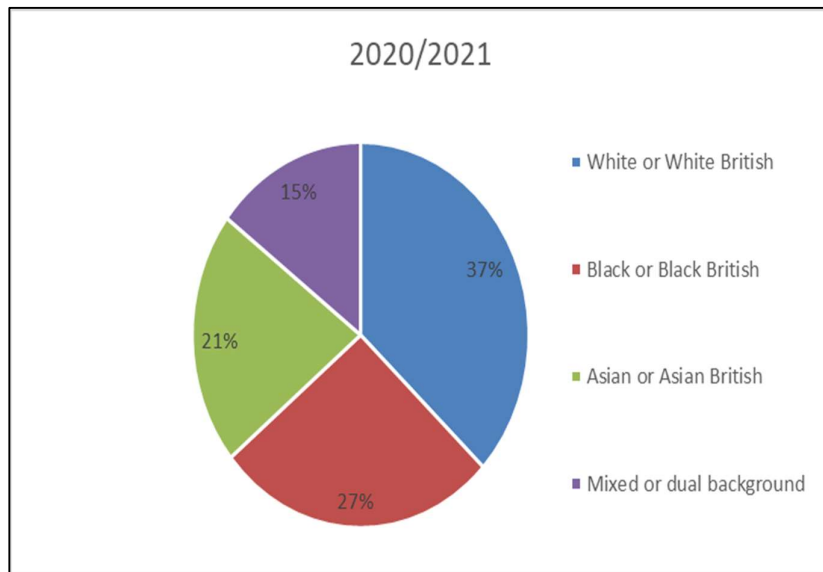
The ethnic profile of UASC changes significantly over time according to the changing nationalities of children seeking asylum.

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



Figure 8 shows the breakdown in broad ethnic groups of all children looked after as at 31. March 2021 in Croydon

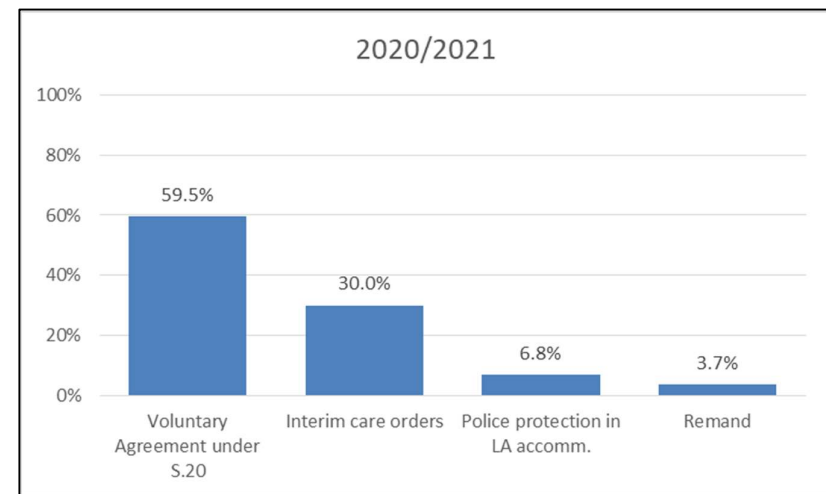
Figure 8 – Children looked after as at 31 March 2021 by ethnic origin



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

Figure 9 shows the legal statuses of children who were looked after in Croydon in 2020/2021. Over half (59.5%) were accommodated under S.20 and 30.0% had interim care orders.

Figure 9 – Children looked after as at 31 March 2021 by legal status

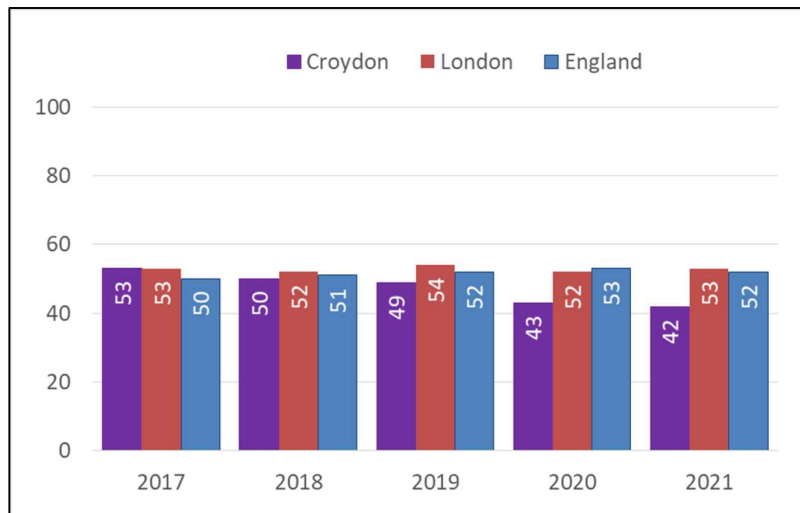


Source: *Explore-education-statistics.service.gov.uk*



Figure 10 shows that less than half (42%) of the care leavers from Croydon were known to be in education, employment or training on 31. March 2021, a drop on the previous year (43%). The Croydon figure has been below both the regional and national rates for the past 4 years.

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

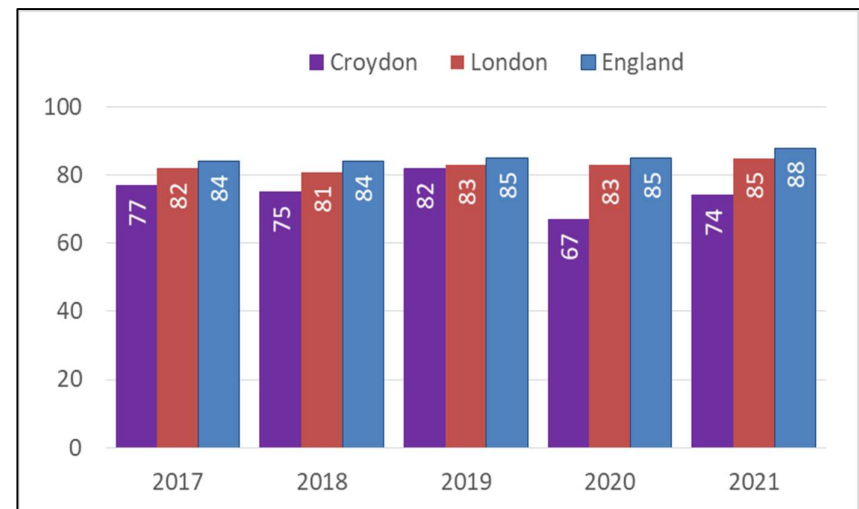


Source: DfE LAIT - Looked After Children, data released Nov.2021

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 2021 has gone up on the previous year to 74%. 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 Nov.2021

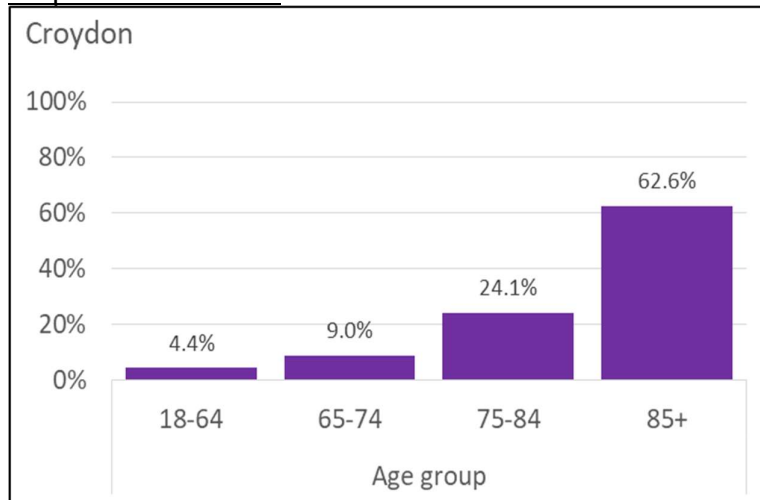


Adult safeguarding

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 2020/2021



Source: SAC 2020/2021, Table 4

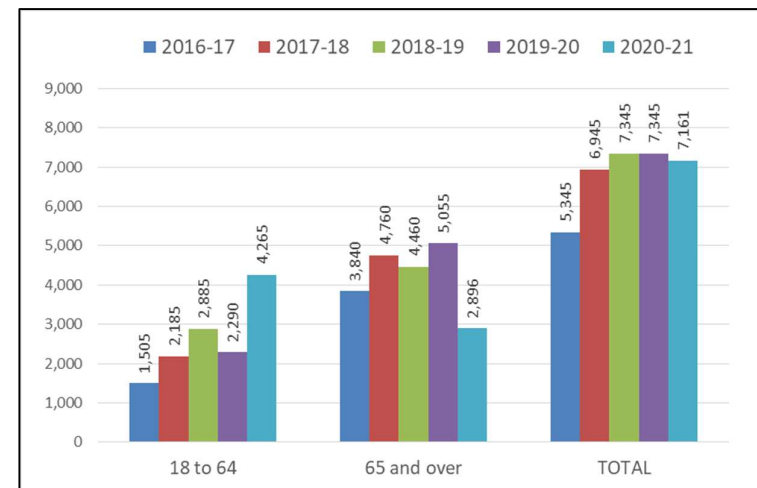
Adults receiving care

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 during 2020/2021, there were 7,161 new clients accessing the adult social care system in Croydon.

Figure 13 – Number of requests for support received from new clients in Croydon from 2016/2017 - 2020/2021



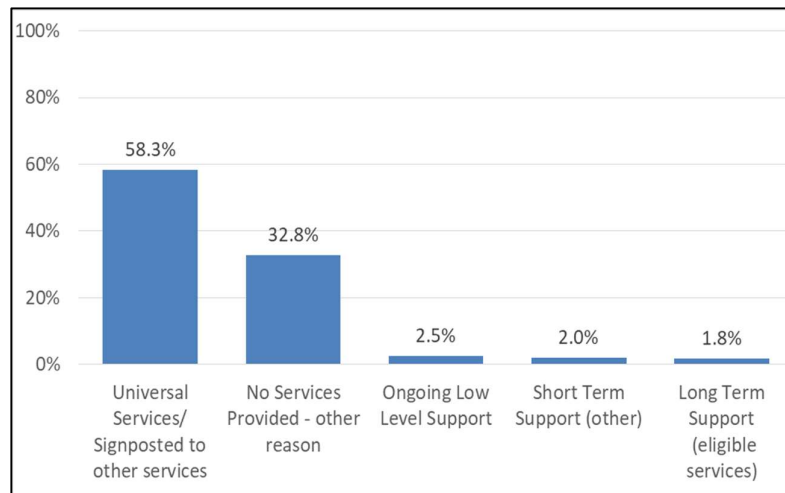
Source: Tab2, SALT Collection 2020/2021, STS001, NHS Digital



Outcomes from requests

During 2020/2021 there were 4,265 requests for support from new clients aged 18-64 years. This was much higher than the previous year's figure of 2,290 requests. Figure 14 shows the 5 top outcomes of these requests in their proportions.

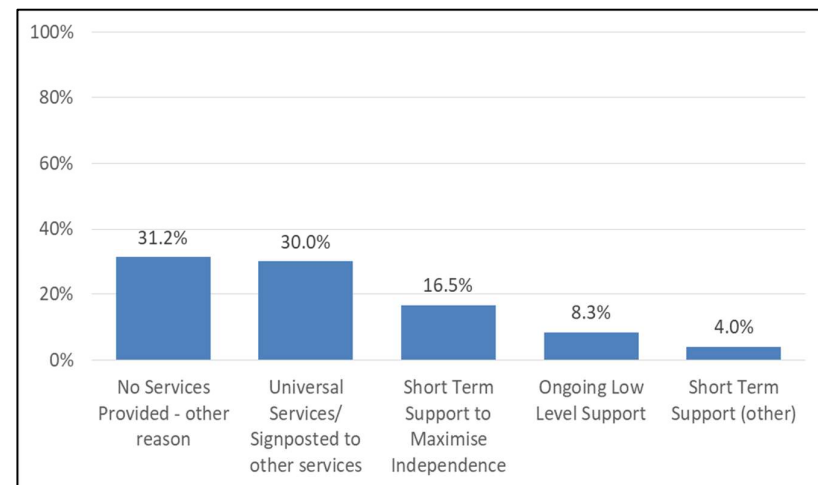
Figure 14 – Top 5 outcomes of requests from new clients aged 18-64 in 2020/2021



Source: Tab10, SALT Collection 2020/2021, STS001, NHS Digital

Over the same period there were 2,896 requests for support from new clients aged 65 years and over. This was lower than the previous year's number of 5,055. 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 2020/2021



Source: Tab11, SALT Collection 2020/2021, STS001, NHS Digital



Short-term support to maximise independence

Older people clients with short term support care to maximise their independence made up 16.5% of the total of this cohort. For new younger adult clients aged 18-64 years, short term support to maximise independence accounted for only 1.8% of the total.

No services or low level services provided

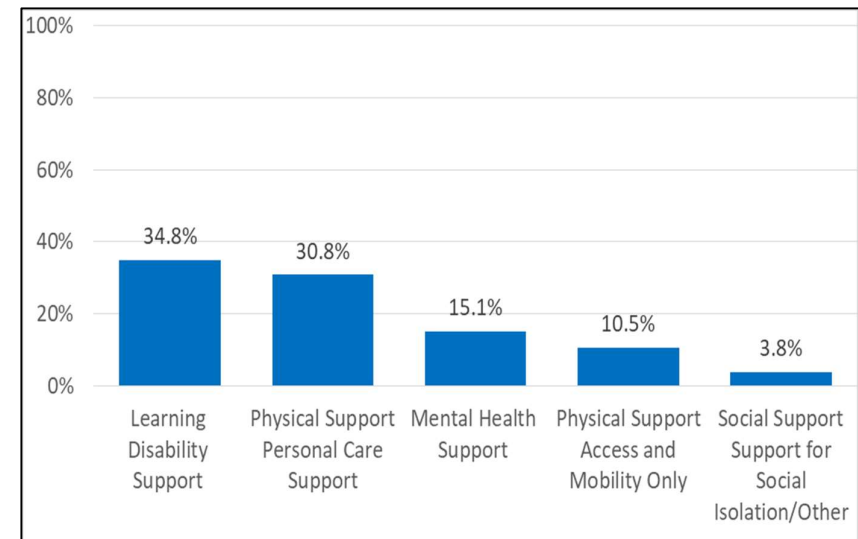
There were no services provided to 31.2% of the older aged clients (excluding the deceased) and no services were provided for 32.8% of the younger adults. Only 2.5% younger adult clients (18-64 years) and 8.3% older clients (65+ years) received ongoing low level support.

Long-term support

During 2020/2021, there were 130 clients aged 18-64 years and 266 clients aged 65 and over in receipt of long-term support in Croydon.

Figure 16 shows that learning disability support amounts to 34.8% of all long-term support for clients in the 18-64 year cohort. Around a third (30.8%) 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, 2020-2021.

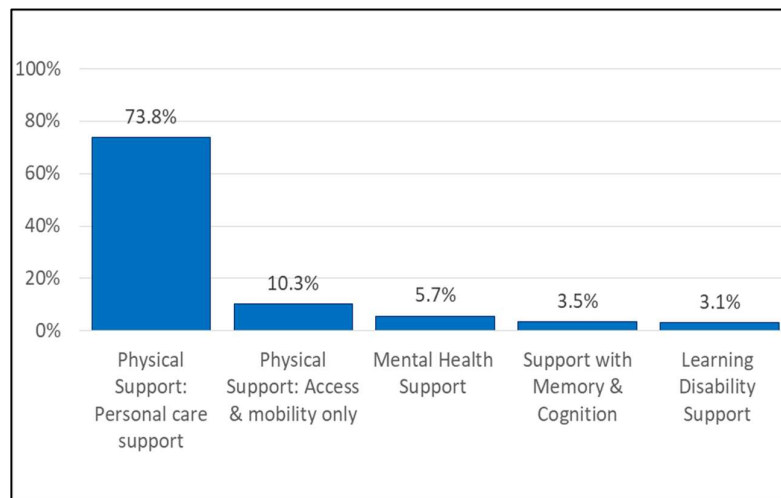


Source: SALT Collection 2020/2021, LTS001a, NHS Digital



Figure 17 shows that 3 in every 4 (73.8%) older clients (65 years and over) rely on physical and personal care support. Those needing physical support access and mobility only account for 10.3% of this cohort. Mental Health support amounts to 5.7% 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, 2020-2021.



Source: SALT Collection 2020/2021, LTS001a, NHS Digital

Carers and Direct Payments

In 2020/2021, nearly 1 in 4 (23.0%) of carers in Croydon received direct payments which was the same proportion as in the previous year.

Residential and nursing care

Based on Table LTS002a of the SALT Data Collection for 2020/2021, there was a total of 16 clients who moved into residential or nursing homes.

In the 18-64 years age group there were 2 clients who moved into a residential home and 2 who moved into a nursing home. There were 8 older people who moved into a residential home and 4 older people who moved into a nursing home.

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 has always been to ensure the borough's residents feel safer in their street, neighbourhood and home. The Mayor's Business Plan 2022-2026 sets out that the Council will take steps:

- To strengthen the role that the Safer Croydon Partnership takes to tackle crime and violence, supported by a substance misuse board to deliver on the Government's 10-year programme.
- To crack down on antisocial behaviour (ASB) hot spots by working with the Police to introduce Public Space Protection Orders (PSPOs) and other appropriate measures.
- To develop and deliver a plan to tackle violence against women and girls by building on the past work done in the area of domestic abuse.

Crime Offences

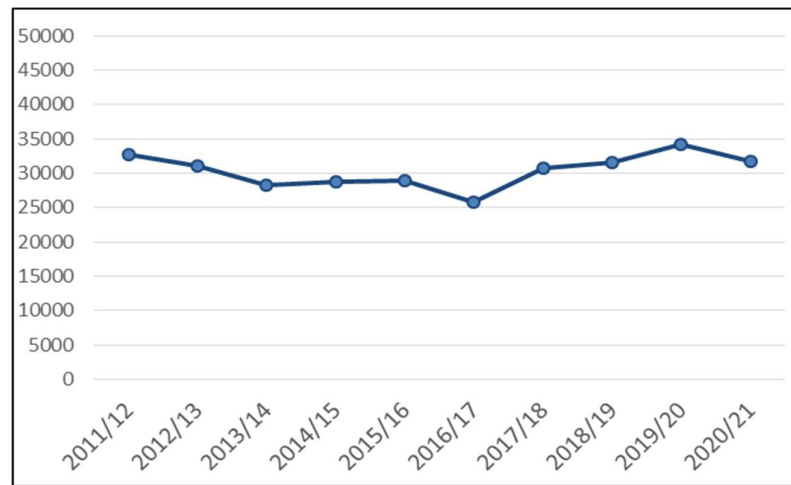
Total notifiable offences

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 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 for a few years, the number of offences has been increasing since 2016/2017. However, the 12 months since March 2020, the start of the Covid pandemic, has seen a drop in the numbers.

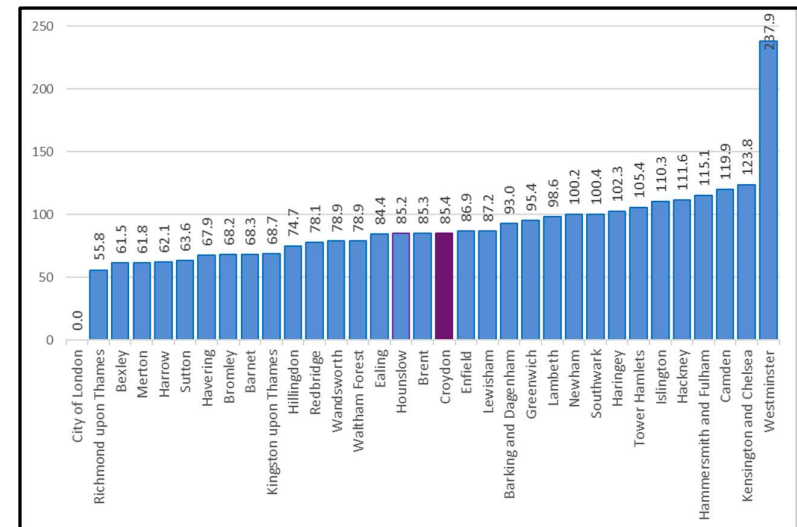
Figure 1 – Total notifiable offences



Source: MPS, Borough Volume and Trends dashboard

Figure 2 shows that Croydon, together with 18 other London Councils, has a lower rate of TNOs per 1,000 population than the London average of 90.2. 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 2022



Source: MPS, Borough Volume and Trends dashboard

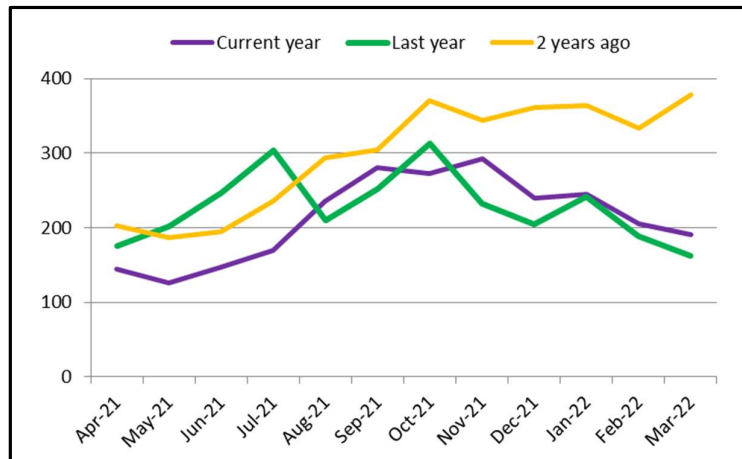
New Crime Plan

For this report, the key crime indicators are collected on a monthly basis based on a rolling 12 months and are measured against the average for each rolling 12 month period. These are the original MOPAC indicators started in 2016 by the Mayor of London.



Figure 3 shows that the number of monthly theft from vehicle offences has gone down significantly since March 2020. The numbers of these crimes had been reducing, particularly since November 2020 and the latest 12 months data suggests that these offences are starting to reduce again with the lowest monthly average for 4 years.

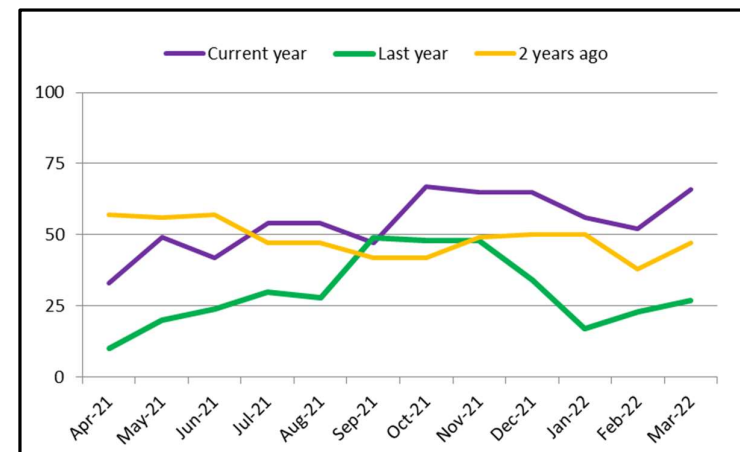
Figure 3 – Number of Theft from vehicle offences



Source: MPS, Borough Volume and Trends dashboard

Figure 4 shows that the number of theft of motor vehicle offences has started to rise again in the last 6 months of the 2021/2022 financial year. It is now at a level higher than it has been for the last 5 years. The number of these types of offences is currently averaging at 100 a month compared to 89 per month, 5 years ago.

Figure 4 – Number of Theft of motor vehicle offences

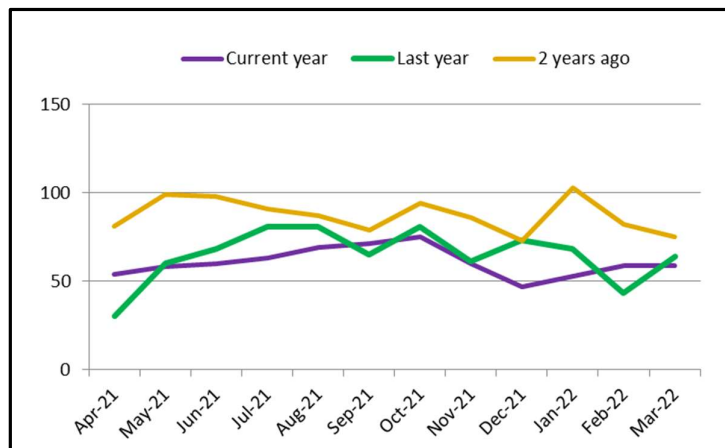


Source: MPS, Borough Volume and Trends dashboard



Figure 5 shows that the number of robbery offences (personal property) in Croydon has averaged around 61 per month over the latest year of data. This is an improved position and reduction in these types of crime compared to the previous 2 years as illustrated in Figure 5.

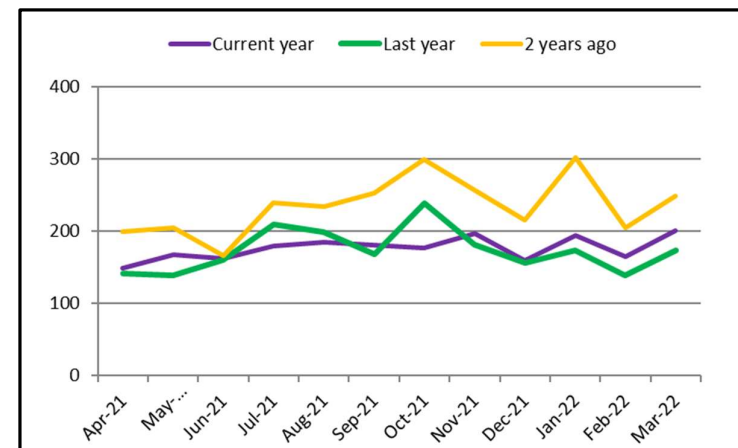
Figure 5 – Number of Robbery offences



Source: MPS, Borough Volume and Trends dashboard

The total number of Burglary offences in Croydon has been reducing over the last 3 years. The current year's figures are running at an average of 171 per month, in line with the previous year.

Figure 6 – Number of Burglary offences

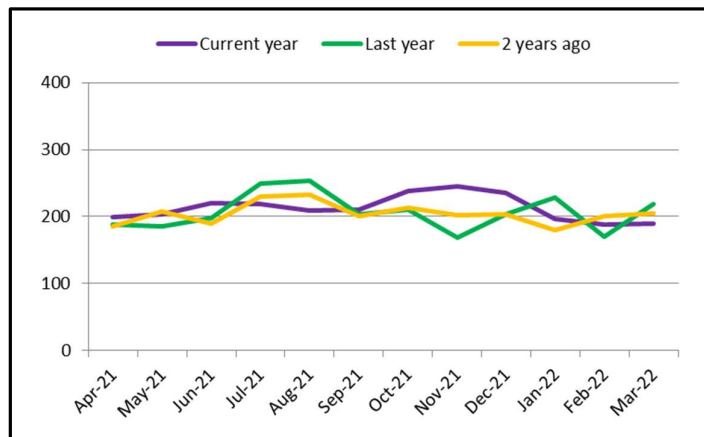


Source: MPS, Borough Volume and Trends dashboard



Figure 7 shows that the total number of criminal damage offences in Croydon has been dropping since November 2021 and has averaged 213 per month over the last 12 months of data. Over the last 36 months, the monthly numbers have averaged around 208 per month for these types of crime.

Figure 7 – Number of Criminal damage offences

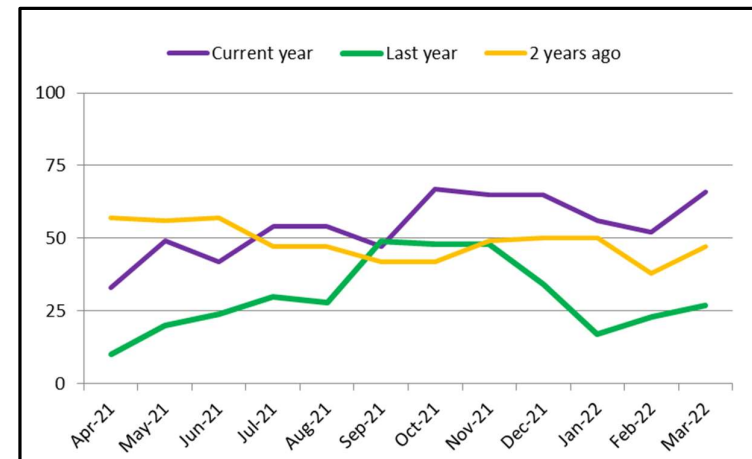


Source: MPS, Borough Volume and Trends dashboard

Historically, the number of theft from person offences has averaged around 45 offences per month. During the current year of reporting, these types of offences have averaged 54 per month.

Figure 8 clearly shows the upward trend for these offences. With the easing of Covid and the roll-out of vaccinations and people getting out and about again, these offences are starting to increase beyond the numbers that were reported pre-Covid.

Figure 8 – Number of Theft from person offences

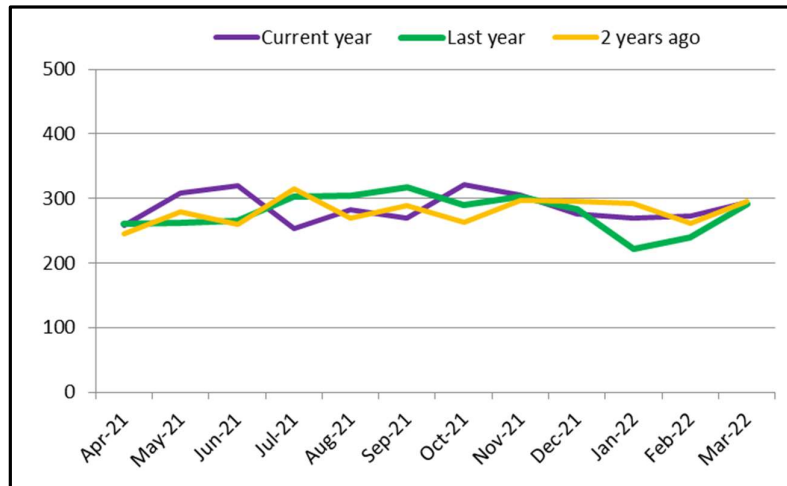


Source: MPS, Borough Volume and Trends dashboard

Figure 9 shows that, over the last 36 months, the number of common assaults has stayed at a level of around 280 per month. Past trends would suggest that the number of these types of offences is likely to remain at around this level.



Figure 9 – Number of Common assault offences



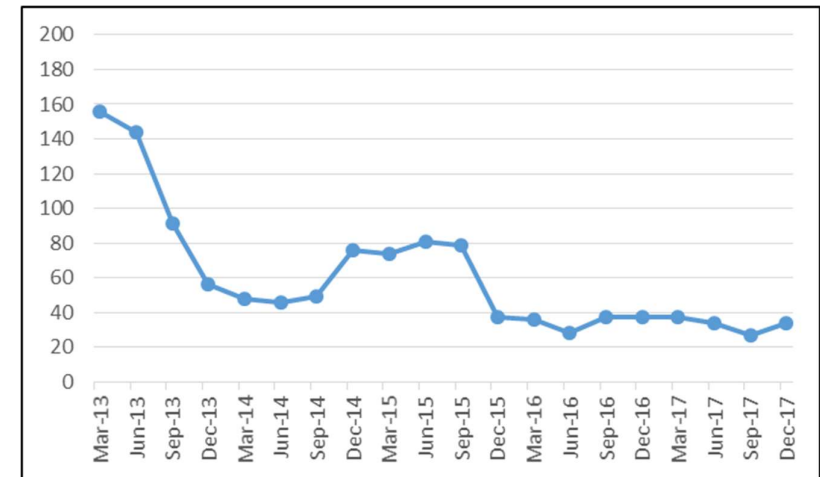
Source: MPS, Borough Volume and Trends dashboard

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

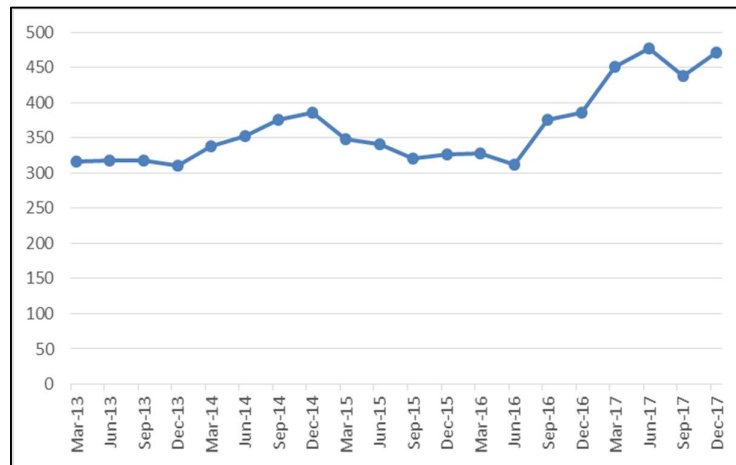


Serious Youth Violence

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.

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

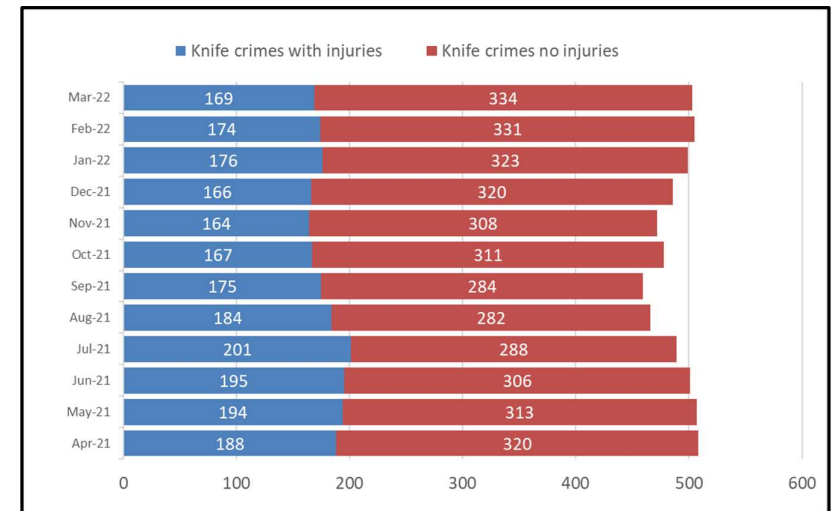


Source: Mayor of London Gangs dashboard

Knife Crime

In the rolling 12 months to 31. March 2022, the total number of knife crimes in Croydon has increased to 535 compared to the previous year's total of 468. Despite this increase, the latest percentage of knife crimes with injuries has dropped to 31.6% compared to 39.3% in the 12 months to March 2021.

Figure 12 – Number of Knife Crimes in Croydon – Rolling 12 months up to 31. March 2022



Source: Mayor of London Weapon-enabled crime dashboard



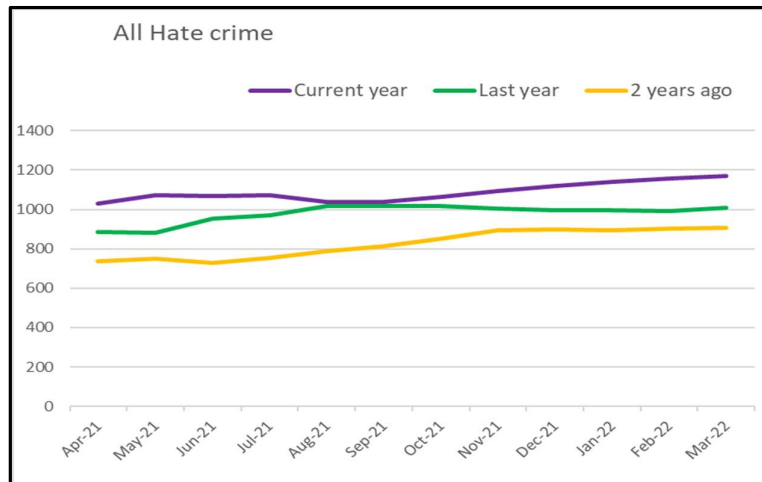
Hate crime

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.

Figure 13 shows that in Croydon the total number of hate crimes has been increasing year on year over the past 3 years.

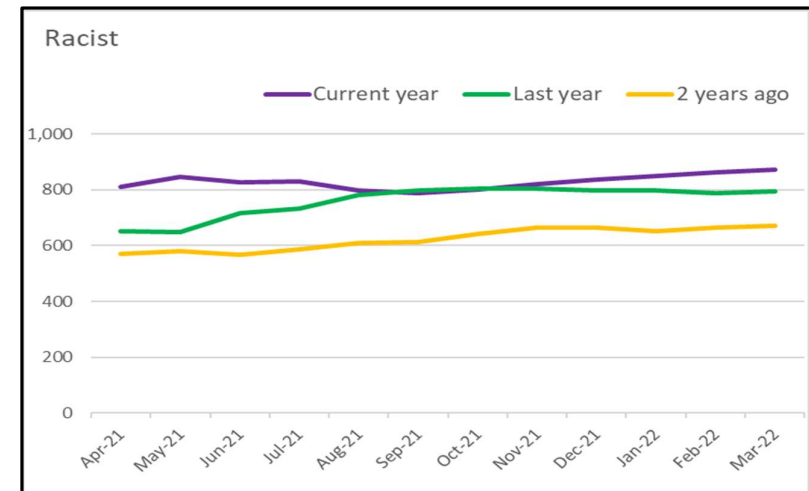
Figure 13 - Total recorded hate crimes – rolling 12 months



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 financial year 2021/2022, the number of these types of crime has averaged 1,048 per month compared to 978 per month during the previous year. Moreover, this number is higher than it has been in the past 5 years.

Figure 14 – Racist hate crime

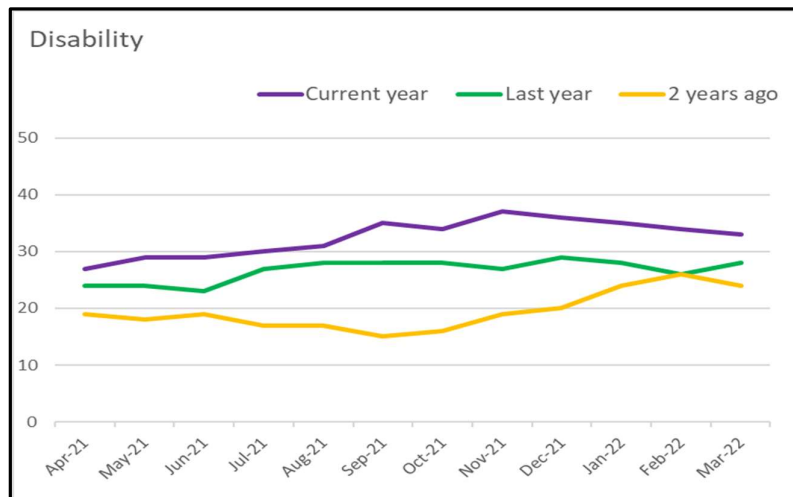


Source: Mayor of London Hate Crime Dashboard



Figure 15 shows that the number of disability hate crimes in Croydon continues to rise, year on year. For 2021/2022, the average has increased to 33 per month compared to 17 per month 3 years ago. It is worth noting that numbers reported are quite low.

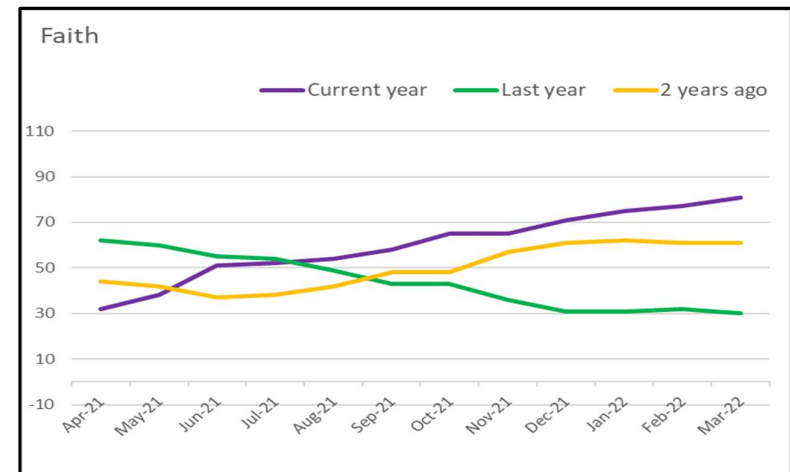
Figure 15 – Disability hate crime



Source: Mayor of London Hate Crime Dashboard

The number of faith hate crimes had been falling in Croydon from April 2020 to March 2021. However, since April 2021, there has been a continued increase in the number of these types of crime as Figure 16 shows.

Figure 16 – Faith hate crime

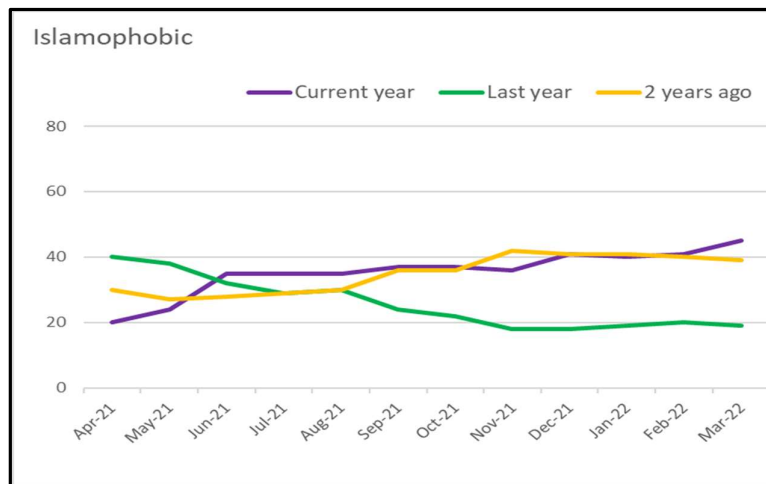


Source: Mayor of London Hate Crime Dashboard



The numbers of Islamophobia hate crimes started to fall during the Covid-19 pandemic financial year of 2020/2021. However, there has been an increase in the number of these crimes during 2021/2022 financial year – back to levels close to 2 years ago.

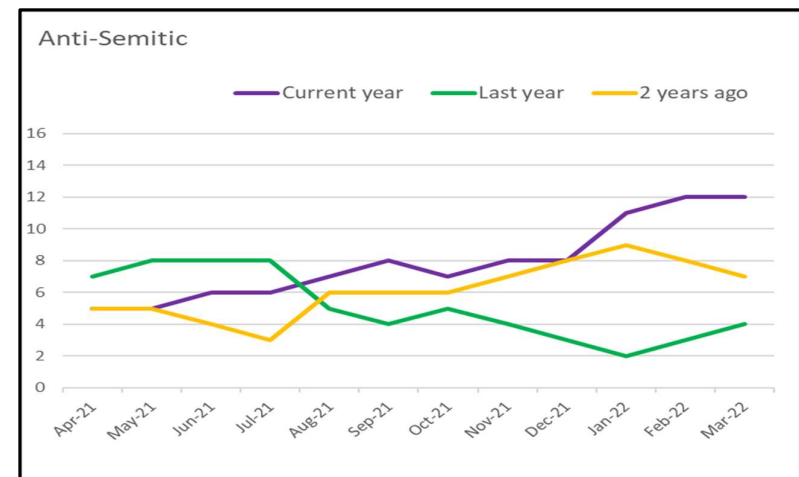
Figure 17 – Islamophobia hate crime



Source: Mayor of London Hate Crime Dashboard

Figure 18 shows that the number of these types of hate crime in Croydon had been reducing throughout 2020/2021 but it appears that these types of crime are beginning to increase again and exceed levels of 2 years ago. Numbers reported are still relatively low for this crime.

Figure 18 – Anti-semitic hate crime

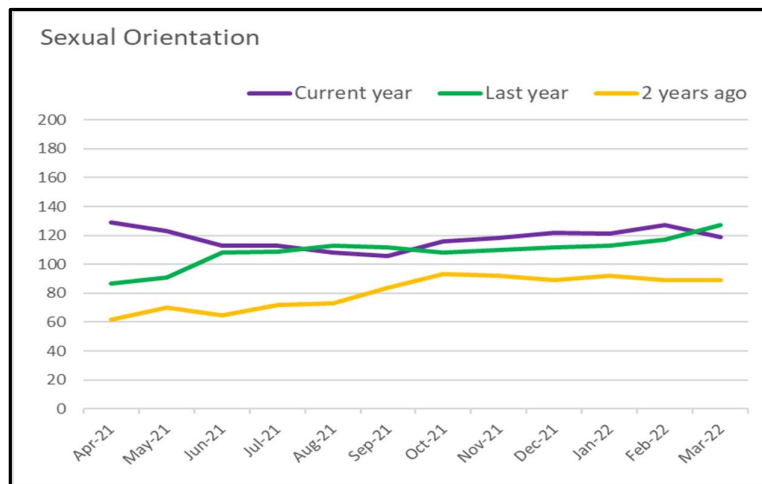


Source: Mayor of London Hate Crime Dashboard



In Croydon, the latest figures suggest that the number of sexual orientation (homophobic) hate crimes reported to the Metropolitan Police Service has slightly increased on the previous year. The number of these crimes averaged 109 per month in 2020/2021 and 118 per month in 2021/2022.

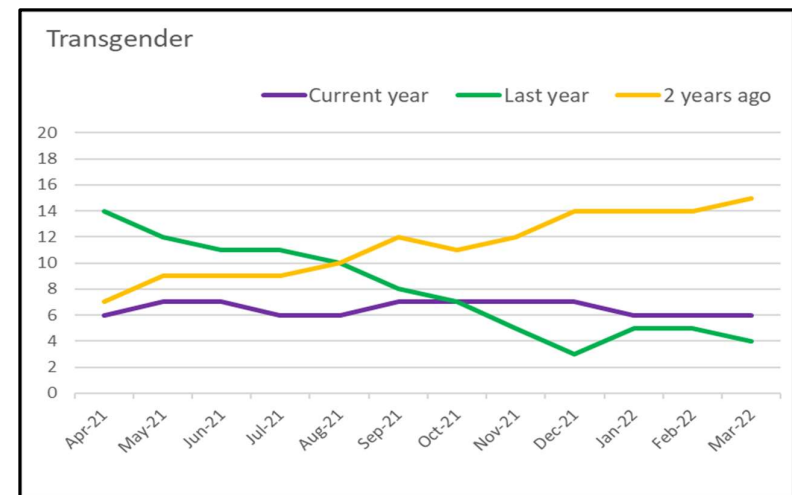
Figure 19 - Sexual orientation hate crime



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. The number of these crimes is coming out at an average of 7 per month based on latest figures.

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 fifth highest rate of domestic abuse incidents in London with a rate of 21.3 per 1,000 population for the 12 months to 31. March 2022 as reported by the Mayor's DV and Domestic and Sexual Violence Dashboard

Sexual Violence

The total number of Sexual violence crimes is made up of rape offences (42%) and other sexual offences (58%).

The latest figures show that there has been 498 sexual violence (rape) crimes reported in Croydon which equates to a rate of 1.3 per 1,000 of population. Other sexual offences numbered 677 with a rate of 1.8 which is 0.4 up on the previous year.

Table 2 – Sexual Violence - 12 months to 31. March 2022

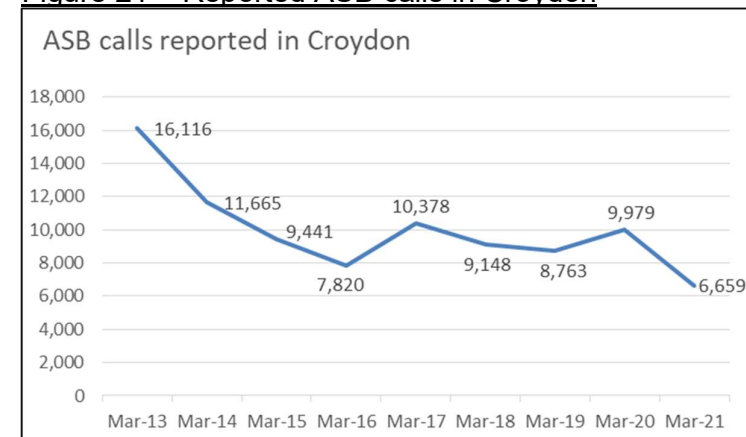
	Number	Rate per 1,000 pop.
Rape Offences	498	1.3
Other Sexual Offences	677	1.8
Total Sexual Offences	1,175	3.1

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. Figure 21 shows that the number of antisocial behaviour calls continues on a downwards trend.

Figure 21 – Reported ASB calls in Croydon



Source: Mayor of London Crime Dashboard

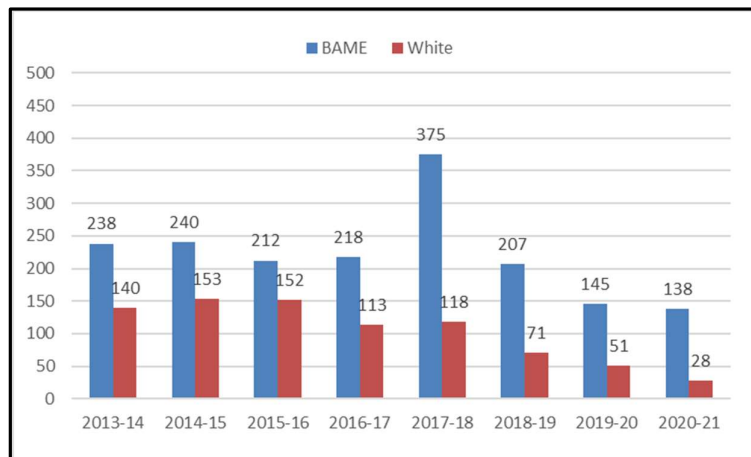


Youth Offending

Youth Justice Board

Figure 21 shows the number of children in Croydon cautioned or sentenced over the last 8 years from the BAME and White communities. It is noticeable that numbers have been dropping since 2017-2018.

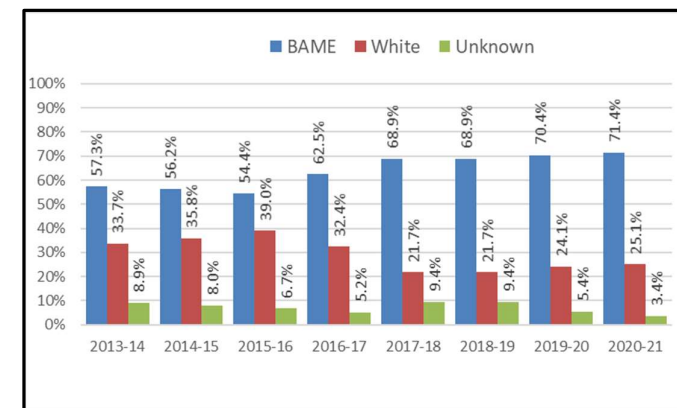
Figure 21 - Number of Croydon children cautioned or sentenced



Source: Youth Justice Board

Despite the downward trend, the proportion of those cautioned or sentenced from a BAME background has been increasing.

Figure 22 – Proportion of children aged 10-17 years cautioned or sentenced in Croydon



Source: Youth Justice Board

In Croydon, 84.4% of the youth offenders were male which is a similar proportion to the regional and national figures.

Table 3 - Youth offenders, aged 10-17 years, by gender, 2020/2021

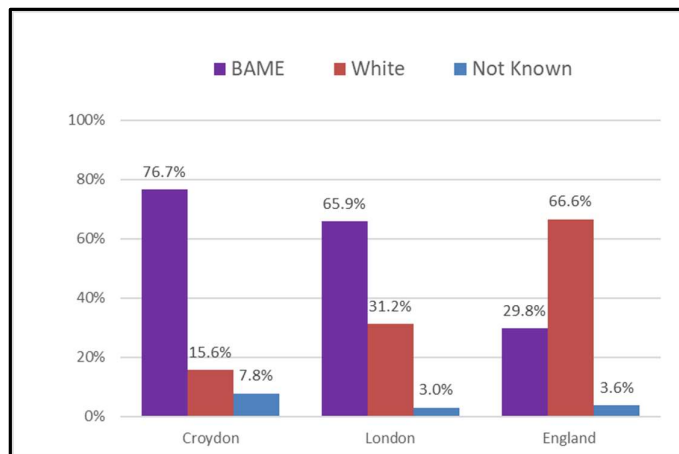
	Croydon	London	England
Female	15.0%	11.2%	13.4%
Male	84.4%	88.7%	86.5%
Not Known	0.6%	0.1%	0.1%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Source: Youth Justice Board



There is a greater proportion of youth offenders, aged 10-17 years from BAME backgrounds (76.7%) in Croydon compared to BAME offenders in London (65.9%) and in England (29.8%). The national picture shows that 2 in 3 (66.6%) of these offenders who were cautioned or sentenced in the years ending March 2021 came from the White community.

Figure 23 - Those in the youth justice system who received a youth caution or court conviction for the year ending March 2021

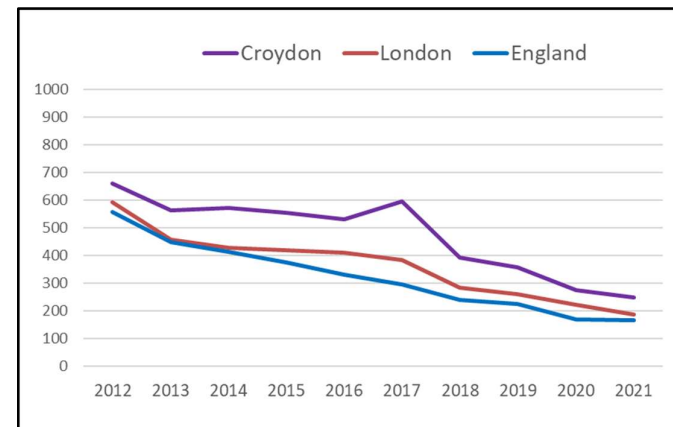


Source: Youth Justice Board

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 248 per 100,000 population which is down on the previous year's rate of 276 per 100,000.

Figure 24 - First time entrants (10-17 years) to the youth justice system per 100,000 of population



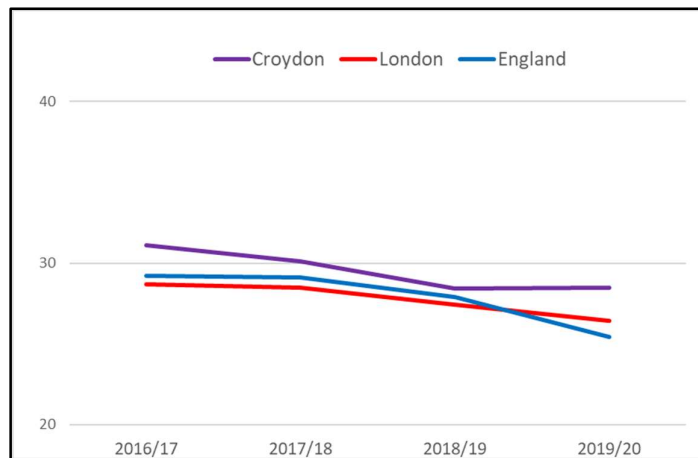
Source: Youth Justice Statistics



RE-OFFENDING

The percentage of re-offenders in Croydon had been reducing over recent years in line with regional and national trends but the latest Croydon level of re-offending has started to increase above both the London and England averages.

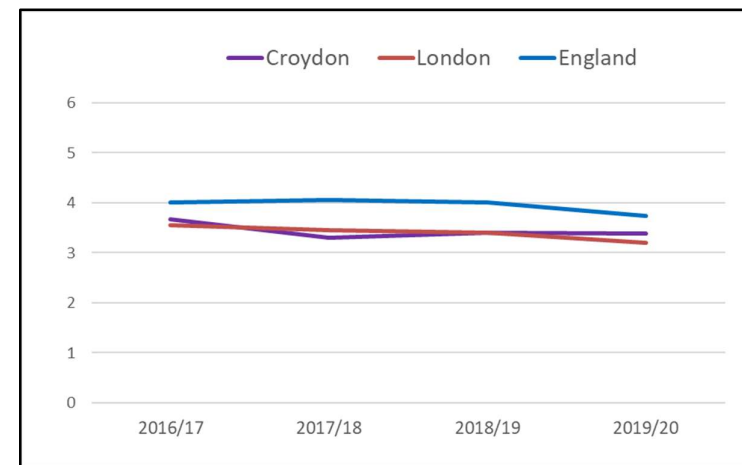
Figure 25: Re-offending levels - Percentage of offenders who re-offend (All ages)



Source: PHOF, Wider Determinants of Health

Over the 4 reported years to 2019/2020, re-offenders in Croydon have averaged 3.4 re-offences each which is the same as the London average and lower than the 4.0 re-offences each averaged for the England.

Figure 26: Re-offending levels - average number of re-offences per re-offender



Source: PHOF, Wider Determinants of Health



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

The new Mayor's Business Plan 2022-2026 sets out a number of key priorities for Croydon in the shorter term which include:

- To make our streets and open spaces cleaner so Croydon is a place that residents and businesses can feel proud to call home.
-

- To tackle anti-social behaviour, knife crime and violence against women and girls so that Croydon feels safer.
- To lead action to reduce carbon emissions in Croydon. The Council recognises that being sustainable goes beyond simply "going green."

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

- To continue to roll out The School Street Scheme, started in 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.
- To commit to planting at least 700 trees per year (2018-2023).
- To continue the 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.

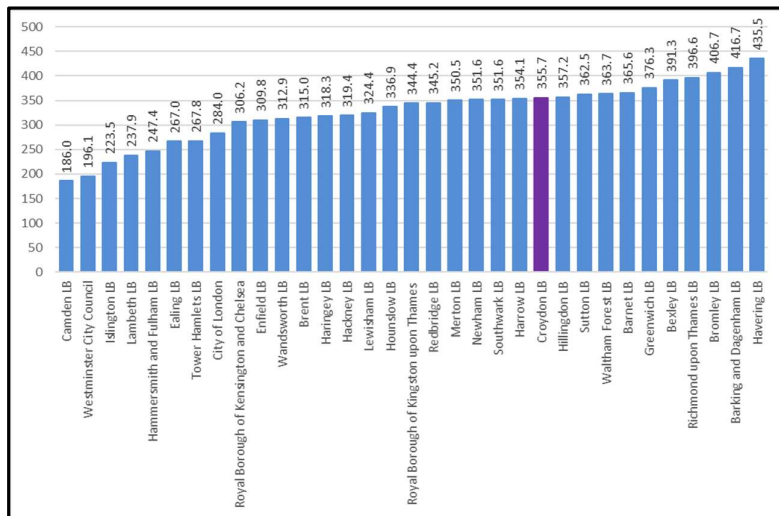


Environment

Waste

Figure 1 shows that Croydon collected 355.7 kg per person of household waste in 2020/2021. Croydon is in the top third of London authorities collecting the most household waste.

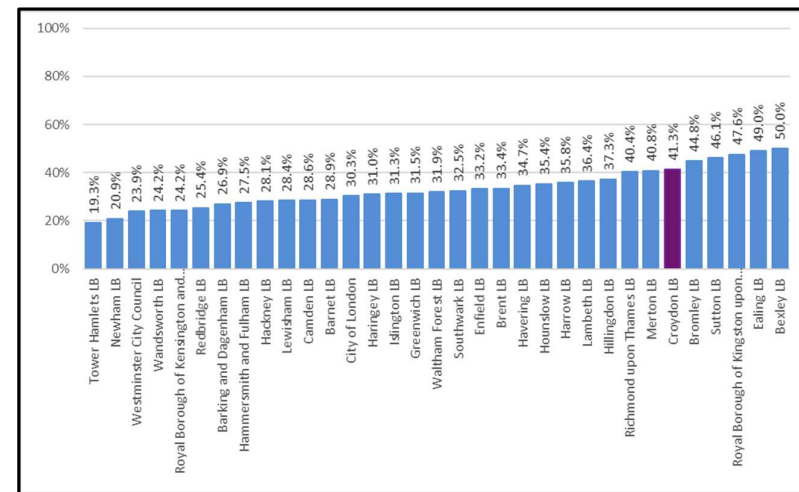
Figure 1 – Collected household waste per person (kg)
2020/2021



Source: Defra, Table 3 - Local authority collected waste stats, 2020/2021

Figure 2 shows that for 2020/2021, Croydon had the 6th highest rate for reuse, recycling and composting compared to the other London boroughs. Croydon's 41.3% recycled household waste was similar to the national average of 42.3% and higher than the London average of 33.0%.

Figure 2 – Percentage of household waste sent for reuse, recycling or composting 2020/2021



Source: Defra, Table 3 - Local authority collected waste statistics, 2020/2021



Croydon sent 4.1% of its municipal waste to landfill in 2019/2020 but only 0.2% in 2020/2021. This is a lower than the London average of 1.4% but a lot lower than the national average of 7.8%. 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 5.0.³

The London Borough of Croydon Air Quality Action Plan predicts that the CO₂ emissions will continue to drop beyond 2025.

Transport

Travel to work

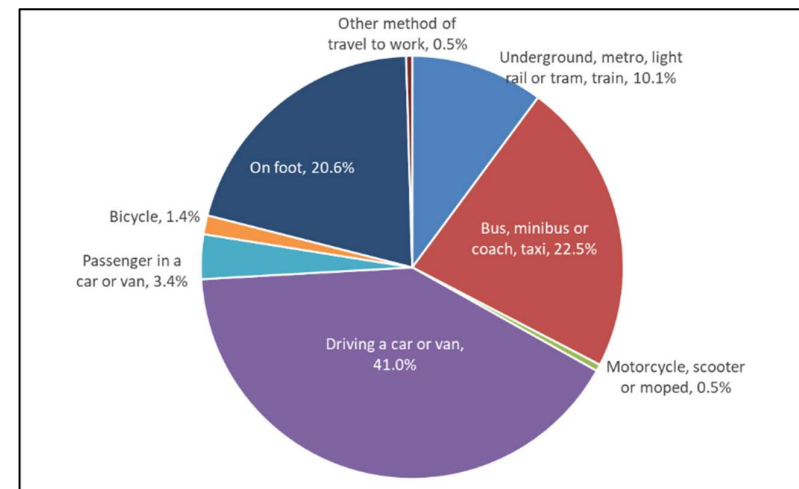
According to the 2011 Census, Croydon is a net exporter of workers. 54.8% of the 88,300 people who were recorded as working in Croydon in 2011 also lived in Croydon. However, this cohort only accounted for 34.4% of the 140,600 residents in Croydon who had their place of work recorded.

³ 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

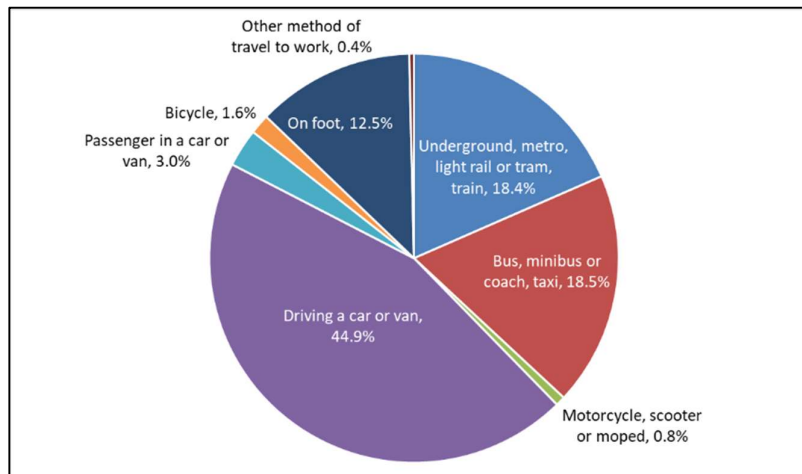


Source: ONS 2011 Census Table WU03UK



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.

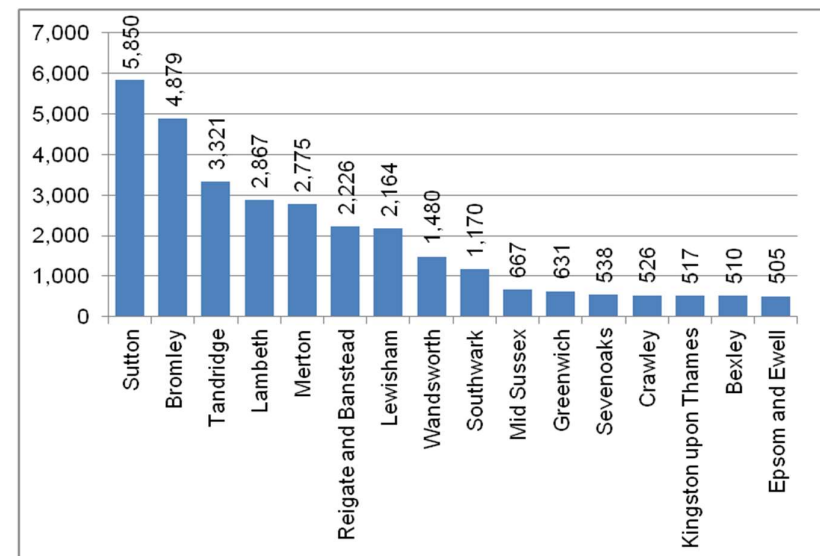
Figure 4 – Method of travel to work for those who lived outside of the borough but worked in Croydon



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

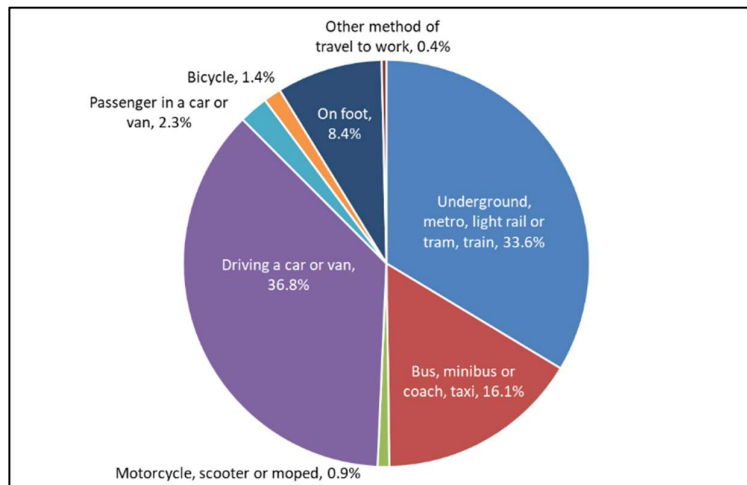


Source: ONS 2011 Census Table WU03UK



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.

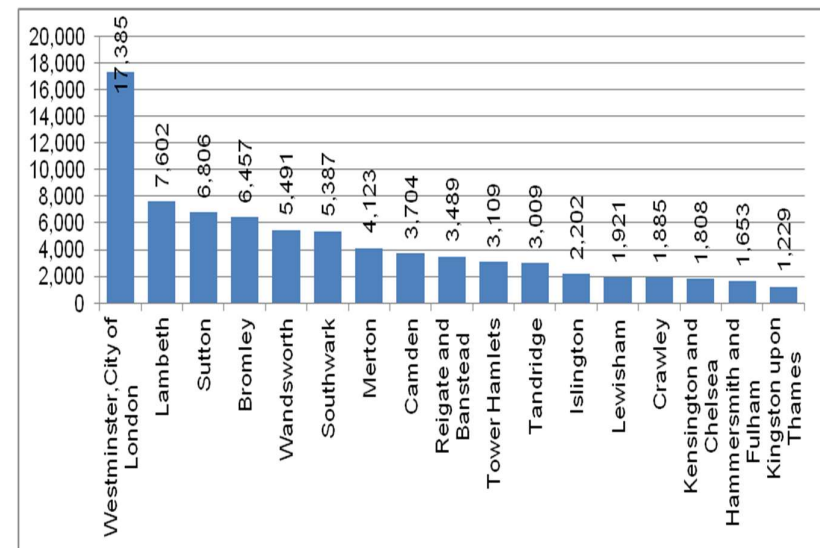
Figure 6 – Method of transport to work for Croydon residents working outside of the borough



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%.

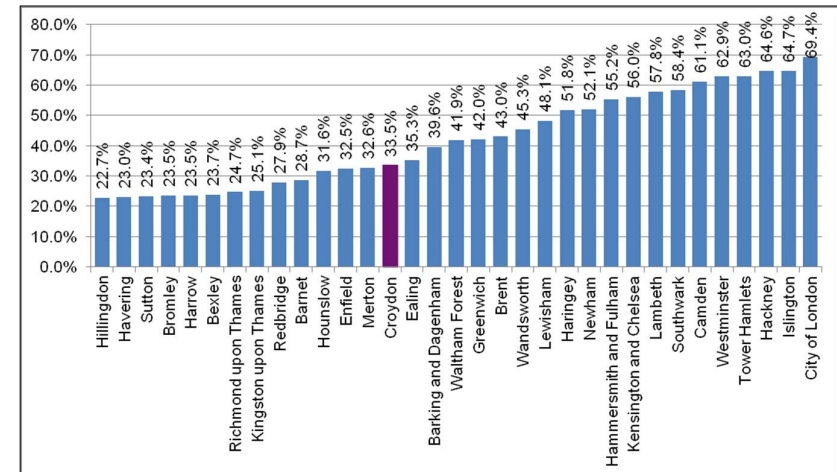
The proportion of Croydon residents estimated to have cycled at least once a week during 2019/2020 was 5.9% compared to the London average of 13.9% and the national average of 11.6%. The Croydon and London figures are down on the previous year according to the DfT Walking and Cycling Statistics, Table 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

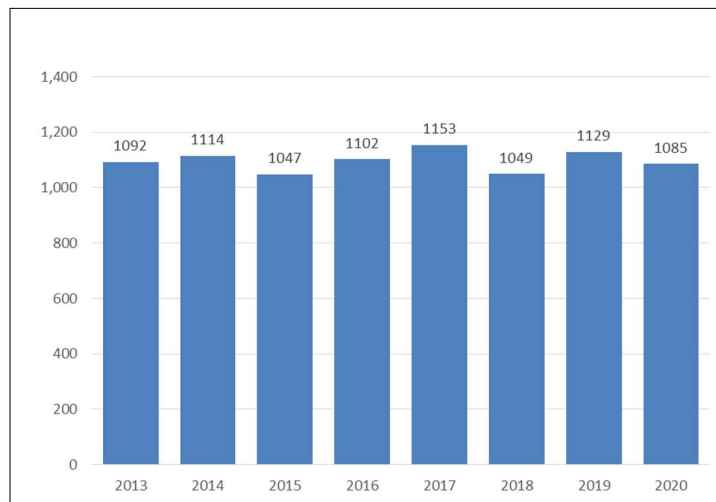
Road Traffic Collisions

The number of road traffic collisions in Croydon has fluctuated over the last 8 years as shown by Figure 9. The latest figure for 2020 shows that the number of collisions has gone down



compared to the previous year. The majority of these collisions only involve slight injuries. There were 2 fatalities in Croydon in 2020 which is 6 less than the previous year.

Figure 9 – Number of road traffic collisions

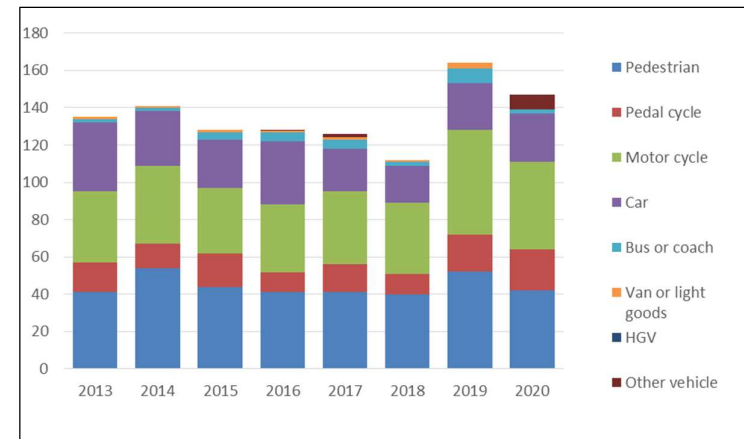


Source: DfT Road casualty statistics Table RAS30043

The latest figure for 2020 for the number of road users killed or seriously injured (KSI) in Croydon is 147 which is a reduction of 17 on the previous year.

Figure 10 shows the number of KSI casualties recorded over the past 8 years by the type of road user affected. For 2020 most casualties were motor cyclists (47) followed by pedestrians (42) and then cars (26).

Figure 10 – Number of KSIs by type of road user



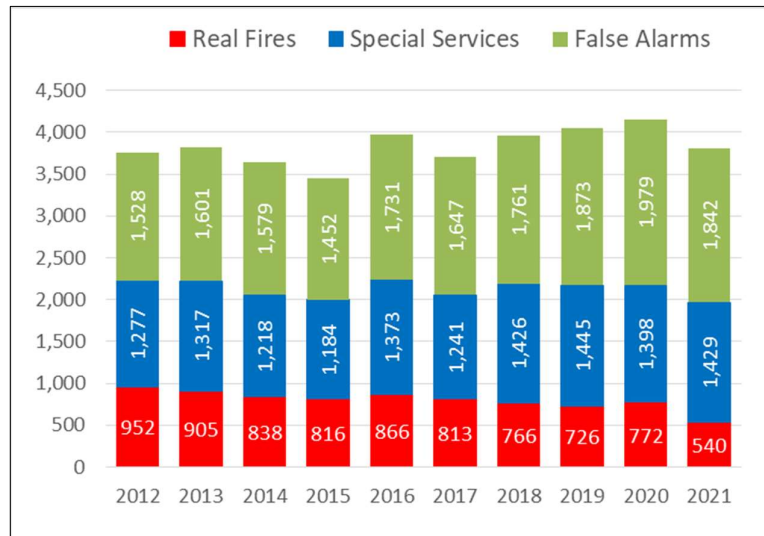
Source: DfT Road casualty statistics Table RAS30043

Fire Services

The number of arson incidents reported in Croydon every year since 2012 has averaged 3,830 a year and 321 every month. The total number of incidents in 2021 is down on the last 3 years and the actual number of real fires has been the lowest for over 10 years.



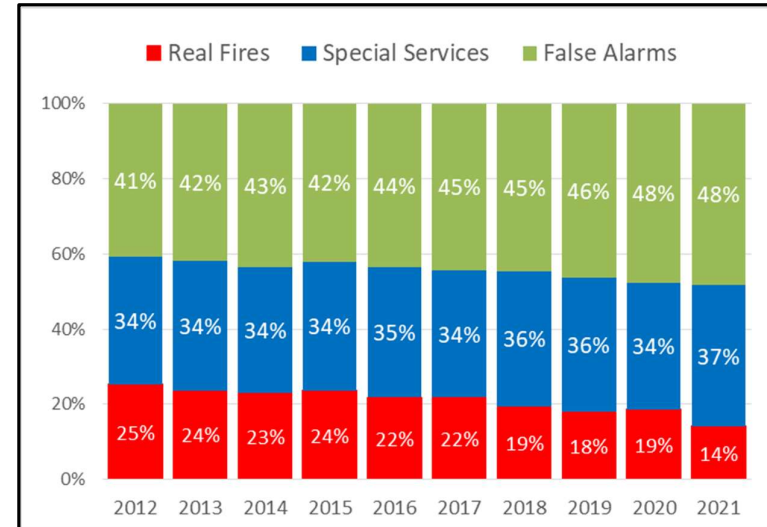
Figure 11 – Number of reported fire incidents broken down by incident type.



Source: LFB

Over the past 10 years, the proportion of real fires compared to all fire incidents reported in Croydon has been decreasing. In 2012, one in 4 reported incidents were real fires. In 2021, only 14% of the reported arson incidents were real fires as Figure 12 shows. Around half (48%) of the false alarms in 2021 resulted from automated fire alarm systems.

Figure 12 – Percentage of reported fire incidents broken down by incident type.



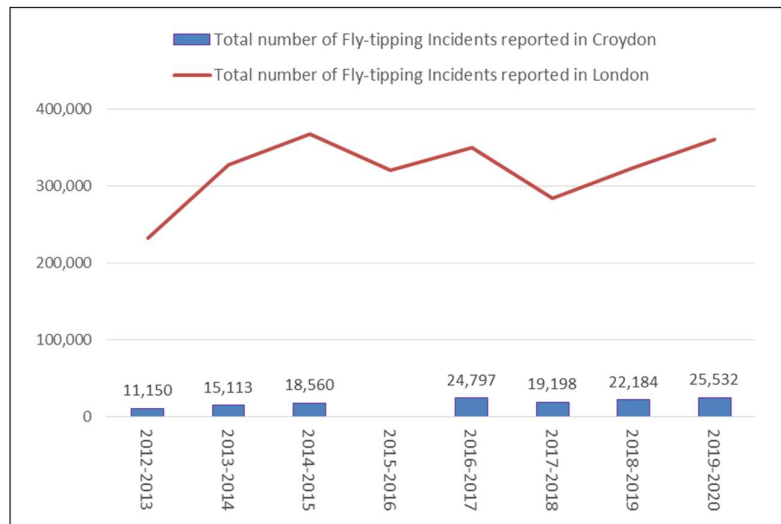
Source: LFB

Fly-tipping

In Croydon, there were 25,532 fly-tipping incidents reported in 2019/2020 which is an increase of 15% on the previous year's figure of 22,184. The annual trends in Croydon are in line with what has been happening across London as Figure 13 illustrates.



Figure 13 – Number of fly-tipping incidents reported in Croydon and London between 2012/2013 and 2019/2020

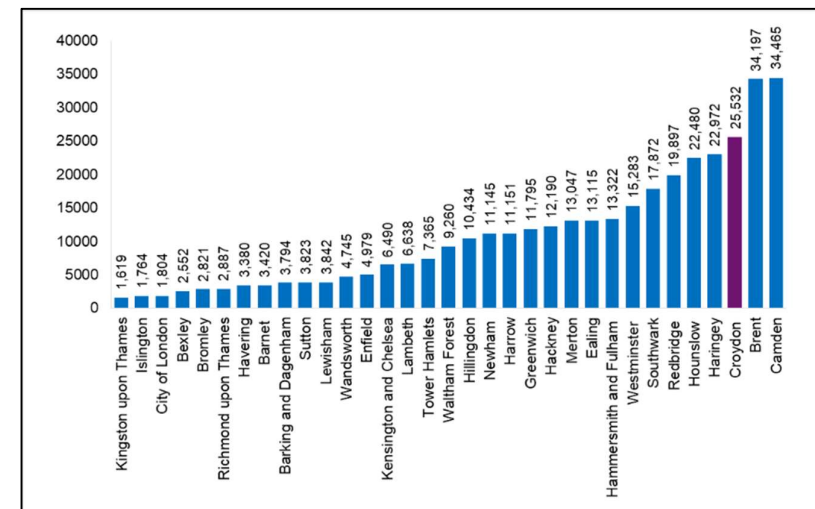


Source: DEFRA WasteDataFlow, released February 2021

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 14 shows that Croydon had the third highest number of reported fly-tipping incidents out of all London boroughs in 2019/2020. In contrast, Barnet which is estimated by the ONS to be the most populous London borough ahead of Croydon had the eighth lowest number of reported fly-tipping incidents.

Figure 14 – Number of fly-tipping incidents reported 2019/2020



Source: DEFRA WasteDataFlow, released February 2021