



CROYDON BOROUGH PROFILE

June 2023

Contents

Executive Summary	2	Housing	47
Population	12	Tenure	47
Population growth	12	Cost of property	49
Demographics	15	Homelessness	51
Our residents	20	Availability of housing	53
Deprivation	22	Affordable Housing	54
IMD - Overall changes since 2015	22	Health	56
IMD 2019 Domains	25	General health	56
Income Deprivation Affecting		Children and young people's health	58
Children Index (IDACI) 2019	32	Adults' health and lifestyle	61
Income Deprivation Affecting		Disease and poor health	62
Older People Index (IDAOPI) 2019	33	Life expectancy and cause of death	67
Education and skills	34	Social care	69
Early Years	35	Children in need	69
School attainment	36	Looked after children	73
Further education	38	Adult safeguarding	76
Economy	40	Adults receiving care	76
Businesses	40	Community safety	81
Employment	41	Crime offences	81
People out of work	44	New Crime Plan Offences	82
Youth in education and training	44	Hate crime	87
16-17 Year Old NEET	45	Domestic abuse and sexual violence	91
Apprenticeships	45	Youth offending	92
Skill levels of adults	46	Environment and transport	95
		Environment	96
		Transport	97
		Fire Services	100
		Fly-tipping	101



Borough Profile 2023

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.

As more Census 2021 data becomes available from the ONS, relevant analyses will be produced and will appear in future Borough Profiles.



Population

✓ Areas of progress



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



The Census 2011 revealed that 9.3% of the Croydon population were providing some form of unpaid care. In the Census 2021 this has reduced to 7.9%.

⚠ Challenges



Croydon has the highest population compared to all other boroughs in London. The older population is growing and this impacts on the demand for a range of services as people live longer with more complex needs.



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 continue to remain more deprived than the South.

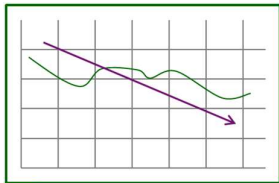


Since IMD 2015, Croydon has become relatively more deprived under the 2 deprivation domains relating to Barriers to housing and services and Crime.



Education and skills

✓ Areas of progress



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

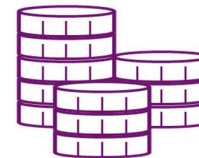


The percentage of pupils achieving a good level of development in Foundation Stage in Croydon has been improving every year since 2015.

KS2

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

⚠ Challenges



Take up of funded hours in Early Years settings is still 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.

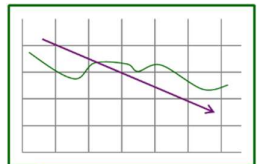


Economy

✓ 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

9%

The retail industry only makes up 9% of all Croydon industries (2022). If Croydon is to attract more people the retail offer needs to be improved.

0.55

The job density figure for Croydon is 0.58 (2021). The desired rate would be 1.00. The Croydon rate is still much lower than London (1.02) and Great Britain (0.85).



Housing

✓ Areas of progress



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

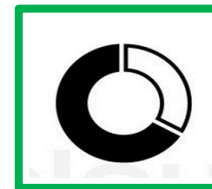


For 2021/2022, Croydon had the second highest number of completions of affordable housing in London.

⚠ Challenges

2,000 +

Croydon continues to have over 2,000 households that are in temporary accommodation.



In 2021/2022, around two thirds (2/3) of the homeless households in Croydon were made up of main residents from the non-White community.



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.

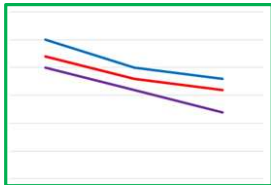


Croydon's proportion of adults (aged 18+) classified as overweight or obese is similar to the London average but it would be good to aim to get the rate even lower.



Social Care

✓ Areas of progress



The rate of Section 47 enquiries per 10,000 children has been going down in Croydon and is now lower than the regional and national rates.

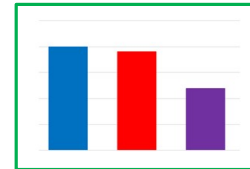


Croydon has a similar proportion of carers on Direct Payments (DPs) compared to London and England after lagging behind for a number of years.

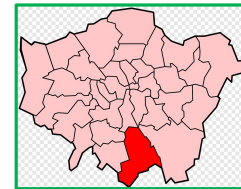


The trend in Croydon of having fewer admissions into care homes means that the Council continues to focus on providing care in the communities.

⚠ 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.

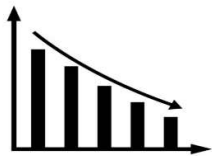


The Social workers in Croydon continue to deal with heavy workloads, reflecting the client base in the Borough.

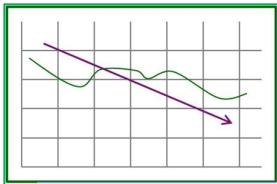


Community Safety

✓ Areas of progress



The number of burglaries of residential properties has been showing a downward trend over the past 3 years.



The numbers of anti-social behaviour calls continue on a downward trend in Croydon with ASB rates lower than in London.



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

⚠ Challenges



Croydon has one of the highest rates of domestic abuse incidents and offences per 1,000 population compared to the other London local authorities.



There continues to be an increasing trend in the total number of hate crimes each year.



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

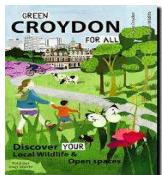


Environment and transport

✓ Areas of progress



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.



In 2022, Croydon has seen the largest number of real fire incidents since 2016.



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

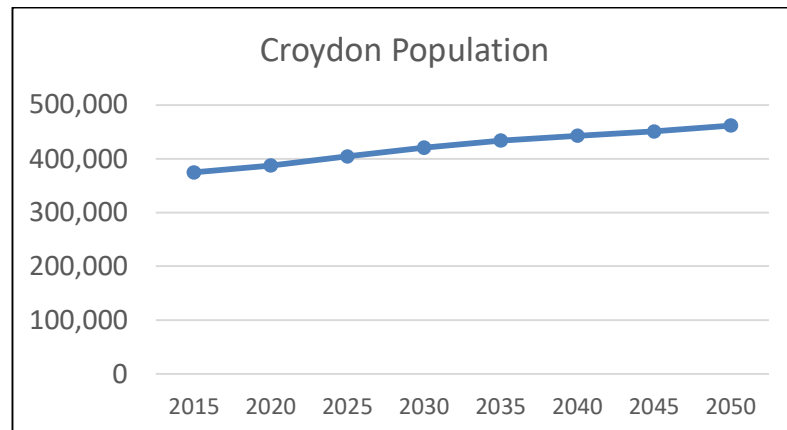
Overview

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

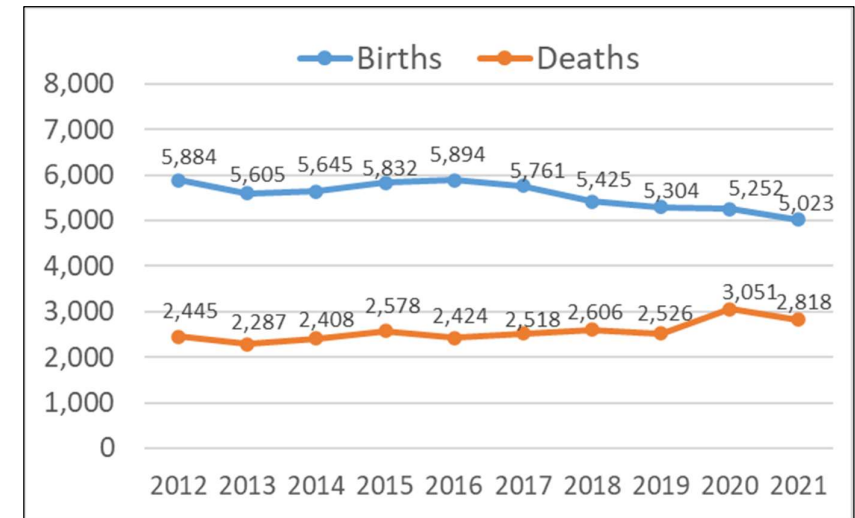


Source: GLA 2018-based housing-led population projections, released Feb. 2020

Births and deaths

Figure 2 shows the actual number of births and deaths in Croydon each year from 2012 to 2021. Over the 10 year period to 2020, the number of births has averaged around 5,547 a year. The number of deaths over the same period has averaged about 2,530. The number of deaths and births has declined on the previous year of 2020 when the Covid pandemic had an adverse impact on the country and the world.

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



Source: ONS births and deaths (July 2022)

Migration

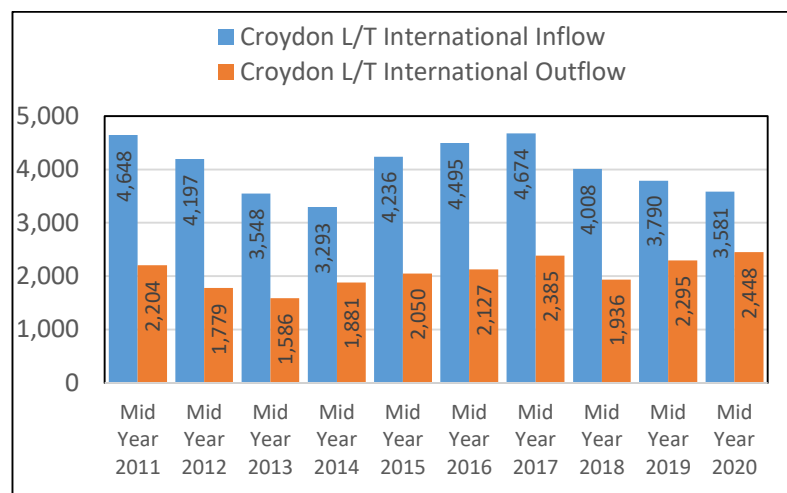
For 2020, domestic migration in Croydon showed a net loss with 22,865 migrants entering the borough against 24,314 leaving the borough to live in other areas of the UK.

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



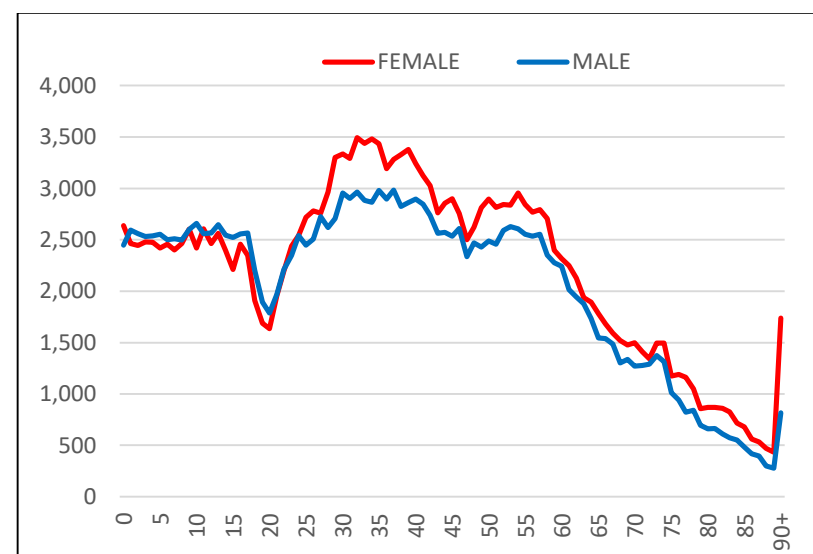
Source: ONS Local Area Migration Indicators, 2020
(NB. This data source has been discontinued after 2020)

Based on Census 2021 data, 33,085 migrants (8.6% of the total residents) moved into the borough from within the UK at least a year before Census Day and 3,493 migrants (0.9% of the total residents) moved into the borough from outside the UK at least 1 year before Census Day.

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.

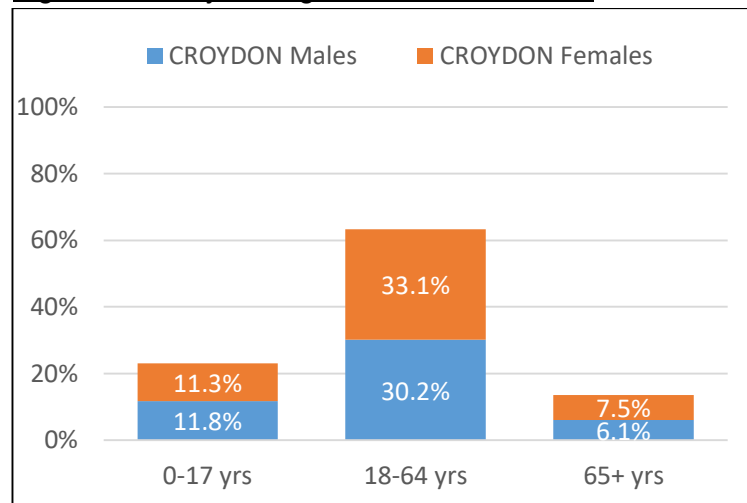


Demographics

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%.

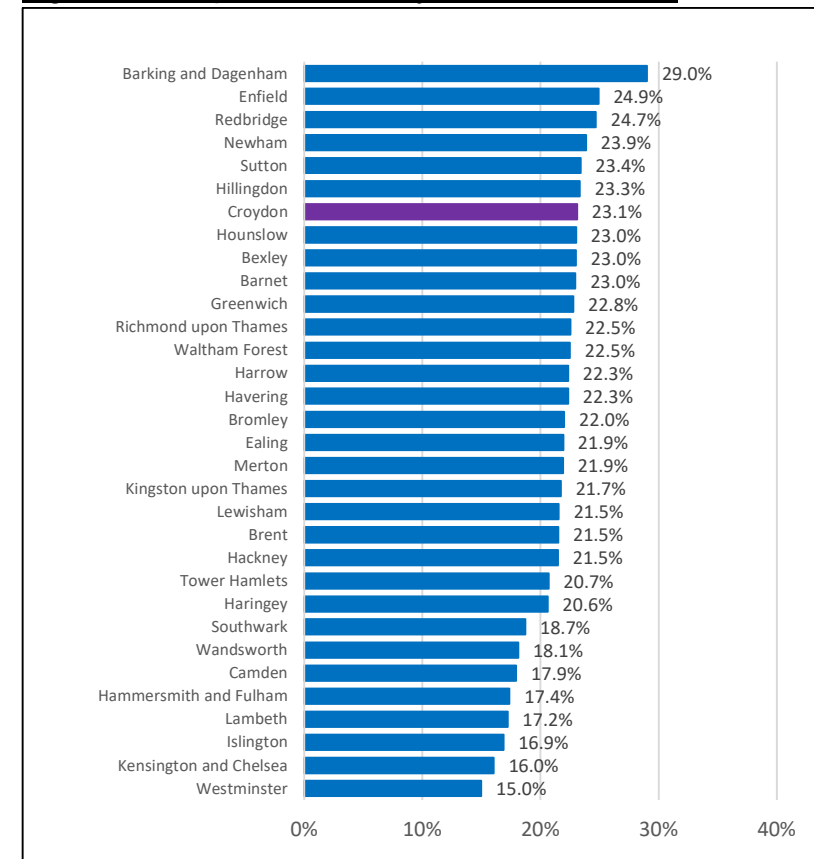
Figure 5 – Croydon Age and Gender Profile



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



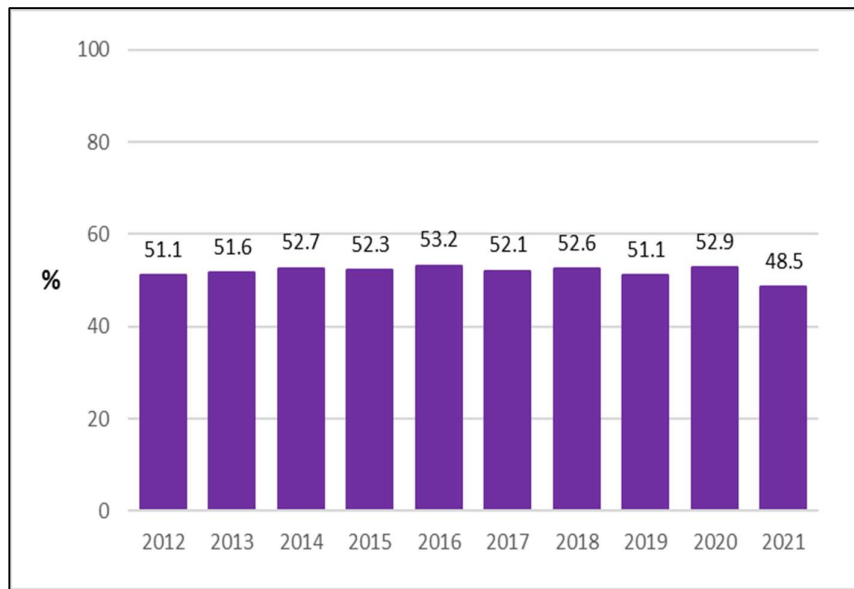
Source: ONS, Census 2021, released 2. November 2022.



Ethnicity

Just under half of the live births in Croydon have been to mothers born outside of the UK. Figure 7 shows that the latest proportion of Non-UK born mothers is the lowest for at least the last 10 years.

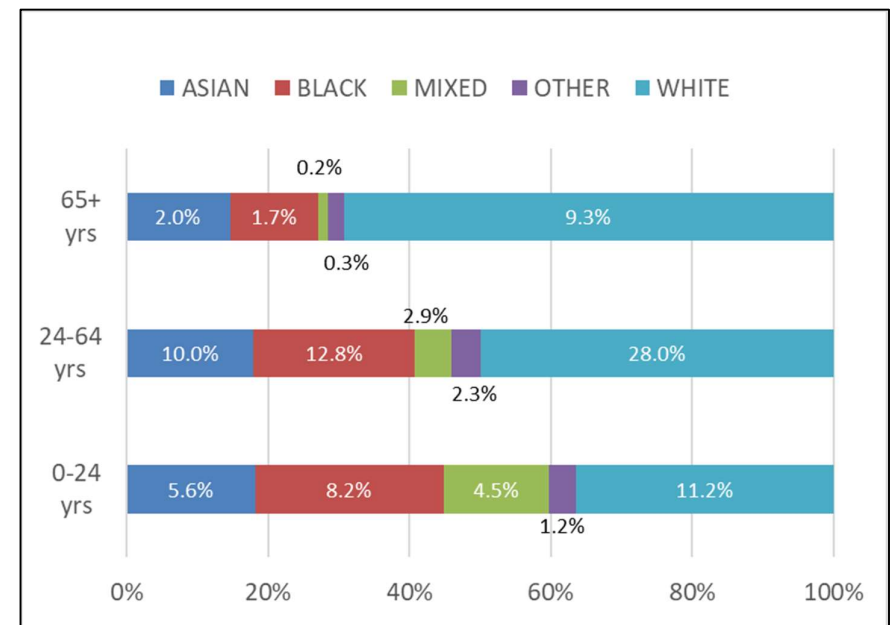
Figure 7 - Percentage of live births in Croydon to non-UK born mothers



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

Like other London boroughs, Croydon has a higher proportion of residents from the Non-White communities compared to the national average. The Census 2021 data shows that there was more diversity in the younger age group population in Croydon.

Figure 8 – Ethnic group by age

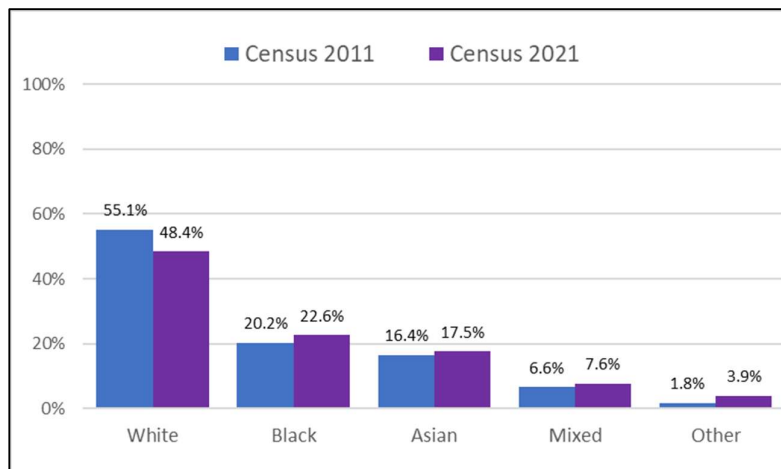


Source: ONS 2021 Census



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 2.5% 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

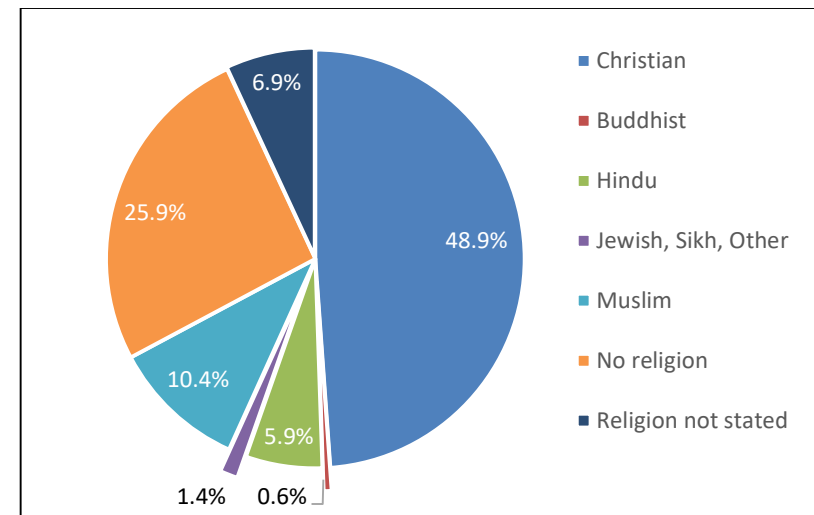


Source: ONS Census 2021, data released 29.Nov. 2022.

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. However, there was a question on sexual orientation in the Census 2021 survey aimed at all those residents aged 16 years and over.

Based on the results from ONS Census 2021, of those who answered the question, 9,530 residents or 3.1% identified as being part of the LGBT+ community in Croydon.

Table 1 shows the breakdown in more detail. The proportion of those who did not answer this question made up 9.1% of the total.

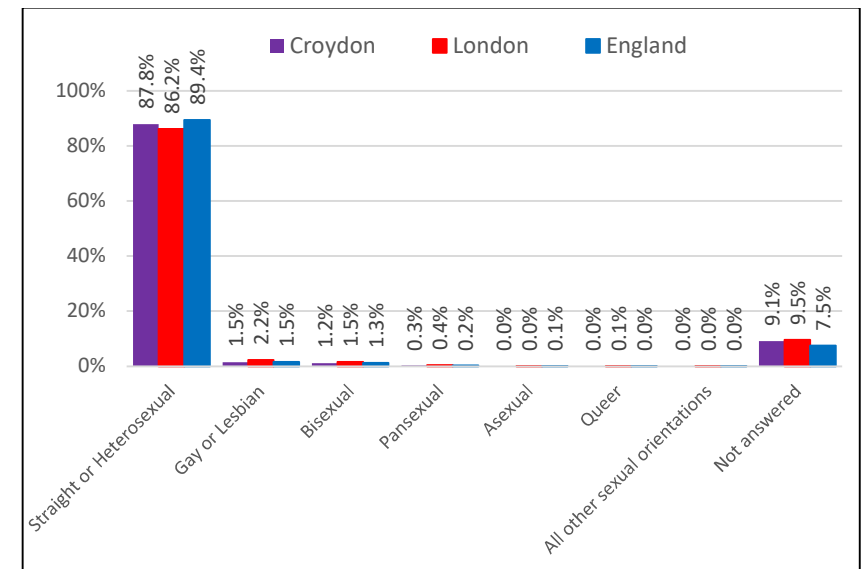
Table 1 – Sexual Orientation in Croydon

Sexual Orientation	Numbers	%
Straight or Heterosexual	272,523	87.80%
Gay or Lesbian	4,696	1.51%
Bisexual	3,661	1.18%
Pansexual	855	0.28%
Asexual	123	0.04%
Queer	97	0.03%
All other sexual orientations	98	0.03%
Not answered	28,344	9.13%

Source: ONS Census 2021, data released 6. Jan. 2023.

According to Census 2021 data, just under 9 in every 10 people are straight or heterosexual in Croydon, London and England. Just under 1 in 10 did not answer the sexual orientation question in Croydon (9.1%) and London (9.5%). In England generally, 7.5% did not answer the question.

Figure 11 – Sexual Orientation in Croydon compared to London and England.



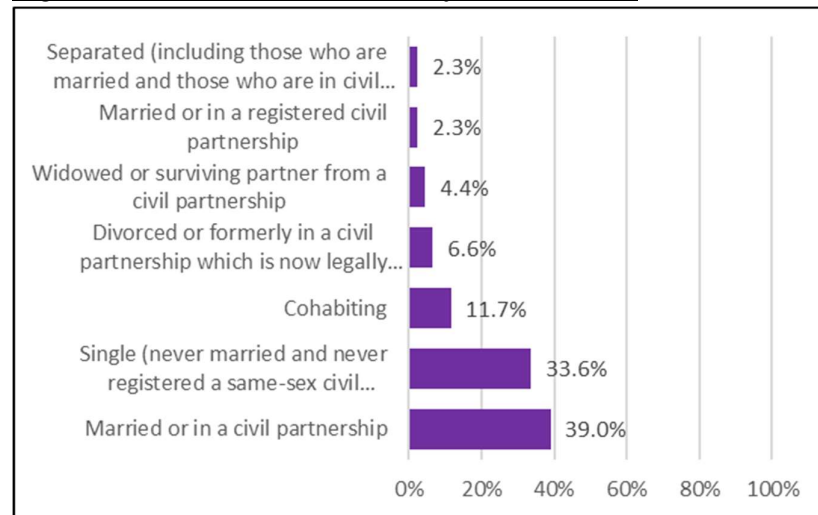
Source: ONS Census 2021, data released 6. Jan. 2023.



Marital status

The 2021 Census is the latest data source for marital status. Figure 12 shows that the majority of adults aged over 16 in Croydon were either married or single (72.6%).

Figure 12 – Marital status of Croydon residents



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

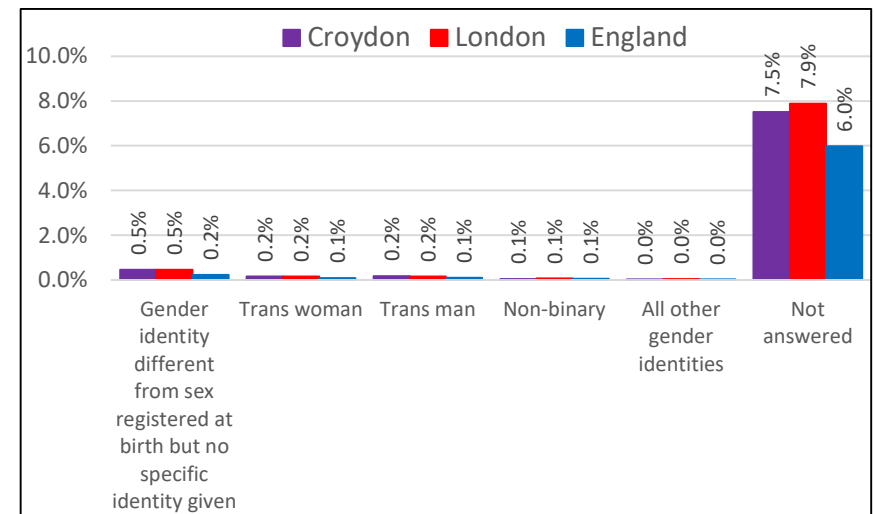
Gender identity

The Census 2021 asked a question on Gender Identity for the first time. Responses from 91.6% of residents aged over 16

years said their Gender identity was the same as the sex registered at birth. This compared to the London proportion of 91.2% and the England proportion of 93.5%.

The gender identity question was not answered by 7.5% of the Croydon residents aged over 16 years. This compares to 7.9% in London and 6.0% in England. There were 2,765 or 0.9% of these residents aged over 16 years who did not identify as either male or female. This compared to 0.9% in London and 0.5% in England.

Figure 13 – Marital status of Croydon residents



Source: ONS Census 2021, data released 6. Jan. 2023.



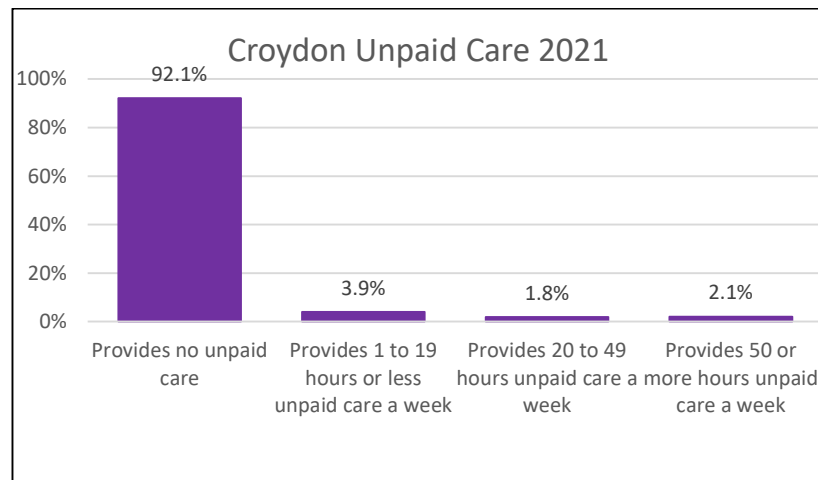
Our Residents

Carers

The Census 2011 recorded 9.3% of the Croydon population as providing some form of unpaid care. For Census 2021 this reduced to 7.9%. In fact, over the 10 years from 2011 to 2021 - like Croydon - the regional and national proportions of unpaid carers have reduced by 0.8% and 1.4% respectively.

Figure 14 shows the hours per week worked by the 9.3% of the total Croydon population who provide unpaid care.

Figure 14 – Proficiency in English Language of those aged 3 years and over

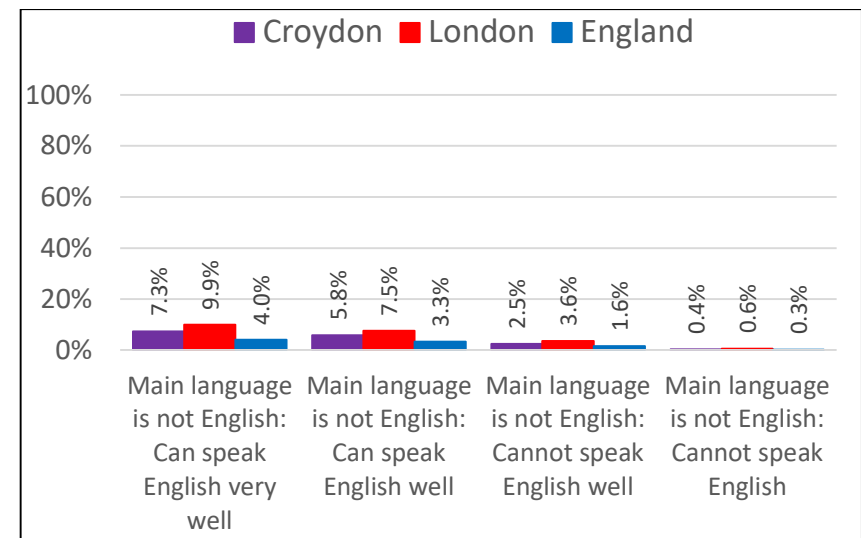


Source: ONS Census 2021, data released 19. Jan. 2023.

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 proportion has increased to 16.0%. Of this 16.0%, 13.1% can speak English very well or well. Less than 3% of the speaking residents either cannot speak English well or not speak English at all.

Figure 15 – Proportion of Primary and Secondary pupils whose first language is other than English



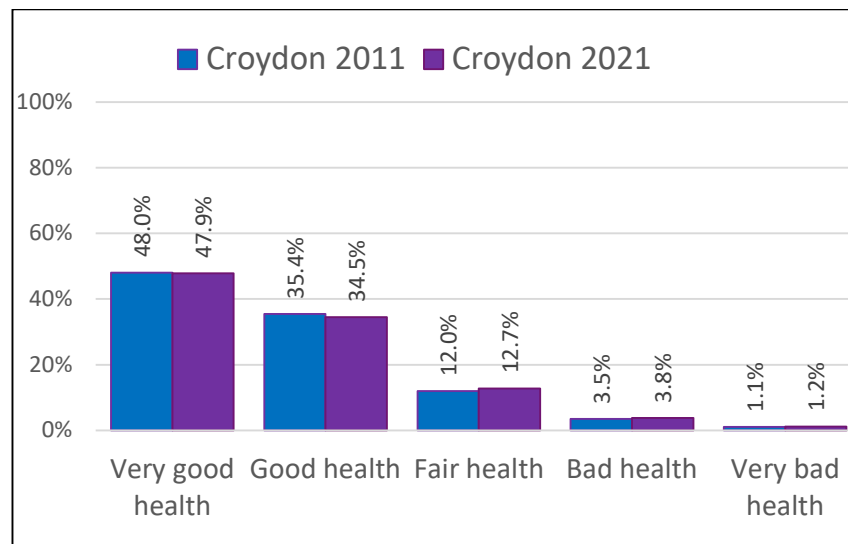
Source: ONS Census 2021, data released 29. Nov. 2022



Health

From Census 2011 to Census 2021 there does not seem to have been much difference in the health profile in the borough. There was a slightly lower proportion (82.4%) in 2021 who said they had very good or good health compared to 2011 (83.4%).

Figure 16 – General health profile in Croydon : 2011 vs 2021

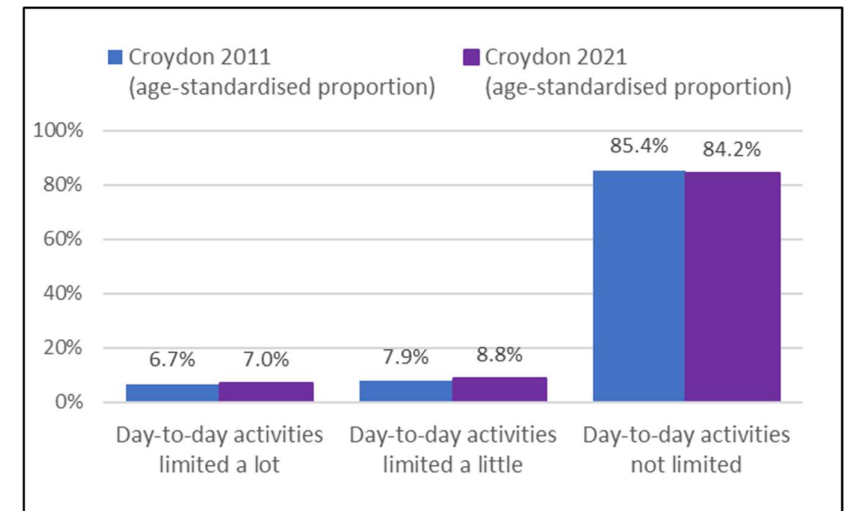


Source: ONS Census 2021, data released 19. Jan. 2023.

Disability

From 2011 to 2021, there has only been a slight increase in the proportions of disabled people in Croydon whose day to day activities are limited a lot or a little.

Figure 17 – Proportion of people whose day-to-day activities were limited by a long-term health problem or disability



Source: ONS Census 2021, data released 19. Jan. 2023.



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)

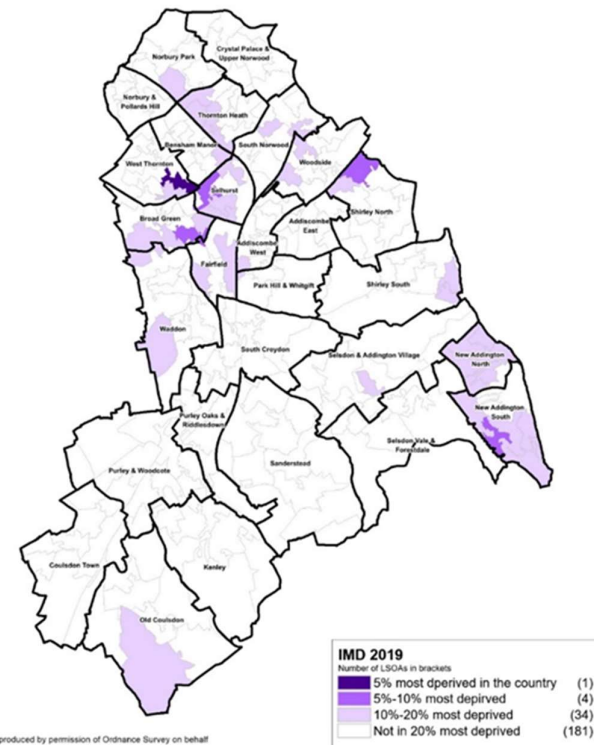
Index Measure	IMD 2015	IMD 2019
Rank of average rank	91	102
Rank of average score	96	108
Rank of extent of deprivation	98	109
Rank of concentration	134	133

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.

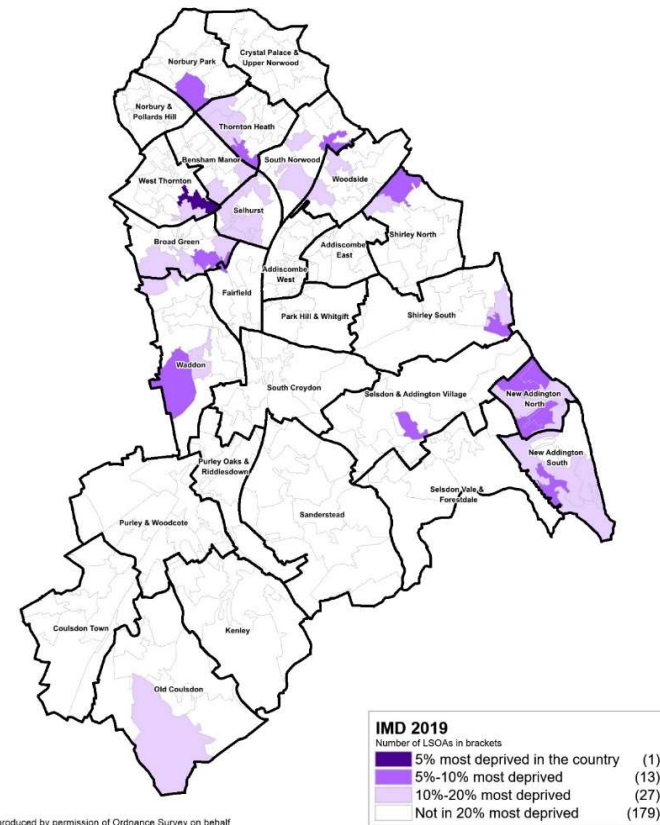
The score of each LSOA on the income domain contributes towards 22.5% of the LSOA's overall deprivation score. The overall pattern of income deprivation across the borough mirrors that for overall deprivation.

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)



Reproduced by permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of HMSO. © Crown copyright and database right 2019. OS Licence number 10001927

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.

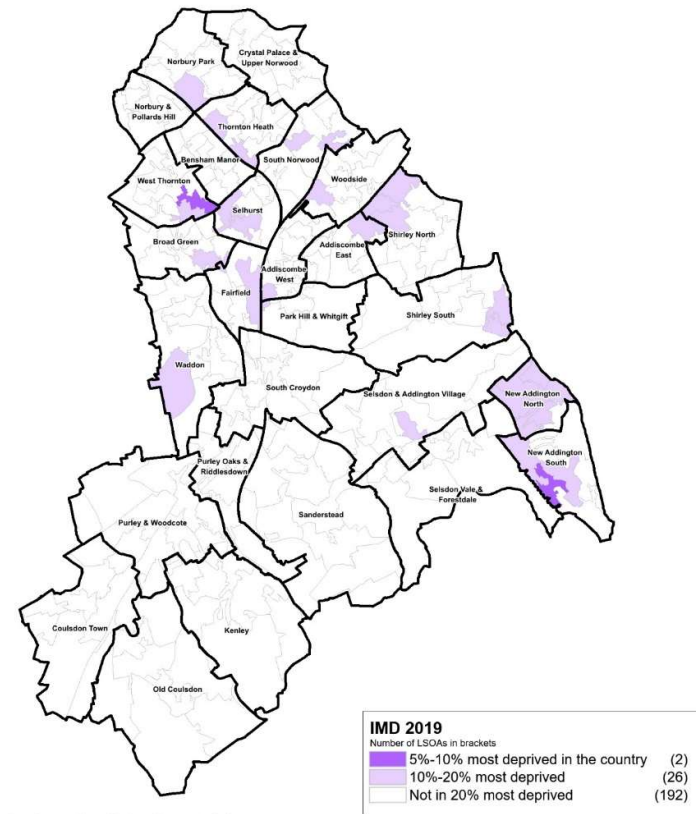
The average score for the Employment domain was 0.092, placing Croydon as the 143rd most deprived LSOA out of the 317 lower tier districts or 87th out of 151 upper tier districts. Croydon is 15th most deprived out of 33 London boroughs.

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)



Reproduced by permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of HMSO. © Crown copyright and database right 2019. OS Licence number 10001927

Source: DCLG and Ordnance Survey (Crown Copyright)



Education, skills and training

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

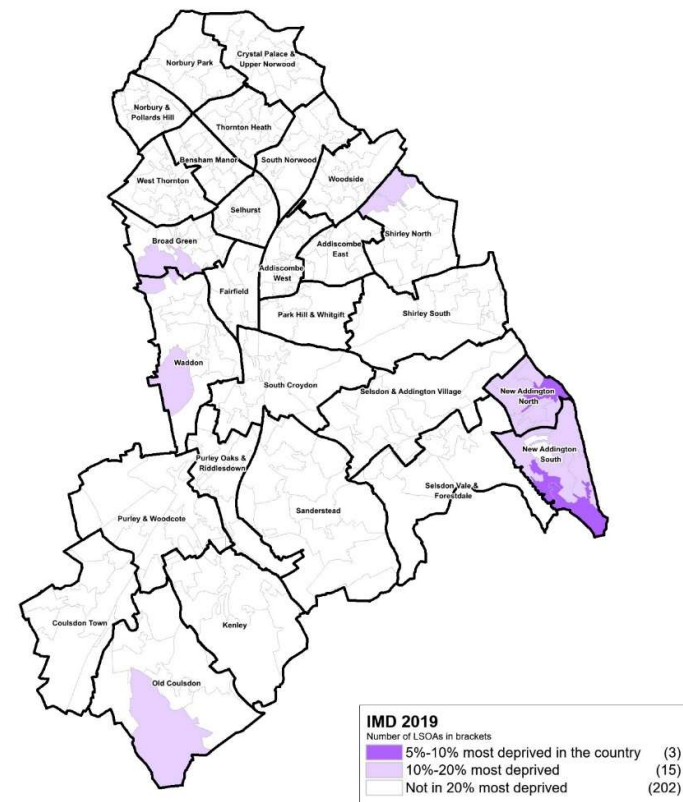
The data on children and young people is based on three years' worth of data, with the most recent data included dating from 2016/2017. The data on adults is taken from the 2011 Census.

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

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

Figure 4 – Education, skills and training deciles

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



Reproduced by permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of HMSO. © Crown copyright and database right 2019
OS Licence number 10001927

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.

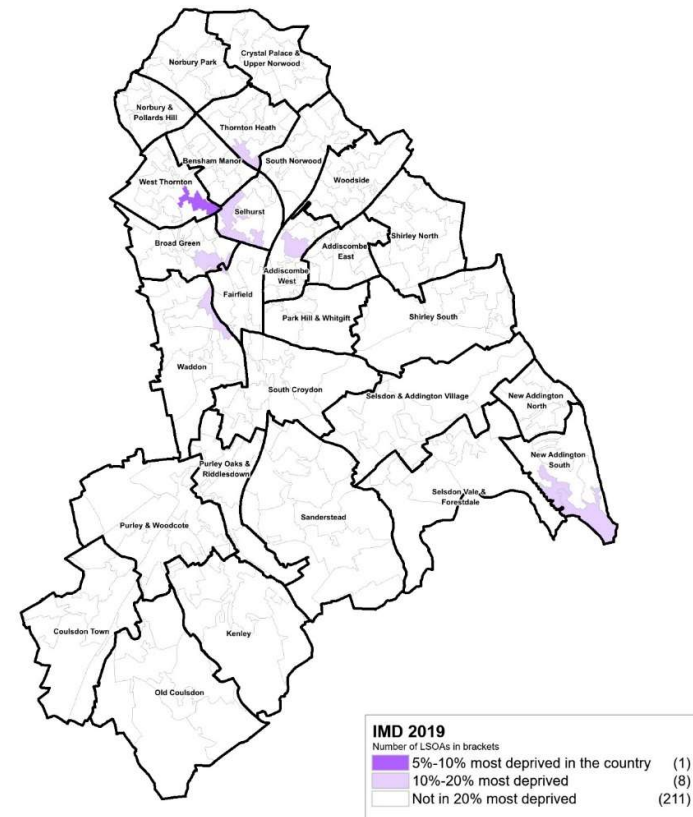
The average score for Croydon for this domain was -0.174, making it the 165th most deprived lower tier authority out of the 317 or 95th out of 151 upper tier authorities. Croydon is 13th most deprived out of 33 London boroughs.

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)



Reproduced by permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of HMISO. © Crown copyright and database right 2019. OS Licence number 10001927.

Source: DCLG and Ordnance Survey (Crown Copyright)



Crime

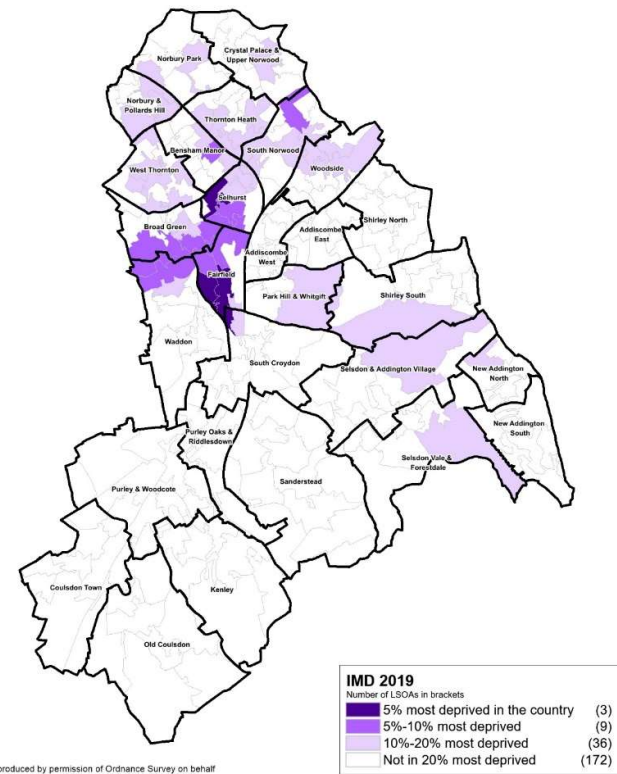
The Crime domain is based on the rates of violence, burglary, theft and criminal damage per 1,000 at-risk population. This at-risk population is the count of the residents in the area plus the number of people who work in the area but are not resident there. The data are based on recorded crimes for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



Reproduced by permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of HMSO. © Crown copyright and database right 2019. OS Licence number 10001927

Source: DCLG and Ordnance Survey (Crown Copyright)



Barriers to housing and services

The barriers to housing and services domain looks at geographical barriers to services and wider barriers. These barriers are based on the average distance to key services such as a GP surgery, primary school, post office, and a general store or supermarket based on data from 2018. The wider barriers include household overcrowding, homelessness and housing affordability.

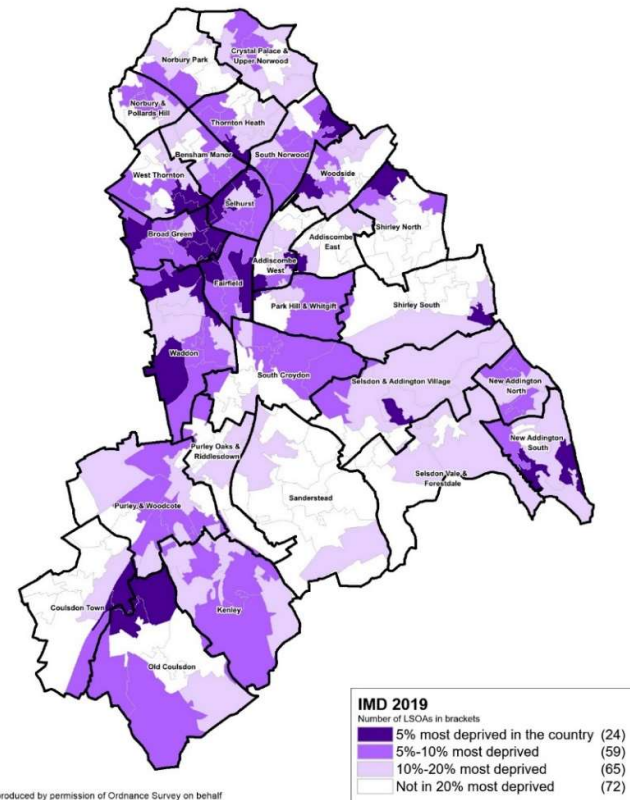
The average score in Croydon was 33.996, ranking Croydon the 14th most deprived authority out of the 317 lower tier districts or 14th out of 151 upper tier authorities. Croydon is 14th most deprived out of 33 London boroughs.

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

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

Figure 7 - Barriers to housing and services deciles

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



Source: DCLG and Ordnance Survey (Crown Copyright)



Living environment

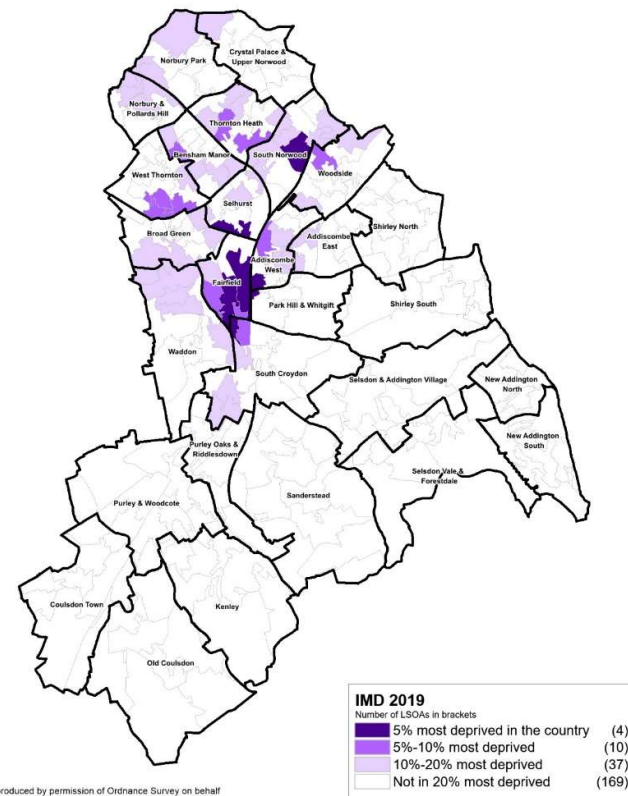
The living environment domain looks at both the indoor living environment and the outdoor living environment. The indoor living environment is based on the proportion of houses without central heating (2011) and the proportion of houses that are in poor condition (2015). The outdoor living environment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

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

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

Figure 8 – Living environment deciles

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



Reproduced by permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of HMSO. © Crown copyright and database right 2019
OS Licence number 10001927

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.

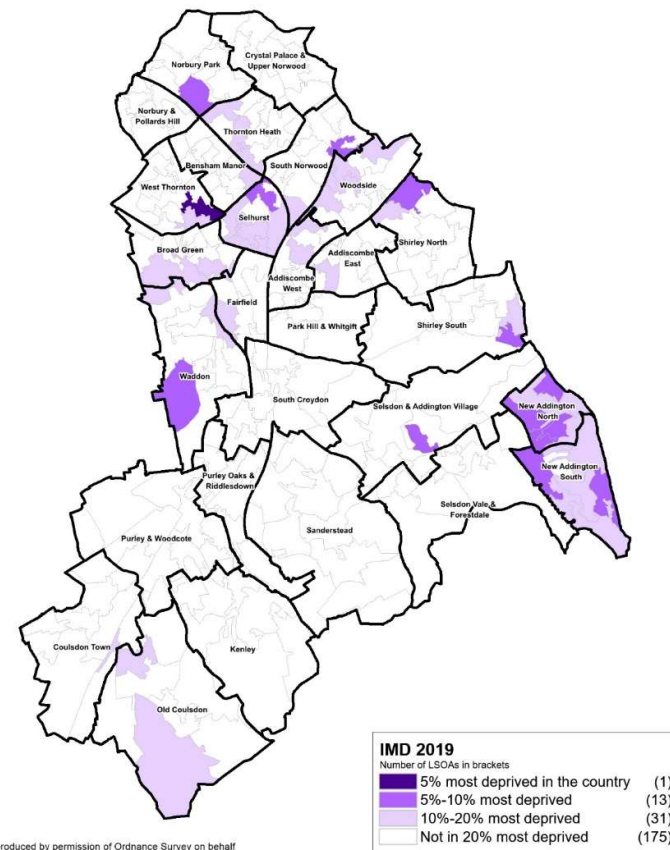
6.4% of the LSOAs in Croydon were in the top 5%-10% most deprived LSOAs in the country and 20.4% were in the top 20% most deprived LSOAs as can be seen in Figure 9.

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.

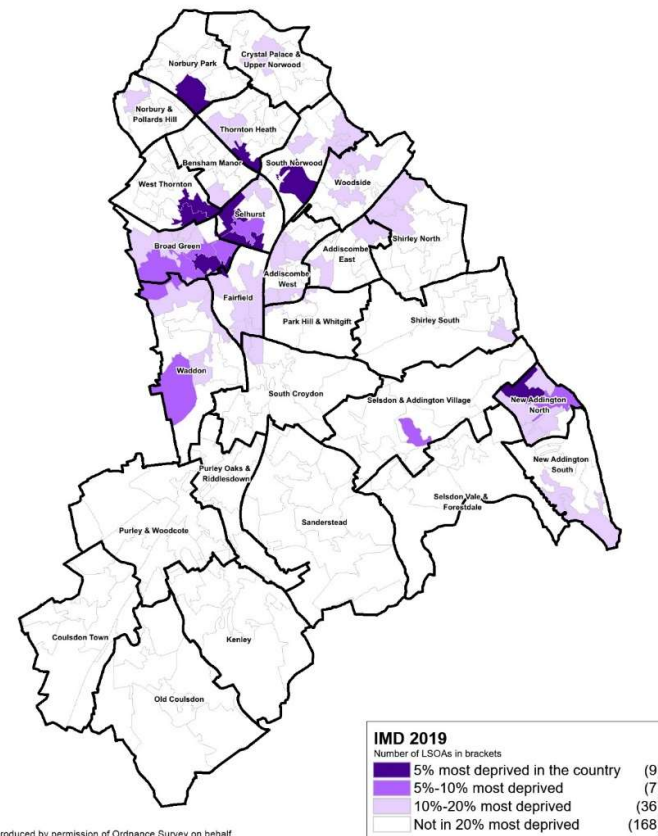
Figure 10 shows that 7.3% of all LSOAs in Croydon were in the top 5%-10% most deprived areas in the country.

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)



Reproduced by permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of HMSO. © Crown copyright and database right 2019
OS Licence number 10001927

Source: DCLG and Ordnance Survey (Crown Copyright)



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.

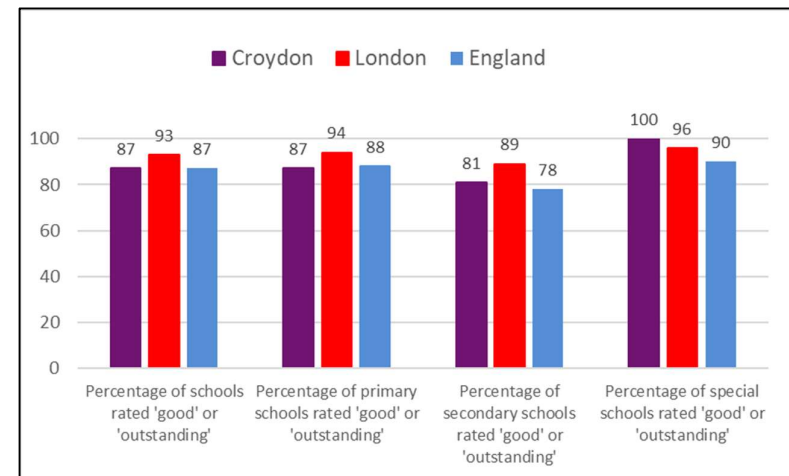
The Mayor's Business Plan 2022-2026 has set out priorities for Children's services which include the following:

- 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. However, based on figures in March 2022, Croydon can boast a higher proportion (100%) of special schools rated "good" or "outstanding" compared to London (96%) and England (90%).

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



Source: gov.uk

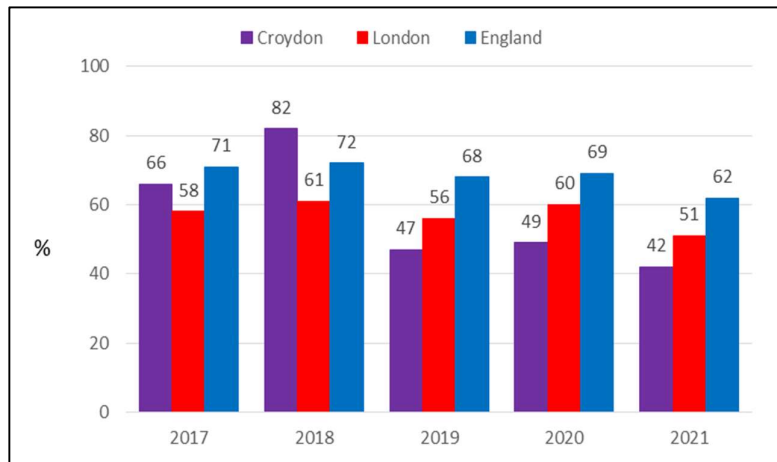


Early Years

Take up of funded hours

The latest 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.

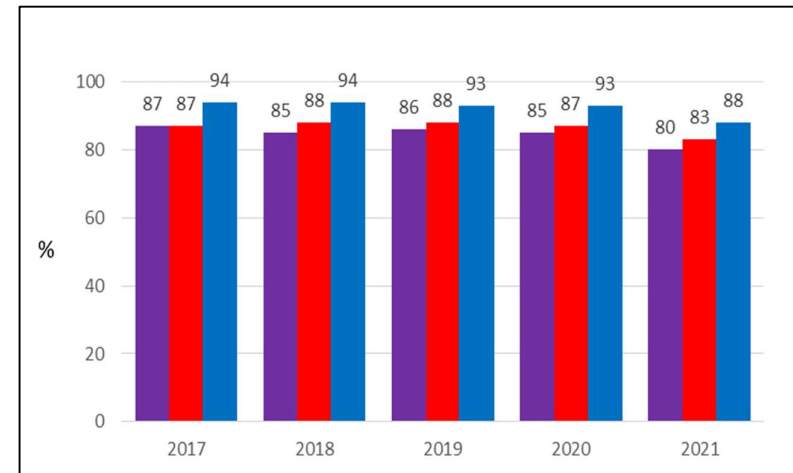
Figure 2 - The percentage of 2 year olds benefitting from funded early education places



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



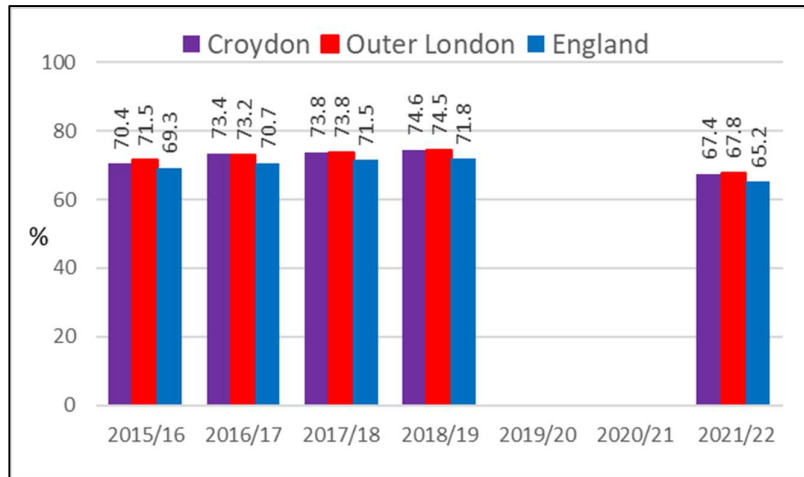
Source: gov.uk, Education Provision, Table 8LA

Foundation Stage

Figure 4 shows that the percentage of pupils achieving a good level of development in Croydon in the Early Years Foundation Stage is slightly below the London average but above the national average according to the figures for 2021/2022. The percentages in Croydon, London and England had been higher in previous years.



Figure 4 – Percentage of pupils achieving a good level of development in Foundation Stage Profile (FSP)



Source: Educational Dashboard

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

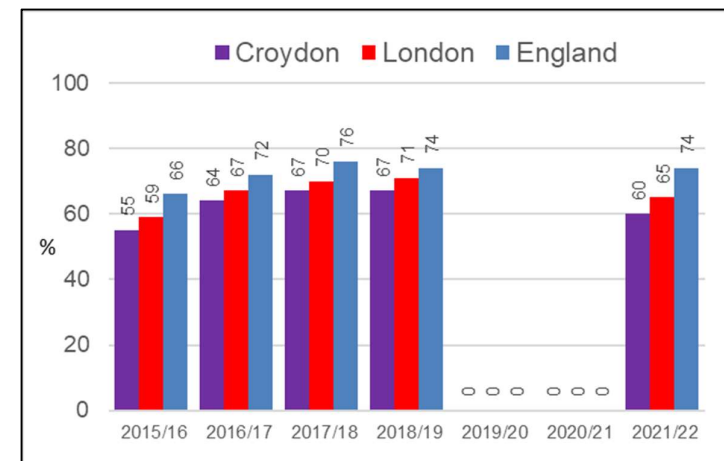
2021/2022	Reading	Writing	Maths	Science
Croydon	69	61	69	75
London	70	63	71	78
England	67	58	68	77

Source : DfE, data released October 2022

Key Stage 2

In Croydon pupil attainment at KS2 level has continued to be lower than both the London and the national averages for years.

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



Source: Educational Dashboard

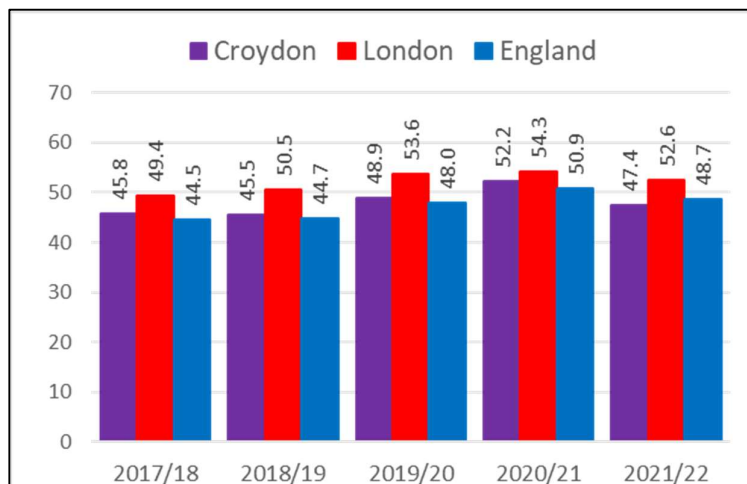


Key Stage 4

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 London average and close to the national average. The latest figure for 2021/2022 shows a poorer performance than the previous year for Croydon.

Figure 6 – Average Attainment 8 scores

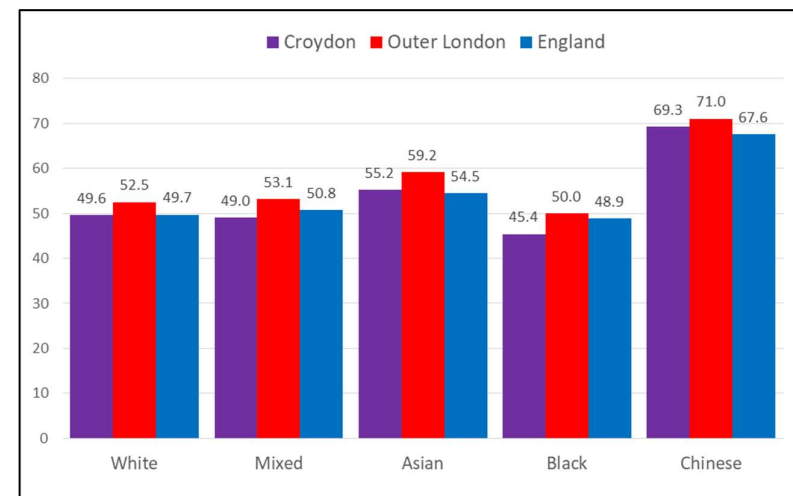


Source: Educational Dashboard

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 figures for 2020 and contrasts the other ethnic groups against pupils from a Chinese background who were 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%.

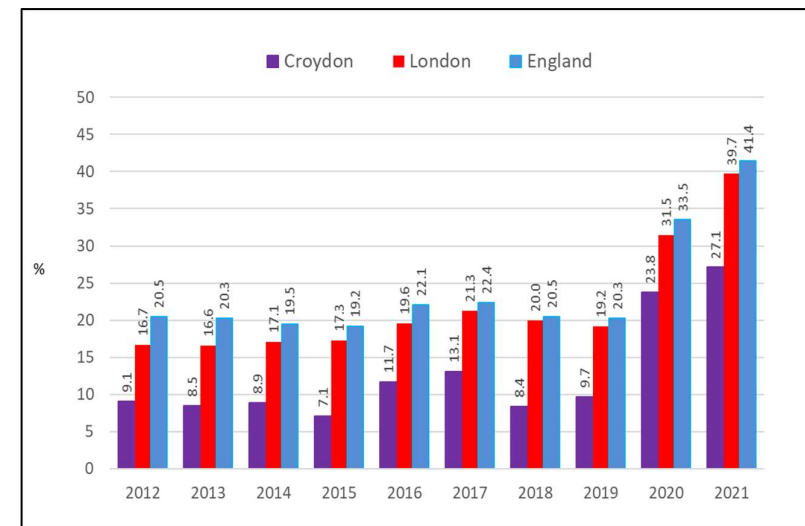
Further education

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 ...

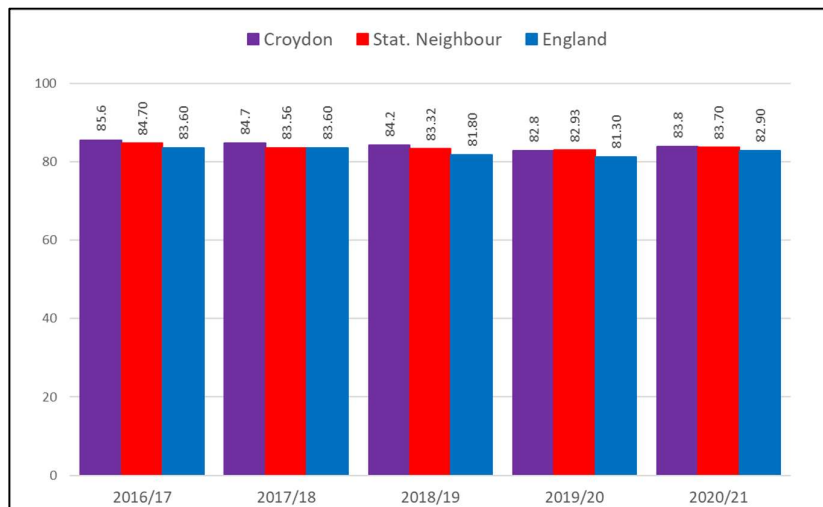


Level 2 qualification by age 19

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.

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

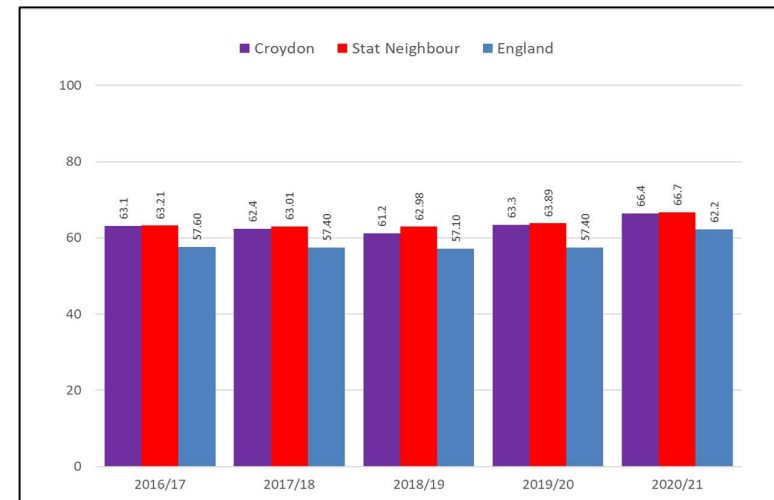


Source: DfE, data released April 2022

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

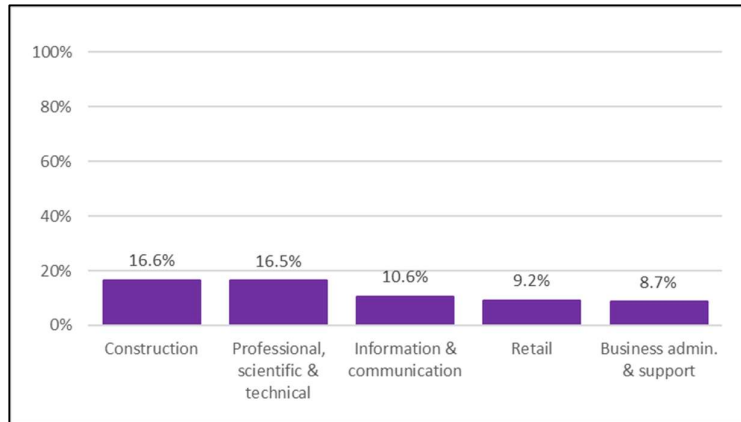
As at March 2022, there were 14,990 enterprises comprising 16,870 local units in Croydon.¹ This number of enterprises is down by 1.4% on the previous year. There were only 35 of these enterprises (0.2%) that employed in excess of 250 people. The majority (92.1%) were enterprises employing 0-9 people.

Figure 1 shows that the 5 top industries for Croydon, based on the employment by the enterprise units are (i) construction (ii) professional, scientific & technical, (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, 2022



Source: ONS UK Business Demography, Table 1

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 2021 this figure has averaged over 2,341 each year. Over the last 4 years the number of business deaths has averaged 2,101 every year with 2,330 deaths in 2021.

The overall number of still active enterprises in Croydon has continued to increase every year from 12,560 in 2010 to 17,450 in 2021. The proportion of businesses that were started in Croydon in 2020 that were still active a year later was 91.3%. This compares with the 92.4% in London and 92.9% in England.

Table 1 shows that the survival rates of businesses born in 2018 are similar in Croydon, London and England after 1, 2 or 3 years of formation.

Table 1 – Survival rates of enterprises born in 2018

	1 Year Survival Rate	2 Year Survival Rate	3 Year Survival Rate
Croydon	95.1%	75.5%	59.9%
London	95.1%	73.5%	56.7%
England	94.8%	74.3%	57.5%

Source: ONS Business Demography, Table 5.1c, released Nov.2022

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 14,990 enterprises of which only 35 employed over 250 people.

Employment

Latest figures show that three quarters (77.3%) of Croydon residents aged 16-64 years are in employment. This is a slightly lower proportion than in London and nationally.



Table 2 – Employment and unemployment in Croydon – Oct 2021 - Sep 2022

	Croydon	Croydon	London	Great Britain
	(nos)	(%)	(%)	(%)
Economically active†	206,900	77.3	79.4	78.4
In employment†	201,500	75.2	75.8	75.5
Employees†	178,200	67.1	64.2	66.0
Self-employed†	22,800	7.9	11.3	9.2
Unemployed (model-based)§	10,200	4.8	4.5	3.7

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 0.55 (2021). The density figure represents the ratio of total jobs to population aged 16-64. In Croydon, this has been increasing but is still much lower than in London (1.02) and Great Britain (0.85).

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 £56 higher a week than for those who live and work in Croydon. Female full-time workers who just work in Croydon earn £144 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), 2022



Source: ONS ASHE, resident analysis

Figure 3 – Gross weekly earnings by place of residence (Croydon residents, working in the borough), 2022



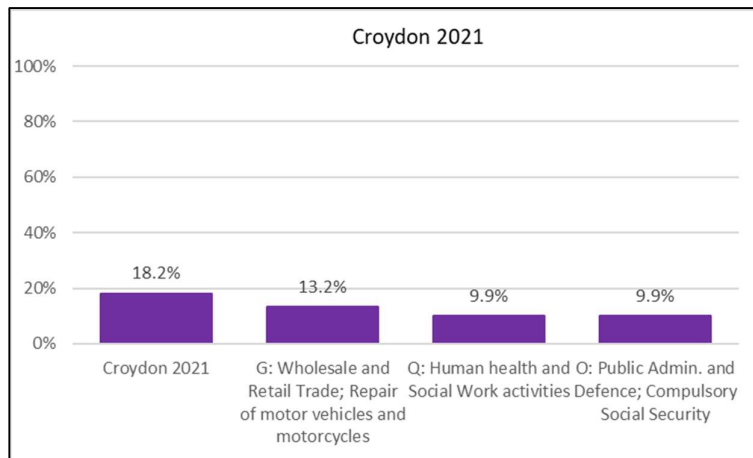
Source: ONS ASHE, workplace analysis



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 over 120,000 each year. Latest estimates for 2021 suggest that compared to the London average, in Croydon there is a much higher proportion of jobs in the wholesale and retail sectors and public administration and support services.

Figure 4 – Top 4 Employee jobs 2021

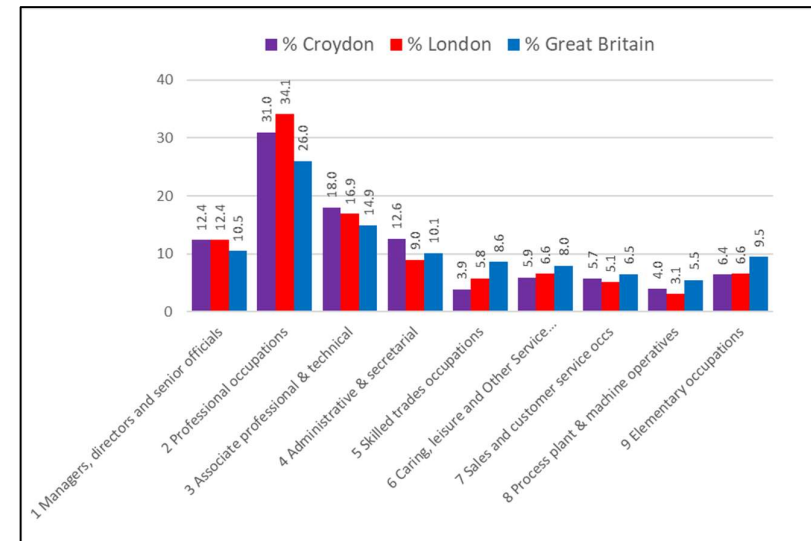


Source: ONS business register and employment survey

Six in 10 jobs (61.5%) 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 10.9% of the total occupations in Croydon. This is lower than in London (11.7%) but lower than the national figure (14.5%).

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



Source: ONS annual population survey

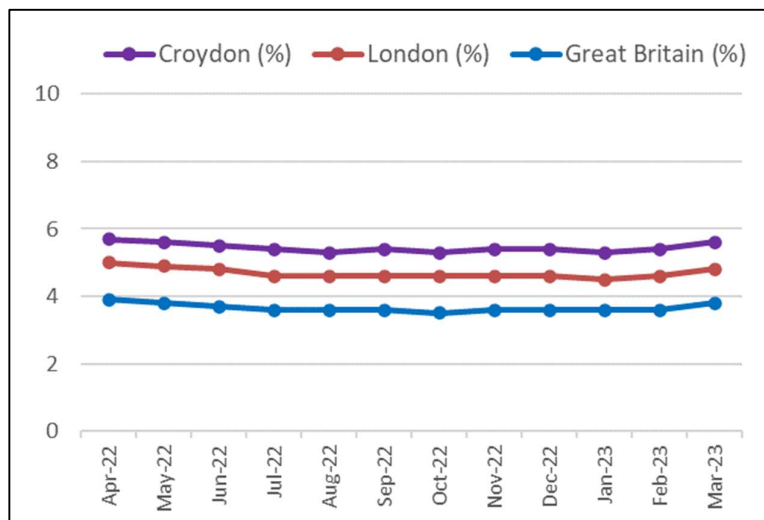


People out of work

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.

Over the 12 rolling months to March 2023 there remains a downward trend in the proportion of people claiming out of work benefits. Yet the claimant rate in Croydon continues to be slightly higher than the rates in London and England.

Figure 6 – Proportion of claimants 16-64 years (not all unemployed)



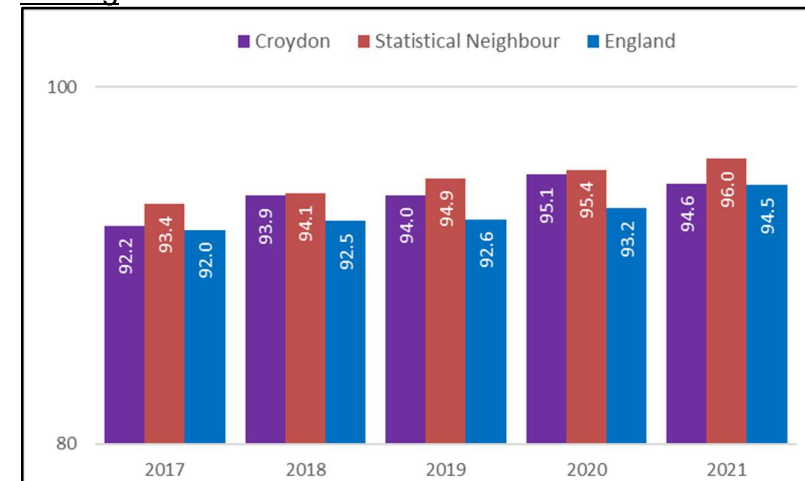
Source: ONS claimant count

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 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

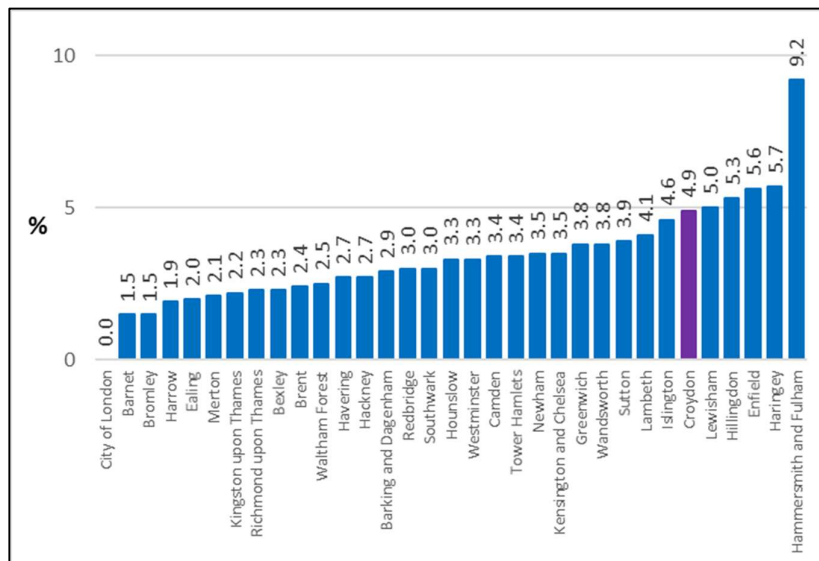


16-17 year old NEET

Based on the latest figures for 2021, 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 4.9 % of young NEET teenagers compared to the London average of 3.4% and the national average of 4.7%.

Figure 8 - The proportion of NEET 16-17 year olds whose activity is not known in 2021

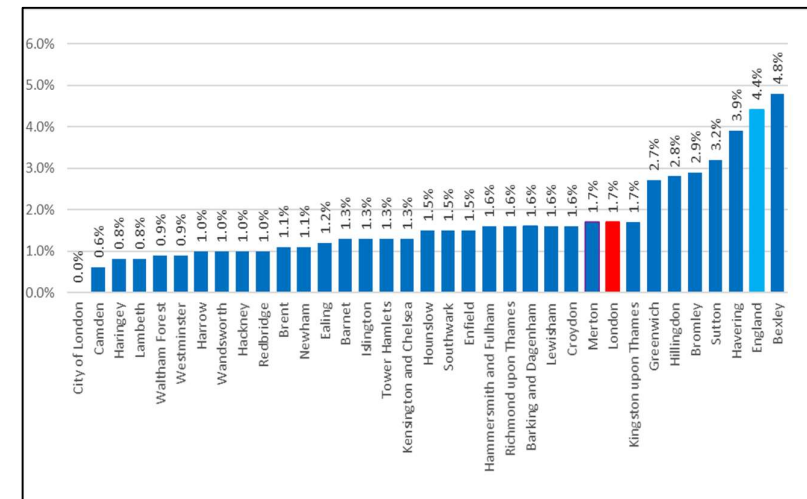


Source: PH Outcomes Framework, Wider Determinants of Health, 2021

Apprenticeships

Latest figures show that Croydon has a slightly lower percentage (1.6%) of 16-17 year olds in apprenticeships as at March 2022 compared to the London average (1.7%).

Figure 9 – Proportion of new apprenticeship starts across London for 16-17 year olds NEET at March 2022



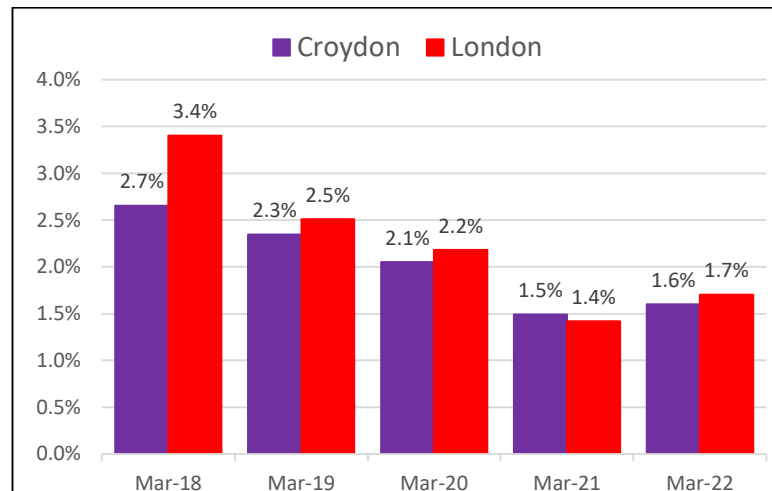
Source: gov.uk, updated Dec. 2022



For 4 years to March 2021 there had 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.

However, the latest figure to March 2022 shows that there has been an increase in the proportion of apprenticeships on the previous year in both Croydon and London.

Figure 10 – Proportion of new apprenticeship starts for 16-17 year olds in Croydon compared to the London average over the last 5 years



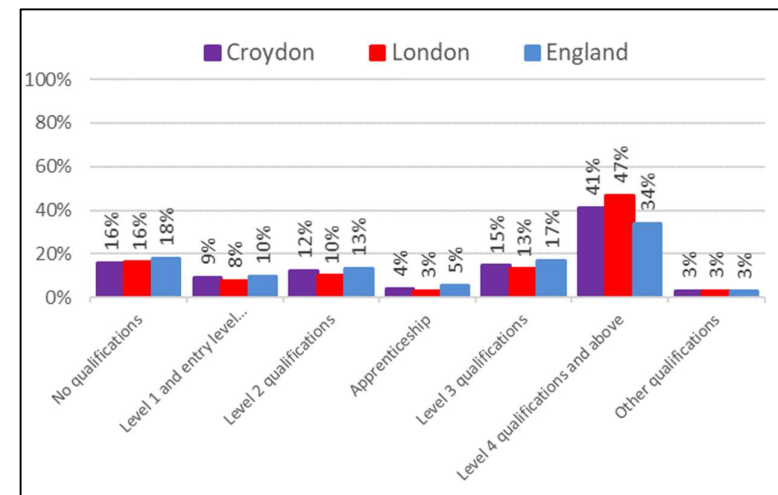
Source: gov.uk, updated March 2022

Skill levels of adults

No qualifications

Based on the ONS Census 2021, 16.0% of all adults in Croydon were recorded as having no qualifications and this was the same as the London average but lower than in England. This 16.0% in Croydon and London is a reduction on the Census 2011 figure of 17.6%. For England the proportion of adults with no qualifications has moved reduced from 22.5% in 2011 to 18.0% in 2021.

Figure 11 – Level of qualifications



Source: ONS Census 2021, released 10. Jan 2023.



Housing

Overview

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

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

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

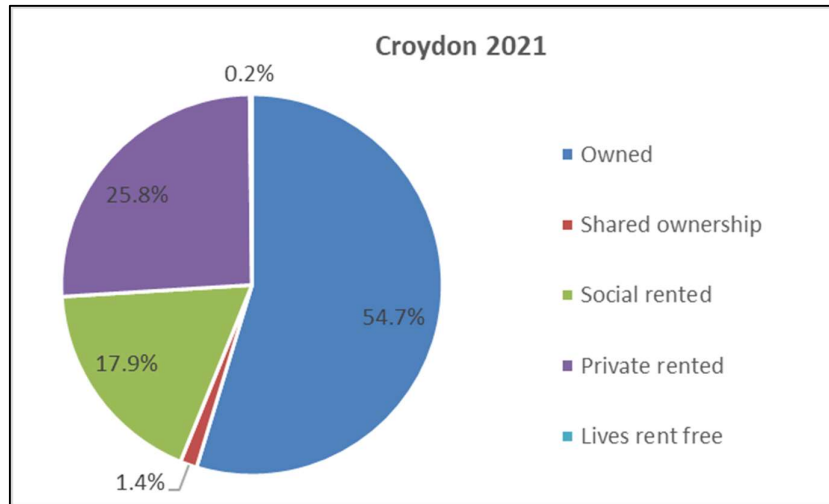
The ONS Census 2021 data shows that the number of households in Croydon has increased by 5.4% in 10 years (from 145,010 to 152,900). But Council tax data suggests that the number of households in Croydon is probably in excess of 160,000.

Figure 1 shows the household tenure in Croydon from the ONS Census 2021. From 2011 to 2021 the proportion of owned/mortgaged properties has gone down by 4% and the proportion of those living rent free has gone down by just under one percent making a total reduction of 5%. During the same period of time, the proportion of private rented properties has gone up by nearly 5%.

The proportion of social rented housing has stayed the same at 17.9% over the last 10 years which is surprising given that the former cabinet and leadership team were continually promoting more homes in the borough for the vulnerable.



Figure 1 – Households by Tenure in Croydon in 2021

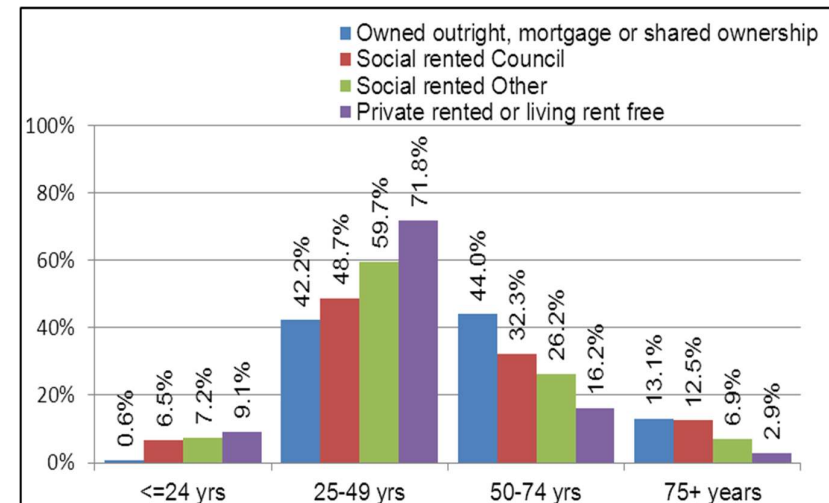


Source: ONS Census 2021, released 5th Jan. 2023

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.

There is currently no data available from the Census 2021 on tenure by age groups but when it becomes available the following graph will be updated.

Figure 2 - Tenure type by age bands in Croydon in 2011



Source: ONS, Census 2011, Table DC4201EW

Croydon has a large housing stock 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.

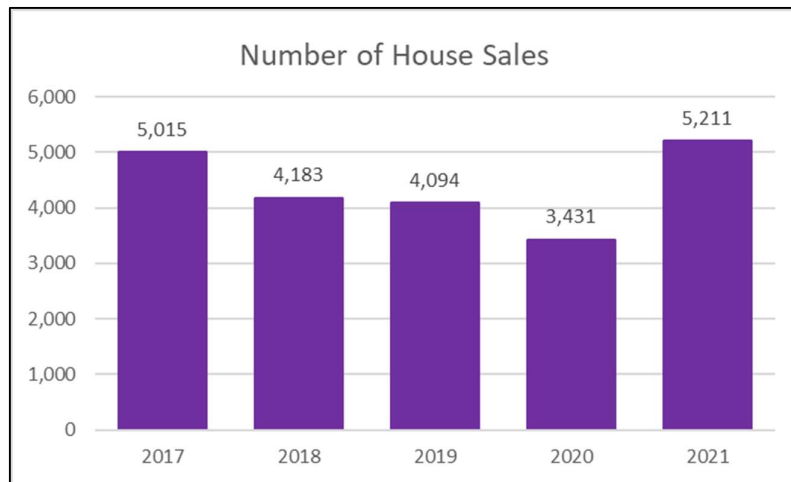
Data from the ONS Census 2011 showed that in the east - the former wards of Fieldway, (now New Addington North), and New Addington, (now New Addington South) – had the highest concentration of social housing (council homes and other) with 60.6% and 42.2% respectively. Census 2021 is likely to show that not much has changed in these areas since 2011.



Cost of property

The number of house sales in Croydon had been decreasing every year from 2014 to 2020. The latest annual figure for 2021 shows that sales have increased by 3.9% over the 5 years from 2017. This increase is back at the 2016 level before the Covid pandemic.

Figure 3 – House sales in Croydon 2017-2021

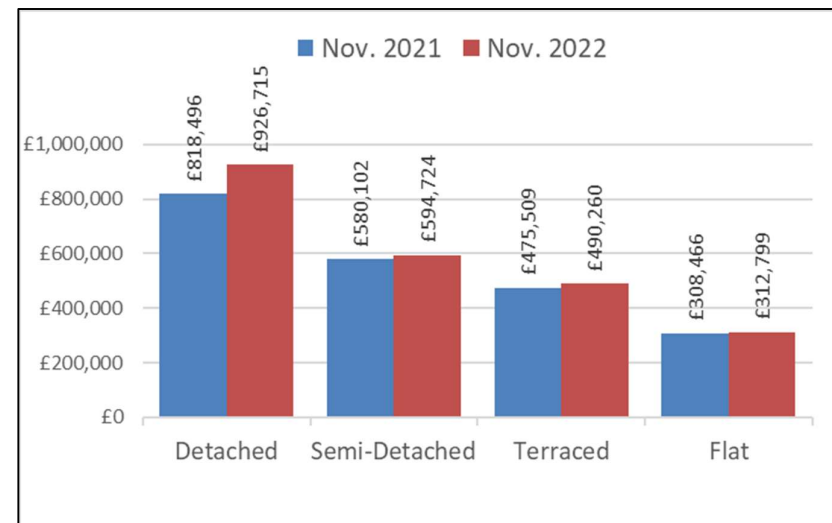


Source: GLA Housing Sales, based on Land Registry data, October 2022

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 year, November 2021 to November 2022, average values of detached houses in Croydon have gone up 13%. Semi-detached houses have gone up 2.5%, terraced houses have gone up by 3.1% and flats have gone up only 1.4%.

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

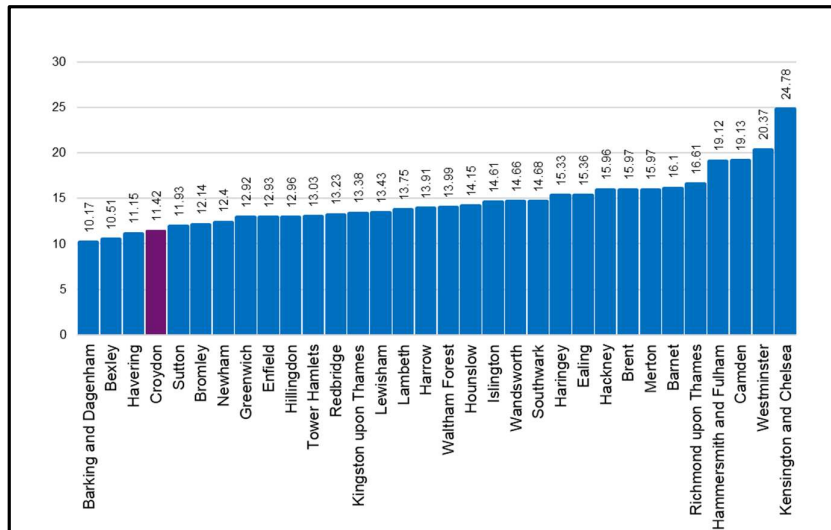


Source: Home.co.uk, Feb. 2023



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

According to the ONS Census 2021, around 61% of households in England own their own homes either outright or with a mortgage. In London the average is 45%. In Croydon nearly 55% of households are owner occupied.

Table 1: Household Tenure

Tenure of household	Croydon	London	England
Total: All households	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Owned	54.7%	45.2%	61.3%
Shared ownership	1.4%	1.5%	1.0%
Social rented	17.9%	23.1%	17.1%
Private rented	25.8%	30.0%	20.5%
Lives rent free	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%

Source: ONS Census 2021, released 5th Jan. 2023

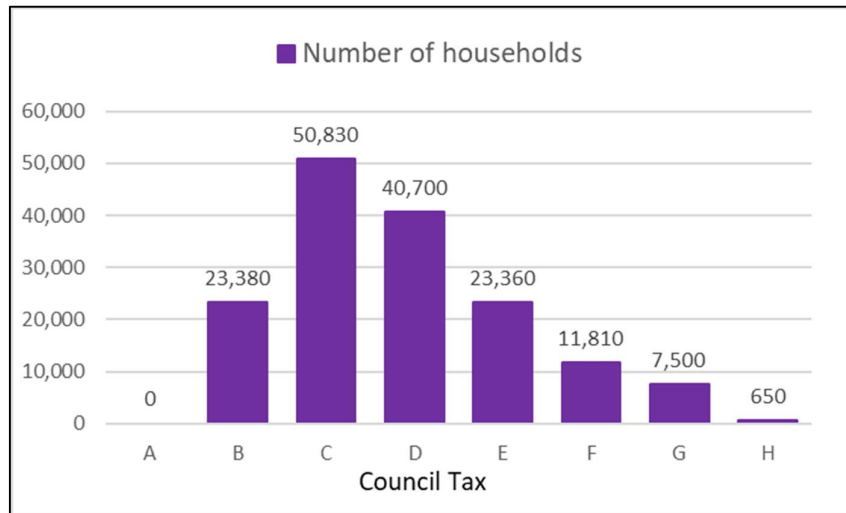
Council Tax

Based on the ONS Census 2021 data, there was estimated to be just over 160,000 households in Croydon subject to Council tax.

Figure 6 shows the breakdown of these households by Council Tax (CT) band where band A is for the lowest valued properties (around £1,500 pa CT) and band H is for the highest valued properties (around £4,500 pa CT).



Figure 6: Number of households by Council tax bandings



Source: ONS Census 2021 and Council tax records

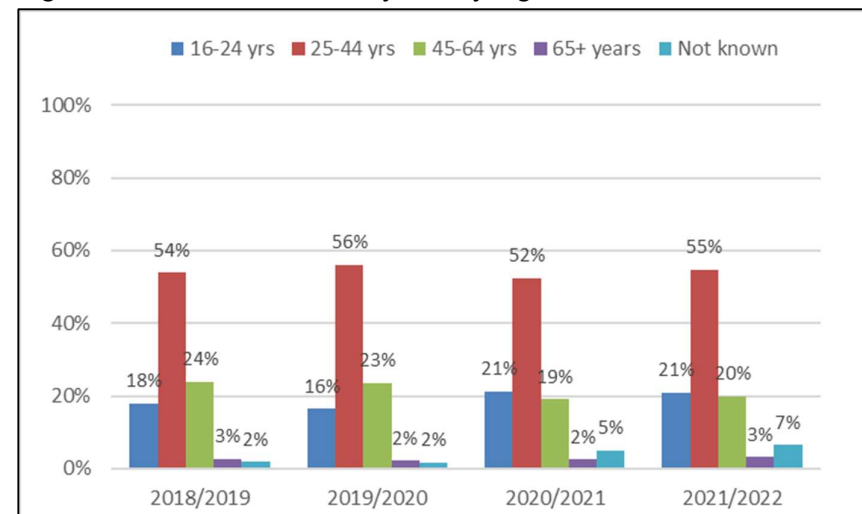
Homelessness

The Homelessness Review and Strategy 2018 reported 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 can only meet the constant housing demand by using the private landlord sector.

Latest annual figures for 2021/2022 show that more than half (55%) 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 (20%) are aged 45-64 years. There are very few people aged 65 years and over (3%).

Figure 7 – Homeless in Croydon by Age bands

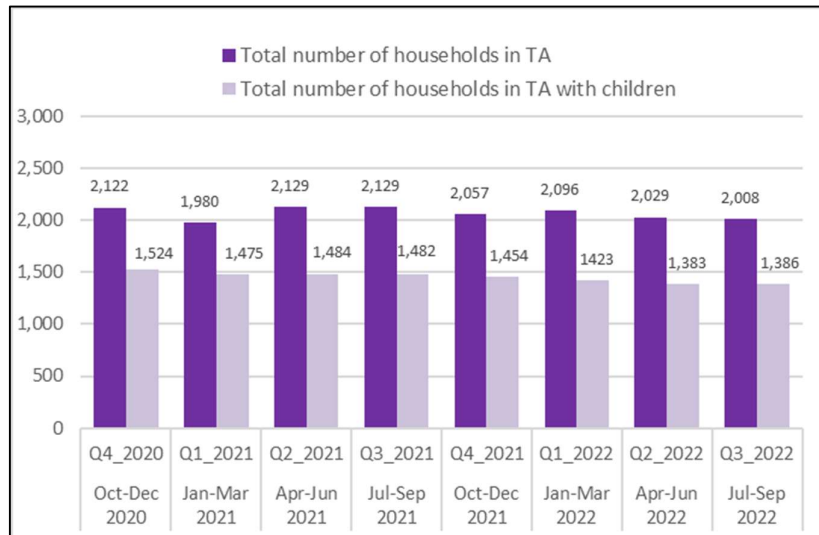


Source: Ministry of Housing, Community & Local Government, Table A6



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.

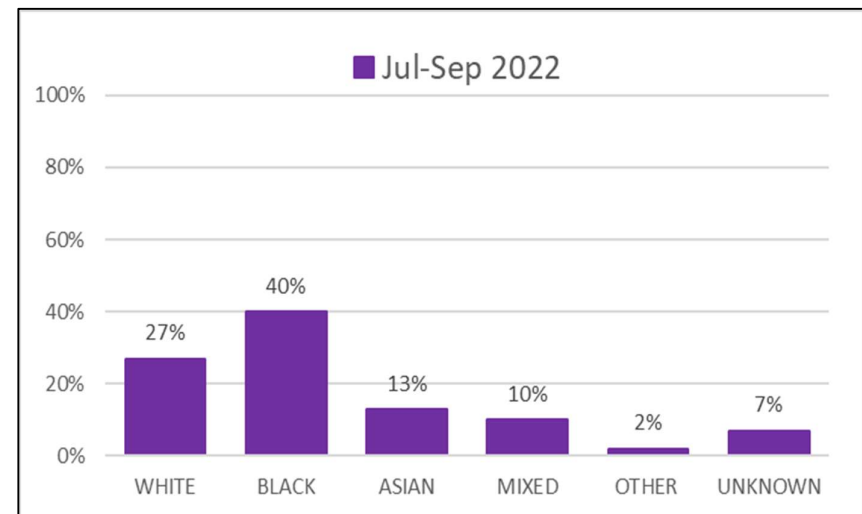
Figure 8: Croydon Households accepted as homeless



Source: Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities, Table TA1, released Feb. 2023

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

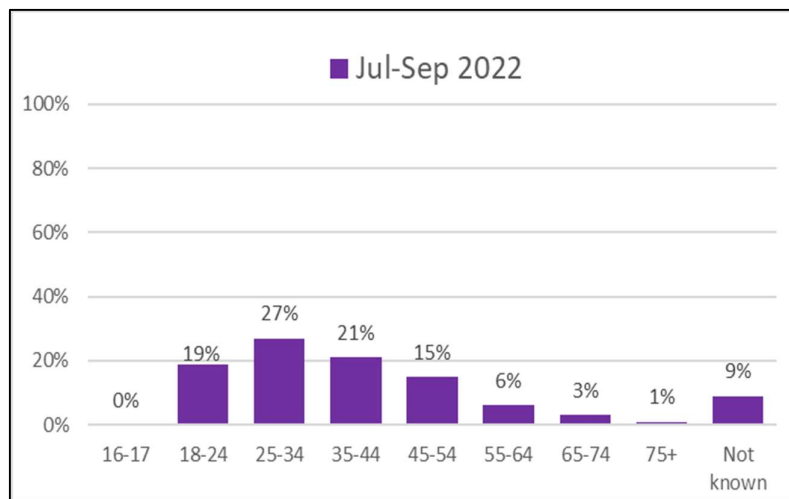


Source: Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities, Table A8, released Feb. 2023.



Based on the latest data, two thirds (67%) of the homeless main applicants, for whom an age is known, are aged between 18 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 Feb. 2023

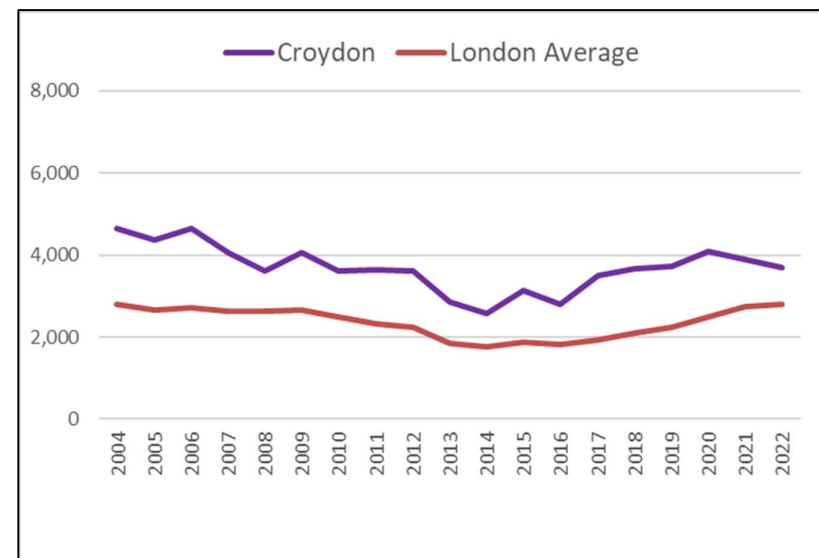
Availability of housing

There were 3,682 vacant dwellings in Croydon as at 31st March 2022. This made Croydon the borough with the 6th highest number of vacant dwellings in London behind Barnet, Tower

Hamlets, Camden, Southwark and Newham. At the same snapshot in time, Barnet had 4,613 vacant dwellings and Wandsworth had the lowest number at 880.

Figure 11 shows that since 2004, Croydon has consistently had more vacant dwellings than the London average.

Figure 11: All Vacant Dwellings in Croydon from 2004 to 2022 compared to average for London



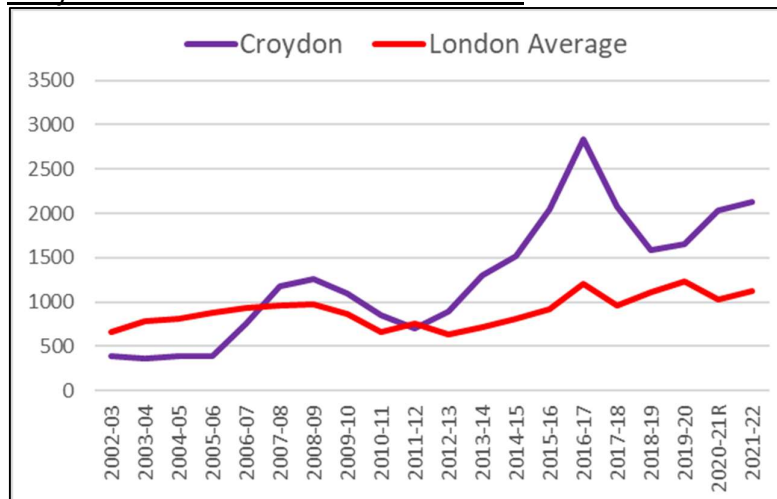
Source: DCLG, Source: DCLG, released April 2023



Net additional housing stock

Croydon started to increase its annual net dwellings from 2011/2012 and it peaked in 2016/2017 at 2,835 units before dropping to 1,590 units in 2018/2019. Since then there has been a steady increase every year and units have continued to be higher than the London average each year. In fact, in the latest year Croydon had the 4th highest number of new units compared to other London councils, behind Brent, Newham Hammersmith & Fulham.

Figure 12: Net additional dwellings or increase in stock in Croydon from 2002/2003 to 2021/2022



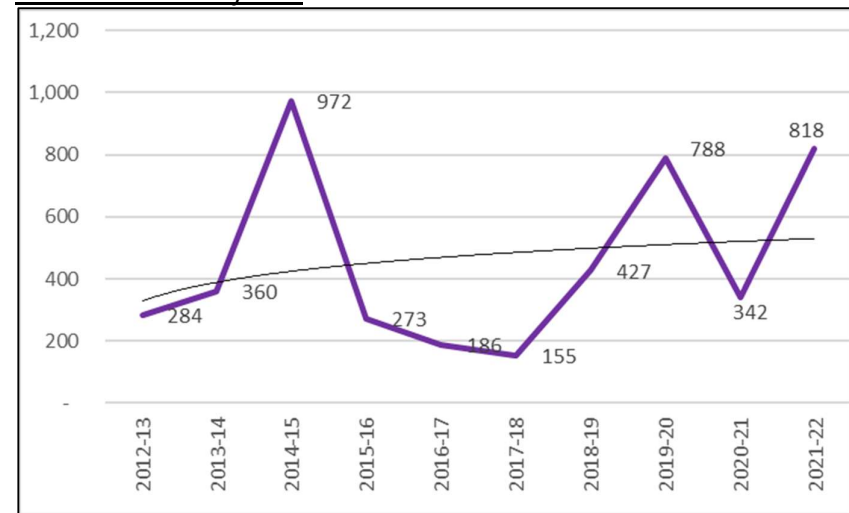
Source: DCLG, Table 122, updated November 2022.

Affordable Housing

Over the last 10 years (2012/2013 -2021/2022), Croydon has built 4,605 affordable housing units. In that time, the highest annual figure reached was 972 completions in 2014/2015.

Figure 13 shows that the annual completions of affordable housing in Croydon peaked in 2014/2015 (972), 2019/2020 (788) and again in 2021/2022 (818) showing a slight upward trend over the decade to 2021/2022.

Figure 13: Total affordable housing completions in Croydon over the last 10 years

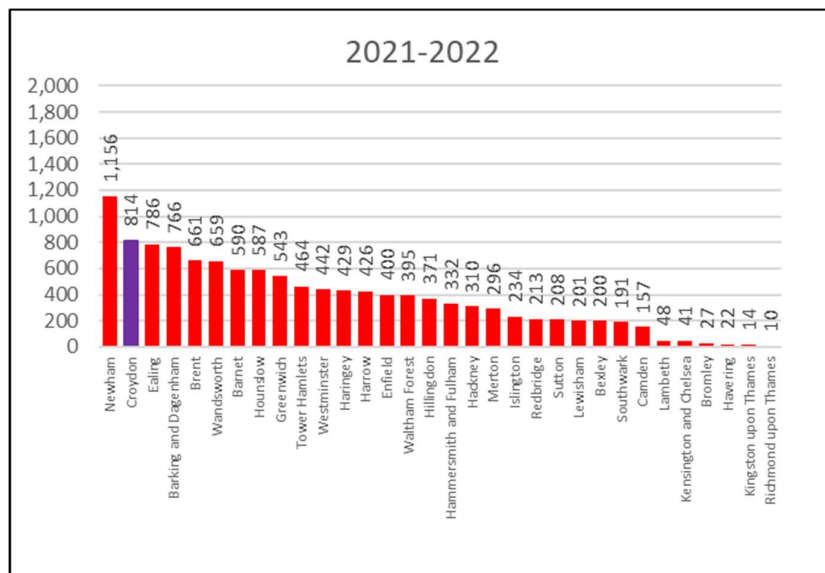


Source: DCLG, Total Affordable Housing Completions, Table 1011C



Figure 14 shows the latest affordable housing completions for 2021/2022. Compared to the rest of London, Croydon had the second highest completions in 2021/2022 compared to the rest of London. Only Newham had more completions that year.

Figure 14: Total affordable housing completions in each London borough, 2021/2022



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



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: The majority of Croydon residents (82.4%) who answered the general health question in the Census 2021 survey said they were in very good health or good health.

- 12.7% said they were in fair health.
- 5.0% said they were in bad health or very bad health.

- 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

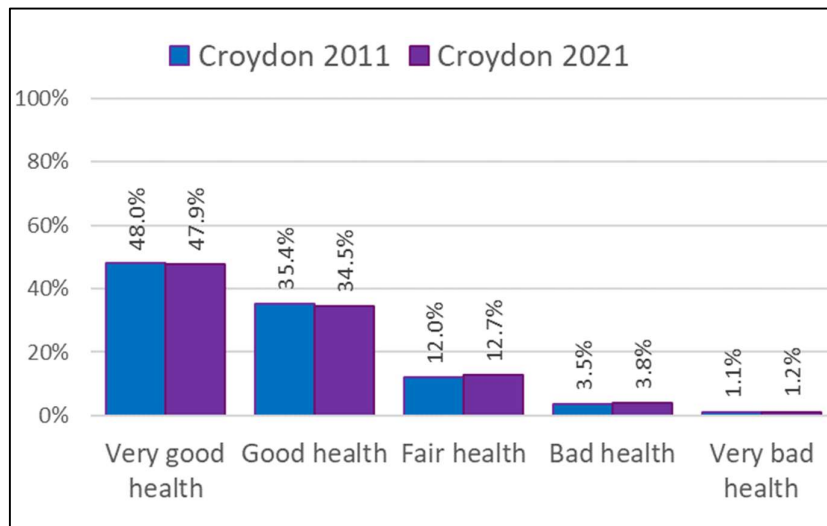
General health

The Censuses asked residents to rate their general health as very good, good, fair, bad or very bad. The majority of Croydon residents (82.4%) who answered the general health question in the Census 2021 survey said they were in very good health or good health. 12.7% said they were in fair health and 5.0% said they were in bad health or very bad health



Figure 1 shows that the proportion of people in each of the health categories has stayed very much the same over the last 10 years, from Census 2011 to Census 2021.

Figure 1 – General health 2011 vs 2021

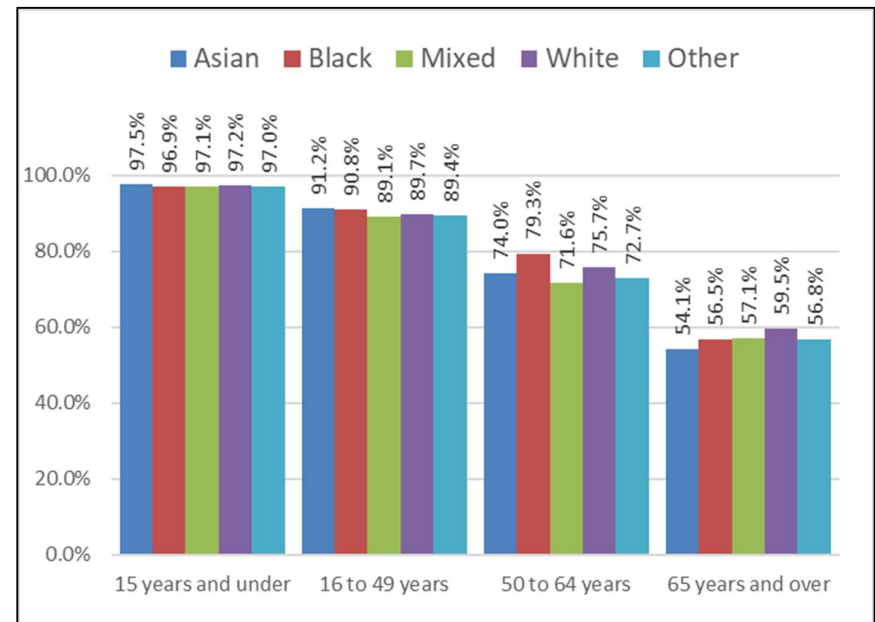


Source: ONS Census 2021 Table TS037ASP.

Figure 2 shows the Croydon residents who said they were in good health broken down by their broad ethnic group and age bands. Around 1 in 4 (74.9%) of those residents aged over 50 years or under between 65 years said they were not in good general health. About 4 in 10 of those aged 65 years or over

said they were not in good health. The health concerns from Croydon residents aged from 50 years onwards means that demands on social care services will only become greater as the Croydon population ages.

Figure 2 – Good health in Croydon by broad ethnic group and age bands.



Source: ONS Census 2021, table RM043

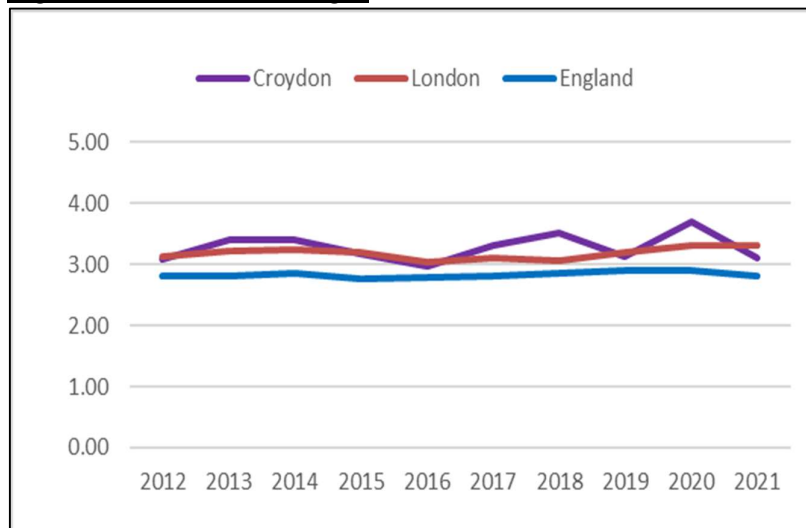


Children and young people's health

Low birth weight

Low birth rate is classified as any weight less than 2,500 grams. Figure 3 shows that for 2021, Croydon's rate of 3.10 has moved below the London rate of 3.30 but is still above the national rate of 2.80.

Figure 3 – Low birth weight



Source: Public Health Profile, Health Improvement

Immunisations

Childhood immunisation rates in Croydon have remained 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

Immunisation Type	Croydon	London	England
Dtap/IPV/Hib (1 year old) - 2021/2022	86.2%	86.5%	91.8%
Dtap/IPV/Hib (2 years old) - 2021/2022	87.7%	87.2%	93.0%
PCV - 2019/2020	87.8%	89.1%	93.2%
Hib/MenC booster (2 years old) - 2021/2022	79.5%	79.8%	89.0%
PCV booster - 2021/2022	79.6%	80.9%	89.3%
MMR one dose (2 years old) - 2021/2022	79.8%	79.9%	89.2%
MMR one dose (5 years old) - 2021/2022	86.8%	87.8%	93.4%
MMR two doses (5 years old) - 2021/2022	72.1%	74.2%	85.7%
HPV vaccine – 1 dose (females 12-13 years old) - 2020/2021	74.3%	71.0%	76.7%
HPV vaccine – 2 doses (females 13-14 years old) - 2020/2021	80.8%	33.7%	60.6%
Flu (2-3 years old) - 2021/2022	41.3%	41.6%	50.1%
Flu (at risk individuals) - 2021/2023	42.0%	42.5%	52.9%
Flu (aged 65+) - 2021/2022	71.9%	70.8%	82.3%
PPV (aged 65+) - 2020/2021	65.2%	66.1%	70.6%
Shingles (aged 71) - 2019/2020	65.2%	66.1%	70.6%

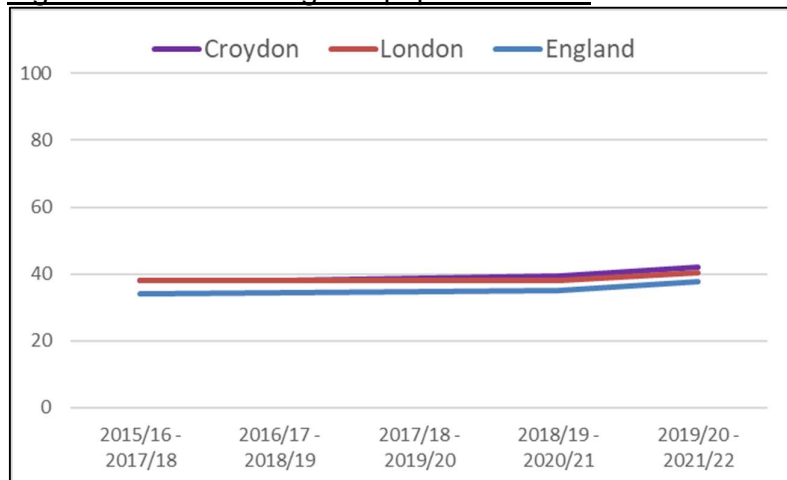
Source: PHE Public Health Outcomes, Health Protection



Excess weight

Excess weight in primary school pupils remains a national concern. Results show that the proportion of Croydon pupils in Year 6 measured as having excess weight has consistently been slightly higher than the London and England proportions over the last 10 years. The latest rolling 3 years to 2021/2022 has Croydon on 41.9% compared to London on 40.5% and England on 37.8%.

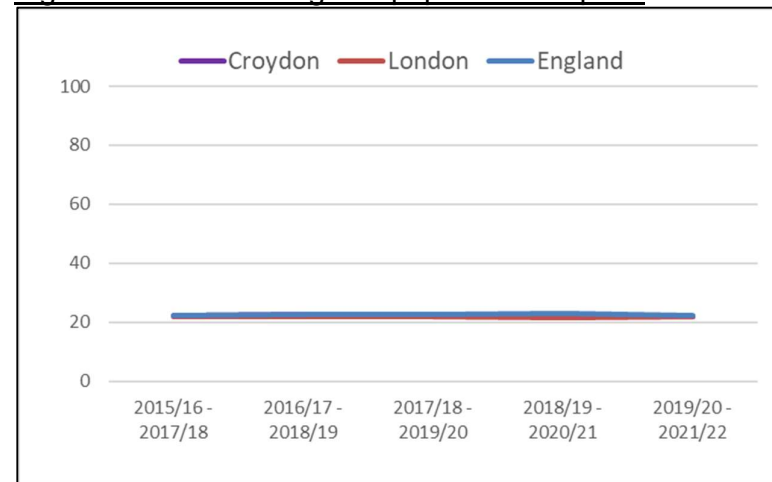
Figure 4 – Excess weight in pupils in Year 6



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 2019/2020 to 2021/2022. This is in line with both the London average at 21.9% and the national rate at 22.3% as Figure 5 shows.

Figure 5 – Excess weight in pupils in Reception



Source: NHS Digital, National Child Measurement programme

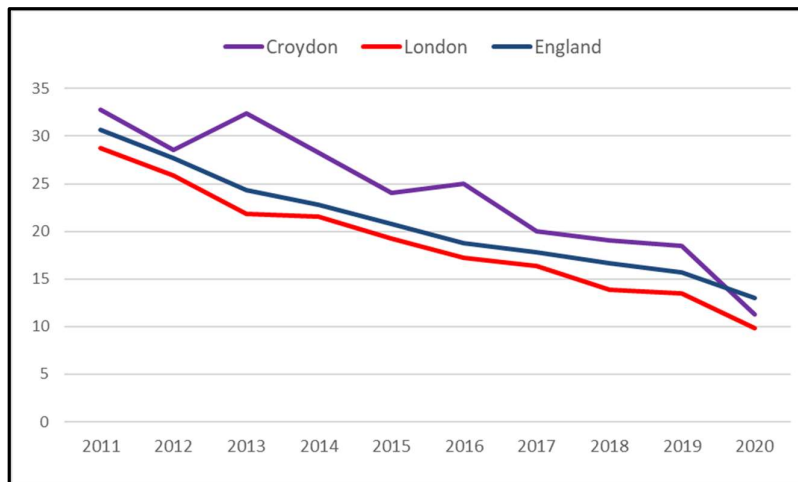


Teenage conceptions

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.

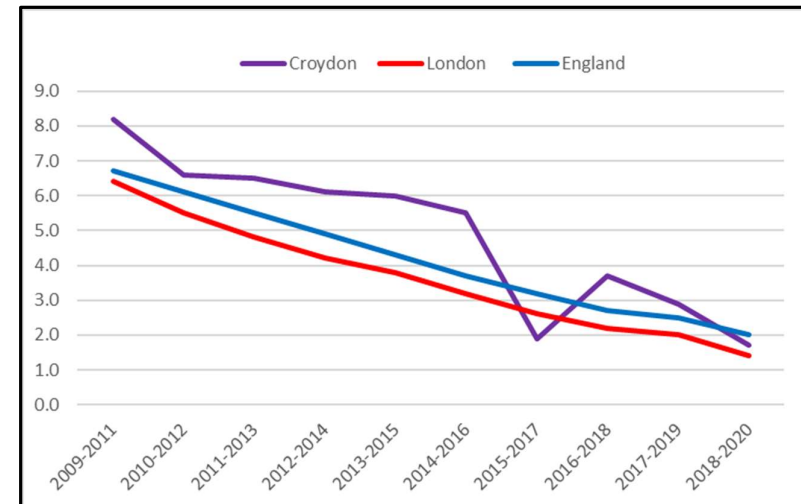
Figure 6 - Under 18 conception rate



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 7 - Under 16 conception rate



Source: ONS Conception statistics

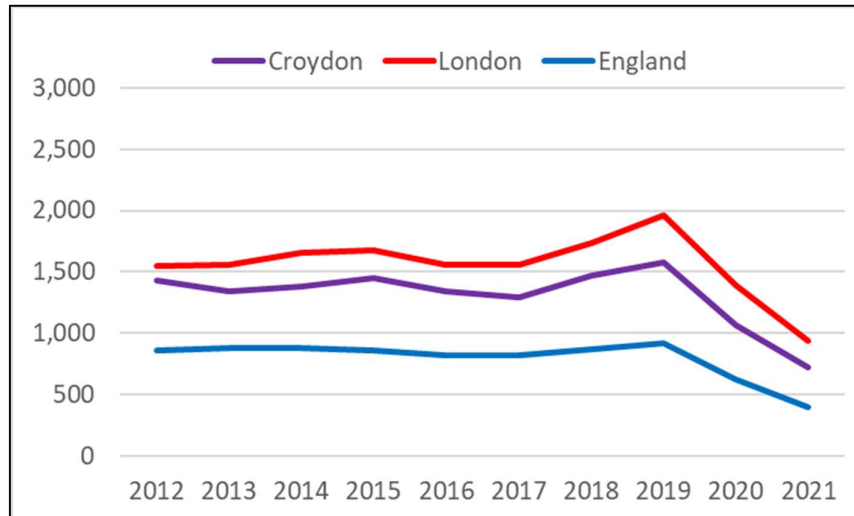


Sexually transmitted infections

Croydon continues to have a higher Chlamydia diagnosis rate per 100,000 aged 15-24 years compared to the regional and national averages. In 2021 the rate in Croydon was 1,981 per 100,000 young people aged 15-24 against a London rate of 1,673 and a national rate of 1,334 per 100,000.

New sexually transmitted infections (excluding Chlamydia) have been falling in Croydon, London and England since 2019.

Figure 8 - New STI diagnoses (exc chlamydia aged <25) per 100,000



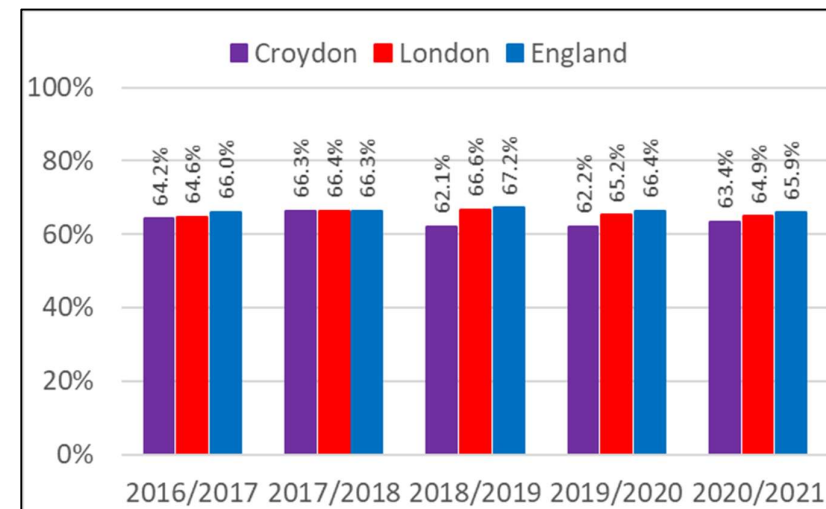
Source: PH Profile, Health Protection section

Adults' health and lifestyle

Physical activity

The Active Lives survey from 2020/2021 suggests that 63.4% 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 64.9% and the national average of 65.9%.

Figure 9 – Percentage of physically active adults



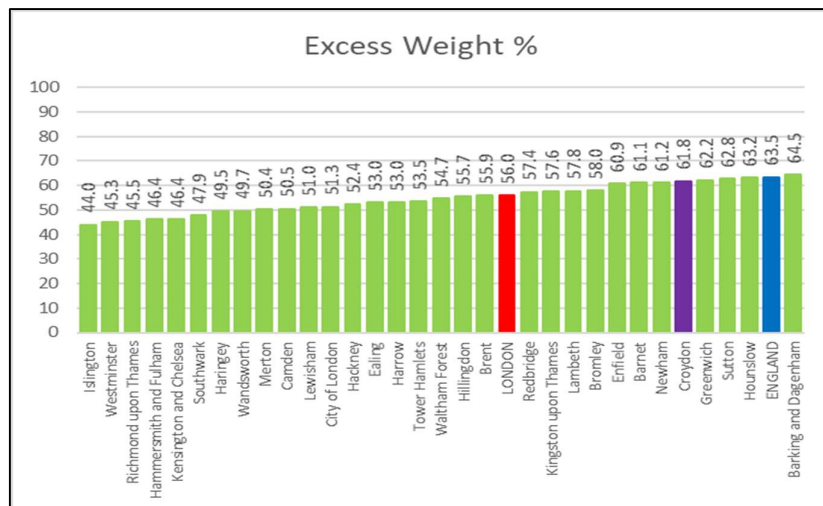
Source: Public Health England (based on the Active Lives Adult Survey, Sport England)



Excess weight

The proportion of adults aged 18 plus years classified as overweight or obese in Croydon was approximately 61.8% for 2020/2021. This was higher than the 56.6% for 2019/2020. The average across London in 2020/2021 was 56.0% against the national average figure at 63.5%.

Figure 10 – Proportion of adults with excess weight 2020/2021



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

Flu vaccinations

Over the last 10 years Croydon's coverage of flu vaccinations has been below the national average for those aged over 65 years. In 2020/2021, 71.9% received a flub jab in Croydon which was up on the 2019/2020 rate of 64.9% and higher than the London rate of 70.8%. The latest take-up in England was 82.3%.

Smoking prevalence

The proportion of adults aged 18 and over in Croydon who were self-reported smokers, in the 2021 Annual Population Survey, was 12.9%. This was lower than both the regional average of 11.5% and the national average of 13.0%.

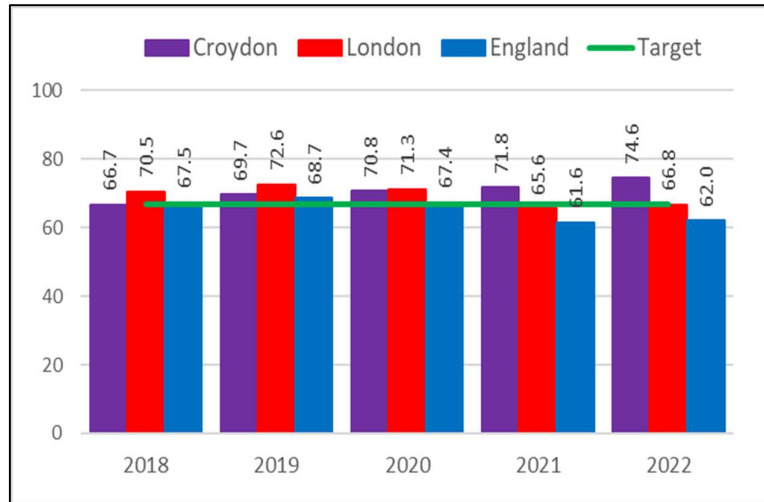
Disease and poor health

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 11 – Dementia diagnosis rate (65+ years)

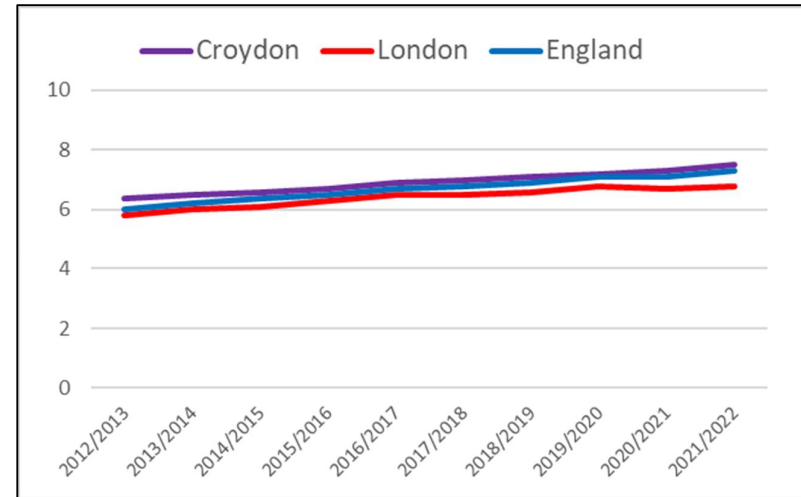


Source: NHS Digital, Public Health Outcomes Framework

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 12 – Diabetes prevalence in 17+ year olds



Source: PHE Health Profiles

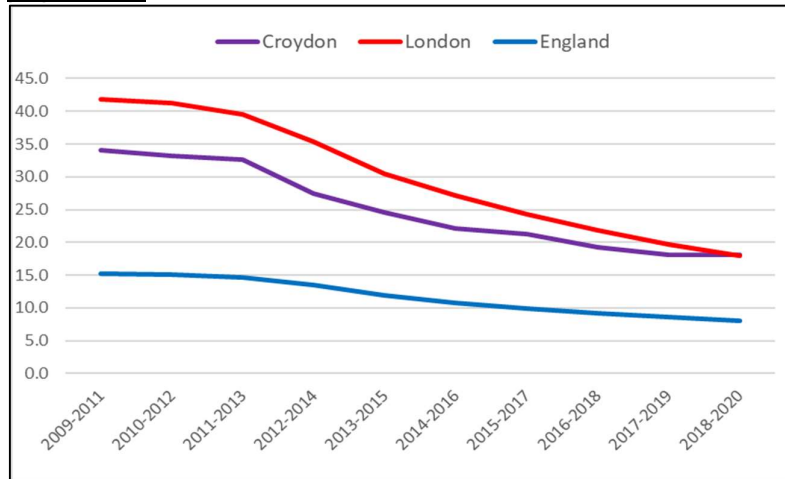
Tuberculosis

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 13 – Incidence of new cases of TB per 100,000 population



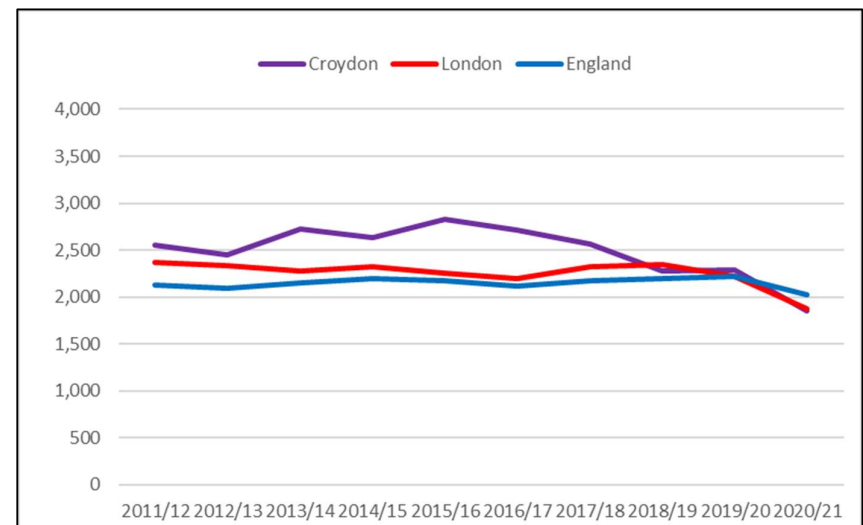
Source: PHE Health Profiles, Enhanced Tuberculosis Surveillance system (ETS)

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 14 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 14 - Injuries due to falls in over 65s per 100,000



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

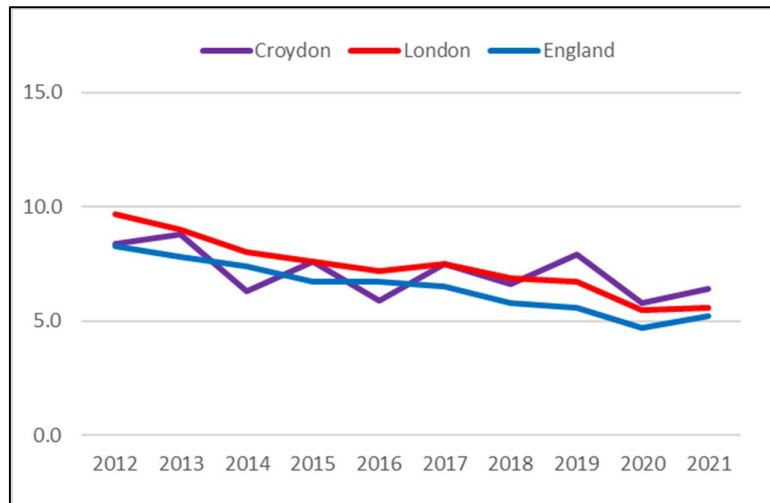


Drug treatment

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 3 years or reporting.

Figure 15 - Successful completion of drug opiate users



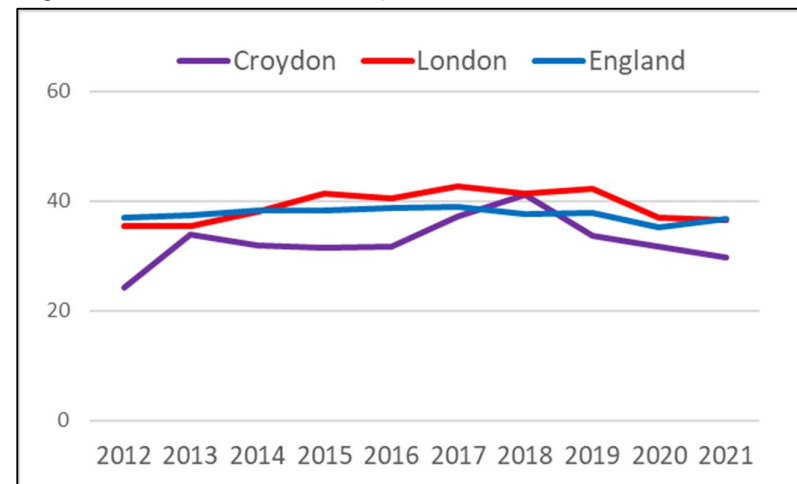
Source: PHE Health Profiles, Health Improvement

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 16 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 16 - Successful completion of alcohol treatment



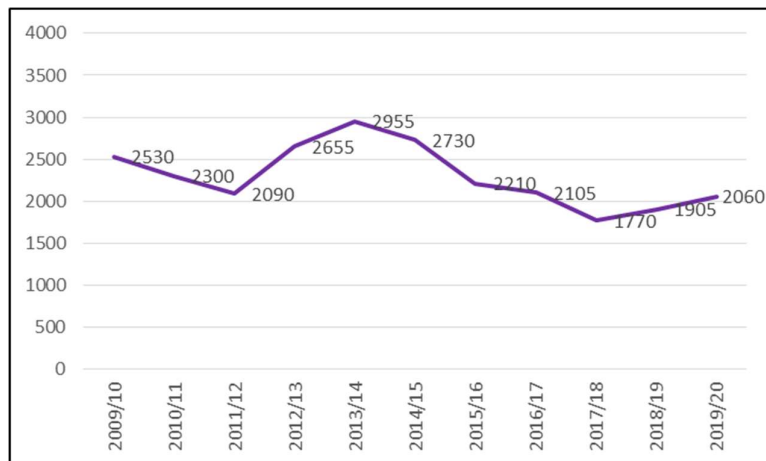
Source: PHE Health Profiles, Health Improvement



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 17 shows.

Figure 17 - 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

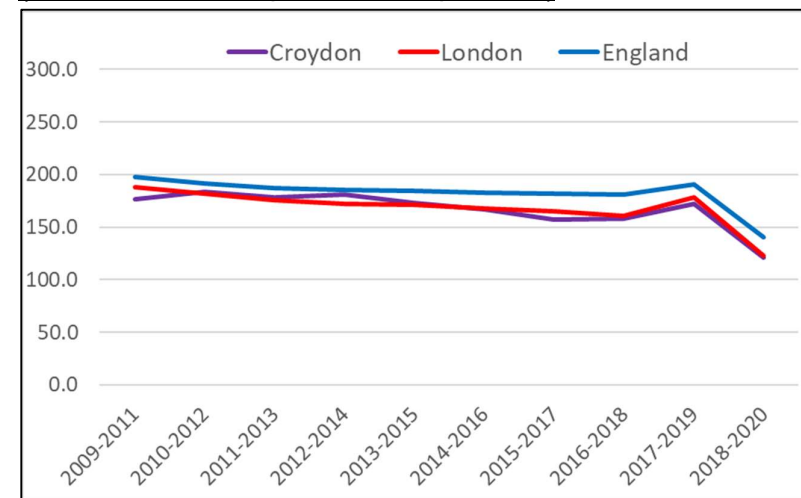
Taken from the Local Authority Health Profiles, life expectancy at birth for men in Croydon averaged approximately 78.5 years for 2020. This is in line with both the regional average (79.0) and the national average (78.9). The life expectancy for women was slightly higher at 83.0 years but again, is in line with the London average of 83.5 years and the England average of 82.8.

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 18 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 18 – 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.



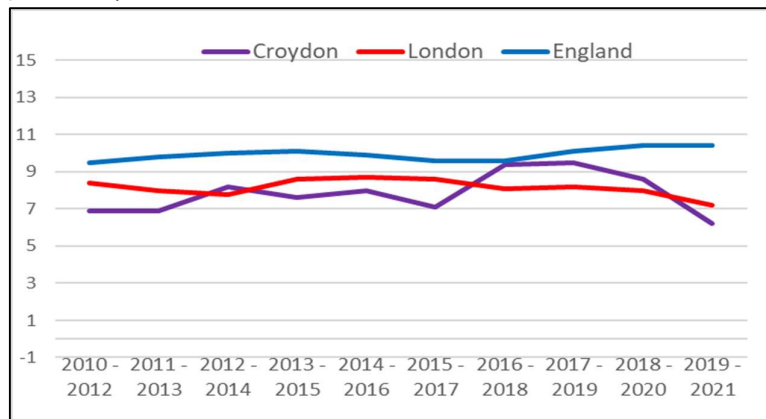
Anxiety rate

The ONS Annual Population Survey ask a question :“overall, how anxious did you feel yesterday?”. The latest data for 2021/2022 suggests that nearly 3 in 10 (27.4%) Croydon people who answered the survey had high anxiety. Compared to Croydon, the rates were lower in London (23.8%) and England (22.6%).

Suicide rate

The suicide rate in Croydon for 2019-2021 was 6.2 deaths per 100,000 which is a lower rate than the 8.6 deaths for 2018-2020. The national rate for 2019-2021 has stayed the same (10.4%) and the London rate has fallen from 8.0% to 7.2%.

Figure 19 – Suicide rate (standardised rate per 100,000 persons)

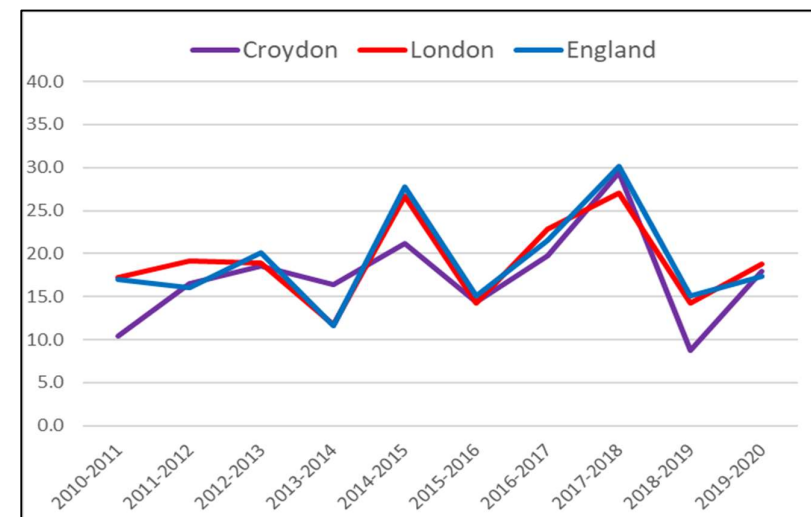


Source: PHE Public Health Outcomes Framework.

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

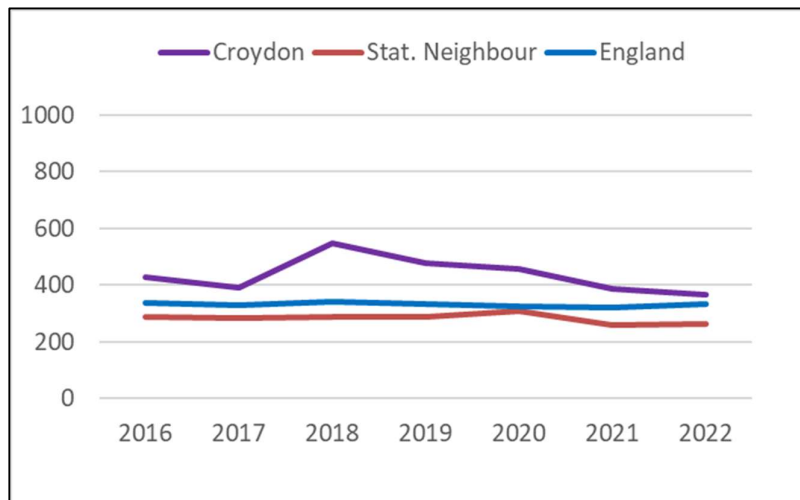
The most common reason for a child being in need in Croydon is abuse or neglect and absent parenting. The high figures are distorted by the high number of unaccompanied asylum seeking children in the borough.

The Croydon Children in Need rate is consistently higher than the regional and national rates every year. As at 31 March 2022, the rate was 365 children in need for every 10,000 children. This is a reduction on the previous rate of 388 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 for 2022 is 365 per 10,000 children compared to 388 per 10,000 children in the previous year. Despite the downward trend, the rate remains higher than Croydon's statistical neighbours and the national average.

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



Source: Children Social Care benchmarking tool

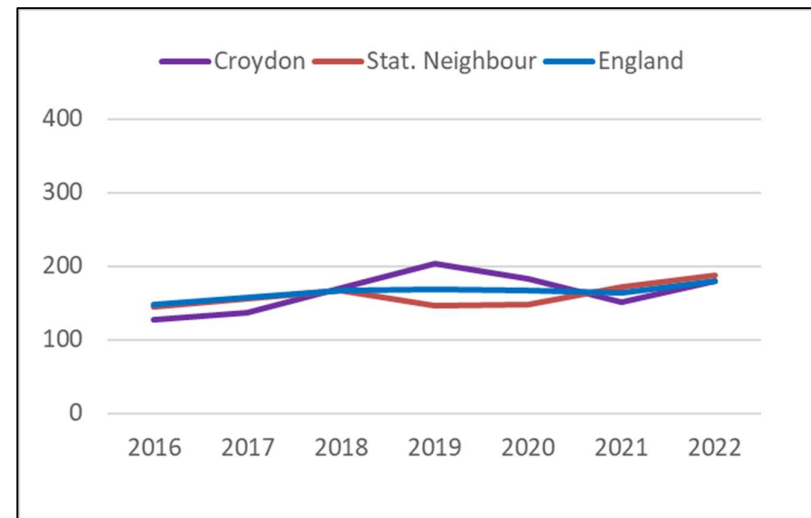
The number of section 47 enquiries, investigations undertaken where there is reasonable cause to suspect that a child is

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 Croydon's statistical neighbours and England rates from 2018 to 2020.

The latest Croydon rate for 2022 is 180 per 10,000 children which is the same as Croydon's statistical neighbours but lower than the national average of 188 per 10,000 children.

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

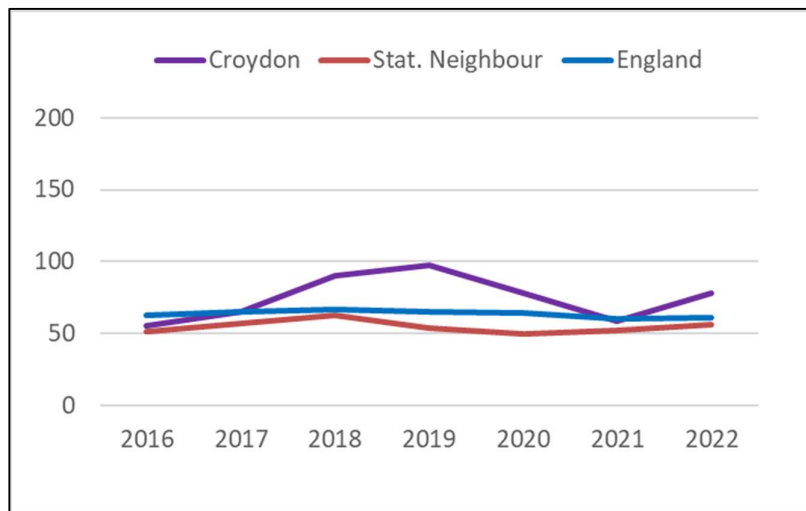


Source: Children Social Care benchmarking tool



The rate of initial child protection conferences for 2022 in Croydon has gone up to 78 per 10,000 children from the 58 per 10,000 children in the previous year. The current rate is higher than Croydon's statistical neighbours' rate of 56 per 10,000 children and the national rate of 61 per 10,000 children.

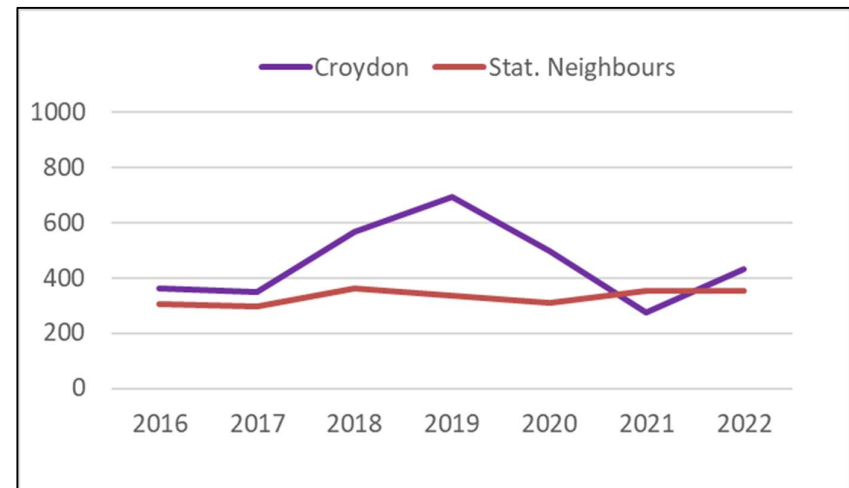
Figure 3 – Rate of initial child protection conferences per 10,000 children



Source: Children Social Care benchmarking tool

Figure 4 shows that the number of children subject to Child Protection Conferences (CPP) had been increasing from 2017 to 2019 followed by a downward trend from 2019 to 2021. The latest figure shows an increase for so that Croydon has again a larger number compared to its Statistical neighbours.

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

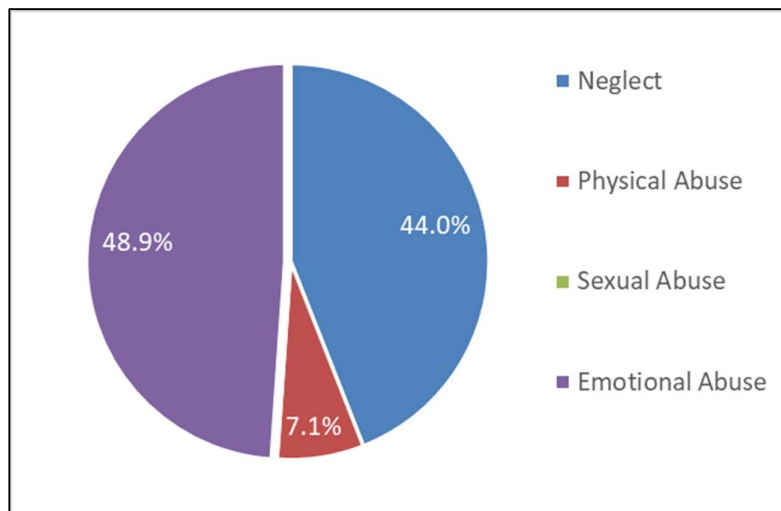


Source: Children Social Care benchmarking tool



Figure 5 shows that nearly half (48.9%) of the children in Croydon who were subject to a child protection plan as at 31 March 2022 had an initial category of emotional abuse. Neglect accounted for 44.0% and 7.1% of the cases were initially presented as physical abuse.

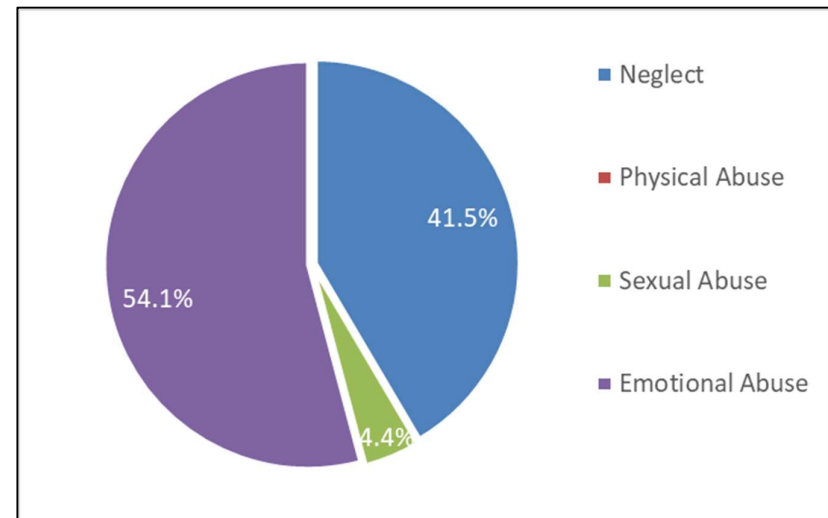
Figure 5 – Initial Category of need for children subject to a child protection plan as at 31 March 2022



Source: Children Social Care benchmarking tool

Figure 6 shows that over a half (54.1%) of the children in Croydon who were subject to a child protection plan as at 31 March 2022 had a latest category of emotional abuse. Neglect was found to account for 41.5% of the cases and 4.4% of the cases were found to be sexual abuse.

Figure 6 – Latest Category of need for children subject to a child protection plan as at 31 March 2022



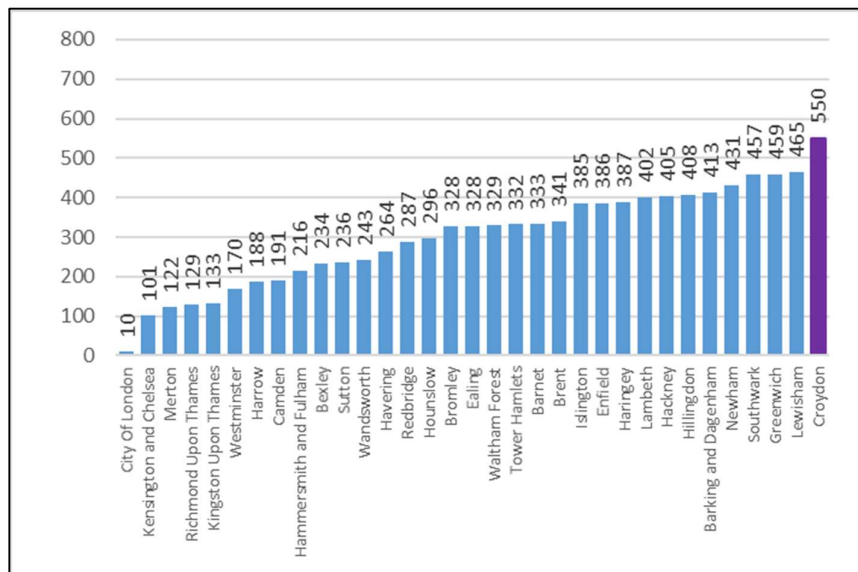
Source: Children Social Care benchmarking tool



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 although that number has started to drop in recent years.

Figure 6 – Number of Looked After Children in London boroughs as at 31 March 2022

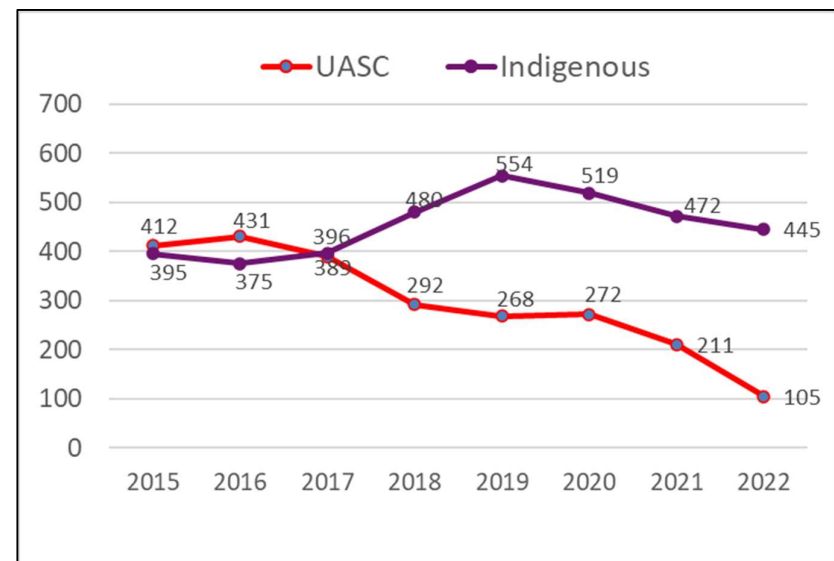


Source: explore-education-statistics.service.gov.uk

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

The latest figure for 2021/2022 shows that the number of indigenous looked after children in Croydon is now 445 which is the third annual reduction in 3 years. There are 105 UASC Looked After Children.

Figure 7 – Number of indigenous and UASC LAC for Croydon (2014/2015 – 2021/2022)



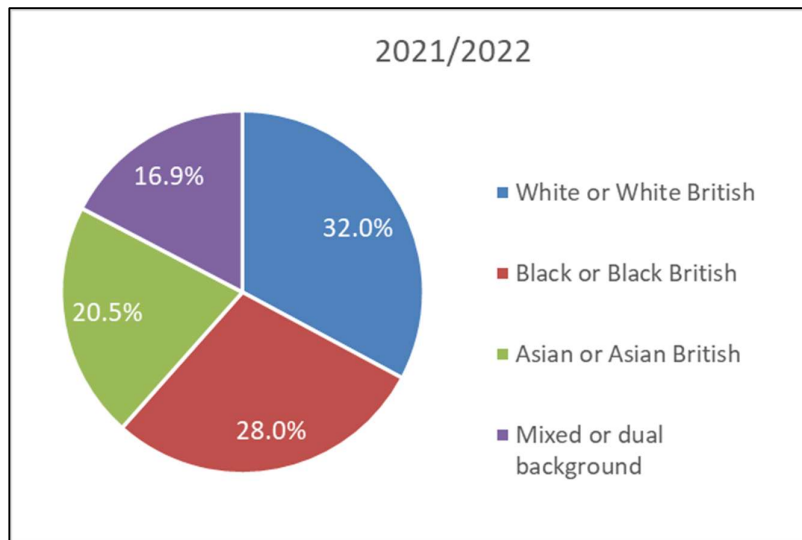
Source: Children Social Care benchmarking tool



The national published figures for looked after children do not distinguish between indigenous children and UASC which makes comparisons with other areas difficult.

Figure 8 shows the breakdown in broad ethnic groups of all children looked after as at 31. March 2022 in Croydon

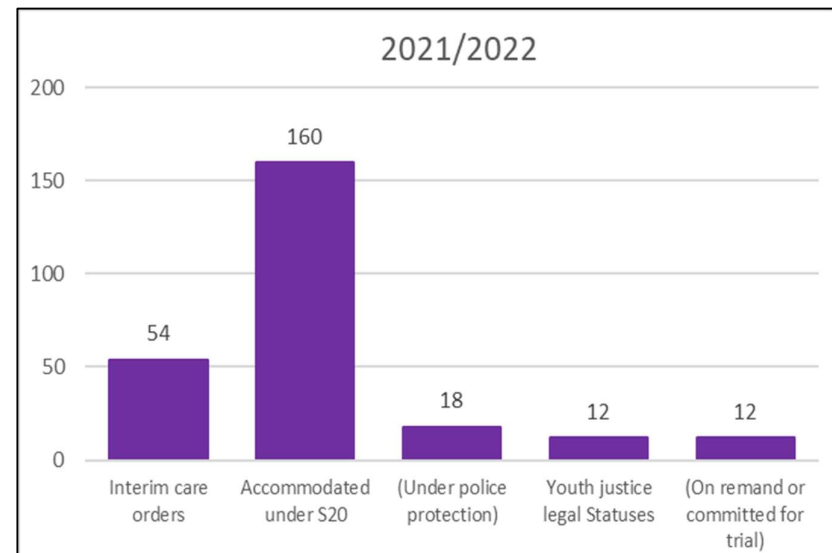
Figure 8 – Children looked after as at 31 March 2022 by ethnic group



Source: Children Social Care benchmarking tool

Figure 9 shows the legal statuses of children who were looked after in Croydon in 2020/2021. Over half (62.5%) were accommodated under S.20 and 21.1% had interim care orders.

Figure 9 – Children looked after as at 31 March 2022 by legal status

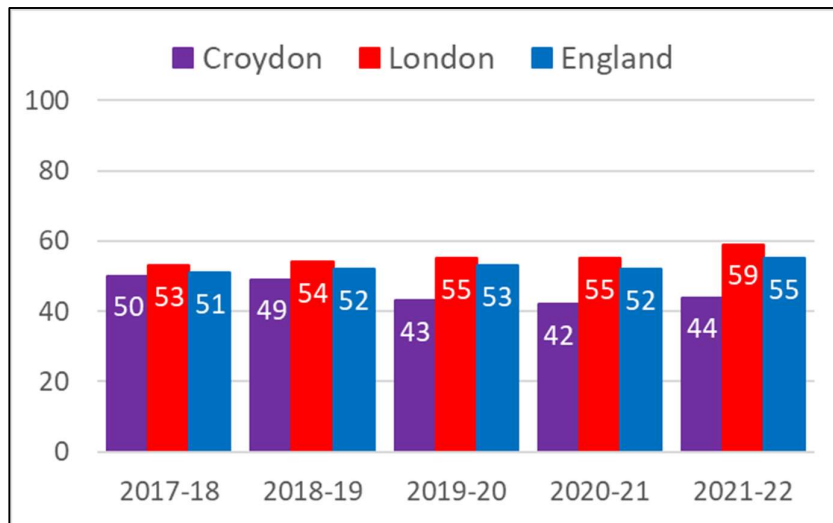


Source: Children Social care benchmarking tool



Figure 10 shows that less than half (44%) of the care leavers from Croydon were known to be in education, employment or training on 31. March 2022, a slight increase on the previous year (42%). The Croydon figure has been below both the regional and national rates for the past 5 years.

Figure 10 – Percentage of care leavers aged 19-21 years (formerly looked after when they were 16 years old) known to be in education, employment or training

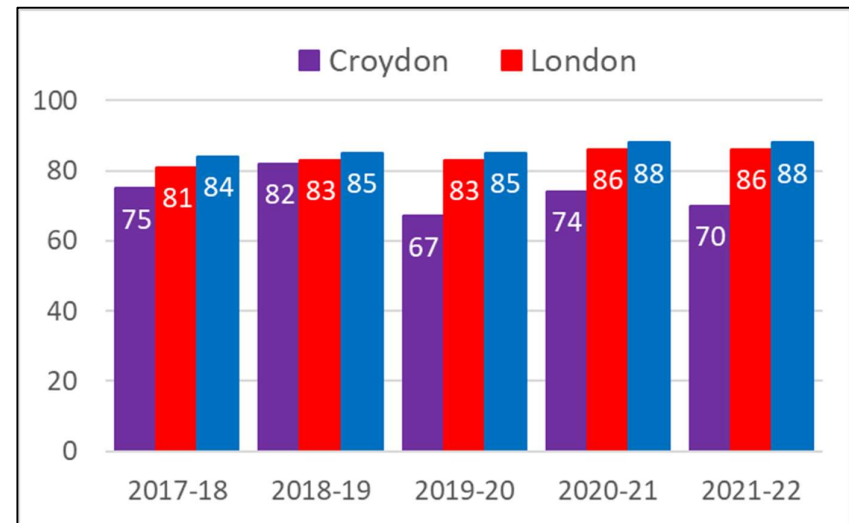


Source: Children Social care benchmarking tool

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 2022 has gone down on the previous year to 70%. The Croydon percentage has been much lower than the regional and national proportions for several years.

Figure 11 - Percentage of care leavers aged 19-21 years (formerly looked after when they were 16 years old) known to be in suitable accommodation



Source: Children Social care benchmarking tool

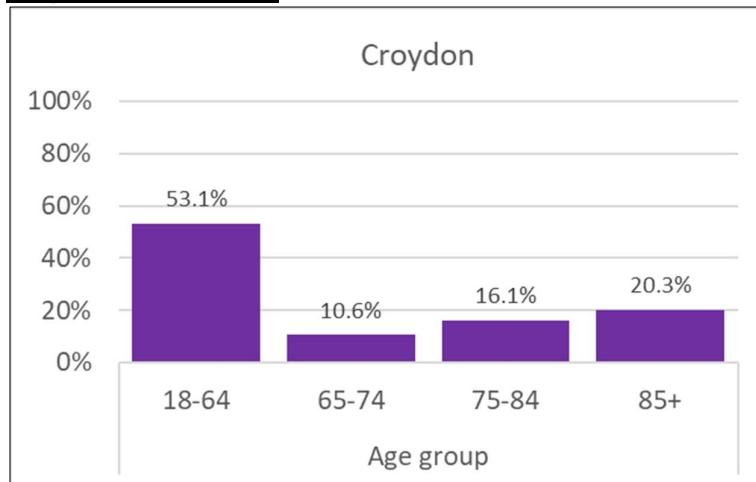


Adult safeguarding

According to the Safeguarding Adults Collection (SAC) in 2021/2022, there were 2,244 individuals in Croydon involved in all types of safeguarding enquiries. This is slightly more than in 2020/2021 when there were 2,232 individuals involved in safeguarding concerns.

There were 597 individuals actually involved in Section 42 safeguarding enquiries. Figure 12 highlights that it is not mainly the older age group that are experiencing S.42 safeguarding concerns.

Figure 12 – Individuals involved in Section 42 safeguarding enquiries 2021/2022



Source: SAC 2021/2022, Table SG1a

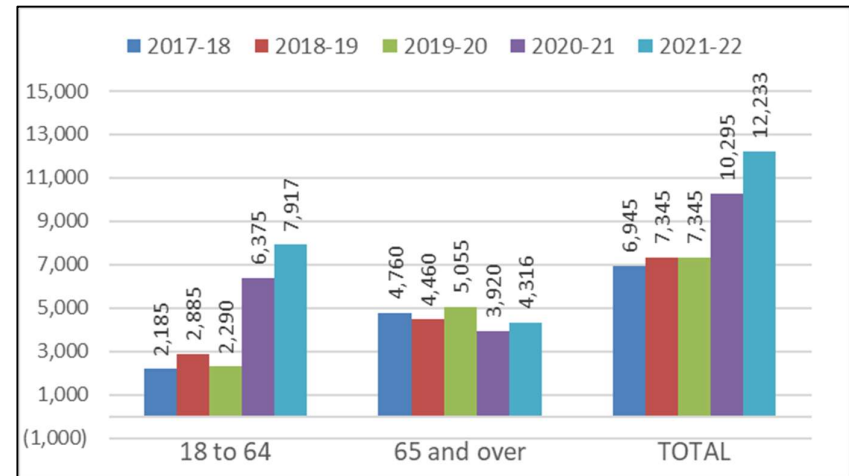
Adults receiving care

New requests for support

Croydon has the largest population in London, people are living longer and client needs in Croydon continue to become more complex and challenging for council services.

Figure 13 shows that during 2021/2022, there were 12,233 new clients accessing the adult social care system in Croydon, a total that has risen every year.

Figure 13 – Number of requests for support received from new clients in Croydon from 2017/2018 - 2021/2022



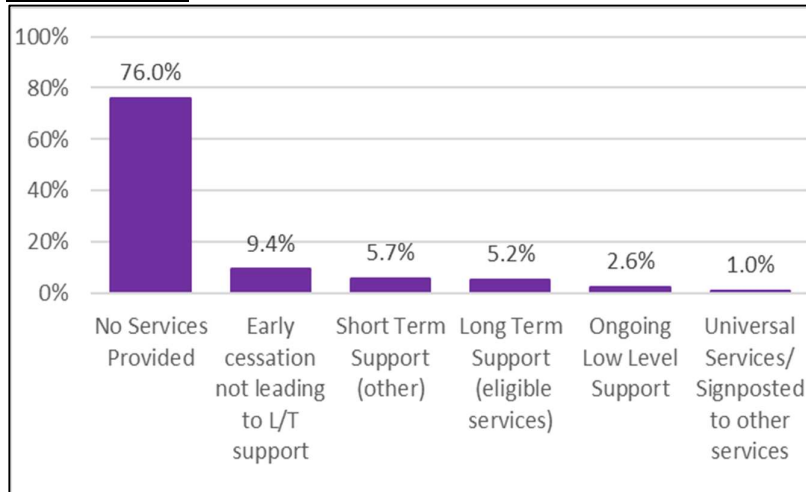
Source: SALT Returns



Outcomes from requests

During 2021/2022 there were 2,293 requests for support for new clients aged 18-64 years and 3,616 requests for support for new clients aged 65 years or over.

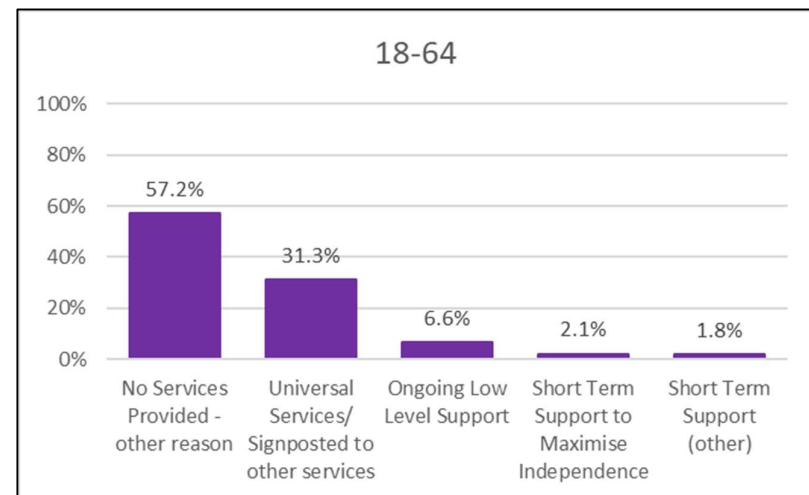
Figure 14 – Outcomes from the requests from all new clients in 2021/2022.



Source: NHS Digital, Safeguarding Adults - Interactive report

Figure 15 shows that only nearly 9 in 10 (88.5%) new clients aged between 18 and 64 years did not receive any services during 2021/2022.

Figure 15 – Top 5 outcomes of requests from new clients aged 18-64 in 2021/2022

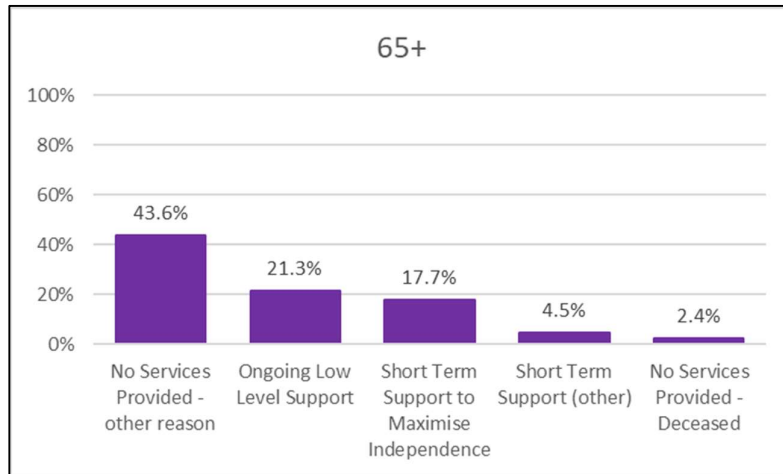


Source: SALT Collection 2021/2022



Figure 16 shows that during 2021/2022, around 4 in 10 (43.5%) clients aged 65 years or over received only low level ongoing support or short term support.

Figure 16 – Top 5 outcomes of requests from new clients aged 65 or over in 2020/2021



Source: SALT Collection 2021/2022

Short-term support to maximise independence

Older people clients (65+ years) with short term support care to maximise their independence made up 17.7% of the clients during 2021/2022. This was slightly higher than the 16.5% in the previous year.

For new younger adult clients aged 18-64 years, short term support to maximise independence accounted for only 2.1% of the total in 2021/2022 compared to 1.8% of the total during the previous 2020/2021 year of reporting.

No services or low level services provided

During 2021/2022, there were no services provided to 43.6% of the older aged clients (excluding the deceased) and no services provided to 57.2% of the younger adults. Only 6.6% younger adult clients (18-64 years) and 21.3% older clients (65+ years) received ongoing low level support.

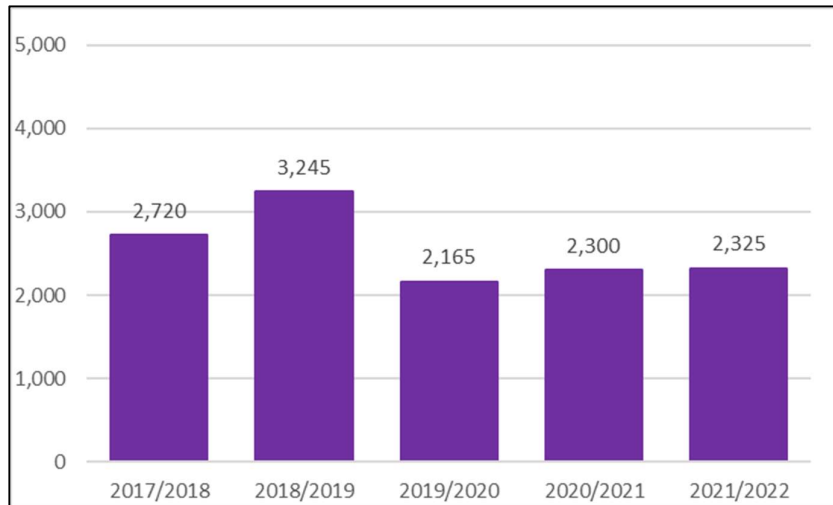


Long-term support

During 2021/2022, there were 2,325 clients aged 18-64 years and 3,600 clients aged 65 and over accessing long-term support in Croydon.

Figure 17 shows that the past 2 years has seen a slight increase in the number of adult social care clients aged 18-64 years accessing long-term care.

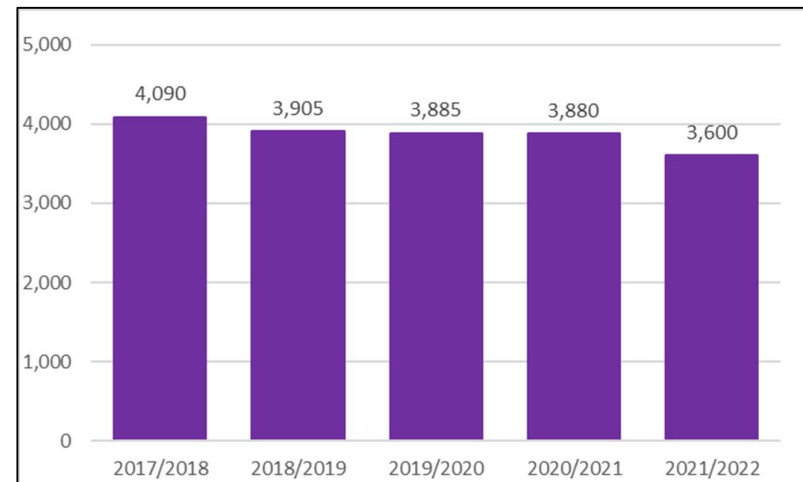
Figure 17 – Number of clients (18-64 years) accessing long term support at the end of the year, 2017/2018-2021/2022



Source: Table 33, Adult Social Care Activity and Finance: England 2021-2022

Figure 18 shows that over the last 4 years the number of older clients (65 years and over) has been reducing gradually but this is balanced by the number of younger adult clients that has been increasing slightly.

Figure 18 - Number of clients (65+ years) accessing long term support at the end of the year, 2017/2018-2021/2022



Source: Table 33, Adult Social Care Activity and Finance: England 2021-2022



Carers and Direct Payments

Based on the SALT Return, 2021/2022, LTS003, Table 1a during 2021/2022 nearly 1 in 4 (23.1%) of carers in Croydon received direct payments which was the same proportion as in the previous year (23.0%).

Residential and nursing care

Based on Table LTS002a of the SALT Data Collection for 2021/2022 there was a total of 20 clients who moved into residential or nursing homes from the community. This was an increase on the previous year's figure of 16.

During 2021/2022, 6 younger adult clients (18-64 years) moved into residential homes and 2 moved into nursing homes. During the previous year the numbers were 2 into residential homes and 2 into nursing homes.

During 2021/2022, 5 older people (65+ years) moved into residential homes and 9 moved into nursing homes. During the previous year, 8 older people moved into a residential home and 4 older people who moved into a nursing home.

The relatively low number of admissions into care homes shows that the Council is focusing on providing 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

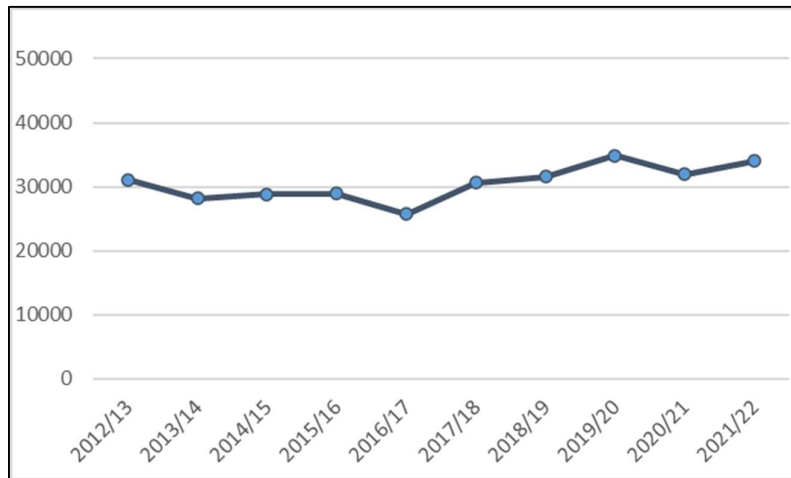
Total notifiable offences

There has been a high number of total notifiable offences (TNOs) in Croydon over the years but as the borough has the largest population in London the overall rate of offences per 1,000 population in Croydon is not as high as other parts of London.



Figure 1 shows the overall number of offences committed in Croydon over the last 10 years. After a downward trend for a few years, the number of offences has been increasing since 2016/2017. Over the 10 years the trend is still upwards and the average annual numbers have been approaching 30,600.

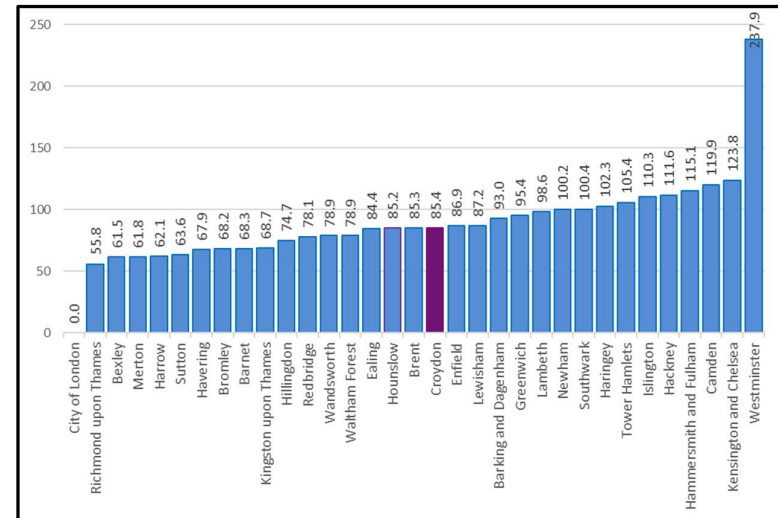
Figure 1 – Total notifiable offences



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

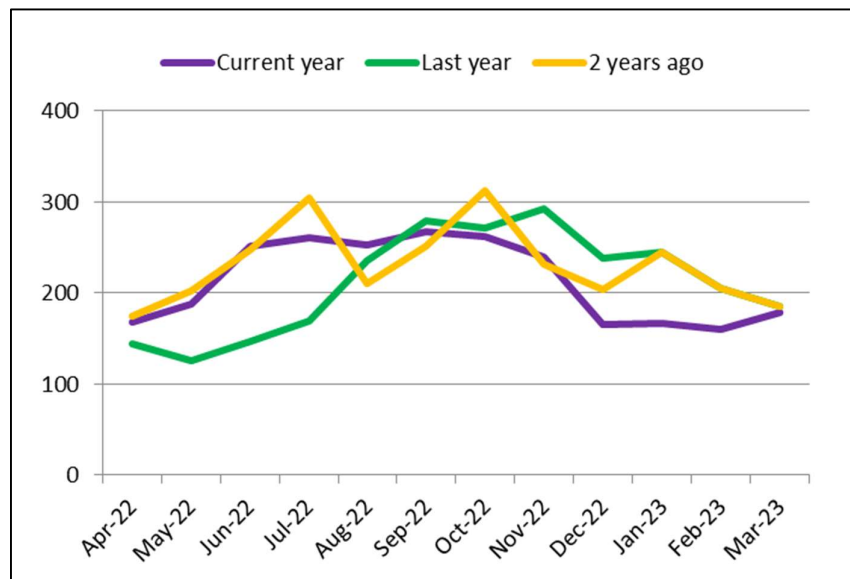
New Crime Plan Offences

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 been dropping every year since March 2021. The monthly average 2 years ago was 297, last year was 231 and the current year the average was 212 a month.

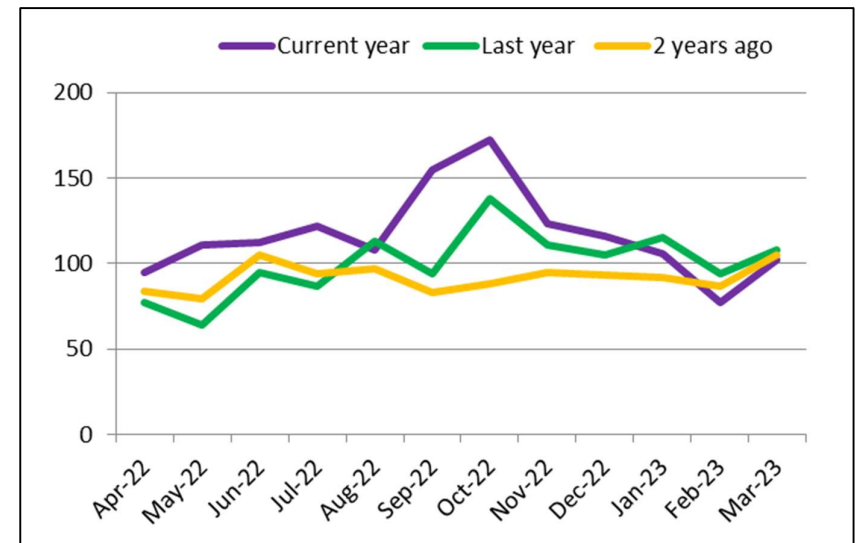
Figure 3 – Number of Theft from vehicle offences



Source: MOPAC Crime Dashboard

Figure 4 shows that the number of theft of motor vehicle offences started to rise again from August 2022 but in the last 6 months of the current year the number of these types of offences has fallen back in line with the trends from the 2 previous years. This type of offence is currently averaging at 100 per month compared to 92 per month over the previous 12 months.

Figure 4 – Number of Theft of motor vehicle offences

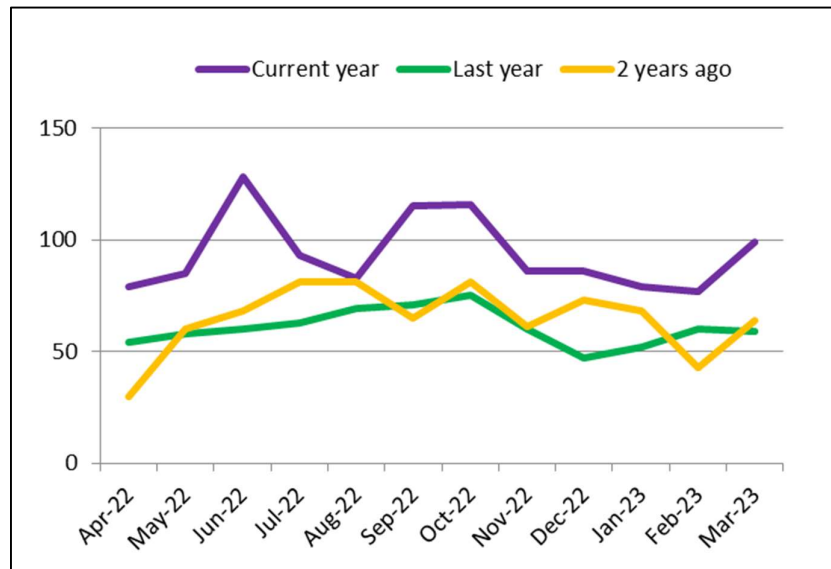


Source: MOPAC Crime Dashboard



Figure 5 shows that the number of robbery offences (personal property) in Croydon in the current year has grown compared to the last 24 months. The monthly average was 94 for the 12 months to 31. March 2023. For the 12 months to 31. March 2022, the monthly average was only 61 and in the previous 12 months it was 65.

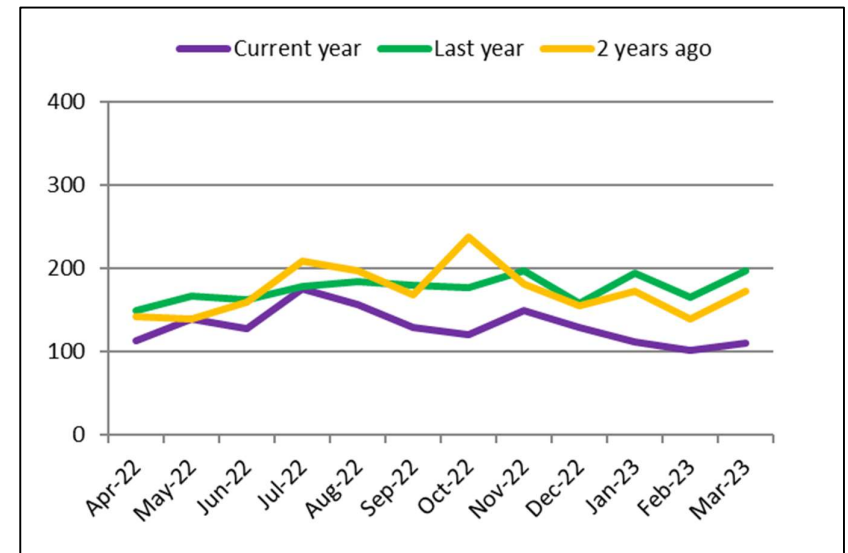
Figure 5 – Number of Robbery (personal property) offences



Source: MOPAC Overview of Crimes Dashboard

The total number of Burglary offences in Croydon has been reducing over the last 5 years. The current year's figures to 31. March 2023 are running at an average of 131 per month compared to an average of 176 per month in the previous 12 months and 173 per month in the 12 months prior to that.

Figure 6 – Number of Burglary (residential properties) offences

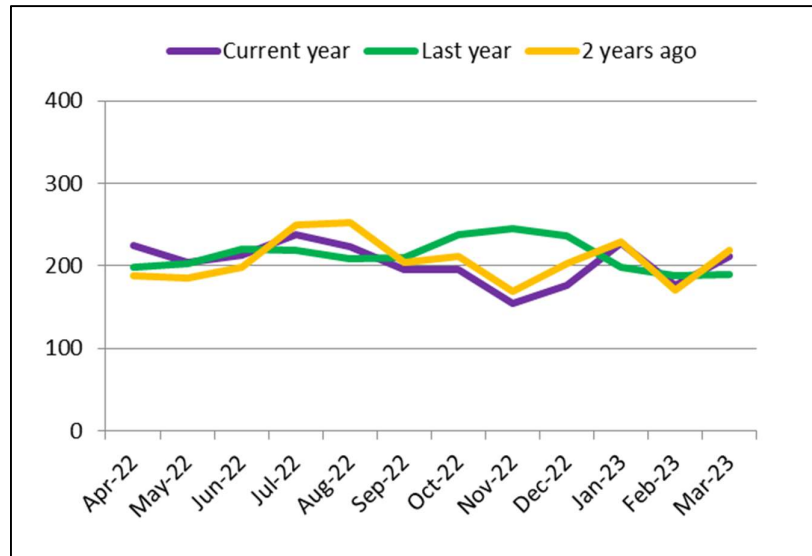


Source: MOPAC Overview of Crimes Dashboard



Figure 7 shows that the total number of criminal damage offences in Croydon had been dropping since July 2022 but the year closed up with a similar trend to the previous 2 years. Over the last 12 months, the monthly average has been 204 of these types of offences each month compared to 213 per month.

Figure 7 – Number of Criminal damage offences

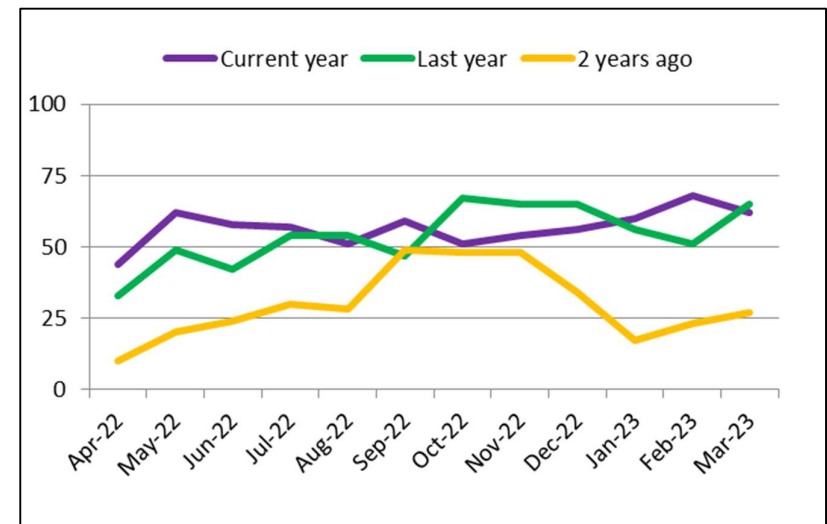


Source: MOPAC Overview of Crimes Dashboard

Over the last 5 years, the number of theft from person offences has averaged around 44 offences per month. During the current year of reporting, these types of offences have averaged 57 per month.

Figure 8 clearly shows the upward trend in these types of offences, particularly in the last 2 years.

Figure 8 – Number of Theft from person offences

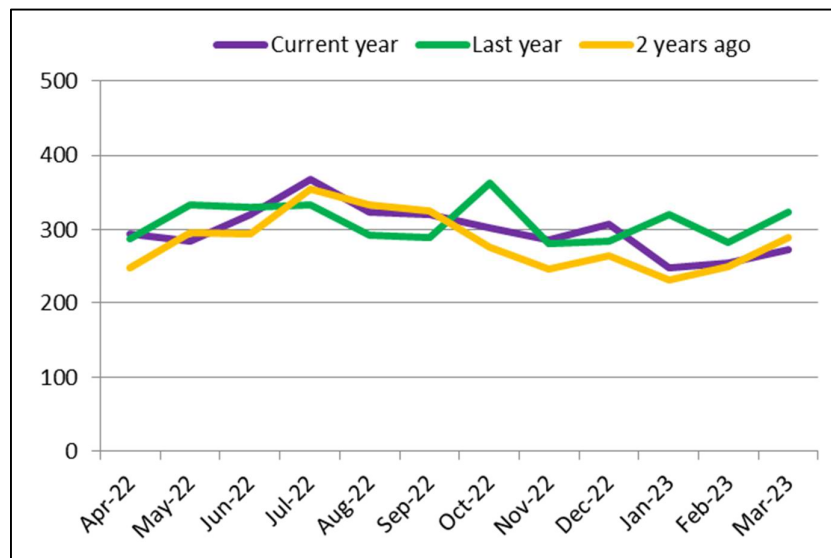


Source: MOPAC Overview of Crimes Dashboard



Figure 9 shows that the number of offences of violence with injury has reduced slightly in the current year compared to the previous 12 months. In the current year of reporting, the number of these types of crime has averaged 299 per month compared to 310 in the previous 12 months.

Figure 9 – Number of Violence with injury offences

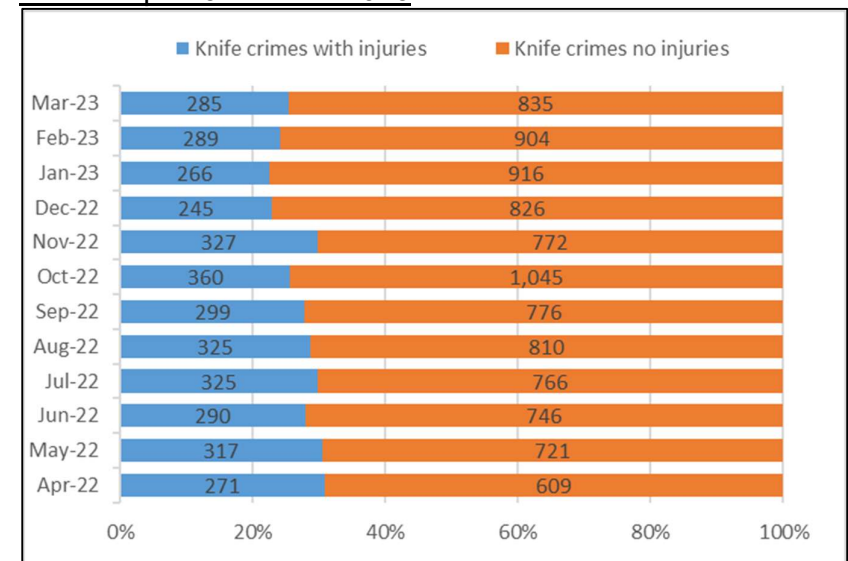


Source: MOPAC Overview of Crimes Dashboard

Knife Crime

In the rolling 12 months to 31. March 2023, the total number of knife crimes in Croydon has doubled 1,120 compared to the previous year's total of 543. Despite this increase, the latest percentage of knife crimes with injuries has dropped to 25.4% compared to 31.3% in the 12 months to March 2022.

Figure 12 – Number of Knife Crimes in Croydon – Rolling 12 months up to 31. March 2023



Source: MPS Knife Crime Dashboard

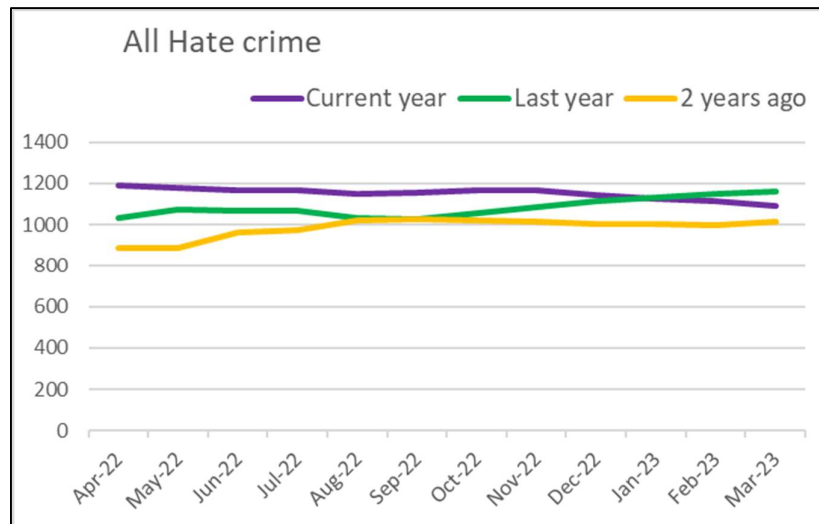


Hate crime

A hate crime is “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 months basis.

Figure 13 shows that in Croydon the total number of hate crimes has been increasing year on year over the past 3 years, averaging at 1,152 for every rolling 12 months in the latest reported 12 month period.

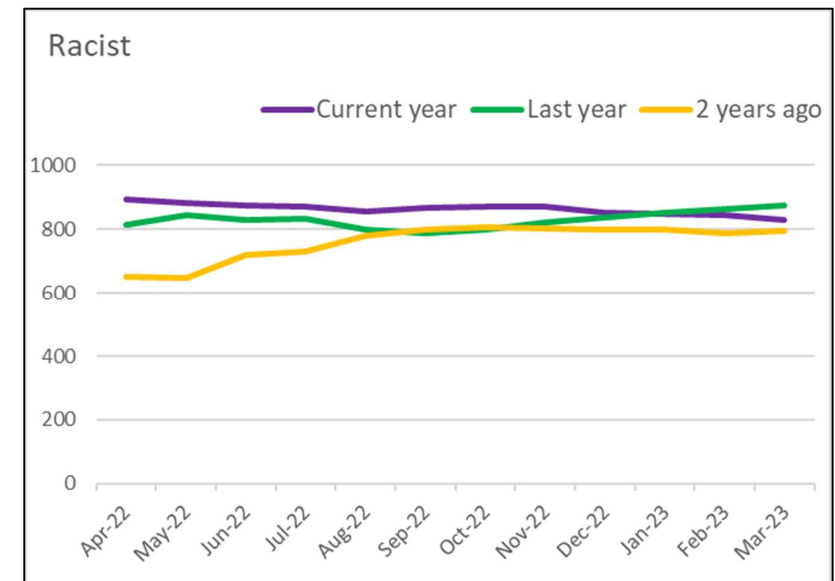
Figure 13 - Total recorded hate crimes – rolling 12 months



Source: MPS Hate Crime Dashboard

Figure 14 shows that the number of race hate crimes has continued to increase every year. For each of the months in 2022/2023, the number of these types of crime averaged 863 per month which is more than the 829 for each month of the preceding 12 months in 2021/2022.

Figure 14 – Racist hate crime

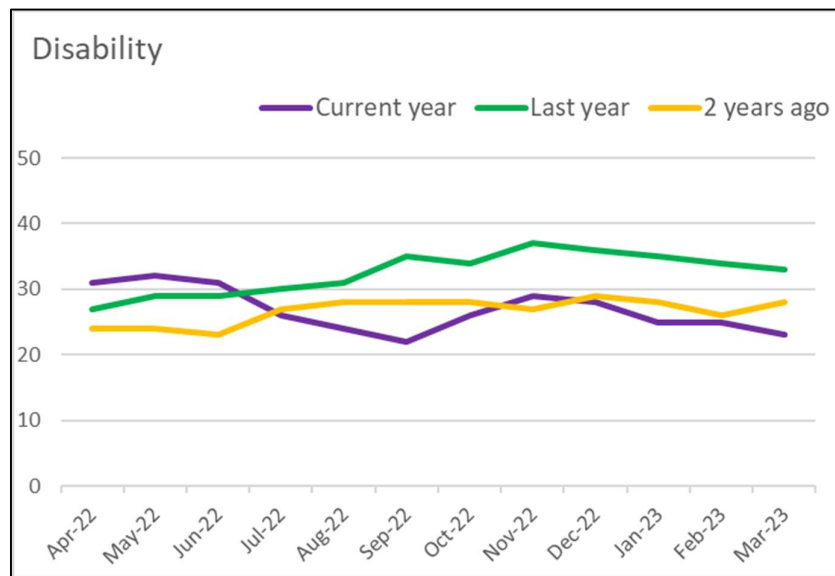


Source: MPS Hate Crime Dashboard



Figure 15 shows that the number of disability hate crimes in Croydon has dropped in the latest reported year of 2022/2023 compared to previous years with an average of 27 per month. In the previous 12 month period this was 33 per month.

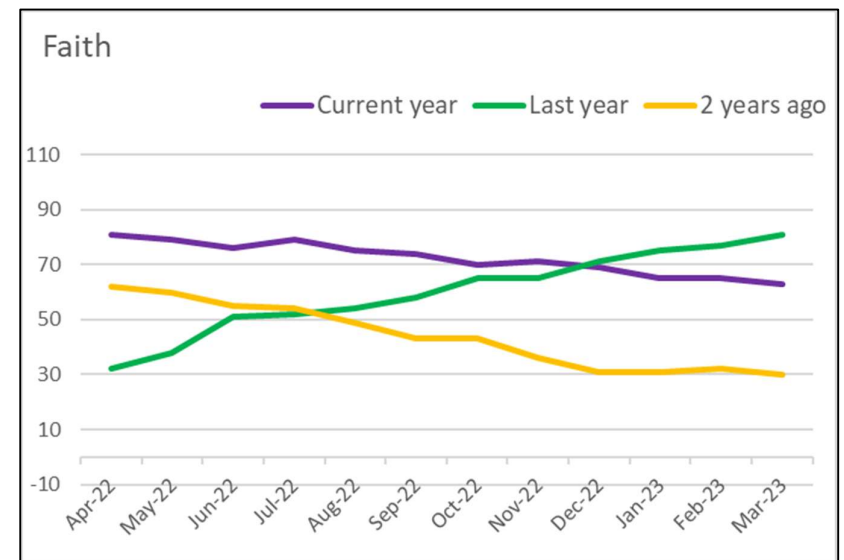
Figure 15 – Disability hate crime



Source: MPS Hate Crime Dashboard

The number of faith hate crimes had been rising in Croydon from April 2021 to March 2022. However, since April 2022, there has been a continued decrease in the number of these types of crime as Figure 16 shows.

Figure 16 – Faith hate crime

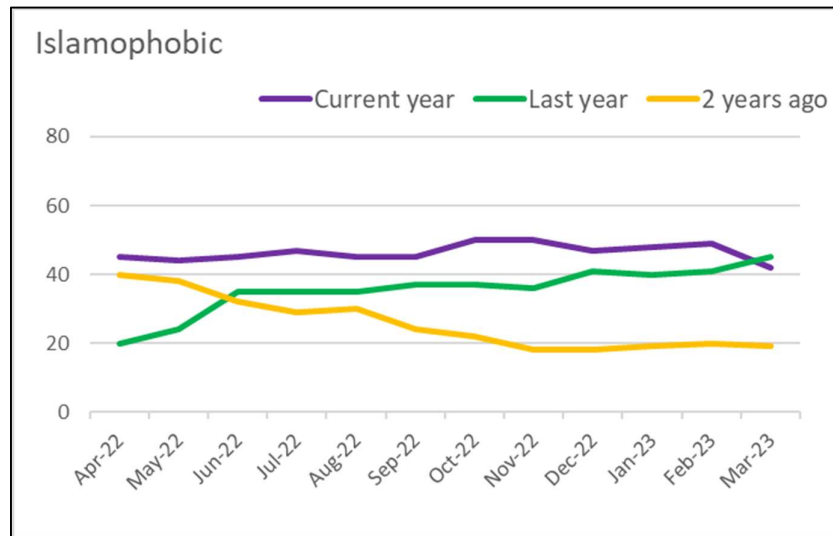


Source: MPS Hate Crime Dashboard



The numbers of Islamophobia hate crimes started to rise during 20221/2022 but since the start of 2022/2023, these types of crime have stabilised at around 46 per month which has been the highest monthly average in 5 years.

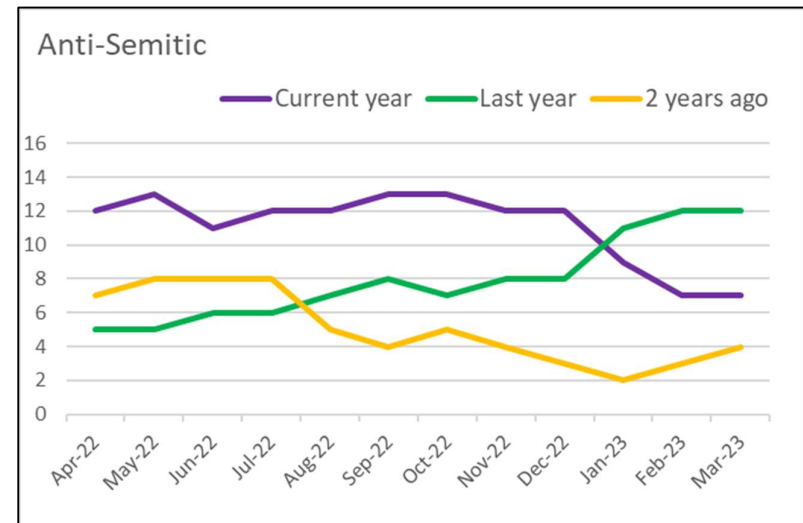
Figure 17 – Islamophobia hate crime



Source: MPS Hate Crime Dashboard

Figure 18 shows that the number of anti-semitic hate crimes in Croydon had been increasing from January 2021 to December 2022 but since then the numbers have been declining up to March 2023.

Figure 18 – Anti-semitic hate crime

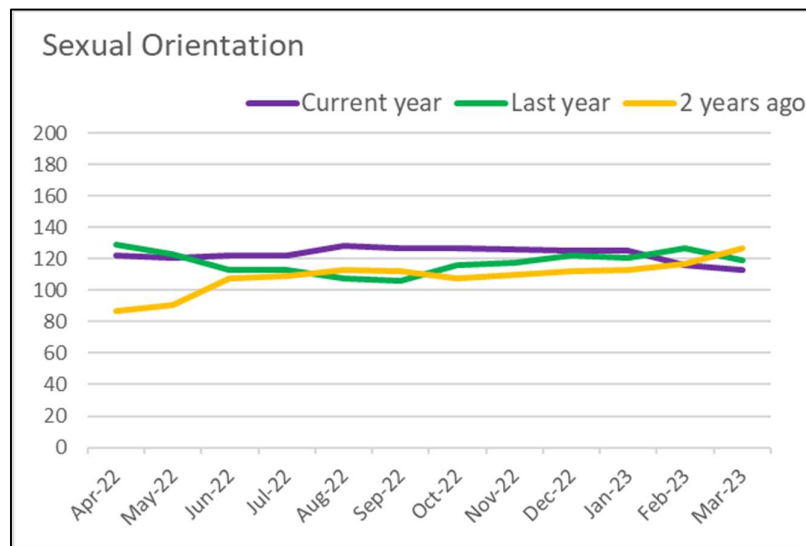


Source: MPS Hate Crime Dashboard



Figure 19 shows that in Croydon the number of sexual orientation (homophobic) hate crimes reported to the Metropolitan Police Service has been slightly increasing for the past 2 years. The number of these crimes averaged 123 per month in 2022/2023 and 118 per month in 2021/2022.

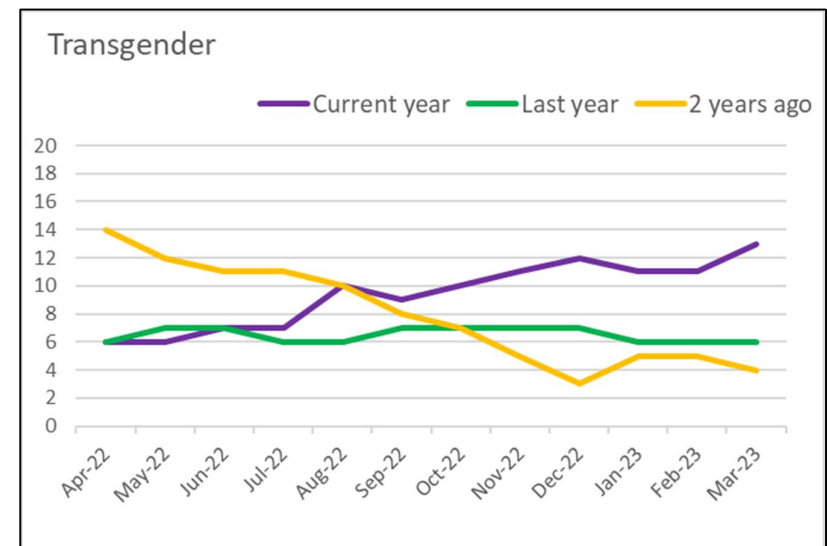
Figure 19 - Sexual orientation hate crime



Source: MPS Hate Crime Dashboard

Croydon had been seeing a decrease in the number of transgender hate crimes over the last 2 years of 2020/2021 and 2021/2022. However, in the latest financial year ending 31. March 2023, the number of these crimes is beginning to creep up again, averaging 9 per month.

Figure 20 – Transgender hate crime



Source: MPS 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 offences in London with a rate of 13.4 per 1,000 population for the 12 months to 30. September 2022 as reported by the Mayor's DV and Domestic and Sexual Violence Dashboard. Barking & Dagenham, Greenwich, Tower Hamlets and Lewisham have higher rates than Croydon.

Sexual Violence

For the 12 months to 30. September 2022, the total number of Sexual violence crimes in Croydon numbered 1,252. This was made up of rape offences (41%) and other sexual offences (59%).

There were 519 rape offences reported in Croydon which equates to a rate of 1.3 per 1,000 of population. Other sexual offences numbered 733 with a rate of 1.9 which is 0.3 up on the previous year to 30. September 2021.

Table 2 – Sexual Violence - 12 months to 30. Sept., 2022

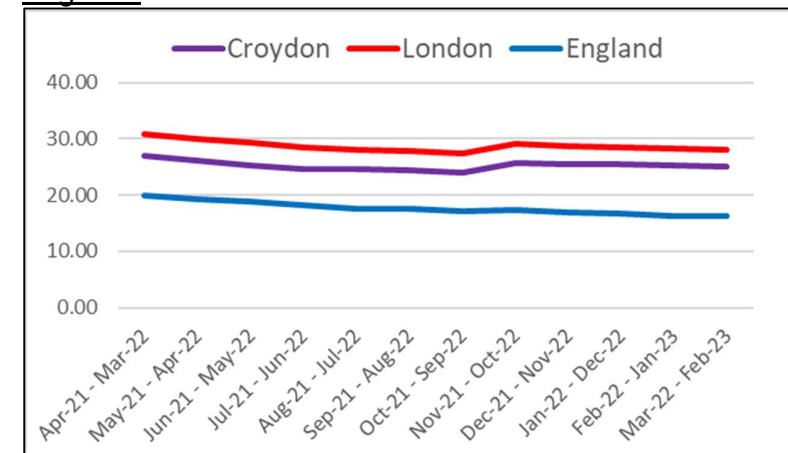
	Number	Rate per 1,000 pop.
Rape Offences	519	1.3
Other Sexual Offences	733	1.9
Total Sexual Offences	1,252	3.2

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

Antisocial behaviour

The number of antisocial behaviour calls continues on a downward trend in Croydon with lower rates in Croydon compared to London even though rates in England are lower.

Figure 21 – ASB rates in Croydon compared to London and England.



Source: data.police.uk

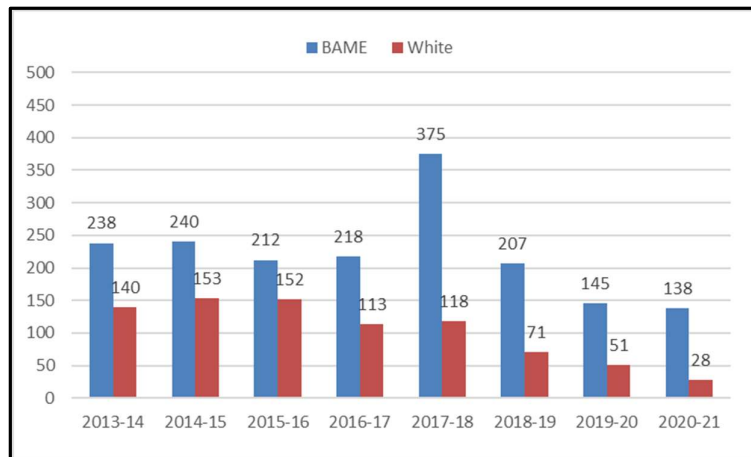


Youth Offending

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.

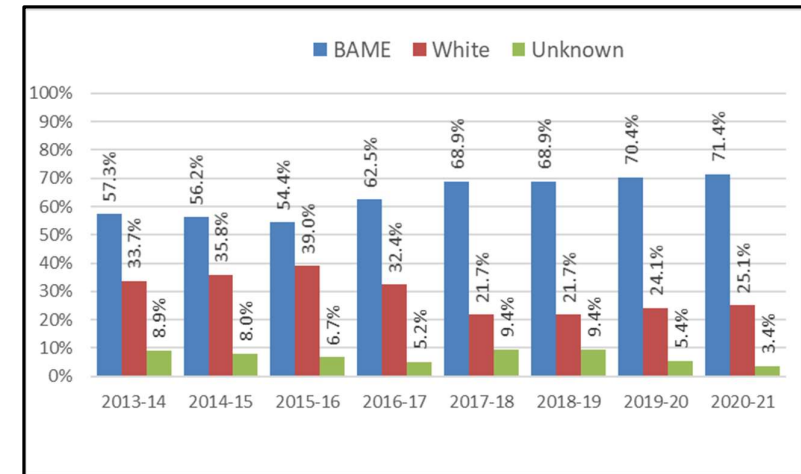
Figure 21 - Number of Croydon children cautioned or sentenced



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

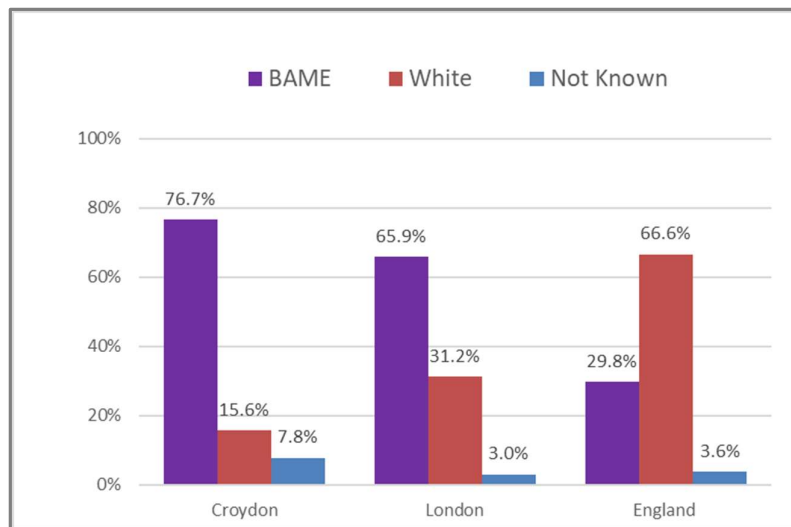
	Croydon	London	England
Female	15.0%	11.2%	13.4%
Male	84.4%	88.7%	86.5%
Not Known	0.6%	0.1%	0.1%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

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

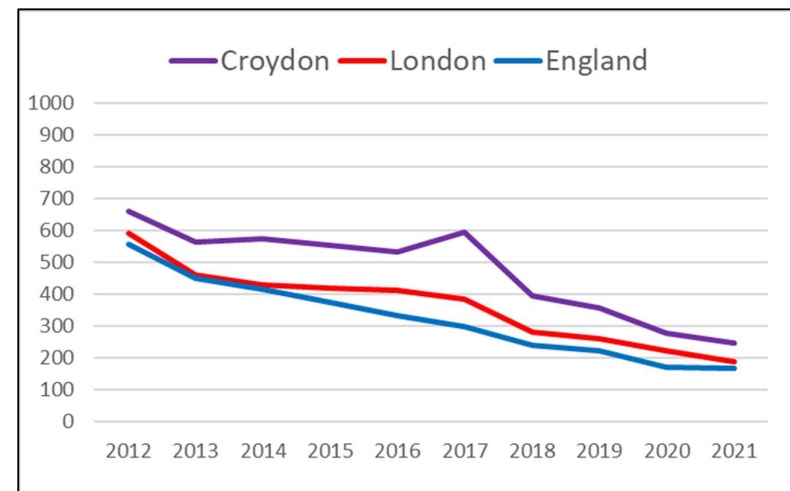


Source: Youth Justice Board

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



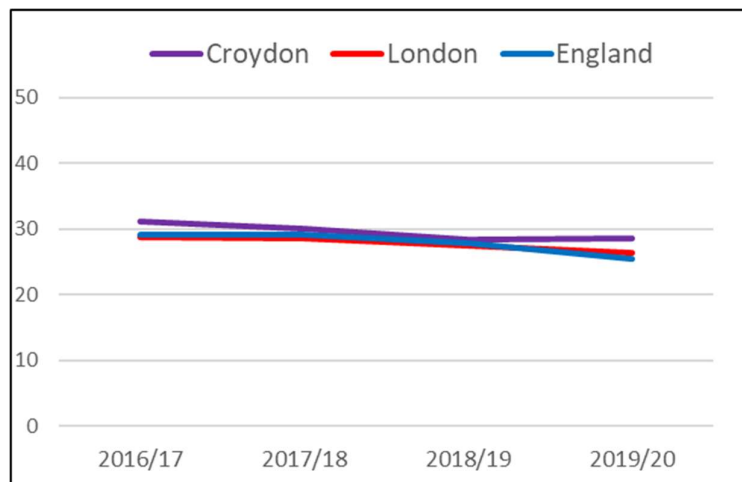
Source: PH Outcomes Framework - Wider determinants of health



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.

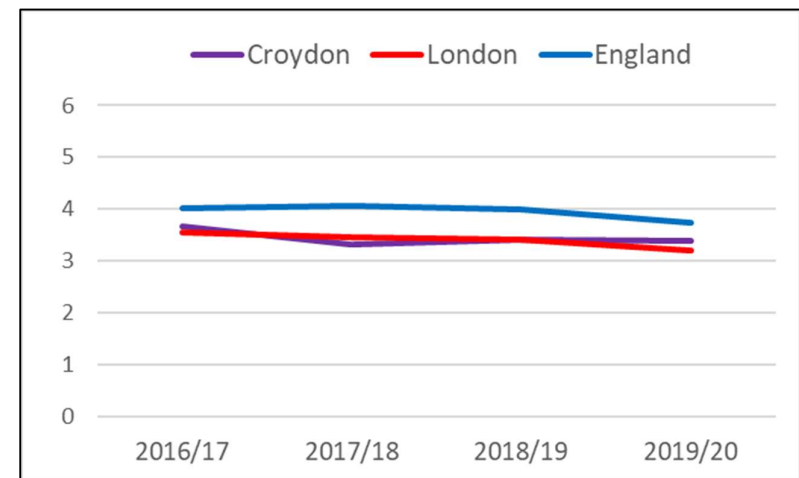
Figure 25: Re-offending levels - Percentage of offenders who re-offend (All ages)



Source: PHOF, Wider Determinants of Health

Over the 4 reported years to 2019/2020, re-offenders in Croydon have averaged 3 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.

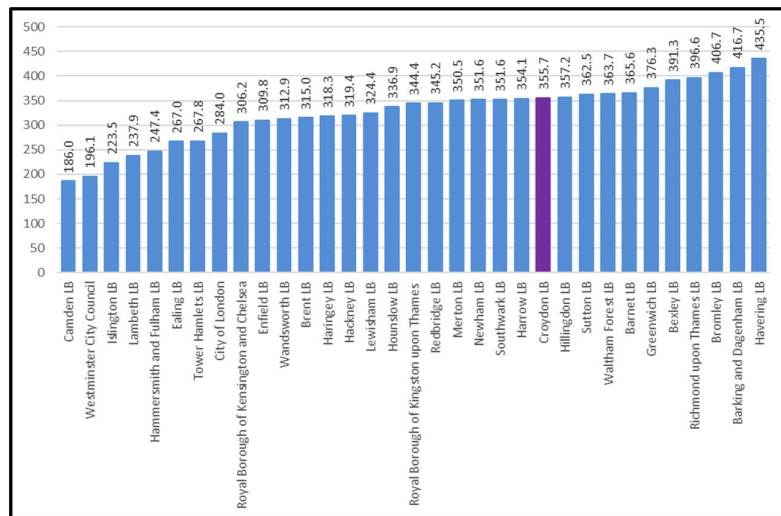


Environment

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.

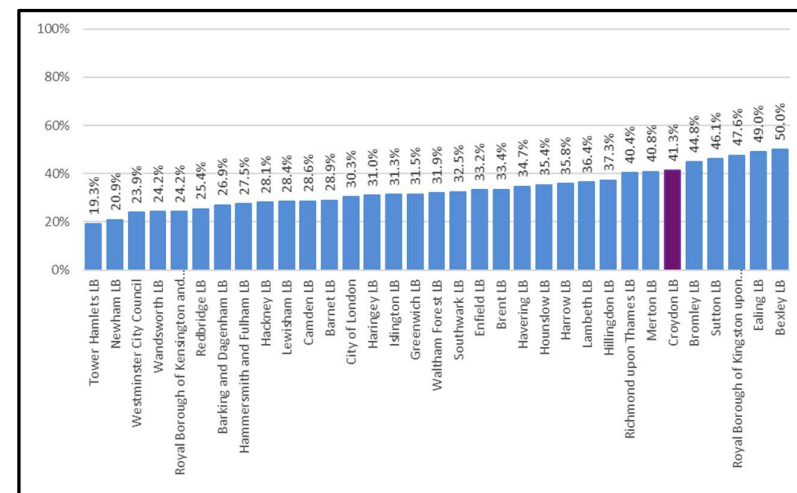
Figure 1 – Collected household waste per person (kg)
2020/2021



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 2.8 tonnes per person in 2019. In London emissions dropped from 6.2 tonnes per person in 2005 to 3.2 tonnes per person in 2019. Across England emissions fell from 8.6 to 4.9.³ The London Borough of Croydon Air Quality Action Plan predicts that the CO₂ emissions will continue to drop beyond 2025.

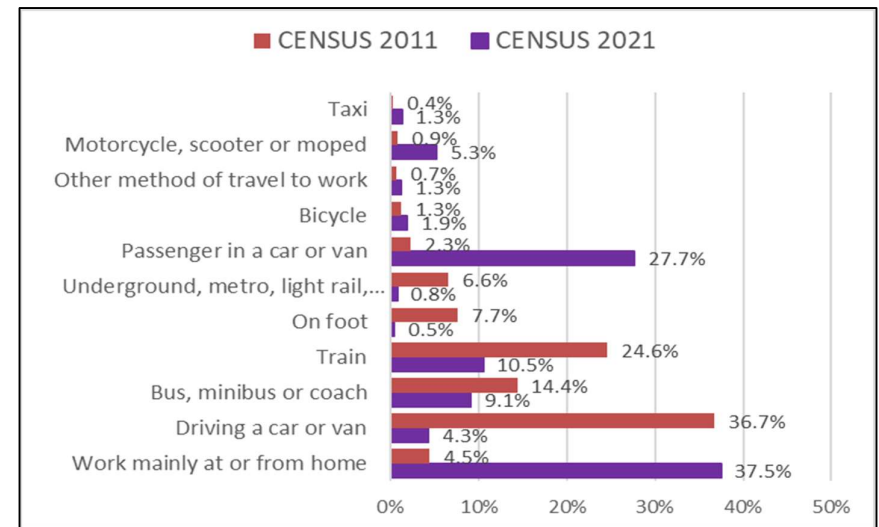
Transport

Travel to work

The Covid Pandemic of 2020 brought about a rise in the number of people working from home. Even now, the number of people working in the office has not returned to the pre-Covid levels. Therefore, it is not possible to compare the Census 2021 Travel to Work data with the Census 2011 TTW data on a like for like basis. However, the data for each Census can be placed side by side to show the significant impact Covid had on travel to work patterns in the workforce.

A third (33.0%) more people were working from home in 2021 compared to 10 years previously. In 2011, around 1 in 3 (36.7%) of commuters drove a car or van into work but in 2021 this had significantly reduced to 4.3%. There was a higher proportion of passengers in a car or a van in 2021 (27.7%) compared to 2011 (2.3%). One in 4 (24.6%) commuters travelled by train in 2011 compared to 1 in 10 (10.5%) in 2021.

Figure 3 – Change in method of travel to work between 2011 and 2021



Source: ONS Census 2011 and ONS Census 2021

³ DECC, UK local authority and regional carbon dioxide emissions national statistics: 2005-2019, updated June 2021.



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.

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.

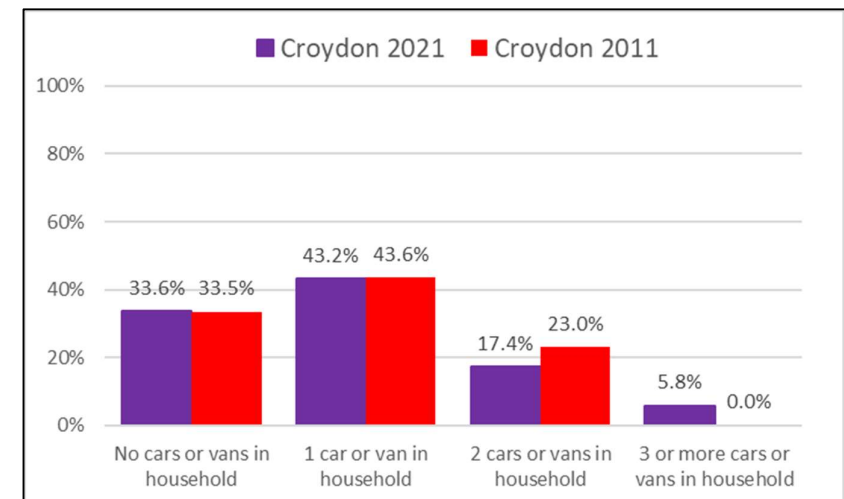
Car or van ownership in Croydon from 2011 to 2021 has not changed much in terms of the proportion of households with no car or van, 1 car or van or 2 or more cars or vans.

One in 3 (33.6%) of households in Croydon have no car or van. This is a higher proportion than England (23.5%) but lower than in London (42.1%).

Similar proportions (around 4 in 10) of households in Croydon, London and England have 1 car or van in their household.

In England 1 in 3 (35.2%) of households have 2 or more cars or vans in their households. This is a higher proportion than in Croydon (23.2%) and London (17.6%).

Figure 4 – Change in car or van ownership in Croydon between 2011 and 2021



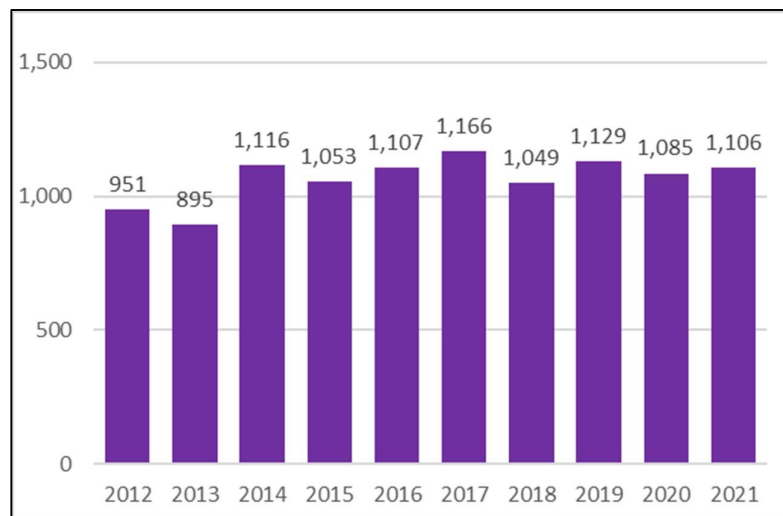
Source: ONS Census 2011 and ONS Census 2021



Road Traffic Collisions

The number of road traffic collisions in Croydon has fluctuated over the last 10 years as shown by Figure 9. The latest figure for 2021 shows that the number of collisions has gone up slightly compared to the previous year. The majority of these collisions only involve slight injuries. There were 4 fatalities in Croydon in 2021 which is 2 more than the previous year.

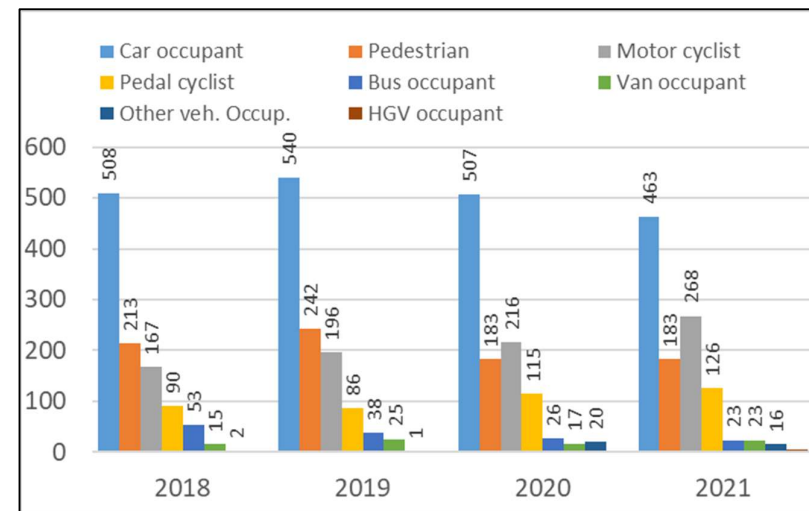
Figure 9 – Number of road traffic collisions



Source: DfT Reported road casualty statistics

Figure 10 shows the number of casualties recorded over the past 4 years by the type of road user affected. For 2021 most casualties were car occupants followed by motor cyclists.

Figure 10 – Number of Casualties by road user type in Croydon



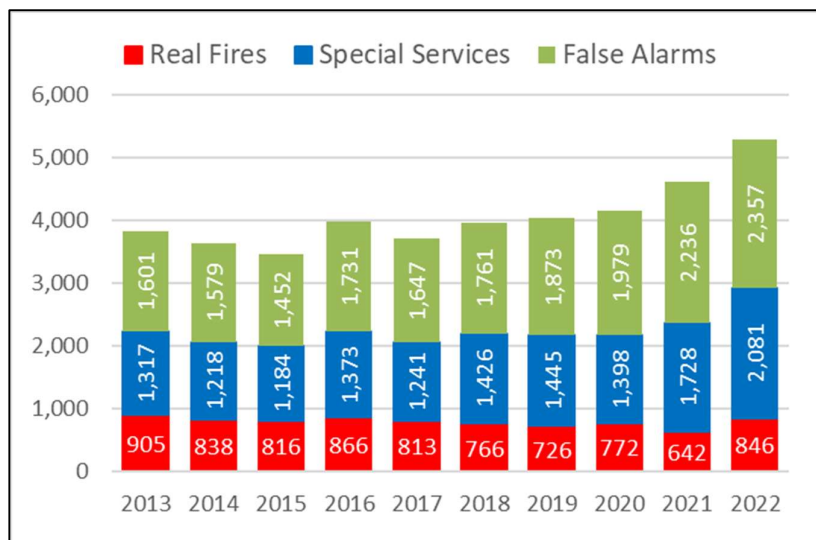
Source: DfT Reported road casualty statistics



Fire Services

The number of arson incidents reported in Croydon every year since 2013 has averaged 4,062 a year and 338 every month. The total number of incidents in 2022 is the highest it has been for 10 years and the actual number of real fires has been the highest since 2016.

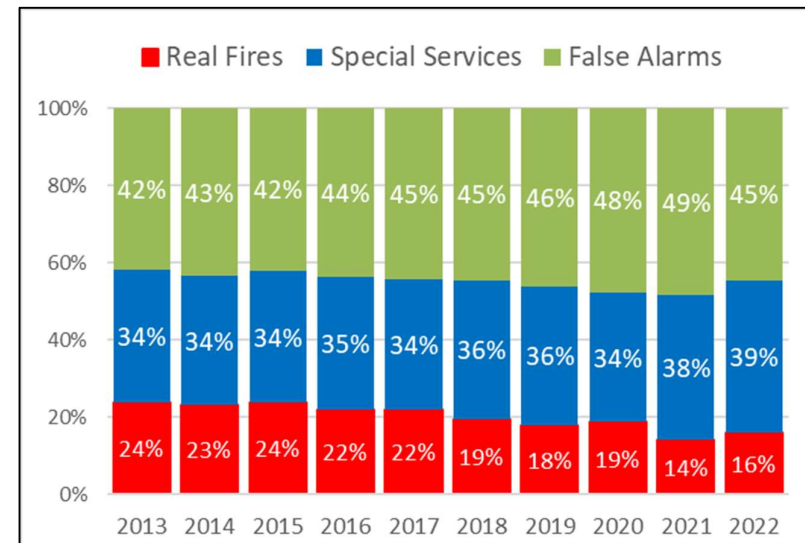
Figure 11 – Number of reported fire incidents broken down by incident type.



Source: LFB

Over the past 10 years, the proportion of real fires compared to all fire incidents reported in Croydon has been decreasing. In 2013, one in 4 reported incidents were real fires. In 2022, only 16% of the reported arson incidents were real fires as Figure 12 shows. The proportion of false alarms in 2022 has gone back to the 2017 levels at 45%.

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



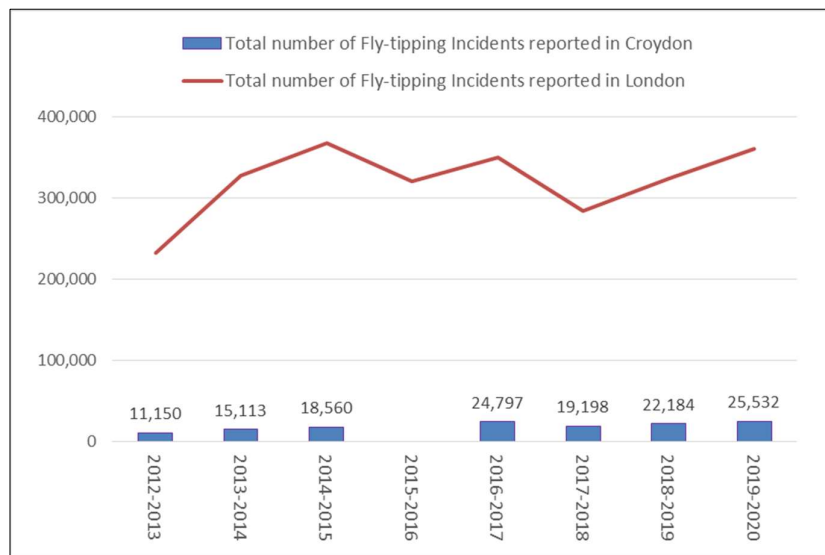
Source: LFB



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.

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

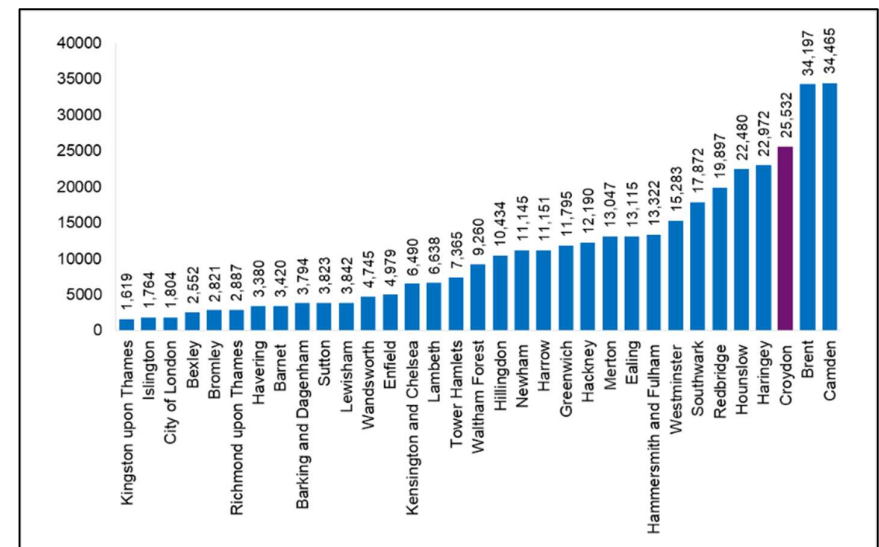


Source: DEFRA WasteDataFlow, released February 2021

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