

# Understanding our Health and Wellbeing: A summary of Croydon's Joint Strategic Needs Assessment

**Public Health Team**

**November 2023**

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## Note to the reader:

Please note that this pack summarises Croydon's JSNA as at November 2023. Readers should note that more up-to-date data may have been subsequently published and are advised to refer to the live digital JSNA at <https://www.croydonobservatory.org/jsna> for the latest information.

# Contents

This summary slide pack presents an overview of the key insights from Croydon's Joint Strategic Needs Assessment.

Please refer to the main JSNA website at <https://www.croydonobservatory.org/jsna/> for detailed discussion of the topics summarised in this slide set.

The key topics covered in this slide pack are listed on the right-hand side.

- [Our population](#)
- [Understanding our health and wellbeing using a life course approach](#)
- [Croydon's Journey of Life \(2022\)](#)
- [Life expectancy at birth](#)
- [Life expectancy at birth: comparisons with London region \(2018-2020\)](#)
- [Health inequalities](#)
- [Spotlight on mental health and wellbeing](#)
- [Building blocks of our health and wellbeing](#)
- [Building blocks of our health and wellbeing: deprivation and poverty](#)
- [Building blocks of our health and wellbeing: housing](#)
- [Building blocks of our health and wellbeing: economy and employment](#)
- [Building blocks of our health and wellbeing: education, skills and qualifications](#)
- [Building blocks of our health and wellbeing: built and natural environment](#)
- [Building blocks of our health and wellbeing: community safety](#)
- [Further information](#)

# Introduction

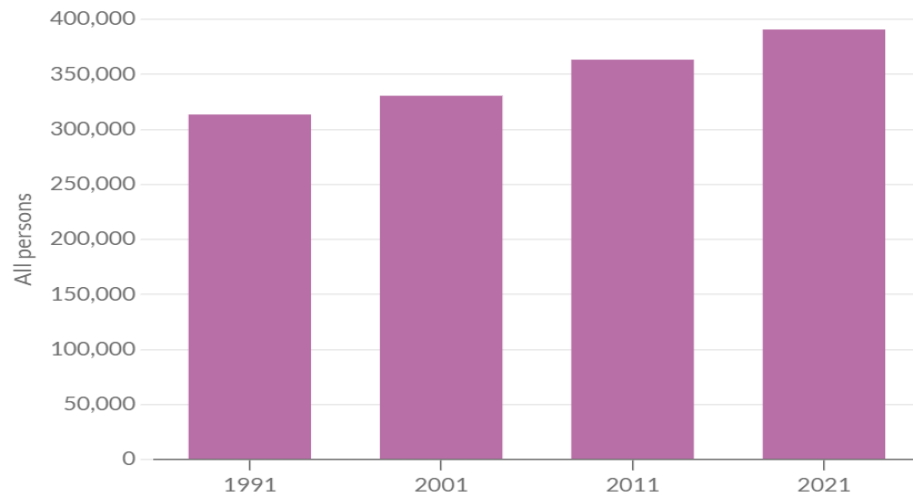
## Croydon's Joint Strategic Needs Assessment

- As part of their statutory duties, Croydon's Health and Wellbeing Board produces the Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA).
- Since 2017, the JSNA is published online at <https://www.croydonobservatory.org/jsna/>.
- Providing up-to-date data, intelligence and insights on the health and wellbeing outcomes and factors affecting these outcomes, Croydon's digital JSNA provides a first port-of-call for understanding the state of health and wellbeing alongside relevant gaps and needs in Croydon.
- The digital JSNA is structured as themed sections covering the following:
  - **Population overview:** focusses on Croydon's overall population and their general health and wellbeing
  - **Population groups:** provides data and intelligence on specific populations, covering specific localities, various demographic groups and vulnerable population groups.
  - **Wider determinants:** focusses on factors that shape health and wellbeing including education, environment, housing and employment.
  - **Healthy behaviours:** focuses on individual actions impacting health and wellbeing, ranging from physical activity, sexual health, oral health, smoking, and alcohol and substance use.
  - **Health conditions:** focuses on specific diagnosed conditions, including mental health, self-harm and suicide prevention and the Pharmaceutical needs Assessment.
- This evidence summary offers a high-level view of the state of health and wellbeing in Croydon, as informed by the JSNA. For a detailed discussion of the topics covered here, please visit the live JSNA at <https://www.croydonobservatory.org/jsna/>.

# Our population: population estimates, projections and age groups

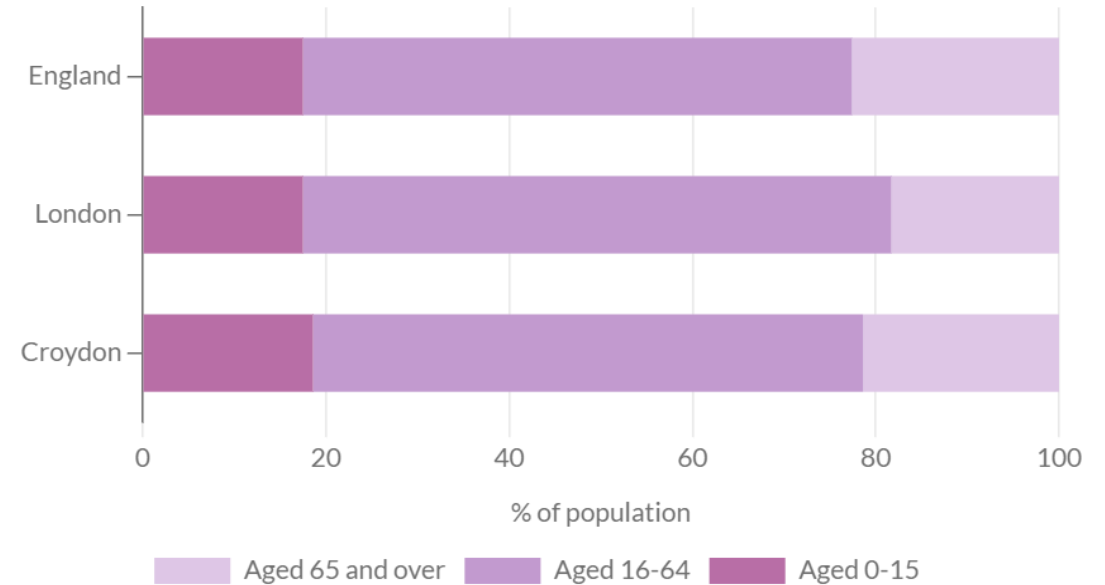
- With a population of **390,719** (Census 2021), Croydon is the largest and one of the most diverse boroughs in London. This section summarises key insights presented in the '[Population profile](#)' on Croydon Observatory.
- The 2021 Census estimated that Croydon's population grew by **7.5%** since 2011, while overall population of London grew by 7.7%. The figure below shows change in Croydon's population since 1991.
- **By 2043**, Croydon's population is projected to grow to **408,271**. The figure on the right-hand side illustrates population projections by age group in Croydon, London and England.

Change in the population in Croydon from 1991 to 2021:



Source: Office of National Statistics.

Population projections for Croydon, by broad age group, 2043:



Source: Office of National Statistics.

- Croydon has a relatively large population of younger and older people.
  - Please see [page 5](#) for a breakdown of Croydon's population by age group in 2021 and [page 6](#) for the distribution of Croydon's population by age group.
  - According to Census 2021, about **1 in 4 people in** Croydon are under **18 years old**. This proportion is expected to reduce by 2041.
  - Around **1 in 7 people in** Croydon are over 65 years old. This proportion is expected to increase by 2043.

# Our population: age groups, ethnicity and languages

Croydon's population by age group, 2021.



Source: Office of National Statistics.

- **Croydon has a diverse population:**

- Detailed information on various population groups in Croydon, including protected characteristics, can be found at <https://www.croydonobservatory.org/ons-census-2021-croydon-highlights-from-each-data-release/>. This section provides a snapshot on ethnicity and the most common main languages, only.
- About **52%** of the population are from Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic groups,
- Around **5 in 6 (84%)** of people speak English as their main language. After English, **South Asian (4.8%) languages, Other European (EU) language (4.7%), Portuguese (1.3%), Spanish (1.0%) and East Asian (0.8%)** are the most common main languages.

Ethnicity in Croydon (2021):

Ethnic group	Croydon	London	England
Asian, Asian British or Asian Welsh	68,487	1,817,640	5,426,392
<b>Asian, Asian British or Asian Welsh (%)</b>	<b>17.5</b>	<b>20.7</b>	<b>9.6</b>
Black, Black British, Black Welsh, Caribbean or African	88,441	1,188,370	2,381,724
<b>Black, Black British, Black Welsh, Caribbean or African (%)</b>	<b>22.6</b>	<b>13.5</b>	<b>4.2</b>
Mixed or Multiple ethnic groups	29,745	505,775	1,669,378
Mixed or Multiple ethnic groups (%)	7.6	5.7	3
White	188,985	4,731,172	45,783,401
<b>White (%)</b>	<b>48.4</b>	<b>53.8</b>	<b>81</b>
Other ethnic group	15,066	556,768	1,229,153
<b>Other ethnic group (%)</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>2.2</b>

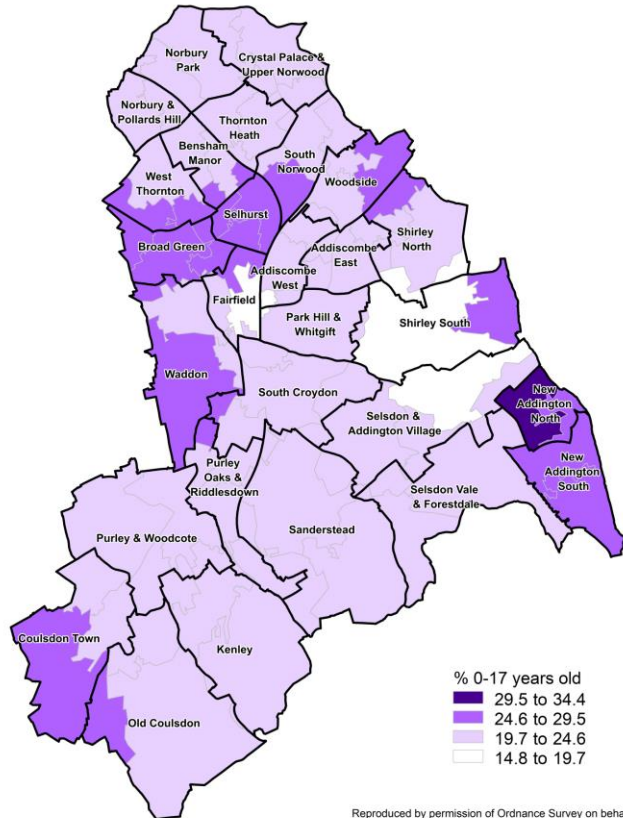
Source: Office of National Statistics.



# Our population: age group distribution across Croydon

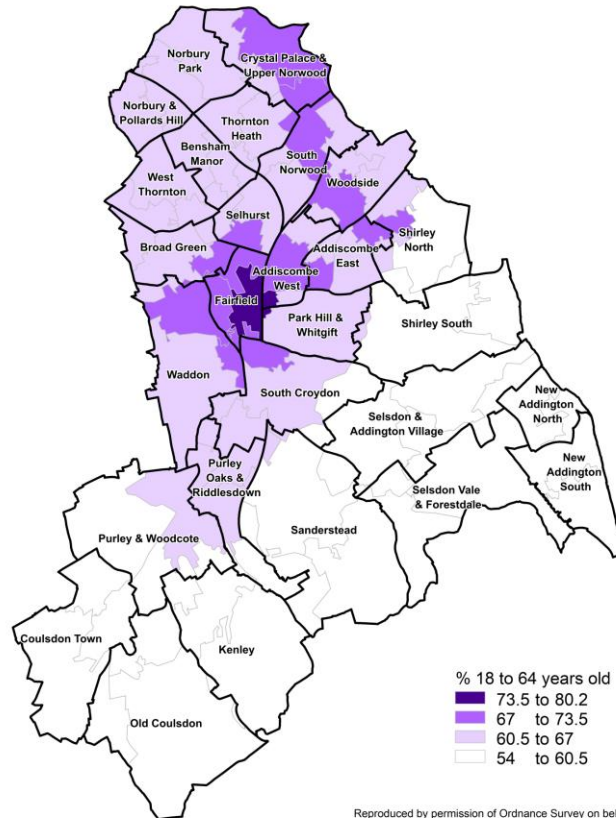
Age group distribution across Croydon, 0-17 years, 18-64 years and 65+ years:

**% of population who are  
0-17 years old  
2021 Census**



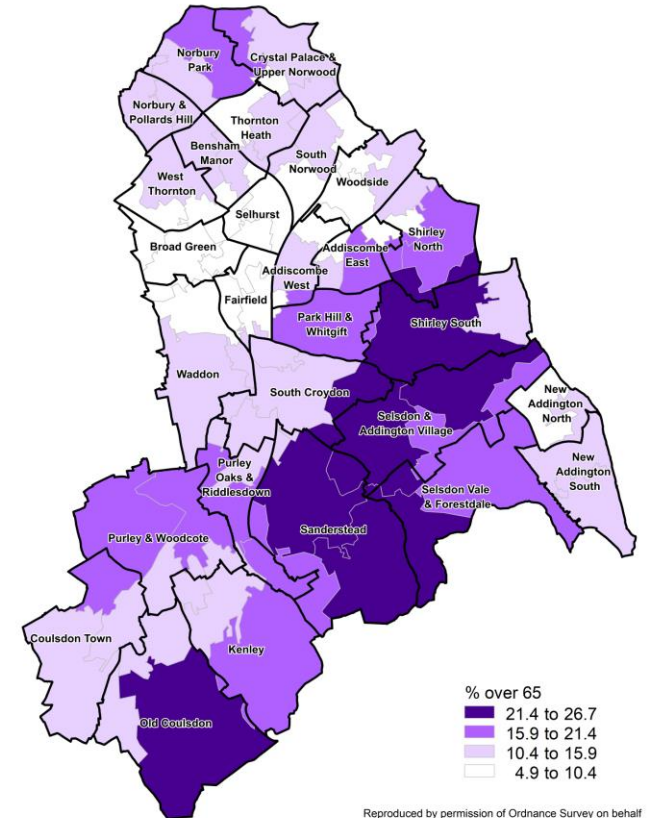
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**% of population who are  
18-64 years old  
2021 Census**



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**% of population who are  
65+ years old  
2021 Census**



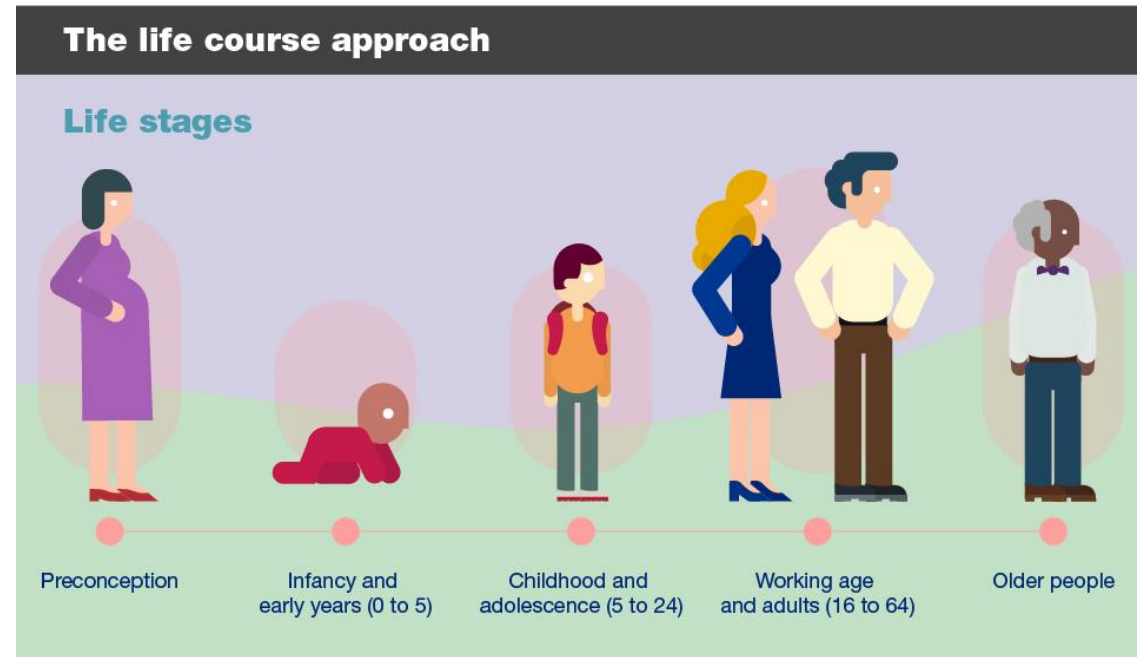
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Source: Office of National Statistics.

# Understanding our health and wellbeing using a life course approach

## What is the life-course approach?

- In Croydon, we understand that our health and wellbeing, including the length and quality of our lives as well as our satisfaction and happiness, are intricately shaped by various aspects of our lives, including our work, living conditions, educational opportunities and many other factors. Please see the section on [building blocks of health and wellbeing](#), often referred to as ‘the wider determinants of health,’ for further information on these factors.
- The life-course approach allows us to see every stage of our lives as connected not just to each other but also to the lives of those around us and the generations before and after us. Rather than focusing on specific health conditions during a specific life stage, this approach reminds us to consider both protective and risk factors for good health and wellbeing throughout our life-course, ensuring that we are taking early action to:
  - promote a good start in life,
  - support our communities during key transition periods, and
  - work together to create environments that support everyone’s wellbeing, including that of current and future generations, so that everyone can live independent and fulfilling lives for as long as possible.
- The figure on the right-hand side illustrates the key transition stages, that are considered critical stages during a person’s life, where large differences can be made in promoting or restoring health and wellbeing. The [next page](#) shows some positive and negative influences across the life course that could make a difference in our overall health and wellbeing.
- [Croydon’s Journey of Life](#), depicted on page 9, summarises the most recent data on our health and wellbeing using these key transition stages. Comparisons to London averages are also available in this slide.



Adapted from Health Matters: Prevention – a life course approach. Available from <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/health-matters-life-course-approach-to-prevention/health-matters-prevention-a-life-course-approach>




## Understanding our health and wellbeing using a life course approach

### Positive and negative influences across the life course


#### Protective factors:

- having a healthy and balanced diet
- an environment that enables physical activity
- good educational attainment
- being in stable employment with a good income
- living in good quality housing
- having networks of support including friends and family



#### Risk factors:

- smoking
- adverse childhood experiences
- crime and violence
- drug and alcohol misuse
- poor educational attainment
- poor mental health



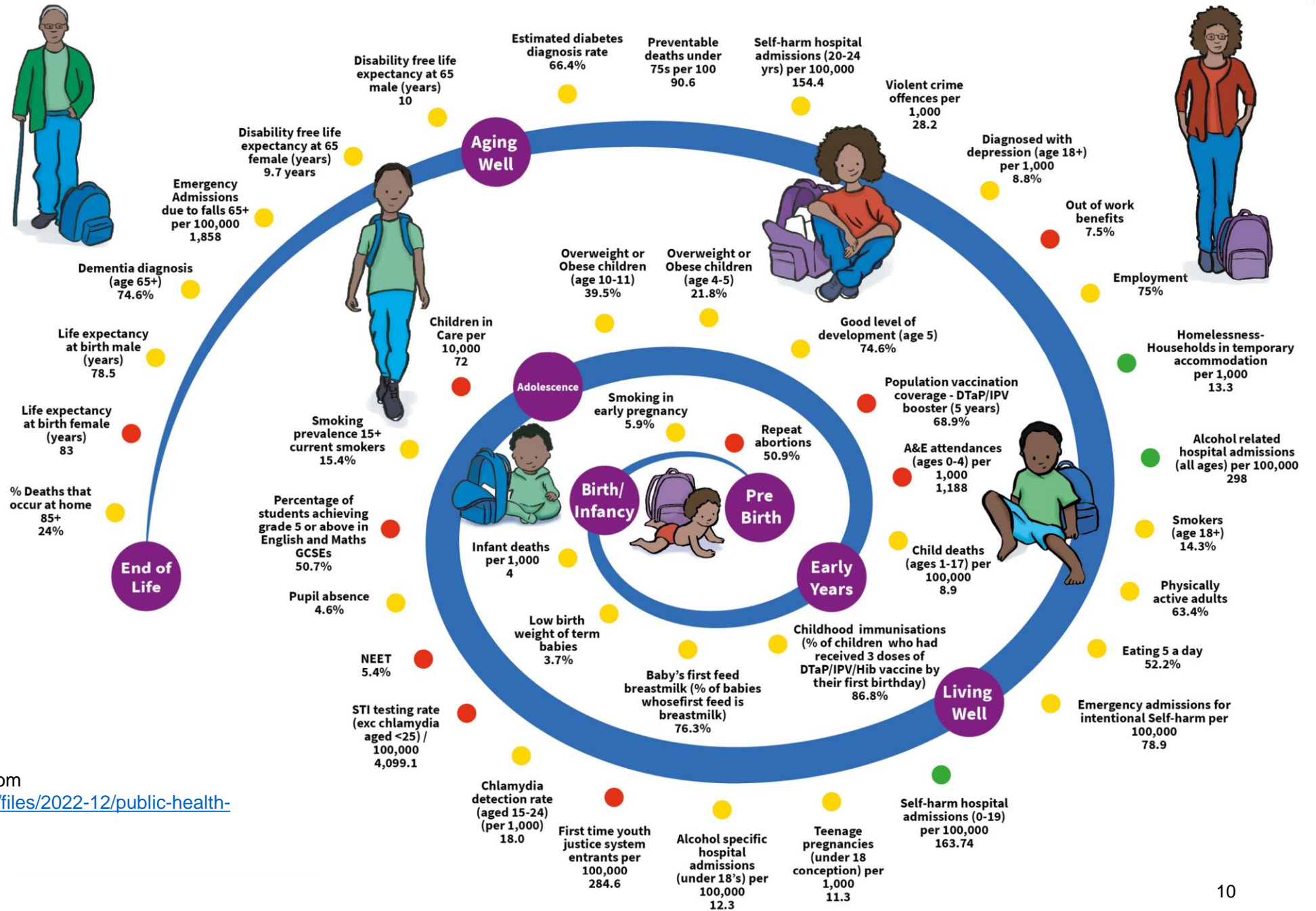
Adapted from Health Matters: Prevention – a life course approach. Available from <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/health-matters-life-course-approach-to-prevention/health-matters-prevention-a-life-course-approach>

## KEY

Croydon in comparison to London average

● Better ● Similar ● Worse

# Croydon's Journey of Life (2022)



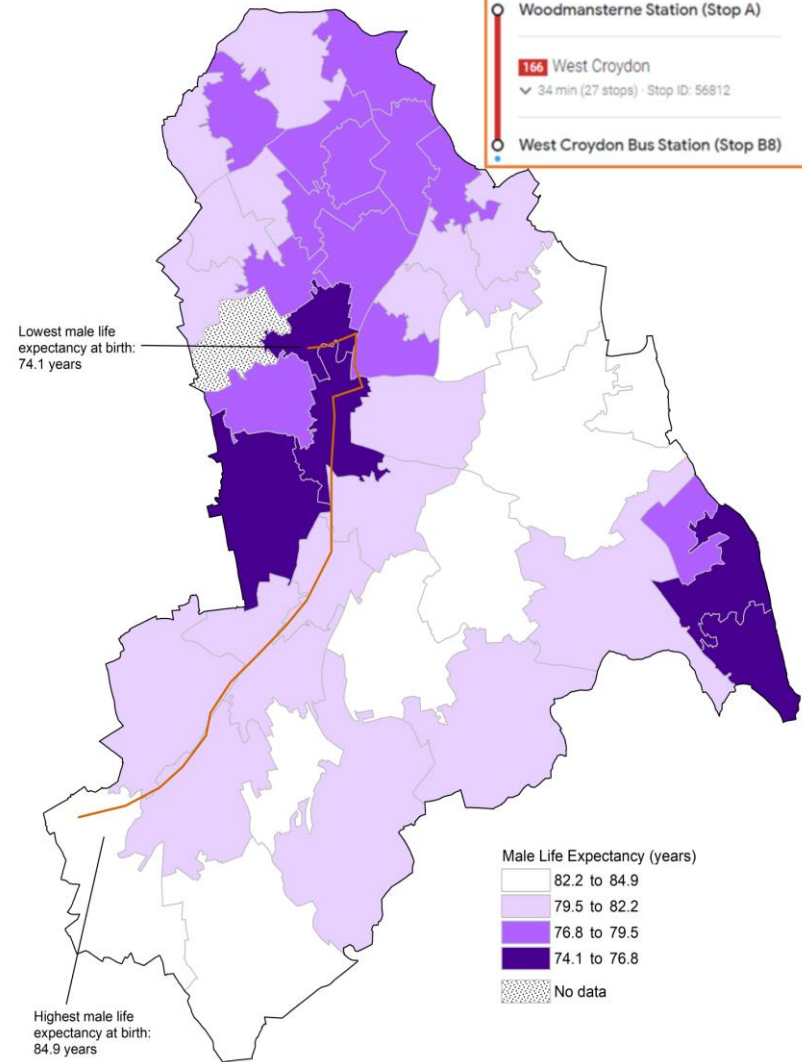
Adapted from ADPHR 2022. Available from <https://www.croydon.gov.uk/sites/default/files/2022-12/public-health-report-2022-full-report.pdf>



# Life expectancy at birth

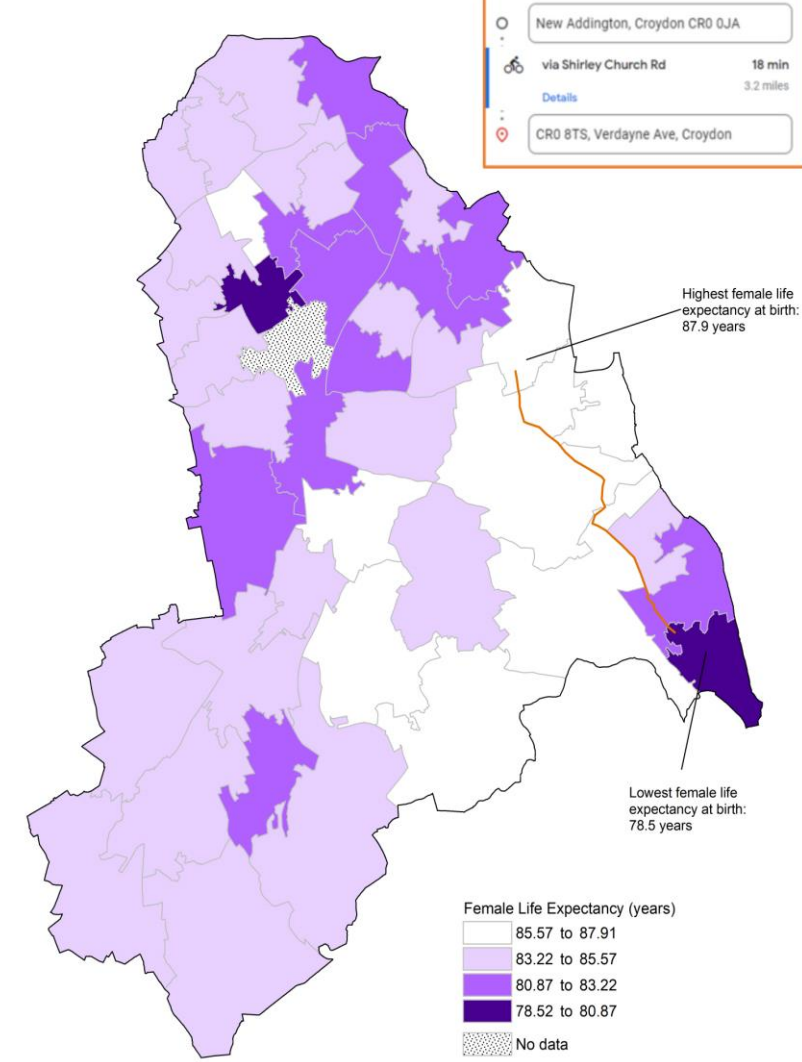
- Life expectancy at birth is a statistical measure that estimates the average number of years a newborn born in a specific year and geography is expected to live if current death rates do not change.
- During **2018-2020**, the average life expectancy for males and females in Croydon were **79.7 years** and **83.7 years**, respectively.
- Life expectancy at birth for males and females varies across Croydon. Maps on the right-hand side shows life expectancy across Croydon for males and females for **2016-2020**. Darker colours correspond to lower life expectancy. White shades denote areas with the highest life expectancy.
- Between **2016-2020**, the lowest life expectancy at birth for males was **74.1 years** in Central West Croydon near Fairfield, Broad Green and Selhurst. The highest male life expectancy at birth was **84.9 years** in South West Croydon in Coulsdon Town.
- During the same time, lowest female life expectancy at birth was **78.5 years** in South East Croydon in New Addington South and the highest female life expectancy at birth was **87.9 years** in Central East Croydon in Shirley North.

Male life expectancy at birth, 2016-2020



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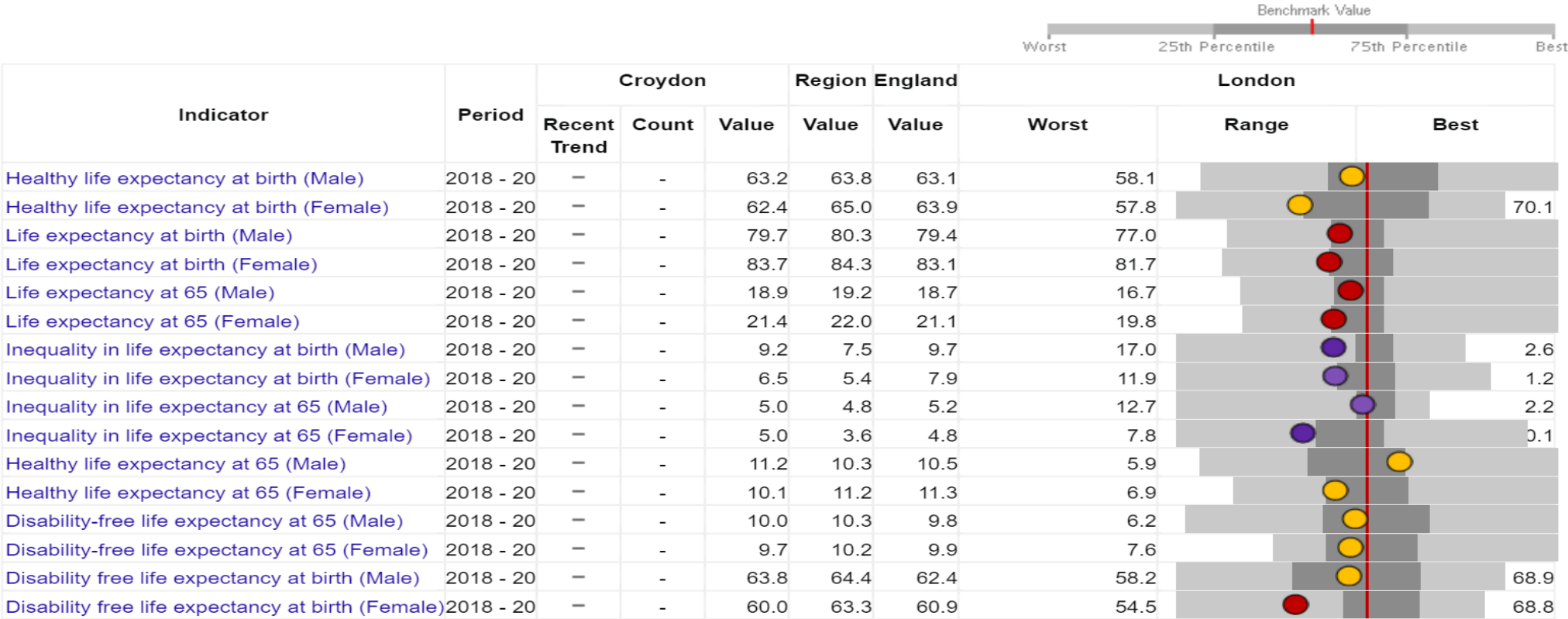
Female life expectancy at birth, 2016-2020



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# Life expectancy at birth: comparisons with London region (2018-2020)

● Better 95% 
 ● Similar 
 ● Worse 95% 
 ○ Not applicable 
 Quintiles: Best ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ Worst ○ Not applicable

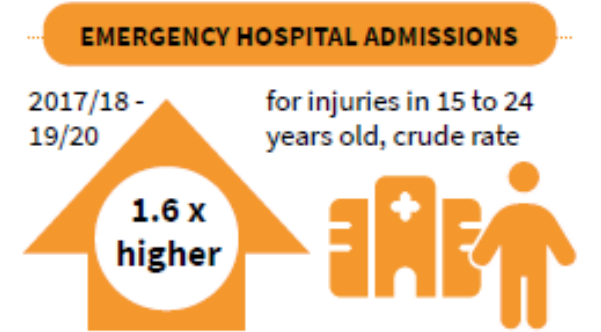
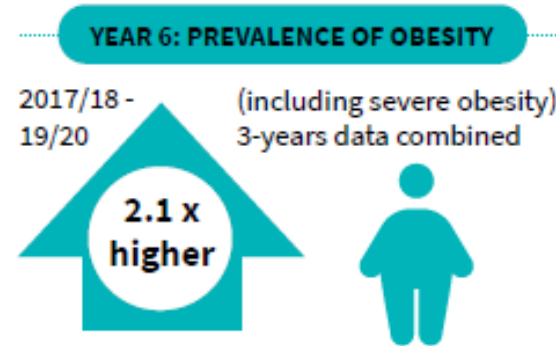
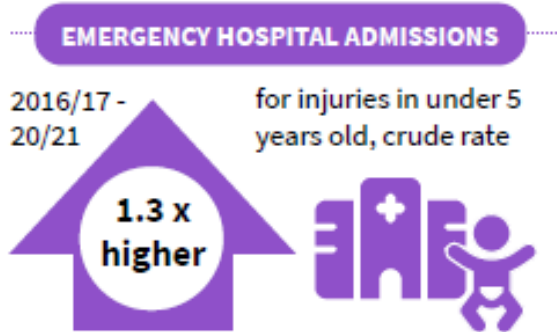
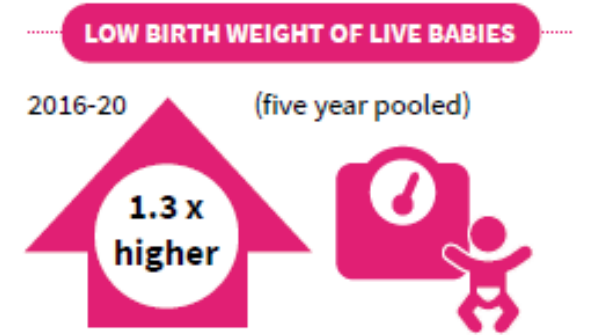
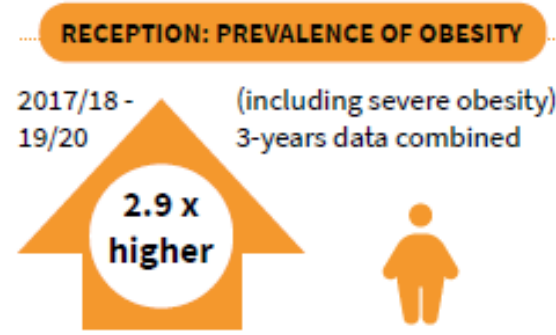
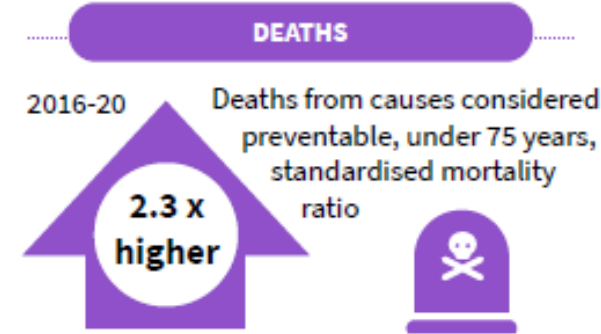
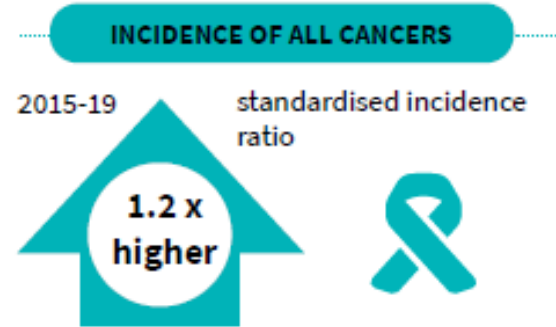
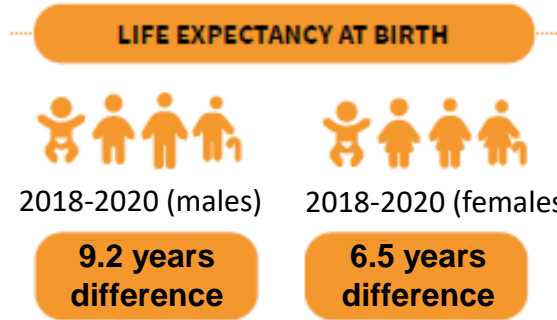


Source: Office of Health Improvement and Disparities

# Health inequalities

- Health inequalities are ‘**avoidable, unfair and systematic differences** in health between different groups of people.’ They can involve differences in:
  - health, for example, how long a person lives and whether they have illness and disease;
  - access to care, for example, availability of a given service to support their health;
  - quality and experience of care, for example, levels of patient satisfaction;
  - behavioural risks to health, for example, smoking or alcohol use,
  - wider determinants of health, for example, quality of housing or employment. ([The King’s Fund, 2022](#))
- Health inequalities exist in many forms. Therefore, when trying to identify them, it is important to consider:
  - What they concern (*Health inequalities **in what?***). For example, health inequalities could involve differences in:
    - Health status (for example, life expectancy)
    - Access to care (for example, availability of services)
    - Quality and experience of care (for example, levels of patient satisfaction)
    - Behavioural risks to health (for example, smoking rates)
    - Wider determinants of health (for example, quality of housing)
  - Who is experiencing them (*Health inequalities **between whom?***). For example, we can look at differences between different populations grouped by:
    - specific individual characteristics, some of which we are born with, for example, genes, sex, ethnicity and disability,
    - geography, for example urban vs rural populations,
    - wider socio-economic factors, for example, household income, work environment, and
    - social, economic or health-related vulnerabilities. For example, homeless individuals, refugees and asylum seekers. ([The King’s Fund, 2022](#))
- The [next page](#) summarises key health inequalities observed in Croydon based on deprivation as defined by Index of Multiple Deprivation. A detailed focus on health inequalities in Croydon can be found in the [2022 Annual Director of Public Health Report](#). More information on the Index of Multiple Deprivation is found in the [deprivation section](#).

# Health inequalities associated with deprivation as defined by Index of Multiple Deprivation 2019



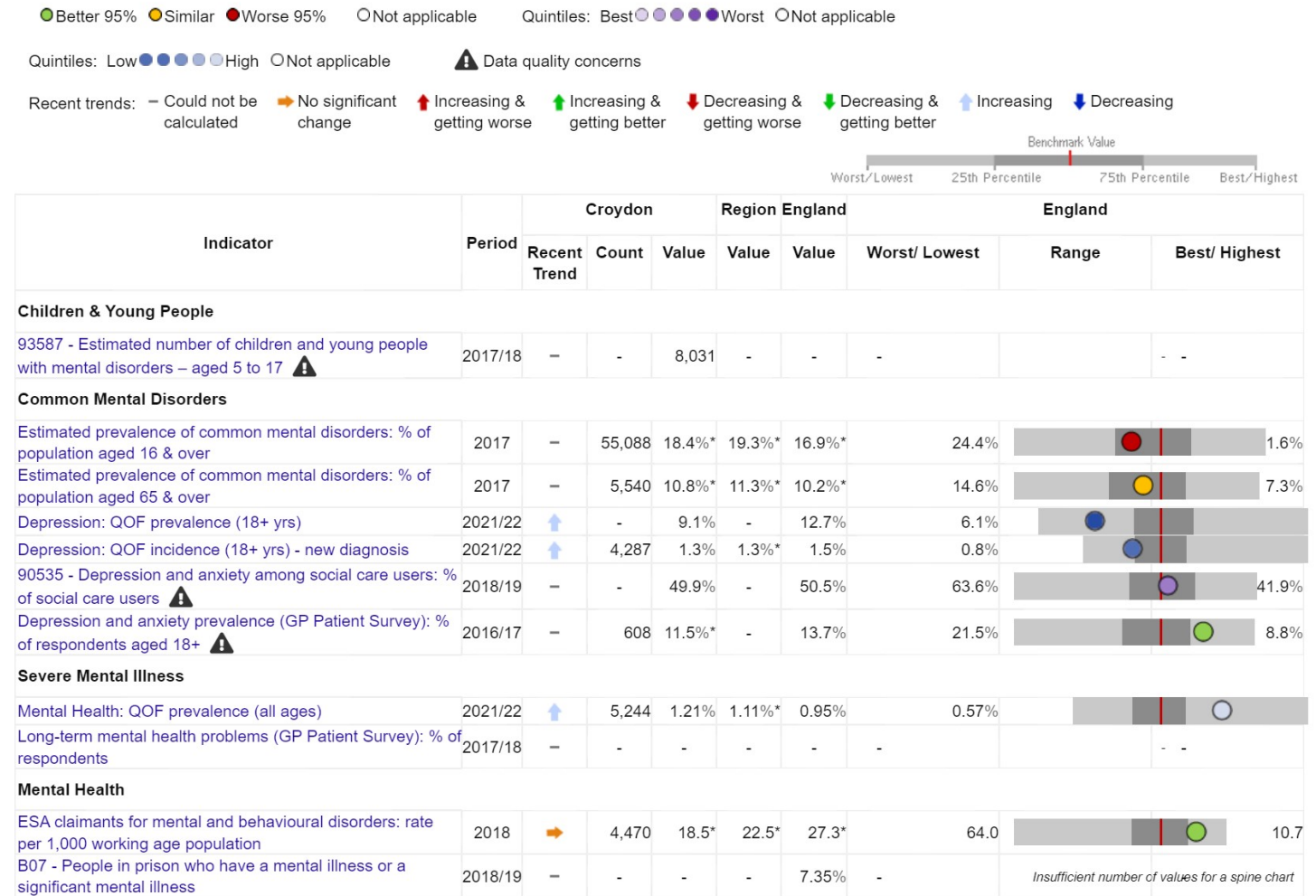
Adapted from ADPHR 2022.  
Available from  
<https://www.croydon.gov.uk/sites/default/files/2022-12/public-health-report-2022-full-report.pdf>



# Spotlight on Mental Health and Wellbeing

- Mental health is ‘a state of mental wellbeing that enables people to cope with the stresses of life, realize their abilities, learn well and work well, and contribute to their community.’ ([World Health Organization](#)).
- In Croydon, we see good mental health and wellbeing as a key pillar of our overall health and wellbeing. We also regard promoting and improving our mental health and wellbeing as everybody’s business.
- National surveys suggest that in 2021, **1 in 9** children and young people aged between 6 and 16 years had a probable mental health disorder in the UK ([Newlove-Delgado et al. 2021](#)). For Croydon, this would correspond to around **10,000** 6-to-16-year-olds with a probable mental health disorder.
- According to latest data, in 2017, **just under 1 in 5 people aged 16 or over** in Croydon experienced a common mental health condition. If this proportion still holds true, it would mean that approximately **56,852 adults in Croydon could be currently experiencing a common mental health problem**.
- The figure on the right-hand side provides a summary of the most recent data on our mental health and wellbeing.

## Summary data on mental health and wellbeing



Source: Office of Health Improvement and Disparities

## Building blocks of our health and wellbeing

- Our health and wellbeing is shaped by almost every aspect of our lives—our homes, access to education, quality of jobs and working conditions, access to public transport and quality of our neighbourhoods, strength of our social connections or whether we experience poverty and discrimination. These building blocks are often referred to as ‘wider determinants of health.’
- While access to health and social care impacts our health and wellbeing, these building blocks have a far greater impact. Existing research shows that healthcare itself contributes to between 15-25% of our health and wellbeing, while the wider determinants of health shape between 45-65% of our health and wellbeing ([The King’s Fund, 2013](#)).
- This section presents insights on the following topics:
  - Deprivation and poverty
  - Housing
  - Economy and Employment
  - Education, skills and qualifications
  - Built and natural environment
  - Community Safety

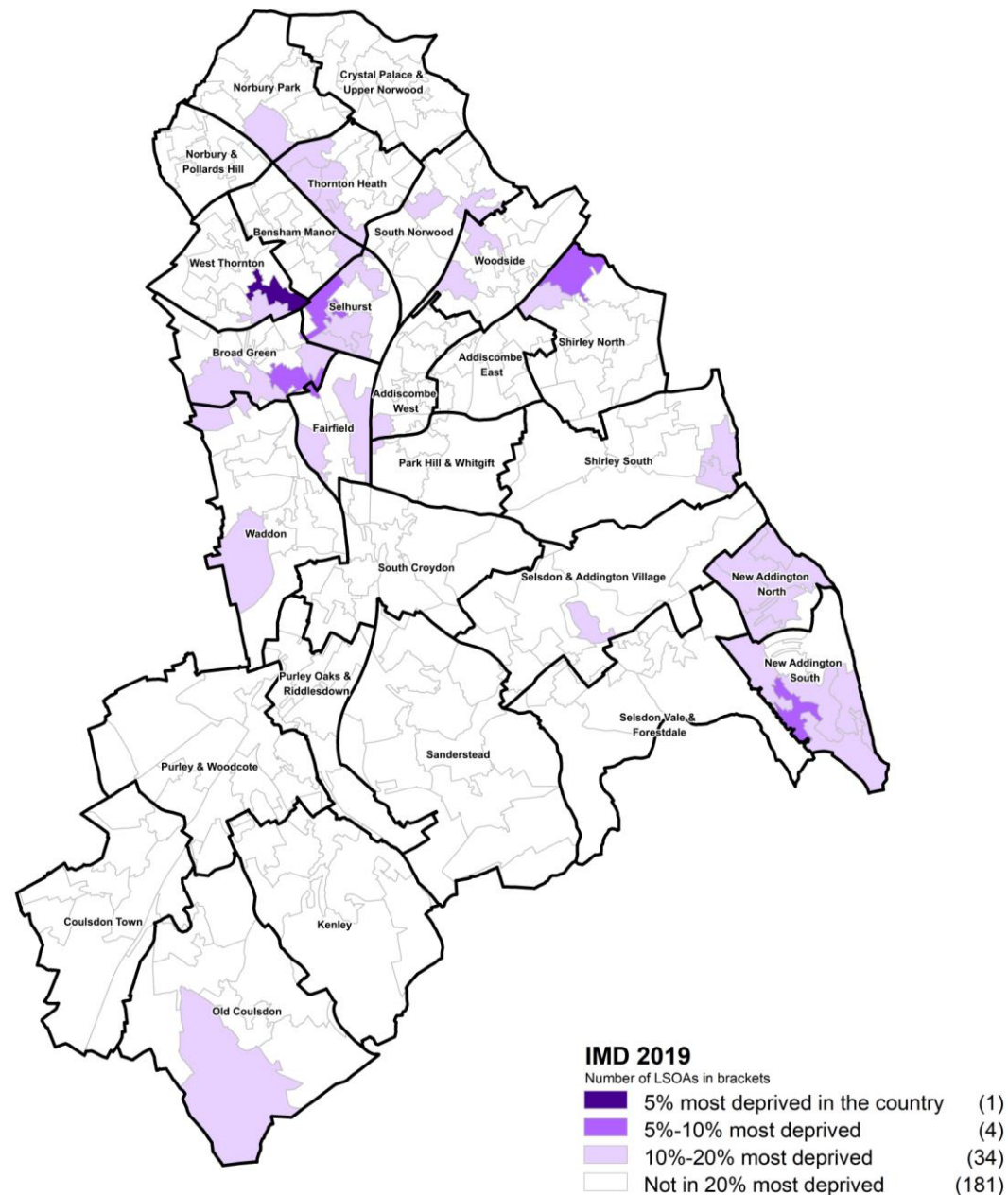


# Building blocks of our health and wellbeing: deprivation and poverty

## Deprivation

- The **Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD)** 2019 is the official measure of relative deprivation for small areas (or neighbourhoods) in England.
- The following seven domains are considered when calculating the overall IMD score: income, employment; education, skills and training; health deprivation and disability, crime, barriers to housing and services, and living environment.
- The latest IMD, IMD 2019, shows that **2.3%** of the small areas (also known as Lower Super Output Areas) in Croydon are among **the most 10% deprived areas in England**.
- The map on the right-hand side shows the areas in Croydon that are among the 20% most deprived areas in England. Darker shades correspond to higher deprivation.
- Detailed deprivation information, including information on individual deprivation domains, can be found at [https://www.croydonobservatory.org/deprivation/#/view-report/8b97d75c317745b3a6016fc0788469d1/\\_iaFirstFeature/G3](https://www.croydonobservatory.org/deprivation/#/view-report/8b97d75c317745b3a6016fc0788469d1/_iaFirstFeature/G3).

Indices of Deprivation (IMD) 2019 by Lower Super Output Areas:

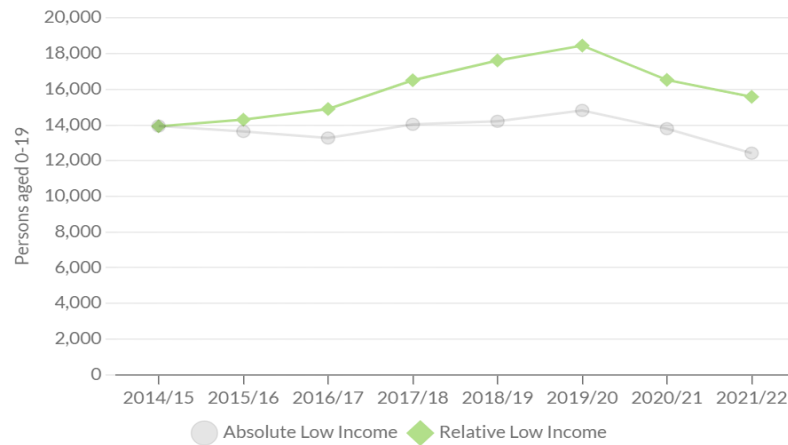


# Building blocks of our health and wellbeing: deprivation and poverty

## Poverty

- Income is one of the key building blocks of our health and wellbeing. In 2020/21, **13,766** children in Croydon lived in families with **absolute low-income**. During the same year, **16,649** children in Croydon lived in families with **relative low income**.
- Both absolute and relative income measures are calculated before housing costs. Housing costs are an essential expense and many individuals and families in poverty struggle to pay rent or afford adequate housing. Therefore, indicators accounting for housing costs are important for better understanding poverty.

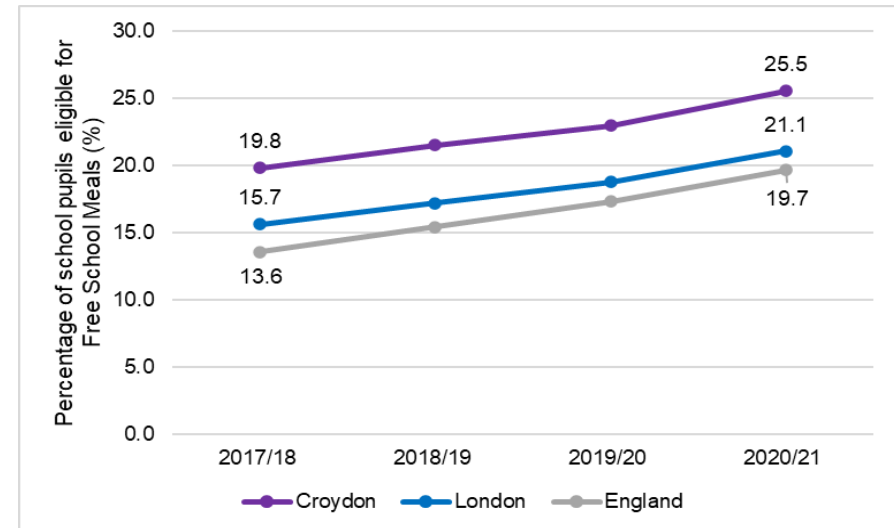
Number of children living in families with low income for Croydon



Source: Department of Work and Pensions

- In 2020/21, **child poverty rate** in Croydon, defined as the percentage aged 0-to-15 years who are living in households with below 60% median income after housing costs, was **32.1%**, down from 36.4% in the previous year. Croydon ranked **19<sup>th</sup> out of the 32** London Boroughs and the London average for the same period was 35.2%.
- The number and proportion of school pupils eligible for **Free School Meals** has been increasing in the recent years in Croydon. In 2020/21 Autumn term, **14,852 school pupils**, corresponding just above a quarter of Croydon's school pupils (**25.5%**), were eligible for Free School Meals. This was higher than the rate for London (21.1%) and England (19.7%).

Trends in percentage of school pupils eligible for Free School Meals in Croydon compared with those in London and England, 2017-2021



Source: Department for Education (2022)

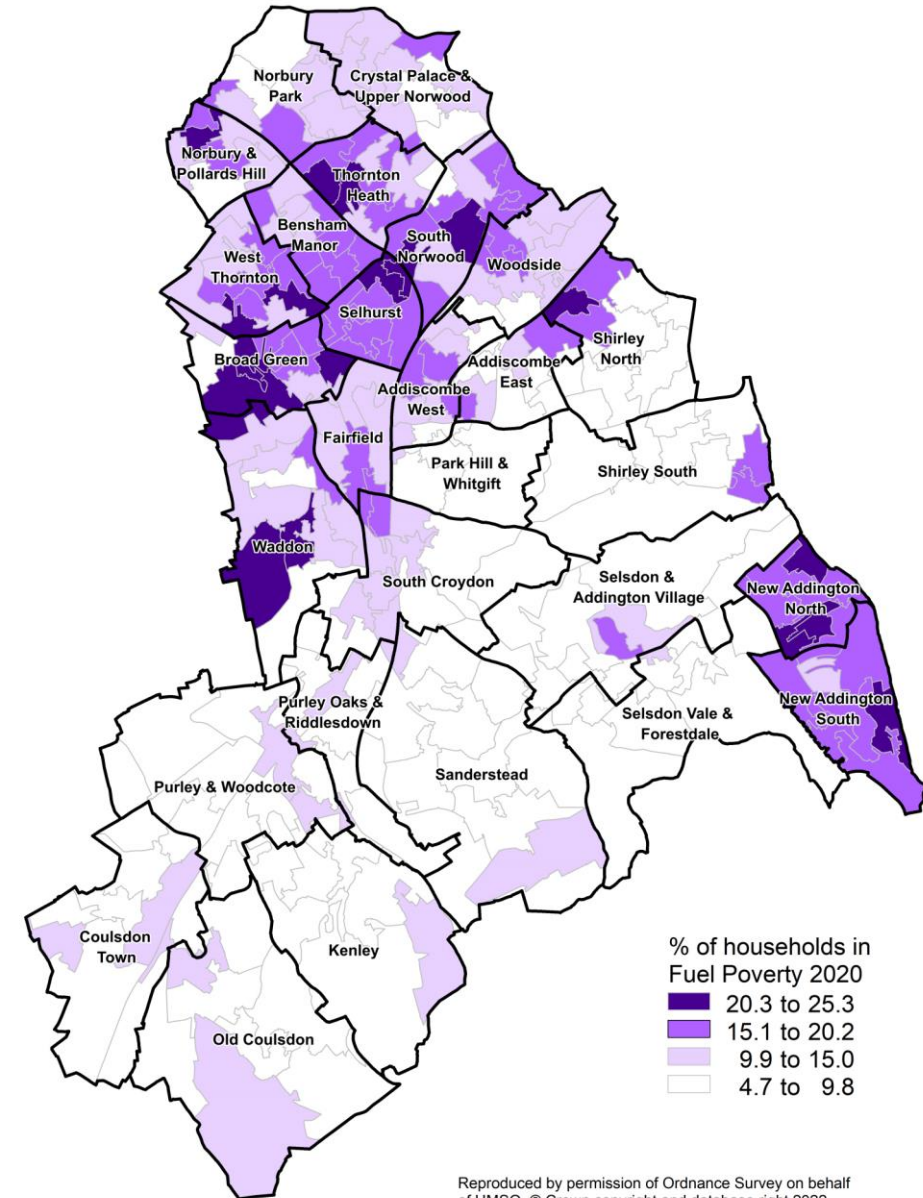


# Building blocks of our health and wellbeing: deprivation and poverty

## Fuel poverty

- A household is said to be fuel poor if it needs to spend more than 10 per cent of its income on fuel to maintain an adequate standard of warmth. This is usually defined as 21 degrees for the main living room and 18 degrees for other occupied rooms. Fuel poverty statistics are estimated using data from the English Housing Survey (EHS).
- Fuel poverty is measured based on required energy bills rather than actual spending. This ensures that households that have low energy bills simply because they actively limit their use of energy at home, for example by not heating their home, are not overlooked.
- According to latest data (2021), **21,165 households (13.1%)** in Croydon were experiencing **fuel poverty**. The map on the right hand-side shows the percentage of households in fuel poverty across Croydon.
- Please see the next slide for a summary of general housing considerations in Croydon, including fuel poverty.

## Percentage of households in Fuel Poverty 2020

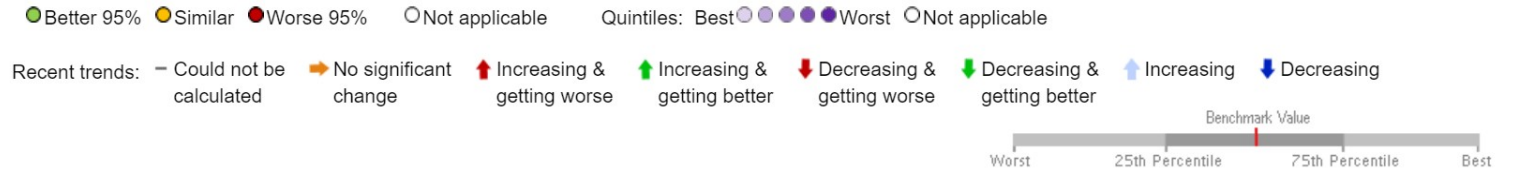


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# Building blocks of our health and wellbeing: housing

- The quality of our homes influence our health and wellbeing. For example, we know that poor quality homes, such as cold, damp, and mouldy homes can lead to respiratory problems and other health issues, including adverse impacts on our mental health.
- The figure on the right-hand side summarises data available around housing affordability, fuel poverty, winter mortality index in Croydon.
- According to the 2011 Census, **3 in 5** of all Croydon 145,000 households were **owner occupied**, **1 in 5** were **private rented** and **juts under 1 in 5** were households living in social housing.
- Since 1997, housing affordability in Croydon, and elsewhere in London, has worsened overall. On average, people working in Croydon could expect to **pay almost eleven times their annual earnings** on purchasing a home within the borough in 2022. This is the third lowest ratio in London making Croydon **the third most affordable London borough to live and work in 2022**.
- Over the last 10 years (2010/2011 -2019/2020), Croydon has built **4,626** affordable housing units. According to the latest data on affordable housing completions (2019/2020) , Croydon has the **fifth highest number** of these completions in London. More information on housing is found at [https://www.croydonobservatory.org/housing/#/view-report/85fe651fd2af40e0bf133770aaa91687/\\_iaFirstFeature/G3](https://www.croydonobservatory.org/housing/#/view-report/85fe651fd2af40e0bf133770aaa91687/_iaFirstFeature/G3).

## Housing summary



Indicator	Period	Croydon		Region England			England		
		Recent Trend	Count	Value	Value	Value	Worst	Range	Best
<b>Housing</b>									
Affordability of home ownership	2021	—	415,000	11.4	13.7	9.1	24.8		4.4
Fuel poverty (low income, low energy efficiency methodology)	2021	—	21,165	13.1%	11.9%	13.1%	23.2%		2%
Winter mortality index	Aug 2020 - Jul 2021	—	430	55.6%	61.3%	36.2%	104.8%		6.5%
Emergency hospital admissions due to falls in people aged 65 and over	2021/22	—	1,030	1,908	2,187	2,100	3,272		1,394
Adults in contact with secondary mental health services who live in stable and appropriate accommodation	2020/21	—	-	32.0%	61.0%	58.0%	5.0%		86.0%
Adults with a learning disability who live in stable and appropriate accommodation	2021/22	↓	457	55.1%	77.5%	78.8%	34.4%		97.3%

Source: Office of Health Improvement and Disparities



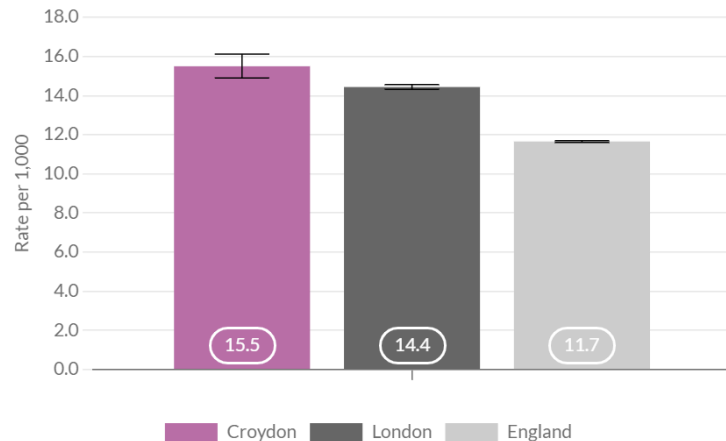
# Building blocks of our health and wellbeing: housing

## Homelessness

- Homelessness is associated with severe poverty and is a social determinant of health. It often results from a combination of events such as relationship breakdown, debt, adverse experiences in childhood and through ill health. The Homelessness Reduction Act (HRA) introduced new homelessness duties which meant significantly more households are being provided with a statutory service by local housing authorities than before the Act came into force.

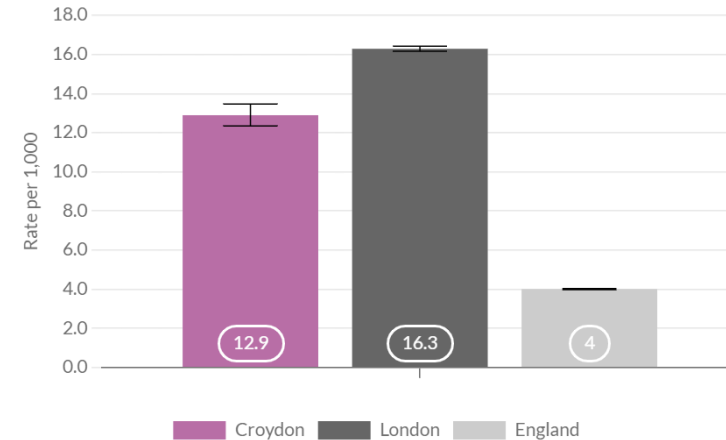
- According to the Department of Levelling up Housing & Communities, at the end of Quarter 3 of 2022 (July to September 2022), **466** households were owed a prevention (assessed as threatened with homelessness) or relief duty (assessed as homeless).
- During the same quarter, there were a total of **1,981** households in temporary accommodation in Croydon. Of these, **1,386** had dependent children and a total of **2,656** dependent children were affected.

Households owed a duty under the Homelessness Reduction Act (2021/22)



Source: Office for Health Improvement and Disparities

Households in temporary accommodation (2021/22)

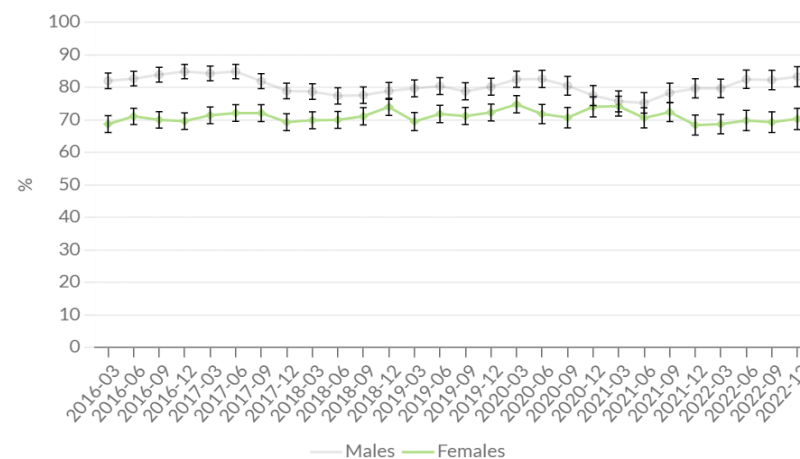


Source: Office for Health Improvement and Disparities

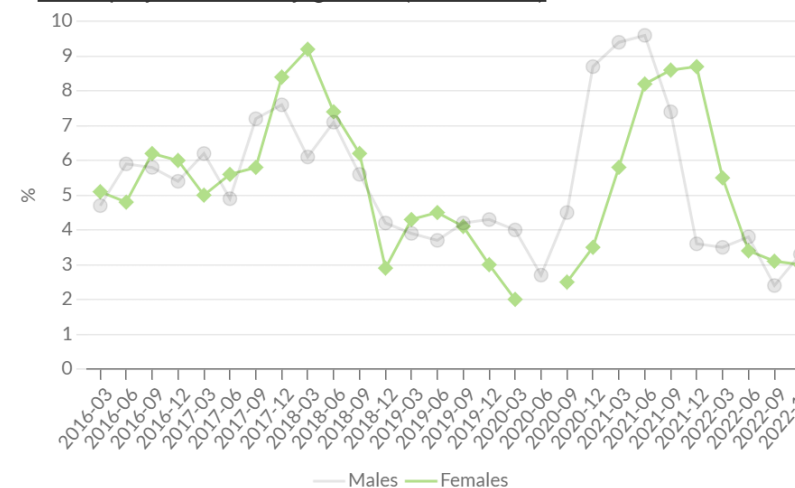
## Building blocks of our health and wellbeing: economy and employment

- Croydon is a major economic centre in London and a primary retail, leisure and cultural destination for the South East. It is also a major contributor of labour and skills to the London economy and is recognised in the London Plan as an important strategic location for business activity and transport infrastructure.
- Many factors play a part in the success of a local economy, including natural resources, a workforce with skills, quality of infrastructure, strong linkages with wider economies and successful distribution of wealth.
- In December 2022, overall **employment rate** in Croydon was **76.0%**. During the same time, males and females had a **similar unemployment rate** at around **3%**.
- During the same time, **the most common reasons for economic inactivity** was **family (28.5%)** followed by **being a student (25.8%)** and **long-term sickness (25.5%)**. Around **1 in 7** economically inactive people **wanted a job**.
- In August 2023, **14,630** people over the 16 years claimed out-of-work benefits.
- Universal Credit is a single payment for each household to help with living costs for those on a low income or out of work. In July 2023, a total of **20,171 working-aged men** and **29,643 working-aged women** in Croydon claimed **universal credit**.
- For a detailed overview of economy and employment profile in Croydon, please see [https://www.croydonobservatory.org/economy-and-employment/#/view-report/9e93e3faae4c449084e459fcd86e88d0/\\_iaFirstFeature/G3](https://www.croydonobservatory.org/economy-and-employment/#/view-report/9e93e3faae4c449084e459fcd86e88d0/_iaFirstFeature/G3)

Employment rate by gender (2016-2022)



Unemployment rate by gender (2016-2022)



Source: Annual Population Survey

## Building blocks of our health and wellbeing: education, skills and qualifications

- Education plays a critical role in shaping our health and wellbeing. It significantly influences our access to opportunities, resources and socioeconomic conditions. It empowers us with the knowledge and skills needed to make informed health-related decisions.
- The impact education can have on our health and wellbeing extends beyond individuals, influencing the wellbeing of our families and communities, creating lasting effects across generations.
- According to Census 2021, just over **1 in 5 people** in Croydon (**79,478 people**) were school children or full-time students.
- Census 2021 also included data on the highest level of qualification. Accordingly, just under **1 in 6 people** aged 16 years and over, did not have a qualification. Please see the table below for the highest level of qualification achieved by our population who was 16 or older at the time of Census 2021. Comparisons are available with London and England.
- The next slide in this section covers a snapshot of latest data round school readiness, average attainment 8 scores and GCSE achievement in Croydon pupils. It also provides information on school absence and percentage of 16-year-olds who are Not in Education, Employment or Training (including not known).

Highest level of qualification, aged 16 or over, Census 2021.

Highest level of qualification	Croydon	(%)	London	(%)	England	(%)
No qualifications	49,877	16.1%	1,151,250	16.2%	8,317,789	18.1%
Level 1 and entry level qualifications	28,370	9.1%	545,269	7.7%	4,456,198	9.7%
Level 2 qualifications	38,241	12.3%	707,518	10.0%	6,126,130	13.3%
Apprenticeship	11,786	3.8%	227,622	3.2%	2,446,935	5.3%
Level 3 qualifications	45,535	14.7%	937,875	13.2%	7,784,977	16.9%
Level 4 qualifications and above	127,342	41.0%	3,316,829	46.7%	15,606,458	33.9%
Other qualifications	9,246	3.0%	217,622	3.1%	1,268,468	2.8%
<b>Total: All usual residents aged 16 years and over</b>	<b>310,397</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>7,103,985</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>46,006,955</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Source: Office of National Statistics

# Building blocks of our health and wellbeing: education, skills and qualifications

A summary of Education profile in Croydon.

● Better 95% 
 ● Similar 
 ● Worse 95% 
 ○ Not applicable 
 Quintiles: Best ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ Worst ○ Not applicable

Recent trends: 
 — Could not be calculated 
 ➔ No significant change 
 ↑ Increasing & getting worse 
 ↑ Increasing & getting better 
 ↓ Decreasing & getting worse 
 ↓ Decreasing & getting better 
 ↑ Increasing 
 ↓ Decreasing



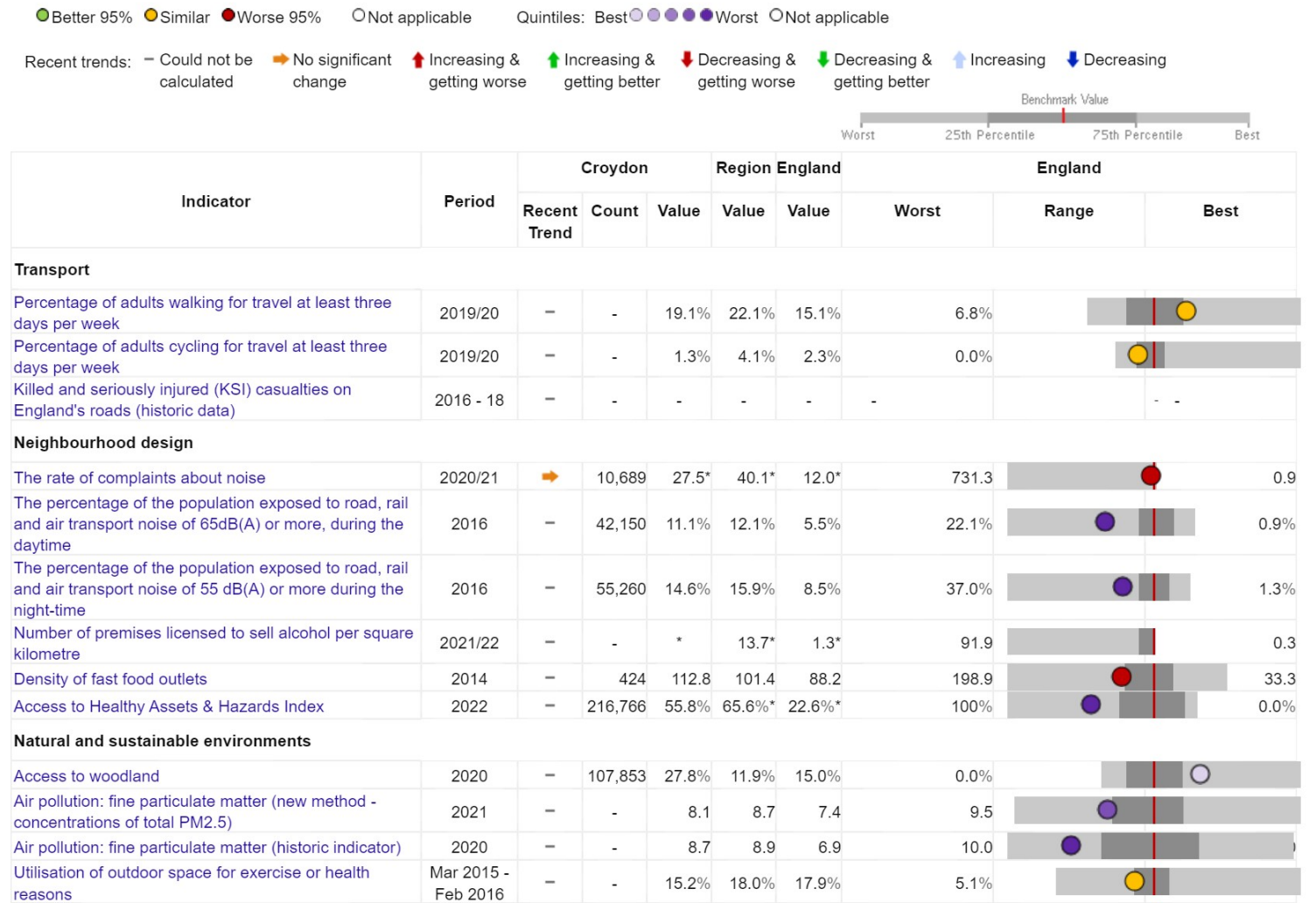
Indicator	Period	Recent Trend	Croydon		Region England		England		
			Count	Value	Value	Value	Worst	Range	Best
School readiness: percentage of children achieving a good level of development at the end of Reception	2021/22	➔	3,108	67.4%	67.8%	65.2%	53.1%		83.4%
School Readiness: percentage of children with free school meal status achieving a good level of development at the end of Reception	2021/22	➔	536	56.7%	56.2%	49.1%	35.2%		83.4%
School readiness: percentage of children achieving the expected level in the phonics screening check in Year 1	2021/22	➔	3,461	74.9%	78.2%	75.5%	62.6%		83.4%
School readiness: percentage of children with free school meal status achieving the expected level in the phonics screening check in Year 1	2021/22	➔	866	65.7%	68.7%	62.0%	44.1%		83.4%
Average Attainment 8 score	2021/22	—	214,429	49.6	52.9*	48.7	39.2		83.4%
Average Attainment 8 score of children in care <span style="background-color: green; color: white; padding: 2px;">New data</span>	2021/22	—	1,003	22.3	22.0	20.3	9.8		83.4%
GCSE achieved 5A*-C including English & Maths with free school meal status	2014/15	—	260	41.5%	45.8%	33.3%	20.5%		83.4%
Pupil absence	2021/22	↑	1,195,297	7.0%	6.7%	7.6%	9.2%		83.4%
16 to 17 year olds not in education, employment or training (NEET) or whose activity is not known <span style="background-color: green; color: white; padding: 2px;">New data</span>	2021/22	↓	471	4.9%	3.4%	4.7%	14.7%		83.4%

Source: Office of Health Improvement and Disparities

# Building blocks of our health and wellbeing: built and natural environment

- The places and spaces we live, play, work and socialise play a pivotal role in shaping our physical and mental health and overall wellbeing.
- For example, access high quality green spaces could lower our stress levels, promote social activity and increase our daily physical activity, improving our physical and mental wellbeing. Similarly, safe, clean, healthy and well-connected neighbourhoods could cultivate a sense of belonging, feelings of security and safety, contributing to an overall sense of community and improved mental and emotional wellbeing. Conversely, environments characterised by pollution, noise and limited recreational areas could have adverse impacts on our physical and mental wellbeing. ([GCPH 2013](#))
- The figure on the right-hand side summarises latest available data on Croydon's built natural environments including data on transport, neighbourhood design, and natural and sustainable environments.
- The most recent Environment Report for Croydon can be found at <https://www.croydonobservatory.org/environment/#/view-report/04f70e9e81d54d578c2ccdc0c5456e23/iaFirsFeature/G3>.

Summary data on transport, neighbourhood design, and natural and sustainable environments.



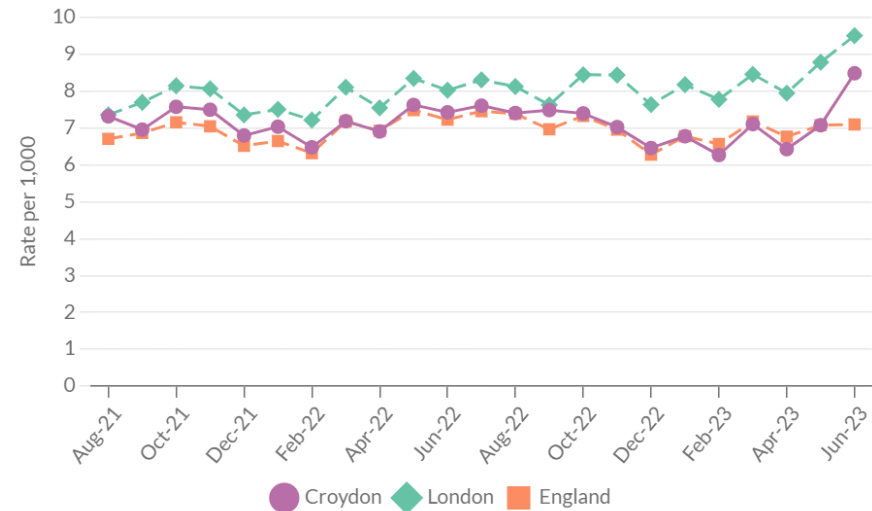
Source: Office of Health Improvement and Disparities

# Building blocks of our health and wellbeing: community safety

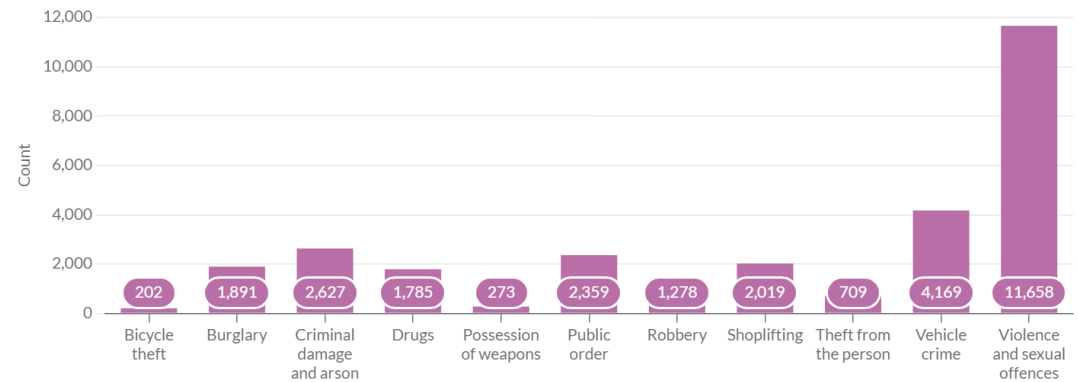
## Community safety

- Community safety plays a crucial role in shaping our health and wellbeing. Experiencing crime or fear of crime can adversely impact our mental and physical health. These impacts could be direct or indirect.
- For example, being a victim of crime could cause direct physical or mental harm, leading to poor health and wellbeing. Among some people, it could also lead to loss of confidence and isolation over time. Fear of crime impacts all of us and could erode our sense of freedom and personal safety, which could harm our health and wellbeing.
- Feeling safe and secure in our environment is an important enabler for behaviours, such as outdoor physical activity or social activities, that contribute positively to our overall health and wellbeing.
- This section summarises key data on community safety. Between July 2022 and June 2023, a total of **33,089** crimes were reported in Croydon. The figures on the right-hand side compares crime rates between Croydon, London and England and provides a breakdown of crimes by type.
- A detailed profile of Croydon's Crime & Community Safety can be found at <https://www.croydonobservatory.org/crime-and-community-safety/#/view-report/48facb1714aa4261a67cbe7d59bfec28/iaFirstFeature/G3>.

All crime-monthly rates (July 2022-June 2023)



Crime by type (July 2022-June 2023)



Source: data.police.uk



## Further information

The links below cover various data and intelligence report included in Croydon's JSNA. The wider JSNA can be accessed at <https://www.croydonobservatory.org/jsna/>.

### Population overview

- [Croydon Key Dataset](#)
- [Croydon Borough Profile](#)
- [Estimates of Croydon population](#)
- [Life expectancy in Croydon](#)
- [Estimates of personal wellbeing in Croydon](#)
- [OHID – Public Health Outcomes Framework- summary for Croydon](#)

### Population groups

- [Children and Young People with Special Educational Needs and Disabilities](#)
- [Children Looked After Health Needs Assessment](#)
- [Children, young people and families in Croydon](#)
- [Children, young people and families in Croydon \(summary\)](#)
- [Health of Croydon's School-Aged Children](#)
- [OHID-Child and Maternal Health Reports for Croydon](#)
- [OHID- Fingertips Child Weight Profile](#)
- [OHID-Patterns and Trends in Child Obesity](#)

### Wider determinants

- [Housing affordability in Croydon](#)
- [OHID-Fingertips Wider Determinants Profile](#)
- [Intelligent London- Education and Learning of young people in Croydon](#)
- [Metropolitan Police-Crime data](#)
- [Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime- Crime and Violence data](#)

### Healthy behaviours

- [The Need for Specialist Drug and Alcohol Treatment in Croydon](#)
- [Improving Healthy Behaviours in Adults](#)
- [Sexual and Reproductive Health Needs Assessment](#)
- [Oral Health Needs Assessment](#)
- [OHID-Croydon Sexual Health Profile](#)
- [OHID-Fingertips Child Weight Profile](#)
- [OHID-Patterns and Trends in Child Obesity](#)

### Health conditions

- [Croydon Self-Harm and Suicide Prevention Needs Assessment](#)
- [Croydon Pharmaceutical Needs Assessment](#)
- [Croydon Pharmaceutical Needs Assessment- Supplementary Statement](#)
- [Perinatal Mental Health Review](#)
- [Diagnosed Conditions in Croydon GPs](#)
- [Registered suicides in Croydon](#)
- [OHID-Fingertips Mental Health and Wellbeing Profile](#)
- [OHID-Public Mental Health Dashboard](#)