Churchill Ward Profile
2018

For further information about the Ward Profiles please contact the Evaluation and Performance Team within Westminster's Policy, Performance and Communications directorate: **wardprofiles@westminster.gov.uk**

About Westminster's Ward Profiles

The Ward Profiles seek to situate the unique local characteristics, as well as opportunities and challenges facing, each ward in the borough of Westminster. By harnessing the latest data available detailing a wide variety of urban issues, local pictures of each ward are drawn. To offer further context, local area (LSOA), borough and in some instances city comparisons are offered.

Given the breadth of data sets included in this document, the dates of the information used vary significantly, ranging from 2010 to November 2017.

Ward Features

Churchill Ward is a vibrant and diverse community in the south of Westminster borough.

Alongside white stucco villas designed by Thomas Cubitt, Churchill is also home to the expansive Churchill Gardens Estate which was a pioneering design of mixed development and is now a conservation area.

Councillors

Murad Gassanly, Conservative
Andrea Mann, Labour
Shamim Talukder, Labour

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Ward Profiles
Churchill

- ☒ Housing estate
- ● Primary school
- ● Secondary school
- ● Library
- ✚ General Practice
- ■ Community hubs for 50+
- ■ Children's centre
- ■ Leisure centre
- ▲ Police station
- ⊖ Cycle hire

City of Westminster

Summary of Key Statistics
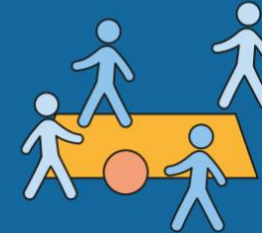
Churchill
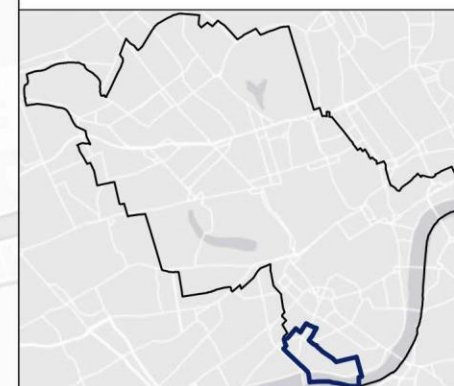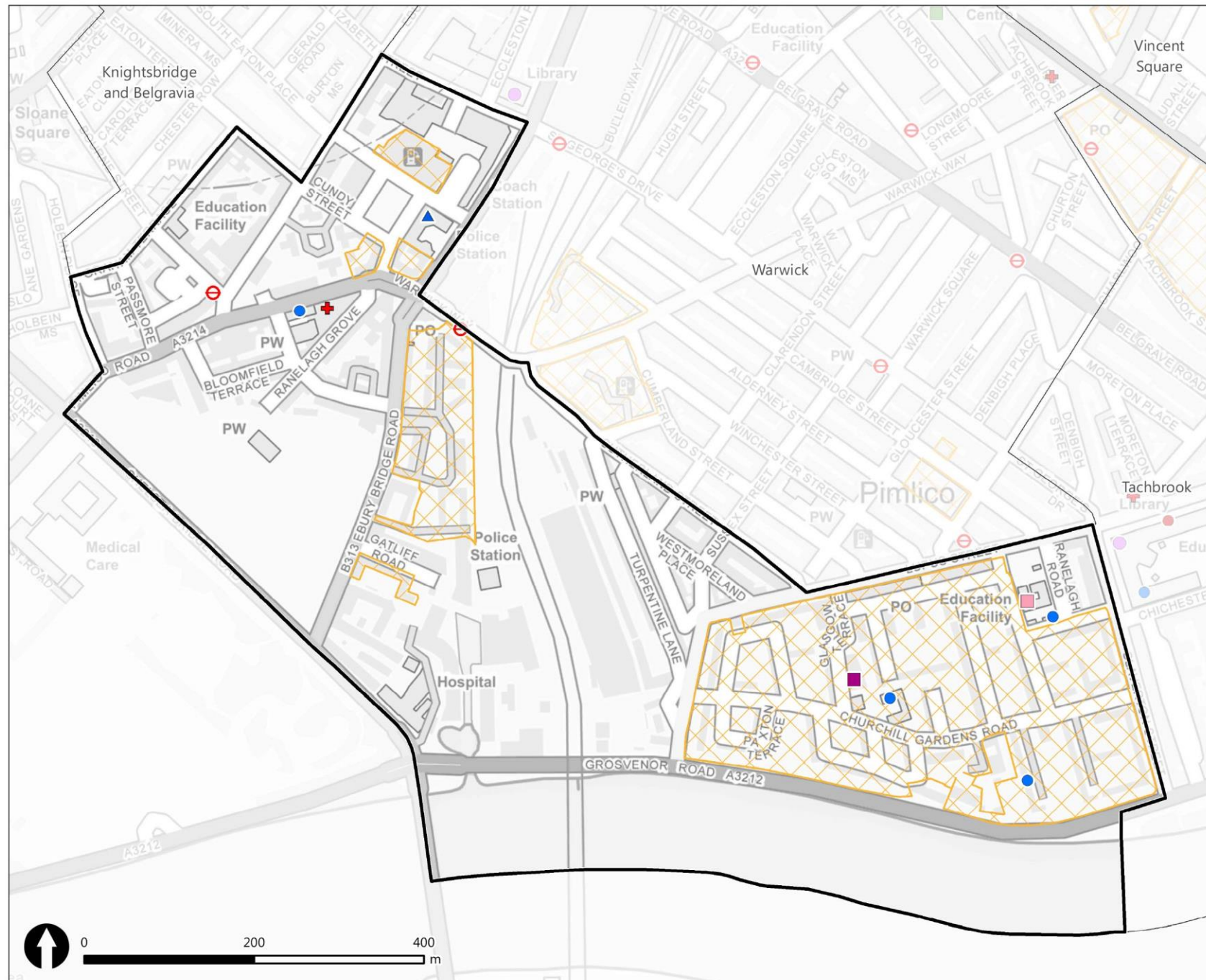
Population
11,405

Satisfaction with Council
91%

Residents that feel that they get on well together
96%

% of Population in Good Health
93%

% of Families with Dependent Children
50%

Satisfaction with Parks
94%

Residents' perception of Safety
95%

Number of Jobs
3,070

Median Property Price
£705,000

Median Household Income
£33,100

% of WCC Pupils Achieving Good GCSE's (Ebacc 9-5)
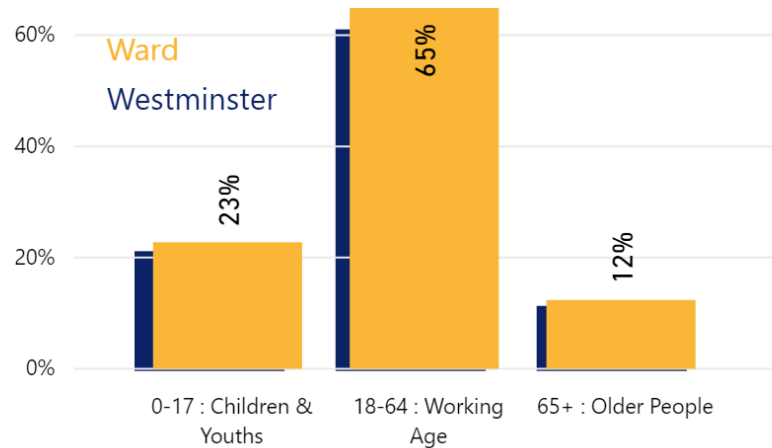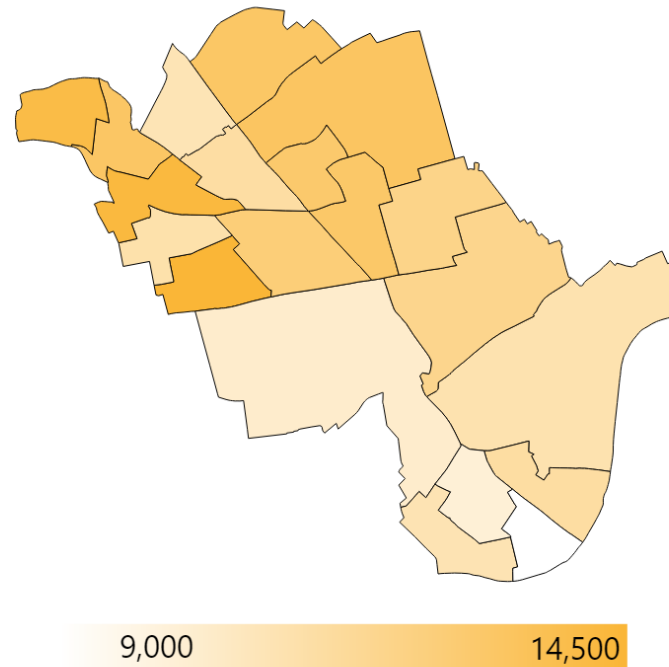28%

Number of Businesess
467

In June 2016 the population of Churchill reached 11,405, which accounts for 5% of Westminster. Since 2014, there has been an increase in population of 8%.
12% of the population is 65 or older, equal to Westminster's average. 65% are between 18 and 64, less than the borough average. 23% are under 18 in Churchill, greater than the borough average.
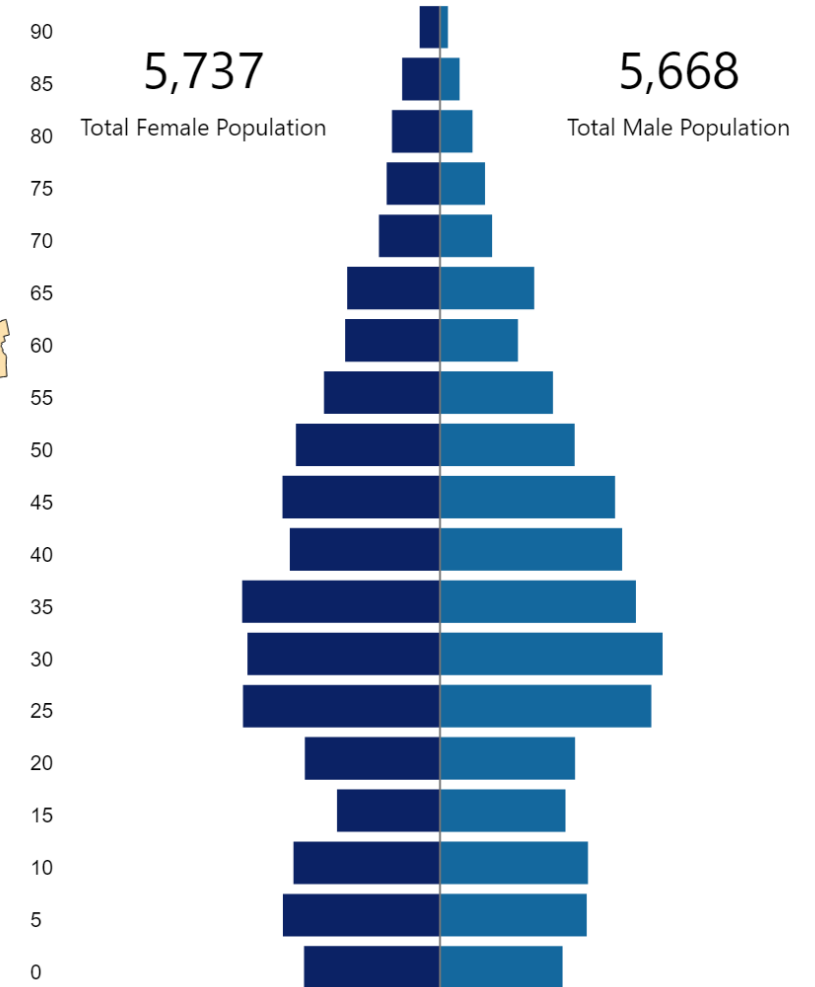
Concentration of Residents, MYE ONS 2016

9,000   14,500

Proportion of Population Groups, MYE ONS, 2016

Ward
Westminster

23%
65%
12%

- 0-17 : Children & Youths
- 18-64 : Working Age
- 65+ : Older People

Population Pyramid – by Five Year Age Groups and Gender, MYE ONS 2016

5,737
Total Female Population

5,668
Total Male Population

Population Projection, GLA 2015

Sex ● Female ● Male

6K

5K

2012 2013 2014 2015 2016 2017 2018 2019 2020 2021 2022

Diversity
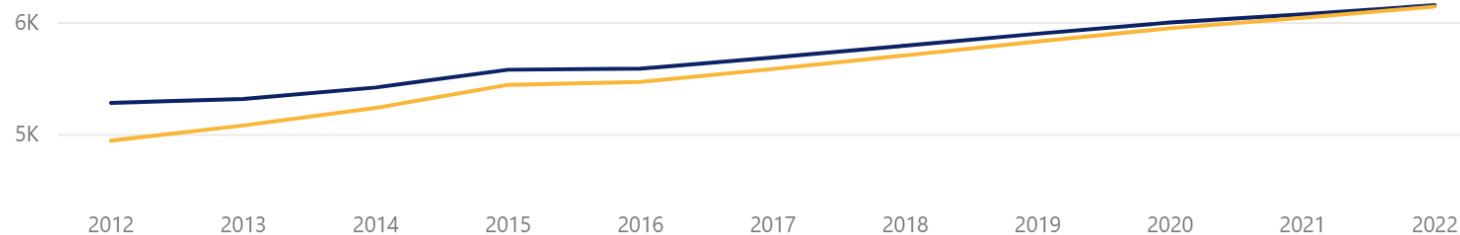
In 2011, English was being spoken in 67% of households in Churchill, which is equal to the Westminster average of 67%. 56% of the residents were born inside of the UK. Of the residents who were born outside of the UK, 32% have lived in the UK for 5 years or less according to the 2017 City Survey. Of those registered on the electoral role, 15% of Churchill are from the EU and 3% are from Commonwealth nations. Portugal is the most prevalent country of origin outside Britain according to the 2017 electoral roll.

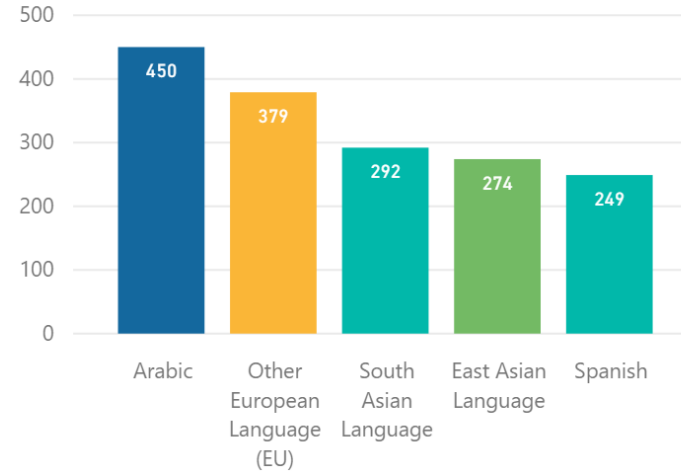**Ethnic Diversity: Simpson's Diversity Score, ONS 2011**
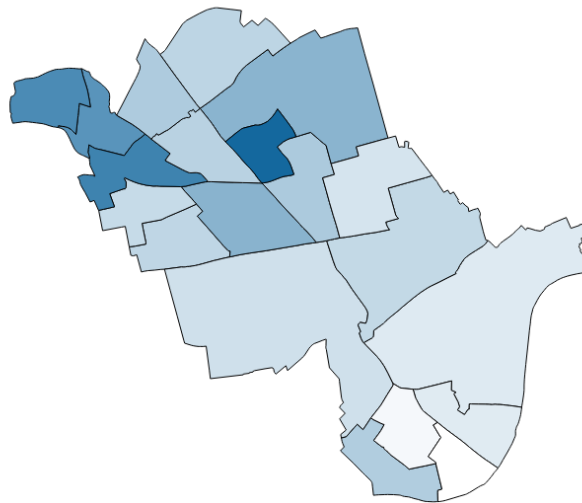
3.0 — 8.5

Simpson's Diversity Index (SDI) scores the ethnic diversity of a ward's population. The minimum value is 1 which indicates the population is made up of one ethnic group, whilst the maximum value is the total number of ethnic categories included (18 in the 2011 Census). The SDI of Churchill was 4.8, Westminster's was 4.9 and London's 2.7.

Top 5 Languages Spoken at Home (Excluding English), Census 2011

Language	Value
Arabic	450
Other European Language (EU)	379
South Asian Language	292
East Asian Language	274
Spanish	249

Change in Top Languages Spoken by State-School Pupils at Home, WCC 2015-17

Number of Students

Language	2015	2016	2017	Percentage Change from 2015 to 2017
Albanian	65	64	49	-24.62 %
Amharic	28	30	28	0.00 %
Arabic	264	256	245	-7.20 %
Bengali	151	149	138	-8.61 %
English	351	375	417	18.80 %
French	37	39	29	-21.62 %
Kurdish	33	42	44	33.33 %
Persian	31	30	36	16.13 %
Portuguese	59	55	53	-10.17 %
Spanish	48	43	35	-27.08 %

Top Non-UK Nationalities Registered on Electorate, PBI 2017

Portugal, Italy, Ireland, Spain, France, Germany, Netherlands (the), Poland, Australia, Canada
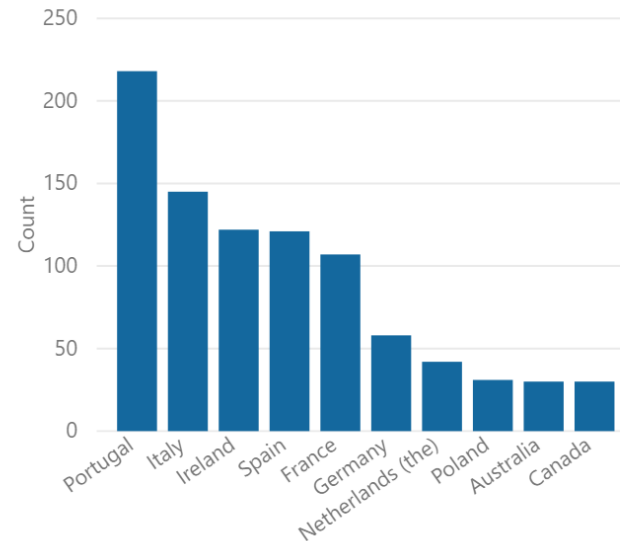
Length of Time Living in the UK (Non-British citizens), City Survey 2017

Less than 3 Mo..., 3 - 12 Months, 1 to 2 Years, 3 to 5 Years, 6 to 10 Years, 11 to 15 Years, 16 to 20 Years, More than 20 Years, Always Lived Here, (Refused)
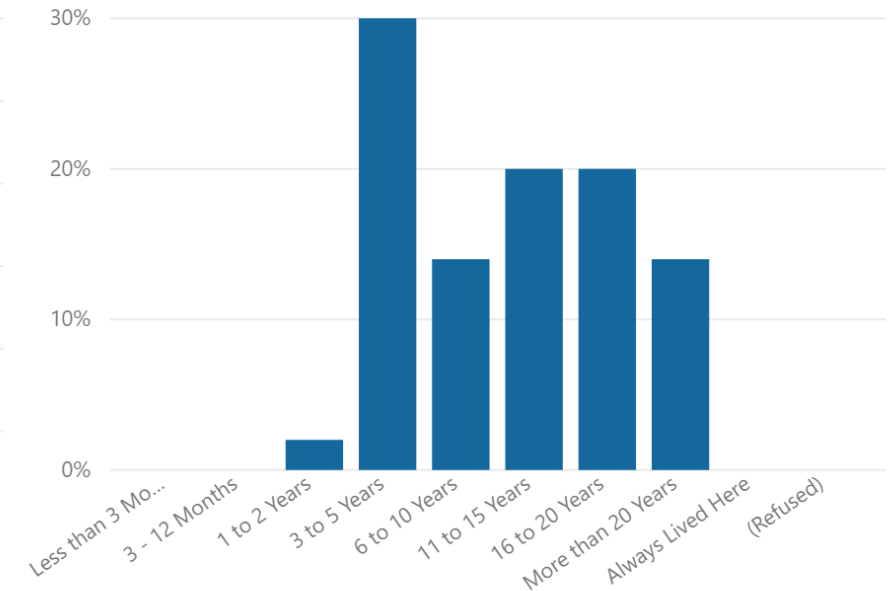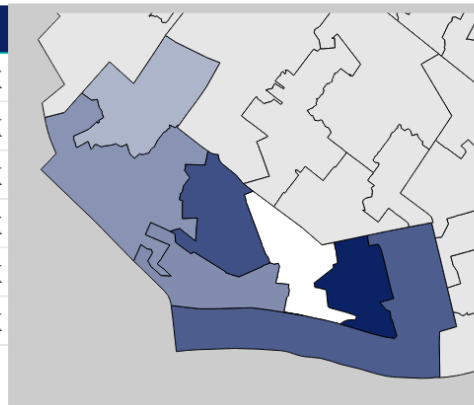
Deprivation

Westminster's local areas are among both the most and least deprived in London according to the 2015 Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD). This index articulates deprivation of households as an accumulation of seven discrete dimensions: Living Environment, Barriers to Housing & Services, Crime and Disorder, Income, Employment, Health & Disability and Education and Skills Training.

Churchill is within the 10-20% most deprived in the UK for the average overall rank. Displayed on the map below is the ranking of local areas (LSOA's) within Churchill for the overall deprivation score.

Index of Multiple Deprivation (Composite Rank), DCLG 2015

Overall

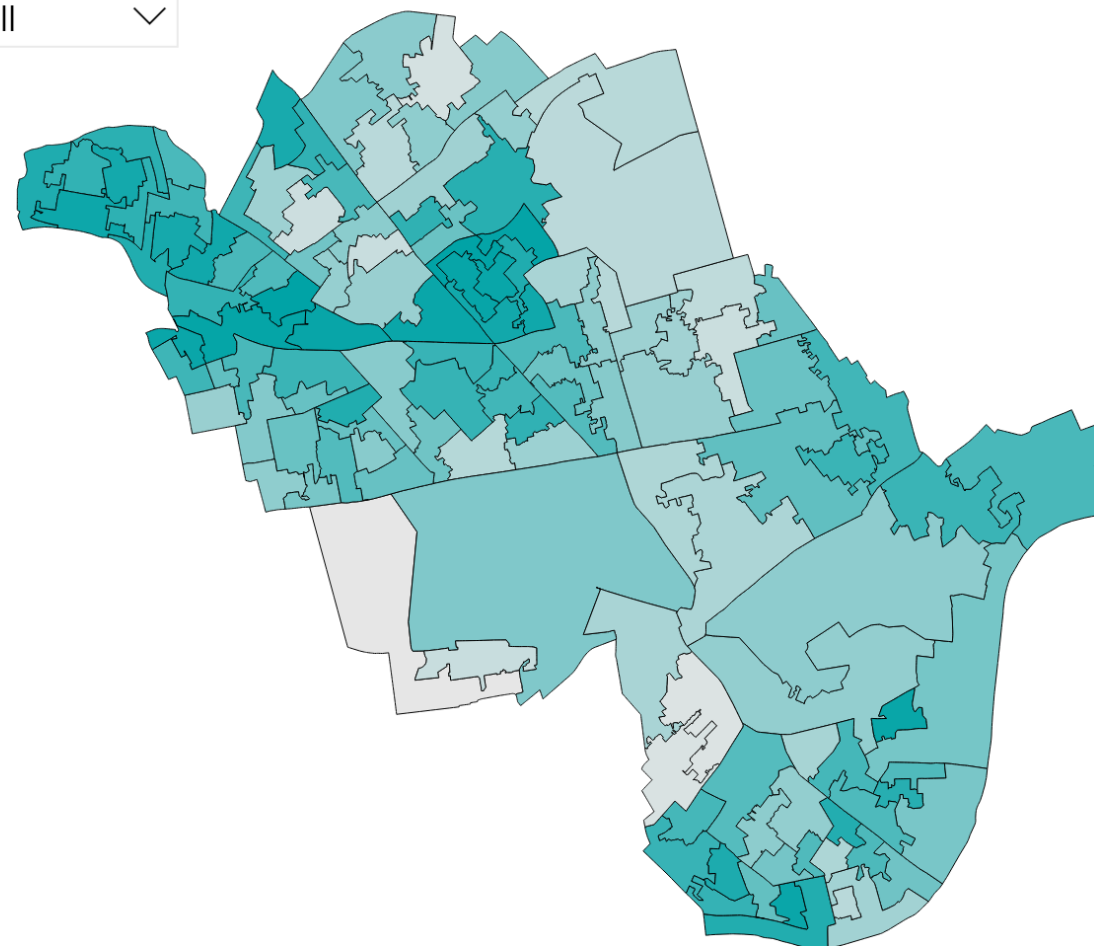| LSOA	Decile
E01004668	30-40% most deprived in the UK
E01004666	20-30% most deprived in the UK
E01004667	20-30% most deprived in the UK
E01033597	10-20% most deprived in the UK
E01004669	10-20% most deprived in the UK
E01033599	10-20% most deprived in the UK
E01004665	10% most deprived in the UK

More Deprived   Less Deprived

The subsequent three pages explore key demographic groups: workless adults, vulnerable children and families, and vulnerable older persons.

More Deprived   Less Deprived

Benefit Claimants

Churchill
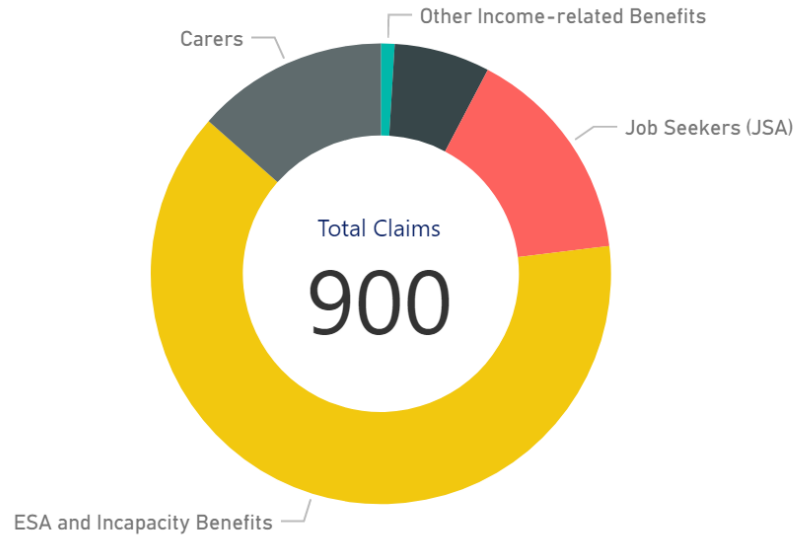
In November of 2016, there were 1,125 benefit claimants of working age in Churchill (15.17% of the ward's working age population), 80% of these claimed Out-Of-Work Benefits.

Out-Of-Work Benefits Claimed, 2016 NOMIS & DWP

Carers
Other Income-related Benefits
Job Seekers (JSA)

Total Claims
900

ESA and Incapacity Benefits

Benefit Type	Benefits Count	Benefits Rate (... ▼	Benefits Count Westminster	Benefits Rate Westminster (%)
ESA and Incapacity Benefits	660	8.90	9475	2.65
Job Seekers (JSA)	160	2.16	1955	0.55
Carers	140	1.89	1975	0.55
Disabled	75	1.01	930	0.26
Lone Parents	70	0.94	1000	0.28
Bereaved	10	0.13	125	0.03
Other Income-related Benefi...	10	0.13	265	0.07
Total	**1125**	**15.17**	**15725**	**4.40**

Employment and Support Allowance, 2016 NOMIS & DWP

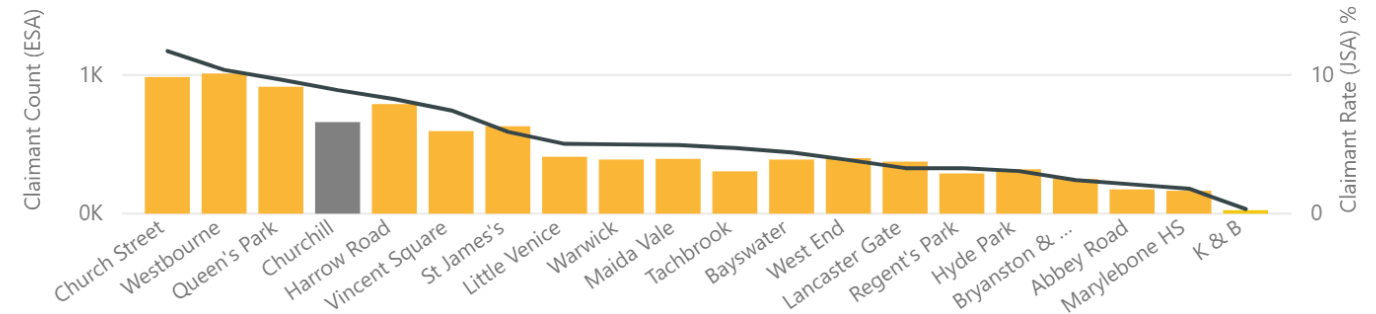● Claimant Count (ESA) ● Claimant Rate (ESA)

There are two main types of benefits which can be claimed by those out of work. Job Seekers Allowance (JSA) is claimed by residents unemployed and actively seeking work, of which there were 160. The JSA rate in Churchill was 2.16%, greater than that of Westminster's average 0.55%. Employment and Support Allowance (ESA) and Incapacity Benefit (IB), is claimed by residents with physical or mental health challenges. There were 660 ESA/IB claimants in Churchill with a rate of 8.9%, greater to that of Westminster's average 2.65%.

Job Seekers Allowance, 2016 NOMIS & DWP

● Claimant Count (JSA) ● Claimant Rate (JSA)
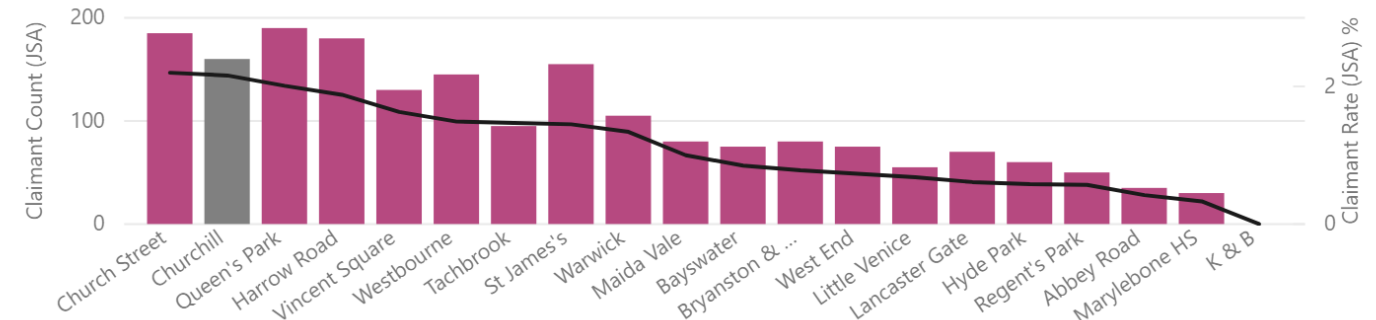
According to the 2011 Census, 33% of families were composed of lone parents with dependent children in Churchill. 33% of children in the ward were receiving free school meals in 2017, an indicator of the proportion of families financially stressed. Income Deprivation Affecting Children is a supplementary index within the Income Deprivation domain of the 2015 IMD measure. The adjacent map demonstrates the proportion of children in families impacted by income deprivation within local areas of Westminster's wards.

At the end of 2017, there were 248 Troubled Families in Churchill (7.8% of Westminster's Troubled Families). Troubled Families are identified based on whether they have two or more complex needs, which fall within 6 criteria: crime and anti-social behaviour, poor school attendance, children in need, worklessness or financial insecurity, domestic violence, and parents or children which suffer from health problems.

Percentage of Children Receiving Free School Meals, 2017

Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index, DCLG 2015
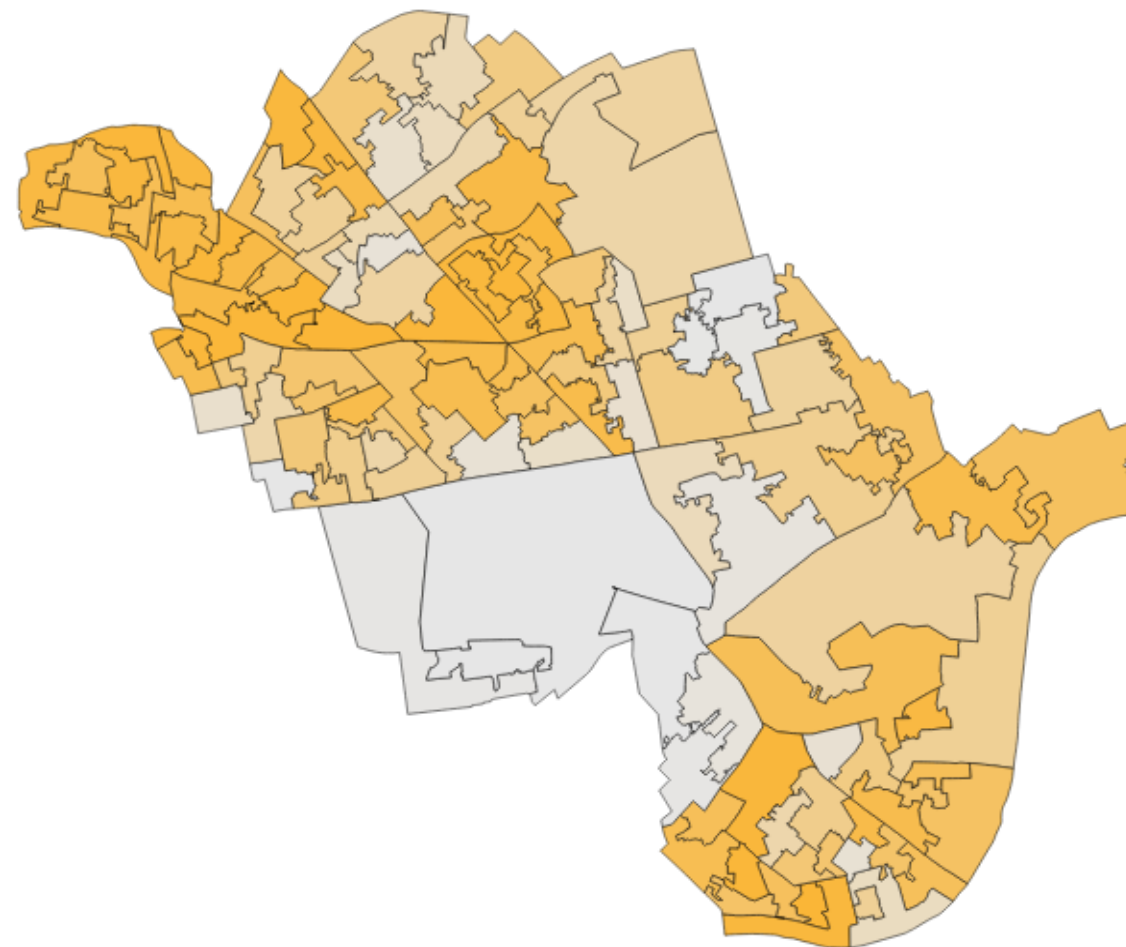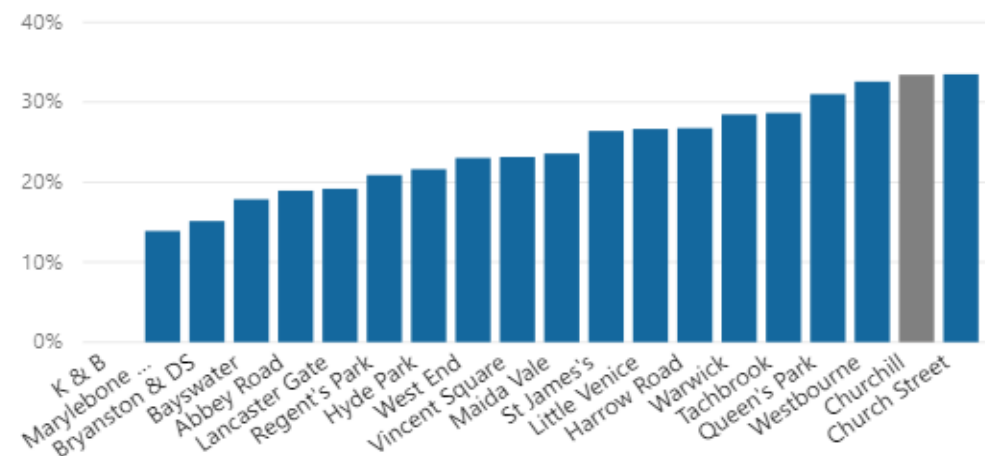
More Deprived   Less Deprived
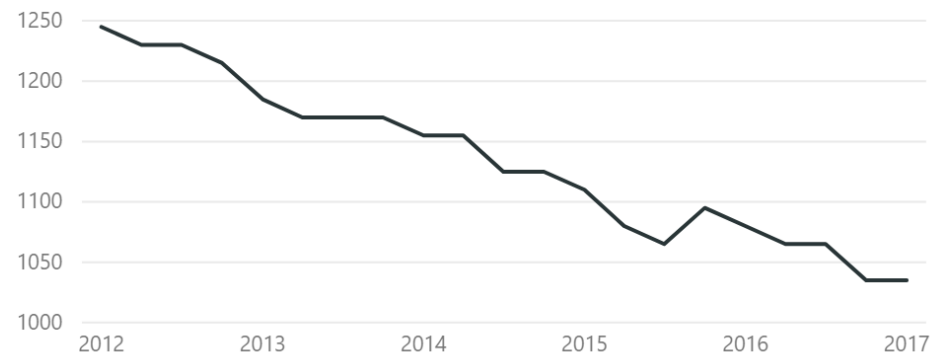
Vulnerable Older People

20% of Churchill are 65 and over, greater than Westminster's average of 18%. In 2011, 26% of this demographic group lived alone, which is greater than the Westminster's average of 24%. Persons aged 85 and older make up 2% of the population in the ward.

Pension Credit is an income-related benefit made up of 2 parts - Guarantee Credit (tops up your weekly income) and Savings Credit (extra payment for people who saved some money towards their retirement). The total number of credits claimed in 2016 were 4,245, which is a 2% drop in pension credit claims in 2015.
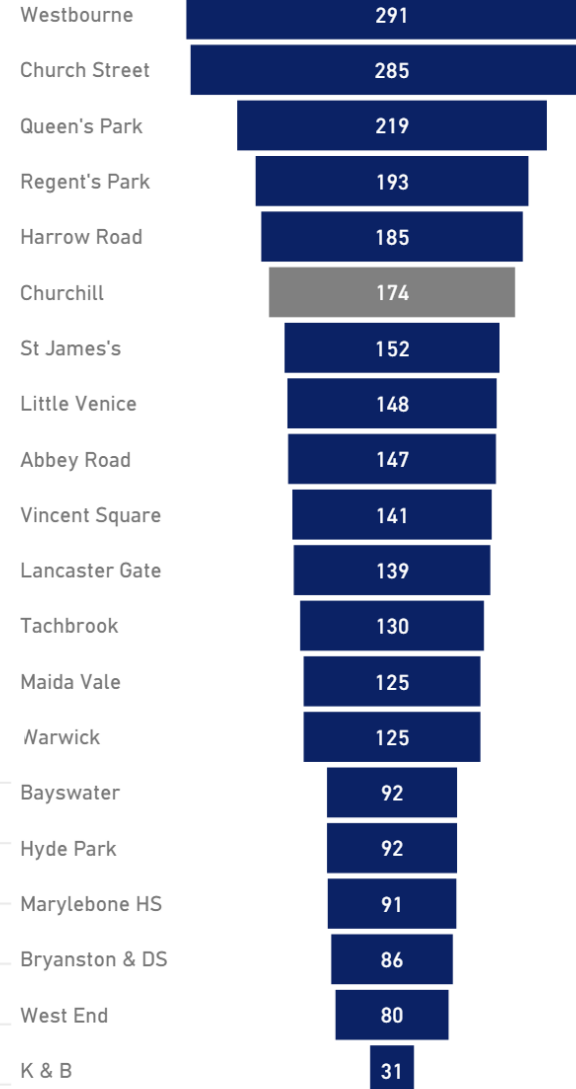
In November 2017, there were 174 older people supported by social care services from Westminster City Council, which accounts for 12% of older people in the ward and 6% of the total over 65 social care provided by Westminster City Council.

An estimate of the proportion of persons 65 and over in Churchill likely to be excluded was calculated based on income deprivation, mobility, household and neighbourhood ties, as well as health and safety in local areas (LSOA's). Westminster's local areas were ranked according to social exclusion of older people against others in London, Churchill falls within the 30-40% least excluded in London. Churchill is ranked within the worst 10-20% in London for Income Deprivation among older persons.
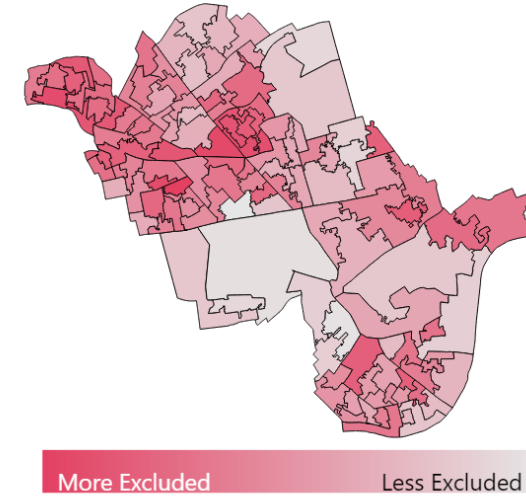
Pension Credits Claimed 2012 - 2017, DCLG 2017

Year	Value
2012	~1250
2013	~1170
2014	~1150
2015	~1080
2016	~1060
2017	~1040

Persons Supported by Social Care, WCC 2017

Ward	Persons
Westbourne	291
Church Street	285
Queen's Park	219
Regent's Park	193
Harrow Road	185
Churchill	174
St James's	152
Little Venice	148
Abbey Road	147
Vincent Square	141
Lancaster Gate	139
Tachbrook	130
Maida Vale	125
Warwick	125
Bayswater	92
Hyde Park	92
Marylebone HS	91
Bryanston & DS	86
West End	80
K & B	31

Social Exclusion, DCLG 2015

More Excluded — Less Excluded

Income Deprivation, DCLG 2015

More Deprived — Less Deprived
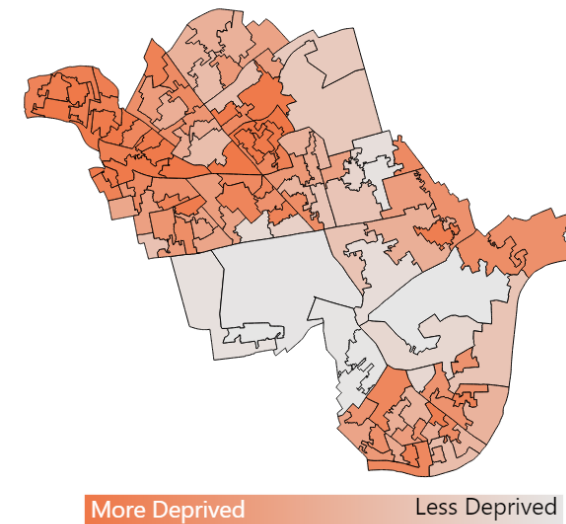
Local Economy

Churchill's local economy hosts 3,070 jobs, accounting for 0.43% of the total number of jobs in Westminster.
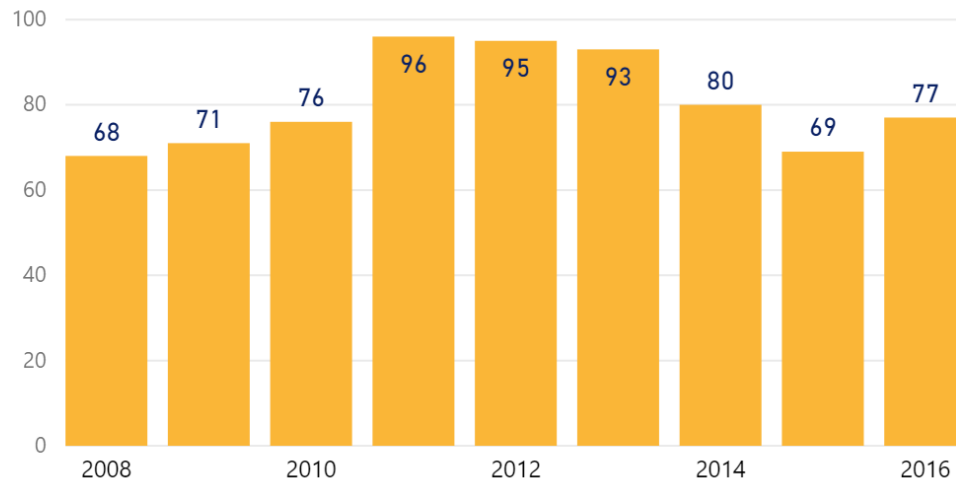There are 467 businesess in Churchill, which account for 1% of the total businesses in Westminster.
According to Banksearch information, there were 756 new start-up businesses in Churchill since 2008, accounting for 1% of the borough.
Gross Value Added is a productivity measure calculated by subtracting the cost of inputs and raw materials from the value of goods and services produced. Churchill makes up 0% of Westminster's total GVA.

Gross Value Added (GVA) by Ward, ONS 2015

● GVA ● Count of Businesses
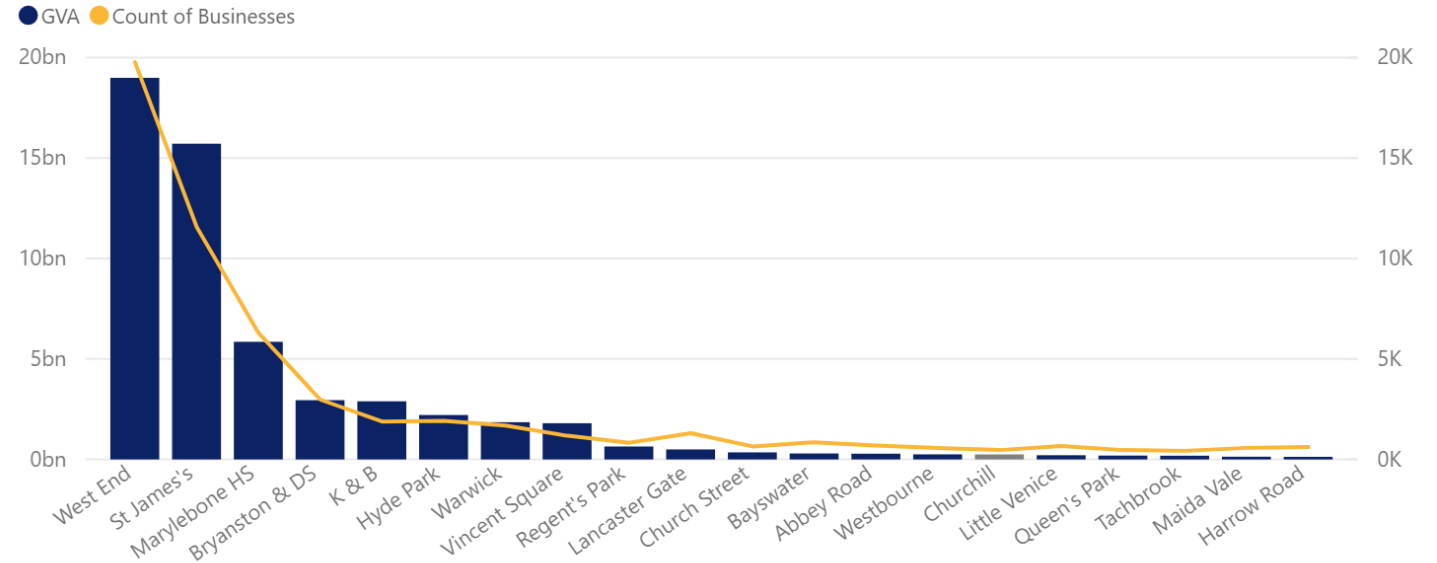
Number of New Start-Ups, Banksearch 2017

Year	Value
2008	68
2009	71
2010	76
2011	96
2012	95
2013	93
2014	80
2015	69
2016	77

Top Industries According to Number of Jobs, BRES 2016

Industry	Percentage of Total Industry for Westminster	Value
Transport & storage	3.8%	500
Health	1.5%	450
Accommodation & food services	0.5%	400
Public administration & defence	0.5%	300
Professional, scientific & technical	0.2%	250
Retail	0.5%	250
Total	**0.6%**	**2150**

Economically Active

Churchill

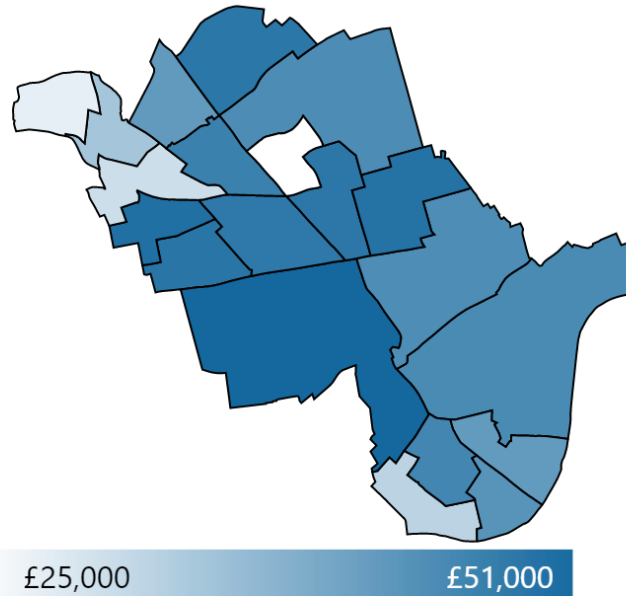## Median Household Income, CACI Equivalised Paycheck 20...

Those classified as economically active are of working age (16-64) and either employed or currently seeking employment. In 2011, 67% of Churchill's population were economically active, of which 8% were unemployed. This was less than the average proportion of economically active (69%), and worse than the average unemployment rate (7%) in Westminster. Worklessness combines those who are actively looking for work and those who cannot work. 37% of Churchill is defined as being workless, more than the average worklessness in Westminster (36%).

In 2017, the median income for Churchill was lower than the average median income for Westminster by £9,700. Churchill's median income was £33,100 and the average lower quartile income was £21,700. Household Income was equivalised based on household size.
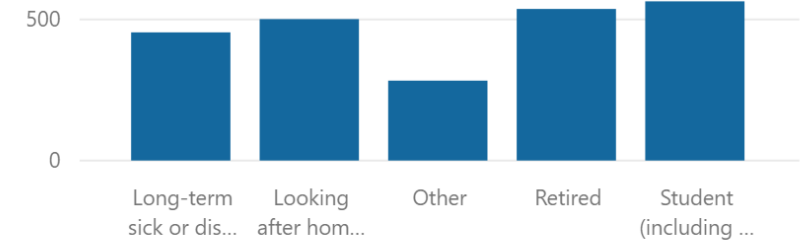
£25,000   £51,000

Proportion of Economically Active Groups, ONS 2011

Employee · Self-employed · Unemployed · Full-time student

Proportion of Economically Inactive Groups, ONS 2011

Long-term sick or dis... · Looking after hom... · Other · Retired · Student (including ...

Occupation Classifications in Ward, ONS 2011

Lower managerial, administrative and profession... · Higher managerial, administrative and profession... · Semi-routine occupations · Never worked and long-term unemployed · Students or Not classified · Intermediate occupations · Small employers and own account workers · Routine occupations · Lower supervisory and technical occupations
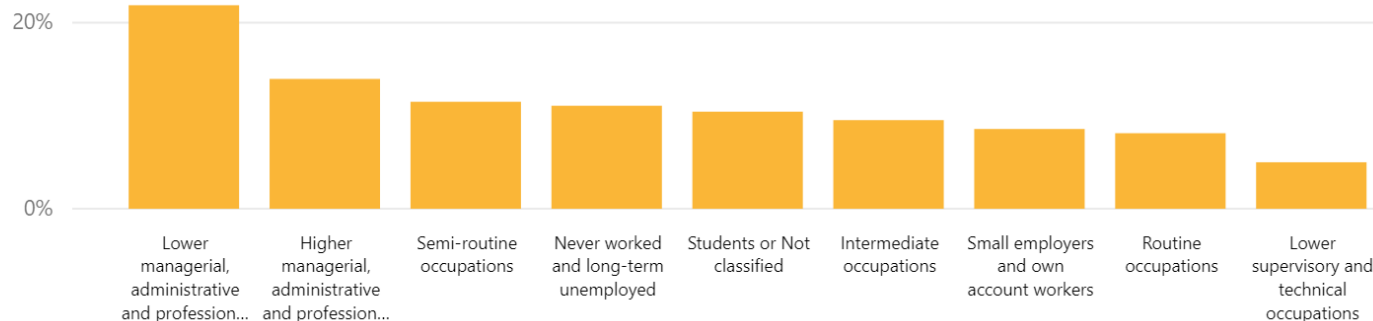
Qualifications Achieved, ONS 2011

Apprenticeship 1% · Level 1 qualificati... 10% · Level 2 qualificati... 10% · Level 3 qualificati... 9% · Level 4 qualificati... 38% · No qualifications 19% · Other qualificatio... 12%
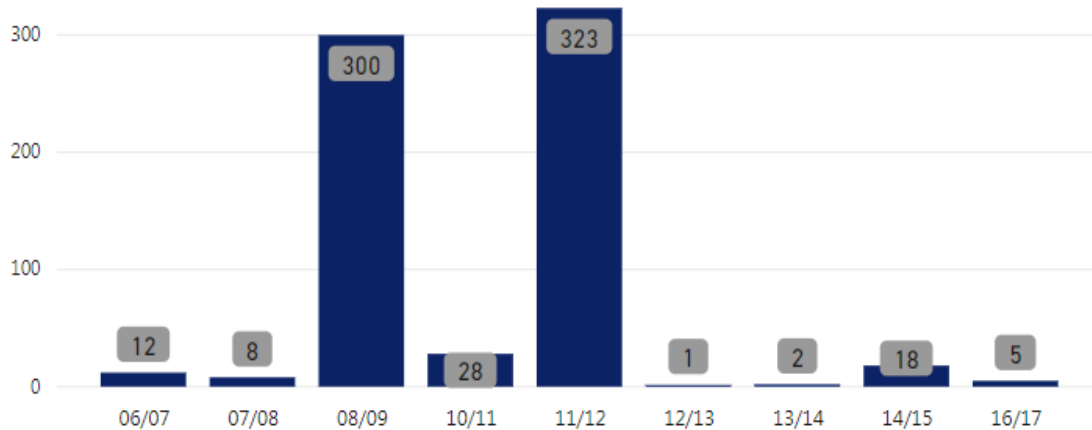
City of Westminster
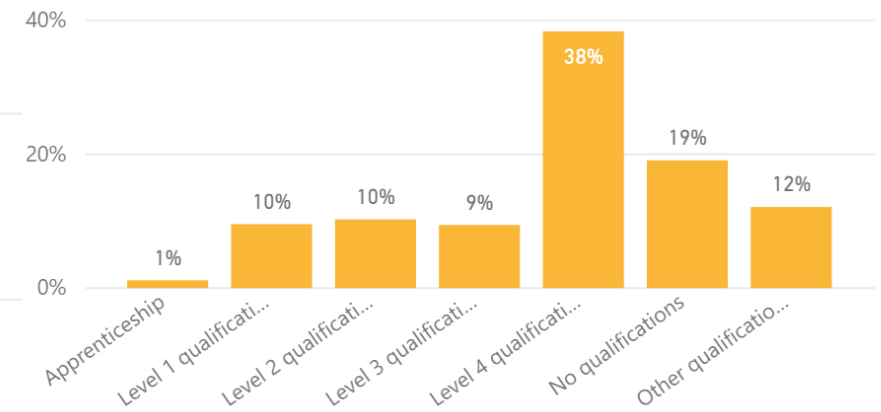
Churchill

Churchill contained 5,266 residential properties in 2017, which accounted for 4% of Westminster's housing stock at the time. According to the 2011 census 23% of households were rented, 24% were owned and 50% were socially rented. In 2017, City West Homes managed 2,414 properties in the ward, of which 54% are tenants and 46% are leaseholders.

In 2017, the median property price in Churchill was £705,000 which is less than the median price in Westminster by 34%.
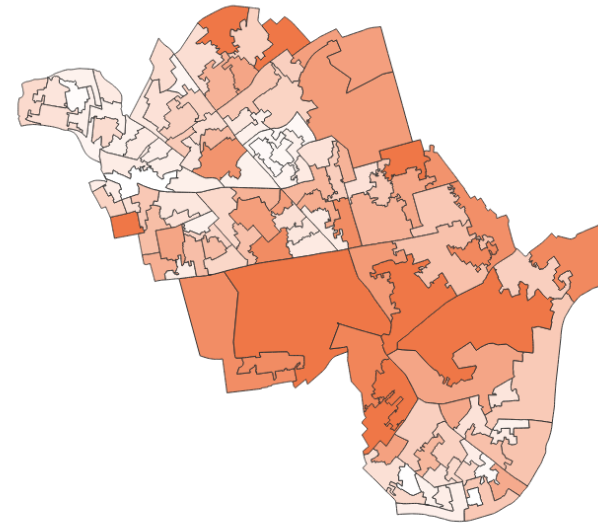According to Council Tax documentation in 2017, 99 properties were listed as second homes, which represent 2% of households in Churchill. This is less than the average number of second homes owned in the average Westminster ward (184). The 2011 census found there were 994 residents in this ward that had a second home elsewhere in the UK or abroad.

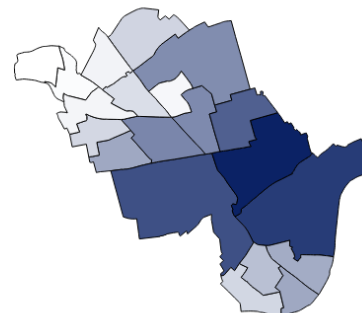## Median Property Price, Land Registry 2017
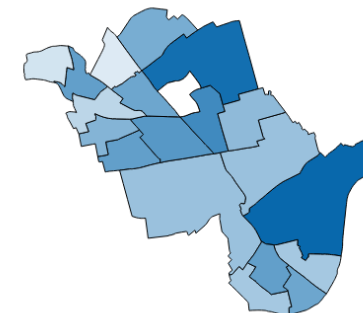

£320,000   £4,000,000

The 2017 City Survey found 6% of Churchill's residents reported they were struggling financially, whilst Westminster average was 5%. An area's affordability can be estimated by dividing the median house price by the median household income. This measure indicated Churchill's residents would have to pay 21.3 times their annual salary to afford owning a home in the ward.

Housing benefits are claimed by residents both in and out of work, who earn too little income to afford housing. In Churchill there are 1053 residents who claim housing benefits, 5% of the total number of housi...

Net Residential Completions by Year, WCC 2017

Year	Value
06/07	12
07/08	8
08/09	300
10/11	28
11/12	323
12/13	1
13/14	2
14/15	18
16/17	5

Net Residential Completions refers to the net change in housing units built. Over the past 10 years, 697 net units were built in Churchill. This represents 8.58% of the total net change in Westminster. Due to numerous circumstances such as eligible land, the opportunity for residential development across wards varies significantly.

Second Homes, Council Tax 2017	Empty Properties, Council Tax 2017	Student Residences, Council Tax 2017

Household Composition
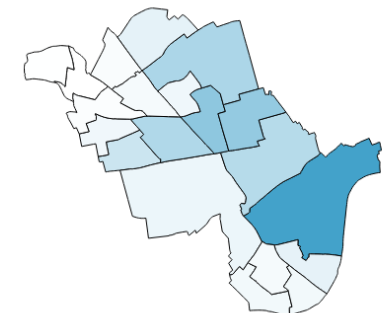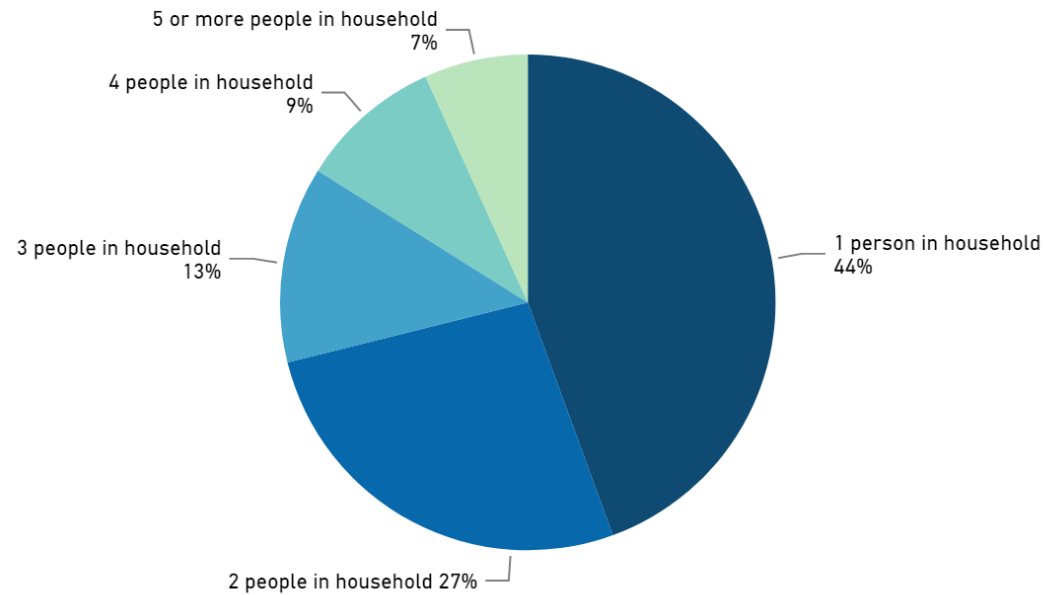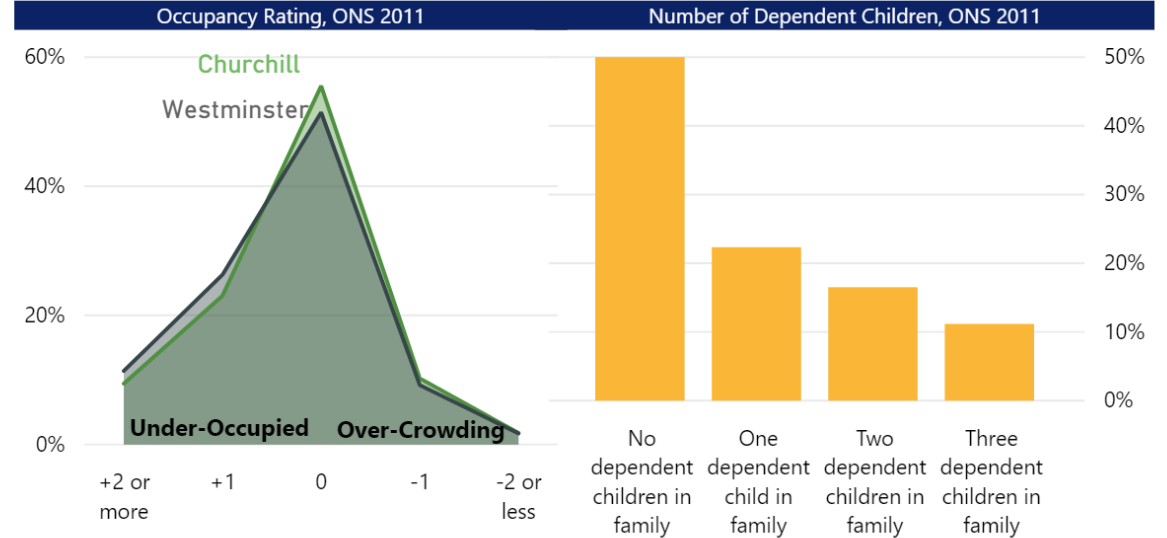
Of Churchill's households in 2011, the majority had 1 person in household, 43% were families, of which 50% had dependent children and 33% were lone parents, 15% were living as a couple (married, civil partnership or cohabiting) and 16% of homes were occupied by those aged 65 or over.

Proportion of People per Household, ONS 2011

- 5 or more people in household 7%
- 4 people in household 9%
- 3 people in household 13%
- 2 people in household 27%
- 1 person in household 44%

0% of households in Churchill were in Communal Establishments, this is less than the Westminster's average which is 3%. The occupancy rating of the ward indicates that 56% had sufficient bedrooms for their household composition, 32% were under occupying their property and 12% of the household were over-crowded.

Of Churchill residents polled in the 2017 City Survey, 3% said they were likely to move out of the ward.

Occupancy Rating, ONS 2011

Churchill

Westminster

Under-Occupied   Over-Crowding

+2 or more | +1 | 0 | -1 | -2 or less

Number of Dependent Children, ONS 2011

No dependent children in family | One dependent child in family | Two dependent children in family | Three dependent children in family

Household Living Arrangements, ONS 2011

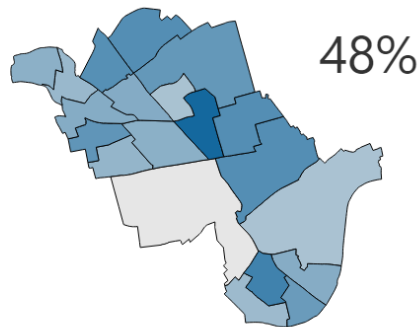| Description	Number	%GT Number ▼
One person household: Other	1434	35.83%
One person household: Aged 65 and over	592	14.79%
One family only: Married or same-sex civil partnership couple: Dependent children	491	12.27%
One family only: Lone parent: Dependent children	428	10.69%
One family only: Married or same-sex civil partnership couple: No children	311	7.77%
One family only: Lone parent: All children non-dependent	215	5.37%
One family only: Cohabiting couple: No children	205	5.12%
One family only: Married or same-sex civil partnership couple: All children non-dependent	126	3.15%
One family only: All aged 65 and over	115	2.87%
One family only: Cohabiting couple: Dependent children	70	1.75%
One family only: Cohabiting couple: All children non-dependent	15	0.37%

City of Westminster

Churchill

During their Early Years Foundation Stage (EYFS), children who achieve a good level of development (GLD) are those meeting the expected level within: communication and language; physical development; personal, social and emotional development; literacy; and mathematics. The average score of EYFS pupils in Churchill i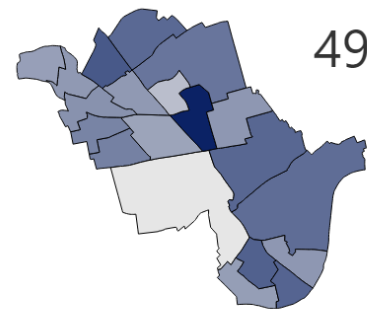n 2017 was 77%, Westminster's average was 72%. The main Bi-Borough primary school attended by Churchill's pupils in 2017 was Churchill Gardens Academy and secondary school was Pimlico Academy. At secondary schools, 28% of Churchill's pupils achieved GCSE grades of 9-5 (A*-C) in EBacc subjects (English, Mathematics, Science, a Language and History or Geography), which was greater than Westminster's average of 27%.

In 2017, 15% of resident primary and secondary school pupils attending a state school had Special Educational Needs, this is less than the Westminster average of 17%.
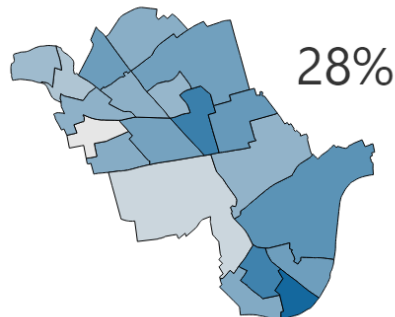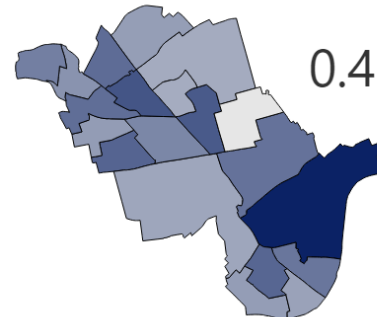
Top Primary Schools Attended, WCC 2017

Churchill Gardens Academy | St Gabriels | St Barnabas | Millbank Academy | St Peters Eaton Square

Top Secondary Schools Attended, WCC 2017

Pimlico Academy | Westminster City | St Thomas More | Grey Coat Hospital | Chelsea Academy

State GCSE Scores: E&M 9-5, WCC 2017

48%

State Attainment 8 Score, WCC 2017

49

State GCSE Scores: EBacc 9-5, WCC 2017

28%

State Progress 8 Score, WCC 2017

0.4
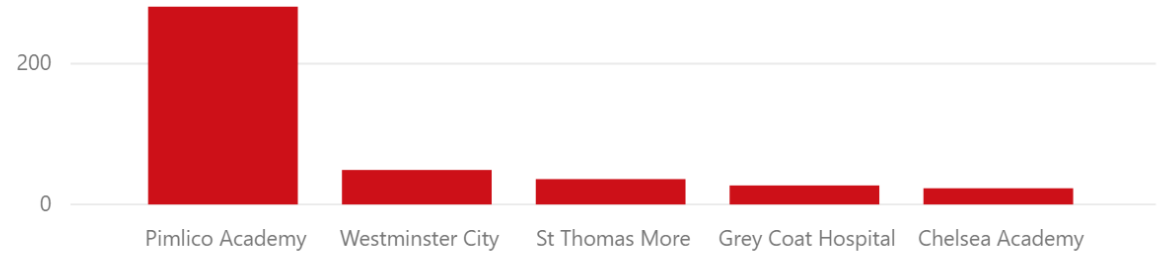
Location of Attended State School, WCC 2017

Primary

Attends Other School*
9%

Attends Westminst...
91%

Secondary

Attends Other School*
21%

Attends Westminste...
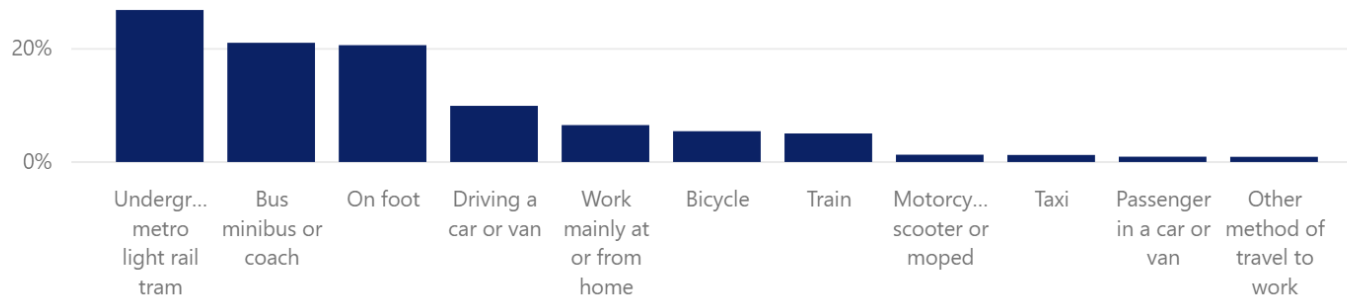79%

Transport, Travel & Visitors
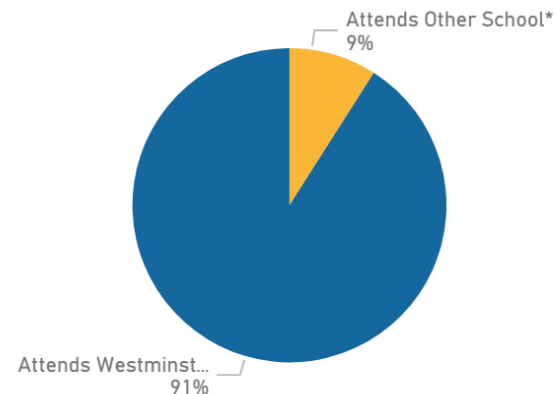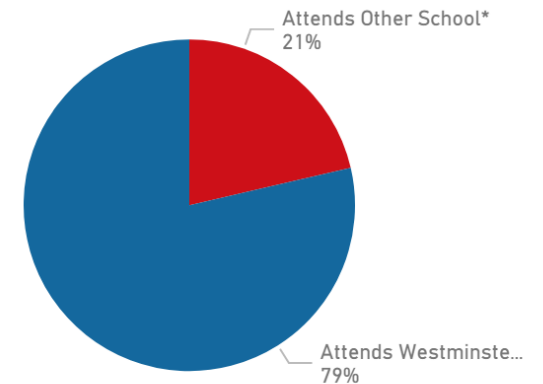
Churchill ▼

Accessibility to public transport is measured based on the walking time to a transport network and the service availability. Churchill's integration into the public transport network was found to be very good. An Experimental model of data from 2015 estimated that the combined day and evening population (residents at home, working population and visitors) of Churchill was 16,000, which is a 40% increase in population.
The greatest proportion of residents in Churchill travelled to work by underground metro light rail tram in 2011.
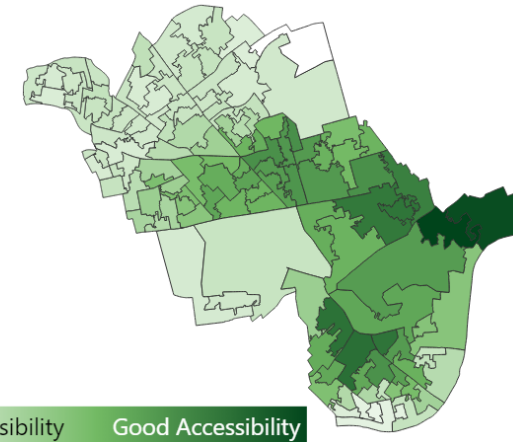According to the 2017 City Survey, residents would like to travel even more by public transport.

## Experimental Total Population, WCC Estimation 2017

Population ⇒ Daily Population Growth ⇒ Experimental Total Population

Resident's Mode of Travel to Work, ONS 2011

20%	
0%	

Undergr... metro light rail tram | Bus minibus or coach | On foot | Driving a car or van | Work mainly at or from home | Bicycle | Train | Motorcy... scooter or moped | Taxi | Passenger in a car or van | Other method of travel to work

Public Transport Accessibility in Local Areas, TfL 2014

Poor Accessibility   Good Accessibility

### Road Causalities in Local Areas, Department for Transportation 2014

0   168
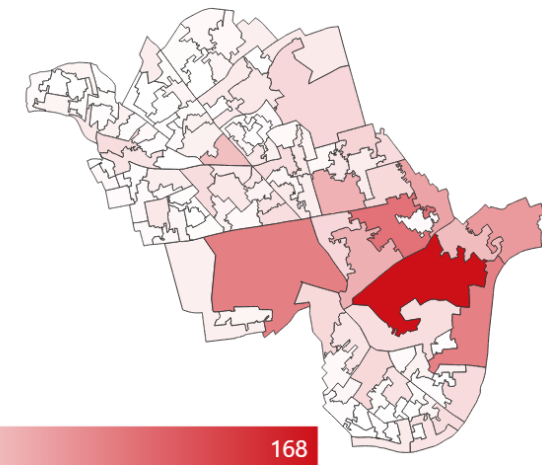
Data presented is for personal injury road traffic collisions occurring on the public highway, and reported to the police, in accordance with the Stats 19 national reporting system. Road Causalities include all Slight, Serious and Fatal collisions.

City of Westminster

Churchill

According to a 2013 study, 64% of homes in Churchill had good access to local parks, greater than the borough's average of 60%. Respondents of the 2017 City Survey suggest that 59% of Churchill used open spaces and public parks in the last three months, 66% of which were satisfied with them, greater than Westminster's average of 54%.

Over the last 10 years, 10 green walls and roof planning applications have been received in Churchill. The number of planning applications received is indicative of local demand for green infrastructure but not all applications are realised.
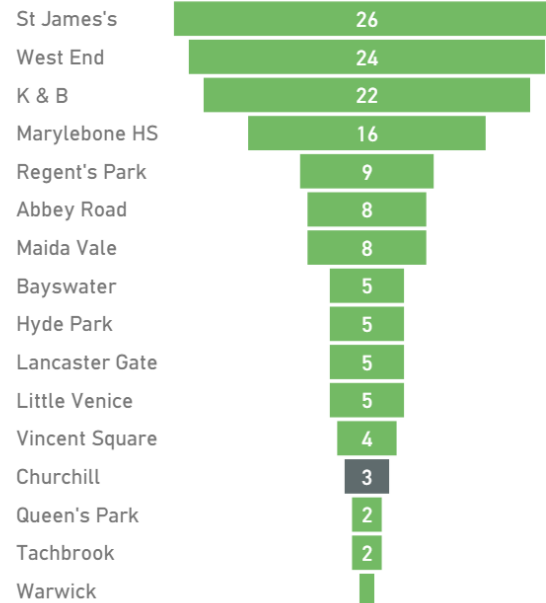
Households with Good Access to Local Parks, GiGL 2013

64%

0   100
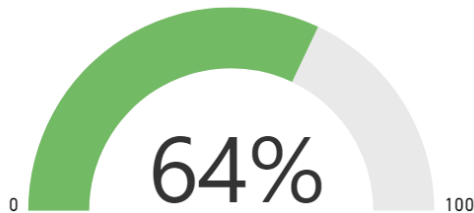
Particulate Matter (PM) is a form of air pollution, a mixture of solid particles and liquid droplets in the air, most frequently emitted by road vehicles and measured in two densities, PM10 and PM2.5. Greater mortality risk, particularly from cardiovascular causes, is among the averse health effects caused by exposure to PM. Nitrogen dioxide (NO2) is another gas assessed to gauge air quality, approximately 50% of its concentration is emitted by road vehicles.

Churchill average measure of nitrogen dioxide in 2013 was 48.8μg/m3, greater than the World Health Organization's (WHO) recommended limit of 40μg/m3. Westminster's average NO2 concentration was 50.2μg/m3, above London's average of 30.6μg/m3.

Electric Vehicle Charging Points & Bays, WCC 2017

|	
St James's	26
West End	24
K & B	22
Marylebone HS	16
Regent's Park	9
Abbey Road	8
Maida Vale	8
Bayswater	5
Hyde Park	5
Lancaster Gate	5
Little Venice	5
Vincent Square	4
Churchill	3
Queen's Park	2
Tachbrook	2
Warwick	

There were 3 electric vehicle charging points and bays in Churchill in 2017, less than Westminster's ward average of 9.
Of those surveyed in 2017 City Survey in Churchill 34% perceived littering to be a fairly or very big problem in their local area.

Proportion of Residents who Perceive Littering as a Problem, City Survey 2017
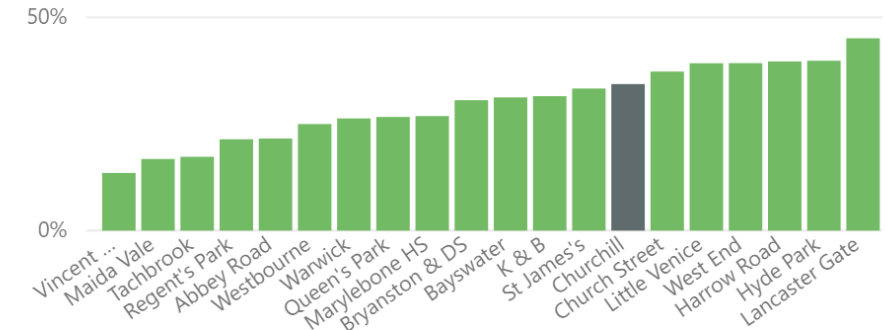
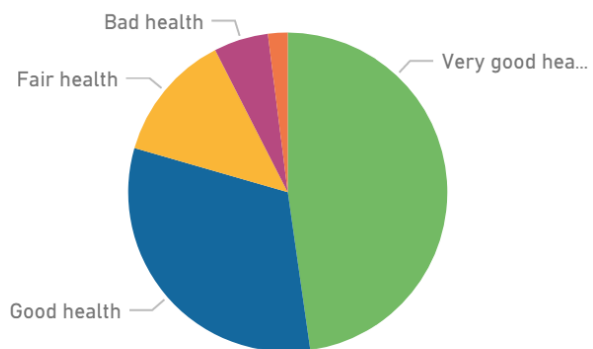### Average Concentration of Harmful Gases in 2013, 2016 KCL

● Sum of NO2   ● Sum of PM10   ● Sum of PM2.5   ● WHO NO2 Limit   ● WHO PM10 Limit   ● WHO PM2.5 Limit

Health, Care & Wellbeing
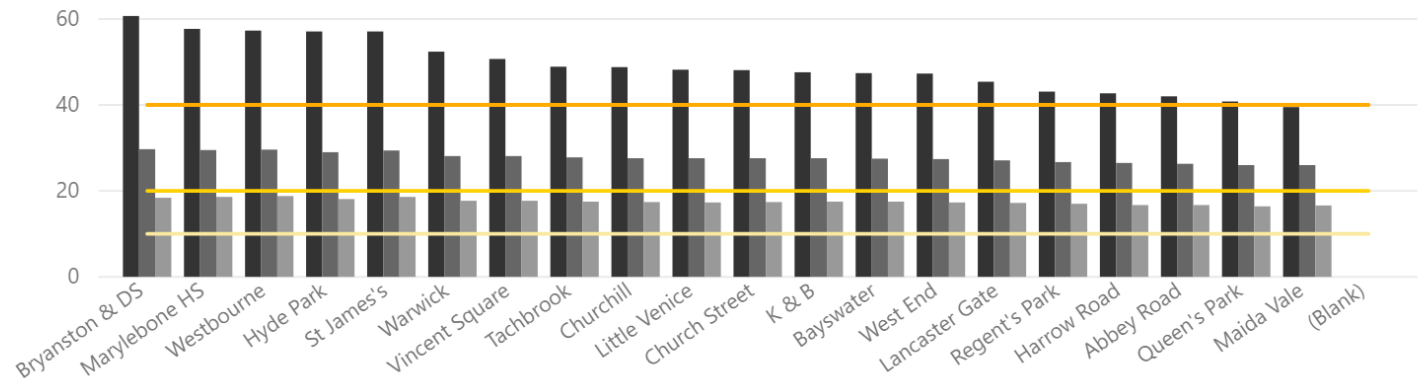
79% of Churchill reported their health condition was 'very good' or 'good' in 2011, 5% less than the borough's average response. 8% of the ward perceived their health to be 'bad' or 'very bad', 2% greater than Westminster's average.

The Well-Being Index is a score based on a combined measure of 12 well-being indicators related to health, economic security, safety, education, mobility and environment. Churchill ranks 444 of 625 London wards, indicating the probability residents experience greater well-being is among the bottom half in the city.

According to the 2011 Census, 18.1% of the ward's population were affected by long-term illness or disability, greater than Westminster's average (14%). In 2017, 75 residents in Churchill received disability benefits. There were 207 residents who received social care from the council.

Long-term Illness or Disability, ONS 2011

Ward's Well-Being Score, GLA Intelligence Unit 2013

Report General Health, ONS 2011

- Bad health
- Fair health
- Good health
- Very good hea...

In 2010, 25% of Year 6 children were classified as obese, greater than the borough average of 24%. The standardised admission ratio of alcohol-related hospital admissions in 2017 was 86, 10 more than Westminster's average. There were 2,389 ambulance attendances in Churchill in 2016, 69% of which were related to an Illness.

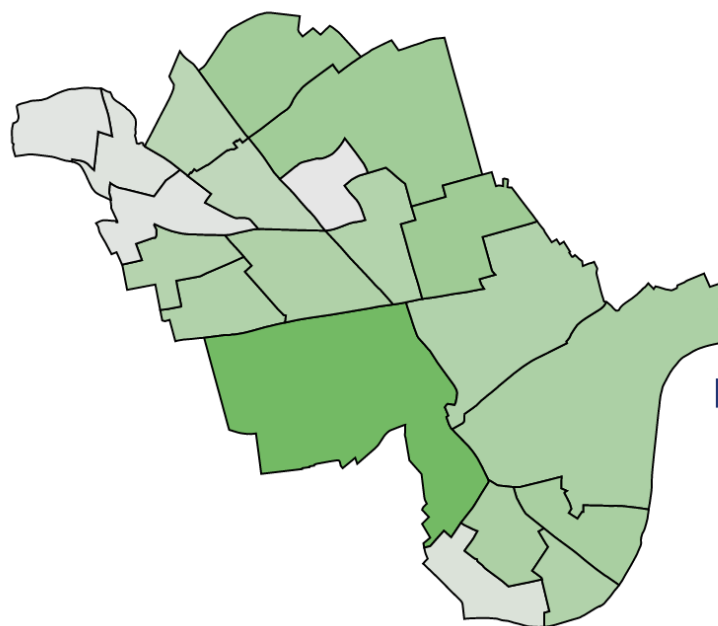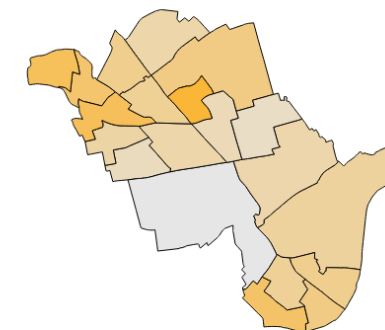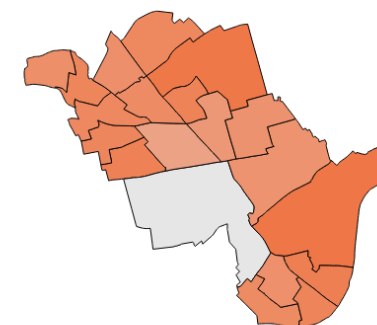## Obese Children in Year 6 (%), NHS 2010

Life Expectancy at Birth is a measure of how long, on average, people are expected to live based on population estimates and the number of deaths within the population.

Ambulance Attendances, SafeStat 2016
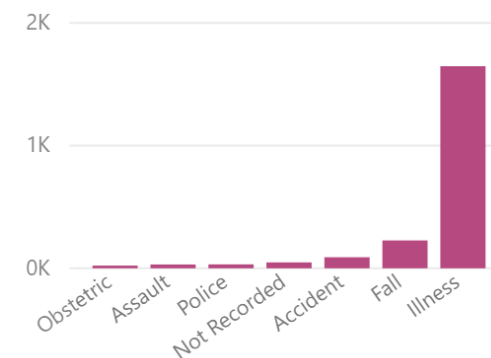
Alcohol-related Hospital Admissions, HES 2017

2K
1K
0K
Obstetric | Assault | Police | Not Recorded | Accident | Fall | Illness

Life Expectancy at Birth - Females & Males, ONS 2015

| 83 | 81 |

Poor — Less Poor

Crime, Disorder and Safety
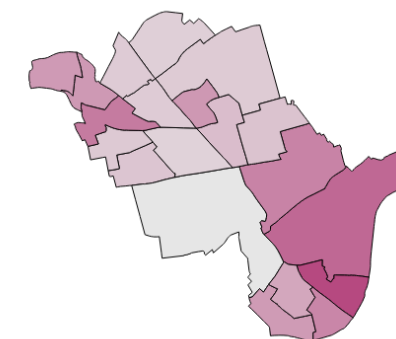
Churchill

96% of residents felt safe in Churchill and 81% felt safe after dark according to the 2017 City Survey. 33% felt that crime in their neighbourhood impacted their quality of life, this is greater than the average value for Westminster (19%).
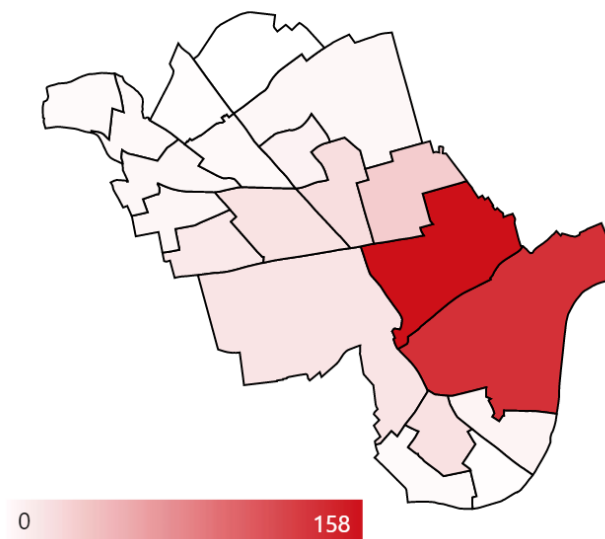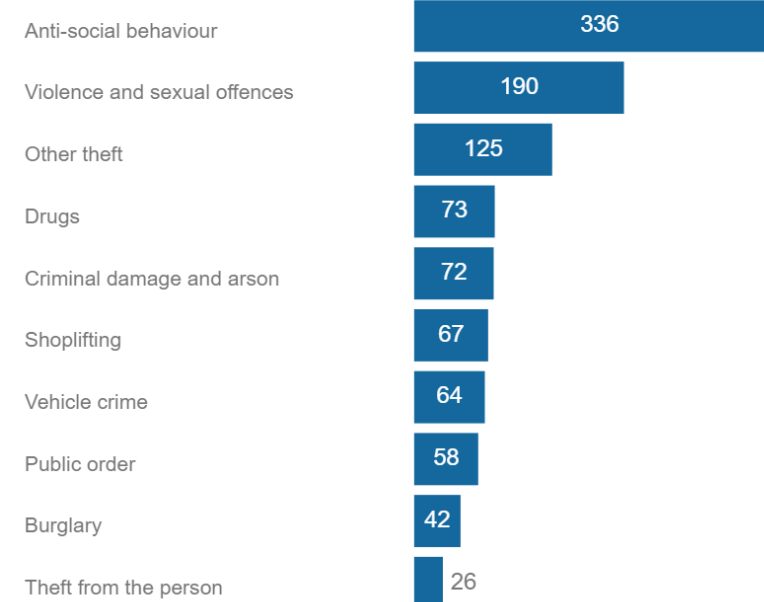
Crime rates in Westminster's wards are influenced by the influx of visitors to the borough. Between Jul 2016 - Jul 2017, 1,085 crimes were reported in Churchill, equating to a crime rate of 10 per 100 residents. This is much less than the average rate in Westminster (29 per 100). Crime levels in the year ending in Jul 2017 have increased by 3% upon the previous year, whilst Westminster has seen an overall growth of 13%. According to the 2017 City Survey, 38% of the residents in Churchill perceived anti-social behaviour to be a problem in their area. The London Fire Brigade responded to 177 incidents in Churchill, 7% of which were primary fires (harm people or cause damage to property) and 4% of which were secondary fires (less threatening) in 2016.

Ward Crime & Disorder Rate, MET 2016

0 — 158

10 Most Prevalent Incidents, Metropolitan Police 2016

Incident	Count
Anti-social behaviour	336
Violence and sexual offences	190
Other theft	125
Drugs	73
Criminal damage and arson	72
Shoplifting	67
Vehicle crime	64
Public order	58
Burglary	42
Theft from the person	26

Criminal & Anti-Social Incidents in Local Areas, MET 2016

52 — 406
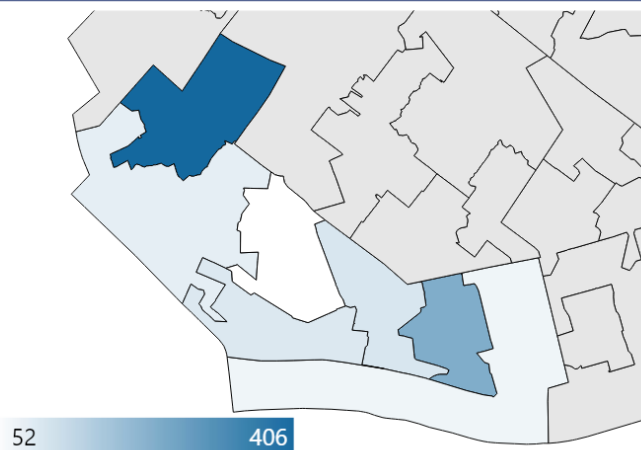
Rate of Crimes and Disorder, MET July 2016-17

Jul 2016 — Oct 2016 — Jan 2017 — Apr 2017

Count of Incidents, London's Fire Brigade 2016

Incident: ● False Alarm ● Fire ● Special Service

West End, Regent's Park, Marylebone HS, K & B, Bryanston & DS, Church Street, Warwick, Hyde Park, Vincent Square, Westbourne, Lancaster Gate, Tachbrook, Harrow Road, Churchill, Bayswater, Little Venice, Queen's Park, Abbey Road, Maida Vale
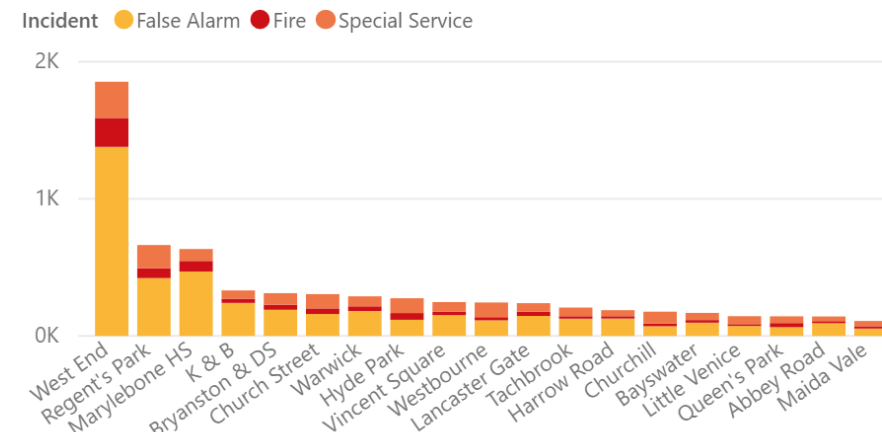
The electoral turnout for the 2014 local elections in Churchill was 42%, greater than the average turnout for wards in Westminster by 10%. The turnout rate increased by 2% for the 2016 Mayoral Electorate. During Local Elections in 2014, Churchill was held by Labour Party with a majority vote (47%).

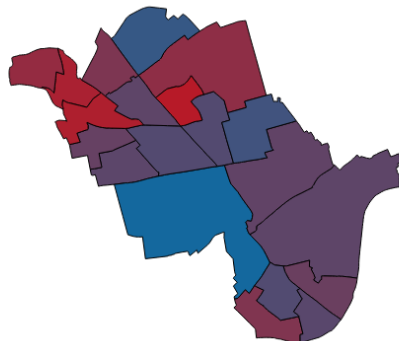During the Mayoral Elections in Churchill, the majority of 1st votes were won by the Labour Party (46%), and the 2nd votes were won by the Green Party (20%). The election split was calculated by finding the difference between the Conservative and Labour Party votes.
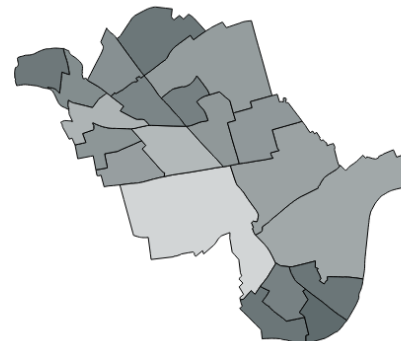
According to the City Survey 2017, 96% of the community within Churchill say that people from different backgrounds get on well. 19% of the residents in Churchill spend time helping to improve the community and 20% are interested in helping more to improve community.

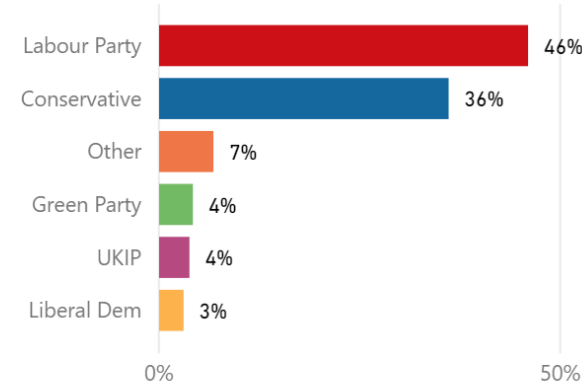## Mayoral Election 2016 – Labour/Conservative Split

Labour — Conservative

Mayoral Election 2016 – Electorate Turnout

25% — 46%

Mayoral Electorate 2016 – First Votes

Party	Percentage
Labour Party	46%
Conservative	36%
Other	7%
Green Party	4%
UKIP	4%
Liberal Dem	3%

0% — 50%

Local Elections 2014 – Labour/Conservative Split

Labour — Conservative

Local Elections 2014 – Electorate Turnout

25% — 46%

Local Elections 2014 – Votes

Party	Percentage
Labour Party	47%
Conservative ...	41%
Liberal Demo...	5%
Green Party	4%
Independent	3%

0% — 50%
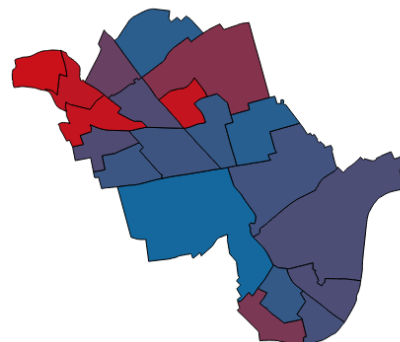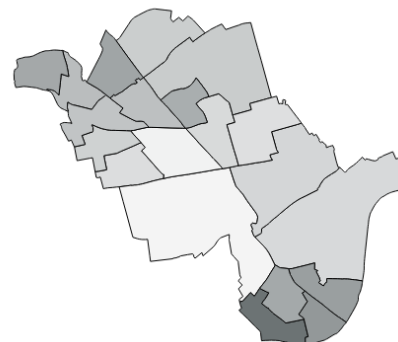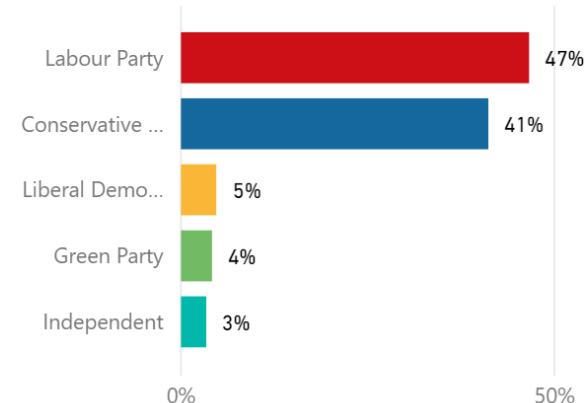
City Survey 2017

Proportion of people from different background get on well

Definitely Agree	48.03%
Tend to Agree	48.82%
Neither Agree Nor Disagree	3.15%
Tend to Disagree	0.00%
Definitely Disagree	0.00%

Proportion of interest in helping improve Community ▲

Very Interested	1.56%
Fairly Interested	18.75%
Not Very Interested	56.25%
Not At All Interested	22.66%
(Don't Know)	0.78%

Time spent helping to improve the community ▲

A great deal	1.56%
A fair amount	17.19%
Not very much	56.25%
None at all	23.44%
(Don't know)	1.56%

According to the City Survey, 91% of residents in Churchill were very or fairly satisfied with Westminster Council. Public Transport Links was the amenity most valued in the loc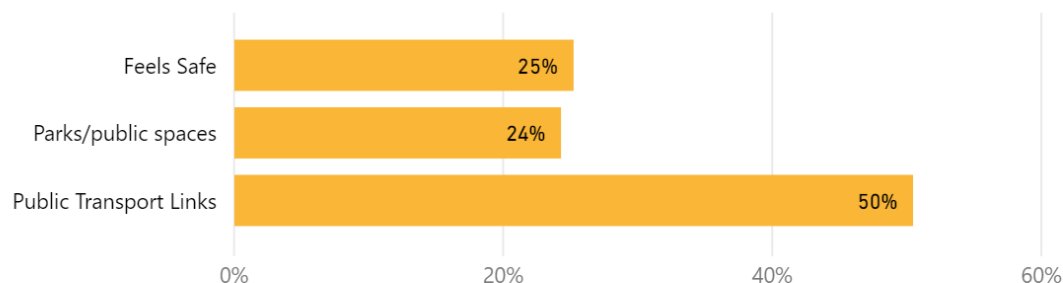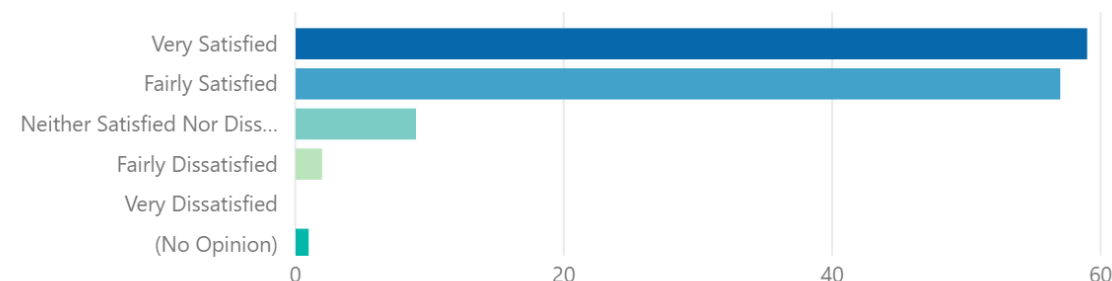al area by the residents surveyed. The most frequently used public service by respondents in the last three months was Council Tax services.

42% of residents in Churchill reported using library services in the last three months and 98% were satisfied with their service. 19% of residents reported they had used a leisure centre's facilities in the last three months, 100% of City Survey respondents were satisfied with them.

Residents' Satisfaction with Council, City Survey

Very Satisfied	
Fairly Satisfied	
Neither Satisfied Nor Diss...	
Fairly Dissatisfied	
Very Dissatisfied	
(No Opinion)	

(Axis: 0, 20, 40, 60)

Top 3 Local Features Most Valued by Residents, City Survey 2017

Feels Safe	25%
Parks/public spaces	24%
Public Transport Links	50%

(Axis: 0%, 20%, 40%, 60%)

Top 5 Services Identified as Most Important, City Survey 2017

- Parks & open spaces: 15%
- Refuse collection: 12%
- Street lighting: 8%
- Nursery/Primary schools: 6%
- On-street recycling facilities/bins: 6%
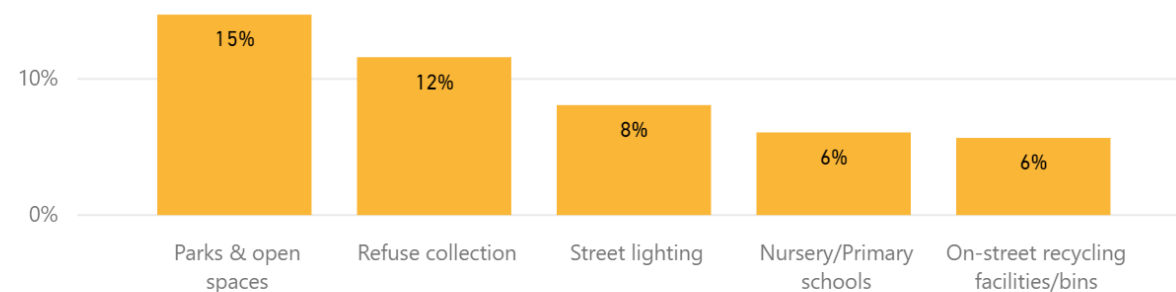
Services used within the last 3 months, City Survey 2017

- Council Tax services: 62%
- Parks & open spaces: 59%
- On-street recycling facilities/bins: 51%
- Libraries: 42%
- Council website (westminster.gov...): 33%
- Registering to vote: 32%
- Parking services: 31%
- Door to door recycling collections: 26%
- Swimming pools & sports facilities: 19%
- Provision for cyclists
- Noise service

SOURCES

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Income Deprivation Affecting Older People, DCLG 2015
Social Exclusion, Based off multiple sources: DLCG 2015, TFL 2014, Census 2011 and Metropolitan Police Service 2014
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Households Composition, Census 2011
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Mayoral Elections Turnout and Results, London Elects 2016
People Get On Well Together, City Survey 2017
Neighbourhood Interaction, City Survey 2017
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Free School Meals, Bi-Borough Children Services: Schools 2017

Page 14. Education and Schools
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Active Library Users, Bi-Borough Libraries and Archives 2017