# Harrow Road 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



### Ward Profile Introduction

### **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**

Harrow Road is bordered by Maida Vale and Queens Park to the north and Westbourne to the South. The ward is named after an ancient route running from Paddington to Harrow. This bustling shopping street hosts mainly independent retailers serving the wards diverse population.

The rest of the ward is mostly residential, with 3-4 storey terraced homes, many of which are converted into apartments. Paddington Academy (in the East of the ward) was opened by The Princess Royal in 2009.

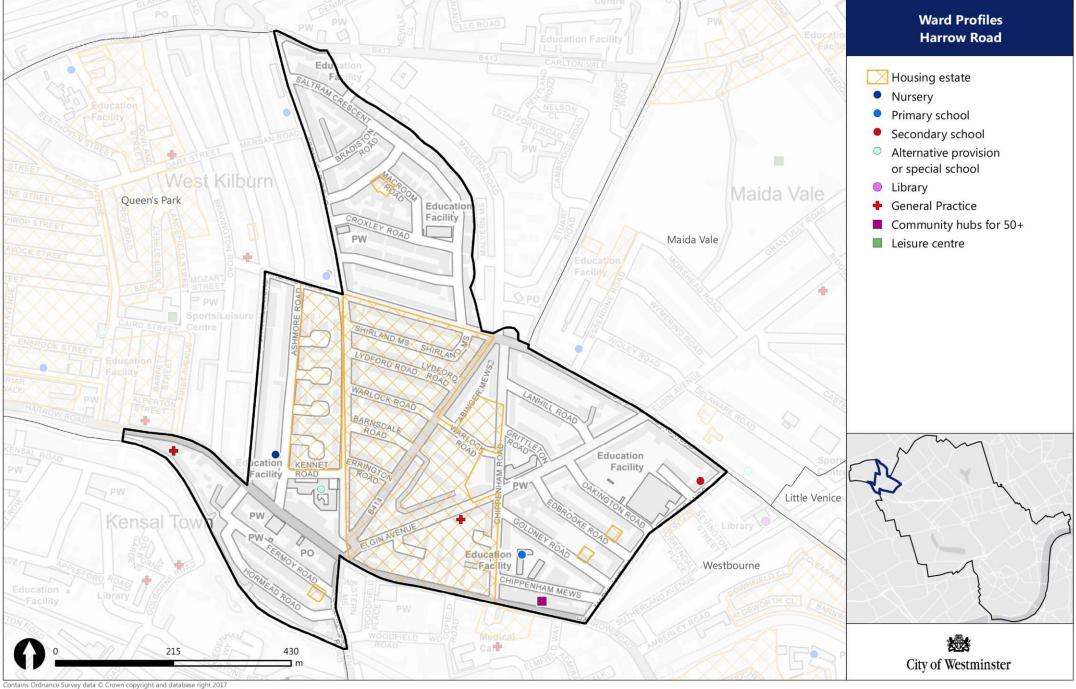
### **Councillors**

Ruth Bush, Labour Guthrie McKie, Labour Tim Roca, Labour

### **Content**

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## Summary of Key Statistics

Harrow Road

**Population** 

13,401



% of Families with Dependent Children

**Median Property Price** 

£600,000

**50%** 



Satisfaction with Council



Satisfaction with Parks

95%



Median Household Income



£35,400

Residents that feel that they get on well together



Residents' perception of Safety



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

96%

19%



% of Population in Good Health



Number of Jobs

2,240



Number of Businesess



618

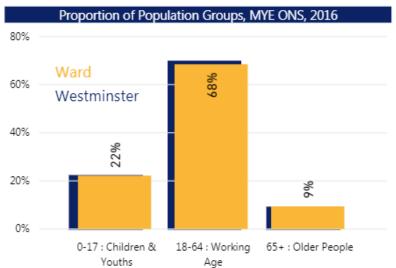


### Population

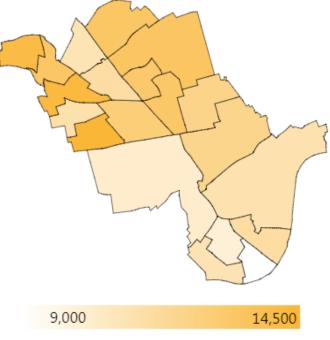


In June 2016 the population of Harrow Road reached 13,401, which accounts for 5% of Westminster. Since 2014, there has been an increase in population of 4%.

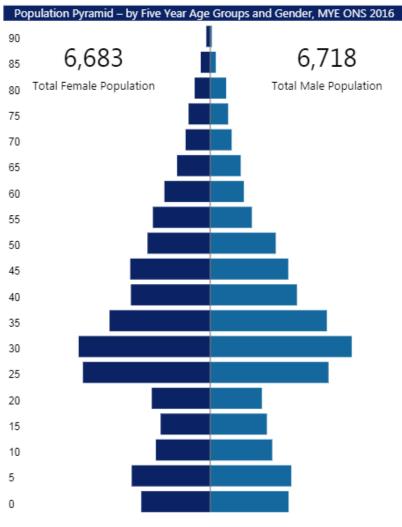
9% of the population is 65 or older, less than Westminster's average. 68% are between 18 and 64, less than the borough average. 22% are under 18 in Harrow Road, greater than the borough average.



### Concentration of Residents, MYE ONS 2016







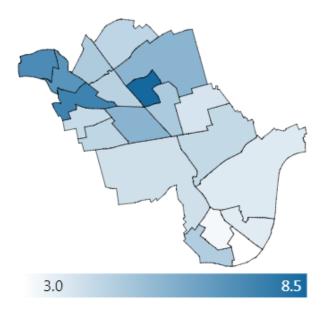


### Diversity



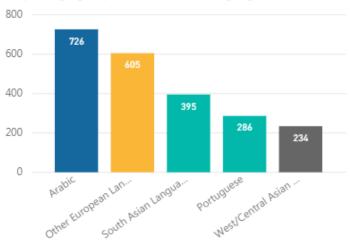
In 2011, English was being spoken in 66% of households in Harrow Road, which is equal to the Westminster average of 66%. 52% of the residents were born inside of the UK. Of the residents who were born outside of the UK, 16% have lived in the UK for 5 years or less according to the 2017 City Survey. Of those registered on the electoral role, 17% of Harrow Road are from the EU and 4% are from Commonwealth nations. Italy is the most prevalent country of origin outside Britain according to the 2017 electoratal roll.

#### Ethnic Diversity: Simpson's Diversity Score, ONS 2011



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 Harrow Road was 6.9, Westminster's was 4.9 and London's 2.7.

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



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

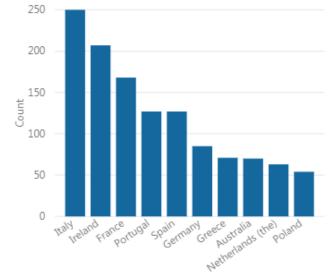
#### Number of Students

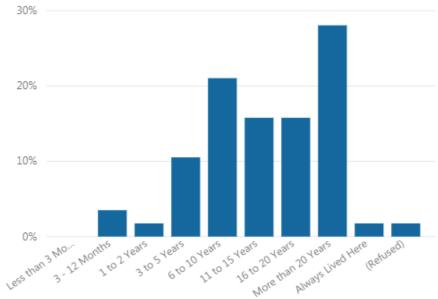
Language	2015	2016	2017
Albanian	36	34	30
Arabic	231	251	242
Bengali	106	100	96
English	423	469	509
French	22	23	23
Kurdish	36	36	37
Portuguese	30	34	35
Somali	30	30	28
Spanish	14	20	25
Tagalog	31	26	22

Percentage Change from 2015 to 2017		
	-16.67 %	
	4.76 %	
	-9.43 %	
	20.33 %	
	4.55 %	
	2.78 %	
	16.67 %	
	-6.67 %	
	78.57 %	
	-29.03 %	



#### Length of Time Living in the UK (Non-British citizens), City Survey 2017







### Deprivation



Less Deprived

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.

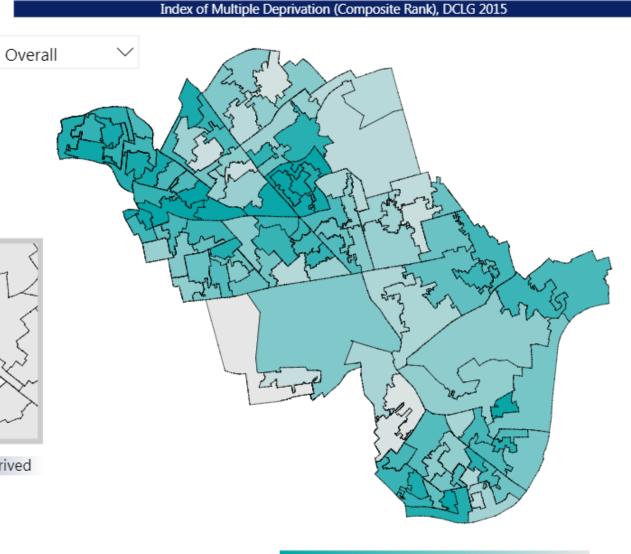
Harrow Road is within the 10-20% most deprived in the UK for the average overall rank. Displayed on the map below is the ranking of local areas (LSOA's) within Harrow Road for the overall deprivation score.

LSOA	Decile
E01004677	20-30% most deprived in the UK
E01004676	20-30% most deprived in the UK
E01004678	20-30% most deprived in the UK
E01004679	10-20% most deprived in the UK
E01004674	10% most deprived in the UK
E01004675	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

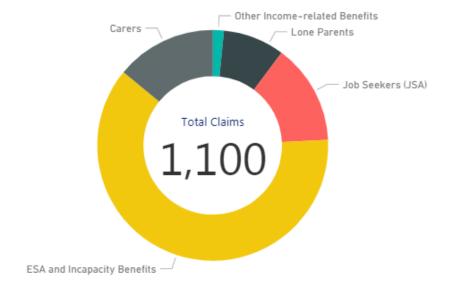


### **Benefit Claimants**



In November of 2016, there were 1,370 benefit claimants of working age in Harrow Road (14.31% of the ward's working age population), 80% of these claimed Out-Of-Work Benefits.

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

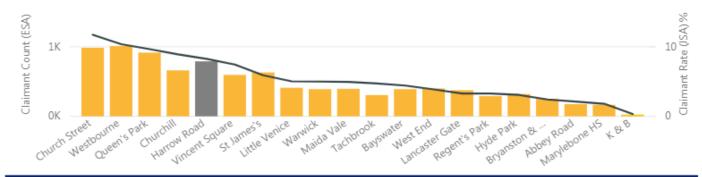


There are two main types of benefits which can be claimed by those out of work. Job Seekers Allowance (JSA) is claimed by residents unemployed and actively seeking work, of which there were 180. The JSA rate in Harrow Road was 1.88%, greater than that of Westminster's average 0.55%. Employment and Support Allowance (ESA) and Incapacity Benefit (IB), is claimed by residents with physical or mental health challenges. There were 790 ESA/IB claimants in Harrow Road with a rate of 8.25%, greater to that of Westminster's average 2.65%.

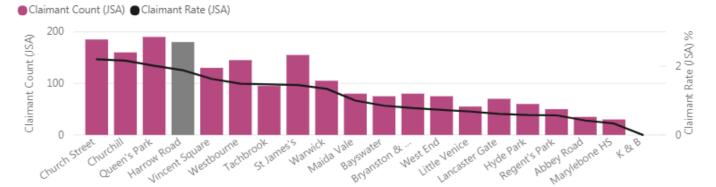
Benefit Type	Benefits Count	Benefits Rate ( ▼	Benefits Count Westminster	Benefits Rate Westminster (%)
ESA and Incapacity Benefits	790	8.25	9475	2.65
Carers	180	1.88	1975	0.55
Job Seekers (JSA)	180	1.88	1955	0.55
Lone Parents	110	1.15	1000	0.28
Disabled	80	0.84	930	0.26
Other Income-related Benefi	20	0.21	265	0.07
Bereaved	10	0.10	125	0.03
Total	1370	14.31	15725	4.40

#### Employment and Support Allowance, 2016 NOMIS & DWP

Claimant Count (ESA)
 Claimant Rate (ESA)



### Job Seekers Allowance, 2016 NOMIS & DWP





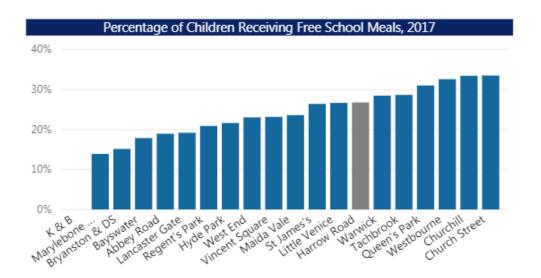
### **Vulnerable Families and Children**

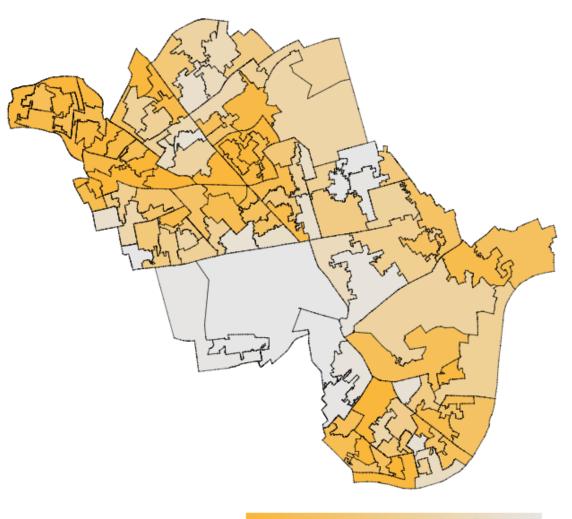


Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index, DCLG 2015

According to the 2011 Census, 34% of families were composed of lone parents with dependent children in Harrow Road. 27% 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 292 Troubled Families in Harrow Road (9.2% 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.







### Vulnerable Older People



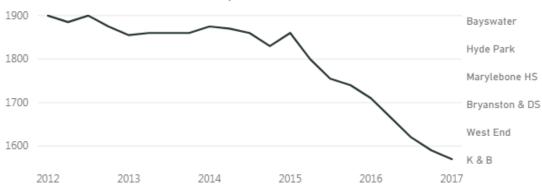
15% of Harrow Road are 65 and over, less than Westminster's average of 18%. In 2011, 24% of this demographic group lived alone, which is equal to the Westminster's average of 24%. Persons aged 85 and older make up 1% of the population in the ward.

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 6,585, which is a 9% drop in pension credit claims in 2015.

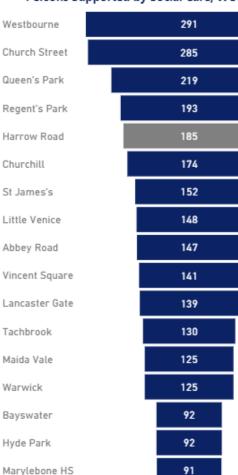
In November 2017, there were 185 older people supported by social care services from Westminster City Council, which accounts for 15% of older people in the ward and 6% of the total over 65 social care provided by Westminster City Council.

An estimate of the proportion of persons 65 and over in Harrow Road 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, Harrow Road falls within the highest 40-50% excluded in London. Harrow Road is ranked within the worst 10% in London for Income Deprivation among older persons.

#### Pension Credits Claimed 2012 - 2017, DCLG 2017



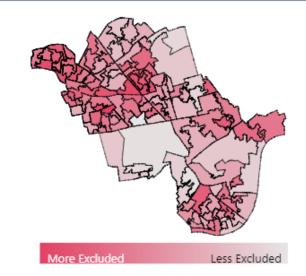
#### Persons Supported by Social Care, WCC 2017



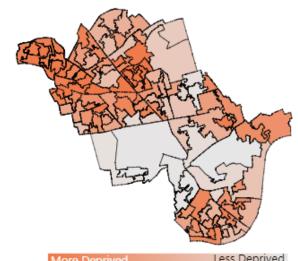
86

80

#### Social Exclusion, DCLG 2015



#### Income Deprivation, DCLG 2015



More Deprived

Less Deprived

2008

2010

2012

2014

2016

### **Local Economy**



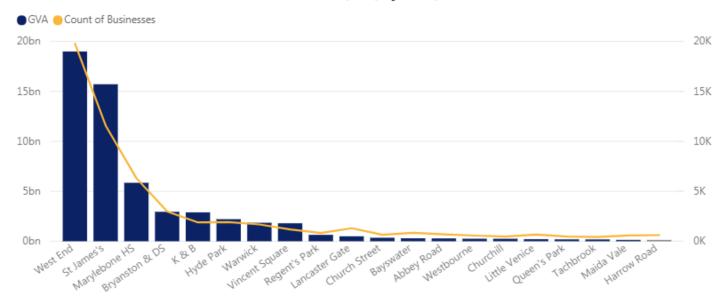
### Gross Value Added (GVA) by Ward, ONS 2015

Harrow Road's local economy hosts 2,240 jobs, accounting for 0.32% of the total number of jobs in Westminster.

There are 618 businesses in Harrow Road, which account for 1% of the total businesses in Westminster.

According to Banksearch information, there were 1,379 new start-up businesses in Harrow Road since 2008, accounting for 3% 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. Harrow Road makes up 0% of Westminster's total GVA.







### **Economically Active**



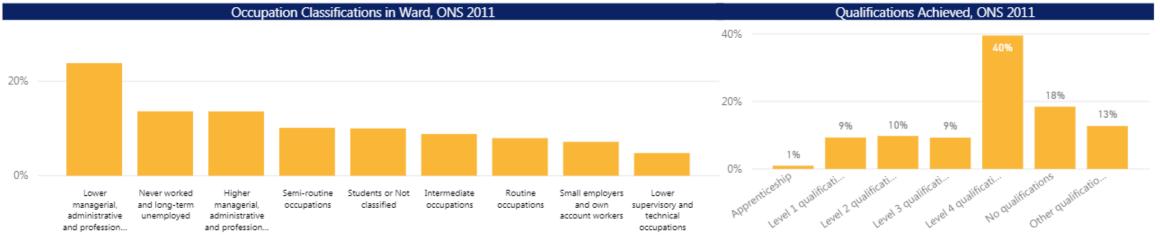
Those classified as economically active are of working age (16-64) and either employed or currently seeking employment. In 2011, 69% of Harrow Road's population were economically active, of which 10% were unemployed. This was equal to the average proportion of economically active (69%), and worse than the average unemployment rate (7%) in Westminster. Worklessness combines those who are actively looking for work and those who cannot work. 39% of Harrow Road is defined as being workless, more than the

average worklessness in Westminster (36%).

In 2017, the median income for Harrow Road was lower than the average median income for Westminster by £7,400. Harrow Road's median income was £35,400 and the average lower quartile income was £23,800. Household Income was equivalised based on household size.

### Median Household Income, CACI Equivalised Paycheck 20... Proportion of Economically Active Groups, ONS 2011





## Housing and Affordability



Harrow Road contained 5,473 residential properties in 2017, which accounted for 4% of Westminster's housing stock at the time. According to the 2011 census 31% of households were rented, 23% were owned and 43% were socially rented. In 2017, City West Homes managed 622 properties in the ward, of which 63% are tenants and 37% are leaseholders.

In 2017, the median property price in Harrow Road was £600,000 which is less than the median price in Westminster by 44%.

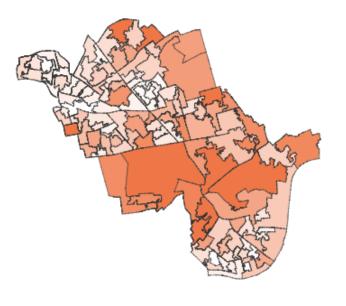
According to Council Tax documentation in 2017, 14 properties were listed as second homes, which represent less than 1% of households in Harrow Road. This is much less than the average number of second homes owned in the average Westminster ward (184). The 2011 census found there were 778 residents in this ward that had a second home elsewhere in the UK or abroad.

### Net Residential Completions by Year, WCC 2017



Net Residential Completions refers to the net change in housing units built. Over the past 10 years, 209 net units were built in Harrow Road. This represents 2.57% of the total net change in Westminster. Due to numerous circumstances such as eligible land, the opportunity for residential development across wards varies significantly.

### Median Property Price, Land Registry 2017



The 2017 City Survey found 9% of Harrow Road'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 Harrow Road's residents would have to pay 16.9 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 Harrow Road there are 2001 residents who claim housing benefits, 9% of the total number of housi...

£320,000 £4.000,000



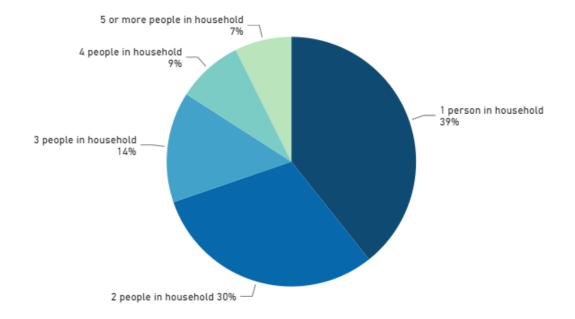


### **Household Composition**



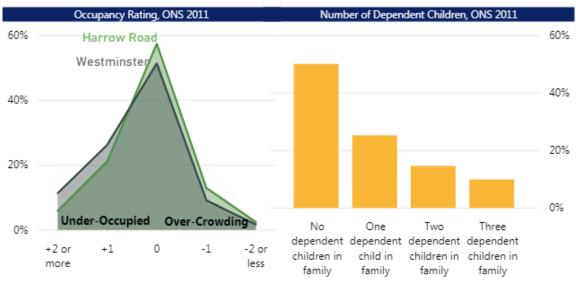
Of Harrow Road's households in 2011, the majority had 1 person in household, 45% were families, of which 50% had dependent children and 34% were lone parents, 22% were living as a couple (married, civil partnership or cohabitating) and 10% of homes were occupied by those aged 65 or over.

#### Proportion of People per Household, ONS 2011



1% of households in Harrow Road were in Communal Establishments, this is less than the Westminster's average which is 3%. The occupancy rating of the ward indicates that 57% had sufficient bedrooms for their household composition, 27% were under occupying their property and 15% of the household were over-crowded.

Of Harrow Road residents polled in the 2017 City Survey, 7% said they were likely to move out of the ward.



### Household Living Arrangements, ONS 2011

Description	Number	%GT Number
One person household: Other	1666	36.21%
One family only: Lone parent: Dependent children	583	12.67%
One family only: Married or same-sex civil partnership couple: Dependent children	566	12.30%
One person household: Aged 65 and over	470	10.22%
One family only: Cohabiting couple: No children	436	9.48%
One family only: Married or same-sex civil partnership couple: No children	310	6.74%
One family only: Lone parent: All children non-dependent	264	5.74%
One family only: Married or same-sex civil partnership couple: All children non-dependent	136	2.96%
One family only: Cohabiting couple: Dependent children	86	1.87%
One family only: All aged 65 and over	64	1.39%
One family only: Cohabiting couple: All children non-dependent	20	0.43%



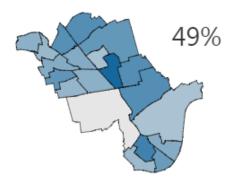
### **Education and Schools**



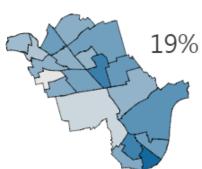
During their Early Years Foundation Stage (EYFS), children who achieve a good level of development (GLD) are those meeting the expected level within: communication and language; physical development; personal, social and emotional development; literacy; and mathematics. The average score of EYFS pupils in Harrow Road in 2017 was 75%, Westminster's average was 72%. The main Bi-Borough primary school attended by Harrow Road's pupils in 2017 was Essendine and secondary school was Paddington Academy. At secondary schools, 19% of Harrow Road's pupils achieved GCSE grades of 9-5 (A\*-C) in EBacc subjects (English, Mathematics, Science, a Language and History or Geography), which was lower than Westminster's average of 27%.

In 2017, 18% of resident primary and secondary school pupils attending a state school had Special Educational Needs, this is greater than the Westminster average of 17%.

### State GCSE Scores: E&M 9-5, WCC 2017 State Attainment 8 Score, WCC 2017

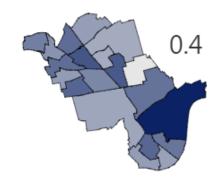


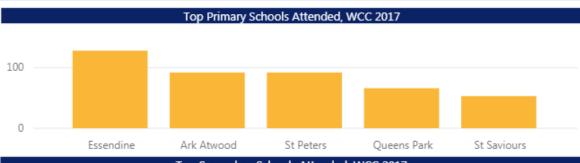
State GCSE Scores: EBacc 9-5, WCC 2017



50

State Progress 8 Score, WCC 2017

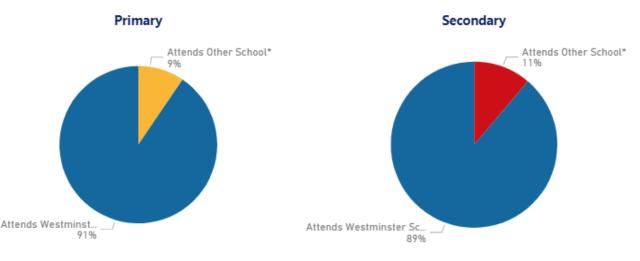








Location of Attended State School, WCC 2017





### Transport, Travel & Visitors

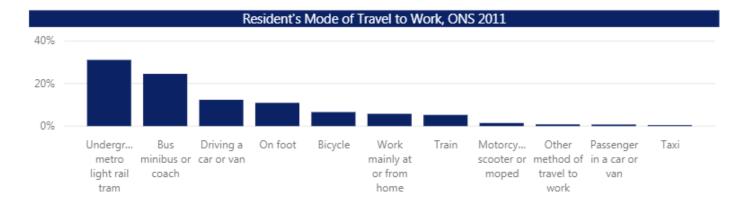


Accessibility to public transport is measured based on the walking time to a transport network and the service availability. Harrow Road's integration into the public transport network was found to be good. An Experimental model of data from 2015 estimated that the combined day and evening population (residents at home, working population and visitors) of Harrow Road was 15,500, which is a 16% increase in population.

The greatest proportion of residents in Harrow Road 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

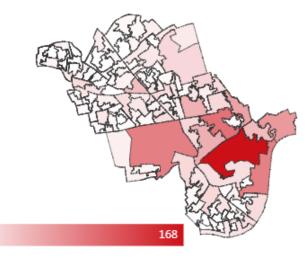




#### Public Transport Accessibility in Local Areas, TfL 2014



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



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.

### Civic Engagement and Community Cohesion

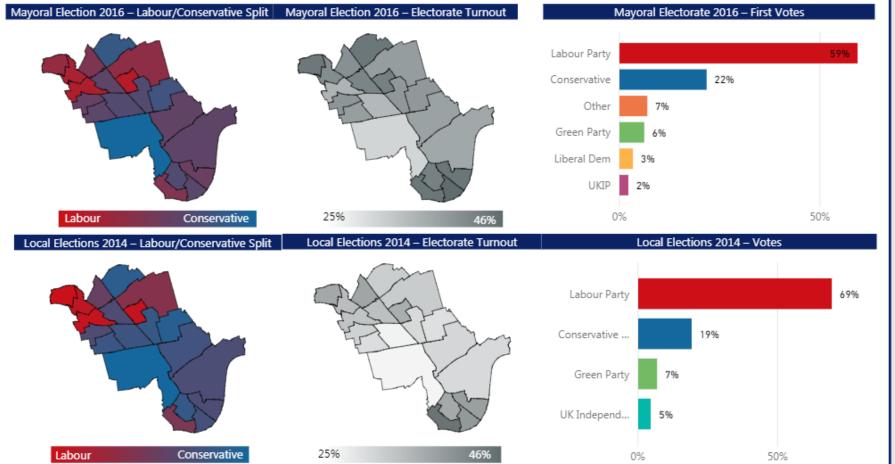


Harrow Road

The electoral turnout for the 2014 local elections in Harrow Road was 33%, greater than the average turnout for wards in Westminster by 1%. The turnout rate increased by 8% for the 2016 Mayoral Electorate. During Local Elections in 2014, Harrow Road was held by Labour Party with a large majority vote (69%).

During the Mayoral Elections in Harrow Road, the majority of 1st votes were won by the Labour Party (59%), and the 2nd votes were won by the Green Party (26%). The election split was calculated by finding the difference between the Conservative and Labour Party votes.

According to the City Survey 2017, 91% of the community within Harrow Road say that people from different backgrounds get on well. 14% of the residents in Harrow Road spend time helping to improve the community and 25% are interested in helping more to improve community.



City Survey 2017	
Proportion of people from different background get on well	
Definitely Agree	26.19%
Tend to Agree	65.87%
Neither Agree Nor Disagree	4.76%
Tend to Disagree	1.59%
Definitely Disagree	1.59%
Proportion of interest in helping improve Community	
Very Interested	5.47%
Fairly Interested	19.53%
Not Very Interested	49.22%
Not At All Interested	23.44%
(Don't Know)	2.34%
Time spent helping to improve the community	
A great deal	2.34%
A fair amount	11.72%
Not very much	60.16%
None at all	25.00%
(Don't know)	0.78%



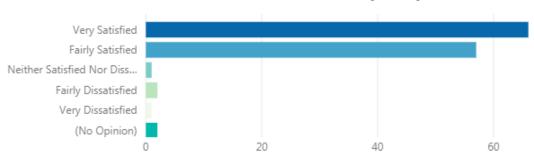
### Service Use and Satisfaction



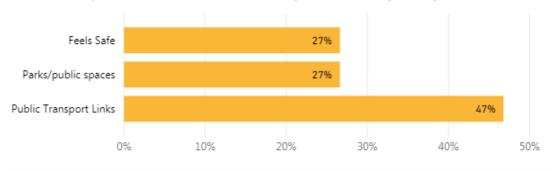
According to the City Survey, 95% of residents in Harrow Road were very or fairly satisfied with Westminster Council. Public Transport Links was the amenity most valued in the local area by the residents surveyed. The most frequently used public service by respondents in the last three months was Parks & open spaces.

45% of residents in Harrow Road reported using library services in the last three months and 95% were satisfied with their service. 33% of residents reported they had used a leisure centre's facilities in the last three months, 93% of City Survey respondents were satisfied with them.

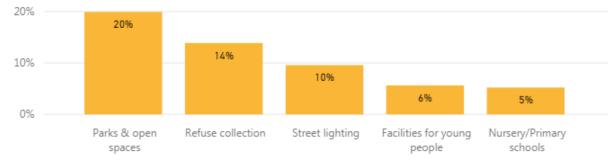
### Residents' Satisfaction with Council, City Survey



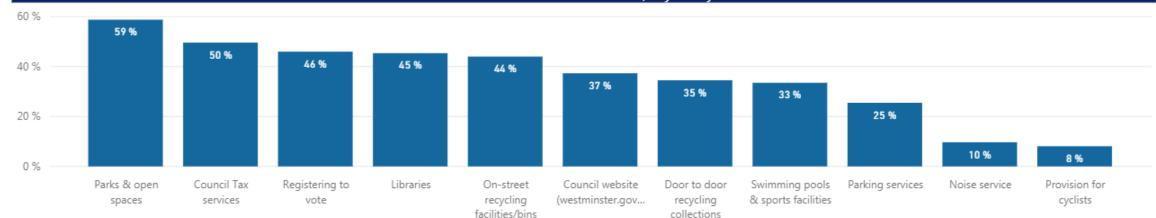












### **Environment**

Electric Vehicle Charging Points & Bays, WCC 2017

St James's

West End

Marylebone HS

Regent's Park

Abbey Road

Maida Vale

Bayswater

Hyde Park Lancaster Gate

Little Venice Vincent Square Churchill Queen's Park Tachbrook Warwick

K & B



Harrow Road

According to a 2013 study, 35% of homes in Harrow Road had good access to local parks, lower than the borough's average of 60%. Respondents of the 2017 City Survey suggest that 59% of Harrow Road used open spaces and public parks in the last three months, 58% of which were satisfied with them, greater than Westminster's average of 54%.

Over the last 10 years, 11 green walls and roof planning applications have been received in Harrow Road. 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



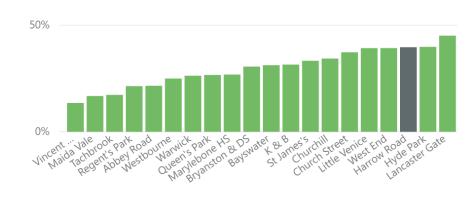
Particulate Matter (PM) is a form of air pollution, a mixture of solid particles and liquid droplets in the air, most frequently emitted by road vehicles and measured in two densities, PM10 and PM2.5. Greater mortality risk, particularly from cardiovascular causes, is among the averse health effects 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.

Harrow Road average measure of nitrogen dioxide in 2013 was 42.7µg/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  $30.6\mu g/m3$ .

There were no electric vehicle charging points or bays in Harrow Road in 2017, less than Westminster's ward average of 9. Of those surveyed in 2017 City Survey in Harrow Road 40% perceived

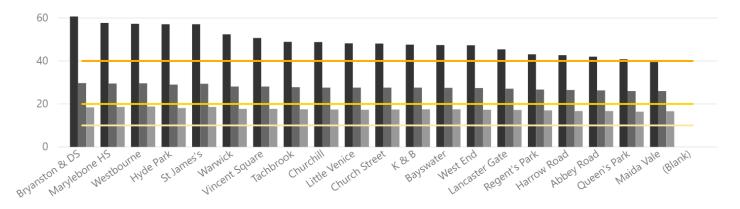
littering to be a fairly or very big problem in their local area.

#### Proportion of Residents who Perceive Littering as a Problem, City Survey 2017



#### Average Concentration of Harmful Gases in 2013, 2016 KCL







### City of Westminster

### Health, Care & Wellbeing



Harrow Road

80% of Harrow Road reported their health condition was 'very good' or 'good' in 2011, 4% 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.

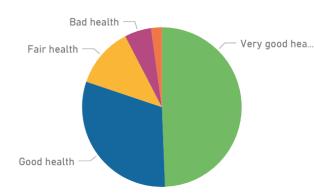
The Well-Being Index is a score based on a combined measure of 12 well-being indicators related to health, economic security, safety, education, mobility and environment. Harrow Road ranks 466 of 625 London wards, indicating the probability residents experience greater well-being is among the bottom half in the city.

17.6% of the ward's population were affected by long-term illness or disability, greater than Westminster's average (14%). In 2017, 80 residents in Harrow Road received disability benefits. There were 225 residents who received social care from the council.

According to the 2011 Census,

Long-term Illness or Disability, ONS 2011

#### Report General Health, ONS 2011



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

Poor

In 2010, 26% 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 2,190 ambulance attendances in Harrow Road in 2016. 72% of which were related to an Illness.

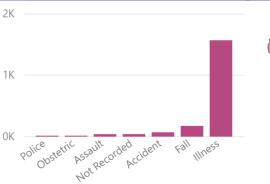
Obese Children in Year 6 (%), NHS 2010

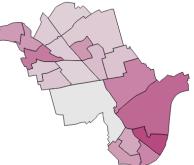


Life Expectancy at Birth is a measure of how long, on average, people are expected to live based on population estimates and the number of deaths within the population.

#### Life Expectancy at Birth - Females & Males, ONS 2015

80 78 Ambulance Attendances, SafeStat 2016 Alcohol-related Hospital Admissions, HES 2017





### Crime, Disorder and Safety

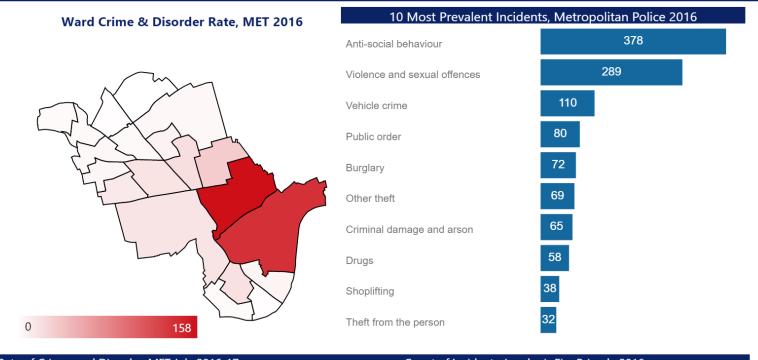


Harrow Road

96% of residents felt safe in Harrow Road and 83% felt safe after dark according to the 2017 City Survey. 20% 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, 1,257 crimes were reported in Harrow Road, equating to a crime rate of 11 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 14% upon the previous year, whilst Westminster has seen an overall growth of 13%. According to the 2017 City Survey, 30% of the residents in Harrow Road perceived anti-social behaviour to be a problem in their area.

The London Fire Brigade responded to 188 incidents in Harrow Road, 7% of which were primary fires (harm people or cause damage to property) and 2% of which were secondary fires (less threatening) in 2016.





Page 9. Vulnerable Older People: Income Deprivation Affecting Older People, DCLG 2015 Social Exclusion, Based off multiple sources: DLCG 2015, TFL 2014, Census 2011 and Metropolitan Police Service 2014 Pension Credits, DCLG 2017 Number of older people supported by Social Care, Bi-Borough Adult Social Care 2017

Page 15. Transport, Travel and Visitors

Average Public Transport Accessibility Score, Transport for London 2014 Method of Travel to Work, Census 2011

Experimental Day Time Population, WCC 2017

Aspiration to Travel More by Mode of Transport, WCC 2017

SOURCES

Mid-Year Estimates, Office for National Statistics (ONS) 2016

Population Projections, Greater London Authority 2015

Page 10. Local Economy:

Gross Value Added, Estimated by WCC using ONS data 2015

Count of Businesses, NOMIS 2017 (modelled using MSOA)

Page 18. Environmental Health Access to Open Space and Parks, Greenspace Information for Greater London GLA, 2014

Use and Satisfaction of Open Space and Parks, City Survey 2017

General Health & Long Term Health Problem or Disability, Census 2011

Air Pollution Measures, Kings College London, 2013 Electric Vehicle Charging Bays, WCC Parking, 2017

Page 5. Diversity:

Page 4. Population:

Ethnic Diversity, Census 2011 Top 5 Languages Spoken at Home, Census 2011

Top 10 Nationalities Registered on Electorate, PBI Electorate 2017

Languages Spoken at Home by Pupils, Bi-Borough Children Services:

Median Household Income, CACL Equalized Paycheck 2017 Economic Groups, Census 2011 Occupation Classification, Census 2011

Qualifications Achieved, Census 2011

Page 12. Housing and Affordability

Residential Properties and Tenure, Census 2011

Average Property Price, Land Registry 2017

Occupancy Rating (Bedrooms), Census 2011

Page 11. Economic Activity:

Number of Start Ups, Banksearch 2017

Top Industries, Business Register 2016

Child Health (Obesity), NHS 2010 Disability Living Allowance, DWP 2015 Social Care, Bi-Borough Adult Social Care, 2017

Page 17. Health, Care and Wellbeing

Page 16. Crime, Disorder and Safety

Feeling of Safety, City Survey 2017

Schools 2017 Life Expectancy at Birth, Office of National Statistics 2015 Length of Time Spent in UK, City Survey 2017 Well-being Index, GLA 2013 Ambulance Attendances, SafeStats London, 2016 Alcohol-related Hospital Admissions, Hospital Episode Statistics, 2016

Second Homes located in Ward, WCC Strategic Finance: Council Tax 2015 Second Homes

Page 6. Deprivation: Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD), Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG) 2015

Page 7. Worklessness:

Pensions (DWP) 2016

located outside Ward, Census 2011 Residential Completions, WCC Built Environment: Planning 2017 Modelled Affordability (Median Property Price & Income), WCC 2017 Are you managing financially, City Survey 2017

City West Homes Households and Lessees, City West Homes 2017

Page 13. Household Composition Household size, Census 2011

Households Composition, Census 2011

Families with Dependent Children, Census 2011 Household Living Arrangements, Census 2011

People Get On Well Together, City Survey 2017 Neighbourhood Interaction, City Survey 2017

Benefits Claimants, NOMIS and Departments for Work and

Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index, DCLG 2015

Free School Meals, Bi-Borough Children Services: Schools 2017

How Likely and Where Would You Move, City Survey 2017 Page 8. Vulnerable Families and Children:

Page 14. Education and Schools Primary & Secondary Attendance, Bi-Borough Children's Services: Schools, 2017 Qualification Level Achieved, Bi-Borough Children's Services: Schools 2017 Average GCSE Scores, Bi-Borough Children's Services: Schools 2017 Early Year Foundation Score, Bi-Borough Children's Services: Schools 2017

Special Educational Needs, Bi-Borough Children's Services: Schools 2017

Page 19. Civic Engagement and Community Cohesion Local Elections Turnout and Results, Greater London Authority 2014 Mayoral Elections Turnout and Results, London Elects 2016 Volunteering, City Survey 2017 Service Usage and Satisfaction, City Survey 2017 Recycling Use & Satisfaction, City Survey 2017 Most Popular Local Characteristics, City Survey 2017

Crime Data, Metropolitan Police Service, November 2017

London Fire Brigade Attendances, SafeStats London Quality of Life Affected by Crime, City Survey 2017

Perceptions of Anti-social Behaviour, City Survey

Page 20. Service Use & Satisfaction Council Involvement and Influencing Decisions, City Survey 2017 Active Library Users, Bi-Borough Libraries and Archives 2017