

Marylebone High Street 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

Marylebone High Street ward is named after the shopping avenue, which runs parallel to Baker Street. The ward also hosts many medical and dental offices, traditionally concentrated in Harley Street. The Wallace Collection, Wigmore Hall, The University of Westminster and Princess Grace Hospital are also located in the ward.

Residential property is predominantly in expensive mansion blocks, although there are pockets of newer social housing, much of which is now in private ownership.

Councillors

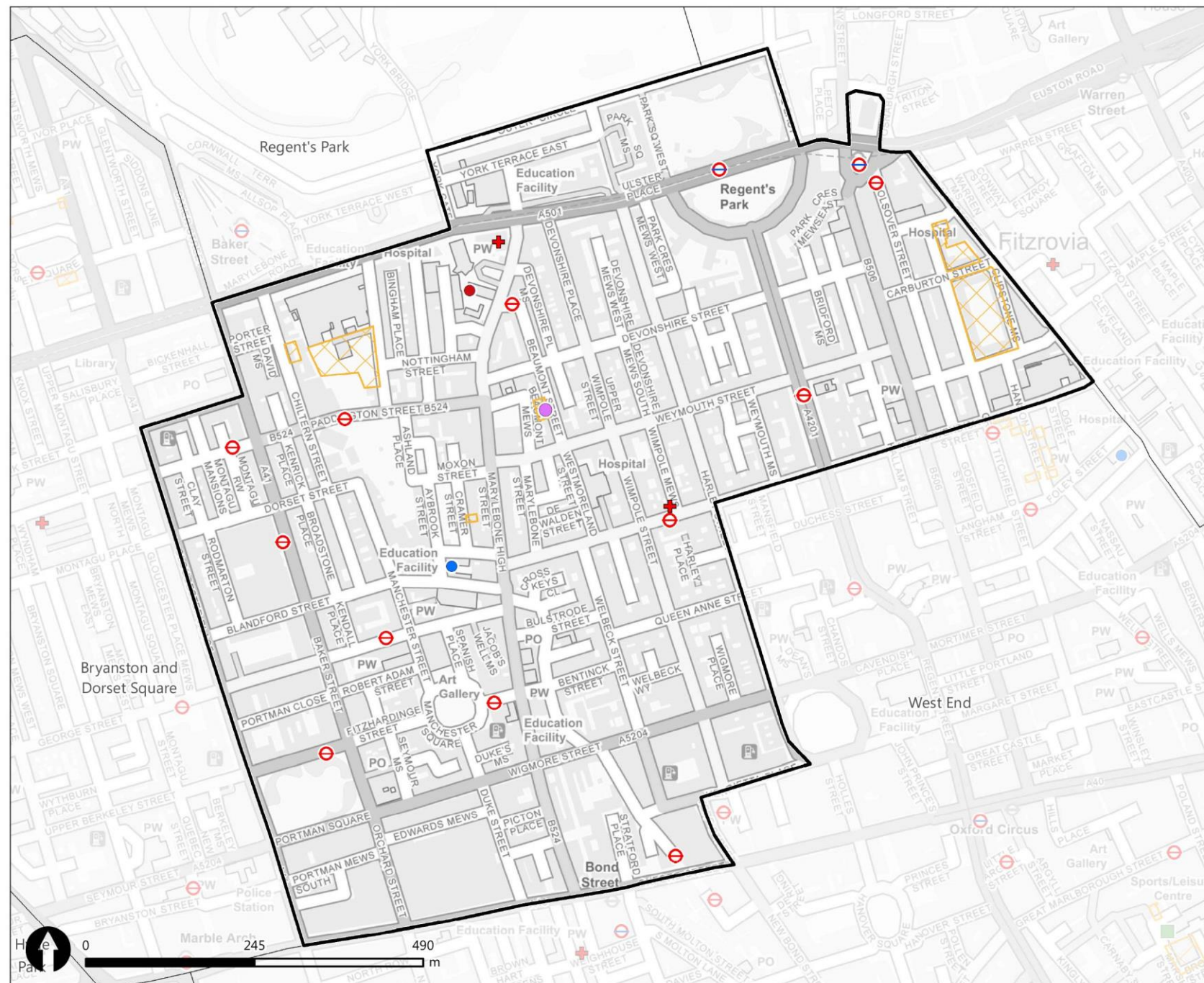
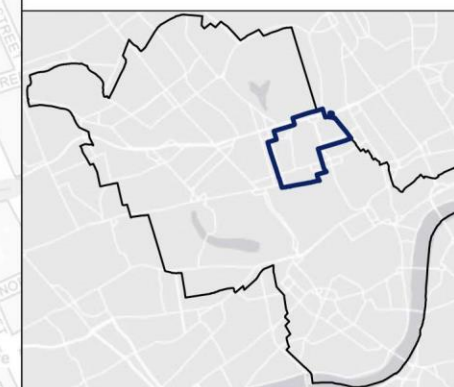
Iain Bott, Conservative
Ian Rowley, Conservative
Karen Scarborough, Conservative

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Ward Profiles Marylebone High Street

-  Housing estate
-  Primary school
-  Secondary school
-  Library
-  General Practice
-  Leisure centre
-  Tube station
-  Cycle hire





Summary of Key Statistics



Population

12,450



Satisfaction with Council

82%



Residents that feel that they get on well together

83%



% of Population in Good Health

97%



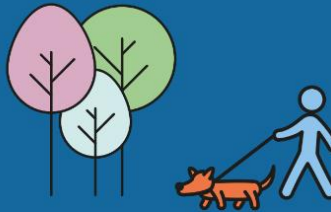
% of Families with Dependent Children

29%



Satisfaction with Parks

94%



Residents' perception of Safety

96%



Number of Jobs

69,725



Median Property Price

£1,532,500



Median Household Income

£49,200



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

33%



Number of Businesses

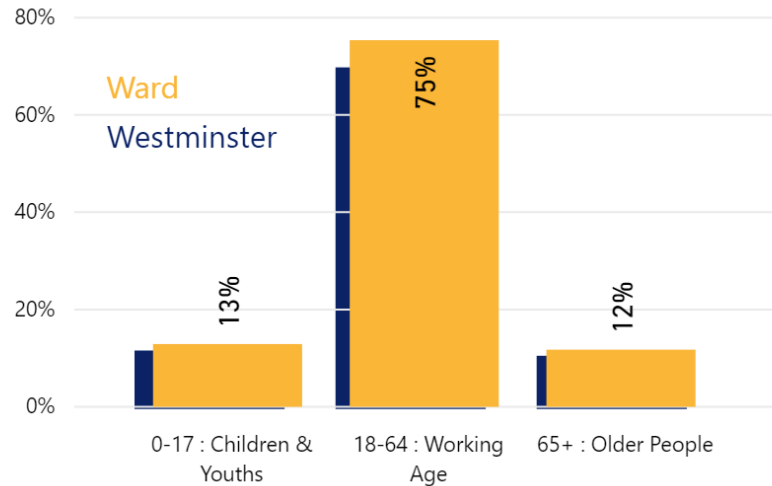
6298



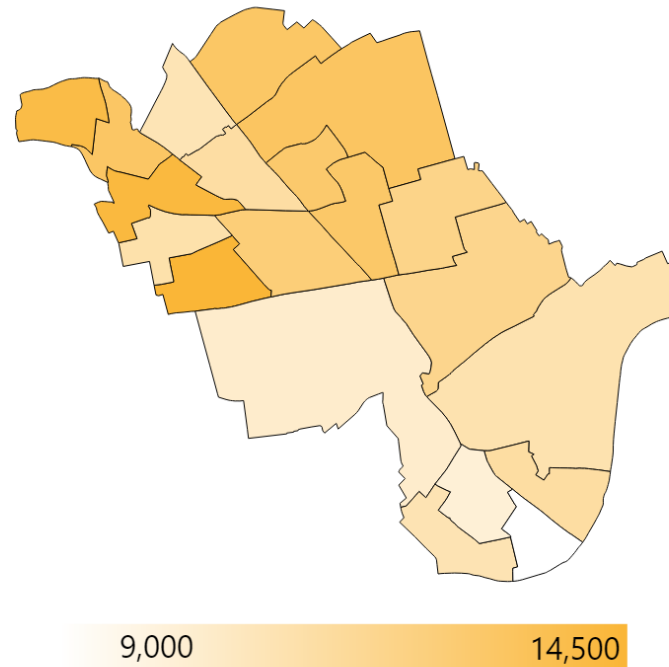


In June 2016 the population of Marylebone High Street reached 12,450, which accounts for 5% of Westminster. Since 2014, there has been an increase in population of 9%.
12% of the population is 65 or older, equal to Westminster's average. 75% are between 18 and 64, greater than the borough average. 13% are under 18 in Marylebone High Street, less than the borough average.

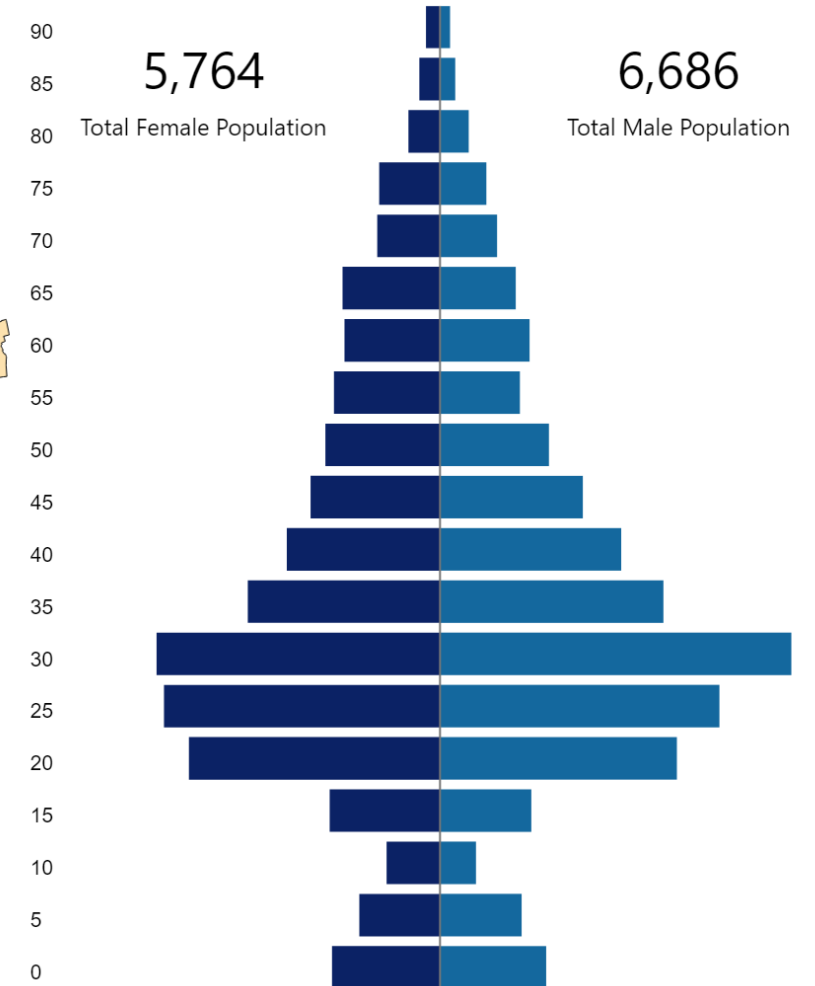
Proportion of Population Groups, MYE ONS, 2016



Concentration of Residents, MYE ONS 2016

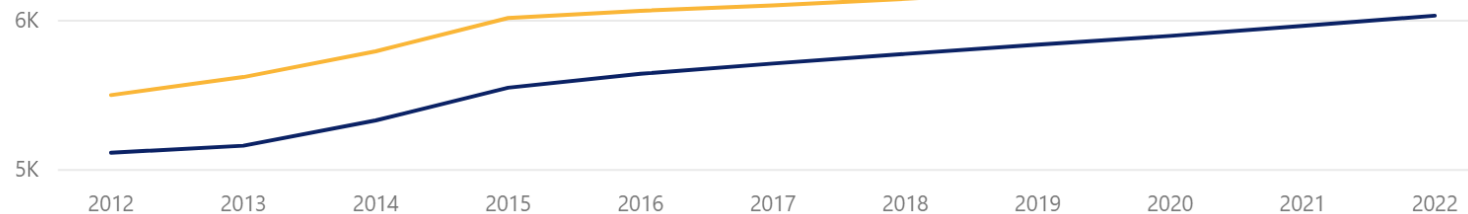


Population Pyramid – by Five Year Age Groups and Gender, MYE ONS 2016



Population Projection, GLA 2015

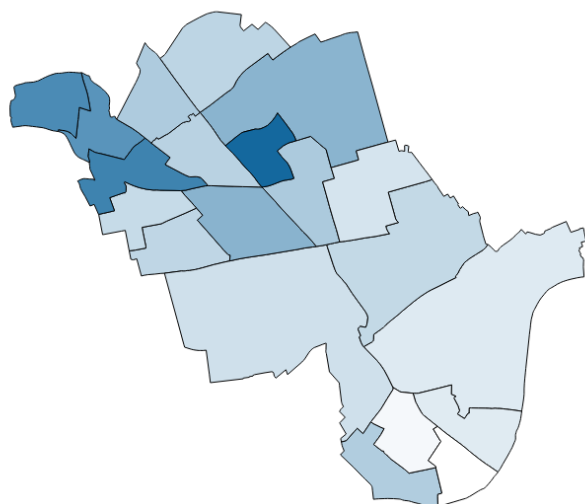
Sex Female Male





In 2011, English was being spoken in 66% of households in Marylebone High Street, which is equal to the Westminster average of 66%. 42% of the residents were born inside of the UK. Of the residents who were born outside of the UK, 52% have lived in the UK for 5 years or less according to the 2017 City Survey. Of those registered on the electoral role, 21% of Marylebone High Street are from the EU and 6% are from Commonwealth nations. France is the most prevalent country of origin outside Britain according to the 2017 electoral roll.

Ethnic Diversity: Simpson's Diversity Score, ONS 2011

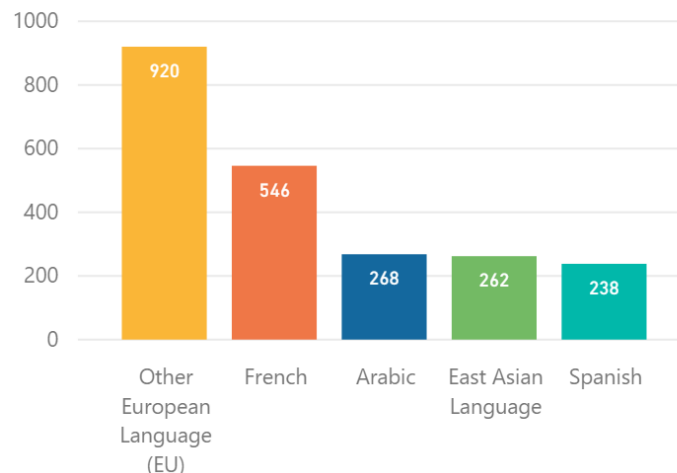


3.0

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 Marylebone High Street was 3.9, 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

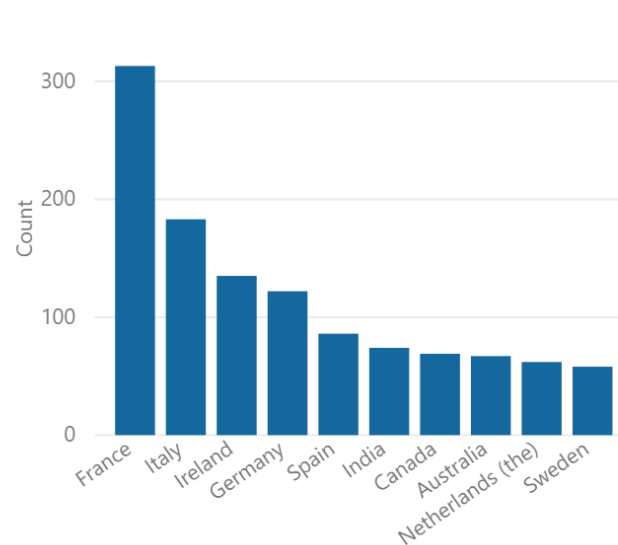
Number of Students

Language	2015	2016	2017
Albanian	6	6	6
Arabic	39	37	38
Bengali	21	19	19
English	106	125	135
French	24	33	36
Italian	9	8	5
Persian	3	4	4
Polish	3	2	5
Portuguese	3	2	8
Spanish	3	6	4

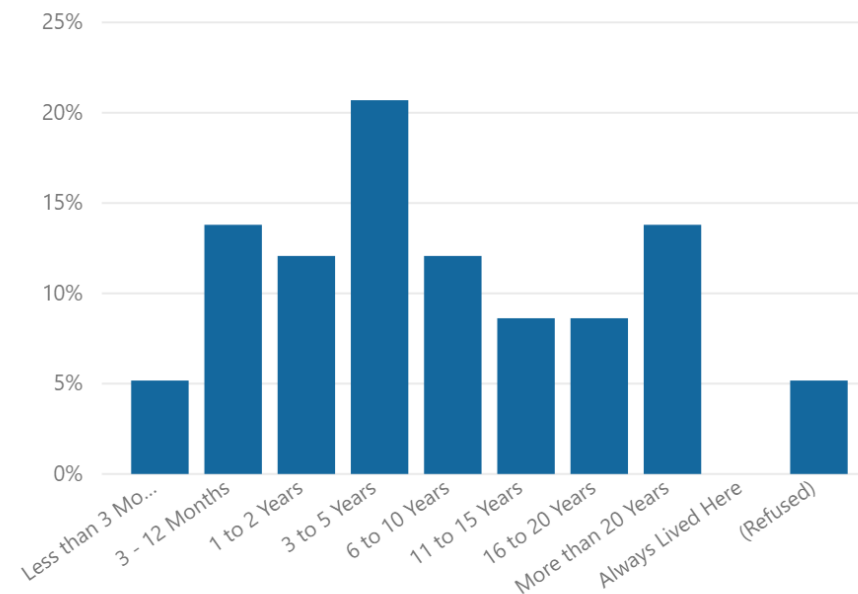
Percentage Change from 2015 to 2017

Albanian	0.00 %
Arabic	-2.56 %
Bengali	-9.52 %
English	27.36 %
French	50.00 %
Italian	-44.44 %
Persian	33.33 %
Polish	66.67 %
Portuguese	166.67 %
Spanish	33.33 %

Top Non-UK Nationalities Registered on Electorate, PBI 2017



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

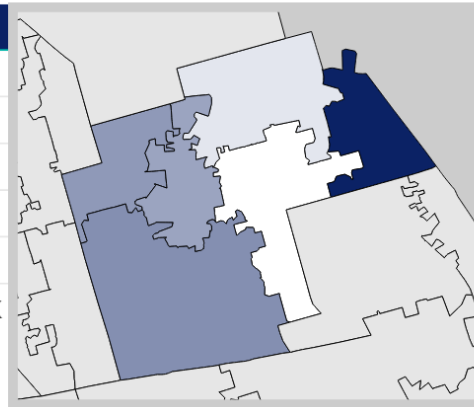




Westminster's local areas are among both the most and least deprived in London according to the 2015 Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD). This index articulates deprivation of households as an accumulation of seven discrete dimensions: Living Environment, Barriers to Housing & Services, Crime and Disorder,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

Marylebone High Street is within the 40-50% least deprived in the UK for the average overall rank. Displayed on the map below is the ranking of local areas (LSOA's) within Marylebone High Street for the overall deprivation score.

LSOA	Decile
E01004713	20-30% least deprived in the UK
E01004716	30-40% least deprived in the UK
E01004717	40-50% least deprived in the UK
E01004712	40-50% least deprived in the UK
E01004714	40-50% least deprived in the UK
E01004715	30-40% most deprived in the UK

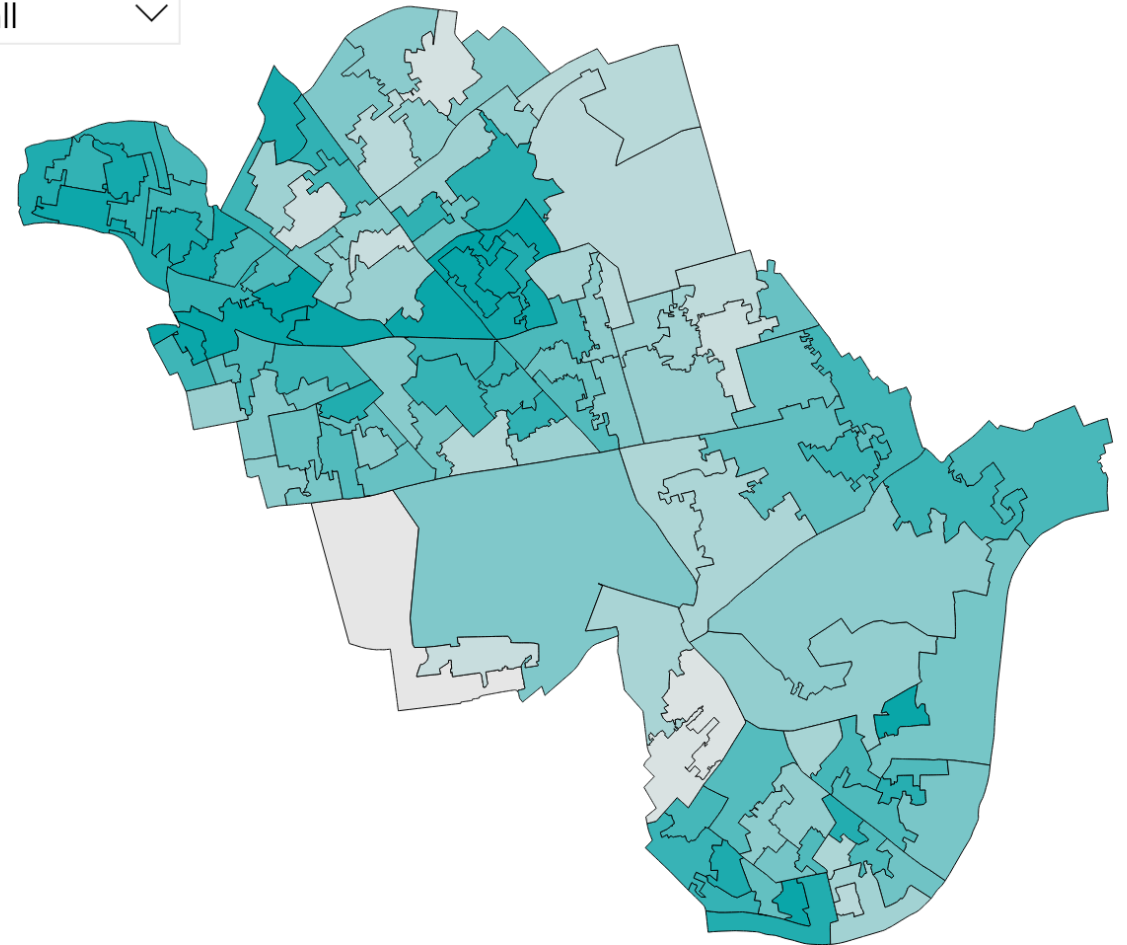


More Deprived Less Deprived

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

Index of Multiple Deprivation (Composite Rank), DCLG 2015

Overall



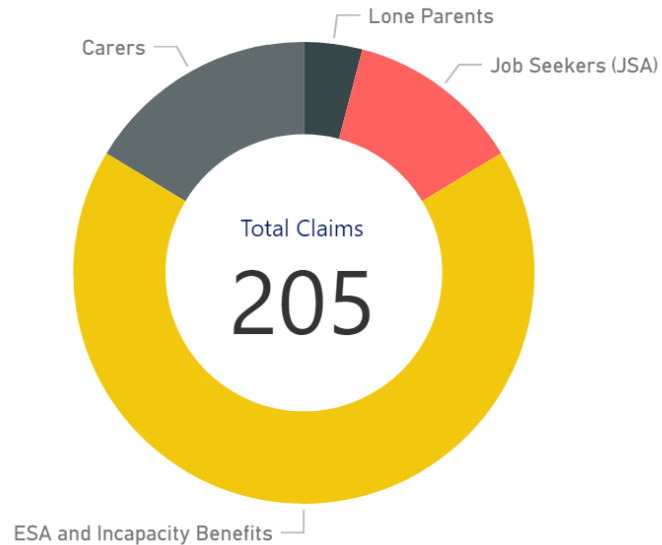
More Deprived

Less Deprived



In November of 2016, there were 275 benefit claimants of working age in Marylebone High Street (3% of the ward's working age population), 75% of these claimed Out-Of-Work Benefits.

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

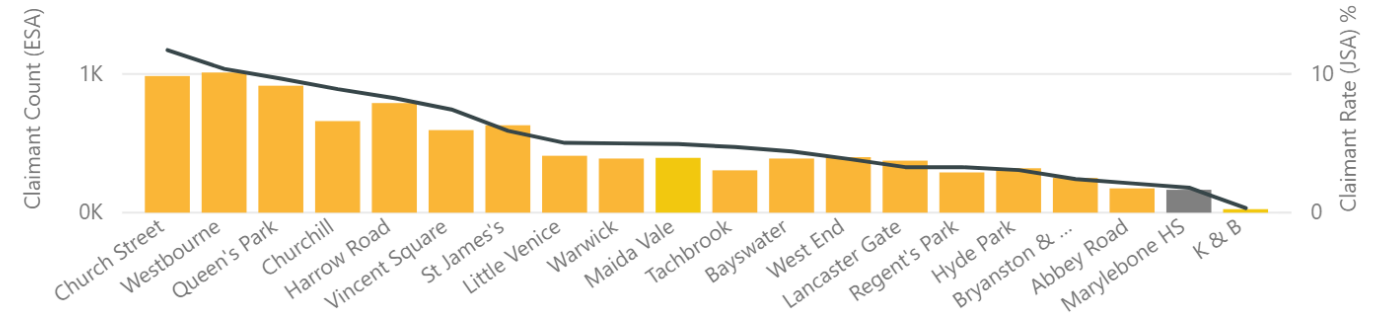


There are two main types of benefits which can be claimed by those out of work. Job Seekers Allowance (JSA) is claimed by residents unemployed and actively seeking work, of which there were 30. The JSA rate in Marylebone High Street was 0.33%, lower than that of Westminster's average 0.55%. Employment and Support Allowance (ESA) and Incapacity Benefit (IB), is claimed by residents with physical or mental health challenges. There were 165 ESA/IB claimants in Marylebone High Street with a rate of 1.8%, lower to that of Westminster's average 2.65%.

Benefit Type	Benefits Count	Benefits Rate (...)	Benefits Count Westminster	Benefits Rate Westminster (%)
ESA and Incapacity Benefits	165	1.80	9475	2.65
Carers	40	0.44	1975	0.55
Disabled	30	0.33	930	0.26
Job Seekers (JSA)	30	0.33	1955	0.55
Lone Parents	10	0.11	1000	0.28
Bereaved	0	0.00	125	0.03
Other Income-related Benefi...	0	0.00	265	0.07
Total	275	3.00	15725	4.40

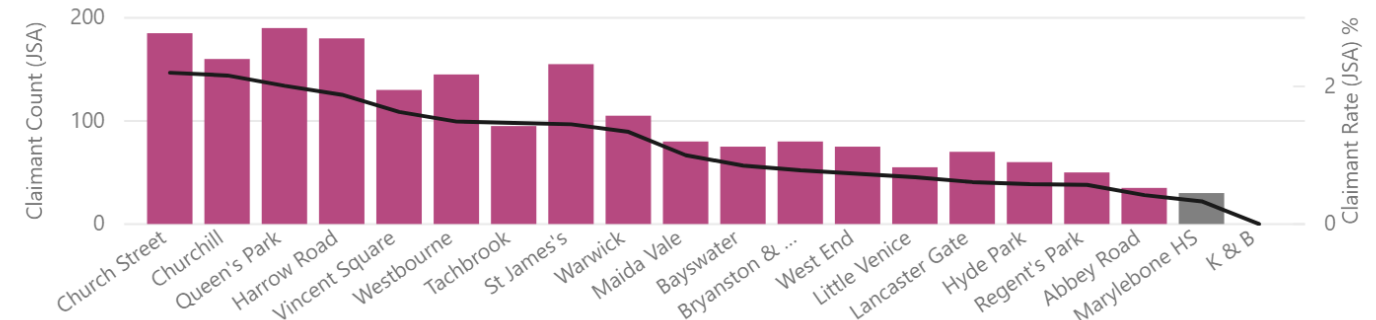
Employment and Support Allowance, 2016 NOMIS & DWP

Claimant Count (ESA) Claimant Rate (ESA)



Job Seekers Allowance, 2016 NOMIS & DWP

Claimant Count (JSA) Claimant Rate (JSA)



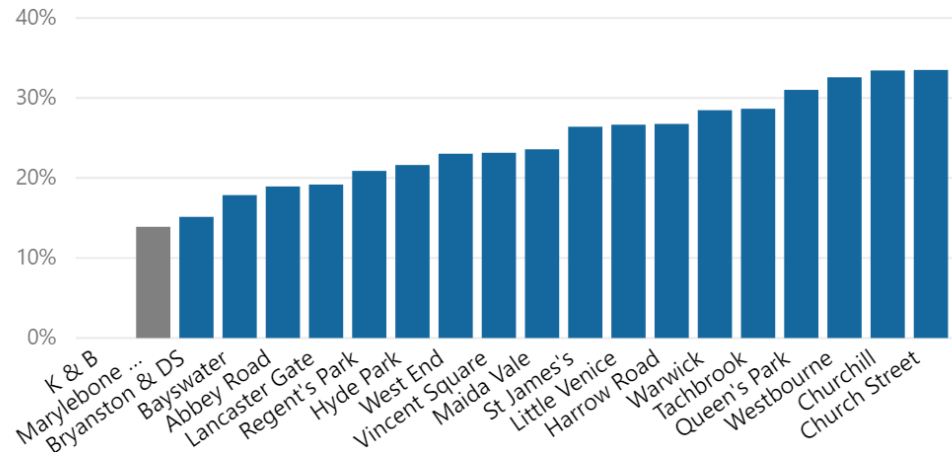


According to the 2011 Census, 11% of families were composed of lone parents with dependent children in Marylebone High Street. 14% of children in the ward were receiving free school meals in 2017, an indicator of the proportion of families financially stressed.

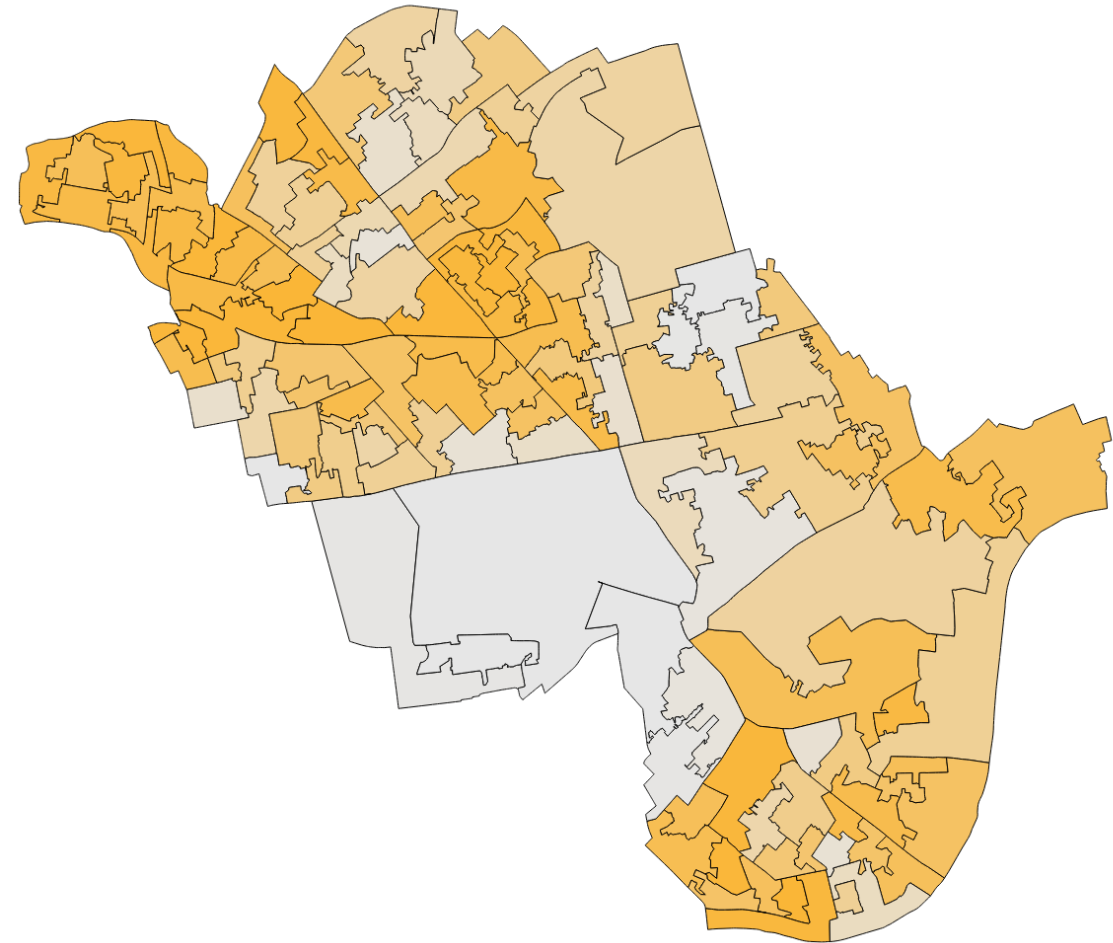
Income Deprivation Affecting Children is a supplementary index within the Income Deprivation domain of the 2015 IMD measure. The adjacent map demonstrates the proportion of children in families impacted by income deprivation within local areas of Westminster's wards.

At the end of 2017, there were 37 Troubled Families in Marylebone High Street (1.2% 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.

Percentage of Children Receiving Free School Meals, 2017



Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index, DCLG 2015



More Deprived

Less Deprived



Vulnerable Older People



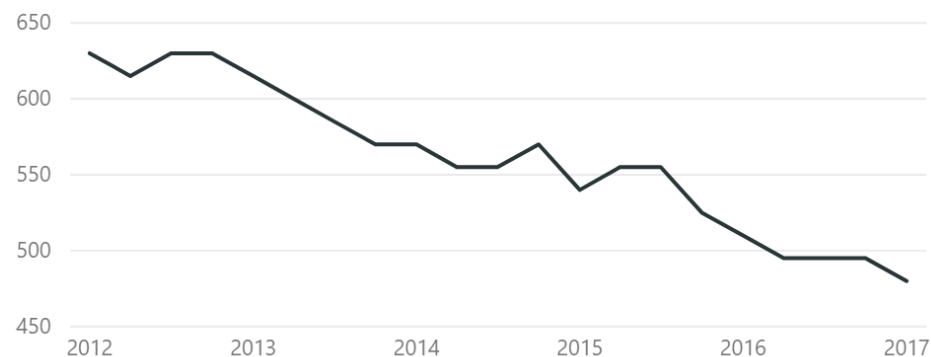
18% of Marylebone High Street are 65 and over, equal to Westminster's average of 18%. In 2011, 23% of this demographic group lived alone, which is less than the Westminster's average of 24%. Persons aged 85 and older make up 1% of the population in the ward.

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 1,995, which is a 9% drop in pension credit claims in 2015.

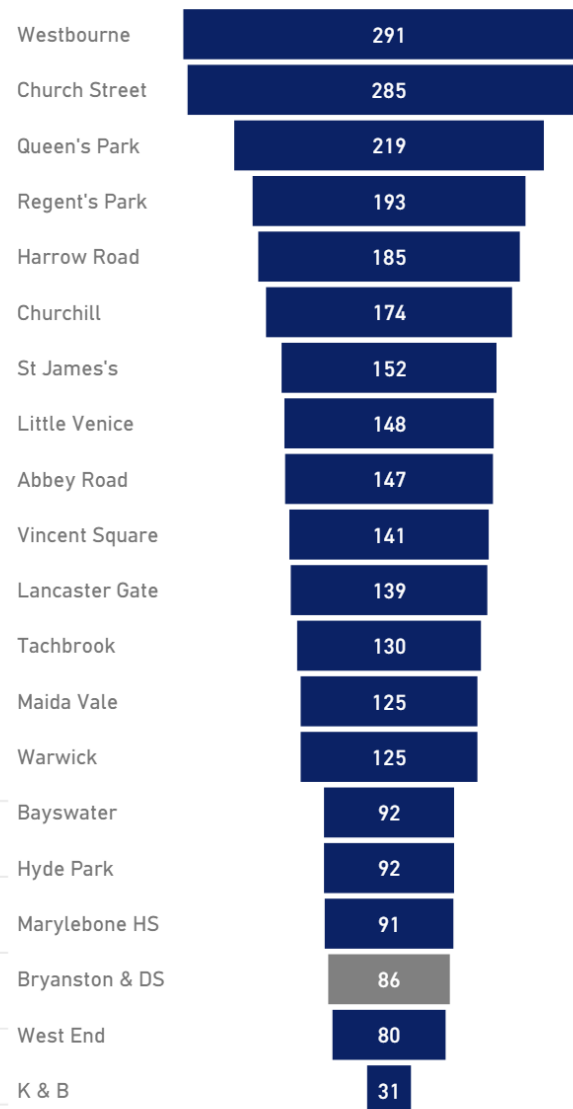
In November 2017, there were 91 older people supported by social care services from Westminster City Council, which accounts for 6% of older people in the ward and 3% of the total over 65 social care provided by Westminster City Council.

An estimate of the proportion of persons 65 and over in Marylebone High Street 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, Marylebone High Street falls within the 20-30% least excluded in London. Marylebone High Street is ranked within the best 20-30% in London for Income Deprivation among older persons.

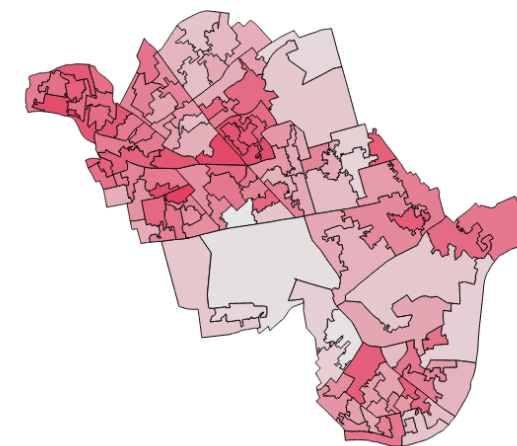
Pension Credits Claimed 2012 - 2017, DCLG 2017



Persons Supported by Social Care, WCC 2017



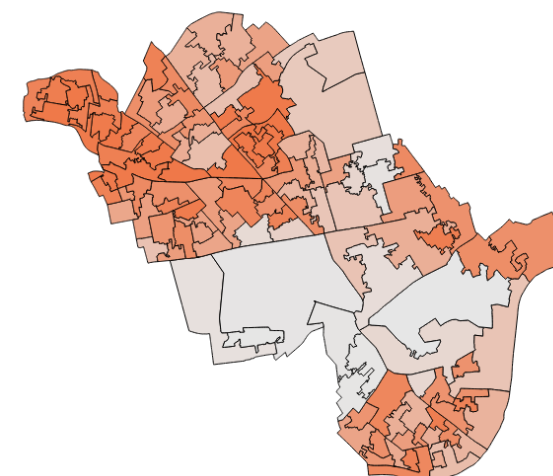
Social Exclusion, DCLG 2015



More Excluded

Less Excluded

Income Deprivation, DCLG 2015



More Deprived

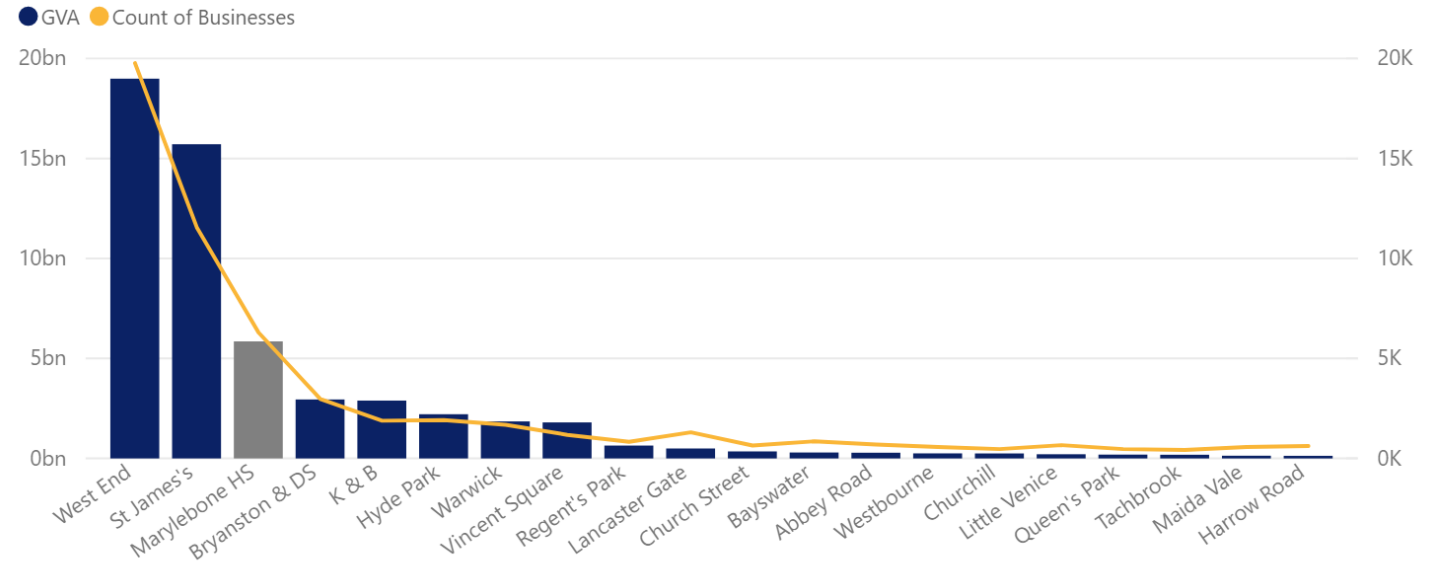
Less Deprived



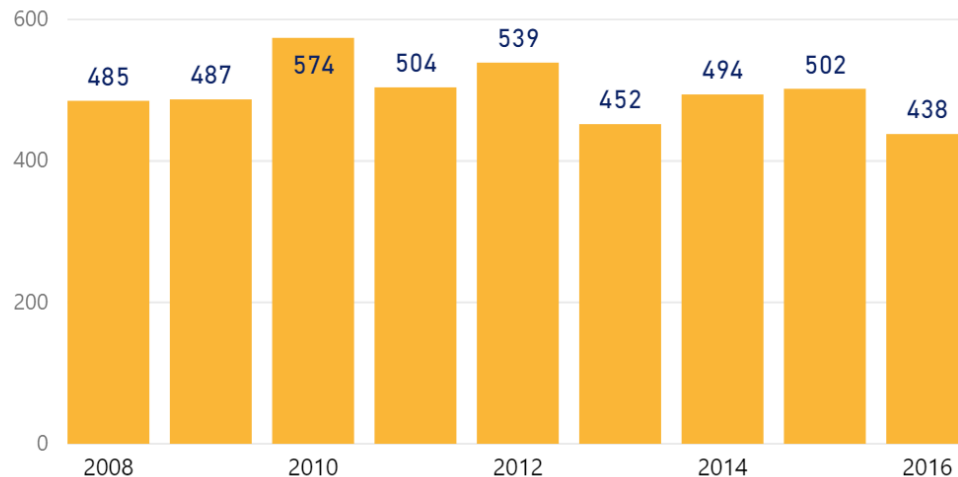
Marylebone High Street's local economy hosts 69,725 jobs, accounting for 9.84% of the total number of jobs in Westminster. There are 6,298 businesses in Marylebone High Street, which account for 11% of the total businesses in Westminster. According to Banksearch information, there were 4,732 new start-up businesses in Marylebone High Street since 2008, accounting for 9% 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. Marylebone High Street makes up 11% of Westminster's total GVA.

Gross Value Added (GVA) by Ward, ONS 2015



Number of New Start-Ups, Banksearch 2017



Top Industries According to Number of Jobs, BRES 2016

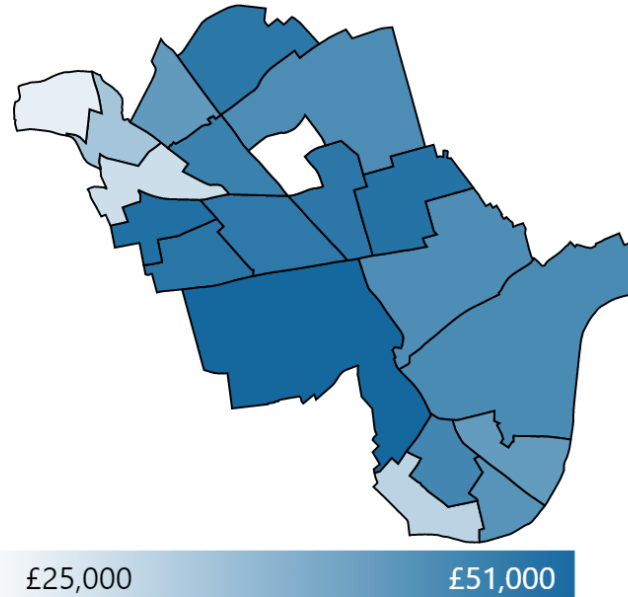
Industry	Percentage of Total Industry for Westminster	Value
Professional, scientific & technical	10.2%	14000
Retail	16.6%	9000
Health	26.8%	8000
Accommodation & food services	7.9%	7000
Arts, entertainment, recreation & other services	11.9%	6000
Property	20.8%	6000
Total	12.9%	50000



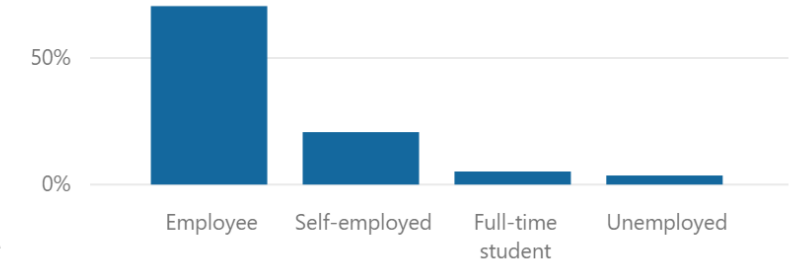
Those classified as economically active are of working age (16-64) and either employed or currently seeking employment. In 2011, 72% of Marylebone High Street's population were economically active, of which 4% were unemployed. This was greater than the average proportion of economically active (69%), and better than the average unemployment rate (7%) in Westminster. Worklessness combines those who are actively looking for work and those who cannot work. 29% of Marylebone High Street is defined as being workless, lower than the average worklessness in Westminster (36%).

In 2017, the median income for Marylebone High Street was greater than the average median income for Westminster by £6,400. Marylebone High Street's median income was £49,200 and the average lower quartile income was £32,700. Household Income was equivalised based on household size.

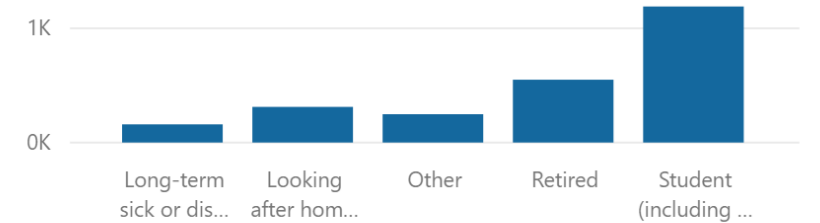
Median Household Income, CACI Equivalised Paycheck 20...



Proportion of Economically Active Groups, ONS 2011



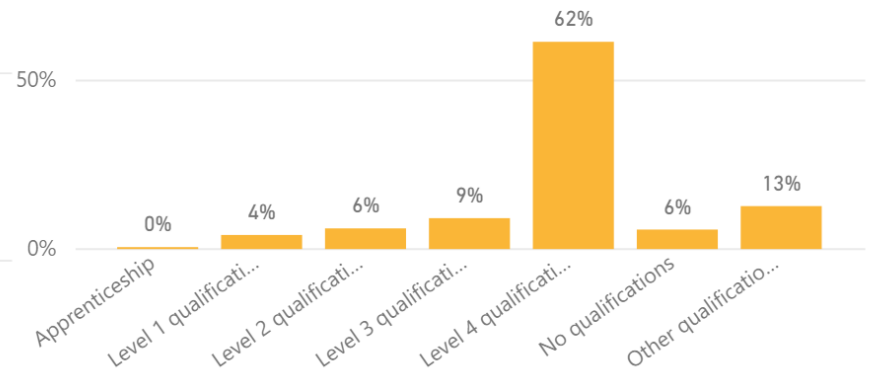
Proportion of Economically Inactive Groups, ONS 2011



Occupation Classifications in Ward, ONS 2011



Qualifications Achieved, ONS 2011



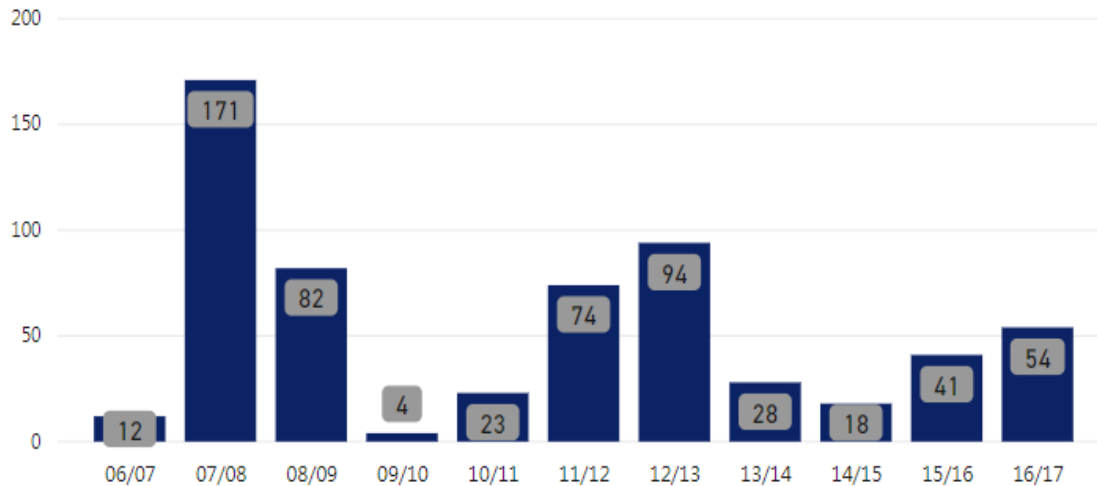


Marylebone High Street contained 6,777 residential properties in 2017, which accounted for 5% of Westminster's housing stock at the time. According to the 2011 census 53% of households were rented, 32% were owned and 10% were socially rented. In 2017, City West Homes managed 465 properties in the ward, of which 43% are tenants and 57% are leaseholders.

In 2017, the median property price in Marylebone High Street was £1,532,500 which is greater than the median price in Westminster by 44%.

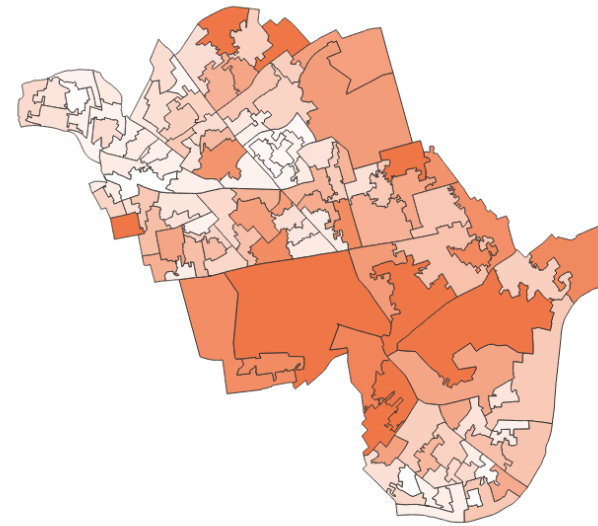
According to Council Tax documentation in 2017, 372 properties were listed as second homes, which represent 5% of households in Marylebone High Street. This is much greater than the average number of second homes owned in the average Westminster ward (184). The 2011 census found there were 2,515 residents 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, 601 net units were built in Marylebone High Street. This represents 7.40% 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



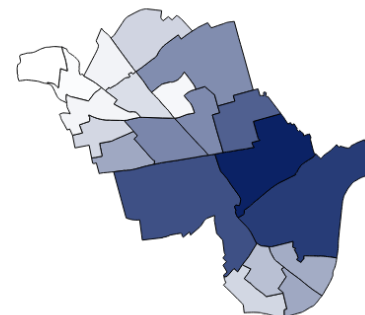
£320,000

£4,000,000

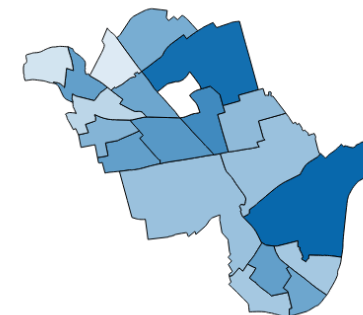
The 2017 City Survey found 1% of Marylebone High Street's residents reported they were struggling financially, whilst Westminster average was 5%. An area's affordability can be estimated by dividing the median house price by the median household income. This measure indicated Marylebone High Street's residents would have to pay 31.1 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 Marylebone High Street there are 378 residents who claim housing benefits, 2% of the total nu...

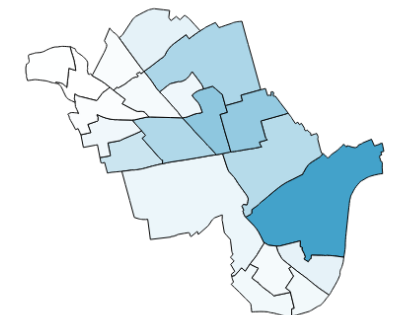
Second Homes, Council Tax 2017



Empty Properties, Council Tax 2017



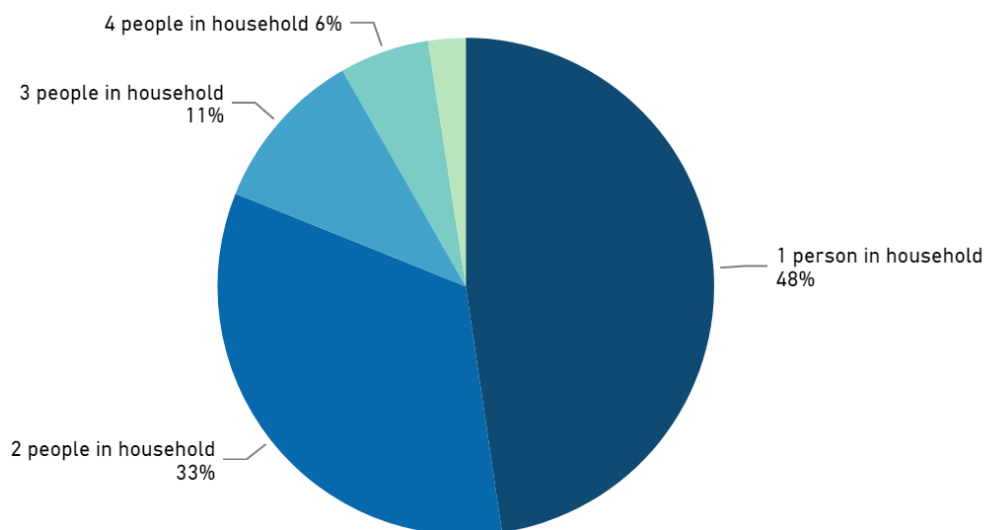
Student Residences, Council Tax 2017





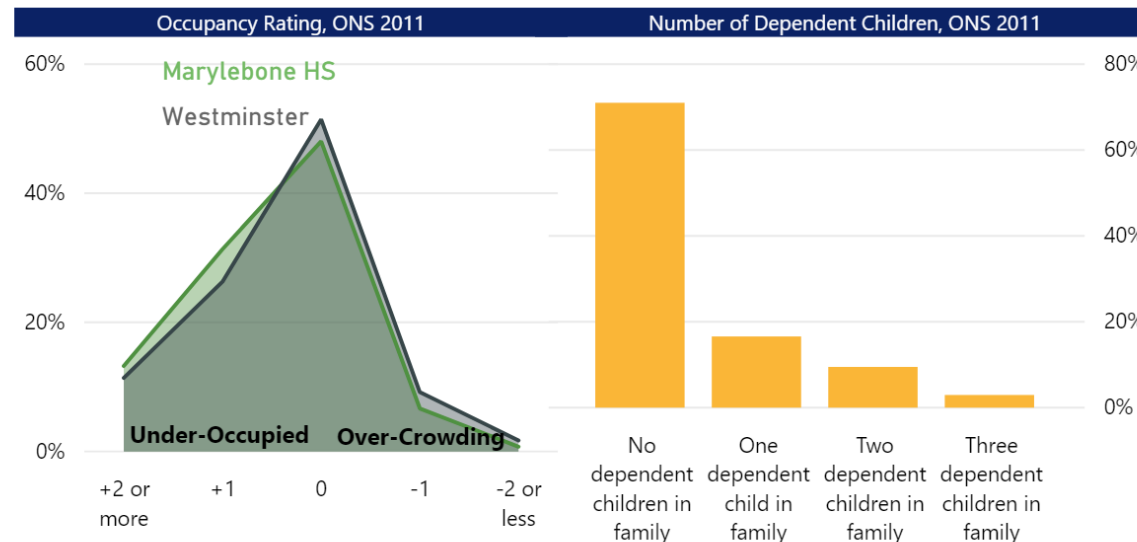
Of Marylebone High Street's households in 2011, the majority had 1 person in household, 37% were families, of which 29% had dependent children and 11% were lone parents, 23% were living as a couple (married, civil partnership or cohabitating) and 13% of homes were occupied by those aged 65 or over.

Proportion of People per Household, ONS 2011



4% of households in Marylebone High Street were in Communal Establishments, this is greater than the Westminster's average which is 3%. The occupancy rating of the ward indicates that 48% had sufficient bedrooms for their household composition, 45% were under occupying their property and 7% of the household were over-crowded.

Of Marylebone High Street residents polled in the 2017 City Survey, 4% said they were likely to move out of the ward.



Household Living Arrangements, ONS 2011

Description	Number	%GT Number
One person household: Other	2039	44.80%
One family only: Married or same-sex civil partnership couple: No children	642	14.11%
One person household: Aged 65 and over	537	11.80%
One family only: Married or same-sex civil partnership couple: Dependent children	410	9.01%
One family only: Cohabiting couple: No children	397	8.72%
One family only: All aged 65 and over	166	3.65%
One family only: Lone parent: All children non-dependent	115	2.53%
One family only: Lone parent: Dependent children	99	2.18%
One family only: Married or same-sex civil partnership couple: All children non-dependent	80	1.76%
One family only: Cohabiting couple: Dependent children	58	1.27%
One family only: Cohabiting couple: All children non-dependent	8	0.18%

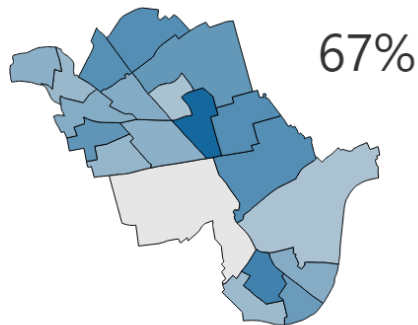


During their Early Years Foundation Stage (EYFS), children who achieve a good level of development (GLD) are those meeting the expected level within: communication and language; physical development; personal, social and emotional development; literacy; and mathematics.

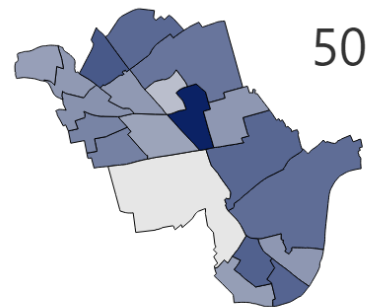
The average score of EYFS pupils in Marylebone High Street in 2017 was 80%, Westminster's average was 72%. At secondary schools, 33% of Marylebone High Street's pupils achieved GCSE grades of 9-5 (A*-C) in EBacc subjects (English, Mathematics, Science, a Language and History or Geography), which was greater than Westminster's average of 27%.

In 2017, 14% of resident primary and secondary school pupils attending a state school had Special Educational Needs, this is less than the Westminster average of 17%.

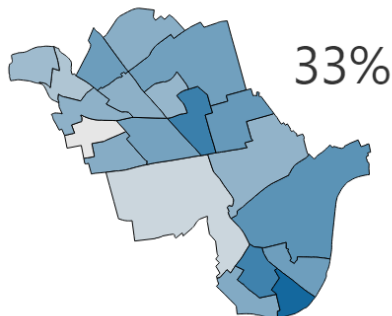
State GCSE Scores: E&M 9-5, WCC 2017



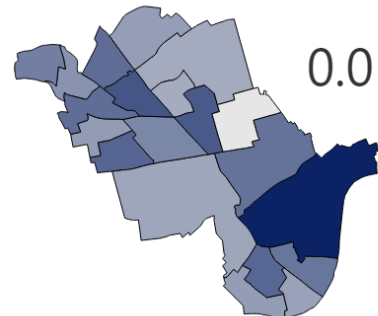
State Attainment 8 Score, WCC 2017



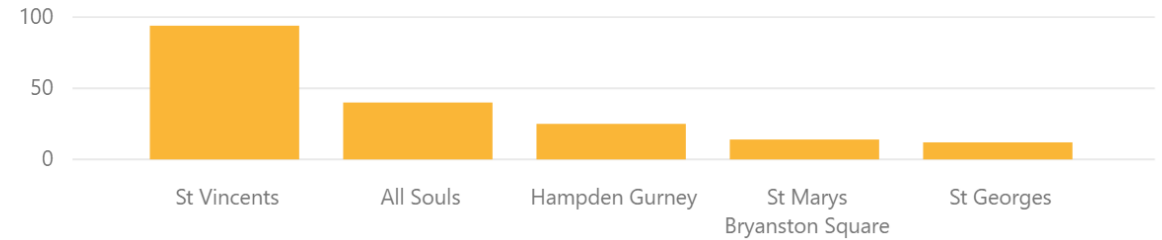
State GCSE Scores: EBacc 9-5, WCC 2017



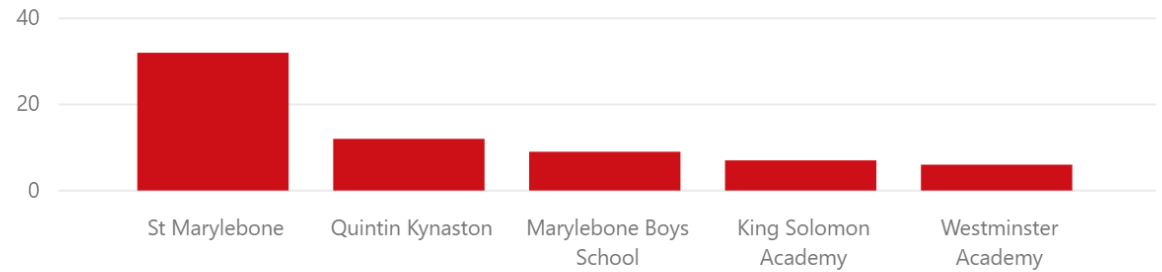
State Progress 8 Score, WCC 2017



Top Primary Schools Attended, WCC 2017

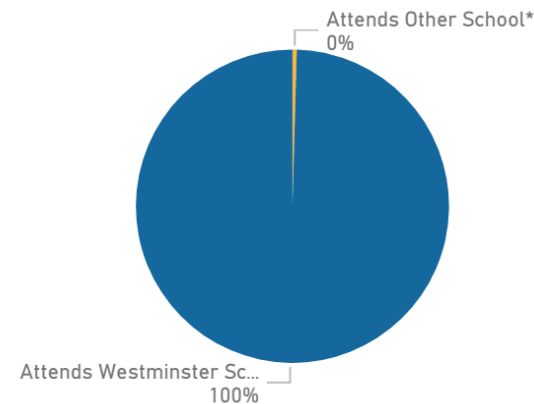


Top Secondary Schools Attended, WCC 2017

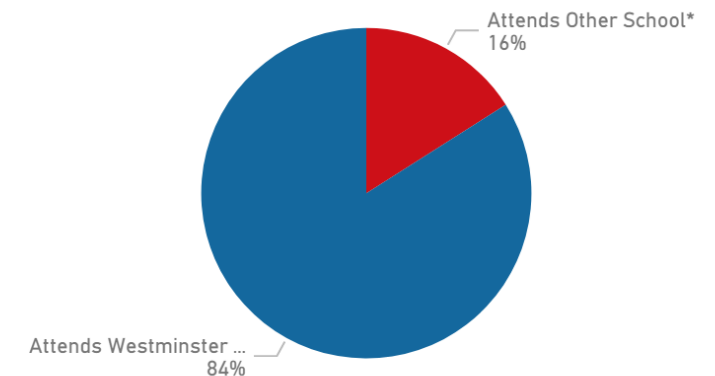


Location of Attended State School, WCC 2017

Primary



Secondary





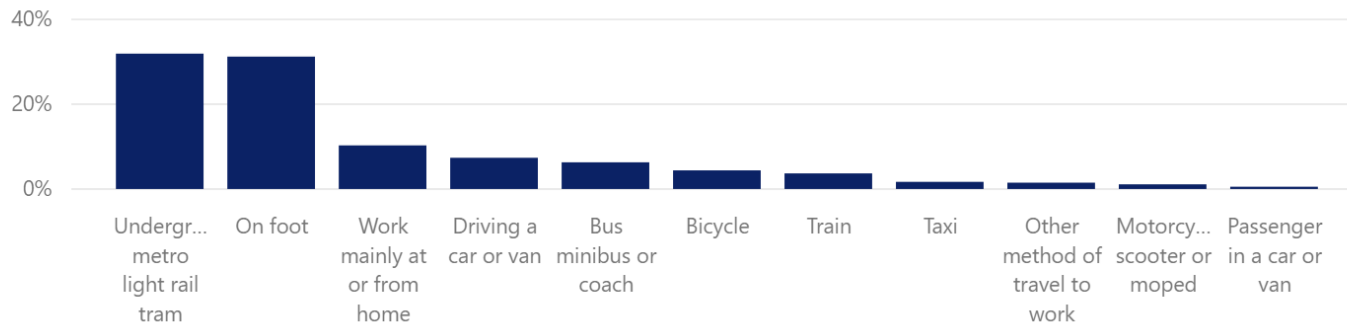
Accessibility to public transport is measured based on the walking time to a transport network and the service availability. Marylebone High Street's integration into the public transport network was found to be very good. An Experimental model of data from 2015 estimated that the combined day and evening population (residents at home, working population and visitors) of Marylebone High Street was 84,500, which is a 578% increase in population.

The greatest proportion of residents in Marylebone High Street 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.

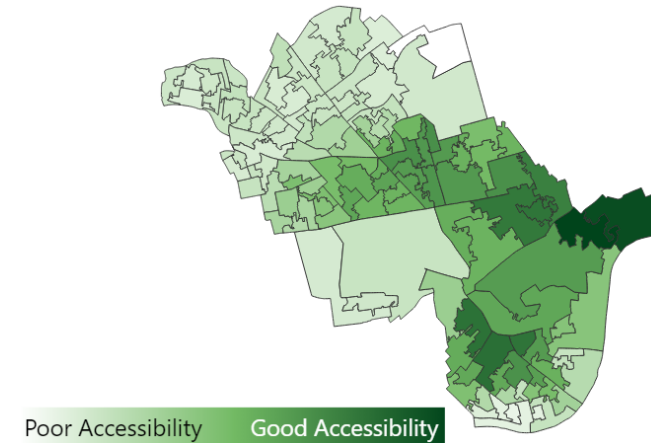
Experimental Total Population, WCC Estimation 2017



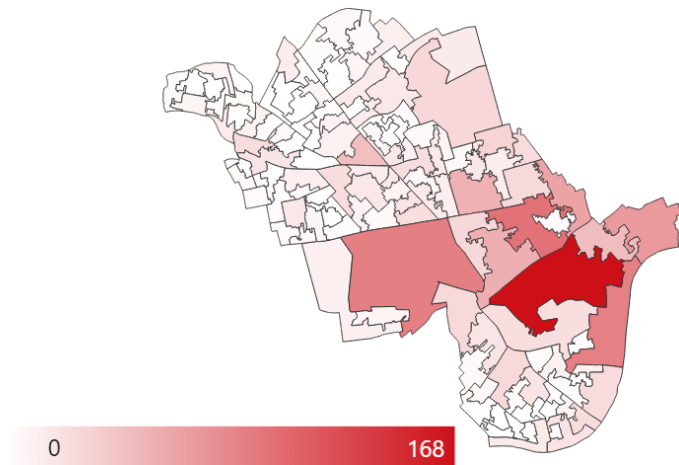
Resident's Mode of Travel to Work, ONS 2011



Public Transport Accessibility in Local Areas, TfL 2014



Road Causalities in Local Areas, Department for Transportation 2014



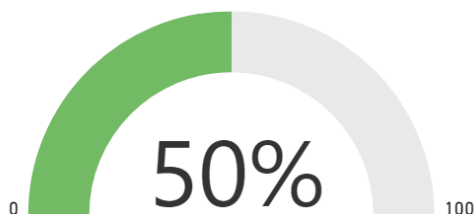
Data presented is for personal injury road traffic collisions occurring on the public highway, and reported to the police, in accordance with the Stats 19 national reporting system. Road Causalities include all Slight, Serious and Fatal collisions.



According to a 2013 study, 50% of homes in Marylebone High Street had good access to local parks, lower than the borough's average of 60%. Respondents of the 2017 City Survey suggest that 76% of Marylebone High Street used open spaces and public parks in the last three months, 46% of which were satisfied with them, less than Westminster's average of 54%.

Over the last 10 years, 59 green walls and roof planning applications have been received in Marylebone High Street. The number of planning applications received is indicative of local demand for green infrastructure but not all applications are realised.

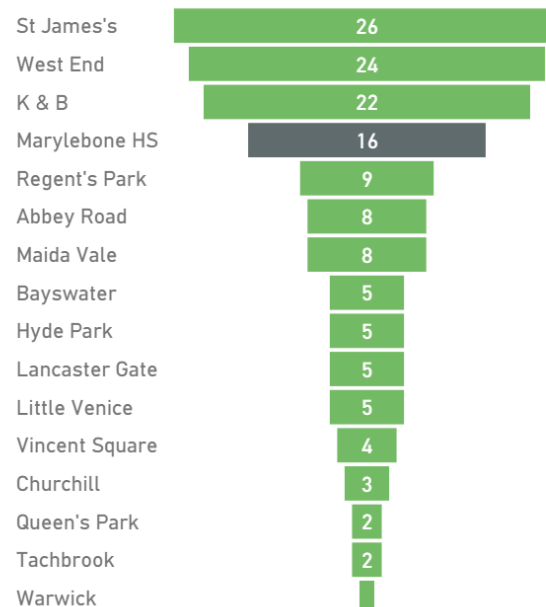
Households with Good Access to Local Parks, GiGL 2013



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 adverse 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.

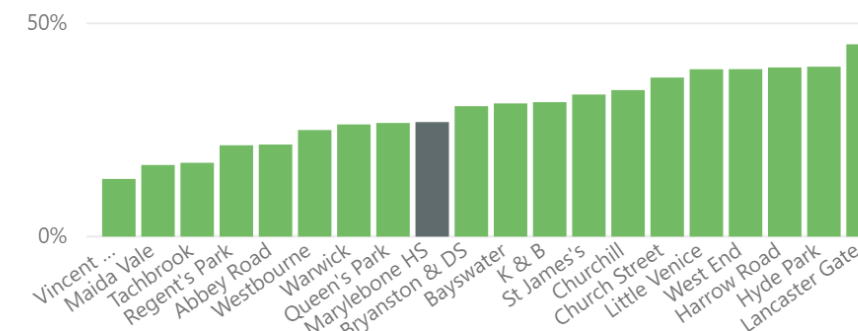
Marylebone High Street average measure of nitrogen dioxide in 2013 was $57.7\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$, greater than the World Health Organization's (WHO) recommended limit of $40\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$. Westminster's average NO2 concentration was $50.2\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$, above London's average of $30.6\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$.

Electric Vehicle Charging Points & Bays, WCC 2017



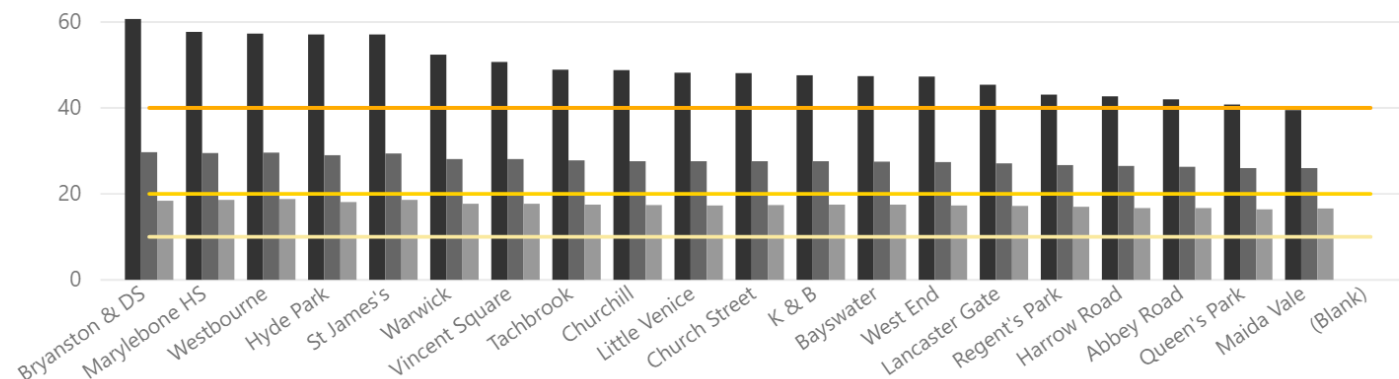
There were 16 electric vehicle charging points and bays in Marylebone High Street in 2017, greater than Westminster's ward average of 9. Of those surveyed in 2017 City Survey in Marylebone High Street 27% perceived littering to be a fairly or very big problem in their local area.

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



Average Concentration of Harmful Gases in 2013, 2016 KCL

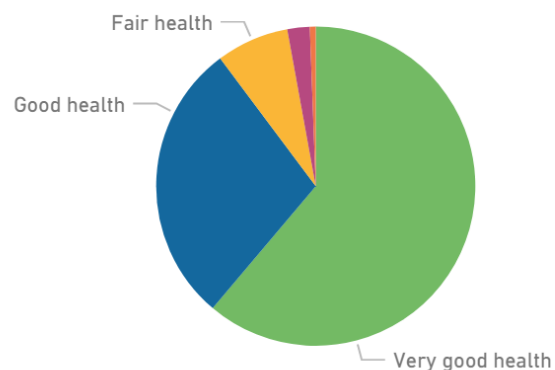
● Sum of NO2 ● Sum of PM10 ● Sum of PM2.5 ● WHO NO2 Limit ● WHO PM10 Limit ● WHO PM2.5 Limit





90% of Marylebone High Street reported their health condition was 'very good' or 'good' in 2011, 6% greater than the borough's average response. 3% of the ward perceived their health to be 'bad' or 'very bad', 3% less than Westminster's average.

Report General Health, ONS 2011



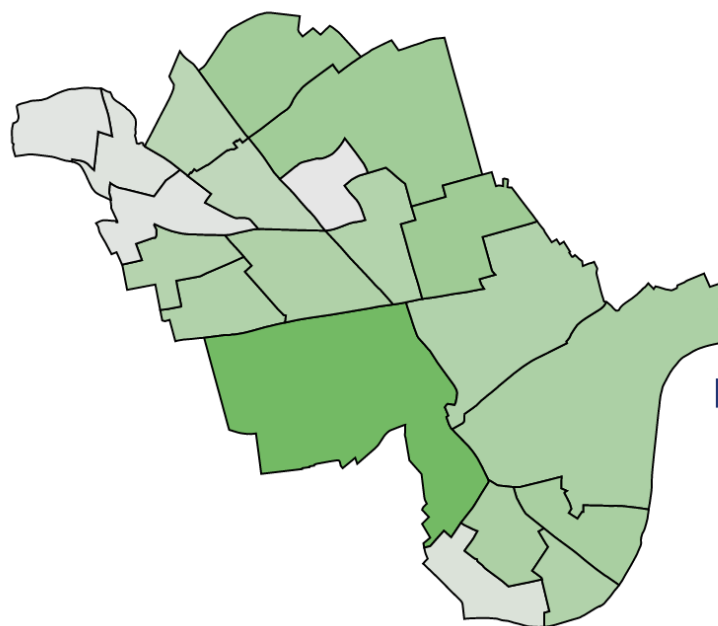
Life Expectancy at Birth is a measure of how long, on average, people are expected to live based on population estimates and the number of deaths within the population.

Life Expectancy at Birth - Females & Males, ONS 2015



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. Marylebone High Street ranks 44 of 625 London wards, indicating the probability residents experience greater well-being is among the top quartile in the city.

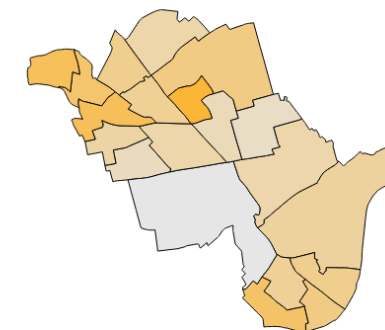
Ward's Well-Being Score, GLA Intelligence Unit 2013



Poor Less Poor

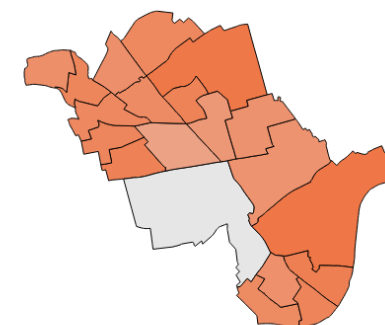
According to the 2011 Census, 9.1% of the ward's population were affected by long-term illness or disability, less than Westminster's average (14%). In 2017, 30 residents in Marylebone High Street received disability benefits. There were 104 residents who received social care from the council.

Long-term Illness or Disability, ONS 2011

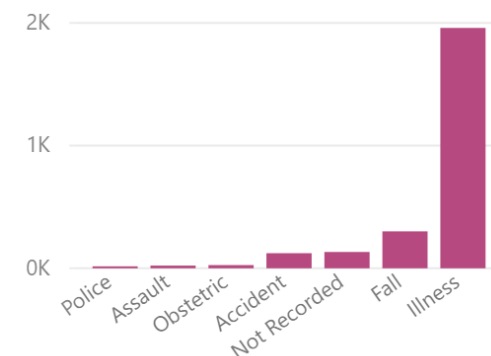


In 2010, 23% of Year 6 children were classified as obese, less than the borough average of 24%. The standardised admission ratio of alcohol-related hospital admissions in 2017 was 60, 16 less than Westminster's average. There were 2,989 ambulance attendances in Marylebone High Street in 2016, 66% of which were related to an illness.

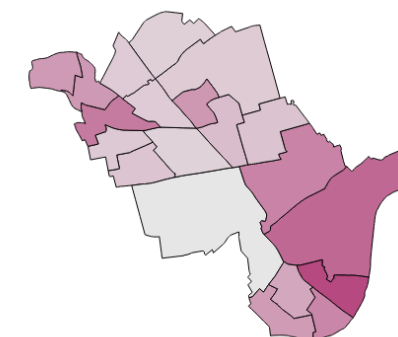
Obese Children in Year 6 (%), NHS 2010



Ambulance Attendances, SafeStat 2016



Alcohol-related Hospital Admissions, HES 2017



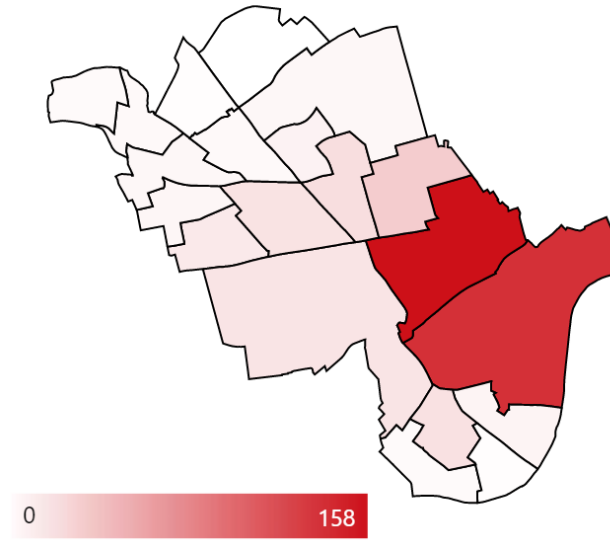


98% of residents felt safe in Marylebone High Street and 89% felt safe after dark according to the 2017 City Survey. 14% felt that crime in their neighbourhood impacted their quality of life, this is less than the average value for Westminster (19%).

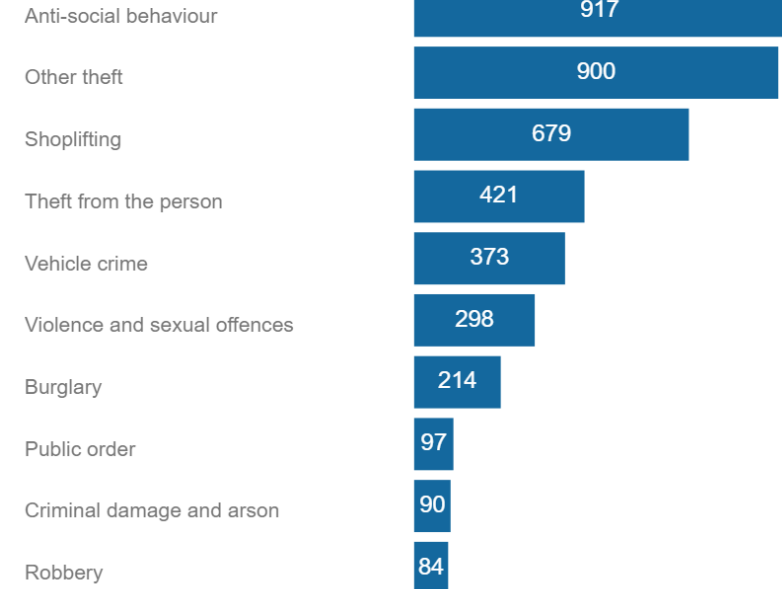
Crime rates in Westminster's wards are influenced by the influx of visitors to the borough. Between Jul 2016 - Jul 2017, 4,192 crimes were reported in Marylebone High Street, equating to a crime rate of 39 per 100 residents. This is greater than the average rate in Westminster (29 per 100). Crime levels in the year ending in Jul 2017 have increased by 21% upon the previous year, whilst Westminster has seen an overall growth of 13%. According to the 2017 City Survey, 11% of the residents in Marylebone High Street perceived anti-social behaviour to be a problem in their area.

The London Fire Brigade responded to 634 incidents in Marylebone High Street, 4% of which were primary fires (harm people or cause damage to property) and 8% of which were secondary fires (less threatening) in 2016.

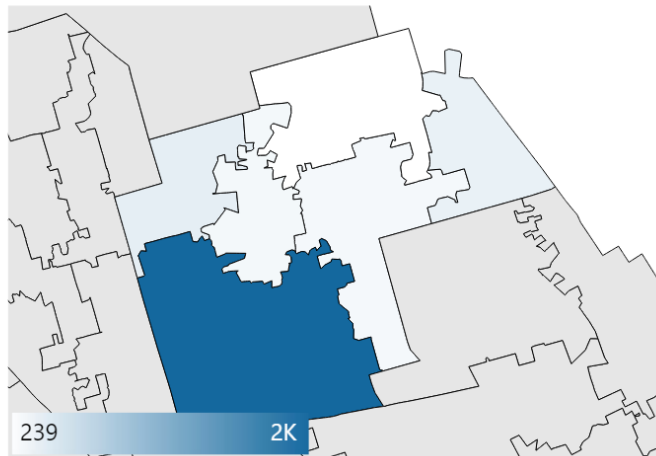
Ward Crime & Disorder Rate, MET 2016



10 Most Prevalent Incidents, Metropolitan Police 2016



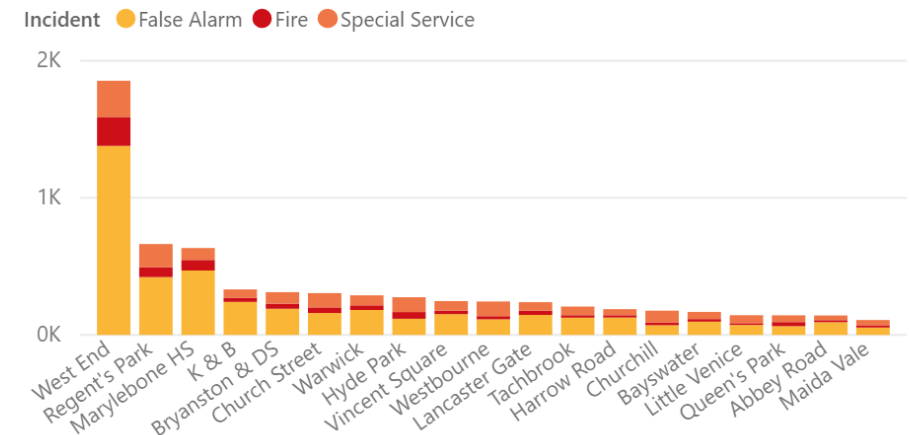
Criminal & Anti-Social Incidents in Local Areas, MET 2016



Rate of Crimes and Disorder, MET July 2016-17



Count of Incidents, London's Fire Brigade 2016



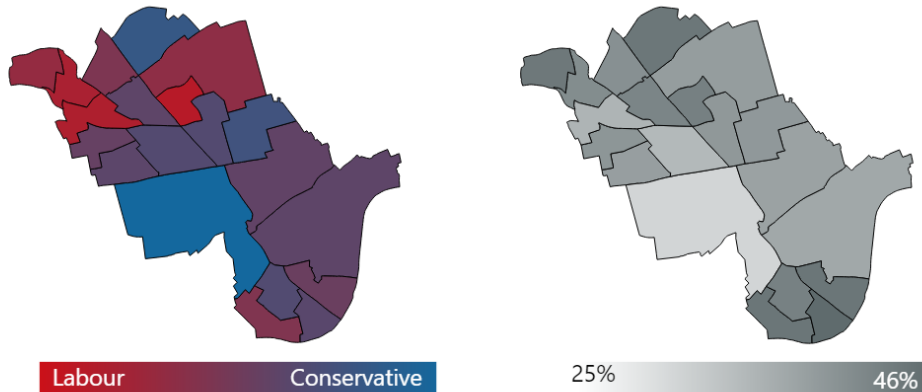


The electoral turnout for the 2014 local elections in Marylebone High Street was 29%, less than the average turnout for wards in Westminster by 3%. The turnout rate increased by 11% for the 2016 Mayoral Electorate. During Local Elections in 2014, Marylebone High Street was held by Conservative Party with a large majority vote (66%).

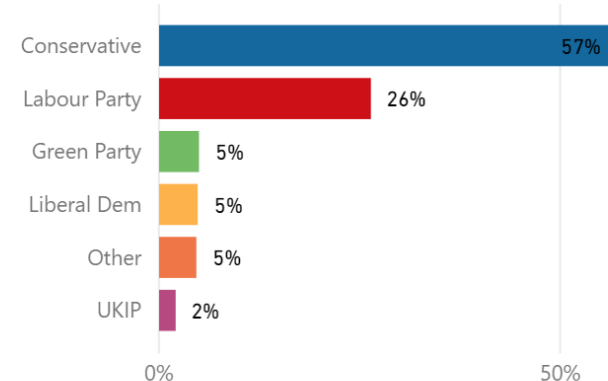
During the Mayoral Elections in Marylebone High Street, the majority of 1st votes were won by the The Conservative Party (57%), and the 2nd votes were won by the Green Party (20%). The election split was calculated by finding the difference between the Conservative and Labour Party votes.

According to the City Survey 2017, 83% of the community within Marylebone High Street say that people from different backgrounds get on well. 8% of the residents in Marylebone High Street spend time helping to improve the community and 14% are interested in helping more to improve community.

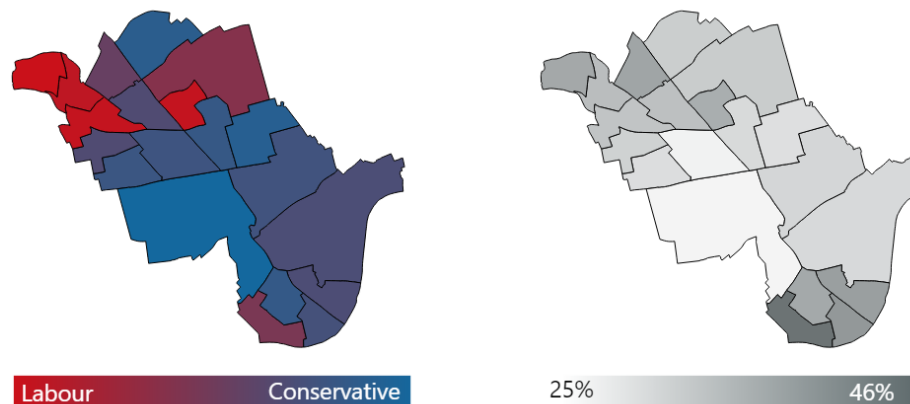
Mayoral Election 2016 – Labour/Conservative Split Mayoral Election 2016 – Electorate Turnout



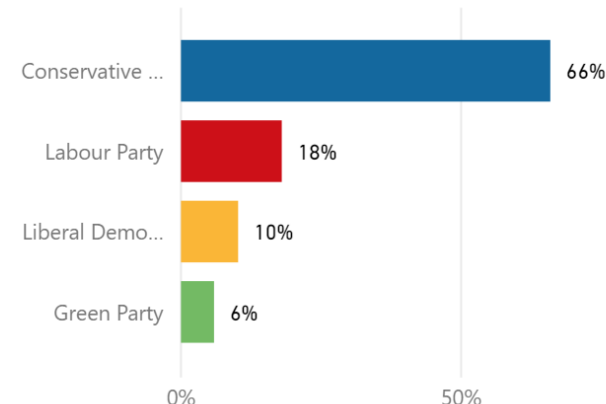
Mayoral Electorate 2016 – First Votes



Local Elections 2014 – Labour/Conservative Split Local Elections 2014 – Electorate Turnout



Local Elections 2014 – Votes



City Survey 2017

Proportion of people from different background get on well	
Definitely Agree	29.27%
Tend to Agree	60.98%
Neither Agree Nor Disagree	7.32%
Tend to Disagree	2.44%
Definitely Disagree	0.00%

Proportion of interest in helping improve Community

Very Interested	0.74%
Fairly Interested	13.33%
Not Very Interested	34.81%
Not At All Interested	43.70%
(Don't Know)	7.41%

Time spent helping to improve the community

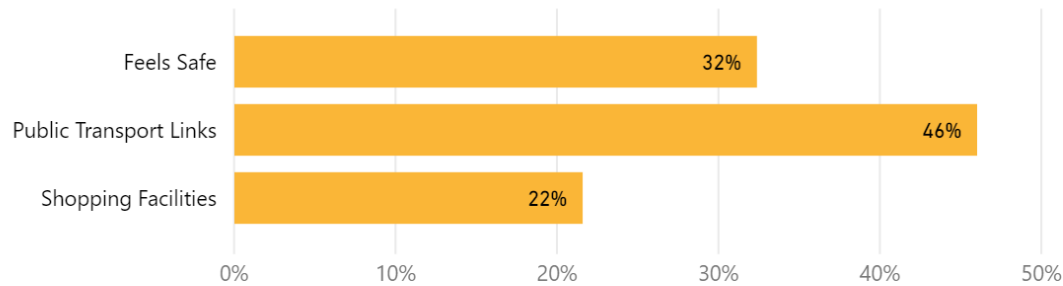
A great deal	0.75%
A fair amount	7.46%
Not very much	46.27%
None at all	42.54%
(Don't know)	2.99%



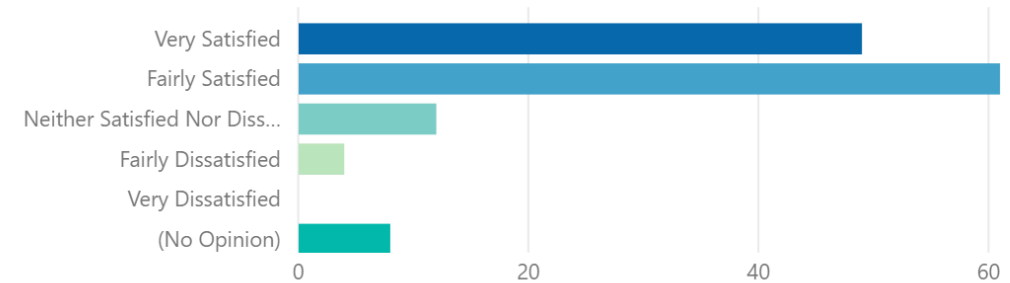
According to the City Survey, 82% of residents in Marylebone High Street were very or fairly satisfied with Westminster Council. Public Transport Links was the amenity most valued in the local area by the residents surveyed. The most frequently used public service by respondents in the last three months was Parks & open spaces.

There are 5,468 library members registered at Marylebone Library. 40% of residents in Marylebone High Street reported using library services in the last three months and 92% were satisfied with their service. 31% of residents reported they had used a leisure centre's facilities in the last three months, 86% of City Survey respondents were satisfied with them.

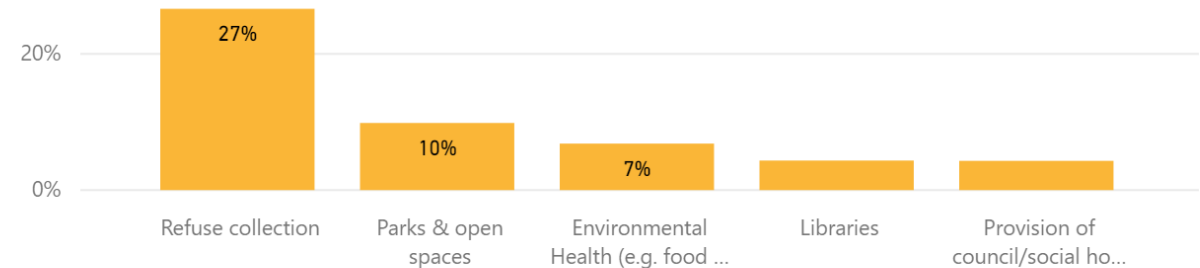
Top 3 Local Features Most Valued by Residents, City Survey 2017



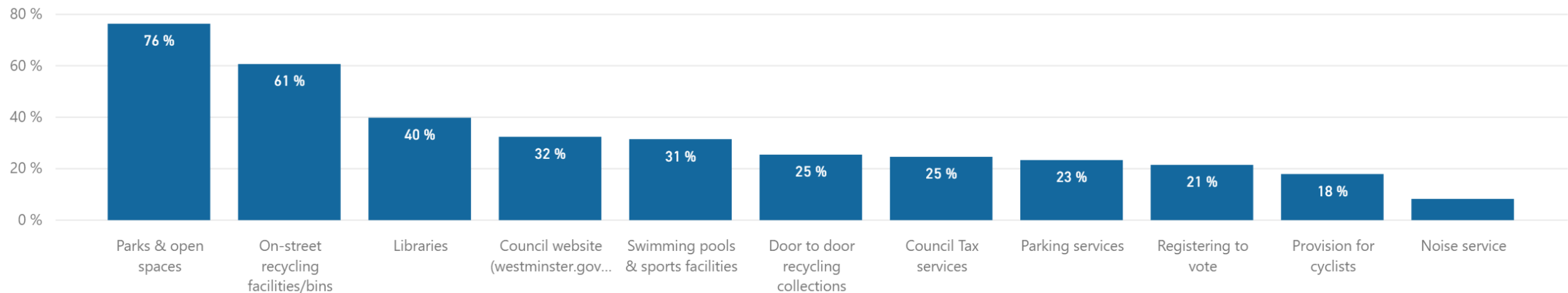
Residents' Satisfaction with Council, City Survey



Top 5 Services Identified as Most Important, City Survey 2017



Services used within the last 3 months, City Survey 2017



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