

# Vincent Square 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](mailto: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

Vincent Square ward is bordered by the River Thames to the south, the Palace of Westminster and St. James's to the east, bustling Victoria Station to the north, the Victorian mansion blocks of Ashley Gardens and Edwin Lutyen's social housing around Page Street, and Pimlico to the west.

Vincent Square itself is the largest privately owned square in London, a 13-acre grass-covered square used as a playing field for Westminster School.

## Councillors

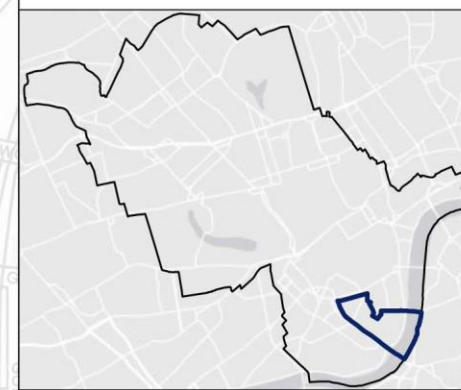
Danny Chalkley, Conservative  
David Harvey, Conservative  
Selina Short, Conservative

## Content

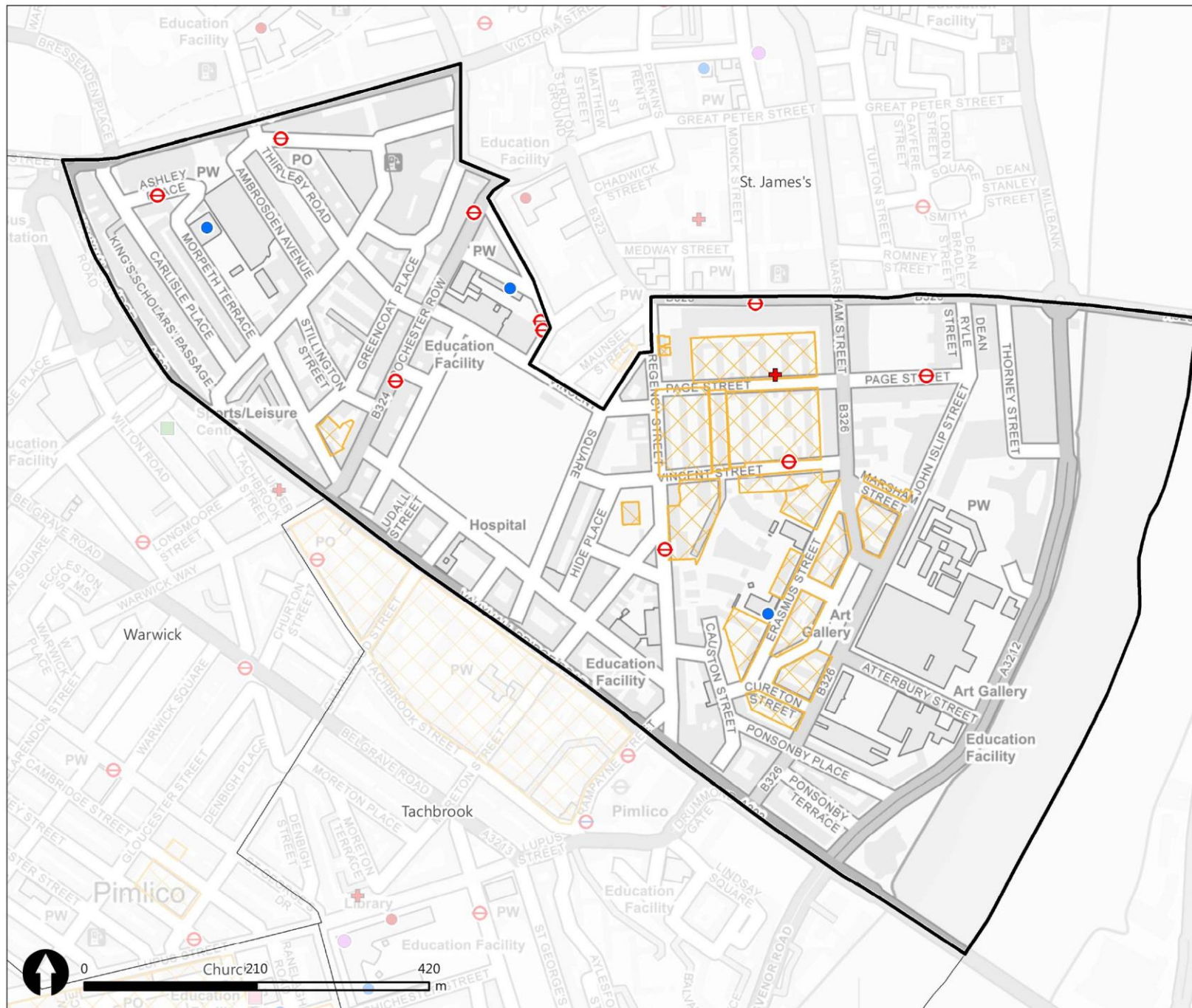
1. Ward Profile Introduction
2. Ward Map
3. Summary of Key Statistics
4. Population
5. Diversity
6. Deprivation
7. Benefit Claimants
8. Vulnerable Families & Children
9. Vulnerable Older People
10. Local Economy
11. Economically Active
12. Housing & Affordability
13. Household Composition
14. Education & Schools
15. Transport, Travel & Visitors
16. Environmental Health
17. Health, Care & Wellbeing
18. Crime, Disorder & Safety
19. Civic Engagement & Community Cohesion
20. Service Use & Satisfaction
21. Sources

## Ward Profiles Vincent Square

-  Housing estate
-  Primary school
-  Secondary school
-  Library
-  General Practice
-  Children's centre
-  Leisure centre
-  Rail station
-  Tube station
-  Cycle hire



City of Westminster



Population

**11,828**



Satisfaction with Council

**75%**



Residents that feel that they get on well together

**87%**



% of Population in Good Health

**94%**



% of Families with Dependent Children

**40%**



Satisfaction with Parks

**93%**



Residents' perception of Safety

**95%**



Number of Jobs

**33,485**



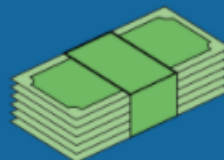
Median Property Price

**£1,100,000**



Median Household Income

**£42,500**



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

**32%**



Number of Businesses

**1180**

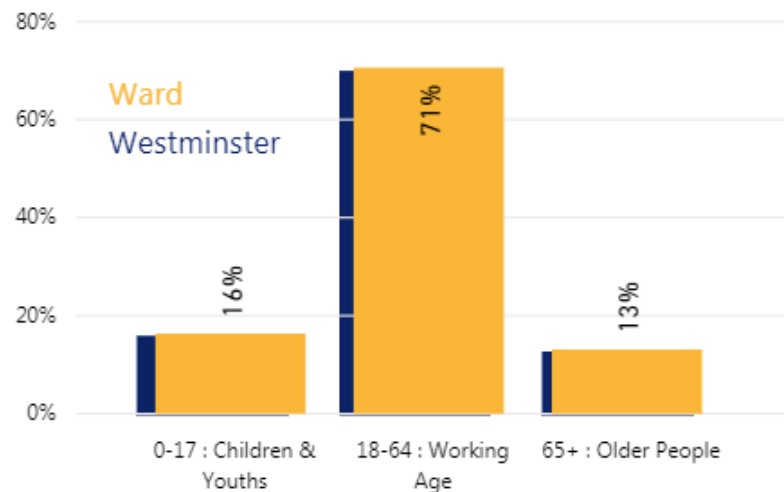




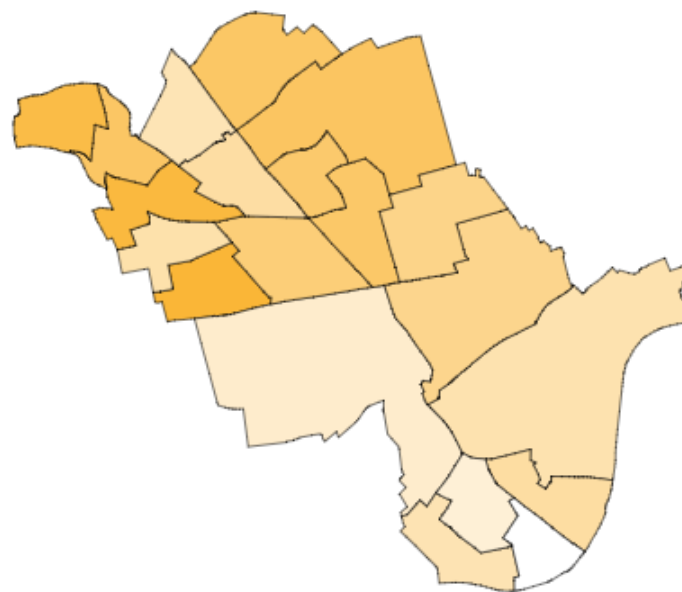
In June 2016 the population of Vincent Square reached 11,828, which accounts for 5% of Westminster. Since 2014, there has been an increase in population of 9%.

13% of the population is 65 or older, greater than Westminster's average. 71% are between 18 and 64, greater than the borough average. 16% are under 18 in Vincent Square, less than the borough average.

Proportion of Population Groups, MYE ONS, 2016



Concentration of Residents, MYE ONS 2016

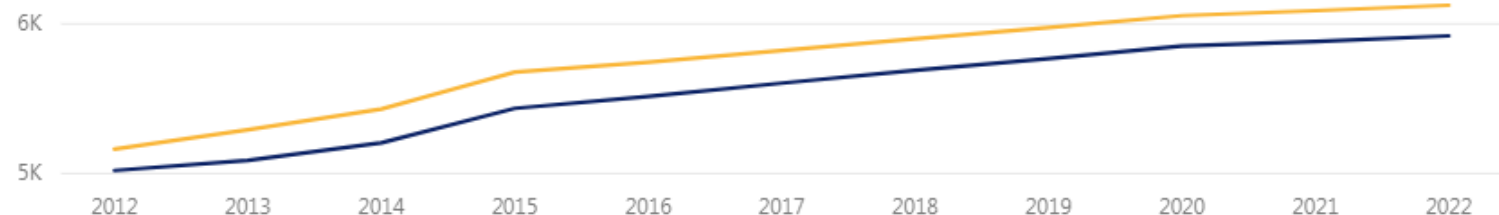


9,000

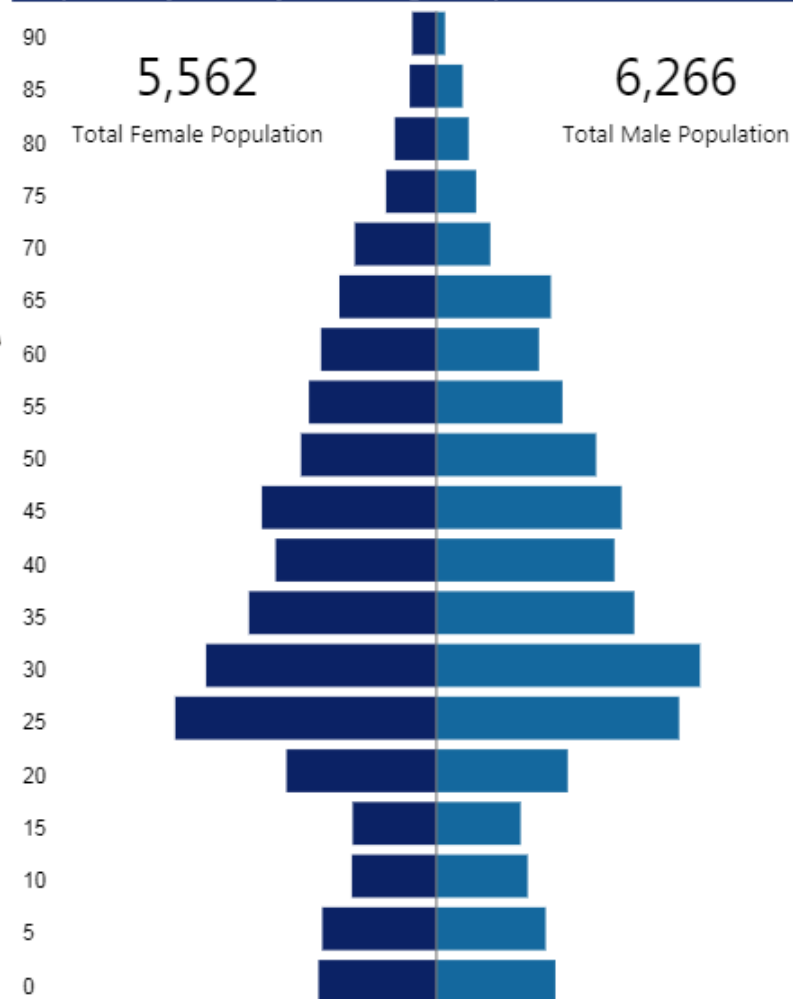
14,500

Population Projection, GLA 2015

Sex ● Female ● Male



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



5,562

Total Female Population

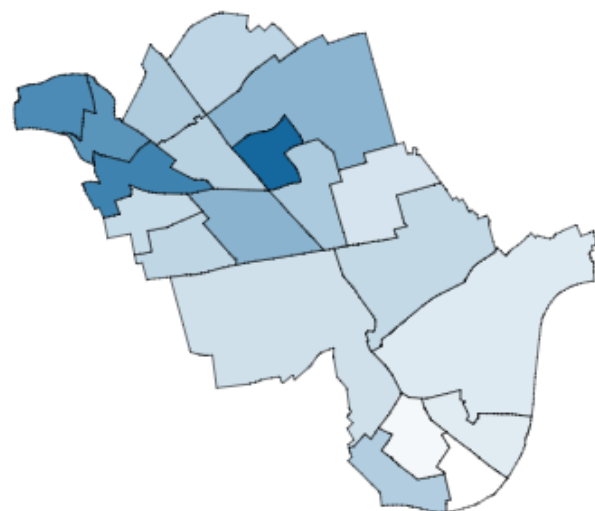
6,266

Total Male Population



In 2011, English was being spoken in 70% of households in Vincent Square, which is equal to the Westminster average of 70%. 55% of the residents were born inside of the UK. Of the residents who were born outside of the UK, 27% have lived in the UK for 5 years or less according to the 2017 City Survey. Of those registered on the electoral roll, 16% of Vincent Square are from the EU and 4% are from Commonwealth nations. Italy is the most prevalent country of origin outside Britain according to the 2017 electoral roll.

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

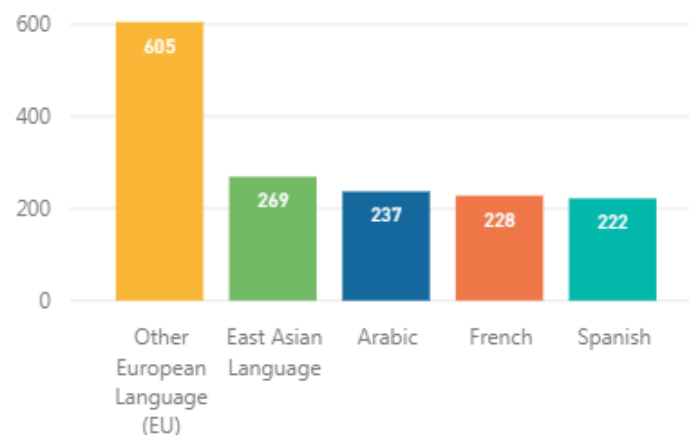


3.0

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 Vincent Square was 3.7, Westminster's was 4.9 and London's 2.7.

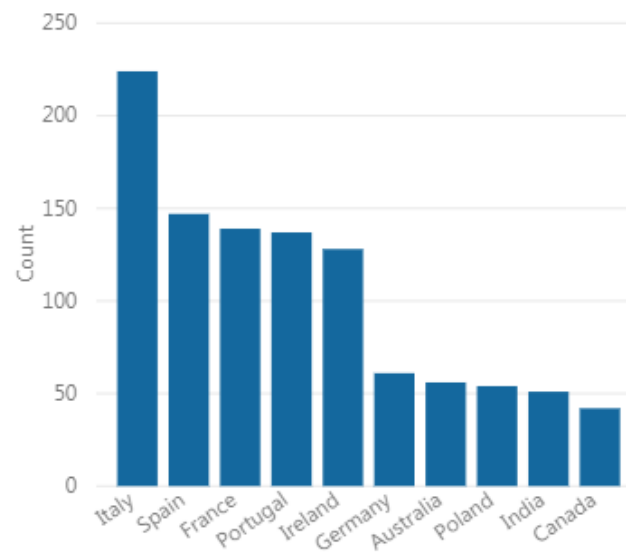
## Top 5 Languages Spoken at Home (Excluding English), Census 2011



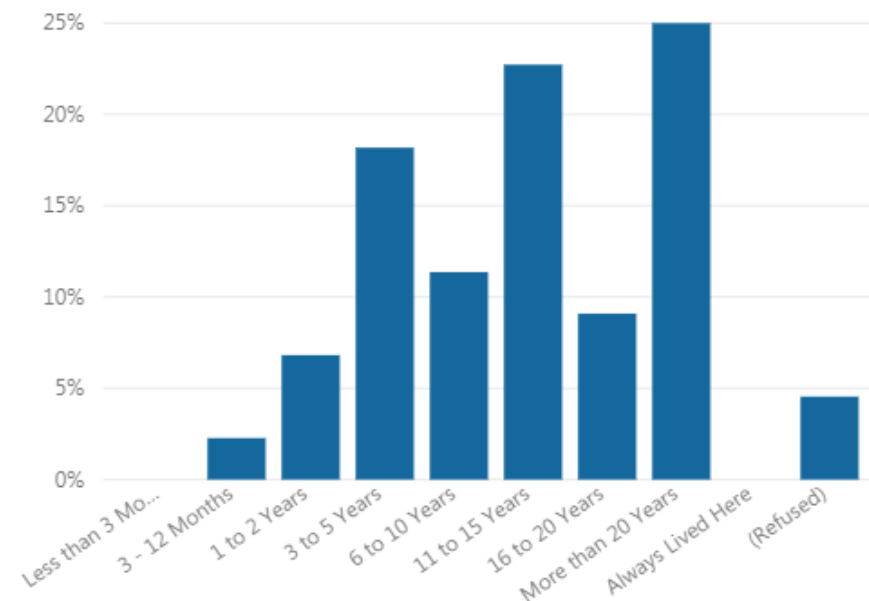
## Change in Top Languages Spoken by State-School Pupils at Home, WCC 2015-17

Number of Students				Percentage Change from 2015 to 2017
Language	2015	2016	2017	
Albanian	34	36	43	26.47 %
Arabic	100	112	113	13.00 %
Bengali	58	55	56	-3.45 %
English	293	314	341	16.38 %
French	22	25	26	18.18 %
Italian	14	11	10	-28.57 %
Portuguese	29	28	27	-6.90 %
Somali	13	12	11	-15.38 %
Spanish	36	26	21	-41.67 %
Tagalog	16	22	18	12.50 %

## Top Non-UK Nationalities Registered on Electorate, PBI 2017



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





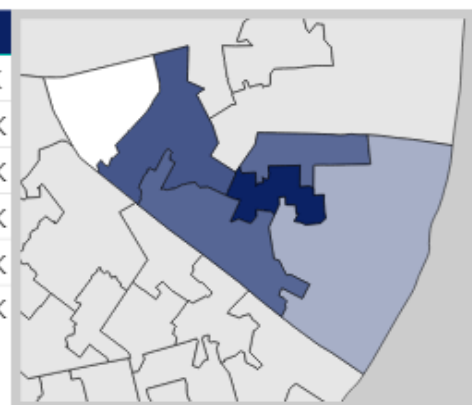
# Deprivation



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.

Vincent Square is within the 30-40% most deprived in the UK for the average overall rank. Displayed on the map below is the ranking of local areas (LSOA's) within Vincent Square for the overall deprivation score.

LSOA	Decile
E01004748	40-50% least deprived in the UK
E01004745	40-50% most deprived in the UK
E01004743	20-30% most deprived in the UK
E01004747	20-30% most deprived in the UK
E01004744	20-30% most deprived in the UK
E01004746	10-20% most deprived in the UK

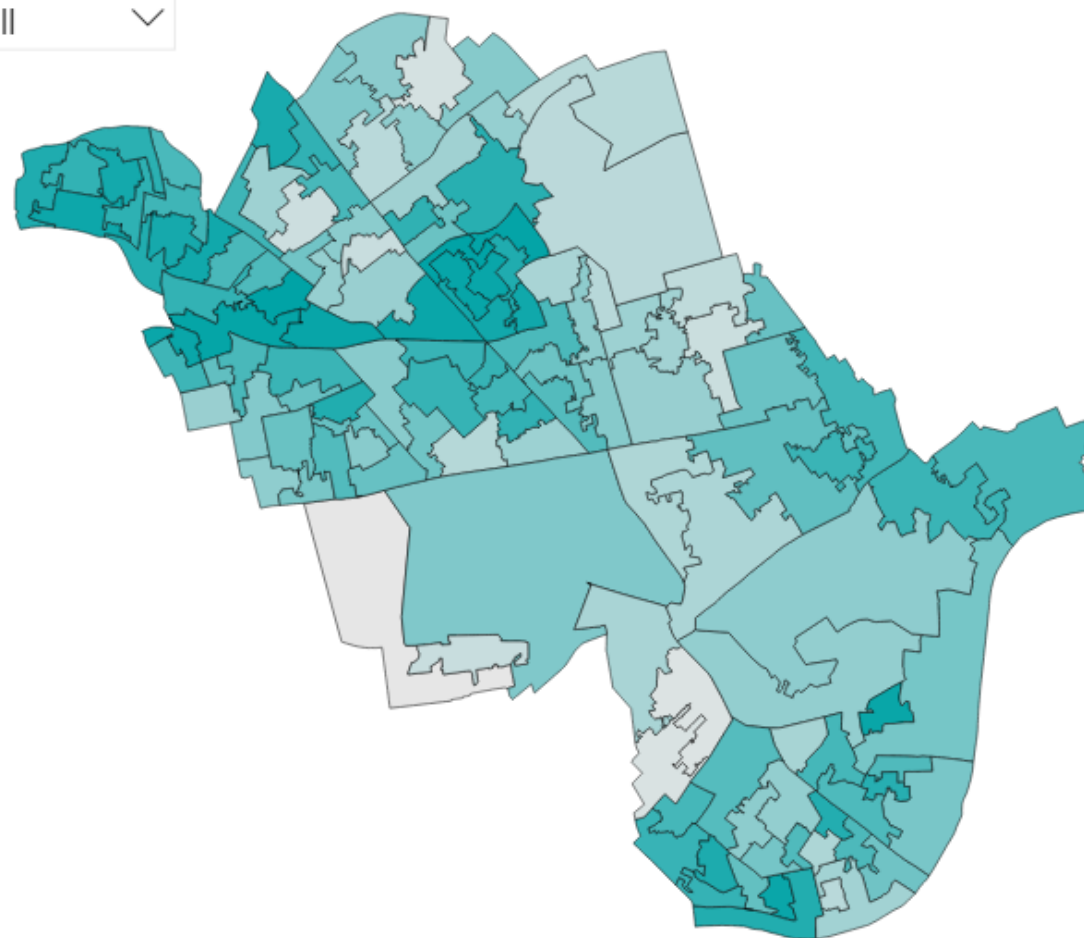


More Deprived Less Deprived

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



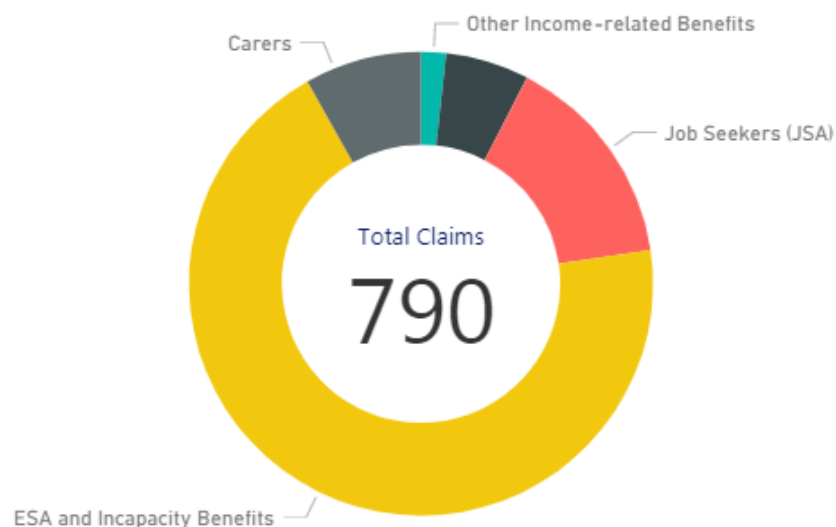
More Deprived

Less Deprived



In November of 2016, there were 920 benefit claimants of working age in Vincent Square (11.51% of the ward's working age population), 86% of these claimed Out-Of-Work Benefits.

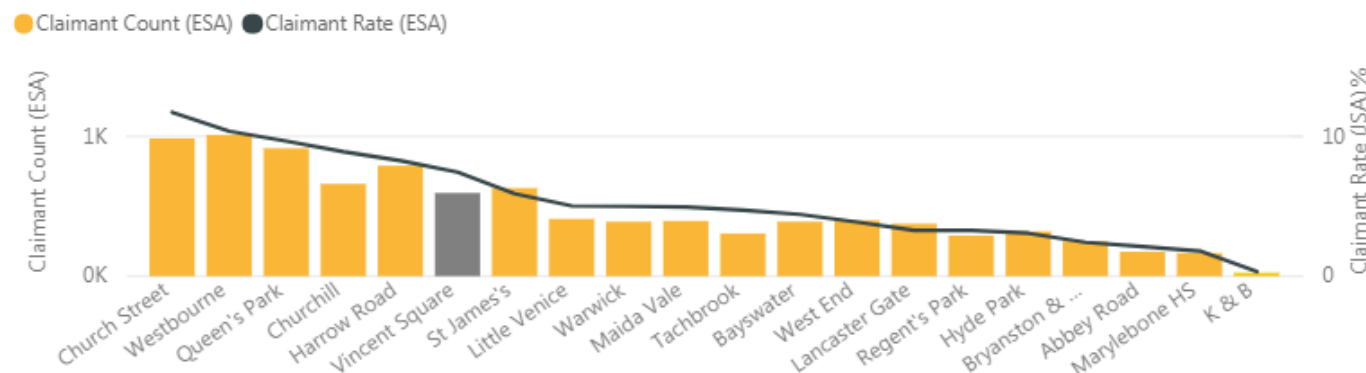
### Out-Of-Work Benefits Claimed, 2016 NOMIS & DWP



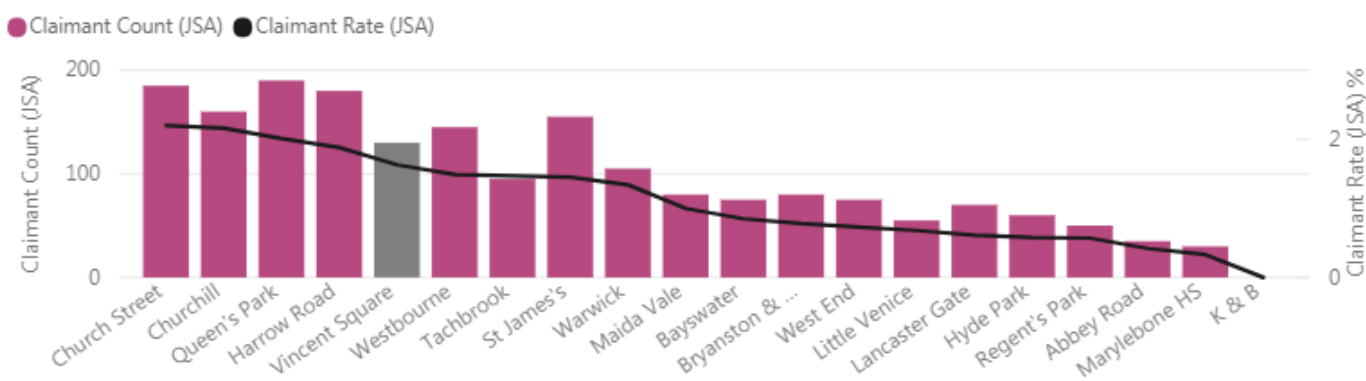
There are two main types of benefits which can be claimed by those out of work. Job Seekers Allowance (JSA) is claimed by residents unemployed and actively seeking work, of which there were 130. The JSA rate in Vincent Square was 1.63%, greater than that of Westminster's average 0.55%. Employment and Support Allowance (ESA) and Incapacity Benefit (IB), is claimed by residents with physical or mental health challenges. There were 595 ESA/IB claimants in Vincent Square with a rate of 7.44%, 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	595	7.44	9475	2.65
Job Seekers (JSA)	130	1.63	1955	0.55
Carers	70	0.88	1975	0.55
Disabled	55	0.69	930	0.26
Lone Parents	50	0.63	1000	0.28
Other Income-related Benefi...	15	0.19	265	0.07
Bereaved	5	0.06	125	0.03
<b>Total</b>	<b>920</b>	<b>11.51</b>	<b>15725</b>	<b>4.40</b>

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



### Job Seekers Allowance, 2016 NOMIS & DWP





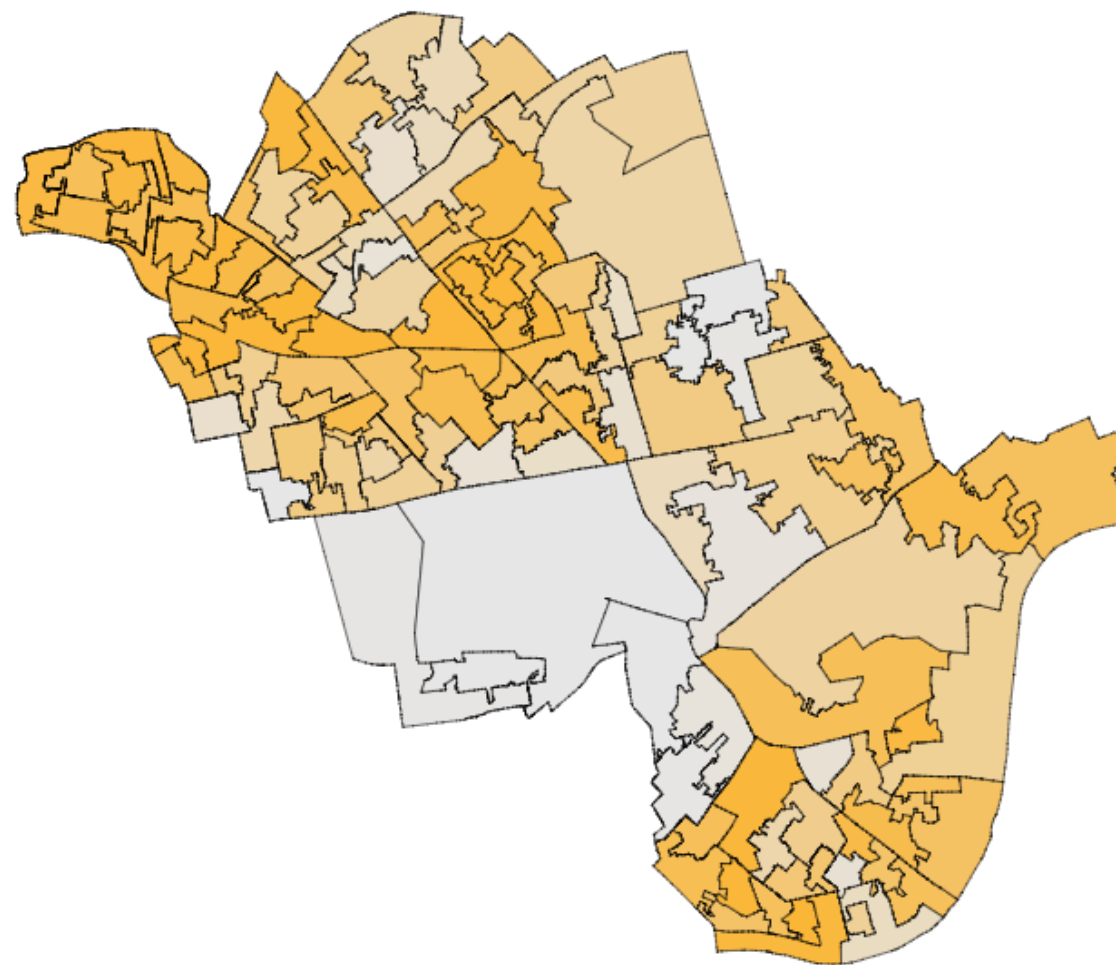
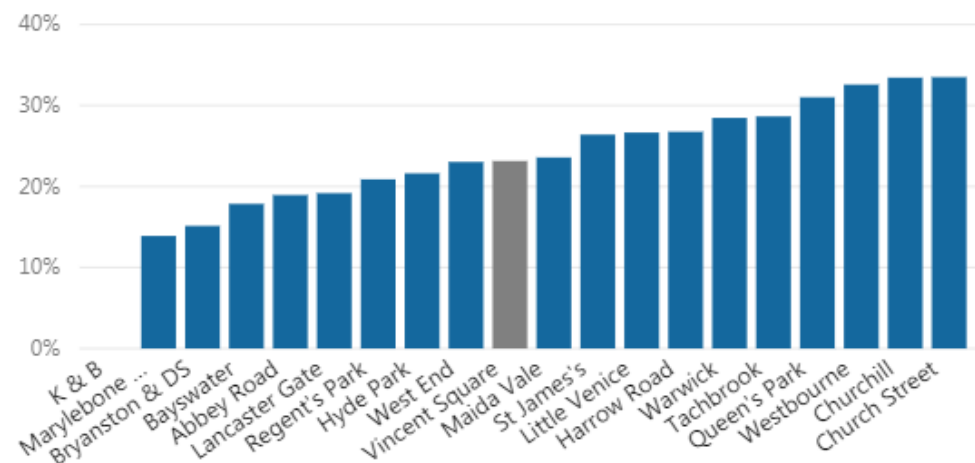
## Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index, DCLG 2015

According to the 2011 Census, 23% of families were composed of lone parents with dependent children in Vincent Square. 23% 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 132 Troubled Families in Vincent Square (4.1% 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



More Deprived

Less Deprived



# Vulnerable Older People



20% of Vincent Square 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 3,825, which is a 5% drop in pension credit claims in 2015.

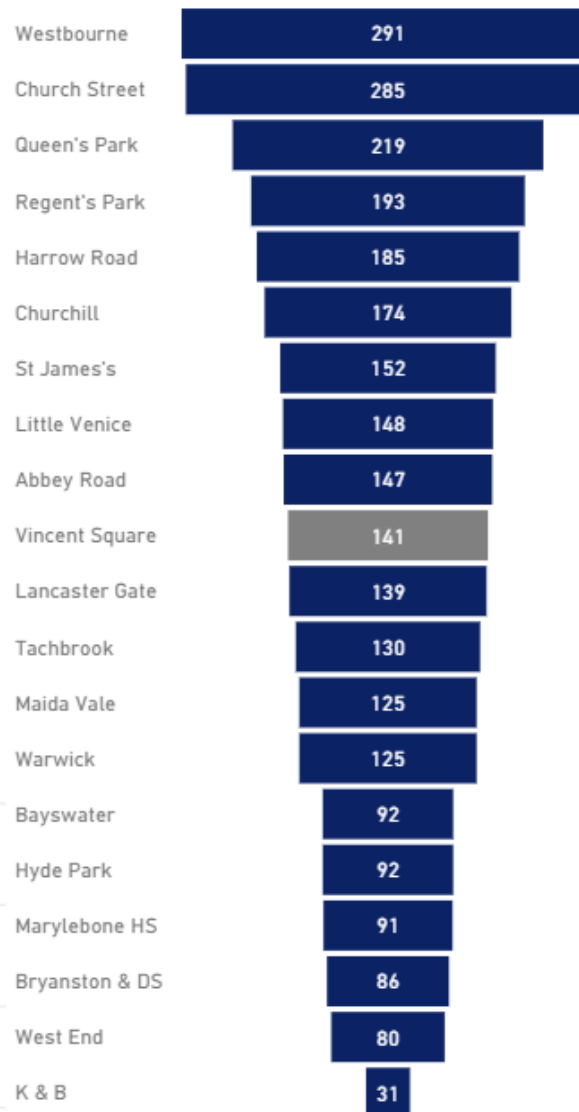
In November 2017, there were 141 older people supported by social care services from Westminster City Council, which accounts for 9% of older people in the ward and 5% of the total over 65 social care provided by Westminster City Council.

An estimate of the proportion of persons 65 and over in Vincent Square 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, Vincent Square falls within the 30-40% least excluded in London. Vincent Square is ranked within the worst 30-40% in London for Income Deprivation among older persons.

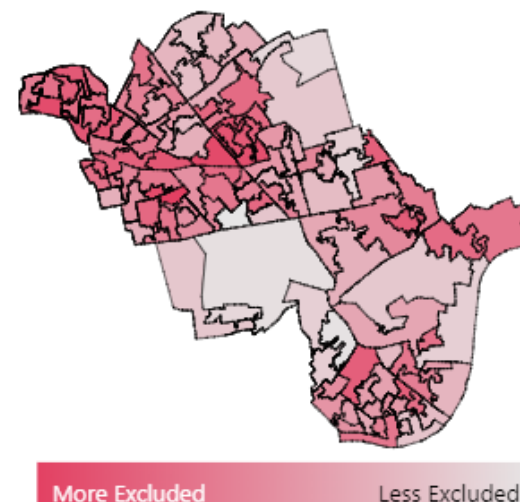
## Pension Credits Claimed 2012 - 2017, DCLG 2017



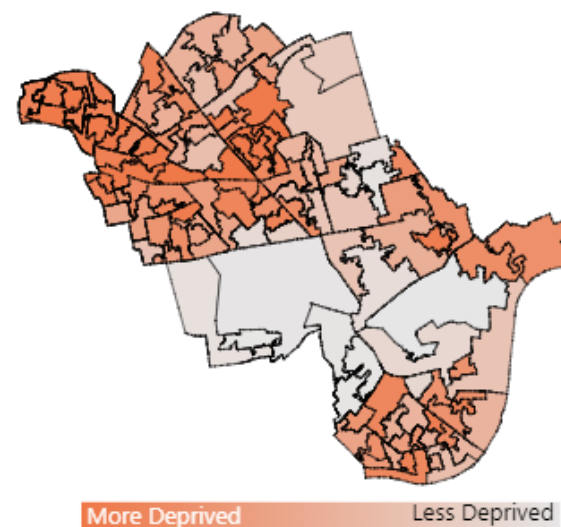
## Persons Supported by Social Care, WCC 2017



## Social Exclusion, DCLG 2015

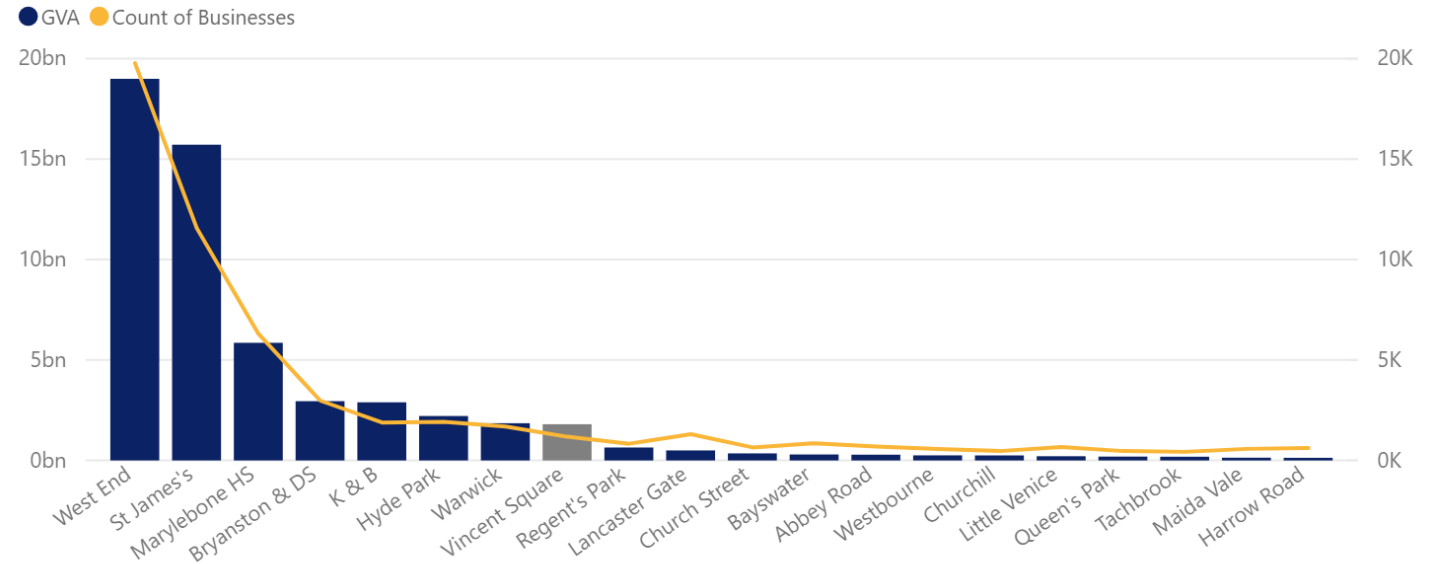


## Income Deprivation, DCLG 2015





Gross Value Added (GVA) by Ward, ONS 2015



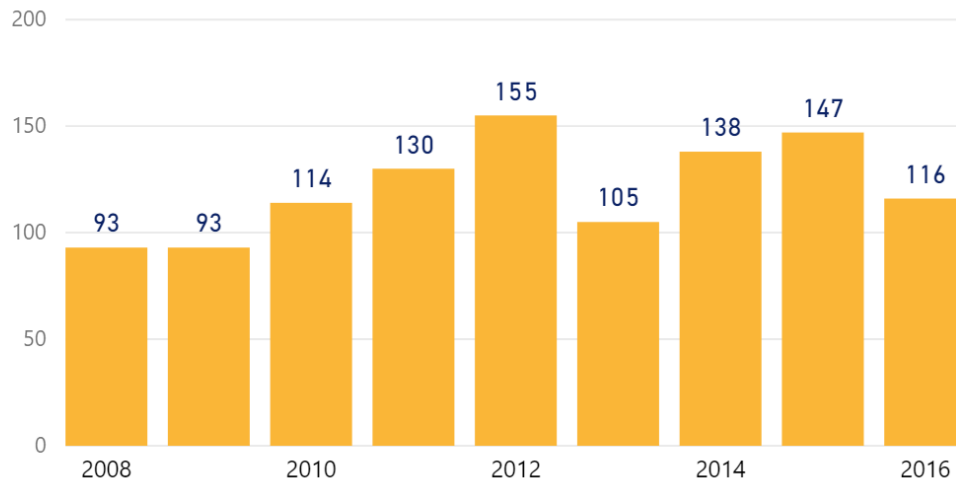
Vincent Square's local economy hosts 33,485 jobs, accounting for 4.72% of the total number of jobs in Westminster.

There are 1,180 businesses in Vincent Square, which account for 2% of the total businesses in Westminster.

According to Banksearch information, there were 1,167 new start-up businesses in Vincent Square since 2008, accounting for 2% 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. Vincent Square makes up 3% of Westminster's total GVA.

Number of New Start-Ups, Banksearch 2017



Top Industries According to Number of Jobs, BRES 2016

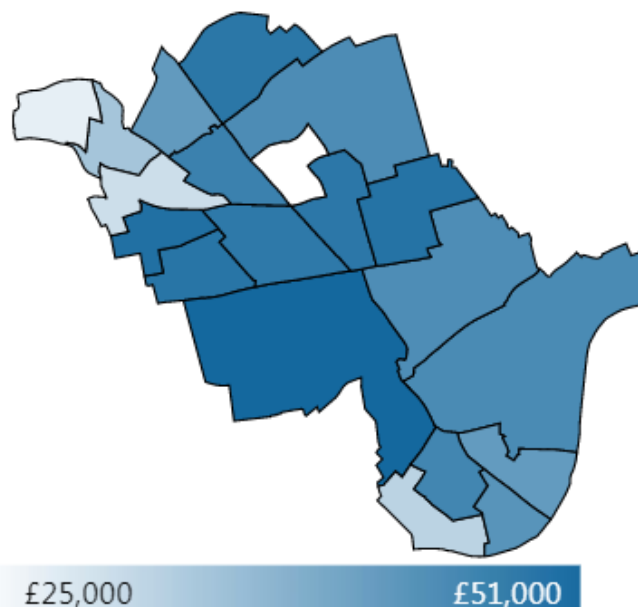
Industry	Percentage of Total Industry for Westminster	Value
Professional, scientific & technical	8.0%	11000
Public administration & defence	8.6%	5000
Education	12.1%	4000
Arts, entertainment, recreation & other services	5.0%	2500
Health	6.7%	2000
Information & communication	2.7%	2000
<b>Total</b>	<b>6.9%</b>	<b>26500</b>



Those classified as economically active are of working age (16-64) and either employed or currently seeking employment. In 2011, 72% of Vincent Square's population were economically active, of which 6% 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. 32% of Vincent Square is defined as being workless, lower than the average worklessness in Westminster (36%).

In 2017, the median income for Vincent Square was lower than the average median income for Westminster by £300. Vincent Square's median income was £42,500 and the average lower quartile income was £28,100. Household Income was equivalised based on household size.

Median Household Income, CACI Equivalised Paycheck 20...



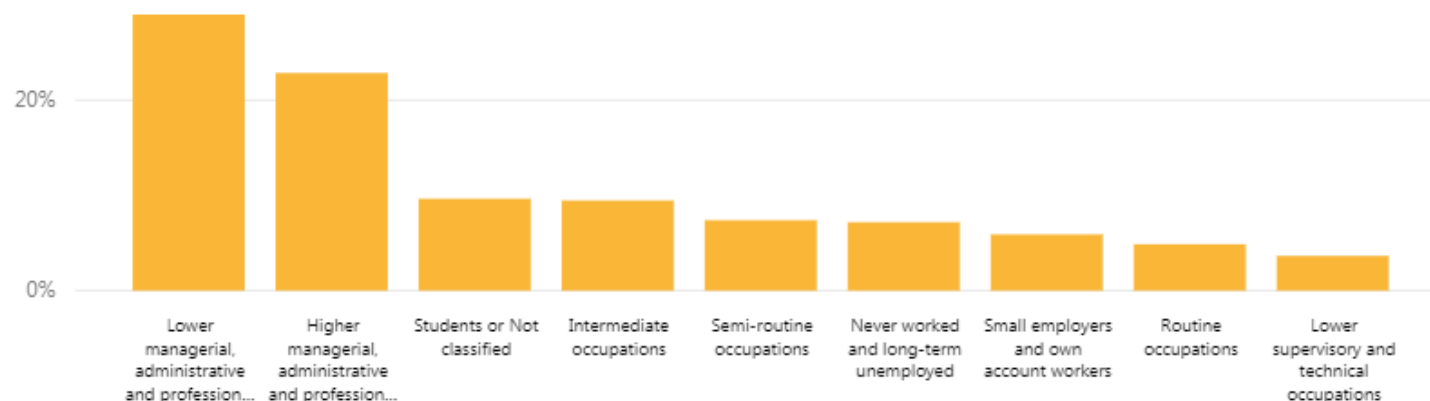
Proportion of Economically Active Groups, ONS 2011



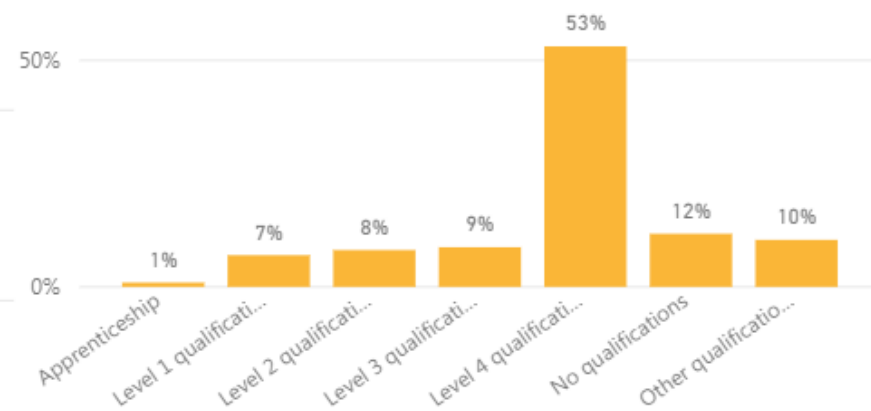
Proportion of Economically Inactive Groups, ONS 2011



Occupation Classifications in Ward, ONS 2011



Qualifications Achieved, ONS 2011





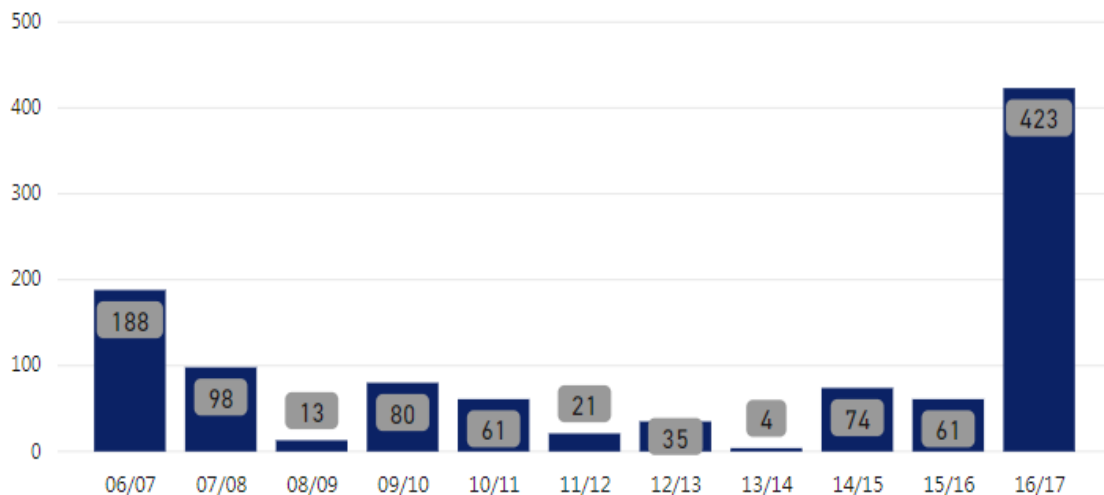


Vincent Square contained 6,378 residential properties in 2017, which accounted for 5% of Westminster's housing stock at the time. According to the 2011 census 29% of households were rented, 32% were owned and 34% were socially rented. In 2017, City West Homes managed 1,735 properties in the ward, of which 52% are tenants and 48% are leaseholders.

In 2017, the median property price in Vincent Square was £1,100,000 which is greater than the median price in Westminster by 3%.

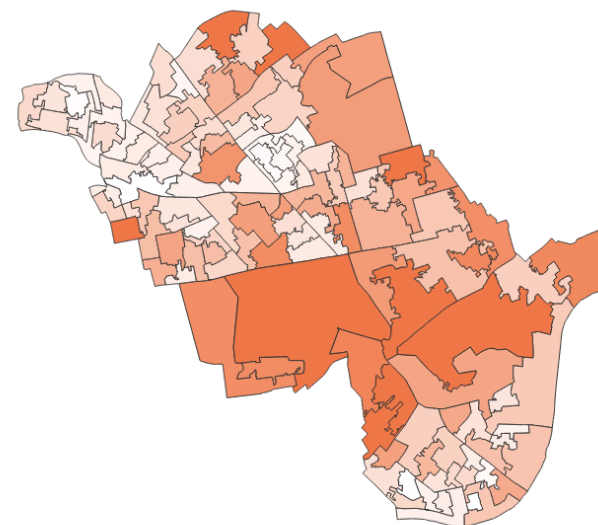
According to Council Tax documentation in 2017, 197 properties were listed as second homes, which represent 3% of households in Vincent Square. This is greater than the average number of second homes owned in the average Westminster ward (184). The 2011 census found there were 1,713 residents in this 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, 1058 net units were built in Vincent Square. This represents 13.03% 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**



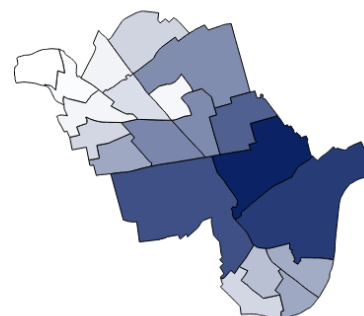
£320,000

£4,000,000

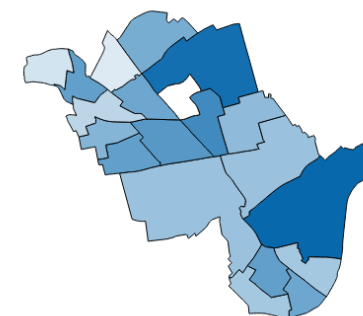
The 2017 City Survey found 8% of Vincent Square's residents reported they were struggling financially, whilst Westminster average was 5%. An area's affordability can be estimated by dividing the median house price by the median household income. This measure indicated Vincent Square's residents would have to pay 25.9 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 Vincent Square there are 1173 residents who claim housing benefits, 5% of the total number ...

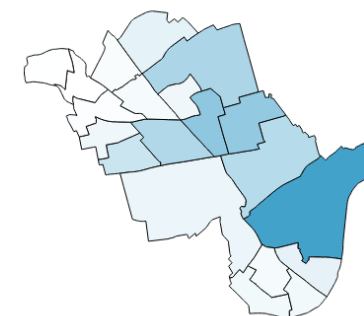
**Second Homes, Council Tax 2017**



**Empty Properties, Council Tax 2017**

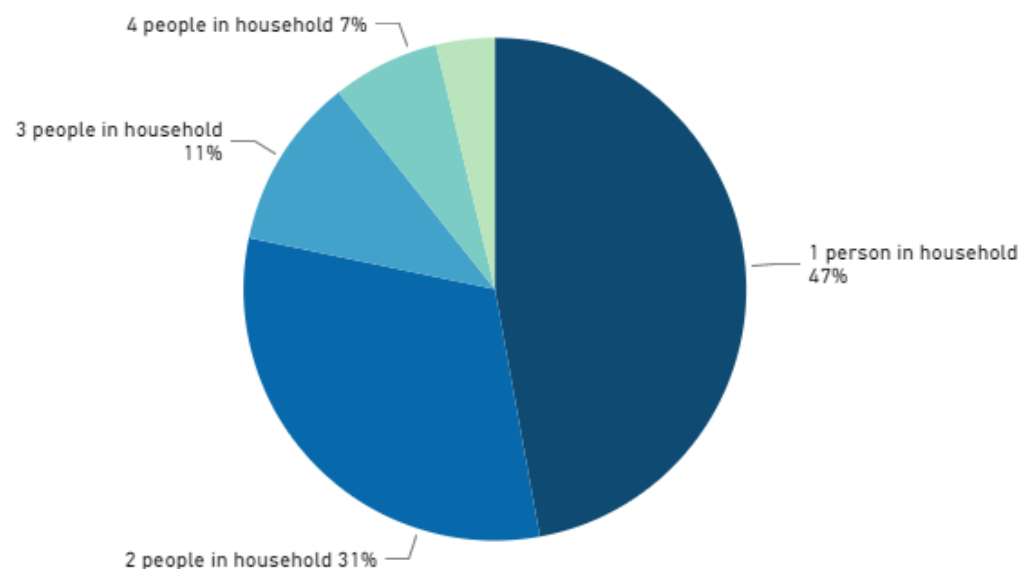


**Student Residences, Council Tax 2017**



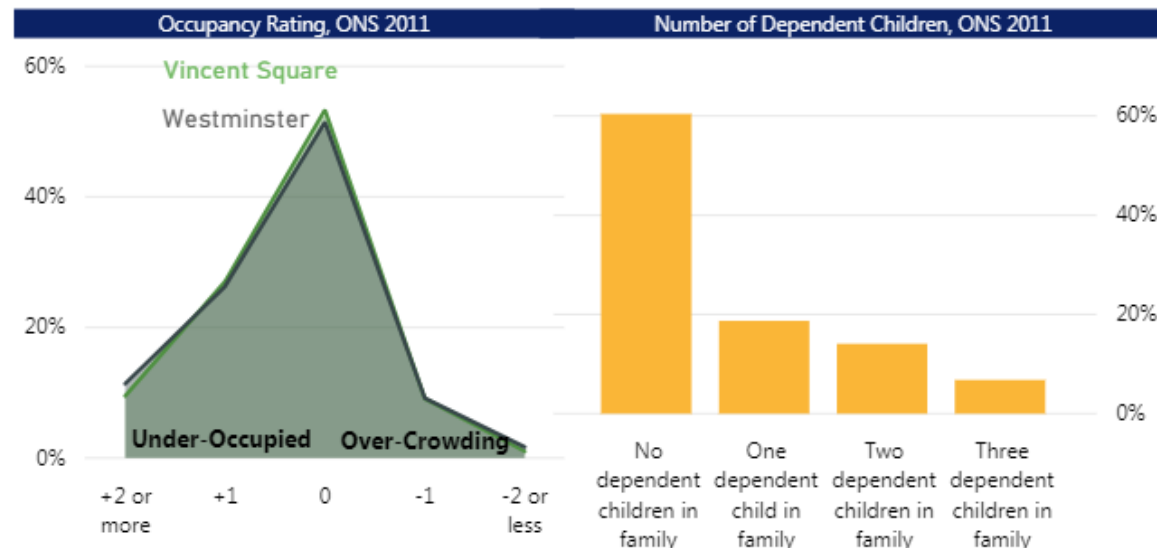
Of Vincent Square's households in 2011, the majority had 1 person in household, 41% were families, of which 40% had dependent children and 23% were lone parents, 17% were living as a couple (married, civil partnership or cohabitating) and 15% of homes were occupied by those aged 65 or over.

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



3% of households in Vincent Square were in Communal Establishments, this is equal to the Westminster's average which is 3%. The occupancy rating of the ward indicates that 53% had sufficient bedrooms for their household composition, 37% were under occupying their property and 10% of the household were over-crowded.

Of Vincent Square residents polled in the 2017 City Survey, 2% said they were likely to move out of the ward.



**Household Living Arrangements, ONS 2011**

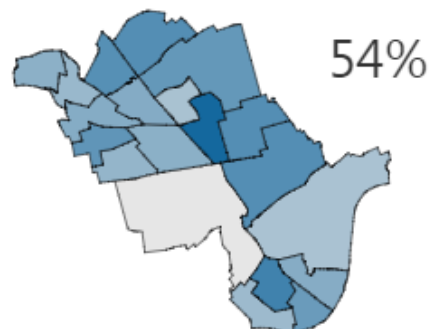
Description	Number	%GT Number
One person household: Other	1772	39.54%
One person household: Aged 65 and over	623	13.90%
One family only: Married or same-sex civil partnership couple: No children	531	11.85%
One family only: Married or same-sex civil partnership couple: Dependent children	484	10.80%
One family only: Lone parent: Dependent children	295	6.58%
One family only: Cohabiting couple: No children	294	6.56%
One family only: Lone parent: All children non-dependent	181	4.04%
One family only: All aged 65 and over	130	2.90%
One family only: Married or same-sex civil partnership couple: All children non-dependent	109	2.43%
One family only: Cohabiting couple: Dependent children	56	1.25%
One family only: Cohabiting couple: All children non-dependent	6	0.13%

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.

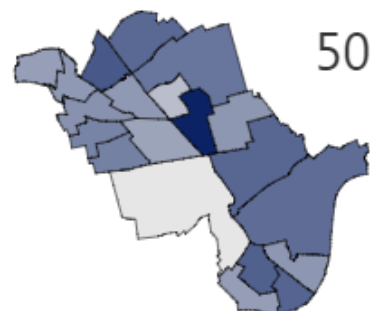
The average score of EYFS pupils in Vincent Square in 2017 was 89%, Westminster's average was 72%. The main Bi-Borough primary school attended by Vincent Square's pupils in 2017 was Millbank Academy and secondary school was Pimlico Academy. At secondary schools, 32% of Vincent Square's pupils achieved 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, 16% of resident primary and secondary school pupils attending a state school had Special Educational Needs, this is less than the Westminster average of 17%.

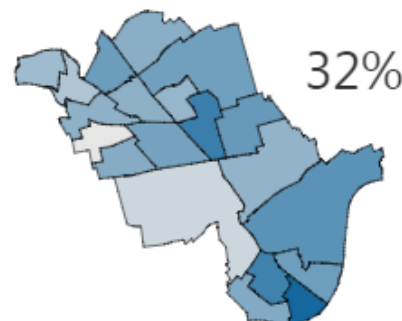
State GCSE Scores: E&M 9-5, WCC 2017



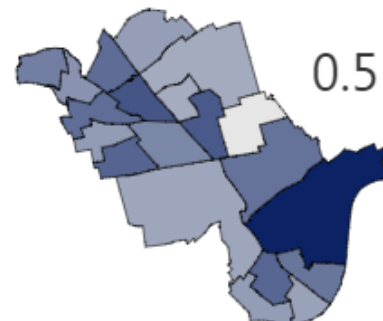
State Attainment 8 Score, WCC 2017



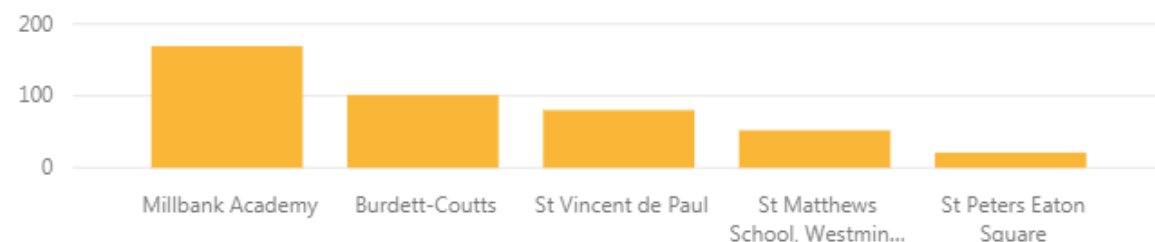
State GCSE Scores: EBacc 9-5, WCC 2017



State Progress 8 Score, WCC 2017



Top Primary Schools Attended, WCC 2017

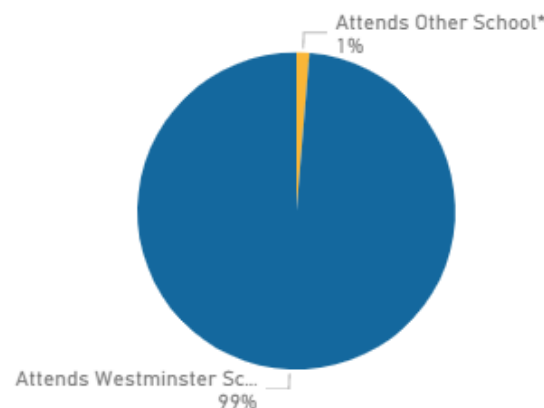


Top Secondary Schools Attended, WCC 2017

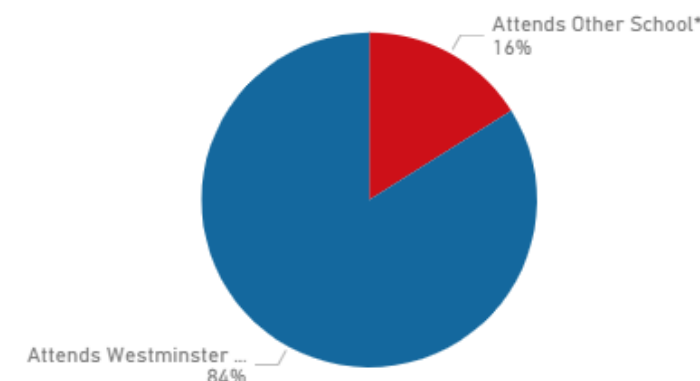


Location of Attended State School, WCC 2017

Primary



Secondary





Accessibility to public transport is measured based on the walking time to a transport network and the service availability. Vincent Square'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 Vincent Square was 44,200, which is a 274% increase in population. The greatest proportion of residents in Vincent Square 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.

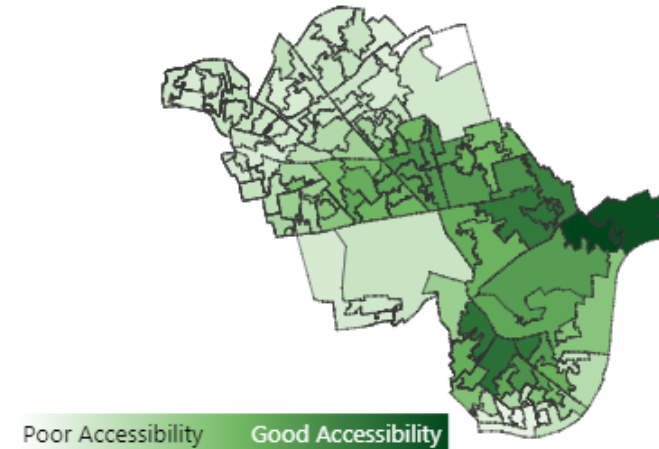
## Experimental Total Population, WCC Estimation 2017



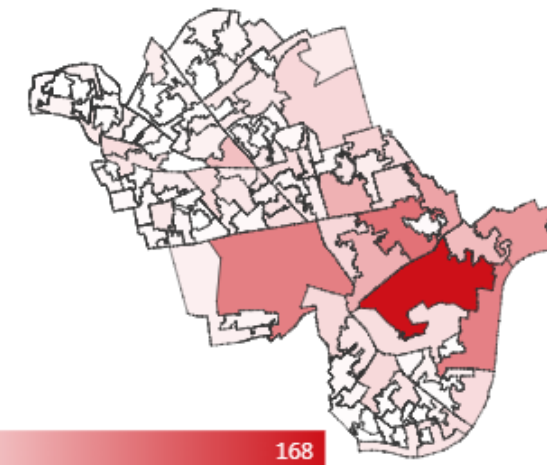
## Resident's Mode of Travel to Work, ONS 2011



## 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.

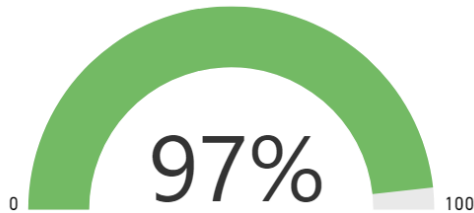




According to a 2013 study, 97% of homes in Vincent Square had good access to local parks, greater than the borough's average of 60%. Respondents of the 2017 City Survey suggest that 64% of Vincent Square used open spaces and public parks in the last three months, 44% of which were satisfied with them, less than Westminster's average of 54%.

Over the last 10 years, 13 green walls and roof planning applications have been received in Vincent Square. The number of planning applications received is indicative of local demand for green infrastructure but not all applications are realised.

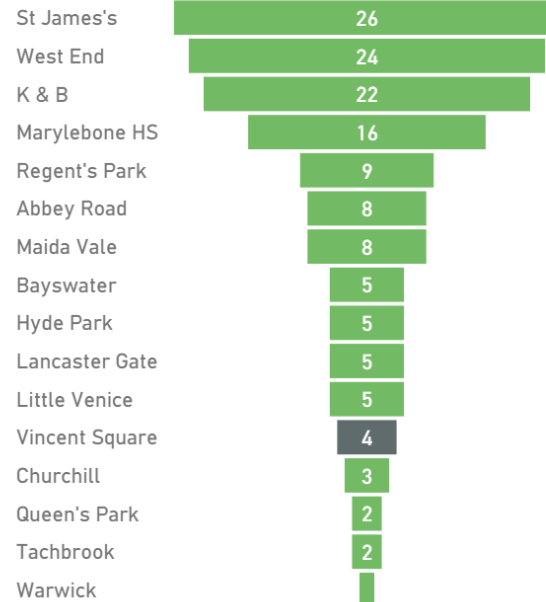
Households with Good Access to Local Parks, GiGL 2013



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.

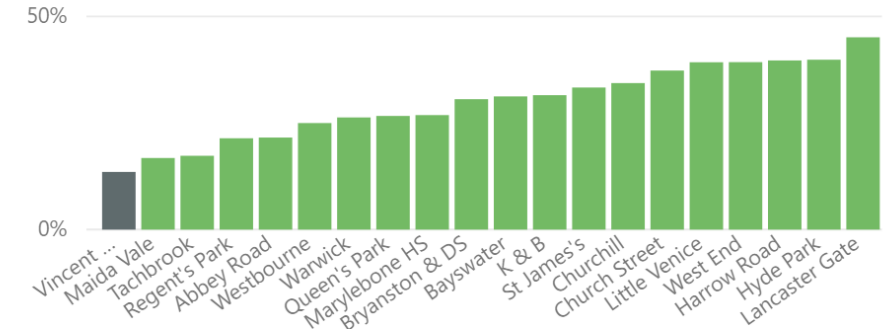
Vincent Square average measure of nitrogen dioxide in 2013 was 50.7µg/m3, greater than the World Health Organization's (WHO) recommended limit of 40µg/m3. Westminster's average NO2 concentration was 50.2µg/m3, above London's average of 30.6µg/m3.

Electric Vehicle Charging Points & Bays, WCC 2017

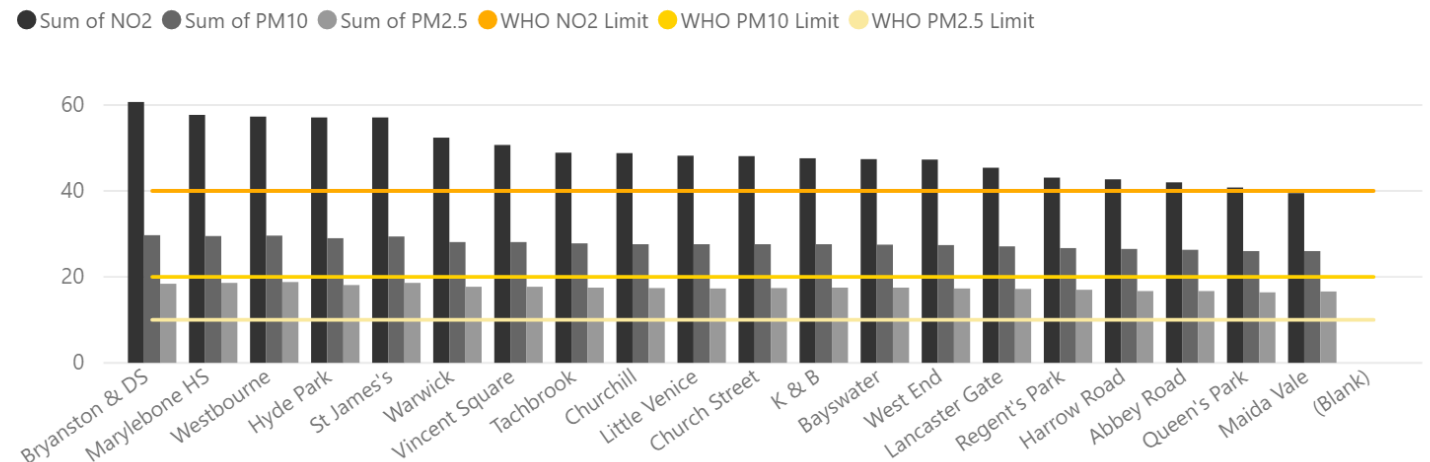


There were 4 electric vehicle charging points and bays in Vincent Square in 2017, less than Westminster's ward average of 9. Of those surveyed in 2017 City Survey in Vincent Square 14% perceived littering to be a fairly or very big problem in their local area.

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



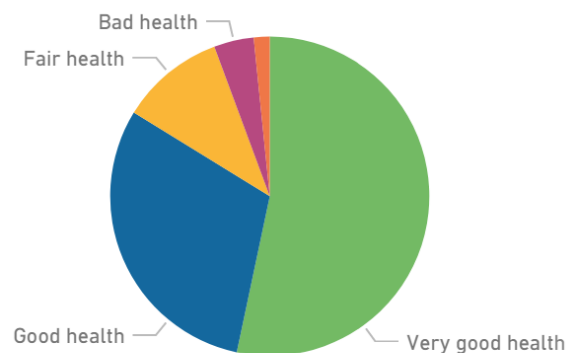
Average Concentration of Harmful Gases in 2013, 2016 KCL





84% of Vincent Square reported their health condition was 'very good' or 'good' in 2011, equal to the borough's average response. 6% of the ward perceived their health to be 'bad' or 'very bad', equal to Westminster's average.

Report General Health, ONS 2011



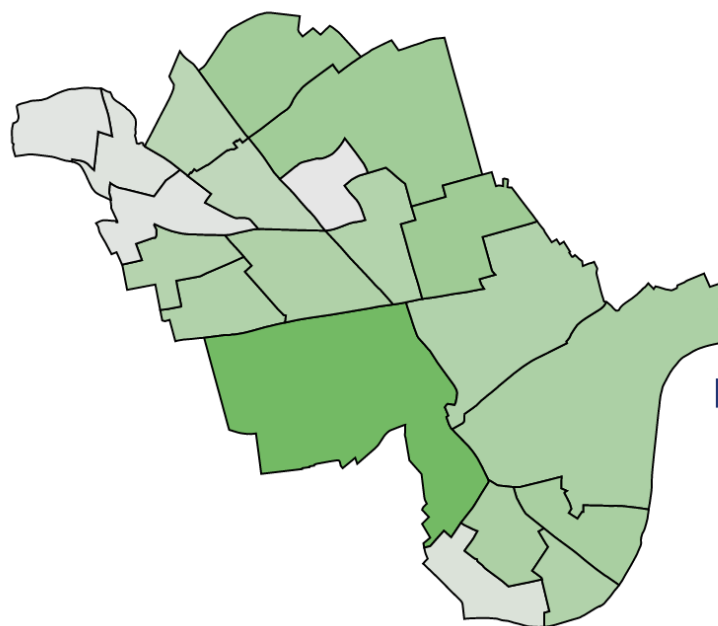
Life Expectancy at Birth is a measure of how long, on average, people are expected to live based on population estimates and the number of deaths within the population.

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. Vincent Square ranks 92 of 625 London wards, indicating the probability residents experience greater well-being is among the top quartile in the city.

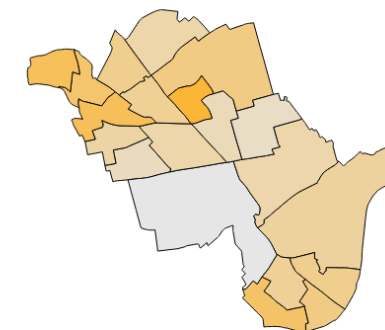
Ward's Well-Being Score, GLA Intelligence Unit 2013



Poor Less Poor

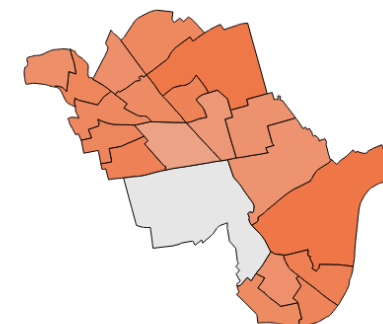
According to the 2011 Census, 14.4% of the ward's population were affected by long-term illness or disability, greater than Westminster's average (14%). In 2017, 55 residents in Vincent Square received disability benefits. There were 167 residents who received social care from the council.

Long-term Illness or Disability, ONS 2011

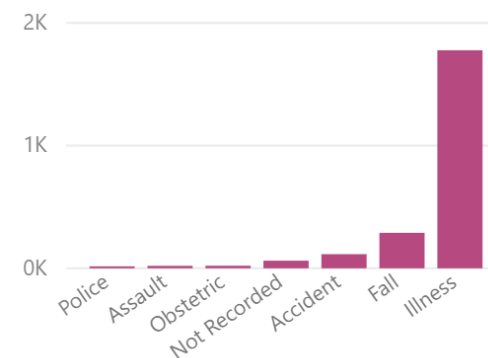


In 2010, 28% of Year 6 children were classified as obese, greater than the borough average of 24%. The standardised admission ratio of alcohol-related hospital admissions in 2017 was 137, 61 more than Westminster's average. There were 2,699 ambulance attendances in Vincent Square in 2016, 66% of which were related to an illness.

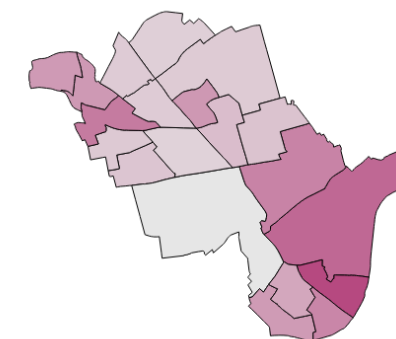
Obese Children in Year 6 (%), NHS 2010



Ambulance Attendances, SafeStat 2016



Alcohol-related Hospital Admissions, HES 2017



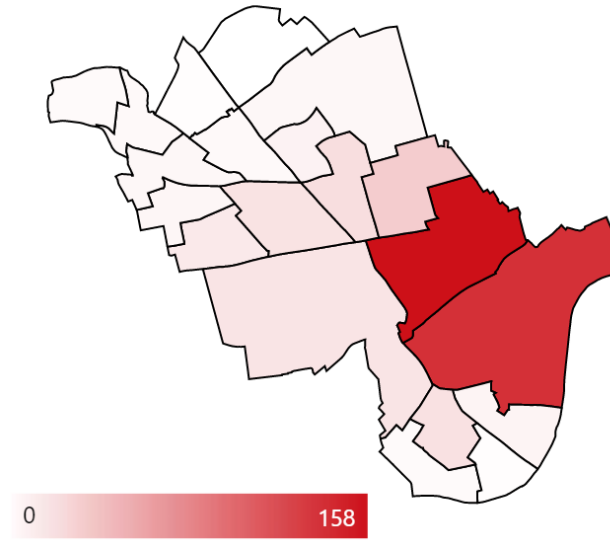


95% of residents felt safe in Vincent Square and 91% felt safe after dark according to the 2017 City Survey. 15% felt that crime in their neighbourhood impacted their quality of life, this is less than the average value for Westminster (19%).

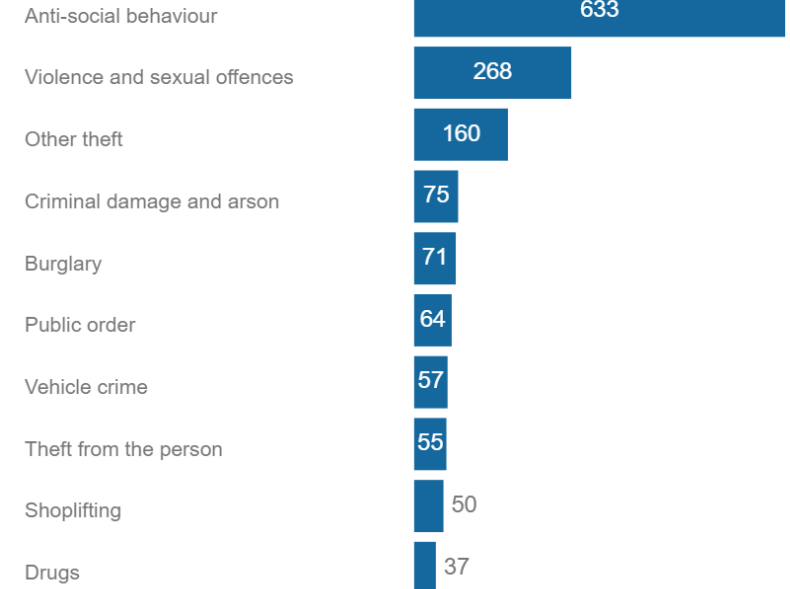
Crime rates in Westminster's wards are influenced by the influx of visitors to the borough. Between Jul 2016 - Jul 2017, 1,535 crimes were reported in Vincent Square, equating to a crime rate of 14 per 100 residents. This is much less than the average rate in Westminster (29 per 100). Crime levels in the year ending in Jul 2017 have increased by 15% upon the previous year, whilst Westminster has seen an overall growth of 13%. According to the 2017 City Survey, 11% of the residents in Vincent Square perceived anti-social behaviour to be a problem in their area.

The London Fire Brigade responded to 247 incidents in Vincent Square, 6% of which were primary fires (harm people or cause damage to property) and 4% of which were secondary fires (less threatening) in 2016.

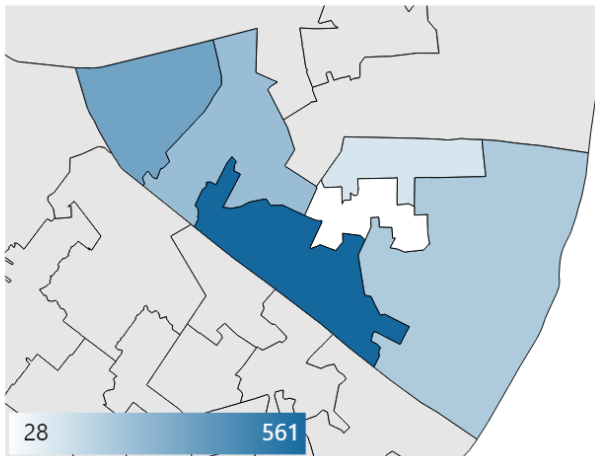
Ward Crime & Disorder Rate, MET 2016



10 Most Prevalent Incidents, Metropolitan Police 2016



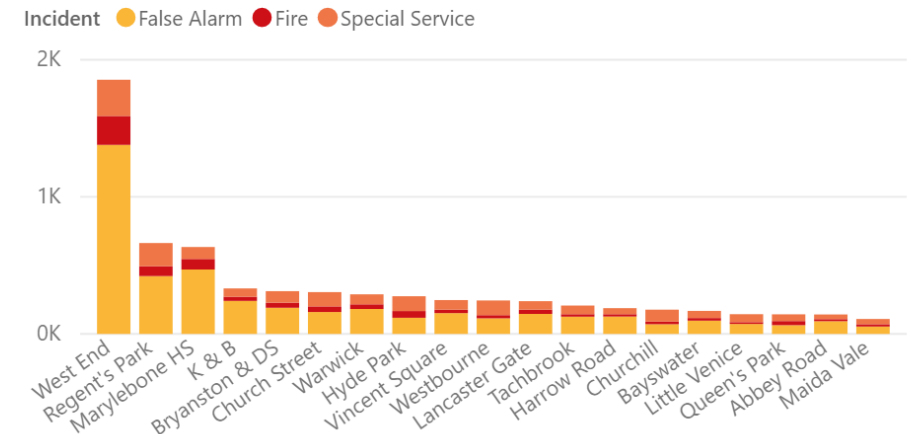
Criminal & Anti-Social Incidents in Local Areas, MET 2016



Rate of Crimes and Disorder, MET July 2016-17



Count of Incidents, London's Fire Brigade 2016



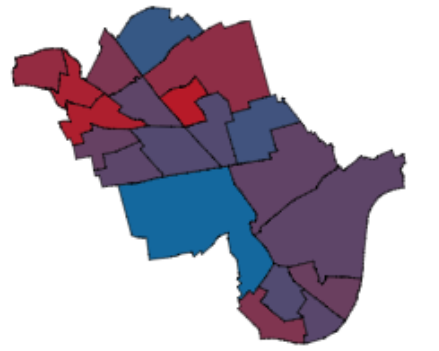


The electoral turnout for the 2014 local elections in Vincent Square was 37%, greater than the average turnout for wards in Westminster by 5%. The turnout rate increased by 7% for the 2016 Mayoral Electorate. During Local Elections in 2014, Vincent Square was held by Conservative Party with a majority vote (54%).

During the Mayoral Elections in Vincent Square, the majority of 1st votes were won by the The Conservative Party (42%), 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, 87% of the community within Vincent Square say that people from different backgrounds get on well. 18% of the residents in Vincent Square spend time helping to improve the community and 26% are interested in helping more to improve community.

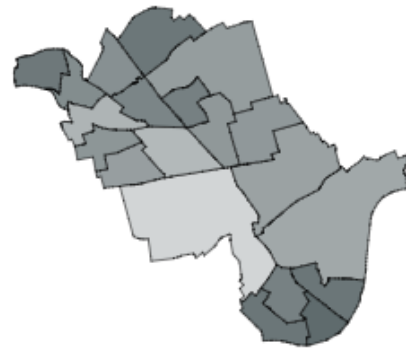
Mayoral Election 2016 – Labour/Conservative Split



Labour

Conservative

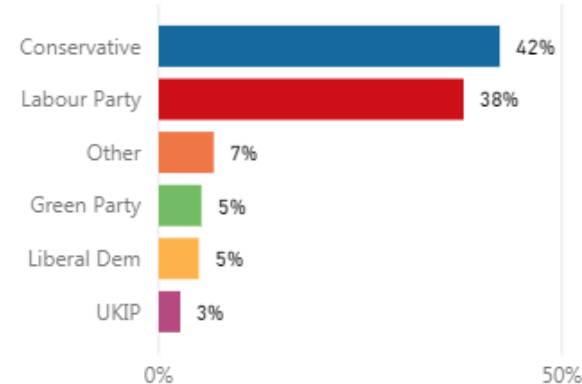
Mayoral Election 2016 – Electorate Turnout



25%

46%

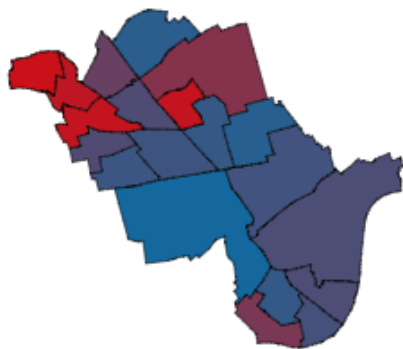
Mayoral Electorate 2016 – First Votes



0%

50%

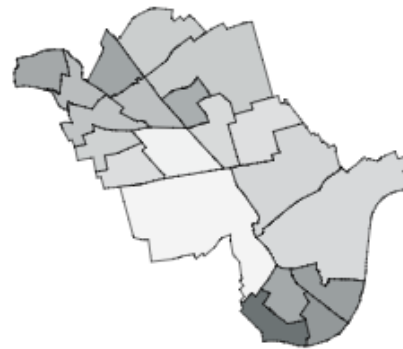
Local Elections 2014 – Labour/Conservative Split



Labour

Conservative

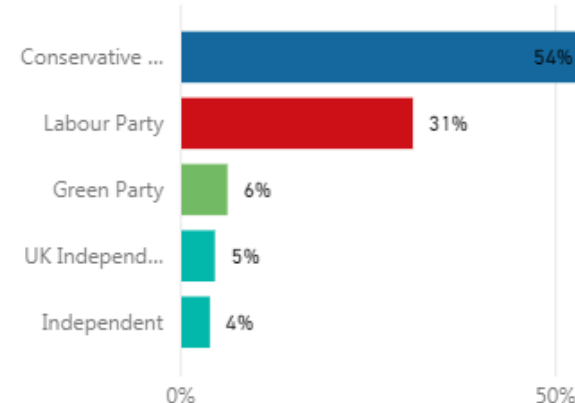
Local Elections 2014 – Electorate Turnout



25%

46%

Local Elections 2014 – Votes



0%

50%

City Survey 2017

## Proportion of people from different background get on well

Definitely Agree	28.35%
Tend to Agree	62.20%
Neither Agree Nor Disagree	8.66%
Tend to Disagree	0.79%
Definitely Disagree	0.00%

## Proportion of interest in helping improve Community

Very Interested	6.87%
Fairly Interested	19.08%
Not Very Interested	36.64%
Not At All Interested	25.19%
(Don't Know)	12.21%

## Time spent helping to improve the community

A great deal	3.79%
A fair amount	14.39%
Not very much	41.67%
None at all	38.64%
(Don't know)	1.52%

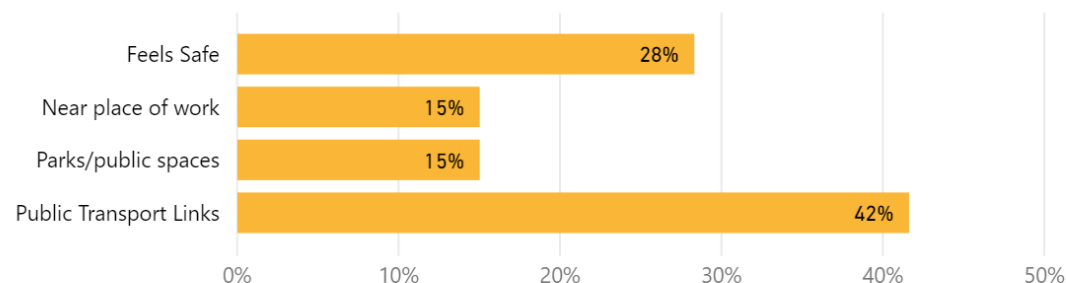




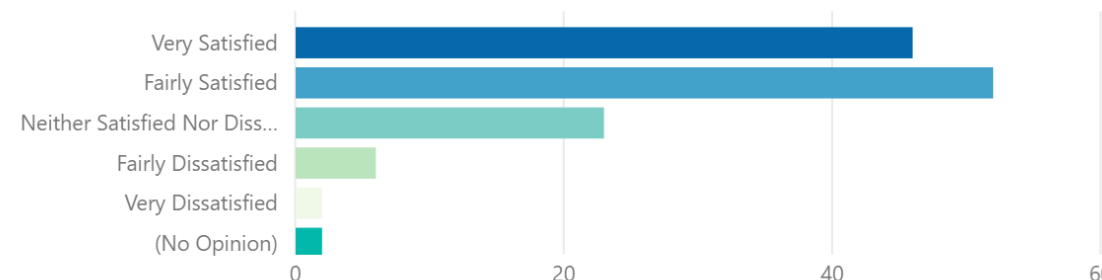
According to the City Survey, 75% of residents in Vincent Square were very or fairly satisfied with Westminster Council. Public Transport Links was the amenity most valued in the local area by the residents surveyed. The most frequently used public service by respondents in the last three months was Parks & open spaces.

47% of residents in Vincent Square reported using library services in the last three months and 90% were satisfied with their service. 36% of residents reported they had used a leisure centre's facilities in the last three months, 98% of City Survey respondents were satisfied with them.

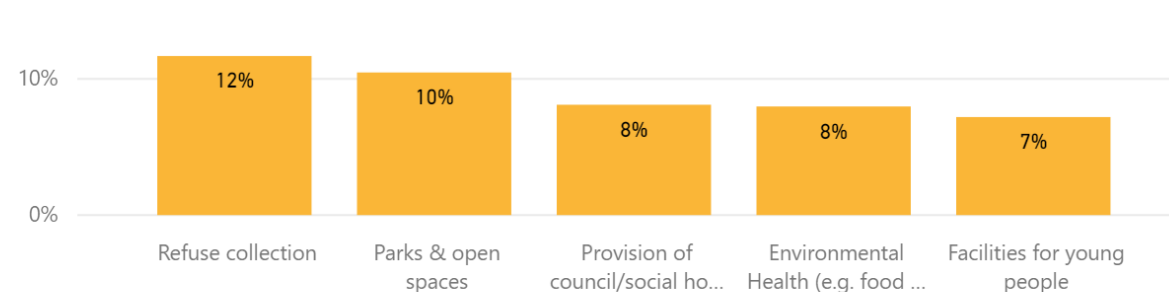
**Top 3 Local Features Most Valued by Residents, City Survey 2017**



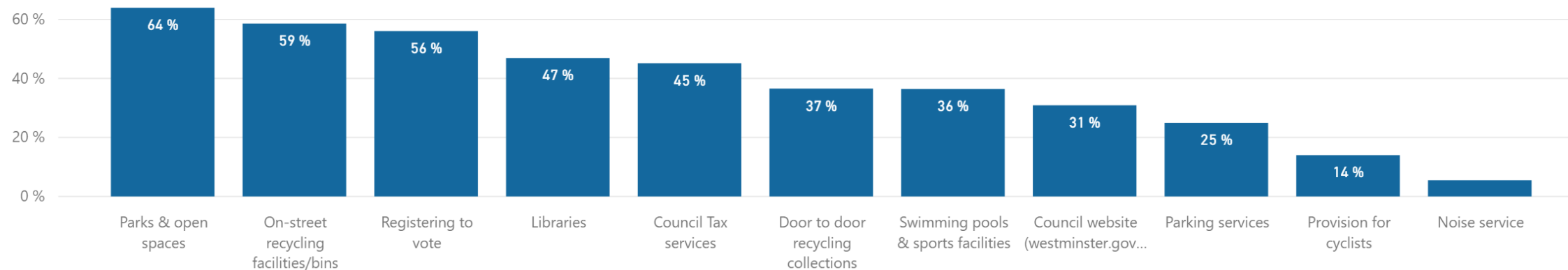
**Residents' Satisfaction with Council, City Survey**



**Top 5 Services Identified as Most Important, City Survey 2017**



**Services used within the last 3 months, City Survey 2017**



# SOURCES

	<b>Page 9. Vulnerable Older People:</b> Income Deprivation Affecting Older People, DCLG 2015 Social Exclusion, Based off multiple sources: DCLG 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	<b>Page 15. Transport, Travel and Visitors</b> Average Public Transport Accessibility Score, Transport for London 2014 Method of Travel to Work, Census 2011 Aspiration to Travel More by Mode of Transport, WCC 2017 Experimental Day Time Population, WCC 2017
<b>Page 4. Population:</b> Mid-Year Estimates, Office for National Statistics (ONS) 2016 Population Projections, Greater London Authority 2015	<b>Page 10. Local Economy:</b> Gross Value Added, Estimated by WCC using ONS data 2015 Count of Businesses, NOMIS 2017 (modelled using MSOA) Number of Start Ups, Banksearch 2017 Top Industries, Business Register 2016	<b>Page 18. Environmental Health</b> Access to Open Space and Parks, Greenspace Information for Greater London GLA, 2014 Use and Satisfaction of Open Space and Parks, City Survey 2017 Air Pollution Measures, Kings College London, 2013 Electric Vehicle Charging Bays, WCC Parking, 2017
<b>Page 5. Diversity:</b> 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: Schools 2017 Length of Time Spent in UK, City Survey 2017	<b>Page 11. Economic Activity:</b> Median Household Income, CACL Equalized Paycheck 2017 Economic Groups, Census 2011 Occupation Classification, Census 2011 Qualifications Achieved, Census 2011	<b>Page 17. Health, Care and Wellbeing</b> General Health & Long Term Health Problem or Disability, Census 2011 Child Health (Obesity), NHS 2010 Disability Living Allowance, DWP 2015 Social Care, Bi-Borough Adult Social Care, 2017 Life Expectancy at Birth, Office of National Statistics 2015 Well-being Index, GLA 2013 Ambulance Attendances, SafeStats London, 2016 Alcohol-related Hospital Admissions, Hospital Episode Statistics, 2016
<b>Page 6. Deprivation:</b> Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD), Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG) 2015	<b>Page 12. Housing and Affordability</b> Residential Properties and Tenure, Census 2011 City West Homes Households and Lessees, City West Homes 2017 Average Property Price, Land Registry 2017 Second Homes located in Ward, WCC Strategic Finance: Council Tax 2015 Second Homes 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	<b>Page 16. Crime, Disorder and Safety</b> Crime Data, Metropolitan Police Service, November 2017 London Fire Brigade Attendances, SafeStats London Quality of Life Affected by Crime, City Survey 2017 Feeling of Safety, City Survey 2017 Perceptions of Anti-social Behaviour, City Survey
<b>Page 7. Worklessness:</b> Benefits Claimants, NOMIS and Departments for Work and Pensions (DWP) 2016	<b>Page 13. Household Composition</b> Household size, Census 2011 Households Composition, Census 2011 Families with Dependent Children, Census 2011 Household Living Arrangements, Census 2011 Occupancy Rating (Bedrooms), Census 2011 How Likely and Where Would You Move, City Survey 2017	<b>Page 19. Civic Engagement and Community Cohesion</b> Local Elections Turnout and Results, Greater London Authority 2014 Mayoral Elections Turnout and Results, London Elects 2016 People Get On Well Together, City Survey 2017 Neighbourhood Interaction, City Survey 2017 Volunteering, City Survey 2017
<b>Page 8. Vulnerable Families and Children:</b> Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index, DCLG 2015 Free School Meals, Bi-Borough Children Services: Schools 2017	<b>Page 14. Education and Schools</b> 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	<b>Page 20. Service Use &amp; Satisfaction</b> Service Usage and Satisfaction, City Survey 2017 Recycling Use & Satisfaction, City Survey 2017 Most Popular Local Characteristics, City Survey 2017 Council Involvement and Influencing Decisions, City Survey 2017 Active Library Users, Bi-Borough Libraries and Archives 2017