St James’s 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

St James’s is the largest ward in Westminster, stretching from Vincent Square to Chancery Lane, and from the Thames to Piccadilly and Shaftesbury Avenue.

St James’s ward is home to Houses of Parliament and world-renowned cultural sites such as Westminster Abbey, the National Gallery and Royal Opera House.

The northern part of the ward is predominantly commercial with some of the highest rents in London. Covent Garden and the Strand, situated in this part, are known for theatres and tourist attractions.

Councillors

Louise Hyams, Conservative
Tim Mitchell, Conservative
Mark Shearer, 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
Summary of Key Statistics

Population: 11,495

Satisfaction with Council: 88%

Residents that feel that they get on well together: 75%

% of Population in Good Health: 95%

% of Families with Dependent Children: 29%

Satisfaction with Parks: 84%

Residents' perception of Safety: 95%

Number of Jobs: 219,035

Median Property Price: £1,611,300

Median Household Income: £45,200

% of WCC Pupils Achieving Good GCSE's (Ebacc 9-5): 35%

Number of Businessess: 11,560
In June 2016 the population of St James’s reached 11,495, which accounts for 5% of Westminster. Since 2014, there has been an increase in population of 5%.

14% of the population is 65 or older, greater than Westminster’s average. 74% are between 18 and 64, greater than the borough average. 12% are under 18 in St James’s, less than the borough average.

Concentration of Residents, MYE ONS 2016

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

Population Projection, GLA 2015
In 2011, English was being spoken in 69% of households in St James's, which is equal to the Westminster average of 69%. 51% of the residents were born inside of the UK. Of the residents who were born outside of the UK, 36% have lived in the UK for 5 years or less according to the 2017 City Survey. Of those registered on the electoral role, 15% of St James’s are from the EU and 5% 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**

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 St James's was 3.7, Westminster's was 4.9 and London's 2.7.

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

- Other European Language (EU): 760
- East Asian Language: 591
- French: 327
- Arabic: 197
- Spanish: 170

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Language</th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>2017</th>
<th>Percentage Change from 2015 to 2017</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Albanian</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>-19.05%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arabic</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>-7.14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bengali</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>-6.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>English</td>
<td>216</td>
<td>215</td>
<td>207</td>
<td>-4.17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>French</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>60.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italian</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>-15.38%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Persian</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>66.67%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portuguese</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>-30.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spanish</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>7.69%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tagalog</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>-33.33%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

- Italy: 304
- Ireland: 230
- France: 200
- Portugal: 150
- Spain: 140
- Germany: 120
- USA: 100
- Canada: 90
- Australia: 80
- India: 70
- Malaysia: 60
- Others: 50

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

- Less than 3 Months: 100
- 3 - 12 Months: 70
- 1 to 2 Years: 60
- 3 to 5 Years: 50
- 6 to 10 Years: 40
- 11 to 15 Years: 30
- 16 to 20 Years: 20
- Always Lived Here (Refused): 10
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.

St James’s 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 St James’s for the overall deprivation score.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LSOA</th>
<th>Decile</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>E01004731</td>
<td>40-50% least deprived in the UK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E01004736</td>
<td>40-50% most deprived in the UK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E01004733</td>
<td>40-50% most deprived in the UK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E01004735</td>
<td>20-30% most deprived in the UK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E01004734</td>
<td>20-30% most deprived in the UK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E01004732</td>
<td>10% most deprived in the UK</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The subsequent three pages explore key demographic groups: workless adults, vulnerable children and families, and vulnerable older persons.
In November of 2016, there were 935 benefit claimants of working age in St James’s (8.75% of the ward’s working age population), 88% 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 155. The JSA rate in St James’s was 1.45%, 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 630 ESA/IB claimants in St James’s with a rate of 5.9%, greater to that of Westminster’s average 2.65%.
According to the 2011 Census, 16% of families were composed of lone parents with dependent children in St James’s. 26% 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 91 Troubled Families in St James’s (2.9% 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.
20% of St James’s 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 3,245, which is a 6% drop in pension credit claims in 2015.

In November 2017, there were 152 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 St James’s 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. St James’s falls within the 30-40% least excluded in London. St James’s is ranked within the worst 20-30% in London for Income Deprivation among older persons.

### Persons Supported by Social Care, WCC 2017

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ward</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Westbourne</td>
<td>291</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Church Street</td>
<td>285</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Queen’s Park</td>
<td>219</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regent’s Park</td>
<td>193</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harrow Road</td>
<td>185</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Churchill</td>
<td>174</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St James’s</td>
<td>152</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Little Venice</td>
<td>148</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abbey Road</td>
<td>147</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vincent Square</td>
<td>141</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lancaster Gate</td>
<td>139</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tachbrook</td>
<td>130</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maida Vale</td>
<td>125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Warwick</td>
<td>125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bayswater</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hyde Park</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marylebone HS</td>
<td>91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bryanston &amp; DS</td>
<td>86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West End</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K &amp; B</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
St James's local economy hosts 219,035 jobs, accounting for 30.9% of the total number of jobs in Westminster. There are 11,560 businesses in St James's, which account for 21% of the total businesses in Westminster. According to Banksearch information, there were 6,461 new start-up businesses in St James's since 2008, accounting for 12% 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. St James's makes up 28% of Westminster's total GVA.

### Number of New Start-Ups, Banksearch 2017

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Number of Start-Ups</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>672</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>680</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>697</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>789</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>621</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Top Industries According to Number of Jobs, BRES 2016

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Industry</th>
<th>Percentage of Total Industry for Westminster</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Public administration &amp; defence</td>
<td>82.8%</td>
<td>48000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Professional, scientific &amp; technical</td>
<td>28.4%</td>
<td>39000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accommodation &amp; food services</td>
<td>27.2%</td>
<td>24000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Business administration &amp; support services</td>
<td>36.2%</td>
<td>20000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arts, entertainment, recreation &amp; other services</td>
<td>37.8%</td>
<td>19000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>38.6%</strong></td>
<td><strong>150000</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Those classified as economically active are of working age (16-64) and either employed or currently seeking employment. In 2011, 70% of St James’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. 37% of St James’s is defined as being workless, more than the average worklessness in Westminster (36%).

In 2017, the median income for St James’s was greater than the average median income for Westminster by £2,400. St James’s’s median income was £45,200 and the average lower quartile income was £29,500. Household Income was equivalised based on household size.
St James's contained 8,352 residential properties in 2017, which accounted for 7% of Westminster’s housing stock at the time. According to the 2011 census 41% of households were rented, 26% were owned and 28% were socially rented. In 2017, City West Homes managed 467 properties in the ward, of which 48% are tenants and 52% are leaseholders.

In 2017, the median property price in St James’s was £1,611,300 which is greater than the median price in Westminster by 51%. According to Council Tax documentation in 2017, 456 properties were listed as second homes, which represent 5% of households in St James’s. This is much greater than the average number of second homes owned in the average Westminster ward (184). The 2011 census found there were 2,734 residents in this ward that had a second home elsewhere in the UK or abroad.

The 2017 City Survey found 1% of St James’s’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 St James’s’s residents would have to pay 35.6 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 St James’s there are 1101 residents who claim housing benefits. 5% of the total number of households claiming housing benefits.
Of St James’s’s households in 2011, the majority had 1 person in household, 34% were families, of which 29% had dependent children and 16% were lone parents, 24% were living as a couple (married, civil partnership or cohabitating) and 14% of homes were occupied by those aged 65 or over.

12% of households in St James’s were in Communal Establishments, this is greater than the Westminster’s average which is 3%. The occupancy rating of the ward indicates that 55% had sufficient bedrooms for their household composition, 37% were under occupying their property and 8% of the household were over-crowded.

Of St James’s residents polled in the 2017 City Survey, 6% said they were likely to move out of the ward.
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 St James’s in 2017 was 67%, Westminster’s average was 72%. The main Bi-borough primary school attended by St James’s’s pupils in 2017 was St Matthews School, Westminster. At secondary schools, 35% of St James’s’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
Accessibility to public transport is measured based on the walking time to a transport network and the service availability. St James’s’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 St James’s was 268,100, which is a 2232% increase in population.

The greatest proportion of residents in St James’s travelled to work on foot in 2011. According to the 2017 City Survey, residents would like to travel more by public transport.

**Resident’s Mode of Travel to Work, ONS 2011**

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

**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 Casualties include all Slight, Serious and Fatal collisions.**
According to a 2013 study, 86% of homes in St James’s had good access to local parks, greater than the borough’s average of 60%. Respondents of the 2017 City Survey suggest that 69% of St James's used open spaces and public parks in the last three months, 49% of which were satisfied with them, less than Westminster’s average of 54%.

Over the last 10 years, 76 green walls and roof planning applications have been received in St James’s. The number of planning applications received is indicative of local demand for green infrastructure but not all applications are realised.

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.

St James’s average measure of nitrogen dioxide in 2013 was 57.1µg/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.
Health, Care & Wellbeing

85% of St James’s reported their health condition was ‘very good’ or ‘good’ in 2011, 1% greater than the borough’s average response. 5% of the ward perceived their health to be ‘bad’ or ‘very bad’, 1% less 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. St James’s ranks 113 of 625 London wards, indicating the probability residents experience greater well-being is among the top quartile in the city.

According to the 2011 Census, 12.9% of the ward’s population were affected by long-term illness or disability, less than Westminster’s average (14%). In 2017, 35 residents in St James’s received disability benefits. There were 172 residents who received social care from the council.

In 2010, 30% 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 118, 42 more than Westminster’s average. There were 13,305 ambulance attendances in St James’s in 2016, 58% of which were related to an illness.

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

90
86
98% of residents felt safe in St James’s and 96% felt safe after dark according to the 2017 City Survey. 19% felt that crime in their neighbourhood impacted their quality of life, this is equal to 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, 14,226 crimes were reported in St James’s, equating to a crime rate of 138 per 100 residents. This is much greater than the average rate in Westminster (29 per 100). Crime levels in the year ending in Jul 2017 have increased by 9% upon the previous year, whilst Westminster has seen an overall growth of 13%. According to the 2017 City Survey, 19% of the residents in St James’s perceived anti-social behaviour to be a problem in their area.

The London Fire Brigade responded to 824 incidents in St James’s, 6% of which were primary fires (harm people or cause damage to property) and 11% of which were secondary fires (less threatening) in 2015.
The electoral turnout for the 2014 local elections in St James’s was 30%, less than the average turnout for wards in Westminster by 2%. The turnout rate increased by 7% for the 2016 Mayoral Electorate. During Local Elections in 2014, St James’s was held by Conservative Party with a majority vote (51%).

During the Mayoral Elections in St James’s, the majority of 1st votes were won by The Conservative Party (46%), and the 2nd votes were won by the Green Party (23%). The election split was calculated by finding the difference between the Conservative and Labour Party votes.

According to the City Survey 2017, 75% of the community within St James’s say that people from different backgrounds get on well. 17% of the residents in St James’s spend time helping to improve the community and 19% are interested in helping more to improve community.

**City Survey 2017**

- **Proportion of people from different background get on well**
  - Definitely Agree: 29.85%
  - Tend to Agree: 48.51%
  - Neither Agree Nor Disagree: 17.16%
  - Tend to Disagree: 4.48%
  - Definitely Disagree: 0.00%

- **Proportion of interest in helping improve Community**
  - Very Interested: 0.00%
  - Fairly Interested: 18.57%
  - Not Very Interested: 55.00%
  - Not At All Interested: 16.43%
  - (Don’t Know): 10.00%

- **Time spent helping to improve the community**
  - A great deal: 1.43%
  - A fair amount: 15.71%
  - Not very much: 61.43%
  - None at all: 17.86%
  - (Don’t know): 3.57%
According to the City Survey, 88% of residents in St James’s 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.

St James’s has 10,348 active library members, the largest library with 6,194 active members is Charing Cross Library. 51% of residents in St James’s reported using library services in the last three months and 87% were satisfied with their service. 36% of residents reported they had used a leisure centre’s facilities in the last three months, 82% of City Survey respondents were satisfied with them.

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

- Cultural Facilities (e.g. T...) 27%
- Feels Safe 35%
- Public Transport Links 38%

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

- Very Satisfied
- Fairly Satisfied
- Neither Satisfied Nor Dissatisfied
- Fairly Dissatisfied
- Very Dissatisfied
- (No Opinion)

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

- Parks & open spaces 20%
- Environmental Health (e.g. food) 10%
- Street lighting 8%
- Provision of affordable housing 7%
- Care of vulnerable children and families 7%

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

- Parks & open spaces 69%
- Registering to vote 56%
- Council Tax services 54%
- Libraries 51%
- Council website (westminster.gov.uk) 46%
- Door to door recycling collections 43%
- On-street recycling facilities/bins 37%
- Swimming pools & sports facilities 36%
- Provision for cyclists 29%
- Parking services 29%
- Noise service 17%
Population Projections, Greater London Authority 2015 |
|-------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|
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 |
| Page 6. Deprivation: | Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD), Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG) 2015 |
Free School Meals, Bi-Borough Children Services: Schools 2017 |
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 |
| Page 10. Local Economy: | 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 |
Economic Groups, Census 2011
Occupation Classification, Census 2011
Qualifications Achieved, 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 |
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 |
| 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 |
Method of Travel to Work, Census 2011
Aspiration to Travel More by Mode of Transport, WCC 2017
Experimental Day Time Population, WCC 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 |
| Page 17. Health, Care and Wellbeing: | 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
Alcohol-related Hospital Admissions, Hospital Episode Statistics, 2016 |
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 |
| Page 19. Civic Engagement and Community Cohesion: | 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 |
| Page 20. Service Use & Satisfaction: | 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 |