Queens Park 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
Queens Park Ward is in the north east of Westminster borough. It is largely residential ward which includes the Queens Park Estate, built in 1874 made up of small houses in a Gothic-revival style, with polychrome brickwork, pinnacles and turrets along the bigger roads.

In May 2012, residents of the ward voted in favour of the establishment of a Queen's Park civil parish and parish council. It is the first civil parish created in London since new legislation was enacted in 2007.
Summary of Key Statistics

- **Population**: 14,122
- **Satisfaction with Council**: 88%
- **Residents that feel that they get on well together**: 94%
- **% of Population in Good Health**: 91%
- **% of Families with Dependent Children**: 53%
- **Satisfaction with Parks**: 95%
- **Residents' perception of Safety**: 96%
- **Number of Jobs**: 1,780
- **Median Property Price**: £585,000
- **Median Household Income**: £28,500
- **% of WCC Pupils Achieving Good GCSE’s (Ebacc 9-5)**: 22%
- **Number of Businesses**: 467

City of Westminster

Queen's Park
In June 2016 the population of Queen's Park reached 14,122, which accounts for 6% of Westminster. Since 2014, there has been an increase in population of 6%. 10% of the population is 65 or older, less than Westminster's average. 65% are between 18 and 64, less than the borough average. 25% are under 18 in Queen's Park, greater than the borough average.

Concentration of Residents, MYE ONS 2016

Proportion of Population Groups, MYE ONS, 2016

Population Projection, GLA 2015
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.

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

The subsequent three pages explore key demographic groups: workless adults, vulnerable children and families, and vulnerable older persons.
In 2011, English was being spoken in 66% of households in Queen’s Park, which is equal to the Westminster average of 66%. 57% of the residents were born inside of the UK. Of the residents who were born outside of the UK, 18% have lived in the UK for 5 years or less according to the 2017 City Survey. Of those registered on the electoral role, 13% of Queen’s Park are from the EU and 3% are from Commonwealth nations. Ireland 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 Queen’s Park was 7.2. Westminster’s was 4.9 and London’s 2.7.
In November of 2016, there were 1,650 benefit claimants of working age in Queen’s Park (7.41% of the ward’s working age population), 80% of these claimed Out-Of-Work Benefits.

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

There are two main types of benefits which can be claimed by those out of work. Job Seekers Allowance (USA) is claimed by residents unemployed and actively seeking work, of which there were 190. The JSA rate in Queen’s Park was 2.01%, 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 915 ESA/IB claimants in Queen’s Park with a rate of 3.66%, greater to that of Westminster’s average 2.65%.
According to the 2011 Census, 40% of families were composed of lone parents with dependent children in Queen’s Park. 31% 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 429 Troubled Families in Queen’s Park (13.5% 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.
16% of Queen’s Park are 65 and over, less than Westminster’s average of 18%. In 2011, 20% 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 7,545, which is a 8% drop in pension credit claims in 2015.

In November 2017, there were 219 older people supported by social care services from Westminster City Council, which accounts for 16% of older people in the ward and 7% of the total over 65 social care provided by Westminster City Council.

An estimate of the proportion of persons 65 and over in Queen’s Park 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, Queen’s Park falls within the highest 40-50% excluded in London. Queen’s Park is ranked within the worst 10-20% in London for Income Deprivation among older persons.
Queen’s Park’s local economy hosts 1,780 jobs, accounting for 0.25% of the total number of jobs in Westminster. There are 467 businesses in Queen’s Park, which account for 1% of the total businesses in Westminster. According to Banksearch information, there were 976 new start-up businesses in Queen’s Park 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. Queen’s Park makes up 0% of Westminster’s total GVA.
Economically Active

Those classified as economically active are of working age (16-64) and either employed or currently seeking employment. In 2011, 64% of Queen’s Park’s population were economically active, of which 13% were unemployed. This was less than the average proportion of economically active (69%), and worse than the average unemployment rate (7%) in Westminster. Worklessness combines those who are actively looking for work and those who cannot work: 44% of Queen’s Park is defined as being workless, more than the average worklessness in Westminster (36%).

In 2017, the median income for Queen’s Park was lower than the average median income for Westminster by £14,300. Queen’s Park’s median income was £28,500 and the average lower quartile income was £19,200. Household Income was equalised based on household size.
Queen’s Park contained 5,225 residential properties in 2017, which accounted for 4% of Westminster’s housing stock at the time. According to the 2011 census 20% of households were rented, 22% were owned and 55% were socially rented. In 2017, City West Homes managed 2,112 properties in the ward, of which 80% are tenants and 20% are leaseholders.

In 2017, the median property price in Queen’s Park was £585,000 which is less than the median price in Westminster by 45%.

According to Council Tax documentation in 2017, 6 properties were listed as second homes, which represent less than 1% of households in Queen’s Park. This is much less than the average number of second homes owned in the average Westminster ward (184). The 2011 census found there were 593 residents in this ward that had a second home elsewhere in the UK or abroad.

The 2017 City Survey found 8% of Queen’s Park’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 Queen’s Park’s residents would have to pay 20.5 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 Queen’s Park there are 2187 residents who claim housing benefits. 10% of the total number of hous...
Of Queen’s Park’s households in 2011, the majority had 1 person in household, 52% were families, of which 53% had dependent children and 40% were lone parents, 15% were living as a couple (married, civil partnership or cohabitating) and 11% of homes were occupied by those aged 65 or over.

1% of households in Queen’s Park were in Communal Establishments, this is less than the Westminster’s average which is 3%. The occupancy rating of the ward indicates that 50% had sufficient bedrooms for their household composition, 30% were under occupying their property and 20% of the household were over-crowded.

Of Queen’s Park residents polled in the 2017 City Survey, 4% said they were likely to move out of the ward.

### Household Composition

#### Occupancy Rating, ONS 2011

- **Queen’s Park**
- **Westminster**

#### Number of Dependent Children, ONS 2011

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

#### Household Living Arrangements, ONS 2011

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<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>%GT Number</th>
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<tr>
<td>One person household: Other</td>
<td>1328</td>
<td>29.97%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One family only: Lone parent: Dependent children</td>
<td>659</td>
<td>14.87%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One family only: Married or same sex civil partnership couple: Dependent children</td>
<td>643</td>
<td>14.51%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One person household: Aged 65 and over</td>
<td>456</td>
<td>10.29%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One family only: Lone parent: All children non-dependent</td>
<td>365</td>
<td>8.91%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One family only: Cohabiting couple: No children</td>
<td>270</td>
<td>6.09%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One family only: Married or same sex civil partnership couple: No children</td>
<td>261</td>
<td>5.89%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One family only: Married or same sex civil partnership couple: All children non-dependent</td>
<td>202</td>
<td>4.56%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One family only: Cohabiting couple: Dependent children</td>
<td>108</td>
<td>2.44%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One family only: All aged 65 and over</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>1.99%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One family only: Cohabiting couple: All children non-dependent</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>0.47%</td>
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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 Queen's Park in 2017 was 73%, Westminster's average was 72%. The main Bi-Borough primary school attended by Queen's Park's pupils in 2017 was Queen's Park and secondary school was Paddington Academy. At secondary schools, 22% of Queen's Park's pupils achieved GCSE grades of 9-5 (A*-C) in EBacc subjects (English, Mathematics, Science, a Language and History or Geography), which was lower than Westminster's average of 27%.

In 2017, 19% of resident primary and secondary school pupils attending a state school had Special Educational Needs, this is greater than the Westminster average of 17%.

**State GCSE Scores: EBacc 9-5, WCC 2017**

52%

**State Attainment 8 Score, WCC 2017**

49

**State GCSE Scores: EBacc 9-5, WCC 2017**

22%

**State Progress 8 Score, WCC 2017**

0.5
Accessibility to public transport is measured based on the walking time to a transport network and the service availability. Queen’s Park’s integration into the public transport network was found to be satisfactory. An Experimental model of data from 2015 estimated that the combined day and evening population (residents at home, working population and visitors) of Queen’s Park was 15,500, which is a 10% increase in population.

The greatest proportion of residents in Queen’s Park 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.
According to a 2013 study, 32% of homes in Queen’s Park had good access to local parks, lower than the borough’s average of 60%. Respondents of the 2017 City Survey suggest that 65% of Queen’s Park used open spaces and public parks in the last three months, 45% of which were satisfied with them, less than Westminster’s average of 54%.

Over the last 10 years, 9 green walls and roof planning applications have been received in Queen’s Park. 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. Queen’s Park average measure of nitrogen dioxide in 2013 was 40.8μg/m³, greater than the World Health Organization’s (WHO) recommended limit of 40μg/m³. Westminster’s average NO2 concentration was 50.2μg/m³, above London’s average of 30.6μg/m³.

There were 2 electric vehicle charging points and bays in Queen’s Park in 2017, less than Westminster’s ward average of 9. Of those surveyed in 2017 City Survey in Queen’s Park 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
Health, Care & Wellbeing

77% of Queen’s Park reported their health condition was ‘very good’ or ‘good’ in 2011, 7% less than the borough’s average response. 9% of the ward perceived their health to be ‘bad’ or ‘very bad’, 3% greater than Westminster’s average.

The Well-Being Index is a score based on a combined measure of 12 well-being indicators related to health, economic security, safety, education, mobility and environment. Queen’s Park ranks 502 of 625 London wards, indicating the probability residents experience greater well-being is among the bottom half in the city.

According to the 2011 Census, 19.3% of the ward’s population were affected by long-term illness or disability, greater than Westminster’s average (14%). In 2017, 90 residents in Queen’s Park received disability benefits. There were 287 residents who received social care from the council.

In 2010, 24% of Year 6 children were classified as obese, equal to the borough average of 24%. The standardised admission ratio of alcohol-related hospital admissions in 2017 was 86, 10 more than Westminster’s average. There were 2,400 ambulance attendances in Queen’s Park in 2016, 71% 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

80 78

Poor Less Poor
96% of residents felt safe in Queen’s Park and 70% felt safe after dark according to the 2017 City Survey. 22% felt that crime in their neighbourhood impacted their quality of life, this is greater than the average value for Westminster (19%).

Crime rates in Westminster’s wards are influenced by the influx of visitors to the borough. Between Jul 2016 - Jul 2017, 1,258 crimes were reported in Queen’s Park, equating to a crime rate of 10 per 100 residents. This is much less than the average rate in Westminster (29 per 100). Crime levels in the year ending in Jul 2017 have increased by 34% upon the previous year, whilst Westminster has seen an overall growth of 13%. According to the 2017 City Survey, 21% of the residents in Queen’s Park perceived anti-social behaviour to be a problem in their area.

The London Fire Brigade responded to 143 incidents in Queen's Park, 12% of which were primary fires (harm people or cause damage to property) and 9% of which were secondary fires (less threatening) in 2016.
The electoral turnout for the 2014 local elections in Queen’s Park was 35%, greater than the average turnout for wards in Westminster by 3%. The turnout rate increased by 9% for the 2016 Mayoral Electorate. During Local Elections in 2014, Queen’s Park was held by Labour Party with a large majority vote (76%).

During the Mayoral Elections in Queen’s Park, the majority of 1st votes were won by the Labour Party (51%), and the 2nd votes were won by the Green Party (29%). The election split was calculated by finding the difference between the Conservative and Labour Party votes.

According to the City Survey 2017, 94% of the community within Queen’s Park say that people from different backgrounds get on well. 18% of the residents in Queen’s Park spend time helping to improve the community and 22% are interested in helping more to improve community.

**City Survey 2017**

- Proportion of people from different background get on well
  - Definitely Agree: 44.03%
  - Tend to Agree: 51.49%
  - Neither Agree Nor Disagree: 3.73%
  - Tend to Disagree: 0.00%
  - Definitely Disagree: 0.75%

- Proportion of interest in helping improve Community
  - Very Interested: 4.41%
  - Fairly Interested: 17.65%
  - Not Very Interested: 44.12%
  - Not At All Interested: 24.26%
  - (Don’t Know): 9.56%

- Time spent helping to improve the community
  - A great deal: 2.96%
  - A fair amount: 14.81%
  - Not very much: 48.15%
  - None at all: 30.37%
  - (Don’t know): 3.70%
According to the City Survey, 88% of residents in Queen’s Park 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 2,819 library members registered at Queen’s Park Library. 41% of residents in Queen’s Park reported using library services in the last three months and 86% were satisfied with their service. 22% of residents reported they had used a leisure centre’s facilities in the last three months, 93% of City Survey respondents were satisfied with them.

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

- Feels Safe: 26%
- Parks/public spaces: 29%
- Public Transport Links: 65%

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

1. Parks & open spaces: 17%
2. Provision of council/social homes: 9%
3. Refuse collection: 9%
4. Facilities for young people: 7%
5. Provision of affordable housing: 6%

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

- Parks & open spaces: 65%
- Door to door recycling collections: 59%
- Registering to vote: 59%
- Council Tax services: 56%
- On-street recycling facilities/bins: 49%
- Libraries: 41%
- Council website (westminster.gov): 38%
- Parking services: 36%
- Swimming pools & sports facilities: 22%
- Provision for cyclists: 10%
- Noise service: 0%
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