

# BOROUGH PROFILE 2006



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This report 'A Borough Profile of Hammersmith & Fulham' is compiled every four years. It is intended to provide an overall picture of the borough's demographic, social, economic and environmental characteristics in an easy to use graphic-driven format.

The profile is a collaborative report, written and compiled by research officers from across the council and the Primary Care Trust.

A variety of data sources are used in the report. They include external sources such as the latest national Census [2001] and Metropolitan Police data, as well as internal data sources, such as the Housing Needs Survey and Land Use Survey. All data is provided in its most up-to-date form and sources are clearly referenced in order to provide the best possible information on life in the borough.

This document aims to be an accessible reference tool, providing essential information to service providers within the council and its partners who are seeking to meet ever changing local needs. It is hoped that it will also be of general interest to borough residents, the local workforce and the general public alike.

Data is presented in a format of thematic colour-coded chapters alongside explanatory text and sourcing information. The appendix contains some further explanatory information about the provision of the information in the report, including details on borough geography, maps and data themes.

An online version of this report can be viewed on the London Borough of Hammersmith & Fulham website at [www.lbhf.gov.uk](http://www.lbhf.gov.uk)

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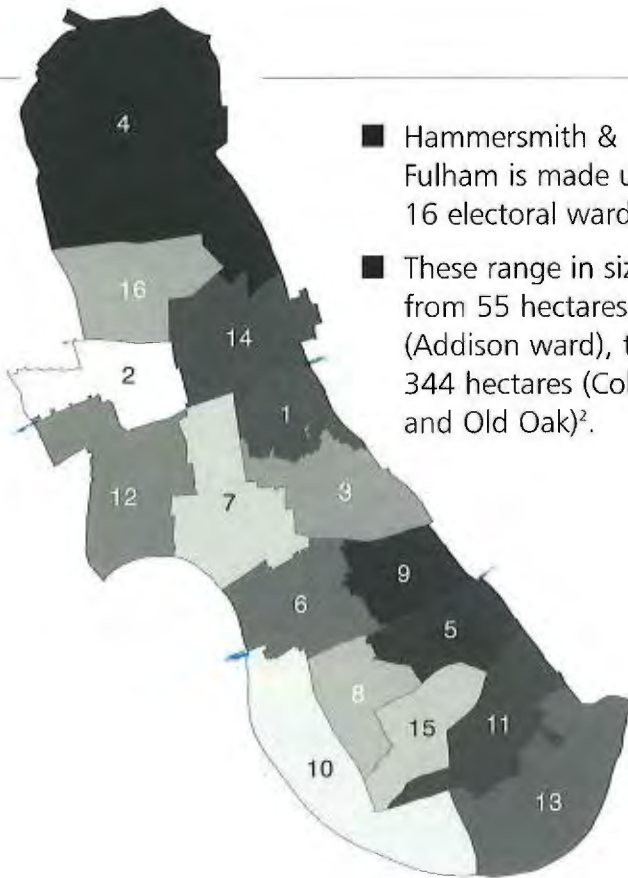
## Geographical position/characteristics

- Hammersmith & Fulham is one of the 13 inner London boroughs and is situated in the centre-west of London on the transport routes between the City and Heathrow airport.
- It is a long narrow borough running north to south with a river border at its south and south-west side.
- It is bordered by six London boroughs: Brent to the north; Kensington and Chelsea to the east; Wandsworth and Richmond-Upon-Thames to the south; and Ealing and Hounslow to the west.

- Excluding the City of London, it is the third smallest of the London boroughs in terms of area, covering 1,640 hectares<sup>1</sup>.



## Electoral wards



- Hammersmith & Fulham is made up of 16 electoral wards.
- These range in size from 55 hectares (Addison ward), to 344 hectares (College and Old Oak)<sup>2</sup>.

Addison	1
Askew	2
Avonmore and Brook Green	3
College Park and Old Oak	4
Fulham Broadway	5
Fulham Reach	6
Hammersmith Broadway	7
Munster	8
North End	9
Palace Riverside	10
Parsons Green and Walham	11
Ravenscourt Park	12
Sands End	13
Shepherd's Bush Green	14
Town	15
Wormholt and White City	16

<sup>1</sup> Source: Census, 2001, Table UV02

<sup>2</sup> Source: Census 2001, Table UV02

## Population

- The borough population was measured at 165,242 at the time of the 2001 Census with a population density of 101 people per hectare<sup>3</sup>. This makes Hammersmith & Fulham the fourth most densely populated local authority in England and Wales.
- Current estimates of population from 2004 show that the borough's population has risen to 176,800 residents<sup>4</sup> from the mid year estimate of 169,400 in 2001. This increase over the 2001-4 period is the sixth highest of all the London boroughs.
- At the time of the last census, 75,438 households were counted in the borough<sup>5</sup>. At the latest estimate, there are 76,900 resident households in the borough in 2005.

## Local economy

- Hammersmith & Fulham has three thriving town centres: Shepherd's Bush in the north, Hammersmith in the centre-west, and Fulham in the south.
- The borough is home to some major international companies, and has a strong reputation as an area noted for media and entertainment industry firm locations.
- The largest employer in the borough is the BBC with BBC Television Centre headquarters located in White City.

<sup>3</sup> Source: Census, 2001, ONS census ranking tables [www.statistics.gov.uk/census2001/profiles/rank/ewhectare.asp](http://www.statistics.gov.uk/census2001/profiles/rank/ewhectare.asp).

<sup>4</sup> Source: ONS, Mid-Year Estimates, 2004. <sup>5</sup> Source: Census, 2001, Table KS20.

## Local attractions

- The borough has a strong sporting profile. It is home to three professional football clubs - Chelsea FC, Fulham FC, and Queens Park Rangers FC.
- The borough also houses Queen's Club tennis club which hosts the Stella Artois Championships each summer.
- The borough has an interesting historical heritage and houses attractions including Fulham Palace (historic home of Bishops of London), and Kelmscott House (home to William Morris for the last 18 years of his life).
- Two of London's major exhibition centres, Earls Court 2 and Olympia, are also located within Hammersmith & Fulham. The two centres host trade shows, consumer shows, and exhibitions, throughout the year. A 2002 study, showed that each year, one in every two Londoners visits an event at either Earls Court or Olympia<sup>6</sup>.

## Green space

- The borough has 53 parks, open spaces, and cemeteries.
- These include the popular Ravenscourt Park in the west of the borough, and Bishops Park in the south.
- The northern border of the borough is home to Wormwood Scrubs nature reserve, the largest area of green space in Hammersmith & Fulham. Seven areas of 'the scrubs' were designated as a Local Nature Reserve by the council in 2002.

<sup>6</sup> <http://www.eco.co.uk/ECO/main.nsf/WebPages/About%20Us?opendocument>



# POPULATION





# Population trends and projections

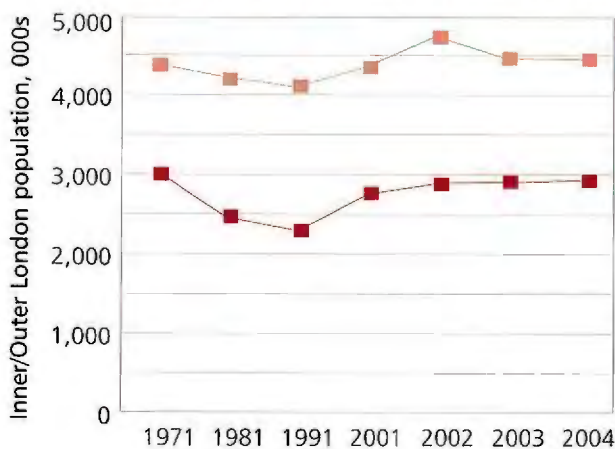
- The population of Hammersmith & Fulham has been increasing over the last 20 years.
- This followed an historic decline in population during the period from the 1930s through to the 1980s.
- In the 2001-04 period there was an increase in total population of 4.4% in the borough as a whole. This was a higher rate of increase than both inner and outer London.
- The total population of Hammersmith & Fulham is projected to continue rising in future years, but at a slower rate than recently.
- The overall increase in total borough population is projected to be 4% in the period 2006-11.
- The projected subsequent rise between the years 2011-31 will only be a further 4.5% in total.
- Beyond 2006, the population of both inner and greater London as a whole will rise faster than that of Hammersmith & Fulham.
- In the 2006-16 period, the largest percentage population increases are projected to be in the 40-54 age group, followed by the 5-19 age group.

## Population trends, 2001-2004

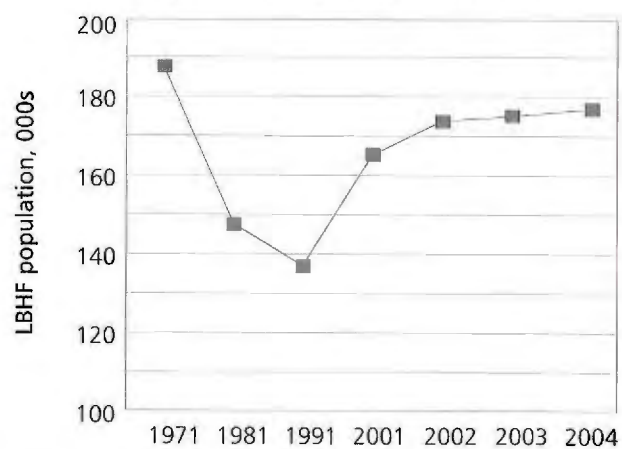
	2001	2002	2003	2004
LBHF	169,400	172,700	174,200	176,800
Inner London	2,859,400	2,891,900	2,904,600	2,931,100
Outer London	4,463,000	4,479,400	4,483,300	4,498,200

Source: Mid Year Estimates (ONS)

## London population trends, 1971-2004



## LBHF population trends, 1971-2004



Legend: Outer London (brown square), Inner London (red square), LBHF (grey square)

Source: Censuses. Note: data relates to persons present except 2001 which relates to usual residents

## Components of population change

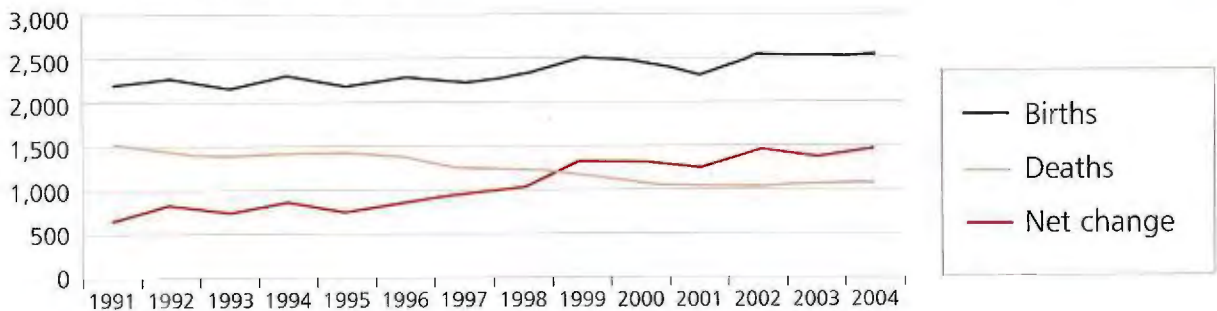
- In the 2002-04 period, the main component of population increase in Hammersmith & Fulham has been the process of natural change (the excess of births over deaths). This recent increase in natural change is a London-wide phenomenon.
- The number of births in the borough is at a higher level now than the average for the 1990s.
- In the last two years for which there is data, there have been net migration gains of around 1,000 residents a year in the borough.
- This is at a lower level than the 1998-2001 period when population increase was led by migration gains.
- In 2003-4, there was a migration loss of 3,550 residents to other parts of the country but this was outweighed by inward international migration.
- The census shows that in the year 2000-01, one in five households in the borough (20%) moved address. This mobility rate was the seventh highest of any local authority in England and Wales.
- Of those who had moved into the borough during this time, 3.4% had arrived from outside the UK.

### Components of population change, 1991 - 2004

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Births	2,243	2,302	2,200	2,323	2,227	2,333	2,292	2,347	2,531	2,479	2,365	2,585	2,559	2,600
Deaths	1,565	1,442	1,428	1,445	1,450	1,417	1,306	1,284	1,184	1,131	1,078	1,078	1,120	1,100
Net natural change	678	860	772	878	777	916	986	1,063	1,347	1,348	1,287	1,507	1,439	1,500
Net migration and other changes	-1,200	-1,000	300	-1,200	-300	-700	-500	3,600	2,200	NA	2,000	0	1,000	1,000
Net change	-500	-100	500	-300	500	200	500	4,700	3,600	-	3,300	1,500	2,500	2,500

Source: ONS

### Natural change, 1991 - 2004



Source: ONS

## Age structure

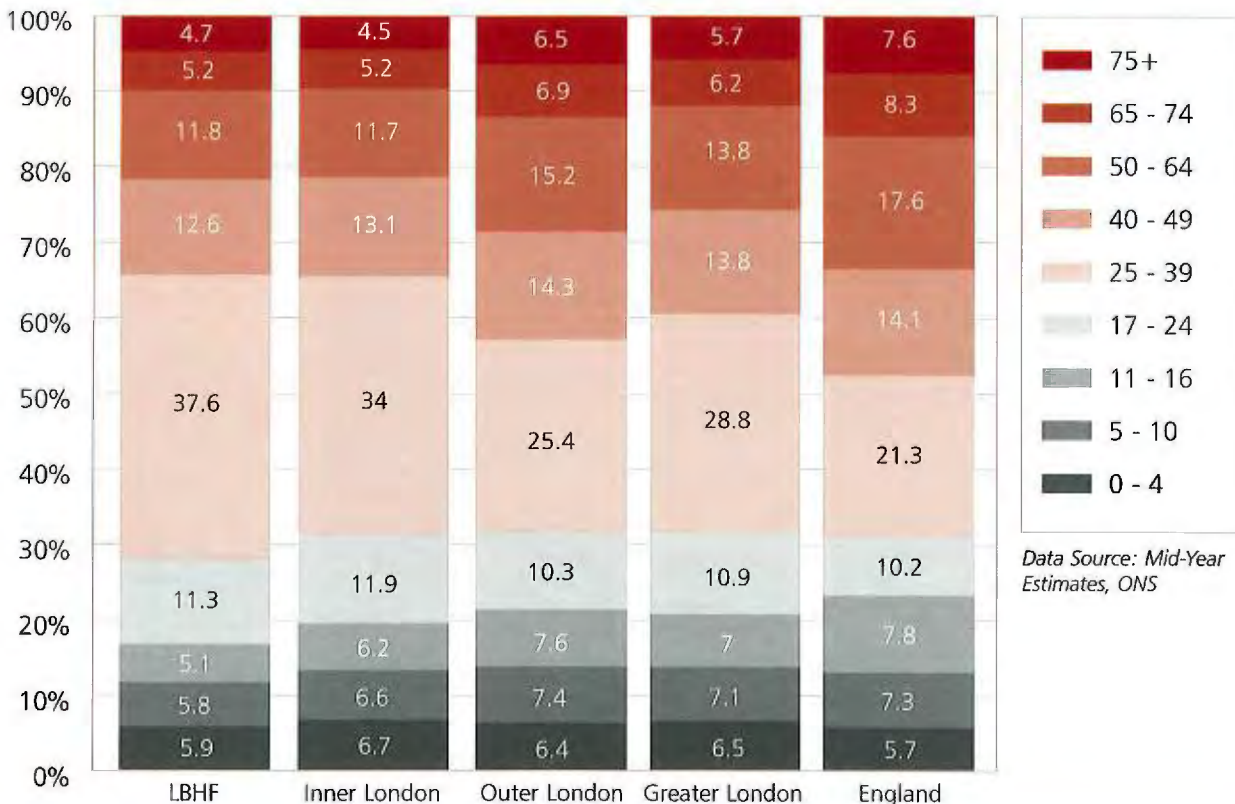
- Hammersmith & Fulham has a higher proportion of young adults aged 25-39 (38%) than London and the rest of the country.
- Conversely, the proportion of children and young adults in the 0-24 age group (28%) is lower than in London and the rest of the country.
- 22% of the borough population is aged 50 or over, which is in line with data for inner London generally but lower than the average for outer London.

Age structure, % total population, 2004

	0 to 4	5 - 10	11 - 16	17 - 24	25 - 39	40 - 49	50 - 64	65 - 74	75+
LBHF	5.9	5.8	5.1	11.3	37.6	12.6	11.8	5.2	4.7
Inner London	6.7	6.6	6.2	11.9	34	13.1	11.7	5.2	4.5
Outer London	6.4	7.4	7.6	10.3	25.4	14.3	15.2	6.9	6.5
Greater London	6.5	7.1	7	10.9	28.8	13.8	13.8	6.2	5.7
England	5.7	7.3	7.8	10.2	21.3	14.1	17.6	8.3	7.6

Data Source: Mid-Year Estimates, ONS

Age structure, % total population, 2004



Data Source: Mid-Year Estimates, ONS

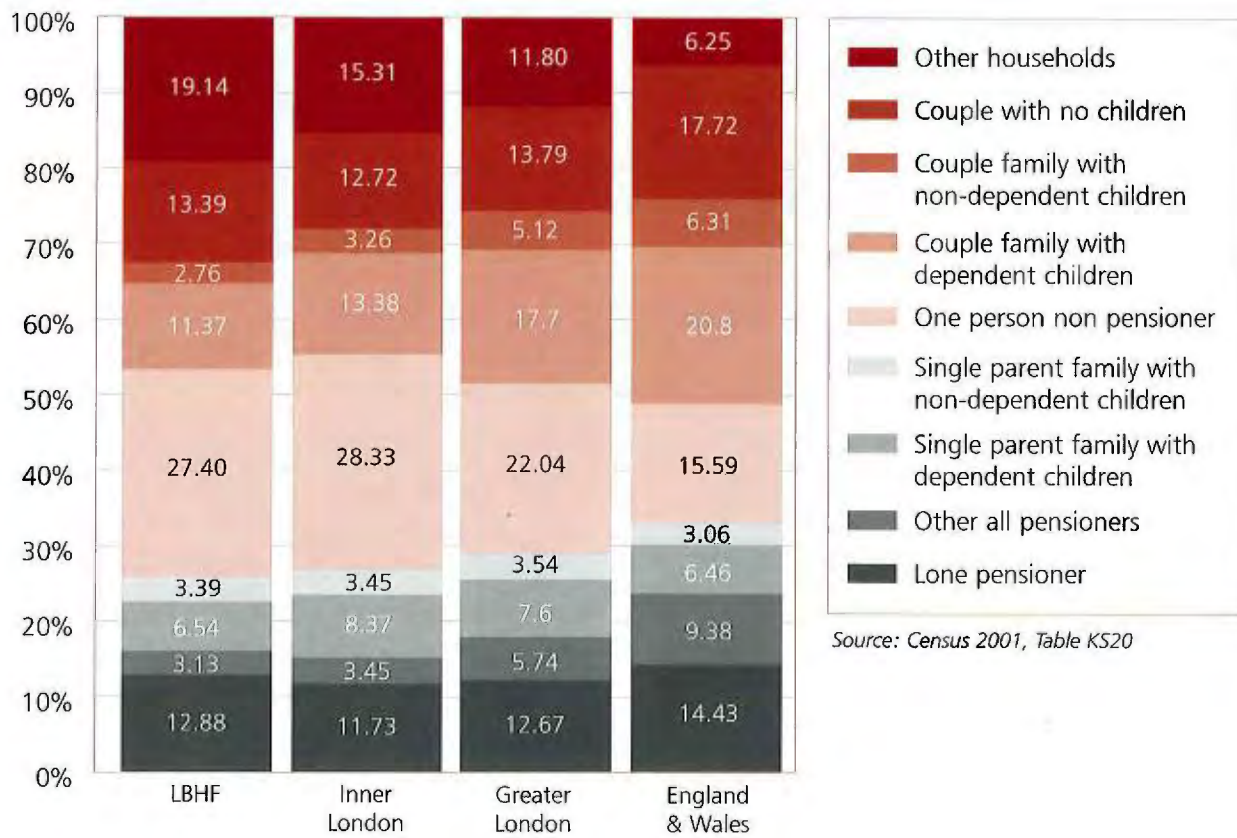
## Household composition

- The average household size in Hammersmith & Fulham in 2001 was 2.16 persons, a slight increase on the 1991 figure.
- This was the 12th lowest average of any local authority in England and Wales.
- 27% of borough households consist of a single person under pensionable age, and a further 13% of households consist of couples without children.
- The household type showing the largest proportional increase during the 1991-2001 period was that of households consisting of two or more unrelated adults. In 2001, this group formed 19% of all households, which was the fourth highest of any local authority.
- Only approximately one in five of all borough households (22%) contain dependent children.
- The overall number of households in Hammersmith & Fulham is projected to increase by 4% in the 2006-11 period, after which the rate of future increases are forecast to be at a lower rate.

### Households by type, 1981 - 2001 - comparative data

Household type	LBHF, 1981		LBHF, 1991	
	no	%	no	%
Lone pensioner	9,843	16.12	9,887	14.16
Other all pensioners	4,595	7.53	3,366	4.82
Single parent family with dependent children	4,340	7.11	4,840	6.93
Single parent family with non-dependent children	2,730	4.47	2,530	3.62
One person non pensioner	11,614	19.02	19,180	27.47
Couple family with dependent children	9,570	15.67	8,120	11.63
Couple family with non-dependent children	2,940	4.82	2,610	3.74
Couple with no children	11,770	19.28	11,750	16.83
Other households	3,655	5.99	7,540	10.80
<b>Total</b>	<b>61,057</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>69,823</b>	<b>100</b>

Households by type, 2001 - comparative data



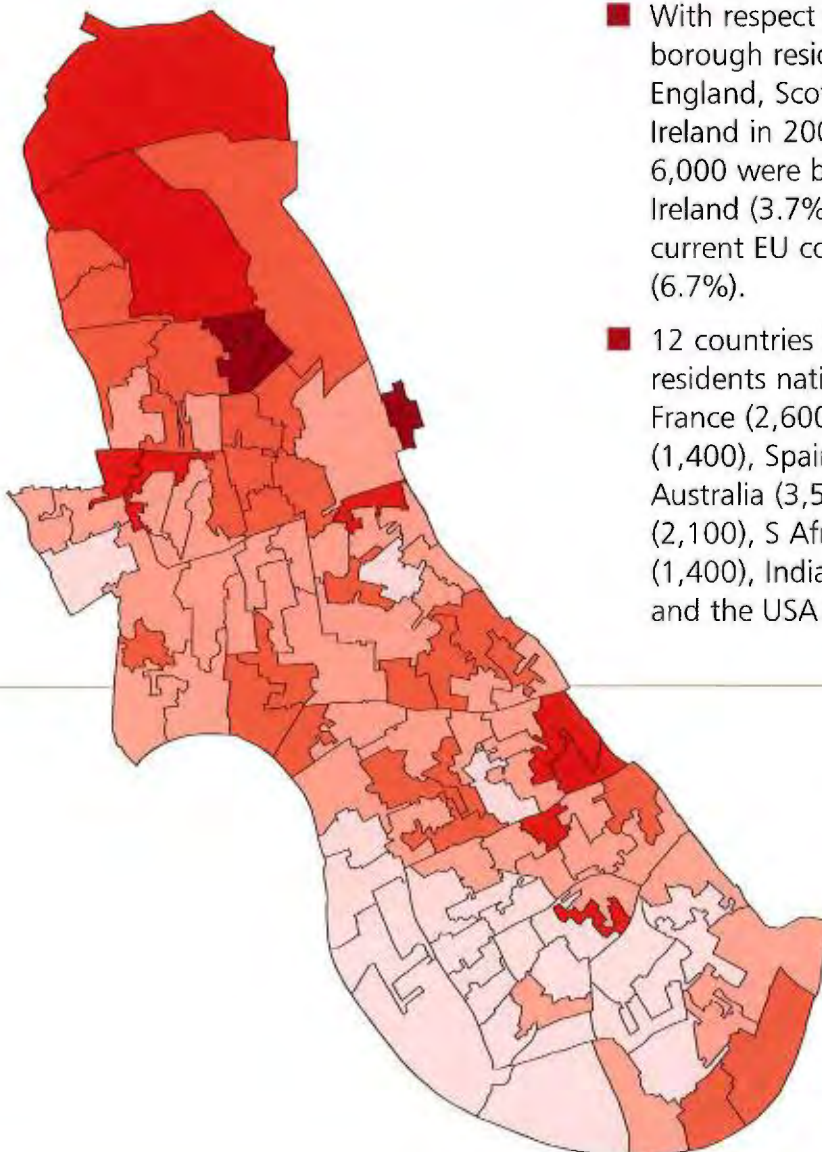
Source: Census 2001, Table KS20

LBHF, 2001		Inner London	Greater London	England & Wales
no	%	%	%	%
9,714	12.88	11.73	12.67	14.43
2,363	3.13	3.45	5.74	9.38
4,932	6.54	8.37	7.60	6.46
2,559	3.39	3.45	3.54	3.06
20,671	27.40	28.33	22.04	15.59
8,577	11.37	13.38	17.70	20.8
2,079	2.76	3.26	5.12	6.31
10,102	13.39	12.72	13.79	17.72
14,441	19.14	15.31	11.80	6.25
75,438	100	100	100	100

Source: Historic Census Data, and Census 2001

## Ethnicity - ethnic minorities

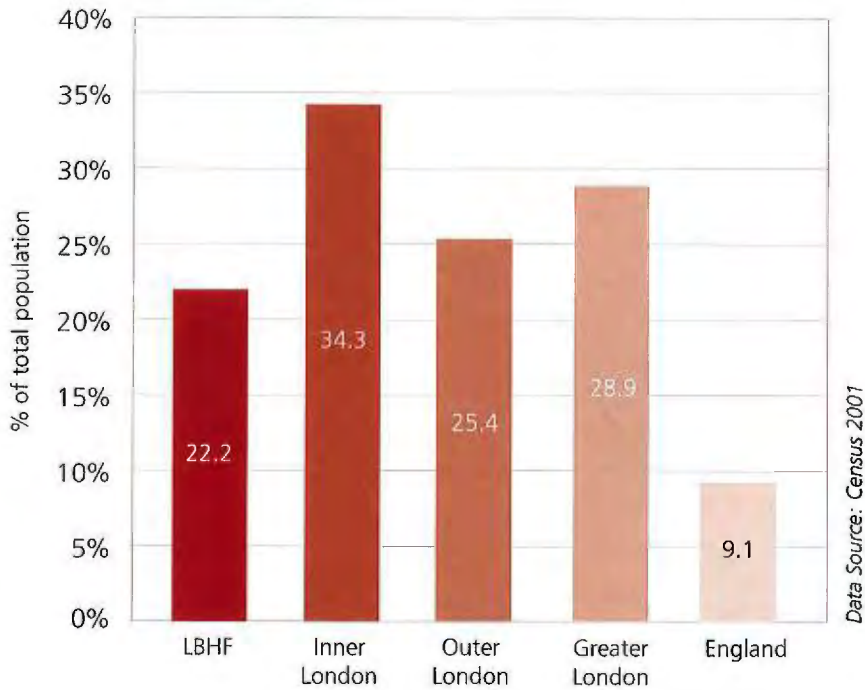
- In 2001, the proportion of residents in ethnic groups other than white in Hammersmith & Fulham was 22%, and these groups have increased since 1991 when the proportion was 18%.
- This proportion is lower than the London average but significantly higher than the figure for England (9%).
- The largest sub group in the borough other than the white groups is people of black ethnic origins (11% of the population).
- People of Asian or Chinese origins together constitute 5% of the population.
- 15% of the population in Hammersmith & Fulham is in the 'other white' group, made up principally by people from both Western and Eastern Europe, Australia and New Zealand.
- Wormholt & White City and College Park & Old Oak wards have the highest ethnic minority populations in the borough with rates in excess of 30%.
- With respect to birthplace, 66% of borough residents were born in England, Scotland, Wales or Northern Ireland in 2001. In addition some 6,000 were born in the Republic of Ireland (3.7%). Those born in other current EU countries totalled 11,100 (6.7%).
- 12 countries have over 1,000 borough residents native to them. These were; France (2,600), Germany (1,400), Italy (1,400), Spain (1,100), Poland (1,100), Australia (3,500), New Zealand (2,100), S Africa (1,900), Jamaica (1,400), India (1,400), Somalia (1,200) and the USA (1,900).



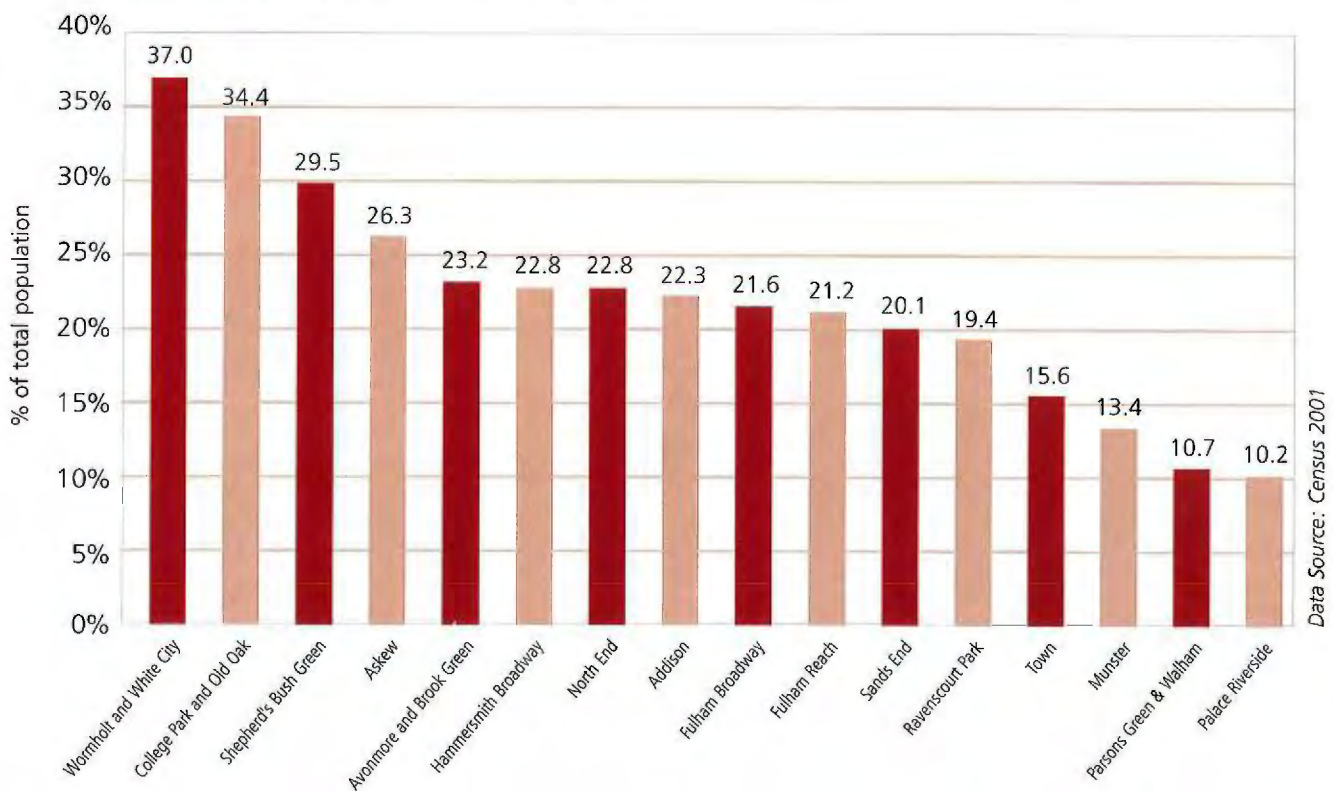
### % of total population

	3.9 - 13.9
	14.0 - 23.9
	24.0 - 33.9
	34.0 - 43.9
	44.0 - 53.9

**Ethnic minority population, 2001 - comparative data**



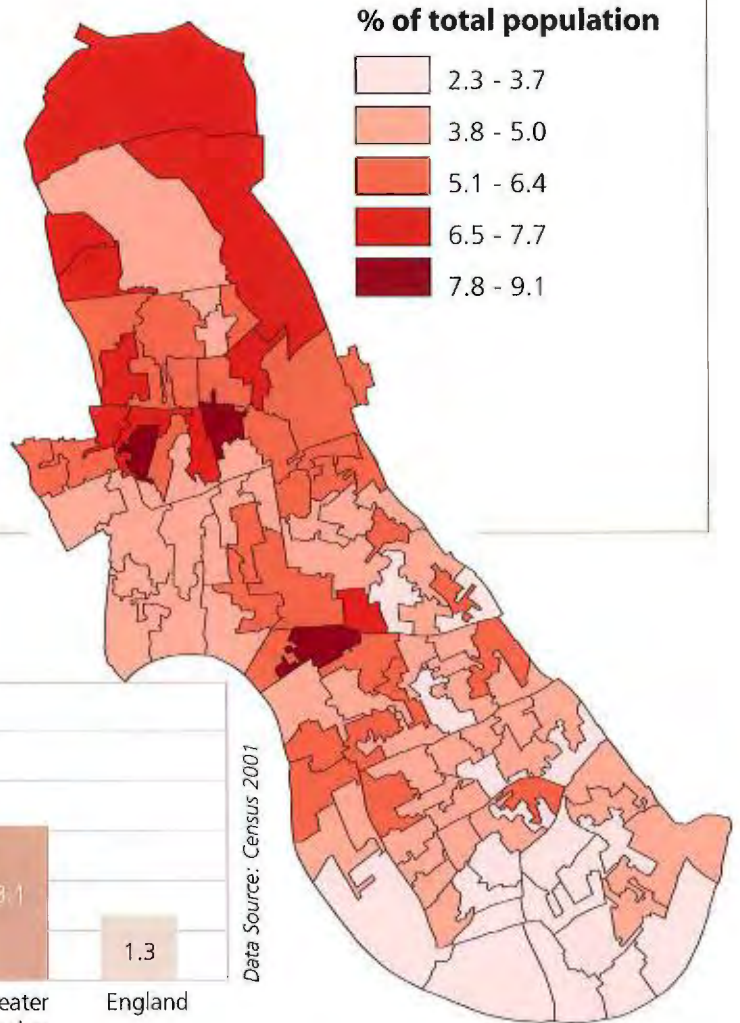
**Ethnic minority population, 2001 - by ward**



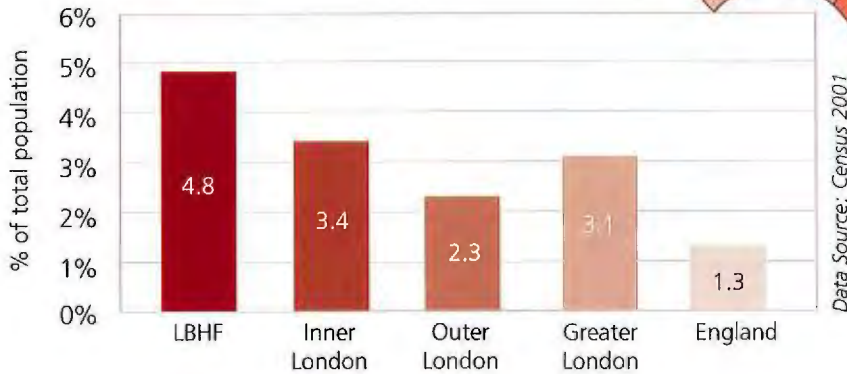


# Ethnicity - white Irish

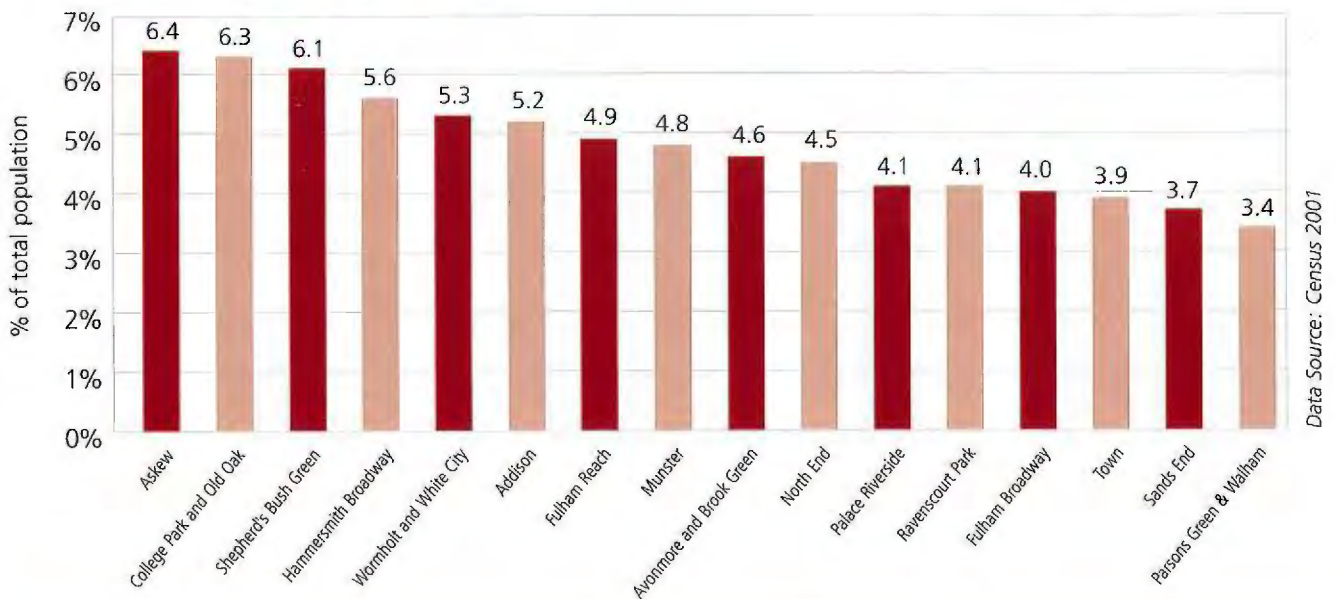
- The proportion of white Irish residents in Hammersmith & Fulham's population was 4.8% in 2001.
- This figure was the third highest of any local authority in England and Wales.
- The wards of Askew, College Park & Old Oak, and Shepherd's Bush Green had the highest concentrations of white Irish population in the borough.



## White Irish population, 2001 - comparative data



## White Irish population, 2001- by ward



# Religious groups

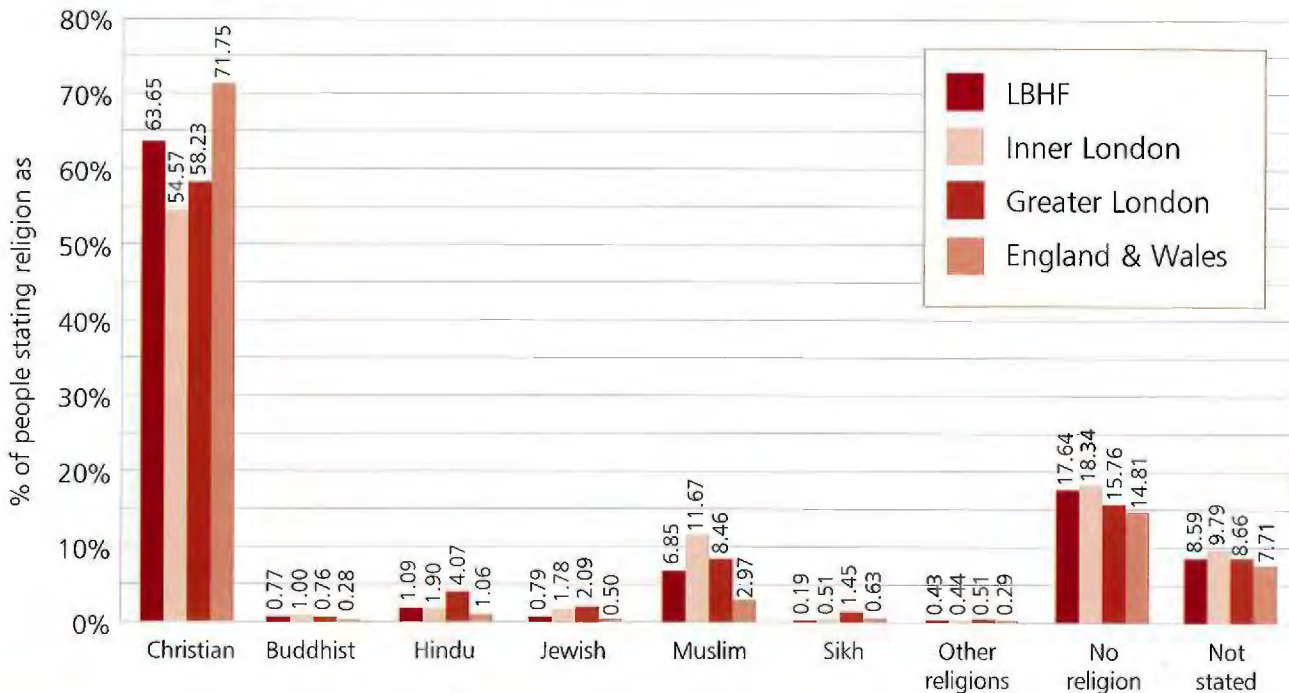
- A question relating to religion was asked for the first time in an English Census in 2001. However responding to the question was voluntary.
- Approximately 64% of Hammersmith & Fulham residents who answered the question stated their religion as Christian. This is a higher proportion than for London as a whole.
- One in ten borough residents belong to non-Christian religions, the next largest being Muslim (7%).
- 18% of residents that responded to the question stated that they have no religion.
- Nearly one in ten residents (9%) did not answer the census question.

## Religious groups, 2001 – comparative data

	LBHF	Inner London	Greater London	England & Wales
All resident population	165,242	2,766,114	7,172,091	52,041,916
Christian	63.65	54.57	58.23	71.75
Buddhist	0.77	1.00	0.76	0.28
Hindu	1.09	1.90	4.07	1.06
Jewish	0.79	1.78	2.09	0.50
Muslim	6.85	11.67	8.46	2.97
Sikh	0.19	0.51	1.45	0.63
Other religions	0.43	0.44	0.51	0.29
No religion	17.64	18.34	15.76	14.81
Not stated	8.59	9.79	8.66	7.71

Data Source: Census 2001

## Religious groups, 2001



Data Source: Census 2001



# LOCAL ECONOMY



## Floorspace use

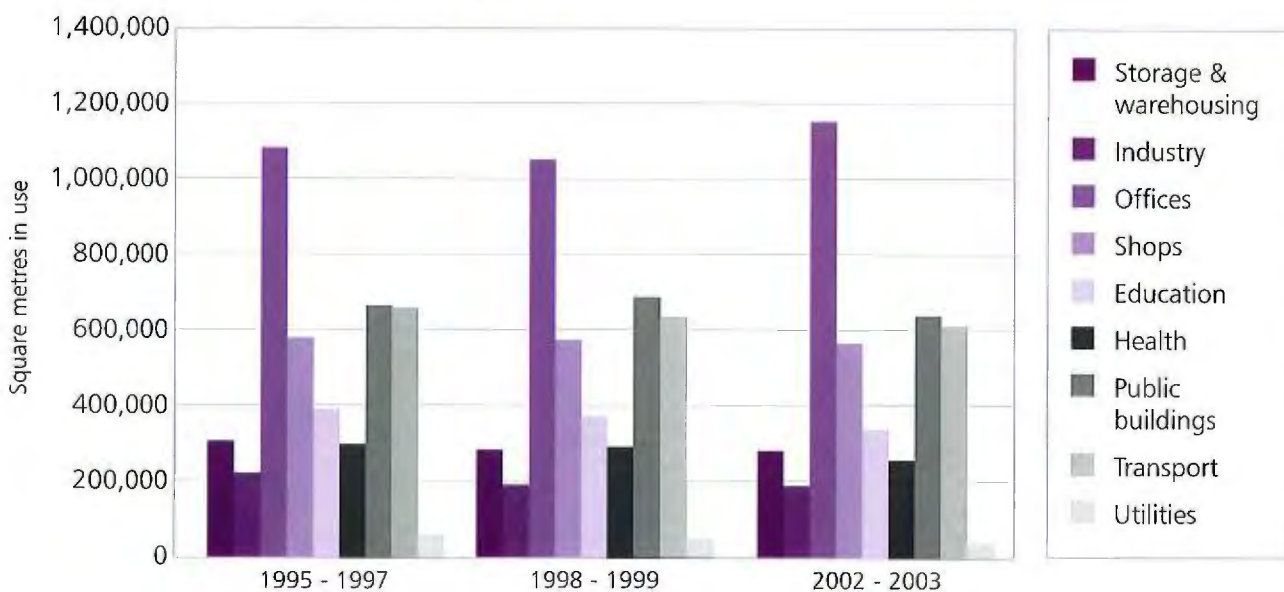
- Over the last 30 years the centre of Hammersmith has developed into a major sub-regional office location and offices make up the main employment-generating floorspace use in the borough.
- Industrial space has been in long-term decline in the borough. There was a fall in industrial floorspace use of 33.6% between 1992 and 2003.
- The storage and warehousing floorspace use trend is stable.
- Retail uses have expanded by 5% in the 1992-2003 period.
- The main changes have been an expansion in supermarkets and grocery outlets at the expense of smaller more specialist food retail (butchers, greengrocers etc).

### Floorspace use, square metres, 1992-2003 – total borough

Use (sq m)	1992	1995-7	1998-9	2002-3
Storage & warehousing	298,928	308,673	285,229	284,122
Industry	289,222	224,546	193,424	192,117
Offices	1,063,523	1,080,440	1,051,822	1,154,253
Shops	531,396	581,223	576,566	568,546
Education	406,301	393,941	375,460	341,492
Health	292,760	300,165	294,682	260,359
Public buildings	623,977	665,872	688,260	640,858
Transport	461,825	658,358	637,515	613,856
Utilities	71,337	62,606	52,113	40,395

Data Source: Environment Dept Land Use Survey

### Floorspace use, square metres, 1995-2003



- 'Land Use changes in Hammersmith & Fulham 1992 – 2003', the full report is available on the council website [www.lbhf.gov.uk/Directory/Housing\\_and\\_Planning/Planning/Local\\_plan\\_-\\_minerals/48235\\_LDF\\_Research.asp](http://www.lbhf.gov.uk/Directory/Housing_and_Planning/Planning/Local_plan_-_minerals/48235_LDF_Research.asp)

## Approved major development sites

- The largest commercial development in the borough currently under construction is the White City retail leisure centre in Shepherd's Bush Green ward.
- Approved developments not yet under construction include a Music Centre at the BBC site in College Park & Old Oak ward and additional buildings at the Hammersmith Embankment business park.
- Additional public open spaces are planned at Imperial Wharf and Hammersmith Embankment.

### Major commercial developments under construction, January 2006

Site	Ward	Description
White City, W12	Shepherd's Bush Green	A major development to provide up to 109,319 sq m of shopping, restaurant etc floorspace in Use Classes A1, A2, A3, A4 and A5. It will also include a multi screen cinema, library, workshops, a bus station and two new railway stations (on the West London Line and the Hammersmith & City Line).
6-10 Southcombe Street, W14	Avonmore & Brook Green	Former Magistrates Court. Partial demolition, change of use and extension to use as offices, 2,182 sq m
Imperial Wharf Block H, SW6	Sands End	1,003 sq m of office space to be provided on the first floor of a block also containing residential and other uses

Data Source: London Borough of Hammersmith & Fulham

**Major commercial developments approved but not started, January 2006**

Site	Ward	Description
Rear of 39-61 Gwendwr Rd, W14	Avonmore & Brook Green	Development as a 3 storey building with 5 office units, 1,239 sq m
Exhibition Garages, Addison Bridge Place, W14	Avonmore & Brook Green	Redevelopment of garages as a 2/3 storey building with 5 office units providing 3,123 sq m
40 Peterborough Road, SW6	Parsons Green & Walham	Redevelopment as 3 storey plus basement building as offices (1,040 sq m) and 2 live-work units
28 Peterborough Road, SW6	Parsons Green & Walham	Redevelopment as 3 storey building with 8 office units (1,331 sqm)
BBC, Wood Lane, W12	College Park & Old Oak	A further stage in the development of the BBC complex including the Music Centre (12,512 sq m), the gateway office building (19,534 sq m) and ancillary shops and restaurants
Hammersmith Embankment, W6	Fulham Reach	Existing permission is for a further 48,370 sq m of office space within 8 buildings, along with 12 affordable housing units and new open space. Revised scheme submitted.
Centre West (Broadway Centre), W6	Hammersmith Broadway	The remaining phase of office development on the north east side for 9,034 sq m in a 6 storey building
Britannia House, 1 Glenthorne Road, W6	Hammersmith Broadway	Redevelop Britannia House as a 9 storey building providing 4,817 sq m of offices
Hammersmith Palais, Shepherds Bush Rd, W6	Hammersmith Broadway	Redevelop the Palais as a building of 2-6 storeys as offices (6,747 sq m) with new leisure space (3,996 sq m) and restaurant.
70-74 and 82-84 Parsons Green Lane and former Co-op Depot, SW6	Town	Redevelopment as a 3 storey plus part basement building as shops, restaurant and offices (4,988 sq m) plus 8 two storey units at the rear as workshop/ studios (2,860 sq m). Revised scheme submitted.
Imperial Wharf, Block D, SW6	Sands End	This Block will contain around 4,200 sq m of office space
280-284 Munster Road, SW6	Munster	Part conversion/ part redevelopment of vehicle repair workshop as office units totalling 1,299 sq m
84-88 Fulham High Street, SW6	Palace Riverside	Refurbishment of former TA buildings and redevelopment of the rest for mixed uses including shops, restaurant and 1,054 sq m of offices
190-192 Goldhawk Road, W12	Askew	Erect a 2 storey plus basement building providing 1,050 sq m of offices
Mecca Bingo Hall, 58 Shepherds Bush Green, W12	Shepherd's Bush Green	Redevelop as a 182-bed hotel, 719 sq m of retail space, and leisure facilities

Data Source: London Borough of Hammersmith &amp; Fulham

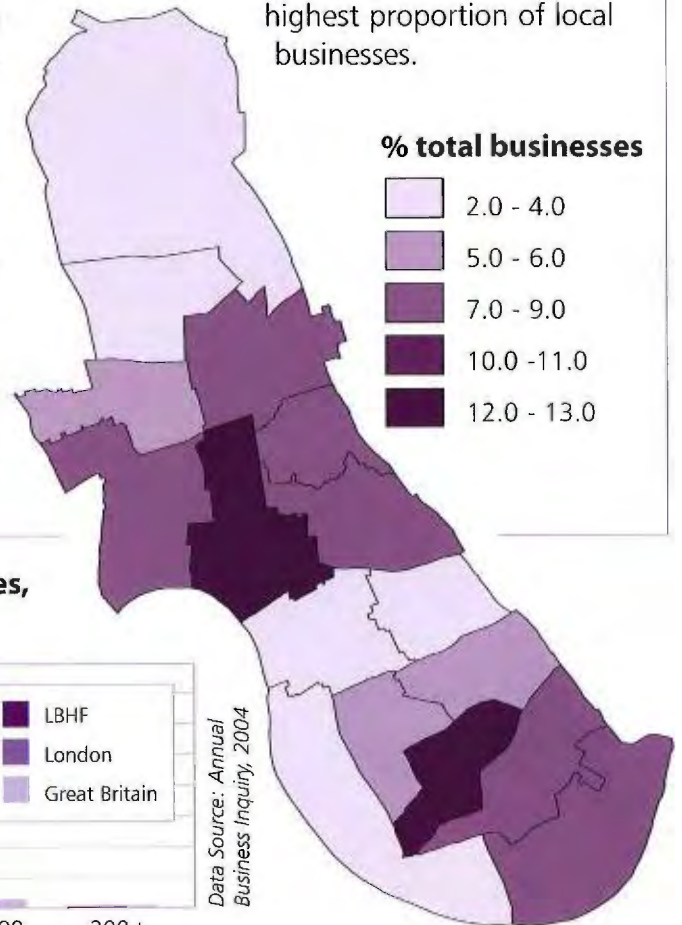


# Local business - numbers and size

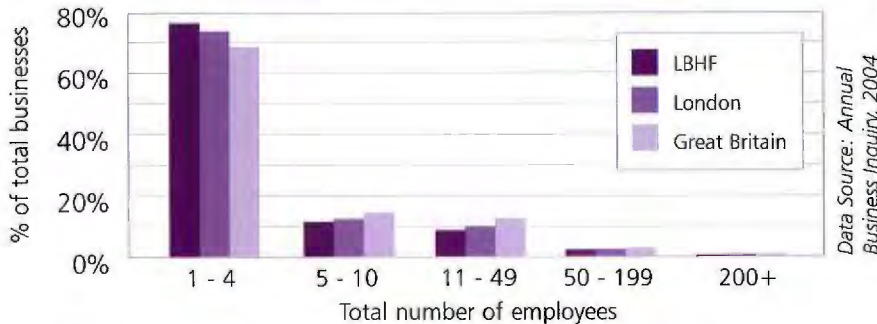
- Business start-up and closure rates are proxied from VAT registration data. Most businesses with an annual turnover of £60,000 or higher are required to register for VAT.
- The total number of VAT registered businesses in Hammersmith & Fulham has risen steadily to more than 8,000 in 2004.
- Business start-up and closure rates are higher in London than the rest of the country, and this is reflected in Hammersmith & Fulham which has a busy local economy with some of the highest business start-up and closure rates in London.
- Hammersmith & Fulham has a level of local business activity that is nearly

20% higher than the average across London and nearly double the national average.

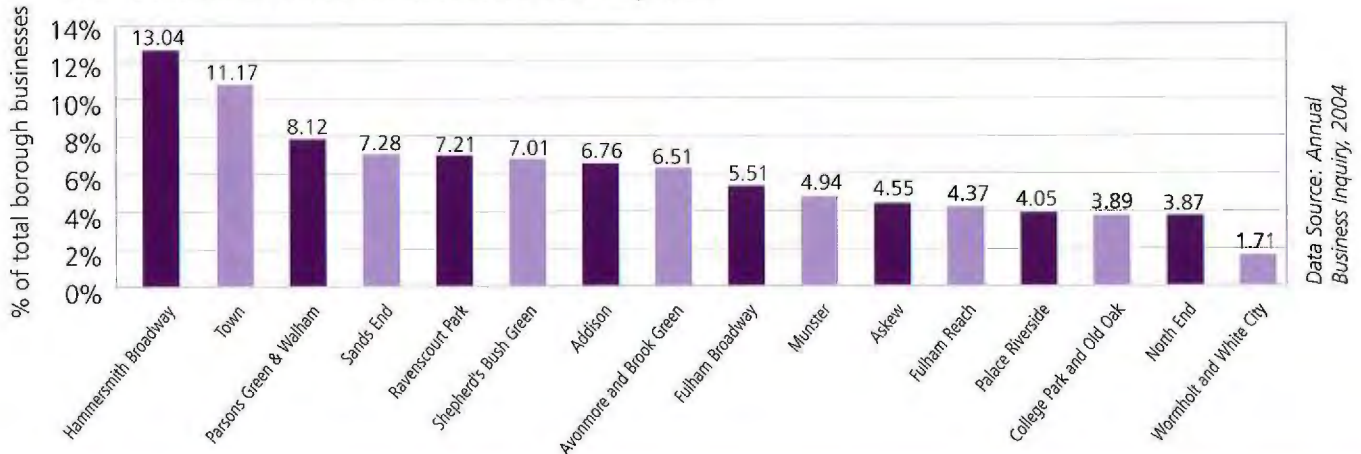
- As would be expected, the town centre wards of Hammersmith Broadway and Town have the highest proportion of local businesses.



## Local businesses by number of employees, 2004 - comparative data



## Total number of local businesses, 2004 - by ward



## Local business - by industry

- There are more than 10,000 businesses located in Hammersmith & Fulham with a total of more than 110,000 employees.
- 76% of these businesses have less than five employees.
- 3% of these businesses have more than 50 employees.
- The largest sector in the borough is the financial and business services sector, employing more than 25% of the total workforce. This is less than the London average for this sector.
- Health and social work is a large local sector (15%), with two large hospitals in the borough.
- The retail sector in the borough is smaller than the London or national averages, but will grow significantly with the completion of the White City centre.

### Businesses by number of employees/industrial structure of employment, 2004 - comparative data (by % of total businesses)

Number of employees	1-4		5-10		11-49		50-199		200+	
	LBHF	London	LBHF	London	LBHF	London	LBHF	London	LBHF	London
Manufacturing	75.9	70.6	13.4	14.3	7.7	11.6	2.1	2.7	0.9	0.7
Construction	85.5	84.1	6.5	8.7	6.9	5.5	0.7	1.4	0.4	0.3
Wholesale/retail trade	74.9	73.0	14.2	14.6	8.4	9.8	2.2	2.0	0.4	0.5
Hotels and restaurants	50.2	50.3	21.4	23.3	25.3	22.4	2.4	3.5	0.6	0.4
Wholesale/retail trade	74.9	73.0	14.2	14.6	8.4	9.8	2.2	2.0	0.4	0.5
Hotels and restaurants	50.2	50.3	21.4	23.3	25.3	22.4	2.4	3.5	0.6	0.4
Transport, storage & communication	61.7	64.5	17.7	15.3	13.6	12.8	5.4	5.4	1.6	2.0
Real estate, renting, business activities	84.1	81.8	8.7	9.5	4.9	6.3	1.8	1.8	0.4	0.6
Public admin/defence, social security	15.2	28.8	26.3	16.9	42.4	31.9	13.1	15.9	3.0	6.5
Education	39.3	29.9	7.5	11.5	32.2	33.8	19.2	22.3	1.9	2.5
Health and social work	46.8	39.2	25.7	27.0	22.5	27.5	2.9	5.1	2.0	1.1
Community, social & personal services	83.3	82.1	9.4	10.0	4.7	5.9	2.0	1.6	0.5	0.3
Other	70.0	63.2	0.0	15.0	10.0	13.5	0.0	6.0	50.0	2.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>76.2</b>	<b>73.7</b>	<b>11.8</b>	<b>12.7</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.7</b>

Data Source: Annual Business Inquiry, 2004

### Industrial structure of employment, % borough jobs, 2004 – comparative data

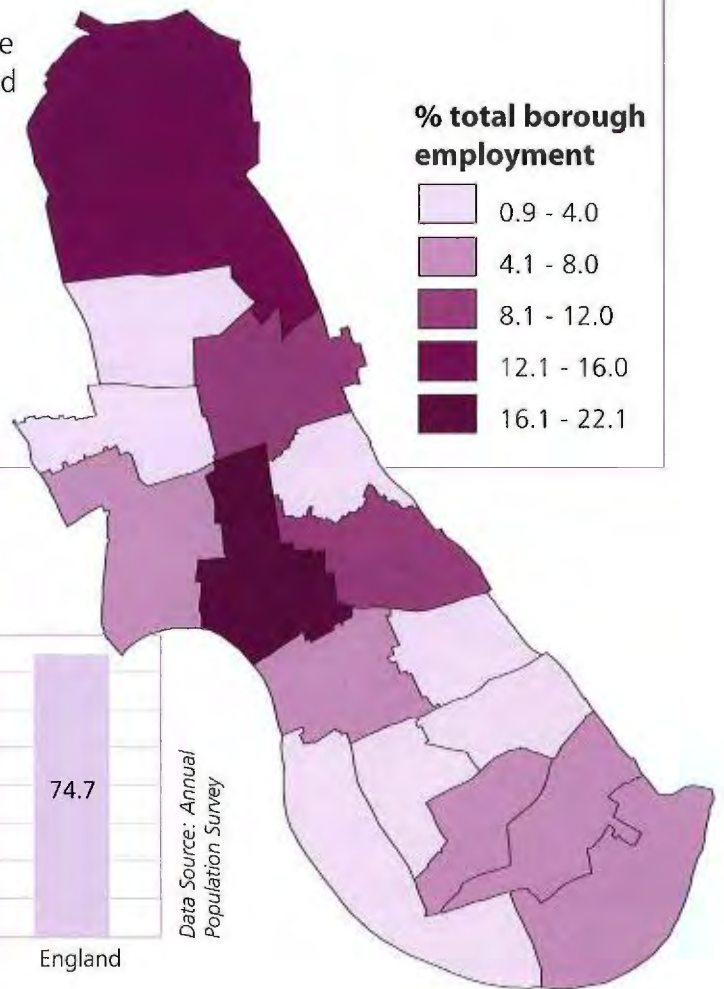
	Men		Women		LBHF total		London		UK	
	number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%
Manufacturing	3,798	7.0	3,092	5.4	6,890	6.2	215,600	5.5	3,092,131	11.9
Construction	1,193	2.2	215	0.4	1,408	1.3	119,185	3.0	1,178,329	4.5
Wholesale/retail trade	7,482	13.8	6,326	11.0	13,808	12.4	592,034	15.0	4,643,536	17.8
Hotels and restaurants	4,300	7.9	3,869	6.7	8,169	7.3	289,125	7.3	1,774,988	6.8
Wholesale/retail trade	7,482	13.8	6,326	11.0	13,808	12.4	592,034	15.0	4,643,536	17.8
Hotels and restaurants	4,300	7.9	3,869	6.7	8,169	7.3	289,125	7.3	1,774,988	6.8
Transport, storage & communication	3,316	6.1	2,117	3.7	5,433	4.9	305,112	7.7	1,544,141	5.9
Real estate, renting, business activities	15,787	29.2	12,794	22.3	28,581	25.6	1,249,859	31.6	5,193,452	20.0
Public admin/defence, social security	2,056	3.8	1,763	3.1	3,819	3.4	229,987	5.8	1,435,191	5.5
Education	2,364	4.4	4,722	8.2	7,086	6.4	295,568	7.5	2,378,900	9.1
Health and social work	3,872	7.2	12,703	22.1	16,575	14.9	370,313	9.4	3,058,174	11.8
Other community work	9,945	18.4	9,746	17.0	19,691	17.7	275,296	7.0	1,338,181	5.1
Other	28	0.1	9	0.0	37	0.0	11,755	0.3	387,681	1.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>54,141</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>57,356</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>111,497</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>3,953,834</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>26,024,704</b>	<b>100</b>

Data Source: Annual Business Inquiry, 2004

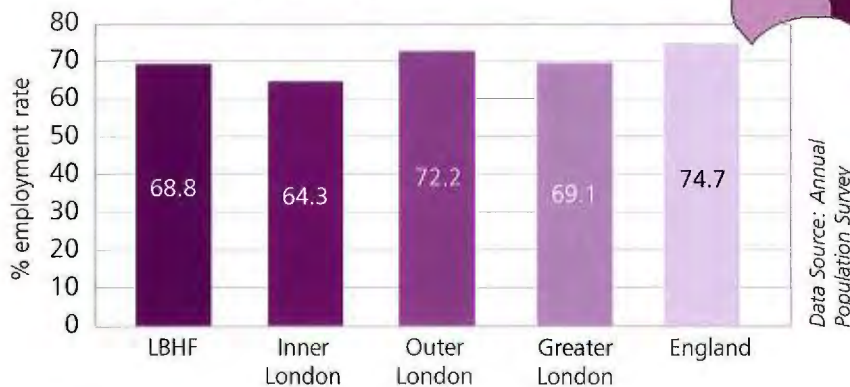
# Total employment

- Nearly half of the employees in Hammersmith & Fulham are located in three wards; Hammersmith Broadway, College Park & Old Oak and Shepherd's Bush Green.
- Hammersmith Broadway ward is home to several multinational companies and is the largest employment area with nearly 25,000 employees.
- College Park & Old Oak ward is the second largest employment area with the BBC White City, Woodlands and Media Village offices, as well as the Hammersmith Hospital, employing large numbers of people.

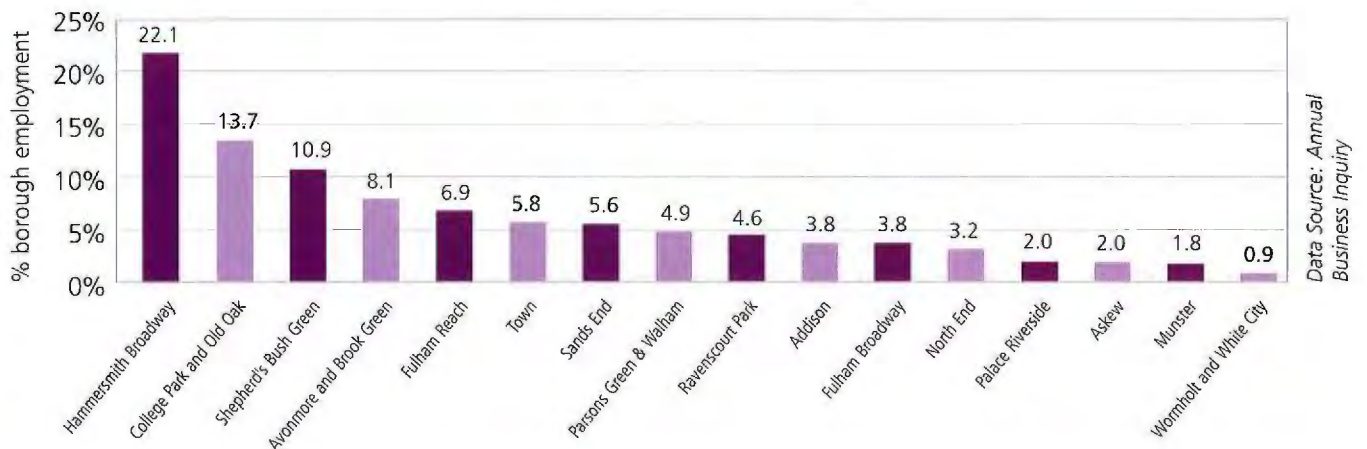
■ The mostly residential area of Wormholt & White City ward has the smallest number of employees, less than 1% of the borough total.



**Total employment, % employment rate, 2004-05 - comparative data**

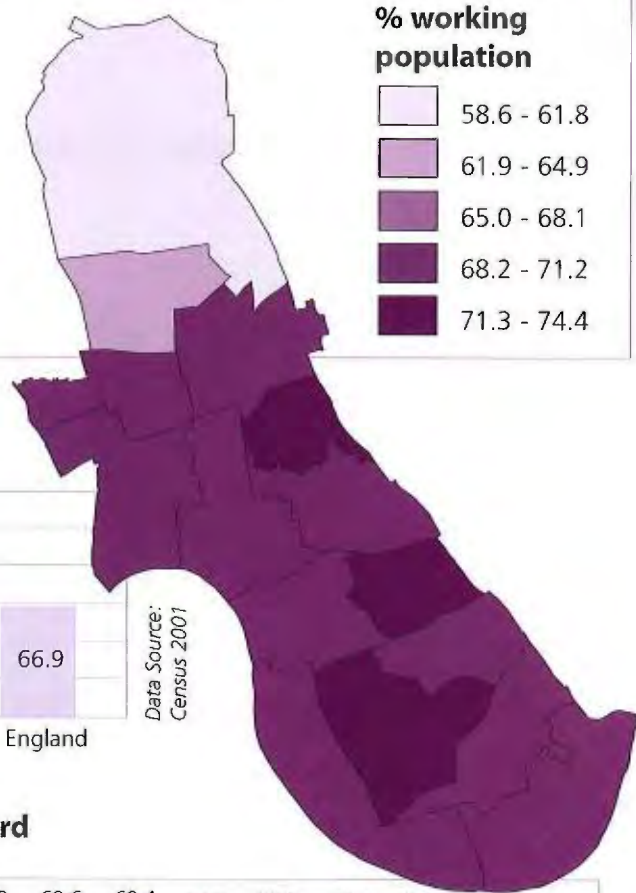


**Total employment, % total borough employment, 2004 - by ward**



# Economically active population

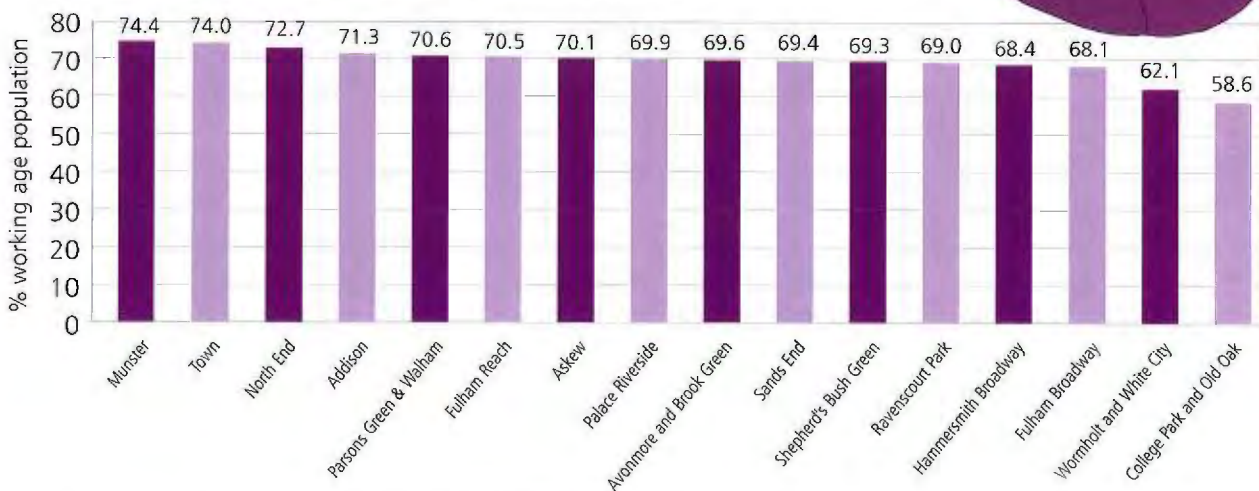
- The proportion of working age residents who are economically active (working or looking for work) in Hammersmith & Fulham was 69.4% at the time of the 2001 Census.
- This is slightly higher than the London and national averages.
- The majority of wards have economic activity rates that are similar to the borough figure.
- College Park & Old Oak and Wormholt & White City have much lower levels of economically active residents.
- Munster and Town have significantly higher levels of economically active residents.
- 52% of economically active residents in Hammersmith & Fulham are women.



## Economically active residents, 2001 - comparative data



## Economically active residents, 2001 - by ward

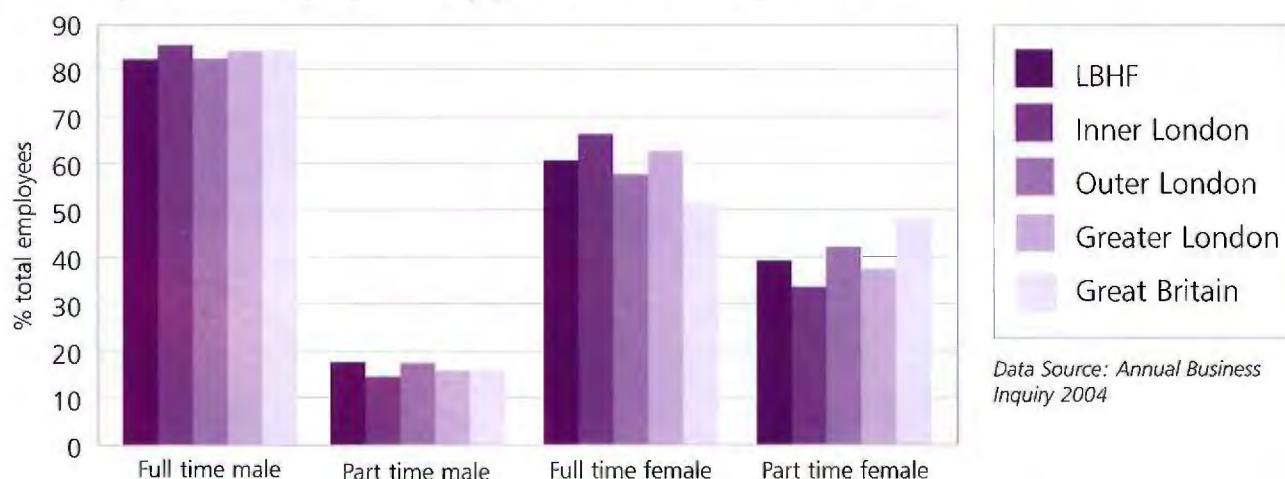


Note: The economic activity rate measures both working age residents in work and those currently out of work looking for a job. More recent surveys than the 2001 Census include estimates of the actual proportion of working age residents in work (the employment rate), but these estimates are not available at ward level. - The Annual Population Survey 2004/05 indicates that Hammersmith & Fulham (68.8%) has a similar employment rate to the overall London rate (69.1%). The employment rate in London is much lower than other regions and therefore lower than the national average (74.7%).

## Job types - full and part time employment

- The proportion of full and part-time male employees in Hammersmith & Fulham is largely consistent with rates in inner and greater London.
- Nearly 40% of female workers in the borough are employed on a part-time basis.
- Although this is lower than the national average (48.4%), it is more than twice the proportion of part-time male workers in the borough.

### Full/part-time employment by gender, 2004 - comparative data



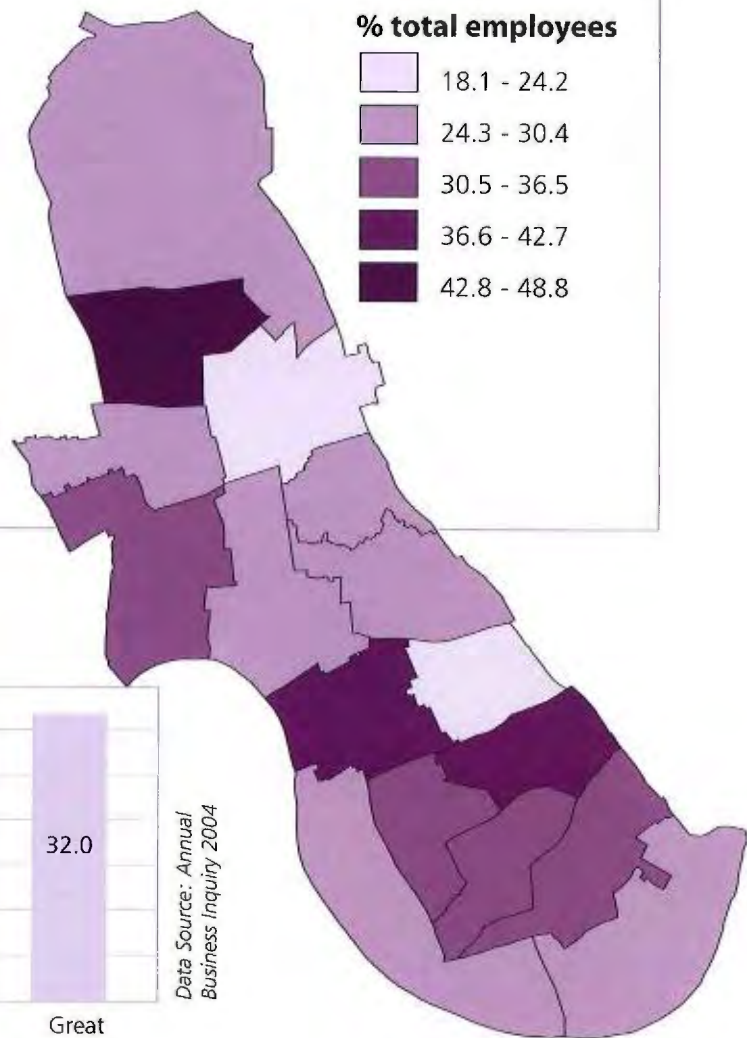
### Full/part-time employment by gender, 2004 - by ward

WARD	Male % total employees		Female % total employees	
	Full time	Part time	Full time	Part time
Addison	82.4	17.6	64.2	35.8
Askew	84.0	16.0	56.6	43.4
Avonmore & Brook Green	88.3	11.7	58.2	41.8
College Park & Old Oak	87.6	12.4	62.1	37.9
Fulham Broadway	73.0	27.0	50.3	49.7
Fulham Reach	73.1	26.9	49.8	50.2
Hammersmith Broadway	79.6	20.4	65.7	34.3
Munster	81.2	18.8	55.4	44.6
North End	88.7	11.3	63.8	36.2
Palace Riverside	82.2	17.8	62.7	37.3
Parsons Green & Walham	76.5	23.5	53.0	47.0
Ravenscourt Park	77.5	22.5	55.1	44.9
Sands End	84.8	15.2	59.7	40.3
Shepherds Bush	89.2	10.8	73.9	26.1
Town	76.2	23.8	57.4	42.6
Wormholt & White City	71.9	28.1	39.2	60.8

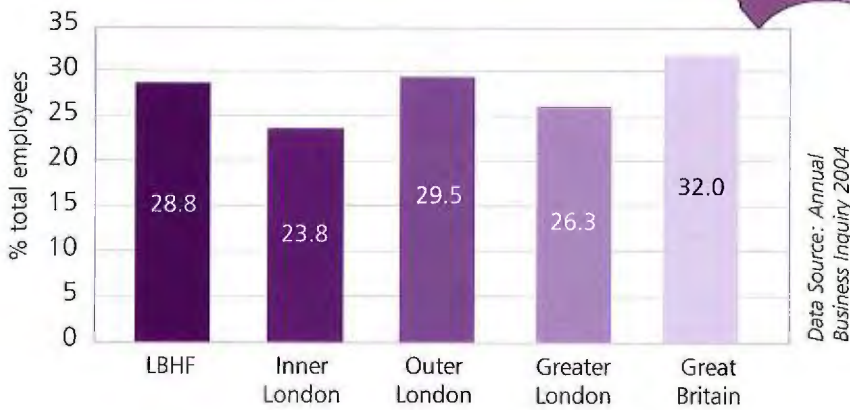
Data Source: Annual Business Inquiry 2004

# Job types - part time employment

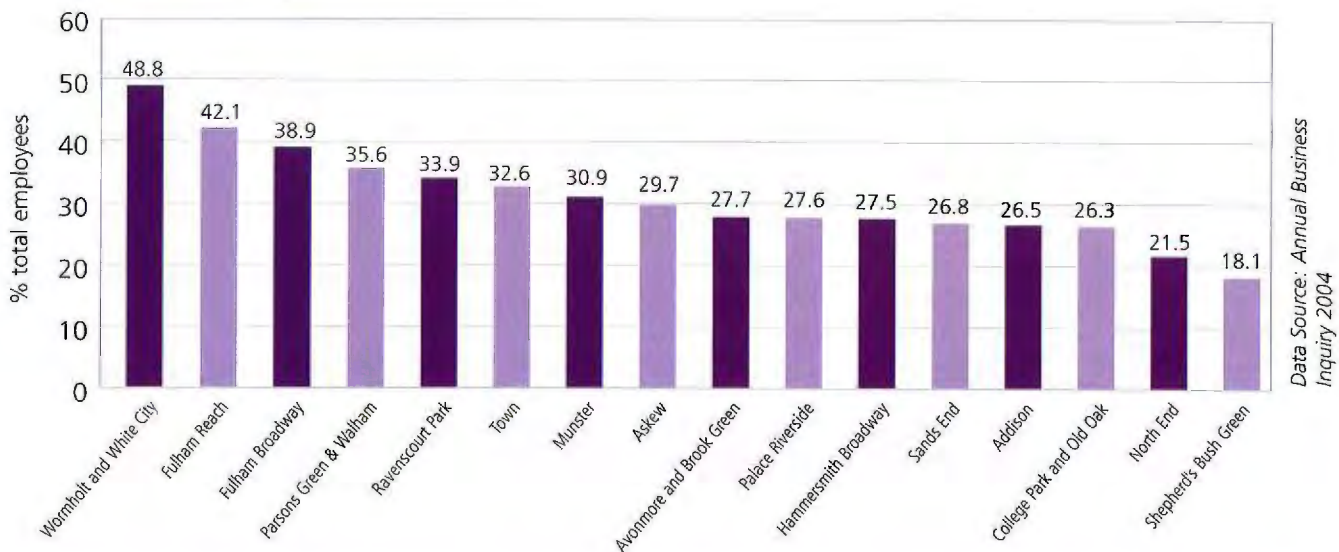
- 29% of employees working in Hammersmith & Fulham work part-time, a higher proportion than the London average but lower than the national average (32%).
- There are significant differences between wards with nearly 50% of employed residents in Wormholt & White City working on a part-time basis compared to less than 20% of residents in the neighbouring ward of Shepherd's Bush Green.



**Part-time employment, 2004 - comparative data**



**Part-time employment, 2004 - by ward**



## Job types - employed and self-employed

- Hammersmith & Fulham has a larger proportion of self-employed residents than the London and national averages.
- Men in the borough are far more likely to be self-employed than women.
- 13.7% of men aged 16-74 are self-employed as opposed to 7.2% of women in the same age group.

### Employment/self-employment by gender, 2001 - comparative data

	Men		Women		LBHF Total		London		England & Wales	
	number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%
Employees	33,086	53.0	34,284	50.9	67,370	51.9	2,716,919	51.3	19,681,030	52.3
Self-employed	8,546	13.7	4,838	7.2	13,384	10.3	475,409	9.0	3,114,490	8.3
Students in work	1,382	2.2	1,533	2.3	2,915	2.2	157,006	3.0	965,341	2.6
Total population aged 16-74	62,377		67,415		129,792		5,300,332		37,607,438	

Data Source: Census 2001

## Commuting flows

- Hammersmith & Fulham is a net importer of workers with 17% more jobs in the borough than local residents in employment.
- Less than one-third of borough residents in work are employed in the borough, the majority commute to jobs outside the borough.
- Nearly three-quarters of the borough's jobs are taken by workers commuting in from outside the borough, the majority from other areas of London.
- The proportion of workers in the borough commuting in from outside London reduced from 15% to 13% between 1991 and 2001.
- The net in-flow of workers decreased between the 1991 and 2001 Censuses from 19% to 17% of the borough's jobs.

### Commuting flows, 2001

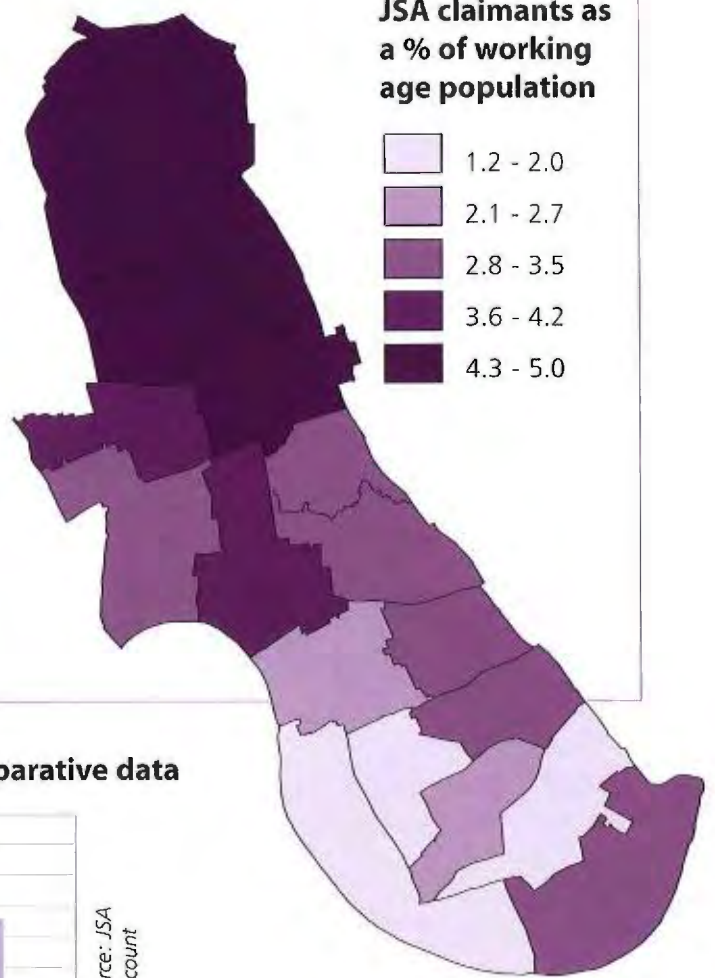
Commuting flows, year	Number of people
Jobs in borough	100,118
Residents in employment	83,023
Residents working in borough	26,684
Residents commuting to jobs outside the borough	56,339
Non residents commuting to jobs in the borough	73,434
Net (in)commuting	17,095
Net flow as a percentage of jobs in borough	17.1%
Net flow as a percentage of employed borough residents	20.6%

Data Source: Census 2001



# Unemployment rate

- The local unemployment rate in Hammersmith & Fulham (measured as Jobseekers Allowance recipients as percentage of working age population) was 3% in October 2005.
- The local unemployment rate is slightly below the London rate, but higher than the national rate.
- Although no wards in the borough had an unemployment level above 5% in October 2005, there are significant differences in the unemployment rates between wards.
- College Park & Old Oak has an unemployment rate more than four times the rate in Palace Riverside.



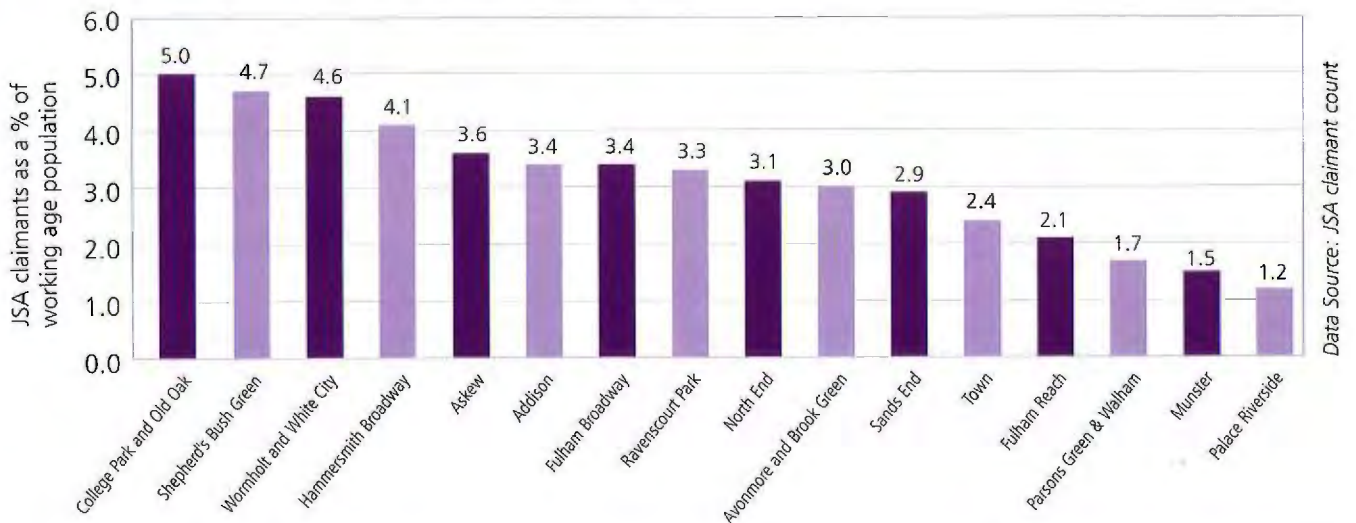
**JSA claimants as a % of working age population**

1.2 - 2.0
2.1 - 2.7
2.8 - 3.5
3.6 - 4.2
4.3 - 5.0

## Unemployment rates, October 2005 - comparative data

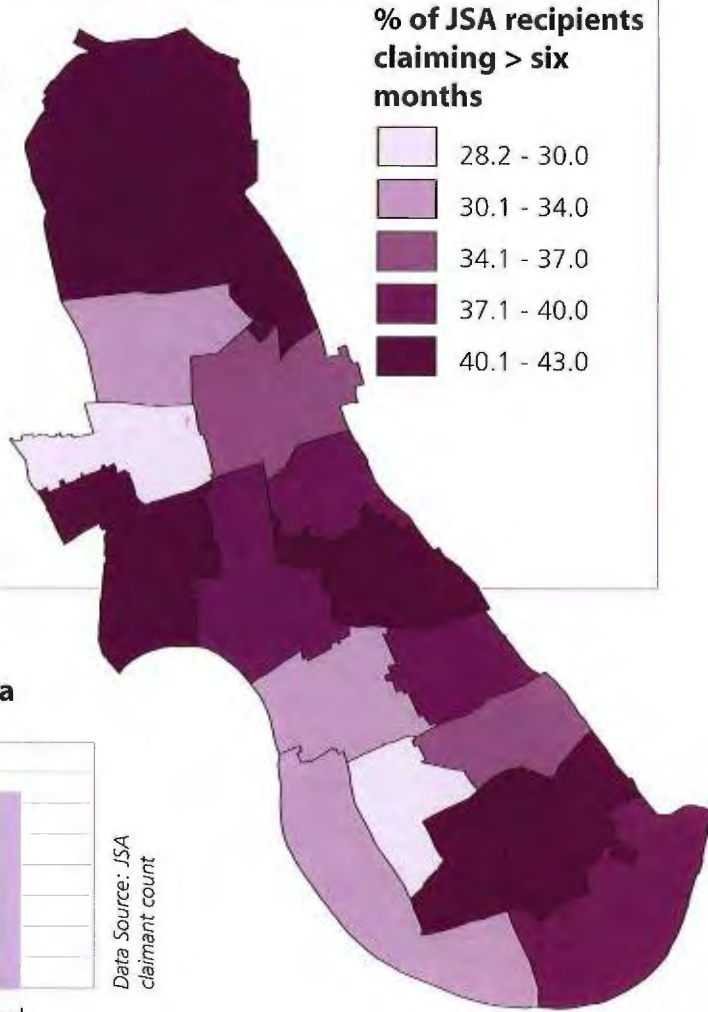


## Unemployment rates, October 2005 - by ward



# Long term unemployed greater than six months

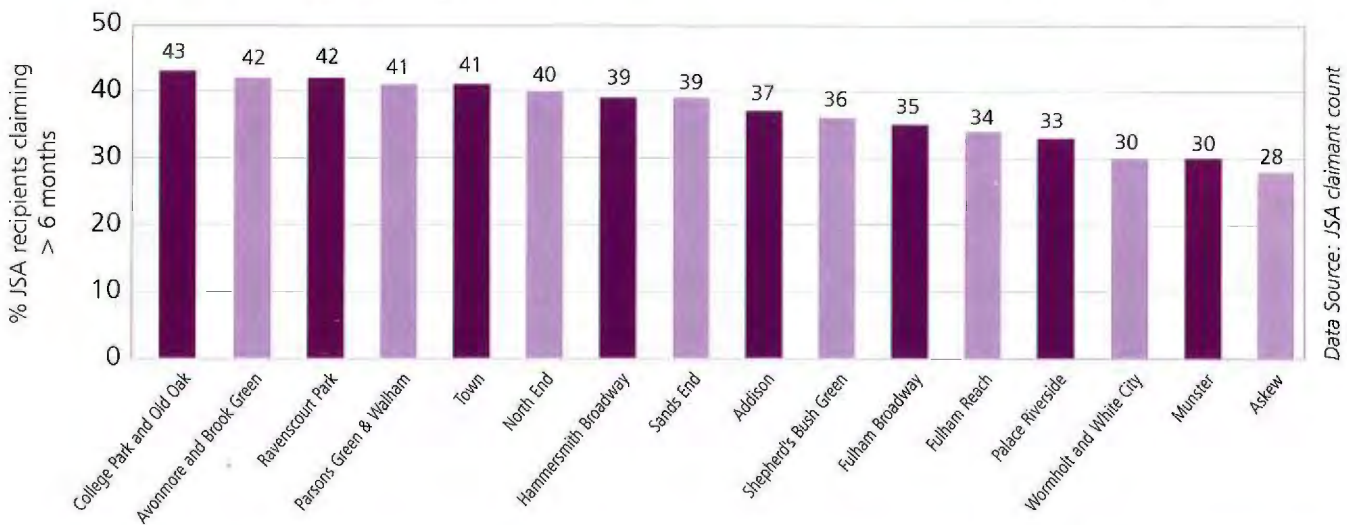
- Long-term unemployment in Hammersmith & Fulham (measured as the proportion of unemployed residents claiming Jobseekers Allowance for more than six months) was 36% in October 2005, slightly below the London rate.
- The ward with the highest long-term unemployment rate is College Park & Old Oak in the north of the borough.
- The ward with the lowest long-term unemployment rate is Askew ward, also in the north of the borough.



## Long-term unemployed (greater than six months) - October 2005, comparative data



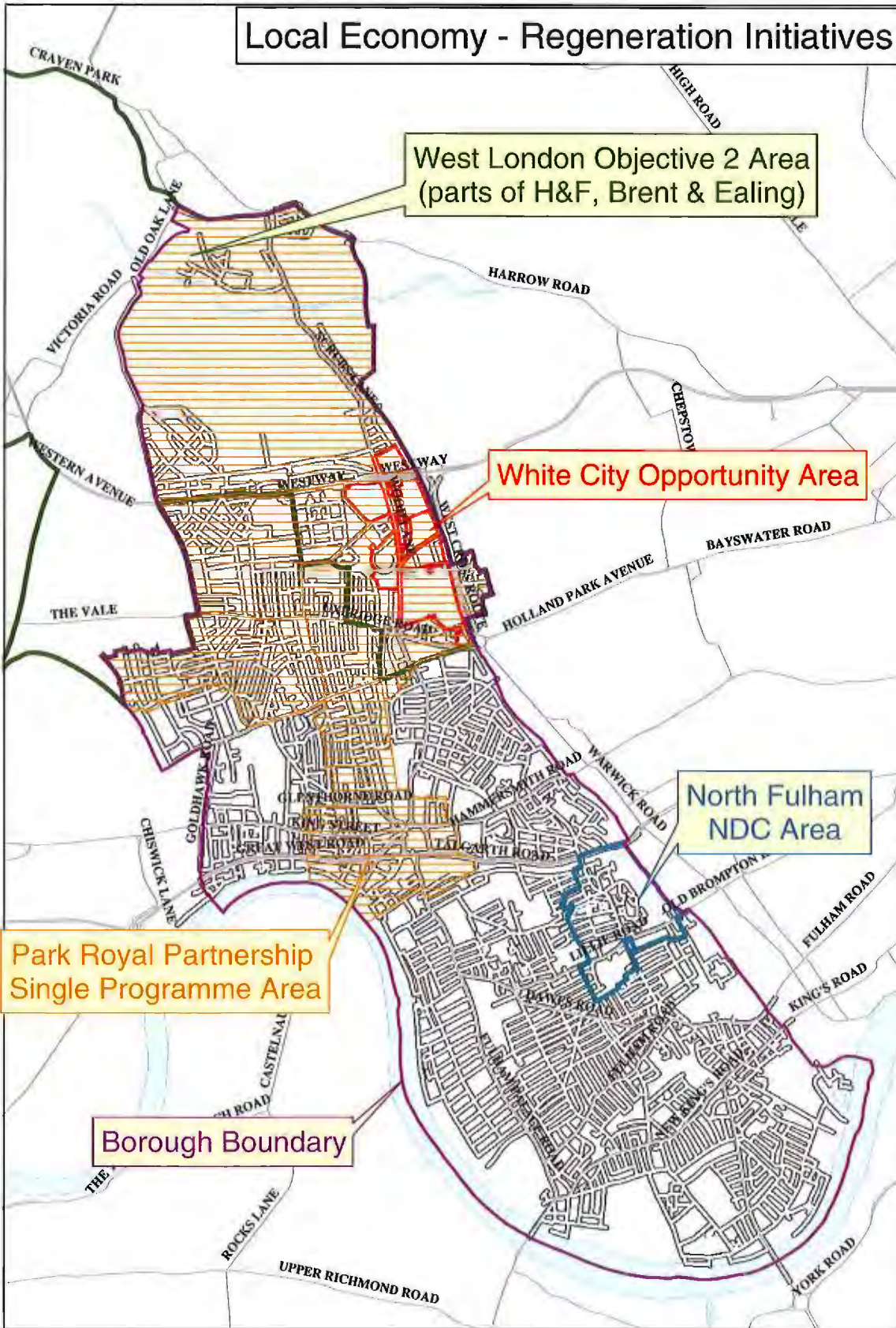
## Long-term unemployed (greater than six months) - October 2005, by ward



## Regeneration initiatives

Hammersmith & Fulham has a strategic approach to regeneration, which is promoted and managed in partnership with local employers and the community at large. This approach has been successful in securing millions of pounds of government and European funding. Current regeneration programmes include (a map is shown on the following page):

- **White City and Wood Lane Opportunity Area** - an important development area in the borough with the opening of a new retail centre on the White City site due in 2008 and further economic developments expected along Wood Lane. The BBC has opened new offices in the area and is relocating other services to its White City headquarters. These retail and business developments will bring thousands of jobs to the area over the coming years, as well as hundreds of new homes.
- **Single Programme** - the north of the borough has been identified as a priority area for London Development Agency funds as part of its Park Royal/Wembley strategic area programme. Regenis (the council's regeneration arm) has been awarded £3.8m funding for 2004-07 to boost employment and business, and develop the area's media and tourism industries.
- **Neighbourhood Renewal Fund (NRF)** - Hammersmith & Fulham has been allocated £6.4 million for 2001-2008 to improve core public services for the most deprived neighbourhoods in the borough.
- **European Social Fund (ESF)** - Objective 2 provides funding for business support, infrastructure and premises improvements. Objective 2 status was awarded in west London to wards in Brent, Ealing and Hammersmith & Fulham. Applicants in Hammersmith & Fulham secured £1.78m during 2001-04. Objective 3 is Europe's main training and employment funding stream. £11.5 million was awarded to organisations in Hammersmith & Fulham during 2000-04.
- **New Deal for Communities (NDC)** - in 2001 the North Fulham NDC area was awarded £44.3 million for a 10-year programme which will bridge the gap between the poorest residents and the most affluent. The NDC's priorities are crime and community safety; children and lifelong learning; jobs, income and enterprise; environment and housing; community and participation; and health and well-being.
- **Single Regeneration Budget (SRB)** - £27m was awarded by the London Development Agency to Regenis, to invest in a range of business support, employment, community safety and environmental improvement projects during the period 1997-2006.





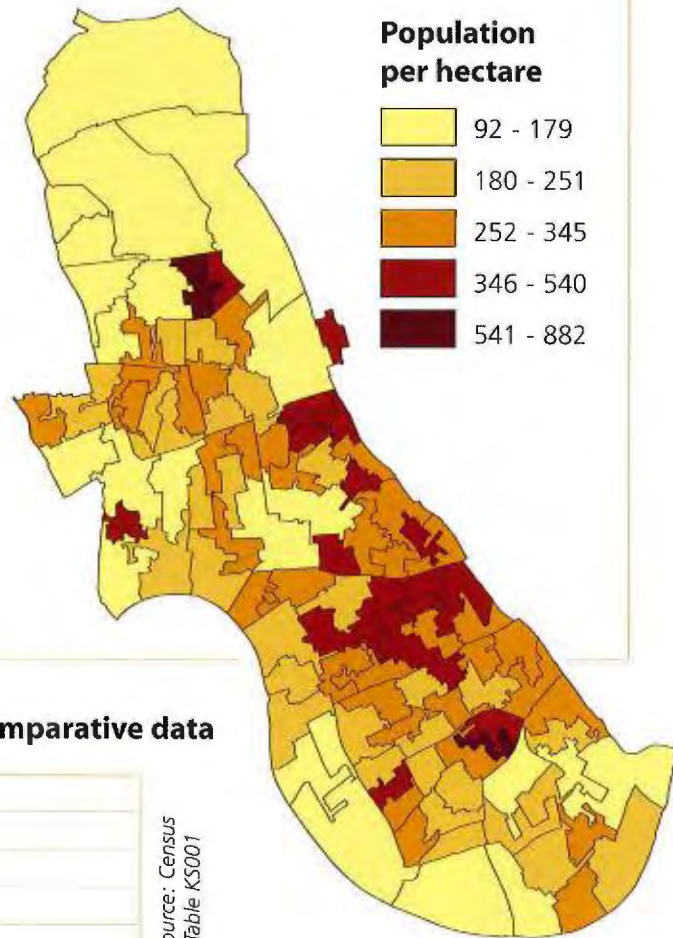
# HOUSING



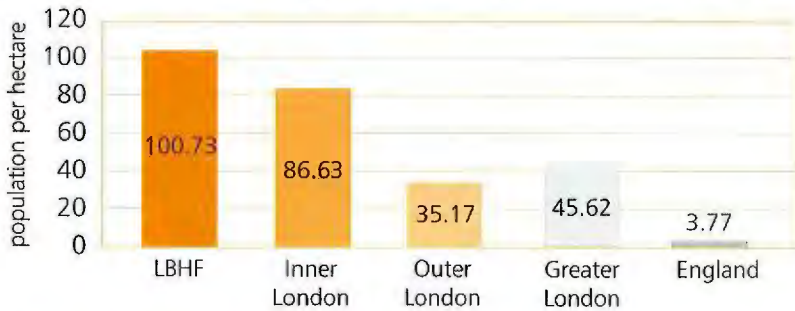
# Population density

- Hammersmith & Fulham is the fourth most densely populated local authority in England and Wales, with density figures in the borough outstripping averages for inner and outer London and the rest of England.
- At the time of the census in 2001, the population density of the borough was measured at 101 persons per hectare compared to 46 persons per hectare for London.
- In general, the middle of the borough is more densely populated than the north and south of the borough, but densities vary greatly between individual wards and neighbourhoods.
- Addison ward is the most densely populated with 202 persons per hectare, this compares to College Park & Old Oak ward which has a density of just 22 persons per hectare.

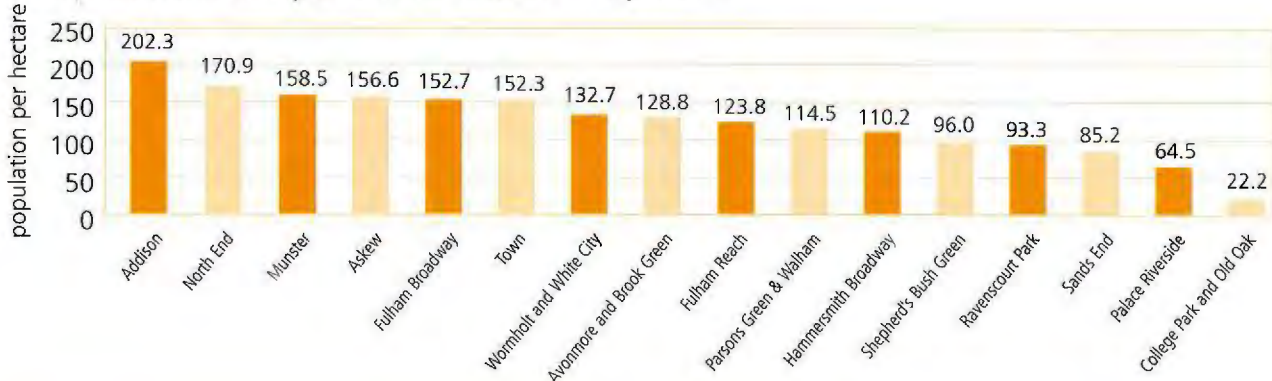
- The low density in College Park & Old Oak ward is due to the large areas of unpopulated land in this area of the borough – namely the Wormwood Scrubs common and nature reserve.



Population density (per hectare), 2001 - comparative data



Population density (per hectare), 2001 - by ward



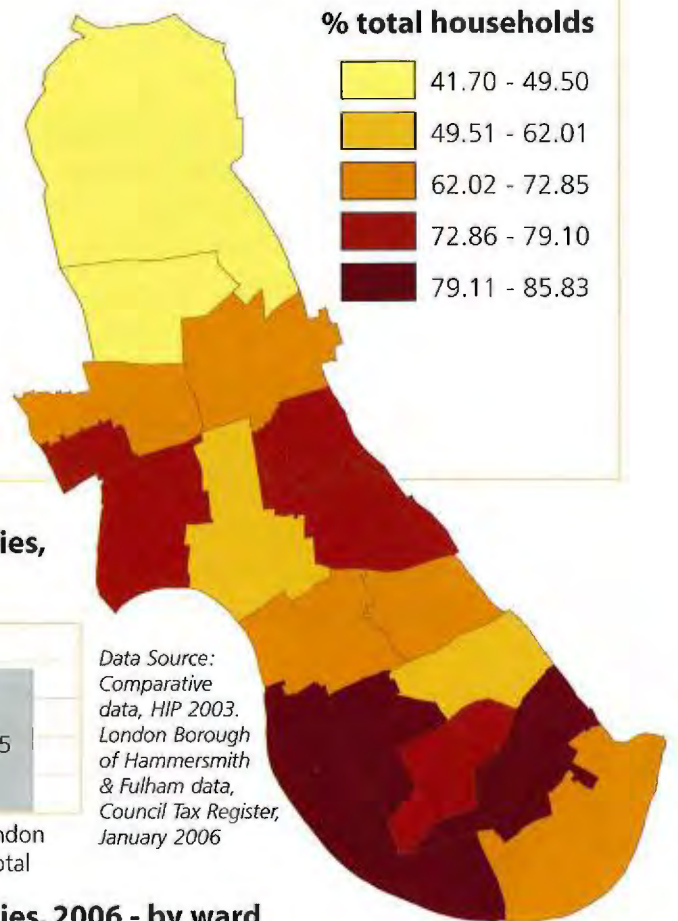


# Tenure - owner occupied/private rented

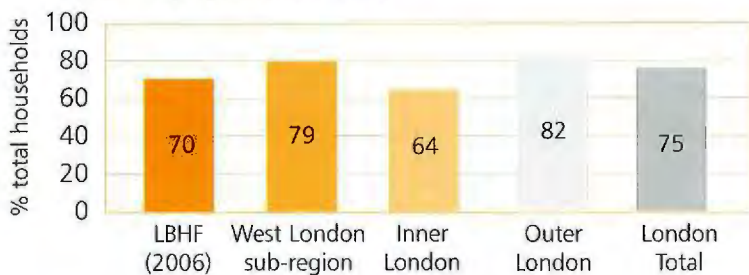
- Owner occupation in Hammersmith & Fulham has continued to rise in recent years. 44% of households owned their homes in 2001 compared to 41.9% in 1991 according to recent census data.
- The 2001 Census also showed that 23.4% of households in the borough lived in privately rented accommodation compared to 17.3% for London.
- The Housing Need Survey estimates that 44% of all owner occupiers have no mortgage.
- More households in the south of the borough own or privately rent their property with greater concentrations of social housing being found in the north of the borough.
- According to the Housing Need Survey 2003-04 the estimated annual turnover

rate in the owner occupied sector is around 8.3% which compares to 32.8% in the private rented sector and 9.7% in the social rented sector.

- Analysis of Land Registry data shows that the largest volume of sales in Hammersmith & Fulham is for flats and maisonettes (69.1%).

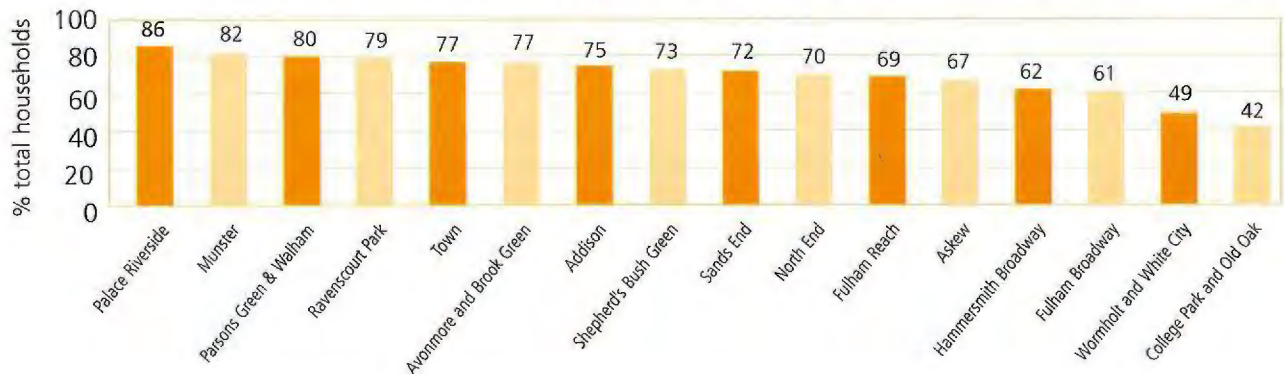


## Owner occupied and private rented properties, 2003 - comparative data



Data Source: Comparative data, HIP 2003. London Borough of Hammersmith & Fulham data, Council Tax Register, January 2006

## Owner occupied and private rented properties, 2006 - by ward



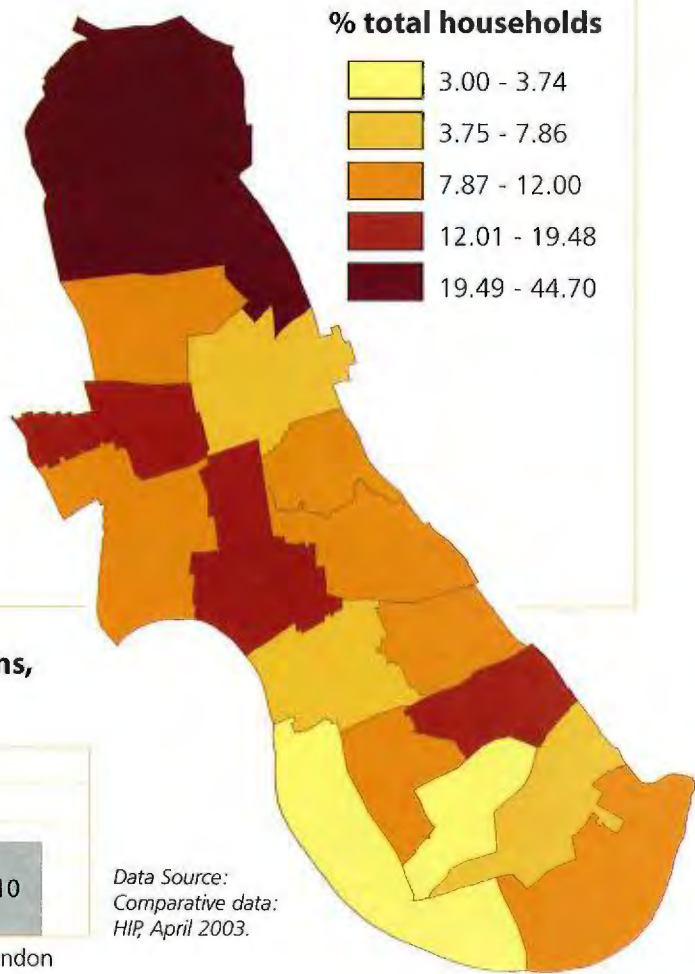
Data Source: Council Tax Register, January 2006.

Note: Comparative data should be viewed with caution as borough data is from 2006 and all other data is from 2003.

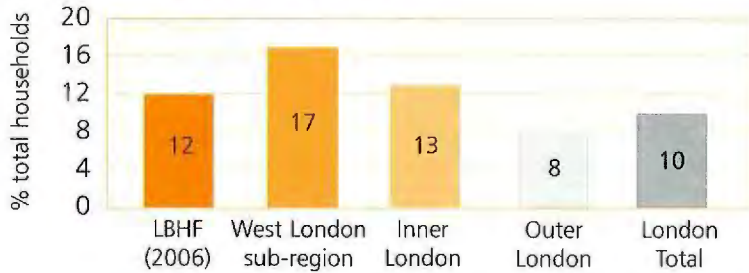
# Tenure - housing association

- Households living in properties rented from housing associations in the borough have risen from 11.1% of households in 1991, to 13.5% in 2001 according to the latest census data.
- The proportion of housing stock in the borough owned by housing associations is roughly comparable with the proportion for inner London, but exceeds that of outer London.
- The highest concentration of housing association dwellings is in College Park & Old Oak ward where 45% of all households rent from a housing association. This high level can be explained by the fact that in 1999 the council transferred much of its stock in the ward to a housing association to facilitate improvements to the estate.

In general, more households in the north of the borough live in properties rented from housing associations than in the rest of the borough.

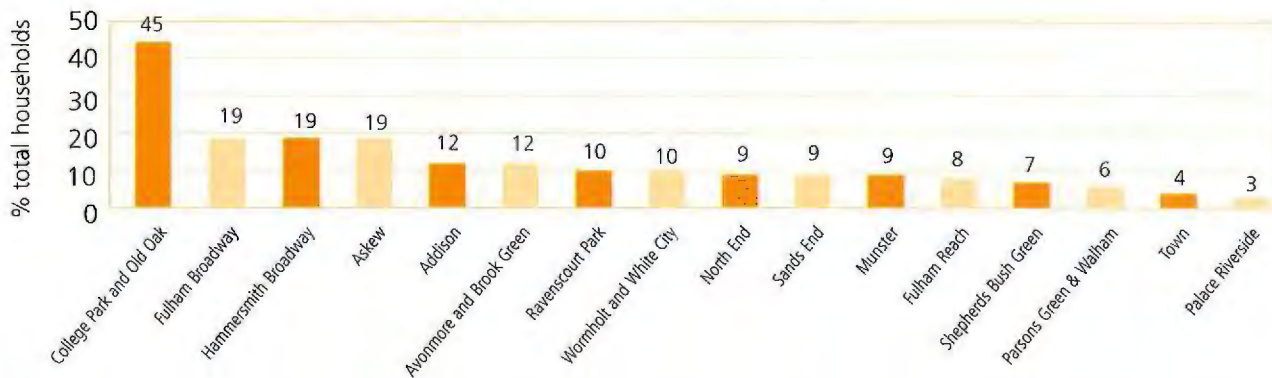


**Properties rented from housing associations, 2003 - comparative data**



Data Source: Comparative data: HIP, April 2003.

**Properties rented from housing associations, 2006 - by ward**

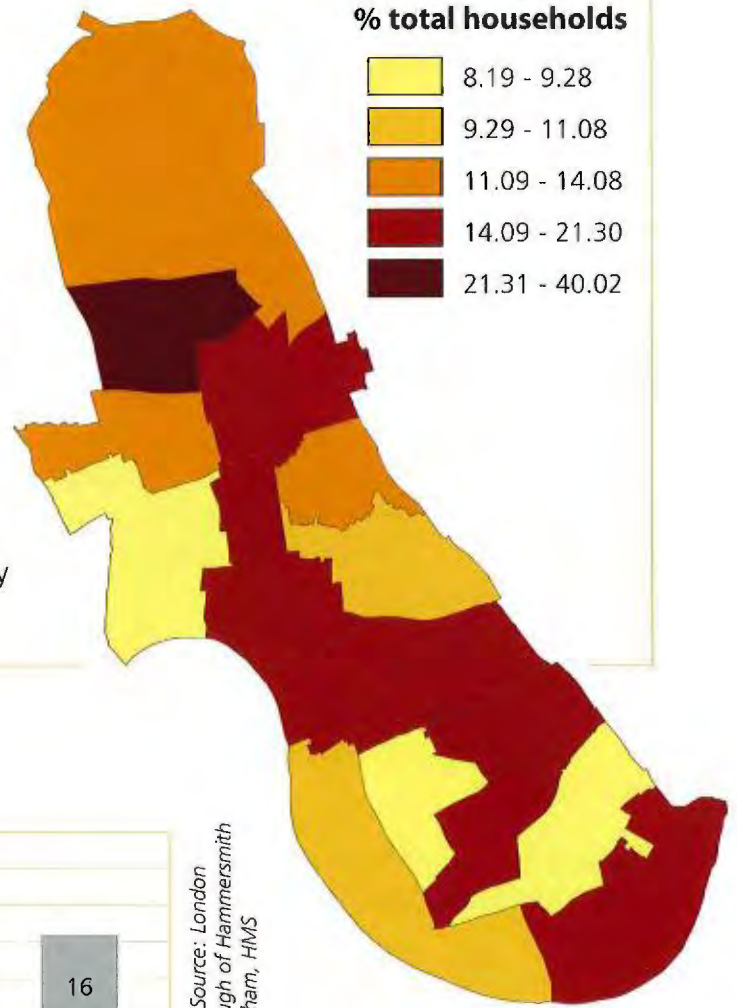


Data Source: Council Tax Register, January 2006.

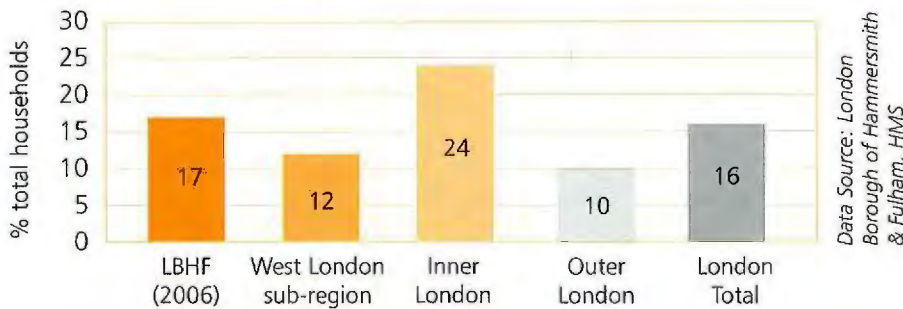
Note: Comparative data should be viewed with caution as borough data is from 2006 and all other data is from 2003. Council Tax data does not identify "bedsit" units separately so there will be disparities between Council Tax, Census and Housing Need Survey data.

# Tenure - local authority owned properties

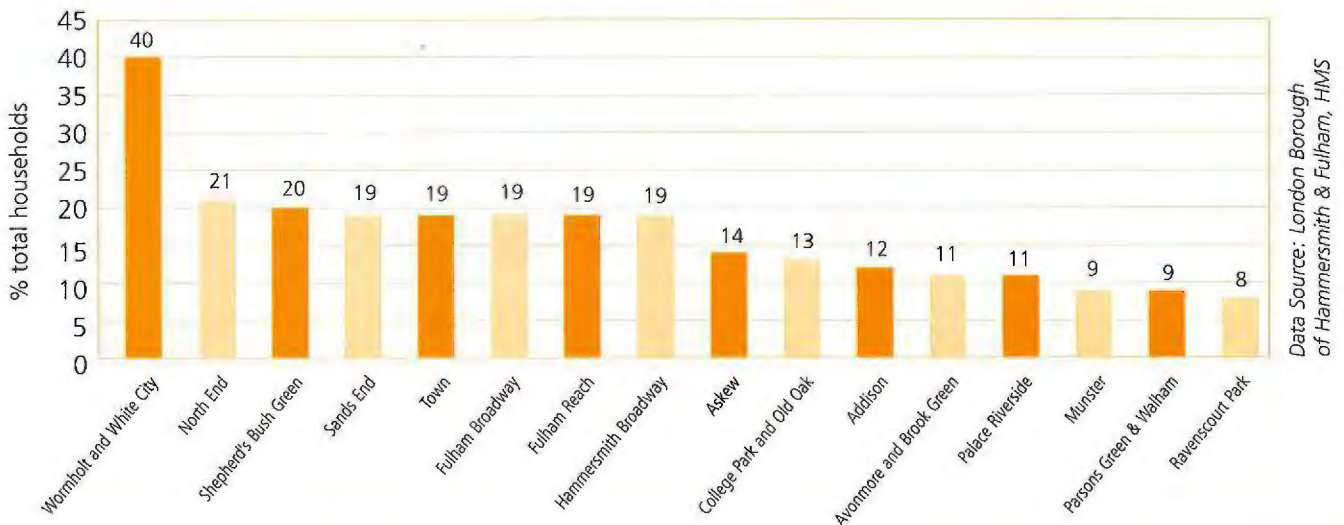
- 17% of total borough households rented their property from the local authority in 2006.
- This is less than the proportion across inner London but more than the proportion across outer London.
- Wormholt & White City ward has the highest levels of households living in local authority owned properties, with 40% of all households in the ward falling into this category.
- The lowest level is in Ravenscourt Park ward, where only 8% of households live in properties owned by the local authority.



**Local authority owned properties, 2005 - comparative data**



**Local authority owned properties, 2005 - by ward**



## Rents and house prices

- According to quarterly House Price Focus data available from the ODPM, average house prices in Hammersmith & Fulham are higher than average for both London and England.
- The average price for a property in the borough in 2004 was £377,406.
- The 2003-04 Housing Need Survey identified that between 1998 and 2003 average property prices in England and Wales rose by 100% and, for the London region, by 158%. In Hammersmith & Fulham prices rose by 217%. Indications are that since 2003 prices have plateaued, but remain high.
- The largest volume of sales in Hammersmith & Fulham in 2004 was for flats/maisonettes (three times the number of sales for houses). The most recent Land Registry data available (2004) indicates that the least expensive properties are in the NW10 area of the borough where the average price paid for a flat was £193,000.
- Rents in the private sector are also high compared to the rest of London. The Housing Need Survey 2003-04 identified that the minimum weekly rent for a one bedroom property was £176 per week and an average of £215 per week. The minimum rent for a four bedroom property was £393 per week with the average weekly rent being £457.
- The average council rent for 2006-07 is £74.80. The average rent for a two bedroom council dwelling is £74.93.
- Council rents are now set using a rent restructuring formula which will see council and Housing Association rents converge by 2011 -12. The table below illustrates this convergence.

### House prices by house type, 2004 – by borough sub-division

	North LBHF	Central LBHF	South LBHF	LBHF in total
Detached property	no sales	no sales	£696,666	£696,666
Semi-detached property	£547,234	£785,222	£964,847	£769,637
Terraced property	£404,952	£568,343	£644,921	£576,125
Flat	£225,212	£262,576	£321,833	£280,861
Overall average	£290,841	£343,059	£440,927	£377,406

Data Source: Land Registry, 2004

### Social rents, 2001-2005

	April 2001		April 2002		April 2003		April 2004		April 2005	
	Council	HA	Council	HA	Council	HA	Council	HA	Council	HA
Average Hammersmith & Fulham social rents	£61.34	£62.34	£62.68	£64.89	£65.47	£67.30	£67.99	£70.73	£71.20	£73.27
Average London social rents	£62.20	£62.61	£65.50	£69.34	£67.70	£71.68	£69.57	£74.07	£72.61	£74.54

Source: Housing Investment Plan returns & Housing Corporation

Note: Detached property data should be treated with caution as it relates to only three property sales in the year. HA = Housing Association. Rents include service charges

## Housing development summary

- Between December 1994, when the borough's Unitary Development Plan was first adopted and March 2004, 69% of all new dwellings in the borough have been deemed 'affordable' lets, regardless of market recessions and booms (3,039 out of 4,422 properties).
- The table below shows the net gain in housing development (ie the new supply of homes less those demolished) in the borough between 2000 -2006. Most of the properties demolished, particularly on council sites, were in poor condition and have been replaced by new high quality affordable housing. Between 2000-01 and 2004-05 there was a net gain of new affordable housing of 656 units. In addition to the 2,275 affordable homes completed, planned or under construction shown in the table, the council has had or will have access to access to 138 nominations in other boroughs, giving a total of 2,413 new affordable homes available to borough residents. Of the new affordable housing, about a third (830 homes) have been or will be for low cost home ownership.
- Of the affordable housing dwellings built in Hammersmith & Fulham over the last five years, 82 are wheelchair accessible.
- The council signed its current Joint Commissioning Partnership Agreement with seven housing associations in July 2003. The agreement sets out arrangements for the delivery of new social housing by these housing associations. The agreement is due for review in 2006.
- In 2003 the council, in partnership with Shepherd's Bush Housing Association, established a key worker and intermediate housing unit 'Interhousing' and published the first local authority Key Worker Housing Strategy in London.
- The Housing Corporation now funds the development of social housing on a sub-regional basis. The London Borough of Hammersmith & Fulham is part of the West London Sub-Region which includes the London boroughs of; Brent, Ealing, Harrow, Hillingdon, Hounslow, and Kensington & Chelsea. The housing developed is intended to meet both individual borough, sub-regional and regional needs. Allocation of housing is undertaken on a needs basis and is also related to the number of dwellings developed in any one borough.

### New build housing development by ward, 2000 - 2006 (net gains) - summary

	Units built		Units built		Units built		Units built		Units built		Units planned		Under construction	
	Affordable	Private	Affordable	Private	Affordable	Private	Affordable	Private	Affordable	Private	Affordable	Private	Affordable	Private
	2000 - 2001		2001 - 2002		2002 - 2003		2003 - 2004		2004 - 2005				Jan 2006	
Addison	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-
Askew	66	-	-	1	44	-	10	-	-	-	375	126	-	-
Avonmore & Brook Green	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	-	12	-	-
College Park & Old Oak	-40	-	-	4	20	-	23	-	-	1	30	330	-	-
Fulham Broadway	-	2	3	5	-13	27	65	-	-13	5	14	12	-	-
Fulham Reach	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	4	4	12	21	11	-
Hammersmith Broadway	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	58	-
Munster	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	4
North End	7	-	-	2	-34	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-
Palace Riverside	18	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27	23	-	-
Parsons Green	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	31	1	-	6	-	-	3
Ravenscourt Park	10	-	-	-	16	2	3	59	146	1	37	57	-	2
Sands End	9	4	-	32	-	-	164	87	-	114	677	595	59	145
Shepherd's Bush Green	32	-	-	-	-22	16	42	45	1	1	-	1	78	-
Town	18	2	-	3	-	6	-	9	-	-	-	9	-	-
Wormholt	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	34	1	-	2	128	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>307</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>203</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>1,143</b>	<b>898</b>	<b>676</b>	<b>154</b>

Data Source: London Borough of Hammersmith & Fulham, environment department

## Homelessness & temporary accommodation

- In 2004-05 there were 1,284 homelessness applications in Hammersmith & Fulham. The council accepted a duty to help 646 of these households - 50% of all households who applied.
- 65% of applicants where a duty was accepted identified themselves as being black or from an ethnic minority group.
- The focus of attention has shifted towards a greater emphasis on prevention of homelessness over the last five years. In 2004-05, 226 cases of homelessness in Hammersmith & Fulham were prevented by active casework.
- The borough no longer routinely uses bed & breakfast (B&B) for families even where it has discretion to do so. B&B accommodation, which housed 312 households in 2000, has now been reduced to 139 households in 2005.
- The average length of stay in B&B has reduced from 28 weeks in 2000 to less than a week in 2005.
- The number of family placements into temporary accommodation has dropped from 10 per week in 2004 to just six in the second half of 2005. This is a significant achievement and a contribution to the Office of the Deputy Prime Minister's (ODPM) key objective of reducing family placement in temporary accommodation. There were 1,687 homeless households in temporary accommodation at December 2005. This compares to 1,810 households in December 2004.

### Homelessness applications, 2001-2005

Bedroom requirement	2000 - 01	2001 - 02	2002 - 03	2003 - 04	2004 - 05
1 bed	508	511	546	605	526
2 bed	590	545	692	481	604
3 bed	183	198	157	154	131
4 bed	66	43	25	33	16
5+bed	27	24	8	10	7
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,374</b>	<b>1,321</b>	<b>1,428</b>	<b>1,283</b>	<b>1,284</b>

Data Source: London Borough of Hammersmith & Fulham, housing department records

### Homelessness acceptances, 2001- 2005

Bedroom requirement	2000 - 01	2001 - 02	2002 - 03	2003 - 04	2004 - 05
1 bed	319	276	299	230	180
2 bed	383	334	341	335	315
3 bed	155	139	118	101	111
4 bed	41	39	39	32	36
5+bed	15	17	14	11	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>913</b>	<b>805</b>	<b>811</b>	<b>709</b>	<b>646</b>

Data Source: London Borough of Hammersmith & Fulham, housing department records

## Condition of council housing stock

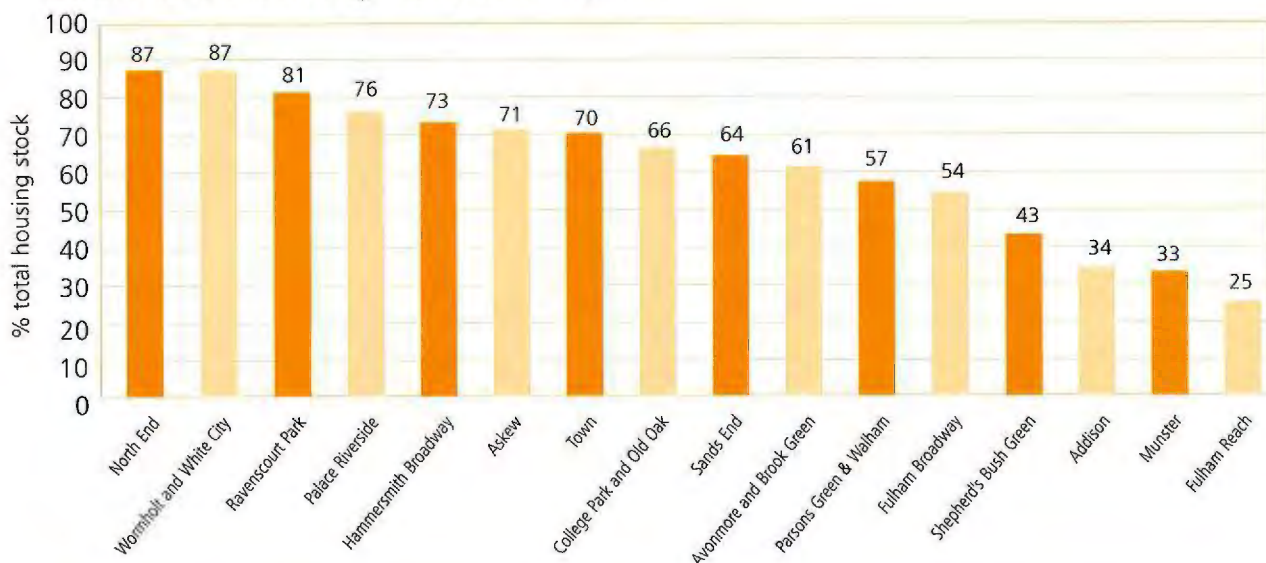
- There is a fairly even geographical split of non-decent council homes in the borough, with 49% of non-decent homes situated in the north of the borough and 51% in the south in 2005.
- Non-estate properties make up 30% of the housing stock but 38% of non-decent homes. This is due to the higher than average age of these properties.
- The Decent Homes Programme has been informed by the priorities identified in the Stock Condition Survey and its completion will ensure all properties meet the Decent Homes Standard by the Government deadline of 2010.
- The initial two years of the programme will see levels of non-decency falling across all wards, housing areas, and property types, although the pace of change will vary across the borough.

### Condition of council housing stock, 2005 – by ward

Condition of total council stock					Condition of total council stock				
Ward	%		Number		Ward	%		Number	
	Decent	Non-Decent	Decent	Non-Decent		Decent	Non-Decent	Decent	Non-Decent
Addison	34	66	247	472	North End	87	13	961	143
Askew	71	29	592	239	Palace Riverside	76	24	285	90
Avonmore & Brook Green	61	39	393	256	Parsons Green	57	43	248	185
College Park and Old Oak	66	34	274	141	Ravenscourt Park	81	19	310	74
Fulham Broadway	54	46	516	431	Sands End	64	36	667	372
Fulham Reach	25	75	211	646	Shepherd's Bush Green	43	57	465	626
Hammersmith Broadway	73	27	711	265	Town	70	30	649	280
Munster	33	67	140	288	Wormholt and White City	87	13	1,680	259
					Total - LBHF	63	36	8,349	4,767

Data Source: Public Stock Condition Survey, October 2005

### Decent council housing stock, 2005 - by ward



Data Source: Public Stock Condition Survey, October 2005

## Condition of private housing stock

- The Private Sector Stock Condition Survey 2003-04 estimated that 4.7% of private sector housing in the Borough was unfit for human habitation this compares to an unfitness rate of 4.2% nationally and 5.6% in London. The cost of making an unfit dwelling fit was estimated to be £5,278 in 2004.
- The numbers of unfit private sector dwellings in Hammersmith & Fulham have been reduced to a third of 1998 levels.
- The Private Sector Stock Condition Survey estimated that 24.5% of dwellings failed to meet the decent standard in 2003-04. The main reason for failure was thermal comfort with 62.4% of non decent homes failing under this criterion. The same survey estimated that the cost of remedying non decent private sector homes is £65.3m.
- The council is part of a west London scheme called Heatstreets which provides vulnerable households living in the private sector with help to improve heating and insulation. The scheme, that is part funded by the Office of the Deputy Prime Minister (ODPM) and an energy provider, has seen 400 dwellings improved in the borough over the last two years.
- There are an estimated 9,000 buildings that could be characterised as Houses in Multiple Occupation (HMOs) in the borough. 85.2% of these buildings are converted flats with the other 14.8% being predominantly bedsits (2.6%), shared houses (9.1%) and lodgings (2.0%). Over one third of all high risk HMOs (those above three floors or with more than six occupants) have been improved since 1998 in terms of fire safety, facilities and amenities to meet the Decent Homes Standard.
- At 1 April 2005 there were estimated to be 800 private sector (excluding RSL properties) dwellings that had been empty for more than six months (1.5% of all private sector stock).
- Empty properties have been reduced to half the 1998 level. The work to achieve this has been recognised by the ODPM as some of the best in the country.

### Condition of private housing stock, 2004 – by tenure type

Tenure	Condition, % of total stock	
	Decent	Unfit
Owner occupied	79	3
Private rented	70	8
Housing association	73	4
Overall - LBHF	76	5

Data Source: LBHF Private Sector Stock Condition Survey 2004. Columns do not total 100% as the 'Unfit' classification is sub-set of the greater Non-decent classification of properties, data for which has not been provided here.

### Condition of private housing stock, 2004 – by borough sub-division

Borough	Condition, % of total stock	
	Decent	Unfit
North	68	5
South	74	4
Central	82	5

Data Source: LBHF Private Sector Stock Condition Survey 2004



## Accommodation for special needs groups

- Launched on 1 April 2003, the supporting people programme aims to help vulnerable people with housing related support needs to achieve a better quality of life by enabling them to live more independently and improve their life chances.
- The programme brought together several historical funding streams into a 'single pot' under the direction of the Commissioning Body Partnership comprising local housing and social services & Health and Probation services, and is administered and underwritten by the local authority.
- The programme has enabled a more strategic focus to be taken on housing related support services in the borough, providing strategically relevant and quality services based on identified needs through service-user consultation.
- An element of the programme required all councils to map the existing provision of supported housing (including sheltered accommodation for the elderly) and floating support schemes available. This has provided the council with robust information for a range of support services and supported housing schemes in the borough.
- The programme currently funds 245 individual housing related support services in the borough for a range of vulnerable client groups, including homeless families, young people, refugees, people with learning disabilities, older people, and people with mental health problems.

### Units of accommodation for special needs groups, 2005 – by client group

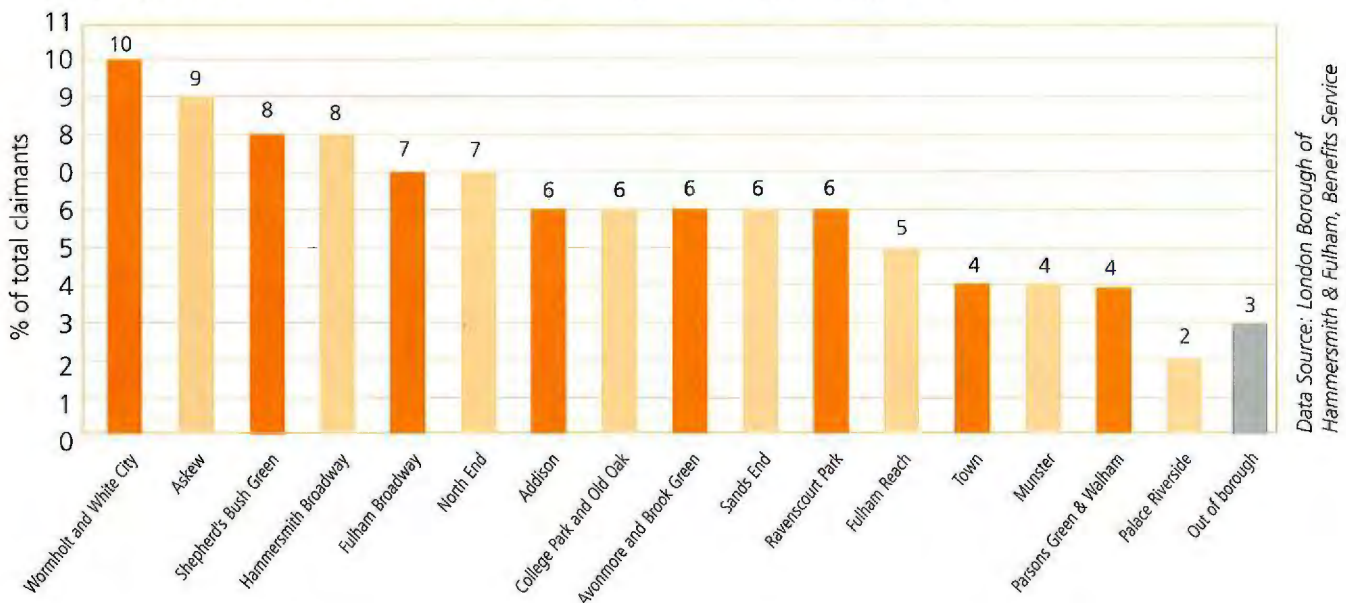
Client group	Accommodation	Floating or visiting support	Total units
Generic	0	183	183
Homeless families with support needs	24	0	24
Offenders/ or people at risk of offending	33	0	33
Older people-sheltered, alarms and HIAs	1,511	907	2,418
Older people with mental health problems/dementia	4	0	4
People with mental health problems	216	127	343
People with learning disabilities	83	29	112
People with physical/ sensory disabilities	214	0	214
People with HIV/AIDS	57	21	78
People with drug/alcohol problems	27	0	27
Teenage parents	0	10	10
Young people leaving care	23	7	30
Young people at risk	131	13	144
Women at risk of domestic violence	34	30	64
Refugees	46	67	113
Rough sleepers	41	0	41
Single homeless with support needs	499	48	547
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,943</b>	<b>1,442</b>	<b>4,385</b>

Data Source: London Borough of Hammersmith & Fulham

## Housing and Council Tax Benefit

- The total number of claimants claiming Housing Benefit and Council Tax Benefit in Hammersmith & Fulham has increased from 19,428 claimants in 2000, to 22,499 claimants in 2005. Approximately half of this increase has occurred in the last two years.
- The 728 applicants that are outside the borough are mainly people living in private sector properties leased by the council in boroughs other than Hammersmith & Fulham.
- The distribution of benefit claimants mirrors the distribution of the council's properties, with Askew, Wormholt & White City, Shepherd's Bush Green and Hammersmith Broadway wards having the largest number of applicants.

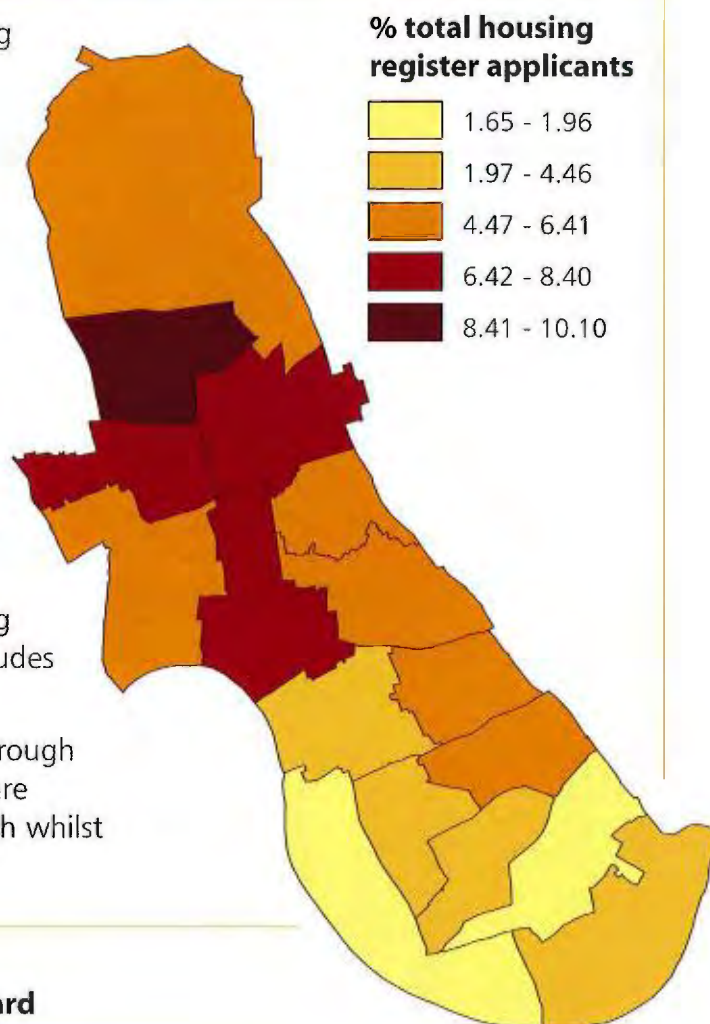
### Housing benefit and council tax benefit claimants, 2005 - by ward



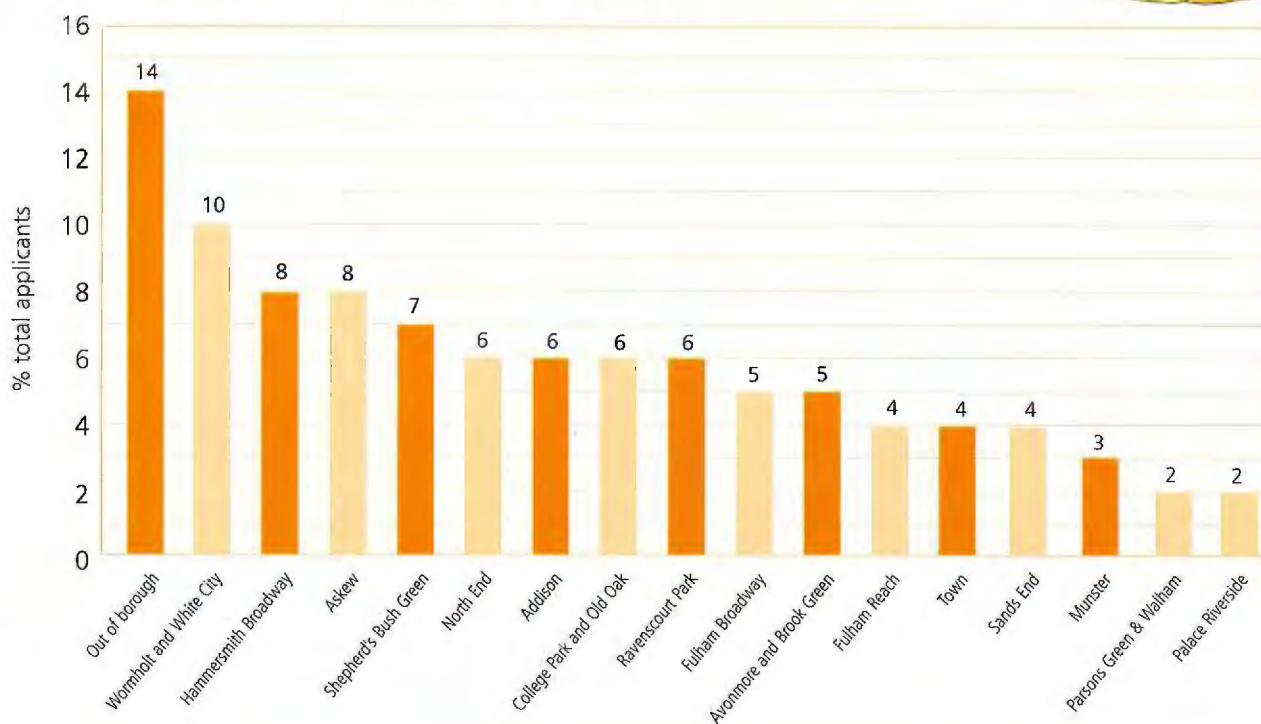
Note: Claimants include individual claims for council tax benefit and housing benefit. Individuals claiming both housing benefit and council tax benefit are counted as having made one claim. As such there is no double counting in the data.

## Housing register applicants

- The number of people on the Housing Register has increased slightly from 7,389 in 2002 to 8,108 in 2005.
- There are 793 applicants on the low cost home ownership register, maintained by Interhousing, a joint venture with Shepherd's Bush Housing Association to provide low cost home ownership.
- LOCATA, the choice based lettings system went live in September 2005.
- Wards that have the highest number of council properties have correspondingly high levels of housing register applicants as the register includes tenants awaiting transfer.
- 14% of applicants live outside the borough possibly reflecting the fact that they are unable to afford to live in the borough whilst awaiting social housing.



### Housing register applicants, 2005 - by ward



Data Source: London Borough of Hammersmith and Fulham – Housing register data.

## Overcrowding and under-occupation

- The Housing Needs Survey 2003 - 04 (HNS) identified a household as being overcrowded if it lacked the required number of bedrooms as defined by criteria set down by the English House Condition Survey.
- Under-occupied households are classified as those households who have more than one spare room.
- The HNS estimated that 8% of households (6,000 households) were overcrowded in Hammersmith & Fulham and 20% of households (15,200 households) were under-occupied.
- Overall 6.8% of all London households are overcrowded and 23.2% of London households are under-occupied.
- The percentage of overcrowded households is highest in the social rented sector and lowest in the owner-occupied sector.
- Conversely the proportion of households under-occupying is lowest in the social rented sector and highest in the owner-occupied sector.
- By borough sub-area, the north of the borough demonstrates the highest levels of overcrowding with 11.8% of all households living in overcrowded conditions.
- In contrast, the south of the borough shows the highest levels of under-occupation with 24.2% of households under-occupying.

### Overcrowding and under-occupation, 2003

Number of bedrooms required	Number of bedrooms in home				TOTAL
	1	2	3	4+	
1 bedroom	21,662	<b>13,113</b>	<b>5,971</b>	<b>3,032</b>	43,778
2 bedrooms	<i>1,568</i>	<b>8,108</b>	<b>4,978</b>	<b>4,932</b>	19,586
3 bedrooms	<i>80</i>	<b>2,227</b>	<b>4,168</b>	<b>3,083</b>	9,557
4+ bedrooms	<i>282</i>	<b>373</b>	<b>1,375</b>	<b>1,255</b>	3,285
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>23,592</b>	<b>23,821</b>	<b>16,492</b>	<b>12,302</b>	<b>76,206</b>

Data Source: London Borough of Hammersmith & Fulham – Housing Needs Survey, 2003-04.  
*Italicised figures in the table refer to overcrowded households.*  
**Bold figures in the table refer to under-occupied households**

Note: The bottom two cells of the 4+ bedroom column in the table contain some households that are either overcrowded or under-occupied – for example they may require three bedrooms but live in a five bedroom property or may require five bedroom property but currently be occupying four bedroom property.



SOCIAL  
CONDITIONS  
& CRIME



## Social class

- Over four in ten adults (44.2%) in Hammersmith & Fulham are large employers, managers or professionals.
- This is higher overall than the rates for inner London (36.7%), greater London (34.3%) and England & Wales (27.1%).
- 11.3% of the borough population aged 16-74 are in 'routine' or 'semi-routine' operations compared to 13.9% in inner London, 14.8% in greater London and 20.8% in England & Wales.
- 5.5% of the borough's population aged 16-74 have never worked or are long-term unemployed.
- This is lower than the equivalent rate for inner London and greater London, but as expected for a London borough, is higher than in England & Wales as a whole.

### Socio-economic classification, percentage residents aged 16-74, 2001 – comparative data

	LBHF 2001	Inner London	Greater London	England & Wales
All people aged 16 - 74	129,792	2,096,540	5,300,332	37,607,438
Large employers and higher managerial positions	6.89	4.9	4.41	3.43
Higher professional occupations	11.04	9.05	7.67	5.03
Lower managerial and professional occupations	26.23	22.71	22.23	18.59
Intermediate occupations	8.24	8.26	10.24	9.39
Small employers and own account workers	6.11	5.48	6.4	6.98
Lower supervisory and technical occupations	3.64	4.18	4.99	7.15
Semi-routine occupations	6.71	8.41	9.04	11.68
Routine occupations	4.61	5.49	5.79	9.07
Never worked	4.09	6.21	4.65	2.72
Long term unemployed	1.43	1.78	1.36	1.02
Full-time students	8.79	10.71	9.03	7.04
Not classifiable for other reasons	12.23	12.83	14.2	17.9

Percentage of people aged 16 - 74

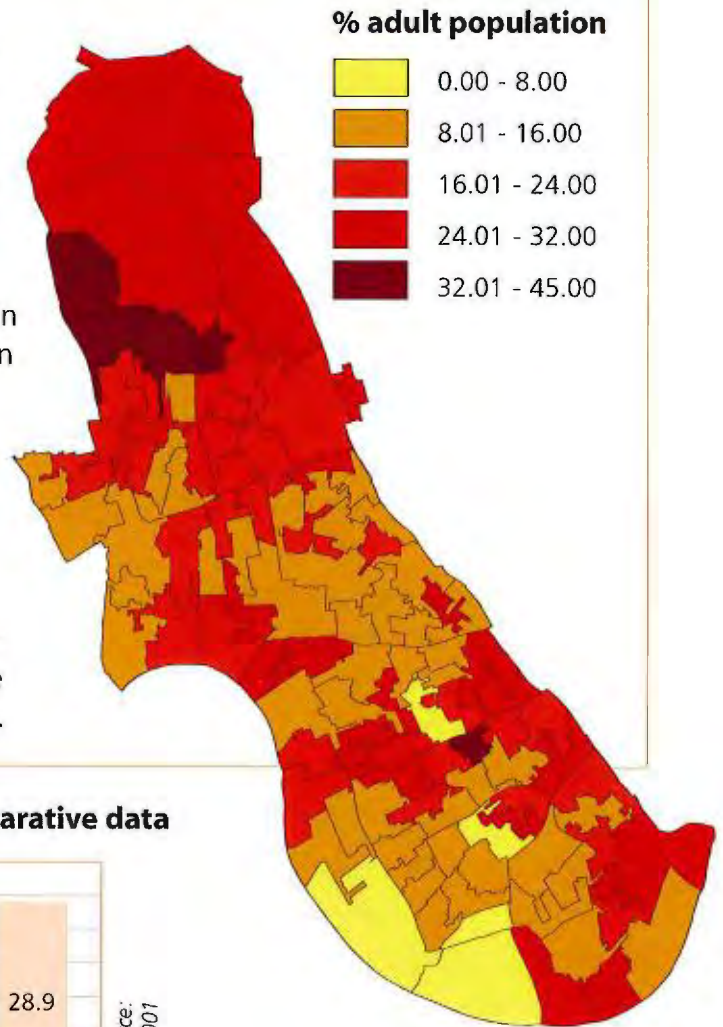
Data Source: Census 2001, Table KS14A

Note: Data is drawn from Census 2001 table KS14A. For long-term unemployed year last worked is 1999 or earlier. In the NS-SeC classification, all full time students are recorded in the "full-time students" category regardless of whether they are economically active or not. 'Not classifiable for other reasons' includes people whose occupation has not been coded.



# Adults with no qualifications

- 18% of adults aged between 16-74 living in Hammersmith & Fulham have no formal qualifications.
- This is better than the overall rates for both London (24%) and England as a whole (29%).
- Concentrations of adult population with no qualifications are to be found in the north of the borough, particularly in College Park & Old Oak ward where almost a third of the adult population have no qualifications.
- Areas with concentrations of low qualifications correlate with areas exhibiting high levels of Multiple Deprivation as measured by the Indices of Multiple deprivation. These areas are analysed further on the following page.



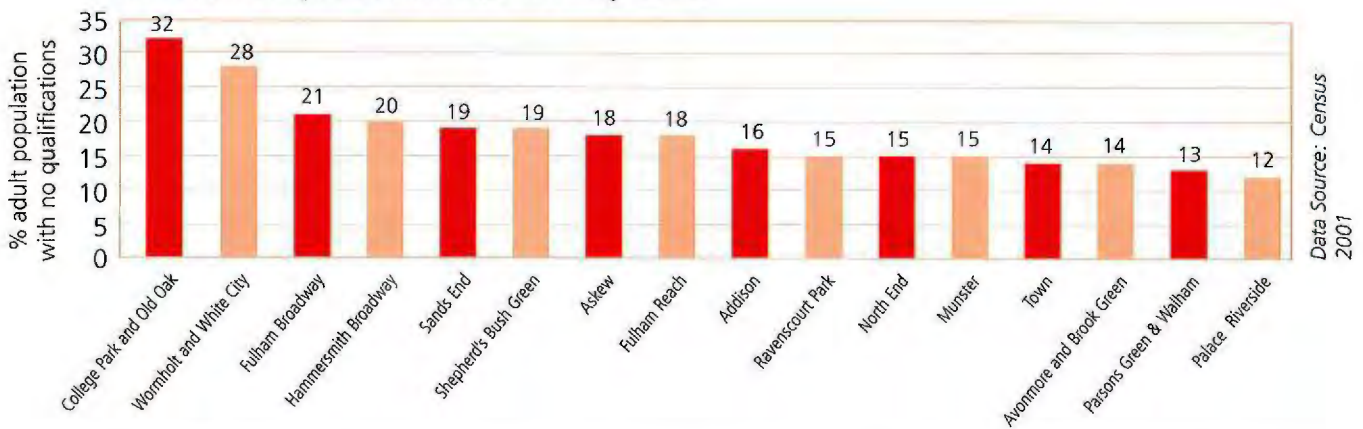
**% adult population**

0.00 - 8.00
8.01 - 16.00
16.01 - 24.00
24.01 - 32.00
32.01 - 45.00

## Adults with no qualifications, 2001 - comparative data



## Adults with no qualifications, 2001 - by ward

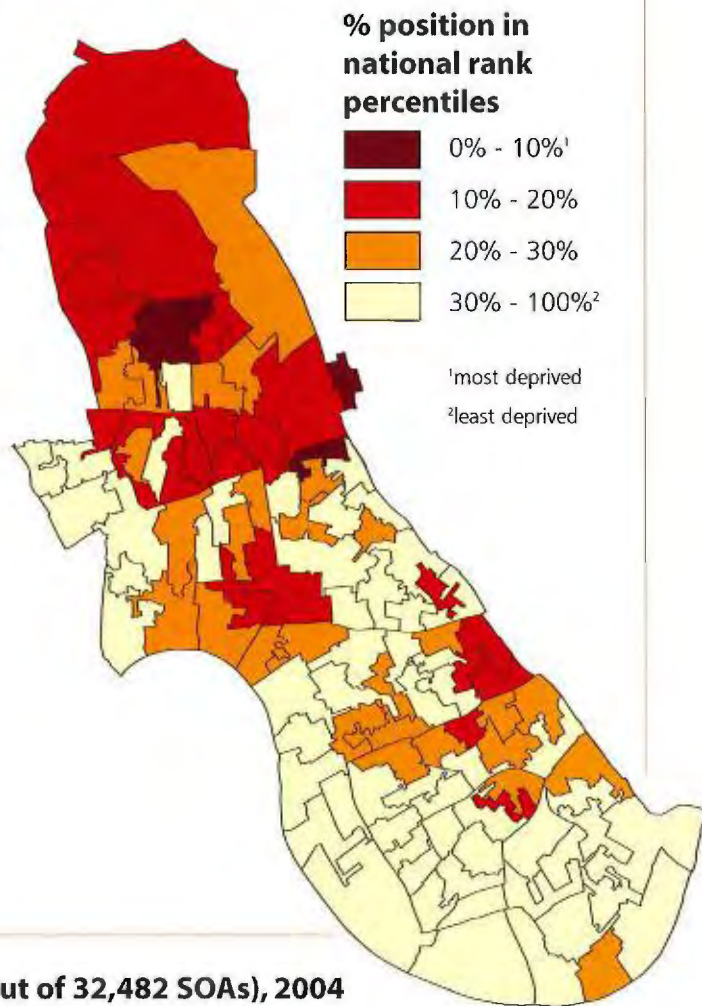


Note: The data is sourced from dataset UV24 from the 2001 Census and only records the qualification status of the adult population (aged 16-74). 'No Qualifications', as defined by the census, comprises those adults with no academic, vocational or professional qualifications.

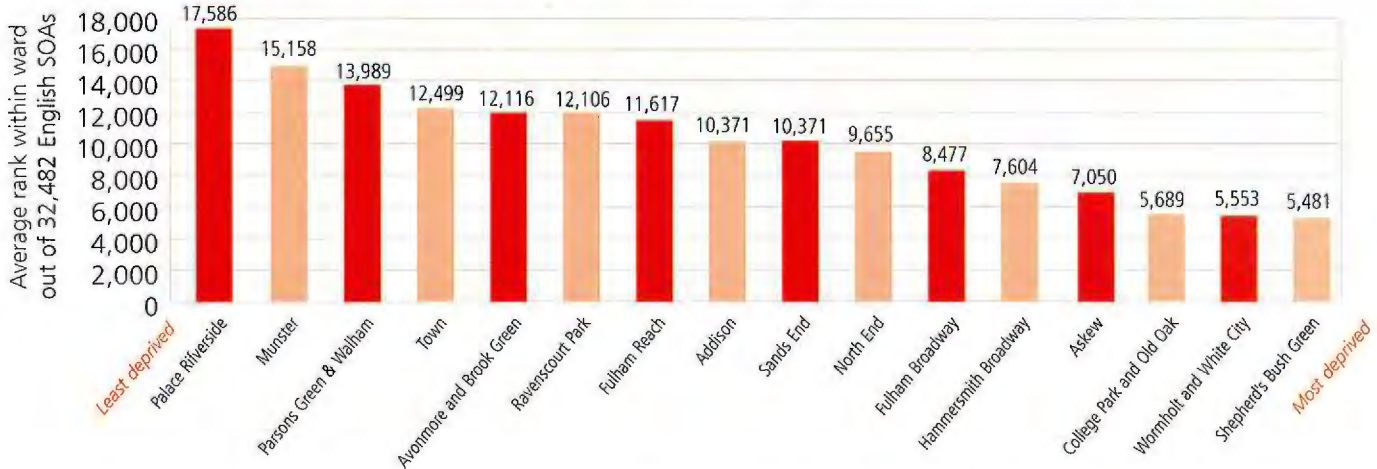
# Multiple deprivation

- Hammersmith & Fulham is ranked as the 42nd most deprived local authority in England, out of a total of 342 local authorities.
- Hammersmith & Fulham is becoming increasingly polarised in that there are increasing proportions of residents who are high earners with a static proportion of low earners. Census measures also show very high degrees of polarisation compared to other local authorities in educational attainment and occupation levels.
- The Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) 2004 is issued on the basis of Super Output Areas (SOAs). The GLA has analysed the IMD and regrouped the data on the basis of wards. This data shows that Wormholt & White City has two SOAs in the most deprived national 10%; Addison and Shepherds Bush Green have one each.
- The four SOAs in the top 10% most deprived nationally consist largely of public sector estates; White City, Wormholt, Edward Woods and Charecroft.

■ The map below shows the distribution of IMD rankings for all the lower-level SOAs in the borough. The darker areas highlight the most deprived SOAs.



Average SOA rank within wards, (ranked out of 32,482 SOAs), 2004

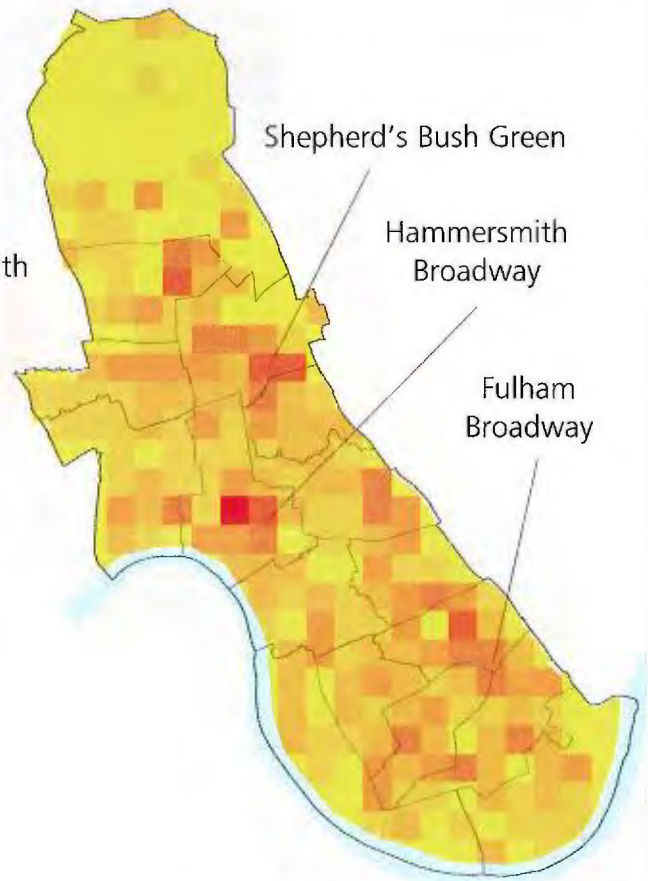
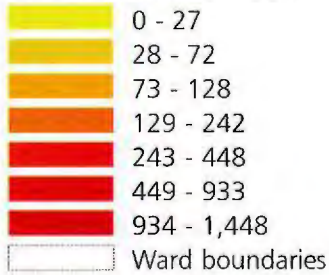


Data Sources: Indices of Multiple Deprivation 2004. Analysis of London Wards Based on SOA Ranks: GLA DMAG Briefing 2005/5, Feb 2005

# Crime: total crime

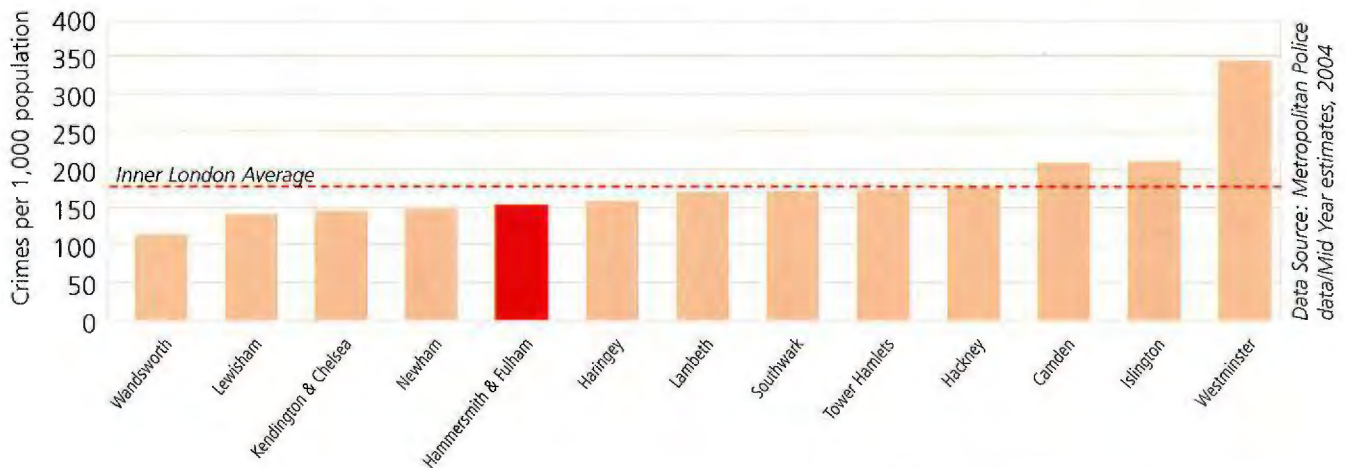
- There were 27,139 recorded crimes in Hammersmith & Fulham in 2004-05, equivalent to 153.5 offences per 1,000 population.
- The main concentrations of crime occur in the borough's three town centres (Shepherd's Bush, Hammersmith & Fulham) as shown on the map.
- This represents a 5.3% reduction in crime levels on 2003-04 figures and figures for April-September 2005 currently show a 13.3% reduction in total crime for the comparable period in 2004.

### No. of crimes per gridsquare



Source: Metropolitan Police data, 2004-5

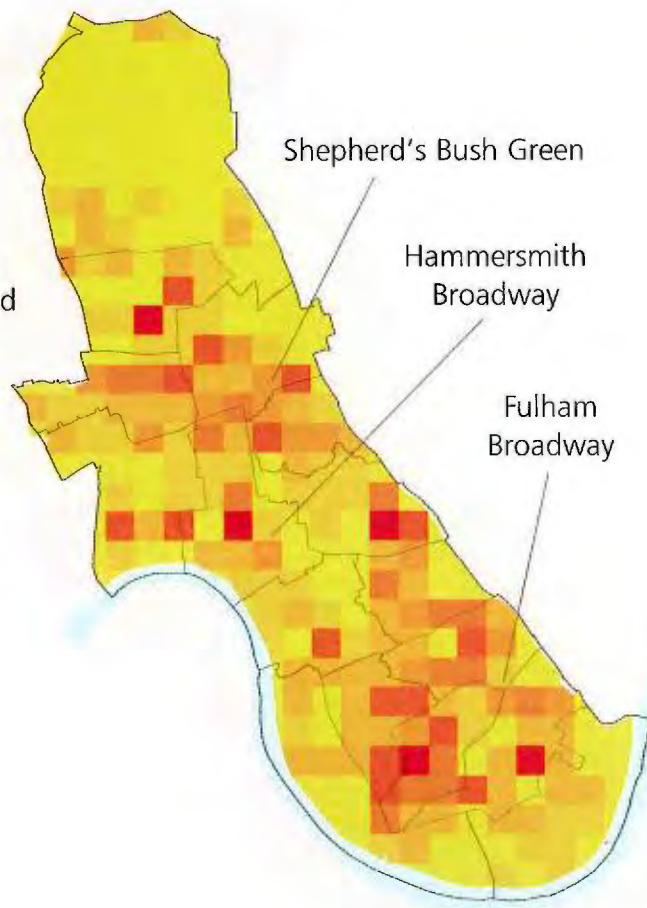
## Total crime 2004-05, crimes per 1,000 population - comparative data



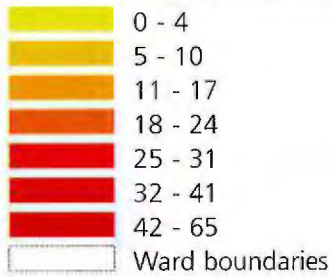
Note: The borough is compared to inner London only to allow meaningful comparisons. Crime figures are sourced from Metropolitan Police data and population figures are mid-year estimates for 2004. Total Crime comprises all reported criminal incidents. The crime data presented over the following pages is based on Metropolitan Police recorded crime figures. Although crimes are recorded to exact locations, for the purposes of data protection and mapping, crimes here are aggregated to 250m grid squares. This means crime figures cannot be matched to exact ward boundaries. The nature of crime means that some crimes are not reported to the Police and that also some crimes do not have a specific location (e.g. a Credit card fraud). These crimes are not recordable on maps such as these. The maps that follow should therefore be treated as a guide to crime locations in the borough.

# Crime: burglary

- There were 3,023 recorded burglaries in Hammersmith & Fulham in 2004-05, equivalent to 40.1 offences per 1,000 households.
- In 2004-05, the wards with the highest number of burglaries were Parsons Green & Walham, Town and Hammersmith Broadway wards.
- This represents a 6.9% increase in burglary levels on the 2003-04 figures.
- Figures for April-September 2005 currently show a 3.7% increase on the comparable period in 2004.

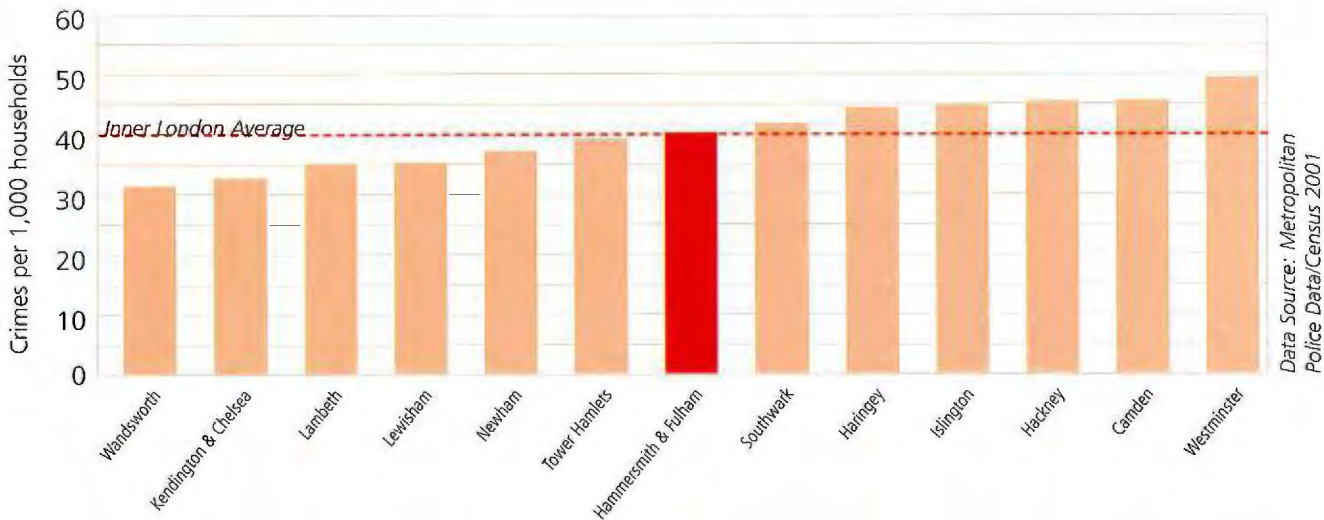


### No. of crimes per gridsquare



Source: Metropolitan Police data, 2004-5

## Burglary 2004-05, crimes per 1,000 households - comparative data

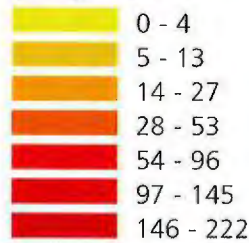


Note: Borough is compared to inner London only to allow meaningful comparisons. Crime figures are sourced from Metropolitan Police data, 2004-05, and household numbers are drawn from Census 2001. Total Burglary comprises both reported residential and non-residential burglaries.

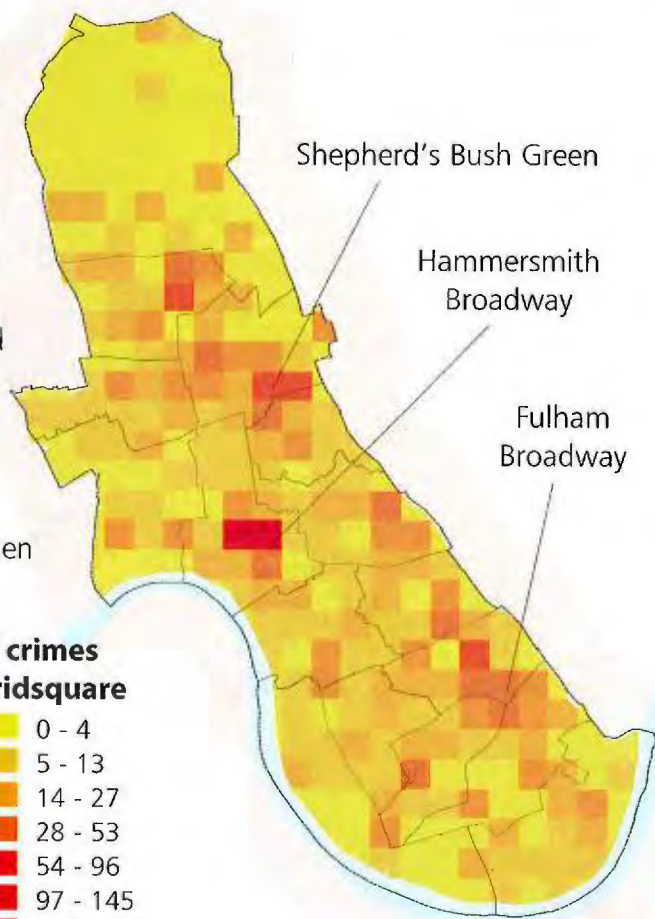
# Crime: violent crime

- There were 4,622 recorded violence against the person offences in Hammersmith & Fulham in 2004-05, equivalent to 26.1 offences per 1,000 population.
- In 2004-05, the wards with the highest levels of violence against the person were the town centre wards such as Hammersmith Broadway and Shepherd's Bush Green.
- This represents a 7.8% increase in violent crime levels on the 2003-04 figures, although the borough has a lower rate of these sorts of crimes when compared to other inner London boroughs.
- Figures for April-September 2005 currently show a 9.1% increase on the comparable period in 2004, although some of this is due to a change in crime counting rules.

**No. of crimes per gridsquare**

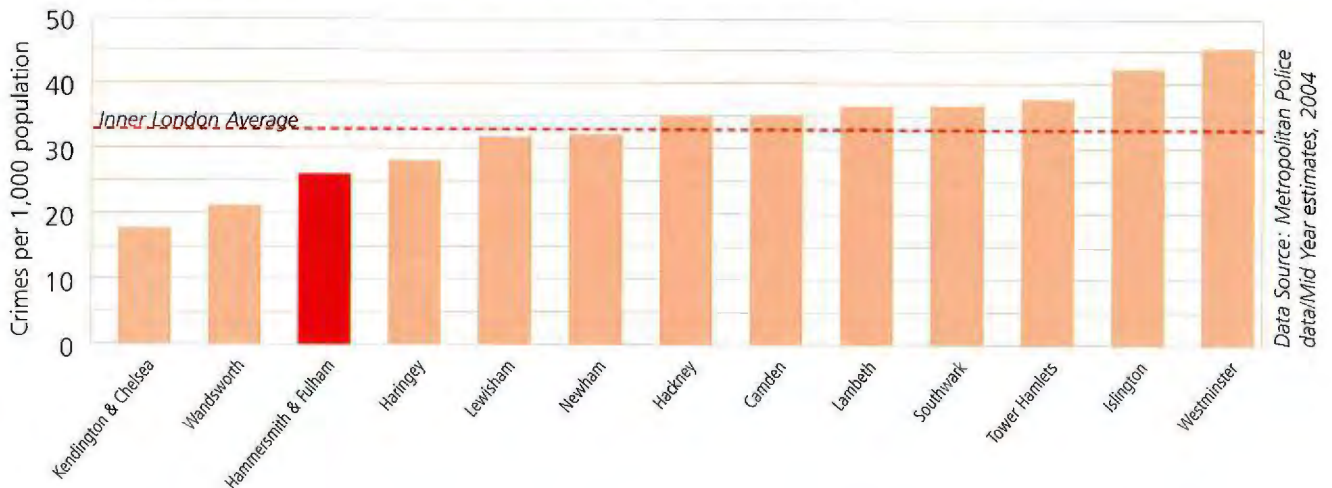


Ward boundaries



Source: Metropolitan Police data, 2004-5

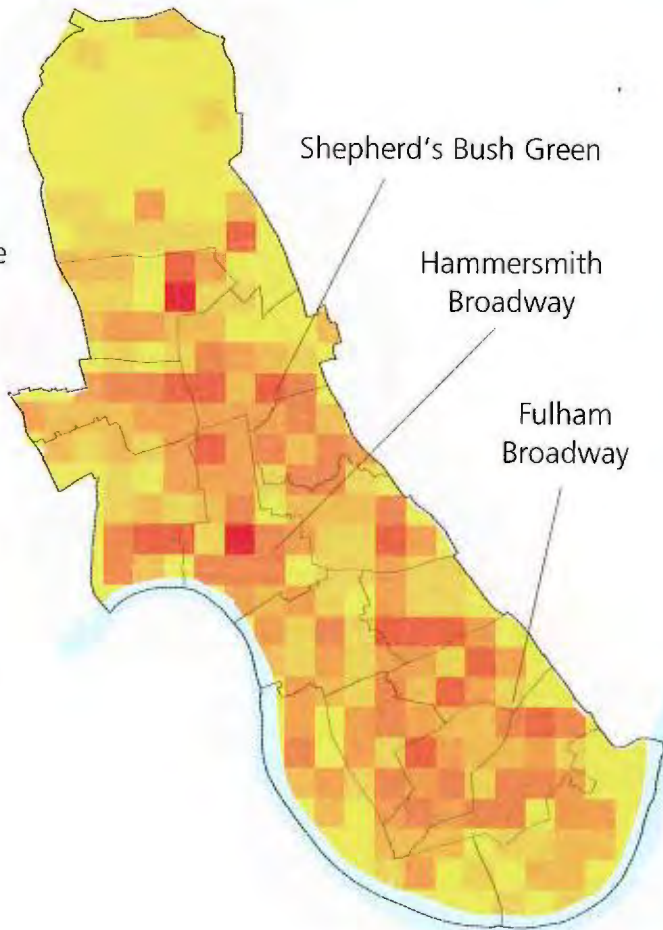
## Violent crime 2004-05, crimes per 1,000 population - comparative data



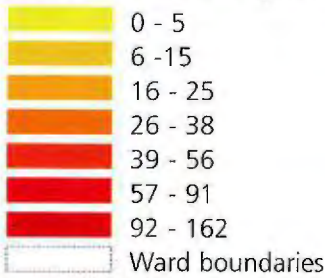
Note: Borough is compared to inner London only to allow meaningful comparisons. Crime figures are sourced from Metropolitan Police data and population figures are mid-year estimates for 2004. Violent Crime comprises of incidents of Violence Against the Person

# Crime: vehicle crime

- There were 5,957 recorded motor vehicle crimes in Hammersmith & Fulham in 2004-05, equivalent to 33.7 offences per 1,000 population.
- In 2004-05, the wards with the highest levels of motor vehicle crime were Hammersmith Broadway, Parsons Green & Walham and Wormholt & White City.
- This represents a 2.1% increase in crime levels on the 2003-04 figures, however figures for April-September 2005 currently show a 31.1% reduction on the comparable period in 2004.

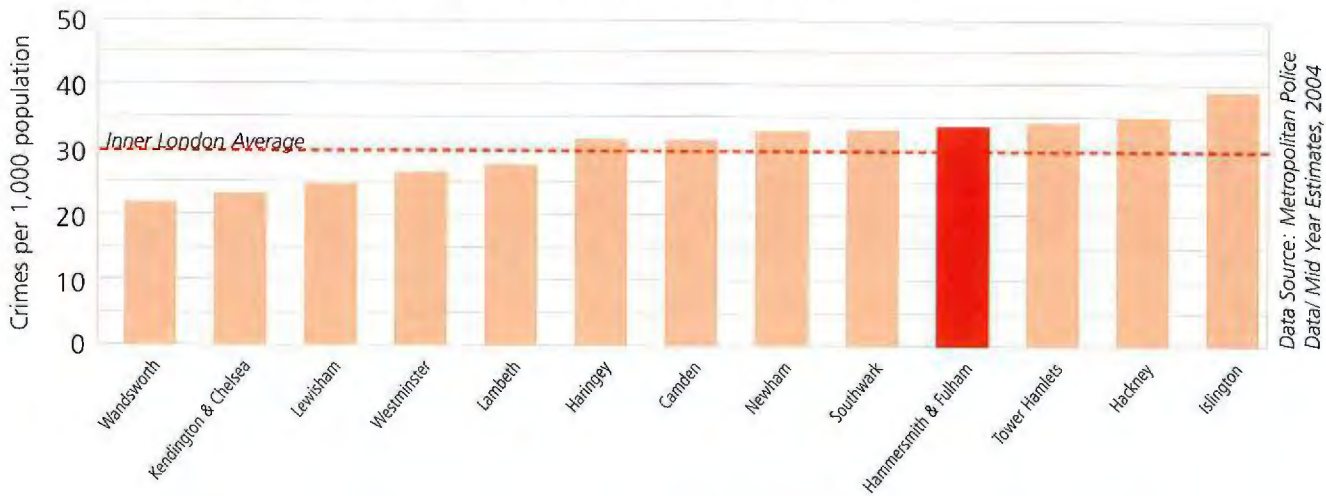


**No. of crimes per gridsquare**



Source: Metropolitan Police data, 2004-5

## Vehicle crime, crimes per 1,000 population - comparative data



Note: Borough is compared to inner London only to allow meaningful comparisons. Crime figures are sourced from Metropolitan Police data and population figures are mid-year estimates for 2004. Motor Vehicle Crime is the total of the following offences: Theft of a motor vehicle, Theft from a motor vehicle, Motor vehicle interference & tampering, and Criminal Damage to a motor vehicle.



# EDUCATION





## Educational establishments - general information

- There are four nursery schools, 35 primary schools, and nine secondary schools in Hammersmith & Fulham. The borough also houses five special schools and two Pupil Referral Units (PRUs).
- A map showing the location of educational establishments around the borough can be seen on the following page.
- In borough primary schools there is a higher proportion of children with special educational needs (SEN) when compared with inner London and national figures. The difference is the result of a deliberate strategy of early identification and the subsequent high rate of statements issued for primary aged children.
- In secondary schools the proportion of children with special educational needs (SEN) is lower than in inner London, partly due to the different make-up of primary and secondary schools. The rate of SEN is near the inner London average for community schools, whereas in voluntary-aided schools the rate is much lower.
- The ethnic group breakdowns show how diverse the borough and inner London is when compared to national averages, both for primary and secondary schools.
- Data throughout this chapter refers only to those pupils who attend borough schools, not to borough residents (see appendix for more information).

### Pupils with Special Educational Needs, 2004-05 - comparative data

SEN	Primary			Secondary		
	LBHF	Inner London	National	LBHF	Inner London	National
SEN with statement (%)	2.7	1.8	1.6	2.5	2.9	2.3
SEN without statement (%)	23.5	19.6	16.5	16.5	20.0	14.3

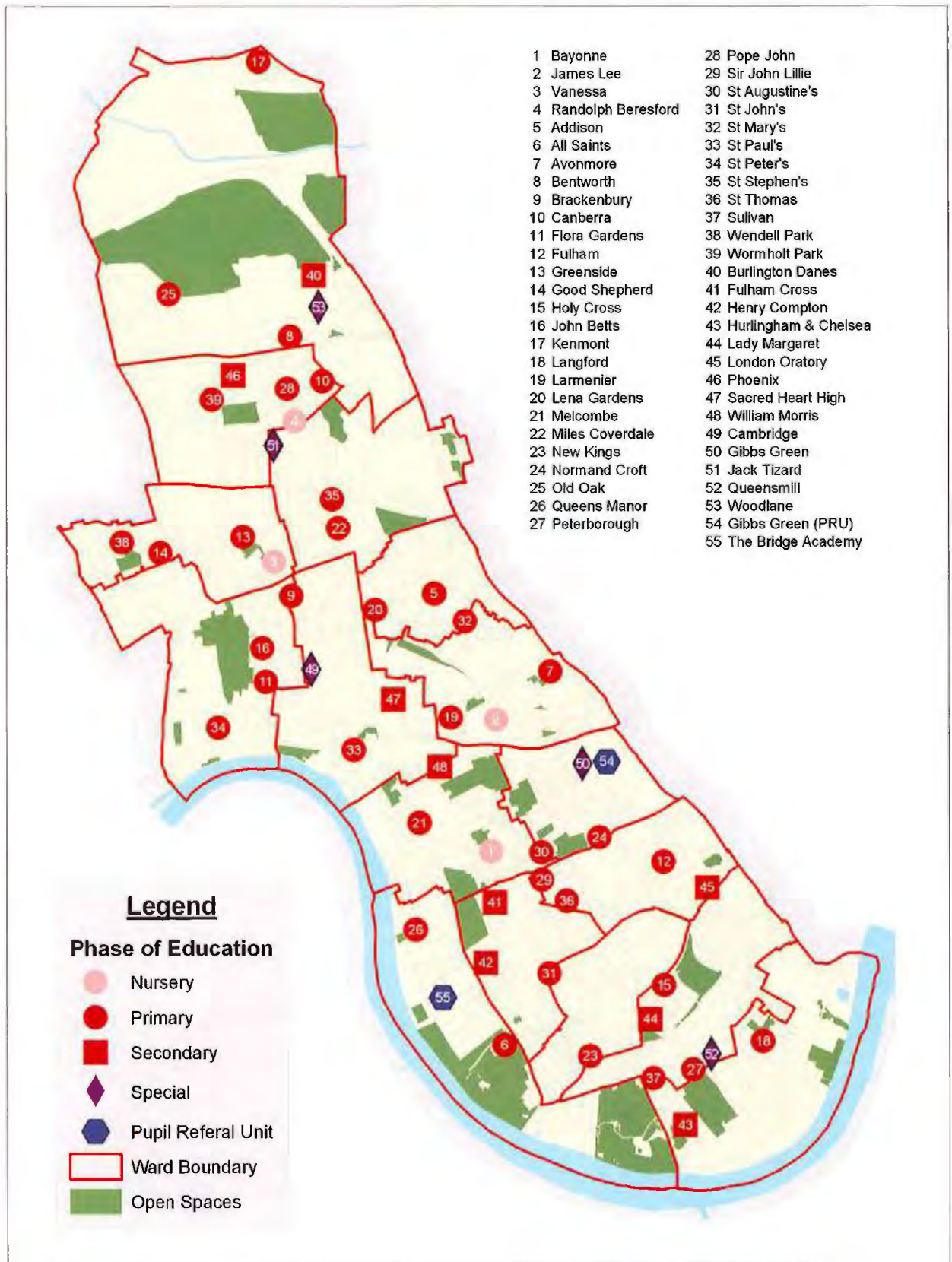
Data Source: DFES, *Special Educational Needs in England, January 2005 (SFR24/2005)*, Table 12 & 13.  
Data is based on where pupil attends school.

### Pupils by ethnicity, 2004-05 – comparative data (% total pupils)

	Primary			Secondary		
	LBHF	Inner London	National	LBHF	Inner London	National
White	42.7	34.6	81.7	48.6	34.7	83.6
Mixed	11.8	8.8	3.3	6.8	6.9	2.3
Asian	5.8	18.4	7.5	7.5	19.3	6.4
Black Caribbean	10.4	11.0	1.5	9.6	11.3	1.3
Black African	15.1	16.8	2.3	11.9	16.0	1.7
Any other black background	3.1	2.9	0.4	2.2	2.6	0.4
Chinese	0.4	0.8	0.3	0.7	1.0	0.4
Any other ethnic group	9.7	5.6	1.0	10.8	5.9	0.9

Data Source: *Ethnic Groups: % of pupils unclassified not included.*

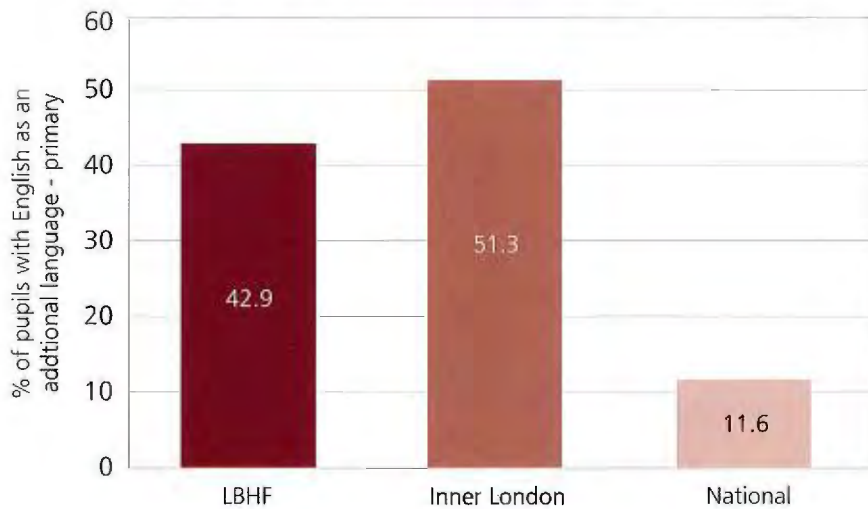
## Educational establishments - map



# English as an additional language (EAL)

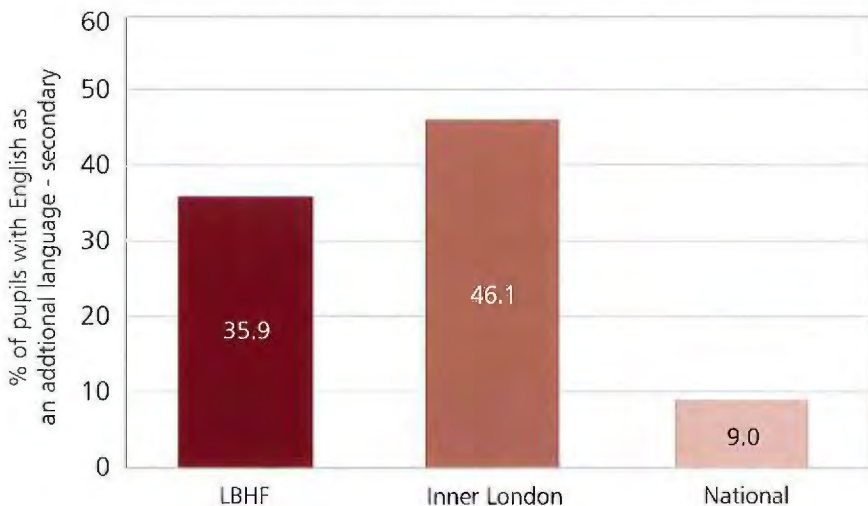
- The proportion of children in primary schools who speak English as an additional language (EAL) is nearly four times the national average, although still approximately eight percentage points less than the average for inner London.
- In secondary schools, the proportion of EAL students is also nearly four times the national average and approximately 10 percentage points less than the Inner London average.

**EAL in primary schools, 2004-05 - comparative data**



Data Source: DFES, Schools and Pupils in England: January 2005 (Final), SFR42/2005, Table 34

**EAL in secondary schools, 2004-05 - comparative data**



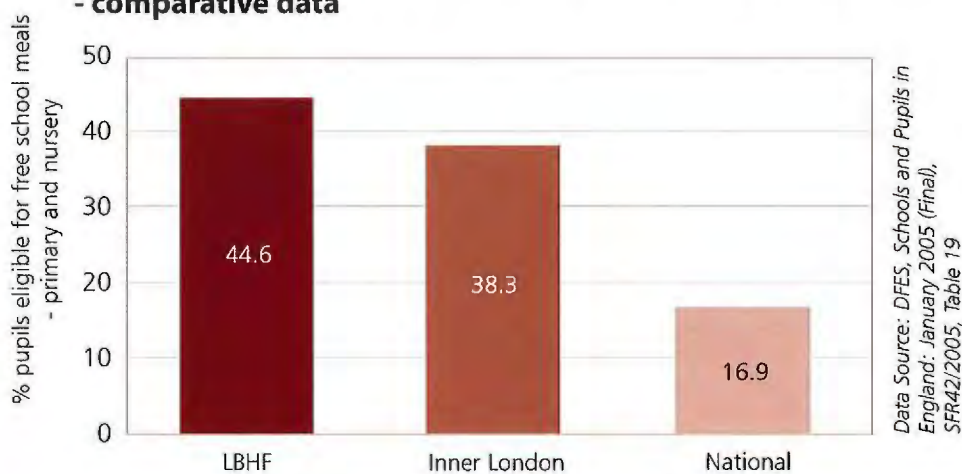
Data Source: DFES, Schools and Pupils in England: January 2005 (Final), SFR42/2005, Table 35

## Free school meals (FSM)

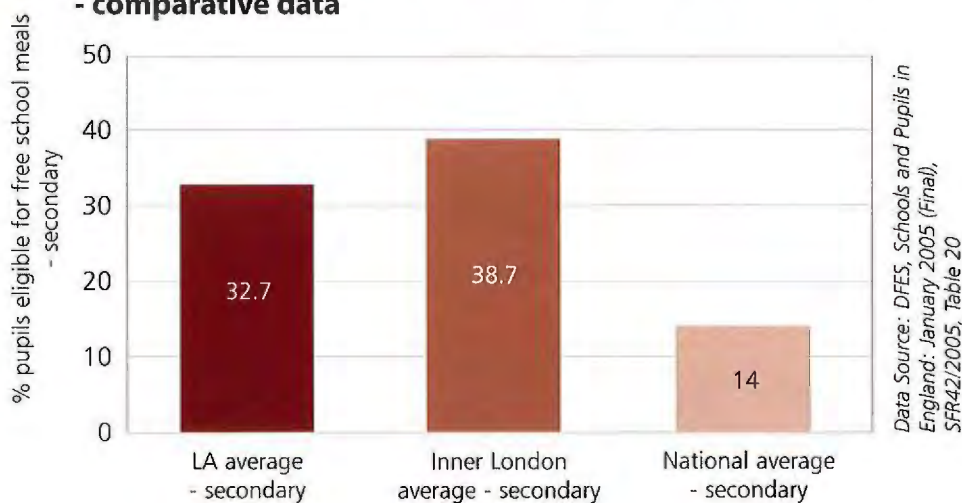
■ The proportion of children entitled to free school meals (FSM) in the borough is very high in comparison with national averages (approximately two and a half times higher in both the primary and secondary phases).

■ In primary schools the rate of entitlement of FSM is approximately six percentage points above the inner London average, whereas for secondary schools it is six percentage points below (reflecting the different make-up of the two sectors, with some secondary schools in particular taking very few borough-resident pupils).

### Free school meal eligibility in primary schools, 2004-05 - comparative data



### Free school meal eligibility in secondary schools, 2004-05 - comparative data

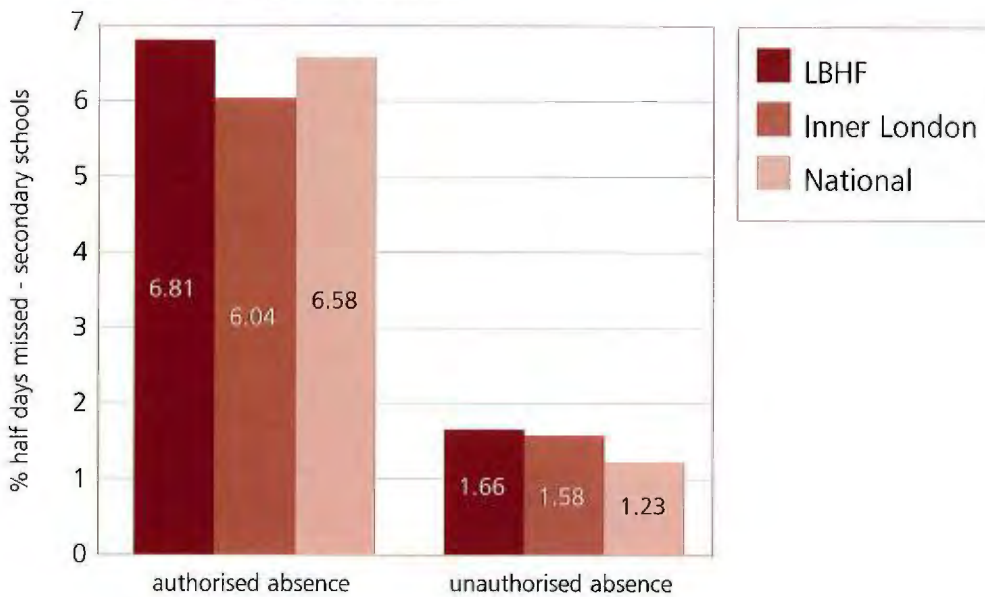


Note: Free school meal entitlement is widely used as a proxy measure of social deprivation

# Absence - half days missed (secondary)

- Primary: the overall absence rate across primary schools is above the national and inner London figures. However, in the previous academic year the authority was third most improved nationally on this measure.
- Secondary: there is a similar pattern for secondary schools, with the authority absence rate above national and inner London figures. Four secondary schools had an absence rate lower than the national average.

## Half days missed in secondary schools, 2004-05 – comparative data



## Half days missed in secondary schools, 2004-05 – by school

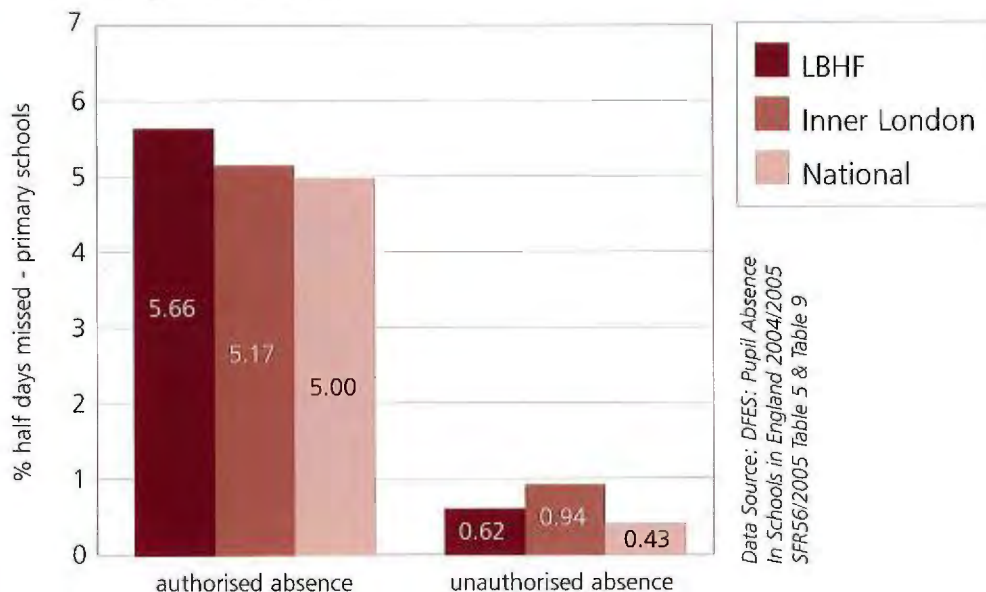
% half days missed due to:	authorised absence	unauthorised absence
Burlington Danes CofE School	6.7	7.0
Fulham Cross Secondary School	6.9	0.6
Henry Compton Secondary School	8.5	2.8
Hurlingham and Chelsea Secondary School	8.3	1.1
Lady Margaret School	4.1	0.1
London Oratory School	4.7	0.0
Phoenix High School	11.0	1.0
Sacred Heart High School	4.8	0.1

Data Source: DFES: Pupil Absence In Schools in England 2004/2005 SFR56/2005 Table 5 & Table 9

Note: School level data obtained from: DFES School Absence Return 2004/2005, sent to the LEA

## Absence - half days missed (primary)

### Half days missed in primary schools, 2004-05 - comparative data



### Half days missed in primary schools, 2004-05 - by school

% half days missed due to	authorised absence	unauthorised absence	% half days missed due to	authorised absence	unauthorised absence
Addison Primary School	6.6	0.0	Normand Croft Community School	7.1	0.7
All Saints CofE Primary School	4.8	0.7	Old Oak Primary School	6.6	0.5
Avonmore Primary School	7.0	0.0	Peterborough Primary School	5.9	1.6
Bentworth Primary School	6.0	0.8	Pope John RC School	4.1	0.0
Brackenbury Primary School	5.1	0.4	Queen's Manor School and Special Needs Unit	5.2	1.0
Canberra Primary School	4.9	2.1	Sir John Lillie Primary School	6.5	0.5
Flora Gardens Primary School	4.7	1.0	St Augustine's RC Primary School	3.9	0.3
Fulham Primary School	6.7	1.7	St John's Walham Green CofE Primary School	6.5	1.4
Good Shepherd RC Primary School	4.6	0.1	St Mary's RC Primary School	6.7	0.2
Greenside Primary School	4.7	0.4	St Paul's CofE Primary School	5.5	0.5
Holy Cross RC School	5.3	0.1	St Peter's Primary School	3.4	0.6
John Betts Primary School	3.7	0.5	St Stephen's CofE Primary School	5.5	0.3
Kenmont Primary School	5.2	0.2	St Thomas of Canterbury RC Primary School	5.9	0.2
Langford Primary School	6.9	0.6	Sullivan Primary School	4.9	1.7
Larmenier and Sacred Catholic Primary School	4.7	0.1	Wendell Park Primary School	6.6	0.6
Lena Gardens Primary School	6.2	0.0	Wormholt Park Primary School	6.2	0.4
Melcombe Primary School	6.2	1.1			
Miles Coverdale Primary School	7.1	0.1			
New King's Primary School	6.0	1.5			

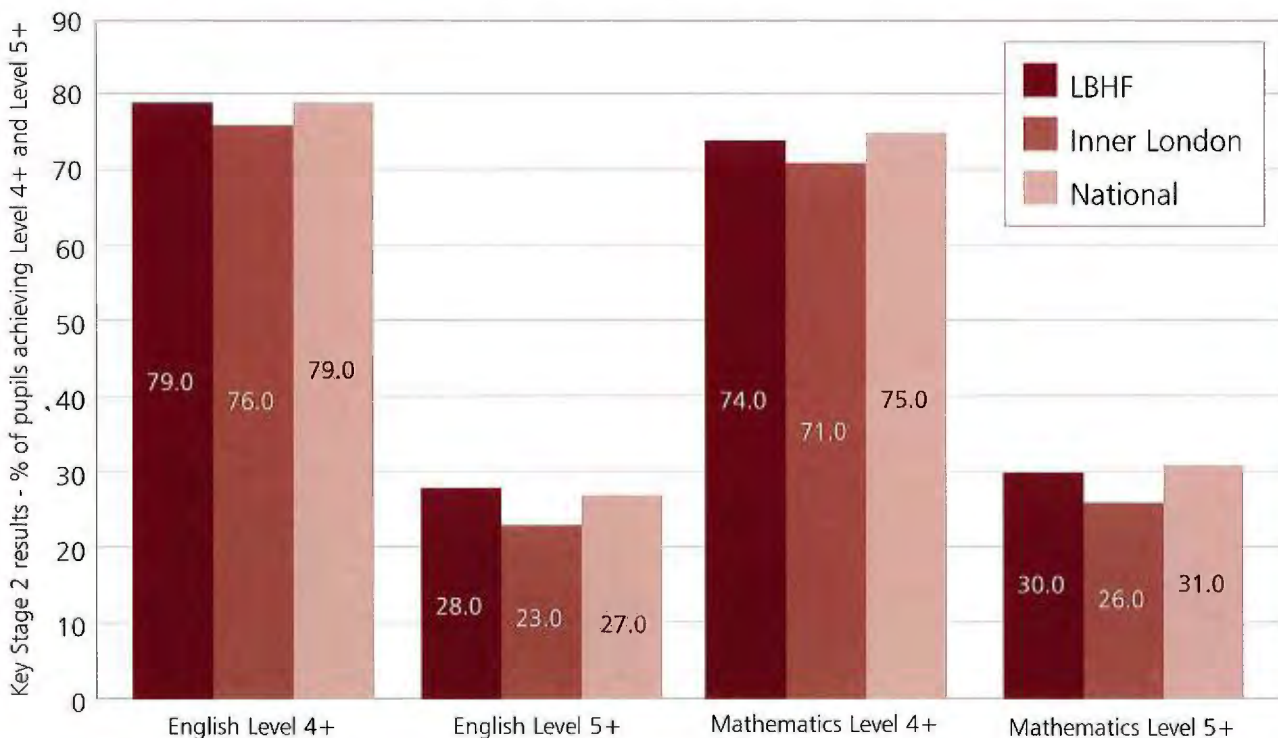
Data Source: DFES: Pupil Absence In Schools in England 2004/2005 SFR56/2005 Table 5 & Table 9

Note: School level data obtained from: DFES School Absence Return 2004/2005, sent to the LEA

## Mathematics and English - Key Stage 2 performance

- For the authority overall, the results in both English and mathematics are comparable with national figures.
- Performance is consistently better than the inner London average for both English and mathematics, especially in the proportion of children achieving Level 5 or better.
- In English, 23 borough schools had higher proportions of children reaching the expected level (Level 4 or better) than the national average and 21 schools had results that were higher than the national average for the proportion of children reaching Level 5 or better (Level 5 is approximately equivalent to the expected level of attainment of a 13 year-old).
- In mathematics, 20 borough schools had higher proportions of children reaching the expected level (Level 4 or better) than the national average and 16 schools had results that were higher than the national average for the proportion of children reaching Level 5 or better.

**Key Stage 2 performance, 2004-05 - comparative data**



Data Source: DFES: 2005 Primary School (Key Stage 2) Achievement and Attainment Tables



## Mathematics and English - Key Stage 2 performance

### Key Stage 2 performance, 2004-05 –by school

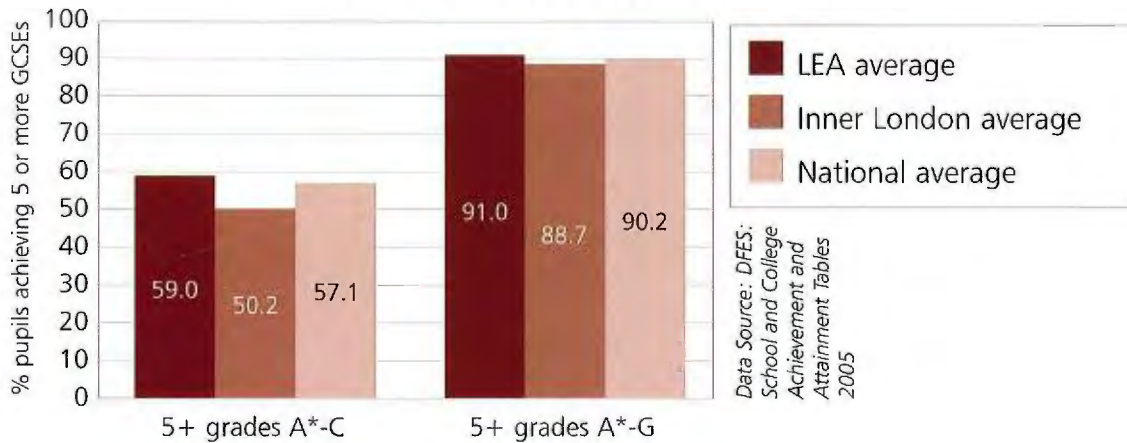
	Total Eligible Pupils	English%		Mathematics%	
		Level 4+	Level 5 +	Level 4+	Level 5 +
Addison Primary School	51	86.0	29.0	100.0	49.0
All Saints CofE Primary School	26	81.0	27.0	69.0	27.0
Avonmore Primary School	29	93.0	31.0	100.0	55.0
Bentworth Primary School	30	60.0	17.0	73.0	23.0
Brackenbury Primary School	49	84.0	29.0	71.0	37.0
Canberra Primary School	54	61.0	2.0	65.0	19.0
Flora Gardens Primary School	31	68.0	32.0	68.0	23.0
Fulham Primary School	42	52.0	7.0	64.0	10.0
Good Shepherd RC Primary School	28	100.0	50.0	86.0	61.0
Greenside Primary School	25	96.0	28.0	84.0	52.0
Holy Cross RC School	24	88.0	46.0	88.0	25.0
John Betts Primary School	26	96.0	73.0	96.0	73.0
Kenmont Primary School	29	86.0	10.0	66.0	14.0
Langford Primary School	27	59.0	11.0	63.0	7.0
Larmerier and Sacred Catholic Primary School	61	85.0	44.0	70.0	33.0
Lena Gardens Primary School	23	96.0	30.0	78.0	4.0
The London Oratory	20	100.0	60.0	100.0	55.0
Melcombe Primary School	28	86.0	25.0	75.0	36.0
Miles Coverdale Primary School	28	96.0	25.0	82.0	29.0
New King's Primary School	21	71.0	19.0	76.0	24.0
Normand Croft Community School	29	66.0	10.0	69.0	21.0
Old Oak Primary School	35	74.0	20.0	43.0	14.0
Peterborough Primary School	23	65.0	17.0	70.0	13.0
Pope John RC School	27	78.0	30.0	78.0	30.0
Queen's Manor School and Special Needs Unit	23	57.0	17.0	52.0	9.0
Sir John Lillie Primary School	55	80.0	11.0	87.0	45.0
St Augustine's RC Primary School	30	97.0	47.0	93.0	50.0
St John's Walham Green CofE Primary School	27	85.0	37.0	81.0	44.0
St Mary's RC Primary School	27	81.0	30.0	85.0	26.0
St Paul's CofE Primary School	30	97.0	33.0	87.0	17.0
St Peter's Primary School	30	80.0	60.0	73.0	53.0
St Stephen's CofE Primary School	23	87.0	43.0	91.0	43.0
St Thomas of Canterbury RC Primary School	42	76.0	24.0	50.0	0.0
Sullivan Primary School	36	92.0	39.0	89.0	36.0
Wendell Park Primary School	44	80.0	34.0	77.0	36.0
Wormholt Park Primary School	58	72.0	24.0	53.0	14.0

Data Source: DfES: 2005 Primary School (Key Stage 2) Achievement and Attainment Tables

## GCSE performance

- The 5+ A\*-C grades indicator is sometimes referred to as the proportion of pupils who attain five or more 'good' grades.
- The excellent GCSE results in 2005 meant that the borough was the most improved in London on the 5+A\*-C grades measure. In fact the percentage of pupils gaining five or more 'good' grades was almost two percentage points above the national average and 3.5 percentage points above the average for inner London.
- For the proportion of pupils achieving 5+A\*-G grades the borough result was better than the national average and equal to the inner London average.

### GCSE performance, 2004-05 - comparative data



### GCSE performance, 2004-05 - by school

School	% 5 or more Grades A*-C or equivalent	% 5 or more Grades A*-G or equivalent
Burlington Danes CofE School	34.0	85.0
Fulham Cross Secondary School	52.0	95.0
Henry Compton Secondary School	34.0	87.0
Hurlingham and Chelsea Secondary School	28.0	92.0
Lady Margaret School	95.0	100.0
London Oratory School	92.0	100.0
Phoenix High School	60.0	87.0
Sacred Heart High School	91.0	100.0

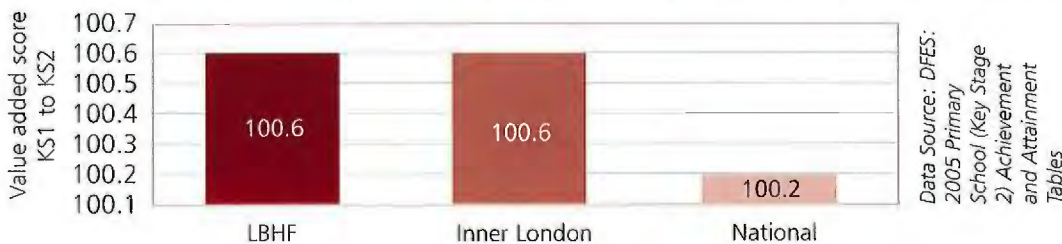
Data Source: DFES: School and College Achievement and Attainment Tables 2005

Note: Inner London results obtained from: DFES, GCSE and Equivalent Results and Associated Value Added Measures for Young People in England 2003/04 (Revised) (SFR01/2005)

## Value added measures - primary schools

- The overall borough figure of 100.6 was in line with the figure for inner London but well ahead of the national average of 100.2.
- 27 of the 36 schools in the authority had value-added scores greater than 100, indicating that students at those schools made better progress than similar pupils nationally.
- 12 schools had value-added scores that placed them in the top quartile (top 25%) of schools nationally and three schools had scores that placed them in the top 5% of schools nationally.

### Value added measures in primary schools, 2004-05 - comparative data



### Value added measures in primary schools, 2004-05 - by school

Value added score KS1 - KS2		Value added score KS1 - KS2	
Addison Primary School	100.5	New King's Primary School	99.2
All Saints CofE Primary School	98.5	Normand Croft Community School	100.3
Avonmore Primary School	101.3	Old Oak Primary School	99.9
Bentworth Primary School	100.1	Peterborough Primary School	100.8
Brackenbury Primary School	101.4	Pope John RC School	100.4
Canberra Primary School	98.8	Queen's Manor School and Special Needs Unit	99.4
Flora Gardens Primary School	101.3	Sir John Lillie Primary School	102.7
Fulham Primary School	99.9	St Augustine's RC Primary School	101.7
Good Shepherd RC Primary School	102.5	St John's Walham Green CofE Primary School	100.7
Greenside Primary School	100.3	St Mary's RC Primary School	101.3
Holy Cross RC School	100.6	St Paul's CofE Primary School	102.0
John Betts Primary School	102.2	St Peter's Primary School	101.7
Kenmont Primary School	100.2	St Stephen's CofE Primary School	101.3
Langford Primary School	99.8	St Thomas of Canterbury RC Primary School	98.9
Larmenier and Sacred Catholic Primary School	100.9	Sullivan Primary School	100.9
Lena Gardens Primary School	100.5	Wendell Park Primary School	101.6
The London Oratory	100.1	Wormholt Park Primary School	98.1
Melcombe Primary School	100.3		
Miles Coverdale Primary School	102.6		

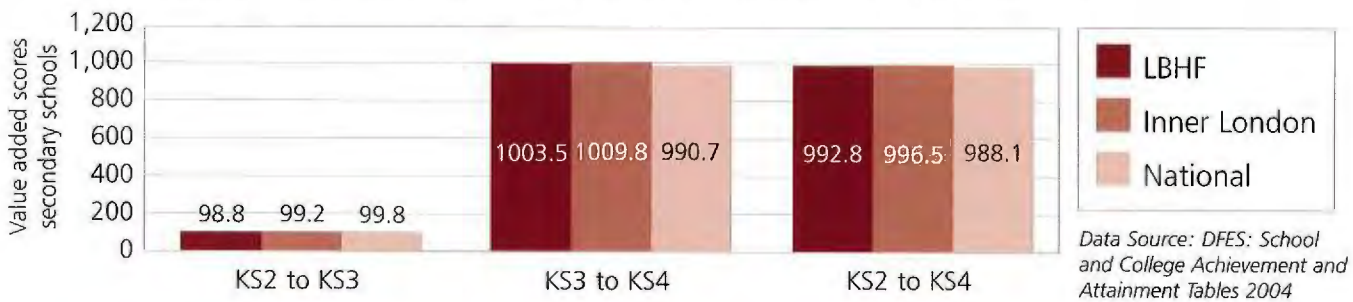
Data Source: DFES: 2005 Primary School (Key Stage 2) Achievement and Attainment Tables

Note: The KS1 - KS2 value-added score is a comparative measure of the progress that pupils make between the age of 7 and 11, when they leave primary schools. If the number is greater than 100 then children are making better progress than similar children nationally and vice versa if it is below 100. -More specifically, if a group of children had a score of 101 it would indicate that they had made approximately 1 term's more progress than similar children nationally.

# Value added measures - secondary schools

- **KS2 – KS3:** the overall value for the authority of 98.8 is lower than for inner London (99.2), and there are three schools with value-added scores greater than 100.
- **KS3 – KS4:** The value of 1003.5 shows that pupils are making better progress than similar children nationally. However, this figure is still below the average for inner London (1009.8). Five schools (out of eight) had value-added scores above 1,000.
- **KS2 – KS4:** the value of 992.8 is below the value for inner London (996.5), and as with the KS2 to KS3 situation there are three schools with value-added scores greater than 1,000.

## Value added measures in secondary schools, 2003-04 – comparative data



## Value added measures in secondary schools, 2003-04 – by school

School	Value- Added Score KS2 to KS3	Value- Added Score KS3 to KS4	Value- Added Score KS2 to KS4
Burlington Danes CofE School	96.6	982.6	950.6
Fulham Cross Secondary School	98.3	1010.3	998.0
Henry Compton Secondary School	98.4	965.3	930.7
Hurlingham and Chelsea Secondary School	95.2	981.4	949.8
Lady Margaret School	102.2	1033.5	1036.2
London Oratory School	102.4	1015.9	1028.0
Phoenix High School	97.4	1023.7	997.6
Sacred Heart High School	100.9	1024.5	1044.8

Data Source: DFES: School and College Achievement and Attainment Tables 2004

Note: The KS2 – KS3 value-added score is a comparative measure of the progress that pupils make between the age of 11 and 14. If the number is greater than 100 then children are making better progress than similar children nationally and vice versa if it is below 100. More specifically, if a group of children had a score of 101 it would indicate that they had made approximately 1 terms more progress than similar children nationally. The KS2 – KS4 (GCSE) and the KS3 – KS4 value-added scores are comparative measures of progress that children make between the ages of 11 and 16, and 14 and 16 respectively. If the number is greater than 1000 then children are making better progress than similar children nationally and vice versa if it is below 1000. Inner London and National value-added scores obtained from: DFES, GCSE and Equivalent Results and Associated Value Added Measures for Young People in England 2003/04 (Revised) (SFR01/2005) Table 16.



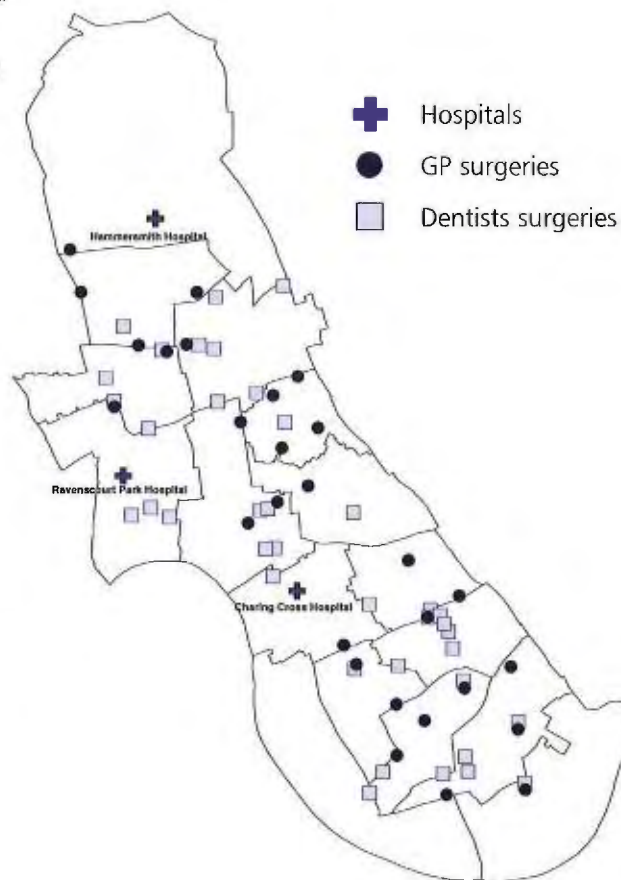
# HEALTH & SOCIAL CARE



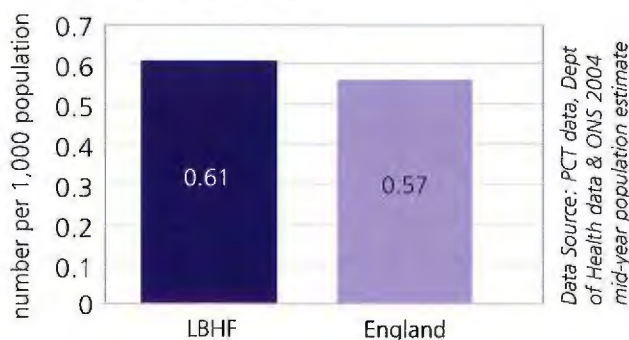
## General information

- Hammersmith & Fulham Primary Care Trust (PCT) was formed in April 2002. It is responsible for providing and commissioning healthcare for people registered with GPs within the PCT, and for improving the health of patients and local residents. The PCT covers the same geographical area as the borough.
- There are 33 GP practices and 39 dental practices in the borough.
- The number of GPs per 1,000 population is slightly higher in Hammersmith & Fulham than in England as a whole.
- The number of dentists per 1,000 population is higher in Hammersmith & Fulham than in England.
- There are three main hospitals within the borough: Hammersmith Hospital, Charing Cross Hospital and Ravenscourt Park Hospital. There is also a specialist maternity hospital, Queen Charlottes and Chelsea Hospital, which is on the site of Hammersmith Hospital.

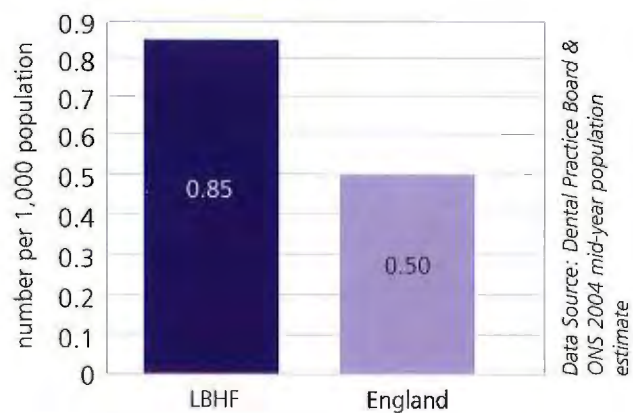
- In addition, Chelsea & Westminster Hospital is close to the borough boundary, and is utilised by people in the south of the Borough.



**GPs per 1,000 population, 2005**  
- comparative data



**Dentists per 1,000 population, 2005**  
- comparative data



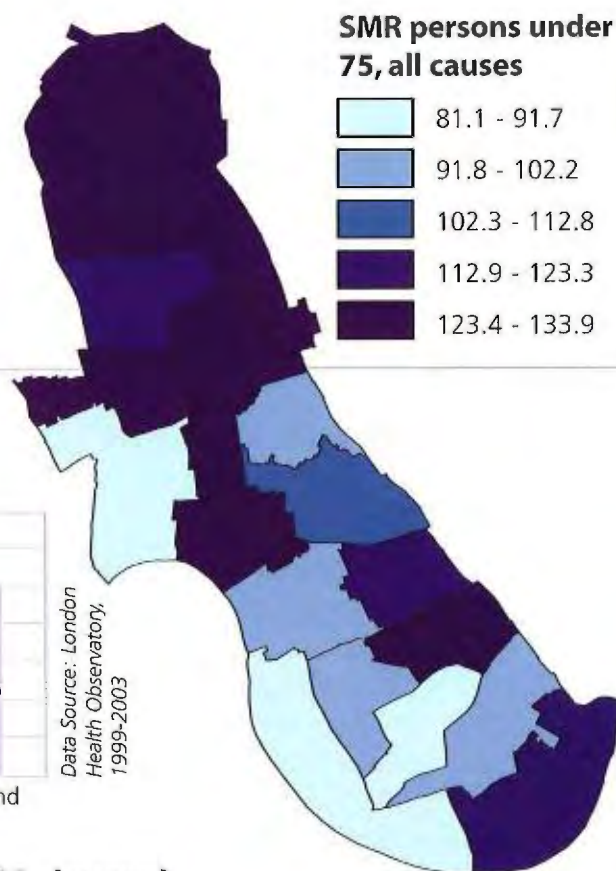
Note: 'Dentists' includes principals, assistants and trainees with at least one open contract. Dentist data relates to September 2005. GP data for LBHF relates to 2005. GP data for England relates to 2004.



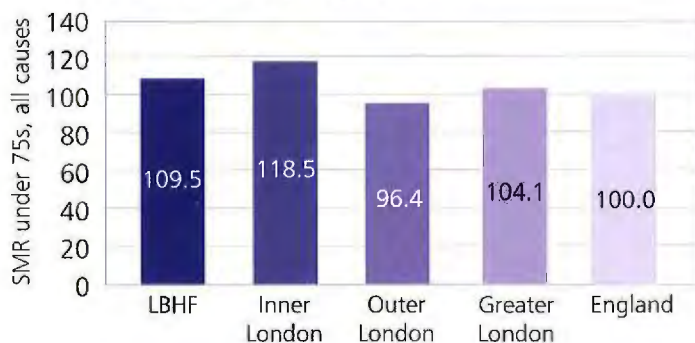
# Deaths from all causes

- The Standard Mortality Ratio (SMR) for deaths from all causes is higher in Hammersmith & Fulham than expected for the age and sex structure of the population. However, it is lower than in inner London as a whole.
- SMRs for those aged under 75 are measures of early death.
- The age-standardised mortality rate for all causes among people of all ages has generally decreased over recent years in Hammersmith & Fulham, but has increased slightly since 2001.

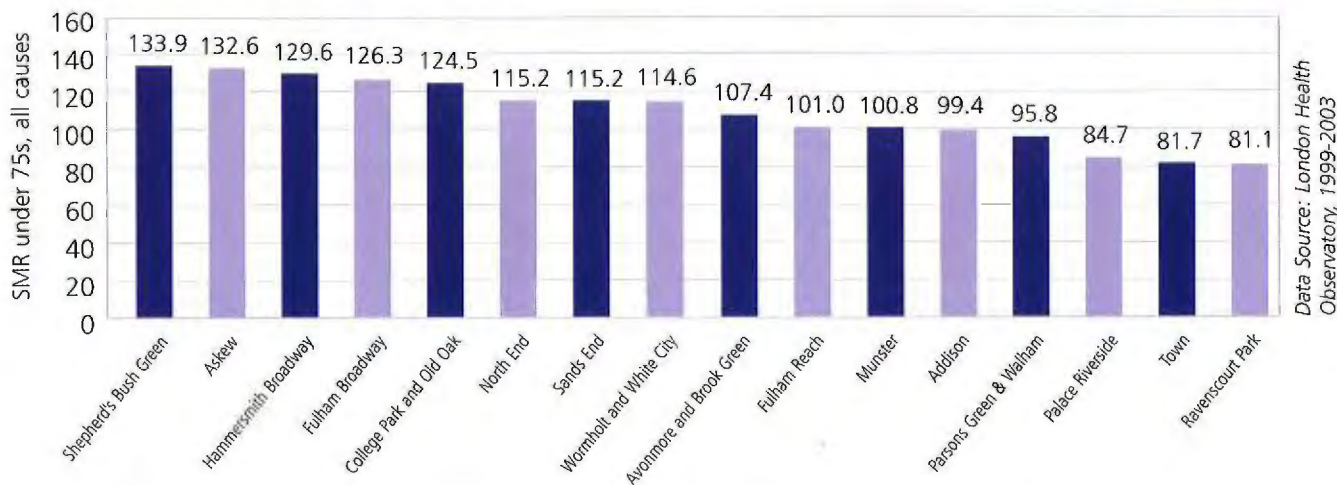
■ SMRs in wards range from 81.1 in Ravenscourt Park to 133.9 in Shepherd's Bush Green, with SMRs generally higher in the north of the borough.



**Deaths from all causes under 75s, 1999-2003 - comparative data**



**Deaths from all causes under 75s, 1999-2003 - by ward**

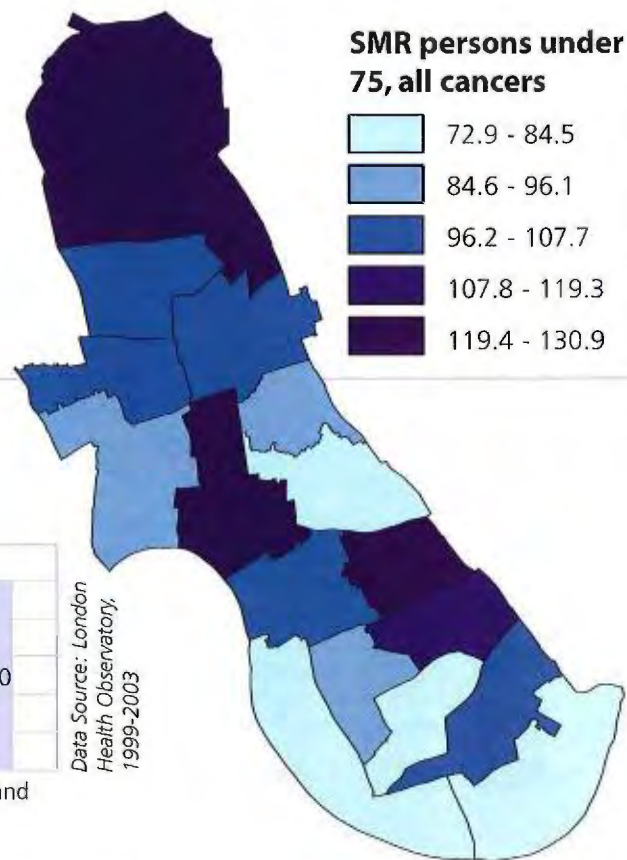


Note: A Standardised Mortality Ratio (SMR) is a ratio of the actual number of deaths in an area to the expected number of deaths, if the area had the same age- and sex-specific mortality rates as England, multiplied by 100. An SMR value of 100 indicates that the actual number is the same as the expected number. A value higher than 100 indicates that the actual number is higher than expected. SMRs are standardised for age and sex so differences in SMRs do not simply reflect differences in age or sex structure in an area.

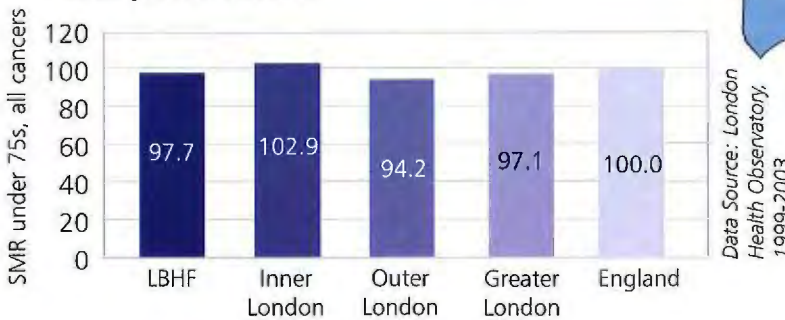
# Deaths from cancer

- The Standardised Mortality Ratio (SMR) for deaths from all cancers is slightly lower in Hammersmith & Fulham than expected for the age and sex structure of the population.
- The SMR for cancers in Hammersmith & Fulham is also lower than in inner London as a whole.
- The age-standardised mortality rate for all cancers among under 75s has generally decreased over recent years in Hammersmith & Fulham, but has increased since 2000.

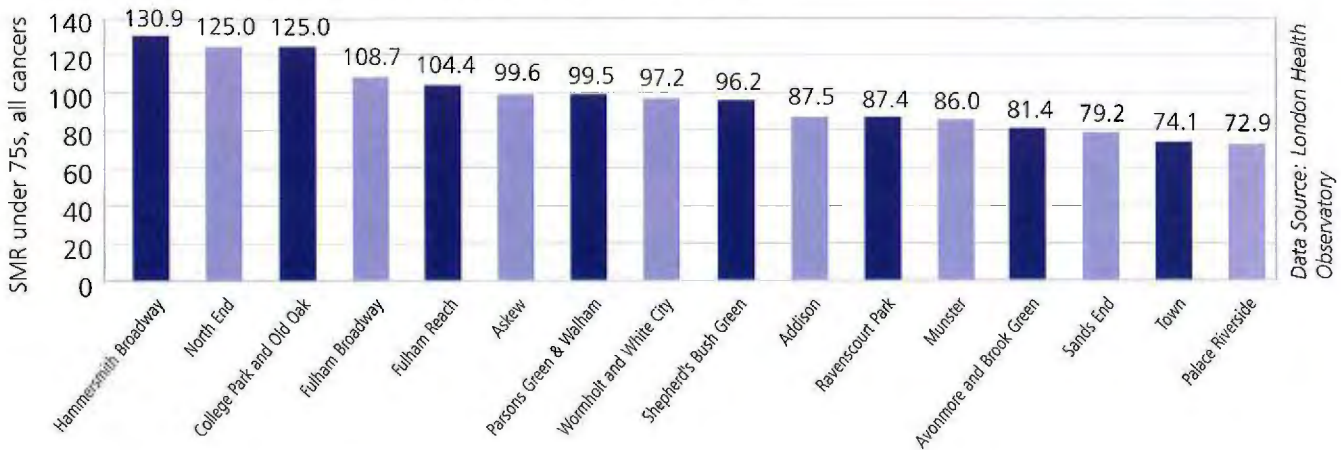
■ SMRs in wards range from 72.9 in Palace Riverside to 130.9 in Hammersmith Broadway.



## Deaths from cancer under 75s, 1999-2003 - comparative data



## Deaths from cancer under 75s, 1999-2003 - by ward



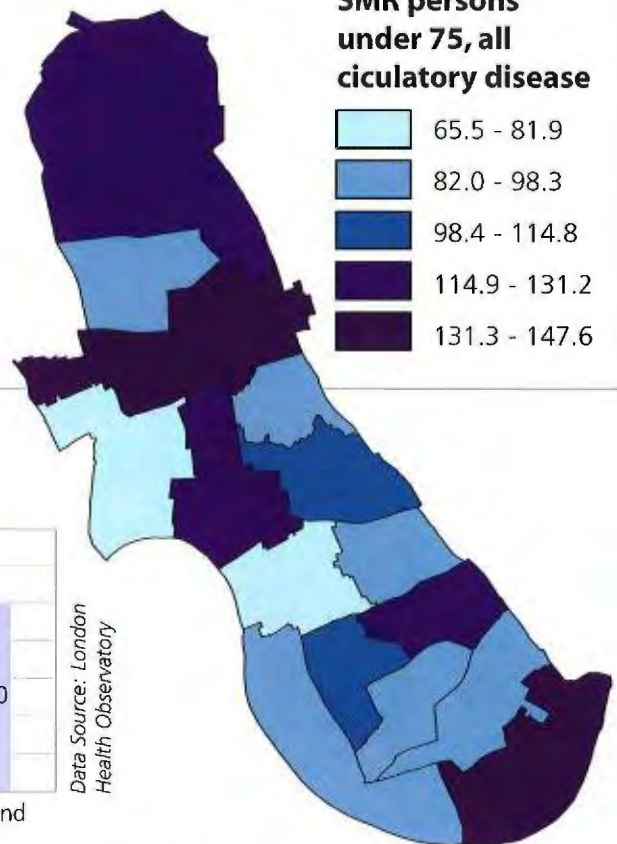
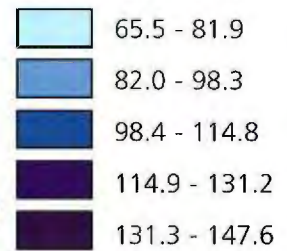
Note: A Standardised Mortality Ratio (SMR) is a ratio of the actual number of deaths in an area to the expected number of deaths, if the area had the same age- and sex-specific mortality rates as England, multiplied by 100. An SMR value of 100 indicates that the actual number is the same as the expected number. A value higher than 100 indicates that the actual number is higher than expected. SMRs are standardised for age and sex so differences in SMRs do not simply reflect differences in age or sex structure in an area.

# Deaths from circulatory disease

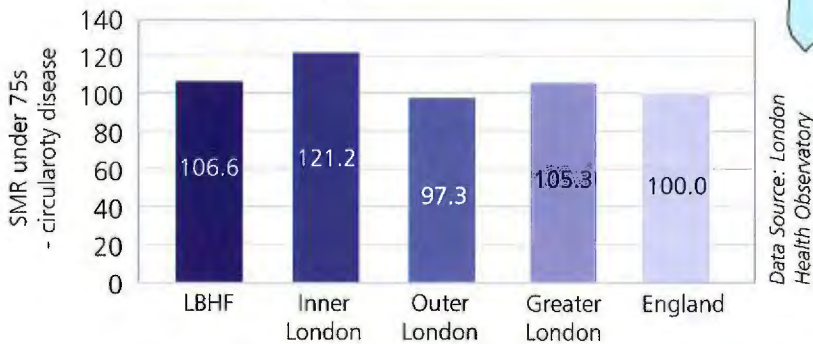
- The Standardised Mortality Ratio (SMR) for circulatory disease is slightly higher in Hammersmith & Fulham than expected for the age and sex structure of the population.
- The SMR for circulatory disease is much lower in Hammersmith & Fulham than in inner London as a whole.
- The age-standardised mortality rate for circulatory disease among under 75s has generally decreased over recent years in Hammersmith & Fulham, but has increased since 2002.

■ SMRs in wards range from 65.5 in Fulham Reach to 147.6 in Shepherd's Bush Green.

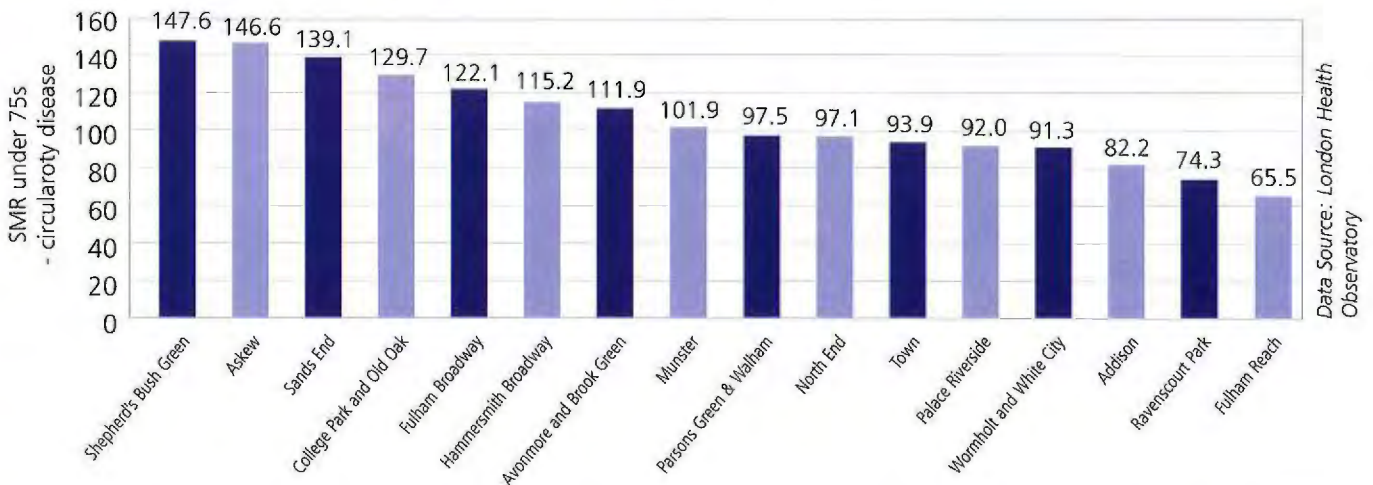
**SMR persons under 75, all circulatory disease**



**Deaths from circulatory disease under 75s, 1999-2003 - comparative data**



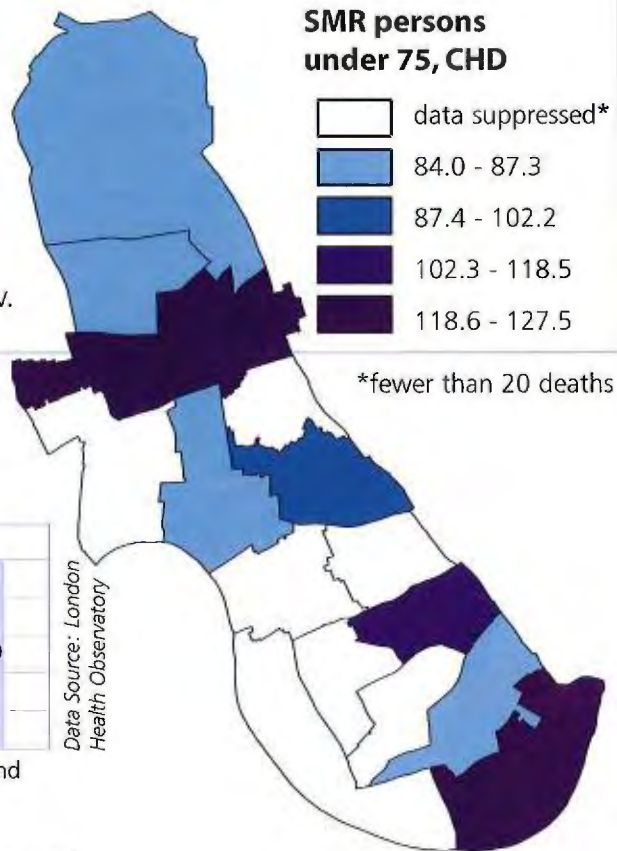
**Deaths from circulatory disease under 75s, 1999-2003 - by ward**



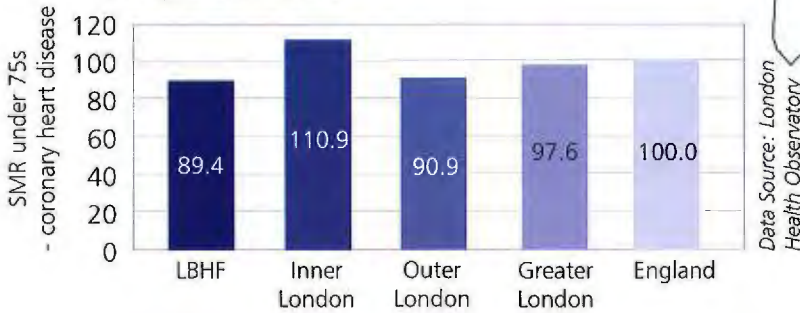
Note: 'A Standardised Mortality Ratio (SMR) is a ratio of the actual number of deaths in an area to the expected number of deaths, if the area had the same age- and sex-specific mortality rates as England, multiplied by 100. An SMR value of 100 indicates that the actual number is the same as the expected number. A value higher than 100 indicates that the actual number is higher than expected. SMRs are standardised for age and sex so differences in SMRs do not simply reflect differences in age or sex structure in an area.

# Deaths from coronary heart disease (CHD)

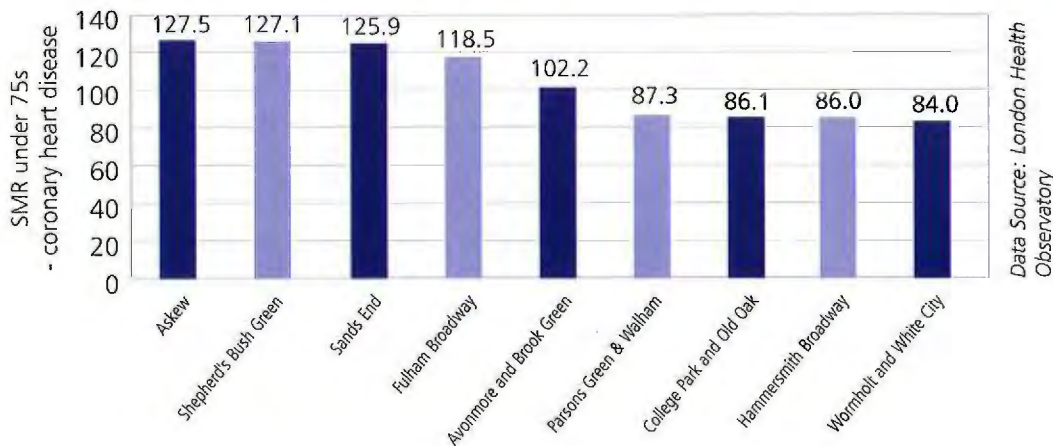
- The Standardised Mortality Ratio (SMR) for CHD is lower in Hammersmith & Fulham than expected for the age and sex structure of the population.
- The SMR for CHD is much lower in Hammersmith & Fulham than in inner London and England.
- The age-standardised mortality rate for CHD among under 75s has generally decreased over recent years in Hammersmith & Fulham, but has increased slightly since 2002.
- SMRs in wards range from 84.0 in Wormholt & White City to 127.5 in Askew.
- Actual SMRs for seven wards (Addison, Fulham Reach, Munster, North End, Palace Riverside, Ravenscourt Park, and Town) have been suppressed, as the observed number of deaths from CHD in each of these wards was less than 20.



**Deaths from CHD under 75s, 1999-2003 - comparative data**



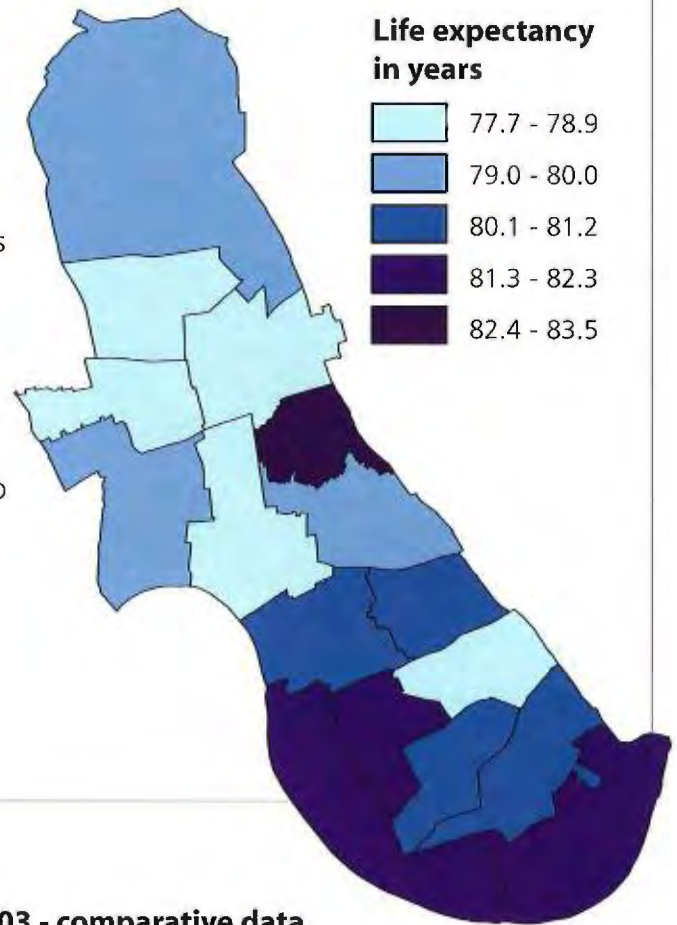
**Deaths from CHD under 75s, 1999-2003 - by ward**



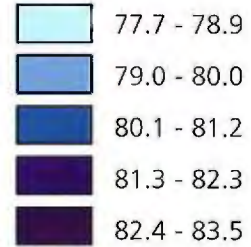
Note: 'A Standardised Mortality Ratio (SMR) is a ratio of the actual number of deaths in an area to the expected number of deaths, if the area had the same age- and sex-specific mortality rates as England, multiplied by 100. An SMR value of 100 indicates that the actual number is the same as the expected number. A value higher than 100 indicates that the actual number is higher than expected. SMRs are standardised for age and sex so differences in SMRs do not simply reflect differences in age or sex structure in an area.'

# Life expectancy

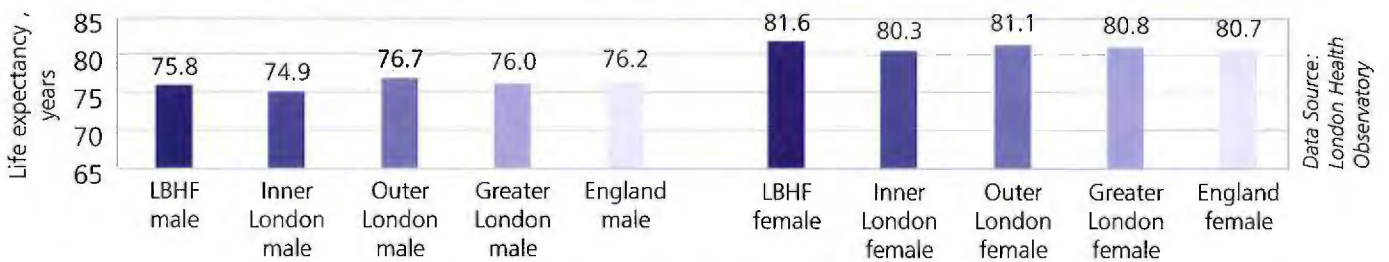
- Female life expectancy in Hammersmith & Fulham is similar to that in England and London.
- Male life expectancy in Hammersmith & Fulham is slightly lower than in England and London as a whole, but is slightly higher than in inner London.
- Male life expectancy in Hammersmith & Fulham has increased from 70.8 years (1991-93) to 75.8 years (2001-03), and female life expectancy has increased from 78.5 years (1991-93) to 81.6 years (2001-03).
- Life expectancy in wards ranges from 77.7 years in Askew to 83.5 years in Addison. Life expectancy is generally lower in the north of the borough than in the south.



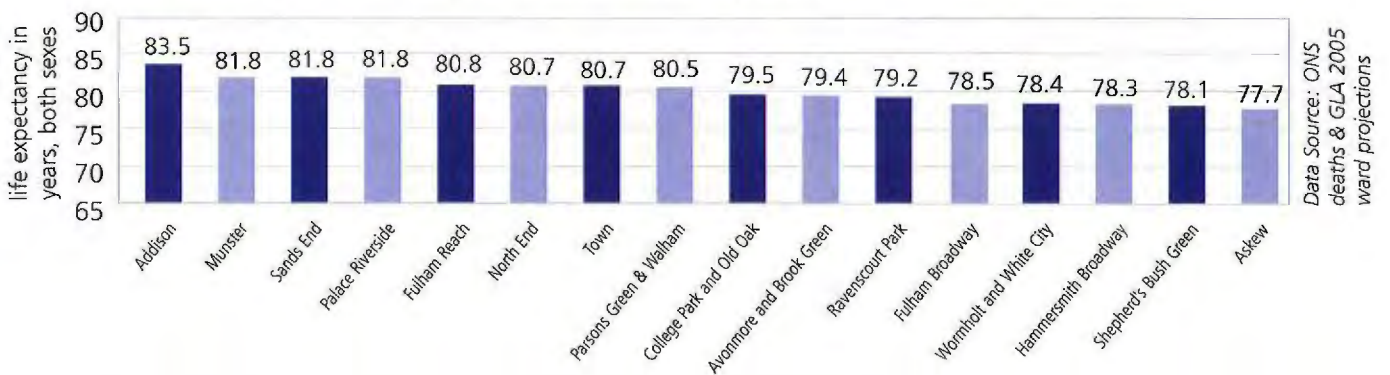
**Life expectancy in years**



## Life expectancy at birth in years, 2001-2003 - comparative data



## Life expectancy at birth in years, 2002-2004 - by ward

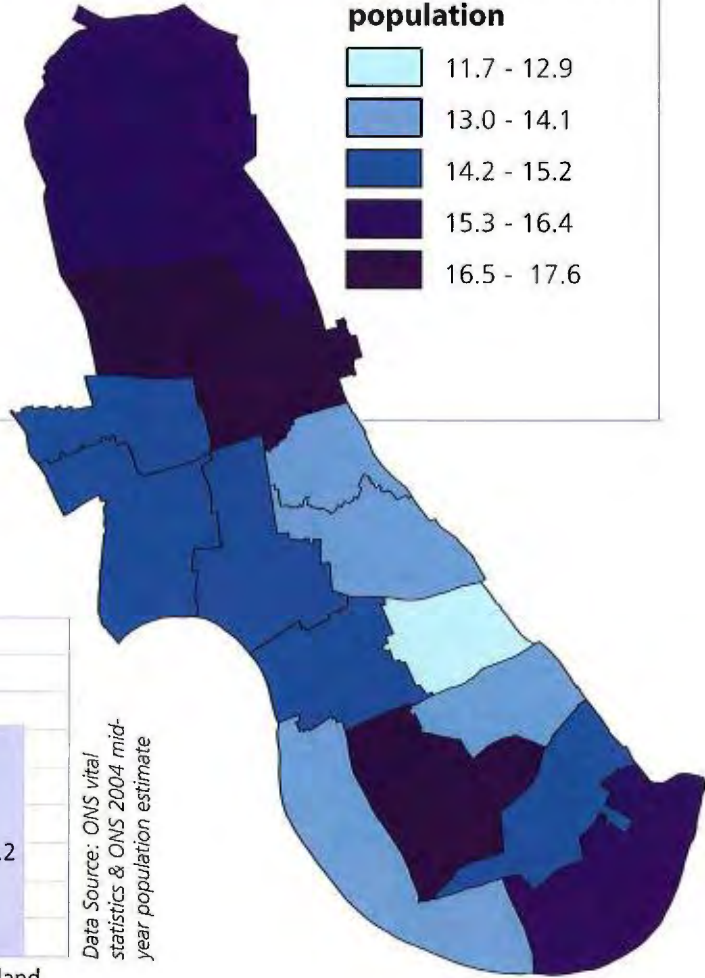
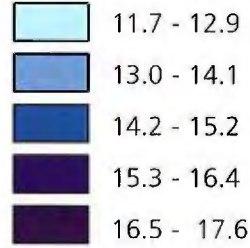


Note: Ward and borough life expectancies for 2002-2004 are not directly comparable to England and London sex-specific life expectancies for 2001-2003.

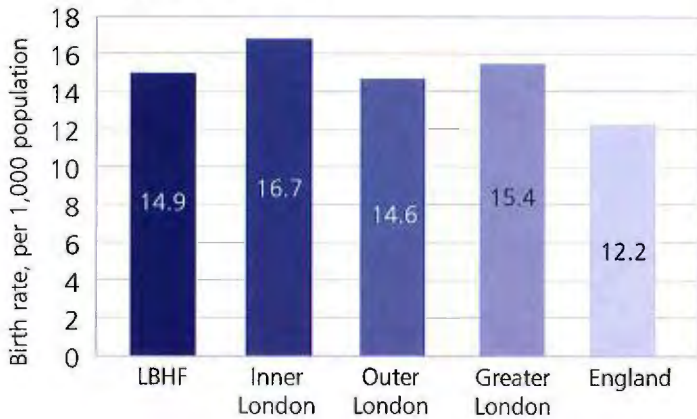
# Birth rate

- In 2004, 2,639 babies were born to residents of Hammersmith & Fulham.
- The birth rate in Hammersmith & Fulham is slightly higher than in England, but slightly lower than in both inner London and London as a whole.
- Munster ward had the highest birth rate, and North End ward had the lowest birth rate.

### Birth rate per 1,000 population

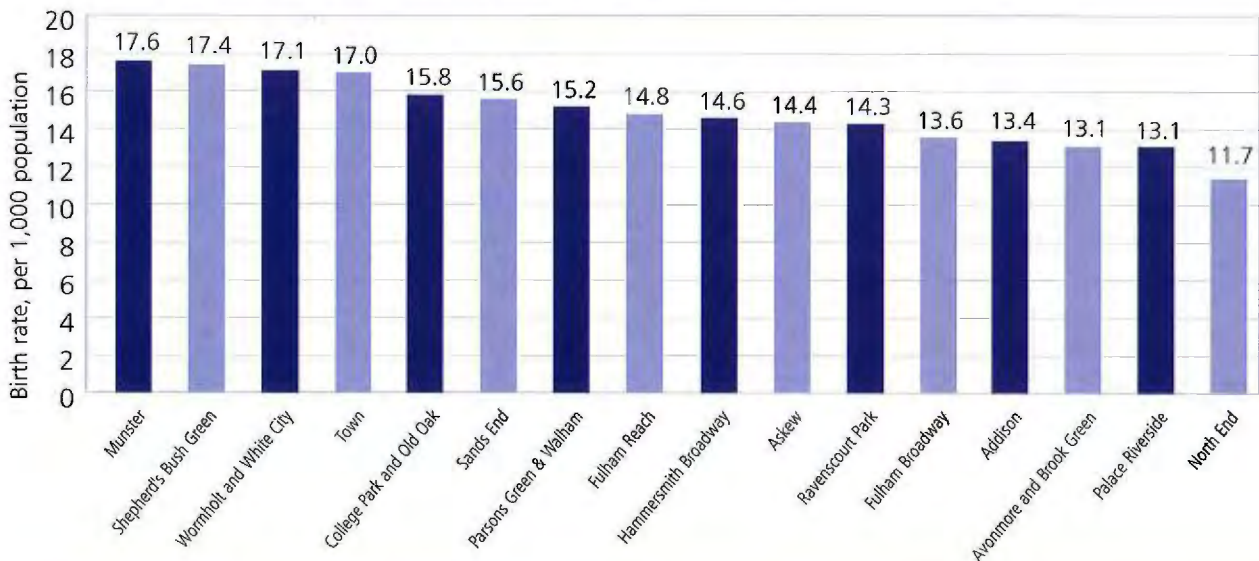


### Birth rate per 1,000 population, 2004 - comparative data



Data Source: ONS vital statistics & ONS 2004 mid-year population estimate

### Birth rate per 1,000 population, 2004 - by ward



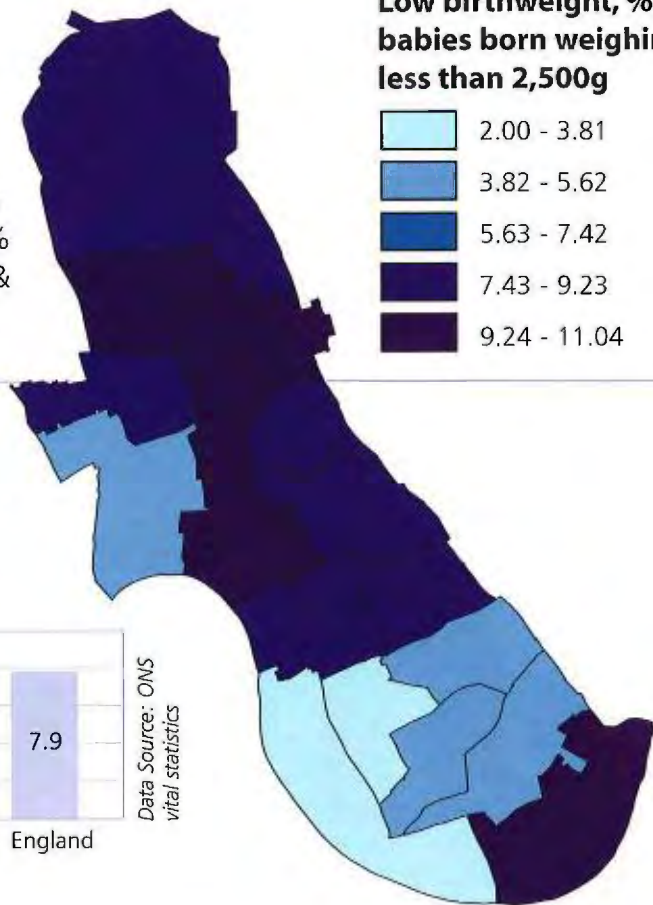
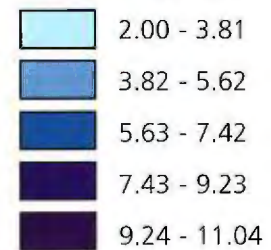
Data Source: ONS vital statistics & GLA 2005 ward projections

# Low birthweight

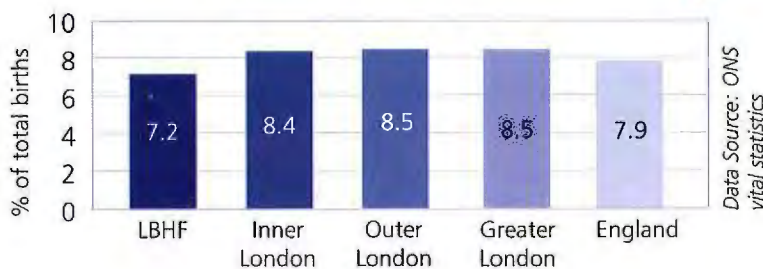
- Low birthweight is defined as a weight of less than 2500 grams at birth.
- In 2004, 7.2% of babies born to Hammersmith & Fulham residents were of low birthweight.
- This percentage was lower than in London and England.
- The percentage of babies born with low birthweights ranged from 2% in Palace Riverside ward to 11% in both Sands End and Wormholt & White City ward.

■ The numbers of babies born with low birthweights in 2004 was very low in some wards.

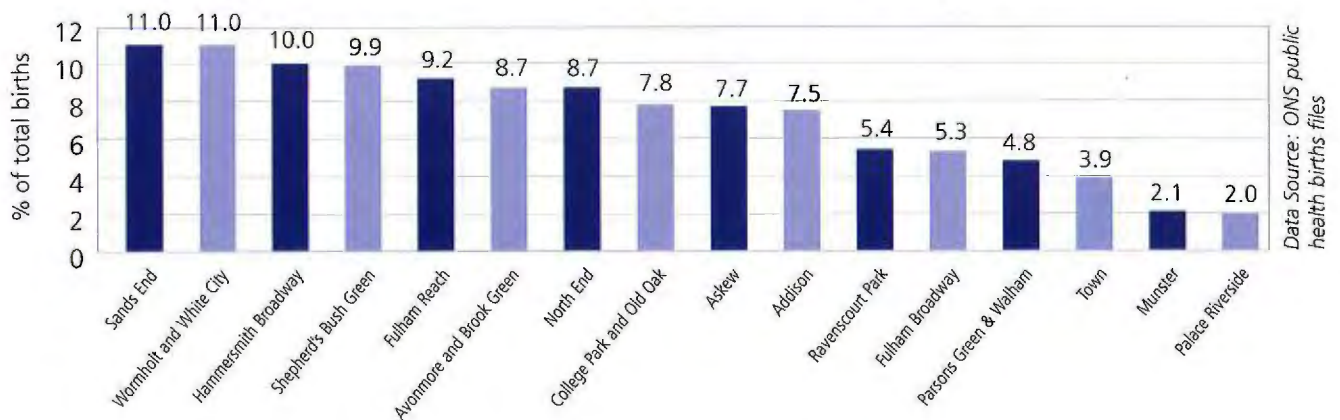
### Low birthweight, % babies born weighing less than 2,500g



### Low birthweight 2004, % babies born weighing less than 2,500g - comparative data

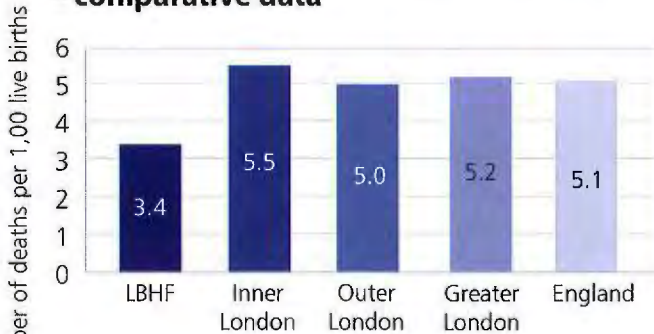


### Low birthweight 2004, % babies born weighing less than 2,500g - by ward



## Childhood data

### Infant mortality, 2004, number of deaths - comparative data

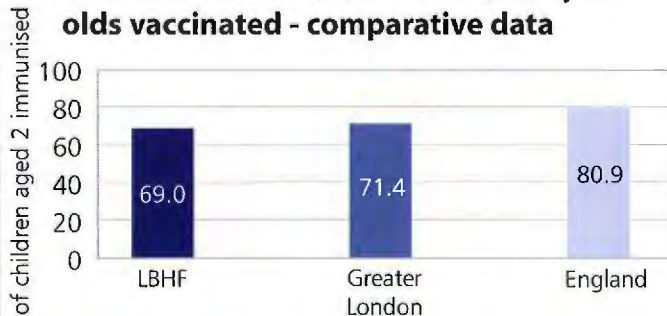


Data Source: ONS vital statistics

### Infant mortality

- The infant mortality rate in 2004 was much lower in Hammersmith & Fulham than in London and England.
- Infant mortality is measured as the number of deaths among children aged less than one year old, per 1,000 live births.

### MMR vaccinations, 2004-2005, % 2 year olds vaccinated - comparative data

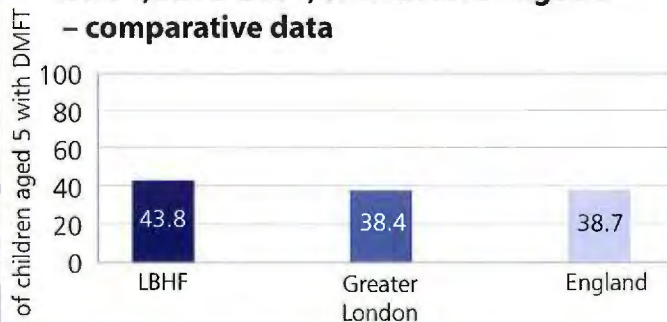


Data Source: Health Protection Agency

### Measles, Mumps and Rubella vaccinations (MMR)

- The percentage of two-year-old children that were immunised against MMR in Hammersmith & Fulham in 2004-05 was lower than in England, but only slightly lower than in London. However, the percentage has increased from 58% in 2003-04 to 69% in 2004-05.

### DMFT, 2003-2004, % of children aged 5 - comparative data



Data Source: BASCD dental survey

### Decayed, missing and filled teeth (DMFT)

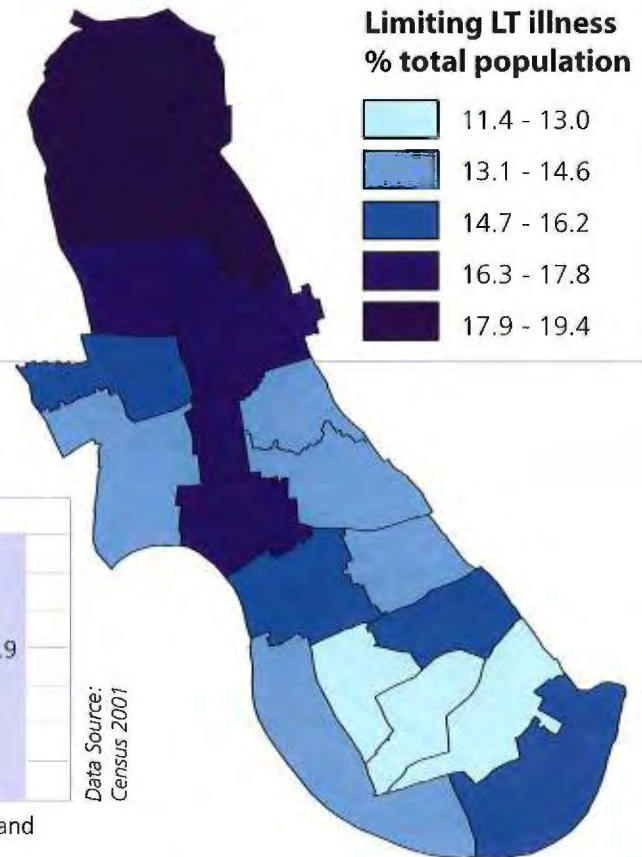
- Poor oral health is related to the wider determinants of health, especially socio-economic deprivation and social exclusion.
- The percentage of five-year-old children with decayed, missing or filled teeth in 2003-04 was higher in Hammersmith & Fulham than in London and England. However, the percentage has decreased from 57.2% in 2001-02 to 43.8% in 2003-04.



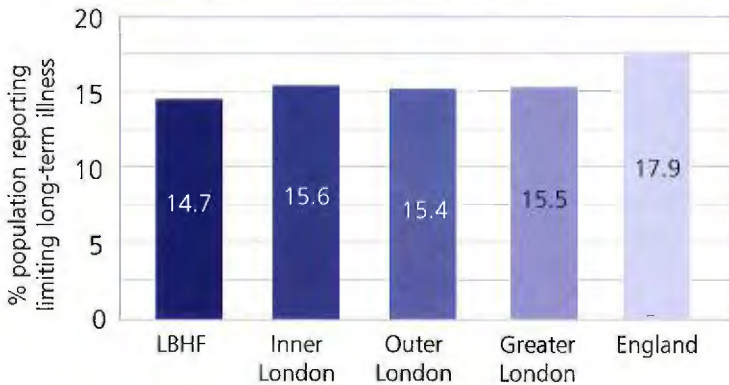
# Limiting long-term illness

- In the 2001 Census, 14.7% of Hammersmith & Fulham residents reported that they suffered from a limiting long-term illness.
- This percentage was lower than in London and England.
- The percentage of ward residents reporting a limiting long-term illness ranged from 11.4% in both Town and Parsons Green & Walham to 19.4% in College Park & Old Oak.

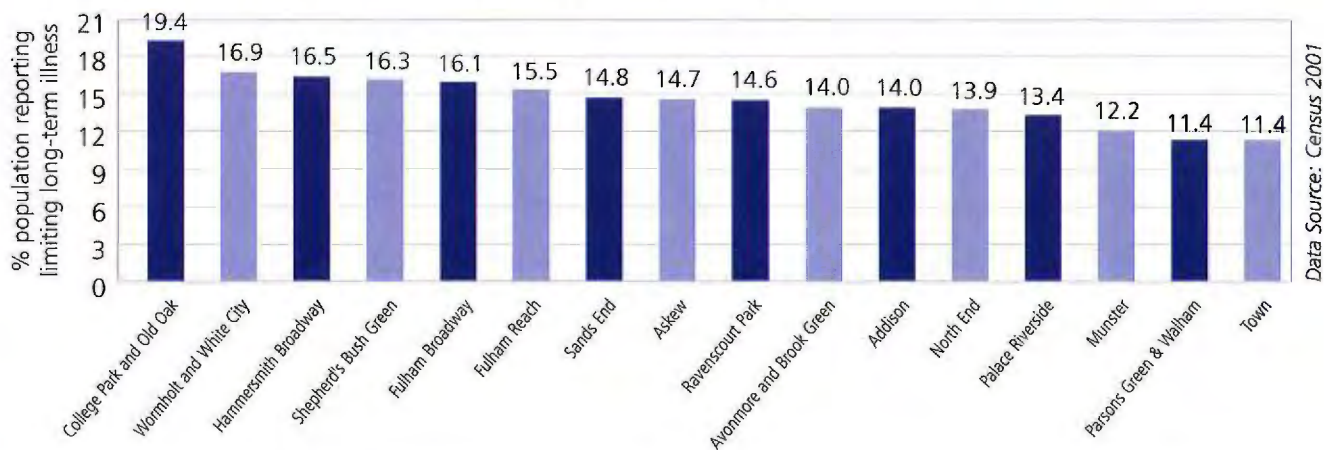
- The percentages of ward residents suffering from limiting long-term illness were generally higher in the north of the borough.



**Limiting long-term illness, 2001, % population - comparative data**



**Limiting long-term illness, 2001, % population - by ward**



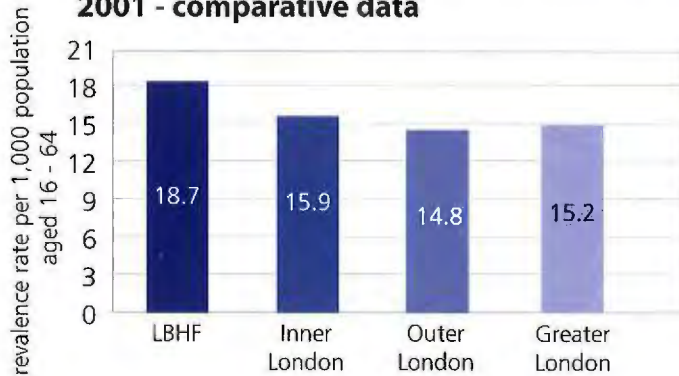
Note: The most recent data for limiting long-term illness comes from the 2001 census so is slightly out of date. It does however provide an indication of current levels throughout the borough. Data is drawn from Census 2001, Key Statistics Table KS008. Limiting long-term illness includes any limiting long-term illness, health problem, or disability which limits daily activities, or ability to work, including problems that are due to old age.

## Psychiatric illness

### Significant psychiatric illness

- Data is calculated by using a prevalence rate from the Office of National Statistics Survey on Psychiatric Morbidity which is applied to the local population.
- There are approximately 23,000 adults with psychiatric illnesses in the borough, with varying degrees of severity.
- Hammersmith & Fulham has a rate of significant psychiatric illness that is higher than inner London and Outer London as a whole.

### Significant psychiatric illness prevalence rates, 2001 - comparative data



Data Source: Census 2001, ONS Survey of Psychiatric Morbidity

- Due to the way the data is calculated, it is not possible to analyse the data accurately at ward level. However, it is expected that the wards in the north of the borough would have a higher rate than the wards in the south, as they have a large number of demographic factors that correlate with mental illness.

### Functional psychosis

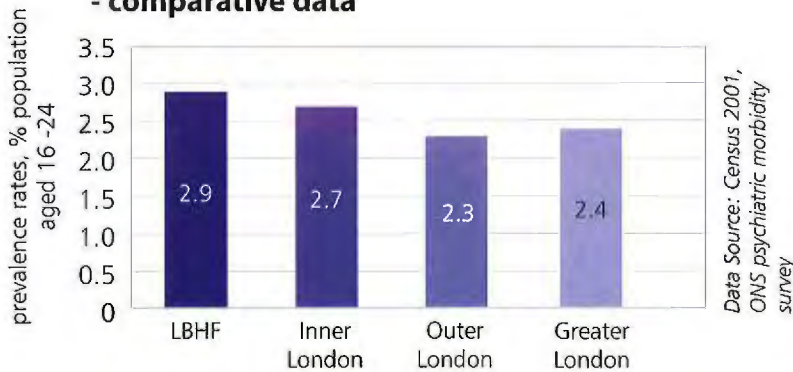
- Data is calculated by using a prevalence rate from the Office of National Statistics Survey on Psychiatric Morbidity which is applied to the local population.
- Due to the way the data is calculated, it is not possible to analyse the data accurately at ward level. However, it is expected that the wards in the north of the borough would have a higher rate than the wards in the south, as they have a large number of demographic factors that correlate with mental illness.
- At any time, there are approximately 500 adults living with functional psychoses in Hammersmith & Fulham.

Note: The data is calculated using known prevalence rates from the Office of National Statistics' Survey on Psychiatric Morbidity, and applying them to the local population. The London Research Centre then weighted these prevalence rates to consider local conditions and calculated prevalence rates and borough level. It is these that are used above.

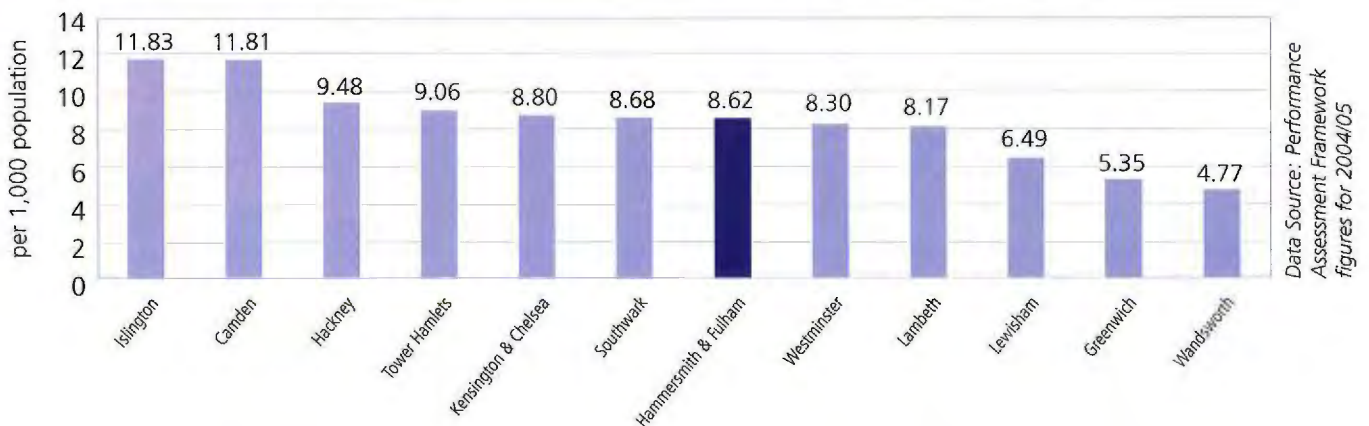
# Drug dependencies

- In 2004-05, 1,100 drug users in Hammersmith & Fulham accessed treatment services (tier 3 and 4 services including all treatments by NHS and social services and including criminal justice system referrals).
- This translates into an increase of 20% from the previous year.
- When expressed as a rate, this means that nine adults in every thousand received treatment. This is the seventh highest rate in greater London.
- Dependent on which prevalence rate is used the number of people with drug dependencies varies.
- Using the prevalence rate from the ONS Psychiatric Morbidity Survey, there are an estimated 3,500 adults with a drug dependency in the borough.
- It is expected that there will be another 20% increase in the numbers of people accessing treatment this year.

**Drug dependency prevalence rates, 2001 - comparative data**



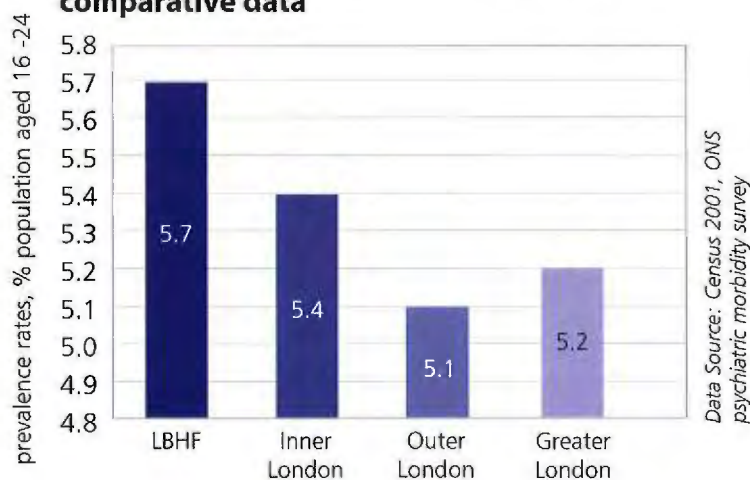
**Drug users accessing treatment services, 2004-05 - inner London boroughs**



## Alcohol dependencies

- Data is calculated by using a prevalence rate from the Office of National Statistics Survey on Psychiatric Morbidity which is applied to the local population.
- Approximately 5.7% of the adult population in Hammersmith & Fulham have an alcohol dependency – this translates to 6,400 people.
- According to the London Research Centre report on client group projections, this is the highest prevalence rate of all London boroughs.
- Nearly one in five adults in the borough is drinking excessively.

### Alcohol dependency prevalence rates, 2001 - comparative data

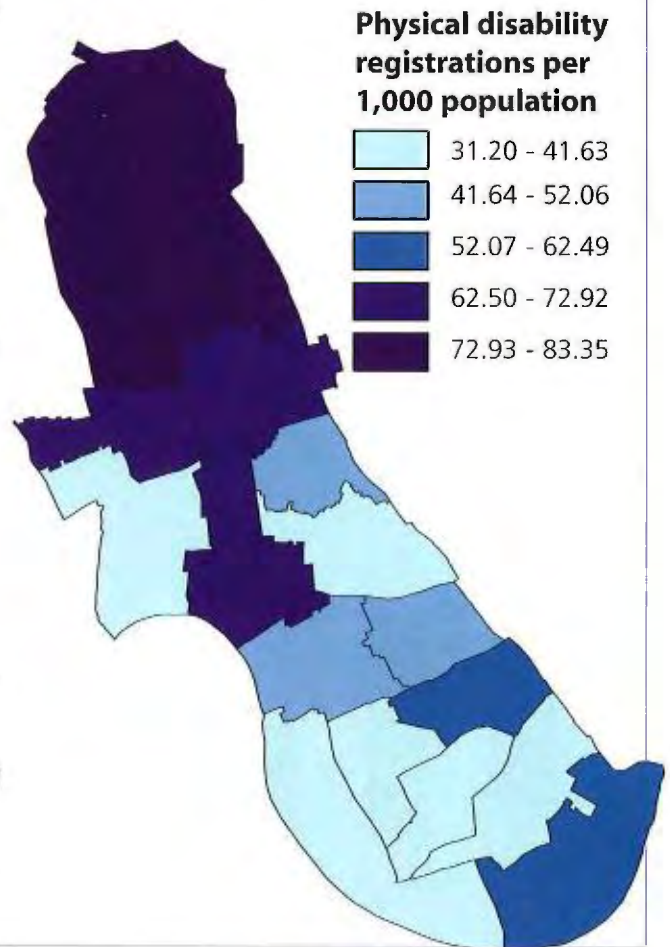


Note: The data is calculated using known prevalence rates from the Office of National Statistics' Survey on Psychiatric Morbidity, and applying them to the local population. The London Research Centre then weighted these prevalence rates to consider local conditions and calculated prevalence rates and borough level. It is these that are used above. The excessive drinking data is based on data at Health Authority Level and comes from the Department of Health (1994-96).

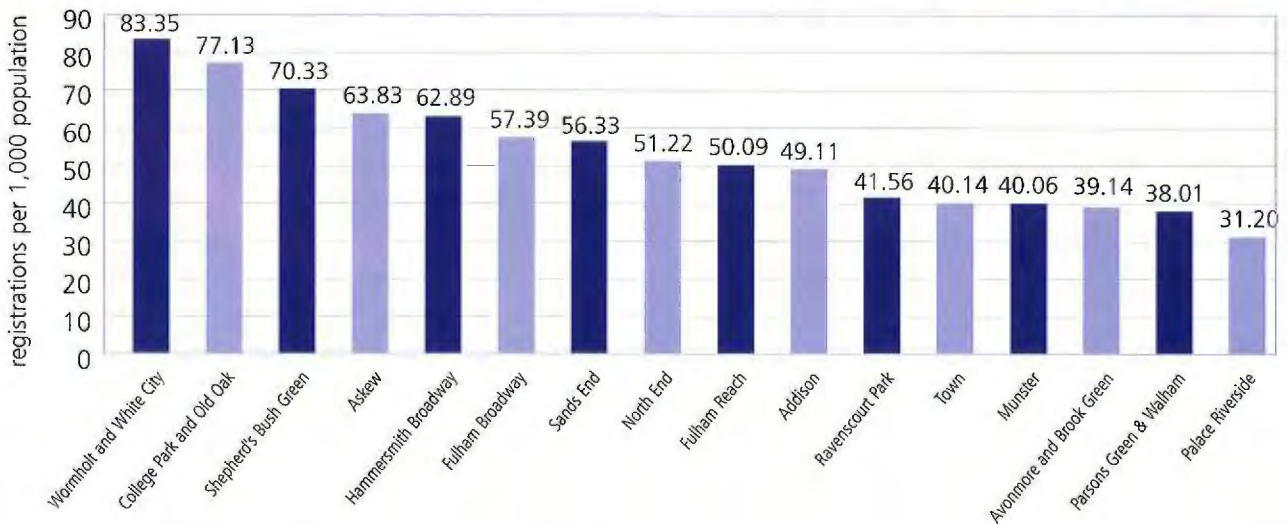
# Physical disability

- The rate of physical disability registrations for Hammersmith & Fulham as a whole is 53.4 registrations per 1,000 population.
- The ward with the highest rate of physical disability registrations is Wormholt & White City.
- The five wards with the highest rates of physical disability are all located towards the north of the borough; Wormholt & White City, College Park & Old Oak, Shepherd's Bush Green, Askew and Hammersmith Broadway.
- The ward with the lowest rate per thousand registered with a physical disability is Palace Riverside.
- Physical disability registration is voluntary, so the figures do not present a complete picture of disability within Hammersmith & Fulham.
- Disability registrations should be viewed alongside data for persons using special equipment and adaptations which show similar patterns.

■ There is no comparative data available for this indicator.



**Physical disability registrations, per 1,000 population November 2005 - by ward**



Note: The rate per thousand registered with a physical disability is calculated using Social Services registrations for each ward over the 2001 Census population for each ward multiplied by 1000.

## Sensory impairment

### Blind/visual impairment registrations

- The numbers of blind/visual impairment registrations within each ward are too low to be mapped.
- The rate for the borough of Hammersmith & Fulham as a whole is 5.6 blind/visual impairment registrations per 1,000 population.
- The ward with the highest rate per thousand registered with a blind/visual impairment disability is Ravenscourt Park.
- The majority of the wards have between four to six blind/visual impairment disability registrations per 1,000 population. Ravenscourt Park has the highest registrations with a rate of 12.5 per 1,000 population.

- The ward with the lowest blind/visual impairment disability registrations is Parsons Green & Walham with 3.8 registrations per 1,000.
- Registration is voluntary, so the figures do not present a complete picture of disability or sensory impairment within Hammersmith & Fulham.

*Note: The rate per thousand registered blind or visually impaired is calculated using Social Services registrations for each ward over the 2001 Census population for each ward multiplied by 1000. There is no suitable comparative data for this indicator.*

### Deaf/hard of hearing registrations

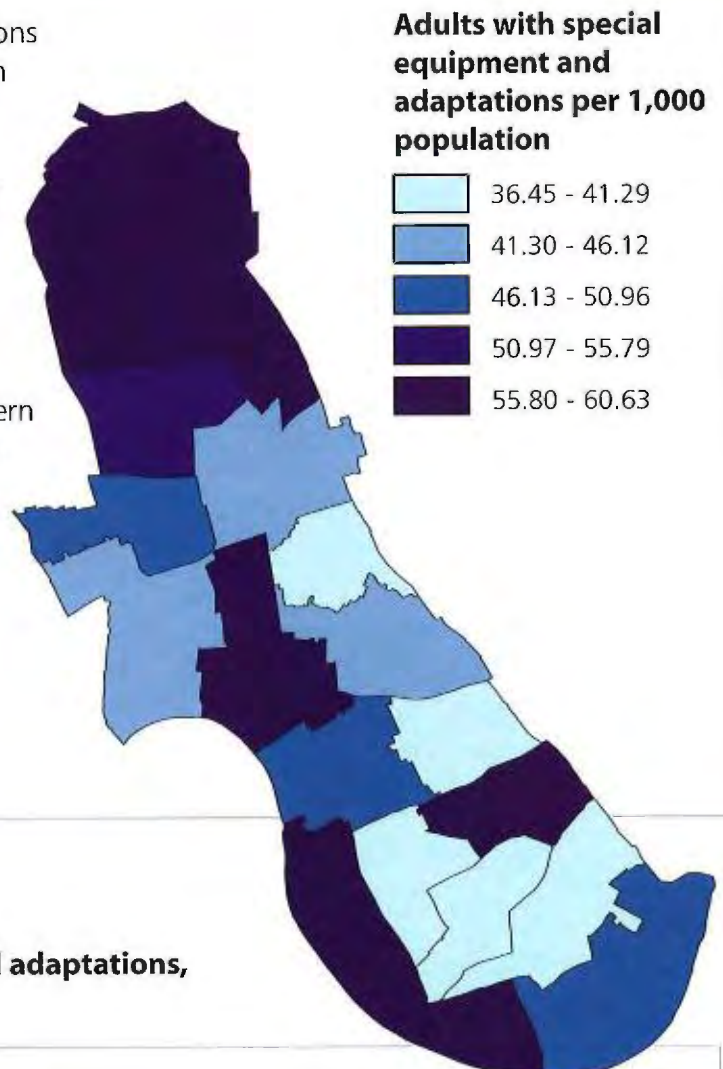
- The numbers of deaf/hard of hearing registrations within each ward are too low to be mapped.
- The rate for the borough of Hammersmith & Fulham as a whole is 2.4 deaf/hard of hearing registrations per 1,000 population.
- Despite the low numbers, College Park & Old Oak do stand out as having the highest number of deaf/hard of hearing registrations at 4.6 per 1,000.

- Registration is voluntary, so the figures do not present a complete picture of disability or sensory impairment within Hammersmith & Fulham.

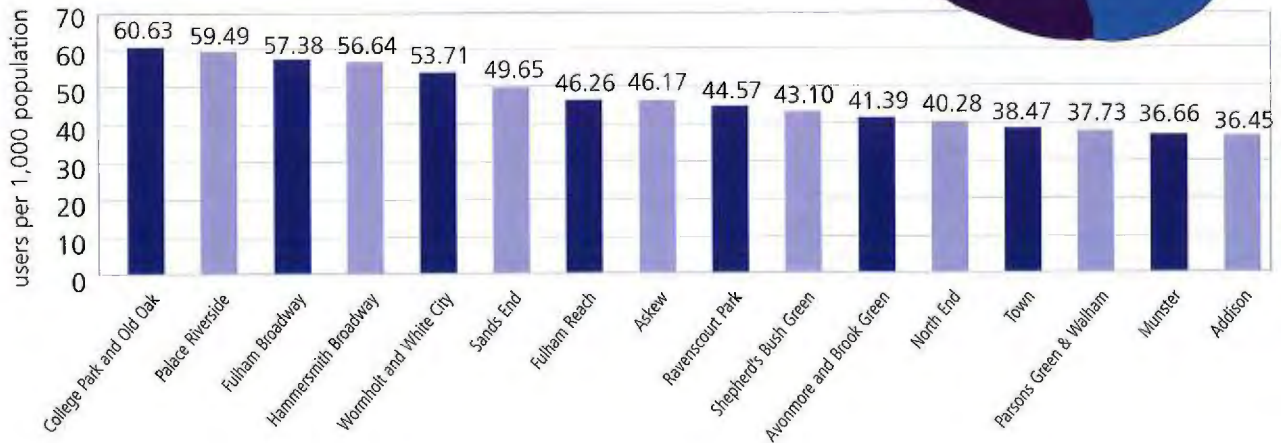
*Note: The rate per thousand registered deaf or hard of hearing is calculated using Social Services registrations for each ward over the 2001 Census population for each ward multiplied by 1000. There is no suitable comparative data for this indicator.*

# Special equipment and adaptations

- Special equipment and adaptations allow vulnerable people to live in their own homes and maintain their independence.
- Approximately 8,200 adults and older people have current referrals for equipment or adaptations.
- When calculated as a rate per thousand population, the northern wards tend to have higher rates than the southern wards.
- 94% of all equipment and minor adaptations with the borough are delivered within seven working days.
- There is no comparative data available for this indicator.



**People with special equipment and adaptations, 2005 - by ward**

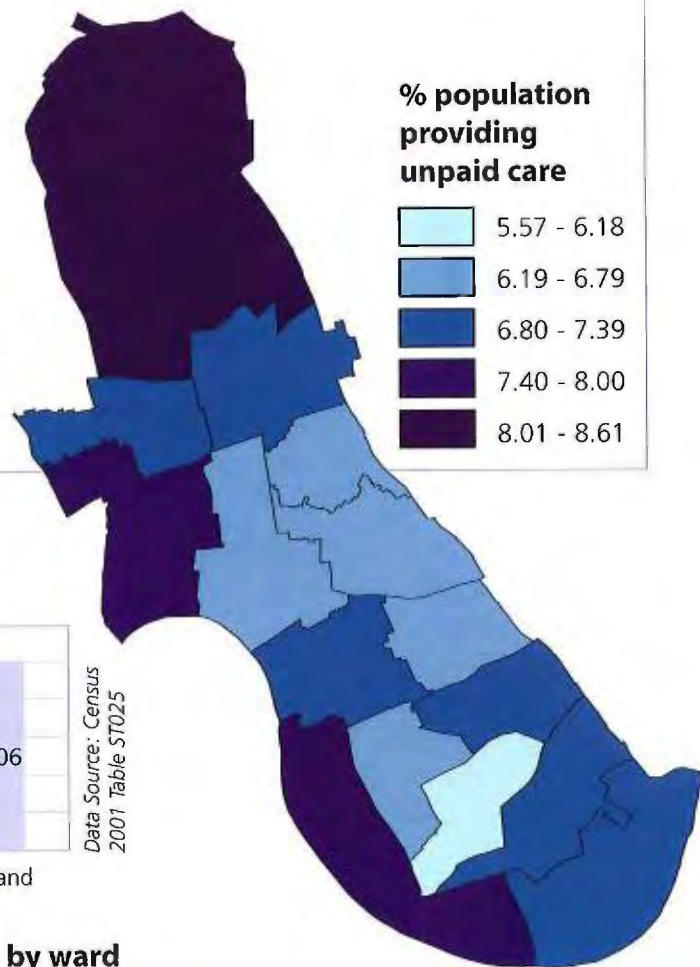


Note: To calculate the rate, the number of people with current loan equipment or adaptation referrals is calculated and then divided into the population (and multiplied by 1000) to give a rate. This data should be considered alongside the disability and sensory impairment registrations data. Data comes from the SSD Oasis system.

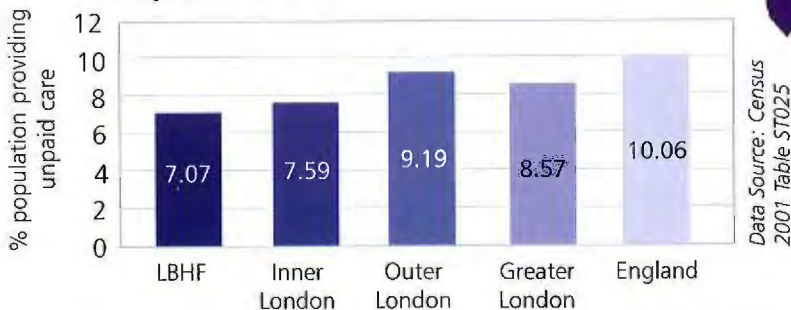
# Carer numbers

- The 2001 Census captured data on the numbers of people who provide unpaid care in the borough.
- Informal carers provide care and assistance to vulnerable people to allow them to continue to live in their own homes.
- 7% of the population provide informal care. This is low compared to the percentages for inner London and outer London.
- The wards of Wormholt & White City and College Park & Old Oak have the highest percentages of people providing unpaid care.
- Approximately 20% of all adults and older people assessed by social services have a carer that has also been assessed.

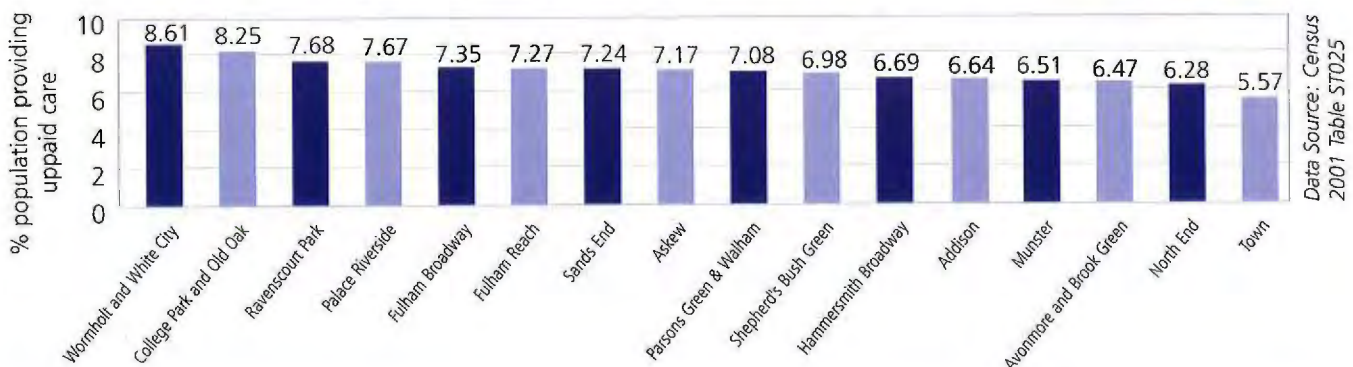
■ This data should be considered alongside the percentage of single person households. Hammersmith & Fulham has a low percentage of people providing unpaid care but a comparatively high percentage of people living in single person households.



**Population providing unpaid care, 2001 - comparative data**



**Population providing unpaid care, 2001 - by ward**

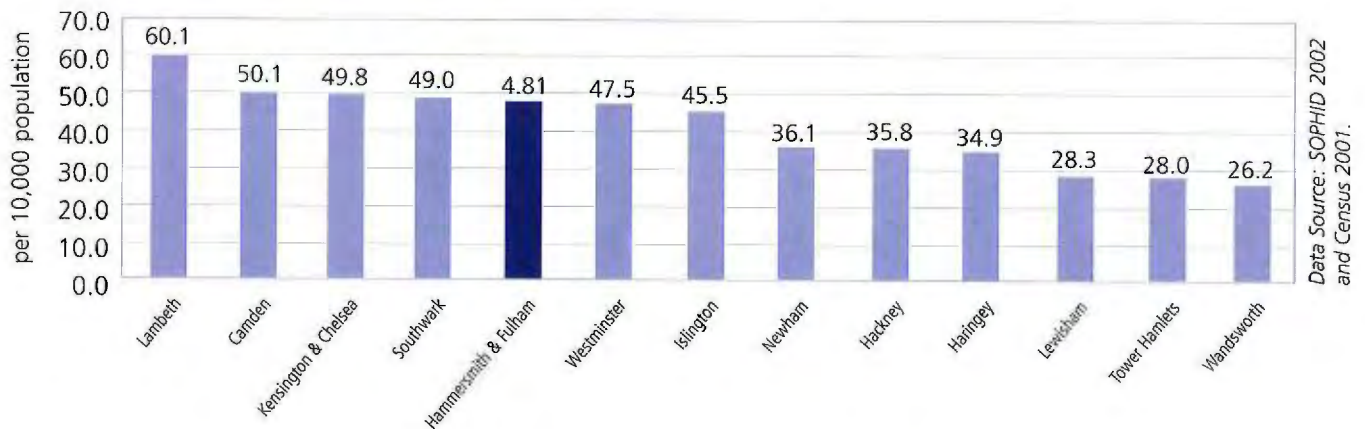




## HIV and AIDS cases

- In 2002 there were 796 people diagnosed with HIV receiving treatment in Hammersmith & Fulham.
- Expressed as a rate per ten thousand, there were 48.1 people receiving treatment.
- This is the fifth highest of all London boroughs and the fifth highest when compared to inner London boroughs only.

Diagnosed HIV rate per 10,000 population, 2002 - by inner London borough

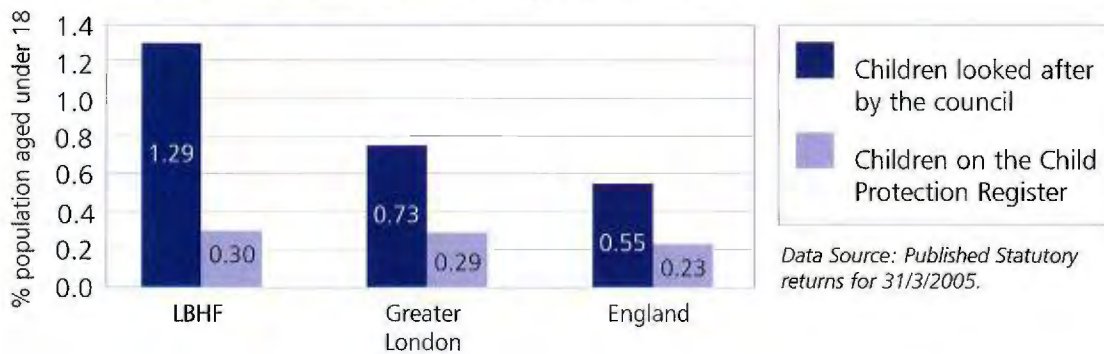


Note: Data source: SOPHID 2002 and Census 2001. The Survey of Prevalent HIV Infections Diagnosed (SOPHID) collects data, according to area of residence in London, on individuals with HIV infection who receive care at any location in the year of survey.

## Looked after children

- 1.29% of the child population in Hammersmith & Fulham are looked after by the children's trust. This compares to 0.73% for Greater London and 0.55% for England.
- Currently, 31% of looked after children are unaccompanied asylum seeking children.
- 0.30% of Hammersmith & Fulham's child population is on the Child Protection Register, compared to 0.29% for Greater London and 0.23% for England.

### Looked after children, 2005 - comparative data



Note: Data comes from the Social Services IT systems, published statutory returns, and ONS mid-year estimates for 2004.



ENVIRONMENT  
& LEISURE



## Air quality - monitoring locations

- There are 21 air quality monitoring locations in Hammersmith & Fulham (see map).
- These are spread evenly around the borough.
- Two sites have automatic monitoring stations – Hammersmith Broadway and Brook Green. The other sites use more basic diffusion tubes.
- The sites at Cardross Road, Daisy Lane, Fulham Palace Road, North End Road, Radipole Road, Talgarth Road, Uxbridge Road, and Waldo Road were established in 2002.
- The newest site, established in 2003, is at Brook Green.
- Due to the number of major traffic routes in the borough, road traffic is the main source of pollution in Hammersmith & Fulham.



## Air quality - nitrogen dioxide

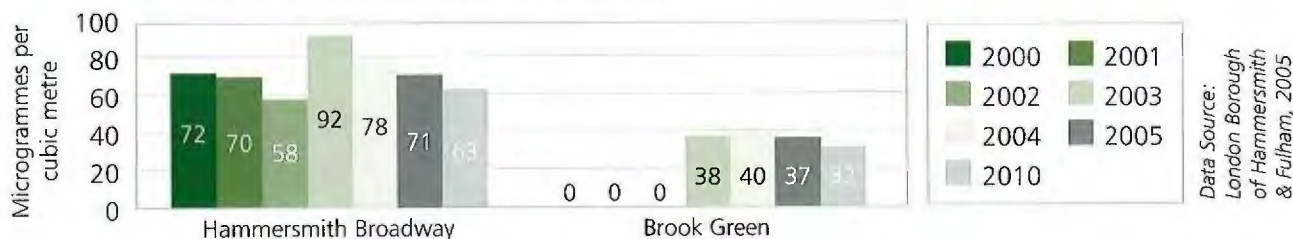
- There are two targets relating to Nitrogen Dioxide data. The first relates to an annual mean target of no more than  $40\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$  (to be met by 31 Dec. 2010). The second relates to an hourly mean target of no more than 18 hours exceeding  $200\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$  (by 31 Dec. 2010).
- Both of the Nitrogen Dioxide air quality targets were exceeded (not met) at Hammersmith Broadway in 2004. The apparent downward trend in nitrogen dioxide levels from 2000 to 2002 was interrupted in 2003 with a large number of exceedences. The 2004 data is therefore a big improvement on 2003 and early indications suggest that the 2005 results represent a further improvement.
- Brook Green met both air quality targets in 2004, although it was on the limit for the annual mean. Early analysis of 2005 data also indicates a slight improvement. Lower pollution levels are expected at this site as it is in a much less congested and polluted area than Hammersmith Broadway.
- It is not possible to predict the 2010 hourly exceedences as no method currently exists to accurately calculate such a detailed forecast. However, the annual mean forecasts suggest Hammersmith Broadway will not meet the nitrogen dioxide targets, whereas Brook Green should achieve them by a wider margin than in 2004-05.

### Nitrogen dioxide data, 2000 - 2010 – Hammersmith Broadway and Brook Green Microgrammes per cubic metre

NO2 Annual Mean	Hammersmith Broadway	Brook Green	NO2 Hourly exceedences	Hammersmith Broadway	Brook Green
2000	72	0	2000	20	0
2001	70	0	2001	5	0
2002	58	0	2002	0	0
2003	92	38	2003	110	0
2004	<u>78</u>	40	2004	<u>28</u>	1
2005	71	37	2005	15	0
2010	63	32	2010	0	0

Data Source: London Borough of Hammersmith & Fulham, 2005

### Nitrogen dioxide annual mean data, 2000-2010 – Hammersmith Broadway and Brook Green



Note: 'Exceedences' occur when the set targets for air quality are not achieved, ie, when the level of nitrogen dioxide measured exceeds the set target level. Brook Green station was not installed until 2003. Underlined text in table shows less than 75% data capture. bold text in table represents an exceedence of the air quality objective. 2005 data is provisional.

# Air quality - small particles (PM10) data

- Both of the PM10 Particles air quality targets (annual mean and daily targets) were met at Hammersmith Broadway and Brook Green in 2004.
- Provisional results for 2005 suggest only the daily target was not met at Hammersmith Broadway. However, it is difficult to identify any clear trends in either direction, particularly at Hammersmith Broadway where the daily average levels of PM10 Particles have been alternating between meeting and not meeting the target.
- The forecast for 2010 suggests that Hammersmith Broadway will continue to exceed (not meet) the more stringent 2010 targets. However, Brook Green is expected to comply.

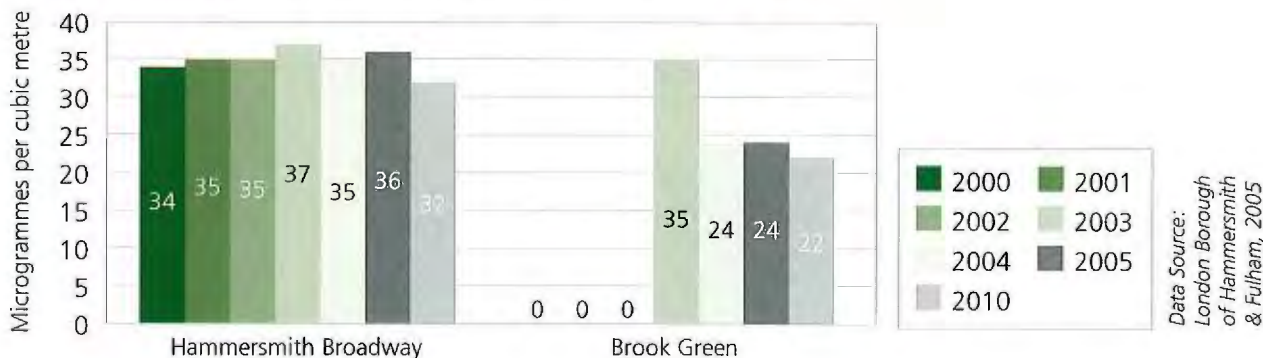
## Small particles data, 2000 - 2010, by site

### Microgrammes per cubic metre

PM10 Annual Mean	Hammersmith Broadway	Brook Green	PM10 daily exceedences	Hammersmith Broadway	Brook Green
2000	34	0	2000	32	0
2001	35	0	2001	37	0
2002	35	0	2002	24	0
2003	37	35	2003	54	0
2004	<u>35</u>	24	2004	<u>29</u>	6
2005	36	24	2005	41	6
2010	32	22	2010	35	6

Data Source: London Borough of Hammersmith & Fulham, 2005

## Annual mean small particles data, 2000 – 2010, by site



Data Source: London Borough of Hammersmith & Fulham, 2005

Note: 'Exceedences' occur when the set targets for air quality are not achieved, ie, when the level of PM10 particles measured exceed the set target level. Brook Green station not installed until 2003. Underlined text shows less than 75% data capture. Bold text represents an exceedence of the air quality objective. Objective: 1) no more than 35 days a year exceeding 50µg/m<sup>3</sup> (by 31 Dec. 2005); no more than 10 days a year exceeding 50µg/m<sup>3</sup> (by 31 Dec. 2010). Objective 2) annual mean of no more than 40µg/m<sup>3</sup> (by 31 Dec. 2005); no more than 23µg/m<sup>3</sup> (by 31 Dec. 2010)



# Air quality - nitrogen dioxide - monitoring site data

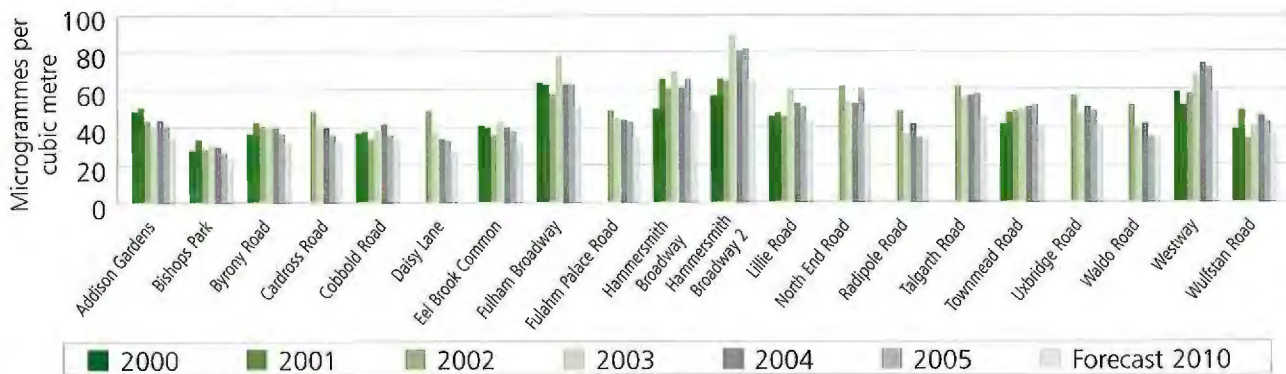
- 15 out of the 20 monitoring sites (75%) in Hammersmith & Fulham exceeded (did not meet) the Nitrogen Dioxide annual mean target in 2004. However, early indications are that fewer sites exceeded the target in 2005.
- Most of the sites classified as 'roadside' exceeded  $40\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$  in 2004 and 2005.
- The sites that met the target were all 'background' sites well away from busy roads such as Bishop's Park and Eel Brook Common.
- Quiet residential roads such as Daisy Lane, Cardross Road, and Bryony Road were the other sites which met the target, although the latter two sites were borderline at  $40\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ .
- The 2010 forecasts suggest that air quality at five of the 15 sites that are currently not meeting targets could improve sufficiently to meet the  $40\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$  target.

Annual mean nitrogen dioxide data, 2000 – 2010 – by site, microgrammes per cubic metre

Monitoring site	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Forecast 2010
Addison Gardens	49*	51	44	41	44	41	35
Bishop's Park	28	34	29	31	30	27	24
Bryony Road	37	43	41	41	40	37	32
Cardross Road	-	-	49*	41	40	36	32
Cobbold Road	37	38	34	39	42	36	34
Daisy Lane	-	-	49*	37	34	33	27
Eel Brook Common	41	40	36	43	40	38	32
Fulham Broadway	64*	63	58	78	63	63	51
Fulham Palace Road	-	-	49*	45	44	43	35
Monitoring site	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Forecast 2010
Hammersmith Broadway	50	66	61	70	61	66	49
Hammersmith B'way 2	57*	66	65	89	81	82	65
Lillie Road	46	48	46	60	53	51	43
North End Road	-	-	62*	54	53	61	43
Radipole Road	-	-	49*	37	42	35	34
Talgarth Road	-	-	62*	56	57	58	46
Townmead Road	42*	48	49	50	51	52	41
Uxbridge Road	-	-	57*	47	51	49	41
Waldo Road	-	-	52*	41	42	35	34
Westway	59*	52	58	68	74	72	59
Wulfstan Road	39	49	34	41	46	43	37

Data Source: London Borough of Hammersmith & Fulham, 2005

Annual mean nitrogen dioxide data, 2000 – 2010 – by site



Data Source: London Borough of Hammersmith & Fulham, 2005

Note: 'Exceedences' occur when the set targets for air quality are not achieved, ie, when the level of nitrogen dioxide measured exceed the set target level. Where no data is shown the site was not set up until 2002. \* new site, less than 12 months worth of data collected - adjusted to annual mean using technical guidance correction factor. Bold text represents an exceedence of the air quality objective. Objective: no more than  $40\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$  (by 31 Dec. 2010). 2005 data is provisional

## Air quality - benzene

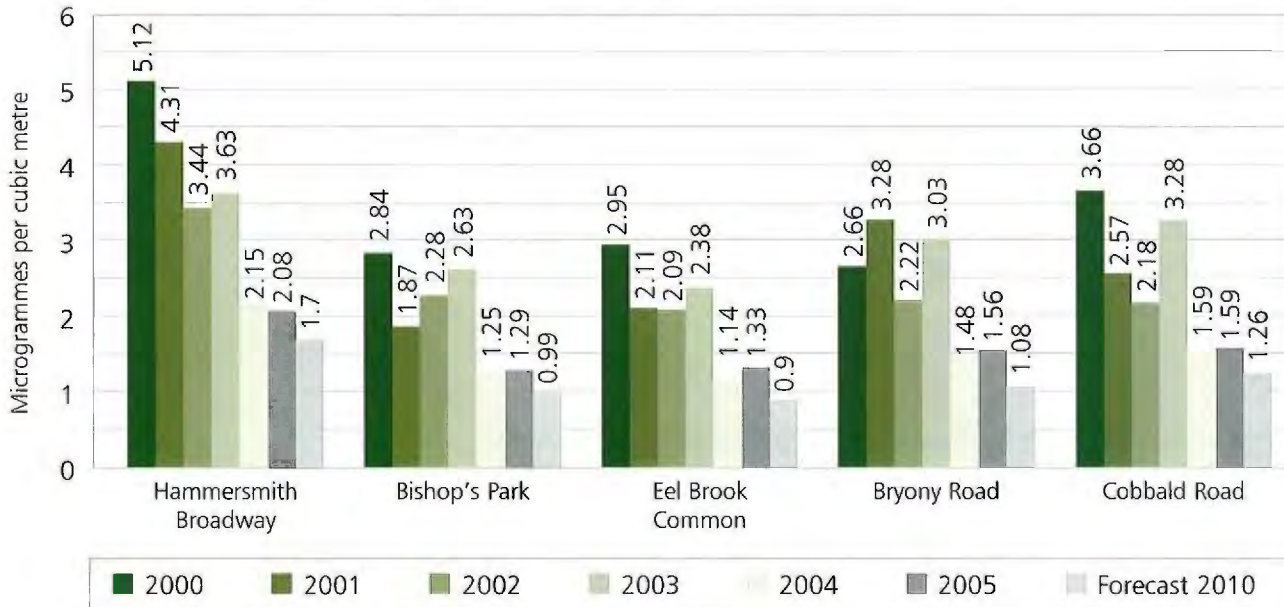
- As can be seen from the table, there were no exceedences of the annual mean benzene target in 2004, or 2005. All targets were met.
- There has only been one year in the last five years where one site, Hammersmith Broadway, exceeded (did not meet) the target.
- The 2010 forecasts for benzene levels at these locations suggest that benzene concentrations are expected to fall further and continue to meet the target.

### Annual mean benzene data, 2000 – 2010, by site, microgrammes per cubic metre

Monitoring site	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Forecast 2010
Hammersmith Broadway	5.12	4.31	3.44	3.63	2.15	2.08	1.7
Bishop's Park	2.84	1.87	2.28	2.63	1.25	1.29	0.99
Eel Brook Common	2.95	2.11	2.09	2.33	1.14	1.33	0.9
Bryony Road	2.66	3.28	2.22	3.03	1.48	1.56	1.08
Cobbald Road	3.66	2.57	2.18	3.28	1.59	1.59	1.26

Data Source: London Borough of Hammersmith & Fulham, 2005

### Annual mean benzene data, 2000 – 2010, by site



Data Source: London Borough of Hammersmith & Fulham, 2005

Note: 'Exceedences' occur when the set targets for air quality are not achieved, ie, when the levels of benzene measured exceed the set target level. Bold text represents an exceedence of the air quality objective. Objective: no more than 5µg/m<sup>3</sup> (by 31 Dec. 2010). 2005 data is provisional

## Recycling

- The council collected 58,153 tonnes of domestic waste in 2004-05, of which 11,500 tonnes was recycled, resulting in a current household recycling rate of 19.5%. The council aims to recycle 24% of household waste by 2005/06.
- Hammersmith & Fulham introduced a co-mingled kerbside collection service to all street properties in April 2003. This serves approximately 50,000 households. Residents participating in this scheme receive a weekly 'Smart Sack' recycling collection. The Smart Sacks take paper, card, glass bottles/jars, food & drink cans, aerosols and plastic bottles all in the same sack with no need to sort.
- Residents living in estates, flats and mansion blocks are provided with communal Smart Banks which take the same materials for recycling as the Smart Sack. There are over 40 recycling sites on the public highway, with Smart Banks and some with textile banks and printer inkjet/toner cartridge banks. All schools are also provided with one or more Smart Banks.
- The council has run a seasonal green garden waste collection since April 2003 and continues to offer subsidised home compost bins.
- The Smarter Borough action plan was launched in 2002 and the council is a partner in the Recycle Western Riverside Campaign both of which run high profile publicity to ensure residents are aware of the full range of recycling services.
- Since the introduction of the above services and campaigns, the recycling rate has increased significantly from 8.5 % in 2002-03 to 19.5% in 2004-05.

### Hammersmith & Fulham recycled waste (tonnes), 2000-05

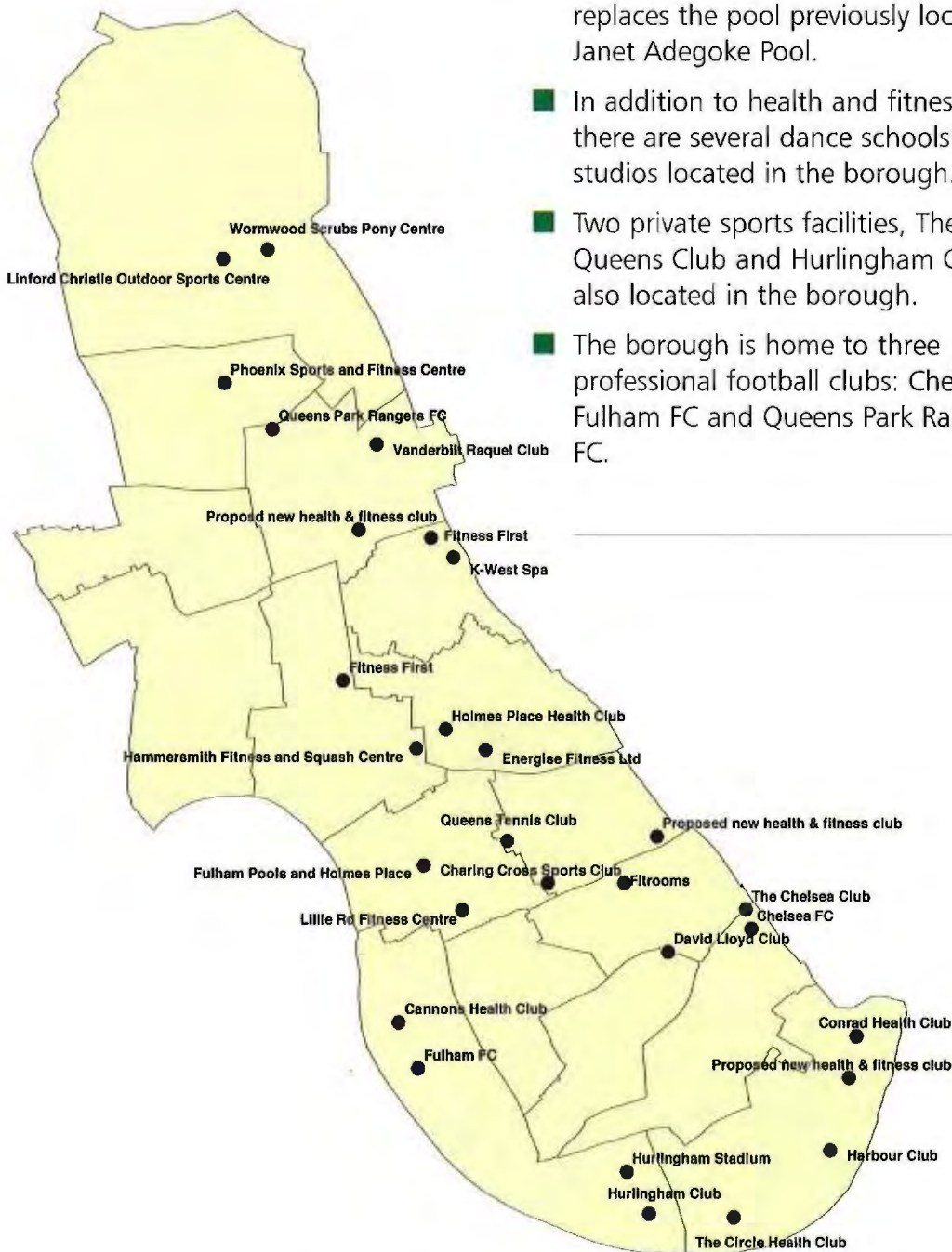
Year	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05
Recycling/composting - tonnes	5,691	5,813	5,667	9,395	11,500
Household waste - tonnes	71,561	66,993	66,954	58,153	58,852
Percentage recycling	8.0%	8.7%	8.5%	16.2%	19.5%

Data Source: London Borough of Hammersmith & Fulham

# Leisure facilities - sports and fitness

- The borough has one of the highest numbers of health and fitness clubs in the country.
- Some community centres, such as the Masbro Centre, also provide sports and fitness facilities.

- Sports facilities at Hurlingham Park and the Linford Christie Outdoor Sports Centre have recently been refurbished.
- Hammersmith Fitness and Squash Centre has also recently undergone refurbishment and a new pool complex is due to be completed at Phoenix Sports and Fitness Centre. This replaces the pool previously located at Janet Adegoke Pool.
- In addition to health and fitness clubs, there are several dance schools and studios located in the borough.
- Two private sports facilities, The Queens Club and Hurlingham Club, are also located in the borough.
- The borough is home to three professional football clubs: Chelsea FC, Fulham FC and Queens Park Rangers FC.



## Leisure facilities libraries, museums and exhibition centres

- There are six libraries within the borough, all operated by the council.
- A new library is also proposed as part of the Westfield Shopping Centre development at White City.
- In addition to the public libraries, the Archives and Local History Centre is located in central Hammersmith.
- There are a number of museums in the borough, including the Museum of Fulham Palace, which is currently undergoing restoration.
- There are also a number of small galleries located throughout the borough.



## Leisure facilities major entertainment facilities

- There are a number of large entertainment venues in the borough. These include the Carling Apollo, Hammersmith Palais and the Shepherd's Bush Empire.
- Hammersmith & Fulham is well served in respect of cinemas, and there are additional facilities planned for the new White City Shopping Centre.
- The BBC provides a number of facilities in the borough, including BBC Television Centre and a planned music centre at White City.
- Many bars and pubs located in the borough are also venues for live music and comedy.



## Leisure facilities - major hotels

- There are a number of large hotels located throughout the borough.
- Hotels are particularly concentrated in Shepherd's Bush, Hammersmith & Fulham Town Centres.
- Some of these hotels provide conference and exhibition facilities as well as health and fitness suites.
- There are major exhibition and conference facilities located at Olympia and Earls Court.
- New hotels are currently planned in Shepherd's Bush and Fulham area.



# TRANSPORT





## Traffic flows

- Hammersmith & Fulham is situated on key strategic road and rail routes between central London and west London.
- The busiest roads in the borough are the A4 and the A40, followed by the A3220 (TLRN roads).
- The busiest borough-owned road is Uxbridge Road followed by Wandsworth Bridge Road and Putney Bridge.
- Of the 11 borough roads surveyed for traffic flows, nine showed a decrease in traffic in 2003-04 and only two showed an increase.
- Decreases in traffic flows of over 10% occurred on Scrubs Lane (North Pole Road jcn), West Cromwell Road and Putney Bridge.
- Decreases in traffic flows between 5% and 10% occurred on Uxbridge Road and Hammersmith Bridge.

### Two way traffic flows on major routes, 2003-2004

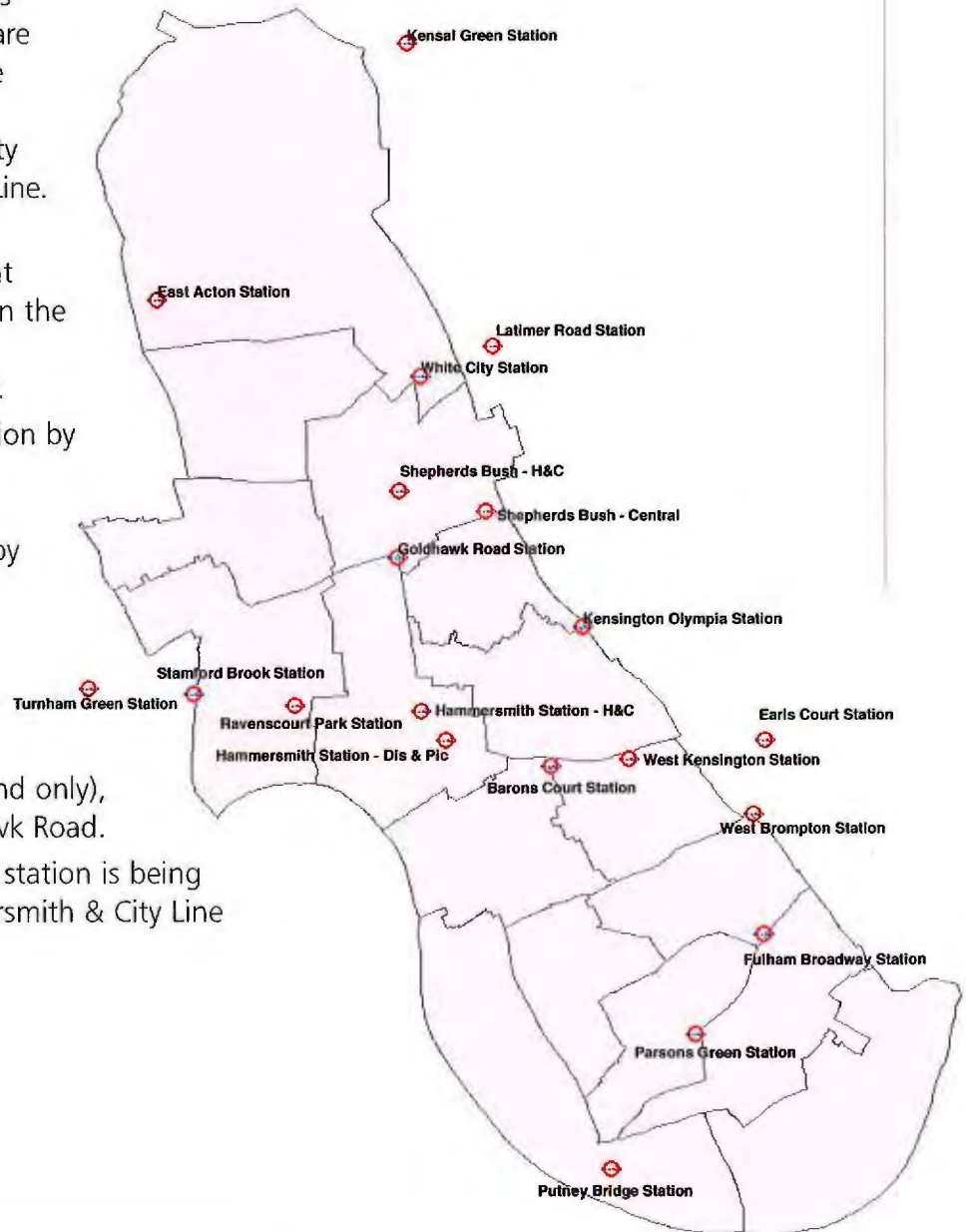
Road	Number of vehicles 2003	Number of vehicles 2004
Uxbridge Road	44,020	40,498
Hammersmith Road	18,093	17,577
West Cromwell Road	60,921	54,467
Lillie Road	11,179	10,867
Fulham Road	12,150	12,441
Kings Road	22,440	21,725
Wandsworth Bridge Road	33,493	31,832
Putney Bridge	30,205	27,051
Hammersmith Bridge	18,900	17,309
Scrubs Lane (Harrow Road)	16,651	17,346
Scrubs Lane (North Pole Road jcn)	27,603	23,456
A40 Westway (A219 jcn)	92,370	90,786
A4 Great West Road (borough boundary)	121,059	147,435
A4 Talgarth Road	102,183	109,434
A4 Hammersmith Flyover	93,968	86,784
A3220 West Cross Route	58,540	57,073

Data Source: London Borough of Hammersmith & Fulham, Environment Dept and TFL. Figures in bold relate to 2002 data  
The 2005 Traffic Flows data is an average number of vehicles per day (two way flow), taken on one day in June 2005

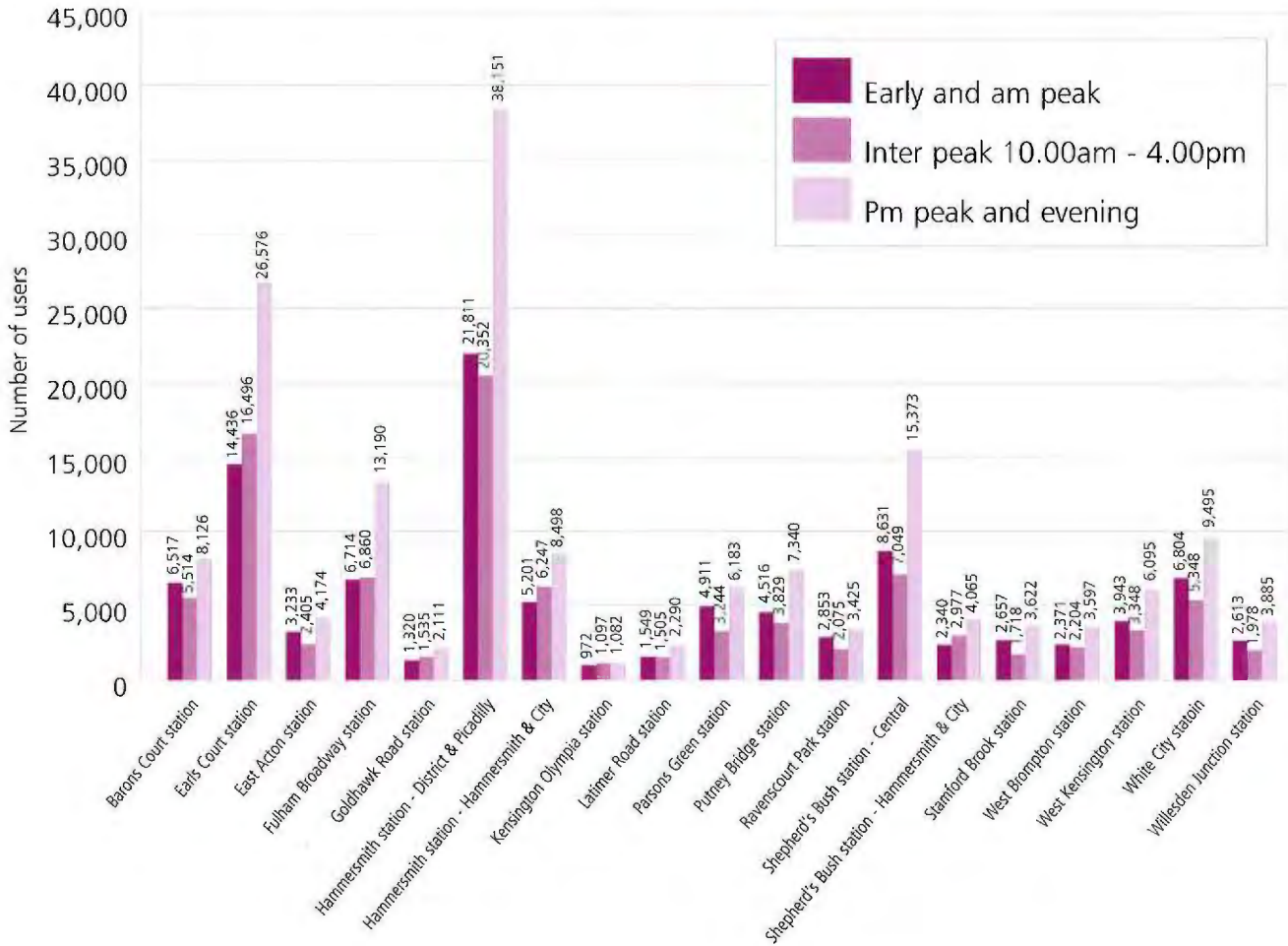
Note: Key roads include the A40/A40M Westway (TLRN), A4 Great West Road (TLRN), A3220 West Cross route, A4020 Uxbridge Road, A402 Goldhawk Road, A219 Scrubs Lane / Wood Lane / Shepherd's Bush Road/ Fulham Palace Road, A308 New Kings Road, A304 Fulham Road, A315 Hammersmith Road / King Street, A3218 Lillie Road, A3219 Dawes Road, and the A217 Wandsworth Bridge Road. 2003 data is not available for A4, A40 and A3220 TLRN roads

## Public transport rail and underground stations

- The borough is served by four underground lines and one national rail line.
- 16 London Underground stations are located inside the borough boundary (with five additional stations on or close to the boundary) as well as three national rail stations.
- The underground lines serving the borough are the Piccadilly Line, the District Line, the Hammersmith and City Line and the Central Line.
- In addition, the Bakerloo Line stops at Willesden Junction on the northern borough boundary with Brent.
- The busiest tube station by far is Hammersmith (District and Piccadilly), followed by Shepherd's Bush (Central Line).
- The lowest usage underground stations are Olympia (underground only), followed by Goldhawk Road.
- A new underground station is being built on the Hammersmith & City Line at White City.
- The West London national rail line runs along the borough's western boundary, with stations at West Brompton, Kensington Olympia and Willesden Junction.
- New national rail stations are planned for Imperial Wharf and Shepherd's Bush.



Passenger use of underground stations, number of passengers, 2004

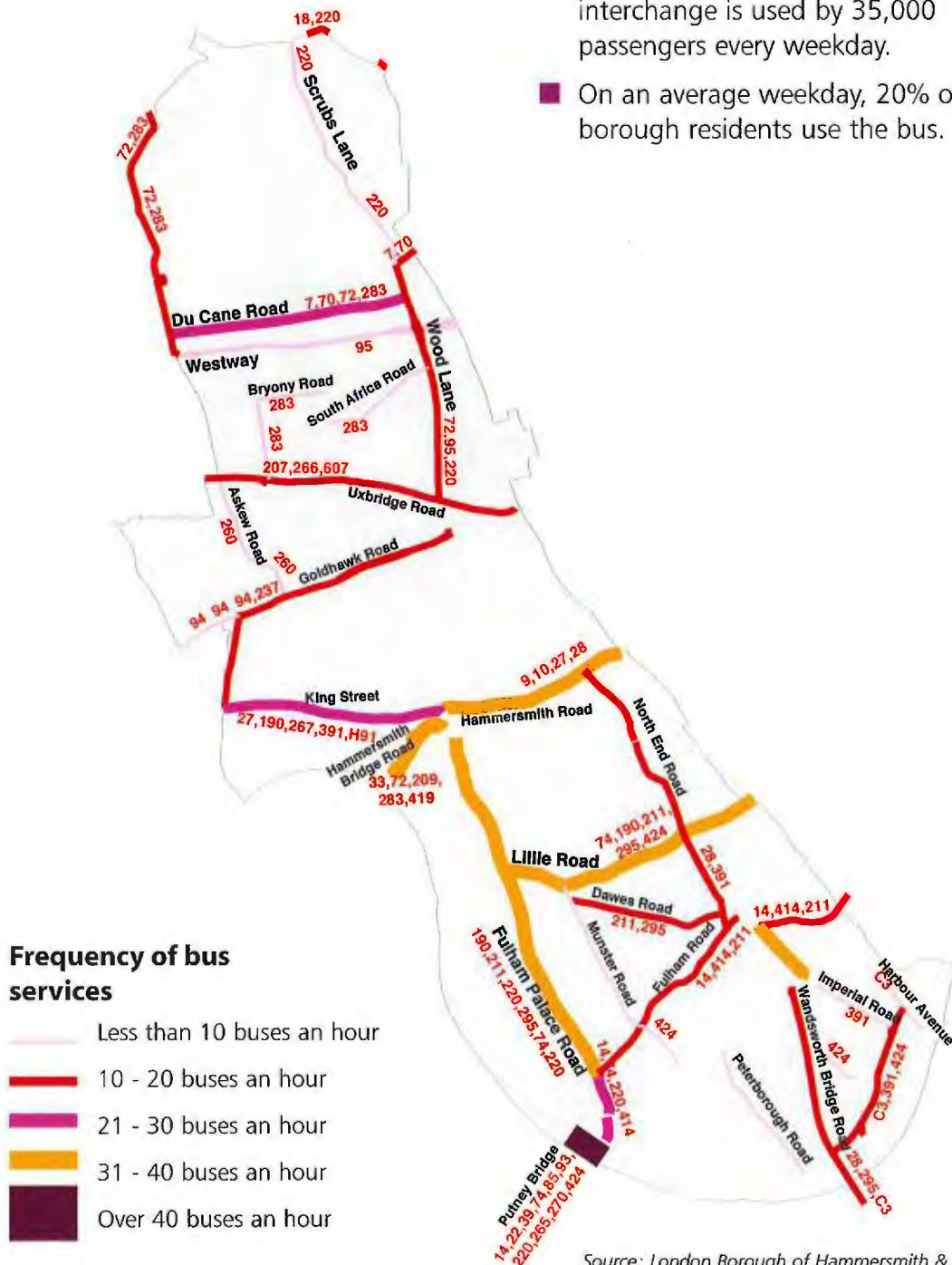


Data Source: London Underground, 2004.

Note: Data shows total weekday entries and exits from London Underground stations between 07.00-19.00. For joint LUL/National Rail stations figures are for underground usage only

# Public transport - buses and bus routes

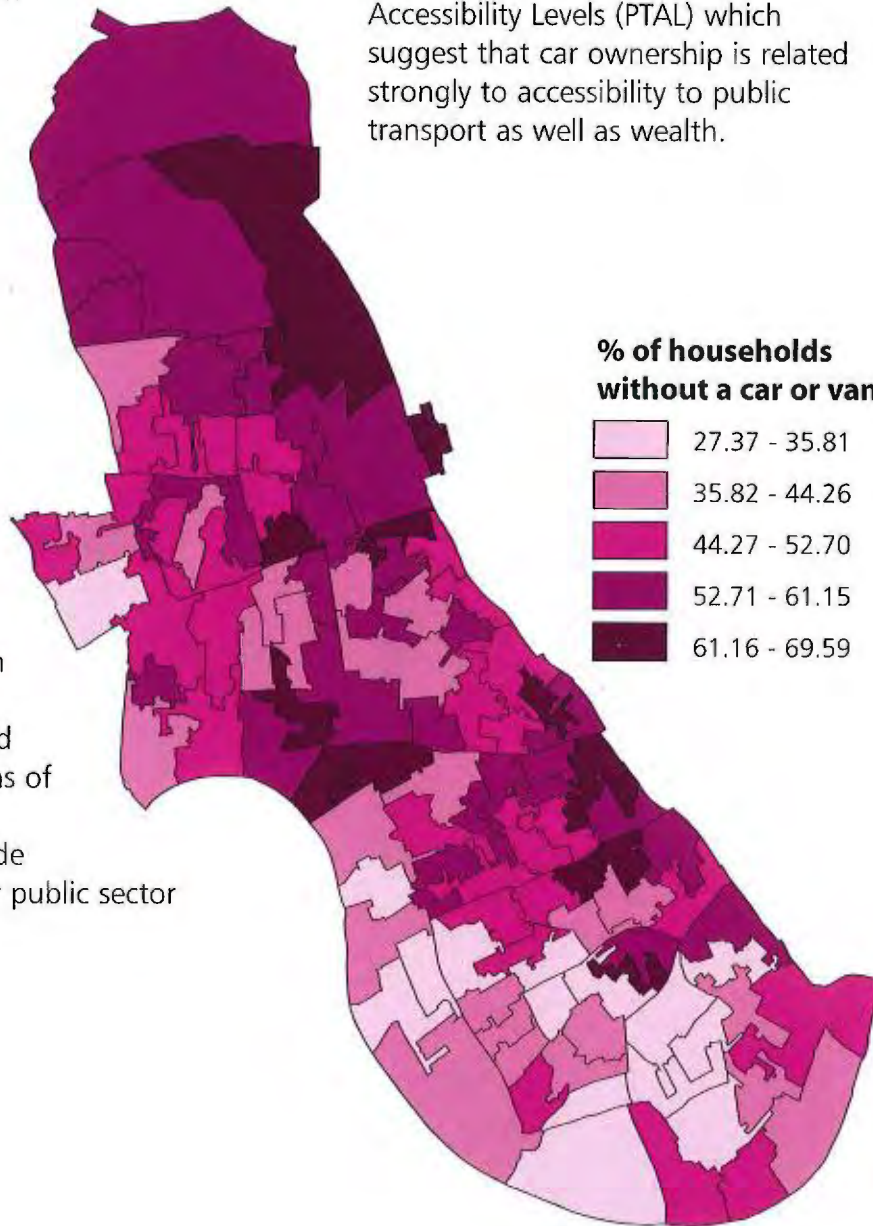
- There are 42 daytime bus routes and 11 night bus routes serving Hammersmith & Fulham. Bus route numbers on major routes are shown in red on the map below.
- 20 roads in the borough are defined as busy bus routes.
- Putney Bridge has by far the highest frequency of bus service being served by 10 bus routes and over 40 buses per hour.
- Almost all the borough's households live within 400m of a bus route.
- Hammersmith Broadway bus interchange is used by 35,000 passengers every weekday.
- On an average weekday, 20% of borough residents use the bus.



Source: London Borough of Hammersmith & Fulham, 2005

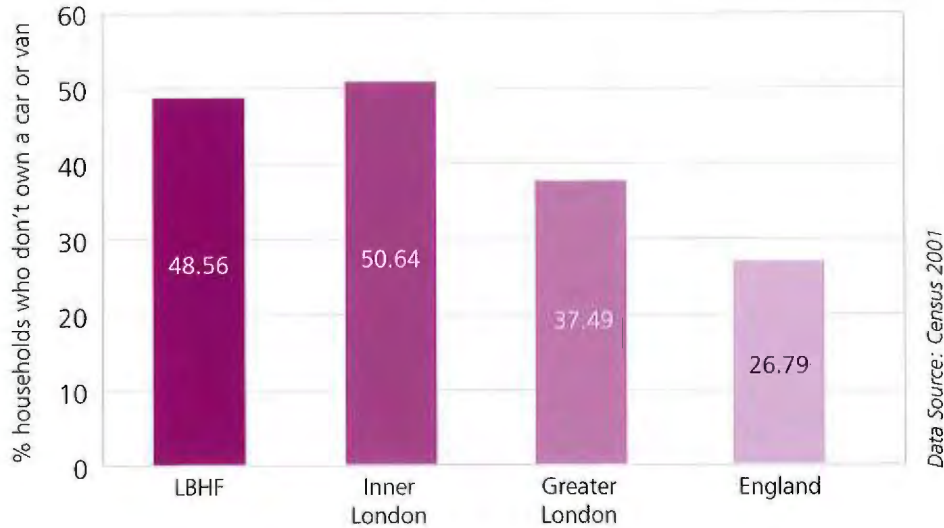
## Car ownership

- The proportion of households without the use of a car in Hammersmith & Fulham has fallen since 1991 from 52.0% to 48.6% in 2001.
- There is a slightly higher proportion of households without a car in inner London but the rate is much lower for London as a whole (37.5%) and England & Wales (26.8%).
- The lowest rates of car ownership are in the two northern wards of College Park & Old Oak and Shepherd's Bush Green, followed by the central wards of Hammersmith Broadway and North End.
- Areas with high percentages of households without the use of a car are found across the borough, around town centres (with their good public transport links) and also in poorer areas of the borough. The poorer areas include many of the larger public sector estates.
- Levels of car ownership are commonly used as an indicator of material deprivation or low income. The significance of this measure for Inner London boroughs is less relevant due to other factors, including good public transport networks, which mean that many people choose not to have a car.
- Distributions of car-less households shown in the map compare very well with a map of Public Transport Accessibility Levels (PTAL) which suggest that car ownership is related strongly to accessibility to public transport as well as wealth.

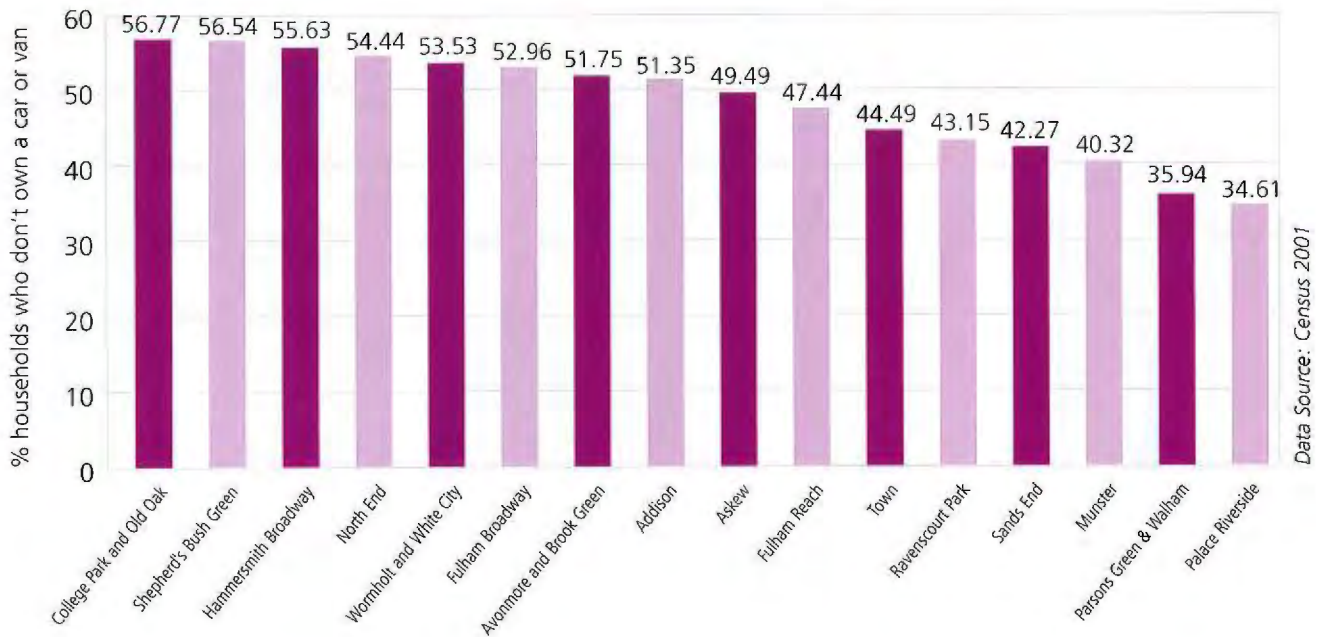


## Car ownership continued

### Households without a car or van, 2001 - comparative data



### Households without a car or van, 2001 - by ward



## Controlled parking zones (CPZs)

- There are 25 Controlled Parking Zones (CPZs) in the borough, and almost the entire borough is covered by CPZs.
- Most zones operate from 9.00am to 5.00pm from Monday to Saturday, and there are 40,341 on-street parking spaces in the borough.
- The only residential areas not covered by current CPZs are College Park and Wormholt, and a CPZ is currently being installed in the latter.
- College Park will be re-consulted by Transport for London as part of Congestion Charge extension zone.
- Motorcycles and Blue Badge holders can park free in any on-street bay.



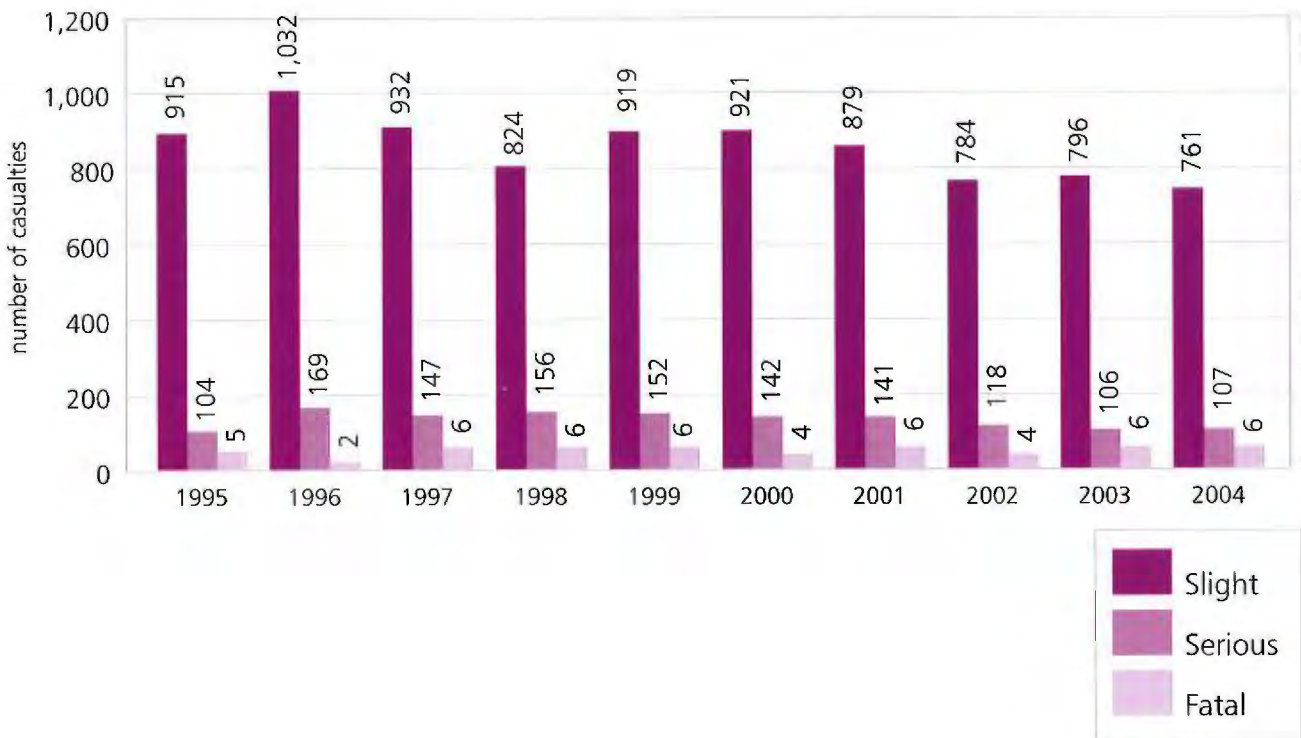
*Note: Residents and Business parking permits are available at an annual charge (see council website for current charges). Visitors permits are also available free of charge to residents. Permits are only valid in the zone for which they are allocated. Since the publication of this map, CPZ-V has been extended to cover a larger area.*



# Road safety

- There was a 24% reduction in killed and seriously injured (KSI) casualties in Hammersmith & Fulham in 2004 (based on a 1994-98 average).
- For children under the age of 16 there has been a 51% reduction in KSI casualties in 2004, and slight casualties as a result of road accidents fell by 18% in the same period (based on 1994-98 average).
- There were six fatalities and 107 serious injuries as a result of road accidents in Hammersmith & Fulham in 2004.

**Road casualties, 1995 - 2004**



Data Source: London Borough of Hammersmith & Fulham, 2004 and London Accident Analysis Unit

Note: The council targets for the increase of road safety include a 40% reduction in overall KSI, a 50% reduction in children KSI, and a 10% reduction in slight casualties by 2010.

## Travel to work

- In 2001, 32% of working residents in Hammersmith & Fulham worked within the borough, a lower proportion than in 1991 (37%). Of the balance, 52% of residents worked elsewhere in inner London in 2001 (up from 49% in 1991).
- Of all people working in the borough in 2001 (the borough workforce), 27% lived in the borough, 25% travelled from elsewhere in inner London, 35% from outer London and 13% from outside London altogether. The overall proportion travelling longer distances from outer London and beyond has fallen from 51% in 1991 to 48% in 2001.
- In 2001 the most used means of travel to work for borough residents was London Underground; 38% of working residents and 26% of the borough workforce travelled to work by this means.
- The proportions of those travelling to work by tube were higher in 2001 compared to 1991 for both residents and the borough workforce.
- The use of main line rail also increased, and in 2001 4% of residents and 11% of the workforce used this means of travel to work.
- Use of the bus also rose over the ten year period, and in 2001 11% of residents and 9% of the workforce used this means.
- The proportions of people travelling to work by car or motor cycle fell over the ten year period, and in 2001 20% of residents and 32% of the workforce travelled to work using one of these means.
- Travel to work by cycle rose slightly between 1991 and 2001, and in 2001 5% of residents and 4% of the workforce used this means.
- Travel to work on foot has remained fairly constant; in 2001, 12% of residents, and 10% of the workforce walked to work.
- Residents of Hammersmith & Fulham have a higher rate of walking, cycling and public transport use and a lower rate of private car use, than the inner and greater London averages for travel to work.

*Note: Data taken from 2001 census, based on a 10% borough residents sample*

## Cycling and walking

- Hammersmith & Fulham has one of the highest rates of cycling within London, but it is still very low compared to rates in other European countries.
- Hammersmith & Fulham's cycle network is approximately 60km long and there are approximately 1,000 cycle parking stands in the borough.
- 3% of borough residents use a bicycle on an average weekday.
- 10% of work journeys, 5% of leisure/social journeys, and 3% of non-food shopping journeys by borough residents are made by bicycle.
- Over 25% of all journeys in the borough are made on foot.
- Walking is the most popular mode of transport to the three town centres in the borough.
- Approximately 31% of borough employees walk to work, and walking accounts for 44% of educational trips by borough residents, as well as 30% of food shopping trips, 16% of leisure/social trips and 13% of non-food shopping trips.

*Note: Data Source: Citizen's Panel, 2005 and Census 2001.*

APPENDIX:  
EXPLANATORY NOTES:  
DATA & GEOGRAPHY



## Data themes

- All the data in this report has been grouped and presented on a thematic basis.
- The themes have been chosen to provide the best overview of the available data, and the most comprehensive overview of borough life.
- The data themes are as follows: population; local economy; housing; social conditions and crime; education; health and social care; environment and leisure; and transport.
- Pages within themes have been colour-coded for ease of reference.

## Level of data provision/page layout

- Each data indicator has been provided at the most detailed level available. In most cases this means that data has been broken down by ward, although for some data it has been appropriate to provide detail at Super Output Area (SOA) level [see geography and education data notes below for more specific detail].
- In order to place data about the borough in context, comparative data at a local, regional and national level has also been presented where it is available.
- Pages within the document have been laid out on a consistent basis to increase accessibility and promote ease of reference.
- Where data is available at ward or SOA level, a graph ranking the data on a ward-by-ward basis has been provided.
- Where appropriate, ward level or SOA level data has also been provided on a shaded map of the borough to show the level of variation in the data across the borough as a whole.
- Maps are shaded on the basis of no more than five bands of information as appropriate.
- Where data is available solely at borough level, it has been presented in the most suitable format for visual reference.
- Text is used to highlight key information only and has been kept to a minimum throughout.

## Education data

- Hammersmith & Fulham Local Education Authority (LEA) is responsible for all state schools situated within the borough boundary.
- Not all school age children resident in the borough will be educated at borough schools, and conversely some children resident outside the borough will attend schools in the borough.
- Due to the differences between 'borough resident children' and 'borough school pupils', the education data has been provided, where appropriate, on a school by school basis at primary and secondary level.
- This allows an overview of how educational establishments within Hammersmith & Fulham LEA, and the pupils educated therein, are performing.
- Contextual comparative data has also been provided where available.

## Sourcing information

- All data sources used in the report have been quoted alongside the actual data.
- Where assumptions have been drawn, proxies have been used, or data has been extrapolated, this has been clearly noted on the relevant page.

## Geography

- As noted above, where appropriate, data in this report has been provided at the most detailed level possible.
- In most instances, this means that data is broken down at electoral ward level. Electoral wards are the geographical administrative units used to elect local councillors and form a key part of the political geography of the borough. It should be noted that the population count of wards varies both between and within local authorities. Ward boundaries are also subject to change, and sometimes complete reclassification, by the Boundary Commission.
- In some cases it has been possible to break the data down into a more detailed level of provision, namely, Super Output Areas (SOAs).
- SOAs as a level of data provision were introduced by the Office for National Statistics to improve the quality and comparability of small area statistics in England and Wales. SOAs are groupings of Output Areas (OAs) used in the Census. There are 111 SOAs in Hammersmith & Fulham as compared to 16 electoral wards.
- SOAs have two main advantages over electoral wards when supplying data. Firstly, SOAs are fixed in size (dependent on the level of population residing therein) and secondly, SOA boundaries will not change over time. This promotes comparability of data both geographically (throughout England and Wales) and over time.
- SOAs are being used for the national collection of neighbourhood statistics on three levels:
  - Upper layer SOA:  
size still to be determined
  - Middle layer SOA:  
mean population 7,200
  - Lower layer SOA:  
mean population 1,500
- Where SOA level data has been provided in the report it is at the lower layer SOA level unless otherwise stated.

*Note: for more information on data geography see [www.statistics.gov.uk/geography/soa.asp](http://www.statistics.gov.uk/geography/soa.asp)*



## Further information

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**Somali**

Haddii aad jeclaan laheyd in qeyb dukumentigan ka mid ah luqaddaaada ama afkaaga laguugu turjumo, fadlan teleefoon u soo dir 020 8753 4040.

**Punjabi**

ਜੇਕਰ ਤੁਹਾਨੂੰ ਇਸ ਦਸਤਾਵੇਜ਼ ਦੇ ਕਿਸੇ ਵੀ ਹਿੱਸੇ ਦਾ ਕੀਤਾ ਹੋਇਆ ਅਨੁਵਾਦ ਤੁਹਾਡੀ ਆਪਣੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ 'ਚ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ਹੈ, ਤਾਂ ਕ੍ਰਿਪਾ ਕਰਕੇ ਟੈਲੀਫੋਨ ਕਰੋ 020 8753 4040.

**Gujarati**

જો તમને આ દસ્તાવેજનાં કોઈપણ ભાગનું કંઈક ભાષાંતર તમારી પોતાની ભાષામાં જોઈએ છે તો, મહેરબાની કરી ટેલિફોન કરો 020 8753 4040.

**Hindi**

यदि आपको इस दस्तावेज के किसी भी हिस्से का किया हुआ अनुवाद अपनी भाषा में चाहिये, तो कृपया टैलिफोन करें 020 8753 4040.

**Urdu**

اگر اس دستاویز کے کسی بھی حصہ کا ترجمہ آپ کو اپنی زبان میں چاہیے تو براہ مہربانی ٹیلی فون کریں: 020 8753 4040

**Farsi**

اگر شما میخواهید هر بخشی از این سند به زبان شما برایتان ترجمه شفاهی بشود لطفاً با شماره تلفن 020 8753 4040 تماس بگیرید.

**Arabic**

إذا كنت ترغب بالحصول على ترجمة فورية لأي جزء من هذه الوثيقة، فيرجى الاتصال ب: 020 8753 4040

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