

November 2005

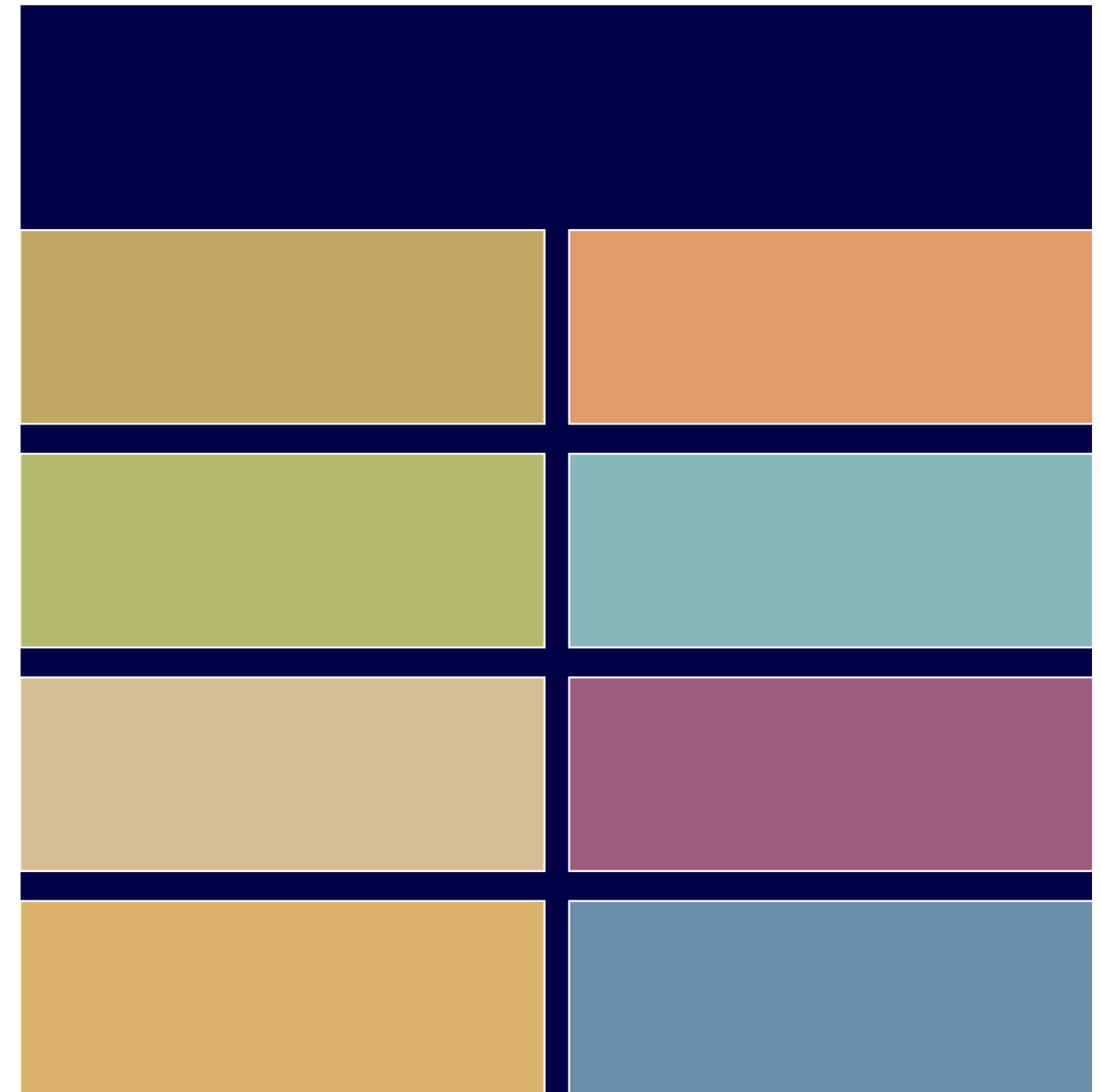
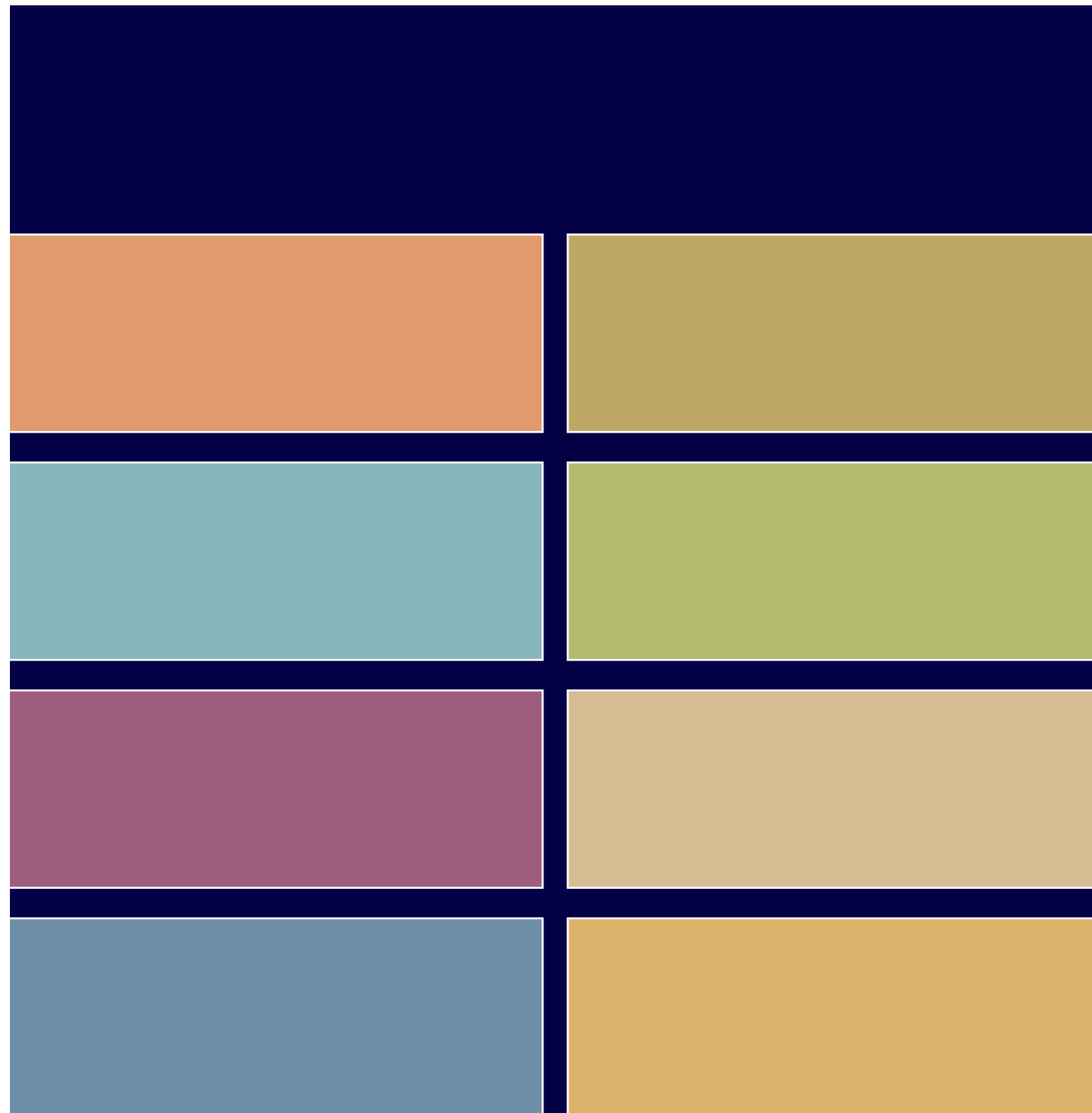
The Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea
Room 248/a, The Town Hall, Hornton Street, London W8 7NX



Facts and Figures about
The Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea 2005

Facts and Figures about The Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea 2005

A PICTURE OF OUR COMMUNITY



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Introduction

The Kensington and Chelsea Partnership (KCP) was launched in March 2002. The Partnership is an umbrella group that brings together a rich mix of large and small organisations and partnerships within the borough including the Council, the Primary Care Trust, the police, the business community and the voluntary and community sector. A steering group meets every two months to coordinate activity within the partnership. It is made up of representatives from a number of local organisations including the Council, other key public sector organisations and the voluntary and community sectors. It is the Steering Group's aim that, where possible, at least half of its members live locally.

The KCP Steering Group has produced its second community strategy entitled '**The Future of Our Community 2005-2015**'. The strategy seeks to describe what the borough is like to live in, to reflect people's views on the things that need to change and improve and to address these through a series of goals, aims and objectives, which partners will aim to deliver over the next ten years.

A Picture of Our Community: 'Facts and Figures about the Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea' presents a range of key data, statistical information and indicators to provide a comprehensive picture of the Royal Borough and its estimated 184,000 residents. The KCP Steering Group took into account the information contained in **A Picture of Our Community** when developing the community strategy.

A Picture of Our Community is organised according to the eight themes used to structure the community strategy:

- Environment and Transport
- Culture, Arts and Leisure
- Safer Communities
- Health and Social Care
- Homes and Housing
- Community, Equality and Inclusivity
- Learning
- Work and Business

The KCP Steering Group hopes that **A Picture of Our Community** will provide a rich source of information about the Royal Borough that is both informative and interesting to a wide audience.

Data is presented from a variety of sources including the Kensington and Chelsea Primary Care Trust, Kensington and Chelsea Borough Police and the Metropolitan Police Service, various departments of the Council, the Department for Education and Skills, the Department for Work and Pensions and the Office for National Statistics.

In addition to the eight themes of the community strategy **A Picture of Our Community** provides a chapter on the English Indices of Deprivation 2004 which measure deprivation at the small area level across the Royal Borough.

A Picture of Our Community presents a variety of thematic and street maps, produced by the Council's Property and Land Applications Team (PLAT), using GIS (Geographical Information Systems) software. Thematic maps illustrate variations for key statistical indicators (e.g. the proportion of social housing) across different parts of borough at either ward or Lower Super Output Area*. Street maps present a variety of location-based information such as schools and libraries in the borough. Data is also presented in figures and tables, often illustrated against London and England comparisons.

Throughout the document, the Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea is referred to as Kensington and Chelsea or K&C, or some instances the Royal Borough.

The KCP would like to thank officers in the Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea Council, the Kensington and Chelsea Primary Care Trust, Kensington and Chelsea Borough Police and other partner agencies who have kindly provided data and contributed in other ways to the production of **A Picture of Our Community**.

* Lower Super Output Areas are small areas created by the Office for National Statistics for the statistical purpose of showing data for areas that remain stable over time and contain broadly the same number of people. A Lower Super Output Area has an average population of 1,500 people and there are 103 in the Royal Borough.

FURTHER INFORMATION

A Picture of Our Community accompanies '**The Future of Our Community 2005-2015**', the second community strategy for Kensington and Chelsea. Other companion documents to the strategy include:

- a summary booklet providing a synopsis of the full strategy;
- a delivery plan detailing how the aims are to be implemented (due to be published in Spring 2006).

If you would like any further information or copies of any of the documents you can contact us by;

Post:
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www.kcppartnership.org.uk

Tel: **020 7361 2615** -
Research and Information Officer

Environment and Transport

THE LOCAL ENVIRONMENT – CONSERVATION AREAS AND LISTED BUILDINGS

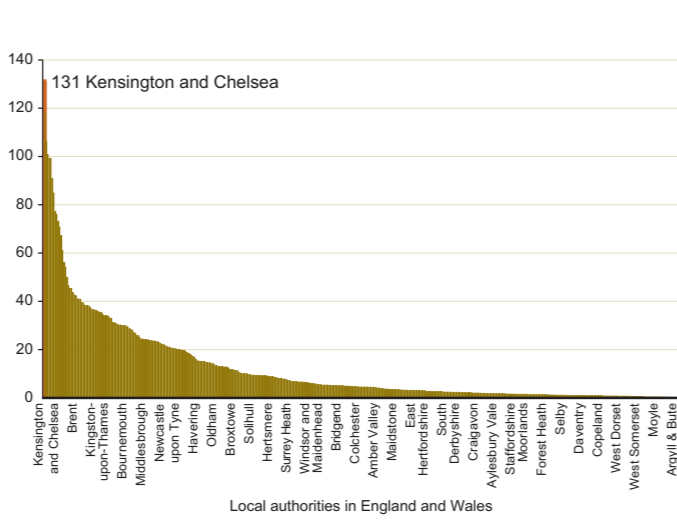
The Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea has 36 conservation areas covering about 70 per cent of its area that are illustrated and listed in map 1.1. There are over 4,000 buildings listed for their special architectural or historical interest and these are illustrated in map 1.2.

DENSITY AND OPEN SPACE IN THE ROYAL BOROUGH OF KENSINGTON AND CHELSEA

Population density

Kensington and Chelsea has the highest population density of all local authorities in England and Wales. This is illustrated in figure 1.1. There are 131 people per hectare living in the Royal Borough, compared with a London population density of 45.6 people per hectare and an all England population density of 3.8 people per hectare.

FIGURE 1.1: POPULATION DENSITY - NUMBER OF PERSONS USUALLY RESIDENT PER HECTARE FOR ALL LOCAL AUTHORITIES IN ENGLAND AND WALES 2001

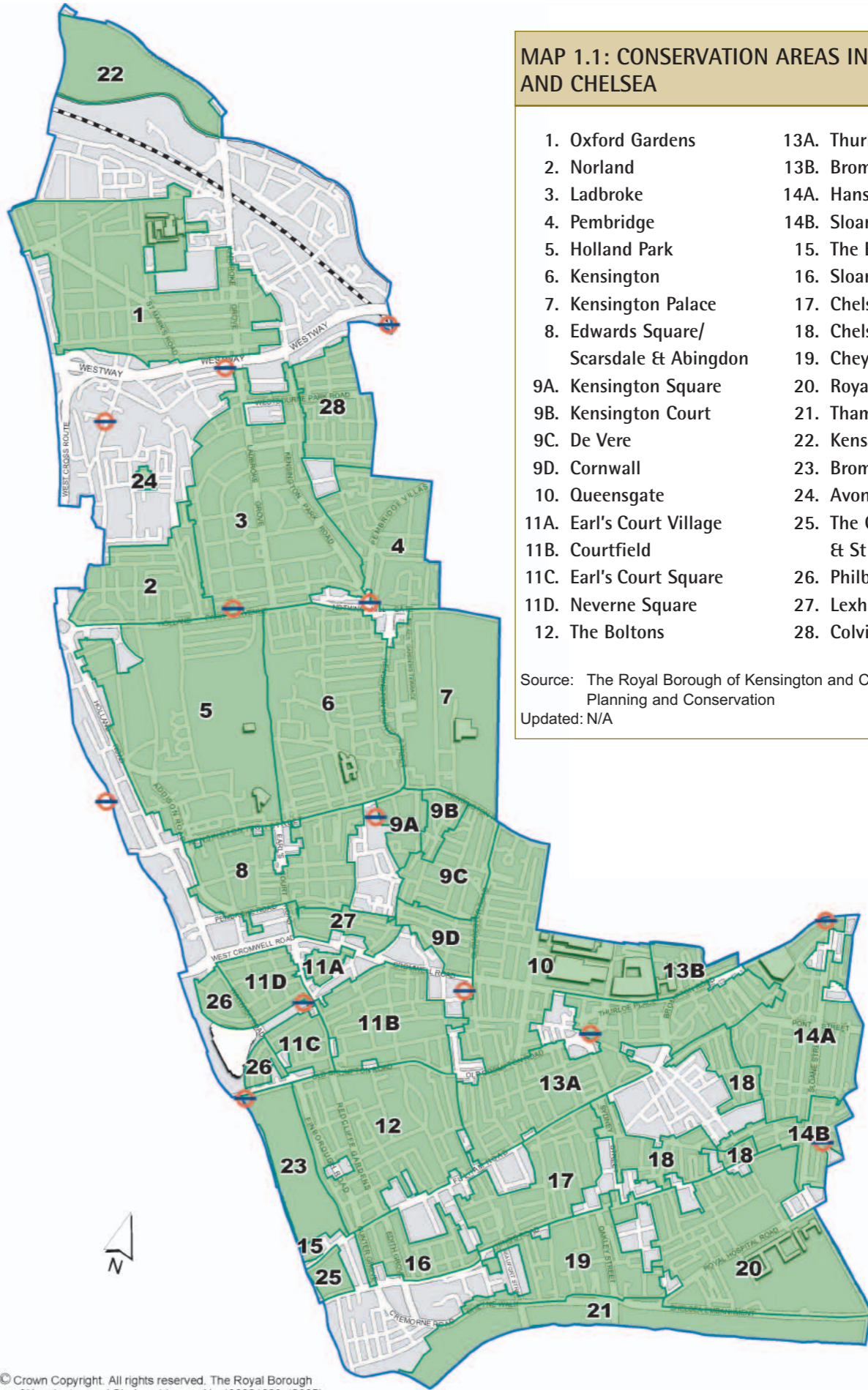


Supporting information
 This figure illustrates K&Cs position against all 376 local authorities in England and Wales. The local authorities identified in the figure are examples of different positions in the data range.
 Source: Census 2001, www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk
 Updated: Every 10 years

Inability to access public open space

Although resident satisfaction levels with parks and open spaces in the borough is high, the densely-built environment means that residents in some areas have poorer access to public open spaces than those in other areas. Map 1.3 illustrates general open space deficiency in the borough based on the inability to access general parks and open spaces within 400 metres of a person's dwelling.

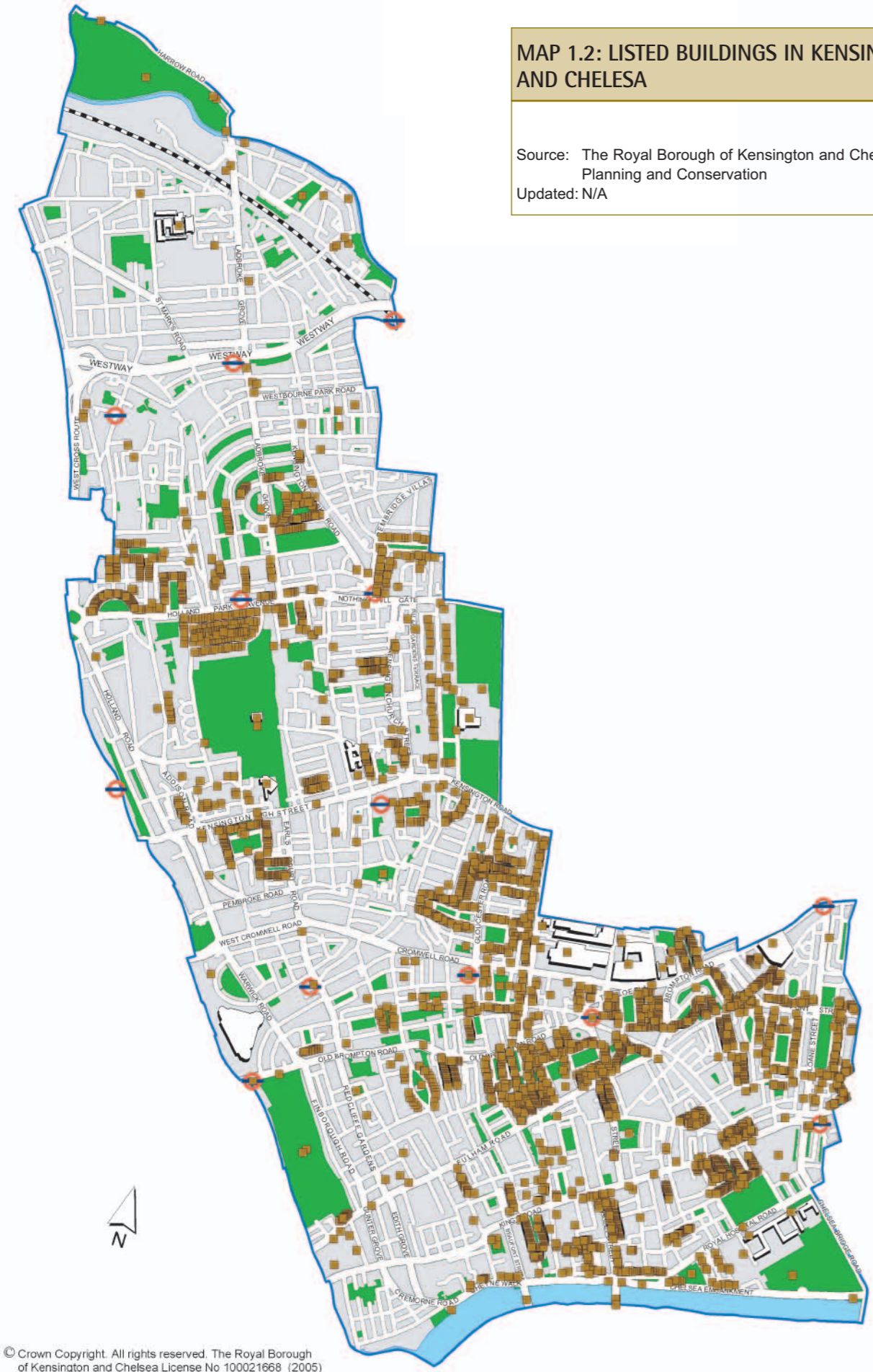
MAP 1.1: CONSERVATION AREAS IN KENSINGTON AND CHELSEA



- | | |
|--|--------------------------------------|
| 1. Oxford Gardens | 13A. Thurloe/Smith's Charity |
| 2. Norland | 13B. Brompton |
| 3. Ladbroke | 14A. Hans Town |
| 4. Pembridge | 14B. Sloane Square |
| 5. Holland Park | 15. The Billings |
| 6. Kensington | 16. Sloane/Stanley |
| 7. Kensington Palace | 17. Chelsea Park/Carlyle |
| 8. Edwards Square/Scarsdale & Abingdon | 18. Chelsea |
| 9A. Kensington Square | 19. Cheyne |
| 9B. Kensington Court | 20. Royal Hospital |
| 9C. De Vere | 21. Thames |
| 10. Queensgate | 22. Kensal Green Cemetery |
| 11A. Earl's Court Village | 23. Brompton Cemetery |
| 11B. Courtfield | 24. Avondale Park Gardens |
| 11C. Earl's Court Square | 25. The College of St Mark & St John |
| 11D. Neverne Square | 26. Philbeach |
| 12. The Boltons | 27. Lexham |
| | 28. Colville |

Source: The Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea, Planning and Conservation
 Updated: N/A

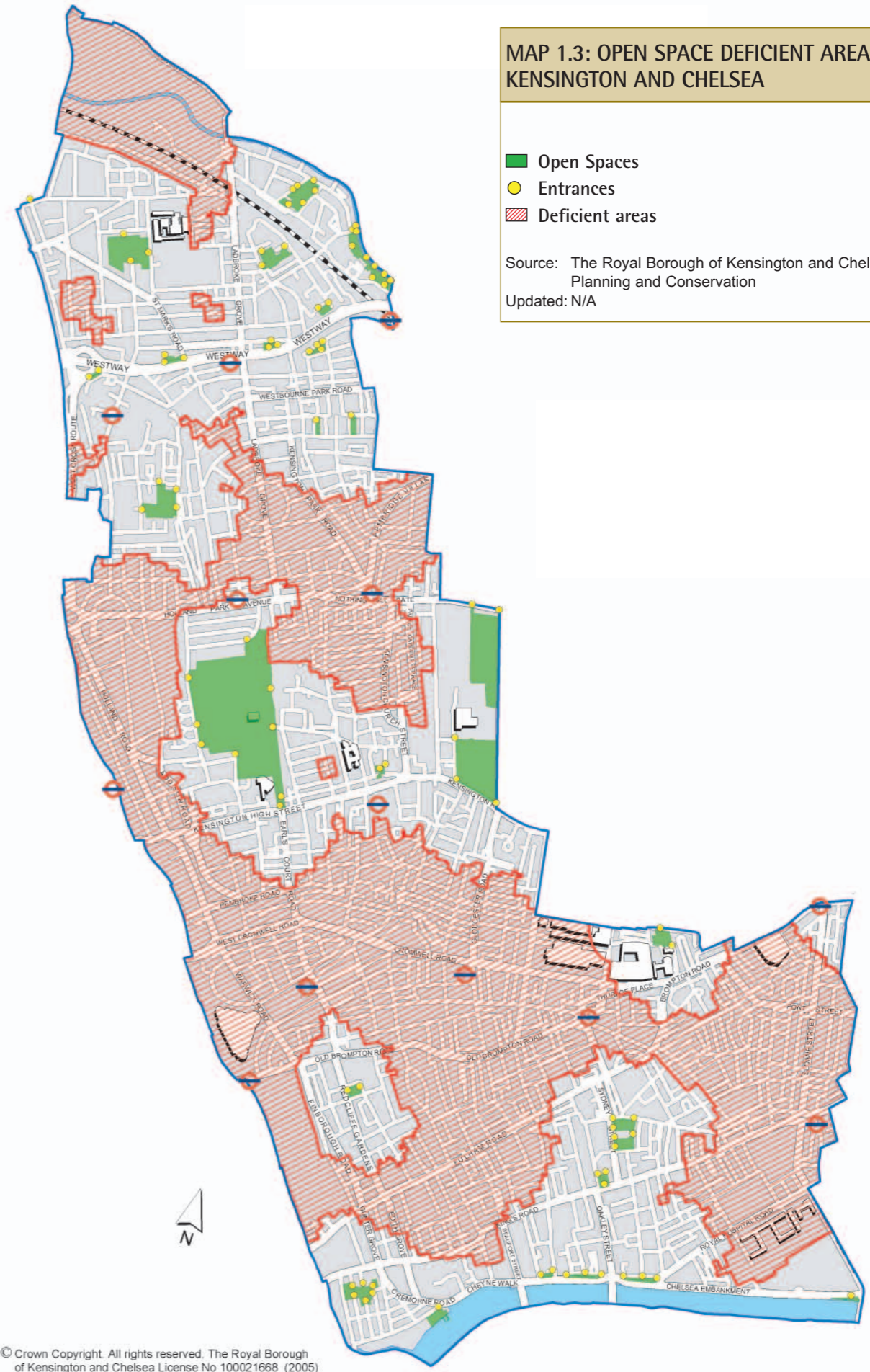
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MAP 1.2: LISTED BUILDINGS IN KENSINGTON AND CHELESA

Source: The Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea, Planning and Conservation
Updated: N/A

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MAP 1.3: OPEN SPACE DEFICIENT AREAS IN KENSINGTON AND CHELESA

- Open Spaces
- Entrances
- ▨ Deficient areas

Source: The Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea, Planning and Conservation
Updated: N/A

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WASTE, RECYCLING AND POLLUTION

Recycling rates

Residents are increasingly recycling or composting more household waste. Figures for the percentage of household waste which is recycled or composted are presented in table 1.1.

TABLE 1.1: KENSINGTON AND CHELSEA RATES OF RECYCLING OR COMPOSTING HOUSEHOLD WASTE 2002/03 - 2004/05

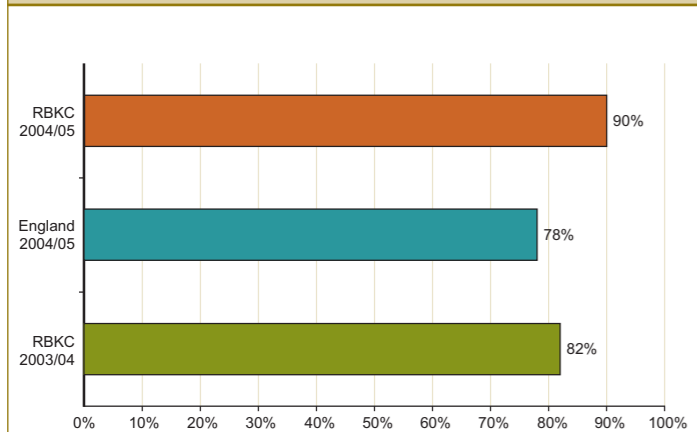
2002/03	12.7%
2003/04	16.5%
2004/05	18.1%

Source: The Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea, Environmental Services
Updated: Annually

Street cleanliness

Levels of street cleanliness are high, exceeding the England benchmark as illustrated in figure 1.2.

FIGURE 1.2: KENSINGTON AND CHELSEA 2003/04 AND 2004/05 AND ENGLAND 2003/04 PERCENTAGE OF STREETS MEETING REQUIRED STANDARDS OF CLEANLINESS

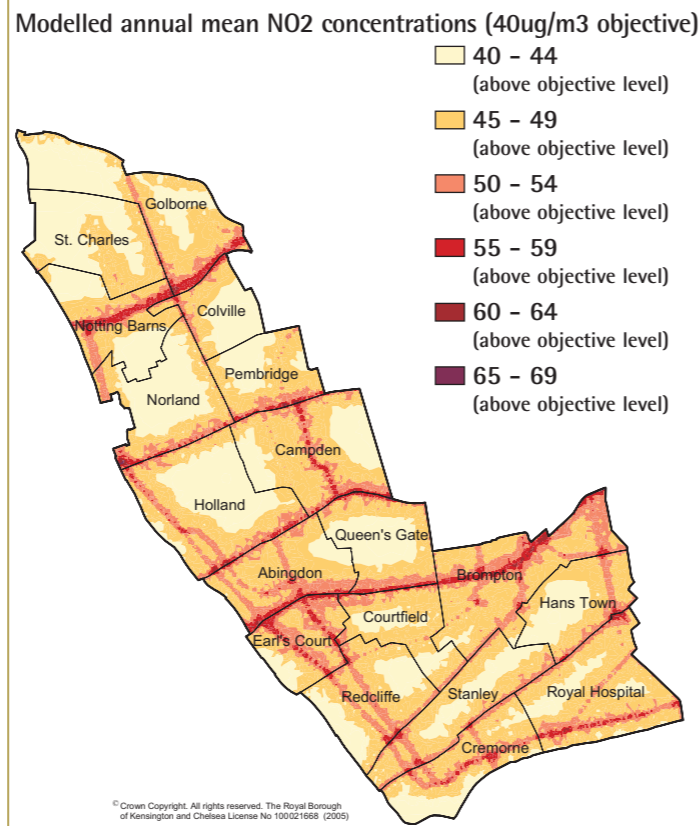


Source: The Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea, Environmental Services
Updated: Annually

Air quality

Levels of air pollution in the borough tend to be higher around the main roads. Map 1.4 illustrates the predicted annual mean nitrogen dioxide levels and concentrations across the Royal Borough showing the extent to which areas in the borough exceed England objectives.

MAP 1.4: AIR QUALITY - PREDICTED ANNUAL MEAN NITROGEN DIOXIDE LEVELS ACROSS KENSINGTON AND CHELSEA 2002

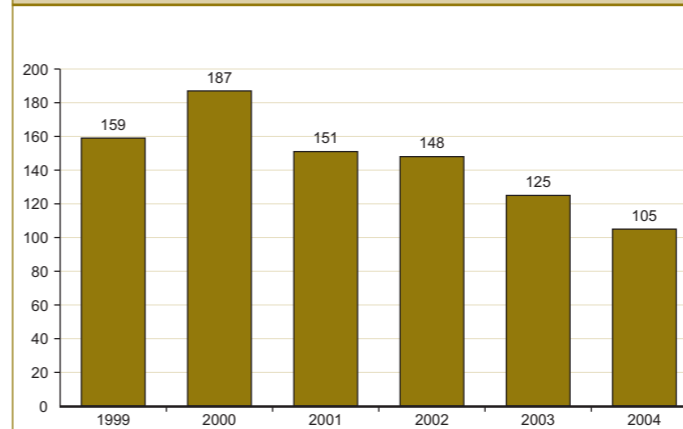


TRANSPORT

Traffic accidents

The number of traffic accidents in the borough which have resulted in death or serious injury have fallen in recent years as illustrated in figure 1.3.

FIGURE 1.3: NUMBER OF PEOPLE KILLED OR SERIOUSLY INJURED IN ROAD ACCIDENTS IN KENSINGTON AND CHELSEA 1999-2004

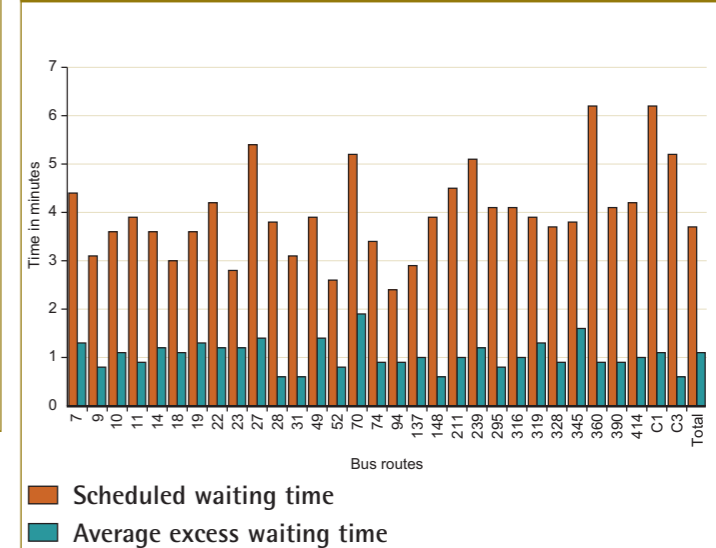


Source: The Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea, Transportation and Highways
Updated: Annually

Public transport reliability

Figure 1.4 illustrates the scheduled waiting times for each of the 31 bus routes in the borough that run in the day and the average excess waiting time for each route. In total the average scheduled waiting time for a bus in the Royal Borough is 3.7 minutes with an average excess waiting time of 1.1 minutes. The probability of waiting under 10 minutes for a bus is 89.8 per cent and there is a one in 10 chance that a person will be waiting more than 10 minutes for a bus.

FIGURE 1.4: KENSINGTON AND CHELSEA BUS ROUTE WAITING TIMES JANUARY - MARCH 2005

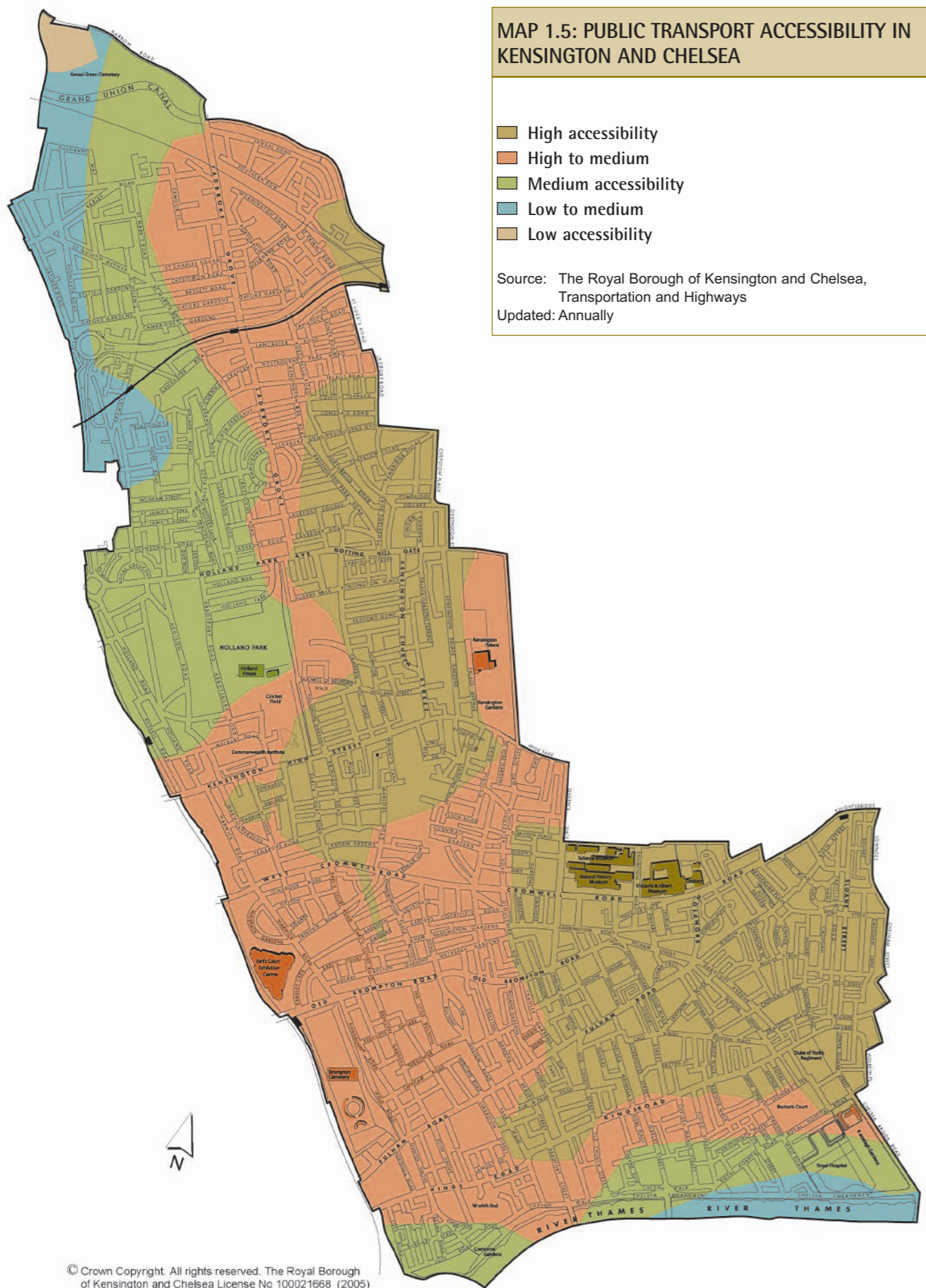


Source: The Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea, Transportation and Highways - 'London Buses Quality of Service Indicators' January-March 2005
Updated: Quarterly

MAP 1.5: PUBLIC TRANSPORT ACCESSIBILITY IN KENSINGTON AND CHELSEA

- High accessibility
- High to medium
- Medium accessibility
- Low to medium
- Low accessibility

Source: The Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea, Transportation and Highways
Updated: Annually



Public transport accessibility

The borough has 12 underground stations and 31 bus services that run in the day. Some areas of the borough have better access to public transport than others as illustrated in map 1.5 which shows public transport accessibility during the day.

Car availability

49.6 per cent of households in the Royal Borough have access to one or more cars or vans, compared with 49.7 per cent for Inner London, 62.5 per cent for Greater London and 73.2 per cent for England. Therefore 50.4 per cent of households in the Royal Borough do not have access to a car or van which is more or less equivalent with the Inner London average of 50.3 per cent but is higher than the Greater London average at 37.5 per cent and the England average of 26.8 per cent. The picture of car availability varies across the borough and across different wards. This is presented in figure 1.5.

Car availability by tenure

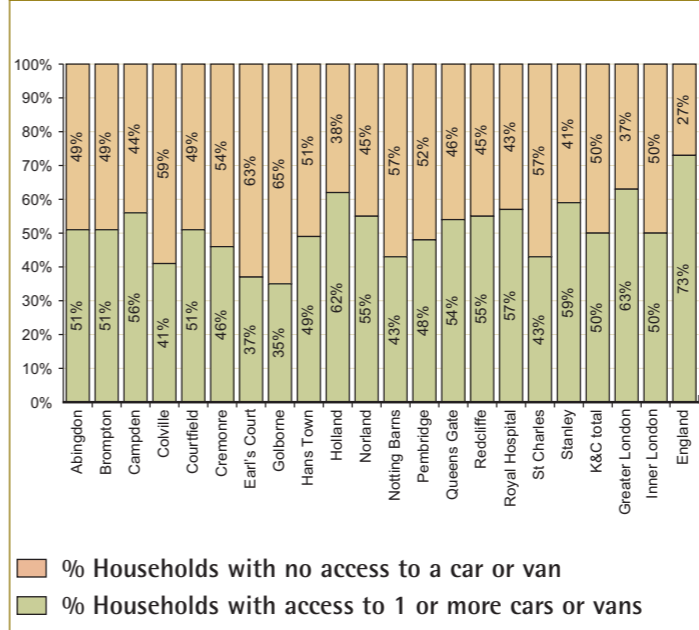
Car or van availability varies notably with housing tenure and these figures are presented in table 1.2.

TABLE 1.2: KENSINGTON AND CHELSEA CAR OR VAN AVAILABILITY BY TENURE 2001

TENURE	% OF HOUSEHOLDS WITH NO ACCESS TO A CAR OR VAN	% OF HOUSEHOLDS WITH ACCESS TO 1 OR MORE CARS OR VAN	TOTAL
OWNER OCCUPIED	29.5%	70.5%	100%
PRIVATE RENTED	61.0%	39.0%	100%
SOCIAL RENTED	73.2%	26.8%	100%

Source: Census 2001, www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk
Updated: Every 10 years

FIGURE 1.5: CAR OR VAN AVAILABILITY IN KENSINGTON AND CHELSEA WARDS, KENSINGTON AND CHELSEA TOTAL, LONDON AND ENGLAND 2001



Figures rounded up or down
Source: Census 2001, www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk
Updated: Every 10 years

Culture, Arts and Leisure

CULTURE, ARTS AND LEISURE IN THE ROYAL BOROUGH

The Royal Borough is host to many well known arts institutions, museums and events and has a number of public libraries, leisure centres and parks and open spaces. Map 2.1 details the arts and museums, libraries, sports and leisure centres, events and festivals and parks and open spaces which can be found in the Royal Borough.

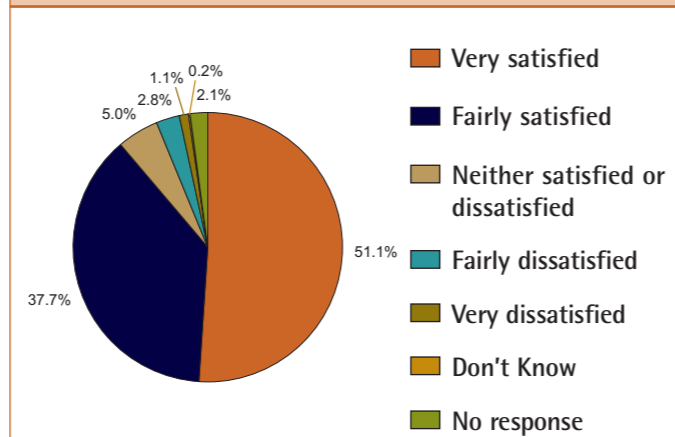
Museums and Galleries

The borough contains a wide range of museums, galleries and art institutions. The Council manages two small museums; the Leighton House Museum and Art Gallery and The Linley Sambourne Museum. There are three major national museums located in the borough – the Science Museum, Natural History Museum and the Victoria and Albert (V&A) Museum. Visitor figures are presented in table 2.1. See map 2.1 for the locations of these museums and galleries in the Royal Borough.

Libraries

The borough has six public libraries located on map 2.1. Table 2.2 illustrates the numbers of visitors, issues and borrowers for each of the six libraries.

FIGURE 2.1: KENSINGTON AND CHELSEA RESIDENT SATISFACTION WITH PARKS AND OPEN SPACES 2004. (Q: HOW SATISFIED ARE YOU WITH THE QUALITY OF PARKS AND OPEN SPACES IN KENSINGTON AND CHELSEA?)



Figures rounded up or down
 Source: The Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea Community Strategy Residents' Panel July 2004
 Updated: N/A

Parks and open spaces

When residents were asked what they think the best thing about living in the Royal Borough is, seven out of ten members of the Councils' Residents' Panel mention local parks. Figure 2.1 illustrates the level of satisfaction with parks and open spaces in the Royal Borough, with 88.7 per cent stating they are fairly or very satisfied with their quality.



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TABLE 2.1: VISITOR FIGURES FOR MUSEUMS AND GALLERIES IN KENSINGTON AND CHELSEA 2002/03 – 2004/05

	LEIGHTON HOUSE MUSEUM AND ART GALLERY	LINLEY SAMBOURNE MUSEUM	SCIENCE MUSEUM	NATURAL HISTORY MUSEUM	V&A MUSEUM
2002/03	No data	No data	2,368,955	2,729,924	No data
2003/04	18,103	5,528	2,121,527	3,224,740	2,743,506
					total V&A Museums 2,250,438 Kensington Site
2004/05	20,231	3,280	2,112,108	3,218,124	2,471,600
					total V&A Museums 2,011,200 Kensington Site

Source: Sourced directly from institutions
Updated: Annually

TABLE 2.2: VISITORS, ISSUES AND BORROWERS FOR LIBRARIES IN KENSINGTON AND CHELSEA 2001/02 – 2004/05

VISITORS							
	KENSINGTON CENTRAL LIBRARY	CHELSEA LIBRARY	BROMPTON LIBRARY	NORTH KENSINGTON LIBRARY	NOTTING HILL GATE LIBRARY	KENSAL LIBRARY	TOTAL VISITORS
2001/02	468,321	258,751	150,107	164,785	71,844	24,568	1,138,376
2002/03	516,234	257,208	146,938	225,493	73,950	32,969	1,252,981
2003/04	558,300	275,919	146,399	249,752	70,373	35,644	1,336,387
2004/05	480,844	357,994	137,987	227,180	69,118	50,538	1,323,661
ISSUES							
	KENSINGTON CENTRAL LIBRARY	CHELSEA LIBRARY	BROMPTON LIBRARY	NORTH KENSINGTON LIBRARY	NOTTING HILL GATE LIBRARY	KENSAL LIBRARY	TOTAL ISSUES
2001/02	237,229	88,954	48,656	64,116	21,971	5,454	466,380
2002/03	239,105	99,444	52,743	69,104	22,584	6,263	489,243
2003/04	289,034	120,153	68,918	81,275	26,181	8,411	593,972
2004/05	203,999	83,106	44,831	49,278	18,651	7,242	407,107
ACTIVE MEMBERS							
	KENSINGTON CENTRAL LIBRARY	CHELSEA LIBRARY	BROMPTON LIBRARY	NORTH KENSINGTON LIBRARY	NOTTING HILL GATE LIBRARY	KENSAL LIBRARY	TOTAL ACTIVE MEMBERS
2003/04	20,073	9,011	4,891	7,082	2,963	1,072	45,092
2004/05	17,933	8,388	5,284	6,812	2,782	1,311	42,510

VISITORS Total increase/decrease 2001/02 – 2004/05: increase of 185,285 visitors.

ISSUES Total increase/decrease 2001/02 – 2004/05: decrease of 59,273 issues*.

ACTIVE MEMBERS Total increase/decrease 2003/04 – 2004/05: decrease of 2,582 active members.

*Decrease due to discrepancy in multiple counts on 'talking book' issues prior to 2004/05.

Source: The Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea, Education Libraries and Arts
Updated: Annually

Events and Festivals

The borough hosts many well known events and festivals. These include the Notting Hill Carnival, Opera Holland Park, Chelsea Flower Show and the Portobello Film Festival. Table 2.3 illustrates visitors figures for all of these events since 2002.

TABLE 2.3: VISITOR/ATTENDANCE FIGURES FOR MAIN EVENTS AND FESTIVALS IN KENSINGTON AND CHELSEA 2002 – 2005

	NOTTING HILL CARNIVAL		CHELSEA FLOWER SHOW	OPERA HOLLAND PARK		PORTOBELLO FILM FESTIVAL		
	SUNDAY ATTENDANCE	MONDAY ATTENDANCE	ATTENDANCE OVER 5 DAYS	ATTENDANCE	CAPACITY FILLED	WESTBOURNE STUDIOS ATTENDANCE	INN ON THE GREEN ATTENDANCE	EMSLIE HORNIMAN'S PARK ATTENDANCE
2002	450,000	850,000	157,000*	33,000	85%	6,500**	2,000**	2,000**
2003	150,000	500,000	157,000*	33,500	88%	6,500**	2,000**	2,000**
2004	250,000	500,000	157,000*	38,000	96%	6,500**	2,000**	2,000**
2005	250,000	500,000	157,000*	37,000	95.5%	6,500**	2,000**	2,000**

*This event is capped and consistently sells out.

**Estimated figures based on turnover of films and capacity of venues.

Source: The Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea, Education Libraries and Arts
Updated: Annually

Sports and Leisure

Three main leisure centres serve the borough; the Kensington Leisure Centre, Chelsea Sports Centre and the Westway Sports Centre which is run by the Westway Development Trust. Tables 2.4 and 2.5 illustrate member and visitor information for these sports and leisure centres.

TABLE 2.4: USAGE FIGURES FOR KENSINGTON LEISURE CENTRE AND CHELSEA SPORTS CENTRE 2002/03 – 2004/05

	KENSINGTON LEISURE CENTRE	CHELSEA SPORTS CENTRE
2002/03	576,053	454,752
2003/04	582,309	359,101
2004/05	568,955	235,769

Source: Sourced directly from sports and leisure centres
Updated: Annually

TABLE 2.5: MEMBER FIGURES (TOTAL MEMBERS JOINED) FOR WESTWAY SPORTS CENTRE 2002 – 2004

2002	13,495
2003	15,087
2004	15,179

Source: Sourced directly from sports and leisure centres
Updated: Annually

Safer Communities

RECORDED CRIME IN THE ROYAL BOROUGH OF KENSINGTON AND CHELSEA

In 2004/05 26,237 crimes were reported to the police in the borough compared to 29,605 in 2001/02. Table 3.1 illustrates these figures for all crimes in the Royal Borough and by different types of offence classified by the borough's Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnership.

TABLE 3.1: RECORDED CRIME COUNTS AND PERCENTAGE CHANGES KENSINGTON AND CHELSEA 2001/02-2004/05

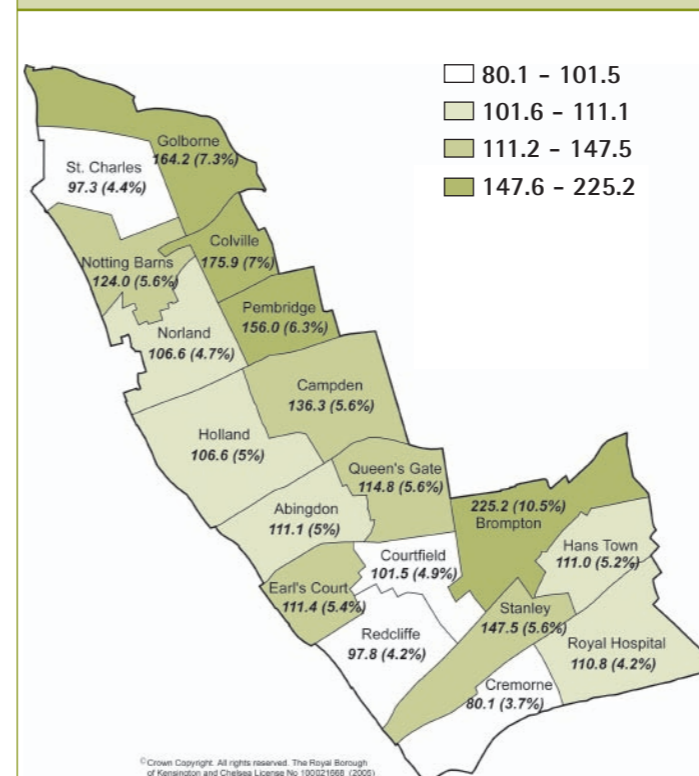
	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	% INCREASE/DECREASE 2001/02 - 2004/05
All Crimes	29,605	31,921	29,873	26,237	-11%
Antisocial behaviour police disorder incidents	13,746	12,130	11,613	11,744	-15%
Other theft and handling	9,939	11,959	10,995	9,376	-6%
Vehicle crime	5,707	5,617	4,989	4,290	-25%
Violence against the person	3,063	3,471	3,378	3,532	15%
Commercial crime	2,918	2,789	2,570	2,642	-9%
Fraud or forgery	1,898	2,274	1,840	1,531	-19%
Residential burglary	1,876	1,652	1,769	1,673	-11%
Street crime	1,872	1,334	1,532	1,312	-30%
Drug offences	688	936	1,019	1,046	52%
Sexual offences	191	306	265	318	66%

Source: The Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea Police
Updated: Annually

ALL CRIMES

Map 3.1 illustrates crime rates for wards in the Royal Borough in 2004/05 for all crimes. The highest crime rate is in the ward of Brompton with a rate of 225.2 crimes per 1,000 population. This is followed by Colville with a rate of 175.9 crimes per 1,000 population. The lowest crime rate in 2004/05 was in the ward of Cremorne with a rate of 80.1 crimes per 1,000 population. The figures in brackets represent the percentage of all the crimes in the borough that were committed in that ward.

MAP 3.1: ALL RECORDED CRIME - RATES PER 1,000 POPULATION BY KENSINGTON AND CHELSEA WARDS 2004/05



Source: Kensington and Chelsea Operational Performance Unit
Updated: Monthly

All crimes compared to neighbouring boroughs

Figure 3.1 illustrates all recorded crime as a rate per 1,000 population for Royal Borough and four neighbouring boroughs. The crime rates in all of these boroughs have decreased since 2001/02. The rate in the Royal Borough is similar to that in Hammersmith and Fulham and is lower than that in Camden and the City of Westminster.

As well as being geographical neighbours, these boroughs also belong to the same Home Office 'family of boroughs' with similar crime characteristics.

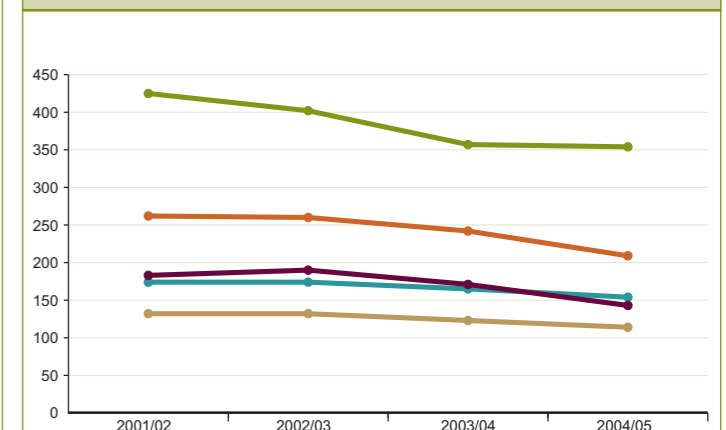
Supporting information

(to be applied to all 'family of borough' comparisons)

Rates are calculated using the following population figures:
2001/02 - Mid year population estimates 2001
2002/03 - Mid year population estimates 2002
2003/04 - Mid year population estimates 2003
2004/05 - Mid year population estimates 2004
See www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk for details and figures

Boroughs in the Kensington and Chelsea 'family of boroughs' are: Bournemouth, Brighton and Hove, Camden, City of London, City of Westminster, Eastbourne, Hackney, Hammersmith and Fulham, Islington, Kingston upon Thames, Lambeth, Southwark, Tower Hamlets, Wandsworth

FIGURE 3.1: ALL RECORDED CRIME IN KENSINGTON AND CHELSEA AND NEIGHBOURING BOROUGHS - RATES PER 1,000 POPULATION 2001/02 - 2004/05



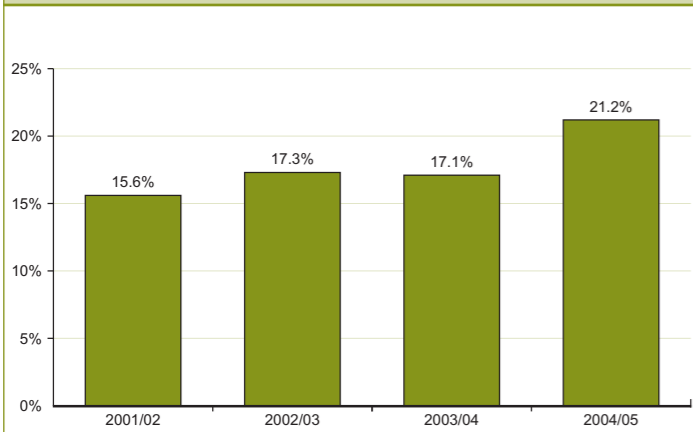
Camden
City of Westminster
Hammersmith and Fulham
Kensington and Chelsea
Wandsworth

Source: Metropolitan Police Service Crime Statistics,
www.met.police.uk/crimestatistics
Updated: Monthly

Detection rates for all crimes

Figure 3.2 shows the percentage of all recorded crime incidents where the offender has been detected. Detection rates vary between different types of crime. Overall detection rates in the Royal Borough have risen from 15.6 per cent in 2001/02 to 21.2 per cent in 2004/05.

FIGURE 3.2: DETECTION RATES FOR ALL CRIMES IN KENSINGTON AND CHELSEA 2001/02-2004/05

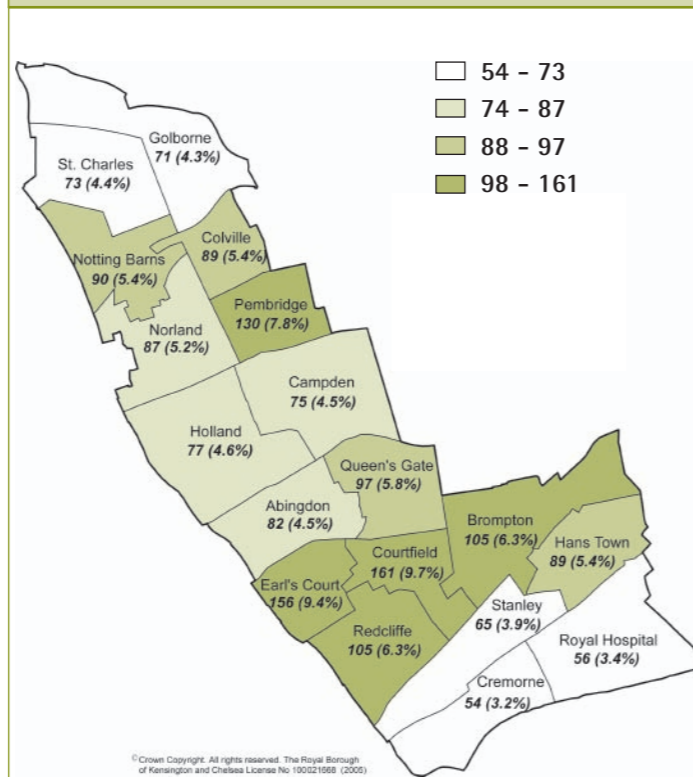


Source: Kensington and Chelsea Operational Performance Unit
Updated: Monthly

RESIDENTIAL BURGLARY

Reports of residential burglary rose from 1,652 in 2002/03 to 1,769 in 2003/04 and fell in 2004/05 to 1,673. Map 3.2 illustrates the recorded counts of residential burglary by ward for the most recent year. There were 161 reports of residential burglary in the Courtfield ward in 2004/05 which accounts for 9.7 per cent of all residential burglary committed in the borough. By contrast there were 54 recorded counts of residential burglary in Cremorne which accounts for 3.2 per cent of all reported residential burglaries.

MAP 3.2: RECORDED RESIDENTIAL BURGLARY INSTANCES BY KENSINGTON AND CHELSEA WARDS 2004/05



Source: Kensington and Chelsea Operational Performance Unit
Updated: Monthly

Residential Burglary compared to neighbouring boroughs

Figure 3.3 illustrates residential burglary as a rate per 1,000 households for the Royal Borough and neighbouring boroughs. Reports of residential burglary in the Royal Borough have fluctuated over the last four years. The rate of residential burglary in Kensington and Chelsea is similar to the City of Westminster's and is lower than that in other neighbouring boroughs.

FIGURE 3.3: RESIDENTIAL BURGLARY IN KENSINGTON AND CHELSEA AND NEIGHBOURING BOROUGHS – RATES PER 1,000 HOUSEHOLDS 2001/02 – 2004/05



Source: Metropolitan Police Service Crime Statistics, www.met.police.uk/crimestatistics
Updated: Monthly

Detection rates for residential burglary

As figure 3.4 shows, detection rates for residential burglary are some 5 per cent higher in 2004/05 than in 2001/02.

FIGURE 3.4: DETECTION RATES FOR RESIDENTIAL BURGLARY IN KENSINGTON AND CHELSEA 2001/02-2004/05



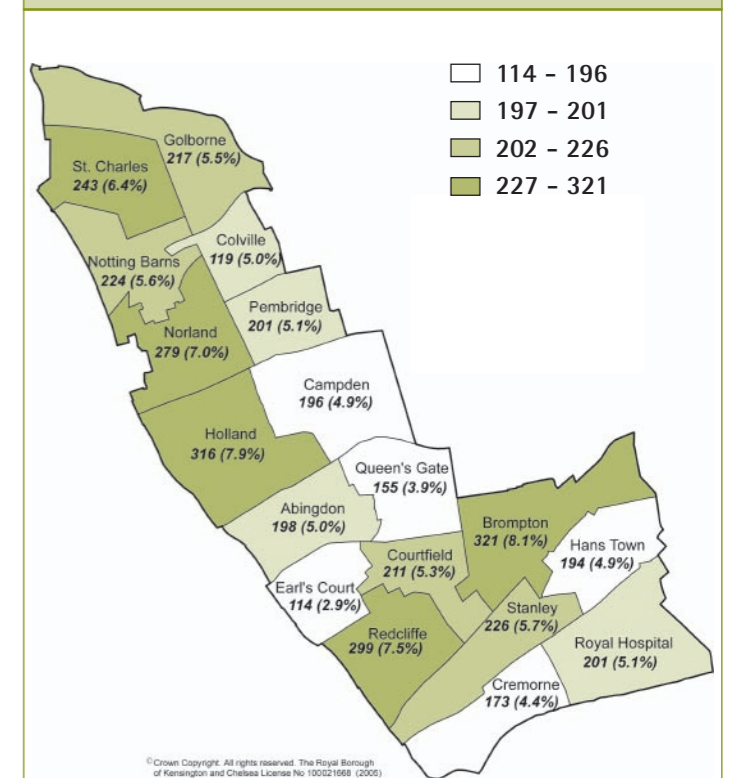
Source: Kensington and Chelsea Operational Performance Unit
Updated: Monthly

VEHICLE CRIME

The category of vehicle crime consists of theft of or from a motor vehicle, interference or tampering with a motor vehicle and criminal damage to a motor vehicle. There were 4,290 recorded incidents of vehicle crime in 2004/05. Vehicle crime is highest in the Brompton ward with 321 counts in 2004/05 – 8.1 per cent of all vehicle crime in the borough. By contrast Earl's Court had the lowest recorded incidents at 114 accounting for 2.9 per cent of borough total.

Supporting information for vehicle crime map:
Analysis based on 3,887 offences recorded. 9.4 per cent of all recorded vehicle crimes are not assigned a location. This accounts for the differences in the total vehicle crimes in 2004/05 (4,290) and the total vehicle crimes presented in the map (3,887). There is no evidence to suggest that crimes lacking location information are specific to certain areas and it is expected that these occurrences are spread on a proportionate basis across the borough.

MAP 3.3: RECORDED VEHICLE CRIME INSTANCES BY KENSINGTON AND CHELSEA WARDS 2004/05

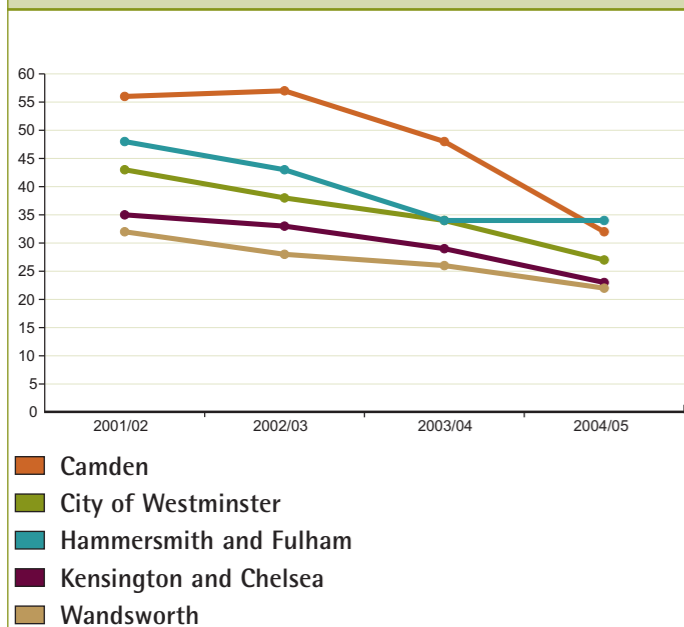


Source: Kensington and Chelsea Operational Performance Unit
Updated: Monthly

Vehicle crime compared to neighbouring boroughs

Figure 3.5 illustrates vehicle crime as a rate per 1,000 population for the Royal Borough and neighbouring boroughs. Kensington and Chelsea has a lower rate than most of its neighbours and the rate of vehicle crime has been decreasing.

FIGURE 3.5: VEHICLE CRIME FOR KENSINGTON AND CHELSEA AND NEIGHBOURING BOROUGHS – RATES PER 1,000 POPULATION 2001/02 – 2004/05

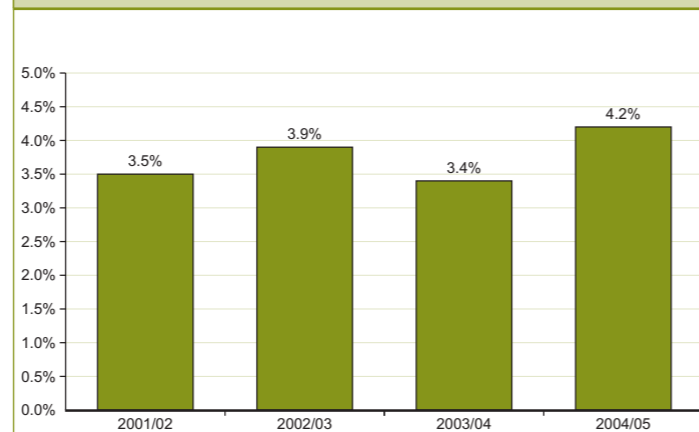


Source: Metropolitan Police Service Crime Statistics, www.met.police.uk/crimestatistics
Updated: Monthly

Detection rates for vehicle crime

Detection rates for vehicle crime in the Royal Borough have fluctuated since 2001/02 and stood at 4.2 per cent in 2004/05.

FIGURE 3.6: DETECTION RATES FOR VEHICLE CRIME IN KENSINGTON AND CHELSEA 2001/02-2004/05



Source: Kensington and Chelsea Operational Performance Unit
Updated: Monthly

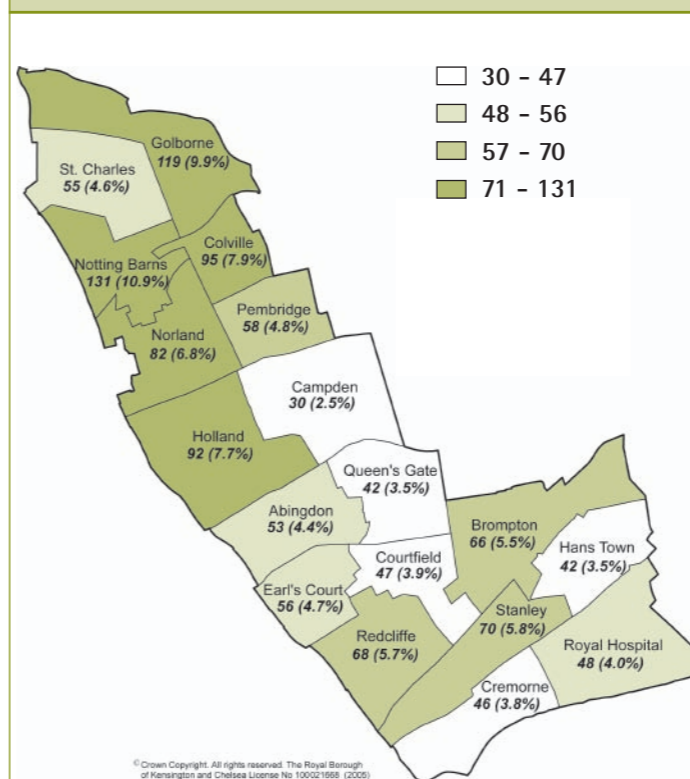
STREET CRIME

Street crime (catorgrised as robbery of personal property and snatch theft) rose from 1,334 reports in 2002/03 to 1,532 reports in 2003/04 and fell to 1,312 reports in 2004/05. Map 3.4 illustrates the incidents of street crime per ward in the Royal Borough in 2004/05. Notting Barns has the highest count of 131 recorded incidents in 2004/05 which accounts for 10.9 per cent of all street crime in the borough. By contrast the lowest counts were in Campden ward with only 30 recorded incidents accounting for 2.5 per cent of all street crime in the borough.

Supporting information for street crime map:

Analysis based on 1,200 offences recorded. 8.5 per cent of all recorded street crimes are not assigned a location in the map. This accounts for the differences in the total street crimes in 2004/05 (1,312) and the total street crimes presented in the map (1,200). There is no evidence to suggest that crimes lacking location information are specific to certain areas and it is expected that these occurrences are spread on a proportionate basis across the borough.

MAP 3.4: RECORDED STREET CRIME INSTANCES IN KENSINGTON AND CHELSEA WARDS 2004/05

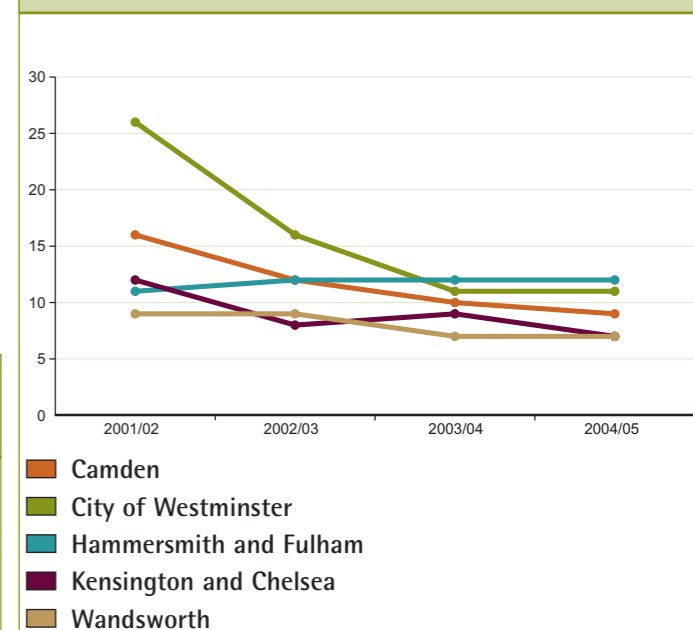


Source: Kensington and Chelsea Operational Performance Unit
Updated: Monthly

Street crime compared to neighbouring boroughs

Figure 3.7 illustrates street crime as a rate per 1,000 population for the Royal Borough and neighbouring boroughs. The rate in the Royal Borough is similar to that in Wandsworth and lower than the other neighbouring boroughs.

FIGURE 3.7: STREET CRIME IN KENSINGTON AND CHELSEA AND NEIGHBOURING BOROUGHS – RATES PER 1,000 POPULATION 2001/02 – 2004/05

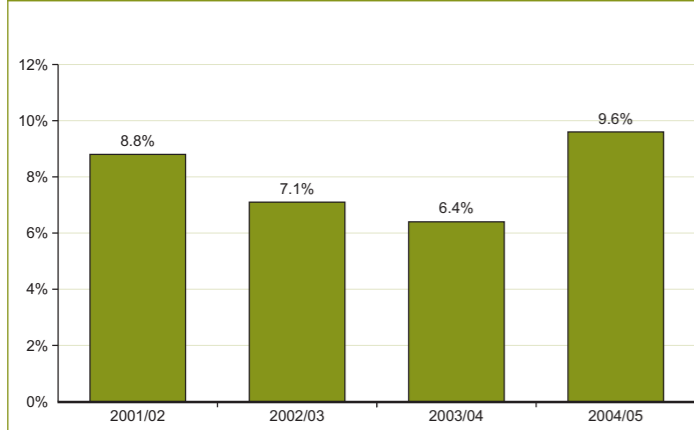


Source: Metropolitan Police Service Crime Statistics, www.met.police.uk/crimestatistics
Updated: Monthly

Detection rates for street crime

Detection rates for street crime in the Royal Borough decreased between 2001/02 and 2003/04 but rose to 9.6 per cent in 2004/05.

FIGURE 3.8: DETECTION RATES FOR STREET CRIME IN KENSINGTON AND CHELSEA 2001/02 - 2004/05



Source: Kensington and Chelsea Operational Performance Unit
Updated: Monthly

ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOUR

Police disorder call outs

Reports of disorder or antisocial behaviour to the police fell from 12,310 in 2002/03 to 11,613 in 2003/04 and rose slightly to 11,744 in 2004/05 (as presented in table 3.1). The data illustrates the number of emergency 999 call outs logged by the police that are related to disorder and include incidents like disturbance in public places and drunkenness.

Noise and nuisance complaints

Noise and nuisance complaints are made to the Council's environmental health department. Table 3.2 illustrates the numbers of complaints made to the Council by residents regarding noise and other forms of nuisance. Complaints for both noise and other nuisance have risen since 2002/03.

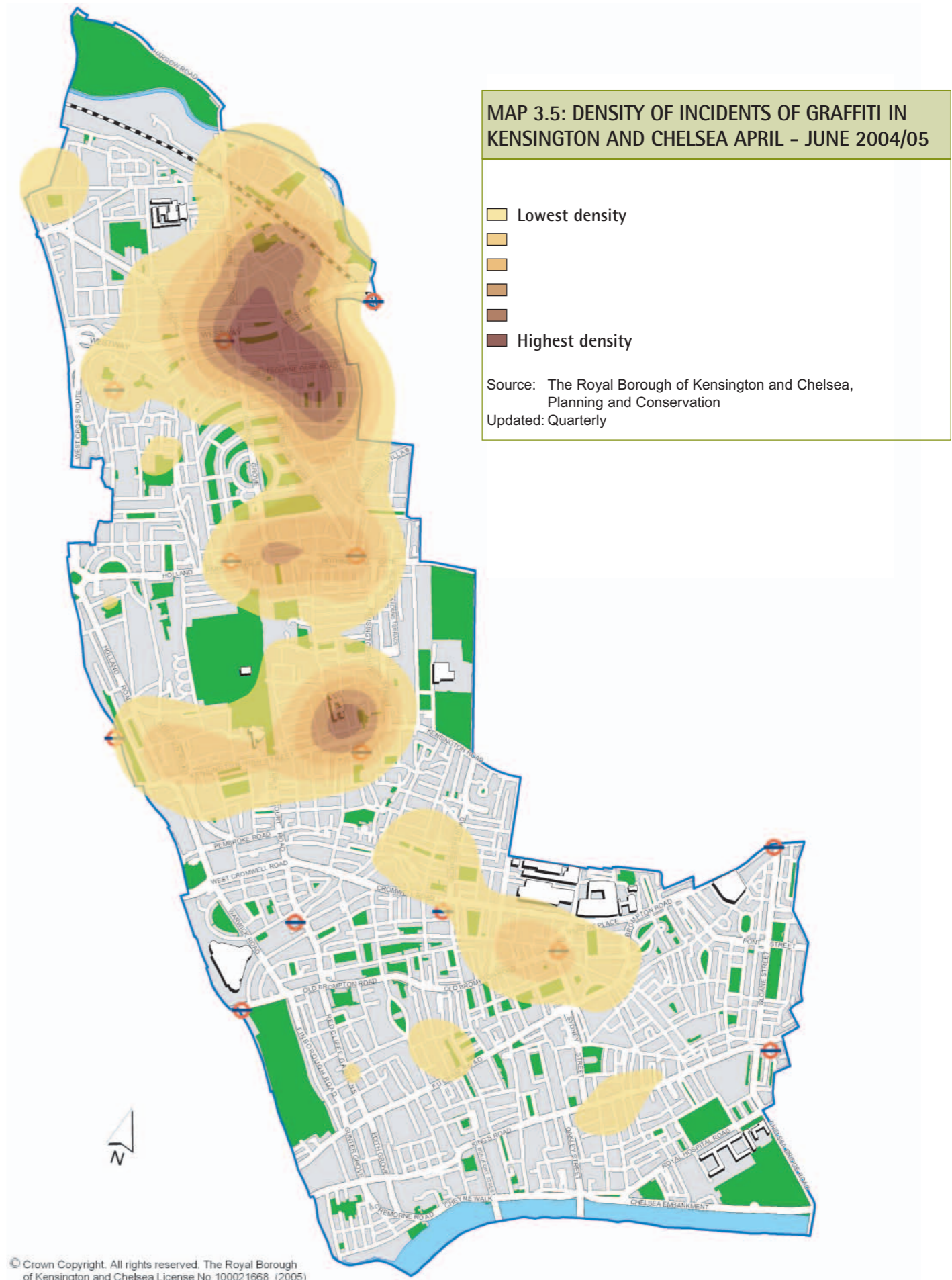
TABLE 3.2: NOISE AND NUISANCE COMPLAINTS IN KENSINGTON AND CHELSEA 2001/02 - 2004/05

	NOISE COMPLAINTS	OTHER COMPLAINTS
2001/02	7,144	1,558
2002/03	6,497	1,207
2003/04	8,531	1,693
2004/05	8,421	1,720

Source: The Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea, Environmental Health
Updated: Annually

Graffiti incidents

Map 3.5 illustrates where incidents of graffiti are most densely located in the borough. There are hotspot areas in north and central locations where more incidents of graffiti occur.

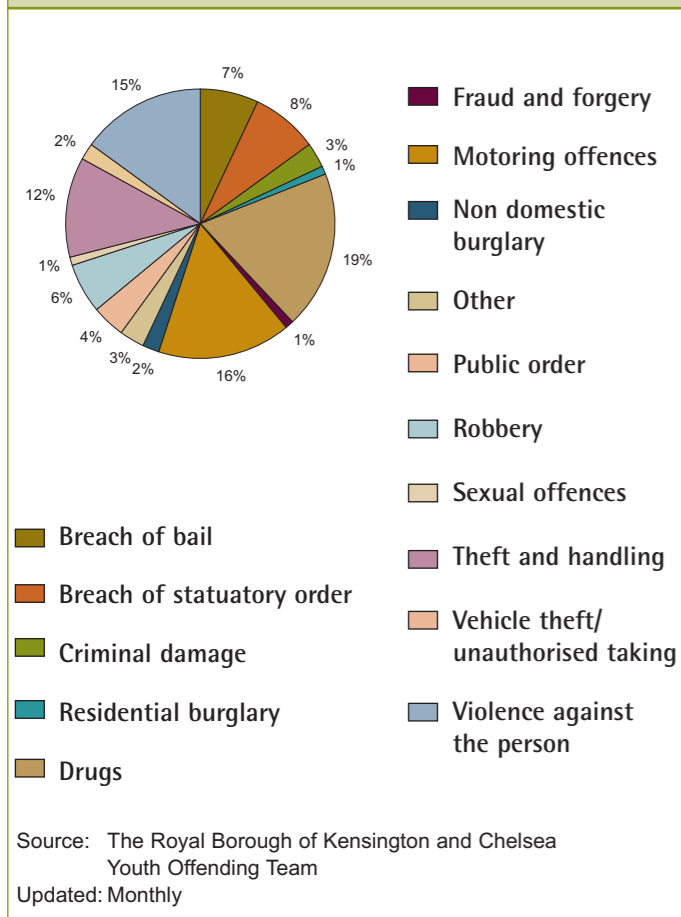


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YOUNG PEOPLE

In 2004/05 the boroughs Youth Offending Team (YOT) had 232 young people (aged 10-17 years) referred to them who had committed 580 offences. Figure 3.9 illustrates a breakdown of the 580 offences.

FIGURE 3.9: BREAKDOWN OF OFFENCES BY YOUNG PEOPLE (AGED 10-17 YEARS) RESIDENT OF KENSINGTON AND CHELSEA INVOLVING INTERVENTION FROM THE YOT 2004/05



PERCEPTIONS OF CRIME

Fear of crime

Figure 3.10 to 3.14 record the views of members of the Councils' Residents' Panel in surveys carried out in 2004 and 2005.

FIGURE 3.10: KENSINGTON AND CHELSEA RESIDENTS' FEAR OF CRIME DURING DARKNESS 2004 AND 2005 (Q: HOW SAFE DO YOU FEEL IN YOUR LOCAL AREA DURING DARKNESS?)

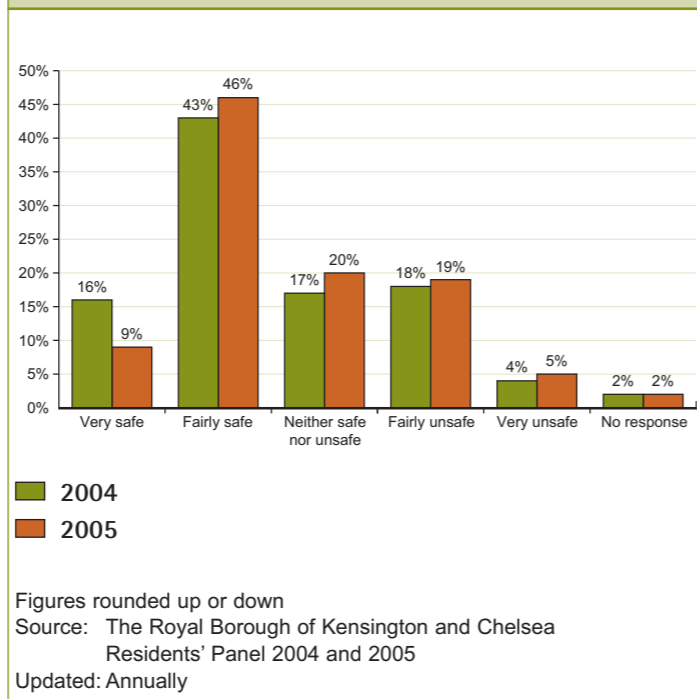


FIGURE 3.11: KENSINGTON AND CHELSEA RESIDENTS' FEAR OF STREET CRIME 2004 AND 2005 (Q: HOW MUCH DO YOU WORRY ABOUT SOMEONE STEALING SOMETHING YOU ARE CARRYING?)

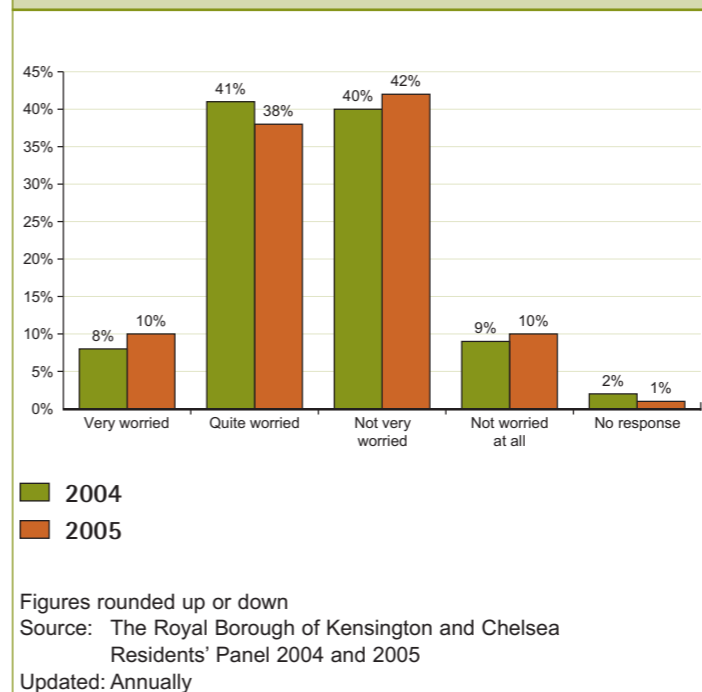


FIGURE 3.13: KENSINGTON AND CHELSEA RESIDENTS' FEAR OF RESIDENTIAL BURGLARY 2004 AND 2005 (Q: HOW MUCH DO YOU WORRY ABOUT SOMEONE BREAKING INTO OR TRYING TO BREAK INTO YOUR HOME?)

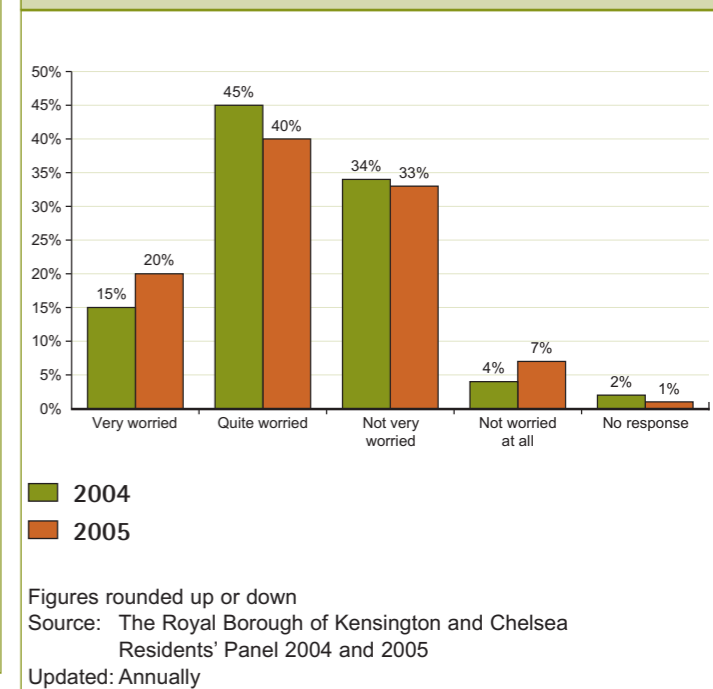


FIGURE 3.12: KENSINGTON AND CHELSEA RESIDENTS' FEAR OF VEHICLE CRIME 2004 AND 2005 (Q: IF YOU, OR SOMEONE LIVING WITH YOU, OWN A VEHICLE (E.G. CAR, VAN, MOPED) HOW WORRIED ARE YOU ABOUT SOMEONE STEALING ANYTHING OFF THE VEHICLE OR OUT OF IT?)

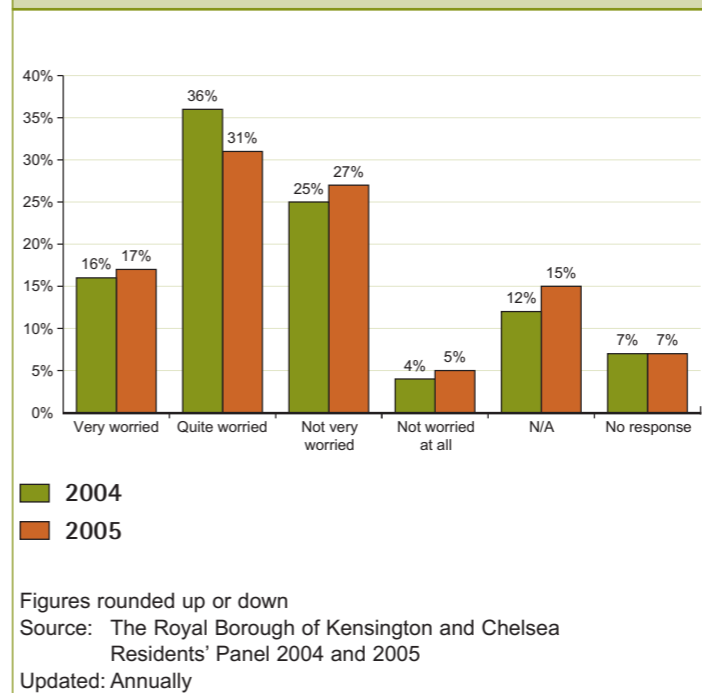
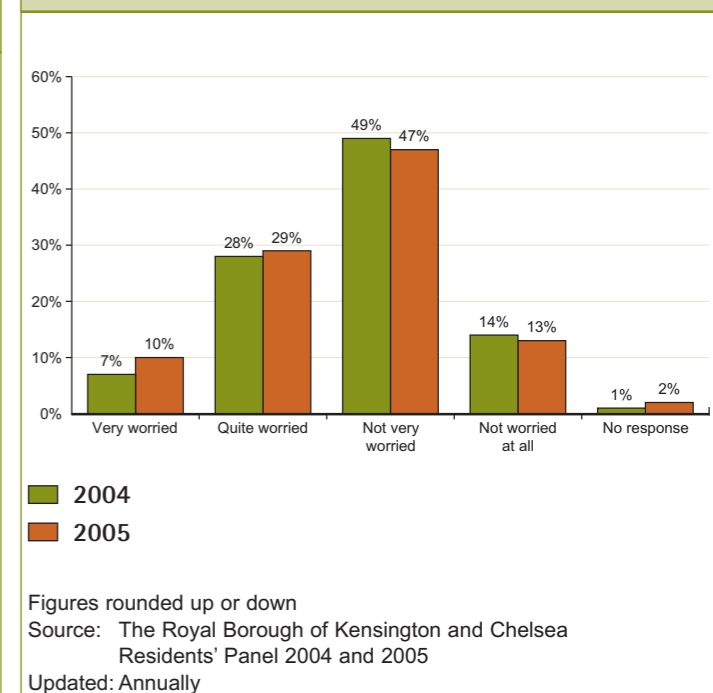


FIGURE 3.14: KENSINGTON AND CHELSEA RESIDENTS' FEAR OF PHYSICAL ASSAULT 2004 AND 2005 (Q: HOW MUCH DO YOU WORRY ABOUT SOMEONE PHYSICALLY ASSAULTING OR HARMING YOU?)



Health and Social Care

LIFE EXPECTANCY

Life expectancy is a measure of the average number of years a person is expected to live, a theoretical estimate of total length of life at birth. Life expectancy for women in the Royal Borough is the highest in England and the third highest in England for men. These figures are illustrated in table 4.1. However, there are large differences across the borough – 12 years between the highest and lowest life expectancy in wards.

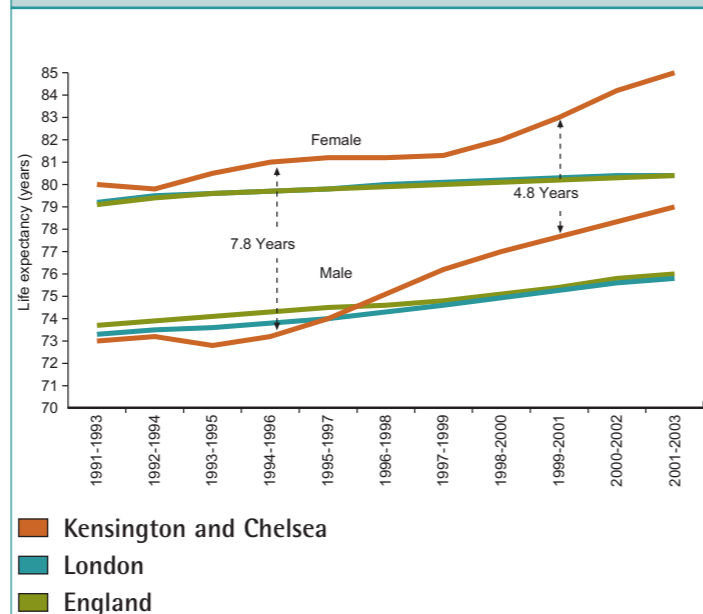
TABLE 4.1: LIFE EXPECTANCY (THREE YEAR AVERAGE) IN YEARS FOR KENSINGTON AND CHELSEA, LONDON AND ENGLAND 1991-1993 - 2001-2003

	K&C		LONDON		ENGLAND	
	MALES	FEMALES	MALES	FEMALES	MALES	FEMALES
1991-1993	73.0	80.0	73.3	79.3	73.7	79.1
1992-1994	73.3	79.9	73.6	79.5	74.0	79.4
1993-1995	72.9	80.4	73.7	79.5	74.2	79.4
1994-1996	73.3	81.1	73.9	79.7	74.4	79.6
1995-1997	74.1	81.4	74.1	79.7	74.6	79.7
1996-1998	75.5	81.4	74.5	80.0	74.8	79.8
1997-1999	76.6	81.6	74.9	80.1	75.1	80.0
1998-2000	77.3	82.3	75.2	80.3	75.4	80.2
1999-2001	78.1	82.9	75.5	80.5	75.7	80.4
2000-2002	79.0	84.1	75.8	80.8	76.0	80.7
2001-2003	79.8	84.8	76.0	80.8	76.2	80.7

Source: Office for National Statistics, www.statistics.gov.uk
Updated: Annually, on a three year rolling average

Figure 4.1 reflects the data in table 4.1, illustrating how life expectancy for residents of the Royal Borough has steadily risen over the last 10 years. The life expectancy between males and females has narrowed – 7.8 years between the sexes in 1994-1996 and 4.8 years in 1999-2001. The large life expectancy gap between men and women in the borough in the early to mid-nineties was a result of the burden of the AIDS virus on the male population and the current difference in years is a more standard position when comparing to England as a whole.

FIGURE 4.1: LIFE EXPECTANCY (THREE YEAR AVERAGE) IN YEARS FOR KENSINGTON AND CHELSEA, LONDON AND ENGLAND 1991-1993 - 2001-2003

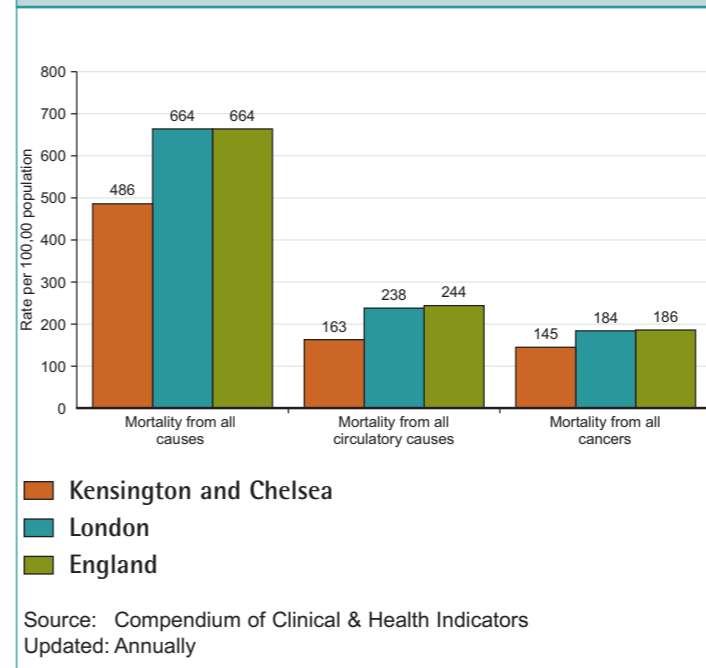


Source: Office for National Statistics, www.statistics.gov.uk
Updated: Annually, on a three year rolling average

MORTALITY RATES

Standardised mortality rates show the rate of death in a population (where variations in age structure are adjusted or 'standardised' in order to enable comparison between areas with younger or older populations). Kensington and Chelsea has a lower mortality rate than London and England for all causes of death. As illustrated in figure 4.2 this is also the case in relation to the two main causes of death, circulatory diseases and cancer.

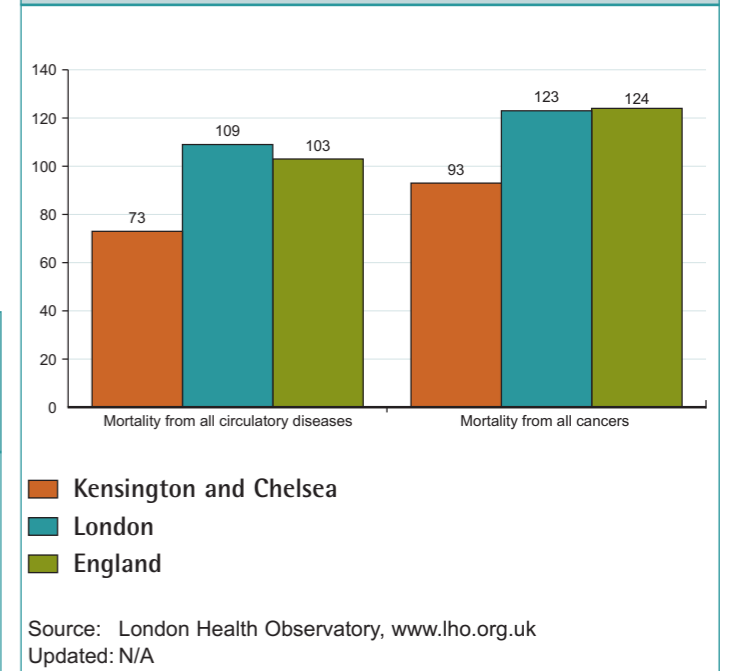
FIGURE 4.2: DIRECTLY STANDARDISED MORTALITY RATE PER 100,000 POPULATION IN KENSINGTON AND CHELSEA, LONDON AND ENGLAND 2001-2003



PREMATURE MORTALITY - DEATHS AGED UNDER 75 YEARS

Premature mortality rates are based on the number of avoidable deaths under the age of 75 years. The Royal Borough has the lowest premature mortality rate in London. There are 73 premature deaths per 100,000 population from circulatory diseases and 93 premature deaths per 100,000 population from cancers.

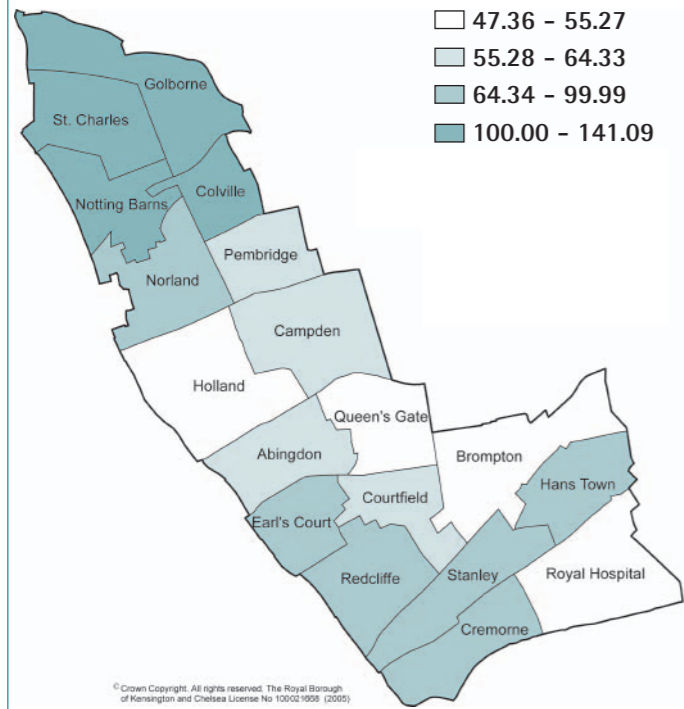
FIGURE 4.3: DIRECTLY STANDARDISED PREMATURE MORTALITY RATE (DEATHS UNDER 75 YEARS OF AGE) PER 100,000 POPULATION FOR KENSINGTON AND CHELSEA, LONDON AND ENGLAND 2001-2003



However, the healthy population is not uniformly distributed across the borough. Map 4.1 illustrates premature mortality rates by ward compared with the England average for 2000 - 2002. Premature mortality is indirectly standardised to a rate of 100 per 100,000 population based on the rate for all of England. Anything below 100 is more healthy than the England average and anything above 100 is less healthy than the England average. The four northern wards of St Charles, Golborne, Notting Barns and Colville all have premature mortality rates that are higher than the England average. Holland, Queen's Gate, Brompton and Royal Hospital wards all have very low premature mortality rates compared with the England average.



MAP 4.1: INDIRECTLY STANDARDISED PREMATURE MORTALITY RATE (STANDARDISED TO ENGLAND) BY KENSINGTON AND CHELSEA WARDS 2000 - 2002



Source: London Health Observatory, www.lho.org.uk
Updated: N/A

Levels of self-reported poor health are lower in the borough than in London or England as a whole as illustrated in table 4.2. However, there are significant variations within the borough. The level of reported poor health in Golborne ward is the fifth highest in London, and four other wards are in the worst twenty per cent in London on this measure.

Figure 4.4 illustrates residents' self-reported health for all of the wards in the Royal Borough.

FIGURE 4.4: SELF-REPORTED HEALTH BY KENSINGTON AND CHELSEA WARDS 2001

Ward	More Healthy	Less Healthy	
Queen's Gate	4%	13%	82%
Courtfield	5%	13%	82%
Campden	5%	14%	81%
Redcliffe	5%	15%	80%
Holland	5%	16%	79%
Brompton	6%	16%	79%
Stanley	6%	16%	78%
Pembroke	6%	17%	77%
Abingdon	6%	16%	78%
Royal Hospital	7%	17%	76%
Hans Town	7%	17%	76%
Norland	8%	18%	74%
Earl's Court	9%	19%	72%
Cremona	10%	20%	70%
Colville	10%	20%	70%
Notting Bams	11%	21%	68%
St Charles	11%	22%	67%
Golborne	13%	23%	64%

■ Kensington and Chelsea
■ London
■ England

Figures rounded up or down

Source: Census 2001, www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk
Updated: Every 10 years

SELF-REPORTED HEALTH

TABLE 4.2: SELF-REPORTED HEALTH IN KENSINGTON AND CHELSEA, LONDON AND ENGLAND 2001

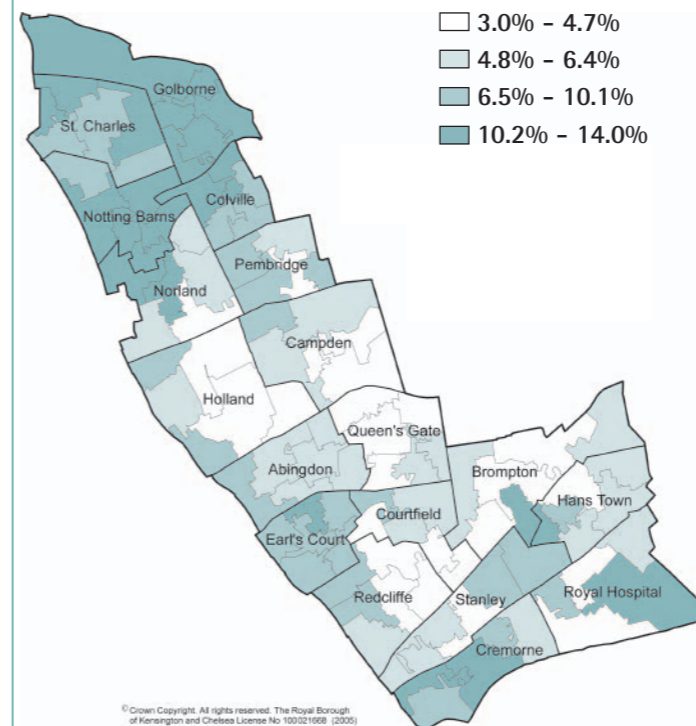
	GOOD	FAIRLY GOOD	NOT GOOD
Kensington and Chelsea	75.2%	17.3%	7.5%
London	70.8%	20.9%	8.3%
England	68.8%	22.2%	9.0%

Source: Census 2001, www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk
Updated: Every 10 years

Map 4.2 also illustrates that the inequalities in 'not good' health lie not just between wards but within wards. Notably higher proportions of the population in northern areas of the borough state their health as 'not good'. There are also some pockets around the south of the borough where larger proportions of residents claim to have 'not good' health.

There is a strong correlation between the proportion of social housing and the proportion of self-reported poor health in the borough – please compare map 4.2 and map 5.1 in Chapter 5 'Homes and Housing' to see this relationship.

MAP 4.2: SELF-REPORTED 'NOT GOOD' HEALTH BY KENSINGTON AND CHELSEA LOWER SUPER OUTPUT AREAS 2001



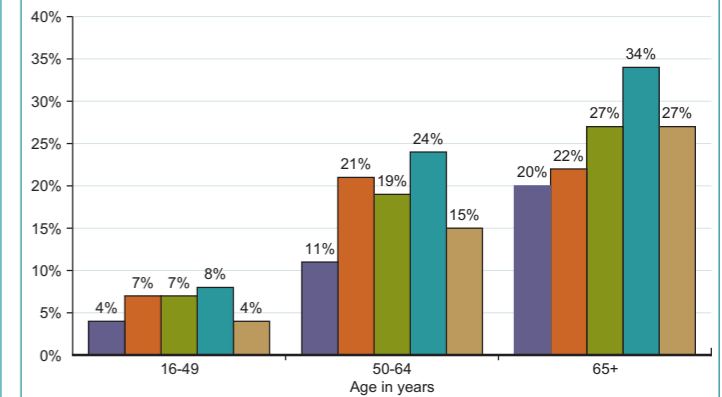
Source: Census 2001, www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk
Updated: Every 10 years

SELF-REPORTED HEALTH BY DEMOGRAPHICS

There is a large increase in self-reported 'not good' health with increasing age in both Kensington & Chelsea and London.

Within Kensington & Chelsea, reports of 'not good' health and illness are more prevalent in Black, Asian and Mixed populations across all age bands, with levels of 'not good' health between one and a half to two times higher than the White population. Figure 4.5 illustrates the proportion of the population that rate their health as 'not good' by three main age groups across broad ethnic groups.

FIGURE 4.5: SELF-REPORTED 'NOT GOOD' HEALTH BY AGE FOR BROAD ETHNIC GROUPS IN KENSINGTON AND CHELSEA 2001



■ White
■ Mixed
■ Asian
■ Black
■ Chinese/other

Source: Census 2001, www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk
Updated: Every 10 years

SATISFACTION WITH AND ACCESS TO LOCAL SERVICES

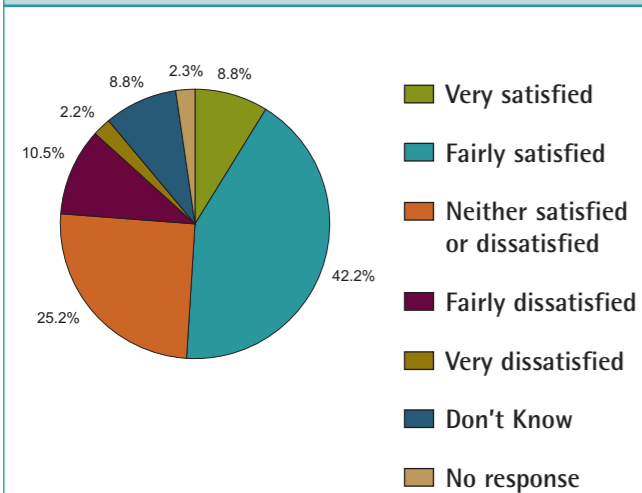
NHS Hospitals

The main hospitals serving Kensington and Chelsea residents are shown in map 4.3. Four are within the borough and three are in neighbouring boroughs. Chelsea & Westminster, St Mary's and Hammersmith (Charing Cross and Hammersmith hospitals) are the 'NHS Acute Trust's' used most commonly by the borough's residents. Of these, only Chelsea & Westminster hospital is located within the borough boundaries. Also located within the borough are St Charles' hospital (elderly and palliative care and mental health); the Royal Marsden (cancer treatment); and the Royal Brompton (heart and lung treatment).

Satisfaction with social services and health care

Figure 4.6 illustrates findings from a Residents' Panel survey in 2004 regarding satisfaction with health and social services. Only 13 per cent said that they were dissatisfied with the quality of health and social services.

FIGURE 4.6: SATISFACTION WITH HEALTH CARE AND SOCIAL SERVICES IN KENSINGTON AND CHELSEA 2004 (Q: HOW SATISFIED OR DISSATISFIED ARE YOU WITH THE QUALITY OR HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES IN KENSINGTON AND CHELSEA?)

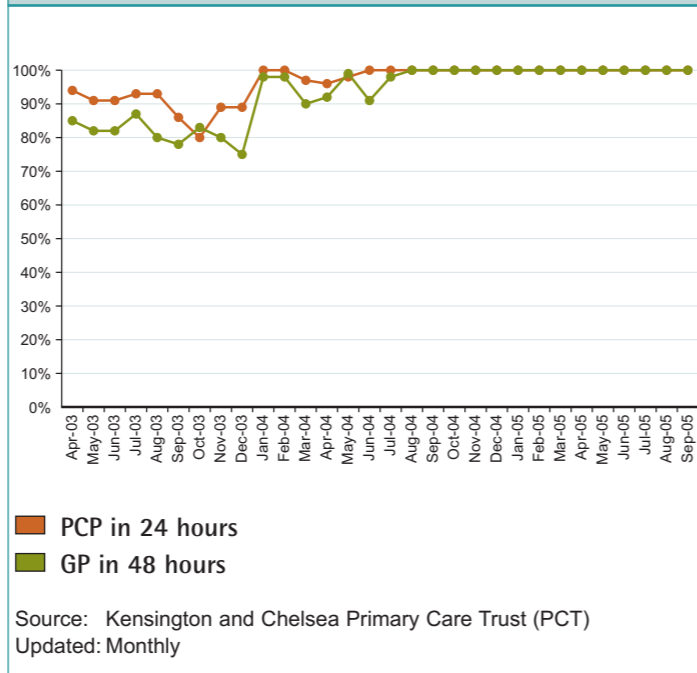


Source: The Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea Community Strategy Residents' Panel July 2004
Updated: N/A

Access to GP and Primary Care Professional services

Figure 4.7 shows the proportions of people who are able to access a primary care professional (PCP - e.g. a practice nurse or health visitor) in 24 hours and a GP in 48 hours.

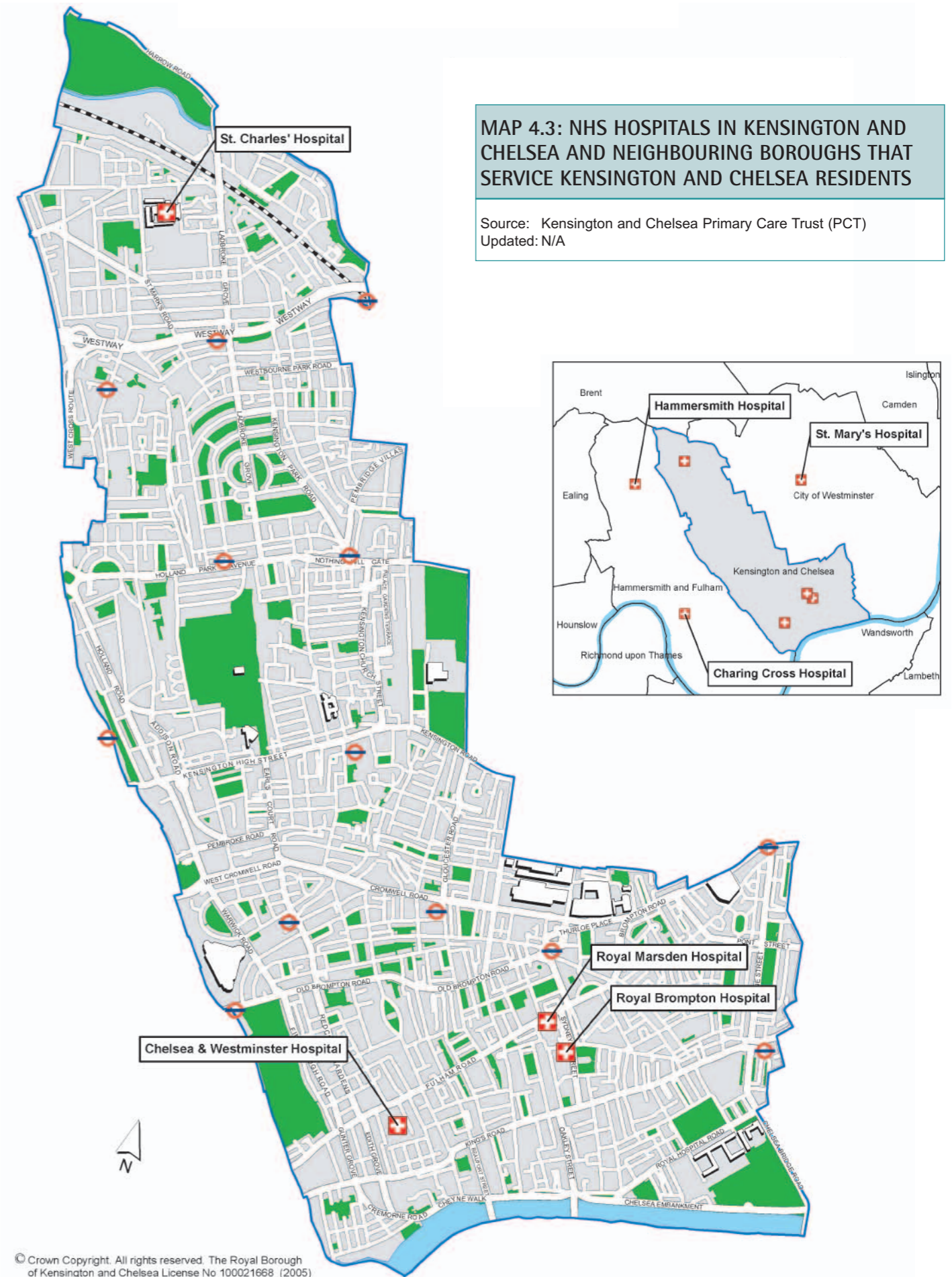
FIGURE 4.7: ACCESS TO GP AND PRIMARY CARE PROFESSIONALS IN KENSINGTON AND CHELSEA APRIL 2003 - SEPTEMBER 2005



Source: Kensington and Chelsea Primary Care Trust (PCT)
Updated: Monthly

MAP 4.3: NHS HOSPITALS IN KENSINGTON AND CHELSEA AND NEIGHBOURING BOROUGHS THAT SERVICE KENSINGTON AND CHELSEA RESIDENTS

Source: Kensington and Chelsea Primary Care Trust (PCT)
Updated: N/A



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Homes and Housing

HOUSING IN THE ROYAL BOROUGH OF KENSINGTON AND CHELSEA

Tenure in the Royal Borough

There is a varied mix of housing in the Royal Borough. There are an estimated 29,000 dwellings in the private rented sector. The Kensington and Chelsea Tenant Management Organisation (TMO) manages some 9,500 homes. Around 2,500 of these TMO homes have been bought under the Right to Buy scheme leaving 6,931 for rented social housing. The 50 Registered Social Landlords (RSLs) operating in the borough own 12,048 properties for letting. Figures from the 2001 Census state that there are 34,613 owner occupied properties.

Figures from the 2001 Census show slightly different proportions of tenure compared to Council figures. However, they are presented here in order to show comparisons with London and England figures. Table 5.1 illustrates these figures.

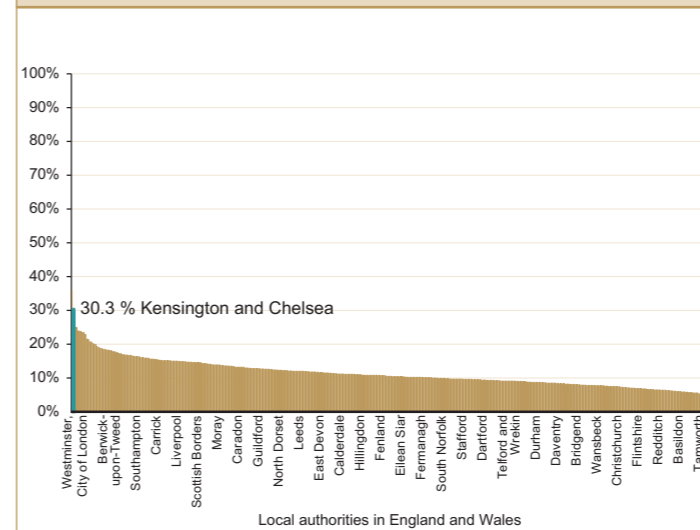
TABLE 5.1: TENURE; KENSINGTON AND CHELSEA, LONDON AND ENGLAND 2001

	K&C	LONDON	ENGLAND
Owner-occupied total	43.8%	56.6%	68.8%
Owner-occupied: Owns outright	27.3%	22.1%	29.2%
Owner-occupied: Owns with a mortgage or loan	15.6%	33.5%	38.9%
Owner-occupied: Shared ownership	0.9%	1.0%	0.7%
Social rented total	26.0%	26.2%	19.3%
Rented from: Local authority	8.8%	17.1%	13.2%
Rented from: Housing Association / Registered Social Landlord	17.2%	9.1%	6.1%
Private rented total	30.3%	17.2%	12.0%
Rented from: Private landlord or letting agency	25.0%	14.3%	8.8%
Rented from: Other	5.3%	2.9%	3.2%

Figures rounded up or down
Source: Census 2001, www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk
Updated: Every 10 years

The Royal Borough is ranked third highest of all local authorities in England and Wales (behind Westminster and the City of London) for the proportion of households that are private rented accommodation. See figure 5.1.

FIGURE 5.1: PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS THAT ARE PRIVATE RENTED ACCOMMODATION FOR ALL LOCAL AUTHORITIES IN ENGLAND AND WALES 2001



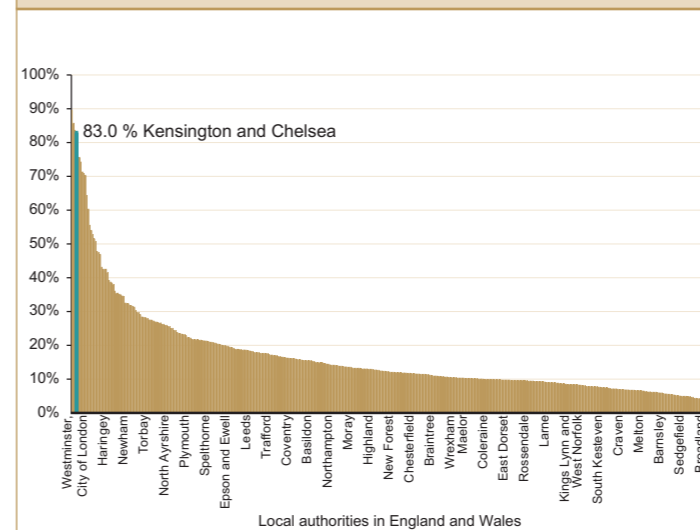
Supporting information

This figure illustrates K&Cs position against all 376 local authorities in England and Wales. The local authorities identified in the figure are examples of different positions in the data range.

Source: Census 2001, www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk
Updated: Every 10 years

Kensington and Chelsea is ranked fourth highest in all local authorities in England and Wales for the proportion of properties that are flats. Figure 5.2 illustrates this picture.

FIGURE 5.2: PERCENTAGE OF PROPERTIES THAT ARE FLATS FOR ALL LOCAL AUTHORITIES IN ENGLAND AND WALES 2001



Supporting information

This figure illustrates K&Cs position against all 376 local authorities in England and Wales. The local authorities identified in the figure are examples of different positions in the data range.

Source: Census 2001, www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk
Updated: Every 10 years

Tenure by ethnicity

Tenure varies by ethnicity in the Royal Borough as illustrated in table 5.2*. Over 50 per cent of White residents are in owner-occupied housing. By contrast, more than 75 per cent of Black or Black British residents live in social rented housing.

*Data available for presented ethnic groups which do not account for all ethnic groups.

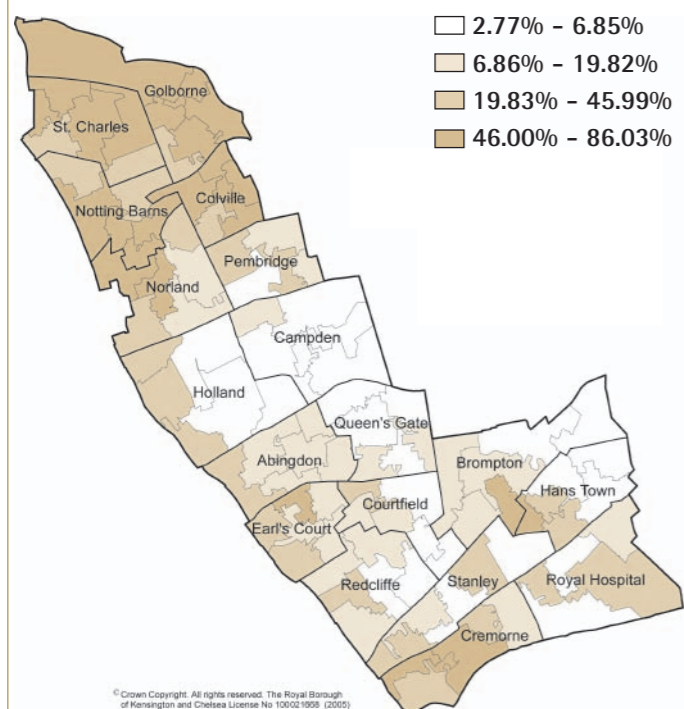
TABLE 5.2: TENURE BY ETHNICITY IN KENSINGTON AND CHELSEA 2005

	WHITE	ASIAN OR ASIAN BRITISH	BLACK OR BLACK BRITISH	OTHER ETHNIC GROUPS
Owner-occupied total	51.0%	37.7%	12.4%	50.2%
Owner-occupied: Owns outright	32.4%	9.4%	11.3%	30.5%
Owner-occupied: Owns with a mortgage or loan	18.7%	28.3%	1.1%	19.7%
Social rented total	17.9%	37.1%	76.5%	31.9%
Rented from: Local authority	6.7%	8.8%	27.2%	13.8%
Rented from: Housing Association / Registered Social Landlord	11.3%	28.3%	49.3%	18.1%
Private rented total	31.1%	25.2%	11.1%	17.9%
Rented from: Private landlord or letting agency or other				

Figures rounded up or down
Source: The Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea, Housing Needs Survey 2005
Updated: Annually

Map 5.1 illustrates where different concentrations of social housing are located in the borough.

MAP 5.1: PERCENTAGE OF TENURE THAT IS SOCIAL HOUSING BY KENSINGTON AND CHELSEA LOWER SUPER OUTPUT AREAS 2001

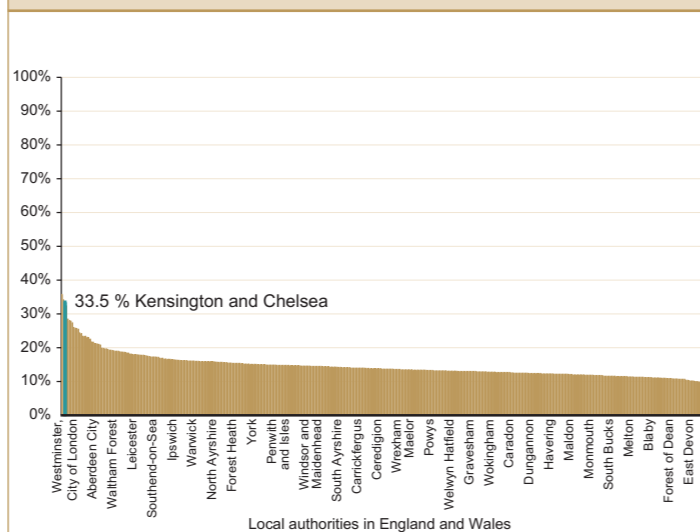


Source: Census 2001, www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk
Updated: Every 10 years

Types of households

The Royal Borough has very high levels of single person households and low levels of lone-parent households compared with other local authorities in England and Wales. The percentage of single person households in the borough as a whole is 33.5 per cent, which is ranked third highest of all local authorities in England and Wales. This is illustrated in figure 5.3. The proportion of lone-parent households is 4.5 per cent. See figure 5.4.

FIGURE 5.3: SINGLE PERSON HOUSEHOLDS AS A PERCENTAGE OF ALL HOUSEHOLDS FOR ALL LOCAL AUTHORITIES IN ENGLAND AND WALES 2001

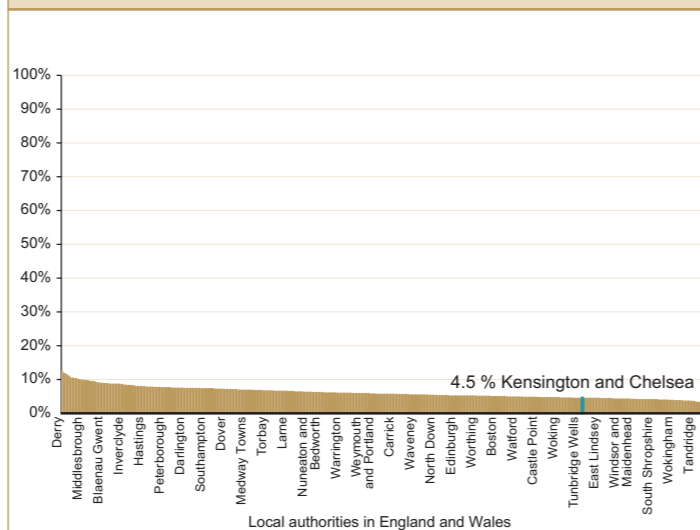


Supporting information

This figure illustrates K&Cs position against all 376 local authorities in England and Wales. The local authorities identified in the figure are examples of different positions in the data range.

Source: Census 2001, www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk
Updated: Every 10 years

FIGURE 5.4: LONE-PARENT HOUSEHOLDS AS A PERCENTAGE OF ALL HOUSEHOLDS FOR ALL LOCAL AUTHORITIES IN ENGLAND AND WALES 2001



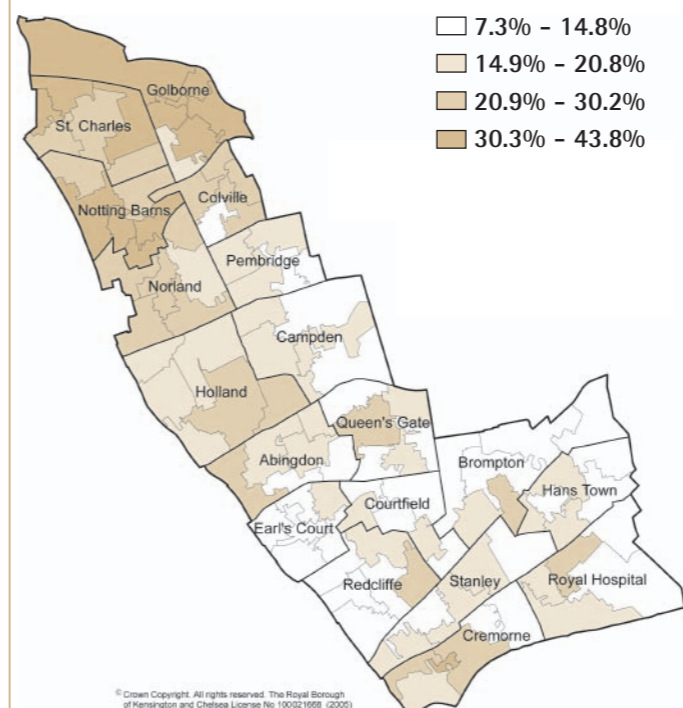
Supporting information

This figure illustrates K&Cs position against all 376 local authorities in England and Wales. The local authorities identified in the figure are examples of different positions in the data range.

Source: Census 2001, www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk
Updated: Every 10 years

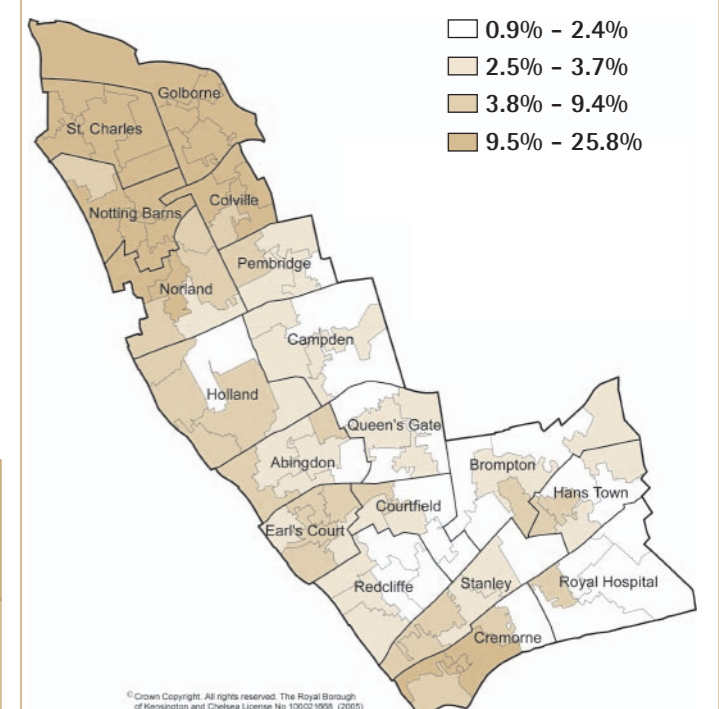
Maps 5.2 to 5.5 illustrate the spread and concentrations of households with dependent children, lone-parent households, single person households and pensioner households across the borough. In the north of the borough there are a higher concentration of households with dependent children and lone-parent households with dependent children. Single person households are to be found in higher proportions in the south of the borough. Pensioner households of people aged 65 plus are more densely located in areas in the south and middle of the borough.

MAP 5.2: PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS WITH DEPENDENT CHILDREN BY KENSINGTON AND CHELSEA LOWER SUPER OUTPUT AREAS 2001



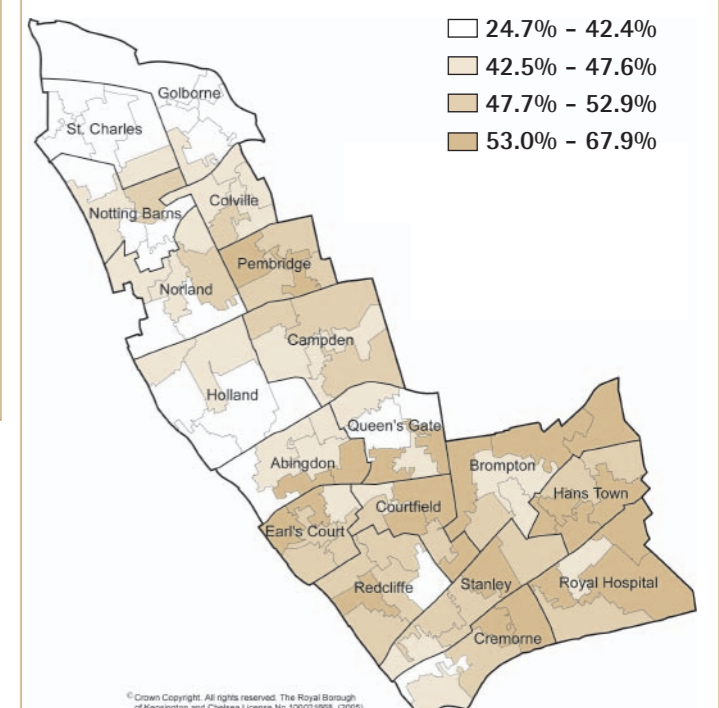
Source: Census 2001, www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk
Updated: Every 10 years

MAP 5.3: PERCENTAGE OF LONE-PARENTS BY KENSINGTON AND CHELSEA LOWER SUPER OUTPUT AREAS 2001



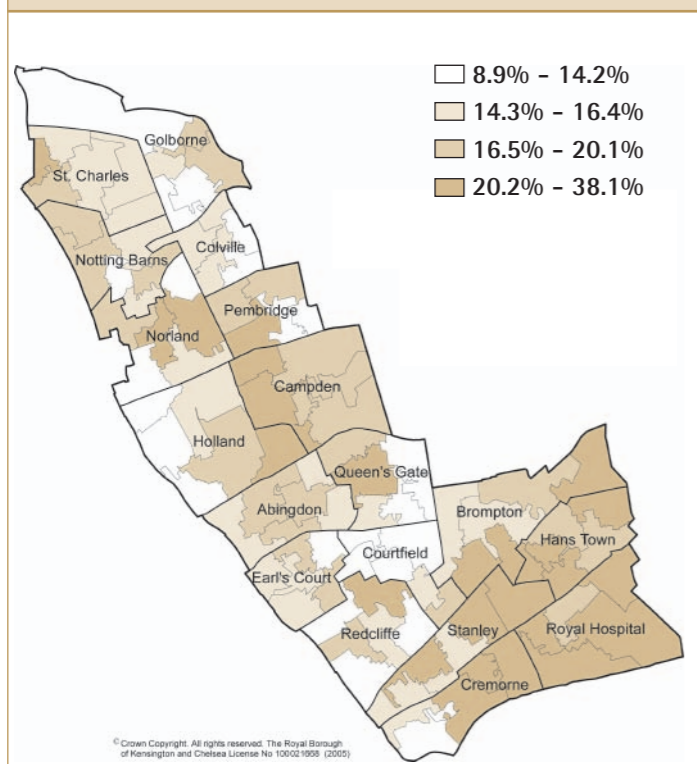
Source: Census 2001, www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk
Updated: Every 10 years

MAP 5.4: PERCENTAGE OF SINGLE PERSON HOUSEHOLDS BY KENSINGTON AND CHELSEA LOWER SUPER OUTPUT AREAS 2001



Source: Census 2001, www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk
Updated: Every 10 years

MAP 5.5: PERCENTAGE OF PENSIONER HOUSEHOLDS BY KENSINGTON AND CHELSEA LOWER SUPER OUTPUT AREAS 2001



PROPERTY PRICES

Average property prices in the Royal Borough

The Royal Borough has the highest residential property prices in the country. Figure 5.5 illustrates the average residential property prices for the Royal Borough compared with Greater London and England and Wales.

Minimum and average property prices for different types of property

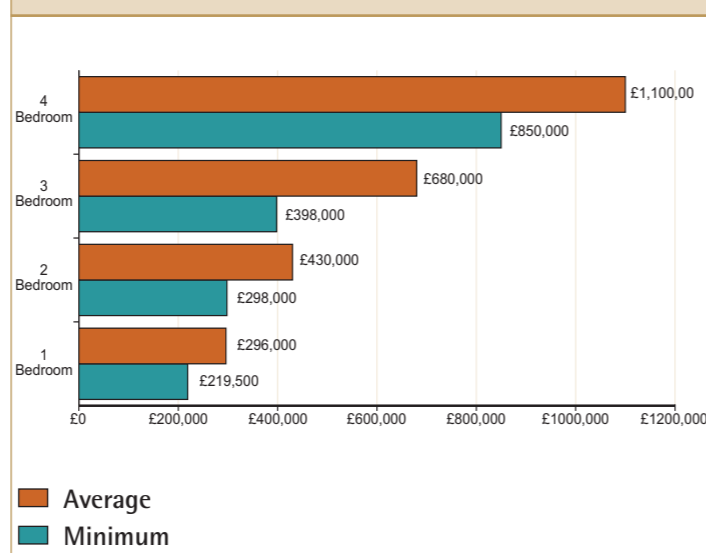
Figure 5.6 illustrates the minimum and average dwellings prices in Kensington and Chelsea for different types of property.

FIGURE 5.5: LAND REGISTRY AVERAGE RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY PRICES JULY-SEPTEMBER 2004



Source: The Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea, Housing Needs Survey 2005
Updated: Annually

FIGURE 5.6: MINIMUM AND AVERAGE RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY PRICES IN KENSINGTON AND CHELSEA 2005



Source: The Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea, Housing Needs Survey 2005
Updated: Annually

CONDITION OF HOUSING

Decent Homes Standard

The 'Decent Homes Standard' indicates whether homes are in a reasonable state of repair, have reasonably modern facilities and services and provide a reasonable degree of comfort in terms of heating and insulation. The Kensington and Chelsea TMO plans to improve all homes that fall below the Government's Decent Homes Standard by 2008. Table 5.3 illustrates the numbers of Council/TMO homes that fall below the standard for 2003/04 and 2004/05 and the forecast for the completion of all meeting the standard by 2007/08.

TABLE 5.3: DECENT HOMES STANDARDS ACTUAL AND FORECASTS FOR COUNCIL/TMO HOMES IN KENSINGTON AND CHELSEA 2003/2004 - 2007/2008

	2003/04 ACTUAL	2004/05 ACTUAL	2005/06 FORECAST	2006/07 FORECAST	2007/08 FORECAST
Numbers of non-decent properties	3,037	2,496	1,602	832	0

Source: Kensington and Chelsea Tenant Management Organisation
Updated: Annually

HOUSING NEEDS IN THE BOROUGH

Housing available for re-letting

Table 5.4 illustrates the numbers of TMO and RSL properties that were made available for re-letting over the last four years in the Royal Borough.

TABLE 5.4: NUMBER OF KENSINGTON AND CHELSEA TMO AND RSL PROPERTIES AVAILABLE FOR RE-LETTING 2000/01 - 2004/05

2000/01	740
2001/02	500
2002/03	790
2003/04	949
2004/05	789

Source: The Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea, Housing and Social Services
Updated: Annually

Numbers waiting for permanent accommodation

These re-letting figures can be compared with the number of households on the waiting list for permanent accommodation in the borough. There is a large difference between the property available for re-letting (789 in 2004/05) and the numbers on the housing waiting list for permanent accommodation (9,436 in 2005).

TABLE 5.5: NUMBERS OF KENSINGTON AND CHELSEA HOUSEHOLDS WAITING FOR PERMANENT ACCOMMODATION FROM THE COUNCIL/TMO AND RSLs APRIL 2002 - APRIL 2005

April 2002	8,294
April 2003	7,872
April 2004	8,326
April 2005	9,436

Source: The Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea, Housing and Social Services
Updated: Annually

Numbers in temporary accommodation and people deemed as homeless

The numbers of people who are currently in temporary accommodation and who are deemed homeless and in priority need are illustrated in table 5.6 and 5.7.

TABLE 5.6: NUMBER OF KENSINGTON AND CHELSEA HOUSEHOLDS IN TEMPORARY ACCOMMODATION MARCH 2002 - MARCH 2005

March 2002	947
March 2003	940
March 2004	962
March 2005	1,198

Source: The Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea, Housing and Social Services
Updated: Annually

TABLE 5.7: NUMBERS OF PEOPLE ACCEPTED AS HOMELESS AND IN PRIORITY NEED IN KENSINGTON AND CHELSEA 2001/02 - 2004/05

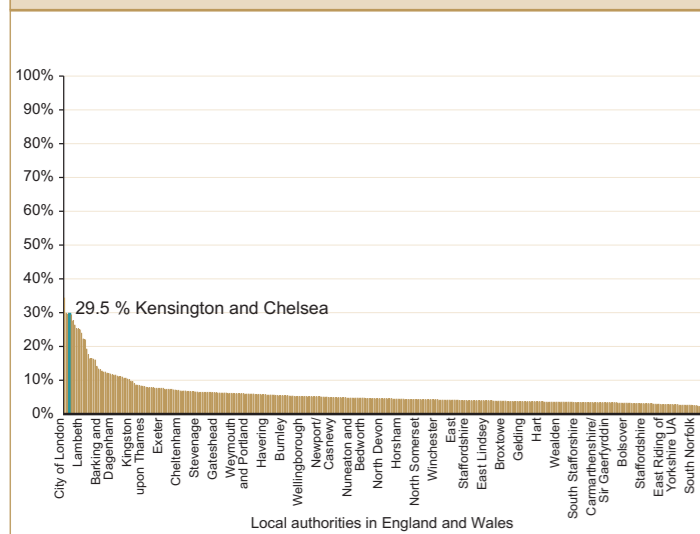
2001/02	605
2002/03	417
2003/04	477
2004/05	589

Source: The Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea, Housing and Social Services
Updated: Annually

Overcrowding

The Royal Borough is ranked fourth out of all local authorities in England and Wales for the percentage of households that are deemed overcrowded as illustrated by figure 5.7. Overcrowding is identified by comparing the numbers of rooms in a household with the numbers of people living in that household.

FIGURE 5.7: PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS THAT ARE DEEMED OVERCROWDED FOR ALL LOCAL AUTHORITIES IN ENGLAND AND WALES 2001



Supporting information

This figure illustrates K&Cs position against all 376 local authorities in England and Wales. The local authorities identified in the figure are examples of different positions in the data range.

Source: Census 2001, www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk
Updated: Every 10 years

NEW HOUSING PROVISION

Table 5.8 illustrates the numbers of new dwellings that have been built since 1996.

TABLE 5.8: NEW KENSINGTON AND CHELSEA COMPLETED DWELLINGS 1996 - 2004/05*

1996	563
1997	348
1998	649
1999	220
2000	100
2001	179
2002	452
2003	520
1st quarter 2004	130
2004/05	291

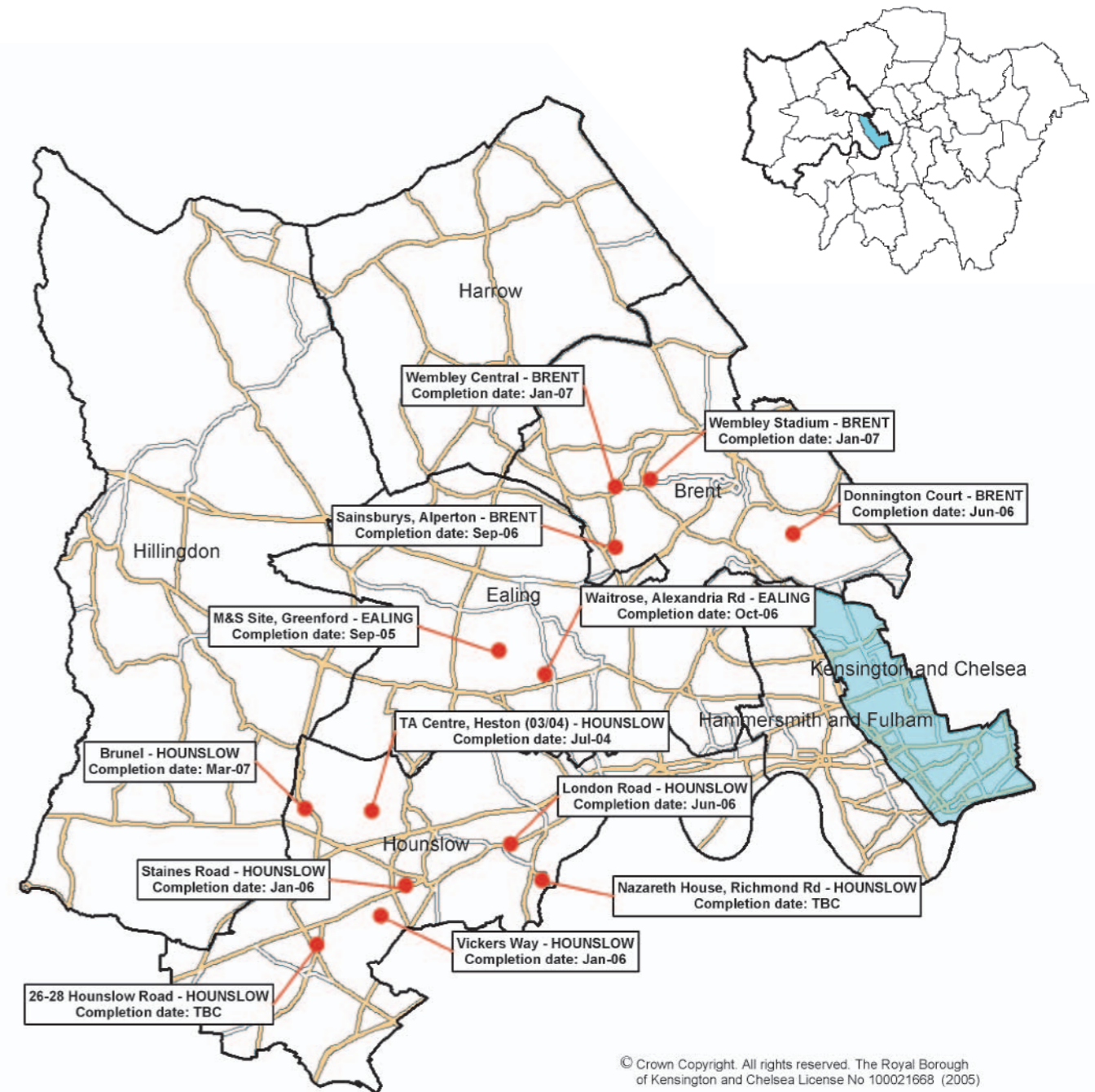
*Completion figures switch to financial years as of 2004 hence 1st quarter figure.

Source: The Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea, Planning and Conservation
Updated: Annually

Due to a lack of available sites and high land prices, the majority of new affordable housing is likely to be located outside central areas like the borough. The Council will have the right to place families in some of these homes. Map 5.6 illustrates RSL developments in progress or proposed outside the Royal Borough, in the West London Region where Kensington and Chelsea will have nominations.

MAP 5.6: RSL DEVELOPMENTS IN PROGRESS OR PROPOSED OUTSIDE THE ROYAL BOROUGH IN WEST LONDON OF WHICH KENSINGTON AND CHELSEA HAVE NOMINATIONS

Source: The Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea, Planning and Conservation
Updated: Annually



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Community, Equality and Inclusivity

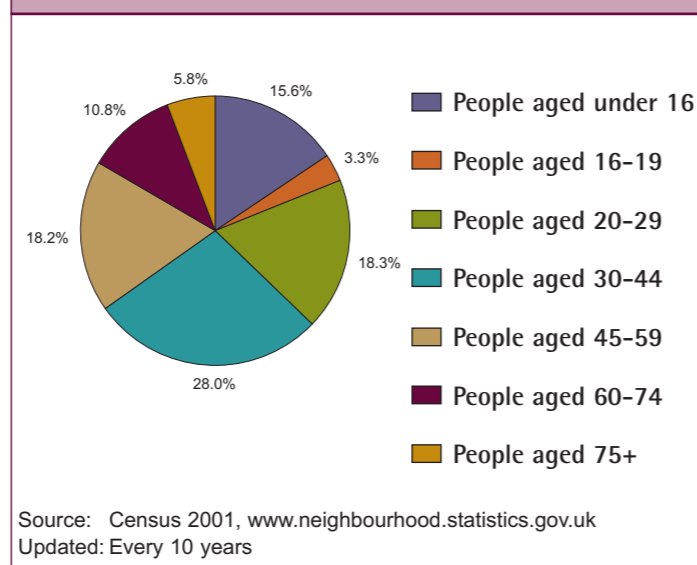
CHARACTERISTICS OF THE ROYAL BOROUGH'S POPULATION

Age Profile

The average age of a resident in Kensington and Chelsea is 37 years. Figure 6.1 illustrates the age profile of the residents living in the Royal Borough.

Residents of different ages do not reside uniformly across the borough. Maps 6.1, 6.2, and 6.3 illustrate where proportions of residents aged under 16, 16-64 years and 65 years plus (broadly classified as preschool and school age, working age and retirement age) live in the borough.

FIGURE 6.1: KENSINGTON AND CHELSEA RESIDENT AGE PROFILE 2001

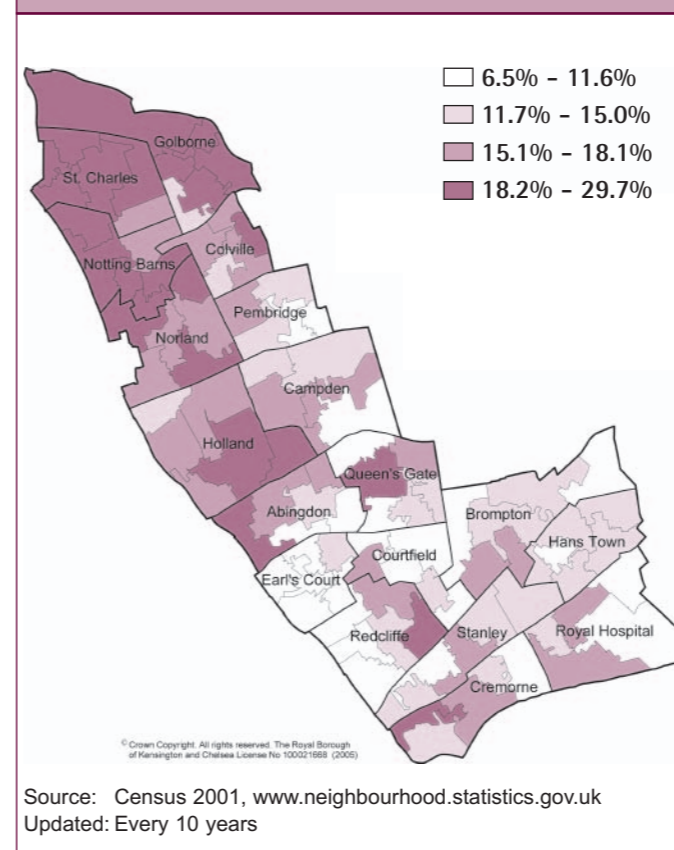


There are higher concentrations of residents aged under 16 in the north of the borough.

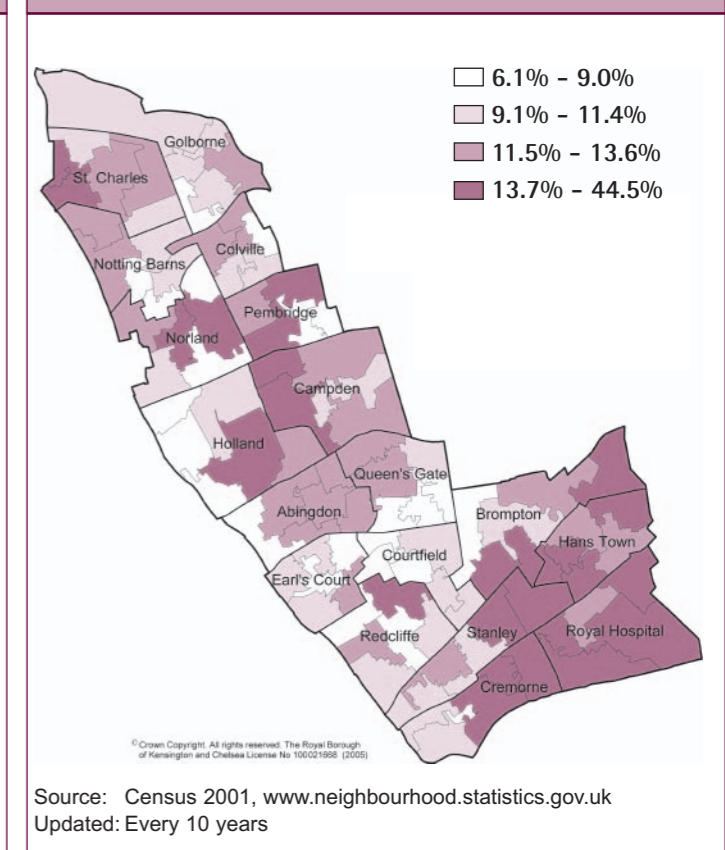
The 'working aged' population, aged 16-64 reside more densely in the middle of the borough, particularly in the wards of Queen's Gate, Earl's Court, Courtfield and Redcliffe.

There are higher concentrations of residents aged 65+ in the south of the borough and also further north in the wards of Norland, Pembridge, Campden and Holland.

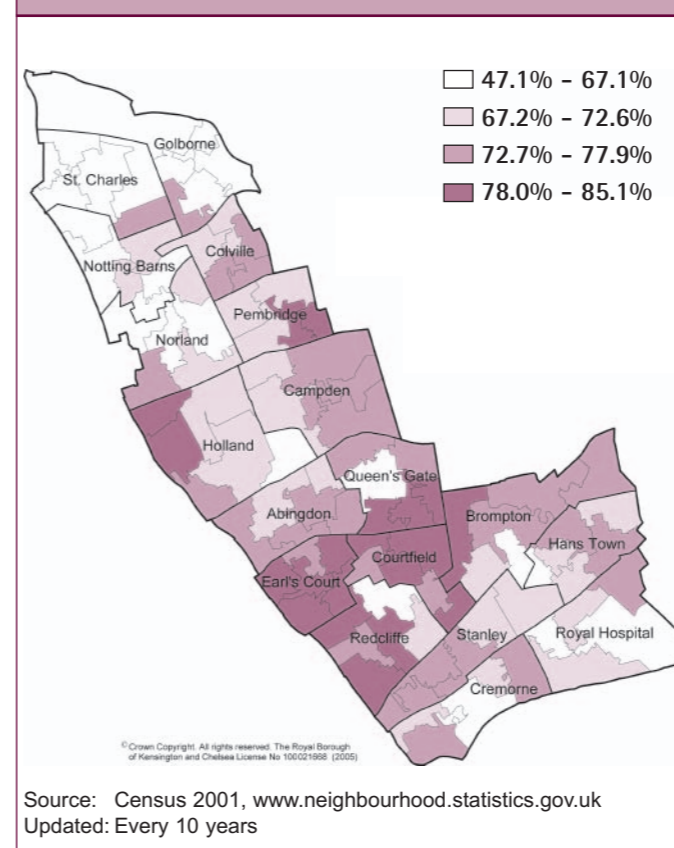
MAP 6.1: PERCENTAGE OF PEOPLE AGED UNDER 16 YEARS BY LOWER SUPER OUTPUT AREAS IN KENSINGTON AND CHELSEA 2001



MAP 6.3: PERCENTAGE OF PEOPLE AGED 65+ YEARS BY LOWER SUPER OUTPUT AREAS IN KENSINGTON AND CHELSEA 2001



MAP 6.2: PERCENTAGE OF PEOPLE AGED 16-64 YEARS BY LOWER SUPER OUTPUT AREAS IN KENSINGTON AND CHELSEA 2001



Ethnicity

Table 6.1 illustrates the ethnic classifications of residents of Kensington and Chelsea compared with London and England. Over 21 per cent of residents in the borough belong to a Black and Minority Ethnic (BME) group. Compared with London, Kensington and Chelsea has a low proportion of Asians and a smaller than average Black population.

TABLE 6.1: ETHNIC CLASSIFICATIONS OF PEOPLE IN KENSINGTON AND CHELSEA, LONDON AND ENGLAND 2001

	K&C	LONDON	ENGLAND
White	78.6%	71.2%	90.9%
White: British	50.1%	59.8%	87.0%
White: Irish	3.3%	3.1%	1.3%
Any other white background	25.3%	8.3%	2.7%
Black or Black British	7.0%	10.9%	2.3%
Black or Black British: Caribbean	2.6%	4.8%	1.1%
Black or Black British: African	3.8%	5.3%	1.0%
Any other Black or Black British background	0.6%	0.8%	0.2%
Asian or Asian British	4.9%	12.1%	4.6%
Asian or Asian British: Indian	2.0%	6.1%	2.1%
Asian or Asian British: Pakistani	0.8%	2.0%	1.4%
Asian or Asian British: Bangladeshi	0.7%	2.2%	0.6%
Any other Asian or Asian British background	1.4%	1.9%	0.5%
Mixed	4.1%	3.2%	1.3%
Mixed: White and Black Caribbean	0.8%	1.0%	0.5%
Mixed: White and Black African	0.7%	0.5%	0.2%
Mixed: White and Asian	1.2%	0.8%	0.4%
Any other Mixed background	1.4%	0.9%	0.3%
Chinese or Other Ethnic Group	5.5%	2.7%	0.9%
Chinese	1.6%	1.1%	0.5%
Any other Ethnic background	3.8%	1.6%	0.4%

Figures rounded up or down
Source: Census 2001, www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk
Updated: Every 10 years

While 50 per cent of the borough residents are White British, a further 28 per cent are from other White ethnic groups (of European, American and Middle Eastern descent).

Different ethnic groups do not reside uniformly across the borough as can be seen from maps 6.4 to 6.8.

The White population is concentrated in the south of the borough.

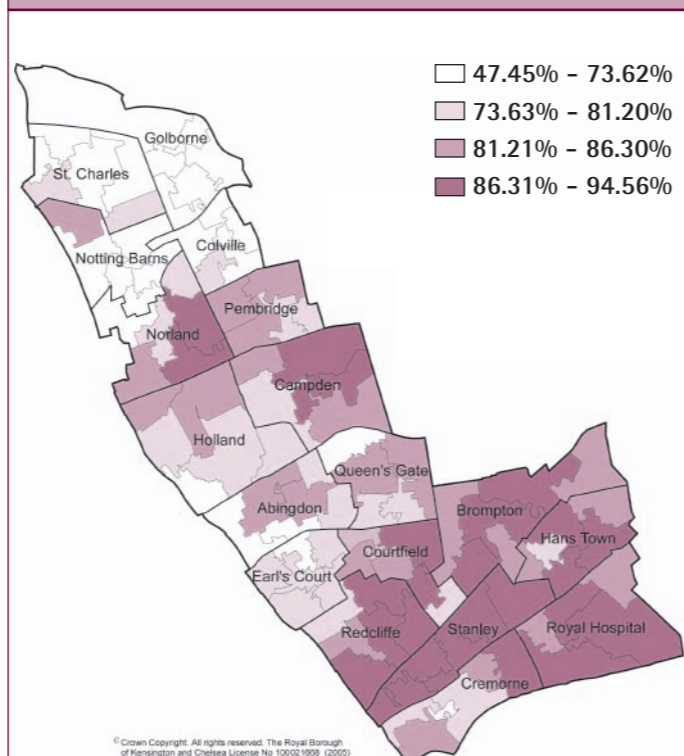
Black residents are more likely to be located in the far north of the borough.

The Asian population is spread comparatively uniformly across the borough.

The Mixed population are located mainly in the north of the borough.

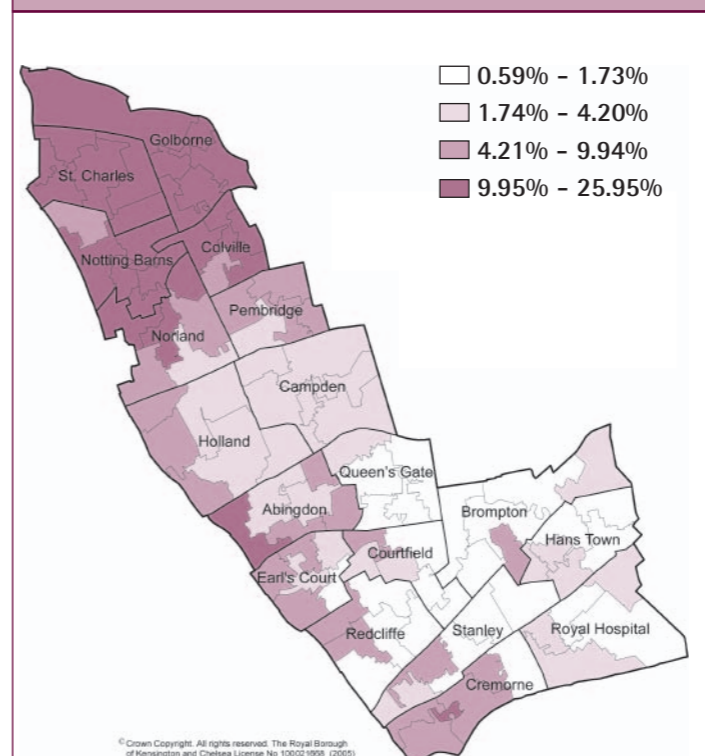
The Chinese and Other ethnic populations concentrate mostly in the very north and the centre of the borough.

MAP 6.4: PERCENTAGE OF PEOPLE WHO ARE WHITE BY LOWER SUPER OUTPUT AREAS IN KENSINGTON AND CHELSEA 2001



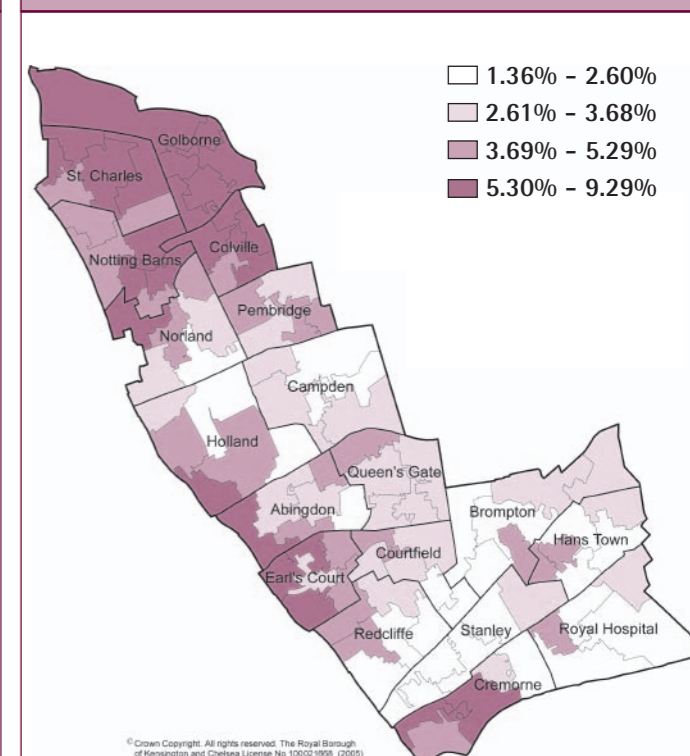
Source: Census 2001, www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk
Updated: Every 10 years

MAP 6.5: PERCENTAGE OF PEOPLE WHO ARE BLACK OR BLACK BRITISH BY LOWER SUPER OUTPUT AREAS IN KENSINGTON AND CHELSEA 2001



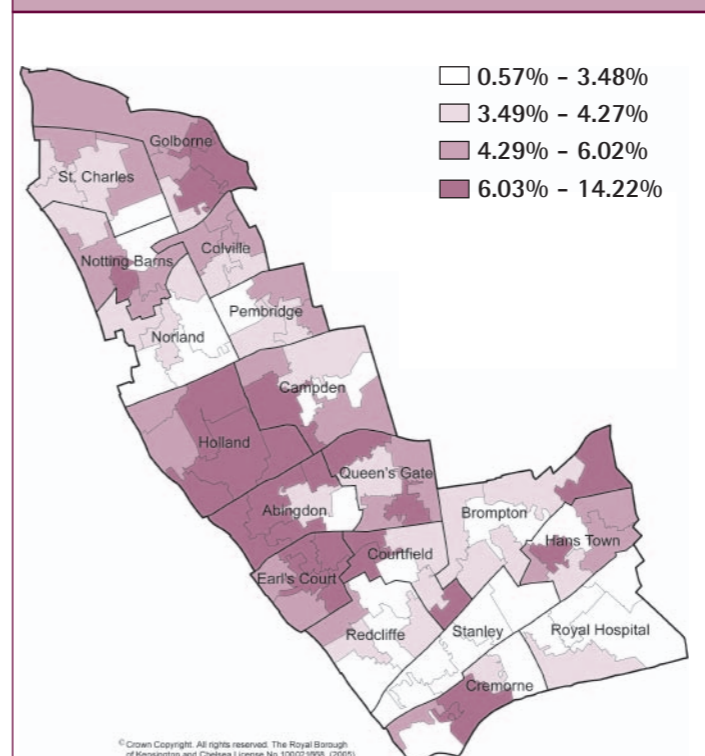
Source: Census 2001, www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk
Updated: Every 10 years

MAP 6.7: PERCENTAGE OF PEOPLE WHO ARE MIXED ETHNICITY BY LOWER SUPER OUTPUT AREAS IN KENSINGTON AND CHELSEA 2001



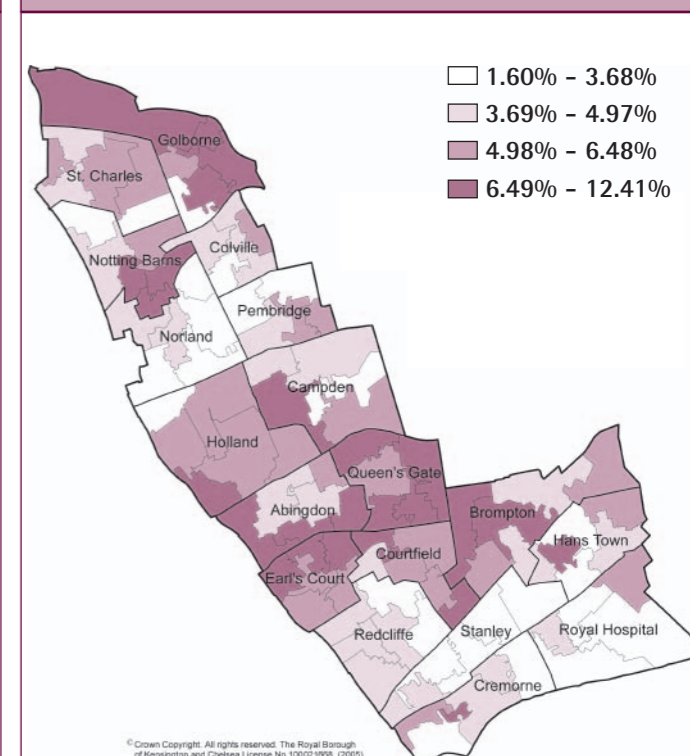
Source: Census 2001, www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk
Updated: Every 10 years

MAP 6.6: PERCENTAGE OF PEOPLE WHO ARE ASIAN OR ASIAN BRITISH BY LOWER SUPER OUTPUT AREAS IN KENSINGTON AND CHELSEA 2001



Source: Census 2001, www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk
Updated: Every 10 years

MAP 6.8: PERCENTAGE OF PEOPLE WHO ARE CHINESE OR ANY OTHER ETHNIC GROUP BY LOWER SUPER OUTPUT AREAS IN KENSINGTON AND CHELSEA 2001

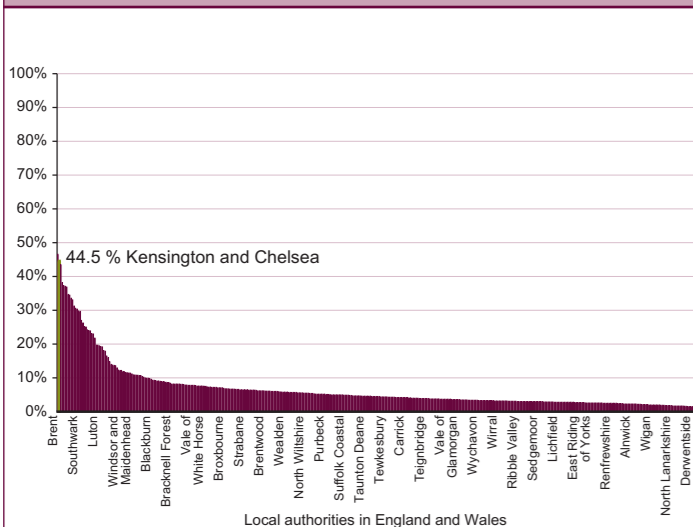


Source: Census 2001, www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk
Updated: Every 10 years

Country of birth

Kensington and Chelsea is ranked second highest of all local authorities in England and Wales for the proportion of residents born outside the UK (44.5 per cent) as shown in figure 6.2. The borough is also the highest for the proportion of residents born outside the UK but in European Union countries at 16 per cent. Figure 6.3 illustrates where the 44.5 per cent of Kensington and Chelsea residents not born in the UK were born and also provides data illustrating the breakdown of the proportion of people from other White backgrounds.

FIGURE 6.2: PERCENTAGE OF THE POPULATION NOT BORN IN THE UK FOR ALL LOCAL AUTHORITIES IN ENGLAND AND WALES 2001

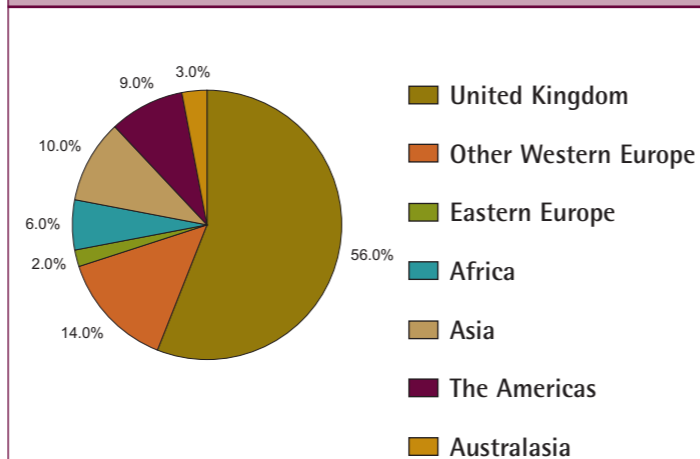


Supporting information

This figure illustrates K&C's position against all 376 local authorities in England and Wales. The local authorities identified in the figure are examples of different positions in the data range.

Source: Census 2001, www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk
Updated: Every 10 years

FIGURE 6.3: COUNTRY OF BIRTH OF KENSINGTON AND CHELSEA RESIDENTS 2001

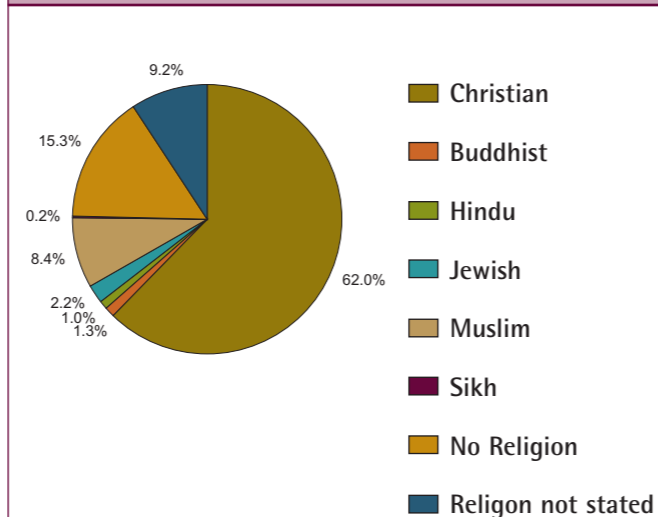


Source: Census 2001, www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk
Updated: Every 10 years

Religion

Some three quarters of the population have some form of stated religious affiliation. After Christianity, Islam has the largest proportion of followers in the Royal Borough. Figure 6.4 illustrates this breakdown. Kensington and Chelsea is ranked third out of all local authorities in England and Wales for the proportion of the population that are Buddhist at 1.3 per cent.

FIGURE 6.4: RELIGION OF KENSINGTON AND CHELSEA RESIDENTS 2001



Source: Census 2001, www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk
Updated: Every 10 years

Religion by age

The proportion of people following a certain religion varies across age ranges. Within the population aged over 50 compared to people of all ages there are more Christians. There is a larger Muslim following within the population aged 0-24 compared with the total population. Table 6.2 illustrates these figures.

TABLE 6.2: RELIGION BY AGE OF KENSINGTON AND CHELSEA RESIDENTS 2001

	CHRISTIAN	BUDDHIST	HINDU	JEWISH	MUSLIM	SIKH	OTHER	NO RELIGION	NOT STATED	TOTAL
All People	62.0%	1.3%	1.0%	2.2%	8.4%	0.2%	0.6%	15.3%	9.2%	100%
Aged 0-24	55.9%	1.0%	1.1%	1.8%	14.3%	0.3%	0.4%	15.1%	10.1%	100%
Aged 25-49	60.7%	1.4%	1.1%	2.0%	7.5%	0.2%	0.7%	17.8%	8.6%	100%
Aged 50+	69.4%	0.9%	0.8%	2.9%	4.5%	0.2%	0.6%	11.4%	9.4%	100%

Source: Census 2001, www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk
Updated: Every 10 years

Disability and Illness

The proportion of residents in Kensington and Chelsea who state that they have a long-term limiting illness, disability or infirmity which affects their daily activities is below the London and the England national average overall, as shown below in table 6.3.

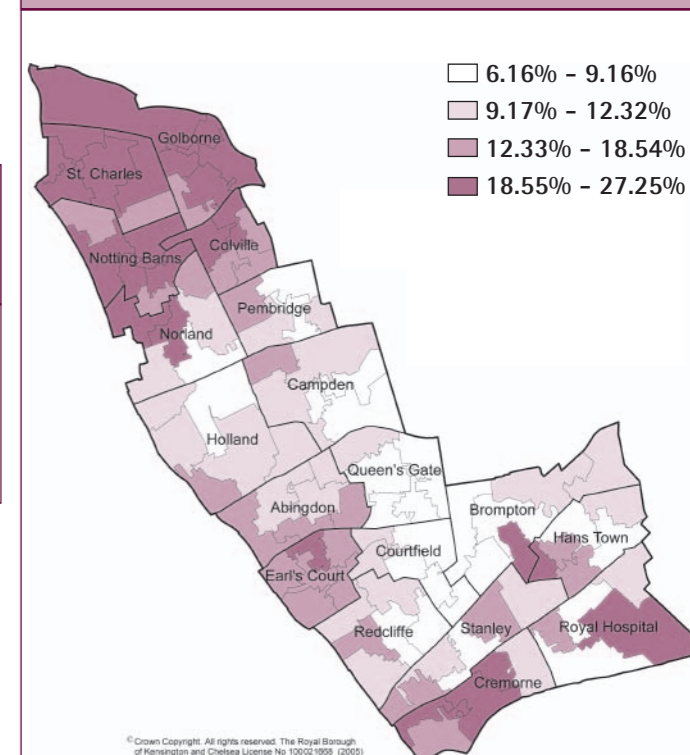
TABLE 6.3: PROPORTION OF KENSINGTON AND CHELSEA RESIDENTS WITH A LIMITING LONG-TERM ILLNESS, DISABILITY OR INFIRMITY 2001

K&C	LONDON	ENGLAND
13.6%	15.5%	17.9%

Source: Census 2001, www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk
Updated: Every 10 years

Residents with a long-term illness, disability or infirmity are not spread uniformly across the borough with higher proportions residing in northern areas of the borough and also in parts of the south. Map 6.9 illustrates this picture.

MAP 6.9: PERCENTAGE OF PEOPLE WITH A LONG-TERM ILLNESS, DISABILITY OR INFIRMITY BY KENSINGTON AND CHELSEA LOWER SUPER OUTPUT AREAS 2001

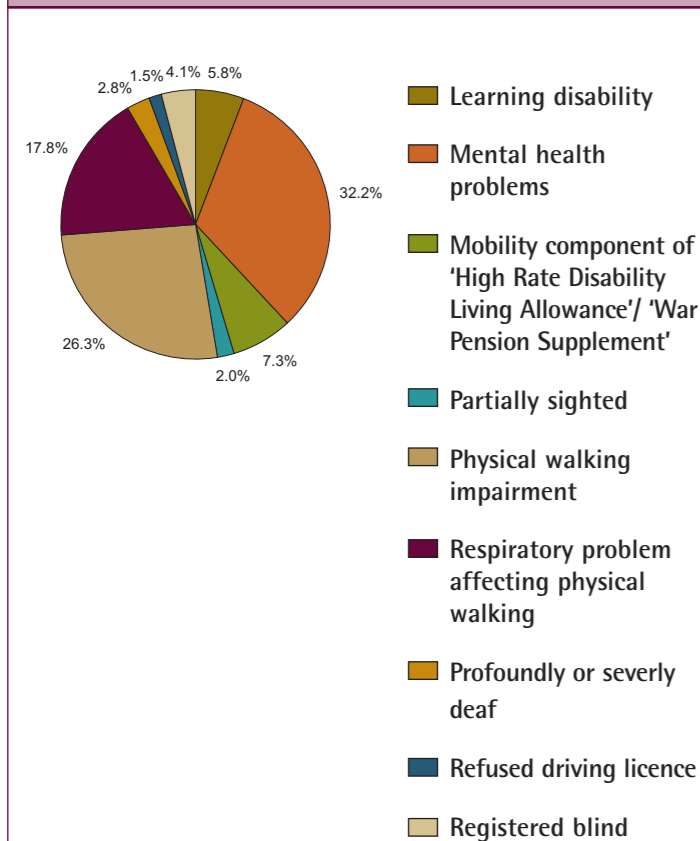


Source: Census 2001, www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk
Updated: Every 10 years

Freedom Passes

Freedom Passes allow free travel on the majority of public transport. There are two categories of Freedom Pass, for older people and disabled people. Freedom Passes for disabled people can be issued to those aged five years or more with serious and permanent disabilities, including severe and enduring mental health problems. A total of 2,354 Freedom Passes have currently been issued by the Council for the year band of 2004-2006. Figure 6.5 illustrates the reasons why the Freedom Passes for disabled people were issued.

FIGURE 6.5: REASONS FOR AWARDS OF DISABILITY FREEDOM PASSES KENSINGTON AND CHELSEA 2004-2006



Figures rounded up or down
 Source: The Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea, Housing and Social Services
 Updated: On a rolling basis and two year issue programme

Benefits Claimants

The main three benefits claimed by people with disabilities are Income Support (of which there are 7,185 claimants), Disability Living Allowance (4,165 claimants) and Incapacity Benefit/Severe Disability Living Allowance (6,660 claimants). Income Support is often claimed by lone-parents as well. Table 6.4 illustrates the claimant rates of the three benefits for Kensington and Chelsea total and wards, London and England. The Income Support data illustrates the proportions of claimants who are either disabled or lone-parents.

TABLE 6.4: BENEFIT FIGURES FOR KENSINGTON AND CHELSEA, KENSINGTON AND CHELSEA WARDS, LONDON AND ENGLAND 2004

	INCOME SUPPORT Claimant rate as a proportion of people aged 16-59	% of income support claimants classified as disabled	% of income support claimants classified as lone-parents	% of income support claimants classified as 'other group'	TOTAL	DISABILITY LIVING ALLOWANCE Claimant rate as a proportion of all people	INCAPACITY BENEFIT AND SEVERE DISABILITY LIVING ALLOWANCE Claimant rate as a proportion of people aged 16-64
K&C	6.7%	55.5%	31.8%	12.7%	100%	2.6%	5.8%
LONDON	8.2%	43.9%	43.5%	12.6%	100%	3.6%	6.6%
ENGLAND	6.3%	49.6%	38.0%	12.4%	100%	4.3%	7.0%
K&C Wards							
Abingdon	3.7%	59.6%	21.3%	19.1%	100%	1.7%	3.9%
Brompton	2.0%	60.0%	28.0%	12.0%	100%	1.0%	2.1%
Campden	2.0%	69.9%	17.4%	13.0%	100%	1.1%	2.1%
Colville	11.3%	55.3%	32.5%	12.2%	100%	4.4%	9.9%
Courtfield	2.3%	57.6%	21.2%	21.2%	100%	1.1%	2.4%
Cremorne	10.0%	60.3%	29.8%	9.9%	100%	3.9%	9.0%
Earl's Court	7.3%	66.4%	20.0%	13.6%	100%	3.3%	7.6%
Golborne	20.3%	53.4%	36.7%	10.0%	100%	6.1%	15.9%
Hans Town	4.0%	57.4%	29.8%	12.8%	100%	1.6%	3.6%
Holland	4.5%	53.4%	29.3%	17.2%	100%	1.8%	3.6%
Norland	7.8%	55.2%	32.2%	12.6%	100%	3.2%	6.8%
Notting Barns	16.8%	47.3%	41.5%	11.2%	100%	5.7%	11.9%
Pembridge	3.2%	54.1%	24.3%	21.6%	100%	1.4%	3.3%
Queen's Gate	1.1%	56.3%	18.8%	25.0%	100%	0.5%	1.2%
Redcliffe	4.6%	61.0%	18.6%	20.3%	100%	1.6%	4.6%
Royal Hospital	2.5%	63.6%	22.7%	13.6%	100%	1.2%	2.5%
St Charles	17.1%	50.0%	39.9%	10.1%	100%	6.0%	12.7%
Stanley	3.5%	54.3%	34.3%	11.4%	100%	1.7%	3.1%

Figures rounded up or down
 Source: Department for Work and Pensions, www.dwp.gov.uk/asd/statistics.asp
 Updated: Annually

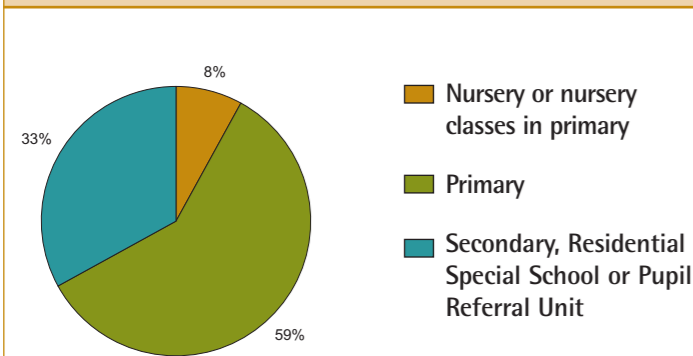
Learning

PUPILS, SCHOOLS AND TEACHERS

Pupils

There are 10,946 pupils attending maintained schools in Kensington and Chelsea. Eight per cent of these pupils attend nursery school or nursery classes in primary schools, 59 per cent attend primary schools and 33 per cent attend secondary schools, residential special schools or the Pupil Referral Unit (PRU).

FIGURE 7.1: PUPILS ATTENDING SCHOOL TYPES IN KENSINGTON AND CHELSEA 2005



Source: The Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea, Education and Libraries, Research and Information Unit
Updated: Termly

Schools

There are 37 schools maintained by the Council (which educate the 10,946 pupils). There are also 38 independent schools located in the borough. An estimated 51 per cent of school age children living in the borough are educated in the independent sector.

TABLE 7.1: NUMBER OF SCHOOLS IN KENSINGTON AND CHELSEA 2005

	K&C MAINTAINED	INDEPENDENT
Nursery	4	28
Primary	26	8
Secondary	4	+2 6th form plus
Special	2	0
People Referral Unit	1	0
	37	38

Source: The Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea, Education and Libraries, Research and Information Unit
Updated: Termly

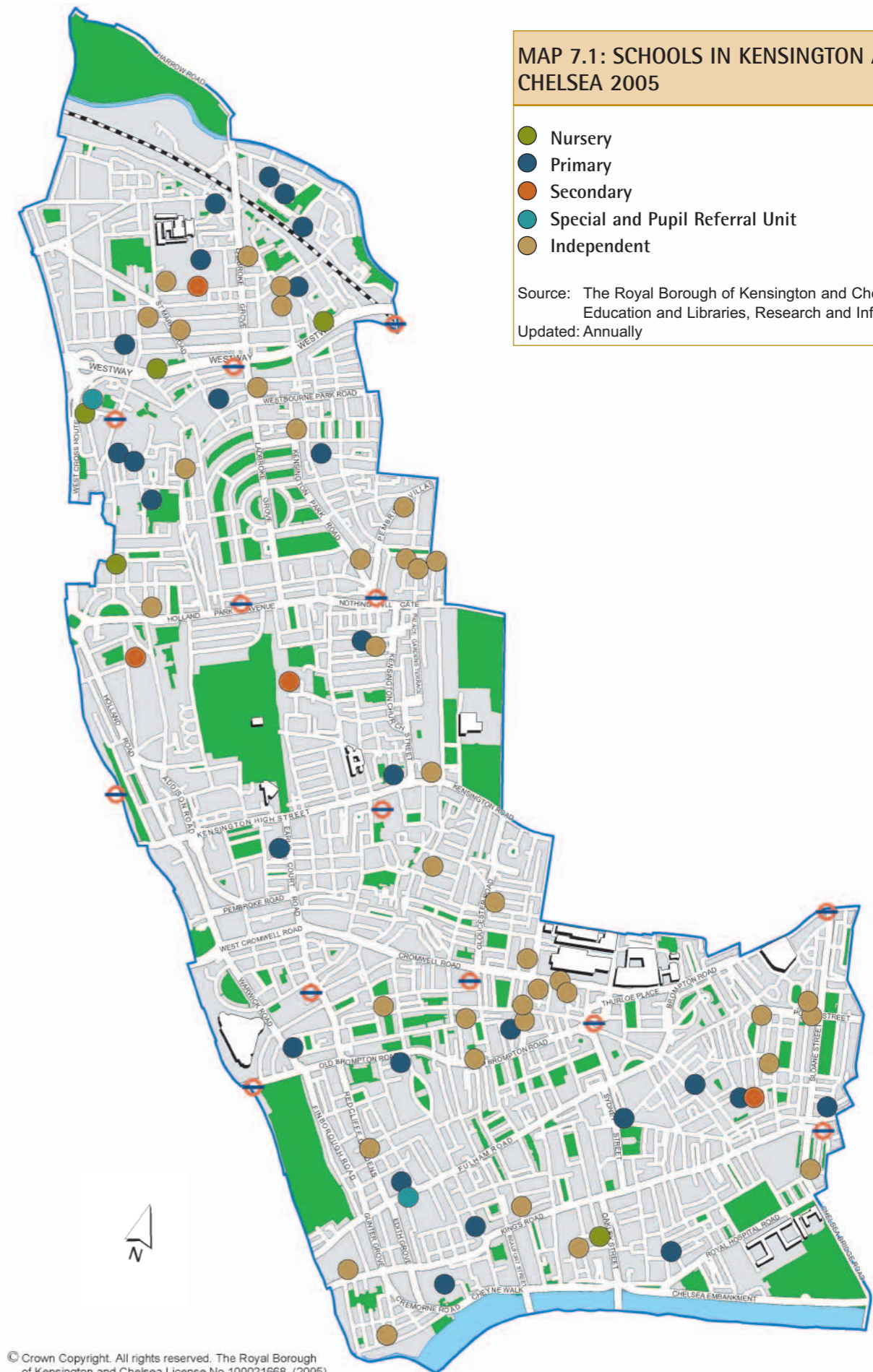
All data and information in this chapter relates to the borough's maintained schools and the pupils they educate.

Map 7.1 shows the different types of schools and where they are located in the borough.

MAP 7.1: SCHOOLS IN KENSINGTON AND CHELSEA 2005

- Nursery
- Primary
- Secondary
- Special and Pupil Referral Unit
- Independent

Source: The Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea, Education and Libraries, Research and Information Unit
Updated: Annually



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Imported and exported pupils

Some children who live in the borough attend schools outside the borough. Equally schools within the Royal Borough take children from other boroughs. The figures in table 7.2 illustrate the proportion of Kensington and Chelsea resident children who leave the borough to attend school and are therefore 'exported' and the proportion of the current Kensington and Chelsea school roll of pupils who live in other boroughs, hence 'imported'.

TABLE 7.2: PUPILS 'EXPORTED' AND 'IMPORTED' FOR KENSINGTON AND CHELSEA 2002 (EXPORTED), 2005 (IMPORTED)

	EXPORTED	IMPORTED
Primary	4%	25%
Secondary	30%	61%

Source: Imported - The Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea, Education and Libraries, Research and Information Unit
Updated: Annually

Source: Exported - Greater London Authority population figures 2002
Updated: To be confirmed, no decision at present

Map 7.2 illustrates the borough of residence of children educated in Kensington and Chelsea schools.

Pupil mobility rates

Pupil mobility rates show the proportion of pupils starting or leaving school outside normal term times. The pupil mobility rate in Kensington and Chelsea schools is much higher in primary schools than in secondary schools.

TABLE 7.3: PUPIL MOBILITY RATES IN KENSINGTON AND CHELSEA - PROPORTION OF PUPILS STARTING OR LEAVING SCHOOL OUTSIDE OF NORMAL TERM TIMES 2005

Primary pupils	19%
Secondary pupils	8%

Source: The Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea, Education and Libraries, Research and Information Unit
Updated: Annually

Teacher mobility rates

Teacher mobility rates illustrate the proportions of teachers leaving posts over the academic year. The teacher mobility rate has been decreasing consistently from 28 per cent in 2000/01 to 19 per cent in 2003/04.

TABLE 7.4: TEACHER MOBILITY RATES IN KENSINGTON AND CHELSEA SCHOOLS - PERCENTAGE OF TEACHERS LEAVING POSTS OVER THE ACADEMIC YEARS 2000/01-2004/05

2000/01	28%
2001/02	25%
2002/03	23%
2003/04	19%

Source: The Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea, Education and Libraries, Research and Information Unit
Updated: Annually

Permanent exclusions from school

The permanent exclusion rate (as a percentage of all pupils on the roll) in 2003/04 is illustrated in table 7.5.

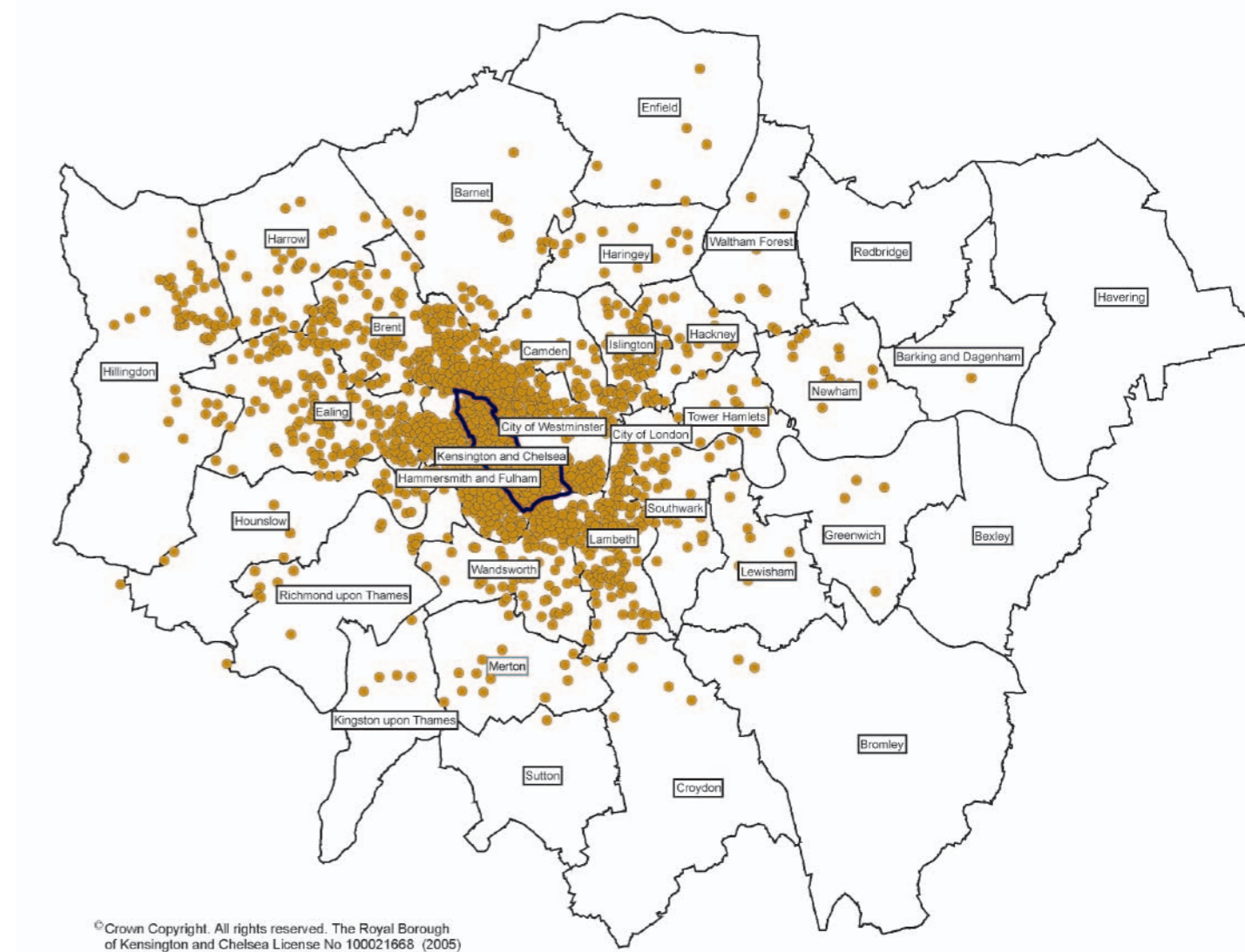
TABLE 7.5: PERMANENT EXCLUSIONS FROM SCHOOL IN KENSINGTON AND CHELSEA AND ENGLAND 2003-2004

	K&C	ENGLAND
Primary	0.04%	0.03%
Secondary	0.43%	0.23%

Source: The Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea, Education and Libraries, Research and Information Unit
Updated: Annually

MAP 7.2: BOROUGH OF RESIDENCE OF CHILDREN EDUCATED IN KENSINGTON AND CHELSEA SCHOOLS 2005

Source: The Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea, Education and Libraries, Research and Information Unit
Updated: Annually



PUPIL CHARACTERISTICS

Ethnicity

Fifty-three per cent of pupils in Kensington and Chelsea maintained schools are from BME groups.

TABLE 7.6: ETHNICITY OF PUPILS IN KENSINGTON AND CHELSEA SCHOOLS 2005

K&C EDUCATED PUPILS	
White	47%
White: British	29%
White: Irish	3%
Any other White background	15%
Black or Black British	20%
Black or Black British: African	10%
Black or Black British: Caribbean	8%
Any other Black or Black British background	2%
Asian or Asian British	4%
Asian or Asian British: Indian	1%
Asian or Asian British: Pakistani	1%
Asian or Asian British: Bangladeshi	1%
Any other Asian or Asian British background	1%
Mixed	11%
Mixed: White and Asian	1%
Mixed: White and Black Caribbean	3%
Mixed: White and Black African	1%
Any other Mixed background	6%
Chinese	0%
Any other ethnic background	18%

Source: The Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea, Education and Libraries, Research and Information Unit
Updated: Annually

Religion

Table 7.7 illustrates the religion of pupils at Kensington and Chelsea maintained schools. 64 per cent are Christian and 23 per cent are Muslim.

TABLE 7.7: RELIGION OF PUPILS IN KENSINGTON AND CHELSEA SCHOOLS 2005

K&C EDUCATED PUPILS	
Christian	64%
Hindu	0%
Jewish	1%
Muslim	23%
Sikh	0%
Other	3%
Buddhist	0%
No Religion	9%
Not Stated	0%
	100%

Source: The Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea, Education and Libraries, Research and Information Unit
Updated: Annually

Languages spoken

The proportion of Kensington and Chelsea pupils who speak English as an additional language is significantly higher than the England average as illustrated in table 7.8.

TABLE 7.8: PERCENTAGE OF KENSINGTON AND CHELSEA PUPILS WHO SPEAK 'ENGLISH AS AN ADDITIONAL LANGUAGE' (EAL) IN KENSINGTON AND CHELSEA AND ENGLAND 2005

	K&C	ENGLAND
Primary	50%	12%
Secondary	44%	9%

Source: The Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea, Education and Libraries, Research and Information Unit
Updated: Annually

Of those pupils who speak English as an additional language, a large variety of first languages are spoken as shown in table 7.9.

TABLE 7.9: LANGUAGE OF 'ENGLISH AS AN ADDITIONAL LANGUAGE' PUPILS (30 OR MORE SPEAKERS), IN KENSINGTON AND CHELSEA SCHOOLS 2005

	NUMBERS	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL
Arabic	1326	25%
Portuguese	482	9%
Spanish	431	8%
Tagalog	284	5%
French	246	5%
Somali	244	5%
Albanian	217	4%
Farsi	175	3%
Bengali	166	3%
Italian	166	3%
Serbo-Croat	121	2%
Polish	113	2%
Tigrinya	109	2%
Urdu	86	2%
Turkish	77	1%
Yoruba	68	1%
Amharic	60	1%
Kurdish	54	1%
Russian	50	1%
Twi	48	1%
Chinese	45	1%
Bulgarian	41	1%
German	41	1%
Mongolian	39	1%
Vietnamese	35	1%
Other	558	11%
Total	5,282	100%

Source: The Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea, Education and Libraries, Research and Information Unit
Updated: Annually

Free school meals entitlement

Free school meals are offered to children of families who are in receipt of state benefits, mainly Income Support or Job Seekers Allowance. The proportion of pupils receiving free school meals in the Royal Borough's schools is significantly higher than the England average.

TABLE 7.10: FREE SCHOOL MEAL ENTITLEMENT - KENSINGTON AND CHELSEA AND ENGLAND 2005

	K&C	ENGLAND
Primary	41%	17%
Secondary	28%	14%

Source: The Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea, Education and Libraries, Research and Information Unit
Updated: Annually

Statemented pupils

When mainstream provision cannot fulfil a child's needs an assessment can be carried out where pupils receive a statement of Special Educational Needs (SEN). The proportion of children in the Royal Borough's schools statemented with SEN is marginally above the England average. See table 7.11.

TABLE 7.11: CHILDREN STATEMENTED WITH SPECIAL EDUCATIONAL NEEDS - KENSINGTON AND CHELSEA AND ENGLAND 2005

	K&C	ENGLAND
Primary	1.8%	1.6%
Secondary	2.5%	2.3%

Source: The Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea, Education and Libraries, Research and Information Unit
Updated: Annually



PUPIL ATTAINMENT KEY STAGE 1 TO 4

Key Stage 1

At each key stage of pupils assessment an expected level of attainment is set.

Key Stage 1 assessment is taken in Year Two (aged 6-7 years) of schooling and children are assessed on English, Mathematics and Science, as they are at Key Stages 2 and 3. Key Stage 1 attainment (the percentage achieving the expected level 2 or above) by pupils in Kensington and Chelsea maintained schools is slightly below England averages on all subjects as illustrated in table 7.12.

TABLE 7.12: KEY STAGE 1 ASSESSMENT - PERCENTAGE ATTAINING LEVEL 2+ IN KENSINGTON AND CHELSEA AND ENGLAND 2002 - 2005

	ENGLISH SPEAKING	ENGLISH READING	ENGLISH WRITING	MATHEMATICS	SCIENCE
England 2002	no data	84%	86%	89%	89%
K&C 2002	82%	79%	80%	85%	87%
England 2003	87%	84%	81%	89%	89%
K&C 2003	83%	80%	77%	88%	86%
England 2004	87%	85%	81%	89%	90%
K&C 2004	86%	80%	81%	90%	89%
England 2005*	88%	85%	82%	91%	90%
K&C 2005*	85%	80%	79%	89%	86%

*2005 figures are provisional
Source: Department for Education and Skills, www.dwp.gov.uk
Updated: Annually

Key Stage 2

The most recent assessment of 2005 shows the proportion of pupils in the Royal Borough attaining the expected level 4 or more at the Key Stage 2 assessment taken in Year Six (aged 10-11 years) to be higher than the England level across the three core subjects of English, Mathematics and Science.

TABLE 7.13: KEY STAGE 2 ASSESSMENT - PERCENTAGE ATTAINING LEVEL 4+ IN KENSINGTON AND CHELSEA AND ENGLAND 2002 - 2005

	ENGLISH	MATHEMATICS	SCIENCE
England 2002	75.0%	73.0%	86.0%
K&C 2002	81.5%	80.0%	92.9%
England 2003	75.0%	73.0%	87.0%
K&C 2003	84.3%	79.0%	92.5%
England 2004	78.0%	74.0%	86.0%
K&C 2004	87.0%	82.0%	92.0%
England 2005*	79.0%	75.0%	86.0%
K&C 2005*	85.0%	82.0%	90.0%

*2005 figures are provisional
Source: Department for Education and Skills, www.dwp.gov.uk
Updated: Annually

Key Stage 3

This high level of attainment continues into secondary school at Key Stage 3 taken in Year Nine (aged 13-14 years).

TABLE 7.14: KEY STAGE 3 ASSESSMENT - PERCENTAGE ATTAINING LEVEL 5+ IN KENSINGTON AND CHELSEA AND ENGLAND 2002 - 2005

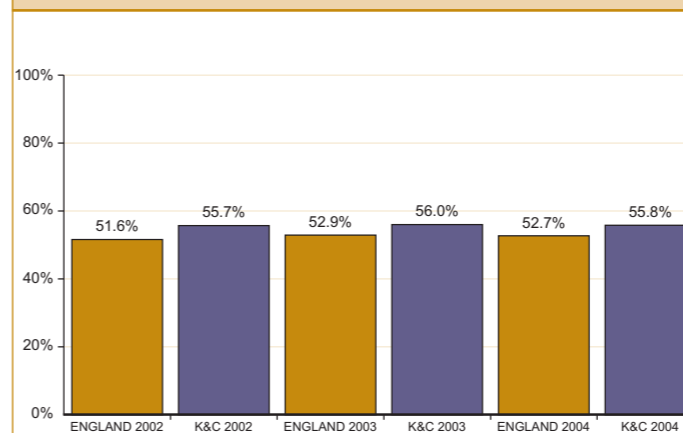
	ENGLISH	MATHEMATICS	SCIENCE
England 2002	67%	67%	67%
K&C 2002	72%	69%	71%
England 2003	69%	71%	68%
K&C 2003	79%	72%	72%
England 2004	71%	73%	66%
K&C 2004	80%	76%	71%
England 2005*	74%	74%	70%
K&C 2005*	81%	77%	72%

*2005 figures are provisional
Source: Department for Education and Skills, www.dwp.gov.uk
Updated: Annually

GCSE/Key Stage 4

Again, this high attainment is continued with a consistently high proportion of pupils leaving school with 5 or more GCSEs at grades A*- C. This is illustrated in figure 7.2.

FIGURE 7.2: GCSE ASSESSMENT - PERCENTAGE ATTAINING 5+ A*- C GCSE'S KENSINGTON AND CHELSEA AND ENGLAND 2002 - 2004



Source: Department for Education and Skills, www.dwp.gov.uk
Updated: Annually

Value added

Value added scores are based on the progress made by individual pupils from one stage of education to another. The scores refer to the progress schools help individuals to make, relative to their different starting points. The value added data is standardised to an England average of 100 for progress over Key Stages 1-2 and 2-3 and an average of 1000 for progress over Key Stages 2-4 and 3-4. Therefore, anything below the standardised rate is below the average for England.

Apart from Key Stages 1 - 2, Kensington and Chelsea maintained schools value added scores are marginally below England averages.

TABLE 7.15: VALUE ADDED SCORES KENSINGTON AND CHELSEA AND ENGLAND 2004

	K&C	ENGLAND
Key Stage 1-Key Stage 2	101.4	100.0
Key Stage 2-Key Stage 3	99.9	100.0
Key Stage 2-Key Stage 4	984.4	1000.0
Key Stage 3-Key Stage 4	992.6	1000.0

Source: Department for Education and Skills, www.dwp.gov.uk
Updated: Annually

Attendance and truancy rates

Pupil attendance, absence and truancy is measured by calculating attendance levels at school sessions. Pupils attend 93.7 per cent and 93.0 per cent of sessions in Kensington and Chelsea primary and secondary schools respectively in 2004/05. These figures are very close to the England average as are absence and truancy figures, as shown in table 7.16.

TABLE 7.16: ATTENDANCE AND ABSENCE FIGURES, KENSINGTON AND CHELSEA AND ENGLAND 2003/04 AND 2004/05

	PRIMARY		SECONDARY	
	K&C	ENGLAND	K&C	ENGLAND
Attendance 2003/04	93.8%	94.5%	92.6%	91.8%
Attendance 2004/05	93.7%	94.6%	93.0%	92.2%
Authorised				
Absence 2003/04	5.8%	5.1%	6.4%	7.0%
Absence 2004/05	6.0%	5.0%	6.5%	6.6%
Truancy/unauthorised				
absence 2003/04	0.4%	0.4%	1.0%	1.2%
absence 2004/05	0.4%	0.4%	0.6%	1.3%

Source: Department for Education and Skills, www.dwp.gov.uk
Updated: Annually

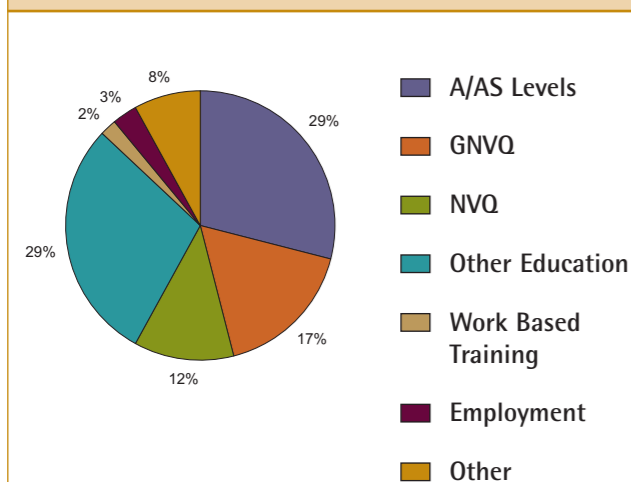


POST-16 DESTINATIONS AND EDUCATION

Destinations post-16

Following the end of compulsory education at aged 16, 89 per cent of pupils from Kensington and Chelsea maintained schools in 2004 went on to further education, training or work based learning. This is compared to an England figure of 87 per cent. Figure 7.3 illustrates the destinations of all pupils leaving Kensington and Chelsea schools in 2004.

FIGURE 7.3: KENSINGTON AND CHELSEA YEAR 11 LEAVERS DESTINATIONS 2004



Source: The Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea, Education and Libraries, Research and Information Unit
Updated: Annually

A/AS Level attainment

As shown above, A Levels are one of the most favoured forms of post-16 education for school leavers in Kensington and Chelsea. Table 7.17 illustrates the A/AS Level average point scores for Kensington and Chelsea pupils and the England average. The scores are based on grades awarded, see supporting information below. The average point score for Kensington and Chelsea pupils is slightly below the England average.

Supporting information

Scoring scales to calculate points:

A Level and Vocational A Level (single unit):

A=120, B=100, C=80, D=60, E=40.

A/S Level and Vocational A Level (single unit):

A=60, B=50, C=40, D=30, E=20.

Vocational A Level (double unit):

AA=240, AB=220, BB=200, BC=180, CC=160, CD=140, DD=120,

DE=100, EE=80.

Advanced GNVQ: Distinction=220, Merit=160, Pass=100.

Advanced GNVQ (single pilot): Distinction=110, Merit=80, Pass=50.

TABLE 7.17: PUPILS A/AS LEVEL AVERAGE POINT SCORES FOR KENSINGTON AND CHELSEA AND ENGLAND 2003-2004

	K&C	ENGLAND
2003	241.1	262.0
2004	249.5	269.2

Source: The Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea, Education and Libraries, Research and Information Unit
Updated: Annually

Progression to higher education

The proportion of A/AS Level students progressing to higher education has risen from 80 per cent in 2003 to 88 per cent in 2004.

TABLE 7.18: KENSINGTON AND CHELSEA A/AS LEVEL STUDENTS PROGRESSING TO HIGHER EDUCATION 2003-2004

2003	80%
2004	88%

Source: The Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea, Education and Libraries, Research and Information Unit
Updated: Annually

LABOUR MARKET PROFILE IN THE ROYAL BOROUGH OF KENSINGTON AND CHELSEA

Working age population

2004 mid-year population estimates state that the Royal Borough has a working age (aged 16-64) population of 131,300. The total population is estimated at 184,100.

Source: Office for National Statistics, www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk
Updated: Annually

Economic Activity and Inactivity

The proportion of the working age population (16-64 years) that is economically active (that is, people who are in employment or unemployed but are able to work) in the Royal Borough is very similar to the London average at 73.2 per cent. Just over 68 per cent of the working age population is in employment which again is close to the London average. A larger proportion of the working age population is self employed in the Royal Borough compared with London. See table 8.1

TABLE 8.1: ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY IN KENSINGTON AND CHELSEA, LONDON AND ENGLAND 2003/04

K&C	ALL PEOPLE	MALES	FEMALES
Economically active*	73.2%	82.5%	63.2%
In employment*	68.1%	76.8%	58.8%
Employees*	53.9%	59.9%	47.4%
Self employed*	13.3%	16.3%	10.0%
Economically inactive*	26.8%	17.5%	36.8%
Wanting a job**	6.5%	4.2%	8.9%
Not wanting a job**	20.3%	13.2%	27.9%
LONDON			
Economically active*	74.6%	81.6%	67.1%
In employment*	69.3%	75.7%	62.5%
Employees*	58.2%	60.3%	56.1%
Self employed*	10.6%	15.1%	5.8%
Economically inactive*	25.4%	18.4%	32.9%
Wanting a job**	6.6%	5.2%	8.1%
Not wanting a job**	18.8%	13.2%	24.7%
ENGLAND			
Economically active*	78.5%	83.8%	72.9%
In employment*	74.6%	79.4%	69.5%
Employees*	87.0%	82.8%	92.1%
Self employed*	12.4%	16.7%	7.2%
Economically inactive*	21.5%	16.2%	27.2%
Wanting a job**	5.5%	4.6%	6.7%
Not wanting a job**	16.0%	11.6%	20.5%

Figures rounded up or down

*Calculated as a percentage of the working age population

**Calculated as proportion of economically inactive

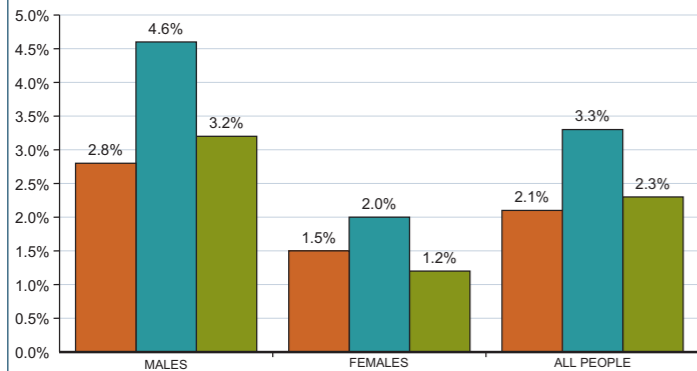
Source: Local Area Labour Force Survey 2003-2004, www.nomisweb.co.uk
Updated: Annually

Unemployment

Levels of resident employment in the borough are generally high (as shown above in table 8.1). Unemployment is often measured by the uptake of Job Seekers Allowance (JSA) benefit. This takes into account those who are unemployed and seeking employment but not people who are unemployed and not seeking work. Figure 8.1 illustrates current JSA claimant rates. The rates equate to a total of 2,651 people claiming JSA in the borough, this being made up of 1,726 males and 925 females.

FIGURE 8.1: JOB SEEKERS ALLOWANCE CLAIMANT RATE IN KENSINGTON AND CHELSEA, LONDON AND ENGLAND JUNE 2005

Rate as a proportion of the working age population claiming



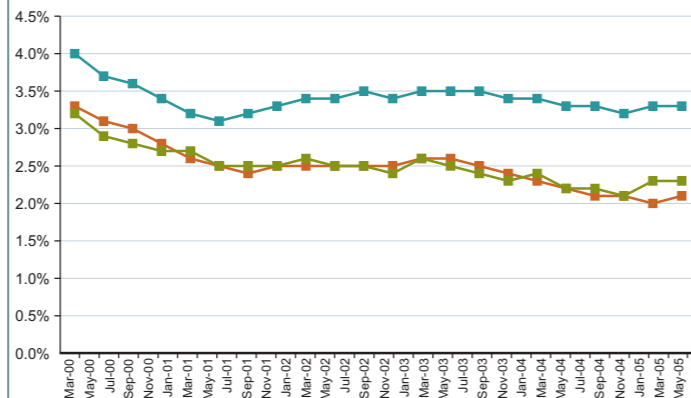
Legend: Kensington and Chelsea (orange), London (teal), England (green)

Source: Claimant Counts, www.nomisweb.co.uk
Updated: Monthly

As illustrated in figure 8.2, the rate of unemployment in Kensington and Chelsea has historically been lower than the London rate and has fluctuated just above or below England rate.

FIGURE 8.2: JOB SEEKERS ALLOWANCE CLAIMANT RATE IN KENSINGTON AND CHELSEA, LONDON AND ENGLAND MARCH 2000 - JUNE 2005

Rate as a proportion of the working age population claiming



Legend: Kensington and Chelsea (orange), London (teal), England (green)

Supporting information

This figure illustrates K&Cs position against all 376 local authorities in England and Wales. The local authorities identified in the figure are examples of different positions in the data range.

Source: Claimant Counts, www.nomisweb.co.uk
Updated: Monthly

Age and duration of Job Seekers Allowance claimants and claims

The majority of claimants are between the ages of 25-49 and the majority of claimants receive the benefit for six months or less. However just over a fifth claim for over 12 months and are classed as 'long term unemployed'.

TABLE 8.2: AGE AND DURATION OF JOB SEEKERS ALLOWANCE CLAIMANTS IN KENSINGTON AND CHELSEA JUNE 2005

AGE OF KENSINGTON AND CHELSEA JSA CLAIMANTS

Aged 18-24	20.4%
Aged 25-49	61.4%
Aged 50+	18.3%
	100%

DURATION OF KENSINGTON AND CHELSEA JSA CLAIMANTS

Up to 6 months	55.9%
Over 6 months and up to 12 months	23.7%
Over 12 months	20.5%
	100%

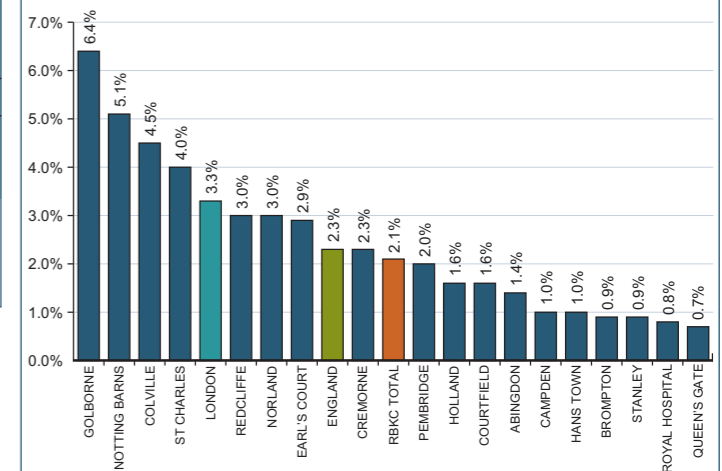
Figures rounded up or down
Source: Claimant Counts, www.nomisweb.co.uk
Updated: Monthly

Job Seekers Allowance claimants rates across Kensington and Chelsea wards

The overall averages mask significant differences between different parts of the borough. Figure 8.3 shows that in the four northernmost wards; Golborne, Notting Barns, Colville and St Charles, the JSA claimant rate stands at 6.4 per cent, 5.1 per cent, 4.5 per cent and 4.0 per cent respectively; higher than the London average and compared with a borough average of 2.1 per cent.

FIGURE 8.3: JOB SEEKERS ALLOWANCE CLAIMANT RATE IN KENSINGTON AND CHELSEA WARDS JUNE 2005

Rate as a proportion of the working age population claiming



Source: Claimant Counts, www.nomisweb.co.uk
Updated: Monthly

Benefits claimants' profile

Apart from JSA, there are a number of other state benefits that can be claimed. Table 8.3 illustrates the numbers of benefits claimants in Kensington and Chelsea and rates for Kensington and Chelsea compared with London and England. Claimant numbers for males and females differ depending on benefits, although these are not standardised to the numbers of the population who can claim the benefit. Kensington and Chelsea falls below London and England rates for all benefits except for Income Support where it is above the England average. Care should be taken with figures as some people are entitled to more than one benefit and so appear in more than one of these benefits sets.

TABLE 8.3: BENEFITS CLAIMANTS NUMBERS AND RATES FOR KENSINGTON AND CHELSEA, LONDON AND ENGLAND 2004

	K&C TOTAL CLAIMANTS	K&C TOTAL MALE CLAIMANTS	K&C TOTAL FEMALE CLAIMANTS	K&C TOTAL CLAIMANT RATE	LONDON TOTAL CLAIMANT RATE	ENGLAND TOTAL CLAIMANT RATE
Income Support (IS)	7,185	2,905	4,100	6.7%	8.2%	6.3%
Disability Living Allowance (DLA)	4,165	2,200	1,960	2.6%	3.6%	4.3%
Incapacity Benefit (+Severe Disability Allowance) IB+SDA	6,660	4,000	2,600	5.8%	6.6%	7.0%
Attendance Allowance (AA)	1,670	535	1,130	8.6%	12.7%	14.6%
State Pension (SP)	16,510	10,415	6,085	62.5%	81.2%	88.0%
Pension Credit (PC)	5,380	2,210	3,170	20.4%	23.4%	21.4%

Missing figures for gender breakdown relates to rounding of data or claimants where gender is unknown/unrecorded.

Please see 'Community, Equalities and Inclusivity' Chapter 6 for a further breakdown of Income Support, Disability Living Allowance and Incapacity Benefit.

Supporting information

Income Support - is awarded to applicants aged 16-59 who are on a low income and are working on average under 16 hours a week.

Disability Living Allowance - is awarded to applicants who are under 65 and need supervision and/or need help with personal care and/or have mobility needs.

Incapacity Benefit - is awarded to applicants who are not working due to sickness or disability and for whom Statutory Sick Pay has ended or was not received.

Severe Disability Allowance - is awarded to applicants who have been unable to work for at least 28 weeks in a row because of illness or disability. If you were getting Severe Disablement Allowance in April 2001 you will normally continue to receive it. Since April 2001, it has not been possible to make a new claim.

Attendance Allowance - is awarded to applicants who are aged 65 or over when they apply, who need supervision and/or help with personal care.

State Pension - is awarded to all who reach state pension age, 65 years for males and currently 60 years for females.

Pension Credit - is an additional pension allowance which is awarded to some people aged over 60.

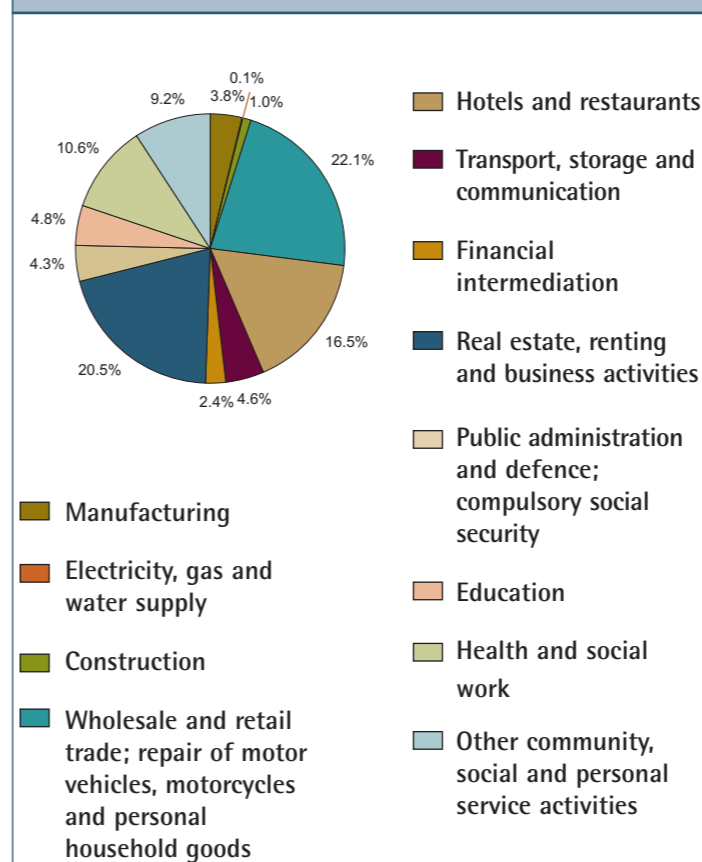
Source: Department for Work and Pensions, www.dwp.gov.uk/asd/statistics.asp
Updated: Annually

THE LOCAL ECONOMY

Industry of employment

According to the latest available figures, there is a total of 113,025 recorded employee jobs in the Royal Borough. Of these, the largest areas of employment are 'wholesale and retail'; which provides 22 per cent of local jobs, 'real estate, renting and business activity' (20 per cent) and 'hotels and restaurants' (16.5 per cent).

FIGURE 8.4: EMPLOYMENT BY SECTOR IN KENSINGTON AND CHELSEA 2003

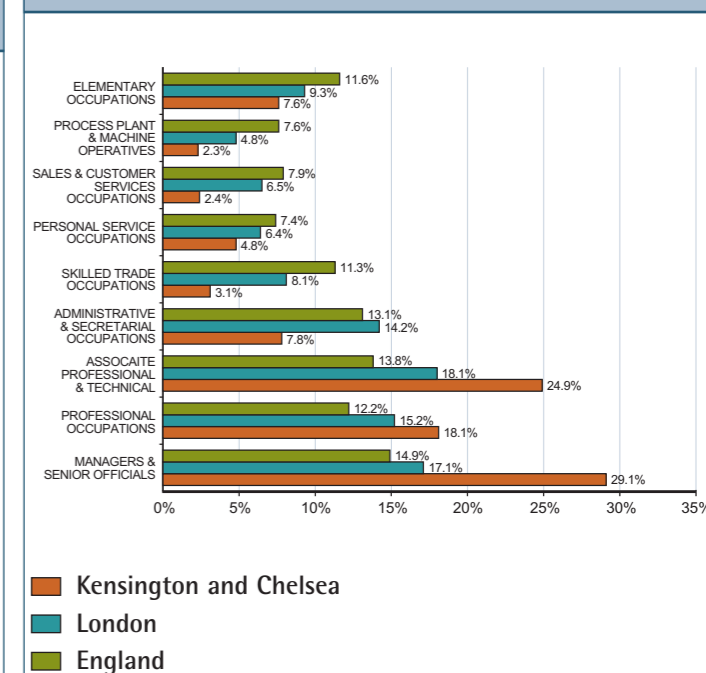


Figures rounded up or down
Source: Annual Business Inquiry 2003, www.nomisweb.co.uk
Updated: Annually

Employment by occupation

Figure 8.5 illustrates the occupational type of all people in employment. Compared with London and England, Kensington and Chelsea has a higher proportion of residents working as managers and senior officials and working in professional and associate professional and technical occupations.

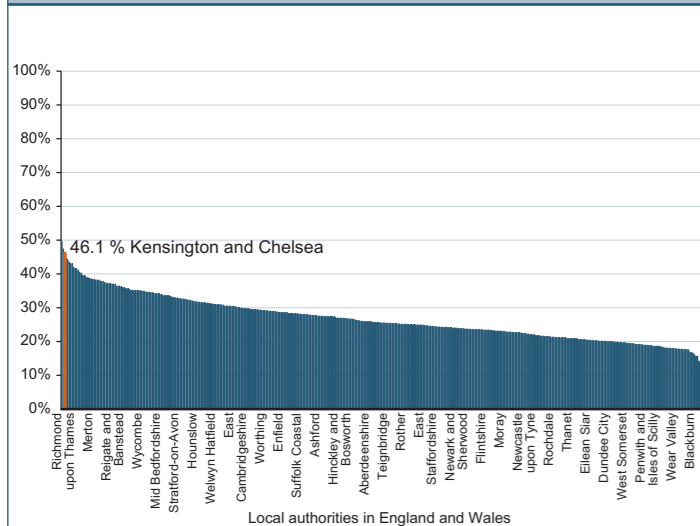
FIGURE 8.5: EMPLOYMENT BY OCCUPATION FOR KENSINGTON AND CHELSEA, LONDON & ENGLAND 2003 - 2004



Figures rounded up or down
Source: Local Area Labour Force Survey 2003 - 2004, www.nomisweb.co.uk
Updated: Annually

Data from the 2001 Census is comparable with the above information and shows that Kensington and Chelsea is ranked third in all local authorities in England and Wales for the proportion of people employed in professional or managerial positions. This is illustrated in figure 8.6 showing Kensington and Chelsea in comparison with all other local authorities.

FIGURE 8.6: PROPORTION OF POPULATION EMPLOYED IN PROFESSIONAL OR MANAGERIAL POSITIONS FOR ALL LOCAL AUTHORITIES IN ENGLAND AND WALES 2001



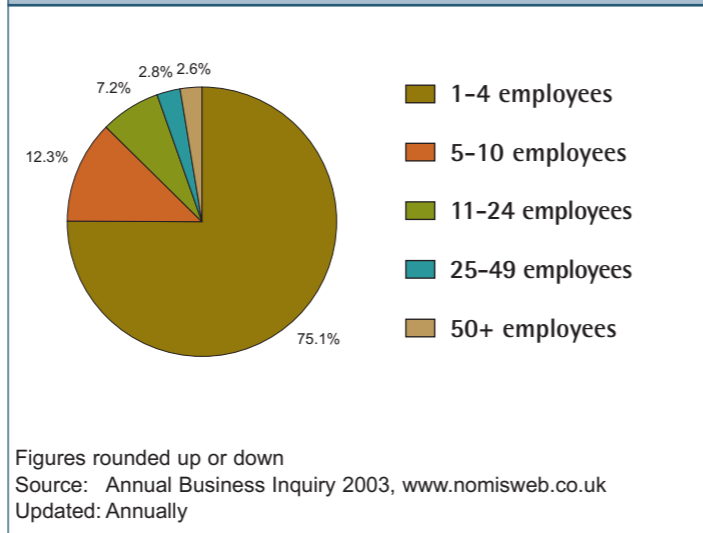
Supporting information
This figure illustrates K&Cs position against all 376 local authorities in England and Wales. The local authorities identified in the figure are examples of different positions in the data range.

Source: Census 2001, www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk
Updated: Every 10 years

Size of employers and number of employees

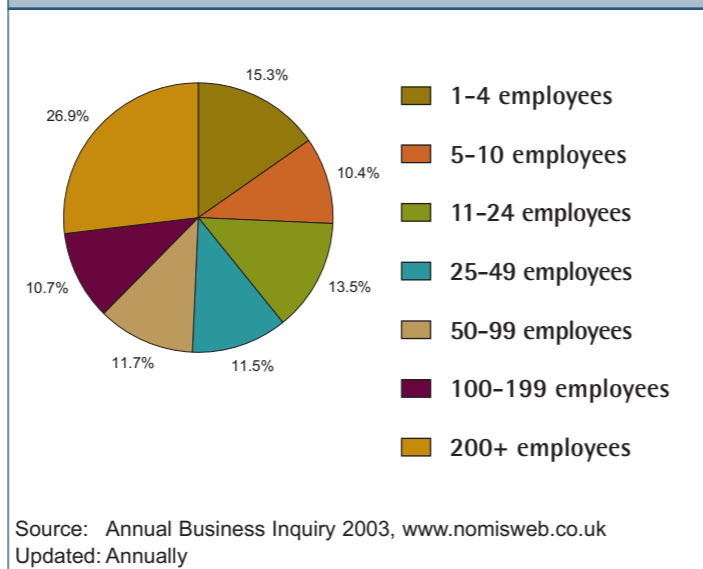
Most businesses in the borough are very small. Three-quarters of local workplaces employ fewer than five people and only 2.6 per cent employ more than 50 people. See figure 8.7.

FIGURE 8.7: KENSINGTON AND CHELSEA WORKPLACES BY NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES 2003



Comparatively, units/workplaces with fewer than five employees employ 15.3 per cent of the 113,025 employees. Units with 200+ employees employ 26.9 per cent of the total workforce as illustrated in figure 8.8.

FIGURE 8.8: KENSINGTON AND CHELSEA EMPLOYMENT BY SIZE OF WORKPLACES 2003



Numbers of VAT registered businesses

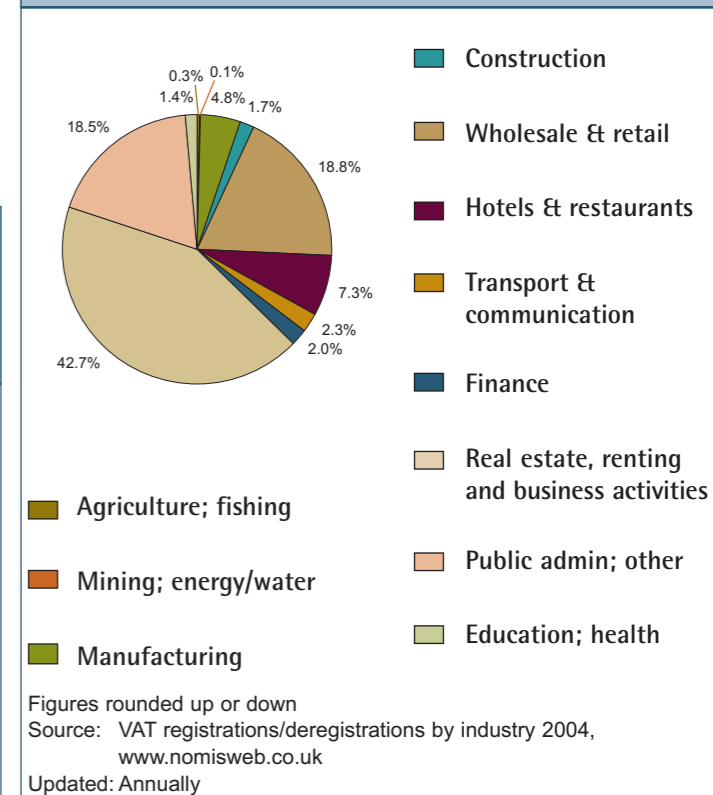
The numbers of VAT registered businesses in the Royal Borough has steadily risen, with a total of 9,820 businesses registered in Kensington and Chelsea in 2004. Each year there are more registrations than deregistrations.

FIGURE 8.9: VAT REGISTERED BUSINESSES IN KENSINGTON AND CHELSEA 1994 - 2004 TOTAL REGISTERED + ANNUAL REGISTRATIONS AND DEREGISTRATIONS



Of the 9,820 registered businesses, real estate, renting and business activities make up the large proportion. This broad classification also includes computer and related activities, research and experimental development, legal, accounting, book-keeping and auditing activities, tax consultancy, market research and public opinion polling, business and management consultancy and holdings. Figure 8.10 shows VAT registered businesses by industry.

FIGURE 8.10: VAT REGISTERED BUSINESSES BY INDUSTRY IN KENSINGTON AND CHELSEA 2004



INCOME LEVELS IN THE ROYAL BOROUGH

Household Income levels

Kensington and Chelsea ranks highly compared with London borough averages in terms of gross household income levels. Household income measures relate to income from all sources, rather than just earnings and so can include incomes such as benefits. The average gross household income for Kensington and Chelsea is higher than London and England levels as illustrated in table 8.4.

TABLE 8.4: AVERAGE GROSS HOUSEHOLD INCOME FOR KENSINGTON AND CHELSEA, LONDON AND ENGLAND 2004

Kensington and Chelsea	£42,272
London	£34,625
England	£29,374

Source: Paycheck 2004, CACI Ltd
Updated: Annually

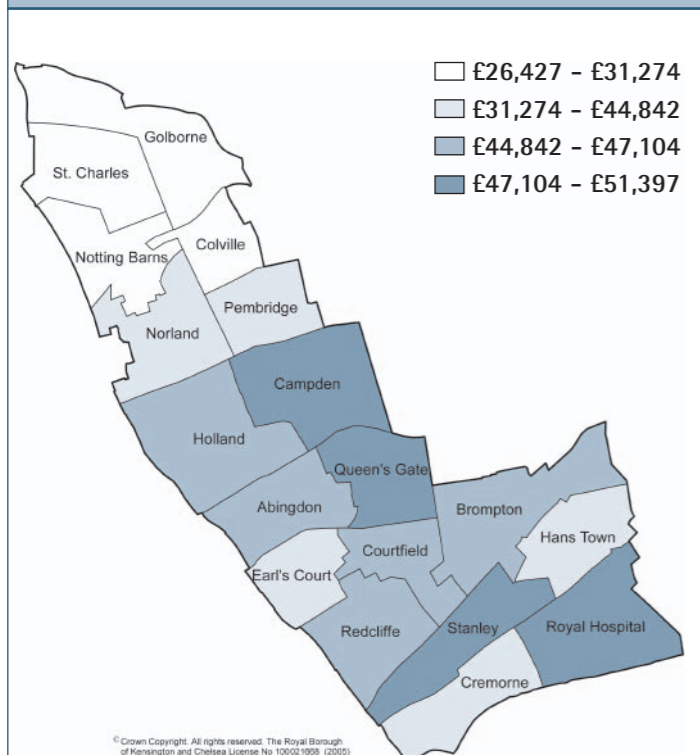
Compared with London, Kensington and Chelsea has a higher proportion of households with incomes above £50,000. However, 23.1 per cent of households in the Royal Borough have gross household incomes of less than £20,000 as illustrated in table 8.5.

TABLE 8.5: GROSS HOUSEHOLD INCOME BANDS FOR KENSINGTON AND CHELSEA AND LONDON 2004

PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS WITH INCOME ABOVE:		
	K&C	LONDON
£30,000	59.4%	48.1%
£50,000	31.0%	20.7%
£100,000	4.8%	2.4%
PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS WITH INCOME BELOW:		
	K&C	LONDON
£5,000	3.3%	4.5%
£10,000	8.1%	11.3%
£15,000	14.9%	20.6%
£20,000	23.1%	31.3%

Source: Paycheck 2004, CACI Ltd
Updated: Annually

MAP 8.1: AVERAGE GROSS HOUSEHOLD INCOME BY KENSINGTON AND CHELSEA WARDS 2004



Source: Paycheck 2004, CACI Ltd
Updated: Annually

The distribution of household income levels is not evenly spread across the Borough. As can be seen from map 8.1, households with higher incomes are located more frequently in the south of the borough and particularly in the wards of Campden, Queen's Gate, Stanley and Royal Hospital. Wards in the north of the borough have lower levels of household income.

QUALIFICATION LEVELS

Qualifications

Overall levels of qualifications are high in the Royal Borough. Table 8.6 illustrates the percentage of the population with different levels of qualifications.

TABLE 8.6: QUALIFICATION LEVELS IN KENSINGTON AND CHELSEA, LONDON AND ENGLAND 2001

PEOPLE AGED 16-74 WITH:			
	K&C	LONDON	ENGLAND
No qualifications	13.0%	23.7%	28.9%
Highest qualification attained level 1	6.2%	13.0%	16.6%
Highest qualification attained level 2	12.8%	17.1%	19.4%
Highest qualification attained level 3	13.2%	9.8%	8.3%
Highest qualification attained level 4/5	51.5%	31.0%	19.9%
Other qualifications/level unknown	3.3%	5.4%	6.9%
	100%	100%	100%

Supporting information

Level 1: 1+'O' Level passes, 1+CSE/GCSE any grades, NVQ Level 1, Foundation GNVQ

Level 2: 5+'O' Level passes, 5+CSEs (grade 1), 5+GCSEs (grades A-C), School Certificate, 1+'A' Levels/AS Levels, NVQ Level 2, Intermediate GNVQ

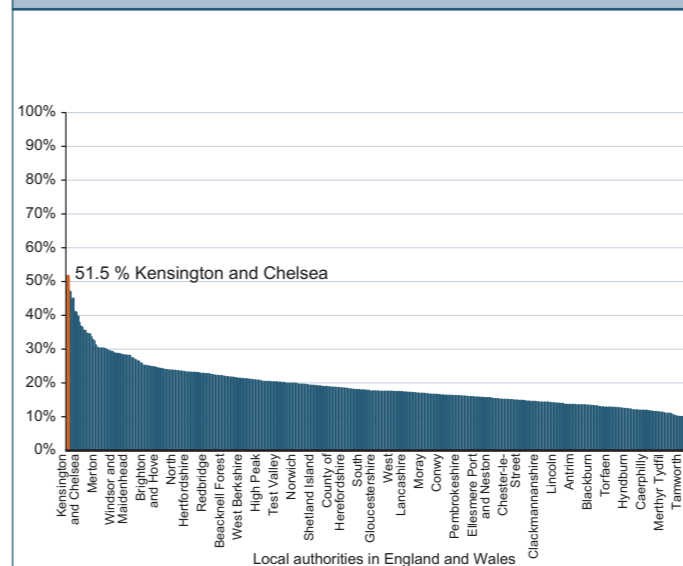
Level 3: 2+'A' Levels, 4+AS Levels, Higher School certificate, NVQ Level 3, Advanced GNVQ

Level 4/5: First degree, Higher degree, NVQ Levels 4 and 5, HNC, HND, Qualified Teacher status, Qualified Medical Doctor, Qualified Dentist, Qualified Nurse, Midwife, Health Visitor

Source: Census 2001, www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk
Updated: Annually

The Royal Borough has the highest proportion of adults with a higher education or Level 4/5 qualifications in the whole of England and Wales at 51.5 per cent. See figure 8.11.

FIGURE 8.11: PROPORTION OF POPULATION WITH LEVEL 4/5 QUALIFICATIONS FOR ALL LOCAL AUTHORITIES IN ENGLAND AND WALES 2001



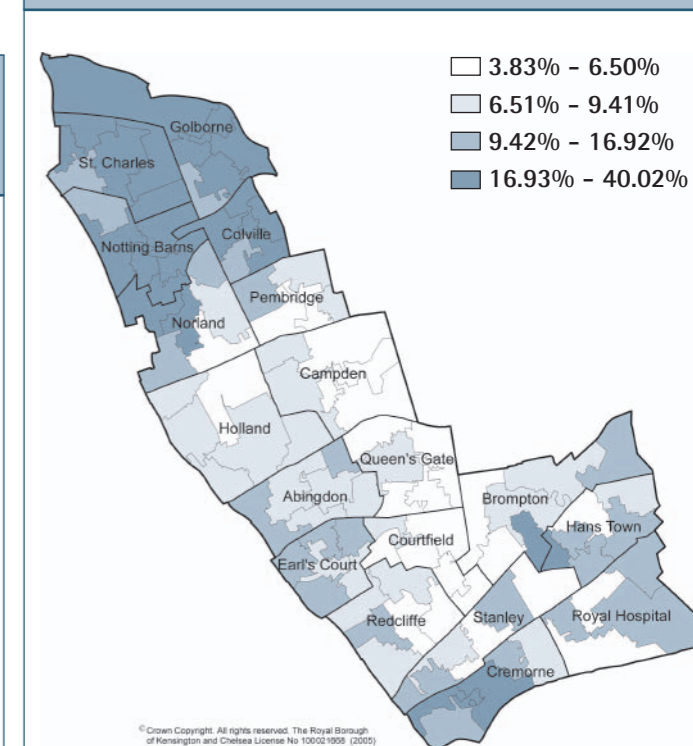
Supporting information

This figure illustrates K&Cs position against all 376 local authorities in England and Wales. The local authorities identified in the figure are examples of different positions in the data range.

Source: Census 2001, www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk
Updated: Every 10 years

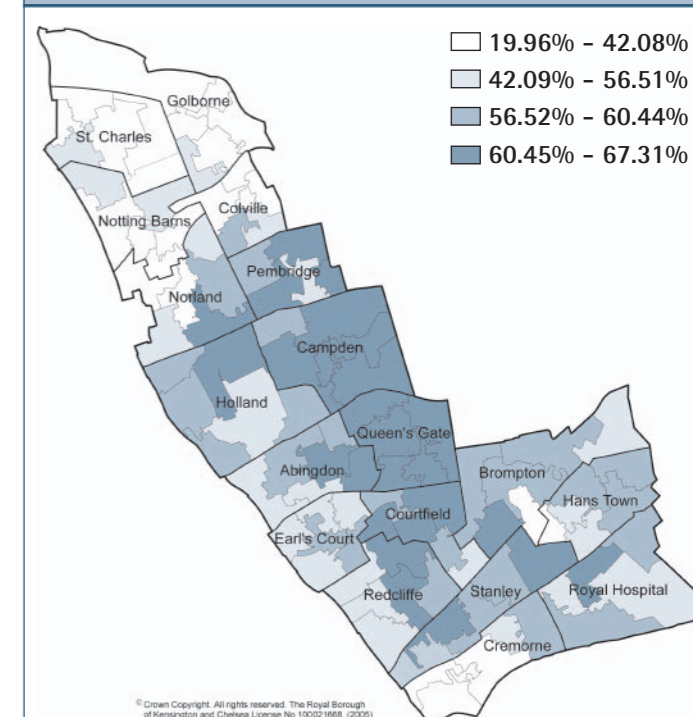
There are variations in where people with different levels of qualifications reside in the borough. People with no qualifications and level 4/5 qualifications are concentrated in different areas of the borough and can be seen on maps 8.2 and 8.3.

MAP 8.2: PERCENTAGE OF PEOPLE AGED 16 - 74: NO QUALIFICATIONS BY KENSINGTON AND CHELSEA LOWER SUPER OUTPUT AREAS 2001



Source: Census 2001, www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk
Updated: Every 10 years

MAP 8.3: PERCENTAGE OF PEOPLE AGED 16 - 74: HIGHEST QUALIFICATION ATTAINED LEVEL 4/5 BY KENSINGTON AND CHELSEA LOWER SUPER OUTPUT AREAS 2001



Source: Census 2001, www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk
Updated: Every 10 years

The English Indices of Deprivation 2004

THE ENGLISH INDICES OF DEPRIVATION 2004

The Indices of Deprivation 2004 (ID 2004) and Index of Multiple Deprivation 2004 (IMD 2004) measure deprivation at the small area level of Lower Super Output Area (SOA), of which there are 34,482 in England and 103 in the Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea. The extent of deprivation is calculated by comparing the position of an SOA to all in England. A ranking of 1st out of 34,482 is 'most deprived' and the 'least deprived' is in position 34,482.

There are seven indices (also known as 'domains') that are recognised and measured separately. Each domain comprises of indicators that measure deprivation (e.g. unemployment, poor health and different crimes). The Index of Multiple Deprivation is an aggregation of these individual domains and hence illustrates deprivation in areas on multiple levels.

The individual indices are as follows and the percentage represents their weighting in the IMD 2004:

- Income deprivation 22.5 per cent
- Employment deprivation 22.5 per cent
- Health deprivation and disability 13.5 per cent
- Education, skills and training deprivation 13.5 per cent
- Barriers to housing and services 9.3 per cent
- Crime 9.3 per cent
- Living environment 9.3 per cent

More information about these indicators and the ID/IMD 2004 can be found at the Office of the Deputy Prime Ministers website:

http://www.odpm.gov.uk/stellent/groups/odpm_urbanpolicy/documents/page/odpm_urbpol_028470.hcsp

MAPPING THE ENGLISH INDICES OF DEPRIVATION 2004 AND INDEX OF MULTIPLE DEPRIVATION 2004

The following maps illustrate the Index of Multiple Deprivation and each of the seven Indices of Deprivation mapped at Lower SOA level for the Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea. In order to compare the extent of deprivation of Kensington and Chelsea SOAs with all SOAs in England, percentage bands are used. Here SOAs within the worst 20 per cent deprived in England and above are presented*.

*This excludes the Index of Education where only one SOA is identified as falling within the worst 28 per cent deprived in England.

Index of Multiple Deprivation

One SOA is within the worst four per cent in England and a further two are within the worst 10 per cent. Overall 21 SOAs fall within the worst 20 per cent deprived in England. All of these are located in the north of the borough.

Index of Income

This index captures the proportion of the population experiencing income deprivation based mainly on the uptake of benefits. One SOA is within the worst three per cent in England. A further 25 SOAs are within the worst 20 per cent deprived in England on Income and 14 of these are within the worst 10 per cent. All except three of these are located in the north of the borough.

Index of Employment

This index measures employment deprivation i.e. involuntary exclusion of the working age population from the world of work. One SOA is within the worst two per cent in England for employment deprivation. A further 22 SOAs in RBKC are within the worst 20 per cent deprived in England. Most of these are located in the north of the borough.

Index of Health and Disability

This index identifies areas with relatively high rates of people who die prematurely or whose quality of life is impaired by poor health or who are disabled, across the whole population. Seven SOAs in the Royal Borough are ranked within the worst 20 per cent deprived in England and one is within the 10 per cent most deprived in England.

Index of Education

The index of education measures the extent of deprivation in terms of education, skills and training. One SOA in RBKC is ranked within the 28 per cent most deprived in England.

Index of Barriers to Housing and Services

This index measures barriers to housing and key local services. Twenty-one SOAs fall within the worst 20 per cent deprived in England. Two of these fall within the worst 10 per cent in England.

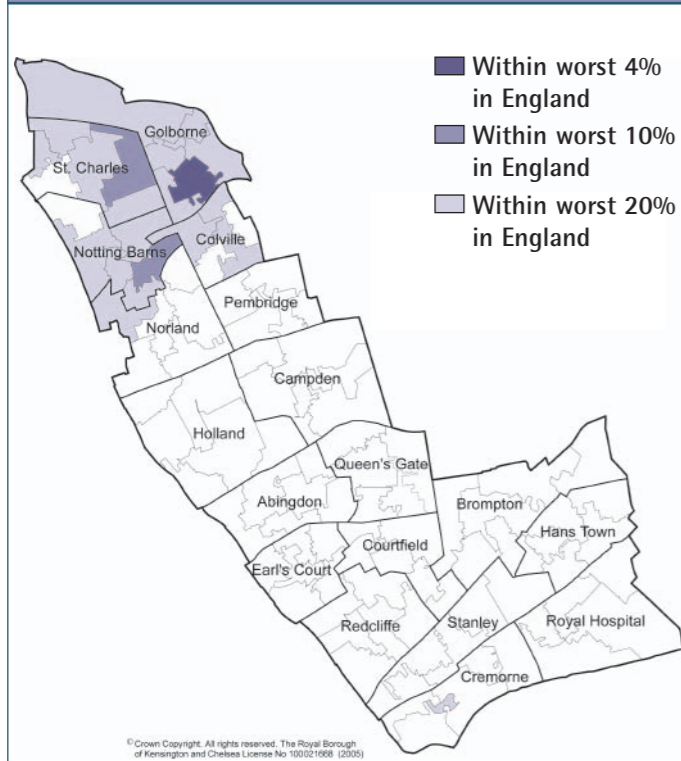
Index of Crime

The crime index looks at the incidence of recorded crime for the four major crime themes of burglary, theft, criminal damage and violence. Twenty-six SOAs in the Royal Borough are ranked within the worst 20 per cent deprived in England on the crime index. Eleven of these are within the worst 10 per cent and two are in the worst 4 per cent in England.

Index of Living Environment

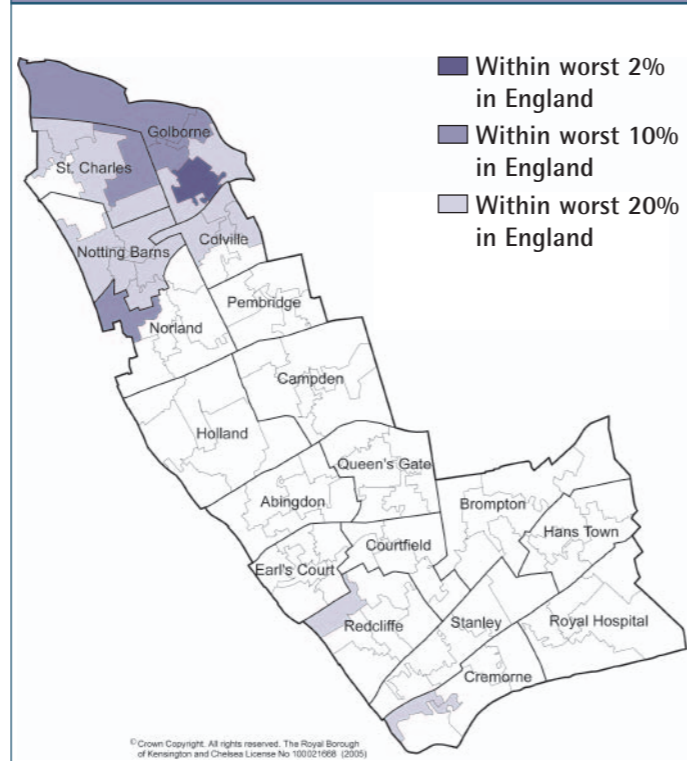
The index of the living environment looks at the 'indoor' living environment, which measures the quality of housing and the 'outdoor' living environment, which looks at air quality and road traffic accidents. There are very few areas in Kensington and Chelsea that do not fall within the 20 per cent most deprived in England with the majority falling within the 10 per cent most deprived. It is believed that the Royal Borough exhibits such high levels of deprivation in this index due to comparatively poor air quality that contributes to the domain.

MAP 9.1: INDEX OF MULTIPLE DEPRIVATION 2004 BY KENSINGTON AND CHELSEA LOWER SUPER OUTPUT AREAS



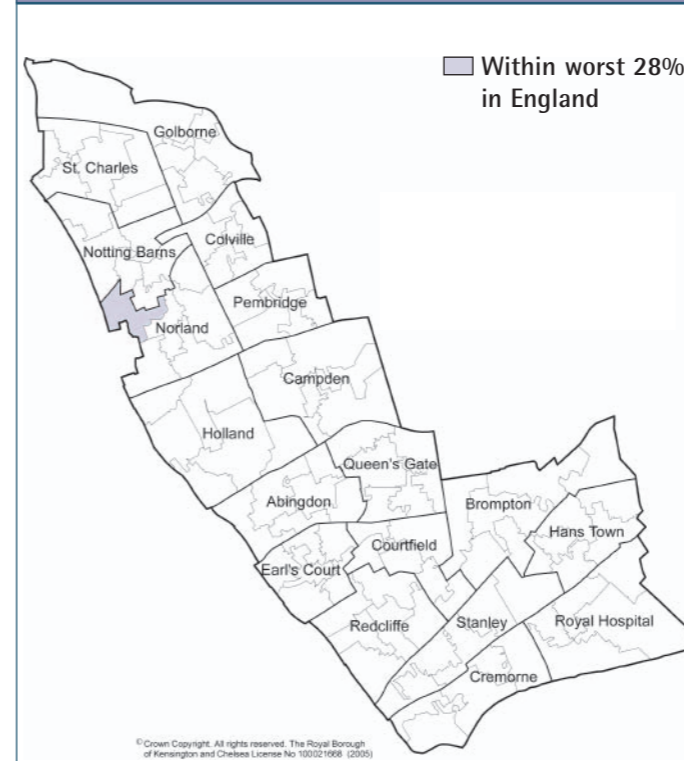
Source: The Office of the Deputy Prime Minister, www.odpm.gov.uk
Updated: Possibly every four years

MAP 9.3: INDICES OF DEPRIVATION 2004; INDEX OF EMPLOYMENT BY KENSINGTON AND CHELSEA LOWER SUPER OUTPUT AREAS



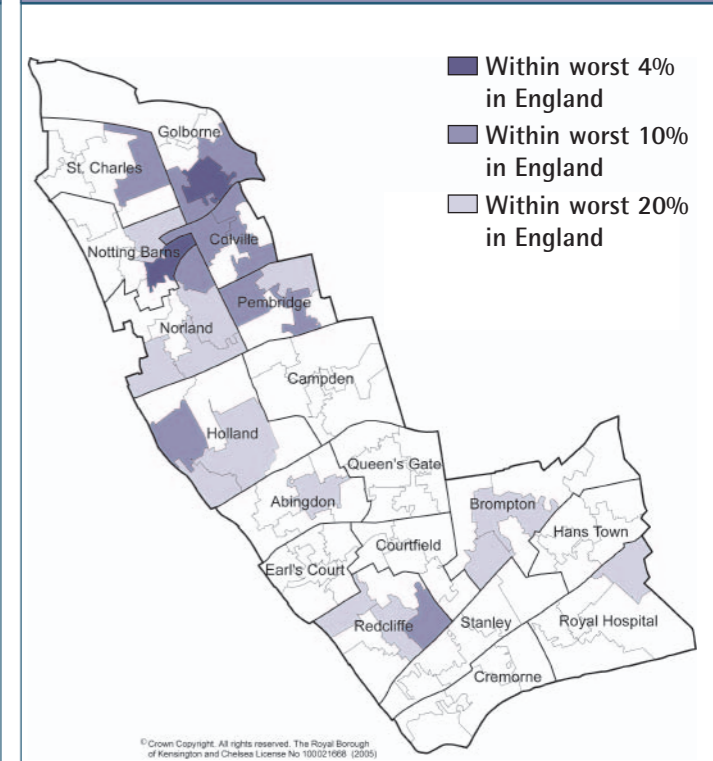
Source: The Office of the Deputy Prime Minister, www.odpm.gov.uk
Updated: Possibly every four years

MAP 9.5: INDICES OF DEPRIVATION 2004; INDEX OF EDUCATION BY KENSINGTON AND CHELSEA LOWER SUPER OUTPUT AREAS



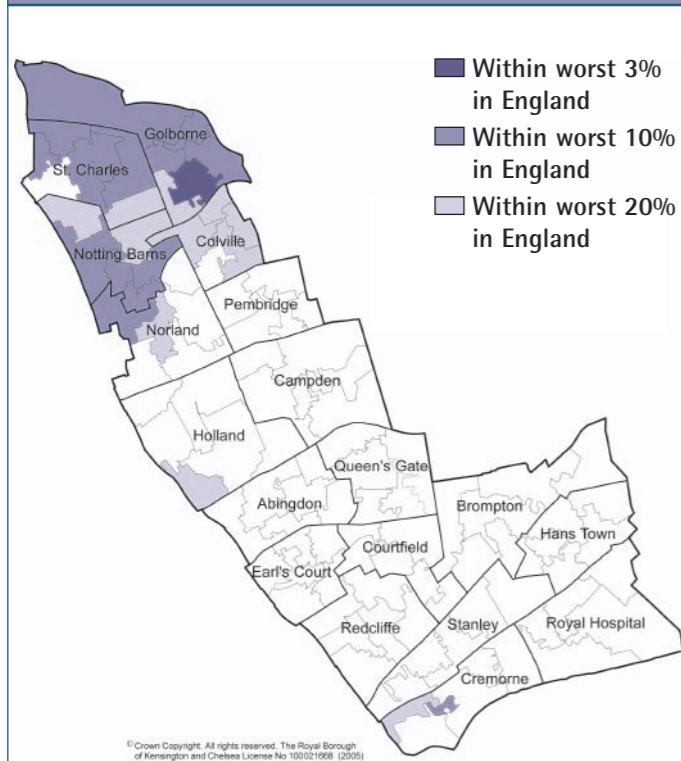
Source: The Office of the Deputy Prime Minister, www.odpm.gov.uk
Updated: Possibly every four years

MAP 9.7: INDICES OF DEPRIVATION 2004; INDEX OF CRIME BY KENSINGTON AND CHELSEA LOWER SUPER OUTPUT AREAS



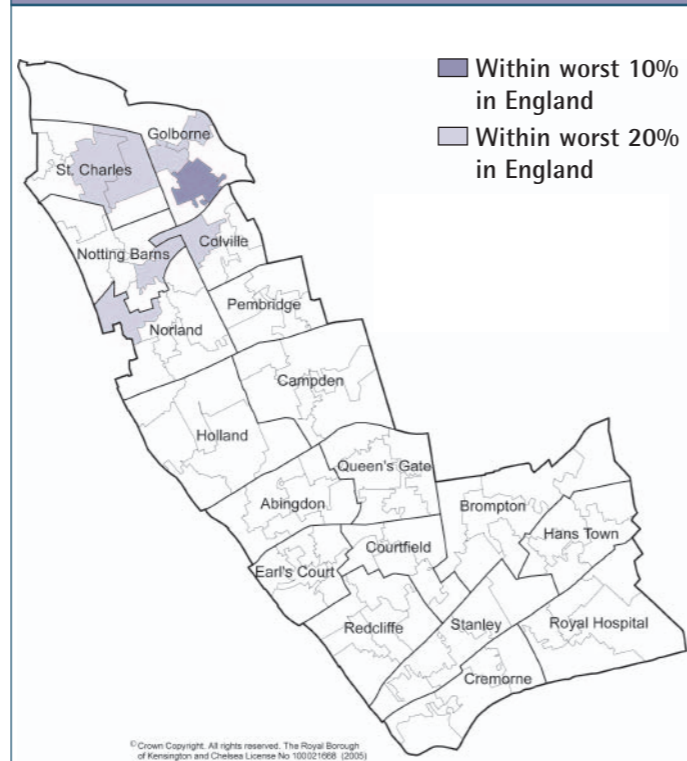
Source: The Office of the Deputy Prime Minister, www.odpm.gov.uk
Updated: Possibly every four years

MAP 9.2: INDICES OF DEPRIVATION 2004; INDEX OF INCOME BY KENSINGTON AND CHELSEA LOWER SUPER OUTPUT AREAS



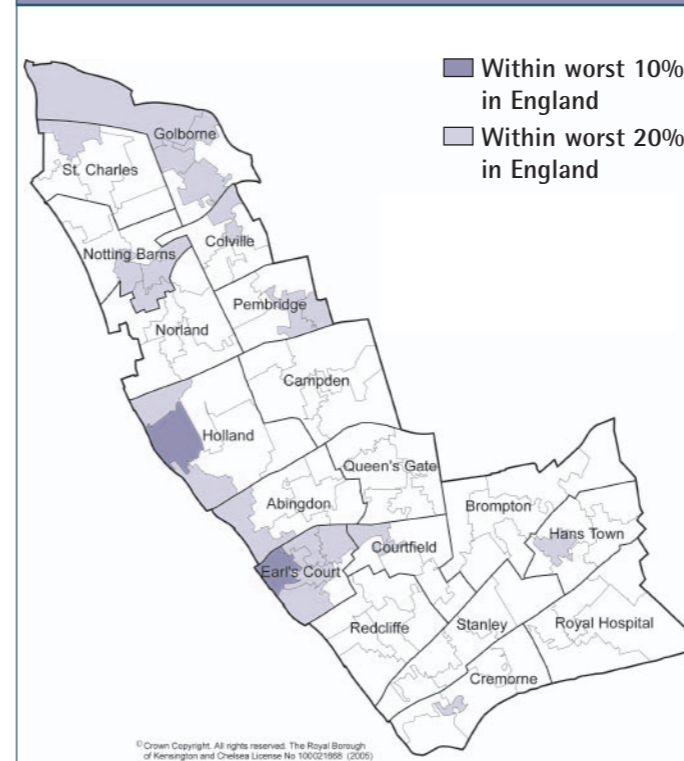
Source: The Office of the Deputy Prime Minister, www.odpm.gov.uk
Updated: Possibly every four years

MAP 9.4: INDICES OF DEPRIVATION 2004; INDEX OF HEALTH AND DISABILITY BY KENSINGTON AND CHELSEA LOWER SUPER OUTPUT AREAS



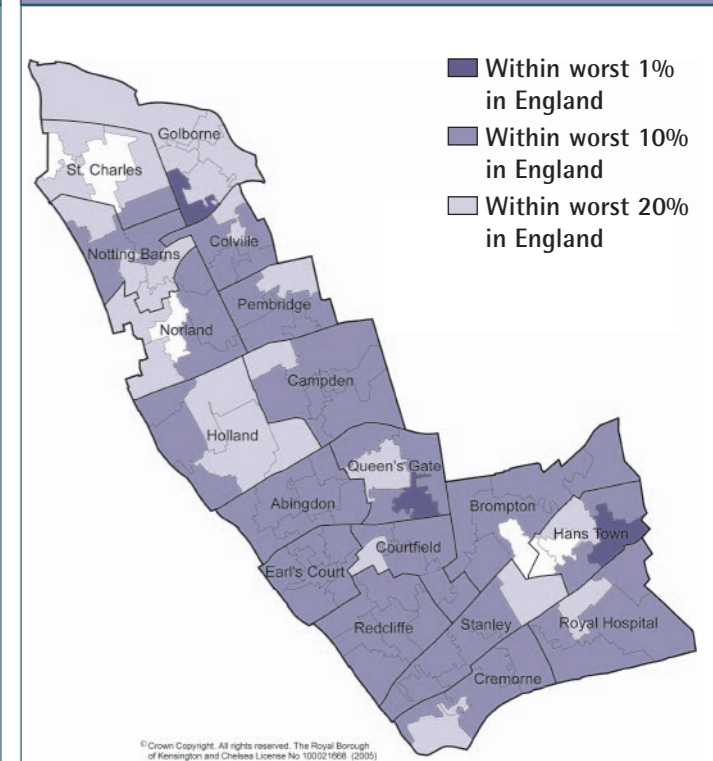
Source: The Office of the Deputy Prime Minister, www.odpm.gov.uk
Updated: Possibly every four years

MAP 9.6: INDICES OF DEPRIVATION 2004; INDEX OF BARRIERS TO HOUSING BY KENSINGTON AND CHELSEA LOWER SUPER OUTPUT AREAS



Source: The Office of the Deputy Prime Minister, www.odpm.gov.uk
Updated: Possibly every four years

MAP 9.8: INDICES OF DEPRIVATION 2004; INDEX OF LIVING ENVIRONMENT BY KENSINGTON AND CHELSEA LOWER SUPER OUTPUT AREAS



Source: The Office of the Deputy Prime Minister, www.odpm.gov.uk
Updated: Possibly every four years

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