ARUP

Old Oak West: Equalities Impact Assessment Baseline

Equalities Impact Assessment Baseline Report

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		Name	Manasi Lohumi, Zach Adu & Rhianna Malcolm	Sakhi Sumaria	Kieron Hyams
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			Prepared by	**Checked by**	**Approved by**
		Name	Manasi Lohumi, Zach Adu & Rhianna Malcolm	Sakhi Sumaria	Andrew Nothstine
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		Name	Manasi Lohumi, Zach Adu & Rhianna Malcolm	Sakhi Sumaria	

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	Name	Manasi Lohumi, Zach Adu & Rhianna Malcolm	Sakhi Sumaria & Jack Stevens	Andrew Nothstine

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1.1   Introduction

Old Oak West (OOW) is a once-in-a-lifetime regeneration project for London to create a high-quality neighbourhood in London consisting of a sustainable mixed-use, residential, and economic hub. As a public sector body, Old Oak and Park Royal Development Corporation (OPDC) must demonstrate that the proposals for the study area have paid due regard to the Public Sector Equality Duty (PSED), under the Equality Act 2010 (the Act) by considering the impacts of decision-making on groups with protected characteristics.

In that context, Arup has been appointed by Homes England, working closely with (and with a duty of care to) OPDC to undertake the baseline assessment which will feed into the following activities:

* The Equalities Impact Assessment (EqIA) for potential land assembly activities.

* Providing an evidence base for the strategic narrative of the Outline Business Case.

1.2   Methodology

The baseline assessment has been developed using a series of publicly available data sets and considers information available from previous studies which have been undertaken. The data for the assessment has been gathered at LSOA or MSOA level wherever possible.

1.3   Study Area

Figure 1 (below) outlines the different study areas that have been included within this assessment.

Figure 1: Study Area Boundaries
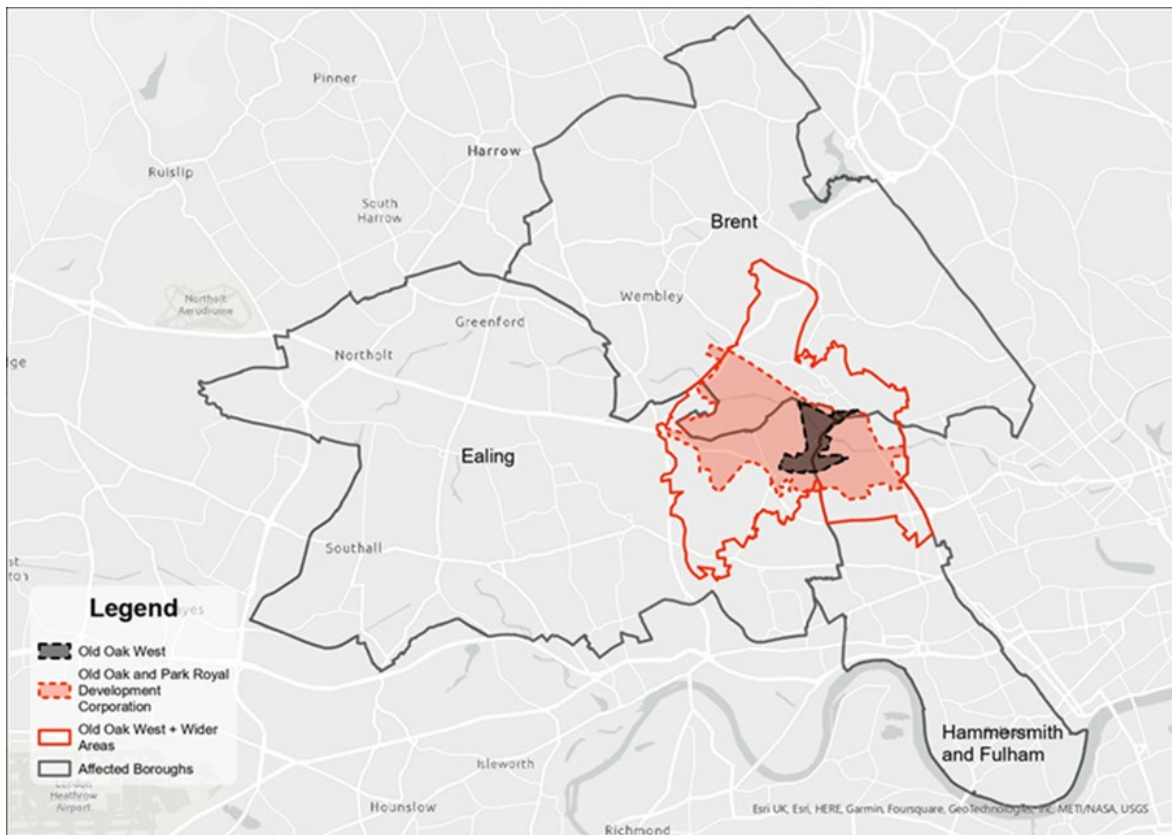
The following geographical areas have been analysed in the baseline assessment:

- OOW: This is the Old Oak West regeneration area.

- OPDC boundary: This comprises the areas within the OPDC boundary as set out in the local plan 2022[1].

- OOW+ wider areas: This comprises OOW plus the neighbouring areas of Harlesden and Willesden Junction, Park Royal, Old Oak and Scrubs Lane and North Acton.

- Three boroughs: This comprises the three boroughs of Brent, Ealing and Hammersmith and Fulham that the OOW regeneration area crosses.

In some places the term 'surrounding comparator areas' has been used which refers to OPDC boundary, OOW+wider areas and three boroughs.

1.4   Baseline Assessment

Protected Characteristics Groups

Population and Sex

The population growth rate of OOW outgrew London and national growth rates from 2011 to 2021 although growth has slowed in recent years.

Between 2011 and 2021 the population of OOW has grown by 14.6% much higher than the growth rate seen in London (7.3%) and England (6.4%). Between 2017 and 2020, Old Oak West (OOW) has experienced a slower rate of population growth similar to trends within the Old Oak and Park Royal Development Corporation (OPDC) boundary, London and England. Future population growth projections from 2025 to 2040 reveals year-on-year growth of 0.3% for both Brent and Hammersmith & Fulham, broadly in line with national projections. The proportion of the population who are male and female population follows similar trends across the areas with the female population accounting for a higher share.

Gender Identity

The study areas have a higher proportion of the population who identify as a different gender than assigned at birth compared to London and national averages.

In the OOW and OPDC areas, 1.5% and 1.3% of the residents, respectively, identified as having a gender identity different from the sex registered at birth; this is higher than the London (1%) and national average (0.5%). The proportion of people identifying as a transgender woman in OOW is 0.1% higher than the surrounding comparator areas and London. The data also indicates that there may be reluctance from people to share their gender identity as 0.8% of respondents in OOW who do not identify as the same gender they were assigned at birth, opted out of specifying their gender identity.

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[1] OPDC Local Plan 2022. https://www.london.gov.uk/sites/default/files/opdc_local_plan_2022_june_2022_including_appendix_0.pdf

Sexual Orientation

The OOW area has the highest proportion of those identifying as gay, lesbian, bisexual and all other sexual orientations compared to the surrounding comparator areas.

In the OOW area, 5% of residents identify as gay, lesbian, bisexual and all other sexual orientations with 84.2% identifying as straight or heterosexual. In the OPDC area, 3.8% of residents identify as gay, lesbian, bisexual and all other sexual orientations with 85.2% identifying as straight or heterosexual. It is seen that more than 80% of the people identify as straight or heterosexual across all the six areas with OOW showing a higher proportion of gay, lesbian and bisexual residents than OPDC boundary, OOW+wider area and three boroughs. The proportion of gay, lesbian and bisexual residents across OPDC boundary, OOW+wider areas and the three boroughs are in line with the London average.

Age

The OOW and surrounding comparator areas have a relatively young population compared to national averages.

The majority of the population in the observed study areas fall within the 25-64 age range. The OOW, OPDC, and OOW+wider areas have a relatively young population, with a higher proportion of residents aged 0-24 compared to London (11.1%) and national (10.6%) figures. The OOW area has the lowest proportion of residents aged 65 and over (9.0%), this is significantly lower than the national average (18.3%).

Disability

There are relatively low levels of individuals who report having a disability within the OOW boundary and surrounding comparator areas.

The majority of the population in the OOW (87.4%), OOW+wider area (86.0%), and OPDC boundary (86.2%) did not report having a disability. This is higher or in line with the London (81.5%) and national average (82.7%). However, there were a higher proportion of people who reported having a disability that limits day-to-day activity a lot in the OPDC boundary (6.6%) and OOW+wider areas (6.6%) compared to the London average (5.7%) but lower than the national average (7.3%).

Country of birth

There is a higher proportion of residents in the OOW and OPDC boundaries born outside of the UK compared to London and national averages.

A large proportion of residents are born outside the UK within OOW (50.3%) and OPDC (52%). This is considerably higher than London (38%) and national (16.5%) average. Detailed data on countries of birth is only available at local authority level and shows that in Brent, most of the residents born outside the UK came from India followed by Romania and Middle Eastern countries. Ealing also has a high proportion of residents born in India followed by Poland and Pakistan. A different trend is shown in Hammersmith and Fulham where most of the residents born outside the UK came from Italy, France and other European countries.

Religion or belief

Christianity is the most prevalent religion followed by those who reported as not following any religion, Islam and Hinduism.

Across all the areas included within the analysis, Christianity is the most widely observed religion, with 44% identifying as Christian in OOW. In the OPDC boundary and OOW+wider areas, Islam was found to be the second most widely practiced religion, with 22.6% and 23.3% of residents identifying as Muslim respectively. There are also smaller proportions of the population who follow Hinduism, Buddhism, Judaism, Sikhism and other religions especially within the OPDC boundary, accounting for almost 24% of the population.

Ethnicity

The study area has a more diverse distribution of ethnicities than London and England.

Data shows that the OOW, OPDC boundary and OOW+wider area boundaries have a more diverse distribution of ethnicities in comparison to both London and England. In these areas, approximately 60% of residents have a minority ethnic background, compared to the London (46.2%) and national average (19.0%). The largest minority groups in OOW and surrounding comparator areas are the Black and Asian populations. The ethnic makeup of the three boroughs follows a similar trend to London, with the largest ethnic minority population being Asian within the three boroughs.

Language

There is a higher proportion of households where English is not the main language within OOW compared to the London and national average.

The number of households with no adults or children having English as a main language in OOW (21.4%) is significantly higher than London (12.4%) and national (5%) averages. Apart from English, the other two categories of main languages that are spoken in the three boroughs are other European languages (excluding French, Portuguese and Spanish) and South Asian languages.

Pregnancy and maternity

There is a higher birth rate within the three boroughs than London and England.

Birth rate data analysis was conducted at a borough level due to data availability. Ealing had the most live births (4,462), followed by Brent (4,613) and Hammersmith and Fulham (2,031). All three local authorities had a higher rate of live births per 1,000 residents compared to both London and national averages, with Brent having the highest rate at 14.1 per 1,000 residents.

Marital and civil partnerships

The OOW boundary has a higher proportion of residents who have never been married or are registered in a civil partnership compared to London and national averages.

In the OOW area, 59.5% of residents (above the age of 16) have never been married or registered a civil partnership. This is higher than the OPDC boundary (52.2%), OOW+wider areas (51.2%), three borough (47.2%), London (46.2%), and national (37.9%) averages.

Wider Indicators

Income and employment

There are low levels of economic activity in OOW and on average lower incomes (after housing costs) compared to the three boroughs and London as a whole.

The proportion of economically active residents in the OOW area (62%) is almost in line with the surrounding areas such as OPDC boundary and OOW+wider areas as well as national figures but falls short of the proportions seen in the three boroughs (66.1%) and London (66.2%). Higher levels

of unemployment are seen within the OOW area at 7.1% compared with OPDC boundary and OOW+wider area and much higher than three boroughs (4.9%), London (4.8%) and national (3.5%) averages.

The average 2018 income (after housing cost) in OOW and surrounding comparator areas such as OPDC boundary and OOW+wider areas was lower than the average for the three boroughs, London and England.

Within the OOW area 21.3% of people are employed within professional occupations. Other key occupation types in OOW and surrounding comparator areas include elementary occupations, associate professional and technical occupations, managers, directors, and senior officials as well as caring, leisure, and other service occupations.

The majority of the residents aged 16 years and over in employment in OOW are employed in the human health and social work industry (15.3%), higher than proportions found in surrounding comparator areas as well as compared to London (12.9%) and national (14.6%) averages. Other key employment industries in OOW and surrounding comparator areas include wholesale and retail trade, education, administrative and support service activities, and construction.

Education and skills

The proportion of the population with the highest level of qualification within the OOW area is higher than the national average but below the London average.

Qualifications obtained at Level 4 and above make up the highest proportion of all the qualifications in OOW, accounting for 39.4% of the total levels of qualification. The proportion of the population in OOW who have attained this level or equivalent qualification is in line with the surrounding comparator areas but lower than the London average (46.7%) and higher than the national average (33.9%). The share of population with no qualifications in the OOW stands at 16.7%, in line with London average and lower than the rest of the surrounding comparator areas. The proportions of those with no qualifications is outlined in **Figure 2** below.

Figure 2: Percentage of residents with no qualifications

Percentage of residents over 16 years of age with no qualifications by LSOA, Census 2021.
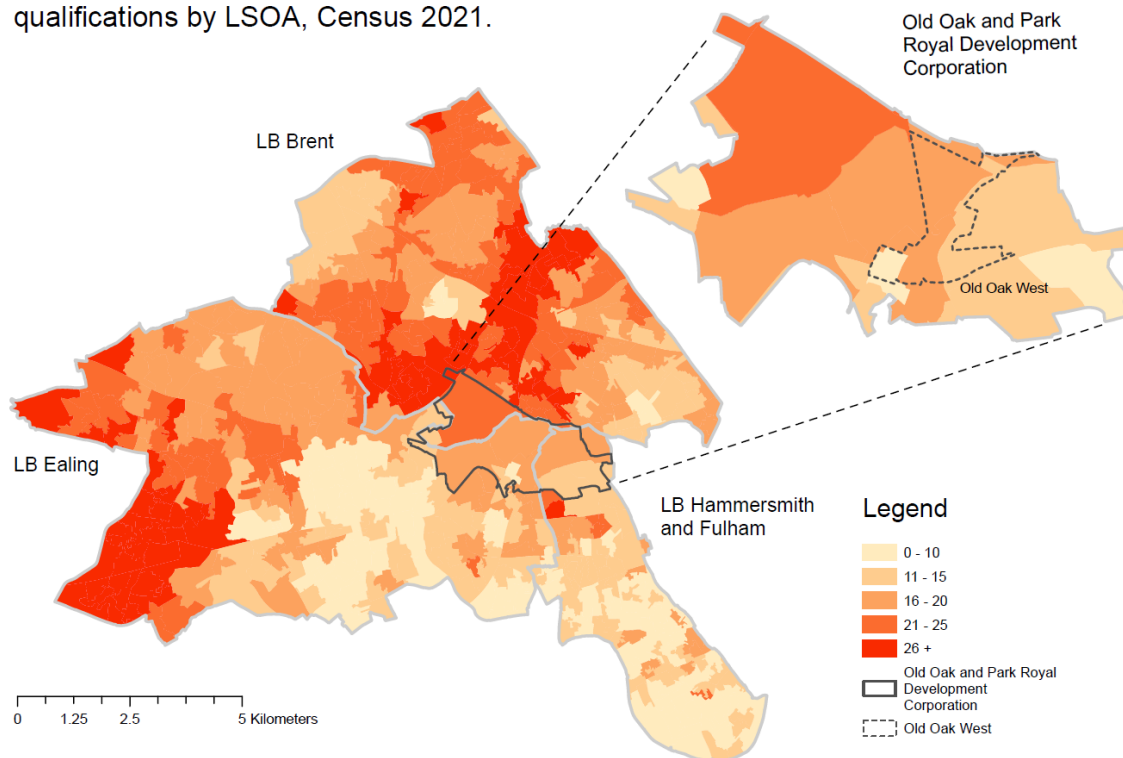
Local businesses

The OOW area largely comprises small and medium sized enterprises concentrated in professional, scientific & technical industry types.

The OOW area is home to 0.5% of the total enterprises in London, of which more than 85% of the enterprises are micro-enterprises similar to the trend seen in OPDC boundary, OOW+wider areas, London and nationally. The OOW area has a higher share of small (11.4%) and medium-sized (2.4%) enterprises compared to other comparator areas. The highest concentration of enterprises in OOW and surrounding comparator areas is in professional, scientific & technical industry types.

Deprivation

The study area has high levels of deprivation particularly in the income domain (including child deprivation), employment and deprivation related to housing.

The Census 2021 aggregated measure of deprivation shows that 36.4% of households in OOW and other comparator areas are deprived in one dimension. However, the proportions vary across the different areas with the OOW and surrounding comparator areas showing a higher proportion of households deprived in one dimension compared to London (32.9%) and national (33.9%) averages. Areas within the OPDC boundary (18.4%) and OOW+wider area (18.3%) have a higher proportion of households deprived in two dimensions compared to the rest of the comparator areas. **Figure 3** below outlines the percentage of households deprived in two dimensions.

Total percentage of households deprived in two dimensions, Census 2021.
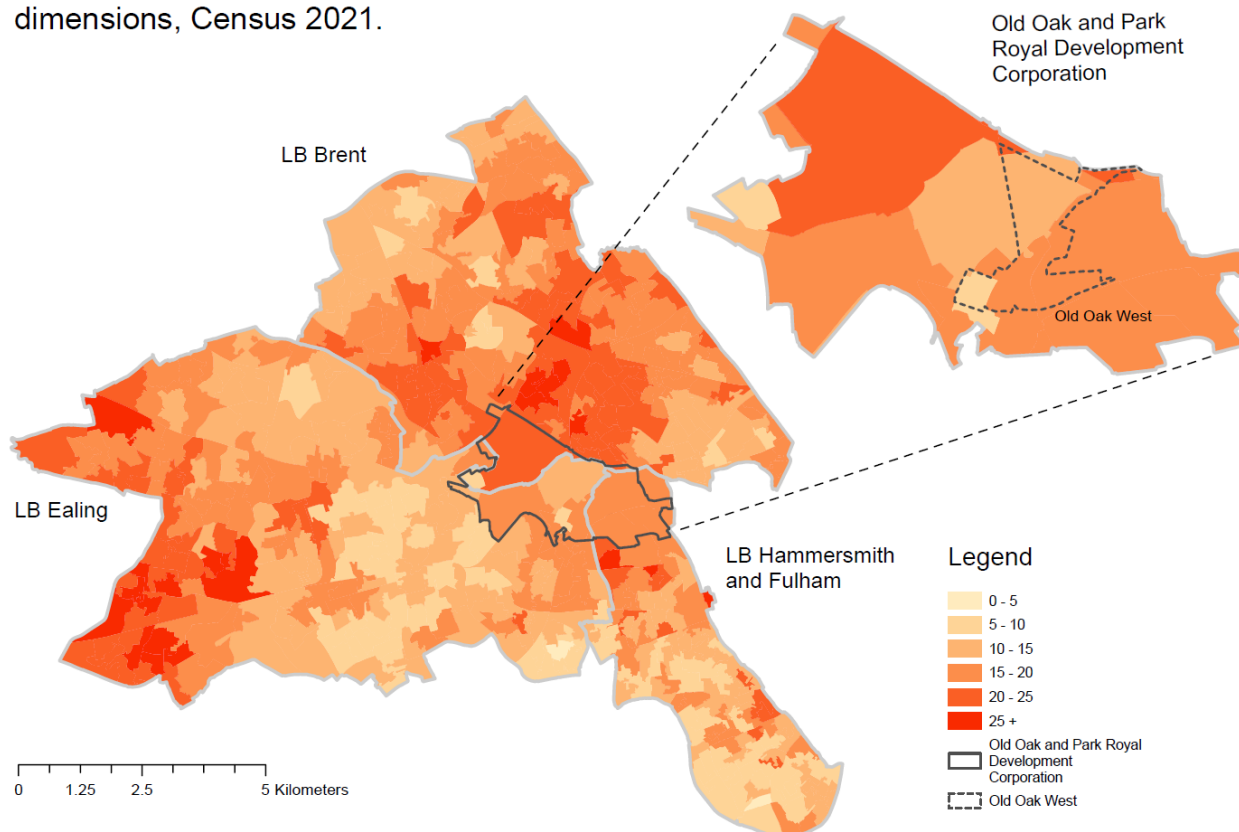
The Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) 2019 data further shows the presence of high deprivation associated with the following domains:

- Low income (including children living in income deprived families): Both OOW and OPDC have more than 50% of the LSOAs within the most deprived categories. Child deprivation associated with children aged 0-15 living in income deprived families is high across OOW and surrounding comparator areas.

- Employment deprivation related to involuntarily exclusion from the labour market of working age population is also high within OOW and surrounding comparator areas with almost half of the LSOAs within these areas falling within the most deprived categories.

- High deprivation associated with barriers to housing and local service is prevalent across a high proportion of LSOAs within OOW (more than 65%), OPDC boundary (78%) and OOW+ wider areas (60%).

Housing landscape

The majority of the houses in the study area are 1-person households, with the most common housing tenure category being private rented followed by social rented.

The distribution of household size in OOW and surrounding comparator areas have a high proportion of 1-person households. This is different from the trend in London and England which has higher proportion of 2-people households. The most common housing tenure seen in OOW and surrounding comparator areas is private rented followed by social rented which is different from the tenure in the three boroughs, London and England, which have a higher share of owned houses.

Household composition data for vulnerable groups shows that OOW has a relatively lower share of households with elderly residents (7.8%) and dependent children (10.8%) and a higher share of households with no people disabled under the Equality Act (76.3%).

Although the house prices in OOW are lower compared to all other areas, affordability is worse due to lower incomes.

Data on house prices (2018) revealed that OOW had the lowest share of prices (£467,500) compared to surrounding areas as well as London (£533,531) but was still higher than the national average (£276,683). In terms of housing affordability, residents purchasing houses within OOW and surrounding comparator areas could typically expect to spend around 14.3 to 15.8 times their household income, much higher than London (13.7) and national figures (8.2). **Figure 4** below outlines the variations in household incomes after house prices

Figure 4: Map of annual household income after housing costs

Net annual household income (£) after housing costs by MSOA, financial year ending March 2018.
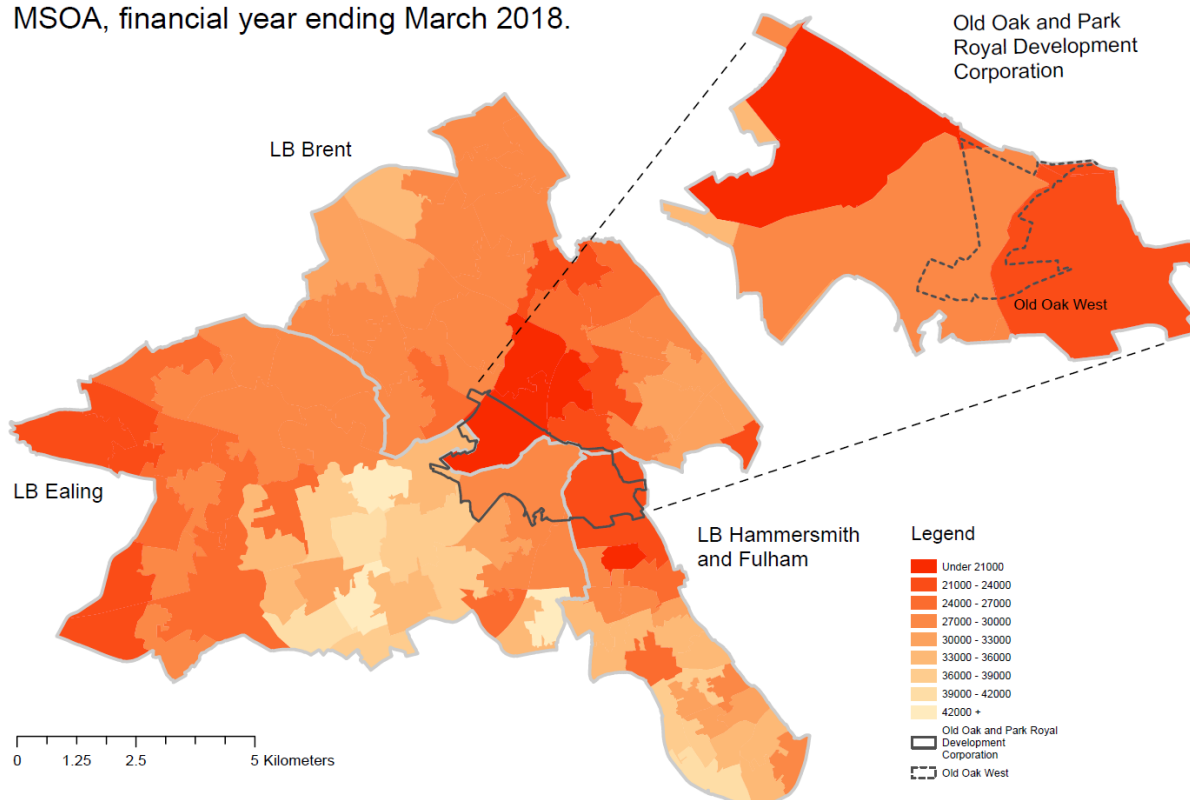
Crime

The top three categories of crimes reported in the study area were violence against another person, theft and vehicle offences.

The data on crime shows in the 24 months between January 2021 and December 2022, within the OOW area, 2,687 crimes were reported, accounting for 0.2% of London's reported crime for the same period. The majority of reported crimes in OOW and across the surrounding comparator areas related to violence against another person.

The IMD data on the health domain shows lower levels of health-related deprivation in OOW and surrounding comparator areas.

Across the three boroughs, the average life expectancy at birth among males is 78, marginally lower than that of London (79) and nationally (78.7). Life expectancy for females (83.4) on the other hand is higher than that for males and in line with the London level (83.5) but higher than the national level (82.6).

The lead cause of death in OOW in 2021 was accidents followed by cancer, COVID-19, Ischaemic heart diseases and dementia and Alzheimer disease. In terms of mental health, data showed that the mental health status was majorly positive in OOW and surrounding comparator areas.

Community facilities

The high-level analysis of the existing community facilities, businesses, residential areas and public transport accessibility in the OOW and surrounding areas (assumed to be at a 500m buffer from the boundary) reveal the following:

- **Green infrastructure**: Although there are very limited green spaces within the OOW boundary, the area within 500m from the OOW boundary has plenty of green assets.

- **Hospitals**: The area within the OOW boundary does not have any large hospitals or GPs but within the 500 m boundary there is Central Middlesex Hospital in Acton and various GPs in Harlesden, Stonebridge and Acton.

- **Schools and libraries**: There are more primary schools in the area compared to nursery and secondary schools. There is also a relatively low presence of libraries in the area.

- **Place of worship**: There area number of places of worship within 500m of the OOW boundary with a large presence of Churches in the area.

- **Police and fire stations**: There are no police and fire stations within the OOW boundary, the closest facility is within 500m from the OOW boundary in Harlesden.

- **Transport accessibility**: Data shows that there is poor transport accessibility in terms of walk access time, reliability of services, average wait time and service availability of public transport within the OOW boundary.

- **Community centres**: There is just one community centre (Nadi Park Royal) within the OOW boundary.

- **Businesses and residential areas**: The OOW site is predominantly an industrial area with presence of manufacturing and construction companies as well as a large bus depot, car rental company and waste management services. In terms of residential areas, there is a small area located within the OOW boundary, but the main residential areas in close proximity to the OOW site are located in Harlesden and North Acton.

1.5 Recommendations and next steps

As the scheme progresses, further work is required to develop a more robust socio-economic baseline assessment and ensure that impacts on protected groups are limited. This should include:

- Engagement with organisations, groups, and local authorities to attain more granular and localised baseline information.

- Engagement with specific groups will also help to develop a more detailed understanding on the potential effects on different protected characteristic groups.

- A full Equality Impact Assessment for the CPO process, to be kept as a live document.

- Primary data collection through interviews and surveys with local community groups and businesses and a detailed survey of the surrounding community facilities within the area.

- Consideration of impact on job redundancies as well as new opportunities for protected characteristic groups through employment and skills strategy.

2.   Introduction

2.1   Background context

Old Oak West (OOW) is a once-in-a-lifetime regeneration project for London and the nation. It offers the opportunity to capitalise on the unprecedented levels of public investment in HS2 and the Elizabeth Line to create the kind of neighbourhood London and the UK needs: a sustainable mixed-use, residential, and economic hub. It will support the creation of quality affordable homes, skilled green jobs, and innovative workspace on underused and soon to be surplus publicly owned land that has huge productivity potential. This project will harness the immense potential of the area: strong transport connectivity; London's largest industrial estate on the doorstep of OOW (Park Royal); and unique environmental assets including Wormwood Scrubs and the Grand Union Canal.

As a public sector body, Old Oak and Park Royal Development Corporation (OPDC) must demonstrate that the proposals for the Study area have paid due regard to the Public Sector Equality Duty (PSED), under the Equality Act 2010 (the Act) by considering the impacts of decision-making on groups with protected characteristics. The main aims of the PSED are:

- To eliminate discrimination, harassment and victimisation and any other conduct that is prohibited by or under the Act.

- To advance equality of opportunity between people who share a relevant protected characteristic and people who do not share it.

- To foster good relations between people who share a relevant protected characteristic and those who do not share it.

In that context, Arup has been appointed by Homes England, working closely with (and with a duty of care to) OPDC to undertake the baseline assessment which would further feed into the following activities:

- The Equalities Impact Assessment (EqIA) for potential land assembly activities.

- Providing an evidence base for the strategic narrative of the Outline Business Case.

2.2   Report structure

The report is structured as follows:

- Chapter 1: Executive Summary

- Chapter 2: Introduction

- Chapter 3: Methodology

- Chapter 4: Study Area

- Chapter 5: Baseline Assessment

- Chapter 6: Recommendations and next steps

3.   Methodology

3.1   Introduction

To provide an understanding of the distribution of protected characteristic groups (PCGs) within the study area, we have considered the following indicators, which align to the PCGs within the Equality Act 2010, as well as wider indicators that will be required to inform the EqIA:

Protected Characteristic Groups
- Sex
- Age
- Disability
- Religion or belief
- Ethnicity
- Sexual orientation
- Gender reassignment
- Pregnancy and Maternity
- Marital and civil partnership

Wider Considerations
- Population growth and density
- Income and employment
- Education and skills
- Local businesses
- Deprivation
- Housing landscape
- Crime
- Health
- Community facilities

The baseline assessment has been developed using a series of publicly available data sets and considers information available from previous studies which have been undertaken. The data for the assessment has been gathered at LSOA or MSOA level wherever possible. The sources of the data sets include but are not limited to the following:

- The Office for National Statistics (ONS) - Various datasets

- National Census (2021) where available or 2011 where required

- Public Health England, Local Authority Health Profiles (2018)

- Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities, Indices of Multiple Deprivation (2019)

- Metropolitan Police Service data

- Small Area Mental Health Index (SAMHI)

3.2   Limitations

The analysis uses 2021 Census data, except for indicators where this data is not yet available, in which case we have relied upon the 2011 figures. For certain indicators such as population growth, pregnancy and maternity and life expectancy, data at the Local Authority or regional level was used due to lack of availability of LSOA or MSOA level data.

It is to be noted that the structure and content of the latest Census 2021 data on gender identity and sexual orientation does not allow us to combine the two datasets to provide an indication of the size of LGBTQ+ community in the study areas.

4.   Study Area

The baseline assessment looks at the socio-economic indicators for various geographical areas relevant to OOW area so that the output of the assessment can support various interconnected workstreams such as the EqIA for potential land assembly activities and Outline Business Case The following geographical areas have been analysed in this report:

- OOW: This is the Old Oak West regeneration area.

- OPDC boundary: This includes the areas within OPDC boundary as set out in the local plan 2022[2].

- OOW+ wider areas: This includes the neighbouring areas of Harlesden and Willesden Junction, Park Royal, Old Oak and Scrubs Lane and North Acton.

- Three boroughs: This includes the three boroughs of Brent, Ealing and Hammersmith and Fulham that the OOW regeneration area crosses.

Figure 5: Study area boundaries
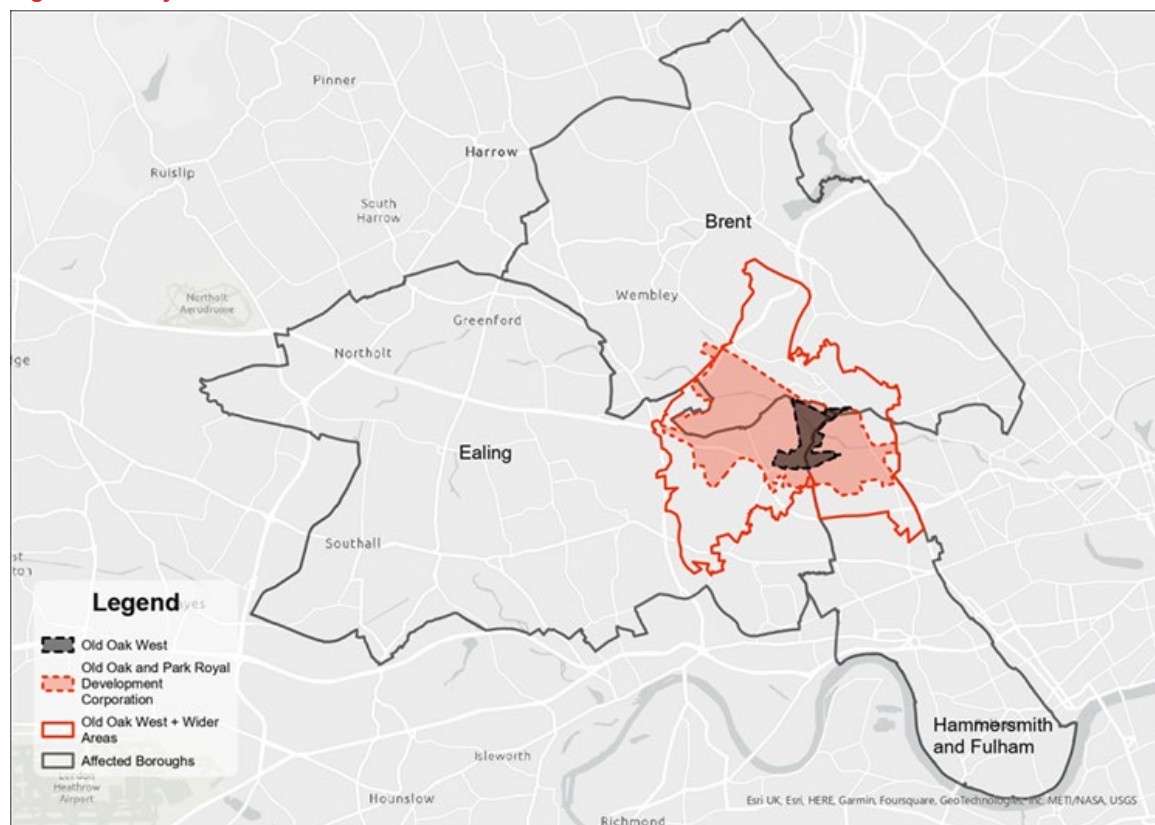
Source: Arup

The regional (London) and national (England) averages for each indicator are also outlined where appropriate. In order to undertake the analysis, the LSOAs which intersect each of the boundaries above have been considered. The list of LSOAs and MSOAs used for each of the above areas is outlined in **Appendix A.1.**

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[2] OPDC Local Plan 2022. https://www.london.gov.uk/sites/default/files/opdc_local_plan_2022_june_2022_including_appendix_0.pdf

It is be noted that for easier interpretation of the analysis when comparing OOW against other areas, the term 'surrounding comparator areas' has been used which refers to OPDC boundary, OOW+wider areas and three boroughs.

5.   Baseline Assessment

5.1   Protected Characteristics Groups

Population and Sex

Data on the potential future population size and structure has been used to project population growth. This is based on assumed levels of future fertility, mortality and migration and is only available at Local Authority level, therefore, data has been used from the three boroughs in which Old Oak West (OOW) lies.

The projected growth for the 15-year period between 2025 and 2040 shows an average of 0.2% growth year on year across the three boroughs with Ealing projecting a decline in the population growth with negative year on year growth rate of -0.02%[3]. Brent and Hammersmith and Fulham are projected to remain in line with national population growth of approximately 0.3% each year.

Table 1: Population growth projection 2025-2040 (%)

	Projected average year on year growth	Projected overall growth
Brent	0.27	4.15
Ealing	-0.02	-0.37
Hammersmith and Fulham	0.36	5.47
London	0.33	5.07
England	0.35	5.34

Source: ONS 2018[4]

Whilst population projections are not available for the study areas, historical population estimates[5] for 2011 to 2020 are available. The population growth rate of OOW, OPDC boundary and OOW+ wider area from 2011-2021 has outgrown London and national growth rates.

The population of OOW stood at 15,253 in 2021 and has grown by 14.6% from 2011, much higher than the growth rate seen in three boroughs (6.7%), London (7.3%) and England (6.4%) as seen in **Figure 6.** The population growth in areas within the OPDC boundary (12.8%) and OOW+wider areas (12.6%) have also seen a higher population growth rate than the three boroughs, London and England as can be seen in **Figure 7** and **Figure 8.**

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[3] This projection data is based on the latest data set which is from 2018. This is now 5 years old and may not be accurate in terms of the latest projected population growth trends.

[4] ONS 2018, National Population projections by single year of age, England
https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/query/construct/summary.asp?mode=construct&version=0&dataset=2006 retrieved December 2022)

[5] These are based on midyear (30 June) estimates of the population with allowances for under-enumeration.

Figure 6: Historical population growth for OOW (%)
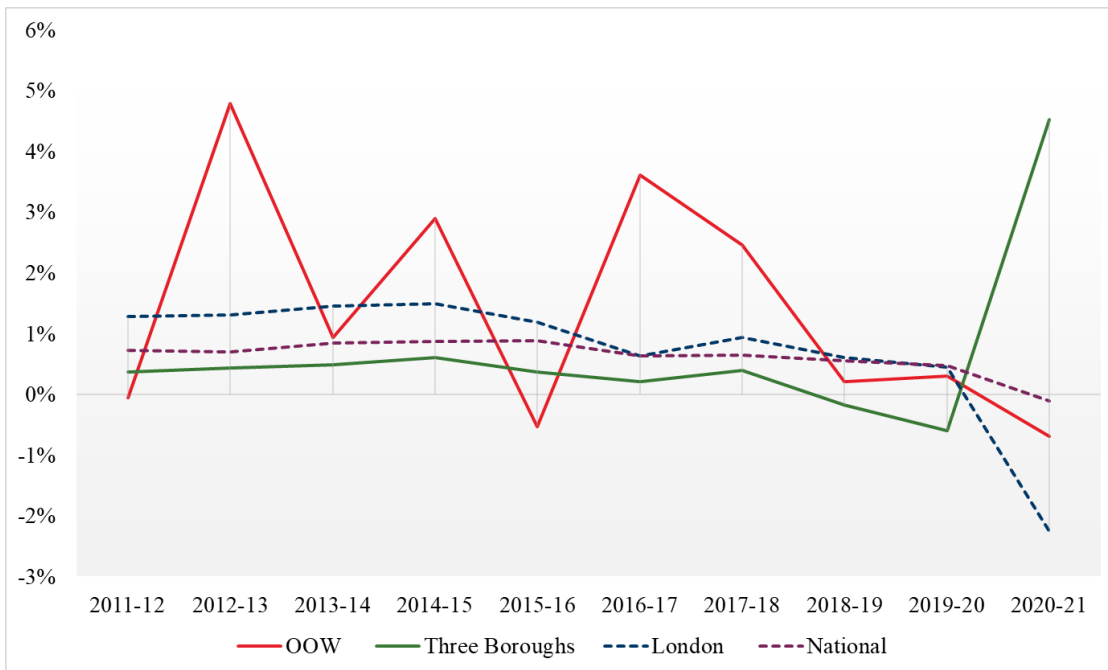
Source: ONS 2020[6] and Census 2021[7]

Figure 7: Historical population growth for OPDC boundary (%)
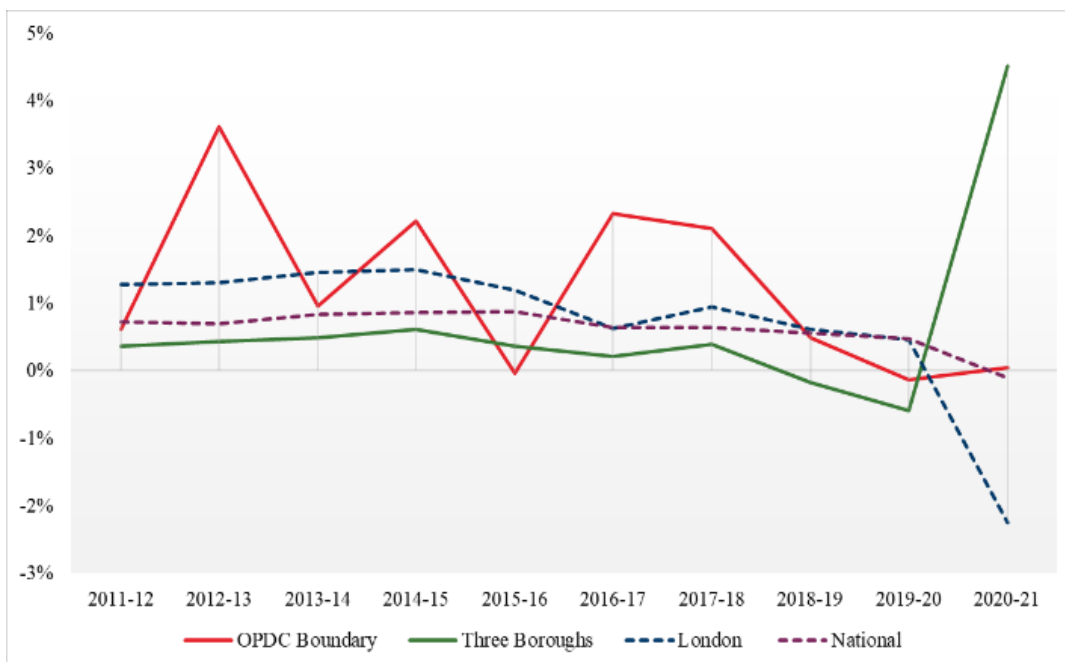
Source: ONS 2020[6] and Census 2021[7]

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[6] ONS 2020, Population estimates - small area based by single year of age - England and Wales (2011 to 2020), https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/query/construct/summary.asp?mode=construct&version=0&dataset=2010 (retrieved December 2022)

[7] Census 2021. Age by single year. TS007 - Age by single year - Nomis - Official Census and Labour Market Statistics (nomisweb.co.uk) (retrieved January 2023)

Figure 8: Historical population growth for OOW+wider areas
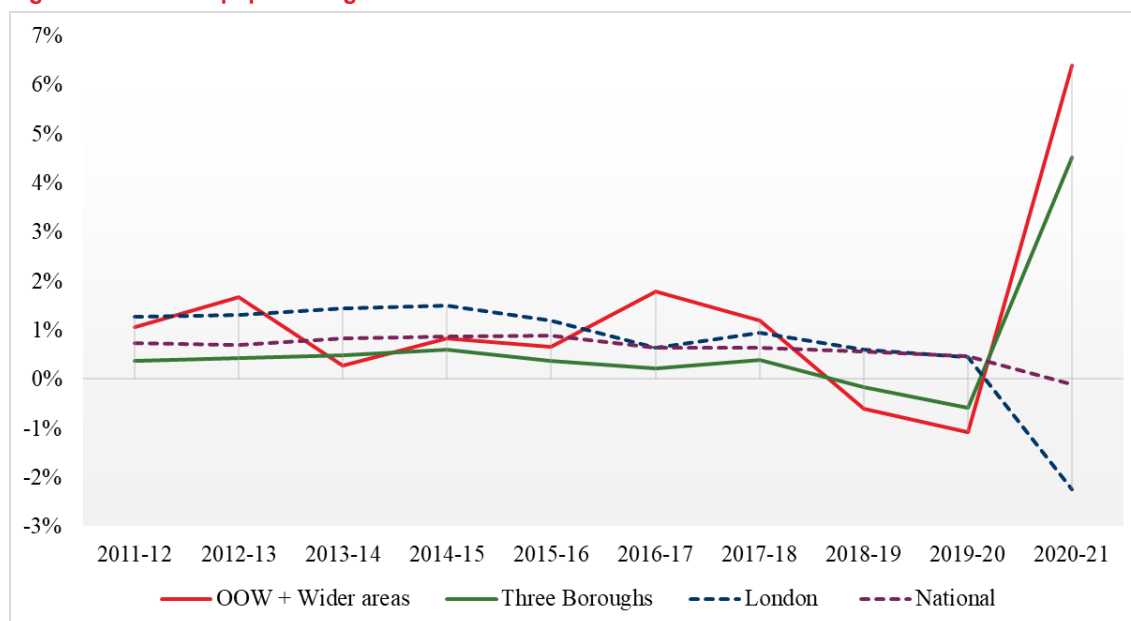
Source: ONS 2020[6] and Census 2021[7]

Population density within OOW in 2021 was relatively high at 8,852 persons per square kilometre[8] in comparison to London and England which had population densities of 5,598 and 434 persons per square kilometre respectively.

Census 2021 data provides breakdown of residents by sex (assigned at birth) at LSOA level. Overall, the distribution within OOW is similar to the London and England averages. There is a slight majority of females in OWW (52.3%) compared to averages for London and England (at 51.5% and 51.0% respectively).

Table 2: Sex (%)

Areas	Female	Male
OOW	52.3	47.7
OPDC boundary	50.9	49.1
OOW+wider areas	51.8	48.2
Three boroughs	51.6	48.4
London	51.5	48.5
England	51.0	49.0

Source: Census 2021 [9]

Gender Identity

Gender identity refers to whether a person identifies as male, female, non-binary, or another gender identity (as defined by themselves). The Census 2021 data asked respondents who 'did not identify with the gender they were assigned at birth' to provide a 'write-in' response resulting in alternative

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[8] ONS 2021, Population density, https://www.ons.gov.uk/datasets/TS006/editions/2021/versions/2/filter-outputs/7d14eecc-aefc-4dd9-b82f-50eccc566c28#get-data (retrieved January 2023)

[9] Census 2021.Sex. https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/datasets/c2021ts008 (retrieved January 2023)

responses which were grouped as: transgender[10] (man and woman), no response, and all other gender identities. The data is only available at middle layer super output area level.

The results in **Table 3** shows that the proportion of people identifying as a transgender woman in OOW is 0.1% higher than the surrounding areas and London whereas those identifying as a transgender man is in line with OOW+wider area and London but 0.1% lower than OPDC boundary and the three boroughs[11]. The proportion of transgender women is 0.2% higher than the national proportion and transgender men is 0.1% higher than the national average. The data also indicates that there may be reluctance from people to share their gender identity as 0.8% of respondents in OOW who do not identify as the same gender they were assigned at birth, opted out of specifying their gender identity.

Detailed data of gender identity, available at local authority level, further shows that 0.1% of the boroughs in which OOW lies, identify as non-binary which is comparable with London and national averages[12].

Table 3: Gender Identity by Local Authority (%)

	OOW	OPDC boundary	OOW +wider area	Three boroughs	London	England
Gender identity the same as sex registered at birth	89.1	89.3	89.3	89.3	91.2	93.5
Gender identity different from sex registered at birth but no specific identity given	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.2
Trans woman	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1
Trans man	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1
All other gender identities	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Not answered	9.4	9.4	9.5	9.4	7.9	6.0

Source: Census 2021[13]

Sexual Orientation

Census 2021 data was used to analyse the sexual orientation of the residents (people aged 16 years and over) for the six geographical areas across six categories as seen **Table 4** below. It shows that more than 80% of the people identify as straight or heterosexual across all the six areas[14]. Around 2.2% of residents in the OOW area identify as gay or lesbian in line with London figure but higher than the OPDC boundary, OOW+ wider areas, the boroughs and national averages.

Similar results are seen with other categories such as bisexuals where 2.1% of residents in the OOW area identify as bisexuals which is higher than the proportions in other areas. Detailed data on other

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[10] The Government Equalities Office defines transgender (or trans) as a general term for people whose gender is different from the gender assigned to them at birth

[11] Census 2021. Gender Identity. https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/query/construct/summary.asp?mode=construct&version=0&dataset=2061 (retrieved February 2023)

[12] Census 2021. Gender identity (detailed) https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/query/construct/summary.asp?mode=construct&version=0&dataset=2087 (retrieved January 2023)

[13] Census 2021. Gender Identity (n.11)

[14] Census 2021. Sexual orientation. https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/query/construct/summary.asp?menuOpt=200 (retrieved February 2023)

sexualities such as pansexual, asexual and queer make up a low proportion of OOW residents as seen across all the areas[15].

It is to be noted that since the question on sexual orientation was voluntary in nature, a significant proportion of the residents chose not to answer it.

Table 4: Sexual Orientation (%)

	OOW	OPDC boundary	OOW+wider area	Three boroughs	London	England
Straight or Heterosexual	84.2	85.2	85.4	85.6	86.2	89.4
Gay or Lesbian	2.2	1.6	1.9	1.8	2.2	1.5
Bisexual	2.1	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.3
All other sexual orientations	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.3
Not answered	10.8	11.0	10.8	10.7	9.5	7.5

Source: Census 2021[16]

Age

Across the study areas, we observe similar trends in the age distribution. The majority of the population falls within the 25-64 age range, with percentages ranging from 52.4% to 58.6%.

In the OOW, OPDC boundary and OOW+wider areas, we observe a relatively young population, with a comparatively higher proportion of residents aged between 0-24 (55%-65%), across mentioned areas. The OOW area has the lowest proportion of residents aged 65 and over (9.0%). This is marginally lower than the OPDC boundary, OOW+wider area both at 10.9%, and significantly lower than the national average (18.3%). We also observe similar trends in the OPDC boundary, OOW+wider areas and three boroughs. Within these areas, there is little variation in those aged 0-15, 25-64 and 65 and over. These areas most closely resemble the age distribution patterns seen in London, thus suggesting a younger population in comparison to the national average.

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[15] Census 2021. Sexual orientation (detailed). https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/query/construct/summary.asp?mode=construct&version=0&dataset=2086 (retrieved February 2023)

[16] Census 2021. Sexual orientation (n.21)

Figure 9 Age Profile (%)
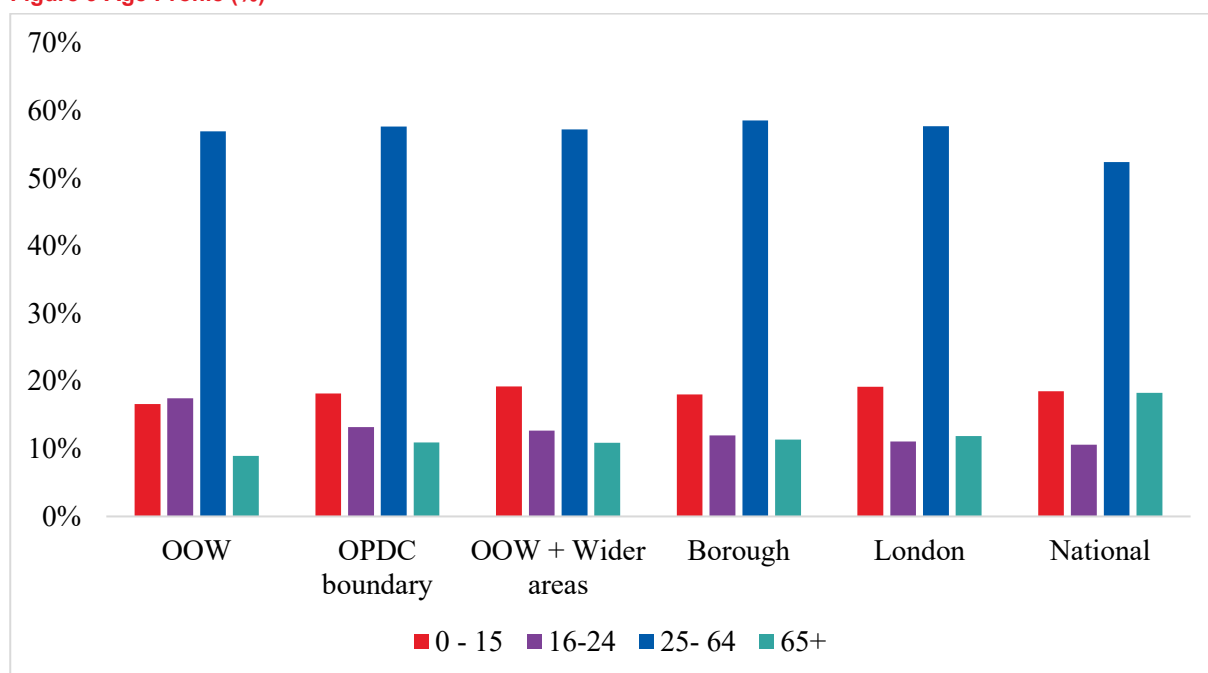
Source: Census 2021[17]

Disability

The data provided reflects the percentage of people who report being disabled under the Equalities Act. Across the study areas, the data suggests that the majority of the population did not report having a disability. This is particularly relevant in the OOW, OOW+wider area and OPDC boundary where there is a higher non-disabled population, in comparison to the national average and London as can be seen in **Table 5.**

Table 5: Disability (%)

	Disabled: Day-to-day activities limited a lot	Disabled: Day-to-day activities limited a little	Not disabled: Has long term physical or mental health condition.	Not disabled: No long term physical or mental health conditions
OOW SPD	5.5	7.1	4.5	82.9
OPDC boundary	6.6	7.2	4.3	82.0
OOW+wider areas	6.6	7.3	4.4	81.6
Three boroughs	5.5	7.1	4.5	82.9
London	5.7	7.5	5.2	81.5
National	7.3	10.0	6.8	75.9

Source: Census 2021[18]

Country of birth

The graph in **Figure 10** reflects the percentage of people across each study area classified as usual residents in England by their country of birth. The number of residents born outside the UK is higher within OOW (50.3%) and the OPDC boundary (52%) compared to London (38%) and

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[17] Census 2021. Age by single year. https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/sources/census_2021_ts (retrieved December 2022)

[18] Census 2021. Disability. https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/datasets/c2021ts038 (retrieved January 2023)

England (16.5%), with the highest proportion of residents born in other EU countries followed by the Middle East and Asia. Within OOW, representation of residents from the Americas and the Caribbean (8.7%) and Africa represent (8.9%) is higher than the London and national averages.

Figure 10: Country of Birth (%)
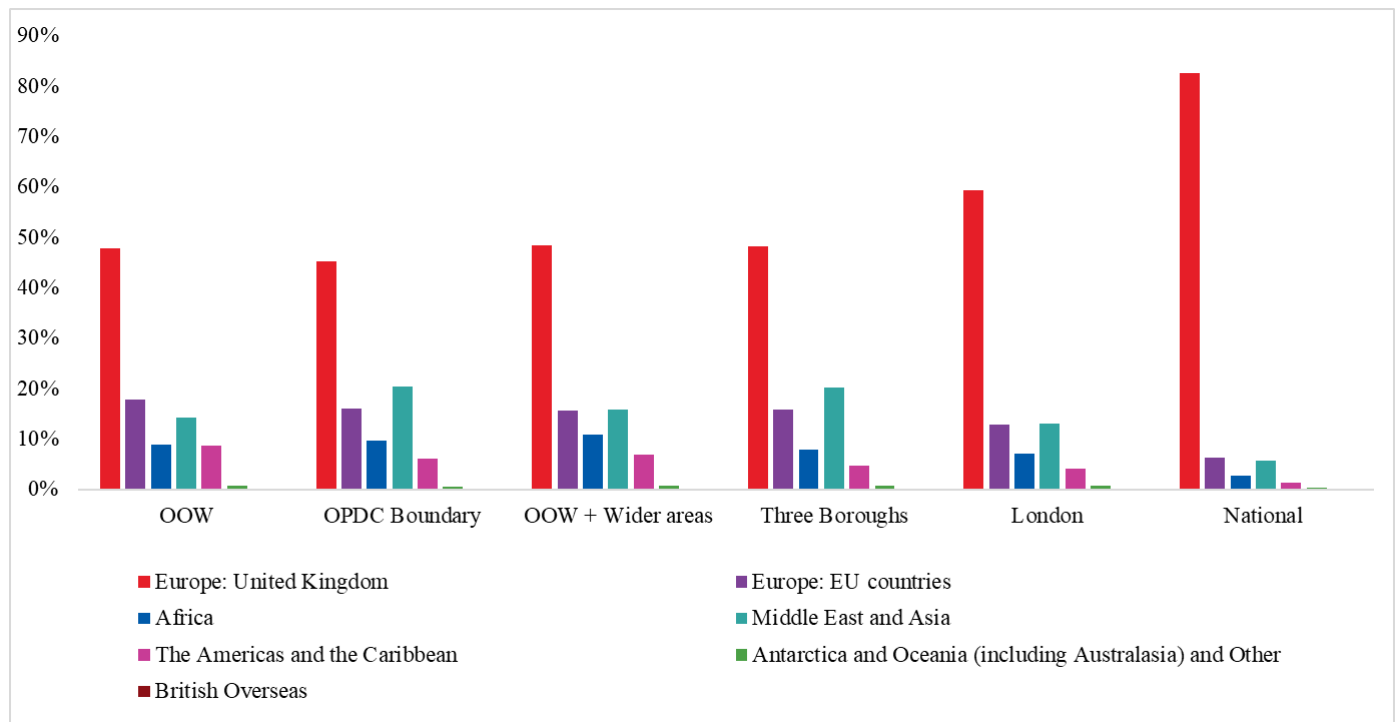
Source: Census 2021[19]

Detailed data on the countries of birth is only available at local authority level and is presented below in Error! Reference source not found. The majority of the population born outside the UK in Brent and Ealing were born in India at 10.4% and 8.7% respectively, lower than the London (3.7%) and England (1.6%) averages. This is far higher than Hammersmith and Fulham (1.1%) where the majority of the population born outside the UK hails from Italy (3%) and France (2.8%)

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[19] Census 2021. Country of birth https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/query/construct/components/simpleapicomponent.aspx?menuopt=20230&subcomp=
(retrieved January 2023)

Figure 11: Top countries of birth outside the UK by Local Authority (%)

Legend: Brent (red), Ealing (purple), Hammersmith and Fulham (blue), London (teal), England (magenta)
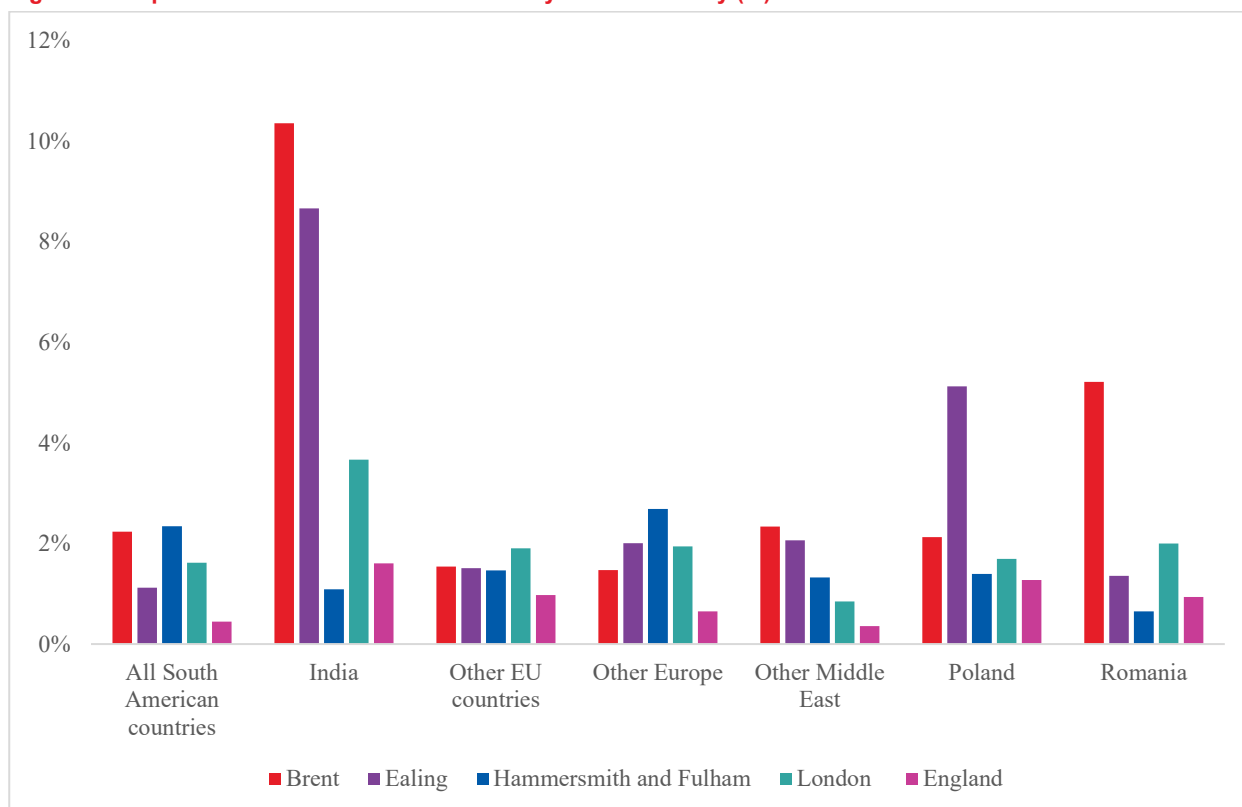
Source: Census 2021 [20]

Religion or belief

Figure 12 illustrates the prevalence of different religions across the observed areas. Christianity is the most widely observed religion, with the highest percentage being seen at the national level (46.3%) closely followed by the OOW area at 44%.

The second most common response among the population is "No religion", with the highest percentage recorded at a national level (36.7%). This trend was seen across all areas excluding the OPDC boundary and OOW+wider areas, where Islam was found to be the second most widely practiced religion, with respective averages of 22.6% and 23.3%. This stands in contrast to other areas such as the OOW area, where the average percentage of the Muslim population was 17.7%.

There are also relatively smaller proportions of the population who reported that they follow other religions, including Hinduism, Buddhism, Judaism, and Sikhism. The highest percentage of Hindus and Sikhs is found in the three boroughs at 8.2% and 2.8% respectively.

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[20] Census 2021. Country of Birth (detailed) https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/query/construct/summary.asp?mode=construct&version=0&dataset=2032 (retrieved February 2023)

Figure 12: Religion of residents (%)

Legend: Christian, No religion, Muslim, Not answered, Hindu, Sikh, Buddhist, Other religion, Jewish
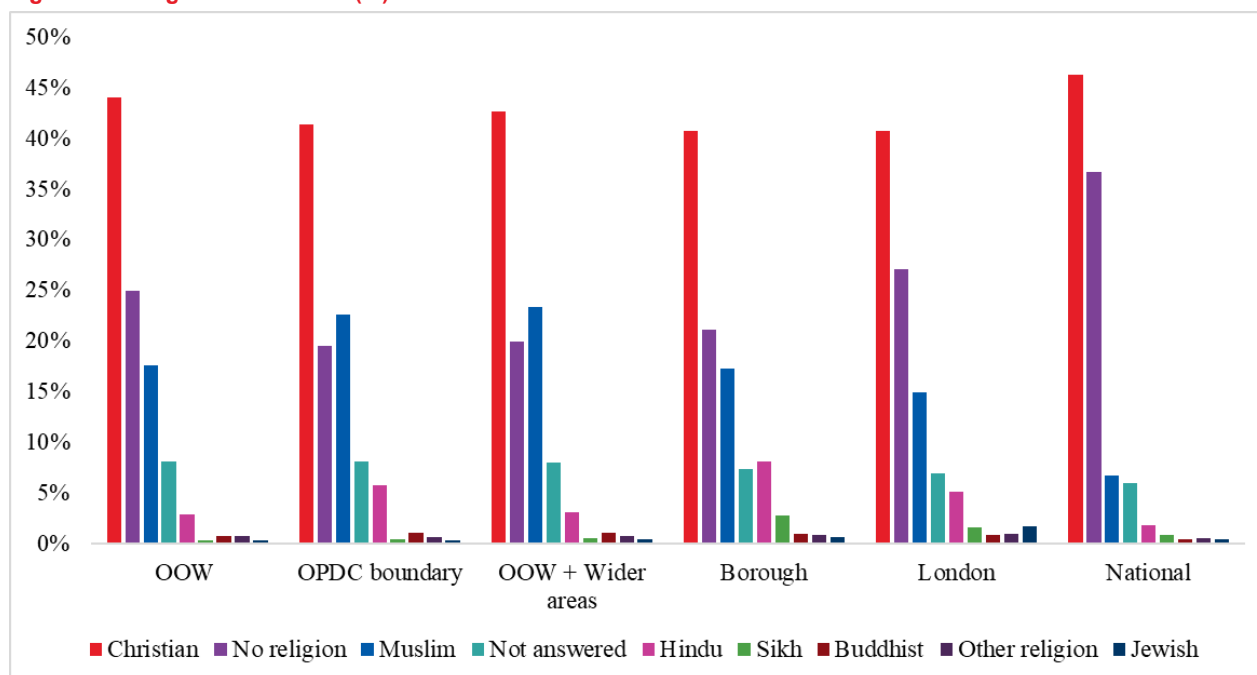
Source: Census 2021[21]

Ethnicity

Data shows that the OOW, OPDC boundary and OOW+wider area boundaries have a more diverse distribution of ethnicities in comparison to both London and England. In these areas, approximately 60% of residents have a minority ethnic background, compared to the national average (19.0%).

Within OOW and surrounding comparator areas, we also observe a similar mix of ethnic groups. The Black, Black British, Black Welsh, Caribbean or African group is the largest minority group, accounting for approximately 23.3%, 21.7% and 24.9% of the population in OOW, OPDC boundary and OOW+wider area compared to 13.5% in London and 4.2% in England. There is also a significant Asian, Asian British, or Asian Welsh population, lower than London but higher than England.

Within the three boroughs, there is a variation in the distribution of ethnic groups. Hammersmith and Fulham has the greatest number of residents from a White English, Welsh, Scottish, Northern Irish or British ethnicity (63.2%) whereas Brent and Ealing have a slightly more diverse population.

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[21] Census 2021. https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/datasets/c2021ts030 (retrieved December 2021)

Figure 13: Ethnic Groups (%)
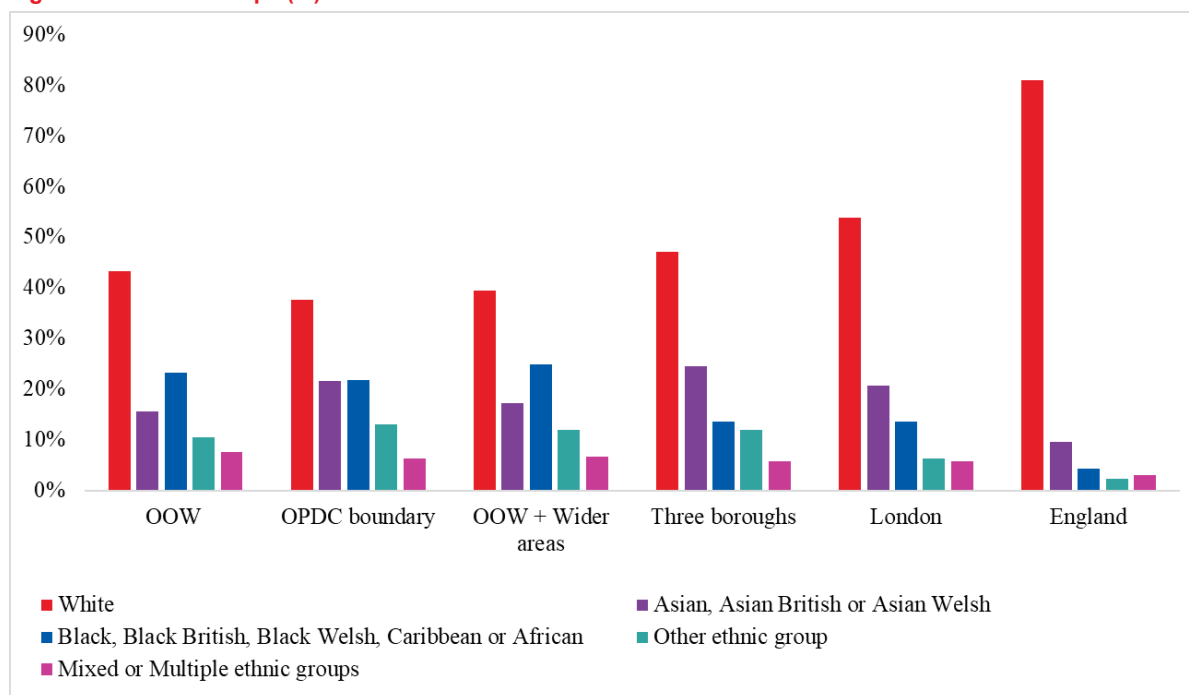
Source: Census 2021[22,23]

Language

Figure 14 below reflects the percentage of households with residents, aged 3 and over that have English as a main language. The percentage of households with at least one adult but not all adults having English as a main language is similar in OOW (11.6%) to London (11.2%) however, it is nearly three times higher than the national average (4.3%). The three boroughs, OOW+wider areas and OPDC boundary are all higher than OOW at 13.6%, 13.9% and 14.5% respectively.

Households in which all adults share English as a main language is 63.3% in OOW and is lower than both the London (73.2%) and national (89.3%) averages. The number of households with no adults or children having English as a main language in OOW (21.4%) is significantly higher than the three boroughs (16%). London (12.4%) and national (5%) averages.

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[22] Census 2021.Ethnicity. https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/sources/census_2021_ts (retrieved December 2022)

[23] White consists of English, Welsh, Scottish, Northern Irish or British, Irish, Gypsy or Irish Traveller, Roma, Other White. Asian consists of Asian, Asian British or Asian Welsh. Black consists of Black, Black British, Black Welsh, Caribbean or African.

Figure 14: English as the main household language (%)

Bar chart showing "English as the main household language (%)" across six areas: OOW, OPDC Boundary, OOW+Wider Areas, Three Boroughs, London, England. Values labelled for the red bars (All adults in household have English as a main language): OOW 63.3%, London 73.2%, England 89.3%. Purple bars (At least one but not all adults): OOW 11.6%, OPDC Boundary 14.5%, OOW+Wider Areas 13.9%, Three Boroughs 13.6%, London 11.2%, England 4.3%. Teal bars (No people in household have English as a main language): OOW 21.4%, OPDC Boundary 21.2%, OOW+Wider Areas 19.7%, Three Boroughs 16.0%, London 12.4%, England 5.0%.

Legend:
- ■ All adults in household have English, as a main language
- ■ At least one but not all adults in household have English, as a main language
- ■ No adults in household, but at least one person aged 3 to 15 years, has English as a main language
- ■ No people in household have English, as a main language

Source: Census 2021[24]

Detailed data on the main languages of persons over 3 years is only available at local authority level which is reflected in **Figure 15.** In comparison to London and England the two other categories of main languages for the three boroughs in which the OOW area lies are other European languages (excluding French, Portuguese and Spanish) and South Asian languages.

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[24] Census 2021: Household Language. https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/query/construct/summary.asp?mode=construct&version=0&dataset=2044 (retrieved January 2023)
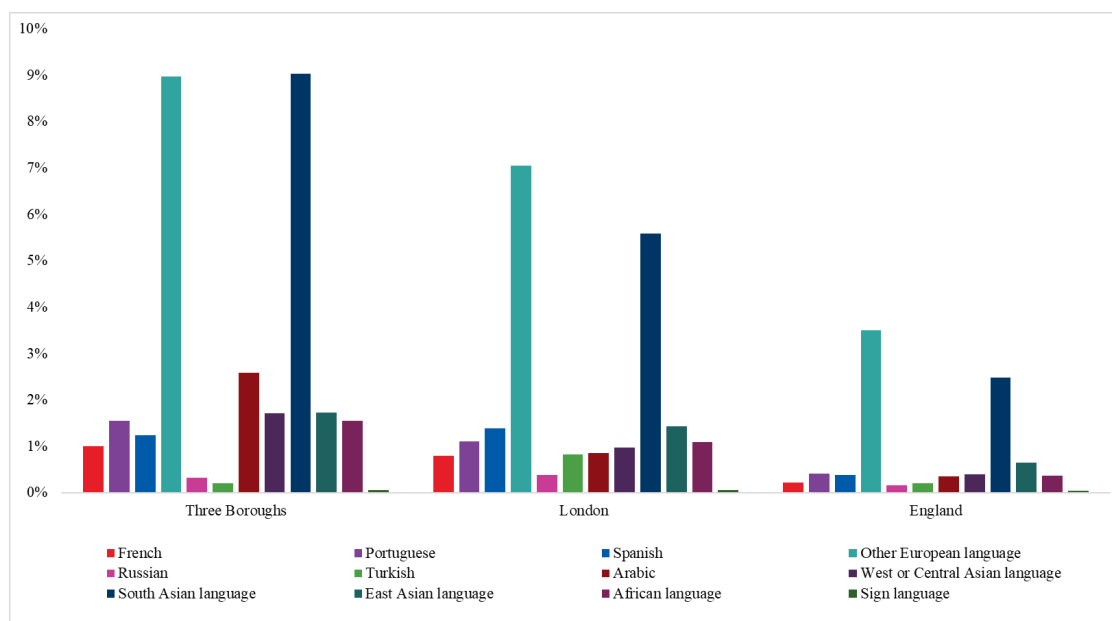
Source: Census 2021[25]

Pregnancy and Maternity

For this study, data on live births and birth rates was unavailable at an LSOA level, as a result the analysis has been conducted at a local authority level. **Table 6** shows the 2020 live birth data for the three boroughs, Brent had the greatest number of live births (4,613). Figures also show that in Brent and Ealing, there is a greater number of live births per 1000 residents, in comparison to both London (12.4) and England (10.3). Hammersmith and Fulham has a lower birth rate per 1000 compared to the national and regional averages.

Table 6: Live Births by Local Authority

	Brent	Ealing	Hammersmith and Fulham	London	England
Live Births	4,613	4,462	2,031	111,688	585,195
Birth rate per 1000	14.1	13.1	11.1	12.4	10.3

Source: ONS 2020[26]

Marital and civil partnerships

In the OOW area, 59.5% of residents (above the age of 16) have never been married or registered a civil partnership. This is higher than the OPDC boundary (52.2%), OOW+wider areas (51.2%), three borough (47.2%), London (46.2%), and National (37.9%) averages.

Results also show that the OOW area has a slightly higher percentage of separated residents (2.8%) compared to the other areas. However, when it comes to residents who are divorced or have had a civil partnership dissolved, the OOW area has a lower percentage (7.7%) compared to the OPDC boundary (7.8%), OOW+wider areas (8.1%) and National (9.1%) averages.

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[25] Census 2021, Main Language (detailed).
https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/query/construct/components/simpleapicomponent.aspx?menuopt=20430&subcomp= (retrieved January 2023)

[26] ONS 2020. Live births in England and Wales: birth rates down to local authority area. https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/datasets/lebirthrates (retrieved December 2022)

Figure 16: Legal status
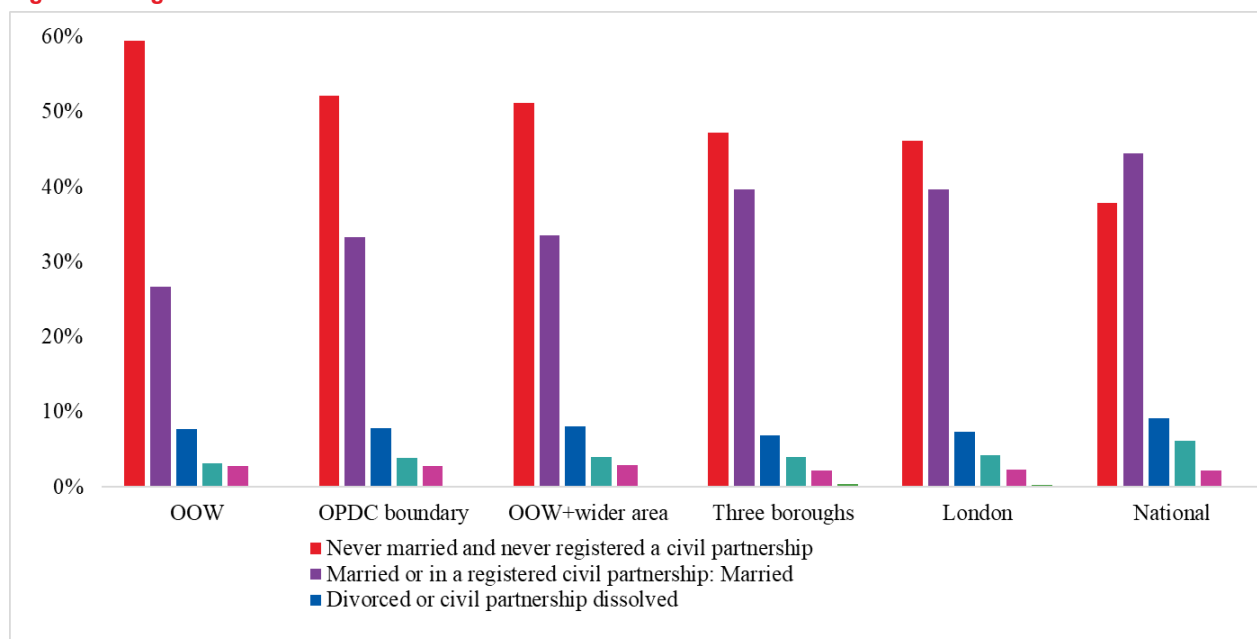
Source: Census 2021[27]

5.2   Wider Indicators

Income and Employment

The average income (before housing cost) in OOW stood at £33,100 which is higher than the national average of £31,873, slightly lower than the areas in OPDC boundary (£33,940) and significantly lower than other comparator areas such OOW+wider area (£34,675), three boroughs (£37,906) and London (£38,293).

Similar trends are seen in income (after housing cost) where the average income for OOW stood at £24,967 which is less than all the comparator areas including, OPDC boundary (£26,160), OOW+wider areas (£27,058), three boroughs (£30,037), London (£31,390) and national (£28,296).

[27] Census 2021. Legal partnership status data. https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/datasets/c2021ts002 (retrieved December 2022)

Figure 17: Equivalised Household Income Before and After Housing Costs (£)
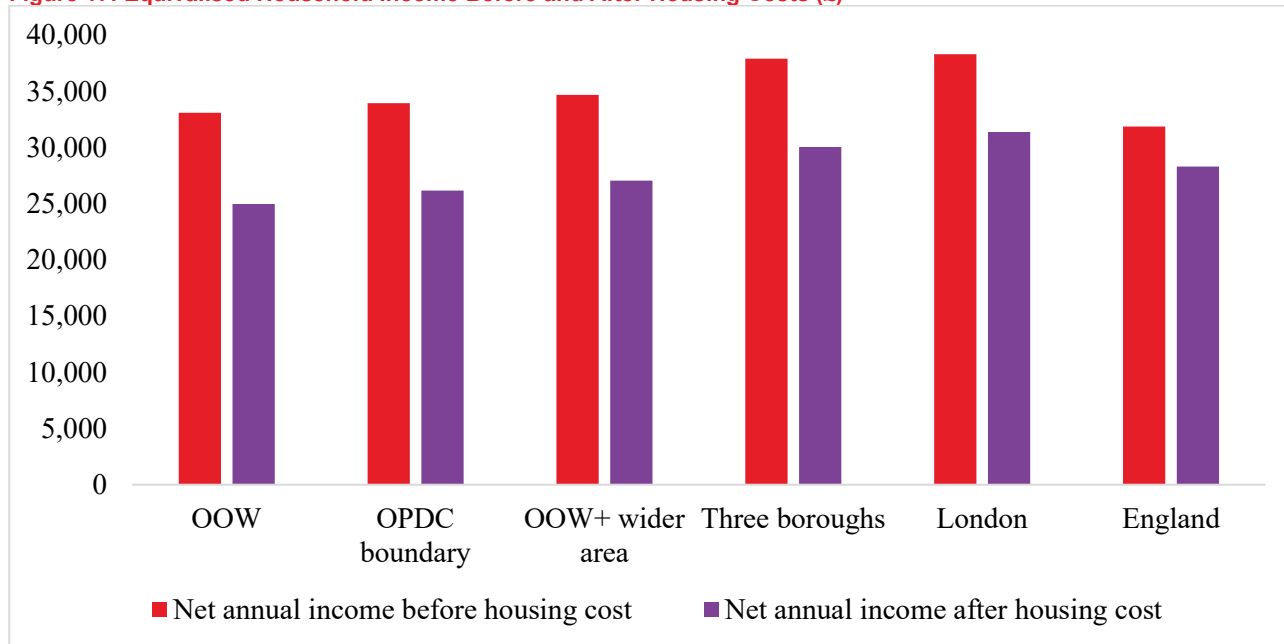
Source: ONS 2018[28]

Economic activity

The proportion of economically active residents in the OOW is almost in line with the surrounding areas such as OPDC boundary and OOW+wider areas as well as national averages but falls short of the proportions seen in the three boroughs and London. Around 62.0% of working age residents in the OOW are economically active higher compared to 61.6% in the OPDC boundary and 61.6% in OOW+wider areas but lower compared to 66.1% in the three boroughs, 66.2% in London.

The unemployment rate is the highest within OOW area at 7.1% compared with OPDC boundary and OOW+wider area (both at 6.4%) and much higher than the three boroughs (4.9%), London (4.8%) and national figure (3.5%).

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[28] ONS 2018. Income estimates for small areas, England, and Wales.
https://www.ons.gov.uk/employmentandlabourmarket/peopleinwork/earningsandworkinghours/datasets/smallareaincomeestimatesformiddlelayersuperoutputareasenglandandwales (retrieved December 2022)
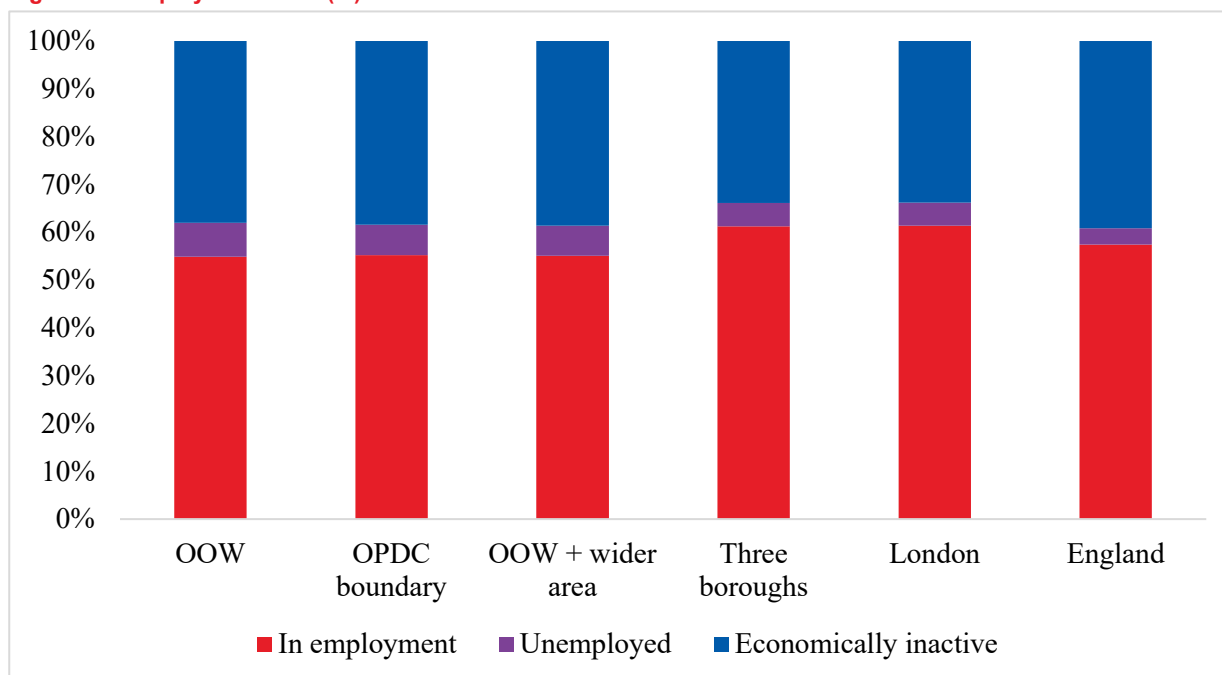
Source: Census 2021[29]

More than 70% of the economically active residents in all the six areas are employees and the proportion of self-employed is highest in OOW+wider areas (19.2%) compared with 18.7% in OOW, 16.4% in OPDC boundary, 18.9% in the three boroughs, 15.9% in London and 18.9% nationally.

Among the economically inactive residents, OOW has the highest proportions of students and lowest proportions of retired residents compared with other comparator areas. The proportion of inactive residents who suffer from long term sickness/disability is the highest in OPDC boundary at 13.5% and lowest in OOW at 9.3% compared with other areas.

Occupation type

Data from Census 2021 shows that professional occupations make up for the highest proportion of all the occupations OOW and surrounding comparator areas as seen in **Figure 19** below. This is similar to the most common occupation type seen in London and England, however, the share of professional occupations in these study areas is lower than the London average of 25.8% but higher than the national average of 20.3%.

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[29] Census 2021.Economic activity status. https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/datasets/c2021ts066 (retrieved December 2022)
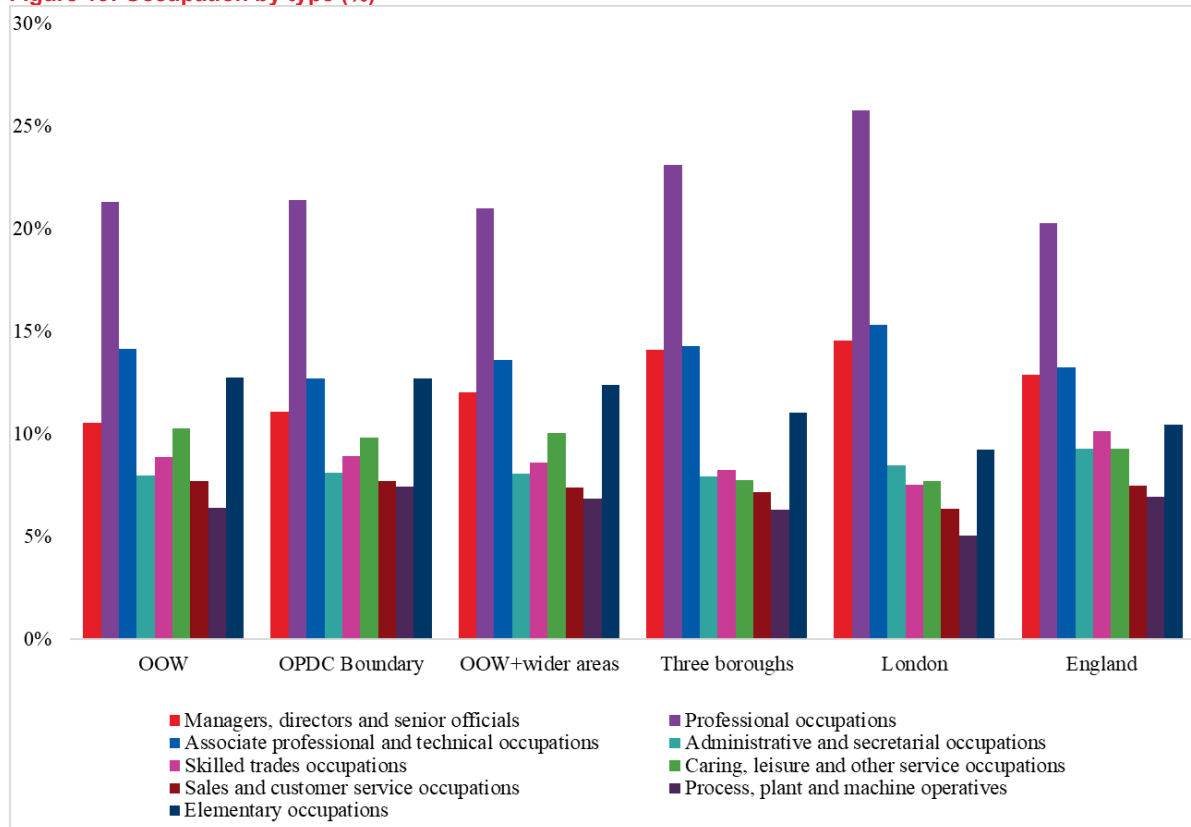
Source: Census 2021[30]

Within OOW, professional occupations account for 21.3% followed by associate professional and technical occupations (14.1%), elementary occupations (12.8%) and managers, directors and senior officials (10.6%). Professional occupations also make up for almost similar share in OPDC boundary (21.4%) followed by professional and technical occupations (12.7%), elementary occupations (12.7%) and managers, directors and senior officials (11.1%).

OOW+wider areas also show a similar mix of top occupations with professional occupations at 21% followed by professional and technical occupations (13.6%), elementary occupations (12.4%) and managers, directors and senior officials (12%).

Caring, leisure and other services occupations has a higher share in OOW and surrounding comparator areas (except the three boroughs) compared to London (7.7%) while elementary occupations also have a higher share across all study areas compared to London (10.5%). At the national level, the proportions of occupation in caring, leisure, and other services (9.3%) as well as elementary occupations (10.5%) is lower than the four study areas.

Employment by industry type

Figure 20 below gives an overview of distribution of employment by industry type. The 2021 Census data reveals that majority of the residents aged 16 years and over in employment employed mainly within the wholesale and retail trade and human health and social work activities sectors in OOW and surrounding comparator areas. This broadly in line with the proportions found nationally (15%,14.6%) but higher than the proportions found in London (12.2%, 12.9%), except for share of human health and social work activities which is lower in the three boroughs compared to London.

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[30] Census 2021. Occupation. https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/datasets/c2021ts063 (retrieved December 2022)
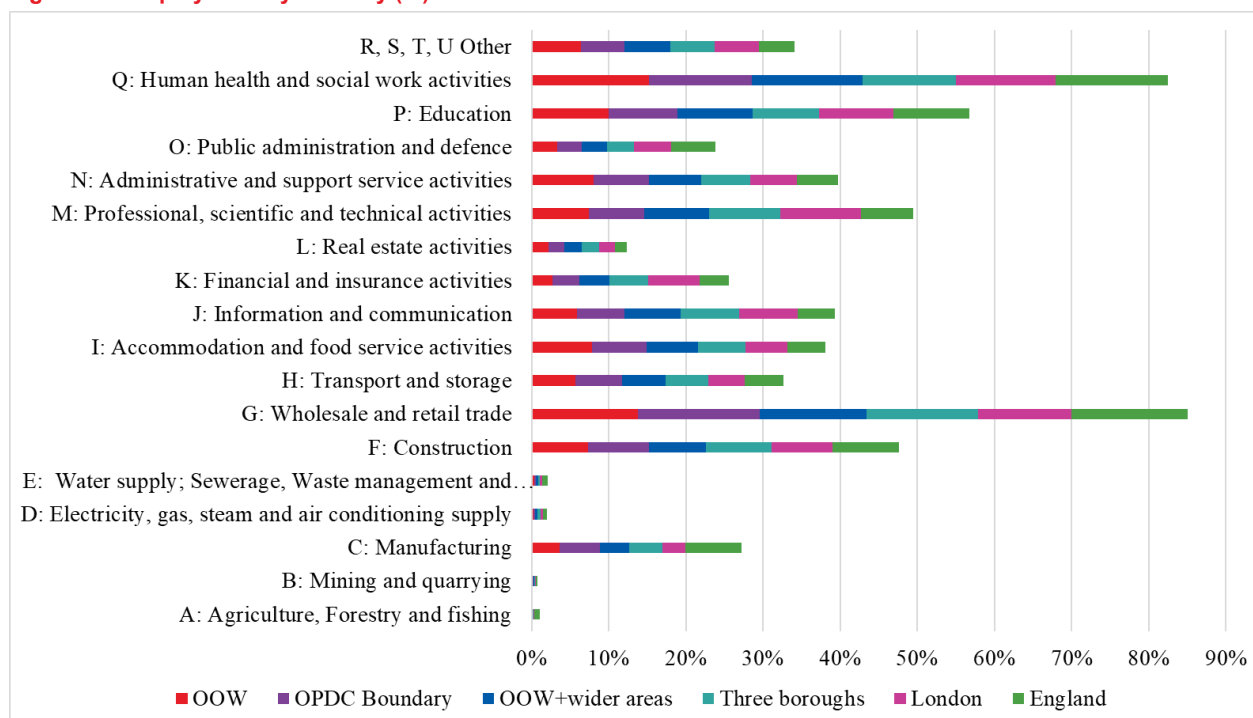
Source: Census 2021[31]

In OOW, the greatest share of employment is human health and social work activities (15.3%) followed by wholesale and retail trade (13.8%), education (10%) and administrative and support service activities (8%). Wholesale and retail trade makes up for the highest share of employment within OPDC boundary at 15.8% followed by human health and social work activities (13.3%), education (9%) and construction (7.9%). In OOW+wider areas, the greatest share of employment is human health and social work activities (14.3%) followed by wholesale and retail trade (13.9%), education (9.7%) and information and communication (7.3%).

Claimant counts

Data on claimant counts shows the number of people who claimed Jobseeker's Allowance including those who are out of work and those who claimed Universal Credit. It is presented in **Table 7** below. Of these, the majority of claimants were males, accounting for more than 55% of the share across all the areas. This is similar to the higher proportion of male claimants seen in London and England compared to females, however, the proportion of male claimants in OOW and surrounding comparator areas is higher than that of London (55.2%) and England (57.2%).

Table 7: Claimant count by gender (%)

Areas	Male	Female	Total
OOW	61.0	39.7	685
OPDC boundary	60.0	40.8	2,530
OOW+ wider areas	59.9	40.0	4,105
Three boroughs	57.2	42.8	14,490
London	55.2	44.8	286,230
England	57.1	42.9	1,316,530

Source: ONS 2022[32]

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[31] Census 2021. Industry. https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/datasets/c2021ts060 (retrieved December 2022)

[32] ONS 2022. Claimant count by sex and age. https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/datasets/ucjsa (retrieved December 2022)

Education and skills

Data from Census 2021 has been used to provide estimates of the educational skill level for residents aged 16 and over. The data shows qualifications obtained at Level 4 account for 39.4% of the total levels of qualifications. The proportion of the population in OOW who have attained this level or equivalent qualification is in line with the OPDC boundary and other comparator areas. However, it is lower than the London average (46.7%) but 6.5% higher than the national average (33.9%). The proportion of the population in OOW who hold no qualifications (16.7%) is slightly higher than the London average (16.2%) but lower than the England average (18.1%).

The percentage of those who hold qualifications at Levels 1-3 or equivalent in OOW (36.9%) is slightly lower than national levels (39.9%) and higher than those in the OPDC boundary (32.6%) the three boroughs (29.4%), the wider area (31.7%) and London (30.9%). Those with apprenticeships in OOW (3.3%) is in line with the OPDC boundary (3.4%), OOW+wider areas (3.5%), three boroughs (3.2%) but lower when compared to England (5.3%).

Jobs or industries that do not require degree-level qualifications tend to be within elementary jobs i.e., warehouse work, cleaner or customer service roles. Those with qualifications that match the industry they work in, classified here as 'Other', are likely to hold jobs in the skilled trade industry (for example building, plumbing etc.) which accounts for 3.6% of the OOW population. This is a similar level levels to the other areas except England (2.8%) which is 0.8% lower.

Figure 21: Highest level of qualification for all residents aged 16 and over (%)
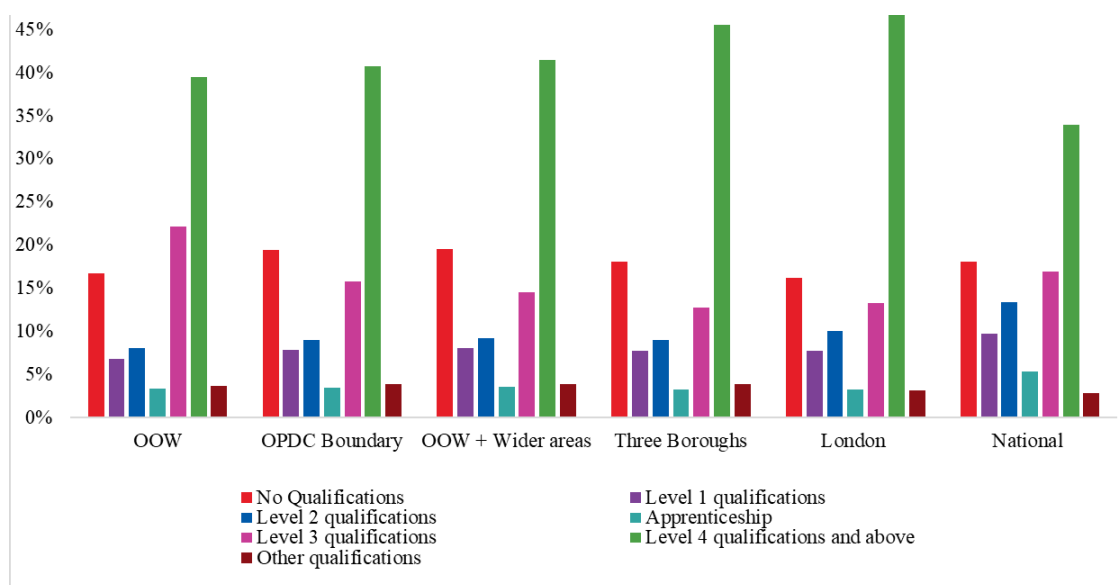
Source: Census 2021[33]

Local businesses

The total number of enterprises in OOW stood at 2,685 in 2022 (accounting for 0.5% of total enterprises in London), of which, 85.7% of enterprises are micro-enterprises and only 0.4% are large enterprises. This is in line with other comparator areas where micro size enterprises make up for the largest share, although with varying proportions. The OOW area also has a high share of small (11.4%) and medium-sized (2.4%) enterprises compared to all the other comparator areas such as OPDC boundary (8.6%, 1.7%), OOW+wider areas (8.7%, 1.7%), three boroughs (6.7%, 1.2%), London (7.4%, 1.5%) and England (8.5%, 1.5%).

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[33] Census 2021, Highest level of qualification, https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/census/2011/qs501ew (retrieved January 2023)

The OPDC boundary and OOW+wider areas (accounting for 1.5% and 1.4% of all enterprises in London respectively) share very similar proportions of enterprise size as seen in **Figure 22** below and the total number of enterprises in these areas stood at 7,815 and 7,270 respectively. The number of enterprises across the three boroughs in 2022 were 46,265, accounting for 8.6% of the total enterprises in London.

Figure 22: Proportion of enterprise by size (%)
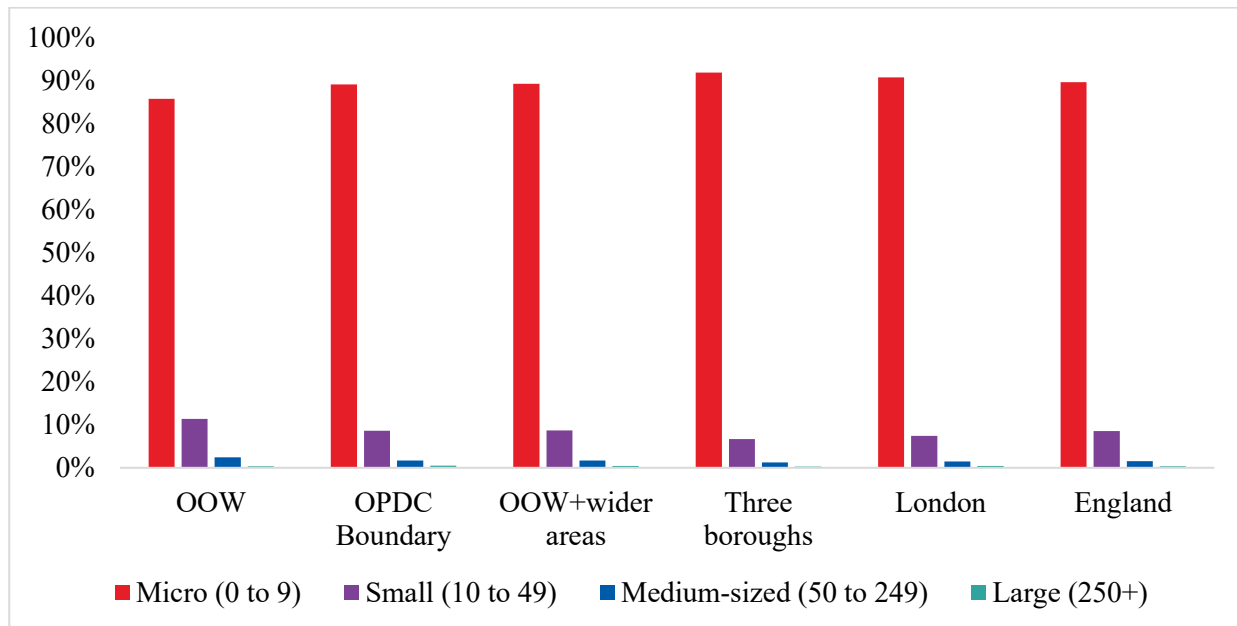
Source: Inter Departmental Business Register (IDBR)[34]

The OOW area has a total of 2,685 private enterprises of which the legal status of 90% of the enterprises is that of a company (including building society), which is higher than the proportions across all other comparator areas as shown in **Figure 23** below. It also has the lowest share of enterprises classified as sole proprietor (6.7%) and non-profit body (1.5%) compared to other areas.

The OPDC boundary has a total of 7,815 private enterprises of which the legal status of 88.6% of the enterprises is that of a company (including building society), which is almost in line with OOW+ wider area (87.5%) and the three boroughs (86%). It also has the lowest share of enterprises classified as partnership (1.3%) across all comparator areas.

The three boroughs host a total of 46,180 private enterprises and account for the highest proportion of micro sized enterprises (91.8%) across all areas as well as the lowest share of medium sized (1.2%) and large (0.3%) enterprises.

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[34] ONS 2022. UK Business Counts. https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/datasets/idbrent (retrieved December 2022)

Figure 23: Proportion of private enterprise by legal status (%), 2022
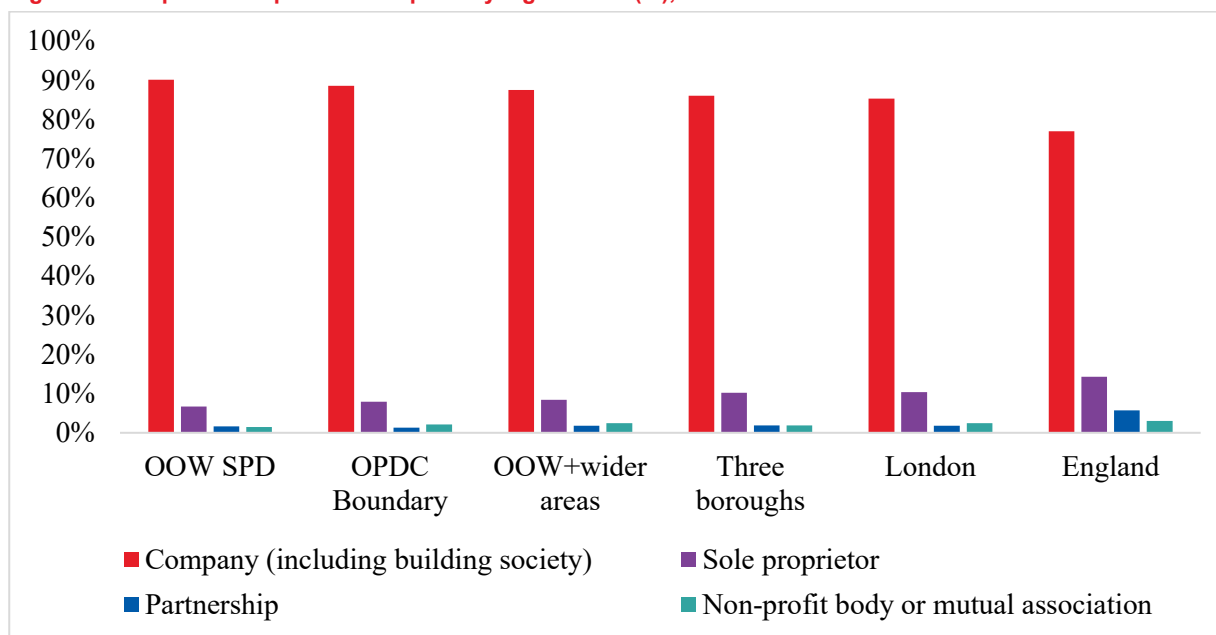
Source: Inter Departmental Business Register (IDBR)[21]

As outlined in **Figure 24** below, OOW has a very high proportion of public corporations (50%) compared to all other comparator areas including London (5.5%) and national (1.2%) averages. OPDC boundary and OOW+wider areas also have a high share of public corporations (25%, 33%) and local authority enterprises (75%, 66.7%). The data for larger geographic areas suggest that a higher proportion of public enterprises have a legal status of central government with the highest share seen in London (53.5%) followed by the three boroughs (53.5%) and England (28.4%).

Figure 24: Proportion of public enterprise by legal status (%), 2022
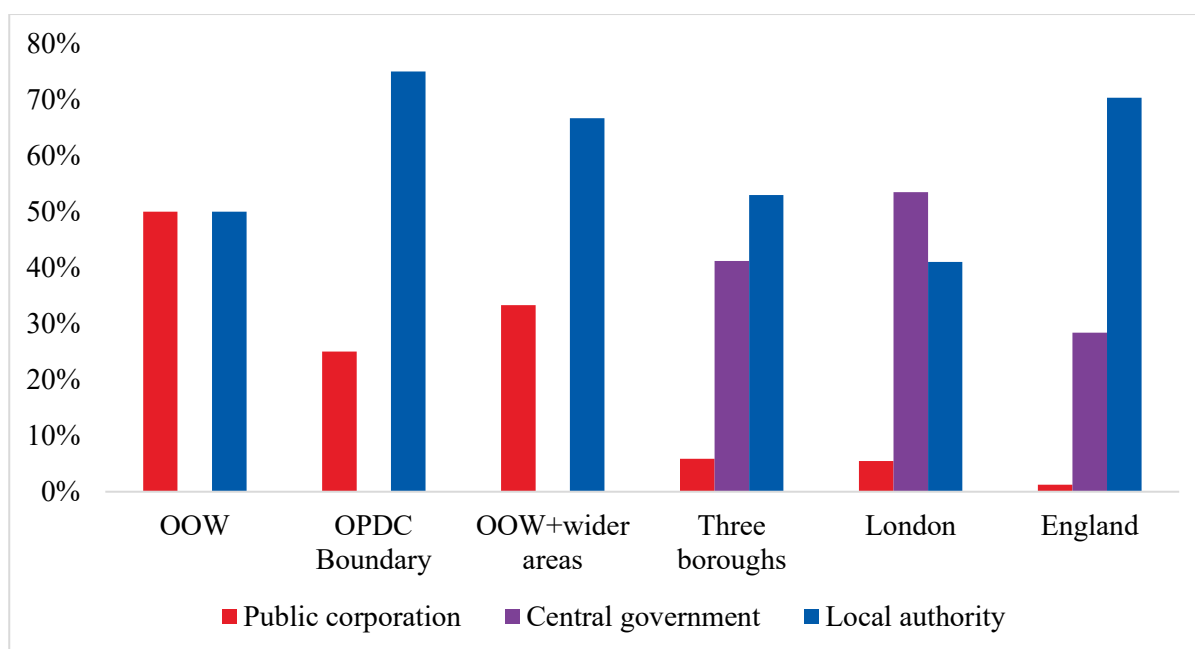
Source: Inter Departmental Business Register (IDBR) [21]

Figure 25 below provides an overview of concentration of private enterprises by across various industries. The highest concentration of enterprises in OOW is in professional, scientific & technical industry (13.2%) followed by retail (11%), information &communication (9.5%) and construction (9.5%). Professional, scientific & technical industry also make up for the highest share in OPDC boundary at 15.9% followed by information & communication (10.6%), retail (10.4%) and construction (10.3%).

In the OOW+wider area, apart from the professional, scientific & technical industry which makes up for the highest share (13.5%) followed by construction (11.8%) and retail (10.4%), there is also a high concentration of enterprises in the business administration & support services (10%). The concentration of enterprises in professional, scientific & technical industry is the highest in the three boroughs (17.4%) compared to other comparator areas, followed by construction (12.9%), information & communication (10.7%) and retail (10.2%).

The concentration of professional, scientific & technical industry in OOW and surrounding comparator areas is lower than London (20.7%) and England (16.1%). The information and communication industry type also makes up for a lower share in the OOW compared to London (11.9%) but is higher than England (7.5%). OOW, however, sees a higher proportion of enterprises in manufacturing (2.8%), motor trades (1.4%) and transport & storage (3.5%) compared to London.

Figure 25: Private enterprise share, by industry 2022 (%)
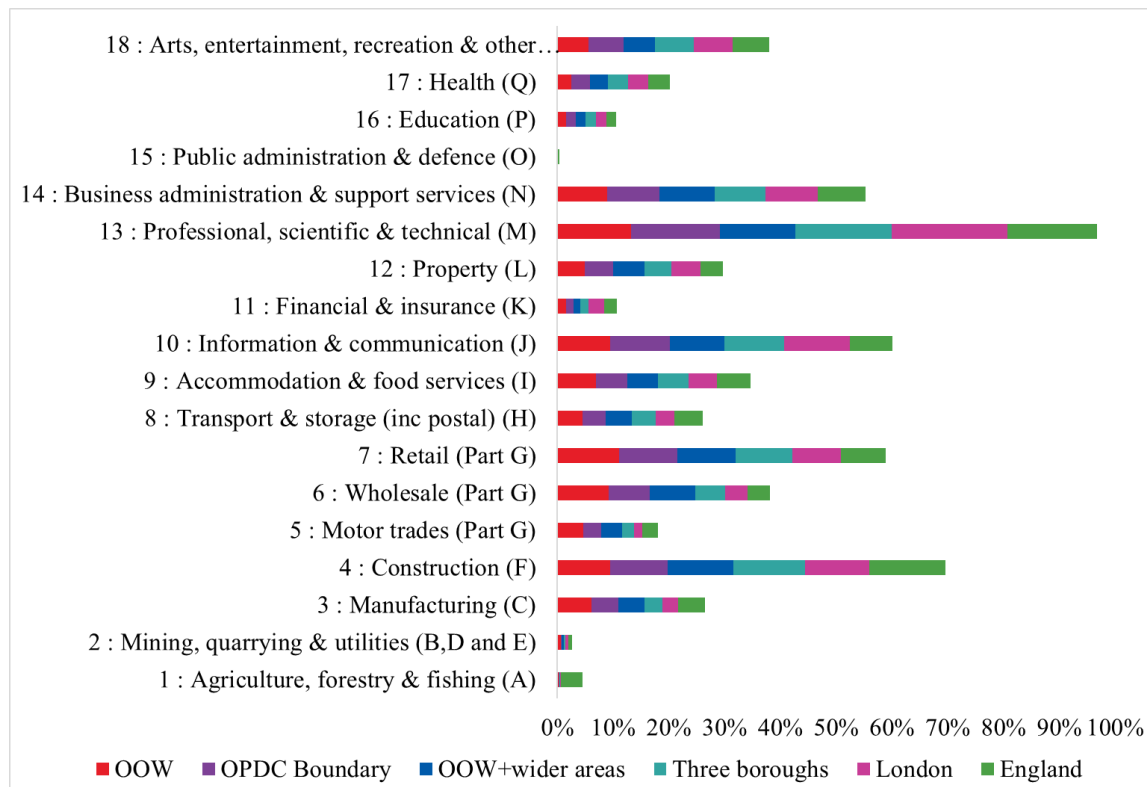
Source: Inter Departmental Business Register (IDBR) [21]

Deprivation

The analysis in this section is based on two different datasets - Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) 2019 and Household deprivation level from Census 2021.The IMD is the official measure of relative deprivation in England, based on 39 separate indicators across seven key domains (income; employment; health deprivation and disability; education skills and training; crime; barriers to housing and services; and living environment)[35]. The Census 2021 provides more recent information on deprivation levels; however, it is less comprehensive than the IMD 2019 as it does not provide data on deprivation associated with individual domains/dimensions and provides a more aggregated measure of deprivation.

Figure 26 presents Census 2021 data on household deprivation. This is an aggregated measure based on four dimensions of deprivation: employment, education, health and disability, and

[35] The English Indices of Deprivation 2019.
https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/835115/IoD2019_Statistical_Release.pdf
(retrieved December 2022)

household overcrowding. It shows that in OOW (36.4%) and the rest of the study areas, a high proportion of households are deprived in one dimension although this proportion is higher in OOW, and surrounding comparator areas compared to London (32.9%) and England (33.9%).

The OPDC boundary (18.4%) and OOW+wider area (18.3%) have a high proportion of households deprived in two dimensions compared to OOW (17.5%), three boroughs (15.5%), London (14.4%) and England (14.2%). The OOW+wider area also has a higher proportion of households deprived in three (6.3%) and four dimensions (0.7%) compared to the rest of the areas.

Figure 26: Household by Deprivation Dimensions (%)
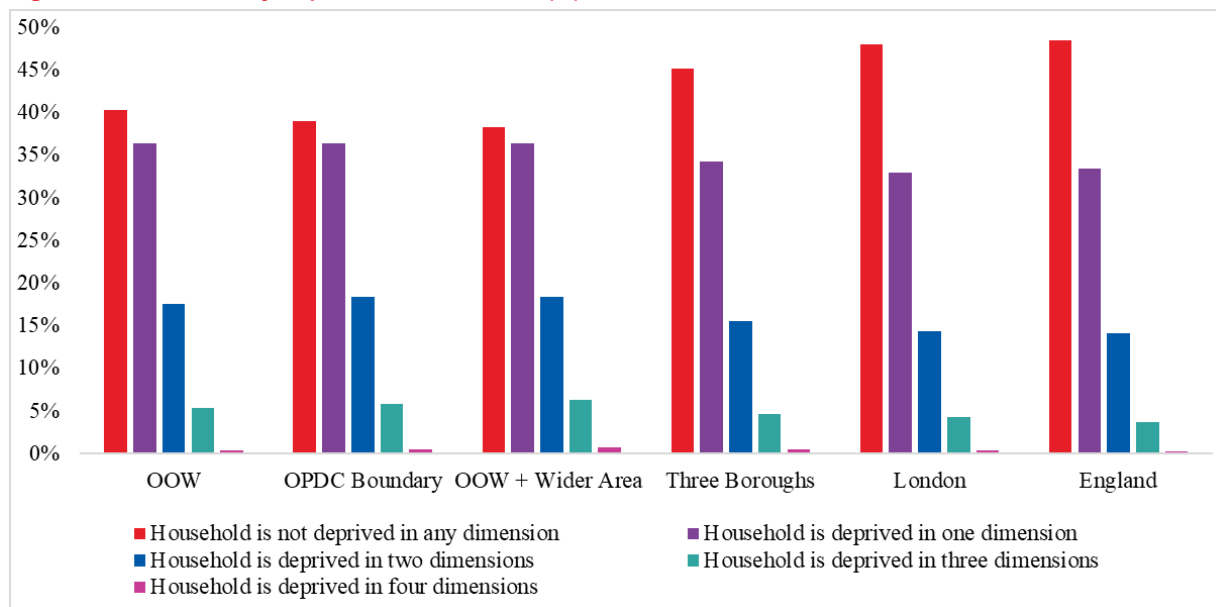
Overall IMD

Looking at data from the IMD 2019, OOW has high levels of deprivation where more than 80% of the LSOAs are within the most deprived LSOAs in England. Areas within the OPDC boundary also show high level of deprivation with more than half of the LSOAs falling within the most deprived LSOAs in the country.

Within OOW+wider area, the most deprived areas lie in wards such as Stonebridge and Harlesden among others. **Figure 27** below shows the levels of deprivation across all the study areas[37]. Across the three boroughs, there is significant level of deprivation, but Brent seems to have more areas with high levels of deprivation compared to Ealing and Hammersmith and Fulham.

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[36] Census 2021. Households by deprivation dimensions. https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/datasets/c2021ts011 (retrieved January 2023)

[37] Note: This map has been extracted from the IMD portal for this interim report. We will incorporate a more detailed and clearer map using GIS in the next version of the report.

Figure 27: Index of multiple Deprivation in the study area
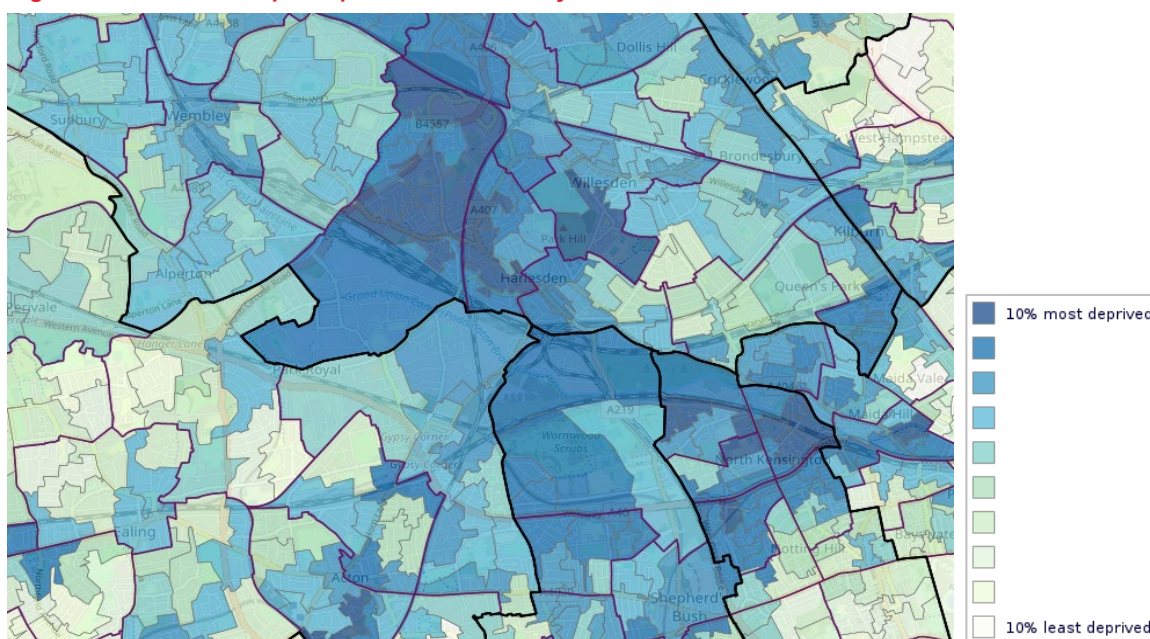
Source: IMD 2019[38]

Income domain

The income domain of the IMD measures deprivation relating to low income (including those out of work). Within the OOW area, the dataset shows that more than 60% of the LSOAs are included in the most deprived LSOAs in the country. Similarly, areas within the OPDC boundary and OOW+wider areas also show a high proportion of LSOAs (39% and 55% respectively) falling within the most deprived LSOAs.

The income domain also consists of a supplementary index on income deprivation affecting children which measures the proportion of children aged 0-15 living in income deprived families. This data shows that around 67% of the LSOAs in OOW are within the most deprived LSOAs in the country in terms of children related deprivation. Child deprivation is also high in OPDC boundary area with more than 50% LSOAs falling within the most deprived LSOAs in the country.

Across the three boroughs, Brent, in particular, seems to have more numbers of areas with high levels of both income and child related deprivation compared to Ealing and Hammersmith and Fulham.

Employment domain

The employment domain of the IMD measures the working age population in an area which has been involuntarily excluded from the labour market. The OOW and the surrounding comparator areas all show patches of employment related deprivation with a high proportion of LSOAs in OOW (50%), OPDC boundary (48%) and OOW+wider areas (60%) falling within the most deprived LSOAs in the country.

Housing domain

Within OOW, there is very high level of housing related deprivation with more than 65% of the LSOAs falling within the top 10% most deprived LSOAs in the country. Areas within OPDC boundary and OOW+wider area also show very high levels of housing deprivation with 78% and 68% of the LSOAs falling within the top 10% most deprived LSOAs respectively. Across the three

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[38] IMD 2019. https://dclgapps.communities.gov.uk/imd/iod_index.html# (retrieved December 2022)

boroughs, almost all areas within Brent and Ealing show very high levels of housing deprivation. Fewer areas in Hammersmith and Fulham show low levels of housing deprivation.

Housing landscape

Household size

Data on household size has been analysed for the six comparator areas and presented in **Table 8** below. The OOW area was home to 5,824 households in 2021, accounting for 1.7% of households across the three boroughs. This area majorly consisted of 1 person-households (37.7%) followed by 2 people-households (28.1%) and 3 people-households (16.1%). The OPDC boundary area and OOW+wider area hosted 18,391 and 31,560 households, respectively in 2021 and had a similar household size distribution as OOW. The household size distribution follows a different trend in London and England with a higher proportion of 2-people households.

Table 8: Household size (%)

	OOW	OPDC boundary	OOW+ wider areas	Three boroughs	London	England
1 person	37.7	32.4	32.7	29.1	29.3	30.1
2 people	28.1	26.1	26.0	27.6	29.4	34.0
3 people	16.1	16.8	16.9	17.1	17.2	16.0
4 people	10.1	12.7	13.1	14.1	14.1	12.9
5 people	4.7	6.5	6.3	6.6	5.9	4.5
6 people	2.0	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.3	1.5
7 people	0.8	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.0	0.5
8 or more people	0.6	1.2	1.0	1.4	0.9	0.4

Source: Census 2021[39]

Housing tenure

Using the Census 2021 data which classifies the households in England by tenure (**Table 9**), it is seen that the most prevalent housing tenure in OOW is private rented (44.8%) followed by social rented (25.8%) and owned (15.4%) houses. Similar trends, where the highest proportion of households can be categorised as private rented, are seen in OPDC boundary (35.1%) and OOW+wider areas (35.5%) followed by social rented and owned. This is different from the housing tenure in the three boroughs, London and England where the highest proportion of households own the house themselves followed by privately rented housing.

Table 9: Housing tenure 2011 (%)

	OOW	OPDC boundary	OOW+ wider areas	Three boroughs	London	England
Owned	25.4	27.8	28.1	40.0	45.2	61.3
Shared ownership	3.8	2.7	2.0	1.8	1.5	1.0
Social rented	25.8	34.2	34.2	22.6	23.1	17.1
Private rented	44.8	35.1	35.5	35.3	30.0	20.5
Living rent free	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1

Source: Census 2021 [40]

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[39] Census 2021. Household size. https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/datasets/c2021ts017 (retrieved December 2022)

[40] Census 2021. Tenure. https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/datasets/c2021ts054 (retrieved January 2023)

Figure 28 classifies the households into different accommodation types. Within OOW, the most common accommodation type is 'in a purpose-built block of flats or tenement' (46.6%) followed by 'part of a converted or shared house' (25.3%) and terraced housing (15.3%). Similar trends are seen in OOW+wider areas except that it also has a high share of semi-detached housing (15.8%) compared to OOW (7.8%).

Trends are different in OPDC boundary and three boroughs where even though 'in a purpose-built block of flats or tenement' (45.1%, 39.1%) is the most common accommodation type, it is followed by terraced housing (19.2%, 19.3%) and semi-detached (16%, 17.8%) housing. This is broadly in line with the trends seen in London but differs from national trend where semi-detached housing (31.5%) is the most common type followed by terraced (23%) and detached (22.9%) housing.

Figure 28: Accommodation type (%), 2021
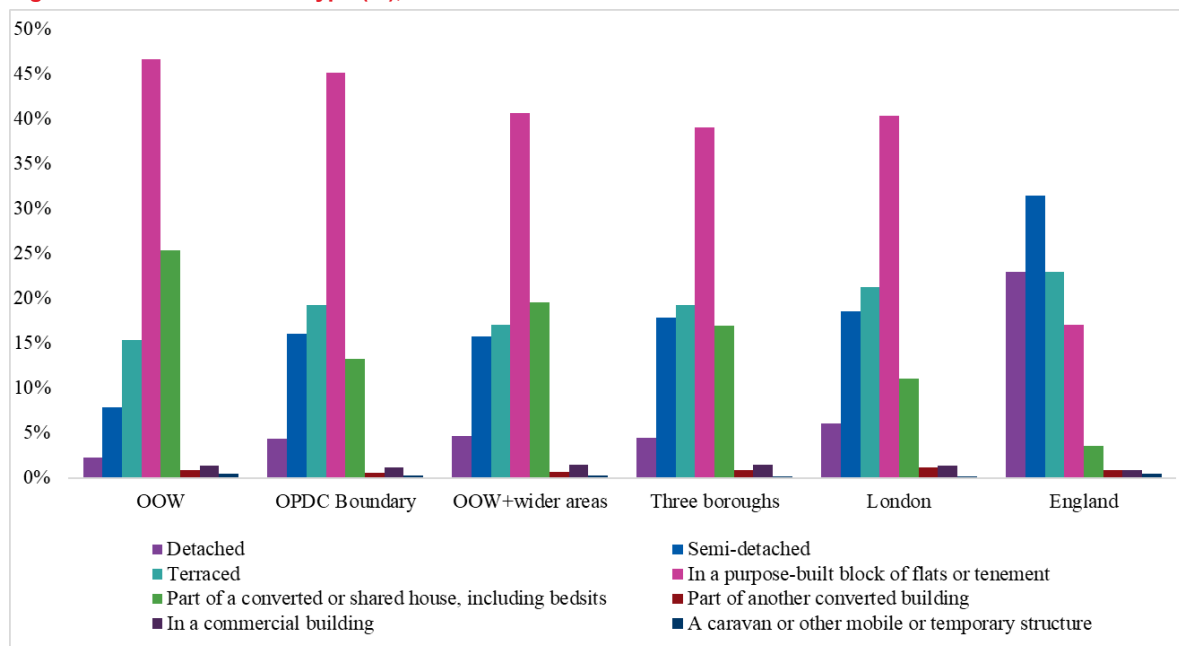
Source: Census 2011[41]

House prices and rents

As per the 2018 ONS data, the average house price in OOW is £467,500, which is less than the average prices seen in other comparator areas highlighted in **Table 10** but is still higher than the national figure of £276,683. The housing affordability ratio (14.3) is also higher than London (13.7) and national (8.2) figures showing that on an average, households could typically expect to spend around 14.3 times their household income on purchasing a house.

Average house prices in OPDC boundary stood at £548,373, which is higher than OOW, OOW+wider areas, London and England. The affordability ratio in this area is the highest across all the areas at 15.8. The house prices in the three boroughs stood at £580,295, highest across all the areas including London with an affordability ratio of 15.1.

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[41] Census 2021. Accommodation type. https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/datasets/c2021ts044 (retrieved January 2023)

Table 10: Housing prices and affordability ratio

Areas	Average house prices	Average affordability ratio
OOW	£467,500	14.3
OPDC boundary	£548,373	15.8
OOW+wider areas	£504,792	14.6
Three boroughs	£580,295	15.1
London	£533,531	13.7
England	£276,683	8.2

Source: ONS 2020[42]

Data on private housing rent is only available at local authority level and is based on 2019 estimates by Valuation Office Agency. Given that the rents in London have risen quite considerably since 2019, the analysis for local authority level data has used the upper quartile rents from the dataset instead of average rents. As shown in **Table 11** below, across all boroughs, Hammersmith and Fulham had the highest monthly rent at £2,275 which is closer to the 2022 average monthly rent observed in London[43] (£2,343) whereas Ealing had the lowest monthly rent (£1,650) which is lower than the 2022 London rent but higher than the rents observed nationally[43] (£1,162).

Table 11: Monthly rents for all property type (£, 2019)

Areas	Monthly rent
Brent	£1,800
Ealing	£1,650
Hammersmith and Fulham	£2,275
Average rent across three boroughs	£1,908

Source: London Datastore[44]

Households with vulnerable groups

Census 2021 data on household composition and number of disabled people in the household was analysed to understand the proportion of vulnerable people residing in households across the six comparator areas as seen in **Figure 29** and **Figure 30** below.

OOW has the lowest share of households with elderly residents (7.8%) and dependent children (10.8%) compared to other areas. Within OPDC boundary, proportions of households with elderly residents and dependent children are 10.2% and 30.1% respectively, broadly in line with the proportions seen in OOW+wider area (10.8%, 31.1%).

[42] ONS 2020. Housing affordability ratios. https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/housing/datasets/housingaffordabilityratiosformiddlelayersuperoutputareas (retrieved December 2022)

[43] Rightmove UK 2022. https://www.rightmove.co.uk/news/content/uploads/2022/10/Rental-Trends-Tracker-Q3-2022-Final.pdf (retrieved January 2023)

[44] Valuation Office Agency. 2019. https://data.london.gov.uk/dataset/average-private-rents-borough (retrieved January 2023)

Figure 29: Household composition of elderly people and dependent children (%)
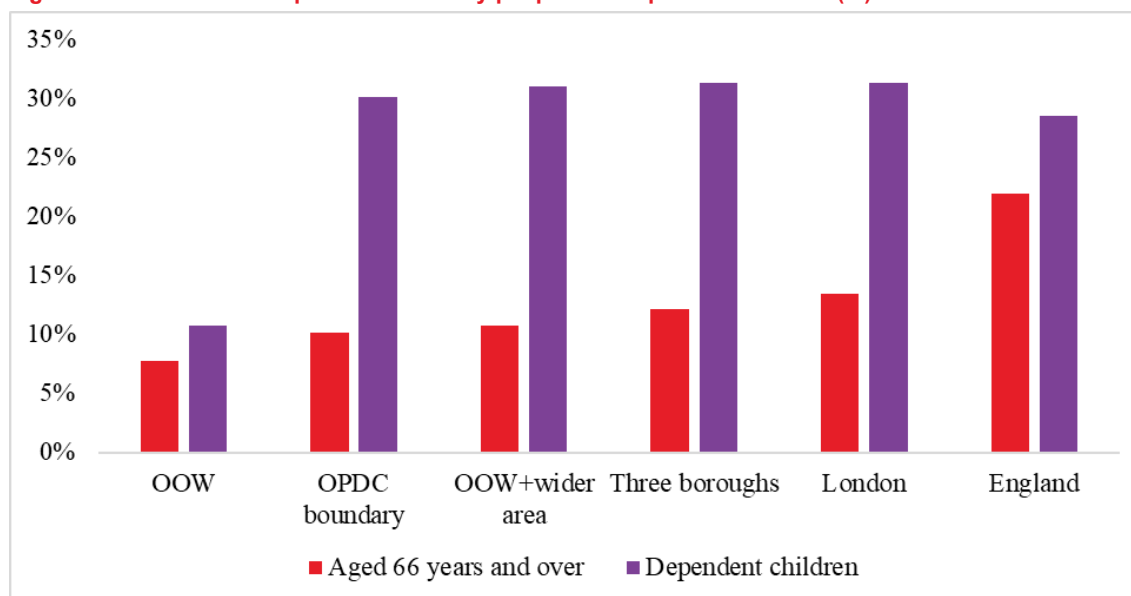
Source: Census 2021[45]

OOW has the highest proportion of households with no disabled people under the Equality Act at 76.3% and the lowest proportion of households with 1 person (19.7%) and 2 or more disabled (4%) under the Equality Act. The London figures are similar to the proportions seen in the OOW and surrounding comparator areas whereas national figures show a different trend where the proportion of households with no people disabled under the Equality Act is the lowest at 68% and the proportion of households with 1 person (25.4%) and 2 or more disabled (6.6%) under the Equality Act is the highest across all areas.

Figure 30: Proportion of disabled people in the household (%)
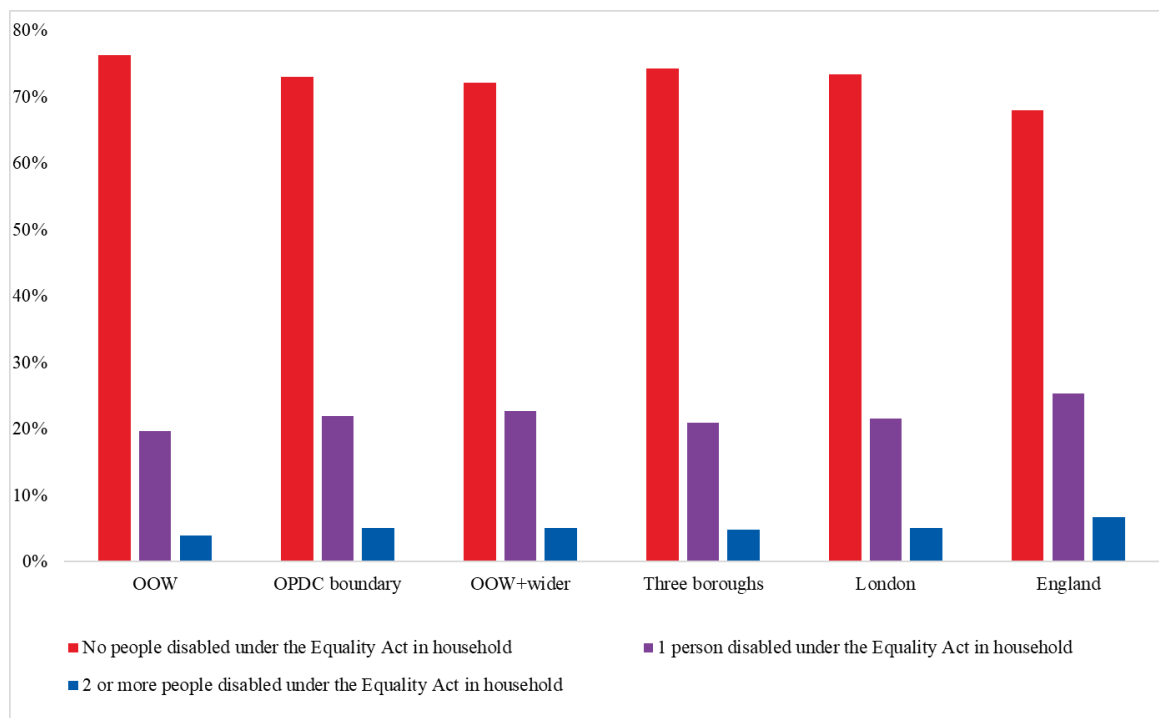
Source: Census 2021[46]

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[45] Census 2021. Household composition. https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/datasets/c2021ts003 (retrieved January 2023)

[46] Census 2021. Number of disabled people in the household. https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/datasets/c2021ts040 (retrieved January 2023)

Crime

Due to the nature of some crimes, accurate reporting can be difficult as victims may not be able to provide the actual location where the crime took place. In these cases, crimes are not assigned an area and so there are some limitations to data assessment.

Based on data provided by the Metropolitan Police 2,687 crimes were reported in OOW in the 24-month period between January 2021 and December 2022, the highest proportion of which related to violence against the person (31.6%) followed by vehicle offences (15.4%) and theft (15.1%). The split of crimes in OOW is similar to that of London and nationally, however, cases of reported theft exceed vehicle offences in both London and nationally by more than 10%[47]. OOW has lower rates of theft and violence against the person than the surrounding comparator areas however vehicle offences in surrounding comparator areas and OOW are at a similar level. OOW also has higher rates of drug related offences (trafficking or possession of drugs) than all other comparator areas at 7.6%.

Figure 31: Crime statistics as categorised by the Metropolitan Police (%)[48]
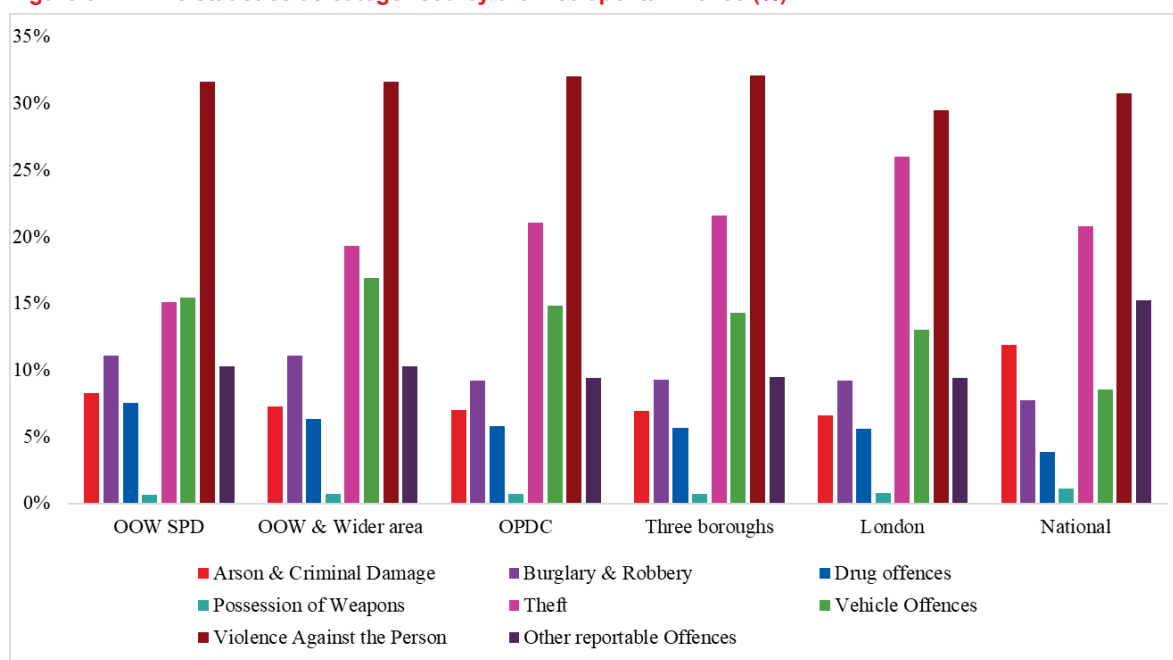
Source: MPS 2022[49] and ONS 2022 [50]

Health

Deprivation

The health domain of the IMD measures the risk of premature death and the effect on quality of life caused by poor physical or mental health. It shows that overall, the health-related deprivation is low in OOW as well as surrounding comparator areas.

In OOW, more than 60% of LSOAs fall within the top 30%-50% least deprived LSOAs in the country. In OPDC boundary, 57% of LSOAs are within the range of top 10%-50% least deprived LSOAs in the country whereas in OOW+ wider area, 24% of the LSOAs in the study area fall

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[47] Data for crimes reported in England are not complete for 2022, therefore the most recent figures have been used (up to June 2022).

[48] Crimes categorised as sexual offences, stalking of harassment, or fraudulent/forgery are not available at LSOA level and have been excluded from this analysis.

[49] MPS 2022, Metropolitan Police Service LSOA Level Crime (most recent 24 months), https://data.london.gov.uk/dataset/recorded_crime_summary (retrieved January 2023)

[50] ONS 2022, Crime in England and Wales: Quarterly data tables, https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/crimeandjustice/datasets/crimeinenglandandwalesquarterlydatatables (retrieved January 2-23)

within the top 40% of the least deprived LSOAs in the country. Across the three boroughs, Hammersmith and Fulham has more patches of areas with high levels of health-related deprivation followed by Ealing and Brent.

Life expectancy

Based on the Public Health England data available at the Local Authority level, the average life expectancy at birth among males is 78.0, which is lower than the London (79.0) and national figures (78.7).

Table 12: Life expectancy at birth, by gender

Areas	Life expectancy at birth (Male)	Life expectancy at birth (Female)
Brent	78.2	83.9
Ealing	78.4	83.4
Hammersmith and Fulham	77.5	82.8
Average of three local authorities	78.0	83.4
London	79.0	83.5
England	78.7	82.6

Source: Public Health England 2020[51]

Mortality

The 2021 ONS mortality statistics data was used to analyse the top five lead causes of death across the four study areas. These are presented in **Figure 32** below. Accident (21.4%) was the lead cause of death in OOW area, higher than all other areas. Cancer (19.4%) was the second most common cause of death, which is much higher than the proportion found in OPDC boundary (8.5%) and OOW+wider area (8.7%) but lower than the three boroughs (24.2%), London (25.2%) and national (26.4%) averages. This is followed by deaths caused by COVID-19 (13.4%), Ischaemic heart diseases (10.4%) and dementia and Alzheimer disease (8%) within the OOW area. Deaths due to COVID-19 were lower in this area compared to the other three study areas and London but slightly higher than the national average.

In OPDC boundary, cancer was the lead cause of death (25%) followed by COVID-19 (19.1%), Ischaemic heart diseases (14.7%), dementia and Alzheimer disease (10.3%) and accidents (8.5%). A similar trend was seen in OOW+wider area where lead cause of death was Cancer (27.1%), higher than the rest of the comparator areas followed by COVID-19 (19.3%), Ischaemic heart diseases (13.1%), dementia and Alzheimer disease (9.8%) and accidents (8.7%). Across the three broughs the lead causes of death were cancer (24.1%), COVID-19 (17.5%), Ischaemic heart diseases (12.1%), dementia and Alzheimer disease (7.7%) and Cerebrovascular diseases (5.3%).

This is broadly in line with the lead causes of deaths found in London and England with the exception of accidents which is a most common cause in the four study areas and makes up only 2.7% and 3% share in London and England respectively and cerebrovascular diseases which is the fifth lead cause of death in London (4.9%) and England (5.3%).

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[51] Public Health England. Local Authority Health Profiles. https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/health-profiles/data#page/1/gid/1938132701/pat/6/ati/401/are/E09000013/iid/90366/age/1/sex/1/cat/-1/ctp/-1/yrr/3/cid/4/tbm/1/page-options/car-do-0 (retrieved December 2022)

Figure 32: Lead causes of death in 2021 (%)
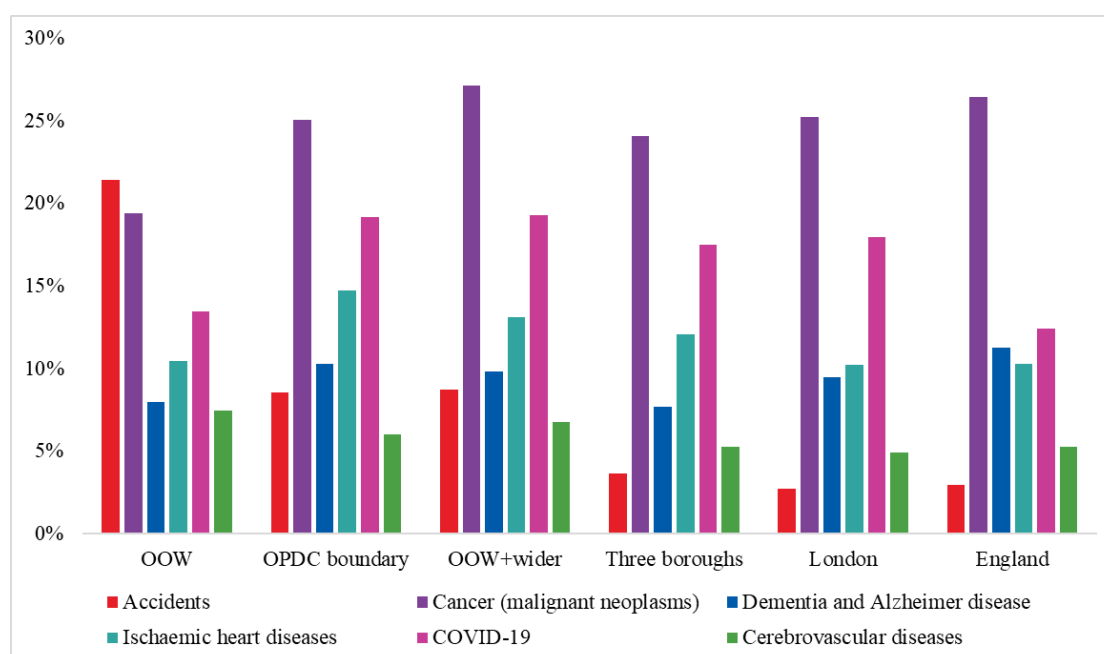
Source: ONS 2021[52]

Child obesity

Data from the Department of Health and Social Care on childhood obesity was analysed for children in Reception year (aged 4-5) and Year 6 (aged 10-11) for the three boroughs as well as London and England. The most recent data (2019) is only available at the borough level. The analysis is presented in **Table 13** and **Table 14.** The data shows that in Hammersmith and Fulham the proportion of children in the reception year who are overweight (13%) is the highest compared to Brent, Ealing, and London but in line with the national average. The proportion of children in Year 6 who are overweight in Hammersmith and Fulham higher than Brent, Ealing, London and England. Brent has the highest proportion of children in reception year and Year 6 who are severely obese compared to Ealing, Hammersmith and Fulham, London and England.

Table 13: Prevalence of childhood obesity for children in reception year, 2019 (%)

	Underweight	Healthy weight	Overweight	Severely obese
Brent	2.2	76.2	10.4	11.3
Ealing	1.5	77.2	11.4	9.8
Hammersmith and Fulham	1.2	78.0	13.0	7.9
London	1.4	76.9	11.6	10.0
England	0.9	76.1	13.1	9.9

Source: Department of Health[53]

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[52] ONS 2021. Mortality statistics. https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/datasets/mortsa (retrieved December 2022)

[53] Department of Health. 2019. Prevalence of childhood obesity by borough. https://data.london.gov.uk/dataset/prevalence-childhood-obesity-borough (retrieved January 2023)

Table 14: Prevalence of childhood obesity for children in Year 6, 2019 (%)

Areas	Underweight	Healthy weight	Overweight	Severely obese
Brent	2.8	57.2	14.9	25.1
Ealing	2.1	60.0	14.4	23.4
Hammersmith and Fulham	1.5	62.8	15.8	19.9
London	1.8	59.9	14.6	23.7
England	1.4	63.4	14.1	21.0

Source: Department of Health[53]

Mental health

The mental health of the local population was analysed using the Small Areas Mental Health Index (SMAHI)[54,55] which is an "annual measure of population mental health for each Lower Super Output Area (LSOA) in England". The data for the OOW area shows that all of the LSOAs were placed within the top 10% LSOAs in the country with the best mental health status. The OPDC boundary, OOW+ wider area, three boroughs show similar results where majority of the LSOAs were within the top 10% LSOAs with best mental health status. **Figure 33** below gives an indication of the mental health profile across overall study areas.

Figure 33: SMAHI Mental Health Index in the study area

Source: SAMHI 2019[56]

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[54] https://pldr.org/dataset/2noyv/small-area-mental-health-index-samhi
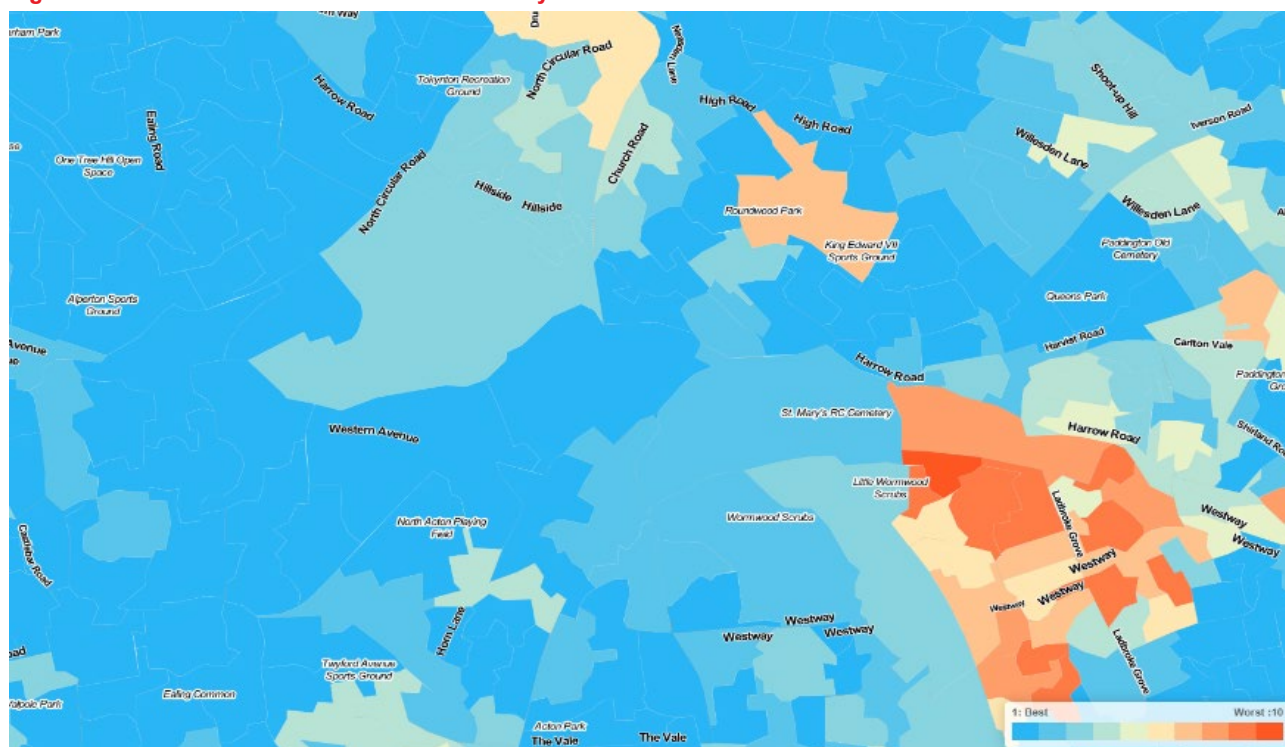
[55] SAMHI Index combines data on mental health from multiple sources (NHS-mental health-related hospital attendances, prescribing data – antidepressants, QOF - depression, and DWP - incapacity benefit and Employment support allowance for mental illness) into a single index.

[56] SAMHI 2019. https://pldr-uk.github.io/SAMHI/index.html (retrieved December 2022)

Community facilities, residential properties and existing businesses and public transport

This section provides a high-level summary of the existing community facilities, businesses, residential areas and public transport accessibility in the OOW and surrounding areas (assumed to be at a 500m buffer from the boundary). The analysis largely based on desktop research using google maps.

- **Green infrastructure:** Within OOW, there are very limited green spaces with no visual evidence of large or small parks. However, the areas within 500m of this study area have green assets such as Wesley Playing Fields, Grand Union Canal, Wormwood Scrubs Park, Acton Cemetery and some bits of St. Mary's Cemetery. Wesley Playing Fields also includes a fenced off play area for children with swings and climbing frames whereas Wormwood scrubs is one of Hammersmith and Fulham's largest open space with children's play area, sport facilities and outdoor gym[57].

- **Hospitals:** OOW does not have any large hospitals or GP practice centres but within the 500 m boundary there is Central Middlesex Hospital in Acton and various GP practices in Harlesden, Stonebridge and Acton. A little outside of the 500 m boundary, there is also the Hammersmith Hospital near Wormwood Scrubs. Both the Central Middlesex and Hammersmith Hospital offer a range of services including cancer, cardiology, children's & adolescents care.

- **Schools:** There is a mix of nursery, primary and secondary schools in and around the OOW area with more concentration seen in areas within the 500m of the OOW boundary especially near Willesden Junction and Harlesden town centre. The proportion of primary schools seems to be higher in these areas as compared to nursery and secondary schools.

- **Libraries**: There is a lack of libraries in the area with the presence of just one library within the 500 m of the OOW boundary, north of Harlesden station.

- **Place of worship:** There are many places of worship in areas within 500m of the OOW boundary with a large presence of churches. Outside of the OPDC boundary there is also a large presence of Hindu temples.

- **Police and fire stations:** The closest police station in the area is the Harlesden police station within the 500 m the OOW boundary. Other police stations outside the 500 m buffer include the Acton police station, Alperton police base and Wembley police station. The nearest fire station is the Park Royal Fire Station located close to the Harlesden Overground station. Other fire stations outside the 500 m buffer include Willesden fire station, Wembley fire station and Acton fire station.

- **Transport facilities**: In order to check the accessibility of an area to public transport network, the Public Transport Accessibility Levels (PTALs) data generated by Transport for London (TfL) was used. This considers walk access time, reliability of services, average wait time and service availability of public transport in an area. Each area is given a score between 0 and 6b, indicating very poor access and excellent access to public transport service, respectively. As can be seen from the map in **Figure 34** below, a large area within OOW scored between 1b to in terms of PTALs indicating poor levels of transport accessibility in the area. Areas with better accessibility include those in Harlesden close to Harlesden station, Willesden Junction and those closer to the North Acton station.

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[57] https://www.lbhf.gov.uk/arts-and-parks/parks-and-open-spaces/wormwood-scrubs-open-space
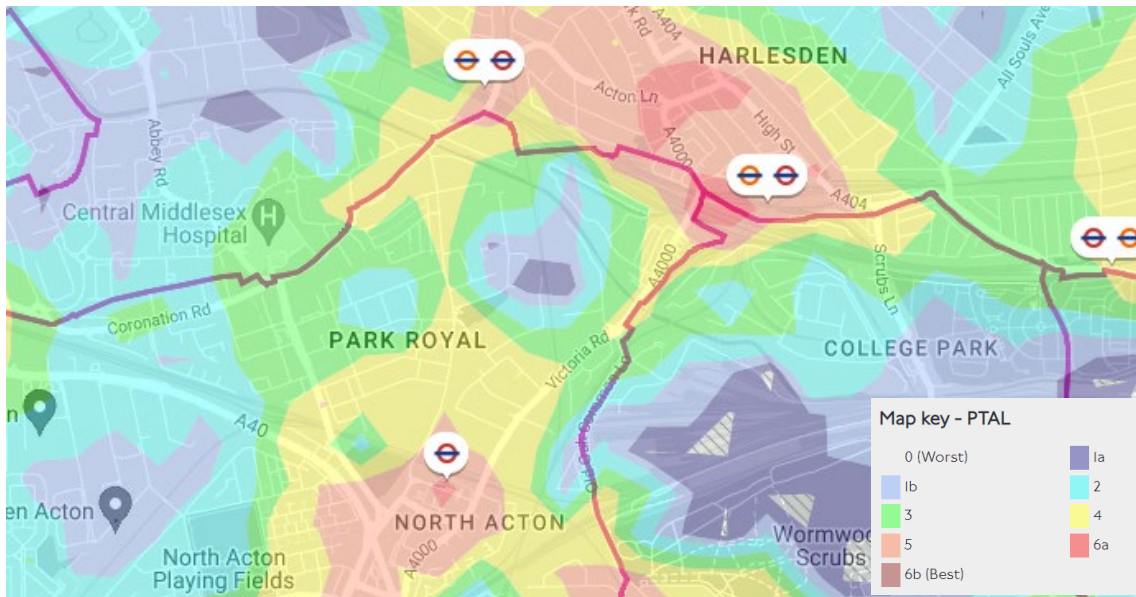
Source: Transport for London [58]

- **Community centres:** There is one local community centre called the Nadi Park Royal within the OOW area which provides facilities for wedding and charity functions as well as gym services. However, there are quite a few centres within the 500m buffer such as Leamington Park community centre, North Acton Pavilion and Old Oak Community & Children's Centre.

- **Businesses and residential areas**: OOW is largely an industrial area with presence of manufacturing and construction companies as well as a large bus depot, car rental company and waste management service companies. Within the 500 m buffer, there business parks such as Powergate Business Park and Oakwood Business Park and car repair services in Park Royal as well as car dealers and vehicle tuning services in College Park. In terms of residential areas, there is a small residential patch within the OOW area, but the main areas are located in Harlesden and North Acton within the 500 m buffer.

[58] Transport for London. Public Transport Accessibility Levels Tool. https://tfl.gov.uk/info-for/urban-planning-and-construction/planning-with-webcat/webcat (accessed January 2023).

6.   Recommendations and next steps

The main objective of undertaking this baseline assessment is to support the various ongoing work related to the OOW project such as EqIA for potential land assembly activities and the Outline Business Case. In that context, the assessment undertaken is based on easily accessible and publicly available data using desktop research and therefore the findings are proportionate to the work undertaken at this stage.

Further steps can be taken to develop a more robust socio-economic baseline assessment, and these are listed as below:

- Engagement with organisations, groups, and local authorities to attain more granular and localised baseline information that will provide more detailed understanding of the existing conditions and help to inform a more detailed assessment.
- Engagement with specific groups will also help to develop a more detailed understanding on the potential effects on protected characteristic groups and variations between geographies in the study area.
- As a part of this process, a clear engagement strategy should be developed through the construction of the OOW site to consider the diversity within the wider OPDC area. Further engagement should be undertaken with businesses on site, including licensees, leaseholders, and those in third party ownership. The strategy should ensure that all parties are aware of the proposals for the site.
- Primary data collection including but not limited to interviews, 'drop-in sessions', surveys, focus groups, one-to-one interviews, with local community groups and businesses and a detailed survey of the surrounding community facilities within the area to inform the CPO process.
- A full Equality Impact Assessment will be undertaken for the CPO process and will be kept as a live document to record any potential changes in impacts to Protected Characteristic Groups. A clear monitoring process for any potential equality effects that are identified through the EqIA. The monitoring process should identify, the indicators, duration, and frequency of monitoring.
- Consideration should be made to the development of a business, employment, and skills strategy that could cover the following elements:
  - The impact of development on staff and businesses likely to be affected by the proposals including possible areas for business relocation
  - Impact on the local supply chain for procurement of a contractor, development, or service.
  - Targeting employment and training opportunities to local residents and groups who face more barriers to employment.

A.1   List of LSOAs and MSOA

Table 15: List of 2021 LSOAs

OOW	OPDC boundary	OOW+wider areas
E01000525: Brent 031C	E01000620: Brent 020B	E01001875: Hammersmith and Fulham 001B
E01000535: Brent 031F	E01000605: Brent 021F	E01001876: Hammersmith and Fulham 001C
E01033485: Brent 031H	E01000477: Brent 026D	E01001877: Hammersmith and Fulham 001D
E01001239: Ealing 015C	E01033456: Brent 027F	E01001878: Hammersmith and Fulham 001E
E01001246: Ealing 015D	E01033937: Brent 027G	E01035484: Hammersmith and Fulham 001F
E01034026: Ealing 015F	E01033938: Brent 027H	E01035485: Hammersmith and Fulham 001G
E01034027: Ealing 015G	E01033939: Brent 027I	E01000596: Brent 021A
E01001877: Hammersmith and Fulham 001D	E01000525: Brent 031C	E01000601: Brent 021B
	E01000535: Brent 031F	E01000602: Brent 021C
	E01033485: Brent 031H	E01000603: Brent 021D
	E01001875: Hammersmith and Fulham 001B	E01000604: Brent 021E
	E01001876: Hammersmith and Fulham 001C	E01000605: Brent 021F
	E01001877: Hammersmith and Fulham 001D	E01000521: Brent 025B
	E01001878: Hammersmith and Fulham 001E	E01000522: Brent 025C
	E01035484: Hammersmith and Fulham 001F	E01000595: Brent 027A
	E01002852: Kensington and Chelsea 001A	E01000599: Brent 027D
	E01002904: Kensington and Chelsea 002A	E01033456: Brent 027F
	E01001276: Ealing 011A	E01033937: Brent 027G
	E01001278: Ealing 011C	E01033938: Brent 027H
	E01001239: Ealing 015C	E01000523: Brent 031A
	E01001246: Ealing 015D	E01000524: Brent 031B
	E01001247: Ealing 015E	E01000525: Brent 031C
	E01034026: Ealing 015F	E01000533: Brent 031E
	E01034027: Ealing 015G	E01000535: Brent 031F
	E01001195: Ealing 021A	E01033455: Brent 031G

OOW	OPDC boundary	OOW+wider areas
	E01001240: Ealing 024A	E01033485: Brent 031H
	E01001274: Ealing 041E	E01000530: Brent 033A
		E01000531: Brent 033B
		E01000534: Brent 033D
		E01001276: Ealing 011A
		E01001278: Ealing 011C
		E01001196: Ealing 015A
		E01001239: Ealing 015C
		E01001246: Ealing 015D
		E01001247: Ealing 015E
		E01034026: Ealing 015F
		E01034027: Ealing 015G
		E01001195: Ealing 021A
		E01001197: Ealing 021B
		E01001199: Ealing 021D
		E01001240: Ealing 024A
		E01001350: Ealing 027C
		E01001352: Ealing 027D
		E01001354: Ealing 027E
		E01001273: Ealing 041C
		E01001274: Ealing 041E

Source: Arup

Table 16: List of 2011 LSOAs

OOW	OPDC boundary	OOW+wider areas
E01000535: Brent 031F	E01000620: Brent 020B	E01000596: Brent 021A
E01033485: Brent 031H	E01000605: Brent 021F	E01000601: Brent 021B
E01001238: Ealing 015B	E01000477: Brent 026D	E01000602: Brent 021C
E01001239: Ealing 015C	E01000600: Brent 027E	E01000603: Brent 021D
E01001246: Ealing 015D	E01033456: Brent 027F	E01000604: Brent 021E

OOW	OPDC boundary	OOW+wider areas
E01001877: Hammersmith and Fulham 001D	E01000525: Brent 031C	E01000605: Brent 021F
	E01000535: Brent 031F	E01000521: Brent 025B
	E01033485: Brent 031H	E01000522: Brent 025C
	E01001276: Ealing 011A	E01000595: Brent 027A
	E01001278: Ealing 011C	E01000599: Brent 027D
	E01001238: Ealing 015B	E01000600: Brent 027E
	E01001239: Ealing 015C	E01033456: Brent 027F
	E01001246: Ealing 015D	E01000523: Brent 031A
	E01001247: Ealing 015E	E01000524: Brent 031B
	E01001274: Ealing 020G	E01000525: Brent 031C
	E01001195: Ealing 021A	E01000533: Brent 031E
	E01001240: Ealing 024A	E01000535: Brent 031F
	E01001874: Hammersmith and Fulham 001A	E01033455: Brent 031G
	E01001875: Hammersmith and Fulham 001B	E01033485: Brent 031H
	E01001876: Hammersmith and Fulham 001C	E01000530: Brent 033A
	E01001877: Hammersmith and Fulham 001D	E01000531: Brent 033B
	E01001878: Hammersmith and Fulham 001E	E01000534: Brent 033D
	E01002852: Kensington and Chelsea 001A	E01001875: Hammersmith and Fulham 001B
		E01001876: Hammersmith and Fulham 001C
		E01001877: Hammersmith and Fulham 001D
		E01001878: Hammersmith and Fulham 001E
		E01001276: Ealing 011A
		E01001278: Ealing 011C
		E01001196: Ealing 015A
		E01001238: Ealing 015B
		E01001239: Ealing 015C
		E01001246: Ealing 015D
		E01001247: Ealing 015E
		E01001195: Ealing 021A

OOW	OPDC boundary	OOW+wider areas
		E01001197: Ealing 021B
		E01001199: Ealing 021D
		E01001240: Ealing 024A
		E01001350: Ealing 027C
		E01001352: Ealing 027D
		E01001354: Ealing 027E

Source: Arup

Table 17: List of 2021 MSOAs

OOW	OPDC boundary	OOW+wider areas
E02000123: Brent 031	E02000123: Brent 031	E02000113: Brent 021
E02000252: Ealing 015	E02000112: Brent 020	E02000117: Brent 025
E02000372: Hammersmith and Fulham 001	E02000118: Brent 026	E02000119: Brent 027
E02000123: Brent 031	E02000119: Brent 027	E02000123: Brent 031
	E02000123: Brent 031	E02000125: Brent 033
	E02000248: Ealing 011	E02000248: Ealing 011
	E02000252: Ealing 015	E02000252: Ealing 015
	E02000258: Ealing 021	E02000258: Ealing 021
	E02006968: Ealing 041	E02000264: Ealing 027
	E02000372: Hammersmith and Fulham 001	E02006968: Ealing 041
	E02000577: Kensington and Chelsea 001	E02000372: Hammersmith and Fulham 001
	E02000578: Kensington and Chelsea 002	

Source: Arup

Table 18: List of 2011 MSOAs

OOW	OPDC boundary	OOW+wider areas
E02000123: Brent 031	E02000112: Brent 020	E02000103: Brent 011
E02000252: Ealing 015	E02000118: Brent 026	E02000107: Brent 015
E02000372: Hammersmith and Fulham 001	E02000119: Brent 027	E02000113: Brent 021
	E02000123: Brent 031	E02000117: Brent 025
	E02000125: Brent 033	E02000119: Brent 027
	E02000248: Ealing 011	E02000123: Brent 031
	E02000252: Ealing 015	E02000125: Brent 033
	E02000257: Ealing 020	E02000248: Ealing 011
	E02000258: Ealing 021	E02000252: Ealing 015
	E02000372: Hammersmith and Fulham 001	E02000258: Ealing 021
	E02000577: Kensington and Chelsea 001	E02000264: Ealing 027
	E02000578: Kensington and Chelsea 002	E02000372: Hammersmith and Fulham 001

Source: Arup

A.2   Summary Table

The following tables provide the data points for each and every indicator covered by the baseline report for all the study areas. It is to be noted that data for individual boroughs has been used only for those indicators where the data was only available at a Local Authority level. For the rest of the indicators, data at LSOA/MSOA level has been used.

Figure 1: Summary of all indicators under PCG

	OOW	OPDC boundary	OOW+wider areas	*Brent*	*Ealing*	*Hammersmith & Fulham*	Three boroughs	London	National
Population									
Historic population rates									
2011-12	-0.1%	0.6%	1.1%	-	-	-	0.4%	1.3%	0.7%
2012-13	4.8%	3.6%	1.7%	-	-	-	0.4%	1.3%	0.7%
2013-14	0.9%	1.0%	0.3%	-	-	-	0.5%	1.4%	0.8%
2014-15	2.9%	2.2%	0.8%	-	-	-	0.6%	1.5%	0.9%
2015-16	-0.5%	0.0%	0.6%	-	-	-	0.4%	1.2%	0.9%
2016-17	3.6%	2.3%	1.8%	-	-	-	0.2%	0.6%	0.6%
2017-18	2.5%	2.1%	1.2%	-	-	-	0.4%	0.9%	0.6%
2018-19	0.2%	0.5%	-0.6%	-	-	-	-0.2%	0.6%	0.6%
2019-20	0.3%	-0.1%	-1.1%	-	-	-	-0.6%	0.5%	0.5%
2020-21	-0.7%	0.0%	6.4%	-	-	-	4.5%	-2.3%	-0.1%
Overall growth 2011 to 2021	14.6%	12.8%	12.6%	-	-	-	6.7%	7.3%	6.4%
Average growth	2.0%	1.5%	0.9%	-	-	-	0.3%	1.1%	0.7%
Population density	8,852	7,399	9,331	-	-	-	8,544	5,598	434
Sex									
Female	52.3%	50.9%	51.8%	-	-	-	51.6%	51.5%	51.0%
Male	47.7%	49.1%	48.2%	-	-	-	48.4%	48.5%	49.0%
Gender Identity									
Gender identity the same as sex registered at birth	89.10%	89.30%	89.30%	-	-	-	89.3%	91.2%	93.5%

Protected Characteristics Group	OOW	OPDC boundary	OOW+wider areas	*Brent*	*Ealing*	*Hammersmith & Fulham*	Three boroughs	London	National
Gender identity different from sex registered at birth but no specific identity given	0.80%	0.60%	0.60%	-	-	-	0.6%	0.5%	0.2%
Trans woman	0.30%	0.20%	0.20%	-	-	-	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%
Trans man	0.20%	0.30%	0.20%	-	-	-	0.3%	0.2%	0.1%
All other gender identities	0.20%	0.10%	0.10%	-	-	-	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Not answered	9.40%	9.40%	9.50%	-	-	-	9.4%	7.9%	6.0%
Non-binary	-	-	-	0.05%	0.05%	0.07%	-	0.10%	0.10%
Religion or Belief									
No religion	25.0%	19.5%	20.0%	-	-	-	21.1%	27.1%	36.7%
Christian	44.0%	41.3%	42.7%	-	-	-	40.8%	40.7%	46.3%
Buddhist	0.8%	1.1%	1.1%	-	-	-	1.0%	0.9%	0.5%
Hindu	2.9%	5.4%	3.1%	-	-	-	8.2%	5.1%	1.8%
Jewish	0.4%	0.3%	0.4%	-	-	-	0.7%	1.7%	0.5%
Muslim	17.7%	23.0%	23.3%	-	-	-	17.3%	15.0%	6.7%
Sikh	0.3%	0.5%	0.6%	-	-	-	2.8%	1.6%	0.9%
Other religion	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%	-	-	-	0.9%	1.0%	0.6%
Not answered	8.2%	8.2%	8.0%	-	-	-	7.3%	7.0%	6.0%
Age									
Children aged 0-15	16.6%	18.2%	19.2%	-	-	-	18.1%	19.2%	18.5%
Young People aged 16-24	17.5%	13.2%	12.7%	-	-	-	12.0%	11.1%	10.6%
Middle aged people 25-64	57.0%	57.7%	57.2%	-	-	-	58.6%	57.7%	52.4%
Older People aged 65 and over	9.0%	10.9%	10.9%	-	-	-	11.4%	11.9%	18.3%
Disability									
Disabled Day-to-day activities limited a lot	5.5%	6.2%	6.6%	-	-	-	5.5%	5.7%	7.3%
Disabled Day-to-day activities limited a little	7.1%	7.0%	7.3%	-	-	-	7.1%	7.5%	10.0%
Not disabled: Has long term physical or mental health condition.	4.5%	4.2%	4.4%	-	-	-	4.5%	5.2%	6.8%

Protected Characteristics Group	OOW	OPDC boundary	OOW+wider areas	Brent	Ealing	Hammersmith & Fulham	Three boroughs	London	National
Not disabled: No long term physical or mental health conditions	82.9%	82.5%	81.6%	-	-	-	82.9%	81.5%	75.9%
Country of birth									
Country of birth (region)									
Europe United Kingdom	47.7%	45.2%	48.3%	-	-	-	48.3%	59.4%	82.6%
Europe EU countries	17.8%	16.0%	15.5%	-	-	-	15.9%	12.8%	6.3%
Africa	8.9%	9.6%	10.8%	-	-	-	7.9%	7.1%	2.8%
Middle East and Asia	14.2%	20.3%	15.9%	-	-	-	20.3%	13.0%	5.7%
The Americas and the Caribbean	8.7%	6.1%	6.8%	-	-	-	4.6%	4.2%	1.4%
Antarctica and Oceania (including Australasia)	0.6%	0.6%	0.7%	-	-	-	0.8%	0.7%	0.3%
British Overseas	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	-	-	-	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%
Country of birth (detailed)									
England	-	-	-	43.0%	47.6%	52.0%	-	57.7%	80.3%
Northern Ireland	-	-	-	0.2%	0.3%	0.5%	-	0.3%	0.3%
Scotland	-	-	-	0.4%	0.7%	1.3%	-	0.9%	1.1%
Wales	-	-	-	0.3%	0.5%	0.7%	-	0.5%	0.8%
Great Britain not otherwise specified	-	-	-	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-	0.0%	0.0%
United Kingdom not otherwise specified	-	-	-	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-	0.0%	0.0%
Ireland	-	-	-	1.7%	1.4%	1.7%	-	1.1%	0.6%
France	-	-	-	0.7%	0.8%	2.8%	-	0.9%	0.3%
Germany	-	-	-	0.4%	0.4%	0.9%	-	0.6%	0.4%
Italy	-	-	-	1.4%	1.4%	3.0%	-	1.4%	0.5%
Portugal (including Madeira and the Azores)	-	-	-	1.0%	0.6%	0.9%	-	0.6%	0.3%
Spain (including Canary Islands)	-	-	-	0.8%	0.7%	1.8%	-	0.8%	0.3%
Other member countries in March 2001	-	-	-	1.1%	1.1%	2.1%	-	1.2%	0.5%
Lithuania	-	-	-	0.2%	0.3%	0.3%	-	0.5%	0.3%
Poland	-	-	-	2.1%	5.1%	1.4%	-	1.7%	1.3%
Romania	-	-	-	5.2%	1.4%	0.6%	-	2.0%	0.9%
Other EU countries	-	-	-	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%	-	1.9%	1.0%

Protected Characteristics Group	OOW	OPDC boundary	OOW+wider areas	Brent	Ealing	Hammersmith & Fulham	Three boroughs	London	National
Croatia	-	-	-	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	-	0.1%	0.0%
Turkey	-	-	-	0.2%	0.2%	0.5%	-	0.8%	0.2%
Other Europe	-	-	-	1.5%	2.0%	2.7%	-	1.9%	0.6%
Ghana	-	-	-	0.7%	0.3%	0.4%	-	0.7%	0.2%
Nigeria	-	-	-	0.8%	0.4%	0.5%	-	1.3%	0.5%
Other Central and Western Africa	-	-	-	0.6%	0.3%	0.4%	-	0.8%	0.3%
Kenya	-	-	-	1.9%	1.0%	0.2%	-	0.7%	0.2%
Somalia	-	-	-	2.0%	1.6%	1.3%	-	0.8%	0.2%
South Africa	-	-	-	0.3%	0.4%	0.9%	-	0.5%	0.4%
Zimbabwe	-	-	-	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	-	0.2%	0.2%
Other South and Eastern Africa	-	-	-	2.0%	1.3%	1.4%	-	1.3%	0.5%
Iran	-	-	-	0.6%	1.0%	0.9%	-	0.5%	0.2%
Iraq	-	-	-	1.1%	1.3%	0.6%	-	0.3%	0.2%
Other Middle East	-	-	-	2.3%	2.1%	1.3%	-	0.8%	0.4%
China	-	-	-	0.4%	0.4%	1.1%	-	0.6%	0.3%
Hong Kong (Special Administrative Region of China)	-	-	-	0.3%	0.4%	0.6%	-	0.4%	0.2%
Other Eastern Asia	-	-	-	0.2%	0.9%	0.7%	-	0.4%	0.1%
Afghanistan	-	-	-	1.0%	1.9%	0.4%	-	0.5%	0.2%
India	-	-	-	10.4%	8.7%	1.1%	-	3.7%	1.6%
Pakistan	-	-	-	1.9%	2.1%	0.5%	-	1.5%	1.1%
Bangladesh	-	-	-	0.3%	0.6%	0.3%	-	1.6%	0.5%
Sri Lanka	-	-	-	1.7%	1.6%	0.1%	-	0.9%	0.3%
Other Southern Asia	-	-	-	0.4%	0.7%	0.0%	-	0.3%	0.1%
Philippines	-	-	-	1.3%	0.6%	1.6%	-	0.6%	0.3%
Malaysia	-	-	-	0.2%	0.3%	0.3%	-	0.2%	0.1%
Singapore	-	-	-	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	-	0.1%	0.1%
Other South-East Asia	-	-	-	0.3%	0.3%	0.5%	-	0.4%	0.2%
United States	-	-	-	0.4%	0.5%	1.9%	-	0.8%	0.4%
Canada	-	-	-	0.1%	0.2%	0.5%	-	0.2%	0.1%
Other North America	-	-	-	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-	0.0%	0.0%

Protected Characteristics Group	OOW	OPDC boundary	OOW+wider areas	Brent	Ealing	Hammersmith & Fulham	Three boroughs	London	National
All Central American countries	-	-	-	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	-	0.1%	0.0%
All South American countries	-	-	-	2.2%	1.1%	2.3%	-	1.6%	0.4%
Jamaica	-	-	-	1.6%	0.5%	0.5%	-	0.9%	0.3%
Other Caribbean	-	-	-	0.9%	0.8%	0.8%	-	0.6%	0.2%
Australia	-	-	-	0.3%	0.3%	1.3%	-	0.5%	0.2%
New Zealand	-	-	-	0.1%	0.2%	0.5%	-	0.2%	0.1%
Other Australasia	-	-	-	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-	0.0%	0.0%
Ethnicity									
White	43.3%	37.6%	39.4%	-	-	-	47.0%	53.8%	81.0%
Asian, Asian British or Asian Welsh	15.6%	21.5%	17.2%	-	-	-	24.5%	20.7%	9.6%
Black, Black British, Black Welsh, Caribbean or African	23.1%	21.7%	24.9%	-	-	-	13.5%	13.5%	4.2%
Other ethnic group	10.4%	13.1%	11.9%	-	-	-	11.9%	6.3%	2.2%
Mixed or Multiple ethnic groups	7.6%	6.2%	6.6%	-	-	-	5.7%	5.7%	3.0%
Language									
Household language									
All adults in household have English, as a main language	63.3%	60.4%	62.2%	-	-	-	66.3%	89.3%	73.2%
At least one but not all adults in household have English, as a main language	11.6%	14.5%	13.9%	-	-	-	13.6%	4.3%	11.2%
No adults in household, but at least one person aged 3 to 15 years, has English as a main language	3.7%	3.9%	4.3%	-	-	-	4.1%	1.4%	3.3%
No people in household have English, as a main language	21.4%	21.2%	19.7%	-	-	-	16.0%	5.0%	12.4%
Main Languages									
English (English or Welsh in Wales)	-	-	-	66.3%	69.1%	78.6%	70.0%	78.4%	90.8%
Welsh or Cymraeg (in England only)	-	-	-	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Other UK language	-	-	-	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
French	-	-	-	0.6%	0.6%	2.5%	1.0%	0.8%	0.2%
Portuguese	-	-	-	2.4%	0.9%	1.3%	1.5%	1.1%	0.4%

Protected Characteristics Group	OOW	OPDC boundary	OOW+wider areas	*Brent*	*Ealing*	*Hammersmith & Fulham*	Three boroughs	London	National
Spanish	-	-	-	1.0%	0.9%	2.5%	1.2%	1.4%	0.4%
Other European language	-	-	-	10.0%	9.1%	6.7%	9.0%	7.1%	3.5%
Russian	-	-	-	0.2%	0.3%	0.5%	0.3%	0.4%	0.2%
Turkish	-	-	-	0.2%	0.2%	0.4%	0.2%	0.8%	0.2%
Arabic	-	-	-	3.2%	2.5%	1.6%	2.6%	0.8%	0.4%
West or Central Asian language	-	-	-	1.6%	2.2%	1.0%	1.7%	1.0%	0.4%
South Asian language	-	-	-	11.2%	11.2%	0.7%	9.0%	5.6%	2.5%
East Asian language	-	-	-	1.4%	1.7%	2.5%	1.7%	1.4%	0.6%
Oceanic or Australian language	-	-	-	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
North or South American language	-	-	-	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Caribbean Creole	-	-	-	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
African language	-	-	-	1.9%	1.3%	1.5%	1.6%	1.1%	0.4%
Sign language	-	-	-	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%
Other language	-	-	-	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Sexual Orientation									
Straight or Heterosexual	84.2%	85.2%	85.4%	-	-	-	85.6%	86.2%	89.4%
Gay or Lesbian	2.2%	1.6%	1.9%	-	-	-	1.8%	2.2%	1.5%
Bisexual	2.1%	1.6%	1.5%	-	-	-	1.4%	1.5%	1.3%
All other sexual orientations	0.7%	0.5%	0.5%	-	-	-	0.5%	0.5%	0.3%
Not answered	10.8%	11.0%	10.8%	-	-	-	10.7%	9.5%	7.5%
Pregnancy & Maternity									
Live Births	-	-	-	4613	4462	2031	-	111688	585195
Birth rate per 1000	-	-	-	14.1	13.1	11.1	-	12.4	10.3
Marriage & Civil Partnership									
Never married and never registered a civil partnership	59.5%	52.2%	51.2%	-	-	-	47.2%	46.2%	37.9%
Married or in a registered civil partnership: Married	26.7%	33.3%	33.5%	-	-	-	39.7%	39.7%	44.5%
Divorced or civil partnership dissolved	7.7%	7.8%	8.1%	-	-	-	6.9%	7.3%	9.1%
Widowed or surviving civil partnership partner	3.2%	3.8%	4.0%	-	-	-	3.9%	4.2%	6.1%

Protected Characteristics Group	OOW	OPDC boundary	OOW+wider areas	*Brent*	*Ealing*	*Hammersmith & Fulham*	Three boroughs	London	National
Separated, but still legally married or still legally in a civil partnership	2.8%	2.7%	2.9%	-	-	-	2.2%	2.3%	2.2%
Married or in a registered civil partnership: In a registered civil partnership	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	-	-	-	0.3%	0.3%	0.2%

Source: Arup

Figure 2: Summary of all the wider indicators

Wider indicators	OOW	OPDC boundary	OOW+wider areas	*Brent*	*Ealing*	*Hammersmith & Fulham*	Three boroughs	London	National
Income									
Equivalised Household Income before Housing Costs	£33,100	£33,940	£34,675	-	-	-	£37,906	£38,293	£31,873
Equivalised Household Incomee after Housing Costs	£24,967	£26,160	£27,058	-	-	-	£30,037	£31,390	£28,296
Employment									
Economic activity									
In employment	54.9%	55.2%	55.1%	-	-	-	61.2%	61.4%	57.4%
Unemployed	7.1%	6.4%	6.3%	-	-	-	4.9%	4.8%	3.5%
Economically inactive	38.0%	38.4%	38.6%	-	-	-	33.9%	33.8%	39.1%
Occupation type				-	-	-			
Managers, directors and senior officials	10.6%	11.1%	12.0%	-	-	-	14.1%	14.6%	12.9%
Professional occupations	21.3%	21.4%	21.0%	-	-	-	23.1%	25.8%	20.3%
Associate professional and technical occupations	14.1%	12.7%	13.6%	-	-	-	14.3%	15.3%	13.3%
Administrative and secretarial occupations	8.0%	8.1%	8.1%	-	-	-	7.9%	8.5%	9.3%
Skilled trades occupations	8.9%	8.9%	8.6%	-	-	-	8.3%	7.5%	10.2%
Caring, leisure and other service occupations	10.3%	9.8%	10.0%	-	-	-	7.7%	7.7%	9.3%

Wider indicators	OOW	OPDC boundary	OOW+wider areas	*Brent*	*Ealing*	*Hammersmith & Fulham*	Three boroughs	London	National
Sales and customer service occupations	7.7%	7.7%	7.4%	-	-	-	7.2%	6.3%	7.5%
Process, plant and machine operatives	6.4%	7.4%	6.9%	-	-	-	6.3%	5.0%	6.9%
Elementary occupations	12.8%	12.7%	12.4%	-	-	-	11.1%	9.2%	10.5%
Employment by industry type				-	-	-			
A: Agriculture, Forestry and fishing	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	-	-	-	0.1%	0.1%	0.8%
B: Mining and quarrying	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	-	-	-	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%
C: Manufacturing	3.6%	5.3%	3.8%	-	-	-	4.2%	3.0%	7.3%
D: Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%	-	-	-	0.4%	0.3%	0.6%
E: Water supply; Sewerage, Waste management and Remediation	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	-	-	-	0.3%	0.3%	0.7%
F: Construction	7.3%	7.9%	7.3%	-	-	-	8.6%	7.8%	8.7%
G: Wholesale and retail trade	13.8%	15.8%	13.9%	-	-	-	14.4%	12.2%	15.0%
H: Transport and storage	5.7%	6.0%	5.6%	-	-	-	5.6%	4.7%	5.0%
I: Accommodation and food service activities	7.8%	7.1%	6.6%	-	-	-	6.1%	5.5%	4.9%
J: Information and communication	5.9%	6.2%	7.3%	-	-	-	7.6%	7.6%	4.7%
K: Financial and insurance activities	2.7%	3.5%	3.9%	-	-	-	5.0%	6.6%	3.8%
L: Real estate activities	2.2%	2.1%	2.3%	-	-	-	2.2%	2.1%	1.6%
M: Professional, scientific and technical activities	7.4%	7.3%	8.3%	-	-	-	9.3%	10.5%	6.7%
N: Administrative and support service activities	8.0%	7.2%	6.8%	-	-	-	6.4%	6.0%	5.3%
O: Public administration and defence	3.4%	3.1%	3.3%	-	-	-	3.5%	4.8%	5.8%
P: Education	10.0%	9.0%	9.7%	-	-	-	8.6%	9.6%	9.9%
Q: Human health and social work activities	15.3%	13.3%	14.3%	-	-	-	12.1%	12.9%	14.6%
R, S, T, U Other	6.4%	5.6%	6.0%	-	-	-	5.7%	5.8%	4.6%

Wider indicators	OOW	OPDC boundary	OOW+wider areas	*Brent*	*Ealing*	*Hammersmith & Fulham*	Three boroughs	London	National
Claimant counts (count)									
	685	2,530	4,105				14,490	286	1,316,530
Education and skills									
No Qualifications	16.7%	19.4%	19.5%	-	-	-	18.1%	16.2%	18.1%
Level 1 qualifications	6.8%	7.8%	8.0%	-	-	-	7.7%	7.7%	9.7%
Level 2 qualifications	8.0%	9.0%	9.2%	-	-	-	9.0%	10.0%	13.3%
Apprenticeship	3.3%	3.4%	3.5%	-	-	-	3.2%	3.2%	5.3%
Level 3 qualifications	22.1%	15.8%	14.5%	-	-	-	12.7%	13.2%	16.9%
Level 4 qualifications and above	39.4%	40.7%	41.4%	-	-	-	45.5%	46.7%	33.9%
Other qualifications	3.6%	3.8%	3.8%	-	-	-	3.8%	3.1%	2.8%
Local businesses									
Enterprise size									
Micro (0 to 9)	85.7%	89.0%	89.2%	-	-	-	91.8%	90.7%	89.6%
Small (10 to 49)	11.4%	8.6%	8.7%	-	-	-	6.7%	7.4%	8.5%
Medium-sized (50 to 249)	2.4%	1.7%	1.7%	-	-	-	1.2%	1.5%	1.5%
Large (250+)	0.4%	0.5%	0.4%	-	-	-	0.3%	0.4%	0.4%
Legal status (private)				-	-	-			
Company (including building society)	90.1%	88.6%	87.5%	-	-	-	86.0%	85.4%	77.0%
Sole proprietor	6.7%	7.9%	8.4%	-	-	-	10.2%	10.4%	14.3%
Partnership	1.7%	1.3%	1.8%	-	-	-	1.9%	1.8%	5.7%
Non-profit body or mutual association	1.5%	2.1%	2.5%	-	-	-	1.9%	2.5%	3.0%
Legal status (public)				-	-	-			
Public corporation	50.0%	25.0%	33.3%	-	-	-	5.9%	5.5%	1.2%
Central government	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-	-	-	41.2%	53.5%	28.4%
Local authority	50.0%	75.0%	66.7%	-	-	-	52.9%	41.0%	70.4%
Industry type				-	-	-			
1 : Agriculture, forestry & fishing (A)	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	-	-	-	0.1%	0.2%	3.9%
2 : Mining, quarrying & utilities (B,D and E)	0.6%	0.2%	0.3%	-	-	-	0.4%	0.6%	0.5%

Wider indicators	OOW	OPDC boundary	OOW+wider areas	Brent	Ealing	Hammersmith & Fulham	Three boroughs	London	National
3 : Manufacturing (C)	6.1%	4.7%	4.7%	-	-	-	3.2%	2.8%	4.9%
4 : Construction (F)	9.5%	10.3%	11.8%	-	-	-	12.9%	11.5%	13.6%
5 : Motor trades (Part G)	4.7%	3.1%	3.8%	-	-	-	2.2%	1.4%	2.9%
6 : Wholesale (Part G)	9.1%	7.4%	8.1%	-	-	-	5.4%	4.0%	4.0%
7 : Retail (Part G)	11.0%	10.4%	10.4%	-	-	-	10.2%	8.7%	8.1%
8 : Transport & storage (inc postal) (H)	4.5%	4.2%	4.7%	-	-	-	4.2%	3.5%	5.1%
9 : Accommodation & food services (I)	6.9%	5.6%	5.5%	-	-	-	5.5%	5.0%	6.1%
10 : Information & communication (J)	9.5%	10.6%	9.8%	-	-	-	10.7%	11.9%	7.5%
11 : Financial & insurance (K)	1.5%	1.3%	1.2%	-	-	-	1.5%	2.9%	2.3%
12 : Property (L)	4.8%	5.1%	5.6%	-	-	-	4.9%	5.2%	4.1%
13 : Professional, scientific & technical (M)	13.2%	15.9%	13.5%	-	-	-	17.4%	20.7%	16.1%
14 : Business administration & support services (N)	8.9%	9.3%	10.0%	-	-	-	9.1%	9.4%	8.5%
15 : Public administration & defence (O)	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-	-	-	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%
16 : Education (P)	1.5%	1.9%	1.7%	-	-	-	1.8%	1.9%	1.8%
17 : Health (Q)	2.4%	3.5%	3.2%	-	-	-	3.6%	3.6%	3.8%
18 : Arts, entertainment, recreation & other services (R,S,T and U)	5.6%	6.2%	5.7%	-	-	-	6.9%	7.0%	6.5%
Household Deprivation									
Household is not deprived in any dimension	40.3%	39.0%	38.3%	-	-	-	45.2%	48.1%	48.4%
Household is deprived in one dimension	36.4%	36.4%	36.3%	-	-	-	34.2%	32.9%	33.5%
Household is deprived in two dimensions	17.5%	18.4%	18.3%	-	-	-	15.5%	14.4%	14.2%
Household is deprived in three dimensions	5.4%	5.8%	6.3%	-	-	-	4.6%	4.3%	3.7%

Wider indicators	OOW	OPDC boundary	OOW+wider areas	*Brent*	*Ealing*	*Hammersmith & Fulham*	Three boroughs	London	National
Household is deprived in four dimensions	0.4%	0.5%	0.7%	-	-	-	0.4%	0.4%	0.2%
Housing Landscape									
Household size									
1 person	38%	32.4%	32.7%	-	-	-	29.1%	29.3%	30.1%
2 people	28%	26.1%	26.0%	-	-	-	27.6%	29.4%	34.0%
3 people	16%	16.8%	16.9%	-	-	-	17.1%	17.2%	16.0%
4 people	10.1%	12.7%	13.1%	-	-	-	14.1%	14.1%	12.9%
5 people	4.7%	6.5%	6.3%	-	-	-	6.6%	5.9%	4.5%
6 people	2.0%	3.0%	2.9%	-	-	-	2.9%	2.3%	1.5%
7 people	0.8%	1.3%	1.2%	-	-	-	1.3%	1.0%	0.5%
8 or more people	0.6%	1.2%	1.0%	-	-	-	1.4%	0.9%	0.4%
Housing tenure				-	-	-			
Owned	25.4%	27.8%	28.1%	-	-	-	40.0%	45.2%	61.3%
Shared ownership	3.8%	2.7%	2.0%	-	-	-	1.8%	1.5%	1.0%
Social rented	25.8%	34.2%	34.2%	-	-	-	22.6%	23.1%	17.1%
Private rented	44.8%	35.1%	35.5%	-	-	-	35.3%	30.0%	20.5%
Living rent free	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	-	-	-	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%
Accommodation type				-	-	-			
Detached	2.2%	4.4%	4.7%	-	-	-	4.5%	6.1%	22.9%
Semi-detached	7.8%	16.0%	15.8%	-	-	-	17.8%	18.6%	31.5%
Terraced	15.3%	19.2%	17.0%	-	-	-	19.3%	21.3%	23.0%
In a purpose-built block of flats or tenement	46.6%	45.1%	40.6%	-	-	-	39.1%	40.3%	17.1%
Part of a converted or shared house	25.3%	13.3%	19.6%	-	-	-	16.9%	11.1%	3.5%
Part of another converted building	0.9%	0.6%	0.6%	-	-	-	0.9%	1.2%	0.8%
In a commercial building	1.3%	1.2%	1.5%	-	-	-	1.5%	1.4%	0.8%
A caravan or other mobile or temporary structure	0.4%	0.3%	0.3%	-	-	-	0.1%	0.1%	0.4%
House prices and rents									
Average house prices	£467,500	£548,373	£504,792	-	-	-	£580,295	£533,531	£276,683

Wider indicators	OOW	OPDC boundary	OOW+wider areas	Brent	Ealing	Hammersmith & Fulham	Three boroughs	London	National
Average affordability ratio	14.3	15.8	14.6	-	-	-	15.1	13.7	8.2
Monthly rents for all property type				£1,800	£1,650	£2,275			
Households with vulnerable groups									
Aged 66 years and over	7.8%	10.2%	10.8%	-	-	-	12.2%	13.5%	22.0%
Dependent children	10.8%	30.1%	31.1%	-	-	-	31.3%	31.3%	28.5%
No people disabled under the Equality Act in household	76.3%	73.0%	72.1%	-	-	-	74.3%	73.4%	68.0%
1 person disabled under the Equality Act in household	19.7%	21.9%	22.7%	-	-	-	21.0%	21.5%	25.4%
2 or more people disabled under the Equality Act in household	4.0%	5.1%	5.1%	-	-	-	4.8%	5.1%	6.6%
Crime									
Arson & Criminal Damage	8.3%	7.0%	8.3%	-	-	-	6.9%	6.6%	11.9%
Burglary & Robbery	11.1%	9.2%	11.1%	-	-	-	9.3%	9.2%	7.7%
Drug offences	7.6%	5.8%	7.6%	-	-	-	5.7%	5.6%	3.9%
Possession of Weapons	0.6%	0.7%	0.6%	-	-	-	0.7%	0.8%	1.1%
Theft	15.1%	21.1%	15.1%	-	-	-	21.6%	26.0%	20.8%
Vehicle Offences	15.4%	14.8%	15.4%	-	-	-	14.3%	13.0%	8.5%
Violence Against the Person	31.6%	32.0%	31.6%	-	-	-	32.1%	29.5%	30.8%
Other reportable Offences	10.3%	9.4%	10.3%	-	-	-	9.5%	9.4%	15.3%
Health									
Life expectancy at birth (male)				78.2	78.4	77.5	-	79	83.5
Life expectancy at birth (female)				83.9	83.4	82.8	-	78.7	82.6
Lead causes of death									
Accidents	21.4%	8.5%	8.7%	-	-	-	3.7%	2.7%	3.0%
Cancer (malignant neoplasms)	19.4%	25.0%	27.1%	-	-	-	24.1%	25.2%	26.4%
Dementia and Alzheimer disease	8.0%	10.3%	9.8%	-	-	-	7.7%	9.5%	11.2%
Ischaemic heart diseases	10.4%	14.7%	13.1%	-	-	-	12.1%	10.2%	10.3%
COVID-19	13.4%	19.1%	19.3%	-	-	-	17.5%	18.0%	12.4%
Cerebrovascular diseases	7.5%	6.0%	6.8%	-	-	-	5.3%	4.9%	5.3%

Wider indicators	OOW	OPDC boundary	OOW+wider areas	*Brent*	*Ealing*	*Hammersmith & Fulham*	Three boroughs	London	National
Childhood obesity (Reception year)									
Underweight	-	-	-	2.2%	1.5%	1.2%	-	1.4%	0.9%
Healthy weight	-	-	-	76.2%	77.2%	78.0%	-	76.9%	76.1%
Overweight	-	-	-	10.4%	11.4%	13.0%	-	11.6%	13.1%
Severely obese	-	-	-	11.3%	9.8%	7.9%	-	10.0%	9.9%
Childhood obesity (Year 6)									
Underweight	-	-	-	2.8%	2.1%	1.5%	-	1.8%	1.4%
Healthy weight	-	-	-	57.2%	60.0%	62.8%	-	59.9%	63.4%
Overweight	-	-	-	14.9%	14.4%	15.8%	-	14.6%	14.1%
Severely obese	-	-	-	25.1%	23.4%	19.9%	-	23.7%	21.0%

Source: Arup

Net annual household income (£) after housing costs by MSOA, financial year ending March 2018.
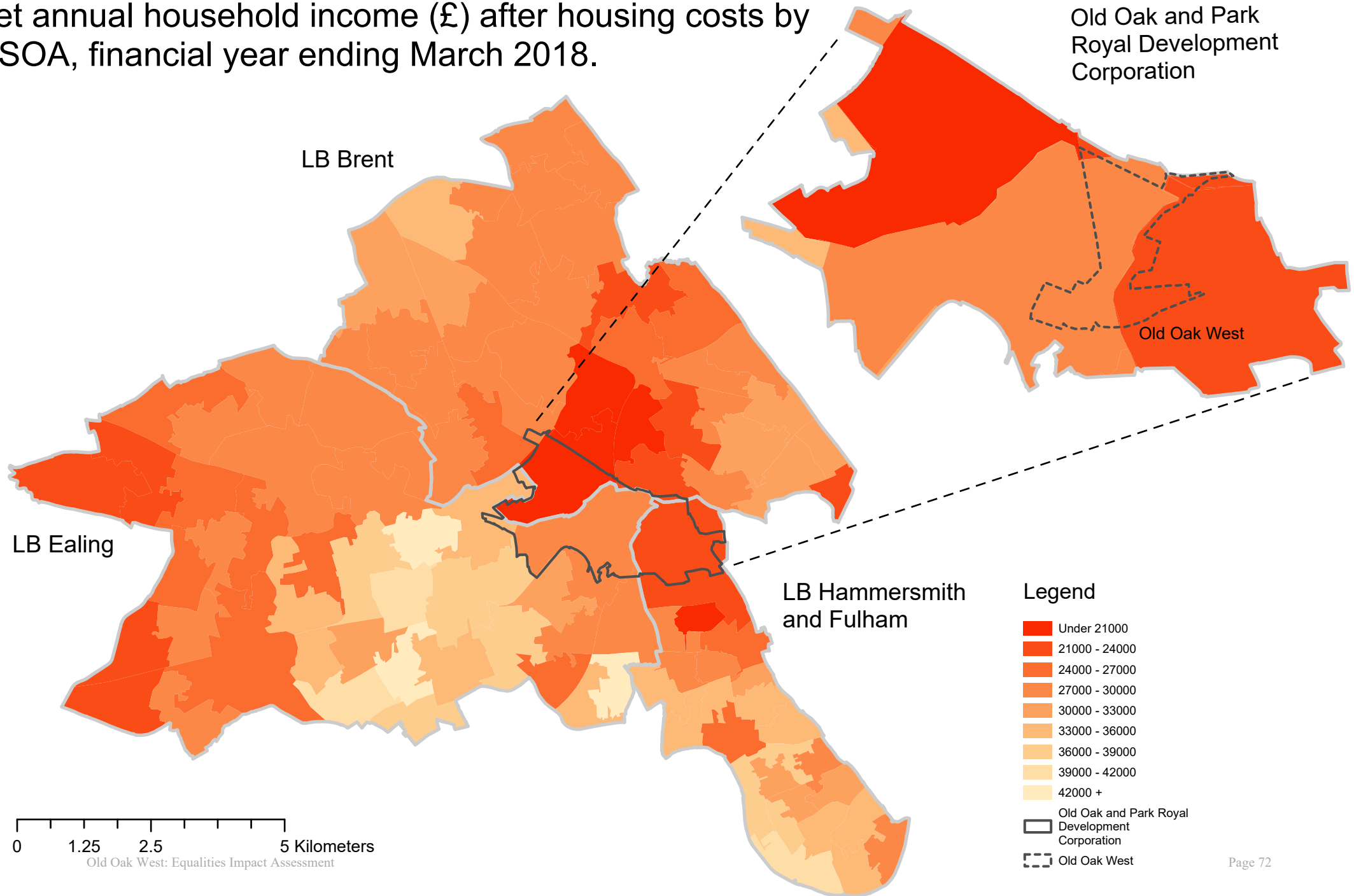
Percentage of unemployed residents aged 16 years and over, Census 2021.
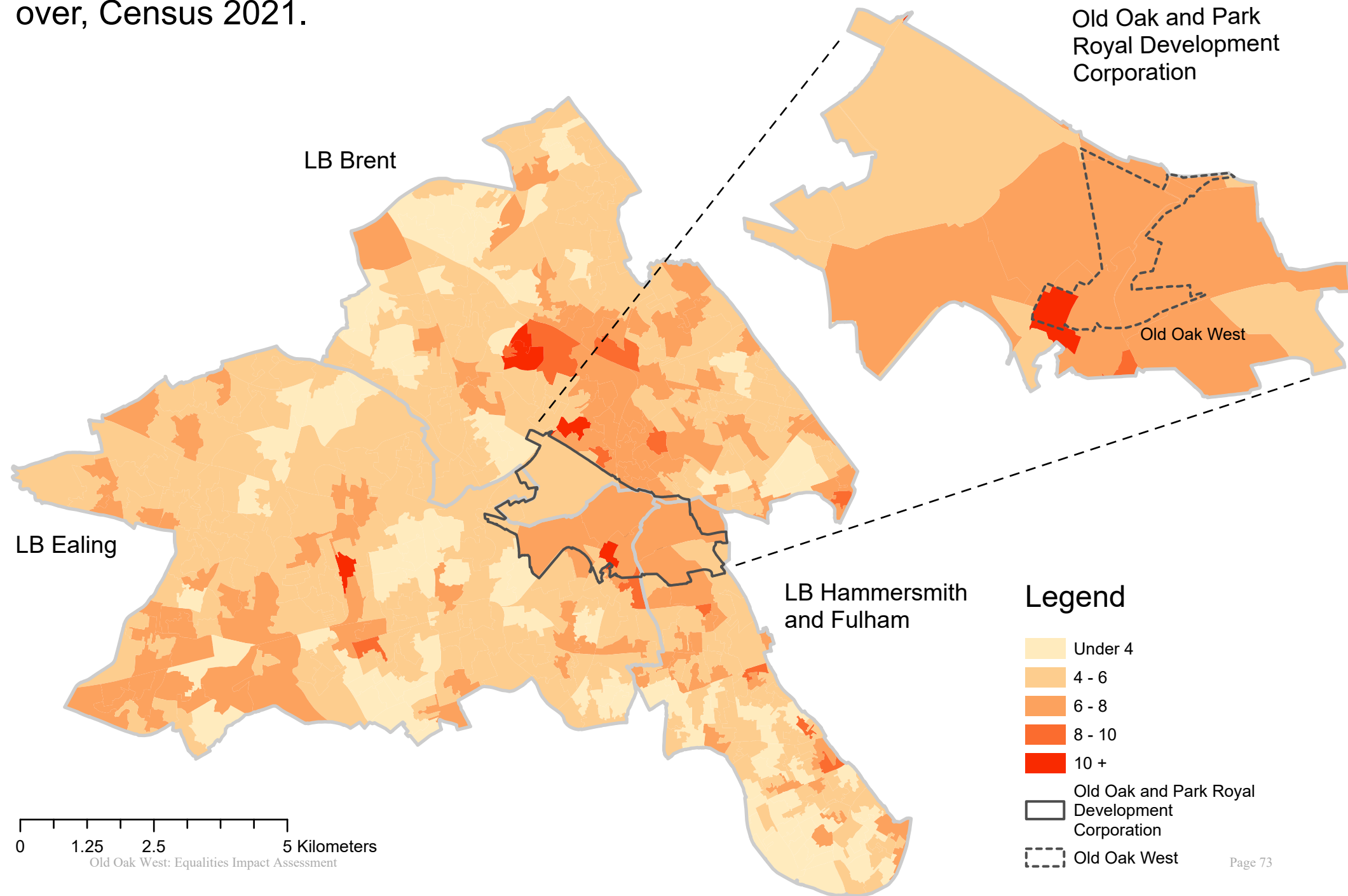
LB Brent

Old Oak and Park Royal Development Corporation

Old Oak West

LB Ealing

LB Hammersmith and Fulham

Legend

- Under 4
- 4 - 6
- 6 - 8
- 8 - 10
- 10 +
- ☐ Old Oak and Park Royal Development Corporation
- ⊡ Old Oak West

0   1.25   2.5   5 Kilometers

Percentage of residents over 16 years of age with no qualifications by LSOA, Census 2021.

Old Oak and Park Royal Development Corporation

Old Oak West

LB Brent

LB Ealing

LB Hammersmith and Fulham

Legend

▨	0 - 10
▨	11 - 15
▨	16 - 20
▨	21 - 25
▨	26 +

Old Oak and Park Royal Development Corporation

Old Oak West

0   1.25   2.5   5 Kilometers
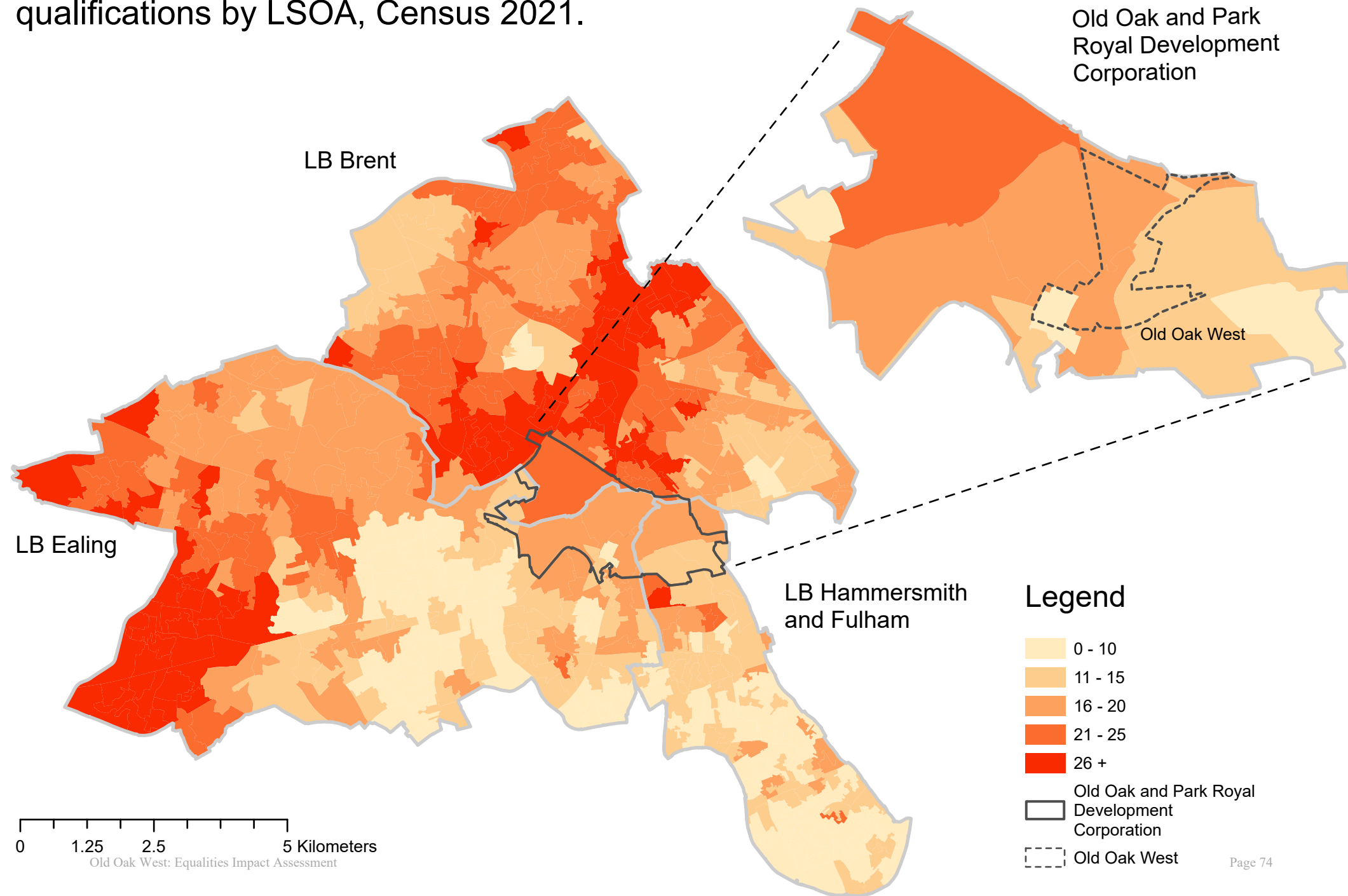
Dominant type of tenure by LSOA, Census 2021.

LB Brent

Old Oak and Park Royal Development Corporation

Old Oak West

LB Ealing

LB Hammersmith and Fulham

Legend

- Owned
- Private Rented
- Social Rented
- Old Oak and Park Royal Development Corporation
- Old Oak West

0   1.25   2.5   5 Kilometers

Total percentage of households deprived in two dimensions, Census 2021.

Old Oak and Park Royal Development Corporation

Old Oak West

LB Brent

LB Ealing

LB Hammersmith and Fulham

Legend

- 0 - 5
- 5 - 10
- 10 - 15
- 15 - 20
- 20 - 25
- 25 +

Old Oak and Park Royal Development Corporation

Old Oak West

0   1.25   2.5   5 Kilometers