

SOCIAL
CONDITIONS
& CRIME



Social class

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

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

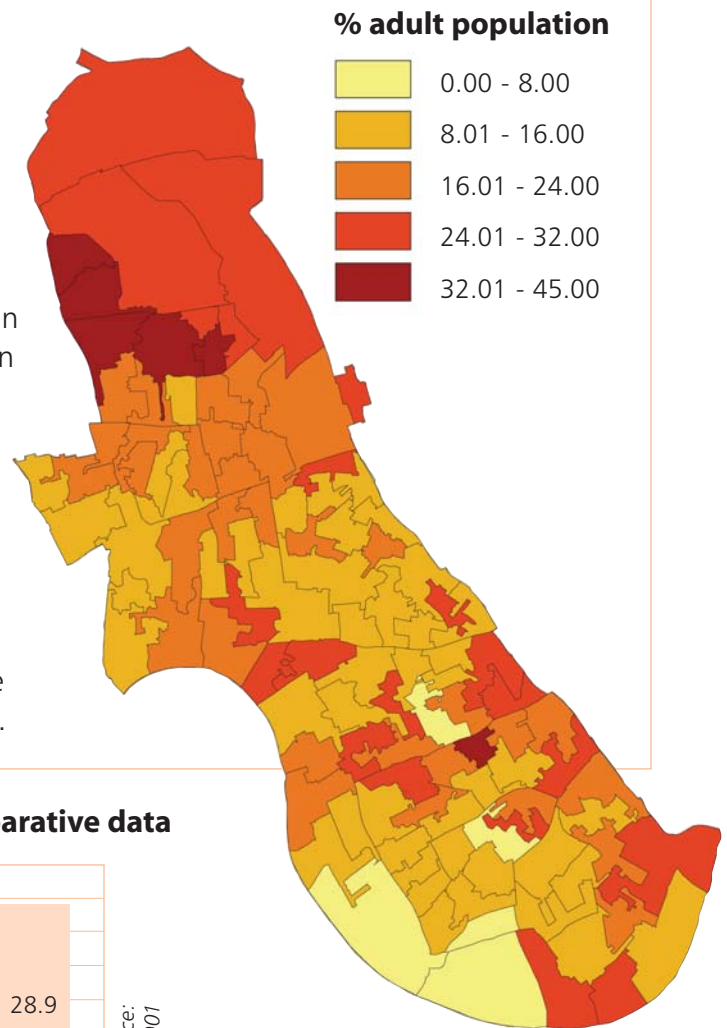
	LBHF 2001	Inner London	Greater London	England & Wales
All people aged 16 - 74	129,792	2,096,540	5,300,332	37,607,438
Large employers and higher managerial positions	6.89	4.9	4.41	3.43
Higher professional occupations	11.04	9.05	7.67	5.03
Lower managerial and professional occupations	26.23	22.71	22.23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

Data Source: Census 2001, Table KS14A

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

Adults with no qualifications

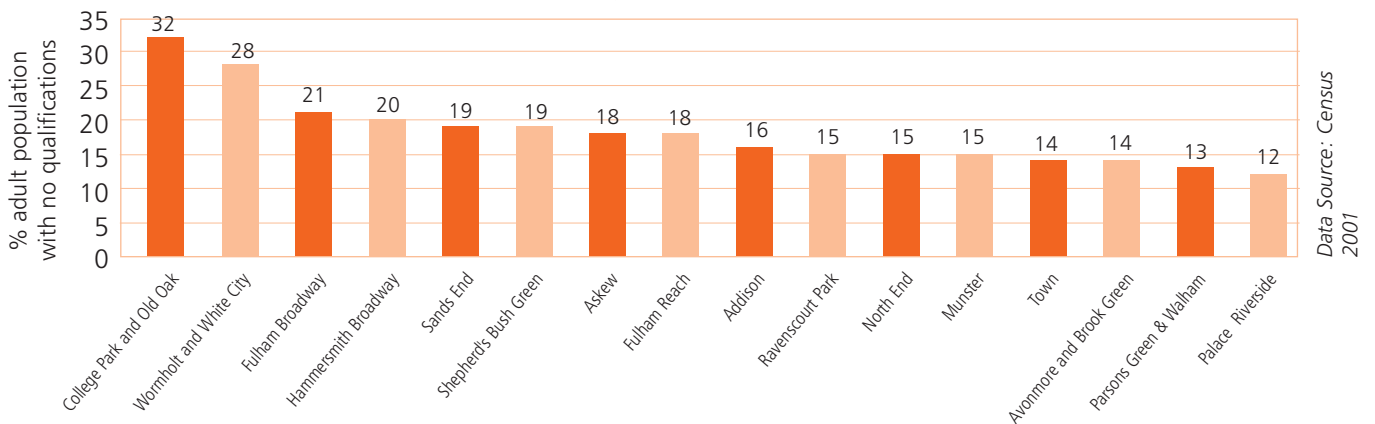
- 18% of adults aged between 16-74 living in Hammersmith & Fulham have no formal qualifications.
- This is better than the overall rates for both London (24%) and England as a whole (29%).
- Concentrations of adult population with no qualifications are to be found in the north of the borough, particularly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



Adults with no qualifications, 2001 - comparative data



Adults with no qualifications, 2001 - by ward

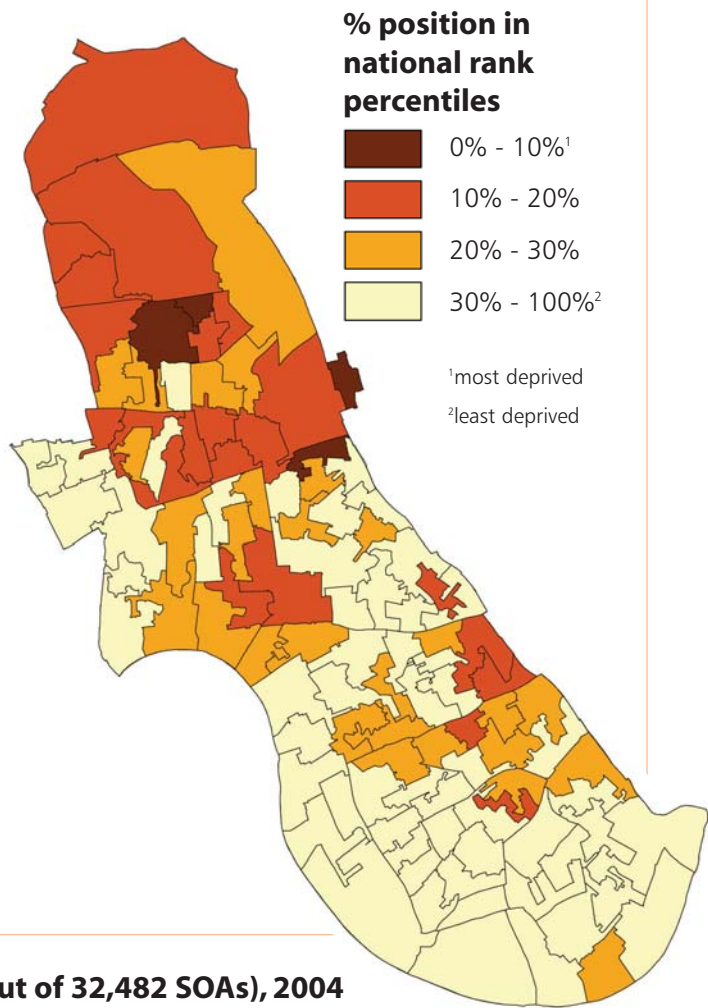


Note: The data is sourced from dataset UV24 from the 2001 Census and only records the qualification status of the adult population (aged 16-74). 'No Qualifications', as defined by the census, comprises those adults with no academic, vocational or professional qualifications.

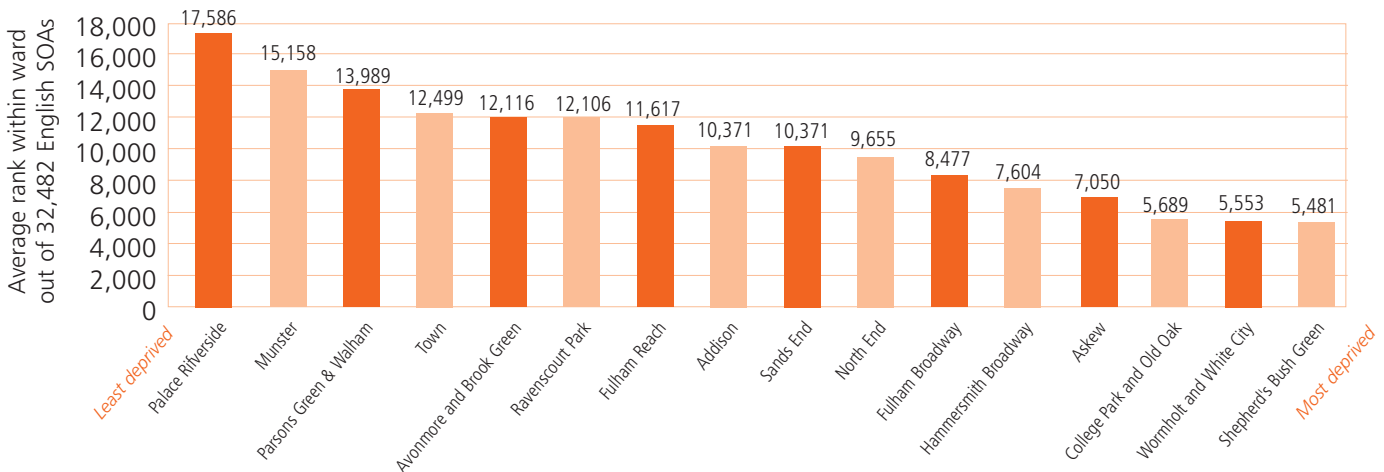
Multiple deprivation

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

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



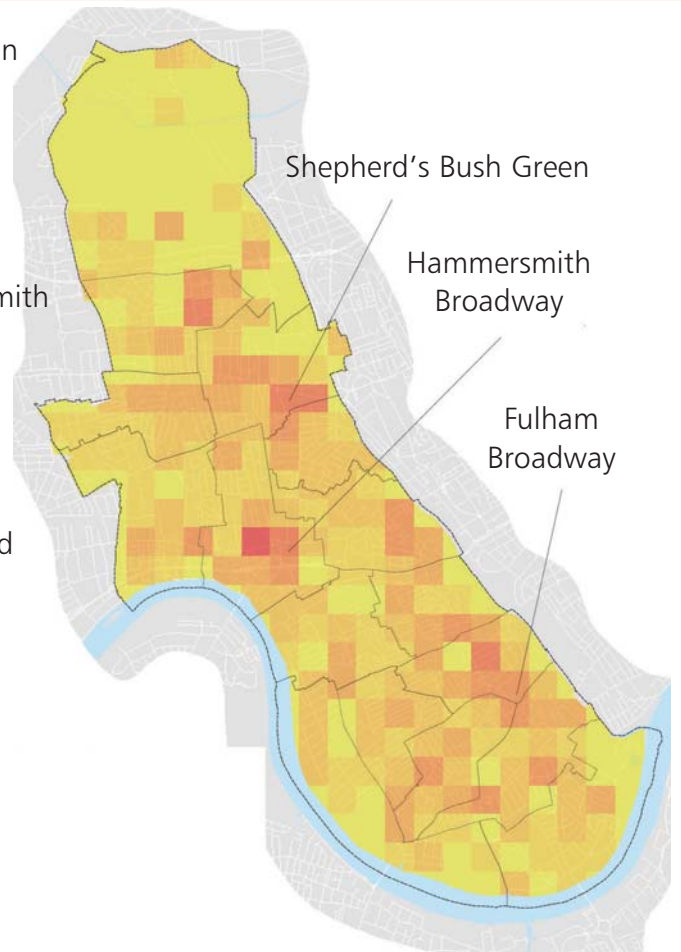
Average SOA rank within wards, (ranked out of 32,482 SOAs), 2004



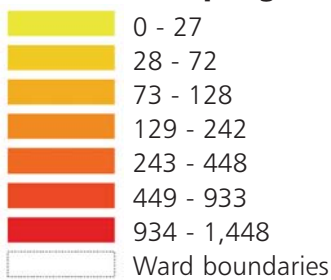
Data Sources: Indices of Multiple Deprivation 2004. Analysis of London Wards Based on SOA Ranks: GLA DMAG Briefing 2005/5, Feb 2005

Crime: total crime

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

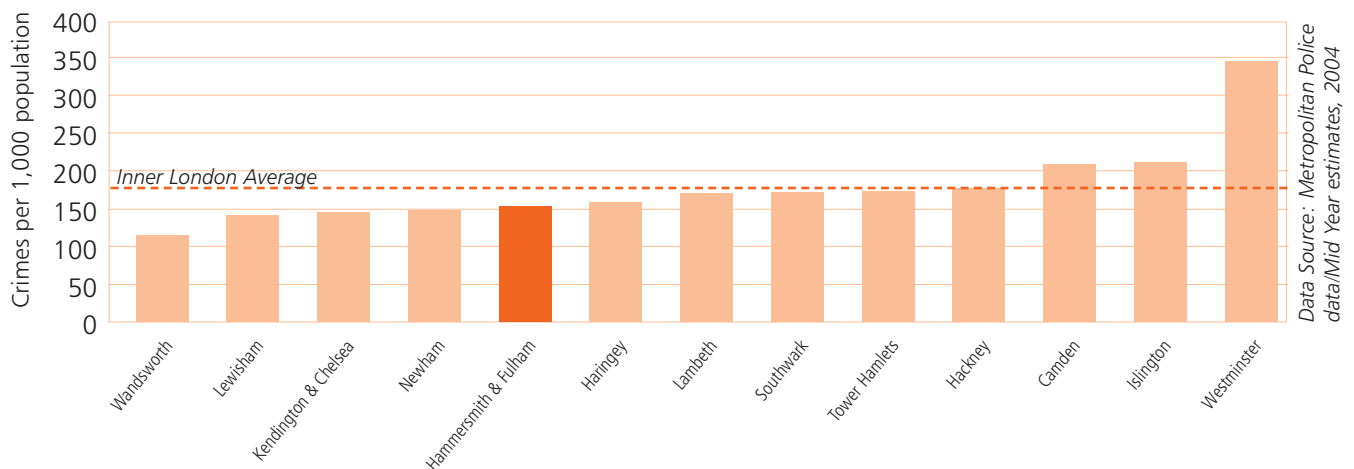


No. of crimes per gridsquare



Source: Metropolitan Police data, 2004-5

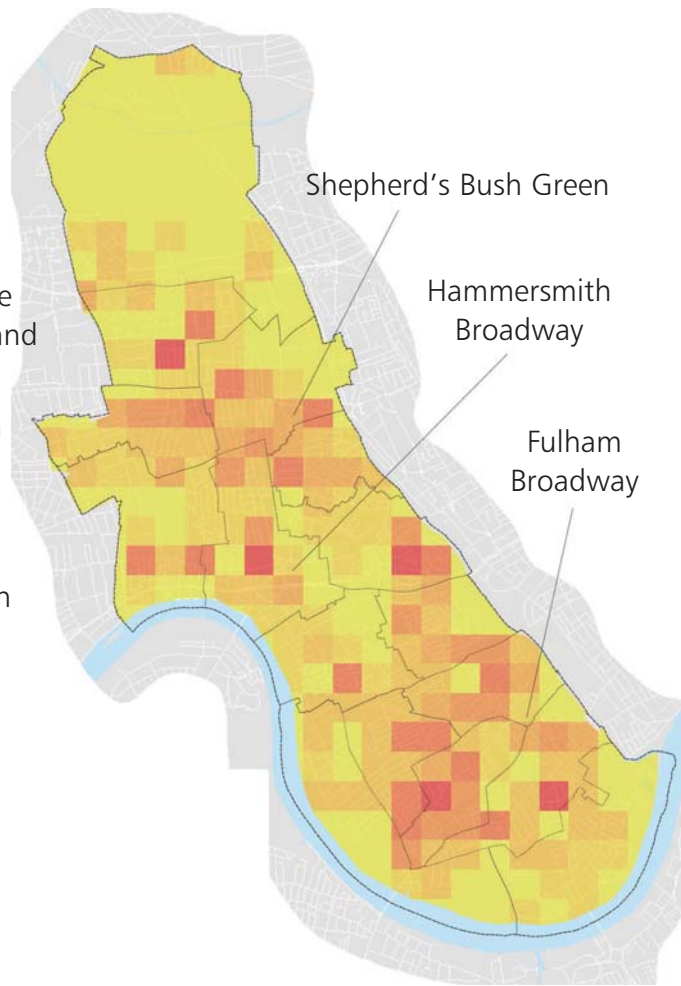
Total crime 2004-05, crimes per 1,000 population - comparative data



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

Crime: burglary

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

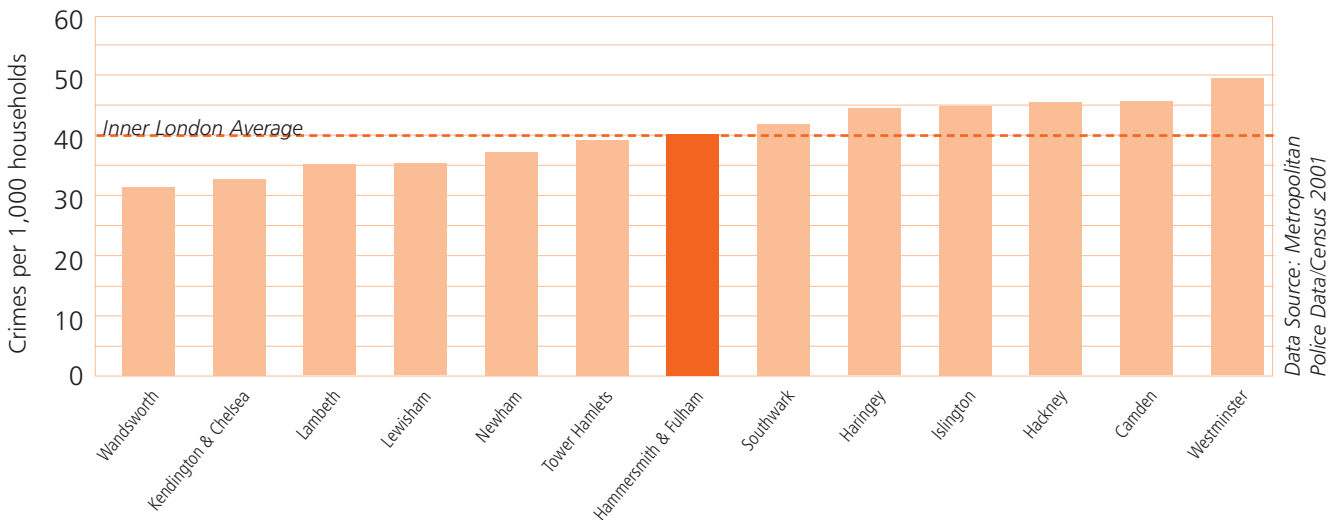


No. of crimes per gridsquare



Source: Metropolitan Police data, 2004-5

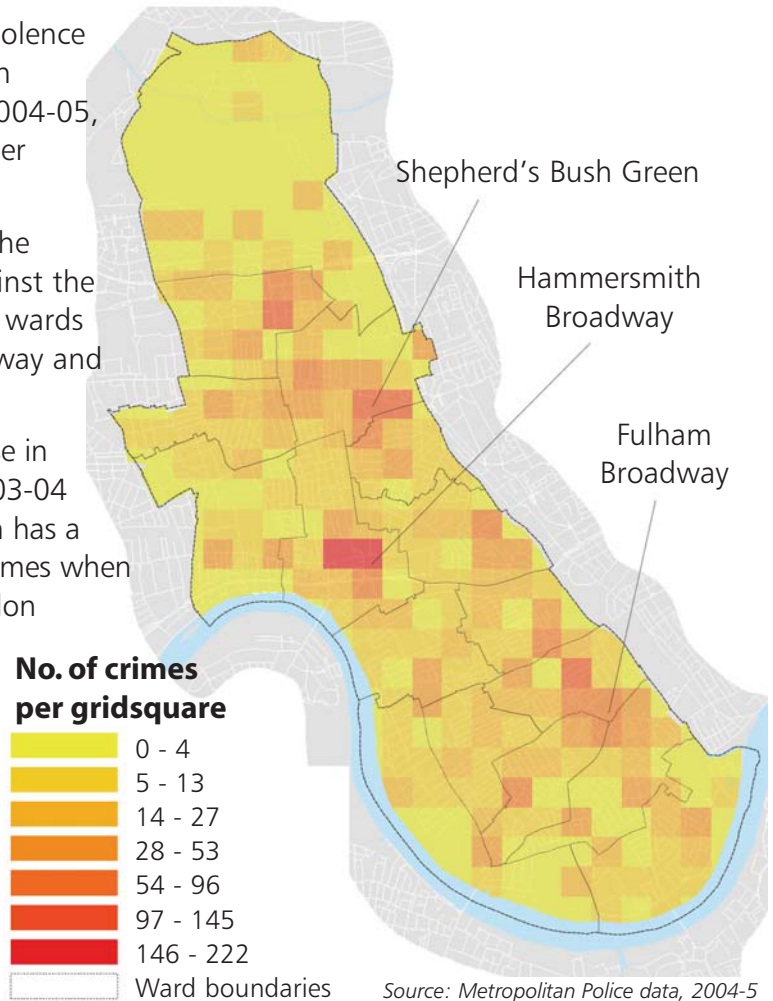
Burglary 2004-05, crimes per 1,000 households - comparative data



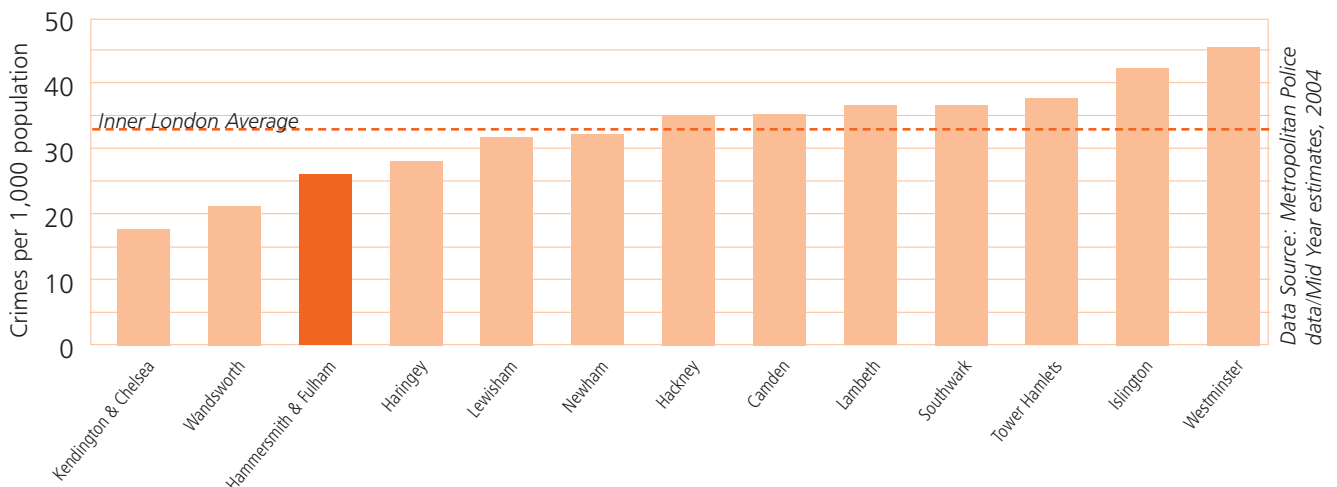
Note: Borough is compared to inner London only to allow meaningful comparisons. Crime figures are sourced from Metropolitan Police data, 2004-05, and household numbers are drawn from Census 2001. Total Burglary comprises both reported residential and non-residential burglaries.

Crime: violent crime

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



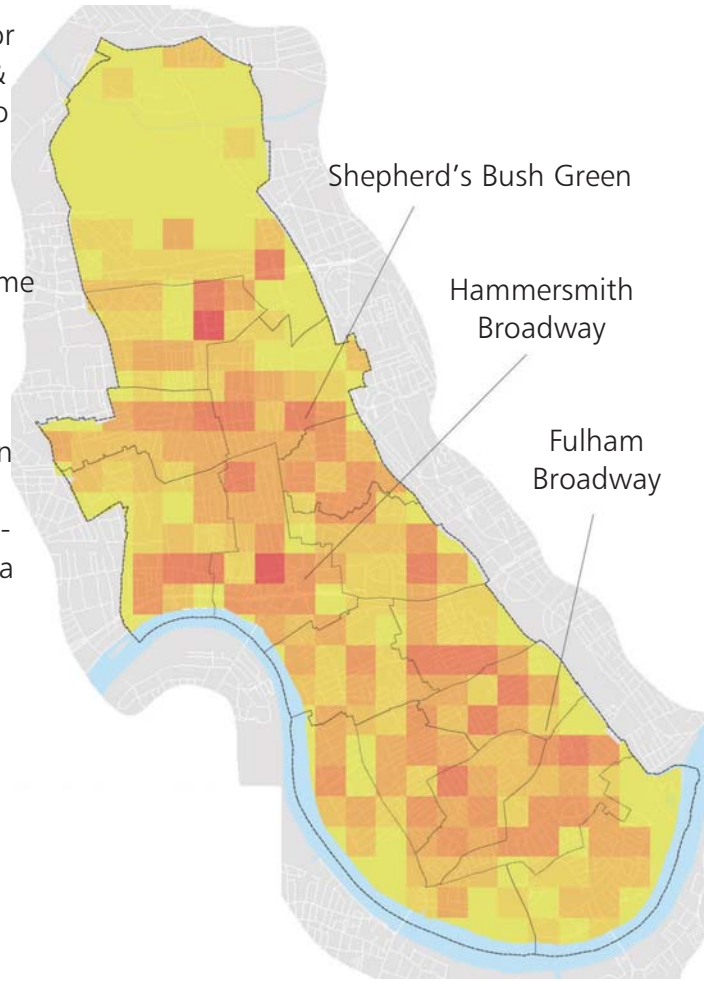
Violent crime 2004-05, crimes per 1,000 population - comparative data



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

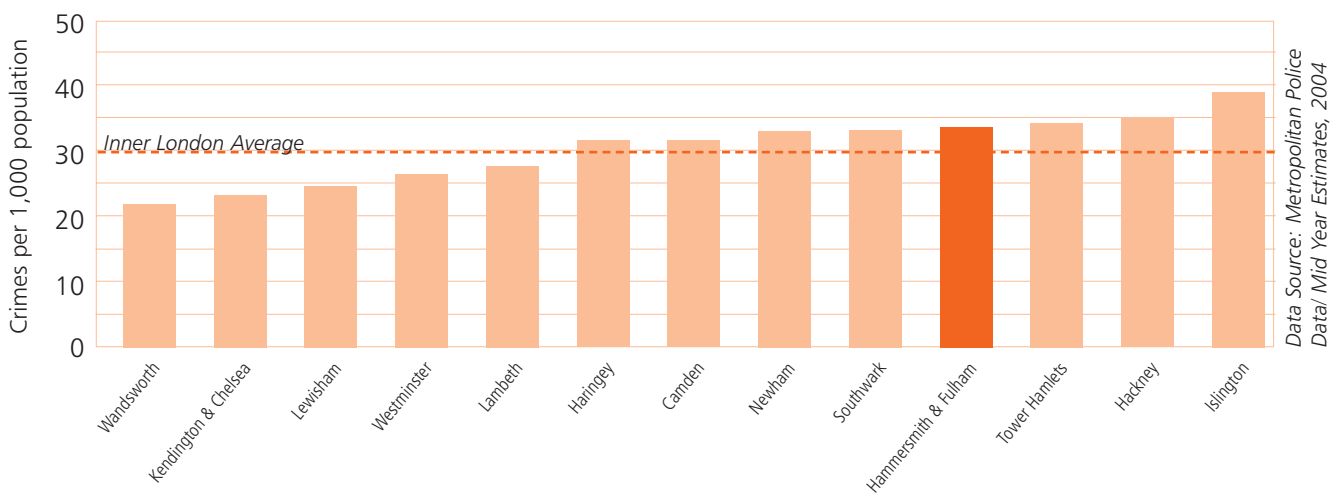
Crime: vehicle crime

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



Source: Metropolitan Police data, 2004-5

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



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

