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London Legacy Development Corporation

Population Report: Profile and Forecasts

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Introduction

Introducing the survey

1. In the planning and delivery of public services it is helpful for authorities to understand the number of residents living in the areas they are responsible for, the characteristics of those residents and how that will change over time. Typically the national census, conducted every 10 years, provides reasonable estimates for these demographics; however in the area that the London Legacy Development Corporation covers, there has been a major regeneration and development program since the last census, driven by the 2012 Olympics. Circa 6,500 homes have already been built (most of which are now occupied), and the LLDC is responsible for meeting substantial future build targets for the next 20+ years which is likely to cause significant changes to the local population.

2. A household survey was undertaken by Opinion Research Services (ORS) across the LLDC area in summer 2017, to provide information on current population characteristics and to build up a better understanding of the profile of the LLDC area, both in terms of different household types (tenure, size etc.) and the demographics of the resident population.

3. This baseline population estimate was then used to develop a population forecasting model to be used in much of the LLDC's future planning work (for further details, please see 'Dwelling Based Population Projection' below – p. 8).

4. In order to feed into a number of planned studies, the survey was also designed to provide information on residents' future housing requirements, shopping and leisure patterns, sports and recreation use and transport modes.

5. In parallel with this study, University College London's Institute for Global Prosperity were also planning a similar survey involving residents in five neighbourhoods where regeneration and development are driving rapid change, and asking residents a wide range of additional questions about quality of life and opportunities in their local area. Many of the questions required by UCL and LLDC were similar, and therefore an opportunity existed to administer a combined questionnaire in parts of the LLDC area that overlapped with areas that UCL wished to survey.

6. The survey was undertaken using a face-to-face CAPI (Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing) methodology, with interviews being conducted on tablet computers in respondents' homes.

7. It is worth noting that for the population forecasting, some missing data was predicted based on known parameters (to provide the start point for the model) to produce a refined estimate of the current population. There may therefore be some minor discrepancies between the survey data and the baseline estimates for the forecasting model. The estimates in this volume for the demographic profile of the area are based on the raw survey data, unless otherwise stated.

Sampling

8. It was outside the scope of the study to attempt interviews at <u>all</u> households in LLDC (a census), and therefore a pre-selected random sampling approach (which is often considered the most robust and representative) was utilised for the survey.

9. The targeted number of interviews for the LLDC was 1,000 overall, but with an additional requirement to achieve at least 30 or so interviews (where the number of addresses was sufficient to allow this) in each of just over 20 distinct ‘Sub Area divisions’ (so-called because when combined these made up the four key Sub Areas defined by the LLDC).

10. A minority of Sub Area divisions (e.g. 1a, 2c and 3e) had larger targets; this was because they contained much larger numbers of addresses, and/or they overlapped with neighbourhoods where the additional longer interviews were being undertaken on behalf of UCL.

11. For fieldwork management purposes, each sub-area division was further sub-divided into smaller work clusters to be allocated to individual interviewers.

12. The sample was disproportionately stratified by these small areas, with a random selection of the known residential addresses in each stratum being issued to field; the remaining addresses (either all addresses or a proportion depending on the size of the Sub Area division) were held in reserve.

13. Decisions about the number of addresses to issue in each Sub Area division were based on the number of interviews being targeted in that area, combined with assumptions about the likely response rate (assumptions which were adjusted based on actual response rates derived from an informal pilot stage and further adjusted as necessary as sub-areas were progressively issued to field).

Fieldwork

14. As outlined above, the selected sample addresses were grouped geographically into work cluster allocations for individual interviewers.

15. Each address then received up to three visit attempts before being deemed non-contactable. Where a particular address was clearly ineligible (e.g. due to being vacant, derelict/demolished, a business or otherwise non-residential etc.), this was recorded on the interviewer’s tablet.

16. In an attempt to improve the response, every address that was issued to field was sent a pre-alert letter in advance of an interviewer calling at the property. These letters outlined the purposes of the study, informed residents that an interviewer would visit, provided contact details for ORS and LLDC (and UCL where relevant), encouraged residents to contact ORS to make an appointment at a convenient date and time, and incorporated some ‘frequently asked questions’.

17. The letter also contained details of the free prize draw being promoted by LLDC with the aim of boosting participation in the study. Fifteen prizes were offered in total (five sets of Westfield shopping vouchers and ten pairs of tickets for the ArcelorMittal Orbit).

18. During the fieldwork there were issues with accessing certain buildings, due to concierges and gated access etc. These included blocks of student accommodation (managed by the Unite organisation) in sub-area 3. ORS was eventually able to secure access to certain communal parts of these buildings. The interviewers were not permitted to approach individual doors once inside; however they were able to conduct interviews with a number of residents passing through the communal areas.

19. ORS also undertook 8 additional interviews at the Three Mills residential moorings. This ensured that the LLDC’s small narrow boat dwelling population of around 25 moorings was included in the study.

20. Where no access could be arranged to a particular building or block, ORS posted a paper version of the questionnaire to the addresses in that block. Although this exercise only yielded a small number of returns, it did enable some surveys to be completed in buildings where none would otherwise have been possible e.g. the Stratford Halo.

21. In total, 1,063 interviews were carried out between 27th May and 30th September 2017.

Weighting

Reasons for weighting

22. Due to the survey design, the probability of sampling individual addresses varied between Sub Area divisions (i.e. with addresses in different survey strata being more or less likely to have been selected to take part).

23. As a result, different parts of LLDC would have been over- or under-represented in the overall sample (relative to the total number of households they contained). For example, sub-area divisions such as 1a and 2a in which additional interviews had been carried out for UCL (in the Hackney Wick neighbourhood area and Chobham Manor development) were particularly over-represented.

24. Furthermore, as for all surveys of this type, the achieved sample was affected by response bias and access issues e.g. many addresses could not be contacted because of the difficulties experienced in accessing entire blocks of flats or apartments etc. (which led to Sub Area divisions such as 3e and 3f being particularly under-represented in the unweighted sample relative to the number of addresses in these areas).

25. Weights were derived to account for these aspects of the sample design (i.e. unequal selection probabilities and stratification based on LLDC's targets, and the additional UCL interviews in particular neighbourhoods) and response bias, and thereby give each household in the returned sample an appropriate influence on the overall results. In this manner it was possible to:

(i) estimate the total number of households (both within each sub-area and across the entire LLDC area), and
(ii) use the household composition information collected in the survey to derive an estimate for the overall size of the population.

26. The table below shows the number of interviews achieved in each of the four Sub Areas and also shows the unweighted and weighted distributions side-by-side to illustrate the effects of the weighting process.

27. For example, it can be seen that the overrepresented Sub Area divisions within Sub Area 1 caused this particular Sub Area to be weighted down (from 30% of the unweighted sample to 16% of the weighted sample), whereas Sub Area 3 was weighted up to compensate for it being under-represented (from 24% unweighted to 38% weighted).

28. It can further be seen that Sub Areas 2 and 4 did not need to be weighted to quite the same extent as the other two sub-areas (see Table 1 overleaf).

Table 1: Interview breakdown by Sub Area: unweighted and weighted

Sub Area	Number of respondents (unweighted count)	% of respondents (unweighted valid)	% of respondents (weighted valid)
Sub Area 1	315	30	16
Sub Area 2	284	27	30
Sub Area 3	250	24	38
Sub Area 4	214	20	16
Total	**1,063**	**100**	**100**

29. The process of deriving the weights is explained in greater detail below.

Deriving the weights

30. The original sample was drawn from a postal address file provided by LLDC. The sample fractions used can be converted into weights (i.e. where the weight given is the reciprocal of the sample fraction). If applied to the basic sample these weights would produce a total number of households in each strata equal to the original address list. However, before the weights are applied the process takes into account the rate of vacancies etc. identified by the survey to produce a revised sample total. When weighted, the survey data then produces a total estimate for the actual number of households in each sub-area, which when combined, give an estimate for the total number of households in LLDC as a whole.

31. There was scope for different blocks of accommodation to contain varying 'types' of household. Therefore any interviews achieved in a particular block were scaled up to represent all addresses in that building; this was done by estimating the number of households occupying each building (by applying a vacancy rate to the original number of addresses in the sample) to derive the sample fraction. For example, if there are believed to be 20 eligible households in a building and 10 were sampled, then the sampling fraction is ½ (i.e. 10 divided by 20) and the weight applied would be the reciprocal of this i.e. 2. However, if only 5 interviews were actually achieved then the weight for each interview is the original 2 multiplied by a compensating factor of 10/5 (i.e. 20/5) which equals 4. Given there are only 5 interviews the weight of 4, when applied to these households, still yields the same overall total for the number of households in the building i.e. 20.

32. Any remaining interviews at addresses that did not form part of a larger block or building were then weighted based on the number of households estimated to remain in each Sub Area division. So for example, if there were estimated to be 60 households in a particular Sub Area division, and 50 of those formed part of larger blocks or buildings, then any remaining interviews would be uplifted (in the same manner described above for buildings) to represent a total of 10 – thus if there were 2 interviews remaining then each of these would be scaled up to represent 5 households.

33. The sampling unit was *households*; therefore to extrapolate the findings of particular questions in the survey to all *residents* aged 16 or above, additional weights were calculated which took into account both the household weight (derived in the manner explained above), the number of adults living in each household, and the age and gender structure indicated by the basic population estimate[1].

[1] The approach for communal residencies (e.g. blocks of student accommodation) was slightly different, insofar that these records were uplifted to represent the known number of *bed spaces* in the building, rather than using the information collected in the survey about the number of people in the household.

34. As the demographic characteristics of the overall population of LLDC were not reliably known, and as one of the key purposes of the survey was to *inform* an understanding of this population's profile, the dataset was not weighted to any relevant secondary data for characteristics such as age, gender, ethnicity etc. (although comparisons were made to the latest appropriate administrative data from relevant parts of the local authority areas that are coexistent with the LLDC area, and found to be consistent.

Dwelling based population projection

35. As outlined above, one of the purposes of the survey was to obtain data that could be used to develop a population forecasting model to be used in much of the LLDC's future planning work

36. The number of dwellings the LLDC is planning to build is considerably in excess of what is required according to the population based Objectively Assessed Need (OAN)[2]. As such it is relevant to consider the likely changes to the population that will result from this higher level of delivery, since the population will increase disproportionately as a result of the increased availability of homes.

37. To this end a bespoke "dwelling led" model of the LLDC's future population was created to model population growth based on both the number and mix of dwellings proposed to be built, and by the findings of the 2017 population survey. This cannot be considered to be the OAN for the area because it is dwelling led, but it does reflect the likely scale of future development.

38. Currently, the LLDC is planning for over 28,000 dwellings to be built by 2041, with nearly 26,000 of these to be built by the end of the plan period in 2031 (over 27,000 by 2036)[3].

39. Further inputs to the model were as follows:

» Tenure Split: 35% affordable, 49% Private Rental and 16% Owner Occupied

» Property Size: 33% 1 bedroom, 33% 2 bedrooms, 33% 3 bedrooms and above.

» Communal Bedspaces: Future student dwellings are assumed to contain three bedspaces, in accordance with London Plan criteria.

» Household Size: Based on primary survey data

» Headship Rates: Based on primary survey data, incorporating GLA trends for future years

» Birth Rates: Based on primary survey data, incorporating GLA sub national population projection data for future years

» Mortality: Based on the weighted average of the combined Local Authorities

» Out-migration: Combines primary data with GLA sub national population projections

[2] Around 11,000 up to 2031 – Source: "LLDC Strategic Housing Market Assessment", ORS 2018

[3] The OAN for LLDC up to 2031 is around 11,000 dwellings (13,000 dwellings by 2036), and is outlined in detail in "London Legacy Development Corporation Strategic Housing Market Assessment" (ORS, 2018). The dwelling led projection is based on nearly 26,000 dwellings being built by 2031 (27,000 by 2036). This therefore represents a contribution of around 15,000 extra dwellings (26,000 – 11,000) by 2031 (14,000 by 2036) to the wider strategic needs of London.

Profiling the area

40. This section provides a summary profile of the LLDC area. All of the estimates which follow are based on the gathered survey data (1,063 completed face-to-face interviews).

Introducing the Sub Areas

41. The LLDC's Local Plan divides the LLDC into four main Sub Areas, as follows:

Sub Area 1 – Hackney Wick and Fish Island
Sub Area 2 – North Stratford and Eton Manor
Sub Area 3 – Central Stratford and southern Queen Elizabeth Olympic Park (QEOP)
Sub Area 4 – Bromley-by-Bow, Pudding Mill, Sugar House Land and Mill Meads.

42. The Sub Areas allow the Local Plan to include specific policies that are more relevant to the character and situation of different places within the area. To provide an illustration of both the LLDC as a whole, and to contribute to an understanding of how the different Sub Areas compare, most of the information which follows is provided both at overall level and by Sub Area.

43. Some images of the four Sub Areas are provided in Figures 1 to 4 (below, and on the following three pages).

Figure 1: Images of Sub Area 1: Houses on Eastway looking west (left) and Wallis Road towards Hackney Pearl (right)

Figure 2: Images of Sub Area 2: Chobham Manor (top left and right, and bottom left) and East Village (bottom right)

Figure 3: Images of Sub Area 3: Aquatics Centre with ArcelorMittal Orbit and London Stadium in background (top left), London Stadium (top right), views from Alumno Tower (middle left and right), Icona Point (bottom left) and Glasshouse Gardens (bottom right).

Figure 4: Images of Sub Area 4: Riverside Road looking south (top left), Three Mills conservation area (top right) and Three Mills residential moorings (bottom)

Overall population of the area (2017)

Resident population

44. It can estimated that at the time of surveying, the LLDC had a total population of around 26,274 - including an adult population (i.e. aged 16+) of around 22,338.

45. The largest areas in terms of population are Sub Areas 2 and 3, each containing close to a third of the total LLDC population (29.5% and 37.9% respectively).

46. Sub Areas 1 and 4 have somewhat smaller populations, which are fairly similarly sized (16.3% and 16.2% respectively).

Table 2: Resident population in each Sub Area – all residents and 16+ (Source: LLDC Household Survey 2017). Totals based on modelled data.

Sub Area	All residents	Per cent of all residents	16+ residents only	Per cent of residents 16+
Sub Area 1	4,750	18.1%	3,642	16.3%
Sub Area 2	8,005	30.5%	6,600	29.5%
Sub Area 3	9,447	36.0%	8,468	37.9%
Sub Area 4	4,073	15.5%	3,627	16.2%
Total	**26,274**	**100.0%**	**22,338**	**100.0%**

Households

47. The total number of households in the planning area is 10,380. These are distributed in a fairly similar way to the overall population: Sub Areas 2 and 3 each contain roughly a third of households (29.5% and 35.7% respectively), while Sub Areas 1 and 4 each contain just under a fifth (17.6% and 17.2% in each).

Table 3: Number of households in each Sub Area (Source: LLDC Household Survey 2017)

Sub Area	Households	Per cent of households
Sub Area 1	1,831	17.6%
Sub Area 2	3,059	29.5%
Sub Area 3	3,705	35.7%
Sub Area 4	1,785	17.2%
Total	**10,380**	**100.00%**

Distribution by Local Authority

48. The LLDC overlaps four different London boroughs: Newham, Tower Hamlets, Hackney and Waltham Forest. The London Borough of Newham contains more than three quarters of the LLDC's households (78.8%).

49. The entirety of Sub Area 2 and 3 households, and the majority of those in Sub Area 4, are in Newham (the remaining 350 households in Sub Area 4 reside within Tower Hamlets).

50. The majority of Sub Area 1 households live within the boundary of London Borough of Hackney, with nearly a third lying within London Borough of Tower Hamlets.

Table 4: Distribution of households by Sub Area and LA (Overall) Note: numbers may not sum exactly due to rounding (Source: LLDC Household Survey 2017)

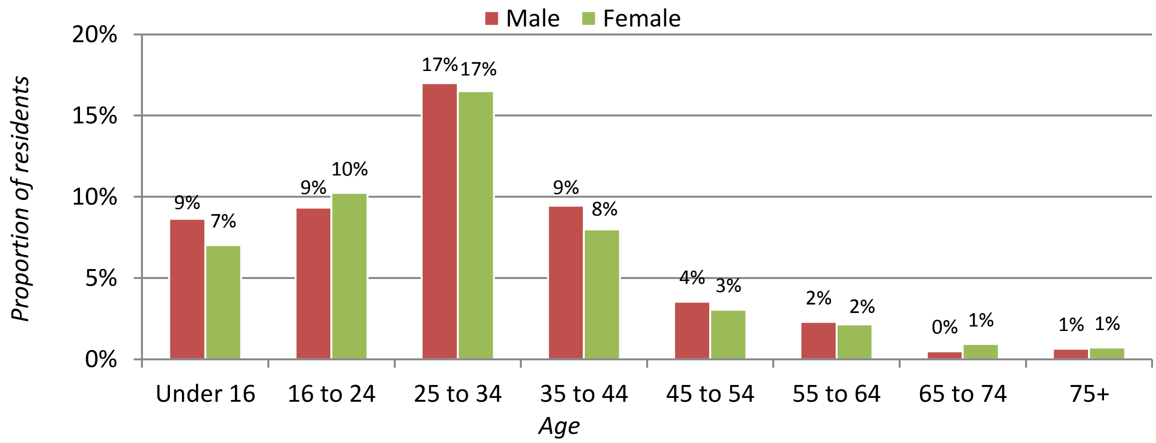
Local authority	Sub Areas				LLDC OVERALL	
	1	2	3	4	n	%
LB Hackney	1,262	-	-	-	**1,262**	**12.2%**
LB Newham	-	3,059	3,705	1,419	**8,183**	**78.8%**
LB Tower Hamlets	545	-	-	350	**935**	**9.0%**
Total	**1,831**	**3,059**	**3,705**	**1,785**	**10,380**	**100.00%**

Distribution by age

51. Across the LLDC as a whole, around 16% of residents are children aged under 16, just over half are adults aged 16 to 34, around a quarter are aged 35 to 54, and fewer than a tenth are aged 55 or above.

52. The chart below shows the full distribution by age and gender.

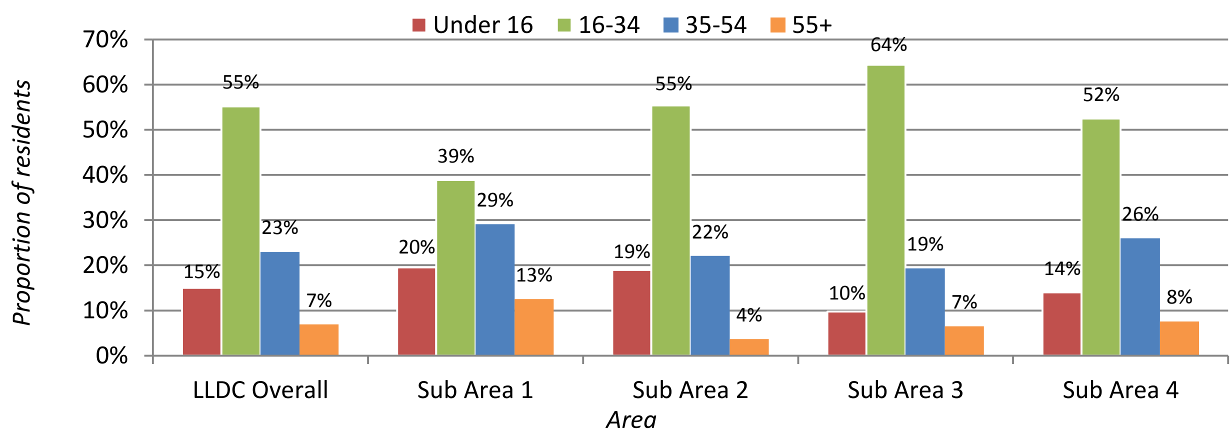
Figure 5: Age structure – detailed – with gender (Overall) (Source: LLDC Household Survey 2017)



53. Proportionally, Sub Area 1 has somewhat fewer 'young adults' aged 16 to 34, and more children aged under 16 and adults aged 35+.

54. The three remaining sub-areas have a generally more consistent age structure, with at least half of their residents falling within the 16 to 34 age group.

Figure 6: Age structure - broad (Overall and by Sub Area) (Source: LLDC Household Survey 2017)



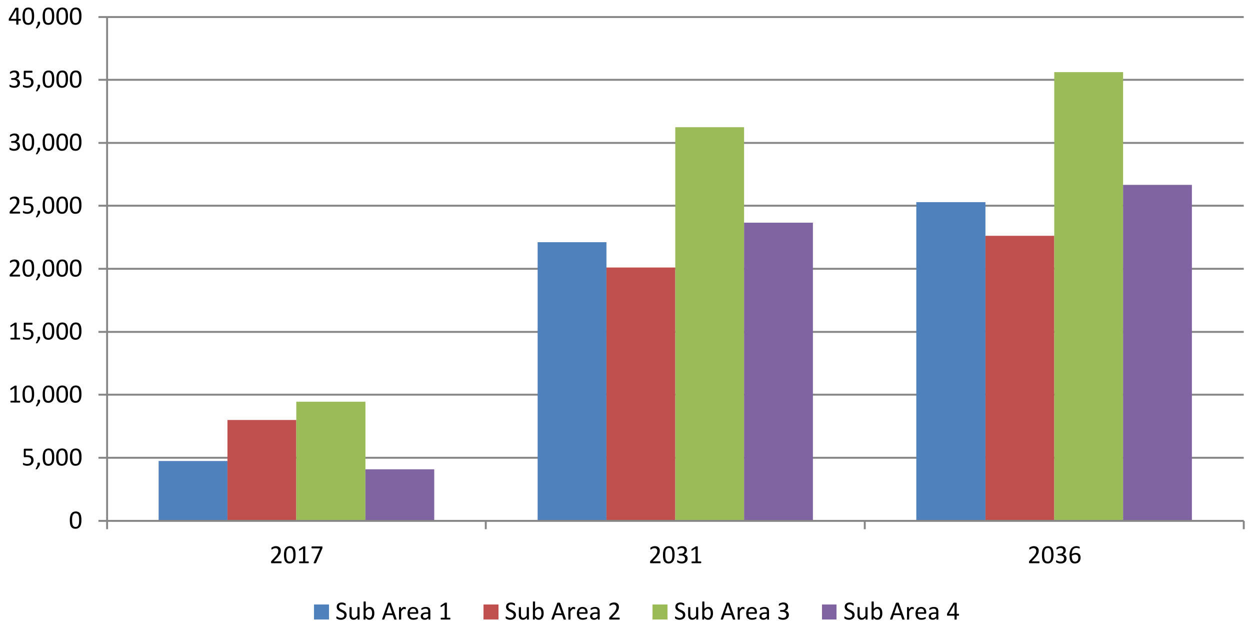
Forecasting the future population (2031 and 2036)

55. As explained above (reference), the survey data has been used to provide a dwelling led forecast of how the population of LLDC is likely to change in the future.

56. Based on the assumptions outlined above, and on the basis of nearly 26,000 extra dwellings being built by 2031 (over 27,000 by 2036), the estimate provided by the model is that the planned dwelling delivery in LLDC will lead to a considerable increase in population: from the current 26,274 up to 96,219 by 2031, and further increasing to 108,946 by 2036 (i.e. almost quadrupling in size between 2017 and 2036).

57. Figure 7 shows an estimate for the likely distribution of the population across the four Sub Areas by 2031 and 2036. All four Sub Areas are projected to see substantial increases in population, although it is worth noting that Sub Area 4 is projected to have the second largest population of the four areas by 2031 (it is currently the smallest), whereas Sub Area 3 is projected to remain the largest.

Figure 7: Estimates of Population Change Based on Planned Delivery 2017-31/2017-36 by Sub-Area (includes communal bedspaces. Source – ORS Dwelling led Model)

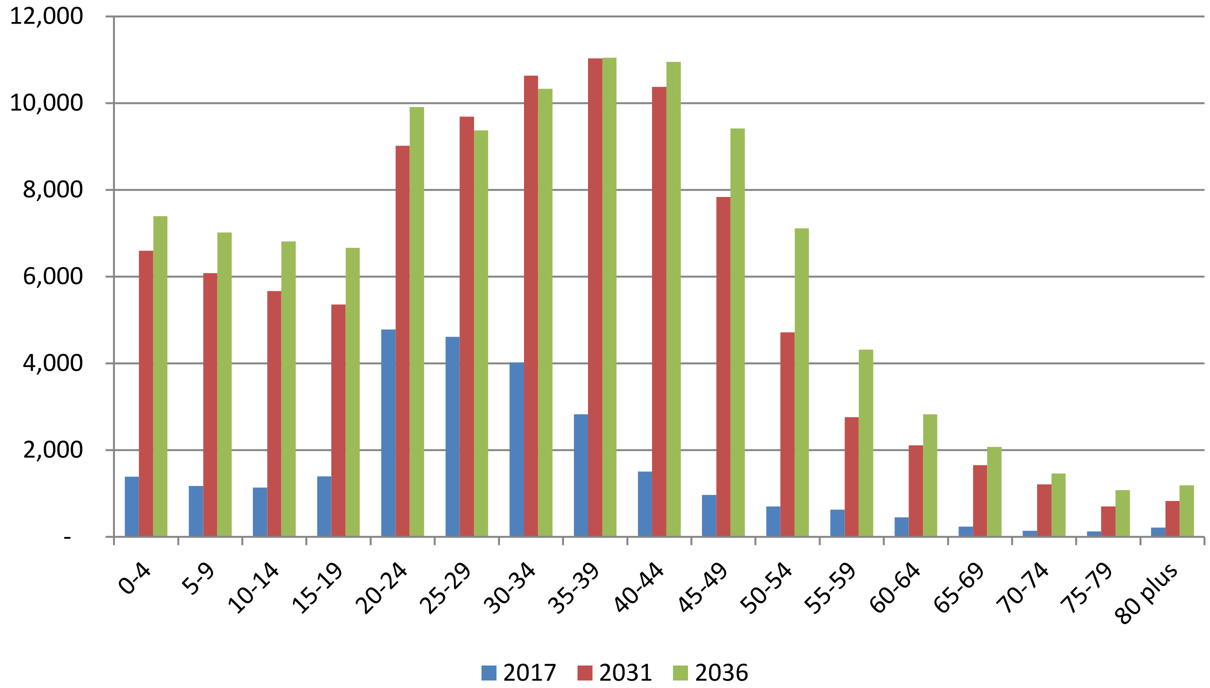


Projected distribution by age

58. Figure 8 below shows the current and projected populations distributed by age group. The age breakdown presented includes increases in population residing in communal accommodation (e.g. student specific housing).

59. Of particular note is the disproportionate increase in residents aged over 40, and in particular the 65 to 74 group. This projected increase in older persons will require consideration, since the older population are more likely to have specific needs. This is discussed further in the section on "Households with Specific Needs" in the "London Legacy Development Corporation Strategic Housing Market Assessment" (ORS, 2018).

Figure 8: Estimates of Population Change Based on Total LLDC Planned Delivery 2017-31 and 2017-36 by age group (includes communal bedspaces. Source – ORS Dwelling led Model)



Other population characteristics (2017)

60. This section provides further information on the current profile characteristics of the LLDC area and population, based on the findings from the 2017 household survey.

Tenure

61. Across LLDC as a whole, a small absolute majority of households (53.7%) rent privately.

Table 5: Tenure profile - detailed (Overall) (Source: LLDC Household Survey 2017)

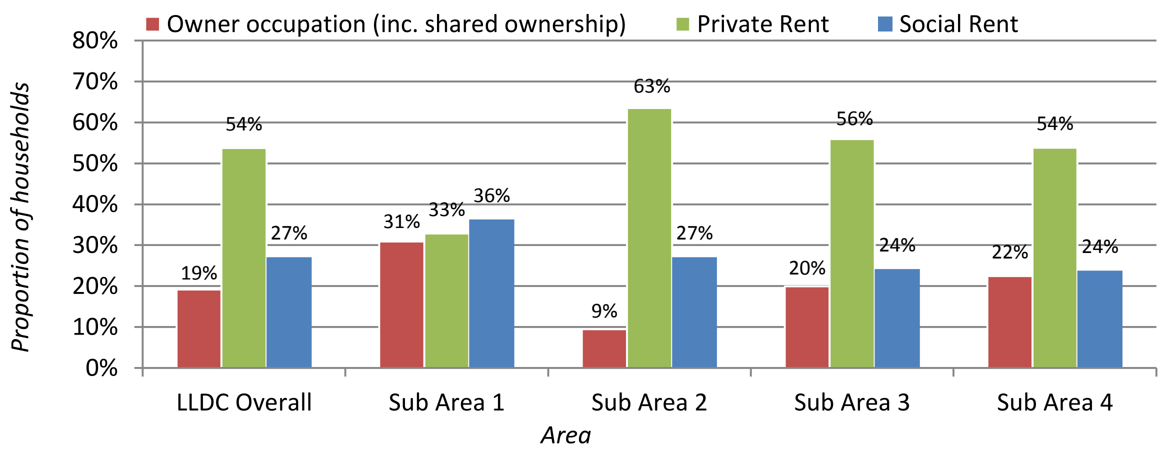
Tenure	N	Per cent households
Own outright	587	5.7%
Own with a mortgage	890	8.6%
Part owns and part rents (shared ownership)	515	5.0%
Rents from Private Landlord	5,576	53.7%
Rents from Council	1,035	10.0%
Rents from a Housing Association or another RSL	1,777	17.1%
Total	**10,380**	**100.00%**

62. However, levels of private rent vary considerably between sub-areas, from 33% in Sub-Area 1, to 63% in Sub Area 2.

63. As well as having the lowest level of private rent, Sub Area 1 also has proportionally higher levels of owner occupation and social rent compared to elsewhere in LLDC, giving it the most distinctive tenure profile out of the four Sub Areas.

64. This may be a reflection of the older nature of the housing stock in Sub Area 1 (see Figure 1 above), particularly in comparison to those Sub Areas where development has come about more recently as a result of the London 2012 games.

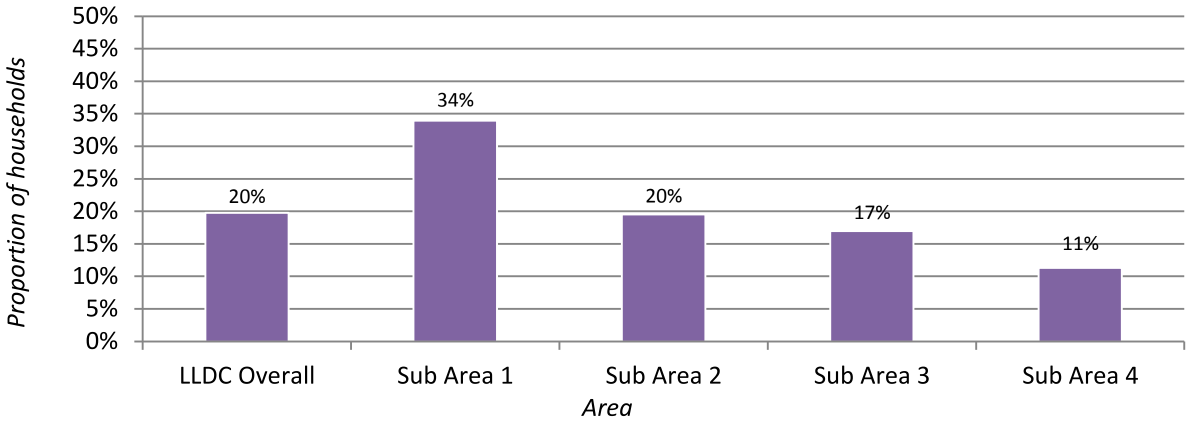
Figure 9: Tenure profile - broad (Overall and by Sub Area) (Source: LLDC Household Survey 2017)



Housing benefit

65. The proportion of households in receipt of housing benefit is highest in Sub Area 1 (34%) and lowest in Sub Area 4 (11%).

Figure 10: Households in receipt of housing benefit (Overall and by Sub Area) (Source: LLDC Household Survey 2017)

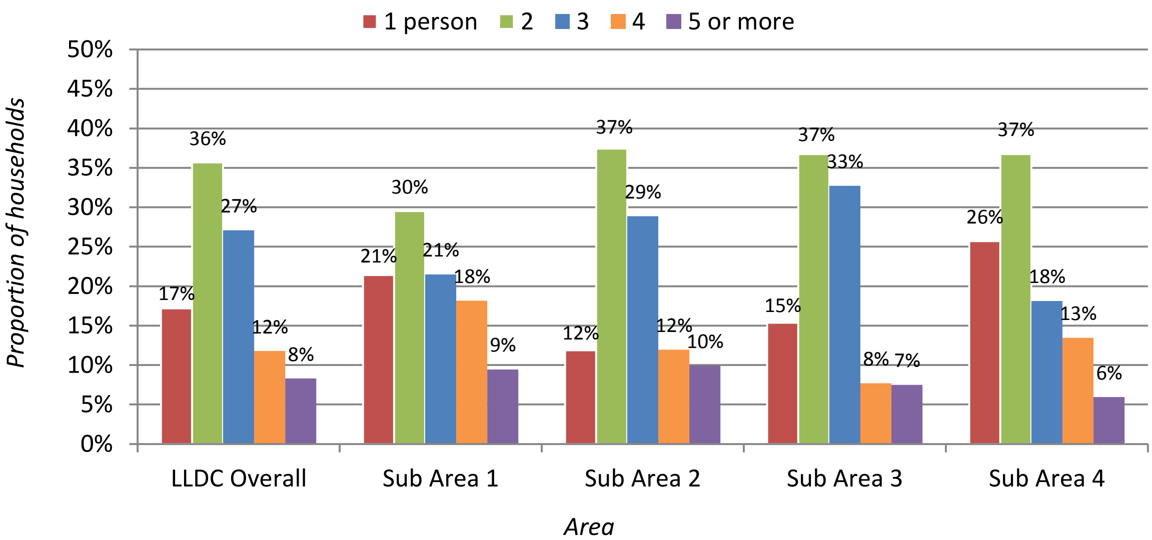


Household size and composition

66. Of the four sub-areas, Sub Area 2 has the lowest proportion of single person households (12%), reflecting the housing stock. Sub Area 1 contains a higher proportion of larger households (over a quarter – 27% - contain 4 or more people).

67. In all four sub-areas the most common household size is two persons – the exact proportion according to the survey results varies from 37% in Sub Area 2 to 30% in Sub Area 1 (the overall result for the LLDC as a whole being 36%).

Figure 11: Number of people in household (Overall and by Sub Area) (Source: LLDC Household Survey 2017)

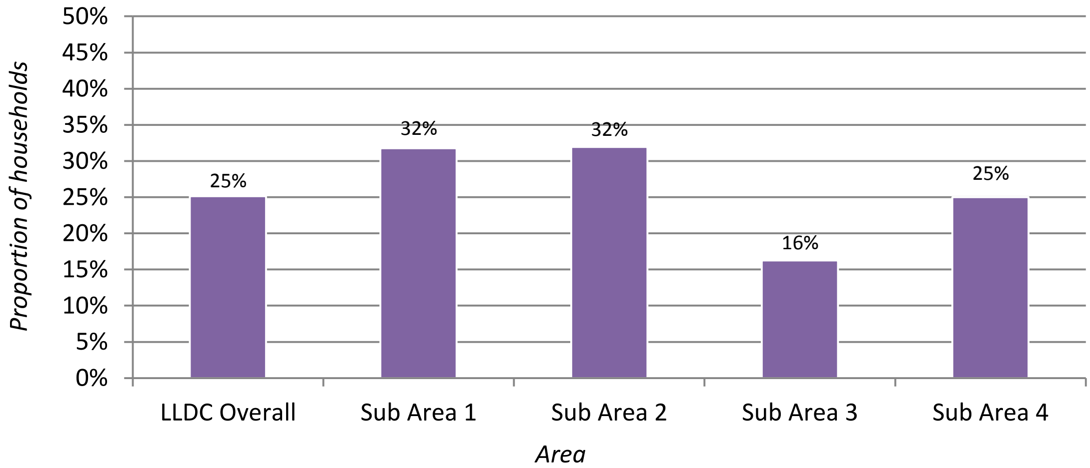


Children

68. Overall, a quarter (25%) of households in LLDC contain children – although this rises to around a third of households in Sub Areas 1 and 2.

69. There are proportionally fewest households with children in Sub Area 3, which is suggestive of a lower concentration of families in this part of the LLDC.

Figure 12: Proportions of households with children (Overall and by Sub Area) (Source: LLDC Household Survey 2017)



Detailed household composition

70. The table below provides more detail on household composition within the LLDC.

71. Sub Areas 1 and 2 contain proportionally more couple households with dependent children, whereas Sub Areas 3 and 4 contain more couple households without children.

72. Sub Area 2 has the lowest proportion of single person households.

Table 6: Household composition (Overall and by Sub Area) – based on modelled data (Source: LLDC Household Survey 2017)

Household type		Sub Areas 1	Sub Areas 2	Sub Areas 3	Sub Areas 4	LLDC OVERALL
		%	%	%	%	%
SINGLE PERSON	Single Person	21	12	15	26	17
ONE FAMILY ONLY	Couple HH: No Children	15	19	24	23	21
	Couple HH: Dependent children	20	22	8	15	15
	Couple HH: All Children non-dependent	4	1	3	3	3
	Lone Parent HH: Dependent children	9	8	7	7	8
	Lone Parent HH: All children non-dependent	9	2	4	4	4
OTHER HOUSEHOLD	With dependent children	3	2	2	4	2
	All full-time students	1	7	19	2	9
	Other multi-adult households	18	26	17	17	20
	Total	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**

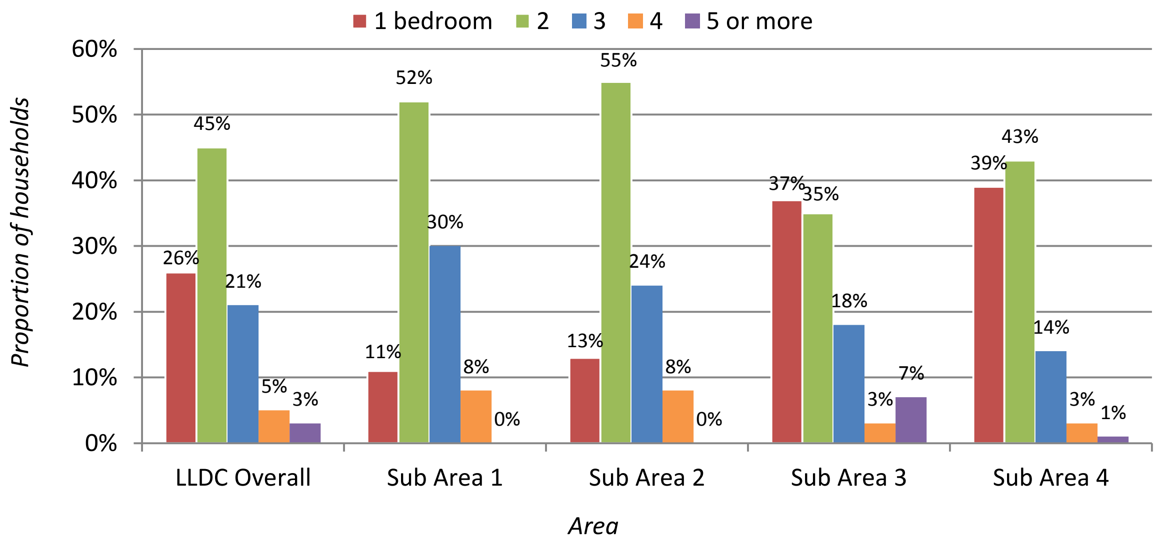
Current Dwellings

73. The vast majority of households in LLDC occupy dwellings have either one, two or three bedrooms – with two bedrooms being most prevalent (particularly in Sub Areas 1 and 2 where more than half of dwellings have two bedrooms).

74. Sub Areas 3 and 4 have much higher proportions of single bedroom dwellings than Sub Areas 1 and 2.

75. Relatively few households (fewer than 1 in 10 across all Sub Areas) occupy a dwelling with four or more bedrooms.

Figure 13: Number of bedrooms (Overall and by Sub Area) (Source: LLDC Household Survey 2017)



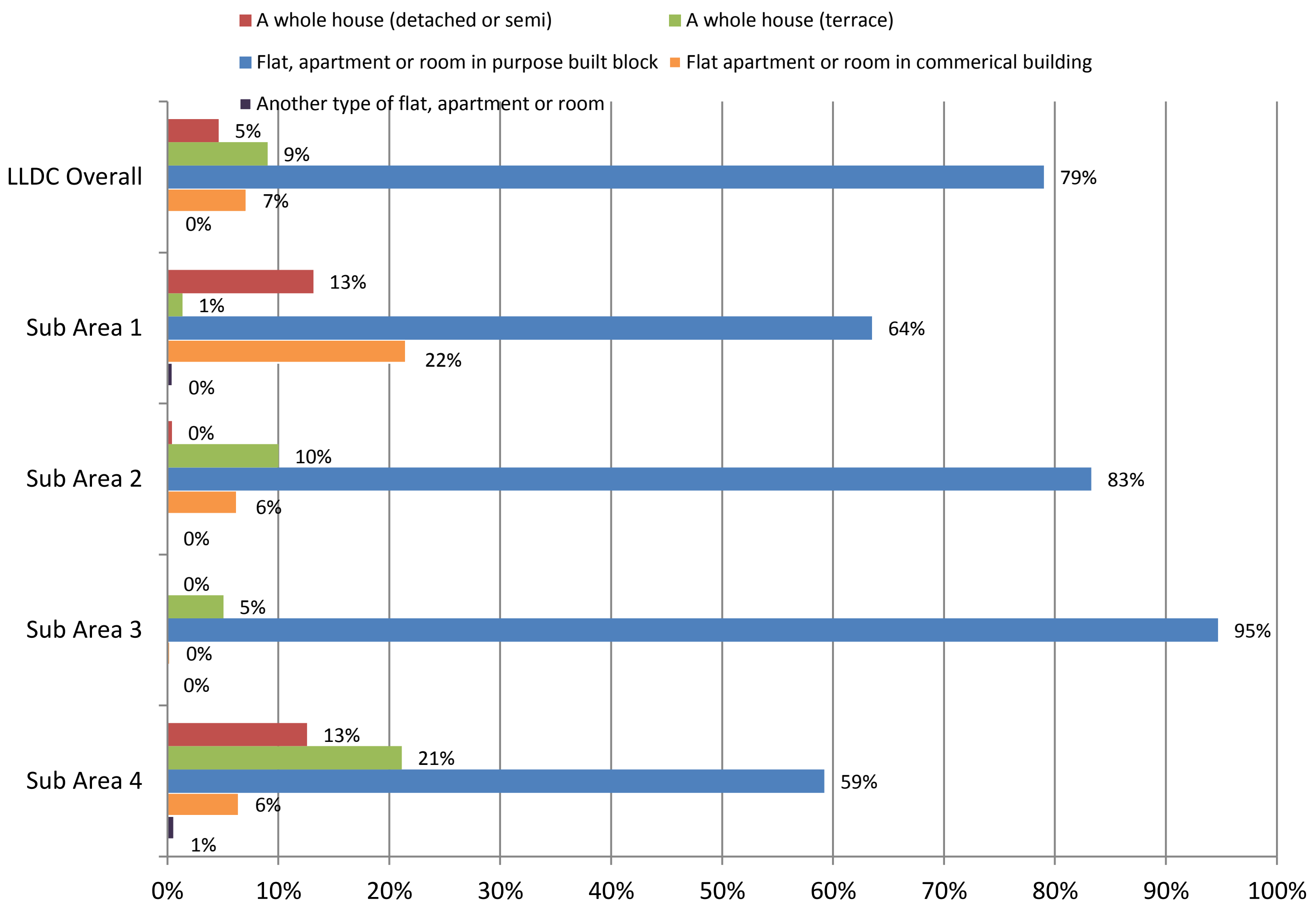
Types of accommodation

76. Almost four fifths of households in LLDC (79%) occupy accommodation that is a flat, apartment or room in a purpose built block.

77. Almost all of the dwellings in Sub Area 2 (95%) are flats, apartments or rooms in purpose built blocks; however this type of accommodation is very prevalent in all four Sub-Areas.

78. Although the majority of dwellings in Sub Area 4 are purpose built flats, it's also worth noting higher levels of house occupation in this part of the LLDC: over third of households (34%) occupy a whole house (whether terraced, semi-detached or detached) compared to just 14% for the LLDC overall.

Figure 14: Accommodation type (Overall and by Sub Area) (Source: LLDC Household Survey 2017)



Ethnicity

79. Almost half of the LLDC population aged 16 or above is of a White ethnicity (48%).

80. Almost a third of residents are Asian or Asian British (30%), while smaller proportions are of Black (15%), Mixed (2.5%), Arab (1%) or other ethnic groups (3%).

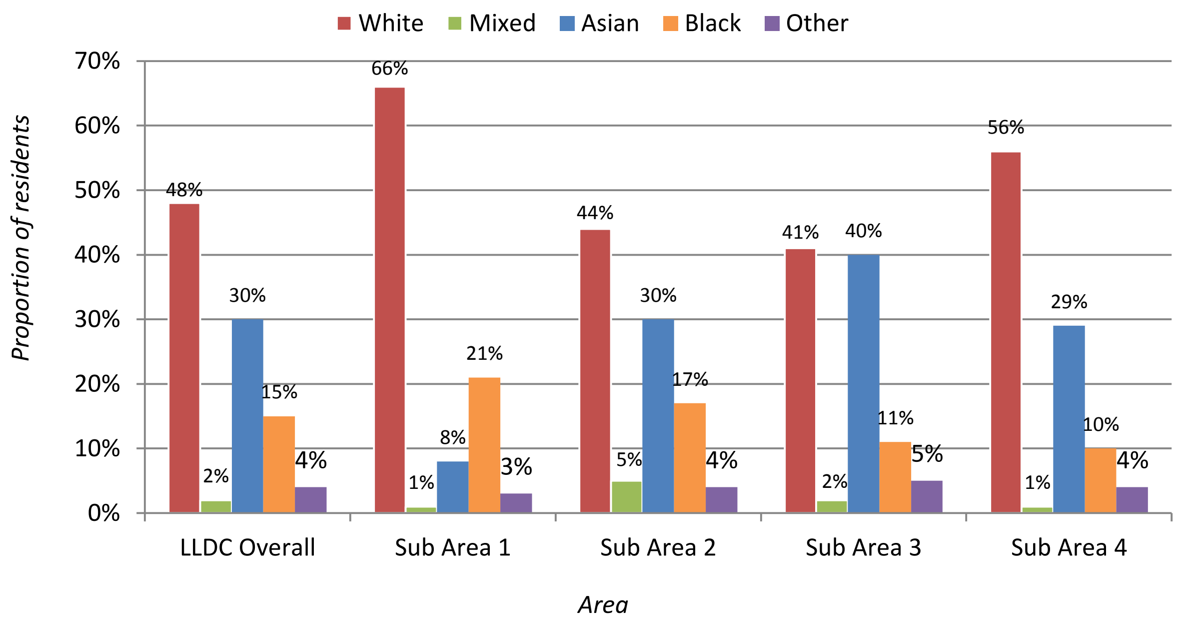
Table 7: Ethnic groups (detailed) of residents aged 16+ (Overall) (Source: LLDC Household Survey 2017)

Characteristic		Number of Residents 16+	% of LLDC residents 16+
WHITE	Welsh, English, Scottish, N. Irish, British	6,250	28.10%
	Irish	252	1.13%
	Other White background	4,243	19.07%
	TOTAL WHITE	**10,745**	**48.30%**
MIXED OR MULTIPLE ETHNIC GROUPS	White and Black Caribbean	95	0.43%
	White and Black African	63	0.28%
	White and Asian	228	1.03%
	Other Mixed background	159	0.71%
	TOTAL MIXED	**546**	**2.45%**
ASIAN OR ASIAN BRITISH	Indian	1,025	4.61%
	Pakistani	783	3.52%
	Bangladeshi	1,217	5.47%
	Chinese	2,680	12.04%
	Other Asian background	1,020	4.58%
	TOTAL ASIAN OR ASIAN BRITISH	**6,724**	**30.23%**
BLACK OR BLACK BRITISH	Caribbean	1,287	5.79%
	African	1,570	7.06%
	Other Black background	392	1.76%
	TOTAL BLACK OR BLACK BRITISH	**3,249**	**14.61%**
OTHER	Arab	294	1.32%
	Other ethnic group	688	3.09%
	TOTAL OTHER	**982**	**4.41%**
OVERALL	**OVERALL TOTAL**	**22,247**	**100.00%**
	Refused	*91*	*-*

81. In terms of the ethnic backgrounds of residents, Sub Area 1 is again distinctive. This area has somewhat higher proportions of White British and Black residents, and fewer residents of an Asian ethnicity, compared with the other sub areas of LLDC.

82. The remaining Sub Areas have a generally similar ethnicity profile, although proportionally Sub Area 4 has somewhat more White residents than Sub Areas 2 and 3.

Figure 15: Ethnic groups (broad) of residents aged 16+ (Overall and by Sub Area) (Source: LLDC Household Survey 2017)



Working status

83. The majority of LLDC residents aged 16+ (63%) are in work (either employed or self-employed), and most (52%) are full time employees. Only a small proportion (3%) are retired from paid work. Of the remaining residents, the majority are full time students.

84. Compared to the other areas, Sub Area 1 has somewhat higher proportions that are self-employed, retired or unemployed and looking for work. Sub Areas 2 and 3 have larger student populations than the rest of the LLDC.

Table 8: Working status (Overall and by Sub Area) (Source: LLDC Household Survey 2017)

Working status		Sub Areas 1	2	3	4	LLDC OVERALL
		%	%	%	%	%
WORKING	Full time employee (31 hrs+ a week)	49.5	54.9	45.8	64.6	52.2
	Part time employee (<31 hrs a week)	6.6	5	5.6	9	6.1
	Self-employed (FT or PT)	11.3	3.3	4.8	3.1	5.1
	TOTAL WORKING	**67.3**	**63.2**	**56.2**	**76.8**	**63.4**
RETIRED	Retired from paid work	8.7	0.3	2.9	3.8	3.2
	TOTAL RETIRED	**8.7**	**0.3**	**2.9**	**3.8**	**3.2**

OTHERWISE NOT WORKING	Unemployed and looking for paid work	6.8	4.4	2.7	1.6	3.7
	Full time student	6.5	22.2	32.4	7.5	21.2
	Looking after home/family	7.5	7	4.1	9.2	6.3
	Long term sick/disabled	2.9	1.7	1.6	1.1	1.8
	Other	0.4	1.2	-	-	0.4
	TOTAL OTHERWISE NOT WORKING	**24**	**36.6**	**40.8**	**19.4**	**33.4**
	Total	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**

Qualifications

85. Across the LLDC as a whole, more than half of residents aged 16 or above hold a degree level qualification (57%). However, the proportions educated to degree level are higher in Sub Areas 2 (66%) and 3 (62%) than in Sub Areas 1 (39%) and 4 (48%).

86. Only 6% of Sub Area 2 residents have no qualifications (compared with 7% across the LLDC as a whole).

Table 9: Level of highest qualification (Overall and by Sub Area) – based on modelled data (Source: LLDC Household Survey 2017)

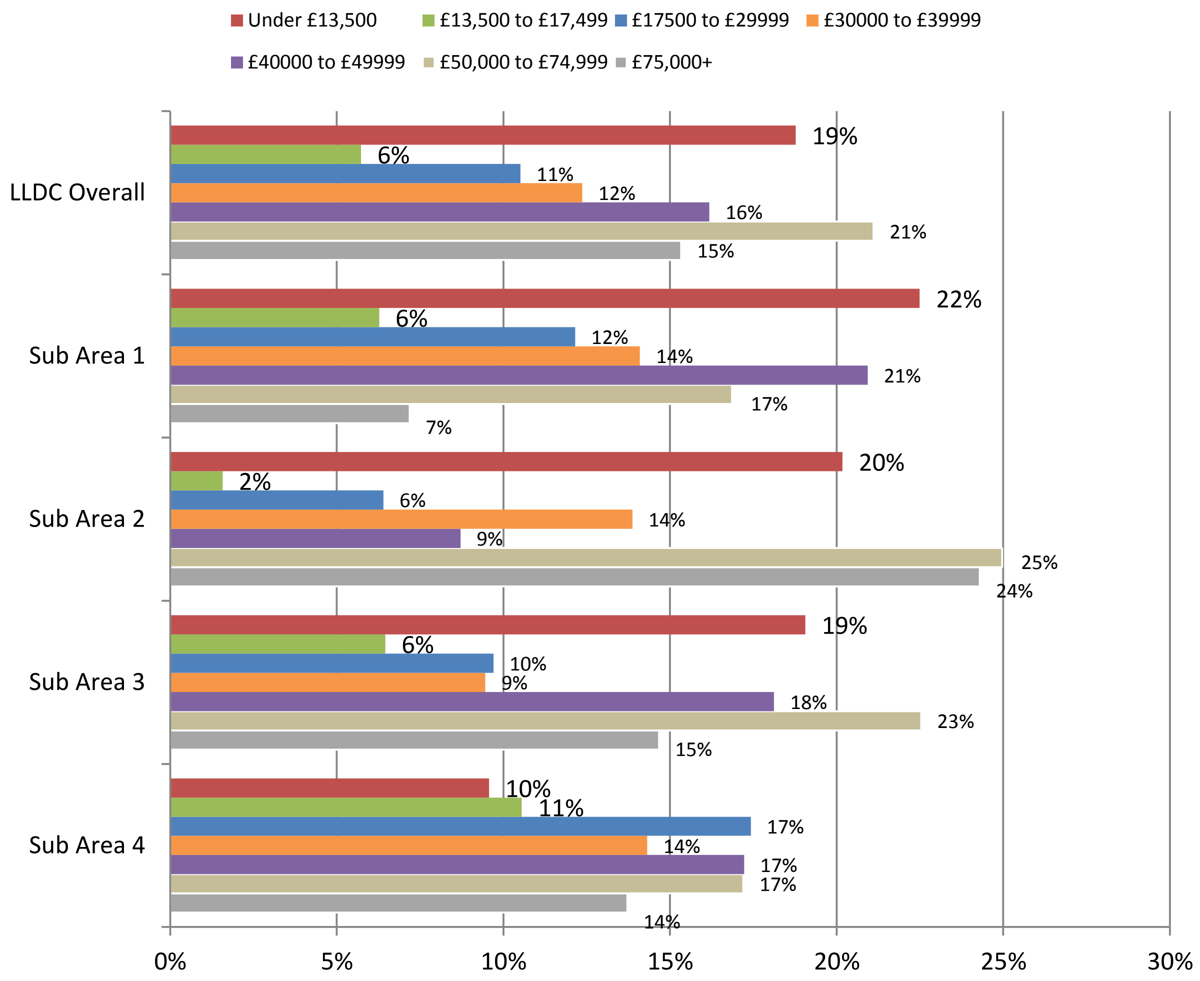
Local authority	Sub Areas				LLDC OVERALL
	1	2	3	4	
	%	%	%	%	%
1-4 O levels/CSEs/GCSEs (any grade), Entry Level, Foundation Diploma	1.6	3.2	2.4	5.5	3.0
NVQ Level 1, Foundation GNVQ, Basic Skills	3.8	1.3	1.0	1.3	1.6
5+ O levels (passes)/CSEs (grade 1)/GCSEs (grade A*-C), School Certificate, 1 A level/2-3 AS levels/VCEs, Higher Diploma	4.8	2.8	2.3	3.6	3.1
NVQ Level 2 Intermediate GNVQ, City and Guilds Craft, BTEC First/General Diploma, RSA Diploma	5.3	0.7	2.0	1.7	2.1
Apprenticeship	2.9	0.6	-	1.8	0.9
2+ A levels/VCEs, 4+ AS levels, Higher School Certificate, Progression/Advanced Diploma	9.4	5.7	10.4	7.0	8.3
NVQ Level 3, Advanced GNVQ, City and Guilds Advanced Craft, ONC, OND, BTEC National, RSA Advanced Diploma	10.0	4.2	3.6	5.8	5.2
Degree (for example BA, BSc), Higher degree (for example MA, PhD, PGCE)	39.0	65.6	61.6	47.8	56.8
NVQ Level 4 - 5, HNC, HND, RSA Higher Diploma, BTEC Higher Level	4.8	3.5	3.2	2.5	3.4
Professional qualifications (for example teaching, nursing, accountancy)	7.3	5.8	1.0	7.3	4.5
Other vocational/work-related qualifications	0.5	0.3	1.3	0.8	0.8
Foreign qualifications	1.7	0.6	3.7	5.8	2.8
No qualifications	9.0	5.7	7.4	9.0	7.4
	100.0	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

Income

87. The higher income bands (£50,000 and above) are most prevalent in Sub Areas 2 and 3, but particularly Sub Area 2.

88. Sub Area 1 has the lowest proportion of households earning £75,000 or more.

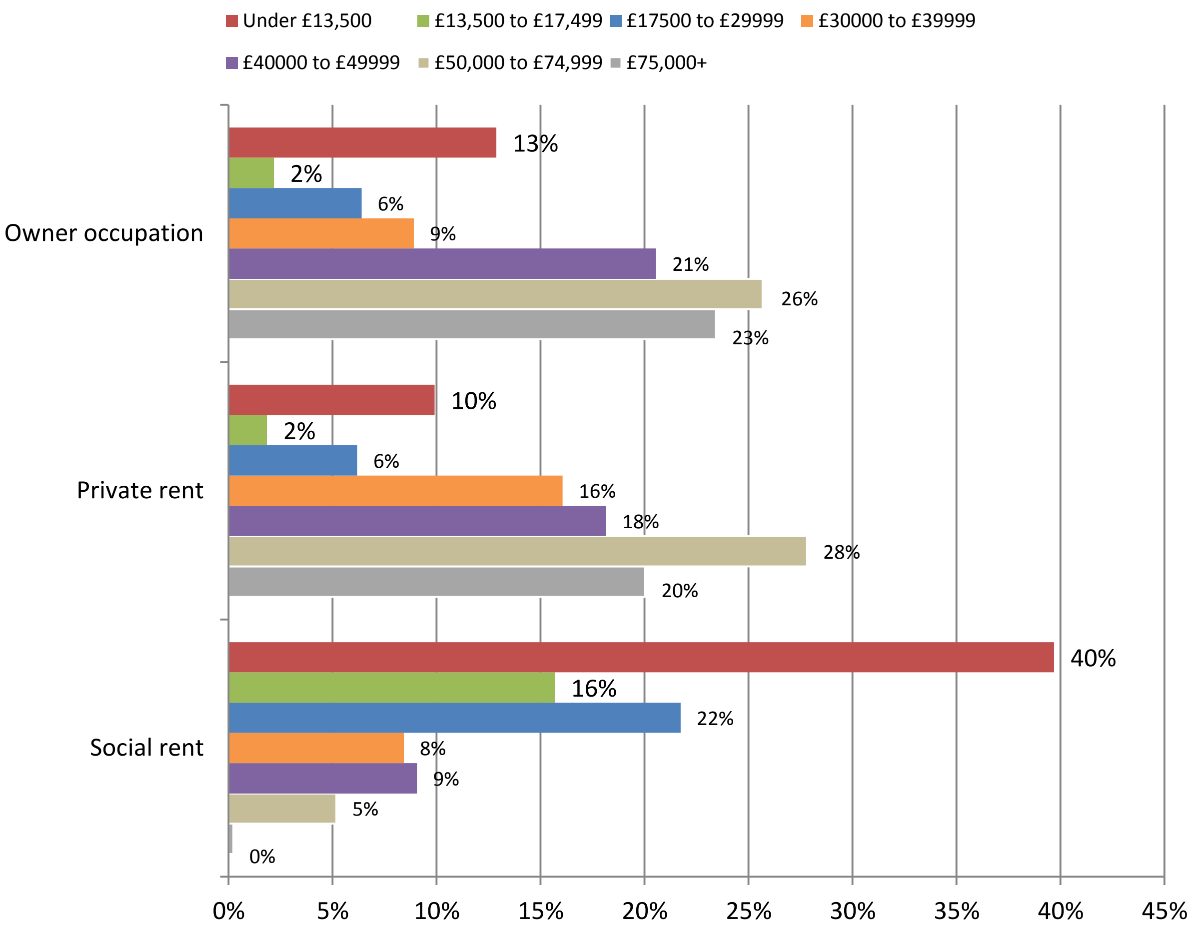
Figure 16: Household income (Overall and by Sub Area) (Source: LLDC Household Survey 2017)



89. Incomes are typically much lower where the household tenure is social rent (56% less than £17,500), as compared with owner occupation (15%) and private rent (12%).

90. In contrast, around half of households have an income of at least £50,000 in both the owner occupied (49%) and private rented (48%) sectors.

Figure 17: Household income by tenure (Overall) (Source: LLDC Household Survey 2017)



Disability/limiting illness and wheelchair use

91. Respondents to the survey were also asked whether anyone in the household had a disability or limiting illness that limits their day to day activities. The results suggest that 3.6% of the LLDC population has a disability or limiting illness (slightly higher – 5.8% – in Sub Area 1).

92. Respondents were also asked whether there is anyone in the household who needs to use a wheelchair, or who is likely to need one in the next 12 months.

93. The proportions answering 'no' were high (97.8%) across all four Sub Areas; however, it is worth noting that 2.9% of Sub Area 2 households contain a person who needs to use a wheelchair within the home and 2.4% in Sub Area 3 (compared with 1.1% and 2.1% in Sub Areas 1 and 4 respectively).

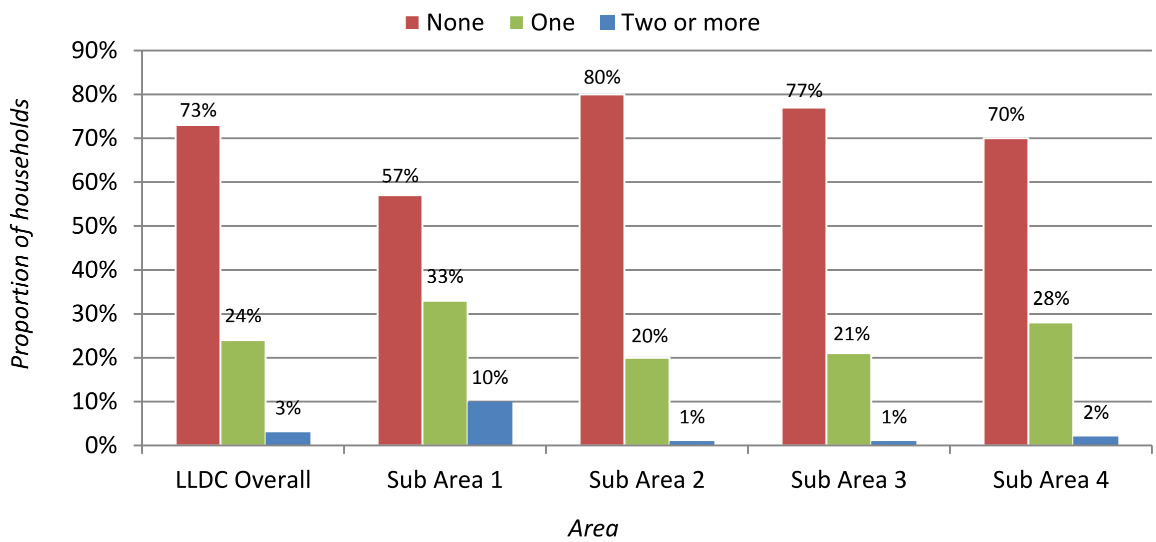
Access to a car or van

94. In the LLDC as a whole, nearly three quarters of households do not own or have access to a car or van. Around a quarter (24%) own or have access to one vehicle; only a small proportion (3%) own or have access to two or more cars or vans.

95. Car and van ownership levels are highest in Sub Area 1: a third (33%) own or have access to one car or van and a tenth (10%) have access to two or more.

96. Sub Areas 2 and 3 have the lowest levels of car and van ownership/access.

Figure 18: Number of cars or vans owned or available for regular use by members of the household (Overall and by Sub Area) (Source: LLDC Household Survey 2017)



Sub Area summaries (2017)

Sub Area 1: Hackney Wick and Fish Island

Contains 17.6% of the total households in LLDC, and a similar proportion of the total residents.

Has a distinctive tenure profile when compared to the other sub areas, with roughly similar proportions of owner occupation (31%), private rent (33%) and social rent (36%) (in the rest of the LLDC, a clear majority of households rent privately).

Has a higher proportion of households in receipt of housing benefit (34% cf. 20% in LLDC overall).

Has a distinctive age structure with fewer young adults aged 16 to 34 (39% of residents in this age group cf. 53% in the LLDC as a whole).

A higher proportion of residents (66%) are of a white ethnicity compared with the LLDC as a whole (48%).

There are fewer two person households compared to the other Sub Areas, and more larger households (4 or more people) and families with dependent children.

A higher proportion of households occupy detached and semi-detached houses compared to the LLDC average, and fewer are in purpose built flats (reflecting the older build profile of the area).

Has more residents who are self-employed, looking for work or retired relative to other Sub Areas (and fewer full time students).

Has the highest levels of car and van ownership of the four Sub Areas.

Sub Area 2: North Stratford and Eton Manor

One of the larger Sub Areas (just behind Sub Area 3), it contains just under a third of the LLDC's residents and households.

Has the highest levels of private rent (63%) and lowest levels of owner occupation (9%) of the four Sub Areas.

An absolute majority of household dwellings have two bedrooms (55%), and the vast majority of dwellings are purpose built flats (83%).

High proportion of young adults aged 16 to 34 and (along with Sub Area 3), a large full time student population, and a large proportion of residents educated to at least degree level

Around a third of households (32%) contain children under 16, which along with Sub Area 1 is the highest proportion of the four Sub Areas in LLDC.

Along with Sub Area 3, has low levels of car ownership/access.

Sub Area 3: Central Stratford and southern QEOP

The largest Sub Area in terms of its resident population (38% of the LLDC total) and the number of households (36% of LLDC's households).

The tenure profile is generally similar to that of LLDC as a whole, with just over half of households (56%) renting privately.

Has a similar proportion of residents in the 16 to 34 age group (64%) as Sub Area 2, and nearly a third of residents aged 16+ are full time students.

However, it has the smallest proportion of households with children (16%), and also contains a similarly high proportion of single person households and single bedroom dwellings to Sub Area 4 (37% cf. 39%), which is significantly higher than Sub Areas 1 and 2 (11% and 13%).

A substantial majority of dwellings are purpose built flats (95%).

Along with Sub Area 2, Sub Area 3 has some of the lowest levels of car ownership/access.

Sub Area 4: Bromley-by-Bow, Pudding Mill, Sugar House Lane and Mill Meads

Contains 17% of the total households in LLDC, and a similar proportion (16%) of the total residents.

Just over half of households (54%) are renting privately – the remainder fairly equally split between owner occupation (22%) and social rent (24%).

The proportion of households in receipt of housing benefit (11%) is the lowest of the four Sub Areas.

The proportion of adults (aged 16+) in employment (77%) is the highest of all the Sub Areas

It is the Sub Area with the highest proportion of single bedroom dwellings (39%), and the second lowest (after Sub Area 3) in terms of the proportion of households with children (25%).

As with all of the Sub Areas, the majority of household dwellings are purpose built flats (59%). However, around a third of households (34%) occupy a whole house (primarily detached or semi-detached properties) and 6% occupy a flat in a commercial building.

Half of residents (52%) are young adults aged 16 to 34 – a lower proportion than in Sub Areas 2 and 3, but higher than Sub Area 1.

It has the second highest levels of car and van ownership of the four Sub Areas.

Other survey findings (2017)

97. This section summarises the results to some of the other questions in the survey, such as those focusing on perceptions of the local area and the use of facilities. Unless stated otherwise, these results are intended to be representative of *all residents aged 16+*.

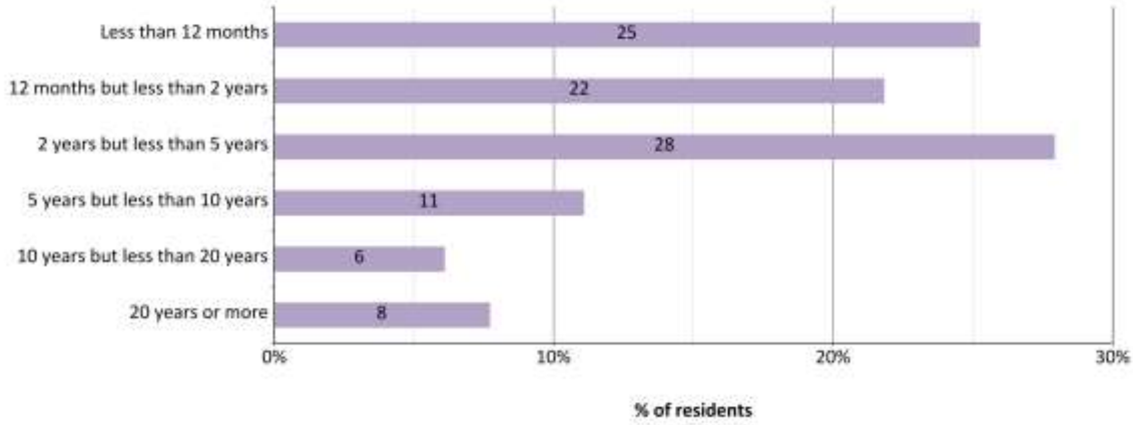
98. All results are based on the gathered survey data; unweighted base numbers are shown below each chart.

99. The pie charts and other graphics show the proportions (percentages) of respondents making relevant responses. Where possible, the colours of the charts have been standardised with a 'traffic light' system in which: green shades represent positive responses, beige and purple/blue shades represent neither positive nor negative responses, and Red shades represent negative responses. bolder shades are used to highlight responses at the 'extremes', for example, very satisfied or very dissatisfied.

Local Area

How long have you lived in this local area?

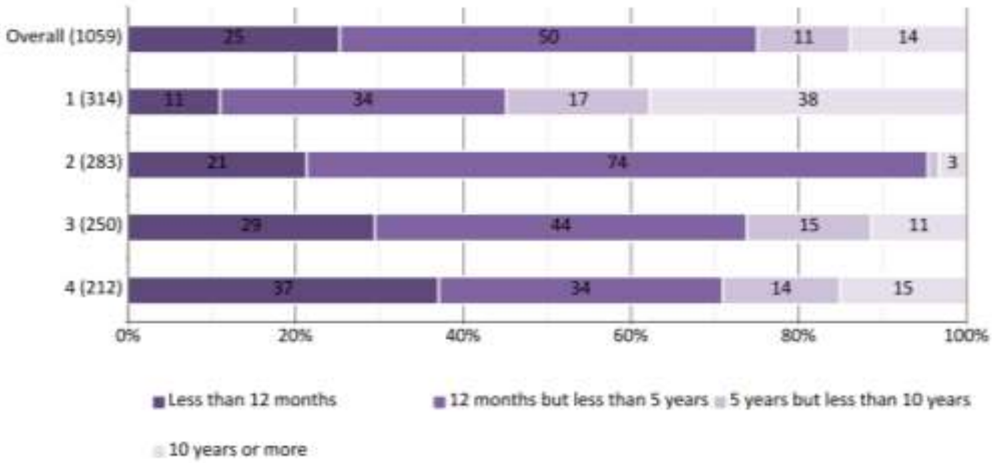
Figure 19: How long have you lived in this local area? Overall (Source: LLDC Household Survey 2017)



Base: All residents (1059)

100. Around a quarter (25%) of residents have lived in the local area for less than 12 months. Relatively few (14%) have lived in the area at least ten years.

Figure 20: How long have you lived in this local area? (Grouped Responses) By Sub Area (Source: LLDC Household Survey 2017)



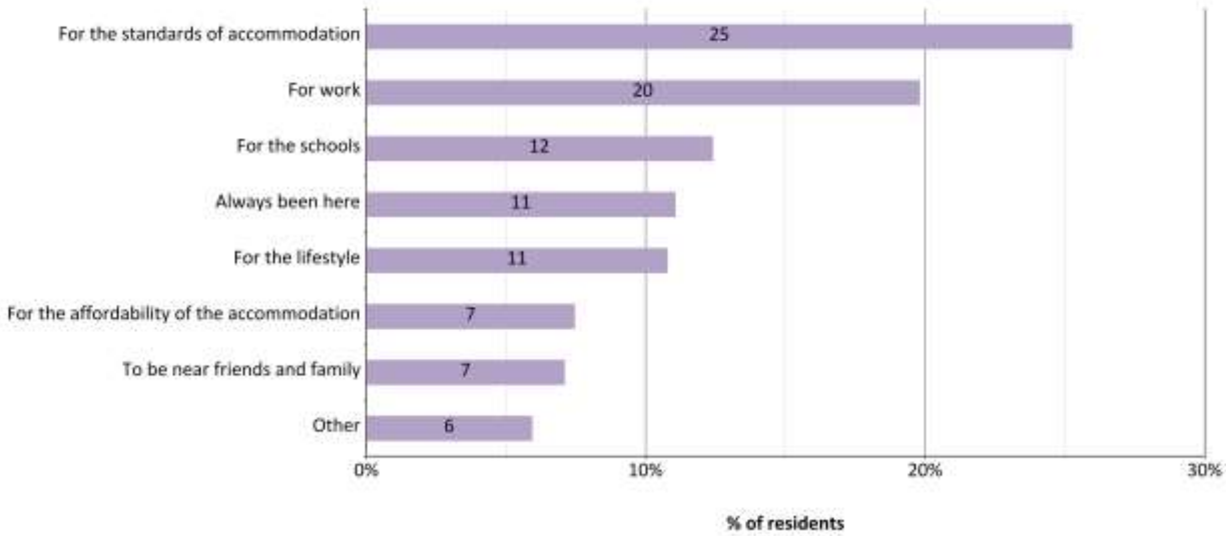
Base: All Respondents (number of respondents shown in brackets

101. Residents of Sub Area 1 tend to have lived in their local area for longer: more than half (55%) have lived there at least 5 years.

102. In contrast, 95% of Sub Area 2 residents have moved to the area in the last 5 years and more than a third of Sub Area 4 residents (37%) have lived in their local area for less than a year.

What was the main reason for moving to this area?

Figure 21: What was the main reason for moving to this area? Overall (Source: LLDC Household Survey 2017)



Base: All residents (1057)

103. When asked about the main reasons for moving to the area, a quarter (25%) of residents said for the standard of accommodation. A fifth (20%) moved to the area for work. Around 1 in 10 residents said that they moved for the schools (12%) or the lifestyle (11%), or that they have always been there (12%). Slightly fewer mentioned the affordability of the accommodation (7%) and to be near friends and family (7%).

104. The table below and shows how responses vary across different sub-groups of the LLDC area. Through this we can see a profile emerging of the different types of characteristics of residents more likely to give certain reasons for moving to the LLDC area. For example residents who are more likely to be settled down i.e. owning their property, retired and of an older age group are significantly less likely to have moved for the standards of accommodation whereas those who are renting from the council or social housing are more likely to have moved for this reason.

105. Young, high earning professionals without any children are more likely to have moved to the area for work. Younger residents who are students are more likely to have moved for schools.

106. Those in the 45+ age group, who own or rent their accommodation from the council/housing association/another RSL, those who are retired, those on a lower income and those in receipt of housing benefit are all more likely than average to have always lived in the area. Residents of Sub Areas 1 and 4 are also more likely to have always lived in their area.

Table 10: What was the main reason for moving to this area? Demographic sub-group analysis. (Source: LLDC Household Survey 2017)

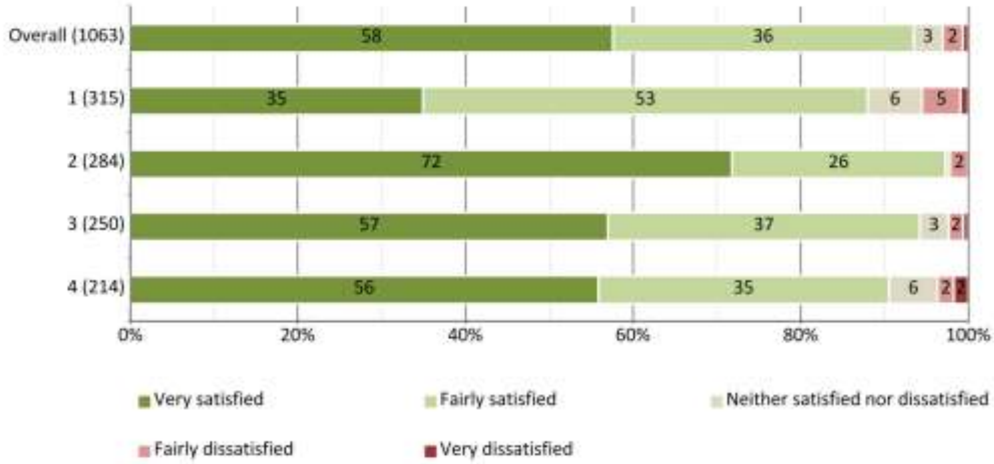
What was the main reason for moving to this area?	Residents significantly more likely than average to give this reason	Residents significantly less likely than average to give this reason
For the standards of accommodation	Rents from Council, Housing Association or other Registered Social Landlord Sub Area 2	Owns outright/Owns with a mortgage/Shared ownership 1 person household Aged 55+

		Retired from paid work Full time student Disabled Income of £30000-£49999 Sub Areas 3 and 4
For work	Rents from Private Landlord or Employer 2 person households Male Aged 25 to 34 Working - Full time/Part time/Self-employed Income of £30000-£49999 Income of £75000 or more White ethnicity No housing benefit Household without children Sub Area 4	Rents from Council, Housing Association or other Registered Social Landlord 5+ person households Female Aged 45 and over Not in paid work Disabled Income of £29999 or less Asian or Black ethnicity Household receives housing benefit Household with children Living in a student block Sub Areas 1 and 2
Always been here	Owns outright/Owns with a mortgage/Shared ownership Rents from Council, Housing Association or other Registered Social Landlord Aged 45 and over Retired from paid work Other working status (i.e. not working, retired or studying) Disabled Income of £29999 or less Household receives housing benefit Sub Areas 1 and 4	Rents from Private Landlord or Employer Aged 16 to 34 Working - Full time/Part time/Self-employed Full-time student Income of £30000-£49999 No housing benefit Living in a student block Sub Area 2
For the lifestyle	Owns outright/Owns with a mortgage/Shared ownership Aged 25 to 34 Working - Full time/Part time/Self-employed Sub Areas 1 and 2	5+ person households Aged 16 to 24 Retired from paid work Full-time student Income of £75000 or more Living in a student block Sub Areas 3 and 4
For the affordability of the accommodation	Owns outright/Owns with a mortgage/Shared ownership Rents from Council, Housing Association or other Registered Social Landlord 5+ person households Disabled Black ethnicity	Rents from Private Landlord or Employer 3-4 person households Retired from paid work Asian ethnicity Living in a student block
For the schools	Rents from Private Landlord or Employer 1 person household Aged 16 to 24 Full-time student Female Income of £13499 or less Asian ethnicity Living in a student block Sub Area 3	Owns outright/Owns with a mortgage/Shared ownership Rents from Council, Housing Association or other Registered Social Landlord Aged 25 and over Male Non-student working status Disabled Income of £30000-49999 Income of £75000 or more White or black ethnicity Household receives housing benefit

		Sub Areas 1, 2 and 4
To be near friends and family	4 person household Black ethnicity Household with children Sub Area 2	1 person household White ethnicity Income of £13499 or less Household without children Living in a student block Sub Areas 1 and 3

Overall, how satisfied or dissatisfied are you with your local area as a place to live?

Figure 22: Overall, how satisfied or dissatisfied are you with your local area as a place to live? Overall and by Sub Area (Source: LLDC Household Survey 2017)



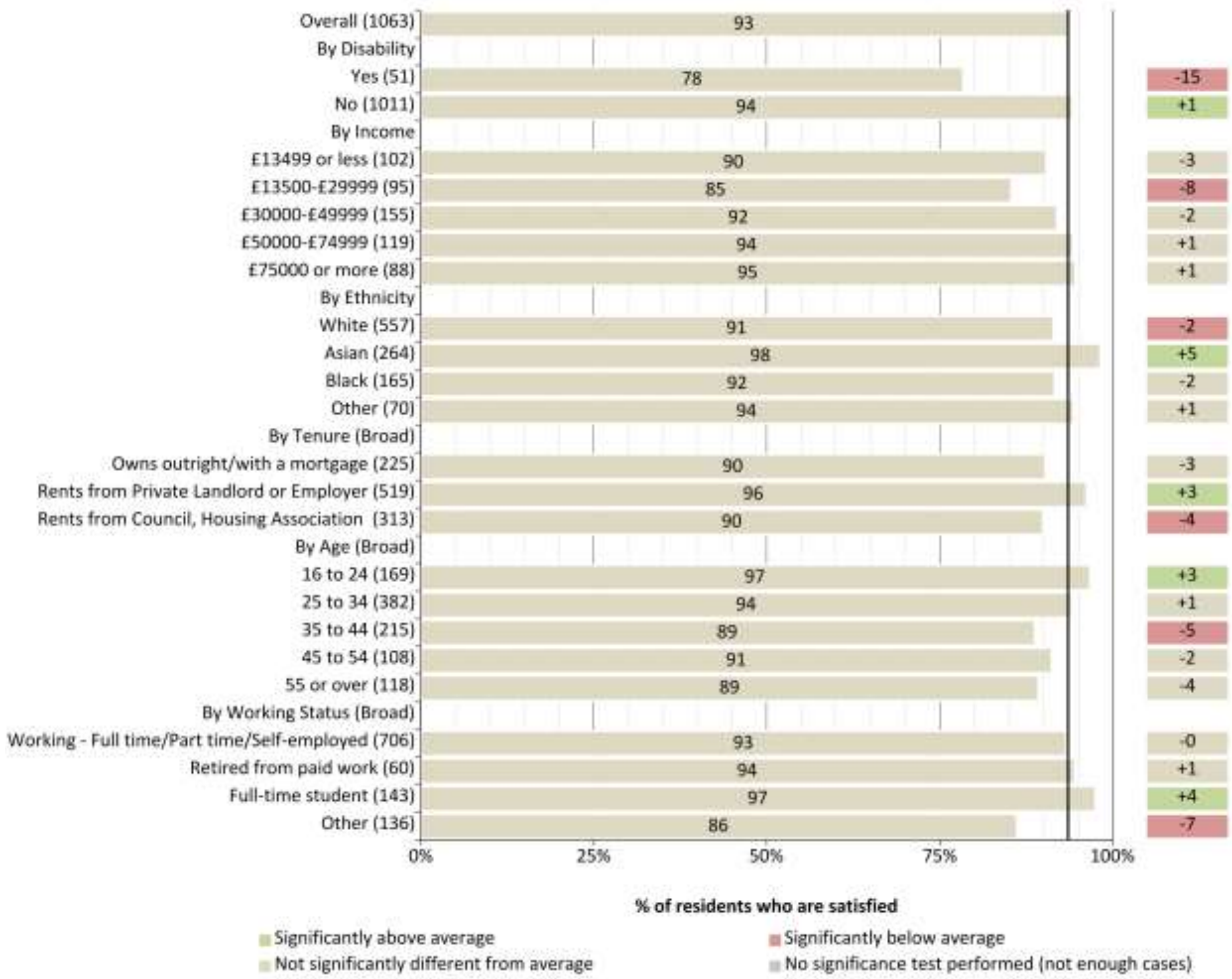
Base: All residents (1063)

107. Across LLDC as a whole, the vast majority (93%) of residents are satisfied with their local area as a place to live, with more than half (58%) being very satisfied. Only 3% of residents reported being dissatisfied with their local area.

108. Although satisfaction is high in all Sub Areas, it varies from 88% in Sub Area 1 to 97% in Sub Area 2.

109. Figure 23 below indicates the demographic sub-groups that are significantly more or less likely to be satisfied with their local area as a place to live. Those that are significantly more likely to be satisfied are highlighted green, and groups that are significantly less likely to be satisfied are highlighted in red.

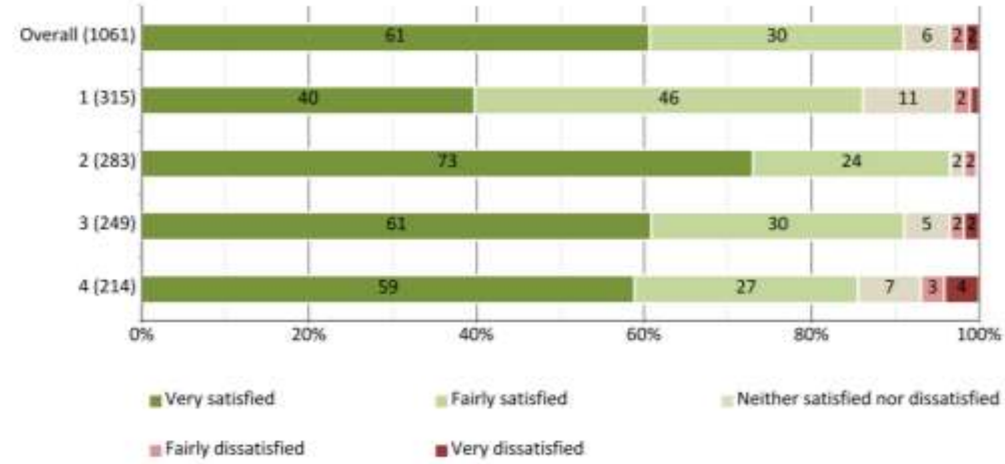
Figure 23: Overall, how satisfied or dissatisfied are you with your local area as a place to live? (Demographic sub-group analysis – only variables that yielded a significant result are shown). (Source: LLDC Household Survey 2017)



Base: All residents (number of respondents shown in brackets)

Overall how satisfied or dissatisfied are you with open spaces and parks in this area?

Figure 24: Overall how satisfied or dissatisfied are you with open spaces and parks in this area? Overall and by Sub Area (Source: LLDC Household Survey 2017)



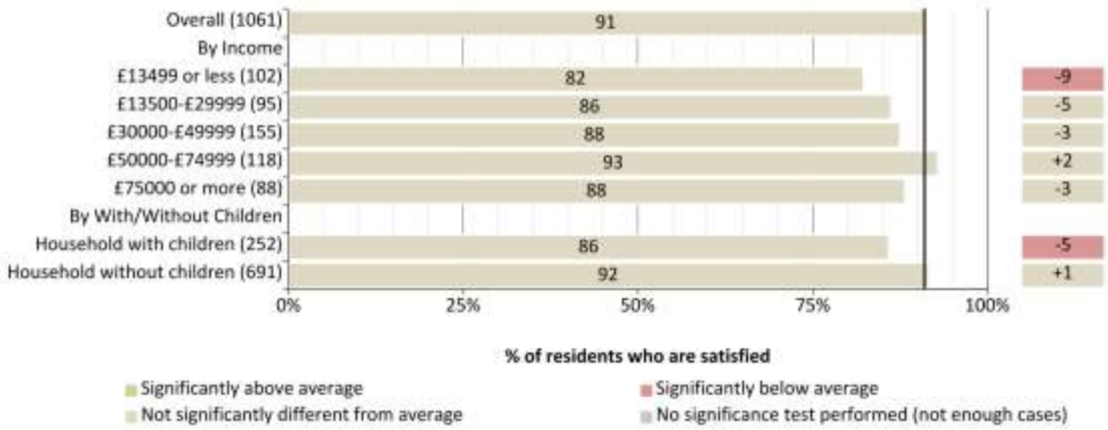
Base: All residents (1061)

110. Overall, the vast majority (91%) of residents are also satisfied with the open spaces and parks in their area, with around three fifths (61%) being very satisfied. Only 3% of residents report being dissatisfied with the open spaces and parks.

111. Satisfaction is highest in Sub Area 2 (97%) and lowest in Sub Areas 1 and 4 (both 86%).

112. Figure 25 below indicates the demographic sub-groups that are significantly more likely or less likely to be satisfied with open spaces and parks in the local area. Groups that are significantly more likely than average to think this are highlighted green, and groups that are significantly less likely to do so are highlighted in red.

Figure 25: Overall how satisfied or dissatisfied are you with open spaces and parks in this area? (Demographic sub-group analysis – only variables that yielded a significant result are shown). (Source: LLDC Household Survey 2017)

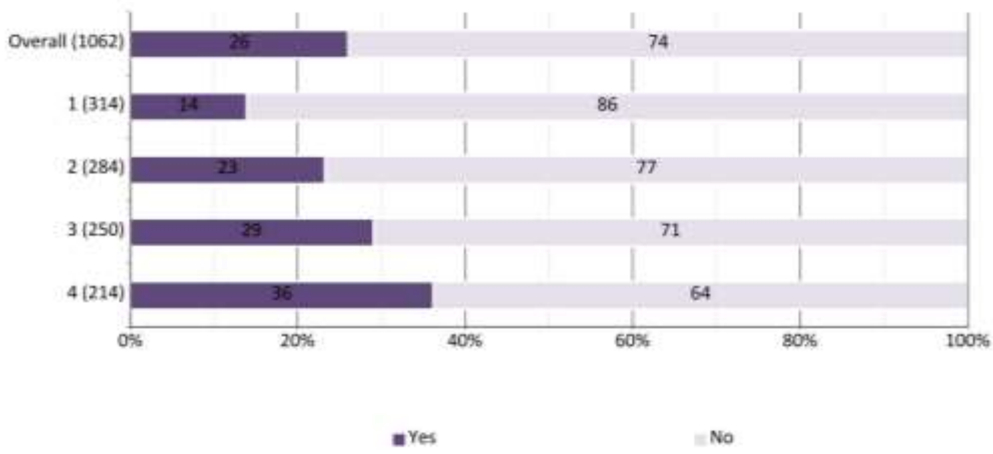


Base: All residents (number of respondents shown in brackets)

Time in property and future plans

Have you moved into the property in the last 12 months?

Figure 26: Have you moved into the property in the last 12 months? Overall and by Sub Area (Source: LLDC Household Survey 2017)



Base: All residents (1062)

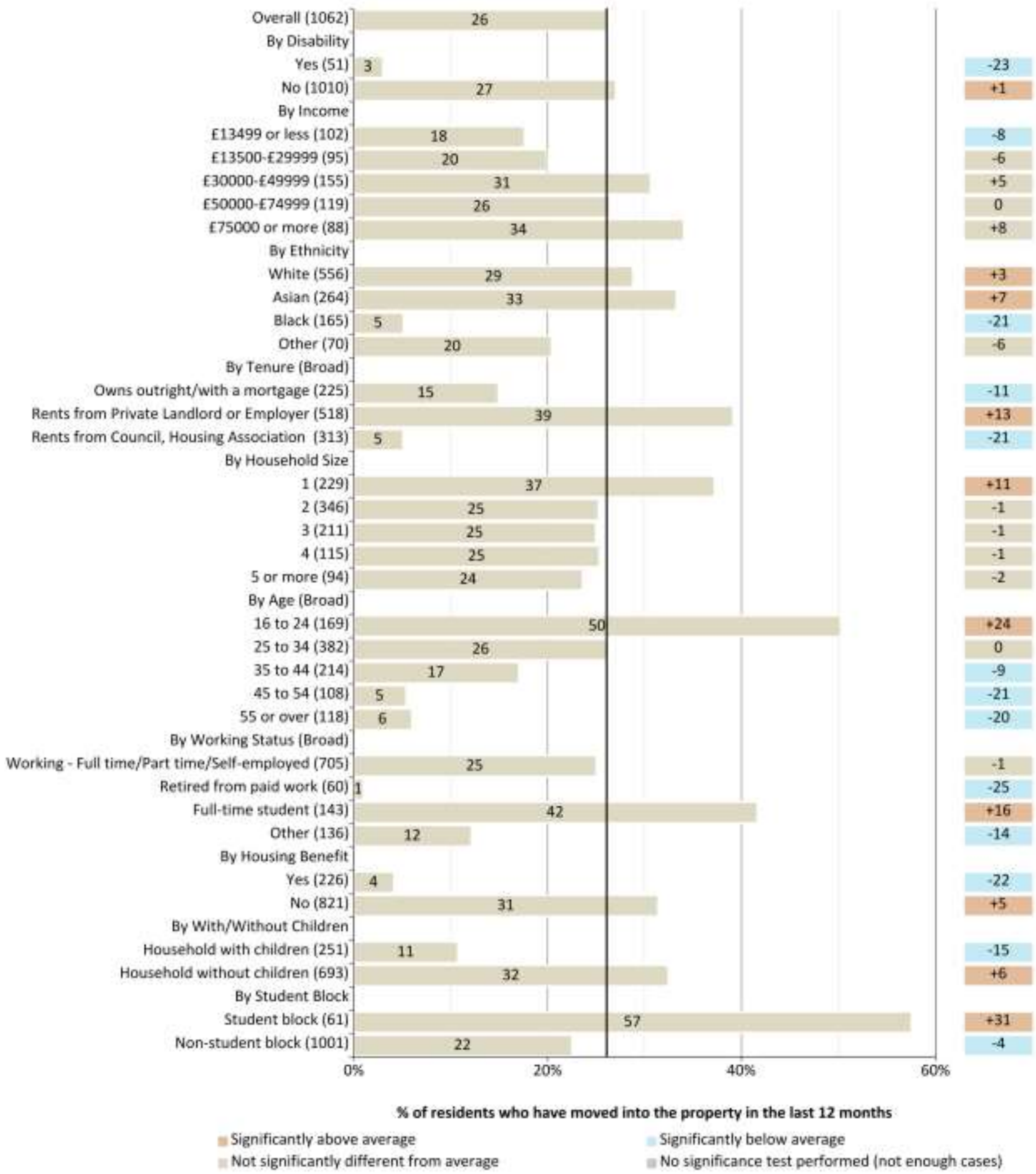
113. Around a quarter (26%) of residents have moved into the property in the last 12 months.

114. Residents of Sub Area 1 are least likely to have moved into their property in the last year (14%); however around a third (36%) of Sub Area 4 residents have moved in during this time.

115. This is consistent with Figure 20 above showing that over a third of Sub Area 4 residents had lived in their local area for less than 12 months (although it is worth noting that Sub Area 2 had by far the biggest proportion of residents who had lived in the local area less than 5 years – 95%).

116. Figure 27 below indicates the demographic sub-groups that are significantly more likely or less likely to have moved into the property in the last 12 months. Groups that are significantly more likely than average to think this are highlighted orange, and groups that are significantly less likely to do so are highlighted in blue.

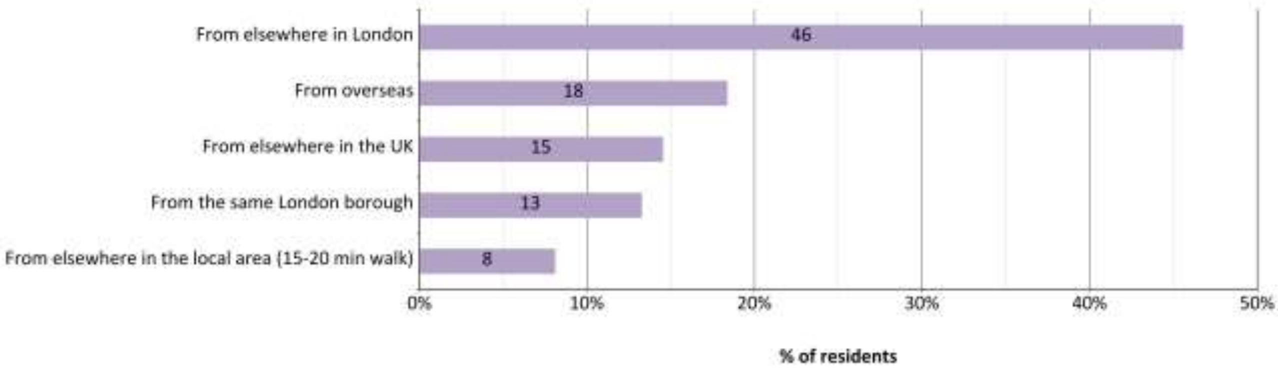
Figure 27: Have you moved into the property in the last 12 months? (Demographic sub-group analysis – only variables that yielded a significant result are shown). (Source: LLDC Household Survey 2017)



Base: All residents (number of respondents shown in brackets)

Where have you moved from?

Figure 28: Where have you moved from? Overall (Source: LLDC Household Survey 2017)



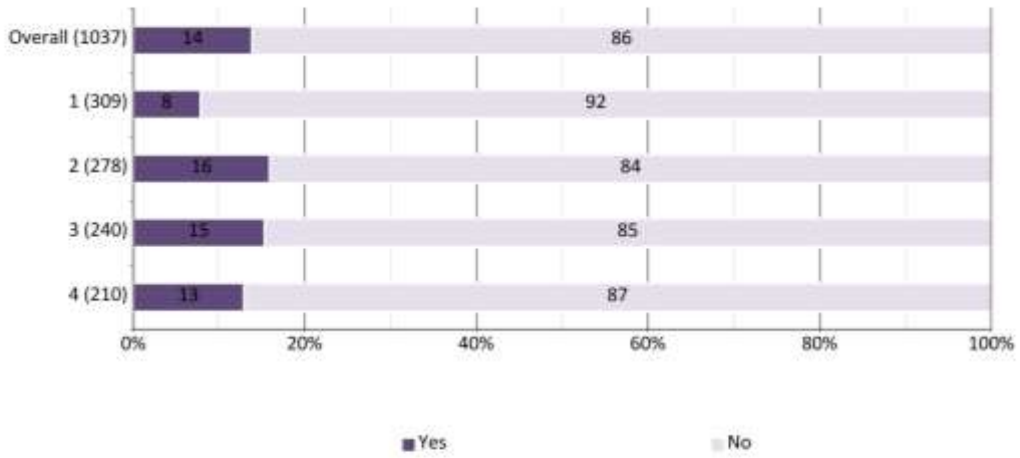
Base: All residents who have moved in during the last 12 months (276)

117. Of those who have moved into the property in the last 12 months, nearly half (46%) have moved from elsewhere in London.

118. Just under a fifth of residents (18%) who have moved in during the last 12 months, have done so from overseas. Slightly smaller proportions have moved in from elsewhere in the UK (15%); from the same London Borough (13%), or from elsewhere in the local area (8%).

Are you planning on moving away from the property in the next 12 months?

Figure 29: Are you planning on moving away from the property in the next 12 months? Overall and by Sub Area (Source: LLDC Household Survey 2017)

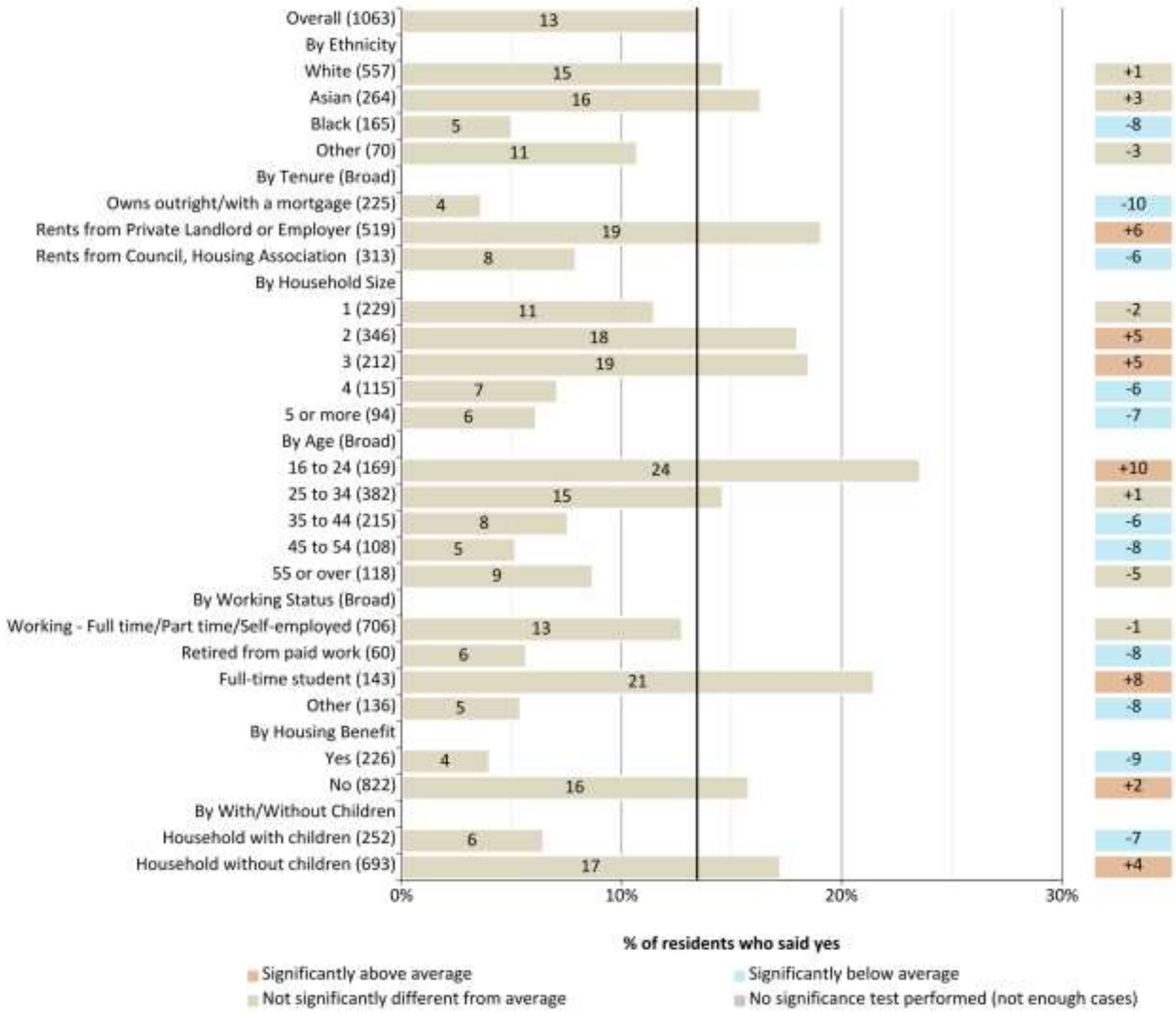


Base: All residents (1063)

119. The majority (86%) of residents are not planning on moving away from the property in the next 12 months, with residents of Sub Area 1 seemingly being most likely to not want to move (92%).

120. Figure 30 below shows the population sub-groups that are significantly more or less likely to say that they are planning on moving away from the property in the next 12 months. Results that are significantly more likely than average are highlighted in green, and those that are significantly less likely are highlighted in red.

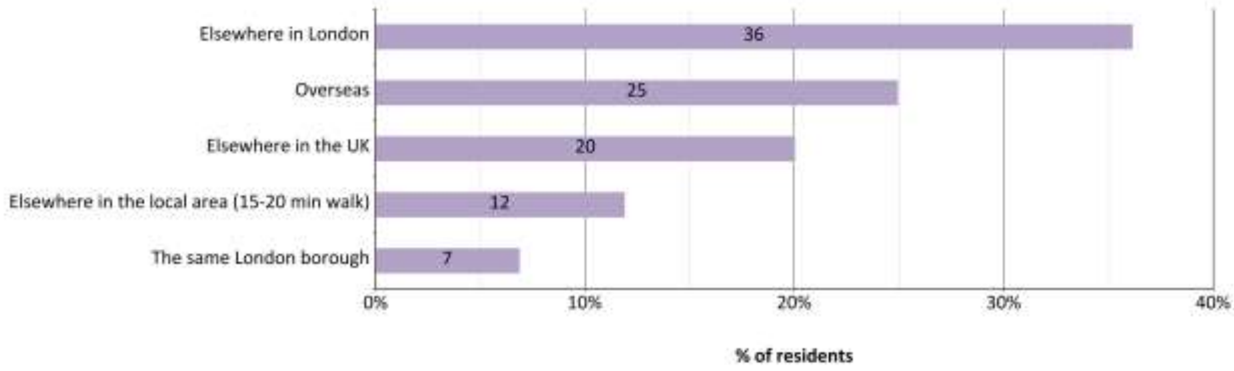
Figure 30: Are you planning on moving away from the property in the next 12 months? (Demographic sub-group analysis – only variables that yielded a significant result are shown). (Source: LLDC Household Survey 2017)



Base: All residents (number of respondents shown in brackets)

Where are you planning on moving to?

Figure 31: Where are you planning on moving to? Overall (Source: LLDC Household Survey 2017)

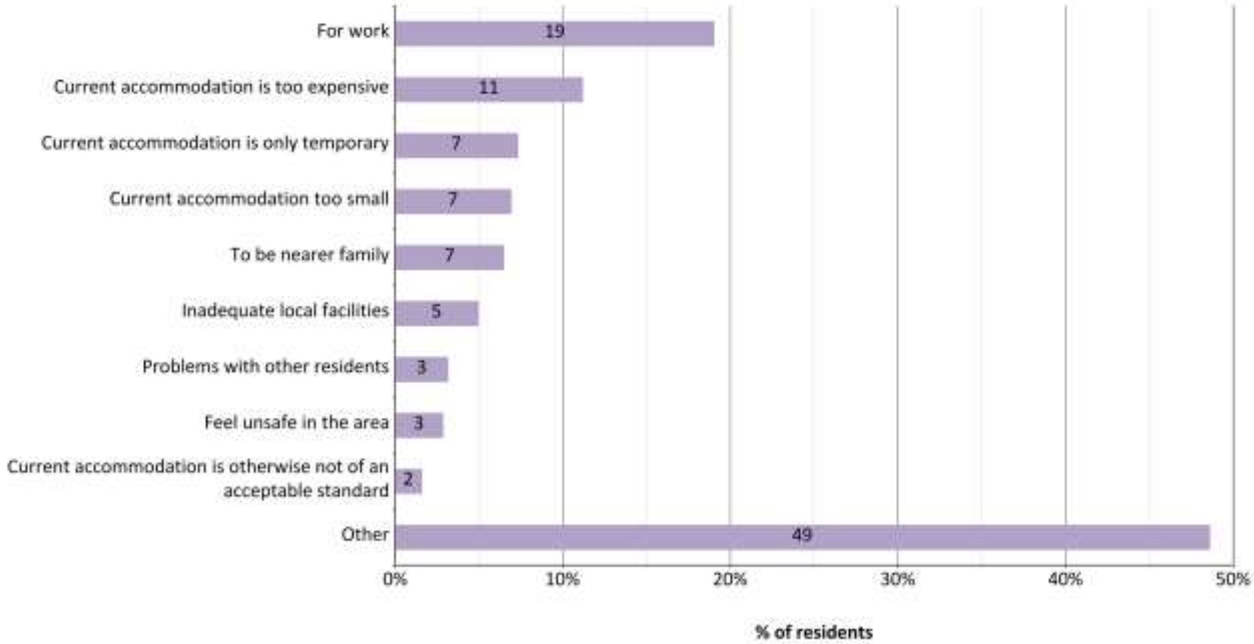


Base: Residents who are planning on moving away in the next 12 months (116)

121. Of those who are planning on moving away from the property in the next 12 months more than a third (36%) are planning on moving elsewhere in London. Around a quarter (25%) are planning on moving overseas, with smaller proportions planning on moving elsewhere in the UK (20%); elsewhere in the local area (12%) and the same London borough (7%).

What are your main reasons for wanting to move?

Figure 32: What are your main reasons for wanting to move? Overall (Source: LLDC Household Survey 2017)



Base: Residents who are planning on moving away in the next 12 months (120)

122. Residents who are planning on moving away from the property in the next 12 months were asked the main reasons for wanting to move. Around a fifth (19%) want to move for work. Other reasons include: current accommodation is too expensive (11%); current accommodation is only temporary (7%); current accommodation is too small (7%); to be nearer family (7%); inadequate local facilities (5%); problems with other residents (3%); feel unsafe in the area (3%) and current accommodation is otherwise not of an acceptable standard (2%).

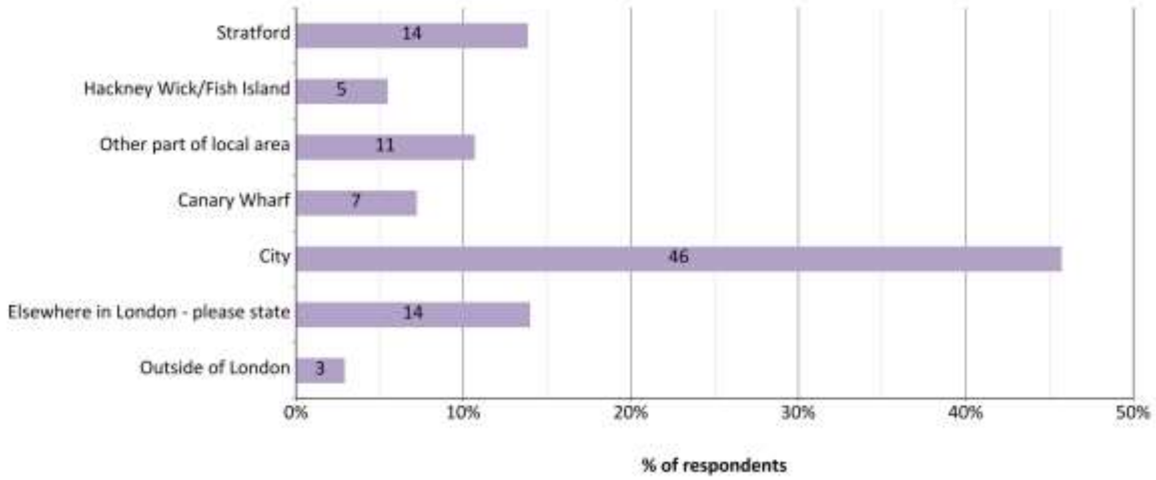
123. Residents who are aged 25 to 34 are significantly more likely to move because the current accommodation is too expensive.

124. Residents of Sub Area 1 appear somewhat more likely than average to want to move because of inadequate local facilities and feeling unsafe in the area; however, results for sub-groups should be interpreted with some caution due to low base sizes (due to the relatively low numbers of respondents planning to move in the next 12 months).

Work and education

Where is your main work place/place of study based?

Figure 33: Where is your main work place/place of study based? Overall (Source: LLDC Household Survey 2017)



Base: Residents who are in employment or education (822)

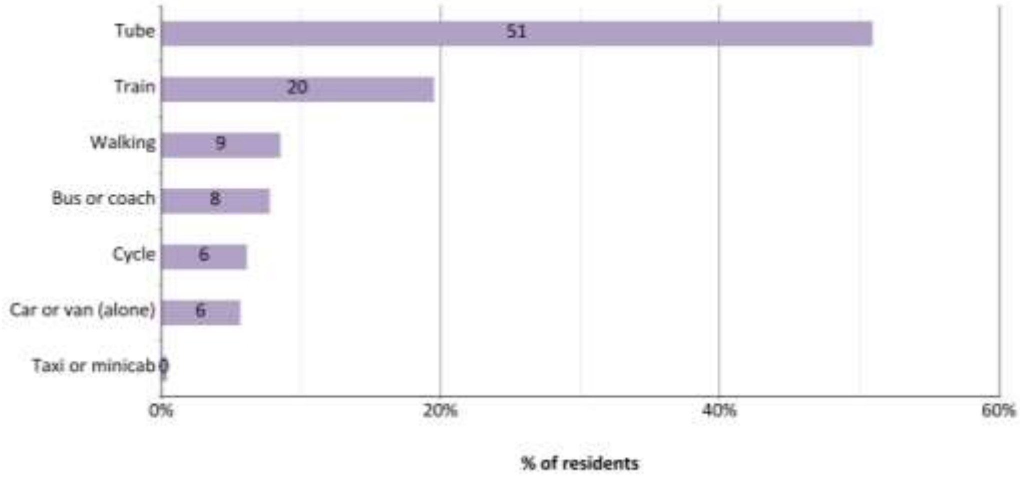
125. The most common location for LLDC residents to be based at for work/education is the City (46%). Around 14% are based on Stratford, 5% in Hackney Wick/Fish Island, and 11% elsewhere in their local area. Just under a tenth (7%) work or study in Canary Wharf. The remaining residents are based either elsewhere in London (14%) or outside of London (3%).

126. Less than a third of Sub Area 1 residents (29%) work or study in the City; the same proportion (29%) work or study in Hackney Wick/Fish Island.

127. Sub Area 2 residents are more likely than the rest of LLDC to be based in Canary Wharf (10% cf. 6% or less in each of the other Sub Areas).

How do you usually travel for work/education?

Figure 34: How do you usually travel for work/education? Overall (Source: LLDC Household Survey 2017)



Base: Residents who are in employment or education (818)

128. Around half (51%) of residents use the tube to travel for work/education. A fifth (20%) usually travel by train. Around 1in 10 or less travel by walking (9%) or bus or coach (8%); fewer travel by cycle (6%); car or van (6%) and taxi or minicab (<1%).

129. Sub Area 1 residents are more likely than those elsewhere in LLDC to cycle (21%) or use the train (26%). In Sub Areas 2 and 3 more than half use the Tube (54% and 59% respectively).

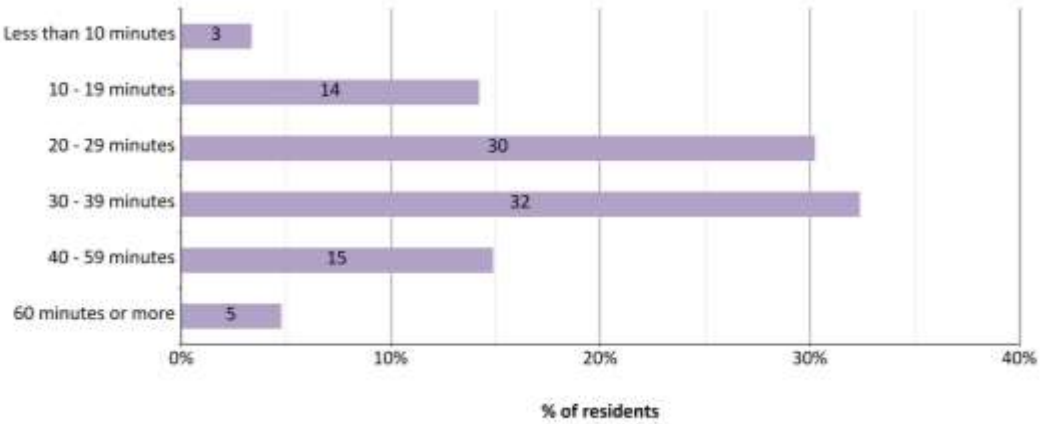
130. Residents in single person households, residents who rent from a private landlord and residents who are of an Asian ethnicity are among the groups significantly more likely to use the tube; whereas those from larger households (4 persons), part time employees, residents who rent from the council/housing association/social landlord and whose household receives housing benefit are all significantly more likely to walk to their work/education.

131. Residents who are male, residents aged 25 to 34, and residents who earn £75,000 or more are among groups significantly more likely to cycle. Groups that are significantly more likely to use the bus or coach to travel for work/education include: residents who rent from the council/housing association/social landlord, full time students, those who earn £13,499 or less, residents of an Asian or Black ethnicity, residents whose households are in receipt of housing benefit, and residents whose households contain children.

On a normal day, how long does it take you to get to your main work place/place of study?

On a normal day, how satisfied or dissatisfied are you with your experience of commuting to your main place of work/place of study?

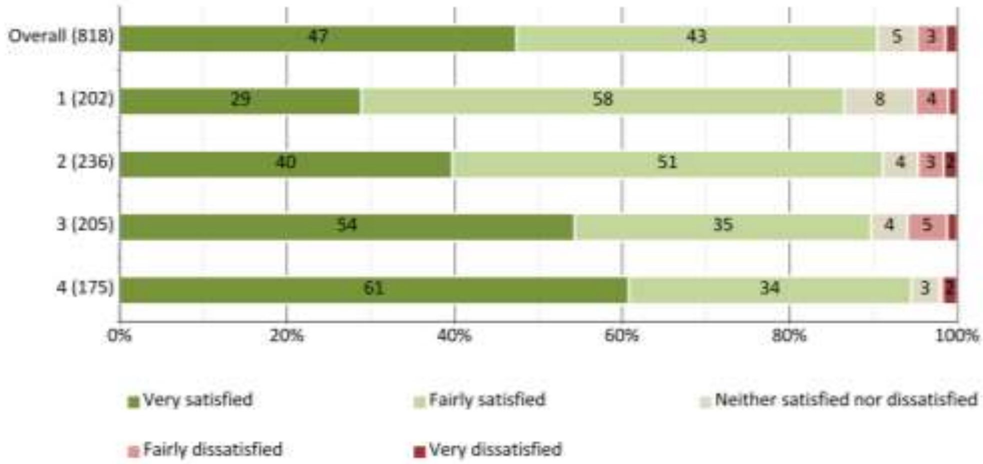
Figure 35: On a normal day, how long does it take you to get to your main work place/place of study? Overall (Source: LLDC Household Survey 2017)



Base: Residents who are in employment or education (814)

132. Most residents spend either 20-29 (30%) or 30-39 (32%) minutes travelling to their main work place/place of study. Only 3% of residents spend less than 10 minutes commuting and 5% spend 60 minutes or more on their commute.

Figure 36: On a normal day, how satisfied or dissatisfied are you with your experience of commuting to your main place of work/place of study? Overall and by Sub Area (Source: LLDC Household Survey 2017)



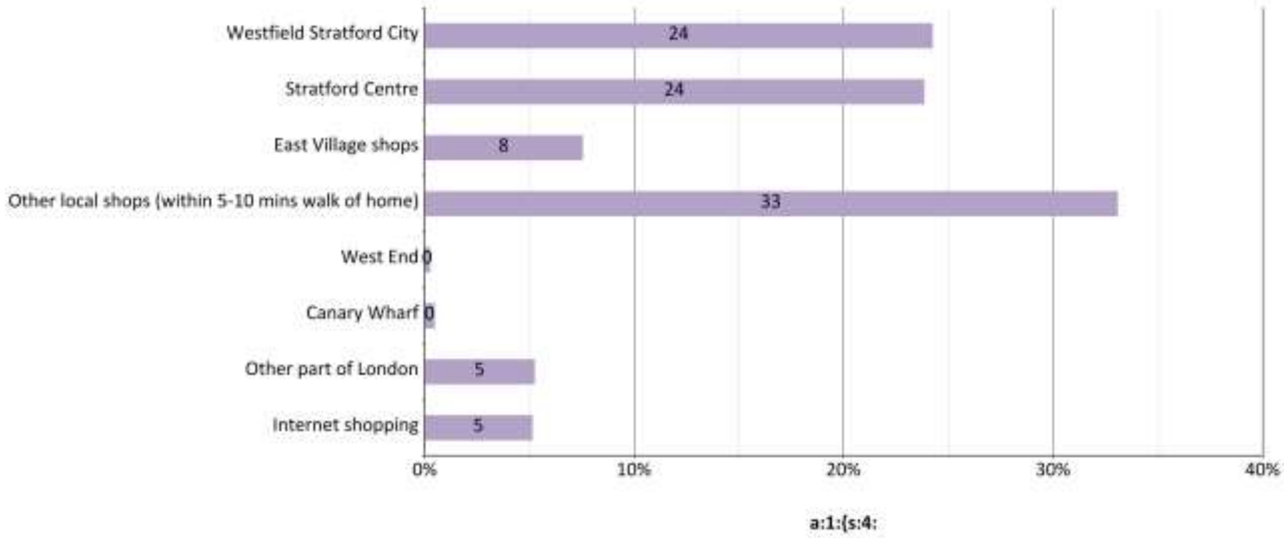
Base: Residents who are in employment or education (818)

133. The majority (90%) of residents are satisfied with their experience of commuting to their main place of work/place of study, with Sub Area 4 residents being most satisfied (95%).

Shopping and other facilities

Where do you most often do your main food shop?

Figure 37: Where do you most often do your main food shop? Overall (Source: LLDC Household Survey 2017)



Base: All residents (1062)

134. Residents were asked where they most often do their main food shop. Across the LLDC as a whole, around a quarter of residents (24%) do the main food shop in Westfield Stratford City and the same proportion go to the Stratford Centre. A lower proportion use East Village shops (8%). However a larger proportion (33%) use ‘other’ local shops within 10-15 minutes’ walk of home.

135. Sub Area 1 residents are particularly likely to use ‘other’ local shops (i.e. not Westfield, Stratford Centre or East Village shops) (61%) and are also more likely than other Sub Areas to go to other parts of London (8%) and do internet shopping (8%).

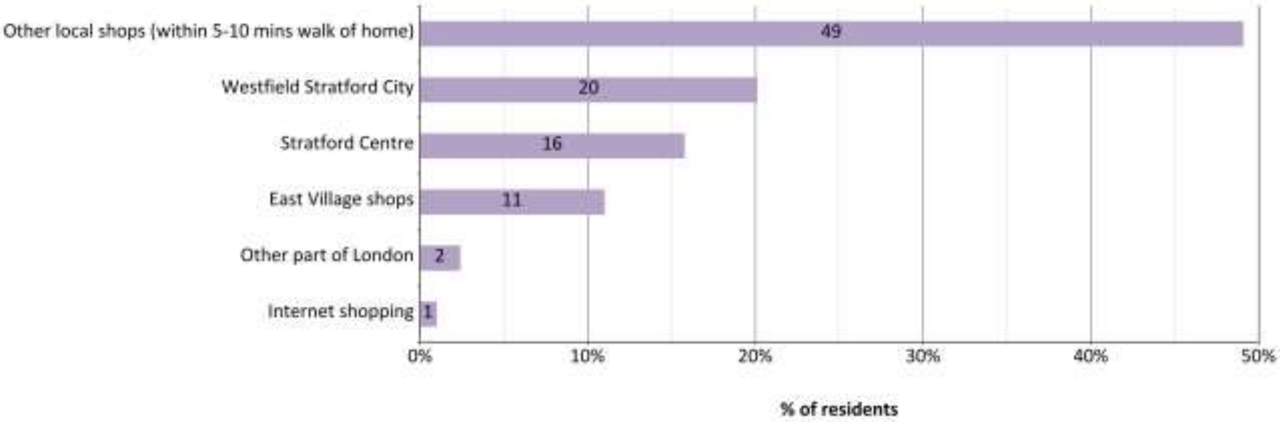
136. Sub Area 2 residents are most likely to use Westfield Stratford City (33%) and East Village shops (23%).

137. The most common place for Sub Area 3 residents to do their main food shop is the Stratford Centre (38%) or Westfield Stratford City (31%), followed by ‘other’ local shops (22%).

138. More than half of Sub Area 4 residents use ‘other’ local shops (54%), and just over a quarter (27%) use the Stratford Centre.

Where do you most often do your top up food shop (extra milk, bread etc.)

Figure 38: Where do you most often do your top up food shop (extra milk, bread etc.) Overall (Source: LLDC Household Survey 2017)



Base: All residents (1063)

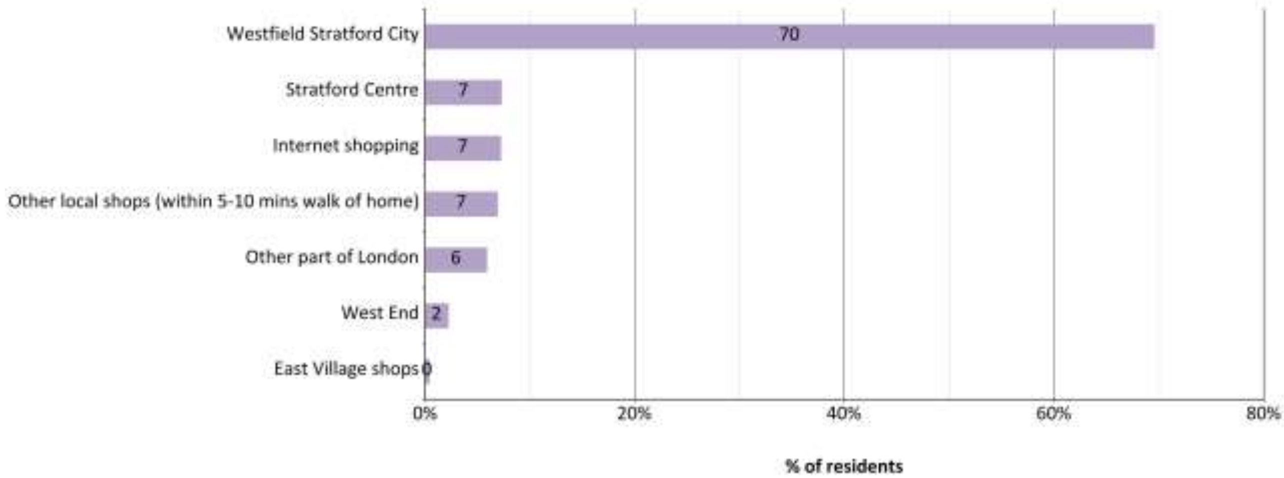
139. Residents were asked where they most often do their top up food shop. The most popular response was ‘other’ local shops (i.e. not Westfield, Stratford Centre or East Village shops) (49%). Lower proportions use Westfield Stratford City (20%); Stratford Centre (16%); East Village shops (11%); other parts of London (2%) and internet shopping (1%).

140. Residents of Sub Areas 1 and 4 are particularly likely to use ‘other’ local shops (76% and 70% respectively).

141. This was also a popular option for residents in Sub Areas 2 (35%) and 3 (39%). However it is worth noting that over a third of Sub Area 2 residents use East Village shops (35%) and more than a quarter of Sub Area 3 residents most often go to Westfield Stratford City (29%) or the Stratford Centre (28%).

Where do you most often do your shopping for items of clothing?

Figure 39: Where do you most often do your shopping for items of clothing? Overall (Source: LLDC Household Survey 2017)



Base: All residents (1058)

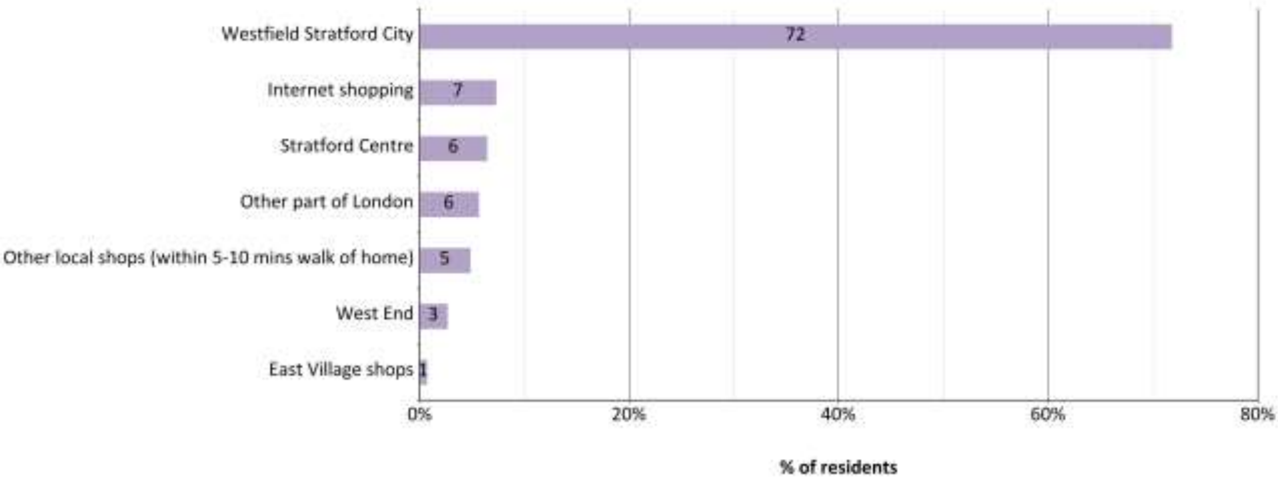
142. Residents were asked where they most often do their shopping for items of clothing. Over two thirds (70%) most often do this type of shopping in Westfield Stratford City. Fewer than 1 in 10 most often do clothes shopping in the Stratford Centre (7%); online 7%); in 'other' local shops (7%); in other parts of London (6%); in the West End (2%) and in East Village shops (<1%).

143. In Sub Areas 2, (80%) 3 (75%) and 4 (69%) an absolute majority of residents most often shop for clothes in Westfield Stratford City.

144. This is also the most popular option for Sub Area 1 residents (39%); however, a sizeable proportion of residents in this area (29%) use 'other' local shops.

Where do you most often do your shopping for shoes?

Figure 40: Where do you most often do your shopping for shoes? Overall (Source: LLDC Household Survey 2017)



Base: All residents (1054)

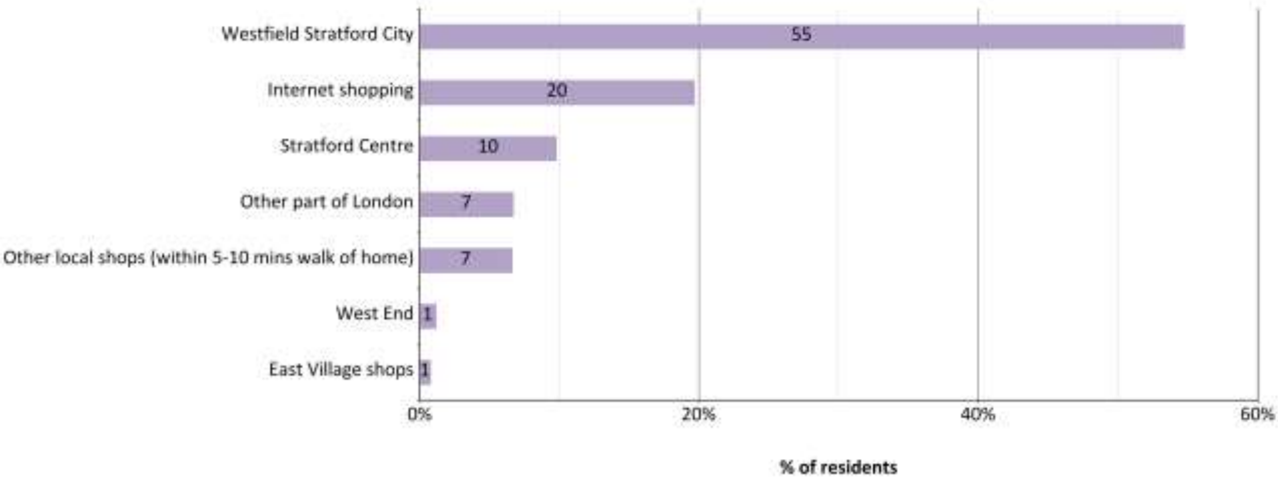
145. Residents were asked where they most often do their shopping for shoes. Over 7 in 10 (72%) do this type of shopping in Westfield Stratford City. A lower proportion use internet shopping (7%); Stratford Centre (6%); other parts of London (6%); other local shops (5%); West End (3%) and East Village shops (1%).

146. Again, absolute majorities are most likely to use Westfield Stratford City in Sub Areas 2 (83%), 3 (75%) and 4 (71%).

147. This is also the most popular location for Sub Area 1 residents (46%); however a significantly larger proportion than elsewhere are most likely to use ‘other’ local shops (22%).

Where do you most often do your shopping for electricals?

Figure 41: Where do you most often do your shopping for electricals? Overall (Source: LLDC Household Survey 2017)



Base: All residents (1049)

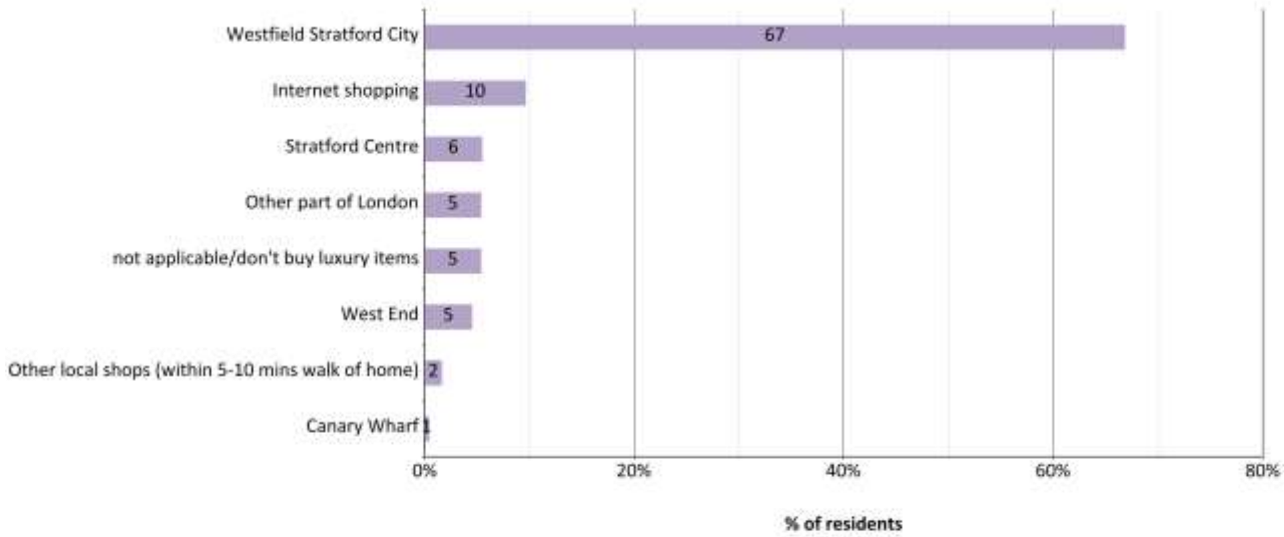
148. Residents were asked where they most often do their shopping for electricals. Just over half (55%) most often shop for these at Westfield Stratford City. A fifth (20%) shop on the internet for electricals. Around 1 in 10 or less shop in the Stratford Centre (10%), other parts of London (7%), 'other' local shops (7%), the West End (1%) or East Village shops (1%).

149. Sub Area 1 residents are most likely to shop for electricals in Westfield Stratford City (33%) or 'other' local shops (25%).

150. Westfield Stratford City is the most common location for electricals shopping in all four Sub Areas, but particularly Sub Areas 2 (67%), 3 (57%) and 4 (48%). However, more than a tenth of Sub Area 3 and 4 residents use the Stratford Centre (both 14%).

Where do you most often do your shopping for other luxury items - by this I mean things such as handbags or leather goods (not clothes), fashion accessories, jewellery, watches, fragrances and cosmetics?

Figure 42: Where do you most often do your shopping for other luxury items - by this I mean things such as handbags or leather goods (not clothes), fashion accessories, jewellery, watches, fragrances and cosmetics? Overall (Source: LLDC Household Survey 2017)



Base: All residents (1056)

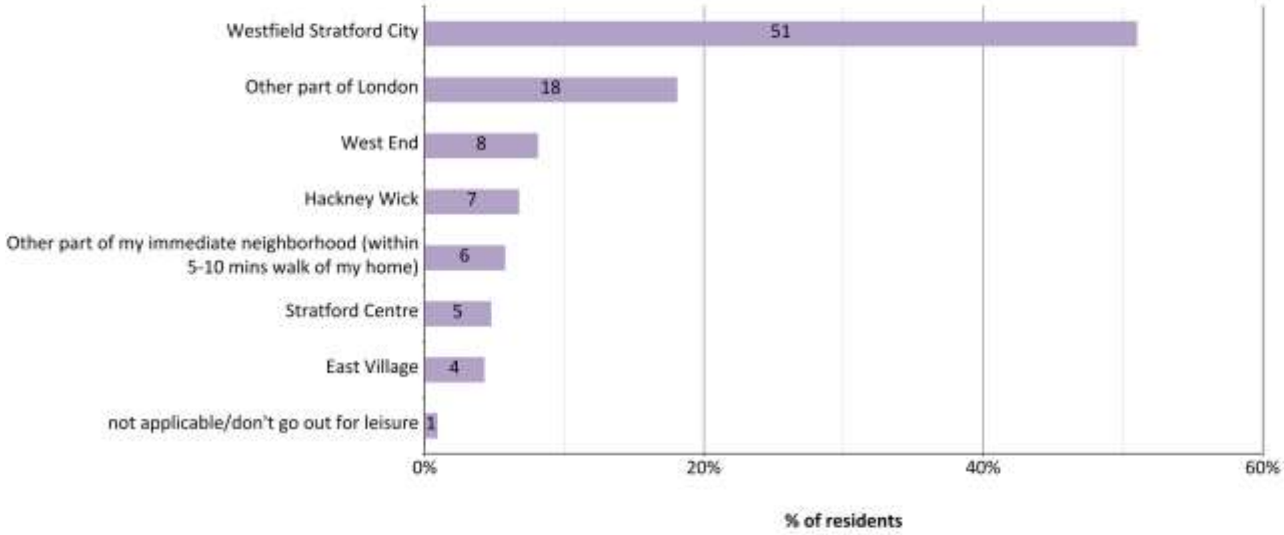
151. Residents were asked where they most often do their shopping for other luxury items (e.g. handbags and leather goods, accessories, jewellery, cosmetics etc.). Around two thirds (67%) of residents shop at Westfield Stratford City for luxury goods. Fewer residents shop on the internet (10%), in the Stratford Centre (6%), in the West End (5%), in 'other' local shops (2%), in Canary Wharf (1%) and in other parts of London (5%). 5% of residents don't buy luxury items.

152. Across all four Sub Areas, an absolute majority of residents are most likely to shop for luxury items in Westfield Stratford City: 57% in Sub Area 1, 73% in Sub Area 2, 69% in Sub Area 3 and 60% in Sub Area 4.

153. More than a tenth of Sub Area 1 residents (14%) use the Stratford Centre.

In general, where do you most often go for leisure activities (restaurants, bars, cinemas etc)?

Figure 43: In general, where do you most often go for leisure activities (restaurants, bars, cinemas etc)? Overall (Source: LLDC Household Survey 2017)



Base: All residents (1048)

155. Residents were asked where they most often go for leisure activities. Almost half (51%) of residents often go to Westfield Stratford City for this purpose. Around a fifth (18%) visit other parts of London. Lower proportions of residents go to the West End (8%); Hackney Wick (7%); other parts of their immediate neighbourhood (6%); Stratford Centre (5%) and East Village (4%).

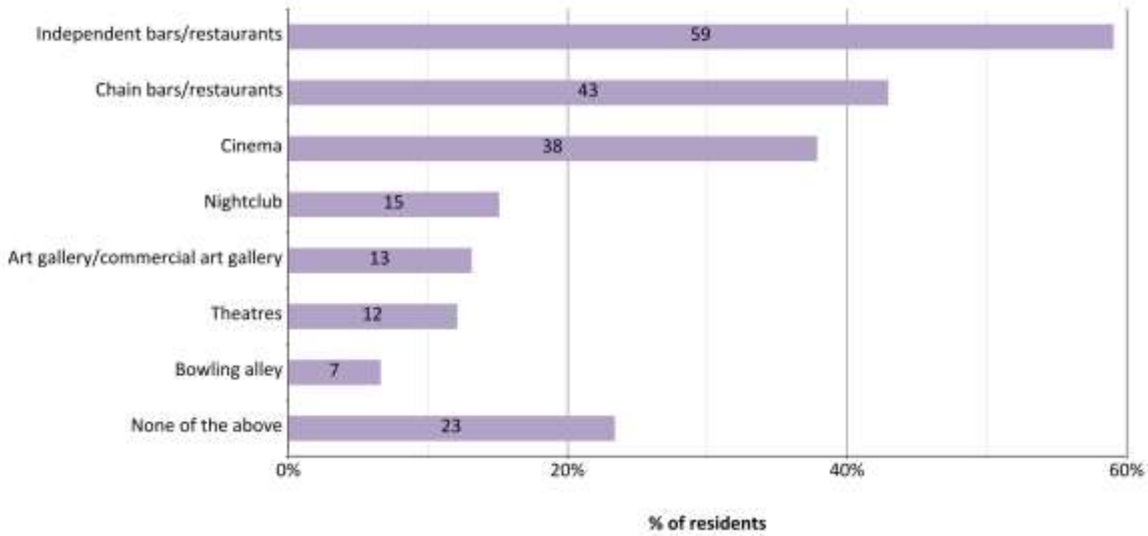
156. In all four Sub Areas, Westfield Stratford City is the most popular location for leisure activities. However, the proportions most likely to use it vary from 61% in Sub Area 2, to just 34% in Sub Area 1.

157. A fifth (20%) of Sub Area 1 residents are most likely to go to Hackney Wick for leisure activities, and over a tenth (12%) go elsewhere in their immediate neighbourhood. 4% of Sub Area 1 residents do not go out for leisure – a significantly higher proportion than elsewhere in the LLDC.

158. Of the four Sub Areas, residents in Sub Area 1 are the least likely to go most often to other parts of London for their leisure activities.

Which leisure venues have you visited within the last month?

Figure 44: Which leisure venues have you visited within the last month? Overall (Source: LLDC Household Survey 2017)



Base: All residents (1034)

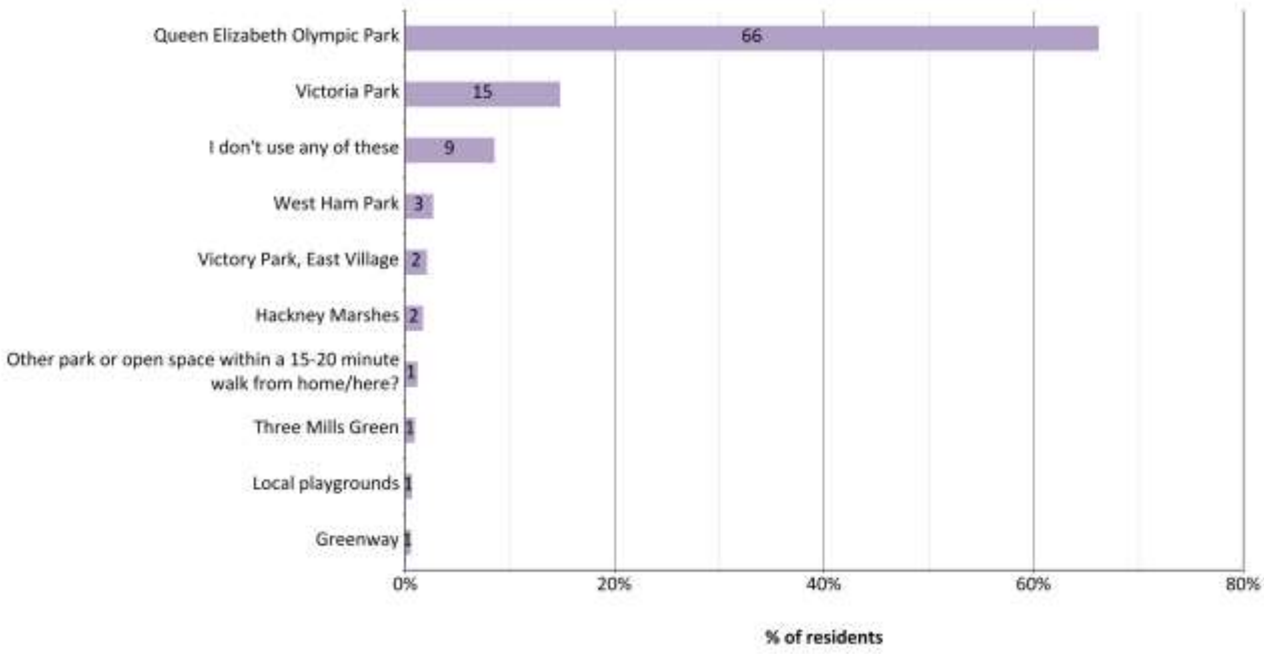
159. Residents were asked which leisure venues they have visited within the last month. Around three fifths (59%) had visited independents bars/restaurants, while around two fifths had visited chain bars/restaurants (43%) and the cinema (38%). Smaller proportions of residents had visited a night club (15%); an art gallery/commercial art gallery (13%); theatres (12%) and a bowling alley (7%). Just under a quarter (23%) had not visited any of the venues listed.

160. In all four Sub Areas, more than half of residents had visited independent bars or restaurants; however the highest proportions are seen in Sub Areas 1 (63%) and 2 (64%).

161. Residents of Sub Area 1 were significantly more likely than average to have visited an art gallery (26% cf. 13% overall), a nightclub (24% cf. 15% overall) or a bowling alley (11% cf. 7% overall) in the previous month.

Which one of the following parks and open spaces do you most often visit?

Figure 45: Which one of the following parks and open spaces do you most often visit? Overall (Source: LLDC Household Survey 2017)



Base: All residents (1062)

162. Residents were given a list of parks and open spaces and were asked which they most often visit. Around two thirds (66%) most often visit the Queen Elizabeth Olympic Park. Just under a fifth (15%) most often visit Victoria Park. Lower proportions most often visit West Ham Park (3%); Victory Park, East Village (2%); Hackney Marshes (2%); Three Mills Green (1%), local playgrounds (1%), Greenway (1%), or another park or open space within a 15 to 20 minute walk of their home (1%). 9% do not use any of these.

163. Residents who have children in their household are significantly less likely to report that they don't visit any of the parks or open spaces.

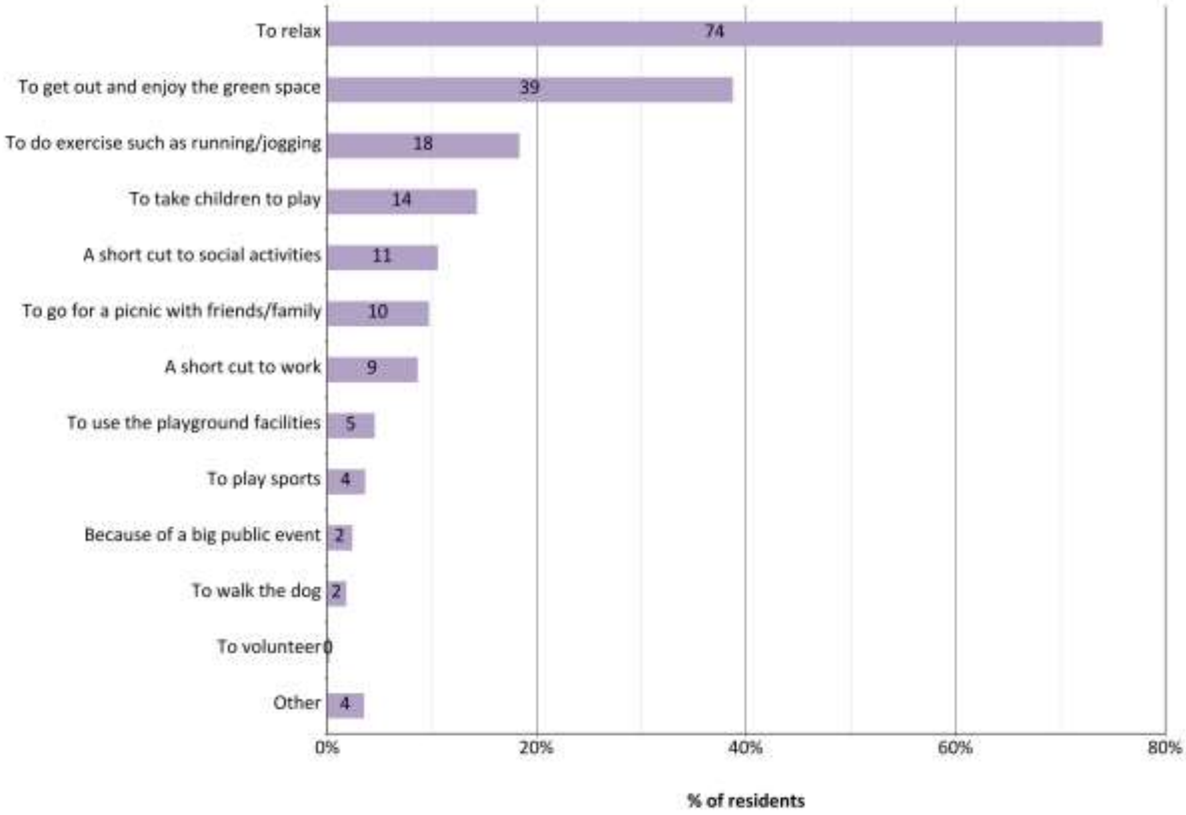
164. The most frequently visited park in Sub Area 1 is Victoria Park (40%), followed by the Queen Elizabeth Olympic Park (33%) (however, Sub Area 1 residents are significantly less likely than the rest of LLDC to say that QEOP is their most often visited park). Nearly a tenth of Sub Area 1 residents most often visit Hackney Marshes (8%). Residents of this Sub Area are also more likely than those elsewhere to use Victory Park (6%).

165. In Sub Areas 2 and 3, around three quarters of residents say that QEOP is the park or open space they most often visit (77% and 75% respectively).

166. QEOP is also the most frequently visited park for more than half of Sub Area 4 residents (59%). However, around a fifth (19%) are most likely to visit Victoria Park.

What are the main reasons why you have visited this open space/park?

Figure 46: What are the main reasons why you have visited this open space/park? Overall (Source: LLDC Household Survey 2017)

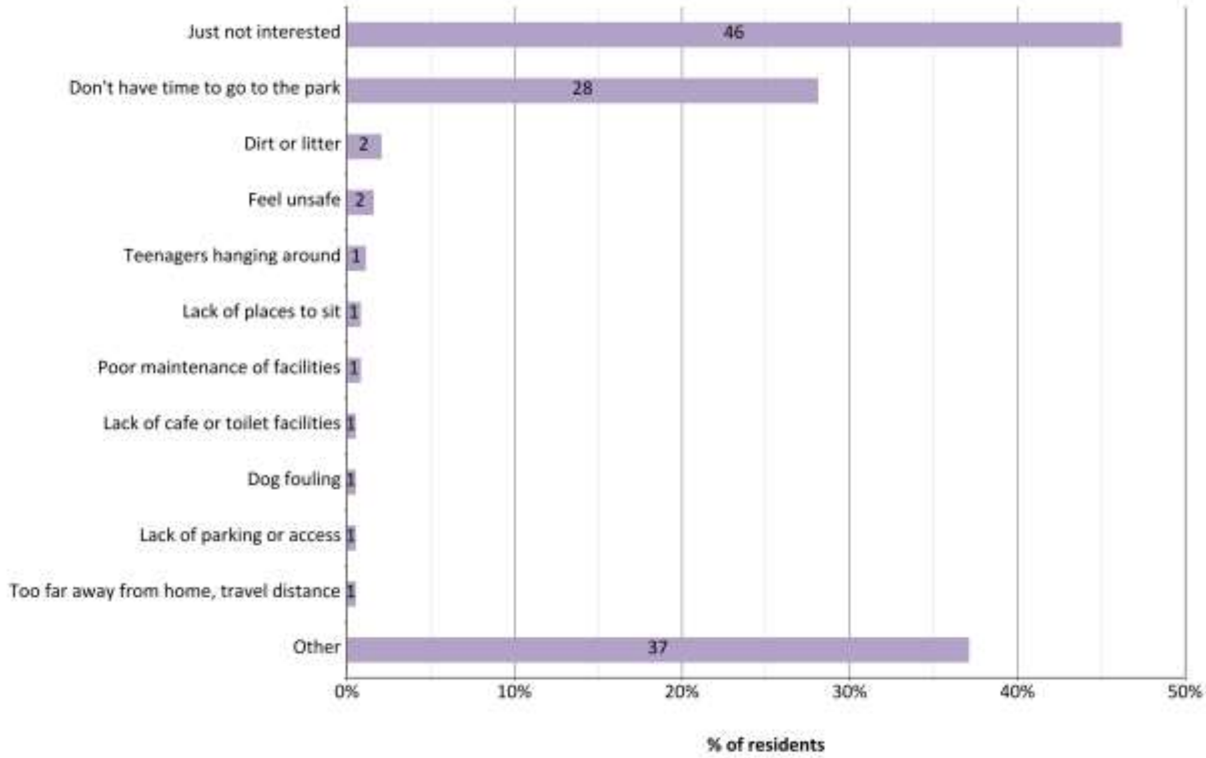


Base: Residents who have visited parks and open spaces (973)

167. Residents were asked for the main reasons why they have visited the open space/park. The most common reason is to relax (74%). Around two fifths (39%) visit to get out and enjoy the green space while around a fifth (18%) visit to do exercise such as running/jogging.

What are the main reasons why you don't visit these park/open spaces?

Figure 47: What are the main reasons why you don't visit these park/open spaces? Overall (Source: LLDC Household Survey 2017)

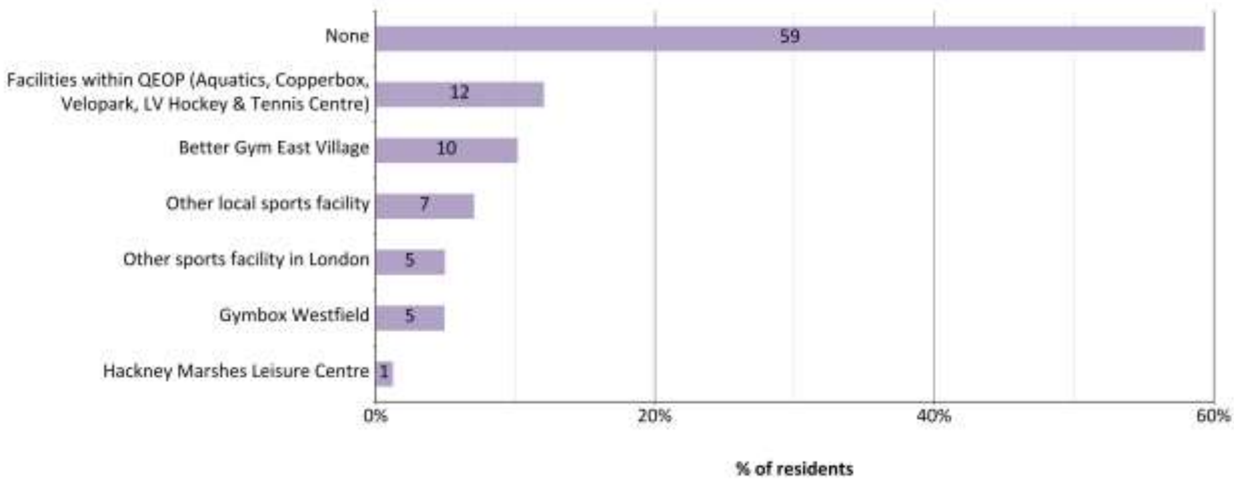


Base: Residents who have not visited parks and open spaces (88)

168. Residents who haven't visited any of the parks/open spaces listed were asked why not. Nearly half (46%) are simply not interested. Over a quarter (28%) do not have time to go to the park. Other reasons include dirt/litter (2%) and feeling unsafe (2%).

Which one of the following facilities do you most often use for sports, physical activity or other forms of exercise?

Figure 48: Which one of the following facilities do you most often use for sports, physical activity or other forms of exercise? Overall (Source: LLDC Household Survey 2017)



Base: All residents (1061)

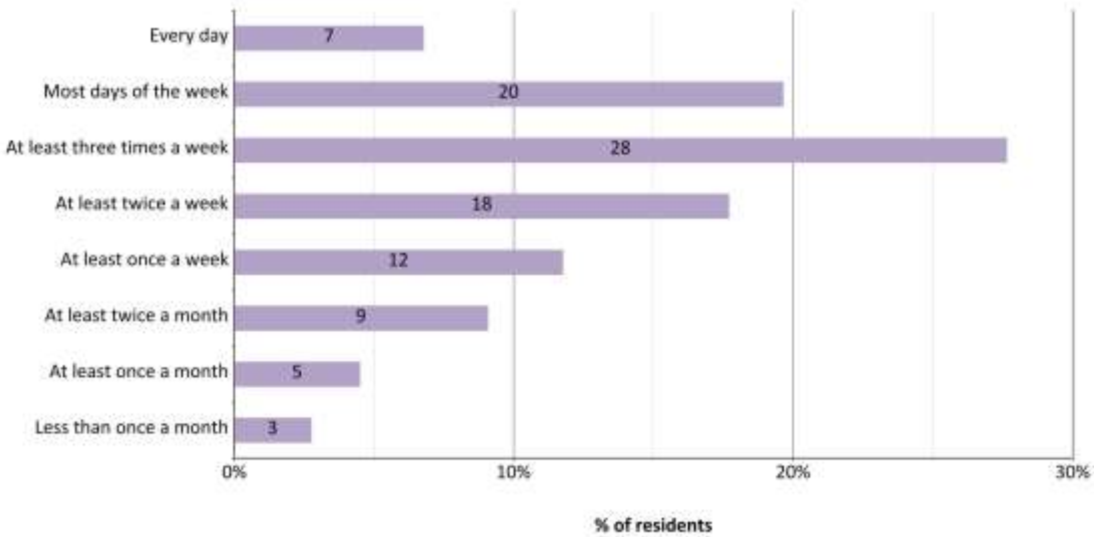
169. Residents were given a list of facilities and asked which they most often use for sports, physical activity or other forms of exercise. Almost three fifths (59%) of residents haven't used any of the facilities. Around 1 in 10 residents have used facilities within QEOP (12%) or Better Gym East Village (10%), while smaller proportions have used Gymbox Westfield (5%), Hackney Marshes Leisure Centre (1%), or other local sports facilities (7%). 5% have used sports facilities elsewhere in London.

170. Sub Area 1 has the highest proportion of residents who have not used any of the facilities (66%).

171. Nearly a quarter (23%) of Sub Area 2 residents have used Better Gym East Village – a significantly higher proportion than in the other Sub Areas.

In general, how often do you use this facility for sports, physical activity or other forms of exercise?

Figure 49: In general, how often do you use this facility for sports, physical activity or other forms of exercise? Overall (Source: LLDC Household Survey 2017)



Base: Residents who have used sports facilities (413)

172. Residents who have used the leisure facilities in the list were asked how often they use the facility for sports, physical activity or other forms of exercise. 7% use the facility every day. A fifth (20%) use it most days of the week and around 3 in 10 (28%) use it at least three times a week.

Table of Figures

Tables

Figures