



State of the Borough 2022



Lambeth

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About this document

Title: State of the Borough 2022

Purpose: Summary of information about Lambeth

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Introduction

Welcome to the Lambeth State of the Borough report. Over the last year we have engaged with residents, businesses and partners across Lambeth to establish the key themes that are important to giving a view of life in Lambeth. This report therefore aims to highlight and present data across these themes for the use of key stakeholders, businesses and residents.

The key themes are part of our local policies and plans including our local Societal Impact Framework, also known as the Better Neighbourhoods Index.

Additional data can be found in the Appendix at the end. If you have questions about this profile please contact our Data, Analytics and Insight team: data@lambeth.gov.uk

Almost two years on from the start of the Covid-19 global pandemic, this report will touch upon the effects that it has had on the borough, residents and businesses.

Lambeth Council no longer use the BAME acronym and instead use the full term, Black, Asian and Multi-Ethnic. We also acknowledge that male and female are not the only gender identities, however data either does not exist or are too small for other identities. Our surveys include two separate questions to capture information about sexual orientation and trans identity. Consequently, this report refers to LGBO+ and responses from Trans residents are too small to report on.

An independent boundary review commission have completed a review of Lambeth's wards. At the local Election in May, Lambeth's wards will change, and we will have 25 wards in place of the current 21. This state of the borough report will be revised at that time and a new report will be made available.

Key demographic and population indicators



Lambeth is an inner south London borough with around 322,000 residents.



There are slightly more male than female residents in Lambeth – around 159,346 (49.5%) females compared to 162,467 (50.5%) males.



Around 57% of Lambeth's population is White – with 41% of Lambeth's population specifically identifying as White British or Irish. 43% of Lambeth's population is Black, Asian or Multi-Ethnic – with those from Black or Black British African backgrounds accounting for 12% of the population and Black or Black British Caribbean backgrounds accounting for 10% of the population.



Life expectancy in Lambeth is low compared to London at 78.6 years for males (2nd lowest in London) and 83.2 years for females (5th Lowest in London).



The borough has the 2nd highest working age (16 to 64) population in London, with almost 75% of the population in this age group.



With a large working age population, Lambeth also has the second highest employment rate in London at 80.8%.



12.7% of the population indicate that their day-to-day activities are limited to some extent by health problems or a disability



It is estimated 10% of the Lambeth population identifies as LGBTQ+



3% of Lambeth residents are currently pregnant or on maternity leave

69%

of Lambeth residents have a religion and 31% have no religion.



The (mean) average house price in Lambeth is £689,009



There are 11.2 Domestic Violence Offences per 1,000 people in Lambeth. The 13th highest rate in London.



4% of Lambeth residents have no qualifications

Covid-19 pandemic

Two years after the beginning of the global pandemic, this section of the report explores the latest covid data for Lambeth including cases, deaths and vaccinations for Lambeth residents.

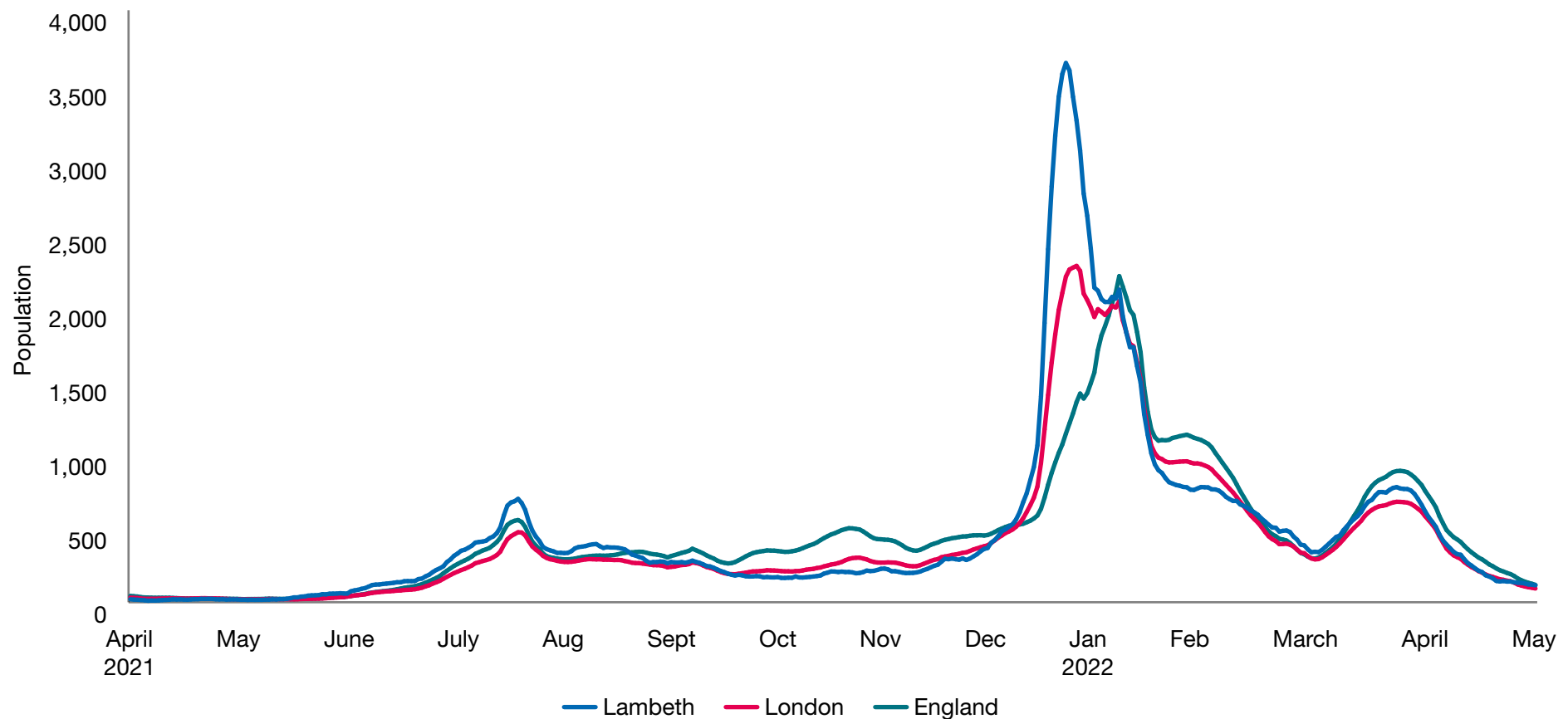
It also includes historic data collected from residents about their attitude towards the coronavirus vaccine at various stages of the vaccine rollout programme.



Covid-19 Pandemic in Lambeth

The Covid-19 infection rate per 10,000 population for the last 12 months.

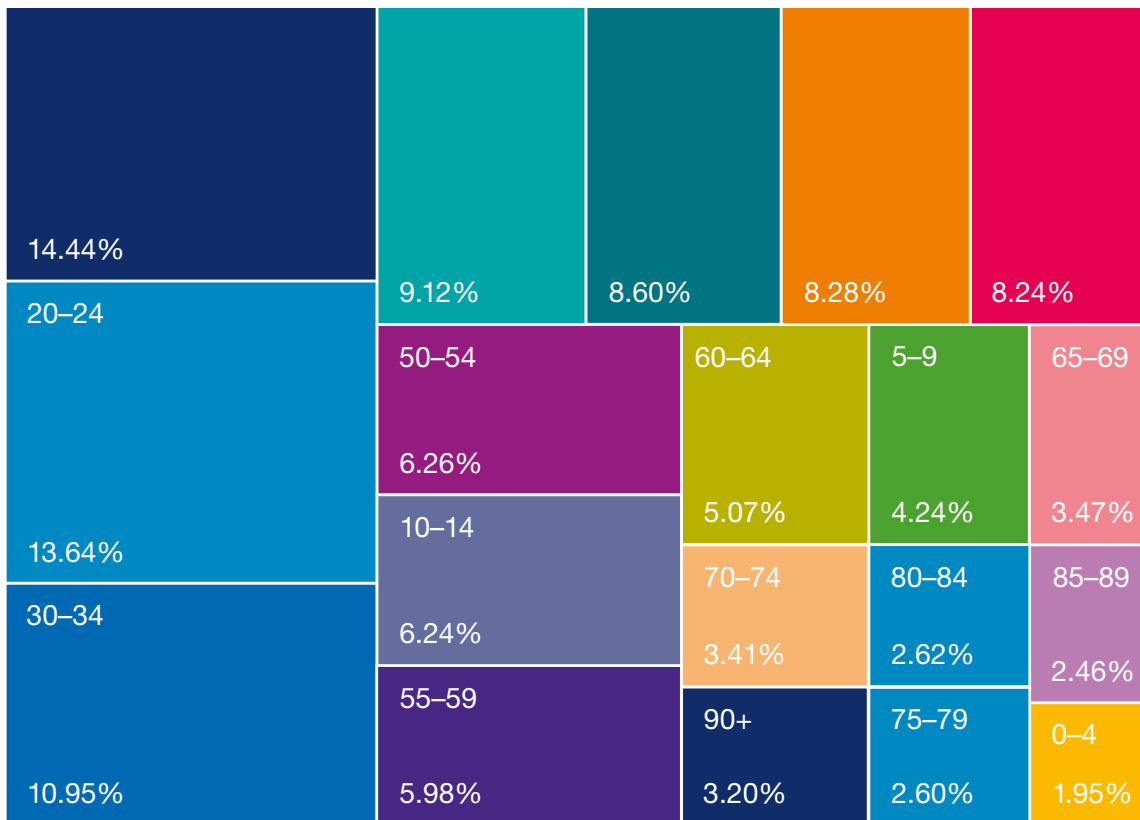
Covid-19 infection rate



Covid-19 Pandemic in Lambeth

In December 2021, Lambeth recorded its highest cases since the Covid-19 pandemic began. This graph shows the relationship between the infections for that month and the age of those infected. It has been scaled to represent the proportion of that age group within the borough to show the prevalence of infections.

December - total Covid-19 cases as a percentage of the age group



Percentage uptake of vaccines within Lambeth by age group

The Journal of Public Health article concludes that “Trust was a critical issue, including mistrust in the vaccine itself and in authorities administering or promoting it. The balance between costs and benefits of vaccination created uptake. Intensive, targeted and ‘hyper local’ initiatives, which

sustained community relationships (which were not constrained by administrative boundaries) helped tackle these barriers.”

This was published in March this year and relates to London generally but it applies particularly in Lambeth.

“Black Caribbean, Black African, Pakistani and Chinese ethnic groups in particular have lower uptake of the flu vaccination than the white population, and the proportion of the population who are vaccinated declines with increasing levels of deprivation.”

Vaccine uptake for the first vaccination by ethnicity and age group

| Ethnicity | 05 - 09 | 10 - 11 | 12 - 15 | 16 - 17 | 18 - 19 | 20 - 24 | 25 - 29 | 30 - 34 | 35 - 39 | 40 - 44 | 45 - 49 | 50 - 54 | 55 - 59 | 60 - 64 | 65 - 69 | 70 - 74 | 75 - 79 | 80+ | Grand Total |
|----------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|-----|-------------|
| Any Other Asian Background | 10% | 9% | 49% | 50% | 67% | 68% | 69% | 63% | 66% | 69% | 81% | 83% | 84% | 84% | 84% | 88% | 90% | 88% | 67% |
| Bangladeshi | 8% | 19% | 51% | 60% | 77% | 74% | 70% | 74% | 72% | 73% | 84% | 88% | 85% | 94% | 89% | 95% | 94% | 84% | 72% |
| Black African | 3% | 4% | 20% | 33% | 39% | 47% | 52% | 50% | 56% | 62% | 69% | 73% | 75% | 77% | 77% | 77% | 79% | 75% | 54% |
| Black Caribbean | 1% | 2% | 9% | 16% | 25% | 31% | 35% | 34% | 36% | 41% | 46% | 54% | 57% | 61% | 63% | 65% | 73% | 76% | 40% |
| Black Other | 2% | 2% | 16% | 23% | 37% | 41% | 43% | 39% | 42% | 46% | 55% | 62% | 64% | 67% | 67% | 73% | 79% | 74% | 46% |
| Chinese | 22% | 23% | 65% | 70% | 66% | 60% | 45% | 50% | 59% | 69% | 73% | 79% | 79% | 85% | 83% | 80% | 80% | 86% | 65% |
| Indian | 11% | 17% | 46% | 69% | 69% | 72% | 75% | 75% | 75% | 78% | 75% | 82% | 83% | 85% | 86% | 97% | 90% | 91% | 71% |
| Mixed Asian | 14% | 23% | 59% | 66% | 72% | 78% | 80% | 72% | 68% | 71% | 73% | 80% | 71% | 93% | 77% | 78% | 93% | 88% | 70% |
| Mixed Black | 4% | 7% | 24% | 37% | 45% | 51% | 53% | 50% | 53% | 56% | 63% | 67% | 66% | 69% | 70% | 71% | 80% | 78% | 52% |
| Mixed Other | 6% | 11% | 35% | 47% | 57% | 62% | 62% | 58% | 61% | 64% | 71% | 76% | 77% | 80% | 74% | 82% | 82% | 84% | 61% |
| Other | 7% | 12% | 44% | 50% | 61% | 59% | 64% | 62% | 61% | 68% | 71% | 77% | 75% | 79% | 77% | 79% | 81% | 75% | 61% |
| Pakistani | 3% | 5% | 41% | 68% | 73% | 73% | 76% | 61% | 54% | 72% | 75% | 78% | 87% | 82% | 83% | 86% | 93% | 84% | 66% |
| Unknown | 5% | 7% | 25% | 33% | 47% | 58% | 62% | 55% | 49% | 46% | 51% | 53% | 53% | 55% | 58% | 56% | 63% | 52% | 46% |
| White British | 12% | 18% | 62% | 70% | 78% | 89% | 91% | 83% | 77% | 78% | 84% | 87% | 90% | 90% | 92% | 93% | 94% | 94% | 77% |
| White Irish | 6% | 10% | 47% | 51% | 60% | 74% | 76% | 63% | 56% | 62% | 76% | 80% | 87% | 85% | 89% | 89% | 95% | 92% | 67% |
| White Other | 8% | 13% | 47% | 59% | 59% | 58% | 61% | 54% | 53% | 59% | 67% | 74% | 76% | 78% | 80% | 79% | 79% | 85% | 61% |
| Grand Total | 8% | 11% | 40% | 50% | 58% | 62% | 63% | 59% | 59% | 63% | 70% | 75% | 76% | 79% | 78% | 81% | 84% | 82% | 61% |

Vaccine uptake (February 2021)

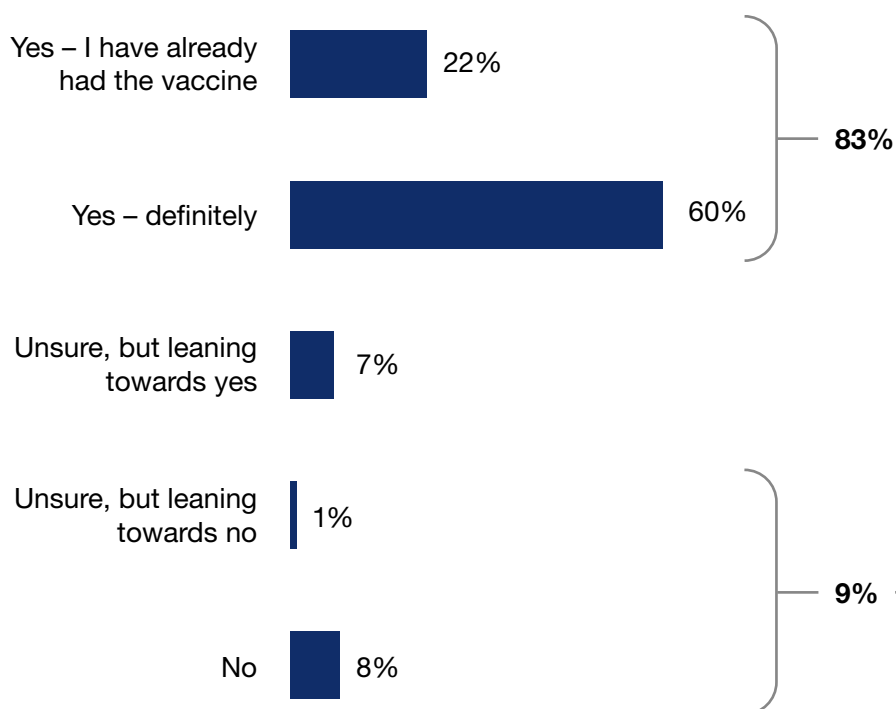
In February 2021, the coronavirus vaccine roll-out programme was getting underway through the Joint Committee for Vaccination and Immunisation (JCVI) programme, which opened vaccines up to population groups, starting with the oldest and

those who are most vulnerable (i.e. the Clinically Extremely Vulnerable, or CEV, and those with long-standing underlying health conditions.

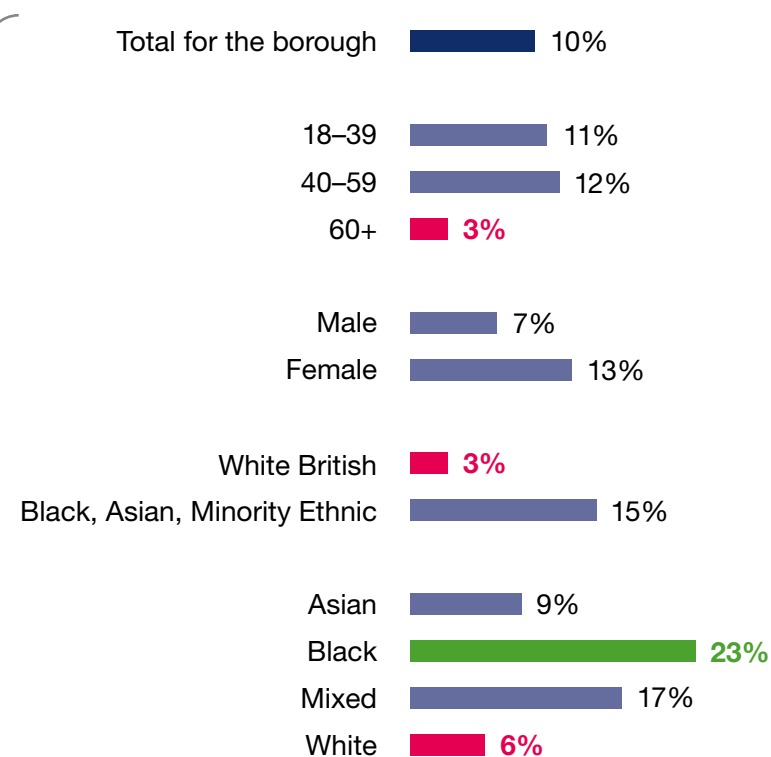
At this time, around one in ten (9%) adult residents said they 'would not' or were 'unsure' if they would

accept the Covid-19 vaccine if offered it. At the time of the survey, this was 4 percentage points lower than regional figures (13%).* In Lambeth, hesitancy increased amongst Black ethnic groups to almost one in five (23%).

Percentage of residents who would or would not accept the coronavirus vaccine



Percentage of residents who are vaccine hesitant by demographics



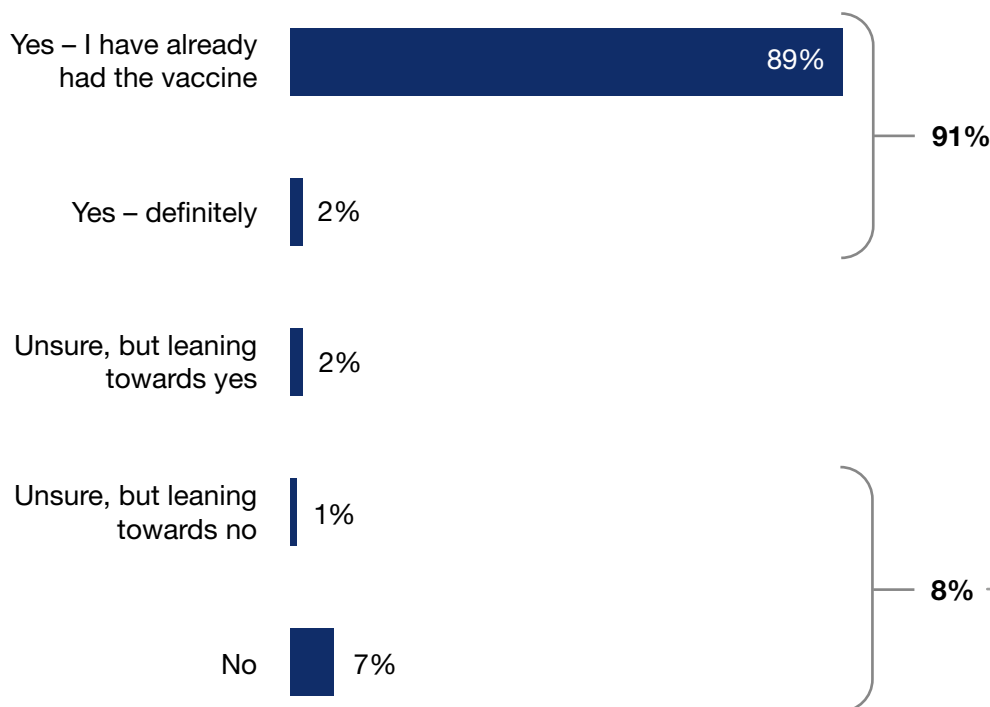
■ Significantly higher than the borough average
■ Significantly lower than the borough average

Vaccine uptake (September 2021)

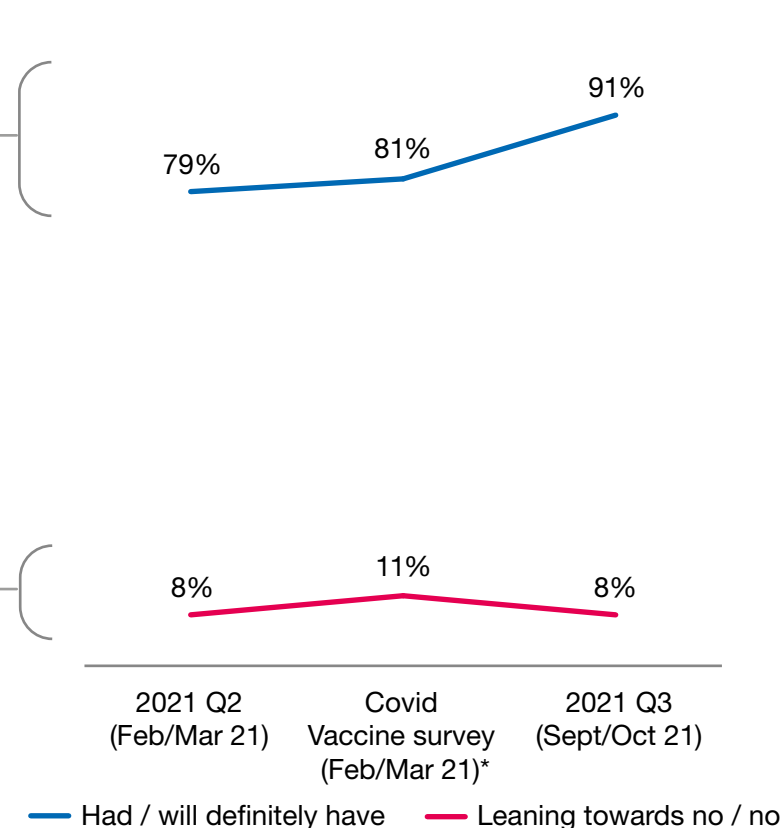
By September 2021, the coronavirus vaccine roll-out programme was well underway through the Joint Committee for Vaccination and Immunisation (JCVI) programme. However, there was a greater focus on encouraging young people to have the vaccine.

Nine in ten 18-34 year-olds in Lambeth said that they have already had the vaccine (89%) at this time. Meanwhile, 7% of this age group were strongly opposed to having it. The percentage of 18-34 year-olds who say that they have had/definitely will have the vaccine has increased by 12 percentage points compared to February 2021.

Percentage of 18-34 year-old residents who would or would not accept the coronavirus vaccine (September 2021)



Percentage of 18-34 residents who would or would not accept the coronavirus vaccine (February to September 2021)



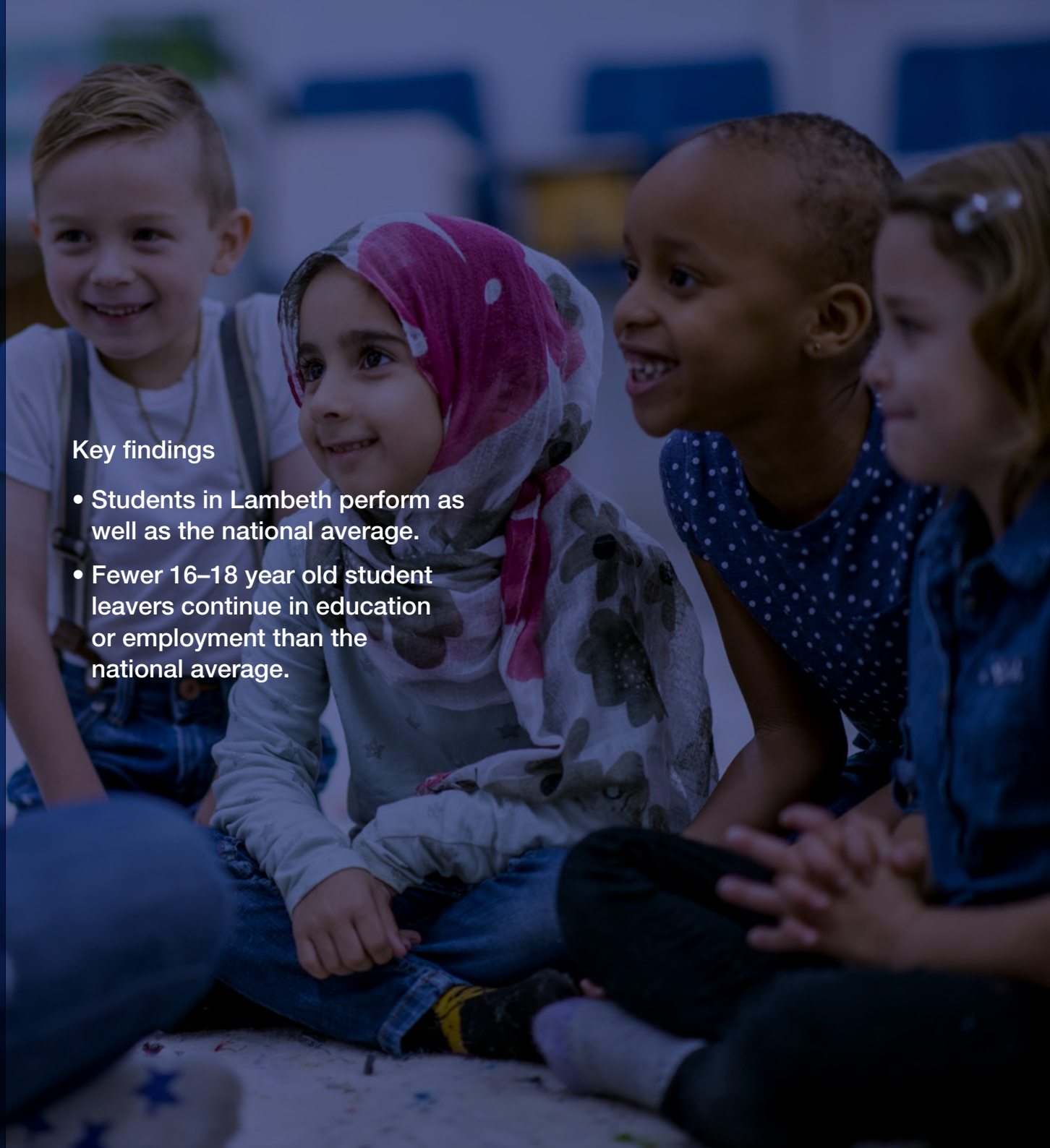
Education

This section will include data on:

- The number of early years provider with good or outstanding Ofsted ratings.
- The proportion of nursery-aged children at the expected standard for their age.
- The amount spent on early years services in Lambeth compared to London and England.

Key findings

- Students in Lambeth perform as well as the national average.
- Fewer 16–18 year old student leavers continue in education or employment than the national average.

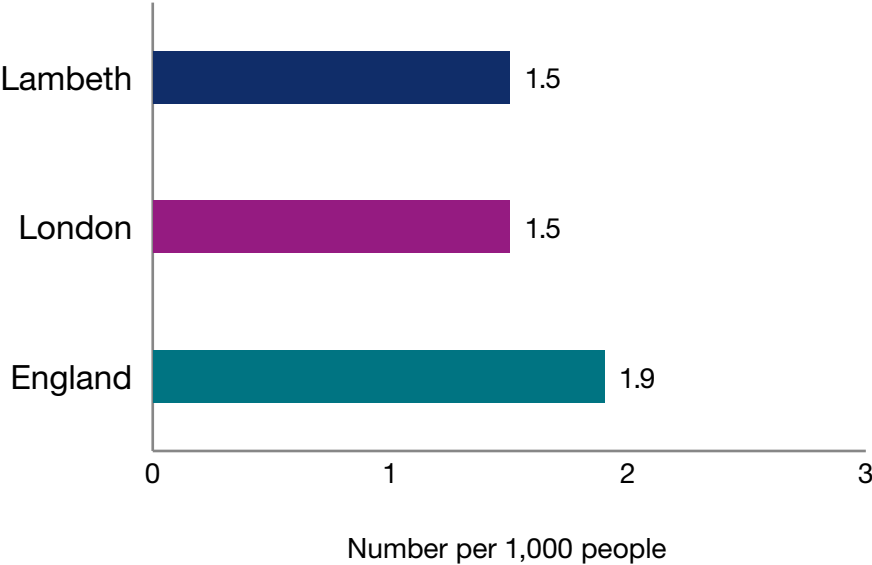


Education - Early years provision

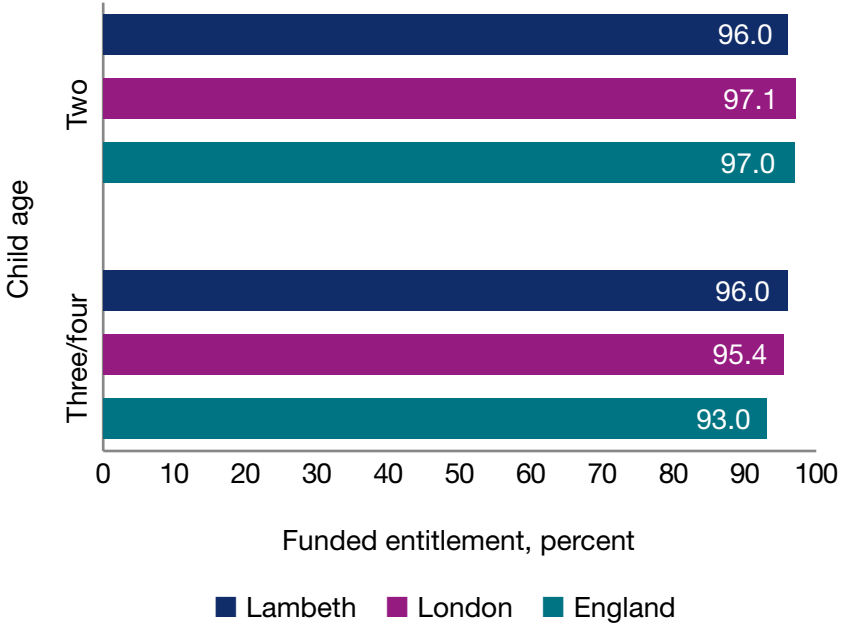
Lambeth has a similar number of care providers for children aged 2–4 to London. There are less in London than in England as a whole.

A similar proportion of early year care providers (with funded entitlement) are rated as ‘Good’ or ‘Outstanding’ in Lambeth, London and England.

Care providers for children aged 2–4



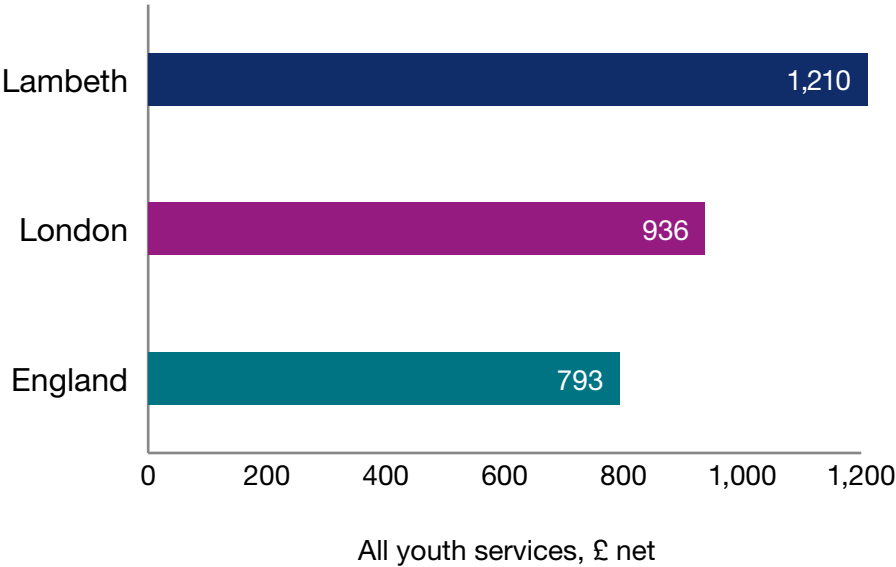
Early year providers with ‘good’ or ‘outstanding’ Ofsted ratings



Education - Youth services spending

More is spent per capita on children and youth services per child in Lambeth than in London or England.

Net current expenditure per child

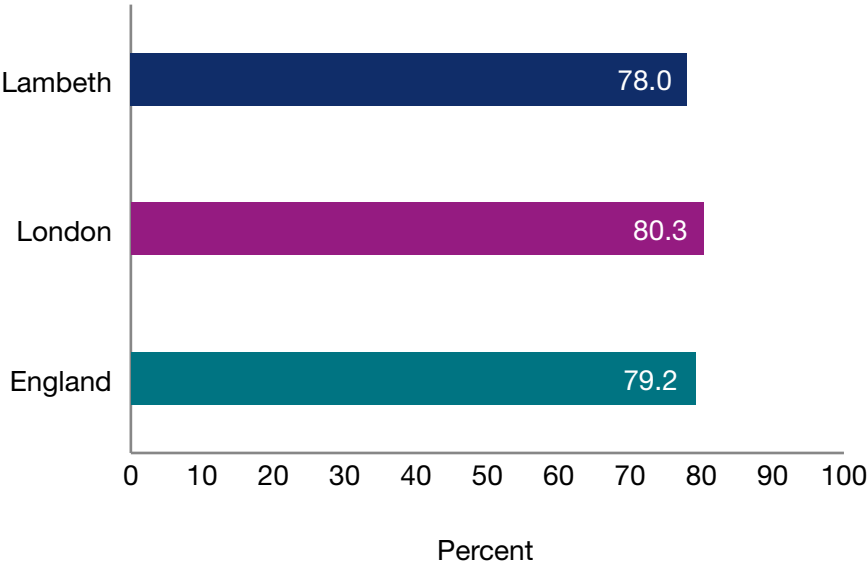


Source: Department for Education, 2019/20

Early years - Early years attainment

A similar percentage of children aged 2–4 meet the expected level across all early learning goals in Lambeth as in London and England as a whole.

Children meeting expected standard

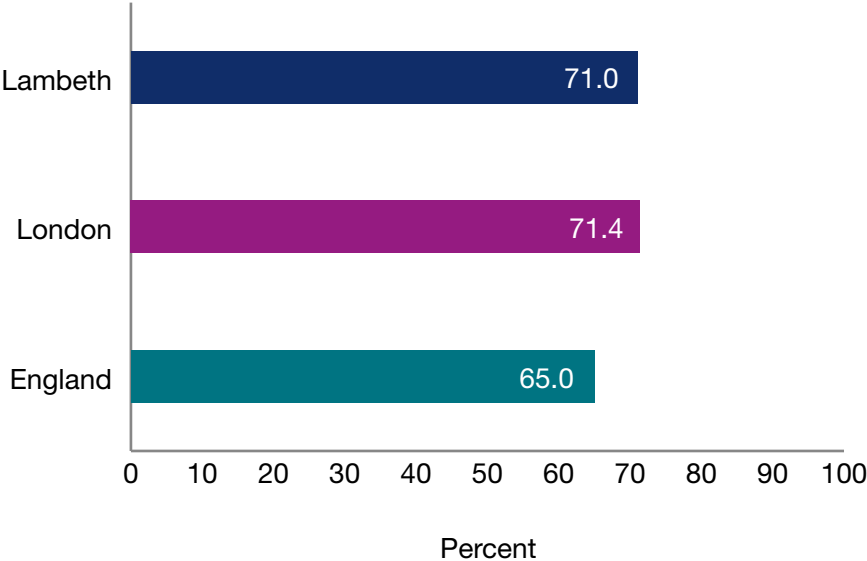


Source: Department for Education, 2018/19

Education - Key Stage 2 attainment

The percentage of Key Stage 2 students achieving expected standards is similar in Lambeth and London. KS2 students perform better on average than for England as a whole.

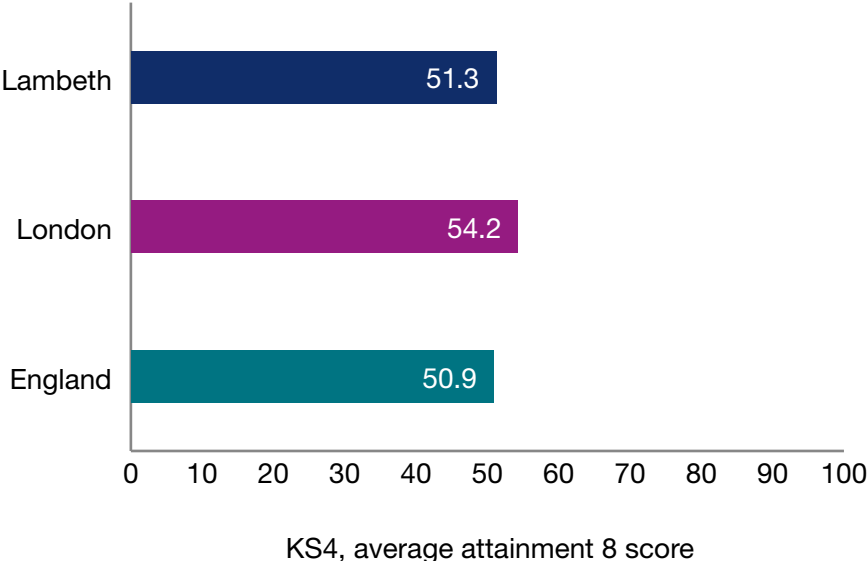
Key Stage 2 students achieving expected standard (percent)



Education - Key Stage 4 attainment

Key Stage 4 students have a similar average attainment 8 score in Lambeth compared to England. London on average has a slightly higher average attainment score.

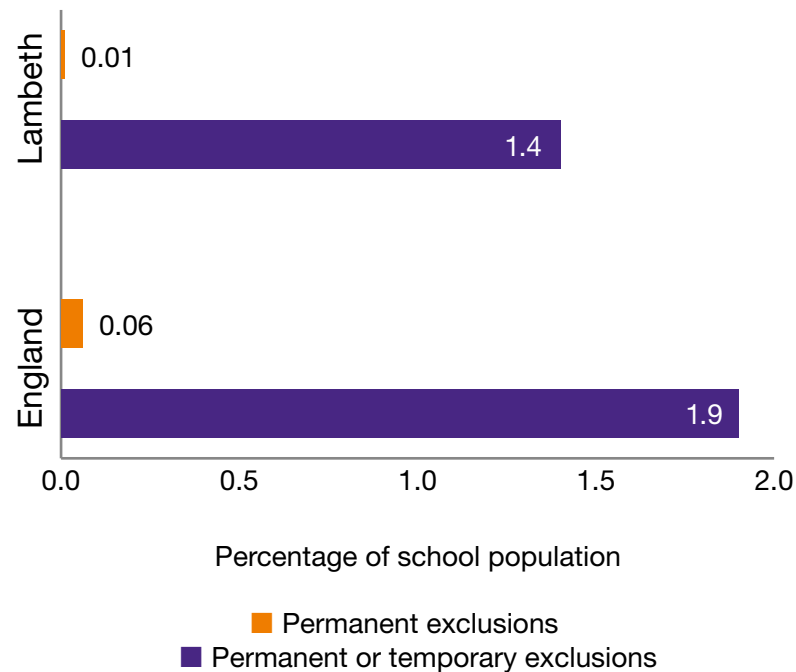
Average attainment 8 score for Key Stage 4 students



Education - Exclusions from school

Lambeth has a lower percentage of students who were permanently or temporarily excluded from school than England.

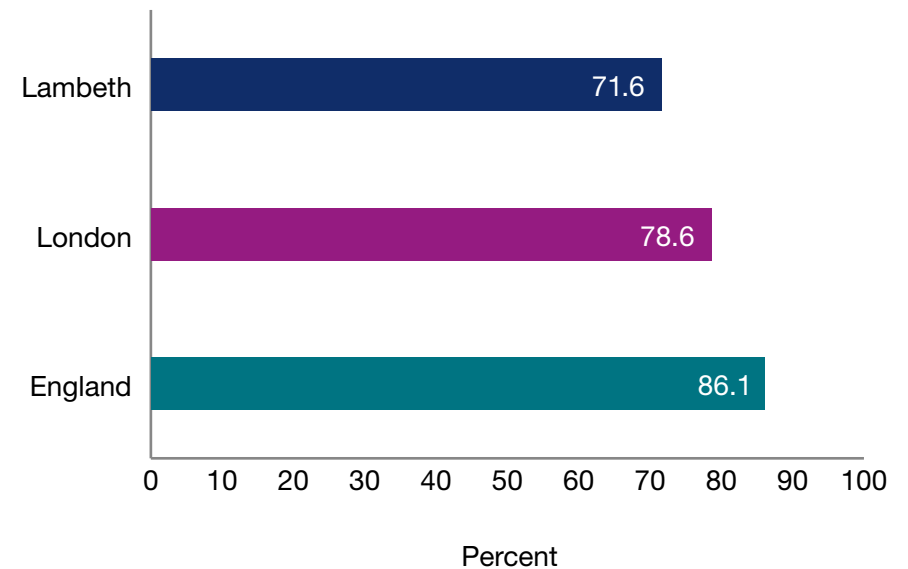
Students who were permanently or temporarily excluded from school



Education - 16–18 progression

Lambeth has a lower percentage of 16–18 year students who continued education, or started an apprenticeship/employment than London or England.

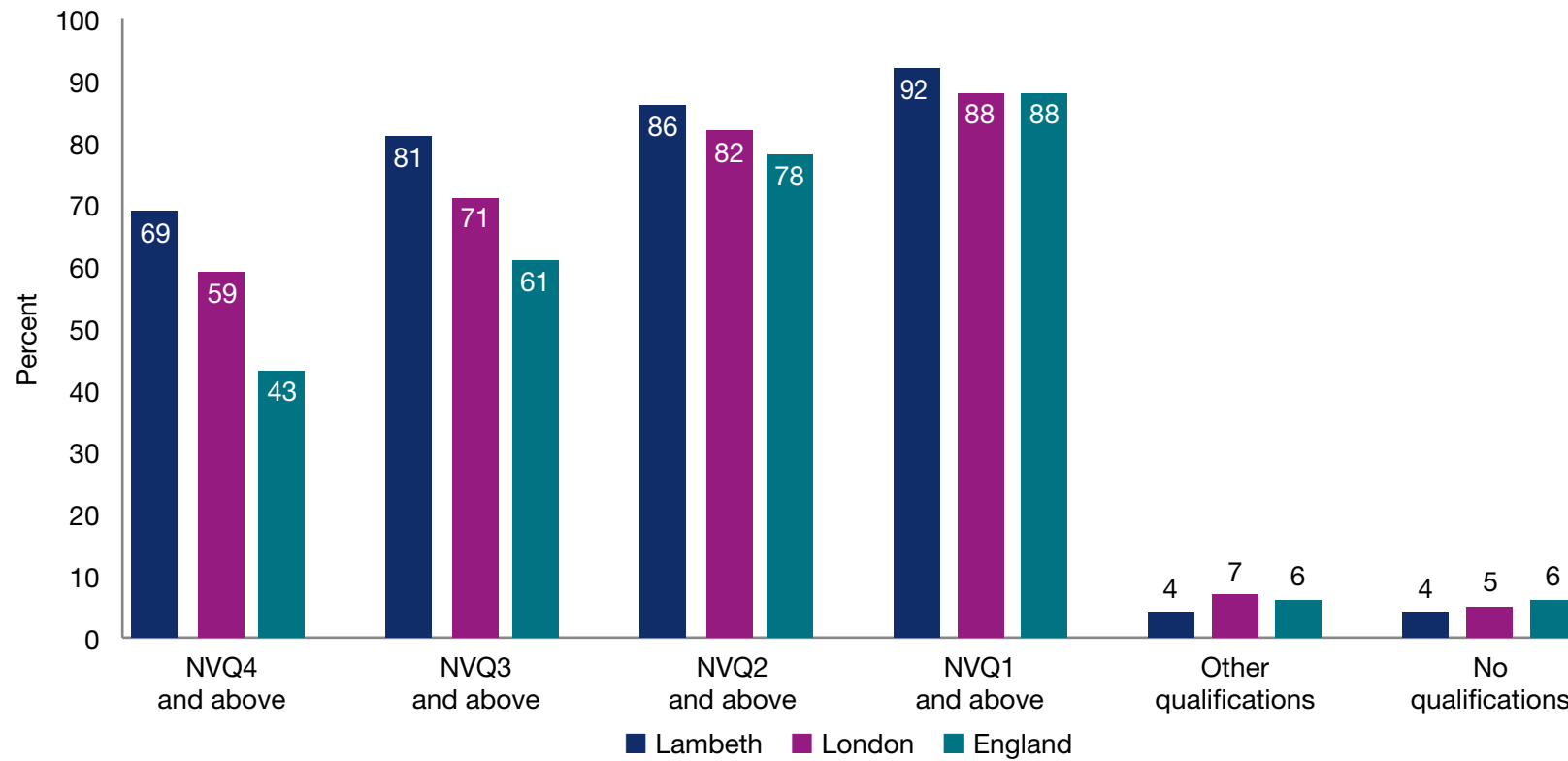
16–18 year students with destinations in sustained education, apprenticeship or employment



Education - Qualifications

Lambeth has more people with higher qualifications than London or England.

People with qualifications



Jobs, Earnings and Business

This section will include data on:

- The percentage of residents who are of working age
- The types of jobs that people in Lambeth do
- How many people in Lambeth are in work

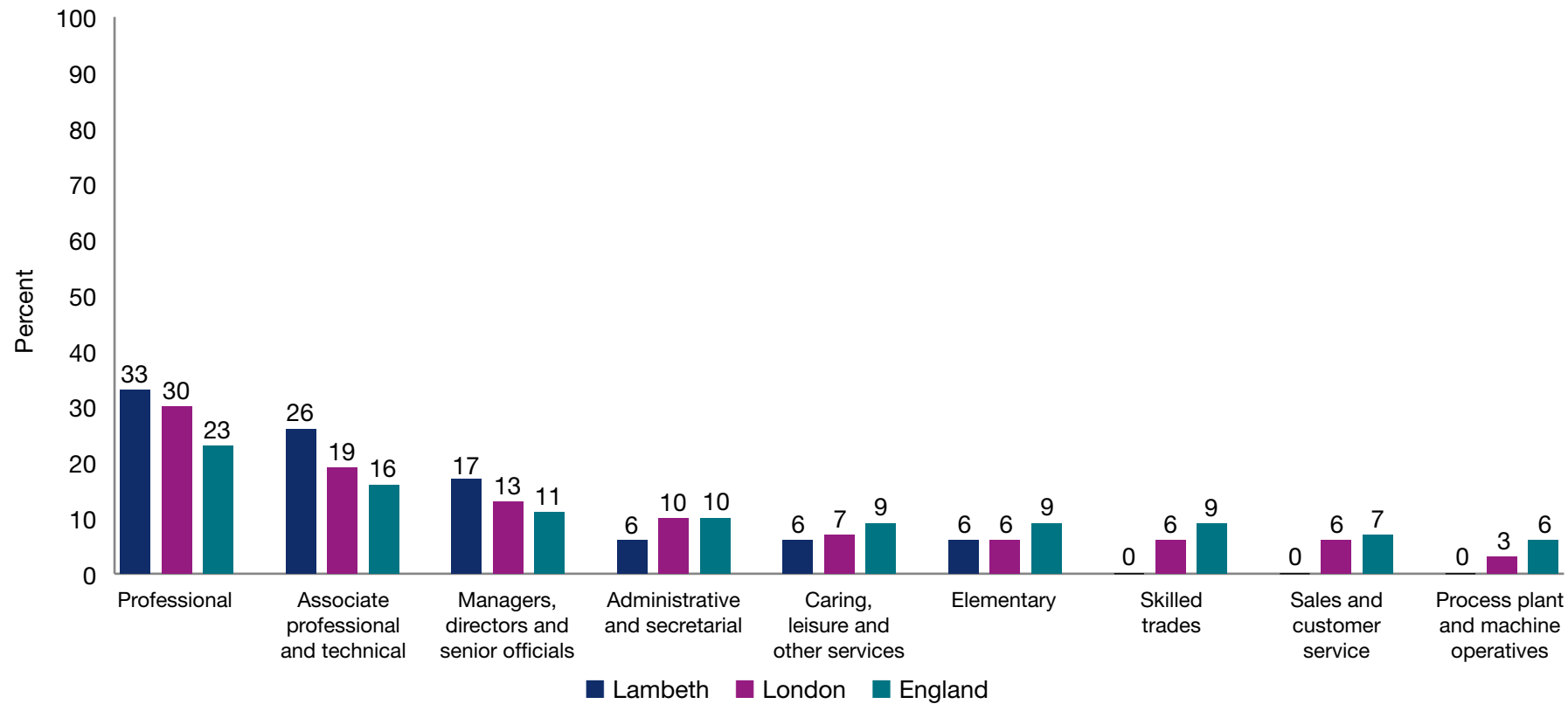
Key findings

- Proportionately, more people work in professional, technical, or senior roles in Lambeth than the working population of London or England, and the median income is higher.
- Lambeth has a higher proportion of residents who are working age than London or England, for males and females.
- The Lambeth unemployment rate is slightly higher than that in London and England.
- The survival rate for businesses in Lambeth over five years is lower than in London or England.
- Lambeth Council has received much less business rates income during the pandemic, similar to Councils across the country.
- Activity levels in retail, groceries, transport, and recreation are still not back to the levels seen pre-pandemic.

Jobs – Working population in specific job types

Proportionally, more people work in professional, technical, or senior roles in Lambeth than the working population of London or England.

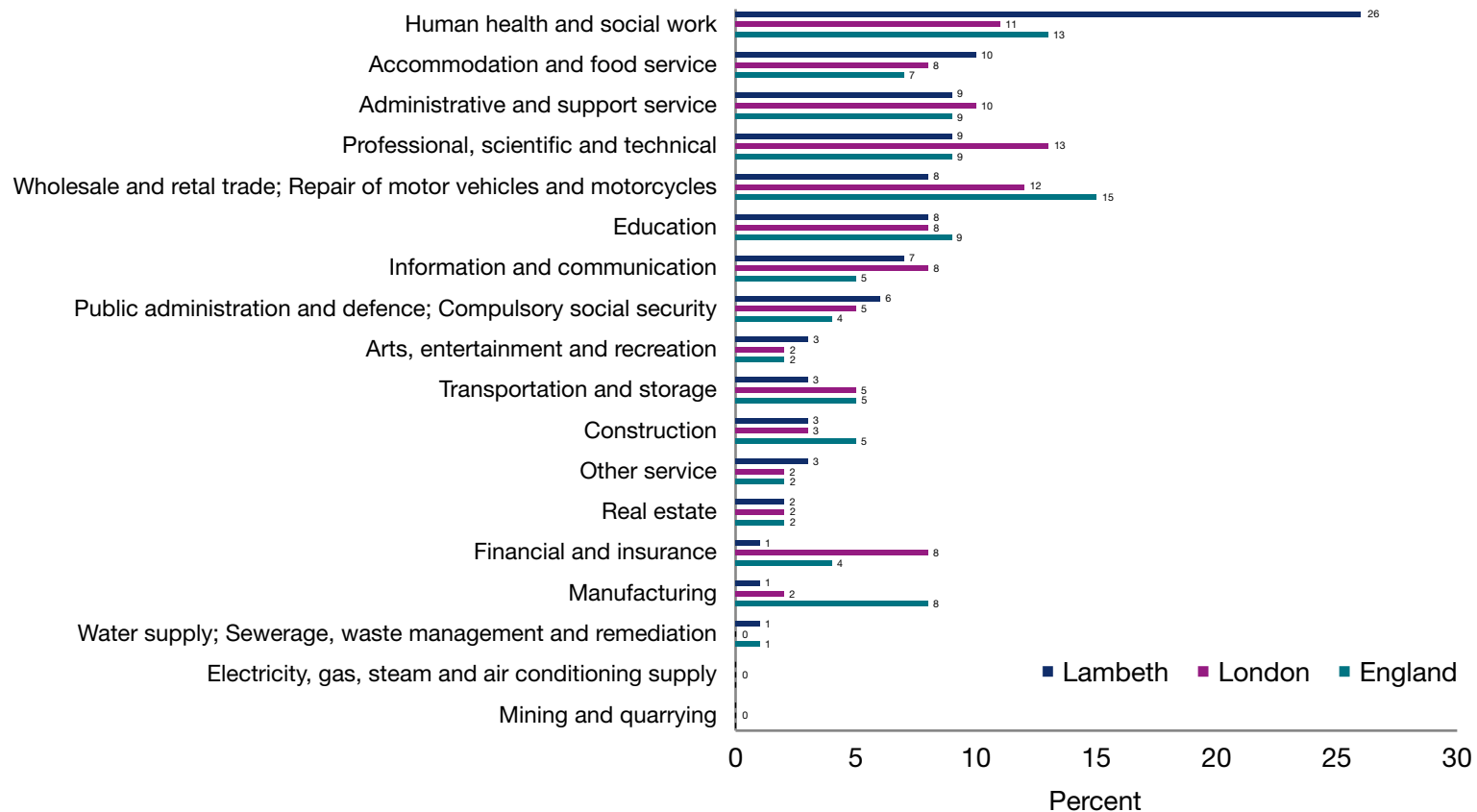
Working population by job category



Jobs – Proportion of jobs by industry

Lambeth has a very high proportion of jobs in the area of Human Health and Social Work compared to London and England, due to the presence of King's College Hospital and related industries.

Employee jobs by industry



Employment: Economically active

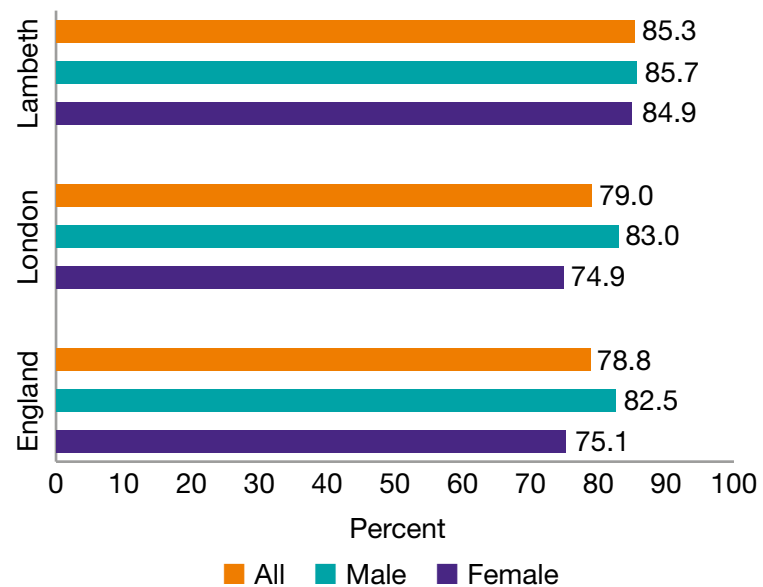
Economically active individuals are those who are either in employment or unemployed. It does not include those looking after a home, students or retired residents.

The percentage of 16–64 year olds within Lambeth who are economically active is higher than London and England. According to the Labour Market survey Lambeth have had a higher percentage of

the working age population economically active since 2009.

This is especially evident in the female working age population of the borough.

Economically active

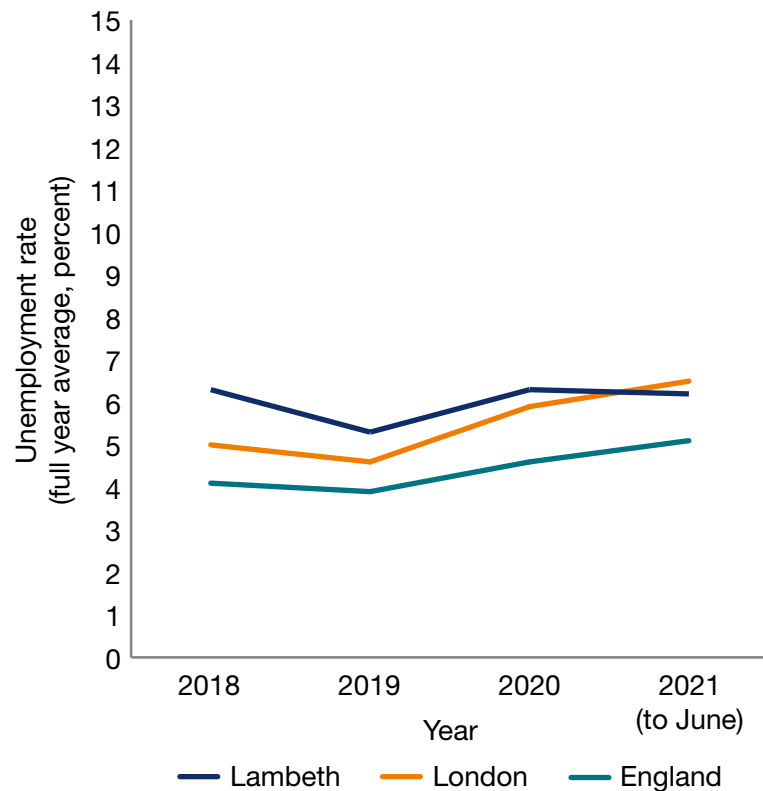


Unemployment and worklessness

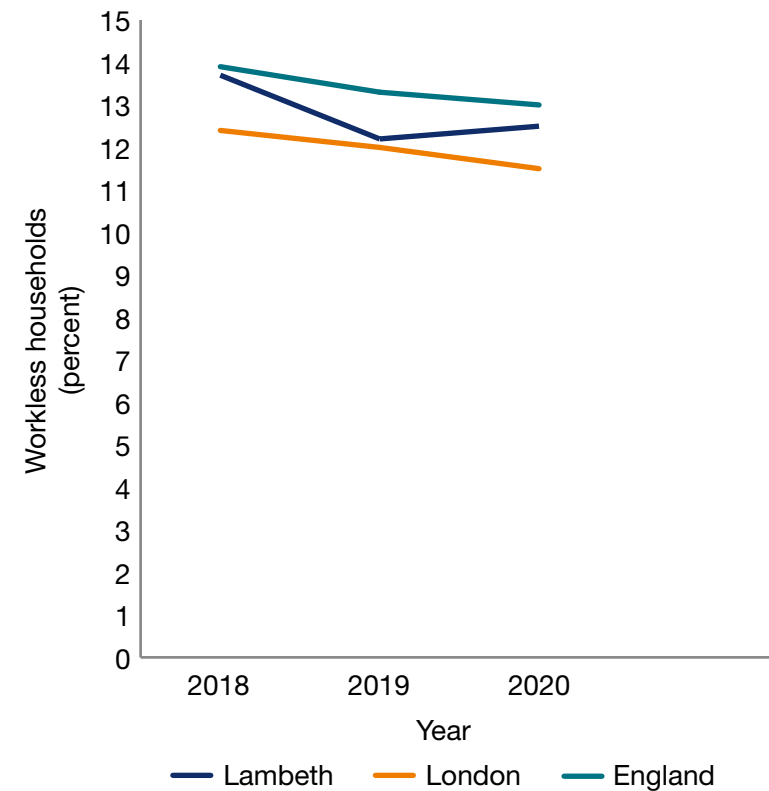
Lambeth had a higher unemployment rate than London until this year. England consistently has a lower unemployment rate than both Lambeth and London.

The proportion of workless households in Lambeth is slightly higher than the proportion in London, but lower than that of England.

Unemployment rate



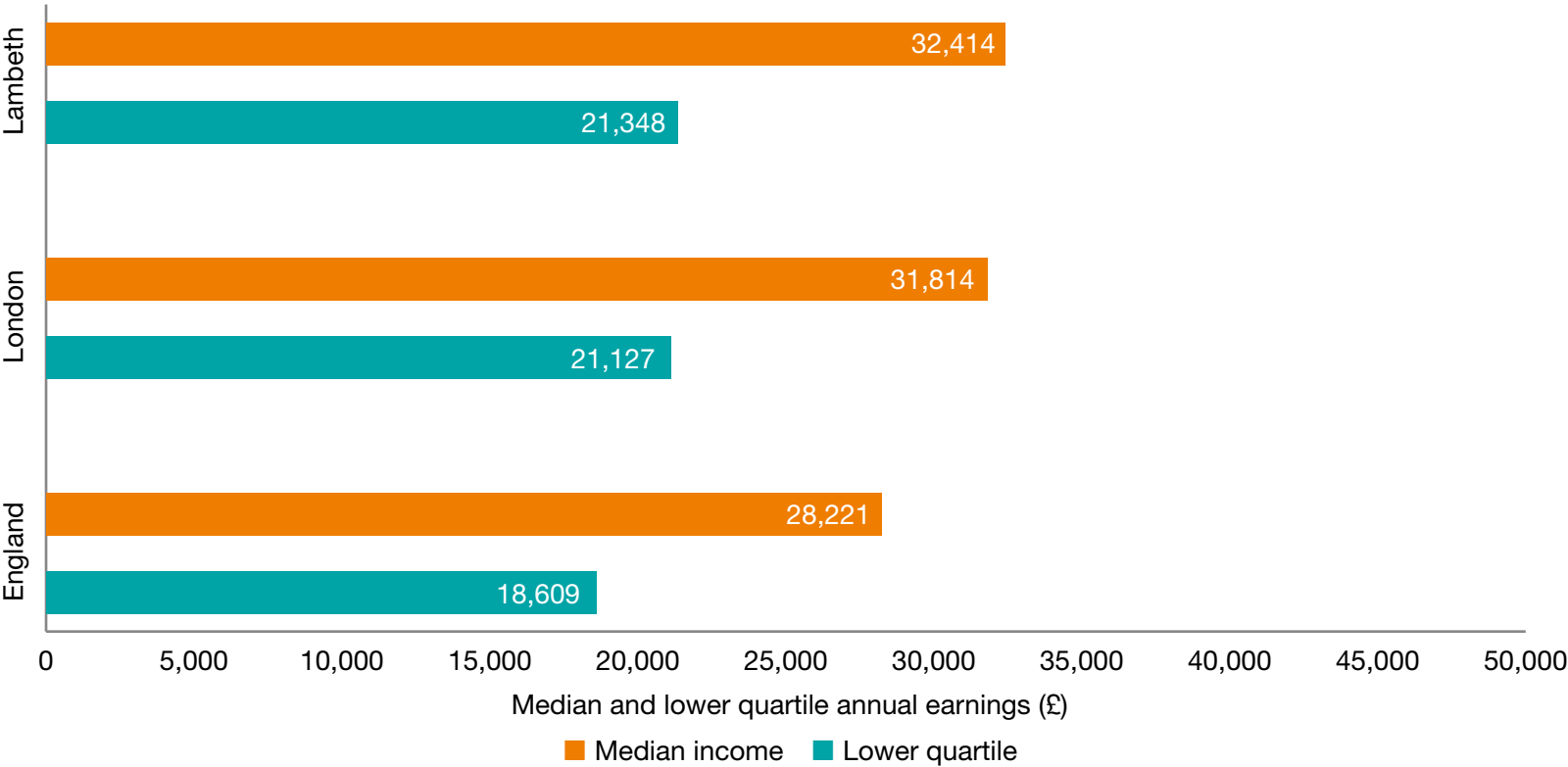
Workless households



Earnings – Median and lower quartile annual earnings

The median and lower quartile earnings for people who live in Lambeth is similar to London and higher than England as a whole.

Median and lower quartile annual earnings

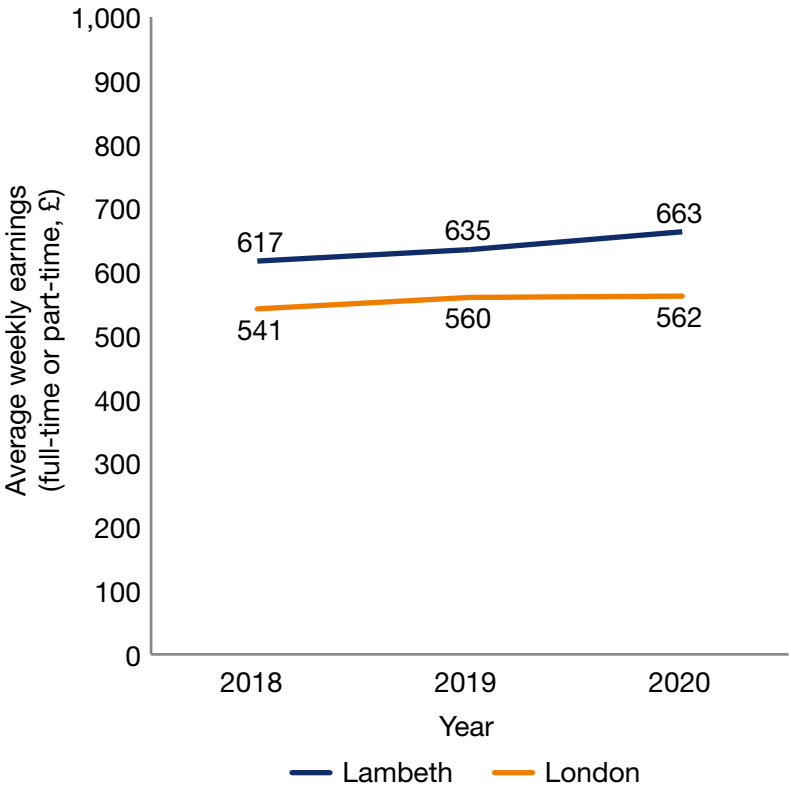


Earnings – Average weekly earnings

Weekly earnings for people who live in Lambeth is higher than in London as a whole.

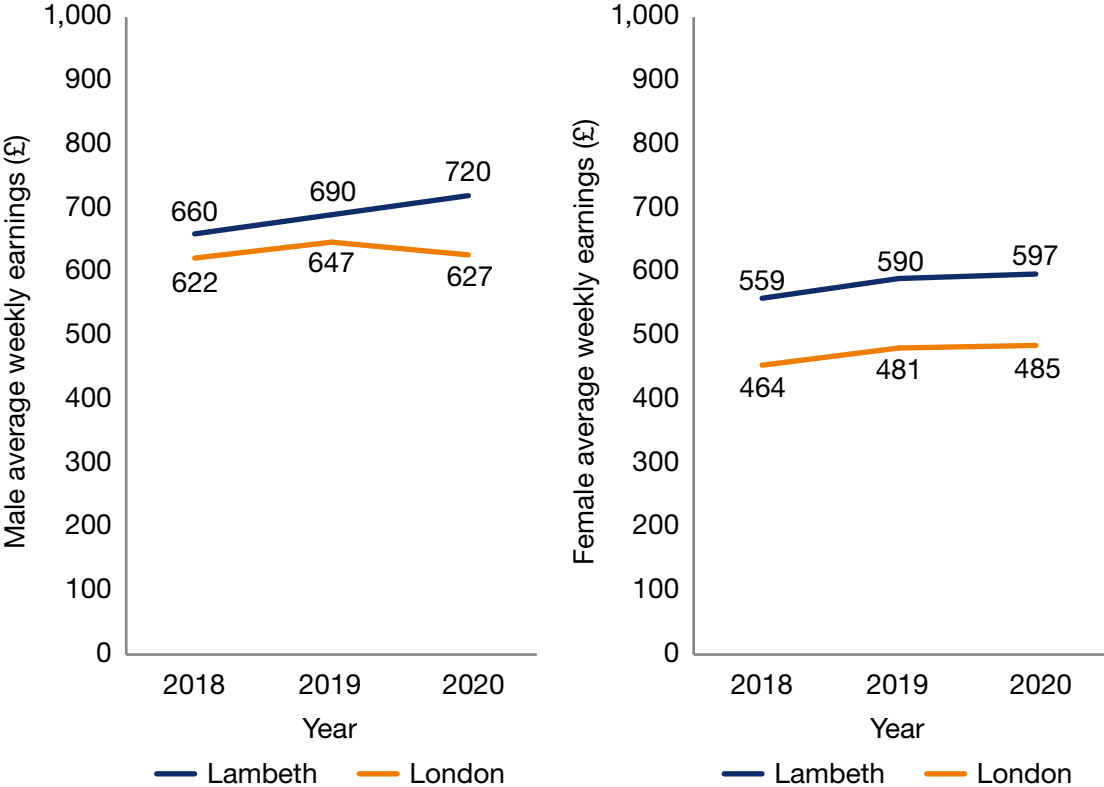
Weekly earnings (including full-time and part-time work) for people who live in Lambeth is higher than for London as a whole. Men earn approximately 20% more than women in Lambeth compared to 30% in all of London

Full-time and part-time work



Source: NOMIS Labour market survey

Average weekly earnings by sex

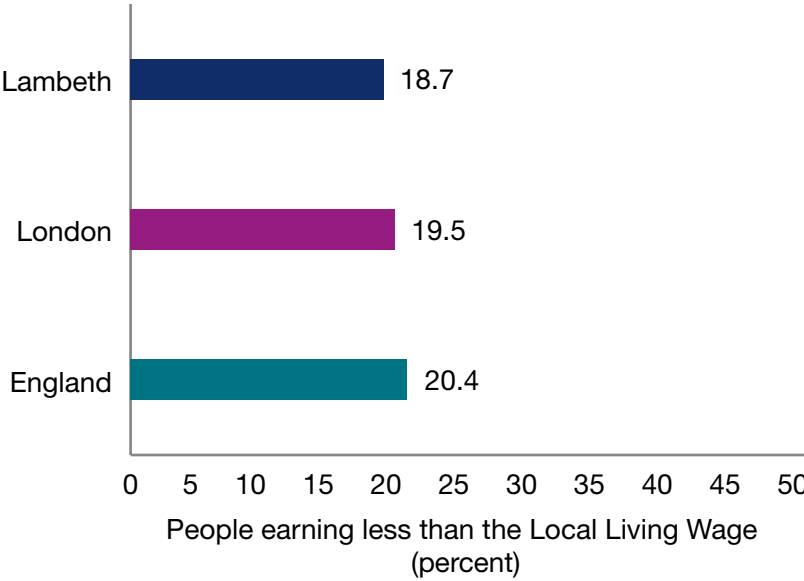


Source: NOMIS Labour market survey

Earnings – Local Living Wage

The percentage of people earning less than the local living wage is lower in Lambeth than in London or in England.

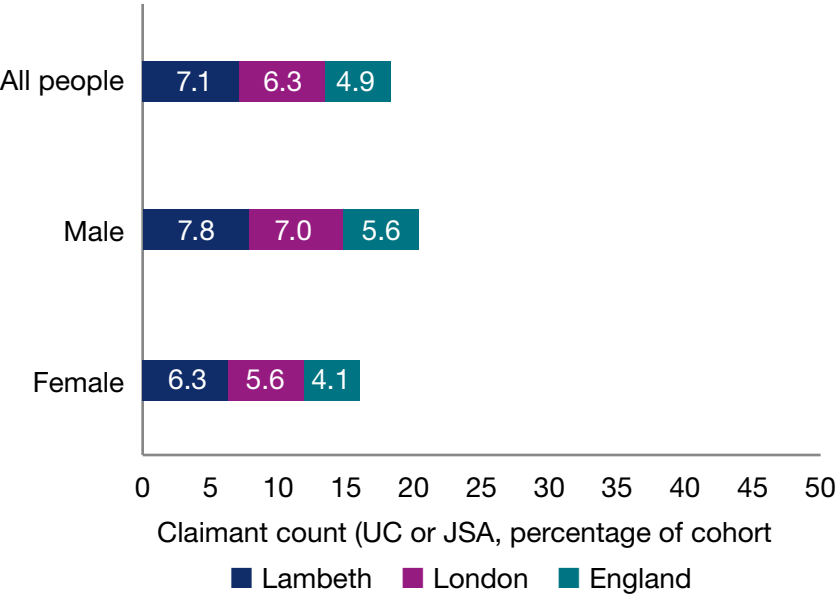
Percentage of people earning less than the local living wage



Earnings – Benefit claimants

The proportion of people claiming Universal Credit or Job Seekers Allowance is higher in Lambeth than London as a whole or England.

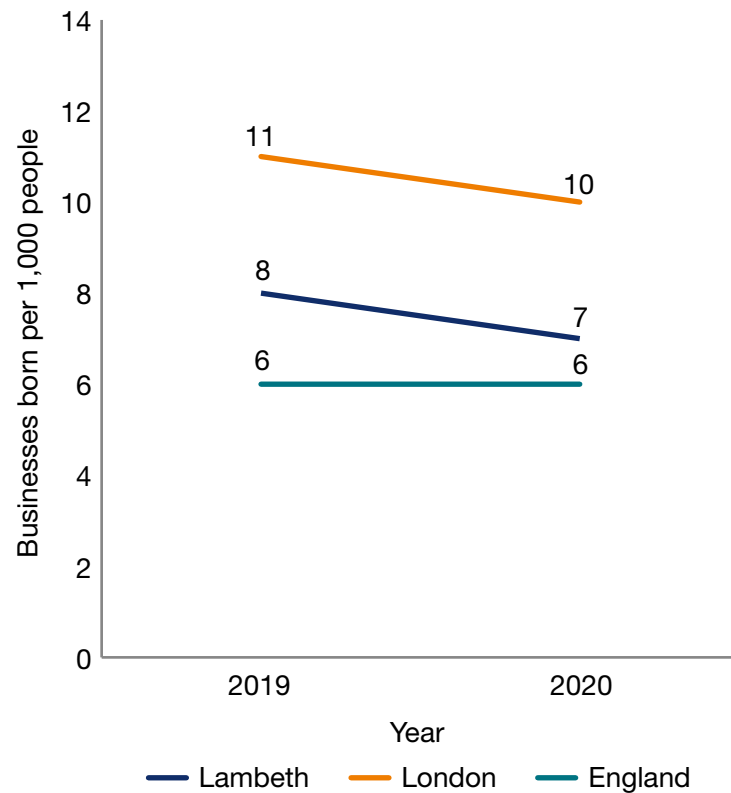
Percentage of people claiming Universal Credit or Job Seekers Allowance



Businesses – Birth rates

More businesses were born in Lambeth in 2019 and 2020 per number of people than England, but less than in London.

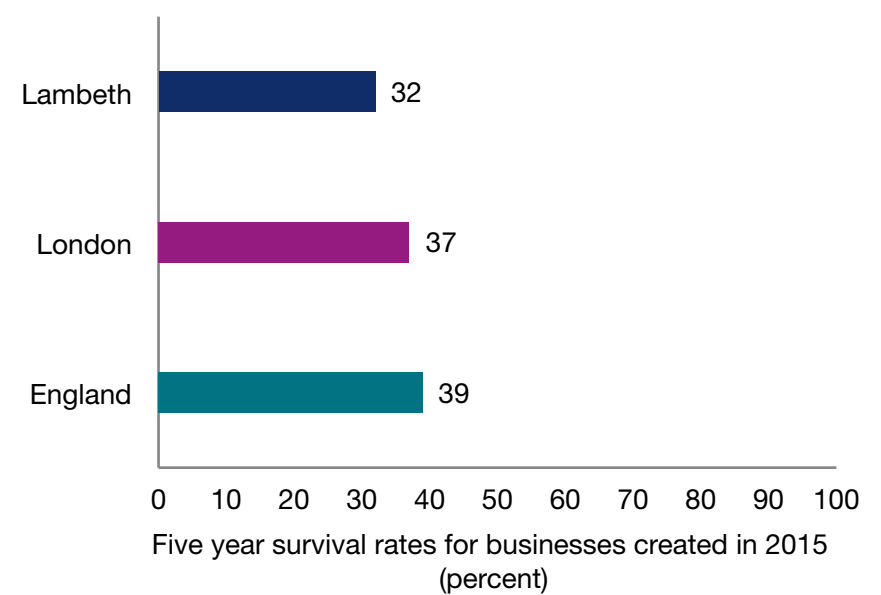
Businesses born per 1,000 people



Businesses – Survival rates

Less than a third of businesses born in Lambeth in 2015 survived five years; London and England have slightly higher survival rates.

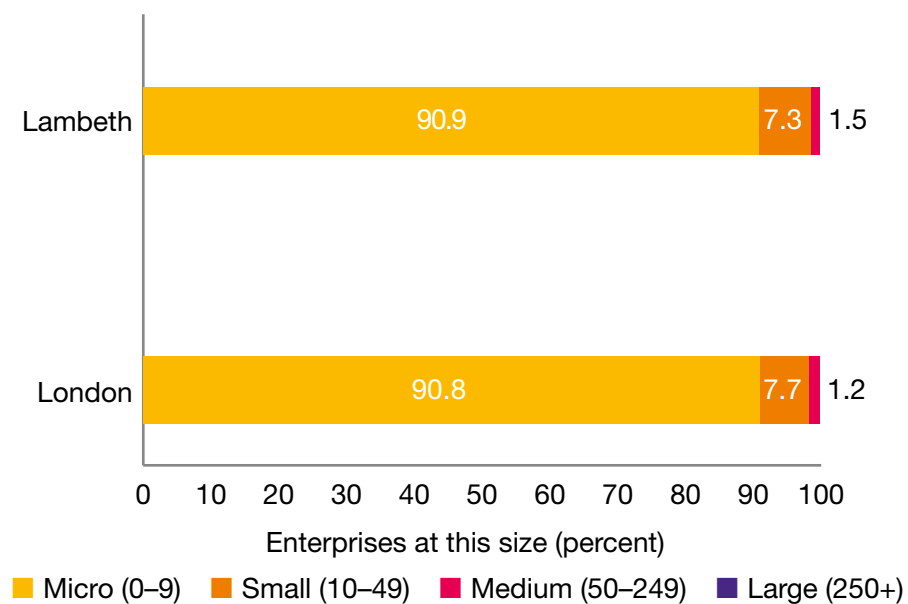
Five-year survival rate for businesses



Businesses – Profile of enterprises

The proportion of different sized Enterprises within Lambeth is very similar to that of London. Enterprise sizes are based on number of employees.

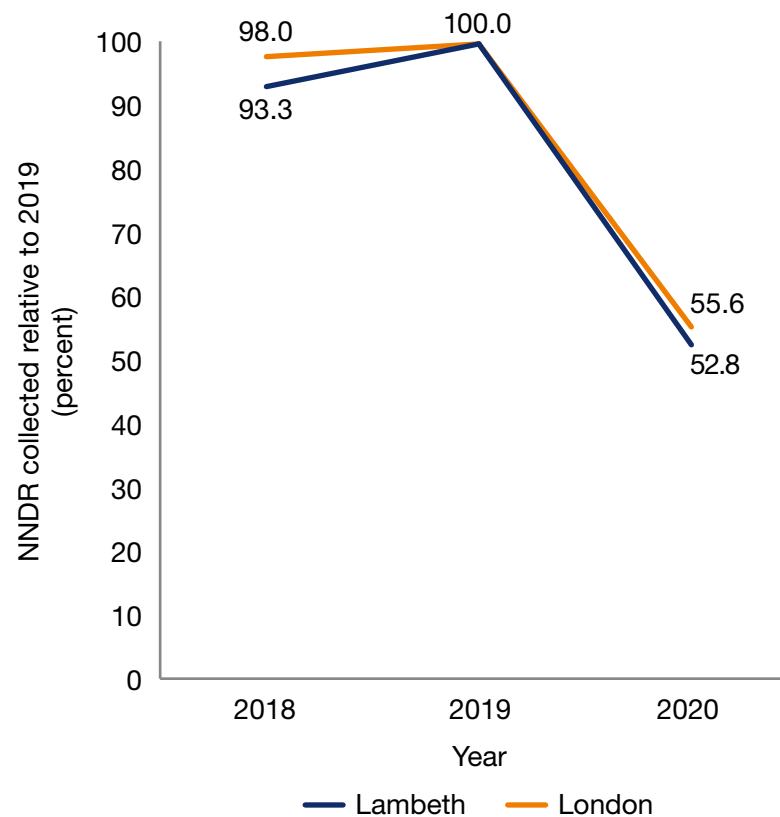
Enterprise size



Businesses – Business rates collected

Business rate holidays across the country greatly decreased Council income from this source. The drop from 2019 to 2020 was similar in Lambeth and London.

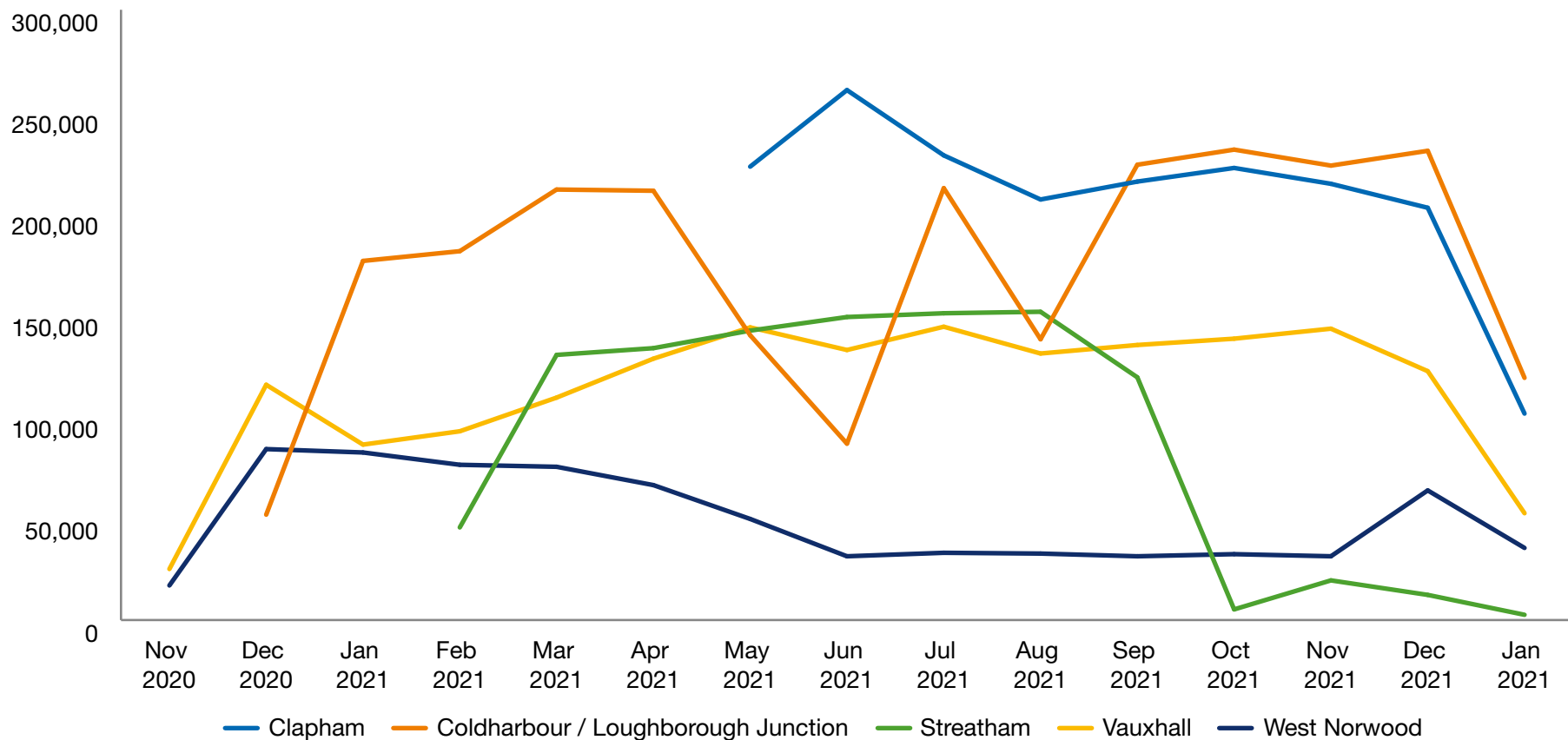
NNDR collected



Businesses – Economic activity changes throughout the Covid-19 pandemic

The highstreets of Lambeth saw a recovery in the number of visits before the Dec 2021 lockdown.

Lambeth monthly footfall by ward



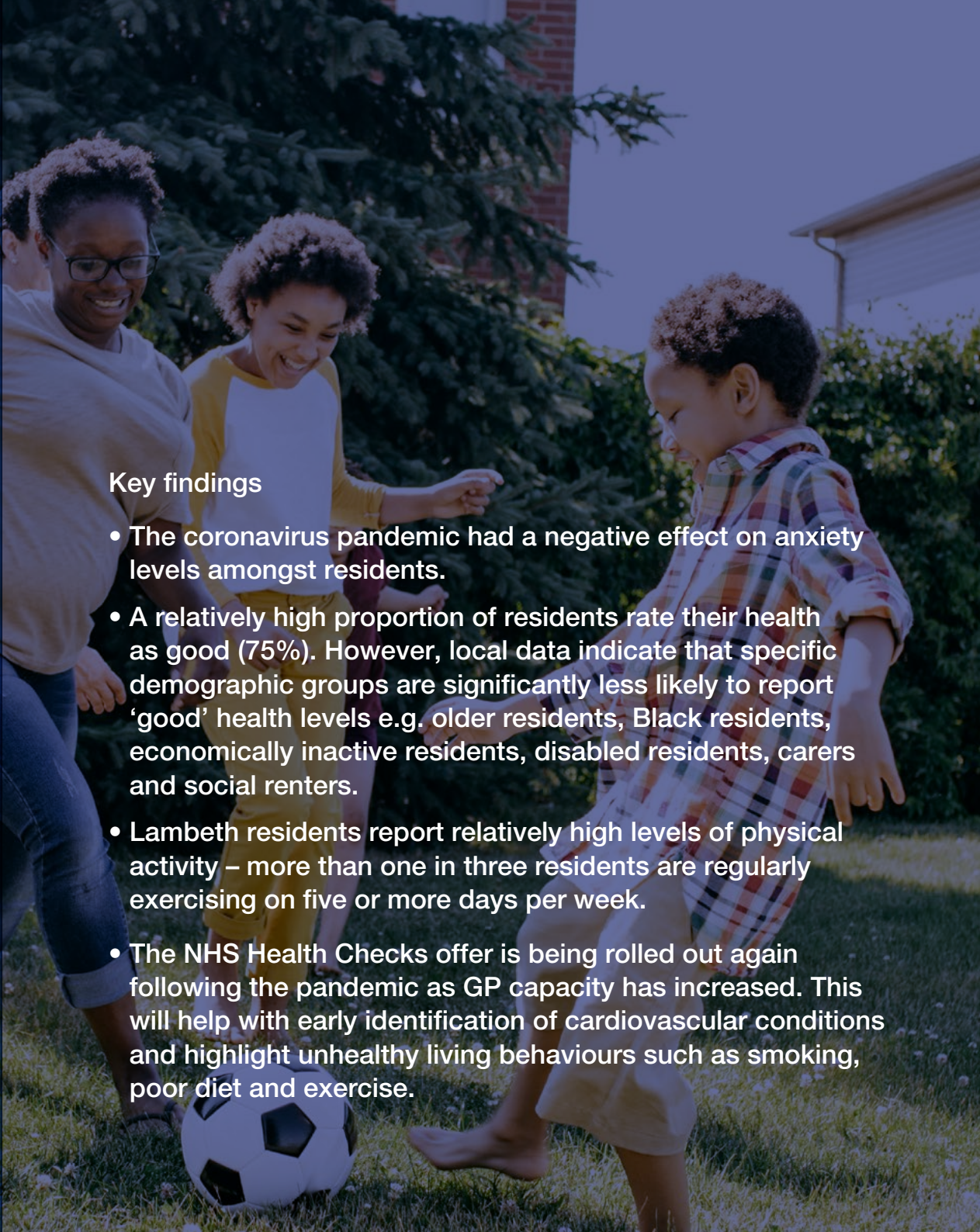
Health and Wellbeing

The Health and Wellbeing section of this report covers:

- Life expectancy in Lambeth at birth;
- Mental health and anxiety;
- Self-reported life satisfaction and feelings of anxiety;
- Mortality and most prevalent conditions residents are dying from;
- Cancer;
- Lifestyle data which can lead to poor health; and
- NHS Health Checks

Key findings

- The coronavirus pandemic had a negative effect on anxiety levels amongst residents.
- A relatively high proportion of residents rate their health as good (75%). However, local data indicate that specific demographic groups are significantly less likely to report 'good' health levels e.g. older residents, Black residents, economically inactive residents, disabled residents, carers and social renters.
- Lambeth residents report relatively high levels of physical activity – more than one in three residents are regularly exercising on five or more days per week.
- The NHS Health Checks offer is being rolled out again following the pandemic as GP capacity has increased. This will help with early identification of cardiovascular conditions and highlight unhealthy living behaviours such as smoking, poor diet and exercise.



Health – Life Expectancy and Inequality in Life Expectancy at Birth

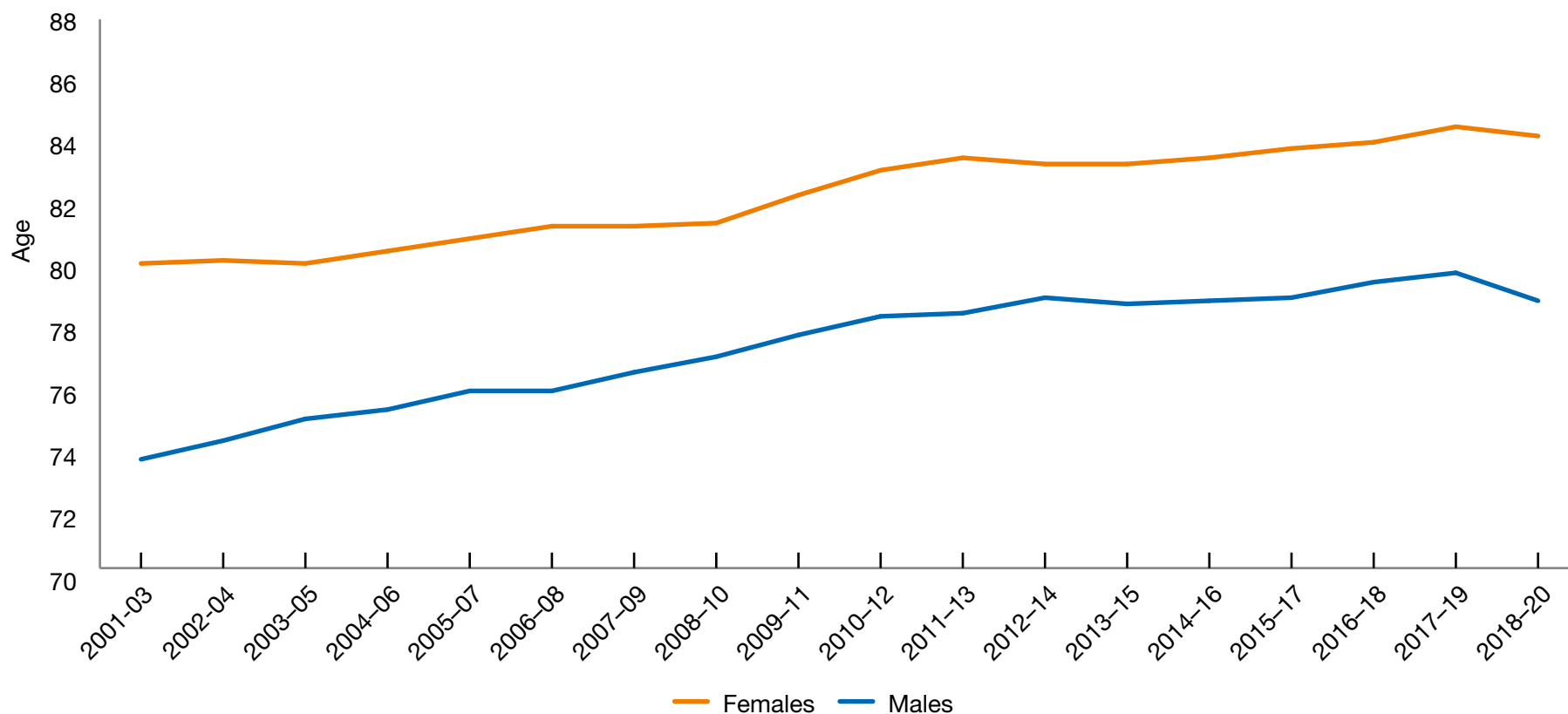
Lambeth have the 2nd Lowest life expectancy at birth for males at 78.6 years and the 19th highest for females at 83.9 within the 32 London borough. The London region is 80.3 years for males and 84.3 for females.

Lambeth's male life expectancy at birth is significantly lower than the London region.

Lambeth's life expectancy at birth inequality is better than London for both males and females, meaning that life expectancy across deprivation deciles has less variation than those across England or London.

The gap between male and female life expectancy has reduced slightly over these periods with a two percentage point change meaning males now have a 6% lower life expectancy than females.

Life Expectancy at Birth



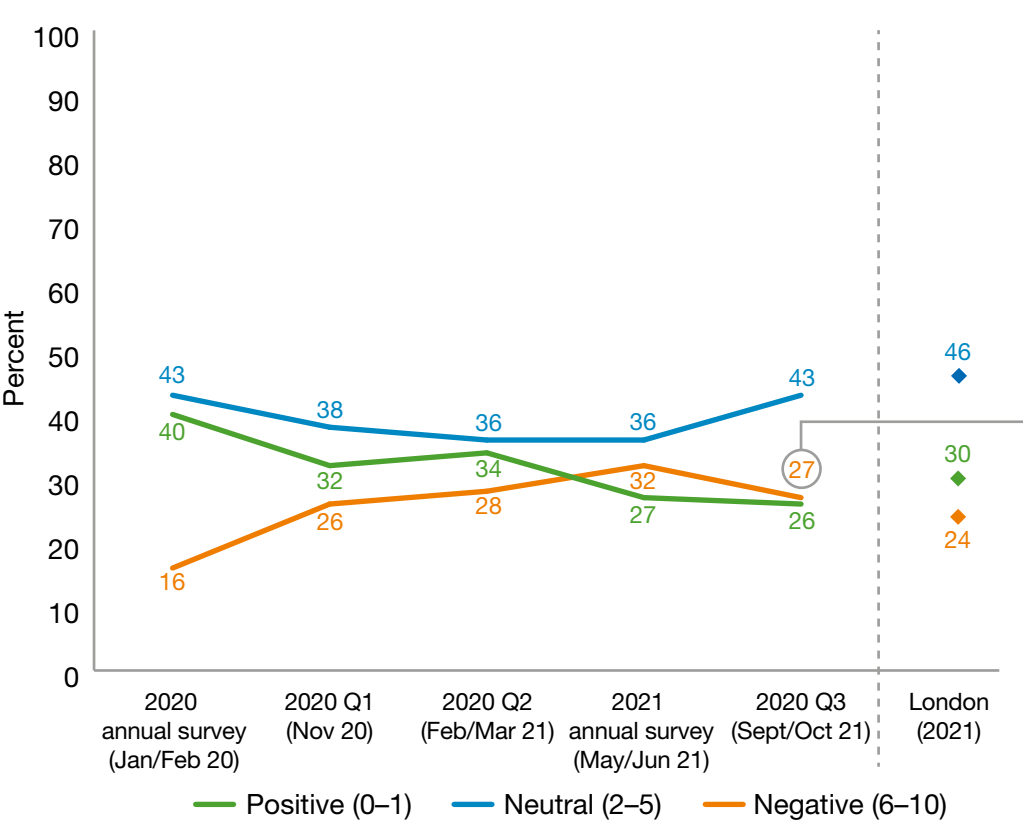
Health – Self reported feelings of anxiety

Residents’ Survey data shows that negative feelings of anxiety rose amongst residents during the coronavirus pandemic.

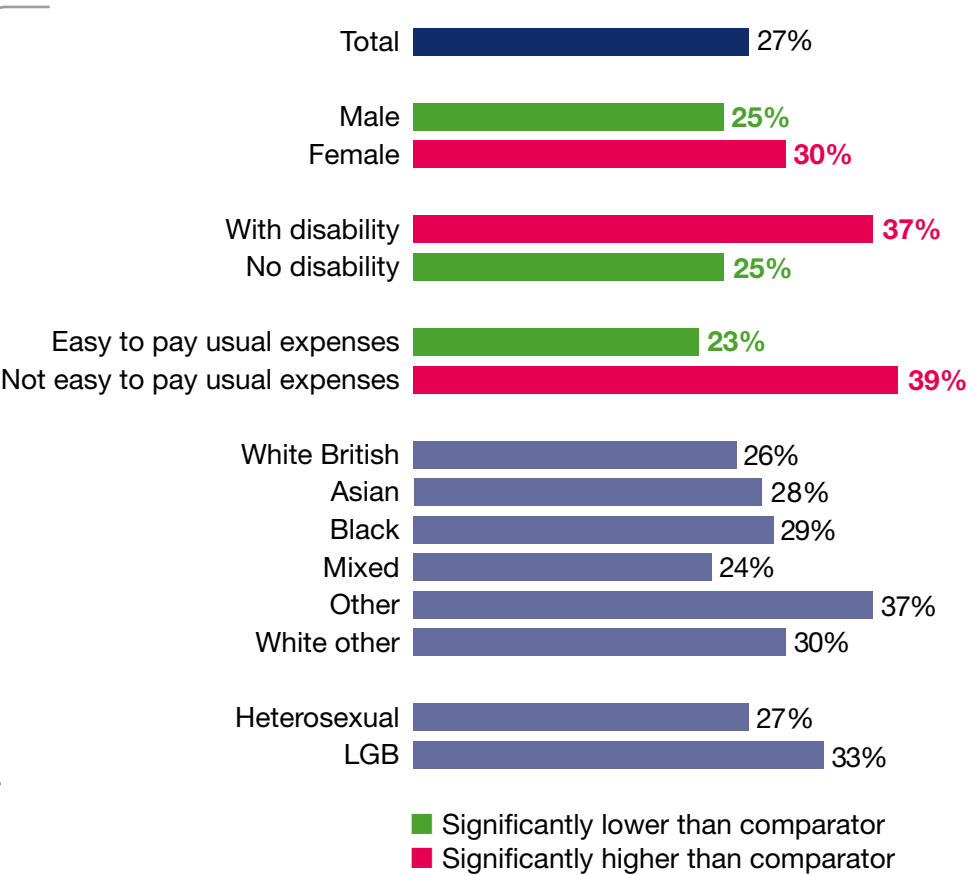
Whilst this trend halted in Q3, it is a result of more residents giving a neutral score, rather than an increase in those who report low levels of anxiety. As of September 2021, female residents, residents

with a disability and those who are likely to have difficulty paying their usual experiences are significantly more likely to report negative levels of anxiety.

Self-reported anxiety levels in Lambeth 2020–2021



Self-reported negative anxiety levels in Lambeth Q3 2021 (by demographics)

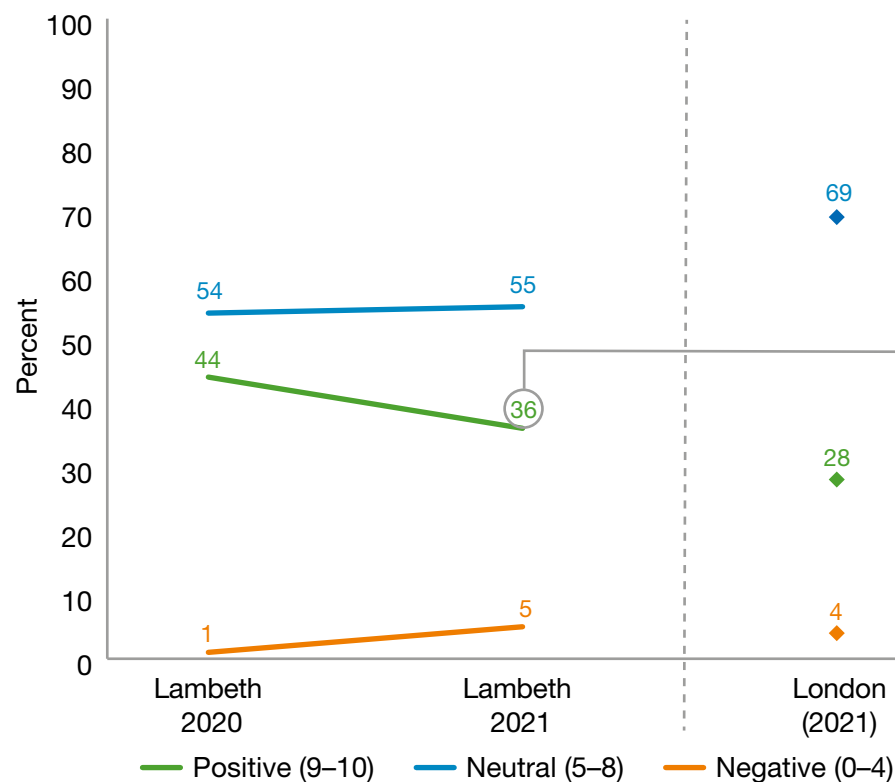


Source: Residents’ Survey 2020-2021 - Q17. How anxious did you feel yesterday?

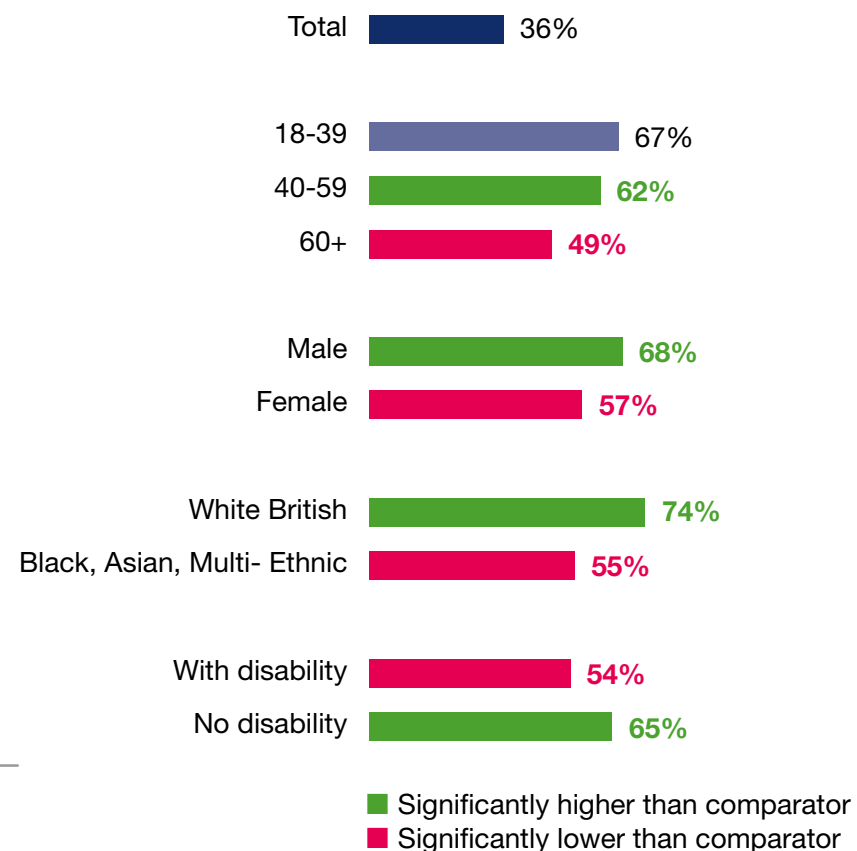
Health – Self reported feelings about life

The belief that the things they do in their lives are worthwhile has fallen from 44% in 2020 to 36% in Lambeth in 2021 and is significantly lower amongst Black, Asian and Multi-Ethnic residents. When compared to UK scores, Lambeth residents are more inclined to say the things they do in their lives are worthwhile.

Percentage of residents who rate the things they do in their life as worthwhile



Percentage of residents who rate things they do in their life as worthwhile (positive - scores 9–10) - 2021



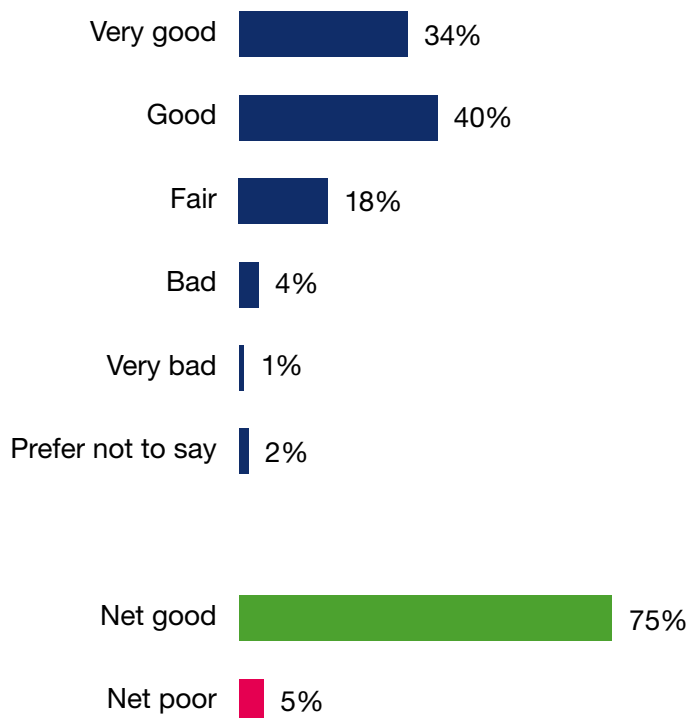
Source: Annual Residents' Surveys 2020 and 2021 - Q029. Overall, to what extent do you feel the things you do in your life are worthwhile?

Note: Differences between figures for positive by sexual orientation or gender are not statistically significant

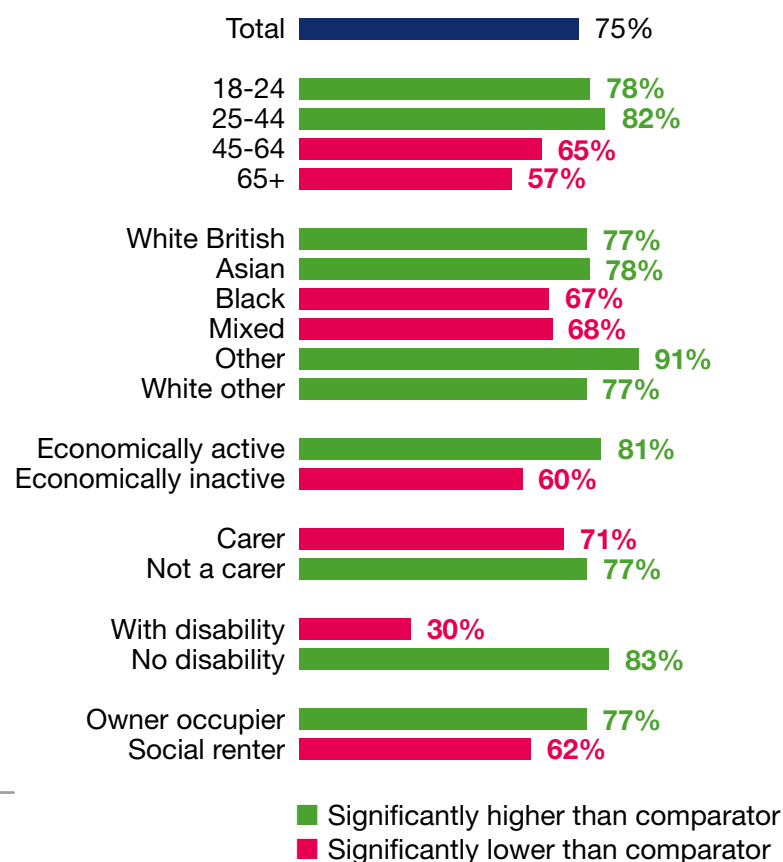
Health – Self reported health levels

As of June 2021, 75% of residents report being in ‘good’ health. However, older residents, residents from Black backgrounds, those who are economically inactive, carers, those with a disability and social renters are significantly less likely to report ‘good’ health levels.

Self-reported health levels in 2021



Self-reported ‘good’ health levels in 2021 (by demographics)



Health – Premature and Preventable Mortality

Life expectancy in Lambeth is low compared to the rest of London especially for males. This page looks at those who are dying either prematurely or from preventable conditions and the main categories these conditions fall under.

This report will also explore how we can prevent these mortalities with preventative or maintenance treatments.



The proportion of Lambeth residents under 75, who are dying from premature or preventable conditions is high when compared with the rest of the boroughs in London. This is particularly high within the male population.



Liver disease: Lambeth's rate for people dying from liver disease is the second highest in London for both preventable, 20.5 and premature, 22.5. Lambeth have the highest rate of females dying prematurely, 14.4 and fourth highest for those considered preventable, 11.9.



Respiratory Disease: Lambeth's rate for males dying from this which are classed as preventable is high at a rate of 38.7 which is the second highest in London. Mortality in males is higher than those in females within Lambeth.



Between 2017-19 the rate of under 75s dying from preventable causes was 165.6 per 100,000 population, and 379.6 per 100,000 for all causes of premature mortality, Lambeth have the third highest rate in London for both indicators.



Stroke: Lambeth have the highest proportion of people dying prematurely from strokes in London with a rate of 17.5 for all people.



Cancer: Lambeth's rate for people dying from cancers considered preventable is 61, third highest in London and in those under 75 is 137.2, fifth highest in London. This is more prevalent in males than in females.

Health – Cancer

The four most common types of cancer in England are Breast, Prostate, Lung and colorectal cancers



Breast Cancer

Breast screening coverage in Lambeth had been reducing slightly before the pandemic, in 2021 this fell across London. In 2021 Lambeth's screening coverage was 54.7% in the eligible female population aged between the ages of 53 and 70.

Under 75 mortality rate* for Breast cancer in Lambeth was 17.8. This is similar to the London rate of 19.9.



Prostate Cancer

Prostate cancer incidents (2014–18) in Lambeth had a standardised incident ratio of 133, meaning they were 33% higher than expected when comparing England rates to Lambeth's population. Lambeth had the third highest ratio in London.



Colorectal (bowel) Cancer

Under 75 mortality rate* for colorectal cancer (2017–19) in Lambeth is 15.6 for males, 6.8 females and 10.9 overall. The rate has seen an increase in males of around 50% since 2011–13, where as the rate in females has seen a reduction in the same period.

Bowel cancer screening amongst Lambeth's 60 to 74 year old target population has increased significantly over the last five years. The borough are currently achieving a screening coverage of 55.7% in 2021, compared to 40.7% in 2016. In 2016 Public Health England set a target of 75% uptake for bowel screening.



Lung Cancer

Lung cancer registrations (2017–19) in Lambeth had a standardised incident ratio of 89.2, meaning they were 10% lower than expected when comparing England rates to Lambeth's population. Lambeth however have the 8th highest ratio in London.

Lung cancer mortality rate* in Lambeth was 68.1 for males, 46.5 females and 56.8 together. These rates are significantly higher than the London region.

*Rates are directly standardised per 100,000 populations, or gender where appropriate

Health – Physical Activity

According to Public Health England: Physical inactivity is the fourth leading risk factor for global mortality accounting for 6% of deaths globally. People who have a physically active lifestyle have a 20–35% lower risk of cardiovascular disease,

coronary heart disease and stroke compared to those who have a sedentary lifestyle. Regular physical activity is also associated with a reduced risk of diabetes, obesity, osteoporosis and colon/ breast cancer and with improved mental health.

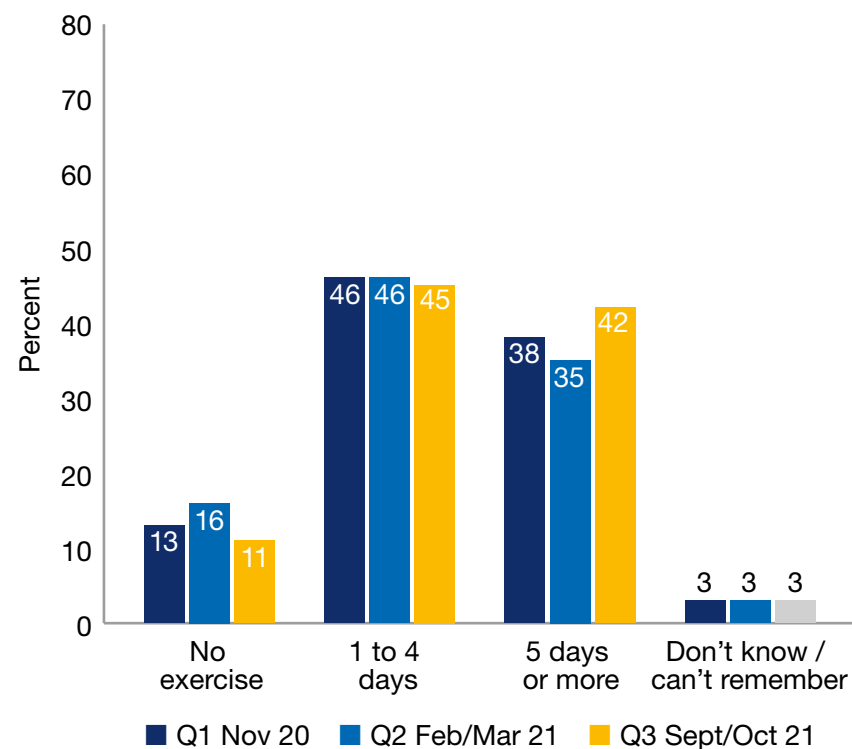
Self-reported health levels in 2021

According to the Active Lives Adult Survey 2021, 73.4% of Lambeth’s adult residents are actively engaging in physical activity doing at least 150 of moderate intensity equivalent (MIE) minutes of physical activity, per week. Lambeth has the fifth highest active adult percentage in London and are significantly higher than the London percentage.

According to Natural England’s MENE Survey (2016) Lambeth residents utilised outdoor space for exercise and health reasons more than any other London borough.

The Lambeth Resident Survey results show that over a third of residents are exercising for five days or more per week. This adds to our understanding as regular exercise is more beneficial than infrequent extended periods of exercise. These benefits include better control of blood glucose and lower risk of musculoskeletal injuries.

Frequency of exercise amongst residents, Lambeth Resident Survey



Health – Healthy lifestyle

High blood pressure and obesity are risk factors that can be managed by lifestyles including diet and exercise and in some instances medication. These items are routinely monitored in check ups and health checks to help prevent poor health in the future.

High blood pressure can strain your heart, damage blood vessels, and raise your risk of heart attack, stroke, kidney disease, and death. Overweight and obesity may raise your risk for certain health problems such as high blood pressure.



Obesity: Excess weight children is measured in children at two points, reception and year 6.

In Lambeth's reception children (2017/18 to 2019/20) 10.4% were classified as obese. In year 6 pupils 24% were classified as obese. These are similar to the London levels.



Smoking: 2019 QOF indicator for GP practices in Lambeth show that 18.5% of patients with hypertension, asthma, COPD, stroke or chronic heart disease (CHD) when asked reported smoking. This is significantly higher than London (14.9%) and England (14.5%).



High blood pressure: Our aim in reducing Hypertension or elevated blood pressure in Lambeth is to reduce the risk of stroke and heart attack and improve well-being (recorded through blood pressure measurement).

The percentage of patients registered with a GP living in Lambeth who are registered to have hypertension is 9.3%. This is the ninth lowest hypertension level across London boroughs in 2020/21.

GP practices currently have a quality outcome framework (QOF) target for 40% to 77% of patients achieving a blood pressure measure within a below 140/90 or lower for patients registered as having hypertension aged under 80 or 40% to 80% below 150/90 for older patients.



Obesity: Based on GP QOF data, 5.8% of patients aged 18 years or over had a BMI of 30 or over (2019). This has reduced by 1.2 percentage points from 7% in 2012.

This is below the London 6.4% and England 8.1% percentages.



Alcohol misuse: Lambeth have the highest under 75 mortality rate for alcohol liver disease (2017-19) at 12.3 per 100,000. This has been increasing over the last few years and is significantly higher than England and London.

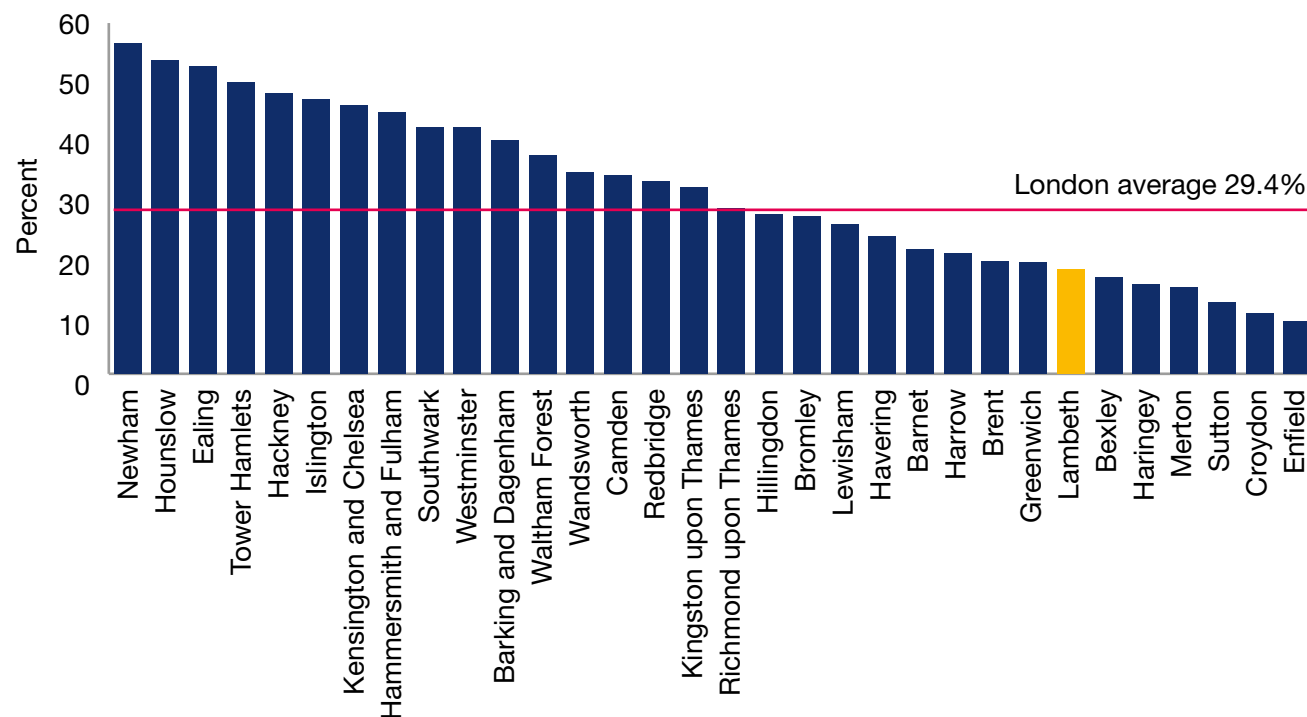
Health – NHS Health Checks

The NHS Health Check programme aims to help prevent heart disease, stroke, diabetes, kidney disease and certain types of dementia.

NHS health check for 40- to 74-year-olds is a nationwide push to increase early detection of conditions in adults across the country in order to reduce the number of people who are dying prematurely from preventable conditions. In Lambeth, between April 2017 and September 2021, only 17.3% of the eligible population received an NHS health check. This is below the London uptake of 29.4% and places Lambeth as the 7th lowest uptake in London.

Now that the pressure on the NHS is starting to ease, Lambeth's Public Health are working with the GP alliance and GPs to increase the uptake of NHS Health Checks for Lambeth residents.

**Percentage of the eligible population, aged 40 – 74 years, receiving an NHS Health Check
April 2016 to December 2021**



Community and participation

This section will include data on:

- Community cohesion
- Use of community assets
- How informed residents feel
- The extent to which residents feel they can influence decision making
- Voter turnout
- Volunteering and community groups in Lambeth
- Digital access and skills

Key findings

- Residents consider Lambeth to be a place where people from different backgrounds get along well together, they can obtain advice and work with others to improve their neighbourhood.
- Less than a half of residents feel informed about the service and benefits the Council provides and only a quarter of residents feel they can influence local decision making.
- Around one in 10 residents (7%) say they have access to the internet, but it is not sufficient for their needs.
- Digital skills are generally high. However, evaluating what content is safe and reliable appears to be the one of the biggest hurdles to overcome when it comes to digital capability.

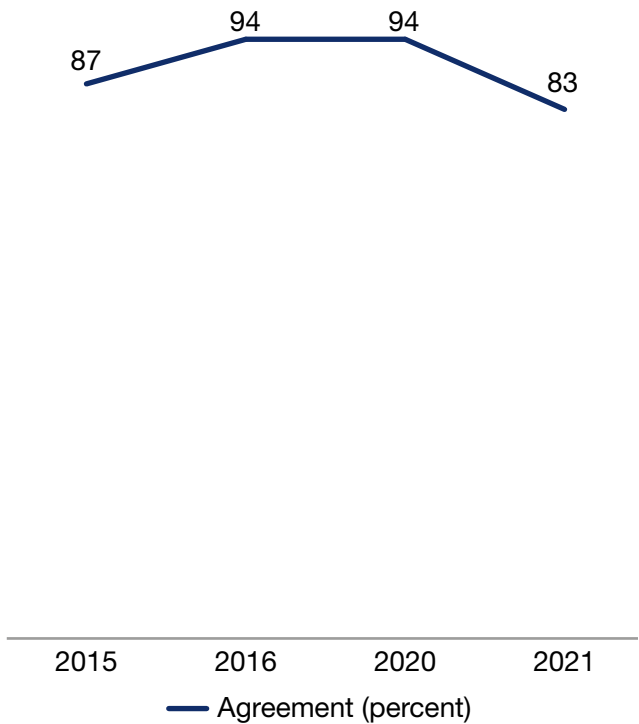
Community cohesion

While still high (at 83%), there has been a decline in the proportion of residents who agree that their ‘local area is a place where people from different backgrounds get on well together.’

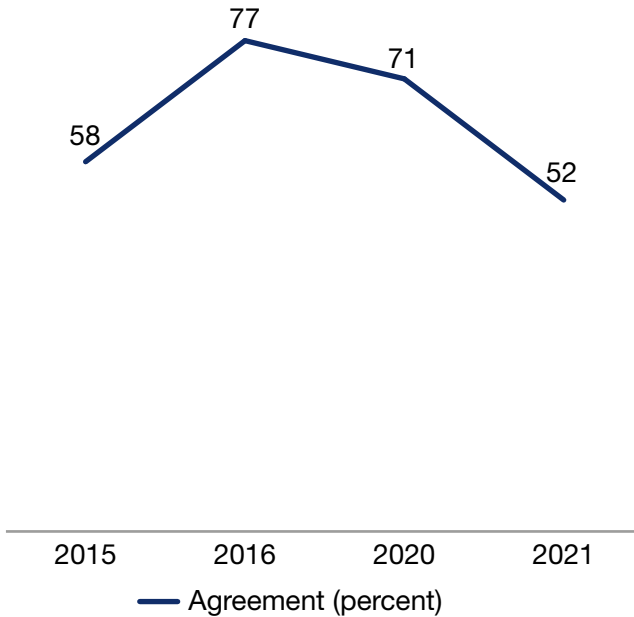
There has also been a decline in the proportion of residents who agree that ‘if I needed advice about something, I could go to someone in my neighbourhood’ whilst residents are now more

likely to say they would be ‘willing to work together with others to improve the neighbourhood.’

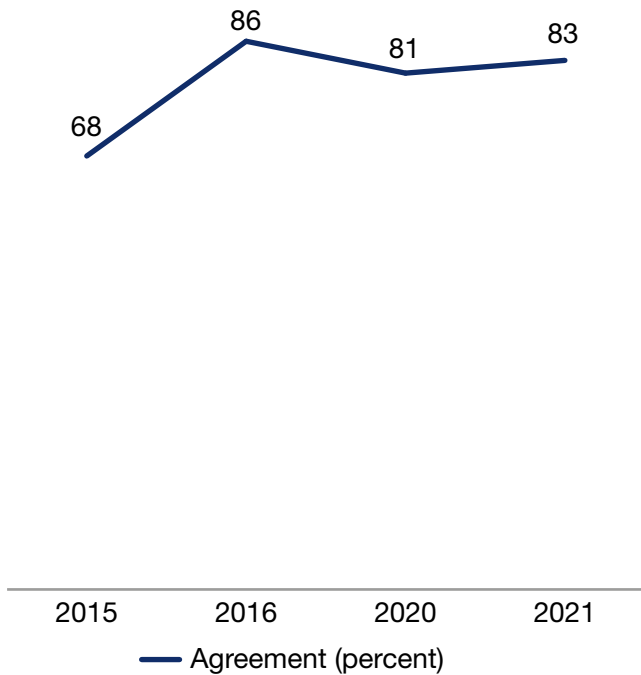
To what extent do you agree or disagree that your local area is a place where people from different backgrounds get on well together?



If I needed advice about something I could go to someone in my neighbourhood



I would be willing to work together with others on something to improve my neighbourhood



Use of community assets

Usage of various community assets ranges from 16% to 36% of residents.



36%

of residents say they have visited a **leisure centre** at least monthly.

Those more likely to visit a leisure centre at least monthly are:

- Herne Hill residents (47%)
- Younger residents 18 – 44 (41%)
- Lived in the borough for over one year but less than two years (44%)
- Rent from a private landlord (40%)
- Economically active (39%)
- Not disabled (38%)



25%

of residents say they have visited a **museum** and other cultural space at least monthly.

Those more likely to visit a Museum and other cultural space at least monthly are:

- Bishop's (47%) and Prince's residents (40%)
- LGBO+ (39%)
- Have lived in the borough for less than one year (36%)
- White residents (28%)
- Rent from a private landlord (28%)
- Economically active (27%)



20%

of residents say they have visited a **library** at least monthly.

Those more likely to visit a library at least monthly are:

- Norwood neighbourhood area residents (34%)
- Residents aged 45 and over (23%)
- Black, Asian and multi-ethnic residents (21%)
- Have caring responsibilities (29%)
- Social renters (27%)
- Economically inactive (26%)
- Lived in the borough for over five years (25%)



16%

of residents say they have visited a **community centre or other community space** at least monthly.

Those more likely to visit a community centre at least monthly are:

- Living in St Leonard's (29%)
- Black, Asian and Multi-Ethnic residents (19%)
- have caring responsibilities (22%)
- Social renters (21%)

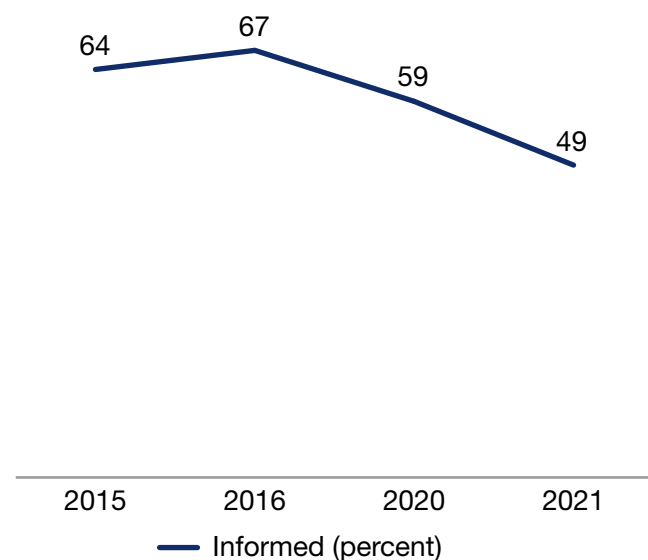
Participation – feeling informed

In 2021, Residents' living in Thurlow Park were most inclined to report 'feeling informed about council services and benefits'

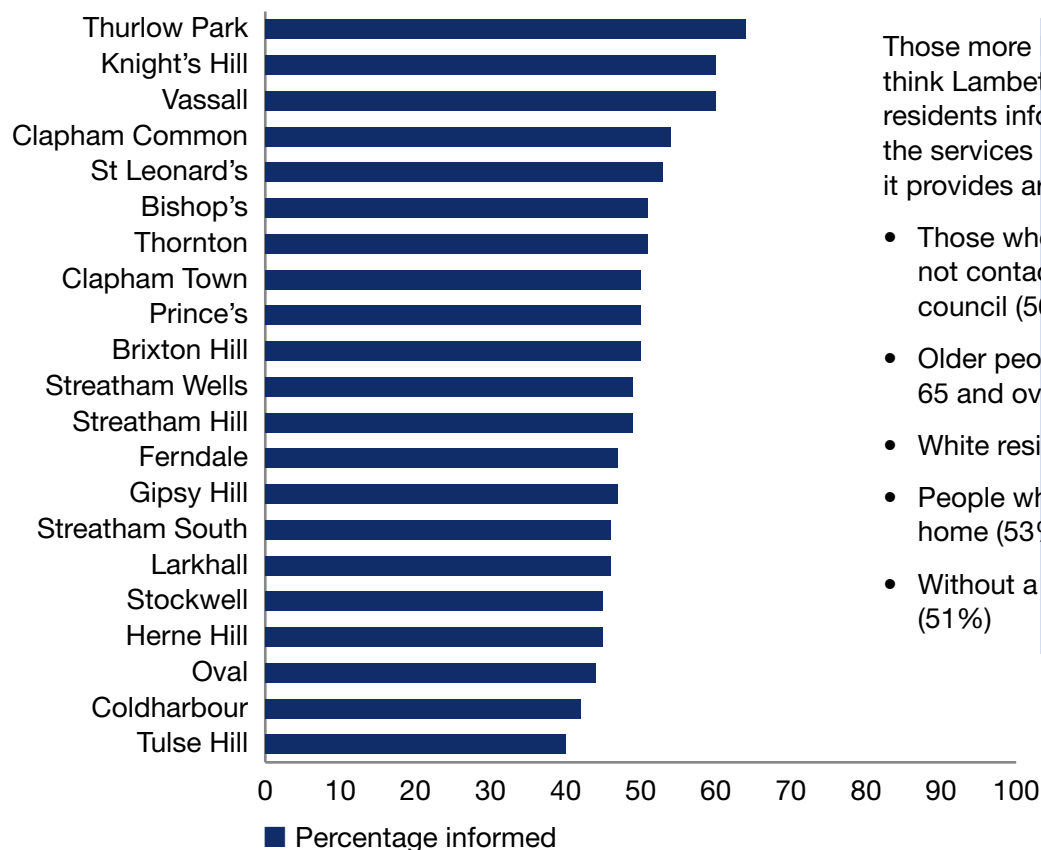
There are 10 wards where the proportion of residents who agree with this statement is higher than the borough average.

There has been a decline in the proportion of residents who report 'feeling informed about council services and benefits' with just under half (49%) saying they felt informed in 2021 – a decrease of 10 percentage points when compared to the previous year.

How well do you think Lambeth Council keeps residents informed about the services and benefits it provides?



How well do you think Lambeth Council keeps residents informed about the services and benefits it provides? (by ward)



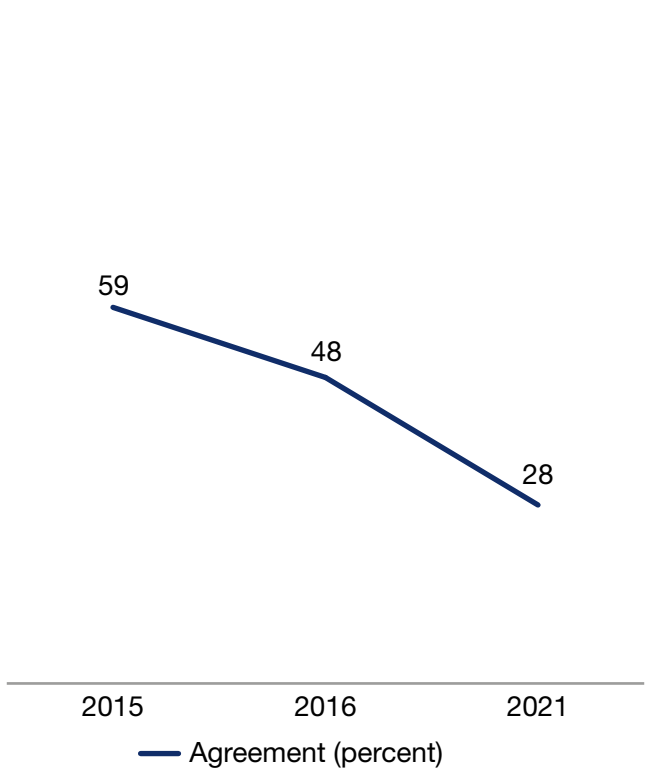
Those more likely to think Lambeth keeps residents informed about the services and benefits it provides are:

- Those who have not contacted the council (56%)
- Older people (those 65 and over) (65%)
- White residents (53%)
- People who own their home (53%)
- Without a disability (51%)

Participation – influencing local decision making

There has been a decline in the proportion of residents who report they can influence decisions affecting their local area with on a quarter (28%) saying they felt informed in 2021 – a decrease of 20 percentage points when compared to the previous year.

To what extent do you agree or disagree that you can influence decisions affecting your local area?



Residents more likely to agree that they can influence decisions affecting your local area are:



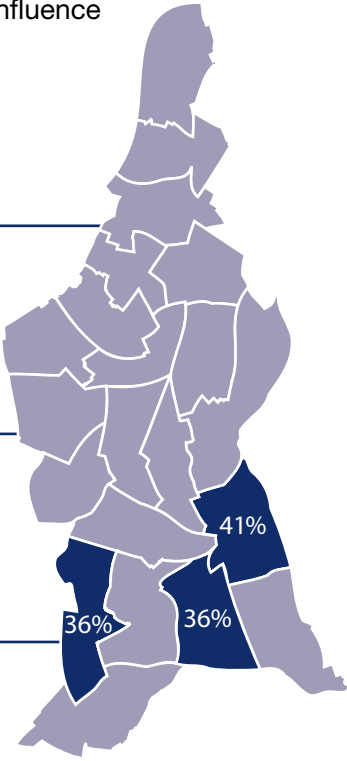
Renters (private and social) (32%)



Older residents (aged 65 and over) (28%)



Living in Thurlow Park (41%), Knight's Hill (36%) and St Leonard's (36%)

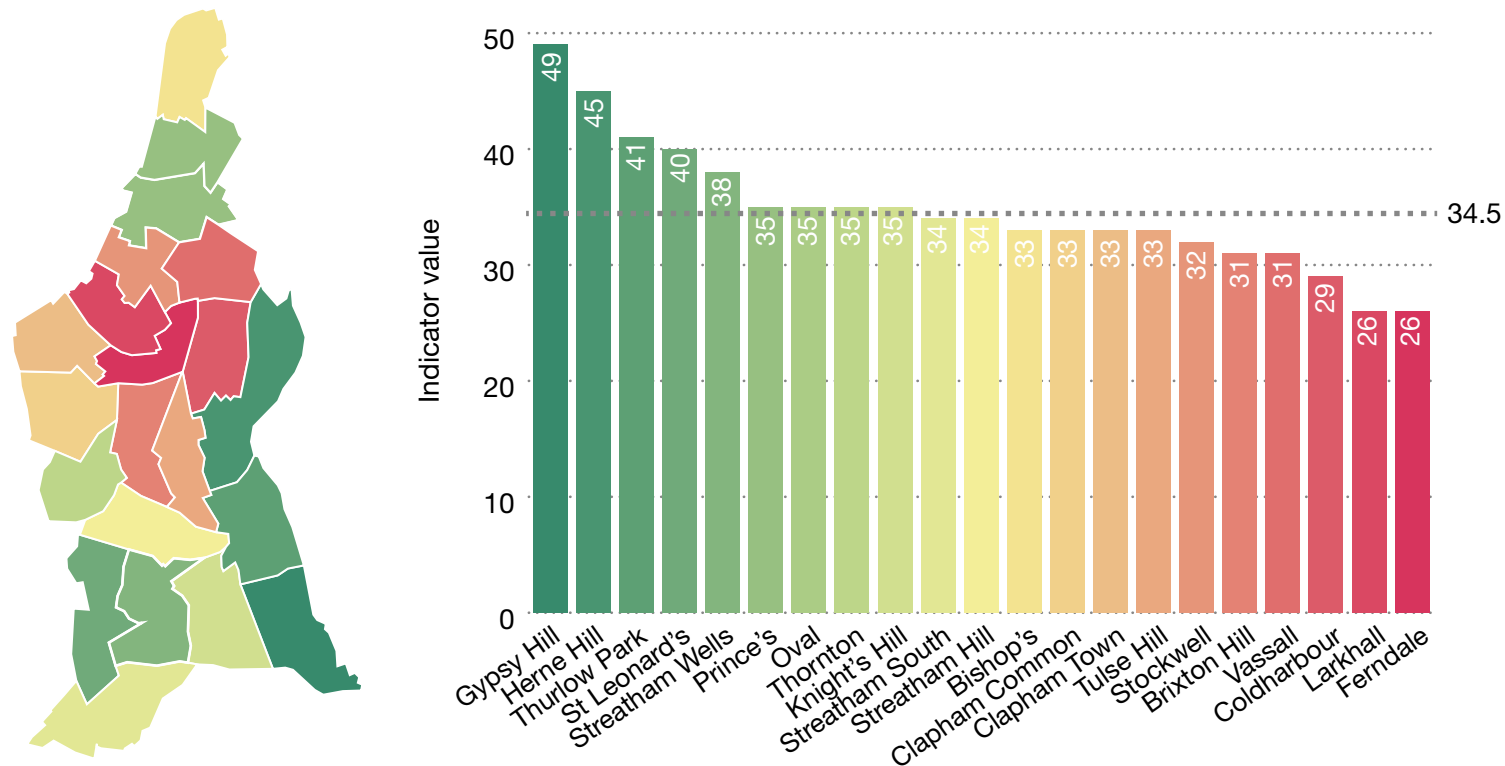


Participation – voter turnout

Voter turnout at the last council elections (2018) was 34.5%.

However, there were notable variations across the borough - with some wards seeing around a half of residents voting (Gipsy Hill, 49%) and others seeing around a quarter of residents voting (Larkhall and Ferndale, both 26%)

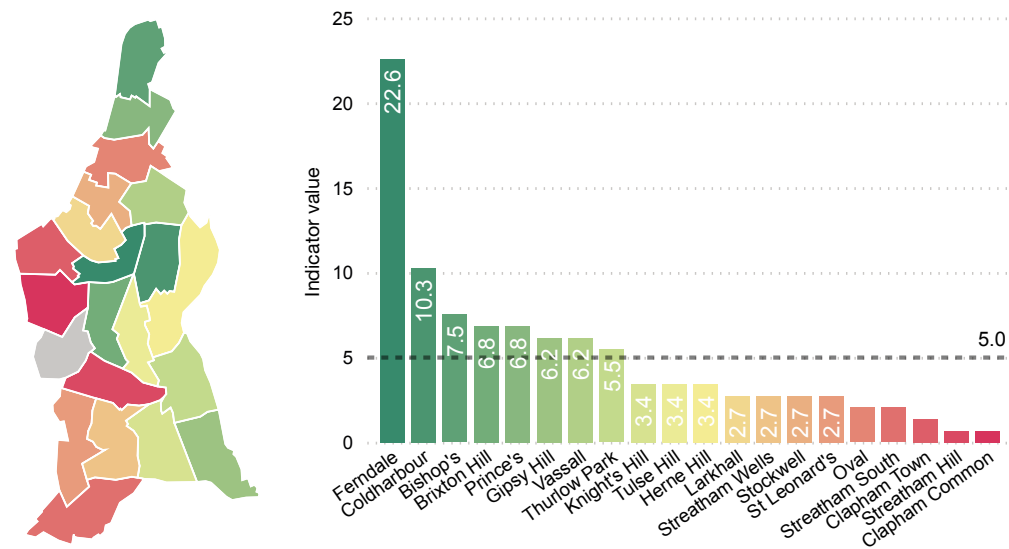
Voter turnout in latest Council elections (%)



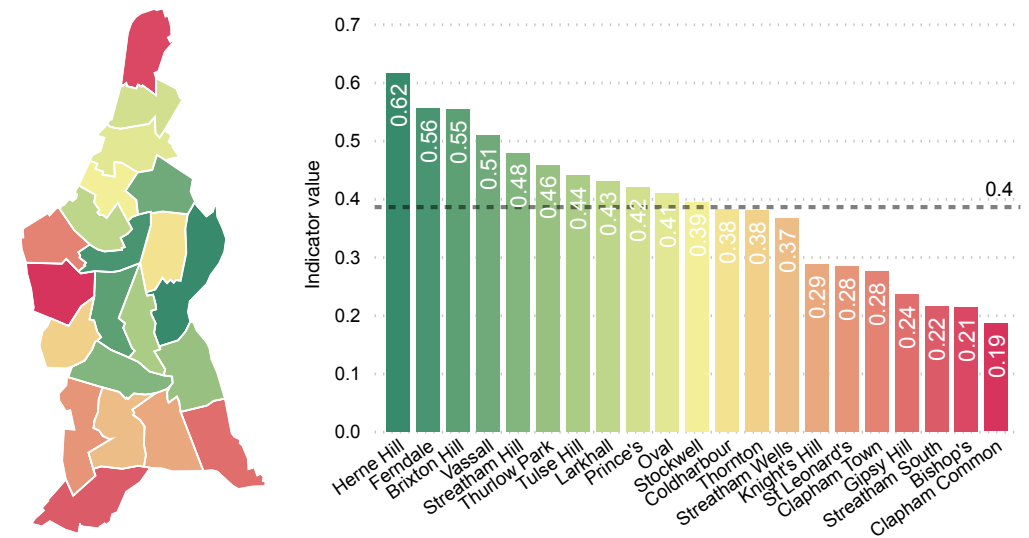
Participation - volunteering and community groups in Lambeth

Ferndale, Herne Hill and Brixton Hill wards also have the highest levels of residents who volunteer with Team Lambeth. Ferndale and Coldharbour are the wards with the highest levels of community groups as a percentage of Lambeth total.

Community groups in each ward as a percentage of Lambeth total



Percentage of population who volunteer with Team Lambeth

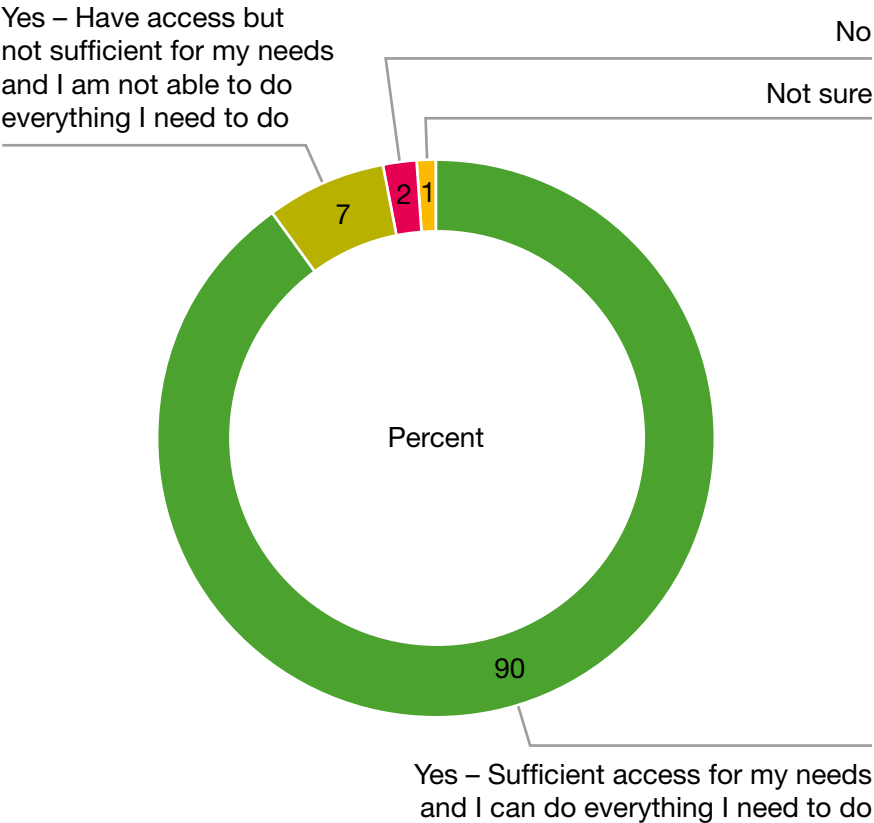


Digital inclusion - digital access

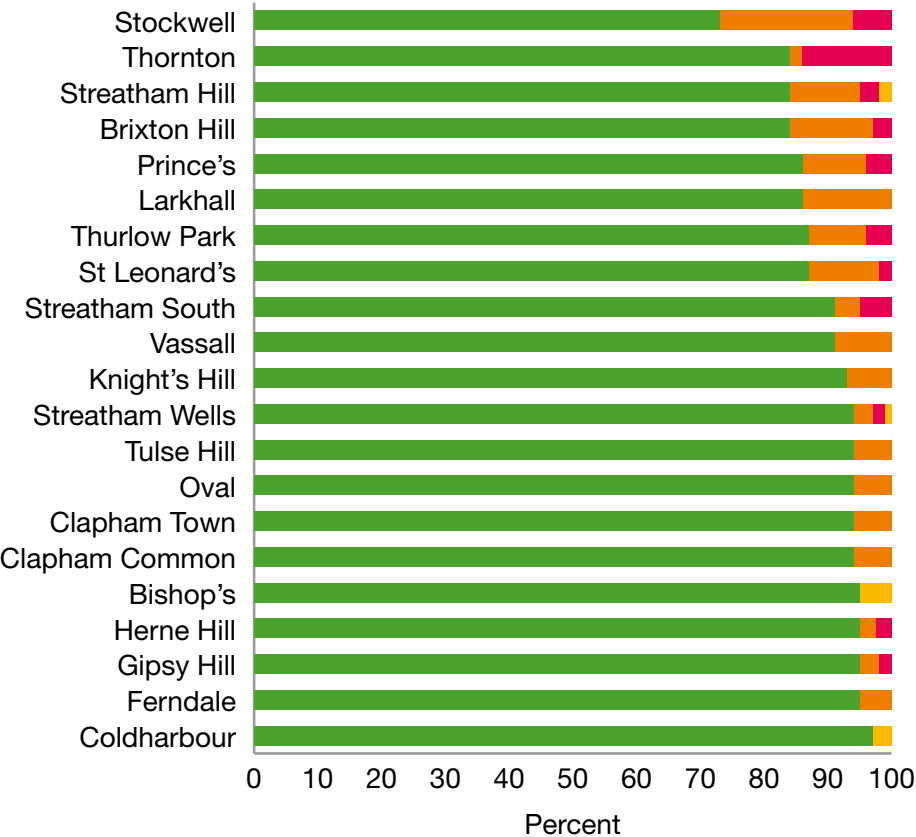
90% of residents have sufficient access to the internet at home, 9% have access but say it is not sufficient for their needs or say they have no access at all.

Residents in Stockwell, Thornton, Streatham Hill and Brixton Hill are more inclined to say that their internet at home is insufficient or that they do not have access. At least 15% or more residents in these areas agree with these statements.

Proportion of residents with suitable internet access



Proportion of residents with suitable internet access (by ward)

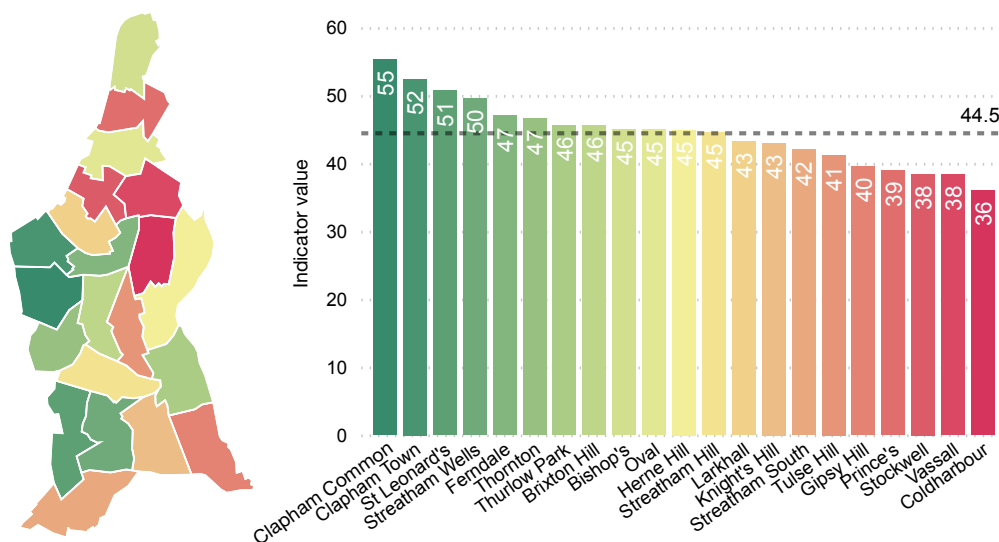


Digital inclusion – digital skills and activities

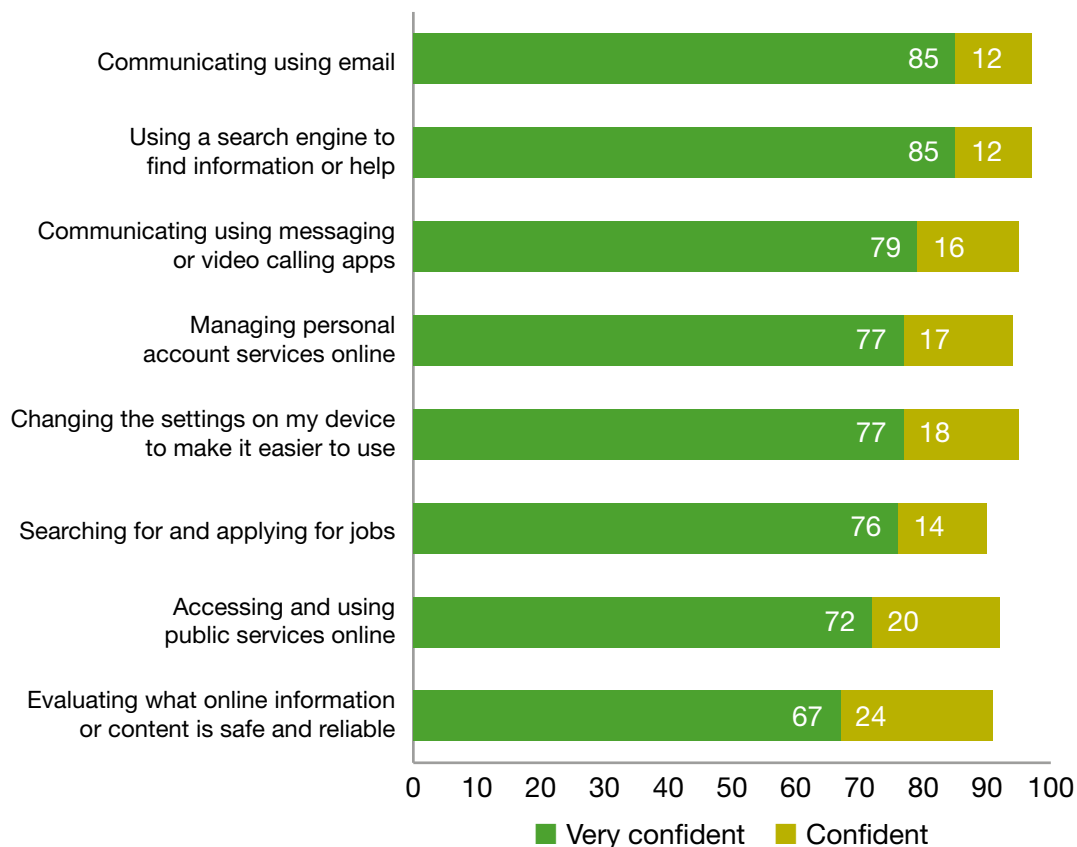
The 2011 London wide skills for life survey found that in Lambeth 44.5% of residents felt they had more than basic ICT skills. However, there are notable variations across the borough – residents in Clapham South and Clapham Town are more inclined to have more than basic ICT skills.

From the quarterly Lambeth residents' survey (carried out in February 2021), we can see that at least 8 in 10 residents feel confident carrying out various digital activities. Residents are less inclined to say they are 'very confident' evaluating what online information or content is safe and reliable. See the appendix for a breakdown of confidence by demographics.

Percentage of residents with more than basic ICT skills



Percentage of residents who are confident undertaking specific digital activities



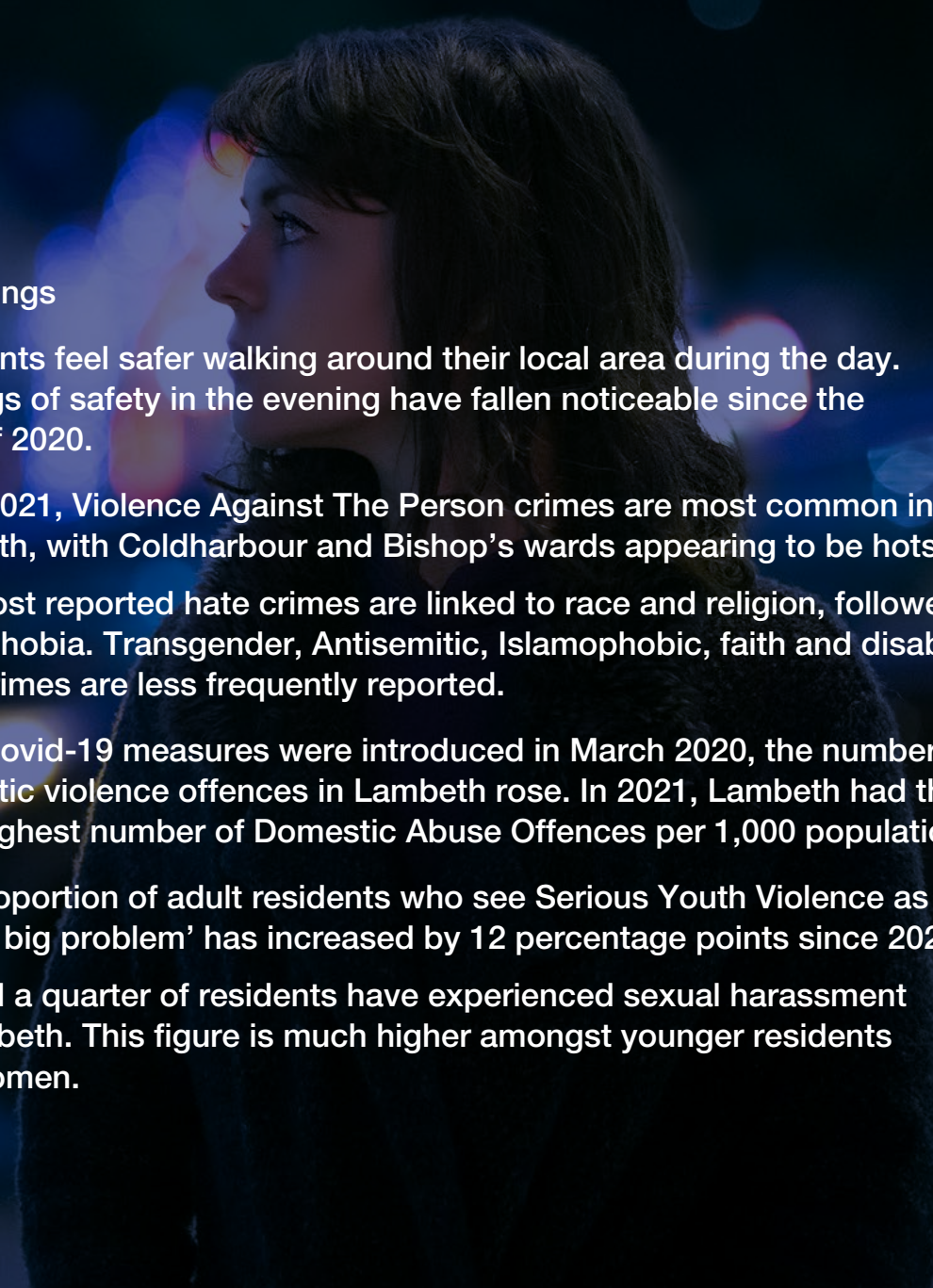
Crime, safety and justice

This section will include data on:

- Feelings of safety
- Number of reported offences
- Prevalence of hate crime
- Number of Domestic Violence Offences
- Perceptions of Serious Youth Violence
- Experiences of sexual harassment in Lambeth

Key findings

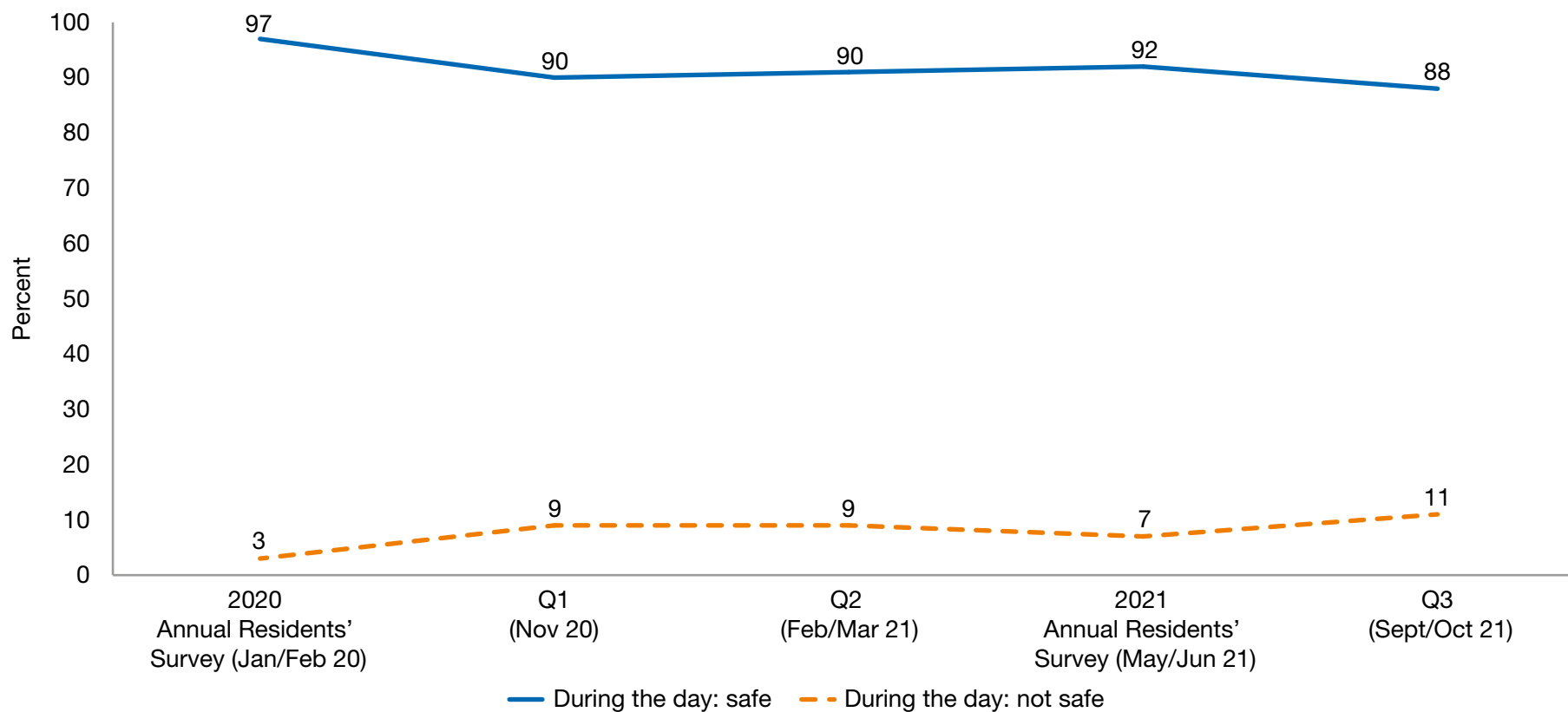
- Residents feel safer walking around their local area during the day. Feelings of safety in the evening have fallen noticeable since the start of 2020.
- As of 2021, Violence Against The Person crimes are most common in Lambeth, with Coldharbour and Bishop's wards appearing to be hotspots.
- The most reported hate crimes are linked to race and religion, followed by homophobia. Transgender, Antisemitic, Islamophobic, faith and disability hate crimes are less frequently reported.
- After Covid-19 measures were introduced in March 2020, the number of domestic violence offences in Lambeth rose. In 2021, Lambeth had the 13th highest number of Domestic Abuse Offences per 1,000 population.
- The proportion of adult residents who see Serious Youth Violence as 'a very big problem' has increased by 12 percentage points since 2020.
- Around a quarter of residents have experienced sexual harassment in Lambeth. This figure is much higher amongst younger residents and women.



Crime - Feelings of safety during the day

Feelings of safety during the day remain relatively high (88%). However, the proportion of residents who say they feel safe during the day has declined by nine percentage points since January/February 2020, with more people reporting not feeling safe walking around their local area during the day.

Percentage of residents who feel safe walking around their local area during the day



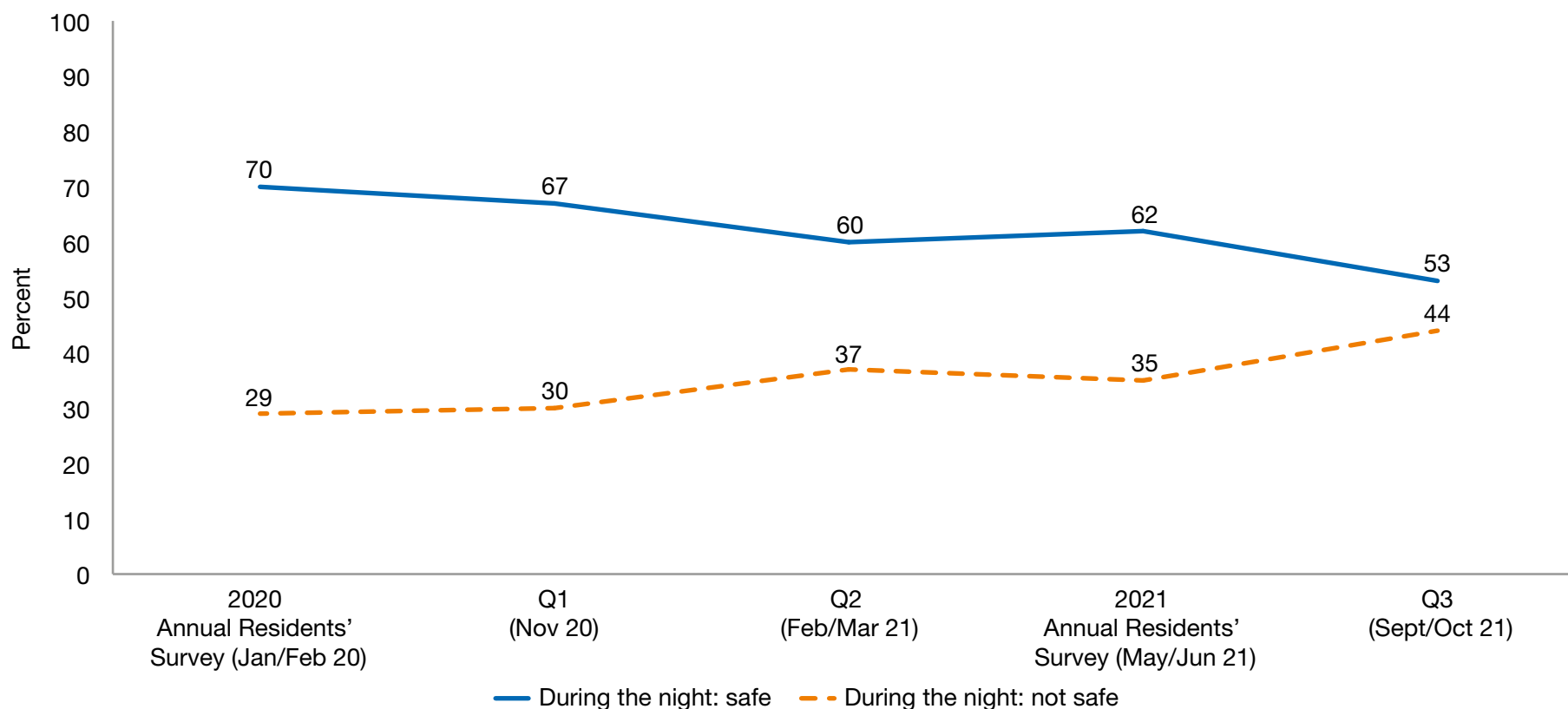
Crime - Feelings of safety in the evening

Overall, residents are significantly less likely to feel safe walking around their area in the evening.

The latest data shows that the proportion of residents reporting feeling safe in the evening is 35 percentage points lower than the daytime figure.

Similarly, the proportion of residents reporting feeling safe in the evening has decreased since January/February 2020 (minus 17 percentage points) and the proportion reporting feeling unsafe has increased.

Percentage of residents who feel safe walking around their local area in evening

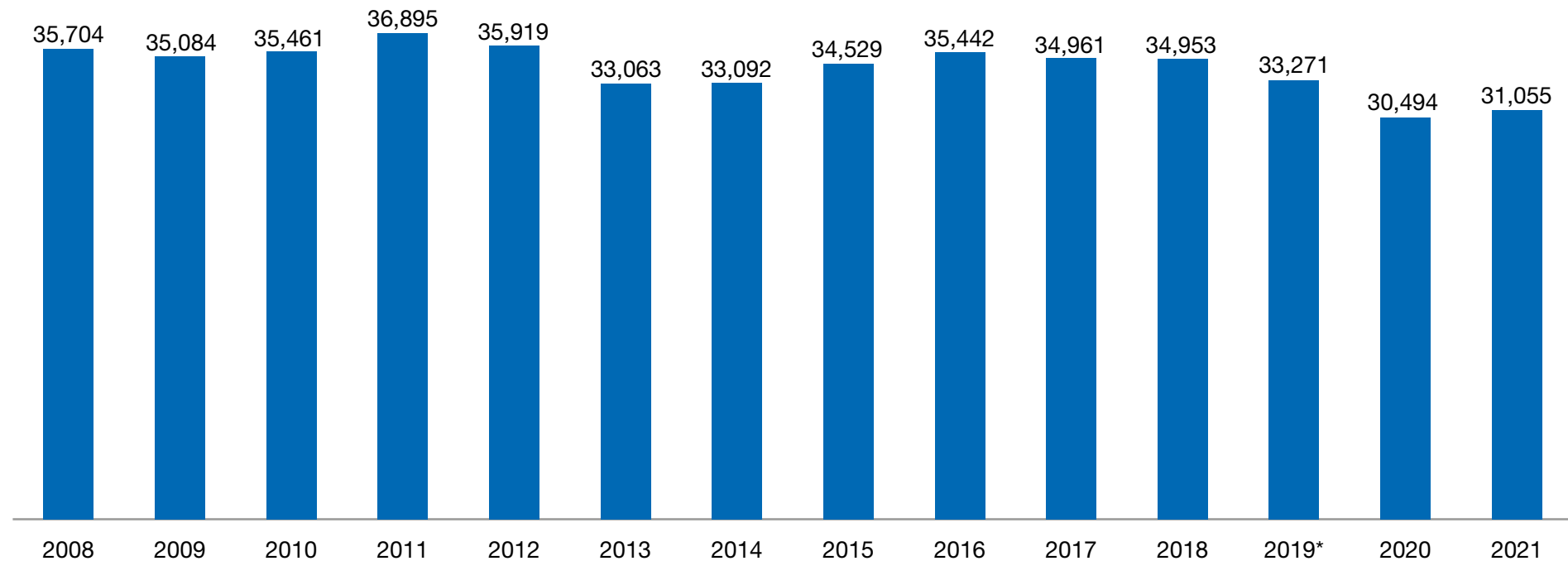


Crime – Reported offences over time

Since 2008, on average there have been approximately 34,000 offences in Lambeth each year.

Lambeth offences account for around 5% of crimes committed in London.

Number of offences occurring in Lambeth (2008–2021)



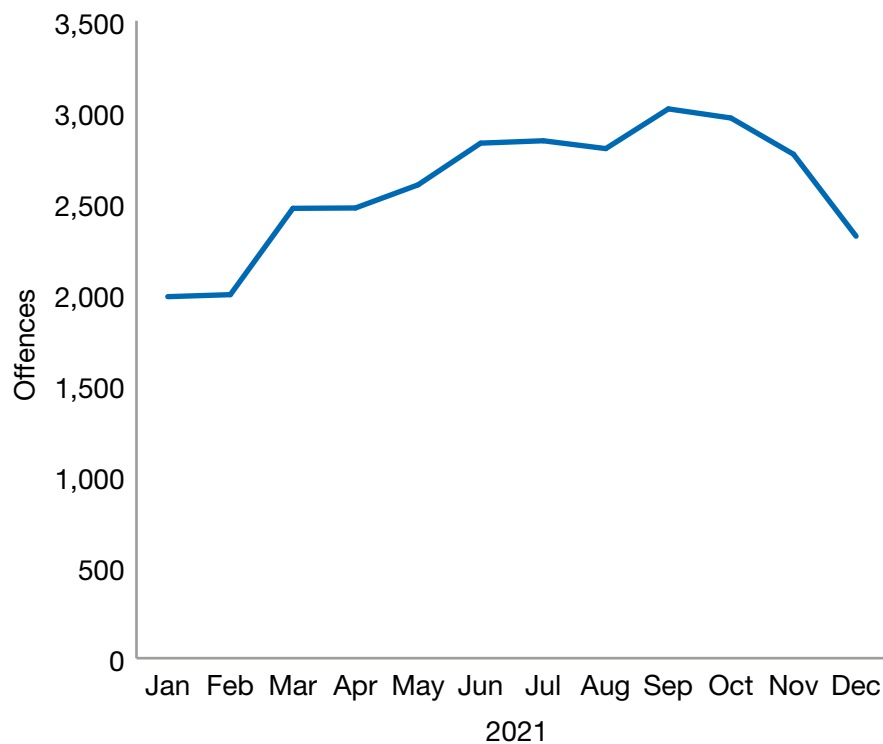
Crime – Reported offences in 2021

Between January 2021 and December 2021, there were 31,055 offences in Lambeth. The crime rate per 1000 people was 92.8.

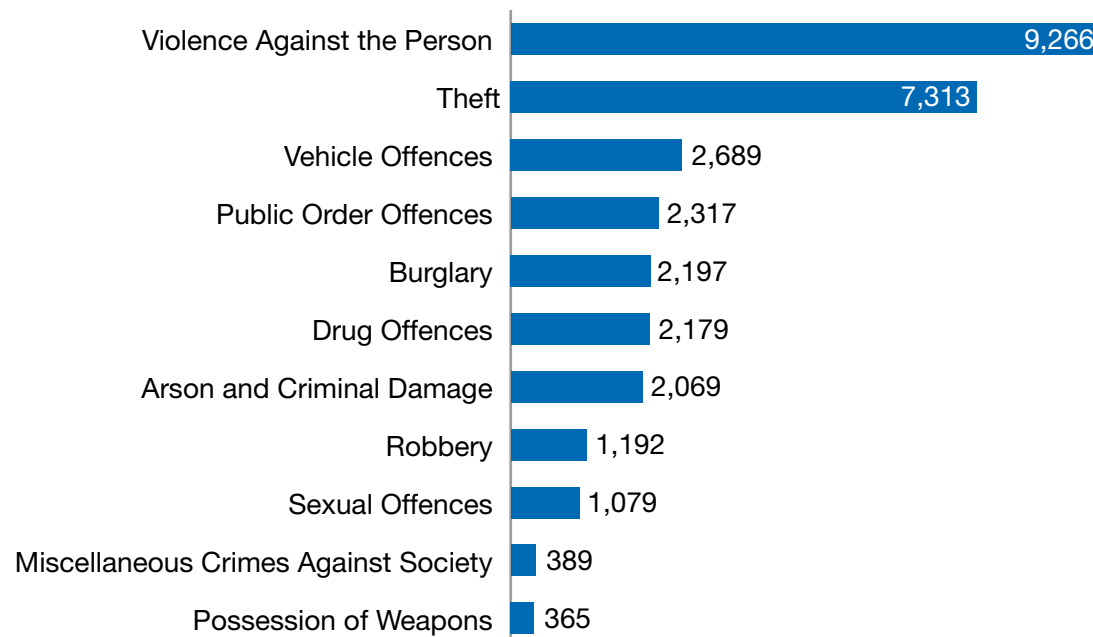
Violence Against the Person Offences were the most common, followed by Theft offences.

Compared to November 2021, the number of offences has fallen by 18 percentage points in December 2021.

Number of overall offences occurring in Lambeth (by month, 2021)



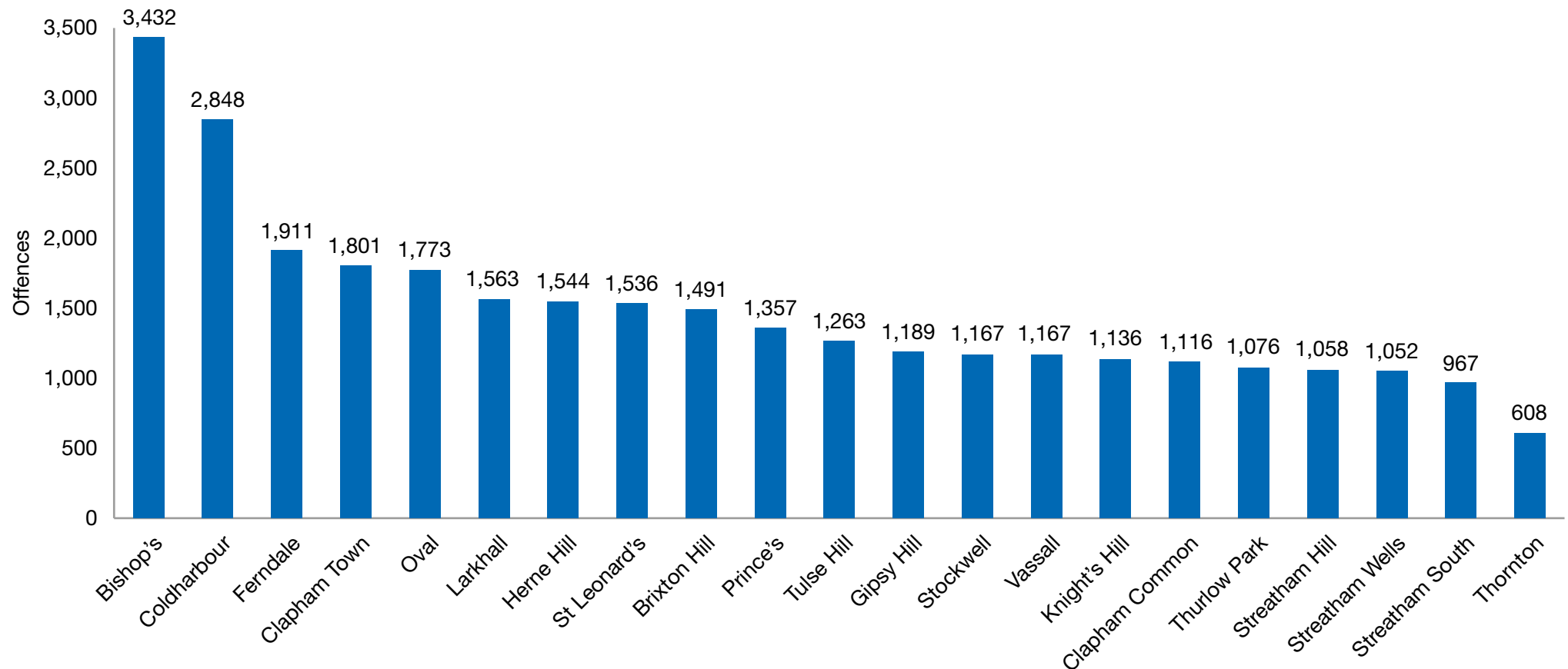
Number of specific offences occurring in Lambeth (Jan 2021–Dec 2021)



Crime – Number of reported offences by ward

In 2021, Bishop's ward reported the highest number of crimes (3,432) and Thornton ward reported the lowest (608).

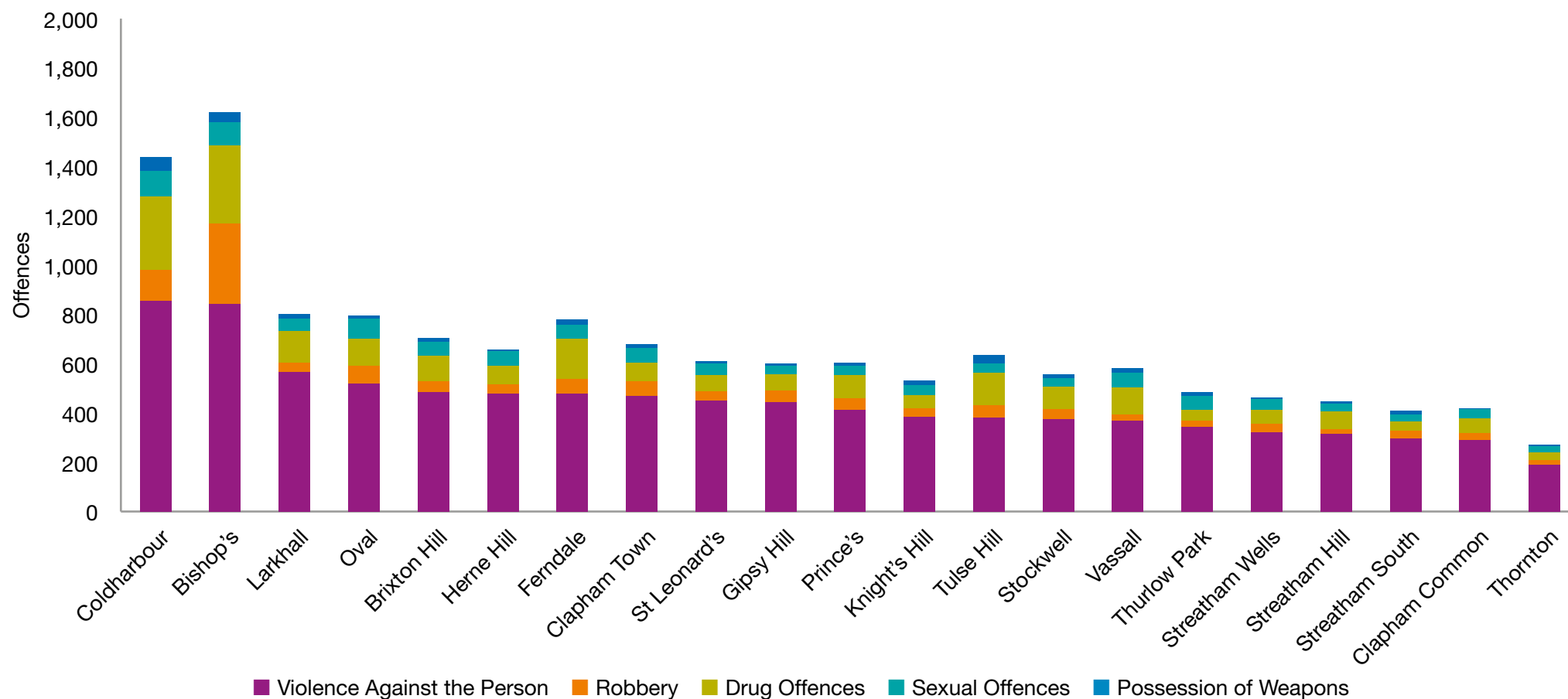
Number of reported offences in 2021 by ward



Crime – Number of reported offences by ward

When considering targeted crimes and those related to possession, in all wards, violence against the person crimes are the most reported crimes.

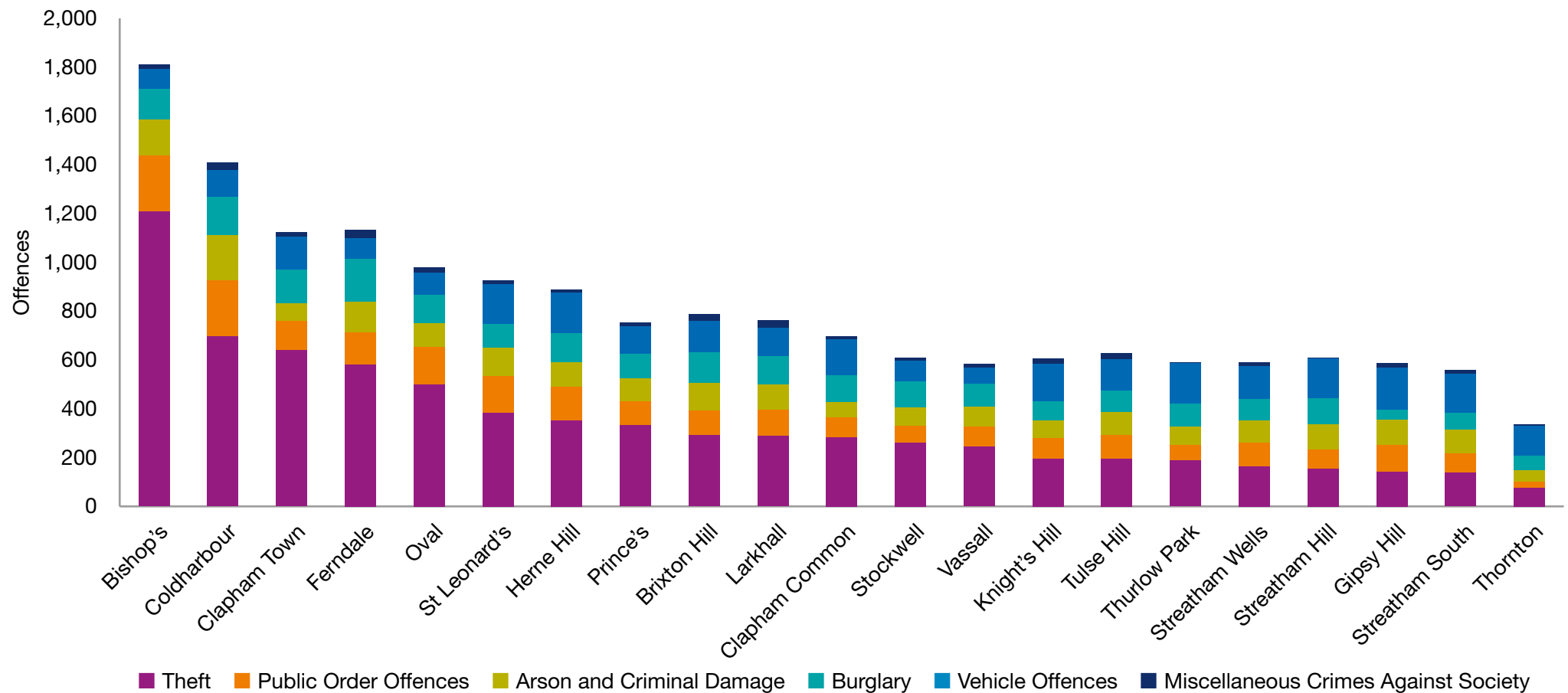
Number of reported offences in 2021, by type and ward



Crime – Number of reported offences by ward

When considering public order and property related crimes, in 17 out of 21 wards, theft is the most reported crime.

Number of reported offences in 2021, by type and ward



Crime – Number of reported offences by ward

Violence against the person and theft are the two highest categories of crime recorded in Lambeth. Theft within Bishops ward is the highest individual measure at ward level.

Miscellaneous crimes against society and Possession of weapons are the lowest recorded kinds of crime recorded in Lambeth.

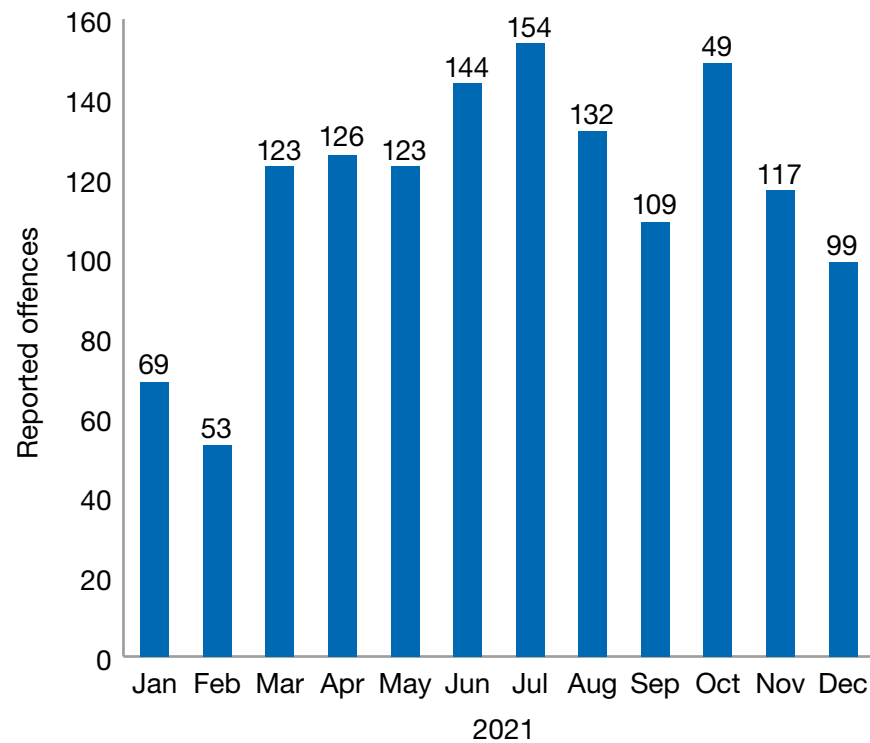
| Type of crime | Bishop's | Brixton Hill | Clapham Common | Clapham Town | Coldharbour | Ferndale | Gipsy Hill | Herne Hill | Knight's Hill | Larkhall | Oval | Prince's | St Leonard's | Stockwell | Streatham Hill | Streatham South | Streatham Wells | Thornton | Thurlow Park | Tulse Hill | Vassall | Grand Total |
|--------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|
| Arson and Criminal Damage | 147 | 113 | 60 | 73 | 185 | 125 | 106 | 101 | 73 | 103 | 100 | 94 | 119 | 77 | 103 | 99 | 93 | 47 | 75 | 97 | 79 | 2,069 |
| Burglary | 124 | 126 | 112 | 136 | 154 | 174 | 40 | 121 | 78 | 117 | 115 | 99 | 96 | 104 | 108 | 69 | 87 | 62 | 94 | 85 | 96 | 2,197 |
| Drug Offences | 314 | 103 | 62 | 76 | 301 | 163 | 65 | 75 | 51 | 127 | 110 | 93 | 63 | 92 | 72 | 35 | 58 | 32 | 43 | 133 | 111 | 2,179 |
| Miscellaneous Crimes Against Society | 21 | 27 | 12 | 16 | 32 | 35 | 18 | 14 | 24 | 30 | 22 | 16 | 16 | 14 | 6 | 17 | 15 | 6 | 6 | 25 | 17 | 389 |
| Possession of Weapons | 41 | 17 | 4 | 16 | 57 | 23 | 12 | 6 | 16 | 18 | 11 | 13 | 9 | 16 | 9 | 15 | 7 | 6 | 15 | 34 | 20 | 365 |
| Public Order Offences | 232 | 101 | 81 | 120 | 231 | 132 | 107 | 136 | 84 | 107 | 152 | 99 | 148 | 67 | 78 | 78 | 96 | 23 | 65 | 96 | 84 | 2,317 |
| Robbery | 326 | 43 | 27 | 60 | 123 | 58 | 47 | 37 | 37 | 40 | 71 | 47 | 37 | 40 | 19 | 31 | 33 | 17 | 28 | 49 | 22 | 1,192 |
| Sexual Offences | 95 | 55 | 36 | 59 | 102 | 56 | 34 | 58 | 42 | 51 | 83 | 38 | 50 | 35 | 32 | 30 | 44 | 26 | 56 | 37 | 60 | 1,079 |
| Theft | 1,207 | 291 | 284 | 639 | 696 | 581 | 143 | 352 | 195 | 288 | 500 | 332 | 384 | 262 | 154 | 138 | 164 | 77 | 187 | 195 | 244 | 7,313 |
| Vehicle Offences | 81 | 129 | 148 | 138 | 112 | 85 | 173 | 164 | 153 | 117 | 90 | 114 | 163 | 86 | 162 | 157 | 134 | 122 | 165 | 131 | 65 | 2,689 |
| Violence Against the Person | 844 | 486 | 290 | 468 | 855 | 479 | 444 | 480 | 383 | 565 | 519 | 412 | 451 | 374 | 315 | 298 | 321 | 190 | 342 | 381 | 369 | 9,266 |
| Grand Total | 3,432 | 1,491 | 1,116 | 1,801 | 2,848 | 1,911 | 1,189 | 1,544 | 1,136 | 1,563 | 1,773 | 1,357 | 1,536 | 1,167 | 1,058 | 967 | 1,052 | 608 | 1,076 | 1,263 | 1,167 | 31,055 |

Crime - Hate crime

By the end of 2021, the total number of hate crimes recorded across the seven hate crime areas was 1,398.

This accounts for 1.1% of all hate crimes reported in London (124,206).

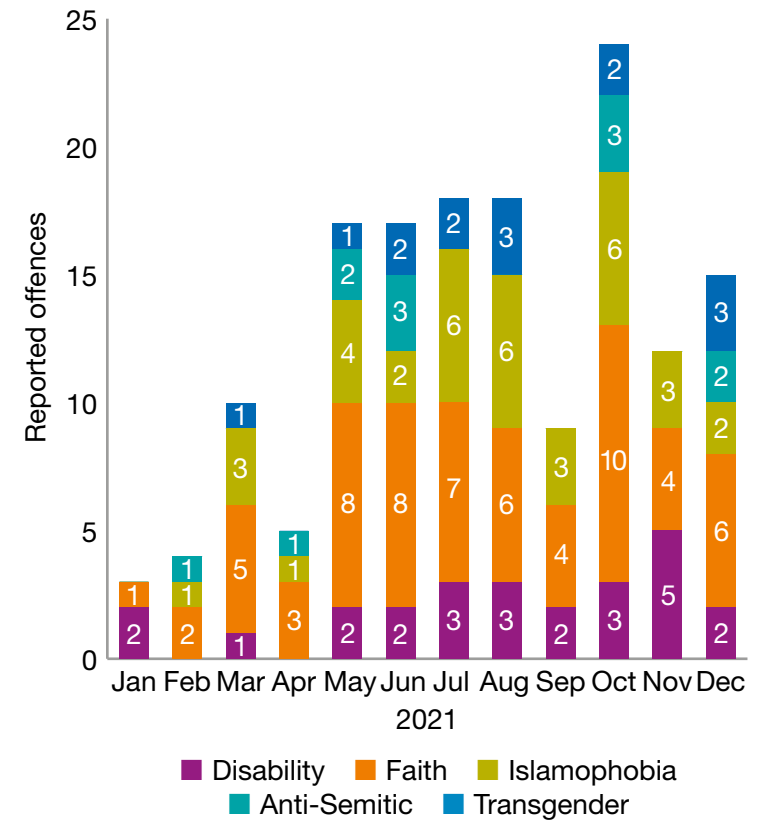
Number of reported hate crimes in Lambeth (by month in 2021)



Crime - Hate crime

Transgender, Antisemitic, Islamophobic, faith and disability hate crimes were less frequently reported in 2021.

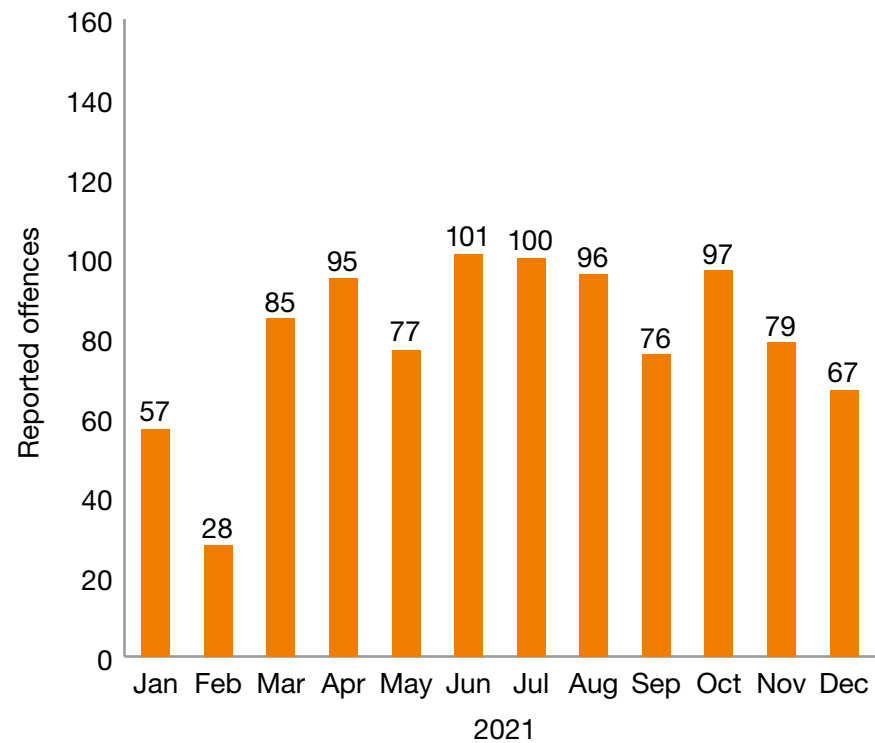
Number of reported hate crimes (transgender, antisemitic, islamophobia, faith and disability) in Lambeth (by month in 2021)



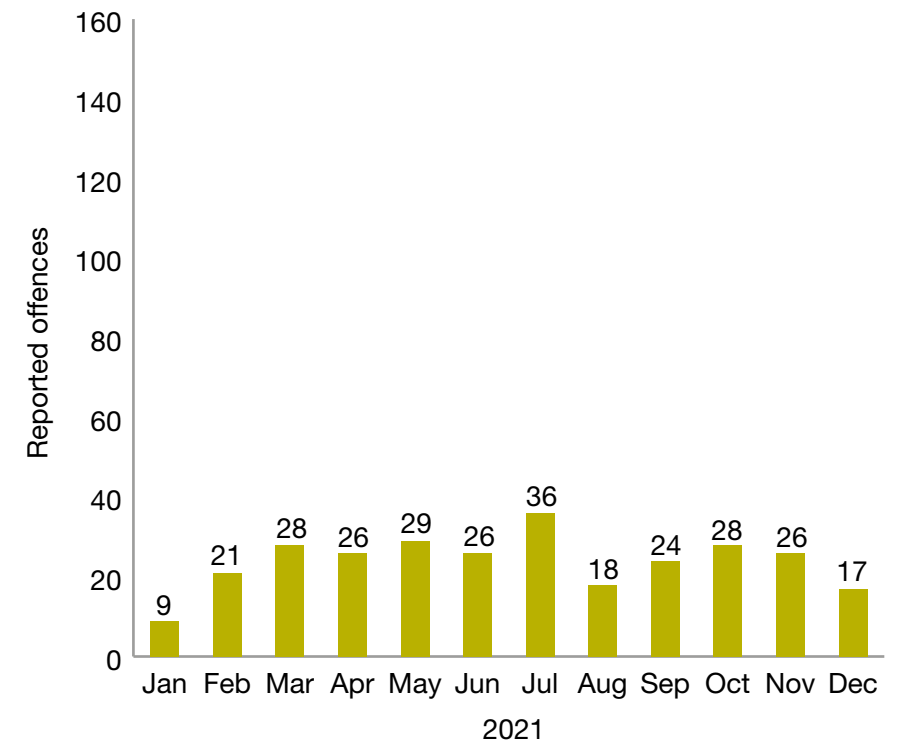
Crime - Hate crime

Race/religion hate crimes were the most reported in Lambeth each month, followed by homophobic crimes.

Number of reported hate crimes (race/religion) in Lambeth (by month in 2021)



Number of reported hate crimes (homophobia) in Lambeth (by month in 2021)



Crime - Domestic Violence Offences

After COVID-19 measures were introduced in March 2020, the number of domestic violence offences in Lambeth rose.

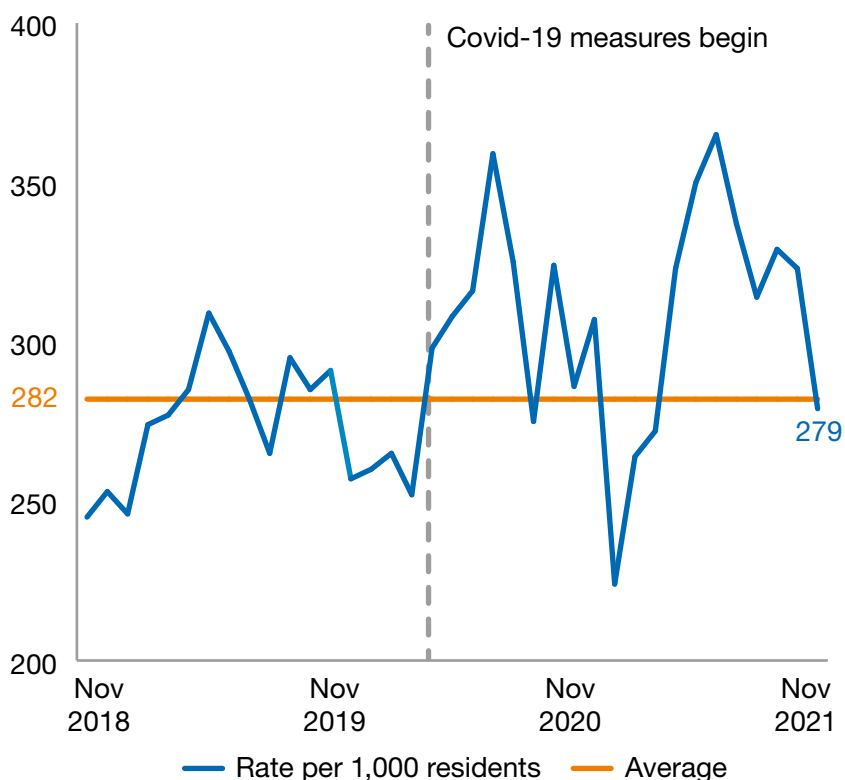
In 15 of the 20 months following the introduction of lockdown measures, the number of domestic

violence offences in Lambeth was above the borough average.

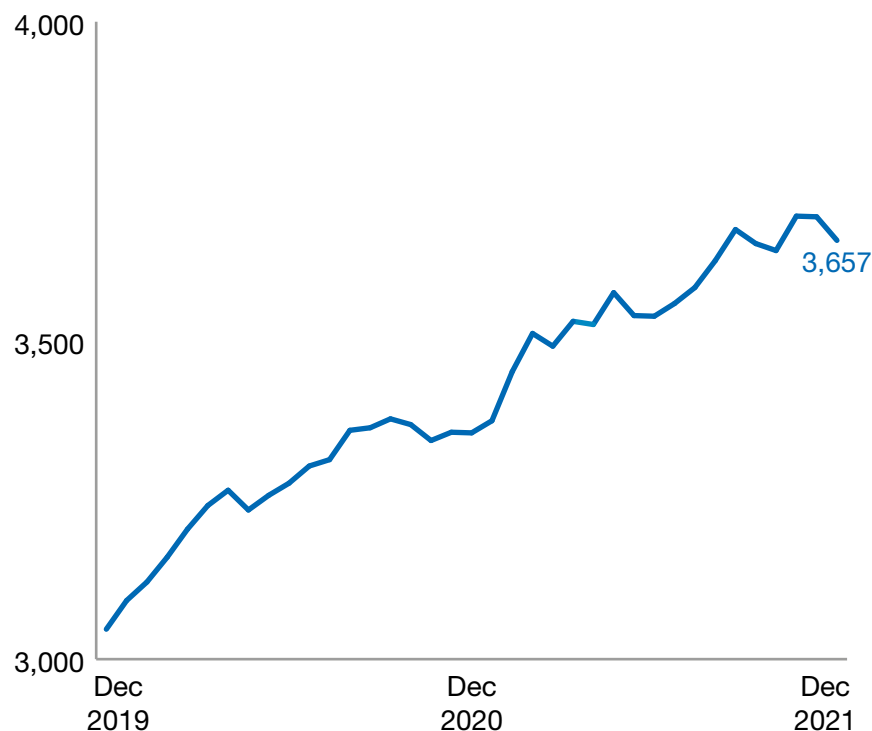
In December 2021, the total number of domestic violence offences was 3,657. This figure represents 3.8% of all domestic violence offences reported

in London in the same month (95,479). The highest number of domestic violence offences were reported in Coldharbour, followed by Gipsy Hill wards.

Monthly Domestic Violence Offences trend (Number) - Lambeth



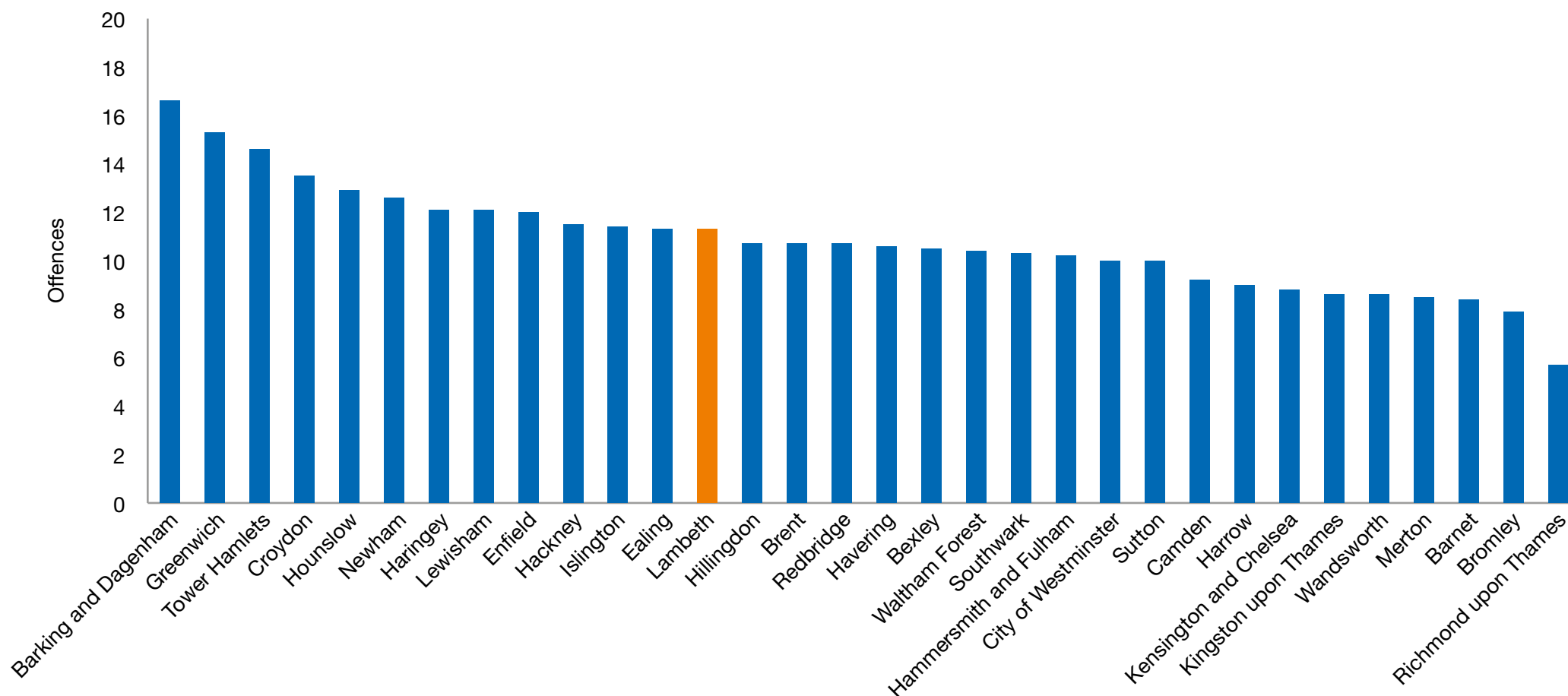
Rolling 12 month offending trend – Number of Domestic Violence Offences



Crime - Domestic Violence Offences

Compared to other London boroughs, Lambeth had the 13th highest number of Domestic Abuse Offences per 1,000 population in 2021.

Domestic abuse offences, per 1,000 population (London boroughs 2021)

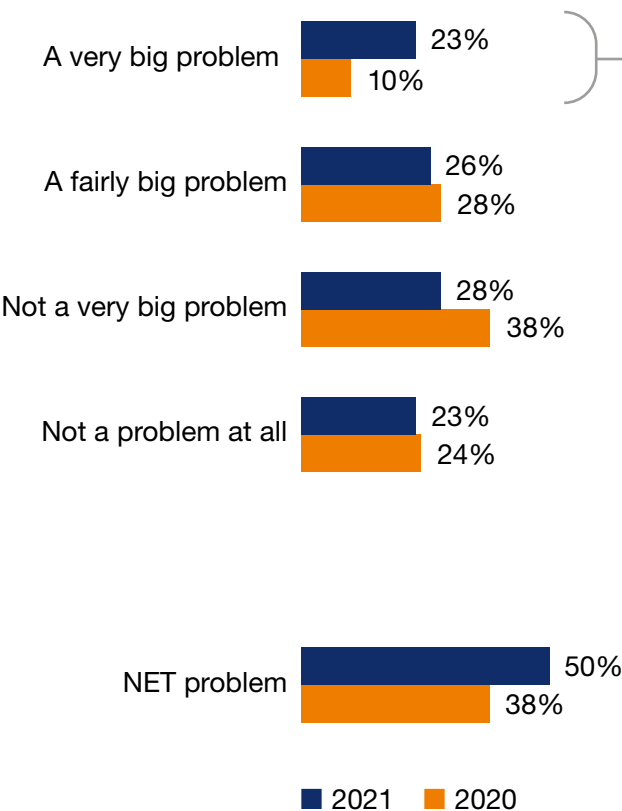


Crime - Perceptions of Serious Youth Violence

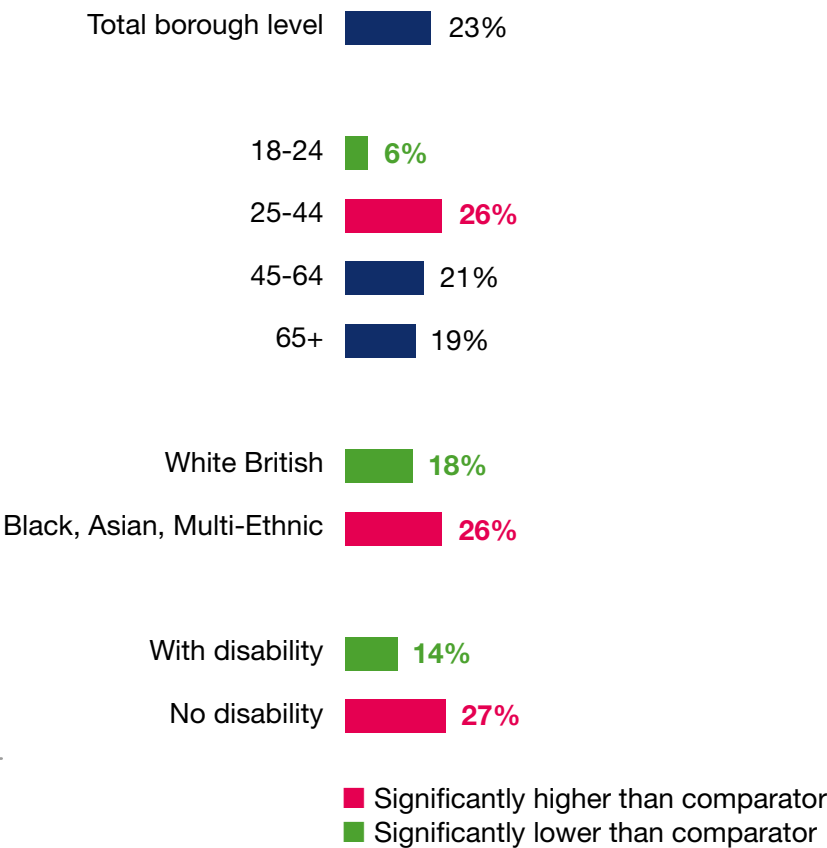
Perceptions of the level of serious youth violence have worsened noticeably between 2020 and 2021 with an increase of 12% points in the number who see this as an issue in Lambeth. Serious Youth Violence causes significantly greater concern for

older residents (specifically those aged 25–44), long standing residents and residents who identify as belonging to Black, Asian and Multi-Ethnic communities.

Percentage of adult residents who see Serious Youth Violence as a problem



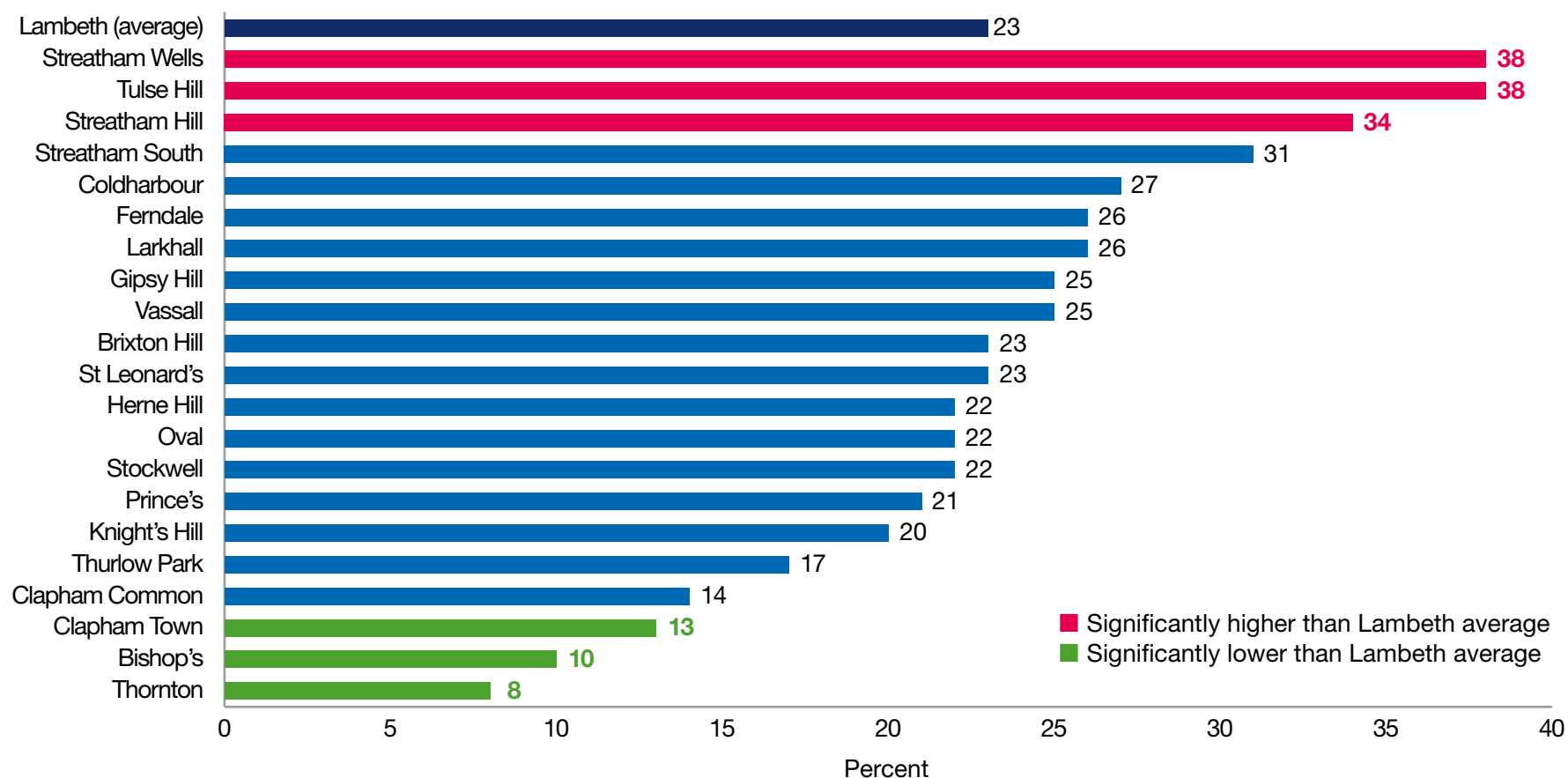
Percentage of residents who see Serious Youth Violence as a 'very big problem' by demographics (2021)



Crime - Perceptions of Serious Youth Violence

Serious Youth Violence is particularly perceived as a ‘very big problem’ in Streatham Well, Tulse Hill and Streatham Hill wards where the proportion of residents who say this is significantly higher than the borough average.

Percentage of residents who see Serious Youth Violence as a ‘very big problem’ by ward (2021)



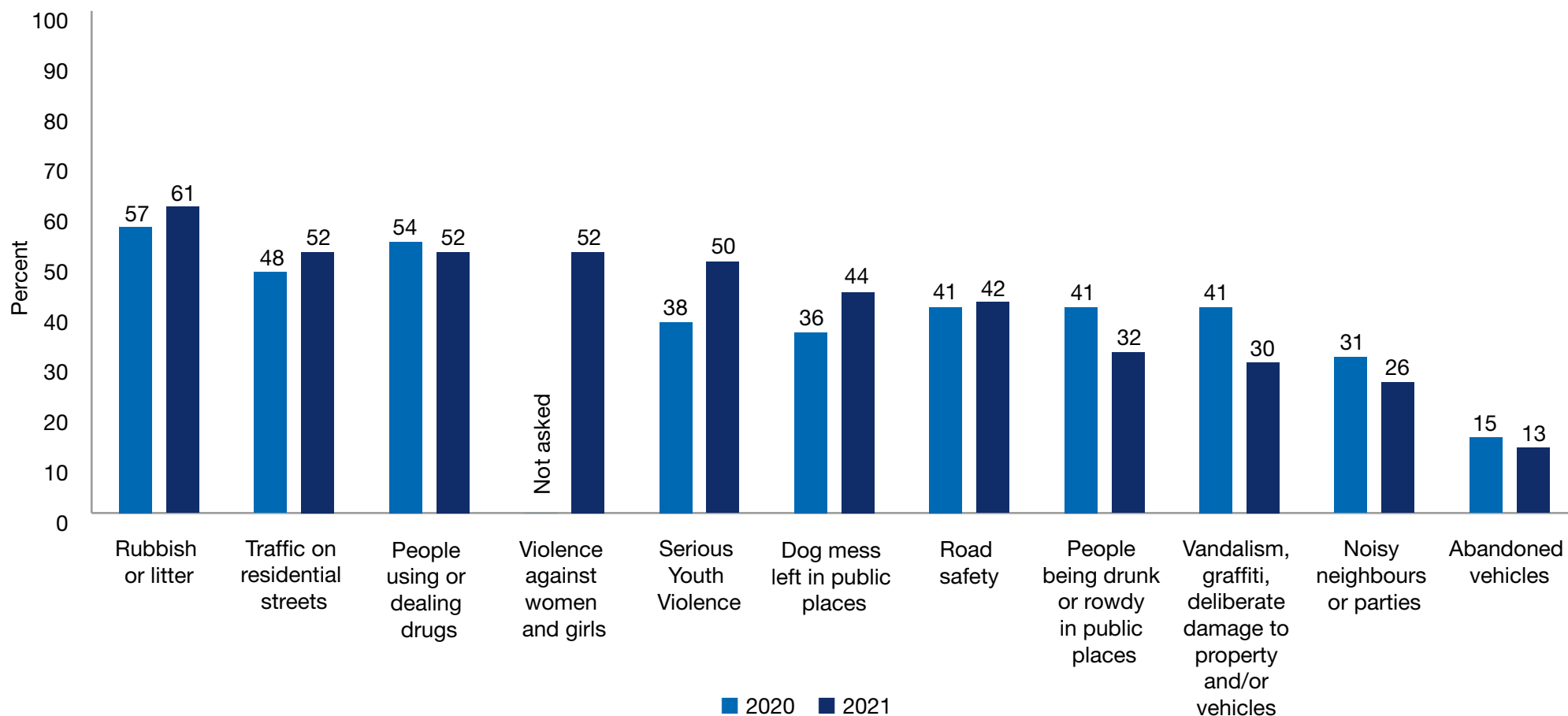
Crime - Perceptions of other crimes and Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB) as 'a problem'

As it was in 2020, the amount of rubbish or litter seen across the borough by residents is, in their opinion, the biggest problem they experience living in Lambeth.

Traffic on residential streets and people using or dealing drugs were amongst the top three issues in 2020, and this continues in 2021 with a swap of positions in ranking.

There has been a notable increase in the number of residents citing serious youth violence as an issue.

Perceptions of other crimes and Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB) as 'a problem'



Source: Annual Residents' Surveys 2020–2021

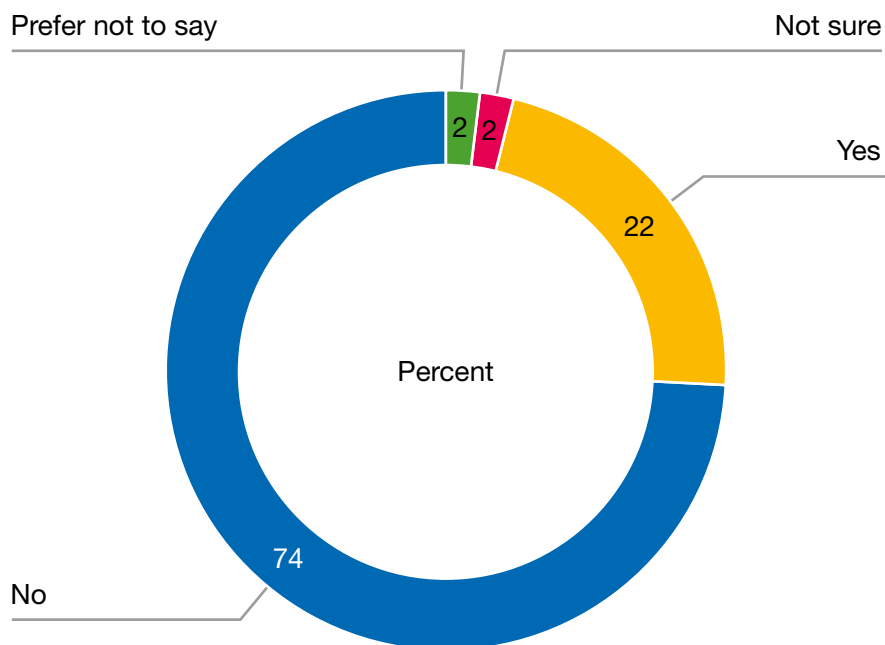
Note: Differences between figures for a serious problem by sexual orientation or gender are not statistically significant.

Crime - Sexual Harassment

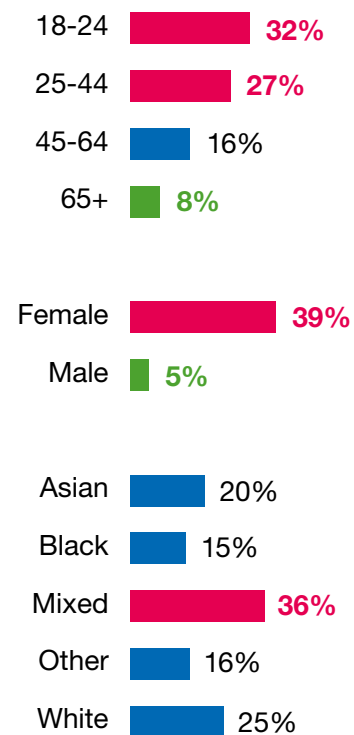
According to a YouGov poll conducted in June 2021,* 75% of adults across London have not been unfortunate enough to experience an incidence of sexual harassment, and this figure is in line with Lambeth (74%).

However, when looking at the figures for those who have, this is much higher amongst younger residents (18–24, 32%) than older residents (65+, 8%) and women (39%) than men (5%).

Percentage of residents who have experienced sexual harassment in Lambeth



Percentage of residents who have experienced sexual harassment by demographics



■ Significantly higher than comparator
■ Significantly lower than comparator

Environment and Climate Change

This section will include data on:

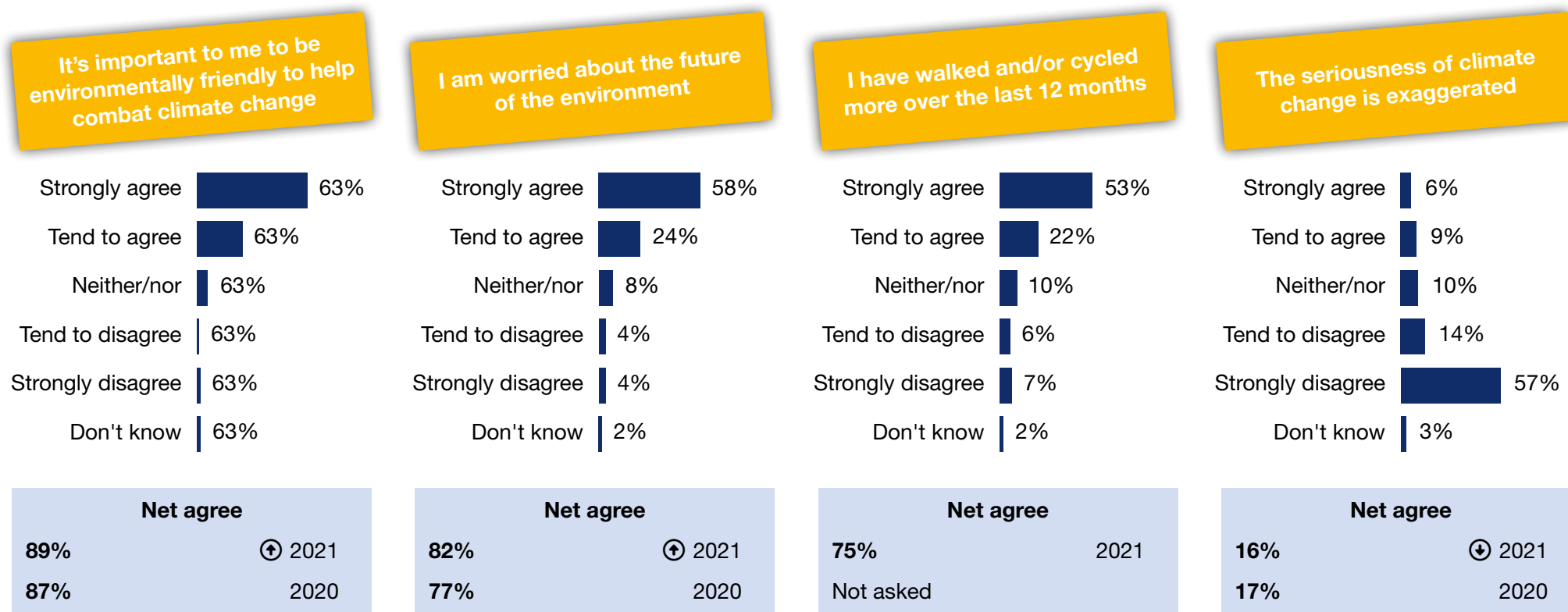
- The environmental priorities of Lambeth residents
- Average home energy efficiency scores
- The percentage of households in fuel poverty
- Tree canopy cover
- The number of properties with access to a private garden
- Air quality
- Flood risk

Key findings

- Most residents feel that environmental concerns and climate change are important issues.
- There is large variation in different parts on the borough in relation to flood risk, air quality and tree canopy cover. Air quality is particularly bad in the built-up North of the borough, while the East has a great risk of flooding.

Lambeth residents' environmental priorities

Ecological issues are important to residents, with the majority (89%) saying that it is important to them personally to be environmentally friendly.



Lambeth residents' environmental priorities

Ecological issues are important to residents, with the majority (89%) saying that it is important to them personally to be environmentally friendly.

Younger, white residents, LGBO+, those who have lived in the borough for up to two years, those who are economically active, owner occupiers and private renters are generally more likely to agree with environmental priorities.

Older residents, those from Black, Asian and Multi-Ethnic backgrounds, social renters, those who have live in the borough longer and those who are economically inactive are more likely to think the seriousness of climate change is exaggerated.



89%

of Lambeth residents agree **it's important to me to be environmentally friendly to help combat climate change.**

Those more likely to agree are:

- Aged 25–44 (92%)
- Economically active – (90%)
- Not BAME – (90%)
- LGBO+ – (94%)
- Lived in Lambeth up to two years (95%)
- Owner occupier – (91%)
- Private renter – (95%)



82%

of Lambeth residents agree **they are worried about the future of the environment.**

Those more likely to agree are:

- Aged 18–44 (85%)
- Economically active – (85%)
- Not BAME – (87%)
- LGBO+ – (88%)
- Lived in Lambeth up to two years (89%)
- Owner occupier – (86%)
- Private renter – (88%)



75%

of Lambeth residents agree **they have walked and/or cycled more over the last 12 month.**

Those more likely to agree are:

- Aged 18–44 (79%)
- Economically active – (90%)
- LGBO+ – (83%)
- Lived in Lambeth up to two years (82%)
- Private renter – (82%)



16%

of Lambeth residents agree **the seriousness of climate change is exaggerated.**

Those more likely to agree are::

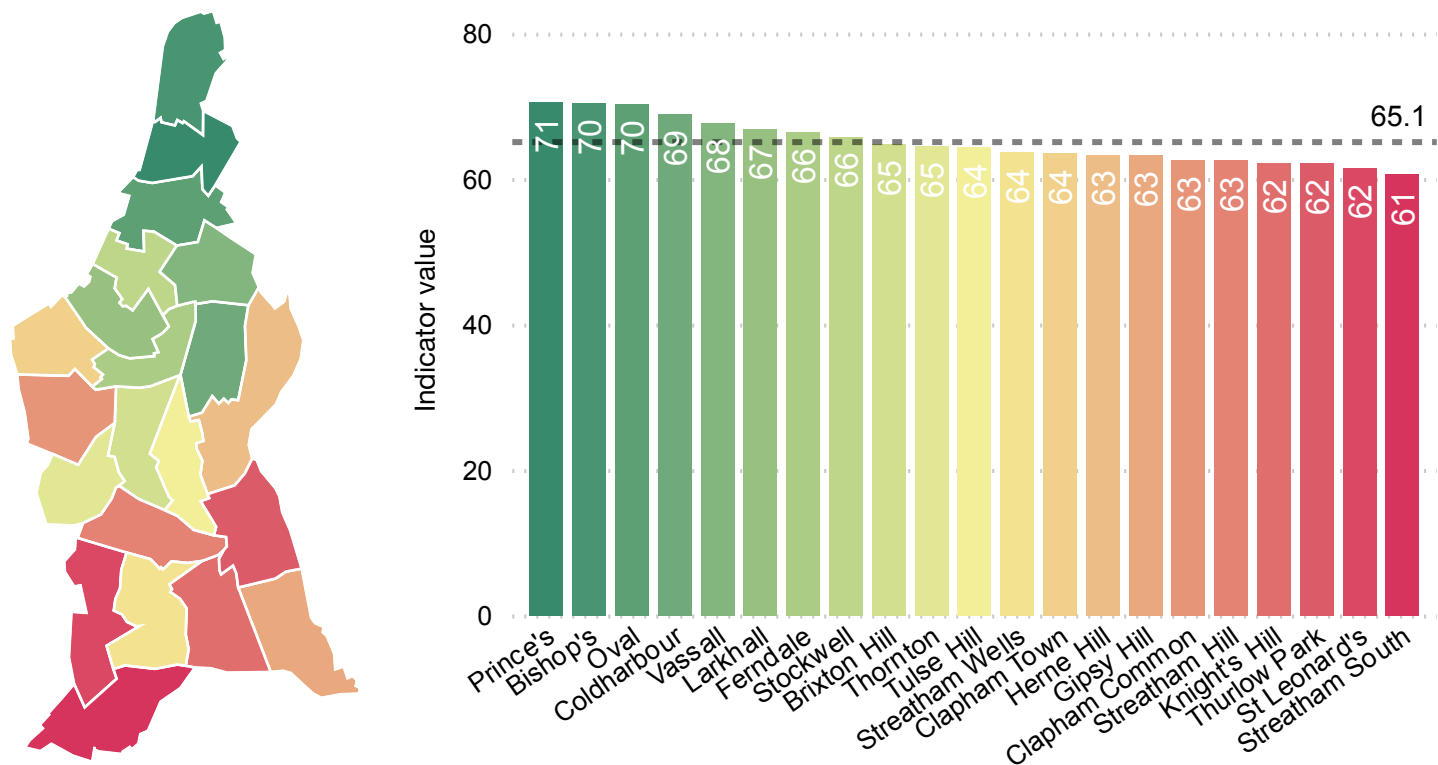
- IMD 1 (Most deprived) – (21%)
- Aged over 65 – (21%)
- Economically inactive – (24%)
- BAME – (21%)
- Lived in the borough over ten years – (21%)
- Social renter – (30%)

Home energy efficiency scores

In December 2020, the average EPC rating for properties in Lambeth was 65.1.

The average EPC rating ranges from 61 to 71 across the borough with 11 wards reporting lower than average EPC ratings.

The average EPC rating for properties in the ward that have been rated in the previous year from December 2020

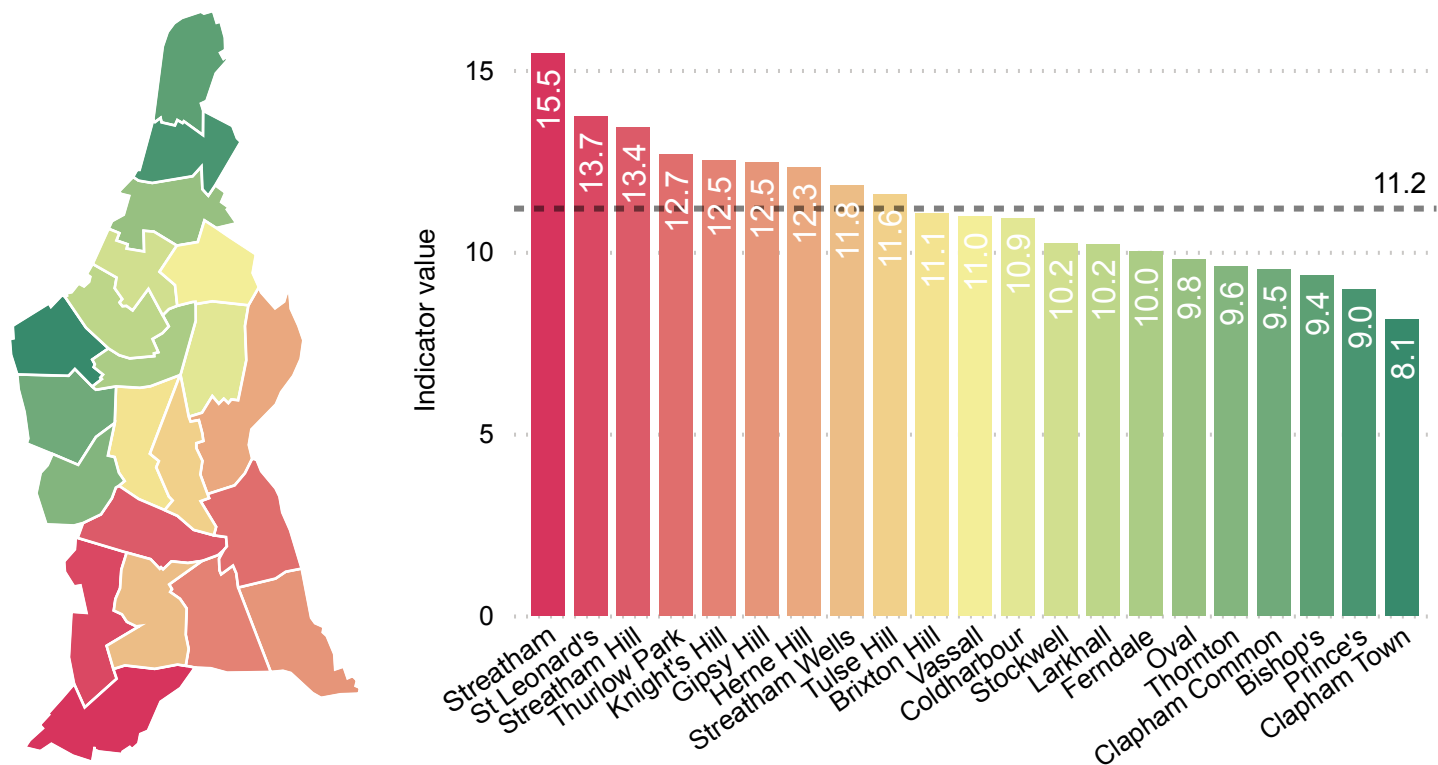


Fuel Poverty

As of 2018, 11.2% of Lambeth households were in fuel poverty compared to an average of 22.4% households in London.

Streatham South has the highest percentage of households in fuel poverty, followed St Leonard's and Streatham Hill.

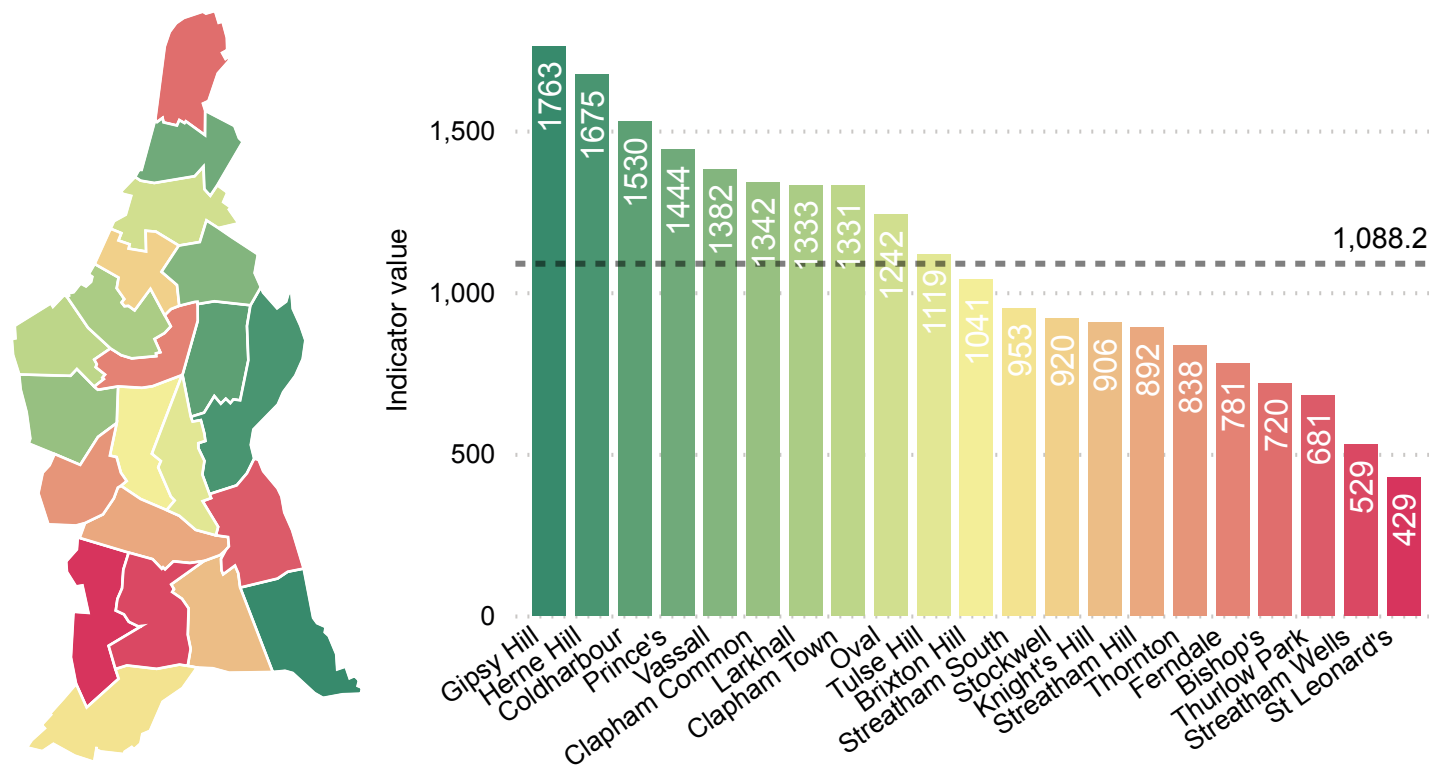
Percentage of households in fuel poverty by ward



Tree canopy cover

The average tree canopy cover in Lambeth is 1,088.2 per square km. There is a high level of variation between wards, with Gypsy hill and Herne Hill having the highest levels of tree canopy cover, and St Leonard's and Streatham Wells having the lowest levels of tree canopy cover.

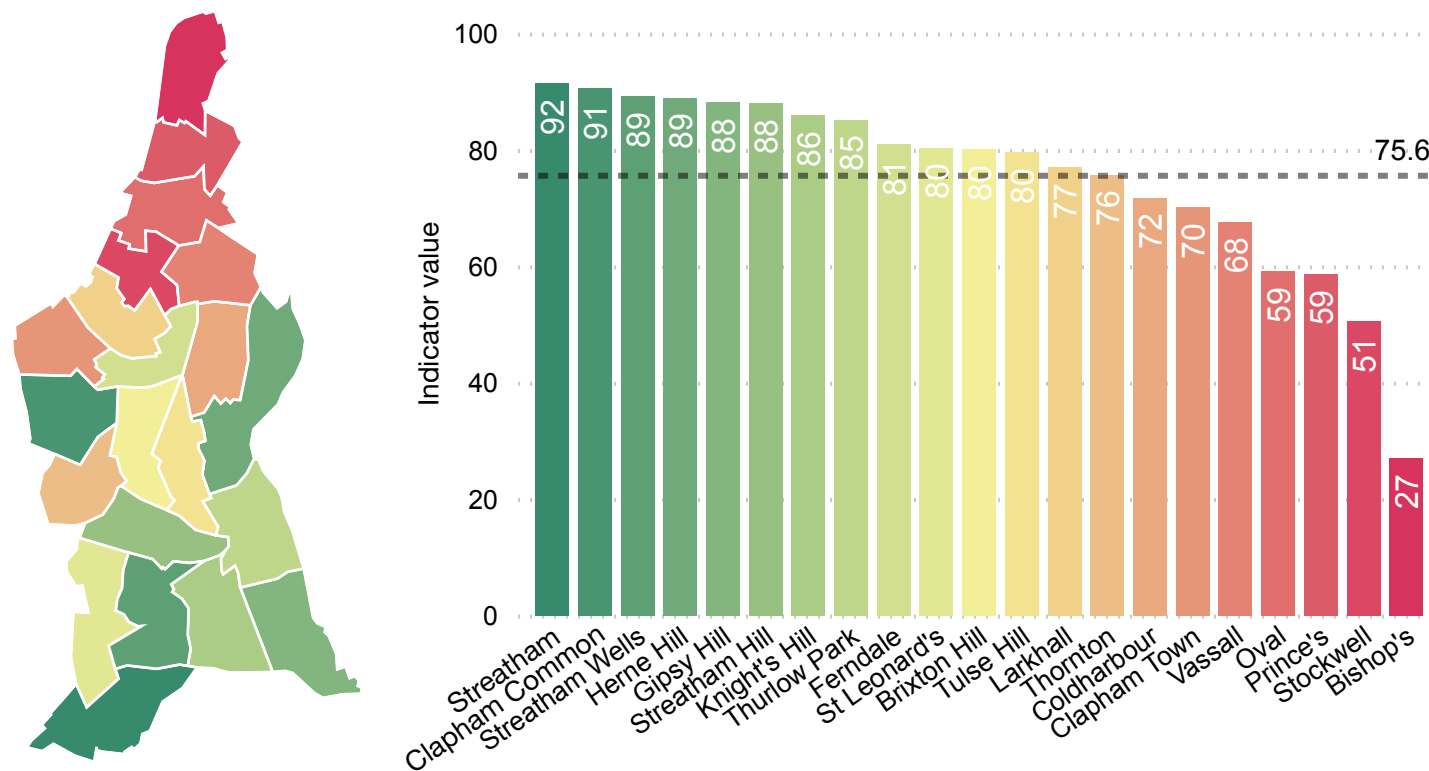
Tree canopy cover per square km



Properties with access to a private garden

The average % of properties with access to a private garden in Lambeth is 76%, however there is large differences between the North and South of the borough, the south having much greater proportion than the North.

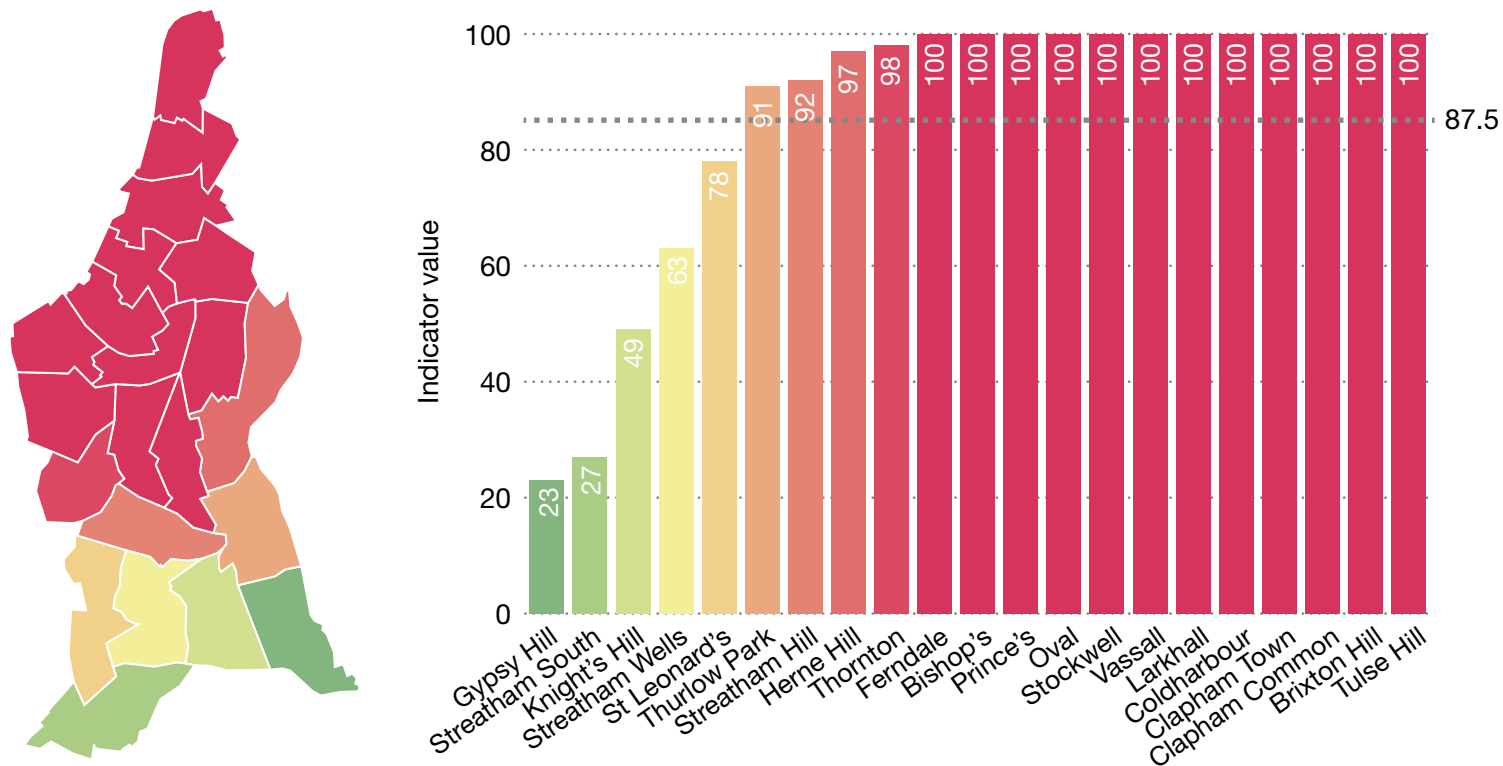
Percentage of properties with access to a private garden



Air quality

Areas in the North of the borough are far more likely to have high levels of NO_x in the air compared to the south of the borough.

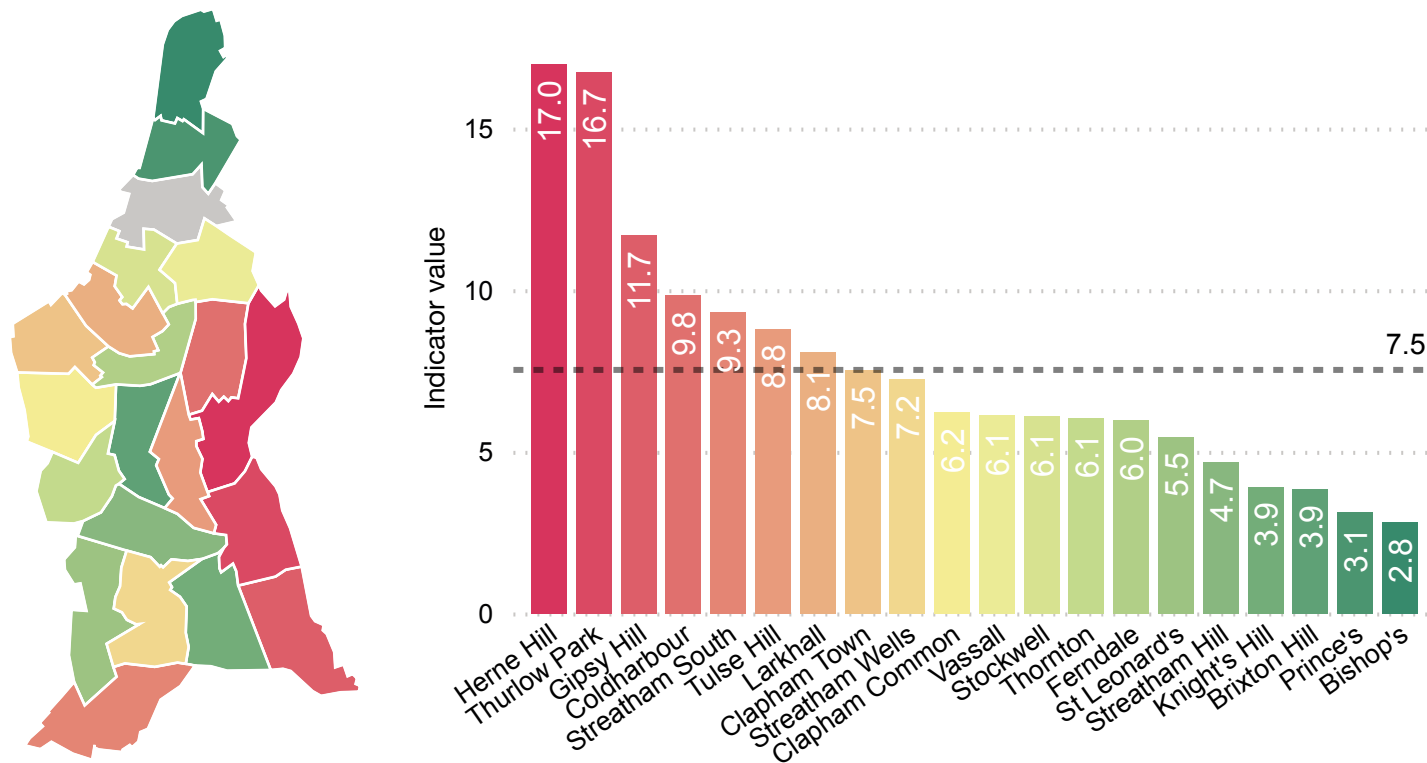
Percentage of wards with NO_x concentrations above recommended limits



Flood risk

Areas to the east of the borough are at higher risk of flooding with 17% of properties in Herne Hill at medium or high risk of flooding compared to 7.5% average in Lambeth.

Percentage of properties at medium or high risk of flooding



Housing and Infrastructure

This section will include data on:

- Housing tenure
- Housing availability
- Homelessness applications
- Housing suitability
- Place
- Transport
- Internet accessibility

Key findings

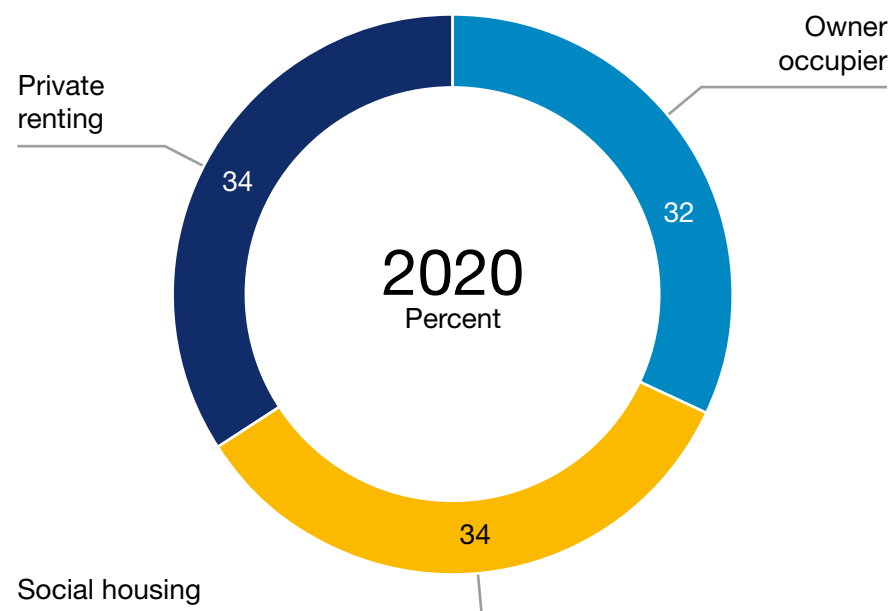
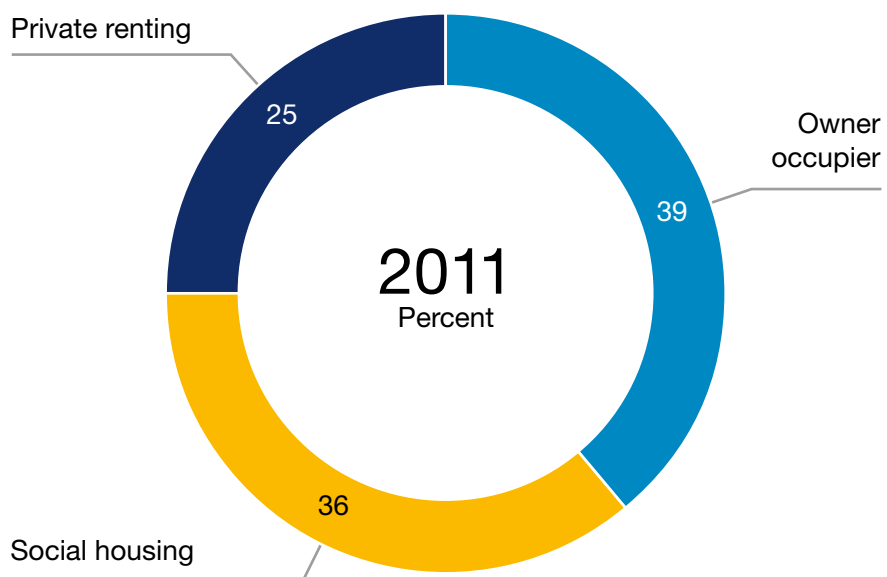
- Since 2011, Lambeth has seen a steady rise in the number of properties in the private rented sector
- The proportion of residents who happy with Lambeth as a place to live has fallen
- Access to transport is a great deal stronger around the North of the borough, while in the south it is generally less available.

Housing tenure

Lambeth has a total of 144,985 residential dwellings as of October 2020. 49,963 are from the private rented sector (PRS), 46,116 are owner occupied and 48,906 are socially rented.

The private rented sector (PRS) in Lambeth has grown steadily since 2011. Based on tenure modelling, Lambeth's PRS is now calculated to be 34.5% of housing stock, representing 49,963

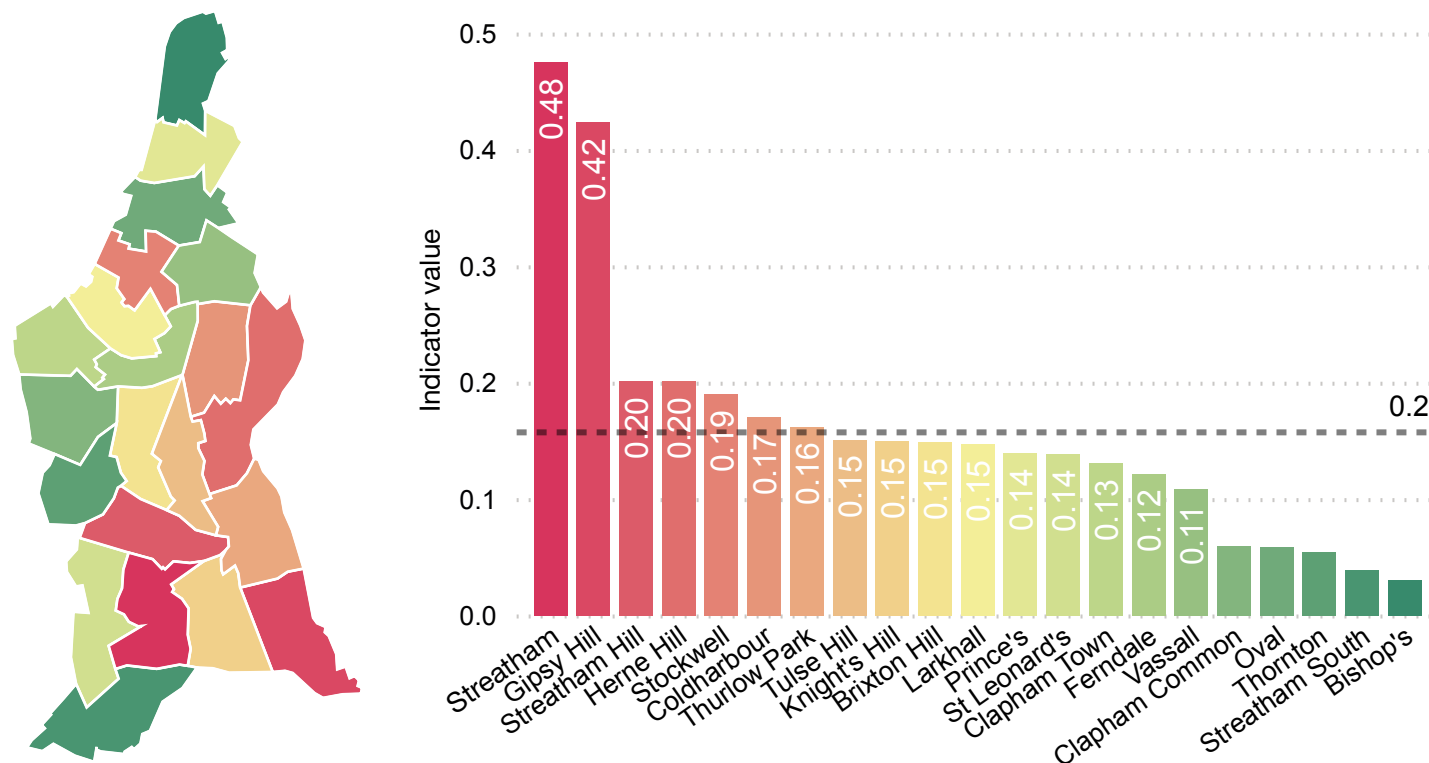
dwellings. This compares to 25.2% of households in 2011 (32,600). This represents a 36.9% increase over the last nine years.



Housing availability

The proportion of residents applying for council housing register over the last two years varies by ward, with more applications being received from residents living in wards south-east of the borough compared to other parts of Lambeth.

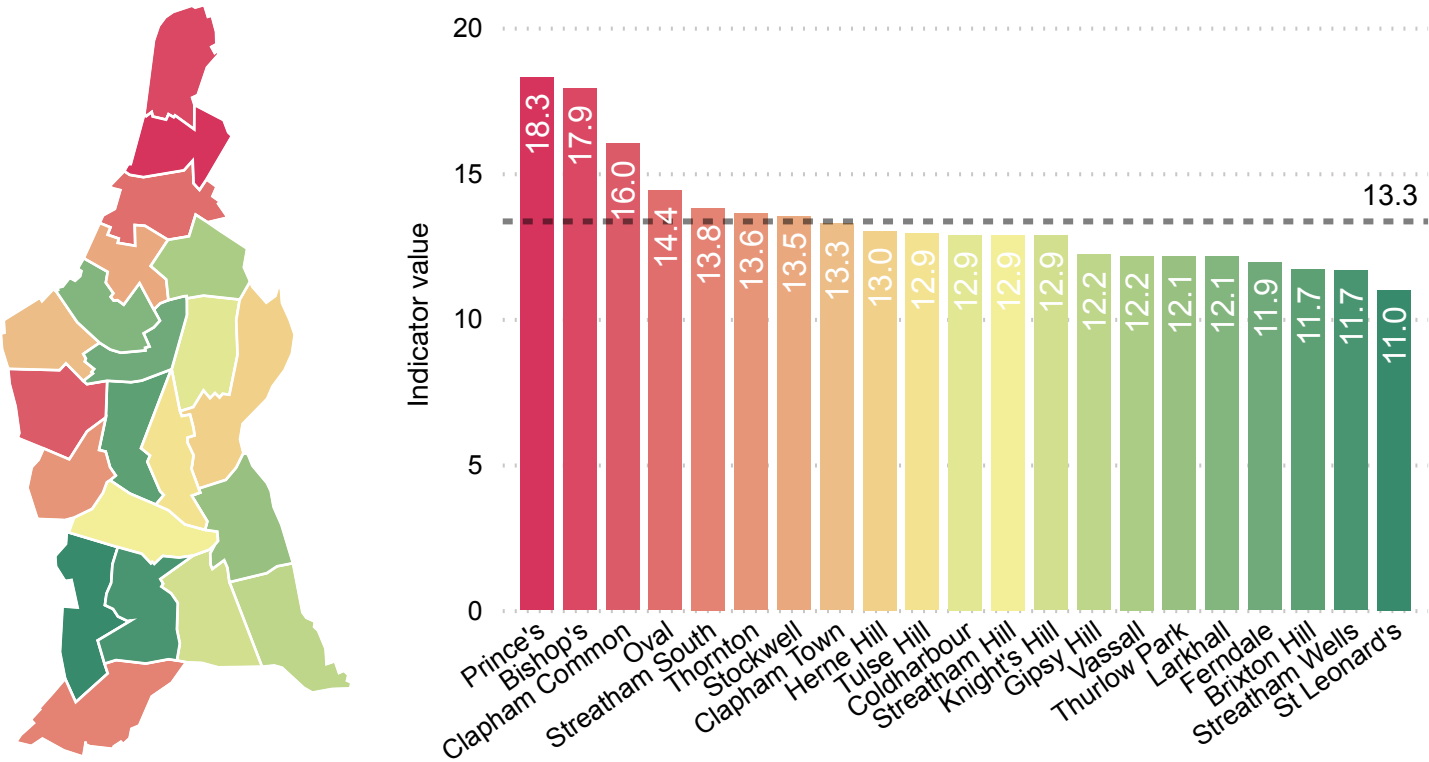
Percentage of residents who applied for council housing over the last two years (band A-C1)



Housing affordability

There are five wards where the housing affordability ratio exceeds the borough average. Compared to other parts of the borough, housing in Oval, Clapham Common, Bishop’s and Prince’s wards is much less affordable.

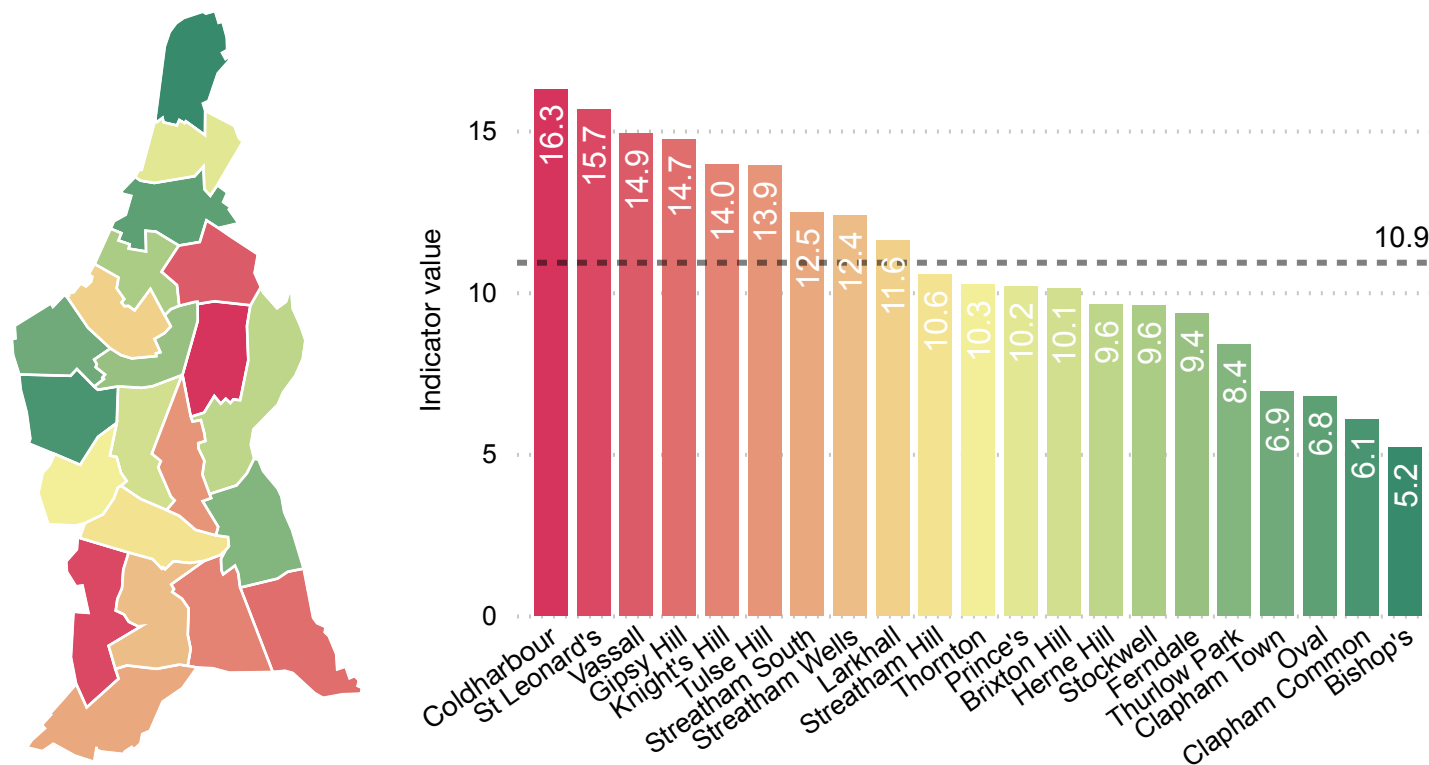
Housing affordability ratio



Homelessness applications

The average homeless application rate in Lambeth is 10.9 per 1,000 households, with notably higher rates in 9 out of 21 wards. Coldharbour and St Leonard's wards have the highest homelessness application rates per 1,000 households.

Homelessness application rate (per 1,000 households)

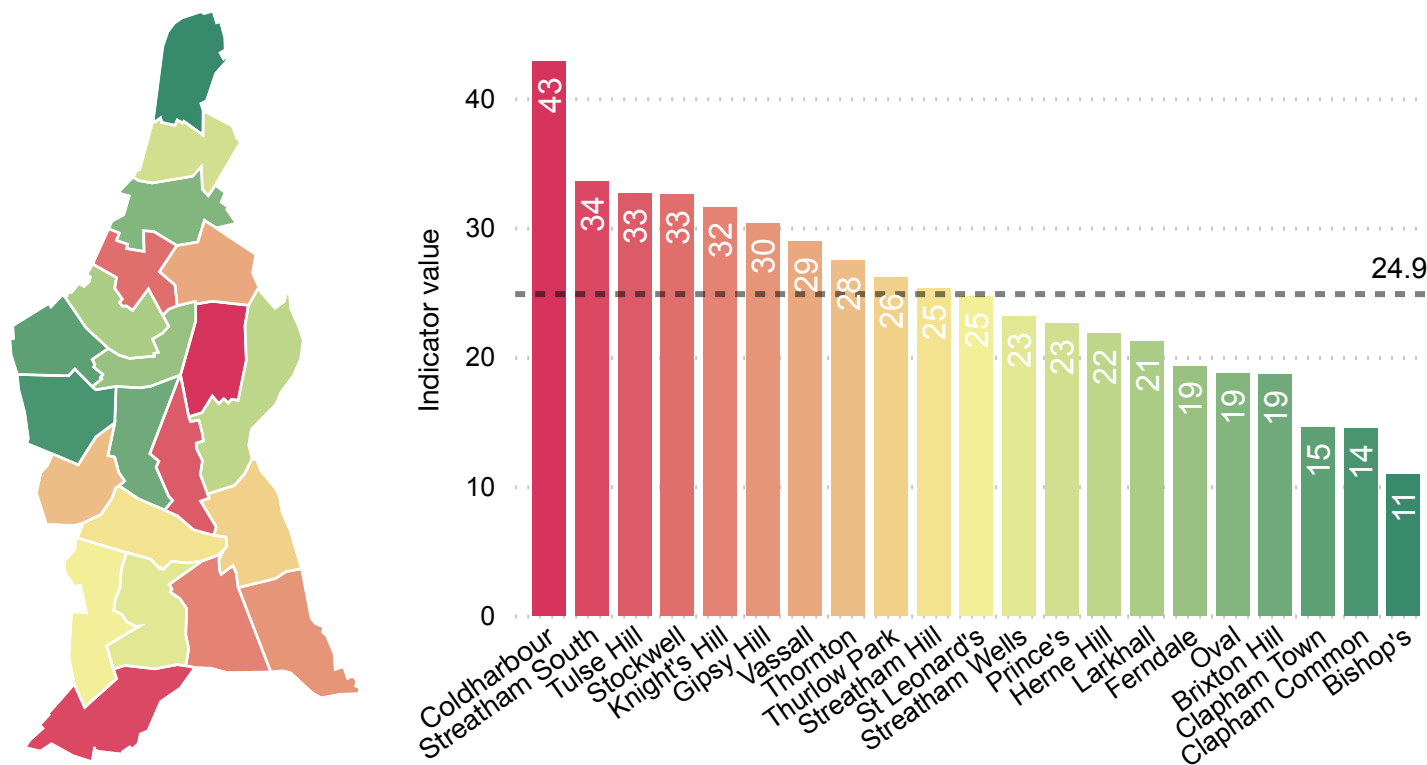


Housing suitability - Properties with category 1 hazards

The average percentage of predicted properties with category 1 hazards (where enforcement notices compel landlords to take action) in

Lambeth is 25%, with the highest proportion of unsuitable properties with category 1 hazards found in Coldharbour (over 40%).

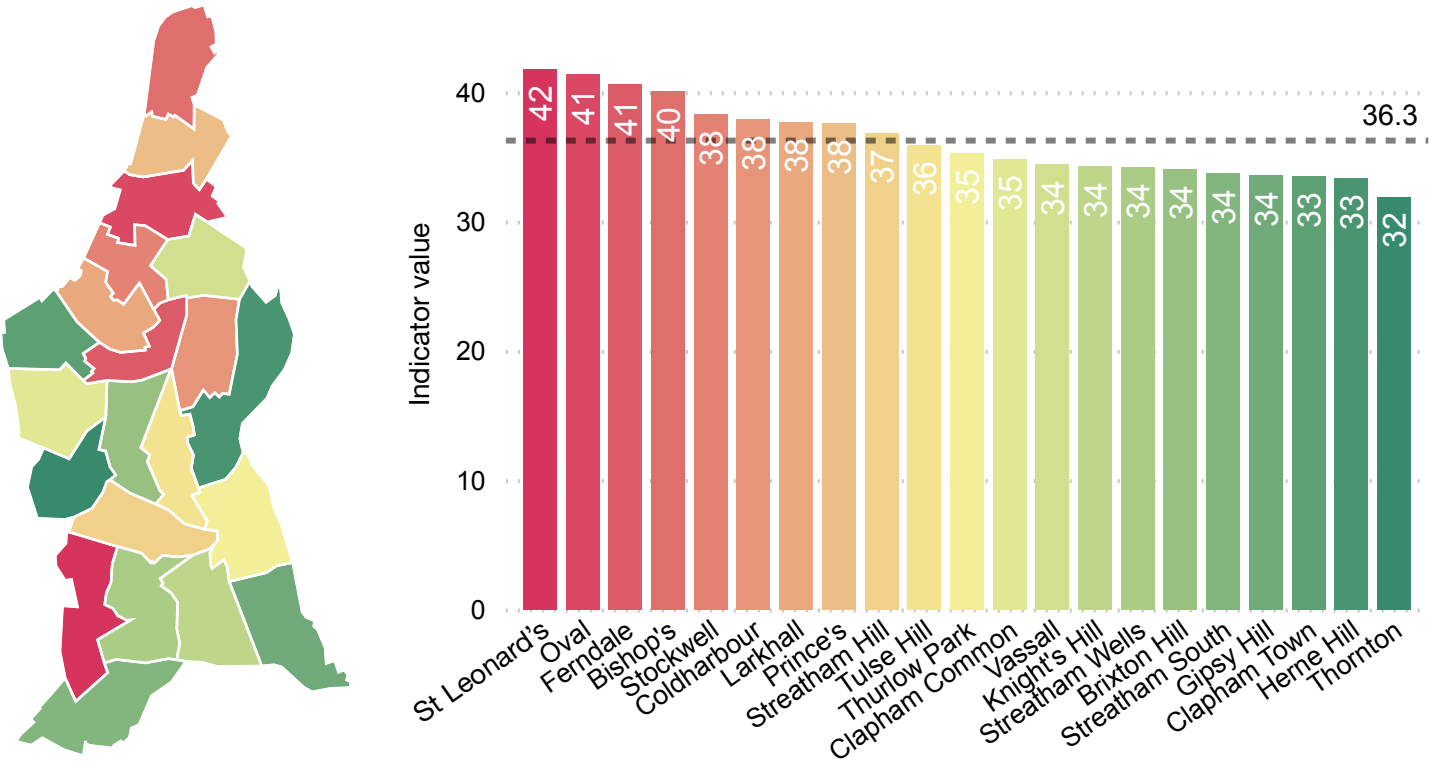
Predicted percentage of properties with category 1 hazards



Housing suitability

The average score of Lambeth properties against the English Indices of Deprivation is 36.3.

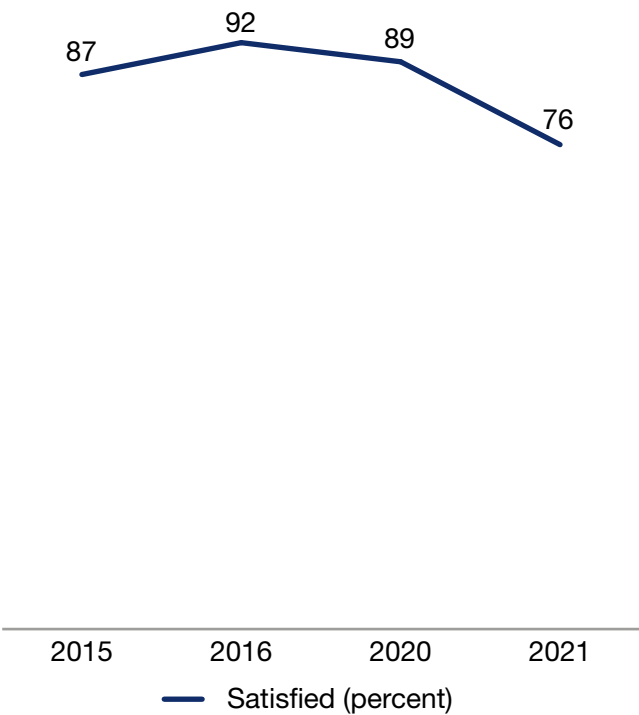
Average housing and living environment scores from the Index of Multiple Deprivation



Place

Overall there has been a notable decrease in the number of residents who are satisfied with their area as a place to live from 92% in 2016 to 76% in 2021.

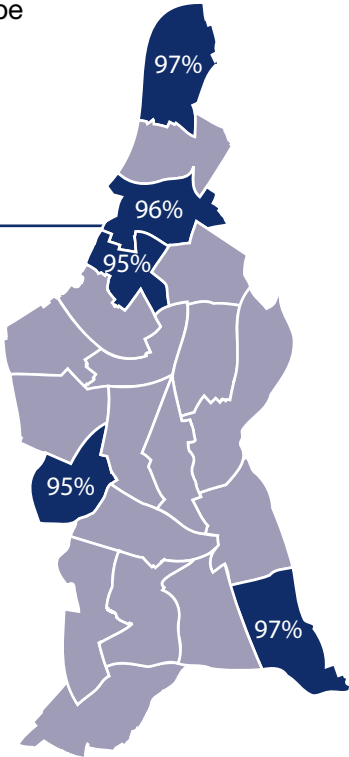
Percentage of residents who are satisfied with their area as a place to live



Residents who are most likely (over 95%) to be satisfied with their local aera in 2021 live in:



- Bishop's (97%)
- Gipsy Hill (97%)
- Oval (96%)
- Stockwell (95%)
- Thornton (95%)



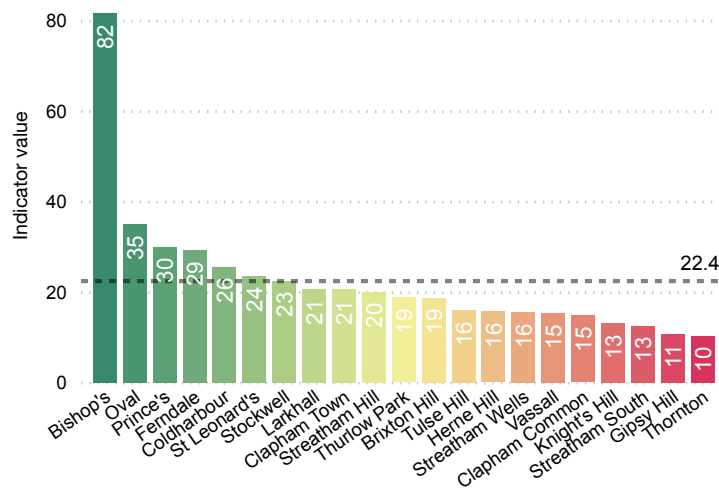
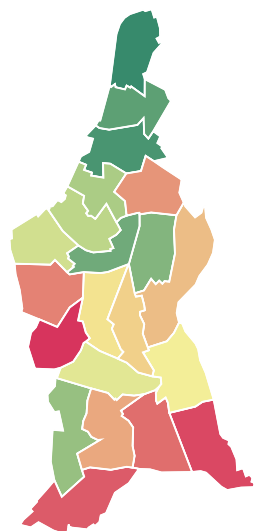
Transport

Whilst the average transport accessibility score is 22.4 in Lambeth, transport accessibility scores vary considerably across the borough. There are 6 wards where transport accessibility scores are

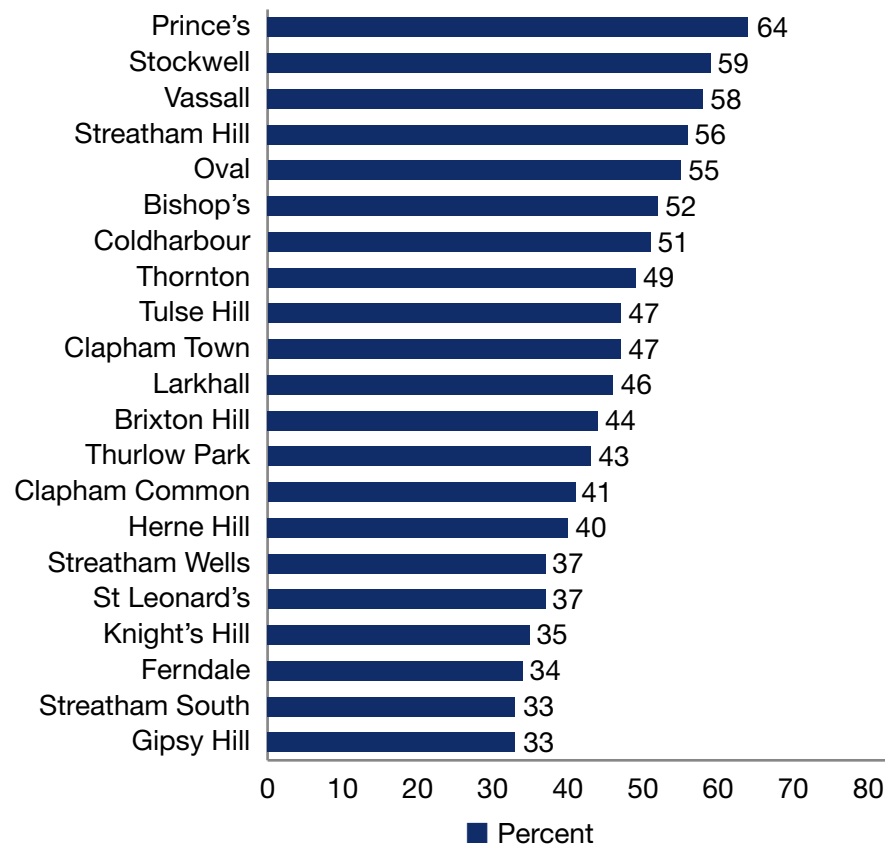
greater than average. Bishop's ward's transport accessibility score is around 4x greater than the borough average at 80. Interestingly, of these six wards with the highest transport accessibility

scores, there are four where the proportion of residents who say traffic on residential streets is 'not a problem' exceeds 50%.

London transport accessibility level score



Traffic on residential streets (not a problem)

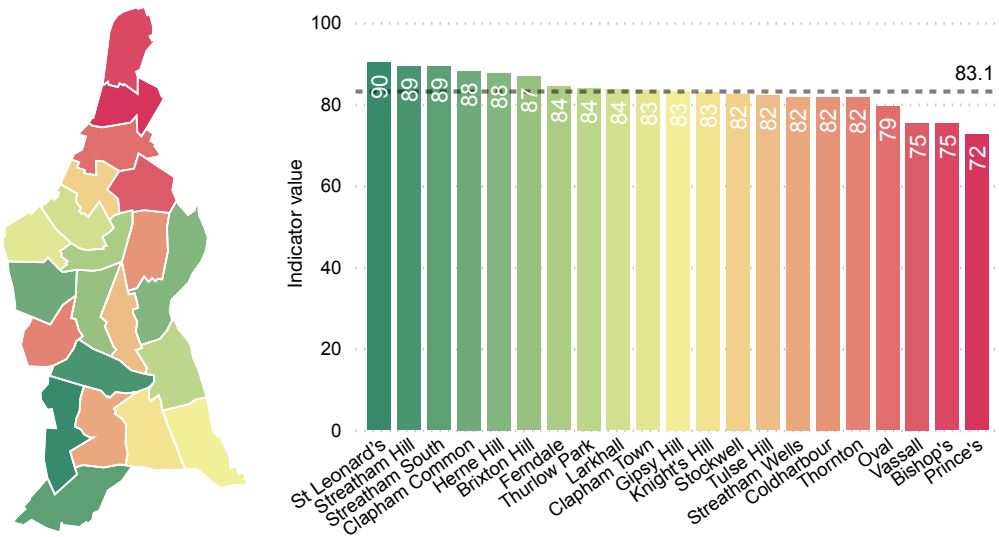


Accessibility

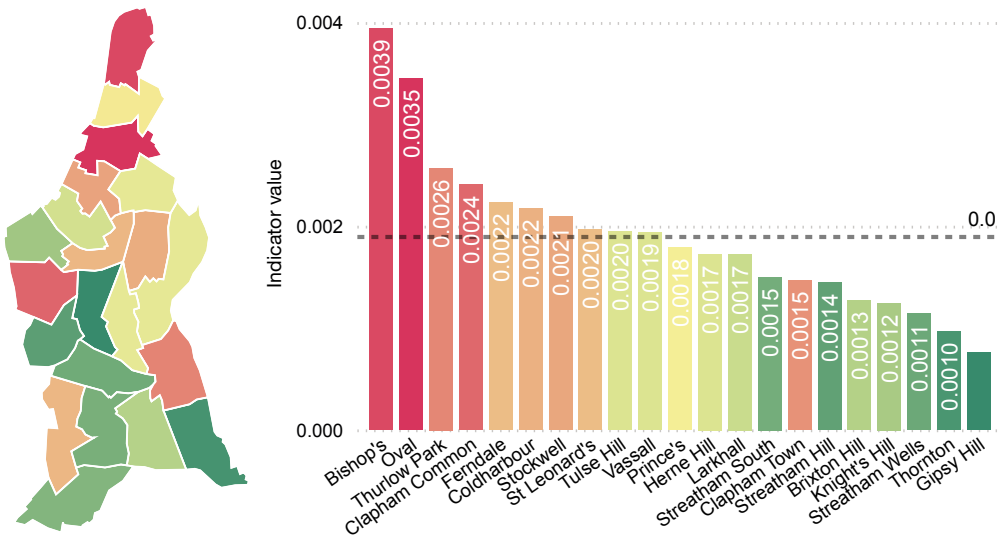
On average 83% of public road pavement in Lambeth is wider than two meters. This is slightly lower in Prince's, Bishop's, Vassall and Oval wards.

Bishop's and Oval have a higher number of traffic incidents by population size.

The percentage of public road pavement length in the ward that is wider than two metres



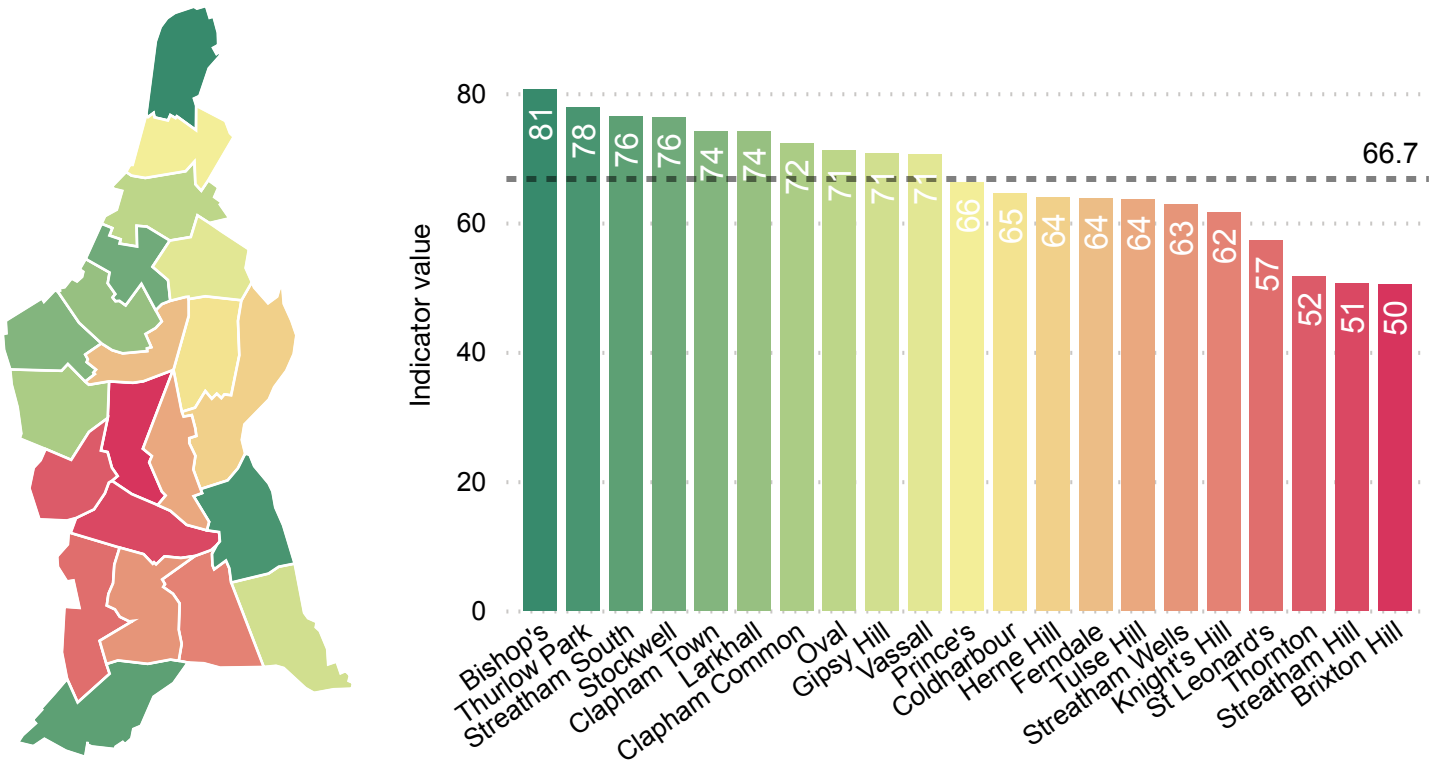
The number of traffic incidents that resulted in casualties (Transport For London data) divided by the population in the ward



Internet accessibility

The average broadband speed in Lambeth is 66.7 megabits per second although this varies over the Borough with slower speeds in Brixton and Streatham Hill along with Thornton.

The average broadband speed (mbit/s) of output areas in the ward in public data from Ofcom



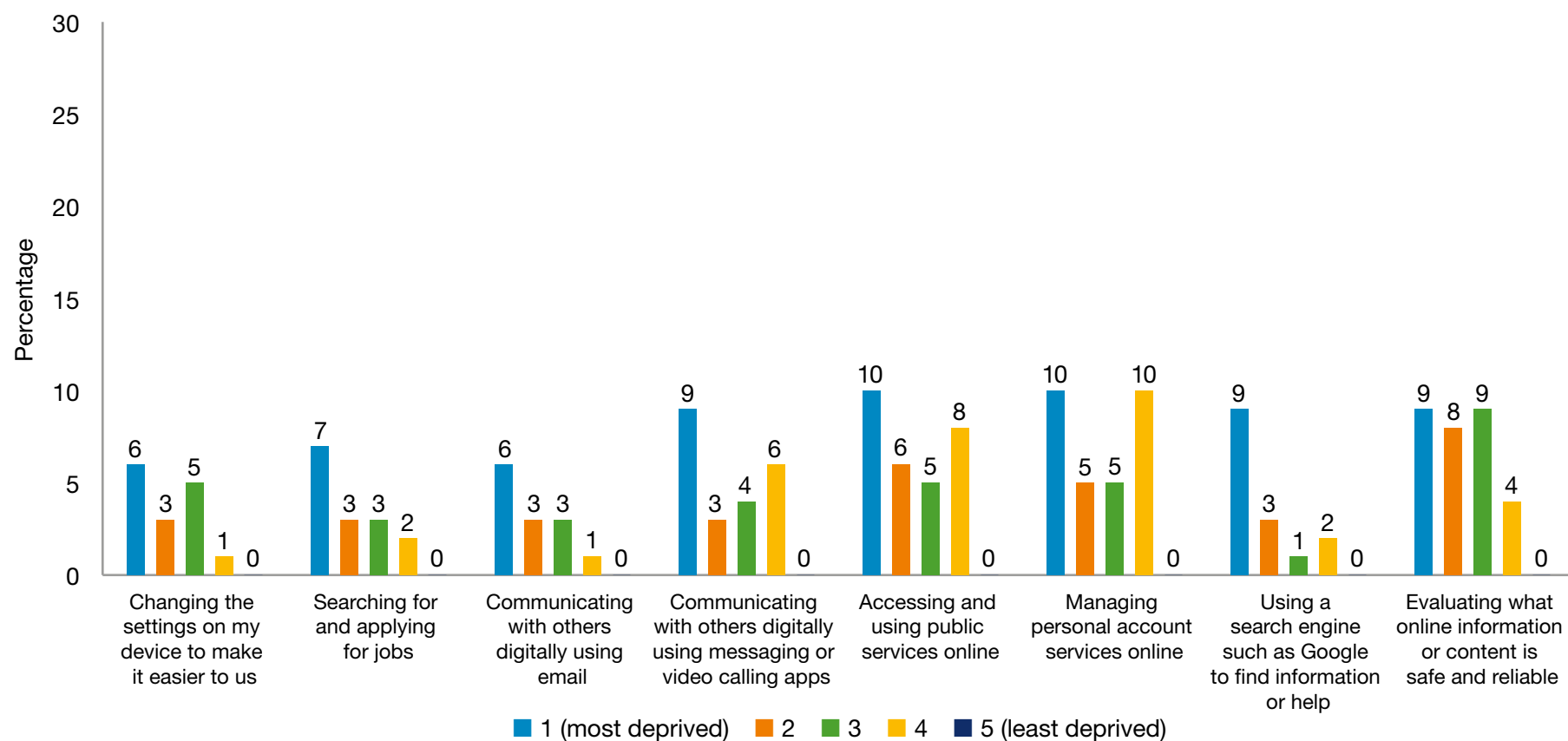
Appendix

Digital inclusion – Groups more likely to feel ‘not confident’ carrying out digital activities

Digital inclusion – Groups more likely to feel ‘not confident’ carrying out digital activities

Those from more deprived areas are more likely to feel not confident carrying out digital activities

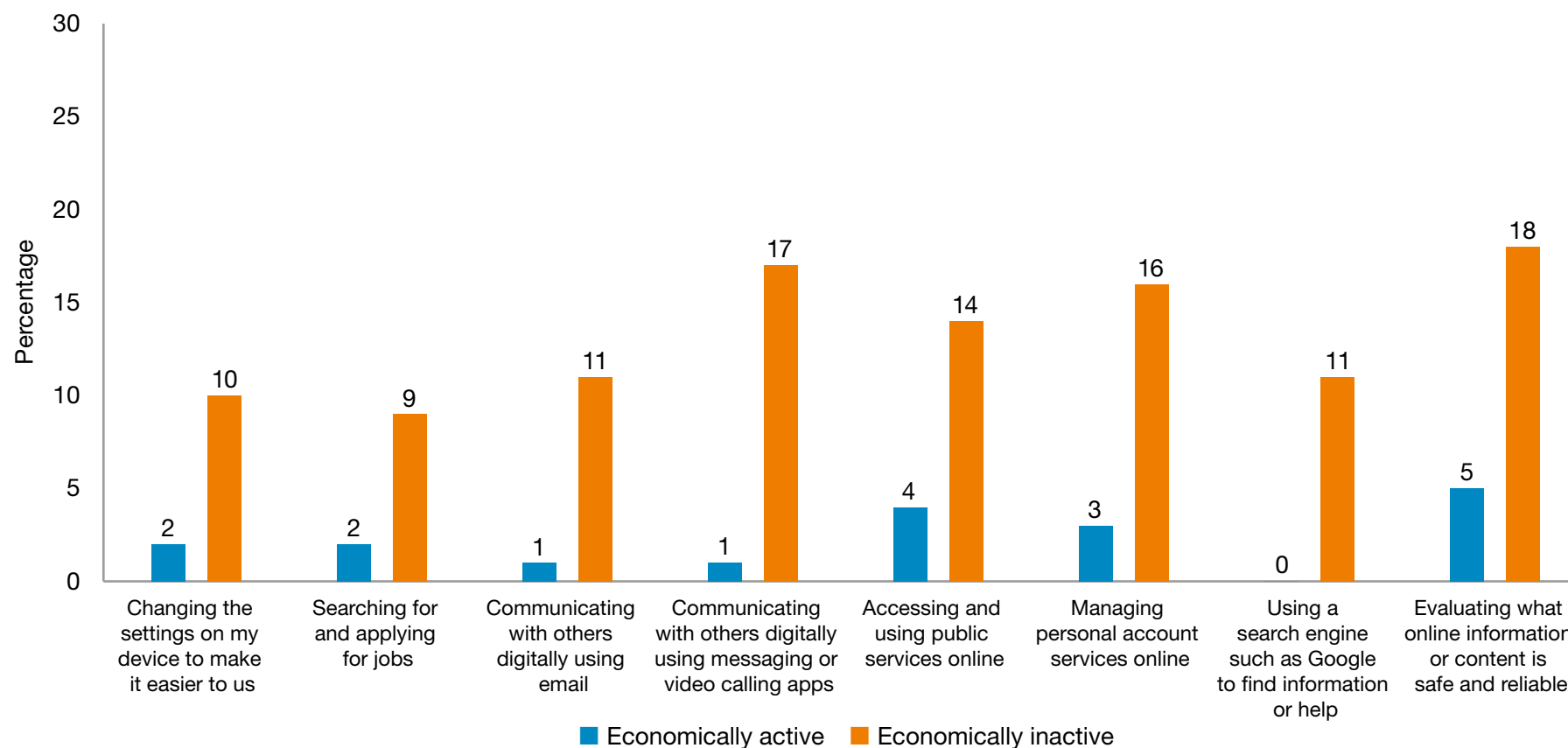
Percentage of residents ‘not confident’ carrying out digital activities by IMD quintile



Digital inclusion – Groups more likely to feel ‘not confident’ carrying out digital activities

Economically inactive residents are more likely to feel not confident carrying out digital activities

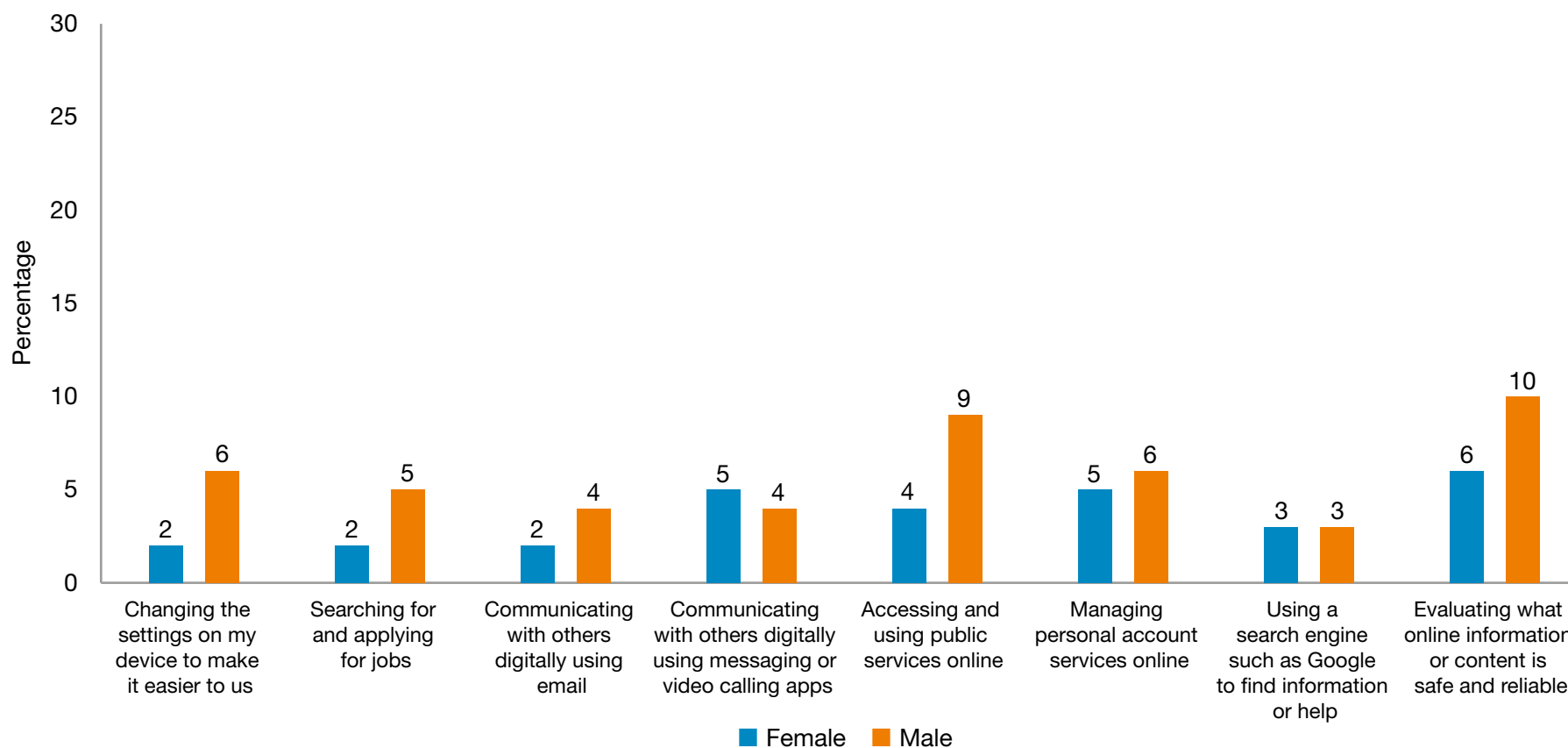
Percentage of residents ‘not confident’ carrying out digital activities by economic activity



Digital inclusion – Groups more likely to feel ‘not confident’ carrying out digital activities

Female residents are more likely to feel not confident carrying out digital activities.

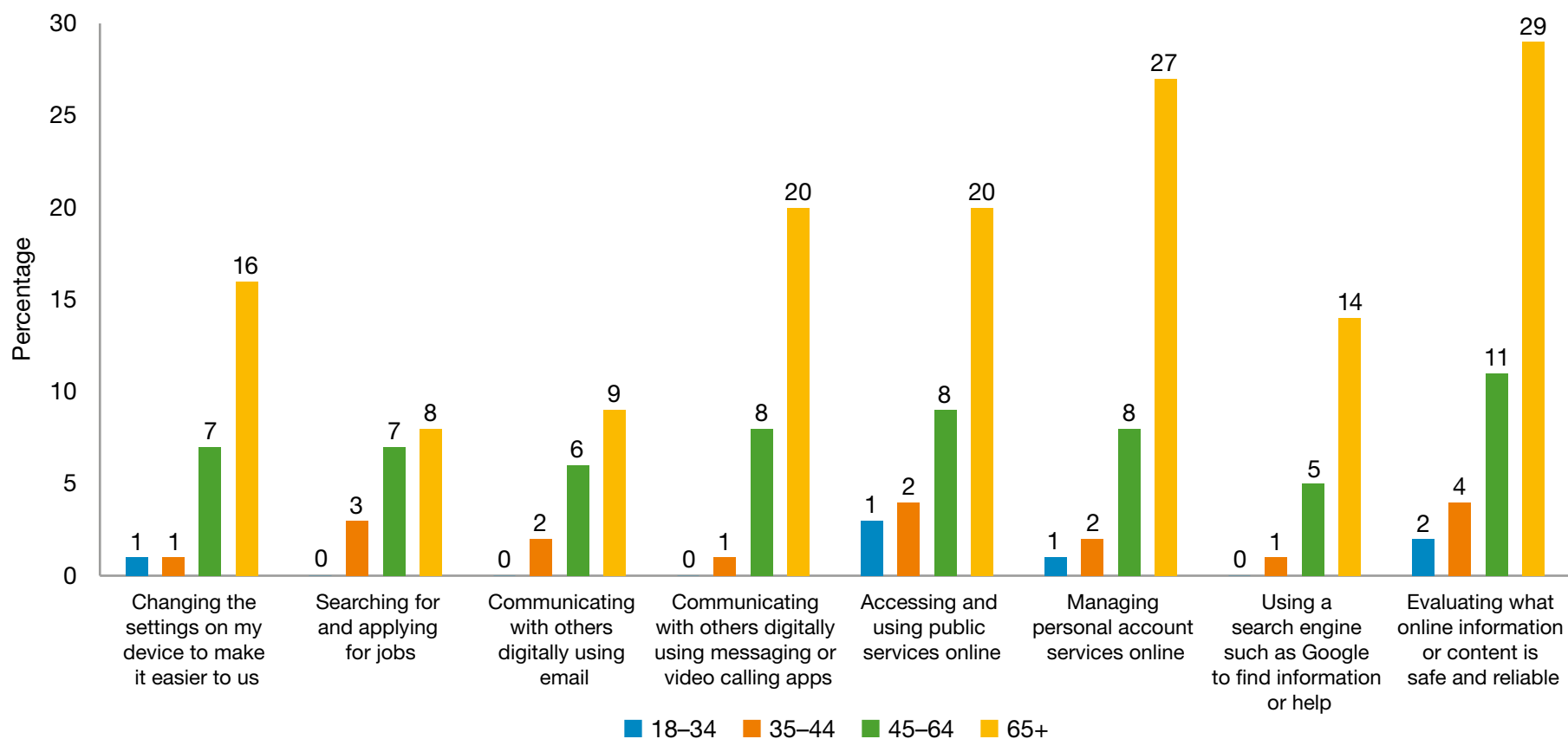
Percentage of residents ‘not confident’ carrying out digital activities by sex



Digital inclusion – Groups more likely to feel ‘not confident’ carrying out digital activities

Older residents are more likely to feel not confident carrying out digital activities.

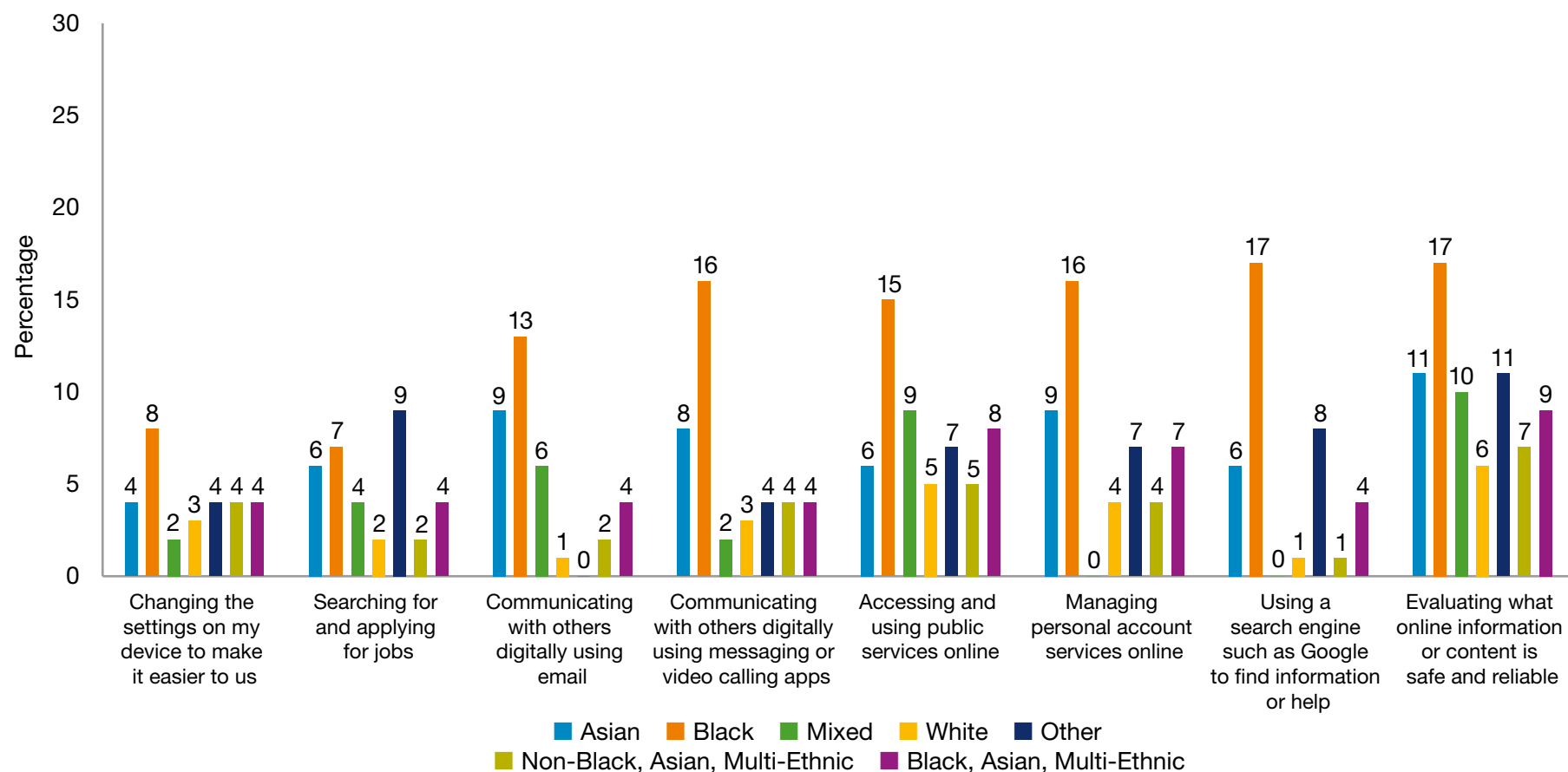
Percentage of residents ‘not confident’ carrying out digital activities by age



Digital inclusion – Groups more likely to feel ‘not confident’ carrying out digital activities

Black, Asian and Multi-Ethnic residents (notably Black residents) are more likely to feel not confident carrying out digital activities.

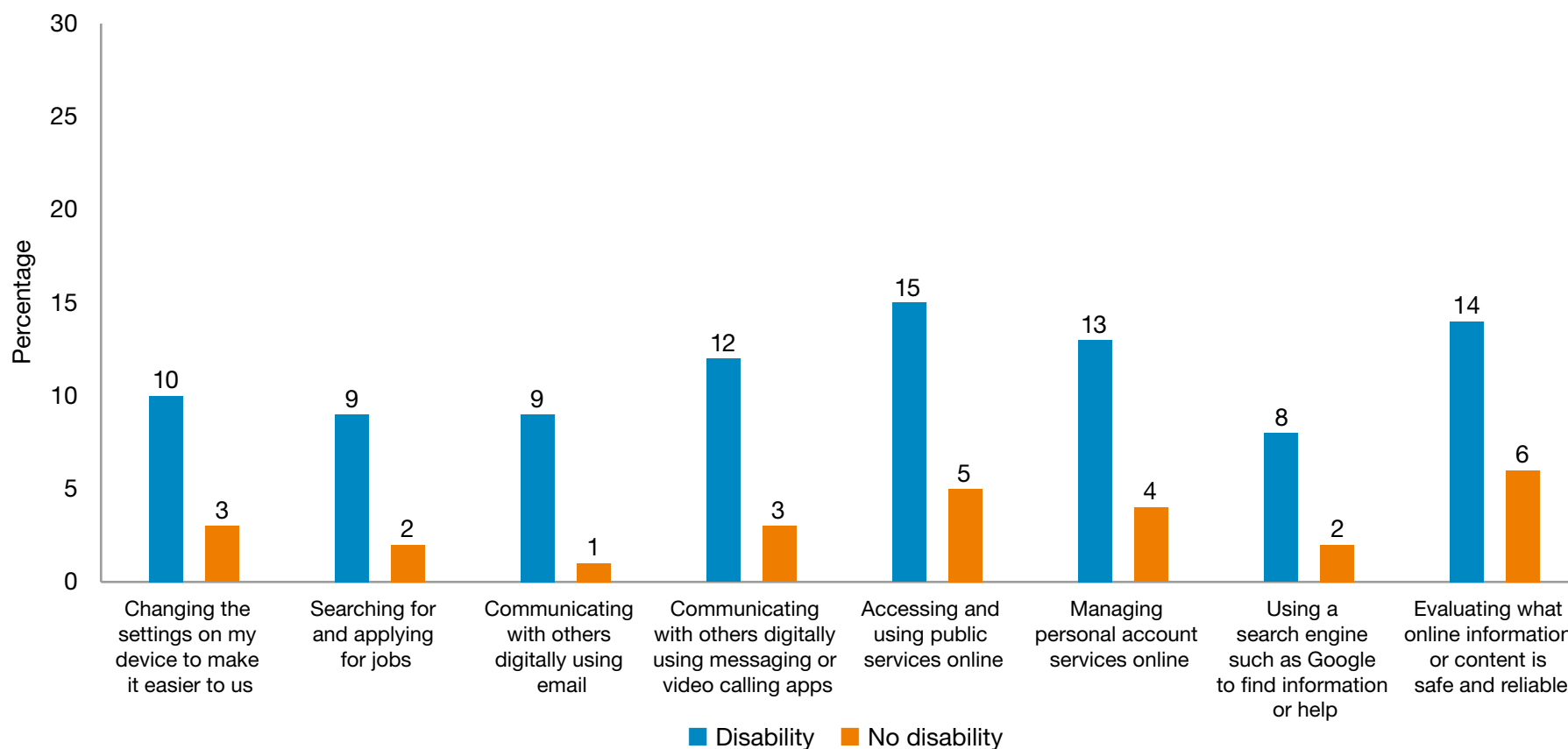
Percentage of residents ‘not confident’ carrying out digital activities by ethnicity



Digital inclusion – Groups more likely to feel ‘not confident’ carrying out digital activities

Residents with a disability are more likely to feel not confident carrying out digital activities.

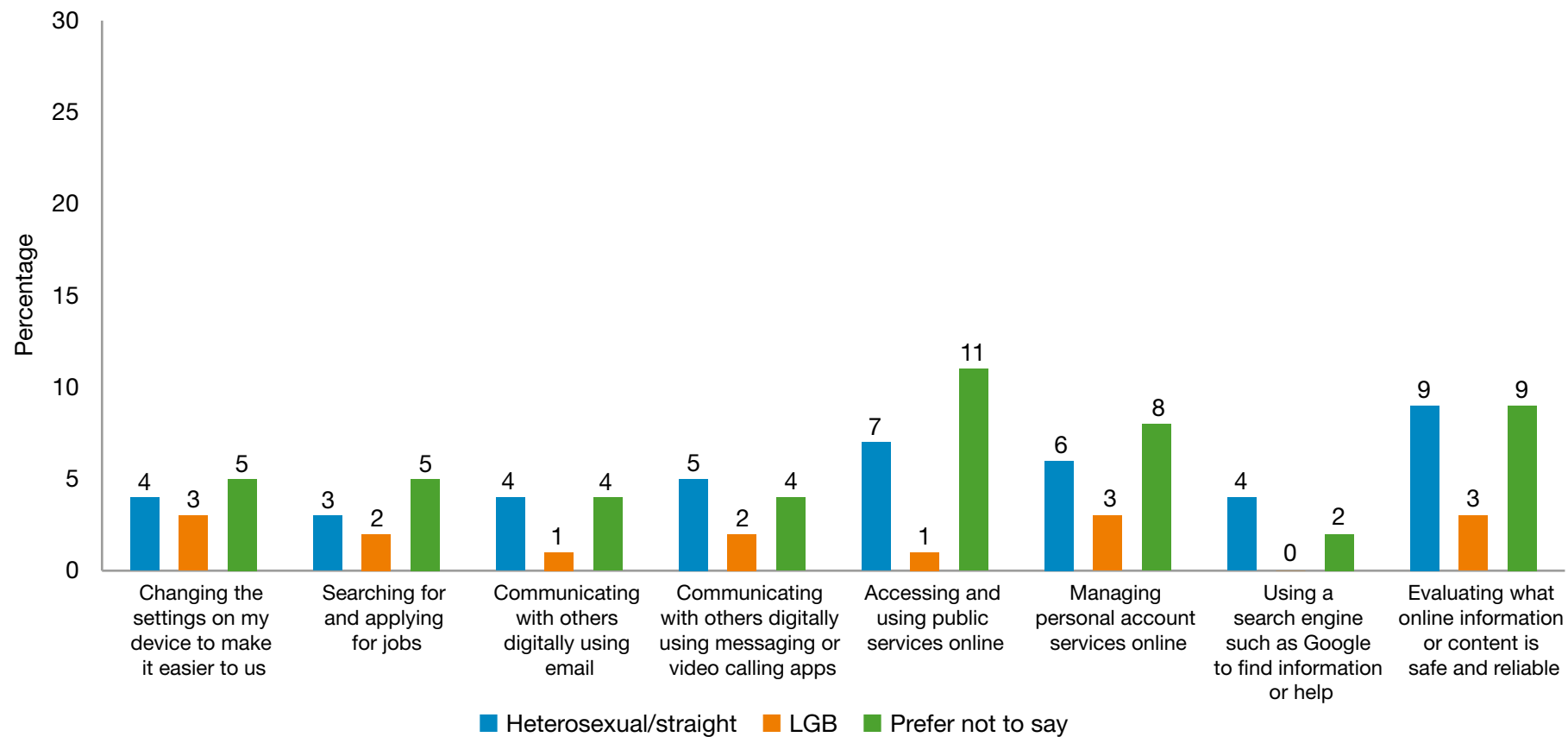
Percentage of residents ‘not confident’ carrying out digital activities by disability



Digital inclusion – Groups more likely to feel ‘not confident’ carrying out digital activities

Heterosexual residents are more likely to feel not confident carrying out digital activities

Percentage of residents ‘not confident’ carrying out digital activities by sexual orientation



Digital inclusion – Groups more likely to feel ‘not confident’ carrying out digital activities

Social renters are more likely to feel not confident carrying out digital activities.

Percentage of residents not confident carrying out digital activities by housing tenure

