

Camden Equality Profile

September 2021



A profile of Camden's population by the nine protected characteristics

Summary

This briefing provides an equality profile of Camden's population according to the nine protected characteristics named in the Equality Act 2010. The Act makes it unlawful to discriminate against someone because of any of these characteristics.



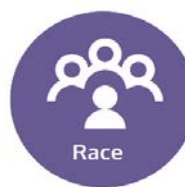
Camden has relatively young population: in 2021, **the median age of the population is 38.9 years** – two years younger than the England average. The population is expected to age in the future: the number of residents aged 65+ is expected to increase by nearly three quarters (+71%) between 2021 and 2041 – an increase of 24,500 older residents¹.



The sex split in the Camden population is 50.4% male to 49.6% female. The proportion of men is highest in the 30-44 age groups where they comprise 54% of the population. In contrast, women make up a higher proportion of Camden's older population: 58% of those aged 75+ are female².



Around one in seven (14%) of Camden residents had a long-term health condition or disability that limits their day-to-day-activities in some way. The prevalence of disability rises sharply with age: almost half of all residents aged 65+ had a long-term health problem or disability, rising to more than three quarters (77%) of people aged 85+³.



More than a third (34%) of Camden's population are from Black, Asian and other communities⁴. Camden's largest single minority ethnic group is the *Bangladeshi* population – who comprise 4.3% of residents, though the borough is also home to a large *non-British White* population (25%), including Irish and others originating from the EU, Eastern Europe and beyond. The age structure of the population varies by ethnic group⁵.

¹ Source: GLA 2019-based Projections Scenario 3, © GLA, 2021.

² Source: GLA 2019-based Projections Scenario 3, © GLA, 2021.

³ Source: 2011 Census table DC3302EW, © ONS Crown Copyright.

⁴ Excluding *White Irish* and *White Other* groups.

⁵ Source: GLA 2016-based Projections 'Camden Development, Capped AHS', © GLA, 2018 (projected population at mid-2021).



Camden's three largest religious groups are Christian (38%), Muslim (14%) and Jewish (5%). Other religions include Hindu (2%) and Buddhist (1%). Overall, 61% of residents stated they had a religion, while 29% stated they had had no religion. Note - the religion question was a voluntary question in the census and 10% of people in Camden did not make a response⁶.



The fertility rate in Camden is low. In 2019, there were 2,448 live births in Camden, giving a total fertility rate (TFR) of 1.05⁷ - the lowest in England. Declining national fertility and other factors affect Camden, including high housing costs, the effects of welfare reforms, the impact of short-term letting and the large number of university students living in the borough⁸. Three fifths of births in Camden were to women born outside the UK (61%)⁹.



The 2011 Census found that around **30% of Camden residents were married and 0.9% were in a civil partnership**¹⁰. In 2018 there were 997 marriages and 25 civil partnerships that took place in Camden. Of marriages, 60 (6%) were marriages of same sex couples, a higher percentage than nationally (3%) or for London (4%)¹¹.



Statistics about the size of the Lesbian, Gay and Bisexual (LGB) population vary considerably and there is no single accepted measure. The 2019 GP Patient Survey found that **8.5% of Camden residents surveyed identified as Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual or 'Other'** – above the London average (6.1%) and the national rate (3.9%)¹². Figures from the Annual Population Survey 2019 (national and regional only) give lower estimates for both London and England (4.5% and 3.4%)¹³.



The Government Equalities Office tentatively estimates that **around 0.3-0.8% of the UK population are transgender.** In Camden, this would equate to between 800 to 2,100 people. Since the Gender Recognition Act came into force, only a small minority have obtained a Gender Recognition Certificate¹⁴: 0.009% of the UK population (6,010 people across the UK between 2004/05 and 2020/21).

⁶ Source: 2011 Census (revised for Camden, Islington and Tower Hamlets), © ONS Crown Copyright.

⁷ Source: ONS Vital Statics, © Crown Copyright.

⁸ Camden has the largest resident student population in London (HESA). ONS states "a large student population within a local authority may influence the overall birth rate in that area, as students in higher education tend to have a below average birth rate." Source: <https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/birthsdeathsandmarriages/livebirths/articles/howhasthestudentpopulationchanged/2016-09-20>. Female students aged 18-29 accounted for 22% of females of child-bearing age living in Camden in 2018-19. Sources: ONS Vital Statistics and ONS Mid-year Population Estimates, © Crown Copyright.

⁹ Source: Live Births by Country of Birth of Mother 2019, ONS Vital Statics, © Crown Copyright.

¹⁰ Source: 2011 Census table KS103EW, © ONS Crown Copyright.

¹¹ Source: ONS Vital Statics, © Crown Copyright. Note. Marriages that occurred in Camden, not necessarily where celebrants reside.

¹² Source: NHS GP Patients Survey © NHS.

¹³ Source: Annual Population Survey estimates of the size of the lesbian, gay, bisexual and other, © ONS.

¹⁴ Transgender people can change their legal gender by meeting a series of conditions as set out in the Gender Recognition Act 2004. They then receive a Gender Recognition Certificate (GRC), by which their birth certificate is changed.

The Equality Act 2010 and the nine protected characteristics

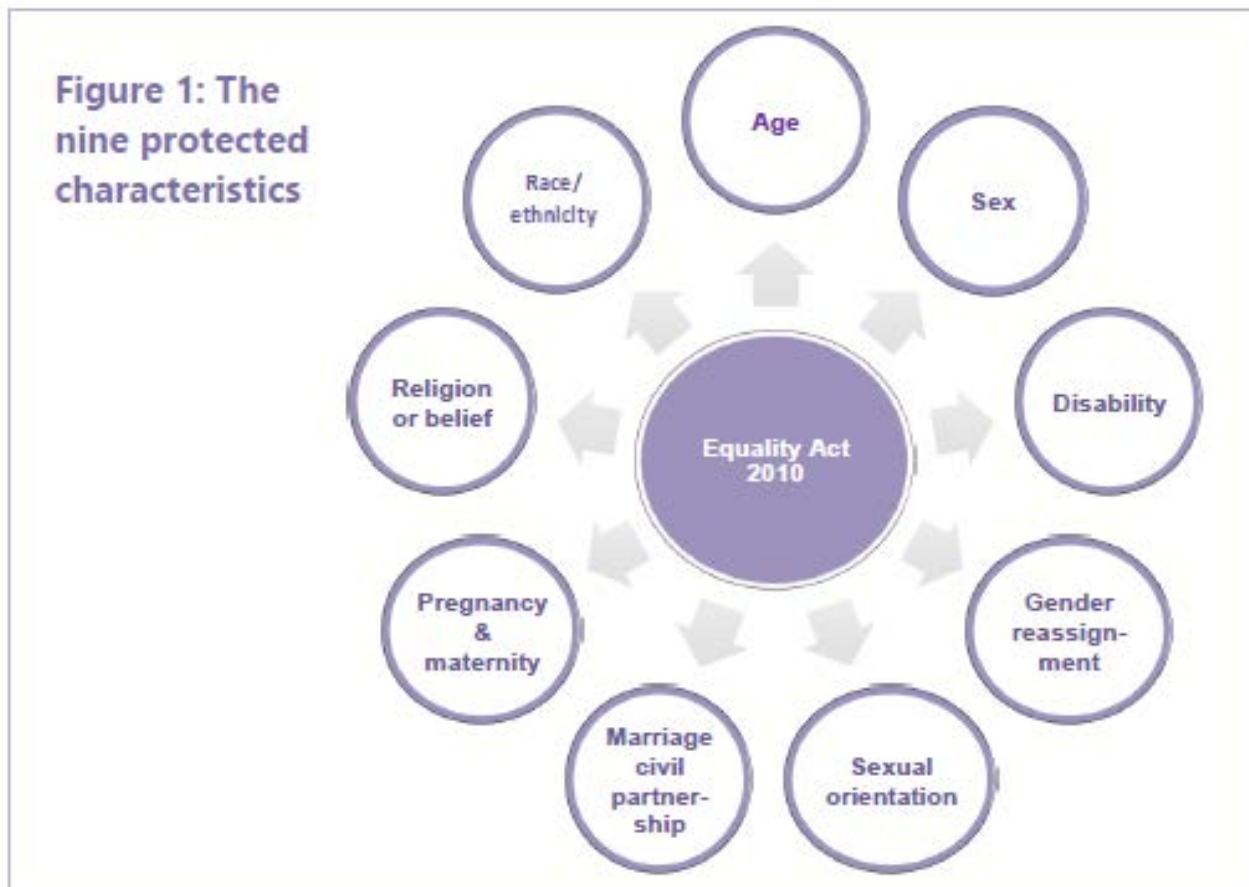
The Equality Act 2010 legally protects people from discrimination in the workplace and in wider society. The Act focuses on discrimination or unfair treatment on the basis of nine personal characteristics - it is against the law to discriminate against someone because of any of these characteristics. Under section 149 of the Equality Act 2010, public bodies such as councils must, in the exercise of their functions, have 'due regard' to the need to:

- Eliminate unlawful discrimination, harassment and victimisation;
- Advance equality of opportunity between people who share a protected characteristic and those who do not;
- Foster good relations between people who share a protected characteristic and those who do not.

To meet the duty when exercising its functions, the council integrates equality considerations into its mainstream policy development and decision-making. In order to monitor progress against the Equality Act 2010, the Council conducts Equality Impact Assessments (EIAs) to ensure our decisions are made in a fair, transparent and accountable way, considering the needs and rights of different individuals and communities.

To this end, this report presents a summary of the latest demographic data cross the nine equality strands, and is designed to help officers and partner agencies with their equality analysis.

Figure 1. The nine protected characteristics



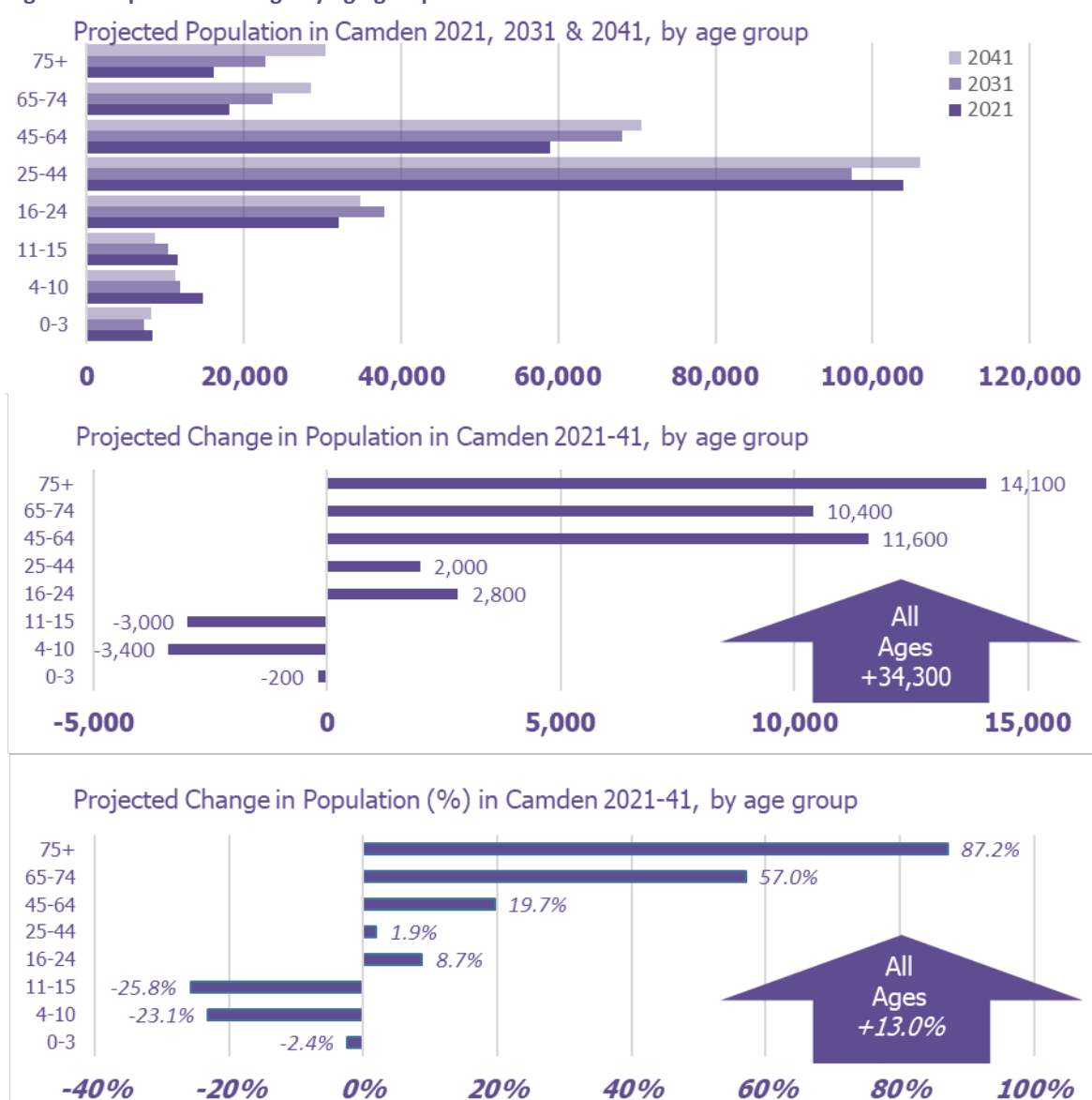
Age

In common with other London boroughs, Camden has a relatively young population. In 2021, the average age of the population was 38.9 years in Camden, more than one year higher than London (37.7 years), but two years younger than the England average (41.0 years).

In Camden, just over a third of the population (35%) is aged over 45 compared with 36% in London and 44% in England. Conversely, 50% of Camden's population is aged 18-44 compared with 43% in London and 34% in England¹⁵. Camden also has a lower proportion of children aged under eighteen (15%) compared with both London and England (21%).

Over time, Camden's population is projected to increase overall, but there are differences according to age group. The following charts display the growth over the next 20 years is mostly in the age groups 45+, while some younger age groups are projected to decline:

Figure 2. Population change by age group 2021-2041



Source: GLA 2019-based Projections Scenario 3, © GLA, 2021.

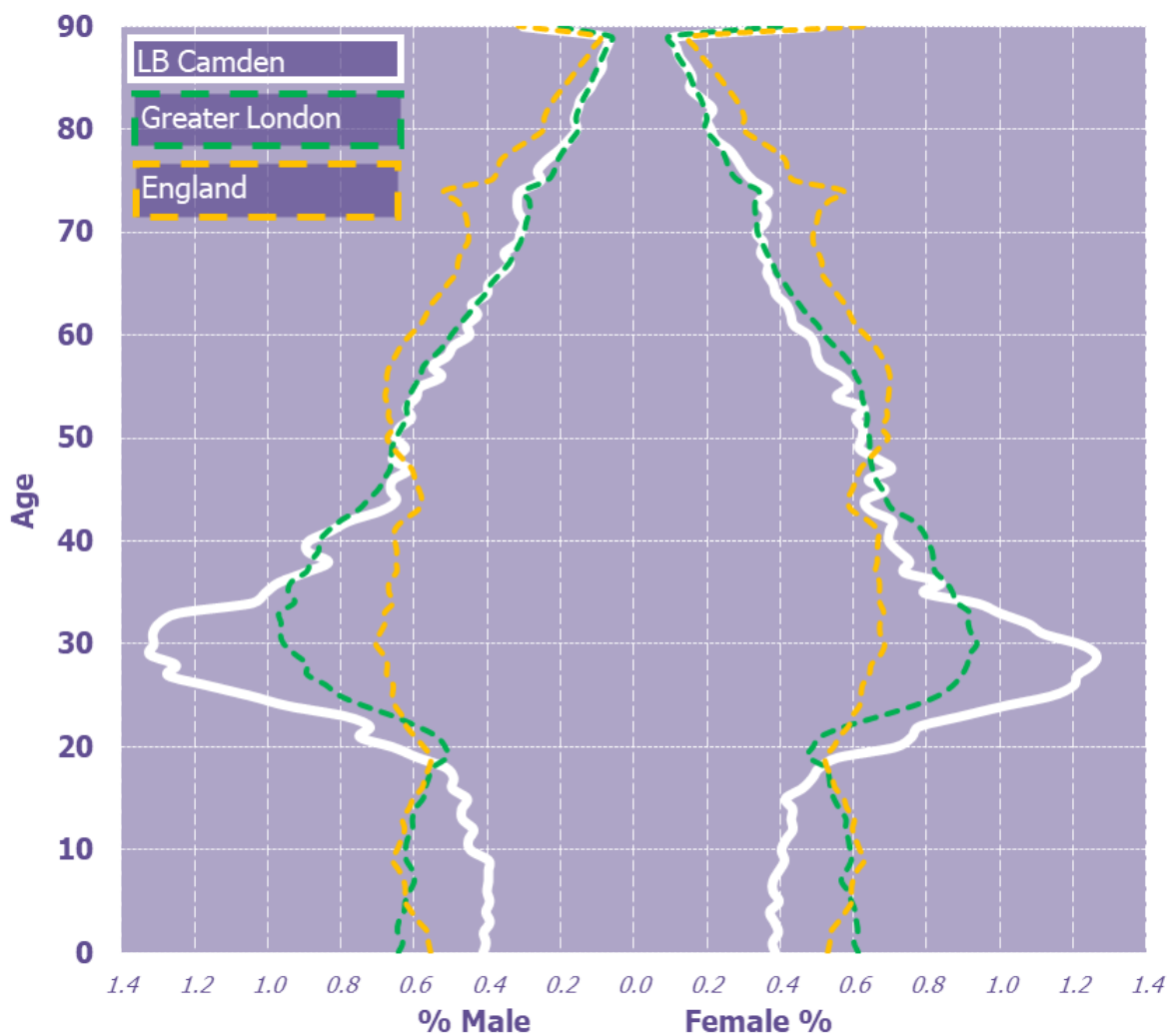
¹⁵ Camden and London's population is supplemented by a large university student presence. Camden has the largest number of university students in London.

Sex

The split in the sex of the overall population at mid-2021 is 50.4% male to 49.6% female. Camden has a slightly higher proportion of males compared with London (49.9%) or England (49.5%). In Camden, the proportion of men is highest in the 30-44 age group where they comprise 54% of the age group. In contrast, women make up a higher proportion of the Camden's elderly population: 58% of those aged 75+ and 62% of those aged 85+ are female.

The age/sex graph below shows that Camden and London have similar proportions of people at most ages above 40 years - a much smaller proportion than in the national (England) population. However, in the under 40 year old population Camden has a much larger proportion of younger working age than London or England, while it has lower proportions of children than either London or England.

Figure 3. Population structure by single year of age, mid-2021: Camden, London, England

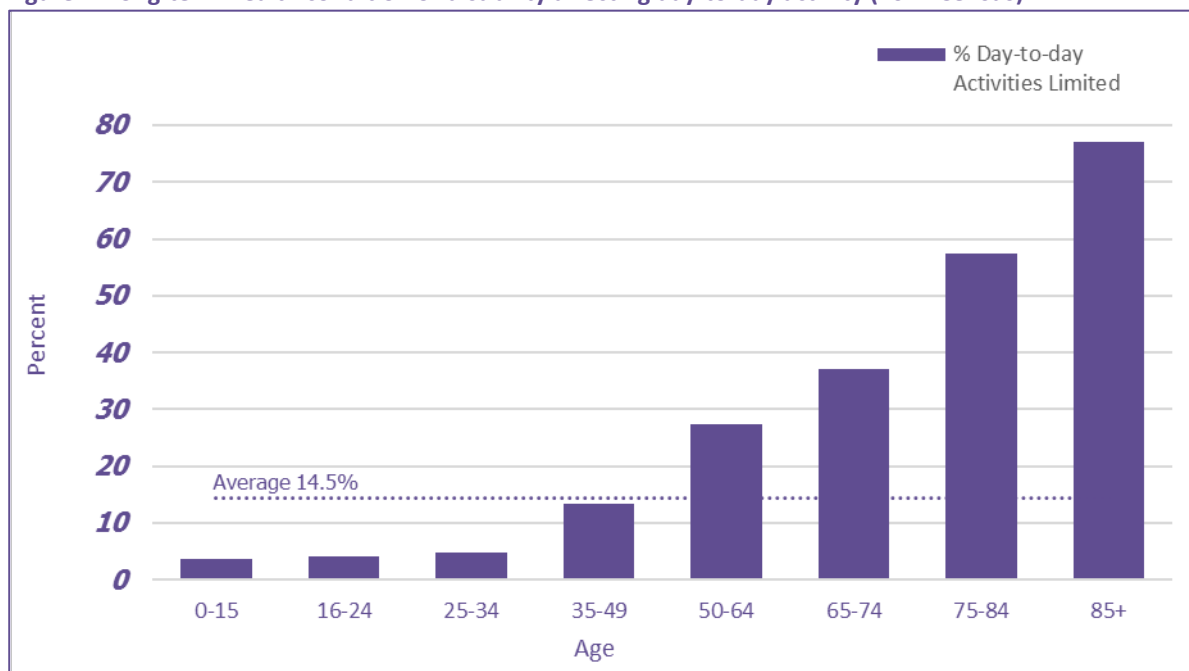


Source: GLA 2019-based Projections Scenario 3, © GLA, 2021.

Disability

The 2011 Census found that around one in seven Camden residents (14%) had a long-term health condition or disability that limited their day-to-day-activities in some way: 7% said their activities were limited a lot, and 7% said their activities were limited a little. The prevalence of disability and poor health rises sharply with age: nearly half (49%) of all residents aged 65 and over had a long term limiting health condition or disability compared with 4% of children.

Figure 4. Long-term health condition or disability affecting day-to-day activity (2011 Census)



Source: 2011 Census Detailed Characteristics Table DC3302EW, © ONS, Crown Copyright.

The Equality Act 2010 definition aims to capture those who have a physical or mental impairment that has a substantial, and long-term, negative effect on their ability to do daily activities. The work-limiting definition relates to those whose disability affects the kind or amount of work they might do. Recent Annual Population Survey data, which focuses on the working-age population, indicates that around 16% of Camden residents aged 16-64 have a disability according to the Equality Act 2010 and/or work-limiting definition¹⁶. The prevalence of disability in Camden is higher than the London (12%) or national average (England & Wales, 15%).

There are no more up-to-date indicators of disability that cover the whole population, but statistics for people in receipt of welfare benefits for disabling conditions provide a more current snapshot. Incremental changes to benefits eligibility means that the scope of these benefits are changing over time. DWP data from May 2018 shows a reduction in all benefits, with the exception of Carers Allowance and Personal Independence Payments which have been increasing. In February 2021, there were 8,177 claimants in receipt of Employment & Support Allowance; 188 on Incapacity Benefit or Severe Disablement Allowance; 5,173 on Disability Living Allowance; 2,784 receiving Attendance Allowance; 8,955 in receipt of Personal Independence Payments and 2,993 in receipt of Attendance Allowance¹⁷.

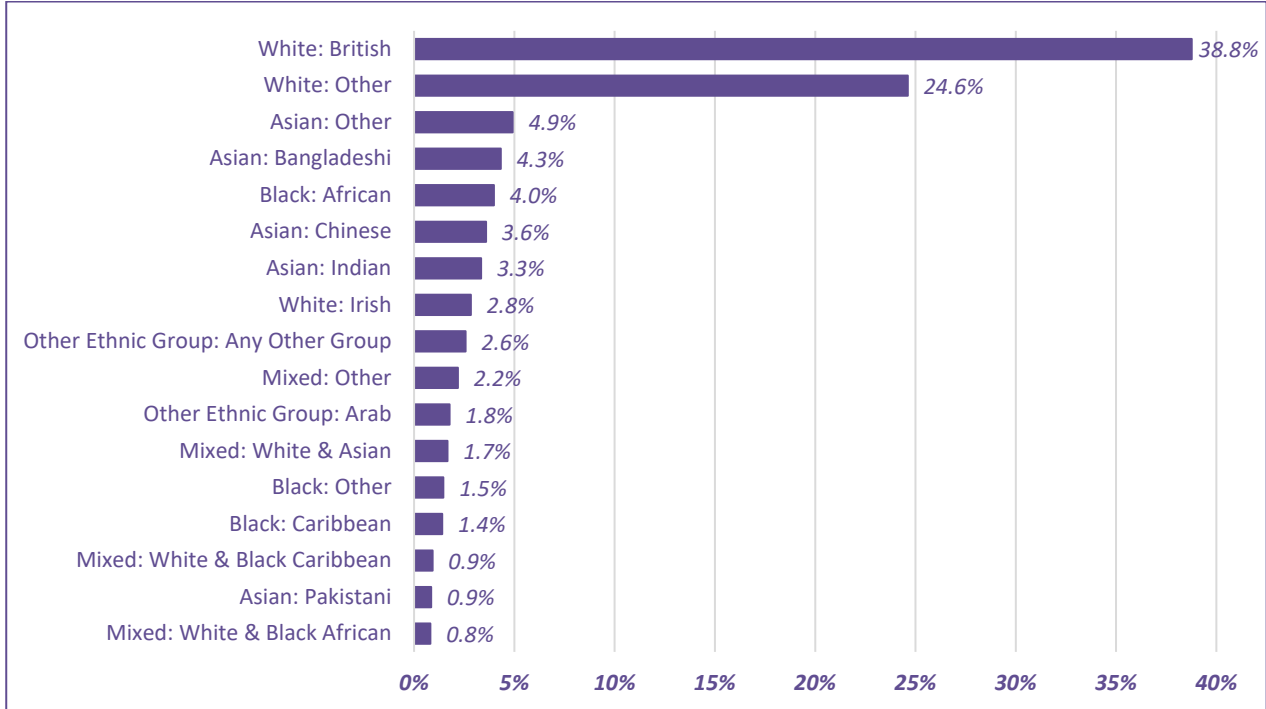
¹⁶ Annual Population Survey, Dec-2020, © ONS via NOMIS. Confidence intervals: Camden +/- 4.4%; London 0.6%; E&W +/-0.2%.

¹⁷ DWP, February 2021. Some people may be claiming more than one benefit.

Ethnicity

More than a third (34%) of Camden’s population are projected to be from Black, Asian and other communities¹⁸. Camden’s largest single minority ethnic group is the Bangladeshi population - who comprise 4.3% of residents - though the borough is also home to a large non-British *White Other* population (27%), including *White Irish* (2.8%) and *Other White* (24.6%) including those from the EU, Eastern Europe and beyond¹⁹. See figure 5 below.

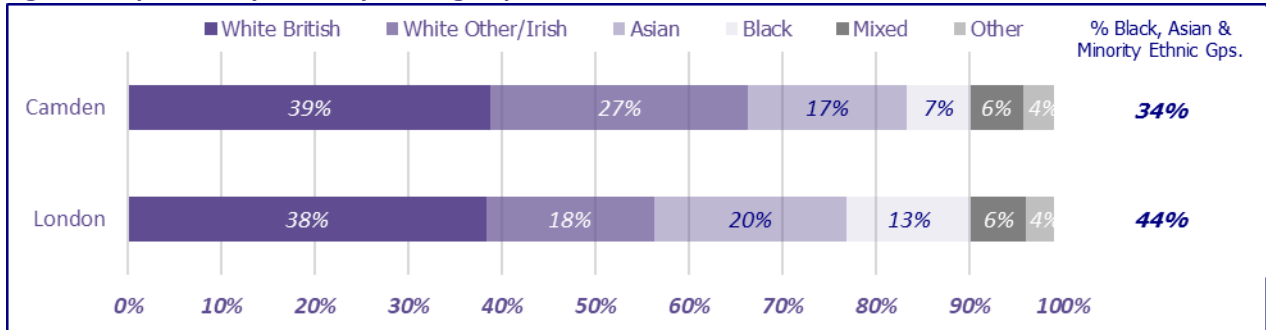
Figure 5. Camden Population by detailed ethnic groups: mid-2021



Source: GLA 2016-based Ethnic Group Projections – housing led (Camden = ‘Camden Development, Capped AHS’), © GLA, 2018.

Camden has a large *White Other* population: more than a quarter (27%) of residents are from *White Other* groups compared with 18% across London. Camden has a slightly lower *Asian* population than London (17% vs. 20%) and a smaller representation of Black groups (7% vs. 13%). The *Bangladeshi* group is the largest single minority ethnic group in Camden, which is the 5th largest in London.

Figure 6. Population by summary ethnic groups: Camden and London, mid-2021



Source: GLA 2016-based Ethnic Group Projections – housing led (Camden = ‘Camden Development, Capped AHS’), © GLA, 2018.

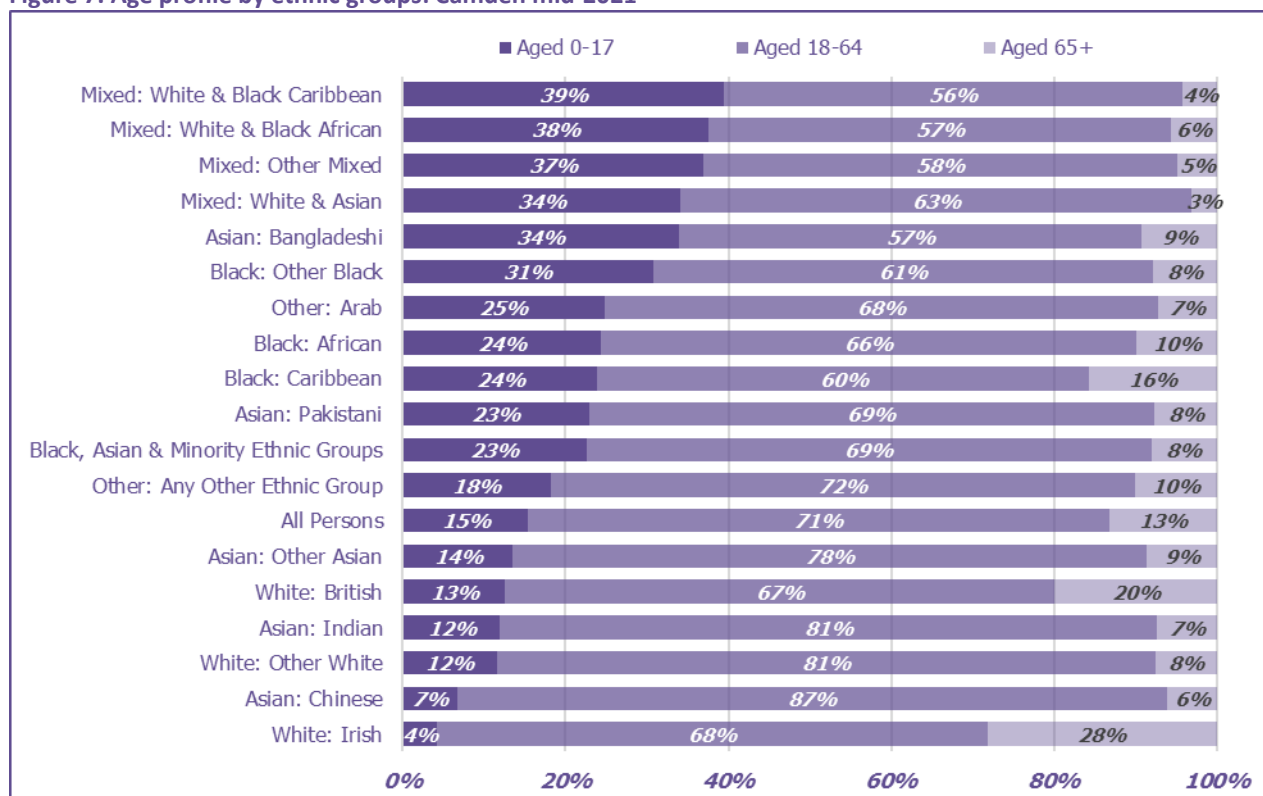
¹⁸ Excluding White Irish and White other groups.

¹⁹ Source: GLA 2016-based Projections ‘Camden Development, Capped AHS’, © GLA, 2018 (projected population at mid-2019). Strategy & Change, © Camden, 2021

There are considerable differences in the age profile of Camden’s different ethnic groups. See Figure 7. Those from *Mixed* ethnic groups are typically younger: 34-39% are children aged under 18. Other groups with younger age profiles include *Bangladeshi* (34% aged under 18) *Other Black* (31% aged under 18), *Arab* (28% aged under 18), *Black African* and *Black Caribbean* (24% aged under 18) and *Pakistani* (23% aged under 18): in these groups more than a fifth of the population are children.

The *White Irish*, *White British* and *Black Caribbean* populations have older age profiles: more than a quarter of *White Irish* residents (28%), around one fifth of *White British* (20%) and around one in six *Black Caribbean* residents (16%) are aged 65 and over.

Figure 7. Age profile by ethnic groups: Camden mid-2021



Source: GLA 2016-based Ethnic Group Projections – housing led (Camden = ‘Camden Development, Capped AHS’), © GLA, 2018.

The groups that have the largest ‘working-age’²⁰ populations (aged 18-64) – all are more than four fifths – are *Chinese* (87%), *Indian* (81%) and *White Other* (81%). Their ranking in the working ages is likely to be influenced by Camden as a destination for migrants and students.

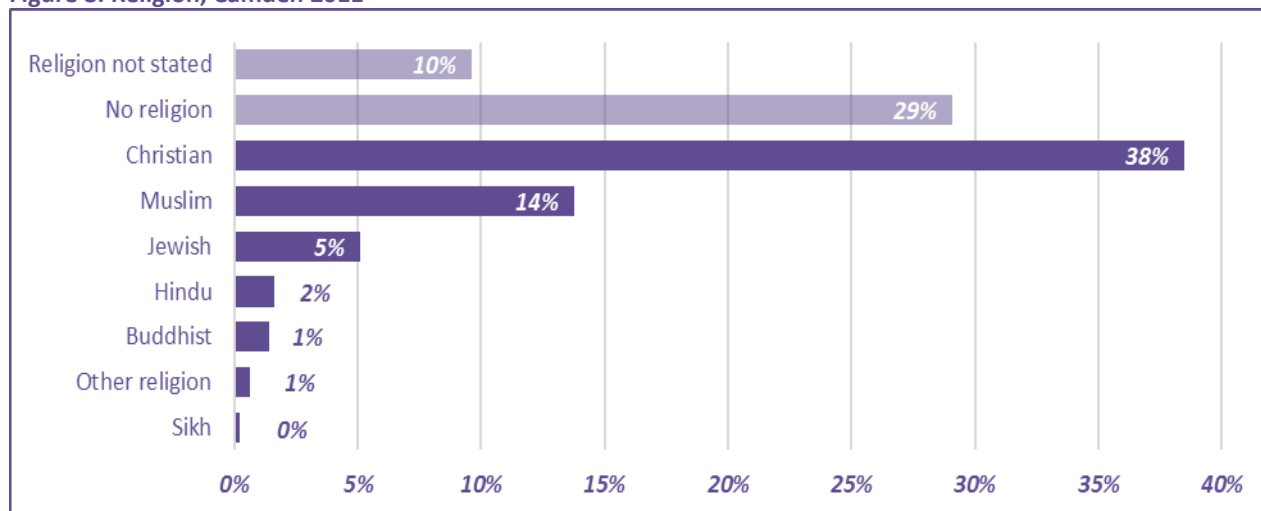
²⁰ Changes in pension ages over the last decade (equalising men and women first at age 65 and the increases of both to 67 by 2028 and further to come for younger people) mean that for the moment ‘working age’ is considered to be age 16-64. The definition will change as the statistical measures catch up with the changed reality.

Religion

The most recent collection of data about religion comes from the 2011 Census. Camden's three largest religious groups are Christian (38%), Muslim (14%) and Jewish (5%). Other religions include Hindu (2%) and Buddhist (1%).

Overall, 61% of residents stated they had a religion compared to 71% in London and 68% nationally. Conversely, 29% of Camden residents stated they had had 'no religion'. Note - the religion question was a voluntary one in the 2011 Census - 10% of people in Camden did not make a response.

Figure 8. Religion, Camden 2011



Source: 2011 Census Key Statistics Table KS209EW (revised), © ONS, Crown Copyright.

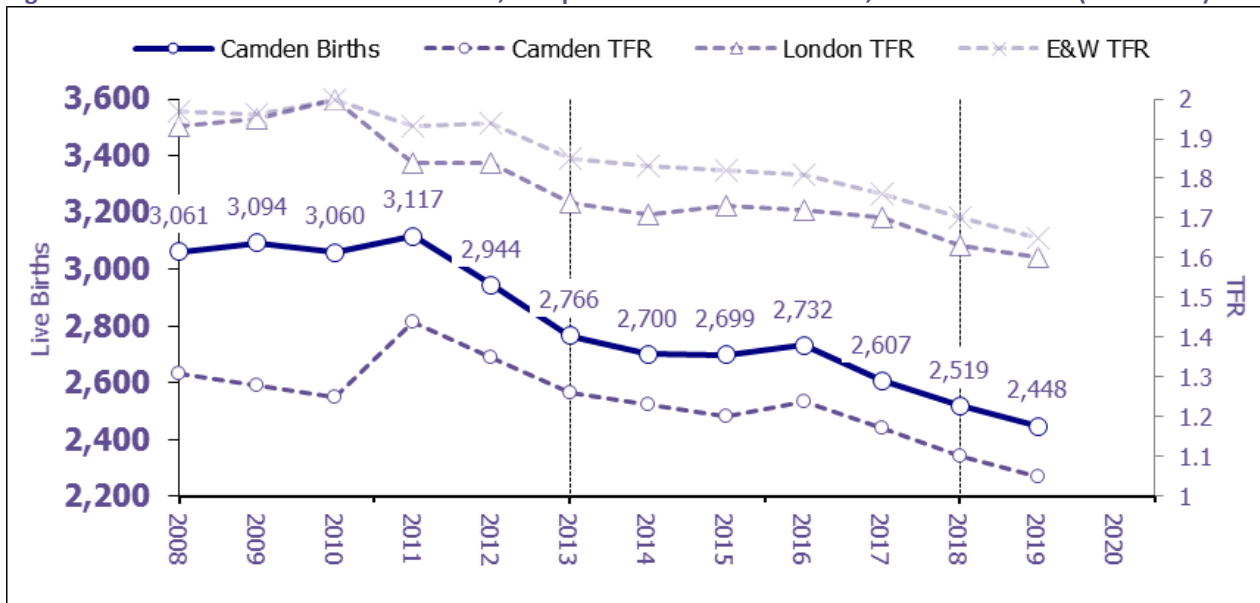
Caution. Data on religion from the 2011 Census was revised for Camden, Islington and Tower Hamlets following the discovery of a processing error. The above data is based on the adjusted output table that was **only provided by age and sex at local authority level**. Although there is a range of census tables that contain religion as a variable, ONS has not provided adjusted figures for them and they are, therefore, based on the original, unadjusted data.

Pregnancy & Maternity

Camden has low birth and fertility rates. In 2019, there were 2,448 live births to Camden-resident mothers, the lowest annual number since 1995. Camden births had been increasing since the mid-1970's, but peaked in 2007 at 3,147, plateaued until 2011 and have since been falling. The number of live births and the TFR have fallen nationally (England & Wales) since 2012.

Births in Camden fell by a fifth (21.5%) between 2011 and 2019, while London and England & Wales births fell by 11.3% and 11.5% respectively over the same period. More than four fifths of local authority areas in England and Wales (86%) have seen falls in births during 2013-19.

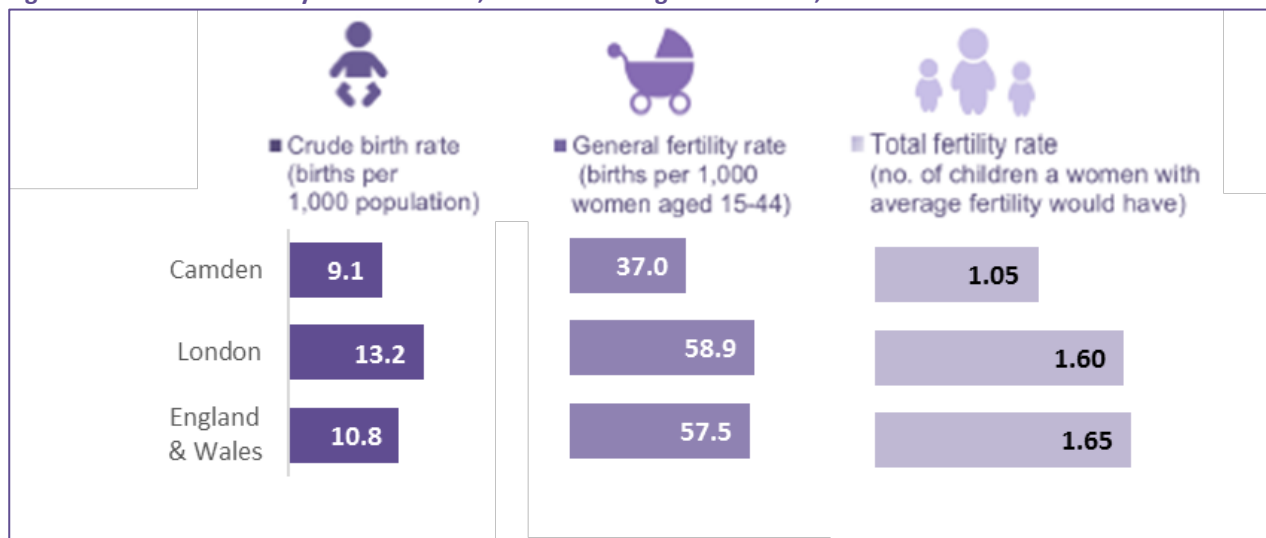
Figure 9. Births to Camden-resident mothers; Comparison of TFRs for Camden, London and E&W (2008-2019)



Source: Births and Fertility Summary Statistics, © ONS, Crown Copyright.

Although the birth numbers are important, fertility statistics that tie in with the population make for better geographical comparisons - *Crude Birth Rate (CBR)*; *General Fertility Rate (GFR)* and *Total Fertility Rate (TFR)* are the main measures. See figure 10 below.

Figure 10. Birth and fertility rates: Camden, London and England & Wales, 2019



Source: Birth and Fertility Summary Statistics, © ONS, Crown Copyright (via NOMIS).

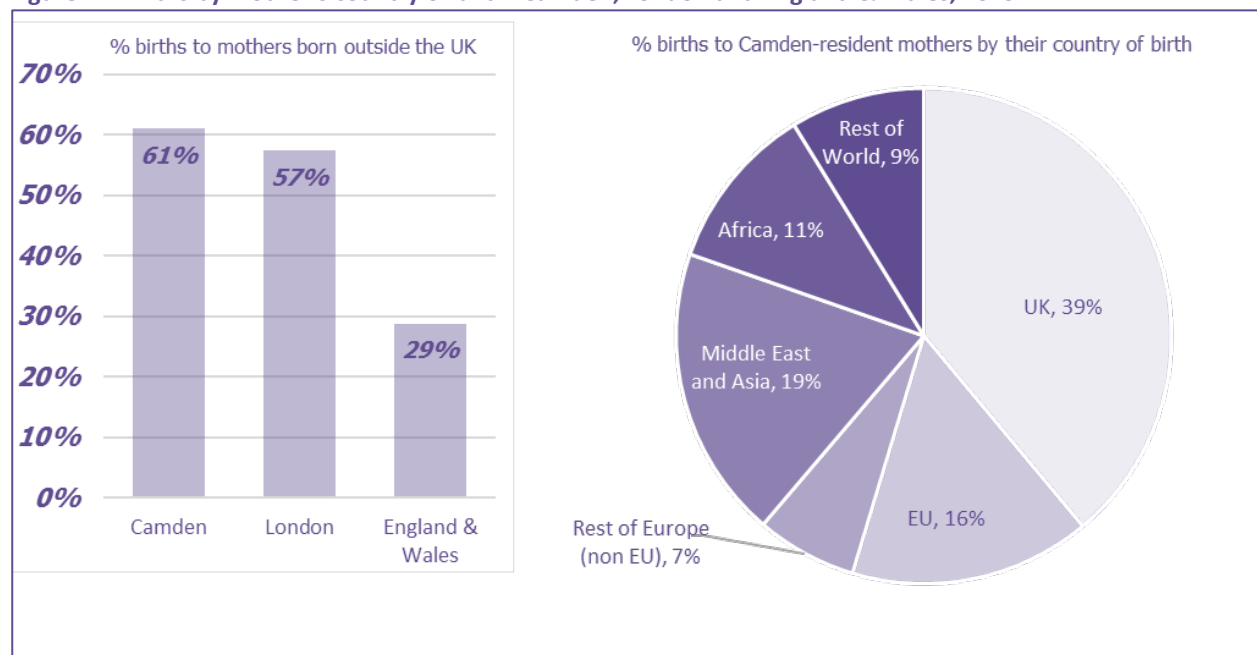
Crude Birth Rate simply relates births to the overall population. Crude Birth Rate in Camden in 2019 was 9.1 per 1,000 population, lower than that of London (13.2) or England & Wales (10.8) and the 3rd lowest in London after the City and Westminster.

General Fertility Rate takes into account the number of women of childbearing age (15-44). Camden’s GFR in 2019 is 37.0 births per 1,000, compared with 58.9 in London and 57.5 in England & Wales. Camden ranks lowest in London, and 2nd lowest in England & Wales.

Total Fertility Rate (TFR) provides the average number of births a woman could expect in her lifetime according to current fertility rates. In 2019, the TFR for Camden was 1.05, compared with 1.60 for London and 1.65 for England & Wales. By this measure, Camden has the lowest TFR both in London and nationally. Declining national fertility and other factors that affect Camden, include high housing costs, the effects of welfare reforms, the impact of short-term letting and the large number of university students living in the borough²¹

Births by mother’s country of birth Almost two thirds of births in Camden in 2019 were to women born outside the UK (61%) - this is the 12th highest proportion in England and Wales, higher than the average for London (57%) and double the rate for England & Wales (29%). A fifth of all births in Camden were to mothers who were born in countries in Asia and the Middle East (19%), while around a sixth (16%) were to mothers born in European Union countries. 11% of births were to African-born mothers.

Figure 11. Births by mother’s country of birth: Camden, London and England & Wales, 2019



Source: Births Statistics 2019, © ONS, Crown Copyright.

²¹ Camden has the largest resident student population in London (HESA). ONS states “a large student population within a local authority may influence the overall birth rate in that area, as students in higher education tend to have a below average birth rate.” Source: <https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/birthsdeathsandmarriages/livebirths/articles/howhasthestudentpopulationchanged/2016-09-20>. Female students aged 18-29 accounted for 22% of females of child-bearing age living in Camden in 2018-19. Sources: ONS Vital Statistics and ONS Mid-year Population Estimates, © Crown Copyright.

Marriage and Civil Partnership

The Civil Partnership Act 2004 came into force in December 2005, enabling same-sex couples aged 16 and over to gain legal recognition of their relationship. Marriage was extended to same-sex couples in England and Wales under the Marriage (Same Sex Couples) Act 2013. Civil Partnerships were extended to opposite-sex couples in 2019²².

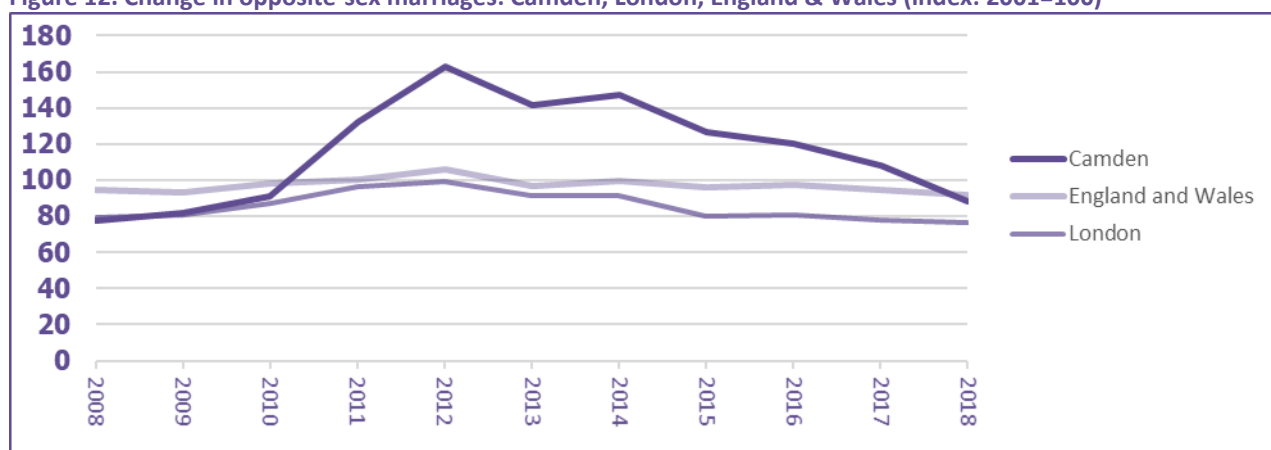
The 2011 Census provided a snapshot of the marital status of Camden residents. At this time, 30% were married and 0.9% were in a same-sex civil partnership²³. The remainder were either single (55%) or separated, divorced or widowed (15%). The proportion who were in a civil partnership in Camden (0.9%) was higher than the London average (0.4%) and the England average (0.2%).

Note. Annual statistics available for marriages and civil partnerships relate to the area of registration rather than the residence of the celebrants, therefore the following data only relates to marriages taking place within Camden irrespective of where they live.

The number of opposite-sex marriages in Camden has seen a decline in recent years – down from a high of 1,735 in 2012 down to 937 in 2018. They are 12% lower than they were in 2001²⁴.

Indexing the change in marriages from 2001 (2001=100) allows comparison of Camden with other areas. Over the period 2008-18, opposite-sex marriages in England & Wales and London have remained virtually constant, albeit with a slight peak in 2012. Camden also shows a peak in 2012, though is much more pronounced, with 63% more marriages than in 2001, while London and England & Wales are at parity or just above when compared with 2001. By 2018 opposite-sex marriages in London declined 24% compared to 2001, while England & Wales saw a decline of 9% and Camden decreased by 12%.

Figure 12. Change in opposite-sex marriages: Camden, London, England & Wales (index: 2001=100)



Source: Marriage Statistics, © ONS, Crown Copyright (via NOMIS).

Same-sex civil partnerships peaked in Camden in 2011 at 132 (36% above the 2008 level). There has been a sharp decline in Civil Partnerships in Camden, London and nationally to 2015, thereafter maintaining a low but constant level. The reduction is likely to be related to the

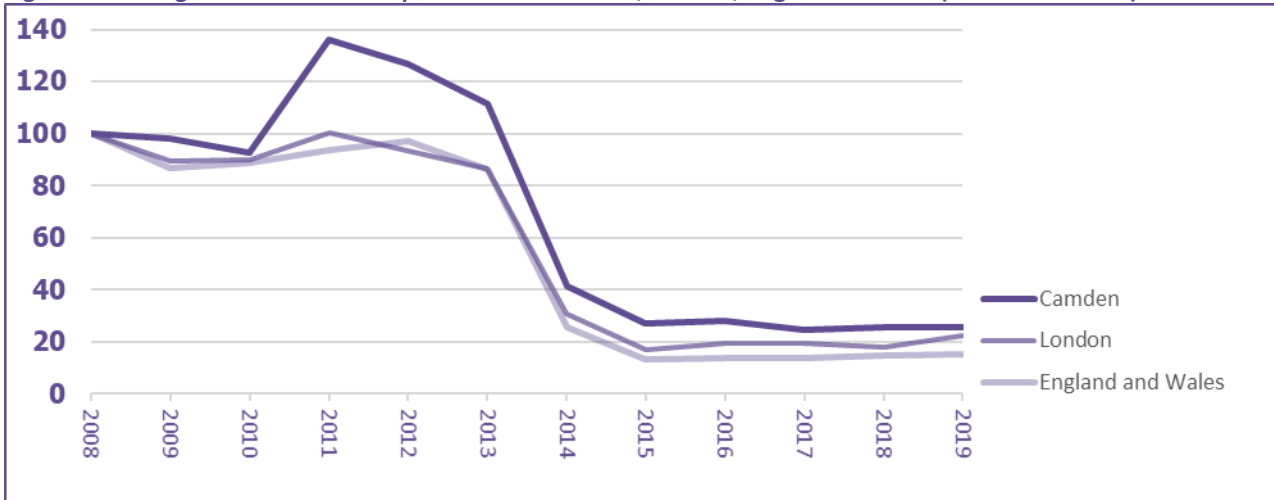
²² The Civil Partnerships, Marriages and Deaths (Registration, etc.) Bill 2017-19 was accepted on 15 Mar-19.

²³ Source: 2011 Census table KS103EW, © ONS Crown Copyright.

²⁴ Source: ONS Vital Statics, © Crown Copyright. Note – marriages that occurred in Camden, not necessarily where celebrants reside. Strategy & Change, © Camden, 2021

introduction of same-sex marriages in England and Wales, which began at midnight on 29 March 2014. See figure 13 below.

Figure 13. Change in Civil Partnership formation: Camden, London, England & Wales (index: 2001=100)

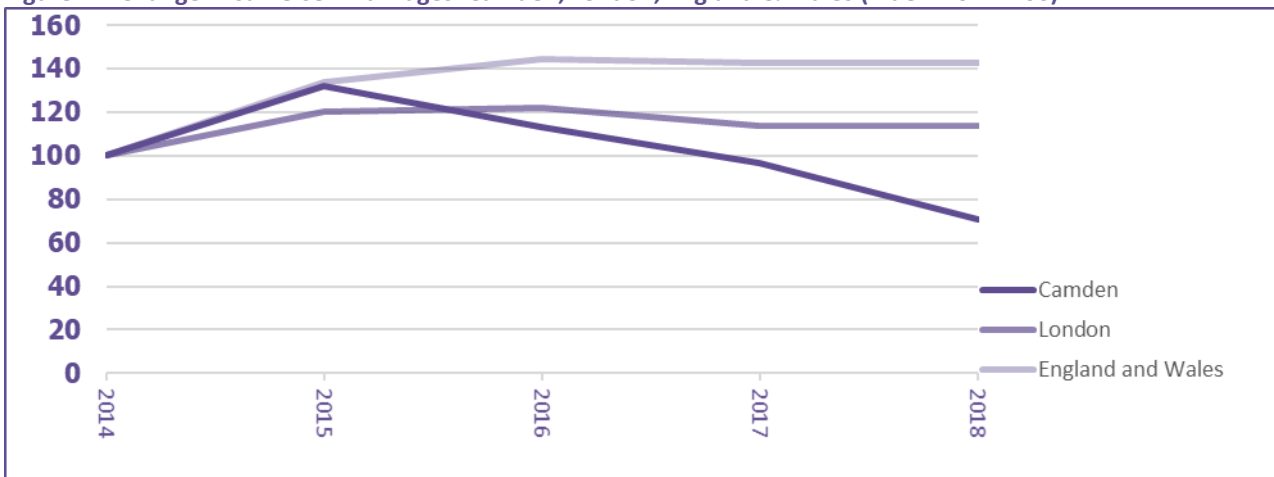


Source: Civil Partnership Formations © ONS, Crown Copyright (via NOMIS).

Statistics on same-sex marriages celebrated in Camden started with their introduction in 2014 with 85 same-sex marriages, increasing to 112 in 2015 and then falling back to 96 in 2016, 82 in 2017 and 60 in 2018.

By indexing the number of same-sex marriages to 2014, comparison can be made with other areas. In a similar fashion to Camden, same-sex marriages taking place in London increased into 2015, but then then decreased only slightly to 2018, 14% higher than they were in 2014. For England & Wales, the picture is slightly different, where the increase in same-sex marriages increased from 2014 to 2016, before falling back slightly in 2017 and 2018, though at a level that is 43% higher than in 2014. See figure 14 below.

Figure 14. Change in same-sex marriages: Camden, London, England & Wales (index: 2014=100)

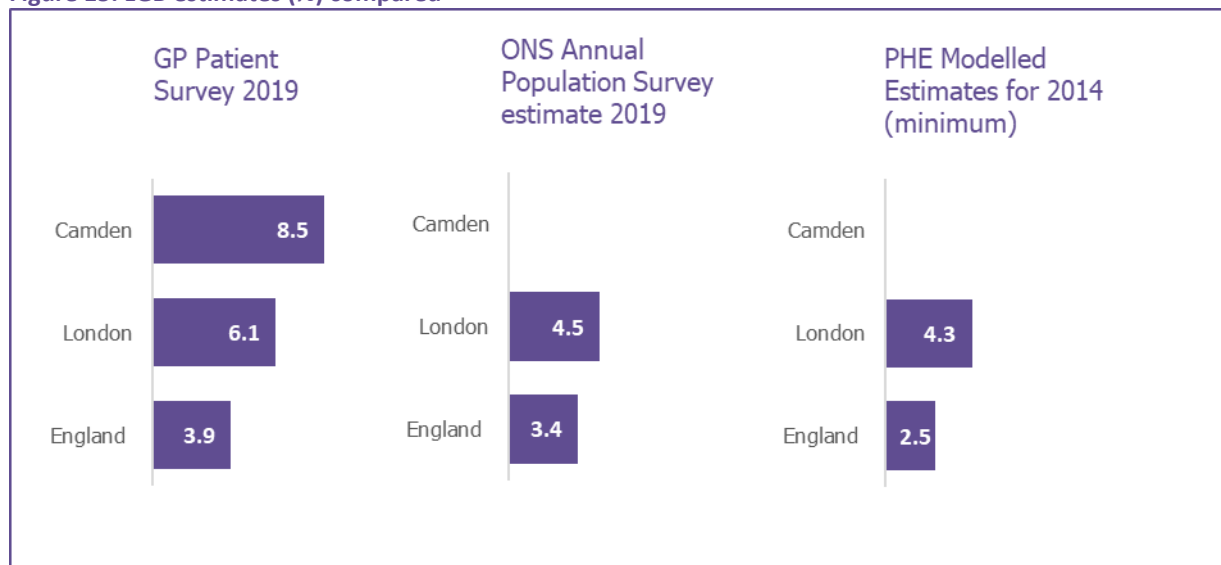


Source: Civil Partnership Formations © ONS, Crown Copyright (via NOMIS).

Sexual Orientation

Statistics about the size of the lesbian, gay and bisexual (LGB) population vary considerably and there is no single accepted measure. There are national and regional estimates available from the Annual Population Survey, but it does not provide estimates at local authority level. The GP Survey is one of the few sources that provides data for local authorities. It tends to provide slightly higher estimates compared with other sources.

Figure 15. LGB estimates (%) compared



Sources: NHS England GP Patient Survey, © 2019, PHE Modelled Estimates of the LGB Population, © 2017; ONS Annual Population Survey, © Crown Copyright, 2020.

The 2019 NHS GP Patient Survey found that 8.5% of Camden residents surveyed identified as lesbian, gay, bisexual or 'other'. This is higher than the London rate (6.1%) and for England (3.9%)²⁵. In 2021, North Central London CCG (covering Barnet, Camden, Enfield, Islington and Haringey) reported a figure for lesbian, gay, bisexual or other of 7.1% across the CCG area, compared with 4.7% for England as a whole.

The Annual Population Survey (APS) provides estimates for both London and nationally - the latest APS results for 2019 finds that 4.5% of adults in London and 3.4% of adults in England identified as lesbian, gay, bisexual or 'other'. The survey also found that in England, young adults were more than four times as likely to identify as LGB than those aged 65+ (7.7% compared to 1.6%)²⁶. An older study by Public Health England (PHE) provided modelled estimates of the size of the LGB population in 2014, based on data from 15 different studies. It concluded that the percentage of LGB adults was at least 2.5% across England and 4.3% in London – these figures were considered a 'minimum'²⁷.

It is recognised that issues of non-response, and unwillingness to disclose sexual orientation on surveys, can have an impact on estimates. To improve data in this area, the Office for National Statistics included a new voluntary question on sexual orientation for people aged 16 and over in the 2021 Census and is collecting data across other surveys.

²⁵ Source: GP Survey, © NHS, 2019,

²⁶ Source: Annual Population Survey estimates of the size of the lesbian, gay and bisexual (LGB) population, © ONS.

²⁷ Source: Public Health England modelled estimates of the size of the lesbian, gay and bisexual (LGB) population, © PHE.

Gender reassignment and gender identity

The protected characteristic of gender reassignment refers to people who undergo a process to reassign their sex by changing physiological or other attributes of sex. Gender identity, on the other hand, is about the way in which an individual identifies with a gender category. The term ‘transgender’, often abbreviated to ‘trans’, is used to refer to people whose gender identity is different from the gender assigned to them at birth.

Trans people can change their legal gender by meeting a series of conditions as set out in the Gender Recognition Act (GRA). They then receive a Gender Recognition Certificate (GRC), by which their birth certificate is changed. Since the Act came into force, 6,010 Trans people have been issued with a Gender Recognition Certificate in the UK (2004/5-2020/21) – this equates to around 0.009% of the UK population in mid-2020.

In the latest year 2020/21, there were 466 GRC’s granted, 94% of all applications. Of those issued with a certificate, 60% were male at birth (compared to 77% in 2005/06). Conversely, 40% of those issued with a certificate were female at birth (compared to 23% in 2005/06).

Figure 16. Gender reassignment and gender identity – national estimates

% UK population	Characteristic	Source
1%	Gender nonconforming to some degree	GIRES
0.3-0.8%	Are estimated to be 'transgender'	Govt. Equality Office
0.20%	Likely to seek medical treatment for their condition at some stage	GIRES
0.03%	Has receiving such treatment already	GIRES
0.02%	Has already undergone transition	GIRES
0.007%	Has obtained gender recognition certificate	Ministry of Justice

Sources | Gender Identity Research and Education Society, Monitoring gender nonconformity - a quick guide (2015); Government Equality Office - Trans people in the UK factsheet 2018; Ministry of Justice (Tribunals and Gender recognition Statistics, April-June 2018)

Statistics around transition and gender identity are extremely limited. Estimates from the Gender Identity Research and Education Society (GIRES) suggest that around 0.02% of UK adults may have undergone transition, or are receiving treatment (0.03%), and that 0.2% may seek treatment in the future. The Government Equalities Office tentatively estimates that there are approximately 200,000 to 500,000 transgender people in the UK, which would equate to around 0.3-0.8% of the population (2018). In Camden that would equate to between 800 and 1,200 people. GIRES puts the estimate a bit higher and suggests that around 1% experience gender variance (i.e. are gender non-conforming to some degree).

Currently, there are no local authority level statistics on GRCs or the transgender population. However, a new voluntary question was included in the 2021 Census about gender identity, which will provide local data about this important topic for the first time.