

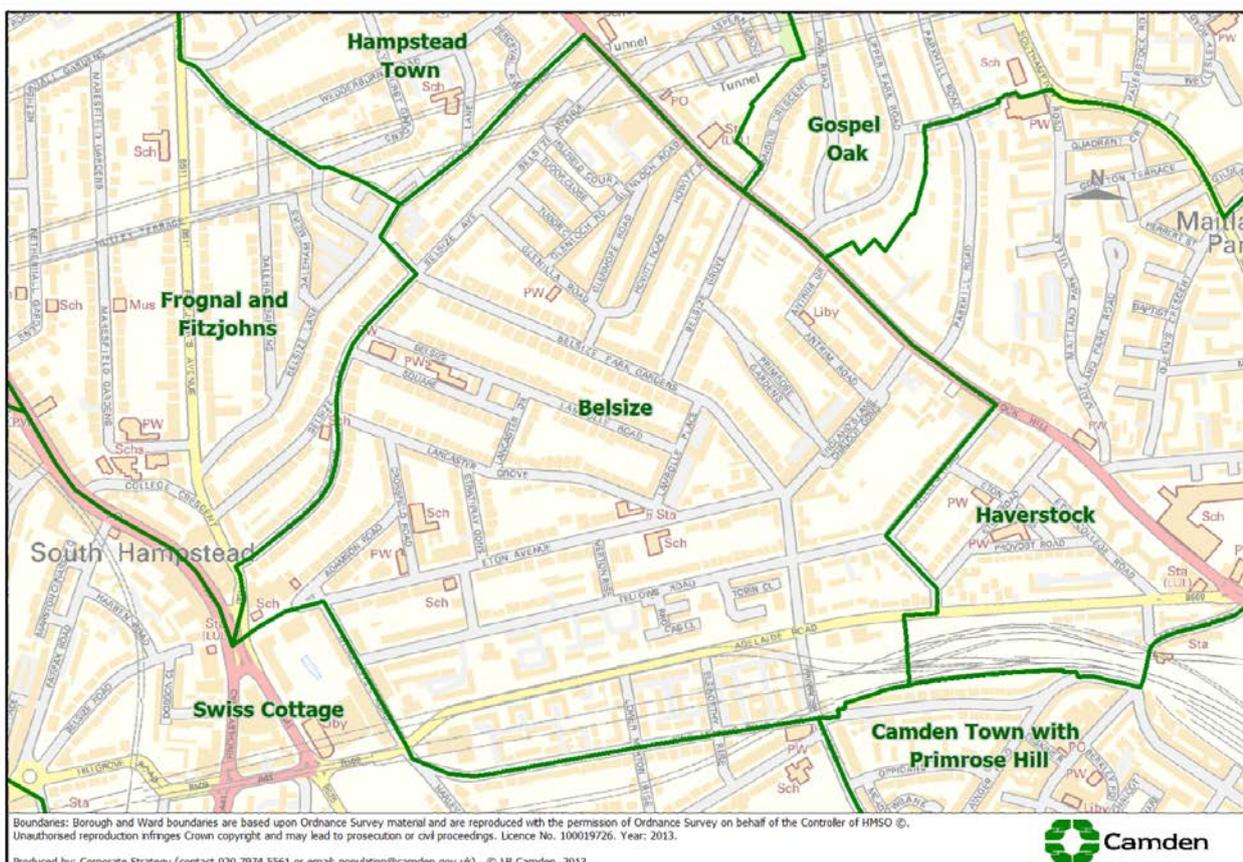
Belsize Ward

The most detailed profile of Belsize ward is from the 2011 Census ([2011 Census Profiles](#))¹. This profile updates information that is available between censuses: from estimates and projections, from surveys or from administrative data.

Location



Belsize ward is located geographically towards the centre of Camden. It is bordered to the south by Swiss Cottage ward; to the east by Belsize ward; to the north-east by Gospel Oak ward; to the north by Hampstead Town ward; and to the west by Frognal and Fitzjohns ward.



Population

The current resident population² of Belsize ward at mid-2019 is 14,000 people, ranking 8th in population size in Camden. The population density is 180 persons per hectare, the 5th highest in Camden, compared to the Camden average of 114 persons per hectare. Since 2011, the population of Belsize has grown at a lower rate to the overall population of Camden (at 10.5% compared with 13.4%), ranking 13th on percentage growth since 2011.

¹ Further 2011 Census cross-tabulations of data are available (email population@camden.gov.uk).

² GLA 2017-based Interim Projections 'Camden Development, Capped AHS', © GLA, 2019.

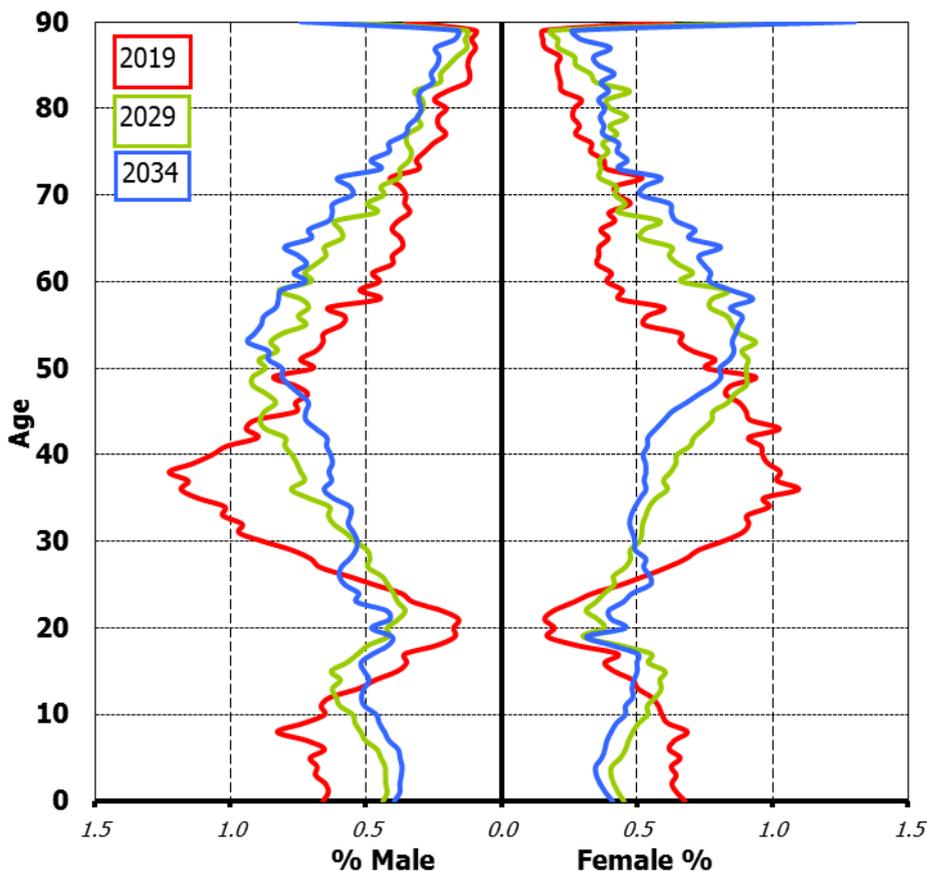
Belsize is forecast to lose 400 residents (-3.2%) over the next 10 years to 2029. The components of population change show a positive natural change (more births than deaths) over the period of +700 and a net loss due to migration of 1,200. Births in the ward are forecast to fall from the current 180 to 120 a year by 2029, while deaths increase from current 70 a year to 80 a year by 2029.

Age

Belsize has a relatively older population profile with a mean age of 39.8 years compared to Camden's overall 38.3 years and ranks 15th youngest for both mean age and median age. Split into the dependency measure age groups: children (under 16), working age (16-64) and 'retirement age' (65+): nearly a 5th of the population are children (19.8%), slightly less than two thirds are working aged (65.3 %) and older people aged 65+ (14.9%). The dependency ratio for Belsize residents is 53.3³ and compares to 38.0 for Camden.

Fig.1 below shows the age and sex structure changes over time. The red lines show the percentage of the population by age in 2019, green shows 2029 and blue shows 2034. As the projection progresses, the Belsize population has proportionally fewer children under 12, but more children and young adults aged 13 to mid-20s; fewer younger working aged 26-44 men and 24-47 year old women; while otherwise showing increased proportions of men aged 45+ and women aged 48+.

Figure 1 Age & Sex Structure of Belsize Ward: 2019, 2029 & 2034



Source: GLA 2017-based Projections 'Camden Development, Capped AHS', © GLA, 2019

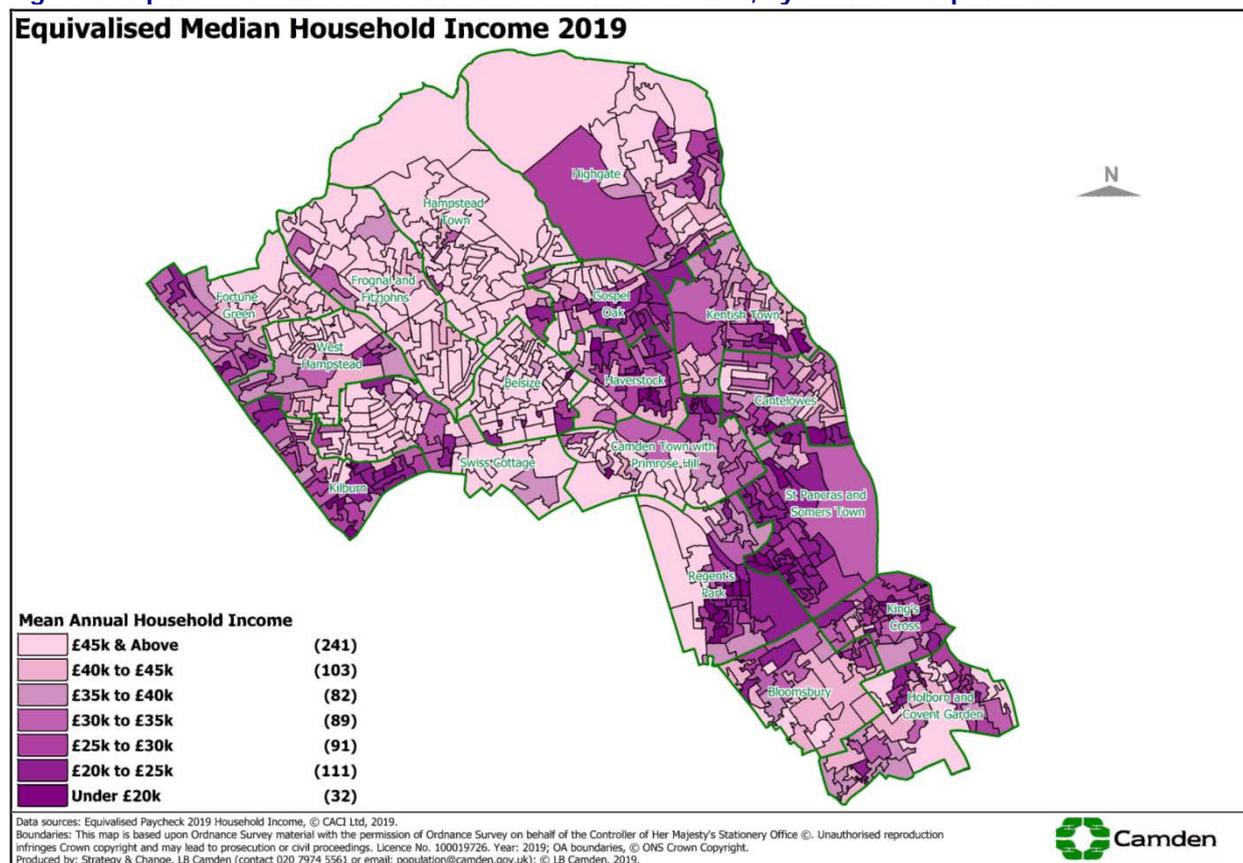
³ Dependent age groups (0-15 and 65+) constitute 53.3% of the size of the working age population (16-64). The higher the ratio the more dependent the population is. The Camden average is 38.0%.

Household income

Estimates of equivalised household income for 2019⁴ show that median gross household income in Camden was £36,053, 17% higher than the London average (£30,700). There are wide differences across Camden wards, ranging from £24,674 in St Pancras & Somers Town to £47,748 in Hampstead Town. Median household income in Belsize falls in the upper reaches of this range at £44,534, ranking 3rd highest ward in Camden.

The map in Fig.2 below shows the median household income by Output Area⁵. Although mostly composed of higher median income areas, hotspots exist in the ward where there are a higher proportion of households with lower median household incomes. These are located in the south-east and south-west borders of the ward.

Figure 2. Equivalised Median Annual Household Income 2019, by Camden Output Area



Source: Paycheck 2019, © CACI Ltd.

Household income data matters because low household income is used as a proxy for poverty, with poverty being defined as when equivalised household income is below 60% of median household income in an area. While the CACI *Paycheck* data cannot be broken down to reveal more socio-economic details about the individual households, we know already from DWP Households Below Average Income (HBAI) local measures that poverty in Camden is above the average and that 28.5 of children live in households that are in poverty by this measure⁶. The same data expressed by ward suggests that 20.1% of Belsize children live in poverty, the 3rd lowest ranking by ward in Camden.

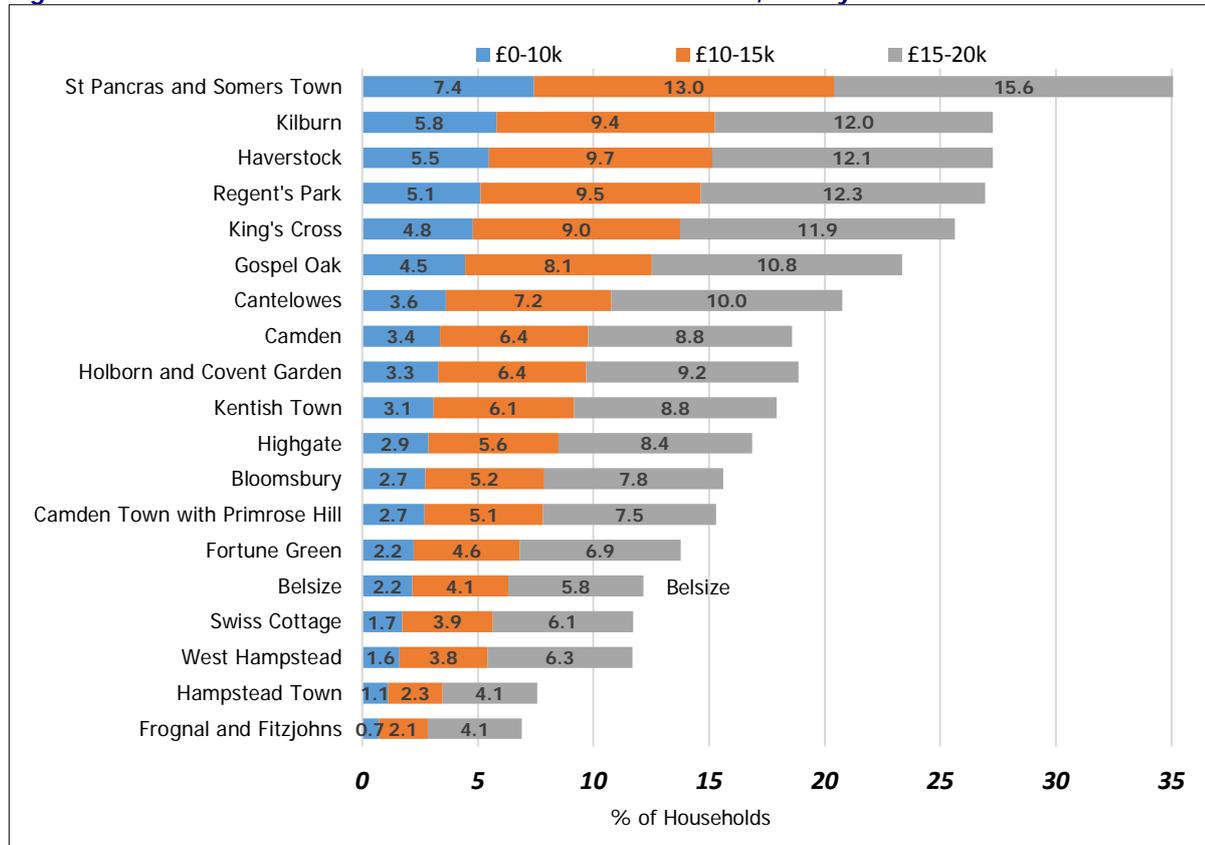
⁴ Equivalised *Paycheck* household income data for 2019, © CACI Ltd. Equivalising reflects the notion that, for example, a household of five will need a higher income than a single person living alone to enjoy a comparable standard of living. CACI calculate an 'equivalence value' for households, based on the number and age of household members. Equivalised income is calculated by applying the equivalence value to the *Paycheck* income data.

⁵ Output Areas (OAs) were the areas used to output data from the 2011 Census. There are 749 OAs in Camden. OAs form the lowest tier of a statistical geography hierarchy. OAs build into Lower-layer Super Output Areas (LSOAs) and LSOAs build into Middle-layer Super Output Areas (MSOAs).

⁶ Households Below Average Income local measures 2016, © HMRC, 2019.

According to equivalised Paycheck 2019, using the HBAI definition, a household in poverty in Camden is one with less than £21,632. Therefore, the Paycheck 2019 household income group below £20k is the group that can positively be identified as wholly below the poverty threshold, while a minority of those with household incomes of less than £25k are likely to be households in poverty, but it cannot be said definitively⁷.

Figure 3. % of Households with Median Income less than £20,000 a year



Source: Paycheck 2019, © CACI Ltd.

Deprivation

The Indices of Deprivation 2019⁸ allows for the identification of the areas in England with the highest proportion of people and households experiencing deprivation. The data is calculated at LSOA⁹ level and takes into consideration relative deprivation across seven factors: *income, employment, health and disability, education, skills and training, housing and services, and crime and living environment*. The indices are provided as both a score and as a rank position within England. The combined overall index is the *Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD)* and, with the LSOA geography, is designed to show hotspots of deprivation that are often masked with ward level measures. However, a ward position can be calculated by averaging the IMD scores. On this basis Belsize is ranked the 3rd least deprived ward.

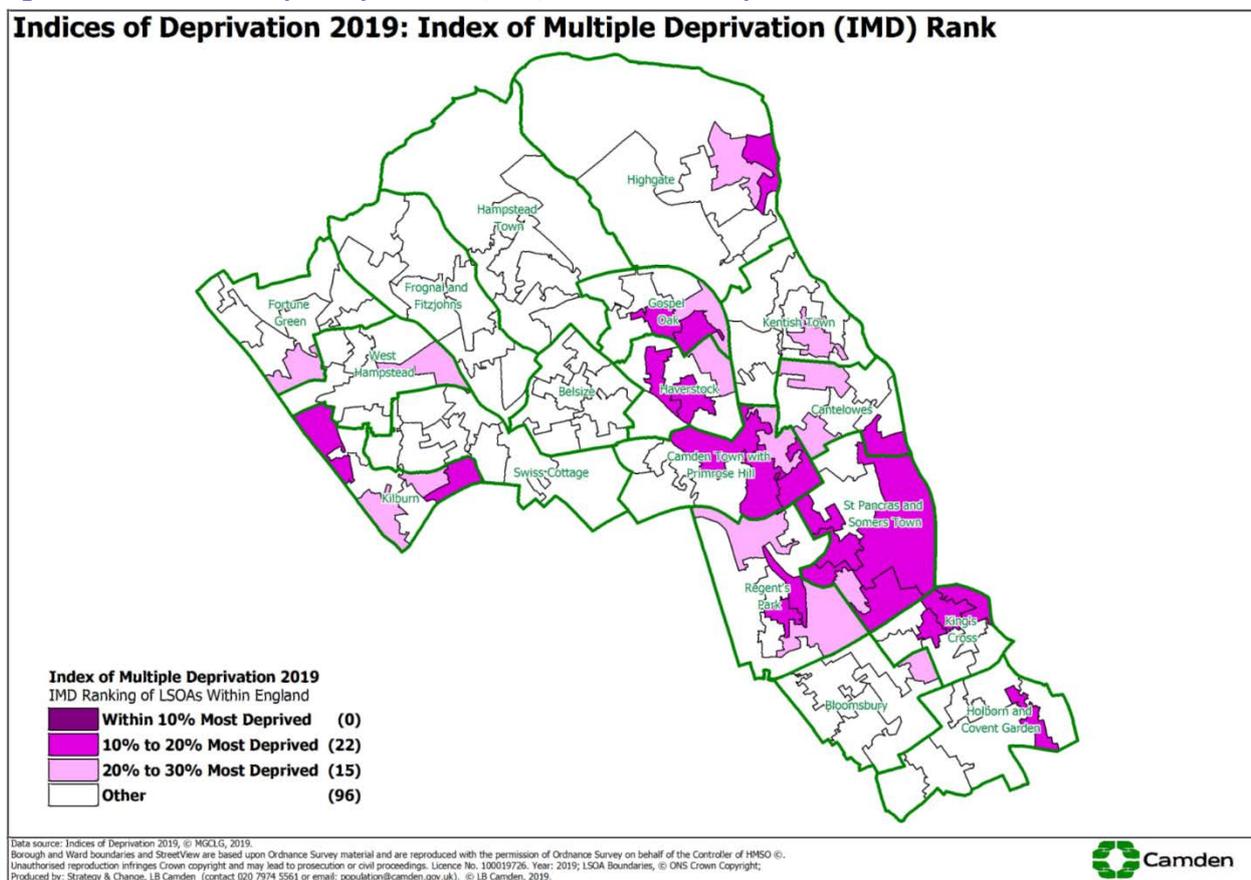
Results for Camden show that there are concentrations of LSOAs within Camden that on the rankings of IMD fall within the highest levels in England. However, Belsize ward contains no LSOAs that fall within the 30% most deprived LSOAs in England. Belsize's most deprived LSOA (E01000846) is the 53rd most deprived LSOA in Camden and falls within the 38.6% most deprived LSOA in England. Best viewed on a map, Fig.4 shows the LSOAs in Camden ranked within the 10%, 20% and 30% most deprived in England. Also see Table 1 below.

⁷ CACI PayCheck data is published in £5k bands so it is not possible to establish the exact number of households below or above the 60% threshold.

⁸ English Indices of Deprivation 2019, © MHCLG, 2019.

⁹ LSOAs are a statistical geography, smaller than wards, based on groups of 2011 Census Output Areas (OAs). There are 133 LSOAs in Camden and 32,844 in England. There are 8 LSOAs in Belsize ward (E01000842-E01000849).

Figure 4. Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) 2019 – Most deprived LSOAs in Camden



Source: English Indices of Deprivation 2019, © MHCLG, 2019.

Two sub domains are often picked out to indicate deprivation particularly affecting children (IDAC1) and older people (IDAOP1). Table 1 below shows the results for Belsize for the overall Index of Multiple Deprivation and for the Income sub-domains affecting children and older people. None of the 8 Belsize LSOAs falls within the 30% most deprived in England on IDAC1 (affecting children); while on IDAOP1 (affecting older people), 1 of the 8 LSOAs falls within the 30% most deprived LSOAs in England. See maps below: Figs.5 and 6.

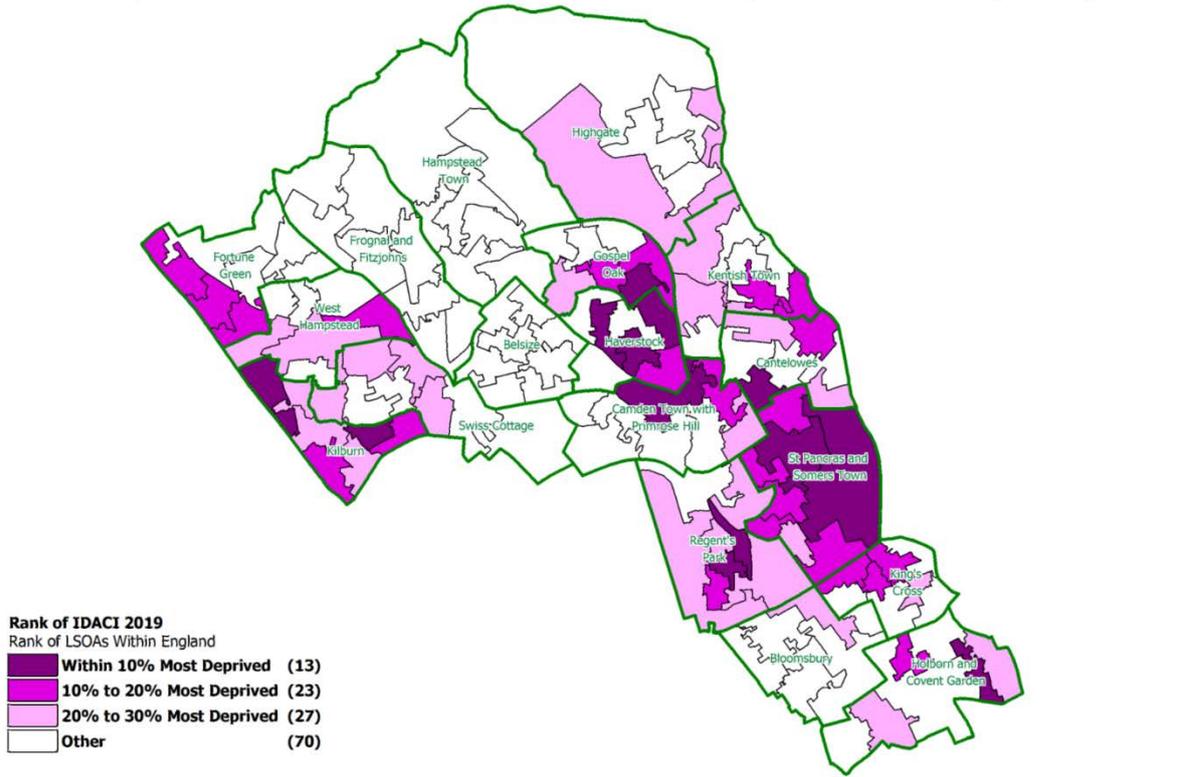
Table 1. Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) 2019: LSOAs in Belsize

Ward and LSOA		Index of Multiple Deprivation			Indices of Deprivation Sub-domains			
Ward name	LSOA code	Rank in Camden (/133)	RANK OF IMD of all LSOAs in England (/32,844)		Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDAC1)		Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index (IDAOP1)	
			1 is most deprived	% Most Deprived of LSOAs in England	Rank in England (/32,844)	% Most Deprived of LSOAs in England	Rank in England (/32,844)	% Most Deprived of LSOAs in England
Belsize	E01000842	113	26,391	80.4	30,413	92.6	18,539	56.4
	E01000843	92	20,412	62.1	10,089	30.7	15,385	46.8
	E01000844	105	24,762	75.4	31,771	96.7	15,483	47.1
	E01000845	100	22,982	70.0	18,142	55.2	16,267	49.5
	E01000846	53	12,675	38.6	11,050	33.6	7,330	22.3
	E01000847	73	16,872	51.4	10,389	31.6	10,183	31.0
	E01000848	124	29,434	89.6	31,618	96.3	15,150	46.1
	E01000849	116	27,430	83.5	26,925	82.0	18,807	57.3

Source: English Indices of Deprivation 2019, © MHCLG, 2019.

Figure 5. Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI) 2019

Indices of Deprivation 2019: Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI) Rank



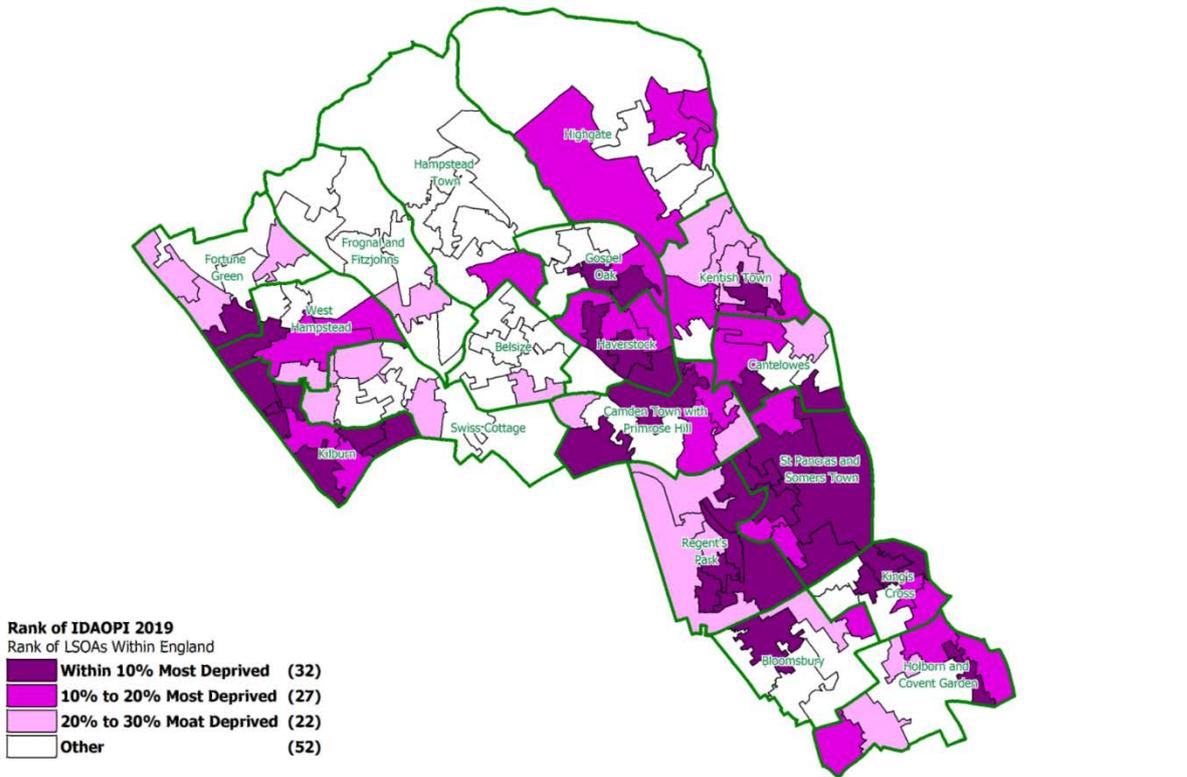
Data source: Indices of Deprivation 2019, © MHCLG, 2019. Borough and Ward boundaries and StreetView are based upon Ordnance Survey material and are reproduced with the permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of the Controller of HMSO ©. Unauthorised reproduction infringes Crown copyright and may lead to prosecution or civil proceedings. Licence No. 100019726. Year: 2019; LSOA Boundaries, © ONS Crown Copyright; Produced by: Strategy & Change, LB Camden (contact 020 7974 5561 or email: population@camden.gov.uk). © LB Camden, 2019.



Source: English Indices of Deprivation 2019, © MHCLG, 2019.

Figure 6. Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index (IDAOPI) 2019

Indices of Deprivation 2019: Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index (IDAOPI) Rank



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Source: English Indices of Deprivation 2019, © MHCLG, 2019.

Employment

There is no up to date information on the employment status of residents, but detailed information can be obtained from the 2011 Census to cover economic activity, employment and unemployment at that time. Estimates of workplace jobs in the area from the Business Register and Employment Survey (BRES) reveals that in 2019 that there were 3,500 employee jobs located in Belsize ward. The largest sectors providing employment were in *Professional & Business Services* (800; 23%), *Distribution & Hospitality* (800, 23%) and *Public Services* (700; 20%). Employment levels in the ward have increased by 1,100 (46%) since 2009.

Benefits

Due to the Government's welfare reform programme there has been changes in the way that benefit statistics are measured, which is making it more difficult to make meaningful comparisons over time. The most recently accessible working aged benefits data relates to November 2018, with the most common benefits in Belsize: Employment & Support Allowance (370); Disability Living Allowance (215); and Income Support (90), followed by those in receipt of Incapacity Benefit & Severe Disablement Allowance (10). See table 2 below.

Table 2. DWP Working aged Benefits Claimants, Belsize, November 2018

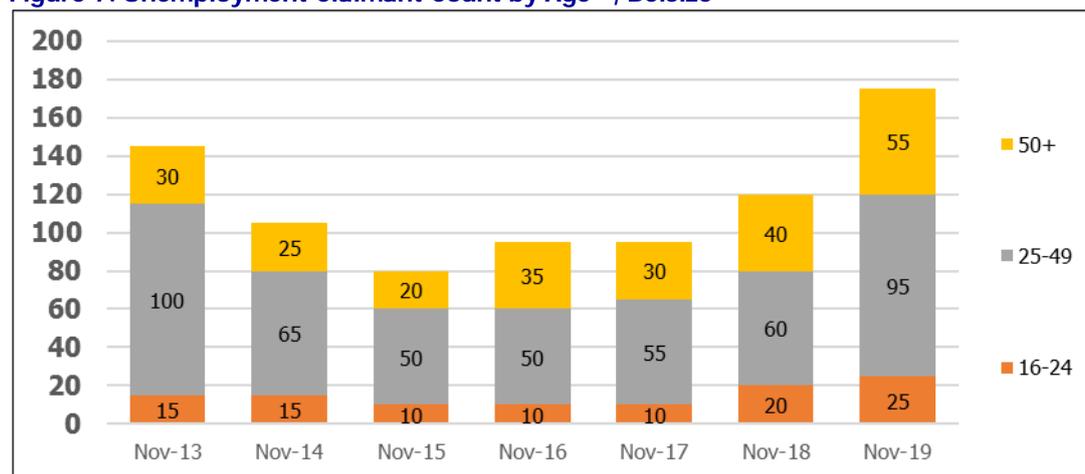
Benefit type	Claimants
Employment & Support Allowance	370
Incapacity Benefit & Severe Disablement Allowance	10
Income Support	90
Disability Living Allowance	215

Source: DWP, via NOMIS, © 2019

Unemployment

The current measure of unemployment at local-level is a hybrid of Jobseeker Allowance (JSA) and unemployment-related Universal Credit claimants¹⁰ - referred to as the *Claimant Count*. In November 2019, there were 175 claimants in Belsize, ranking 5th lowest by ward. Between November 2018 and November 2019, the count increased by 60 (52%) and compares with a slightly lower rate of increase across Camden (45%). The increase is in partly due to the broader span of claimants required to look for work under Universal Credit than under Jobseeker's Allowance. Figure 7 below shows the breakdown by age-group.

Figure 7. Unemployment Claimant Count by Age¹¹, Belsize



Source: DWP, via NOMIS, © 2020

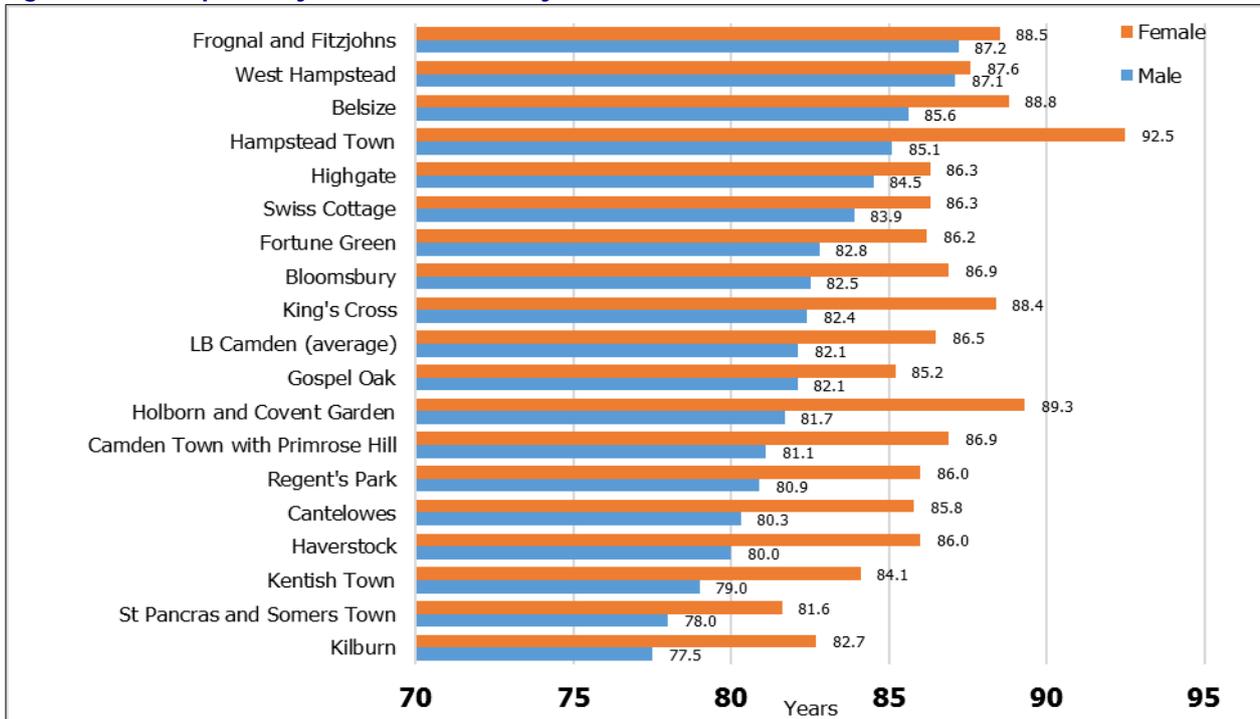
¹⁰ Universal Credit was introduced in Camden from March 2016.

¹¹ Numbers are independently rounded to the nearest 5, so may not sum to the total quoted in the above paragraph.

Life expectancy

The latest data for wards relates to the period 2013-17¹². This shows that the life expectancy at birth for a male in Belsize is 85.6 years compared to the Camden average of 82.1 and ranks 3rd highest amongst Camden wards. For a female in Belsize, average life expectancy is 88.8 years compared to the Camden average of 86.5 and also ranks 3rd highest. See Fig.8 below.

Figures 8 Life Expectancy at Birth 2013-17 by Sex, Camden wards

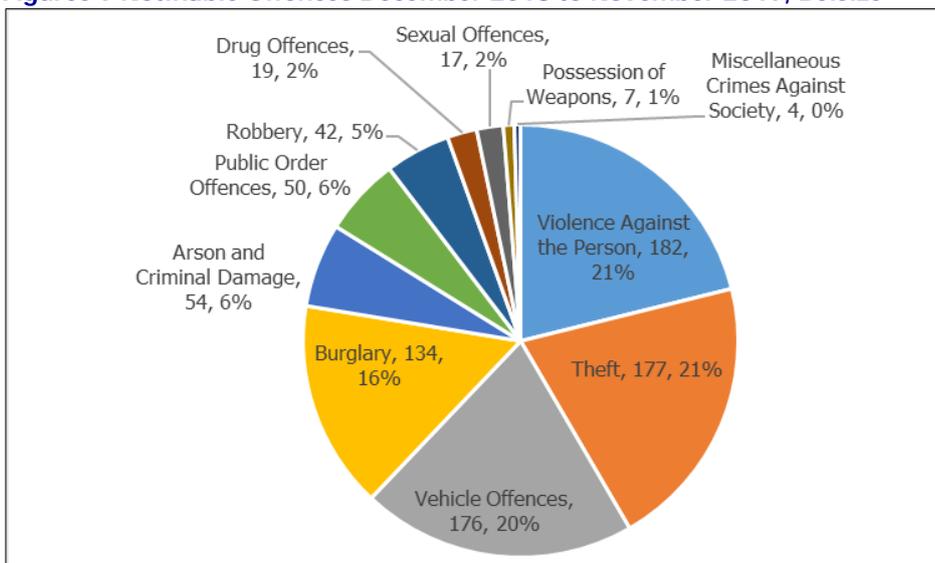


Source: ONS © Crown Copyright 2019.

Crime

The latest crime data for wards are for the 12 months to November 2019¹³. During the period there were 862 notifiable offences relating to Belsize, 4th fewest number of offences by ward, accounting for 2% of all offences recorded in Camden. Belsize saw a 15% fall in offences compared to the previous year. By offence, the most common types were *Violence against the person* (182; 21%), *Theft* (177; 21%) and *Vehicle Offences* (176, 20%). See figure 9 below.

Figures 9 Notifiable Offences December 2018 to November 2019, Belsize



¹² ONS Life Expectancy 2013-17 for wards, © ONS, 2019 via PHE Local Health website.

¹³ Metropolitan Police Service, via GLA London Datastore, January 2020.