Ward Profile 2020

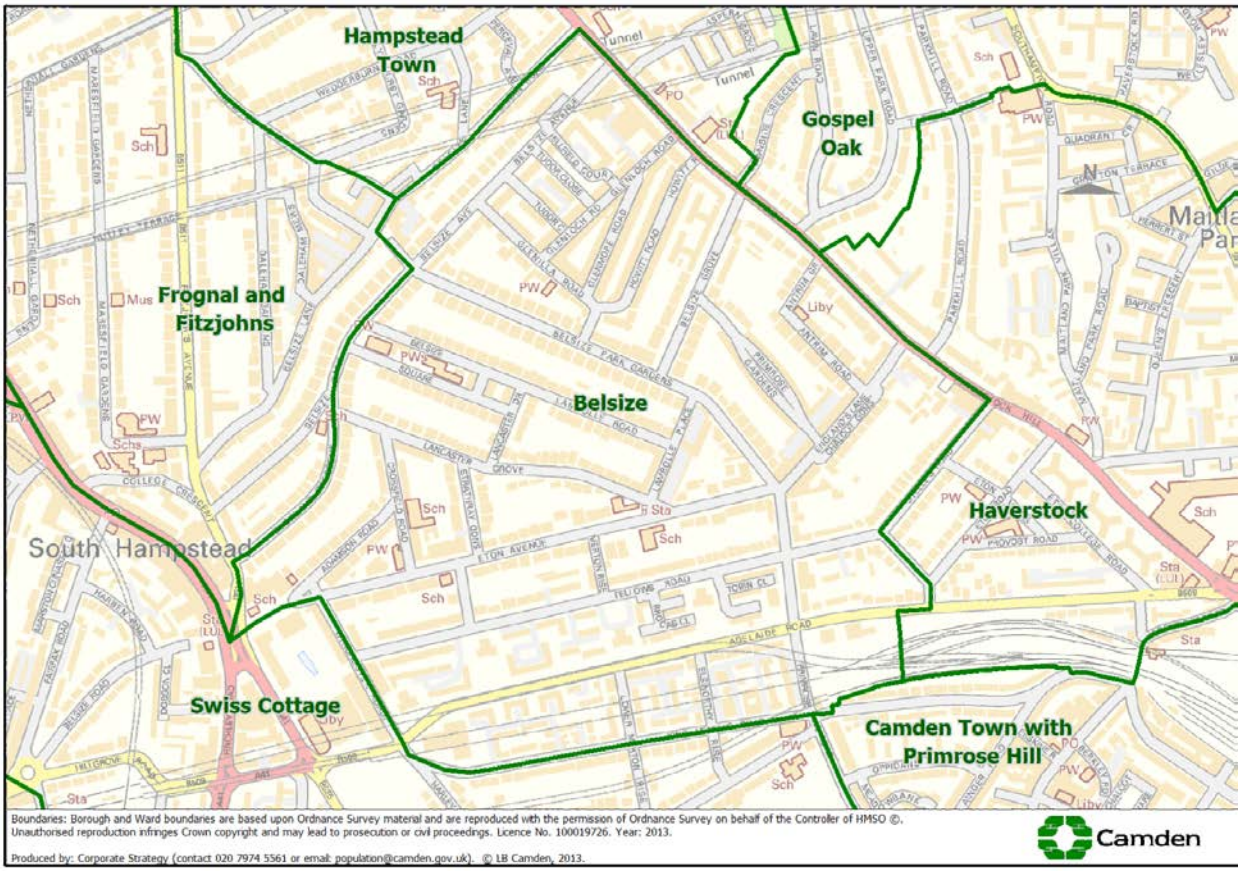
Strategy & Change, January 2020

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 population[2] 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 poplation@camden.gov.uk).
[2] GLA 2017-based Interim Projections 'Camden Development, Capped AHS', © GLA, 2019.

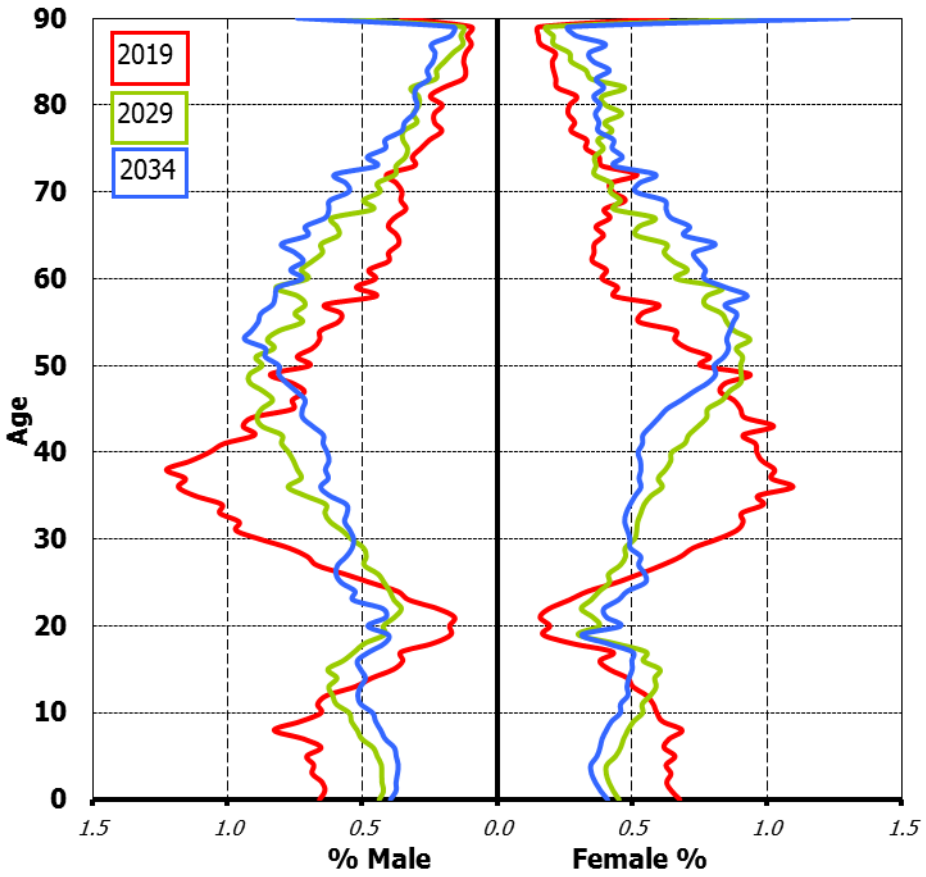
Belsize is forecast to lose 400 residents (-3.2%) over the next 10 years to 2029. The components of population change show a positive natural change (more births than deaths) over the period of +700 and a net loss due to migration of 1,200. Births in the ward are forecast to fall from the current 180 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 53.3[3] 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

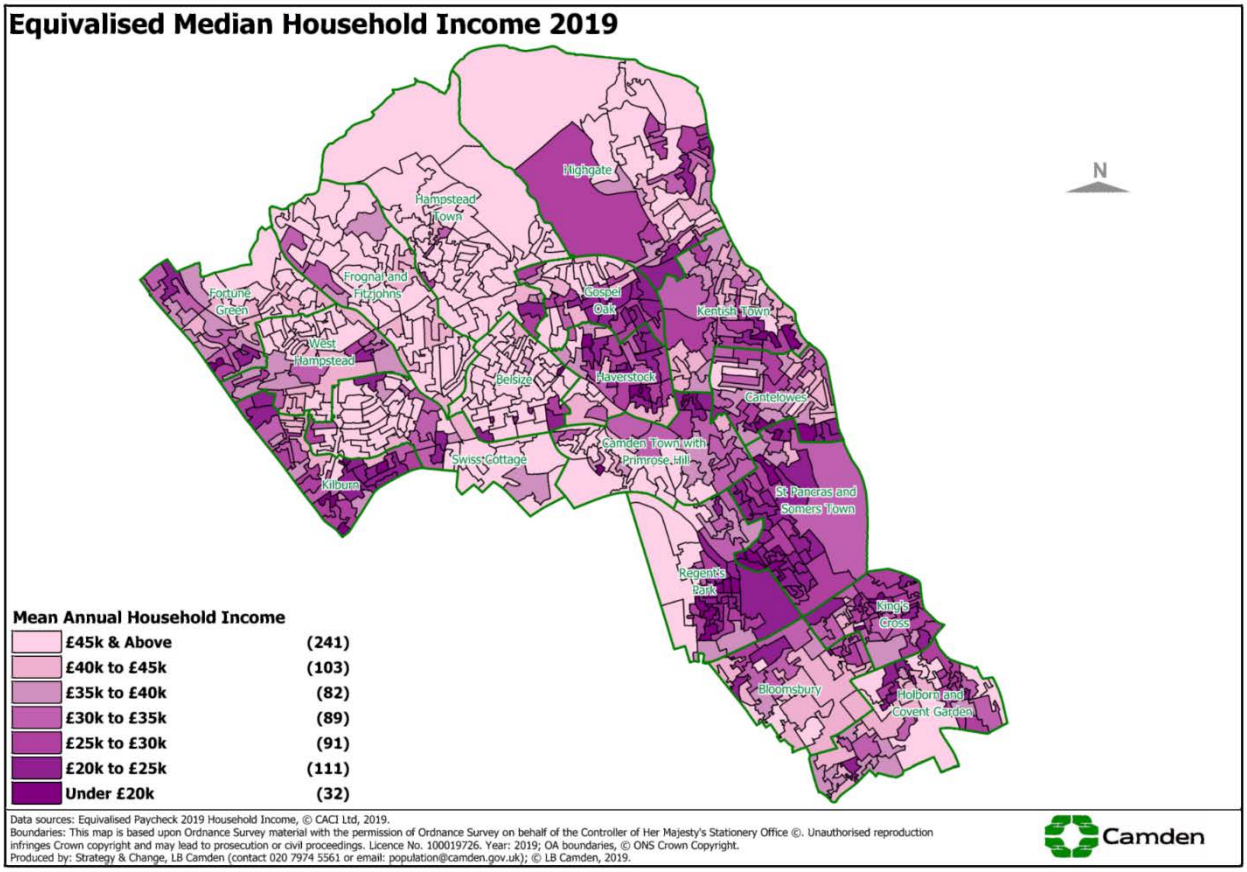
[3] Dependent age groups (0-15 and 65+) constitute 53.3% of the size of the working age population (16-64). The higher the ratio the more dependent the population is. The Camden average is 38.0%.

Household income

Estimates of equivalised household income for 2019[4] 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 Area[5]. 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 measure[6]. The same data expressed by ward suggests that 20.1% of Belsize children live in poverty, the 3rd lowest ranking by ward in Camden.

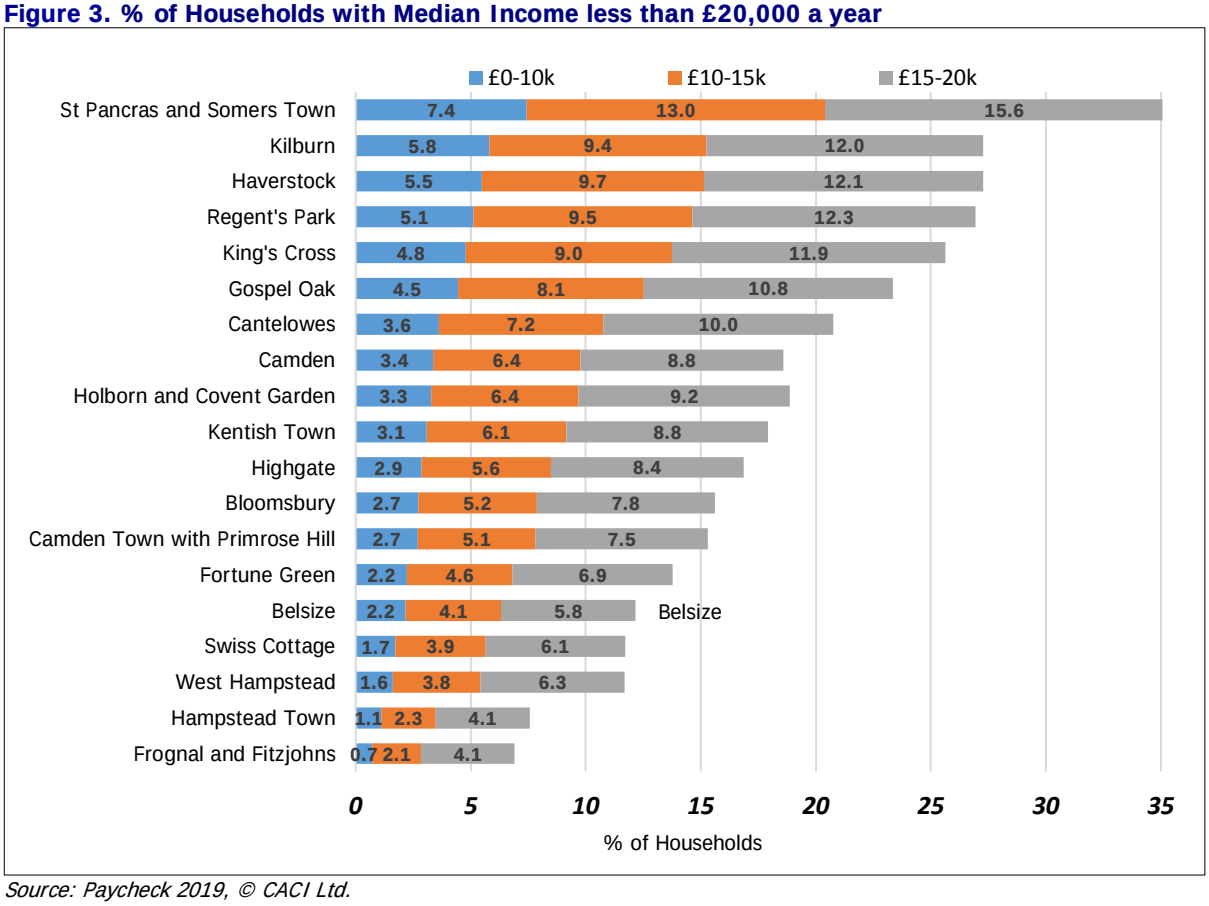
[4] Equivalised *Paycheck* household income data for 2019, © CACI Ltd. Equivalising reflects the notion that, for example, a household of five will need a higher income than a single person living alone to enjoy a comparable standard of living. CACI calculate an 'equivalence value' for households, based 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 definitively[7].

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



Source: Paycheck 2019, © CACI Ltd.

Deprivation

The Indices of Deprivation 2019[8] allows for the identification of the areas in England with the highest proportion of people and households experiencing deprivation. The data is calculated at LSOA[9] 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.

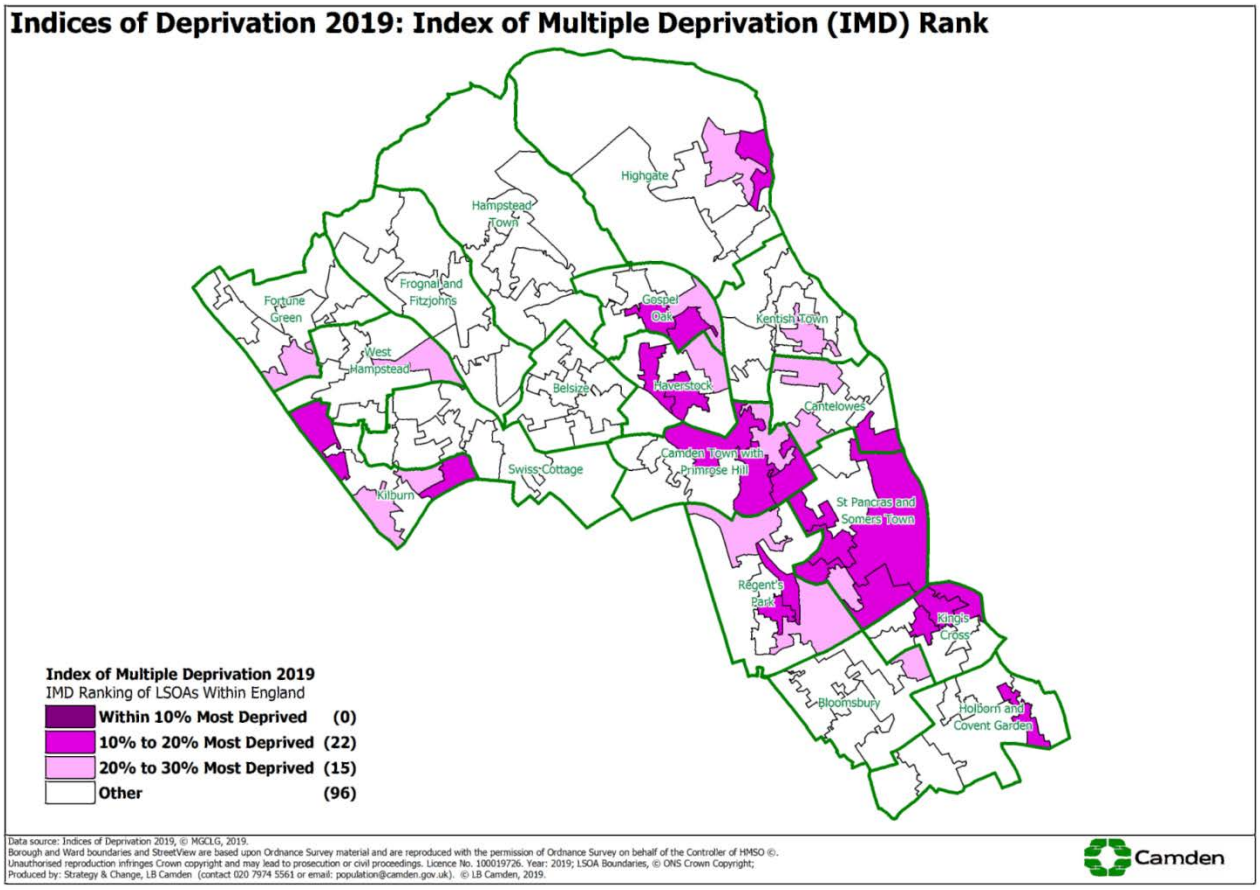
Results for Camden show that there are concentrations of LSOAs within Camden that on the rankings of IMD fall within the highest levels in England. However, Belsize ward contains no LSOAs that fall within the 30% most deprived LSOAs in England. Belsize's most deprived LSOA (E01000846) is the 53rd most 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.

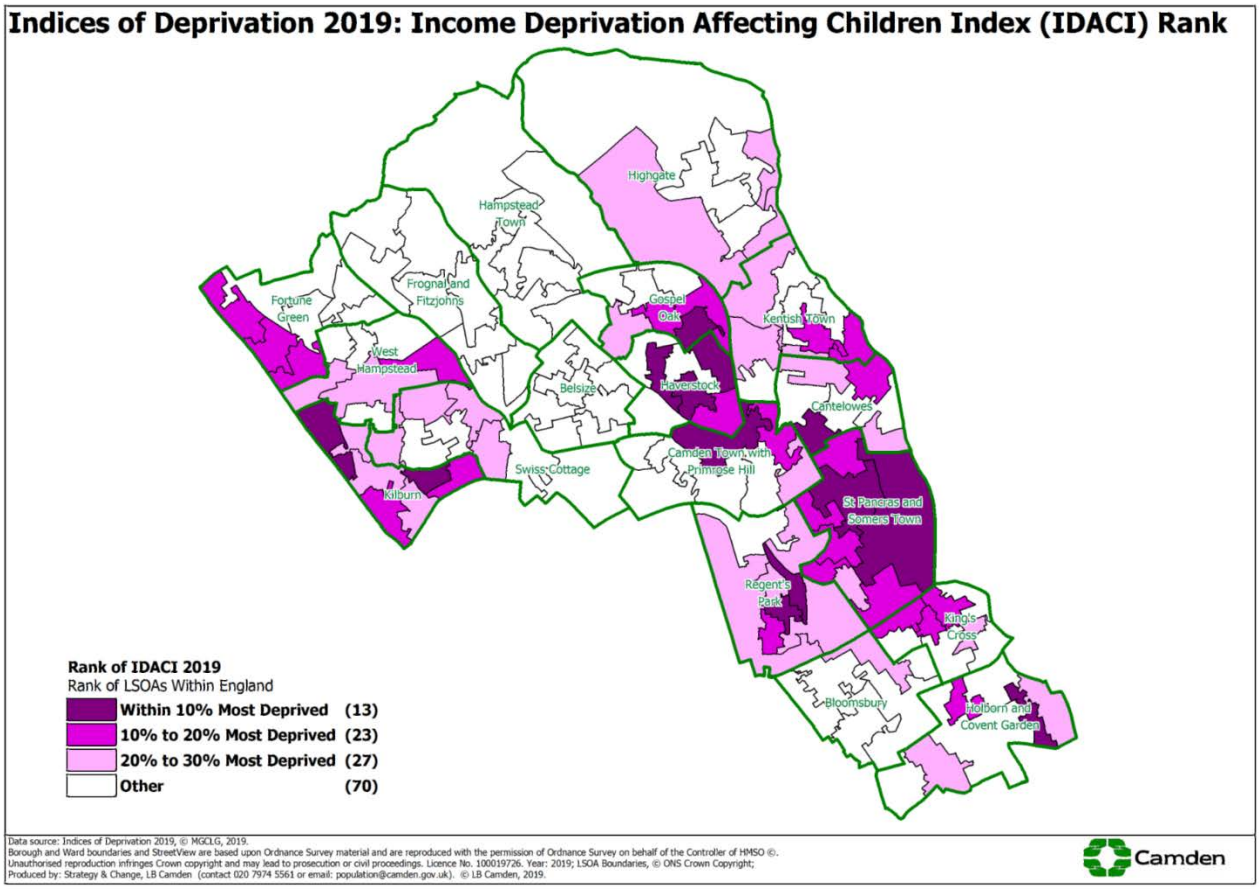
Two sub domains are often picked out to indicate deprivation particularly affecting children (IDACI) and older people (IDAOPI). Table 1 below shows the results for Belsize for the overall Index of Multiple Deprivation and for the Income sub-domains affecting children and older people. None of the 8 Belsize LSOAs falls within the 30% most deprived in England on IDACI (affecting children); while on IDIAOPI (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 (IDACI)		Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index (IDAOPI)	
			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*

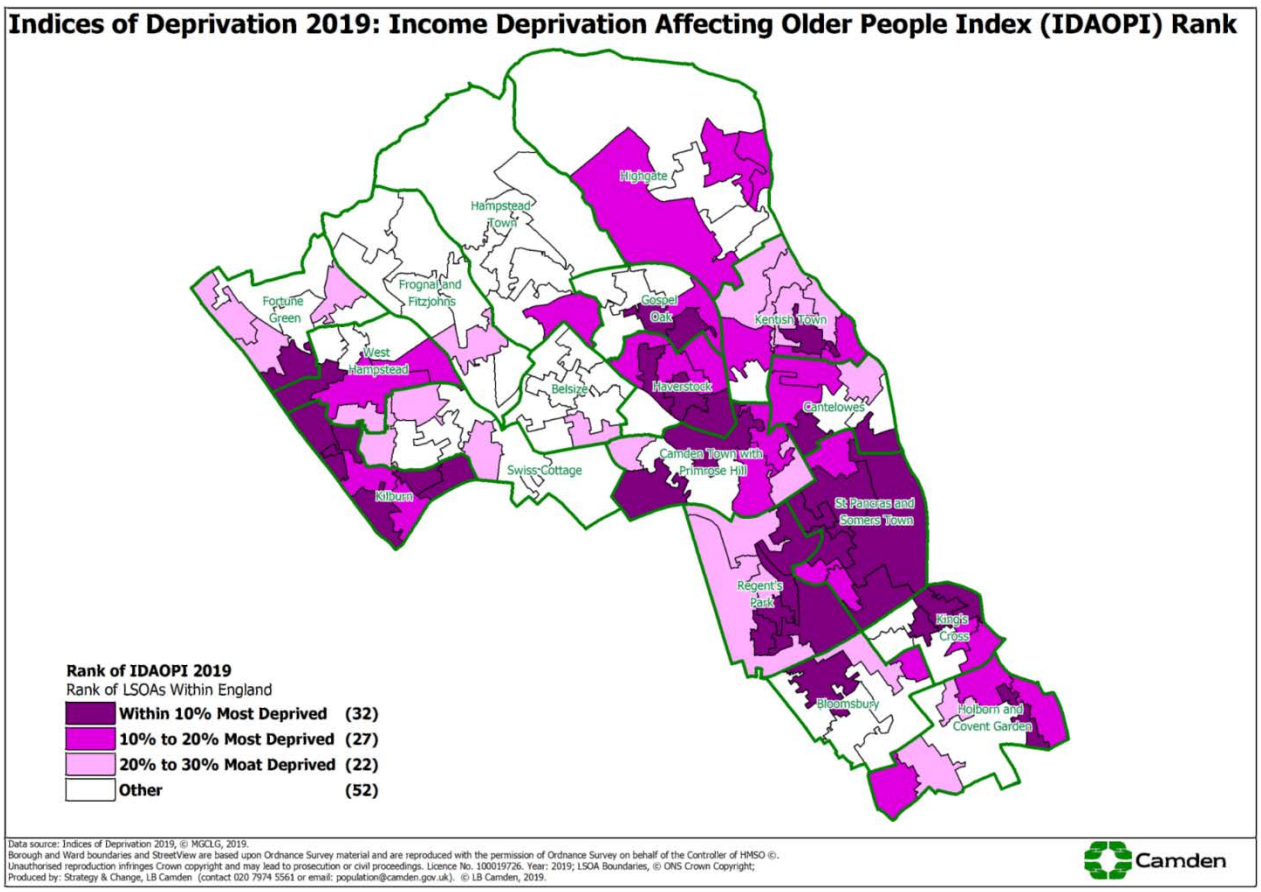
Source: English Indices of Deprivation 2019, © MHCLG, 2019.

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



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

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



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

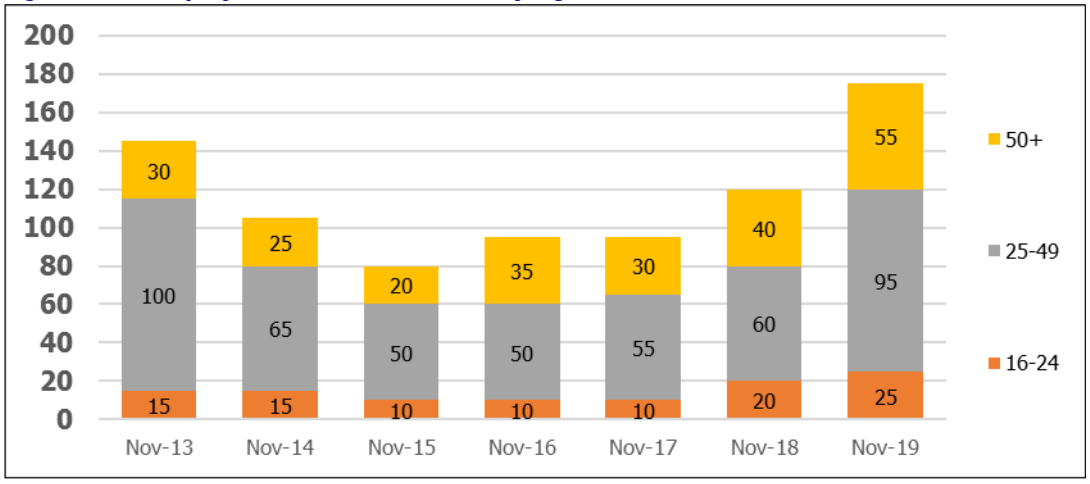
Benefit type	Claimants
Employment & Support Allowance	370
Incapacity Benefit & Severe Disablement Allowance	10
Income Support	90
Disability Living Allowance	215

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 claimants[10] - 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 Age[11], Belsize



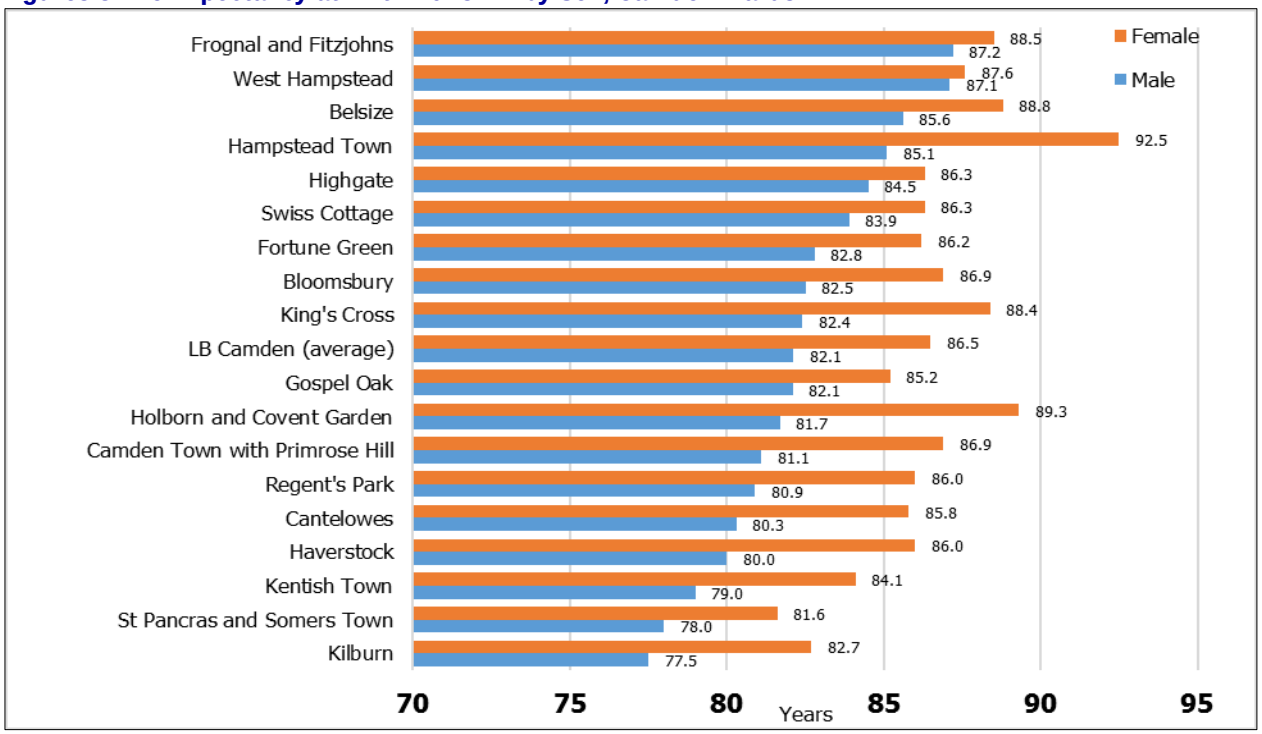
Source: DWP, via NOMIS, © 2020

[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 2013-17[12]. 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

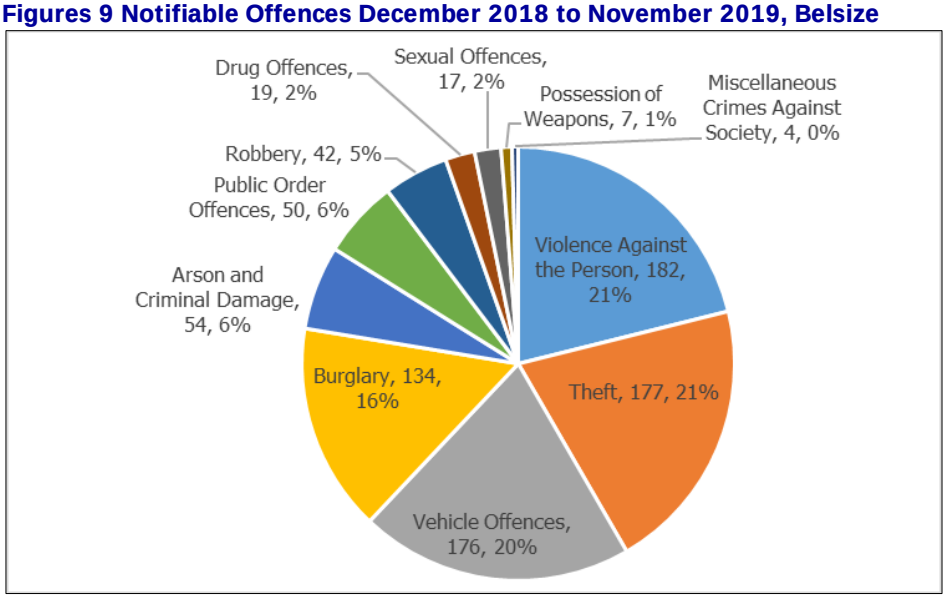


Source: ONS © Crown Copyright 2019.

Crime

The latest crime data for wards are for the 12 months to November 2019[13]. 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.

Ward Profile 2020

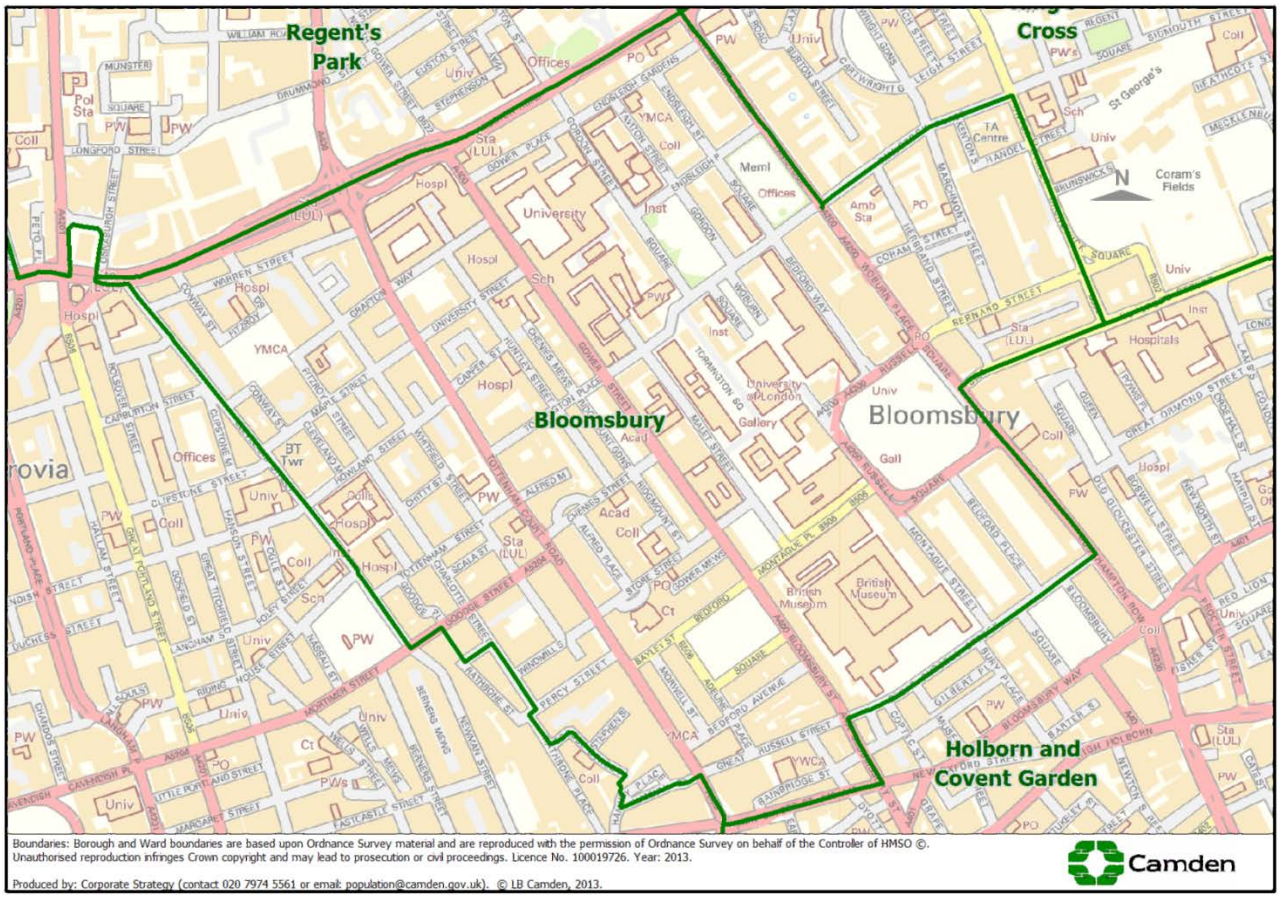
Strategy & Change, January 2020

Bloomsbury Ward

The most detailed profile of Bloomsbury 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 and from administrative data.

Location

Bloomsbury ward is located geographically in the south of Camden, part of central London. It is bordered to the south by Holborn and Covent Garden ward; to the north-east by King's Cross ward; and to the north-west by Regent's Park ward. It is bordered to the west by the City of Westminster.



Population

The current resident population[2] of Bloomsbury ward at mid-2019 is 12,100 people, the 2nd smallest ward by population size in Camden. The population density is 118 persons per hectare, the 12th highest in Camden, compared to the Camden average of 114 persons per hectare. Since 2011, the population of Bloomsbury has not grown in line with the overall population of Camden (at 11.8% compared with 13.4%), ranking 10th on percentage growth since 2011.

[1] Further 2011 Census cross-tabulations of data are available (email poplation@camden.gov.uk).
[2] GLA 2017-based Projections 'Camden Development, Capped AHS', © GLA, 2019.

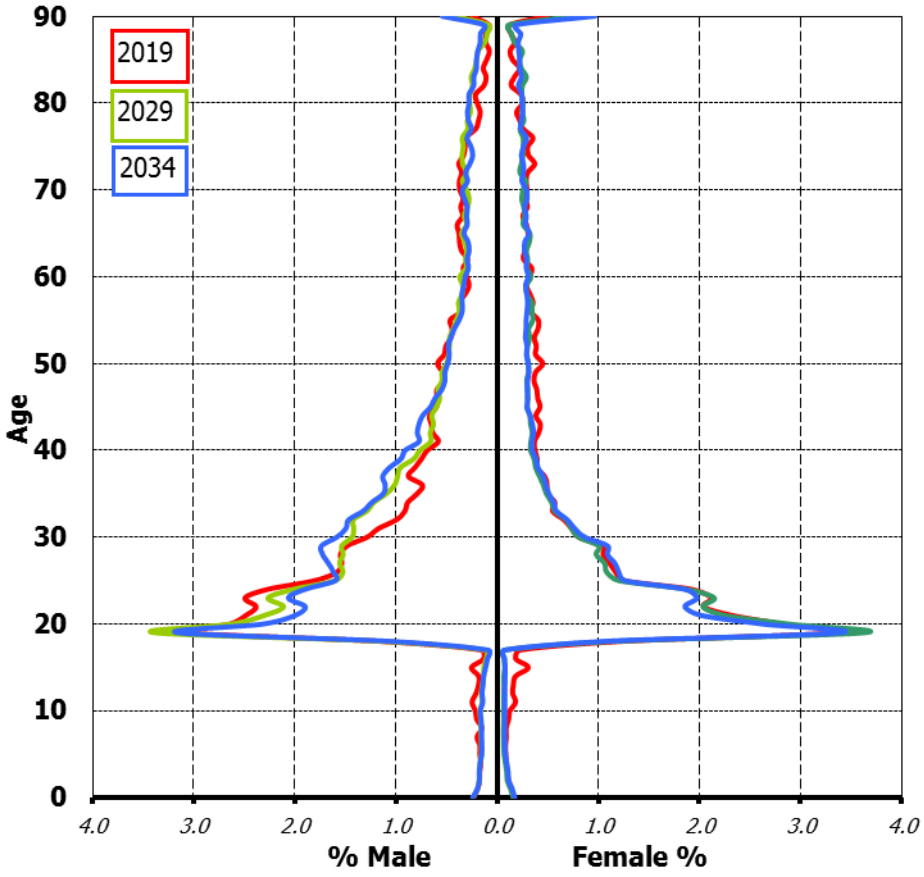
Bloomsbury is forecast to grow by 1,200 residents (9.6%) over the next 10 years to 2029. The components of population change show a negative natural change (fewer births than deaths) over the period of -10 and a net increase due to migration of +1,200. Births in the wards are forecast to maintain the current level of 60 a year through to 2029, while deaths increase slightly from 60 to 70 a year.

Age

Bloomsbury has a relatively young population profile with a mean age of 36.6 years compared to Camden's overall 38.3 years and ranks 5th youngest for mean age and 2nd youngest by median age (29.0 years). Split into the dependency measure age groups: children (under 16), working age (16-64) and 'retirement age' (65+): just 5.2% of the population are children aged under 16 – the smallest proportion of any Camden ward; over four fifths are working aged (82.2 %) and older people aged 65+ account for 12.7% of the population. The working age population is bolstered by a large university student population of 3,810 – the joint second largest by Camden ward[3]. The dependency ratio for Bloomsbury residents is 21.7[4], compared 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. The Bloomsbury population has a very distinct student profile, dominated by the 18-22 years old age group. As the projection progresses, the Bloomsbury population stays much the same by proportion, but there is growth in the proportion of 25-45 year old males and the 75+ group.

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



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

[3] Higher Education Statistics Agency (HESA): higher education students by ward of residence 2017-18, © HESA, 2019.

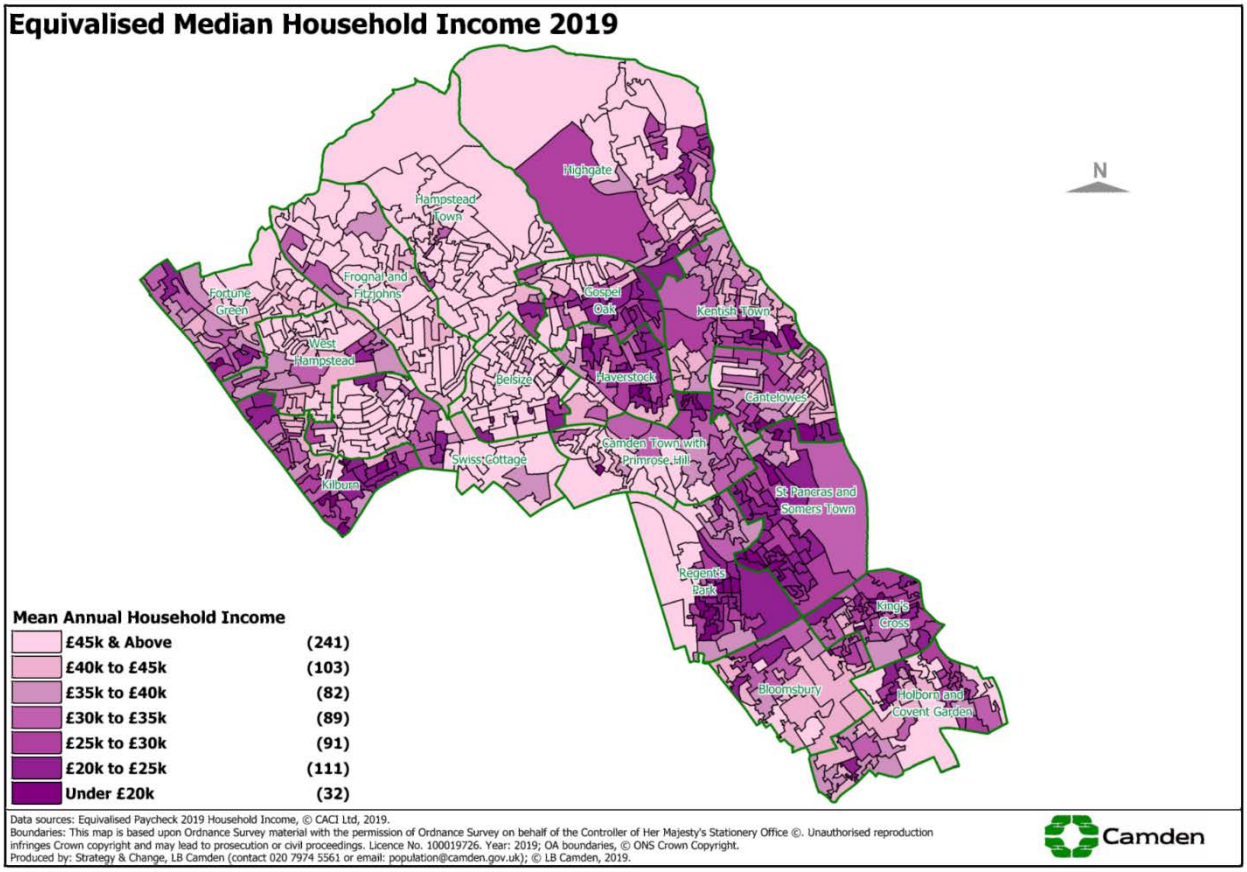
[4] Dependent age groups (0-15 and 65+) constitute 21.7% of the size of the working age population (16-64). The higher the ratio the more dependent the population is. The Camden average is 38.0%.

Household income

Estimates of equivalised household income for 2019[5] 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 Bloomsbury falls to the middle of the range at £37,869, ranking 8th highest for median and 8th for mean household income (£44,945).

The map in Fig.2 below shows the median household income by Output Area[6]. There is a concentration of households with lower median household incomes in Bloomsbury, especially in the north of the ward.

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



Source: Paycheck 2019, © CACI Ltd.

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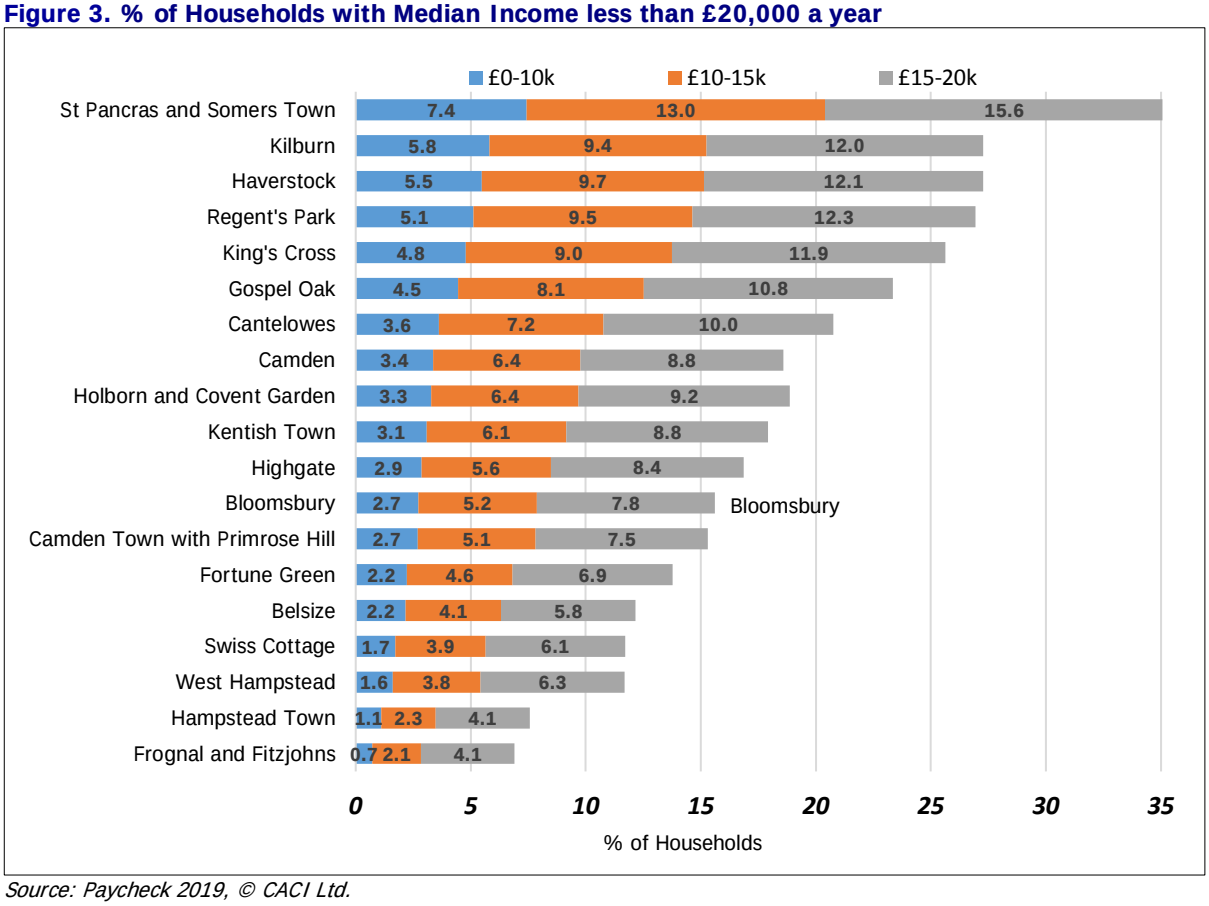
[5] Equivalised *Paycheck* household income data for 2019, © CACI Ltd. Equivalising reflects the notion that, for example, a household of five will need a higher income than a single person living alone to enjoy a comparable standard of living. CACI calculate an 'equivalence value' for households, based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

[6] 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).

[7] 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 definitively[8].

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



Source: Paycheck 2019, © CACI Ltd.

Deprivation

The Indices of Deprivation 2019[9] allows for the identification of the areas in England with the highest proportion of people and households experiencing deprivation. The data is calculated at LSOA[10] 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 Bloomsbury is ranked the 7th least deprived ward in Camden.

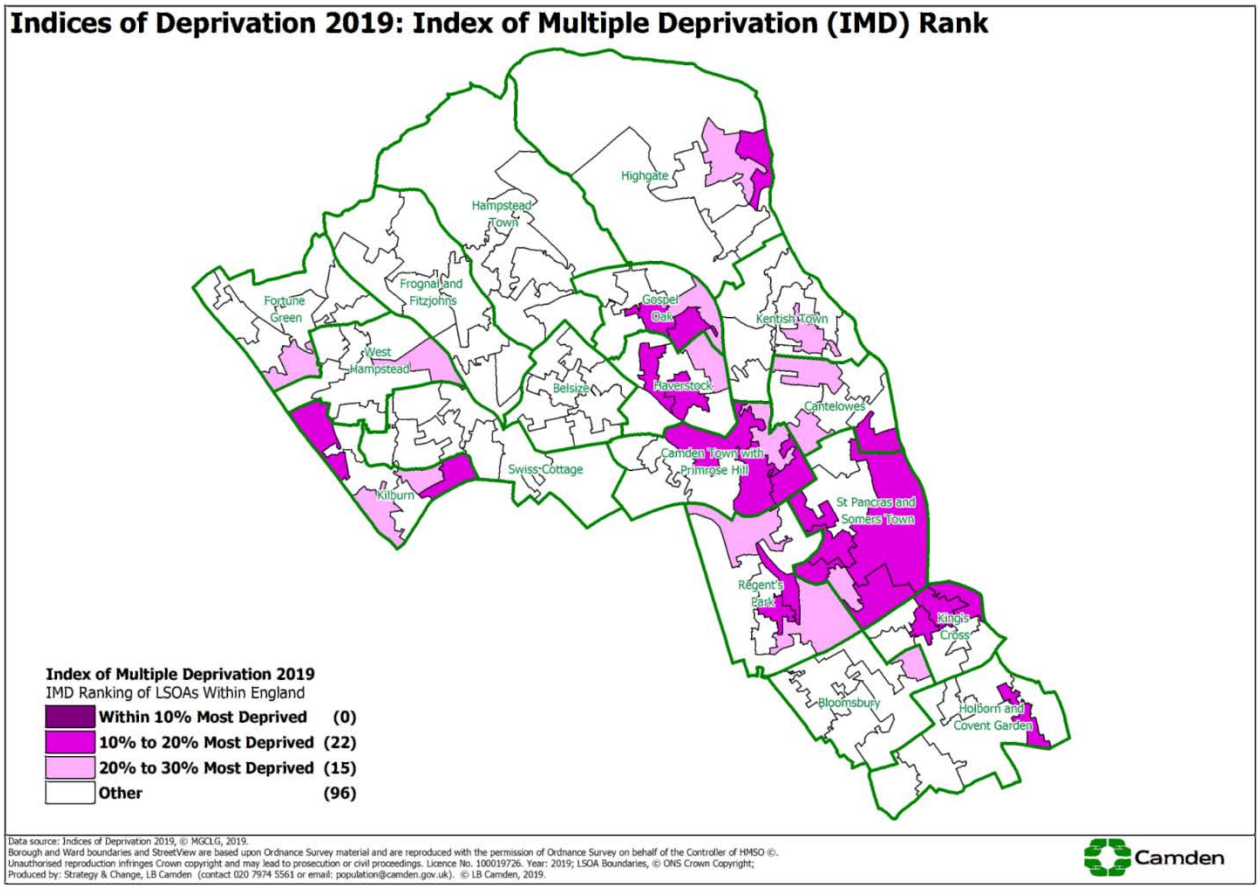
Results for Camden show that there are concentrations of LSOAs within Camden that on the rankings of IMD fall within the highest levels in England. However, Bloomsbury ward contains no LSOAs that fall within the 20% most deprived LSOAs in England; though 1 falls within the 20-30% most deprived LSOAs in England. Bloomsbury's most deprived LSOA (E01000853) is the 27th most deprived LSOA in Camden and falls within the 23.3% most deprived LSOAs 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.

[8] 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.

[9] English Indices of Deprivation 2019, © MHCLG, 2019.

[10] 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 6 LSOAs in Bloomsbury ward (E01000850-E01000855).

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



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

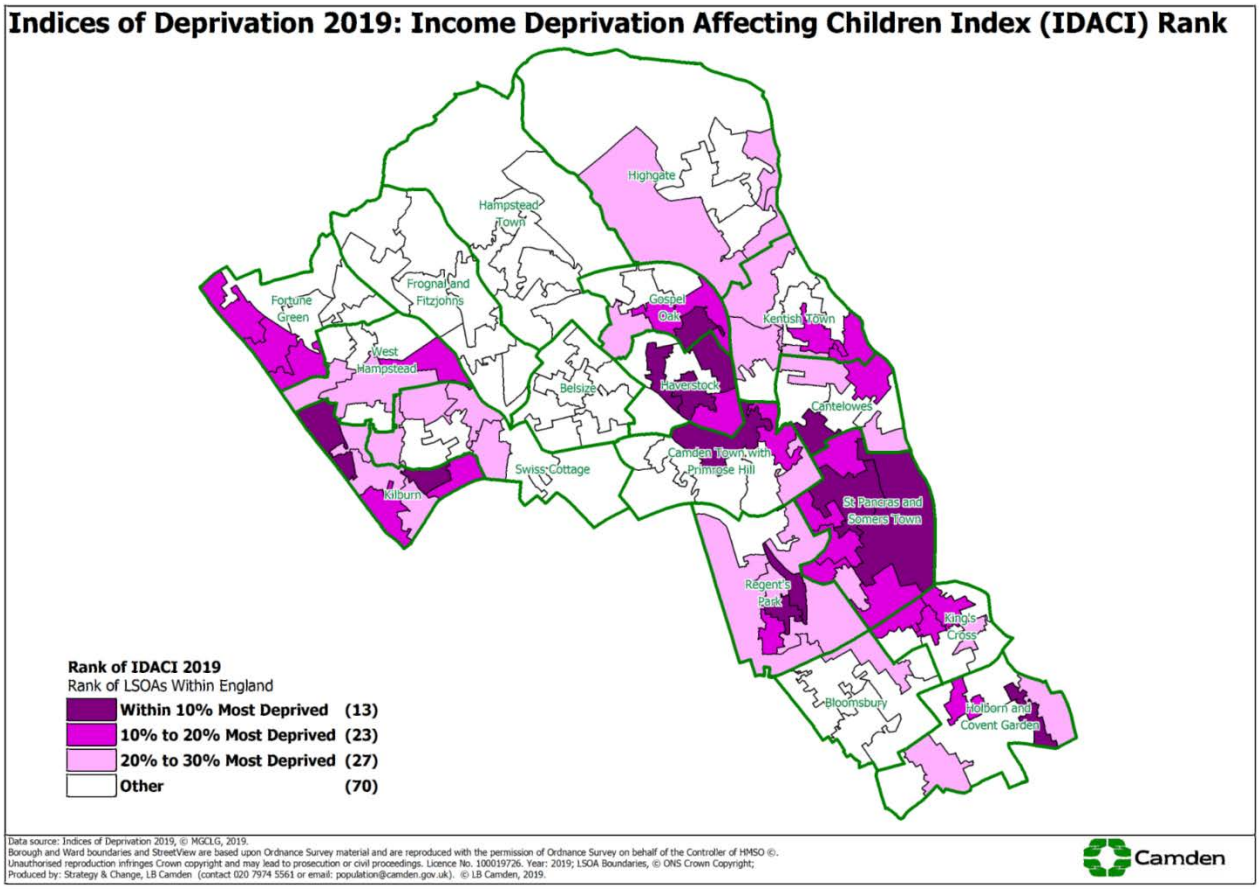
Two sub domains are often picked out to indicate deprivation affecting children (IDACI) and older people (IDAOPI). Table 1 below shows the results for Bloomsbury for the overall Index of Multiple Deprivation and for the Income sub-domains affecting children and older people. Only one of the 6 Bloomsbury LSOAs falls within the 30% most deprived in England on IDACI (affecting children). However, two out of the 6 LSOAs fall within the 12% most deprived in England on IDAOPI (affecting older people). See maps below Figs.5 and 6.

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

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 (IDACI)		Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index (IDAOPI)	
			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
Bloomsbury	E01000850	**90**	19,686	*59.9*	10,272	*31.3*	14,448	*44.0*
	E01000851	**81**	18,953	*57.7*	26,116	*79.5*	15,000	*45.7*
	E01000852	**86**	19,304	*58.8*	7,594	*23.1*	9,296	*28.3*
	E01000853	**27**	7,640	*23.3*	10,811	*32.9*	4,545	*13.8*
	E01000854	**76**	18,104	*55.1*	14,879	*45.3*	2,687	*8.2*
	E01000855	**85**	19,276	*58.7*	11,497	*35.0*	22,928	*69.8*

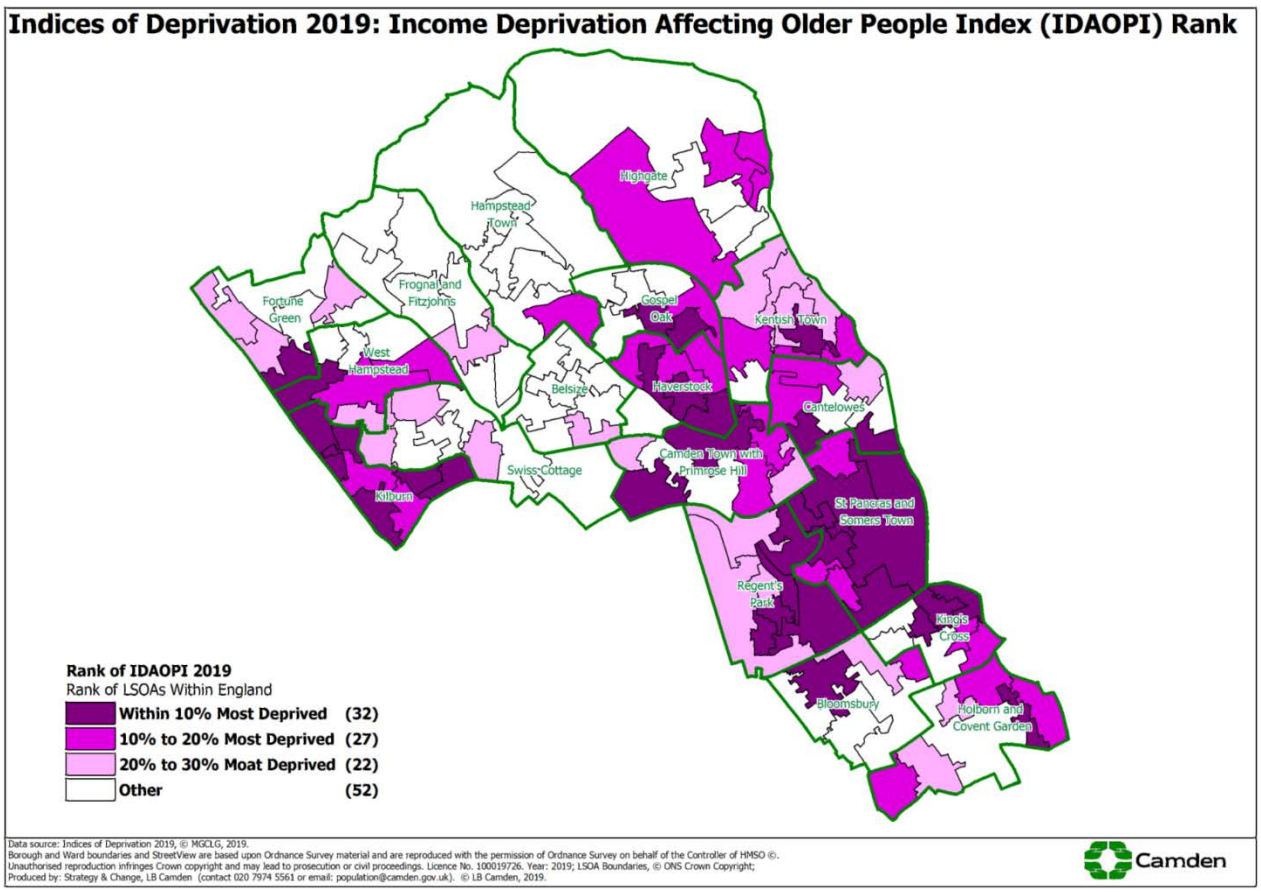
Source: English Indices of Deprivation 2019, © MHCLG, 2019.

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



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

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



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

Employment

There are no up to date data 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 2018 that there were 71,000 jobs located in Bloomsbury, almost 6 times the number of residents. The largest sectors providing employment are in *Public Services* (23,000; 32%); *Professional & Business Services* (21,000; 30%); and *Distribution & Hospitality* (13,000; 18%). Employment levels in the ward have increased by 18,000 (34%) 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 Bloomsbury: Employment & Support Allowance (340); Disability Living Allowance (155); and Income Support (35), followed by those in receipt of Incapacity Benefit & Severe Disablement Allowance (10). See table 2 below.

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

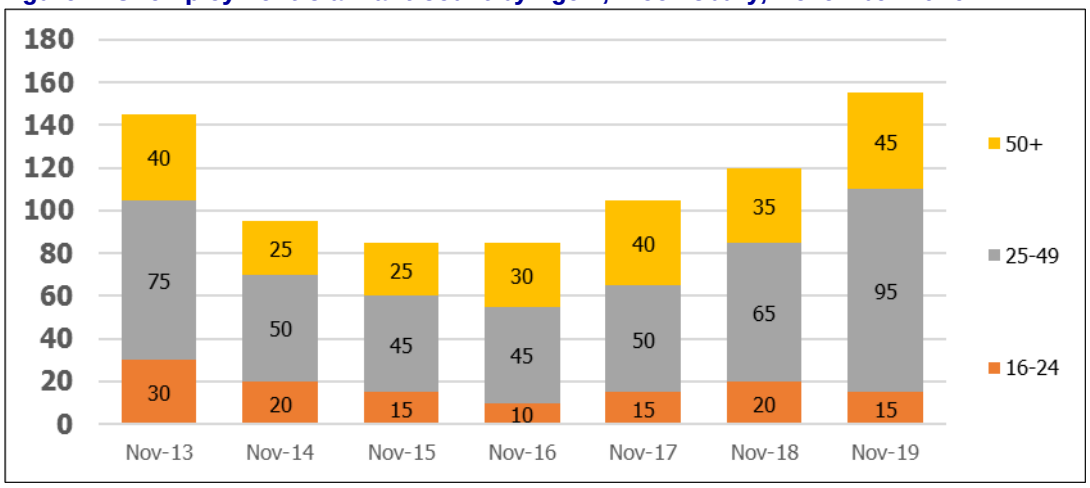
Benefit type	Claimants
Employment & Support Allowance	340
Incapacity Benefit & Severe Disablement Allowance	10
Income Support	35
Disability Living Allowance	155

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 claimants[11] - referred to as the *Claimant Count*. In November 2019, there were 155 claimants in Bloomsbury, ranking 4th lowest by ward. Between November 2018 and November 2019, the count increased by 35 (29%) and compares with a higher 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 Age[12], Bloomsbury, November 2019



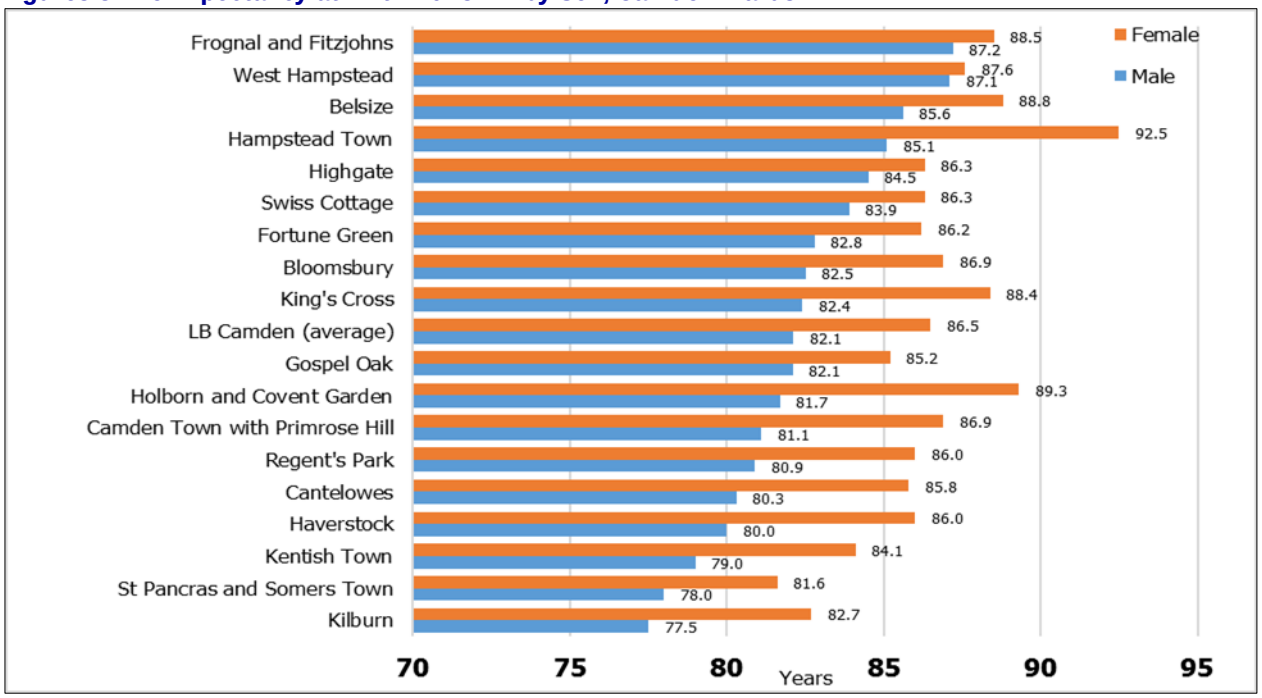
Source: DWP, via NOMIS, © 2020

[11] Universal Credit was introduced in Camden from March 2016.
[12] 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 2013-17[13]. This shows that the life expectancy at birth for a male in Bloomsbury is 82.5 years compared to the Camden average of 82.1 and ranks 8th highest amongst Camden wards. For a female, average life expectancy is 86.9 years compared to the Camden average of 86.9 and ranks 7th highest. See Fig.8 below.

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

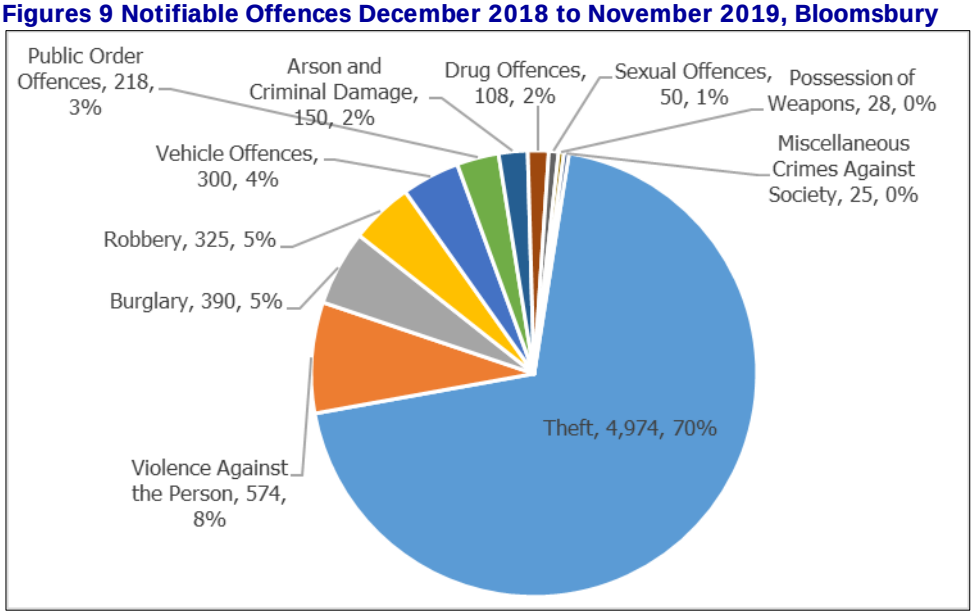


Source: ONS © Crown Copyright 2019.

Crime

The latest crime data for wards are for the 12 months to November 2019[14]. During the period there were 7,142 notifiable offences relating to Bloomsbury, the highest number of offences by ward, accounting for a nearly a fifth (18%) of all offences recorded in Camden. Bloomsbury saw a 35% rise in offences compared to the previous year. By far the most common offence was *Theft* (4,974; 70%), relating to its central London location. See figure 9 below.

Figures 9 Notifiable Offences December 2018 to November 2019, Bloomsbury



[13] ONS Life Expectancy 2013-17 for wards, © ONS, 2019 via PHE Local Health website.
[14] Metropolitan Police Service, via GLA London Datastore, January 2020

Ward Profile 2020

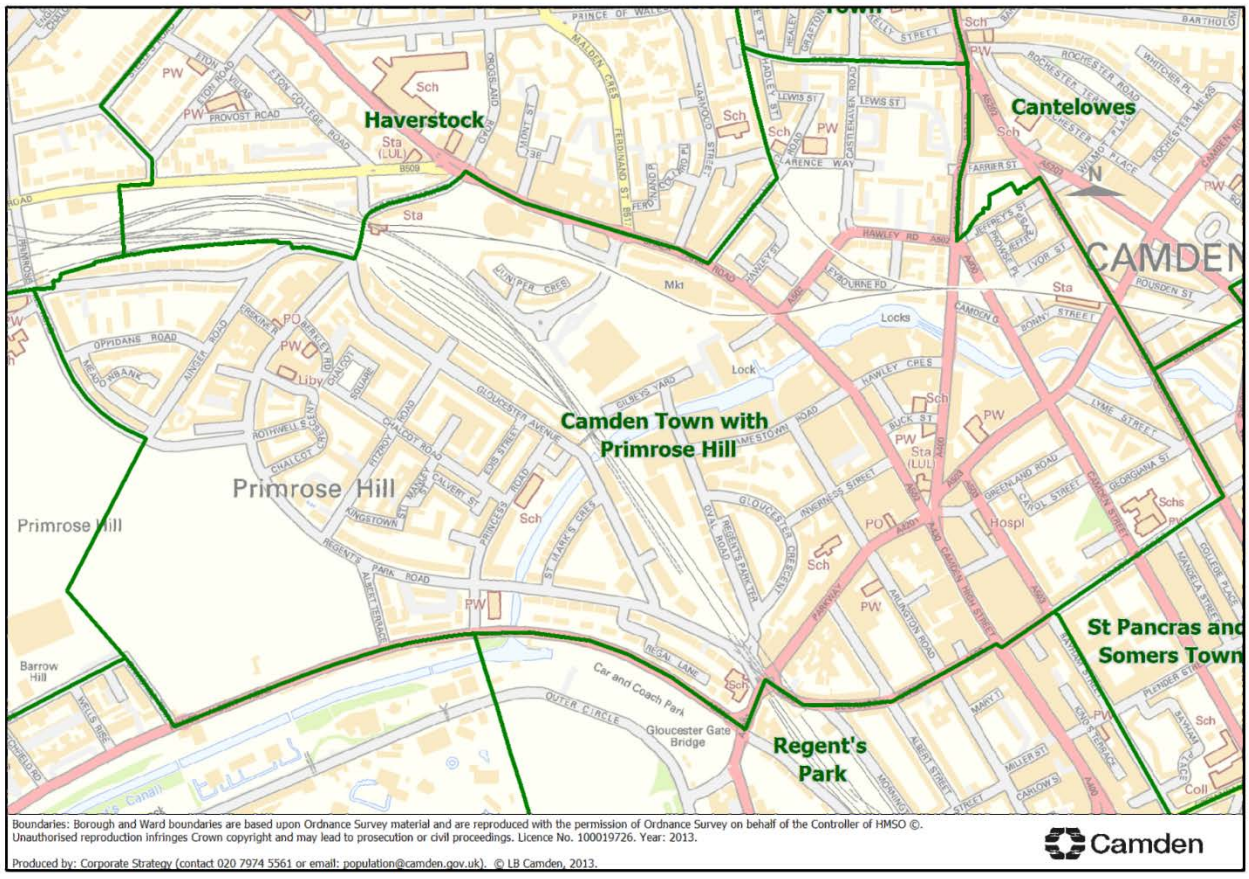
Strategy & Change, January 2020

Camden Town with Primrose Hill Ward

The most detailed profile of Camden Town with Primrose Hill 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 and from administrative data.

Location

Camden Town with Primrose Hill ward is located geographically to the centre of Camden. It is bordered to the south by Regent's Park ward and St Pancras and Somers Town ward, and the City of Westminster; to the east by Cantelowes ward; to the north by Kentish Town ward, Haverstock ward and Belsize ward; and to the west by Swiss Cottage ward.



Population

The current resident population[2] of Camden Town with Primrose Hill ward at mid-2019 is 13,700 people, ranking 10th by population size. The population density is 118 persons per hectare, ranking 13th highest in Camden, compared to the Camden average of 114 persons per hectare. Since 2011, the population of Camden Town with Primrose Hill has not grown in line with the overall population of Camden (at 8.9% compared with 13.4%), ranking 15th on percentage growth since 2011.

[1] Further 2011 Census cross-tabulations of data are available (email poplation@camden.gov.uk).
[2] GLA 2017-based Projections 'Camden Development, Capped AHS', © GLA, 2019.

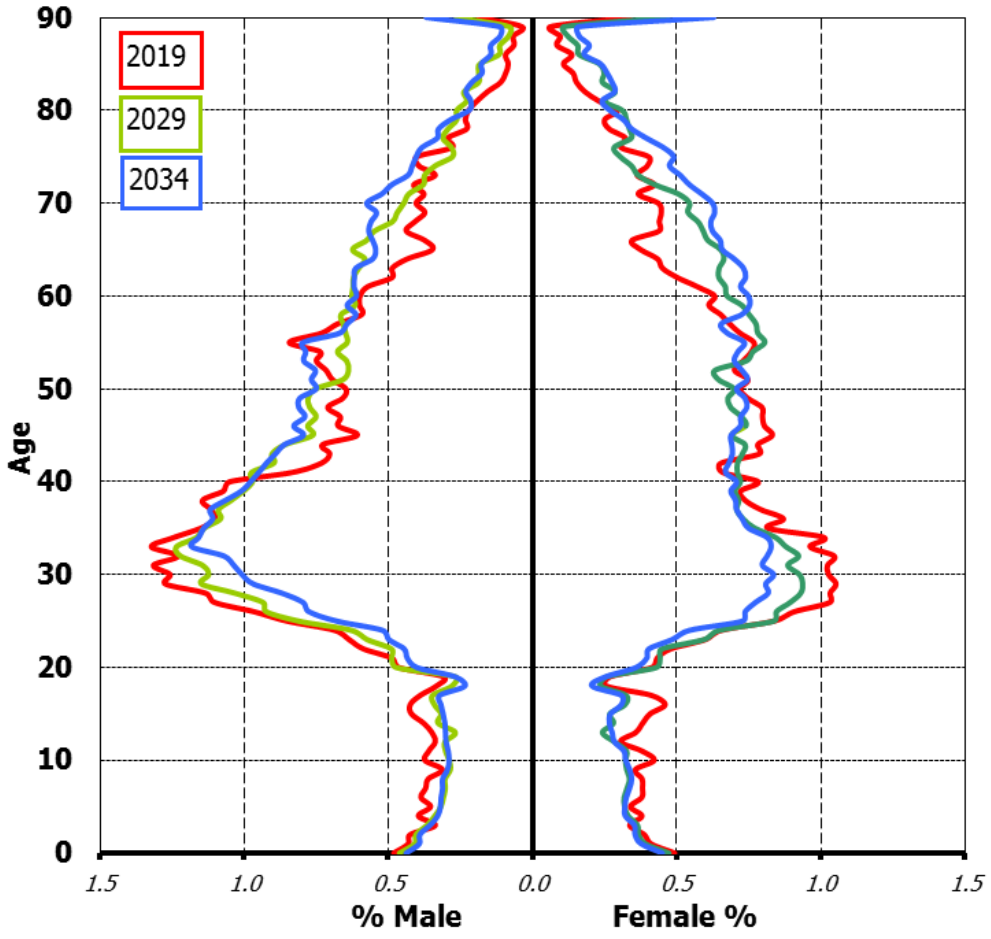
Camden Town with Primrose Hill is forecast to grow by 2,200 residents (15.9%) over the next 10 years to 2029. The components of population change show a positive natural change (more births than deaths) over the period of +700 and a net increase due to migration of +1,500. Births in the wards are forecast to increase from a current 140 a year to 150 a year by 2029, while deaths increase from 70 to 90 a year.

Age

Camden Town with Primrose Hill has a relatively older population profile with a mean age of 41.0 years compared to Camden's overall 38.3 years and ranks 3rd oldest by mean age and 4th oldest by median age. Split into the dependency measure age groups: children (under 16), working age (16-64) and 'retirement age' (65+): 12.2% of the population are children aged under 16, almost three quarters are working aged (73.8%) and older people aged 65+ account for 14.0% of the population. The dependency ratio for Camden Town with Primrose Hill residents is 35.5[3], lower by comparison with the Camden average (38.0).

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. Over the projection period shown, the Camden Town with Primrose Hill population has progressively smaller proportions of children, young people and adults under 40 years; and projected larger proportions of over 55/60 year olds.

Figure 1 Age & Sex Structure of Camden Town with Primrose Hill Ward: 2019, 2029 & 2034



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

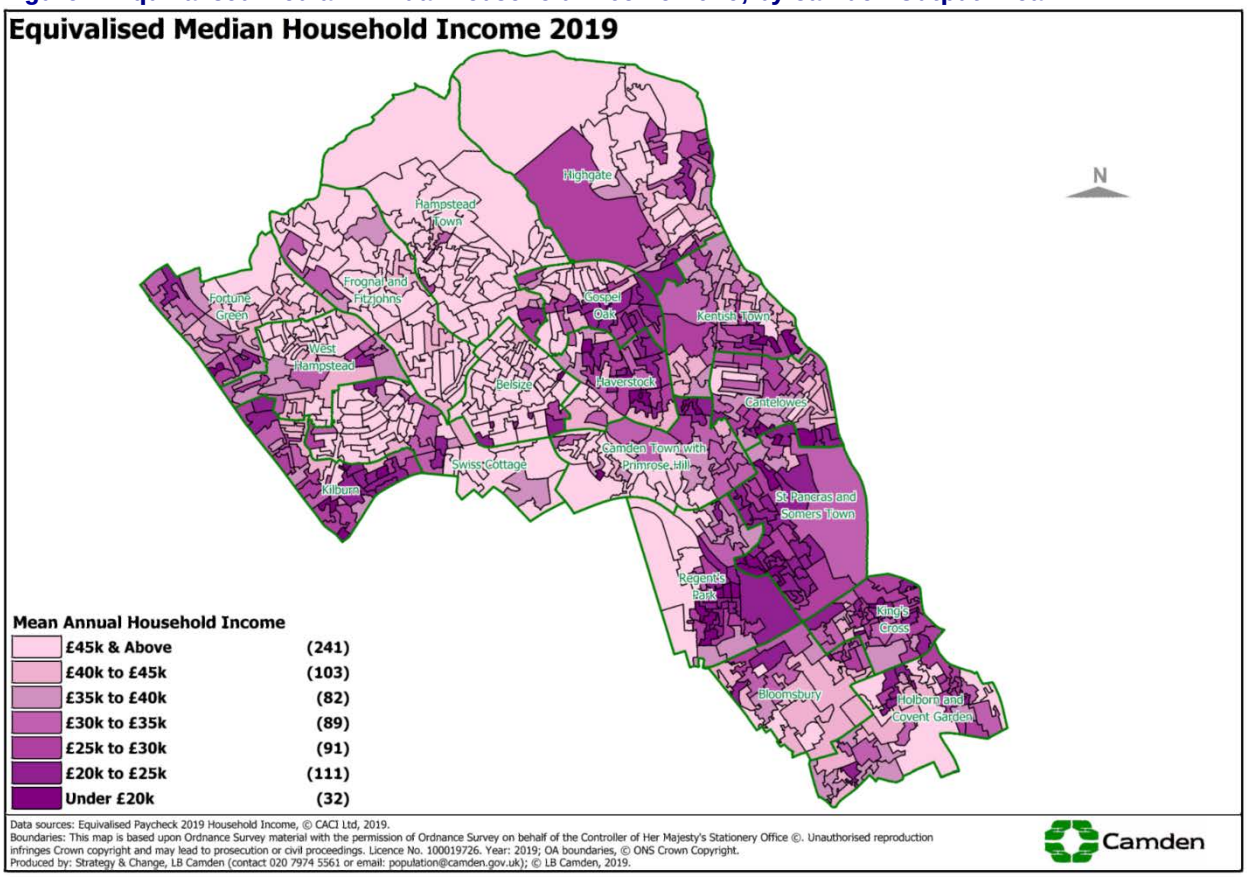
[3] Dependent age groups (0-15 and 65+) constitute 35.5% of the size of the working age population (16-64). The higher the ratio the more dependent the population is. The Camden average is 38.0%.

Household income

Estimates of equivalised household income for 2019[4] 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 Camden Town with Primrose Hill ward falls to the middle of the range at £38,941, ranking 7th highest for median and 6th for mean household income.

The map in Fig.2 below shows the median household income by Output Area[5]. There is a concentration of households with lower median household incomes in Camden Town with Primrose Hill ward, especially to the north and east 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 measure[6]. The same data expressed by ward suggests that 24.8% of children in Camden Town with Primrose Hill ward live in poverty, the 8th lowest ranking by ward in Camden.

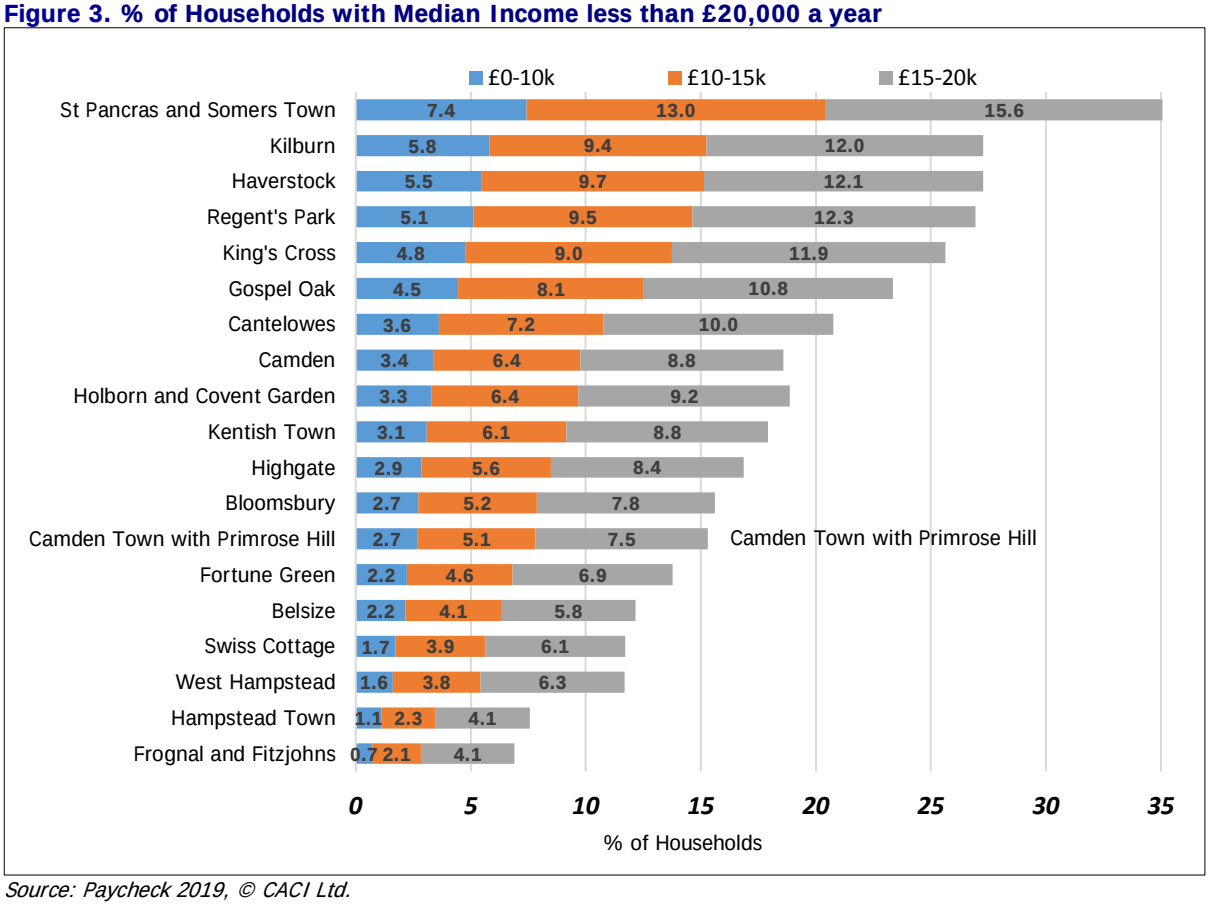
[4] Equivalised *Paycheck* household income data for 2019, © CACI Ltd. Equivalising reflects the notion that, for example, a household of five will need a higher income than a single person living alone to enjoy a comparable standard of living. CACI calculate an 'equivalence value' for households, based 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 definitively[7].

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



Source: Paycheck 2019, © CACI Ltd.

Deprivation

The Indices of Deprivation 2019[8] allows for the identification of the areas in England with the highest proportion of people and households experiencing deprivation. The data is calculated at LSOA[9] 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 Camden Town with Primrose Hill is ranked the 7th most deprived ward.

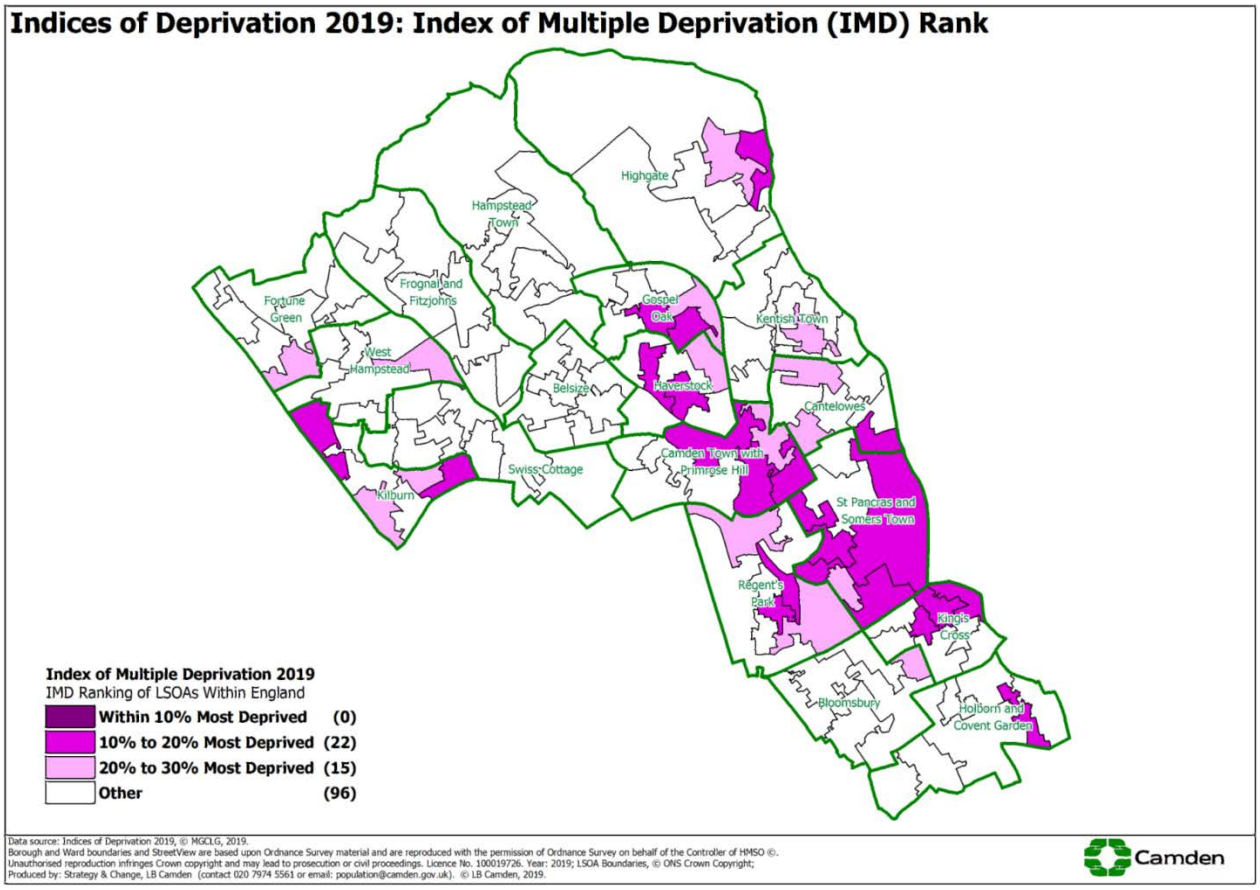
Results for Camden show that there are concentrations of LSOAs within Camden that on the rankings of IMD fall within the highest levels in England. Camden Town with Primrose Hill ward contains 3 LSOAs that fall within the 20% most deprived LSOAs in England and 1 that falls within the 20-30% most deprived LSOAs in England. Camden Town with Primrose Hill's most deprived LSOA (E01000858) is the 9th most deprived LSOA in Camden and falls within the 15.2% most deprived LSOAs 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.

[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 Camden Town with Primrose Hill ward (E01000856-E01000863).

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



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

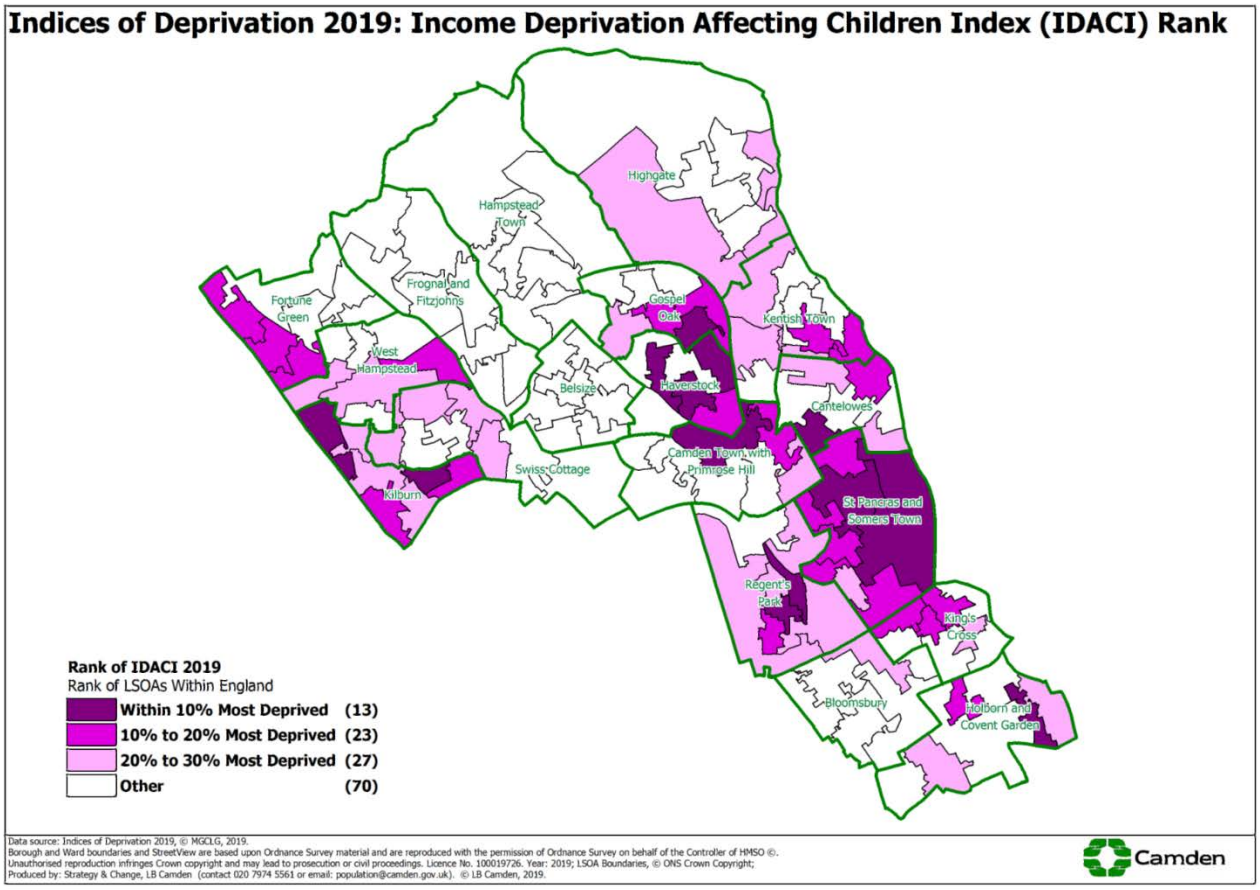
Two sub domains are often picked out to indicate deprivation affecting children (IDACI) and older people (IDAOPI). Table 1 below shows the results for Camden Town with Primrose Hill ward for the overall Index of Multiple Deprivation and for the Income sub-domains affecting children and older people. 2 of the 8 Camden Town with Primrose Hill LSOAs fall within the 20% most deprived in England on IDACI (affecting children). 4 out of the 8 LSOAs fall within the 10.8% most deprived in England on IDAOPI (affecting older people). See maps below Figs.5 and 6.

Table 1. Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) 2019: LSOAs in Camden Town with Primrose Hill ward

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 (IDACI)		Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index (IDAOPI)	
			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
Camden Town with Primrose Hill	E01000856	**25**	7,345	*24.4*	5,204	*15.8*	3,528	*10.7*
	E01000857	**83**	19,069	*58.1*	17,566	*53.5*	7,905	*24.1*
	E01000858	**9**	4,987	*15.2*	1,803	*5.5*	1,869	*5.7*
	E01000859	**117**	28,039	*85.4*	29,733	*90.5*	20,230	*61.6*
	E01000860	**70**	16,393	*49.9*	25,376	*77.3*	3,056	*9.3*
	E01000861	**21**	6,470	*19.7*	6,971	*21.2*	6,903	*21.0*
	E01000862	**102**	23,485	*71.5*	27,350	*83.3*	23,905	*72.8*
	E01000863	**16**	6,114	*18.6*	10,680	*32.5*	3,417	*10.4*

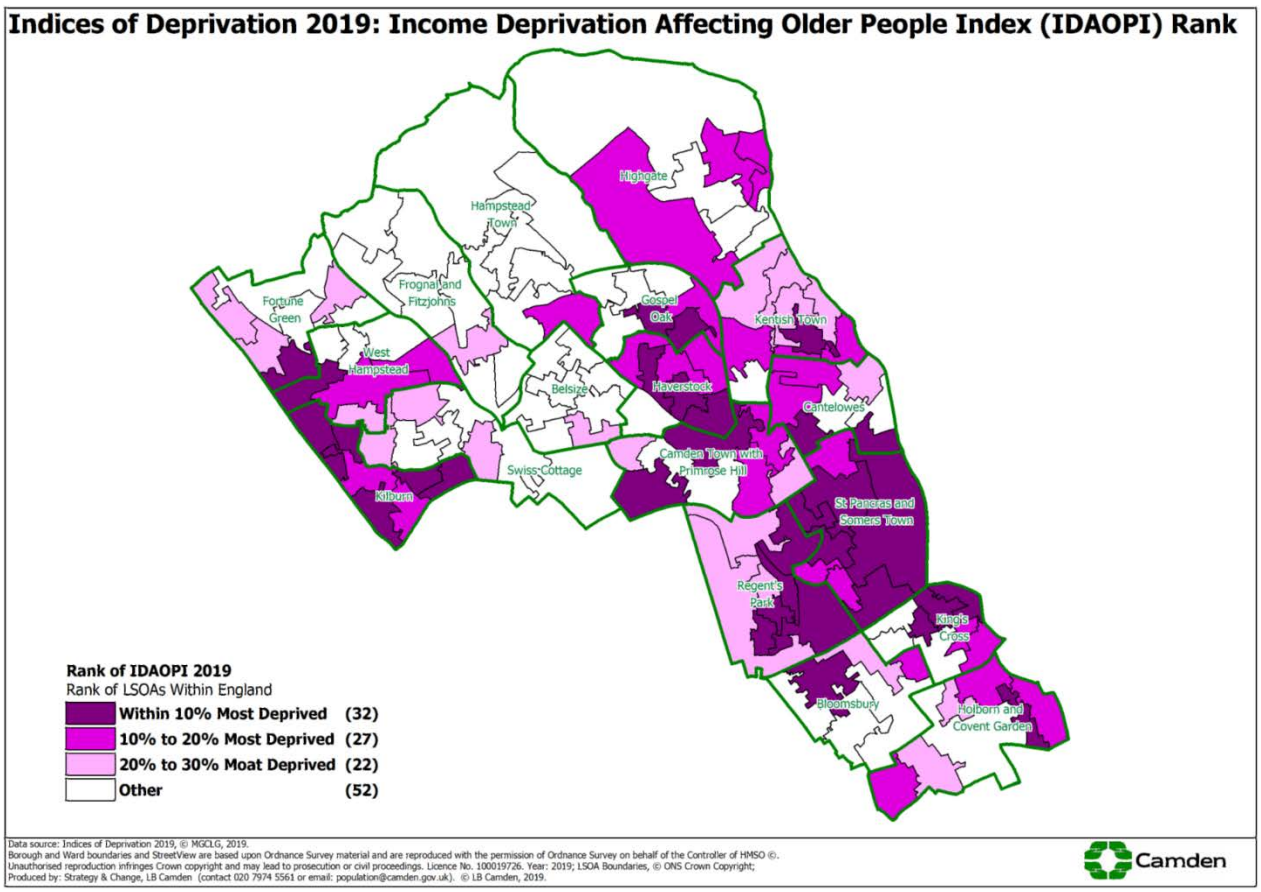
Source: English Indices of Deprivation 2019, © MHCLG, 2019.

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



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

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



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

Employment

There are no up to date data 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 2018 that there were 20,000 jobs located in Camden Town with Primrose Hill ward. The largest sectors providing employment are in *Communication & Financial Services* (6,000, 30%); *Distribution & Hospitality* (5,000; 25%); *Professional & Business Services* (4,500; 23%); and *Public Services* (1,750; 9%). Employment levels in the ward have increased by 5,700 (40%) 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 Camden Town with Primrose Hill ward: Employment & Support Allowance (630); Disability Living Allowance (345); and Income Support (135), followed by those in receipt of Incapacity Benefit & Severe Disablement Allowance (20). See table 2 below.

Table 2. DWP Working aged Benefits Claimants, Camden Town with Primrose Hill, November 2018

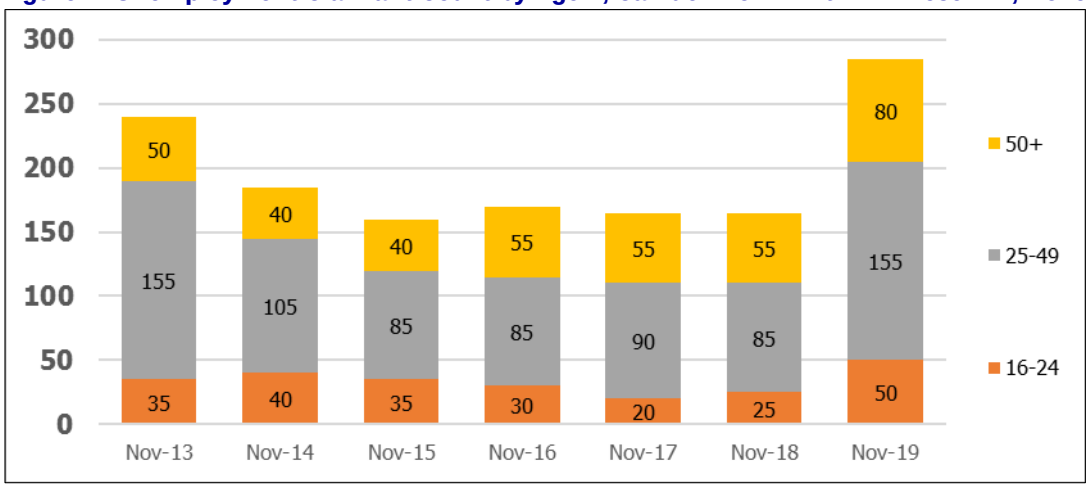
Benefit type	Claimants
Employment & Support Allowance	630
Incapacity Benefit & Severe Disablement Allowance	20
Income Support	135
Disability Living Allowance	345

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 claimants[10] - referred to as the *Claimant Count*. In November 2019, there were 285 claimants in Camden Town with Primrose Hill, ranking 3rd highest by ward. Between November 2018 and November 2019, the count increased by 125 (78%), higher than the 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 Age[11], Camden Town with Primrose Hill, November 2019



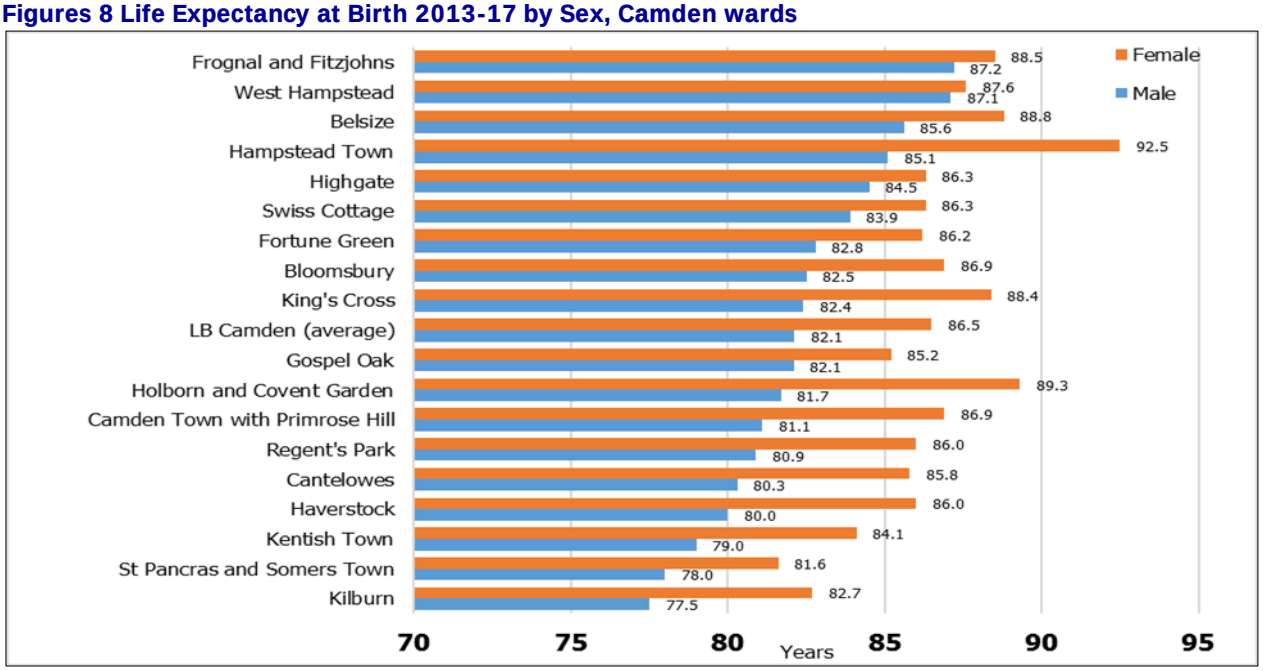
Source: DWP, via NOMIS, © 2020

[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 2013-17[12]. This shows that the life expectancy at birth for a male in Camden Town with primrose Hill is 81.1 years compared to the Camden average of 82.1 and ranks 12th highest amongst Camden wards. For a female, average life expectancy is 86.9 years compared to the Camden average of 86.5 and ranks 7th highest. See Fig.8 below.

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

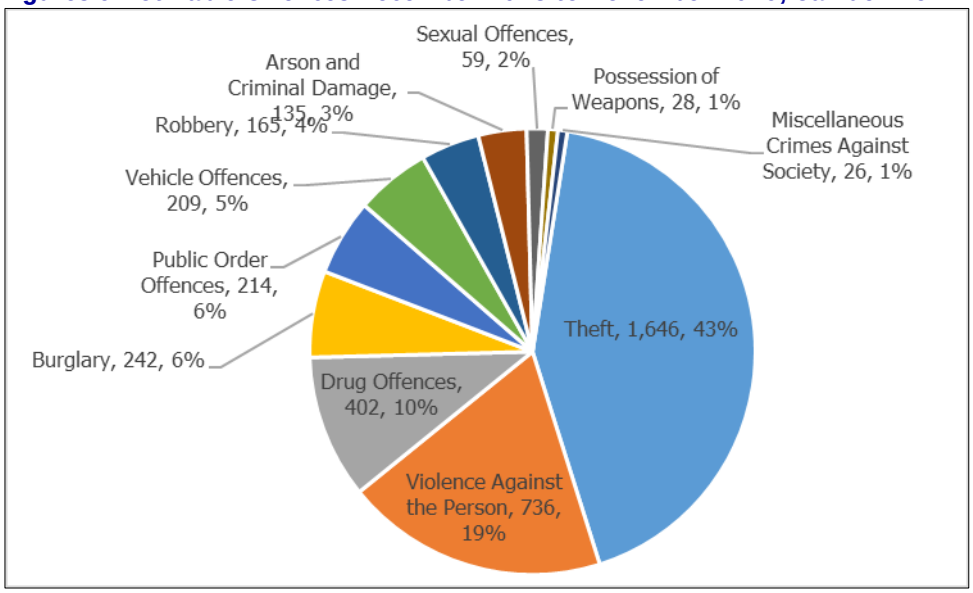


Source: ONS © Crown Copyright 2019.

Crime

The latest crime data for wards are for the 12 months to November 2019[13]. During the period there were 3,862 notifiable offences relating to Camden Town with Primrose Hill ward, the 3rd highest number of offences by ward, 10% of all offences recorded in Camden. The ward saw a 7% decrease in offences compared to the previous year. The most common offences were for *Theft* (1,646; 43%); *Violence against the person* (7.36; 19%) and *Drug Offences* (402; 10%). See figure 9 below.

Figures 9 Notifiable Offences December 2018 to November 2019, Camden Town with Primrose Hill



[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.

Ward Profile 2020

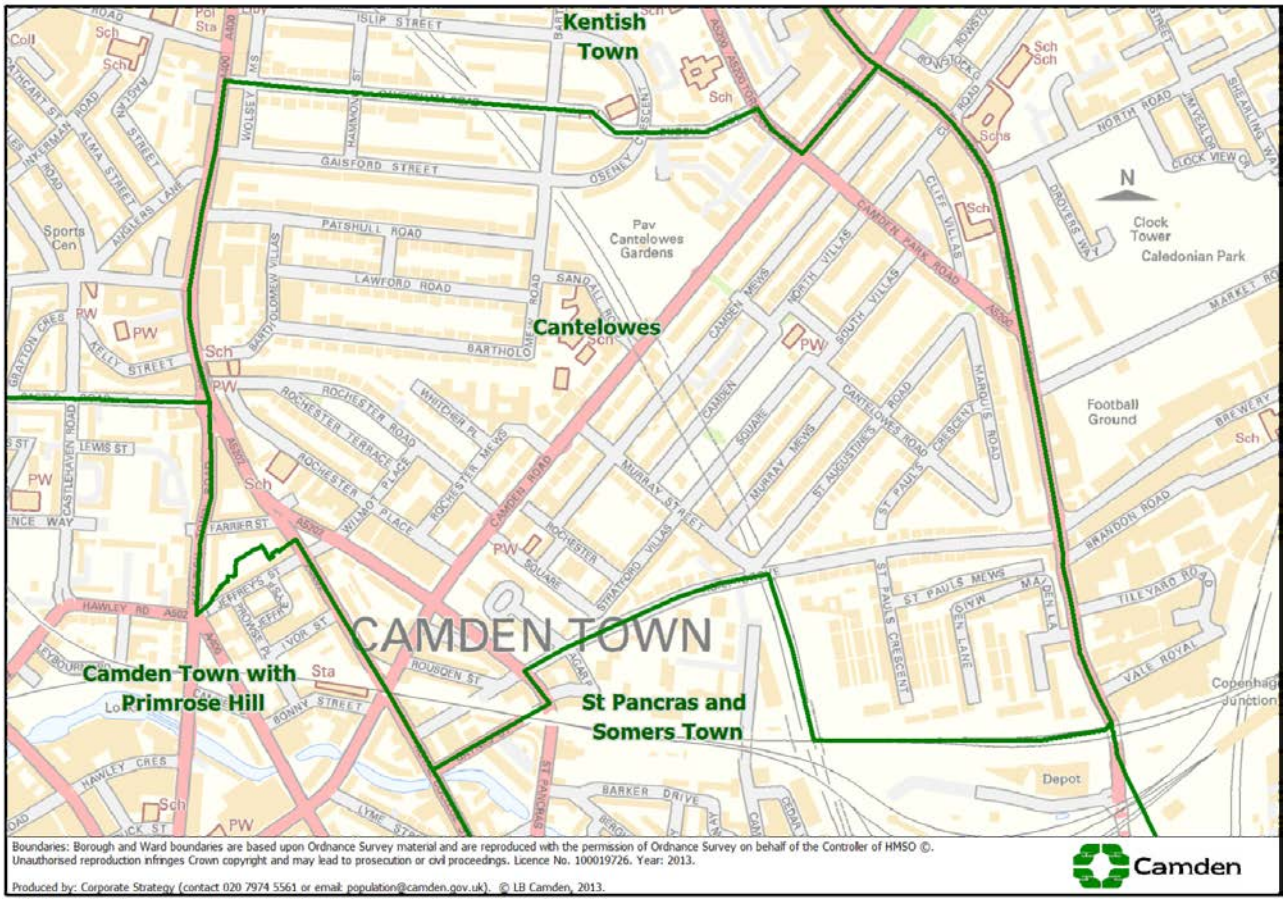
Strategy & Change, January 2020

Cantelowes Ward

The most detailed profile of Cantelowes 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 and from administrative data.

Location

Cantelowes ward is located geographically to the centre of Camden. It is bordered to the north by Kentish Town ward; to the west by Camden Town with Primrose Hill ward; to the south by St Pancras and Somers Town ward; and to the east by the London Borough of Islington.



Population

The current resident population[2] of Cantelowes ward at mid-2019 is 14,500 people, ranking 6th by population size. The population density is 191 persons per hectare, ranking 3rd highest in Camden, compared to the Camden average of 114 persons per hectare. Since 2011, the population of Cantelowes has grown at a faster rate than the overall population of Camden (at 21.8% compared with 13.4%), ranking 2nd on percentage growth since 2011.

[1] Further 2011 Census cross-tabulations of data are available (email poplation@camden.gov.uk).
[2] GLA 2017-based Projections 'Camden Development, Capped AHS', © GLA, 2019.

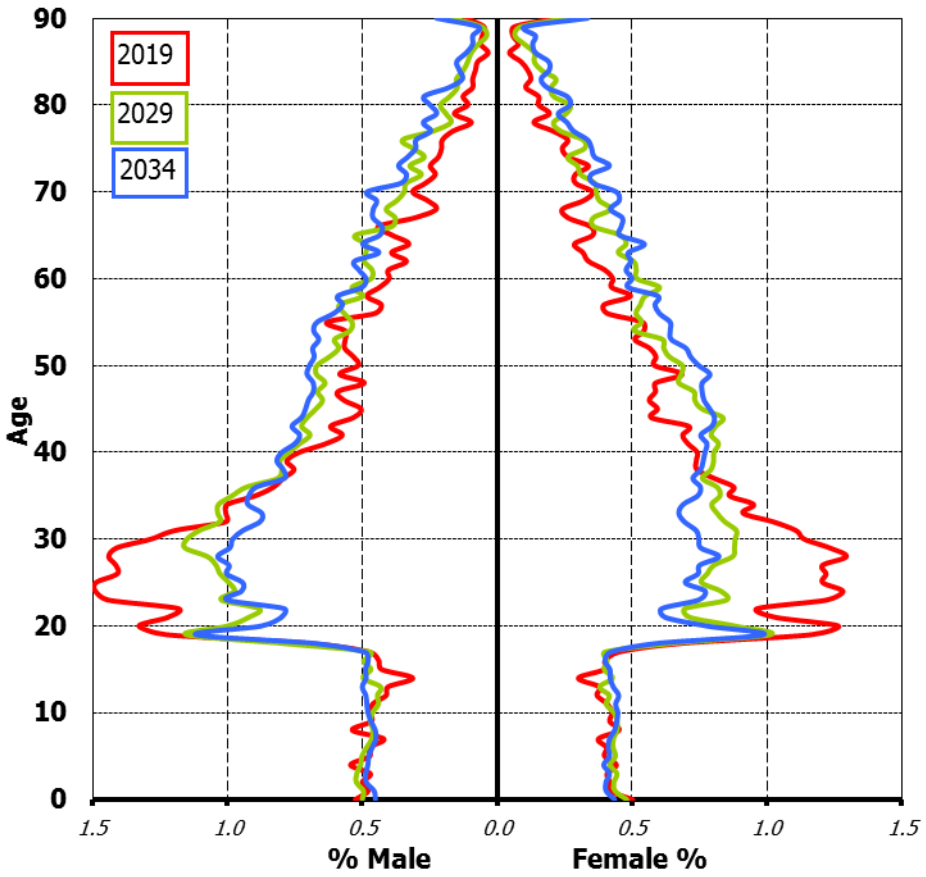
Cantelowes is forecast to grow by 500 residents (3.6%) over the next 10 years to 2029. The components of population change show a positive natural change (more births than deaths) over the period of +900 and a net loss due to migration of -300. Births in the wards are forecast to fall from the current 150 a year to 140 a year by 2029, while deaths increase from 60 to 70 year.

Age

Cantelowes has a relatively young population profile with a mean age of 35.8 years compared to Camden's overall 38.3 years and ranks 4th youngest by mean age and 5th youngest by median age. Split into the dependency measure age groups: children (under 16), working age (16-64) and 'retirement age' (65+): 13.9% of the population are children aged under 16, over three quarters are working aged (76.2%) and older people aged 65+ account for 9.9% of the population. The dependency ratio for Cantelowes residents is 31.3[3], low by comparison with the Camden average (38.0).

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. Over the projection period shown, the Cantelowes population has similar proportions of children aged under 10; a larger proportion of young people aged 10-17; fewer working aged 19-32/38; and larger proportions of people aged 38+.

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



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

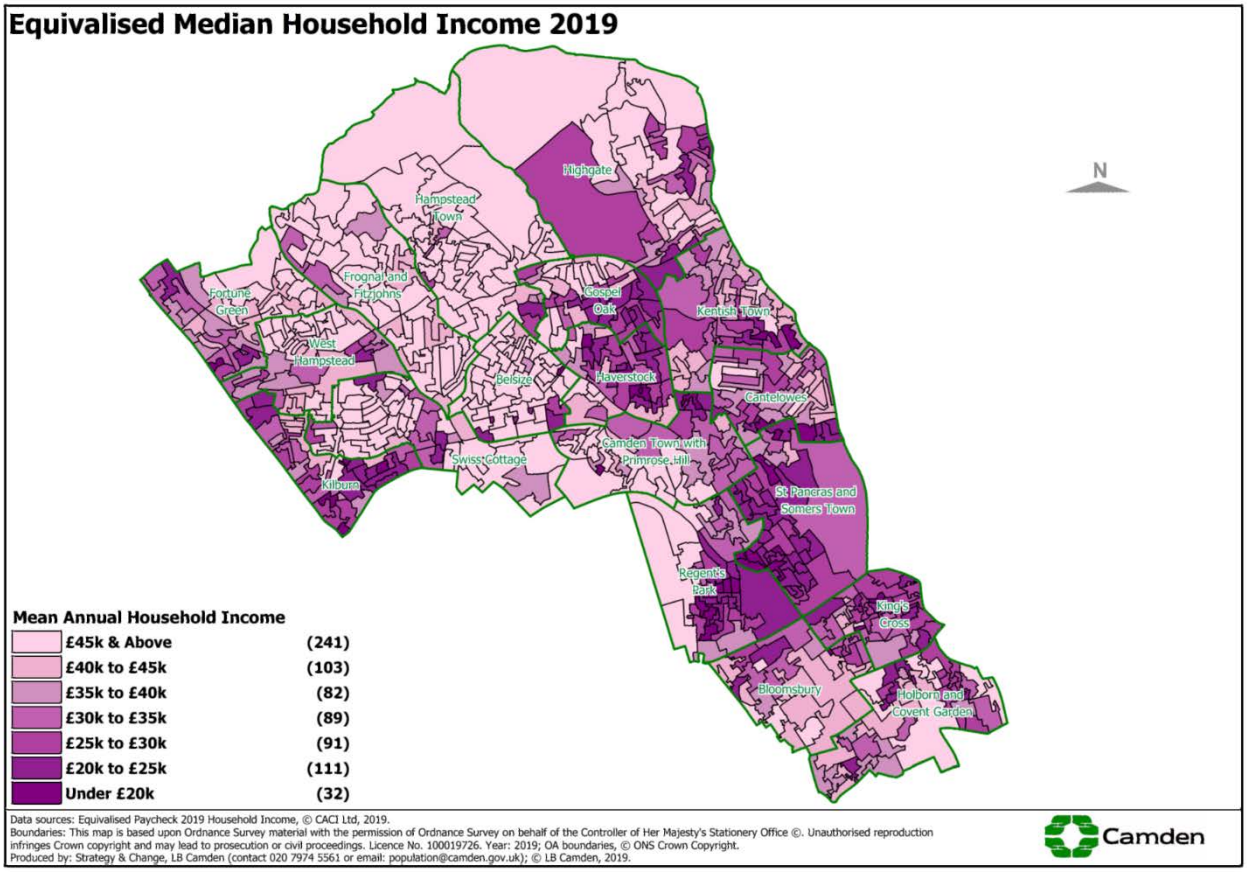
[3] Dependent age groups (0-15 and 65+) constitute 31.3% of the size of the working age population (16-64). The higher the ratio the more dependent the population is. The Camden average is 38.0%.

Household income

Estimates of equivalised household income for 2019[4] 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 Cantelowes ward falls to the middle of the range at £33,274, ranking 12th highest for median and 12th for mean (£39,394) household income.

The map in Fig.2 below shows the median household income by Output Area[5]. There is a concentration of households with lower median household incomes in Cantelowes ward, especially to the north, to the south and central/mid-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 measure[6]. The same data expressed by ward suggests that 28.7% of children in Cantelowes ward live in poverty, ranking 8th highest by ward in Camden.

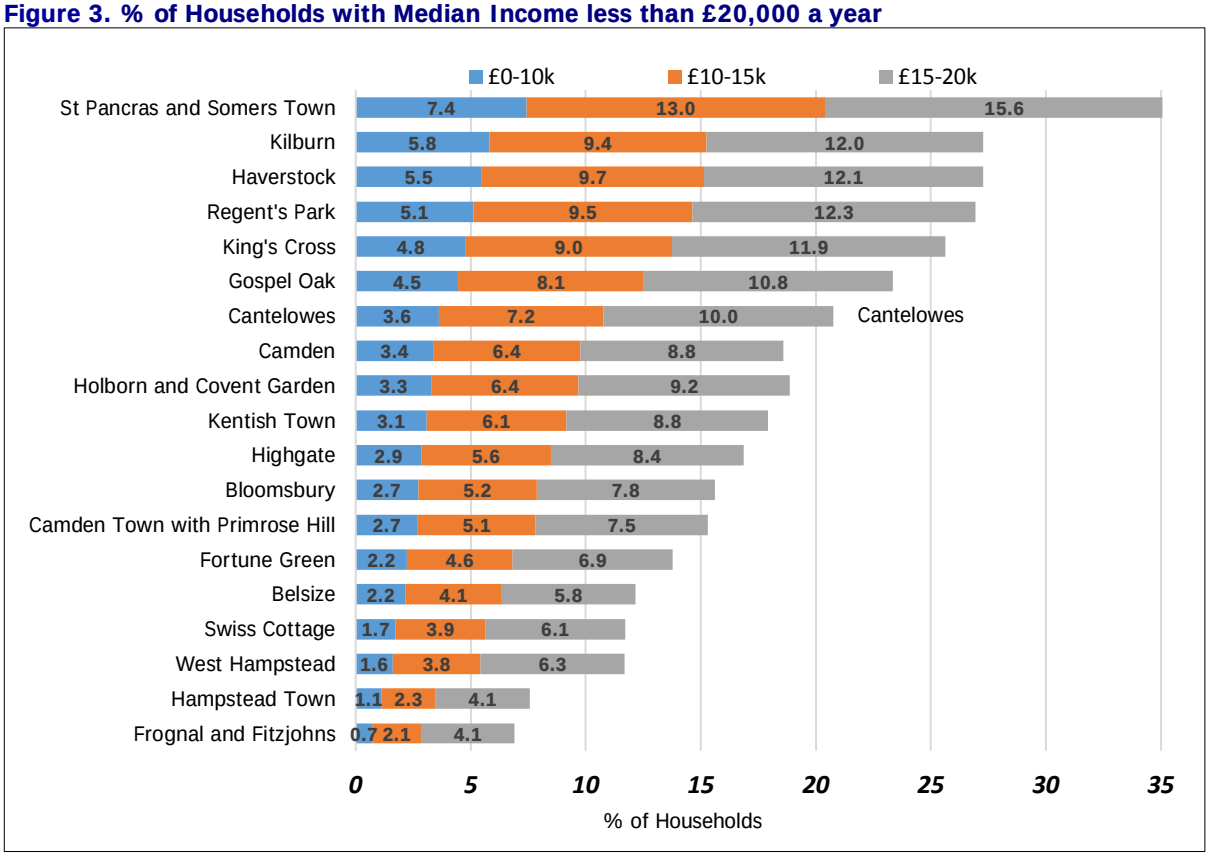
[4] Equivalised *Paycheck* household income data for 2019, © CACI Ltd. Equivalising reflects the notion that, for example, a household of five will need a higher income than a single person living alone to enjoy a comparable standard of living. CACI calculate an 'equivalence value' for households, based 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 definitively[7].

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



Source: Paycheck 2019, © CACI Ltd.

Deprivation

The Indices of Deprivation 2019[8] allows for the identification of the areas in England with the highest proportion of people and households experiencing deprivation. The data is calculated at LSOA[9] 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 Cantelowes is ranked the 6th most deprived ward in Camden.

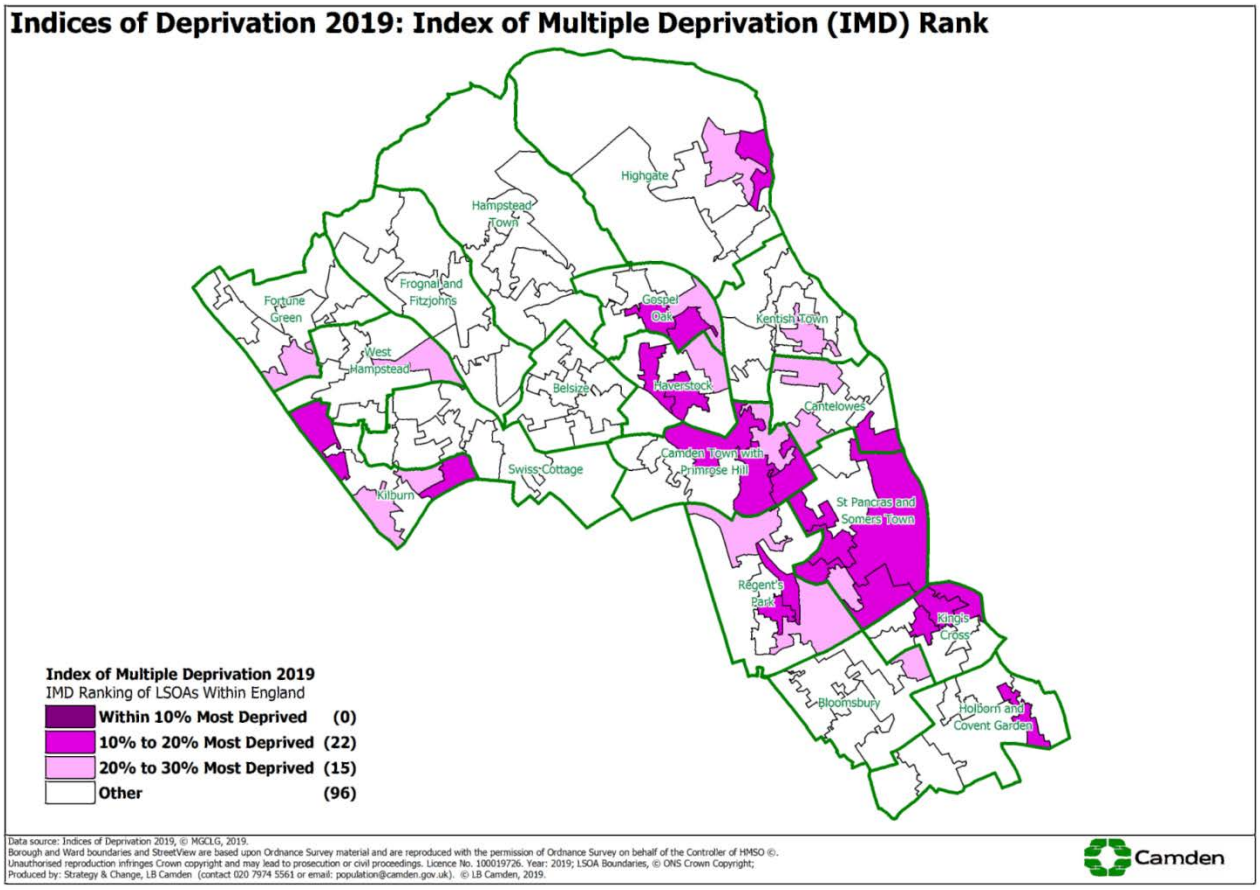
Results for Camden show that there are concentrations of LSOAs within Camden that on the rankings of IMD fall within the highest levels in England. Cantelowes ward contains 1 LSOA that falls within the 20% most deprived LSOAs in England and 2 that fall within the 20-30% most deprived LSOAs in England. Cantelowes most deprived LSOA (E01000868) is the 3rd most deprived LSOA in Camden and falls within the 13.7% most deprived LSOAs 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.

[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 7 LSOAs in Cantelowes ward (E01000864-E01000870).

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



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

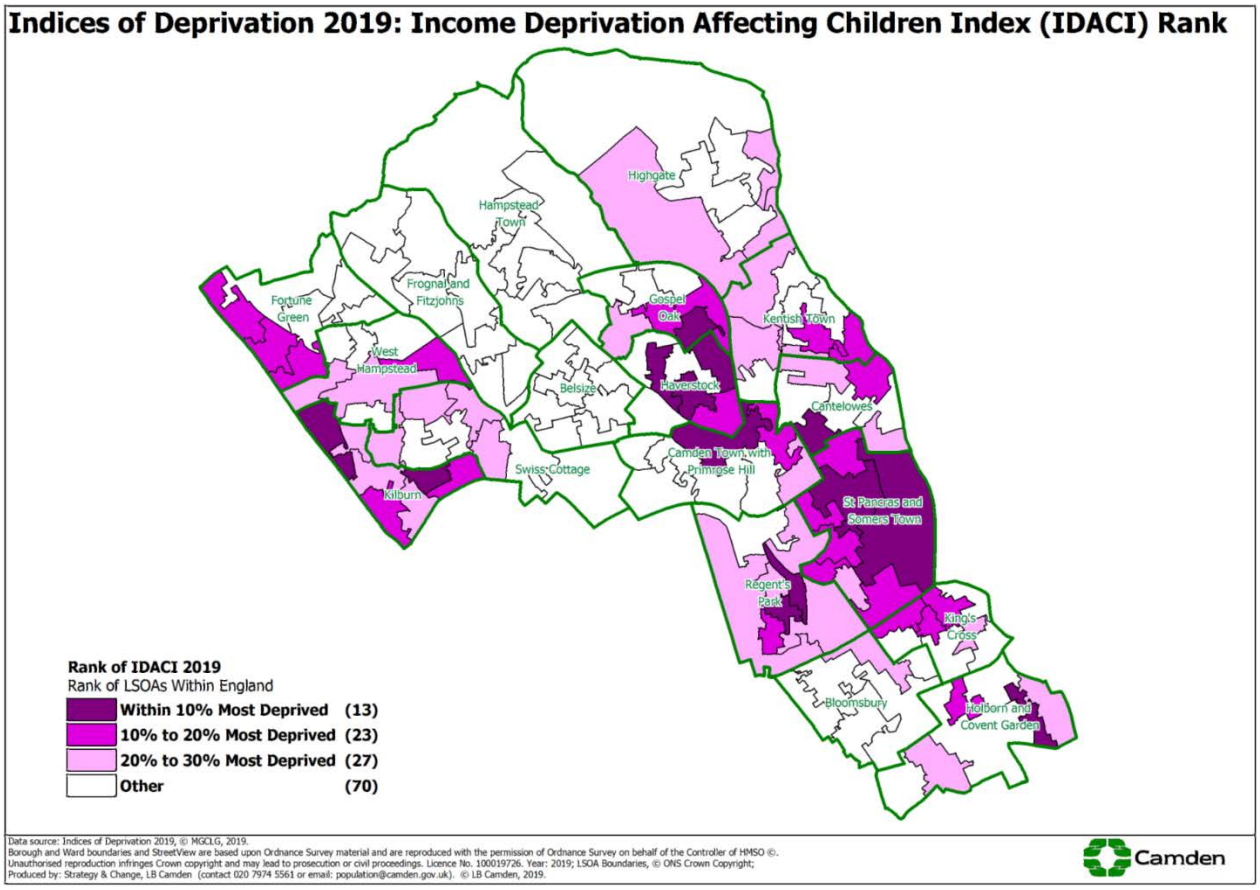
Two sub domains are often picked out to indicate deprivation affecting children (IDACI) and older people (IDAOPI). Table 1 below shows the results for Cantelowes ward for the overall Index of Multiple Deprivation and for the Income sub-domains affecting children and older people. 2 of the 7 Cantelowes LSOAs fall within the 20% most deprived in England on IDACI (affecting children). 3 out of the 7 LSOAs fall within the 12% most deprived in England on IDAOPI (affecting older people). See maps below Figs.5 and 6.

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

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 (IDACI)		Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index (IDAOPI)	
			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
Cantelowes	E01000864	**68**	16,182	*49.3*	12,164	*37.0*	11,262	*34.3*
	E01000865	**95**	20,799	*63.3*	21,088	*64.2*	12,337	*37.6*
	E01000866	**50**	12,432	*37.9*	10,315	*31.4*	6,470	*19.7*
	E01000867	**34**	8,822	*26.9*	3,277	*10.0*	1,672	*5.1*
	E01000868	**3**	4,488	*13.7*	7,487	*22.8*	2,027	*6.2*
	E01000869	**52**	12,664	*38.6*	5,789	*17.6*	8,066	*24.6*
	E01000870	**37**	9,686	*29.5*	9,649	*29.4*	3,932	*12.0*

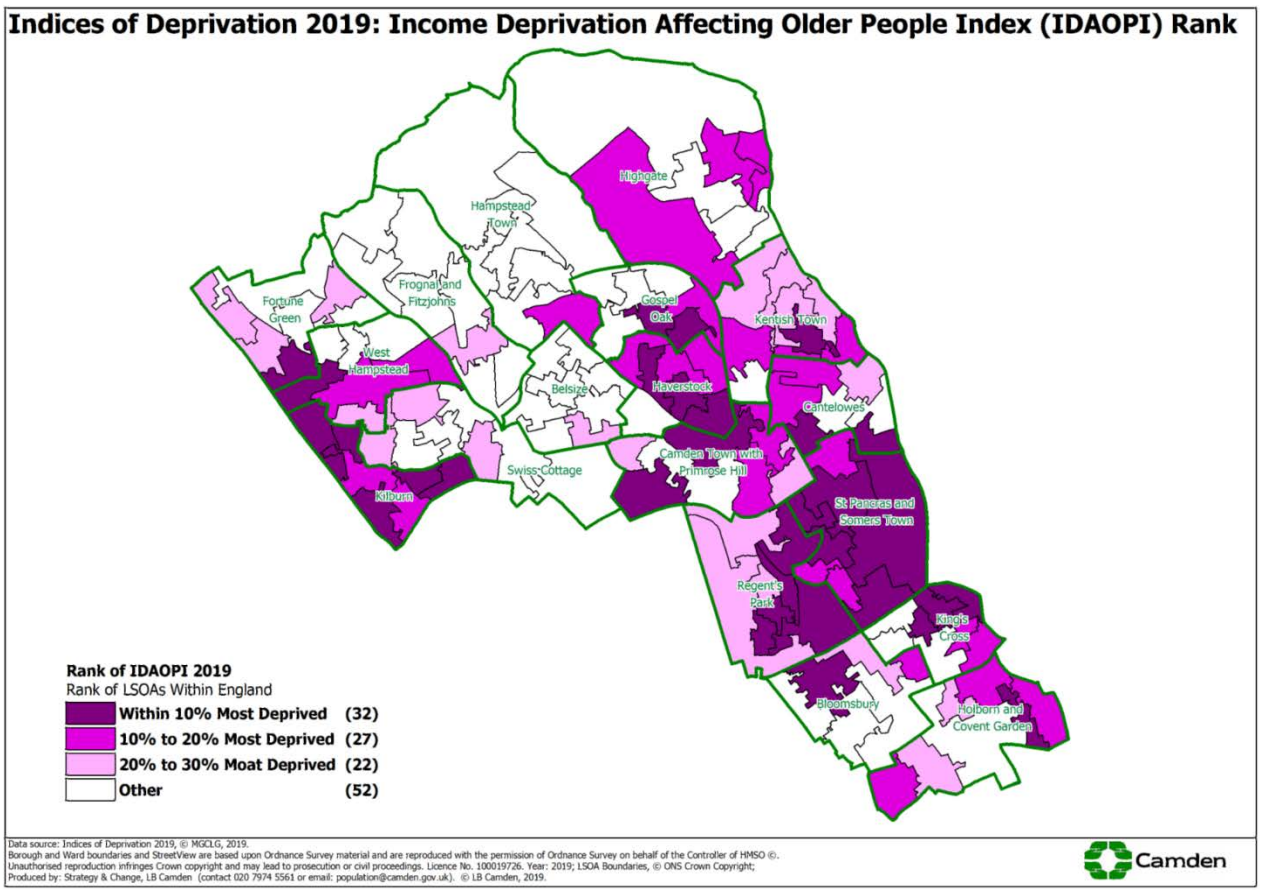
Source: English Indices of Deprivation 2019, © MHCLG, 2019.

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



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

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



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

Employment

There are no up to date data 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 2018 that there were 3,000 jobs located in Cantelowes ward. The largest sectors providing employment are in *Professional & Business Services* (900; 30%); *Public Services* (800; 27%); and *Distribution & Hospitality* (600; 20%). Employment levels in the ward have increased by 100 (3%) 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 Cantelowes ward: Employment & Support Allowance (625); Disability Living Allowance (360); and Income Support (135), followed by those in receipt of Incapacity Benefit & Severe Disablement Allowance (10). See table 2 below.

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

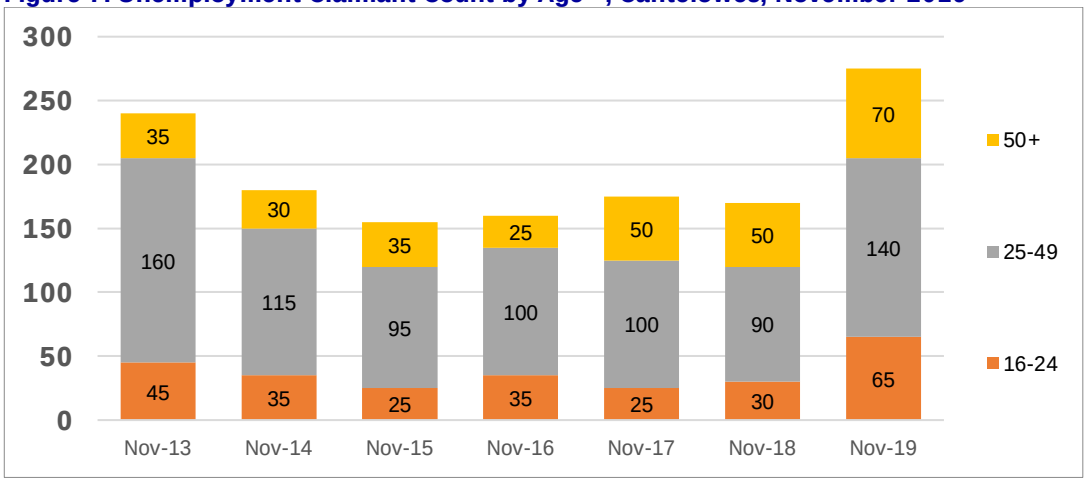
Benefit type	Claimants
Employment & Support Allowance	625
Incapacity Benefit & Severe Disablement Allowance	10
Income Support	135
Disability Living Allowance	360

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 claimants[10] - referred to as the *Claimant Count*. In November 2019, there were 275 claimants in Cantelowes, ranking 6th highest by ward. Between November 2018 and November 2019, the count increased by 105 (62%), higher than the 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 Age[11], Cantelowes, November 2019



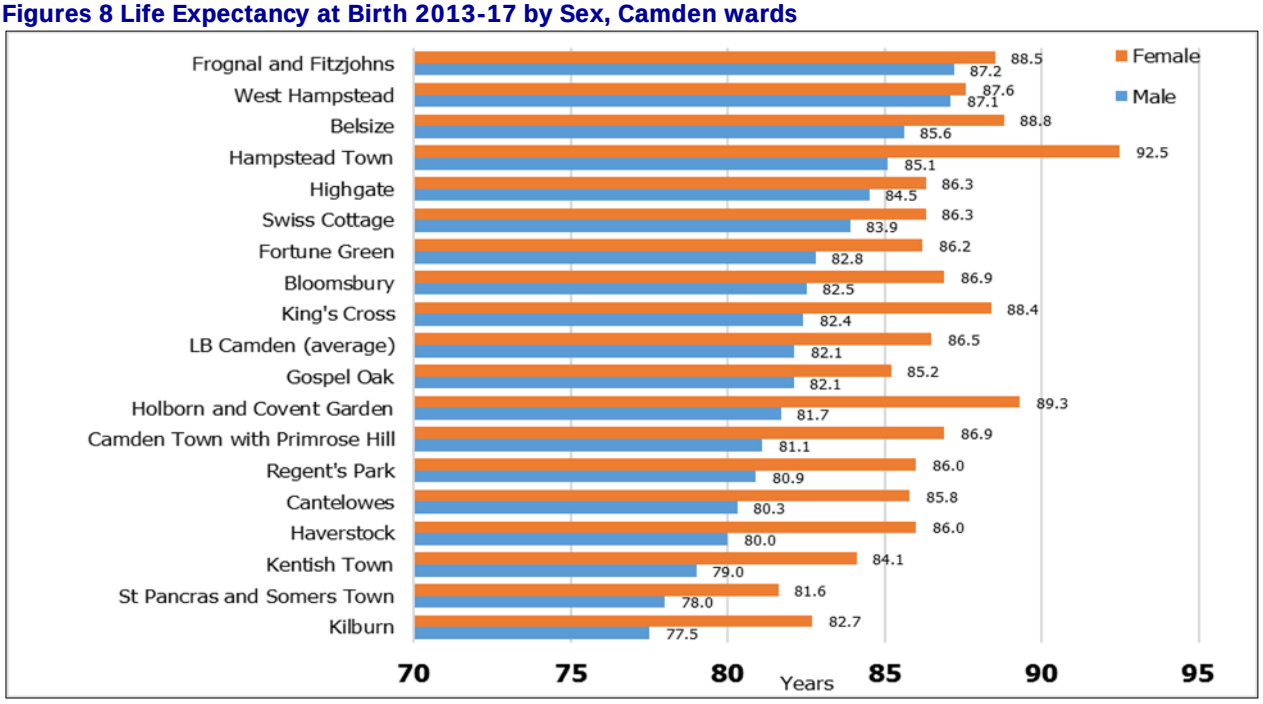
Source: DWP, via NOMIS, © 2020

[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 2013-17[12]. This shows that the life expectancy at birth for a male in Cantelowes is 80.3 years compared to the Camden average of 82.1 and ranks 14th highest amongst Camden wards. For a female, average life expectancy is 85.8 years compared to the Camden average of 86.5 and also ranks 14th highest.
See Fig.8 below.

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

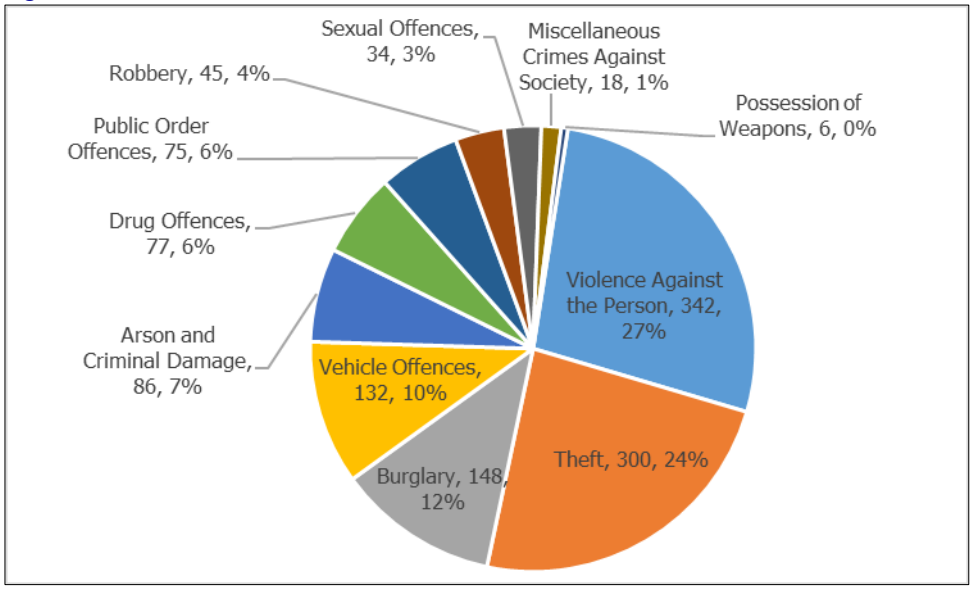


Source: ONS © Crown Copyright 2019.

Crime

The latest crime data for wards are for the 12 months to November 2019[13]. During the period there were 1,263 notifiable offences relating to Cantelowes ward, the 11th highest number of offences by ward, 3% of all offences recorded in Camden. The ward saw a 3% increase in offences compared to the previous year. The most common offences were *Violence against the person* (342; 27%); *Theft* (300; 24%); and *Burglary* (148; 12%). See figure 9.

Figures 9 Notifiable Offences December 2018 to November 2019, Cantelowes



[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.

Ward Profile 2020

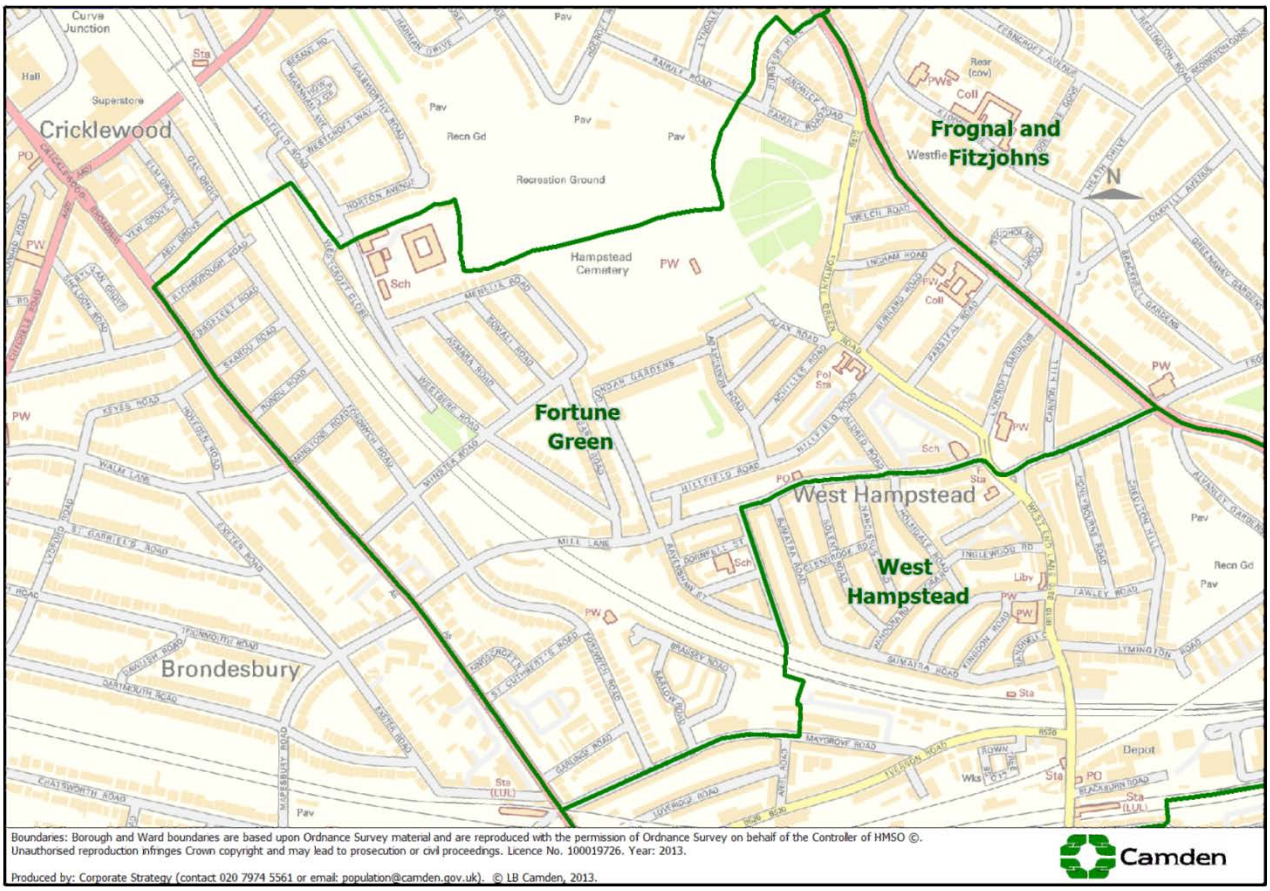
Strategy & Change, January 2020

Fortune Green Ward

The most detailed profile of Fortune Green 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 and from administrative data.

Location

Fortune Green ward is located geographically to the north-west of Camden. It is bordered to the east by Frognal and Fitzjohns ward; to the south by West Hampstead Ward; while to the north it is bordered by the London Borough of Barnet and to the west by the London Borough of Brent.



Population

The current resident population[2] of Fortune Green ward at mid-2019 is 13,400 people, ranking 12th by population size. The population density is 133 persons per hectare, ranking 9th highest in Camden, compared to the Camden average of 114 persons per hectare. Since 2011, the population of Fortune Green has grown faster than the overall population of Camden (at 14.1% compared with 13.4%), ranking 5th by percentage growth since 2011.

[1] Further 2011 Census cross-tabulations of data are available (email poplation@camden.gov.uk).
[2] GLA 2017-based Projections 'Camden Development, Capped AHS', © GLA, 2019.

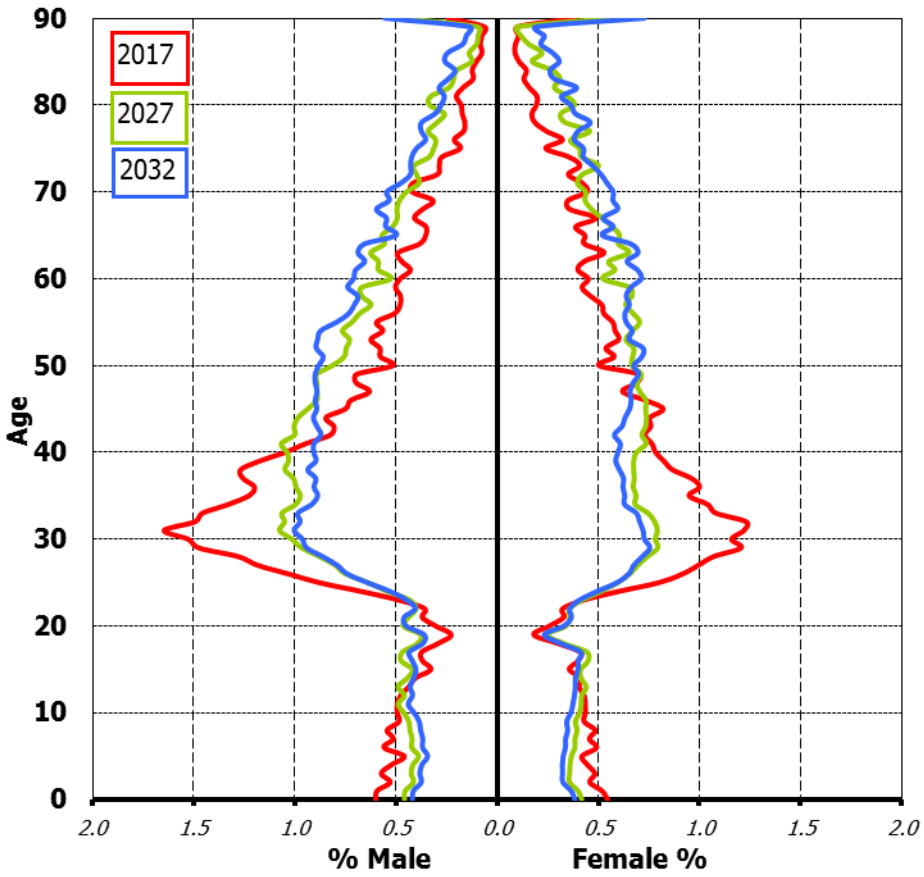
Fortune Green is forecast to remain at the current overall population level over the next 10 years to 2029. The components of population change show a positive natural change (more births than deaths) over the period of +700 and a net loss due to migration of -700. Births in the wards are forecast to decrease from a current 150 a year to 120 a year by 2029, while deaths are forecast to increase from 60 to 70 a year.

Age

Fortune Green has a relatively older population profile with a mean age of 38.9 years compared to Camden's overall 36.8 years and ranks 10th youngest by mean age and 9th youngest by median age. Split into the dependency measure age groups: children (under 16), working age (16-64) and 'retirement age' (65+): 15.2% of the population are children aged under 16, almost three quarters are working aged (72.1%) and older people aged 65+ account for 12.7% of the population. The dependency ratio for Fortune Green residents is 38.8[3], slightly higher by comparison with the Camden average (38.0).

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. Over the projection period shown, the Fortune Green population has progressively smaller proportions of children aged under 10; a higher proportion of teenage males; smaller proportions of 22-40 year olds; and projected larger proportions of over 50 year olds.

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



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

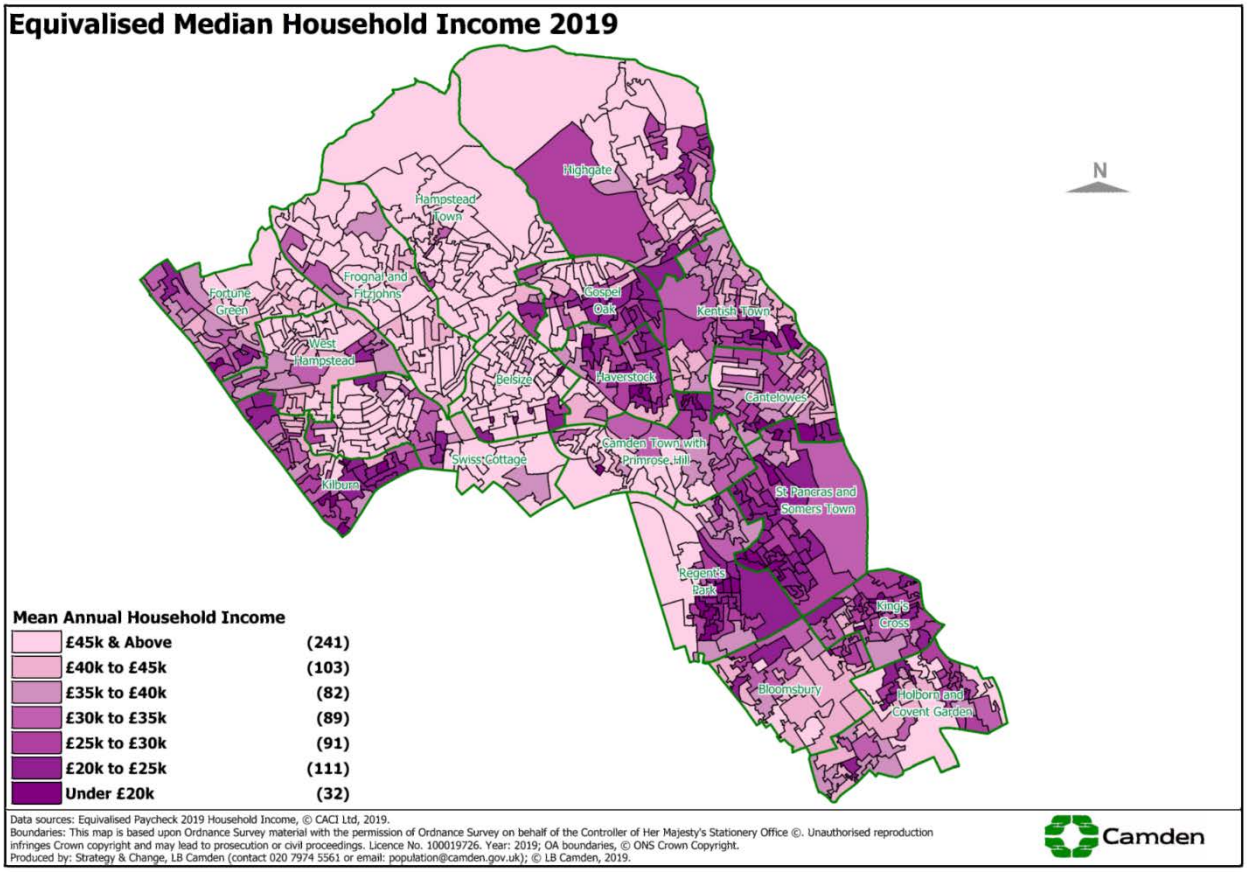
[3] Dependent age groups (0-15 and 65+) constitute 38.8% of the size of the working age population (16-64). The higher the ratio the more dependent the population is. The Camden average is 38.0%.

Household income

Estimates of equivalised household income for 2019[4] 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 Fortune Green ward is in the higher range at £39,323, ranking 6th highest for median and 7th for mean (£45,791) household income.

The map in Fig.2 below shows the median household income by Output Area[5]. There is a concentration of households with lower median household incomes in Fortune Green, especially to the west 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 measure[6]. The same data expressed by ward suggests that 23.2% of children in Fortune Green ward live in poverty, ranking 14th highest by ward in Camden.

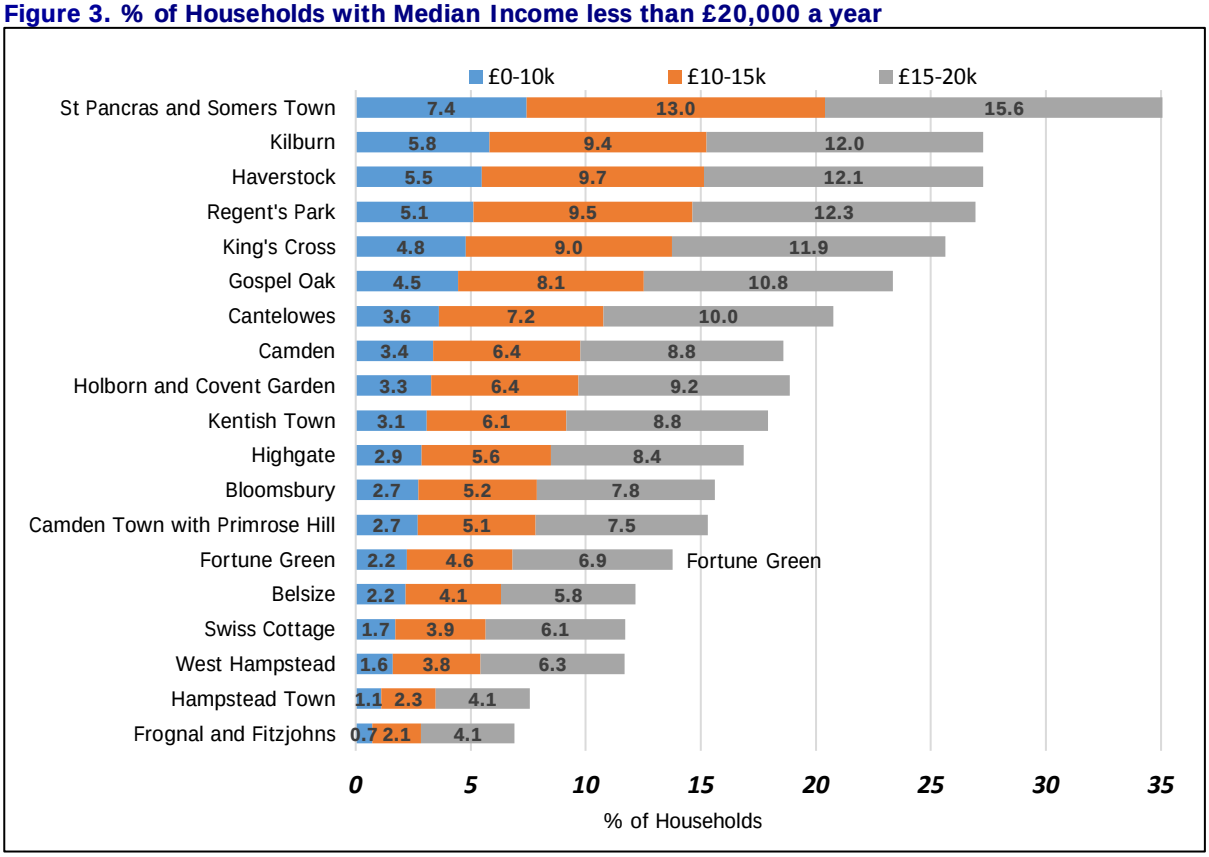
[4] Equivalised *Paycheck* household income data for 2019, © CACI Ltd. Equivalising reflects the notion that, for example, a household of five will need a higher income than a single person living alone to enjoy a comparable standard of living. CACI calculate an 'equivalence value' for households, based 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 definitively[7].

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



Source: Paycheck 2019, © CACI Ltd.

Deprivation

The Indices of Deprivation 2019[8] allows for the identification of the areas in England with the highest proportion of people and households experiencing deprivation. The data is calculated at LSOA[9] 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 Fortune Green is ranked the 13th most deprived ward.

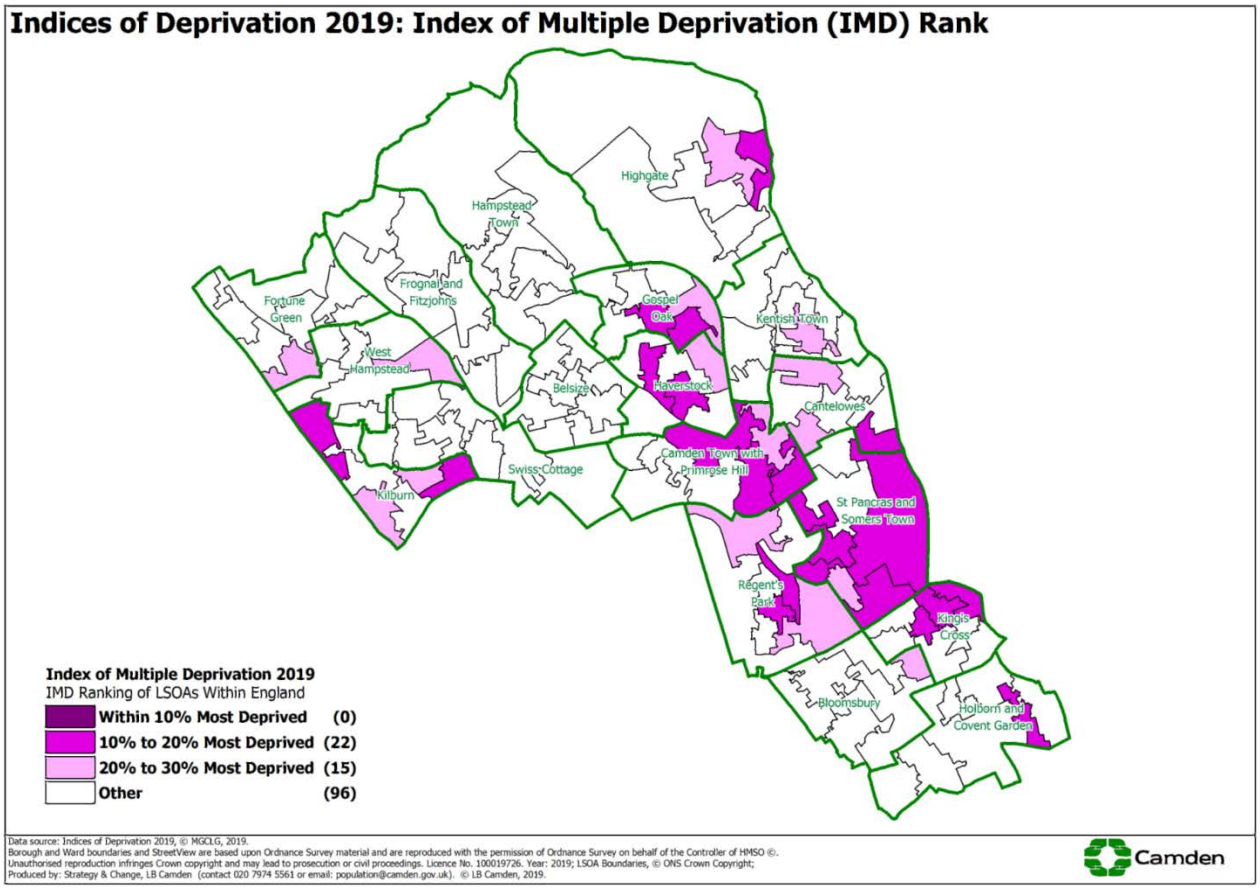
Results for Camden show that there are concentrations of LSOAs within Camden that on the rankings of IMD fall within the highest levels in England. Fortune Green ward contains 1 LSOA that falls within the 30% most deprived LSOAs in England (E01000876) is the 30th most deprived LSOA in Camden and falls within the 24.6% most deprived LSOAs 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.

[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 7 LSOAs in Fortune Green ward (E01000871-E01000877).

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



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

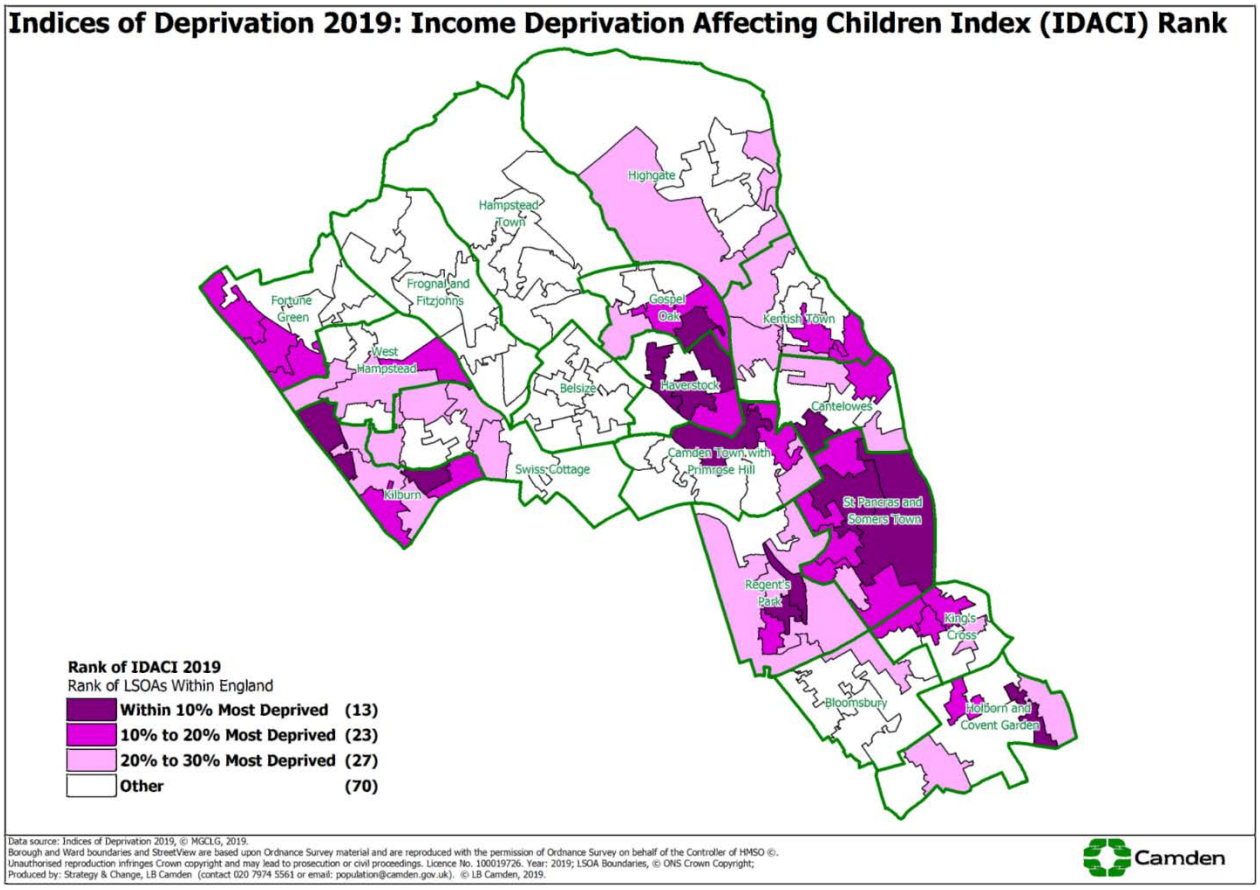
Two sub domains are often picked out to indicate deprivation affecting children (IDACI) and older people (IDAOPI). Table 1 below shows the results for Fortune Green ward for the overall Index of Multiple Deprivation and for the Income sub-domains affecting children and older people. 3 of the 7 Fortune Green LSOAs fall within the 20% most deprived in England on IDACI (affecting children). 1 out of the 7 LSOAs fall within the 4.7% most deprived in England on IDAOPI (affecting older people). See maps below Figs.5 and 6.

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

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 (IDACI)		Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index (IDAOPI)	
			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
Fortune Green	E01000871	**91**	19,707	*60.0*	16,683	*50.8*	14,398	*43.8*
	E01000872	**46**	11,176	*34.0*	4,650	*14.2*	8,324	*25.2*
	E01000873	**112**	26,279	*80.0*	22,863	*69.6*	15,685	*47.8*
	E01000874	**132**	30,591	*93.1*	31,391	*95.6*	21,984	*66.9*
	E01000875	**54**	12,887	*39.2*	6,531	*19.9*	8,134	*24.8*
	E01000876	**30**	8,051	*24.5*	5,057	*15.4*	1,336	*4.1*
	E01000877	**101**	23,154	*70.5*	27,661	*84.2*	9,539	*29.0*

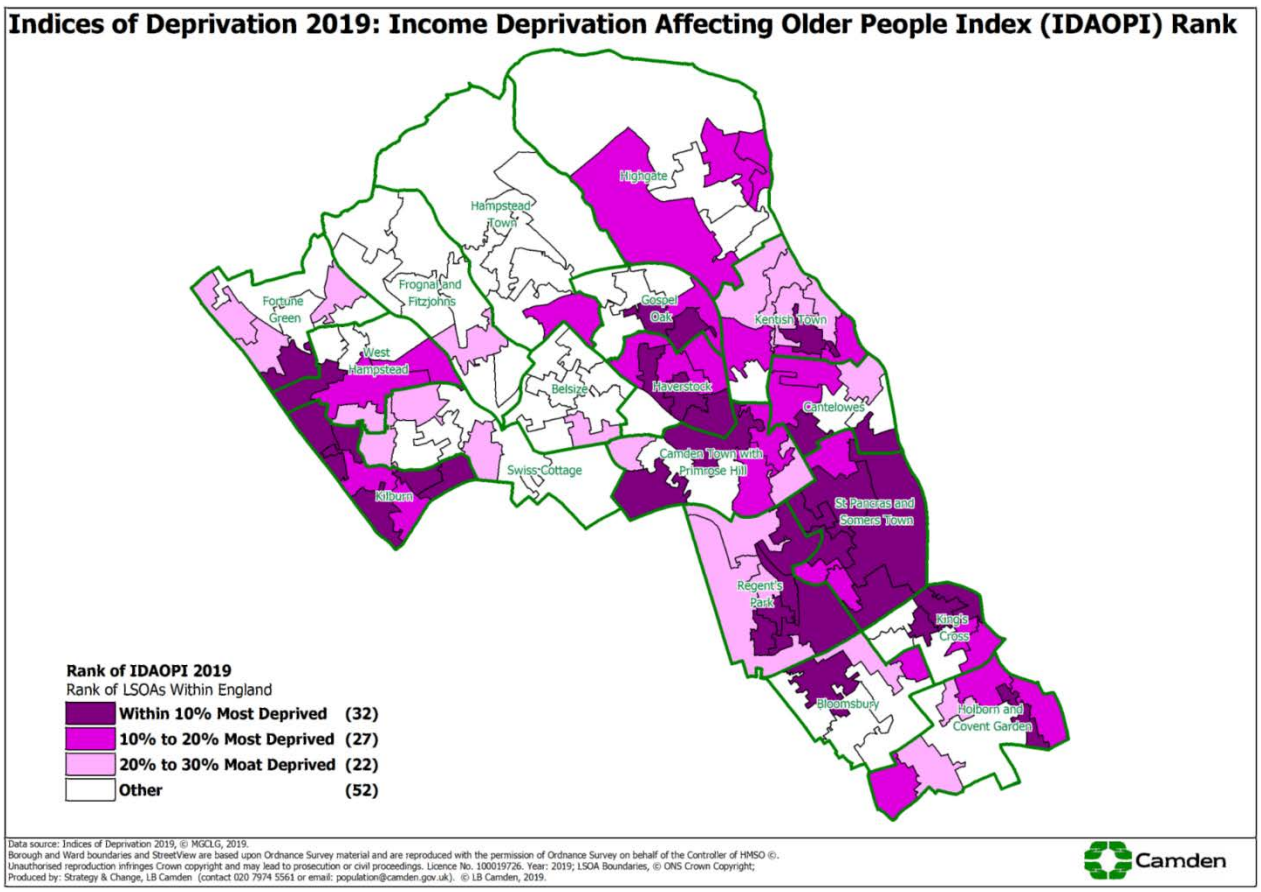
Source: English Indices of Deprivation 2019, © MHCLG, 2019.

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



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

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



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

Employment

There are no up to date data 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 2018 that there were 2,500 jobs located in Fortune Green ward. The largest sectors providing employment are in *Public Services* (800; 32%); *Distribution & Hospitality* (600; 24%); and *Professional & Business Services* (450; 18%). Employment levels in the ward have increased by 200 (9%) 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 Fortune Green ward: Employment & Support Allowance (505); Disability Living Allowance (275); and Income Support (105), followed by those in receipt of Incapacity Benefit & Severe Disablement Allowance (10). See table 2 below.

Table 2. DWP Working aged Benefits Claimants, Fortune Green, November 2018

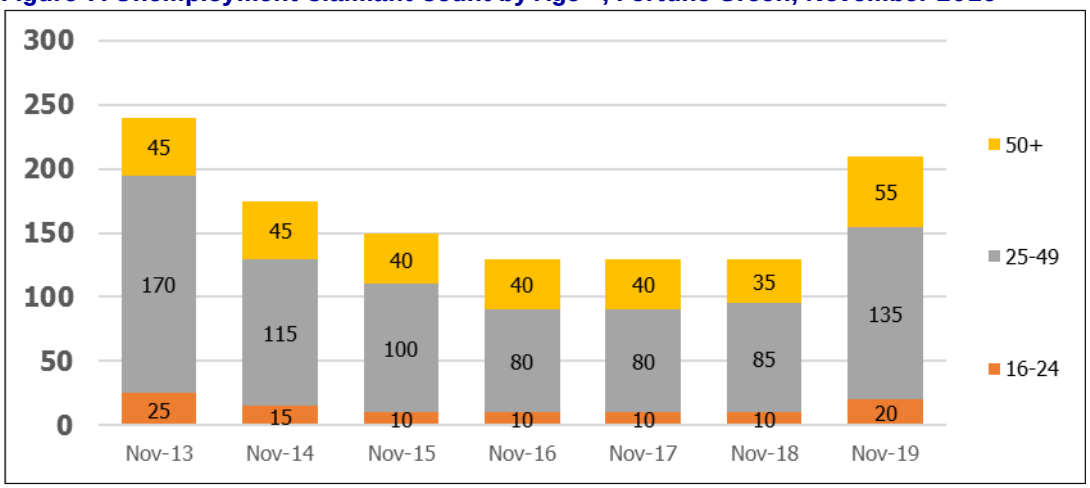
Benefit type	Claimants
Employment & Support Allowance	505
Incapacity Benefit & Severe Disablement Allowance	10
Income Support	105
Disability Living Allowance	275

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 claimants[10] - referred to as the *Claimant Count*. In November 2019, there were 210 claimants in Fortune Green, ranking 12[h] highest by ward. Between November 2018 and November 2019, the count increased by 80 (62%), higher than the 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 Age[11], Fortune Green, November 2019



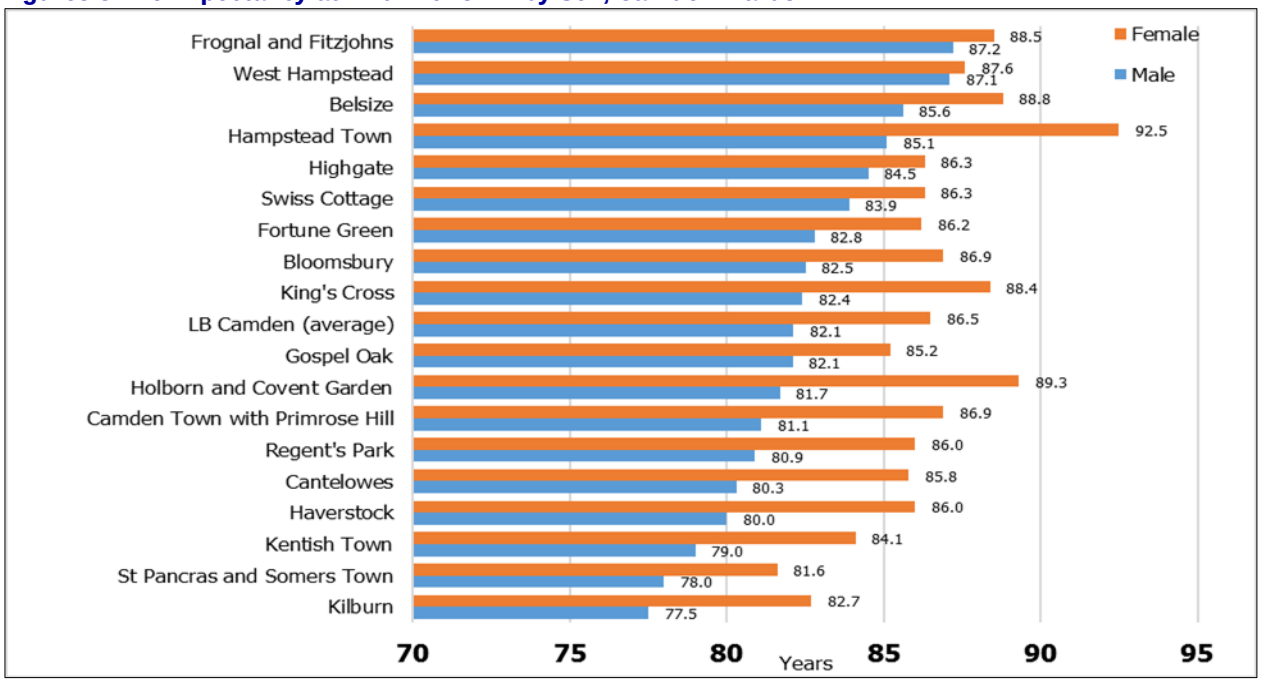
Source: DWP, via NOMIS, © 2020

[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 2013-17[12]. This shows that the life expectancy at birth for a male in Fortune Green is 82.8 years compared to the Camden average of 82.1 and ranks 7th highest amongst Camden wards. For a female, average life expectancy is 86.2 years compared to the Camden average of 86.5 and ranks 11th highest. See Fig.8 below.

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

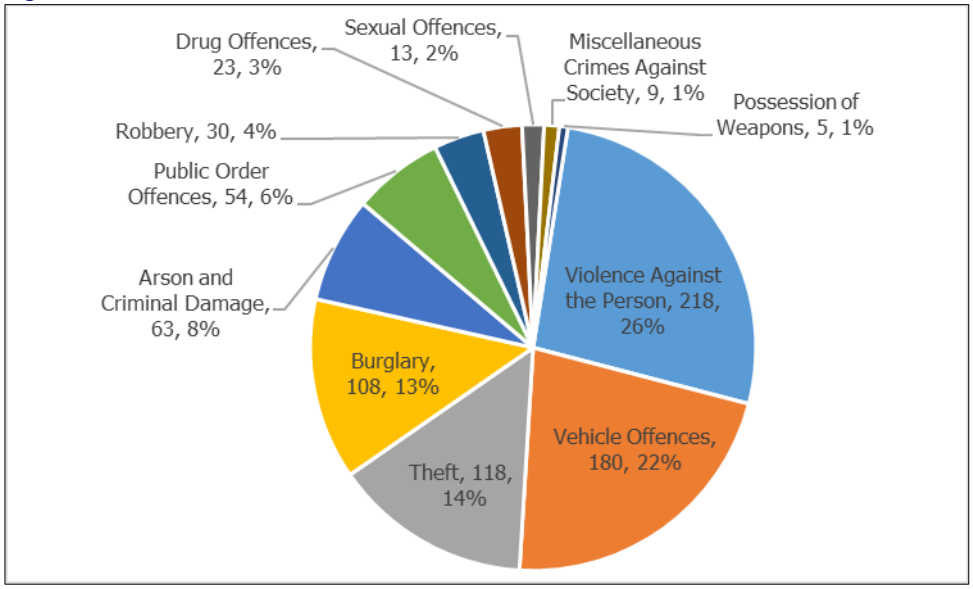


Source: ONS © Crown Copyright 2019.

Crime

The latest crime data for wards are for the 12 months to November 2019[13]. During the period there were 821 notifiable offences relating to Fortune Green ward, the 17th highest number of offences by ward, 2% of all offences recorded in Camden. The ward saw a 9% decrease in offences compared to the previous year. The most common offences were *Violence against the person* (218; 26%); *Vehicle offences* (180; 22%); and *Theft* (118; 14%). See figure 9.

Figures 9 Notifiable Offences December 2018 to November 2019, Fortune Green



[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.

Ward Profile 2020

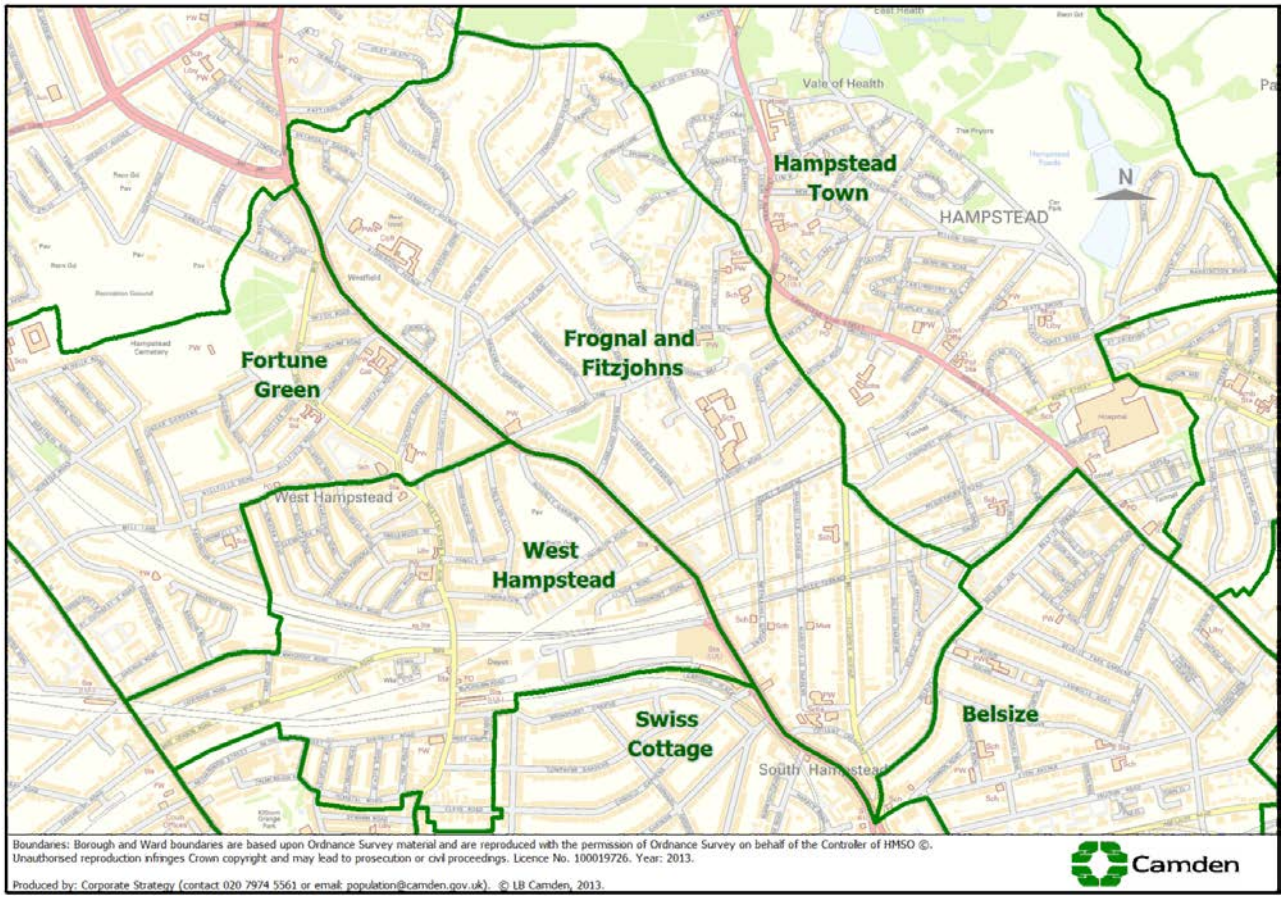
Strategy & Change, January 2020

Frognal and Fitzjohns Ward

The most detailed profile of Frognal and Fitzjohns 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 and from administrative data.

Location

Frognal and Fitzjohns ward is located geographically to the north west of Camden. It is bordered to the west by Fortune Green and West Hampstead wards; to the south by Swiss Cottage and Belsize wards; to the east by Hampstead Town ward; and to the North by the London Borough of Barnet.



Population

The current resident population[2] of Frognal and Fitzjohns ward at mid-2019 is 13,300 people, ranking 13th by population size. The population density is 87 persons per hectare, ranking 16th highest in Camden, compared to the Camden average of 114 persons per hectare. Since 2011, the population of Frognal and Fitzjohns has not grown in line with the overall population of Camden (at 11.5% compared with 13.4%), ranking 11th on percentage growth since 2011.

[1] Further 2011 Census cross-tabulations of data are available (email poplation@camden.gov.uk).
[2] GLA 2017-based Projections 'Camden Development, Capped AHS', © GLA, 2019.

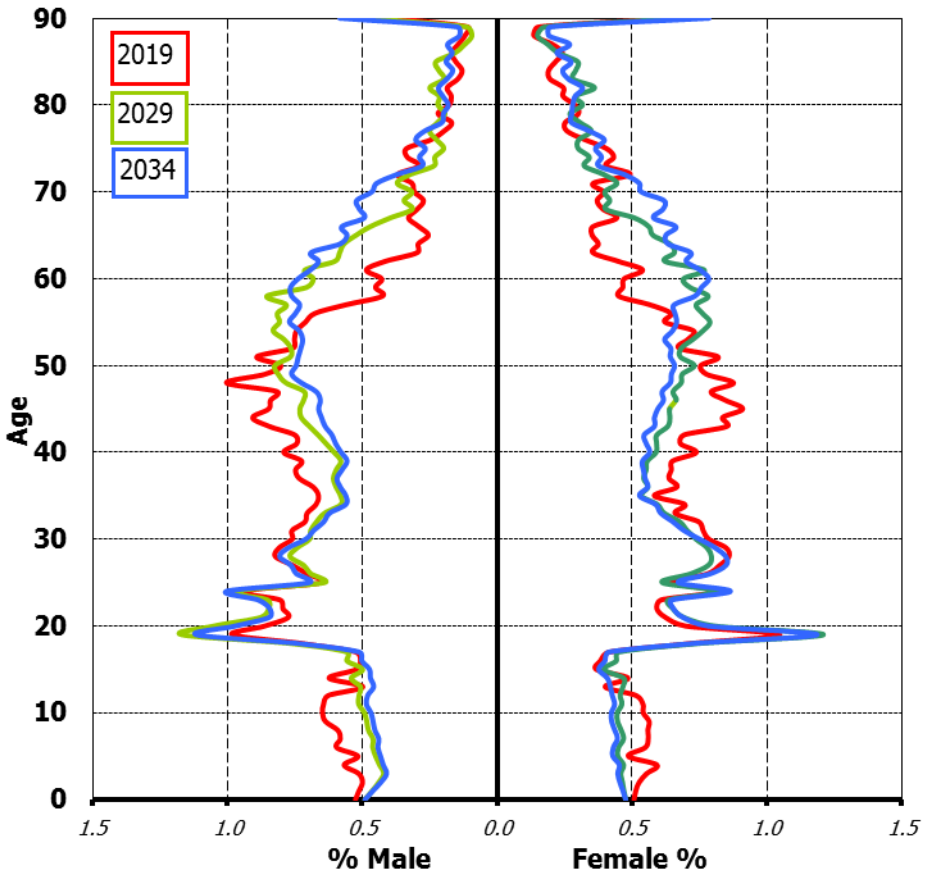
Frognal and Fitzjohns is forecast to grow by 600 residents (4.7%) over the next 10 years to 2029. The components of population change show a positive natural change (more births than deaths) over the period of +800 and a net change due to migration of -100. Births in the wards are forecast to remain at the current 140 a year through to 2029 and deaths too remain at the current 70 a year.

Age

Frognal and Fitzjohns has a relatively older population profile with a mean age of 39.2 years compared to Camden's overall 38.3 years and ranks 11th youngest by mean age and 13th youngest by median age. Split into the dependency measure age groups: children (under 16), working age (16-64) and 'retirement age' (65+): 17.4% of the population are children aged under 16, just over two thirds are working aged (68.3%) and older people aged 65+ account for 14.4% of the population. The dependency ratio for Frognal and Fitzjohns residents is 46.5[3], higher by comparison with the Camden average (38.0).

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. Over the projection period shown, the Frognal and Fitzjohns population has progressively smaller proportions of children aged under 12, fewer working age people aged 30-50; and projected larger proportions of over 55-70 year olds.

Figure 1 Age & Sex Structure of Frognal and Fitzjohns Ward: 2019, 2029 & 2034



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

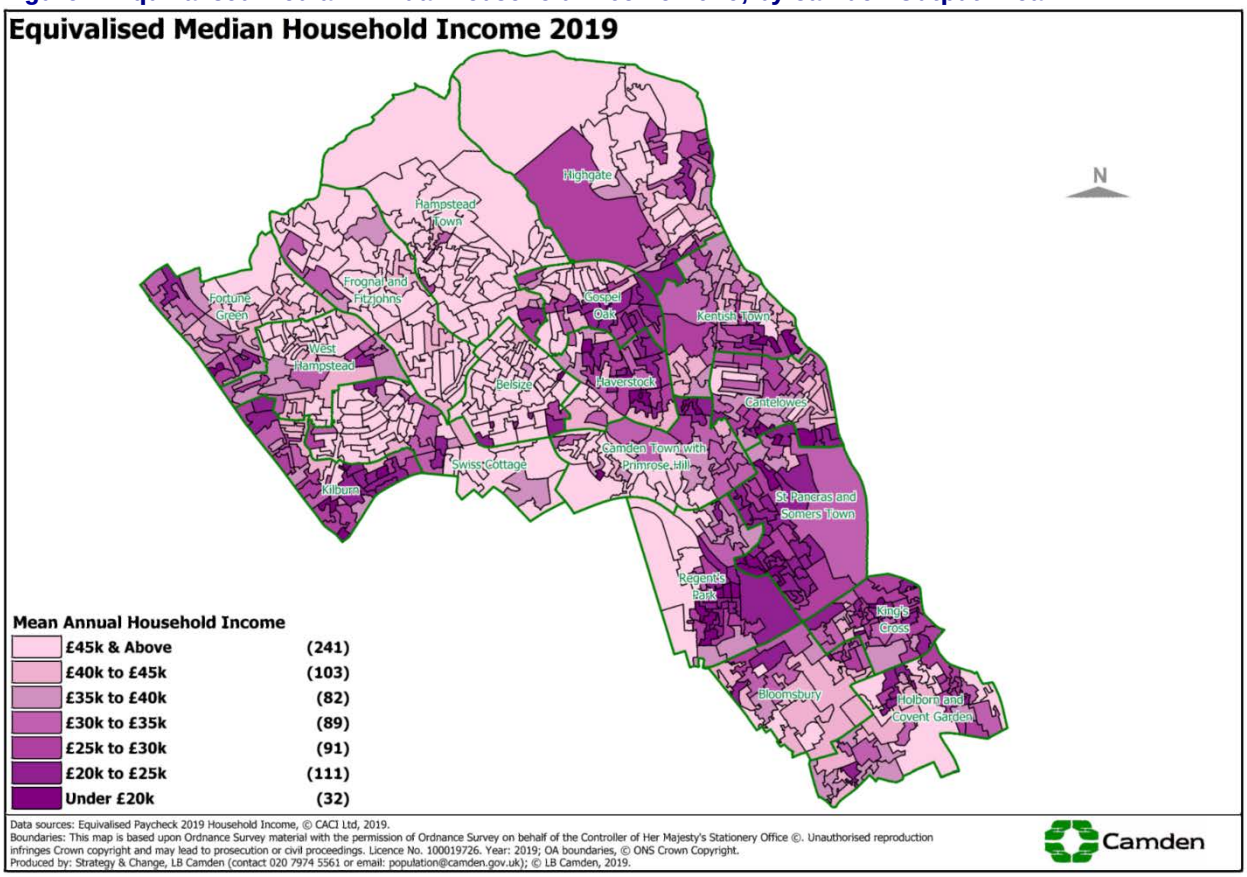
[3] Dependent age groups (0-15 and 65+) constitute 46.5% of the size of the working age population (16-64). The higher the ratio the more dependent the population is. The Camden average is 38.0%.

Household income

Estimates of equivalised household income for 2019[4] 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 Frognal and Fitzjohns ward falls to the upper end of that range at £47,025, ranking 2nd highest for both median and for mean (£55,169) household income.

The map in Fig.2 below shows the median household income by Output Area[5]. There are areas of households with lower median household incomes in Frognal and Fitzjohns ward to be found adjacent to the north western boundary.

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 measure[6]. The same data expressed by ward suggests that 10.6% of children in Frognal and Fitzjohns ward live in poverty, ranking 17th highest by ward in Camden.

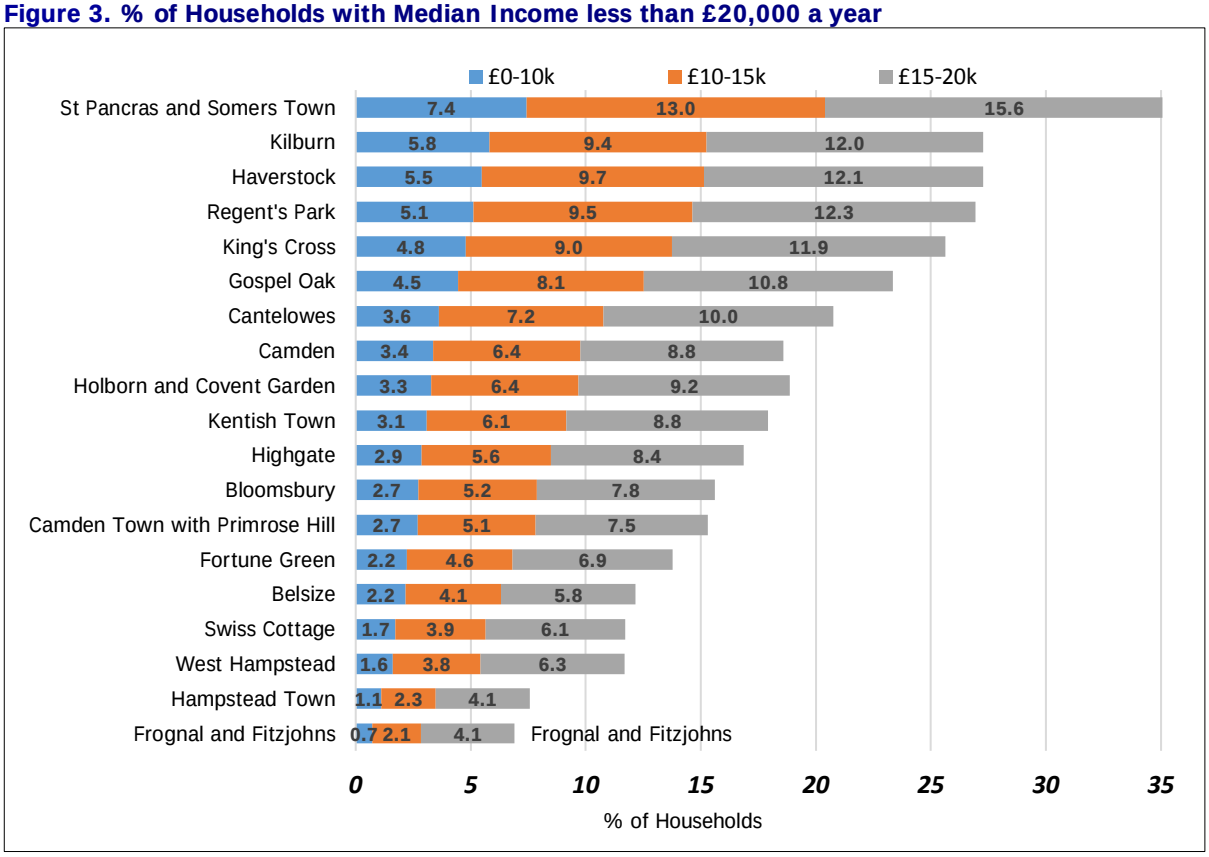
[4] Equivalised *Paycheck* household income data for 2019, © CACI Ltd. Equivalising reflects the notion that, for example, a household of five will need a higher income than a single person living alone to enjoy a comparable standard of living. CACI calculate an 'equivalence value' for households, based 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 definitively[7].

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



Source: Paycheck 2019, © CACI Ltd.

Deprivation

The Indices of Deprivation 2019[8] allows for the identification of the areas in England with the highest proportion of people and households experiencing deprivation. The data is calculated at LSOA[9] 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 Frognal and Fitzjohns is ranked the 17th most deprived ward in Camden.

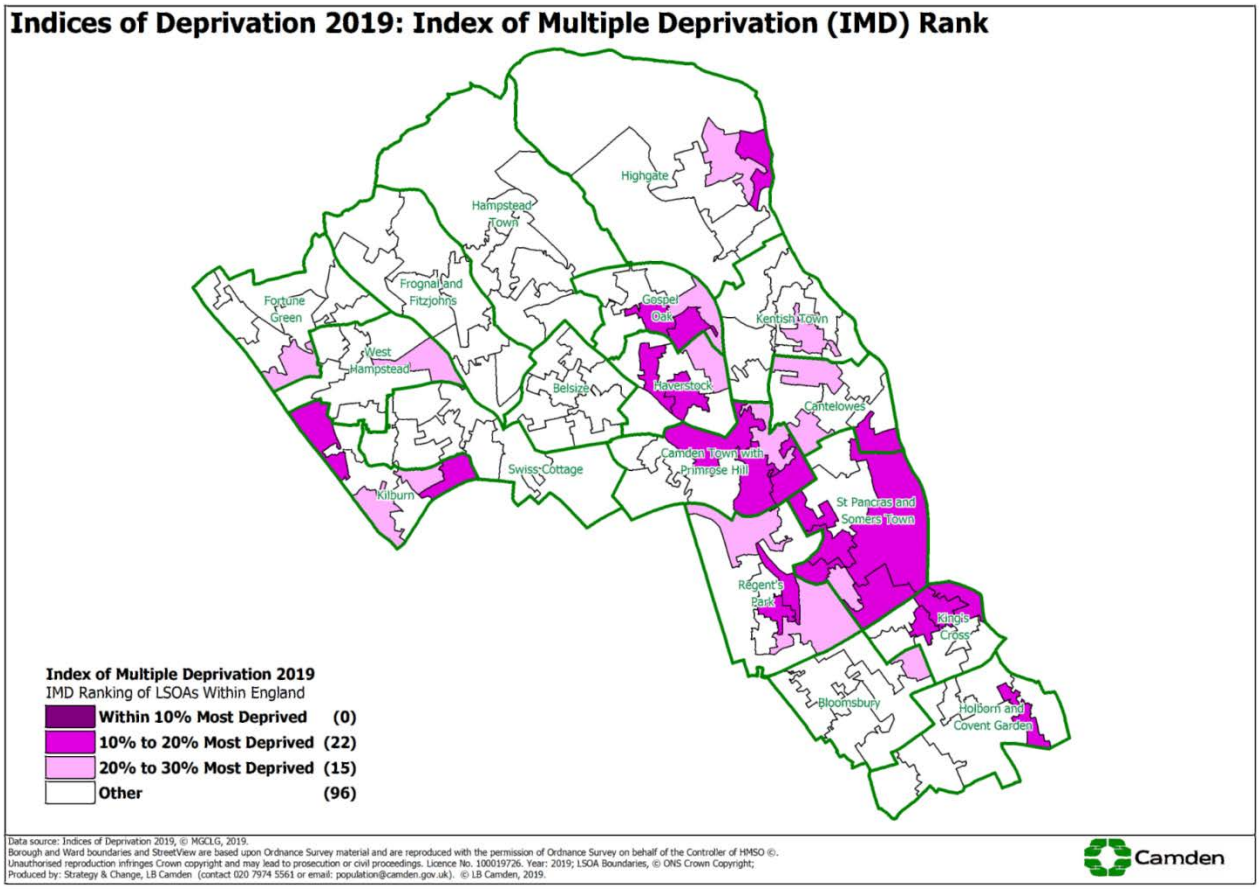
Results for Camden show that there are concentrations of LSOAs within Camden that on the rankings of IMD fall within the highest levels in England. Frognal and Fitzjohns ward contains no LSOAs that fall within the 30% most deprived LSOAs in England. Frognal and Fitzjohns' most deprived LSOA (E01000881) is the 93rd most deprived LSOA in Camden and falls within the 62.7% most deprived LSOAs 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.

[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 Frognal and Fitzjohns ward (E01000878-E01000885).

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



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

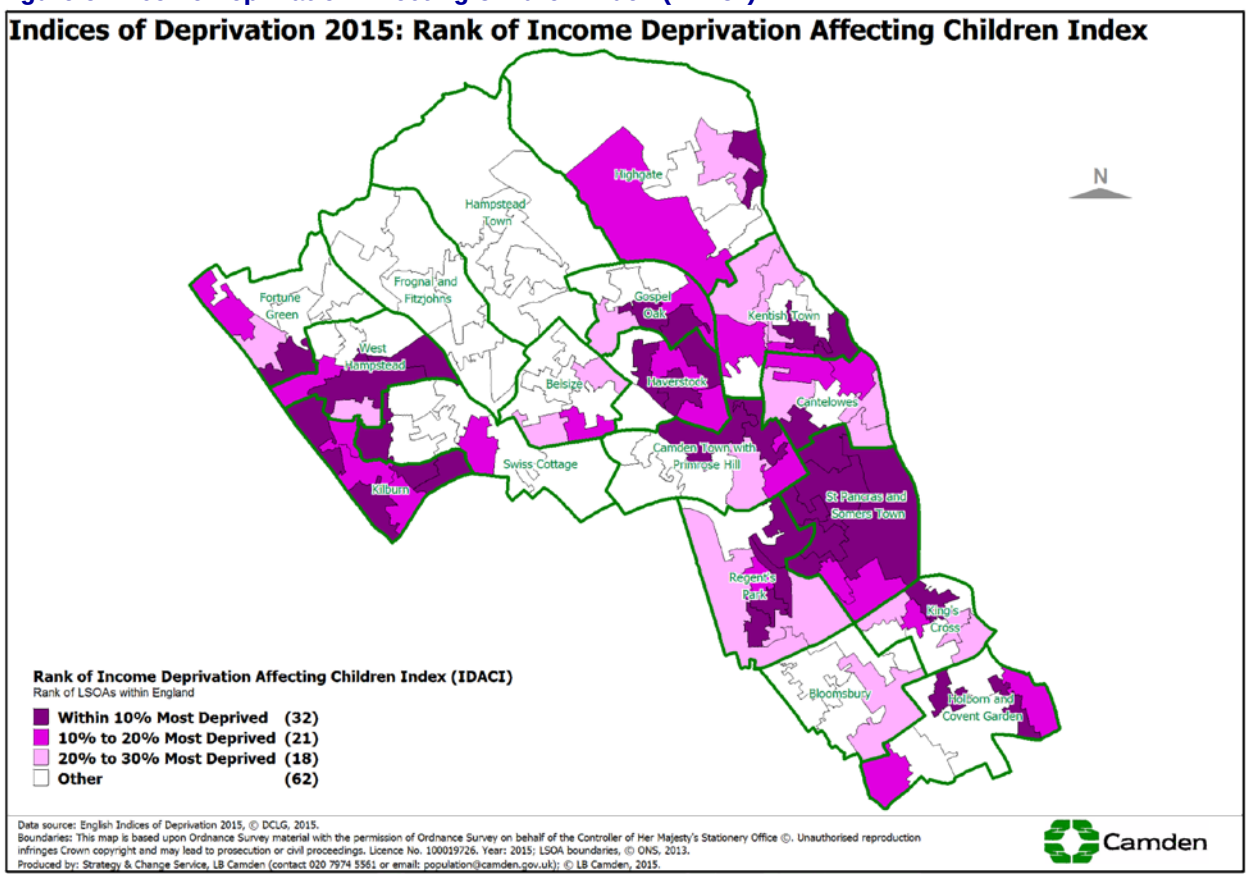
Two sub domains are often picked out to indicate deprivation affecting children (IDACI) and older people (IDAOPI). Table 1 below shows the results for Frognal and Fitzjohns ward for the overall Index of Multiple Deprivation and for the Income sub-domains affecting children and older people. None of the 8 Frognal and Fitzjohns LSOAs fall within the 30% most deprived in England on IDACI (affecting children) and 1 of the 8 falls within the 30% most deprived in England on IDAOPI (affecting older people). See maps below Figs.5 and 6.

Table 1. Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) 2019: LSOAs in Frognal and Fitzjohns

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 (IDACI)		Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index (IDAOPI)	
			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
Frognal and Fitzjohns	E01000878	**128**	29,860	*90.9*	19,382	*59.0*	21,174	*64.5*
	E01000879	**126**	29,597	*90.1*	31,620	*96.3*	22,868	*69.6*
	E01000880	**122**	29,333	*89.3*	32,085	*97.7*	20,608	*62.7*
	E01000881	**93**	20,586	*62.7*	23,074	*70.3*	9,680	*29.5*
	E01000882	**133**	31,192	*95.0*	32,451	*98.8*	27,194	*82.8*
	E01000883	**107**	25,075	*76.3*	25,919	*78.9*	14,003	*42.6*
	E01000884	**131**	30,248	*92.1*	31,228	*95.1*	30,355	*92.4*
	E01000885	**118**	28,290	*86.1*	31,264	*95.2*	23,601	*71.9*

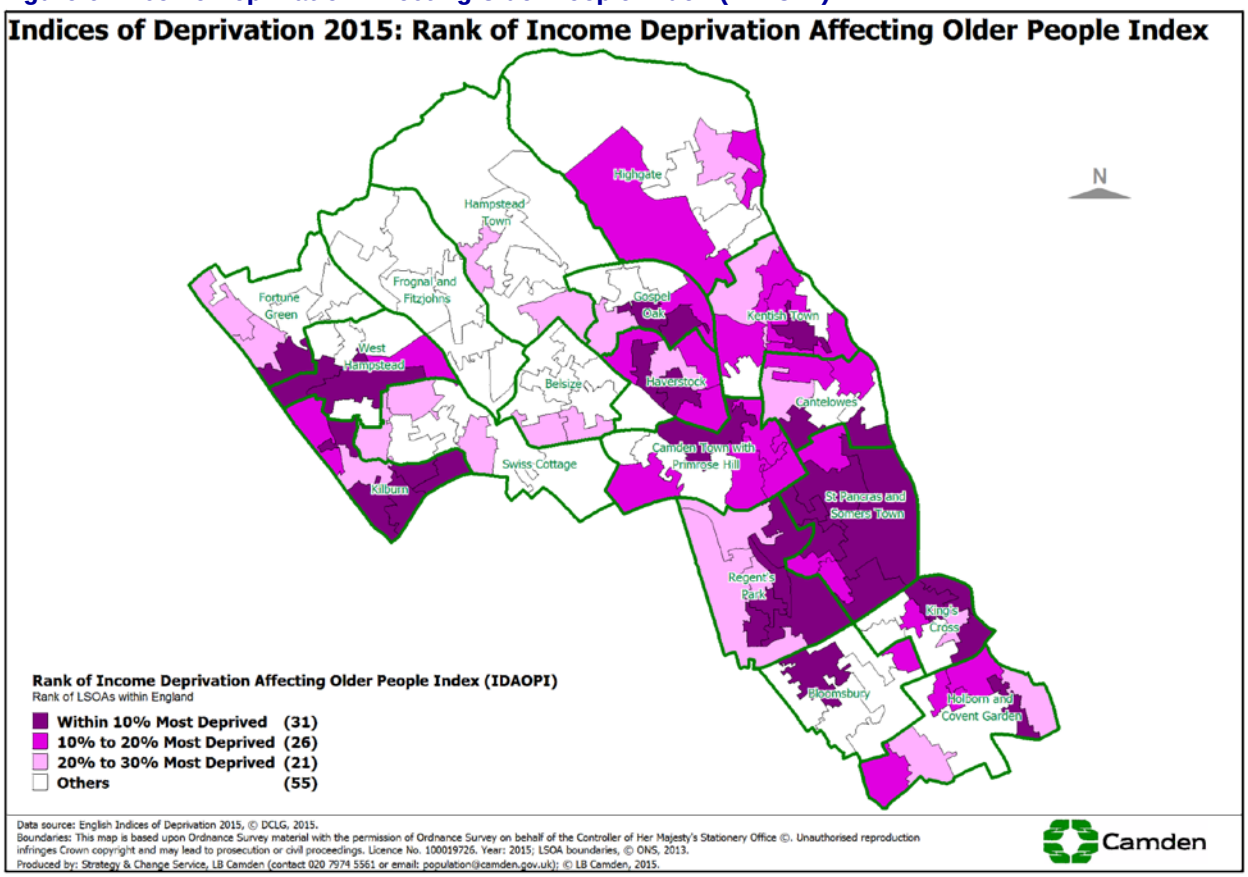
Source: English Indices of Deprivation 2019, © DCLG, 2019.

Figure 5. Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI)



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

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



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

Employment

There are no up to date data 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 2018 that there were 6,000 jobs located in Frognal and Fitzjohns. The largest sectors providing employment are in *Public Services* (2,250; 38%); *Communication & Financial Services* (1,250; 21%); and *Professional & Business Services* (1,250; 21%). Employment levels in the ward have increased by 1,600 (36%) 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 Frognal and Fitzjohns ward: Employment & Support Allowance (150); Disability Living Allowance (105); and Income Support (30), followed by those in receipt of Incapacity Benefit & Severe Disablement Allowance (5). See table 2 below.

Table 2. DWP Working aged Benefits Claimants, Frognal and Fitzjohns, November 2018

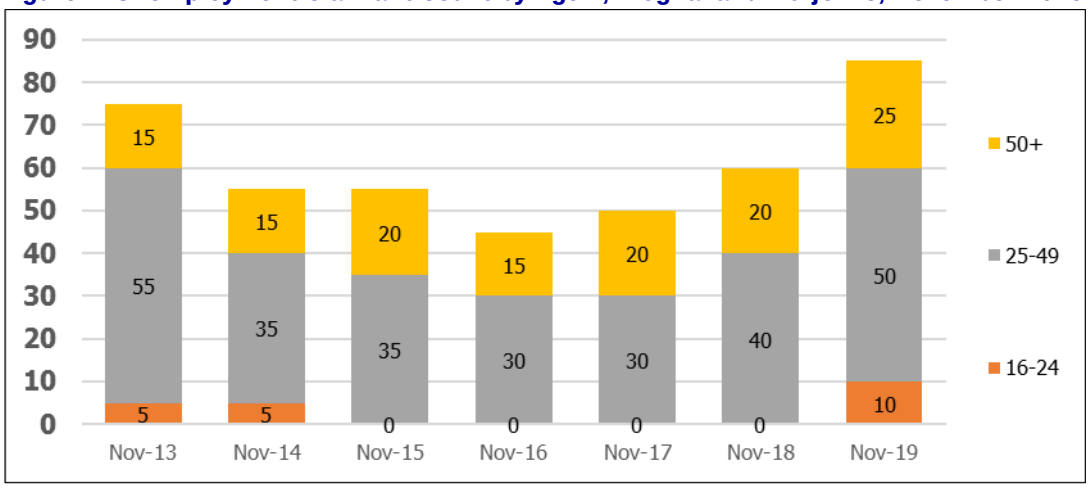
Benefit type	Claimants
Employment & Support Allowance	150
Incapacity Benefit & Severe Disablement Allowance	5
Income Support	30
Disability Living Allowance	105

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 claimants[10] - referred to as the *Claimant Count*. In November 2019, there were 80 claimants in Frognal and Fitzjohns, ranking 17[h] highest by ward. Between November 2018 and November 2019, the count increased by 20 (33%), less than the 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 Age[11], Frognal and Fitzjohns, November 2019



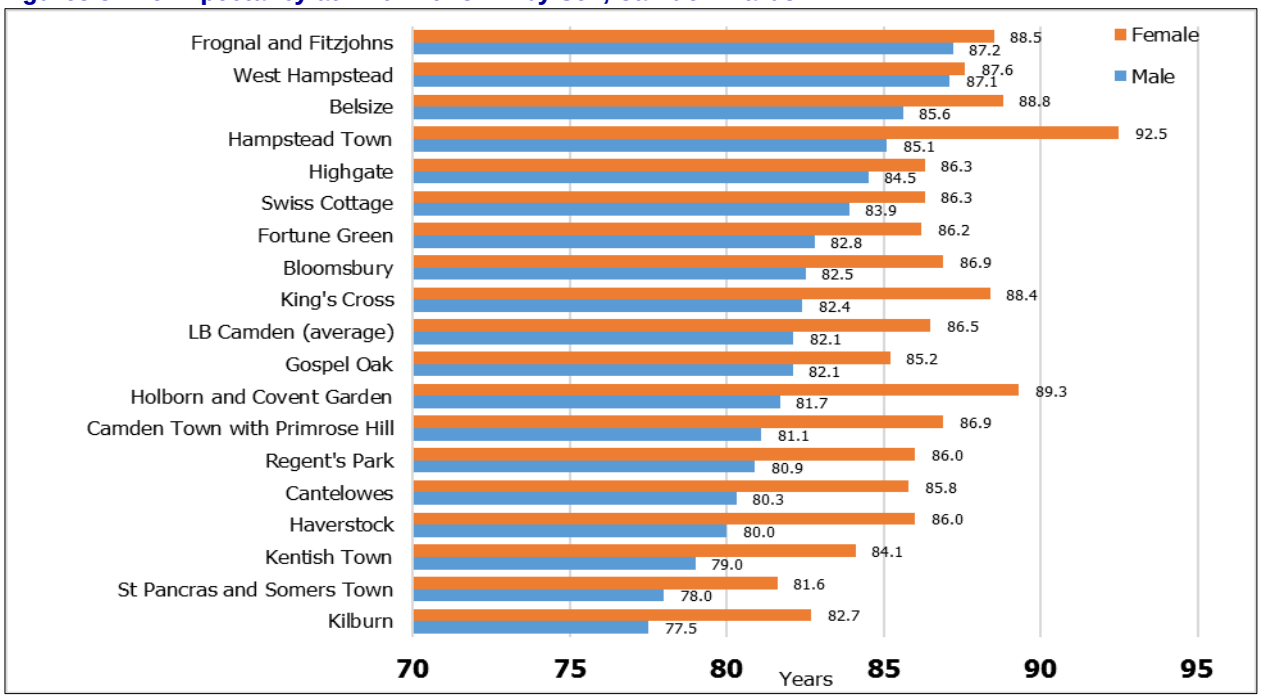
Source: DWP, via NOMIS, © 2020

[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 2013-17[12]. This shows that the life expectancy at birth for a male in Frognal and Fitzjohns is 87.2 years compared to the Camden average of 82.1 and ranks highest amongst Camden wards. For a female, average life expectancy is 88.5 years compared to the Camden average of 86.5 and ranks 4th highest. See Fig.8 below.

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

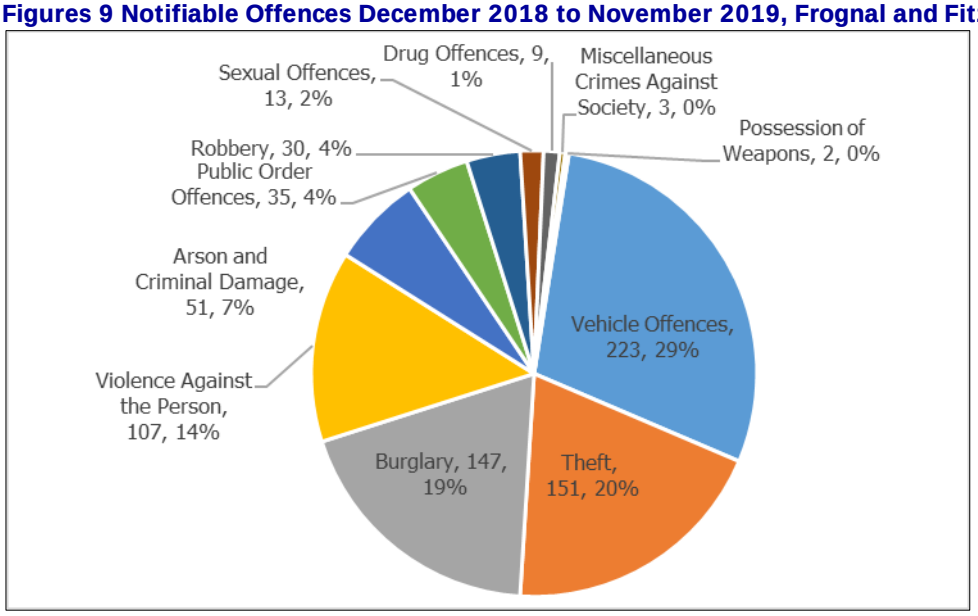


Source: ONS © Crown Copyright 2019.

Crime

The latest crime data for wards are for the 12 months to November 2019[13]. During the period there were 771 notifiable offences relating to Frognal and Fitzjohns ward, the lowest number of offences by ward, 2% of all offences recorded in Camden. The ward saw a 12% increase in offences compared to the previous year. The most common offences were *Vehicle offences* (223; 29%); *Theft* (151; 20%); and Burglary (147; 19%). See figure 9.

Figures 9 Notifiable Offences December 2018 to November 2019, Frognal and Fitzjohns



[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.

Ward Profile 2020

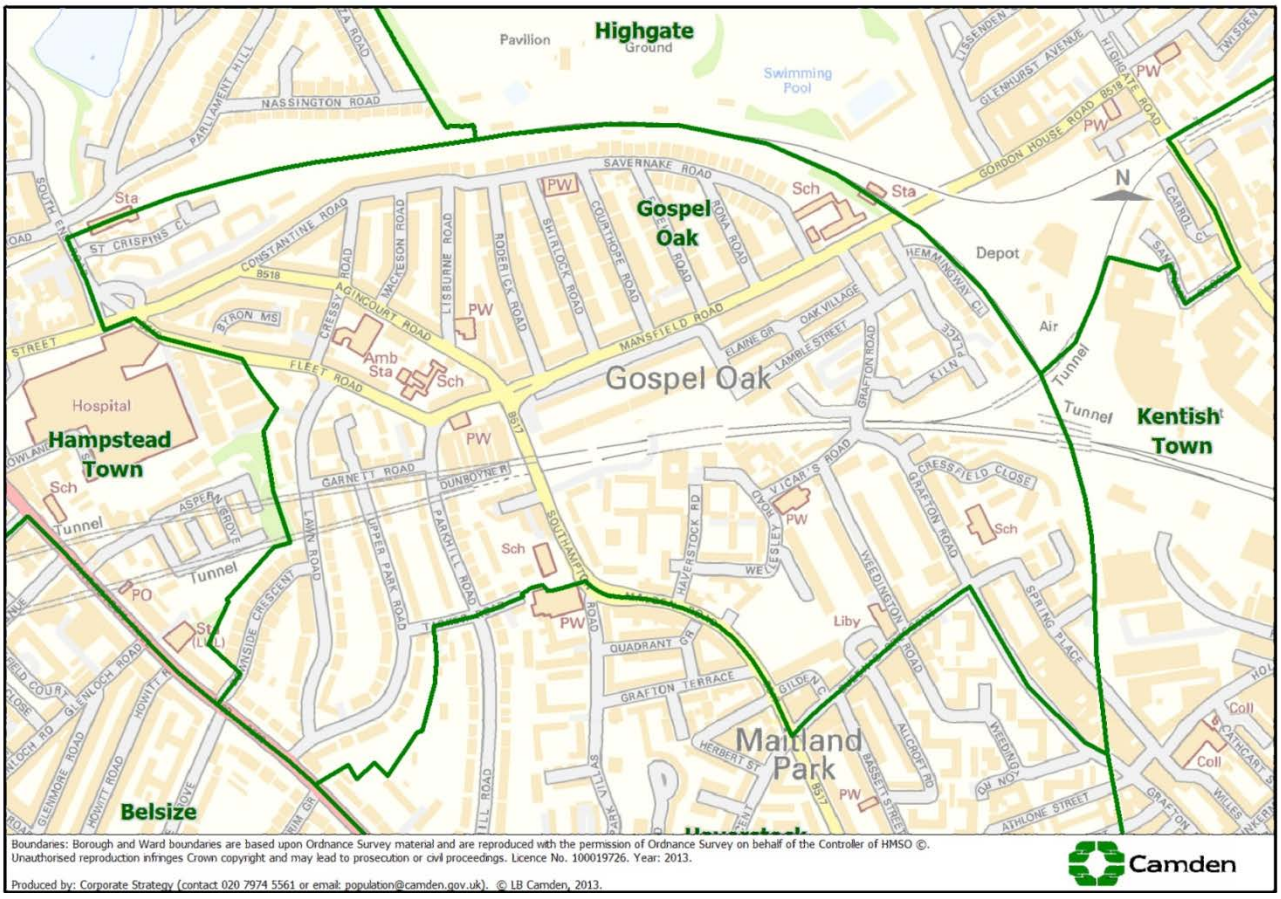
Strategy & Change, January 2020

Gospel Oak Ward

The most detailed profile of Gospel Oak 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 and from administrative data.

Location

Gospel Oak ward is located geographically to the mid-north of Camden. It is bordered to the north by Highgate ward; to the west by Hampstead Town ward; to the south by Belsize ward and Haverstock ward; and to the east by Kentish Town ward.



Population

The current resident population[2] of Gospel Oak ward at mid-2019 is 12,300 people, ranking 15th by population size. The population density is 179 persons per hectare, ranking 6th highest in Camden, compared to the Camden average of 114 persons per hectare. Since 2011, the population of Gospel Oak has not grown in line with the overall population of Camden (at 9.7% compared with 13.4%), ranking 14th on percentage growth since 2011.

[1] Further 2011 Census cross-tabulations of data are available (email poplation@camden.gov.uk).
[2] GLA 2017-based Projections 'Camden Development, Capped AHS', © GLA, 2019.

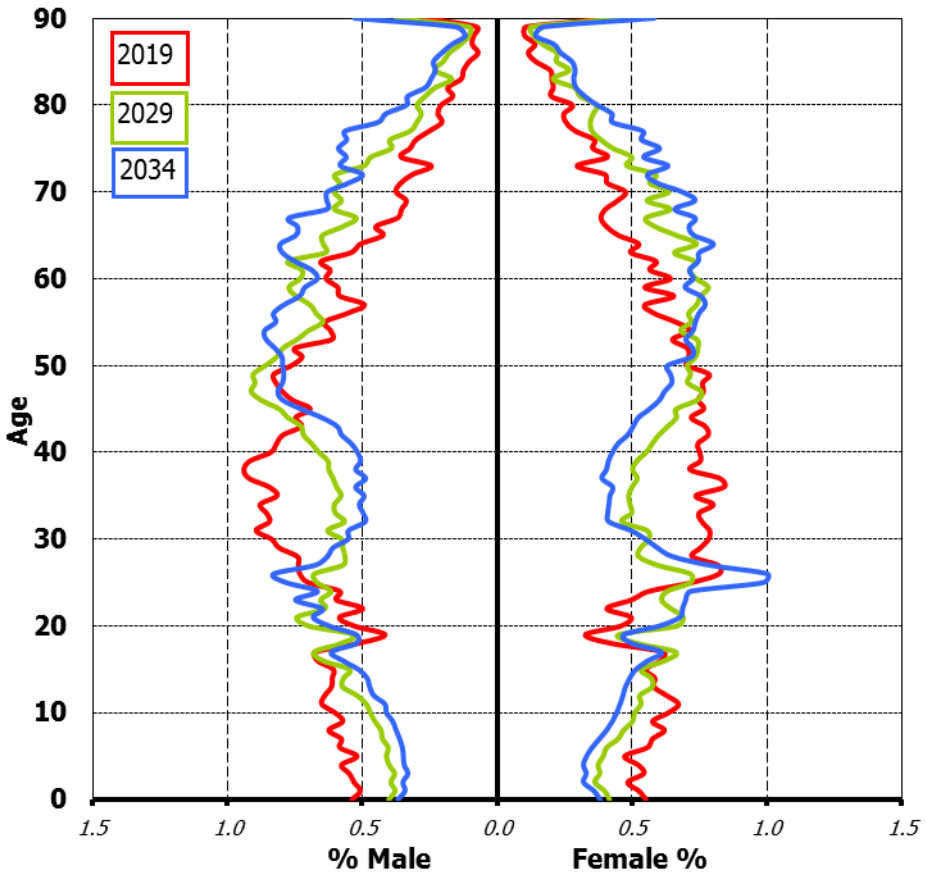
Gospel Oak is forecast to grow by 100 residents (0.2%) over the next 10 years to 2029. The components of population change show a positive natural change (more births than deaths) over the period of +400 and a net change due to migration of -300. Births in the wards are forecast to decrease from the current 130 a year to 100 per year by 2029, while deaths increase from the current 70 a year to 80 a year.

Age

Gospel Oak has a relatively older population profile with a mean age of 39.5 years compared to Camden's overall 38.3 years and ranks 13th youngest by mean age and 13th youngest by median age. Split into the dependency measure age groups: children (under 16), working age (16-64) and 'retirement age' (65+): 18.4% of the population are children aged under 16, just over two thirds are working aged (67.5%) and older people aged 65+ account for 14.1% of the population. The dependency ratio for Gospel Oak residents is 48.2[3], higher by comparison with the Camden average (38.0).

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. Over the projection period shown, the Gospel Oak population has progressively smaller proportions of children aged under 14, a higher proportion of children/young adults aged 18-24; lower proportions of working age people aged 28-45; and larger proportions of 51+ year olds.

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



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

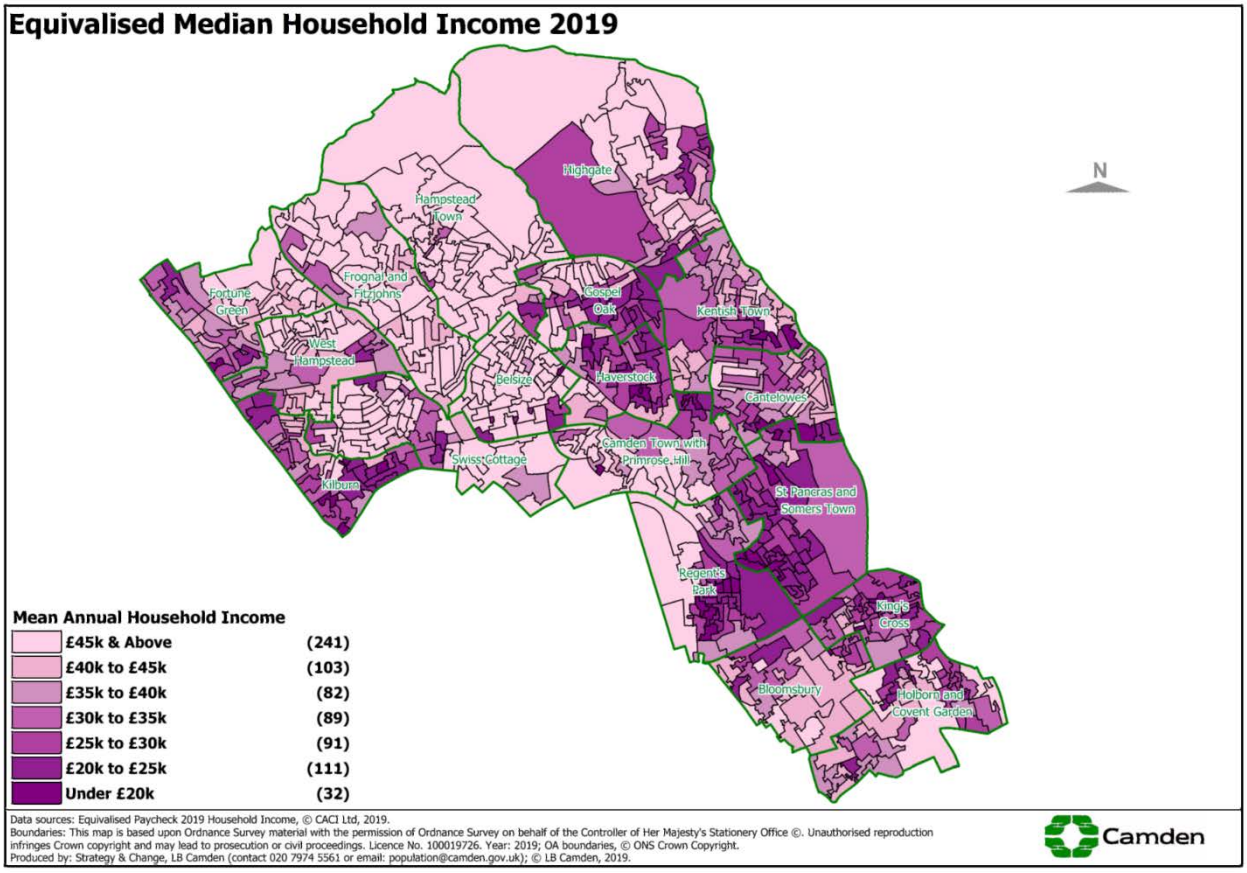
[3] Dependent age groups (0-15 and 65+) constitute 48.2% of the size of the working age population (16-64). The higher the ratio the more dependent the population is. The Camden average is 38.0%.

Household income

Estimates of equivalised household income for 2019[4] 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 Gospel Oak ward falls to the lower portion of the range at £32,068, ranking 13th highest for median and for 13th for mean (£39,050) household income.

The map in Fig.2 below shows the median household income by Output Area[5]. There is a concentration of households with lower median household incomes in Gospel Oak ward, especially to the south-east and mid-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 measure[6]. The same data expressed by ward suggests that 30.8% of children in Gospel Oak ward live in poverty, ranking 6th highest by ward in Camden.

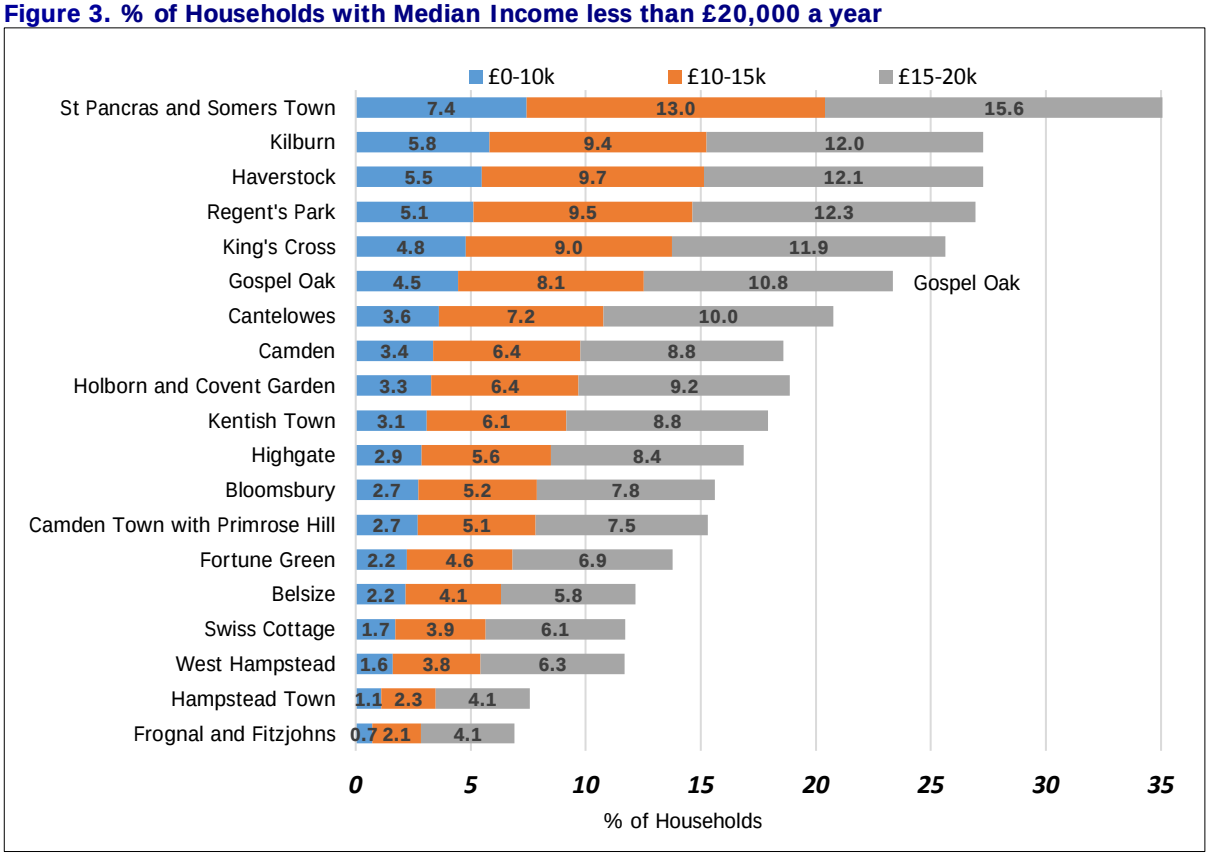
[4] Equivalised *Paycheck* household income data for 2019, © CACI Ltd. Equivalising reflects the notion that, for example, a household of five will need a higher income than a single person living alone to enjoy a comparable standard of living. CACI calculate an 'equivalence value' for households, based 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 definitively[7].

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



Source: Paycheck 2019, © CACI Ltd.

Deprivation

The Indices of Deprivation 2019[8] allows for the identification of the areas in England with the highest proportion of people and households experiencing deprivation. The data is calculated at LSOA[9] 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 Gospel Oak is ranked the 8th most deprived ward.

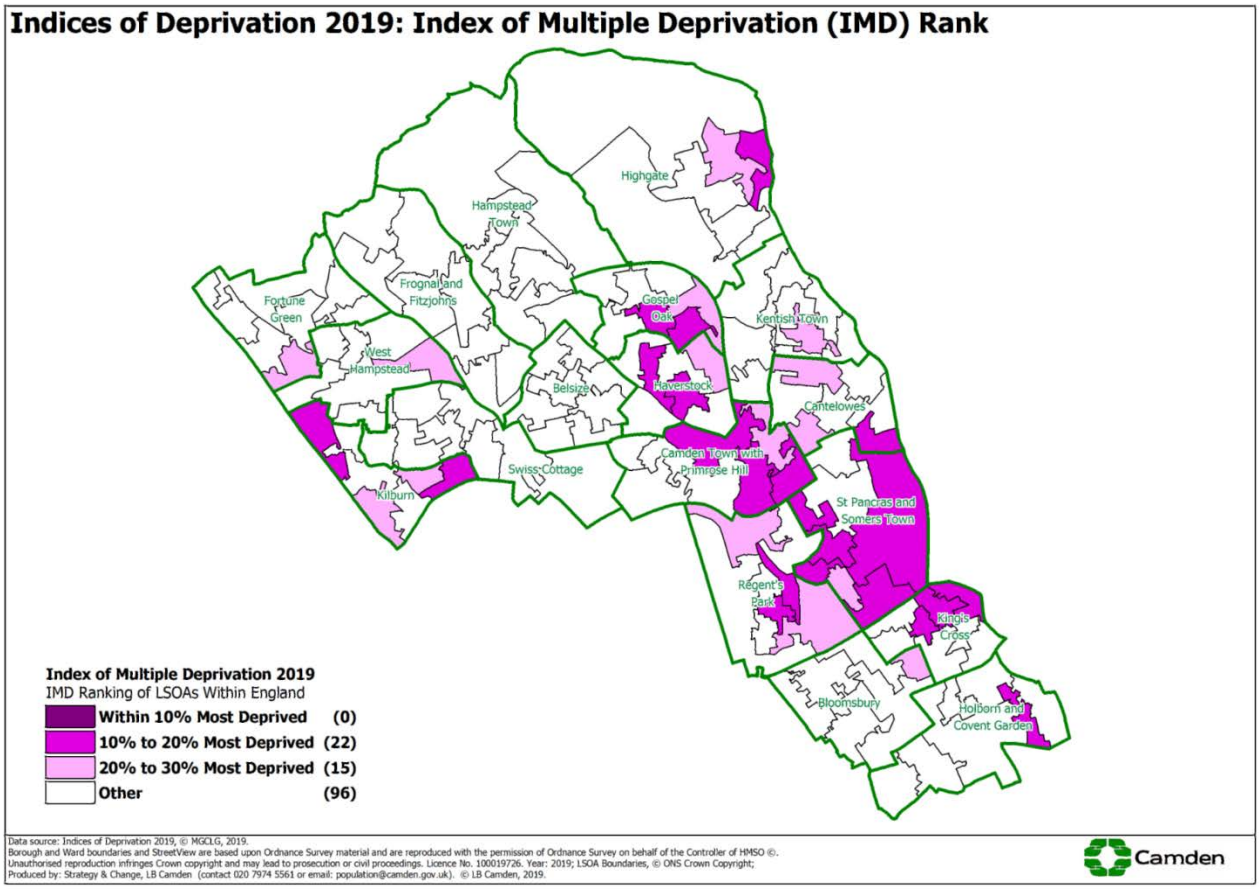
Results for Camden show that there are concentrations of LSOAs within Camden that on the rankings of IMD fall within the highest levels in England. Gospel Oak ward contains 2 LSOAs that fall within the 20% most deprived LSOAs in England and 1 that falls within the 20-30% most deprived LSOAs in England. Gospel Oak's most deprived LSOA (E01000890) is the most deprived LSOA in Camden and falls within the 12.2% most deprived LSOAs 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.

[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 7 LSOAs in Gospel Oak ward (E01000886-E01000892).

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



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

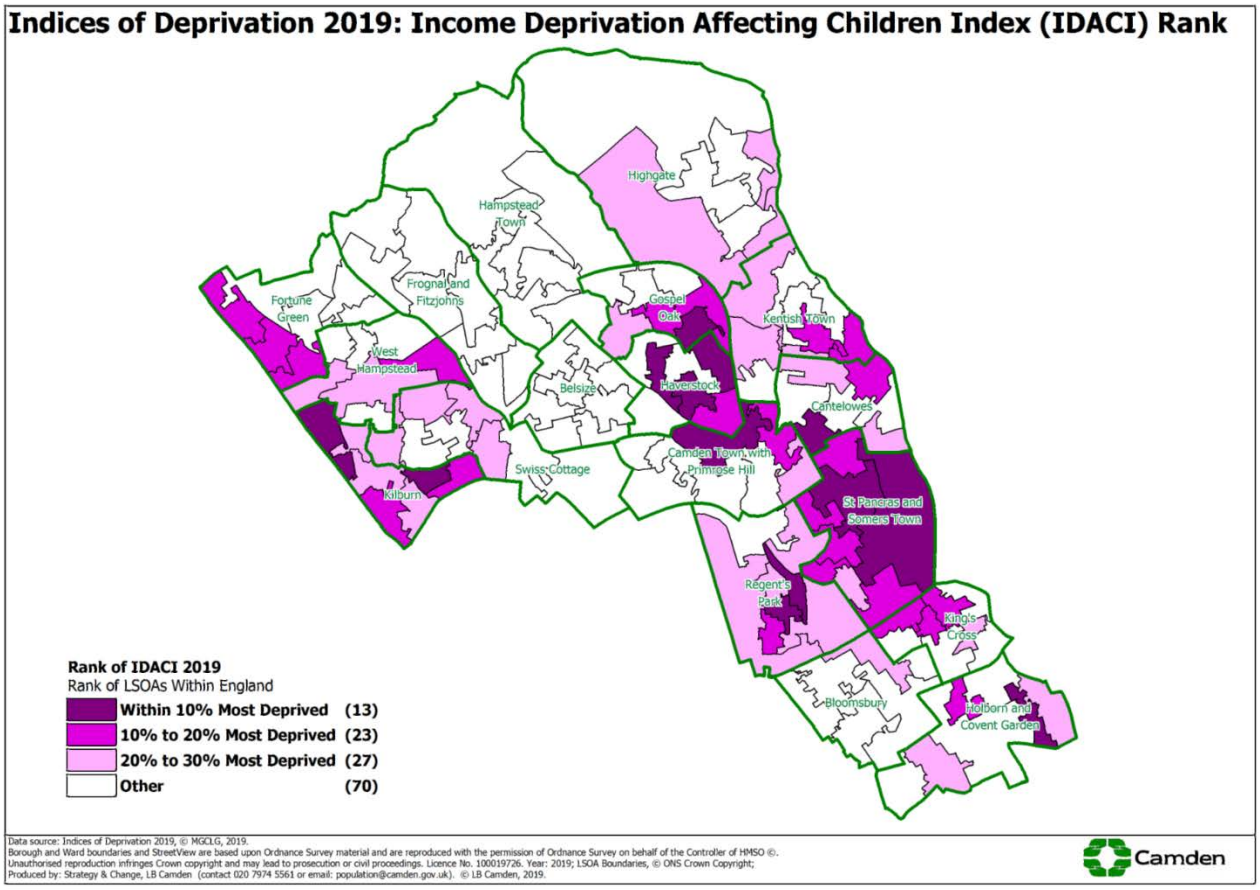
Two sub domains are often picked out to indicate deprivation affecting children (IDACI) and older people (IDAOPI). Table 1 below shows the results for Gospel Oak ward for the overall Index of Multiple Deprivation and for the Income sub-domains affecting children and older people. 3 of the 7 Gospel Oak LSOAs fall within the 18% most deprived in England on IDACI (affecting children). 2 out of the 7 LSOAs fall within the 5.3% most deprived in England on IDAOPI (affecting older people). See maps below Figs.5 and 6.

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

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 (IDACI)		Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index (IDAOPI)	
			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
Gospel Oak	E01000886	**110**	25,622	*78.0*	21,136	*64.4*	19,071	*58.1*
	E01000887	**97**	20,985	*63.9*	15,116	*46.0*	15,285	*46.5*
	E01000888	**87**	19,356	*58.9*	21,821	*66.4*	16,534	*50.3*
	E01000889	**26**	7,620	*23.2*	3,728	*11.4*	4,861	*14.8*
	E01000890	**1**	4,006	*12.2*	5,852	*17.8*	919	*2.8*
	E01000891	**6**	4,795	*14.6*	2,626	*8.0*	1,737	*5.3*
	E01000892	**77**	18,135	*55.2*	8,376	*25.5*	11,767	*35.8*

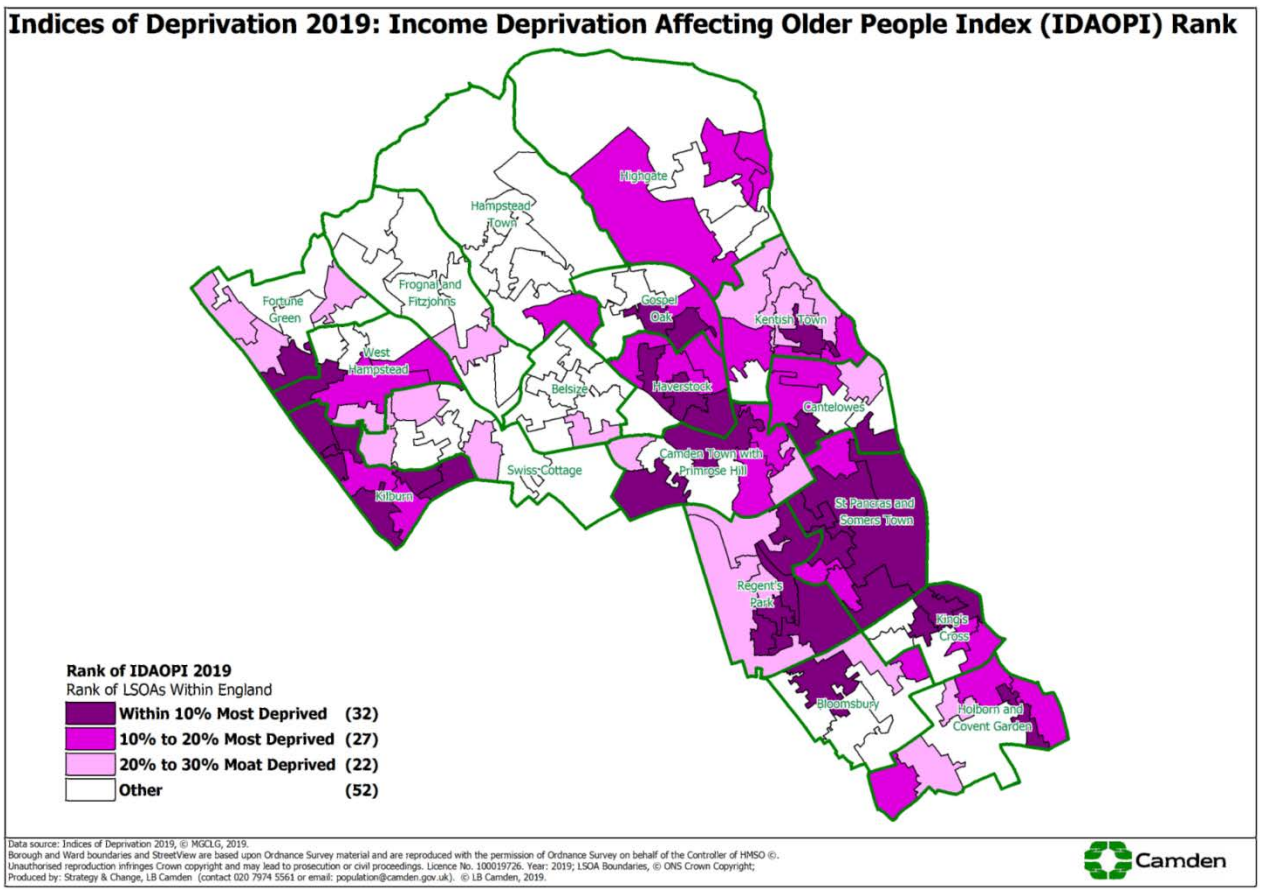
Source: English Indices of Deprivation 2019, © MHCLG, 2019.

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



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

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



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

Employment

There are no up to date data 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 2018 that there were 3,000 jobs located in Gospel Oak. The largest sectors providing employment are in *Public Services* (1,500; 50%); *Professional & Business Services* (600; 20%); and *Distribution & Hospitality* (350; 12%). Employment levels in the ward have increased by 700 (30%) 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 Gospel Oak ward: Employment & Support Allowance (635); Disability Living Allowance (380); and Income Support (150), followed by those in receipt of Incapacity Benefit & Severe Disablement Allowance (20). See table 2 below.

Table 2. DWP Working aged Benefits Claimants, Gospel Oak, November 2018

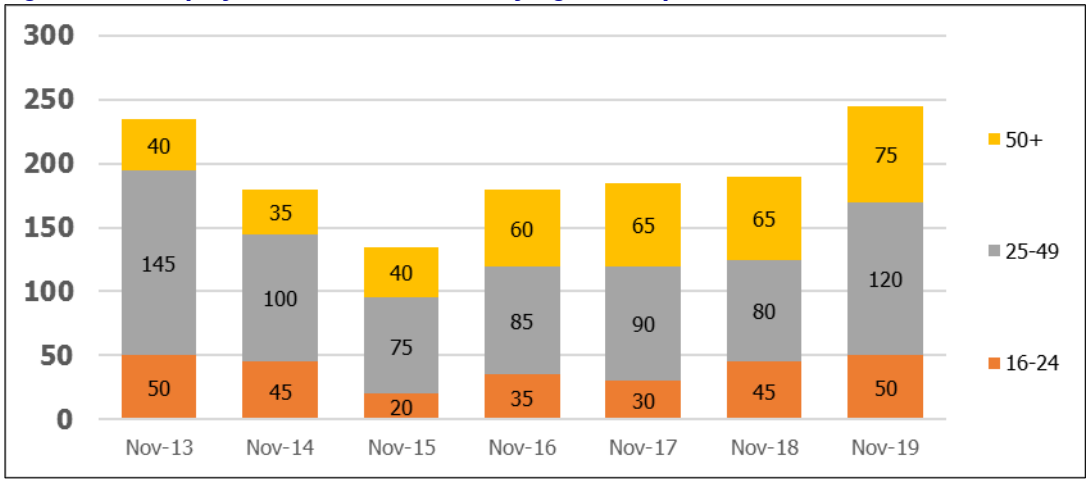
Benefit type	Claimants
Employment & Support Allowance	635
Incapacity Benefit & Severe Disablement Allowance	20
Income Support	150
Disability Living Allowance	380

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 claimants[10] - referred to as the *Claimant Count*. In November 2019, there were 245 claimants in Gospel Oak, ranking 9th highest by ward. Between November 2018 and November 2019, the count increased by 55 (29%), lower than the 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 Age[11], Gospel Oak, November 2019



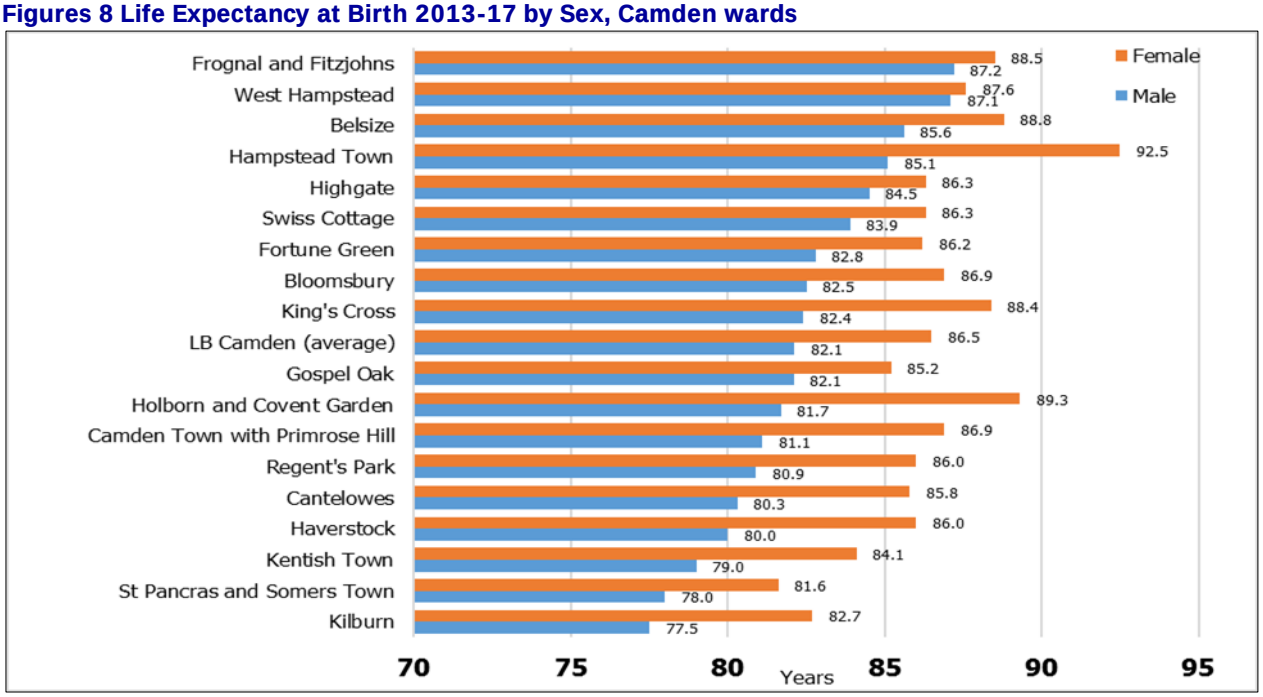
Source: DWP, via NOMIS, © 2020

[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 2013-17[12]. This shows that the life expectancy at birth for a male in Gospel Oak is 82.1 years compared to the Camden average of 82.1 and ranks 10th highest amongst Camden wards. For a female, average life expectancy is 85.2 years compared to the Camden average of 86.5 and ranks 15th highest.
See Fig.8 below.

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

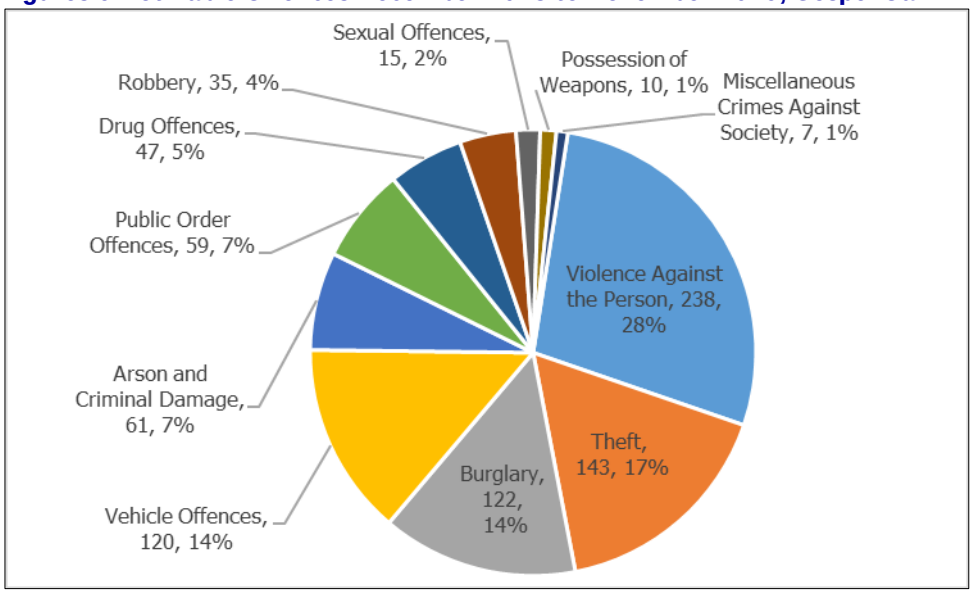


Source: ONS © Crown Copyright 2019.

Crime

The latest crime data for wards are for the 12 months to November 2019[13]. During the period there were 857 notifiable offences relating to Gospel Oak ward, the 16th highest number of offences by ward, 2% of all offences recorded in Camden. The ward saw a 7% decrease in offences compared to the previous year. By far the most common offences were *Violence against the person* (238; 28%); *Theft* (143; 17%); and *Burglary* (122; 14%). See figure 9.

Figures 9 Notifiable Offences December 2018 to November 2019, Gospel Oak



[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.

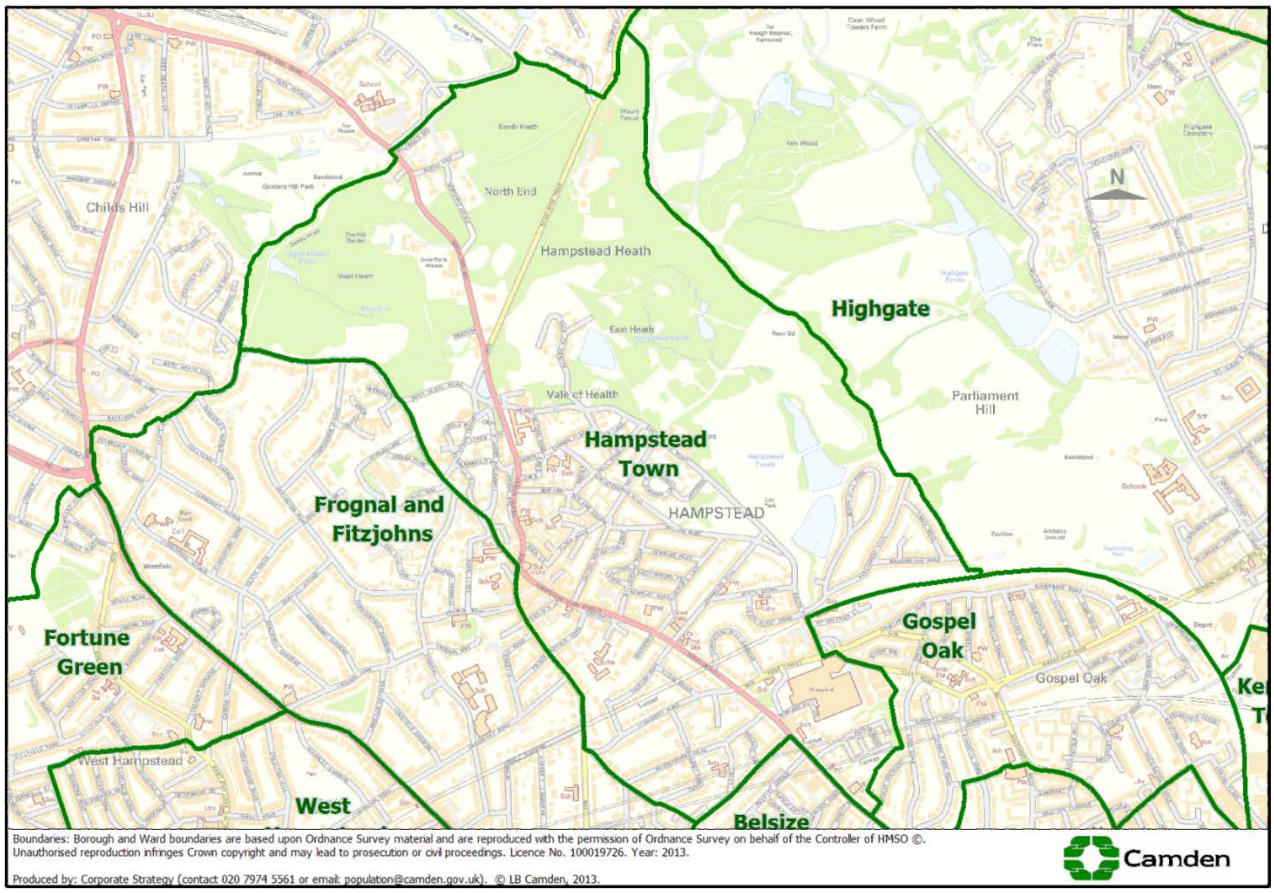
Ward Profile 2020
Hampstead Town Ward

Strategy & Change, January 2020

The most detailed profile of Hampstead Town 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 and from administrative data.

Location

Hampstead Town ward is located geographically to the north of Camden. It is bordered to the west by Frognal and Fitzjohns ward; to the south by Belsize ward and Gospel Oak ward; to the east by Highgate ward; and to the north by the London Borough of Barnet.



Population

The current resident population[2] of Hampstead Town ward at mid-2019 is 12,100 people, ranking 16th by population size. The population density is 49 persons per hectare, ranking 17th highest in Camden, compared to the Camden average of 114 persons per hectare. Since 2011, the population of Hampstead Town has not grown in line with the overall population of Camden (at 7.5% compared with 13.4%), ranking 17th on percentage growth since 2011.

[1] Further 2011 Census cross-tabulations of data are available (email poplation@camden.gov.uk).
[2] GLA 2017-based Projections 'Camden Development, Capped AHS', © GLA, 2019.

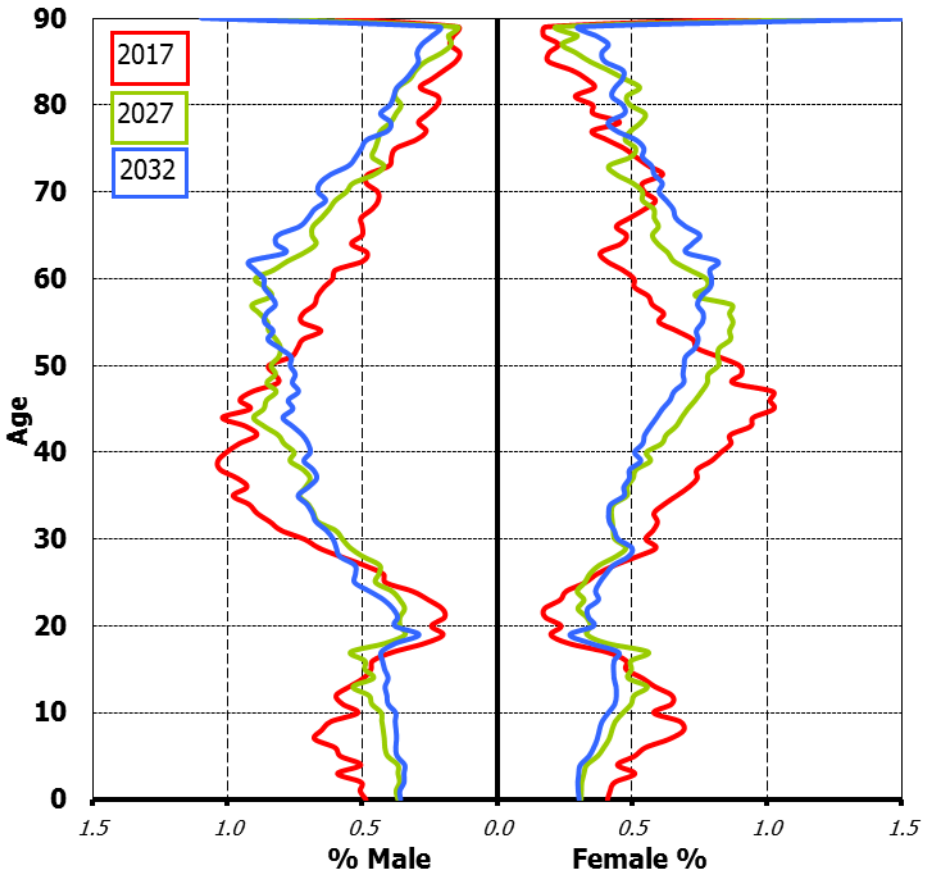
Hampstead Town is forecast to decrease in overall population by 300 (-2.6%) over the next 10 years to 2029. The components of population change show a positive natural change (more births than deaths) over the period of +100 and a net decrease due to migration of -400. Births in the wards are forecast to reduce from the current 100 a year to 80 a year by 2029, while deaths remain at the current 80 a year to 2029.

Age

Hampstead Town has a relatively old population profile with a mean age of 43.2 years compared to Camden's overall 38.3 years and ranks 17th youngest ward by mean age and by median age. Split into the dependency measure age groups: children (under 16), working age (16-64) and 'retirement age' (65+): 17.7% of the population are children aged under 16, less than two thirds are working aged (62.8%) and older people aged 65+ account for 19.5% of the population. The dependency ratio for Hampstead Town residents is 59.3[3], higher by comparison with the Camden average (38.0).

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. Over the projection period shown, the Hampstead Town population has progressively smaller proportions of children aged under 13, a higher proportion of children/young adults aged 14-24; lower proportions of working-aged 28-50; and mainly larger proportions of 50+ year olds.

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



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

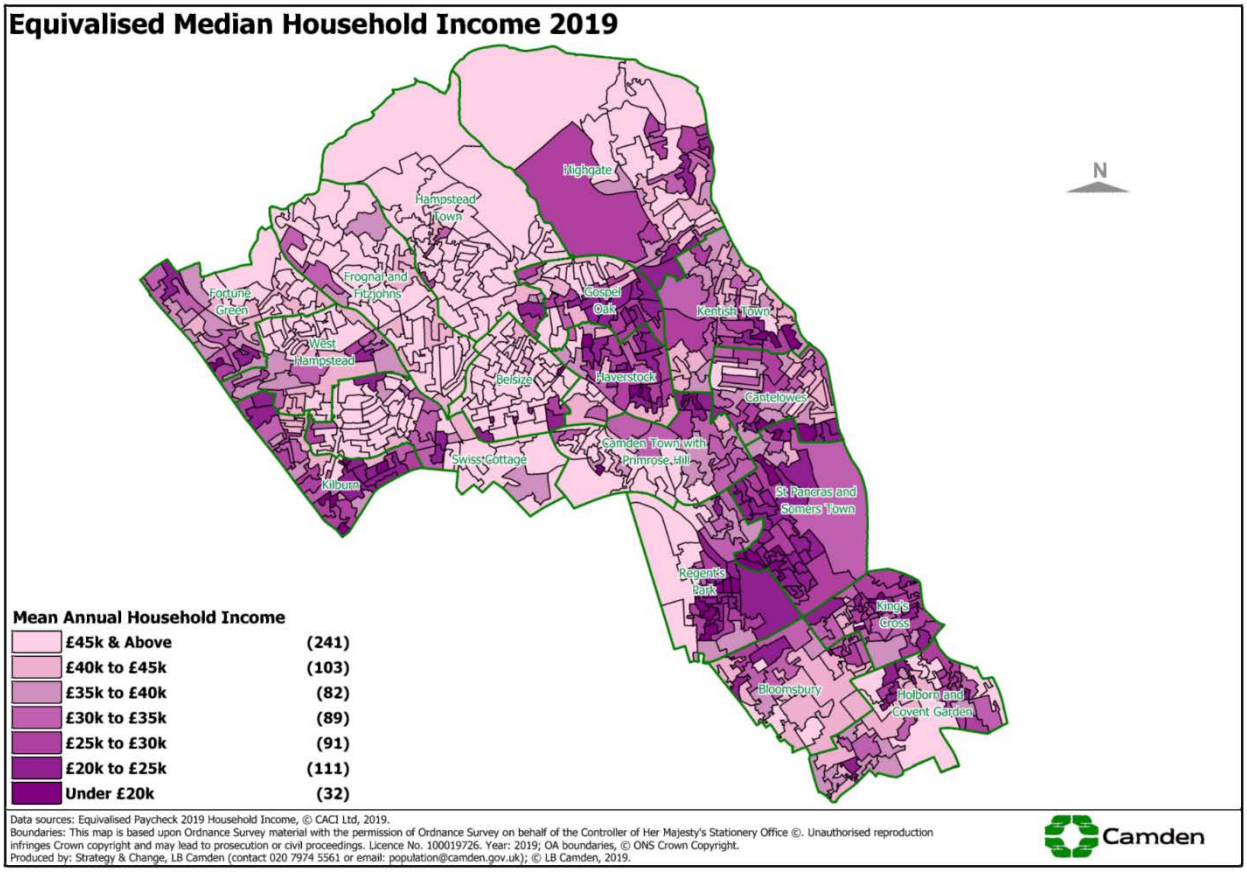
[3] Dependent age groups (0-15 and 65+) constitute 59.3% of the size of the working age population (16-64). The higher the ratio the more dependent the population is. The Camden average is 38.0%.

Household income

Estimates of equivalised household income for 2019[4] 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. Household income in Hampstead Town ward ranks the highest for both median and mean (£56,236) household incomes in Camden.

The map in Fig.2 below shows the median household income by Output Area[5]. The ward is mainly dominated by areas of higher median household income but there are output areas to the mid-west of the ward with lower median incomes.

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 measure[6]. The same data expressed by ward suggests that just 9.2% of children in Hampstead Town ward live in poverty, ranking the lowest by ward in Camden.

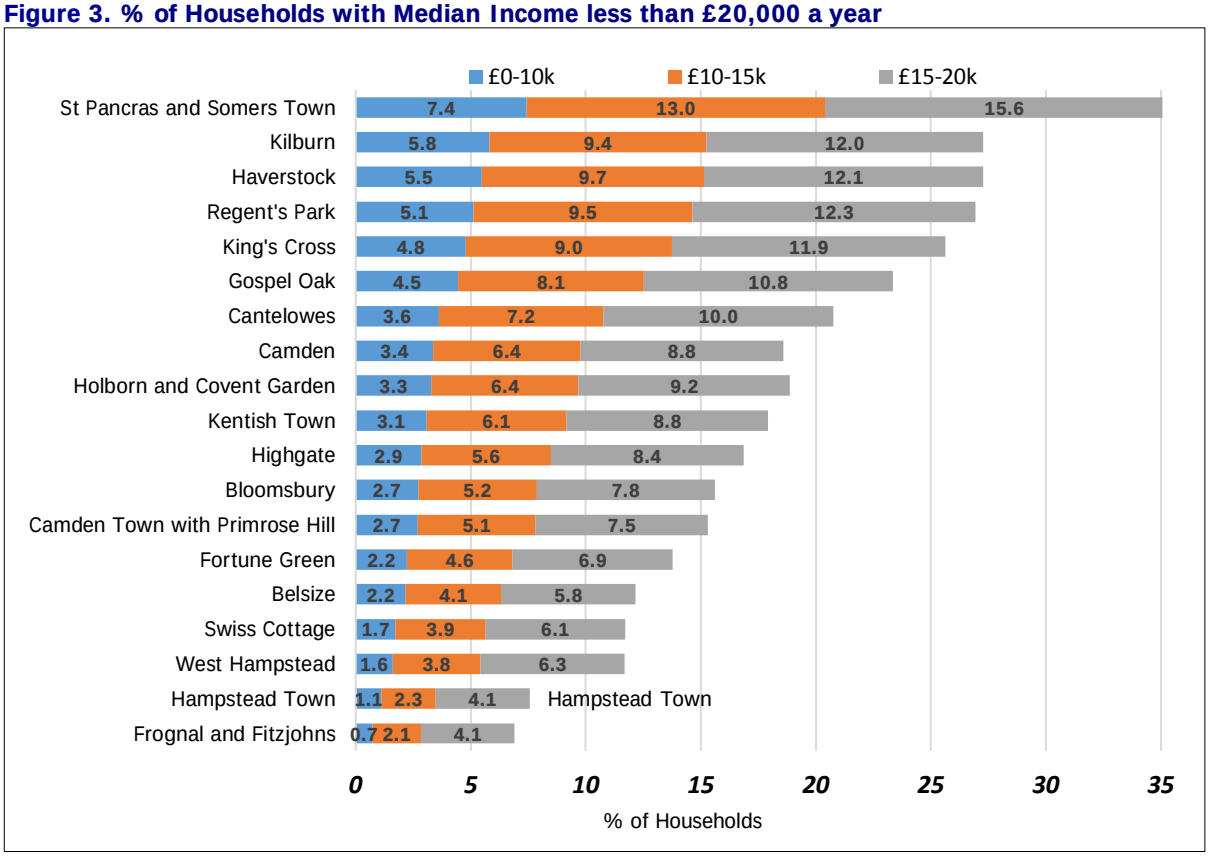
[4] Equivalised *Paycheck* household income data for 2019, © CACI Ltd. Equivalising reflects the notion that, for example, a household of five will need a higher income than a single person living alone to enjoy a comparable standard of living. CACI calculate an 'equivalence value' for households, based 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 definitively[7].

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



Source: Paycheck 2019, © CACI Ltd.

Deprivation

The Indices of Deprivation 2019[8] allows for the identification of the areas in England with the highest proportion of people and households experiencing deprivation. The data is calculated at LSOA[9] 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 Hampstead Town ward is ranked the least deprived ward in Camden.

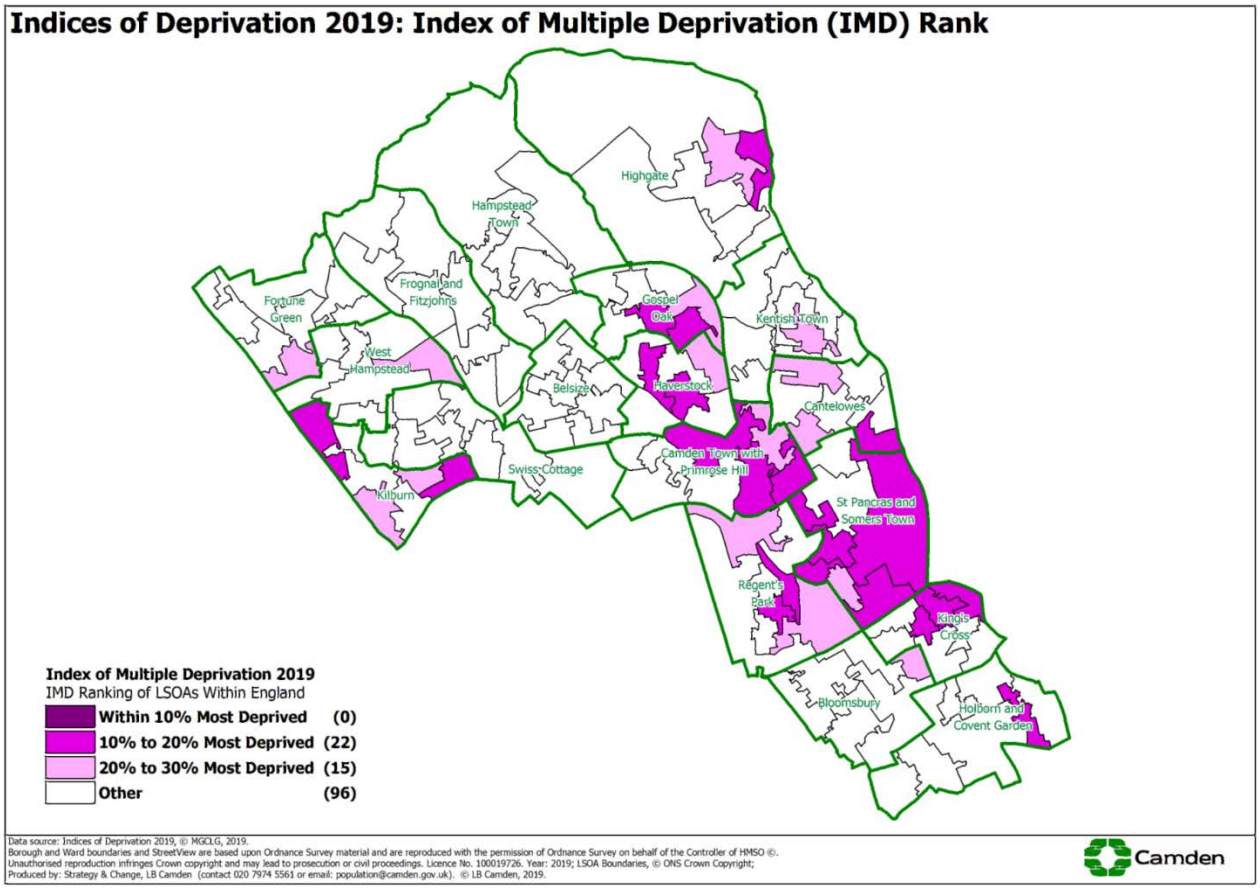
Results for Camden show that there are concentrations of LSOAs within Camden that on the rankings of IMD fall within the highest levels in England. Hampstead Town ward contains no LSOAs that fall within the 30% most deprived LSOAs in England. Hampstead Town's most deprived LSOA (E01000898) is the 98th most deprived LSOA in Camden and falls outside the 68% most deprived LSOAs 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.

[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 7 LSOAs in Hampstead Town ward (E01000893-E01000899).

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



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

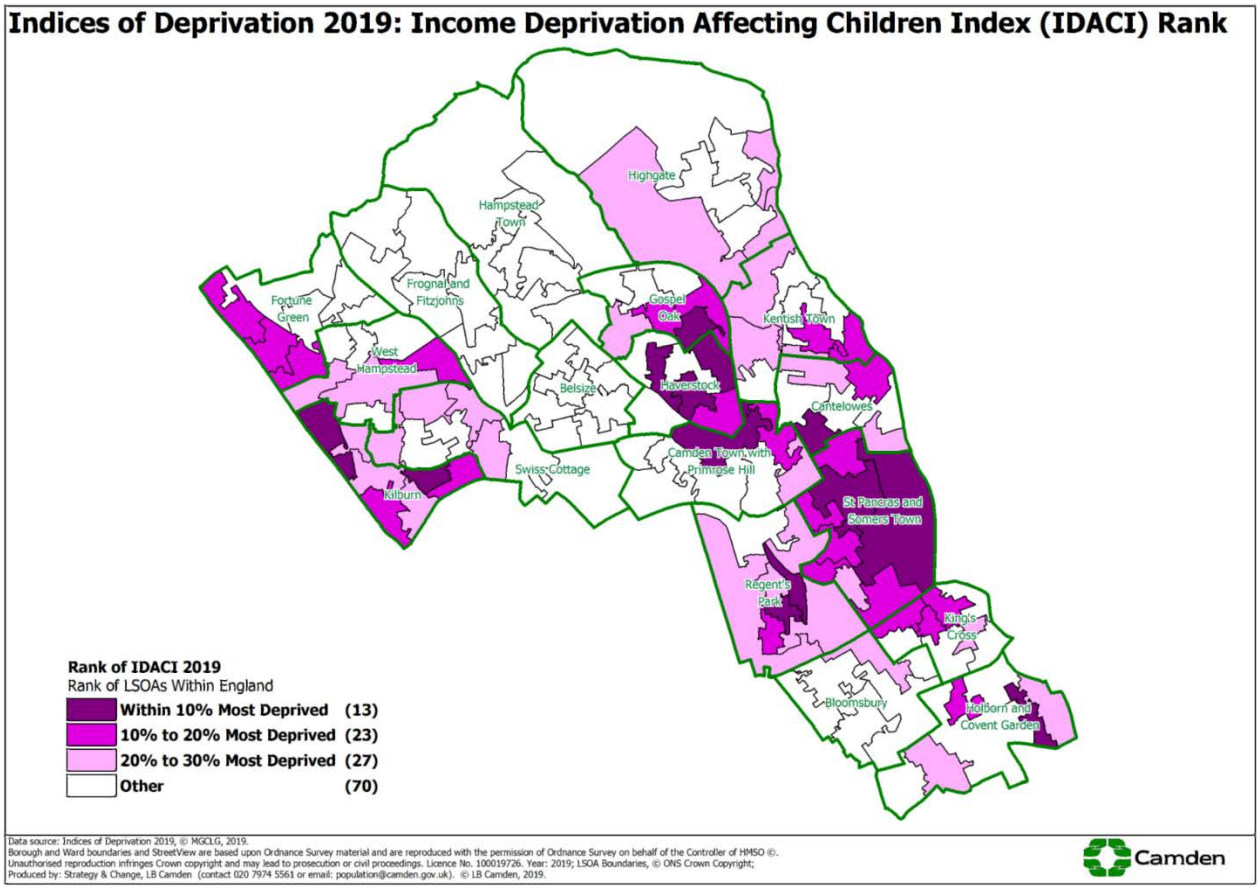
Two sub domains are often picked out to indicate deprivation affecting children (IDACI) and older people (IDAOPI). Table 1 below shows the results for Hampstead Town ward for the overall Index of Multiple Deprivation and for the Income sub-domains affecting children and older people. None of the 7 Hampstead Town LSOAs fall within the 30% most deprived in England on IDACI (affecting children); while 1 out of the 7 LSOAs falls within the 17.2% most deprived in England on IDAOPI (affecting older people). See maps below Figs.5 and 6.

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

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 (IDACI)		Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index (IDAOPI)	
			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
Hampstead Town	E01000893	**130**	30,202	*92.0*	29,972	*91.3*	28,386	*86.4*
	E01000894	**120**	28,780	*87.6*	30,620	*93.2*	29,535	*89.9*
	E01000895	**114**	26,602	*81.0*	22,258	*67.8*	10,127	*30.8*
	E01000896	**127**	29,763	*90.6*	32,281	*98.3*	30,598	*93.2*
	E01000897	**129**	30,122	*91.7*	30,586	*93.1*	29,493	*89.8*
	E01000898	**98**	22,390	*68.2*	18,432	*56.1*	5,603	*17.1*
	E01000899	**125**	29,501	*89.8*	32,557	*99.1*	31,749	*96.7*

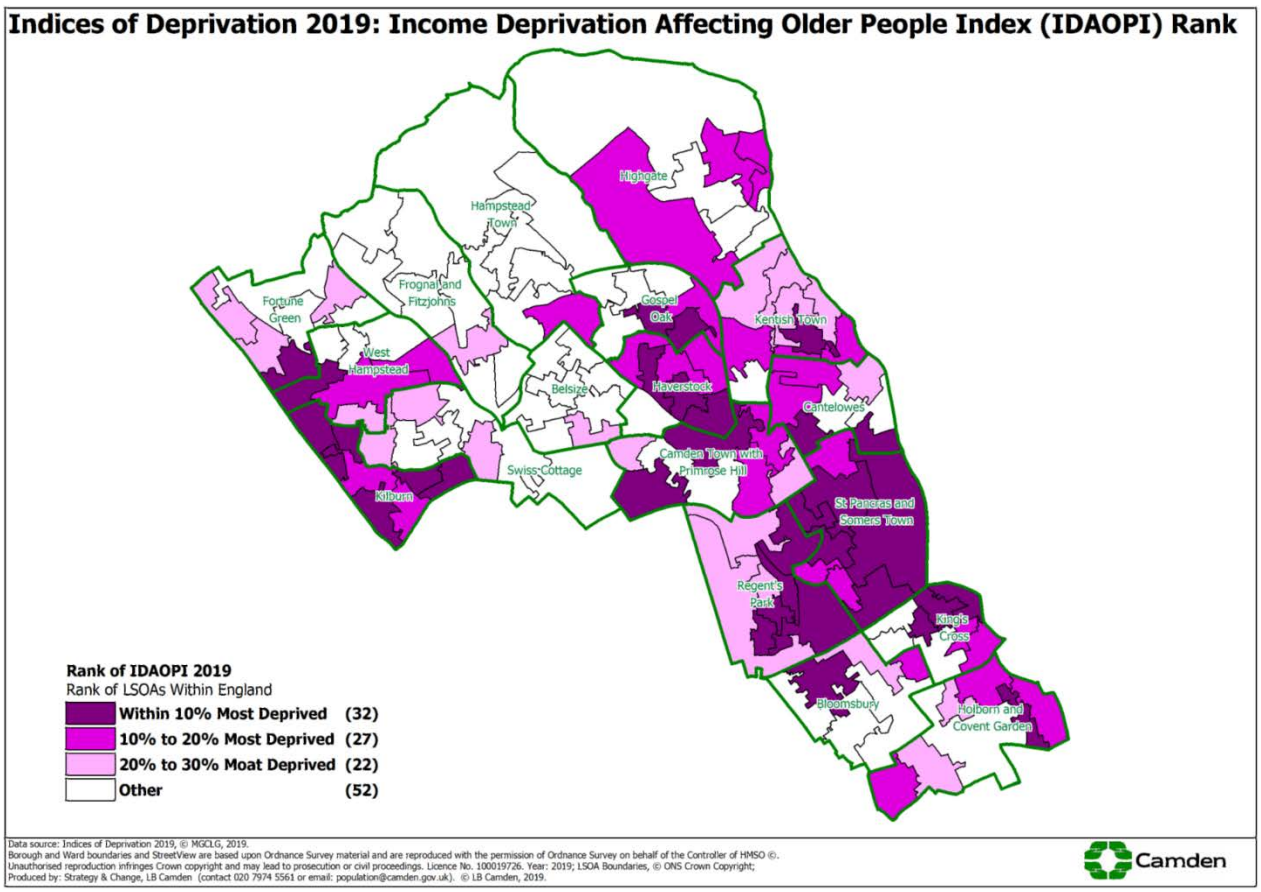
Source: English Indices of Deprivation 2019, © MHCLG, 2019.

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



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

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



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

Employment

There are no up to date data 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 2018 that there were 12,000 jobs located in Hampstead Town ward. The largest sectors providing employment: *Public Services* (7,000; 58%); *Distribution & Hospitality* (2,000; 17%); and *Professional & Business Services* (1,000; 8%). Employment levels in the ward have increased by 1,000 (9%) 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 Hampstead Town ward: Employment & Support Allowance (195); Disability Living Allowance (140); and Income Support (25), followed by those in receipt of Incapacity Benefit & Severe Disablement Allowance (5). See table 2 below.

Table 2. DWP Working aged Benefits Claimants, Hampstead Town, November 2018

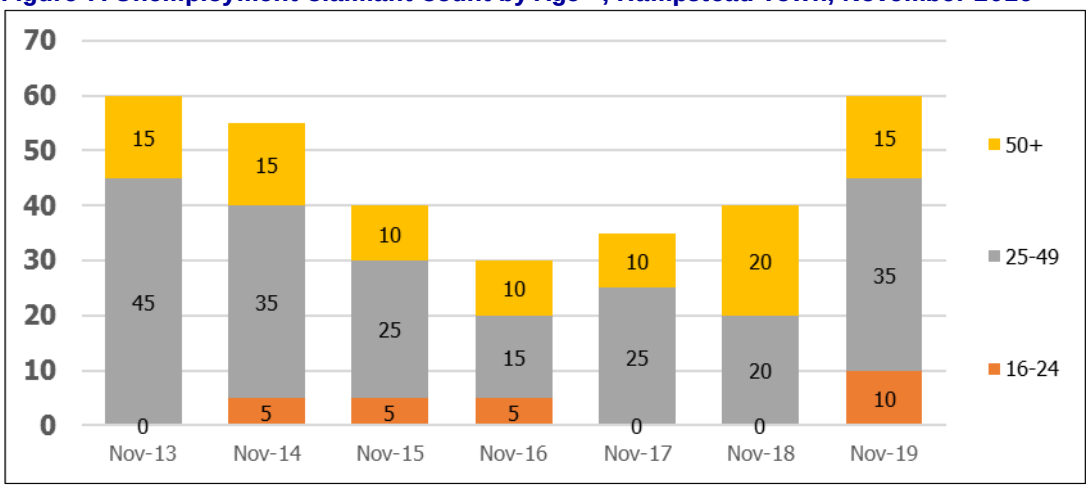
Benefit type	Claimants
Employment & Support Allowance	195
Incapacity Benefit & Severe Disablement Allowance	5
Income Support	25
Disability Living Allowance	140

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 claimants[10] - referred to as the *Claimant Count*. In November 2019, there were 60 claimants in Hampstead Town, ranking the lowest number by ward. Between November 2018 and November 2019, the count increased by 20 (50%), higher than the 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 Age[11], Hampstead Town, November 2019



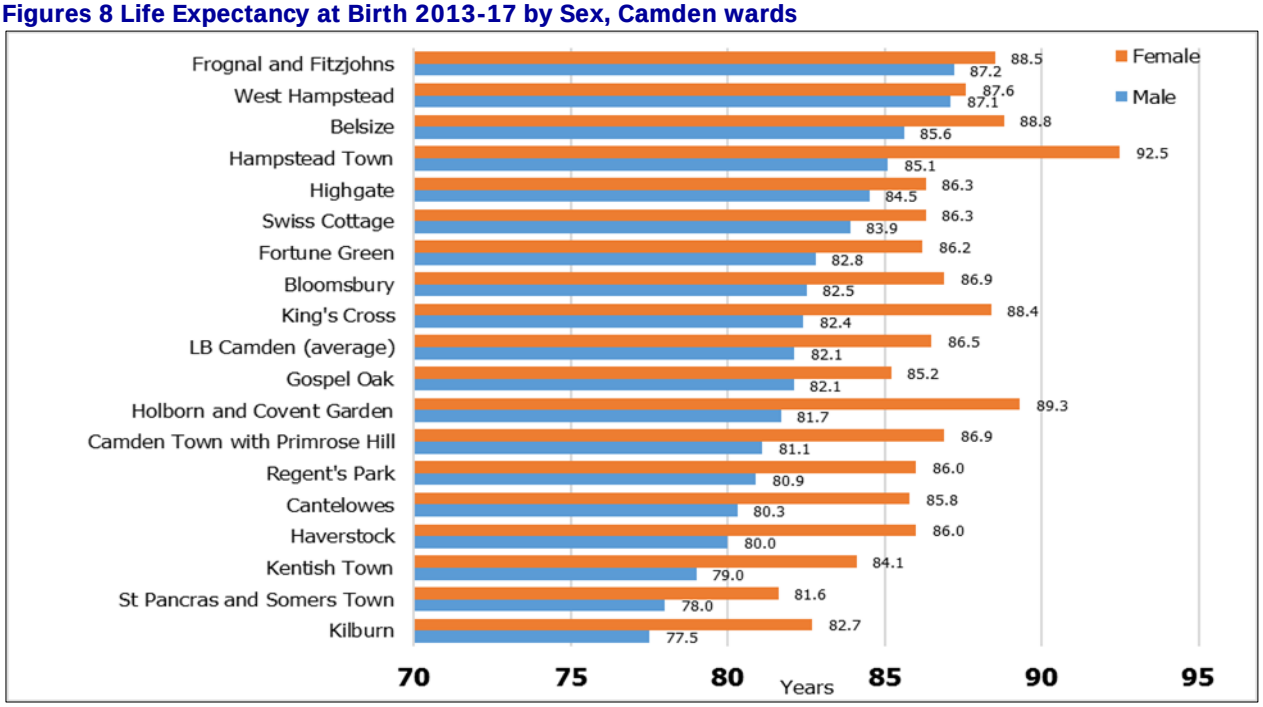
Source: DWP, via NOMIS, © 2020

[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 2013-17[12]. This shows that the life expectancy at birth for a male in Hampstead Town is 85.1 years compared to the Camden average of 82.1 and ranks 4th highest amongst Camden wards. For a female, average life expectancy is 92.5 years compared to the Camden average of 86.5 and ranks highest in Camden.
See Fig.8 below.

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

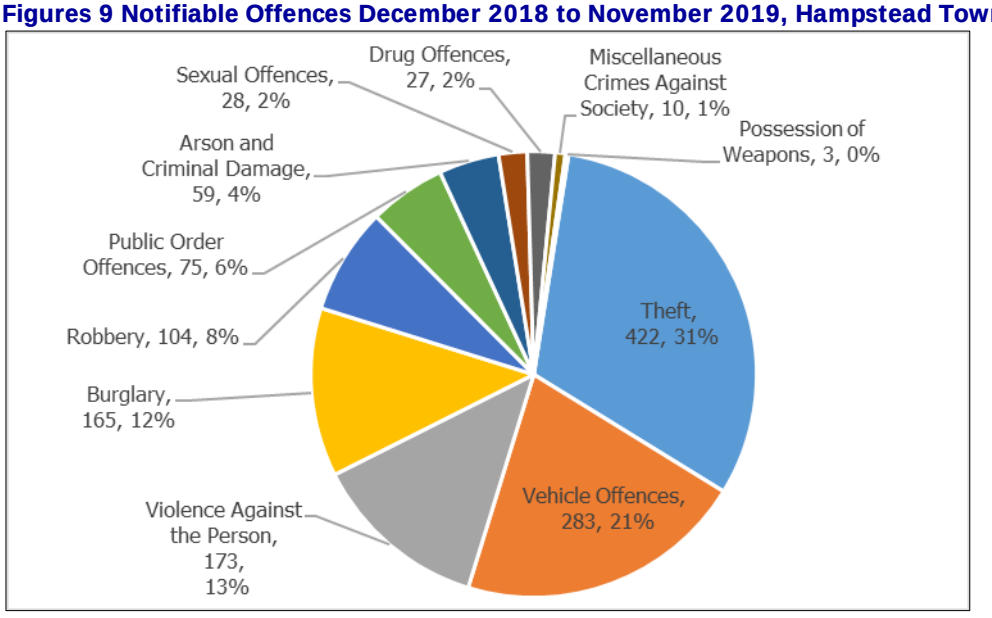


Source: ONS © Crown Copyright 2019.

Crime

The latest crime data for wards are for the 12 months to November 2019[13]. During the period there were 1,349 notifiable offences relating to Hampstead Town, the 9th highest number of offences by ward, 3% of all offences recorded in Camden. The ward saw a 14% increase in offences compared to the previous year. The most common offences were *Theft* (422; 31%); *Vehicle Offences* (283; 21%); and *Violence against the person* (173; 13%). See figure 9.

Figures 9 Notifiable Offences December 2018 to November 2019, Hampstead Town



[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.

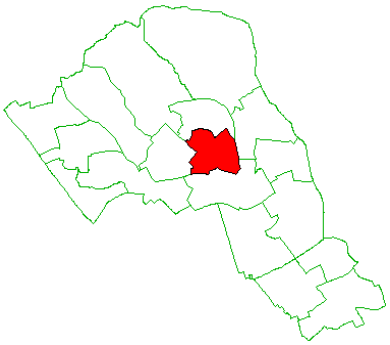
Ward Profile 2020

Strategy & Change, January 2020

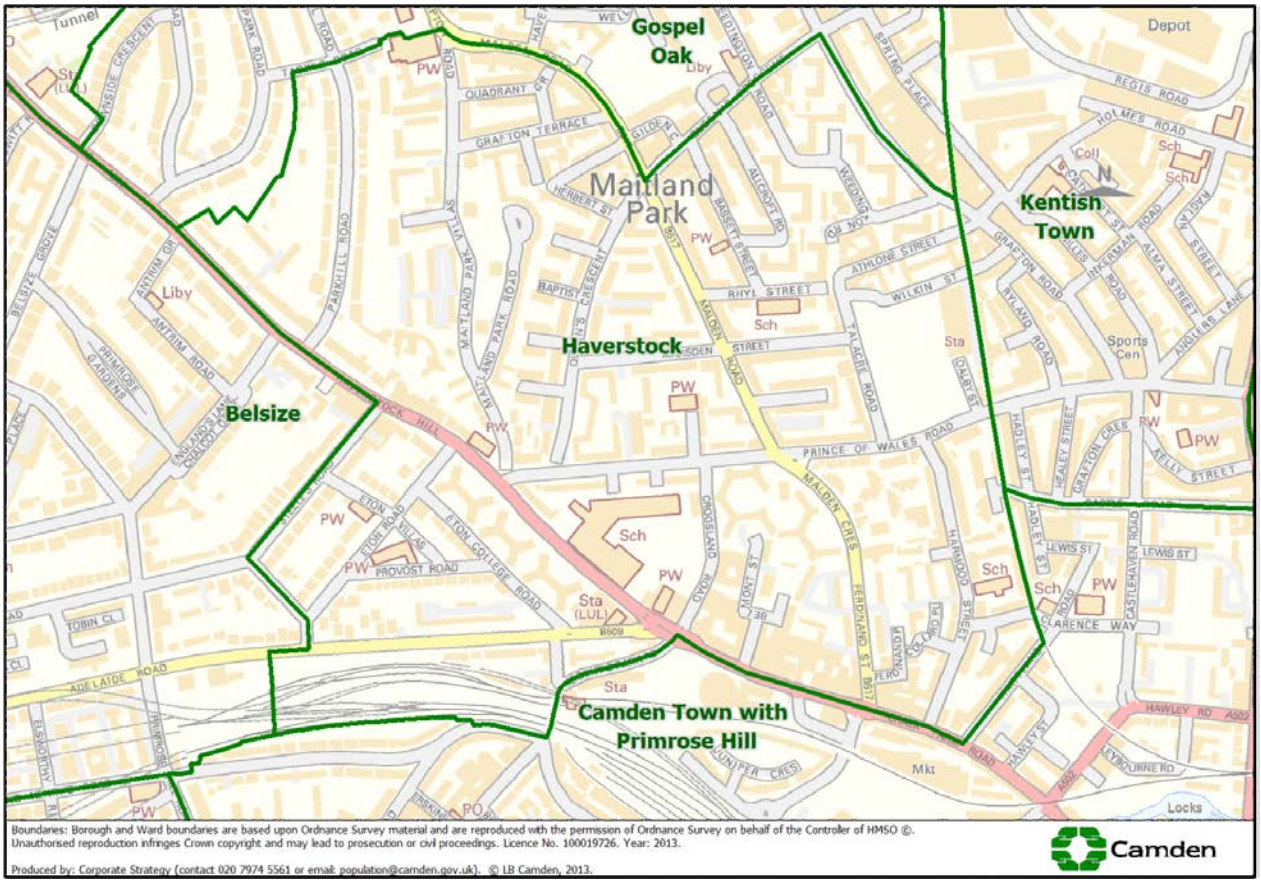
Haverstock Ward

The most detailed profile of Haverstock ward is still 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



Haverstock ward is located geographically towards the centre of Camden. It is bordered to the south by Camden Town with Primrose Hill ward; to the east by Kentish Town ward; to the north by Gospel Oak ward and to the West by Belsize ward.



Population

The projected resident population[2] of Haverstock ward at mid-2019 is 13,800 people, ranking 9th by population size in Camden. The population density is 188 persons per hectare, the 4th highest in Camden, compared to the Camden average of 114 persons per hectare. Since 2011, the population of Haverstock has grown at a lower rate to the overall population of Camden (at 11.5% compared with 13.4%), ranking 12th on percentage growth since 2011.

[1] Further 2011 Census cross-tabulations of data are available (email poplation@camden.gov.uk).
[2] GLA 2017-based Interim Projections 'Camden Development, Capped AHS', © GLA, 2019.

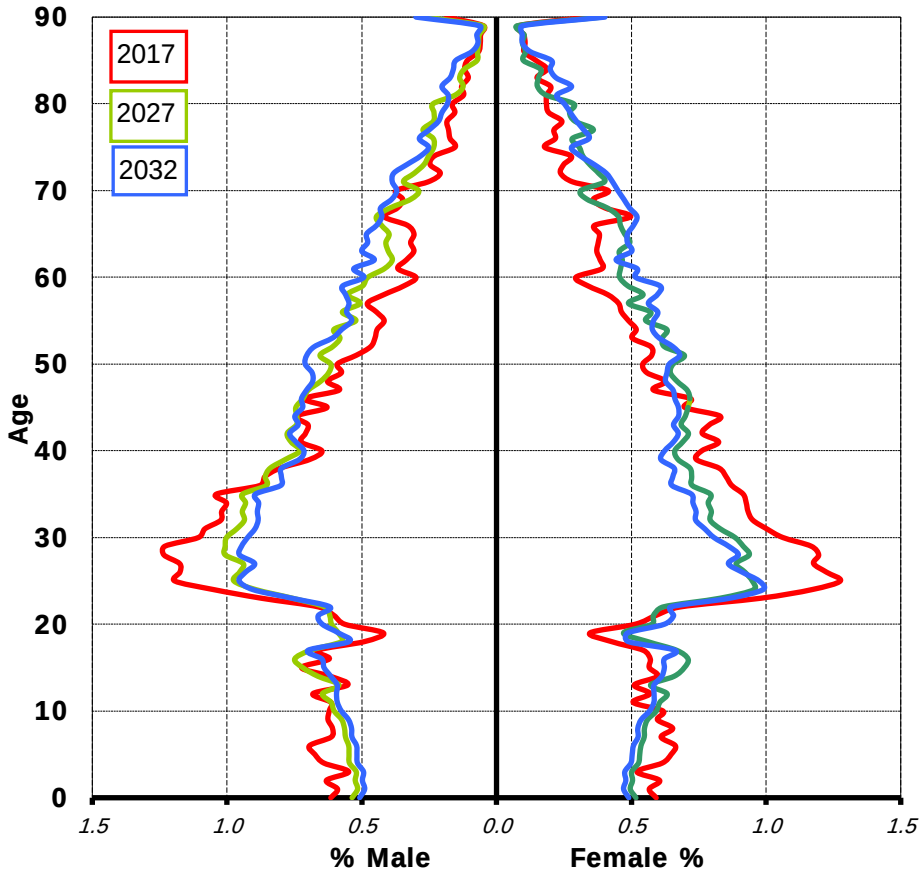
Haverstock is forecast to grow by 300 residents (2.3%) over the next 10 years to 2029. The components of population change show a positive natural change (more births than deaths) over the period of +700 and a net loss due to migration of -300. Births in the ward are forecast to fall from the current 160 a year to 130 by 2029, while deaths remain stable at around 80 a year.

Age

Haverstock has a relatively younger population profile with a mean age of 37.4 years compared to Camden's overall 38.3 years and ranks 6th 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+): more than a 6th of the population are children (17.9%), over two thirds are working aged (69.8 %) and older people aged 65+ account for 12.3%. The dependency ratio for Haverstock residents is 43.2[3] 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 Haverstock population has proportionally fewer children aged 12 years and under, fewer younger working aged 22-35 men and 24-45 year old women; while otherwise showing increased proportions of men aged 40+ and women 47+.

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



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

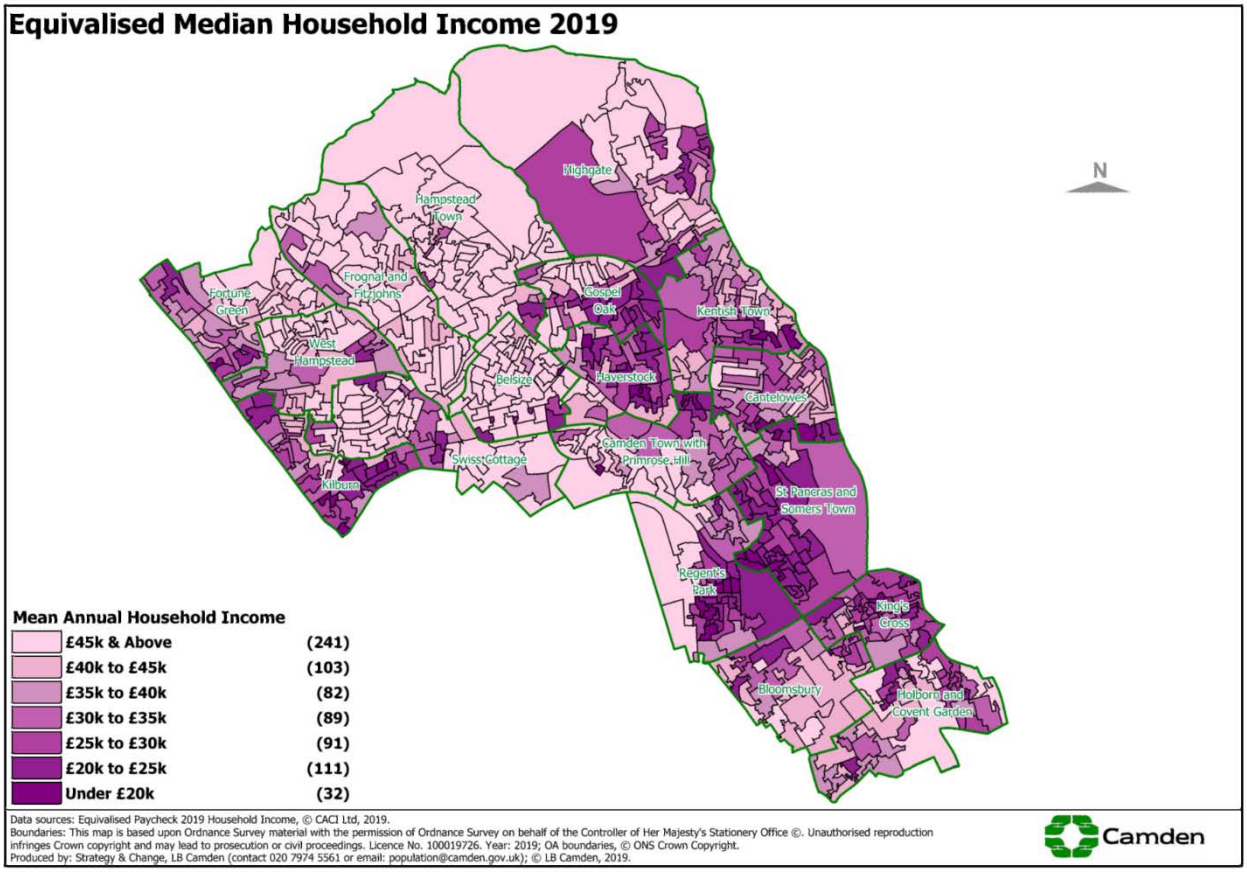
[3] Dependent age groups (0-15 and 65+) constitute 43.2% of the size of the working age population (16-64). The higher the ratio the more dependent the population is. The Camden average is 38.0%.

Household income

Estimates of equivalised household income for 2019[4] 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 Haverstock falls in the lower reaches of this range at £29,567, ranking 15th highest on median and 14th highest on mean (£36,243) household income.

The map in Fig.2 below shows the median household income by Output Area[5]. There is a concentration of household with lower median household incomes in Haverstock, especially in the central, north and east 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 relative poverty 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 from HMRC Households Below Average Income (HBAI) local measures that poverty in Camden is above average and that 28.5% of children live in households that are in poverty by this measure[6]. The same data expressed by ward suggests that 38.5% of Haverstock children live in poverty, the 2nd highest ward after St Pancras & Somers Town (39.5%).

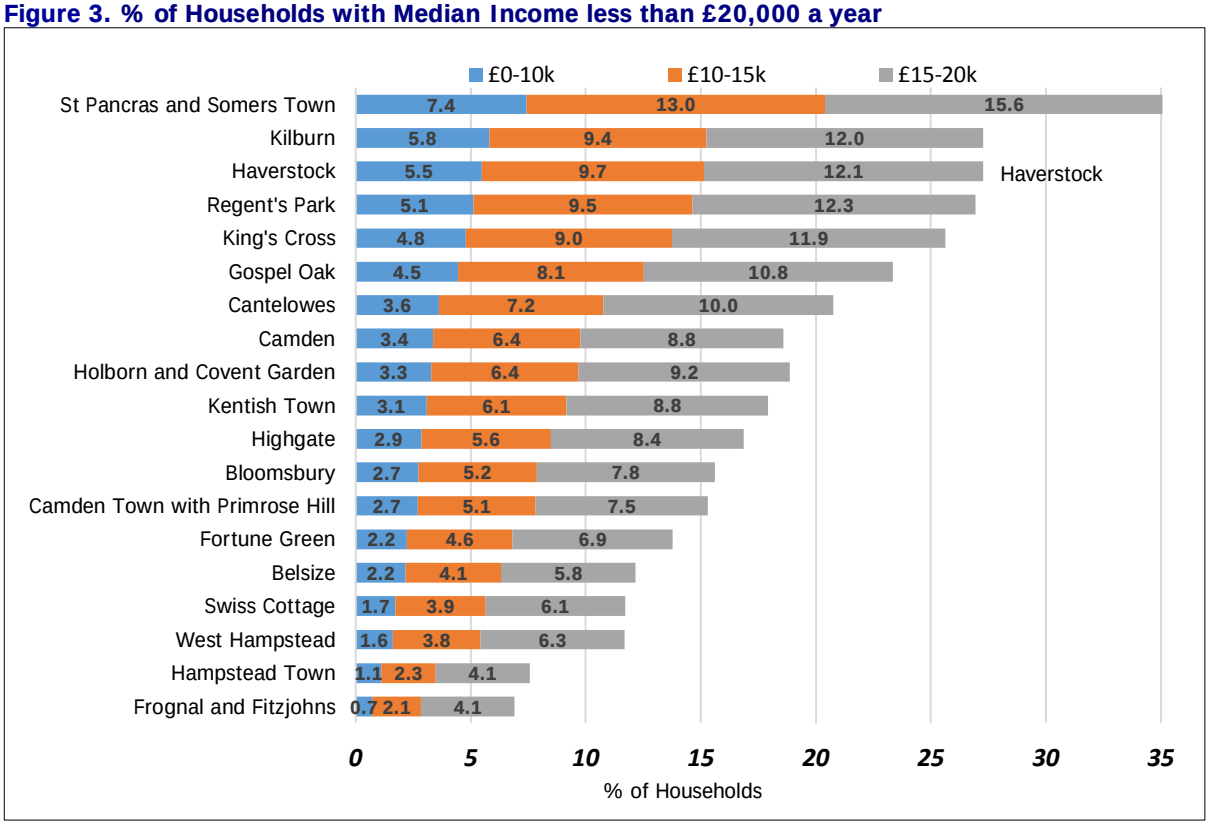
[4] Equivalised *Paycheck* household income data for 2019, © CACI Ltd. Equivalising reflects the notion that, for example, a household of five will need a higher income than a single person living alone to enjoy a comparable standard of living. CACI calculate an 'equivalence value' for households, based 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 definitively[7].

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



Source: Paycheck 2019, © CACI Ltd.

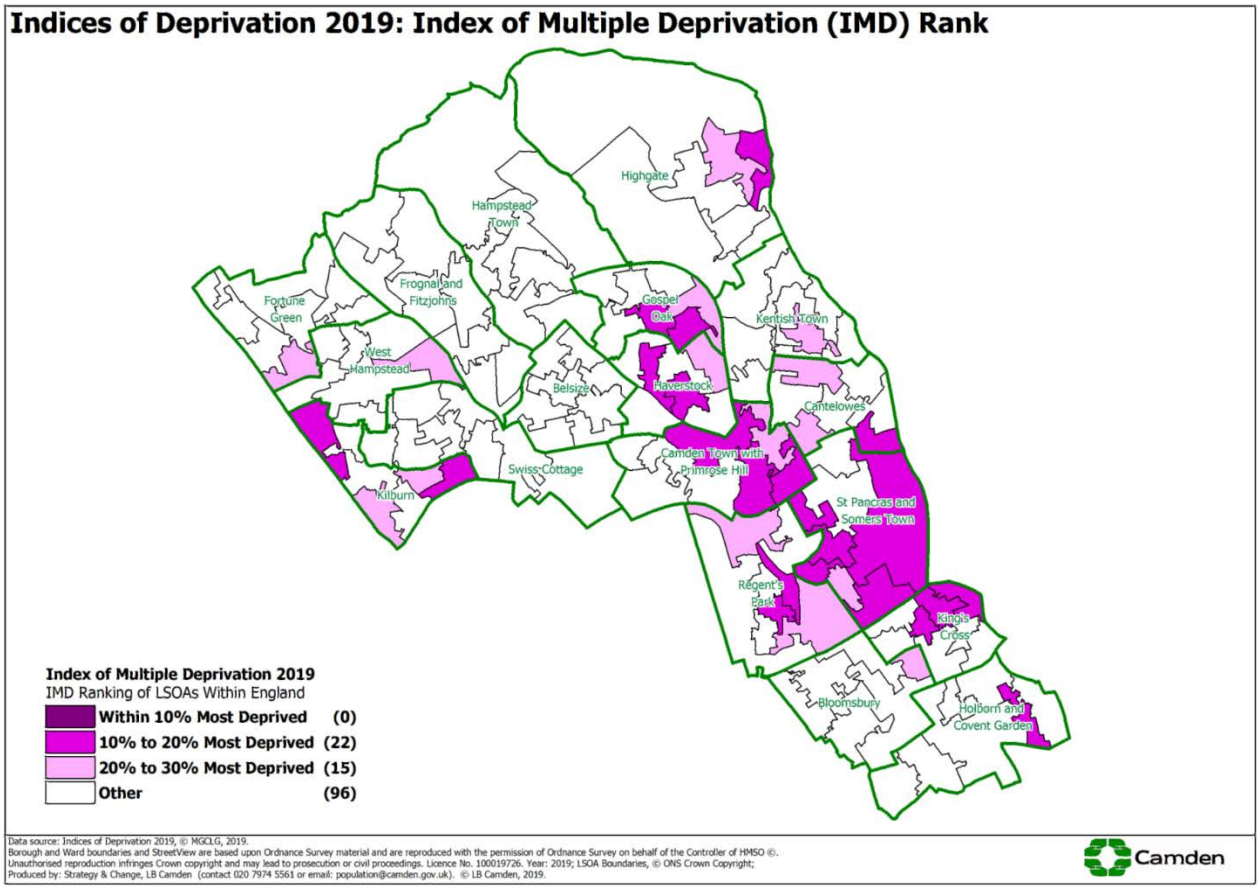
Deprivation

The Indices of Deprivation 2019[8] allows for the identification of the areas in England with the highest proportion of people and households experiencing deprivation. The data is calculated at LSOA[9] 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 Haverstock is ranked the 4th most deprived ward in Camden after St Pancras & Somers Town, Kilburn and Regent's Park wards.

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. Haverstock ward contains 1 LSOA that falls within the 15% most deprived LSOAs in England; 1 that falls within the 15-20% most deprived LSOAs in England; and 1 LSOA that falls within the 20-25% most deprived. Haverstock's most deprived LSOA (E01000905) is the 7th most deprived LSOA in Camden and falls just within the 14.8% 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.

[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 2015, © DCLG, 2015.
[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 7 LSOAs in Haverstock ward (E01000900-E01000906).

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



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

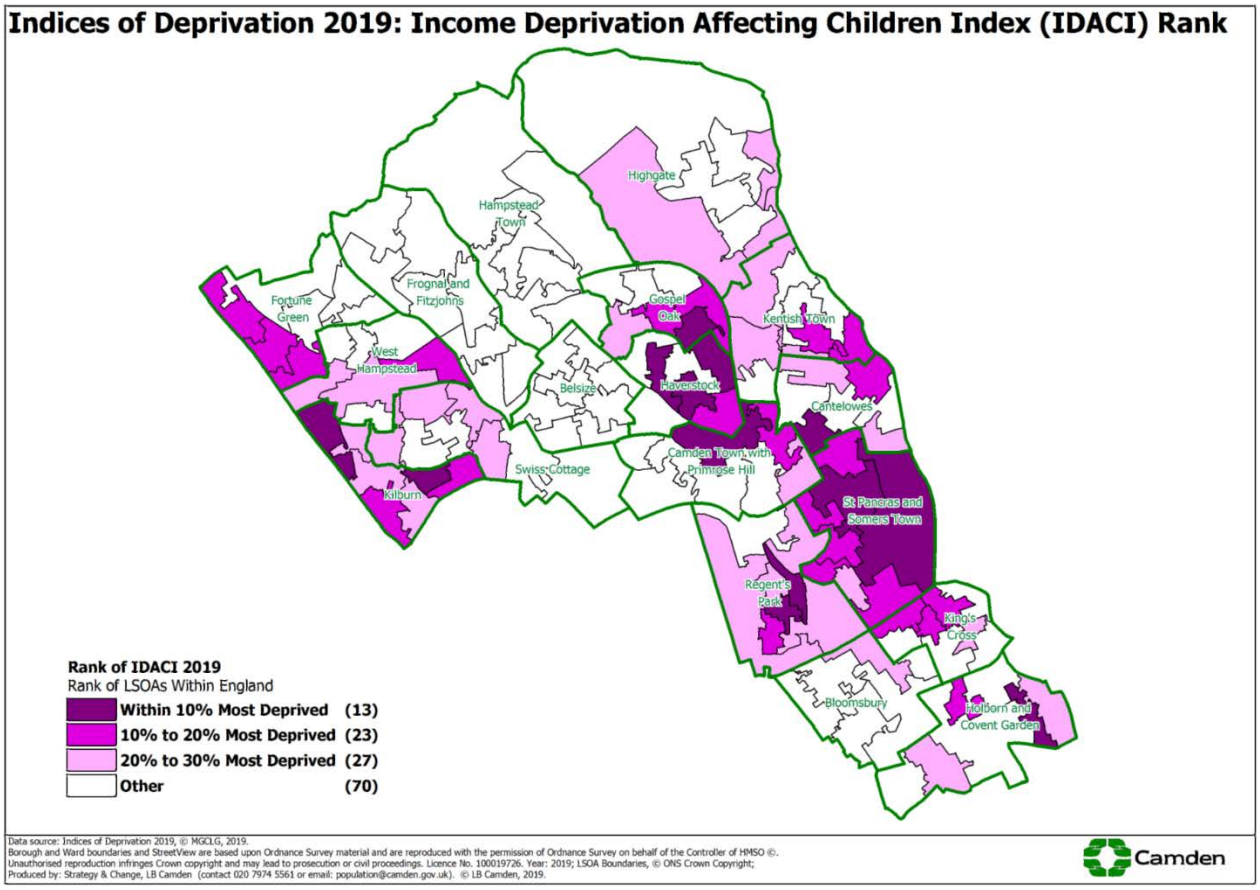
Two sub domains are often picked out to indicate particular deprivation affecting children (IDACI) and older people (IDAOPI). Table 1 below shows the results for Haverstock for the overall Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) and for the income sub-domains affecting children and older people. 3 out of the 7 Haverstock LSOAs fall within the 10% most deprived in England on IDACI (affecting children); while on IDAOPI (affecting older people) 1 LSOA falls within the 5% most deprived and 2 LSOAs fall within the 5-10% most deprived in England. See maps below Figs.5 and 6.

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

Ward and LSOA		Index of Multiple Deprivation			Indices of Deprivation Sub-domains			
			RANK OF IMD of all LSOAs in England (/32,844)		Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI)		Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index (IDAOPI)	
Ward name	LSOA code	Rank in Camden (/133)	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
Haverstock	E01000900	**39**	10,171	*31.0*	10,091	*30.7*	5,901	*18.0*
	E01000901	**29**	7,868	*24.0*	2,172	*6.6*	5,303	*16.1*
	E01000902	**11**	5,453	*16.6*	2,576	*7.8*	2,972	*9.0*
	E01000903	**67**	15,302	*46.6*	10,668	*32.5*	4,912	*15.0*
	E01000904	**44**	11,021	*33.6*	4,754	*14.5*	3,227	*9.8*
	E01000905	**7**	4,848	*14.8*	2,787	*8.5*	1,175	*3.6*
	E01000906	**103**	23,987	*73.0*	24,085	*73.3*	13,982	*42.6*

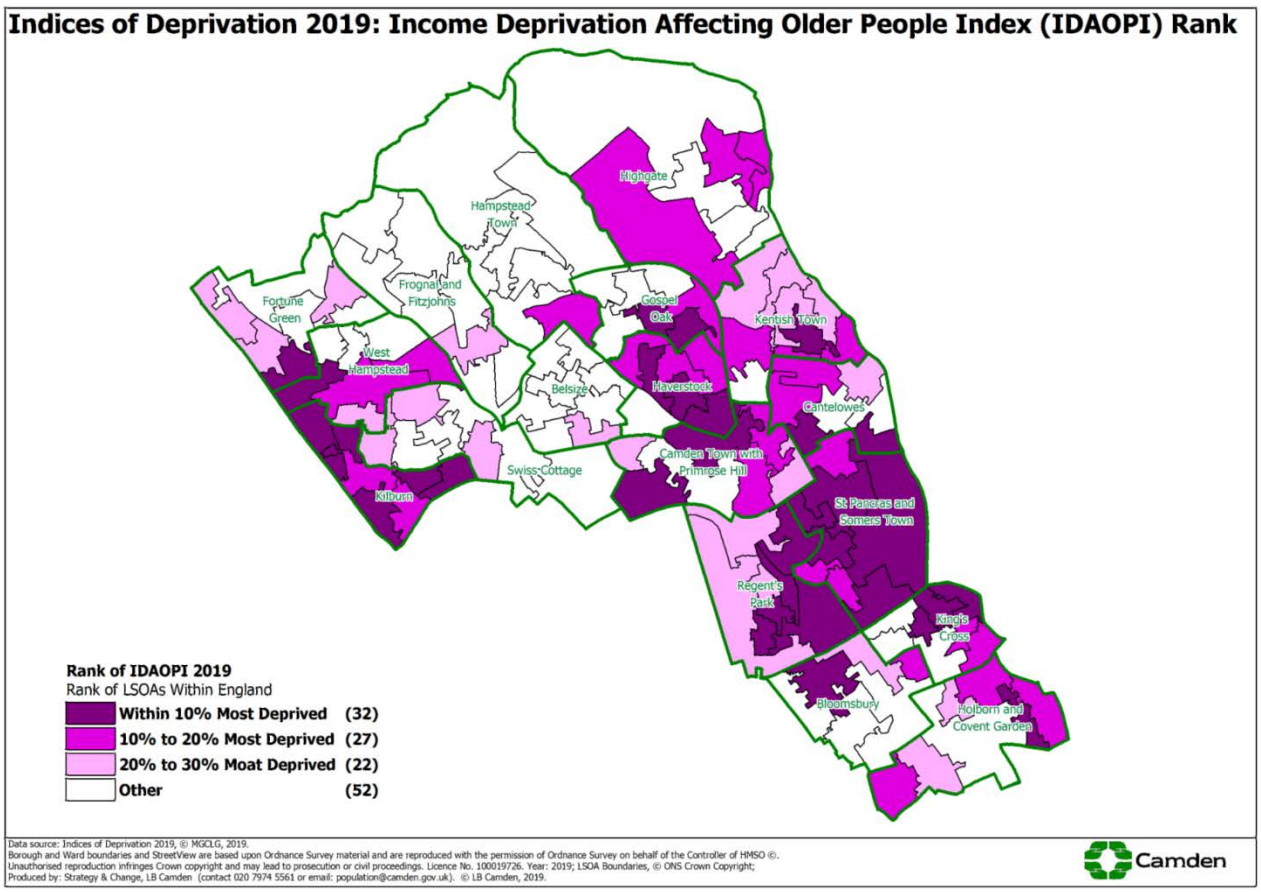
Source: English Indices of Deprivation 2019, © MHCLG, 2019.

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



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

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



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

Employment

There are no up to date data 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 2018 that there were 3,000 employee jobs located in Haverstock ward. The largest sectors providing employment were in *Distribution & Hospitality* (1,000; 33%), *Public Services* (1,000; 33%) and *Communication & Financial Services* (500; 17%). Employment levels have increased by 200 (7%) 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 Haverstock ward: Employment & Support Allowance (680); Disability Living Allowance (475); and Income Support (190), followed by unemployment (Claimant Count - 185) and those in receipt of Incapacity Benefit & Severe Disablement Allowance (20). See table 2 below.

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

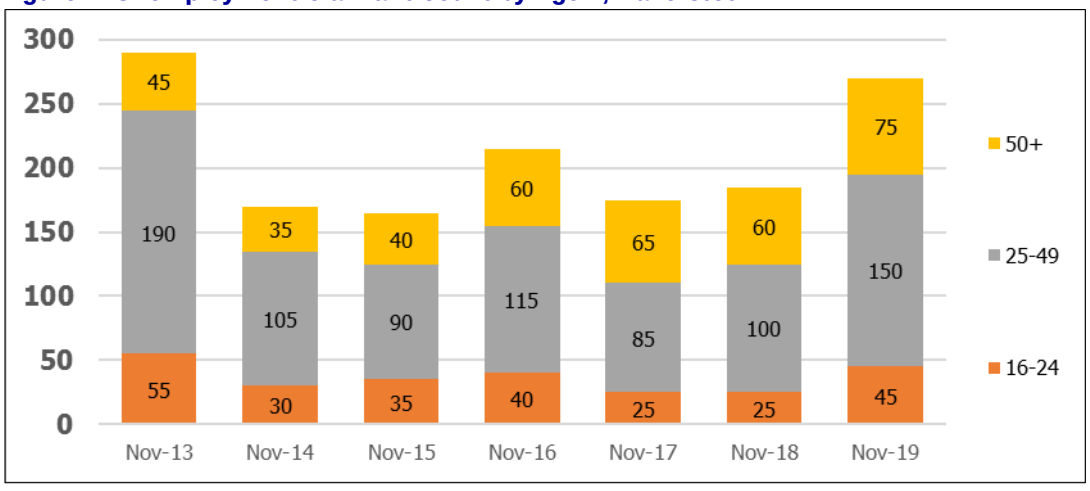
Benefit type	Claimants
Employment & Support Allowance	680
Incapacity Benefit & Severe Disablement Allowance	20
Income Support	190
Disability Living Allowance	475

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 claimants[10] - referred to as the *Claimant Count*. In November 2019, there were 270 claimants in Haverstock, ranking 7th highest ward. Between November 2018 and November 2019, the count increased by 85 (46%) and compares with similar increases 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 Age[11], Haverstock



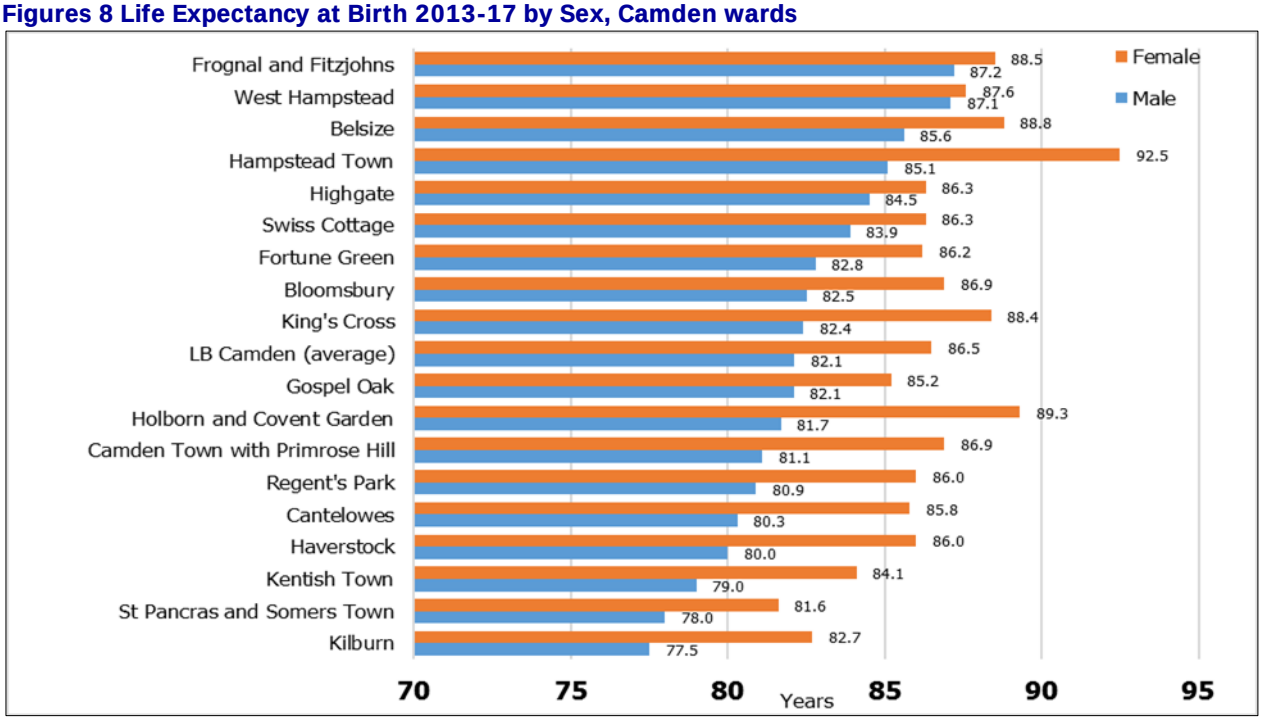
Source: DWP, via NOMIS, © 2020

[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 2013-17[12]. This shows that the life expectancy at birth for a male in Haverstock is 80.0 years compared to the Camden average of 82.1 and ranks 15th highest amongst Camden wards. For a female in Haverstock, average life expectancy is 86.0 years compared to the Camden average of 86.5 and ranks 12th highest. See Fig.8 below.

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

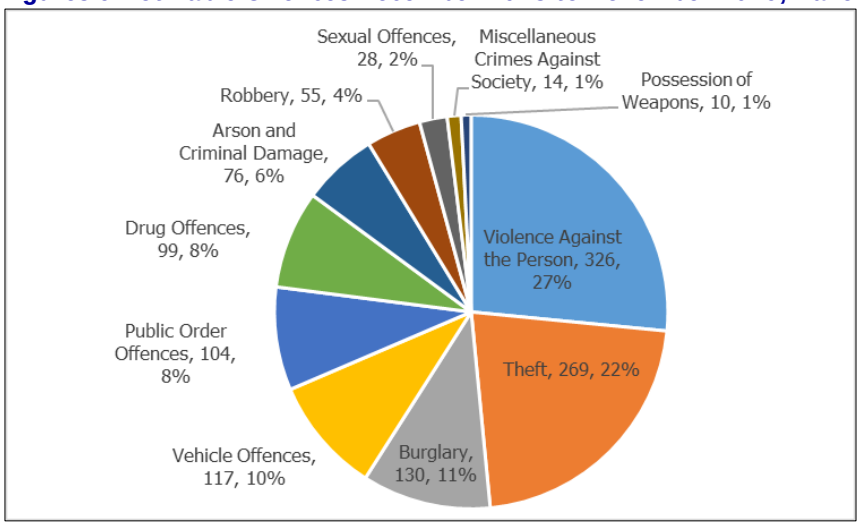


Source: ONS © Crown Copyright 2019.

Crime

The latest crime data for wards are for the 12 months to November 2019[13]. During that period there were 1,128 notifiable offences relating to Haverstock, 12th highest number of offences by ward and accounts for 3% of all offences recorded in Camden. Haverstock saw a 12% fall in notifiable offences compared to the previous year. By offence, the most common types were *Violence against the person* (326; 27%) and *Theft* (269; 22%). See figure 9 below.

Figures 9 Notifiable Offences December 2018 to November 2019, Haverstock



Source: MPS, via GLA Datastore, 2020.

[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.

Ward Profile 2020

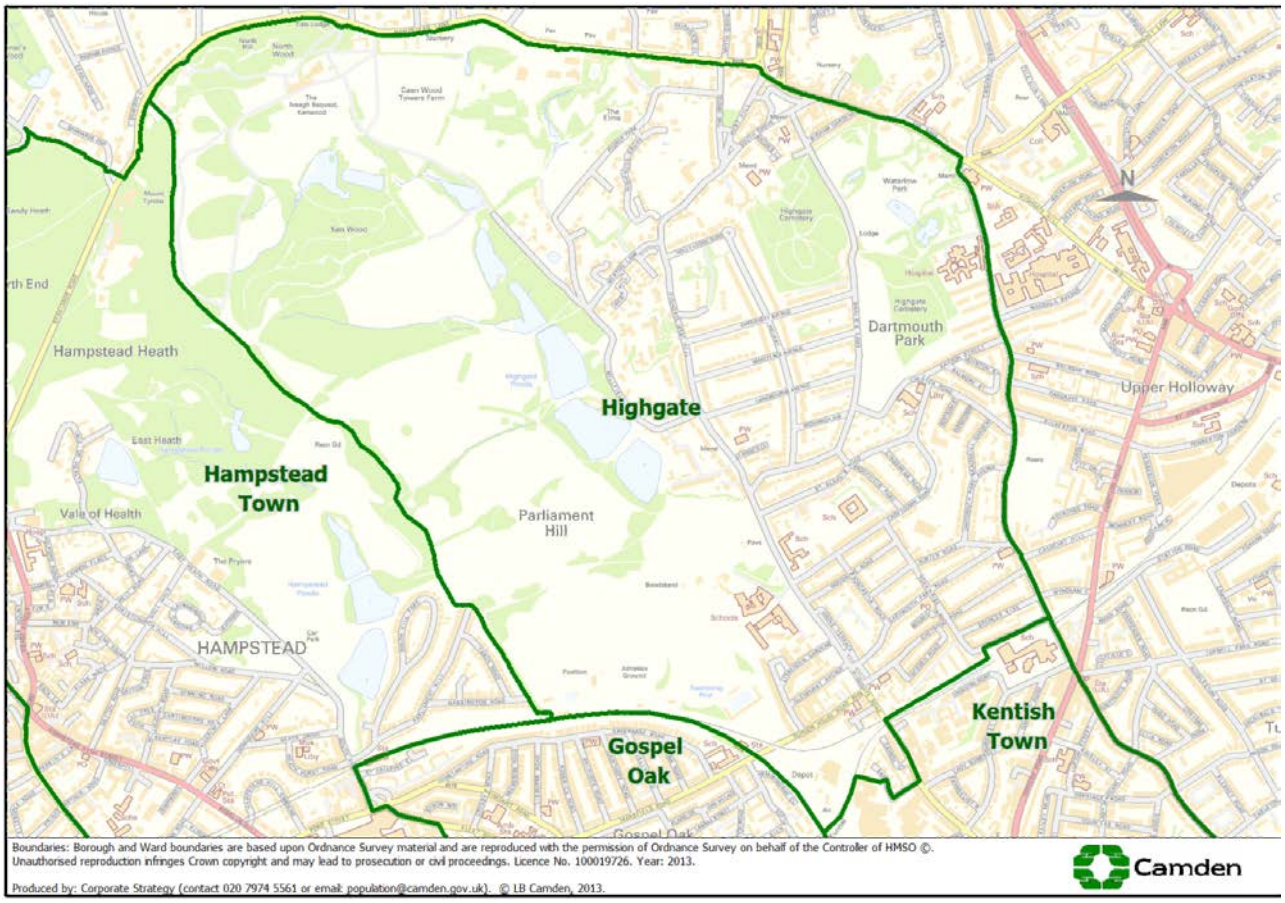
Strategy & Change, January 2020

Highgate Ward

The most detailed profile of Highgate 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 and from administrative data.

Location

Highgate ward is located geographically to the north-east of Camden. It is bordered to the west by Hampstead Town ward; to the south by Gospel Oak ward and Kentish Town ward; to the north by the London Boroughs of Barnet and Haringey; and to the east by the London Borough Islington.



Population

The current resident population[2] of Highgate ward at mid-2019 is 11,700 people, ranking 18th by population size. The population density is 36 persons per hectare, the lowest in Camden, compared to the Camden average of 114 persons per hectare. Since 2011, the population of Highgate has not grown in line with the overall population of Camden (at 6.7% compared with 13.4%), ranking lowest ward by percentage growth since 2011.

[1] Further 2011 Census cross-tabulations of data are available (email poplation@camden.gov.uk).
[2] GLA 2017-based Projections 'Camden Development, Capped AHS', © GLA, 2019.

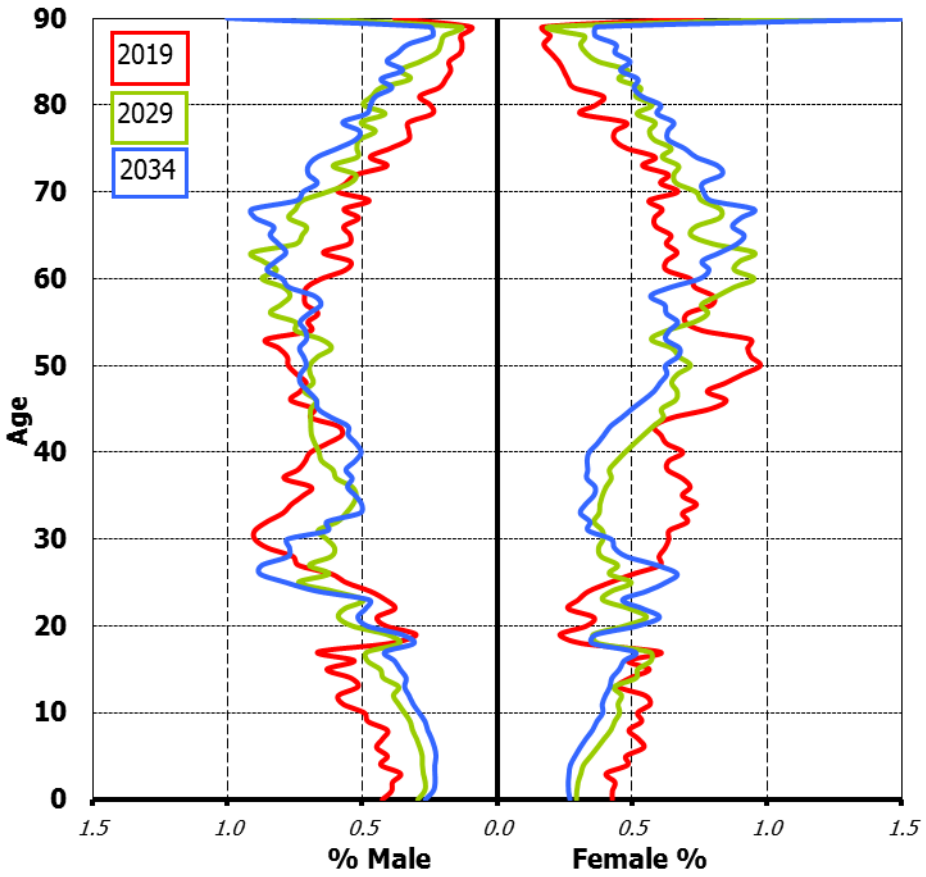
Highgate's population is forecast to fall slightly (-300; -2.2%) over the next 10 years to 2029. The components of population change show a balance in natural change (births minus deaths) over the period and a net decrease due to migration of -200. Births in the wards are forecast to reduce from the current 100 a year to 70 a year by 2029, while deaths increase from the current 80 a year to 90 a year by 2029.

Age

Highgate has a relatively old population profile with a mean age of 43.9 years compared to Camden's overall 38.3 years. It has the highest mean and median ages in Camden. Split into the dependency measure age groups: children (under 16), working age (16-64) and 'retirement age' (65+): 15.4% of the population are children aged under 16, less than two thirds are working aged (64.2%) and older people aged 65+ account for 20.4% of the population. The dependency ratio for Highgate residents is 55.8[3], higher by comparison with the Camden average (38.0).

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. Over the projection period shown, the Highgate population has progressively smaller proportions of children aged under 14, similar proportions of children/young adults aged 14-24; lower proportions of working-aged 25-35 (men) and 25-55 (women); larger proportions of 55+.

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



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

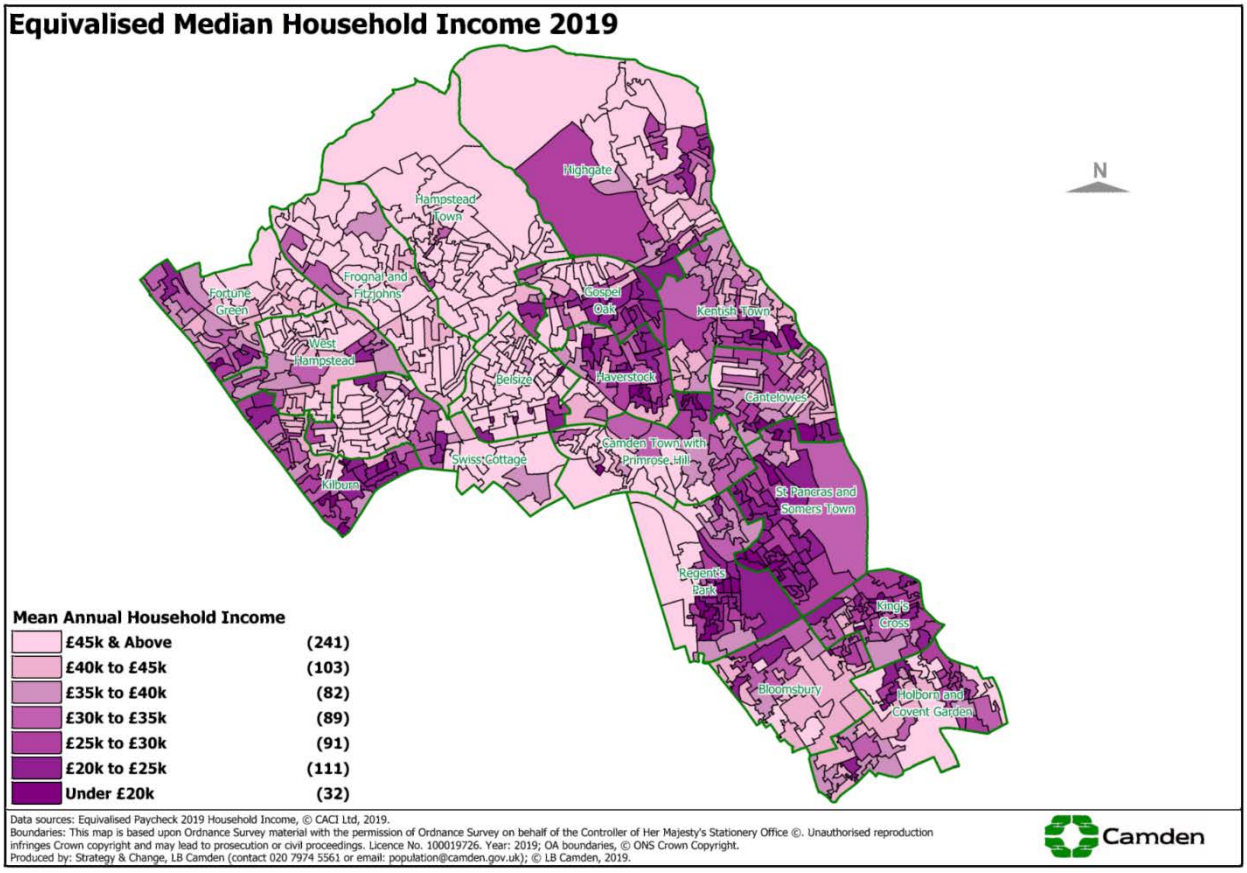
[3] Dependent age groups (0-15 and 65+) constitute 55.8% of the size of the working age population (16-64). The higher the ratio the more dependent the population is. The Camden average is 38.0%.

Household income

Estimates of equivalised household income for 2019[4] 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 Highgate ward falls to the middle of the range at £36,401, ranking 9th highest for both median and mean (£43,109) household income.

The map in Fig.2 below shows the median household income by Output Area[5]. There is a concentration of households with lower median household incomes in Highgate ward, especially to the south and east of the ward and Highgate Newtown.

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 measure[6]. The same data expressed by ward suggests that 21.9% of children in Highgate ward live in poverty, ranking 15th highest by ward in Camden.

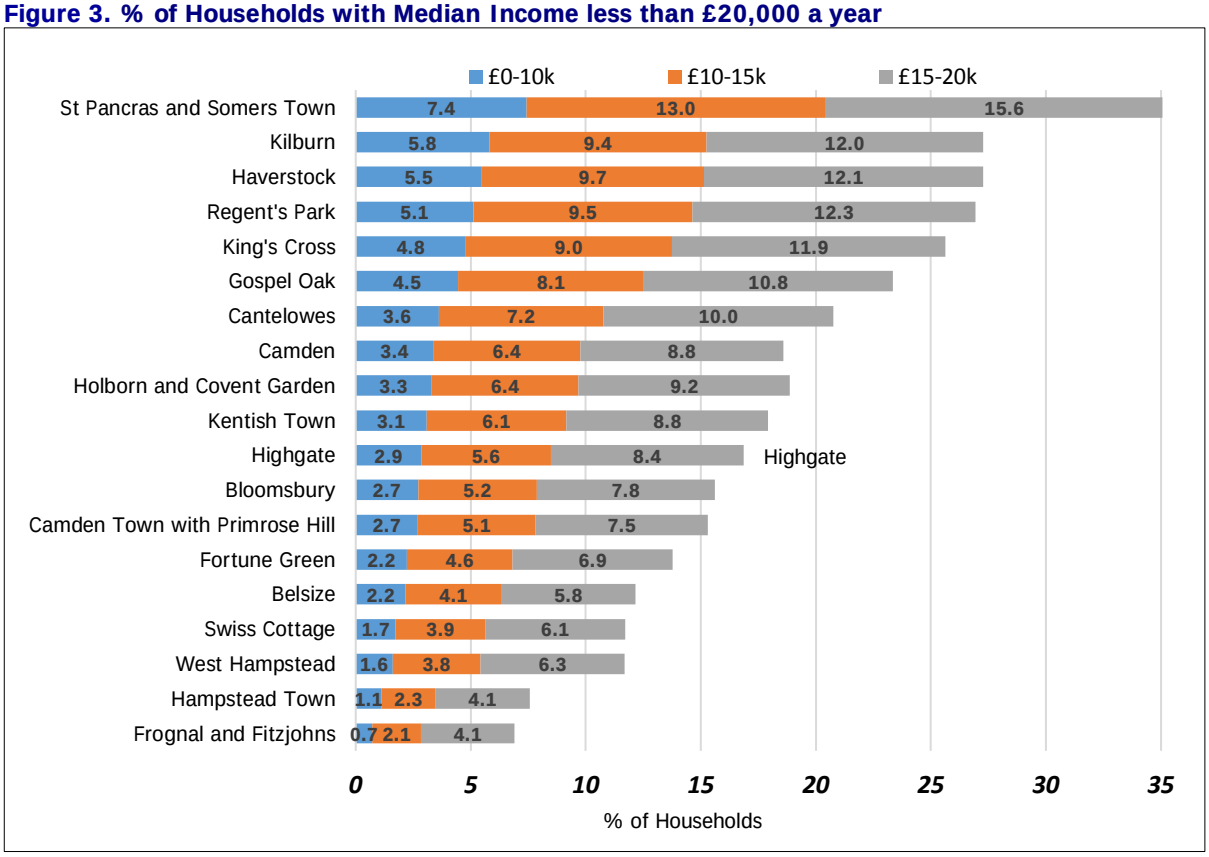
[4] Equivalised *Paycheck* household income data for 2019, © CACI Ltd. Equivalising reflects the notion that, for example, a household of five will need a higher income than a single person living alone to enjoy a comparable standard of living. CACI calculate an 'equivalence value' for households, based 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 definitively[7].

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



Source: Paycheck 2019, © CACI Ltd.

Deprivation

The Indices of Deprivation 2019[8] allows for the identification of the areas in England with the highest proportion of people and households experiencing deprivation. The data is calculated at LSOA[9] 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 Highgate is ranked the 11th most deprived ward.

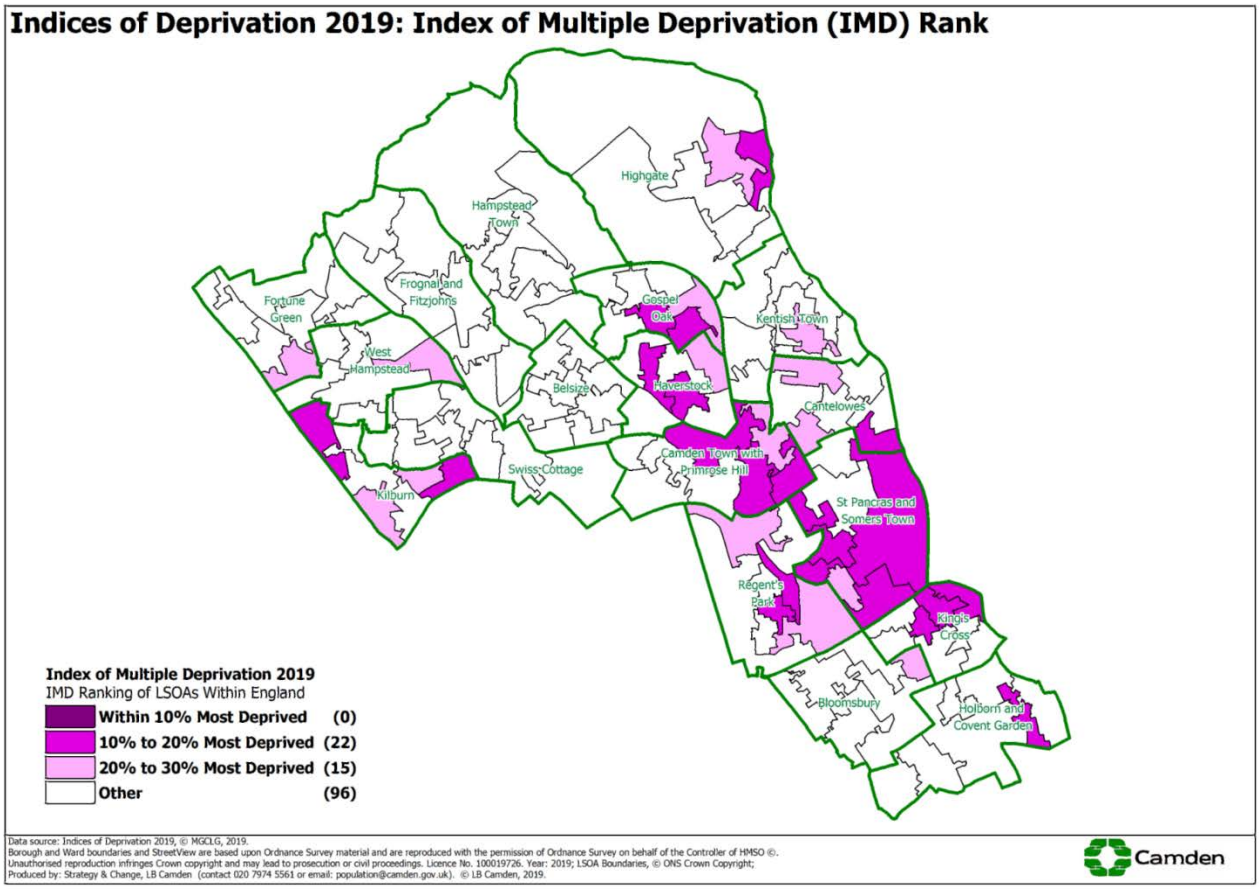
Results for Camden show that there are concentrations of LSOAs within Camden that on the rankings of IMD fall within the highest levels in England. Highgate ward contains 1 LSOA that falls within the 20% most deprived LSOAs in England and 1 that falls within the 20-30% most deprived LSOAs in England. Highgate's most deprived LSOA (E01000907) is the 18th most deprived LSOA in Camden and falls within the 19.4% most deprived LSOAs 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.

[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 7 LSOAs in Highgate ward (E01000907-E01000913).

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



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

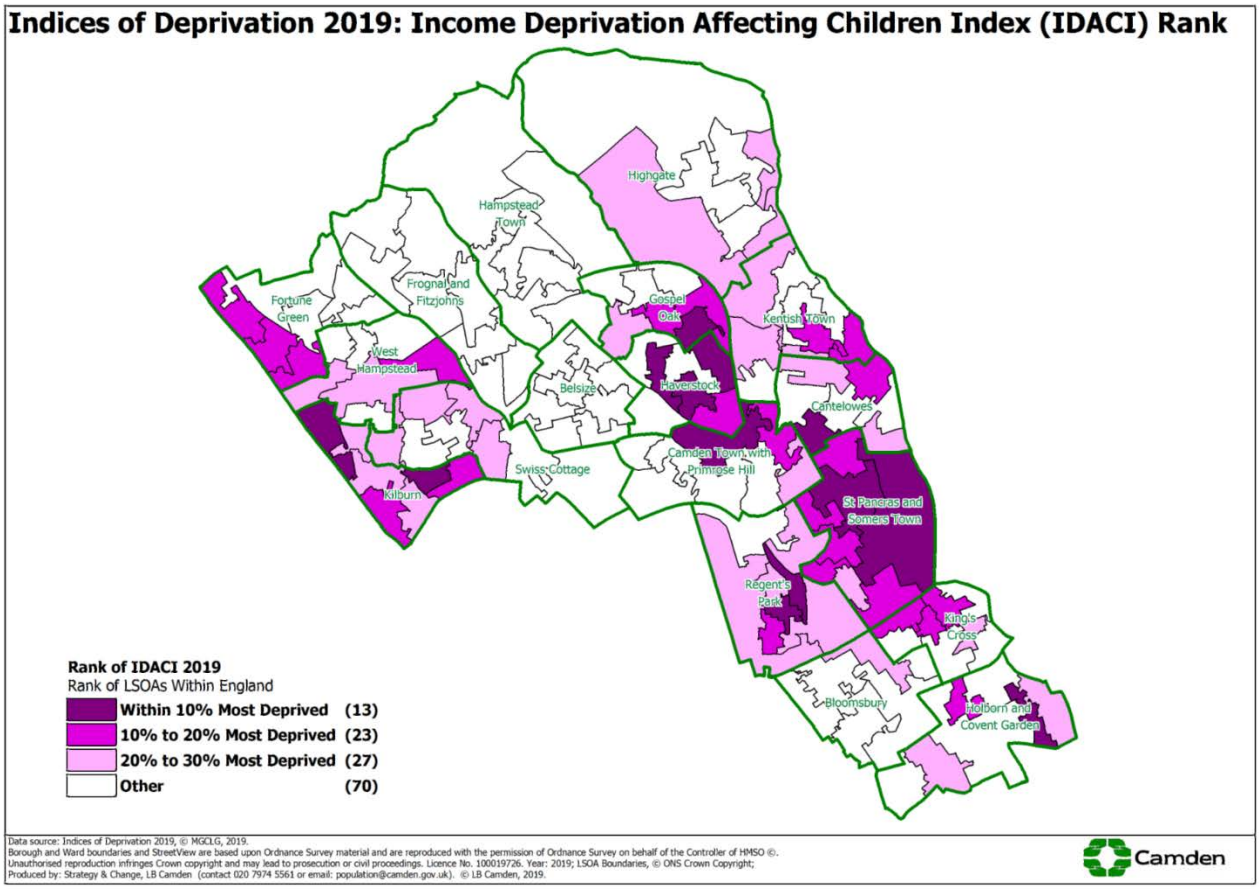
Two sub domains are often picked out to indicate deprivation affecting children (IDACI) and older people (IDAOPI). Table 1 below shows the results for Highgate ward for the overall Index of Multiple Deprivation and for the Income sub-domains affecting children and older people. 3 of the 7 Highgate LSOAs fall within the 30% most deprived in England on IDACI (affecting children). 3 out of the 7 LSOAs fall within the 19% most deprived in England on IDAOPI (affecting older people). See maps below Figs.5 and 6.

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

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 (IDACI)		Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index (IDAOPI)	
			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
Highgate	E01000907	**18**	6,341	*19.3*	8,030	*24.4*	3,754	*11.4*
	E01000908	**35**	9,462	*28.8*	11,335	*34.5*	6,136	*18.7*
	E01000909	**99**	22,437	*68.3*	18,495	*56.3*	24,894	*75.8*
	E01000910	**106**	24,847	*75.7*	27,083	*82.5*	26,101	*79.5*
	E01000911	**74**	17,027	*51.8*	9,329	*28.4*	13,468	*41.0*
	E01000912	**51**	12,523	*38.1*	7,975	*24.3*	5,990	*18.2*
	E01000913	**109**	25,415	*77.4*	32,243	*98.2*	32,155	*97.9*

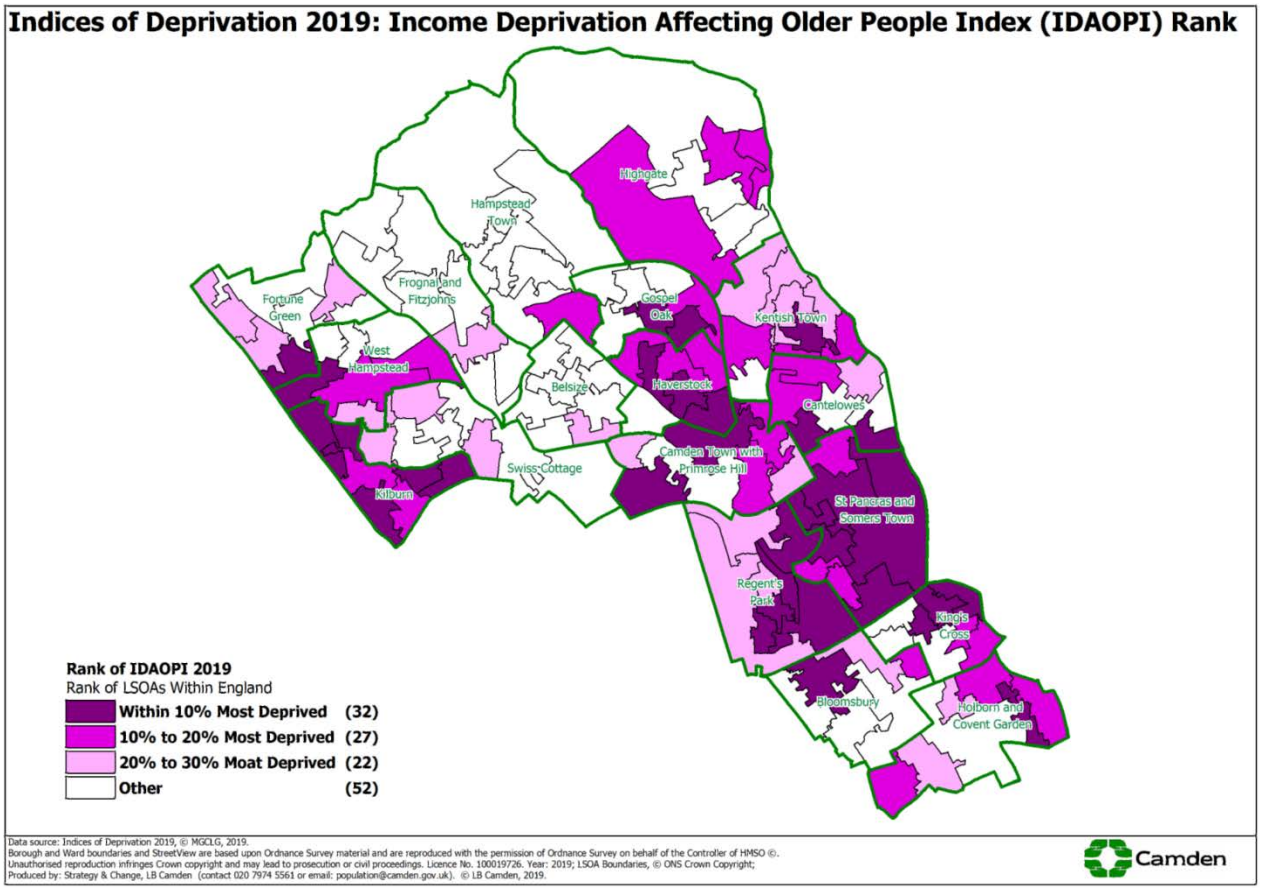
Source: English Indices of Deprivation 2019, © MHCLG, 2019.

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



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

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



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

Employment

There are no up to date data 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 2018 that there were 2,500 jobs located in Highgate. The largest sectors providing employment are in *Professional & Business Services* (600; 24%); *Public Services* (600; 24%); and *Distribution & Hospitality* (500; 20%). Employment levels in the ward have decreased by 200 (-7%) 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 Highgate ward: Employment & Support Allowance (490); Disability Living Allowance (305); and Income Support (95), followed by those in receipt of Incapacity Benefit & Severe Disablement Allowance (10). See table 2 below.

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

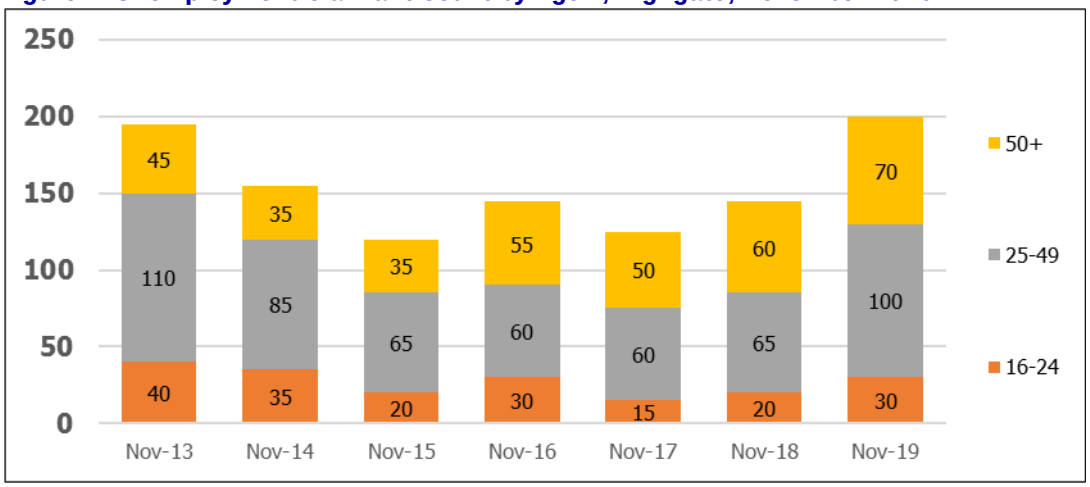
Benefit type	Claimants
Employment & Support Allowance	490
Incapacity Benefit & Severe Disablement Allowance	10
Income Support	95
Disability Living Allowance	305

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 claimants[10] - referred to as the *Claimant Count*. In November 2019, there were 200 claimants in Highgate, ranking 13th highest by ward. Between November 2018 and November 2019, the count increased by 55 (38%), lower than the 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 Age[11], Highgate, November 2019



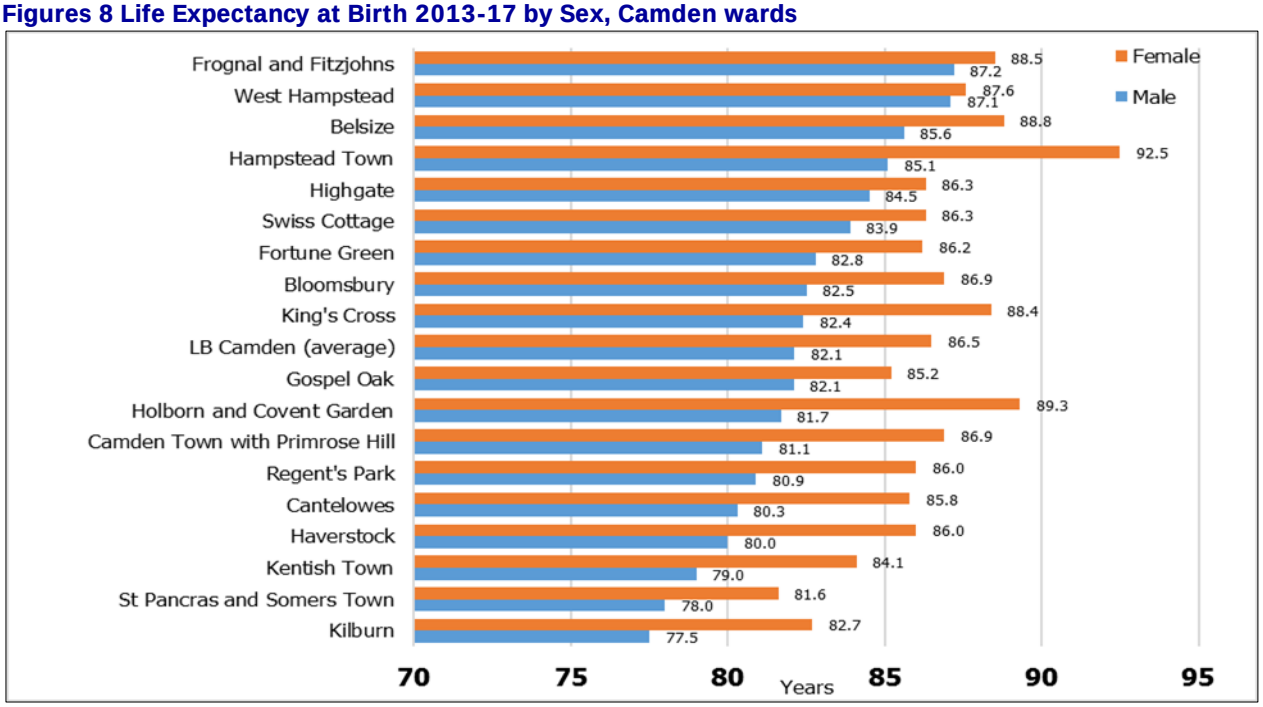
Source: DWP, via NOMIS, © 2020

[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 2013-17[12]. This shows that the life expectancy at birth for a male in Highgate is 84.5 years compared to the Camden average of 82.1 and ranks 5th highest amongst Camden wards. For a female, average life expectancy is 86.3 years compared to the Camden average of 86.5 and also ranks 9th highest.
See Fig.8 below.

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

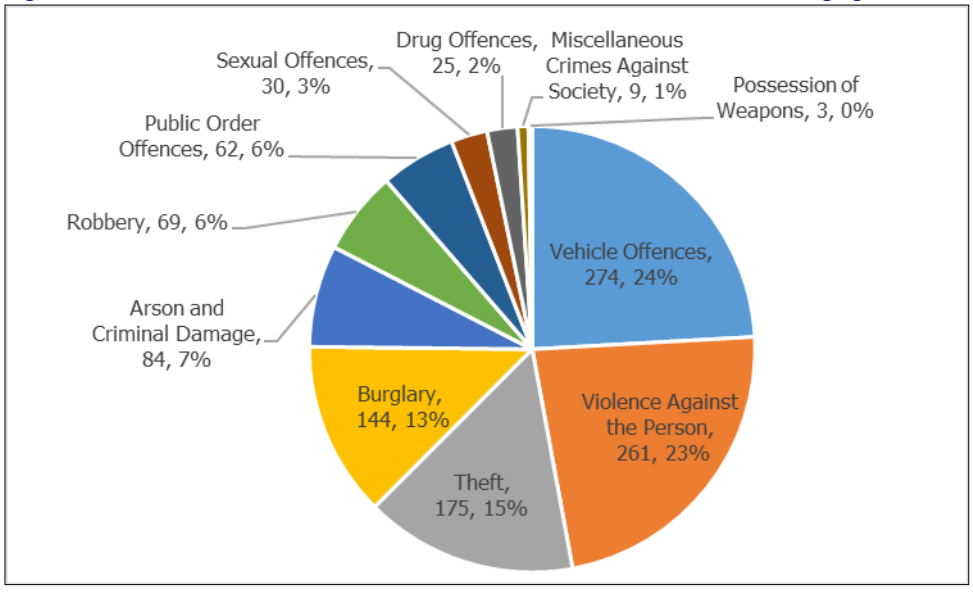


Source: ONS © Crown Copyright 2019.

Crime

The latest crime data for wards are for the 12 months to November 2019[13]. During the period there were 1,136 notifiable offences relating to Highgate ward, the 14th highest number of offences by ward, 3% of all offences recorded in Camden. The ward saw a 1% increase in offences compared to the previous year. The most common offences were *Vehicle Offences* (274, 24%); *Violence against the person* (261; 23%); and *Theft* (175; 15%). See figure 9.

Figures 9 Notifiable Offences December 2018 to November 2019, Highgate



[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.

Ward Profile 2020

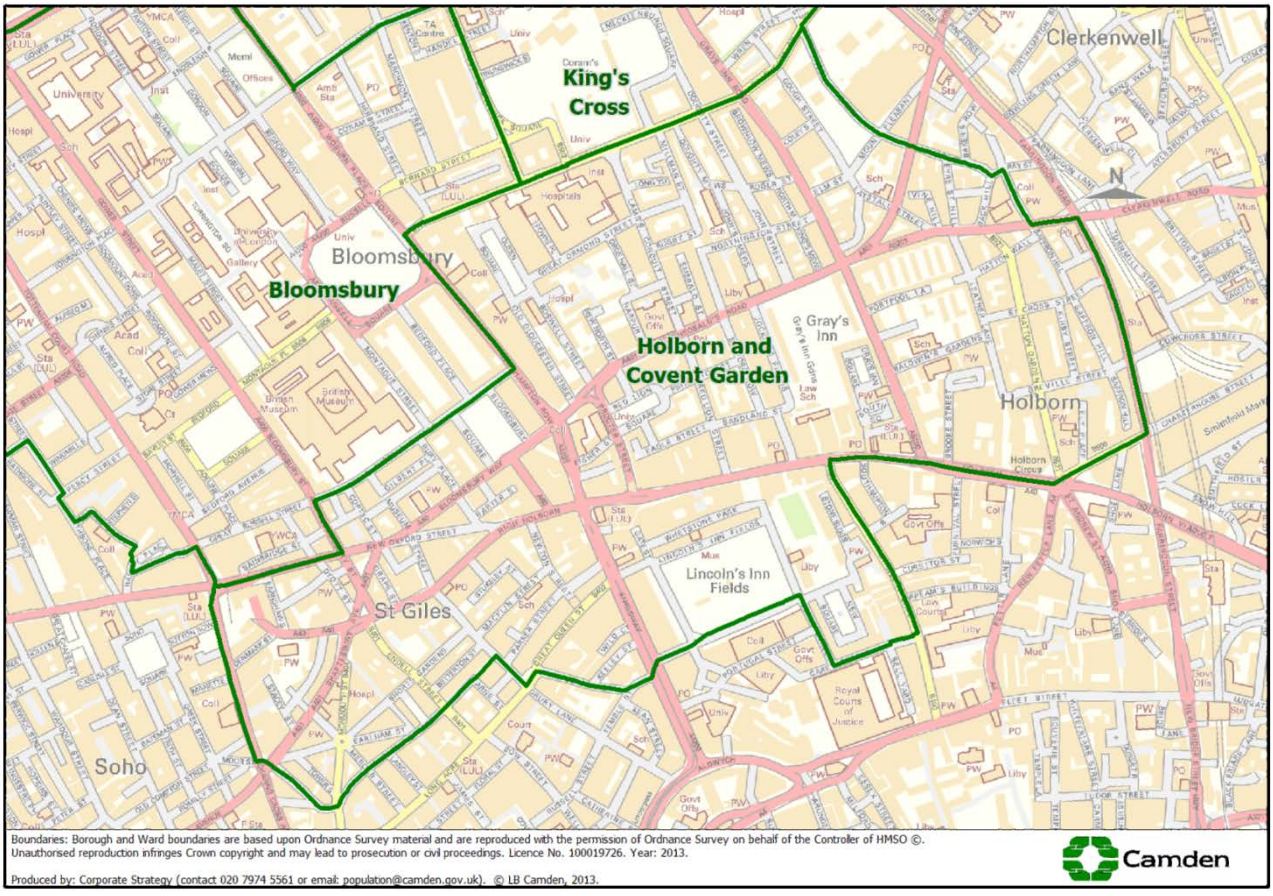
Strategy & Change, January 2020

Holborn and Covent Garden Ward

The most detailed profile of Holborn and Covent Garden 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 and from administrative data.

Location

Holborn and Covent Garden ward is located geographically to the south of Camden, part of central London. It is bordered to the north-west by Bloomsbury ward; to the north by King's Cross ward; to the east is the London Borough of Islington; and to the south the City of London and City of Westminster.



Population

The current resident population[2] of Holborn and Covent Garden ward at mid-2019 is 14,800 people, ranking 4th by population size. The population density is 123 persons per hectare, ranking 11th, compared to the Camden average of 114 persons per hectare. Since 2011, the population of Holborn and Covent Garden has grown in line with the overall population of Camden (at 13.6% compared with 13.4%), ranking 6th on percentage growth since 2011.

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

[2] *GLA 2017-based Projections 'Camden Development, Capped AHS', © ONS, 2019.*

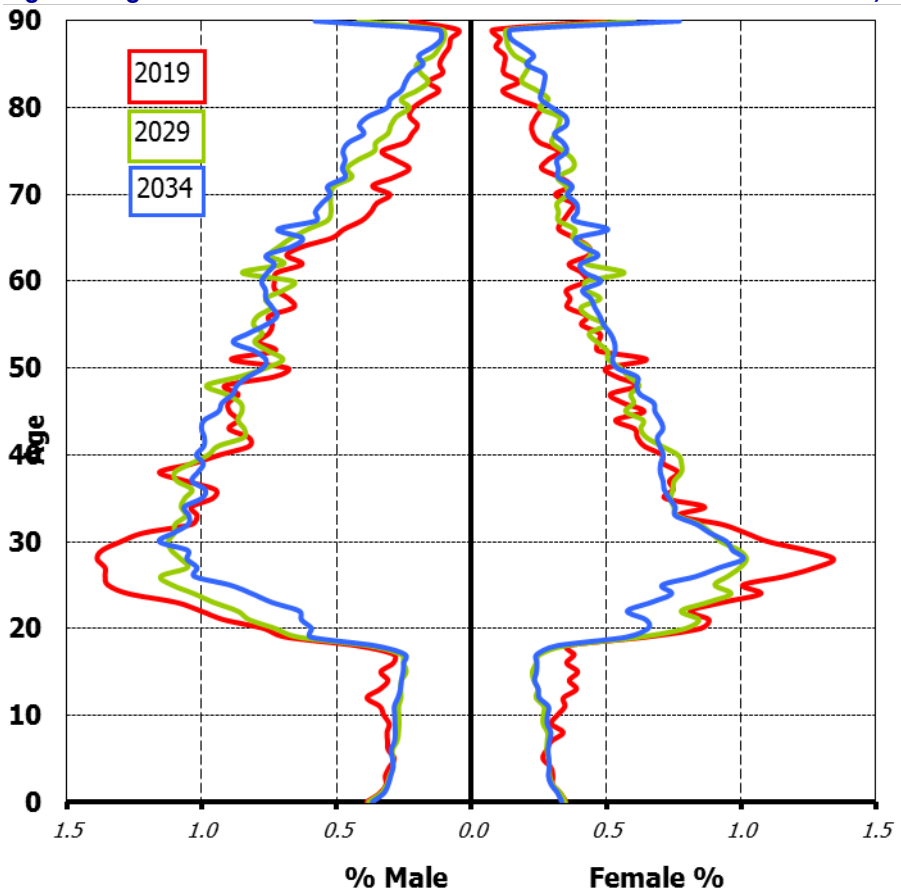
Holborn and Covent Garden's population is projected to increase by 2,000 (13.6%) over the next 10 years to 2029. The components of population change show a positive natural change (more births than deaths) over the period of +500 and a net increase due to migration of +1,500. Births in the wards are forecast to increase from the current 120 a year to 130 a year by 2029, while deaths increase from the current 70 a year to 90 a year by 2029.

Age

Holborn and Covent Garden has a relatively older population profile with a mean age of 39.8 years compared to Camden's overall 38.3 years. It ranks 14th youngest by mean age and 11th by median age in Camden. Split into the dependency measure age groups: children (under 16), working age (16-64) and 'retirement age' (65+): 10.4% of the population are children aged under 16, more than three quarters are working aged (76.9%) and older people aged 65+ account for 12.7% of the population. The dependency ratio for Holborn and Covent Garden residents is 30.0[3], lower by comparison with the Camden average (38.0).

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. Over the projection period, the Holborn and Covent Garden population has smaller proportions of children aged under 18, smaller proportions of younger adults aged 18-32; and larger proportions of 60+.

Figure 1 Age & Sex Structure of Holborn and Covent Garden Ward: 2019, 2029 & 2034



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

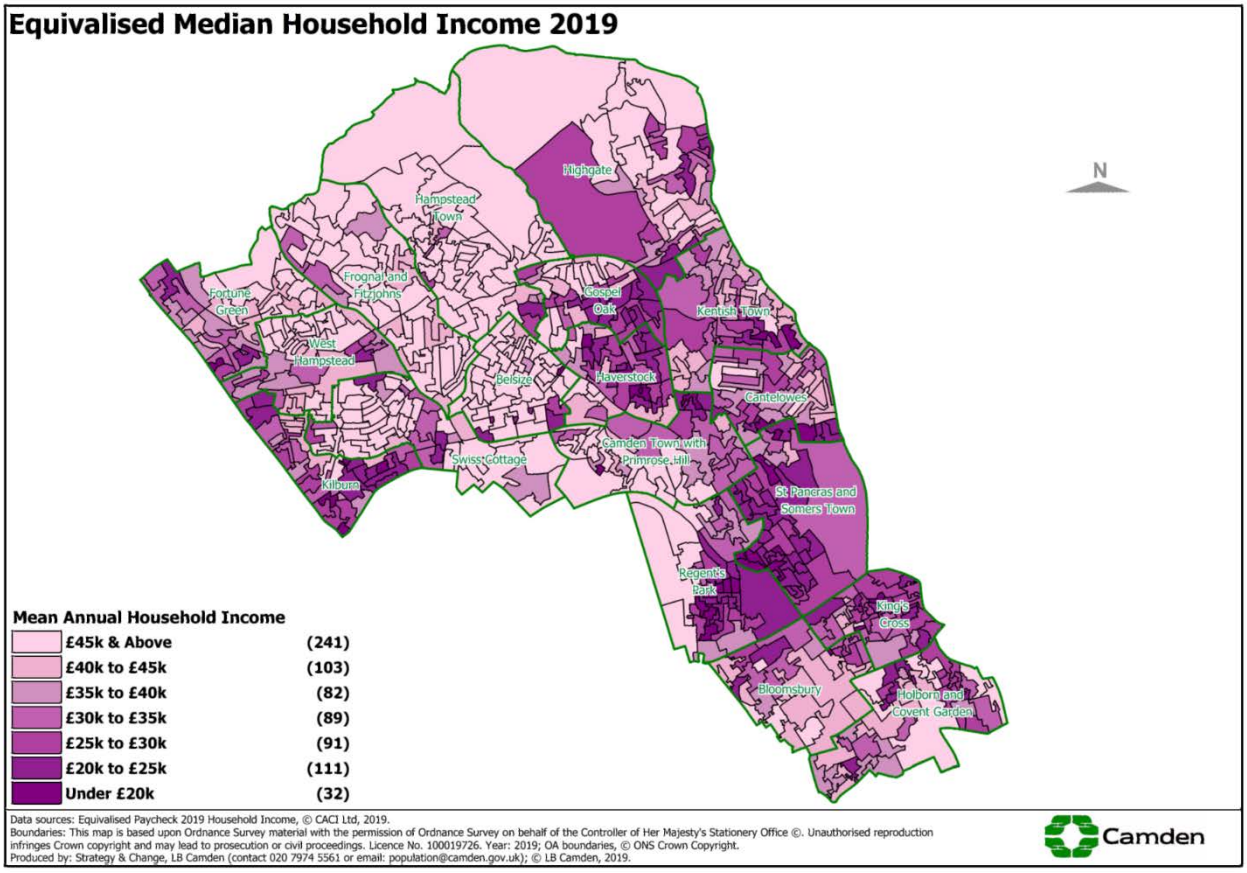
[3] Dependent age groups (0-15 and 65+) constitute 30.0% of the size of the working age population (16-64). The higher the ratio the more dependent the population is. The Camden average is 38.0%.

Household income

Estimates of equivalised household income for 2019[4] 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 Holborn and Covent Garden ward falls to the middle of the range at £35,136, ranking 11th highest for median household income and 10th for mean (£42,677) household income.

The map in Fig.2 below shows the median household income by Output Area[5]. There is a concentration of households with lower median household incomes in Holborn and Covent Garden ward, especially to the north and east; and to the south-west.

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 measure[6]. The same data expressed by ward suggests that 29.4% of children in Holborn and Covent Garden ward live in poverty, ranking 7th highest by ward in Camden.

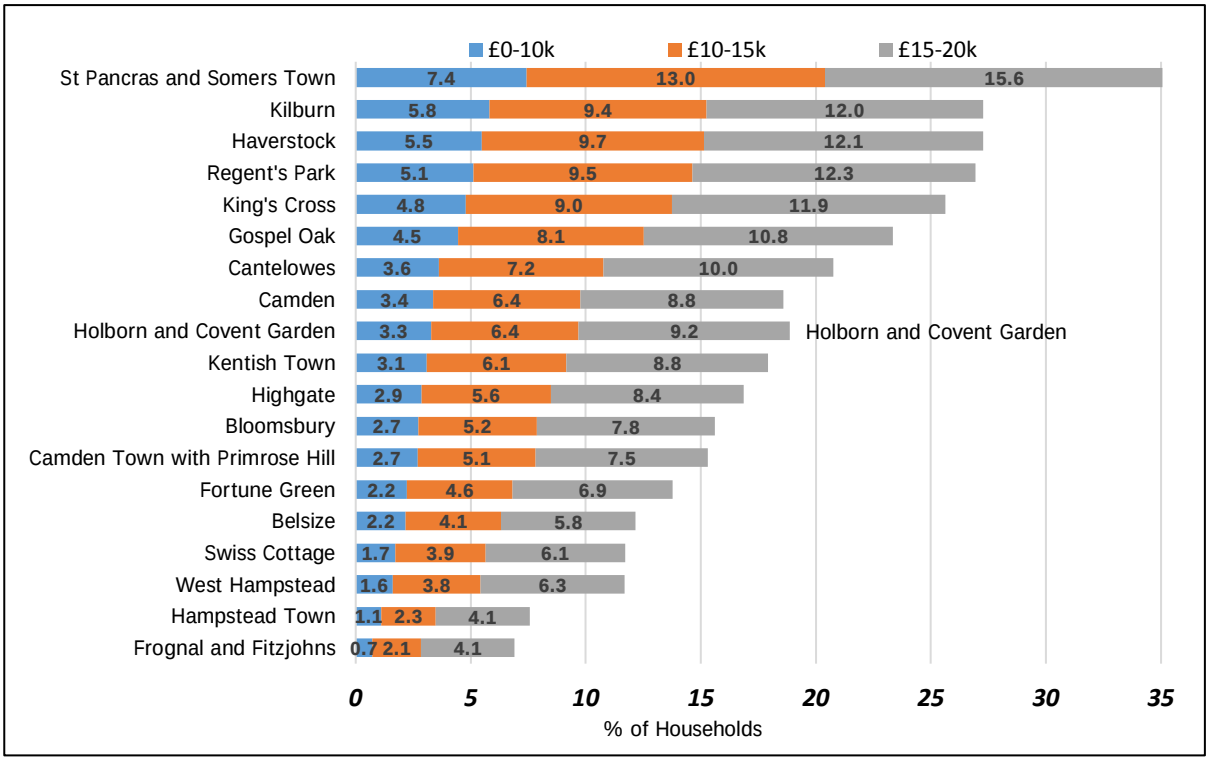
[4] Equivalised *Paycheck* household income data for 2019, © CACI Ltd. Equivalising reflects the notion that, for example, a household of five will need a higher income than a single person living alone to enjoy a comparable standard of living. CACI calculate an 'equivalence value' for households, based 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 definitively[7].

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



Source: Paycheck 2019, © CACI Ltd.

Deprivation

The Indices of Deprivation 2019[8] allows for the identification of the areas in England with the highest proportion of people and households experiencing deprivation. The data is calculated at LSOA[9] 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 Holborn and Covent Garden is ranked the 9th most deprived ward.

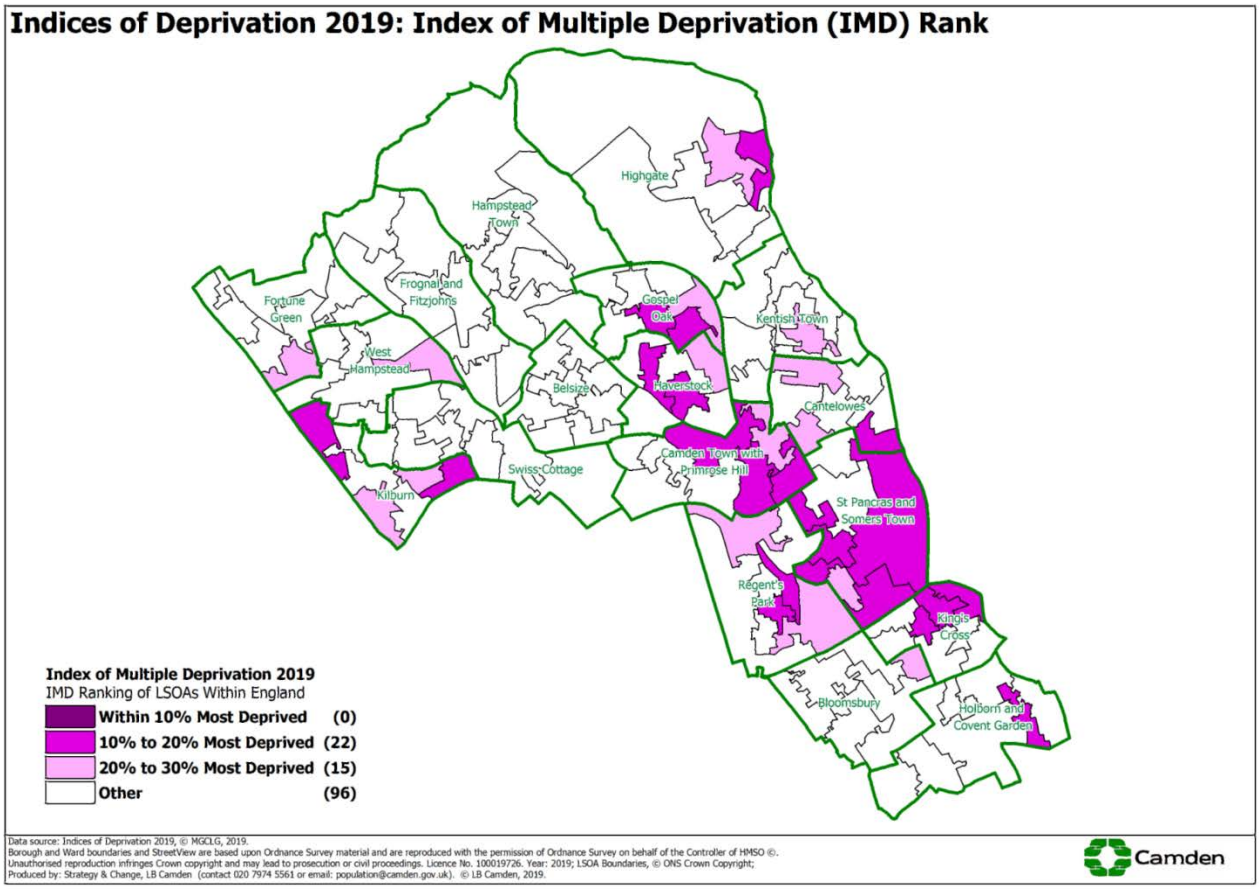
Results for Camden show that there are concentrations of LSOAs within Camden that on the rankings of IMD fall within the highest levels in England. Holborn and Covent Garden ward contains 1 LSOA that falls within the 20% most deprived LSOAs in England and none that falls within the 20-30% most deprived LSOAs in England. Holborn and Covent Garden's most deprived LSOA (E01000917) is the 13th most deprived LSOA in Camden and falls within the 18% most deprived LSOAs 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.

[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 7 LSOAs in Holborn and Covent Garden ward (E01000914-E01000920).

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



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

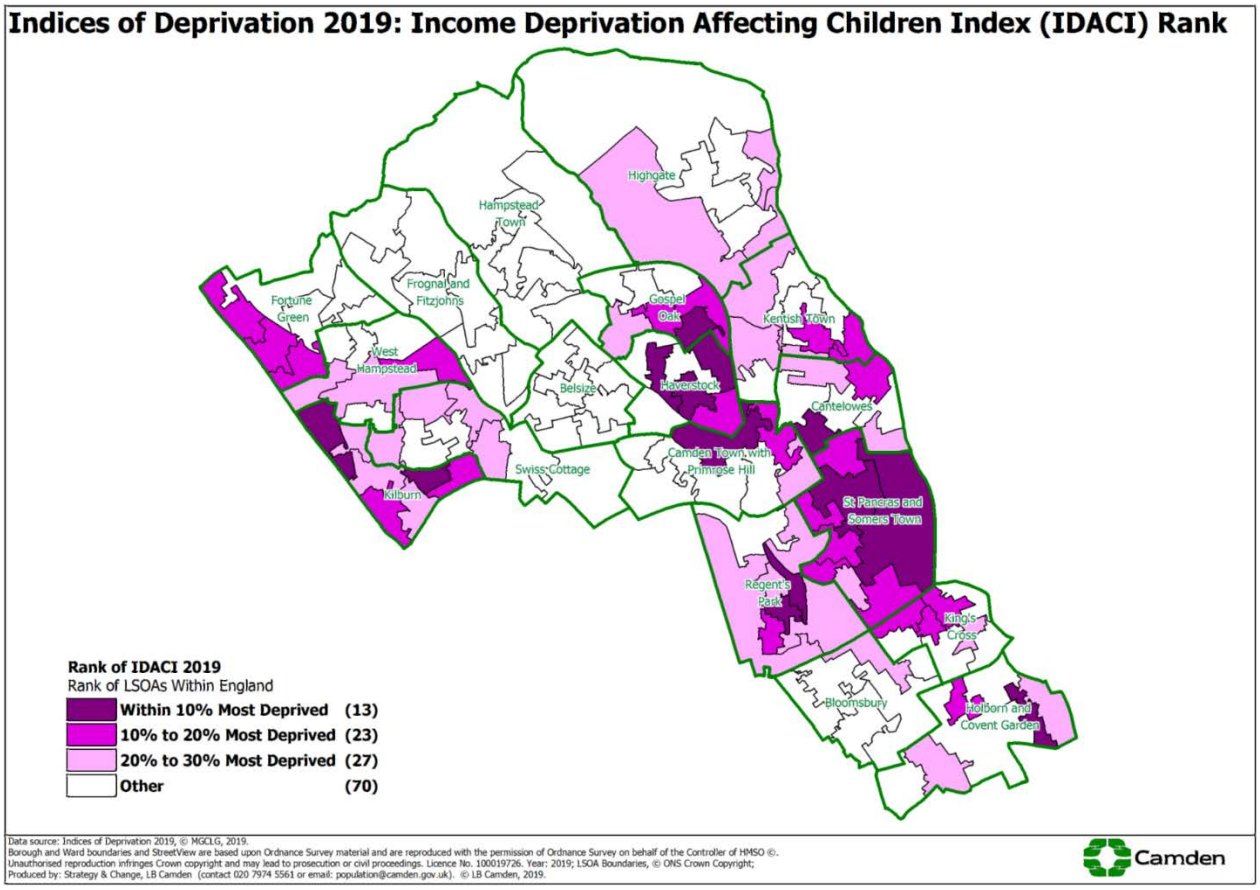
Two sub domains are often picked out to indicate deprivation affecting children (IDACI) and older people (IDAOPI). Table 1 below shows the results for Holborn and Covent Garden ward for the overall Index of Multiple Deprivation and for the Income sub-domains affecting children and older people. 2 of the 7 Holborn and Covent Garden LSOAs fall within the 20% most deprived in England on IDACI (affecting children). 4 out of the 7 LSOAs fall within the 20% most deprived in England on IDAOPI (affecting older people). See maps below Figs.5 and 6.

Table 1. Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) 2019: LSOAs in Holborn and Covent Garden

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 (IDACI)		Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index (IDAOPI)	
			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
Holborn and Covent Garden	E01000914	**96**	20,943	*63.8*	19,826	*60.4*	16,017	*48.8*
	E01000915	**47**	12,012	*36.6*	4,361	*13.3*	6,628	*20.2*
	E01000916	**65**	14,830	*45.2*	8,752	*26.6*	5,473	*16.7*
	E01000917	**13**	5,902	*18.0*	3,275	*10.0*	3,049	*9.3*
	E01000918	**58**	13,788	*42.0*	9,196	*28.0*	6,783	*20.7*
	E01000919	**55**	12,962	*39.5*	10,230	*31.1*	5,388	*16.4*
	E01000920	**80**	18,902	*57.6*	21,081	*64.2*	4,298	*13.1*

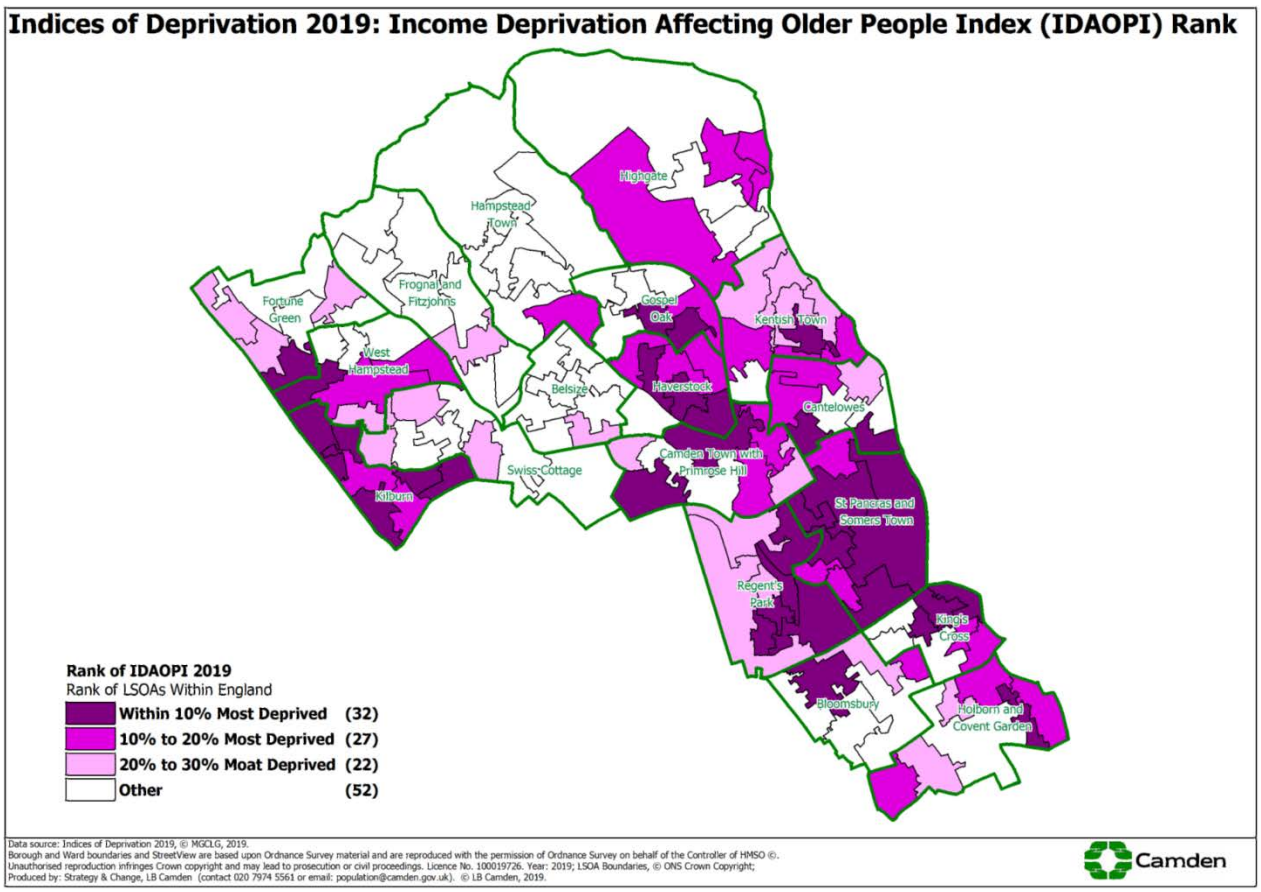
Source: English Indices of Deprivation 2019, © MHCLG, 2019.

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



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

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



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

Employment

There are no up to date data 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 2018 that there were 129,000 jobs located in Holborn and Covent Garden ward. The largest sectors providing employment are in *Professional & Business Services* (50,000; 39%); *Communication and Financial Services* (28,000; 22%); and *Public Services* (19,000; 15%). Employment levels in the ward have increased by 21,900 (20%) 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 Holborn and Covent Garden ward: Employment & Support Allowance (620); Disability Living Allowance (315); and Income Support (120), followed by those in receipt of Incapacity Benefit & Severe Disablement Allowance (20). See table 2 below.

Table 2. DWP Working aged Benefits Claimants, Holborn and Covent Garden, November 2018

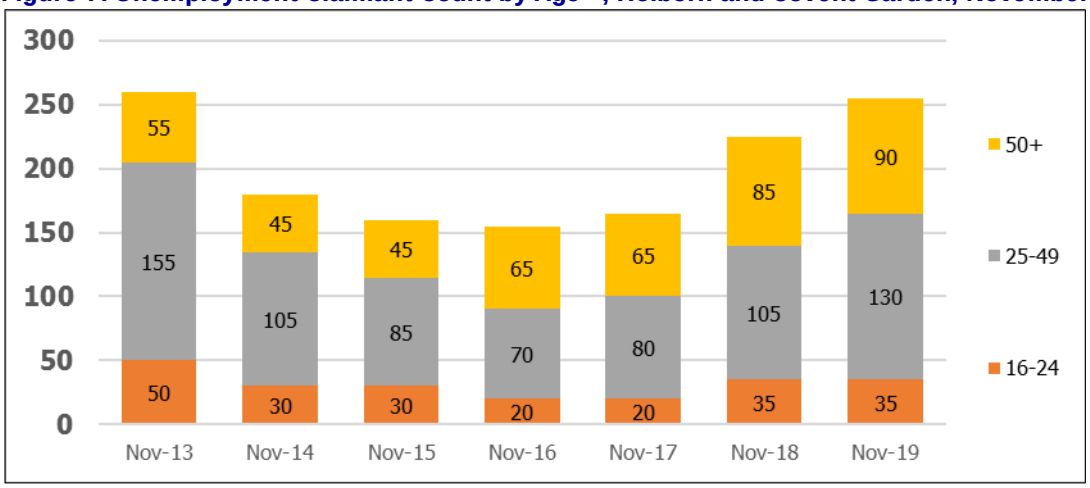
Benefit type	Claimants
Employment & Support Allowance	620
Incapacity Benefit & Severe Disablement Allowance	20
Income Support	120
Disability Living Allowance	315

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 claimants[10] - referred to as the *Claimant Count*. In November 2019, there were 255 claimants in Holborn and Covent Garden, ranking 8th highest by ward. Between November 2018 and November 2019, the count increased by 30 (13%), lower than the 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 Age[11], Holborn and Covent Garden, November 2019



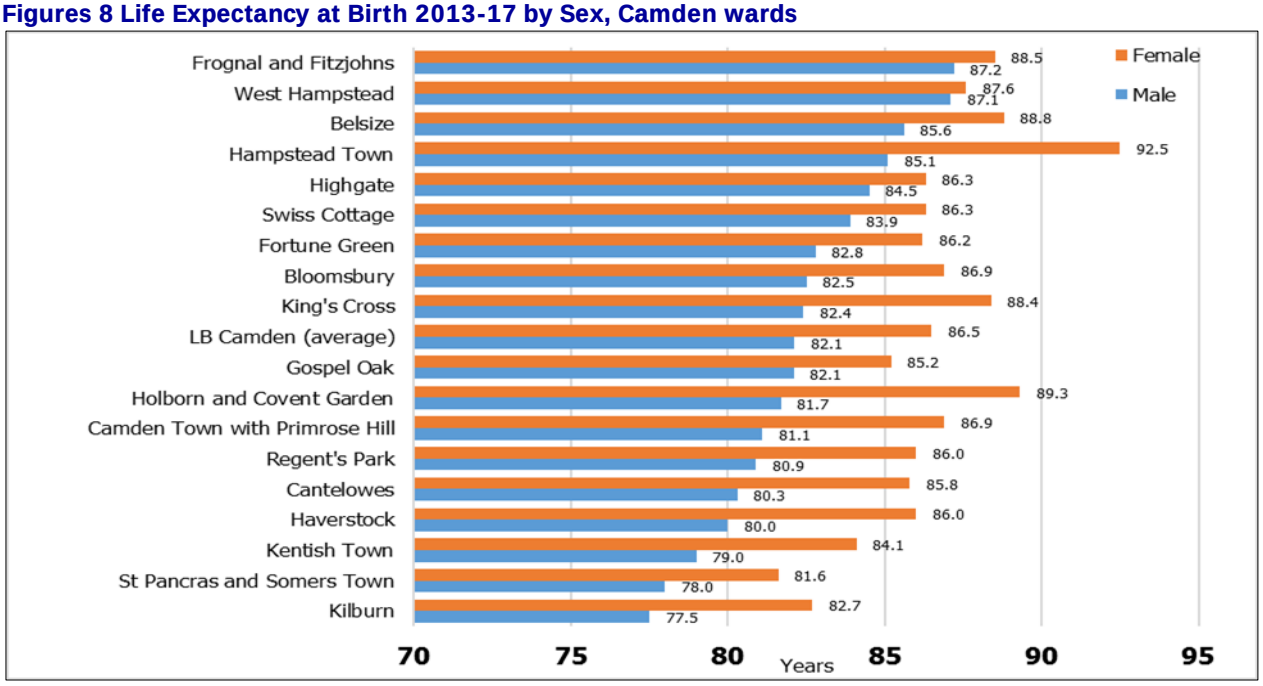
Source: DWP, via NOMIS, © 2020

[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 2013-17[12]. This shows that the life expectancy at birth for a male in Holborn and Covent Garden is 81.7 years compared to the Camden average of 82.1 and ranks 11th highest amongst Camden wards. For a female, average life expectancy is 89.3 years compared to the Camden average of 86.5 and ranks 2nd highest. See Fig.8 below.

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

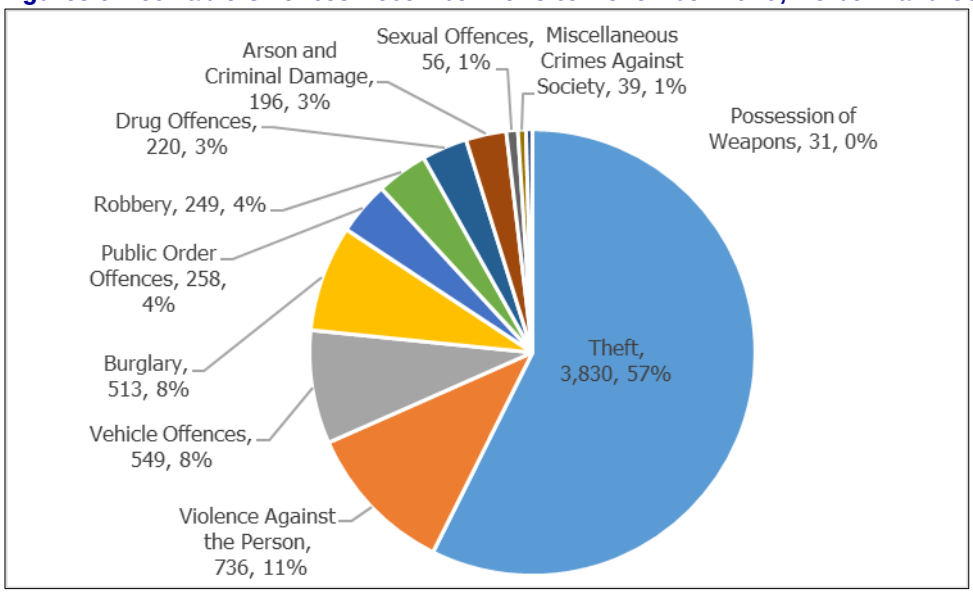


Source: ONS © Crown Copyright 2019.

Crime

The latest crime data for wards are for the 12 months to November 2019[13]. During the period there were 6,677 notifiable offences relating to Holborn and Covent Garden ward, the 2nd highest number of offences by ward, 17% of all offences recorded in Camden. The ward saw a 28% increase in offences compared to the previous year. The most common offences were *Theft* (3,830; 57%); and *Violence against the person* (736; 11. See figure 9.

Figures 9 Notifiable Offences December 2018 to November 2019, Holborn and Covent Garden



[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.

Ward Profile 2020

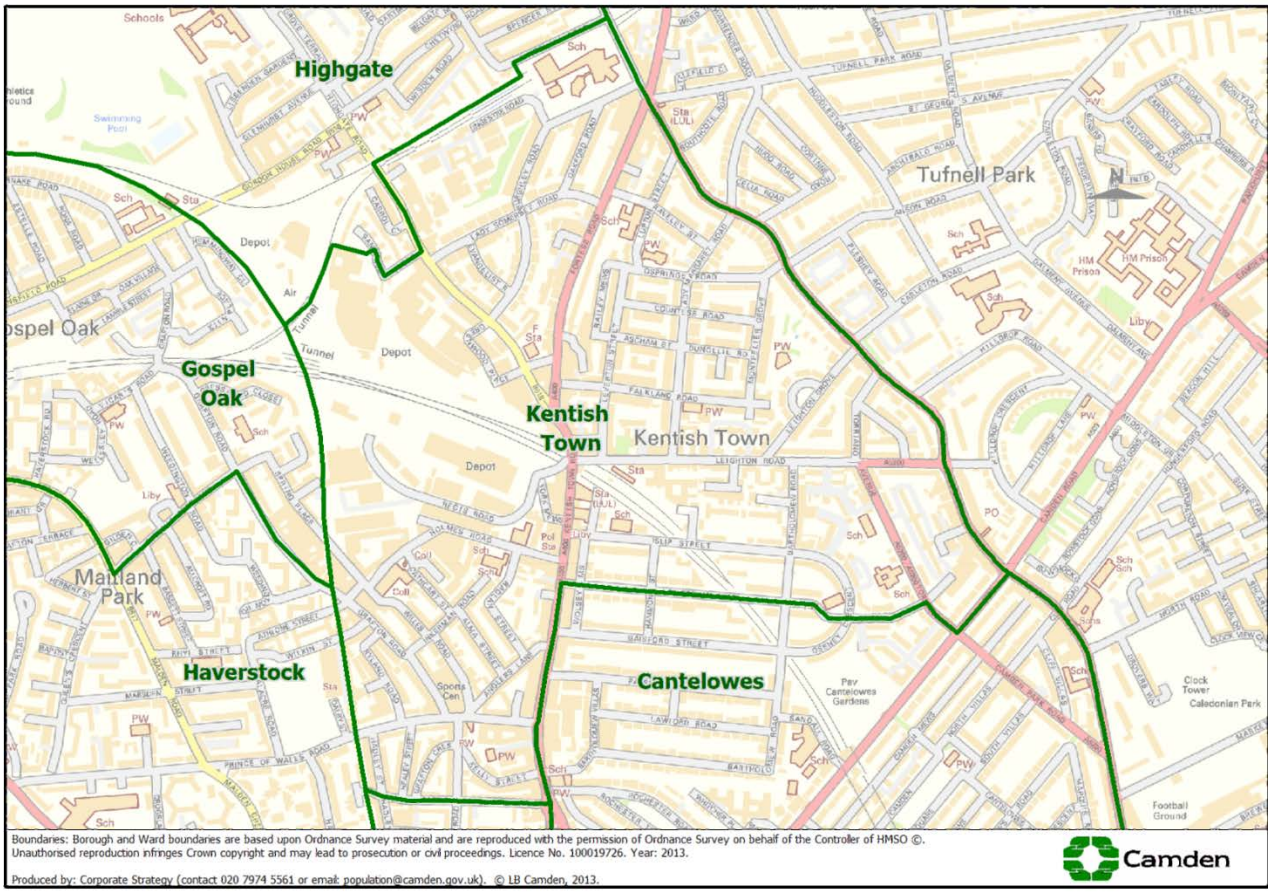
Strategy & Change, January 2020

Kentish Town Ward

The most detailed profile of Kentish Town 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 and from administrative data.

Location

Kentish Town ward is located to the mid-north-east of Camden. It is bordered to the north by Highgate ward; to the west by Gospel Oak ward and Haverstock ward; to the south by Camden Town with Primrose Hill ward and Cantelowes ward; and to the east by the London Borough of Islington



Population

The current resident population[2] of Kentish Town ward at mid-2019 is 15,200 people, ranking 3rd by population size. The population density is 147 persons per hectare, ranking 8th, compared to the Camden average of 114 persons per hectare. Since 2011, the population of Kentish Town has grown in line with the overall population of Camden (at 13.1% compared with 13.4%), ranking 8th on percentage growth since 2011.

[1] Further 2011 Census cross-tabulations of data are available (email poplation@camden.gov.uk).
[2] GLA 2017-based Projections 'Camden Development, Capped AHS', © GLA, 2019.

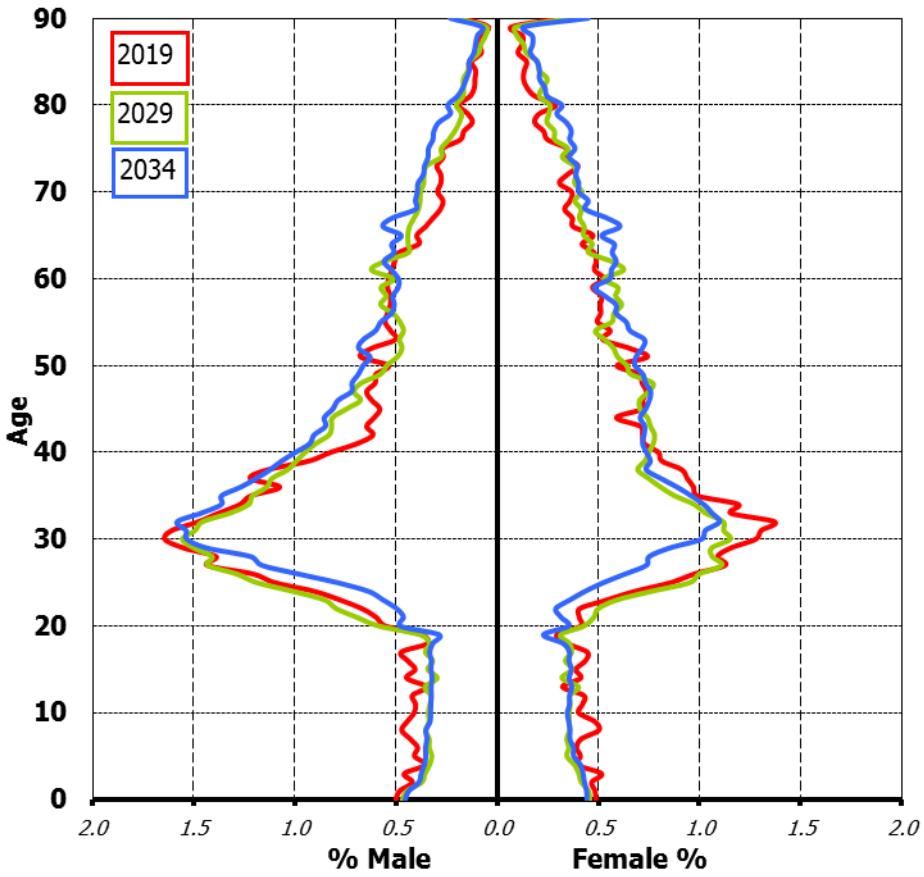
Kentish Town's population is projected to increase by 3,800 (24.8%) over the next 10 years to 2029. The components of population change show a positive natural change (more births than deaths) over the period of +500 and a net increase due to migration of +3,200. Births in the wards are forecast to increase from the current 150 a year to 180 a year by 2029, while deaths increase from the current 90 a year to 120 a year by 2029.

Age

Kentish Town has a relatively older population profile with a mean age of 38.6 years compared to Camden's overall 38.3 years. It ranks 9th youngest by mean age and 6th by median age in Camden. Split into the dependency measure age groups: children (under 16), working age (16-64) and 'retirement age' (65+): 13.7% of the population are children aged under 16, just under three quarters are working aged (74.5%) and older people aged 65+ account for 11.8% of the population. The dependency ratio for Kentish Town residents is 34.3[3], lower by comparison with the Camden average (38.0).

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. Over the projection period, the Kentish Town population is forecasted to have smaller proportions of children aged under 19, lower proportions of working-aged 18-31 (men) and 20-40 (women); and larger proportions of people aged 60+.

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



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

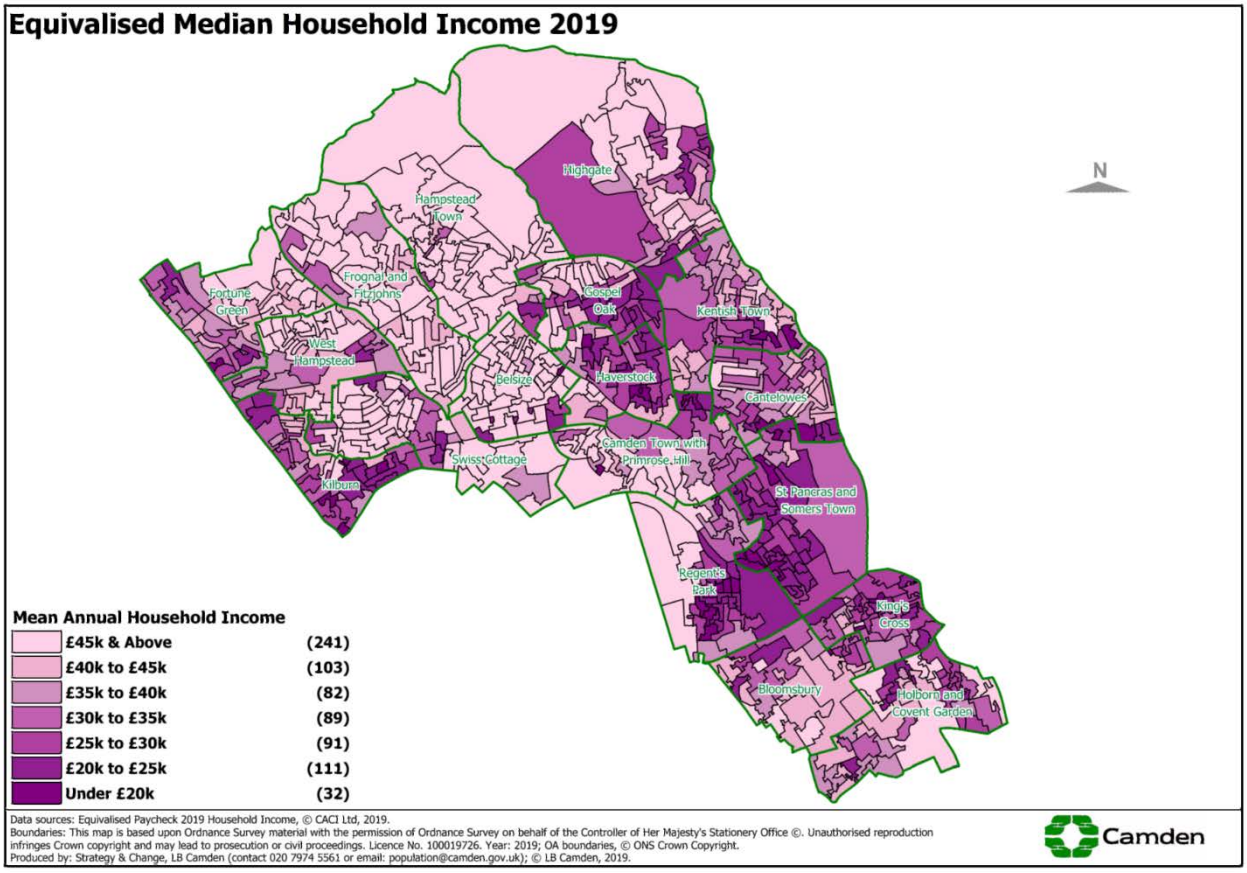
[3] Dependent age groups (0-15 and 65+) constitute 34.3% of the size of the working age population (16-64). The higher the ratio the more dependent the population is. The Camden average is 38.0%.

Household income

Estimates of equivalised household income for 2019[4] 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 Kentish Town ward falls to the middle of the range at £35,532, ranking 10th highest for median and 11th for mean (£41,717) household income.

The map in Fig.2 below shows the median household income by Output Area[5]. There is a concentration of households with lower median household incomes in Kentish Town ward, especially to the north, to the south and mid-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 measure[6]. The same data expressed by ward suggests that 28.2% of children in Kentish Town ward live in poverty, ranking 9th highest by ward in Camden.

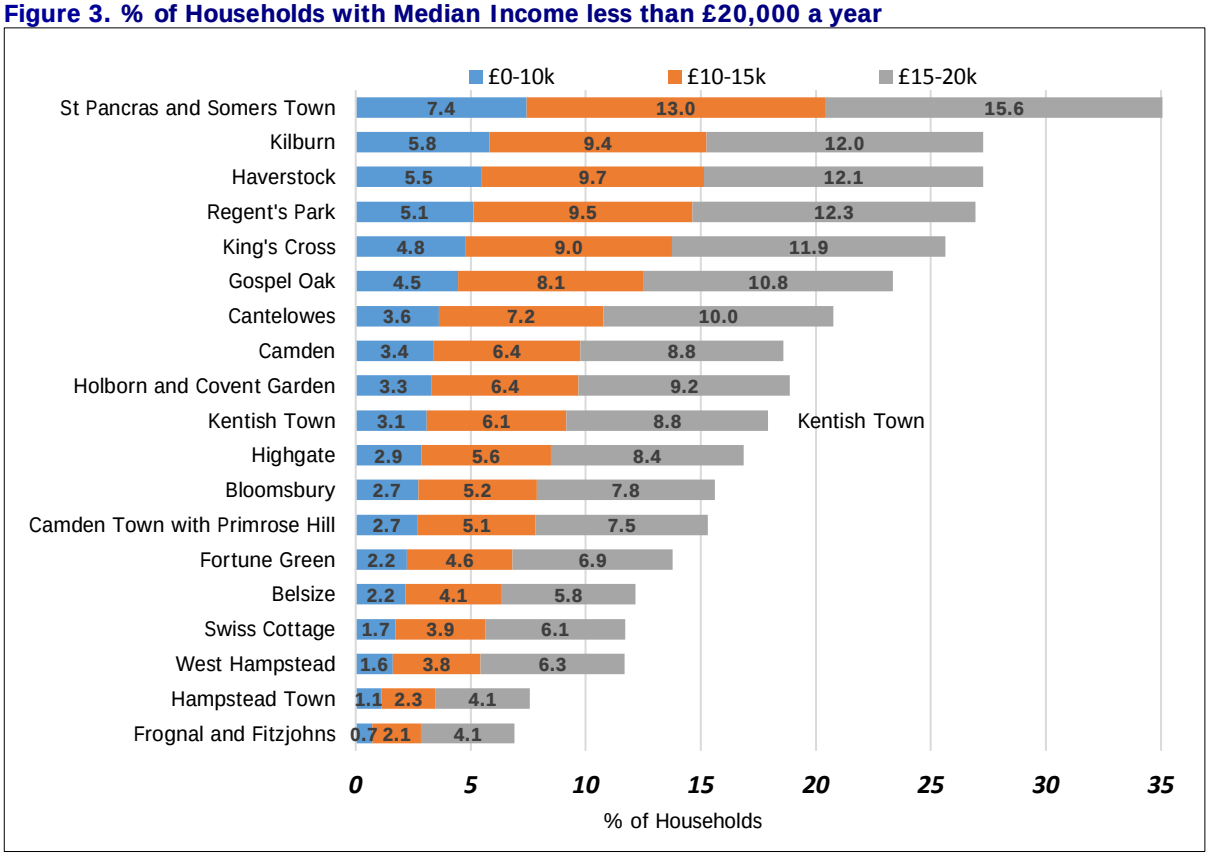
[4] Equivalised *Paycheck* household income data for 2019, © CACI Ltd. Equivalising reflects the notion that, for example, a household of five will need a higher income than a single person living alone to enjoy a comparable standard of living. CACI calculate an 'equivalence value' for households, based 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 definitively[7].

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



Source: Paycheck 2019, © CACI Ltd.

Deprivation

The Indices of Deprivation 2019[8] allows for the identification of the areas in England with the highest proportion of people and households experiencing deprivation. The data is calculated at LSOA[9] 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 Kentish Town is ranked the 10th most deprived ward.

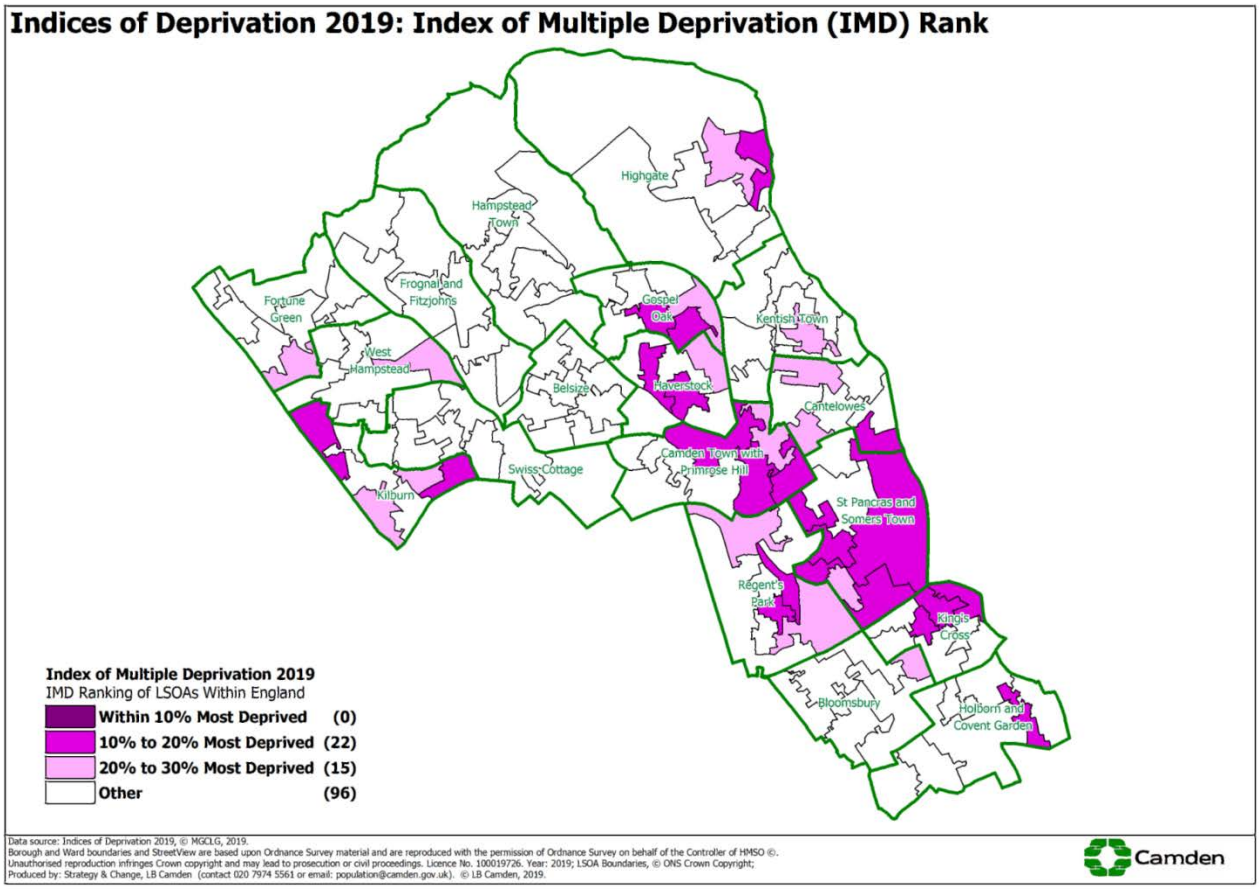
Results for Camden show that there are concentrations of LSOAs within Camden that on the rankings of IMD fall within the highest levels in England. Kentish Town ward contains no LSOAs that falls within the 20% most deprived LSOAs in England, but 1 that fall within the 20-30% most deprived LSOAs in England. Gospel Oak's most deprived LSOA (E01000925) is the 32nd most deprived LSOA in Camden and falls within the 25.4% most deprived LSOAs 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.

[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 Kentish Town ward (E01000921-E01000928).

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



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

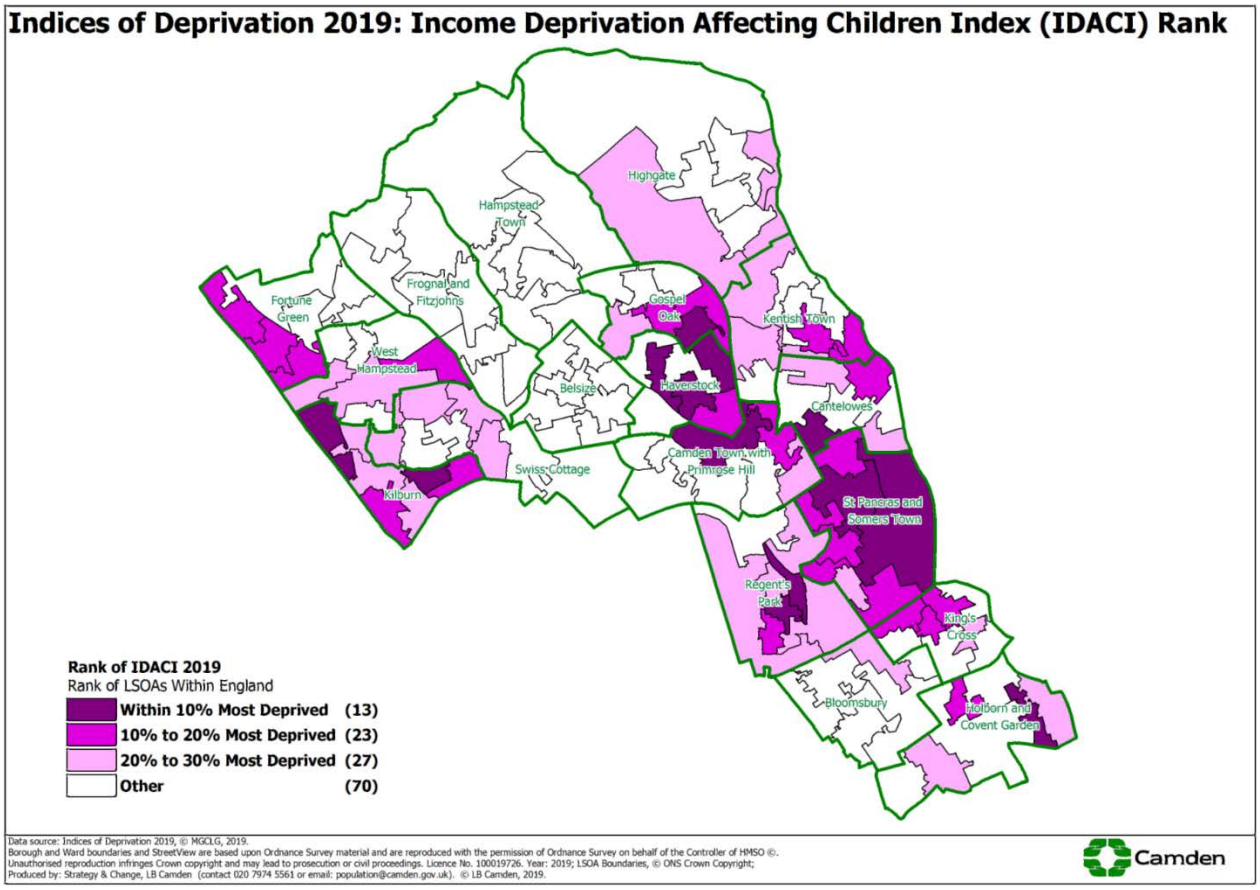
Two sub domains are often picked out to indicate deprivation affecting children (IDACI) and older people (IDAOPI). Table 1 below shows the results for Kentish Town ward for the overall Index of Multiple Deprivation and for the Income sub-domains affecting children and older people. 2 of the 8 Kentish Town LSOAs fall within the 20% most deprived in England on IDACI (affecting children); while 3 out of the 8 LSOAs fall within the 20% most deprived in England on IDAOPI (affecting older people). See maps below Figs.5 and 6.

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

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 (IDACI)		Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index (IDAOPI)	
			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
Kentish Town	E01000921	**79**	18,723	*57.0*	17,346	*52.8*	8,990	*27.4*
	E01000922	**56**	12,979	*39.5*	6,820	*20.8*	4,110	*12.5*
	E01000923	**66**	14,943	*45.5*	20,923	*63.7*	8,223	*25.0*
	E01000924	**94**	20,738	*63.1*	18,389	*56.0*	8,678	*26.4*
	E01000925	**32**	8,318	*25.3*	4,017	*12.2*	2,548	*7.8*
	E01000926	**72**	16,623	*50.6*	5,011	*15.3*	4,104	*12.5*
	E01000927	**82**	18,974	*57.8*	16,434	*50.0*	13,117	*39.9*
	E01000928	**60**	14,085	*42.9*	9,046	*27.5*	8,751	*26.6*

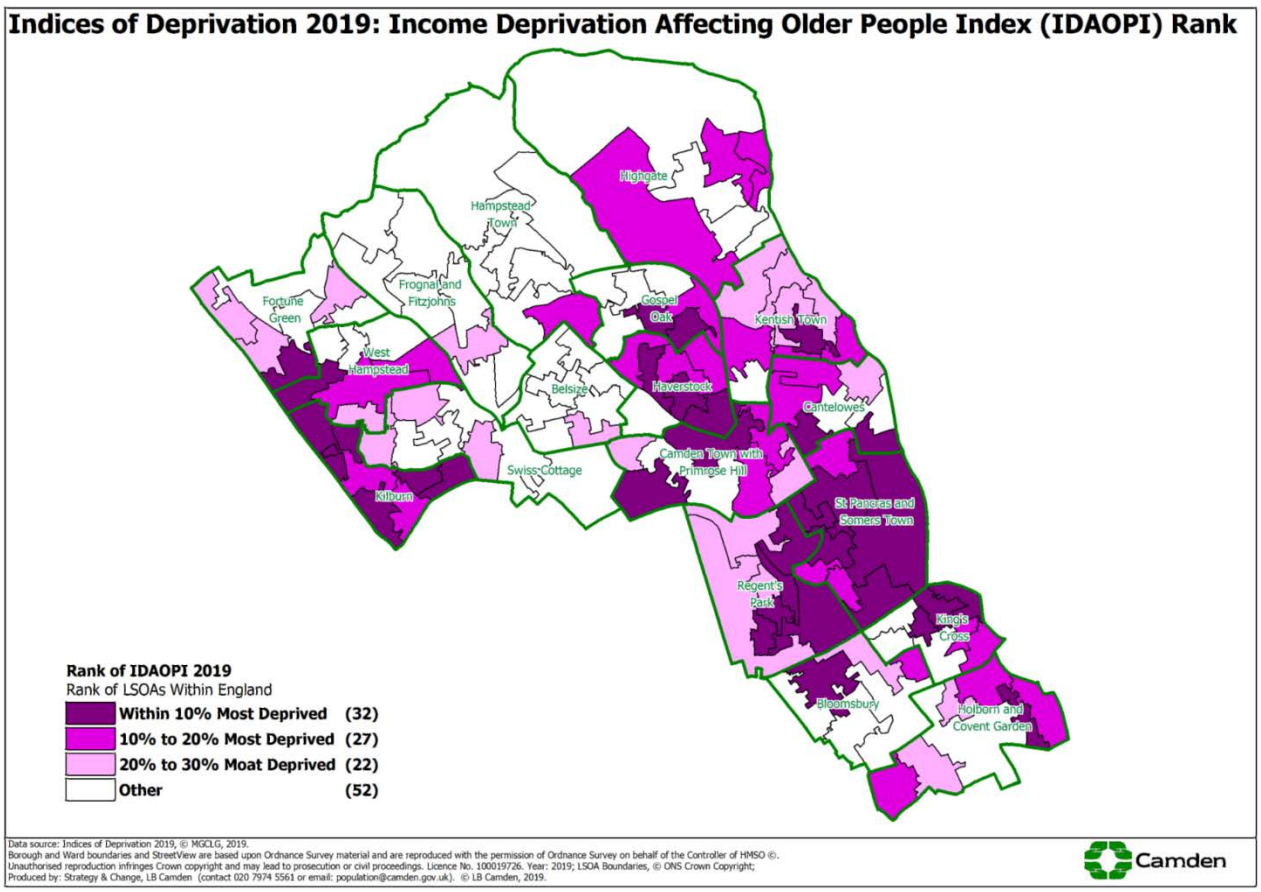
Source: English Indices of Deprivation 2019, © MHCLG, 2019.

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



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

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



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

Employment

There are no up to date data 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 2018 that there were 12,000 jobs located in Kentish Town ward. The largest sectors providing employment are in Production, Construction & Transportation (2.500; 21%); *Public Services* (2,500; 21%); and *Professional & Business Services* (2,250; 19%). Employment levels in the ward have increased by 2,300 (24%) 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 Kentish Town ward: Employment & Support Allowance (590); Disability Living Allowance (370); and Income Support (130), followed by those in receipt of Incapacity Benefit & Severe Disablement Allowance (25). See table 2 below.

Table 2. DWP Working aged Benefits Claimants, Kentish Town, November 2018

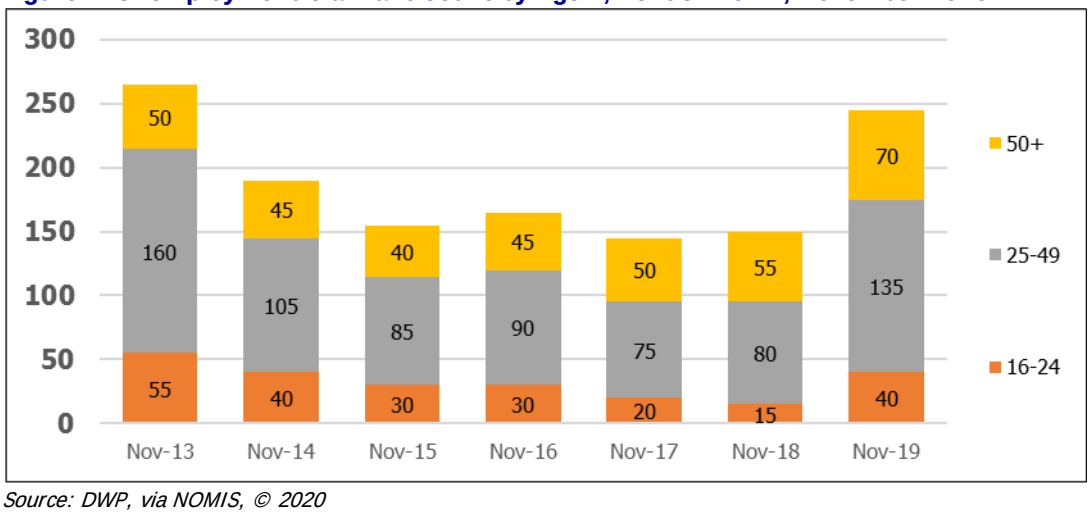
Benefit type	Claimants
Employment & Support Allowance	590
Incapacity Benefit & Severe Disablement Allowance	25
Income Support	130
Disability Living Allowance	370

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 claimants[10] - referred to as the *Claimant Count*. In November 2019, there were 245 claimants in Kentish Town, ranking 9th highest by ward. Between November 2018 and November 2019, the count increased by 95 (63%), higher than the 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 Age[11], Kentish Town, November 2019



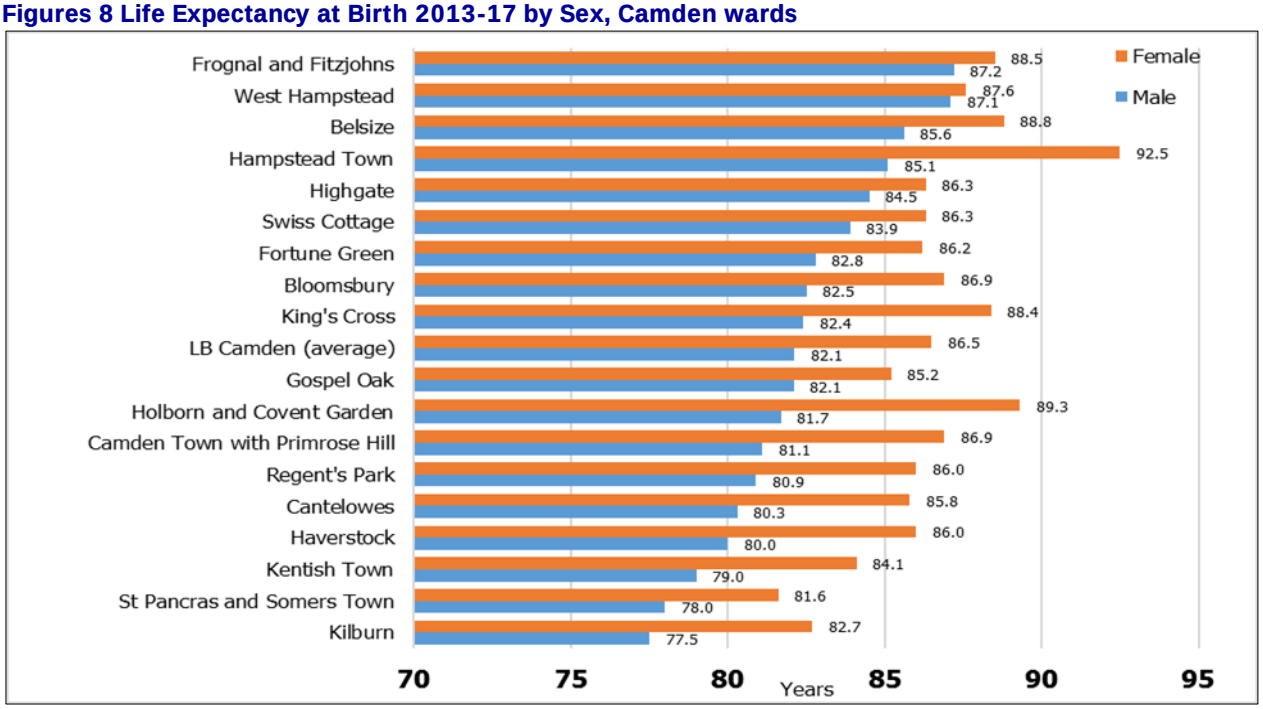
Source: DWP, via NOMIS, © 2020

[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 2013-17[12]. This shows that the life expectancy at birth for a male in Kentish Town is 79.0 years compared to the Camden average of 82.1 and ranks 16th highest amongst Camden wards. For a female, average life expectancy is 84.1 years compared to the Camden average of 86.5 and also ranks 16th highest.
See Fig.8 below.

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

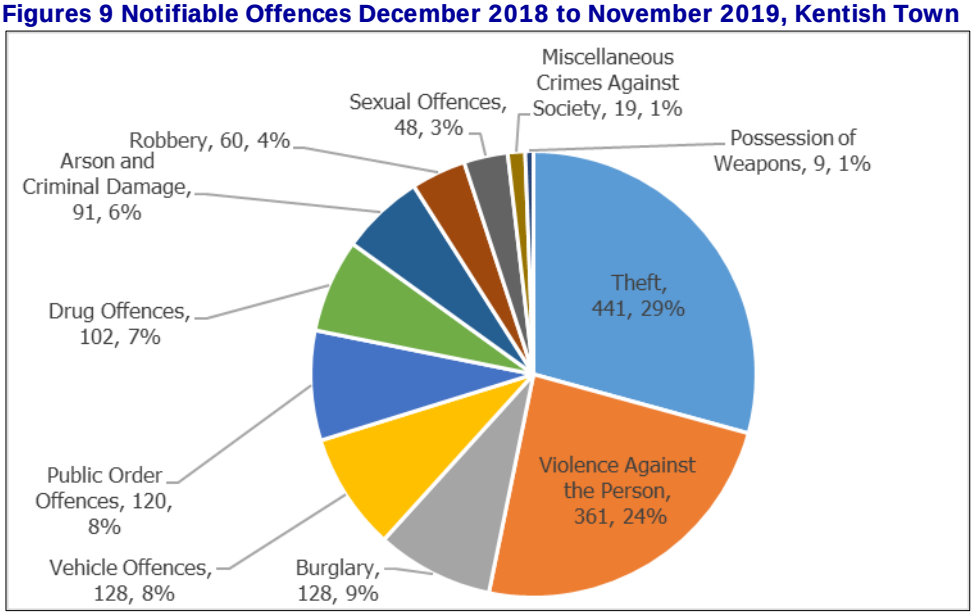


Source: ONS © Crown Copyright 2019.

Crime

The latest crime data for wards are for the 12 months to November 2019[13]. During the period there were 1,507 notifiable offences relating to Kentish Town ward, the 8th highest number of offences by ward, 4% of all offences recorded in Camden. The ward saw a negligible change in offences compared to the previous year. The most common offences were *Theft* (441; 29%); *Violence against the person* (361; 24%); and *Burglary* (128; 9%). See figure 9.

Figures 9 Notifiable Offences December 2018 to November 2019, Kentish Town



[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.

Ward Profile 2020

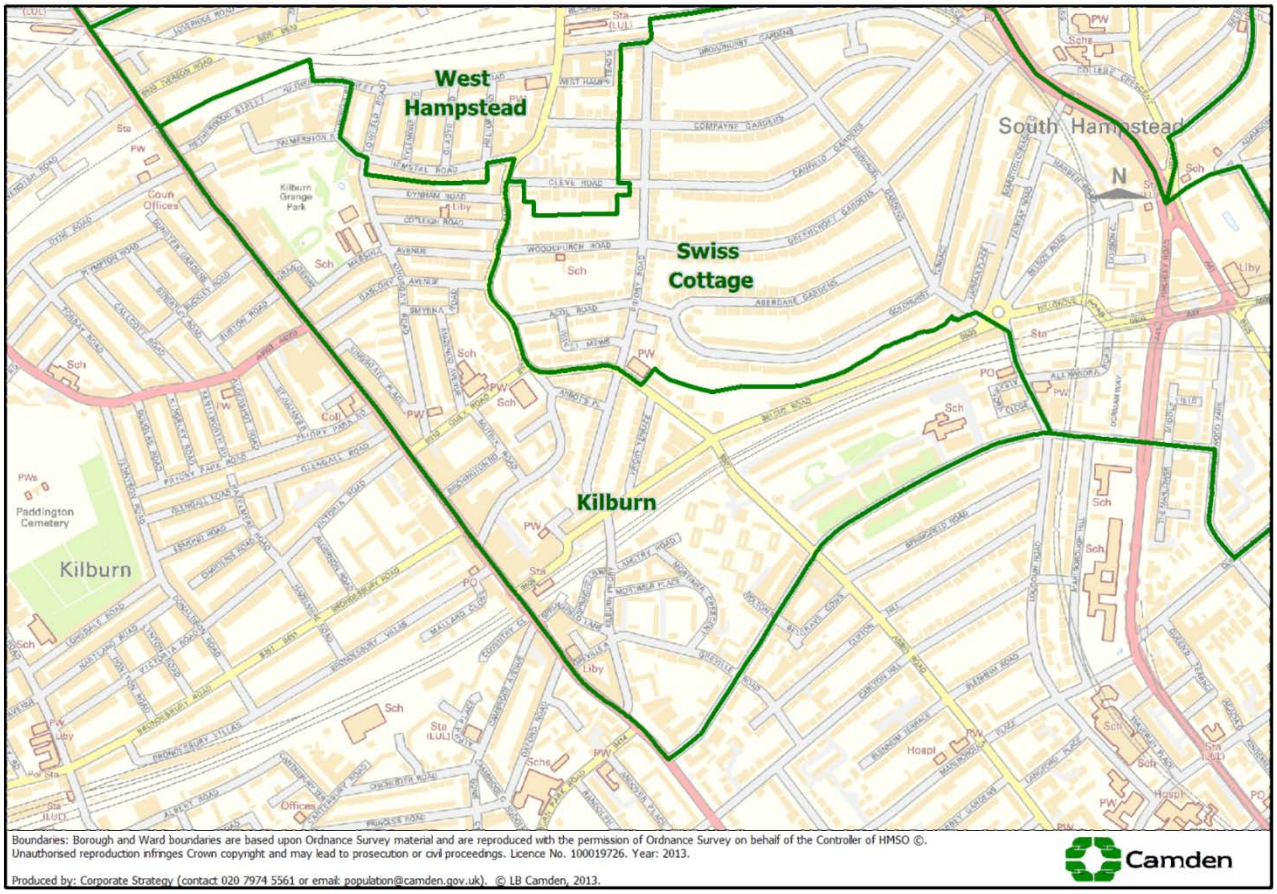
Strategy & Change, January 2020

Kilburn Ward

The most detailed profile of Kilburn 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 and from administrative data.

Location

Kilburn ward is located to the mid-north-west of Camden. It is bordered to the north by West Hampstead ward; to the north/east by Swiss Cottage ward; to the south by the City of Westminster and to the west by the London Borough of Brent.



Population

The current resident population[2] of Kilburn ward at mid-2019 is 13,600 people, ranking 11th by population size. The population density is 199 persons per hectare, ranking 2nd, compared to the Camden average of 114 persons per hectare. Since 2011, the population of Kilburn has grown in line with the overall population of Camden (at 13.3% compared with 13.4%), ranking 7th on percentage growth since 2011.

[1] Further 2011 Census cross-tabulations of data are available (email poplation@camden.gov.uk).
[2] GLA 2017-based Projections 'Camden Development, Capped AHS', © GLA, 2019.

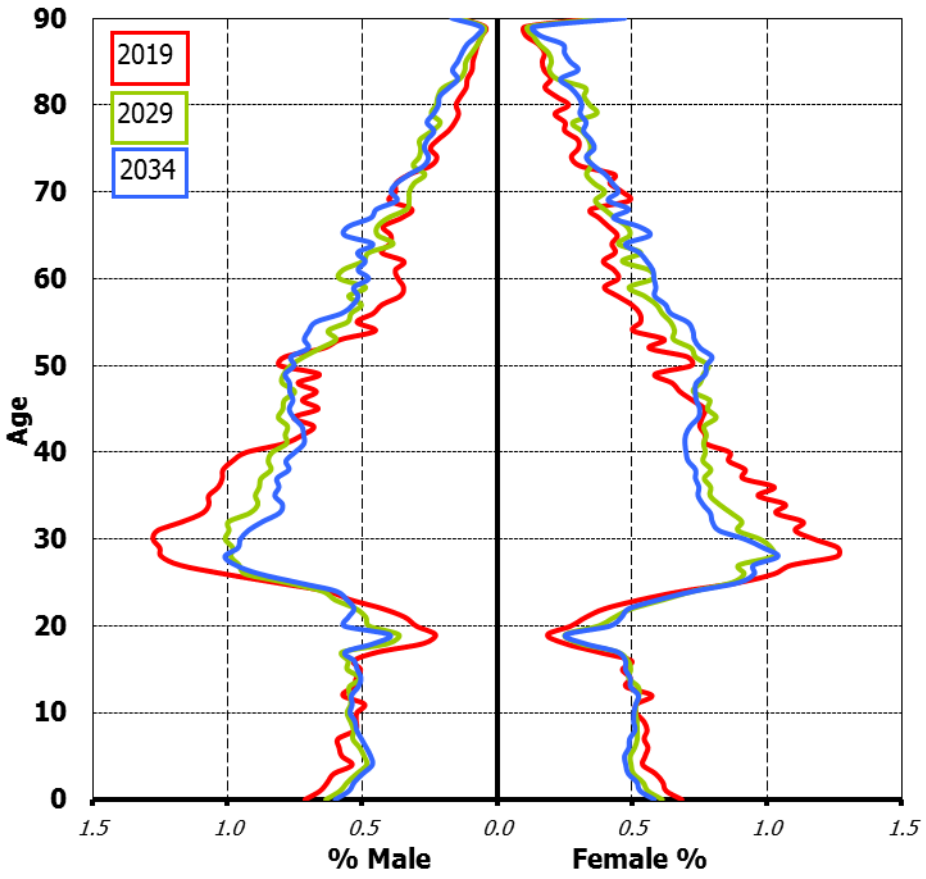
Kilburn's population is projected to increase by 1,200 (8.9%) over the next 10 years to 2029. The components of population change show a positive natural change (more births than deaths) over the period of +900 and a net change due to migration of +300. Births in the wards are forecast to remain at the current 190 a year through to 2029, while deaths are forecast to increase from the current level of 100 a year, to 110 a year by 2029.

Age

Kilburn has a relatively younger population profile with a mean age of 38.0 years compared to Camden's overall 38.3 years. It ranks 8th youngest by mean age and 9th by median age in Camden. Split into the dependency measure age groups: children (under 16), working age (16-64) and 'retirement age' (65+): 18.0% of the population are children aged under 16, over two thirds are working aged (69.1%) and older people aged 65+ account for 12.9% of the population. The dependency ratio for Kilburn residents is 44.7[3], higher by comparison with the Camden average (38.0).

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. Over the projection period, the Kilburn population has smaller proportions of young children; similar proportions of teenagers; smaller proportions of working-aged 25-40 (men) and 27-40 (women); and larger proportions of people aged 50+.

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



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

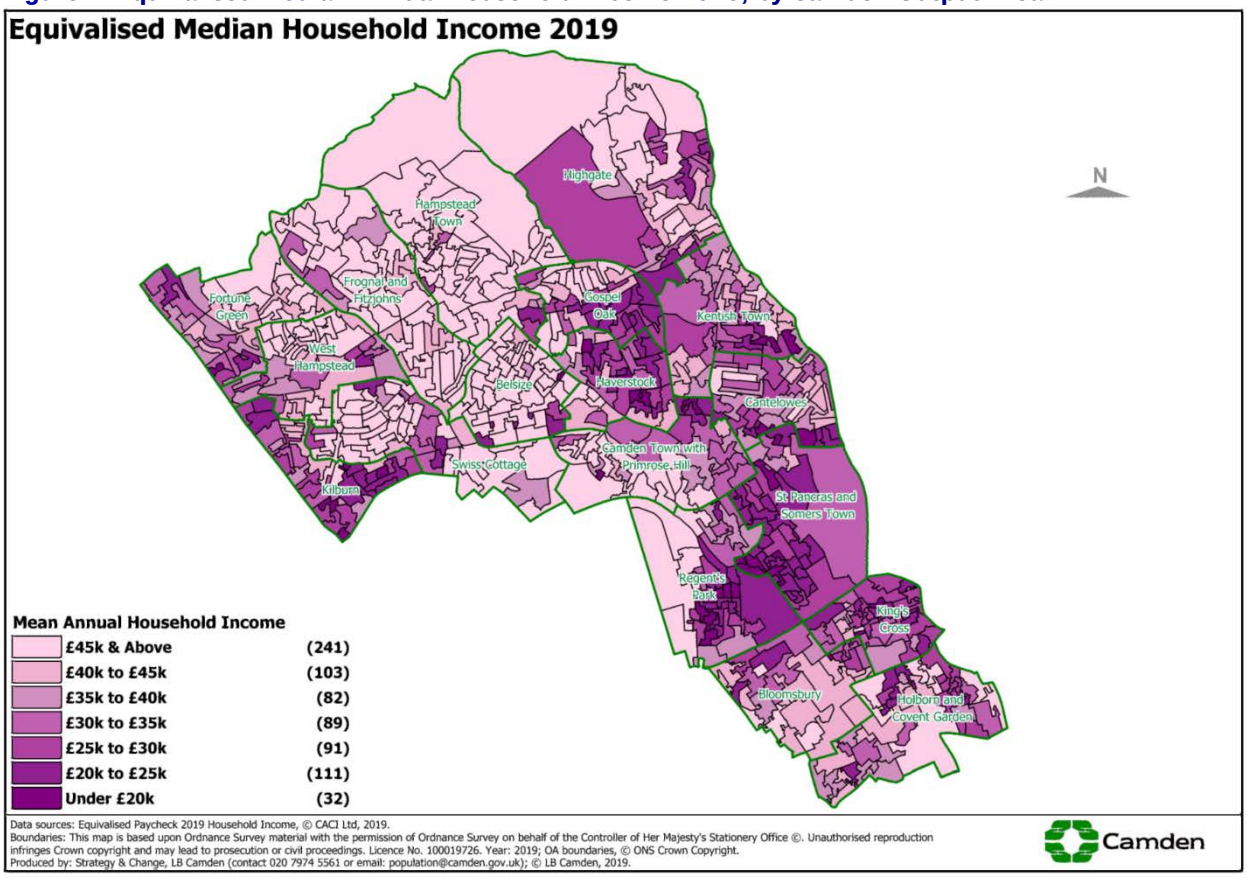
[3] Dependent age groups (0-15 and 65+) constitute 44.7% of the size of the working age population (16-64). The higher the ratio the more dependent the population is. The Camden average is 38.0%.

Household income

Estimates of equivalised household income for 2019[4] 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 Kilburn ward falls to the lower portion of the range at £29,509, ranking 16th highest for median and 15th for mean (£35,677) household income.

The map in Fig.2 below shows the median household income by Output Area[5]. There is a concentration of households with lower median household incomes in Kilburn 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 measure[6]. The same data expressed by ward suggests that 34.2% of children in Kilburn ward live in poverty, ranking 4th highest by ward in Camden.

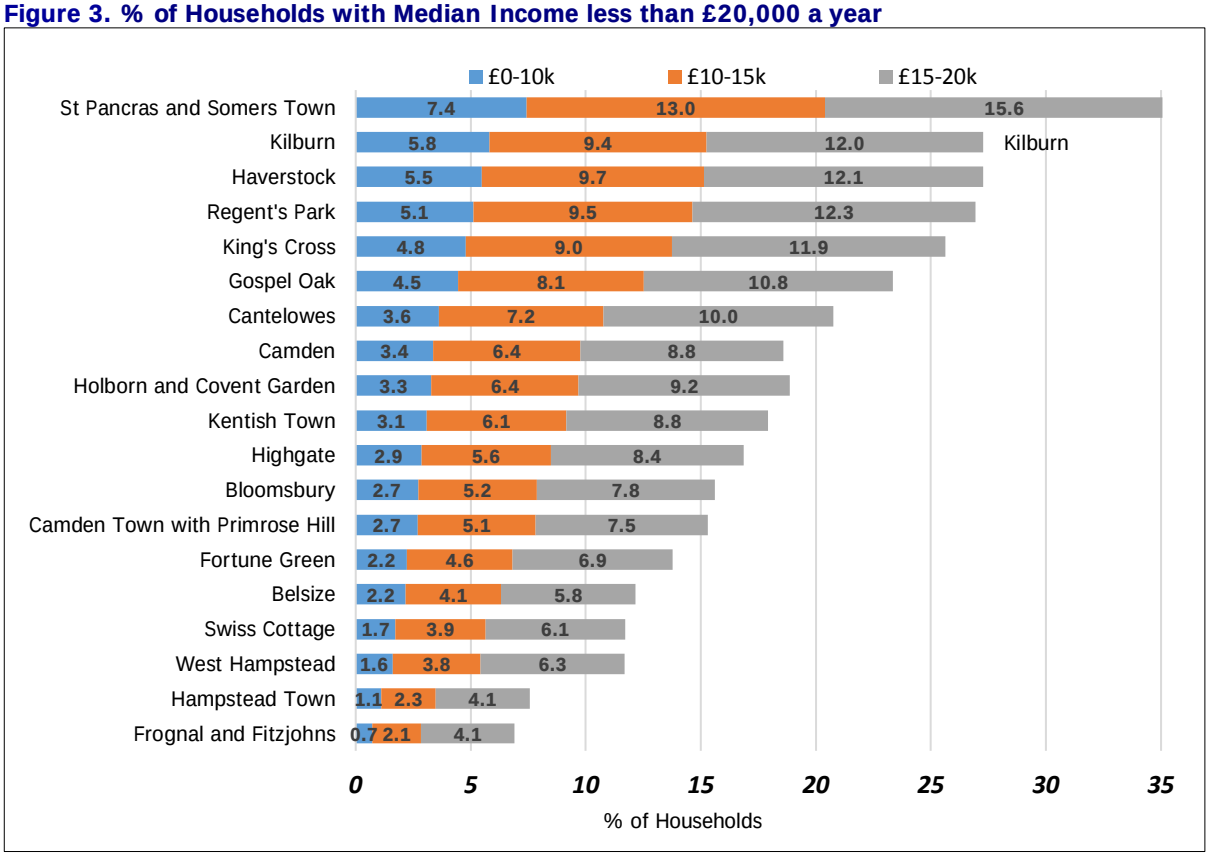
[4] Equivalised *Paycheck* household income data for 2019, © CACI Ltd. Equivalising reflects the notion that, for example, a household of five will need a higher income than a single person living alone to enjoy a comparable standard of living. CACI calculate an 'equivalence value' for households, based 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 definitively[7].

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



Source: Paycheck 2019, © CACI Ltd.

Deprivation

The Indices of Deprivation 2019[8] allows for the identification of the areas in England with the highest proportion of people and households experiencing deprivation. The data is calculated at LSOA[9] 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 Kilburn is ranked the 2nd most deprived ward.

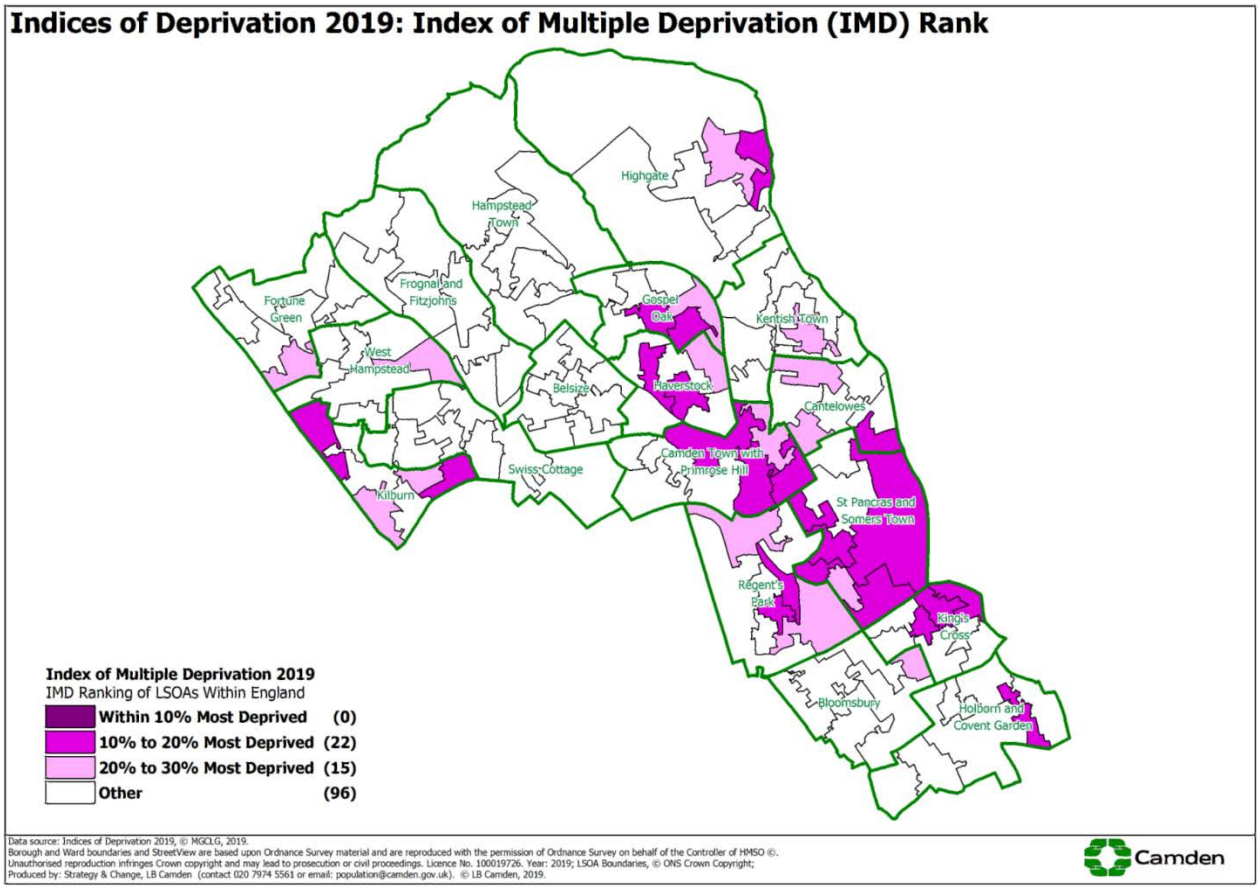
Results for Camden show that there are concentrations of LSOAs within Camden that on the rankings of IMD fall within the highest levels in England. Kilburn ward contains 2 LSOAs that fall within the 20% most deprived LSOAs in England and 2 that fall within the 20-30% most deprived LSOAs in England. Kilburn's most deprived LSOA (E01000934) is the 12th most deprived LSOA in Camden and falls within the 17.5% most deprived LSOAs 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.

[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 7 LSOAs in Kilburn ward (E01000929-E01000935).

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



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

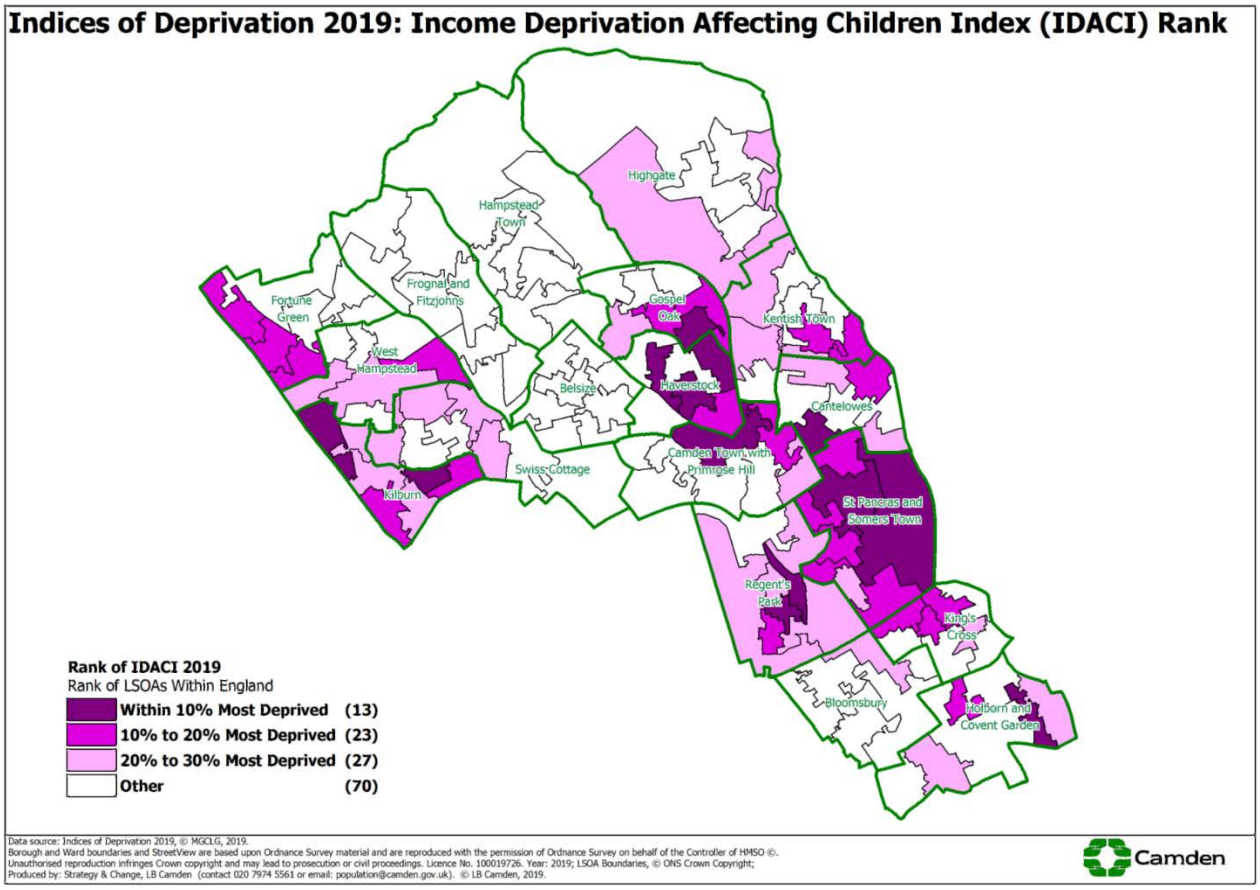
Two sub domains are often picked out to indicate deprivation affecting children (IDACI) and older people (IDAOPI). Table 1 below shows the results for Kilburn ward for the overall Index of Multiple Deprivation and for the Income sub-domains affecting children and older people. 4 of the 7 Kilburn LSOAs fall within the 20% most deprived in England on IDACI (affecting children), while all 7 LSOAs fall within the 20% most deprived in England on IDAOPI (affecting older people). See maps below Figs.5 and 6.

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

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 (IDACI)		Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index (IDAOPI)	
			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
Kilburn	E01000929	**41**	10,528	*32.1*	8,959	*27.3*	3,455	*10.5*
	E01000930	**28**	7,671	*23.4*	3,576	*10.9*	1,574	*4.8*
	E01000931	**15**	6,050	*18.4*	2,018	*6.1*	2,640	*8.0*
	E01000932	**61**	14,310	*43.6*	9,042	*27.5*	1,851	*5.6*
	E01000933	**40**	10,342	*31.5*	8,903	*27.1*	5,540	*16.9*
	E01000934	**12**	5,734	*17.5*	4,512	*13.7*	2,642	*8.0*
	E01000935	**24**	6,954	*21.2*	2,302	*7.0*	2,254	*6.9*

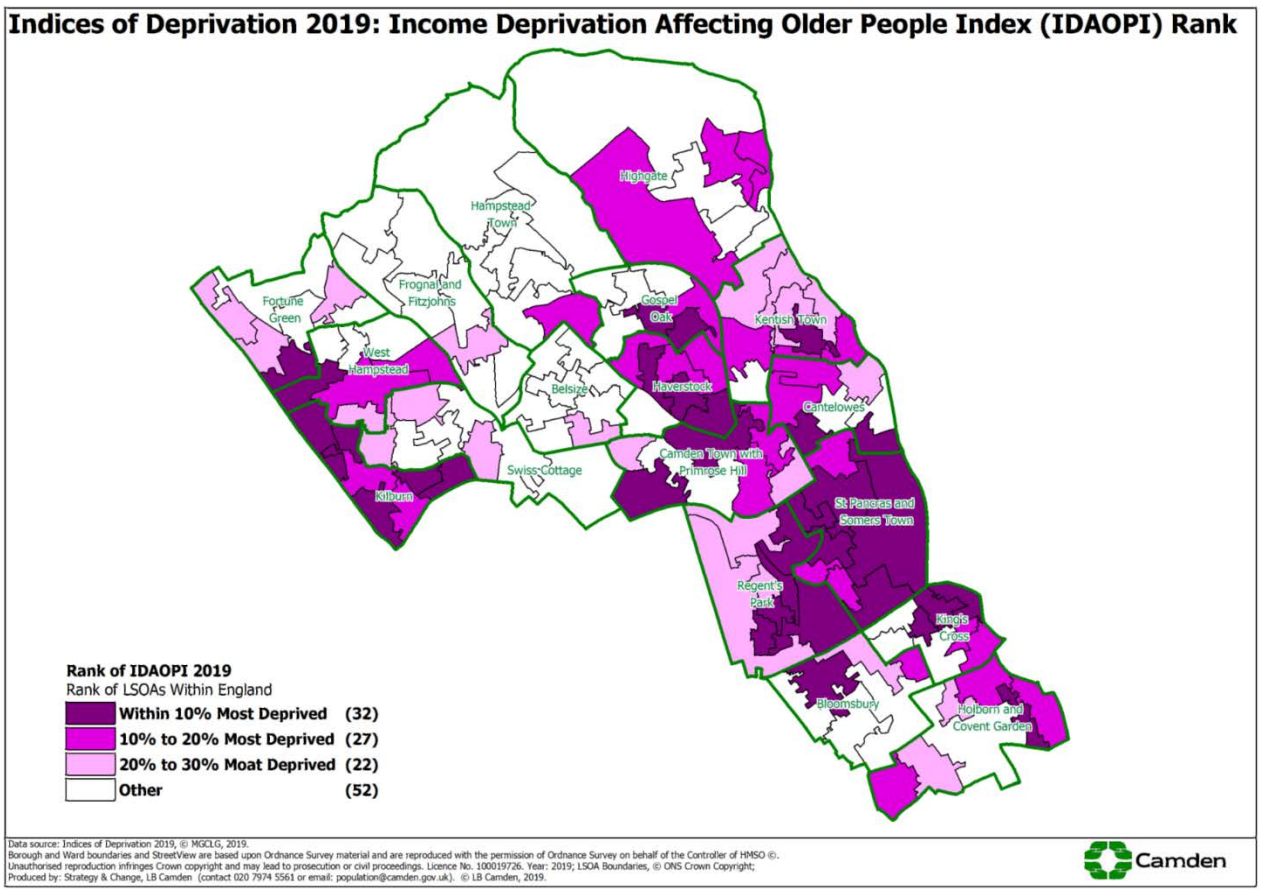
Source: English Indices of Deprivation 2019, © MHCLG, 2019.

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



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

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



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

Employment

There are no up to date data 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 2018 that there were 3,000 jobs located in Kilburn ward. The largest sectors providing employment are in *Distribution & Hospitality* (1,500; 43%); *Professional & Business Services* (700; 20%); and *Public Services* (500; 14%). Employment levels in the ward have decreased by 100 (-3%) 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 Kilburn ward: Employment & Support Allowance (805); Disability Living Allowance (435); and Income Support (185), followed by those in receipt of Incapacity Benefit & Severe Disablement Allowance (20). See table 2 below.

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

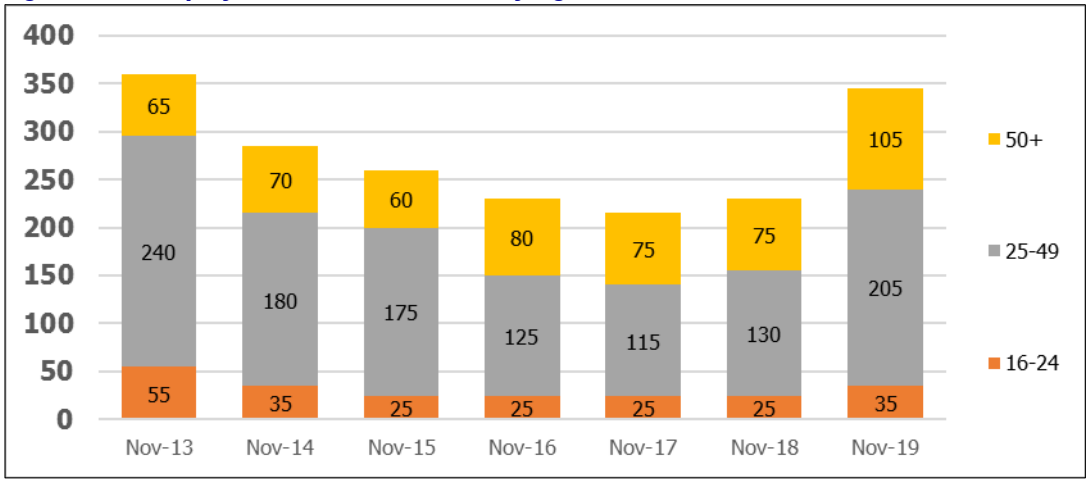
Benefit type	Claimants
Employment & Support Allowance	805
Incapacity Benefit & Severe Disablement Allowance	20
Income Support	185
Disability Living Allowance	435

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 claimants[10] - referred to as the *Claimant Count*. In November 2019, there were 345 claimants in Kilburn, ranking 2nd highest by ward. Between November 2018 and November 2019, the count increased by 115 (50%), higher than the 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 Age[11], Kilburn, November 2019



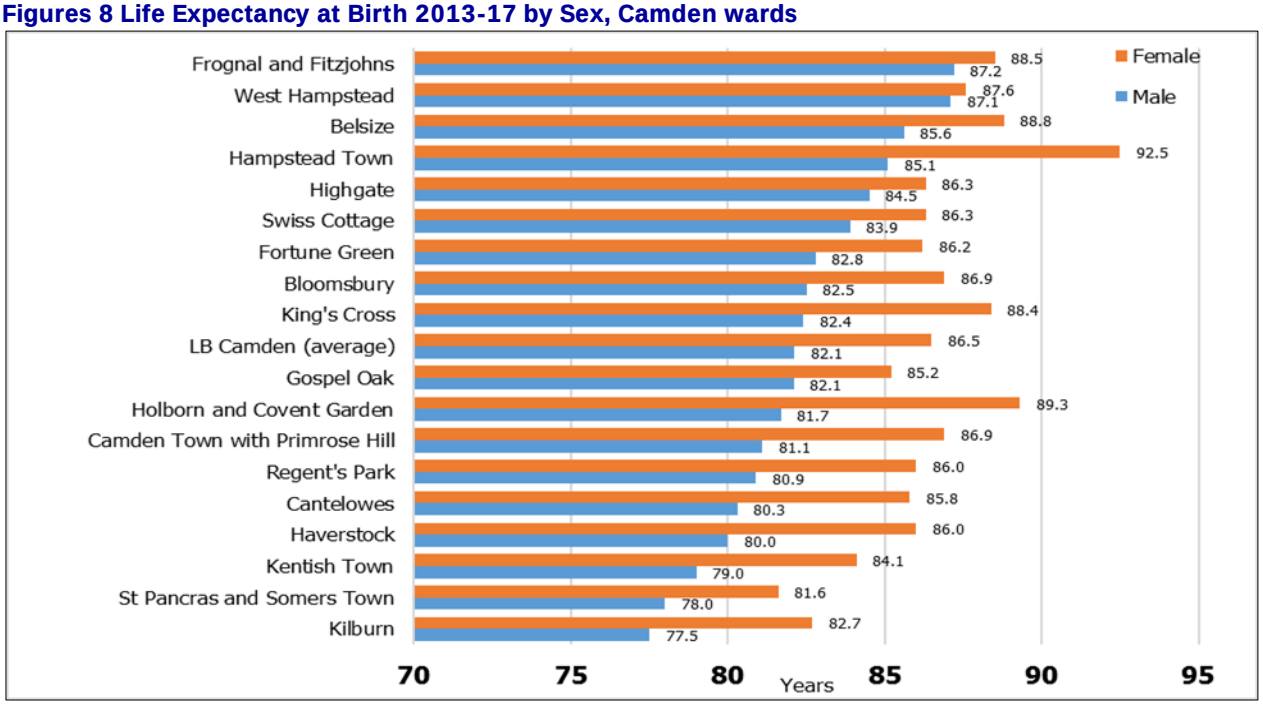
Source: DWP, via NOMIS, © 2020

[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 2013-17[12]. This shows that the life expectancy at birth for a male in Kilburn is 77.5 years compared to the Camden average of 82.1 and ranks lowest amongst Camden wards. For a female, average life expectancy is 82.7 years compared to the Camden average of 86.5 and ranks 2nd lowest.
See Fig.8 below.

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

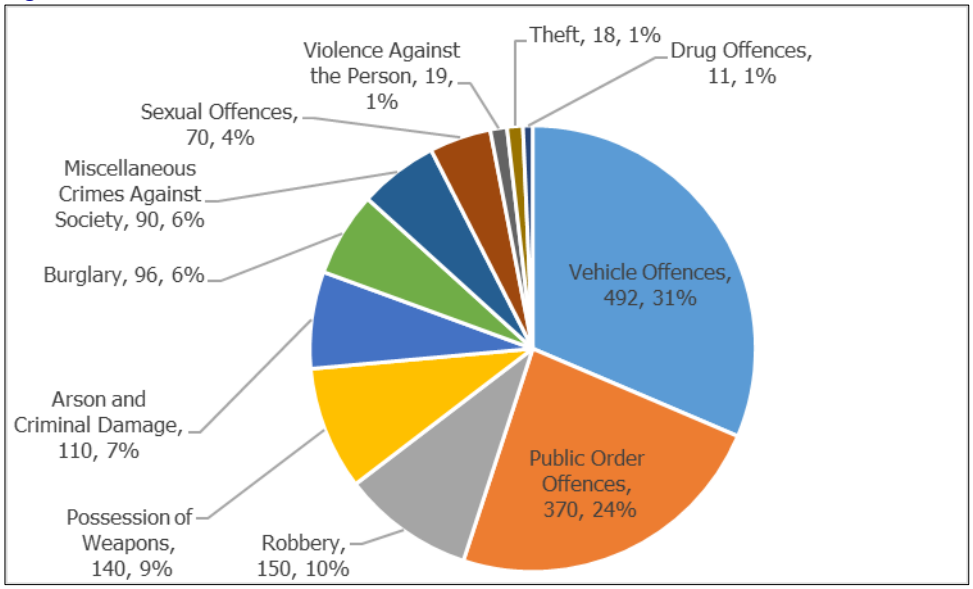


Source: ONS © Crown Copyright 2019.

Crime

The latest crime data for wards are for the 12 months to November 2019[13]. During the period there were 1,566 notifiable offences relating to Kilburn ward, the 7th highest number of offences by ward, 4% of all offences recorded in Camden. The ward saw a 9% decrease in offences compared to the previous year. The most common offences were *Vehicle Offences* (492; 31%); *Public Order Offences* (370; 24%); and *Robbery* (150; 10%). See figure 9.

Figures 9 Notifiable Offences December 2018 to November 2019, Kilburn



[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.

Ward Profile 2020

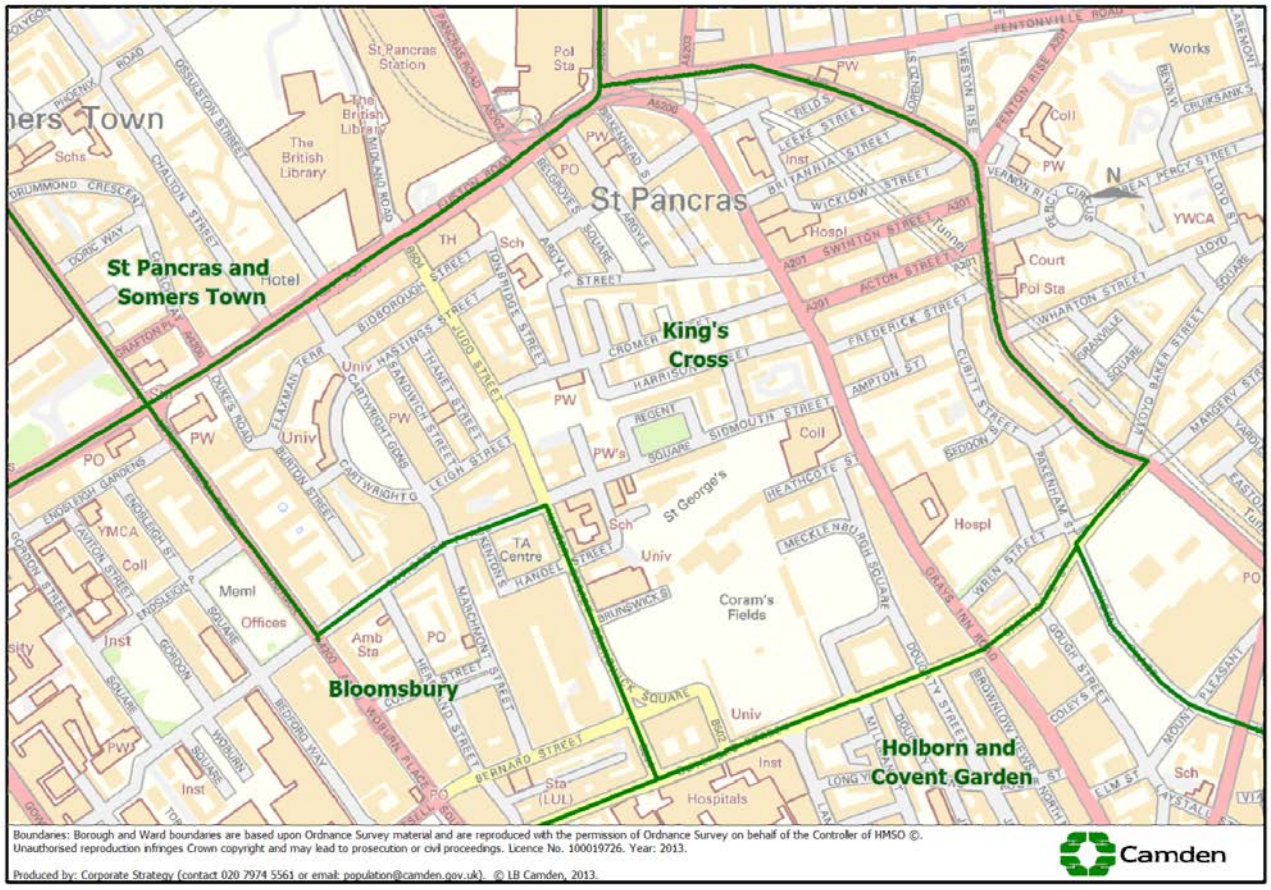
Strategy & Change, January 2020

King's Cross Ward

The most detailed profile of King's Cross 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 and from administrative data.

Location

King's Cross ward is located to the south-east of Camden. It is bordered to the north by St Pancras and Somers Town ward; to the west by Bloomsbury ward; to the south by Holborn and Covent Garden ward; and to the east by the London Borough of Islington.



Population

The current resident population[2] of King's Cross ward at mid-2019 is 12,800 people, ranking 14th by population size. The population density is 210 persons per hectare, ranking highest in Camden, compared to the Camden average of 114 persons per hectare. Since 2011, the population of King's Cross has not grown in line with the overall population of Camden (at 8.7% compared with 13.4%), ranking the 3rd lowest ward on percentage growth since 2011.

[1] Further 2011 Census cross-tabulations of data are available (email poplation@camden.gov.uk).
[2] GLA 2017-based Projections 'Camden Development, Capped AHS', © GLA, 2019.

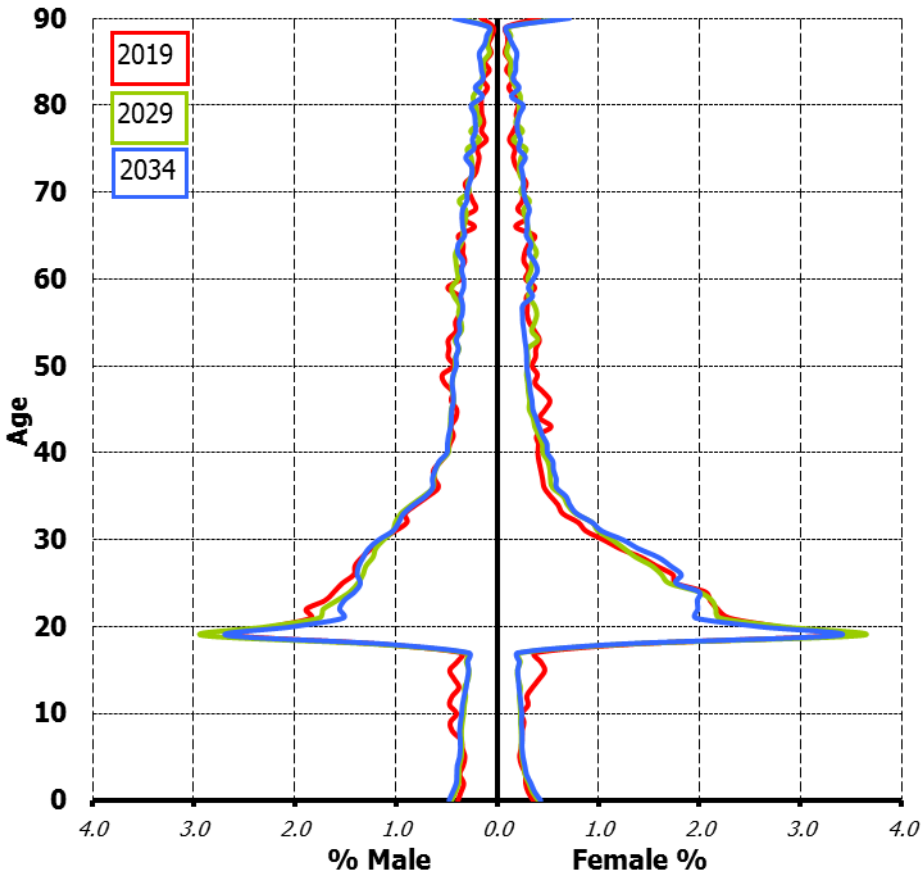
King's Cross's population is projected to increase by 600 (5.0%) over the next 10 years to 2029. The components of population change show a positive natural change (more births than deaths) over the period of +600 and a net migration gain of +100. Births in the wards are forecast to increase from the current 100 a year to 120 by 2029, while deaths are forecast to increase from the current level of 50 a year to 60 a year by 2029.

Age

King's Cross has a relatively younger population profile with a mean age of 33.7 years compared to Camden's overall 38.3 years. It ranks the youngest in Camden by both mean age and by median age. Split into the dependency measure age groups: children (under 16), working age (16-64) and 'retirement age' (65+): 11.1% of the population are children aged under 16, over three quarters are working aged (79.5%) and older people aged 65+ account for 9.4% of the population. The dependency ratio for King's Cross residents is 25.8[3], lower by comparison with the Camden average (38.0).

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. Over the projection period, the King's Cross population barely changes age structure. The main influence on the ward is the very large university student population (mainly aged 18-21) located in specialist accommodation (university and other privately owned) and mainly rented properties.

Figure 1 Age & Sex Structure of King's Cross Ward: 2019, 2029 & 2034



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

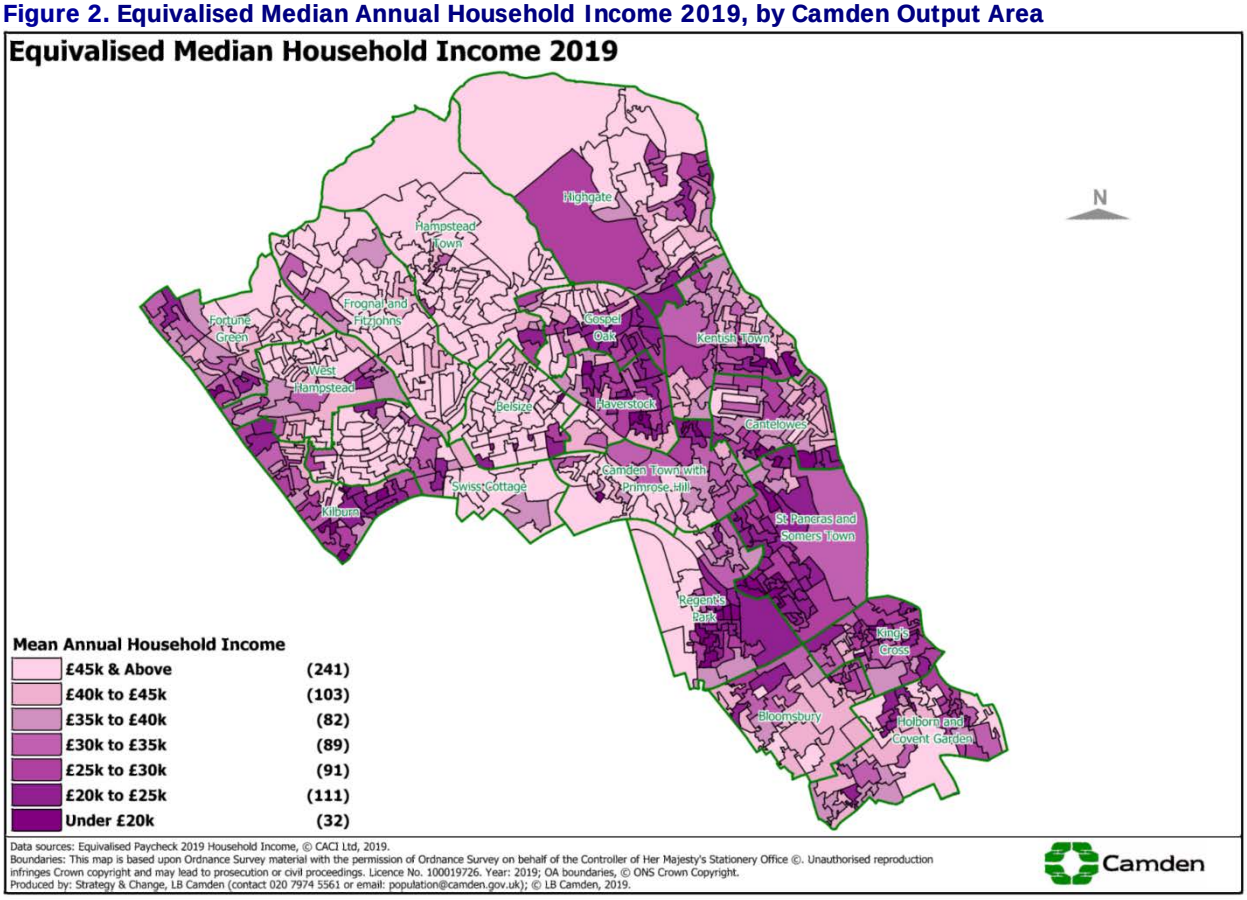
[3] Dependent age groups (0-15 and 65+) constitute 25.8% of the size of the working age population (16-64). The higher the ratio the more dependent the population is. The Camden average is 38.0%.

Household income

Estimates of equivalised household income for 2019[4] 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 King's Cross ward falls to the lower portion of the range at £29,854, ranking 14th highest for median and 16th for mean (£35,557) household income.

The map in Fig.2 below shows the median household income by Output Area[5]. It is clear from this that there is a concentration of households with lower median household incomes in King's Cross 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 measure[6]. The same data expressed by ward suggests that 34.7% of children in King's Cross ward live in poverty, ranking 3rd highest by ward in Camden.

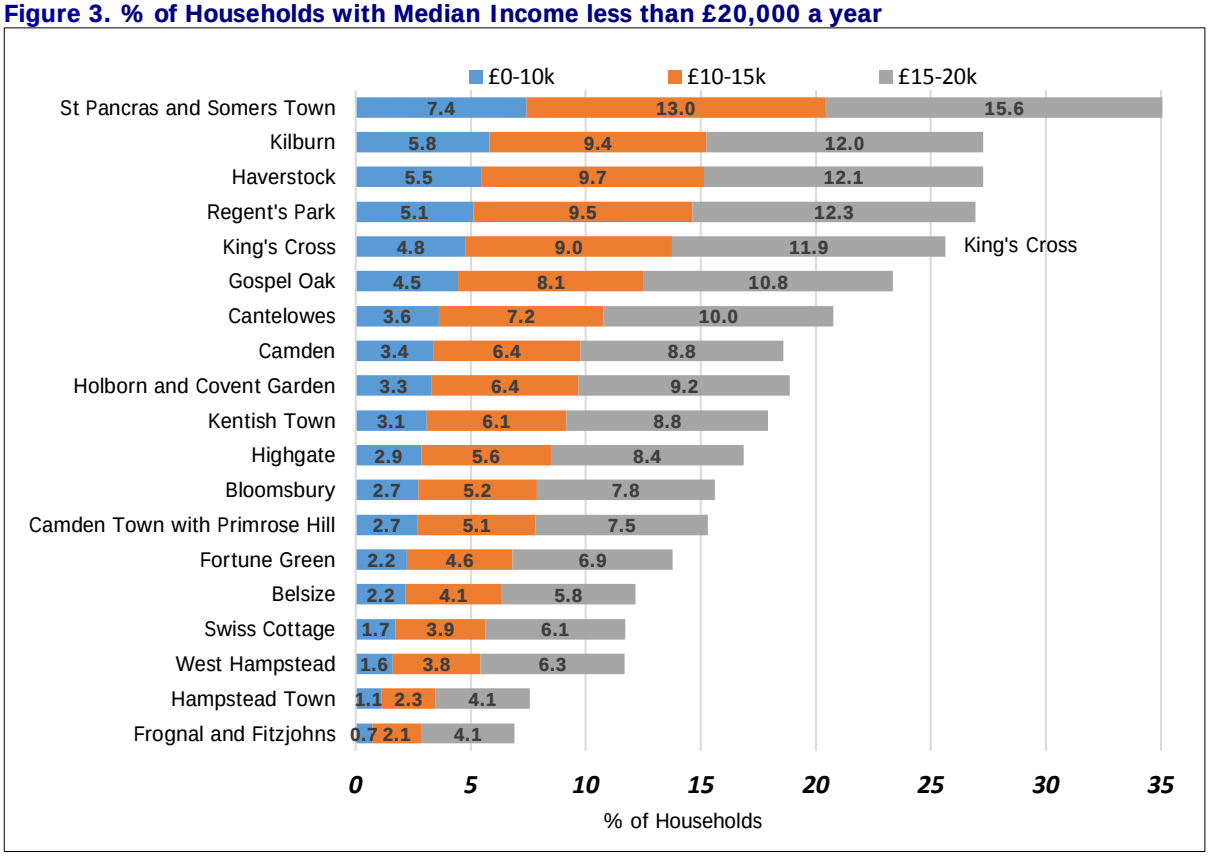
[4] Equivalised *Paycheck* household income data for 2019, © CACI Ltd. Equivalising reflects the notion that, for example, a household of five will need a higher income than a single person living alone to enjoy a comparable standard of living. CACI calculate an 'equivalence value' for households, based 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 definitively[7].

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



Source: Paycheck 2019, © CACI Ltd.

Deprivation

The Indices of Deprivation 2019[8] allows for the identification of the areas in England with the highest proportion of people and households experiencing deprivation. The data is calculated at LSOA[9] 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 King's Cross is ranked the 5th most deprived ward.

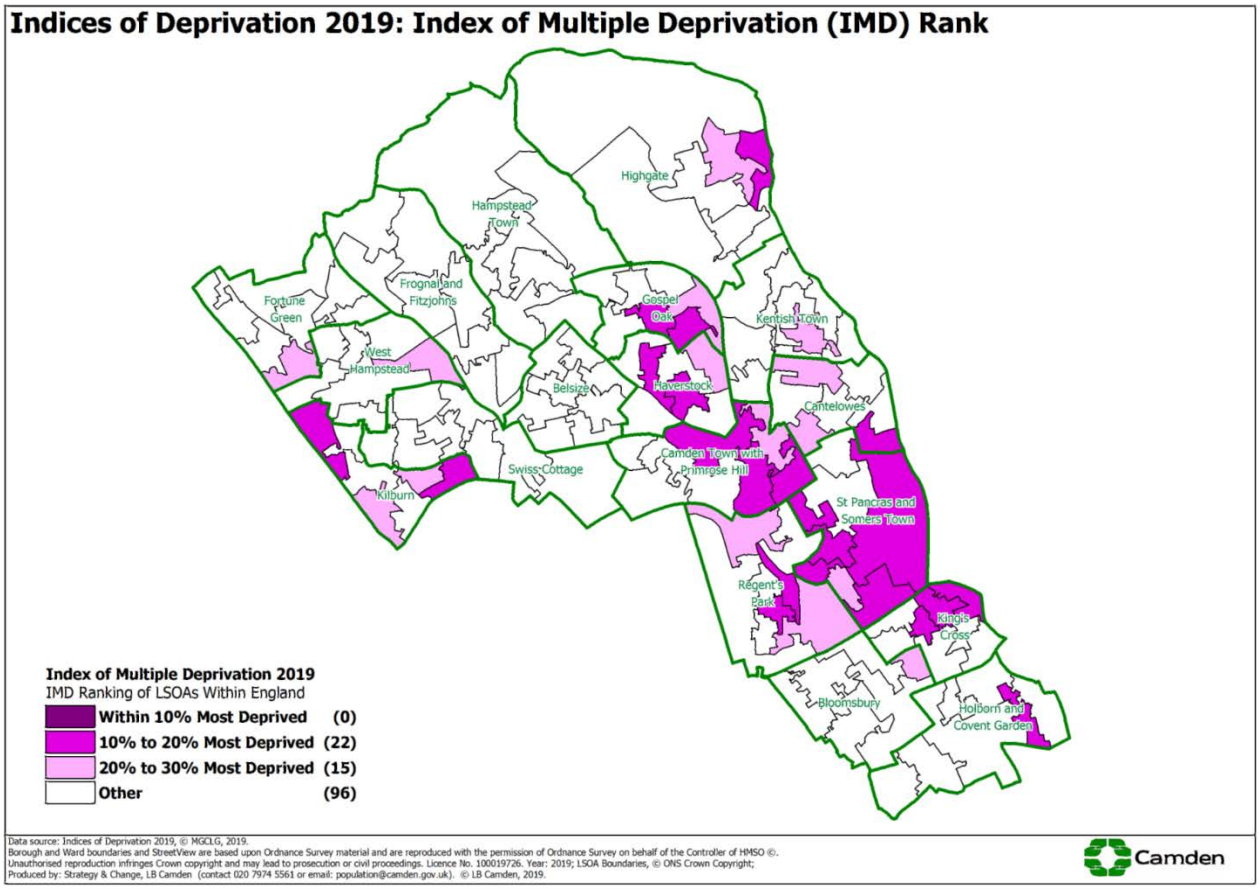
Results for Camden show that there are concentrations of LSOAs within Camden that on the rankings of IMD fall within the highest levels in England. King's Cross ward contains 3 LSOAs that fall within the 20% most deprived LSOAs in England, but none that fall within the 20-30% most deprived LSOAs in England. King's Cross' most deprived LSOA (E01000939) is the 4th most deprived LSOA in Camden and falls within the 13.9% most deprived LSOAs 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.

[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 King's Cross ward (E01000936-E01000943).

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



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

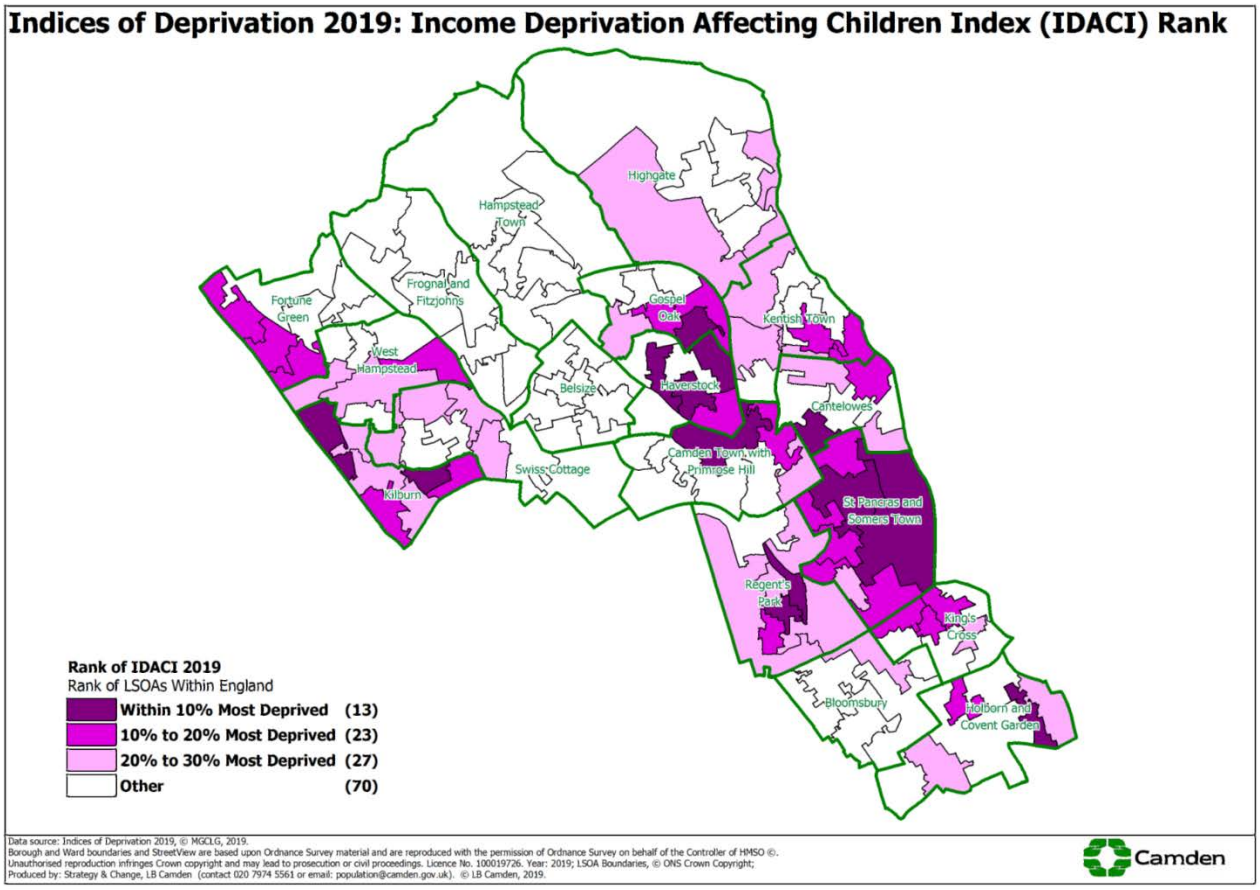
Two sub domains are often picked out to indicate deprivation affecting children (IDACI) and older people (IDAOPI). Table 1 below shows the results for King's Cross ward for the overall Index of Multiple Deprivation and for the Income sub-domains affecting children and older people. 3 of the 8 King's Cross LSOAs fall within the 20% most deprived in England on IDACI (affecting children). However, 3 out of the 8 LSOAs fall within the 4% most deprived in England on IDAOPI (affecting older people). See maps below Figs.5 and 6.

Table 1. Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) 2019: LSOAs in King's Cross

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 (IDACI)		Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index (IDAOPI)	
			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
King's Cross	E01000936	**57**	13,208	*40.2*	13,792	*42.0*	3,696	*11.3*
	E01000937	**88**	19,616	*59.7*	16,407	*50.0*	10,212	*31.1*
	E01000938	**19**	6,387	*19.4*	11,685	*35.6*	1,103	*3.4*
	E01000939	**4**	4,547	*13.8*	4,998	*15.2*	1,183	*3.6*
	E01000940	**63**	14,633	*44.6*	7,995	*24.3*	6,171	*18.8*
	E01000941	**8**	4,860	*14.8*	5,293	*16.1*	1,139	*3.5*
	E01000942	**72**	18,602	*56.6*	6,084	*18.5*	14,955	*45.5*
	E01000943	**62**	14,517	*44.2*	12,455	*37.9*	16,371	*49.8*

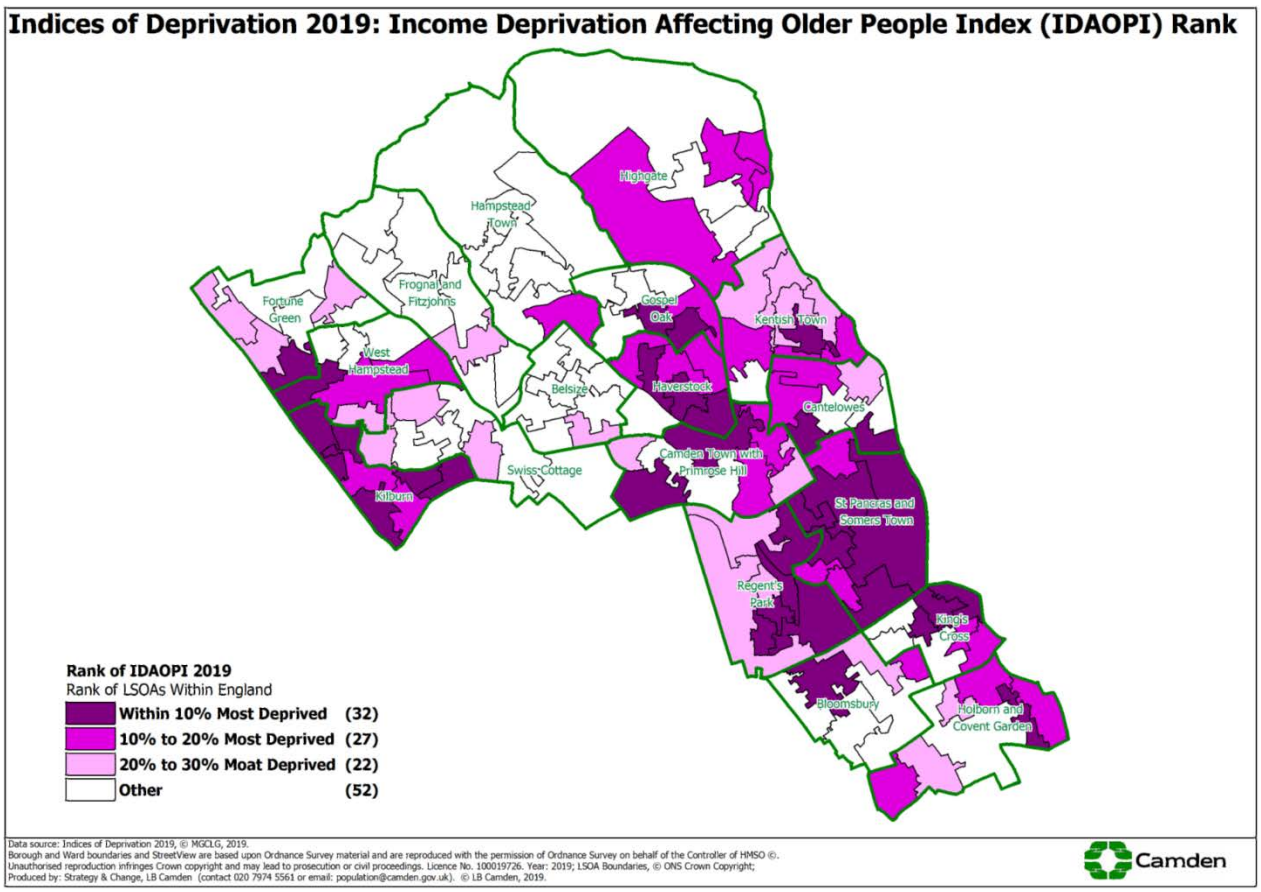
Source: English Indices of Deprivation 2019, © MHCLG, 2019.

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



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

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



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

Employment

There are no up to date data 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 2018 that there were 20,000 jobs located in King's Cross ward. The largest sectors providing employment are in *Professional & Business Services* (7,000; 35%); *Public Services* (6,000; 30%); and *Distribution & Hospitality* (3,000; 15%). Employment levels in the ward have increased 4,900 (32%) 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 King's Cross ward: Employment & Support Allowance (485); Disability Living Allowance (195); and Income Support (115), followed by those in receipt of Incapacity Benefit & Severe Disablement Allowance (15). See table 2 below.

Table 2. DWP Working aged Benefits Claimants, King's Cross, November 2018

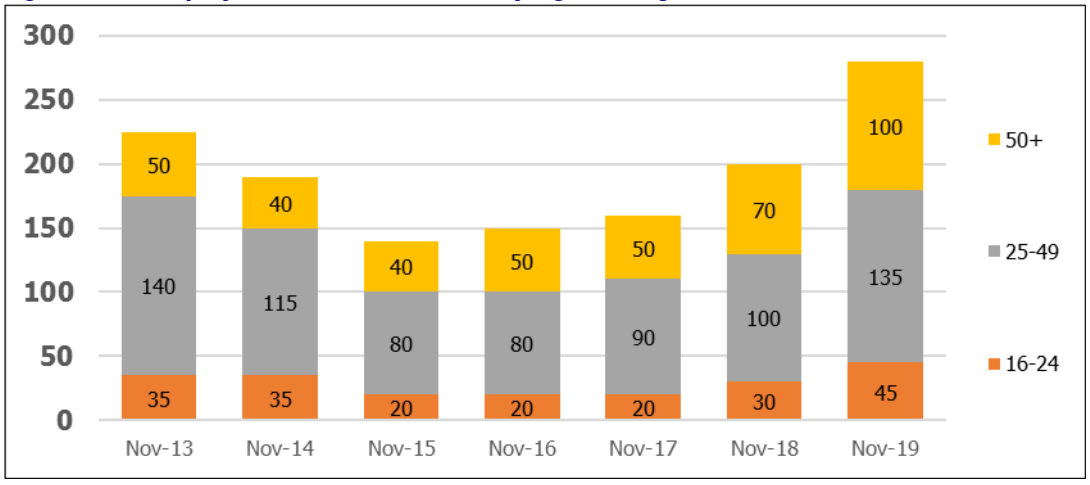
Benefit type	Claimants
Employment & Support Allowance	485
Incapacity Benefit & Severe Disablement Allowance	15
Income Support	115
Disability Living Allowance	195

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 claimants[10] - referred to as the *Claimant Count*. In November 2019, there were 280 claimants in King's Cross, ranking 4th highest by ward. Between November 2018 and November 2019, the count increased by 85 (44%), similar to the 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 Age[11], King's Cross, November 2019



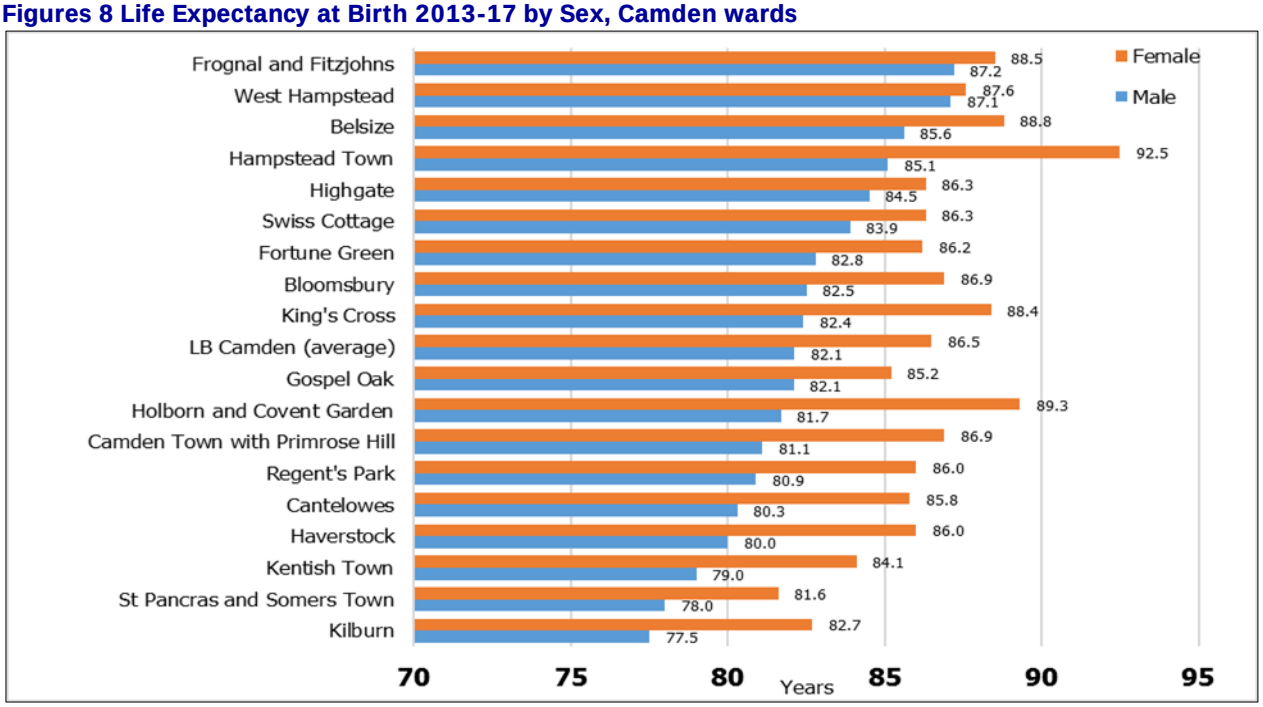
Source: DWP, via NOMIS, © 2020

[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 2013-17[12]. This shows that the life expectancy at birth for a male in King's Cross is 82.4 years compared to the Camden average of 82.1 and ranks 9th highest amongst Camden wards. For a female, average life expectancy is 88.4 years compared to the Camden average of 86.5 and ranks 5th highest.
See Fig.8 below.

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

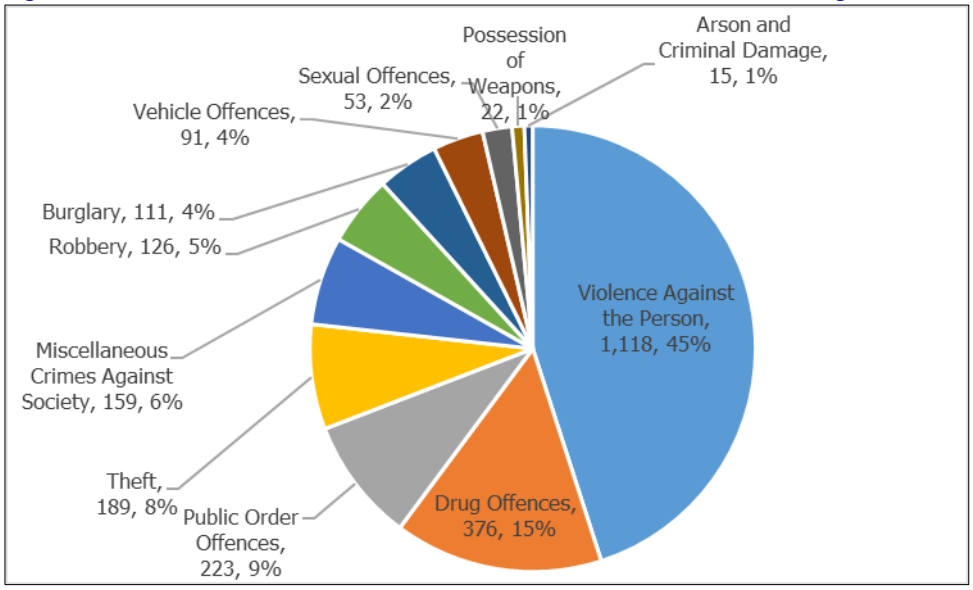


Source: ONS © Crown Copyright 2019.

Crime

The latest crime data for wards are for the 12 months to November 2019[13]. During the period there were 2,483 notifiable offences relating to King's cross ward, the 5th highest number of offences by ward, 6% of all offences recorded in Camden. The ward saw a 15% increase in offences compared to the previous year. The most common offences were *Violence against the person* (1,118; 45%); and *Drug Offences* (376; 15%). See figure 9.

Figures 9 Notifiable Offences December 2018 to November 2019, King's Cross



[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.

Ward Profile 2020

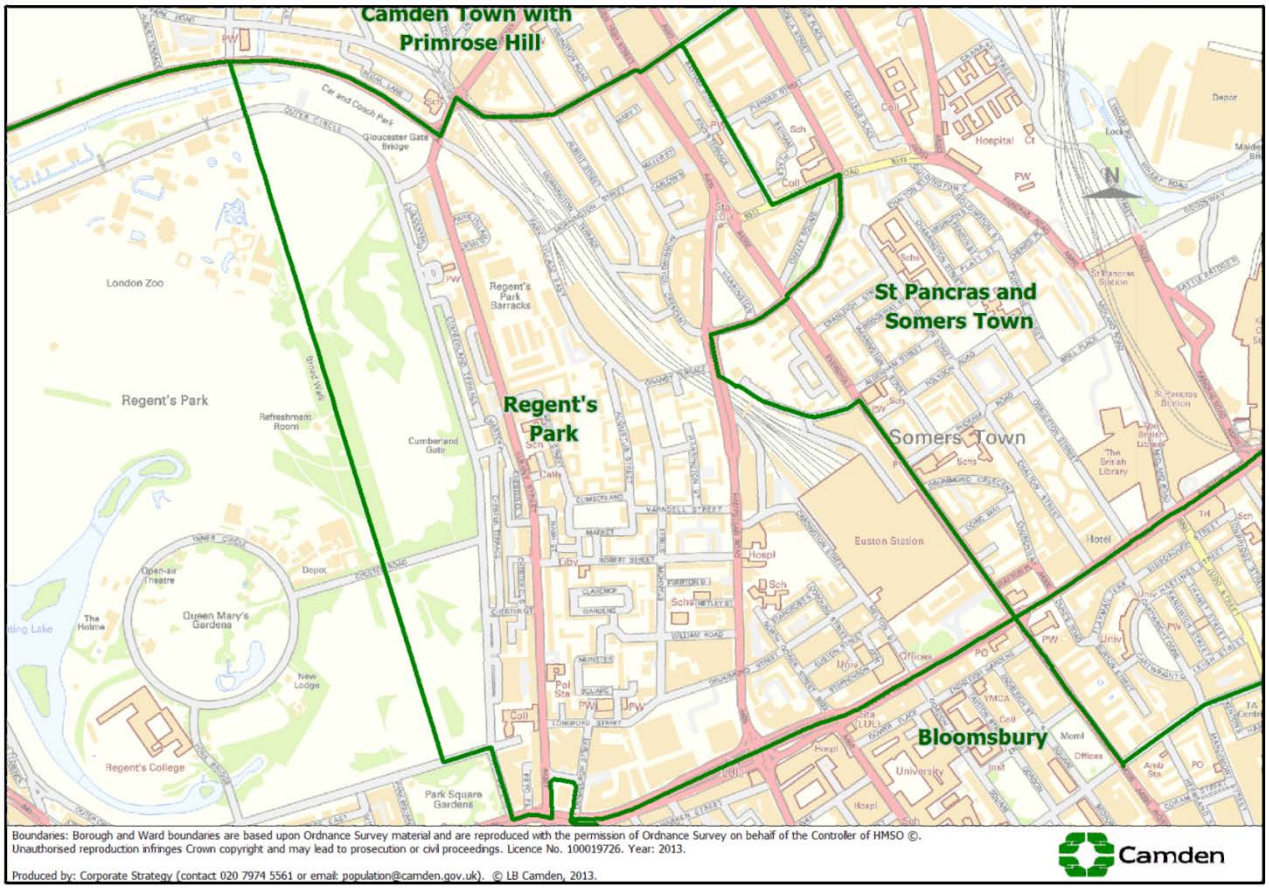
Strategy & Change, January 2020

Regent's Park Ward

The most detailed profile of Regent's Park 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 and from administrative data.

Location

Regent's Park ward is located to the south-west of Camden. It is bordered to the north by Camden Town with Primrose Hill ward, to the east by St Pancras and Somers Town ward; to the south by Bloomsbury ward; and to the west by the City of Westminster.



Population

The current resident population[2] of Regent's Park ward at mid-2019 is 15,500 people, ranking 2nd by population size. The population density is 115 persons per hectare, ranking 15th highest in Camden, compared to the Camden average of 114 persons per hectare. Since 2011, the population of Regent's Park has grown faster than the overall population of Camden (at 14.9% compared with 13.4%), ranking the 4th highest ward on percentage growth since 2011.

[1] Further 2011 Census cross-tabulations of data are available (email poplation@camden.gov.uk).
[2] GLA 2017-based Projections 'Camden Development, Capped AHS', © GLA, 2019.

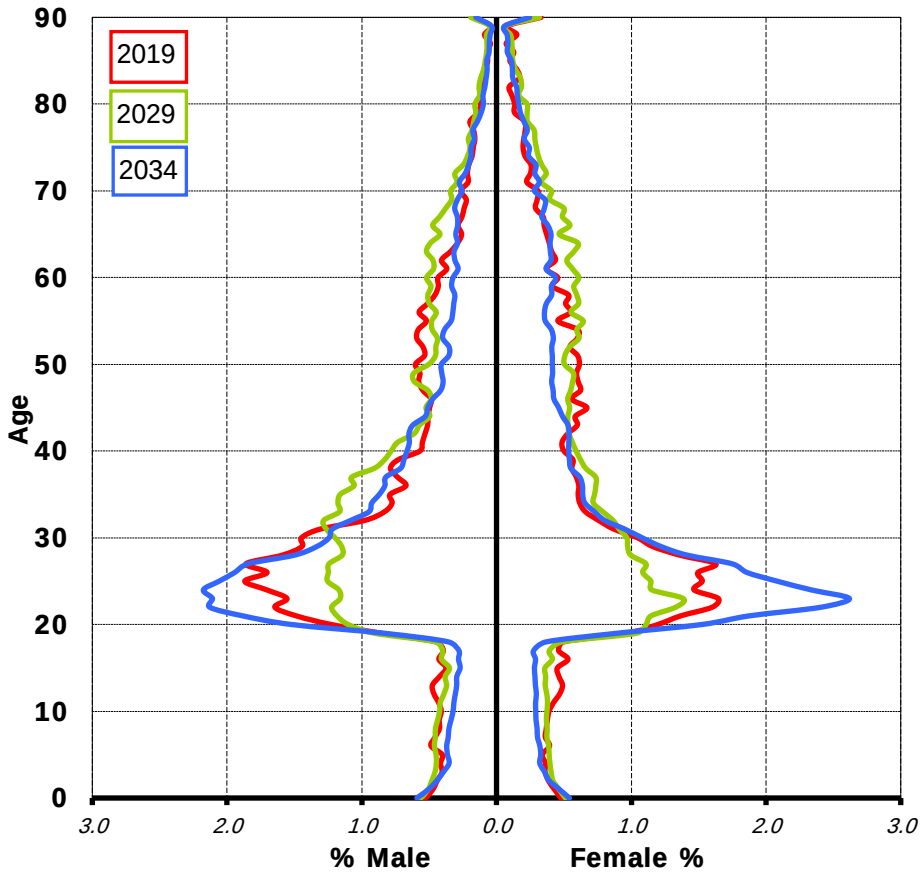
Regent's Park's population is projected to increase by 300 (2.2%) over the next 10 years to 2029. The components of population change show a positive natural change (more births than deaths) over the period of +1,000 and a net loss due to migration of -600. Births in the wards are forecast to increase from the current 160 a year to 170 by 2029, while deaths are forecast to be stable at 70 a year over the period.

Age

Regent's Park has a relatively young population profile with a mean age of 35.6 years compared to Camden's overall 36.0 years. It ranks the 3rd youngest in Camden by mean age and 4th youngest by median age. Split into the dependency measure age groups: children (under 16), working age (16-64) and 'retirement age' (65+): 13.6% of the population are children aged under 16, over three quarters are working aged (76.8%) and older people aged 65+ account for 9.6% of the population. The dependency ratio for Regent's Park residents is 30.1[3], lower by comparison with the Camden average (38.0).

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. Over the projection period to 2029, the Regent's Park population has a reducing proportion of children aged under 19; smaller proportions of 20-30 year olds; larger proportions of 30-40 year olds; and similar proportions of 70+. However, beyond 2029 there is change in the overall structure forecast, due to large scale of residential development taking place in the ward 2029-2034 (+3,350 net).

Figure 1 Age & Sex Structure of Regent's Park Ward: 2019, 2029 & 2034



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

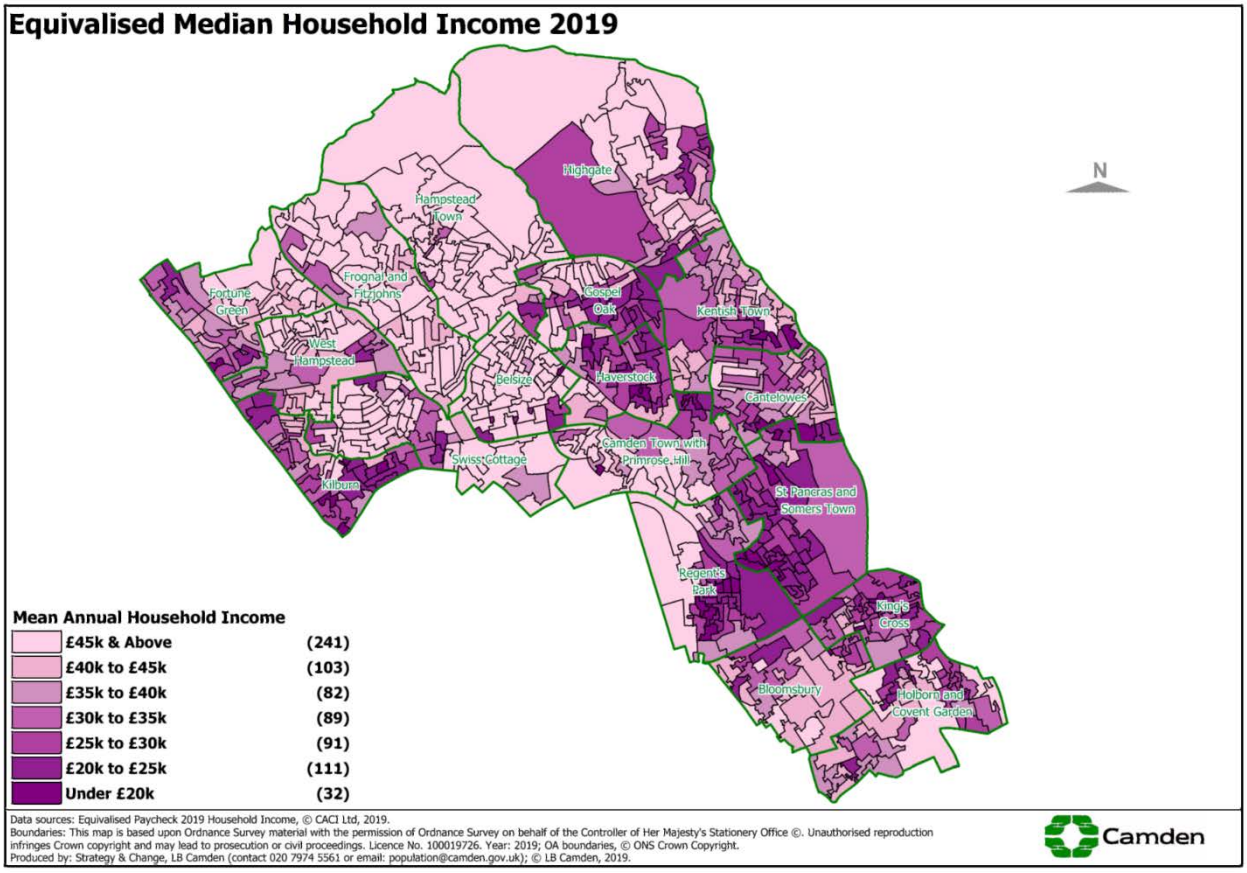
[3] Dependent age groups (0-15 and 65+) constitute 30.1% of the size of the working age population (16-64). The higher the ratio the more dependent the population is. The Camden average is 38.0%.

Household income

Estimates of equivalised household income for 2019[4] 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 Regent's Park ward falls to the lower portion of the range at £29,323, ranking 17th highest for both median and mean (£35,531) household income.

The map in Fig.2 below shows the median household income by Output Area[5]. There is a concentration of households with lower median household incomes in Regent's Park ward, especially to the east of the ward.

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



Source: Paycheck 2019, © CACI Ltd.

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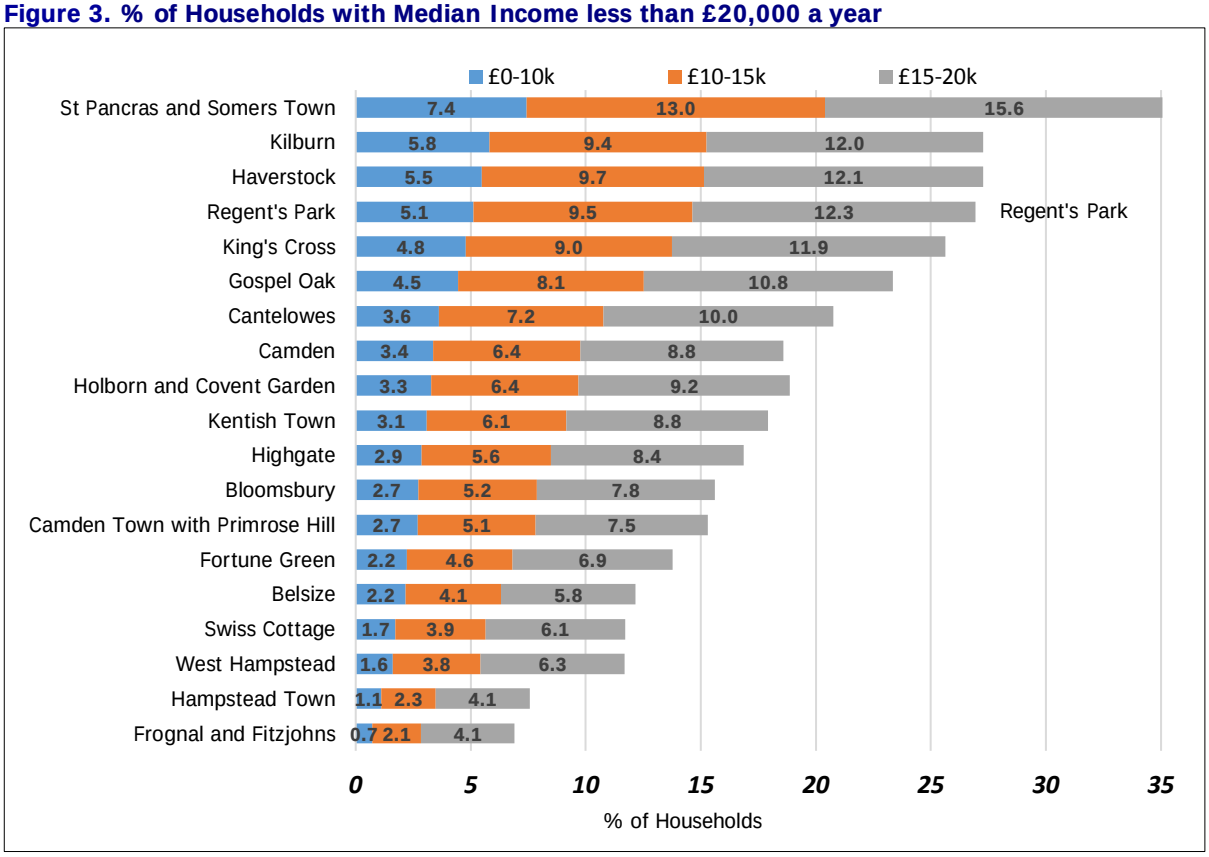
[5] Output Areas (OAs) were the areas used to output data from the 2011 Census. There are 749 OAs in Camden. OAs form the lowest tier of a statistical geography hierarchy. OAs build into Lower-layer Super Output Areas (LSOAs) and LSOAs build into Middle-layer Super Output Areas (MSOAs).

[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 definitively[7].

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



Source: Paycheck 2019, © CACI Ltd.

Deprivation

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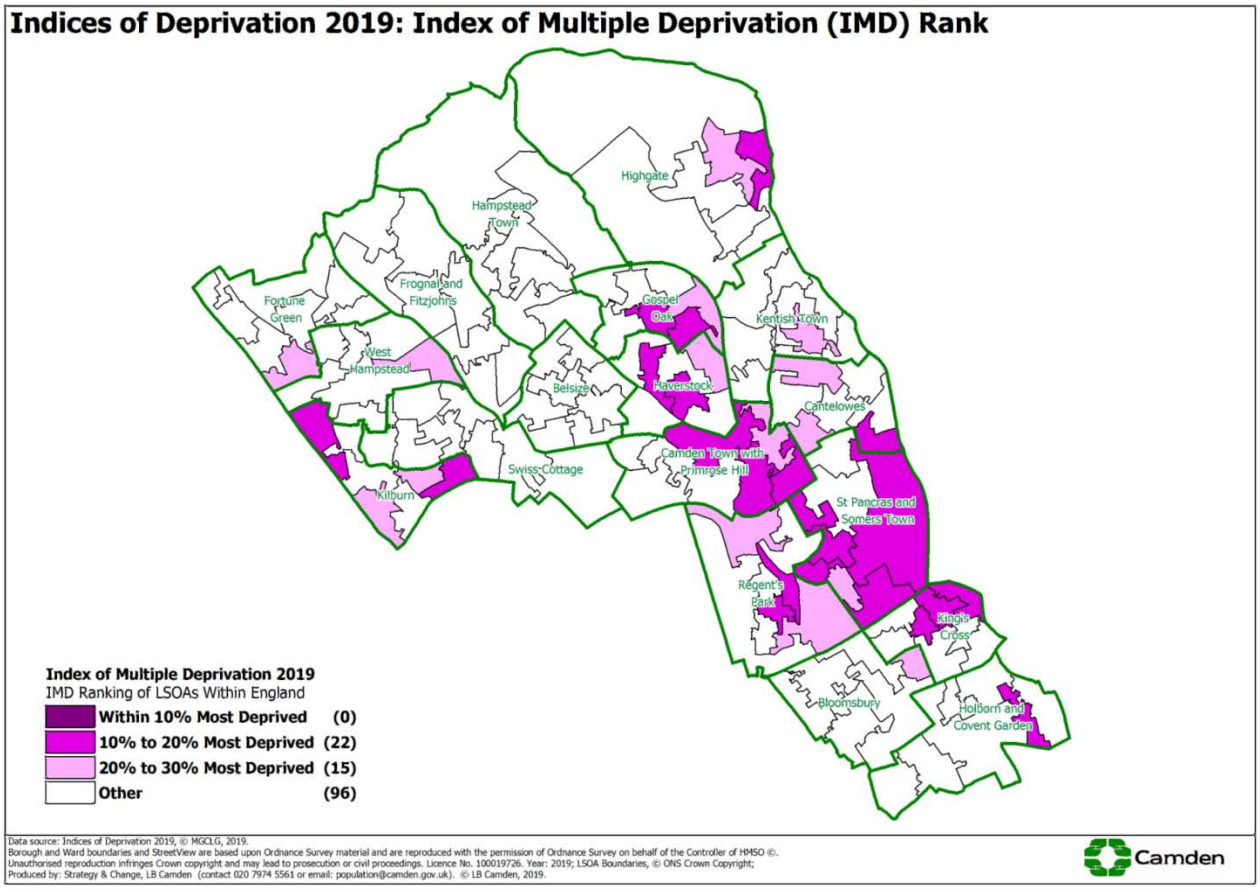
Results for Camden show that there are concentrations of LSOAs within Camden that on the rankings of IMD fall within the highest levels in England. Regent's Park ward contains 2 LSOAs that fall within the 20% most deprived LSOAs in England and 2 that fall within the 20-30% most deprived LSOAs in England. Regent's Park's most deprived LSOA (E01000950) is the 2nd most deprived LSOA in Camden and falls within the 13.3% most deprived LSOAs 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.

[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 Regent's Park ward (E01000944-E01000951).

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



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

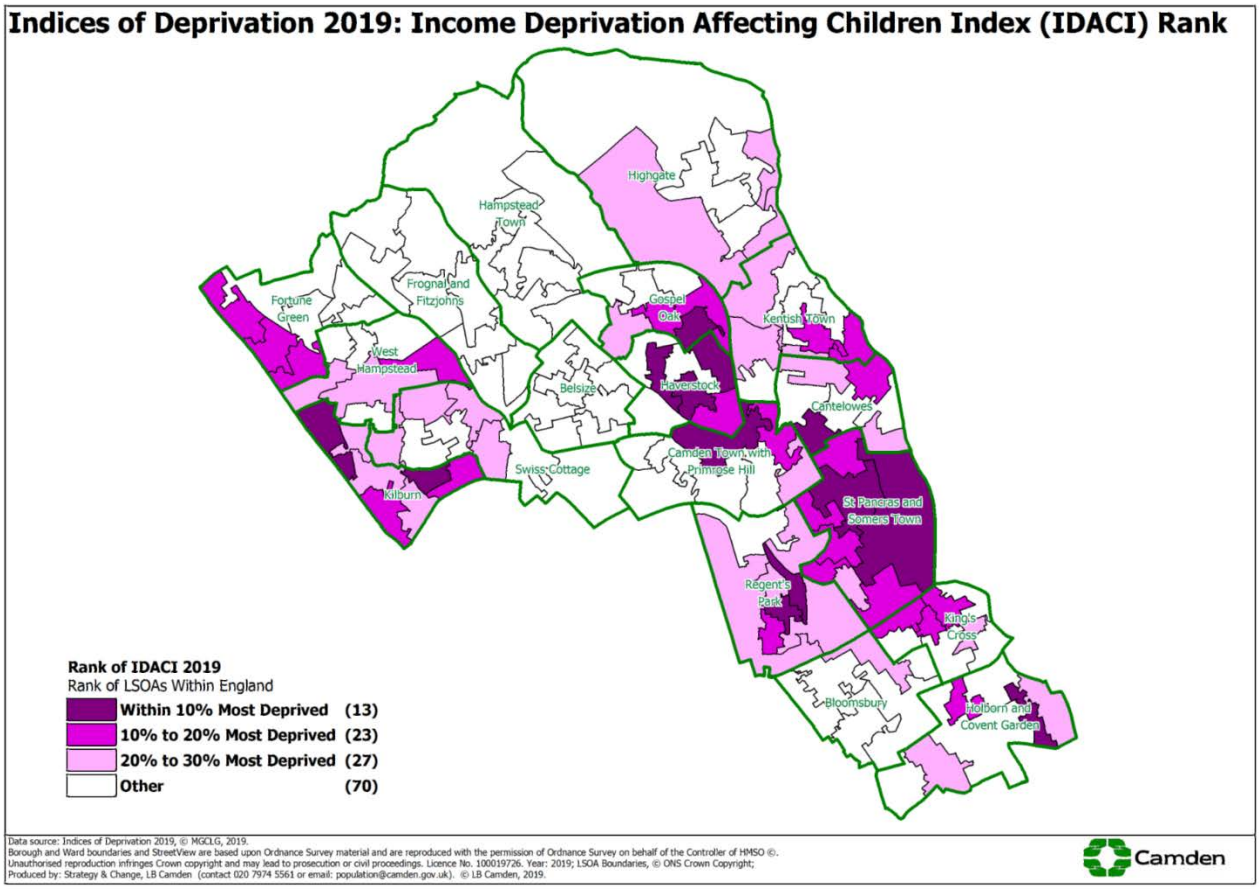
Two sub domains are often picked out to indicate deprivation affecting children (IDACI) and older people (IDAOPI). Table 1 below shows the results for Regent's Park ward for the overall Index of Multiple Deprivation and for the Income sub-domains affecting children and older people. 3 of the 8 Regent's Park LSOAs fall within the 20% most deprived in England on IDACI (affecting children), while 3 out of the 8 LSOAs fall within the 5% most deprived; and all fall within the 30% most deprived in England on IDAOPI (affecting older people). See maps below Figs.5 and 6.

Table 1. Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) 2019: LSOAs in Regent's Park

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 (IDACI)		Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index (IDAOPI)	
			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
Regent's Park	E01000944	**48**	12,258	*37.3*	6,311	*19.2*	1,760	*5.4*
	E01000945	**31**	8,263	*25.2*	9,529	*29.0*	354	*1.1*
	E01000946	**84**	19,148	*58.3*	8,066	*24.6*	9,413	*28.7*
	E01000947	**43**	10,959	*33.4*	6,792	*20.7*	2,294	*7.0*
	E01000948	**33**	8,522	*25.9*	10,547	*32.1*	8,133	*24.8*
	E01000949	**64**	14,696	*44.7*	8,985	*27.4*	7,630	*23.2*
	E01000950	**2**	4,347	*13.2*	3,169	*9.6*	282	*0.9*
	E01000951	**17**	6,164	*18.8*	2,167	*6.6*	1,547	*4.7*

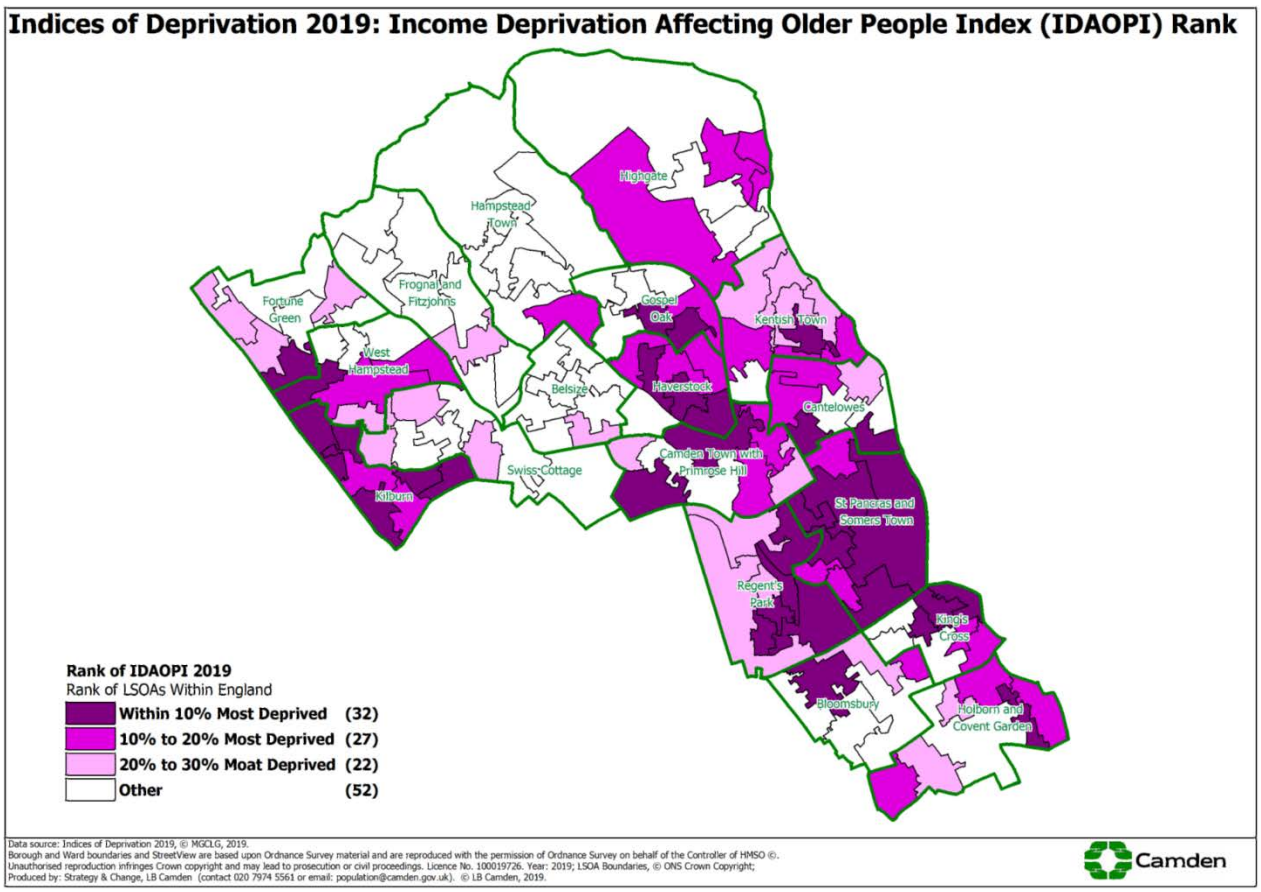
Source: English Indices of Deprivation 2019, © MHCLG, 2019.

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



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

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



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

Employment

There are no up to date data 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 2018 that there were 42,000 jobs located in Regent's Park ward. The largest sectors providing employment are in *Professional & Business Services* (13,000; 31%); *Public Services* (13,000; 31%); and *Distribution & Hospitality* (7,000; 17%). Employment levels in the ward have increased by 7,200 (21%) 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 Regent's Park ward: Employment & Support Allowance (645); Disability Living Allowance (400); and Income Support (145), followed by those in receipt of Incapacity Benefit & Severe Disablement Allowance (25). See table 2 below.

Table 2. DWP Working aged Benefits Claimants, Regent's Park, November 2018

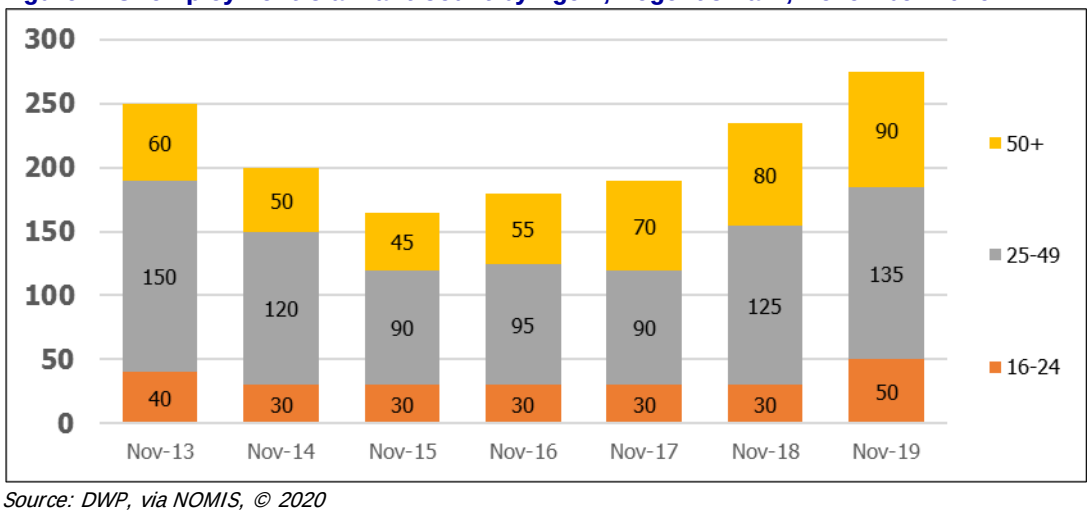
Benefit type	Claimants
Employment & Support Allowance	645
Incapacity Benefit & Severe Disablement Allowance	25
Income Support	145
Disability Living Allowance	400

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 claimants[10] - referred to as the *Claimant Count*. In November 2019, there were 280 claimants in Regent's Park, ranking 4th highest by ward. Between November 2018 and November 2019, the count increased by 45 (19%), lower than the 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 Age[11], Regent's Park, November 2019



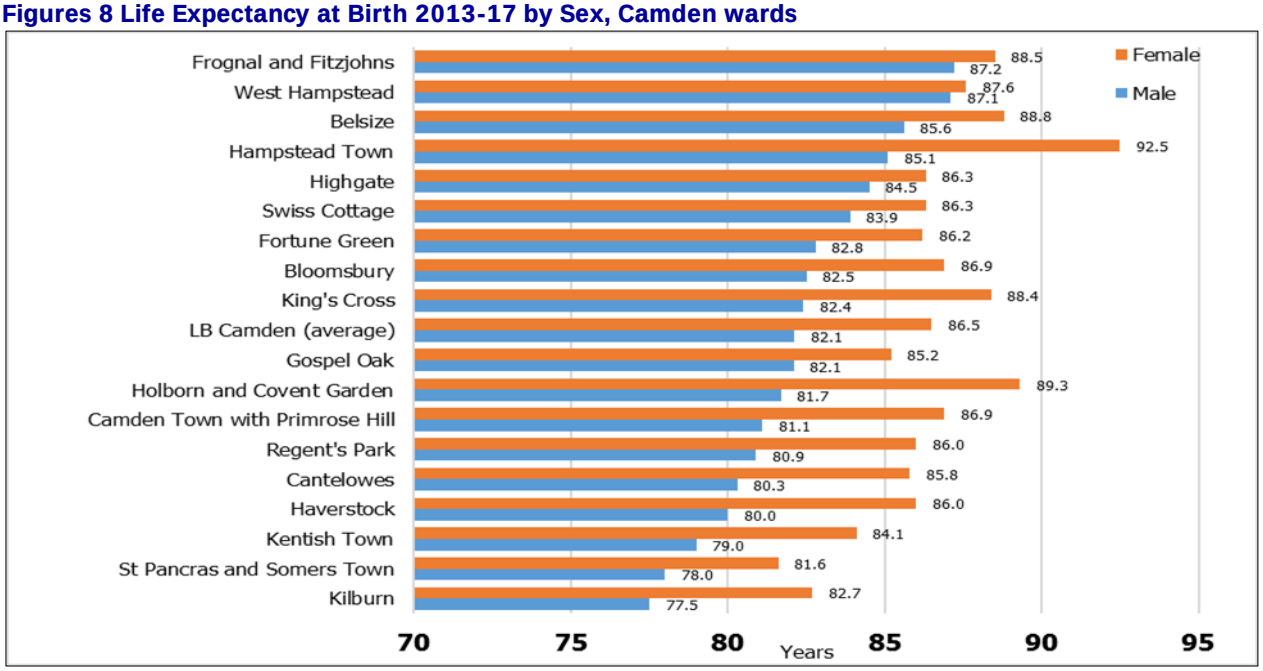
Source: DWP, via NOMIS, © 2020

[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 2013-17[12]. This shows that the life expectancy at birth for a male in Regent's Park is 80.9 years compared to the Camden average of 82.1 and ranks 13th highest amongst Camden wards. For a female, average life expectancy is 86.0 years compared to the Camden average of 86.5 and ranks 12th highest.
See Fig.8 below.

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

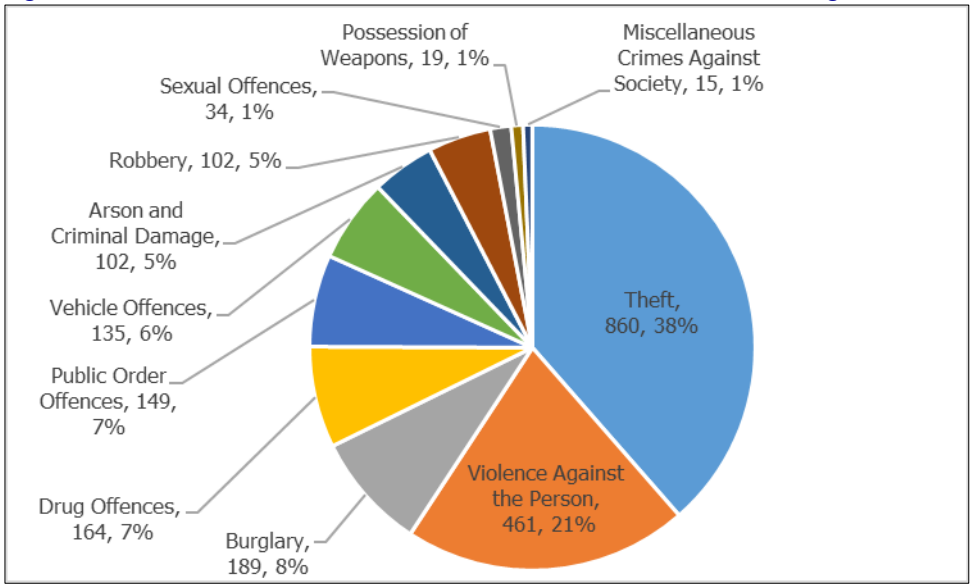


Source: ONS © Crown Copyright 2019.

Crime

The latest crime data for wards are for the 12 months to November 2019[13]. During the period there were 2,230 notifiable offences relating to Regent's Park ward, the 6th highest number of offences by ward, 6% of all offences recorded in Camden. The ward saw a 2% decrease in offences compared to the previous year. The most common offences were *Theft* (860; 38%); *Violence against the person* (461; 21%); and *Burglary* (189; 8%). See figure 9.

Figures 9 Notifiable Offences December 2018 to November 2019, Regent's Park



[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.

Ward Profile 2020

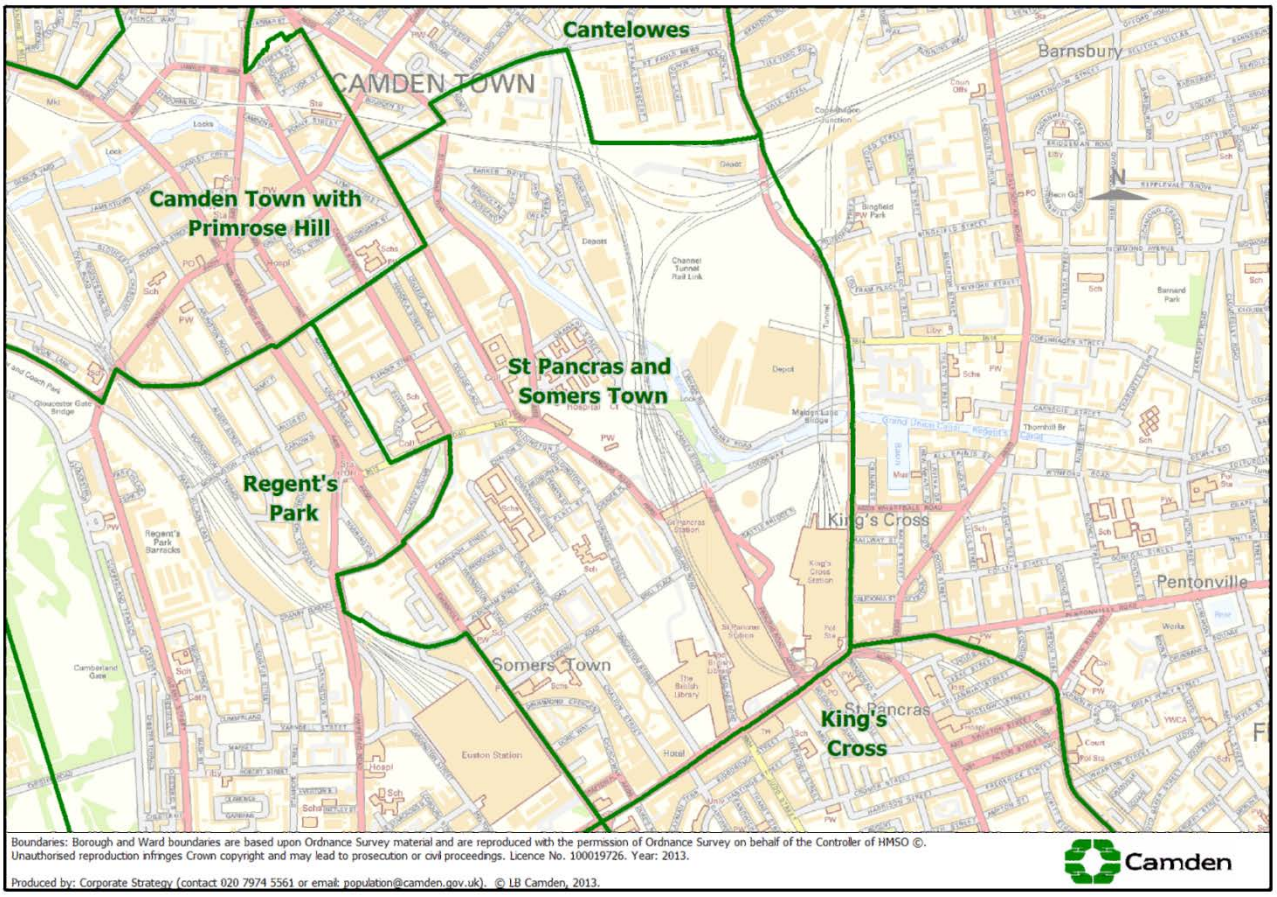
Strategy & Change, January 2020

St Pancras and Somers Town Ward

The most detailed profile of St Pancras and Somers Town 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 and from administrative data.

Location

St Pancras and Somers Town ward is located to the south-east of Camden. It is bordered to the north by Cantelowes ward; to the north-west by Camden Town with Primrose Hill ward, to the west by Regent's Park ward; to the south by King's Cross ward; and to the east by the London Borough of Islington.



Population

The current resident population[2] of St Pancras and Somers Town ward at mid-2019 is 18,000 people, ranking the largest ward by population size. The population density is 129 persons per hectare, ranking 10th highest in Camden, compared to the Camden average of 114 persons per hectare. Since 2011, the population of St Pancras and Somers Town has grown faster than the overall population of Camden (at 30.8% compared with 13.4%), the fastest growing ward on percentage population change since 2011.

[1] Further 2011 Census cross-tabulations of data are available (email poplation@camden.gov.uk).
[2] GLA 2017-based Projections 'Camden Development, Capped AHS', © GLA, 2019.

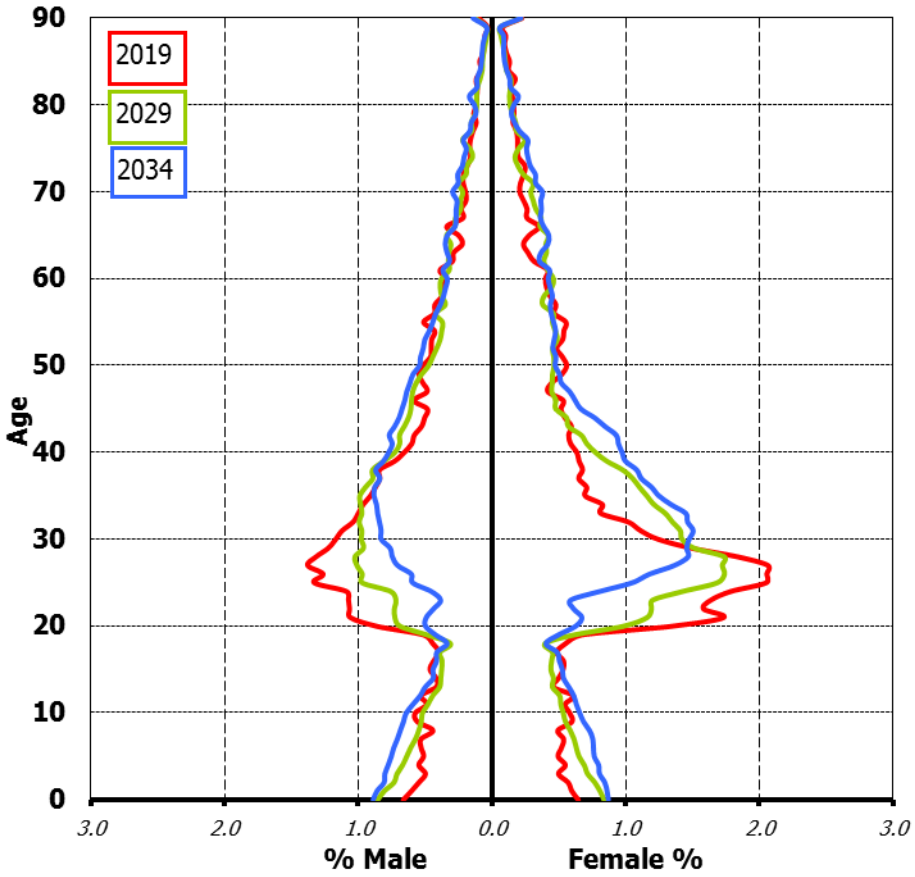
St Pancras and Somers Town's population is projected to increase by 5,400 (30.0%) over the next 10 years to 2029. The components of population change show a positive natural change (more births than deaths) over the period of +2,400 and net migration of +3,000. Births in the wards are forecast to increase from the current 250 a year to 410 by 2029, while deaths are forecast to increase from the current 90 a year, to 100 a year by 2029.

Age

St Pancras and Somers Town has a relatively young population profile with a mean age of 34.0 years compared to Camden's overall 38.3 years. It ranks the 2nd youngest in Camden by both mean and median age. Split into the dependency measure age groups: children (under 16), working age (16-64) and 'retirement age' (65+): 17.0% of the population are children aged under 16, almost three quarters are working aged (74.4%) and older people aged 65+ account for 8.6% of the population. The dependency ratio for St Pancras and Somers Town residents is 34.4[3], lower by comparison with the Camden average (38.0).

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. Over the projection period, the St Pancras and Somers Town population has an increased proportion of children aged under 19; smaller proportions of 20-30 year olds; larger proportions of 30-50 year olds; and similar proportions of 50+.

Figure 1 Age & Sex Structure of St Pancras and Somers Town Ward: 2019, 2029 & 2034



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

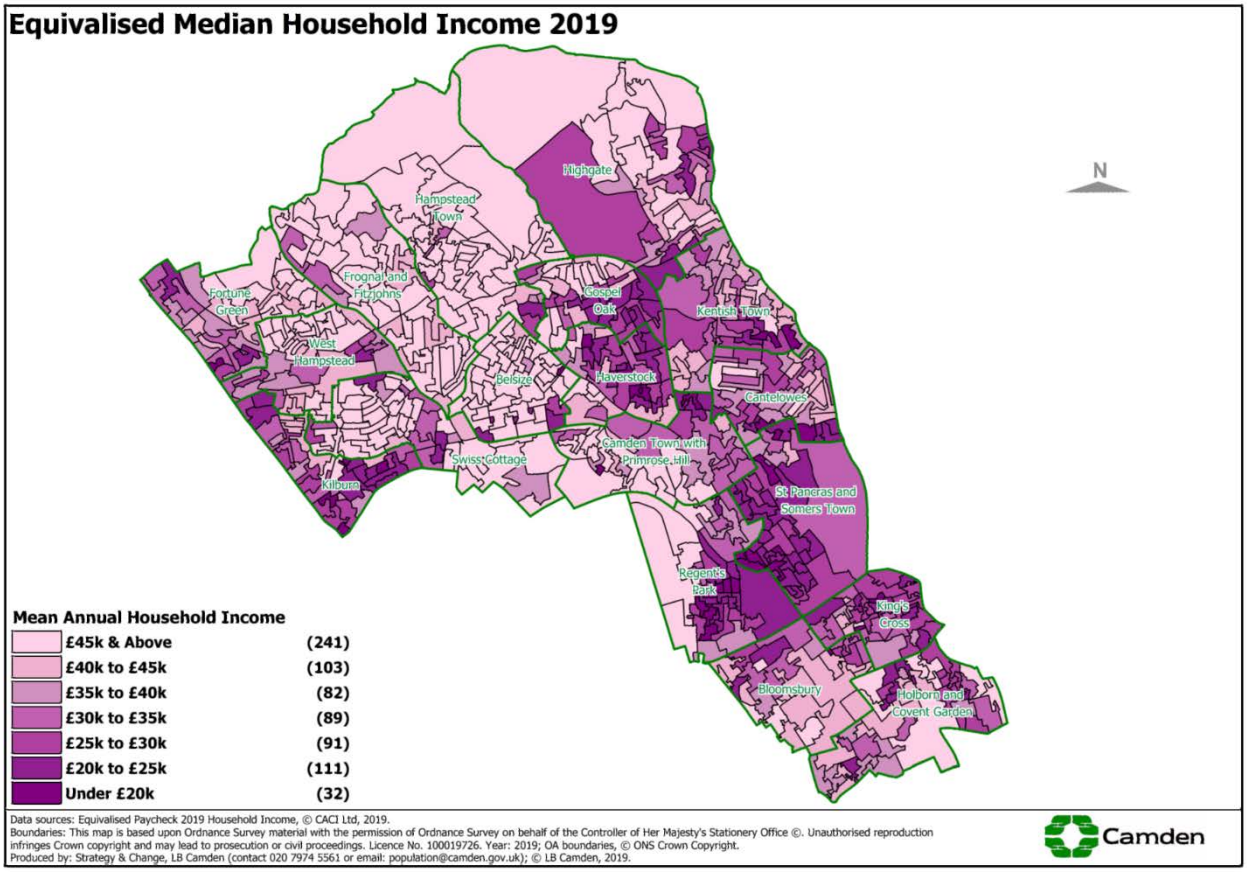
[3] Dependent age groups (0-15 and 65+) constitute 34.4% of the size of the working age population (16-64). The higher the ratio the more dependent the population is. The Camden average is 38.0%.

Household income

Estimates of equivalised household income for 2019[4] 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 the highest £47,748 in Hampstead Town to the lowest £24,674 in St Pancras and Somers Town ward. St Pancras and Somers Town also ranks lowest for mean household income (£29,371).

The map in Fig.2 below shows the median household income by Output Area[5]. It is clear from this that there is a concentration of households with lower median household incomes in St Pancras and Somers Town 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 measure[6]. The same data expressed by ward suggests that 39.5% of children in St Pancras and Somers Town ward live in poverty, ranking the highest proportion by ward in Camden.

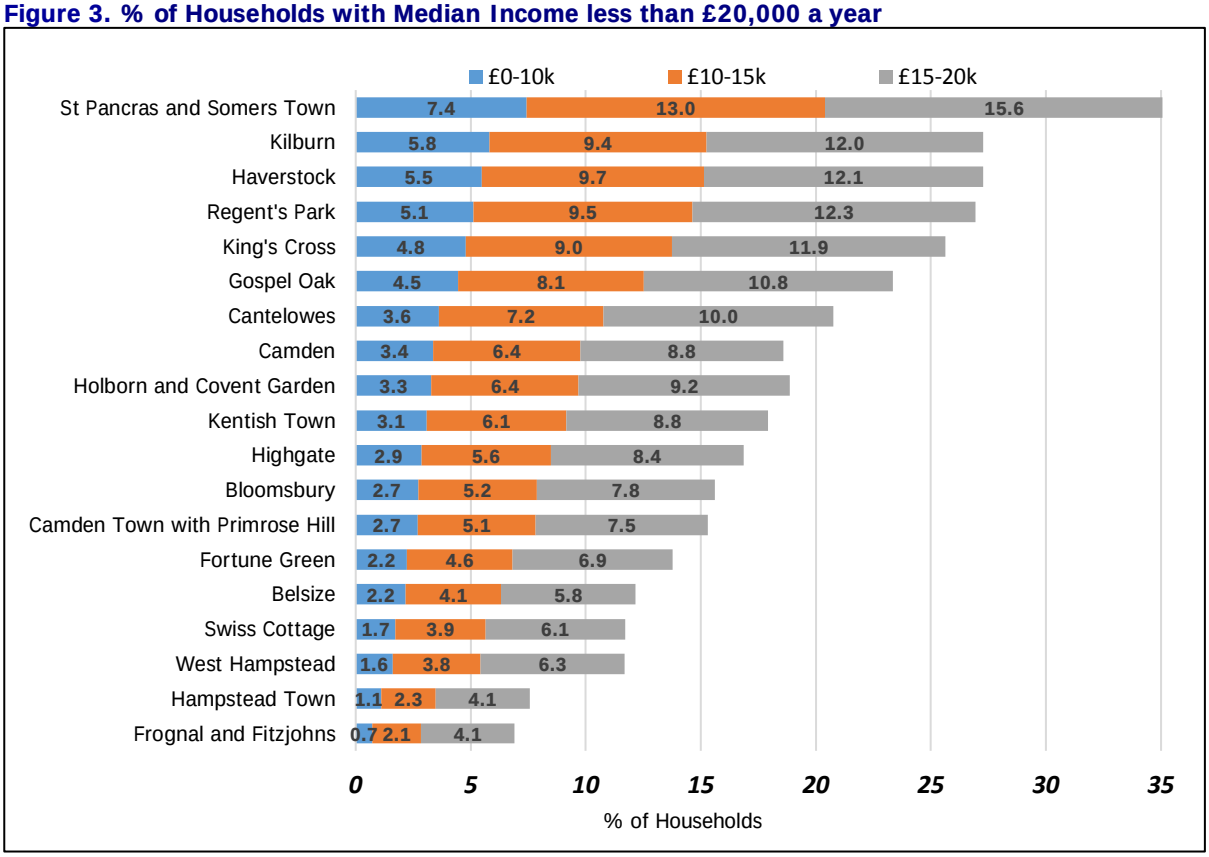
[4] Equivalised *Paycheck* household income data for 2019, © CACI Ltd. Equivalising reflects the notion that, for example, a household of five will need a higher income than a single person living alone to enjoy a comparable standard of living. CACI calculate an 'equivalence value' for households, based 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 definitively[7].

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



Source: Paycheck 2019, © CACI Ltd.

Deprivation

The Indices of Deprivation 2019[8] allows for the identification of the areas in England with the highest proportion of people and households experiencing deprivation. The data is calculated at LSOA[9] 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 – by this, St Pancras and Somers Town is ranked the most deprived ward in Camden.

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. St Pancras and Somers Town ward contains 5 LSOAs that fall within the 20% most deprived LSOAs in England and 1 that falls within the 20-30% most deprived LSOAs in England. St Pancras and Somers Town's most deprived LSOA (E01000959) is the 5th most deprived LSOA in Camden and falls within the 14% most deprived LSOAs 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.

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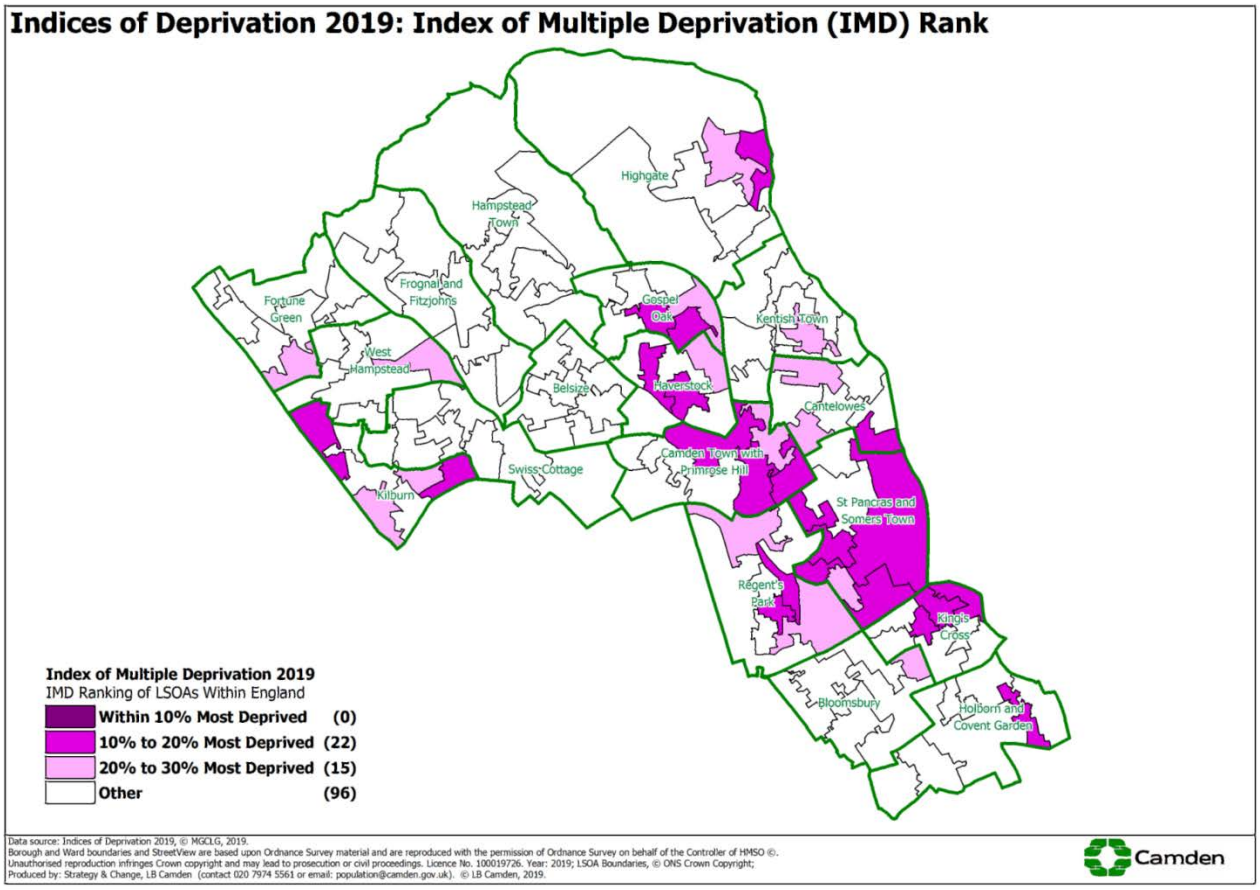
[7] CACI *PayCheck* data is published in £5k bands so it is not possible to establish the exact number of households below or above the 60% threshold.

[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 St Pancras and Somers Town ward (E01000952-E01000959).

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



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

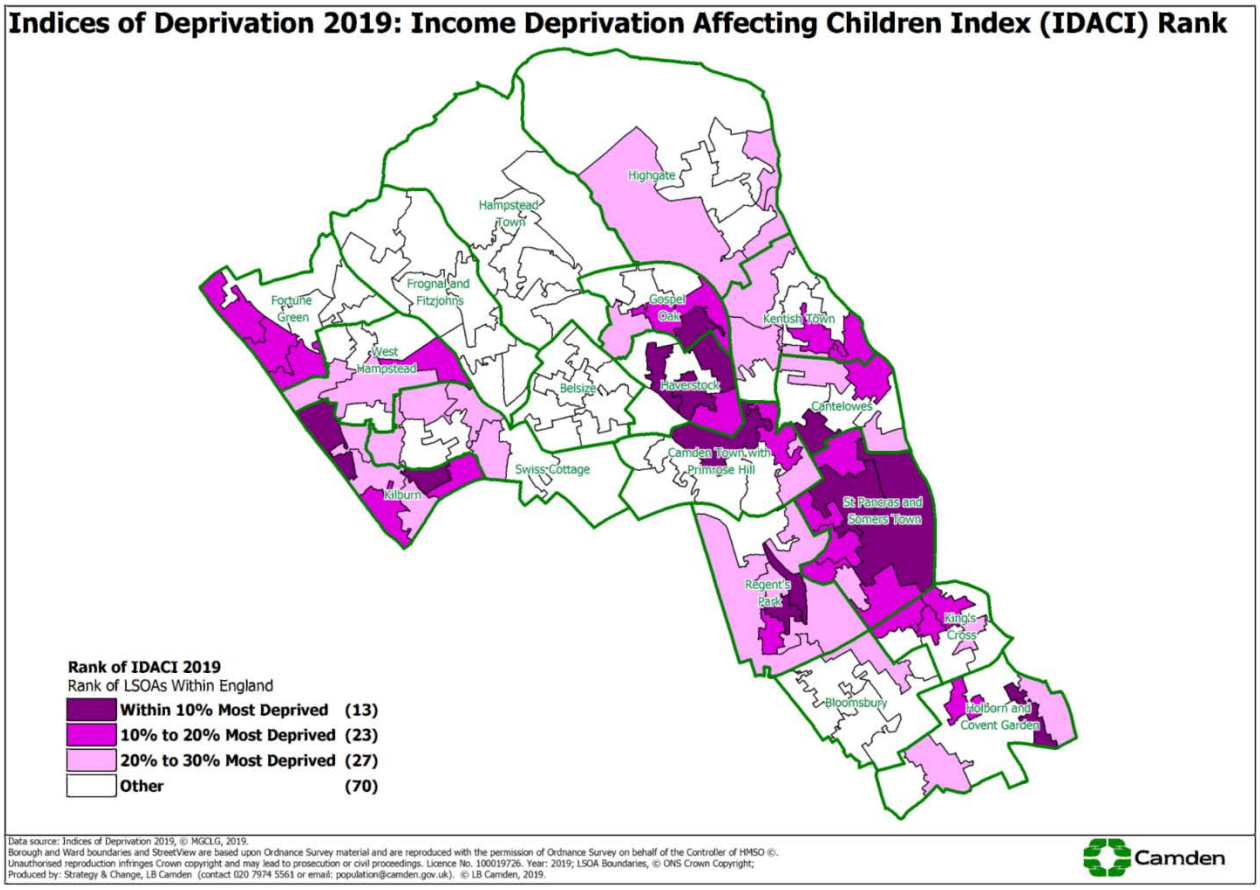
Two sub domains are often picked out to indicate deprivation affecting children (IDACI) and older people (IDAOPI). Table 1 below shows the results for St Pancras and Somers Town ward for the overall Index of Multiple Deprivation and for the Income sub-domains affecting children and older people. 7 of the 8 St Pancras and Somers Town LSOAs fall within the 20% most deprived in England on IDACI (affecting children). All 8 LSOAs fall within the 15.5% most deprived in England on IDAOPI (affecting older people). See maps below Figs.5 and 6.

Table 1. Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) 2019: LSOAs in St Pancras and Somers Town

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 (IDACI)		Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index (IDAOPI)	
			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
St Pancras and Somers Town	E01000952	**22**	6,511	*19.8*	4,636	*14.1*	1,504	*4.6*
	E01000953	**10**	5,146	*15.7*	2,524	*7.7*	856	*2.6*
	E01000954	**14**	5,931	*18.1*	4,554	*13.9*	4,623	*14.1*
	E01000955	**23**	6,579	*20.0*	7,424	*22.6*	5,054	*15.4*
	E01000956	**20**	6,420	*19.5*	3,332	*10.1*	2,335	*7.1*
	E01000957	**38**	9,984	*30.4*	3,913	*11.9*	5,058	*15.4*
	E01000958	**45**	11,047	*33.6*	1,852	*5.6*	612	*1.9*
	E01000959	**5**	4,567	*13.9*	3,493	*10.6*	2,432	*7.4*

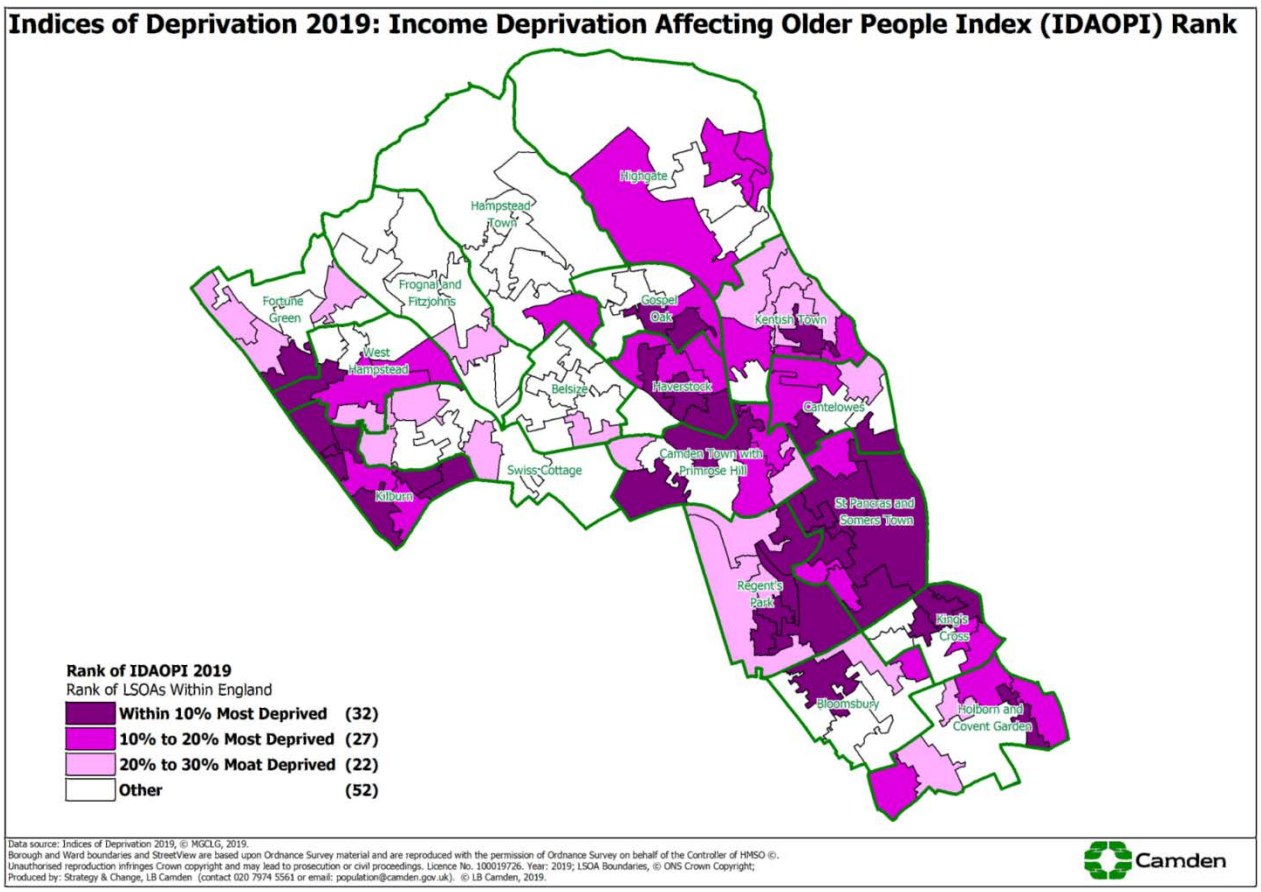
Source: English Indices of Deprivation 2019, © MHCLG, 2019.

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



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

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



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

Employment

There are no up to date data 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 2018 that there were 30,000 jobs located in St Pancras and Somers Town ward. The largest sectors providing employment are in *Public Services* (8,000; 27%); *Distribution & Hospitality* (7,000; 23%) and *Professional & Business Services* (6,000; 20%). Employment levels in the ward have increased by 16,400 (121%) 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 St Pancras and Somers Town ward: Employment & Support Allowance (875); Disability Living Allowance (575); and Income Support (260), followed by those in receipt of Incapacity Benefit & Severe Disablement Allowance (25). See table 2 below.

Table 2. DWP Working aged Benefits Claimants, St Pancras and Somers Town, November 2018

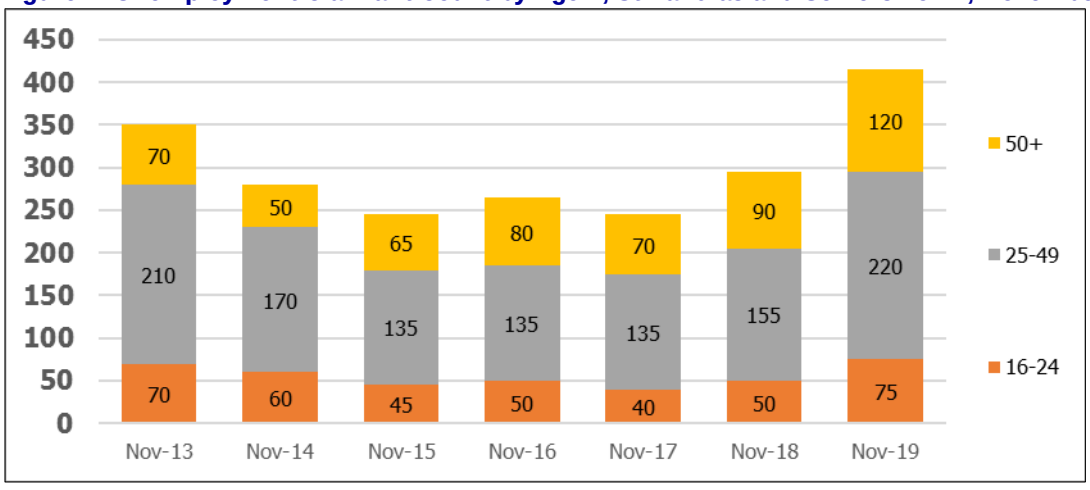
Benefit type	Claimants
Employment & Support Allowance	875
Incapacity Benefit & Severe Disablement Allowance	25
Income Support	260
Disability Living Allowance	575

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 claimants[10] - referred to as the *Claimant Count*. In November 2019, there were 420 claimants in St Pancras and Somers Town, ranking the highest by ward. Between November 2018 and November 2019, the count increased by 125 (42%), lower than the 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 Age[11], St Pancras and Somers Town, November 2019



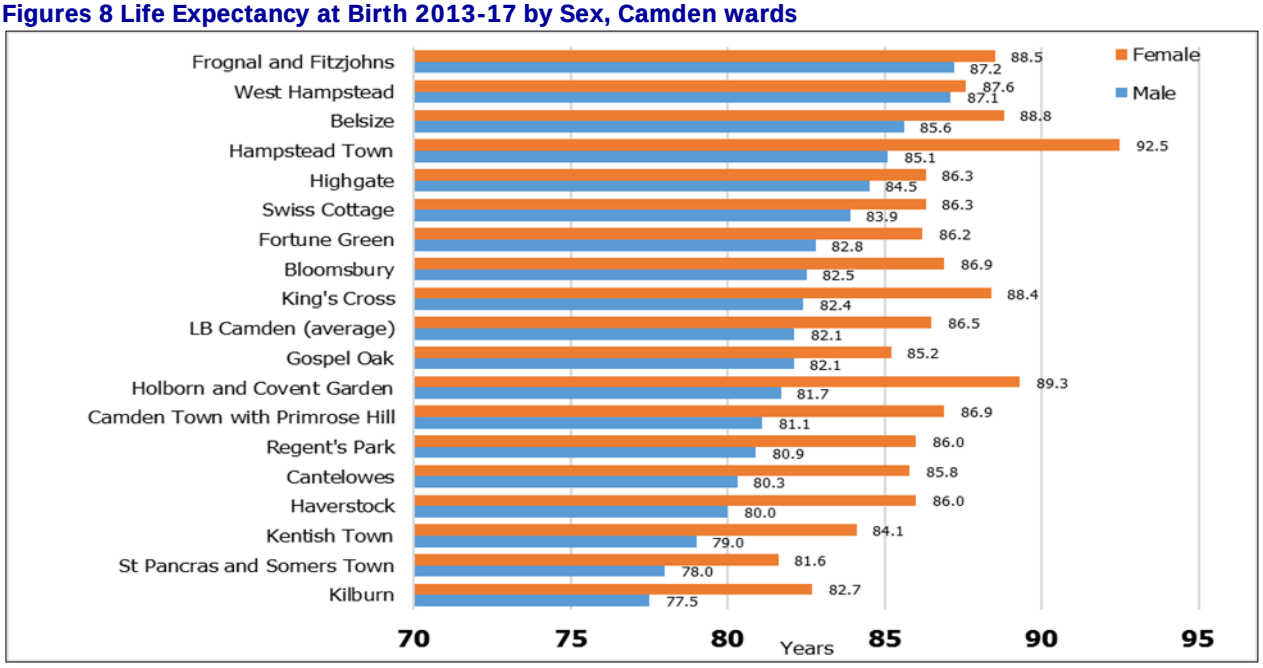
Source: DWP, via NOMIS, © 2020

[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 2013-17[12]. This shows that the life expectancy at birth for a male in St Pancras and Somers Town is 78.0 years compared to the Camden average of 82.1 and ranks 17th highest amongst Camden wards. For a female, average life expectancy is 81.6 years compared to the Camden average of 86.5 and lowest by ward. See Fig.8 below.

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

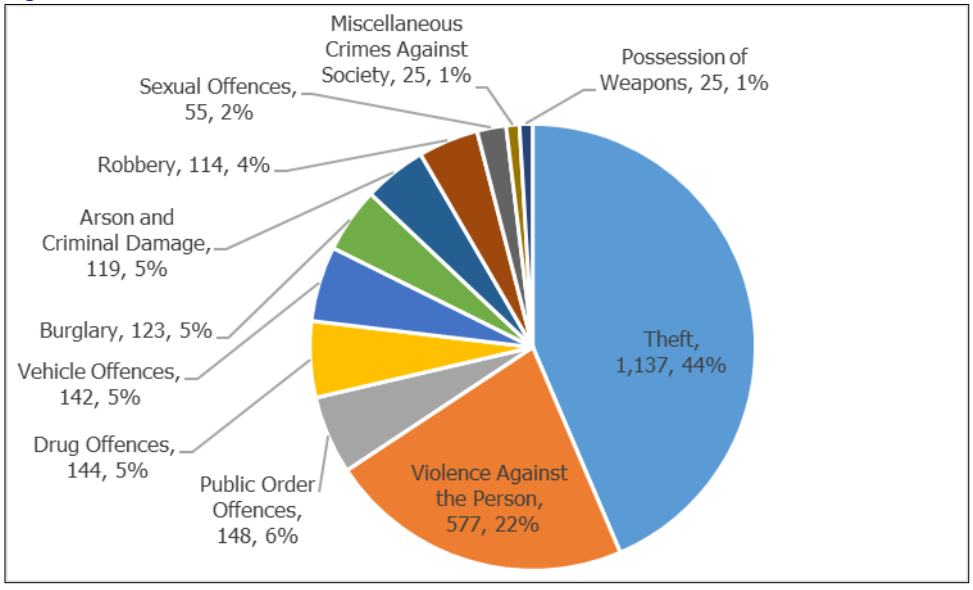


Source: ONS © Crown Copyright 2019.

Crime

The latest crime data for wards are for the 12 months to November 2019[13]. During the period there were 2,609 notifiable offences relating to St Pancras and Somers Town ward, the 4th highest number of offences by ward, 7% of all offences recorded in Camden. The ward saw a 10% increase in offences compared to the previous year. The most common offences were *Theft* (1,137; 44%); *Violence against the person* (577; 22%); and *Public Order Offences* (148; 6%). See figure 9.

Figures 9 Notifiable Offences December 2018 to November 2019, St Pancras and Somers Town



[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.

Ward Profile 2020

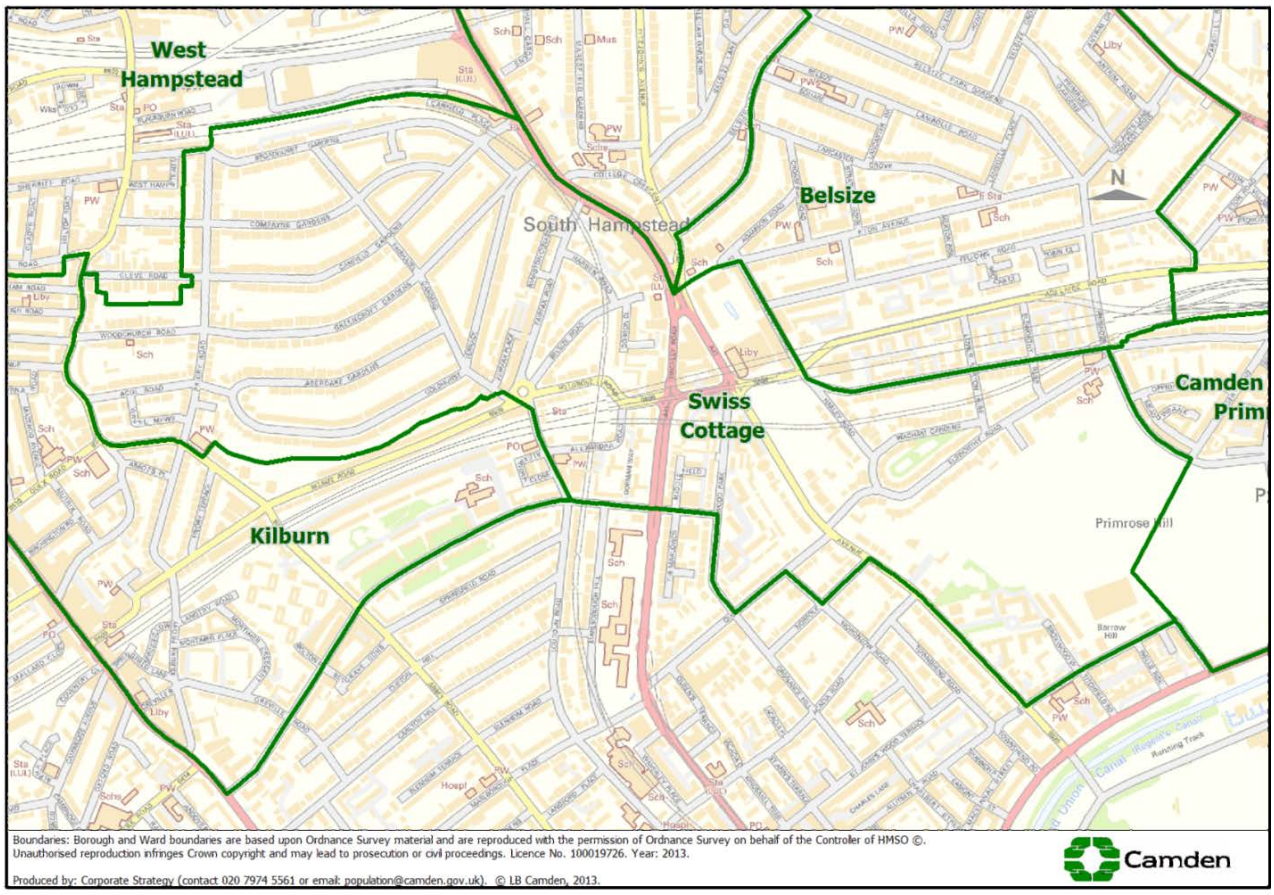
Strategy & Change, January 2020

Swiss Cottage Ward

The most detailed profile of Swiss Cottage 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 and from administrative data.

Location

Swiss Cottage ward is located to the mid-west of Camden. It is bordered to the north by West Hampstead ward, Fortune Green ward and Belsize ward; to the east by Camden Town with Primrose Hill ward; to the west/south by Kilburn ward; and to the south by the City of Westminster.



Population

The current resident population[2] of Swiss Cottage ward at mid-2019 is 14,500 people, ranking 5th largest ward by population size. The population density is 115 persons per hectare, ranking 14th highest in Camden, compared to the Camden average of 114 persons per hectare. Since 2011, the population of Swiss Cottage has not grown at the same rate as the overall population of Camden (at 12.3% compared with 13.4%), the 9th fastest growing ward on percentage population change since 2011.

[1] Further 2011 Census cross-tabulations of data are available (email poplation@camden.gov.uk).
[2] GLA 2017-based Projections 'Camden Development, Capped AHS', © GLA, 2019.

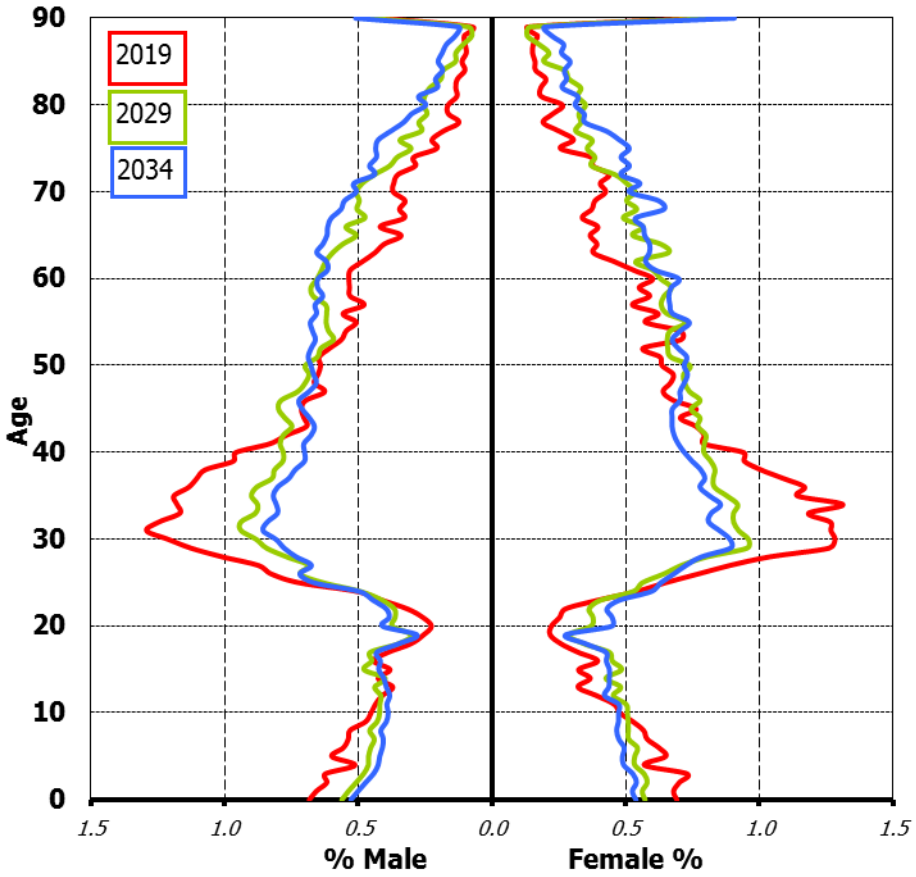
Swiss Cottage's population is projected to increase by 400 (3.0%) over the next 10 years to 2029. The components of population change show a positive natural change (more births than deaths) over the period of +1,200 and net migration loss of -700. Births in the wards are forecast to decrease from the current 210 a year to 180 by 2029, while deaths are forecast to maintain current levels of 80 a year through to 2029.

Age

Swiss Cottage has a relatively older population profile with a mean age of 39.3 years compared to Camden's overall 38.3 years. It ranks the 12th youngest in Camden by mean age and 11th youngest by median age. Split into the dependency measure age groups: children (under 16), working age (16-64) and 'retirement age' (65+): 16.9% of the population are children aged under 16, more than two thirds are working aged (69.5%) and older people aged 65+ account for 13.5% of the population. The dependency ratio for Swiss Cottage residents is 43.8[3], higher by comparison with the Camden average (38.0).

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. Over the projection period, the Swiss Cottage population has a decreased proportion of children aged under 10 and higher proportion of 10-20 (females); there are smaller proportions of 25-40 year olds; and larger proportions of those aged 45+.

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



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

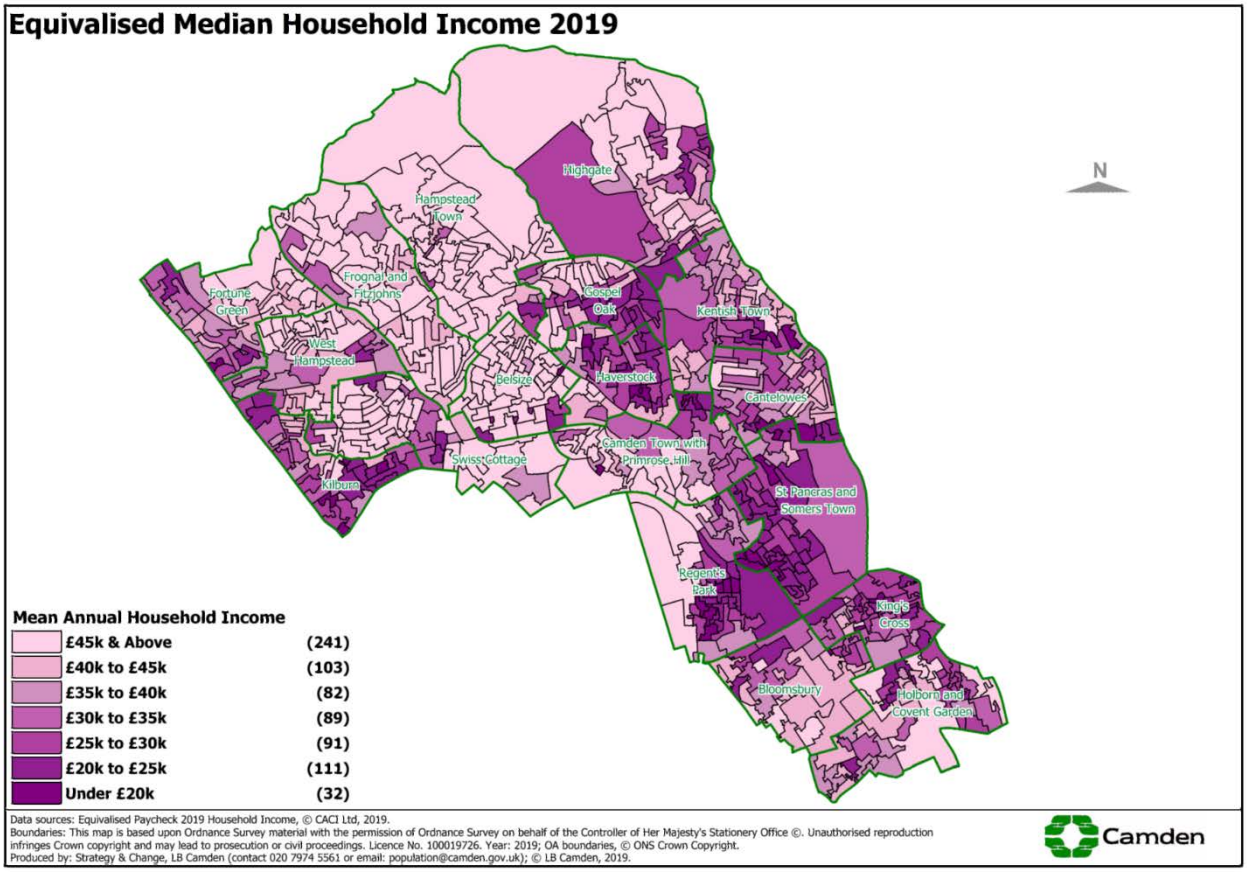
[3] Dependent age groups (0-15 and 65+) constitute 43.8% of the size of the working age population (16-64). The higher the ratio the more dependent the population is. The Camden average is 38.0%.

Household income

Estimates of equivalised household income for 2019[4] 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 Swiss Cottage ward falls into the higher portion of the range at £42,646, ranking 4th highest both for median and mean (£50,269) household income.

The map in Fig.2 below shows the median household income by Output Area[5]. There is a concentration of households with lower median household incomes in Swiss Cottage ward, especially mid-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 measure[6]. The same data expressed by ward suggests that 24.5% of children in Swiss Cottage ward live in poverty, ranking 12th highest by ward in Camden.

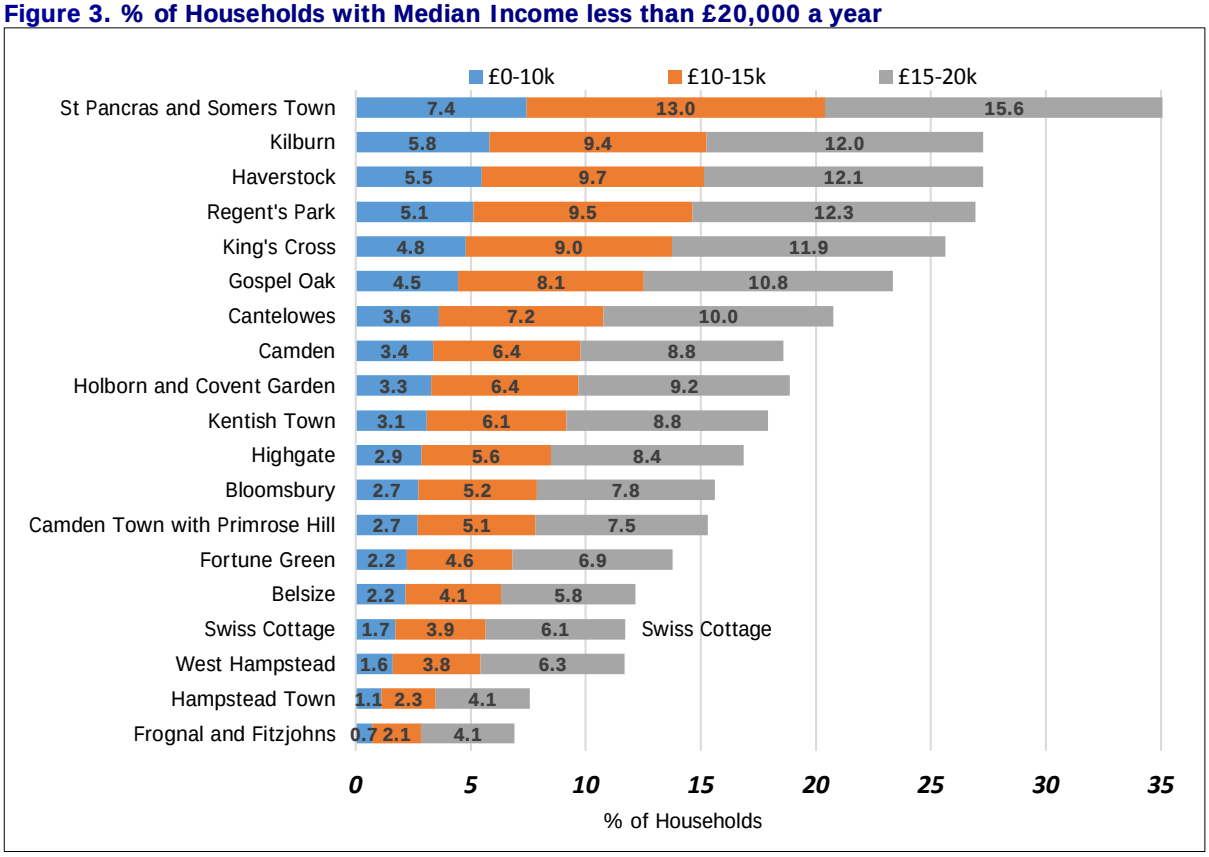
[4] Equivalised *Paycheck* household income data for 2019, © CACI Ltd. Equivalising reflects the notion that, for example, a household of five will need a higher income than a single person living alone to enjoy a comparable standard of living. CACI calculate an 'equivalence value' for households, based 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 definitively[7].

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



Source: Paycheck 2019, © CACI Ltd.

Deprivation

The Indices of Deprivation 2019[8] allows for the identification of the areas in England with the highest proportion of people and households experiencing deprivation. The data is calculated at LSOA[9] 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 Swiss Cottage is ranked the 15th most deprived ward.

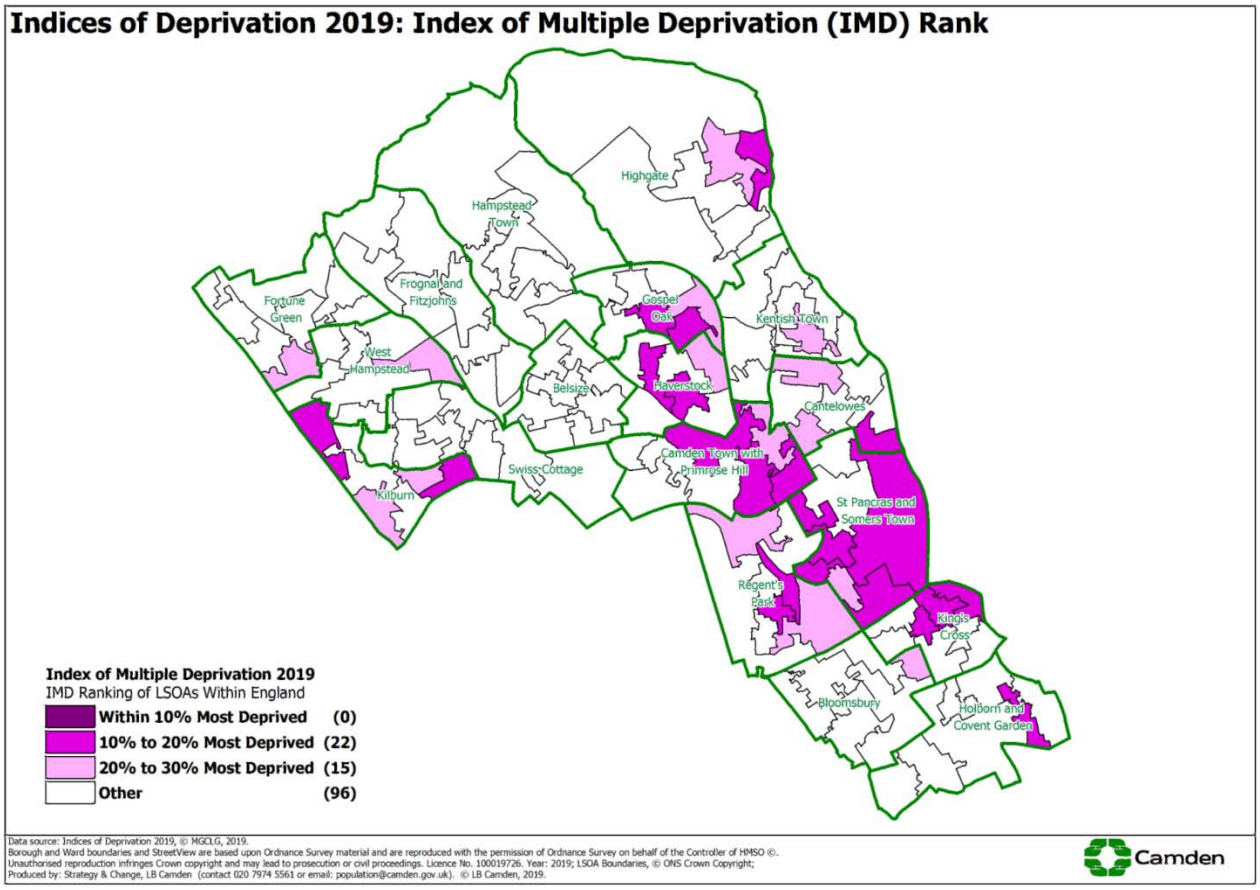
Results for Camden show that there are concentrations of LSOAs within Camden that on the rankings of IMD fall within the highest levels in England. Swiss Cottage ward contains no LSOAs that fall within the 30% most deprived LSOAs in England. Swiss Cottage's most deprived LSOA (E01000961) is the 49th most deprived LSOA in Camden and falls within the 37.5% most deprived LSOAs 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.

[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 Swiss Cottage ward (E01000960-E01000967).

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



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

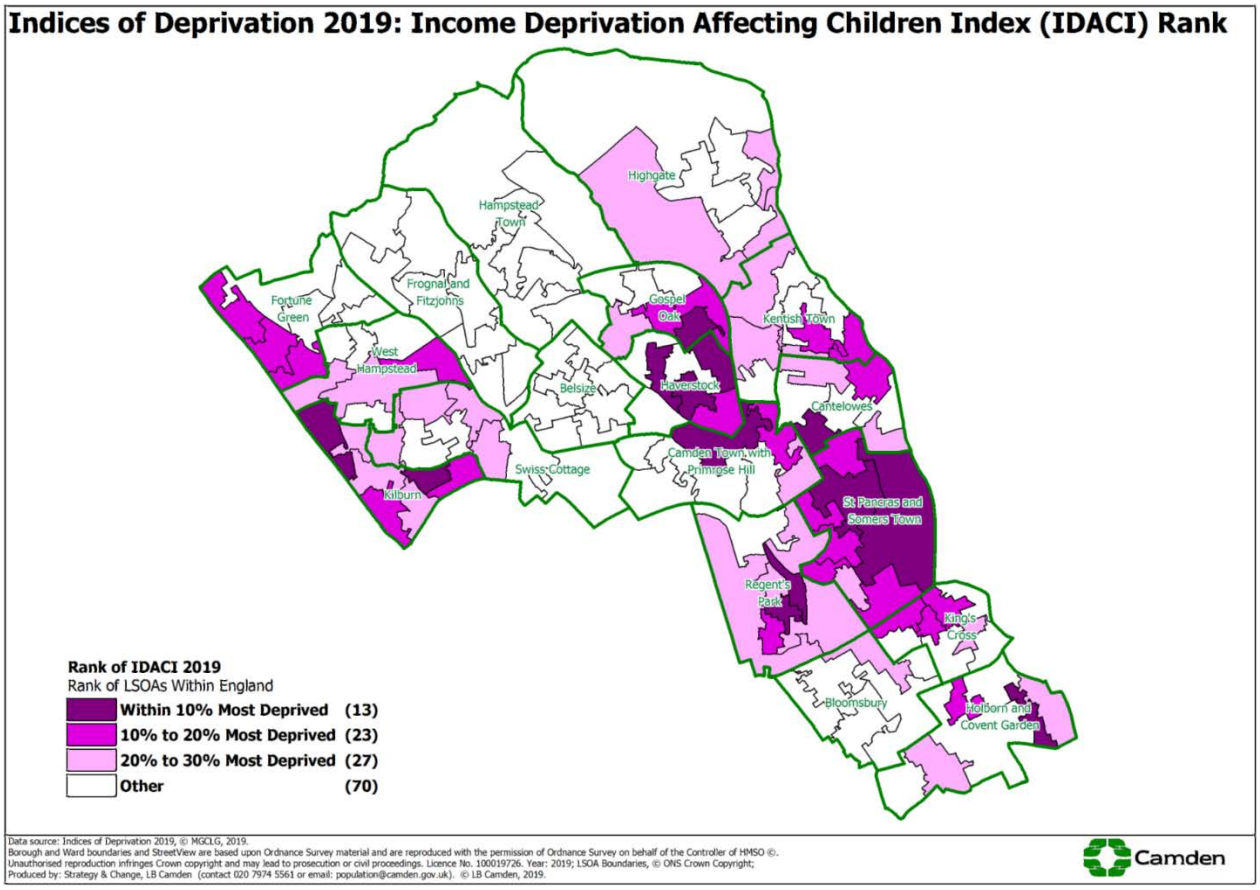
Two sub domains are often picked out to indicate deprivation affecting children (IDACI) and older people (IDAOPI). Table 1 below shows the results for Swiss Cottage ward for the overall Index of Multiple Deprivation and for the Income sub-domains affecting children and older people. 4 of the 8 Swiss Cottage LSOAs fall within the 30% most deprived in England on IDACI (affecting children). 3 out of the 8 LSOAs fall within the 27.2% most deprived in England on IDAOPI (affecting older people). See maps below Figs.5 and 6.

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

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 (IDACI)		Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index (IDAOPI)	
			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
Swiss Cottage	E01000960	**75**	17,492	*53.3*	9,815	*29.9*	11,130	*33.9*
	E01000961	**49**	12,315	*37.5*	9,161	*27.9*	7,550	*23.0*
	E01000962	**123**	29,401	*89.5*	28,513	*86.8*	20,459	*62.3*
	E01000963	**111**	26,116	*79.5*	23,007	*70.0*	13,710	*41.7*
	E01000964	**69**	16,265	*49.5*	9,027	*27.5*	7,668	*23.3*
	E01000965	**71**	16,618	*50.6*	8,497	*25.9*	8,909	*27.1*
	E01000966	**119**	28,370	*86.4*	24,419	*74.3*	21,955	*66.8*
	E01000967	**108**	25,349	*77.2*	24,262	*73.9*	23,324	*71.0*

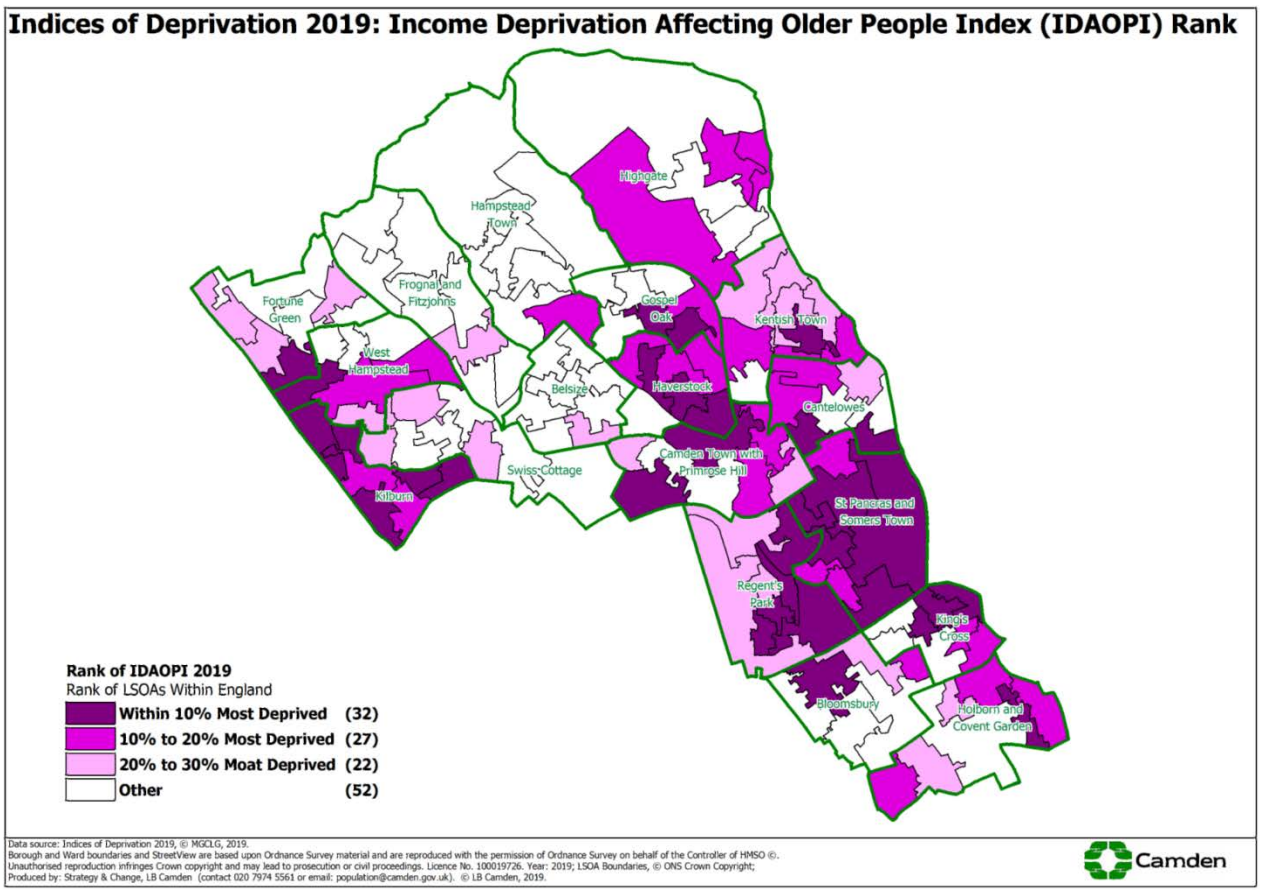
Source: English Indices of Deprivation 2019, © MHCLG, 2019.

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



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

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



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

Employment

There are no up to date data 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 2018 that there were 5,000 jobs located in Swiss Cottage ward. The largest sectors providing employment are in *Distribution & Hospitality* (1,250; 25%); and *Public Services* (1,000; 20%). Employment levels in the ward have increased by 1,000 (25%) 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 Swiss Cottage ward: Employment & Support Allowance (345); Disability Living Allowance (225); and Income Support (95), followed by those in receipt of Incapacity Benefit & Severe Disablement Allowance (10). See table 2 below.

Table 2. DWP Working aged Benefits Claimants, Swiss Cottage, November 2018

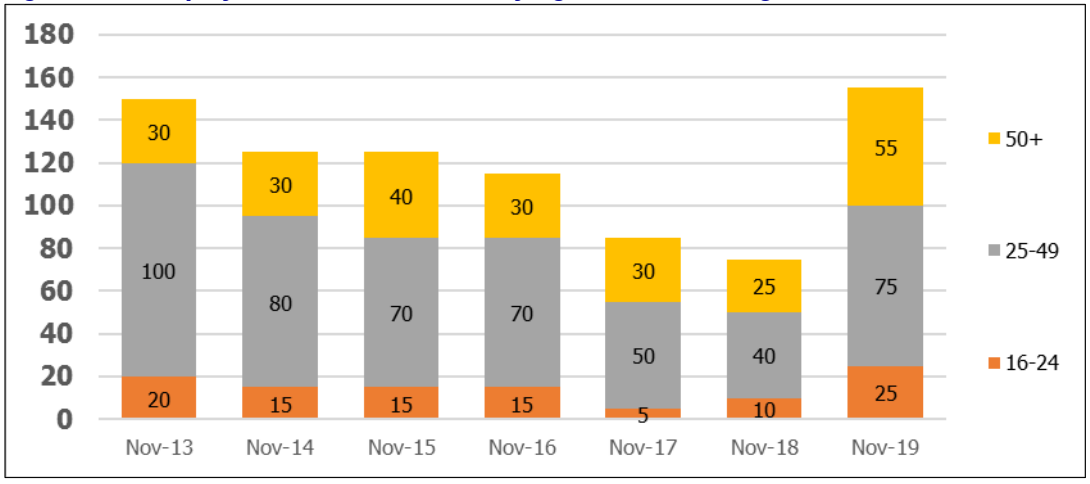
Benefit type	Claimants
Employment & Support Allowance	345
Incapacity Benefit & Severe Disablement Allowance	10
Income Support	95
Disability Living Allowance	225

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 claimants[10] - referred to as the *Claimant Count*. In November 2019, there were 155 claimants in Swiss Cottage, ranking 15th highest by ward. Between November 2018 and November 2019, the count increased by 80 (107%), higher than the 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 Age[11], Swiss Cottage, November 2019



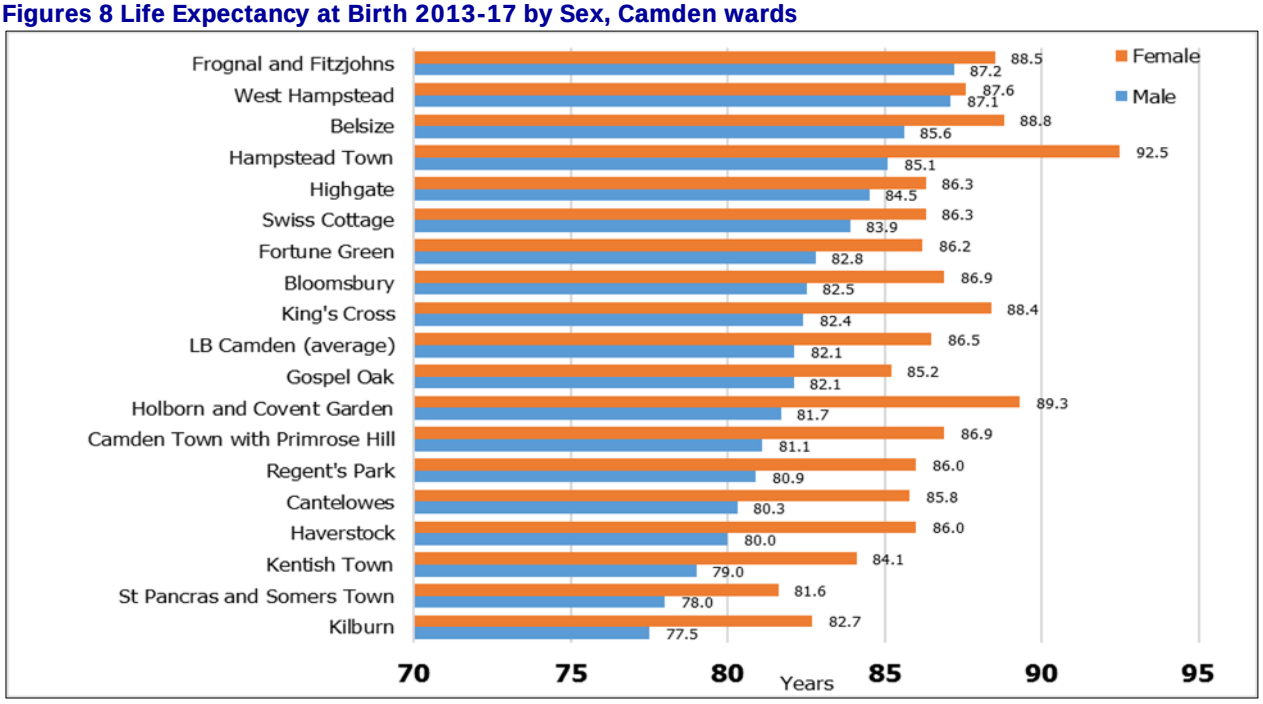
Source: DWP, via NOMIS, © 2020

[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 2013-17[12]. This shows that the life expectancy at birth for a male in Swiss Cottage is 83.9 years compared to the Camden average of 82.1 and ranks 6th highest amongst Camden wards. For a female, average life expectancy is 86.3 years compared to the Camden average of 86.5 and ranks 9th highest.
See Fig.8 below.

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

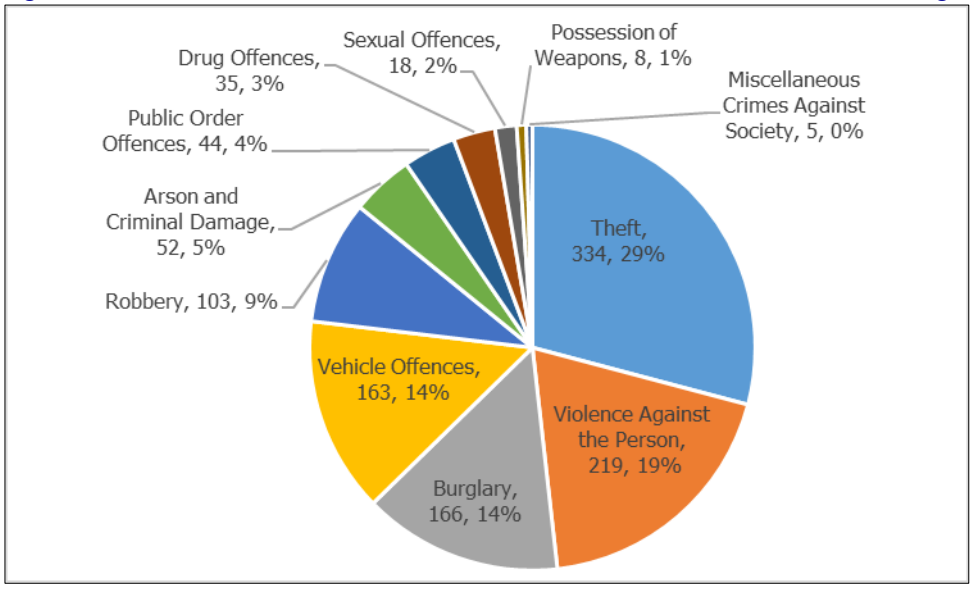


Source: ONS © Crown Copyright 2019.

Crime

The latest crime data for wards are for the 12 months to November 2019[13]. During the period there were 1,147 notifiable offences relating to Swiss Cottage ward, the 13th highest number of offences by ward, 3% of all offences recorded in Camden. The ward saw a 7% decrease in offences compared to the previous year. The most common offences were *Theft* (334; 29%); *Violence against the person* (219; 19%); and *Burglary* (166; 14%). See figure 9.

Figures 9 Notifiable Offences December 2018 to November 2019, Swiss Cottage



[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.

Ward Profile 2020

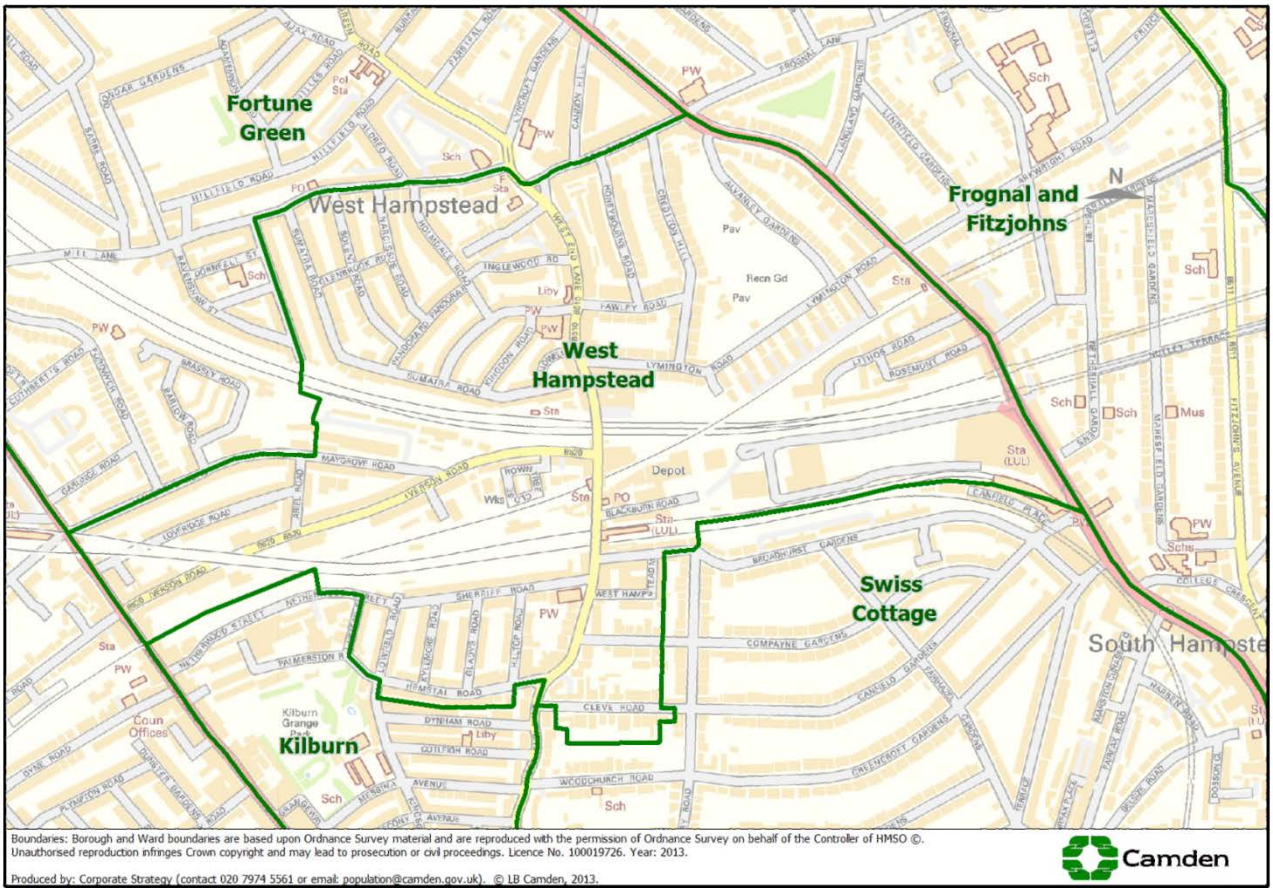
Strategy & Change, January 2020

West Hampstead Ward

The most detailed profile of West Hampstead 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 and from administrative data.

Location

West Hampstead ward is located to the north-west of Camden. It is bordered to the north by Fortune Green ward; to the east by Frognal and Fitzjohns ward; to the south by Kilburn ward and Swiss Cottage ward; and to the west by the London Borough of Brent.



Population

The current resident population[2] of West Hampstead ward at mid-2019 is 14,100 people, ranking 7th largest ward by population size. The population density is 159 persons per hectare, ranking 7th highest in Camden, compared to the Camden average of 114 persons per hectare. Since 2011, the population of West Hampstead has grown faster than the overall population of Camden (at 17.2% compared with 13.4%), the 3rd fastest growing ward on percentage population change since 2011.

[1] Further 2011 Census cross-tabulations of data are available (email poplation@camden.gov.uk).
[2] GLA 2017-based Projections 'Camden Development, Capped AHS', © GLA, 2019.

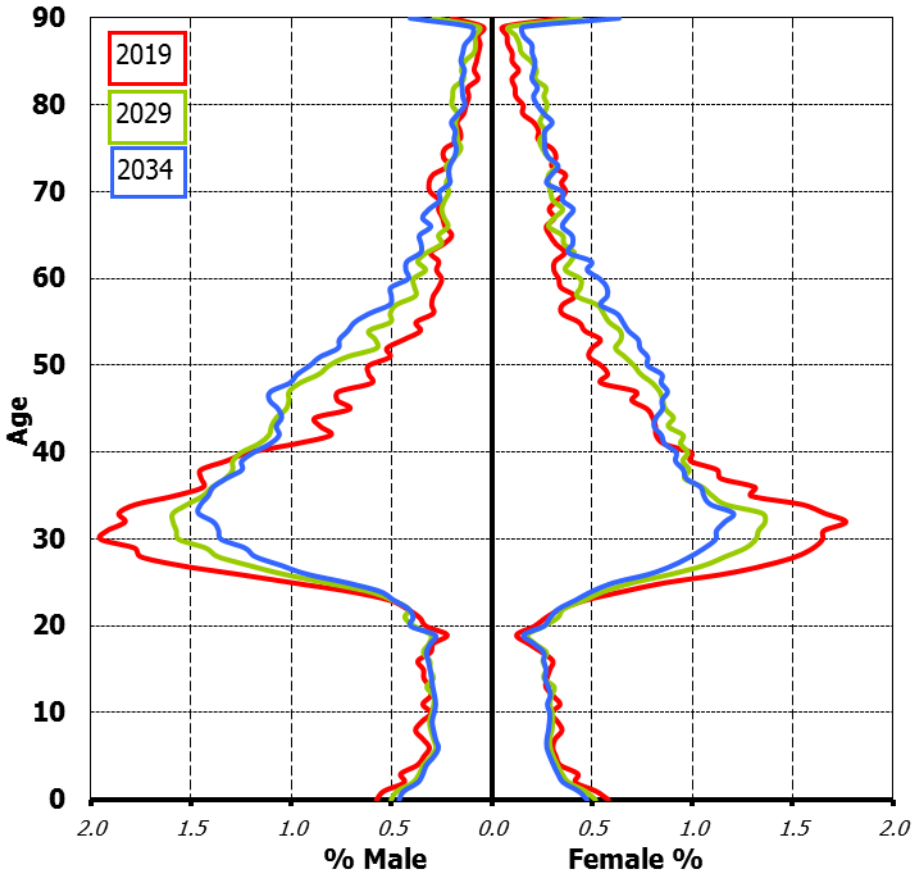
West Hampstead's population is projected to increase by 1,900 (13.1%) over the next 10 years to 2029. The components of population change show a positive natural change (more births than deaths) over the period of +1,200 and net migration of +600. Births in the wards are forecast to be stable at the current level of 180 a year, while deaths are forecast to increase from the current level of 50, increasing to 60 by 2029.

Age

West Hampstead has a relatively young population profile with a mean age of 37.8 years compared to Camden's overall 38.3 years. It ranks the 7th youngest in Camden by mean age and 6th youngest by median age. Split into the dependency measure age groups: children (under 16), working age (16-64) and 'retirement age' (65+): 11.7% of the population are children aged under 16, more than three quarters are working aged (78.1%) and older people aged 65+ account for 10.2% of the population. The dependency ratio for West Hampstead residents is 28.0[3], lower by comparison with the Camden average (38.0).

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. Over the projection period, the West Hampstead population has similar, but slightly younger proportions of children and younger adults aged under 23; smaller proportions of 23-40; larger proportions of 40-70 year olds; smaller proportions of 70-74 and larger proportions of 75+.

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



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

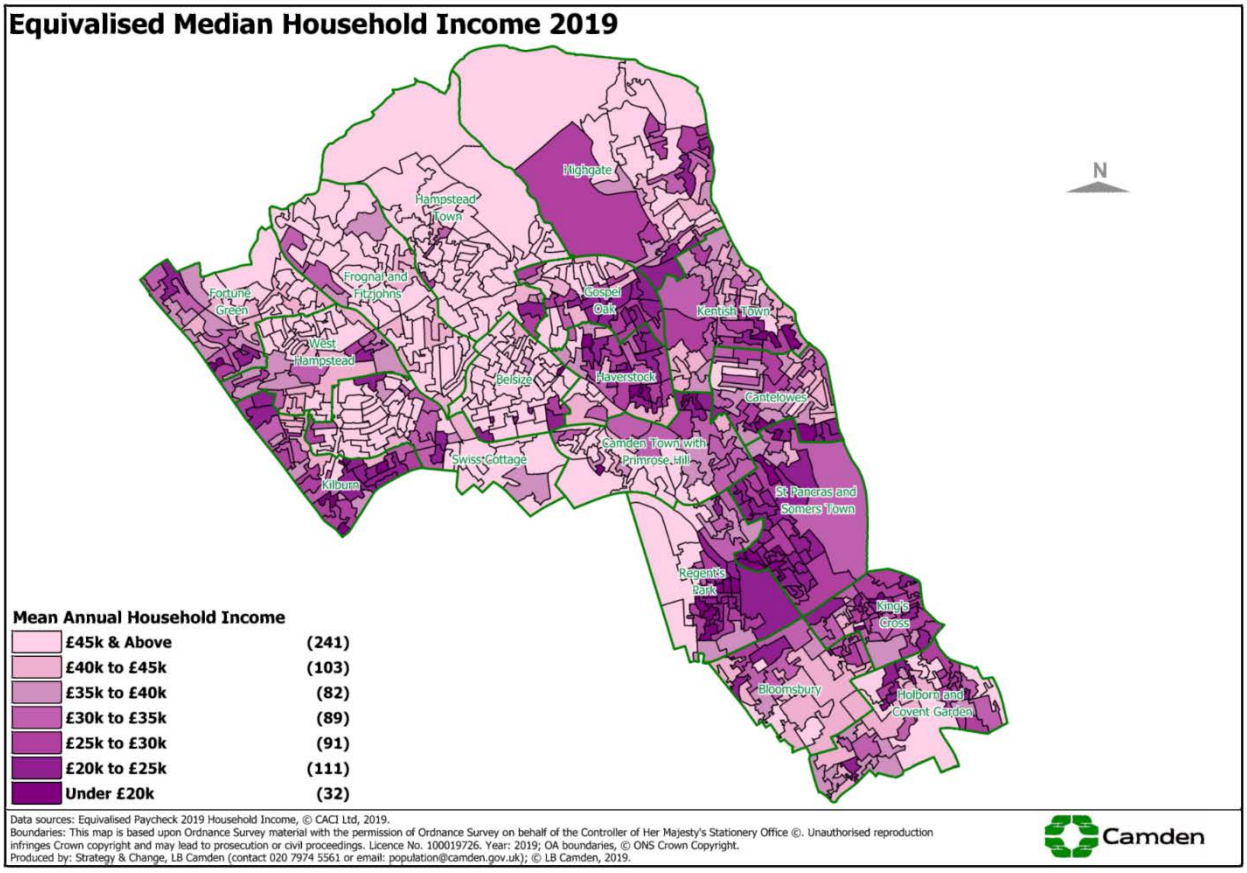
[3] Dependent age groups (0-15 and 65+) constitute 28.0% of the size of the working age population (16-64). The higher the ratio the more dependent the population is. The Camden average is 38.0%.

Household income

Estimates of equivalised household income for 2019[4] 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 West Hampstead ward falls into the higher portion of the range at £41,194, ranking 5th highest both for median and mean (£48,218) household income.

The map in Fig.2 below shows the median household income by Output Area[5]. There are concentrations of households with lower median household incomes in West Hampstead ward, especially to the mid-west and mid-east 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 measure[6]. The same data expressed by ward suggests that 25.6% of children in West Hampstead ward live in poverty, ranking 10th highest by ward in Camden.

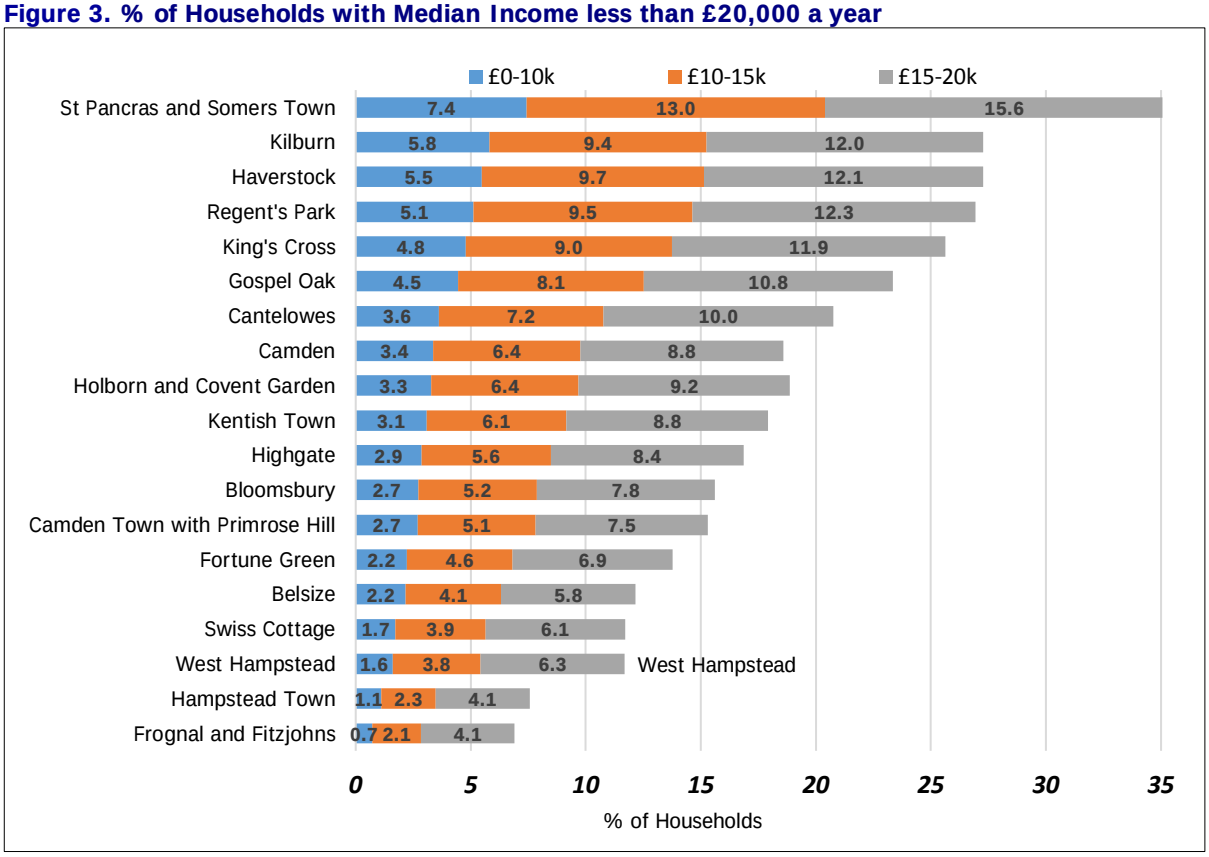
[4] Equivalised *Paycheck* household income data for 2019, © CACI Ltd. Equivalising reflects the notion that, for example, a household of five will need a higher income than a single person living alone to enjoy a comparable standard of living. CACI calculate an 'equivalence value' for households, based 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 definitively[7].

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



Source: Paycheck 2019, © CACI Ltd.

Deprivation

The Indices of Deprivation 2019[8] allows for the identification of the areas in England with the highest proportion of people and households experiencing deprivation. The data is calculated at LSOA[9] 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 West Hampstead is ranked the 14th most deprived ward in Camden.

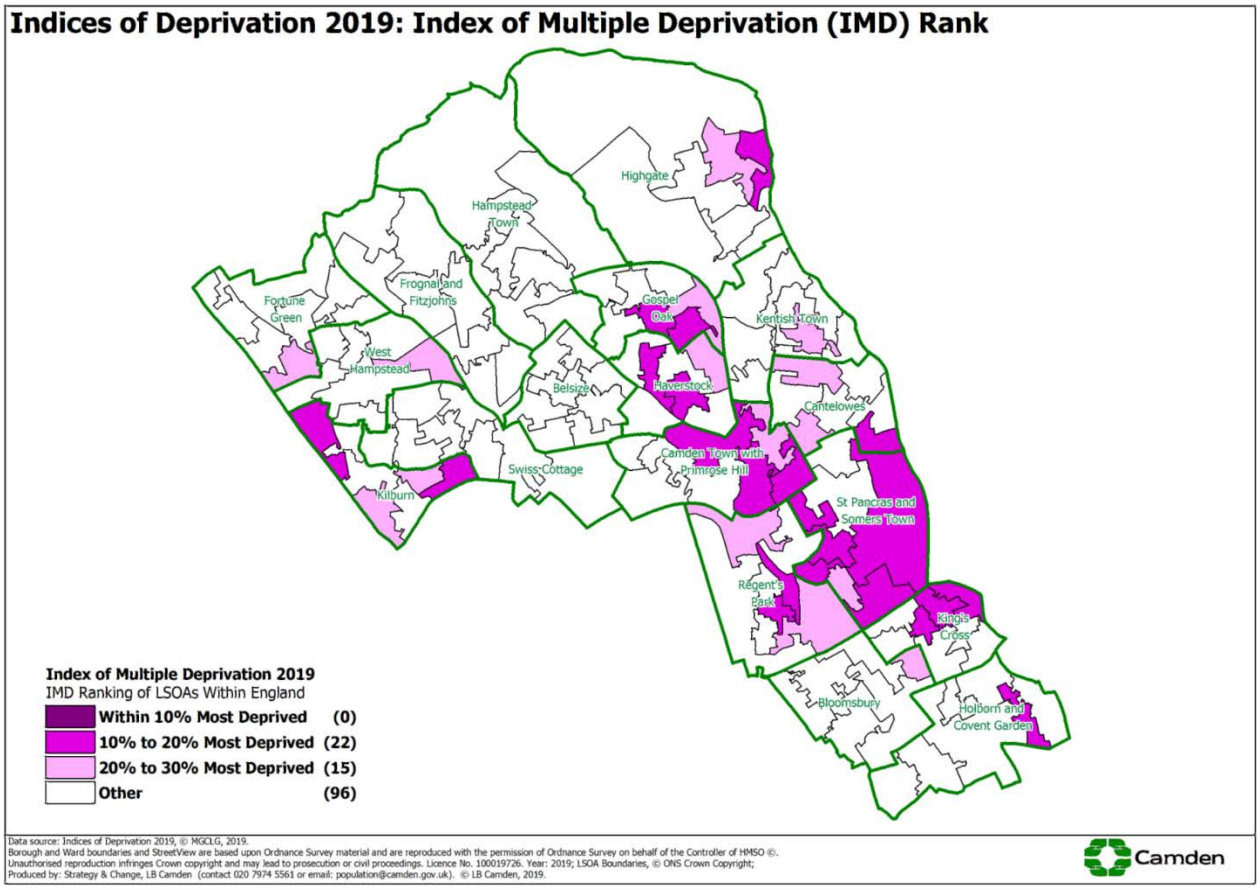
Results for Camden show that there are concentrations of LSOAs within Camden that on the rankings of IMD fall within the highest levels in England. West Hampstead ward contains 1 LSOA that falls within the 30% most deprived LSOAs in. West Hampstead's most deprived LSOA (E01000972) is the 36th most deprived LSOA in Camden and falls within the 29.1% most deprived LSOAs 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.

[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 7 LSOAs in West Hampstead ward (E01000968-E01000974).

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



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

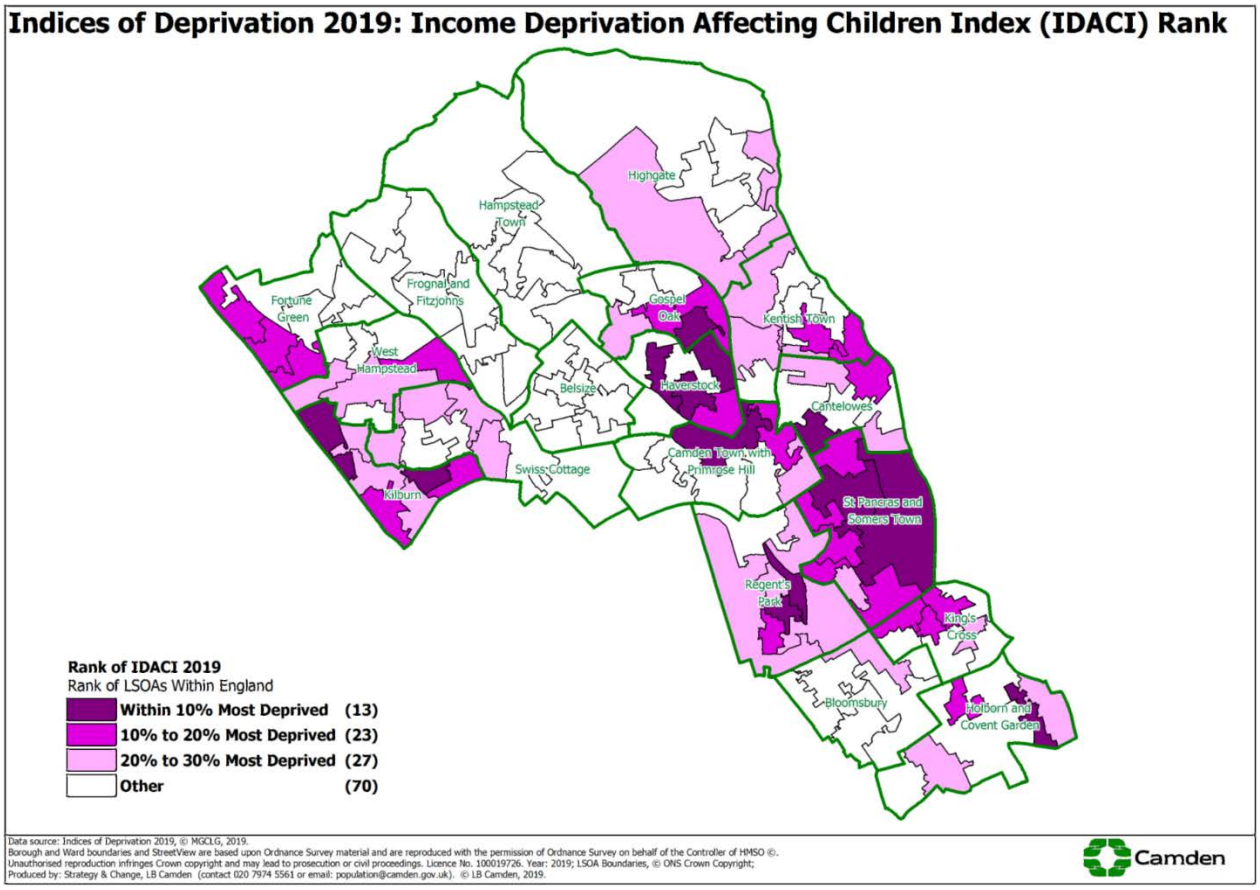
Two sub domains are often picked out to indicate deprivation affecting children (IDACI) and older people (IDAOPI). Table 1 below shows the results for West Hampstead ward for the overall Index of Multiple Deprivation and for the Income sub-domains affecting children and older people. 3 of the 7 West Hampstead LSOAs fall within the 30% most deprived in England on IDACI (affecting children); while 3 out of the 7 LSOAs fall within the 15.9% most deprived in England on IDAOPI (affecting older people). See maps below Figs.5 and 6.

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

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 (IDACI)		Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index (IDAOPI)	
			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
West Hampstead	E01000968	**89**	19,671	*59.9*	16,660	*50.7*	6,844	*20.8*
	E01000969	**121**	29,120	*88.7*	23,459	*71.4*	17,449	*53.1*
	E01000970	**104**	24,158	*73.6*	14,878	*45.3*	13,740	*41.8*
	E01000971	**115**	27,230	*82.9*	28,847	*87.8*	19,074	*58.1*
	E01000972	**36**	9,542	*29.1*	5,608	*17.1*	4,259	*13.0*
	E01000973	**59**	13,867	*42.2*	7,329	*22.3*	5,197	*15.8*
	E01000974	**42**	10,710	*32.6*	7,907	*24.1*	1,386	*4.2*

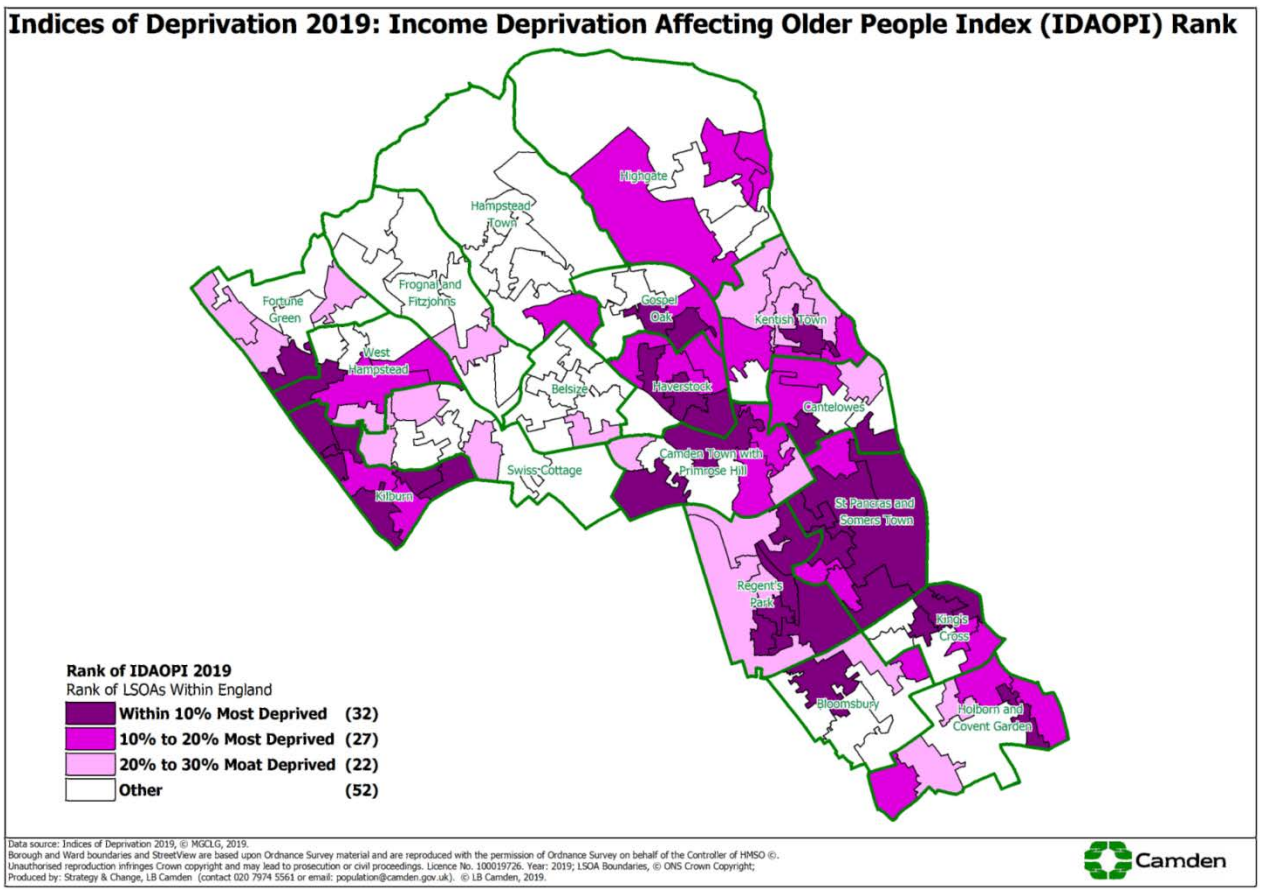
Source: English Indices of Deprivation 2019, © MHCLG, 2019.

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



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

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



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

Employment

There are no up to date data 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 2018 that there were 6,000 jobs located in West Hampstead ward. The largest sectors providing employment are in *Distribution & Hospitality* (2,250; 38%); *Professional & Business Services* (1,250; 21%); and *Communication & Financial Services* (800; 13%). Employment levels in the ward have increased by 1,700 (40%) 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 West Hampstead ward: Employment & Support Allowance (545); Disability Living Allowance (270); and Income Support (100), followed by those in receipt of Incapacity Benefit & Severe Disablement Allowance (15). See table 2 below.

Table 2. DWP Working aged Benefits Claimants, West Hampstead, November 2018

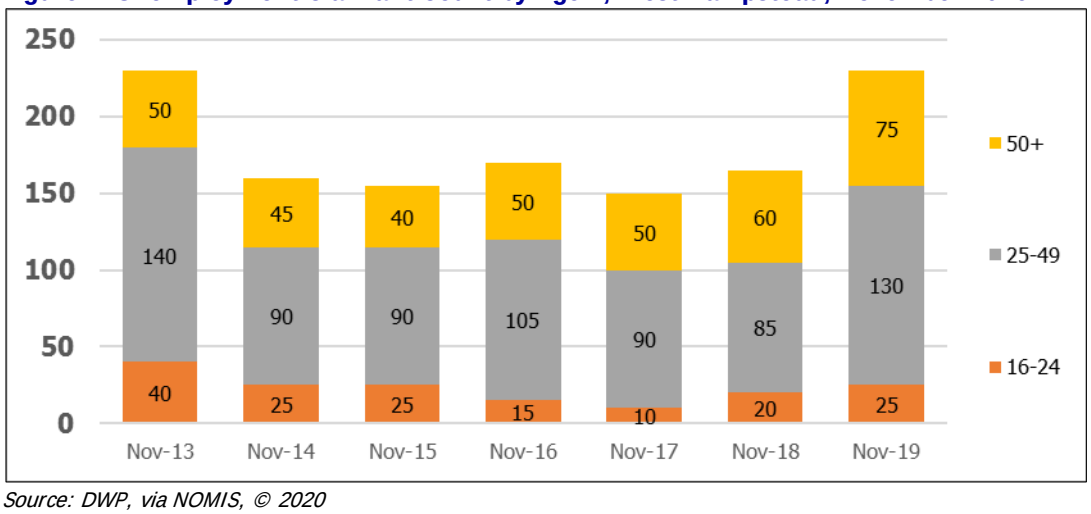
Benefit type	Claimants
Employment & Support Allowance	545
Incapacity Benefit & Severe Disablement Allowance	15
Income Support	100
Disability Living Allowance	270

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 claimants[10] - referred to as the *Claimant Count*. In November 2019, there were 230 claimants in West Hampstead, ranking 11th highest by ward. Between November 2018 and November 2019, the count increased by 65 (39%), lower than the 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 Age[11], West Hampstead, November 2019



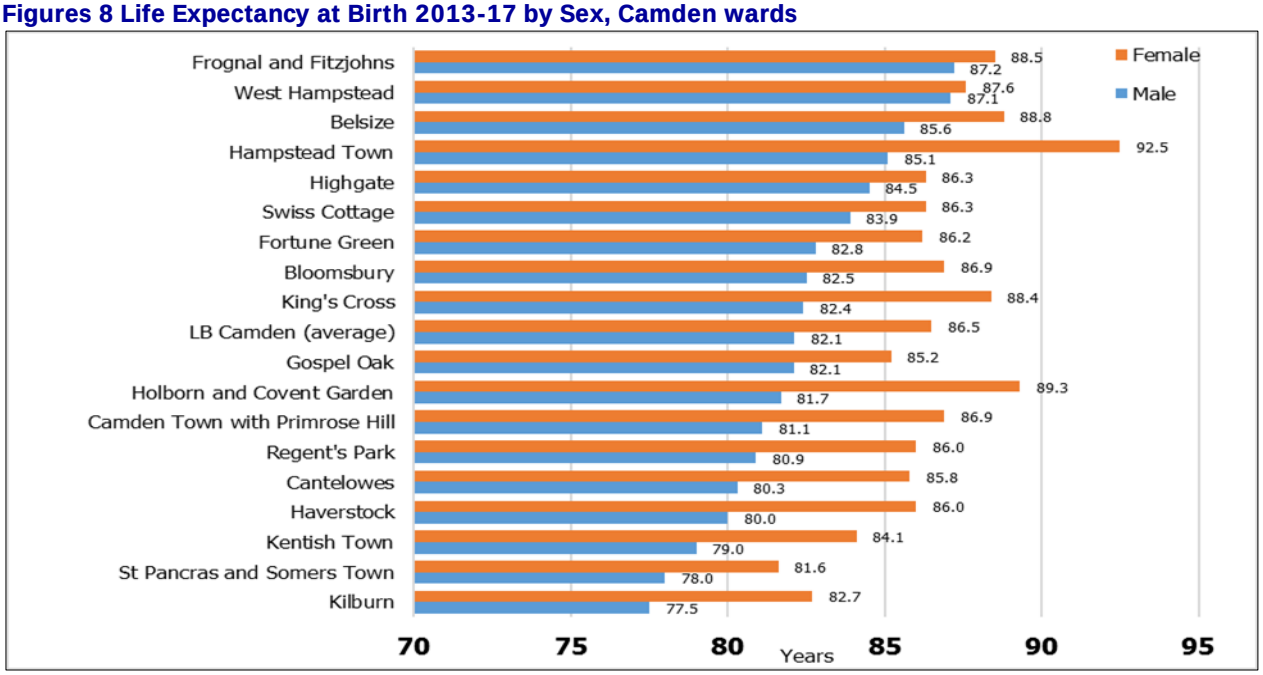
Source: DWP, via NOMIS, © 2020

[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 2013-17[12]. This shows that the life expectancy at birth for a male in West Hampstead is 87.1 years compared to the Camden average of 82.1 and ranks 2nd highest amongst Camden wards. For a female, average life expectancy is 87.6 years compared to the Camden average of 86.5 and ranks 6th highest.
See Fig.8 below.

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

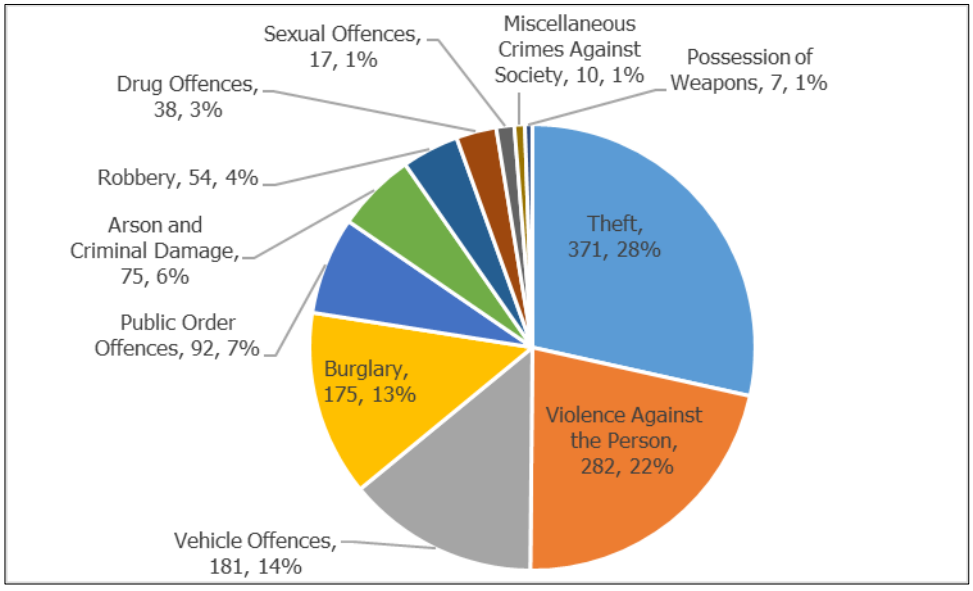


Source: ONS © Crown Copyright 2019.

Crime

The latest crime data for wards are for the 12 months to November 2019[13]. During the period there were 1,302 notifiable offences relating to West Hampstead ward, the 10th highest number of offences by ward, 3% of all offences recorded in Camden. The ward saw a 1% increase in offences compared to the previous year. The most common offences were *Theft* (371; 28%); *Violence against the person* (282; 22%); and *Vehicle Offences* (181; 14%). See figure 9.

Figures 9 Notifiable Offences December 2018 to November 2019, West Hampstead



[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.