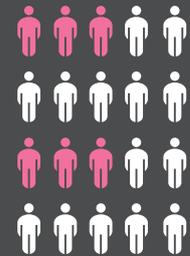
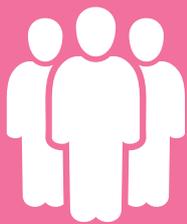


Camden Equality Taskforce Evidence Base



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Table of Contents

Executive summary.....	2
1. Approach to data analysis.....	7
2. Overall demographics: a snapshot of Camden.....	12
3. Income inequality in Camden.....	13
4. The cost of living in Camden.....	18
5. Deprivation.....	19
6. Life stage 1: children and their families.....	20
To live in safety and security.....	20
To be healthy.....	22
To be knowledgeable and to have the skills to participate in society.....	23
To enjoy a comfortable standard of living, with independence and security.....	29
To engage in productive and valued activities.....	34
To participate in decision-making, have a voice and influence.....	35
To enjoy individual, family and social life.....	35
7. Life stage 2: young people (16-24).....	35
To live in safety and security.....	35
To be healthy.....	36
To be knowledgeable and to have the skills to participate in society.....	36
To enjoy a comfortable standard of living, with independence and security.....	39
To engage in productive and valued activities.....	40
To participate in decision-making, have a voice and influence.....	41
To enjoy individual, family and social life.....	41
8. Life stage 3: working age adults and/or whole population.....	41
To live in safety and security.....	41
To be healthy.....	43
To be knowledgeable and to have the skills to participate in society.....	49
To enjoy a comfortable standard of living, with independence and security.....	50
To engage in productive and valued activities.....	55
To participate in decision-making, have a voice and influence.....	61
To enjoy individual, family and social life.....	62
9. Life stage 4: older people.....	63
To live in safety and security.....	64
To be healthy.....	64
To be knowledgeable and to have the skills to participate in society.....	65
To enjoy a comfortable standard of living, with independence and security.....	65
To engage in productive and valued activities.....	68
To participate in decision-making, have a voice and influence.....	68
To enjoy individual, family and social life.....	68

Executive summary

This section outlines key points from the evidence base firstly by life stage group, then by protected group (for those groups where data is available) and by area of the borough.

E1. Demographics of the borough

E1.1. Camden is a densely populated borough with a very large working age population and correspondingly small populations of children and older people. Its Black and Minority Ethnic (BME) population is smaller than London as a whole but it has a large “White Other” population. Population churn is very high with a quarter of the population entering or leaving the borough every year, due in part to Camden having London’s largest student population. The total population is projected to grow by 7% between 2012 and 2022 and the population aged 65 and over by 18%. 14.4% of the population have a long term health problem or disability and around 5% receive the Disability Living Allowance benefit¹.

E2. Overall income inequality and deprivation

E2.1. The median household income in Camden is relatively high at £32,625 but the borough has a high level of income inequality and is the sixth most unequal borough in London. A quarter of households have an annual income of £20,000 or less².

E2.2. Housing costs are extremely high. The average house price is £625,250, 19 times the median annual household income in Camden. The average weekly rent for the borough is £463, equivalent to 71% of the median weekly household income in the borough³.

E2.3. Camden has one of the highest proportions of social rented households in London⁴. Social housing allows low income households to live in the borough, counteracting the high cost of housing, and thus explains much of the income inequality found in the borough.

E2.4. The correlation between social housing and deprivation is clear from the evidence base but the nature of the relationship is complex. Living in social housing is not intrinsically a sign of deprivation but occupants of social housing typically have poorer outcomes across a range of domains. The supply of social housing is very restricted – just 1,100 council properties are let each year and a quarter of those are to existing tenants⁵.

E3. Inequality issues for each life stage

Children and their families

E3.1. The most striking feature of this life stage in Camden is the high level of child poverty. 34% of the borough’s children live in poverty according to the current

¹2011 Census; GLA 2011 Round of Demographic Projections 'Camden Development'; ONS Local Migration Indicators; DWP

² CACI Paycheck 2012

³ Land Registry; Valuations Office Agency; LBC calculation

⁴2011 Census

⁵ Unpublished LBC data

government measure. This is higher than the national and London figure and the seventh highest of the London boroughs. Over two thirds of these children live in lone parent households⁶.

- E3.2. Camden's primary schools have the third highest proportion of children eligible for free school meals in the country. Black African, Black Caribbean/Mixed White and Black Caribbean, Black Other children and those with SEN are much more likely to be eligible for free school meals⁷.
- E3.3. Housing is a particular problem for low income families. Families with children, particularly lone parent families, find it harder to access and sustain suitable, affordable accommodation in the borough, of which social housing is an important although often scarce source. This is why families make up a relatively high proportion of households in social housing, in overcrowded accommodation and in temporary accommodation. BME families are more likely to be overcrowded. Families make up 80% of the households who will be affected by the overall cap on benefits to be introduced in April 2013⁸.
- E3.4. Obesity is one of the biggest health issues facing children in Camden. Nearly a quarter of Year 6 children are obese, higher than the national level. Boys, BME children and children from deprived areas are most likely to be obese⁹.
- E3.5. Attainment by children attending Camden schools is in line with or slightly above the national average. Across the Foundation Stage Profile, Key Stage 2 and GCSE/Key Stage 4, many of the same groups of children perform below the overall Camden figure - children eligible for free school meals, particularly White British children, children with special educational needs, Black African children (especially Somali and Congolese) and looked after children. In some cases e.g. for children eligible for free school meals, the attainment gap is narrower than nationally. Furthermore, the results for most underachieving groups have improved in recent years, especially for Bangladeshi children. However Bangladeshi children still underperformed considerably at GCSE both compared with the overall Camden figure and the national figure for Bangladeshi children¹⁰.
- E3.6. The school system in Inner London is characterised by large cross-borough boundary flows – 42% of children attending Camden secondary schools are from another borough. The performance of Camden resident children at GCSE is lower than that of children attending Camden schools and one of the lowest in London¹¹. This is connected to the high proportion of children in poverty in the borough.
- E3.7. There is a sufficient number of childcare places in the borough but there is evidence that they are not affordable or flexible enough to allow parents to work on low incomes¹².
- E3.8. High housing and childcare costs mean that couples or lone parents with children need very high salaries to achieve a socially acceptable standard of living in the borough without the support of means-tested benefits. They would need to earn

⁶[Child Poverty Statistics](#) (HMRC)

⁷ Unpublished LBC data

⁸ [Camden Housing Strategy Evidence Base 2011; Impacts of welfare reform](#) (LBC)

⁹ [Camden's Joint Strategic Needs Assessment \(JSNA\) for Health and Social Care](#)

¹⁰ [Report Of Achievement And Standards Of Camden's Children And Young People 2011](#) and the accompanying [Achievement and Standards Report Performance Tables](#). (both LBC, February 2012)

¹¹ Unpublished LBC analysis

¹² [Camden Childcare Sufficiency Assessment 2011](#)

between £40,000 and £70,000 depending on household type, which is above the 80th percentile of household income in Camden¹³.

Young people aged 16-24

- E3.9. Attainment at A level is lower than the national average for both Camden resident young people and young people attending Camden schools. Attainment is lower for young men and for Bangladeshi and Black Caribbean young people¹⁴.
- E3.10. Although Camden has a relatively high level of young people aged 16-19 not in education, employment or training (NEET) compared with other Central London boroughs, it also has the highest rate of young people who *are* in education, employment or training. This is because Camden has more rigorous tracking mechanisms in place and consequently fewer young people with unknown destinations¹⁵.
- E3.11. A similar proportion of young people go on to university from Camden schools as nationally although the universities they attend are polarised between institutions with very high employment rates and those with very low employment rates. This appears to be reflected in a relatively low employment rate for graduates who had previously attended Camden schools¹⁶.
- E3.12. The unemployment claimant count rate for young people in Camden is considerably higher than the overall rate, as is the case nationally. It is lower than the London and national rates and falling, although long term unemployment is increasing. BME young people are more likely to be unemployed than their White counterparts¹⁷.

Adults of working age and/or whole population¹⁸

- E3.13. Camden has one of the highest recorded crime rates of the London boroughs, but this is more due to its central London location than the nature of its population. Crime is falling over the long term as is the proportion of residents concerned about crime. There is little local data on the characteristics of victims or perpetrators of crime but Camden has relatively high numbers of offences that by their nature tend to affect particular groups – sexual offences and hate crime¹⁹.
- E3.14. 12,350 people in the borough or 5.6% of the population report their health as bad or very bad. Life expectancy in Camden is similar to England for men and higher for women. It is much improved in recent years, particularly for men. However there is an 11.6 year gap in life expectancy between male residents living in the 10% least and most deprived areas in Camden, the third highest gap in London²⁰.
- E3.15. Camden has the second highest serious mental illness prevalence and fifth highest depression prevalence in London. Bangladeshi women are more vulnerable to

¹³ Calculating a Minimum Income Standard for Camden: a working paper (unpublished, LBC 2012). We have taken the socially acceptable standard of living from the Joseph Roundtree Foundation and it is defined by members of the public.

¹⁴ Achievement and Standards Report Performance Tables *op cit*.

¹⁵ Unpublished LBC analysis

¹⁶ Unpublished LBC analysis; [Hidden talents: a statistical review of destinations of young graduates](#) (LGA 2012)

¹⁷ Unpublished LBC analysis using data from www.nomisweb.co.uk

¹⁸ This section includes data for the whole population that cannot be disaggregated by age.

¹⁹ LBC analysis of data from www.met.police.uk/crimefigures

²⁰ 2011 Census; [Camden's JSNA](#)

depression than other women but under-represented in treatment, whereas Black populations are over-represented²¹.

E3.16. Cardio-vascular disease is the leading cause of death in Camden. The mortality rate is higher than national although falling. Rates are higher for men and people in the most deprived areas of Camden²².

E3.17. Generally Camden does not have particularly high unemployment rate and it has stabilised after large increases in 2008-9. Rates are higher for BME groups and have risen rapidly since the recession. Unemployment among older women is also rising rapidly, albeit from a low base²³.

E3.18. However the *employment* rate is lower in Camden than in London and the UK due to the large number of students in the borough. As is the case nationally, the employment rate is lower for women and national data shows that rates are particularly low for women from most BME groups and for people with disabilities²⁴.

E3.19. A third of households in Camden receive housing benefit, a higher proportion than London. Over 80% of claimants live in the social rented sector, 30% are families with children and 16% are in work. A high proportion of council tenants receive means-tested benefits. 67% of council tenants claim housing benefit. 36% claim Income Support or income-based Job Seeker's Allowance, although the total proportion not in work is likely to be higher²⁵.

E3.20. Fuel poverty is lower in Camden than England, and similar to London²⁶. However as elsewhere, it is rising rapidly in line with rising fuel bills.

Older people

E3.21. Camden ranks eighth of the London boroughs on the income deprivation affecting older people index so although Camden has a relatively small older population, it is relatively more deprived than other London boroughs²⁷. Older people in Camden are more likely to be affected by fuel poverty and more likely to be a social tenant than the population as a whole.

E4. Inequality issues for protected groups

E4.1. The patterns of inequality within the protected groups of sex, ethnicity and disability are by no means unique to Camden and, in some cases, are less acute in Camden than elsewhere.

Sex

E4.2. Women in Camden are more likely to be a victim of domestic violence than men, less likely to exercise, tend to earn less and are less likely to be in employment. The

²¹ *ibid.*

²² *ibid.*

²³ Unpublished LBC analysis using data from www.nomisweb.co.uk

²⁴ 2011 Census; Unpublished LBC analysis using data from www.nomisweb.co.uk

²⁵ Unpublished LBC analysis

²⁶ Unpublished LBC briefing on fuel poverty, 2010 data

²⁷ [Income Deprivation Affecting Children and Older People](#) (GLA, Feb 2012), p.5

median annual salary in Camden for women is 23% less than for men compared with 15% less in London as a whole²⁸.

- E4.3. Boys are more likely than girls to be obese in primary school, perform lower than girls at GCSE (although the gap has narrowed considerably in recent years) and have a higher rate of absence at secondary school. Young men make up the majority of young offenders and have higher rates of unemployment than young women²⁹.
- E4.4. Men in Camden have a lower life expectancy than women although it has improved to the point where it is similar to the national rate for men. They are more likely to abuse alcohol or drugs and more likely to die prematurely from cardio-vascular disease or chronic obstructive pulmonary disease. The male unemployment rate is higher than the female rate³⁰.

Black and minority ethnic (BME) groups

- E4.5. BME groups as a whole tend to have poorer outcomes across many of the domains of life. Rates of breastfeeding are lower and BME children are more likely to be obese. BME households are more likely to be overcrowded. For adults, diabetes prevalence is higher and BME people are less likely to exercise than their White counterparts. Unemployment rates are higher for BME adults and BME women are more likely to be a carer than their white counterparts. They are less likely to attempt to solve a local problem through formal means³¹.
- E4.6. Issues for specific BME groups include:
- Bangladeshi children perform below the average at GCSE and A level and Bangladeshi women are more likely to suffer from mental health problems. Nationally, Bangladeshi households have among the lowest incomes of any ethnic group.
 - Black people of all backgrounds perform lower than average at GCSE. Black African children are more likely to have special education needs and more likely to be eligible for free school meals. Black African adults are more likely to be receiving compulsory mental health treatment. Nationally Black people of all backgrounds have the lowest levels of life satisfaction of all ethnic groups.
 - Most local ethnicity data is collected following the government's broad ethnic group categorisation. However for schools data, there is a finer grained categorisation. Across the school system, Somali and Congolese children are markedly lower achieving (although the latter are a small cohort). One of the lowest achieving groups are White working class children (White British children who are eligible for free school meals)³².

Disability

- E4.7. Although there is a lack of local data in many cases, national data shows that people with disabilities have poorer outcomes than non-disabled people across most

²⁸ [Camden's JSNA](#); unpublished LBC analysis using data from www.nomisweb.co.uk

²⁹ [Camden's JSNA](#); Achievement and Standards Report Performance Tables; unpublished LBC analysis

³⁰ [Camden's JSNA](#)

³¹ [Camden's JSNA](#); unpublished LBC analyses; [Camden Residents' Survey 2010](#)

³² Achievement and Standards Report Performance Tables; [Camden's JSNA](#); www.poverty.org.uk; Annual Population Survey Subjective Well-being Experimental dataset, ONS

domains of life. They are much more likely to be in low income households, to be economically inactive and to be less satisfied with life³³.

E5. Inequality issues by place

- E5.1. The five most deprived wards in Camden are St Pancras & Somers Town, Kilburn, Haverstock, Regent's Park and Gospel Oak, according to the government's Indices of Deprivation. It is no coincidence that these wards also have among the highest proportions of social housing³⁴.
- E5.2. Similar wards crop up across the domains of life wherever ward or lower level data is available (with a few exceptions such as fuel poverty). The four wards which have poor outcomes across the largest number of measures are in descending order - St Pancras & Somers Town, Kilburn, Haverstock and King's Cross – in areas such as the proportion of children with special education needs, unemployment, out of work benefit claimants, life expectancy, voter turnout and pension credit claimants³⁵.
- E5.3. In terms of health, people in the most deprived areas of Camden are more likely to smoke, die prematurely from cardio-vascular disease or chronic obstructive pulmonary disease and suffer from mental health problem.

1. Approach to data analysis

- 1.1. The evidence for the Equality Taskforce seeks to answer three questions:
- What are the main issues of inequality in the borough and which of these problems are getting worse or better?
 - Which groups of people in Camden are most likely to be affected by inequality?
 - What are the key characteristics of the groups, how many people do they contain and where do they live?

This section sets out our approach to answering them.

- 1.2. The principal measure of inequality is income, on which any analysis of inequality in Camden must focus. However there are both theoretical and practical reasons why we cannot just look at income. On a theoretical level, there is a broad political consensus that an excessive focus on income inequality can produce perverse policy responses and that it represents only one factor that contributes to individual well-being and happiness. On a practical level, income data is only available spatially for Camden and thus tells us nothing about the characteristics of individuals and households on low income.
- 1.3. We can add to the spatial picture of inequality through deprivation and lifestyle data but to build up a detailed picture of inequality in the borough, we must look across a range of outcomes for different groups. We do so using a framework adapted from the UN Human Rights Framework by the 2007 Equalities Review. This framework provides an internationally recognised standard of what a "good life" looks like. We have selected seven domains from the Framework which we feel are relevant for life in a mature democracy with a developed economy such as the UK:
- To live in safety and security
 - To be healthy
 - To be knowledgeable and to have the skills to participate in society

³³ www.poverty.org.uk; Annual Population Survey Subjective Well-being Experimental dataset, ONS

³⁴ Unpublished LBC analysis

³⁵ Unpublished LBC analysis

- To enjoy a comfortable standard of living, with independence and security
- To engage in productive and valued activities
- To enjoy individual, family and social life
- To participate in decision-making, have a voice and influence³⁶.

1.4. We have chosen to adopt the life course approach used by the Social Exclusion Unit set up by the Cabinet Office under the last government and in *Fair Society, Healthy Lives*, Sir Michael Marmot's 2010 review of health inequalities, the rationale being that:

From the time of birth, the individual is exposed to a wide range of experiences – social, economic, psychological and environmental – and these change as they progress through the different stages of life – pre-school, school, employment/training, family-building and retirement³⁷.

1.5. Consequently we have structured the evidence base primarily around four life stage groups:

- Children and their families
- Young people (aged 16-24)
- Working age people
- Older people

1.6. For each of these four groups, we look at inequality within the seven domains and the characteristics of the individuals and households which experience it, using the Equality Act 2010 protected characteristics as a guide. The framework is summarised in Figure 1.

³⁶ [Fairness and Freedom: The Final Report of the Equalities Review](#) (The Equalities Review, 2007); see Annex D for details of the domains.

³⁷ [Fair Society, Healthy Lives](#) Main Report, p. 40



Figure 1: Camden Equality Taskforce – analytical framework

- 1.7. For each life stage and for each domain of life, we determine as far as the available local data allows:
- How Camden compares with London as a whole, the country and/or other boroughs?
 - Has there been change over time in Camden?
 - Which protected groups experience worse outcomes within the life stage group?(although generally there is little local data apart from sex, ethnicity and age).
 - Which wards or neighbourhoods experience worse outcomes?
 - Which life stage groups experience worse outcomes compared with other life stage groups³⁸?

³⁸ In a few cases where there is insufficient local data and where appropriate e.g. for disabled people, we have drawn on national data.

- 1.8. Our analysis then seeks to draw conclusions about which groups are most affected by inequality across the different domains (see the Executive Summary above). Inevitably decisions about which inequalities are most significant are to some extent based on interpretation and qualitative judgment.
- 1.9. The data presented in this report is drawn from a range of sources – national statistics, other government statistics, service and survey data from the London Borough of Camden and its partners, both published and unpublished, research and analysis commissioned and/or produced by the council, and analysis of commercial datasets such as Paycheck and Mosaic.
- 1.10. The data available at a local level does not give us a complete picture across our analytical framework for a number of reasons:
- Often data is collected for operational purposes rather than to measure inequality and/or its effects so is at best a proxy. An example is the number of child protection plans which can be influenced by a number of other factors than pure risk to children. Sections 6.1-6.3 show that actually it is a poor indicator of the effects of inequality. Furthermore, operational data does not tend to capture protected characteristics beyond sex, ethnicity, age and sometimes disability.
 - Some of the domains of life are about how people feel and surveys and other qualitative methods are the only way to capture this information. Whether local (Residents' Survey) or national (Annual Population Survey), surveys at a local authority level are inevitably small scale and often have large confidence intervals, particularly when comparing different sections of the population (e.g. ward, ethnicity). The council lacks resources to test public opinion on a large scale or very frequently.
 - More generally, there is an absence of data especially in the more subjective domains such as enjoying individual, family and social life, but also in other areas such as safety and security where a lot of information about types and locations of crimes is available but little about the victims or perpetrators.
 - Detailed data from the 2011 Census will be published in the next six months but the timescales of the Taskforce mean that this data is not available to us. We have included data which has already been published. Similarly, only the headlines from the Council's 2012 Residents' Survey were available when the report went to press.
 - We only have access to statistical data not individual data items even for data originating from the council and its local partners (due to data sharing restrictions). This means that outcomes for individual people or households across different domains cannot be identified e.g. we cannot identify individual children who live in a low income household, are doing badly at school *and* have been a victim of crime. The best that can be done is to show where poor outcomes are common to particular groups or areas of the borough. This is a major barrier to tackling inequality and one the council is seeking to overcome, for example through its work with complex families.

Table 1 summarises the availability of data by life stage and domain of life.

Life Stage	Household income	To live in safety and security	To be healthy	To be knowledgeable and to have the skills to participate in society	To enjoy a comfortable standard of living, with independence and security	To engage in productive and valued activities	To participate in decision-making, have a voice and influence	To enjoy individual, family and social life	
Children and their families	Household income Housing costs Cost of living Deprivation	Child protection Child road injuries Discrimination	Obesity Attitudes to exercise and diet Teenage pregnancy Immunisation Alcohol consumption Mental health Special educational needs	Attainment at Foundation Stage, Key Stage 2 and GCSE. Attendance Access to internet	Housing tenure Fuel poverty Energy efficiency Homelessness Repossessions/insolvency Second addresses Access to transport, parks and culture (included in working age adults section)	Child poverty Overcrowding Welfare reform Childcare Complex families	Youth services Young carers Participation in hobbies etc	Action to solve a local problem	Looked after children Attitudes to neighbourhood
16 – 24 year olds		Violence victims attended by an ambulance Personal safety perception	Healthy lifestyles Drug treatment Alcohol misuse Sexual health Abortion	NEETs Care leavers in EET A level attainment Progression to university		Tenure Benefit claimants	Unemployment Employment of graduates permanently resident in Camden Young offenders Apprenticeships		
Working age adults		Recorded crime Perceptions of personal safety Discrimination	Disability Life expectancy Causes of death Smoking Excess winter deaths Physical activity Alcohol and drug misuse Major disease Mental health Learning disabilities Air pollution	Qualifications Internet use		Salaries Low income earners Employment rates Jobs in Camden Unemployment Out of work benefits Economic inactivity Carers Volunteering Adult social care clients time spent on valued activities	Turnout at 2010 elections Action to solve a local problem Perceived ability to influence decisions	Life satisfaction (Inner London only) Satisfaction with Camden Know people in neighbourhood Adult social care clients social contact	
Older People		Perceptions of personal safety (adult social care clients and general population)	Older people's health compared with younger adults Dementia	Income deprivation affecting older people Pension credit Fuel poverty Inheritance tax paying estates Housing tenure		Carers		Trust in local neighbourhood Adult social care clients social contact	

Table 1: Summary of data considered in this evidence base (sources given throughout the document)

2. Overall demographics: a snapshot of Camden

- 2.1. According to the 2011 Census, the population of Camden is 220,338. This makes it one of the smaller boroughs in London in population terms. However it is also a small borough in terms of area, which makes it the 8th most densely populated borough³⁹. The population grew by 9% between 2001 and 2011, compared with 12% in London and 7% in England and Wales. According to current projections, the population will grow by another 7% between 2012 and 2022⁴⁰.
- 2.2. The ratio of men to women is 95.9 to 100, which is average for local authorities in England and Wales. The proportion of men to women has fallen slightly since 2001, meaning there are more women compared to men than 10 years ago.
- 2.3. Nearly three quarters of the population are of working age, meaning it has one of the largest working age populations (16-64) in England and Wales (10th of over 350 local authorities) and in London (9th of 33). Under 16s make up about a fifth of the population which is one of the smallest proportions of young people in London and in England and Wales. Equally, 10.9% of the population are aged 65 and over, which is one of the smallest proportions in the England and Wales (ranked 330th) although Camden ranks 17th of 33 in London. The age proportions have changed little since 2001. While the under 16 population has grown strongly over the past 10 years, it is projected to peak in the next couple of years.
- 2.4. According to current projections, the population aged 65 and over is expected to grow by 18% between 2012 and 2022. The population aged 85 and over will grow by 20% to 3,400⁴¹.
- 2.5. 42.5% of Camden's population were born outside the UK compared with 36.7% for London as a whole and 13.4% for England and Wales. 14% of the population have lived in the UK for less than five years, one of the highest proportions in the country⁴².
- 2.6. At 33.8%, the proportion of Camden's population from a Black or Minority Ethnic (BME) group is relatively small for London (40.1%) but much larger than England and Wales (14.1%). However another 19.0% of the population are from a "White Other" background (including Europe and Anglophone countries) compared with 12.6% for London and 4.4% for England and Wales⁴³.
- 2.7. Camden's ethnic profile is characterised by:
 - The sixth largest Bangladeshi population of English and Welsh local authorities at 5.7% of the population. Bengali/Sylheti continues to be, by far, the largest home language of pupils in Camden schools after English (19.3%)⁴⁴.
 - The fourth largest Chinese population in the country, albeit relatively small at 2.9% of the population.

³⁹[2011 Census First Results for Camden](#). The household response rate for the 2011 Census in Camden was 89%, a major improvement over the 2001 Census. Although Camden's response rate was one of the lowest in the country, Camden is a particularly difficult place to count, with its large number of students and other transient residents, large number of houses of multiple occupation etc.

⁴⁰GLA 2011 Round of Demographic Projections 'Camden Development'

⁴¹*Ibid.*

⁴²2011 Census

⁴³*Ibid.*

⁴⁴*ibid.* and *Camden Schools Language Survey 2010-11*

- Other relatively large, well-established but very deprived BME communities often of refugee origin e.g. Somali, Congolese. Camden has the fourth largest proportion of the population born in Somalia in the country (1.3% of the population).
 - Mobile, predominantly younger adult, well-educated 'White Other' population:
 - 10,390 overseas students (around 5% of the population but concentrated in the southern wards of the borough)
 - Camden is in the top 10 of English and Welsh local authorities for proportions of the population born in France, USA, Australia, South Africa and Italy among others⁴⁵.
- 2.8. The latter group in particular account for the very high level of population churn in Camden, the seventh highest of UK local authorities. 18% of the population either enter or leave the borough from other parts of the country each year and another 8% enter or leave from abroad. This means that a quarter of Camden's population turns over every year⁴⁶.
- 2.9. 34.0% of the population are Christian, 12.1% Muslim and 4.5% Jewish. Camden has the fifth largest Jewish population of English and Welsh local authorities. However 25.5% of the population have no religion and 20.5% did not state their religion.
- 2.10. According to the 2011 Census, 31,831 Camden residents or 14.4% of the population have a long term health problem or disability which limit day-to-day life a lot or a little. Around 10,400 people of all ages receive the Disability Living Allowance, a means-tested benefit for disabled people, approximately 5% of the population⁴⁷. More detail on disability is included under each life stage.
- 2.11. 1,575 people in Camden are in a same-sex civil partnership, 0.9% of the population and the fourth highest proportion of English and Welsh local authorities.

3. Income inequality in Camden

- 3.1. The median household annual income in Camden is £32,625, slightly more than the London figure £31,522 and considerably more than the GB figure of £27,580⁴⁸. However this overall figure conceals large differentials. A quarter of Camden households have an annual income of £20,000 or less whereas another quarter of households have an annual income of over £50,000 (similar to proportions for London, but a third and a fifth respectively nationally) – see Figure 2.

⁴⁵ 2011 Census

⁴⁶ Source: ONS Local Area Migration Indicators 2010

⁴⁷

⁴⁸ Source: CACI Paycheck 2012. Household income is gross income including benefits and is equalised i.e. adjusted for household size.

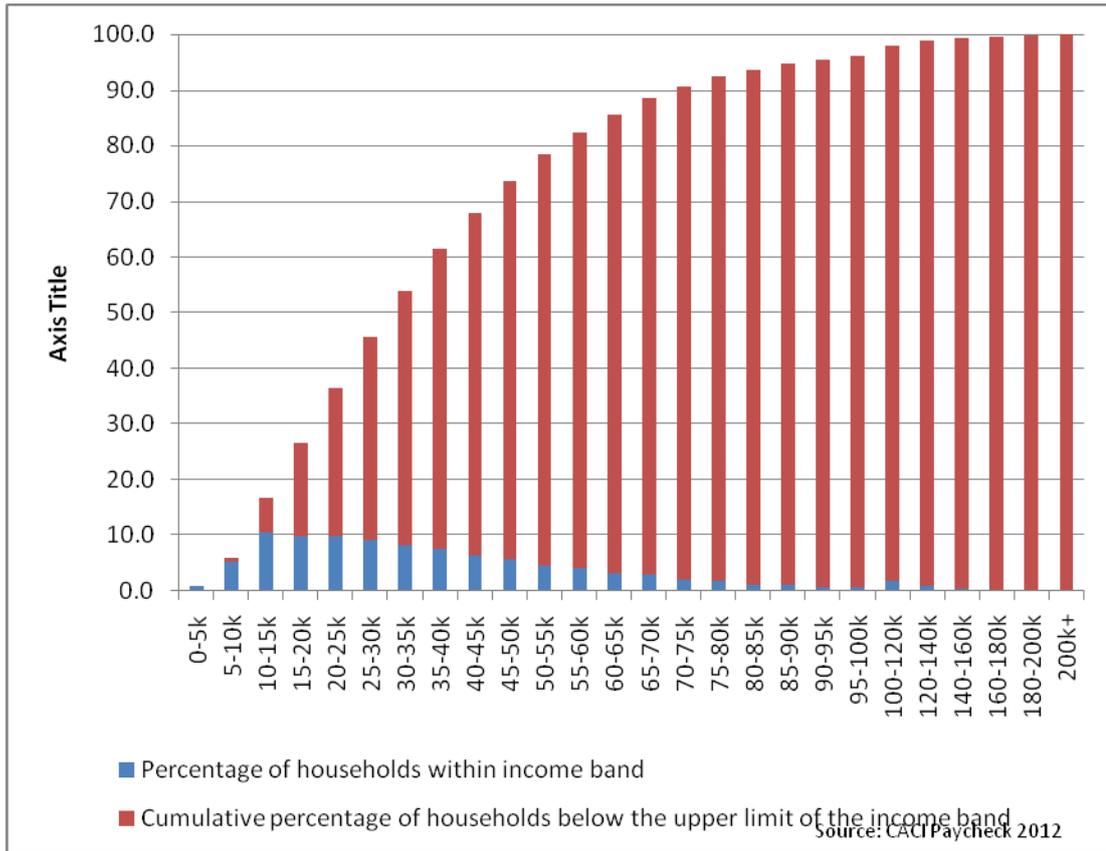


Figure 2: Income distribution across Camden households by bands, 2012

- 3.2. A standard measure of poverty is 60% of national median income – this is currently equivalent to about £16,500. This means about 18,000-20,000 households in Camden (15%-20%) are in poverty by this measure.
- 3.3. Approximately 30% of households fit into the national “squeezed middle” category of income of between £15,000 and £30,000 as defined by the Guardian and the IFS having incomes between the 31st and 70th national percentiles⁴⁹. Using this definition applied to local income data, the Camden “squeezed middle” would have incomes in the approximate range of £20,000 to £45,000.
- 3.4. The median income for the wealthiest ward, Frognal and Fitzjohns is £41,257, nearly twice as much as that of the poorest ward, St Pancras and Somers Town (£22,743). In St Pancras and Somers Town, 44% of households have an income of £20,000 or less. Figure 3 shows median income by postcode.

⁴⁹ See [Household incomes: how do you compare? Our guide explained](#) (Guardian June 2012).

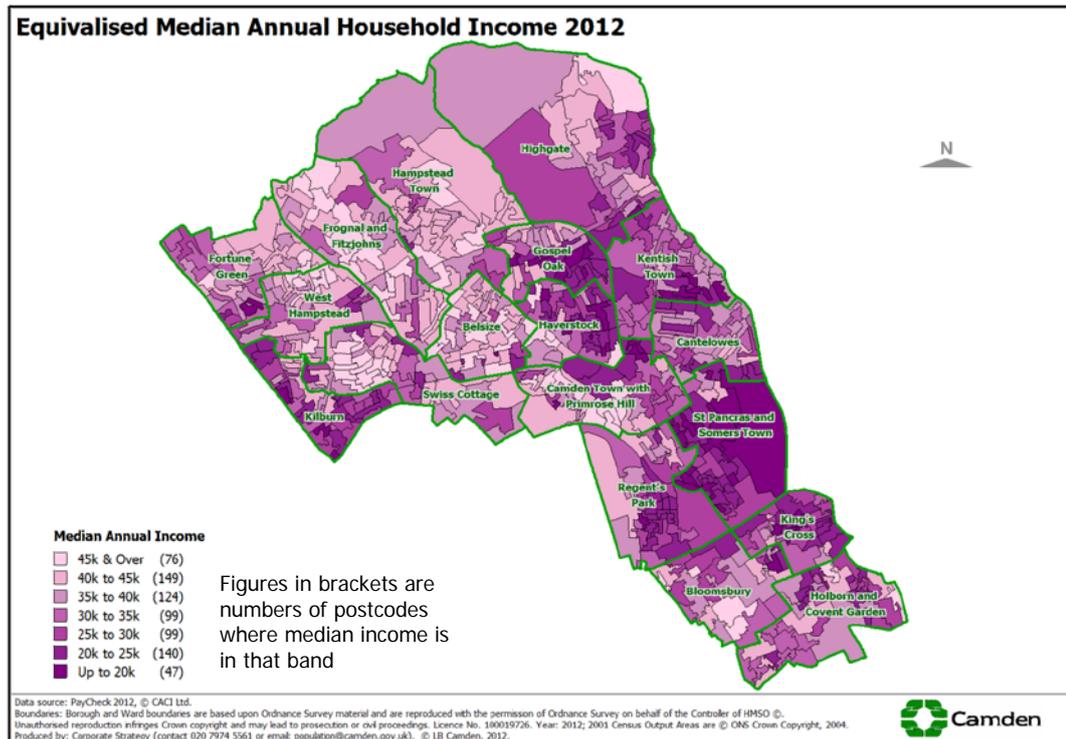


Figure 3: Equivalised Median Annual Household Income by postcode, 2012

3.5. A standard international measure of inequality is the Gini co-efficient. It is most frequently used to measure differences in income inequality between countries but it is possible to calculate Gini co-efficients for all the London boroughs using household income data. This has not been done before and the methodology is not perfect (see Box 1). The results are shown in Figure 4.

3.6. By this measure Camden is the sixth most unequal borough in London. As one would expect, there is a strong correlation between deprivation and inequality. The most unequal boroughs are in Inner London and are deprived overall but with significant pockets of wealth – Tower Hamlets, Southwark, Haringey, Hackney, Greenwich and Camden. However Camden and to a lesser degree Southwark are interesting because while they are highly unequal, they are not as severely deprived (as measured by the Indices of Deprivation) as the other highly unequal boroughs.

3.7. The most equal boroughs are largely the least deprived (and with low proportions of social housing) – City of London, Richmond, Kingston and Wandsworth. It is also

The formula used for calculating the Gini co-efficient is:

$$G = \left| 1 - \sum_{k=1}^{k=n-1} (X_{k+1} - X_k)(Y_{k+1} + Y_k) \right|$$

Where k is the number of income intervals, Y is the cumulative share of total income, and X is the cumulative share of total population.

There are many different equations for the Gini coefficient, and many data sources. As such, it is not advisable to cross-compare figures shown here with those from other sources, as they may not be directly comparable.

Paycheck data provides the number of households with an income in each £5k band, eg £5-£10k. The mid-value of each band has been assumed for calculation purposes.

The methodology is taken from [Briefing Note: Income inequality and low income in Oldham](#) using this [online tool](#).

Box 1: Methodology for calculating Gini co-efficients for London boroughs

worth noting that larger geographical units are more unequal – only Tower Hamlets is more unequal than Great Britain. This intuitively makes sense when one considers the range of household incomes nationally. However within London the size of borough does not seem to influence the Gini co-efficient.

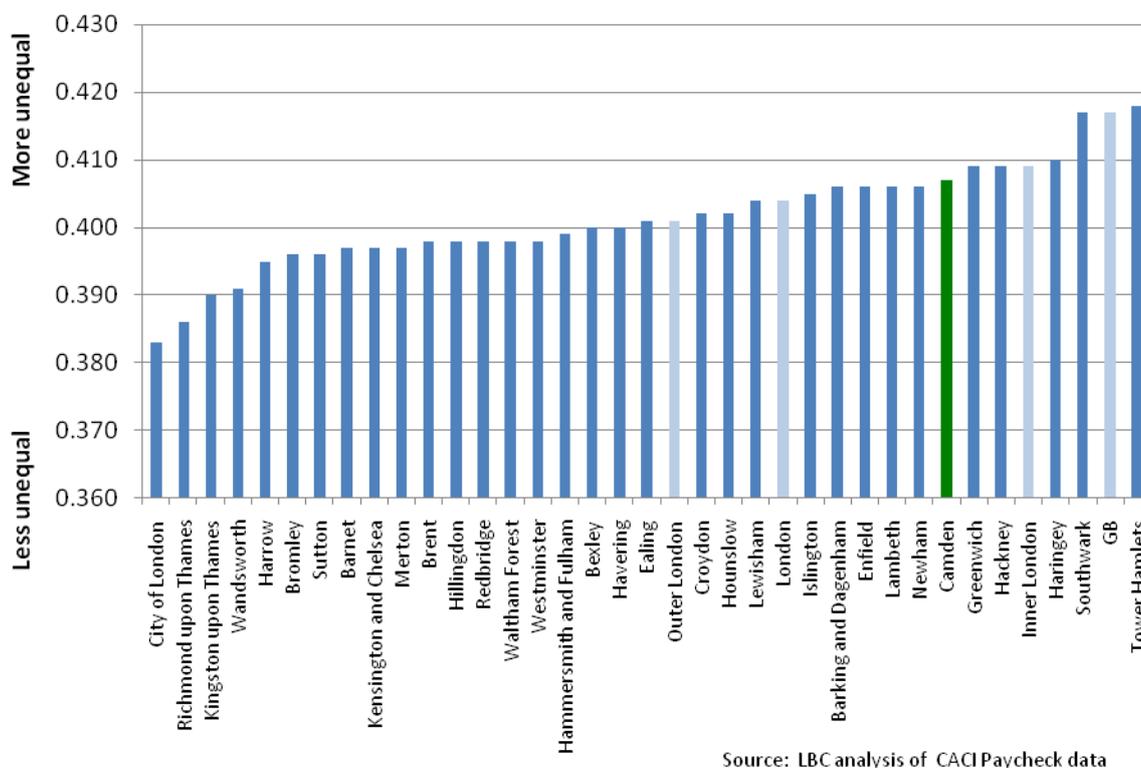


Figure 4: Gini co-efficients for London boroughs and comparators, 2012

- 3.8. There is some evidence that Camden has become more unequal over time. The proportion of households with an income of less than £25,000 increased from 35.7% to 37.4% between 2005 and 2012. However looking at earnings, the lower quartile annual pay for full-time work increased by 17% between 2003 and 2011, exactly the same increase as the median pay, suggesting no widening of the gap between the low paid and the middle paid. However the increases in lower quartile and median pay in Camden have been less than across London as a whole. It is possible that the decrease in household income for lower income households may be accounted for by the increases in unemployment and part-time work described elsewhere in this report.
- 3.9. There is little local data on household or personal income available by characteristics such as ethnicity and disability. The subject is not covered in the Census and the sample size of surveys with local data such as the Annual Population Survey are too small. However national data shows that:
- Around two-fifths of people from BME groups live in low-income households, twice the rate for White people. Within this, there are big variations by ethnic group. More specifically, the proportion of people who live in low-income households is:
 - 20% for White people
 - 30% for Indians and Black Caribbeans
 - 50% for Black Africans
 - 60% for Pakistanis

- 70% for Bangladeshis
- Around a third of all disabled adults aged 25 to retirement are living in low-income households. This is twice the rate of that for non-disabled adults, as it has been throughout the last decade⁵⁰.

It seems likely that the national patterns are reproduced at a local level.

- 3.10. The 2012 Camden Residents' Survey asked respondents which **financial issues** were concerning them at present. The top three answers from a list were paying for heating and electricity (35%), paying rent/mortgage (33%) and paying other bills (33%). There was a significant increase in residents' concerns about all issues from the 2010 Survey. Respondents were also asked an open question about areas of financial concern – the top three answers were general bills (10%), benefit changes (10%) and childcare (7%)⁵¹.
- 3.11. Respondents to the 2012 Camden Residents' Survey were also asked what they thought would happen to their **personal financial circumstances** over the next few months. 16% thought they would improve, 57% stay the same and 20% get worse. Residents appear to be getting more pessimistic, the proportion who thought they would get worse has increased considerably since 2010⁵².
- 3.12. Housing costs, whether rent or mortgage repayments, are one of the largest expenditure items for households in the UK, and particularly in London. In October 2012, the **average property price** in Camden was £625,250, 1.7 times higher than the London average and 3.9 times higher than the England and Wales average. Prices in Camden are now higher than in 2008 unlike London as a whole and the country as a whole. The average property costs 19 times the median annual household income in Camden (£32,625).
- 3.13. **Rents in the private sector** are also very high and rising. The median weekly rent for a 2 bedroom property in Camden between June 2011 and June 2012 was £445 compared with £284 for London and £132 for England. The equivalent figure for June 2010-June 2011 was £433, a 3% increase. This is equivalent to 71% of the median household income in the borough. There is considerable variation within the borough – the median rent in the WC1H postcode is £453 whereas in NW6 it is £380.⁵³
- 3.14. A time series for this data before June 2010 is not easily available however in April 2008, the average weekly rent for a 2 bedroom property south of the Euston Road was £495 and £320 north of the Euston Road⁵⁴. The average **council rent** for a 2 bedroom flat is £102 a week in 2012, less than a quarter of the private sector median.
- 3.15. As a result, the affordability of housing is the major reason for the income distribution found in Camden. At 36%, Camden has one of the highest proportions of social rented households in London and they form the majority of low income households in the borough, alongside a smaller and decreasing (due to welfare reform) number of

⁵⁰ Households Below Average Income 2010 dataset, DWP via www.poverty.org.uk. Low income is defined as 60% or less than the national median household income.

⁵¹ Camden Residents' Survey 2012 (forthcoming)

⁵² *ibid.*

⁵³ Valuations Office Agency 2012

⁵⁴ [Camden Housing Strategy Evidence Base 2011](#) p. 43

households in the private rented sector claiming housing benefits. This issue is explored further in the section 8 below.

4. The cost of living in Camden

- 4.1. We have sought to explore further the relationship between income, housing and standard of living further by trying to answer the following question – how much do you need to earn to live in Camden?
- 4.2. We have calculated socially acceptable incomes for four household types based on the national Joseph Rowntree Foundation’s Minimum Income Standard (MIS) adjusted for Camden in key expenditure areas of housing, childcare and travel. It assumes that parents work full-time and has been calculated separately for private rented and council housing costs to reflect the large disparities between the two in the borough. A couple with two young children need £1,040 a week to achieve a socially acceptable income while working full-time and renting privately in Camden and a lone parent with one child aged under 1 would need £775. This is 50% more than the national Minimum Income Standard. See Table 2 for details.
- 4.3. We have also calculated the gross annual income from employment (or a private pension) needed to achieve the MIS in Camden, after universal benefits. In the private rented sector, a couple with two young children would need to earn £69,000a year and a lone parent with one child aged under 1 £56,000. The national figures would be £34,000 and £25,000 respectively, about half the amount. The level of income needed in Camden would mean that the families wouldn’t qualify for housing benefit and it is far higher than the actual median household income in Camden (£32,625). In fact, both household types would need to be above the 80th percentile of household income in Camden to achieve the MIS.
- 4.4. Furthermore the incomes needed for the two household types with children to live in council accommodation are still higher than the median household income. This is because while housing costs are clearly much lower in council properties (about a quarter of the market rate for a 2 bed flat), full-time childcare costs are another major expense. Childcare is discussed in section 6 below.

Household type	National MIS	Camden MIS - private rent	Camden MIS - council rent	Gross annual income from employment needed to achieve the MIS in <u>private rented sector</u> (after universal benefits)	Gross annual income from employment needed to achieve the MIS in <u>council property</u> (after universal benefits)	Median household income in Camden 2012 ⁵⁵
Single working age	£262.25	£327.74	£246.66	£17,042.40	£12,785.65	£32,625
Couple	£308.91	£561.59	£306.97	£4,288.72	-£1,099.28	

⁵⁵ Source: CACI Paycheck 2012 data

pensioner					
Couple, 2 children (1 aged 2–4; 1 primary school age)	£685.04	£1,037.96	£695.04	£69,350.28	£41,925.01
Lone parent, 1 child aged 0-1	£502.80	£775.75	£521.14	£56,057.81	£33,050.89

Table 2: Minimum income standard for Camden for four household types and the income needed to achieve it

- 4.5. The Minimum Income Standard is indicative of the costs of living in Camden, particularly housing and childcare costs, rather than an empirical description of Camden households. Its purpose is to demonstrate the financial imperatives behind the distinctive demographics of the population of Camden, in essence that because the income from employment needed to bring up children and work full-time is high even for council tenants, residents of Camden tend to be:
- Very wealthy or
 - Partially or completely reliant on benefits or
 - Childless, largely young and transient
- 4.6. This tripartite typology of Camden residents is reflected in the Mosaic segmentation of the borough. Mosaic is a proprietary dataset developed by the Experian company based on a large number of variables from across the public and private sectors, many of which relate to housing, income and consumer behaviour. It divides up the population of Camden as follows:
- “Wealthy people living in the most sought after neighbourhoods” - 7.1% of Camden households
 - “People renting flats in high density social housing” - 28.5%
 - “Well-educated city dwellers” - 59.0%
 - Other groups - 5.5%

5. Deprivation

- 5.1. The government produces a standard measure of deprivation, the Indices of Deprivation⁵⁶. It consists of a basket of indicators across a similar range of domains to those covered by this paper and allows us to identify the most deprived neighbourhoods in Camden. However it is a spatial measure only, so tells us where people affected by inequality live but nothing about their characteristics.
- 5.2. Taken as a whole, Camden is a moderately deprived borough. It ranks 15th of the 33 London boroughs and 74th of the 354 English local authorities (in the most deprived quartile – although local authorities range in population size considerably). However there are some very deprived areas within Camden. We saw above that Camden is a very unequal borough and in terms of deprivation to some extent rich and poor cancel each other out resulting in an average picture for the borough as a whole. The five most deprived wards in Camden are St Pancras & Somers Town, Kilburn, Haverstock, Regent’s Park and Gospel Oak. The three most deprived neighbourhoods are in Gospel Oak (the area around Lismore Circus, Bacton and Weedington Road north of Queen’s Crescent) and Regent’s Park (the area around

⁵⁶ See the [CLG website](#) for full explanation of methodology.

Harrington Street) wards and are within the 10% most deprived in the country (see Figure 5).

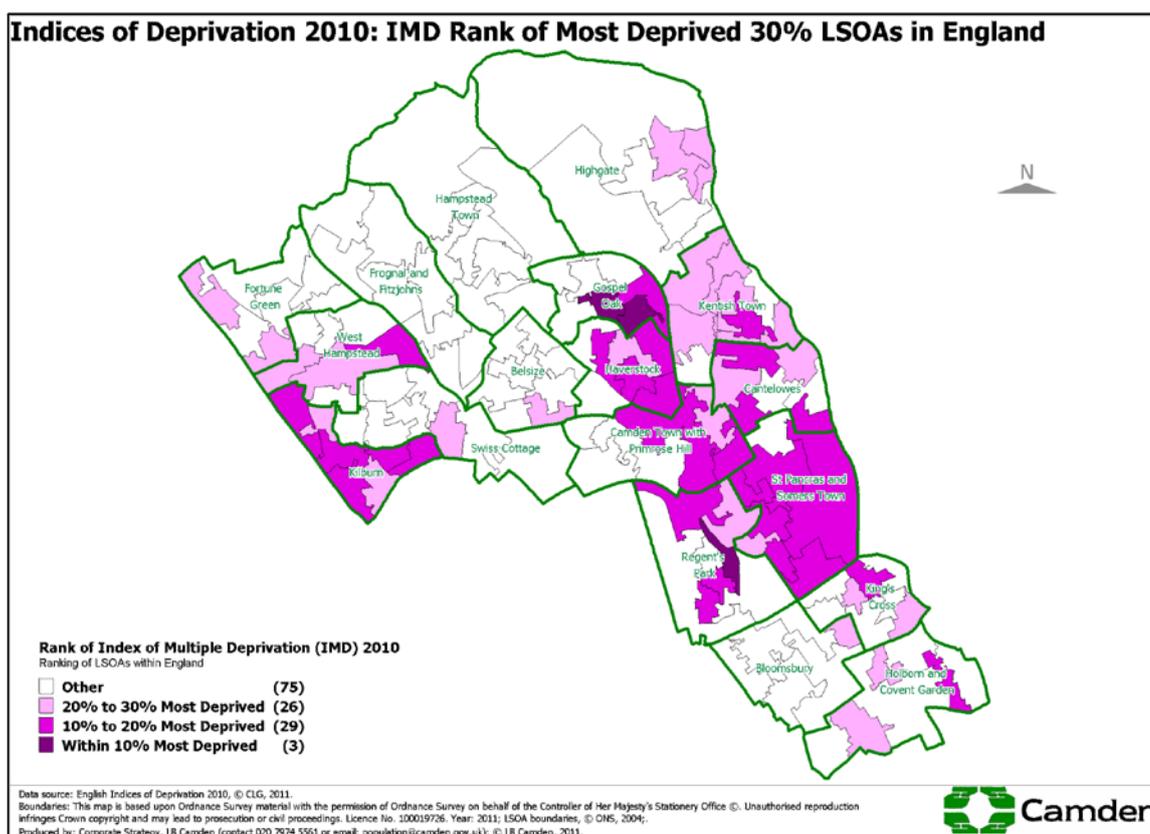


Figure 5: Deprivation in Camden at Lower Super Output Area (LSOA) level⁵⁷

5.3. The government has produced comparable Indices of Deprivation since 2004 and the borough appears to have become less deprived over time. In 2004, Camden was ranked 7th in London and 19th nationally, falling 8 and 55 places respectively.

6. Life stage 1: children and their families

A relatively large amount of local data is available for children and their families, as many public services and state benefits are targeted at this life stage, particularly education.

To live in safety and security

6.1. **Child protection** is an activity undertaken to protect children who are suffering, or likely to suffer, significant harm. At the end of 2011/12, 221 children in Camden were subject to a child protection plan. Domestic violence is the most common reason for children protection plans in Camden followed by parental mental ill-health. However the number of child protection plans is only a proxy indicator of how safe children are in a local area. It covers only a small number of extreme cases and a high number does not necessarily mean that there is a larger underlying problem. It could mean that a local authority's social work service is more skilled and/or better resourced, receives more referrals, or are more risk averse than its counterparts elsewhere.

⁵⁷ The "lower super output area" is a unit of statistical geography equivalent to 1,000-3,000 households.

- 6.2. In 2010/11, Camden had a relatively high rate of child protection plans at 63 per 10,000 of the under 18 population compared with 39 nationally. The figure for 2011/12 was lower at 56 although there is no comparator data. There was a large increase between 2007/8 and 2008/9 but since then rates have remained steady but always well above the London rate. Bangladeshi and mixed race children are more likely to be subject to a child protection plan than children of other ethnicities⁵⁸. Rates are higher than the borough average in deprived wards but the most deprived wards, St Pancras and Somers Town and Kilburn, have average rates (see Figure 5).
- 6.3. The correlation between the rate of child protection plans and deprivation as measured by IDACI as shown in Figure 6 is actually quite weak. It is even weaker at London borough level⁵⁹. Therefore on balance, the rate of child protection plans per 10,000 population is not a good indicator of inequality, other factors are more important.

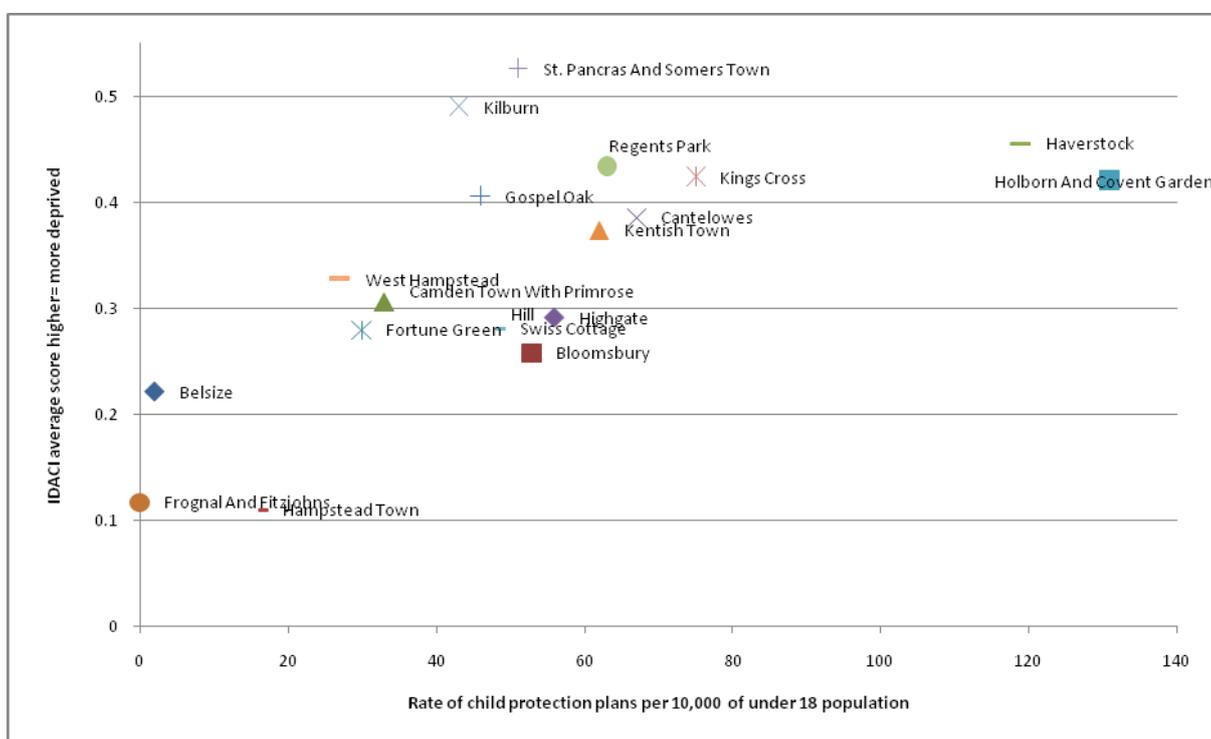


Figure 5: Relationship between rate of child protection plans and deprivation as measured by IDACI

- 6.4. **Child injuries** (0-16 years) on Camden's roads have dramatically fallen over the 10 year period 1999 to 2009, although there has been a slight increase in the last couple of years⁶⁰.
- 6.5. The 2008 Social Capital Survey found that young people aged 13-17 were more likely to report having **experienced discrimination** in the last 2 years than adults.

⁵⁸ Children Schools And Families Social Work Service Full Year Performance Assessment Management Information Report March 2012 pp 33-38

⁵⁹ R² is 0.35, which can be interpreted as meaning that deprivation can explain 35% of the rate of child protection plans (0 is no relationship at all, 1 is perfect correlation). R² for London boroughs is even lower at 0.22.

⁶⁰ [Camden's Transport Strategy](#) August 2011 p.110

To be healthy

- 6.6. One of the biggest health issues facing children in Camden is **obesity**. 11% of reception pupils in Camden are obese and 23% of year 6 children, compared with 9% and 19% nationally (see Figure 6). Camden levels have been higher than national for the past five years. Boys, BME children and children from deprived areas (particularly parts of Haverstock, Kilburn, King's Cross and Kentish Town wards) are more likely to be obese. As is the case in London and nationally, the prevalence of obesity is higher among children than among adults (although there are a number of different estimates for the latter)⁶¹.

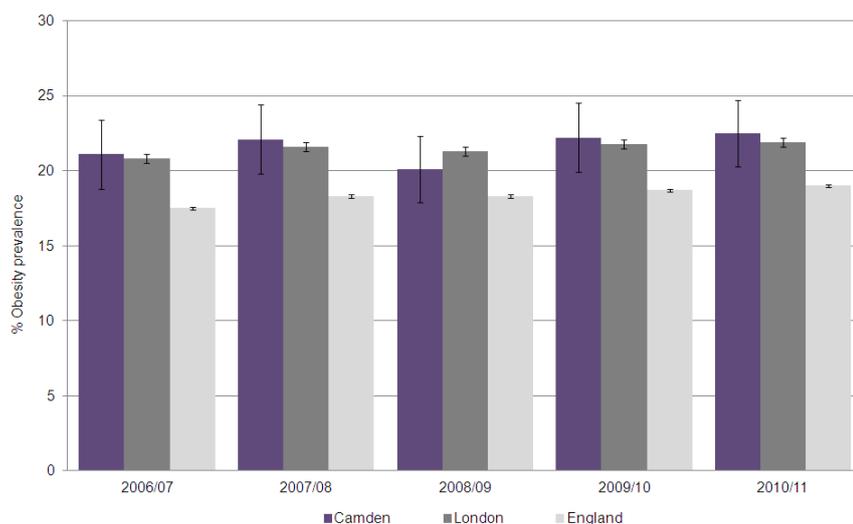


Figure 6: Year 6 obesity prevalence, Camden, London and England, 2006/7-2010/11⁶²

- 6.7. **Attitudes to exercise and diet** among teenage girls are another issue. The Health Related Behaviours Survey 2010-11 showed that 28% of 14-15 year old girls had no lunch on the day of the survey and 35% said they did not enjoy physical activity⁶³.
- 6.8. **Teenage pregnancy** is associated with poor outcomes in later life for both mother and child. However Camden's teenage conception rate is low and falling, below that for London and England. **Breastfeeding rates** in Camden are relatively high although rates are lower for younger mothers and mothers from BME groups or deprived areas.
- 6.9. **Childhood immunisation** rates are increasing year on year and are worse than national but better than London – 61% of children had the MMR vaccination by their 5th birthday in 2010/11 up from 51% in 2008/9. Coverage is *higher* than the overall figure for Asian children and for children from the most deprived areas.
- 6.10. The Camden JSNA showed that overall **alcohol consumption** among children and young people is low (in line with the national picture) but those that are drinking are doing so at higher levels, particularly amongst girls. The Health Related Behaviours Survey 2010-11 showed that 29% of boys in Year 10 and 30% of girls in Year 10 had drunk at least one unit of alcohol in the week prior to the survey. In 2008/09 there were a total of 83 alcohol-specific hospital admissions among under 18 years old. A

⁶¹ [Ibid. Chapter 10](#)

⁶² Source: National Childhood Measurement Programme 2012, Analysis by NHS North Central London Health Intelligence Team, Camden

⁶³ Camden Children and Young People's Plan Profile 2012 (draft)

higher proportion of girls were admitted and the peak age for admissions was 15⁶⁴. Alcohol and substance misuse are covered in more detail in the young people chapter below.

- 6.11. Based on national prevalence data, it is estimated that approximately 2,300 children in Camden aged 5-16 have some type of **mental health problem**. In 2011/12 there were a total of 1,738 cases seen by Camden's community child and adolescent mental health services (CAMHS). These figures suggest that local services have made good progress in reaching a significant number of Camden's estimated population of children with mental health needs.
- 6.12. 2,617 children resident in Camden have been identified as having **special educational needs (SEN)**, about 5% of the under 18 population. Of these 1,417 have a high level of need and the most common form of need is "communication and interaction". Boys are twice as likely to be identified as having SEN as girls. 40% are White, 17% Black African and 14% Bangladeshi. Compared with the overall 0-19 population, Black African children are overrepresented and White children underrepresented⁶⁵. The highest numbers of children with a *high* level of SEN are in St Pancras and Somers Town, Haverstock and Kilburn. As a proportion of the whole under 18 population, the top three wards are Holborn and Covent Garden, Kilburn and West Hampstead. This data is taken from an internal snapshot prepared by council officers, so there is no London or national comparator⁶⁶.

To be knowledgeable and to have the skills to participate in society

- 6.13. There is a wealth of data available about the attainment of children attending Camden schools⁶⁷. However there is much less information about the attainment of children resident in Camden. The difference between the two is significant as 24% of pupils attending Camden schools come from outside the borough, rising to 42% for secondary schools.
- 6.14. In 2011 58% of children in maintained or private, voluntary or independent settings in Camden achieved a **"good" level of development in the Foundation Stage Profile (FSP)** (an assessment of a child's development at age 5). This is very close to the national figure of 59% and an improvement on 2008 when it was 49%.
- 6.15. The results are broken down by various groups for the maintained sector only. Groups that performed well below the overall Camden figure of 58% were:
- Boys (50%)
 - Children eligible for free school meals (49%), particularly White British children (45%)
 - Children with more serious levels of special educational needs (19%)⁶⁸
 - Black African children (50%), especially Somali children (44%)
 - Children who were born in the summer term (47%)

⁶⁴ Camden JSNA Chapter 12

⁶⁵ Comparators from GLA 2011 round

⁶⁶ Special Educational Needs and Disabilities (SEND) Virtual Register Analysis (LBC unpublished).

⁶⁷ See the [Report Of Achievement And Standards Of Camden's Children And Young People 2011](#) and the accompanying [Achievement and Standards Report Performance Tables](#).

⁶⁸ Defined as children with School Action Plus or a Statement, although numbers of children who have had been assessed as having SEN in such a way are small at the Foundation Stage.

- 6.16. The gap between all these groups and the overall Camden figure has narrowed in the past two years, in most cases by between 5 and 10 percentage points, but only marginally in the case of children with SEN and Somali children. Perhaps the most striking progress has been for Bangladeshi children whose achievement is now in line with the overall figure, compared with a 9 percentage point gap in 2009⁶⁹.
- 6.17. Some data is also available for the Foundation Stage Profile by borough of pupil residency as well as by borough of the school's location. 56% of Camden resident pupils achieved a "good" level of development, slightly lower than the school-based percentage. Similarly Asian and Black children (49% apiece), children eligible for free school meals (44%) and boys (50%) all underperformed compared with the overall rate.
- 6.18. The small difference between resident and school-based attainment measures is reflected in an achievement gap within the cohort of children attending Camden schools eligible for free school meals (FSM) between children resident in the borough and non-residents. 49% of Camden-resident FSM eligible children achieve a "good" level of development compared with 58% of non-resident FSM eligible children (although the latter are small in number). This gap is more pronounced at GCSE (see below).
- 6.19. At **Key Stage 2**, 78% of children attending Camden schools achieved Level 4+ in English and Maths in 2011. This is an increase of 3 percentage points since 2009 and is higher than the national figure of 74%. Groups that performed well below the overall Camden figure were:
- Children eligible for free school meals (70%), particularly White British children (65%)
 - Children with special educational needs whether without a statement (49%) or with a statement (25%)
 - Black African children (71%), especially Congolese (62% - although it is a small cohort) and Somali (67%)
 - Caribbean and Mixed White & Black Caribbean (70%)
- 6.20. As at the Foundation Stage, the achievement gap between underperforming groups and the whole cohort has in most cases narrowed over the past three years. For example, the gap for Bangladeshi children has narrowed from 9 percentage points to 2 in that period. Early indications from the 2012 results show that the gap has narrowed for Somali children as well. However the gap has widened for some groups - Caribbean and Mixed White & Black Caribbean and White British children eligible for free school meals. It is worth noting that the gap in attainment between FSM and non-FSM children is narrower in Camden than nationally and has been for some years.
- 6.21. There is little difference between residence- and school-based attainment at Key Stage 2 (KS2). 79% of Camden resident children achieved Level 4+ in English and Maths in 2011, very similar to the schools-based figure and above the London and national figures. However Black children underperform (71%), as do children eligible for free school meals (71%).

⁶⁹ All FSP data is taken from the [Report Of Achievement And Standards Of Camden's Children And Young People 2011](#) and the accompanying [Achievement and Standards Report Performance Tables](#). (both LBC, February 2012)

- 6.22. This is unsurprising given 89% of children attending Camden primary schools are residents. Although resident children perform slightly less well at KS2 than non-resident children (a gap of 3 percentage points), the gap has been narrowing in recent years. This issue is discussed in more detail below in the context of the achievement gap between residents and non-residents at GCSE.
- 6.23. 60% of **children attending Camden schools** achieved 5 or more **GCSEs** at Grade A*-C (including Maths & English) in 2010/11. This is slightly above the national figure, higher than Islington and Haringey but lower than Westminster and Barnet. It is also higher than the Camden residents figure. The contrast between attainment of children resident in Camden and children attending Camden schools is shown in Figure 7.

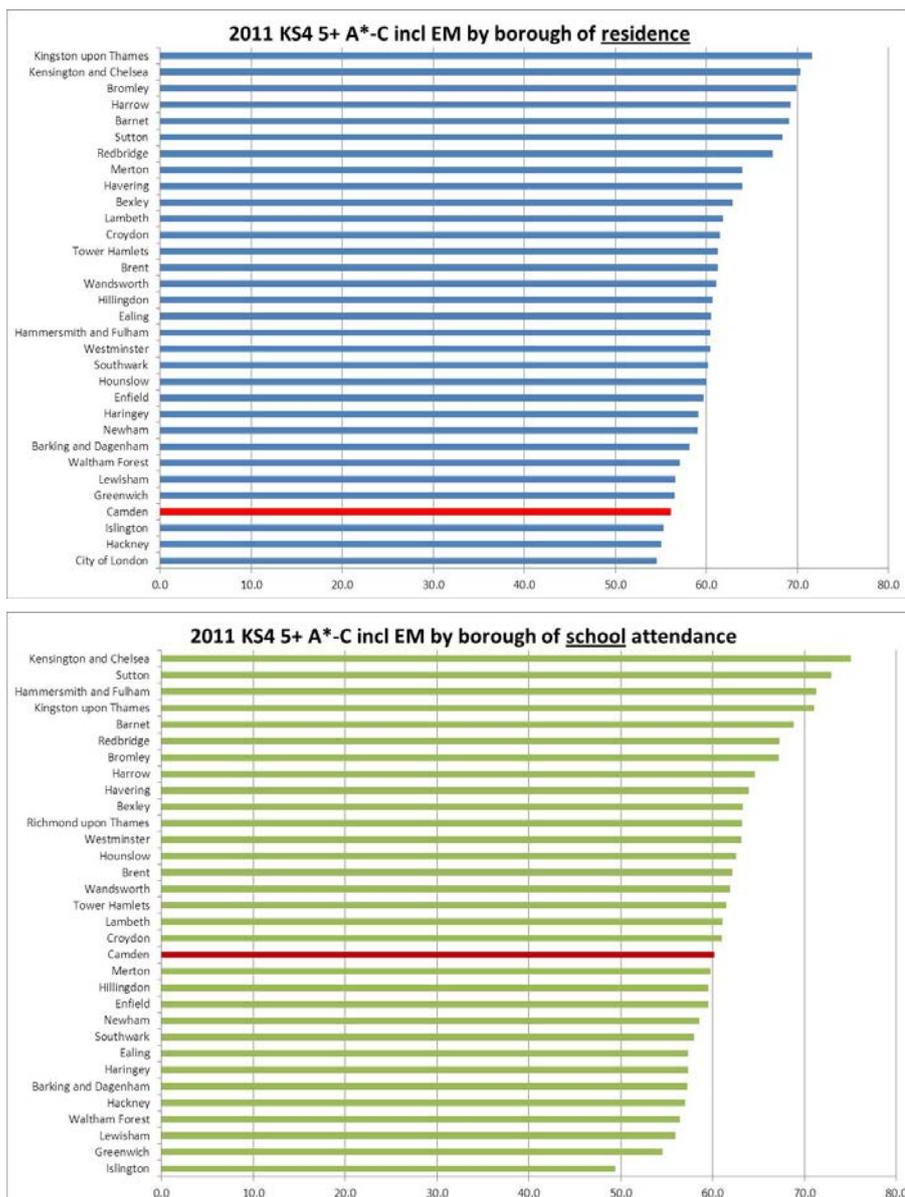


Figure 7: GCSE attainment by borough of residence and borough of school attendance

- 6.24. Table 3 shows that among children attending Camden schools, **groups that perform below** the overall Camden figure are:
- Children eligible for free school meals

- In particular, White British children eligible for free school meals
- Children with SEN, particularly if they have a statement
- Bangladeshi children
- Somali children
- Congolese children
- Looked after children

Performance has improved for almost all groups over the past two years with lower attaining groups making the greatest improvements. Early indications from the 2012 results are that the gap has narrowed further for Bangladeshi and Somali children.

Group	% attaining 5 or more GCSEs at Grade A*-C (including Maths & English) (2011)	Percentage point difference from Camden overall	Percentage point change between 2009 and 2011
Camden overall	60%	0	+7
National	58%	-2	+9
Boys	55%	-5	+12
Girls	64%	+4	+5
Eligible for free school meals (FSM)	48%	-12	+12
SEN without statement	50%	-10	+27
SEN with statement*	9%	-51	-1
Bangladeshi	50%	-10	+9
Other Asian*	78%	+18	+14
Somali	53%	-7	+6
Congolese*	39%	-21	+21
Black African overall (including Somali and Congolese)	58%	-2	+8
Caribbean and mixed Caribbean-White British	50%	-10	+14
White British FSM	33%	-27	+12
White British non-FSM	71%	+11	+11
Albanian/Kosovan	62%	+2	+25
Camden residents	55%	-5	+10
Non Camden residents	68%	+8	+8

* Small cohort, less than 100 pupils

Table 3: GCSE attainment at Camden schools by selected groups, 2011 (provisional results)⁷⁰

- 6.25. In 2010/11, 56% of **Camden resident children** attending maintained schools (including those attending schools outside of Camden) attained 5 or more **GCSEs** at Grade A*-C (including Maths & English). This is considerably lower than the London figure (62%) and Camden ranked 30th of 33 London authorities by this measure. It was also lower than the national figure (58%). However it has increased since 2008/9 when the proportion was 49%⁷¹. Girls (58%) still performed better than boys (54%) but the gap has narrowed between 2008/9 and 2010/11. However both girls and boys underperformed compared with the London-wide figures (66% and 59% respectively).
- 6.26. Data is available at ward level but is patchy –wards performing under the overall Camden figure in 2010/11 were Cantelowes, Kilburn, Belsize, Gospel Oak, Highgate, Regent's Park and Swiss Cottage. Children of Black origin (47%) performed well

⁷⁰ [Achievement and Standards Report Performance Tables.](#)

⁷¹ Data is taken from [GCSE and Equivalent Attainment by Pupil Characteristics in England](#) (Department for Education). Excludes independent schools but includes academies and CTCs.

below the overall figure; all other BME groups performed at or above the overall figure. However White (57%), Black and Asian (58%) children all performed well below the London figure for their ethnic group. Finally, children eligible for free schools residing in the borough well underperformed the overall figure (47% compared with 56%) but did well compared with the national picture (12 percentage points more than the national figure) and were very similar to the London figure⁷².

- 6.27. 8,678 children (28%) attending school in Camden attend an independent school, compared with 11% for London as a whole⁷³. Not all these children live in Camden and the high proportion is due to the 32 independent schools located within the borough's boundaries –this is the joint third highest total of the London boroughs. By contrast, Islington has only 8 independent schools. Comparable performance data for independent schools at GCSE level is not easily available but there is no doubt that they perform very highly, as is the case nationally. For example, 79% of exam entries at University College School in Hampstead were graded at A or A* in 2011⁷⁴.
- 6.28. In summary, **groups that underachieved throughout the Camden school system in 2011** are:
- Children eligible for free school meals especially White British children
 - Black African children, especially Congolese and Somali children
 - Children with special educational needs
 - Looked after children

However the underachievement of most of these groups is not solely a Camden issue, as these groups underachieve nationally as well.

- 6.29. For other groups, there are differences between cohorts - Black Caribbean children performed better at FSP than at other points, and Bangladeshi children were well under overall at GCSE but not at FSP or KS2. Bangladeshi children also underachieved compared with the national Bangladeshi figure at GCSE. Boys' achievement was well below girls at FSP and KS4 but similar at KS2. It was higher than the national percentage for boys at KS2 and in line with national at KS4⁷⁵.
- 6.30. The Council has begun to further explore the possible reasons for the **attainment gap between children attending Camden schools and children resident in Camden which is largest at GCSE**. There is large overlap between the two groups and data exists to compare the attainment of residents and non-residents within Camden schools. Analysis suggests the gap is due in part to poverty; 40% of resident children attending Camden secondary schools are eligible for free school meals (FSM) compared with 26% of non-resident children. Children eligible for FSM attain below those not eligible for FSM throughout the Key Stages from Foundation Stage onwards but the gap widens at secondary school. However the gap between FSM eligible children and non-FSM eligible children in GCSE attainment in Camden is considerably narrower than nationally.
- 6.31. However poverty is not the only factor at work. There is an attainment gap between residents and non-residents at GCSE even among FSM eligible children - 46% of resident FSM eligible children attained 5 or more GCSEs at Grade A*-C (including Maths & English) in 2011 compared with 55% of non-resident FSM eligible children in Camden schools. Furthermore, there is also a large gap in attainment between

⁷² Data from the [ONS Neighbourhood Statistics](#) website

⁷³ [Schools, Pupils and their Characteristics, January 2012](#) (Department for Education)

⁷⁴ <http://www.telegraph.co.uk/education/leaguetables/8774990/GCSE-results-2011-independent-schools.html>

⁷⁵ For details, see [Report Of Achievement And Standards Of Camden's Children And Young People 2011](#), p. 14

Camden resident and non-resident children who are not eligible for free school meals (62% vs 72% respectively).

- 6.32. As mentioned above, the gap is also apparent at the Foundation Stage Profile (FSP) where 49% of Camden-resident FSM eligible children achieve a “good” level of development compared with 58% of non-resident FSM eligible children.
- 6.33. However the resident/non-resident attainment gap in Camden schools has been narrowing at Key Stage 2 (KS2). Looking back five years to the KS2 attainment of the 2011 GCSE cohort described above, there was a 12 percentage point gap between residents and non-residents for the percentage of children attaining a Level 4 or more in English and Maths in 2006. The gap for children at KS2 in Camden primary schools was 9 percentage points. However in 2011 the resident/non-resident gap in Camden primary schools was just 3 percentage points, and Camden-resident FSM eligible children actually out-attained their non-resident counterparts (though there are small numbers of non-residents in Camden primary schools).
- 6.34. Table 4 shows the percentage gap between FSM and non-FSM pupils at KS2 in Camden schools over the last 5 years. This shows that the gap is narrowing and has been for the last four years. The gap was 9% in 2012 following another large increase in attainment in 2012. The national gap was 20% in 2011, so the gap in Camden is much smaller than nationally.

KS2	% Gap between FSM and non-FSM pupils (level 4 and above)				
	English and maths				
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Camden	-15	-18	-16	-15	-9
Camden residents	-15	-19	-16	-13	-9
National	-22	-22	-21	-20	NYA

Table 4: Attainment gap in Camden schools between children eligible for free school meals and children not eligible for FSM

- 6.35. We would expect this narrowed gap at KS2 to lead to a narrowed gap at GCSE for those of the 2011 cohort who go on to attend Camden secondary schools, particularly because the percentage of children making the expected three levels of progress in Camden secondary schools has improved over the past 3 years and the gap between residents and non-residents has narrowed, especially in English.
- 6.36. Further work is needed to investigate the resident/non-resident attainment gap and whether factors such as poverty and gender are a contributing factor, but the above analysis shows that it is not just an issue at secondary school but has its roots in the early years and at primary school.
- 6.37. **Attendance** figures for 11-16 year olds fell slightly in 2011 having improved in the previous year. This overall fall was due to an increase in boys' absence. Groups which have higher absence rates than the average are boys, children eligible for free school meals (especially White British), Bangladeshi, Congolese and children with SEN⁷⁶.

⁷⁶[Report Of Achievement And Standards Of Camden's Children And Young People 2011](#)

6.38. There are an estimated 5,000 **children with no home internet access** in Camden (about 10%)⁷⁷.

To enjoy a comfortable standard of living, with independence and security

6.39. The government is consulting on a new definition for **child poverty** but for the time being the official definition remains children in families where the household income is 60% or below the national median household income⁷⁸. This data is not available at a local level, so the previous government developed a proxy measure using tax credit and benefit data⁷⁹. According to the latest data from 2010, 34% of children under 16 in Camden were in poverty. The figure for London was 29% and England and Wales 21%. Camden has the 7th highest rate of child poverty of the London boroughs. Over two thirds of children in poverty were in lone parent households and nearly one fifth were in working households. The proportion of children in poverty has decreased since 2006, when it was 42%.

6.40. There are a number of other indicators of child and family poverty available for Camden. Table 5 below provides a summary.

6.41. According to the 2011 Census, there are 4,546 households in Camden with no adults in employment and with dependent children. This accounts for 21.1% of all households with dependent children. The figure for London is 18.3% and for England and Wales it is 14.5%⁸⁰.

6.42. Lone parent households account for 6,228 households or 28.9% of all households with children in Camden, compared with 27.5% for London and 24.5% for England and Wales. 51% of lone parents are not in employment, 26.3% in part-time employment and 22.4% in full-time employment⁸¹.

6.43. Holborn & Covent Garden, Kentish Town, Kilburn, Kings Cross, and St Pancras and Somers Town are the wards with the highest levels of child poverty according to the Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index.

6.44. Rates of free school meal eligibility for children attending Camden schools are among the highest in the country. Black African, Black Caribbean/Mixed White, Black Caribbean and Black Other children and those with special educational needs (SEN) are much more likely to be eligible for free school meals.

Indicator	Coverage	Key messages
Government's local proxy indicator for child poverty	Resident children in households by lone parent/couple status and age of children	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 34% of children under 16 in Camden are in poverty. The figure for London was 29% and England and Wales 21%. Camden has the 7th highest rate of child poverty of the London boroughs.

⁷⁷ LBC Draft Digital Strategy

⁷⁸ The government proposes that the new measure should be multidimensional so it is not possible to say at this stage what it would be for Camden. For more details, see [Consultation on measuring child poverty](#) (Department for Education).

⁷⁹ The definition is the number of children living in families in receipt of Child Tax Credits whose reported income is less than 60 per cent of the median income or in receipt of Income Support or (Income-Based) Job Seekers Allowance, divided by the total number of children in the area (determined by Child Benefit data).

⁸⁰ 2011 Census

⁸¹ *Ibid.*

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 18% of children in poverty are in working families. • 69% of children in poverty are in lone parent households⁸².
2011 Census data released in December 2012	Resident households Resident lone parent households by employment status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 21.1% of households with children have no adult in employment. • 28.9% of households with children are lone parent households of which 51% of lone parents are not in employment, 26.3% in part-time employment and 22.4% in full-time employment
Eligibility for free school meals	Pupils attending Camden schools Characteristics such as ethnicity, SEN status London/national comparator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 38% of primary schools pupils on roll in Camden schools are FSM eligible, compared to 18% nationally – 3rd highest in the country • 34% of secondary schools pupils on roll in Camden schools are FSM eligible, compared to 15% nationally – 7th highest in the country • 60% of Black African children attending Camden schools (primary and secondary) are eligible for free school meals. The figure for most other ethnicities is below the average (38%). Bangladeshi rate is 36%. • The rate for pupils with SEN is 51%, much higher than the average (38%)⁸³.
Households with children claiming housing benefit	Resident households Lone parent/couple	<p>28,077 households in Camden in receipt of Housing Benefit (September 2012):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 8482 (30%) were families (claimants with at least 1 dependent) of which two thirds are not in work • 5396 (19%) of these were single parent claims • 330 were single parents aged under 25 (cf. 265 in March 2010) • About 65% of households with children were not in work, 35% were in work (see below)⁸⁴
Children in low income households	Resident households London/national comparator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 2009-10, the proportion of dependent children living in either out-of work or in-work 'low income' families in Camden was 55.6% ('low income' families are those claiming either workless benefits or both Working and Child Tax Credits). This was 10.2 percentage points higher than the figure for the UK and 4.2 percentage points higher than that for London. Children in families on out-of-work benefits make up 63.3% of

⁸² [Child Poverty Statistics](#) (HMRC)

⁸³ Draft Children and Young People's Plan Profile; LBC unpublished analysis

⁸⁴ LBC unpublished analysis

		children classified as living on low incomes by this measure (compared to 45.7% in the UK) ⁸⁵ .
Children living in families out-of-work benefits	Resident households Lone parent London/national comparator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In November 2010, the proportion of dependent children in families receiving out-of-work benefits in Camden was 25.6%. This was 10.2 percentage points higher than the proportion for Great Britain, and 5.2 percentage points higher than the proportion for London. In November 2010, the proportion of children in Camden living in workless families was 8.9% lower than it was four years previously (compared to a fall of 1.2% in Great Britain)⁸⁶. 2,400 Camden resident lone parents on income support - 1.3% of the 16-64 age group in Camden, lower than the proportion across London at 2% and Great Britain 1.5%. 3 wards with largest number of lone parents on income support - St Pancras & Somers Town, Haverstock, Kilburn⁸⁷.
Working households with children claiming benefits - Housing Benefit, Working Tax Credits (WTC), Child tax credits (CTC)	Resident families Lone parents Smaller areas (WTC/CTC only) London/national comparator (WTC/CTC only)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In July 2012, 2,744 households with children were in work and claiming housing benefit, 35% of the total households with children. 2010/11 4,200 families receiving both WTC and CTC of which 2,500 were lone parents. They have 8,100 children in total about 20% of all children in the borough. Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs) with highest number of WTC/CTC claimants (as of August 2010) are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Around Prince of Wales Road and Crogsland Road (Haverstock ward) Around Amptill Square (St Pancras and Somers Town ward) Around Weedington Road and Athlone Street, south of Queen's Crescent (Haverstock ward) Portpool Lane and Baldwin's Gardens (Holborn and Covent Garden ward)
Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI)	Ward and smaller areas London/national comparator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Most deprived wards: In five wards, Holborn & Covent Garden, Kentish Town, Kilburn, Kings Cross, and St Pancras and Somers Town, 100% of LSOAs are in the 30% most deprived nationally. The most deprived LSOA in Camden is located

⁸⁵ Centre for Economic and Social Inclusion Child Poverty Toolkit

⁸⁶ *Ibid.*

⁸⁷ LBC analysis of Nomis data

in Regent's Park ward (around Munster Square and Clarence Gardens), the 2nd is in Gospel Oak (North of Queen's Crescent around Weedington Road and Grafton Road), and the 3rd is in King's Cross ward (north of Calthorpe Street and east of Gray's Inn Road).

- Camden becoming less deprived over time⁸⁸.

Table 5: Measures of child and family poverty

6.45. While most children in poverty are in non-working families on benefits, the data shows that there are a significant number of children, about 20% of all children in the borough, who are in low income working families supported by tax credits (see Figure 8). This data is now a couple of years old and recent changes to the tax credit system may have influenced the numbers.

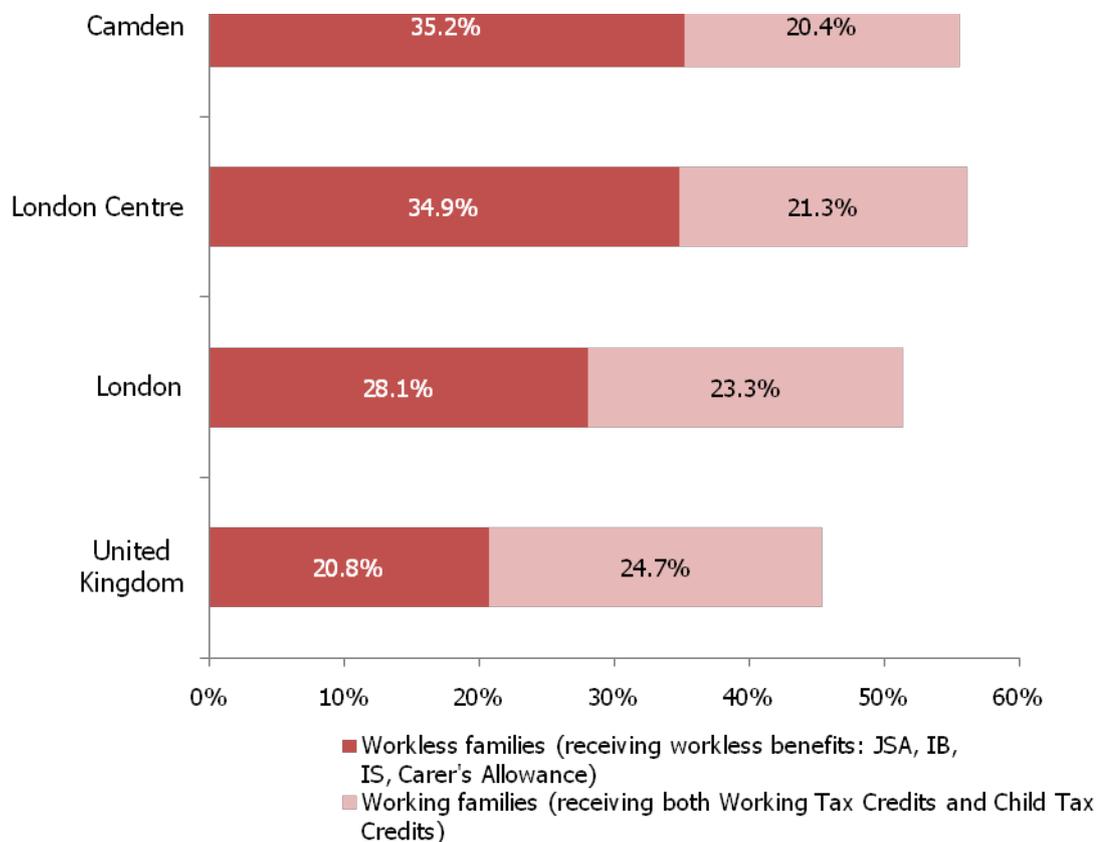


Figure 8: Children in low income families, 2009-10⁸⁹

6.46. **Households including children** make up 22.1% of all households in Camden, but form a disproportionately high percentage of social renters (31%); lone parent families are more heavily represented (7% of all households and 14% of social rented households). Lone parent households are over-represented in those needing affordable housing (3 times the borough rate)⁹⁰. Households that include children or a pregnant woman account for almost four in five of the 670 households in temporary

⁸⁸ LBC analysis of CLG IDACI data

⁸⁹ Centre for Economic and Social Inclusion Child Poverty Toolkit

⁹⁰ 2011 Census; Source: Housing Needs Survey Update 2008

accommodation, in part because these groups are entitled to assistance from the Council if facing homelessness. In summary, families, particularly lone parent families, find it harder to access and sustain suitable, affordable accommodation of which social housing is an important although often scarce source.

- 6.47. Households including children are inherently more likely to be **overcrowded**. There are multiple definitions and therefore measures of overcrowding but all indicate that it is a serious problem in Camden. One measure is the bedroom occupancy rating⁹¹. By this measure, 12.5% of households (12,198 households) have a bedroom occupancy rate of -1 or less and are considered overcrowded. This is higher than the London figure (11.6%) and far higher than the national figure of 4.7% and places Camden 14th highest of all English and Welsh local authorities.
- 6.48. A 2008 survey found that 5.7% of all households in Camden were overcrowded (5,540 households). It is a particular issue for the social rented sector - more than two fifths of Council and housing association homes are studio flats or have one bedroom whereas much of the demand as noted above is from families. Welfare reform means it is likely that overcrowding is increasing. Overcrowding disproportionately affects BME households, and can affect health and educational attainment⁹².
- 6.49. Families with children make up a majority of the households which are being affected by **welfare reform**. The cap to the Local Housing Allowance (LHA) was introduced in April 2011. About a third of the 3,384 households claiming LHA when the cap came in had children. Of those 1,144 67% were still claiming LHA in Camden in September 2012, 14% had moved to social accommodation and 19% had stopped claiming in the borough, either because the parents found a job or they have moved out of Camden. More information on the impact of the LHA cap can be found in section 8.
- 6.50. An overall cap of £26,000 a year or £500 a week on the benefits that a couple household or household with children can receive will be introduced in April 2013⁹³. Families with children make up nearly 80% of households affected by the cap, an estimated 598 families and 1887 children, about 4% of the total under 18 population of the borough. Inevitably this overall cap will mostly affect large families and 58% of the children live in families with 4 or more children. There is ethnicity data for some of these families that have already made contact with the council's housing services – Somali, other Black African, Bangladeshi families are overrepresented compared with the overall population.
- 6.51. The government's rationale for the overall cap is the principle that households on benefits should not have a greater income than the average national household income. However the overall cap amount for couples/families of £26,000 a year or £500 a week is about 80% of the average household income in Camden (£32,625).
- 6.52. Camden has approximately 40 **childcare places** for every 100 children aged under five years. There has been a slight decrease since 2008. According to a review of London borough Childcare Sufficiency Statements by the Daycare Trust, Camden is

⁹¹Source: 2011 Census. There are two measures of occupancy rating, one based on the number of rooms in a household's accommodation, and one based on the number of bedrooms. The ages of the household members and their relationships to each other are used to derive the number of rooms/bedrooms they require, based on a standard formula. The number of rooms/bedrooms required is subtracted from the number of rooms/bedrooms in the household's accommodation to obtain the occupancy rating. An occupancy rating of -1 implies that a household has one fewer room/bedroom than required, whereas +1 implies that they have one more room/bedroom than the standard requirement.

⁹²[Camden Housing Strategy Evidence Base 2011](#)

⁹³For single people, the cap is £350 a week.

among the majority of London boroughs that have sufficient childcare supply for all age groups (children aged 0-2, children aged 3-4 and school age including breakfast, after school and holiday clubs)⁹⁴.

- 6.53. However there is also evidence in the Sufficiency Statements by the Daycare Trust that the supply of childcare in the borough does not fully meet the stated needs of parents, which is predominately to allow them to work (66% of parents who used childcare said they did so in order to work). Affordability of childcare is an issue for 21% of survey respondents, particularly BME parents and parents of disabled children and particularly for holiday provision. Another issue from the survey is the flexibility of childcare for parents who work atypical hours. Indeed there is evidence on the supply side that the supply may be too inflexible – 34% of places in the borough were for the statutory 15 hours for 3 and 4 year olds only – or too expensive. Childcare costs in London are already the highest in the country (an average of £126.80 for 25 hours of nursery care for a child under two, compared with £102.05 nationally)⁹⁵. Furthermore 36% of places in Camden are in private and independent sector settings, which are more expensive than the state sector⁹⁶.
- 6.54. Some of the most disadvantaged families in Camden have been identified as part of the government's **complex families** programme. They meet two or all of the following criteria:
- Youth Crime /anti-social behaviour
 - Education – truancy, exclusions
 - Worklessness - at least one adult in the house in receipt of workless benefit⁹⁷
- 6.55. To date 255 complex families have been identified containing about 500 children and young people:
- 65% attending a Camden school in January 2012
 - 26% had a proven offence in the last year
 - 82% known to safeguarding
- 6.56. They are quite evenly spread across the borough except the north –the wards with the largest numbers of complex families are Gospel Oak and St Pancras and Somers Town (27 apiece).

To engage in productive and valued activities

- 6.57. In 2011/12, **youth services** 'reached' 31% of young people aged 13-19 about 4,900 young people. Of these young people, 2,639 (54%) went on to participate in 5 or more sessions of youth provision in Camden. This is a slight increase on the previous year.

⁹⁴[2012 London childcare report](#) (Daycare Trust)

⁹⁵[Camden Childcare Sufficiency Assessment 2011; 2012 London childcare report](#) (Daycare Trust)

⁹⁶ The average cost of 25 hours of nursery care for a child under two in London is on average £21 a week more expensive in the private, voluntary and independent sector than the state sector.

⁹⁷ Government guidance defines 'troubled families' as households who:

- Are involved in crime and anti-social behaviour (ASB);
- Have children not in school;
- Have an adult on out of work benefits;
- Cause high costs to the public purse.

Camden's approach to complex families includes its response to the government's 'troubled families' programme, but is not being led by it. The criteria specified by government will however form the basis of the cohort of families that will be engaged and worked with, alongside additional filters identified as local priorities.

6.58. 630 children and young people (1.7%) identified themselves as **young carers** in the 2001 ONS Census, similar to the national average of 1.6%.

6.59. The 2008 Social Capital Survey included a 250 person survey of young people aged 13-17. It found that they were much more likely to have **participated in hobbies, social clubs, sport etc** than adults⁹⁸.

To participate in decision-making, have a voice and influence

6.60. The 2008 Social Capital Survey found that young people aged 13-17 were much less likely than adults to have taken part in **action to solve a local problem** e.g. signing a petition, attending a public meeting or responding to a consultation⁹⁹.

To enjoy individual, family and social life

6.61. At the end of March 2012, there were 264 **children and young people who were being looked after** by Camden, this represents 66 per 10,000 of the under 18 population (higher than national - 59 per 10,000 in 2010-11). 73% were from BME backgrounds compared with 50% for the whole 0-19 population of the borough.

6.62. As with child protection plans, while looked after children often come from deprived backgrounds, a relatively high number of looked after children is not in itself a sign that Camden is more deprived than other boroughs, as other factors such as local policies are more important.

6.63. The 2008 Social Capital Survey found that younger people were less likely to **trust other people** than adults but more likely to feel **positive about their neighbourhood**. They are more likely to know people in their local area and more likely to mix with people from different ethnic and social backgrounds¹⁰⁰.

7. Life stage 2: young people (16-24)

7.1. There is less information available for this life stage than for children and their families although often data for children includes young people up to the age of 18. Where this has happened, a judgment has been made as to the most appropriate life stage for the data.

To live in safety and security

7.2. Local data on the **young victims of crime** is scarce. However there has been an increase in the number of violence victims aged under 25 who were attended by an ambulance from 322 in 2003 to 452 in 2011¹⁰¹.

7.3. Community Safety Partnership focus groups indicate that young people were reluctant to go out at certain times of day. Also gang territoriality (even if they themselves were not in a gang) meant that they couldn't enjoy time out with their families in certain areas. For students it was about staying in well-travelled areas and changing their behaviour to look more confident than they felt¹⁰².

⁹⁸ [Camden Social Capital Survey 2008](#)

⁹⁹ *ibid.*

¹⁰⁰ *ibid.*

¹⁰¹ Data from safestats.org.uk

¹⁰² [Camden JSNA Chapter 6](#)

To be healthy

- 7.4. 11% of children and young people reported that they used **alcohol**, 4% used **drugs** and 3% **smoked cigarettes**. A local needs assessment from 2010-11 indicates that the use of cannabis and alcohol is more common than other drugs amongst young people, in line with the national picture. The use of primary Class A drugs is historically low amongst young people in Camden¹⁰³.
- 7.5. Local data for Camden shows that people age 18-24 are less likely to access **drug treatment** than older people. Those who come into contact with treatment are most likely to attend treatment for cannabis, powder cocaine and other drugs (such as khat and buprenorphine). Of the estimated opiate and crack users within the 18-24 age group only 27% have accessed treatment, compared with 75% overall treatment prevalence. This would indicate people are more likely to enter treatment when their drug use has become more entrenched and their needs more complex. During 2011-12 97 young people received Tier 2 substance misuse interventions (prevention and early intervention) and a further 113 young people received a Tier 3 (intervention and specialist treatment) intervention¹⁰⁴.
- 7.6. The age groups particularly at risk of **alcohol** misuse are under 16 years, females (16-19 years), males (20-24 years) and students. They tend to drink with the intention of getting drunk, and are at risk from accidents, assault and alcohol poisoning¹⁰⁵.
- 7.7. In 2011/12 Camden had the 11th lowest level of **chlamydia** screening coverage amongst 31 London boroughs and the 6th lowest positivity rate and 7th lowest diagnosis rate amongst the 15-24 year old groups. However its overall rate of Chlamydia diagnosis for all ages is higher or similar to England and London suggesting that there is unmet need in terms of screening and diagnosis rates in the younger age group. Camden's screening coverage is also similar to England yet its positivity rate is lower which also suggests at risk groups are not being reached¹⁰⁶.
- 7.8. The **abortion** rate for under 18, 18-19 and 20-24 age groups in Camden are all well below the national average¹⁰⁷. Teenage pregnancy is low and falling– see the Children and their Families section above.

To be knowledgeable and to have the skills to participate in society

- 7.9. In November 2012, 8.4% of 16-18 year olds resident in the borough were **not in employment, education or training** (NEET) whereas the Central London rate was 7.5%. However this does not tell the whole story. In all boroughs, there are a large proportion of young people whose destination is unknown. However Camden has the lowest proportion of “unknowns” (35.5%) of the Central London boroughs i.e. is more rigorous in tracking the destinations of its young people. Perversely, poor tracking can mean a lower proportion of NEETs.
- 7.10. An alternative measure is to look at the proportion of young people who are confirmed as being in employment, education or training (EET). Camden has the highest proportion of young people in EET in Central London (59.5% vs 41.1%)¹⁰⁸.

¹⁰³ [Camden JSNA chapter 12](#)

¹⁰⁴ [Camden JSNA Chapter 13](#)

¹⁰⁵ [Camden JSNA Chapter 12](#)

¹⁰⁶ [Camden JSNA Chapter 11](#)

¹⁰⁷ *Ibid.*

- 7.11. Work is currently underway on profiling the characteristics of long term NEETs (those NEET for more than six months). This has identified approximately 300 young people of which:
- 2 in 3 have a special educational need (compared to less than 1 in 3 of all pupils).
 - 2 in 5 were persistent absentees (compared to 1 in 10 of all pupils).
 - 1 in 2 had a fixed term exclusions (compared to 1 in 5 of all pupils).
 - 1 in 2 did not achieve level 4 + in English and maths at KS2 (compared to 1 in 3 of all pupils).
 - 3 in 4 didn't achieve 5+A*-C (compared to 1 in 4 of all pupils)¹⁰⁹.
- 7.12. 66% of **care leavers** aged 19 were in education, employment or training at 31 March 2012 - a decrease on the previous year result of 77%. Those who were NEET had complex needs and significant behavioural issues which made it difficult for them to access and engage in sustained training or employment¹¹⁰.
- 7.13. One measure of **A-level attainment** is the average level 3 point score per student. Camden **resident** young people taking A-levels at maintained schools scored an average of 680.5 on this measure. This is lower than the averages for London and England although Camden is improving at a faster rate (an improvement of 4% since 2008/9). The average score for girls is 5% higher than for boys¹¹¹.
- 7.14. As for GCSEs, performance of students studying at **Camden based institutions** is better than Camden residents – see Figure 9. The average Level 3 QCDA Point Score per Student for Camden maintained schools and FE colleges in 2011 was 705.6¹¹². However this was still slightly below the national average (728.3). The average for pupils at the three Camden-based independent sector schools for which there is data was 941.1 points¹¹³.
- 7.15. In 2011, the highest performing minority ethnic groups at A-level were Chinese (small numbers) and White Other and the lowest performing Bangladeshi, Caribbean, Albanian/Kosovan and Congolese (the latter two were very small cohorts)¹¹⁴.
- 7.16. In 2010, the latest data available, Bangladeshi pupils were underrepresented among A-level candidates (making up 6.6% of candidates but 12% of the population) and Black African pupils overrepresented, compared with the 15-19 population as a whole¹¹⁵.

¹⁰⁸ Source: Unpublished LBC data. NEET figures are difficult to interpret and fluctuate considerably over the year. NEET figures are now based on residents, not school population as in the past, so direct comparisons over time are not possible.

¹⁰⁹ *Ibid.*

¹¹⁰ Draft Children and Young People's Profile 2012

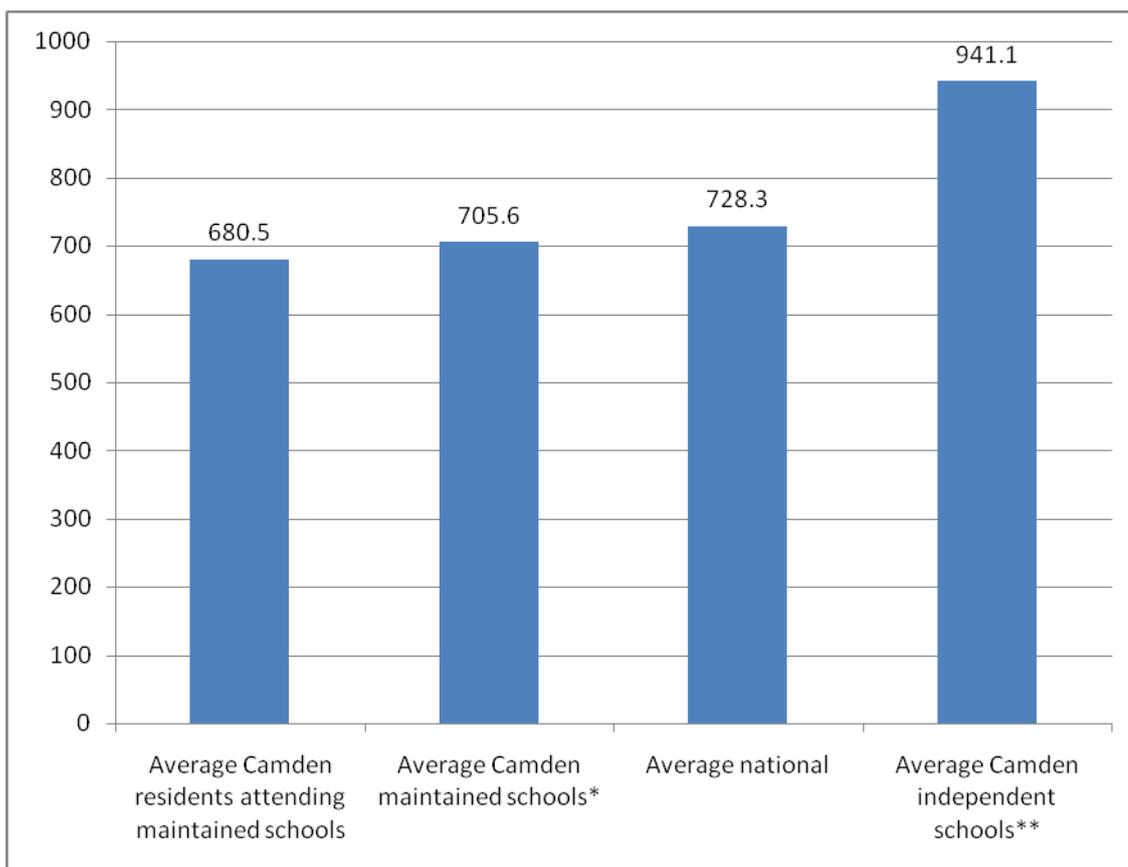
¹¹¹ A level data accessed through <http://www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk>

¹¹² One A level grade is equivalent to 30 points.

¹¹³ Data from www.education.gov.uk

¹¹⁴ [Report Of Achievement And Standards Of Camden's Children And Young People 2011](#) and the accompanying [Achievement and Standards Report Performance Tables](#). (both LBC, February 2012)

¹¹⁵ *Ibid.*



* 9 schools and entries through La Swap Sixth Form
 ** 3 schools

Figure 9: Average Level 3 Qualifications and Curriculum Development Agency (QCDA) Point Score Per Student 2011

- 7.17. The Department of Education also produces statistics on the **attainment of Level 2 and Level 3 by young people by the age of 19**. Attainment of Level 2 equates to achievement of 5 or more GCSEs at grades A*-C or equivalent qualifications, and Level 3 equates to achievement of 2 or more A-levels or equivalent qualifications.
- 7.18. In 2011 58% of 19 year olds who had been studying in a Camden school aged 15 had a **Level 2 qualification including English and Maths**. This is slightly lower than the London figure (61%) and the national average (60%). This is an increase of 9 percentage points(pp) since 2008, compared with 10 pp for London. The gap in attainment between children eligible for free school meals and those not eligible was 12 percentage points, compared with 19 percentage points for London and 27% nationally. The gap has narrowed from 20 percentage points in 2008¹¹⁶.
- 7.19. In 2011, 62% of 19 year olds who had been studying in a Camden school when aged 15 had a **Level 3 qualification**. This remains above the London figure (59%) but higher than the national average (55%). This is an increase of 7 percentage points since 2008, compared with 8 pp for London. The free school meals attainment gap was 11 percentage points, compared with 16% for London and 25% nationally. The gap has narrowed from 17 percentage points in 2008¹¹⁷.

¹¹⁶ [Level 2 and 3 Attainment by Young People in England 2011](#) (DfE/BIS)

¹¹⁷ *Ibid.*

7.20. In 2010, 1016 young people, about three quarters of those attending sixth form in Camden, **went on to university**. This proportion had not changed much since 2006¹¹⁸. Nationally comparable data shows that Camden has a similar proportion of young people to the national average going from sixth form to university, and a similar proportion (9% of all those leaving sixth form) going to Oxbridge or a Russell Group university.

7.21. Table 6 shows the **most popular universities for Camden domiciled students** in 2010/11 and their employment/further study rate, now a standard measure of a university's performance. Domicile refers to their permanent home address as opposed to their term time address so can be taken as a proxy for young people who grew up in Camden. Discounting Birkbeck, the Open University and the Institute of Education, most of whose students are mature students, there is a polarisation between institutions with high employment rates (UCL, King's, Oxford) and institutions with lower employment rates (South Bank, UEL, Westminster).

Institution	Number of students domiciled in Camden 2010/11	Institution employment and further study rate 2010/11
Birkbeck College	932	n/a
The Open University	758	n/a
London South Bank University	536	78.1
University College London	473	92.3
Middlesex University	457	83.3
The University of Westminster	443	81.4
King's College London	334	95.2
The University of East London	284	79.4
The City University	247	88.8
University of the Arts, London	220	84.4
Institute of Education	201	100.0
The University of Oxford	192	90.4
Queen Mary & Westfield	179	90.3
Kingston University	158	83.4
Imperial College	153	91.7
National average		90.3

Table 6: Top 15 universities for Camden "domiciled" students 2010/11¹¹⁹

7.22. Camden is home to the largest student population in London, with almost 24,000 domestic and foreign students attending higher education institutions in 2010/11. Students account for 10.2% of the population compared with 4.7% for London as a whole and 3.1% nationally¹²⁰. Foreign students make up 42% of the total.

To enjoy a comfortable standard of living, with independence and security

7.23. It would be difficult to identify households containing young people aged 16-24 where they are not the head of the household, so it is not possible to say what proportion of young people are living in poverty etc.

¹¹⁸ <http://www.camdendata.info/AddDocuments1/Destinations%20of%20Year%2013%20pupils.xls>

¹¹⁹ Higher Education Statistics Agency, LBC Corporate Strategy analysis; 2011 Census

¹²⁰ Denominator is 2011 Census population estimates, numerator 2010/11 HESA statistics

- 7.24. People aged 16 to 24, who make up 12.4% of residents, form:
- a disproportionately low percentage of those living in owner occupied homes (8.6%)
 - a disproportionately high percentage of those living in privately rented accommodation (18.3%)¹²¹

It is unsurprising that this should be the case for young people and not necessarily an indicator of inequality.

- 7.25. 2,350 people aged under 25 were claiming benefits in Camden in February 2012. This includes JSA and also non out-of-work benefits such as the Disability Living Allowance. This equates to 1.3% of the population aged under 25, about half the national rate (2.5%). The proportion for the population as a whole in Camden is 12.6%. The number of young people on benefits has decreased since February 2005 when it was 2,760 or 1.7% of the population aged under 25¹²².

To engage in productive and valued activities

- 7.26. See paragraph 6.53 above for information about the use of youth services by young people in Camden – the service also caters for young people aged 16 and over.
- 7.27. 10.4% of 16-24 year olds (or 1,035 young people) were **claiming Job Seekers Allowance**(JSA) in September 2012, this is lower than Inner London 11.8%, Greater London 11.0% and England 11.7%. Rates are much lower for young women (7.4%) than for young men (14.1%). The overall rate for Camden (all ages) was 5.1%¹²³.
- 7.28. There are considerable variations in the JSA unemployment rate between ethnic groups. In June 2012, the rate for white men aged 16-24 was 5%, compared with 19% for Pakistani/Bangladeshi men, 28% for Black African men and 37% for Black Caribbean men. The figures for young women are lower but follow a similar pattern¹²⁴.
- 7.29. The unemployment claimant count for young people increased dramatically in the period immediately following the beginning of the recession in 2008. However it has since decreased considerably from a high of 1,425 or 21.8% in November 2009, a decrease of a third, and rates are still lower than before the recession in 2005¹²⁵. However obviously this does not include young people out of work who are not claiming JSA.
- 7.30. In September 2012, 150 young people had been claiming JSA for 12 months or more equivalent to 0.5% of the economically active population aged 16-24 not in full-time education. The number has increased significantly since September 2011, when the figure was 55. The rate for London is 1.1%.
- 7.31. According to an analysis published by the Local Government Association, in 2010 40.1% of **students aged 21-24 leaving higher education** who lived in Camden

¹²¹ [Camden Housing Strategy Evidence Base 2011](#) using 2001 Census data

¹²² Nomis data, LBC analysis

¹²³ Source: *Unemployment in Camden*. Note: % rate based on the economically active population which does not include the relatively high number of higher education students so the age group comparison should be used with caution. Also 16 and 17 year olds can only claim benefits if in severe financial hardship and these are small in number

¹²⁴ GLA Calculated Experimental JSA Claimant Count Rates by Ethnic Group June 2012 (unpublished)

¹²⁵ There are concerns about changes to the denominator (based on population estimates) which can change quite dramatically for the 16-24 age group from year to year, causing fluctuations in the claimant count rate. However it is clear that the absolute number have decreased considerably.

before attending university were in full-time employment six months after graduating¹²⁶. This was considerably lower than the national figure of 51% and one of the lowest proportions in London¹²⁷. The proportion has decreased by 5.7% since 2003 although the absolute numbers of Camden graduates and those in employment have risen.

- 7.32. The council has statutory responsibility for **young offenders** aged 13-19. There were 416 offences and 263 criminal justice outcomes in 2011-12. Both the number of offences and criminal justice outcomes fell between 2010-11 and 2011-12. The characteristics of young offenders in Camden are:
- Predominantly male (87%) compared to 78% nationally (2010-11).
 - Majority aged 15-17 (same as nationally).
 - More diverse ethnic profile than nationally where majority are White.
 - More likely to live in NW1 or NW5
- 7.33. The number of first time entrants to the criminal justice system increased slightly in 2011, though this is still an overall downward trend over past 10 years.
- 7.34. There has been a large increase in the number of **apprenticeships** over the past 5 years, both programme starts (increase from 150 to 700 between 2005/6 and 2010/11) and “achievements” (increase from 60 to 250). The number of achievements has not quite kept pace with the number of programme starts. However Camden has seen a greater increase than London or nationally in both.

To participate in decision-making, have a voice and influence

- 7.35. No data is available.

To enjoy individual, family and social life

- 7.36. No data is available.

8. Life stage 3: working age adults and/or whole population

- 8.1. Generally this section covers working age people, so in some instances covers the population as a whole (including young people and older people) where further disaggregation of the data by age is not possible. It of course also includes parents of children where their status as parents is either not relevant or not identifiable through the data.

To live in safety and security

- 8.2. Camden has the third highest recorded **crime rate** compared to the London boroughs, largely due to its central location¹²⁸. However overall recorded crime fell by 34% between 2002/3 and 2011/12, a greater decrease than in London as a whole and nationally¹²⁹. Only a few categories of crime have increased significantly during that time – drug offences by 65% and violence against the person with injury by 10%.

¹²⁶[Hidden talents: a statistical review of destinations of young graduates](#) (LGA 2012)

¹²⁷Although Westminster and K&C two of the wealthiest boroughs also have very low graduate employment rates.

¹²⁸[Crime statistics: Annual trend and demographic tables 2011-12 - Crime in England and Wales, Quarterly First Release to March 2012](#)

¹²⁹The “notifiable offences” category.

- 8.3. The wards with the largest number of recorded crimes in 2011/12 were by some way Holborn and Covent Garden, Bloomsbury and Camden Town with Primrose Hill. The latter is the only ward where crime has increased since 2003. Crime fell by the most in Swiss Cottage and West Hampstead.
- 8.4. Data about the type and location of recorded crimes is the only type of crime data available at a local level and clearly there are influencing factors such as the willingness of victims to report the crime, the accuracy of recording and the impact of police initiatives. There is no published data at a local level about the characteristics of either the victims or perpetrators of crime. However some crimes are overwhelmingly perpetrated against certain groups in society so inequalities caused by crime can be better understood by focusing on those crimes.
- 8.5. National data from the Crime Survey of England and Wales suggests that women are seven times more likely than men to have been the victim of a sexual assault at some point in their adult life¹³⁰. Camden ranks 11th of the London boroughs for the number of **sexual offences** recorded during 2011 compared with third for all crime. The recorded number of sexual offences has decreased in Camden by 6% since 2003 although it is now increasing again after reaching a low in early 2009, a similar pattern to London. However the number fell further in London and England during the same period - by 13% and 7% respectively.
- 8.6. 477 **racist and religious hate crimes** and 63 **homophobic** crimes were recorded in Camden in the year to September 2012. Camden has the second highest number of recorded racist and religious hate crimes of the London boroughs after Westminster and the sixth highest number of recorded homophobic crimes. This is probably due as much to the willingness of victims to report these crimes as to their actual prevalence. The number of racist and religious hate crimes increased by 5.5% and the number of homophobic crimes fell by 30% respectively compared with the year to September 2011. The changes across the whole of the Metropolitan Police were a 15% increase and a 10% decrease for the two types of crime¹³¹.
- 8.7. There is good quality data about **domestic violence** in the borough because it is a focus for the police and council's community safety services. In the year 2011/12, 1,553 domestic violence incidents were reported to Camden Safety Net, a joint council/police service. The five wards with the largest number of reported incidents were Gospel Oak, Haverstock, Cantelowes, Kilburn and St Pancras and Somers Town¹³². According to domestic violence information recorded by the police, 80% of victims are female with 38% of these aged 20-29. The proportion of female victims aged 30 – 59 has increased slightly over the last three years. 58% of female domestic violence victims are classified as 'white.' Afro-Caribbean (16%) and Asian (13%) make up the next two largest groups¹³³. Recorded domestic violence crimes have remained static over the past 3 years and is lower than comparator boroughs, although the number of cases subject to Multi-agency Risk Assessment Conferences has increased considerably over the past five years¹³⁴.
- 8.8. In June 2012, 31% of respondents in Camden to the Metropolitan Police's Public Attitude Survey said they were **worried or very worried about crime** in their local area, a considerable fall from 2008/9 when the dataset began. This is below the

¹³⁰ [Crime statistics: Annual trend and demographic tables 2011-12 - Crime in England and Wales, Quarterly First Release to March 2012](#)

¹³¹ www.met.police.uk/crimefigures

¹³² Unpublished LBC report, November 2012

¹³³ [Camden JSNA Chapter 6](#)

¹³⁴ Unpublished LBC report, November 2012

figure for the whole of London (35%). According to the Camden Residents' Survey, the **proportion of residents concerned about crime** has also fallen from 47% in 2003 to 24% in 2012. In the 2012 survey, 95% of respondents said they felt very safe or fairly safe during the day, the same as the national figure, but this fell to 69% after dark compared with 75% nationally.

- 8.9. In the 2008 Social Capital Survey, only a low proportion of Camden residents said they had been **discriminated against** or treated less fairly than other people within the last two years; most (86%) had not experienced any discrimination. Black and Asian residents said they have experienced discrimination because of their ethnicity (17% and 12% respectively said they have experienced ethnic discrimination compared to 3% of White residents). Almost one in ten (9%) disabled residents had been discriminated against because of a disability. The same proportion (9%) of Muslims said they have been discriminated against because of their religion – compared to just 2% of the population overall.
- 8.10. Community safety partnership focus groups found that **LGBT people and people with learning disabilities** reported experiencing harassment and avoiding certain areas deemed as 'problematic' or changing routes and daily routines to avoid conflict¹³⁵.
- 8.11. In 2011/12, a slightly lower proportion of **adult social care clients** aged 18-65 reported feeling safe (56%) than all social care users (59%). This was also true for females (57%) and BME groups (57%). Feeling safe in the survey goes beyond fear of crime as was defined as feeling safe "both inside and outside the home. This includes fear of abuse or other physical harm". The Camden figure is about the same as the London figure and below the national figure¹³⁶.

To be healthy

- 8.12. 12,350 people in the borough or 5.6% of the whole population report their health as bad or very bad¹³⁷.
- 8.13. There are several figures available for the number of working age people with a disability in the borough. According to the 2011 Census, 18,594 people of working age in Camden have a long-term health problem or disability which limits day-to-day to a greater or lesser extent, 11.6% of the population, compared with 11.0% for London and 13.0% for England and Wales¹³⁸. According to the Annual Population Survey, there are 28,000-40,000 people of working age with a disability living in Camden (16%-23% of the population)¹³⁹.
- 8.14. 7,160 people of working age claimed the **Disability Living Allowance(DLA)** in February 2012. The largest single disabling condition is psychosis which accounted for 1840 or 26% of all claimants. Men make up 54% of claimants, 34% were aged 45-54 and 70% had been claiming for 5 years or more. All claims will be reassessed as part of the phasing out of DLA and its replacement by Personal Independence Payments between April 2013 and 2016.

¹³⁵ *Ibid.*

¹³⁶ Camden Adult Social Care Survey 2011-12 (unpublished)

¹³⁷ 2011 Census

¹³⁸ *Ibid.*

¹³⁹ June 2011-June 2012, accessed via www.nomisweb.co.uk

- 8.15. There are 647 adults who are known to Camden's **learning disability** service. The crude prevalence of learning disability in Camden is lower than London and England due to the demographics of the borough (a large working age population largely made up of young professionals and students). The learning disabled population is increasing due in part to the rising numbers of young people with complex needs surviving into adulthood. The rate of increase is estimated to range from 1.2% to 5.1% (average 3.2%) per year. People with learning disabilities suffer disproportionately from specific health issues. They are three times more likely to die early compared to the general population and thus have a shorter life expectancy¹⁴⁰.
- 8.16. At the time of the 2001 Census, 13% of the borough's **carers** of working age reported that they were not in good health compared with 10% for Greater London¹⁴¹.
- 8.17. Overall **life expectancy** for men and women in Camden has improved at a faster rate over the past 10 years compared to London and England (see Figure 10). During the period 2008-10 life expectancy at birth for men in Camden was similar to England (78.5 years vs. 78.6 years) whilst life expectancy at birth for women in Camden was significantly higher than England (83.8 vs. 82.6)¹⁴².

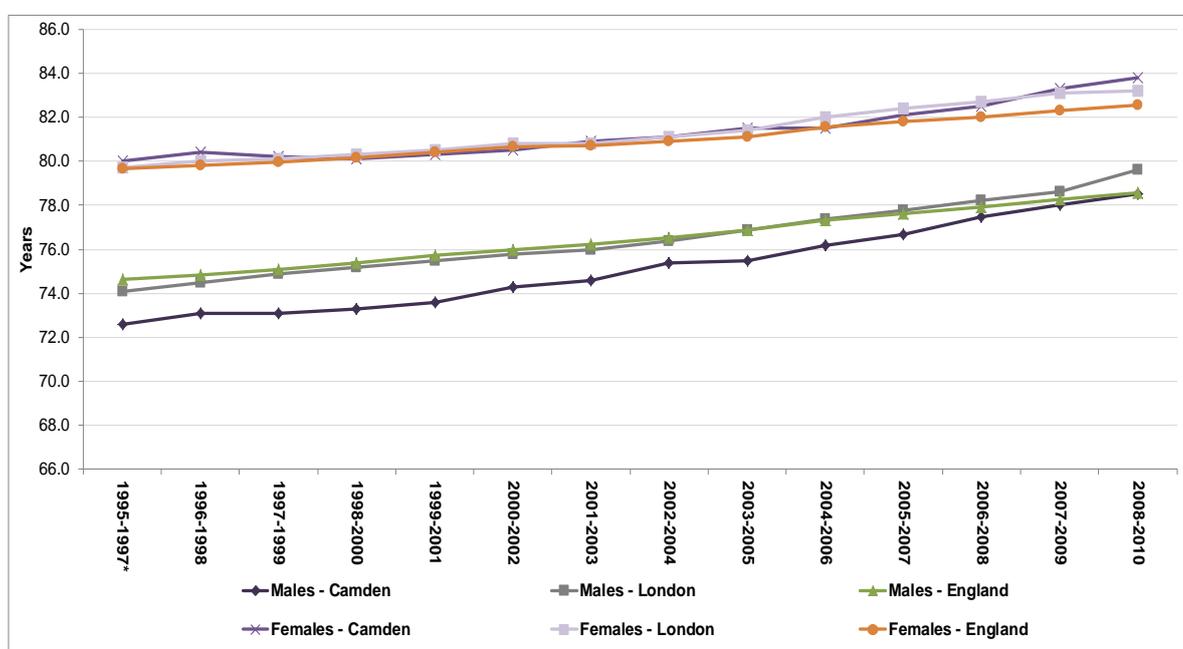


Figure 10: Life expectancy trends, Camden, London and England

- 8.18. Although outcomes in terms of life expectancy are generally improving for most people in Camden, they are not improving fast enough for the poorest sections of the borough. In 2006-10 there was an 11.6 year gap in life expectancy between male residents living in the 10% least and most deprived areas in Camden, the third highest in London. For females the gap was 6.2 years, the 7th highest in London¹⁴³.

¹⁴⁰ [JSNA Chapter 19](#)

¹⁴¹ LBC analysis of 2001 Census data

¹⁴² [Camden JSNA Chapter 2](#)

¹⁴³ The gap in life expectancy is measured using the Slope Index of Inequality (SII). This is a single score which represents the gap in life expectancy at birth between the 10% most and least deprived areas within a local authority, based on a statistical analysis of the relationship between life expectancy and deprivation. A low SII value indicates there is a small gap in life expectancy between the most and least deprived areas, while a high value indicates a greater gap in life expectancy.

- 8.19. The latest ward level data available is for 2005-2009. Life expectancy for men and women in Camden is increasing overall and in most wards. There is nearly an 11 year difference in life expectancy for men between the lowest and highest wards (Kilburn and Hampstead Town respectively – see Figure 11). There is nearly a six year difference in life expectancy between men and women in the borough overall, which rises to almost 10 years within St. Pancras and Somers Town ward¹⁴⁴.

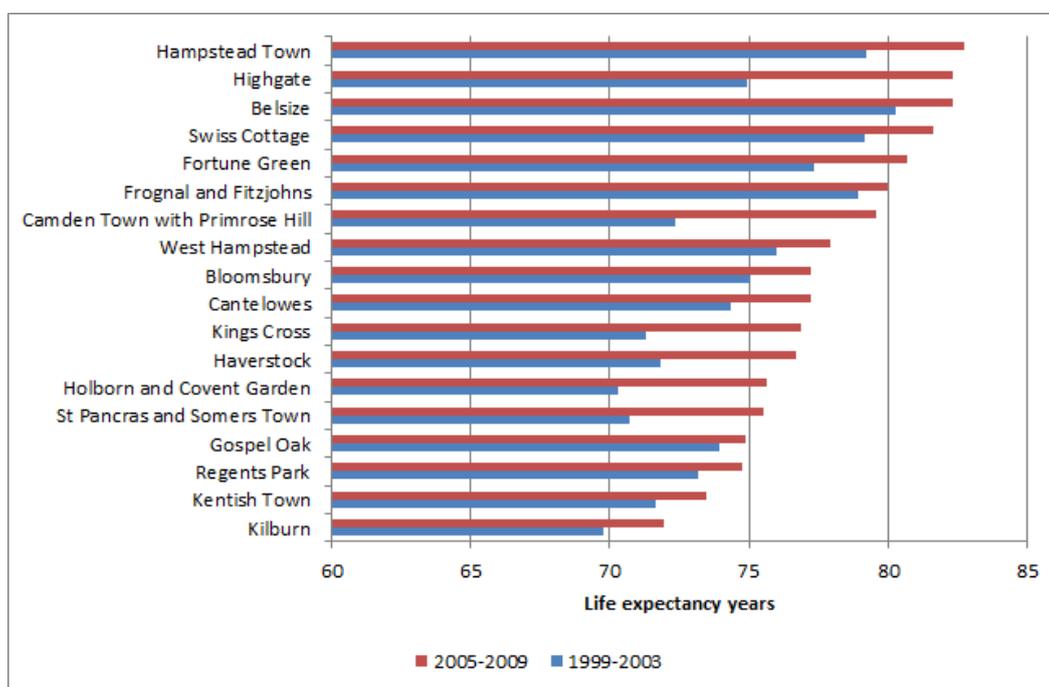


Figure 11: Male life expectancy by ward, 1999-2003 and 2005-2009

- 8.20. The **causes of deaths** that disproportionately affect those from the most deprived communities compared to the least deprived and contributing to the life expectancy gap are cardiovascular conditions, lung cancer, chronic cirrhosis of liver, respiratory disease and suicides.
- 8.21. Camden's **excess winter death** index was lower than the London and national figures and among the lowest of the London boroughs for the period 2006-2009. There is data going back to the early 1990s but there is no real discernible trend over time. The rate was significantly higher for people aged under 65 and significantly lower for people aged 65 to 84 compared with national data¹⁴⁵.
- 8.22. Adjusted for population factors, Camden had a significantly higher rate of deaths attributable to **smoking** (234.4/100,000 population >35 years) compared to England and London (216.0 and 207.9, respectively)¹⁴⁶.
- 8.23. In Camden, the prevalence of smoking in the routine and manual socio-economic group is estimated at 27.2%, similar to the average across England for this group. It is interesting to note that although the prevalence of smoking in the general population in Camden is lower compared to England, the prevalence in the routine and manual group is not. This indicates a high level of inequality in the prevalence of

¹⁴⁴ [Knowing our communities: an overview of Camden's social mix](#)

¹⁴⁵ [Excess Winter Deaths, Borough](#) (London Datastore)

¹⁴⁶ [Camden JSNA Chapter 8](#)

smoking, and thus associated diseases and premature mortality attributable to smoking at a local level¹⁴⁷.

- 8.24. Modelled estimates of smoking prevalence show that the more deprived areas in Camden are expected to have as high a prevalence rate as 34%. A local lifestyle survey in Camden also found that the prevalence of smoking ranged from 17% in the less deprived area of the borough to 33% in the more deprived wards of Kings Cross and St. Pancras & Somers Town (see Figure 12). Smoking is highly prevalent among some ethnic groups, particularly Bangladeshi and Irish men. Smokeless tobacco (chewing tobacco, snuff and paan) although less harmful than smoked tobacco it is still a cause of diseases (including oral cancer). Chewing tobacco is most commonly used by the Bangladeshi community¹⁴⁸.

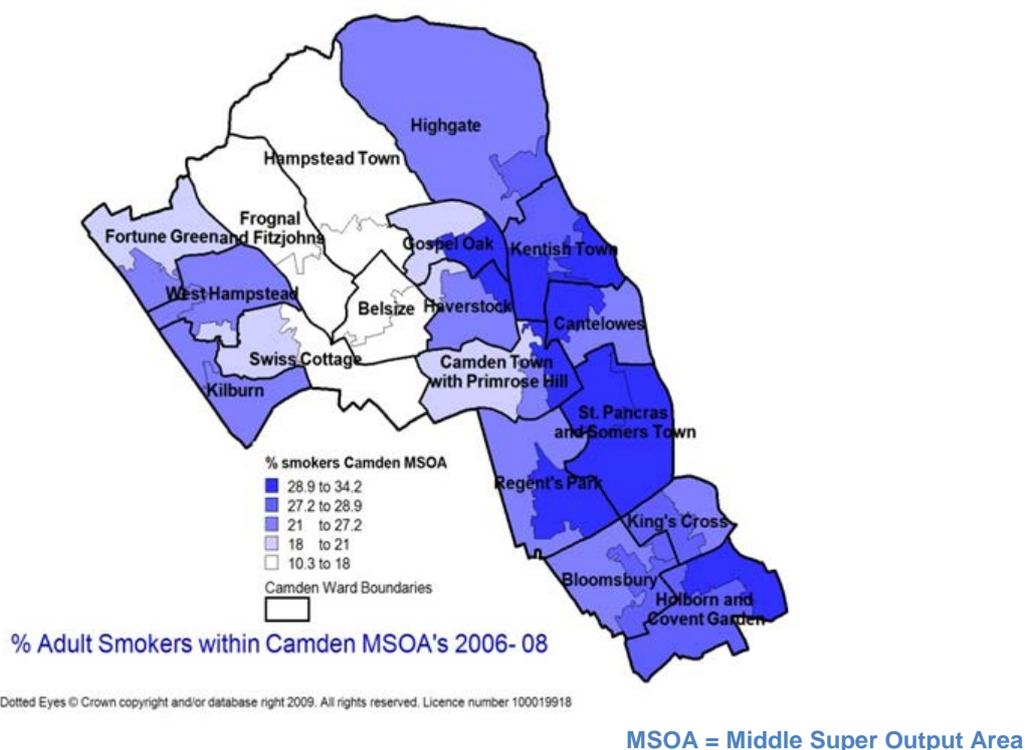


Figure 12: Prevalence of smoking in Camden, 2006-08¹⁴⁹

- 8.25. 22.5% of people across the borough are regularly participating in 3x30 minutes moderate intensity of **physical activity**, which is slightly higher than the national average (21.8%). However 40% of Camden residents are inactive. Trends in physical activity in Camden remain largely unchanged. This data comes from the Active People Survey which also found that lower income groups, women and people with a long term limiting illness were less likely to be active. There were no significant differences between BME and non-BME groups.
- 8.26. An in depth adult physical activity needs assessment was undertaken in 2009 through the Pro-Active Camden partnership. It found that a number of groups exhibiting low levels of participation in sport and physical activity are those that have or are at the greatest risk of poor health. These groups were:
- males aged between 35 and 65 years

¹⁴⁷ Ibid.

¹⁴⁸ Ibid.

¹⁴⁹ Ibid.

- black and minority ethnic groups
 - disabled people
 - lone parents¹⁵⁰
- 8.27. It is estimated that the prevalence of adult **obesity** in Camden ranges from 14,280 and 45,700 (7%-21%) obese adults. By all measures, it is lower than London and England. There is no more detailed local data although nationally obesity:
- increases with age to 75 and then declines
 - prevalence is highest amongst Irish and Black Caribbean men and Black Caribbean, Black African and Pakistani women
 - higher amongst more deprived groups
 - prevalence of obesity in people with serious mental illness as 28.5% and 24% for those with depression, and 28.3% for those with learning difficulties¹⁵¹
- 8.28. While Camden's **drinking** profile is comparable to London and England, the rate of hospital stays due to alcohol related harm is significantly worse than the London and England average. The numbers have doubled over the past 10 years in common with the regional and national picture.
- 8.29. On average men in Camden lived about 10.3 months less due to alcohol than if they did not drink, compared to 8.1 months on average in London and 9.1 months across England. Women lived 3.8 months less (London: 3.4 months, England: 4.2 months). The highest numbers of alcohol-related ambulance call outs were in the wards of Camden Town and Primrose Hill and Holborn and Covent Garden. This matches the areas of Camden with the highest concentration of licensed premises and therefore high levels of the consumption of alcohol by the population. In Camden, the health needs assessment (2009) identified Irish males (over 25 years) as being a group more like to drink harmful levels of alcohol¹⁵².
- 8.30. Approximately 2,300 adults in Camden are expected to use **opiates or crack**, an estimated rate of 13 per 1,000 population aged 15-64. This is the 7th highest rate in London and significantly higher than England (8.9) and London (9.5). A total of 318 Camden residents had a drug related hospital admission in 2010/2011, an 18% (n=60) increase compared to the previous year. The majority of these admissions were for males aged 35-44. The London Ambulance Service has reported 523 call outs for drug overdoses in 2010/2011, similar to the previous year¹⁵³.
- 8.31. Camden's rates of **drug related deaths** are amongst the highest in London. 191 drug related deaths were recorded between 2003 and 2011. In 2010 a total of 25 deaths were recorded for Camden residents, this is an 8% increase on 2009, and a 78.6% increase on 2008. Nationally the majority of drug related deaths (around 70%) in England and Wales were males, compared to 77% in Camden¹⁵⁴.
- 8.32. **Cardiovascular disease** (CVD) is the leading cause of death in Camden for all ages and second leading cause for premature mortality (deaths under the aged of 75). However mortality rates from CVD are declining. Camden has seen a 43% reduction in early CVD deaths compared to 47% in London and 50% in England. Overall the rate of premature CVD is significantly higher compared to England but similar to London. Premature mortality rates from CVD are higher for men compared

¹⁵⁰ [JSNA Chapter 9](#)

¹⁵¹ [JSNA Chapter 10](#)

¹⁵² [JSNA Chapter 12](#)

¹⁵³ [JSNA Chapter 13](#)

¹⁵⁴ *Ibid.*

to women and for those living in the most deprived areas of Camden. People with serious mental illness and those with learning disabilities are at higher risk of developing and dying from CVD related conditions compared to the general population¹⁵⁵.

- 8.33. Both the recorded and expected prevalence rates for **diabetes** in Camden are lower than for London and England. There were currently 7,538 people on the diabetes register in Camden in 2010/11 and increase from 5,840 in 2006/7. This may be due to better detection. There is no local data on prevalence by group although nationally the risk of type 2 diabetes is greater in people of South Asian, African Caribbean and Middle Eastern origins and in less affluent communities¹⁵⁶.
- 8.34. **Cancer** accounted for 29% of all deaths and 35% of early deaths (<75 years) in Camden in 2008-10. New cases of cancer and rates of cancer death are higher in more deprived parts of Camden and inequalities in cancer outcomes account for around 16% of the gap in life expectancy between the richest and poorest parts of Camden. Kentish Town and Kilburn wards (two of Camden's more deprived wards) have significantly higher rates of mortality from all cancers compared to England. The rate of early death from cancer is falling at a faster rate in Camden than London and England¹⁵⁷.
- 8.35. 2,474 (1.2% of the adult population) adults have a diagnosis of **Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease**(COPD) amongst Camden's GP registered population. A further 4,000 adults are estimated to be living with undiagnosed COPD. Mortality rates from COPD in Camden are similar to London and England. Men and people from deprived communities in Camden are more likely to suffer from COPD. This is largely due to the association of smoking. There is a higher prevalence of COPD amongst males and mortality from COPD is also higher for men. COPD develops slowly over years, so most people are at least 40 years old when symptoms begin¹⁵⁸.
- 8.36. Camden has the 2nd highest serious **mental illness** prevalence and 5th highest depression prevalence in London. There are 3,358 adults diagnosed with serious mental illness registered with Camden GPs and 19,647 adults with depression (see Table 7). In Camden, Bangladeshi women are more vulnerable to depression compared to Bangladeshi men or White British women, but are under-represented in treatment. A similar pattern is true of men of Irish descent. Irish men are particularly over-represented in local suicide figures. Locally, black population groups are over-represented in Community Mental Health Team caseloads and admissions and Asian groups are under-represented in both. Black populations are also more likely to access mental health services through crisis or emergency services and more likely to be receiving compulsory treatment. Nearly 20% of assertive outreach contacts are with Black African clients (three times the proportion in the population). Whilst the admission rate for white ethnic groups is 1.4 times higher than the England average for all ethnic groups, the admission rate for black ethnic groups is 4.9 times higher than the England average. Nationally, there is a social gradient to mental illness. Rates of mental illness for the poorest are nearly double those of the richest fifth by income. There is no local data on this variable¹⁵⁹.

¹⁵⁵ [JSNA Chapter 14](#)

¹⁵⁶ [JSNA Chapter 15](#)

¹⁵⁷ [JSNA Chapter 16](#)

¹⁵⁸ [JSNA Chapter 17](#)

¹⁵⁹ [JSNA Chapter 18](#)

	Serious Mental Illness (numbers)	Depression (numbers)
Camden	1.3% (3,358)	9.7% (19,647)
London	1.0%	7.8%
England	0.8%	11.2%

Table 7: Prevalence for Serious Mental Illness and Depression, registered population, Camden, London and England 2010/11¹⁶⁰

- 8.37. Another measure of the prevalence of **mental illness** is the number of people claiming Incapacity Benefit or Employment and Support Allowance due to mental ill-health. The rate in Camden is 29 per 1000 population. The rate has fallen considerably since 2003, when it was 44, although changing criteria make comparisons over time difficult. However the Camden rate is still higher than the London rate (21)¹⁶¹.
- 8.38. Camden's **suicide rate** has decreased substantially over the last decade, and is now similar to London and national averages. There were 59 deaths recorded with cause as suicide and injury undetermined in Camden for all persons during the 3 year period 2008-10 (an average of 20 deaths a year). This gives Camden the 7th highest rate of mortality from suicide and injury undetermined in London and is similar to that in London and England¹⁶².
- 8.39. The roads with the highest traffic volumes, such as Euston Road, Tottenham Court Road and Finchley Road, have the worst **air pollution** levels in the borough. Camden, like many other boroughs across London, has failed the Government's air quality objectives for NO2 and PM10 since 2000 and has been declared an Air Quality Management Area. Camden exceeds the annual NO2 objective along most of Camden's busy roads¹⁶³.

To be knowledgeable and to have the skills to participate in society

- 8.40. According to the 2011 Census, 50.5% of the adult population of Camden **had a degree**, a lot higher than the London figure of 37.7%. At 12.7%, the proportion of Camden residents with no qualifications is lower than the London figure. However this still leaves 23,451 Camden residents who have no qualifications at all, significantly disadvantaging them in the London labour market¹⁶⁴.
- 8.41. In 2010/11, 3986 people were enrolled on **Adult Education courses** funded by the Skills Funding Agency in the borough. 20% of learners had disabilities and/or learning difficulties, 78% were female, 60% from an ethnic minority group (including White other) and 61% from the 30% most deprived neighbourhoods according to the Indices of Deprivation¹⁶⁵.

¹⁶⁰ *Ibid.*

¹⁶¹ Data from Nomis, LBC analysis

¹⁶² [JSNA Chapter 18](#)

¹⁶³ [Camden's Transport Strategy](#) August 2011 p.46

¹⁶⁴ 2011 Census

¹⁶⁵ [Adult Community Learning - Profile of Learners 2010-11](#)

8.42. Generally **use of the internet** is high in Camden if the internet response rate to the 2011 Census is taken as a proxy. 24% of respondents responded online, the ninth highest rate in the country. However at the other end of the spectrum, the Council estimates that 14% of adults living in Camden have never used the internet equivalent to 27,000 people of which 7,000 are estimated to be unemployed¹⁶⁶.

To enjoy a comfortable standard of living, with independence and security

8.43. Income inequality is discussed in section 3 above. As discussed in that section, **housing tenure** is strongly associated with income inequality in the borough. The issue is explored further in the following paragraphs.

8.44. Camden has a very distinctive tenure pattern – roughly a third owner occupied, a third social rented and a third private rented. 23.0% of households in Camden rent from the council and another 10.1% from a housing association, making a total of 33.1% of households in the social rented sector (see Figure 13). This is the eighth highest proportion in London. 24% are rented from the council, the fifth highest proportion. The proportion of owner occupied households is half the national proportion and the private rented sector twice the national proportion¹⁶⁷.

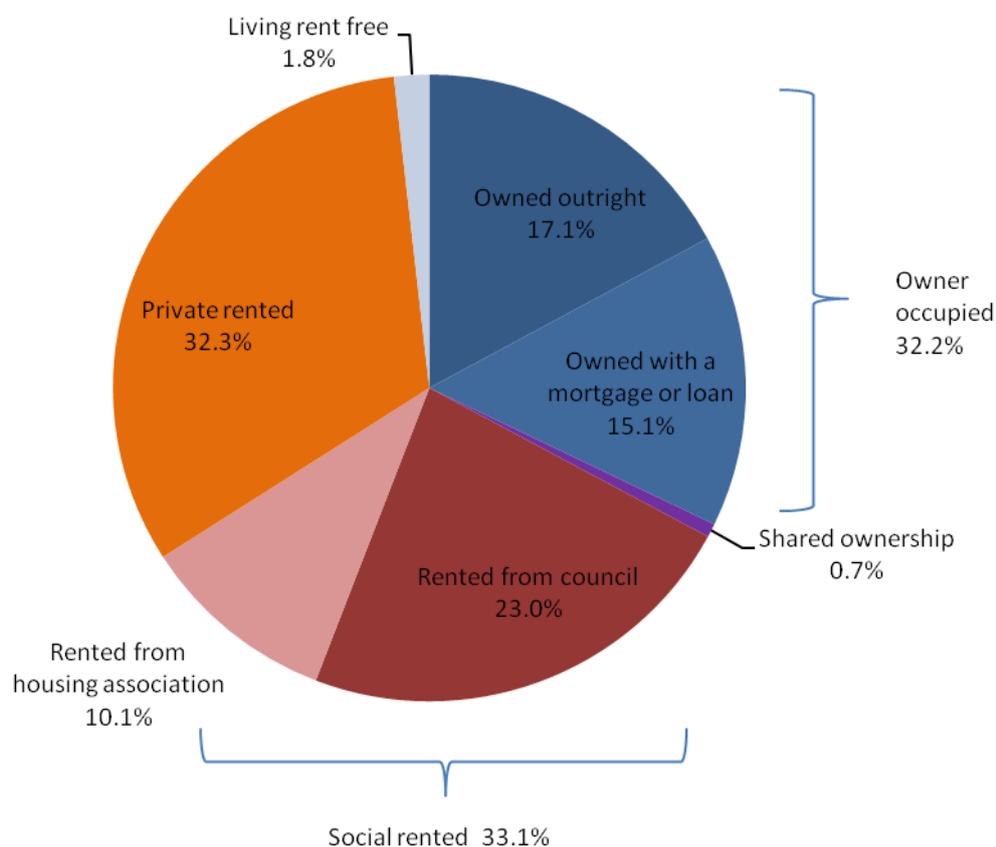


Figure 13: Camden households by tenure, 2011

8.45. The wards with the largest proportion of social rented housing at the time of the 2001 Census were St Pancras and Somers Town (70%), Regent's Park (53%), Holborn and Covent Garden (52%), Haverstock (52%) and King's Cross (51%).

¹⁶⁶ LBC Draft Digital Strategy (unpublished)

¹⁶⁷ 2011 Census

- 8.46. In August 2012, 28,116 households received **housing benefit**, 29% of all households. This compares with 26% for London and 31% for Inner London. The number of households receiving housing benefit has increased by 5.5% since November 2008, but is now falling from a peak in October 2010, probably due to welfare reform¹⁶⁸. 57% of claims were from council tenant households and a further 26% from housing association households. 15% of housing benefit claimants are in work (see below), 30% are families with children and 35% are pensioners.
- 8.47. In September 2012, 3,399 private sector tenants received housing benefit for all or part of their rent through the **Local Housing Allowance** (LHA). This is about 12% of the total housing benefit claims in Camden. While they only make up about 3% of the total households in the borough, households claiming LHA are noteworthy as they make up the majority of low income households in the private rented sector¹⁶⁹.
- 8.48. The government capped the LHA in April 2011 for new claims as part of its programme of welfare reform and reduced the rate from the 50th to the 30th percentile of market rent. The maximum LHA for a 2 bedroom flat is now £290 a week, 65% of the median weekly rent of £444.62. Existing LHA claimants (there were 1,804 in April 2011) were given 12 months' protection from the anniversary of their claim. There has not been a major movement of households out of the borough, at least not yet – only a third of these protected claimants have stopped claiming, perhaps because they have left the borough or because they have found work. The two thirds that are still claiming may have succeeded in renegotiating their rent with their landlord (often with help from the council), moved to a cheaper property in the borough, or absorbed the increase in their housing costs.
- 8.49. However there is evidence *within the borough* of movement of households in the LHA sector since the cap was introduced. Figure 14 shows that there is an increasing concentration of LHA claimants in the west of the borough and a loss of LHA claimants in the southern part of the borough¹⁷⁰. There is likely to be a decrease over the medium to long term in the number of properties which are within the LHA caps in the borough as landlords may find it more profitable to renovate their properties for the young professional market. This would lead to an even greater polarisation by tenure with low income households solely in the social rented sector.

¹⁶⁸ [Housing Benefit and Council Tax Benefit caseload statistics](#) (DWP)

¹⁶⁹ Unpublished LBC analysis

¹⁷⁰ [Impacts of welfare reform](#) (LBC)

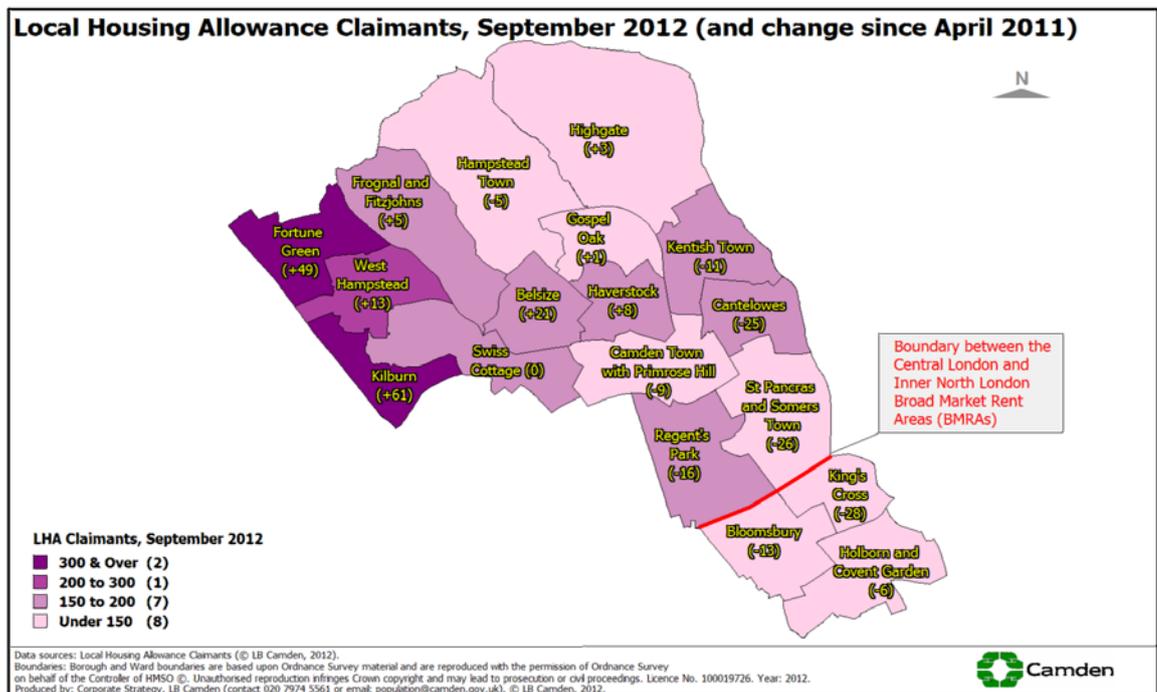


Figure 14: Local Housing Allowance claimants, September 2012 with change since April 2011

- 8.50. A **lack of affordable housing** was the fourth largest area of concern for Camden residents in the 2012 residents' survey after lack of jobs, crime and rising prices. 21% reported it as a concern. Comparator data is only available from the 2010 survey, when the Camden figure was 6% higher than the London figure.¹⁷¹
- 8.51. As noted above, the majority of housing benefit claimants in the borough are **social housing tenants**. In fact, 67% of council tenants claim housing benefit compared with 29% of all households. 36% of council tenants are claiming income-based out-of-work benefits but the total proportion who are not working is likely to be higher¹⁷². The most deprived parts of the borough coincide with areas with a high proportion of council properties. The correlation between social housing and deprivation is clear but the nature of the relationship is complex. Living in social housing is not intrinsically a sign of deprivation but occupants of social housing typically have poorer outcomes across a range of domains. The supply of social housing is very restricted – just 1,100 council properties are let each year and a quarter of those are to existing tenants.
- 8.52. Council tenants are more likely to be from an ethnic minority than the population at large – the Camden Tenant Profile shows that 43% of tenants are from a BME group. 61% are female, 84% are over 35 and 49% have been a tenant for over 10 years¹⁷³.

¹⁷¹Residents' Survey 2012 (forthcoming); [Residents' Survey 2009/10](#)

¹⁷²Unpublished LBC Benefits data. The numerator is the number of people claiming so-called "passporting" benefits (which include Income Support and income-based Job Seekers' Allowance and Employment and Support Allowance). The denominator is number of housing tenancies, minus pensioners receiving passporting benefits i.e. households known to the pensioners, but not other pensioner households in council housing not claiming passporting benefits. For these reasons, the actual proportion of workless households is likely to be higher.

¹⁷³Camden Tenant Profile October 2012. Ethnicity percentage excludes unknowns.

- 8.53. There has been good progress on the **condition of council homes**, with the proportion classified as non-decent reduced from 91.5% in 2004 to 37% in 2011/12. However the proportion of non-decent council housing is still far higher than the national figure and for other social rented and owner occupied housing (although recent comparator data is not available)¹⁷⁴.
- 8.54. In 2010, the rate of **fuel poverty** (10%) in Camden compared favourably with those across England (16%) – probably because of the proportion of flats in the borough – and were similar to London’s (11%)¹⁷⁵. However there has been a general upward trend since 2003, when about 5% of households were in fuel poverty. The 2010 figure is actually a decrease from 13% reported in 2009, a trend that is reflected nationally. The main reason for this is that 2010 was the first time in over a decade that fuel bills decreased. However, 2010 and 2011 saw a marked increase in fuel costs which one would expect to see reflected in subsequent fuel poverty data.
- 8.55. At a ward level, Kentish Town, Cantelowes, King’s Cross, Bloomsbury and West Hampstead have the highest rates of fuel poverty. However data is also available at a lower level and this shows concentrations in parts of other wards e.g. Highgate, Gospel Oak and Camden Town with Primrose Hill¹⁷⁶.
- 8.56. Although complete data is not available, it is clear that low income is the strongest determinant of fuel poverty. Rates of fuel poverty are highest among households in social housing and lowest among owner occupiers, even though owner occupied homes are the least energy efficient. A 2004 survey showed higher rates of fuel poverty among owner occupiers without a mortgage than those with. This may suggest that some of the population, perhaps older, who are asset rich but cash poor¹⁷⁷.
- 8.57. 3.5% of households in Camden do not have central heating compared with 2.8% in London and 2.7% nationally. However there does not seem to be direct relationship at a local authority level between deprivation and absence of central heating¹⁷⁸.
- 8.58. The **energy efficiency** of homes is an important contributory factor in fuel poverty. The standard measure is the SAP rating. Camden Council housing is more energy efficient than council housing nationwide (2008/9 latest data). The latest data across all tenures in the borough is from 2004 and shows that council properties are more energy efficient than private rented or owner occupied properties but less efficient than housing association properties. The trend for council housing is upward¹⁷⁹.
- 8.59. The levels of **rough sleeping** in the borough are low and the number of households in temporary accommodation has decreased sharply in recent years. The number of households in **temporary accommodation** at the end of 2011/12 was 67.2% less than at the end of 2004/05. A decrease in numbers of households in temporary accommodation has also been seen in other areas. Across London, for example, the number of households in temporary accommodation fell by 38.8% over the same period of time. Throughout England, it fell by 50.1%. However there are still over 500 households in temporary accommodation, often for longer periods of time. Due to

¹⁷⁴ Unpublished draft analysis for JSNA

¹⁷⁵ *ibid.*, 2010 data

¹⁷⁶ Unpublished briefing on fuel poverty, 2010 data

¹⁷⁷ Unpublished draft analysis for JSNA

¹⁷⁸ 2011 Census

¹⁷⁹ Unpublished draft analysis for JSNA

other housing options being available for single people, the majority of households in temporary accommodation are families (see above)¹⁸⁰.

- 8.60. According to a recent London-wide audit of **empty homes**, there were 512 empty homes in Camden in 2010, the eighth highest of the London boroughs. The three wards with the largest number of empty homes were Froggnal and Fitzjohns, Swiss Cottage and Hampstead Town¹⁸¹.
- 8.61. A final element of housing inequality, and a possible proxy for high wealth, is **having a second address**, data for which is available for the first time in the 2011 Census. 28,550 Camden residents, 13.0% of the population, have a second address elsewhere in the UK or abroad (rented or owned), the fourth highest proportion of the London boroughs¹⁸². The proportion for London is 4.8%, the highest regional proportion. There are an additional 8,440 people who usually live elsewhere but have a second home in Camden, equivalent to 3.8% of the usual population. This is the sixth highest proportion of the London boroughs and the proportion for London as a whole is 2.0%¹⁸³.
- 8.62. In 2011, Camden had one of the lowest numbers of **mortgage possession claims** per 1000 population (1.3) of the London boroughs and the number is about half what it was in 2006 (2.9). Camden also had a low number of **landlord possession claims** per 1000 population (8.7) and although the number has also decreased since 2006 (when it was 9.6), it has done so by a much smaller amount¹⁸⁴. Camden had one of the lowest rates of **individual insolvency** in 2011, ranking 32 of 33 London local authorities with a rate of 4.3 per 10,000 population¹⁸⁵. The rate has almost halved since 2006, whereas it has been steady in the authorities with the highest rates.
- 8.63. Some data on the **take-up of debt advice services** is available by London borough. It dates from a one-off exercise in 2009 and brings together data from London's biggest providers of debt advice and is based on the postcode of face-to-face and telephone clients. Camden had 13.96 debt advice clients per 1000 population, the highest rate of all London boroughs. The London-wide rate was 8.76. It seems likely these figures are influenced by supply of debt advice and Camden has historically had good provision in this area¹⁸⁶.
- 8.64. Data on debt is available at ward level from the Camden Citizens Advice Bureaux (CABx). The three wards with the highest level of debt owed by clients of the Camden CABx are Cantelowes, Kentish Town and West Hampstead.
- 8.65. A comfortable standard of living also includes access to parks, libraries, cultural institutions and public transport.
- 8.66. All of Camden's town centres are served by at least one **tube or Overground station**¹⁸⁷. Camden generally has very good levels of accessibility to transport and

¹⁸⁰ *Ibid.*

¹⁸¹ [London Empty Homes Audit](#) (GLA)

¹⁸² There are several reasons why a person may have second address for example it could be a holiday home, a family home or a *pied à terre*. It seems reasonable to assume that in most cases a second address indicates a high income, although not necessarily if that second address was in a country with relatively low property prices.

¹⁸³ [2011 Census, Second address estimates for local authorities in England and Wales](#)

¹⁸⁴ [Department of Justice statistics](#)

¹⁸⁵ [Department for Business, Innovation and Skills statistics](#)

¹⁸⁶ Data from [Debt Advice Clients 2009](#) (London Datastore) analysed by LBC

¹⁸⁷ [Camden Local Development Framework Core Strategy](#) p. 103

services but there are exceptions to this, especially in the northern part of the borough – these tend to be wealthy areas¹⁸⁸.

- 8.67. 61.1% of households in Camden do not have a car or a van, the sixth highest proportion in London and in the country and twice the figure for Outer London¹⁸⁹. However Camden is relatively well-served by public transport so access to a car may not be as essential to a good standard of living in Camden as it is elsewhere in the country.
- 8.68. Most of Camden's population has reasonable access to a metropolitan or district **park** (that is Hampstead Heath or Regent's Park and Primrose Hill) but a large proportion of residents do not have reasonable access to local and small parks and open spaces. Camden's Annual Monitoring Report and the Camden Open Space, Sport and Recreation Study Update 2008 show that only a small amount of new public open space has been provided in the borough and therefore in many areas, including South and West Hampstead, Gospel Oak and Kentish Town and parts of central London, there is still poor access to small and local parks and open spaces¹⁹⁰. Overall Camden currently has 19 m² of park provision per person. When compared to some other inner London Boroughs, Camden fairs better than Hackney which has only 15 m² of park provision per person but has less than Wandsworth which is particularly well served by large public parks and has 24 m² per person¹⁹¹.
- 8.69. In 2011, Camden had a council-operated **library** for every 16,814 of the population, more than England (14,746) but considerably less than Inner London (22,500)¹⁹². These figures pre-date the transfer of some branch libraries in Camden to the community sector but it seems likely that Camden is still relatively well served as there have been library closures in many parts of the country.
- 8.70. Camden also has a wide variety of **tourist and cultural attractions**, from major institutions, such as the British Museum and British Library; to open spaces like Hampstead Heath and Primrose Hill; shopping destinations like Camden Town's markets and Covent Garden; music venues such as the Roundhouse, Camden Palace (Koko) and the Forum; Regent's Canal; and historic places, such as Hampstead and Bloomsbury¹⁹³.

To engage in productive and valued activities

- 8.71. In 2011, the **median annual salary** for Camden residents in full-time work is £35,593, a 17% increase since 2003. The London median was £31,935 and the national £26,615. There has been a 22% increase in the London median annual salary since 2003 and a 25% increase nationally.
- 8.72. The lower quartile annual earnings are £24,360 and also increased by 17% over the same period. London and national figures were £22,713 and £18,720 respectively and both increased by more the Camden amount.
- 8.73. The median annual salary for male Camden residents is 23% higher than for their female counterparts in 2011. The gap has narrowed since 2003 when it was 36%.

¹⁸⁸ [Camden's Transport Strategy](#) August 2011, pp 56-57

¹⁸⁹ 2011 Census

¹⁹⁰ [Camden Local Development Framework Core Strategy](#) p. 133

¹⁹¹ [Open Space, Sport and Recreation Study 2008](#) p. 2-6

¹⁹² [CIPFA Public Library Statistics 2011-12](#)

¹⁹³ [Camden Local Development Framework Core Strategy](#) p. 87

The lower quartile gap is very similar. The pay gap is 15% in London and 25% nationally. The gap has narrowed more in Camden than in London and nationally¹⁹⁴.

- 8.74. **People working on low incomes** can be eligible for Housing and Council Tax Benefits. In April 2012, there were approximately 4,000 households with at least one person in work and claiming Housing and/or Council Tax Benefit in Camden. This is equivalent to 16% of all Housing and/or Council Tax Benefit claimants - nationally, 18% of Housing Benefit/Council Tax Benefit claimants are in work. It is also approximately equivalent to 4% of the population in employment. 64% (or 2,600) of these households had children. In April 2008 just before the recession, 2,700 Housing and/or Council Tax Benefit claimants were in work, an increase of 50% over four years¹⁹⁵.
- 8.75. At 59.8%, the **employment rate** for economically active Camden residents aged 16-74 is slightly higher lower than London (62.4%) and England and Wales (61.9%). This is probably due to the large proportion of students in the borough. The rate for women is about 10 percentage points lower than for men, a similar gap to London and England and Wales¹⁹⁶.
- 8.76. Figures at a London level show that 10% of workers in the capital were **underemployed** in the period 2009-2012, in that they would like to work more hours but are unable to do so. The underemployment rate has risen from 7% in the pre-recession period of 2005-2008 and the London rate is in line with the national rate. This data is not available at a local authority level¹⁹⁷.
- 8.77. Employment rates by other characteristics are not reliable at a local level but at a London level, the employment rates for the following groups are much lower than the overall working age population (68%):
- BME groups generally (60%) especially Bangladeshi/Pakistani (52%) and Black/Black British (57%)
 - BME women (51%), especially Bangladeshi/Pakistani (32%)
 - People with disabilities (45%)
- 8.78. The council calculates employment rates for its **adult social care clients** for data returns to the Department of Health. They are very low – for 2011/12, 7% for clients with learning disabilities and 4.2% for clients with mental ill-health with both figures below the London and national rates. However this group by definition have critical or substantial social care needs and so are likely to be far from the labour market¹⁹⁸.
- 8.79. The proportion of economically active women working **part-time**(9.9%) is far lower in Camden than London (15.0%) and England and Wales (21.2%).Female Camden residents are more likely than males (5.9%) to be working part-time¹⁹⁹.
- 8.80. Another source of data on employment refers **to jobs in Camden** rather than the employment of Camden residents. 304,000 jobs are done by people employed in Camden, 7% of all employment in London, the third highest of London boroughs after Westminster and the City. This far exceeds the number of Camden residents of working age but of course most jobs are filled by non-residents– there are 1.72 jobs

¹⁹⁴ Data from ASHE, LBC Corporate Strategy team analysis

¹⁹⁵ LBC unpublished data

¹⁹⁶ 2011 Census

¹⁹⁷ [People in work wanting more hours increases by 1 million since 2008](#) (ONS, November 2012)

¹⁹⁸ LBC unpublished data

¹⁹⁹ Source: Annual Population Survey

per working age person in Camden. The total number of jobs is growing again after falls in 2009 and 2010, and is now back at the 2008 level. All of this growth has been part-time jobs, which has risen by 10,300 (17%) since 2008, while full-time employment fell slightly by 2,300 (-1%)²⁰⁰.

- 8.81. 38.3% of the population of Camden are in the highest socio-economic classification, comprising senior managers and professionals compared with 26.4% across London and 20.6% in England and Wales. A lower proportion work in occupations in the lower socio-economic classifications²⁰¹.
- 8.82. According to the 2011 Census, 7,755 economically active people in Camden aged between 16-74 were **unemployed** on the Census day²⁰². This is equivalent to 4.5% of the economically active population, compared with 5.2% in London and 4.4% in England and Wales.
- 8.83. A narrower definition of unemployment is the **claimant count** or the number of people claiming Job Seekers' Allowance (JSA). The claimant count stood at 5,230 in June 2012 or 5.2% of the economically active population excluding students. The rate was 5.8% for London as a whole and 5.4% for Great Britain. As noted above, the rate is higher for young people. The total number of Camden residents claiming JSA has fallen by 7% over the past year. Despite this recent fall, the claimant count is still 37% higher than in March 2008. At that time, the claimant count was at a twenty-year low of 3,760 or 3.8%. The Camden rate is now lower than the London rate and nationally – see Figure 15 below.

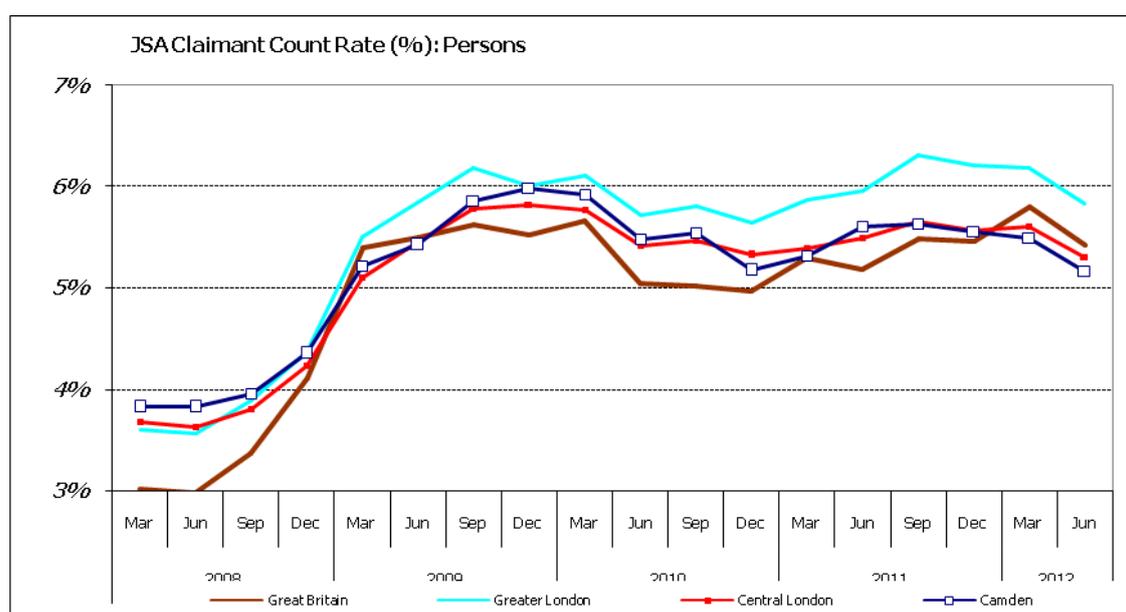


Figure 15: Claimant count unemployment since the beginning of 2008, Camden and comparators²⁰³

- 8.84. The overall claimant count rate masks important differences between groups. Since 2005 the overall claimant count has fallen slightly and for men and young women it

²⁰⁰ LBC analysis using BRES data Source: Camden Business and Employment Bulletin Autumn 2012

²⁰¹ 2011 Census

²⁰² Unemployment here is the International Labour Organisation (ILO) definition - a person aged 16 to 74 is classified as unemployed if they are not in employment, are available to start work in the next two weeks, and either looked for work in the last four weeks or are waiting to start a new job.

²⁰³ Source: Office for National Statistics (Jobcentre Plus administrative system) © Crown copyright, GLA estimates, © 2012

has fallen quite substantially despite large increases in 2008 and 2009 caused by recession. However the numbers of **unemployed women aged 25-44 and 45-59** in the borough has increased by 45% and 61% respectively since 2005. Despite this large increase, unemployment rates for women in these age groups are still low at 3.6% and 4.8% respectively. However this is not an exclusively Camden phenomenon and indeed unemployment for women in these age groups have increased by much more in London as a whole and nationally (114% and 180% respectively).

- 8.85. The reason for the increase in unemployment among women aged 25 and over is not clear. It is likely due to two main factors - women being disproportionately affected by the recession and a gradual “migration” from Income Support to JSA of lone parents. Figure 16 shows that while an increase in JSA claimants with children coincided with a decrease in lone parent Income Support claimants, unfortunately it also coincides with the beginning of the 2008 recession so it is not certain there is a causal link.

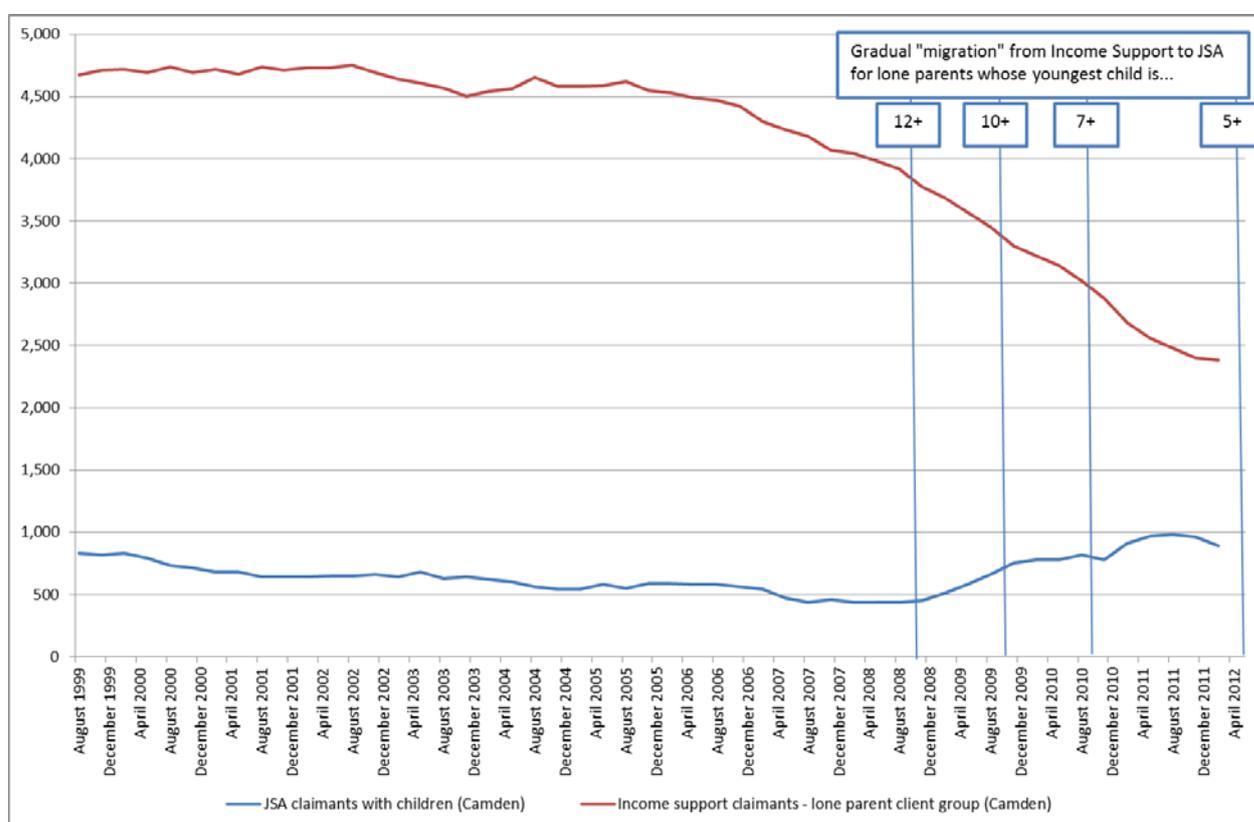


Figure 16: JSA claimants with children and income support claimants – lone parent client group, Camden, 1999-2012 (with dates of welfare reforms)

- 8.86. There is considerable variation in claimant count **unemployment rates by ethnicity**. Rates are higher than the overall rate for Pakistani/Bangladeshi, Black Africans and Black Caribbean people²⁰⁴.
- 8.87. The **wards** with the highest claimant count unemployment rates in September 2012 were St Pancras and Somers Town (9.8%), Kilburn (7.9%), Haverstock (7.6%) and King's Cross (7.6%) – see Figure 17. The Camden rate was 5.2%. These wards are also among the most deprived and have large ethnic minority populations. Hampstead Town has the lowest rate (1.5%). However the claimant count fell in all wards (except Fortune Green) between September 2011 and September 2012, with

²⁰⁴ GLA Calculated Experimental JSA Claimant Count Rates by Ethnic Group June 2012 (unpublished)

the largest falls in the wards with the highest rates for example by 10% in Kilburn, 5.5% in St Pancras and Somers Town²⁰⁵.

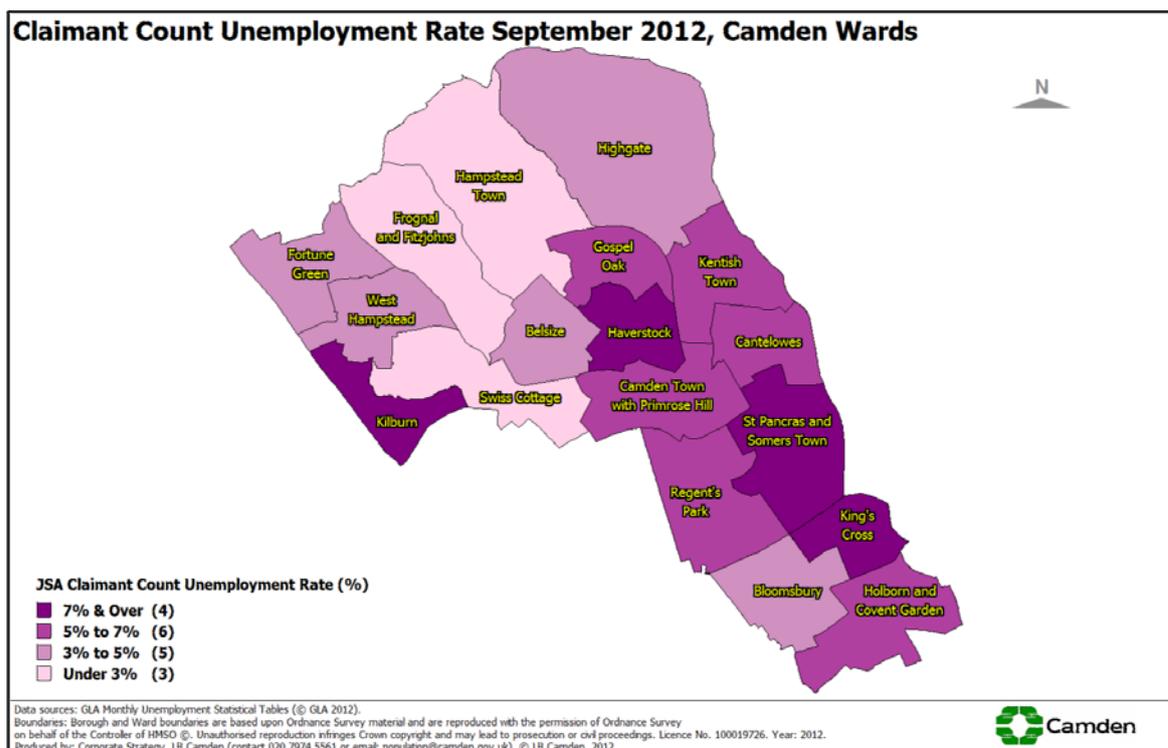


Figure 17: Claimant count unemployment rate by ward, September 2012

- 8.88. The 2012 Camden Residents' Survey²⁰⁶ asked respondents about **barriers to work** for people in Camden **generally**. The top two barriers picked from a **list** were lack of suitable jobs (67% said a great deal or to some extent) and a lack of jobs paying the London Living Wage (61%).
- 8.89. The 2012 Residents' Survey respondents were also asked an **open question** about **personal barriers** to work – the top three responses were “not enough vacancies” (29%), childcare (22%) and personal health (13%)²⁰⁷. The Council is undertaking further work to analyse these results in more detail.
- 8.90. 22,500 working age people in Camden were claiming **out of work benefits** in November 2011, equivalent to 12.6% of the working age population. The figure includes Job Seekers Allowance, Employment and Support Allowance and Income Support. This is about the same as the proportion for Central London but lower than the proportions for Greater London and Great Britain. The proportion has been on a steadily downward trajectory since 1999 when the data first became available²⁰⁸.

²⁰⁵ [Unemployment in Camden, September 2012](#)

²⁰⁶ The 2012 Camden Residents' Survey is a 1000 person survey, representative of Camden's population in terms of age, sex, and race which focuses on residents' concerns and general levels of satisfaction. It was carried out in October and November 2012.

²⁰⁷ Residents' Survey 2012 (forthcoming)

²⁰⁸ Camden Business and Employment Bulletin, Autumn 2012

- 8.91. At a ward level, the highest proportion of working age residents claiming benefits in November 2011 were in St Pancras & Somers Town (19.5%), Kilburn (18.1%) and Haverstock (17%).
- 8.92. **Economically inactive** is a wider category of non-working people, covering people who may or may not be claiming out of work benefits. They may be in full-time education, sick, disabled or looking after children or family members. The proportion of economically inactive people in Camden aged between 16 and 74 is 31.9% compared with 28.3% in London and 30.3% in England and Wales. However the figure for Camden is skewed by the large number of economically inactive students²⁰⁹. If students and retired people are removed, only 11.9% of the population are economically inactive compared with 12.1% in London and 10.7% in England and Wales²¹⁰.
- 8.93. At a London level, disabled people (47%), BME women (41%) and Bangladeshi/Pakistani people (39%), especially women (61%) have higher levels of economic inactivity than the whole population (25%)²¹¹.
- 8.94. According to the 2011 Census, there are 17,306 carers in the borough, 7.9% of the population. In London as a whole 8.4% of the population are carers and 10.3% in England and Wales. 3,318 Camden carers or 19.2% of all carers provided 50 or more hours of care per week.
- 8.95. For more detail on carers, we must look back to the 2001 Census. People providing more than 50 hours a week of care are twice as likely to report that they are not in good health compared to the non-carer population. In 2001 carers in Camden followed a similar profile to the national picture with 59% of carers being female and 41% being male carers. However as the number of hours of care increases so does the percentage of carers who are female. In the 15 to 64 age group the ethnic background of carers is 17% Bangladeshi, 11% Caribbean, 13% African, and 11.5% Pakistani, a higher representation than in the general population. The wards with greatest percentage of carers caring for more than 50 hours per week are St Pancras/Somers Town, Gospel Oak, Regent's Park, Haverstock and Kentish Town²¹².
- 8.96. 2,100 people in Camden were claiming **Carers' Allowance** in February 2012; three quarters were women and over 90% were of working age²¹³.
- 8.97. According to the 2008 Social Capital Survey, around one in three (29%) Camden residents said they have **volunteered** over the past 12 months – which was significantly up on 2005 levels, when only 14% had volunteered. Age group and ethnicity appear to have little bearing on whether residents are likely to have volunteered or not. However, working residents are more likely to say they have volunteered than non- working residents (32% compared to 26%). It is the middle classes that are most likely to say they volunteer, for example, 39% of owner occupiers have volunteered compared to 23% of social renters and 28% of private

²⁰⁹ Students may be economically active or inactive but the majority are the latter.

²¹⁰ 2011 Census

²¹¹ Source: [Nomiswebsite](#)

²¹² JSNA Chapter 21

²¹³ Source: [Nomis website](#)

renters; whilst 41% of ABs have volunteered compared to 29% of C1/C2s and 16% of DEs²¹⁴.

- 8.98. The Adult Social Care Survey asks **social care users whether they are able to spend time on anything they value or enjoy**. This is a broad definition including formal employment, volunteering, unpaid work, caring for others or simple leisure activities because what people can do and aspire to do will vary a lot depending on their health and disabilities.
- 8.99. Only around 6 out of 10 social care users said they could spend time as they wished or could do enough things of value. This matches the picture in London and nationally. Within the social care group, proportionally fewer females (61%) to males (69%) reported being able to spend enough time on things of value. Rates were also lower for BME compared to white groups though statistics are less reliable. However, nationally there is a 10% difference between white and BME groups which is statistically significant.

To participate in decision-making, have a voice and influence

- 8.100. **Turnout in the 2010 local elections** was unusually high because it coincided with national elections. The wards with the lowest turnouts were Haverstock by some way, then King's Cross, Bloomsbury, St Pancras and Somers Town and Holborn and Covent Garden. These wards are all relatively deprived but also have a high level of transience. Although the wards with the highest turnout were Hampstead Town and Highgate, the more deprived Kentish Town and Gospel Oak also had high turnouts. These four wards all have relatively low levels of transience. This suggests that transience is as important as deprivation as a factor in voter turnout.
- 8.101. Overall Camden's turnout was low compared with other boroughs; at 59.6% it was below the London average of 62.0% and ranked 25th of 32 boroughs. The lowest turnouts were in Westminster, Newham and Kensington and Chelsea. If we also consider that Frognal and Fitzjohns had only the 12th highest turnout in Camden, it seems that wealth is as much a predictor of low turnout as poverty and transience. This fits with the Experian Mosaic analysis of households in which some of the wealthiest lifestyle groups are the least involved in their communities²¹⁵.
- 8.102. The 2009/10 Annual Residents' Survey asked respondents whether they thought the **Council involves residents when making decisions**. The proportion responding either "a great deal or to some extent" was 56% compared with 43% in 2004, when data was first available. It compares well with London where the proportion was 49%. There were no major differences by ward or social group²¹⁶.
- 8.103. The 2012 Residents' Survey asked respondents whether they thought they could **influence decisions in their local area**. The proportion who either definitely agreed or tended to agree was 47%. No comparator data or breakdown by characteristic was available when this report went to press²¹⁷. However the question was also asked in the 2008 Social Capital Survey, when broadly the same proportion agreed

²¹⁴ [Camden Social Capital Survey 2008](#). See

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Social_structure_of_the_United_Kingdom#20th_century for a description of social class categories.

²¹⁵ Data from [Borough Council Election Results 2010](#) (GLA)

²¹⁶ [Camden Annual Residents' Survey 2010](#)

²¹⁷ Camden Residents' Survey 2012 (forthcoming)

(48%). At that time, nationally only one in five citizens (22%) agreed they can influence decisions in their area. In the Camden survey, lower social classes were least likely to feel they could influence decisions in their area (42% of DEs compared to 54% if ABs). Social renters and private renters felt they had less influence compared to owner occupiers (46% and 42% respectively compared to 56%)²¹⁸.

8.104. The 2010 Annual Residents' Survey asked what, if any, actions respondents had taken over the last 12 months to **attempt to solve a local problem** including actions like voting, signing a petition, attending a public meeting etc. Voting was by far the most popular action (36%), followed by signing a petition (17%), contacting the relevant organisation (12%) and contacting councillor/MP (11%). 41% had not taken any actions. Overwhelmingly it is the white middle classes who are most likely to take action. A noticeably higher proportion of White British residents (60%) say they have taken action, compared to 40% of Asian/Asian British residents, 47% of Black/Black British residents and 50% of mixed residents. Similarly, 70% of owner occupiers have taken action compared to 46% of people who rent from the council, and 75% of ABs have taken action compared to 44% of DEs. The question was also asked in the 2008 Social Capital Survey and the proportion of residents having taken an action fell by 5 percentage points²¹⁹.

8.105. A survey of **Camden Council tenants** in 2009 found that 52% were satisfied with the account taken of their views by the Council as a landlord. There was little variation by ethnic group, gender etc. 41% felt there were enough opportunities to participate in decision-making and management²²⁰.

8.106. **Adult social care clients** are able to take more control over their care by having a Personal Budget. Overall 63% of clients have taken up personal budgets but the rates are lower for working age clients (53%) and Black (56%) and Mixed (51%) ethnic groups.

To enjoy individual, family and social life

8.107. There is no overall **measure of well-being** available at a local level although the Office for National Statistics Subjective Well-being data is available for Inner and Outer London and for unitary and county councils outside London. Respondents were asked about life satisfaction. Inner London has one of the lowest well-being scores in the country with a mean life satisfaction rating on an 11 point scale of 7.2 compared with 7.4 nationally. The sample sizes are not large enough to allow a break down by characteristics at a local level. However nationally, the following groups are more likely to be less satisfied with life than the overall population (mean score in brackets):

- People aged between 35 and 59, especially the 45-49 (7.1) and 50-54 (7.1) age groups
- People from most BME groups (except Indians and Chinese), especially Black/ African/Caribbean/Black British (6.6), Bangladeshi (7.0), Arab (7.1), Mixed (7.1) Pakistani (7.2)
- People reporting their health as fair (6.9), bad (5.8) or very bad (4.7)
- Disabled people (6.8)
- Divorced (6.7), single (7.2) or widowed (7.3)
- Unemployed (6.5)

²¹⁸[Camden Social Capital Survey 2008](#)

²¹⁹[Camden Residents' Survey 2010](#). This question was not asked in the 2012 Survey.

²²⁰[STATUS Survey 2009](#)

Given the lower Inner London score, it seems likely that these results would be at least as low if the survey were reproduced locally in Camden, if not lower²²¹.

- 8.108. According to the 2012 Residents' Survey, 91% of residents were very or fairly **satisfied with Camden as a place to live**²²². This is higher than the national figure and similar to the results from the 2008 Social Capital Survey. In the latter, the following groups were less satisfied with their neighbourhood:
- Longer term residents
 - Social renters
 - Social class DE
 - Residents of Canteloves, Haverstock and St Pancras and Somers Town wards²²³
- 8.109. Also from the 2008 Social Capital Survey, the vast majority of residents in Camden **knew** at least a few of the **people in their neighbourhood** (92%). The majority knew just 'a few' (38%), or 'some' (31%) of the people in the neighbourhood. Over one in five (22%) said they know many of the people in their neighbourhood, which was in line with national data available. The following groups were less likely to know their neighbours:
- People under 35
 - Private renters
 - Black and Asian residents
- 8.110. Results from an Adult Social Care Survey carried out by the Council in Spring 2012 found that 72% of **adult social clients** felt they had adequate or as much **control** as they wanted over their lives. This is a similar proportion to last year and remains above London averages. This year, more people felt they had as much control as they wanted. However, the proportion reporting adequate control or better from BME groups was 63% compared to 76% for white groups. This mirrors the national trend²²⁴.
- 8.111. The Adult Social Care Survey also asks social care users whether they have the level of **social contact** with other people they would like. Proportionally fewer younger adult social care users (69%) reported that they has adequate social contact or better compared to older social care users (77%). BME groups also reported lower levels of adequate contact (66% vs 75% for white groups)²²⁵.

9. Life stage 4: older people

- 9.1. According to the 2011 Census, **people aged 65 and over** made up 10.9% of the population. This is slightly lower than the London proportion (11.1%) and much lower than the UK figure (16.5%)²²⁶. At the ward level, the wards with the highest proportion of the population aged 65 and over are Hampstead Town (14.0%), Frognal and Fitzjohns (13.2%) and Highgate (12.4%). They tend to be the wealthier wards, but St Pancras and Somers Town is a significant exception with 11.2% of the

²²¹ [April 2011 to March 2012, Annual Population Survey Subjective Well-being Experimental dataset, ONS](#)

²²² Residents' Survey 2012 (forthcoming)

²²³ *Op cit.*

²²⁴ Unpublished LBC analysis

²²⁵ *ibid.*

²²⁶ 2011 Census First Release Population and Households

population aged 65 and over²²⁷. Older people is taken to mean people aged 65 and over throughout this section.

To live in safety and security

- 9.2. Although crime and fear of crime is important to the whole population, for vulnerable adults, especially older people, the effects of both can be exacerbated. They are at greater risk of being harmed or exploited than the population as a whole. This can manifest as physical; sexual; financial or material; emotional or psychological; neglect; institutional abuses or discrimination. Another issue concerning physical security is people's fear of falling and injuring themselves or increased risks from issues relating to memory loss.
- 9.3. **Social care clients** aged 65 and over feel safer than their working age counterparts (65% vs 56%)²²⁸. The main factor governing how safe social care clients feel is their type of disability rather than age. Clients with mental health problems had the lowest levels of feeling safe, not unsurprising given that this group also experience higher levels of anxiety and depression. Older social care users are primarily people who are frail and/or with physical disabilities. Also, people who felt safest were those that had no difficulty getting to places locally outside the home and those that did not leave the home, the latter being largely older people.
- 9.4. Recent **community safety focus groups** found that older people felt frightened to go out at night, and felt vulnerable during the day with a number of elderly participants expressing weariness in relation to pick pocketing in particular, which half of the focus group had experienced²²⁹.

To be healthy

- 9.5. It is inevitable that older people are more likely to suffer poor health than working age people because the prevalence of many diseases and conditions increases with age. However national data show some differences in health between older and young people which are not obviously directly attributable to age:
- Older people are less likely to smoke than young people
 - They are less likely to be physically active
 - Levels of obesity and overweight tend to increase up to the age of 75 years and then decline
 - Chronic drinkers in particular tend to be older, and are more likely to be male
 - Rates of common mental illness peak at age 40-54 and apparently drop in later life, although there is known to be significant under-diagnosis of neurotic disorders and depression in older age groups²³⁰
- 9.6. One condition that affects older people almost exclusively is **dementia**. There were 712 people with a diagnosis of dementia registered with Camden GPs in 2010/11. This equates to a lower rate prevalence rate than England and similar to London. Camden and London's young population explains the relatively low prevalence of

²²⁷Ward level figures are from the GLA 2011 Round of Demographic Projections 'Camden Development', 2012 projections

²²⁸Adult Social Care Users Survey 2011/12

²²⁹JSNA Chapter 6

²³⁰JSNA various chapters

dementia. The estimated number of cases of dementia in Camden is about 1,600 suggesting that over 50% of cases are not diagnosed²³¹.

- 9.7. 1,830 people over 65 receive the **Disability Living Allowance**, or about 8% of the population. Arthritis is the most common disabling condition, accounting for 27% of all claims.
- 9.8. 20% of **carers** in Camden were over 60 at the time of the 2001 Census (3,100 carers). Of these carers, nearly a third report that they are in poor health²³².

To be knowledgeable and to have the skills to participate in society

- 9.9. In 2010/11, 35% of people enrolled on **Adult Education courses** funded by the Skills Funding Agency were aged 60 and over, making older people overrepresented among learners compared with the whole population²³³.

To enjoy a comfortable standard of living, with independence and security

- 9.10. The government's Indices of Multiple Deprivation 2010 (ID2010) includes the **Income deprivation affecting older people index** (IDAOPI). Camden scores 30.9 on this measure, higher than the London figure of 23.0 and 8th highest in London (see Figure 18)²³⁴. This indicates that although Camden has a relatively small older population, it is relatively more deprived than other London boroughs.

²³¹ JSNA Chapter 18 Mental Health

²³² [A multi-agency strategy for carers in Camden 2007-2010](#)

²³³ http://www.camdendata.info/AddDocuments1/LB_Camden_ACL_2010-11_Learners.xls

²³⁴ [Income Deprivation Affecting Children and Older People](#) (GLA, Feb 2012), p.5

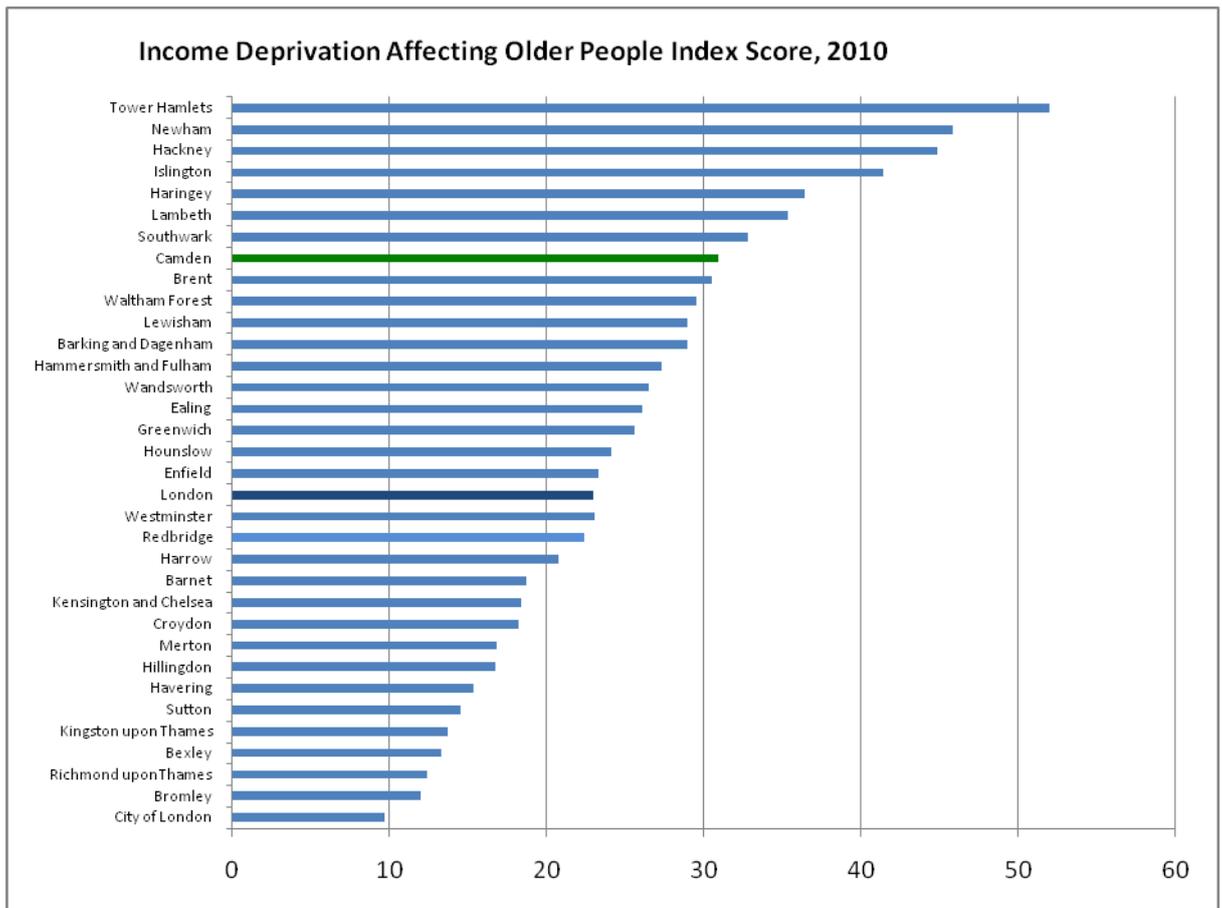


Figure 18: Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index, London boroughs, 2010

9.11. Figure 19 shows that income deprivation affecting older people tends to coincide with general deprivation, which itself correlates to areas of social housing. However there are important exceptions – there are some areas of the borough e.g. Primrose Hill, Chalk Farm, Holborn and parts of West Hampstead and Fortune Green wards which are hotspots for income deprivation among older people. These often coincide with the locations of sheltered housing developments. There were 86 lower super output areas among the 30% most deprived in the country according to the rank of IDAOPI measure in 2010, an increase of 7 since 2007.

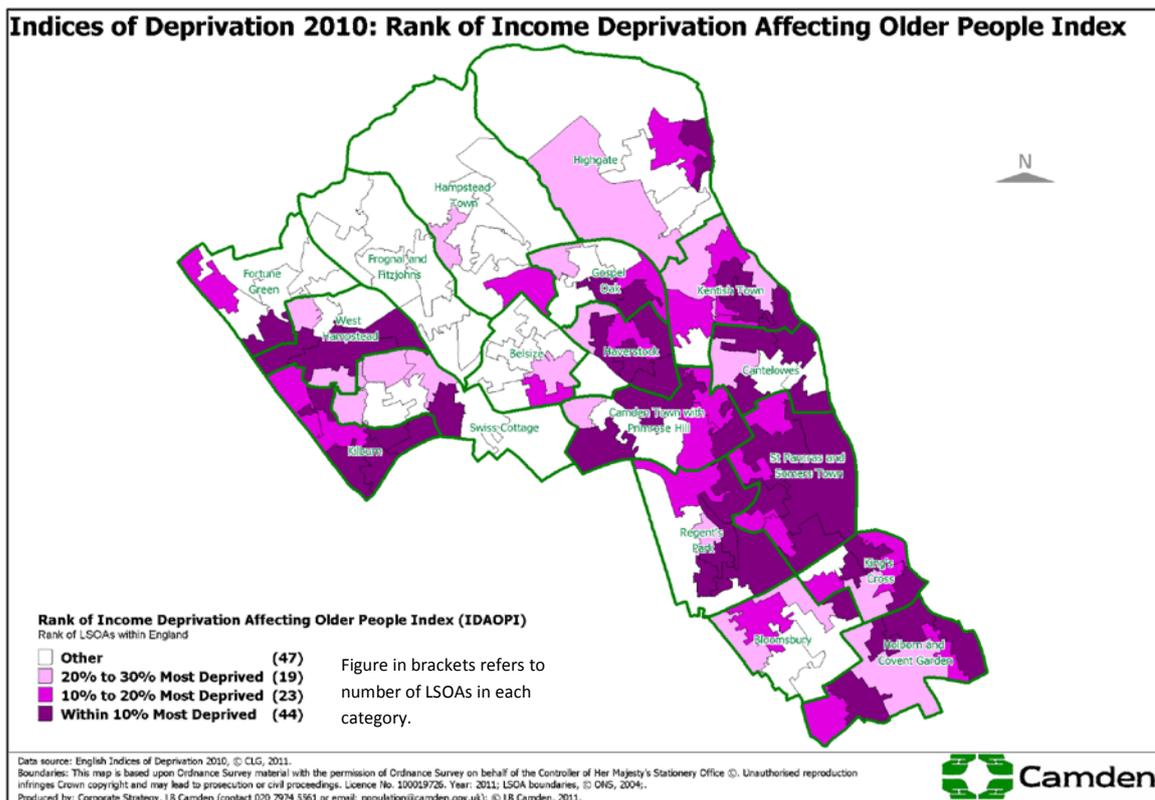


Figure 19: Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index, Camden, 2010

- 9.12. **Pension Credit** is a means tested benefit for people of retirement age and is another indicator of pensioner poverty. In February 2012 there were 8,610 claimants in Camden, about 35% of the population aged 65 and over²³⁵. Camden has a relatively low number of Pension Credit claimants – it ranks 20th of the London boroughs. However nationally a third of people entitled to Pension Credit are not claiming it. 55% of pension credit claimants were women and 86% were single. 41% were aged 60-69, 35% 70-79 and 24% over 80.
- 9.13. The five wards with the highest numbers of Pension Credit claimants are in descending order Kilburn, St Pancras and Somers Town, Regent's Park, Haverstock and Gospel Oak²³⁶.
- 9.14. 35% of housing benefit claimants in the borough are pensioners, around 9,000 households.
- 9.15. As noted above, **fuel poverty** tends to affect older people more than the population as a whole although there is no data to demonstrate this at a local level. This is because they tend to have lower incomes (even if they are asset rich), may be more likely to live in older homes and, critically, because they need to have their heating on more because they're more likely to be at home in the day. Older people are also more likely to suffer adverse consequences from living in cold homes although as shown above, in Camden this does not seem to result in a high level of excess winter deaths.

²³⁵ 2011 Census denominator

²³⁶ DWP statistics, LBC analysis

- 9.16. At the other end of the scale, the number of **inheritance tax-paying estates** in a local authority can be used as a proxy for the wealth of its older people. In 2009/10, Camden had the 6th highest number of inheritance tax-paying estates in London, accounting for 4.6% of estates but only 2.7% of the population aged over 65. Barnet had by far the highest number of estates. This suggests a polarisation of income among older people in the borough – a relatively high proportion of older people in poverty but also some older people who are (asset) rich.
- 9.17. At the time of the 2001 Census, **pensioner households** (15.2% of all households) were relatively evenly distributed across different forms of tenure, but formed a smaller proportion of owner occupiers (14.8%) and private renters (11%), and a higher proportion of Council tenant households (19.9%) and other social renters (16.2%).
- 9.18. Of single person households, the proportion made up of pensioners (who account for 25.8% of all single person households) was highest in accommodation rented from the Council (33%) and lowest in privately rented accommodation (20.3%).

To engage in productive and valued activities

- 9.19. At the time of the 2001 Census, older people were more likely to have **caring responsibilities** than the whole population (10.5% vs 8.1%). Older people in Camden were slightly less likely than in London as a whole to have caring responsibilities (11.1%). Caring is discussed in more detail in the working age section above.
- 9.20. More than a third of older people (35%) who responded to the Council's 2012 **Adult Social Care survey** said they could either only do some things of value or could not spend time on anything of value. This is not significantly different from the London and National results.

To participate in decision-making, have a voice and influence

- 9.21. The take-up of personal budgets among adult social care clients is higher for those aged 65 and over (69%) than for working age (53%).

To enjoy individual, family and social life

- 9.22. People aged 65 and over are more likely to say that most people can be trusted in their neighbourhood (58% vs 52% for the whole population), according to the 2008 Social Capital Survey. They are also more likely to know many people in their local area (29% vs 22%). However they are less likely to mix with people from different ethnic and financial backgrounds²³⁷.
- 9.23. According to the 2012 Adult Social Care Survey, social care clients aged 65 and over were slightly more likely to say they "have as much **social contact** as I want with people they like" or "have adequate social contact with people" than working age social care clients (77% vs 69%). Nevertheless this leaves a significant minority, about a quarter, who are feel isolated. This would be equivalent to over 1000 people, mostly older people, if the survey results were replicated across all social care clients²³⁸.

²³⁷ *Op cit.*

²³⁸ *Op cit.*