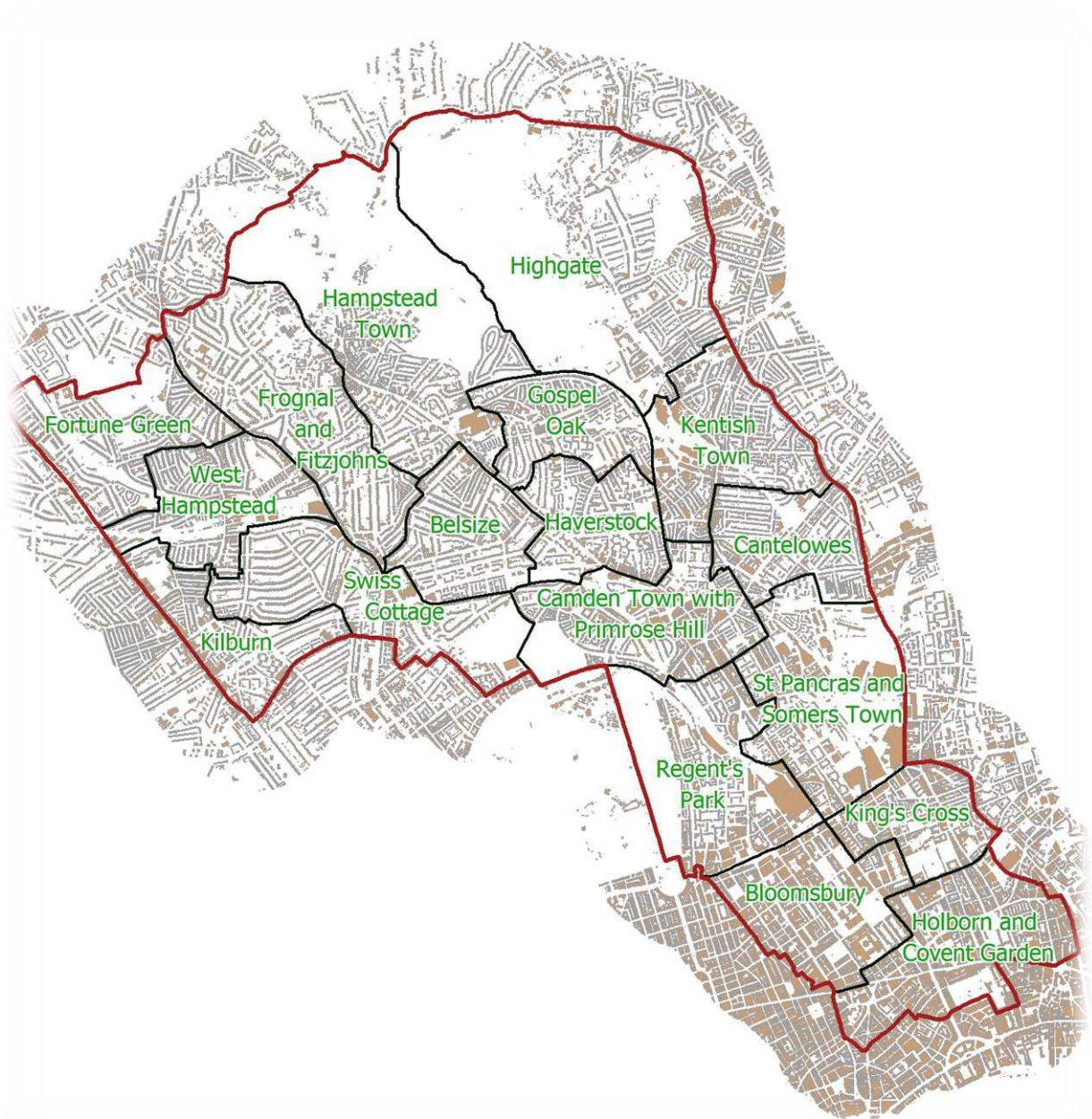


Camden Ward Profiles 2017



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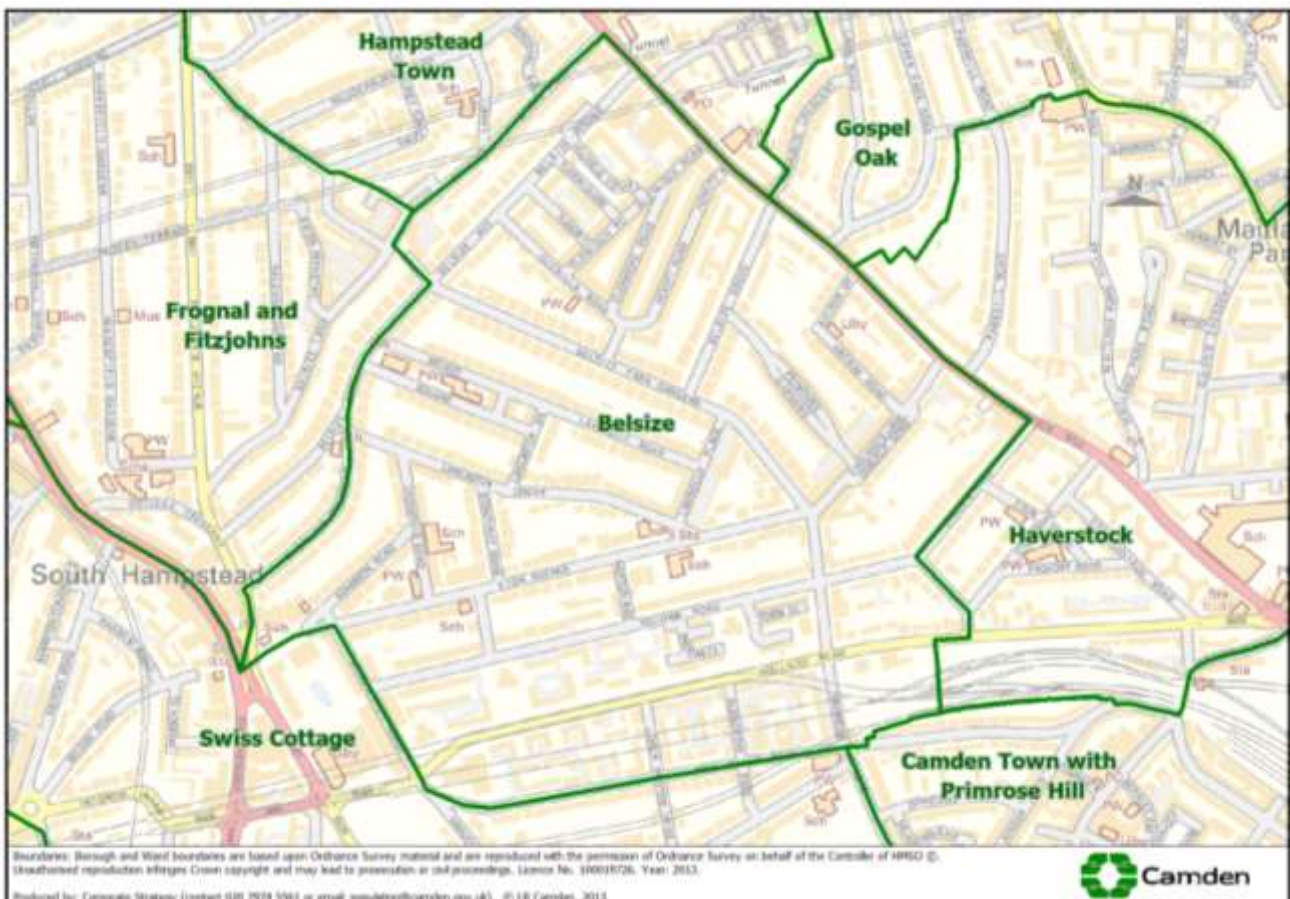
Belsize Ward

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

Location



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



Population

The current resident population² of Belsize ward at mid-2017 is 13,800 people, ranking 6th in population size in Camden. The population density is 177 persons per hectare, the 4th highest in Camden, compared to the Camden average of 110 persons per hectare.

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

² GLA 2015-based Interim Projections 'Camden Development, Capped AHS', © GLA, 2017.

Since 2011, the population of Belsize has grown almost in line with the overall population of Camden (at 8.7% compared with 9.0%), ranking 9th on percentage growth since 2011.

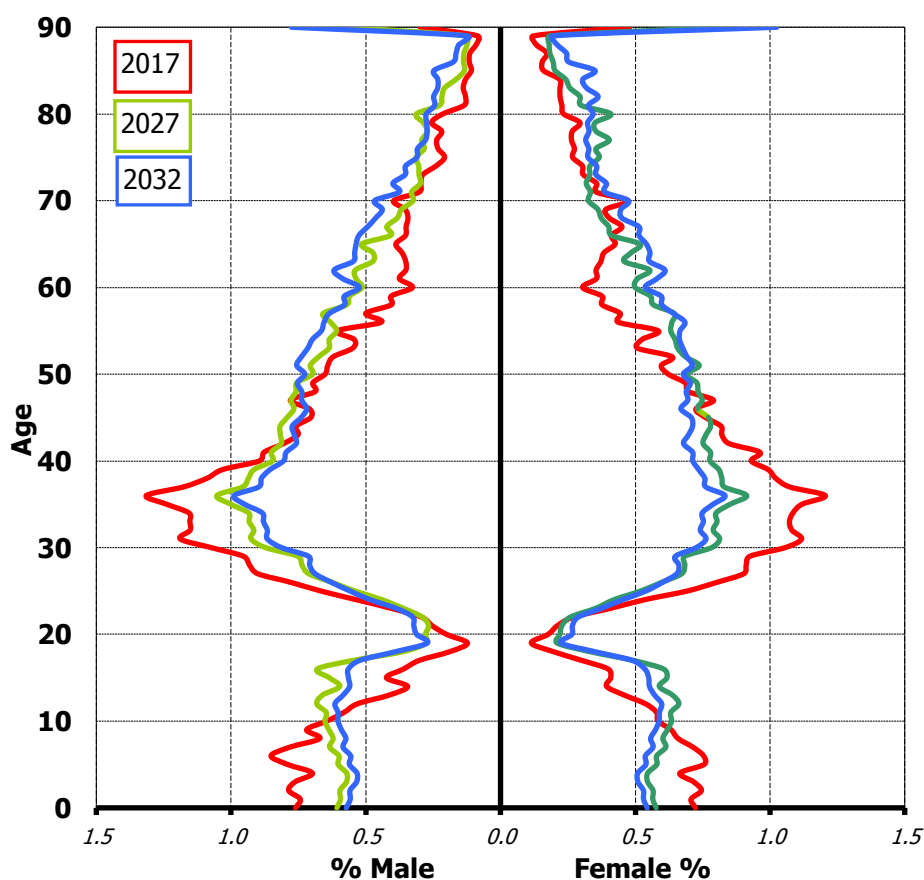
Belsize is forecast to grow by 200 residents (1.6%) over the next 10 years to 2027. The components of population change show a positive natural change (more births than deaths) over the period of +1,200 and a net loss due to migration of -1,000. Births in the ward are forecast to fall from the current 210 a year to 170 by 2027, while deaths are forecast to rise from the current 60 a year to 70 a year by 2027.

Age

Belsize has a relatively older population profile with a mean age of 38.0 years compared to Camden's overall 36.8 years and ranks 14th youngest for both mean age and median age. Split into the dependency measure age groups: children (under 16), working age (16-64) and 'retirement age' (65+): a 5th of the population are children (20.5%), slightly less than two thirds are working aged (65.9 %) and there are more older people aged 65+ (13.6%) than the Camden average (11.8%). The dependency ratio for Belsize residents is 51.8³ and compares to 38.8 for Camden.

Fig.1 below shows the age and sex structure changes over time. The red lines show the percentage of the population by age in 2017, green shows 2027 and blue shows 2032. As the projection progresses, the Belsize population has proportionally fewer children under 10, but more children and young adults aged 11-20; fewer younger working aged 24-40 men and 24-44 year old women; while otherwise showing increased proportions of men aged 47+ and women aged 50+.

Figure 1 Age & Sex Structure of Belsize Ward: 2017, 2027 & 2032



Source: GLA 2015-based Interim Projections 'Camden Development, Capped AHS', © ONS, 2017

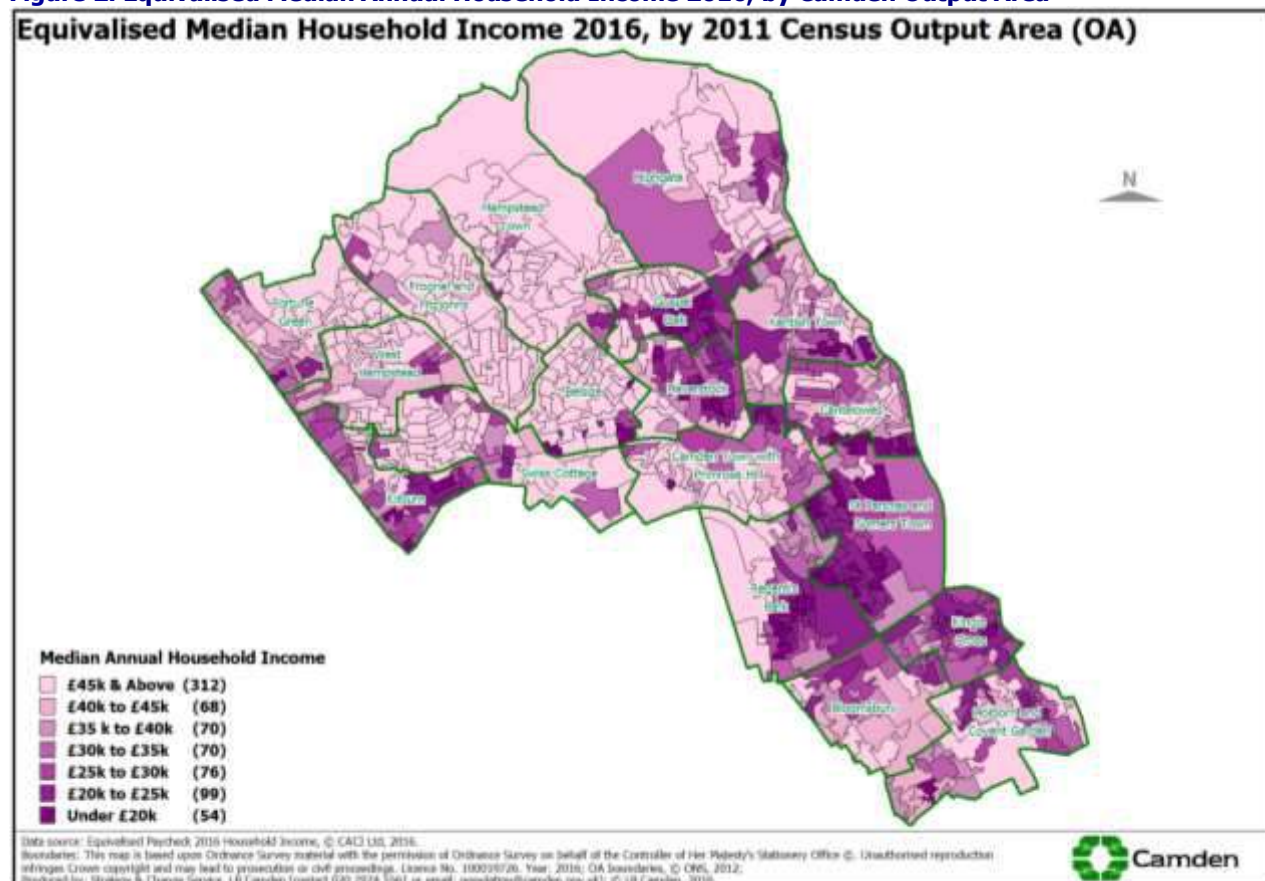
³ Dependent age groups (0-15 and 65+) constitute 51.8% of the size of the working age population (16-64). The higher the ratio the more dependent the population is. The Camden average is 38.8%.

Household income

Estimates of equivalised household income for 2016⁴ show that median gross household income in Camden was £36,851, 18% higher than the London average (£31,277). There are wide differences across Camden wards, ranging from £22,819 in St Pancras & Somers Town to £51,873 in Frognal & Fitzjohns. Median household income in Belsize falls in the upper reaches of this range at £48,362, ranking 3rd highest after Frognal and Fitzjohns and Hampstead Town wards.

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

Figure 2. Equivalised Median Annual Household Income 2016, by Camden Output Area



Source: Paycheck 2016, © CACI Ltd.

Household income data matters because low household income is used as a proxy for poverty, with poverty being defined as when equivalised household income is below 60% of median household income in an area. While the CACI Paycheck data cannot be broken down to reveal more socio-economic details about the individual households, we know already from DWP Households Below Average Income (HBAI) local measures that poverty in Camden is above the average and that 31.9% of children live in households that are in poverty by this measure⁶.

⁴ Equivalised Paycheck household income data for 2016, © CACI Ltd. Equivalising reflects the notion that, for example, a household of five will need a higher income than a single person living alone to enjoy a comparable standard of living. CACI calculate an 'equivalence value' for households, based on the number and age of household members. Equivalised income is calculated by applying the equivalence value to the Paycheck income data.

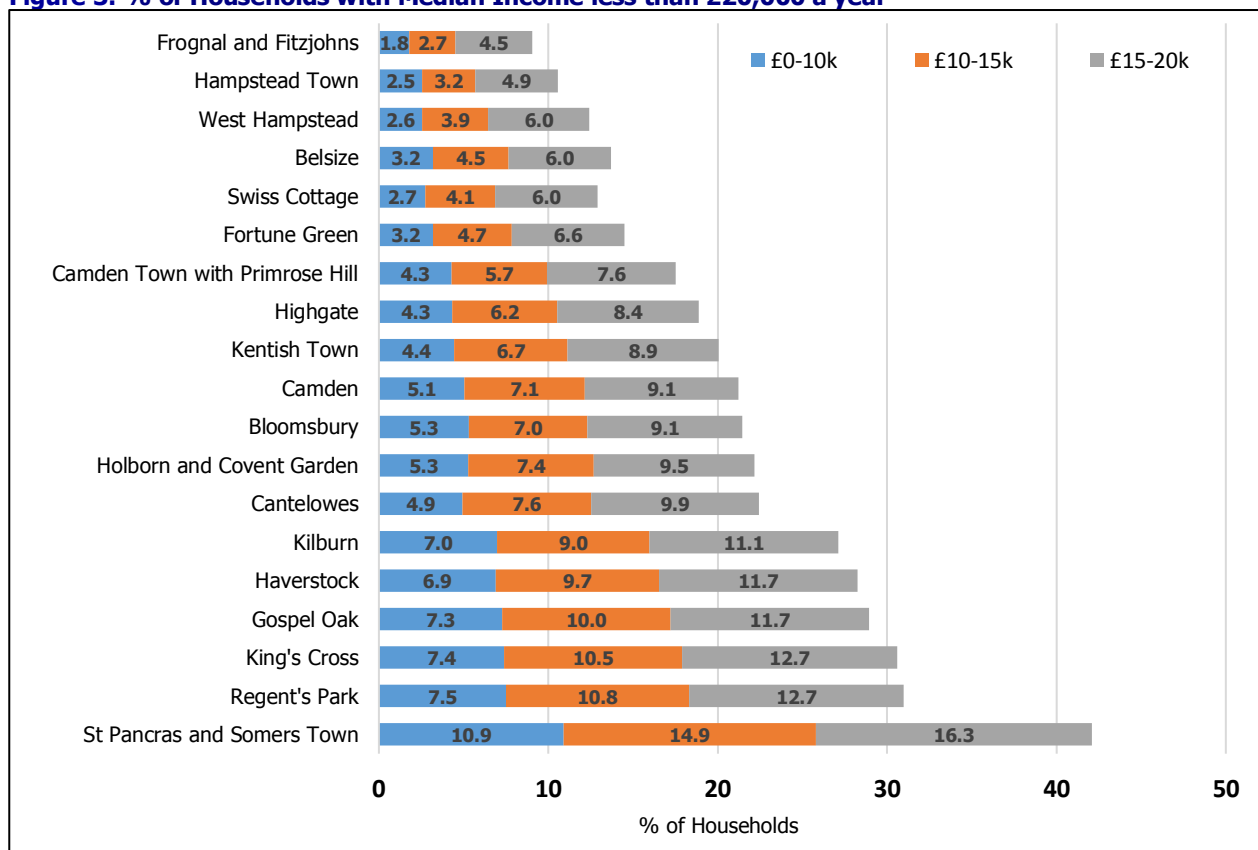
⁵ Output Areas (OAs) were the areas used to output data from the 2011 Census. There are 749 OAs in Camden. OAs form the lowest tier of a statistical geography hierarchy. OAs build into Lower-layer Super Output Areas (LSOAs) and LSOAs build into Middle-layer Super Output Areas (MSOAs).

⁶ Households Below Average Income local measures 2014, © HMRC, 2016.

The same data expressed by ward suggests that 22.2% of Belsize children live in poverty, the 3rd lowest ranking by ward in Camden.

According to equivalised *Paycheck* 2016, a household in poverty in Camden is one with less than £22,111. Therefore, the *Paycheck* 2016 household income group below £20k is the group that can positively be identified as wholly below the poverty threshold, while a minority of those with household incomes of less than £25k are *likely* to be households in poverty, but it cannot be said definitively⁷.

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



Source: *Paycheck* 2016, © CACI Ltd.

Deprivation

The Indices of Deprivation 2015⁸ allows for the identification of the areas in England with the highest proportion of people and households experiencing deprivation. The data is calculated at LSOA⁹ level and takes into consideration relative deprivation across seven factors: Income, employment, health and disability, education, skills and training, housing and services, and crime and living Environment. The indices are provided as both a score and as a rank position within England. The combined overall index is the *Index of Multiple Deprivation* (IMD) and, with the LSOA geography, is designed to show hotspots of deprivation that are often masked with ward level measures. However, a ward position can be calculated by averaging the IMD scores. On this basis Belsize is ranked the 3rd least deprived ward.

Results for Camden show that there are concentrations of LSOAs within Camden that on the rankings of IMD fall within the highest levels in England. However, Belsize ward contains no LSOAs that fall within the 30% most deprived LSOAs in England. Belsize's most deprived LSOA (E01000846) is the 58th most deprived LSOA in Camden and falls just outside the 30% most

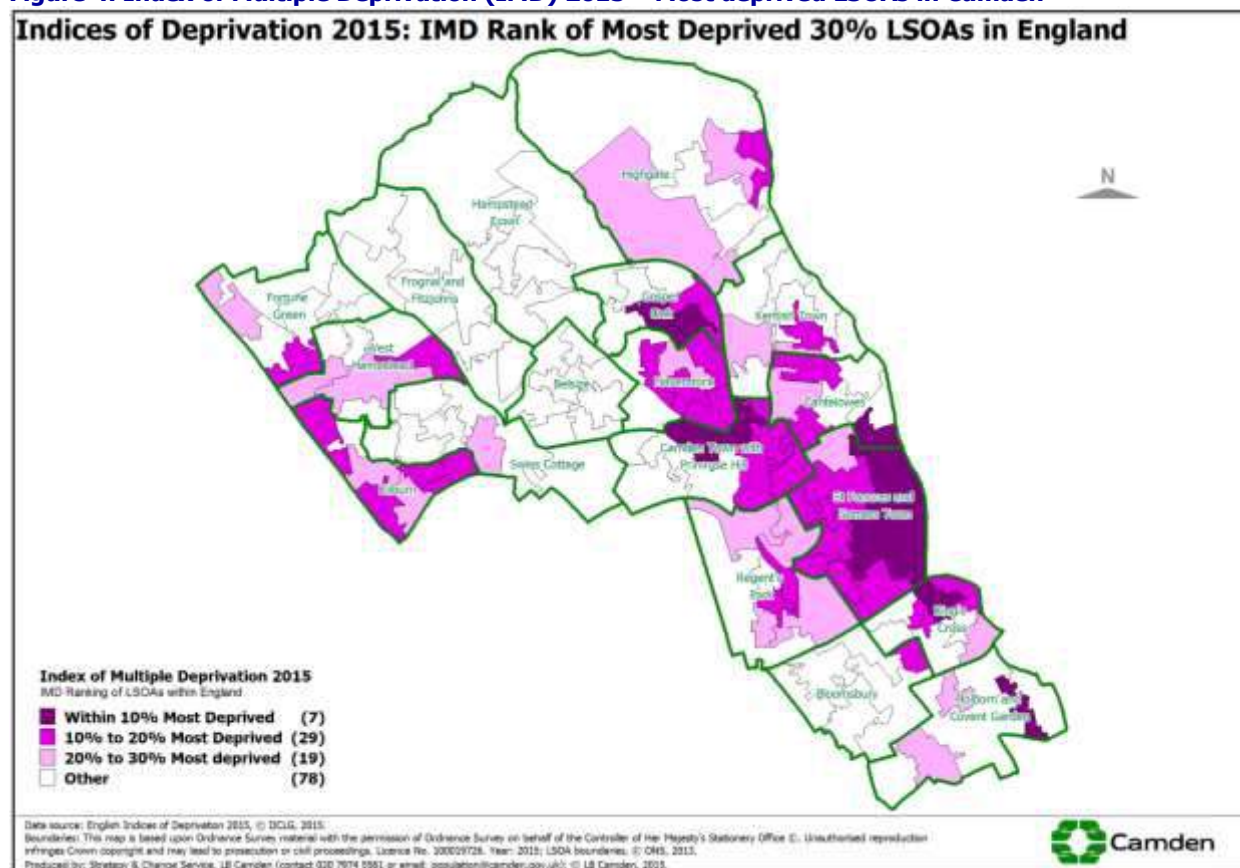
⁷ CACI *PayCheck* data is published in £5k bands so it is not possible to establish the exact number of households below or above the 60% threshold.

⁸ English Indices of Deprivation 2015, © DCLG, 2015.

⁹ LSOAs are a statistical geography, smaller than wards, based on groups of 2011 Census Output Areas (OAs). There are 133 LSOAs in Camden and 32,844 in England. There are 7 LSOAs in Belsize ward (E01000842-E01000849).

deprived LSOA in England. Best viewed on a map, Fig.4 shows the LSOAs in Camden ranked within the 10%, 20% and 30% most deprived in England. Also see Table 1 below.

Figure 4. Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) 2015 – Most deprived LSOAs in Camden



Source: English Indices of Deprivation 2015, © DCLG, 2015.

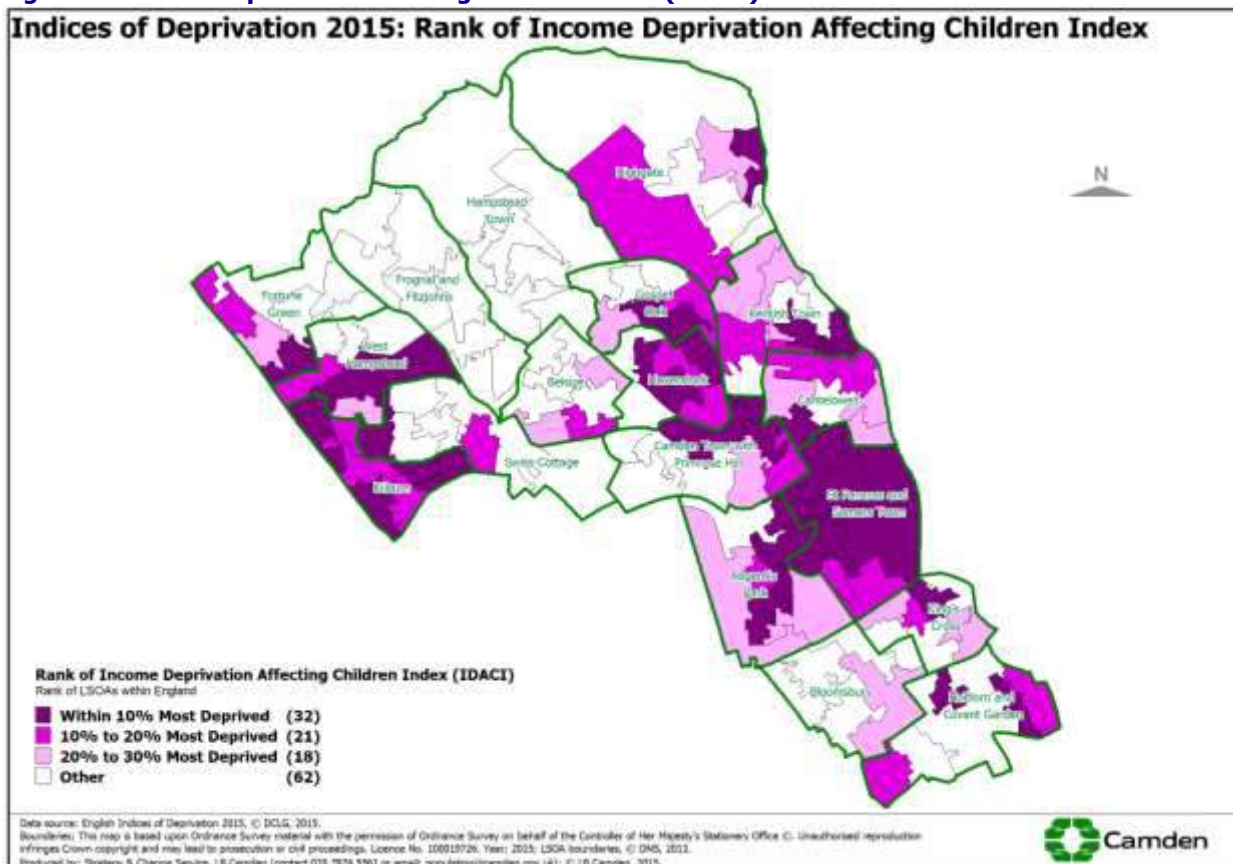
Two sub domains are often picked out to indicate deprivation affecting children (IDACI) and older people (IDAOP). Table 1 below shows the results for Belsize for the overall Index of Multiple Deprivation and for the Income sub-domains affecting children and older people. All but one Belsize LSOA fall outside the 30% most deprived in England on IDACI (affecting children). Belsize's has 1 LSOA that falls within the 20% most deprived LSOAs in England on IDACI (affecting children) and 2 LSOAs that fall within the 23% most deprived LSOAs in England on the IDAOP (affecting older people). See maps below Figs.5 and 6.

Table 1. Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) 2015: LSOAs in Belsize

Ward and LSOA		Index of Multiple Deprivation			Indices of Deprivation Sub-domains			
Ward name	LSOA code	Rank in Camden (/133)	RANK OF IMD of all LSOAs in England (/32,844)		Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI)		Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index (IDAOP)	
			1 is most deprived	% Most Deprived of LSOAs in England	Rank in England (/32,844)	% Most Deprived of LSOAs in England	Rank in England (/32,844)	% Most Deprived of LSOAs in England
Belsize	E01000842	108	21,358	65.0	24,471	74.5	19,723	60.1
	E01000843	85	15,915	48.5	7,513	22.9	17,177	52.3
	E01000844	100	19,087	58.1	31,632	96.3	14,625	44.5
	E01000845	107	21,173	64.5	15,331	46.7	15,656	47.7
	E01000846	58	9,951	30.3	5,419	16.5	7,455	22.7
	E01000847	79	14,584	44.4	6,917	21.1	8,981	27.3
	E01000848	117	24,561	74.8	31,773	96.7	15,810	48.1
	E01000849	112	22,980	70.0	22,773	69.3	19,842	60.4

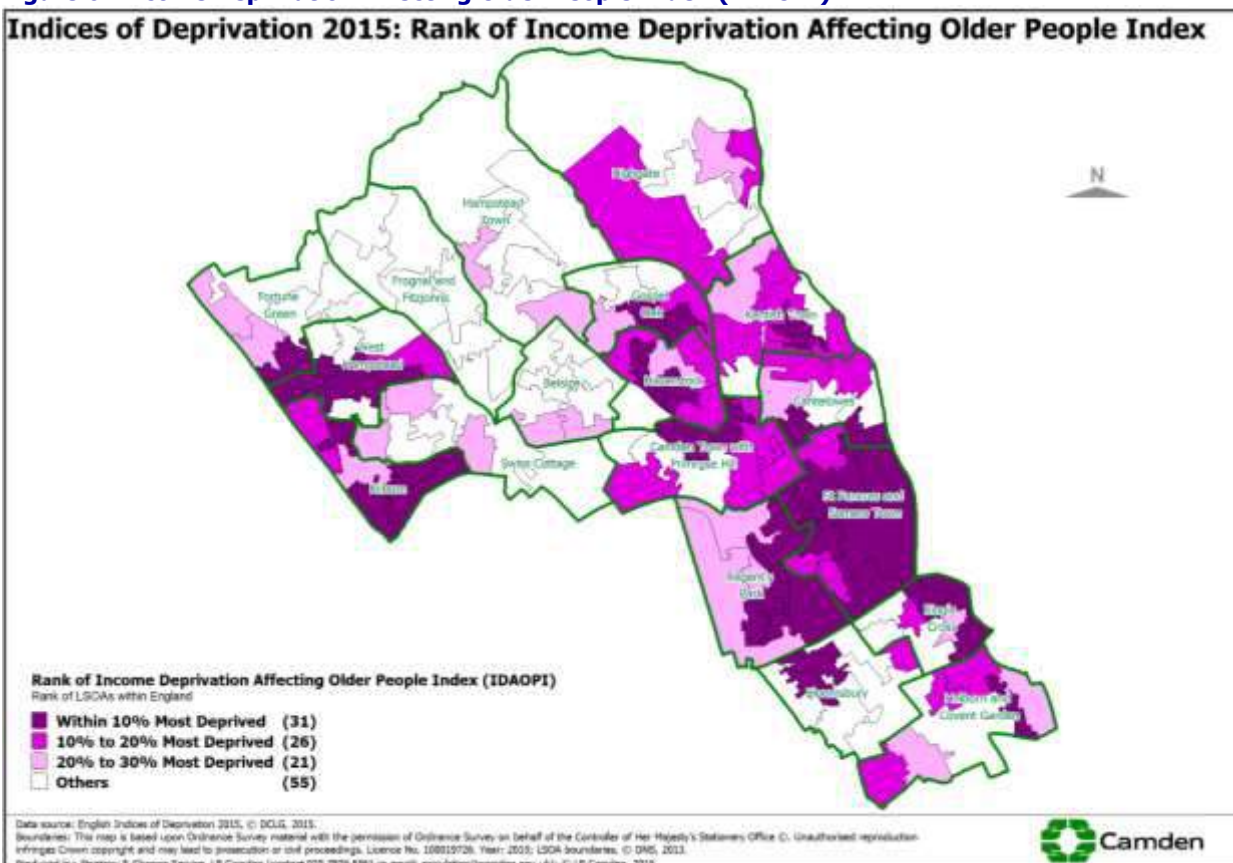
Source: English Indices of Deprivation 2015, © DCLG, 2015.

Figure 5. Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI)



Source: English Indices of Deprivation 2015, © DCLG, 2015.

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



Source: English Indices of Deprivation 2015, © DCLG, 2015.

Employment

There is no up to date information on the employment status of residents, but detailed information can be obtained from the 2011 Census to cover economic activity, employment and unemployment at that time. Estimates of workplace jobs in the area from the Business Register and Employment Survey (BRES) reveals that in 2016 that there were 3,500 employee jobs located in the Belsize. The largest sectors providing employment were in *Professional & Business Services* (900), *Distribution & Hospitality* (800) and *Public Services* (700). Overall employment levels have recovered from recession fall and are now above pre-recession levels.

Benefits

Due to the Government's welfare reform programme there has been changes in the way that benefit statistics are measured, which is making it more difficult to make meaningful comparisons over time. However, a consistent set was available until November 2016 in the form of the DWP working age benefits statistics.

In November 2016 there were 635 working aged benefits claimants in Belsize, 6.6% of the working aged population¹⁰. Since November 2011, the number of claimants in Belsize has reduced by 220 (-26%). In November 2016, the highest proportion of the working aged population claiming benefits were claiming ESA or Incapacity Benefit (3.8%), followed by carers and lone parents (0.6%). See table 2 below.

Table 2. DWP Working aged Benefits Claimants: Belsize, November 2016

	Claimants	%
Total claimants	635	6.6
Job seekers	85	0.9
ESA & Incapacity Benefits	370	3.8
Lone Parents	60	0.6
Carers	60	0.6
Others on Income-related Benefits	15	0.2
Disabled	35	0.4
Bereaved	10	0.1

Source: DWP, via NOMIS, 2017

Unemployment

The current measure of unemployment at local-level is a hybrid of Jobseeker Allowance and Universal Credit claimants, and referred to as the *Claimant Count*. Universal Credit started to be introduced in Camden in March 2016, but there had been a handful of claimants transferred from other areas. The Claimant Count measure shows that there were 90 claimants in Belsize in June 2017, the 3rd lowest ward count in Camden. The trend from March 2013 had been for falling unemployment numbers, from 195 in March 2013 to 90 in June 2017. There is no longer a measure of the unemployment rate due to the lack of an economically active denominator.

Life expectancy

Life expectancy has been improving over time:

Table 3. Life Expectancy at Birth: Camden and England & Wales

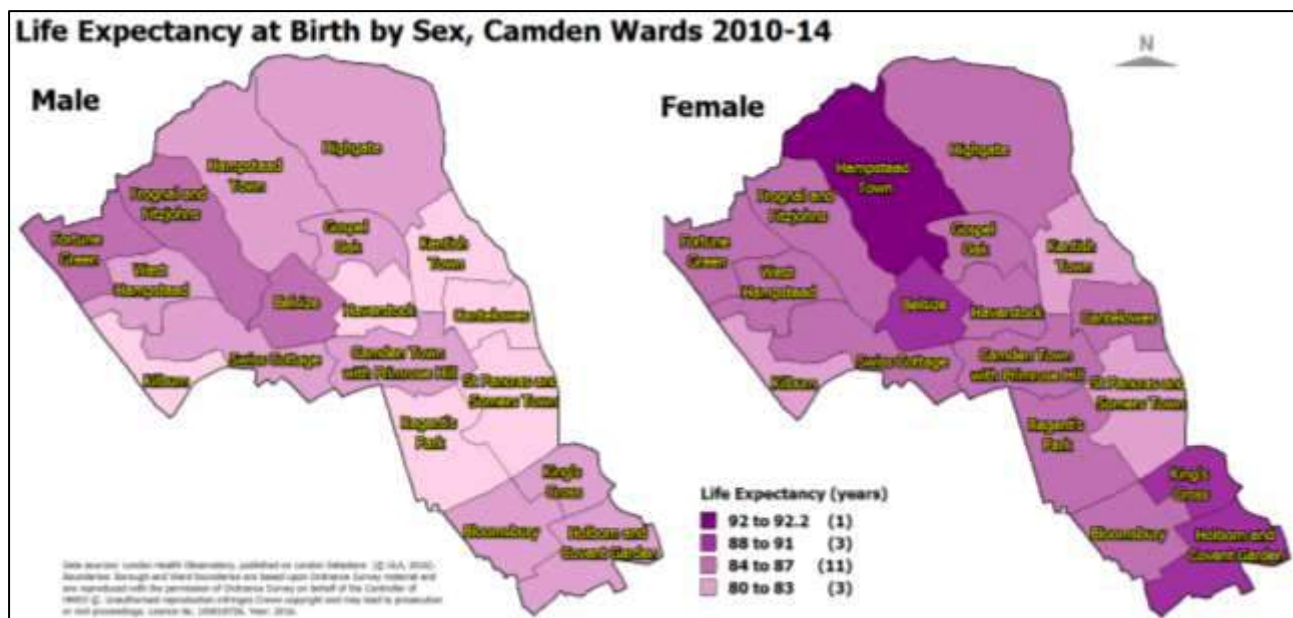
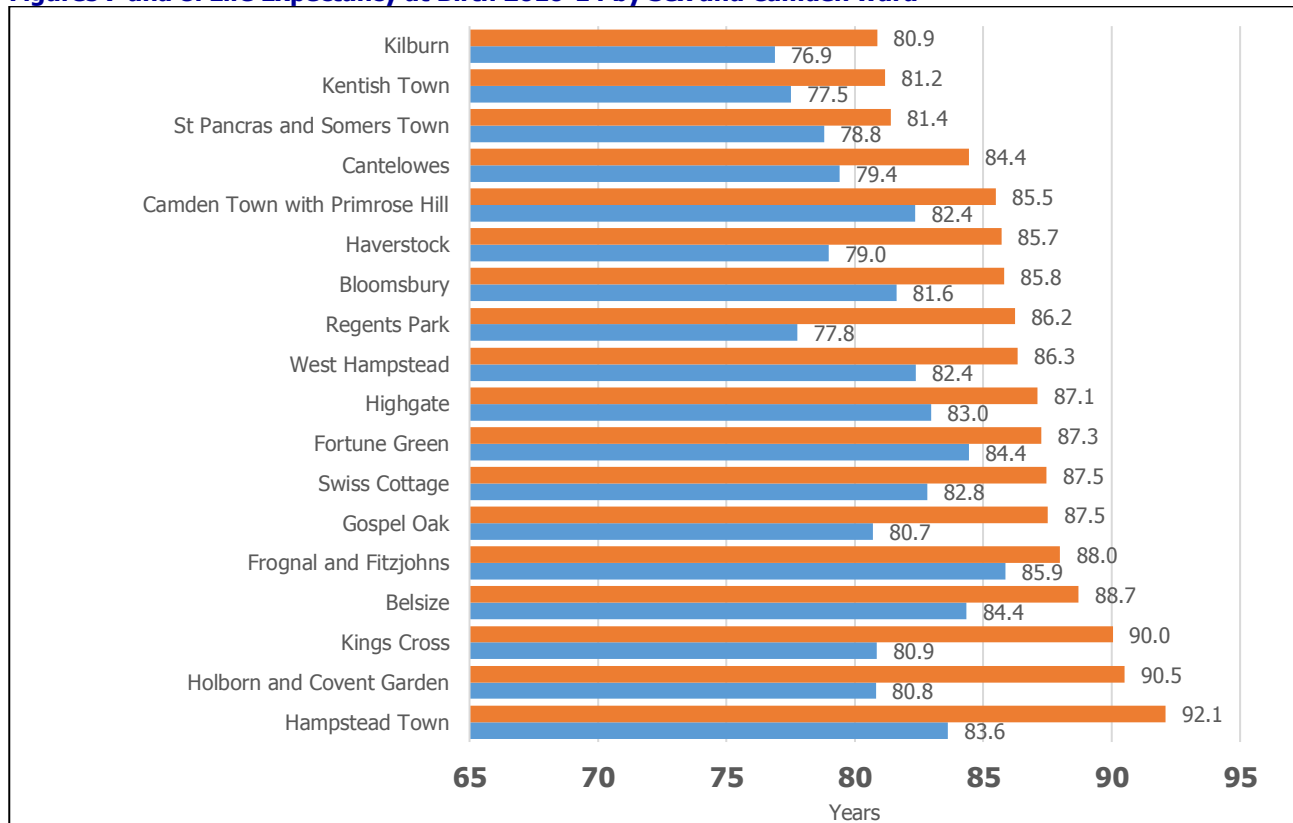
	Male		Female	
	Camden	E&W	Camden	E&W
2002-2006	75.9	76.8	81.7	81.2
2006-2010	78.4	78.2	83.8	82.2
2010-2014	81.1	79.3	86.0	83.1
Improvement	+5.2	+2.5	+4.3	+1.9

Source: LHO, 2016

¹⁰ Percentages of population receiving state benefits have been calculated using populations aged 16-64 for both men and women. The age at which women reach State Pension age is gradually increasing from 60 to 65 between April 2010 and April 2020. Hence, until April 2020, some women included in the population figure are not eligible to be part of the count of working age benefit claimants. There will be some time series discontinuity over this period, with trends partly reflecting the changing eligibility criteria. DWP, 2017.

The latest data for wards relates to the period 2010-14¹¹. This shows that the life expectancy at birth for a male in Belsize is 84.4 years compared to the Camden average of 81.1 and ranks 3rd highest amongst Camden wards. For a female in Belsize life expectancy is 88.7 years, compared to the Camden average of 86.0 and ranks 4th highest. See Figs.7 and 8 below.

Figures 7 and 8. Life Expectancy at Birth 2010-14 by Sex and Camden ward



Source: LHO, 2016

¹¹ London Health Observatory Life Expectancy 2010-14 for London wards, © LHO, February 2016.

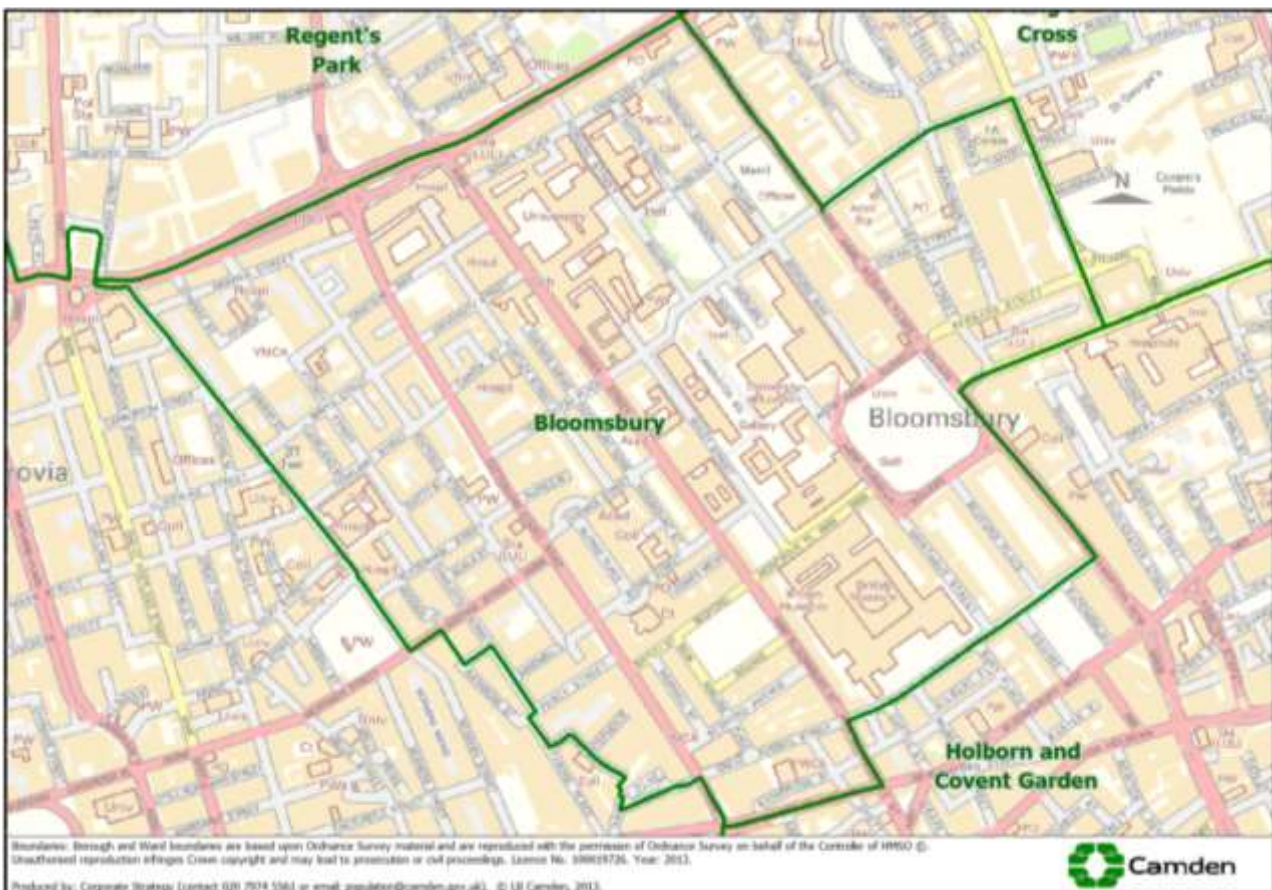
Bloomsbury Ward

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

Location



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



Population

The current resident population² of Bloomsbury ward at mid-2017 is 11,500 people, the smallest ward by population size in Camden. The population density is 113 persons per hectare, the 13th highest in Camden, compared to the Camden average of 110 persons per hectare. Since 2011, the population of Bloomsbury has not grown in line with the overall population of Camden (at 6.5% compared with 9.0%), ranking 15th on percentage growth since 2011.

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

² GLA 2015-based Interim Projections 'Camden Development, Capped AHS', © GLA, 2017.

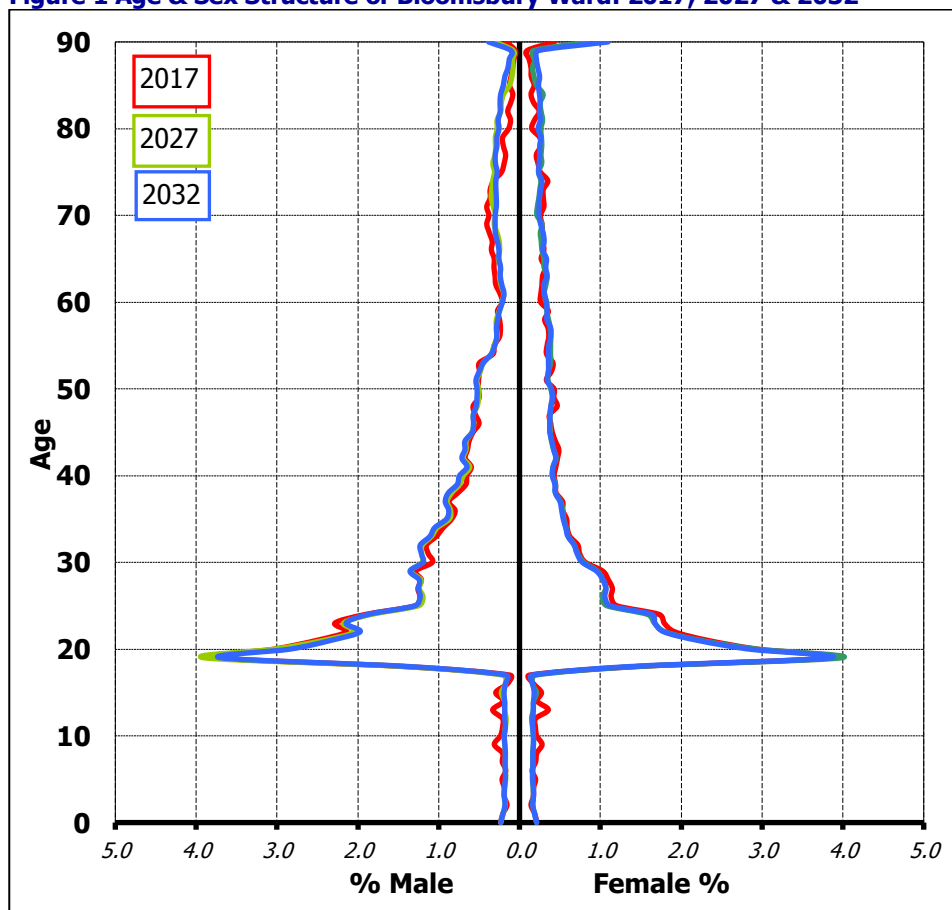
Bloomsbury is forecast to grow by 800 residents (7.0%) over the next 10 years to 2027. The components of population change show a positive natural change (more births than deaths) over the period of +100 and a net increase due to migration of +700. Births in the wards are forecast to maintain the current level of 60 a year through to 2027, while deaths increase slightly from 50 to 60 a year.

Age

Bloomsbury has a relatively young population profile with a mean age of 35.6 years compared to Camden's overall 36.8 years and ranks 5th youngest for mean age and 2nd youngest by median age. Split into the dependency measure age groups: children (under 16), working age (16-64) and 'retirement age' (65+): just 7% of the population are children aged under 16 – the smallest proportion of any Camden ward; over four fifths are working aged (81.1 %) and older people aged 65+ account for 11.9% of the population. The dependency ratio for Bloomsbury residents is 23.3³, compared to 38.8 for Camden.

Fig.1 below shows the age and sex structure changes over time. The red lines show the percentage of the population by age in 2017, green shows 2027 and blue shows 2032. The Bloomsbury population has a very distinct student profile, dominated by the 18-22 years old age group. As the projection progresses, the Bloomsbury population stays much the same by proportion, but there is slight growth in the proportion of the over 75 year olds.

Figure 1 Age & Sex Structure of Bloomsbury Ward: 2017, 2027 & 2032



Source: GLA 2015-based Interim Projections 'Camden Development, Capped AHS', © ONS, 2017

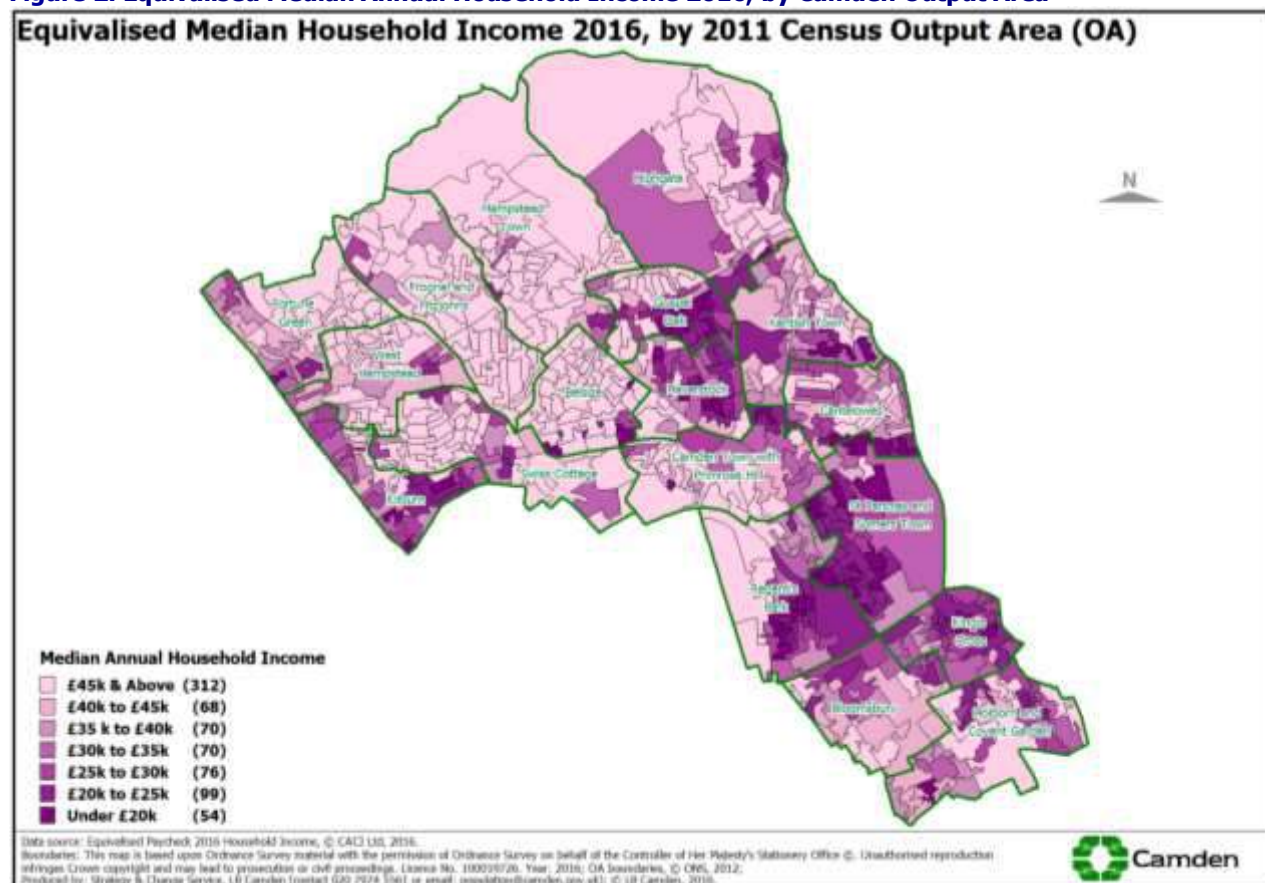
³ Dependent age groups (0-15 and 65+) constitute 23.3% of the size of the working age population (16-64). The higher the ratio the more dependent the population is. The Camden average is 38.8%.

Household income

Estimates of equivalised household income for 2016⁴ show that median gross household income in Camden was £36,851, 18% higher than the London average (£31,277). There are wide differences across Camden wards, ranging from £22,819 in St Pancras & Somers Town to £51,873 in Frognal & Fitzjohns. Median household income in Bloomsbury falls towards the middle of this range at £35,548, ranking 10th highest.

The map in Fig.2 below shows the median household income by Output Area⁵. It is clear from this that there is a concentration of household with lower median household incomes in Bloomsbury, especially in the north of the ward.

Figure 2. Equivalised Median Annual Household Income 2016, by Camden Output Area



Source: Paycheck 2016, © CACI Ltd.

Household income data matters because low household income is used as a proxy for poverty, with poverty being defined as when equivalised household income is below 60% of median household income in an area. While the CACI Paycheck data cannot be broken down to reveal more socio-economic details about the individual households, we know already from DWP Households Below Average Income (HBAI) local measures that relative poverty in Camden is above the average and that 31.9% of children live in households that are in poverty by this measure⁶. The same data expressed by ward suggests that 28.8% of Bloomsbury children live in poverty, the 11th highest ward.

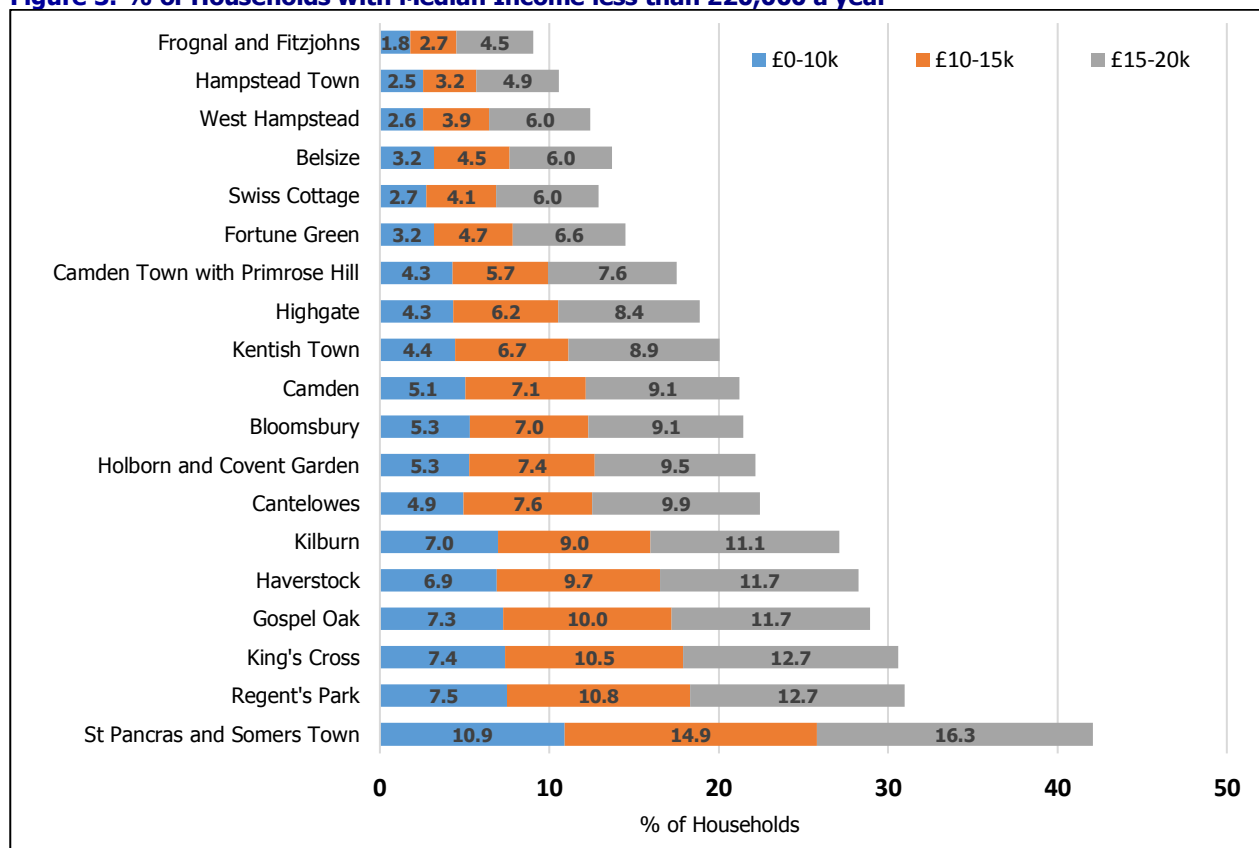
⁴ Equivalised Paycheck household income data for 2016, © CACI Ltd. Equivalising reflects the notion that, for example, a household of five will need a higher income than a single person living alone to enjoy a comparable standard of living. CACI calculate an 'equivalence value' for households, based on the number and age of household members. Equivalised income is calculated by applying the equivalence value to the Paycheck income data.

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

⁶ Households Below Average Income local measures 2014, © HMRC, 2016.

According to equivalised *Paycheck* 2016, a household in poverty in Camden is one with less than £22,111. Therefore, the *Paycheck* 2016 household income group below £20k is the group that can positively be identified as wholly below the poverty threshold, while a minority of those with household incomes of less than £25k are *likely* to be households in poverty, but it cannot be said definitively⁷.

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



Source: *Paycheck* 2016, © CACI Ltd.

Deprivation

The Indices of Deprivation 2015⁸ allows for the identification of the areas in England with the highest proportion of people and households experiencing deprivation. The data is calculated at LSOA⁹ level and takes into consideration relative deprivation across seven factors: Income, employment, health and disability, education, skills and training, housing and services, and crime and living Environment. The indices are provided as both a score and as a rank position within England. The combined overall index is the *Index of Multiple Deprivation* (IMD) and, with the LSOA geography, is designed to show hotspots of deprivation that are often masked with ward level measures. However, a ward position can be calculated by averaging the IMD scores. On this basis Bloomsbury is ranked the 13th most deprived in Camden.

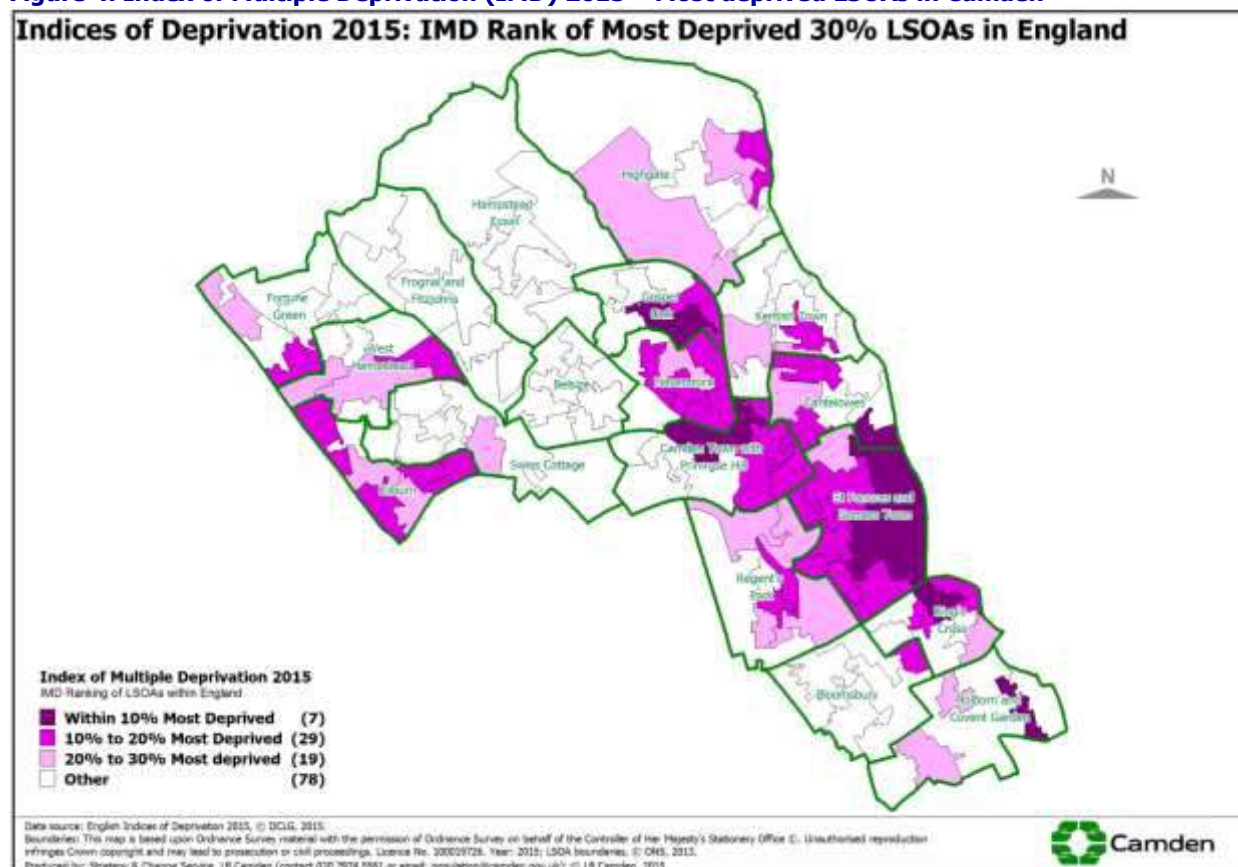
Results for Camden show that there are concentrations of LSOAs within Camden that on the rankings of IMD fall within the highest levels in England. However, Bloomsbury ward contains no LSOAs that fall within the 20% most deprived LSOAs in England; though 1 falls the 20-30% most deprived LSOAs in England. Bloomsbury's most deprived LSOA (E01000853) is the 29th most deprived LSOA in Camden and falls just outside the 17.5% most deprived LSOAs in England. Best viewed on a map, Fig.4 shows the LSOAs in Camden ranked within the 10%, 20% and 30% most deprived in England.

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

⁸ English Indices of Deprivation 2015, © DCLG, 2015.

⁹ LSOAs are a statistical geography, smaller than wards, based on groups of 2011 Census Output Areas (OAs). There are 133 LSOAs in Camden and 32,844 in England. There are 6 LSOAs in Bloomsbury ward (E01000850-E01000855).

Figure 4. Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) 2015 – Most deprived LSOAs in Camden



Source: English Indices of Deprivation 2015, © DCLG, 2015.

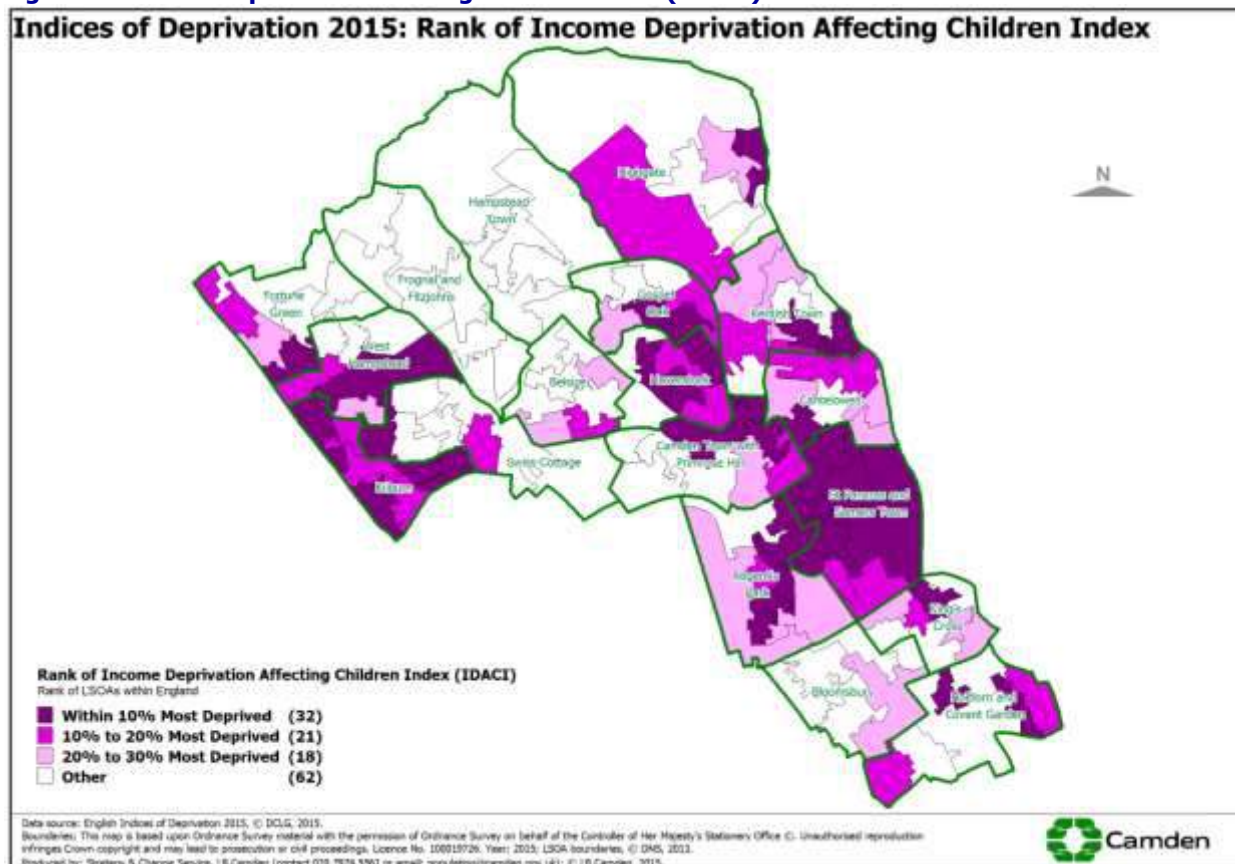
Two sub domains are often picked out to indicate deprivation affecting children (IDACI) and older people (IDAOP). Table 1 below shows the results for Bloomsbury for the overall Index of Multiple Deprivation and for the Income sub-domains affecting children and older people. Only one of the 6 Bloomsbury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

Table 1. Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) 2015: LSOAs in Bloomsbury

Ward and LSOA		Index of Multiple Deprivation			Indices of Deprivation Sub-domains			
Ward name	LSOA code	Rank in Camden (/133)	RANK OF IMD of all LSOAs in England (/32,844)		Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI)		Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index (IDAOP)	
			1 is most deprived	% Most Deprived of LSOAs in England	Rank in England (/32,844)	% Most Deprived of LSOAs in England	Rank in England (/32,844)	% Most Deprived of LSOAs in England
Bloomsbury	E01000850	84	15,786	48.1	9,942	30.3	11,645	35.5
	E01000851	97	18,390	56.0	26,058	79.3	13,951	42.5
	E01000852	80	14,834	45.2	15,983	48.7	11,546	35.2
	E01000853	29	5,767	17.6	10,881	33.1	3,597	11.0
	E01000854	75	13,893	42.3	20,573	62.6	2,703	8.2
	E01000855	87	16,377	49.9	9,436	28.7	26,183	79.7

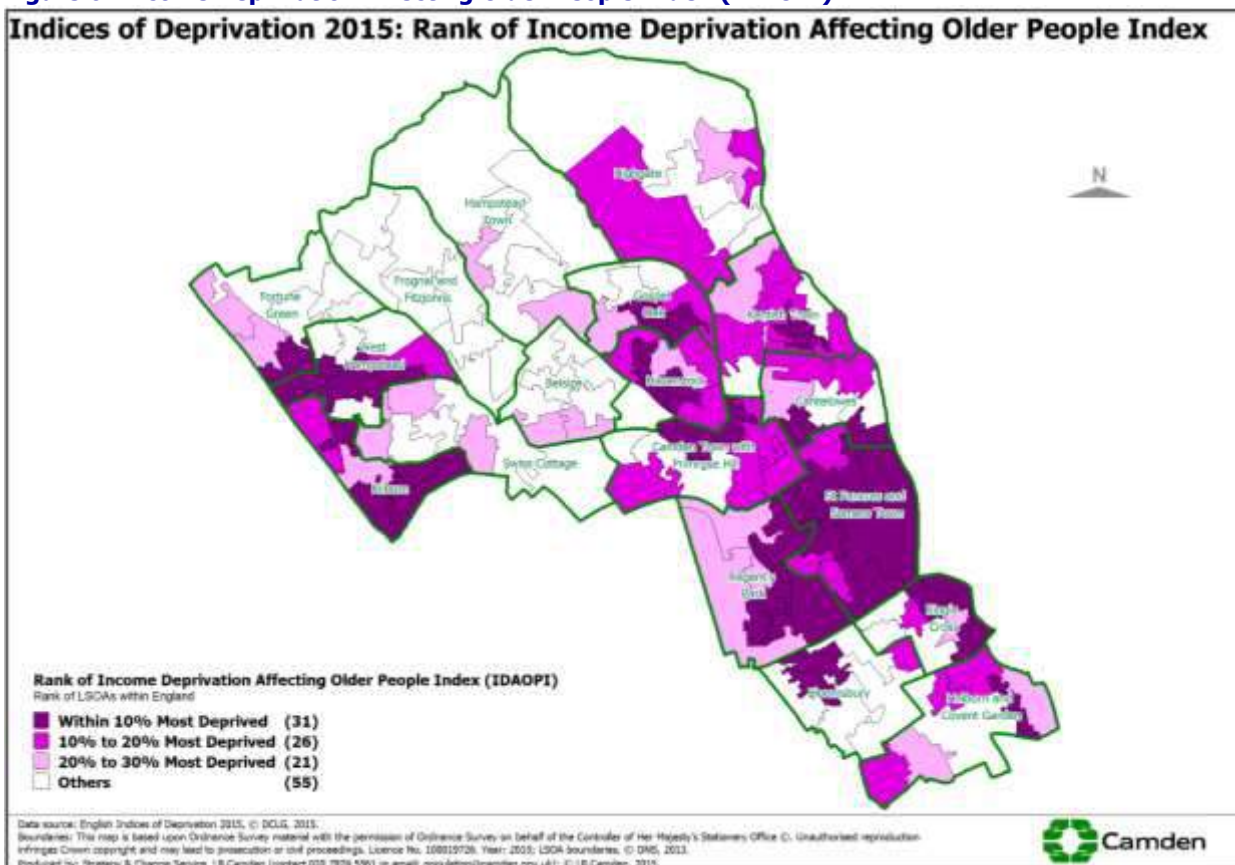
Source: English Indices of Deprivation 2015, © DCLG, 2015.

Figure 5. Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI)



Source: English Indices of Deprivation 2015, © DCLG, 2015.

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



Source: English Indices of Deprivation 2015, © DCLG, 2015.

Employment

There are no up to date data on the employment status of residents, but detailed information can be obtained from the 2011 Census to cover economic activity, employment and unemployment at that time. Estimates of workplace jobs in the area from the Business Register and Employment Survey (BRES) reveals that in 2016 that there were 68,000 jobs located in Bloomsbury, almost 6 times the number of residents. The largest sectors providing employment are in *Professional & Business Services* (24,000; 36%); *Public Services* (20,000; 29%); and *Distribution & Hospitality* (11,000; 16%). Employment levels in the ward have increased 28% since 2009.

Benefits

Due to the Government's welfare reform programme there has been changes in the way that benefit statistics are measured, which is making it more difficult to make meaningful comparisons over time. However, a consistent set was available until November 2016 in the form of the DWP working age benefits statistics.

In November 2016 there were 555 working aged benefits claimants in Bloomsbury, 5.2% of the working aged population¹⁰, compared to the Camden average 9.6%. Since November 2011, the number of claimants in Bloomsbury has reduced by 205 (-27%). In November 2016, the highest proportion of the working aged population claiming benefits were claiming ESA or Incapacity Benefit (3.5%), followed by job seekers (0.7%) and carers (0.5%). See table 2 below.

Table 2. DWP Working aged Benefits Claimants, November 2016

	Claimants	
	#	%
Total claimants	555	5.2
Job seekers	70	0.7
ESA & Incapacity Benefits	375	3.5
Lone Parents	20	0.2
Carers	50	0.5
Others on Income-related Benefits	10	0.1
Disabled	25	0.2
Bereaved	5	0.0

Source: DWP, via NOMIS, 2017

Unemployment

The current measure of unemployment at local-level is a hybrid of Jobseeker Allowance and Universal Credit claimants, and referred to as the *Claimant Count*. Universal Credit started to be introduced in Camden in March 2016, but there had been a handful of claimants transferred from other areas. The Claimant Count measure shows that there were 95 claimants in Bloomsbury in June 2017, ranking 14th highest count in Camden. The trend from March 2013 had been for falling numbers in Bloomsbury, but this bottomed out at 75 in September 2015. It has held steady at 90 for the past three quarters. There is no longer a measure of the unemployment rate due to the lack of an economically active denominator.

Life expectancy

Life expectancy has been improving over time:

Table 3. Life Expectancy at Birth: Camden and England & Wales

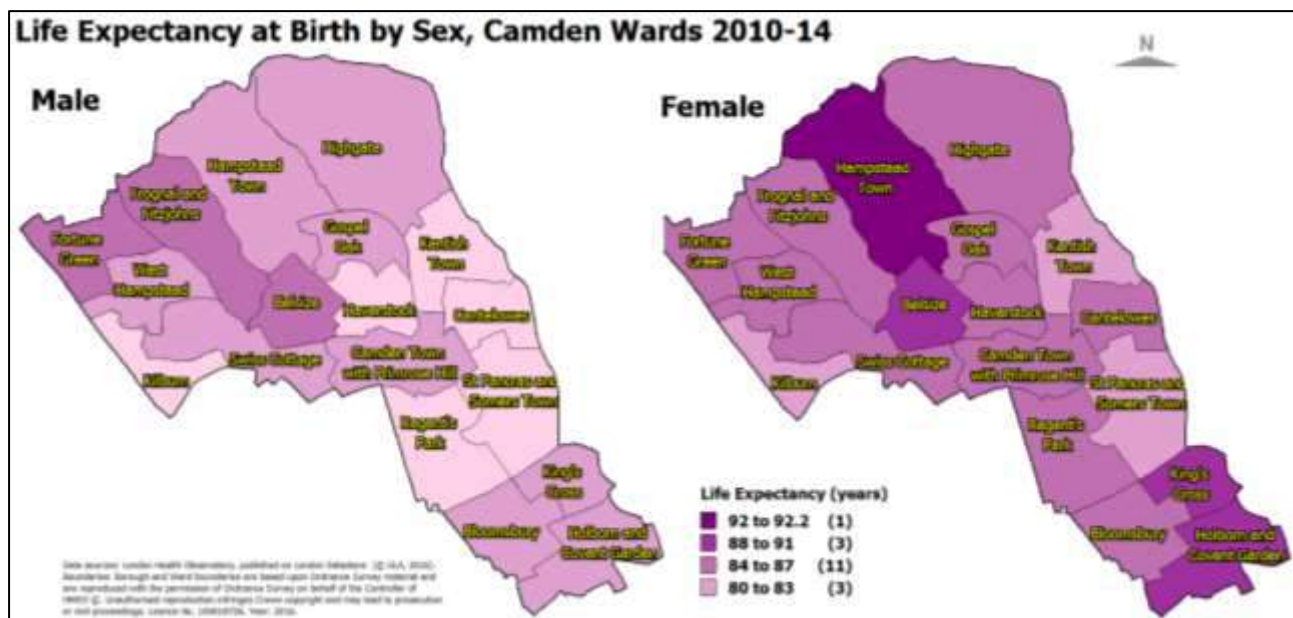
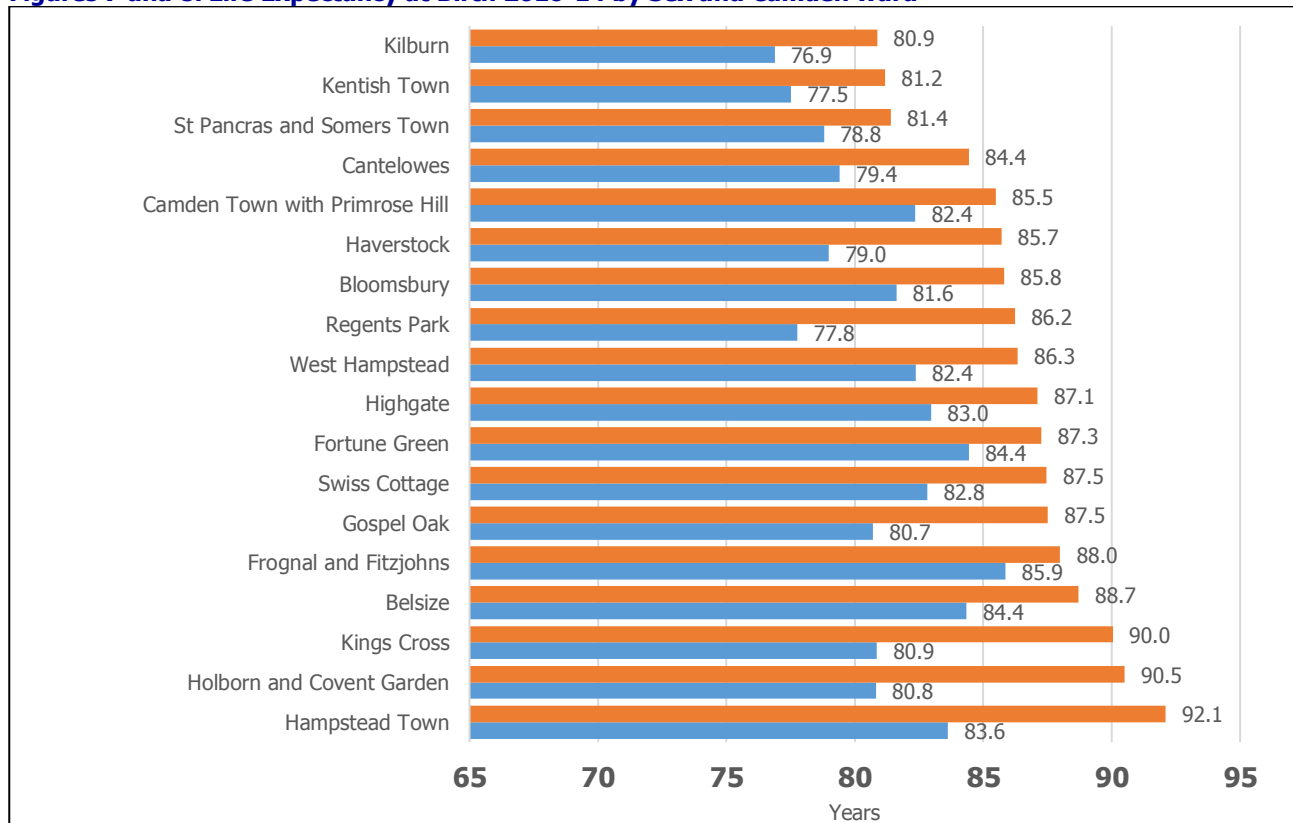
	Male		Female	
	Camden	E&W	Camden	E&W
2002-2006	75.9	76.8	81.7	81.2
2006-2010	78.4	78.2	83.8	82.2
2010-2014	81.1	79.3	86.0	83.1
Improvement	+5.2	+2.5	+4.3	+1.9

Source: LHO, 2016

¹⁰ Percentages of population receiving state benefits have been calculated using populations aged 16-64 for both men and women. The age at which women reach State Pension age is gradually increasing from 60 to 65 between April 2010 and April 2020. Hence, until April 2020, some women included in the population figure are not eligible to be part of the count of working age benefit claimants. There will be some time series discontinuity over this period, with trends partly reflecting the changing eligibility criteria. DWP, 2017.

The latest data for wards relates to the period 2010-14¹¹. This shows that the life expectancy at birth for a male in Bloomsbury is 81.6 years compared to the Camden average of 81.1 and ranks 9th highest amongst Camden wards. Life expectancy at birth for female in Bloomsbury is 85.8 years (Camden average is 86.0) ranking 12th highest. See Figs.7 and 8 below.

Figures 7 and 8. Life Expectancy at Birth 2010-14 by Sex and Camden ward



Source: LHO, 2016

¹¹ London Health Observatory Life Expectancy 2010-14 for London wards, © LHO, February 2016.

Camden Town with Primrose Hill Ward

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

Location



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



Population

The current resident population² of Camden Town with Primrose Hill ward at mid-2017 is 13,500 people, ranking 7th by population size. The population density is 116 persons per hectare, ranking 12th highest in Camden, compared to the Camden average of 110 persons per hectare. Since 2011, the population of Camden Town with Primrose Hill has not grown in line with the overall population of Camden (at 6.9% compared with 9.0%), ranking 14th on percentage growth since 2011.

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

² GLA 2015-based Interim Projections 'Camden Development, Capped AHS', © GLA, 2017.

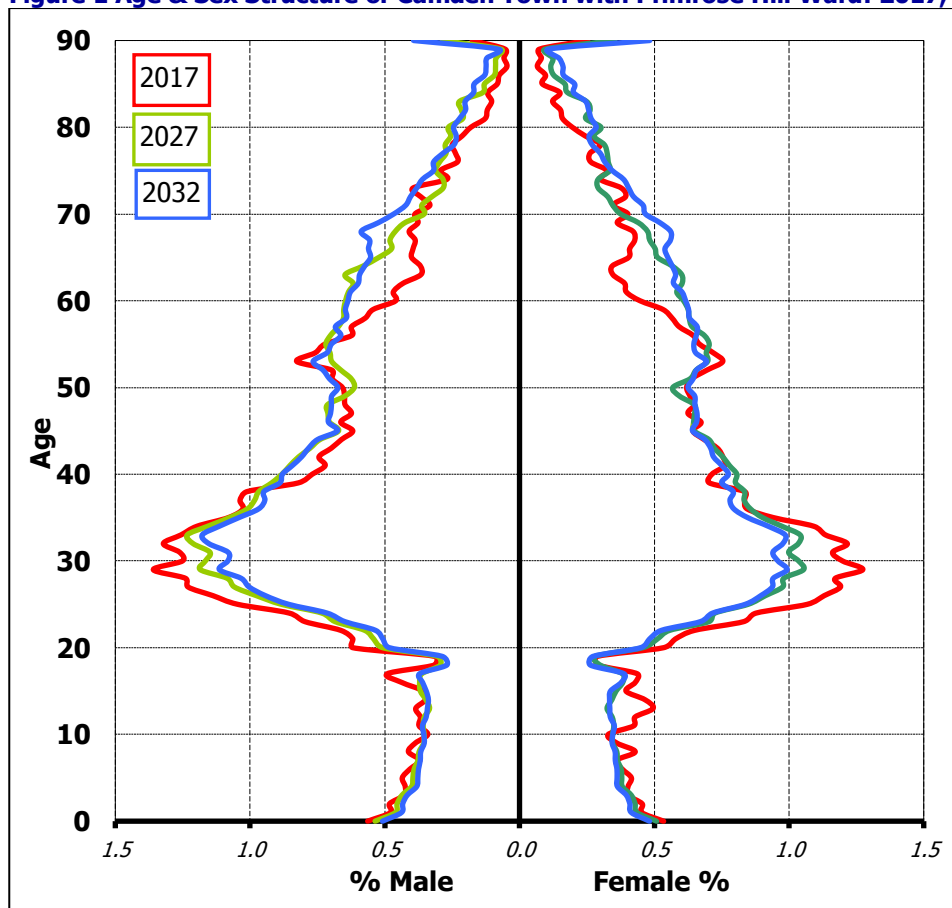
Camden Town with Primrose Hill is forecast to grow by 1,100 residents (8.3%) over the next 10 years to 2027. The components of population change show a positive natural change (more births than deaths) over the period of +1,000 and a net increase due to migration of +100. Births in the wards are forecast to increase from a current 150 a year to 160 a year by 2027, while deaths increase slightly from 60 to 70 a year.

Age

Camden Town with Primrose Hill has a relatively older population profile with a mean age of 39.1 years compared to Camden's overall 36.8 years and ranks 16th youngest by mean age and 14th youngest by median age. Split into the dependency measure age groups: children (under 16), working age (16-64) and 'retirement age' (65+): 13.3% of the population are children aged under 16, almost three quarters are working aged (73.9%) and older people aged 65+ account for 12.8% of the population. The dependency ratio for Camden Town with Primrose Hill residents is 35.2³, lower by comparison with the Camden average (38.8).

Fig.1 below shows the age and sex structure changes over time. The red lines show the percentage of the population by age in 2017, green shows 2027 and blue shows 2032. Over the projection period shown, the Camden Town with Primrose Hill population has progressively smaller proportions of children, young people and adults under 50 years; and projected larger proportions of over 55 year olds.

Figure 1 Age & Sex Structure of Camden Town with Primrose Hill Ward: 2017, 2027 & 2032



Source: GLA 2015-based Interim Projections 'Camden Development, Capped AHS', © ONS, 2017

Household income

Estimates of equivalised household income for 2016⁴ show that median gross household

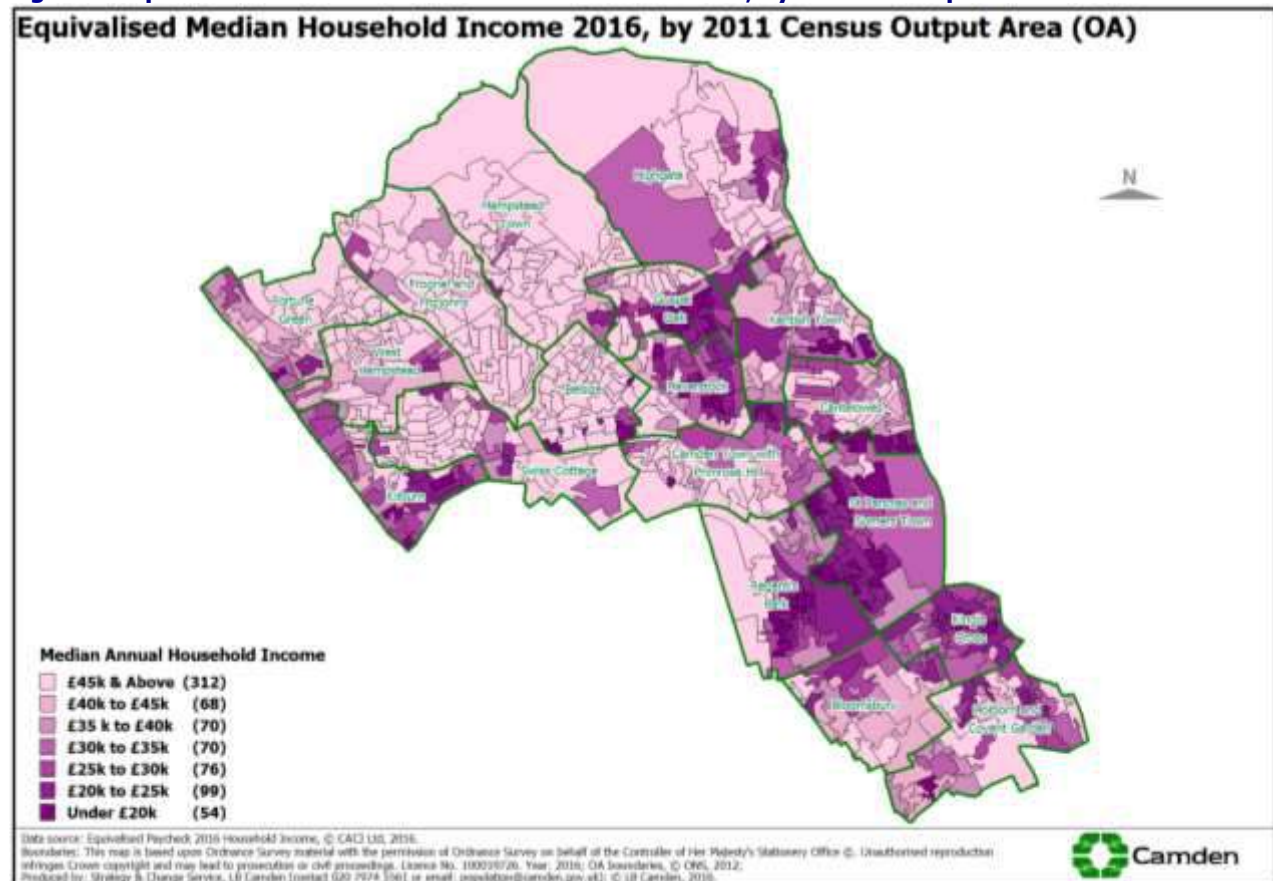
³ Dependent age groups (0-15 and 65+) constitute 35.2% of the size of the working age population (16-64). The higher the ratio the more dependent the population is. The Camden average is 38.8%.

⁴ Equivalised *Paycheck* household income data for 2016, © CACI Ltd. Equivalising reflects the notion that, for example, a household of five will need a higher income than a single person living alone to enjoy a comparable standard of living. CACI calculate an

income in Camden was £36,851, 18% higher than the London average (£31,277). There are wide differences across Camden wards, ranging from £22,819 in St Pancras & Somers Town to £51,873 in Frognal & Fitzjohns. Median household income in Camden Town with Primrose Hill falls towards the higher-middle of this range at £40,655, ranking 7th highest.

The map in Fig.2 below shows the median household income by Output Area⁵. There is a mixture of household incomes in the ward, but there is a concentration of household with lower median household incomes in north and east of the ward.

Figure 2. Equivalised Median Annual Household Income 2016, by Camden Output Area



Source: Paycheck 2016, © CACI Ltd.

Household income data matters because low household income is used as a proxy for poverty, with poverty being defined as when equivalised household income is below 60% of median household income in an area. While the CACI *Paycheck* data cannot be broken down to reveal more socio-economic details about the individual households, we know already from DWP Households Below Average Income (HBAI) local measures that relative poverty in Camden is above the average and that 31.9% of children live in households that are in poverty by this measure⁶. The same data expressed by ward suggests that 30.9% of Camden Town with Primrose Hill children live in poverty, the 10th highest by ward.

According to equivalised *Paycheck* 2016, a household in poverty in Camden is one with less than £22,111. Therefore, the *Paycheck* 2016 household income group below £20k is the group that can positively be identified as wholly below the poverty threshold, while a minority of

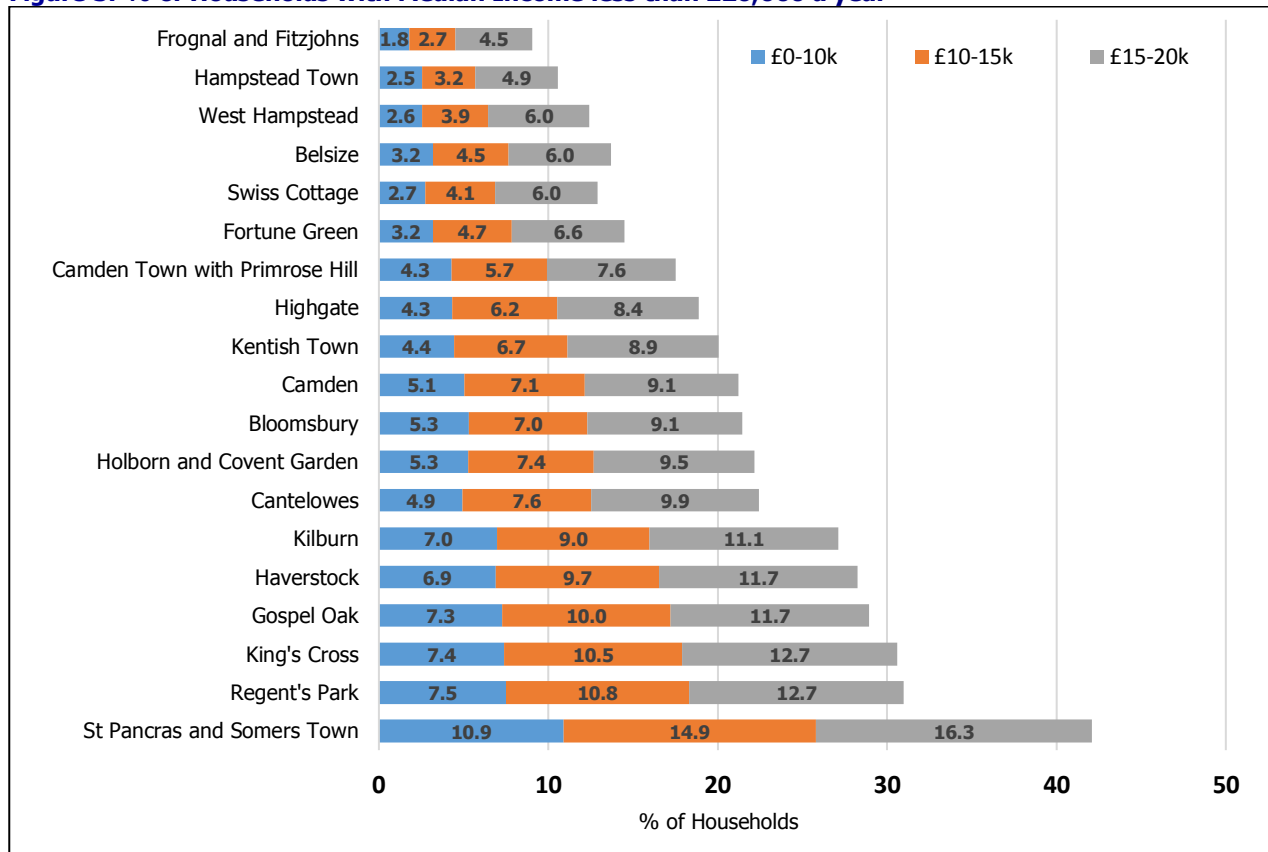
⁵ 'equivalence value' for households, based on the number and age of household members. Equivalised income is calculated by applying the equivalence value to the *Paycheck* income data.

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

⁶ Households Below Average Income local measures 2014, © HMRC, 2016.

those with household incomes of less than £25k are *likely* to be households in poverty, but it cannot be said definitively⁷.

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



Source: Paycheck 2016, © CACI Ltd.

Deprivation

The Indices of Deprivation 2015⁸ allows for the identification of the areas in England with the highest proportion of people and households experiencing deprivation. The data is calculated at LSOA⁹ level and takes into consideration relative deprivation across seven factors: Income, employment, health and disability, education, skills and training, housing and services, and crime and living Environment. The indices are provided as both a score and as a rank position within England. The combined overall index is the *Index of Multiple Deprivation* (IMD) and, with the LSOA geography, is designed to show hotspots of deprivation that are often masked with ward level measures. However, a ward position can be calculated by averaging the IMD scores. On this basis Camden Town with Primrose Hill is ranked the 8th most deprived in Camden.

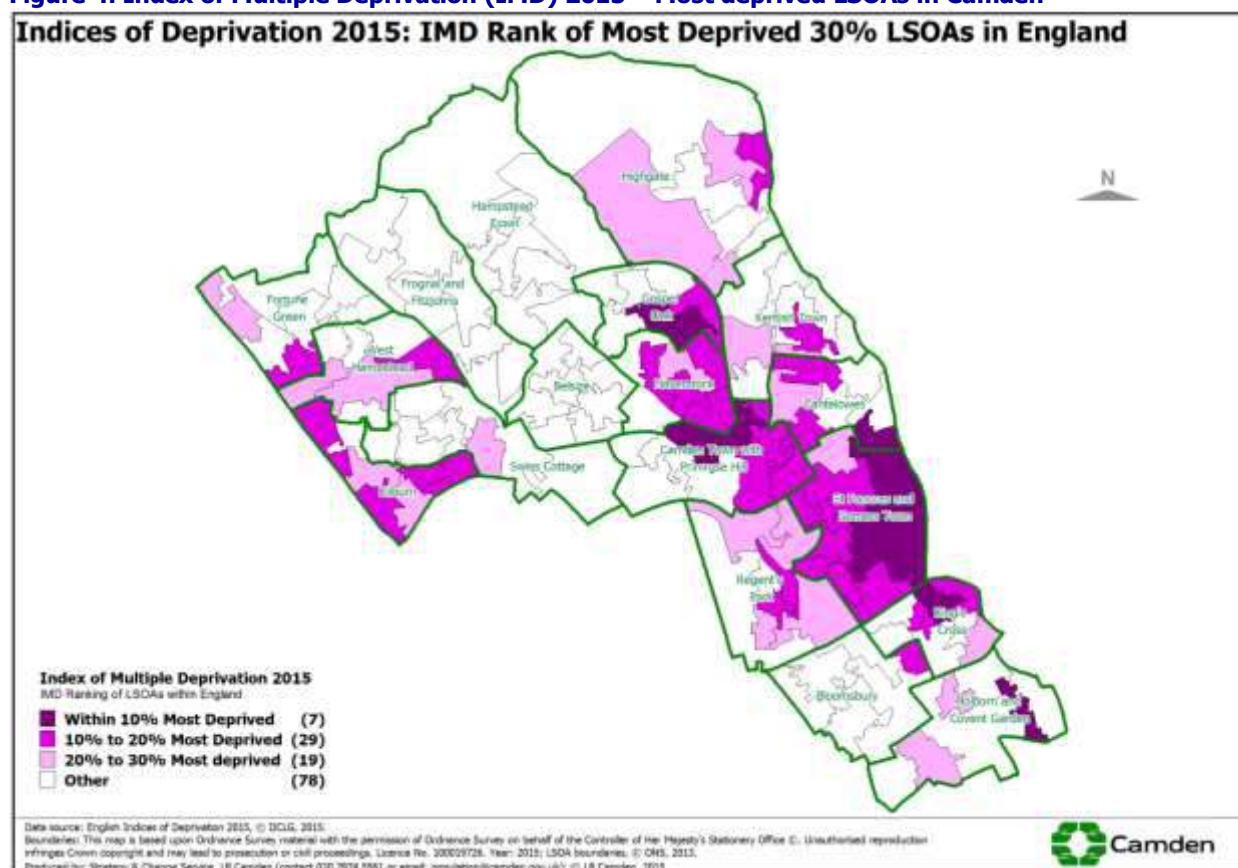
Results for Camden show that there are concentrations of LSOAs within Camden that on the rankings of IMD fall within the highest levels in England. Camden Town with Primrose Hill ward contains 1 LSOA that fall within the 10% most deprived LSOAs in England; 3 fall within the 20-30% most deprived LSOAs in England. Camden Town with Primrose Hill's most deprived LSOA (E01000858) is the 5th most deprived LSOA in Camden and falls just outside the 9% most deprived LSOAs in England. Best viewed on a map, Fig.4 shows the LSOAs in Camden ranked within the 10%, 20% and 30% most deprived in England.

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

⁸ English Indices of Deprivation 2015, © DCLG, 2015.

⁹ LSOAs are a statistical geography, smaller than wards, based on groups of 2011 Census Output Areas (OAs). There are 133 LSOAs in Camden and 32,844 in England. There are 8 LSOAs in Camden Town with Primrose Hill ward (E01000856-E01000863).

Figure 4. Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) 2015 – Most deprived LSOAs in Camden



Source: English Indices of Deprivation 2015, © DCLG, 2015.

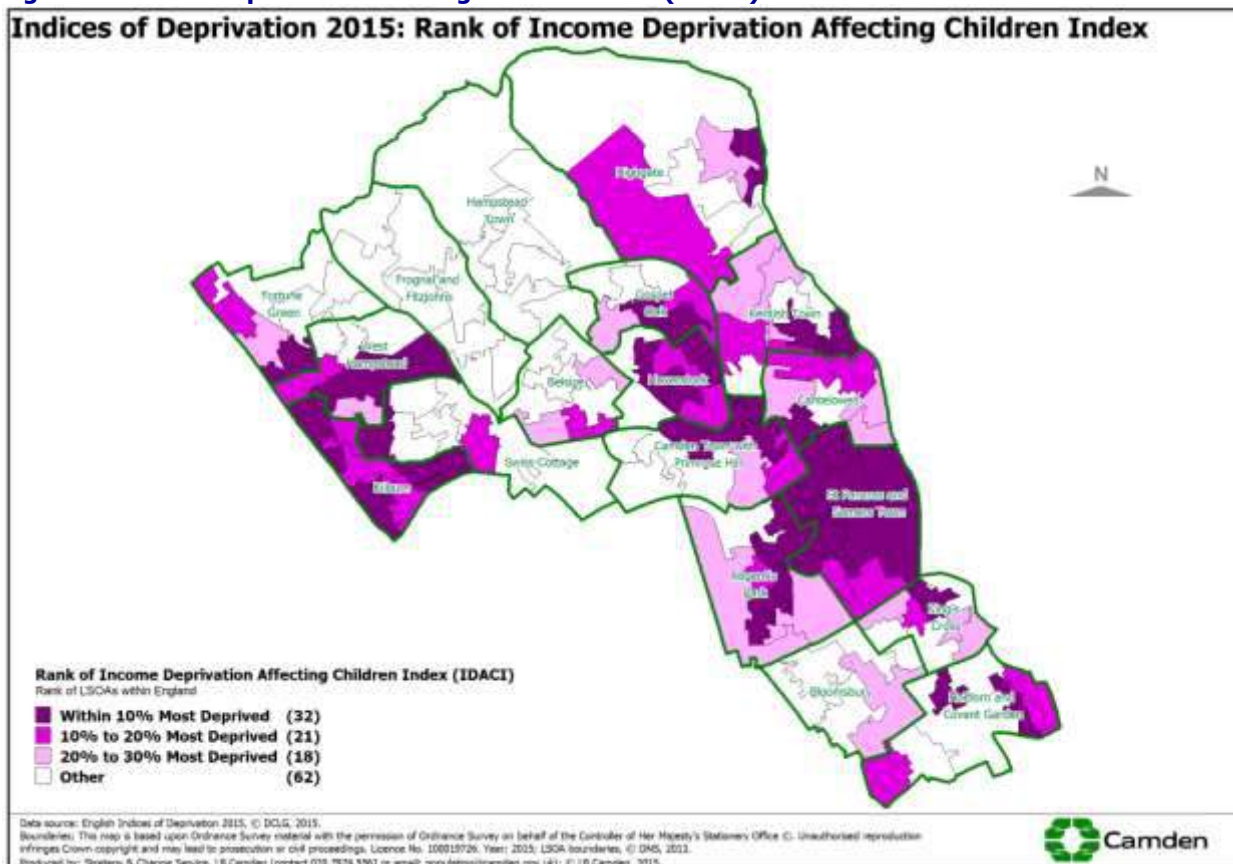
Two sub-domains indicate deprivation affecting children (IDACI) and older people (IDAOP). Table 1 below shows the results for Camden Town with Primrose Hill for the overall Index of Multiple Deprivation and for the Income sub-domains affecting children and older people. One of the 8 Camden Town with Primrose Hill LSOAs falls within the highest 1% most deprived in England on IDACI (affecting children) and it also falls within the 4% most deprived in England on IDAOP (affecting older people). See maps below Figs.5 and 6.

Table 1. Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) 2015: LSOAs in Camden Town with Primrose Hill

Ward and LSOA		Index of Multiple Deprivation			Indices of Deprivation Sub-domains			
Ward name	LSOA code	Rank in Camden (/133)	RANK OF IMD of all LSOAs in England (/32,844)		Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI)		Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index (IDAOP)	
			1 is most deprived	% Most Deprived of LSOAs in England	Rank in England (/32,844)	% Most Deprived of LSOAs in England	Rank in England (/32,844)	% Most Deprived of LSOAs in England
Camden Town with Primrose Hill	E01000856	20	4,833	14.7	3,088	9.4	3,689	11.2
	E01000857	95	17,464	53.2	13,956	42.5	10,660	32.5
	E01000858	5	2,960	9.0	313	1.0	1,185	3.6
	E01000859	116	24,133	73.5	26,752	81.5	20,269	61.7
	E01000860	71	12,856	39.1	22,819	69.5	3,468	10.6
	E01000861	31	6,012	18.3	4,664	14.2	5,172	15.7
	E01000862	106	20,692	63.0	23,126	70.4	21,458	65.3
	E01000863	26	5,313	16.2	7,499	22.8	5,887	17.9

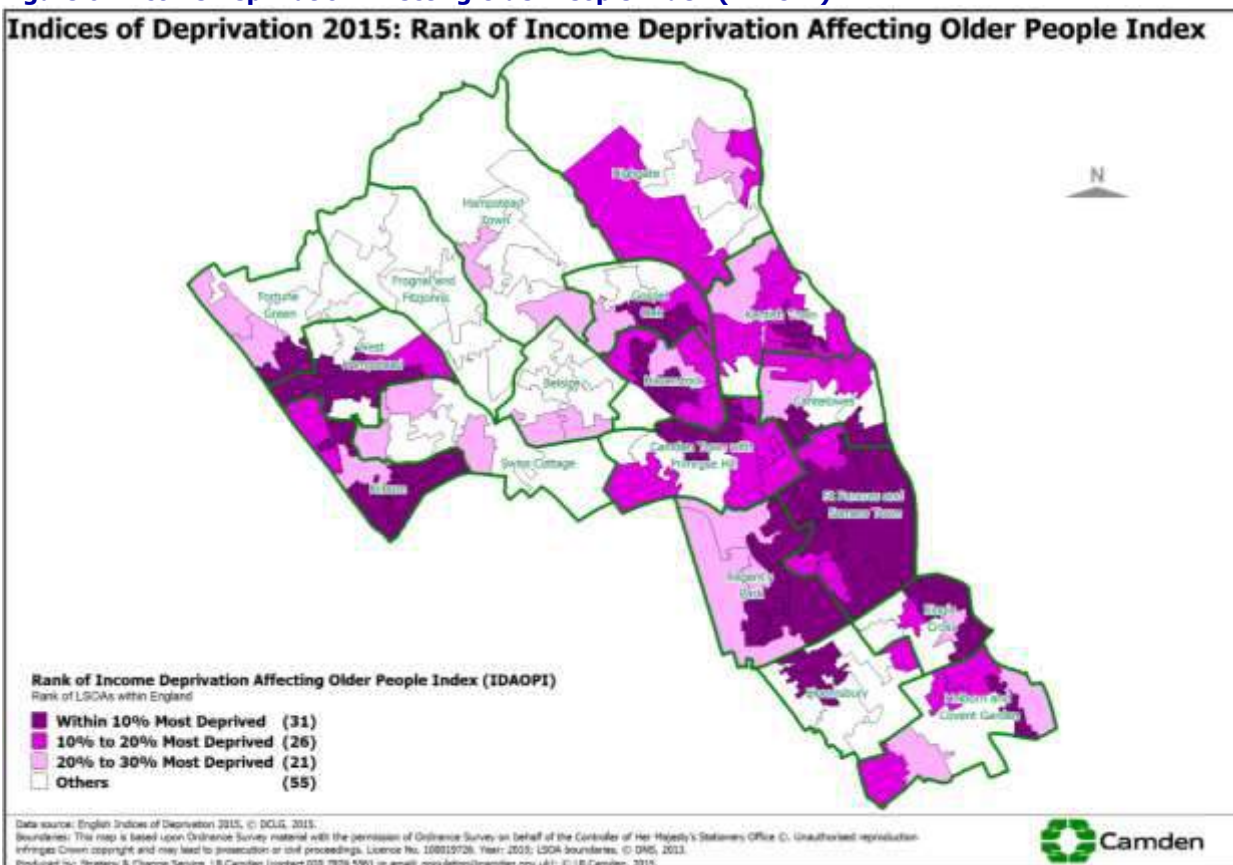
Source: English Indices of Deprivation 2015, © DCLG, 2015.

Figure 5. Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI)



Source: English Indices of Deprivation 2015, © DCLG, 2015.

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



Source: English Indices of Deprivation 2015, © DCLG, 2015.

Employment

There are no up to date data on the employment status of residents, but detailed information can be obtained from the 2011 Census to cover economic activity, employment and unemployment at that time. Estimates of workplace jobs in the area from the Business Register and Employment Survey (BRES) reveals that in 2016 that there were 19,000 jobs located in Camden Town with Primrose Hill, 1.4 times the number of residents. The largest sectors providing employment are in *Distribution & Hospitality* (5,000; 26%), *Professional & Business Services* (4,500; 24%); *Communication & Financial Services* (4,500, 24%) and *Public Services* (2,000; 11%). Employment levels in the ward have increased 33% since 2009.

Benefits

Due to the Government's welfare reform programme there has been changes in the way that benefit statistics are measured, which is making it more difficult to make meaningful comparisons over time. However, a consistent set was available until November 2016 in the form of the DWP working age benefits statistics.

In November 2016 there were 1,090 working aged benefits claimants in Camden Town with Primrose Hill, 10.3% of the working aged population¹⁰, compared to the Camden average 9.6%. Since November 2011, the number of claimants in Camden Town with Primrose Hill has reduced by 335 (-24%). In November 2016, the highest proportion of the working aged population claiming benefits were claiming ESA or Incapacity Benefit (6.2%), followed by job seekers (1.2%) and carers (1.1%). See table 2 below.

Table 2. DWP Working aged Benefits Claimants, November 2016

	Claimants	
	#	%
Total claimants	1,090	10.3
Job seekers	130	1.2
ESA & Incapacity Benefits	650	6.2
Lone Parents	85	0.8
Carers	115	1.1
Others on Income-related Benefits	20	0.2
Disabled	75	0.7
Bereaved	15	0.1

Source: DWP, via NOMIS, 2017

Unemployment

The current measure of unemployment at local-level is a hybrid of Jobseeker Allowance and Universal Credit claimants, and referred to as the *Claimant Count*. Universal Credit started to be introduced in Camden in March 2016, but there had been a handful of claimants transferred from other areas. The Claimant Count measure shows that there were 205 claimants in Camden Town with Primrose Hill in June 2017, ranking 3rd highest count in Camden. The trend from March 2013 had been for falling numbers in Camden Town with Primrose Hill, but this bottomed out at 165 in November/December 2015. Note that there is no longer a measure of the unemployment rate due to the unavailability of ward economically active denominators.

Life expectancy

Life expectancy has been improving over time:

Table 3. Life Expectancy at Birth: Camden and England & Wales

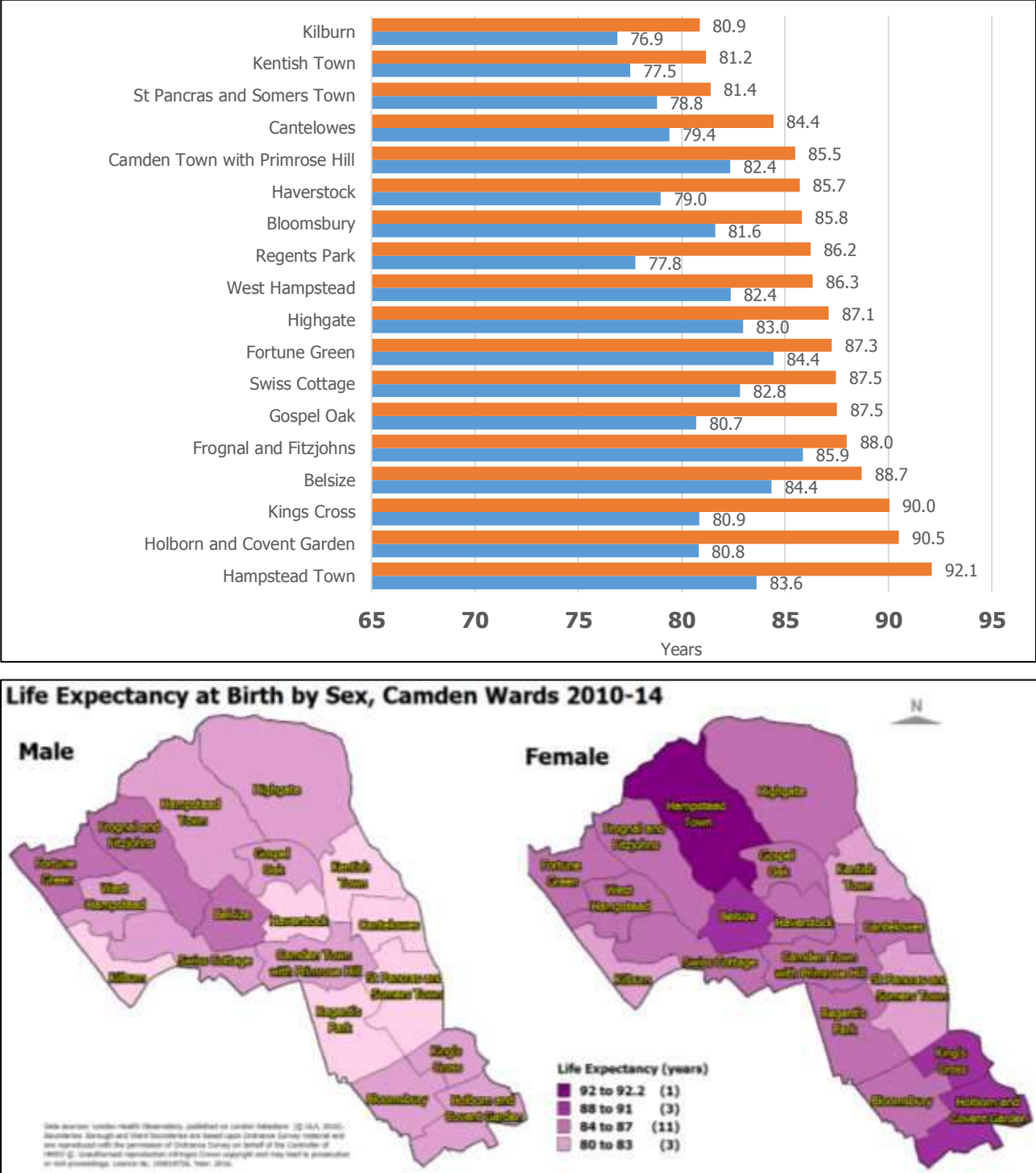
	Male		Female	
	Camden	E&W	Camden	E&W
2002-2006	75.9	76.8	81.7	81.2
2006-2010	78.4	78.2	83.8	82.2
2010-2014	81.1	79.3	86.0	83.1
Improvement	+5.2	+2.5	+4.3	+1.9

Source: LHO, 2016

¹⁰ Percentages of population receiving state benefits have been calculated using populations aged 16-64 for both men and women. The age at which women reach State Pension age is gradually increasing from 60 to 65 between April 2010 and April 2020. Hence, until April 2020, some women included in the population figure are not eligible to be part of the count of working age benefit claimants. There will be some time series discontinuity over this period, with trends partly reflecting the changing eligibility criteria. DWP, 2017.

The latest data for wards relates to the period 2010-14¹¹. This shows that the life expectancy at birth for a male in Camden Town with Primrose Hill is 82.4 years compared to the Camden average of 81.1 and ranks 8th highest amongst Camden wards. Life expectancy at birth for a female in Camden Town with Primrose Hill is 85.5 years (Camden average is 86.0) ranking 14th highest. See Figs.7 and 8 below.

Figures 7 and 8. Life Expectancy at Birth 2010-14 by Sex and Camden ward



Source: LHO, 2016

¹¹ London Health Observatory Life Expectancy 2010-14 for London wards, © LHO, February 2016.

Cantelowes Ward

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

Location



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



Population

The current resident population² of Cantelowes ward at mid-2017 is 12,800 people, ranking 13th by population size. The population density is 169 persons per hectare, ranking 6th highest in Camden, compared to the Camden average of 110 persons per hectare. Since 2011, the population of Cantelowes has not grown in line with the overall population of Camden (at 7.3% compared with 9.0%), ranking 12th on percentage growth since 2011.

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

² GLA 2015-based Interim Projections 'Camden Development, Capped AHS', © GLA, 2017.

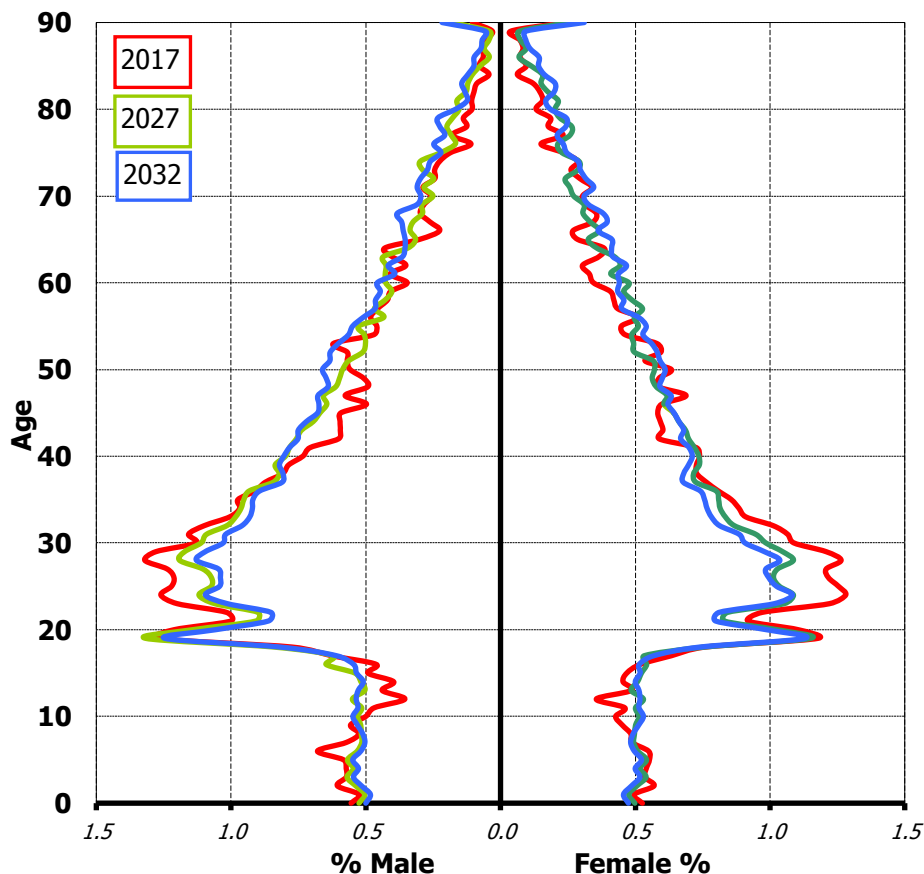
Cantelowes is forecast to grow by 1,400 residents (10.9%) over the next 10 years to 2027. The components of population change show a positive natural change (more births than deaths) over the period of +900 and a net increase due to migration of +500. Births in the wards are forecast to continue at a similar level of 140 a year to 160 a year to 2027, while deaths continue at a similar level of 50 a year.

Age

Cantelowes has a relatively young population profile with a mean age of 35.0 years compared to Camden's overall 36.8 years and ranks 4th youngest by mean age and 5th youngest by median age. Split into the dependency measure age groups: children (under 16), working age (16-64) and 'retirement age' (65+): 16.2% of the population are children aged under 16, almost three quarters are working aged (74.3%) and older people aged 65+ account for 9.5% of the population. The dependency ratio for Cantelowes residents is 34.6³, low by comparison with the Camden average (38.8).

Fig.1 below shows the age and sex structure changes over time. The red lines show the percentage of the population by age in 2017, green shows 2027 and blue shows 2032. Over the projection period shown, the Cantelowes population has progressively smaller proportions of children aged under 10; more young people aged 10-17; fewer working aged 21-35; more people aged 35/40 to 50; and similar proportions of over 50 year olds.

Figure 1 Age & Sex Structure of Cantelowes Ward: 2017, 2027 & 2032



Source: GLA 2015-based Interim Projections 'Camden Development, Capped AHS', © ONS, 2017

Household income

Estimates of equivalised household income for 2016⁴ show that median gross household

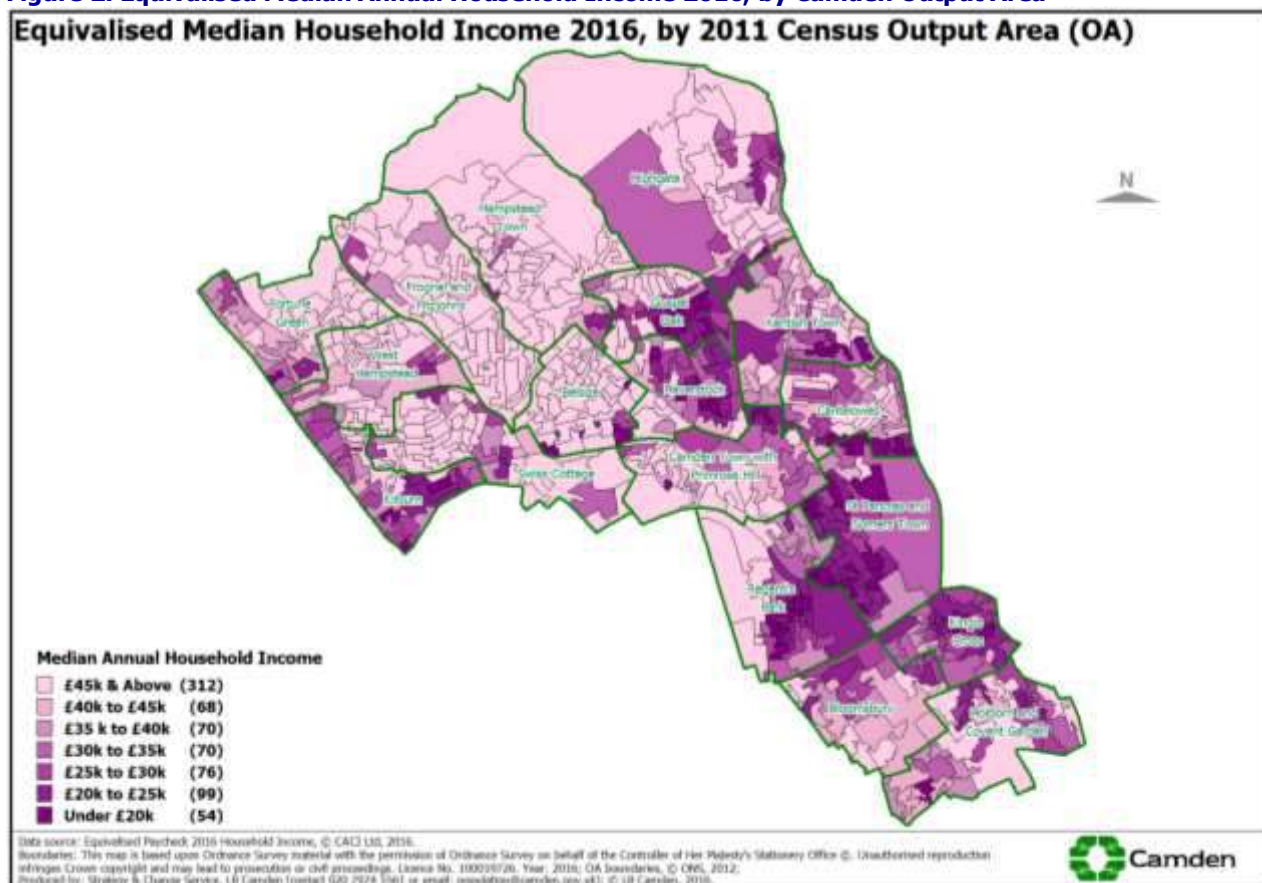
³ Dependent age groups (0-15 and 65+) constitute 34.6% of the size of the working age population (16-64). The higher the ratio the more dependent the population is. The Camden average is 38.8%.

⁴ Equivalised *Paycheck* household income data for 2016, © CACI Ltd. Equivalising reflects the notion that, for example, a household of five will need a higher income than a single person living alone to enjoy a comparable standard of living. CACI calculate an

income in Camden was £36,851, 18% higher than the London average (£31,277). There are wide differences across Camden wards, ranging from £22,819 in St Pancras & Somers Town to £51,873 in Frognal & Fitzjohns. Median household income in Cantelowes falls below average compared with Camden at £34,105,655, ranking 12th highest ward by average income.

The map in Fig.2 below shows the median household income by Output Area⁵. There is a mixture of household incomes in the ward.

Figure 2. Equivalised Median Annual Household Income 2016, by Camden Output Area



Source: Paycheck 2016, © CACI Ltd.

Household income data matters because low household income is used as a proxy for poverty, with poverty being defined as when equivalised household income is below 60% of median household income in an area. While the CACI *Paycheck* data cannot be broken down to reveal more socio-economic details about the individual households, we know already from DWP Households Below Average Income (HBAI) local measures that relative poverty in Camden is above the average and that 31.9% of children live in households that are in poverty by this measure⁶. The same data expressed by ward suggests that 33.3% of Cantelowes children live in poverty, the 8th highest by ward.

According to equivalised *Paycheck* 2016, a household in poverty in Camden is one with less than £22,111. Therefore, the *Paycheck* 2016 household income group below £20k is the group that can positively be identified as wholly below the poverty threshold, while a minority of

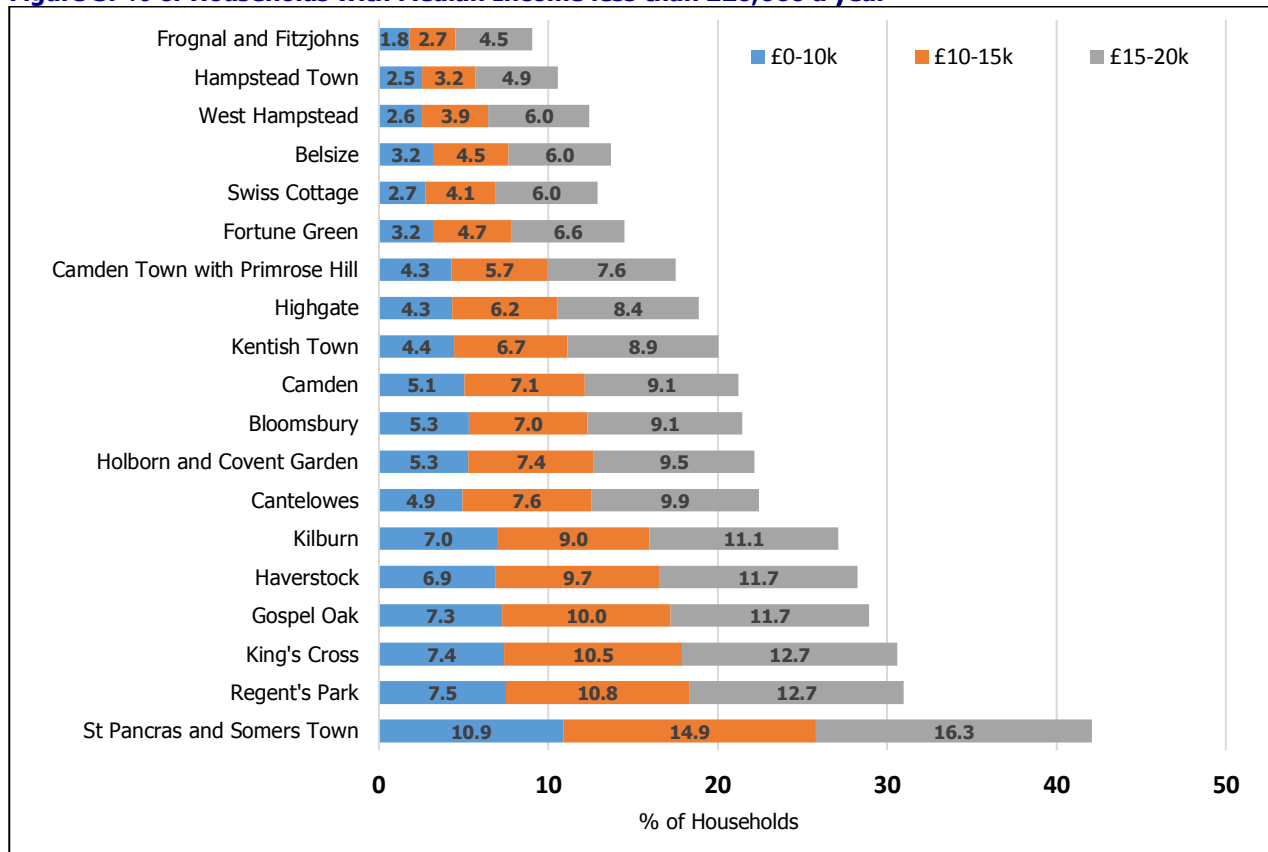
⁵ 'equivalence value' for households, based on the number and age of household members. Equivalised income is calculated by applying the equivalence value to the *Paycheck* income data.

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

⁶ Households Below Average Income local measures 2014, © HMRC, 2016.

those with household incomes of less than £25k are *likely* to be households in poverty, but it cannot be said definitively⁷.

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



Source: Paycheck 2016, © CACI Ltd.

Deprivation

The Indices of Deprivation 2015⁸ allows for the identification of the areas in England with the highest proportion of people and households experiencing deprivation. The data is calculated at LSOA⁹ level and takes into consideration relative deprivation across seven factors: Income, employment, health and disability, education, skills and training, housing and services, and crime and living Environment. The indices are provided as both a score and as a rank position within England. The combined overall index is the *Index of Multiple Deprivation* (IMD) and, with the LSOA geography, is designed to show hotspots of deprivation that are often masked with ward level measures. However, a ward position can be calculated by averaging the IMD scores. On this basis Cantelowes is ranked the 3rd most deprived in Camden.

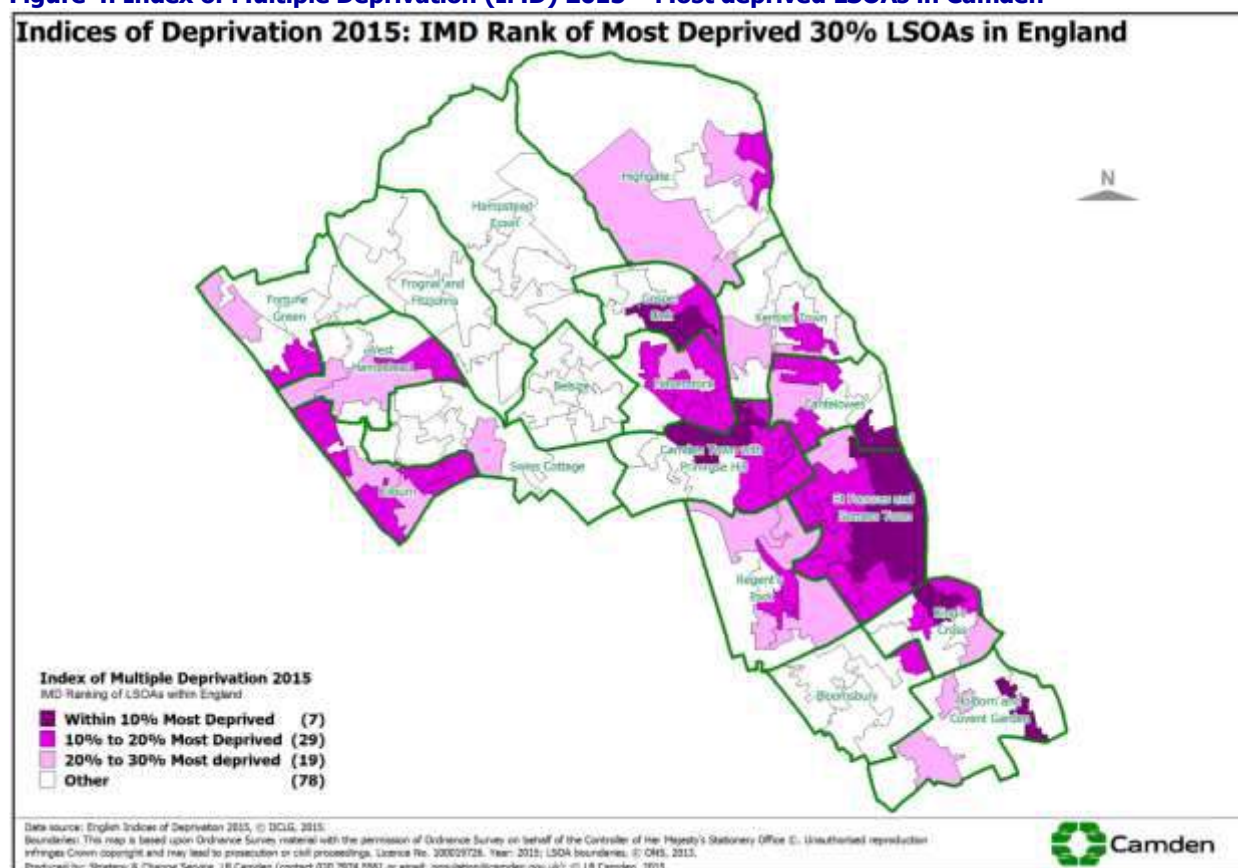
Results for Camden show that there are concentrations of LSOAs within Camden that on the rankings of IMD fall within the highest levels in England. Cantelowes ward contains 1 LSOA that fall within the 10% most deprived LSOAs in England; 2 fall within the 10-20% most deprived LSOAs in England and 1 LSOA in the 20-30% most deprived LSOAs in England. Cantelowes' most deprived LSOA (E01000868) is the 4th most deprived LSOA in Camden and falls just within the 9% most deprived LSOAs in England. Best viewed on a map, Fig.4 shows the LSOAs in Camden ranked within the 10%, 20% and 30% most deprived in England.

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

⁸ English Indices of Deprivation 2015, © DCLG, 2015.

⁹ LSOAs are a statistical geography, smaller than wards, based on groups of 2011 Census Output Areas (OAs). There are 133 LSOAs in Camden and 32,844 in England. There are 7 LSOAs in Cantelowes ward (E01000864-E01000870).

Figure 4. Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) 2015 – Most deprived LSOAs in Camden



Source: English Indices of Deprivation 2015, © DCLG, 2015.

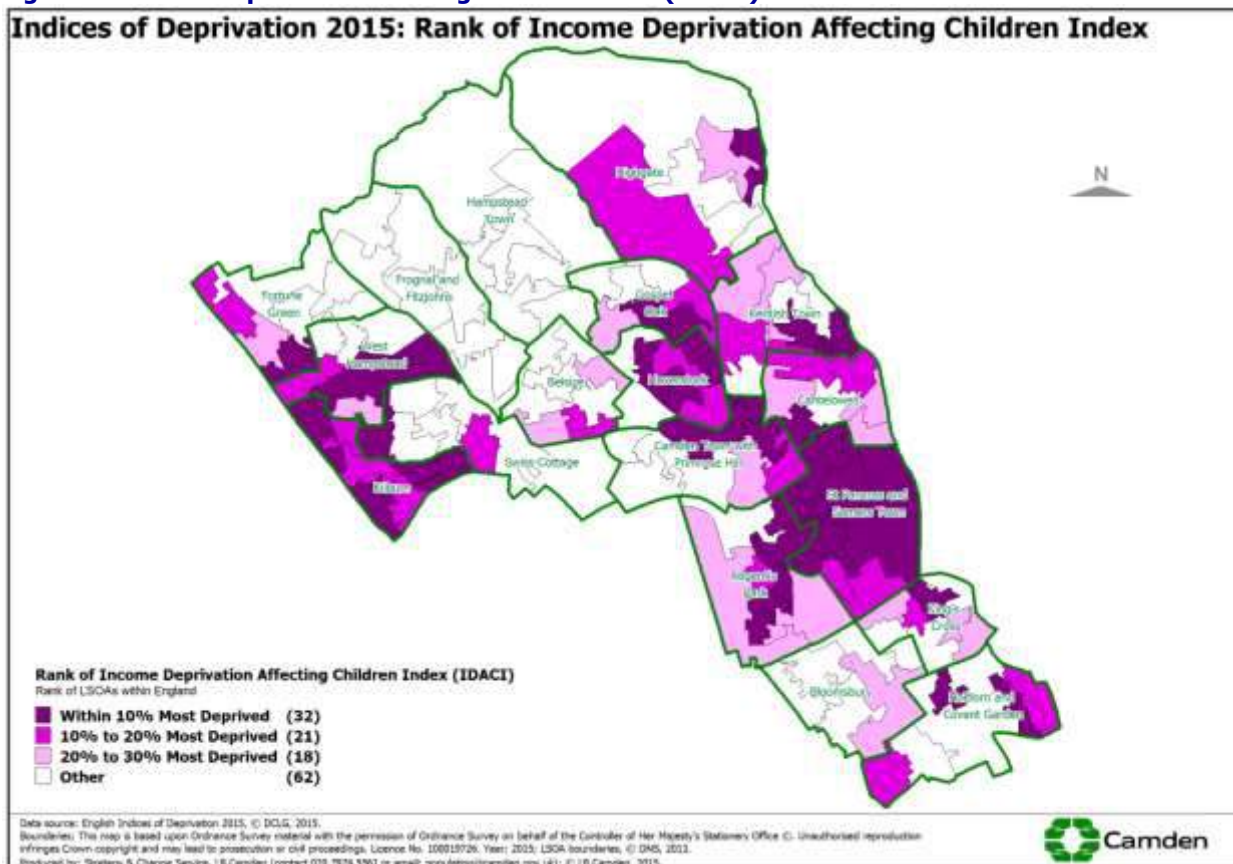
Two sub-domains indicate deprivation affecting children (IDACI) and older people (IDAOP). Table 1 below shows the results for Canteloves for the overall Index of Multiple Deprivation and for the Income sub-domains affecting children and older people. One of the 7 Canteloves LSOAs falls within the highest 10% most deprived in England on IDACI (affecting children); while 2 LSOAs fall within the 10% most deprived in England on IDAOP (affecting older people). See maps below Figs.5 and 6.

Table 1. Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) 2015: LSOAs in Canteloves

Ward and LSOA		Index of Multiple Deprivation			Indices of Deprivation Sub-domains			
Ward name	LSOA code	Rank in Camden (/133)	RANK OF IMD of all LSOAs in England (/32,844)		Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI)		Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index (IDAOP)	
			1 is most deprived	% Most Deprived of LSOAs in England	Rank in England (/32,844)	% Most Deprived of LSOAs in England	Rank in England (/32,844)	% Most Deprived of LSOAs in England
Canteloves	E01000864	63	10,648	32.4	8,849	26.9	10,346	31.5
	E01000865	89	16,639	50.7	19,106	58.2	16,239	49.4
	E01000866	44	7,609	23.2	8,487	25.8	7,818	23.8
	E01000867	15	4,491	13.7	2,618	8.0	1,390	4.2
	E01000868	4	2,826	8.6	9,541	29.0	925	2.8
	E01000869	56	9,869	30.0	6,239	19.0	6,136	18.7
	E01000870	32	6,040	18.4	3,322	10.1	3,576	10.9

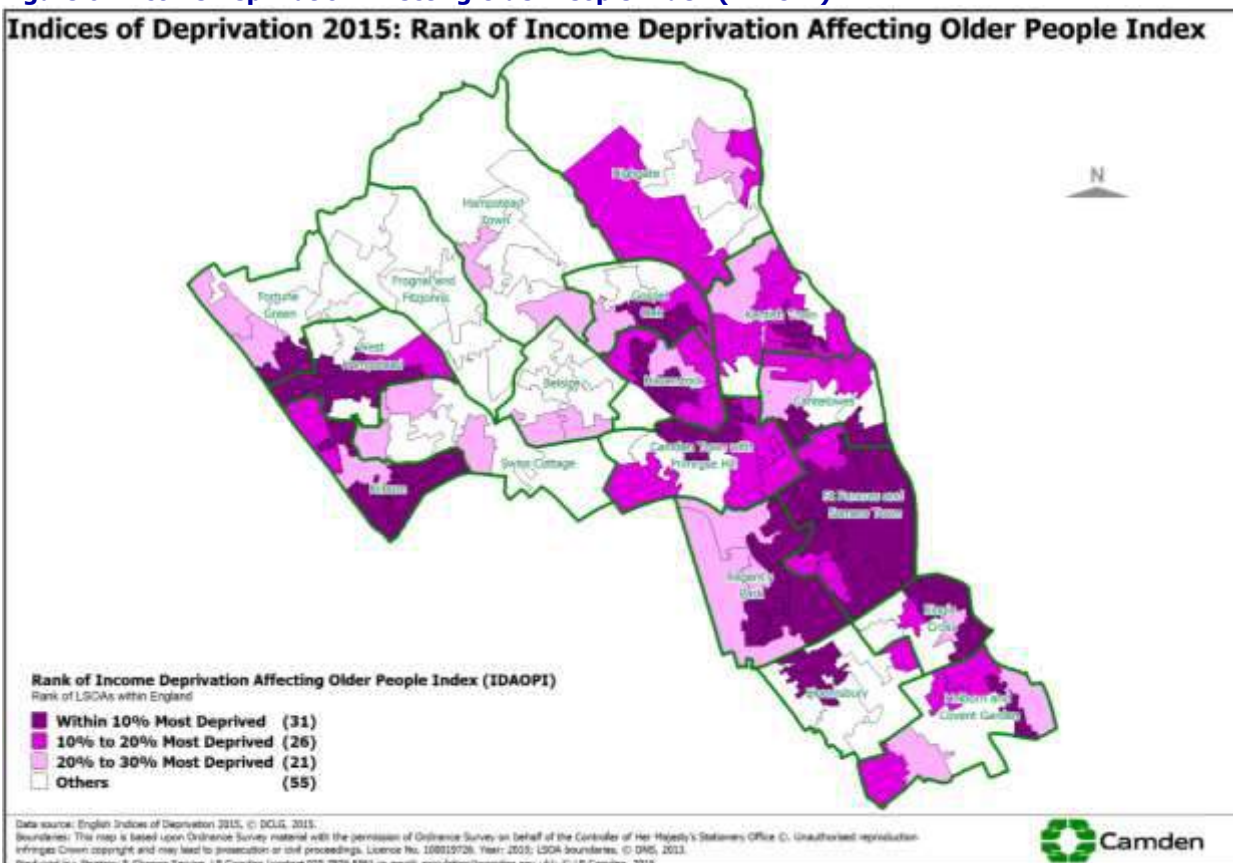
Source: English Indices of Deprivation 2015, © DCLG, 2015.

Figure 5. Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI)



Source: English Indices of Deprivation 2015, © DCLG, 2015.

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



Source: English Indices of Deprivation 2015, © DCLG, 2015.

Employment

There are no up to date data on the employment status of residents, but detailed information can be obtained from the 2011 Census to cover economic activity, employment and unemployment at that time. Estimates of workplace jobs in the area from the Business Register and Employment Survey (BRES) reveals that in 2016 that there were 3,000 jobs located in Cantelowes, less than a quarter (24%) of the number of residents. The largest sectors providing employment are in *Professional & Business Services* (1,000; 33%); *Public Services* (800; 27%); *Distribution & Hospitality* (500; 17%); and *Communication & Financial Services* (400, 13%. Employment levels in the ward have increased 3% since 2009.

Benefits

Due to the Government's welfare reform programme there has been changes in the way that benefit statistics are measured, which is making it more difficult to make meaningful comparisons over time. However, a consistent set was available until November 2016 in the form of the DWP working age benefits statistics.

In November 2016 there were 1,150 working aged benefits claimants in Cantelowes, 11.5% of the working aged population¹⁰, compared to the Camden average 9.6%. Since November 2011, the number of claimants in Cantelowes has reduced by 335 (-23%). In November 2016, the highest proportion of working age population claiming benefits claimed ESA or Incapacity Benefit (7.0%), followed by carers (1.4%) and job seekers (1.1%). See table 2 below.

Table 2. DWP Working aged Benefits Claimants, November 2016

	Claimants	
	#	%
Total claimants	##	11.5
Job seekers	115	1.1
ESA & Incapacity Benefits	700	7.0
Lone Parents	95	0.9
Carers	145	1.4
Others on Income-related Benefits	20	0.2
Disabled	70	0.7
Bereaved	5	0.0

Source: DWP, via NOMIS, 2017

Unemployment

The current measure of unemployment at local-level is a hybrid of Jobseeker Allowance and Universal Credit claimants, and referred to as the *Claimant Count*. Universal Credit started to be introduced in Camden in March 2016, but there had been a handful of claimants transferred from other areas. The Claimant Count measure shows that there were 175 claimants in Cantelowes in June 2017, ranking 6th highest count in Camden. The trend from March 2013 had been for falling numbers in Cantelowes, but this bottomed out at 150 in December 2015 and January 2017 and has increased since. Note that there is no longer a measure of the unemployment rate due to the unavailability of ward economically active denominators.

Life expectancy

Life expectancy has been improving over time:

Table 3. Life Expectancy at Birth: Camden and England & Wales

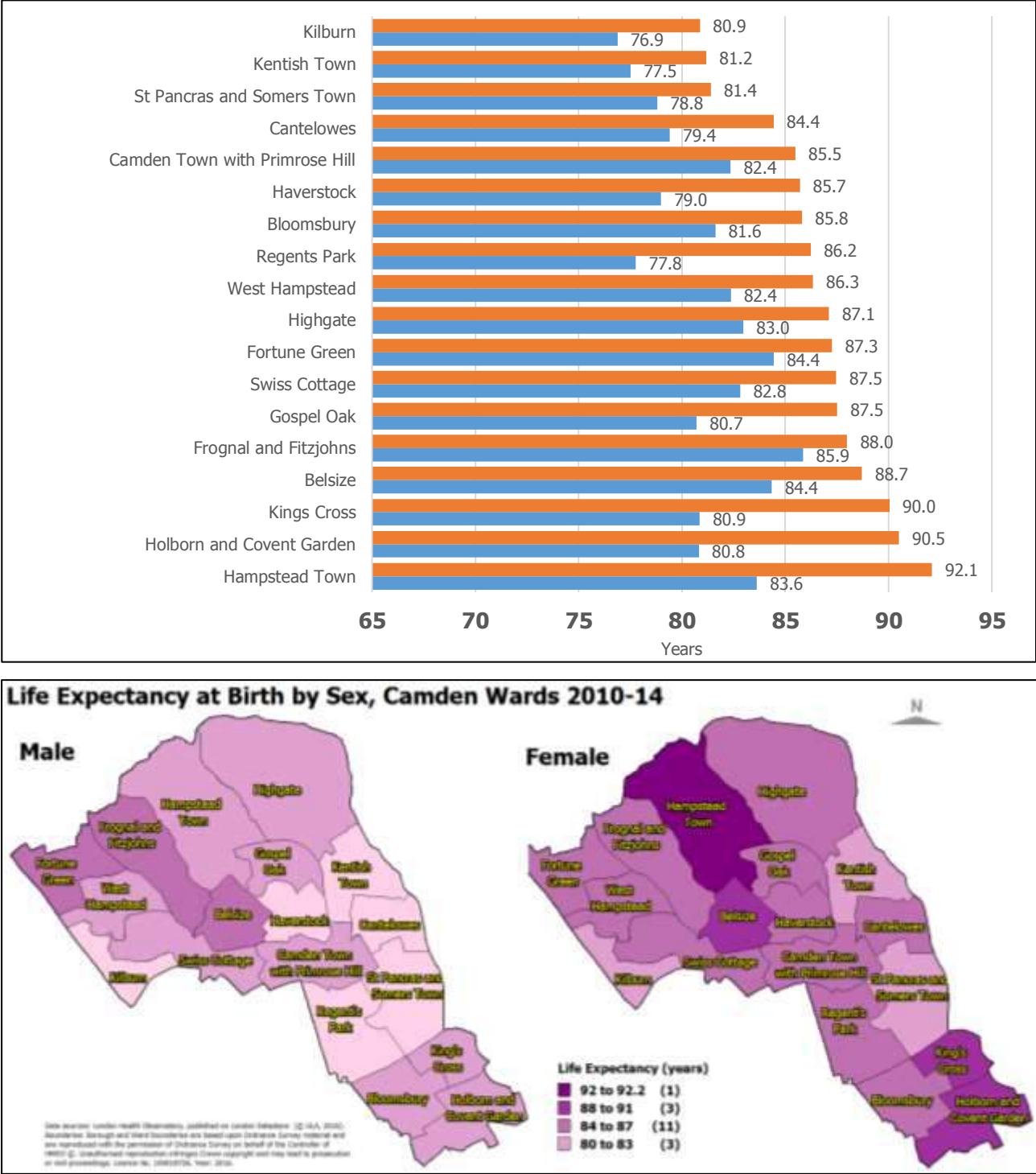
	Male		Female	
	Camden	E&W	Camden	E&W
2002-2006	75.9	76.8	81.7	81.2
2006-2010	78.4	78.2	83.8	82.2
2010-2014	81.1	79.3	86.0	83.1
Improvement	+5.2	+2.5	+4.3	+1.9

Source: LHO, 2016

¹⁰ Percentages of population receiving state benefits have been calculated using populations aged 16-64 for both men and women. The age at which women reach State Pension age is gradually increasing from 60 to 65 between April 2010 and April 2020. Hence, until April 2020, some women included in the population figure are not eligible to be part of the count of working age benefit claimants. There will be some time series discontinuity over this period, with trends partly reflecting the changing eligibility criteria. DWP, 2017.

The latest data for wards relates to the period 2010-14¹¹. This shows that the life expectancy at birth for a male in Cantelowes is 79.4 years compared to the Camden average of 81.1 and ranks 13th highest amongst Camden wards. Life expectancy at birth for a female in Cantelowes is 84.4 years (Camden average is 86.0) ranking 15th highest. See Figs.7 and 8 below.

Figures 7 and 8. Life Expectancy at Birth 2010-14 by Sex and Camden ward



Source: LHO, 2016

¹¹ London Health Observatory Life Expectancy 2010-14 for London wards, © LHO, February 2016.

Fortune Green Ward

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

Location



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



Population

The current resident population² of Fortune Green ward at mid-2017 is 12,900 people, ranking 12th by population size. The population density is 129 persons per hectare, ranking 9th highest in Camden, compared to the Camden average of 110 persons per hectare. Since 2011, the population of Fortune Green has faster than the overall population of Camden (at 10.1% compared with 9.0%), ranking 3rd by percentage growth since 2011.

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

² GLA 2015-based Interim Projections 'Camden Development, Capped AHS', © GLA, 2017.

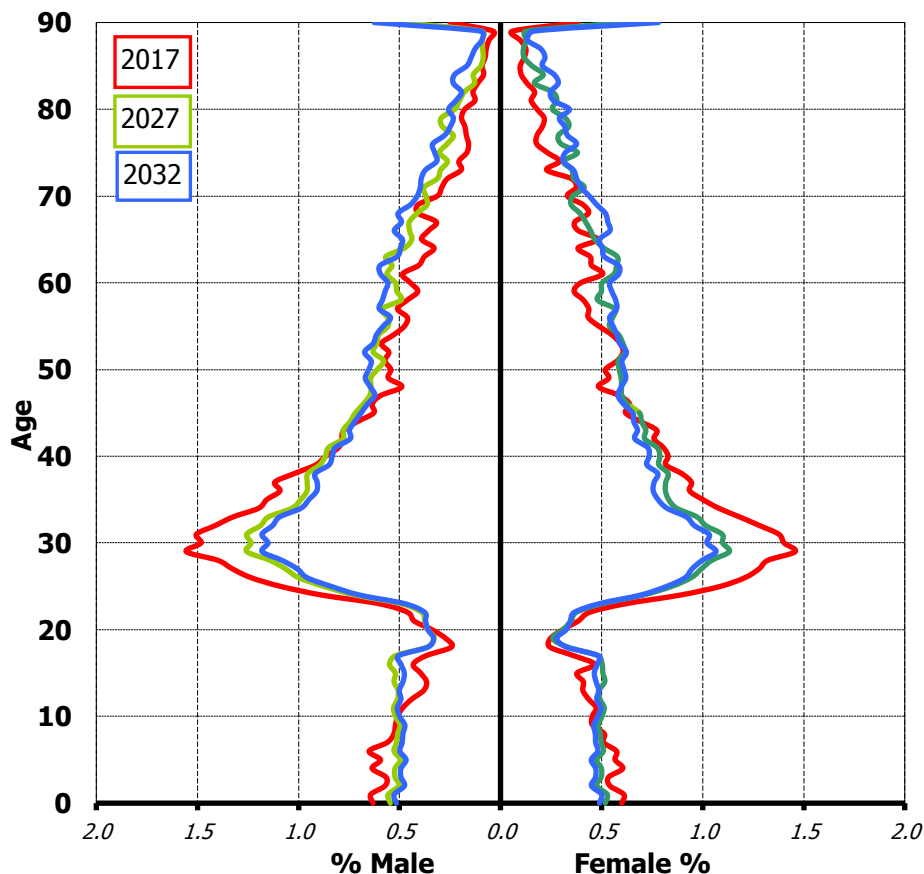
Fortune Green is forecast to grow by 700 residents (5.0%) over the next 10 years to 2027. The components of population change show a positive natural change (more births than deaths) over the period of +1,000 and a net loss due to migration of -300. Births in the wards are forecast to decrease from a current 160 a year to 140 a year by 2027, while deaths increase slightly from 50 to 60 a year.

Age

Fortune Green has a relatively older population profile with a mean age of 37.3 years compared to Camden's overall 36.8 years and ranks 9th youngest by mean age and 9th youngest by median age. Split into the dependency measure age groups: children (under 16), working age (16-64) and 'retirement age' (65+): 16.5% of the population are children aged under 16, almost three quarters are working aged (72.0%) and older people aged 65+ account for 11.5% of the population. The dependency ratio for Fortune Green residents is 39.0³, slightly higher by comparison with the Camden average (38.8).

Fig.1 below shows the age and sex structure changes over time. The red lines show the percentage of the population by age in 2017, green shows 2027 and blue shows 2032. Over the projection period shown, the Fortune Green population has progressively smaller proportions of children aged under 10; a higher proportion of teenagers; smaller proportions of 20-40 year olds; and projected larger proportions of over 50 year olds.

Figure 1 Age & Sex Structure of Fortune Green Ward: 2017, 2027 & 2032



Source: GLA 2015-based Interim Projections 'Camden Development, Capped AHS', © ONS, 2017

Household income

Estimates of equivalised household income for 2016⁴ show that median gross household

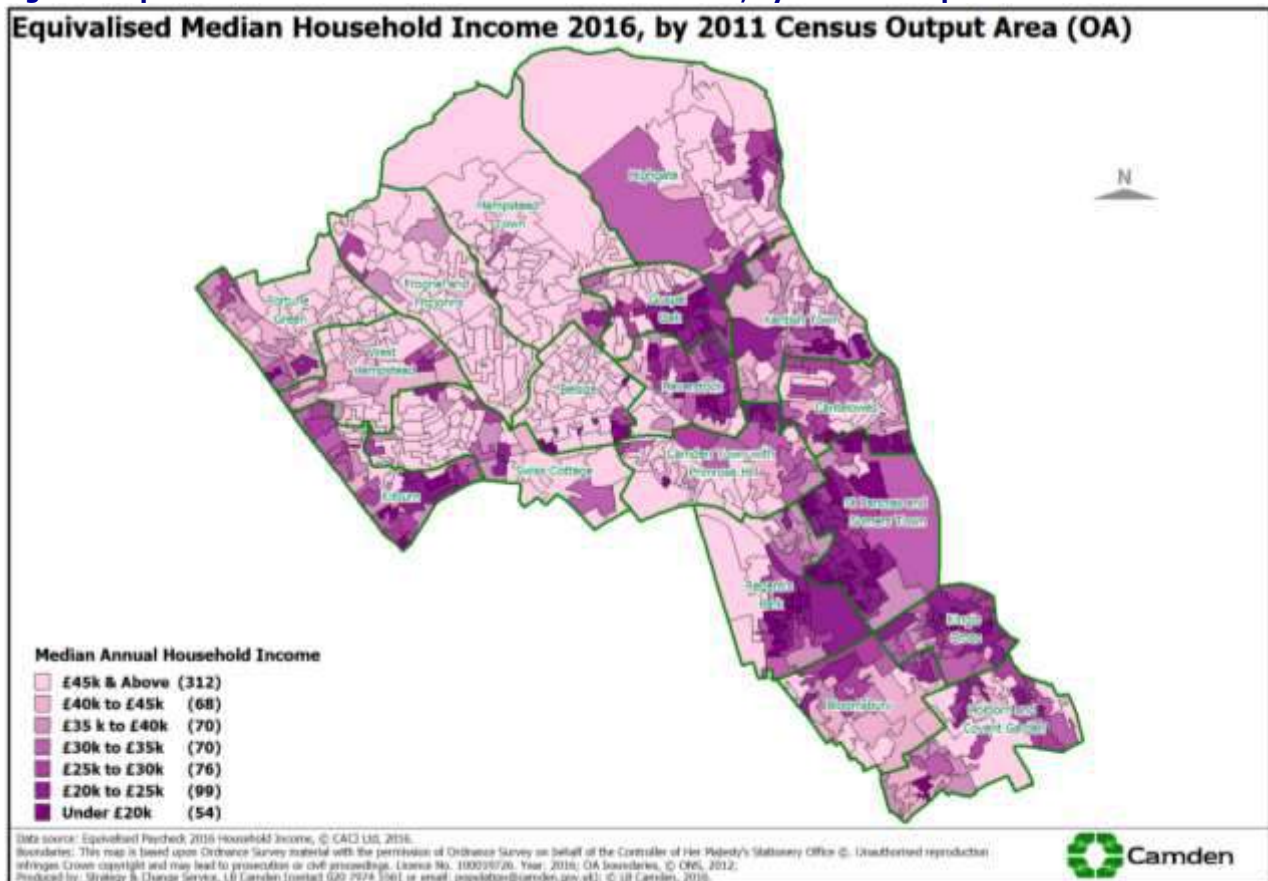
³ Dependent age groups (0-15 and 65+) constitute 39.0% of the size of the working age population (16-64). The higher the ratio the more dependent the population is. The Camden average is 38.8%.

⁴ Equivalised *Paycheck* household income data for 2016, © CACI Ltd. Equivalising reflects the notion that, for example, a household of five will need a higher income than a single person living alone to enjoy a comparable standard of living. CACI calculate an

income in Camden was £36,851, 18% higher than the London average (£31,277). There are wide differences across Camden wards, ranging from £22,819 in St Pancras & Somers Town to £51,873 in Frognal & Fitzjohns. Median household income in Fortune Green falls towards the higher-middle of this range at £43,589, ranking 6th highest.

The map in Fig.2 below shows the median household income by Output Area⁵. There is a mixture of household incomes in the ward, but there is a concentration of household with lower median household incomes in the west of the ward.

Figure 2. Equivalised Median Annual Household Income 2016, by Camden Output Area



Source: Paycheck 2016, © CACI Ltd.

Household income data matters because low household income is used as a proxy for poverty, with poverty being defined as when equivalised household income is below 60% of median household income in an area. While the CACI *Paycheck* data cannot be broken down to reveal more socio-economic details about the individual households, we know already from DWP Households Below Average Income (HBAI) local measures that relative poverty in Camden is above the average and that 31.9% of children live in households that are in poverty by this measure⁶. The same data expressed by ward suggests that 25.0% of Fortune Green children live in poverty, the 13th highest by ward.

According to equivalised *Paycheck* 2016, a household in poverty in Camden is one with less than £22,111. Therefore, the *Paycheck* 2016 household income group below £20k is the group that can positively be identified as wholly below the poverty threshold, while a minority of

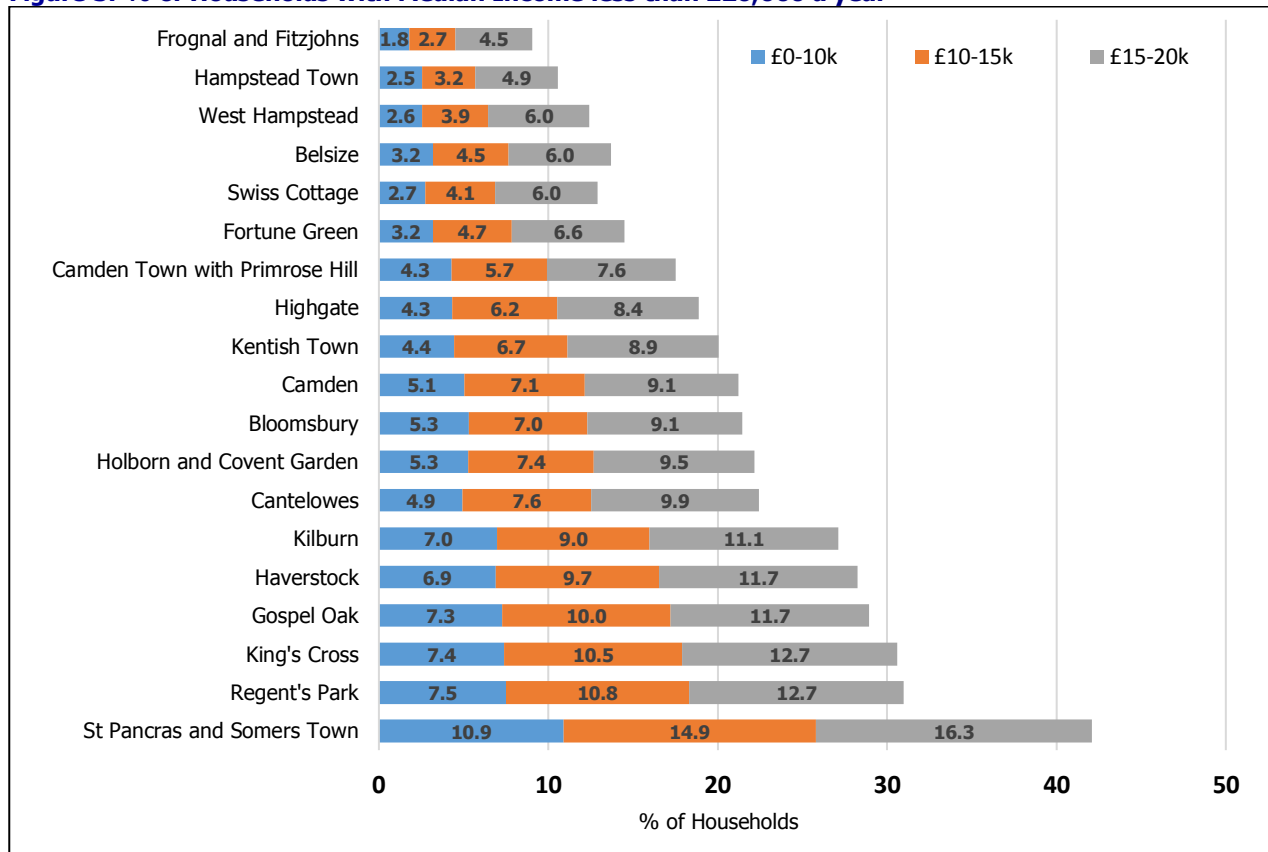
⁵ 'equivalence value' for households, based on the number and age of household members. Equivalised income is calculated by applying the equivalence value to the *Paycheck* income data.

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

⁶ Households Below Average Income local measures 2014, © HMRC, 2016.

those with household incomes of less than £25k are *likely* to be households in poverty, but it cannot be said definitively⁷.

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



Source: Paycheck 2016, © CACI Ltd.

Deprivation

The Indices of Deprivation 2015⁸ allows for the identification of the areas in England with the highest proportion of people and households experiencing deprivation. The data is calculated at LSOA⁹ level and takes into consideration relative deprivation across seven factors: Income, employment, health and disability, education, skills and training, housing and services, and crime and living Environment. The indices are provided as both a score and as a rank position within England. The combined overall index is the *Index of Multiple Deprivation* (IMD) and, with the LSOA geography, is designed to show hotspots of deprivation that are often masked with ward level measures. However, a ward position can be calculated by averaging the IMD scores. On this basis Fortune Green is ranked the 14th most deprived in Camden.

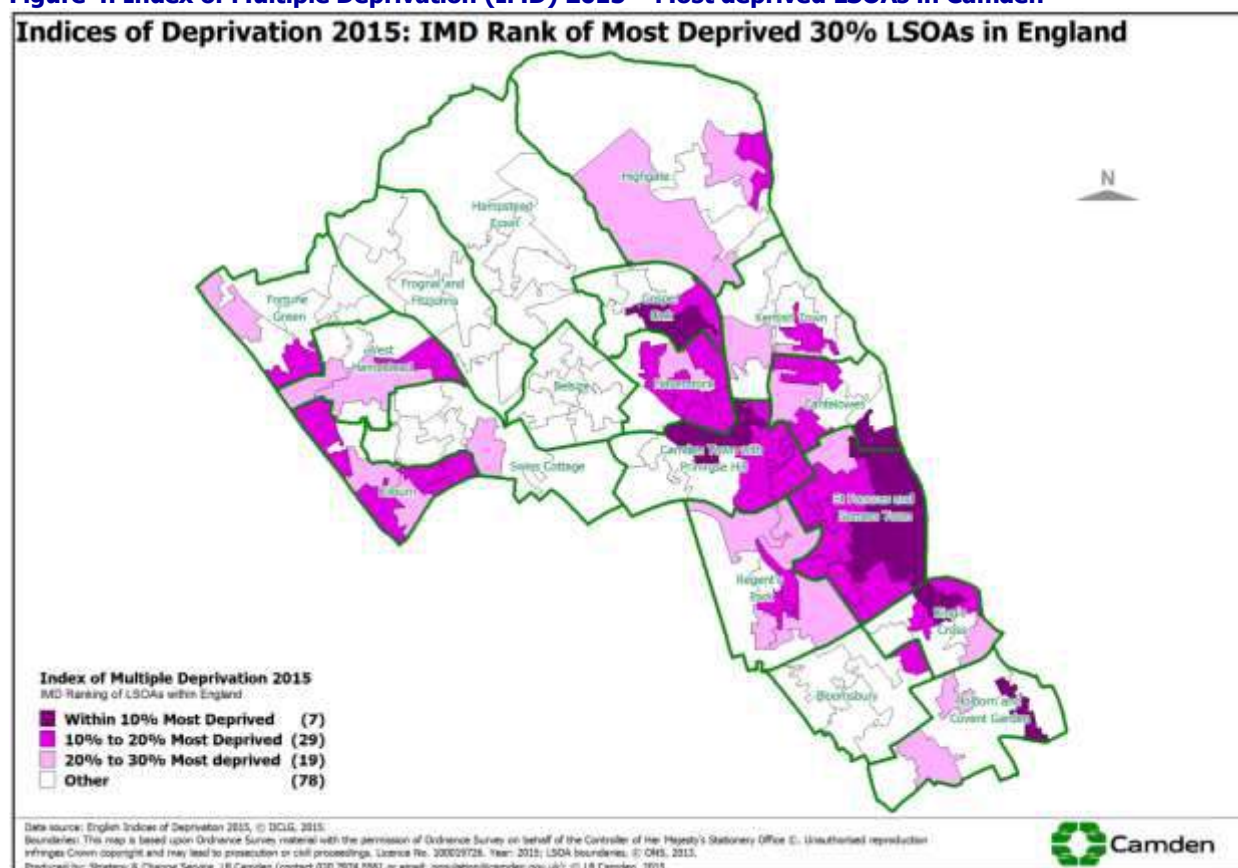
Results for Camden show that there are concentrations of LSOAs within Camden that on the rankings of IMD fall within the highest levels in England. The most deprived LSOA (of 7) in Fortune Green ward falls within the 10-20% most deprived LSOAs in England; while 1 falls within the 20-30% most deprived LSOAs in England. Fortune Green's most deprived LSOA (E01000876) is the 28th most deprived LSOA in Camden and falls within the 16.8% most deprived LSOAs in England. Best viewed on a map, Fig.4 shows the LSOAs in Camden ranked within the 10%, 20% and 30% most deprived in England.

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

⁸ English Indices of Deprivation 2015, © DCLG, 2015.

⁹ LSOAs are a statistical geography, smaller than wards, based on groups of 2011 Census Output Areas (OAs). There are 133 LSOAs in Camden and 32,844 in England. There are 7 LSOAs in Fortune Green ward (E01000871-E01000877).

Figure 4. Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) 2015 – Most deprived LSOAs in Camden



Source: English Indices of Deprivation 2015, © DCLG, 2015.

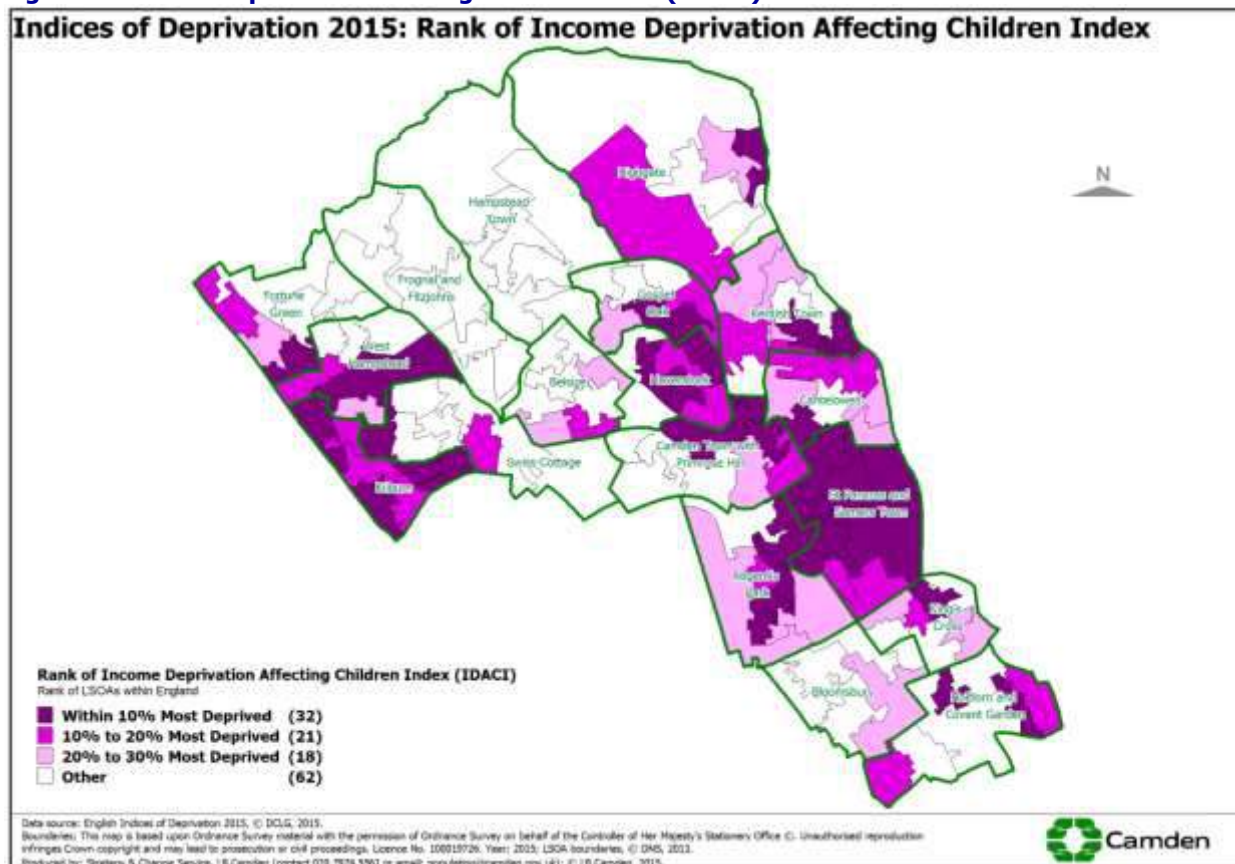
Two sub-domains indicate deprivation affecting children (IDACI) and older people (IDAOP). Table 1 below shows the results for Fortune Green for the overall Index of Multiple Deprivation and for the Income sub-domains affecting children and older people. One of the 7 Fortune Green LSOAs falls within the highest 5% most deprived in England on IDACI (affecting children) and it also falls within the 5% most deprived in England on IDAOP (affecting older people). See maps below Figs.5 and 6.

Table 1. Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) 2015: LSOAs in Fortune Green

Ward and LSOA		Index of Multiple Deprivation			Indices of Deprivation Sub-domains			
Ward name	LSOA code	Rank in Camden (/133)	RANK OF IMD of all LSOAs in England (/32,844)		Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI)		Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index (IDAOP)	
			1 is most deprived	% Most Deprived of LSOAs in England	Rank in England (/32,844)	% Most Deprived of LSOAs in England	Rank in England (/32,844)	% Most Deprived of LSOAs in England
Fortune Green	E01000871	90	16,657	50.7	15,524	47.3	15,810	48.1
	E01000872	49	8,689	26.5	6,171	18.8	7,907	24.1
	E01000873	113	23,092	70.3	18,207	55.4	18,569	56.5
	E01000874	125	25,712	78.3	25,123	76.5	22,287	67.9
	E01000875	62	10,416	31.7	7,964	24.2	9,150	27.9
	E01000876	28	5,505	16.8	1,657	5.0	1,658	5.0
	E01000877	110	21,878	66.6	25,460	77.5	10,563	32.2

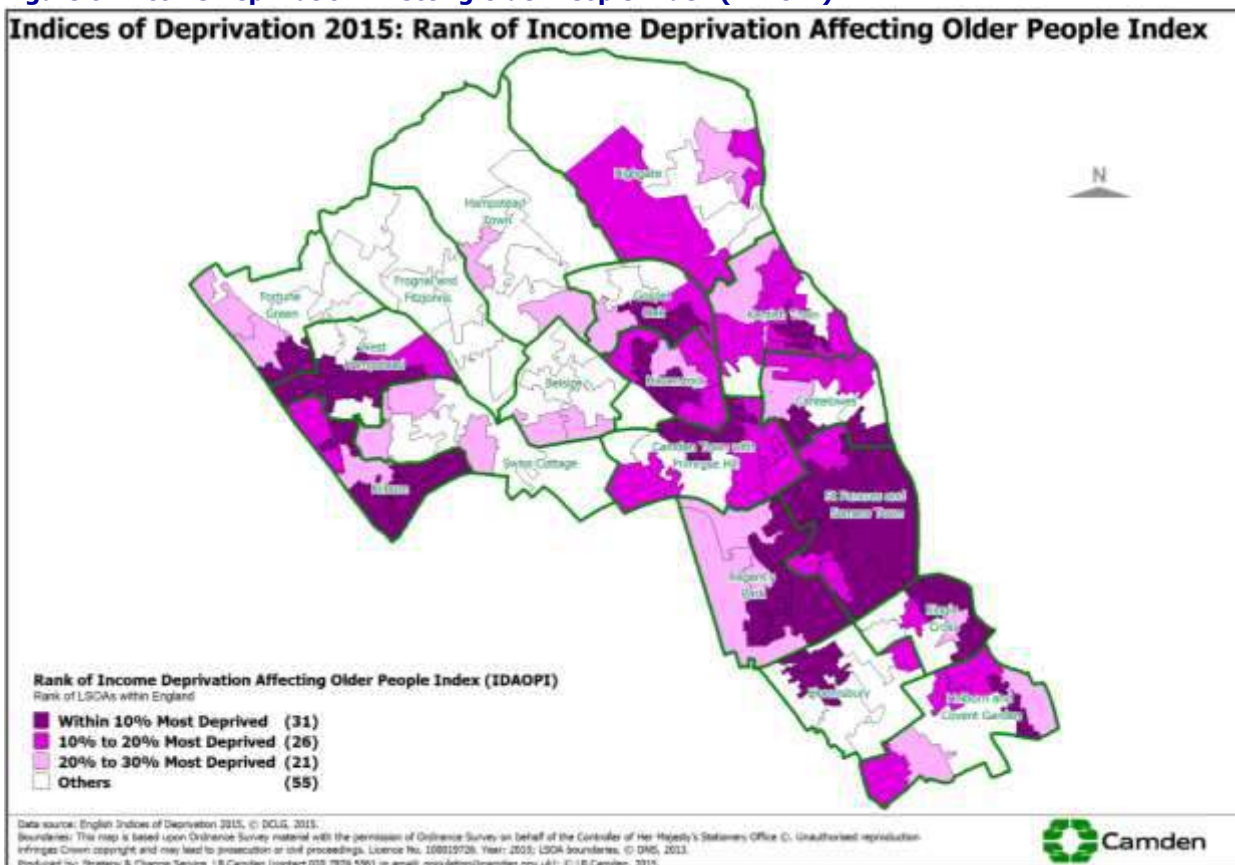
Source: English Indices of Deprivation 2015, © DCLG, 2015.

Figure 5. Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI)



Source: English Indices of Deprivation 2015, © DCLG, 2015.

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



Source: English Indices of Deprivation 2015, © DCLG, 2015.

Employment

There are no up to date data on the employment status of residents, but detailed information can be obtained from the 2011 Census to cover economic activity, employment and unemployment at that time. Estimates of workplace jobs in the area from the Business Register and Employment Survey (BRES) reveals that in 2016 that there were 2,250 jobs located in Fortune Green. The largest sectors providing employment are in *Public Services* (700; 30%); *Distribution & Hospitality* (450; 19%), *Professional & Business Services* (400, 17%); and *Communication & Financial Services* (350, 15%). Employment levels in the ward have decreased 2% since 2009.

Benefits

Due to the Government's welfare reform programme there has been changes in the way that benefit statistics are measured, which is making it more difficult to make meaningful comparisons over time. However, a consistent set was available until November 2016 in the form of the DWP working age benefits statistics.

In November 2016 there were 840 working aged benefits claimants in Fortune Green, 8.8% of the working aged population¹⁰, compared to the Camden average 9.6%. Since November 2011, the number of claimants in Fortune Green has reduced by 200 (-19%). In November 2016, the highest proportion of the working aged population claiming benefits were claiming ESA or Incapacity Benefit (5.3%), followed by job seekers (1.2%) and carers (1.0%). See table 2 below.

Table 2. DWP Working aged Benefits Claimants, November 2016

	Claimants	
	#	%
Total claimants	840	8.8
Job seekers	110	1.2
ESA & Incapacity Benefits	505	5.3
Lone Parents	65	0.7
Carers	95	1.0
Others on Income-related Benefits	15	0.2
Disabled	45	0.5
Bereaved	5	0.1

Source: DWP, via NOMIS, 2017

Unemployment

The current measure of unemployment at local-level is a hybrid of Jobseeker Allowance and Universal Credit claimants, and referred to as the *Claimant Count*. Universal Credit started to be introduced in Camden in March 2016, but there had been a handful of claimants transferred from other areas. The Claimant Count measure shows that there were 150 claimants in Fortune Green in June 2017, ranking 13th highest count in Camden. The trend from March 2013 had been for falling numbers in Fortune Green. Note that there is no longer a measure of the unemployment rate due to the unavailability of ward economically active denominators.

Life expectancy

Life expectancy has been improving over time:

Table 3. Life Expectancy at Birth: Camden and England & Wales

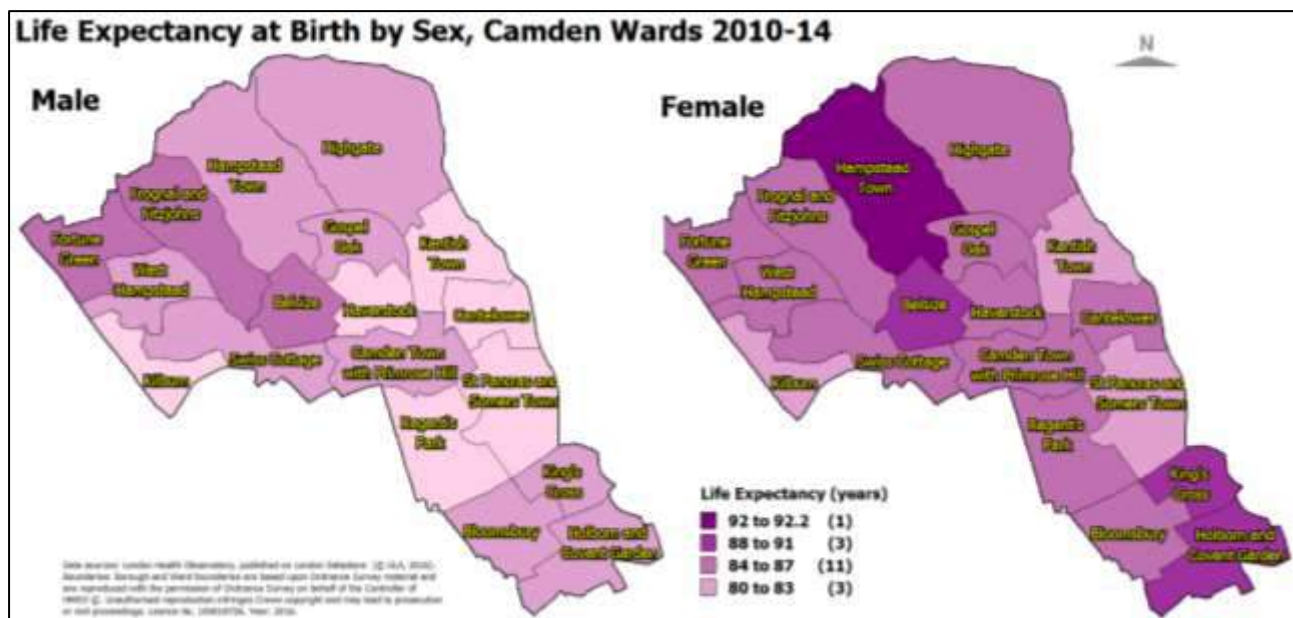
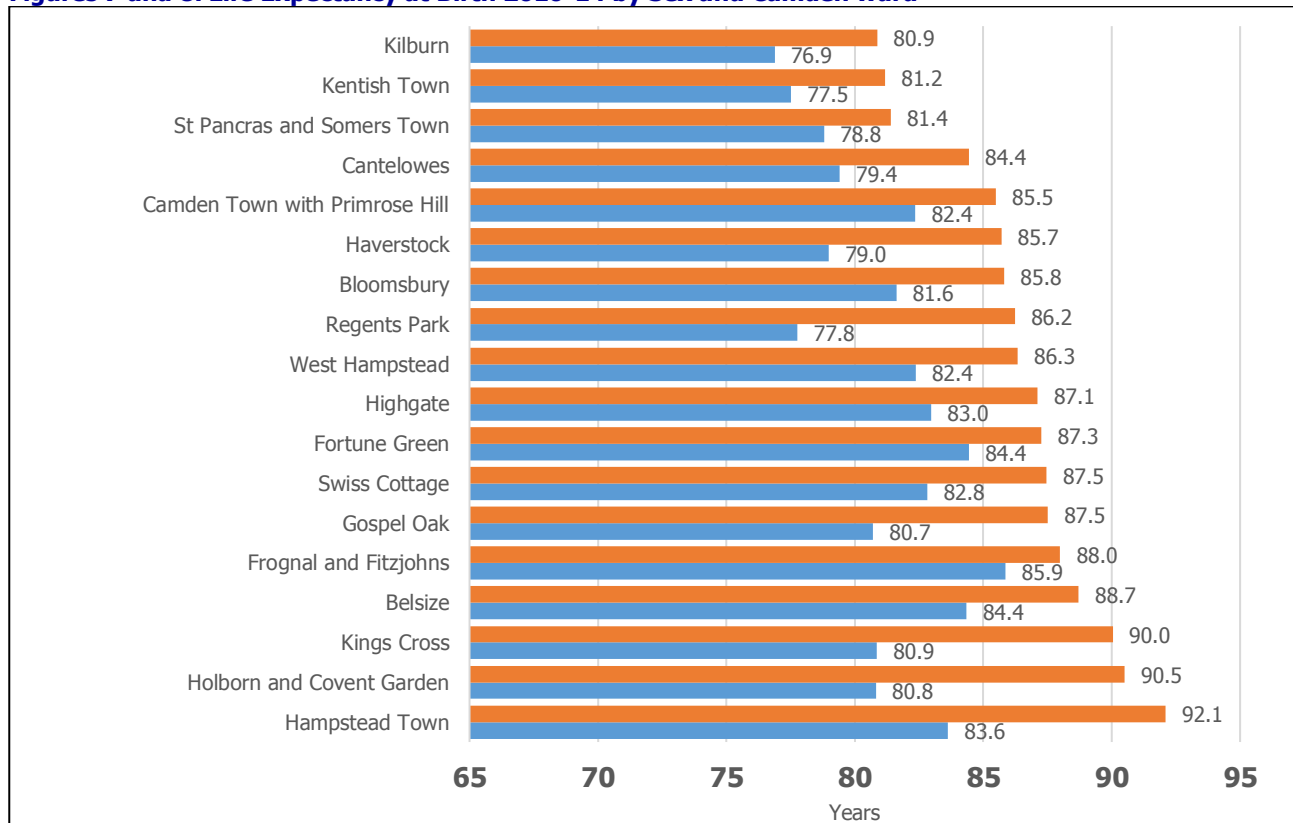
	Male		Female	
	Camden	E&W	Camden	E&W
2002-2006	75.9	76.8	81.7	81.2
2006-2010	78.4	78.2	83.8	82.2
2010-2014	81.1	79.3	86.0	83.1
Improvement	+5.2	+2.5	+4.3	+1.9

Source: LHO, 2016

¹⁰ Percentages of population receiving state benefits have been calculated using populations aged 16-64 for both men and women. The age at which women reach State Pension age is gradually increasing from 60 to 65 between April 2010 and April 2020. Hence, until April 2020, some women included in the population figure are not eligible to be part of the count of working age benefit claimants. There will be some time series discontinuity over this period, with trends partly reflecting the changing eligibility criteria. DWP, 2017.

The latest data for wards relates to the period 2010-14¹¹. This shows that the life expectancy at birth for a male in Fortune Green is 84.4 years compared to the Camden average of 81.1 and ranks 2nd highest amongst Camden wards. Life expectancy at birth for a female in Fortune Green is 87.3 years (Camden average is 86.0) ranking 8th highest. See Figs.7 and 8 below.

Figures 7 and 8. Life Expectancy at Birth 2010-14 by Sex and Camden ward



Source: LHO, 2016

¹¹ London Health Observatory Life Expectancy 2010-14 for London wards, © LHO, February 2016.

Frognal and Fitzjohns Ward

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

Location



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



Population

The current resident population² of Frognal and Fitzjohns ward at mid-2017 is 13,100 people, ranking 11th by population size. The population density is 85 persons per hectare, ranking 16th highest in Camden, compared to the Camden average of 110 persons per hectare. Since 2011, the population of Frognal and Fitzjohns has grown in line with the overall population of Camden (at 9.0% compared with 9.0%), ranking 8th on percentage growth since 2011.

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

² GLA 2015-based Interim Projections 'Camden Development, Capped AHS', © GLA, 2017.

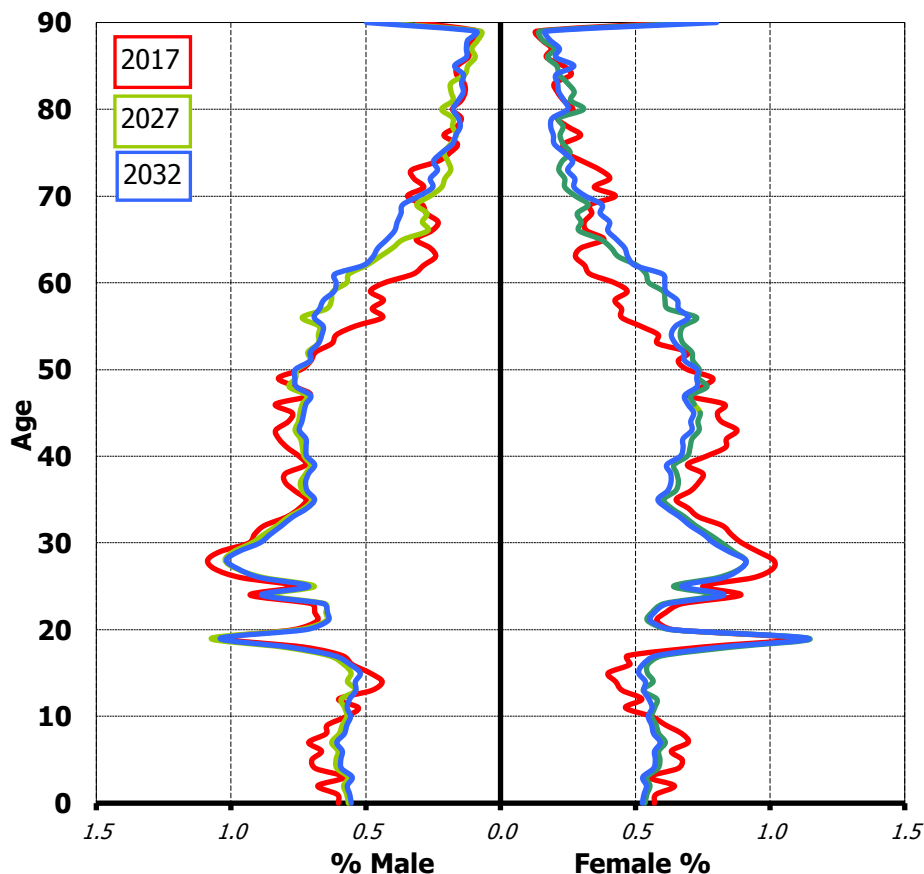
Frognal and Fitzjohns is forecast to grow by 700 residents (5.1%) over the next 10 years to 2027. The components of population change show a positive natural change (more births than deaths) over the period of +1,000 and a net increase due to migration of -400. Births in the wards are forecast to remain at the current 160 a year through to 2027 and deaths too remain at the current 50 a year.

Age

Frognal and Fitzjohns has a relatively older population profile with a mean age of 37.3 years compared to Camden's overall 36.8 years and ranks 10th youngest by mean age and 11th youngest by median age. Split into the dependency measure age groups: children (under 16), working age (16-64) and 'retirement age' (65+): 18.7% of the population are children aged under 16, just over two thirds are working aged (68.4%) and older people aged 65+ account for 12.9% of the population. The dependency ratio for Frognal and Fitzjohns residents is 46.2³, higher by comparison with the Camden average (38.8).

Fig.1 below shows the age and sex structure changes over time. The red lines show the percentage of the population by age in 2017, green shows 2027 and blue shows 2032. Over the projection period shown, the Frognal and Fitzjohns population has progressively smaller proportions of children aged under 10, a higher proportion of children aged 11-16; fewer working age people aged 25-50; and projected larger proportions of over 50-70 year olds.

Figure 1 Age & Sex Structure of Frognal and Fitzjohns Ward: 2017, 2027 & 2032



Source: GLA 2015-based Interim Projections 'Camden Development, Capped AHS', © ONS, 2017

Household income

Estimates of equivalised household income for 2016⁴ show that median gross household

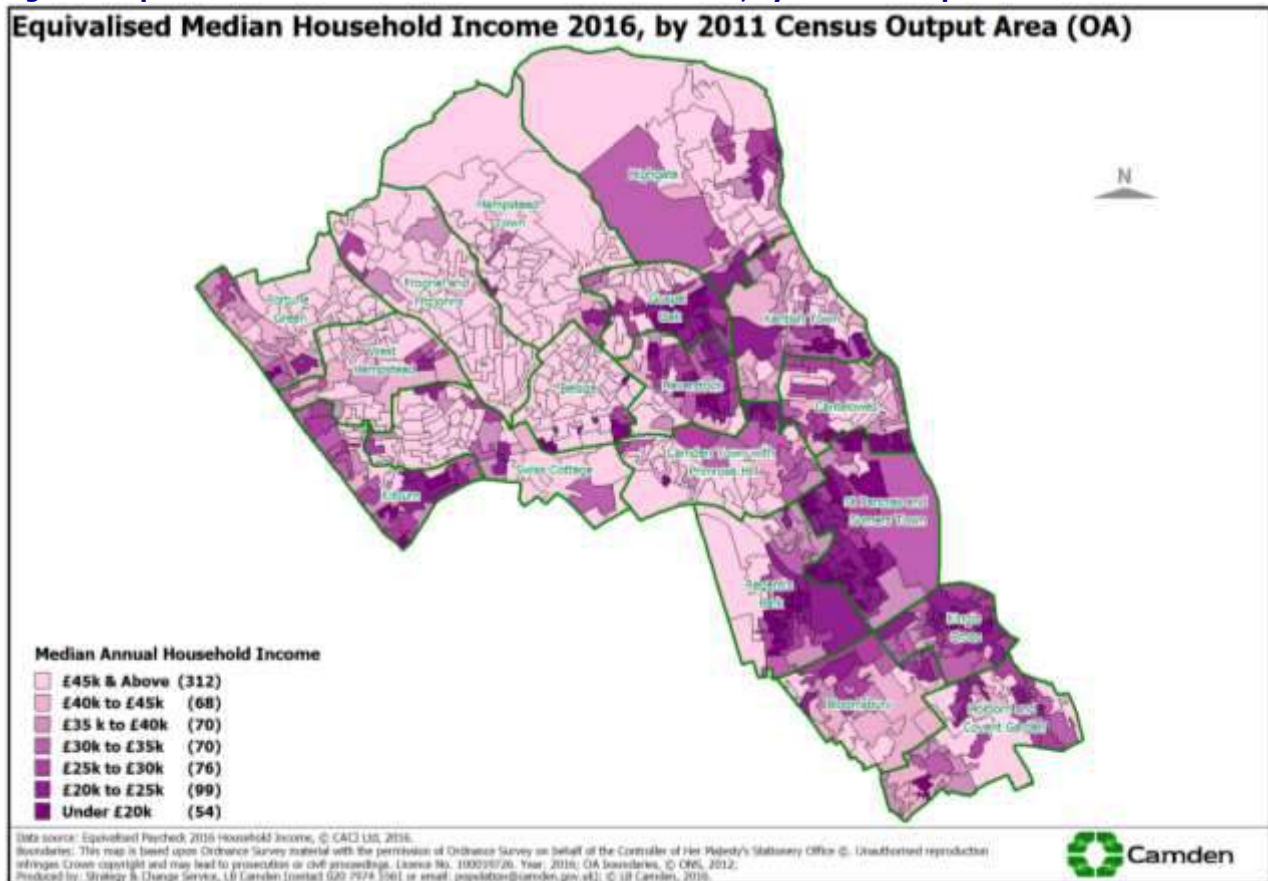
³ Dependent age groups (0-15 and 65+) constitute 46.2% of the size of the working age population (16-64). The higher the ratio the more dependent the population is. The Camden average is 38.8%.

⁴ Equivalised *Paycheck* household income data for 2016, © CACI Ltd. Equivalising reflects the notion that, for example, a household of five will need a higher income than a single person living alone to enjoy a comparable standard of living. CACI calculate an

income in Camden was £36,851, 18% higher than the London average (£31,277). There are wide differences across Camden wards, ranging from £22,819 in St Pancras & Somers Town, but the highest, £51,873 median income is in Frognal and Fitzjohns.

The map in Fig.2 below shows the median household income by Output Area (OA)⁵. Most of the Frognal and Fitzjohns ward has high median income, but there are some OAs with lower median household incomes in north-west and north-east of the ward.

Figure 2. Equivalised Median Annual Household Income 2016, by Camden Output Area



Source: Paycheck 2016, © CACI Ltd.

Household income data matters because low household income is used as a proxy for poverty, with poverty being defined as when equivalised household income is below 60% of median household income in an area. While the CACI *Paycheck* data cannot be broken down to reveal more socio-economic details about the individual households, we know already from DWP Households Below Average Income (HBAI) local measures that relative poverty in Camden is above the average and that 31.9% of children live in households that are in poverty by this measure⁶. The same data expressed by ward suggests that just 8.9% of Frognal and Fitzjohns children live in poverty, the 2nd lowest by ward.

According to equivalised *Paycheck* 2016, a household in poverty in Camden is one with less than £22,111. Therefore, the *Paycheck* 2016 household income group below £20k is the group that can positively be identified as wholly below the poverty threshold, while a minority of

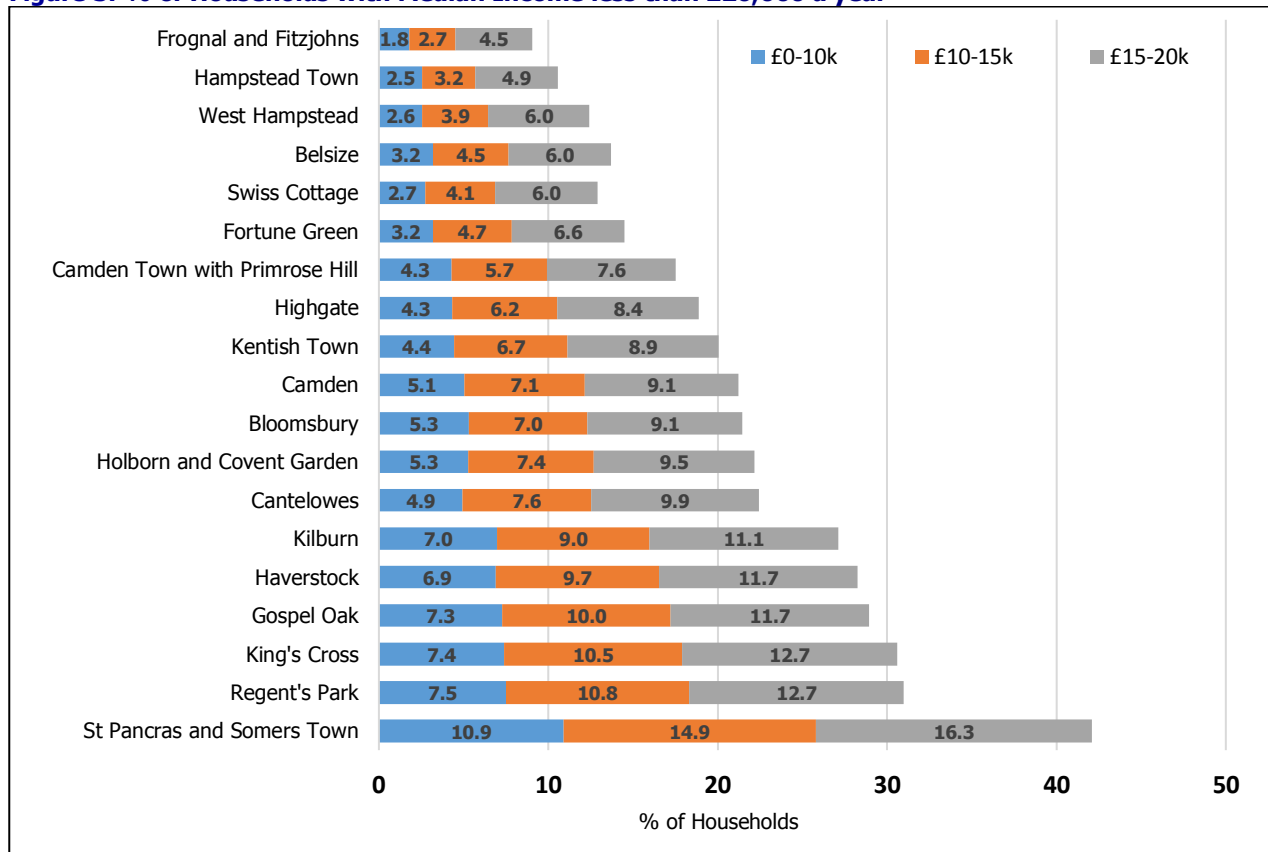
⁵ 'equivalence value' for households, based on the number and age of household members. Equivalised income is calculated by applying the equivalence value to the *Paycheck* income data.

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

⁶ Households Below Average Income local measures 2014, © HMRC, 2016.

those with household incomes of less than £25k are *likely* to be households in poverty, but it cannot be said definitively⁷.

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



Source: Paycheck 2016, © CACI Ltd.

Deprivation

The Indices of Deprivation 2015⁸ allows for the identification of the areas in England with the highest proportion of people and households experiencing deprivation. The data is calculated at LSOA⁹ level and takes into consideration relative deprivation across seven factors: Income, employment, health and disability, education, skills and training, housing and services, and crime and living Environment. The indices are provided as both a score and as a rank position within England. The combined overall index is the *Index of Multiple Deprivation* (IMD) and, with the LSOA geography, is designed to show hotspots of deprivation that are often masked with ward level measures. However, a ward position can be calculated by averaging the IMD scores. On this basis Frognal and Fitzjohns is ranked the 2nd least deprived ward in Camden.

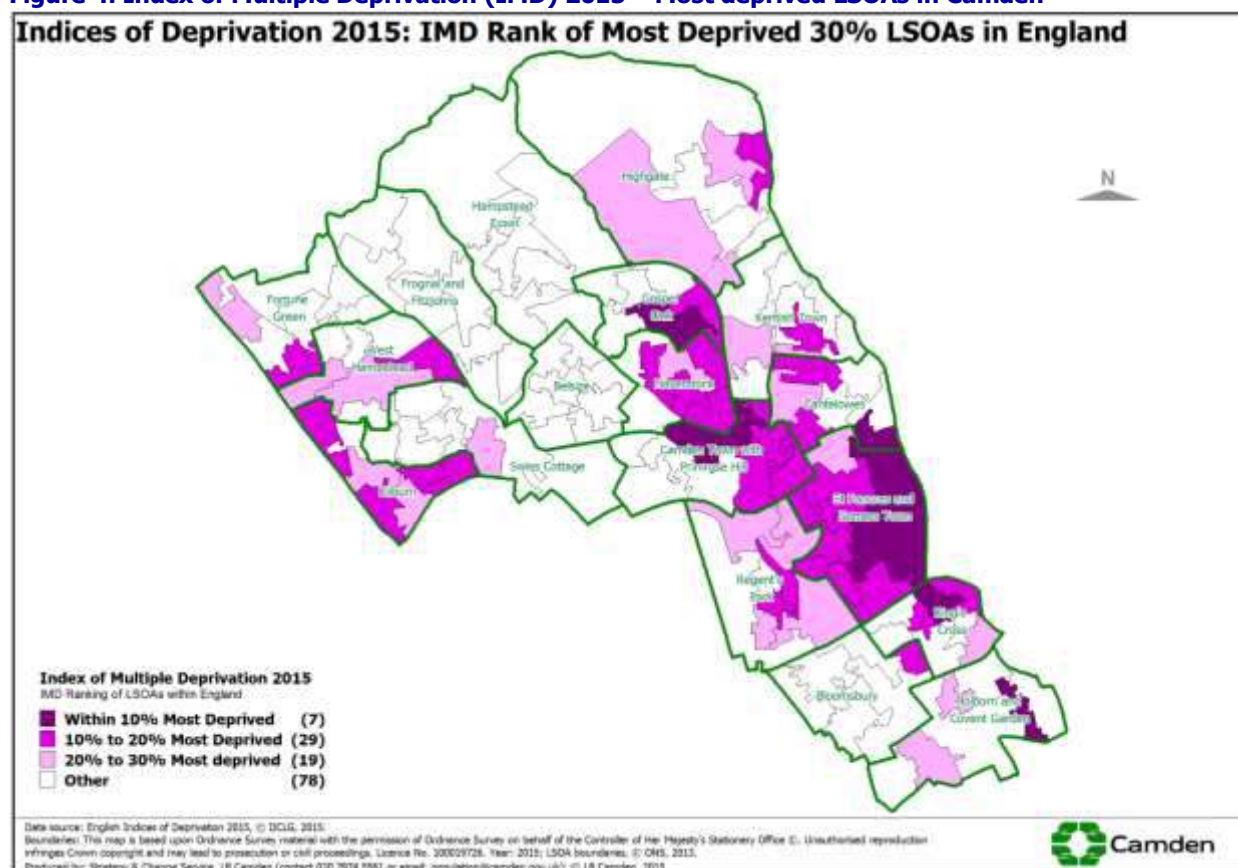
Results for Camden show that there are concentrations of LSOAs within Camden that on the rankings of IMD fall within the highest levels in England. Frognal and Fitzjohns ward contains no LSOAs that fall within the 30% most deprived LSOAs in England. Frognal and Fitzjohns' most deprived LSOA (E01000881) is the 88th most deprived LSOA in Camden and falls just outside the 50% most deprived LSOAs in England. Best viewed on a map, Fig.4 shows the LSOAs in Camden ranked within the 10%, 20% and 30% most deprived in England.

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

⁸ English Indices of Deprivation 2015, © DCLG, 2015.

⁹ LSOAs are a statistical geography, smaller than wards, based on groups of 2011 Census Output Areas (OAs). There are 133 LSOAs in Camden and 32,844 in England. There are 8 LSOAs in Frognal and Fitzjohns ward (E01000878-E01000885).

Figure 4. Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) 2015 – Most deprived LSOAs in Camden



Source: English Indices of Deprivation 2015, © DCLG, 2015.

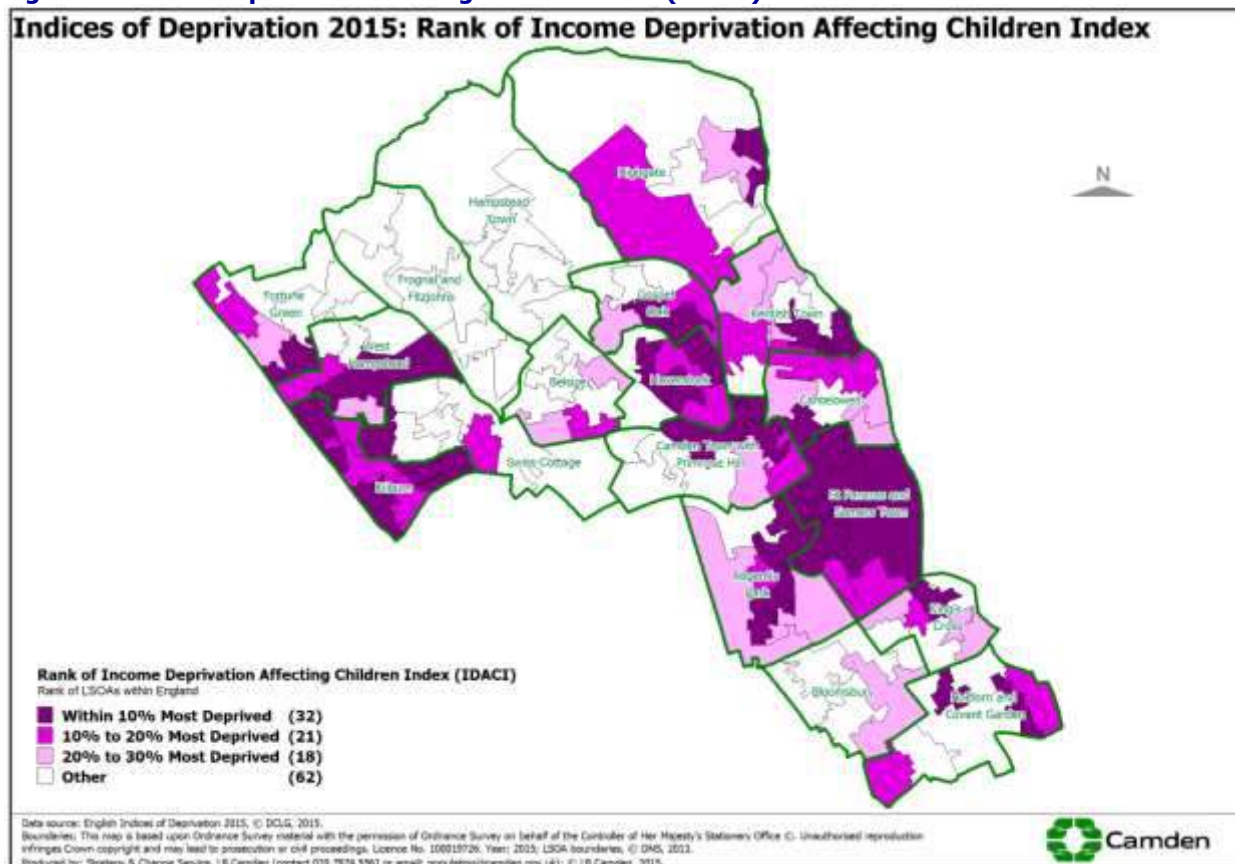
Two sub-domains indicate deprivation affecting children (IDACI) and older people (IDAOP). Table 1 below shows the results for Frognal and Fitzjohns for the overall Index of Multiple Deprivation and for the Income sub-domains affecting children and older people. None of the 8 Frognal and Fitzjohns LSOAs falls within the 60% most deprived in England on IDACI (affecting children). No LSOA falls within the 30% most deprived in England on IDAOP (affecting older people). See maps below Figs.5 and 6.

Table 1. Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) 2015: LSOAs in Frognal and Fitzjohns

Ward and LSOA		Index of Multiple Deprivation			Indices of Deprivation Sub-domains			
Ward name	LSOA code	Rank in Camden (/133)	RANK OF IMD of all LSOAs in England (/32,844)		Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI)		Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index (IDAOP)	
			1 is most deprived	% Most Deprived of LSOAs in England	Rank in England (/32,844)	% Most Deprived of LSOAs in England	Rank in England (/32,844)	% Most Deprived of LSOAs in England
Frognal and Fitzjohns	E01000878	122	25,464	77.5	21,083	64.2	21,984	66.9
	E01000879	129	26,898	81.9	30,062	91.5	22,271	67.8
	E01000880	119	24,930	75.9	30,814	93.8	24,534	74.7
	E01000881	88	16,468	50.1	21,444	65.3	14,067	42.8
	E01000882	133	28,585	87.0	27,088	82.5	27,380	83.4
	E01000883	103	20,181	61.4	22,875	69.6	12,536	38.2
	E01000884	128	26,879	81.8	31,631	96.3	29,932	91.1
	E01000885	124	25,679	78.2	31,501	95.9	25,820	78.6

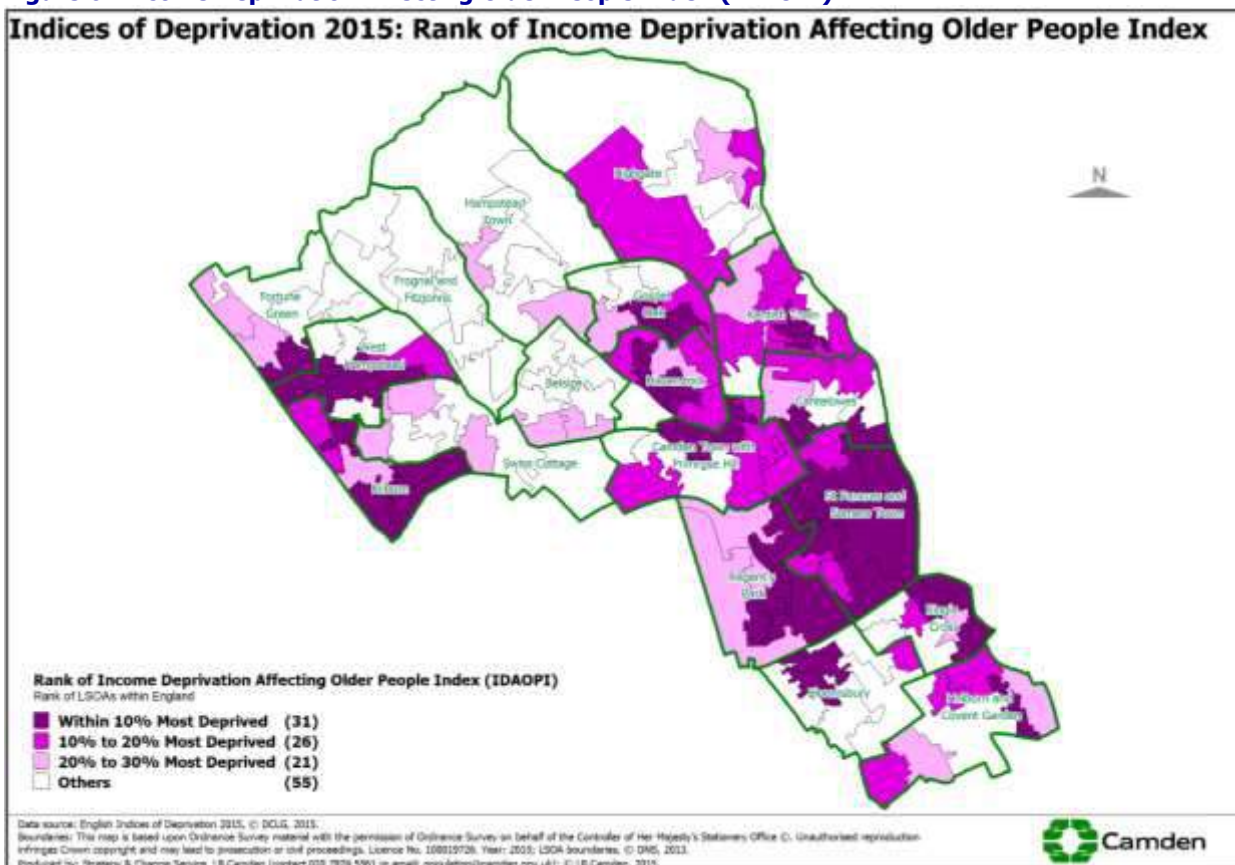
Source: English Indices of Deprivation 2015, © DCLG, 2015.

Figure 5. Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI)



Source: English Indices of Deprivation 2015, © DCLG, 2015.

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



Source: English Indices of Deprivation 2015, © DCLG, 2015.

Employment

There are no up to date data on the employment status of residents, but detailed information can be obtained from the 2011 Census to cover economic activity, employment and unemployment at that time. Estimates of workplace jobs in the area from the Business Register and Employment Survey (BRES) reveals that in 2016 that there were 7,000 jobs located in Frognal and Fitzjohns, 50% the number of residents. The largest sectors providing employment are in *Public Services* (3,500; 49%); *Professional & Business Services* (1,250; 18%); and *Communication & Financial Services* (1,000; 14%). Employment levels in the ward have increased 59% since 2009.

Benefits

Due to the Government's welfare reform programme there has been changes in the way that benefit statistics are measured, which is making it more difficult to make meaningful comparisons over time. However, a consistent set was available until November 2016 in the form of the DWP working age benefits statistics.

In November 2016 there were 295 working aged benefits claimants in Frognal and Fitzjohns, 3.7% of the working aged population¹⁰, compared to the Camden average 9.6%. Since November 2011, the number of claimants in Frognal and Fitzjohns has reduced by 85 (-22%). In November 2016, the highest proportion of the working aged population claiming benefits were claiming ESA or Incapacity Benefit (2.0%), followed by Job-seekers (0.5%) and Carers (0.4%). See table 2 below.

Table 2. DWP Working aged Benefits Claimants, November 2016

	Claimants	
	#	%
Total claimants	295	3.7
Job seekers	40	0.5
ESA & Incapacity Benefits	160	2.0
Lone Parents	30	0.4
Carers	35	0.4
Others on Income-related Benefits	0	0.0
Disabled	25	0.3
Bereaved	5	0.1

Source: DWP, via NOMIS, 2017

Unemployment

The current measure of unemployment at local-level is a hybrid of Jobseeker Allowance and Universal Credit claimants, and referred to as the *Claimant Count*. Universal Credit started to be introduced in Camden in March 2016, but there had been a handful of claimants transferred from other areas. The Claimant Count measure shows that there were 55 claimants in Frognal and Fitzjohns in June 2017, ranking the 2nd lowest ward count in Camden. The trend from March 2013 had been for falling numbers in Frognal and Fitzjohns, but this bottomed out at 45 in September-November 2016. Note that there is no longer a measure of the unemployment rate due to the unavailability of ward economically active denominators.

Life expectancy

Life expectancy has been improving over time:

Table 3. Life Expectancy at Birth: Camden and England & Wales

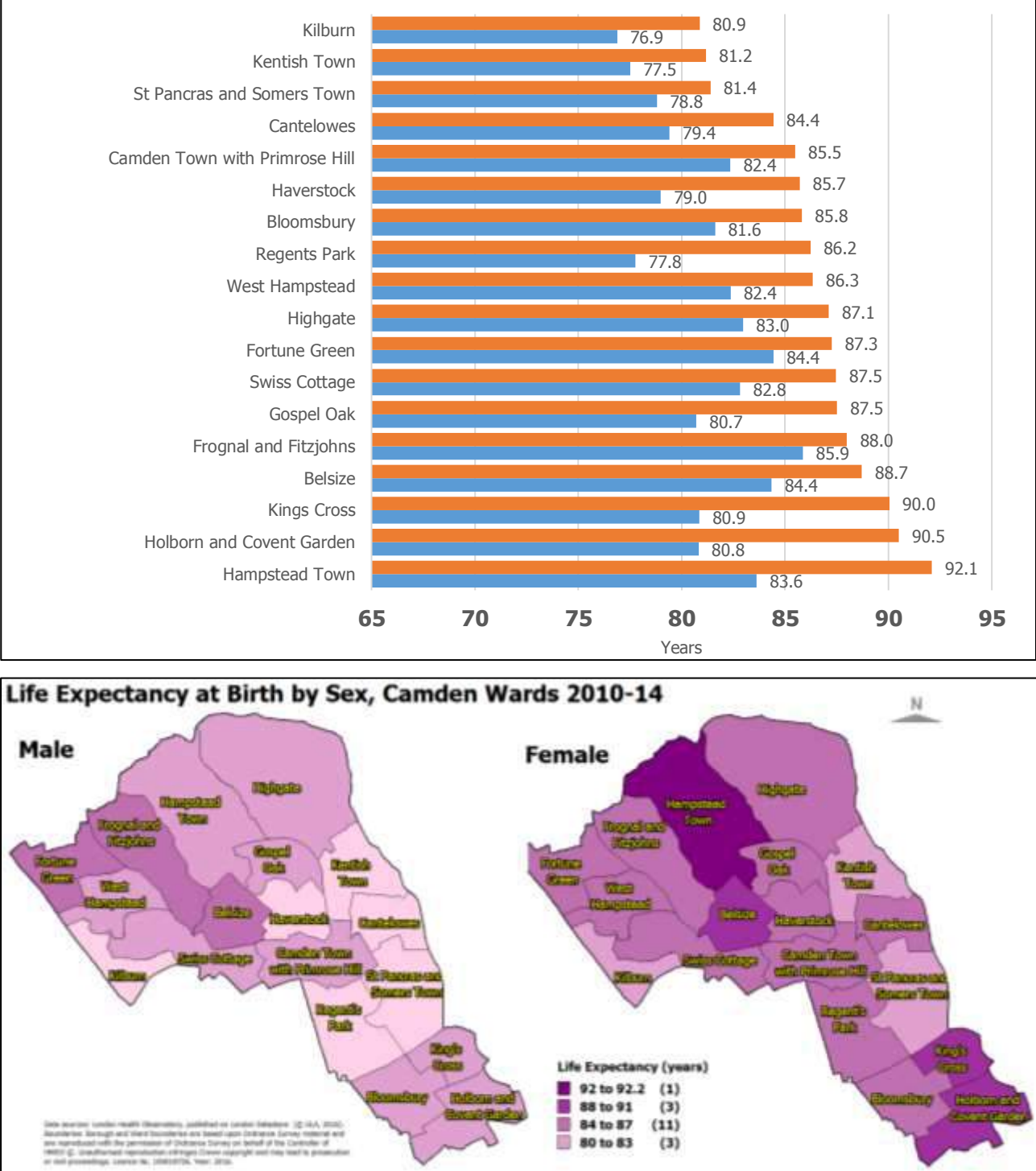
	Male		Female	
	Camden	E&W	Camden	E&W
2002-2006	75.9	76.8	81.7	81.2
2006-2010	78.4	78.2	83.8	82.2
2010-2014	81.1	79.3	86.0	83.1
Improvement	+5.2	+2.5	+4.3	+1.9

Source: LHO, 2016

¹⁰ Percentages of population receiving state benefits have been calculated using populations aged 16-64 for both men and women. The age at which women reach State Pension age is gradually increasing from 60 to 65 between April 2010 and April 2020. Hence, until April 2020, some women included in the population figure are not eligible to be part of the count of working age benefit claimants. There will be some time series discontinuity over this period, with trends partly reflecting the changing eligibility criteria. DWP, 2017.

The latest data for wards relates to the period 2010-14¹¹. This shows that the life expectancy at birth for a male in Frognal and Fitzjohns is 85.9 years compared to the Camden average of 81.1 and ranks the highest amongst Camden wards. Life expectancy at birth for a female in Frognal and Fitzjohns is 88.7 years (Camden average is 86.0) ranking 5th highest. See Figs.7 and 8 below.

Figures 7 and 8. Life Expectancy at Birth 2010-14 by Sex and Camden ward



Source: LHO, 2016

¹¹ London Health Observatory Life Expectancy 2010-14 for London wards, © LHO, February 2016.

Gospel Oak Ward

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

Location



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



Population

The current resident population² of Gospel Oak ward at mid-2017 is 12,100 people, ranking 15th by population size. The population density is 175 persons per hectare, ranking 5th highest in Camden, compared to the Camden average of 110 persons per hectare. Since 2011, the population of Gospel Oak has not grown in line with the overall population of Camden (at 7.1% compared with 9.0%), ranking 13th on percentage growth since 2011.

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

² GLA 2015-based Interim Projections 'Camden Development, Capped AHS', © GLA, 2017.

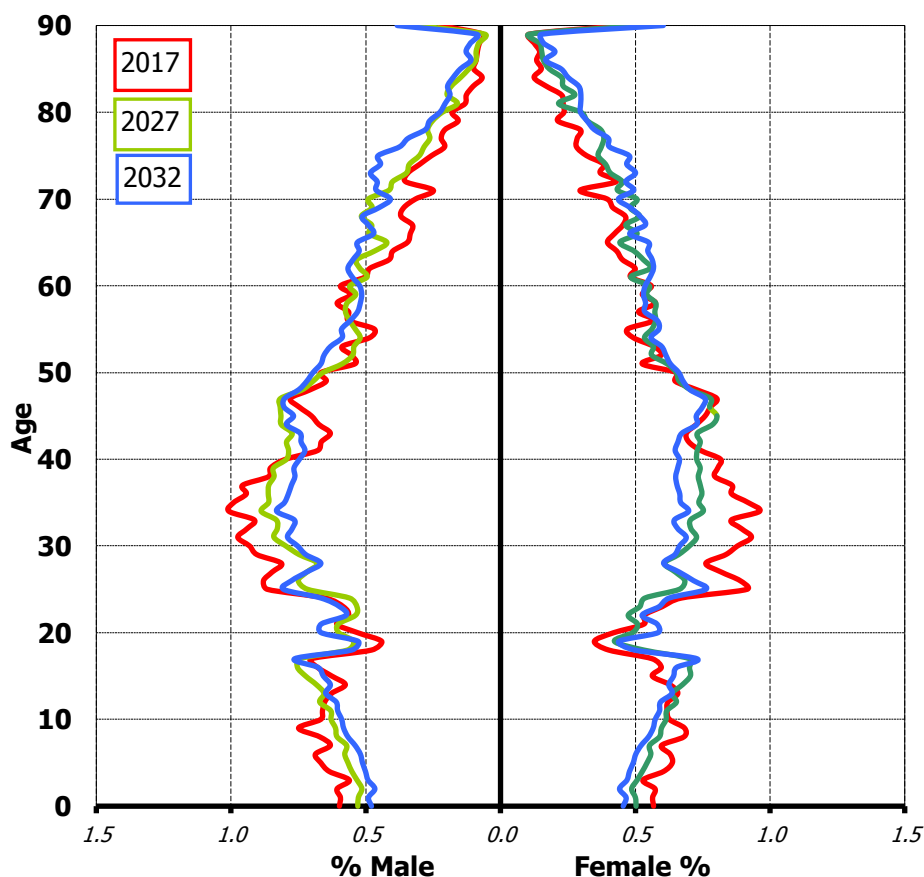
Gospel Oak is forecast to grow by 1,200 residents (9.9%) over the next 10 years to 2027. The components of population change show a positive natural change (more births than deaths) over the period of +800 and a net increase due to migration of +400. Births in the wards are forecast to remain at the current 140 a year through to 2027, while deaths remain at the current 60 a year.

Age

Gospel Oak has a relatively older population profile with a mean age of 37.8 years compared to Camden's overall 36.8 years and ranks 13th youngest by mean age and 14th youngest by median age. Split into the dependency measure age groups: children (under 16), working age (16-64) and 'retirement age' (65+): 20.0% of the population are children aged under 16, just over two thirds are working aged (66.9%) and older people aged 65+ account for 13.1% of the population. The dependency ratio for Gospel Oak residents is 49.5³, higher by comparison with the Camden average (38.8).

Fig.1 below shows the age and sex structure changes over time. The red lines show the percentage of the population by age in 2017, green shows 2027 and blue shows 2032. Over the projection period shown, the Gospel Oak population has progressively smaller proportions of children aged under 10, a higher proportion of children/young adults aged 11-21; lower proportions of working age people aged 25-40; and larger proportions of 50+ year olds.

Figure 1 Age & Sex Structure of Gospel Oak Ward: 2017, 2027 & 2032



Source: GLA 2015-based Interim Projections 'Camden Development, Capped AHS', © ONS, 2017

Household income

Estimates of equivalised household income for 2016⁴ show that median gross household

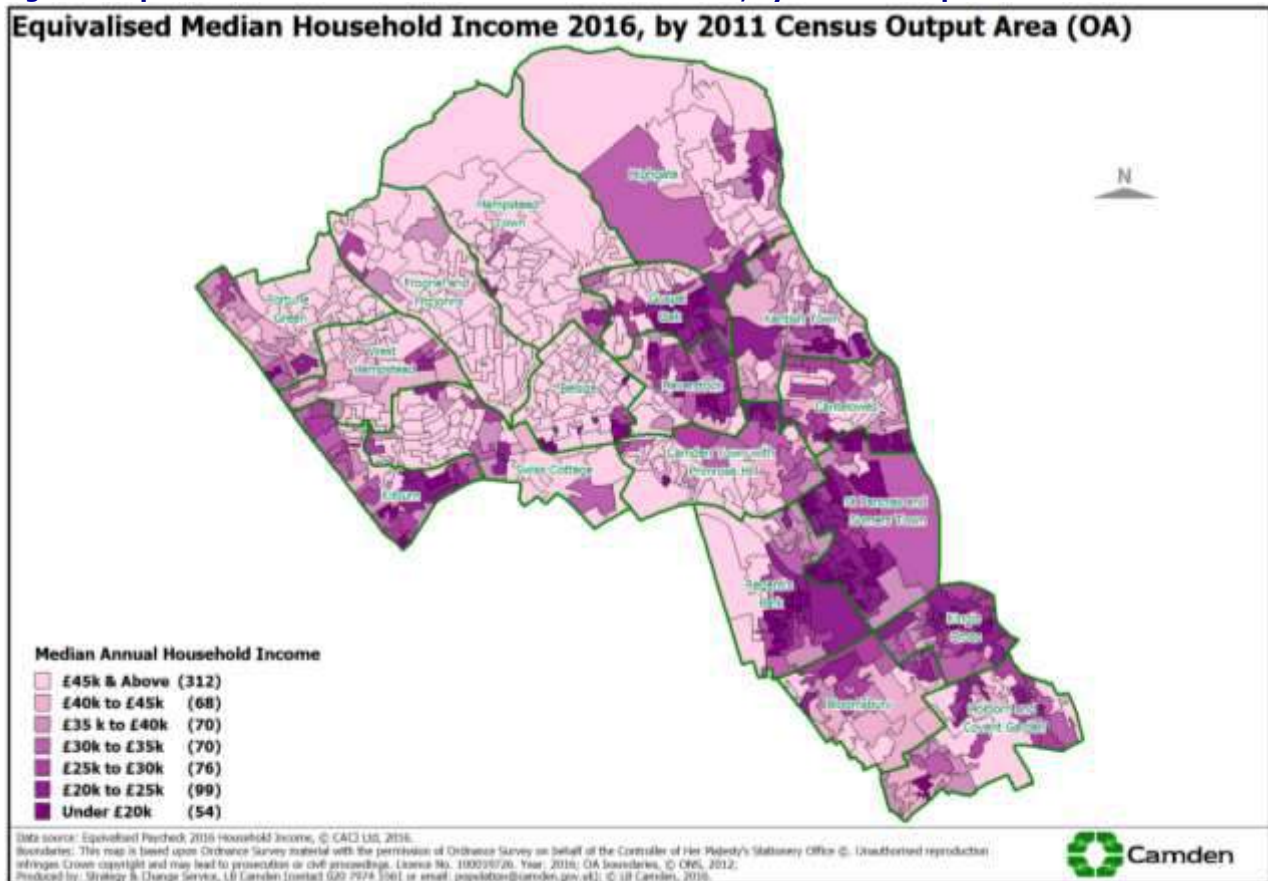
³ Dependent age groups (0-15 and 65+) constitute 49.5% of the size of the working age population (16-64). The higher the ratio the more dependent the population is. The Camden average is 38.8%.

⁴ Equivalised *Paycheck* household income data for 2016, © CACI Ltd. Equivalising reflects the notion that, for example, a household of five will need a higher income than a single person living alone to enjoy a comparable standard of living. CACI calculate an

income in Camden was £36,851, 18% higher than the London average (£31,277). There are wide differences across Camden wards, ranging from £22,819 in St Pancras & Somers Town. Gospel Oak ward fall towards the lower end of the range, £30,300, ranking 14th highest.

The map in Fig.2 below shows the median household income by Output Area (OA)⁵. Gospel Oak ward has mixed median income, but there is a concentration of OAs with lower median household incomes in the south and east of the ward.

Figure 2. Equivalised Median Annual Household Income 2016, by Camden Output Area



Source: Paycheck 2016, © CACI Ltd.

Household income data matters because low household income is used as a proxy for poverty, with poverty being defined as when equivalised household income is below 60% of median household income in an area. While the CACI *Paycheck* data cannot be broken down to reveal more socio-economic details about the individual households, we know already from DWP Households Below Average Income (HBAI) local measures that relative poverty in Camden is above the average and that 31.9% of children live in households that are in poverty by this measure⁶. The same data expressed by ward suggests that 36.0% of Gospel Oak children live in poverty, the 6th highest by ward.

According to equivalised *Paycheck* 2016, a household in poverty in Camden is one with less than £22,111. Therefore, the *Paycheck* 2016 household income group below £20k is the group that can positively be identified as wholly below the poverty threshold, while a minority of

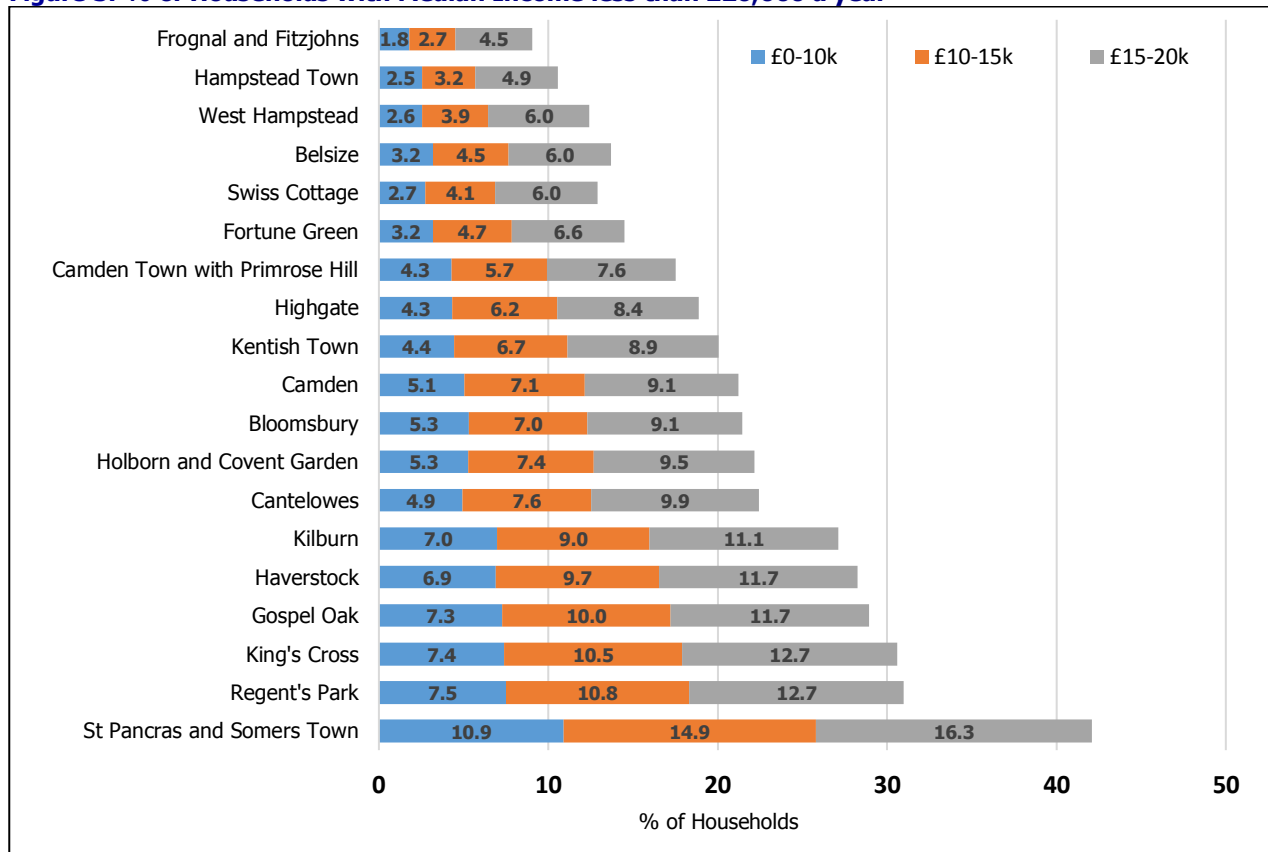
⁵ 'equivalence value' for households, based on the number and age of household members. Equivalised income is calculated by applying the equivalence value to the *Paycheck* income data.

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

⁶ Households Below Average Income local measures 2014, © HMRC, 2016.

those with household incomes of less than £25k are *likely* to be households in poverty, but it cannot be said definitively⁷.

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



Source: Paycheck 2016, © CACI Ltd.

Deprivation

The Indices of Deprivation 2015⁸ allows for the identification of the areas in England with the highest proportion of people and households experiencing deprivation. The data is calculated at LSOA⁹ level and takes into consideration relative deprivation across seven factors: Income, employment, health and disability, education, skills and training, housing and services, and crime and living Environment. The indices are provided as both a score and as a rank position within England. The combined overall index is the *Index of Multiple Deprivation* (IMD) and, with the LSOA geography, is designed to show hotspots of deprivation that are often masked with ward level measures. However, a ward position can be calculated by averaging the IMD scores. On this basis Gospel Oak is ranked the 5th most deprived ward in Camden.

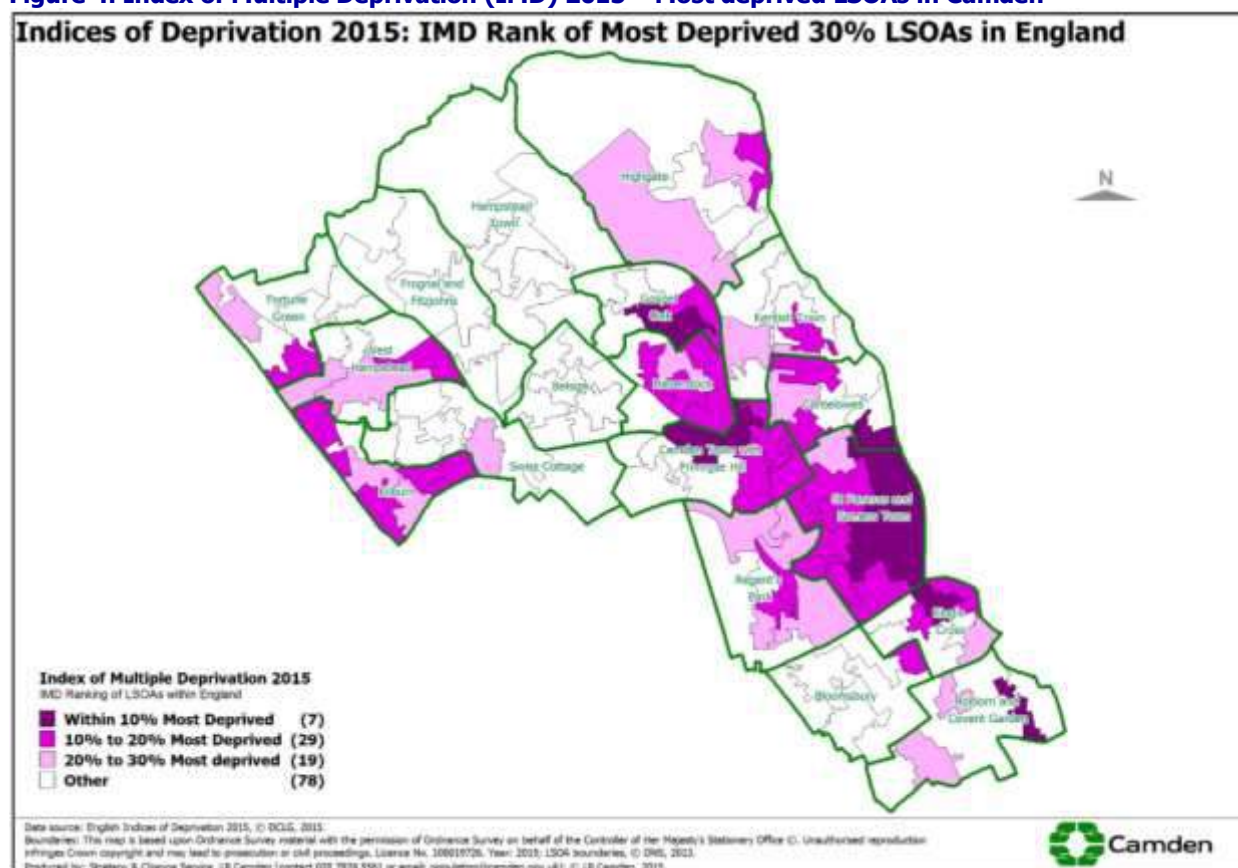
Results for Camden show that there are concentrations of LSOAs within Camden that on the rankings of IMD fall within the highest levels in England. Gospel Oak ward contains two LSOAs that fall within the 30% most deprived LSOAs in England. Gospel Oak's most deprived LSOAs are the most deprived LSOAs in Camden: E01000891 falls within the 5% most deprived in England and E01000890 falls just outside the 5% most deprived LSOAs in England. Best viewed on a map, Fig.4 shows the LSOAs in Camden ranked within the 10%, 20% and 30% most deprived in England.

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

⁸ English Indices of Deprivation 2015, © DCLG, 2015.

⁹ LSOAs are a statistical geography, smaller than wards, based on groups of 2011 Census Output Areas (OAs). There are 133 LSOAs in Camden and 32,844 in England. There are 7 LSOAs in Gospel Oak ward (E01000886-E01000892).

Figure 4. Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) 2015 – Most deprived LSOAs in Camden



Source: English Indices of Deprivation 2015, © DCLG, 2015.

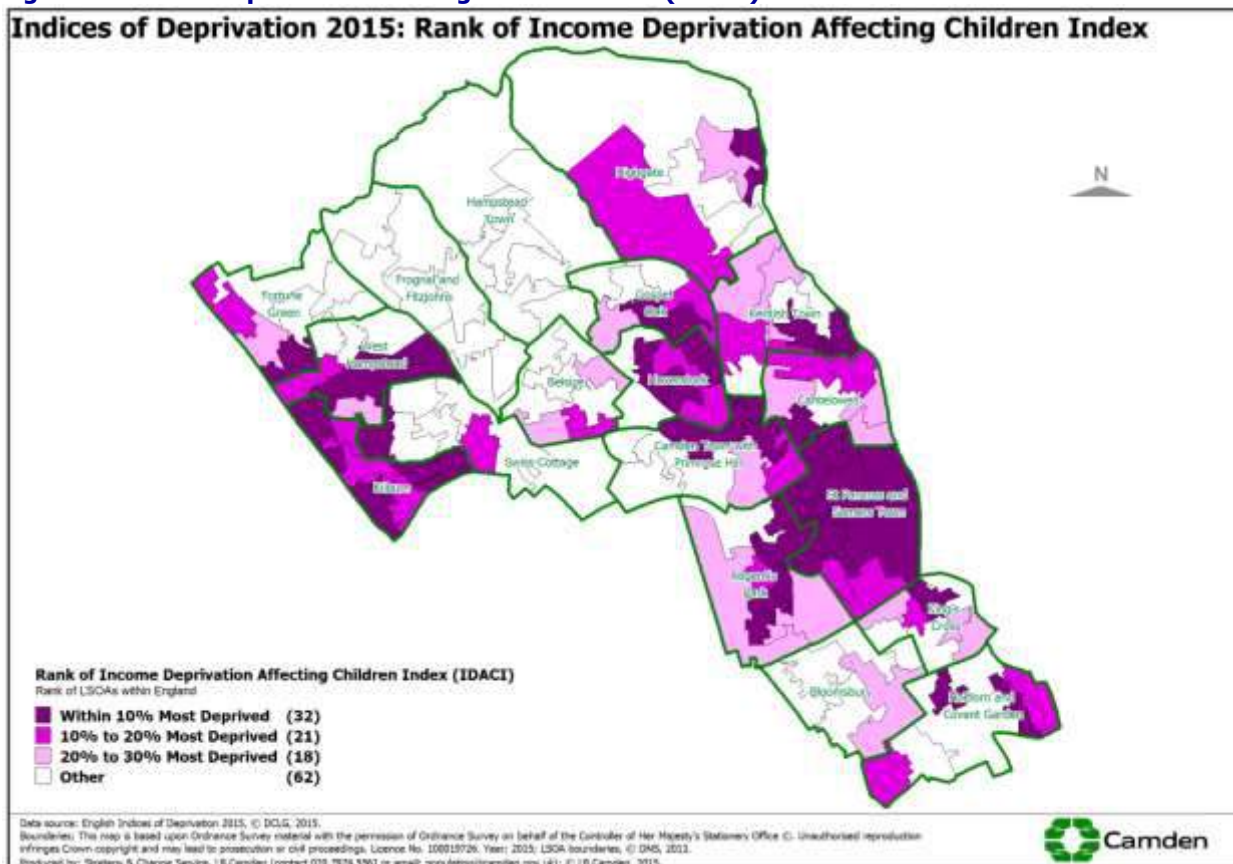
Two sub-domains indicate deprivation affecting children (IDACI) and older people (IDAOP). Table 1 below shows the results for Gospel Oak for the overall Index of Multiple Deprivation and for the Income sub-domains affecting children and older people. 2 of the 7 Gospel Oak LSOAs falls within the 10% most deprived in England on IDACI (affecting children). The same 2 LSOAs fall within the 10% most deprived in England on IDAOP (affecting older people). See maps below Figs.5 and 6.

Table 1. Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) 2015: LSOAs in Gospel Oak

Ward and LSOA		Index of Multiple Deprivation			Indices of Deprivation Sub-domains			
Ward name	LSOA code	Rank in Camden (/133)	RANK OF IMD of all LSOAs in England (/32,844)		Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI)		Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index (IDAOP)	
			1 is most deprived	% Most Deprived of LSOAs in England	Rank in England (/32,844)	% Most Deprived of LSOAs in England	Rank in England (/32,844)	% Most Deprived of LSOAs in England
Gospel Oak	E01000886	105	20,609	62.7	12,865	39.2	19,773	60.2
	E01000887	92	17,044	51.9	12,903	39.3	14,089	42.9
	E01000888	83	15,650	47.6	13,077	39.8	11,907	36.3
	E01000889	17	4,708	14.3	3,755	11.4	4,036	12.3
	E01000890	2	1,735	5.3	2,033	6.2	1,735	5.3
	E01000891	1	1,468	4.5	699	2.1	802	2.4
	E01000892	78	14,436	44.0	9,207	28.0	9,304	28.3

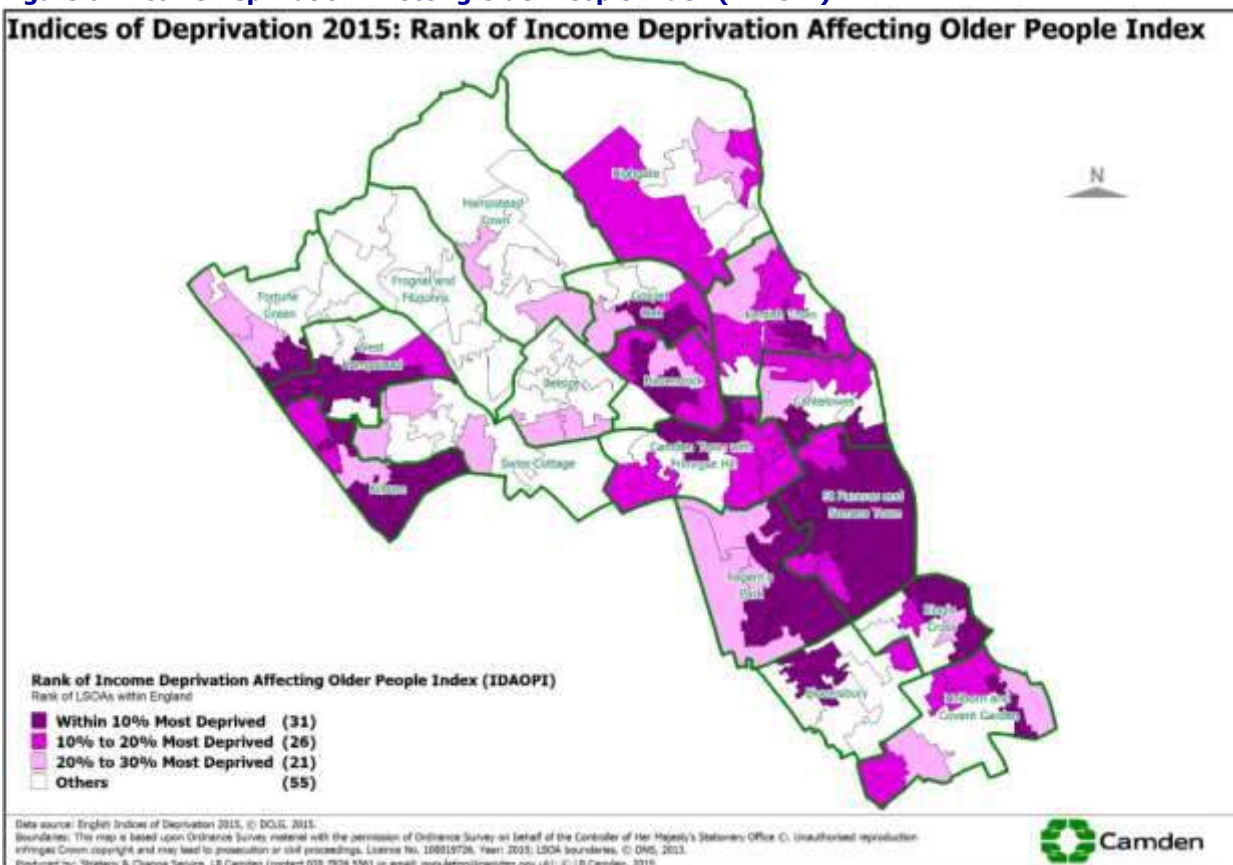
Source: English Indices of Deprivation 2015, © DCLG, 2015.

Figure 5. Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI)



Source: English Indices of Deprivation 2015, © DCLG, 2015.

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



Source: English Indices of Deprivation 2015, © DCLG, 2015.

Employment

There are no up to date data on the employment status of residents, but detailed information can be obtained from the 2011 Census to cover economic activity, employment and unemployment at that time. Estimates of workplace jobs in the area from the Business Register and Employment Survey (BRES) reveals that in 2016 that there were 3,000 jobs located in Gospel Oak, a quarter of the number of residents. The largest sectors providing employment are in *Public Services* (1,500; 51%); *Professional & Business Services* (700; 24%); and *Distribution & Hospitality* (300; 10%). Employment levels in the ward have increased 30% since 2009.

Benefits

Due to the Government's welfare reform programme there has been changes in the way that benefit statistics are measured, which is making it more difficult to make meaningful comparisons over time. However, a consistent set was available until November 2016 in the form of the DWP working age benefits statistics.

In November 2016 there were 1,125 working aged benefits claimants in Gospel Oak, 12.5% of the working aged population¹⁰, compared to the Camden average 9.6%. Since November 2011, the number of claimants in Gospel Oak has reduced by 375 (-25%). In November 2016, the highest proportion of the working aged population claiming benefits were claiming ESA or Incapacity Benefit (7.6%), followed by Job seekers and Carers (both 1.4%). See table 2 below.

Table 2. DWP Working aged Benefits Claimants, November 2016

	Claimants	
	#	%
Total claimants	1,125	12.5
Job seekers	125	1.4
ESA & Incapacity Benefits	685	7.6
Lone Parents	90	1.0
Carers	130	1.4
Others on Income-related Benefits	15	0.2
Disabled	65	0.7
Bereaved	15	0.2

Source: DWP, via NOMIS, 2017

Unemployment

The current measure of unemployment at local-level is a hybrid of Jobseeker Allowance and Universal Credit claimants, and referred to as the *Claimant Count*. Universal Credit started to be introduced in Camden in March 2016, but there had been a handful of claimants transferred from other areas. The Claimant Count measure shows that there were 175 claimants in Gospel Oak in June 2017, ranking the 6th highest ward count in Camden. The trend from March 2013 had been for falling numbers in Gospel Oak, but this bottomed out at 135 in June-July 2015. Note that there is no longer a measure of the unemployment rate due to the unavailability of ward economically active denominators.

Life expectancy

Life expectancy has been improving over time:

Table 3. Life Expectancy at Birth: Camden and England & Wales

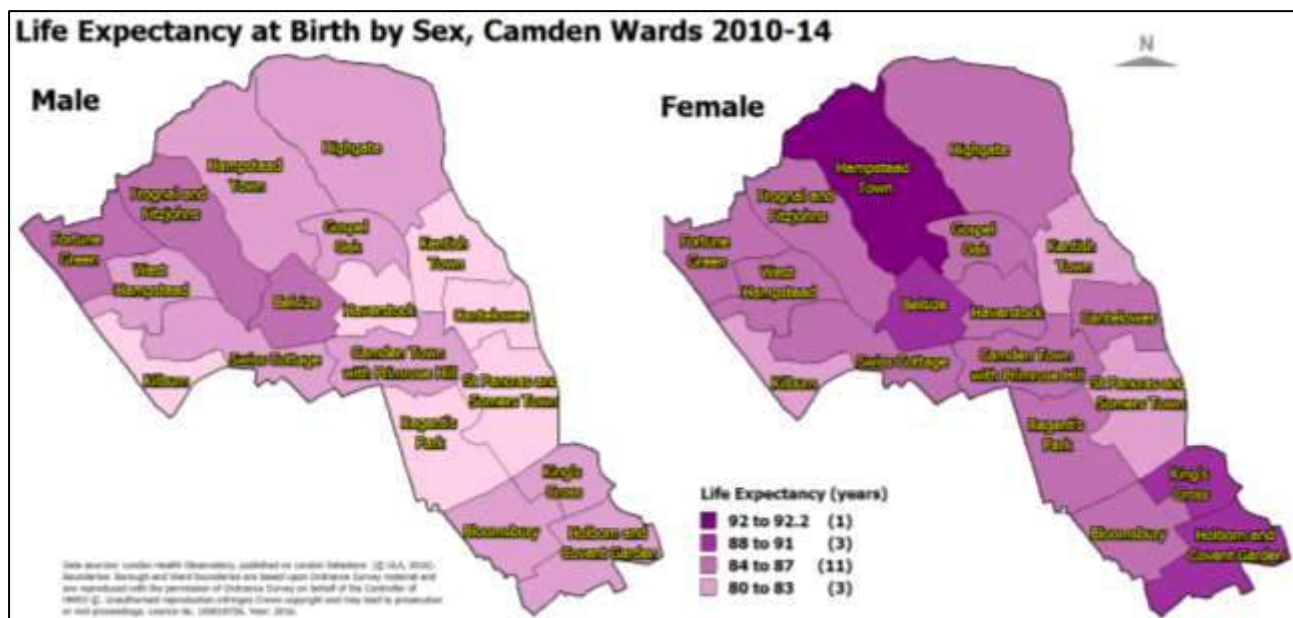
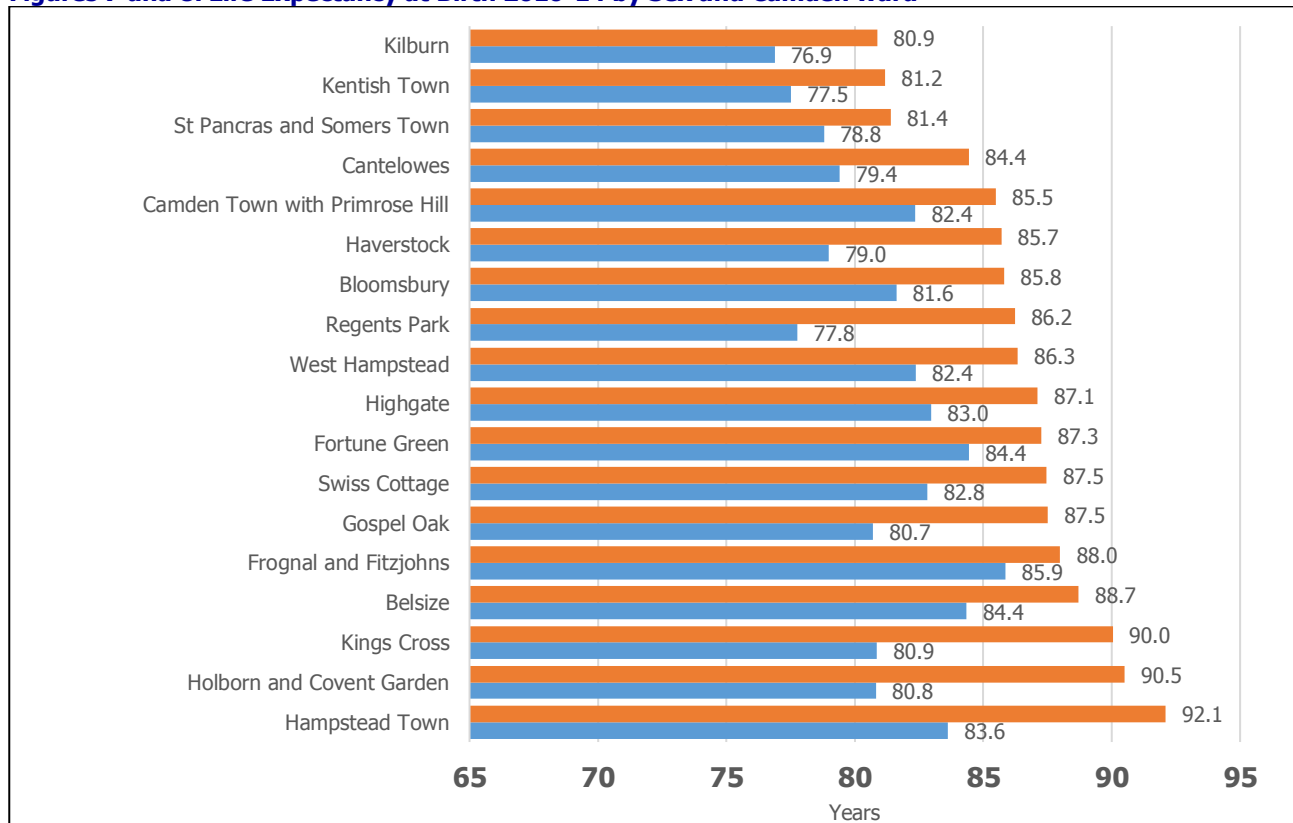
	Male		Female	
	Camden	E&W	Camden	E&W
2002-2006	75.9	76.8	81.7	81.2
2006-2010	78.4	78.2	83.8	82.2
2010-2014	81.1	79.3	86.0	83.1
Improvement	+5.2	+2.5	+4.3	+1.9

Source: LHO, 2016

¹⁰ Percentages of population receiving state benefits have been calculated using populations aged 16-64 for both men and women. The age at which women reach State Pension age is gradually increasing from 60 to 65 between April 2010 and April 2020. Hence, until April 2020, some women included in the population figure are not eligible to be part of the count of working age benefit claimants. There will be some time series discontinuity over this period, with trends partly reflecting the changing eligibility criteria. DWP, 2017.

The latest data for wards relates to the period 2010-14¹¹. This shows that the life expectancy at birth for a male in Gospel Oak is 80.7 years compared to the Camden average of 81.1 and ranks 12th highest amongst Camden wards. Life expectancy at birth for a female in Gospel Oak is 87.5 years (Camden average is 86.0) ranking 6th highest. See Figs.7 and 8 below.

Figures 7 and 8. Life Expectancy at Birth 2010-14 by Sex and Camden ward



Source: LHO, 2016

¹¹ London Health Observatory Life Expectancy 2010-14 for London wards, © LHO, February 2016.

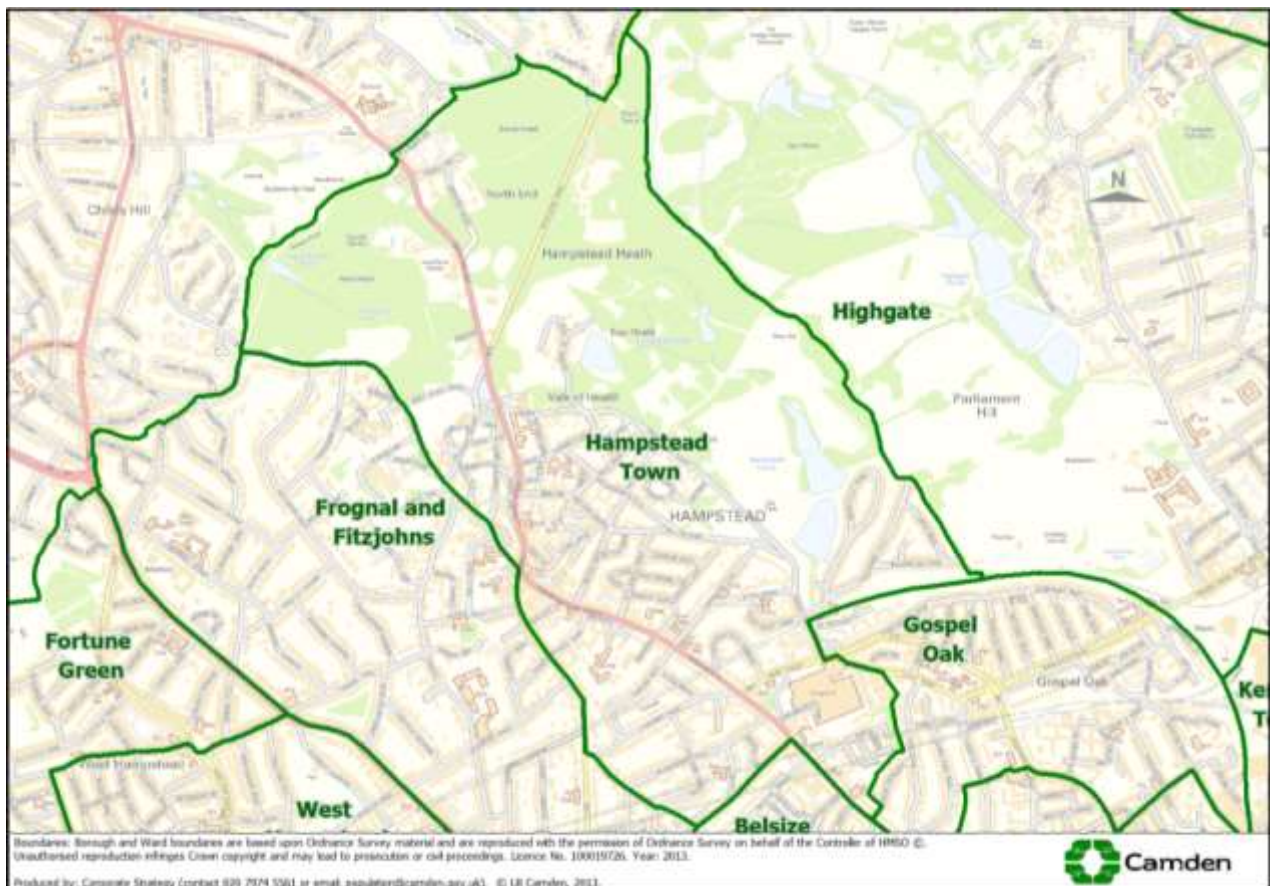
Hampstead Town Ward

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

Location



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



Population

The current resident population² of Hampstead Town ward at mid-2017 is 12,000 people, ranking 16th by population size. The population density is 49 persons per hectare, ranking 17th highest in Camden, compared to the Camden average of 110 persons per hectare. Since 2011, the population of Hampstead Town has not grown in line with the overall population of Camden (at 6.2% compared with 9.0%), ranking 16th on percentage growth since 2011.

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

² GLA 2015-based Interim Projections 'Camden Development, Capped AHS', © GLA, 2017.

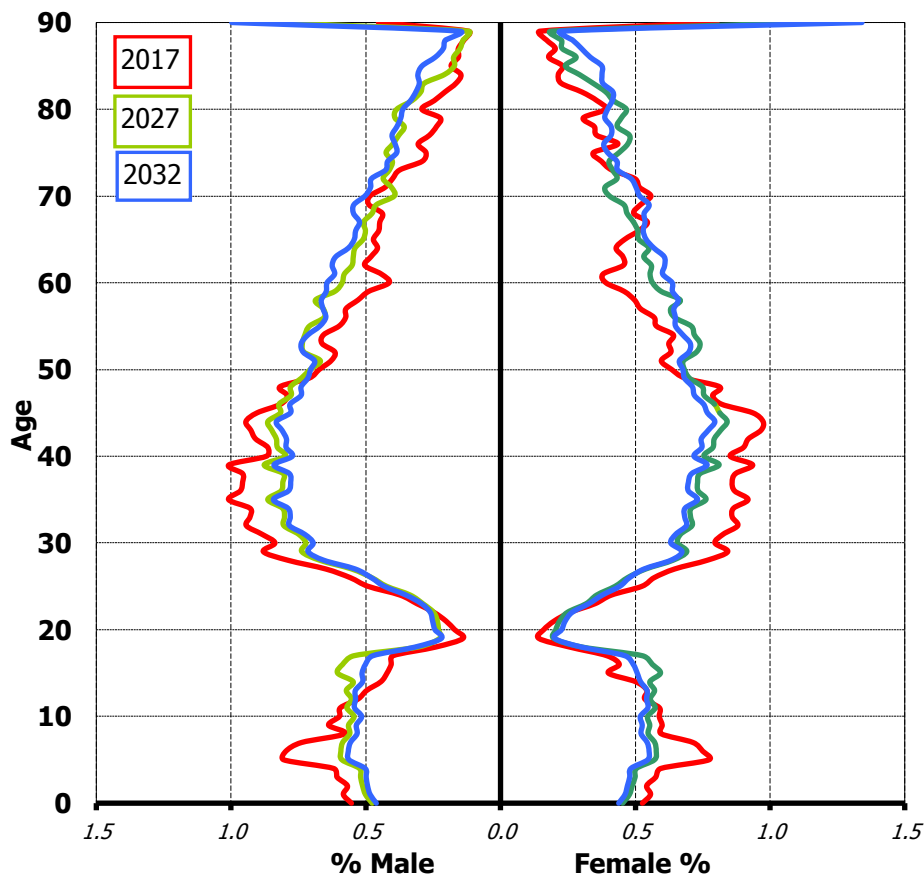
Hampstead Town is maintain current population levels over the next 10 years to 2027. The components of population change show a positive natural change (more births than deaths) over the period of +500 and a net decrease due to migration of -500. Births in the wards are forecast to reduce from the current 130 a year to 110 a year by 2027, while deaths increase from the current 60 a year to 70 a year by 2027.

Age

Hampstead Town has a relatively older population profile with a mean age of 41.1 years compared to Camden's overall 36.8 years and ranks 17th youngest ward by mean age and 17th youngest by median age. Split into the dependency measure age groups: children (under 16), working age (16-64) and 'retirement age' (65+): 19.0% of the population are children aged under 16, less than two thirds are working aged (63.3%) and older people aged 65+ account for 17.7% of the population. The dependency ratio for Hampstead Town residents is 58.0³, higher by comparison with the Camden average (38.8).

Fig.1 below shows the age and sex structure changes over time. The red lines show the percentage of the population by age in 2017, green shows 2027 and blue shows 2032. Over the projection period shown, the Hampstead Town population has progressively smaller proportions of children aged under 11, a higher proportion of children/young adults aged 12-21; lower proportions of working-aged 25-48; and mainly larger proportions of 50+ year olds.

Figure 1 Age & Sex Structure of Hampstead Town Ward: 2017, 2027 & 2032



Source: GLA 2015-based Interim Projections 'Camden Development, Capped AHS', © ONS, 2017

Household income

Estimates of equivalised household income for 2016⁴ show that median gross household

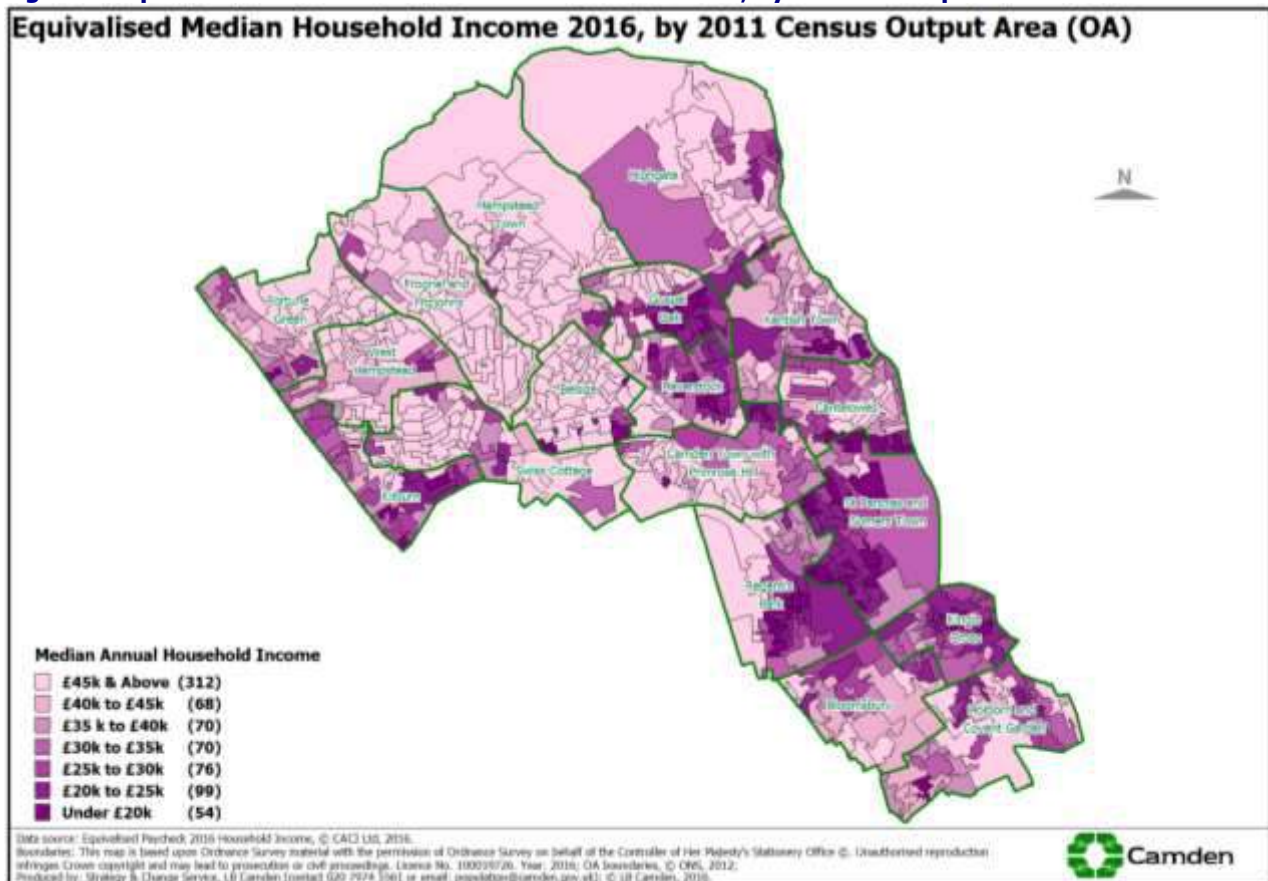
³ Dependent age groups (0-15 and 65+) constitute 58.0% of the size of the working age population (16-64). The higher the ratio the more dependent the population is. The Camden average is 38.8%.

⁴ Equivalised *Paycheck* household income data for 2016, © CACI Ltd. Equivalising reflects the notion that, for example, a household of five will need a higher income than a single person living alone to enjoy a comparable standard of living. CACI calculate an

income in Camden was £36,851, 18% higher than the London average (£31,277). There are wide differences across Camden wards, ranging from £22,819 in St Pancras & Somers Town to £51,873 in Frognal and Fitzjohns ward. Hampstead Town ward fall towards the higher end of the range at £50,639, ranking 2nd highest.

The map in Fig.2 below shows the median household income by Output Area (OA)⁵. Hampstead Town ward has mostly high median income, but there a handful of OAs with lower median household incomes in the south of the ward.

Figure 2. Equivalised Median Annual Household Income 2016, by Camden Output Area



Source: Paycheck 2016, © CACI Ltd.

Household income data matters because low household income is used as a proxy for poverty, with poverty being defined as when equivalised household income is below 60% of median household income in an area. While the CACI *Paycheck* data cannot be broken down to reveal more socio-economic details about the individual households, we know already from DWP Households Below Average Income (HBAI) local measures that relative poverty in Camden is above the average and that 31.9% of children live in households that are in poverty by this measure⁶. The same data expressed by ward suggests that just 8.7% of Hampstead Town children live in poverty, the lowest Camden ward.

According to equivalised *Paycheck* 2016, a household in poverty in Camden is one with less than £22,111. Therefore, the *Paycheck* 2016 household income group below £20k is the group that can positively be identified as wholly below the poverty threshold, while a minority of

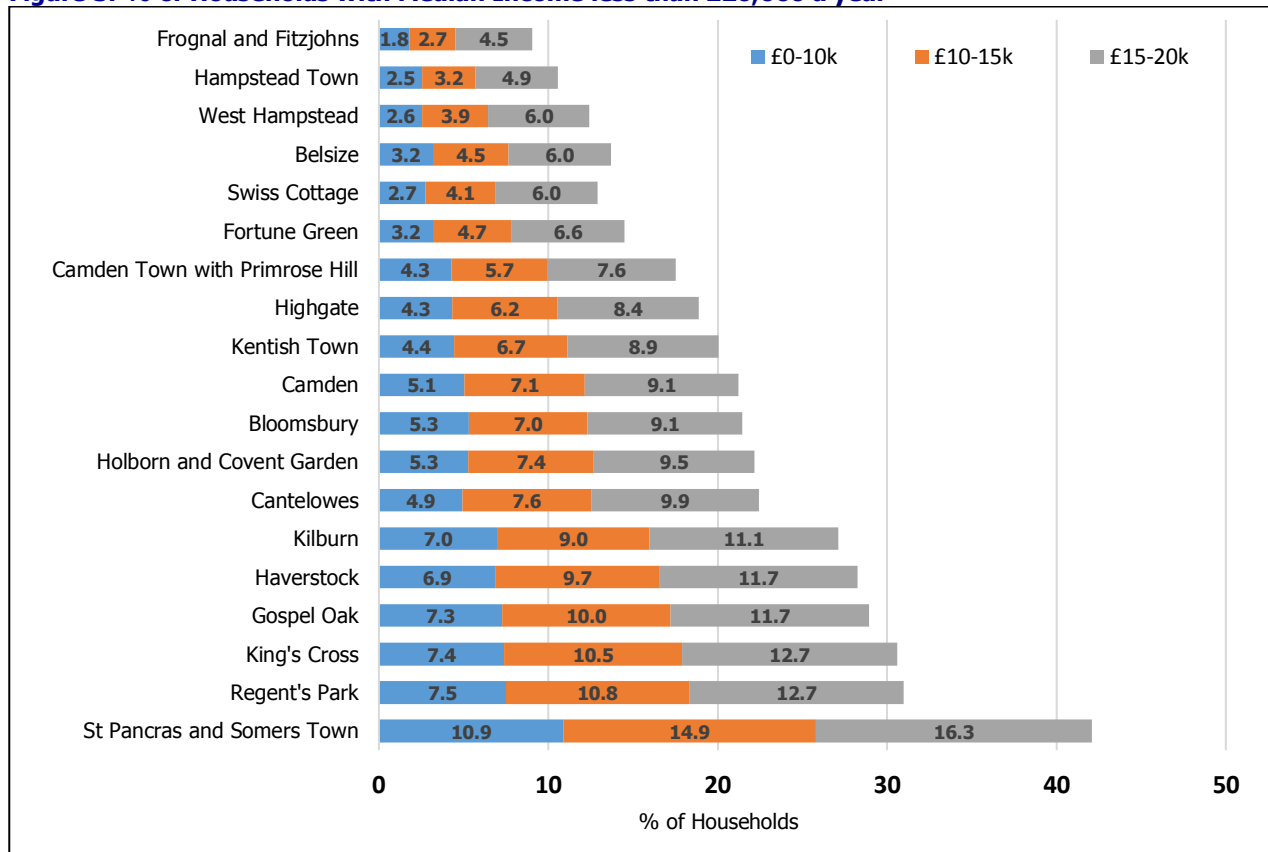
⁵ 'equivalence value' for households, based on the number and age of household members. Equivalised income is calculated by applying the equivalence value to the *Paycheck* income data.

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

⁶ Households Below Average Income local measures 2014, © HMRC, 2016.

those with household incomes of less than £25k are *likely* to be households in poverty, but it cannot be said definitively⁷.

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



Source: Paycheck 2016, © CACI Ltd.

Deprivation

The Indices of Deprivation 2015⁸ allows for the identification of the areas in England with the highest proportion of people and households experiencing deprivation. The data is calculated at LSOA⁹ level and takes into consideration relative deprivation across seven factors: Income, employment, health and disability, education, skills and training, housing and services, and crime and living Environment. The indices are provided as both a score and as a rank position within England. The combined overall index is the *Index of Multiple Deprivation* (IMD) and, with the LSOA geography, is designed to show hotspots of deprivation that are often masked with ward level measures. However, a ward position can be calculated by averaging the IMD scores. On this basis Hampstead Town is ranked the least deprived ward in Camden.

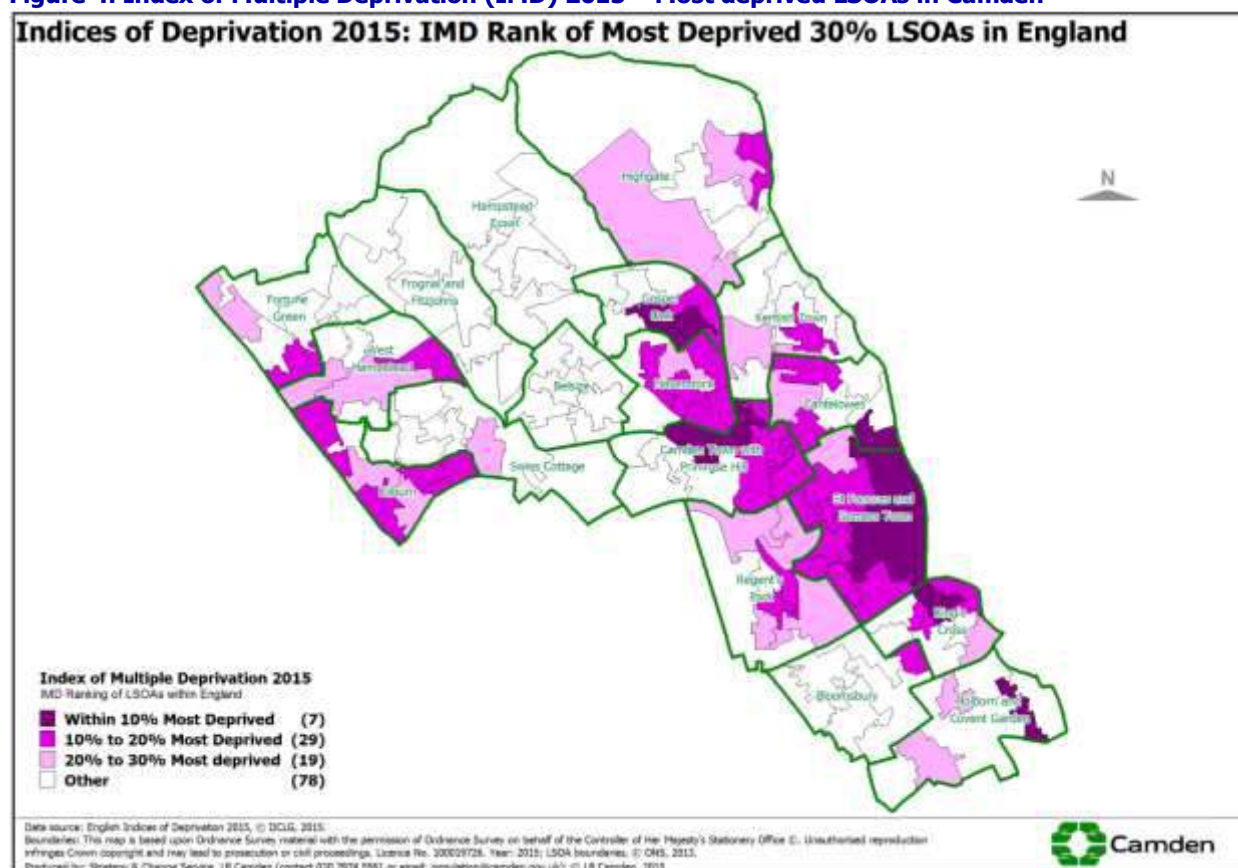
Results for Camden show that there are concentrations of LSOAs within Camden that on the rankings of IMD fall within the highest levels in England. Hampstead Town ward contains no LSOAs that fall within the 30% most deprived LSOAs in England. Hampstead Town's most deprived LSOA (E01000898) falls outside the 50% most deprived in England. Best viewed on a map, Fig.4 shows the LSOAs in Camden ranked within the 10%, 20% and 30% most deprived in England.

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

⁸ English Indices of Deprivation 2015, © DCLG, 2015.

⁹ LSOAs are a statistical geography, smaller than wards, based on groups of 2011 Census Output Areas (OAs). There are 133 LSOAs in Camden and 32,844 in England. There are 7 LSOAs in Hampstead Town ward (E01000893-E01000899).

Figure 4. Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) 2015 – Most deprived LSOAs in Camden



Source: English Indices of Deprivation 2015, © DCLG, 2015.

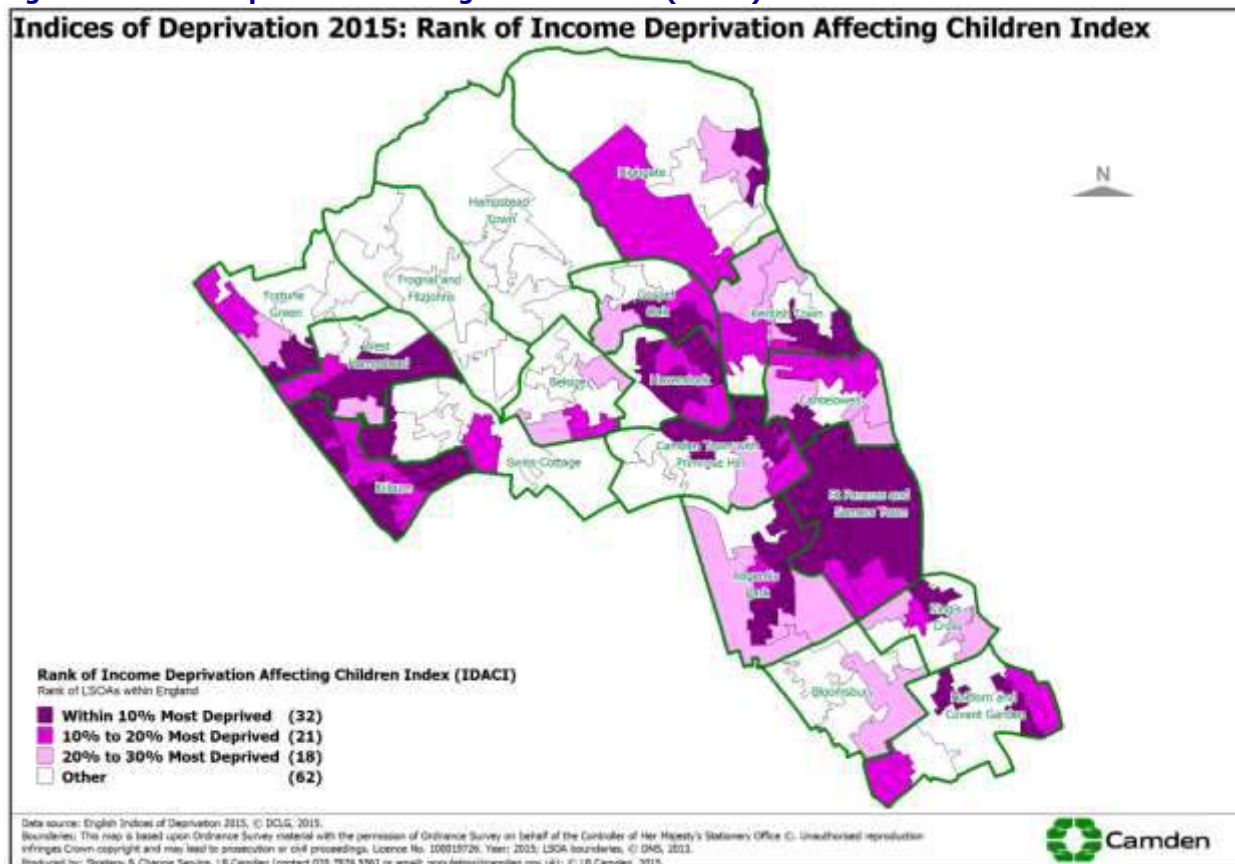
Two sub-domains indicate deprivation affecting children (IDACI) and older people (IDAOPI). Table 1 below shows the results for Hampstead Town for the overall Index of Multiple Deprivation and for the Income sub-domains affecting children and older people. None of the 7 Hampstead Town LSOAs falls within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

Table 1. Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) 2015: LSOAs in Hampstead Town

Ward and LSOA		Index of Multiple Deprivation			Indices of Deprivation Sub-domains			
Ward name	LSOA code	Rank in Camden (/133)	RANK OF IMD of all LSOAs in England (/32,844)		Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI)		Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index (IDAOPI)	
			1 is most deprived	% Most Deprived of LSOAs in England	Rank in England (/32,844)	% Most Deprived of LSOAs in England	Rank in England (/32,844)	% Most Deprived of LSOAs in England
Hampstead Town	E01000893	126	26,042	79.3	31,148	94.8	28,852	87.8
	E01000894	130	27,281	83.1	31,065	94.6	29,282	89.2
	E01000895	102	19,926	60.7	22,523	68.6	8,124	24.7
	E01000896	127	26,131	79.6	31,930	97.2	30,006	91.4
	E01000897	132	27,673	84.3	32,300	98.3	30,218	92.0
	E01000898	93	17,047	51.9	14,574	44.4	6,829	20.8
	E01000899	131	27,418	83.5	32,550	99.1	31,928	97.2

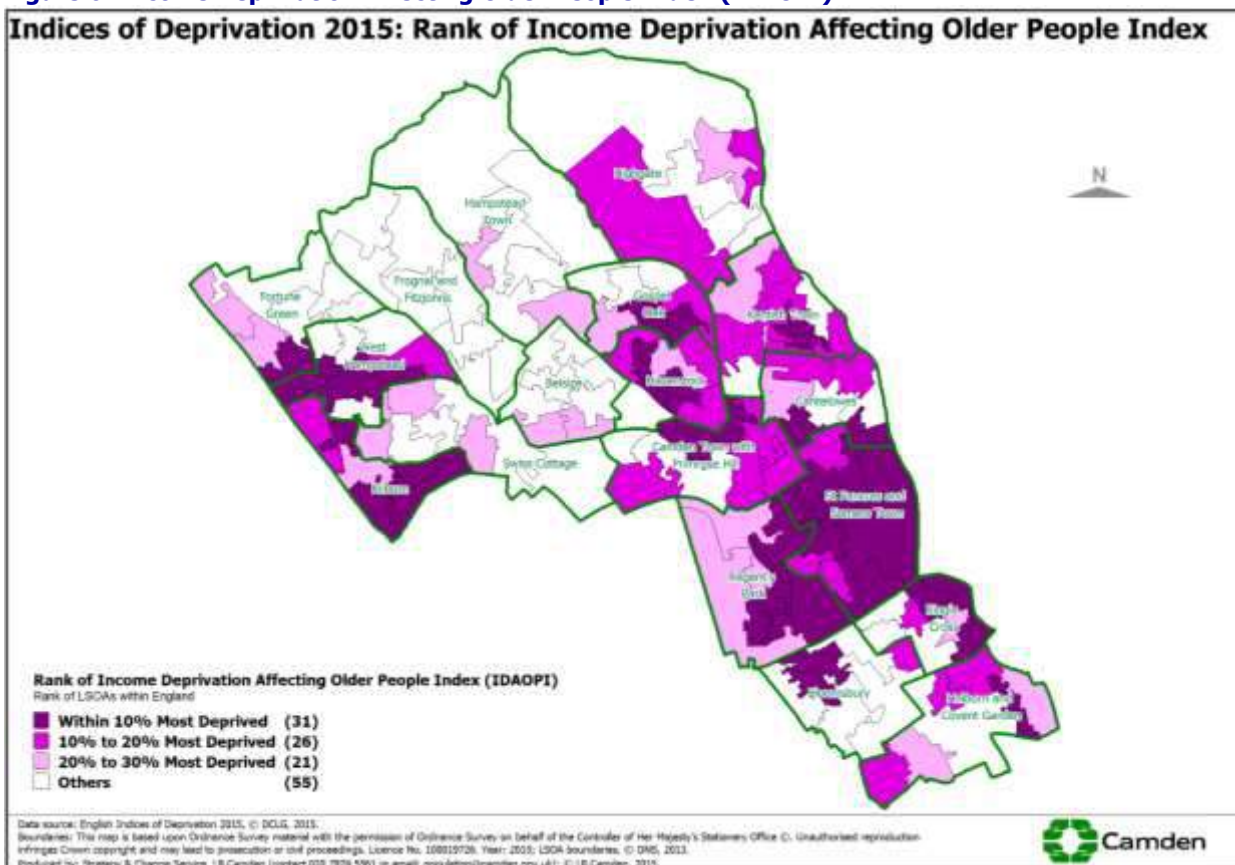
Source: English Indices of Deprivation 2015, © DCLG, 2015.

Figure 5. Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI)



Source: English Indices of Deprivation 2015, © DCLG, 2015.

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



Source: English Indices of Deprivation 2015, © DCLG, 2015.

Employment

There are no up to date data on the employment status of residents, but detailed information can be obtained from the 2011 Census to cover economic activity, employment and unemployment at that time. Estimates of workplace jobs in the area from the Business Register and Employment Survey (BRES) reveals that in 2016 that there were 11,000 jobs located in Hampstead Town, near parity (92%) with the number of residents. The largest sectors providing employment are in *Public Services* (7,000; 62%); *Distribution & Hospitality* (1,750; 15%); and *Professional & Business Services* (1,000; 9%). Employment in the ward has remained at current levels since 2009.

Benefits

Due to the Government's welfare reform programme there has been changes in the way that benefit statistics are measured, which is making it more difficult to make meaningful comparisons over time. However, a consistent set was available until November 2016 in the form of the DWP working age benefits statistics.

In November 2016 there were 285 working aged benefits claimants in Hampstead Town, 3.6% of the working aged population¹⁰, compared to the Camden average 9.6%. Since November 2011, the number of claimants in Hampstead Town has reduced by 160 (-36%). In November 2016, the highest proportion of the working aged population claiming benefits were claiming ESA or Incapacity Benefit (2.5%), followed by Job seekers; Carers and Disabled (all 0.3%). See table 2 below.

Table 2. DWP Working aged Benefits Claimants, November 2016

	Claimants	
	#	%
Total claimants	285	3.6
Job seekers	25	0.3
ESA & Incapacity Benefits	195	2.5
Lone Parents	15	0.2
Carers	25	0.3
Others on Income-related Benefits	0	0.0
Disabled	25	0.3
Bereaved	0	0.0

Source: DWP, via NOMIS, 2017

Unemployment

The current measure of unemployment at local-level is a hybrid of Jobseeker Allowance and Universal Credit claimants, and referred to as the *Claimant Count*. Universal Credit started to be introduced in Camden in March 2016, but there had been a handful of claimants transferred from other areas. The Claimant Count measure shows that there were 35 claimants in Hampstead Town in June 2017, ranking the lowest ward count in Camden. The trend from March 2013 had been for falling numbers in Hampstead Town, but this bottomed out at 15 in April 2016. Note that there is no longer a measure of the unemployment rate due to the unavailability of ward economically active denominators.

Life expectancy

Life expectancy has been improving over time:

Table 3. Life Expectancy at Birth: Camden and England & Wales

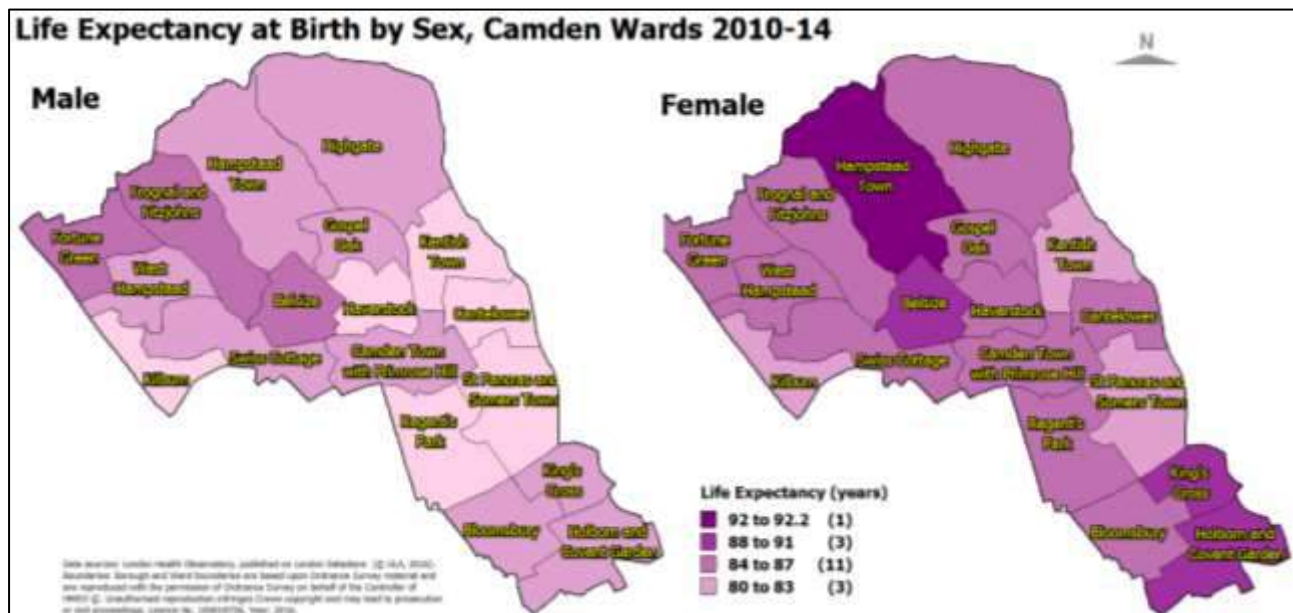
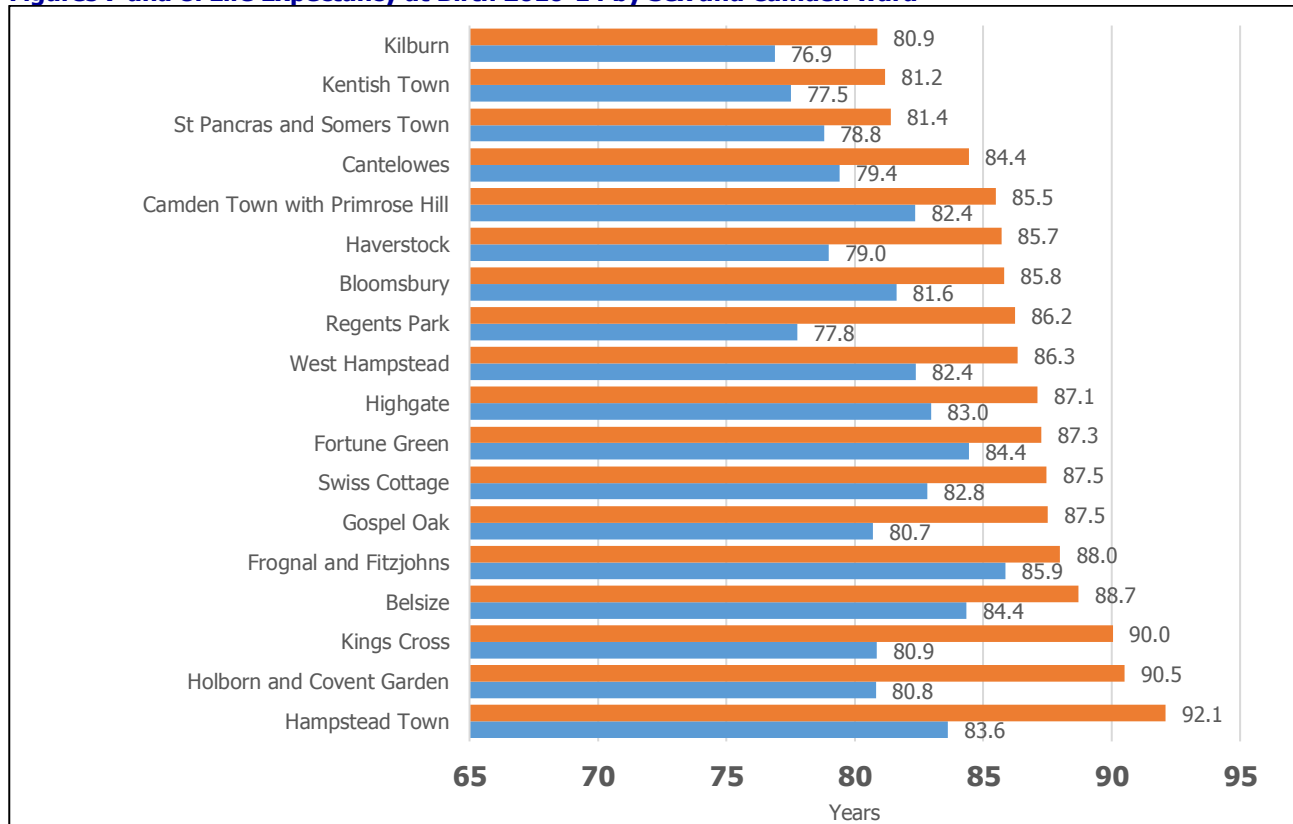
	Male		Female	
	Camden	E&W	Camden	E&W
2002-2006	75.9	76.8	81.7	81.2
2006-2010	78.4	78.2	83.8	82.2
2010-2014	81.1	79.3	86.0	83.1
Improvement	+5.2	+2.5	+4.3	+1.9

Source: LHO, 2016

¹⁰ Percentages of population receiving state benefits have been calculated using populations aged 16-64 for both men and women. The age at which women reach State Pension age is gradually increasing from 60 to 65 between April 2010 and April 2020. Hence, until April 2020, some women included in the population figure are not eligible to be part of the count of working age benefit claimants. There will be some time series discontinuity over this period, with trends partly reflecting the changing eligibility criteria. DWP, 2017.

The latest data for wards relates to the period 2010-14¹¹. This shows that the life expectancy at birth for a male in Hampstead Town is 83.6 years compared to the Camden average of 81.1 and ranks 4th highest amongst Camden wards. Life expectancy at birth for a female in Hampstead Town is 92.1 years (Camden average is 86.0) ranking the highest in Camden. See Figs.7 and 8 below.

Figures 7 and 8. Life Expectancy at Birth 2010-14 by Sex and Camden ward



Source: LHO, 2016

¹¹ London Health Observatory Life Expectancy 2010-14 for London wards, © LHO, February 2016.

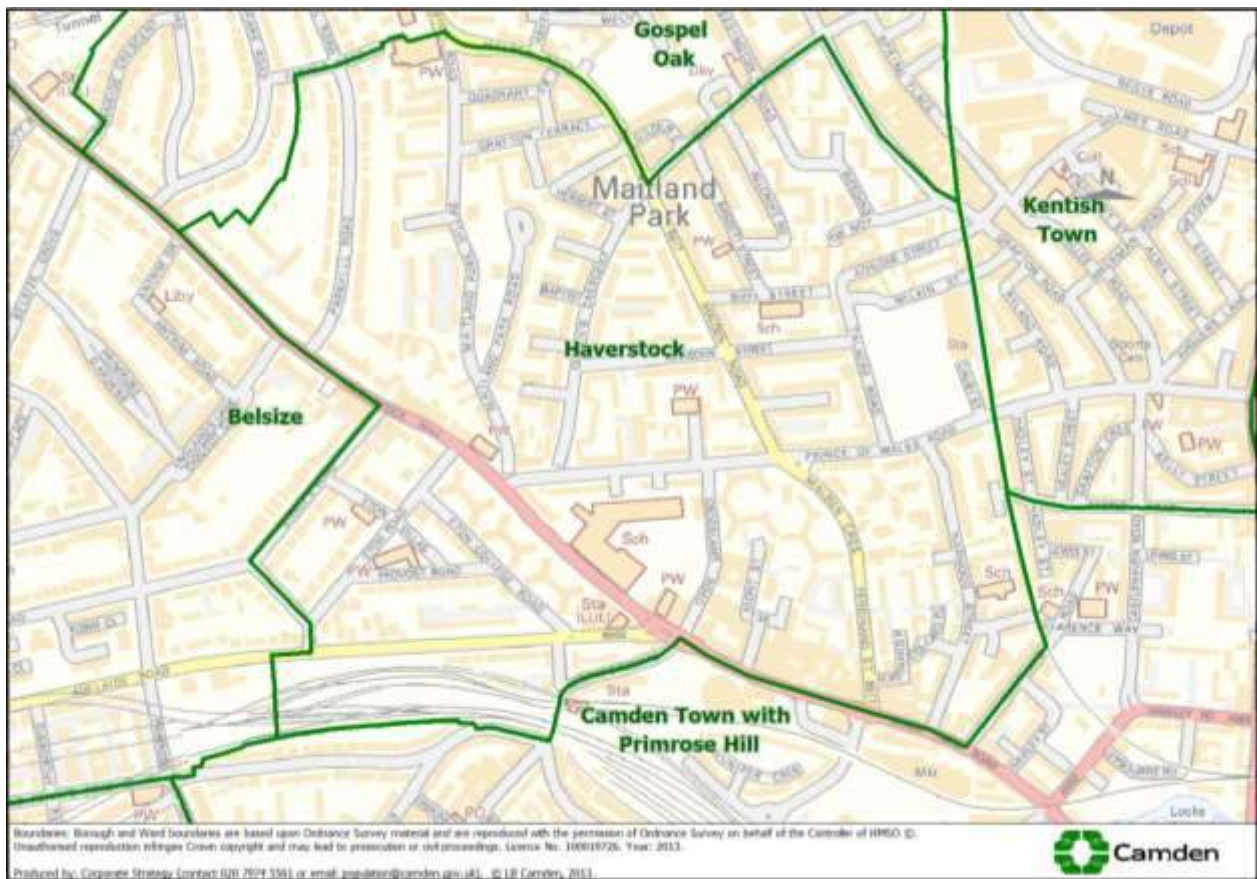
Haverstock Ward

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

Location



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



Population

The current resident population² of Haverstock ward at mid-2017 is 13,500 people, ranking 8th in population size in Camden. The population density is 184 persons per hectare, the 3rd highest in Camden, compared to the Camden average of 110 persons per hectare. Since 2011, the population of Haverstock has grown in line with the overall population of Camden (at 9.1% compared with 9.0%), ranking 7th on percentage growth since 2011.

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

² GLA 2015-based Interim Projections 'Camden Development, Capped AHS', © GLA, 2017.

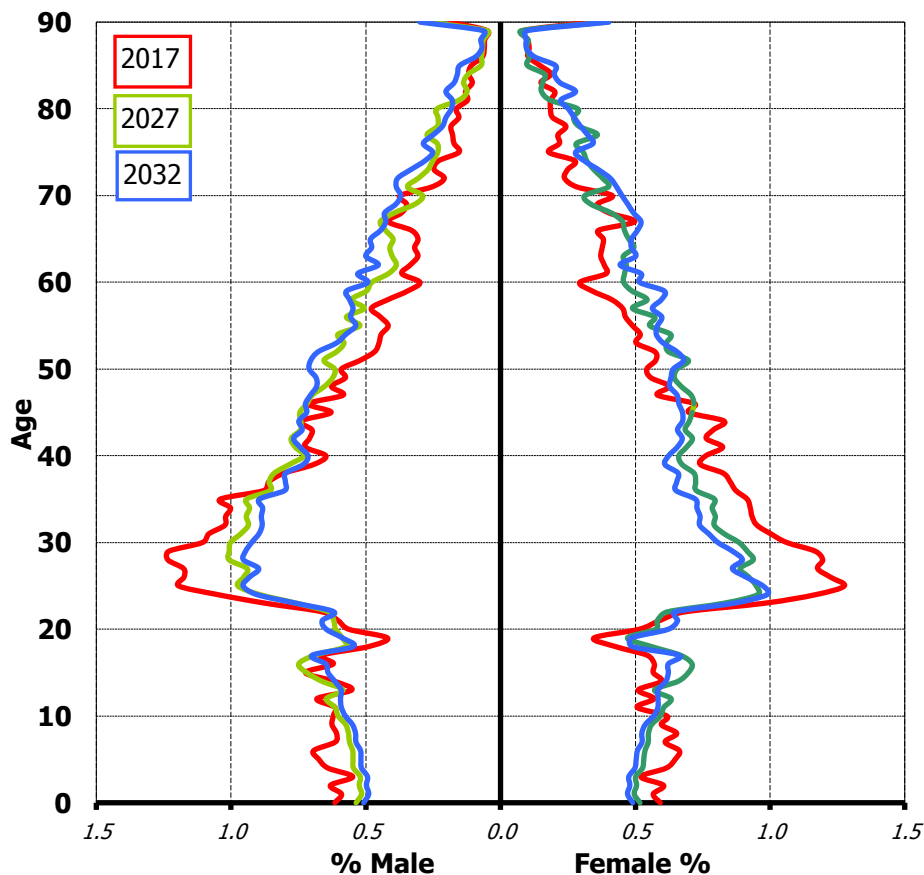
Haverstock is forecast to grow by 500 residents (3.5%) over the next 10 years to 2027. The components of population change show a positive natural change (more births than deaths) over the period of +900 and a net loss due to migration of -400. Births in the wards are forecast to fall from the current 170 a year to 150 by 2027, while deaths remain stable at around 70 a year.

Age

Haverstock has a relatively young population profile with a mean age of 35.8 years compared to Camden's overall 36.8 years and ranks 6th youngest for both mean age and median age. Split into the dependency measure age groups: children (under 16), working age (16-64) and 'retirement age' (65+): almost a 5th of the population are children (19.5%), over two thirds are working aged (69.1 %) and older people aged 65+ account for 11.4% of the population. The dependency ratio for Haverstock residents is 44.7³ and compares to 38.8 for Camden.

Fig.1 below shows the age and sex structure changes over time. The red lines show the percentage of the population by age in 2017, green shows 2027 and blue shows 2032. As the projection progresses, the Haverstock population has proportionally fewer children under 13, fewer younger working aged 24-35 men and 24-44 year old women; while otherwise showing increased proportions of men aged 40+ and women 48+.

Figure 1 Age & Sex Structure of Haverstock Ward: 2017, 2027 & 2032



Source: GLA 2015-based Interim Projections 'Camden Development, Capped AHS', © ONS, 2017

Household income

Estimates of equivalised household income for 2016⁴ show that median gross household income in Camden was £36,851, 18% higher than the London average (£31,277). There are

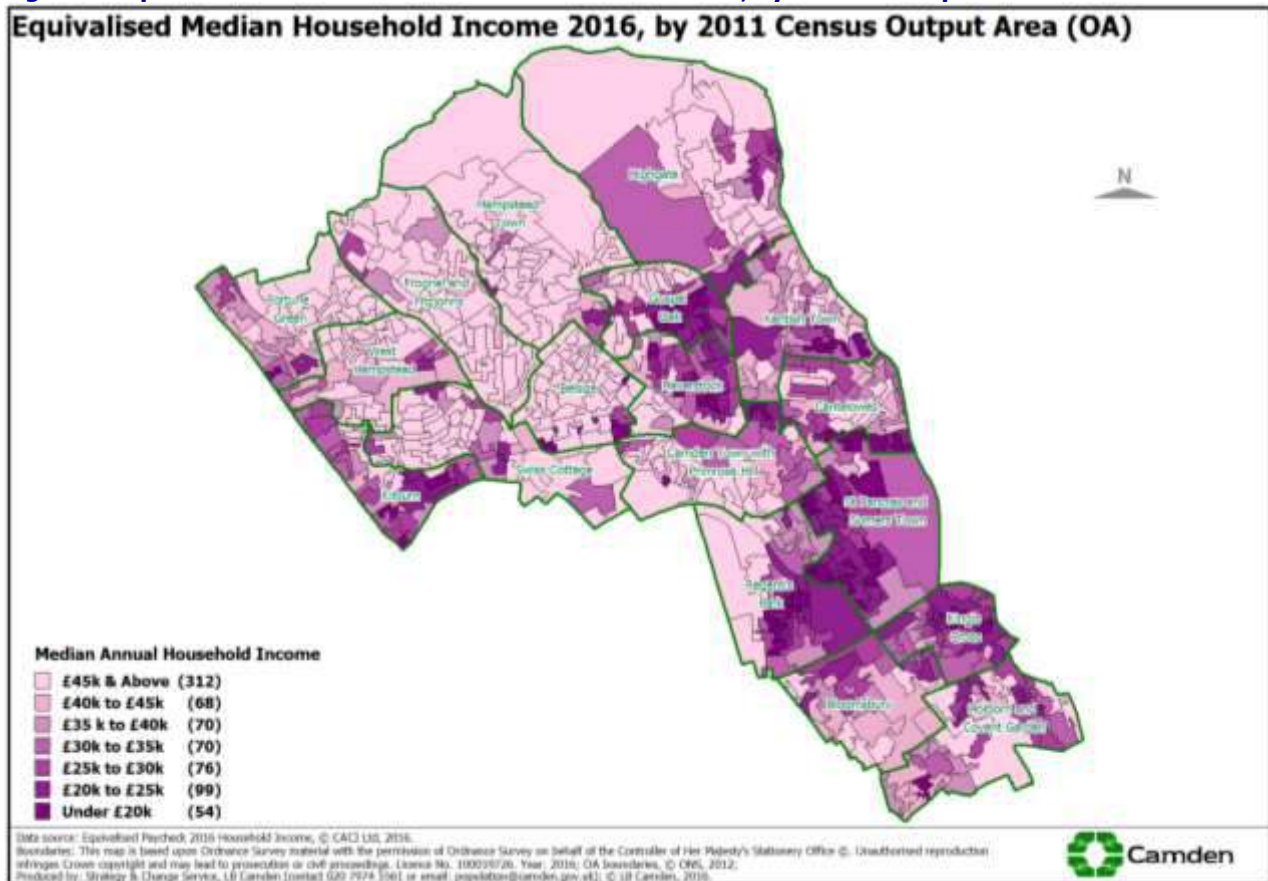
³ Dependent age groups (0-15 and 65+) constitute 44.7% of the size of the working age population (16-64). The higher the ratio the more dependent the population is. The Camden average is 38.8%.

⁴ Equivalised *Paycheck* household income data for 2016, © CACI Ltd. Equivalising reflects the notion that, for example, a household of five will need a higher income than a single person living alone to enjoy a comparable standard of living. CACI calculate an

wide differences across Camden wards, ranging from £22,819 in St Pancras & Somers Town to £51,873 in Frognal & Fitzjohns. Median household income in Haverstock falls in the lower reaches of this range at £30,191, ranking 15th highest.

The map in Fig.2 below shows the median household income by Output Area⁵. It is clear from this that there is a concentration of household with lower median household incomes in Haverstock, especially in the central, north and east of the ward.

Figure 2. Equivalised Median Annual Household Income 2016, by Camden Output Area



Source: Paycheck 2016, © CACI Ltd.

Household income data matters because low household income is used as a proxy for poverty, with poverty being defined as when equivalised household income is below 60% of median household income in an area. While the CACI *Paycheck* data cannot be broken down to reveal more socio-economic details about the individual households, we know already from DWP Households Below Average Income (HBAI) local measures that poverty in Camden is above the average and that 31.9% of children live in households that are in poverty by this measure⁶. The same data expressed by ward suggests that 41.6% of Haverstock children live in poverty, the 2nd highest ward after St Pancras & Somers Town (45.9%).

According to equivalised *Paycheck* 2016, a household in poverty in Camden is one with less than £22,111. Therefore, the *Paycheck* 2016 household income group below £20k is the group that can positively be identified as wholly below the poverty threshold, while a minority of

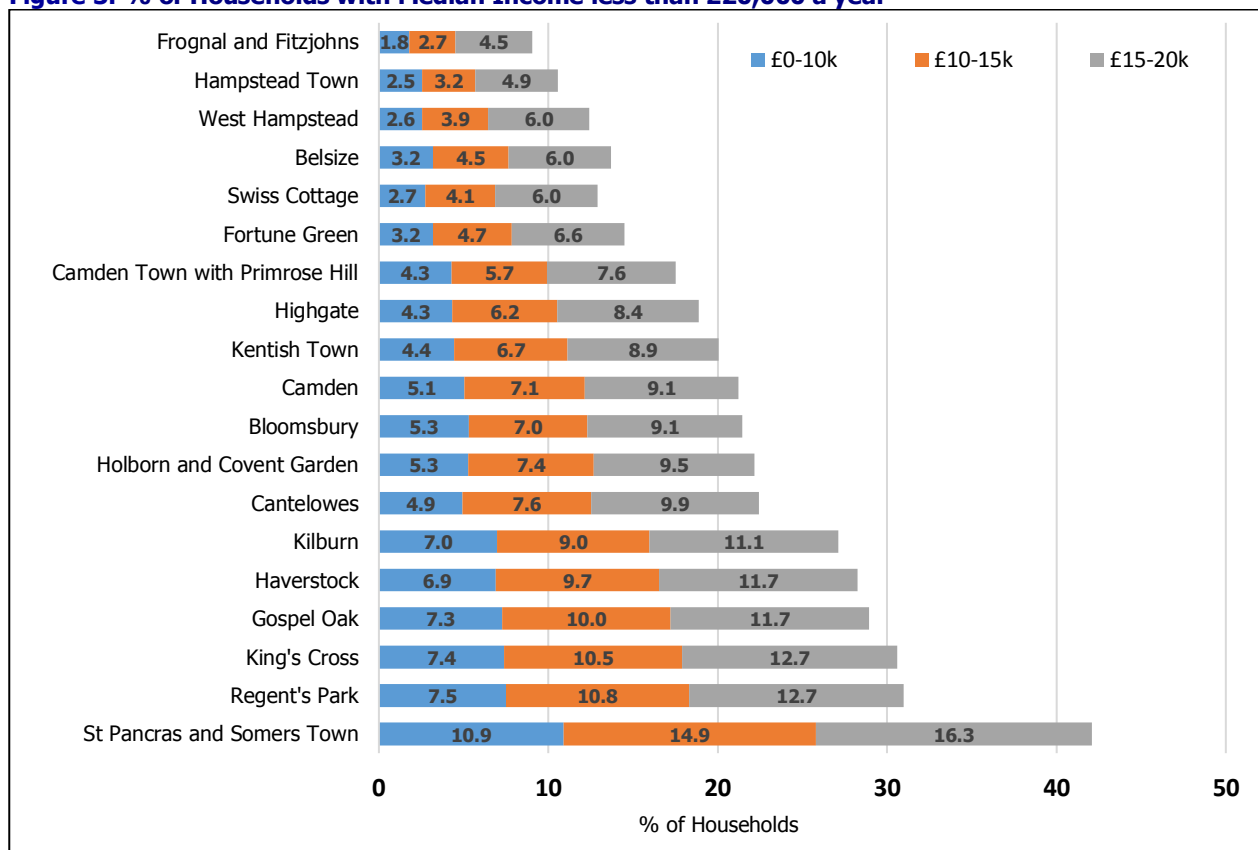
⁵ 'equivalence value' for households, based on the number and age of household members. Equivalised income is calculated by applying the equivalence value to the *Paycheck* income data.

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

⁶ Households Below Average Income local measures 2014, © HMRC, 2016.

those with household incomes of less than £25k are *likely* to be households in poverty, but it cannot be said definitively⁷.

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



Source: Paycheck 2016, © CACI Ltd.

Deprivation

The Indices of Deprivation 2015⁸ allows for the identification of the areas in England with the highest proportion of people and households experiencing deprivation. The data is calculated at LSOA⁹ level and takes into consideration relative deprivation across seven factors: Income, employment, health and disability, education, skills and training, housing and services, and crime and living Environment. The indices are provided as both a score and as a rank position within England. The combined overall index is the *Index of Multiple Deprivation* (IMD) and, with the LSOA geography, is designed to show hotspots of deprivation that are often masked with ward level measures. However, a ward position can be calculated by averaging the IMD scores. On this basis Haverstock is ranked the 4th most deprived ward in Camden after St Pancras & Somers Town, Kilburn and Cantelowes wards.

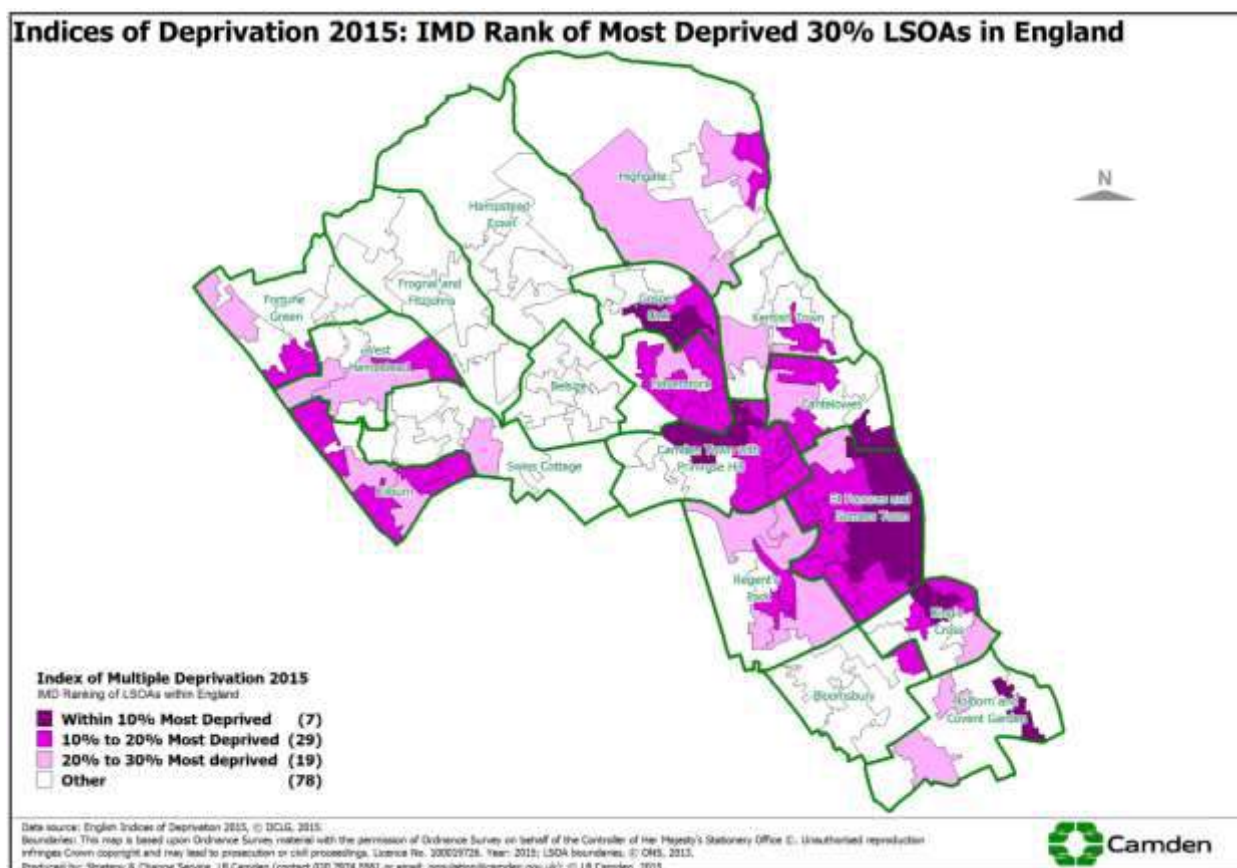
Results for Camden show that there are concentrations of LSOAs within Camden that on the rankings of IMD fall within the highest levels in England. Haverstock ward contains 2 LSOAs that fall within the 10-15% most deprived LSOAs in England; 2 LSOAs that fall within the 15-20% most deprived LSOAs in England; the other 3 fall outside the 20% most deprived. Haverstock's most deprived LSOA (E01000905) is the 8th most deprived LSOA in Camden and falls just outside the 10% most deprived LSOA in England. Best viewed on a map, Fig.4 shows the LSOAs in Camden ranked within the 10%, 20% and 30% most deprived in England.

Figure 4. Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) 2015 – Most deprived LSOAs in Camden

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

⁸ English Indices of Deprivation 2015, © DCLG, 2015.

⁹ LSOAs are a statistical geography, smaller than wards, based on groups of 2011 Census Output Areas (OAs). There are 133 LSOAs in Camden and 32,844 in England. There are 7 LSOAs in Haverstock ward (E01000900-E01000906).



Source: English Indices of Deprivation 2015, © DCLG, 2015.

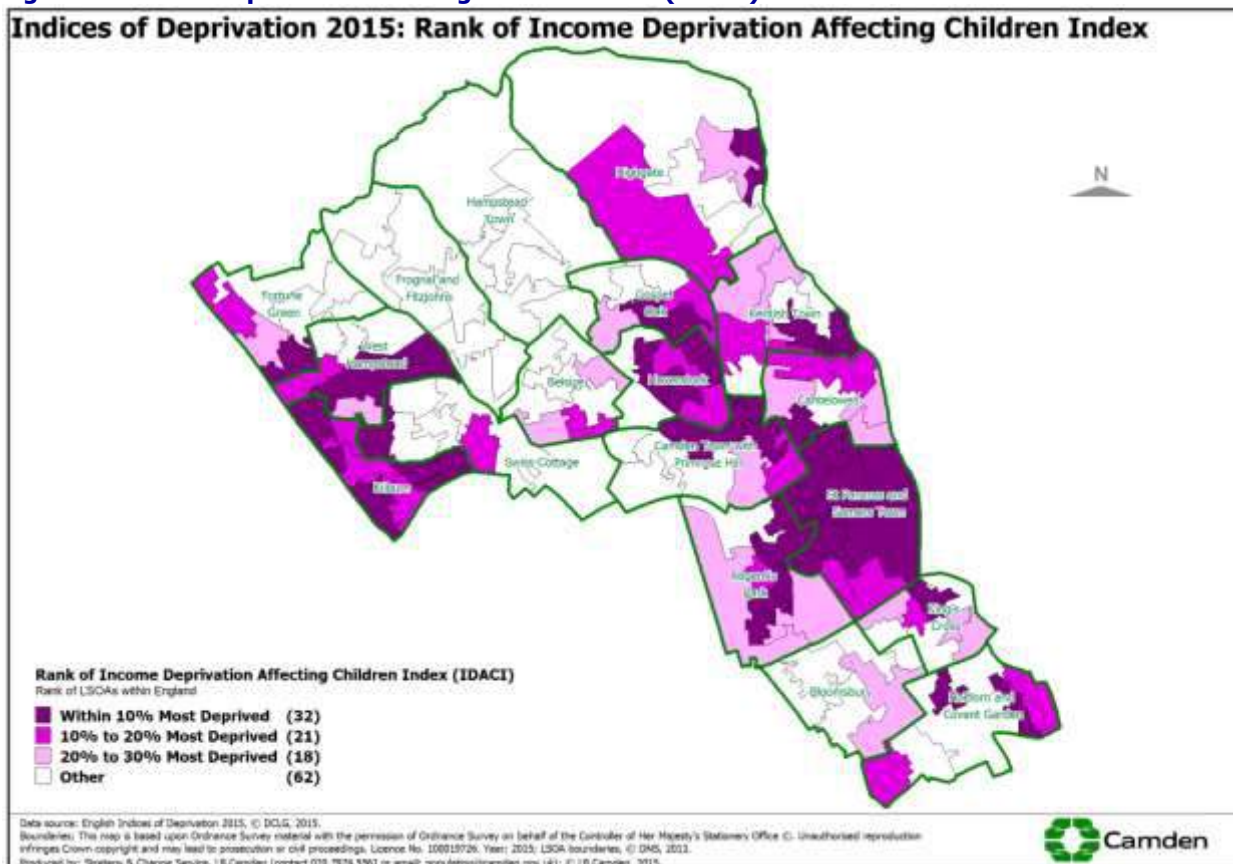
Two sub domains are often picked out to indicate deprivation affecting children (IDACI) and older people (IDAOP). Table 1 below shows the results for Haverstock for the overall Index of Multiple Deprivation and for the Income sub-domains affecting children and older people. Haverstock LSOAs are prominent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

Table 1. Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) 2015: LSOAs in Haverstock

Ward and LSOA		Index of Multiple Deprivation			Indices of Deprivation Sub-domains			
Ward name	LSOA code	Rank in Camden (/133)	RANK OF IMD of all LSOAs in England (/32,844)		Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI)		Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index (IDAOP)	
			1 is most deprived	% Most Deprived of LSOAs in England	Rank in England (/32,844)	% Most Deprived of LSOAs in England	Rank in England (/32,844)	% Most Deprived of LSOAs in England
Haverstock	E01000900	43	7,559	23.0	3,772	11.5	7,493	22.8
	E01000901	24	5,192	15.8	785	2.4	3,763	11.5
	E01000902	19	4,816	14.7	1,291	3.9	2,703	8.2
	E01000903	74	13,819	42.1	14,532	44.2	4,883	14.9
	E01000904	36	6,451	19.6	3,387	10.3	4,074	12.4
	E01000905	8	3,312	10.1	1,243	3.8	875	2.7
	E01000906	101	19,353	58.9	16,718	50.9	14,544	44.3

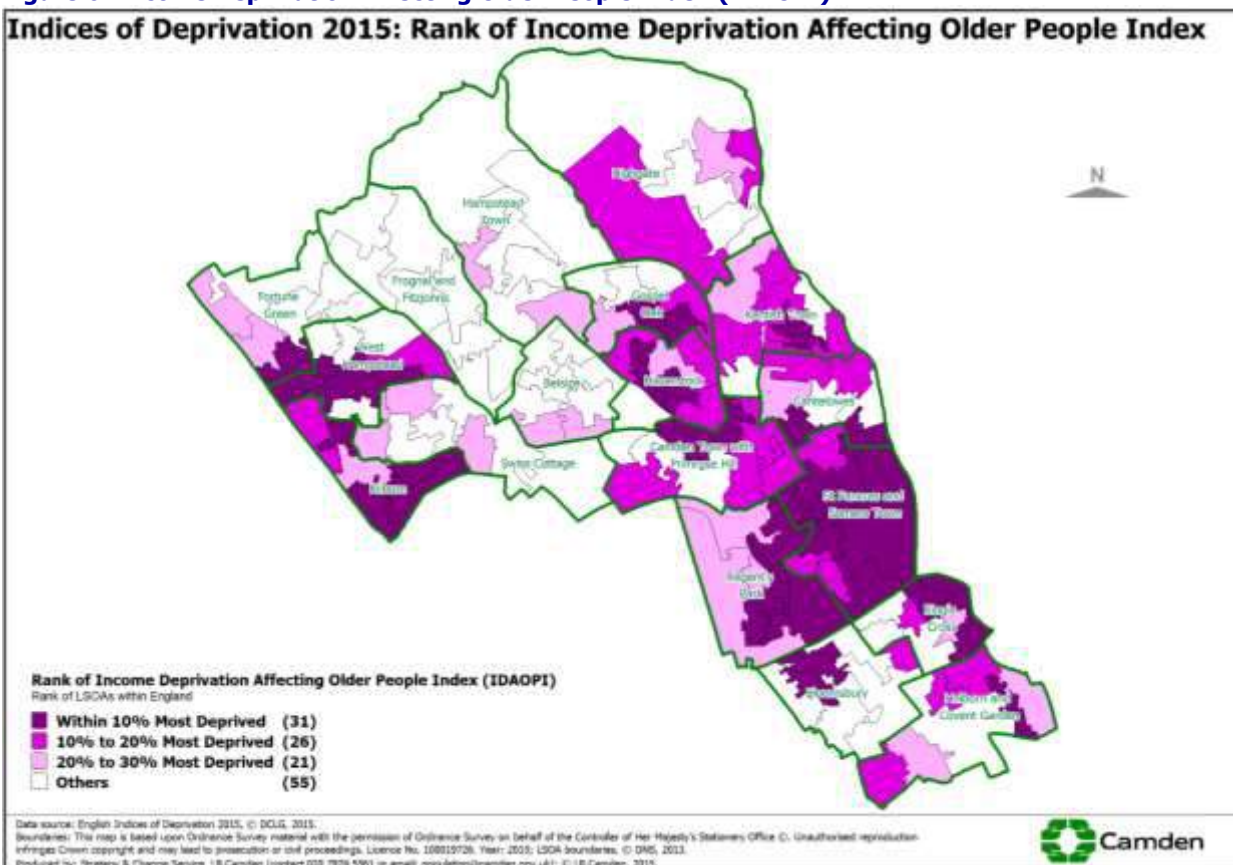
Source: English Indices of Deprivation 2015, © DCLG, 2015.

Figure 5. Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI)



Source: English Indices of Deprivation 2015, © DCLG, 2015.

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



Source: English Indices of Deprivation 2015, © DCLG, 2015.

Employment

There are no up to date data on the employment status of residents, but detailed information can be obtained from the 2011 Census to cover economic activity, employment and unemployment at that time. Estimates of workplace jobs in the area from the Business Register and Employment Survey (BRES) reveals that in 2016 that there were 3,000 employee jobs located in the Haverstock. The largest sectors providing employment were in *Distribution & Hospitality* (900), *Public Services* (800) and *Professional & Business Services* (450). Employment levels have remained steady over recent years.

Benefits

Due to the Government's welfare reform programme there has been changes in the way that benefit statistics are measured, which is making it more difficult to make meaningful comparisons over time. However, a consistent set was available until November 2016 in the form of the DWP working age benefits statistics.

In November 2016 there were 1,285 working aged benefits claimants in Haverstock, 12.7% of the working aged population¹⁰. Since November 2011, the number of claimants in Haverstock has reduced by 440 (-26%). In November 2016, the highest proportion of the working aged population claiming benefits were claiming ESA or Incapacity Benefit (7.3%), followed by carers (1.5%) and lone parents (1.4%). See table 2 below.

Table 2. DWP Working aged Benefits Claimants, November 2016

	Claimants	%
Total claimants	1,285	12.7
Job seekers	130	1.3
ESA & Incapacity Benefits	745	7.3
Lone Parents	140	1.4
Carers	150	1.5
Others on Income-related Benefits	30	0.3
Disabled	80	0.8
Bereaved	10	0.1

Source: DWP, via NOMIS, 2017

Unemployment

The current measure of unemployment at local-level is a hybrid of Jobseeker Allowance and Universal Credit claimants, and referred to as the *Claimant Count*. Universal Credit started to be introduced in Camden in March 2016, but there had been a handful of claimants transferred from other areas. The Claimant Count measure shows that there were 200 claimants in Haverstock in June 2017, the 4th highest count in Camden. The trend from March 2013 had been for falling numbers in Haverstock, but this bottomed out at 155 in June/September 2015 and has gradually increased since. There is no longer a measure of the unemployment rate due to the lack of an economically active denominator.

Life expectancy

Life expectancy has been improving over time:

Table 3. Life Expectancy at Birth: Camden and England & Wales

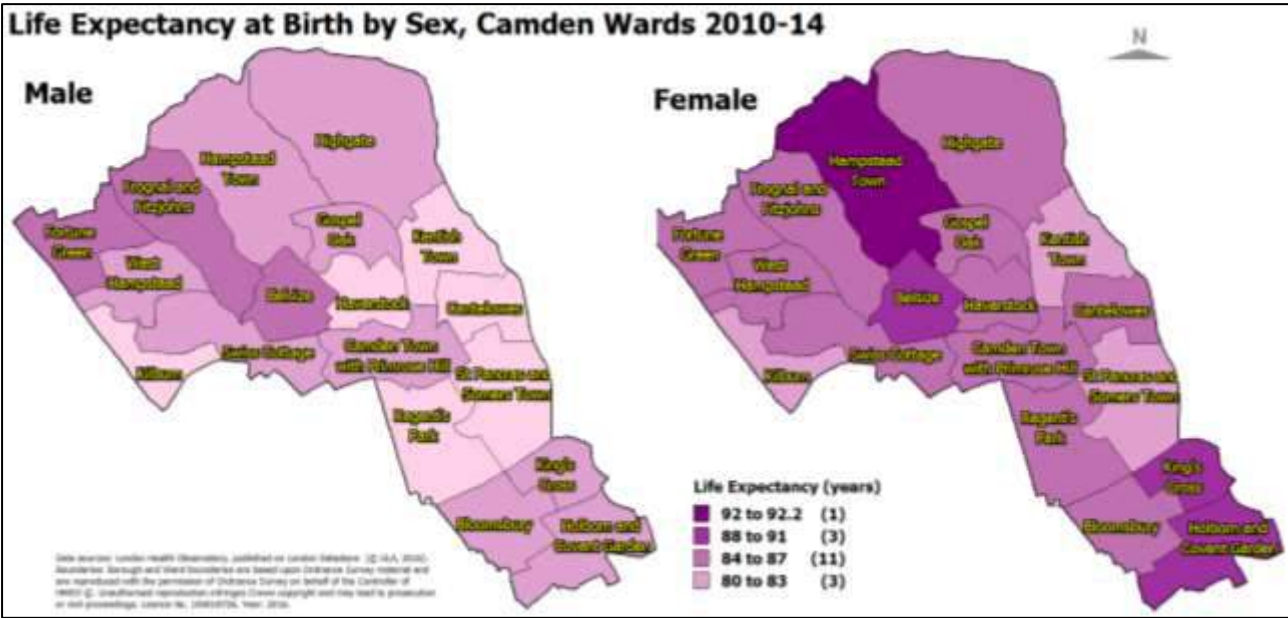
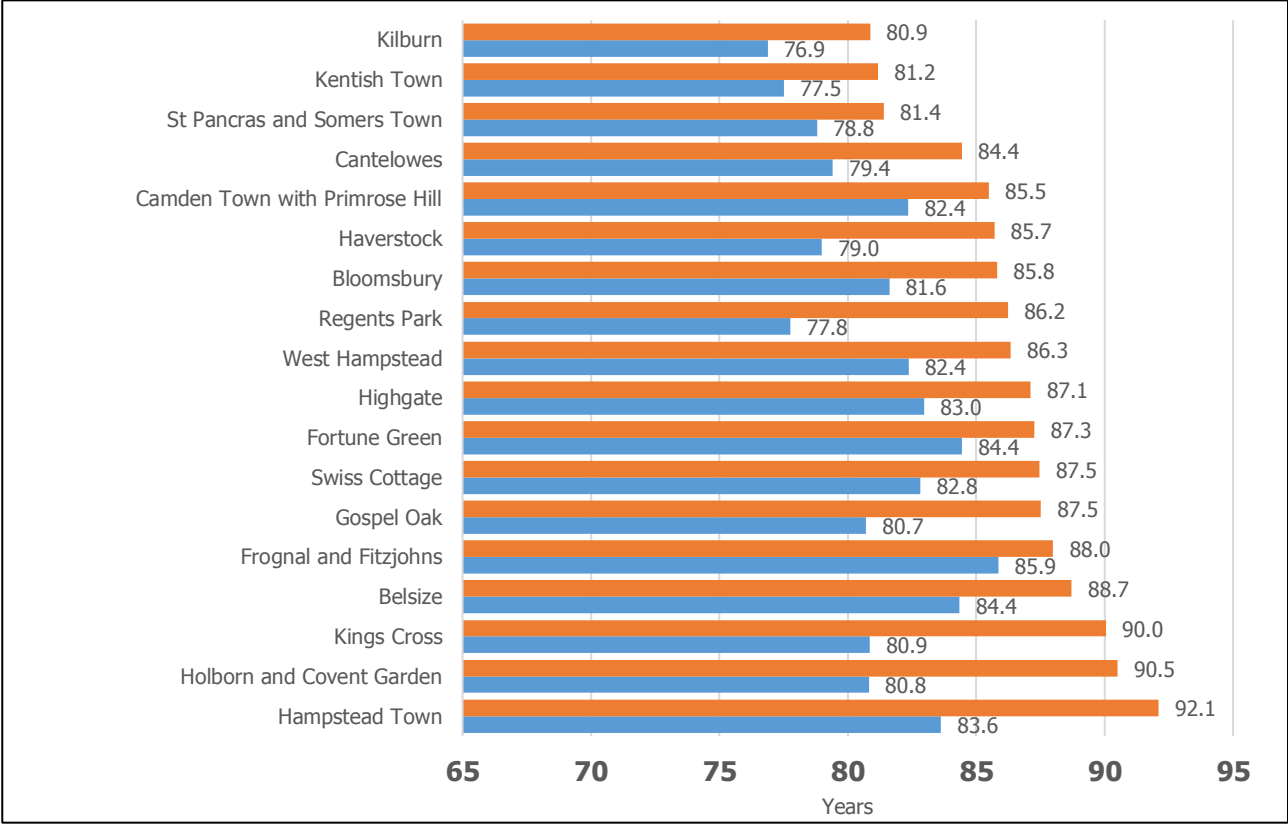
	Male		Female	
	Camden	E&W	Camden	E&W
2002-2006	75.9	76.8	81.7	81.2
2006-2010	78.4	78.2	83.8	82.2
2010-2014	81.1	79.3	86.0	83.1
Improvement	+5.2	+2.5	+4.3	+1.9

Source: LHO, 2016

¹⁰ Percentages of population receiving state benefits have been calculated using populations aged 16-64 for both men and women. The age at which women reach State Pension age is gradually increasing from 60 to 65 between April 2010 and April 2020. Hence, until April 2020, some women included in the population figure are not eligible to be part of the count of working age benefit claimants. There will be some time series discontinuity over this period, with trends partly reflecting the changing eligibility criteria. DWP, 2017.

The latest data for wards relates to the period 2010-14¹¹. This shows that the life expectancy at birth for a male in Haverstock is 79.0 years compared to the Camden average of 81.1 and ranks 14th highest amongst Camden wards. For a female in Haverstock is 85.7 years compared to the Camden average of 86.0 and ranks 13th highest. See Figs.7 and 8 below.

Figures 7 and 8. Life Expectancy at Birth 2010-14 by Sex and Camden ward



Source: LHO, 2016

¹¹ London Health Observatory Life Expectancy 2010-14 for London wards, © LHO, February 2016.

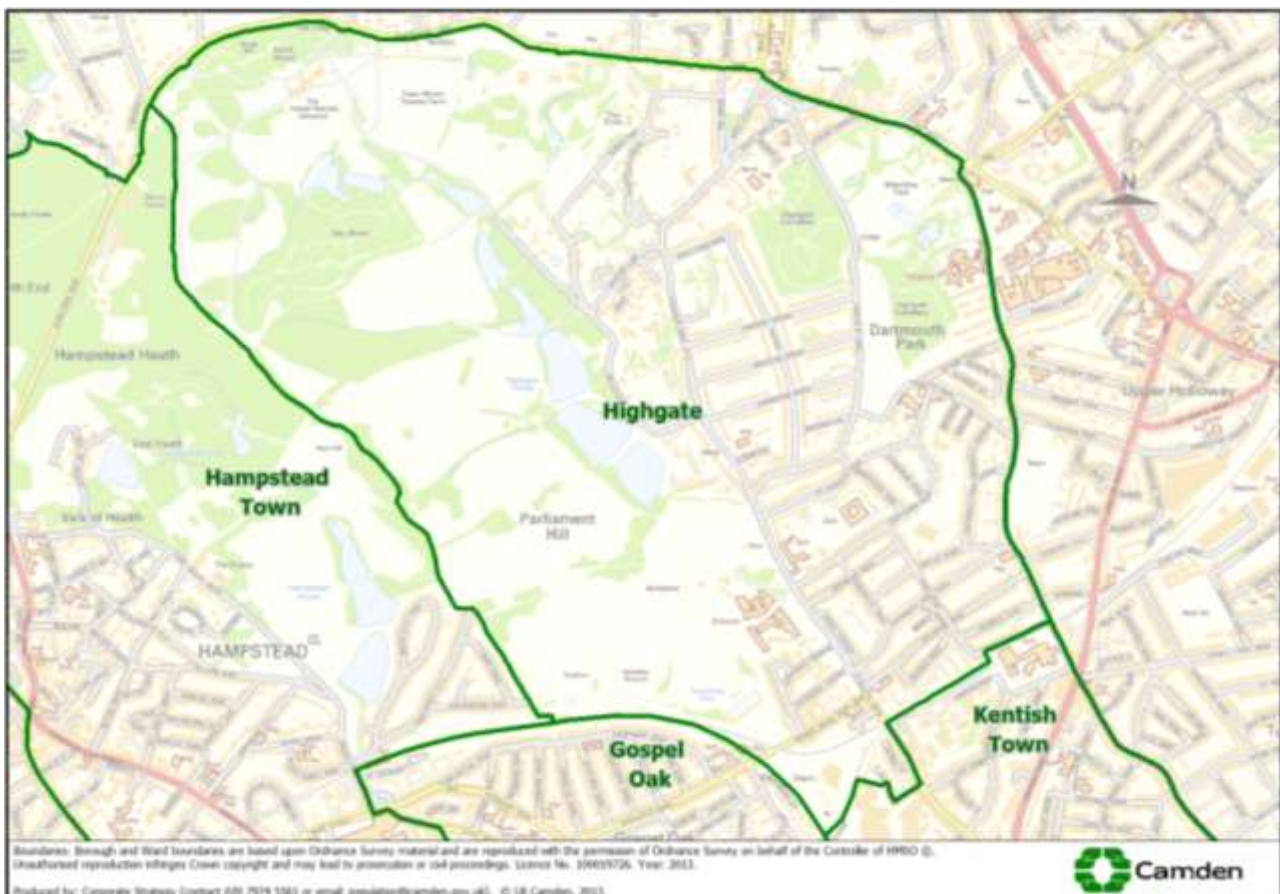
Highgate Ward

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

Location



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



Population

The current resident population² of Highgate ward at mid-2017 is 11,600 people, ranking 17th by population size. The population density is 36 persons per hectare, ranking 18th, the lowest in Camden, compared to the Camden average of 110 persons per hectare. Since 2011, the population of Highgate has not grown in line with the overall population of Camden (at 5.6% compared with 9.0%), ranking 17th on percentage growth since 2011.

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

² GLA 2015-based Interim Projections 'Camden Development, Capped AHS', © GLA, 2017.

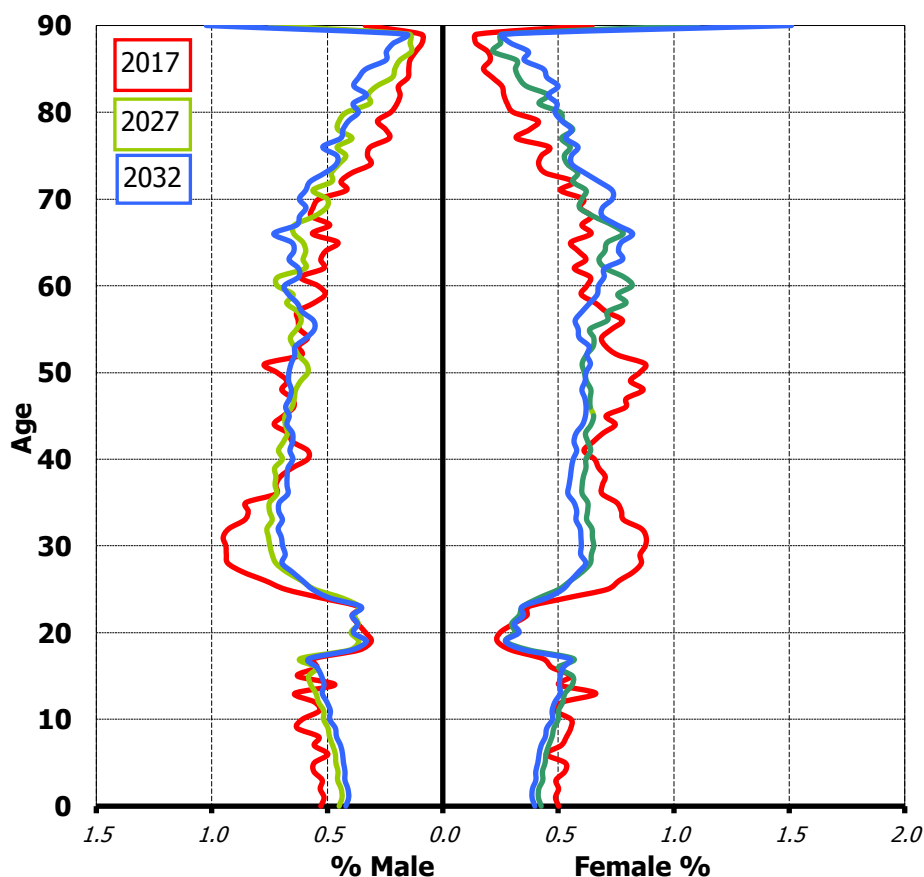
Highgate is projected to maintain current population levels over the next 10 years to 2027. The components of population change show a positive natural change (more births than deaths) over the period of +400 and a net decrease due to migration of -400. Births in the wards are forecast to reduce from the current 120 a year to 100 a year by 2027, while deaths increase from the current 60 a year to 70 a year by 2027.

Age

Highgate has a relatively old population profile with a mean age of 41.8 years compared to Camden's overall 36.8 years. It has the highest mean and median ages in Camden. Split into the dependency measure age groups: children (under 16), working age (16-64) and 'retirement age' (65+): 17.2% of the population are children aged under 16, less than two thirds are working aged (64.3%) and older people aged 65+ account for 18.4% of the population. The dependency ratio for Highgate residents is 55.4³, higher by comparison with the Camden average (38.8).

Fig.1 below shows the age and sex structure changes over time. The red lines show the percentage of the population by age in 2017, green shows 2027 and blue shows 2032. Over the projection period shown, the Highgate population has progressively smaller proportions of children aged under 14, similar proportions of children/young adults aged 14-24; lower proportions of working-aged 25-35 (men) and 25-55 (women); larger proportions of 55+.

Figure 1 Age & Sex Structure of Highgate Ward: 2017, 2027 & 2032



Source: GLA 2015-based Interim Projections 'Camden Development, Capped AHS', © ONS, 2017

Household income

Estimates of equivalised household income for 2016⁴ show that median gross household

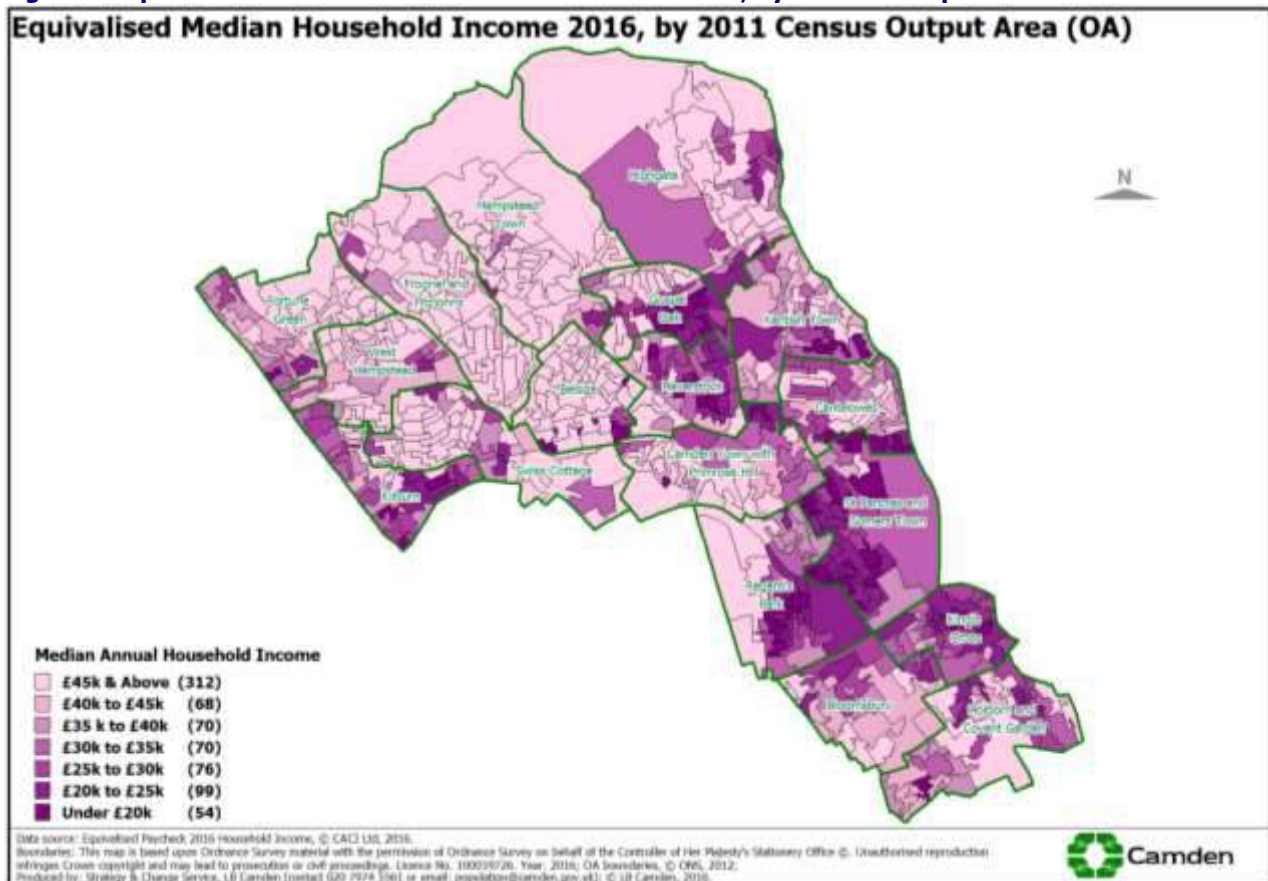
³ Dependent age groups (0-15 and 65+) constitute 55.4% of the size of the working age population (16-64). The higher the ratio the more dependent the population is. The Camden average is 38.8%.

⁴ Equivalised *Paycheck* household income data for 2016, © CACI Ltd. Equivalising reflects the notion that, for example, a household of five will need a higher income than a single person living alone to enjoy a comparable standard of living. CACI calculate an

income in Camden was £36,851, 18% higher than the London average (£31,277). There are wide differences across Camden wards, ranging from £22,819 in St Pancras & Somers Town to £51,873 in Frognal and Fitzjohns ward. Highgate ward falls mid-range at £37,976, ranking 8th highest.

The map in Fig.2 below shows the median household income by Output Area (OA)⁵. Highgate ward has mostly high median income, but there a handful of OAs with lower median household incomes in the east and to the south-west of the ward.

Figure 2. Equivalised Median Annual Household Income 2016, by Camden Output Area



Source: Paycheck 2016, © CACI Ltd.

Household income data matters because low household income is used as a proxy for poverty, with poverty being defined as when equivalised household income is below 60% of median household income in an area. While the CACI *Paycheck* data cannot be broken down to reveal more socio-economic details about the individual households, we know already from DWP Households Below Average Income (HBAI) local measures that relative poverty in Camden is above the average and that 31.9% of children live in households that are in poverty by this measure⁶. The same data expressed by ward suggests that 22.8% of Highgate children live in poverty, 4th lowest proportion by Camden ward.

According to equivalised *Paycheck* 2016, a household in poverty in Camden is one with less than £22,111. Therefore, the *Paycheck* 2016 household income group below £20k is the group that can positively be identified as wholly below the poverty threshold, while a minority of

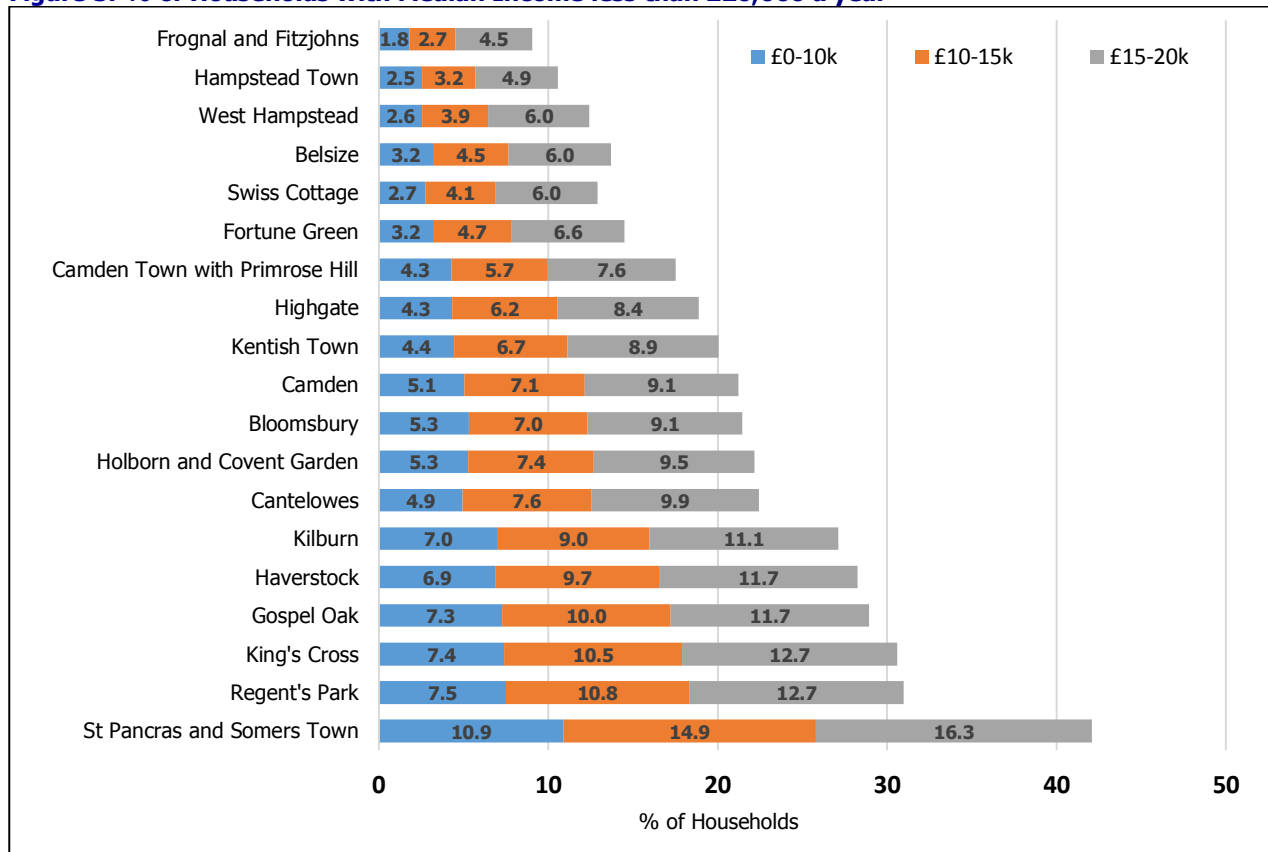
⁵ 'equivalence value' for households, based on the number and age of household members. Equivalised income is calculated by applying the equivalence value to the *Paycheck* income data.

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

⁶ Households Below Average Income local measures 2014, © HMRC, 2016.

those with household incomes of less than £25k are *likely* to be households in poverty, but it cannot be said definitively⁷.

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



Source: Paycheck 2016, © CACI Ltd.

Deprivation

The Indices of Deprivation 2015⁸ allows for the identification of the areas in England with the highest proportion of people and households experiencing deprivation. The data is calculated at LSOA⁹ level and takes into consideration relative deprivation across seven factors: Income, employment, health and disability, education, skills and training, housing and services, and crime and living Environment. The indices are provided as both a score and as a rank position within England. The combined overall index is the *Index of Multiple Deprivation* (IMD) and, with the LSOA geography, is designed to show hotspots of deprivation that are often masked with ward level measures. However, a ward position can be calculated by averaging the IMD scores. On this basis Highgate is ranked as the 12th most deprived ward in Camden.

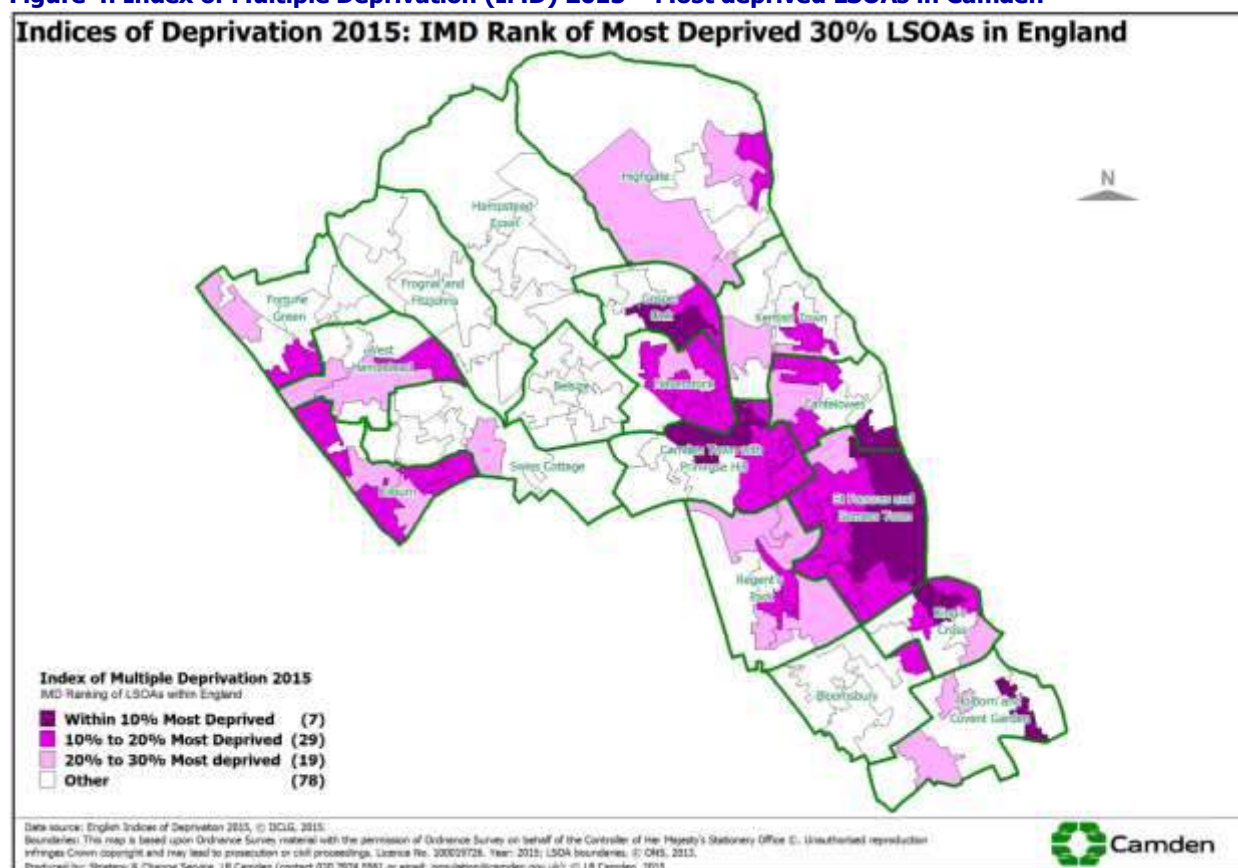
Results for Camden show that there are concentrations of LSOAs within Camden that on the rankings of IMD fall within the highest levels in England. Highgate ward contains 1 LSOA that falls within the 10-20% most deprived LSOAs in England and 2 that fall within the 20-30% most deprived. Highgate's most deprived LSOA (E01000907) falls within the 18.2% most deprived in England. Best viewed on a map, Fig.4 shows the LSOAs in Camden ranked within the 10%, 20% and 30% most deprived in England.

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

⁸ English Indices of Deprivation 2015, © DCLG, 2015.

⁹ LSOAs are a statistical geography, smaller than wards, based on groups of 2011 Census Output Areas (OAs). There are 133 LSOAs in Camden and 32,844 in England. There are 7 LSOAs in Highgate ward (E01000907-E01000913).

Figure 4. Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) 2015 – Most deprived LSOAs in Camden



Source: English Indices of Deprivation 2015, © DCLG, 2015.

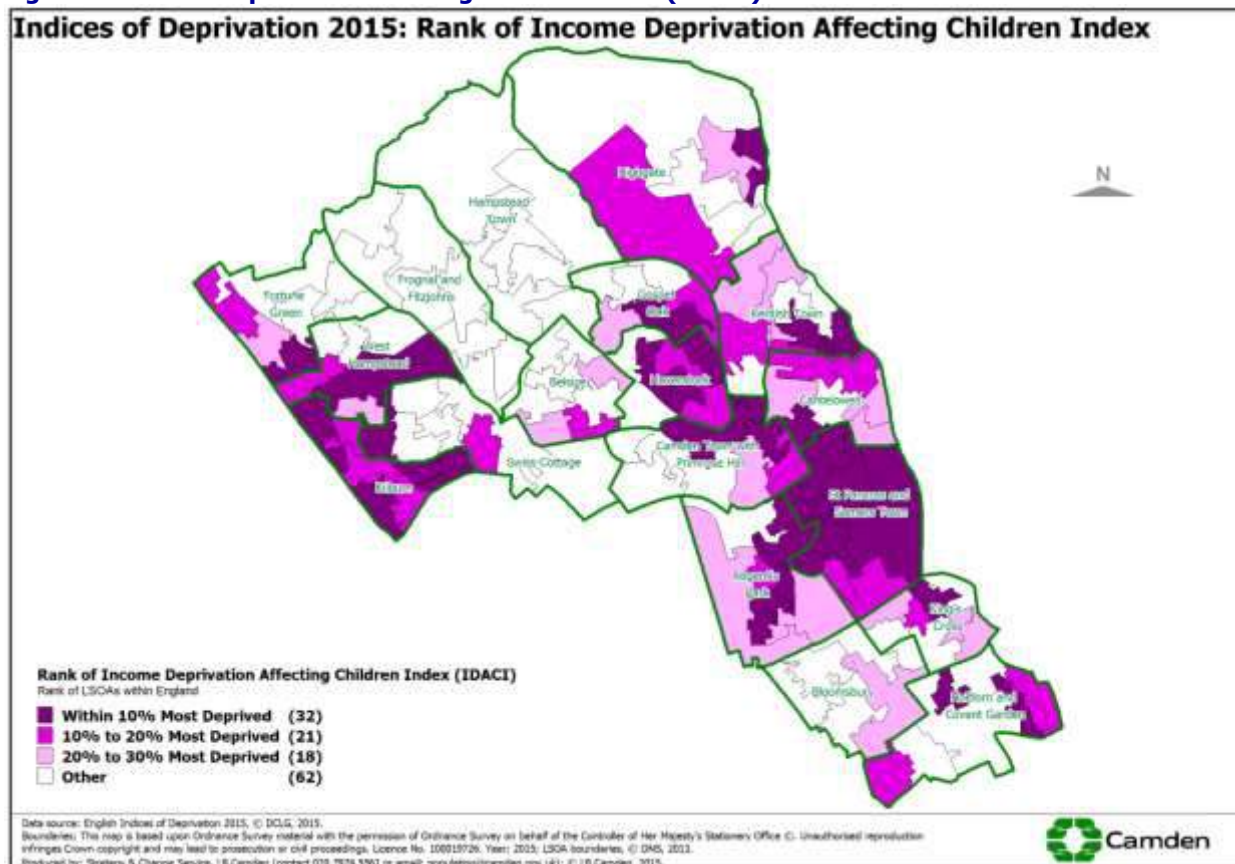
Two sub-domains indicate deprivation affecting children (IDACI) and older people (IDAOP). Table 1 below shows the results for Highgate for the overall Index of Multiple Deprivation and for the Income sub-domains affecting children and older people. 3 of the 7 Highgate LSOAs falls within the 30% most deprived in England on wither IDACI (affecting children); and 3 LSOAs fall within the 30% most deprived on IDAOP (affecting older people). See maps below Figs.5 and 6.

Table 1. Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) 2015: LSOAs in Highgate

Ward and LSOA		Index of Multiple Deprivation			Indices of Deprivation Sub-domains			
Ward name	LSOA code	Rank in Camden (/133)	RANK OF IMD of all LSOAs in England (/32,844)		Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI)		Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index (IDAOP)	
			1 is most deprived	% Most Deprived of LSOAs in England	Rank in England (/32,844)	% Most Deprived of LSOAs in England	Rank in England (/32,844)	% Most Deprived of LSOAs in England
Highgate	E01000907	30	5,950	18.1	2,926	8.9	4,544	13.8
	E01000908	46	7,784	23.7	7,424	22.6	6,845	20.8
	E01000909	104	20,563	62.6	16,616	50.6	26,627	81.1
	E01000910	114	23,104	70.3	27,913	85.0	25,179	76.7
	E01000911	77	14,249	43.4	10,212	31.1	13,510	41.1
	E01000912	48	8,639	26.3	4,389	13.4	6,120	18.6
	E01000913	123	25,499	77.6	31,664	96.4	31,929	97.2

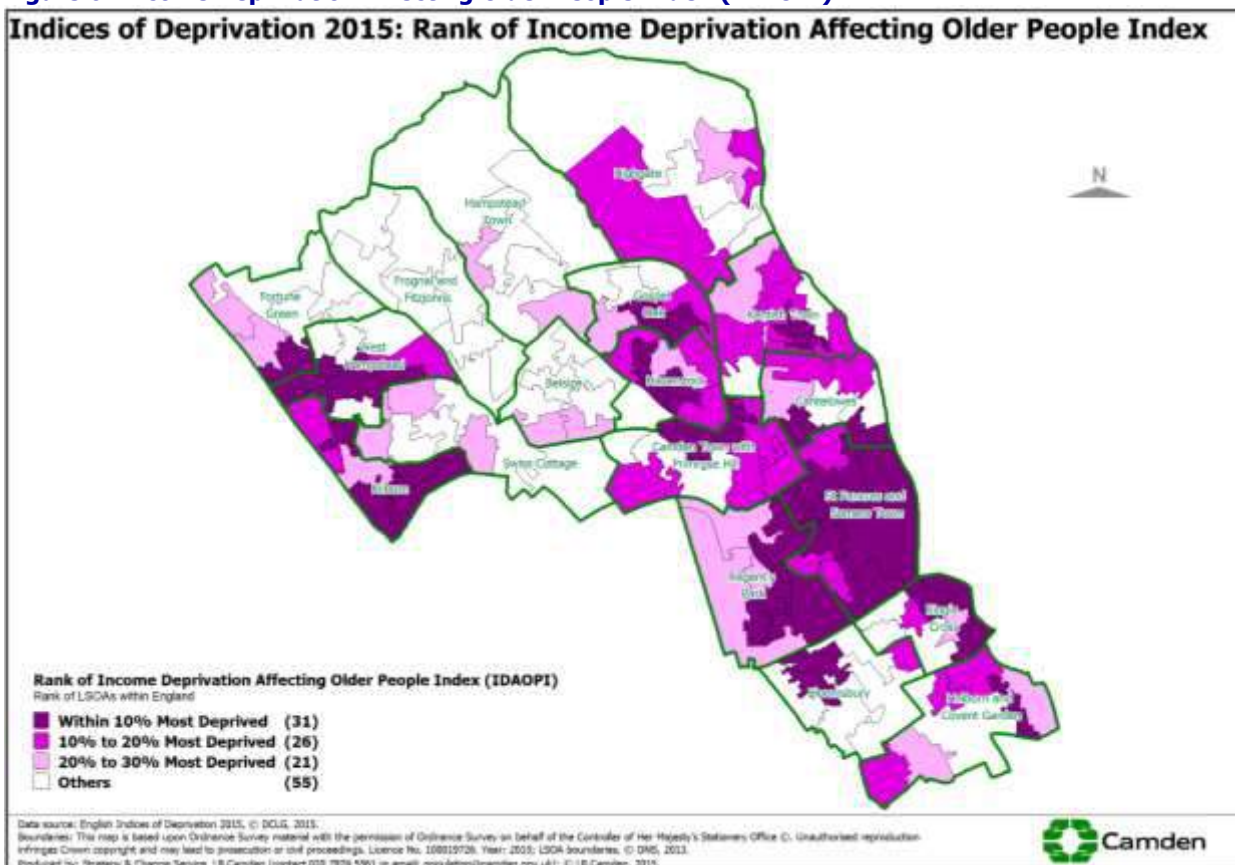
Source: English Indices of Deprivation 2015, © DCLG, 2015.

Figure 5. Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI)



Source: English Indices of Deprivation 2015, © DCLG, 2015.

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



Source: English Indices of Deprivation 2015, © DCLG, 2015.

Employment

There are no up to date data on the employment status of residents, but detailed information can be obtained from the 2011 Census to cover economic activity, employment and unemployment at that time. Estimates of workplace jobs in the area from the Business Register and Employment Survey (BRES) reveals that in 2016 that there were 2,500 jobs located in Highgate. The largest sectors providing employment are in *Public Services* (600; 24%); *Distribution & Hospitality* (500; 20%); and *Professional & Business Services* (500; 20%). Employment in the ward has remained around current levels since 2009.

Benefits

Due to the Government's welfare reform programme there has been changes in the way that benefit statistics are measured, which is making it more difficult to make meaningful comparisons over time. However, a consistent set was available until November 2016 in the form of the DWP working age benefits statistics.

In November 2016 there were 860 working aged benefits claimants in Highgate, 10.4% of the working aged population¹⁰, compared to the Camden average 9.6%. Since November 2011, the number of claimants in Highgate has reduced by 230 (-21%). In November 2016, the highest proportion of the working aged population claiming benefits were claiming ESA or Incapacity Benefit (6.2%), followed by Job seekers (1.3%); and Carers (all 1.0%). See table 2 below.

Table 2. DWP Working aged Benefits Claimants, November 2016

	Claimants	
	#	%
Total claimants	860	10.4
Job seekers	110	1.3
ESA & Incapacity Benefits	515	6.2
Lone Parents	65	0.8
Carers	80	1.0
Others on Income-related Benefits	20	0.2
Disabled	65	0.8
Bereaved	5	0.1

Source: DWP, via NOMIS, 2017

Unemployment

The current measure of unemployment at local-level is a hybrid of Jobseeker Allowance and Universal Credit claimants, and referred to as the *Claimant Count*. Universal Credit started to be introduced in Camden in March 2016, but there had been a handful of claimants transferred from other areas. The Claimant Count measure shows that there were 140 claimants in Highgate in June 2017, ranking the 13th highest ward count in Camden. The trend from March 2013 had been for falling numbers in Highgate, but this bottomed out at 115 in November 2016 and has been increasing since. Note that there is no longer a measure of the unemployment rate due to the unavailability of ward economically active denominators.

Life expectancy

Life expectancy has been improving over time:

Table 3. Life Expectancy at Birth: Camden and England & Wales

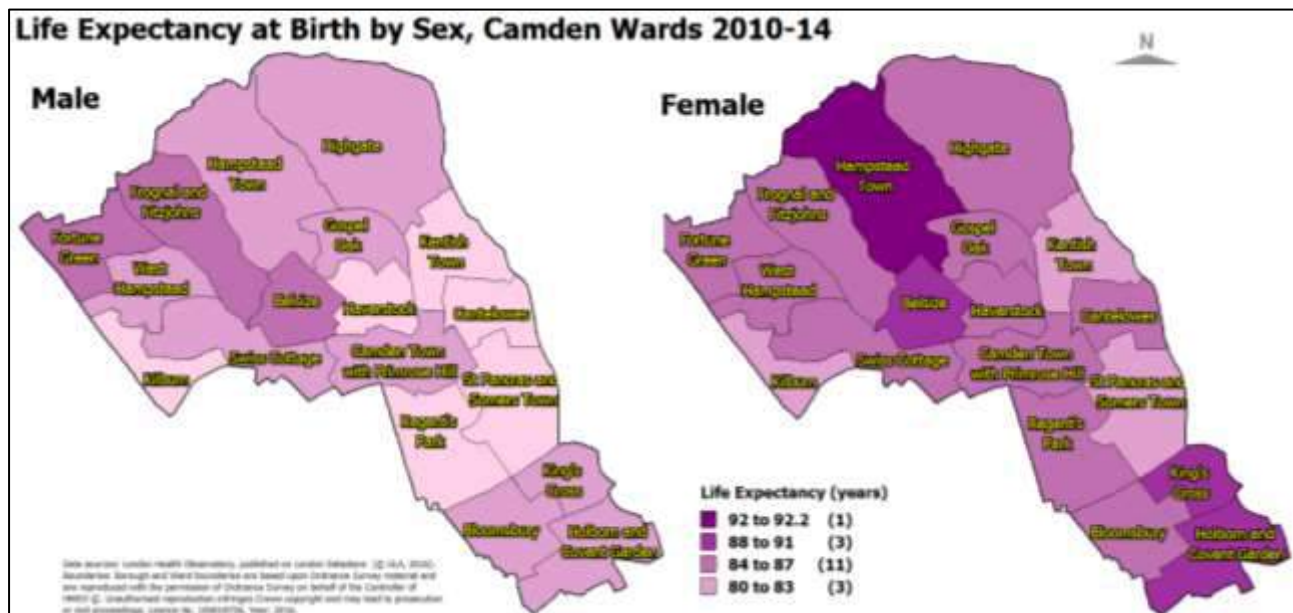
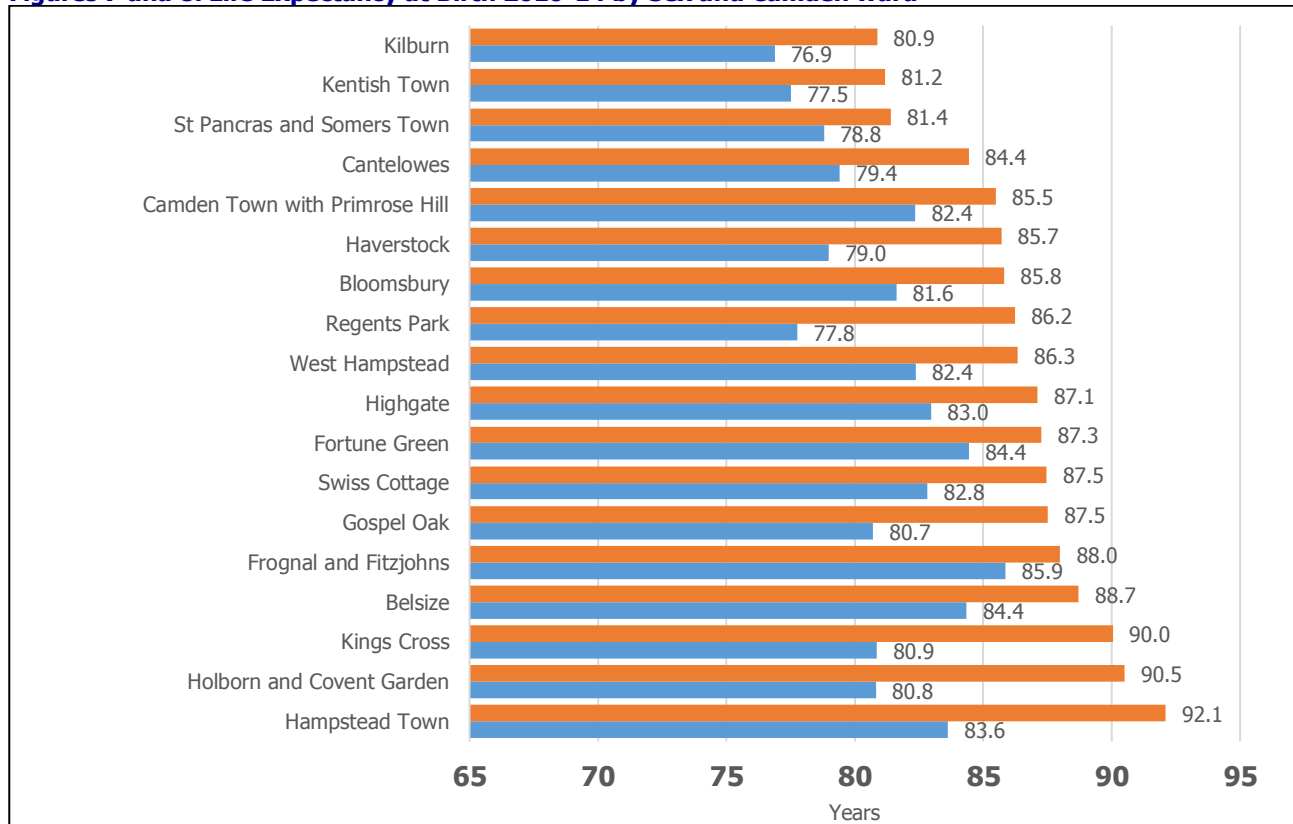
	Male		Female	
	Camden	E&W	Camden	E&W
2002-2006	75.9	76.8	81.7	81.2
2006-2010	78.4	78.2	83.8	82.2
2010-2014	81.1	79.3	86.0	83.1
Improvement	+5.2	+2.5	+4.3	+1.9

Source: LHO, 2016

¹⁰ Percentages of population receiving state benefits have been calculated using populations aged 16-64 for both men and women. The age at which women reach State Pension age is gradually increasing from 60 to 65 between April 2010 and April 2020. Hence, until April 2020, some women included in the population figure are not eligible to be part of the count of working age benefit claimants. There will be some time series discontinuity over this period, with trends partly reflecting the changing eligibility criteria. DWP, 2017.

The latest data for wards relates to the period 2010-14¹¹. This shows that the life expectancy at birth for a male in Highgate is 83.0 years compared to the Camden average of 81.1 and ranks 5th highest amongst Camden wards. Life expectancy at birth for a female in Highgate is 87.1 years (Camden average is 86.0) ranking the 9th highest in Camden. See Figs.7 and 8 below.

Figures 7 and 8. Life Expectancy at Birth 2010-14 by Sex and Camden ward



Source: LHO, 2016

¹¹ London Health Observatory Life Expectancy 2010-14 for London wards, © LHO, February 2016.

Holborn and Covent Garden Ward

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

Location



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



Population

The current resident population² of Holborn and Covent Garden ward at mid-2017 is 14,100 people, ranking 5th by population size. The population density is 117 persons per hectare, ranking 11th, compared to the Camden average of 110 persons per hectare. Since 2011, the population of Holborn and Covent Garden has grown in line with the overall population of Camden (at 8.3% compared with 9.0%), ranking 10th on percentage growth since 2011.

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

² GLA 2015-based Interim Projections 'Camden Development, Capped AHS', © GLA, 2017.

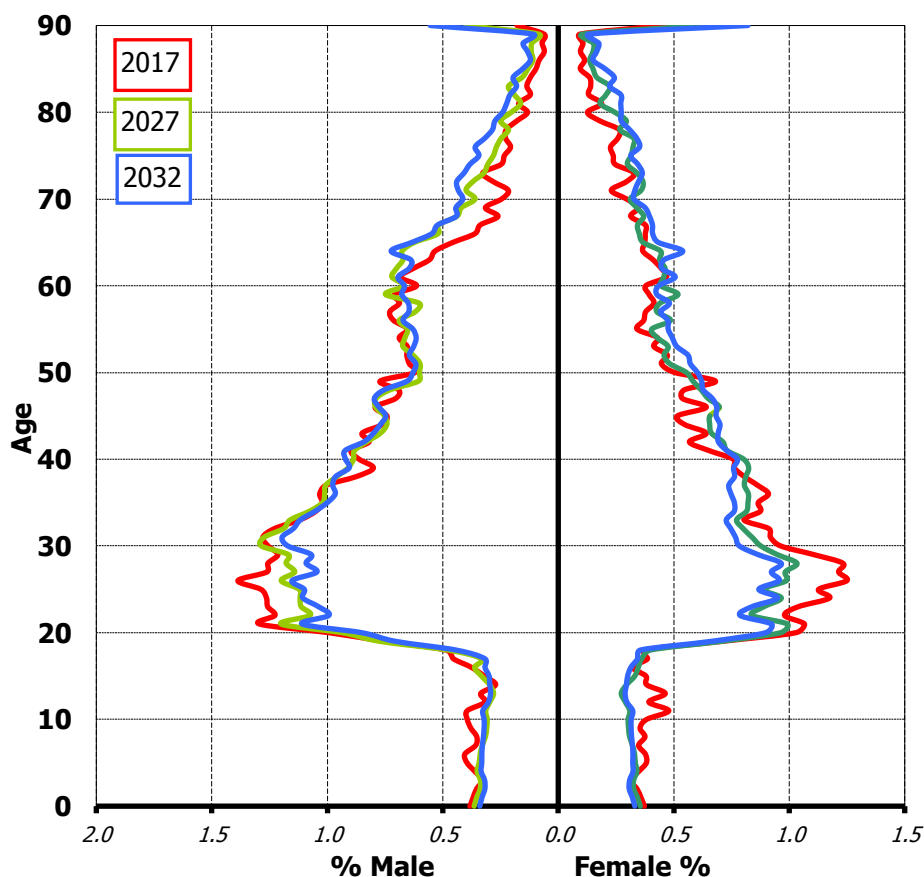
Holborn and Covent Garden's population is projected to increase by 2,000 (14.4%) over the next 10 years to 2027. The components of population change show a positive natural change (more births than deaths) over the period of +600 and a net increase due to migration of +1,600. Births in the wards are forecast to increase from the current 110 a year to 120 a year by 2027, while deaths increase from the current 50 a year to 60 a year by 2027.

Age

Holborn and Covent Garden has a relatively older population profile with a mean age of 38.3 years compared to Camden's overall 36.8 years. It ranks 15th youngest by mean age and 11th by median age in Camden. Split into the dependency measure age groups: children (under 16), working age (16-64) and 'retirement age' (65+): 11.8% of the population are children aged under 16, more than three quarters are working aged (76.8%) and older people aged 65+ account for 11.4% of the population. The dependency ratio for Holborn and Covent Garden residents is 30.1³, lower by comparison with the Camden average (38.8).

Fig.1 below shows the age and sex structure changes over time. The red lines show the percentage of the population by age in 2017, green shows 2027 and blue shows 2032. Over the projection period, the Holborn and Covent Garden population has smaller proportions of children aged under 16, similar proportions of children/young adults aged 16-19; lower proportions of working-aged 20-33 (men) and 20-38 (women); larger proportions of 60+.

Figure 1 Age & Sex Structure of Holborn and Covent Garden Ward: 2017, 2027 & 2032



Source: GLA 2015-based Interim Projections 'Camden Development, Capped AHS', © ONS, 2017

Household income

Estimates of equivalised household income for 2016⁴ show that median gross household

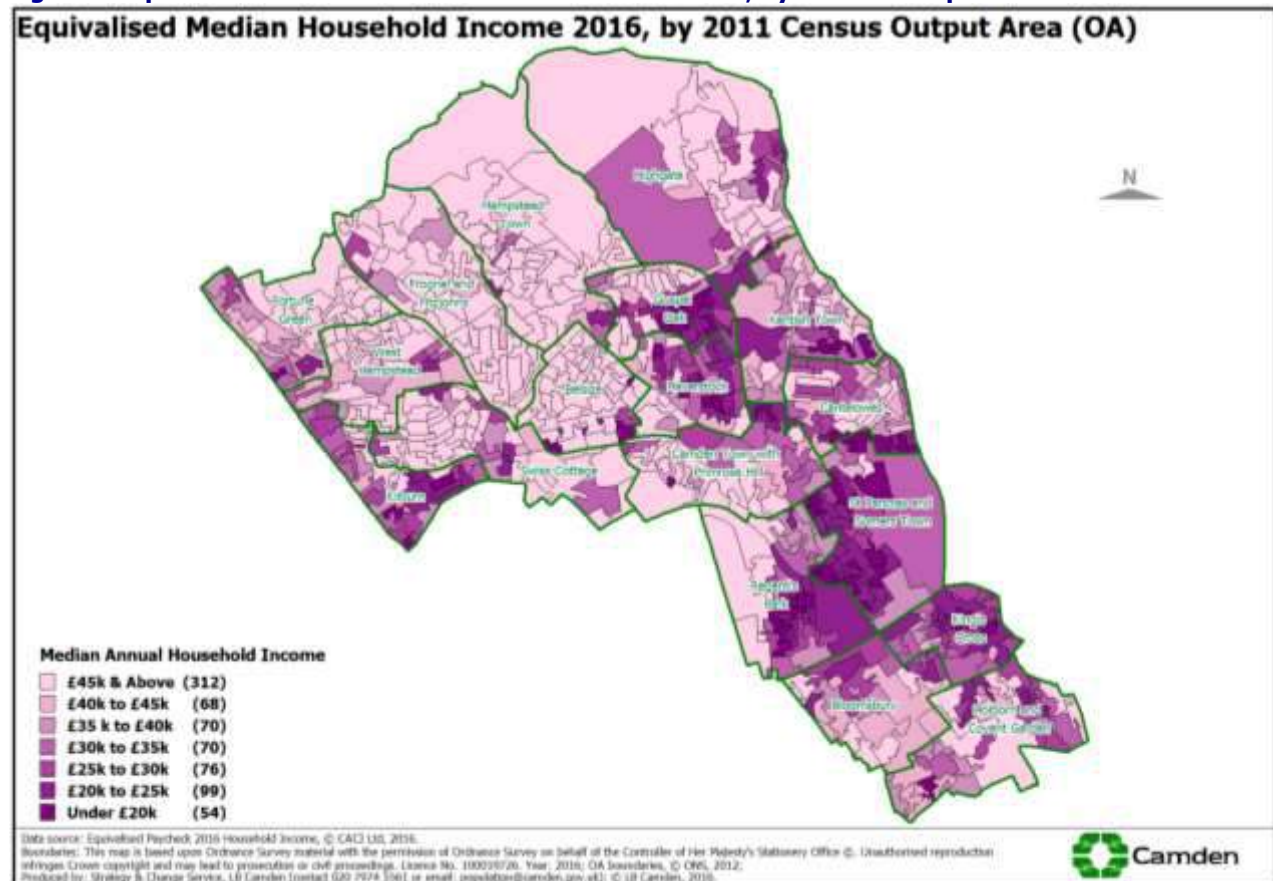
³ Dependent age groups (0-15 and 65+) constitute 30.1% of the size of the working age population (16-64). The higher the ratio the more dependent the population is. The Camden average is 38.8%.

⁴ Equivalised *Paycheck* household income data for 2016, © CACI Ltd. Equivalising reflects the notion that, for example, a household of five will need a higher income than a single person living alone to enjoy a comparable standard of living. CACI calculate an

income in Camden was £36,851, 18% higher than the London average (£31,277). There are wide differences across Camden wards, ranging from £22,819 in St Pancras & Somers Town to £51,873 in Frognal and Fitzjohns ward. Holborn and Covent Garden ward falls mid-range at £35,105, ranking 11th highest.

The map in Fig.2 below shows the median household income by Output Area (OA)⁵. Holborn and Covent Garden ward has a mix of high and lower median household incomes. Lower incomes are located to the north and east of the ward; and in the south-west.

Figure 2. Equivalised Median Annual Household Income 2016, by Camden Output Area (OA)



Source: Paycheck 2016, © CACI Ltd.

Household income data matters because low household income is used as a proxy for poverty, with poverty being defined as when equivalised household income is below 60% of median household income in an area. While the CACI *Paycheck* data cannot be broken down to reveal more socio-economic details about the individual households, we know already from DWP Households Below Average Income (HBAI) local measures that relative poverty in Camden is above the average and that 31.9% of children live in households that are in poverty by this measure⁶. The same data expressed by ward suggests that 35.4% of Holborn and Covent Garden children live in poverty, the 7th highest proportion by Camden ward.

According to equivalised *Paycheck* 2016, a household in poverty in Camden is one with less than £22,111. Therefore, the *Paycheck* 2016 household income group below £20k is the group that can positively be identified as wholly below the poverty threshold, while a minority of

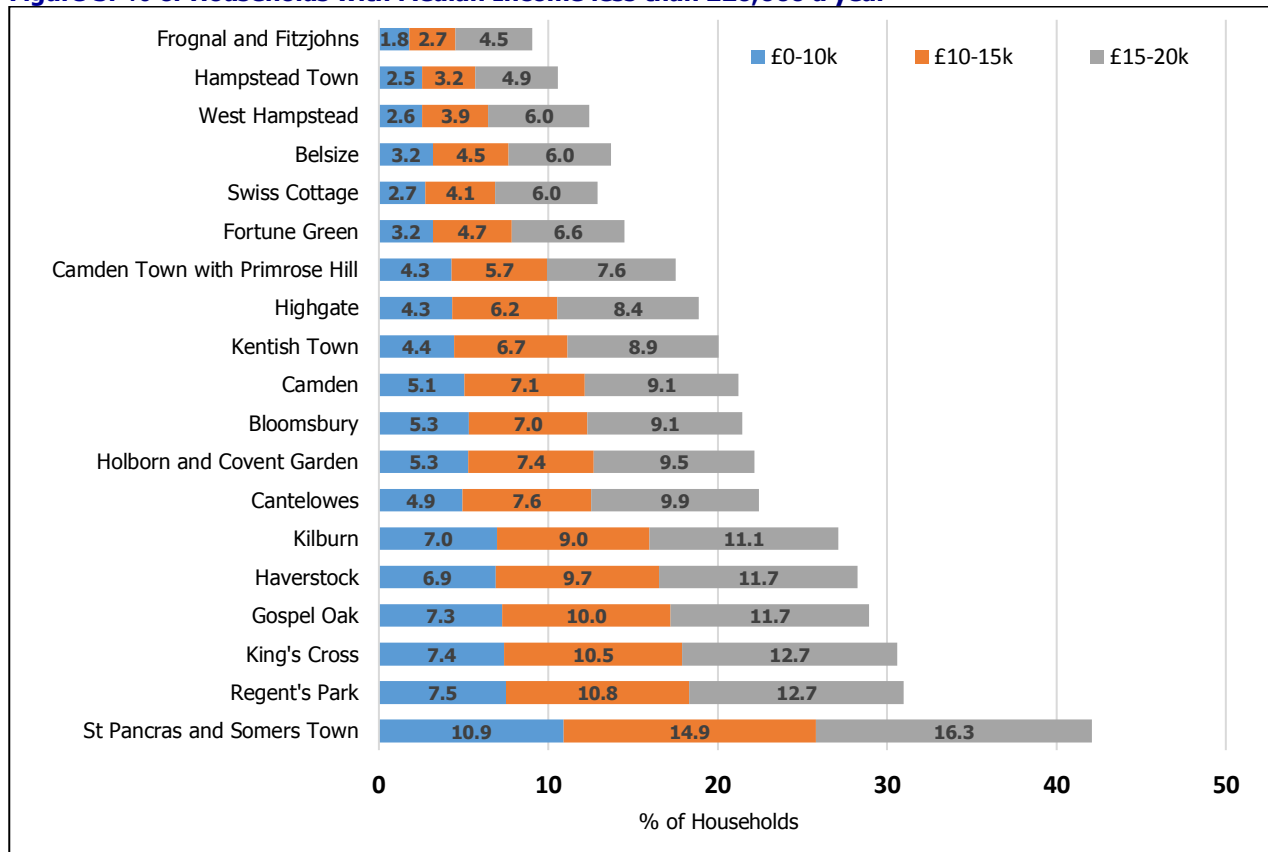
⁵ 'equivalence value' for households, based on the number and age of household members. Equivalised income is calculated by applying the equivalence value to the *Paycheck* income data.

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

⁶ Households Below Average Income local measures 2014, © HMRC, 2016.

those with household incomes of less than £25k are *likely* to be households in poverty, but it cannot be said definitively⁷.

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



Source: Paycheck 2016, © CACI Ltd.

Deprivation

The Indices of Deprivation 2015⁸ allows for the identification of the areas in England with the highest proportion of people and households experiencing deprivation. The data is calculated at LSOA⁹ level and takes into consideration relative deprivation across seven factors: Income, employment, health and disability, education, skills and training, housing and services, and crime and living Environment. The indices are provided as both a score and as a rank position within England. The combined overall index is the *Index of Multiple Deprivation* (IMD) and, with the LSOA geography, is designed to show hotspots of deprivation that are often masked with ward level measures. However, a ward position can be calculated by averaging the IMD scores. On this basis Holborn and Covent Garden is ranked as the 9th most deprived ward in Camden.

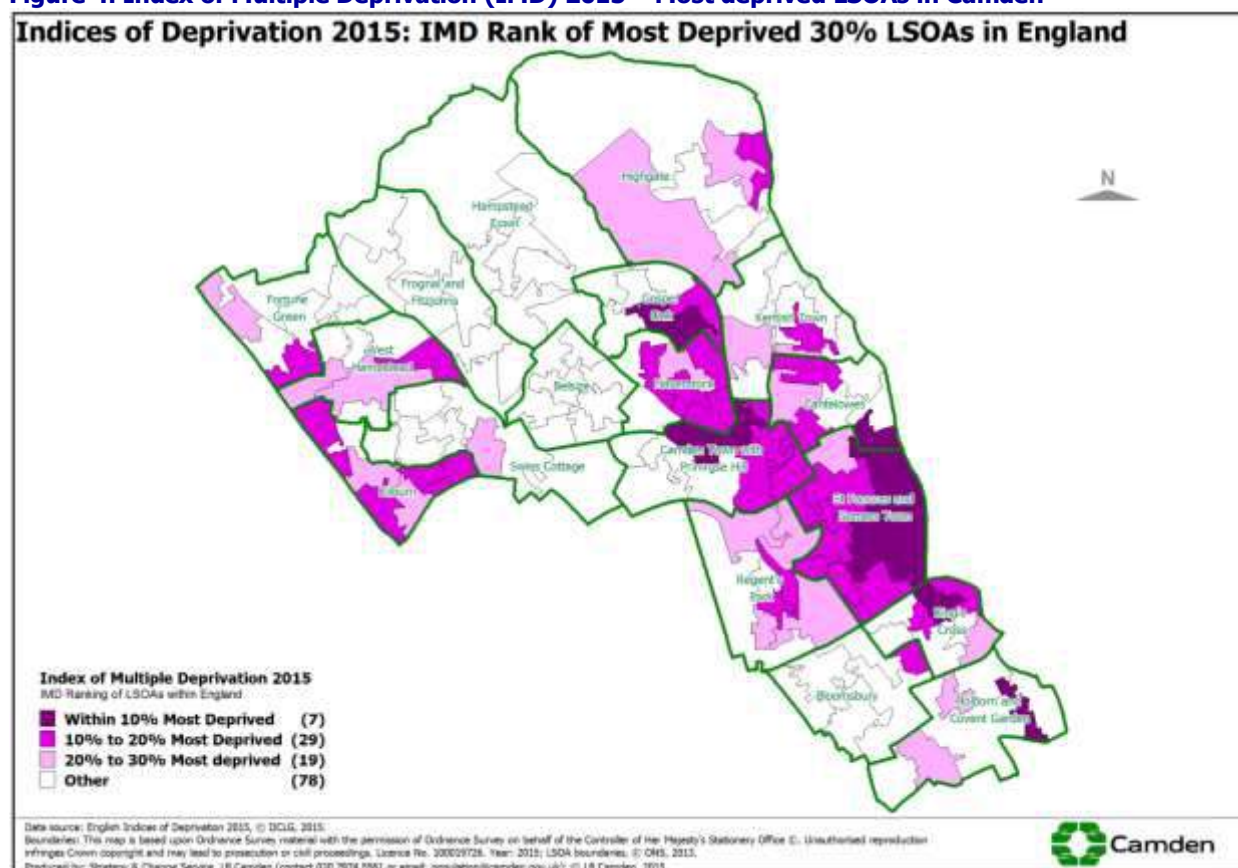
Results for Camden show that there are concentrations of LSOAs within Camden that on the rankings of IMD fall within the highest levels in England. Holborn and Covent Garden ward contains 1 LSOA that falls within the 10% most deprived LSOAs in England and 2 that fall within the 20-30% most deprived. Holborn and Covent Garden's most deprived LSOA (E01000917) is the 6th most deprived LSOA in Camden and falls within the 9.7% most deprived LSOAs in England. Best viewed on a map, Fig.4 shows the LSOAs in Camden ranked within the 10%, 20% and 30% most deprived in England.

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

⁸ English Indices of Deprivation 2015, © DCLG, 2015.

⁹ LSOAs are a statistical geography, smaller than wards, based on groups of 2011 Census Output Areas (OAs). There are 133 LSOAs in Camden and 32,844 in England. There are 7 LSOAs in Holborn and Covent Garden ward (E01000914-E01000920).

Figure 4. Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) 2015 – Most deprived LSOAs in Camden



Source: English Indices of Deprivation 2015, © DCLG, 2015.

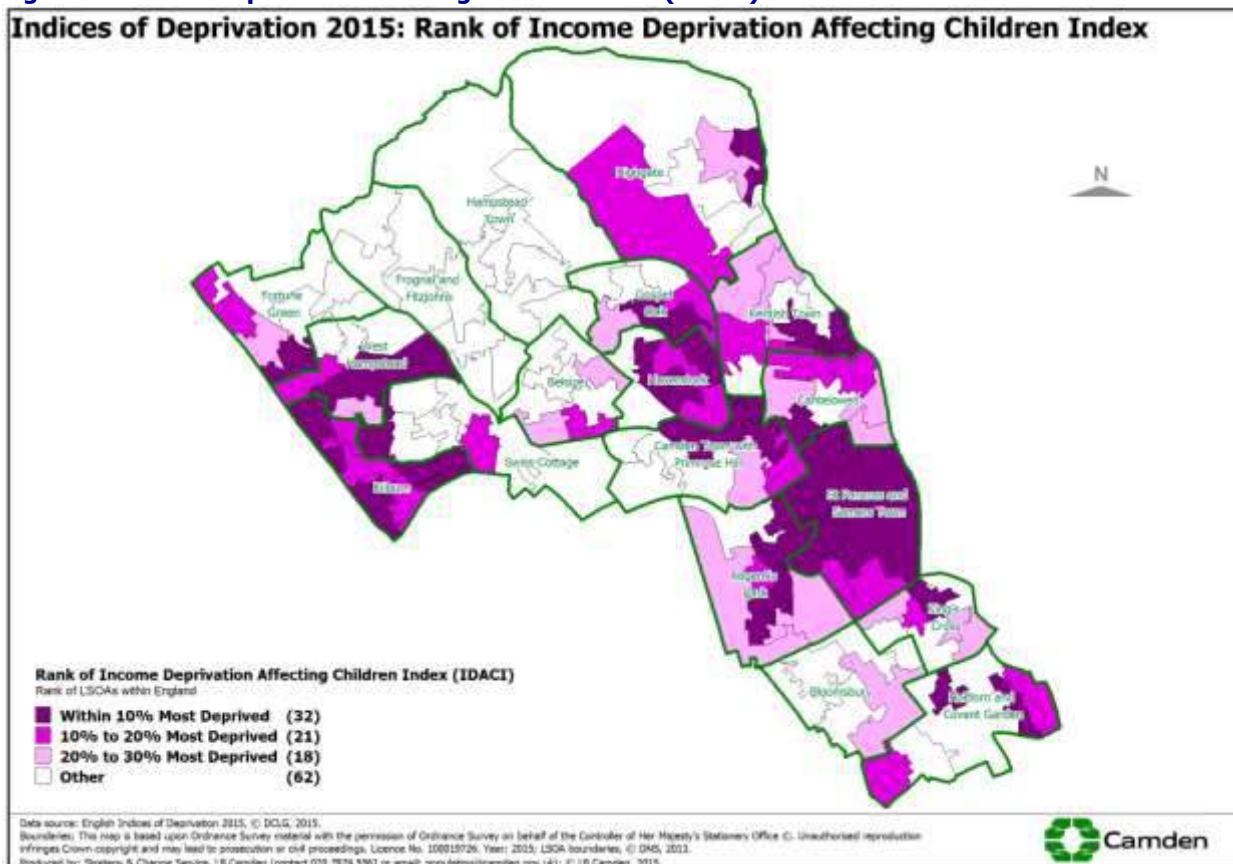
Two sub-domains indicate deprivation affecting children (IDACI) and older people (IDAOP). Table 1 below shows the results for Holborn and Covent Garden for the overall Index of Multiple Deprivation and for the Income sub-domains affecting children and older people. 2 of the 7 Holborn and Covent Garden LSOAs fall within the 10% most deprived in England on IDACI (affecting children); and 1 LSOA falls within the 10% most deprived on IDAOP (affecting older people). See maps below Figs.5 and 6.

Table 1. Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) 2015: LSOAs in Holborn and Covent Garden

Ward and LSOA		Index of Multiple Deprivation			Indices of Deprivation Sub-domains			
Ward name	LSOA code	Rank in Camden (/133)	RANK OF IMD of all LSOAs in England (/32,844)		Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI)		Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index (IDAOP)	
			1 is most deprived	% Most Deprived of LSOAs in England	Rank in England (/32,844)	% Most Deprived of LSOAs in England	Rank in England (/32,844)	% Most Deprived of LSOAs in England
Holborn and Covent Garden	E01000914	91	16,853	51.3	11,859	36.1	14,756	44.9
	E01000915	50	8,859	27.0	3,275	10.0	5,637	17.2
	E01000916	65	11,323	34.5	4,186	12.7	7,852	23.9
	E01000917	6	3,168	9.6	2,209	6.7	2,468	7.5
	E01000918	52	9,145	27.8	10,148	30.9	7,572	23.1
	E01000919	57	9,904	30.2	5,858	17.8	5,294	16.1
	E01000920	81	14,970	45.6	12,858	39.1	3,895	11.9

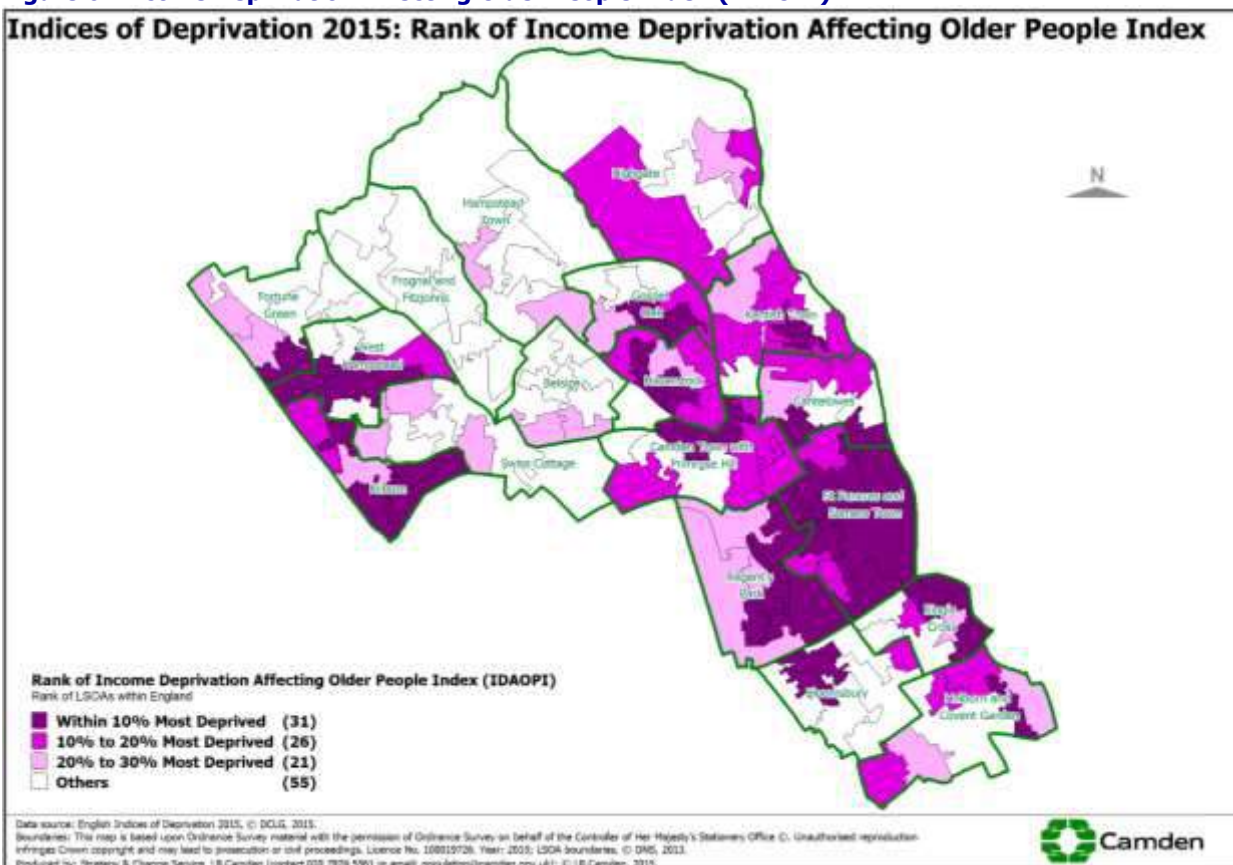
Source: English Indices of Deprivation 2015, © DCLG, 2015.

Figure 5. Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI)



Source: English Indices of Deprivation 2015, © DCLG, 2015.

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



Source: English Indices of Deprivation 2015, © DCLG, 2015.

Employment

There are no up to date data on the employment status of residents, but detailed information can be obtained from the 2011 Census to cover economic activity, employment and unemployment at that time. Estimates of workplace jobs in the area from the Business Register and Employment Survey (BRES) reveals that in 2016 that there were 131,600 jobs located in Holborn and Covent Garden. The largest sectors providing employment are in *Professional & Business Services* (59,000; 45%); *Communication & Financial Services* (26,000; 20%); and *Public Services* (18,000; 14%). Employment in the ward has risen 22% since 2009.

Benefits

Due to the Government's welfare reform programme there has been changes in the way that benefit statistics are measured, which is making it more difficult to make meaningful comparisons over time. However, a consistent set was available until November 2016 in the form of the DWP working age benefits statistics.

In November 2016 there were 1,110 working aged benefits claimants in Holborn and Covent Garden, 10.5% of the working aged population¹⁰, compared to 9.6% for Camden. Since November 2011, the number of claimants in Holborn and Covent Garden has reduced by 405 (-27%). In November 2016, the highest proportion of the working aged population claiming benefits were claiming ESA or Incapacity Benefit (6.6%) and Carers (1.2%). See table 2.

Table 2. DWP Working aged Benefits Claimants, November 2016

	Claimants	
	#	%
Total claimants	1,110	10.5
Job seekers	110	1.0
ESA & Incapacity Benefits	695	6.6
Lone Parents	85	0.8
Carers	125	1.2
Others on Income-related Benefits	20	0.2
Disabled	60	0.6
Bereaved	15	0.1

Source: DWP, via NOMIS, 2017

Unemployment

The current measure of unemployment at local-level is a hybrid of Jobseeker Allowance and Universal Credit claimants, and referred to as the *Claimant Count*. Universal Credit started to be introduced in Camden in March 2016, but there had been a handful of claimants transferred from other areas. The Claimant Count measure shows that there were 165 claimants in Holborn and Covent Garden in June 2017, ranking the 10th highest ward count in Camden. The trend from March 2013 had been for falling numbers in Holborn and Covent Garden, but this bottomed out at 155 in June 2015 and has since varies slightly above this level. Note that there is no longer a measure of the unemployment rate due to the unavailability of ward economically active denominators.

Life expectancy

Life expectancy has been improving over time:

Table 3. Life Expectancy at Birth: Camden and England & Wales

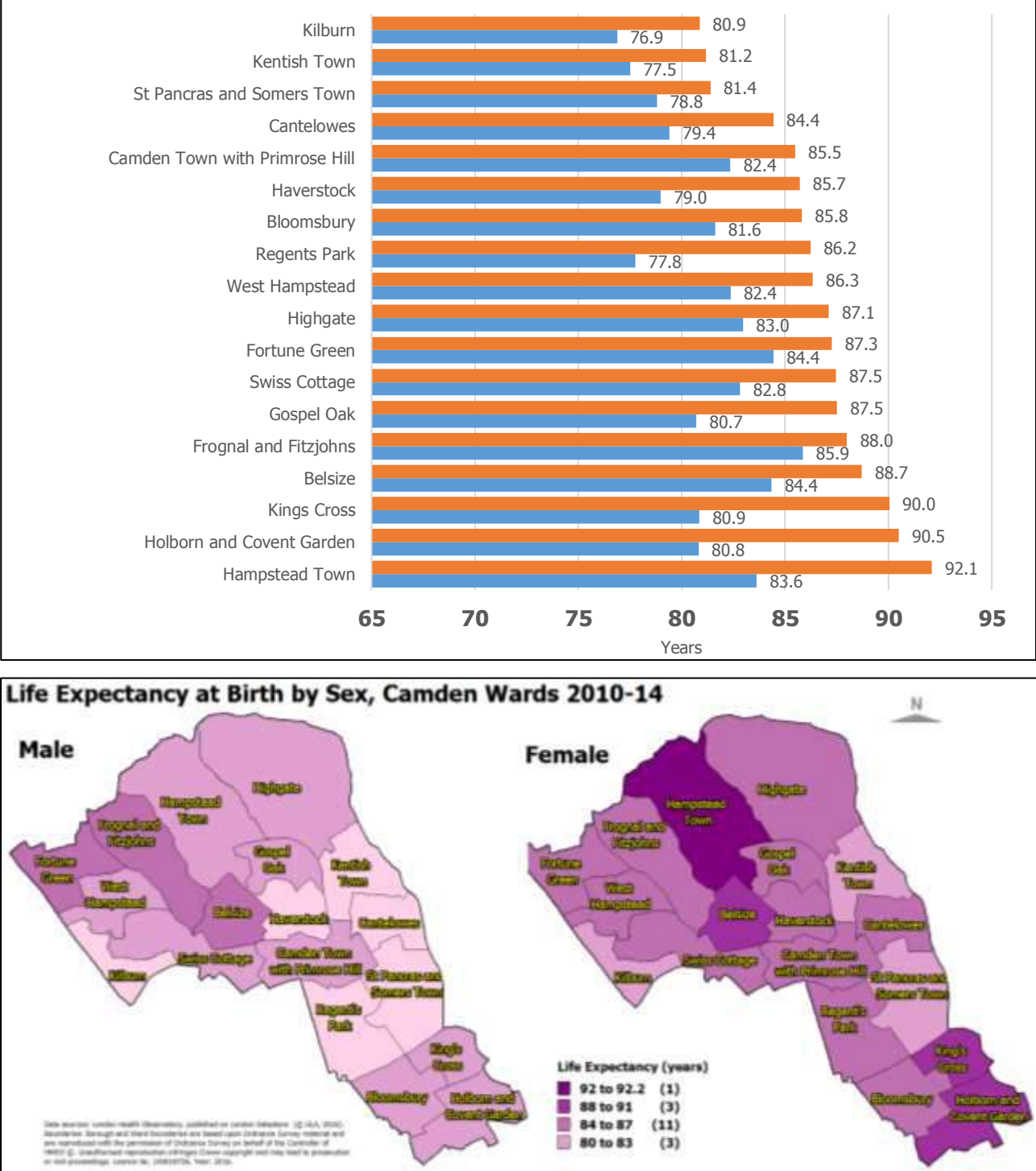
	Male		Female	
	Camden	E&W	Camden	E&W
2002-2006	75.9	76.8	81.7	81.2
2006-2010	78.4	78.2	83.8	82.2
2010-2014	81.1	79.3	86.0	83.1
Improvement	+5.2	+2.5	+4.3	+1.9

Source: LHO, 2016

¹⁰ Percentages of population receiving state benefits have been calculated using populations aged 16-64 for both men and women. The age at which women reach State Pension age is gradually increasing from 60 to 65 between April 2010 and April 2020. Hence, until April 2020, some women included in the population figure are not eligible to be part of the count of working age benefit claimants. There will be some time series discontinuity over this period, with trends partly reflecting the changing eligibility criteria. DWP, 2017.

The latest data for wards relates to the period 2010-14¹¹. This shows that the life expectancy at birth for a male in Holborn and Covent Garden is 80.8 years compared to the Camden average of 81.1 and ranks 11th highest amongst Camden wards. Life expectancy at birth for a female in Holborn and Covent Garden is 90.5 years (Camden average is 86.0) ranking the 2nd highest in Camden. See Figs.7 and 8 below.

Figures 7 and 8. Life Expectancy at Birth 2010-14 by Sex and Camden ward



Source: LHO, 2016

¹¹ London Health Observatory Life Expectancy 2010-14 for London wards, © LHO, February 2016.

Kentish Town Ward

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

Location



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



Population

The current resident population² of Kentish Town ward at mid-2017 is 14,400 people, ranking 3rd by population size. The population density is 140 persons per hectare, ranking 8th, compared to the Camden average of 110 persons per hectare. Since 2011, the population of Kentish Town has not grown in line with the overall population of Camden (at 7.5% compared with 9.0%), ranking 11th on percentage growth since 2011.

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

² GLA 2015-based Interim Projections 'Camden Development, Capped AHS', © GLA, 2017.

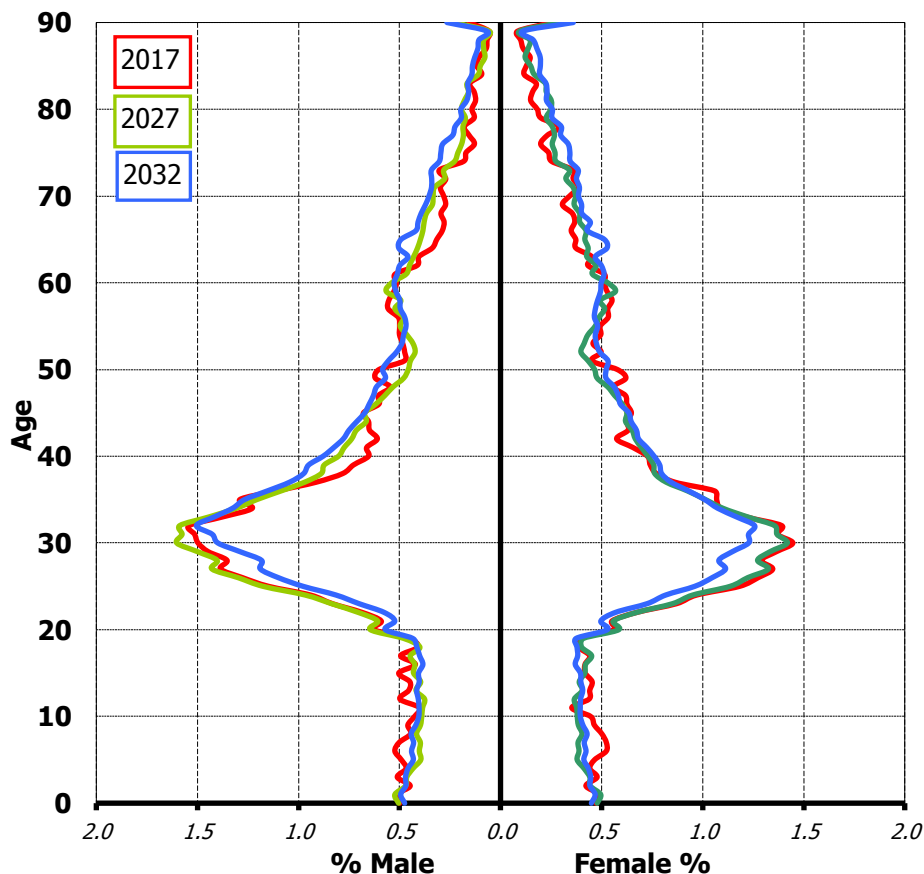
Kentish Town's population is projected to increase by 4,200 (29.0%) over the next 10 years to 2027. The components of population change show a positive natural change (more births than deaths) over the period of +700 and a net increase due to migration of +3,400. Births in the wards are forecast to increase from the current 150 a year to 190 a year by 2027, while deaths increase from the current 80 a year to 100 a year by 2027.

Age

Kentish Town has a relatively older population profile with a mean age of 37.3 years compared to Camden's overall 36.8 years. It ranks 11th youngest by mean age and 6th by median age in Camden. Split into the dependency measure age groups: children (under 16), working age (16-64) and 'retirement age' (65+): 14.9% of the population are children aged under 16, just under three quarters are working aged (74.1%) and older people aged 65+ account for 11.0% of the population. The dependency ratio for Kentish Town residents is 34.9³, lower by comparison with the Camden average (38.8).

Fig.1 below shows the age and sex structure changes over time. The red lines show the percentage of the population by age in 2017, green shows 2027 and blue shows 2032. Over the projection period, the Kentish Town population has smaller proportions of children aged under 17, lower proportions of working-aged 18-32 (men) and 20-37 (women); and larger proportions of people aged 60+.

Figure 1 Age & Sex Structure of Kentish Town Ward: 2017, 2027 & 2032



Source: GLA 2015-based Interim Projections 'Camden Development, Capped AHS', © ONS, 2017

Household income

Estimates of equivalised household income for 2016⁴ show that median gross household

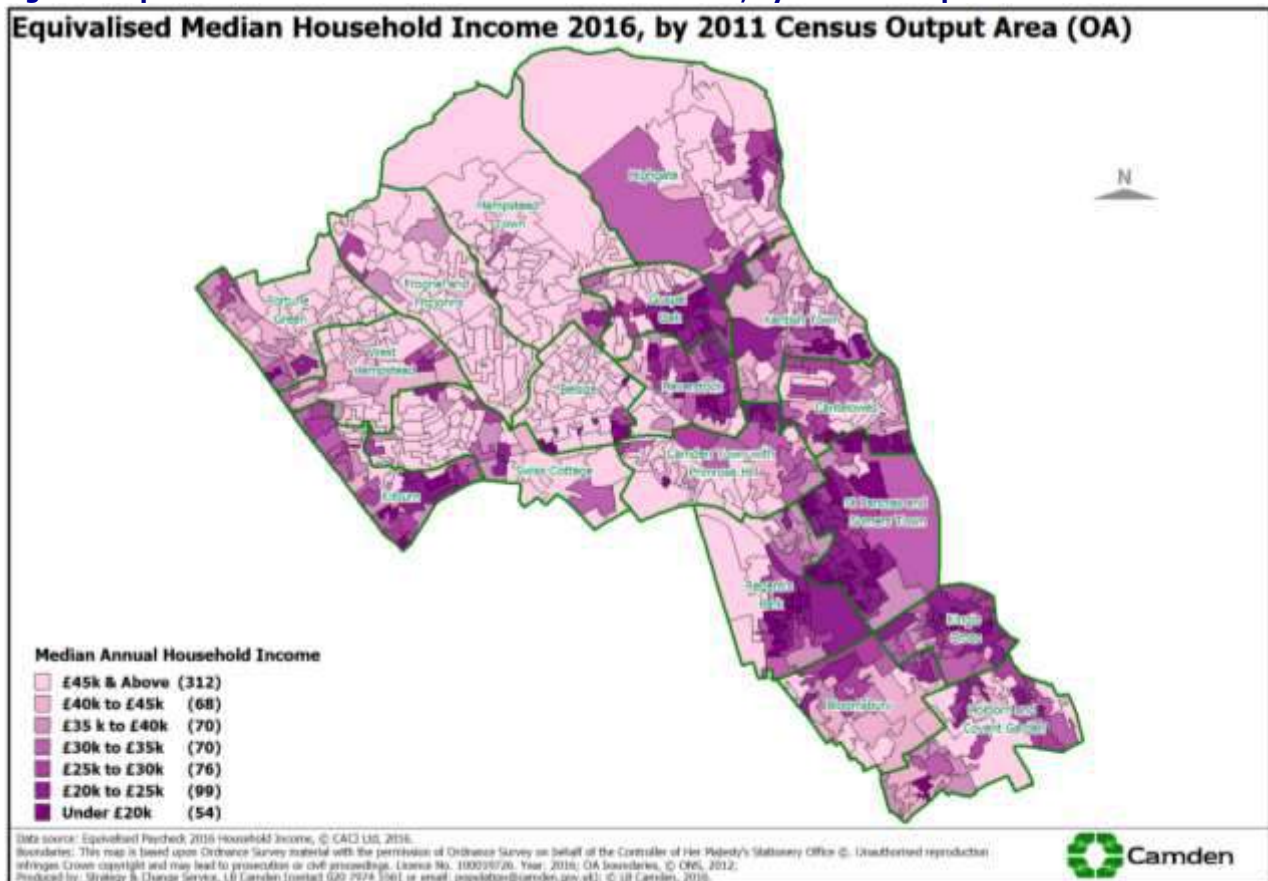
³ Dependent age groups (0-15 and 65+) constitute 34.9% of the size of the working age population (16-64). The higher the ratio the more dependent the population is. The Camden average is 38.8%.

⁴ Equivalised *Paycheck* household income data for 2016, © CACI Ltd. Equivalising reflects the notion that, for example, a household of five will need a higher income than a single person living alone to enjoy a comparable standard of living. CACI calculate an

income in Camden was £36,851, 18% higher than the London average (£31,277). There are wide differences across Camden wards, ranging from £22,819 in St Pancras & Somers Town to £51,873 in Frognal and Fitzjohns ward. Kentish Town ward falls mid-range at £36,737, ranking 9th highest.

The map in Fig.2 below shows the median household income by Output Area (OA)⁵. Kentish Town ward has a mix of higher and lower median household incomes. Lower incomes run in a belt located to the mid/south of the ward.

Figure 2. Equivalised Median Annual Household Income 2016, by Camden Output Area



Source: Paycheck 2016, © CACI Ltd.

Household income data matters because low household income is used as a proxy for poverty, with poverty being defined as when equivalised household income is below 60% of median household income in an area. While the CACI *Paycheck* data cannot be broken down to reveal more socio-economic details about the individual households, we know already from DWP Households Below Average Income (HBAI) local measures that relative poverty in Camden is above the average and that 31.9% of children live in households that are in poverty by this measure⁶. The same data expressed by ward suggests that 31.5% of Kentish Town children live in poverty, the 9th highest proportion by Camden ward.

According to equivalised *Paycheck* 2016, a household in poverty in Camden is one with less than £22,111. Therefore, the *Paycheck* 2016 household income group below £20k is the group that can positively be identified as wholly below the poverty threshold, while a minority of

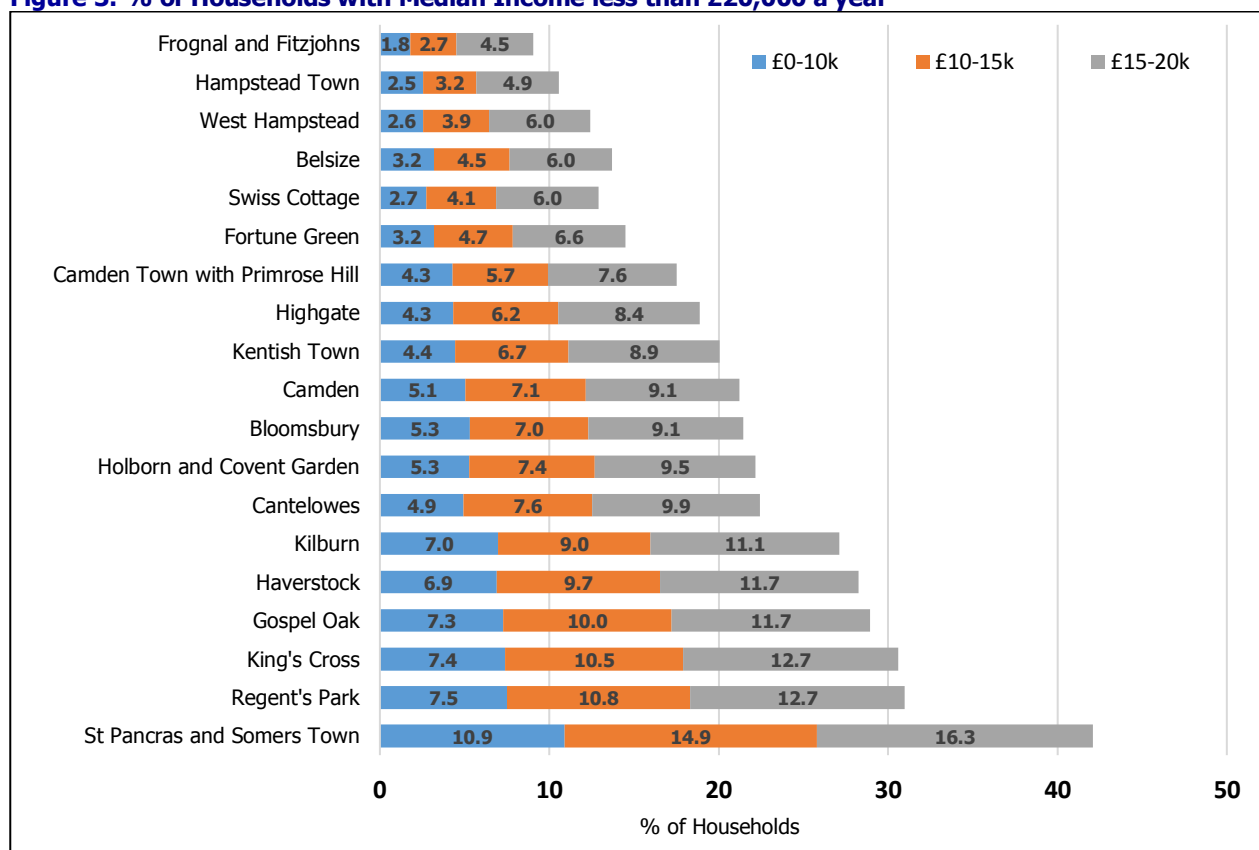
⁵ 'equivalence value' for households, based on the number and age of household members. Equivalised income is calculated by applying the equivalence value to the *Paycheck* income data.

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

⁶ Households Below Average Income local measures 2014, © HMRC, 2016.

those with household incomes of less than £25k are *likely* to be households in poverty, but it cannot be said definitively⁷.

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



Source: Paycheck 2016, © CACI Ltd.

Deprivation

The Indices of Deprivation 2015⁸ allows for the identification of the areas in England with the highest proportion of people and households experiencing deprivation. The data is calculated at LSOA⁹ level and takes into consideration relative deprivation across seven factors: Income, employment, health and disability, education, skills and training, housing and services, and crime and living Environment. The indices are provided as both a score and as a rank position within England. The combined overall index is the *Index of Multiple Deprivation* (IMD) and, with the LSOA geography, is designed to show hotspots of deprivation that are often masked with ward level measures. However, a ward position can be calculated by averaging the IMD scores. On this basis Kentish Town is ranked as the 10th most deprived ward in Camden.

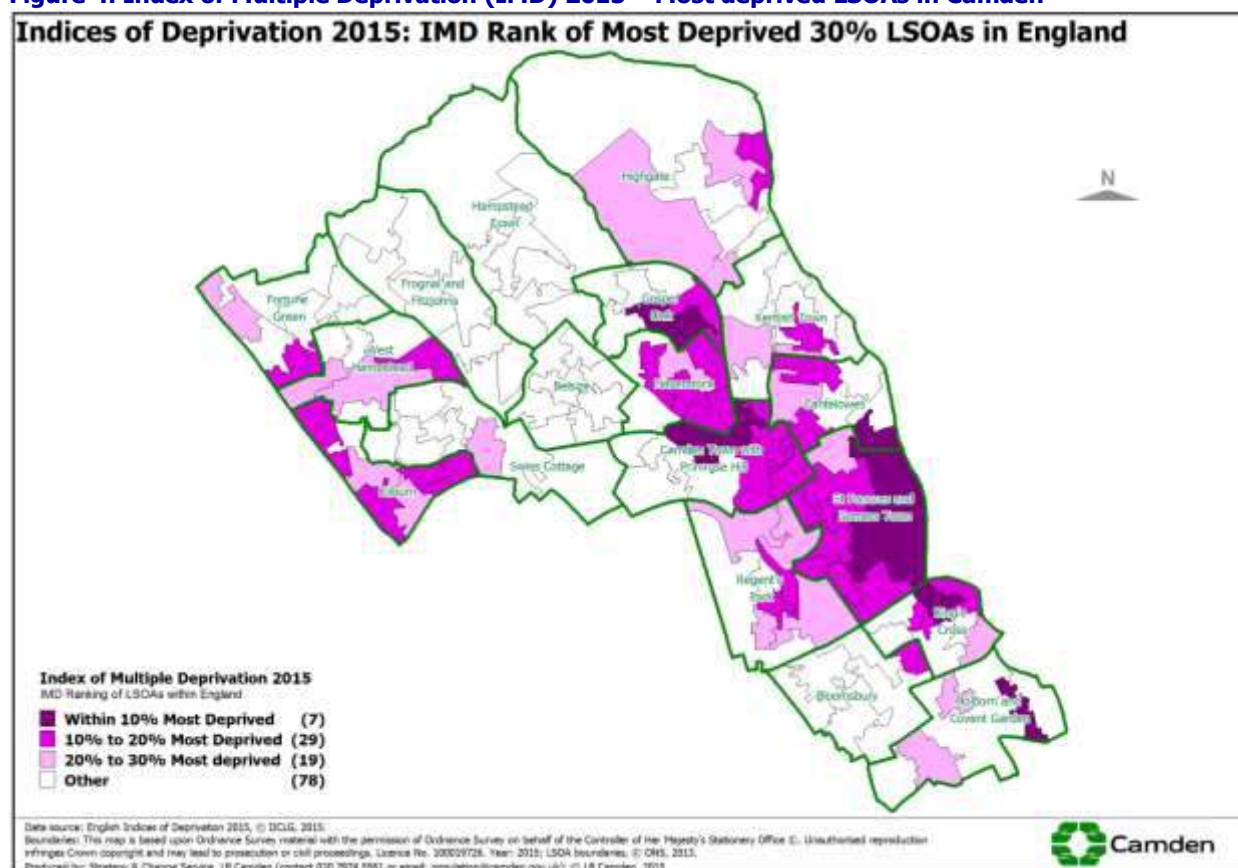
Results for Camden show that there are concentrations of LSOAs within Camden that on the rankings of IMD fall within the highest levels in England. Kentish Town ward contains 1 LSOA that falls within the 10-20% most deprived LSOAs in England and 1 that falls within the 20-30% most deprived. Kentish Town's most deprived LSOA (E01000925) is the 21st most deprived LSOA in Camden and falls within the 14.8% most deprived LSOAs in England. Best viewed on a map, Fig.4 shows the LSOAs in Camden ranked within the 10%, 20% and 30% most deprived in England.

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

⁸ English Indices of Deprivation 2015, © DCLG, 2015.

⁹ LSOAs are a statistical geography, smaller than wards, based on groups of 2011 Census Output Areas (OAs). There are 133 LSOAs in Camden and 32,844 in England. **There are 8 LSOAs in Kentish Town ward (E01000921-E01000928).**

Figure 4. Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) 2015 – Most deprived LSOAs in Camden



Source: English Indices of Deprivation 2015, © DCLG, 2015.

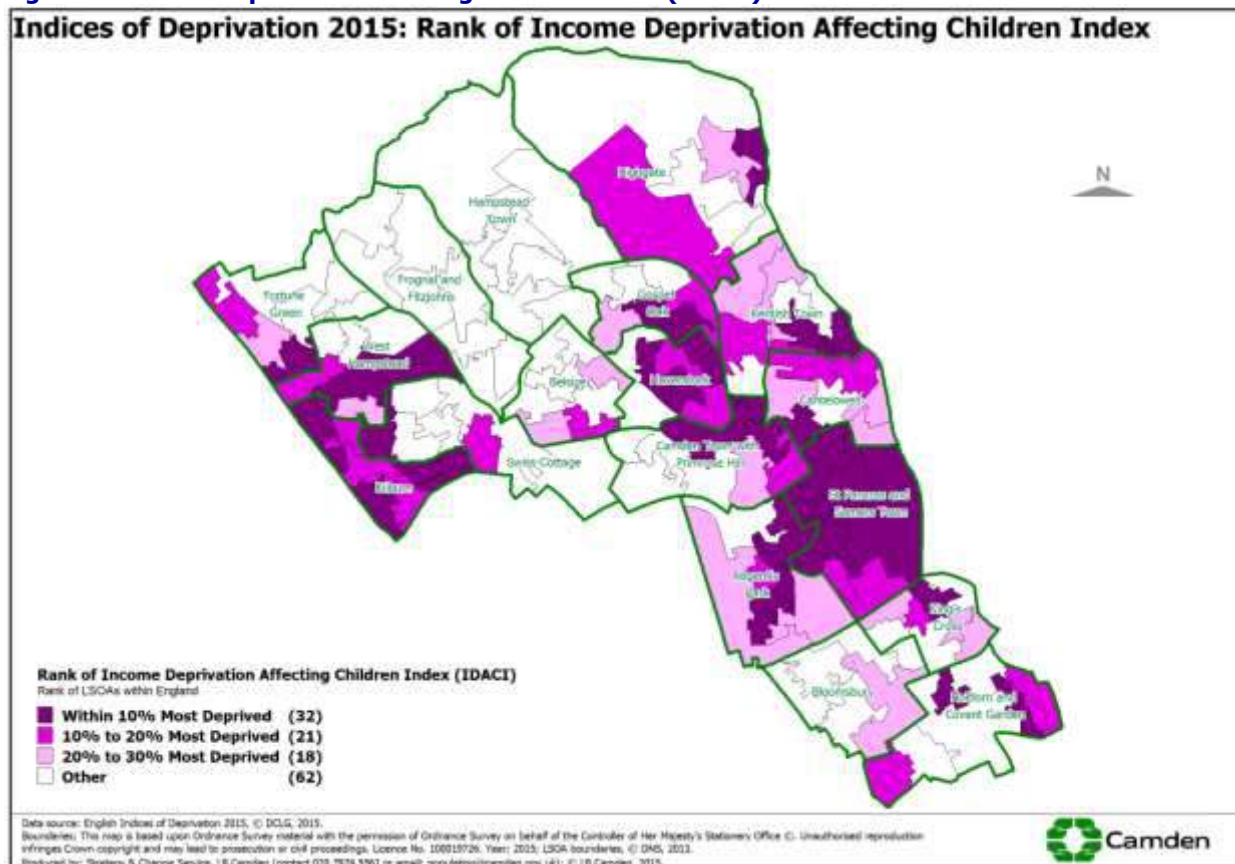
Two sub-domains indicate deprivation affecting children (IDACI) and older people (IDAOP). Table 1 below shows the results for Kentish Town for the overall Index of Multiple Deprivation and for the Income sub-domains affecting children and older people. 2 of the 8 Kentish Town LSOAs fall within the 10% most deprived in England on IDACI (affecting children); and 1 LSOA falls within the 10% most deprived on IDAOP (affecting older people). See maps below Figs.5 and 6.

Table 1. Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) 2015: LSOAs in Kentish Town

Ward and LSOA		Index of Multiple Deprivation			Indices of Deprivation Sub-domains			
Ward name	LSOA code	Rank in Camden (/133)	RANK OF IMD of all LSOAs in England (/32,844)		Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI)		Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index (IDAOP)	
			1 is most deprived	% Most Deprived of LSOAs in England	Rank in England (/32,844)	% Most Deprived of LSOAs in England	Rank in England (/32,844)	% Most Deprived of LSOAs in England
Kentish Town	E01000921	70	12,366	37.7	9,826	29.92	6,475	19.7
	E01000922	45	7,634	23.2	4,506	13.72	4,564	13.9
	E01000923	59	10,129	30.8	13,762	41.90	6,052	18.4
	E01000924	94	17,091	52.0	15,419	46.95	11,580	35.3
	E01000925	21	4,845	14.8	2,516	7.66	1,209	3.7
	E01000926	66	11,476	34.9	2,497	7.60	3,529	10.7
	E01000927	73	13,412	40.8	10,141	30.88	14,466	44.0
	E01000928	60	10,216	31.1	8,502	25.89	7,373	22.4

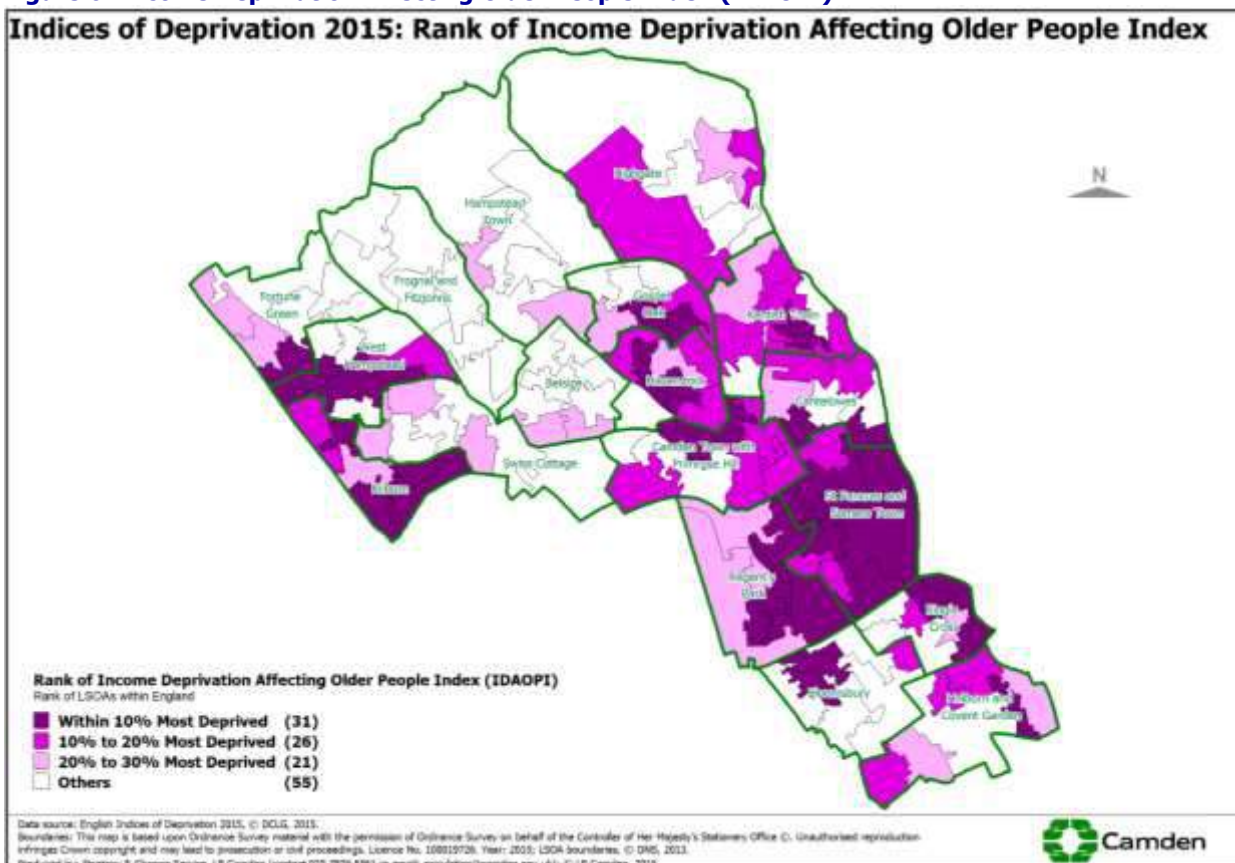
Source: English Indices of Deprivation 2015, © DCLG, 2015.

Figure 5. Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI)



Source: English Indices of Deprivation 2015, © DCLG, 2015.

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



Source: English Indices of Deprivation 2015, © DCLG, 2015.

Employment

There are no up to date data on the employment status of residents, but detailed information can be obtained from the 2011 Census to cover economic activity, employment and unemployment at that time. Estimates of workplace jobs in the area from the Business Register and Employment Survey (BRES) reveals that in 2016 that there were 12,000 jobs located in Kentish Town. The largest sectors providing employment are in *Production, Construction & Transportation* (3,000; 26%); *Professional & Business Services* (3,000; 26%); and *Public Services* (2,000; 17%). Employment in the ward has risen 24% since 2009.

Benefits

Due to the Government's welfare reform programme there has been changes in the way that benefit statistics are measured, which is making it more difficult to make meaningful comparisons over time. However, a consistent set was available until November 2016 in the form of the DWP working age benefits statistics.

In November 2016 there were 1,080 working aged benefits claimants in Kentish Town, 10.1% of the working aged population¹⁰, compared to 9.6% for Camden. Since November 2011, the number of claimants in Kentish Town has reduced by 435 (-29%). In November 2016, the highest proportion of the working aged population claiming benefits were claiming ESA or Incapacity Benefit (6.0%), Carers (1.2%) and Job-seekers (1.1%). See table 2 below.

Table 2. DWP Working aged Benefits Claimants, November 2016

	Claimants	
	#	%
Total claimants	1,080	10.1
Job seekers	120	1.1
ESA & Incapacity Benefits	640	6.0
Lone Parents	85	0.8
Carers	125	1.2
Others on Income-related Benefits	20	0.2
Disabled	85	0.8
Bereaved	5	0.0

Source: DWP, via NOMIS, 2017

Unemployment

The current measure of unemployment at local-level is a hybrid of Jobseeker Allowance and Universal Credit claimants, and referred to as the *Claimant Count*. Universal Credit started to be introduced in Camden in March 2016, but there had been a handful of claimants transferred from other areas. The Claimant Count measure shows that there were 170 claimants in Kentish Town in June 2017, ranking the 9th highest ward count in Camden. The trend from March 2013 had been for falling numbers in Kentish Town, but this bottomed out at 140 in July 2015 and has since varied above this level. Note that there is no longer a measure of the unemployment rate due to the unavailability of ward economically active denominators.

Life expectancy

Life expectancy has been improving over time:

Table 3. Life Expectancy at Birth: Camden and England & Wales

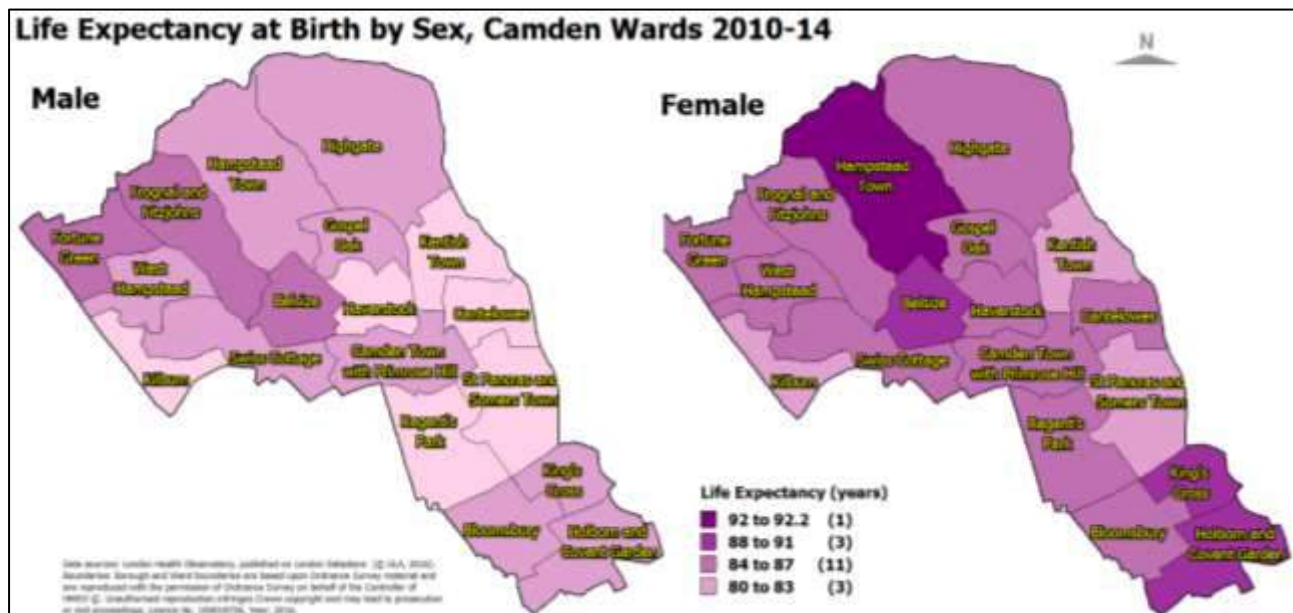
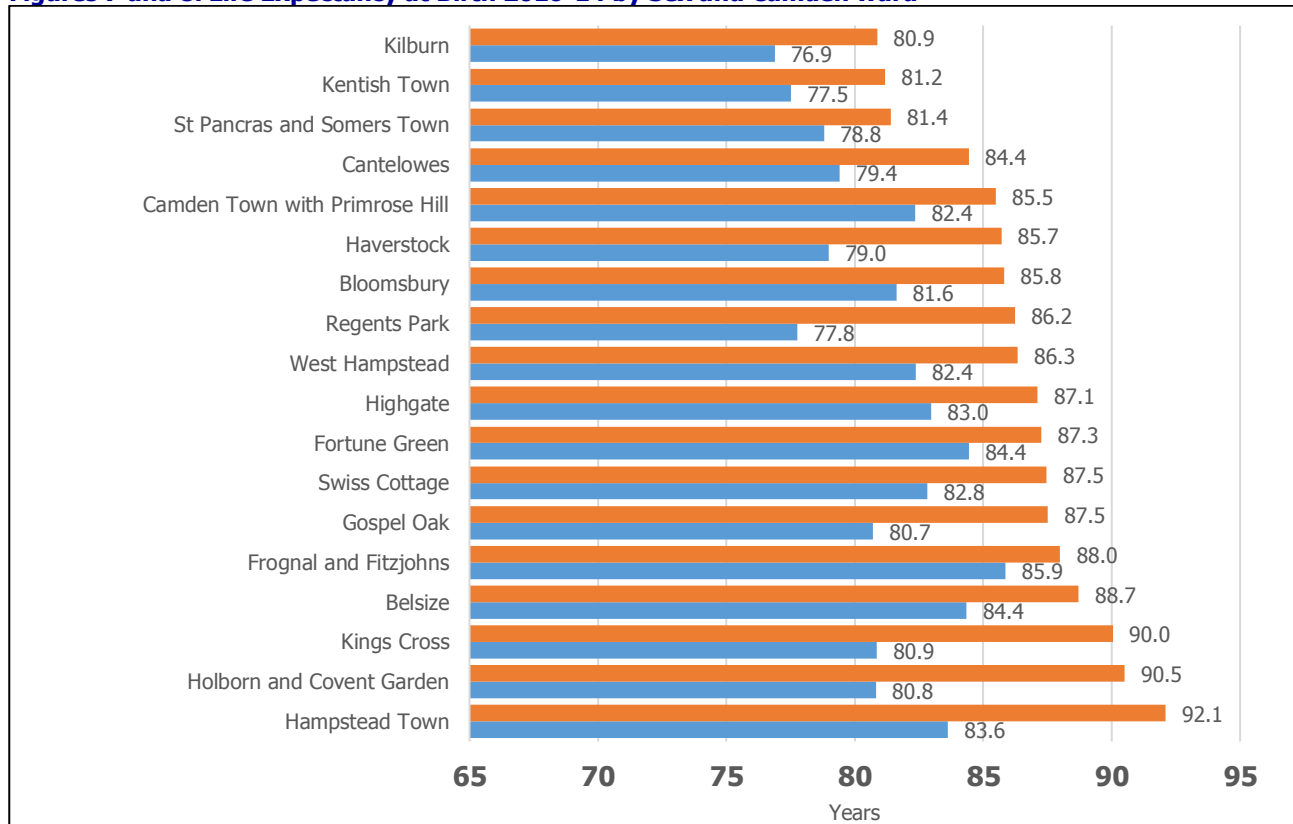
	Male		Female	
	Camden	E&W	Camden	E&W
2002-2006	75.9	76.8	81.7	81.2
2006-2010	78.4	78.2	83.8	82.2
2010-2014	81.1	79.3	86.0	83.1
Improvement	+5.2	+2.5	+4.3	+1.9

Source: LHO, 2016

¹⁰ Percentages of population receiving state benefits have been calculated using populations aged 16-64 for both men and women. The age at which women reach State Pension age is gradually increasing from 60 to 65 between April 2010 and April 2020. Hence, until April 2020, some women included in the population figure are not eligible to be part of the count of working age benefit claimants. There will be some time series discontinuity over this period, with trends partly reflecting the changing eligibility criteria. DWP, 2017.

The latest data for wards relates to the period 2010-14¹¹. This shows that the life expectancy at birth for a male in Kentish Town is 77.5 years compared to the Camden average of 81.1 and ranks 17th highest amongst Camden wards. Life expectancy at birth for a female in Kentish Town is 81.2 years (Camden average is 86.0) ranking the 17th highest in Camden. See Figs.7 and 8 below.

Figures 7 and 8. Life Expectancy at Birth 2010-14 by Sex and Camden ward



Source: LHO, 2016

¹¹ London Health Observatory Life Expectancy 2010-14 for London wards, © LHO, February 2016.

Kilburn Ward

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

Location



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



Population

The current resident population² of Kilburn ward at mid-2017 is 13,200 people, ranking 10th by population size. The population density is 192 persons per hectare, ranking 2nd, compared to the Camden average of 110 persons per hectare. Since 2011, the population of Kilburn has grown in line with the overall population of Camden (at 9.3% compared with 9.0%), ranking 6th on percentage growth since 2011.

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

² GLA 2015-based Interim Projections 'Camden Development, Capped AHS', © GLA, 2017.

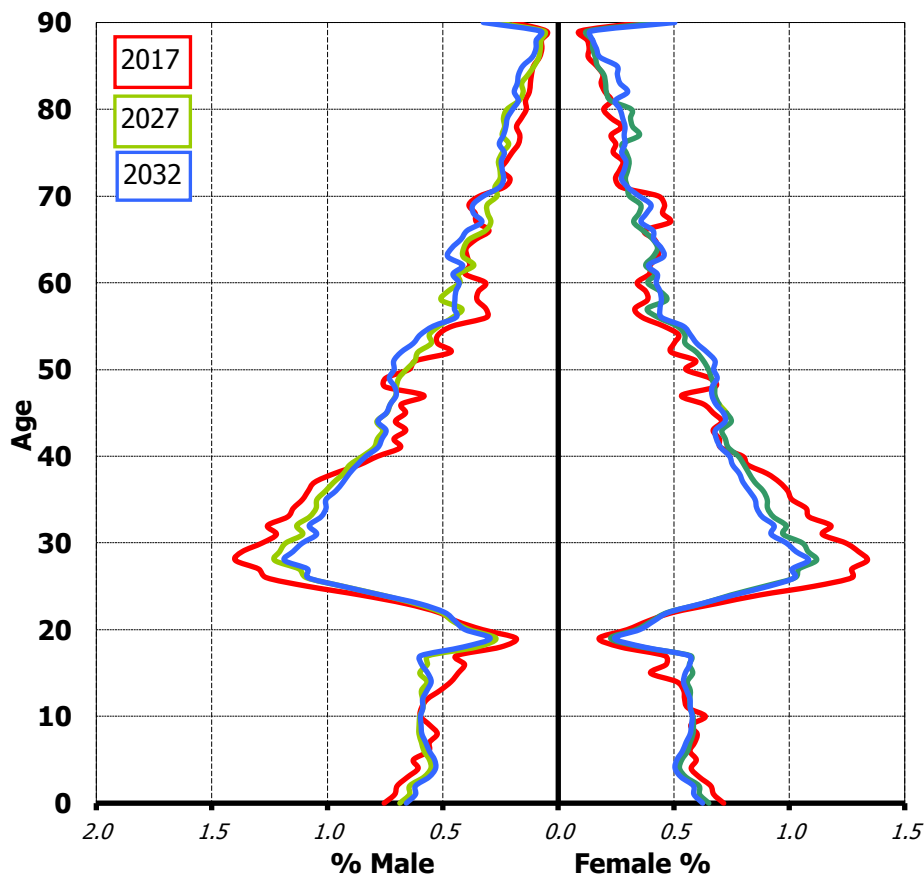
Kilburn's population is projected to increase by 1,000 (7.5%) over the next 10 years to 2027. The components of population change show a positive natural change (more births than deaths) over the period of +1,000 and a balanced (zero) net change due to migration. Births in the wards are forecast to remain at the current 190 a year through to 2027, while deaths are forecast to remain at the current level, 80 a year, through to 2027.

Age

Kilburn has a relatively younger population profile with a mean age of 36.7 years compared to Camden's overall 36.8 years. It ranks 8th youngest by mean age and 9th by median age in Camden. Split into the dependency measure age groups: children (under 16), working age (16-64) and 'retirement age' (65+): 18.8% of the population are children aged under 16, over two thirds are working aged (69.2%) and older people aged 65+ account for 12.0% of the population. The dependency ratio for Kilburn residents is 44.5³, higher by comparison with the Camden average (38.8).

Fig.1 below shows the age and sex structure changes over time. The red lines show the percentage of the population by age in 2017, green shows 2027 and blue shows 2032. Over the projection period, the Kilburn population has smaller proportions of young children; higher proportions of teenagers; smaller proportions of working-aged 24-48 (men) and 23-40 (women); and similar or larger proportions of people aged 50+.

Figure 1 Age & Sex Structure of Kilburn Ward: 2017, 2027 & 2032



Source: GLA 2015-based Interim Projections 'Camden Development, Capped AHS', © ONS, 2017

Household income

Estimates of equivalised household income for 2016⁴ show that median gross household

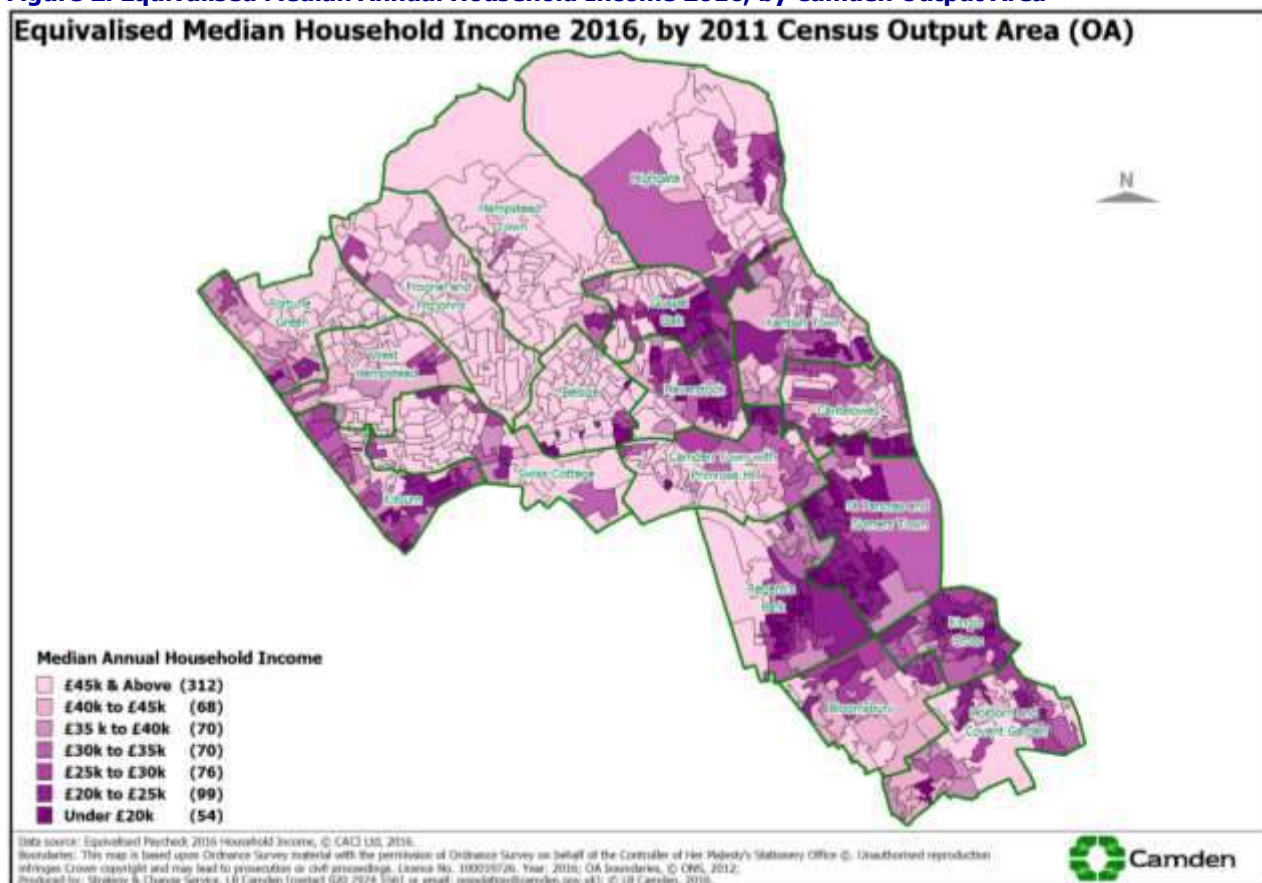
³ Dependent age groups (0-15 and 65+) constitute 44.5% of the size of the working age population (16-64). The higher the ratio the more dependent the population is. The Camden average is 38.8%.

⁴ Equivalised *Paycheck* household income data for 2016, © CACI Ltd. Equivalising reflects the notion that, for example, a household of five will need a higher income than a single person living alone to enjoy a comparable standard of living. CACI calculate an

income in Camden was £36,851, 18% higher than the London average (£31,277). There are wide differences across Camden wards, ranging from £22,819 in St Pancras & Somers Town to £51,873 in Frognal and Fitzjohns ward. Kilburn ward falls towards the lower end of the range at £31,065 ranking 13th highest in Camden.

The map in Fig.2 below shows the median household income by Output Area (OA)⁵. Kilburn ward has a mix of median household income levels, but is dominated by lower incomes.

Figure 2. Equivalised Median Annual Household Income 2016, by Camden Output Area



Source: Paycheck 2016, © CACI Ltd.

Household income data matters because low household income is used as a proxy for poverty, with poverty being defined as when equivalised household income is below 60% of median household income in an area. While the CACI *Paycheck* data cannot be broken down to reveal more socio-economic details about the individual households, we know already from DWP Households Below Average Income (HBAI) local measures that relative poverty in Camden is above the average and that 31.9% of children live in households that are in poverty by this measure⁶. The same data expressed by ward suggests that 40.5% of Kilburn children live in poverty, the 3rd highest proportion by Camden ward.

According to equivalised *Paycheck* 2016, a household in poverty in Camden is one with less than £22,111. Therefore, the *Paycheck* 2016 household income group below £20k is the group that can positively be identified as wholly below the poverty threshold, while a minority of

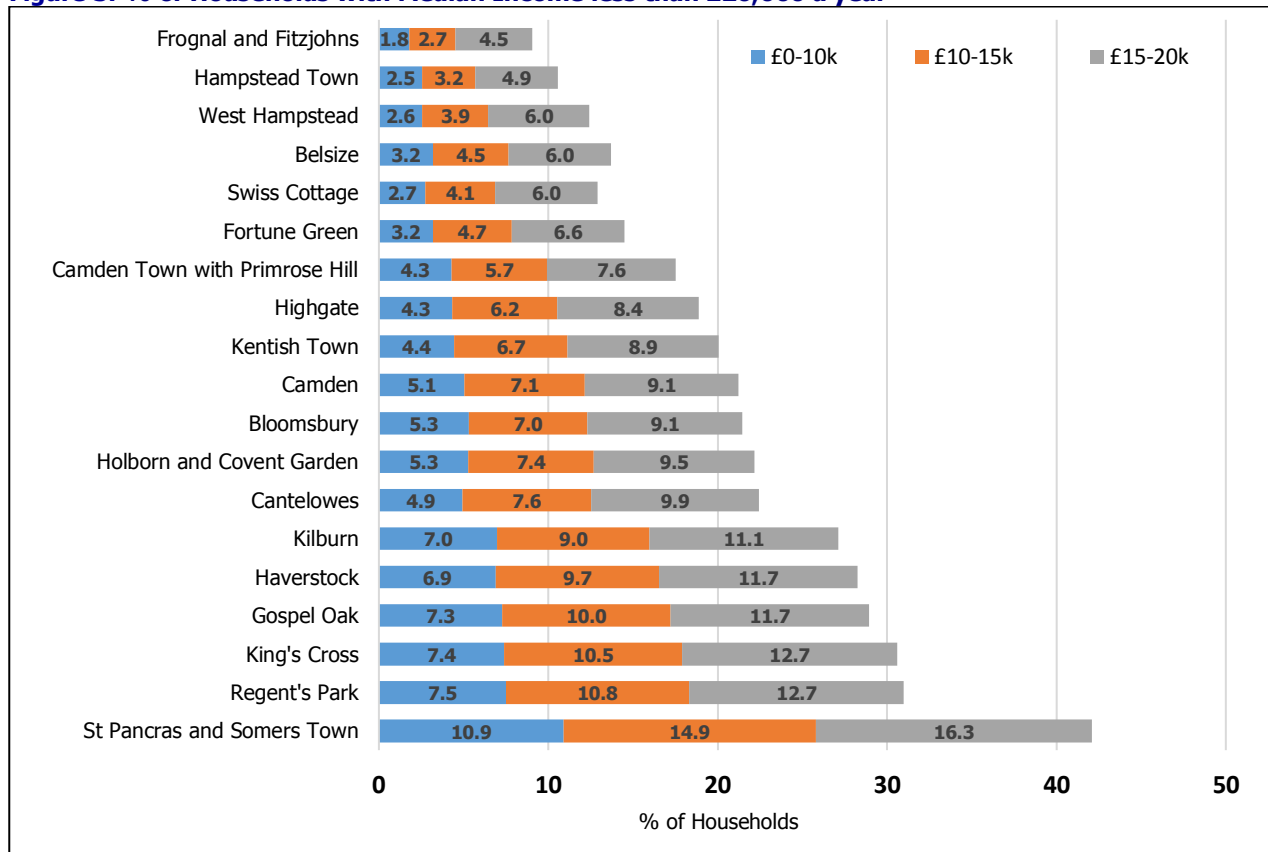
⁵ 'equivalence value' for households, based on the number and age of household members. Equivalised income is calculated by applying the equivalence value to the *Paycheck* income data.

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

⁶ Households Below Average Income local measures 2014, © HMRC, 2016.

those with household incomes of less than £25k are *likely* to be households in poverty, but it cannot be said definitively⁷.

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



Source: Paycheck 2016, © CACI Ltd.

Deprivation

The Indices of Deprivation 2015⁸ allows for the identification of the areas in England with the highest proportion of people and households experiencing deprivation. The data is calculated at LSOA⁹ level and takes into consideration relative deprivation across seven factors: Income, employment, health and disability, education, skills and training, housing and services, and crime and living Environment. The indices are provided as both a score and as a rank position within England. The combined overall index is the *Index of Multiple Deprivation* (IMD) and, with the LSOA geography, is designed to show hotspots of deprivation that are often masked with ward level measures. However, a ward position can be calculated by averaging the IMD scores. On this basis Kilburn is ranked as the 2nd most deprived ward in Camden.

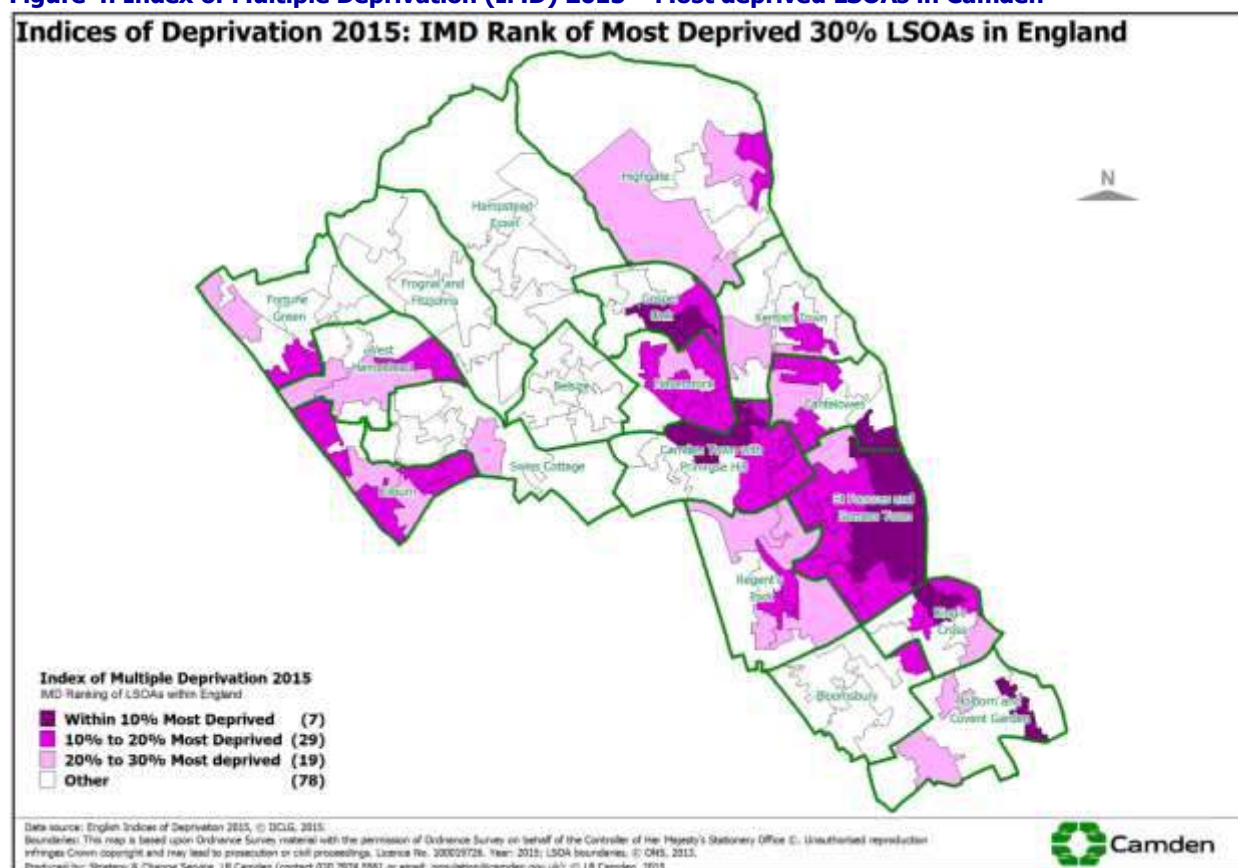
Results for Camden show that there are concentrations of LSOAs within Camden that on the rankings of IMD fall within the highest levels in England. Kilburn ward contains no LSOAs that fall within the 10% most deprived in England, but contains 4 that fall within the 10-20% most deprived LSOAs in England and 2 that fall within the 20-30% most deprived. Kilburn's most deprived LSOA (E01000931) is the 9th most deprived LSOA in Camden and falls within the 11.4% most deprived LSOAs in England. Best viewed on a map, Fig.4 shows the LSOAs in Camden ranked within the 10%, 20% and 30% most deprived in England.

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

⁸ English Indices of Deprivation 2015, © DCLG, 2015.

⁹ LSOAs are a statistical geography, smaller than wards, based on groups of 2011 Census Output Areas (OAs). There are 133 LSOAs in Camden and 32,844 in England. There are 7 LSOAs in Kilburn ward (E01000929-E01000935).

Figure 4. Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) 2015 – Most deprived LSOAs in Camden



Source: English Indices of Deprivation 2015, © DCLG, 2015.

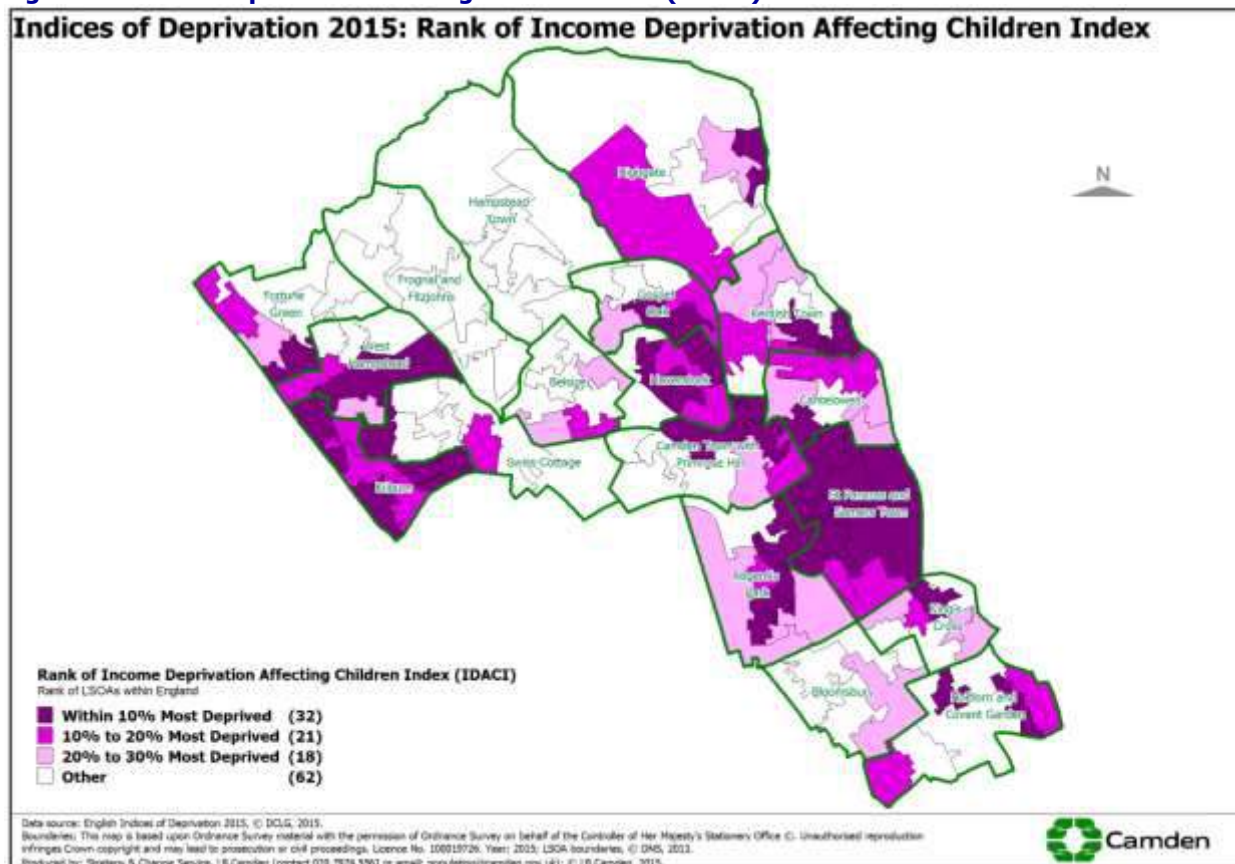
Two sub-domains indicate deprivation affecting children (IDACI) and older people (IDAOP). Table 1 below shows the results for Kilburn for the overall Index of Multiple Deprivation and for the Income sub-domains affecting children and older people. 4 of the 7 Kilburn LSOAs fall within the 10% most deprived in England on IDACI (affecting children); and 5 LSOAs fall within the 10% most deprived on IDAOP (affecting older people). See maps below, Figs.5 and 6.

Table 1. Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) 2015: LSOAs in Kilburn

Ward and LSOA		Index of Multiple Deprivation			Indices of Deprivation Sub-domains			
Ward name	LSOA code	Rank in Camden (/133)	RANK OF IMD of all LSOAs in England (/32,844)		Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI)		Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index (IDAOP)	
			1 is most deprived	% Most Deprived of LSOAs in England	Rank in England (/32,844)	% Most Deprived of LSOAs in England	Rank in England (/32,844)	% Most Deprived of LSOAs in England
Kilburn	E01000929	40	7,212	22.0	3,360	10.23	2,026	6.2
	E01000930	18	4,763	14.5	1,265	3.85	1,508	4.6
	E01000931	9	3,738	11.4	862	2.62	3,400	10.4
	E01000932	69	12,166	37.0	4,764	14.50	1,495	4.6
	E01000933	42	7,555	23.0	4,780	14.55	7,544	23.0
	E01000934	11	3,896	11.9	2,161	6.58	3,230	9.8
	E01000935	10	3,894	11.9	1,120	3.41	1,517	4.6

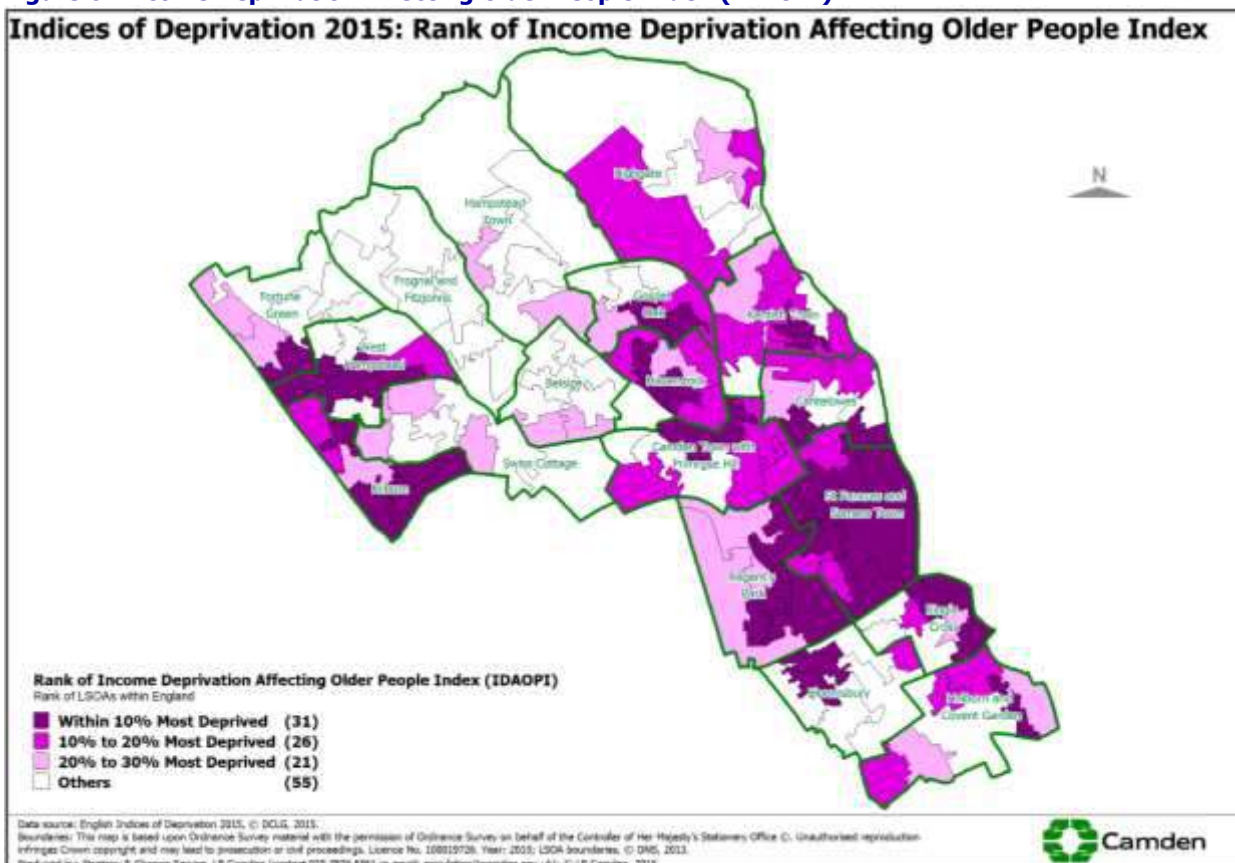
Source: English Indices of Deprivation 2015, © DCLG, 2015.

Figure 5. Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI)



Source: English Indices of Deprivation 2015, © DCLG, 2015.

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



Source: English Indices of Deprivation 2015, © DCLG, 2015.

Employment

There are no up to date data on the employment status of residents, but detailed information can be obtained from the 2011 Census to cover economic activity, employment and unemployment at that time. Estimates of workplace jobs in the area from the Business Register and Employment Survey (BRES) reveals that in 2016 that there were 3,500 jobs located in Kilburn. The largest sectors providing employment are in *Distribution & Hospitality* (1,250; 35%); *Professional & Business Services* (900; 25%); and *Public Services* (450; 13%). Employment in the ward has maintained similar levels since 2009.

Benefits

Due to the Government's welfare reform programme there has been changes in the way that benefit statistics are measured, which is making it more difficult to make meaningful comparisons over time. However, a consistent set was available until November 2016 in the form of the DWP working age benefits statistics.

In November 2016 there were 1,410 working aged benefits claimants in Kilburn, 14.4% of the working aged population¹⁰, compared to 9.6% for Camden. Since November 2011, the number of claimants in Kilburn has reduced by 365 (-21%). In November 2016, the highest proportion of the working aged population claiming benefits were claiming ESA or Incapacity Benefit (8.2%), Job-seekers (2.2%) and Lone Parents (1.6%) benefits. See table 2 below.

Table 2. DWP Working aged Benefits Claimants, November 2016

	Claimants	
	#	%
Total claimants	1,410	14.4
Job seekers	215	2.2
ESA & Incapacity Benefits	810	8.2
Lone Parents	155	1.6
Carers	140	1.4
Others on Income-related Benefits	25	0.3
Disabled	60	0.6
Bereaved	5	0.1

Source: DWP, via NOMIS, 2017

Unemployment

The current measure of unemployment at local-level is a hybrid of Jobseeker Allowance and Universal Credit claimants, and referred to as the *Claimant Count*. Universal Credit started to be introduced in Camden in March 2016, but there had been a handful of claimants transferred from other areas. The Claimant Count measure shows that there were 235 claimants in Kilburn in June 2017, ranking the 2nd highest ward count in Camden. The trend from March 2013 had been for falling numbers in Kilburn. This bottomed out at 230 in November 2016 and has since risen slightly. Note that there is no longer a measure of the unemployment rate due to the unavailability of ward economically active denominators.

Life expectancy

Life expectancy has been improving over time:

Table 3. Life Expectancy at Birth: Camden and England & Wales

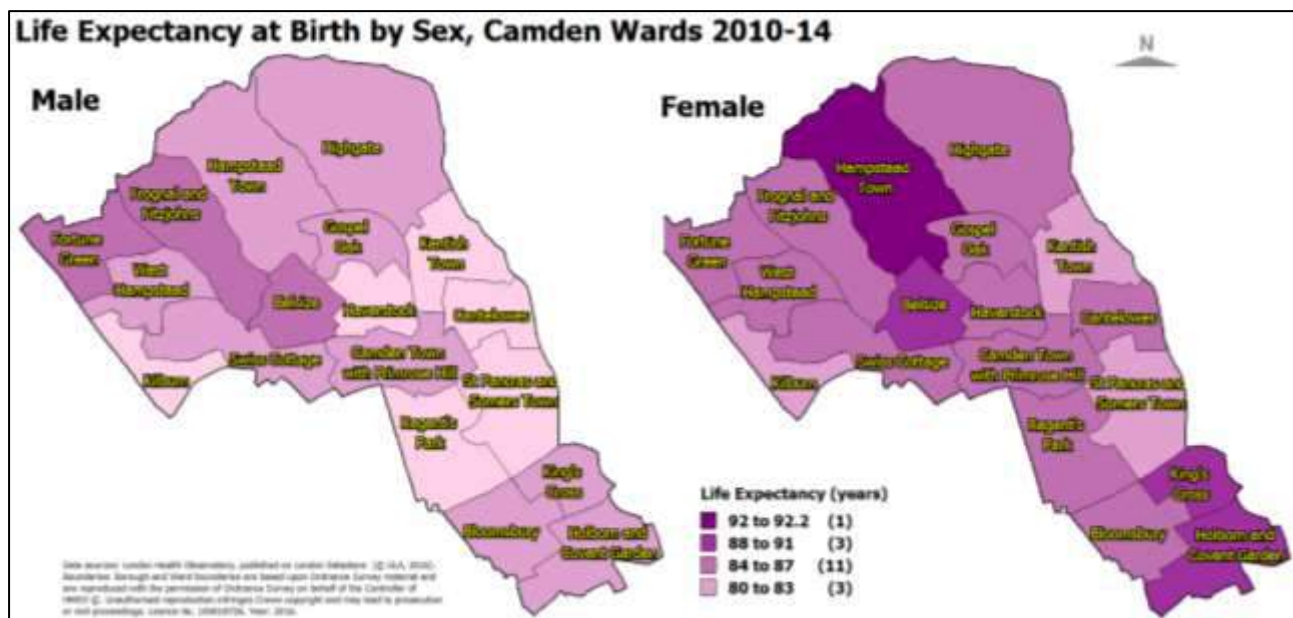
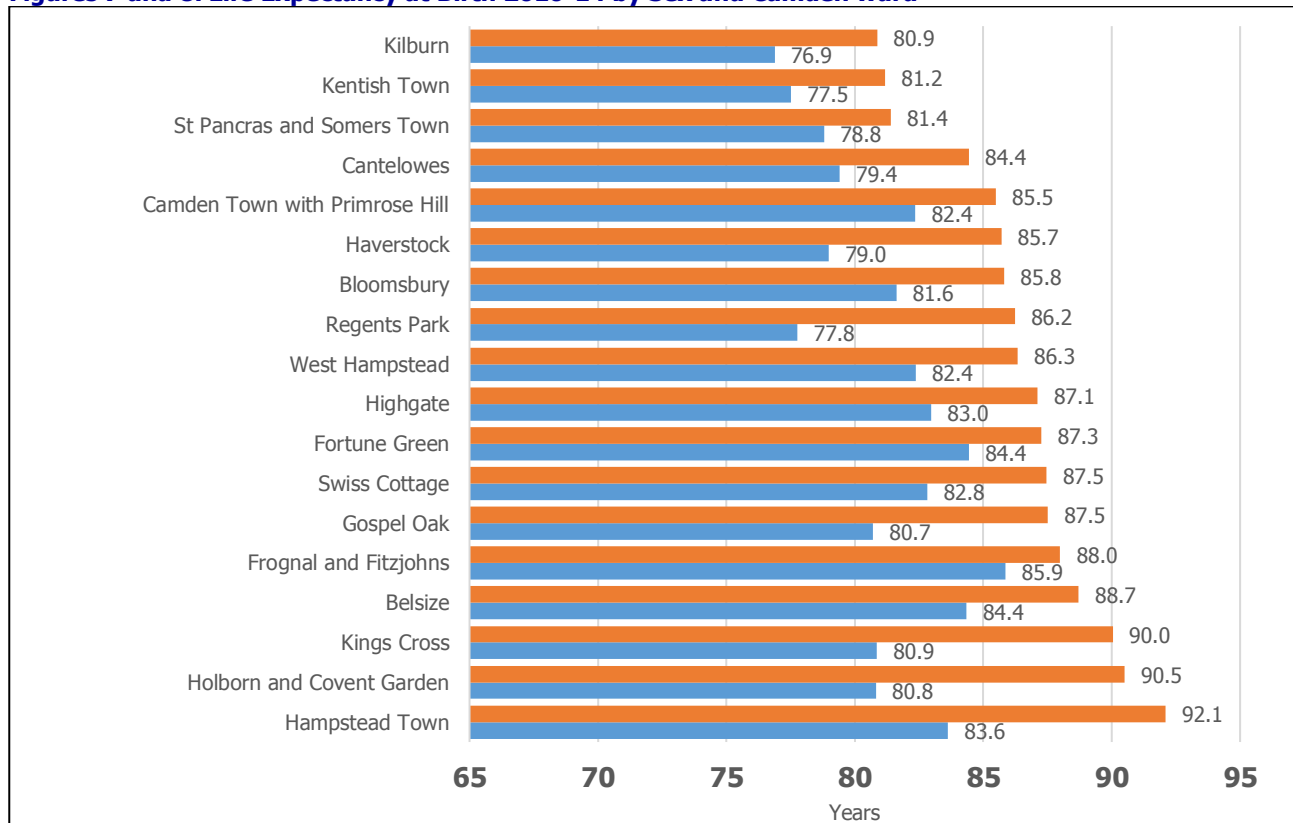
	Male		Female	
	Camden	E&W	Camden	E&W
2002-2006	75.9	76.8	81.7	81.2
2006-2010	78.4	78.2	83.8	82.2
2010-2014	81.1	79.3	86.0	83.1
Improvement	+5.2	+2.5	+4.3	+1.9

Source: LHO, 2016

¹⁰ Percentages of population receiving state benefits have been calculated using populations aged 16-64 for both men and women. The age at which women reach State Pension age is gradually increasing from 60 to 65 between April 2010 and April 2020. Hence, until April 2020, some women included in the population figure are not eligible to be part of the count of working age benefit claimants. There will be some time series discontinuity over this period, with trends partly reflecting the changing eligibility criteria. DWP, 2017.

The latest data for wards relates to the period 2010-14¹¹. This shows that the life expectancy at birth for a male in Kilburn is 76.9 years compared to the Camden average of 81.1 and ranks lowest amongst Camden wards. Life expectancy at birth for a female in Kilburn is 80.9 years (Camden average is 86.0) and too ranks lowest in Camden. See Figs.7 and 8 below.

Figures 7 and 8. Life Expectancy at Birth 2010-14 by Sex and Camden ward



Source: LHO, 2016

¹¹ London Health Observatory Life Expectancy 2010-14 for London wards, © LHO, February 2016.

King's Cross Ward

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

Location



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



Population

The current resident population² of King's Cross ward at mid-2017 is 12,200 people, ranking 14th by population size. The population density is 200 persons per hectare, ranking highest in Camden, compared to the Camden average of 110 persons per hectare. Since 2011, the population of King's Cross has not grown in line with the overall population of Camden (at 3.8% compared with 9.0%), ranking the lowest ward on percentage growth since 2011.

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

² GLA 2015-based Interim Projections 'Camden Development, Capped AHS', © GLA, 2017.

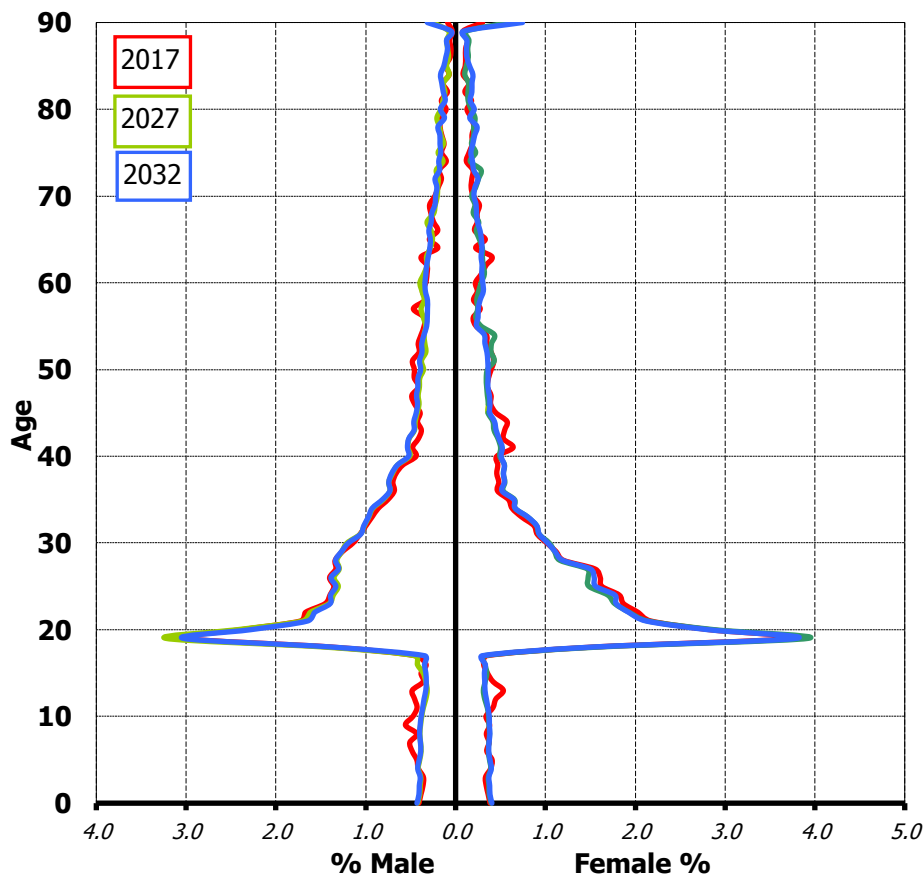
King's Cross's population is projected to increase by 500 (3.7%) over the next 10 years to 2027. The components of population change show a positive natural change (more births than deaths) over the period of +600 and a net migration loss of -200. Births in the wards are forecast to increase from the current 100 a year to 110 by 2027, while deaths are forecast to remain at the current level, 40 a year, through to 2027.

Age

King's Cross has a relatively younger population profile with a mean age of 32.6 years compared to Camden's overall 36.8 years. It ranks the youngest in Camden by both mean age and by median age. Split into the dependency measure age groups: children (under 16), working age (16-64) and 'retirement age' (65+): 13.1% of the population are children aged under 16, over three quarters are working aged (78.4%) and older people aged 65+ account for 8.5% of the population. The dependency ratio for King's Cross residents is 27.5³, lower by comparison with the Camden average (38.8).

Fig.1 below shows the age and sex structure changes over time. The red lines show the percentage of the population by age in 2017, green shows 2027 and blue shows 2032. Over the projection period, the King's Cross population barely changes age structure. The main influence on the ward is the very large university student population located in specialist accommodation, university and other privately owned and rented properties.

Figure 1 Age & Sex Structure of King's Cross Ward: 2017, 2027 & 2032



Source: GLA 2015-based Interim Projections 'Camden Development, Capped AHS', © ONS, 2017

Household income

Estimates of equivalised household income for 2016⁴ show that median gross household

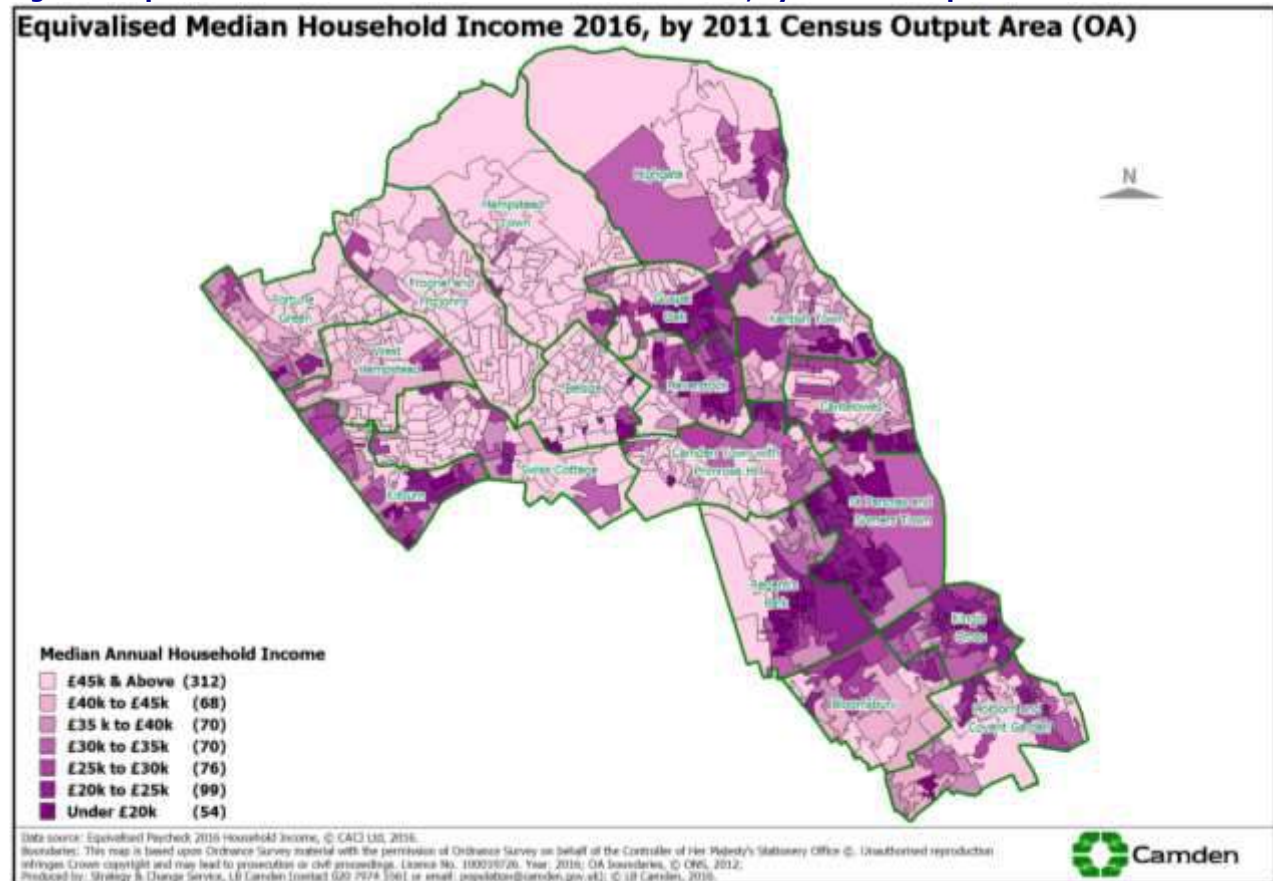
³ Dependent age groups (0-15 and 65+) constitute 27.5% of the size of the working age population (16-64). The higher the ratio the more dependent the population is. The Camden average is 38.8%.

⁴ Equivalised *Paycheck* household income data for 2016, © CACI Ltd. Equivalising reflects the notion that, for example, a household of five will need a higher income than a single person living alone to enjoy a comparable standard of living. CACI calculate an

income in Camden was £36,851, 18% higher than the London average (£31,277). There are wide differences across Camden wards, ranging from £22,819 in St Pancras & Somers Town to £51,873 in Frognal and Fitzjohns ward. King's Cross ward falls towards the lower end of the range at £28,219 ranking 2nd lowest in Camden.

The map in Fig.2 below shows the median household income by Output Area (OA)⁵. King's Cross ward is dominated by OAs with lower median household incomes.

Figure 2. Equivalised Median Annual Household Income 2016, by Camden Output Area



Source: Paycheck 2016, © CACI Ltd.

Household income data matters because low household income is used as a proxy for poverty, with poverty being defined as when equivalised household income is below 60% of median household income in an area. While the CACI *Paycheck* data cannot be broken down to reveal more socio-economic details about the individual households, we know already from DWP Households Below Average Income (HBAI) local measures that relative poverty in Camden is above the average and that 31.9% of children live in households that are in poverty by this measure⁶. The same data expressed by ward suggests that 39.2% of King's Cross children live in poverty, the 4th highest proportion by Camden ward.

According to equivalised *Paycheck* 2016, a household in poverty in Camden is one with less than £22,111. Therefore, the *Paycheck* 2016 household income group below £20k is the group that can positively be identified as wholly below the poverty threshold, while a minority of

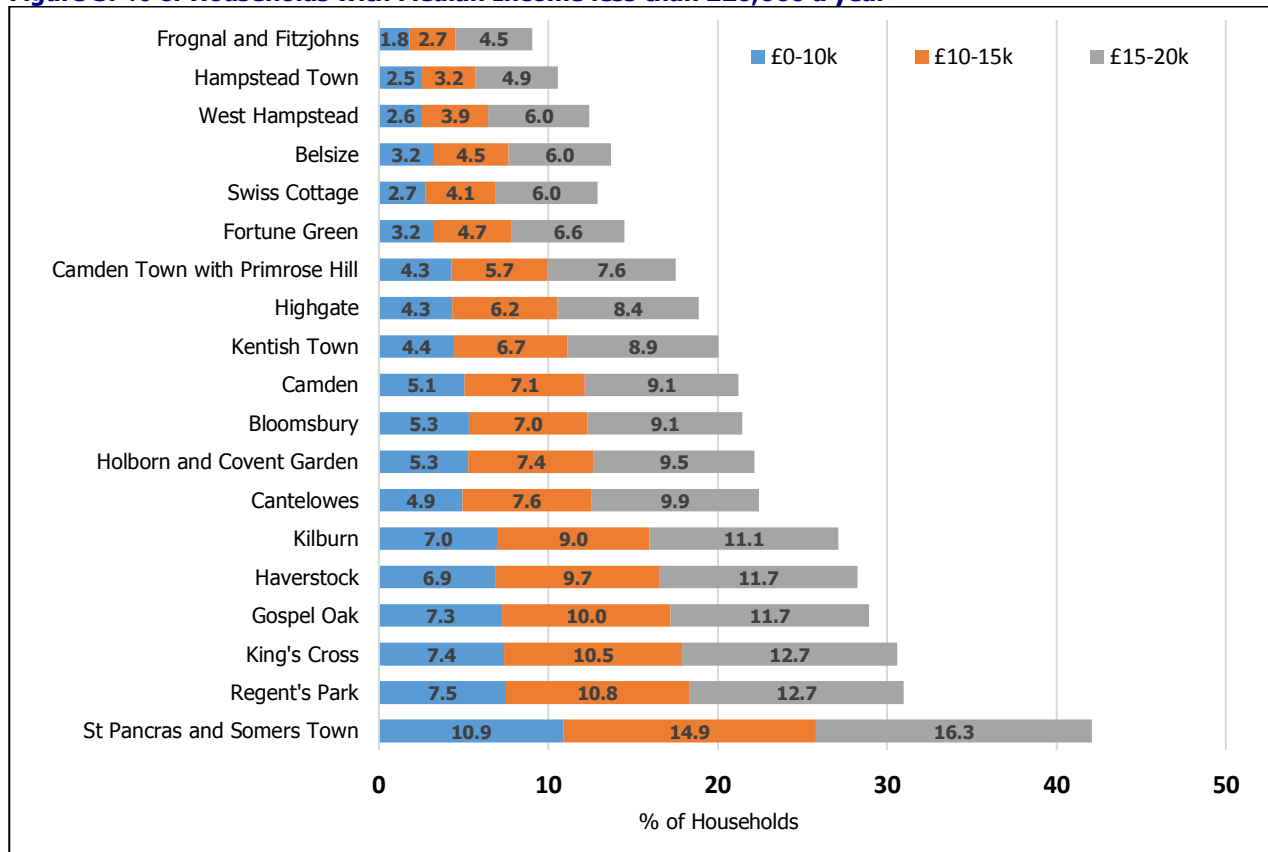
⁵ 'equivalence value' for households, based on the number and age of household members. Equivalised income is calculated by applying the equivalence value to the *Paycheck* income data.

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

⁶ Households Below Average Income local measures 2014, © HMRC, 2016.

those with household incomes of less than £25k are *likely* to be households in poverty, but it cannot be said definitively⁷.

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



Source: Paycheck 2016, © CACI Ltd.

Deprivation

The Indices of Deprivation 2015⁸ allows for the identification of the areas in England with the highest proportion of people and households experiencing deprivation. The data is calculated at LSOA⁹ level and takes into consideration relative deprivation across seven factors: Income, employment, health and disability, education, skills and training, housing and services, and crime and living Environment. The indices are provided as both a score and as a rank position within England. The combined overall index is the *Index of Multiple Deprivation* (IMD) and, with the LSOA geography, is designed to show hotspots of deprivation that are often masked with ward level measures. However, a ward position can be calculated by averaging the IMD scores. On this basis King's Cross is ranked as the 7th most deprived ward in Camden.

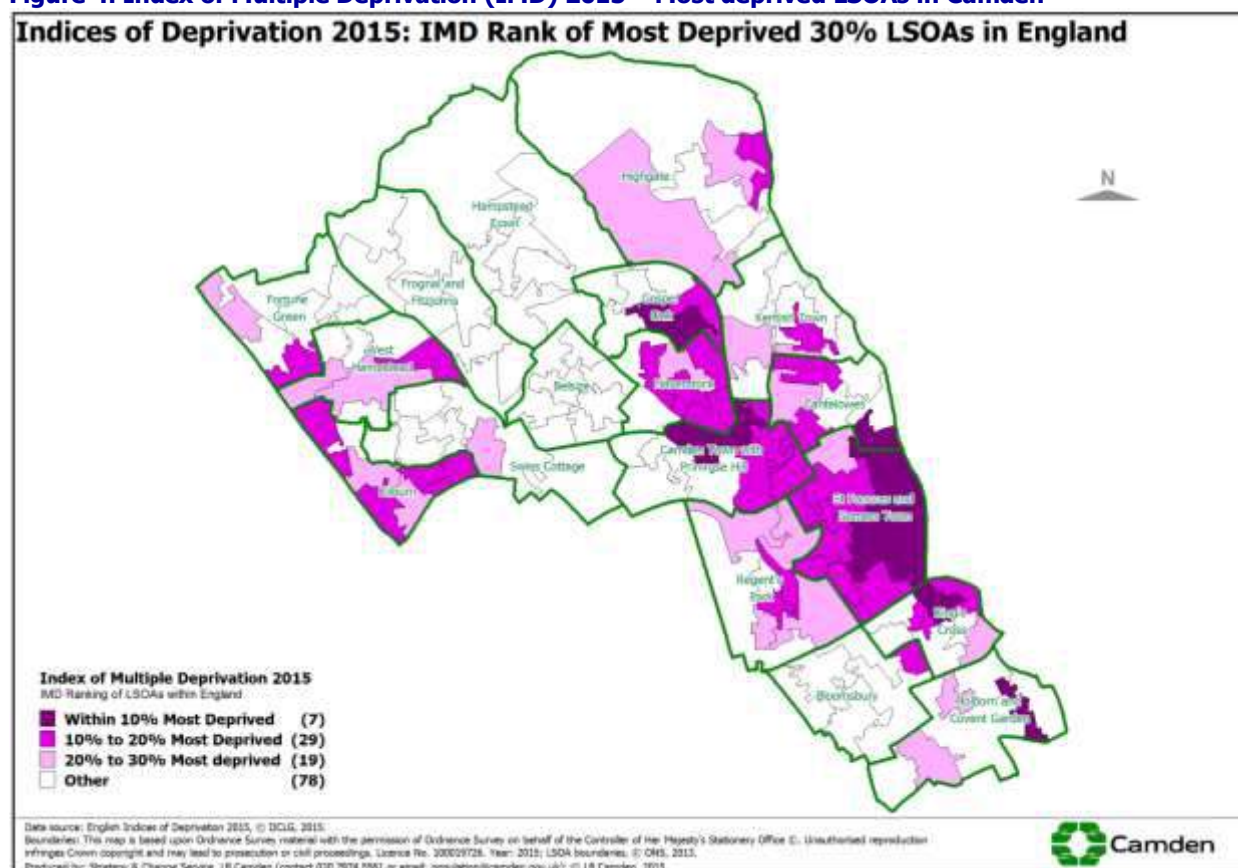
Results for Camden show that there are concentrations of LSOAs within Camden that on the rankings of IMD fall within the highest levels in England. King's Cross ward contains 1 LSOA that falls within the 10% most deprived in England, 2 that fall within the 10-20% most deprived LSOAs in England and 1 that falls within the 20-30% most deprived. King's Cross's most deprived LSOA (E01000939) is the 7th most deprived LSOA in Camden and falls within the 9.8% most deprived LSOAs in England. Best viewed on a map, Fig.4 shows the LSOAs in Camden ranked within the 10%, 20% and 30% most deprived in England.

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

⁸ English Indices of Deprivation 2015, © DCLG, 2015.

⁹ LSOAs are a statistical geography, smaller than wards, based on groups of 2011 Census Output Areas (OAs). There are 133 LSOAs in Camden and 32,844 in England. There are 8 LSOAs in King's Cross ward (E01000936-E01000943).

Figure 4. Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) 2015 – Most deprived LSOAs in Camden



Source: English Indices of Deprivation 2015, © DCLG, 2015.

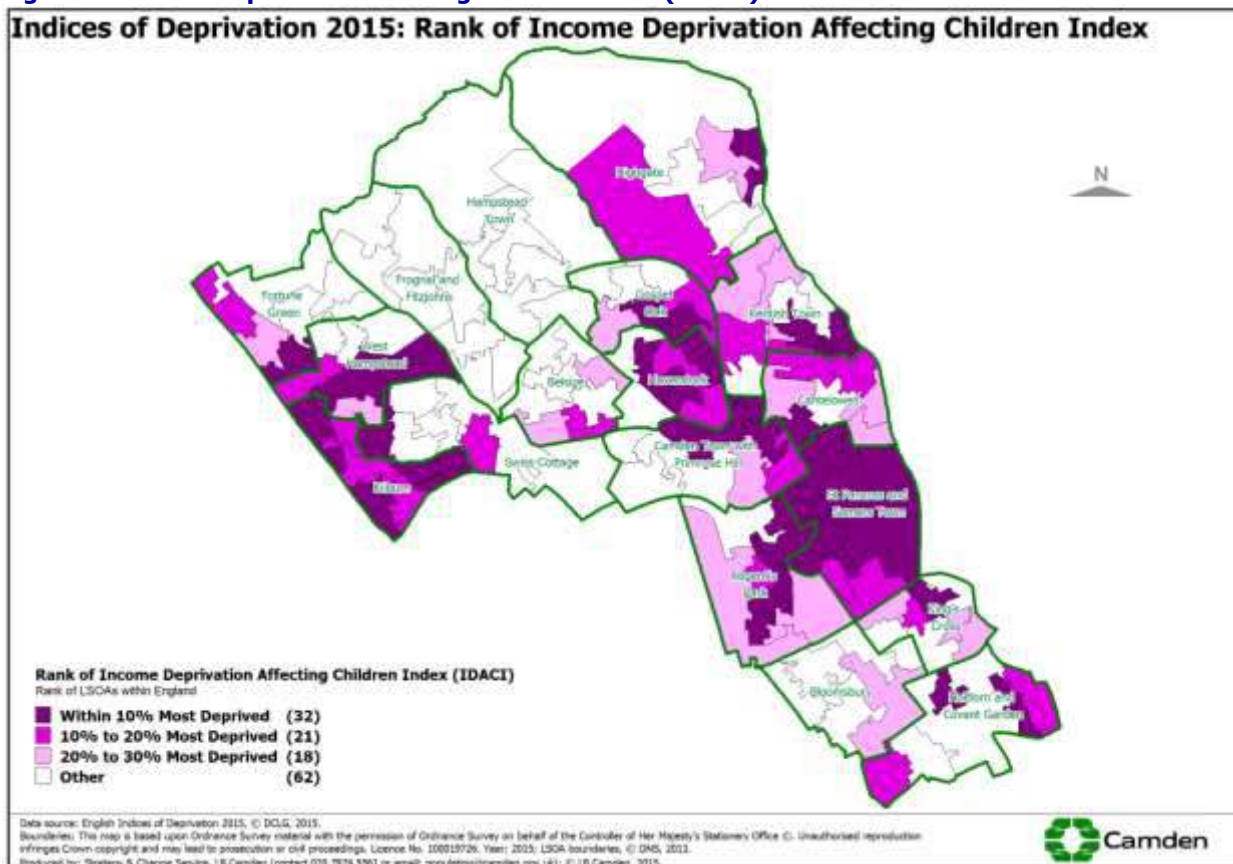
Two sub-domains indicate deprivation affecting children (IDACI) and older people (IDAOP). Table 1 below shows the results for King's Cross for the overall Index of Multiple Deprivation and for the Income sub-domains affecting children and older people. 1 of the 8 King's Cross LSOAs fall within the 10% most deprived in England on IDACI (affecting children); and 3 LSOAs fall within the 10% most deprived on IDAOP (affecting older people). See maps below, Figs.5 and 6.

Table 1. Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) 2015: LSOAs in King's Cross

Ward and LSOA		Index of Multiple Deprivation			Indices of Deprivation Sub-domains			
Ward name	LSOA code	Rank in Camden (/133)	RANK OF IMD of all LSOAs in England (/32,844)		Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI)		Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index (IDAOP)	
			1 is most deprived	% Most Deprived of LSOAs in England	Rank in England (/32,844)	% Most Deprived of LSOAs in England	Rank in England (/32,844)	% Most Deprived of LSOAs in England
King's Cross	E01000936	55	9,789	29.8	7,973	24.28	2,188	6.7
	E01000937	82	14,974	45.6	17,180	52.31	9,871	30.1
	E01000938	22	4,996	15.2	9,928	30.23	853	2.6
	E01000939	7	3,200	9.7	2,117	6.45	2,751	8.4
	E01000940	61	10,345	31.5	8,341	25.40	7,210	22.0
	E01000941	12	3,905	11.9	6,150	18.72	4,190	12.8
	E01000942	96	18,207	55.4	8,870	27.01	17,007	51.8
	E01000943	68	12,152	37.0	11,764	35.82	12,948	39.4

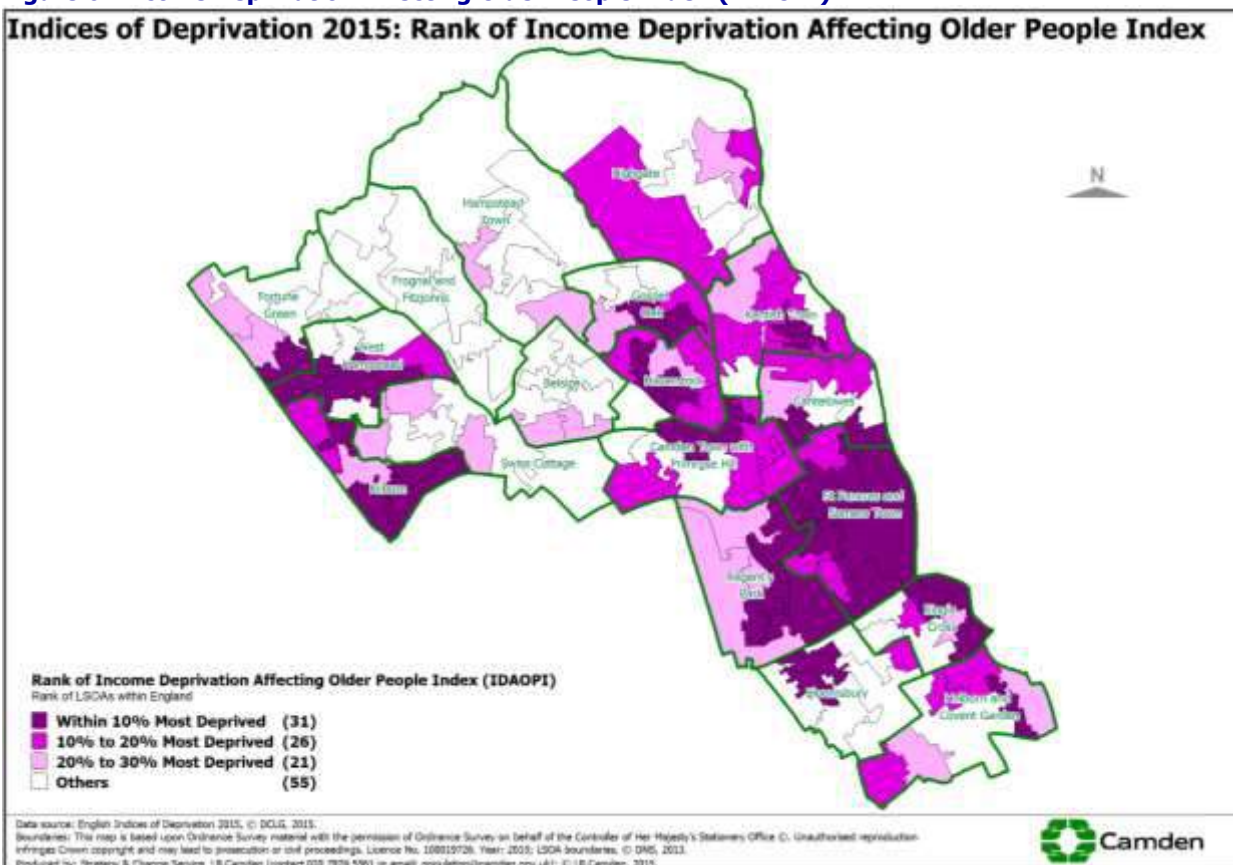
Source: English Indices of Deprivation 2015, © DCLG, 2015.

Figure 5. Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI)



Source: English Indices of Deprivation 2015, © DCLG, 2015.

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



Source: English Indices of Deprivation 2015, © DCLG, 2015.

Employment

There are no up to date data on the employment status of residents, but detailed information can be obtained from the 2011 Census to cover economic activity, employment and unemployment at that time. Estimates of workplace jobs in the area from the Business Register and Employment Survey (BRES) reveals that in 2016 that there were 19,000 jobs located in King's Cross. The largest sectors providing employment are in *Public Services* (7,000; 37%); *Professional & Business Services* (5,000; 26%); and *Distribution & Hospitality* (3,000; 16%). Employment in the ward has increased by 26% since 2009.

Benefits

Due to the Government's welfare reform programme there has been changes in the way that benefit statistics are measured, which is making it more difficult to make meaningful comparisons over time. However, a consistent set was available until November 2016 in the form of the DWP working age benefits statistics.

In November 2016 there were 945 working aged benefits claimants in King's Cross, 8.1% of the working aged population¹⁰, compared to 9.6% for Camden. Since November 2011, the number of claimants in King's Cross has reduced by 305 (-24%). In November 2016, the highest proportion of the working aged population claiming benefits were claiming ESA or Incapacity Benefit (4.7%), Job-seekers (1.0%) and Carers (1.0%) benefits. See table 2 below.

Table 2. DWP Working aged Benefits Claimants, November 2016

	Claimants	
	#	%
Total claimants	945	8.1
Job seekers	115	1.0
ESA & Incapacity Benefits	550	4.7
Lone Parents	80	0.7
Carers	115	1.0
Others on Income-related Benefits	30	0.3
Disabled	50	0.4
Bereaved	5	0.0

Source: DWP, via NOMIS, 2017

Unemployment

The current measure of unemployment at local-level is a hybrid of Jobseeker Allowance and Universal Credit claimants, and referred to as the *Claimant Count*. Universal Credit started to be introduced in Camden in March 2016, but there had been a handful of claimants transferred from other areas. The Claimant Count measure shows that there were 145 claimants in King's Cross in June 2017, ranking the 12th highest ward count in Camden. The trend from March 2013 had been for falling numbers in King's Cross. This bottomed out at 135 in May 2017. Note that there is no longer a measure of the unemployment rate due to the unavailability of ward economically active denominators.

Life expectancy

Life expectancy has been improving over time:

Table 3. Life Expectancy at Birth: Camden and England & Wales

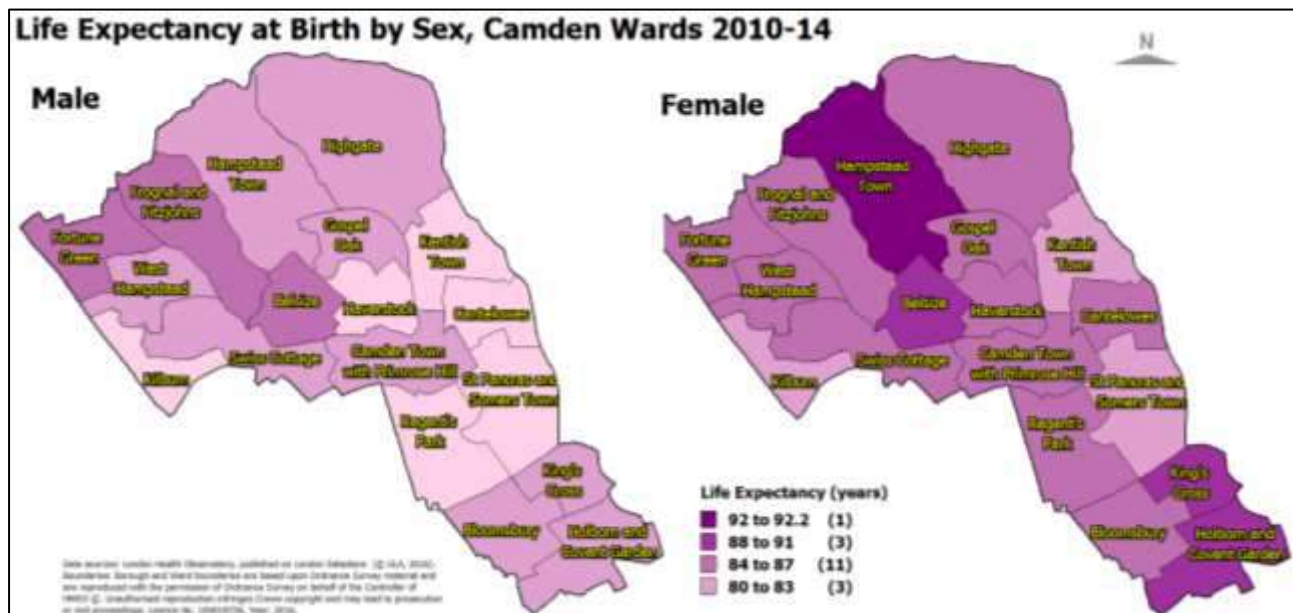
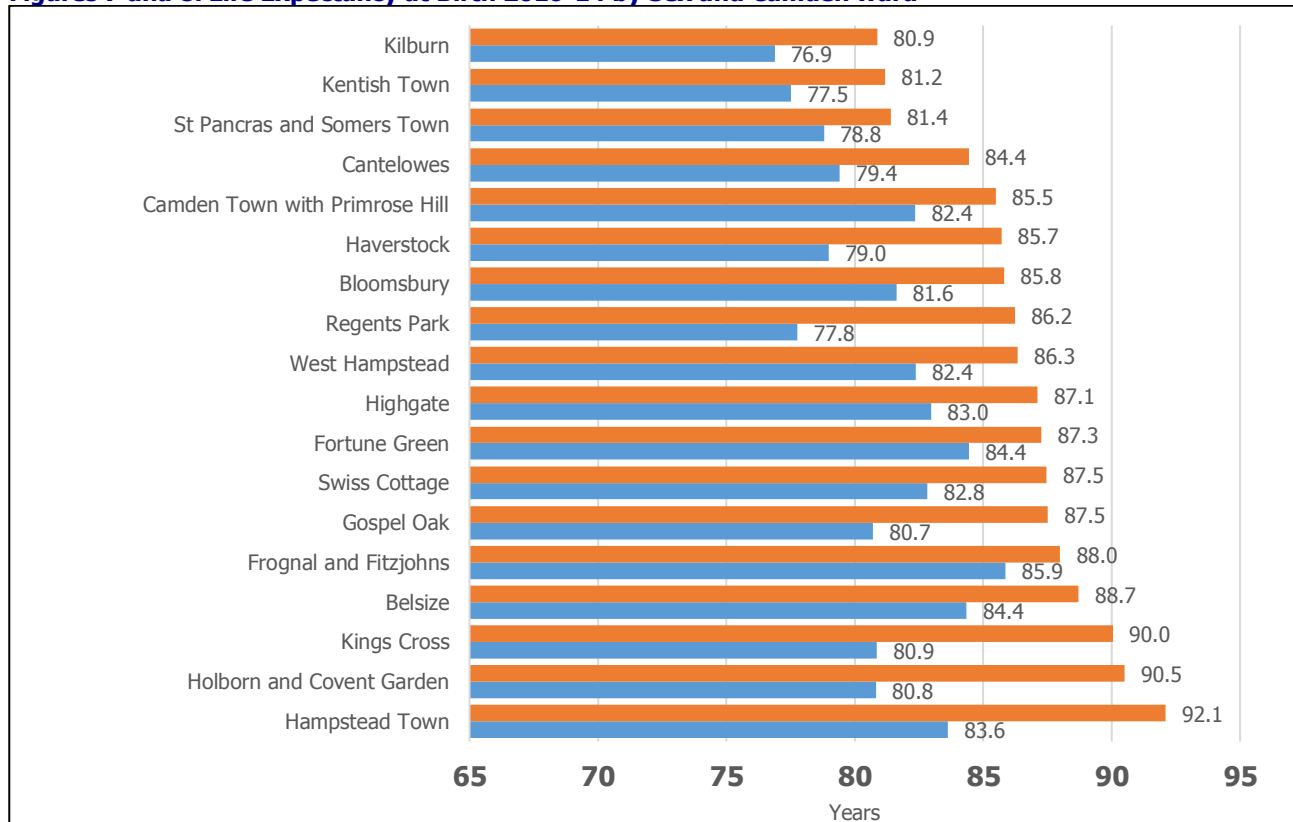
	Male		Female	
	Camden	E&W	Camden	E&W
2002-2006	75.9	76.8	81.7	81.2
2006-2010	78.4	78.2	83.8	82.2
2010-2014	81.1	79.3	86.0	83.1
Improvement	+5.2	+2.5	+4.3	+1.9

Source: LHO, 2016

¹⁰ Percentages of population receiving state benefits have been calculated using populations aged 16-64 for both men and women. The age at which women reach State Pension age is gradually increasing from 60 to 65 between April 2010 and April 2020. Hence, until April 2020, some women included in the population figure are not eligible to be part of the count of working age benefit claimants. There will be some time series discontinuity over this period, with trends partly reflecting the changing eligibility criteria. DWP, 2017.

The latest data for wards relates to the period 2010-14¹¹. This shows that the life expectancy at birth for a male in King's Cross is 80.9 years compared to the Camden average of 81.1 and ranks 10th highest amongst Camden wards. Life expectancy at birth for a female in King's Cross is 90.0 years (Camden average is 86.0) and 3rd highest in Camden. See Figs.7 and 8 below.

Figures 7 and 8. Life Expectancy at Birth 2010-14 by Sex and Camden ward



Source: LHO, 2016

¹¹ London Health Observatory Life Expectancy 2010-14 for London wards, © LHO, February 2016.

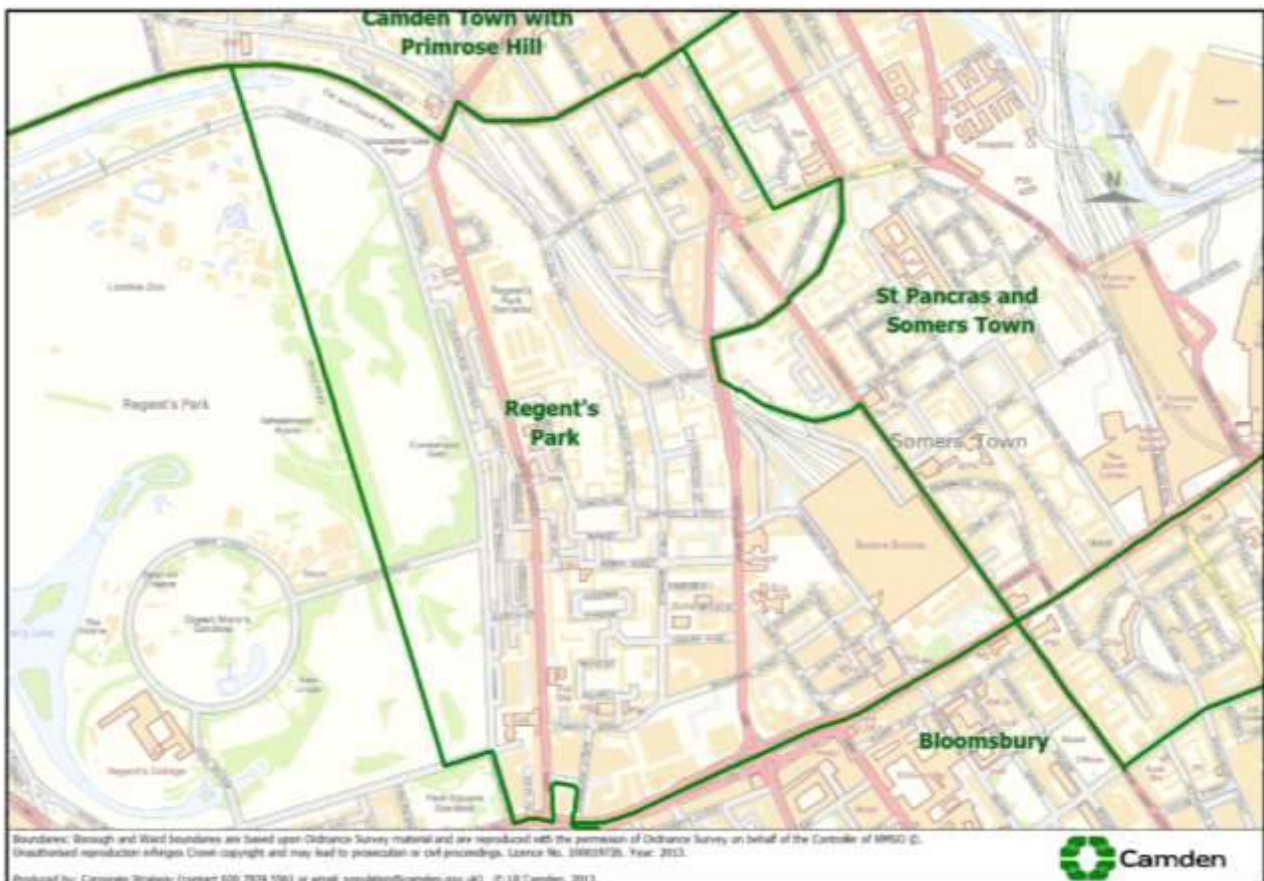
Regent's Park Ward

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

Location



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



Population

The current resident population² of Regent's Park ward at mid-2017 is 14,800 people, ranking 2nd by population size. The population density is 110 persons per hectare, ranking 15th highest in Camden, compared to the Camden average of 110 persons per hectare. Since 2011, the population of Regent's Park has grown faster than the overall population of Camden (at 9.8% compared with 9.0%), ranking the 4th highest ward on percentage growth since 2011.

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

² GLA 2015-based Interim Projections 'Camden Development, Capped AHS', © GLA, 2017.

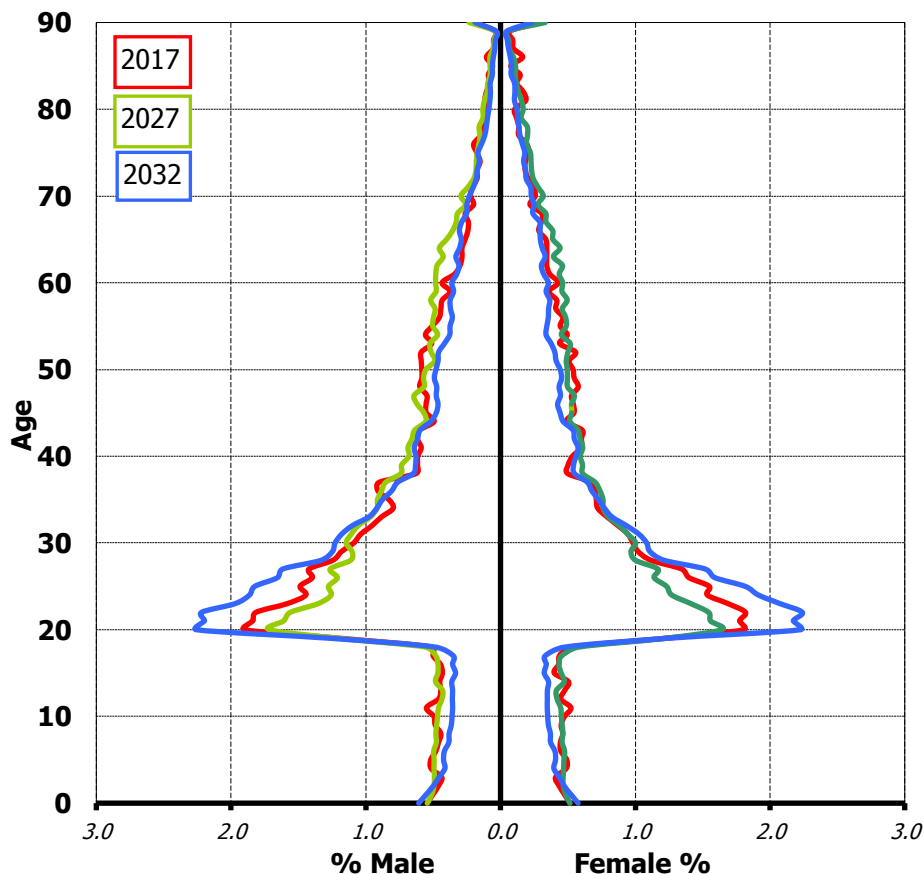
Regent's Park's population is projected to increase by 700 (4.5%) over the next 10 years to 2027. The components of population change show a positive natural change (more births than deaths) over the period of +1,100 and a net migration loss of -400. Births in the wards are forecast to increase from the current 160 a year to 170 by 2027, while deaths are forecast to decrease from the current 70 a year, to 60 a year by 2027.

Age

Regent's Park has a relatively young population profile with a mean age of 34.3 years compared to Camden's overall 36.8 years. It ranks the 3rd youngest in Camden by mean age and 4th youngest by median age. Split into the dependency measure age groups: children (under 16), working age (16-64) and 'retirement age' (65+): 15.1% of the population are children aged under 16, over three quarters are working aged (76.4%) and older people aged 65+ account for 8.8% of the population. The dependency ratio for Regent's Park residents is 31.4³, lower by comparison with the Camden average (38.8).

Fig.1 below shows the age and sex structure changes over time. The red lines show the percentage of the population by age in 2017, green shows 2027 and blue shows 2032. Over the projection period, the Regent's Park population has a reduced proportion of children aged under 19; larger proportions of 20-35 year olds; smaller proportions of 45-70 year olds; and similar proportions of 70+.

Figure 1 Age & Sex Structure of Regent's Park Ward: 2017, 2027 & 2032



Source: GLA 2015-based Interim Projections 'Camden Development, Capped AHS', © ONS, 2017

Household income

Estimates of equivalised household income for 2016⁴ show that median gross household

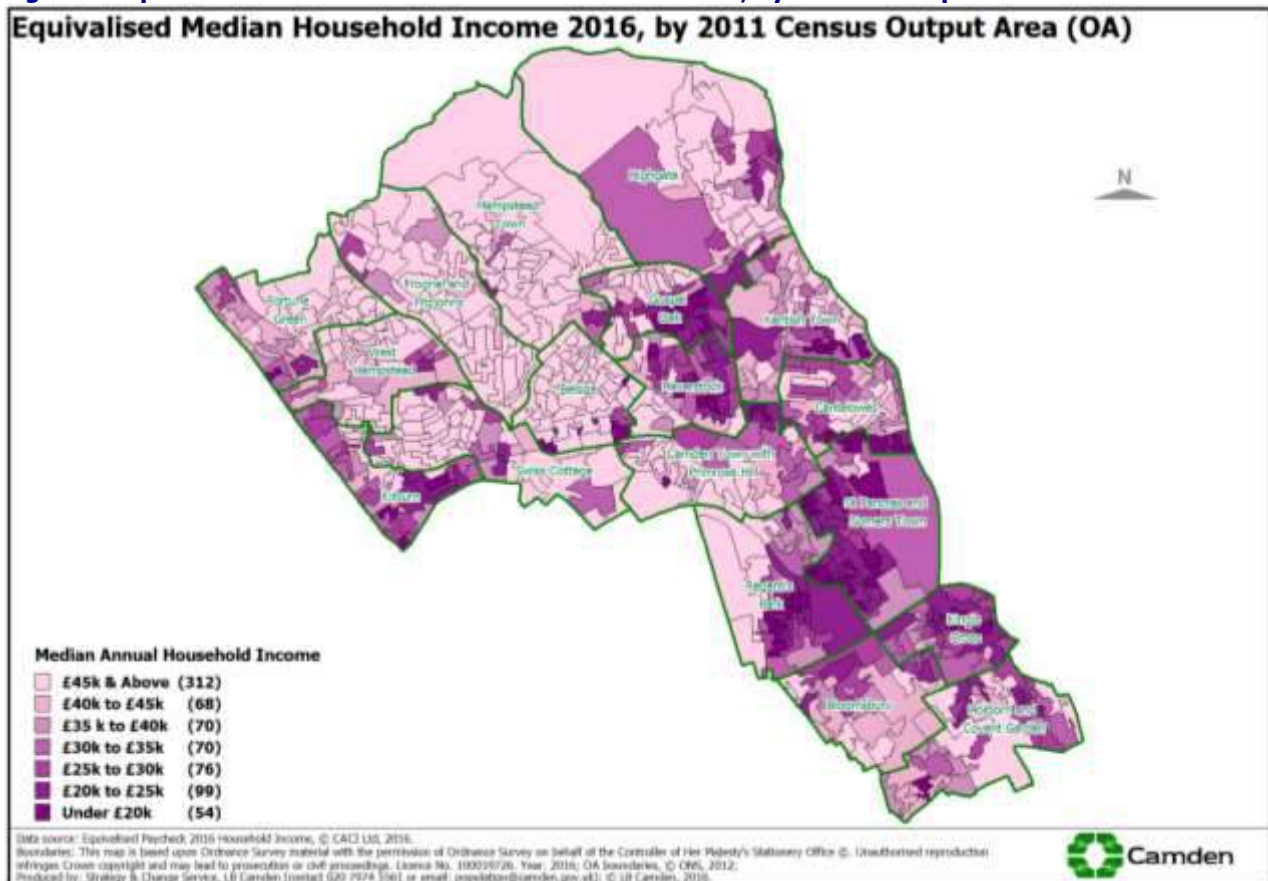
³ Dependent age groups (0-15 and 65+) constitute 31.4% of the size of the working age population (16-64). The higher the ratio the more dependent the population is. The Camden average is 38.8%.

⁴ Equivalised *Paycheck* household income data for 2016, © CACI Ltd. Equivalising reflects the notion that, for example, a household of five will need a higher income than a single person living alone to enjoy a comparable standard of living. CACI calculate an

income in Camden was £36,851, 18% higher than the London average (£31,277). There are wide differences across Camden wards, ranging from £22,819 in St Pancras & Somers Town to £51,873 in Frognal and Fitzjohns ward. Regent's Park ward falls towards the lower end of the range at £28,402 ranking 3rd lowest in Camden.

The map in Fig.2 below shows the median household income by Output Area (OA)⁵. Regent's Park ward has a mix of household income, but areas to the east and south of the ward are dominated by OAs with lower median household incomes.

Figure 2. Equivalised Median Annual Household Income 2016, by Camden Output Area



Source: Paycheck 2016, © CACI Ltd.

Household income data matters because low household income is used as a proxy for poverty, with poverty being defined as when equivalised household income is below 60% of median household income in an area. While the CACI *Paycheck* data cannot be broken down to reveal more socio-economic details about the individual households, we know already from DWP Households Below Average Income (HBAI) local measures that relative poverty in Camden is above the average and that 31.9% of children live in households that are in poverty by this measure⁶. The same data expressed by ward suggests that 38.4% of Regent's Park children live in poverty, the 5th highest proportion by Camden ward.

According to equivalised *Paycheck* 2016, a household in poverty in Camden is one with less than £22,111. Therefore, the *Paycheck* 2016 household income group below £20k is the group that can positively be identified as wholly below the poverty threshold, while a minority of

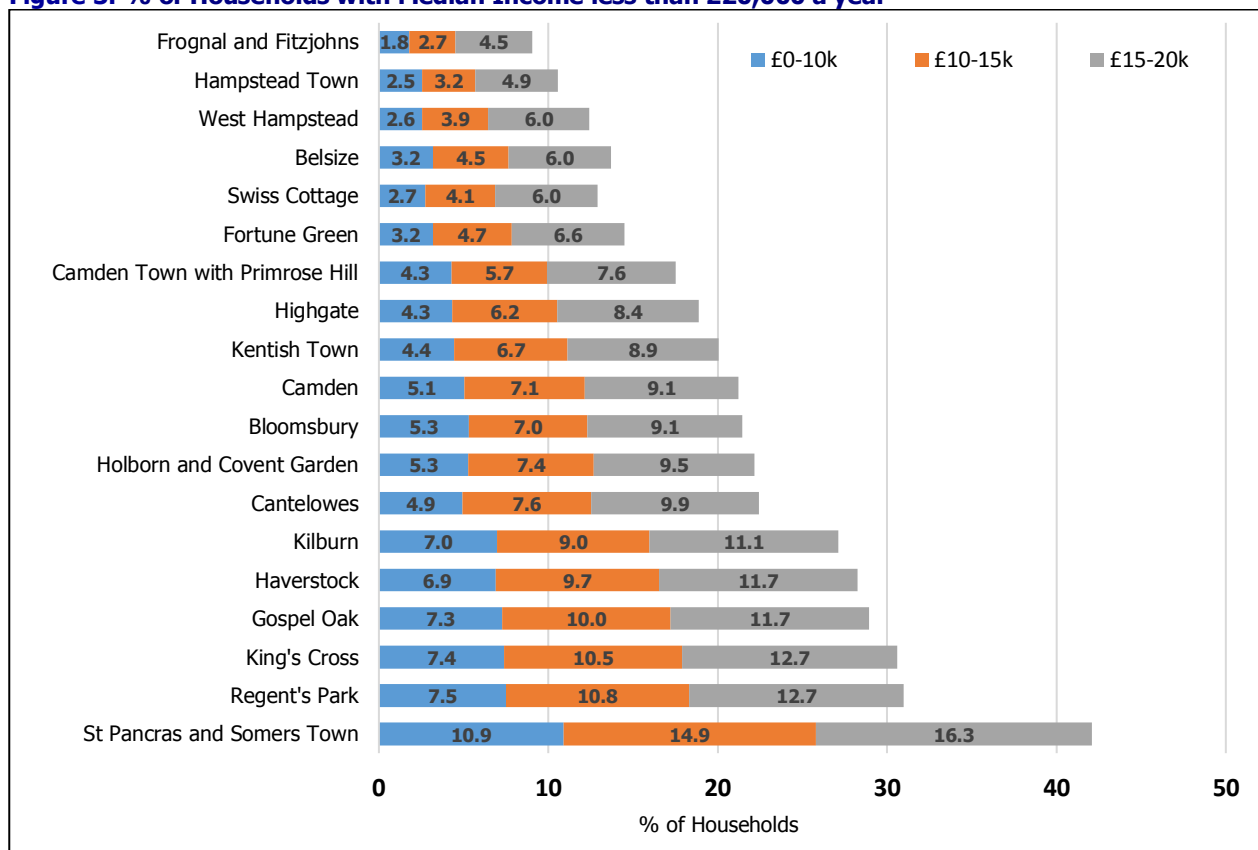
⁵ 'equivalence value' for households, based on the number and age of household members. Equivalised income is calculated by applying the equivalence value to the *Paycheck* income data.

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

⁶ Households Below Average Income local measures 2014, © HMRC, 2016.

those with household incomes of less than £25k are *likely* to be households in poverty, but it cannot be said definitively⁷.

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



Source: Paycheck 2016, © CACI Ltd.

Deprivation

The Indices of Deprivation 2015⁸ allows for the identification of the areas in England with the highest proportion of people and households experiencing deprivation. The data is calculated at LSOA⁹ level and takes into consideration relative deprivation across seven factors: Income, employment, health and disability, education, skills and training, housing and services, and crime and living Environment. The indices are provided as both a score and as a rank position within England. The combined overall index is the *Index of Multiple Deprivation* (IMD) and, with the LSOA geography, is designed to show hotspots of deprivation that are often masked with ward level measures. However, a ward position can be calculated by averaging the IMD scores. On this basis Regent's Park is ranked as the 6th most deprived ward in Camden.

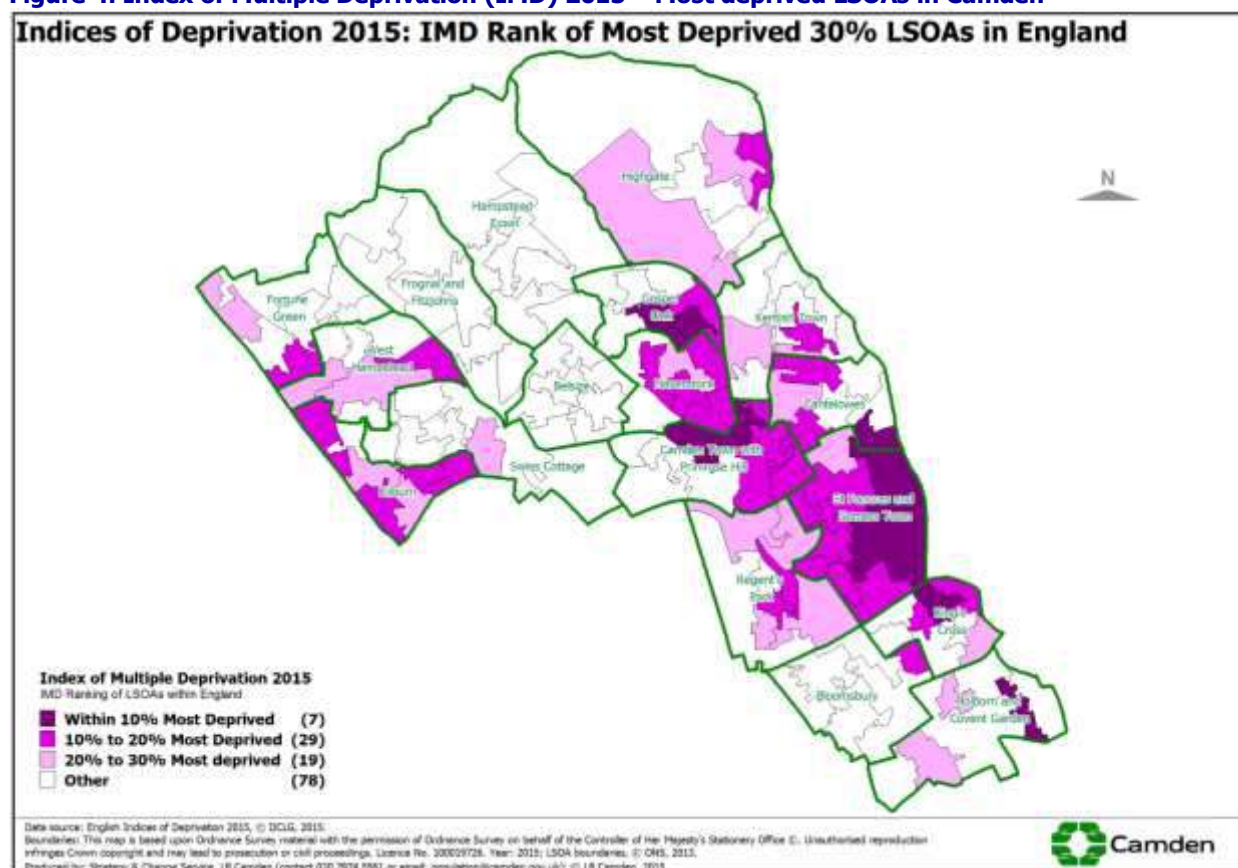
Results for Camden show that there are concentrations of LSOAs within Camden that on the rankings of IMD fall within the highest levels in England. Regent's Park ward contains no LSOAs that fall within the 10% most deprived in England, 2 that fall within the 10-20% most deprived LSOAs in England and 4 that fall within the 20-30% most deprived. Regent's Park's most deprived LSOA (E01000950) is the 13th most deprived LSOA in Camden and falls within the 12.2% most deprived LSOAs in England. Best viewed on a map, Fig.4 shows the LSOAs in Camden ranked within the 10%, 20% and 30% most deprived in England.

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

⁸ English Indices of Deprivation 2015, © DCLG, 2015.

⁹ LSOAs are a statistical geography, smaller than wards, based on groups of 2011 Census Output Areas (OAs). There are 133 LSOAs in Camden and 32,844 in England. There are 8 LSOAs in Regent's Park ward (E01000944-E01000951).

Figure 4. Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) 2015 – Most deprived LSOAs in Camden



Source: English Indices of Deprivation 2015, © DCLG, 2015.

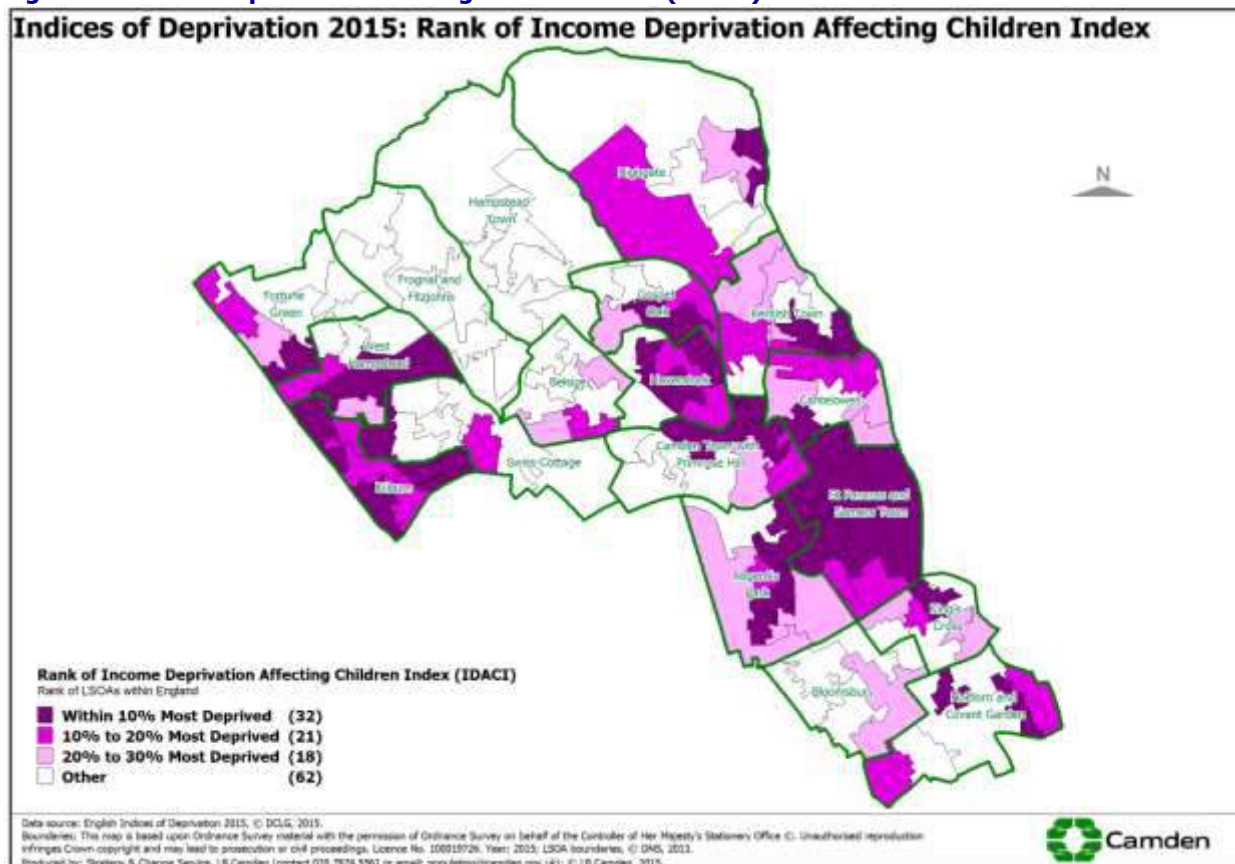
Two sub-domains indicate deprivation affecting children (IDACI) and older people (IDAOP). Table 1 below shows the results for Regent's Park for the overall Index of Multiple Deprivation and for the Income sub-domains affecting children and older people. 4 of the 8 Regent's Park LSOAs fall within the 10% most deprived in England on IDACI (affecting children); and 5 LSOAs fall within the 10% most deprived on IDAOP (affecting older people). See maps below, Figs.5 and 6.

Table 1. Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) 2015: LSOAs in Regent's Park

Ward and LSOA		Index of Multiple Deprivation			Indices of Deprivation Sub-domains			
Ward name	LSOA code	Rank in Camden (/133)	RANK OF IMD of all LSOAs in England (/32,844)		Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI)		Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index (IDAOP)	
			1 is most deprived	% Most Deprived of LSOAs in England	Rank in England (/32,844)	% Most Deprived of LSOAs in England	Rank in England (/32,844)	% Most Deprived of LSOAs in England
Regent's Park	E01000944	53	9,156	27.9	1,478	4.50	1,652	5.0
	E01000945	51	9,047	27.5	7,628	23.22	1,002	3.1
	E01000946	99	18,986	57.8	9,808	29.86	8,443	25.7
	E01000947	41	7,439	22.6	2,184	6.65	2,108	6.4
	E01000948	39	6,962	21.2	10,776	32.81	7,698	23.4
	E01000949	67	11,624	35.4	6,290	19.15	7,865	23.9
	E01000950	13	3,980	12.1	3,246	9.88	636	1.9
	E01000951	34	6,085	18.5	2,437	7.42	1,598	4.9

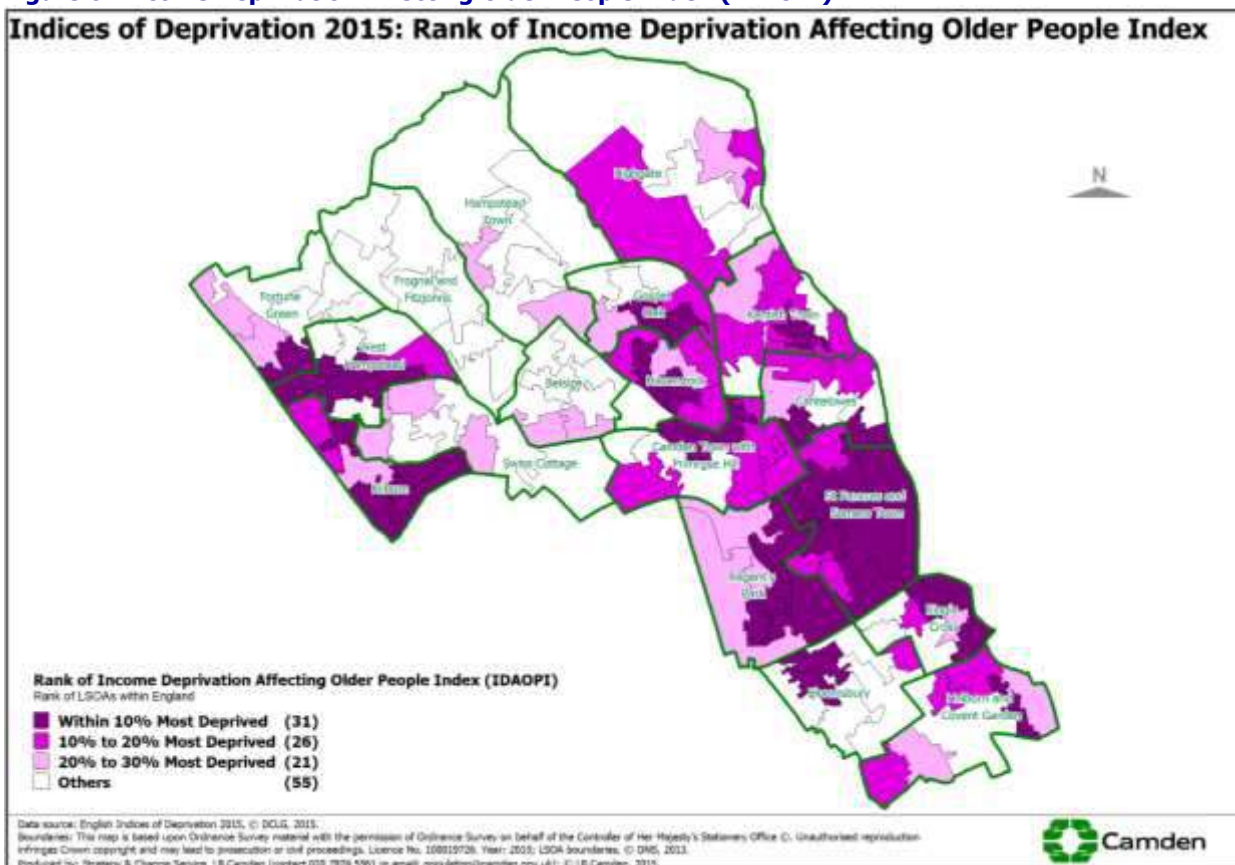
Source: English Indices of Deprivation 2015, © DCLG, 2015.

Figure 5. Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI)



Source: English Indices of Deprivation 2015, © DCLG, 2015.

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



Source: English Indices of Deprivation 2015, © DCLG, 2015.

Employment

There are no up to date data on the employment status of residents, but detailed information can be obtained from the 2011 Census to cover economic activity, employment and unemployment at that time. Estimates of workplace jobs in the area from the Business Register and Employment Survey (BRES) reveals that in 2016 that there were 44,000 jobs located in Regent's Park. The largest sectors providing employment are in *Professional & Business Services* (13,000; 29%); *Public Services* (11,000; 25%); and *Communication & Financial Services* (8,000; 18%). Employment in the ward has increased by 26% since 2009.

Benefits

Due to the Government's welfare reform programme there has been changes in the way that benefit statistics are measured, which is making it more difficult to make meaningful comparisons over time. However, a consistent set was available until November 2016 in the form of the DWP working age benefits statistics.

In November 2016 there were 1,245 working aged benefits claimants in Regent's Park, 12.2% of the working aged population¹⁰, compared to 9.6% for Camden. Since November 2011, the number of claimants in Regent's Park has reduced by 360 (-22%). In November 2016, the highest proportion of the working aged population claiming benefits were claiming ESA or Incapacity Benefit (7.1%), Carer (1.8%) and Job-seeker (1.3%) benefits. See table 2 below.

Table 2. DWP Working aged Benefits Claimants, November 2016

	Claimants	
	#	%
Total claimants	1,245	12.2
Job seekers	130	1.3
ESA & Incapacity Benefits	725	7.1
Lone Parents	95	0.9
Carers	180	1.8
Others on Income-related Benefits	25	0.2
Disabled	70	0.7
Bereaved	20	0.2

Source: DWP, via NOMIS, 2017

Unemployment

The current measure of unemployment at local-level is a hybrid of Jobseeker Allowance and Universal Credit claimants, and referred to as the *Claimant Count*. Universal Credit started to be introduced in Camden in March 2016, but there had been a handful of claimants transferred from other areas. The Claimant Count measure shows that there were 200 claimants in Regent's Park in June 2017, ranking the 4th highest ward count in Camden. The trend from March 2013 had been for falling numbers in Regent's Park. This bottomed out at 165 in November 2015 and has been increasing since. Note that there is no longer a measure of the unemployment rate due to the unavailability of ward economically active denominators.

Life expectancy

Life expectancy has been improving over time:

Table 3. Life Expectancy at Birth: Camden and England & Wales

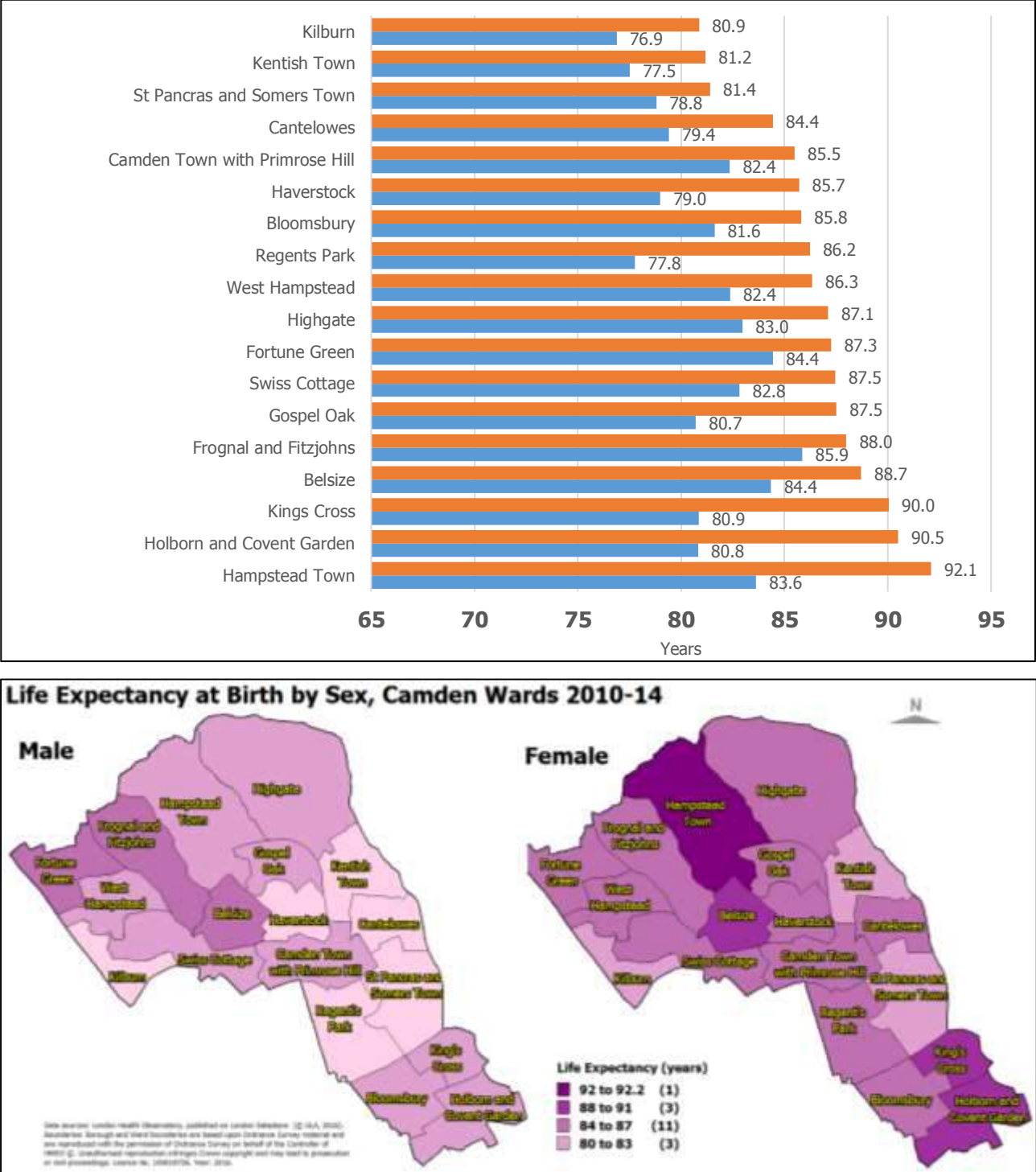
	Male		Female	
	Camden	E&W	Camden	E&W
2002-2006	75.9	76.8	81.7	81.2
2006-2010	78.4	78.2	83.8	82.2
2010-2014	81.1	79.3	86.0	83.1
Improvement	+5.2	+2.5	+4.3	+1.9

Source: LHO, 2016

¹⁰ Percentages of population receiving state benefits have been calculated using populations aged 16-64 for both men and women. The age at which women reach State Pension age is gradually increasing from 60 to 65 between April 2010 and April 2020. Hence, until April 2020, some women included in the population figure are not eligible to be part of the count of working age benefit claimants. There will be some time series discontinuity over this period, with trends partly reflecting the changing eligibility criteria. DWP, 2017.

The latest data for wards relates to the period 2010-14¹¹. This shows that the life expectancy at birth for a male in Regent’s Park is 77.8 years compared to the Camden average of 81.1 and ranks 16th highest amongst Camden wards. Life expectancy at birth for a female in Regent’s Park is 86.2 years (Camden average is 86.0) and ranks 11th highest in Camden. See Figs.7 and 8 below.

Figures 7 and 8. Life Expectancy at Birth 2010-14 by Sex and Camden ward



Source: LHO, 2016

¹¹ London Health Observatory Life Expectancy 2010-14 for London wards, © LHO, February 2016.

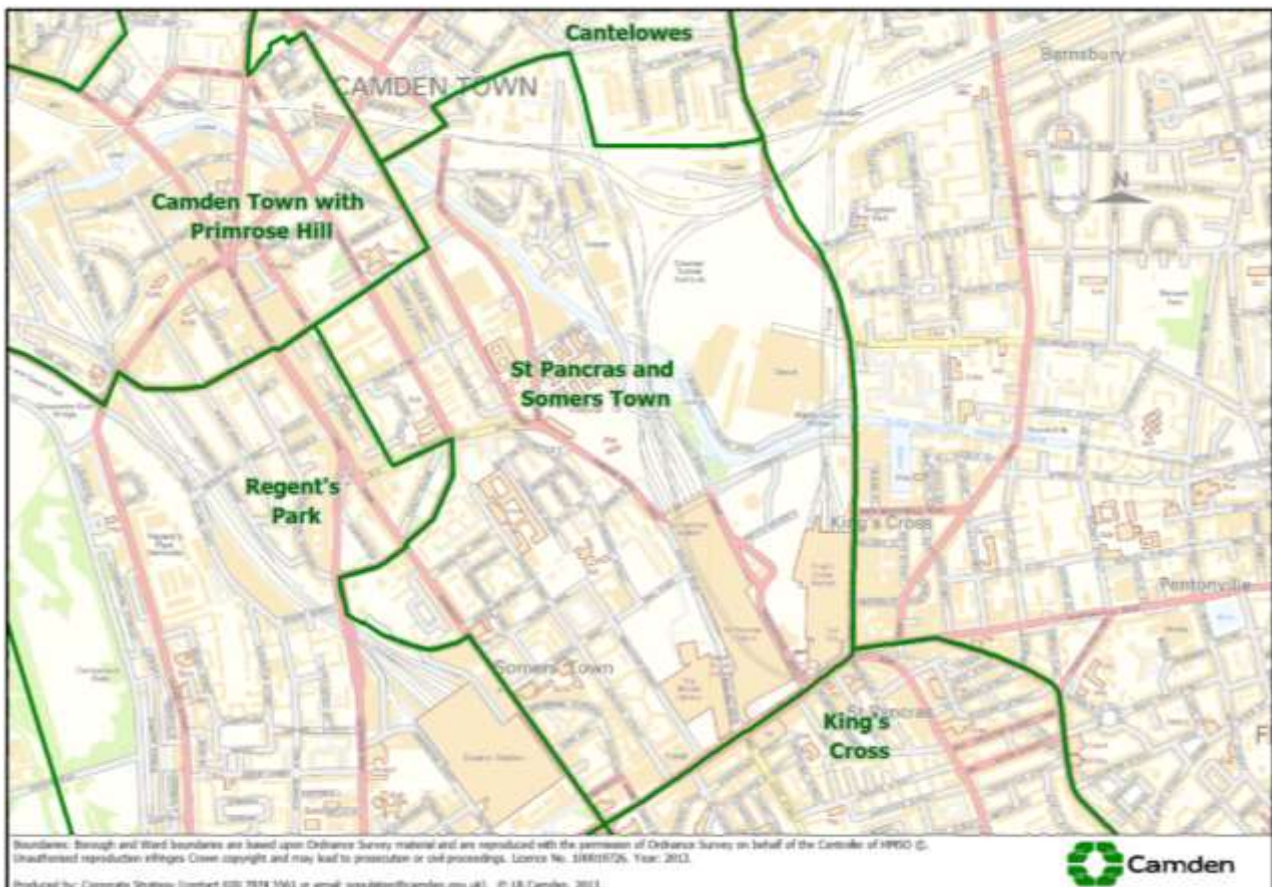
St Pancras and Somers Town Ward

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

Location



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



Population

The current resident population² of St Pancras and Somers Town ward at mid-2017 is 17,000 people, ranking largest ward by population size. The population density is 122 persons per hectare, ranking 10th highest in Camden, compared to the Camden average of 110 persons per hectare. Since 2011, the population of St Pancras and Somers Town has grown faster than the overall population of Camden (at 23.6% compared with 9.0%), the fastest growing ward on percentage population change since 2011.

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

² GLA 2015-based Interim Projections 'Camden Development, Capped AHS', © GLA, 2017.

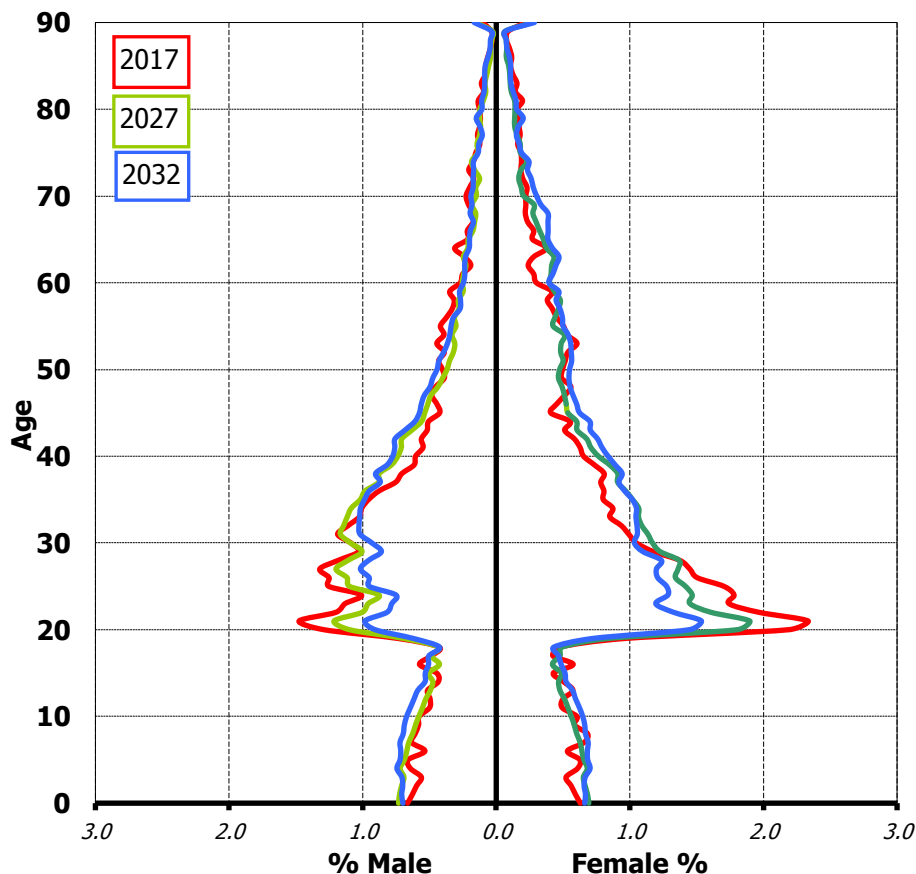
St Pancras and Somers Town's population is projected to increase by 6,400 (37.4%) over the next 10 years to 2027. The components of population change show a positive natural change (more births than deaths) over the period of +2,200 and net migration of +4,200. Births in the wards are forecast to increase from the current 230 a year to 340 by 2027, while deaths are forecast to decrease from the current 80 a year, to 90 a year by 2027.

Age

St Pancras and Somers Town has a relatively young population profile with a mean age of 32.9 years compared to Camden's overall 36.8 years. It ranks the 2nd youngest in Camden by mean age and 2nd youngest by median age. Split into the dependency measure age groups: children (under 16), working age (16-64) and 'retirement age' (65+): 18.2% of the population are children aged under 16, almost three quarters are working aged (73.7%) and older people aged 65+ account for 8.1% of the population. The dependency ratio for St Pancras and Somers Town residents is 35.7³, lower by comparison with the Camden average (38.8).

Fig.1 below shows the age and sex structure changes over time. The red lines show the percentage of the population by age in 2017, green shows 2027 and blue shows 2032. Over the projection period, the St Pancras and Somers Town population has an increased proportion of children aged under 19; smaller proportions of 20-30 year olds; larger proportions of 30-45 year olds; and similar proportions of 50+.

Figure 1 Age & Sex Structure of St Pancras and Somers Town Ward: 2017, 2027 & 2032



Source: GLA 2015-based Interim Projections 'Camden Development, Capped AHS', © ONS, 2017

Household income

Estimates of equivalised household income for 2016⁴ show that median gross household

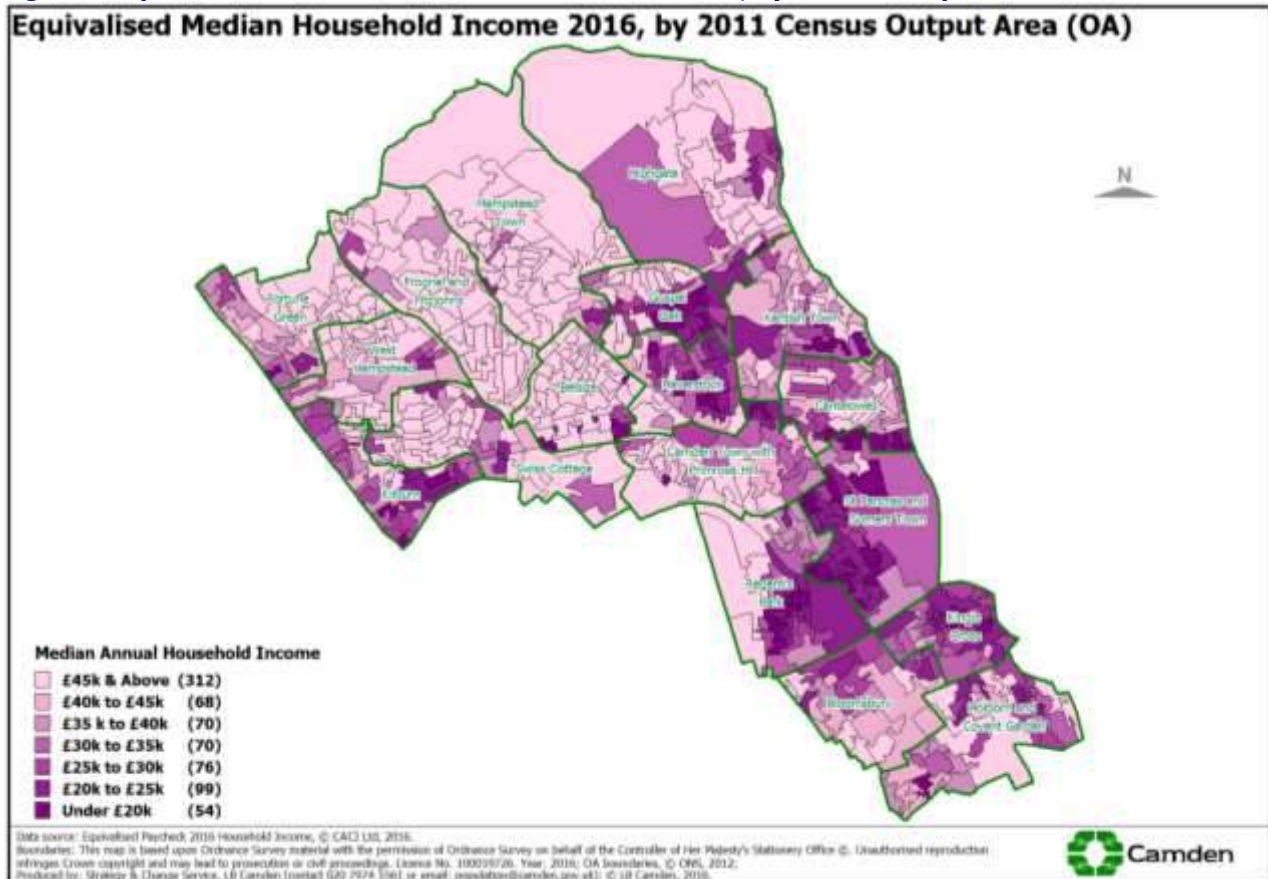
³ Dependent age groups (0-15 and 65+) constitute 35.7% of the size of the working age population (16-64). The higher the ratio the more dependent the population is. The Camden average is 38.8%.

⁴ Equivalised *Paycheck* household income data for 2016, © CACI Ltd. Equivalising reflects the notion that, for example, a household of five will need a higher income than a single person living alone to enjoy a comparable standard of living. CACI calculate an

income in Camden was £36,851, 18% higher than the London average (£31,277). There are wide differences across Camden wards, ranging from the lowest £22,819 in St Pancras & Somers Town ward to £51,873 in Frognal and Fitzjohns ward.

The map in Fig.2 below shows the median household income by Output Area (OA)⁵. St Pancras and Somers Town ward is dominated by OAs with lower median household incomes.

Figure 2. Equivalised Median Annual Household Income 2016, by Camden Output Area



Source: Paycheck 2016, © CACI Ltd.

Household income data matters because low household income is used as a proxy for poverty, with poverty being defined as when equivalised household income is below 60% of median household income in an area. While the CACI *Paycheck* data cannot be broken down to reveal more socio-economic details about the individual households, we know already from DWP Households Below Average Income (HBAI) local measures that relative poverty in Camden is above the average and that 31.9% of children live in households that are in poverty by this measure⁶. The same data expressed by ward suggests that 45.9% of St Pancras and Somers Town children live in poverty, the highest proportion by Camden ward.

According to equivalised *Paycheck* 2016, a household in poverty in Camden is one with less than £22,111. Therefore, the *Paycheck* 2016 household income group below £20k is the group that can positively be identified as wholly below the poverty threshold, while a minority of

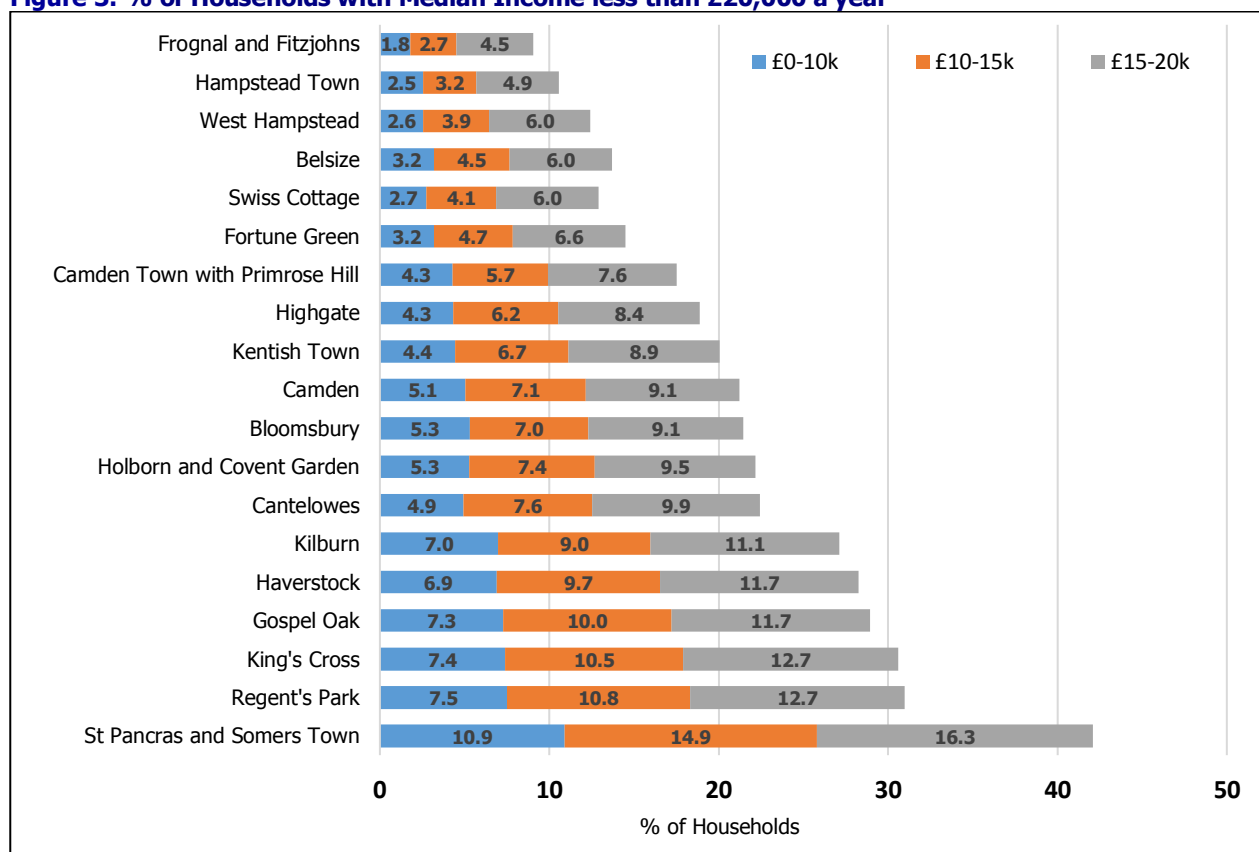
⁵ 'equivalence value' for households, based on the number and age of household members. Equivalised income is calculated by applying the equivalence value to the *Paycheck* income data.

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

⁶ Households Below Average Income local measures 2014, © HMRC, 2016.

those with household incomes of less than £25k are *likely* to be households in poverty, but it cannot be said definitively⁷.

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



Source: Paycheck 2016, © CACI Ltd.

Deprivation

The Indices of Deprivation 2015⁸ allows for the identification of the areas in England with the highest proportion of people and households experiencing deprivation. The data is calculated at LSOA⁹ level and takes into consideration relative deprivation across seven factors: Income, employment, health and disability, education, skills and training, housing and services, and crime and living Environment. The indices are provided as both a score and as a rank position within England. The combined overall index is the *Index of Multiple Deprivation* (IMD) and, with the LSOA geography, is designed to show hotspots of deprivation that are often masked with ward level measures. However, a ward position can be calculated by averaging the IMD scores. On this basis St Pancras and Somers Town is ranked as the most deprived ward in Camden.

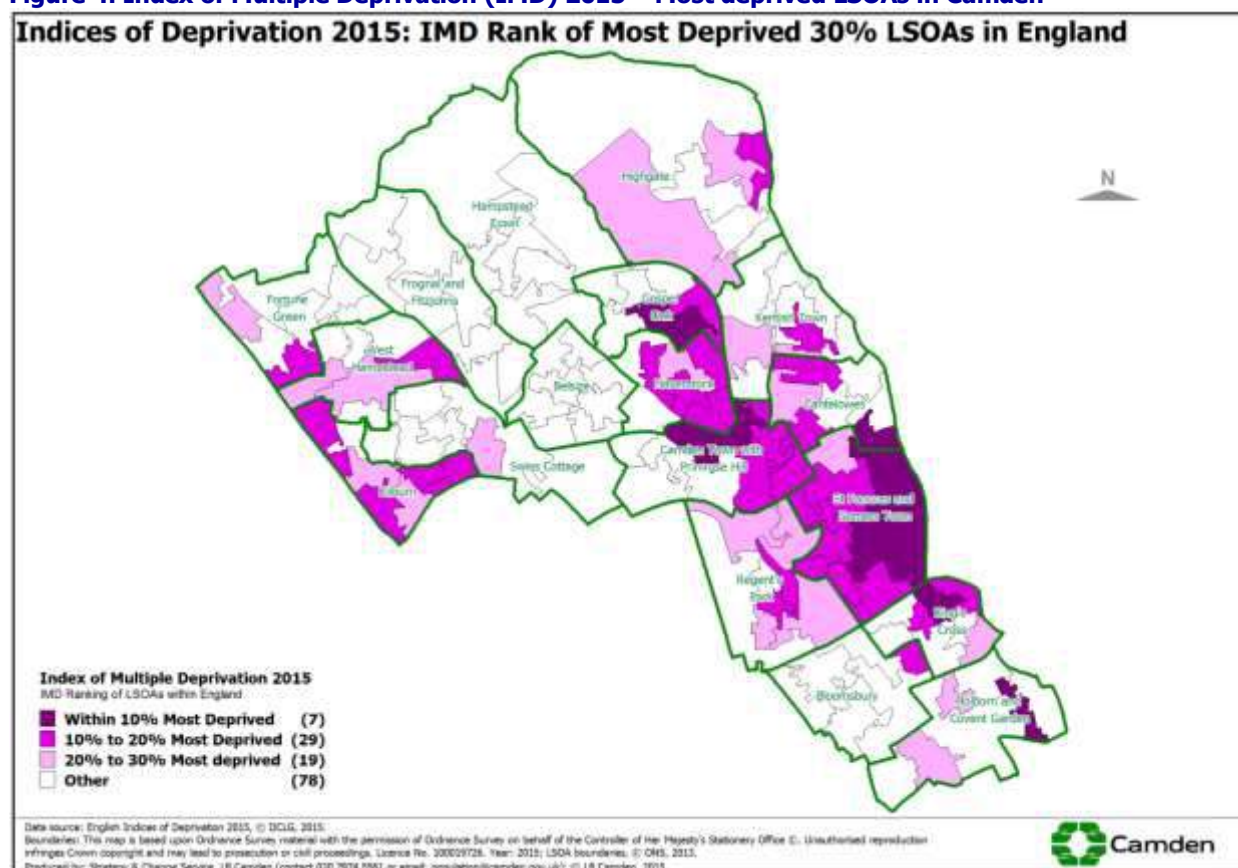
Results for Camden show that there are concentrations of LSOAs within Camden that on the rankings of IMD fall within the highest levels in England. St Pancras and Somers Town ward contains 1 LSOA that falls within the 10% most deprived in England, 6 that fall within the 10-20% most deprived LSOAs in England and 1 that falls within the 20-30% most deprived. St Pancras and Somers Town's most deprived LSOA (E01000953) is the 3rd most deprived LSOA in Camden and falls within the 7.7% most deprived LSOAs in England. Best viewed on a map, Fig.4 shows the LSOAs in Camden ranked within the 10%, 20% and 30% most deprived in England.

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

⁸ English Indices of Deprivation 2015, © DCLG, 2015.

⁹ LSOAs are a statistical geography, smaller than wards, based on groups of 2011 Census Output Areas (OAs). There are 133 LSOAs in Camden and 32,844 in England. There are 8 LSOAs in St Pancras and Somers Town ward (E01000952-E01000959).

Figure 4. Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) 2015 – Most deprived LSOAs in Camden



Source: English Indices of Deprivation 2015, © DCLG, 2015.

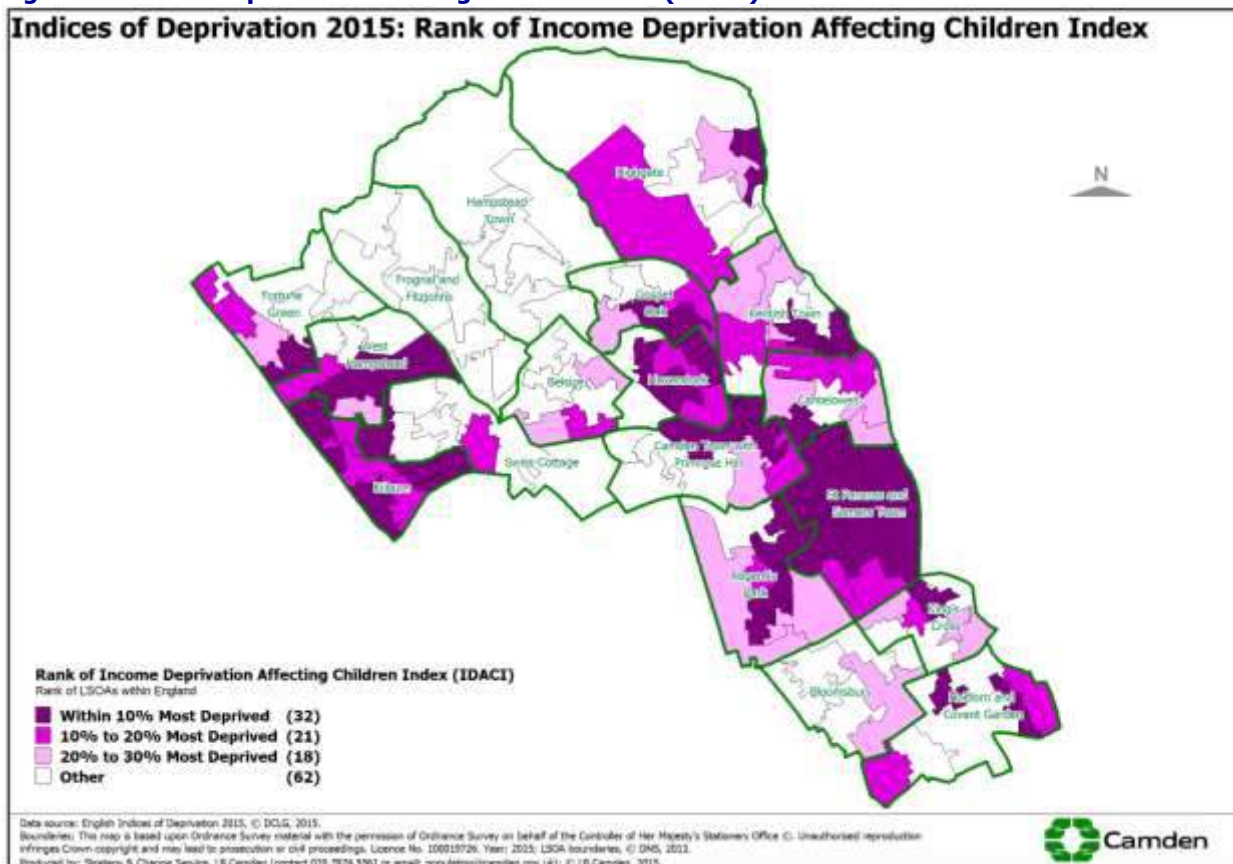
Two sub-domains indicate deprivation affecting children (IDACI) and older people (IDAOP). Table 1 below shows the results for St Pancras and Somers Town for the overall Index of Multiple Deprivation and for the Income sub-domains affecting children and older people. 6 of the 8 St Pancras and Somers Town LSOAs fall within the 10% most deprived in England on IDACI (affecting children); and 5 LSOAs fall within the 10% most deprived on IDAOP (affecting older people). See maps below, Figs.5 and 6.

Table 1. Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) 2015: LSOAs in St Pancras and Somers Town

Ward and LSOA		Index of Multiple Deprivation			Indices of Deprivation Sub-domains			
Ward name	LSOA code	Rank in Camden (/133)	RANK OF IMD of all LSOAs in England (/32,844)		Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI)		Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index (IDAOP)	
			1 is most deprived	% Most Deprived of LSOAs in England	Rank in England (/32,844)	% Most Deprived of LSOAs in England	Rank in England (/32,844)	% Most Deprived of LSOAs in England
St Pancras and Somers Town	E01000952	16	4,561	13.9	1,314	4.00	1,752	5.3
	E01000953	3	2,502	7.6	527	1.60	883	2.7
	E01000954	23	5,051	15.4	2,583	7.86	6,180	18.8
	E01000955	27	5,471	16.7	6,192	18.85	3,808	11.6
	E01000956	25	5,235	15.9	4,330	13.18	1,273	3.9
	E01000957	37	6,578	20.0	1,505	4.58	4,546	13.8
	E01000958	35	6,439	19.6	570	1.74	554	1.7
	E01000959	14	4,299	13.1	2,170	6.61	2,597	7.9

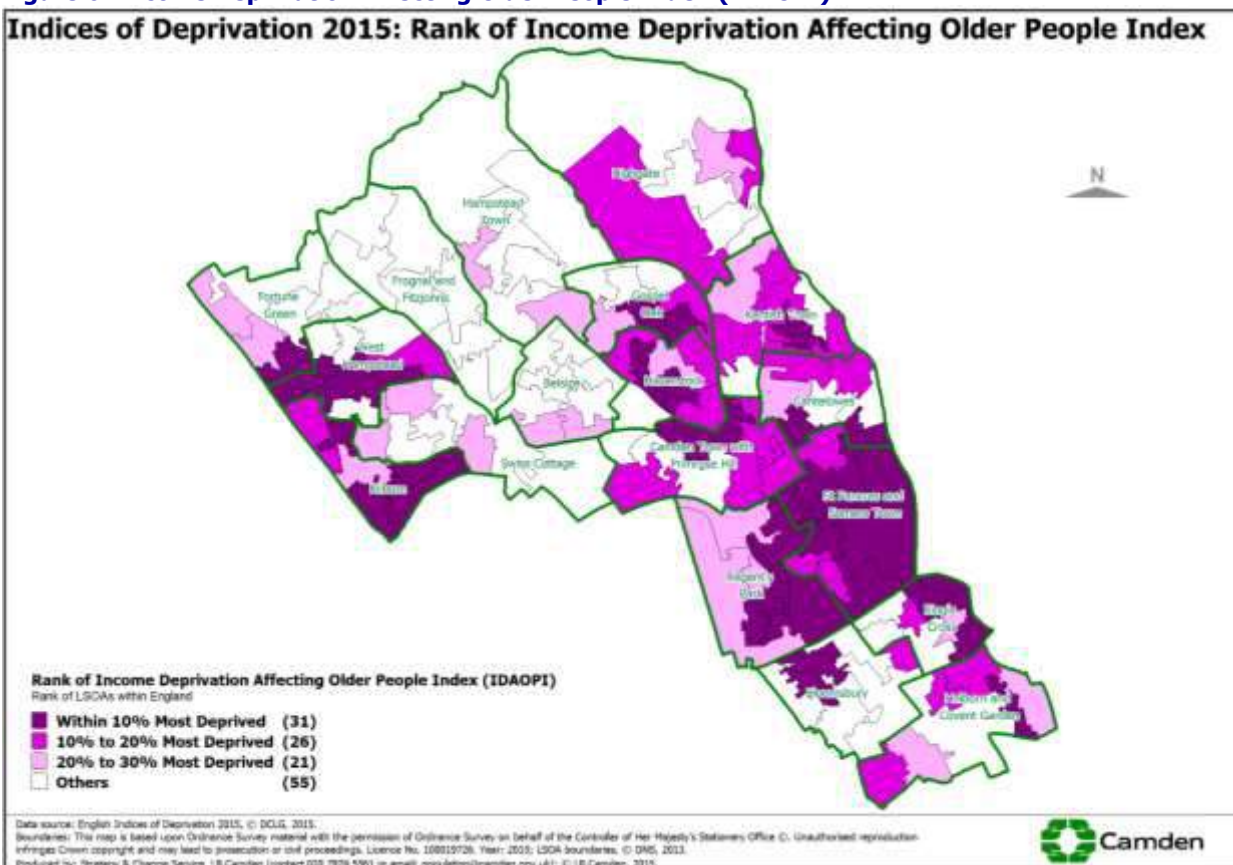
Source: English Indices of Deprivation 2015, © DCLG, 2015.

Figure 5. Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI)



Source: English Indices of Deprivation 2015, © DCLG, 2015.

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



Source: English Indices of Deprivation 2015, © DCLG, 2015.

Employment

There are no up to date data on the employment status of residents, but detailed information can be obtained from the 2011 Census to cover economic activity, employment and unemployment at that time. Estimates of workplace jobs in the area from the Business Register and Employment Survey (BRES) reveals that in 2016 that there were 25,000 jobs located in St Pancras and Somers Town. The largest sectors providing employment are in *Public Services* (8,000; 32%); *Professional & Business Services* (4,500; 18%); and *Distribution & Hospitality* (4,000; 16%). Employment in the ward has increased by 84% since 2009.

Benefits

Due to the Government's welfare reform programme there has been changes in the way that benefit statistics are measured, which is making it more difficult to make meaningful comparisons over time. However, a consistent set was available until November 2016 in the form of the DWP working age benefits statistics.

In November 2016 there were 1,715 working aged benefits claimants in St Pancras and Somers Town, 16.1% of the working aged population¹⁰, compared to 9.6% for Camden. Since November 2011, the number of claimants in St Pancras and Somers Town has reduced by 370 (-18%). In November 2016, the highest proportion of the working aged population claiming benefits were claiming ESA or Incapacity Benefit (8.8%), Carer (2.3%) and Job-seeker (1.8%) benefits. See table 2 below.

Table 2. DWP Working aged Benefits Claimants, November 2016

	Claimants	
	#	%
Total claimants	1,715	16.1
Job seekers	195	1.8
ESA & Incapacity Benefits	935	8.8
Lone Parents	185	1.7
Carers	245	2.3
Others on Income-related Benefits	50	0.5
Disabled	95	0.9
Bereaved	10	0.1

Source: DWP, via NOMIS, 2017

Unemployment

The current measure of unemployment at local-level is a hybrid of Jobseeker Allowance and Universal Credit claimants, and referred to as the *Claimant Count*. Universal Credit started to be introduced in Camden in March 2016, but there had been a handful of claimants transferred from other areas. The Claimant Count measure shows that there were 270 claimants in St Pancras and Somers Town in June 2017, ranking the highest ward count in Camden. The trend from March 2013 had been for falling numbers in St Pancras and Somers Town. This bottomed out at 230 in December 2015 and has since increased. Note that there is no longer a measure of the unemployment rate due to the unavailability of ward economically active denominators.

Life expectancy

Life expectancy has been improving over time:

Table 3. Life Expectancy at Birth: Camden and England & Wales

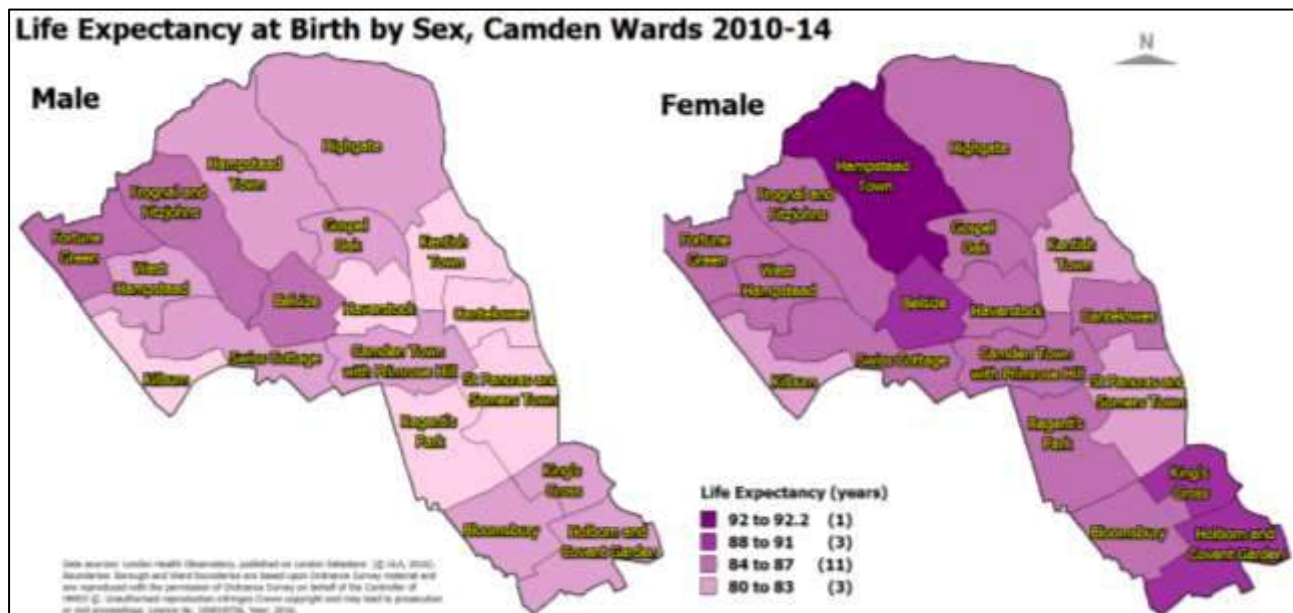
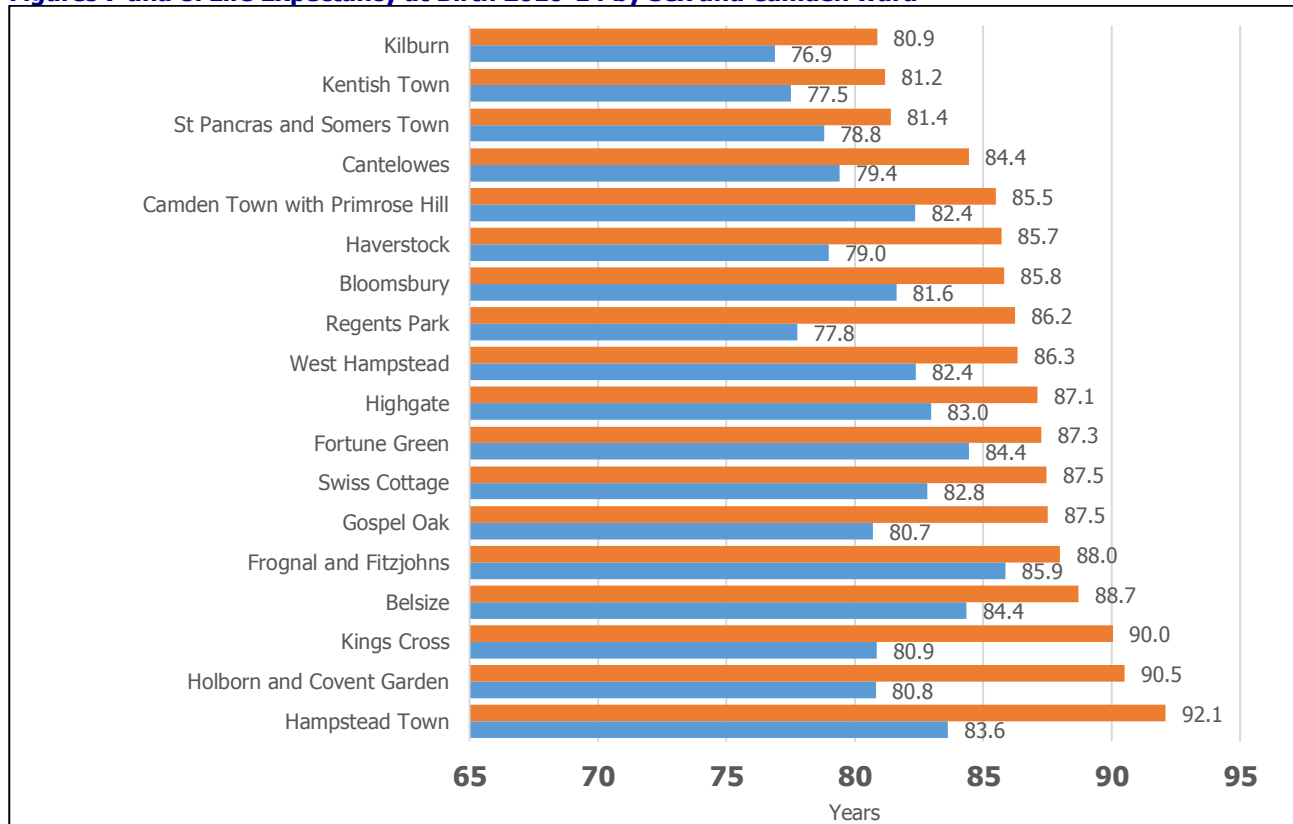
	Male		Female	
	Camden	E&W	Camden	E&W
2002-2006	75.9	76.8	81.7	81.2
2006-2010	78.4	78.2	83.8	82.2
2010-2014	81.1	79.3	86.0	83.1
Improvement	+5.2	+2.5	+4.3	+1.9

Source: LHO, 2016

¹⁰ Percentages of population receiving state benefits have been calculated using populations aged 16-64 for both men and women. The age at which women reach State Pension age is gradually increasing from 60 to 65 between April 2010 and April 2020. Hence, until April 2020, some women included in the population figure are not eligible to be part of the count of working age benefit claimants. There will be some time series discontinuity over this period, with trends partly reflecting the changing eligibility criteria. DWP, 2017.

The latest data for wards relates to the period 2010-14¹¹. This shows that the life expectancy at birth for a male in St Pancras and Somers Town is 78.8 years compared to the Camden average of 81.1 and ranks 15th highest amongst Camden wards. Life expectancy at birth for a female in St Pancras and Somers Town is 81.4 years (Camden average is 86.0) and ranks 16th highest in Camden. See Figs.7 and 8 below.

Figures 7 and 8. Life Expectancy at Birth 2010-14 by Sex and Camden ward



Source: LHO, 2016

¹¹ London Health Observatory Life Expectancy 2010-14 for London wards, © LHO, February 2016.

Swiss Cottage Ward

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

Location



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



Population

The current resident population² of Swiss Cottage ward at mid-2017 is 14,200 people, ranking 4th largest ward by population size. The population density is 113 persons per hectare, ranking 14th highest in Camden, compared to the Camden average of 110 persons per hectare. Since 2011, the population of Swiss Cottage has grown faster than the overall population of Camden (at 9.7% compared with 9.0%), the 5th fastest growing ward on percentage population change since 2011.

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

² GLA 2015-based Interim Projections 'Camden Development, Capped AHS', © GLA, 2017.

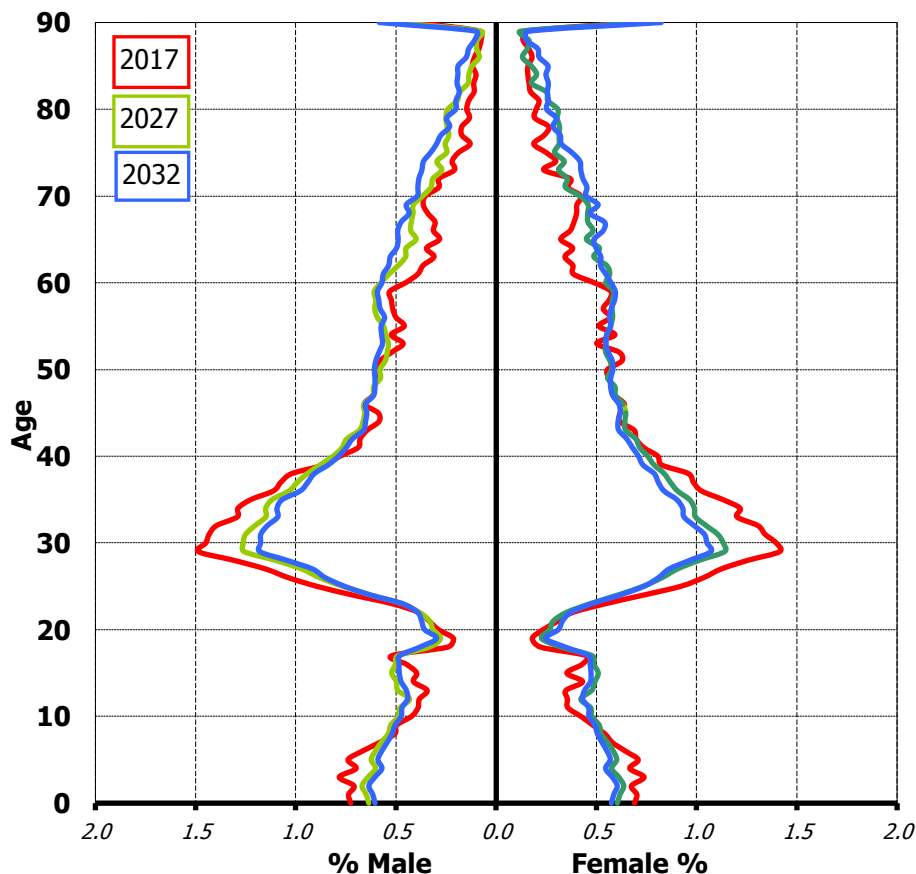
Swiss Cottage's population is projected to increase by 800 (6.0%) over the next 10 years to 2027. The components of population change show a positive natural change (more births than deaths) over the period of +1,300 and net migration of -500. Births in the wards are forecast to decrease from the current 210 a year to 190 by 2027, while deaths are forecast to maintain current levels of 70 a year through to 2027.

Age

Swiss Cottage has a relatively older population profile with a mean age of 37.6 years compared to Camden's overall 36.8 years. It ranks the 12th youngest in Camden by mean age and 11th youngest by median age. Split into the dependency measure age groups: children (under 16), working age (16-64) and 'retirement age' (65+): 17.7% of the population are children aged under 16, more than two thirds are working aged (70.0%) and older people aged 65+ account for 12.3% of the population. The dependency ratio for Swiss Cottage residents is 42.8³, lower by comparison with the Camden average (38.8).

Fig.1 below shows the age and sex structure changes over time. The red lines show the percentage of the population by age in 2017, green shows 2027 and blue shows 2032. Over the projection period, the Swiss Cottage population has a decreased proportion of children aged under 8 and higher proportion of 9-18s; there are smaller proportions of 22-40 year olds; and larger proportions of those aged 50+.

Figure 1 Age & Sex Structure of Swiss Cottage Ward: 2017, 2027 & 2032



Source: GLA 2015-based Interim Projections 'Camden Development, Capped AHS', © ONS, 2017

Household income

Estimates of equivalised household income for 2016⁴ show that median gross household

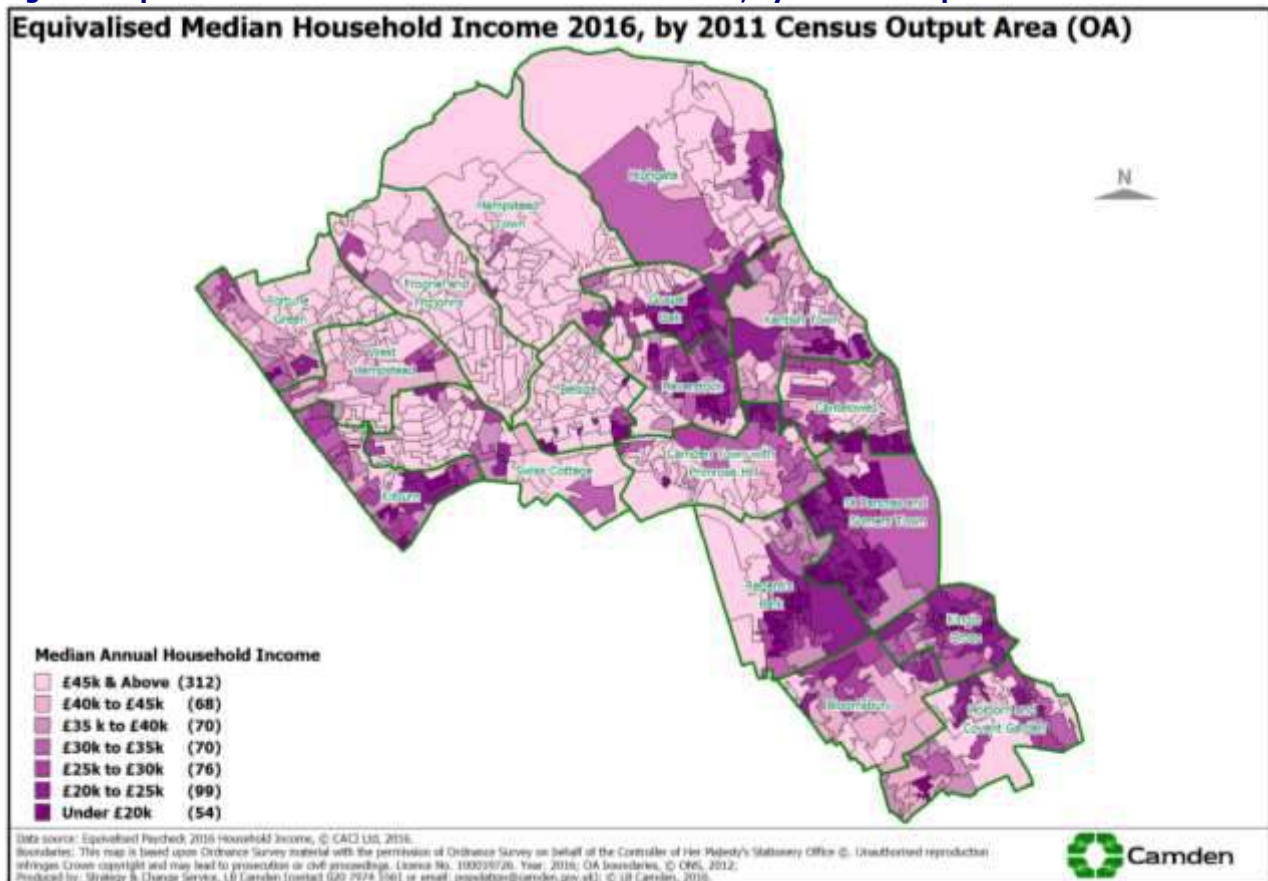
³ Dependent age groups (0-15 and 65+) constitute 42.8% of the size of the working age population (16-64). The higher the ratio the more dependent the population is. The Camden average is 38.8%.

⁴ Equivalised *Paycheck* household income data for 2016, © CACI Ltd. Equivalising reflects the notion that, for example, a household of five will need a higher income than a single person living alone to enjoy a comparable standard of living. CACI calculate an

income in Camden was £36,851, 18% higher than the London average (£31,277). There are wide differences across Camden wards, ranging from the lowest £22,819 in St Pancras & Somers Town ward to £51,873 in Frognal and Fitzjohns ward. Swiss Cottage ward falls to the higher end of this range at £46,734, ranking 4th highest by ward in Camden.

The map in Fig.2 below shows the median household income by Output Area (OA)⁵. Swiss Cottage ward has a mix of high to lower household incomes, but includes too a concentration of lower household incomes, mid-ward, to the west of Finchley Road.

Figure 2. Equivalised Median Annual Household Income 2016, by Camden Output Area



Source: Paycheck 2016, © CACI Ltd.

Household income data matters because low household income is used as a proxy for poverty, with poverty being defined as when equivalised household income is below 60% of median household income in an area. While the CACI *Paycheck* data cannot be broken down to reveal more socio-economic details about the individual households, we know already from DWP Households Below Average Income (HBAI) local measures that relative poverty in Camden is above the average and that 31.9% of children live in households that are in poverty by this measure⁶. The same data expressed by ward suggests that 24.8% of Swiss Cottage children live in poverty, the 14th highest proportion by Camden ward.

According to equivalised *Paycheck* 2016, a household in poverty in Camden is one with less than £22,111. Therefore, the *Paycheck* 2016 household income group below £20k is the group that can positively be identified as wholly below the poverty threshold, while a minority of

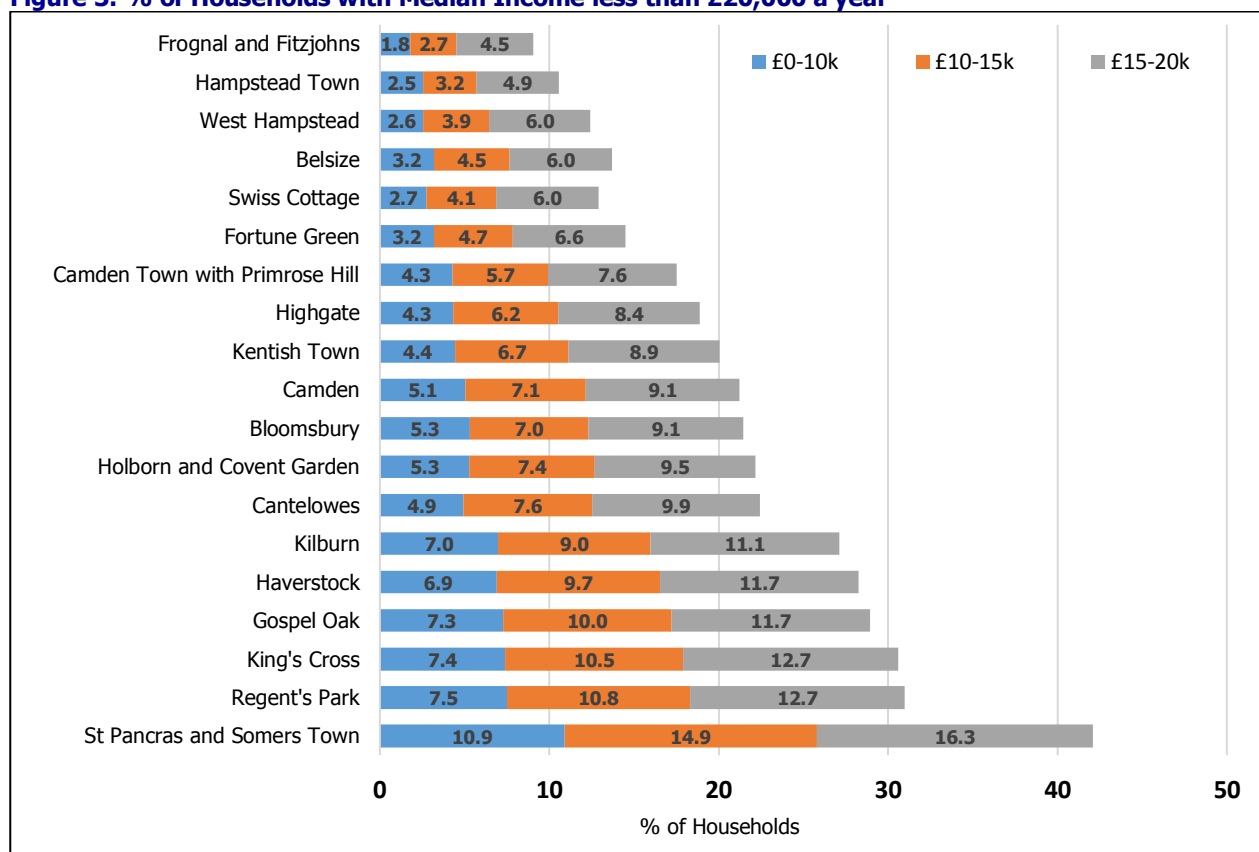
⁵ 'equivalence value' for households, based on the number and age of household members. Equivalised income is calculated by applying the equivalence value to the *Paycheck* income data.

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

⁶ Households Below Average Income local measures 2014, © HMRC, 2016.

those with household incomes of less than £25k are *likely* to be households in poverty, but it cannot be said definitively⁷.

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



Source: Paycheck 2016, © CACI Ltd.

Deprivation

The Indices of Deprivation 2015⁸ allows for the identification of the areas in England with the highest proportion of people and households experiencing deprivation. The data is calculated at LSOA⁹ level and takes into consideration relative deprivation across seven factors: Income, employment, health and disability, education, skills and training, housing and services, and crime and living Environment. The indices are provided as both a score and as a rank position within England. The combined overall index is the *Index of Multiple Deprivation* (IMD) and, with the LSOA geography, is designed to show hotspots of deprivation that are often masked with ward level measures. However, a ward position can be calculated by averaging the IMD scores. On this basis Swiss Cottage is ranked as the 15th most deprived ward in Camden.

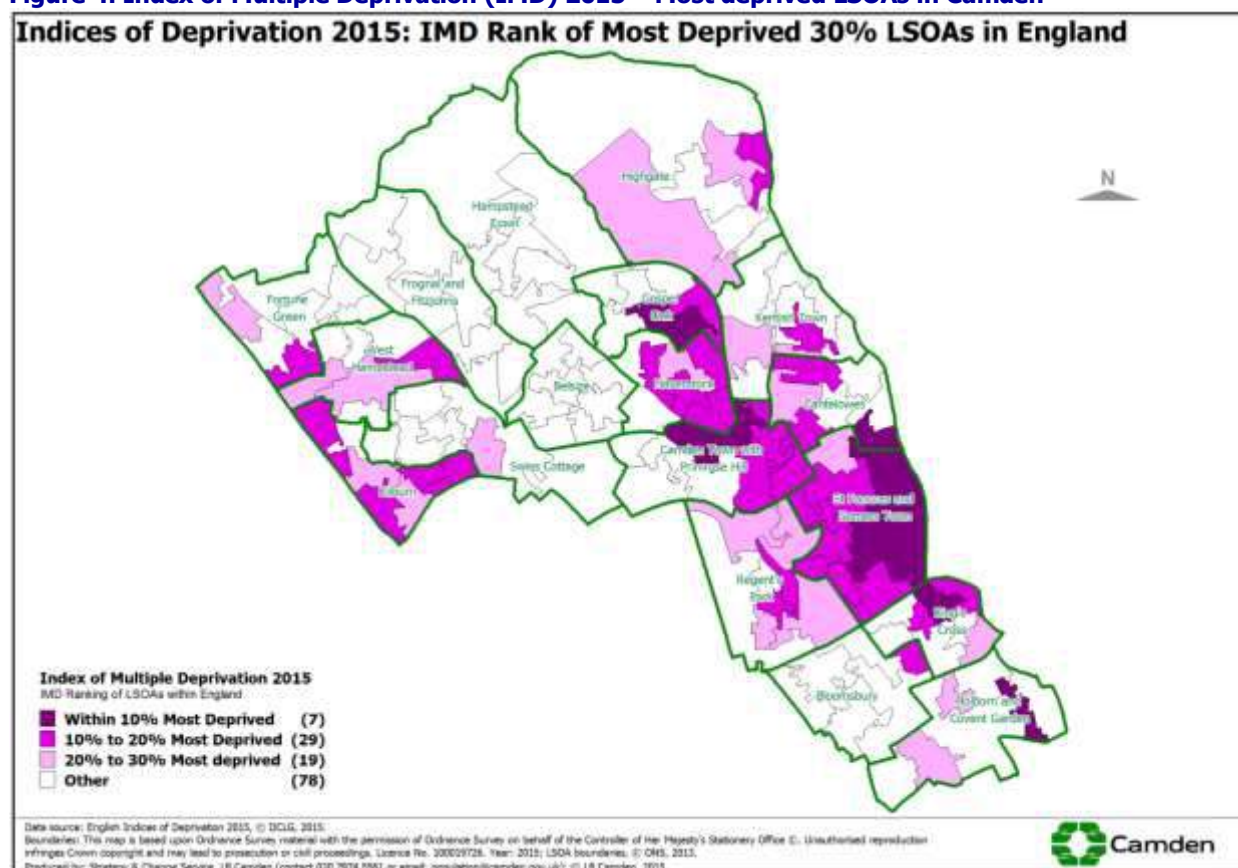
Results for Camden show that there are concentrations of LSOAs within Camden that on the rankings of IMD fall within the highest levels in England. Swiss Cottage ward contains no LSOAs that fall within the 10% or 20% most deprived in England and 1 that falls within the 20-30% most deprived. Swiss Cottage's most deprived LSOA (E01000961) is the 54th most deprived LSOA in Camden and falls within the 28.6% most deprived LSOAs in England. Best viewed on a map, Fig.4 shows the LSOAs in Camden ranked within the 10%, 20% and 30% most deprived in England.

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

⁸ English Indices of Deprivation 2015, © DCLG, 2015.

⁹ LSOAs are a statistical geography, smaller than wards, based on groups of 2011 Census Output Areas (OAs). There are 133 LSOAs in Camden and 32,844 in England. There are 8 LSOAs in Swiss Cottage ward (E01000960-E01000967).

Figure 4. Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) 2015 – Most deprived LSOAs in Camden



Source: English Indices of Deprivation 2015, © DCLG, 2015.

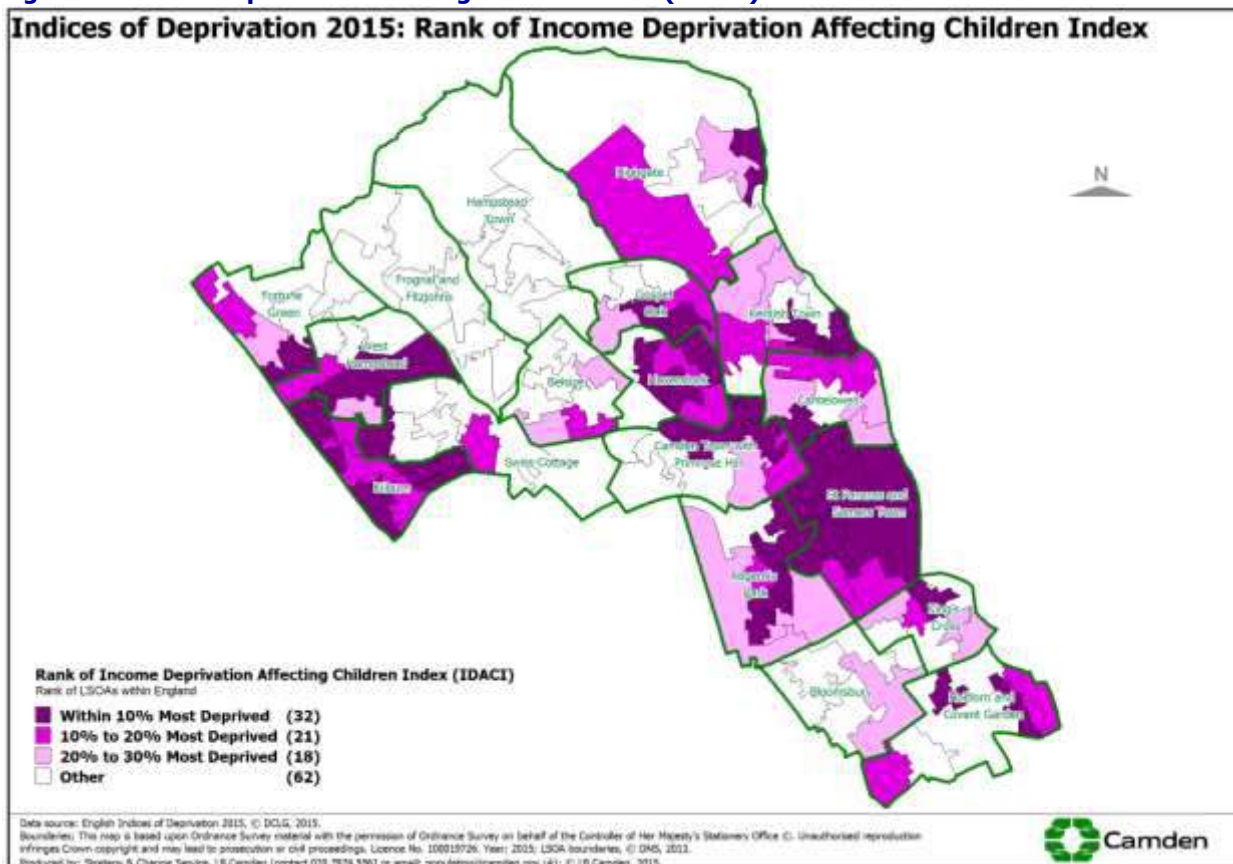
Two sub-domains indicate deprivation affecting children (IDACI) and older people (IDAOP). Table 1 below shows the results for Swiss Cottage for the overall Index of Multiple Deprivation and for the Income sub-domains affecting children and older people. 1 of the 8 Swiss Cottage LSOAs fall within the 10% most deprived in England on IDACI (affecting children); and no LSOA falls within the 10% most deprived on IDAOP (affecting older people). See maps below, Figs.5 and 6.

Table 1. Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) 2015: LSOAs in Swiss Cottage

Ward and LSOA		Index of Multiple Deprivation			Indices of Deprivation Sub-domains			
Ward name	LSOA code	Rank in Camden (/133)	RANK OF IMD of all LSOAs in England (/32,844)		Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI)		Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index (IDAOP)	
			1 is most deprived	% Most Deprived of LSOAs in England	Rank in England (/32,844)	% Most Deprived of LSOAs in England	Rank in England (/32,844)	% Most Deprived of LSOAs in England
Swiss Cottage	E01000960	72	12,885	39.2	11,534	35.12	10,619	32.3
	E01000961	54	9,385	28.6	5,598	17.04	8,011	24.4
	E01000962	121	25,248	76.9	24,881	75.76	19,094	58.1
	E01000963	109	21,779	66.3	17,947	54.64	11,501	35.0
	E01000964	76	14,067	42.8	10,589	32.24	8,551	26.0
	E01000965	64	11,314	34.4	2,463	7.50	7,587	23.1
	E01000966	120	24,974	76.0	27,328	83.21	24,752	75.4
	E01000967	115	23,476	71.5	27,359	83.30	26,643	81.1

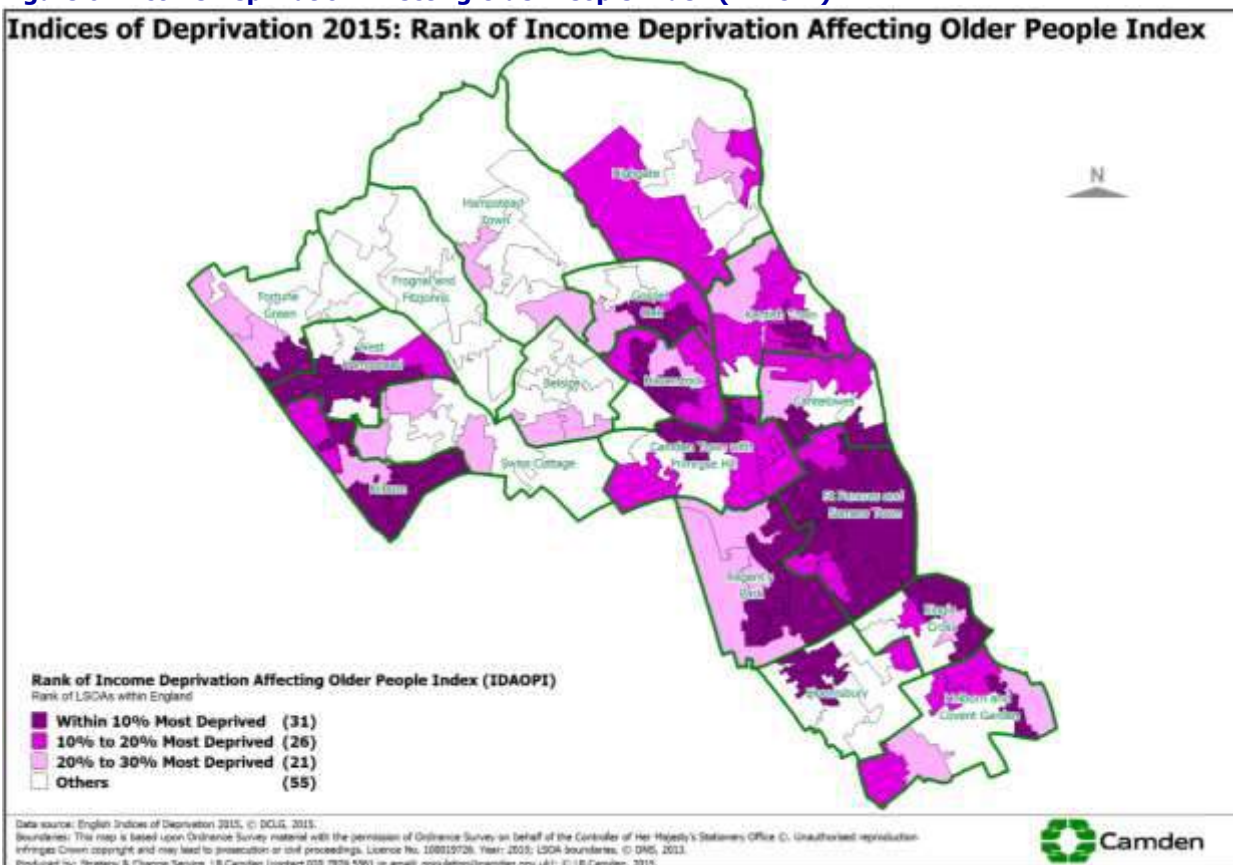
Source: English Indices of Deprivation 2015, © DCLG, 2015.

Figure 5. Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI)



Source: English Indices of Deprivation 2015, © DCLG, 2015.

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



Source: English Indices of Deprivation 2015, © DCLG, 2015.

Employment

There are no up to date data on the employment status of residents, but detailed information can be obtained from the 2011 Census to cover economic activity, employment and unemployment at that time. Estimates of workplace jobs in the area from the Business Register and Employment Survey (BRES) reveals that in 2016 that there were 4,000 jobs located in Swiss Cottage. The largest sectors providing employment are in *Distribution & Hospitality* (1,000; 25%); *Public Services* (800; 20%); and *Professional & Business Services* (800; 20%). Employment in the ward is at the same level as in 2009.

Benefits

Due to the Government's welfare reform programme there has been changes in the way that benefit statistics are measured, which is making it more difficult to make meaningful comparisons over time. However, a consistent set was available until November 2016 in the form of the DWP working age benefits statistics.

In November 2016 there were 650 working aged benefits claimants in Swiss Cottage, 6.3% of the working aged population¹⁰, compared to 9.6% for Camden. Since November 2011, the number of claimants in Swiss Cottage has reduced by 200 (-24%). In November 2016, the highest proportion of the working aged population claiming benefits were claiming ESA or Incapacity Benefit (3.6%), Carer (0.8%) and Job-seeker (0.8%) benefits. See table 2 below.

Table 2. DWP Working aged Benefits Claimants, November 2016

	Claimants	
	#	%
Total claimants	650	6.3
Job seekers	80	0.8
ESA & Incapacity Benefits	370	3.6
Lone Parents	60	0.6
Carers	80	0.8
Others on Income-related Benefits	10	0.1
Disabled	40	0.4
Bereaved	10	0.1

Source: DWP, via NOMIS, 2017

Unemployment

The current measure of unemployment at local-level is a hybrid of Jobseeker Allowance and Universal Credit claimants, and referred to as the *Claimant Count*. Universal Credit started to be introduced in Camden in March 2016, but there had been a handful of claimants transferred from other areas. The Claimant Count measure shows that there were 100 claimants in Swiss Cottage in June 2017, ranking the 14th highest ward count in Camden. The trend from March 2013 had been for falling numbers in Swiss Cottage. Note that there is no longer a measure of the unemployment rate due to the unavailability of ward economically active denominators.

Life expectancy

Life expectancy has been improving over time:

Table 3. Life Expectancy at Birth: Camden and England & Wales

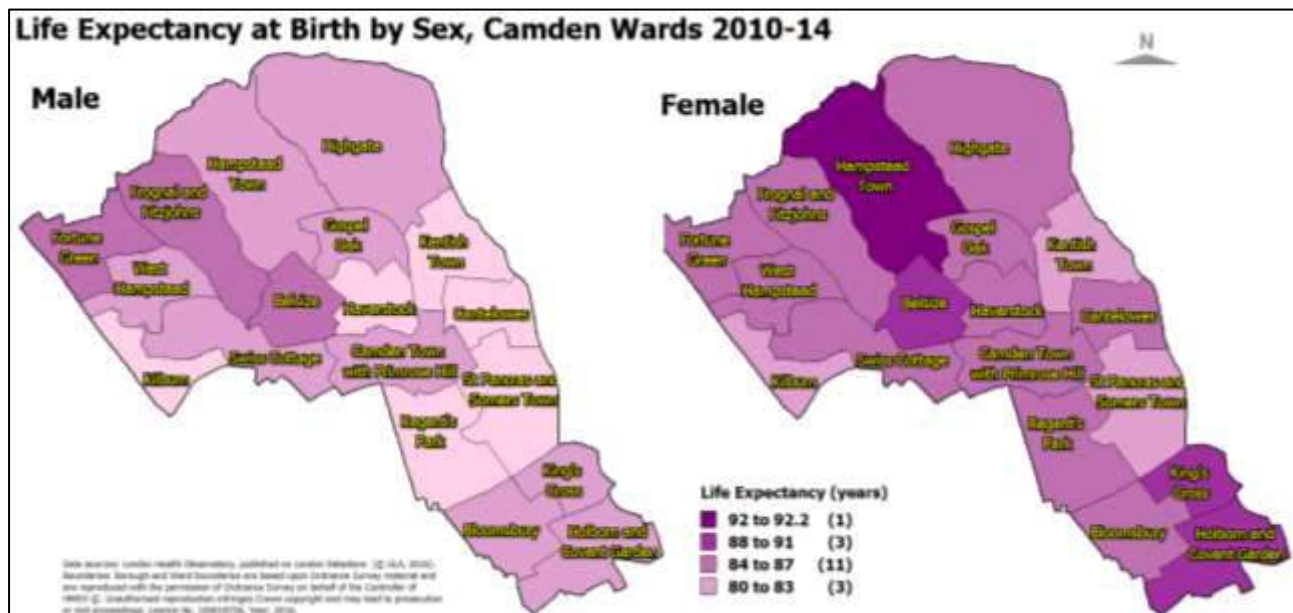
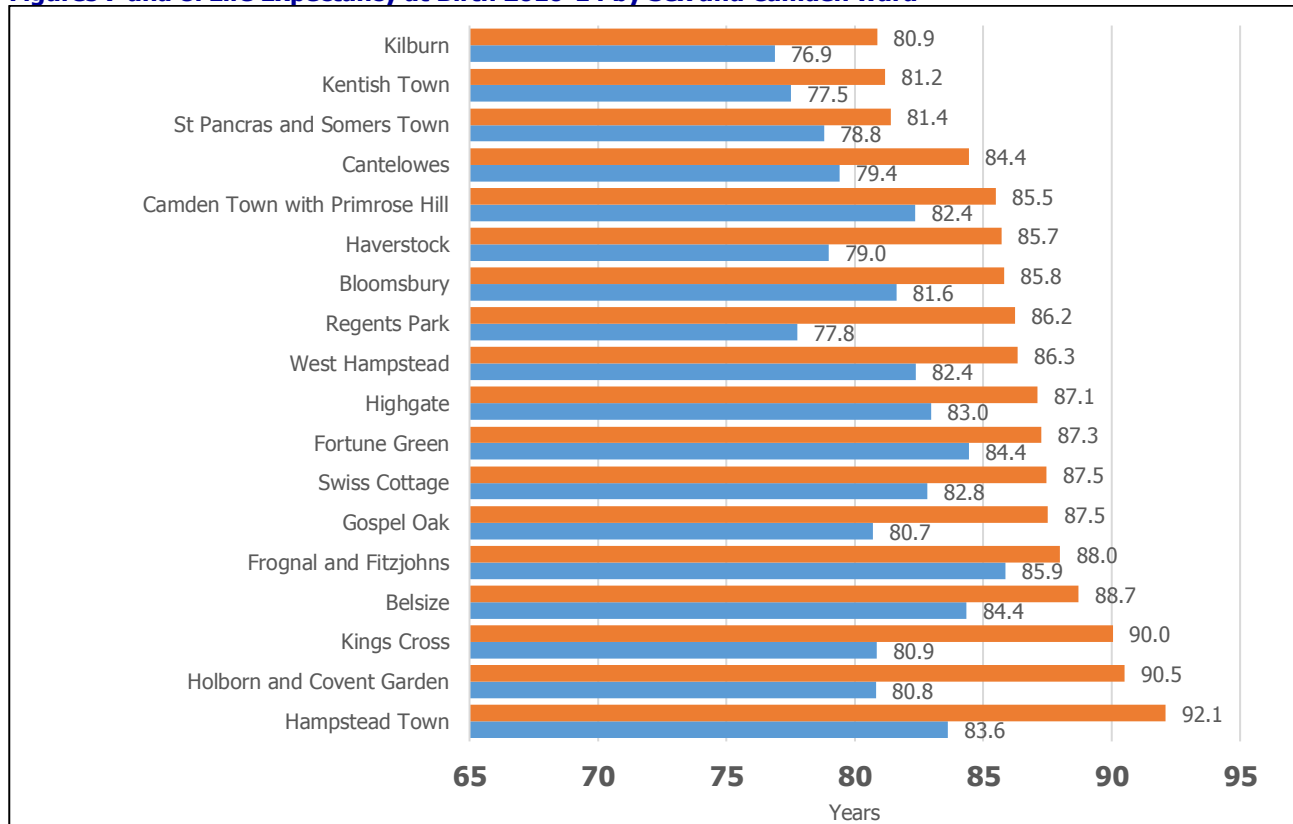
	Male		Female	
	Camden	E&W	Camden	E&W
2002-2006	75.9	76.8	81.7	81.2
2006-2010	78.4	78.2	83.8	82.2
2010-2014	81.1	79.3	86.0	83.1
Improvement	+5.2	+2.5	+4.3	+1.9

Source: LHO, 2016

¹⁰ Percentages of population receiving state benefits have been calculated using populations aged 16-64 for both men and women. The age at which women reach State Pension age is gradually increasing from 60 to 65 between April 2010 and April 2020. Hence, until April 2020, some women included in the population figure are not eligible to be part of the count of working age benefit claimants. There will be some time series discontinuity over this period, with trends partly reflecting the changing eligibility criteria. DWP, 2017.

The latest data for wards relates to the period 2010-14¹¹. This shows that the life expectancy at birth for a male in Swiss Cottage is 82.8 years compared to the Camden average of 81.1 and ranks 6th highest amongst Camden wards. Life expectancy at birth for a female in Swiss Cottage is 87.5 years (Camden average is 86.0) and ranks 7th highest in Camden. See Figs.7 and 8 below.

Figures 7 and 8. Life Expectancy at Birth 2010-14 by Sex and Camden ward



Source: LHO, 2016

¹¹ London Health Observatory Life Expectancy 2010-14 for London wards, © LHO, February 2016.

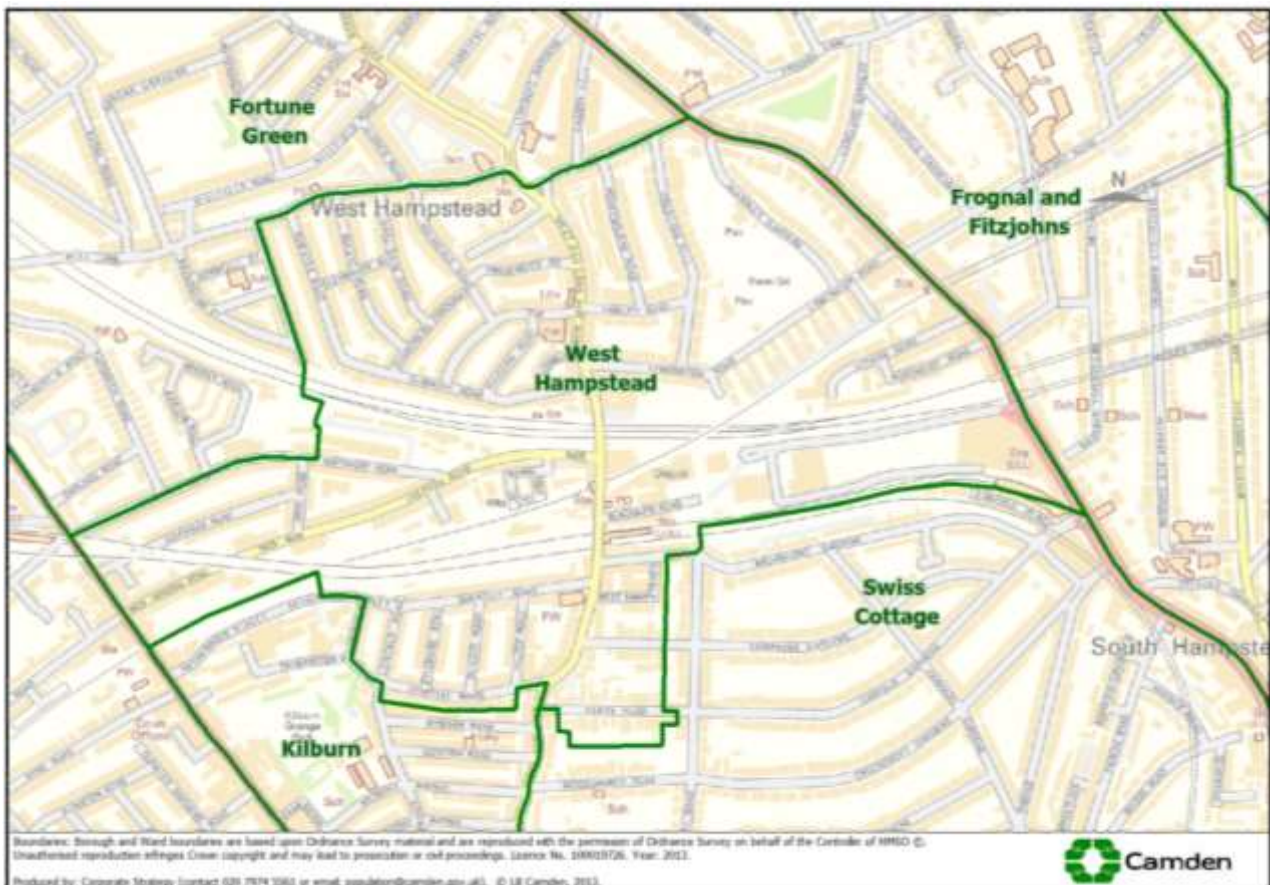
West Hampstead Ward

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

Location



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



Population

The current resident population² of West Hampstead ward at mid-2017 is 13,300 people, ranking 9th largest ward by population size. The population density is 150 persons per hectare, ranking 7th highest in Camden, compared to the Camden average of 110 persons per hectare. Since 2011, the population of West Hampstead has grown faster than the overall population of Camden (at 10.2% compared with 9.0%), the 2nd fastest growing ward on percentage population change since 2011.

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

² GLA 2015-based Interim Projections 'Camden Development, Capped AHS', © GLA, 2017.

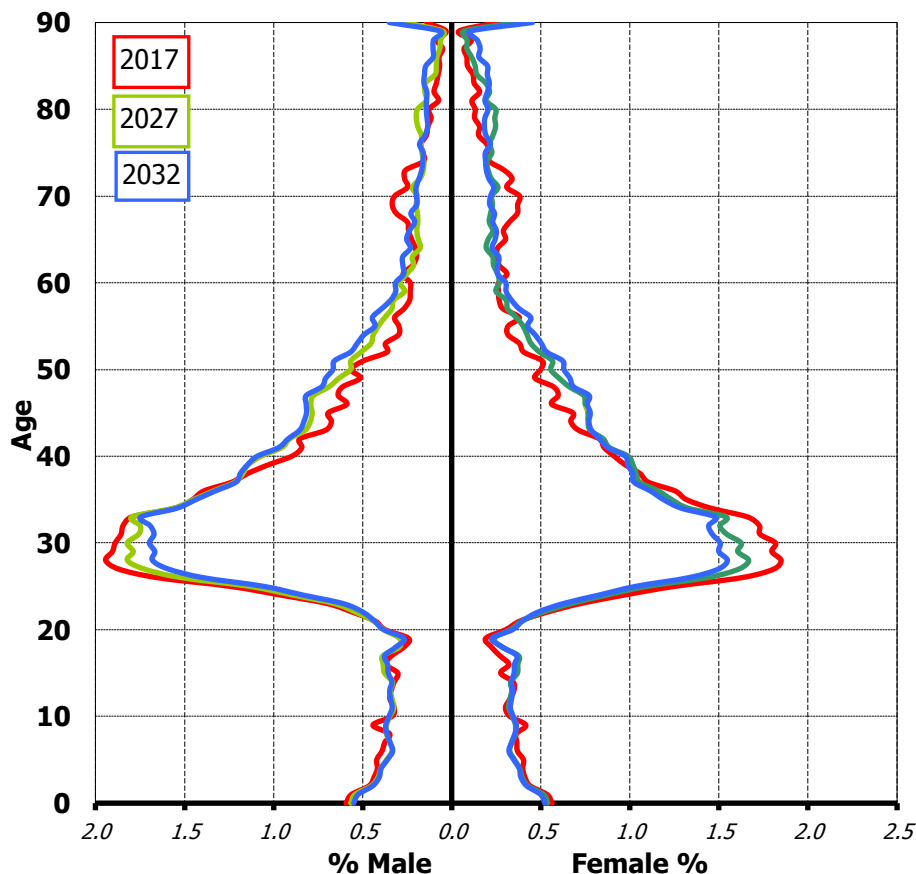
West Hampstead's population is projected to increase by 2,300 (17.1%) over the next 10 years to 2027. The components of population change show a positive natural change (more births than deaths) over the period of +1,400 and net migration of +900. Births in the wards are forecast to increase from the current 170 a year to 190 by 2027, while deaths are forecast to increase from the current level of 40, increasing to 50 by 2027.

Age

West Hampstead has a relatively young population profile with a mean age of 36.1 years compared to Camden's overall 36.8 years. It ranks the 7th youngest in Camden by mean age and 6th youngest by median age. Split into the dependency measure age groups: children (under 16), working age (16-64) and 'retirement age' (65+): 12.6% of the population are children aged under 16, more than three quarters are working aged (77.8%) and older people aged 65+ account for 9.6% of the population. The dependency ratio for West Hampstead residents is 28.5³, lower by comparison with the Camden average (38.8).

Fig.1 below shows the age and sex structure changes over time. The red lines show the percentage of the population by age in 2017, green shows 2027 and blue shows 2032. Over the projection period, the West Hampstead population has similar proportions of children and younger adults aged under 23; smaller proportions of 23-32; larger proportions of mid-30s-60 year olds; and larger proportions of those aged 75+.

Figure 1 Age & Sex Structure of West Hampstead Ward: 2017, 2027 & 2032



Source: GLA 2015-based Interim Projections 'Camden Development, Capped AHS', © ONS, 2017

Household income

Estimates of equivalised household income for 2016⁴ show that median gross household

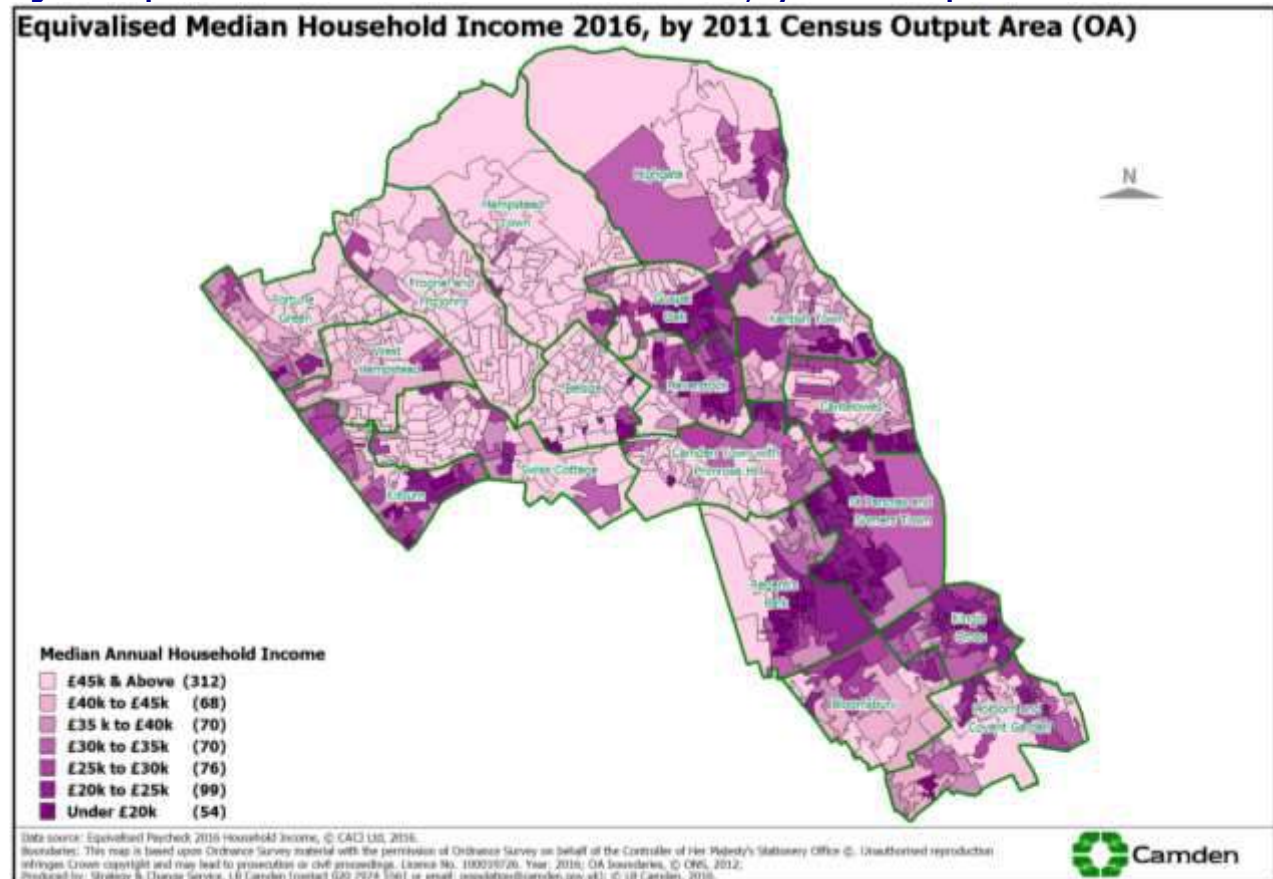
³ Dependent age groups (0-15 and 65+) constitute 28.5% of the size of the working age population (16-64). The higher the ratio the more dependent the population is. The Camden average is 38.8%.

⁴ Equivalised *Paycheck* household income data for 2016, © CACI Ltd. Equivalising reflects the notion that, for example, a household of five will need a higher income than a single person living alone to enjoy a comparable standard of living. CACI calculate an

income in Camden was £36,851, 18% higher than the London average (£31,277). There are wide differences across Camden wards, ranging from the lowest £22,819 in St Pancras & Somers Town ward to £51,873 in Frognal and Fitzjohns ward. West Hampstead ward falls to the higher end of this range at £45,643, ranking 5th highest by ward in Camden.

The map in Fig.2 below shows the median household income by Output Area (OA)⁵. West Hampstead ward has a mix of high to lower household incomes, but includes a concentration of lower household incomes in OAs in proximity of Kilburn High Road in the west and Lymington Road in the east of the ward.

Figure 2. Equivalised Median Annual Household Income 2016, by Camden Output Area



Source: Paycheck 2016, © CACI Ltd.

Household income data matters because low household income is used as a proxy for poverty, with poverty being defined as when equivalised household income is below 60% of median household income in an area. While the CACI *Paycheck* data cannot be broken down to reveal more socio-economic details about the individual households, we know already from DWP Households Below Average Income (HBAI) local measures that relative poverty in Camden is above the average and that 31.9% of children live in households that are in poverty by this measure⁶. The same data expressed by ward suggests that 26.9% of West Hampstead children live in poverty, the 12th highest proportion by Camden ward.

According to equivalised *Paycheck* 2016, a household in poverty in Camden is one with less than £22,111. Therefore, the *Paycheck* 2016 household income group below £20k is the group that can positively be identified as wholly below the poverty threshold, while a minority of

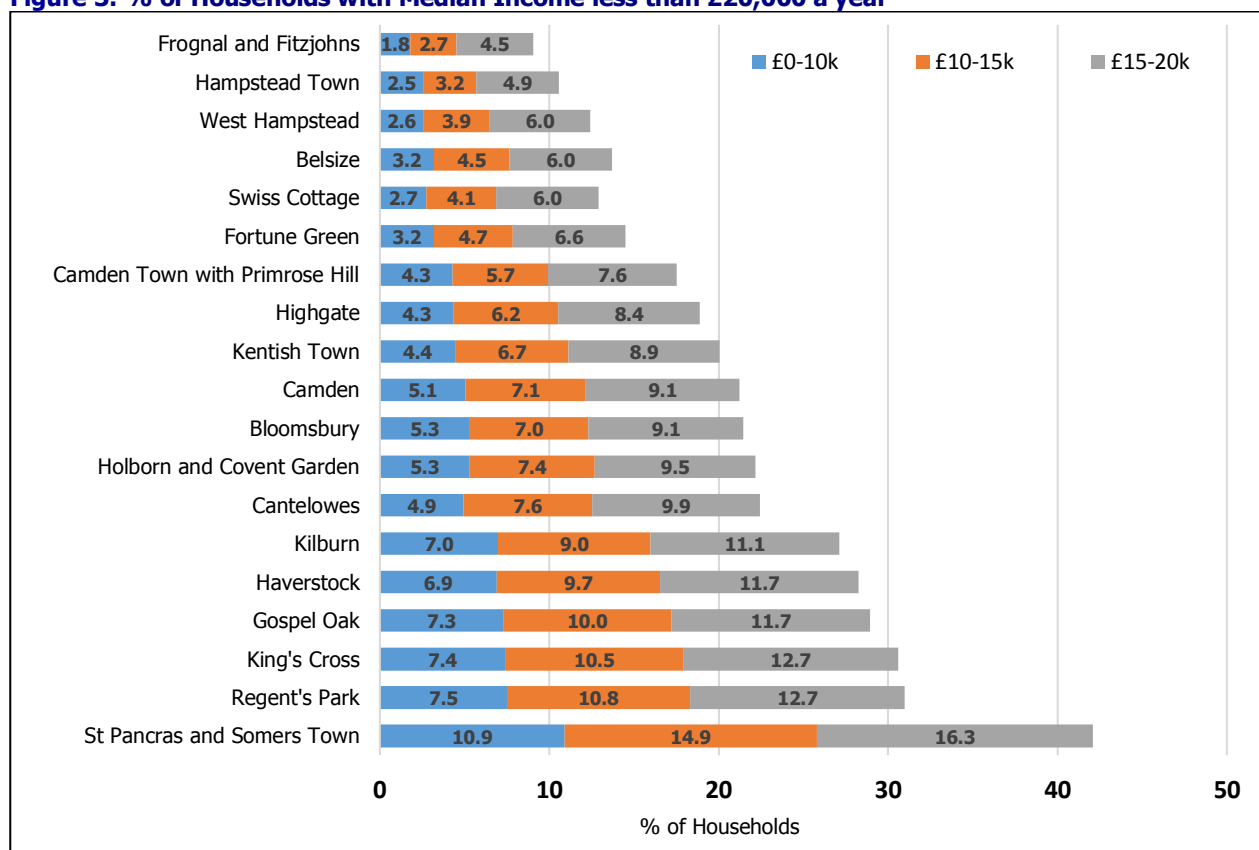
⁵ 'equivalence value' for households, based on the number and age of household members. Equivalised income is calculated by applying the equivalence value to the *Paycheck* income data.

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

⁶ Households Below Average Income local measures 2014, © HMRC, 2016.

those with household incomes of less than £25k are *likely* to be households in poverty, but it cannot be said definitively⁷.

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



Source: Paycheck 2016, © CACI Ltd.

Deprivation

The Indices of Deprivation 2015⁸ allows for the identification of the areas in England with the highest proportion of people and households experiencing deprivation. The data is calculated at LSOA⁹ level and takes into consideration relative deprivation across seven factors: Income, employment, health and disability, education, skills and training, housing and services, and crime and living Environment. The indices are provided as both a score and as a rank position within England. The combined overall index is the *Index of Multiple Deprivation* (IMD) and, with the LSOA geography, is designed to show hotspots of deprivation that are often masked with ward level measures. However, a ward position can be calculated by averaging the IMD scores. On this basis West Hampstead is ranked as the 11th most deprived ward in Camden.

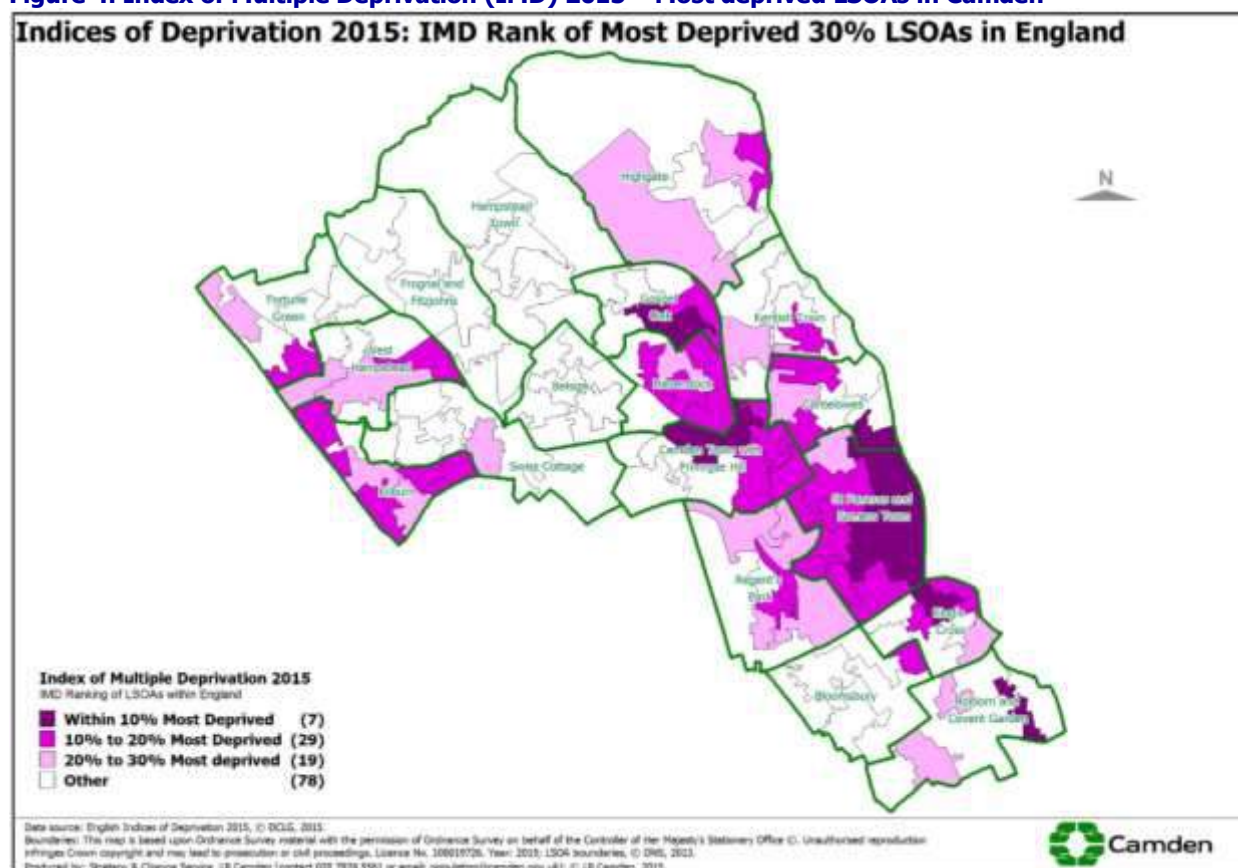
Results for Camden show that there are concentrations of LSOAs within Camden that on the rankings of IMD fall within the highest levels in England. West Hampstead ward contains no LSOAs that fall within the 10% most deprived in England; 1 that falls within the 10-20% most deprived in England; and 2 that fall within the 20-30% most deprived. West Hampstead's most deprived LSOA (E01000972) is the 33rd most deprived LSOA in Camden and falls within the 18.6% most deprived LSOAs in England. Best viewed on a map, Fig.4 shows the LSOAs in Camden ranked within the 10%, 20% and 30% most deprived in England.

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

⁸ English Indices of Deprivation 2015, © DCLG, 2015.

⁹ LSOAs are a statistical geography, smaller than wards, based on groups of 2011 Census Output Areas (OAs). There are 133 LSOAs in Camden and 32,844 in England. There are 7 LSOAs in West Hampstead ward (E01000968-E01000974).

Figure 4. Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) 2015 – Most deprived LSOAs in Camden



Source: English Indices of Deprivation 2015, © DCLG, 2015.

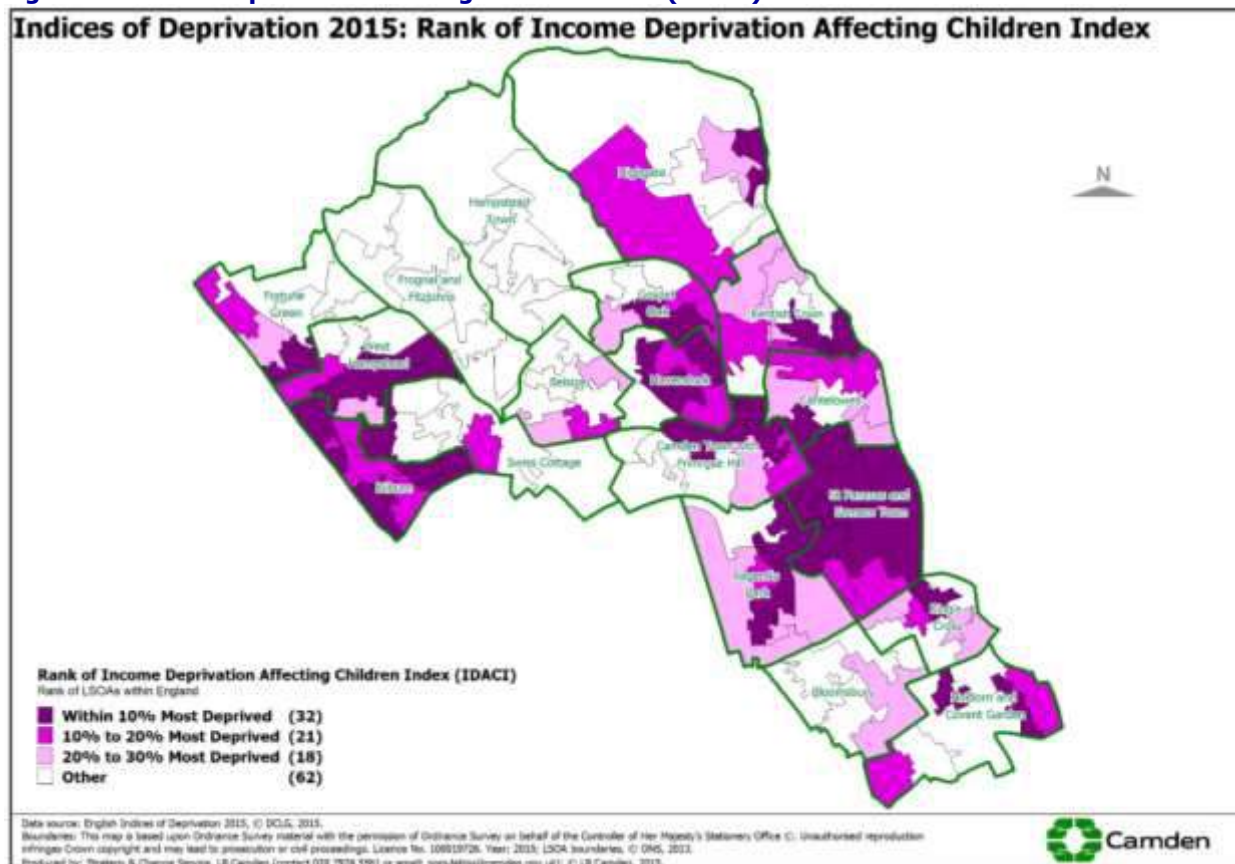
Two sub-domains indicate deprivation affecting children (IDACI) and older people (IDAOP). Table 1 below shows the results for West Hampstead for the overall Index of Multiple Deprivation and for the Income sub-domains affecting children and older people. 2 of the 7 West Hampstead LSOAs fall within the 10% most deprived in England on IDACI (affecting children); and 2 LSOAs fall within the 10% most deprived on IDAOP (affecting older people). See maps below, Figs.5 and 6.

Table 1. Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) 2015: LSOAs in West Hampstead

Ward and LSOA		Index of Multiple Deprivation			Indices of Deprivation Sub-domains			
Ward name	LSOA code	Rank in Camden (/133)	RANK OF IMD of all LSOAs in England (/32,844)		Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI)		Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index (IDAOP)	
			1 is most deprived	% Most Deprived of LSOAs in England	Rank in England (/32,844)	% Most Deprived of LSOAs in England	Rank in England (/32,844)	% Most Deprived of LSOAs in England
West Hampstead	E01000968	86	16,367	49.8	8,852	26.95	9,982	30.4
	E01000969	118	24,914	75.9	18,454	56.19	18,032	54.9
	E01000970	98	18,621	56.7	14,469	44.05	13,931	42.4
	E01000971	111	22,246	67.7	23,539	71.67	16,195	49.3
	E01000972	33	6,077	18.5	764	2.33	3,776	11.5
	E01000973	47	8,335	25.4	2,764	8.42	3,148	9.6
	E01000974	38	6,902	21.0	4,959	15.10	2,456	7.5

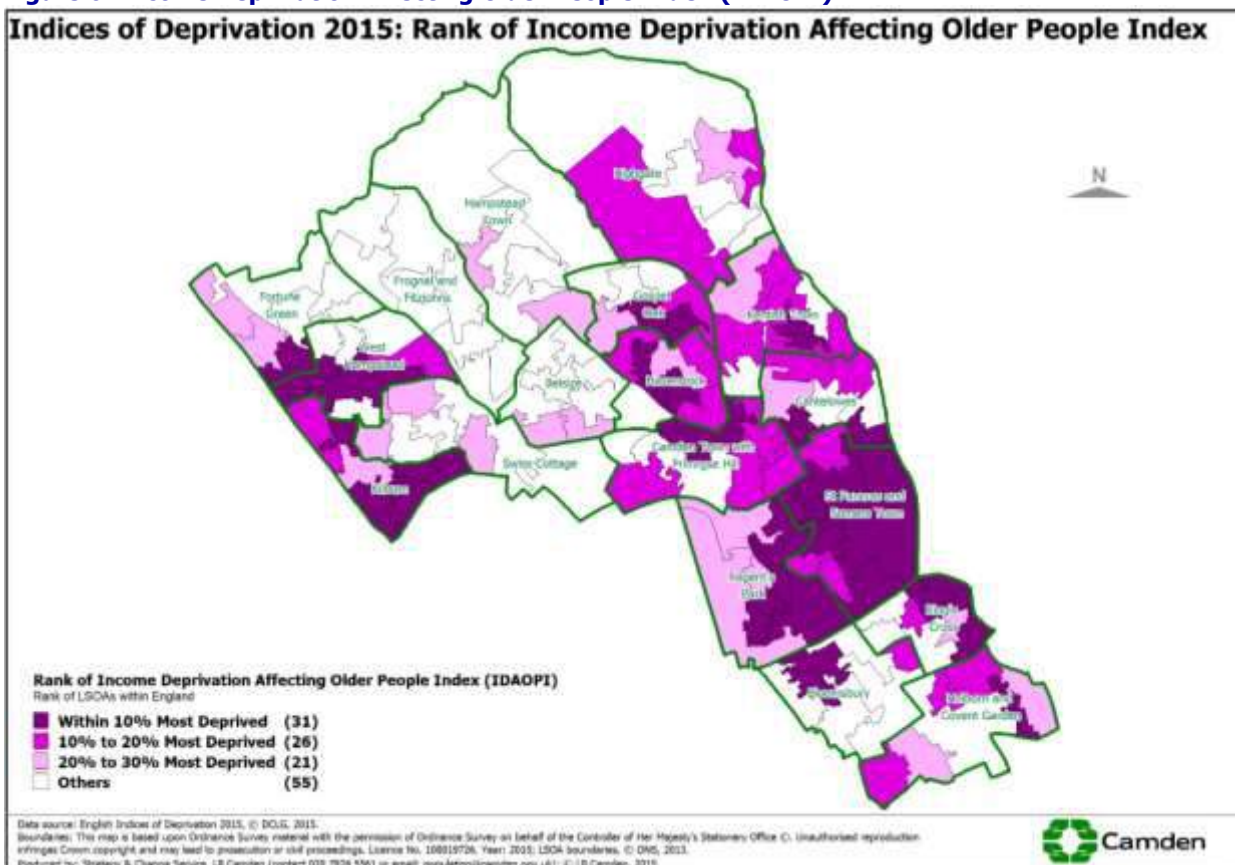
Source: English Indices of Deprivation 2015, © DCLG, 2015.

Figure 5. Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI)



Source: English Indices of Deprivation 2015, © DCLG, 2015.

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



Source: English Indices of Deprivation 2015, © DCLG, 2015.

Employment

There are no up to date data on the employment status of residents, but detailed information can be obtained from the 2011 Census to cover economic activity, employment and unemployment at that time. Estimates of workplace jobs in the area from the Business Register and Employment Survey (BRES) reveals that in 2016 that there were 6,000 jobs located in West Hampstead. The largest sectors providing employment are in *Distribution & Hospitality* (2,000; 35%); *Professional & Business Services* (1,250; 22%); and *Communication & Financial Services* (800; 14%). Employment in the ward has increased 40% since 2009.

Benefits

Due to the Government's welfare reform programme there has been changes in the way that benefit statistics are measured, which is making it more difficult to make meaningful comparisons over time. However, a consistent set was available until November 2016 in the form of the DWP working age benefits statistics.

In November 2016 there were 915 working aged benefits claimants in West Hampstead, 8.7% of the working aged population¹⁰, compared to 9.6% for Camden. Since November 2011, the number of claimants in West Hampstead has reduced by 285 (-24%). In November 2016, the highest proportion of the working aged population claiming benefits were claiming ESA or Incapacity Benefit (5.4%), Job-seeker (1.2%) and Carer (1.0%) benefits. See table 2 below.

Table 2. DWP Working aged Benefits Claimants, November 2016

	Claimants	
	#	%
Total claimants	915	8.7
Job seekers	125	1.2
ESA & Incapacity Benefits	570	5.4
Lone Parents	60	0.6
Carers	100	1.0
Others on Income-related Benefits	10	0.1
Disabled	45	0.4
Bereaved	5	0.0

Source: DWP, via NOMIS, 2017

Unemployment

The current measure of unemployment at local-level is a hybrid of Jobseeker Allowance and Universal Credit claimants, and referred to as the *Claimant Count*. Universal Credit started to be introduced in Camden in March 2016, but there had been a handful of claimants transferred from other areas. The Claimant Count measure shows that there were 175 claimants in West Hampstead in June 2017, ranking the 6th highest ward count in Camden. The trend from March 2013 had been for falling numbers in West Hampstead. Note that there is no longer a measure of the unemployment rate due to the unavailability of ward economically active denominators.

Life expectancy

Life expectancy has been improving over time:

Table 3. Life Expectancy at Birth: Camden and England & Wales

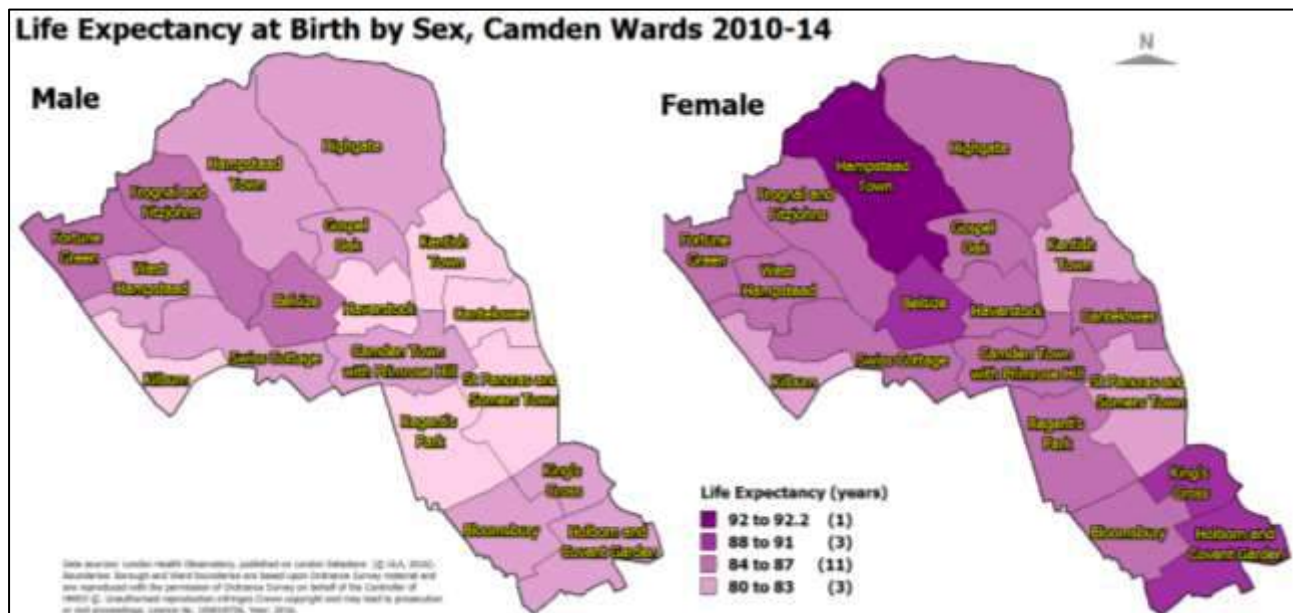
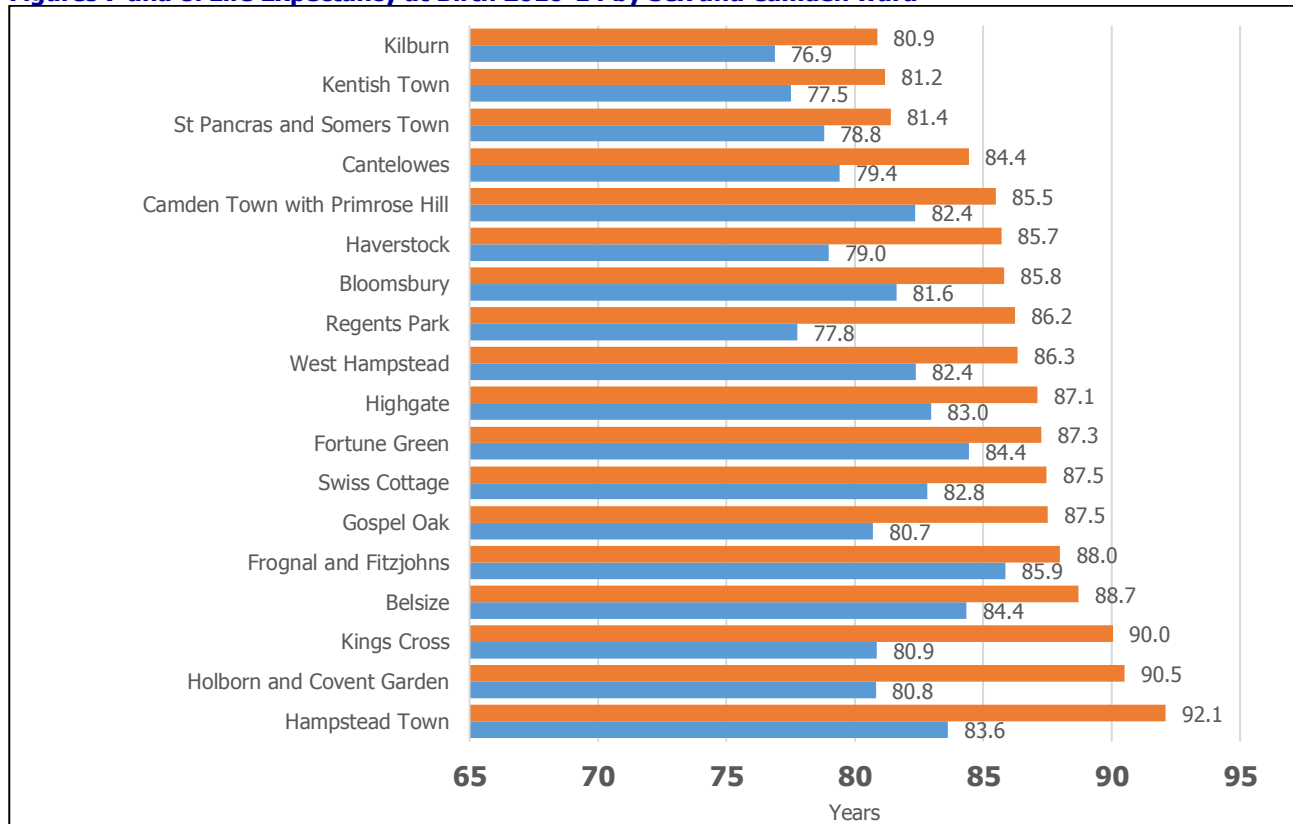
	Male		Female	
	Camden	E&W	Camden	E&W
2002-2006	75.9	76.8	81.7	81.2
2006-2010	78.4	78.2	83.8	82.2
2010-2014	81.1	79.3	86.0	83.1
Improvement	+5.2	+2.5	+4.3	+1.9

Source: LHO, 2016

¹⁰ Percentages of population receiving state benefits have been calculated using populations aged 16-64 for both men and women. The age at which women reach State Pension age is gradually increasing from 60 to 65 between April 2010 and April 2020. Hence, until April 2020, some women included in the population figure are not eligible to be part of the count of working age benefit claimants. There will be some time series discontinuity over this period, with trends partly reflecting the changing eligibility criteria. DWP, 2017.

The latest data for wards relates to the period 2010-14¹¹. This shows that the life expectancy at birth for a male in West Hampstead is 82.4 years compared to the Camden average of 81.1 and ranks 7th highest amongst Camden wards. Life expectancy at birth for a female in West Hampstead is 83.3 years (Camden average is 86.0) and ranks 10th highest in Camden. See Figs.7 and 8 below.

Figures 7 and 8. Life Expectancy at Birth 2010-14 by Sex and Camden ward



Source: LHO, 2016

¹¹ London Health Observatory Life Expectancy 2010-14 for London wards, © LHO, February 2016.