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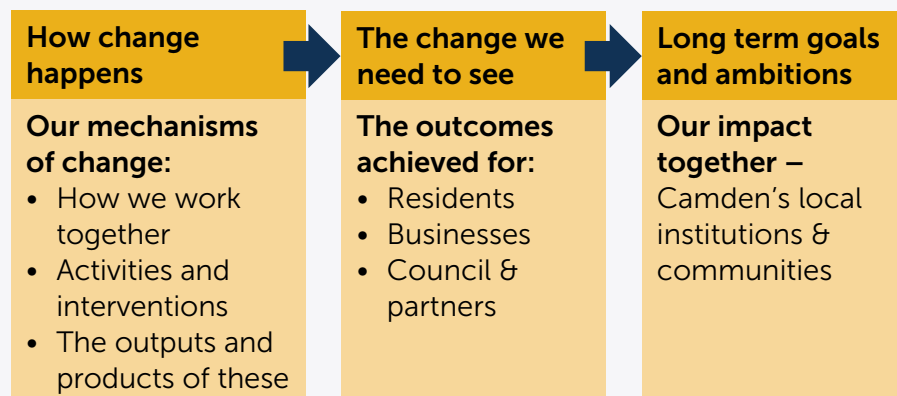
How we will understand the borough and our progress in future

Over the next year we want to continue to work with partners and communities to understand how we can deliver We Make Camden – the broad ambitions, as well as the specific missions and challenges. Building on work with our communities, we will launch Good Life Camden, our new wellbeing framework, so that in future State of the Borough reports we can draw upon an improved and expanded range of data and evidence.

Missions and Challenges – measuring progress

Missions are about working together across sectors and communities to overcome big and complex social challenges. The complexities mean that these issues do not have a simple solution with a predetermined and linear roadmap, but rather require a framework which helps understand the problem and allows iteration and learning across the wider system over time.

Our approach to this in We Make Camden has been to begin developing “theories of change” to help us understand the building blocks of the big change we want to see, identify actions and interventions needed in the short to medium term, and understand what we need to measure to evaluate progress.



In future State of the Borough reports we hope to use data identified from the work on missions & challenges to inform our understanding of the borough and evaluate progress delivering change.

Good Life Camden - measuring the outcomes important for living a good life

We have been working over the past few years on the development of a measurement framework which will help us understand how people are doing in the borough, what their experience of living in Camden is and what is important to them.

We worked with residents in Euston together with UCL and Lendlease to develop and describe the ‘Good Life Euston’ framework. Building on that work, we are now developing a borough-wide framework.

We started with conversations with the community to explore what matters to live a good life in Camden. We learned together with our community and partners that the things that matter most to people are related to:

Housing // Safety // Income and Affordability // Social Connections and Community // Health and Wellbeing // Environment // Equality // Empowered Citizenship // Education

In a series of workshops and roundtables we also established the guiding principles for the framework:

- Focusing on social and environmental outcomes
- Measuring consistently across time
- Special attention to inequalities and intersectionality
- Including lived experience and subjective measures
- Comparing to other places
- Considering future generations

Data on these outcomes will form a part of how we understand the State of the Borough, and also help us see whether specific missions and challenges are having an impact. The framework will also identify the important areas where we are missing data, so we can look for alternative sources.

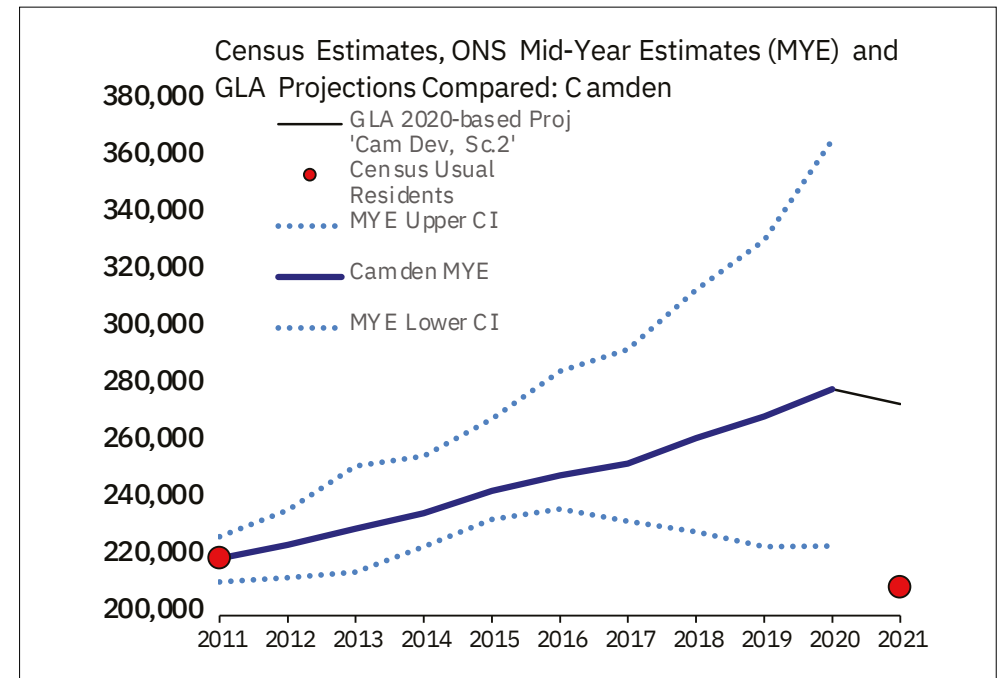
About Camden's Population

Measuring Camden's – or any local area - population is challenging. The gold standard for population estimates is the national census carried out every 10 years – but the most recent, in 2021, took place at a time that London was still under Covid-19 restrictions, when the way in which people were working and living was very different.

On census day (21 March 2021), the 'usually resident' population of Camden was estimated as 210,100. This is 10,300 lower than the 2011 Census population, a -4.7% reduction over the decade. This compares to a 7.7% increase for Greater London and a 6.6% increase in England. Camden was one of only 3 London boroughs to lose population: the others were Westminster (-6.9%) and K&C (-9.6%). Camden's rank in population position has fallen from 76th in 2011 to 87th in 2021, a drop of 11 places.

Camden experiences a high degree of population 'churn' - the 5th largest population churn in the UK, due to large migration in- and outflows, both from within the UK and from abroad. Many of those moving in and out of the borough are students, both international and within the UK.

The data presented in this report relies mostly on what was available at the time, before the Census updates. The latest Census population estimates will, over the next 12 months or so, feed through into a range of other datasets we have used within this report. In subsequent State of the Borough reports this may make it necessary to revise some figures to ensure that we can accurately compare change over time.



About Camden's Population

While we continue to analyse the Census 2021 data and understand the impact the Covid-19 pandemic has had on it, there are a number of interesting emerging pieces of data that point to a decade of continuing change in Camden between 2011 and 2021:

At the time of the Census, in March 2021, our ways of working looked very different:

- 56.7% of respondents aged 16+ and in work worked from or at home, compared to 5.2% in 2011.
- Employment and income – There has been a reduction in the percentage of residents aged 16+ who are economically active – from 68.1% in 2011 to 62.7% in 2021.

Fewer people own their own homes, and more are in the private rented sector, while overcrowding seems to have reduced:

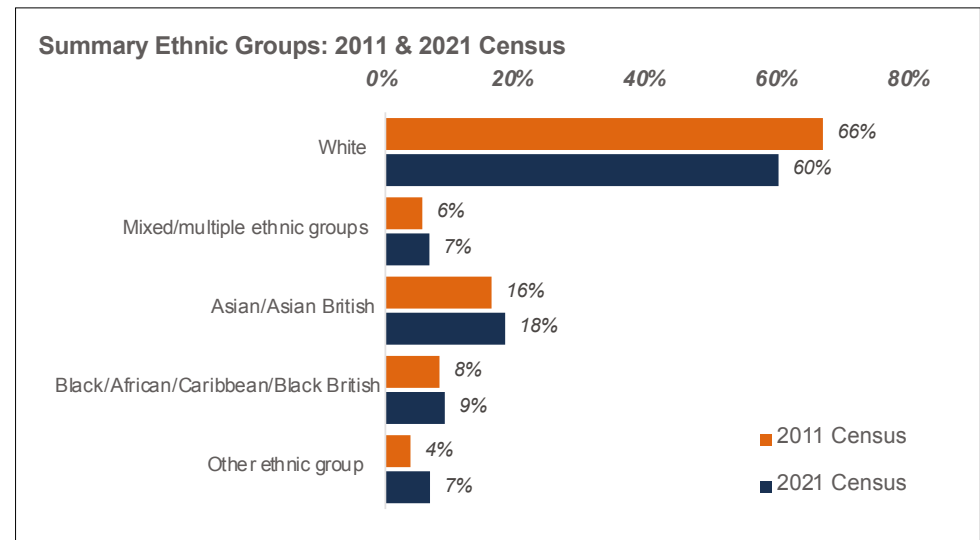
- A lower share of people own their own home, down from 32.9% in 2011 to 30.4% in 2021, and a higher proportion of people are in private rented accommodation, up from 32.2% in 2011 to 35.6% in 2021.
- The proportion of people in social rented accommodation has remained at a similar level of 33.7% (compared to 33.1 in 2011).
- Overcrowding in Camden properties appears to have reduced between 2011 (11.7%) and 2021 (9.5%) based on properties having fewer than the necessary number of bedrooms for the size of the household. This compares favourably to the London average (11.1%), but remains higher than the average for England and Wales (4.3%).

Camden is becoming more diverse, and we have data on sexual orientation and gender identity in the census for the first time:

- The % of residents identifying as from a white ethnic background reduced to 60% (see chart below) from 66.3% in 2011.
- 45.4% of Camden's usual residents were born outside the UK, an increase from 42.5% in 2011
- 6.9% of residents identified as gay, lesbian, bisexual or other, compared to 4.3% in London as a whole and 3.2% across England and Wales.
- 0.8% of respondents in Camden said their gender identity was different from the sex registered at birth – including those that specifically

identified as trans or non-binary, didn't specify, or specified some other gender identity. This compares to 0.5% across England and Wales, 0.9% across London.

- In line with changes across London and nationally, Camden is becoming less religious - the % of residents reporting themselves as having no religion increased from 29.1% to 34.6%.
- Around 15% of Camden residents are disabled under the Equality Act*, higher than the London average of 13.2% but lower than England at 17.5%.
- People providing unpaid care were around 7% of the population, from around 9 hours a week (3%) to over 50 hours a week (2%).



* The Equality Act 2010 legally protects people from discrimination in the workplace and in wider society. It defines disability as having a physical or mental impairment that has a 'substantial' and 'long-term' negative effect on your ability to do normal daily activities.

Economic, social and environmental changes in the UK and around the world will have an impact on Camden in the coming years

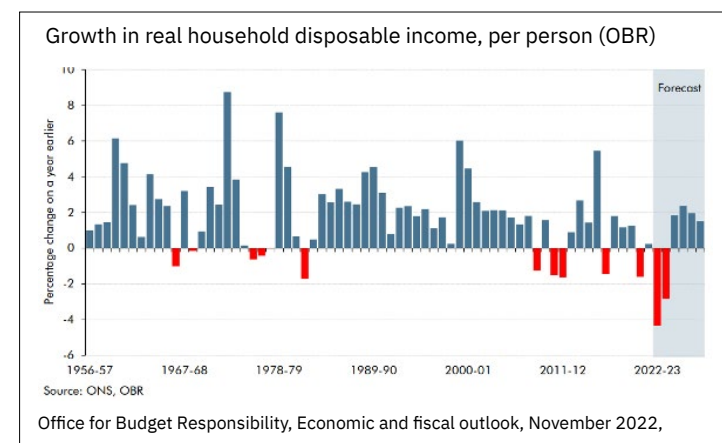
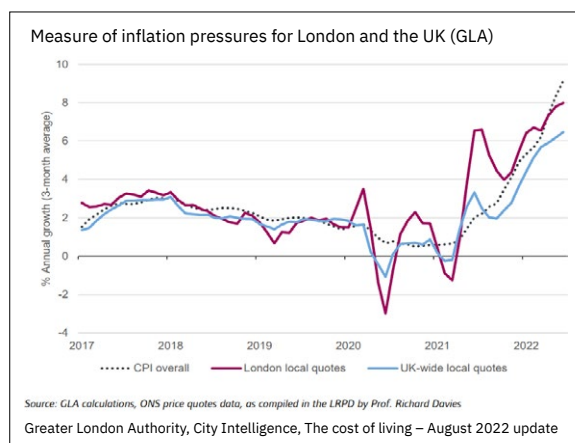
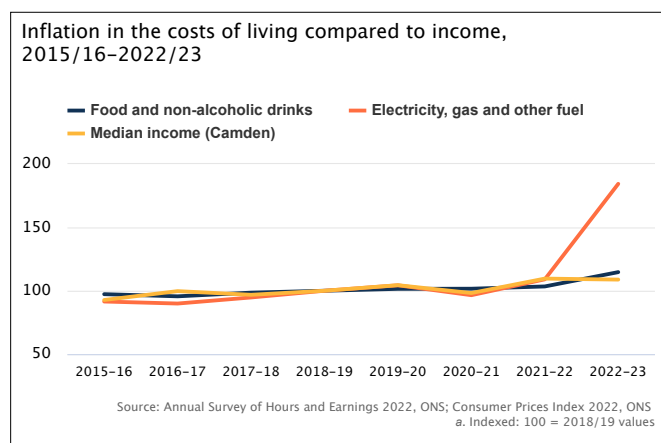
In recent years, we have seen major events challenging society to change, such as the murder of George Floyd, sparking the Black Lives Matter movement, and the Me Too movement highlighting sexual violence against women and girls. These have challenged societies worldwide to change for the better. The pandemic changed the way we work, introducing new ways of working from home and requiring a higher level of digital literacy and engagement. The climate emergency has been highlighted by social movements such as Extinction Rebellion, pushing us further to take action against climate change.

Significant global challenges have also affected the economy, from the pandemic and recovery, the war in Ukraine, the impacts of Brexit, with knock on effects on inflation and slowed growth. Globally, economic growth is projected by the **IMF** to slow from 6% in 2021 to 3.2% in 2022 and 2.7% in 2023, and global inflation is expected to rise from 4.7% in 2021 to 8.8% in 2022, and then to decline to 6.5% in 2023 and 4.1% in 2024.

In the UK, economic growth is projected by the **OECD** to decline to 4.4% in 2022, -0.4% in 2023 and 0.2% in 2024, with inflation expected to be 8.9% in 2022, 6.6% in 2023 and 4.1% in 2024. According to the **OBR**, in the UK, rising prices are eroding real wages and reducing living standards over the next two years, erasing the impact of the previous eight years of growth.

Rising inflation has meant that prices of essential goods have been increasing rapidly, placing a squeeze on personal finances. Between 2015-16 and 2021-22, inflation in median income in Camden had kept pace with – or even exceeded – inflation in the cost of food and drink and electricity, gas and other fuel, meaning that earnings were rising alongside prices of goods.

However, the ONS projects that Camden’s median income will fall across 2022-23, but the cost of food and non-alcoholic drinks will continue to rise and the cost of electricity, gas and other fuel will rise substantially more than income, exceeding median income by around 80%.



Section 1:

Camden is a borough where every child has the best start in life



Camden is a unique and diverse place, offering all the amazing assets of a global city with world-renowned museums, universities, parks and open spaces that our young people can gain so much from for the very best childhood and route into adult life.

But children and families face significant challenges. We believe that deepening inequalities are causing residents to leave Camden. The lack of affordable housing is a significant factor, as is finding work with fair pay and job security, leaving families in desperate need of financial support to be able to afford essentials. The cost-of-living crisis means too many families in Camden are living one paycheque to the next. Growing up in poverty impacts on every aspect of a child's life.

A safe, supportive and encouraging environment is essential for children's development. As they progress through their childhood, children should have access to good local schools in order to allow them to thrive but to also help reduce inequalities both during and after childhood. Of paramount importance is that all children are safeguarded, with the most vulnerable children protected and well supported, the impact of child poverty mitigated, and issues such as youth knife crime and violence against girls tackled with urgency.

This section presents data and evidence about children's development in Camden, from early years to school leavers, as well as their safety. In summary:

- In Camden, almost **one in three children live in poverty**
- The number of children eligible for free school meals has increased
- **The number of pre-school children achieving a good level of development has risen in Camden**
- Data on the uptake of funded Early Years education appears to show it is relatively low in Camden, and hourly provider fees are high
- **Children in Camden achieve good educational outcomes** at Key Stage 2 (KS2) and Key Stage 4 (KS4) despite relatively high rates of absence
- The number of children with special educational needs or disabilities (SEND) has been increasing in Camden, and **the majority of children in Camden with SEND are educated in mainstream school settings**

- There is variation by gender and ethnicity in outcomes at KS2 and KS4, and poorer outcomes for disadvantaged children and those with SEND
- **A high proportion of school leavers go on to school sixth form education**, compared to London and England, and marginally fewer are not in education, employment and training
- Camden ranks middle in the rates of youth offending, compared with other Inner London boroughs
- **Fewer young people are not in education, employment or training than in previous years**
- Camden had an increased number of children on child protection plans during the pandemic, but rates have reduced, and it once again has lower rates of both looked after children and child protection plans compared to similar boroughs

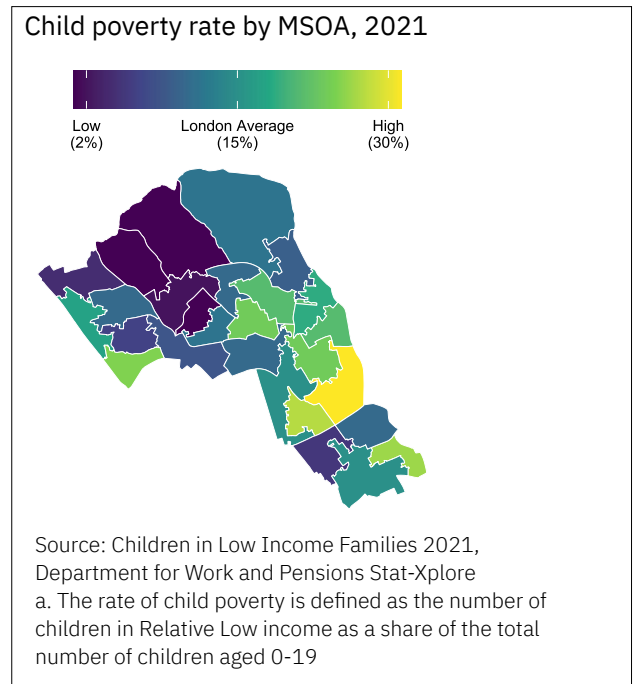
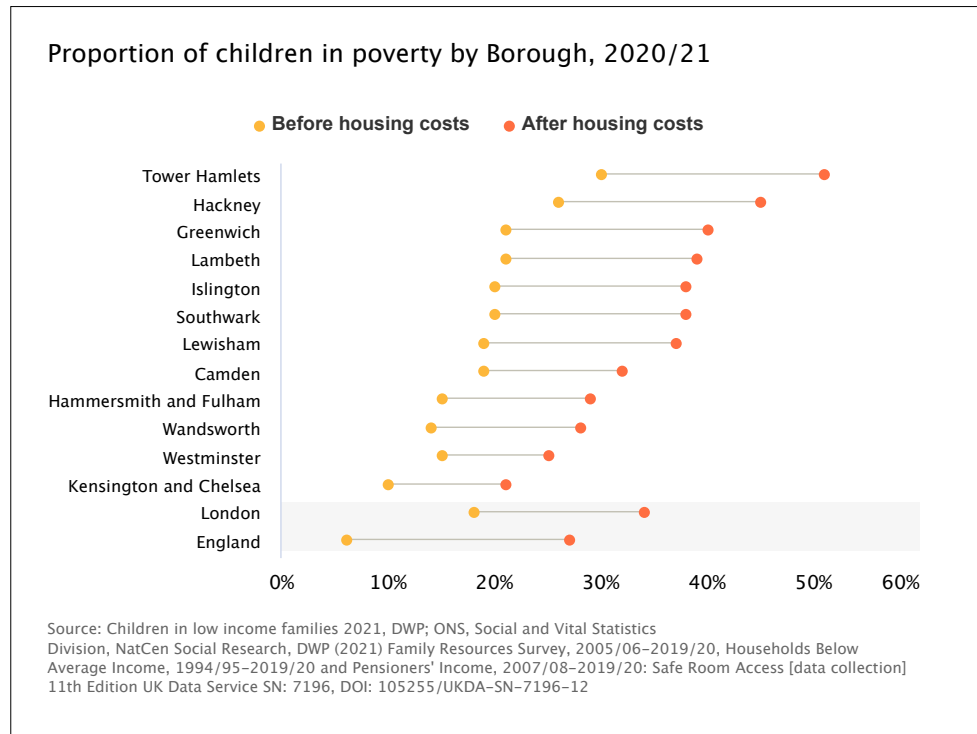
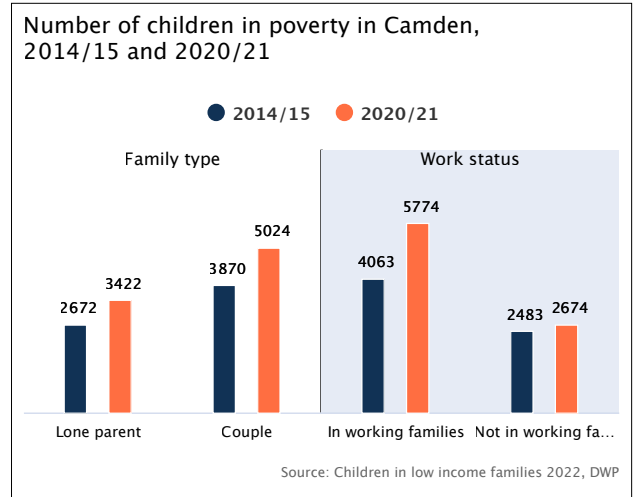


In Camden, almost one in three children live in poverty

1 in 3 children in Camden are growing up in poverty and we know that the number of children living in poverty has increased significantly since 2015.

The proportion of children living in poverty varies dramatically between wards - with the highest rates of poverty in St. Pancras and Somers Town, both overall and when looking at the proportion within working families.

In Camden, while we have the fourth lowest child poverty rate in Inner London, with levels that are slightly lower than the London average, 31.9% of children are still living in poverty.



“ Families are having the stark choice between food and warmth... Many of our families live in appalling home conditions, they are overcrowded, damp and not fit for purpose. Many children are coming into school now with increasingly inadequate clothing and not enough to eat for lunch. The school is now providing additional food for children as well as warm spaces for families during the school day.”

Helen Connor, Head Teacher at Rhyl Primary School, Cost of Living Debate at Council Meeting, 21st November 2022

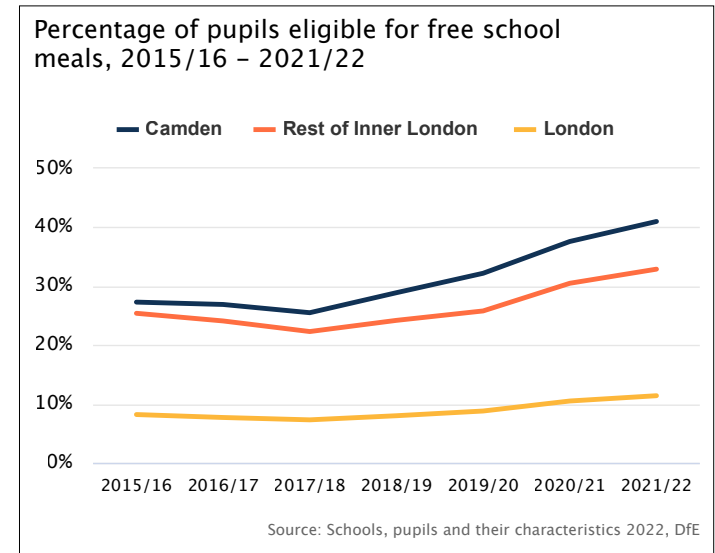
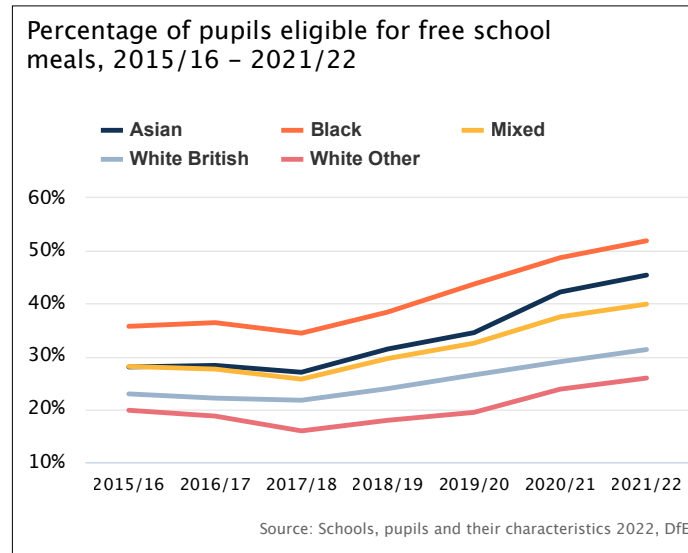
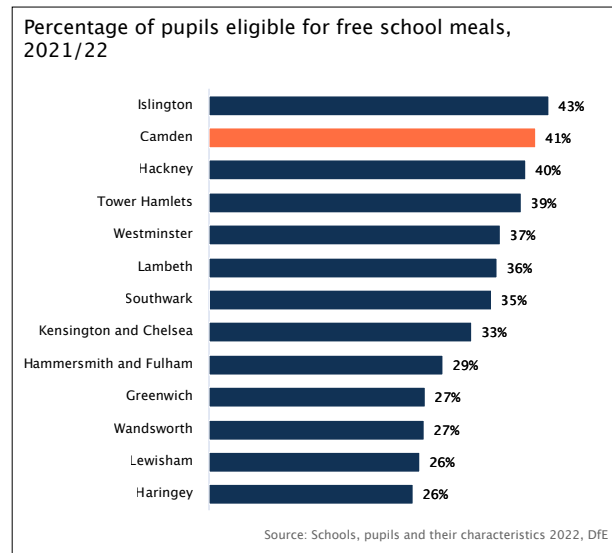
The number of children eligible for Free School Meals has increased

Since 2018, Camden’s free school meal (FSM) eligibility rate has increased dramatically, rising from 25% of pupils to 41% of pupils in 2021/22.

Pupil eligibility in both Inner London and London has also increased in this period, but by a smaller rate than that seen in Camden. Camden’s 2021/22 free school meal eligibility rate is the second highest in Inner London behind only Islington (42.6%), above the Inner London average of 33% and substantially above the average London eligibility rate of 11%.

Eligibility for FSM has been rising amongst all children in Camden, regardless of ethnicity. Black children in Camden have consistently had the highest eligibility rate compared with other ethnic groups and in 2021/22 over half of black children in Camden were eligible for free school meals.

(Please note – data is based on school pupils in Camden, not Camden residents. Some school pupils in Camden will live outside the borough, and some Camden residents will go to school in other boroughs).

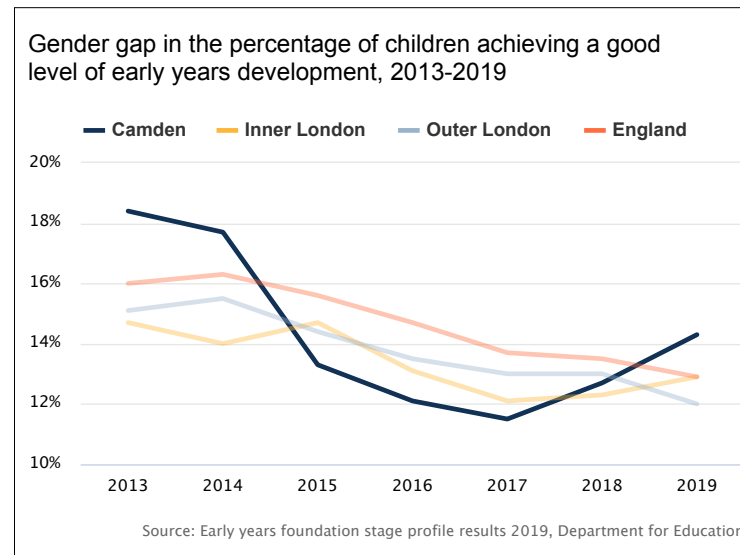
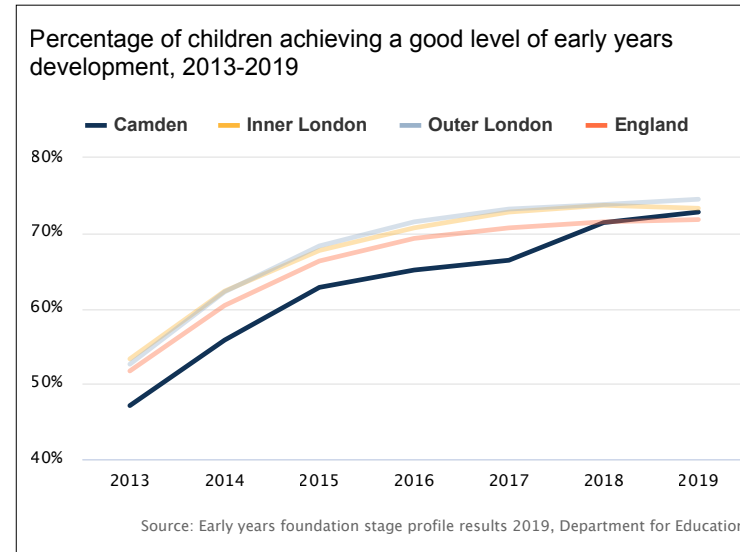
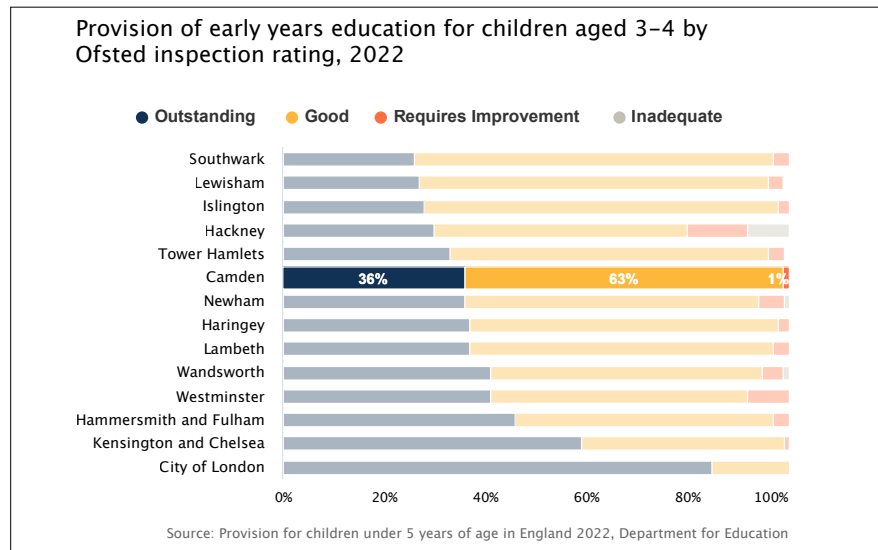


The number of pre-school children achieving a good level of development has risen and quality of provision remains high, though a gender gap remains

Camden's early years provision has improved remarkably in the six years from 2013 to 2019. In 2013, less than half of children (47%) achieved a good level of early years development. By 2019, the proportion of children achieving a good level of early years development increased to 72% - an increase of 25 percentage points. A good level of development is defined as reaching early learning goals across a range of learning areas in the Early Years Foundation Stage Profile.

This improvement is perhaps explained by 98% of Camden's early years providers being rated 'Outstanding' or 'Good' by Ofsted, of which 43% are 'Outstanding', the fourth highest amongst Inner London boroughs.

Girls outperforming boys in achieving a good level of early years development is a common theme across the country. Despite several years of improvement, the gap was higher again in 2019 than London and England averages.



“When you're a mother you're stuck. I had to choose between working or dedicating my energy to my son. I chose my son's mental health and I mask poverty.”

“My children got a great education in Camden - we lived in the south of the borough but they were happy to go to Parliament Hill”

Participants in the “What Matters?” fair

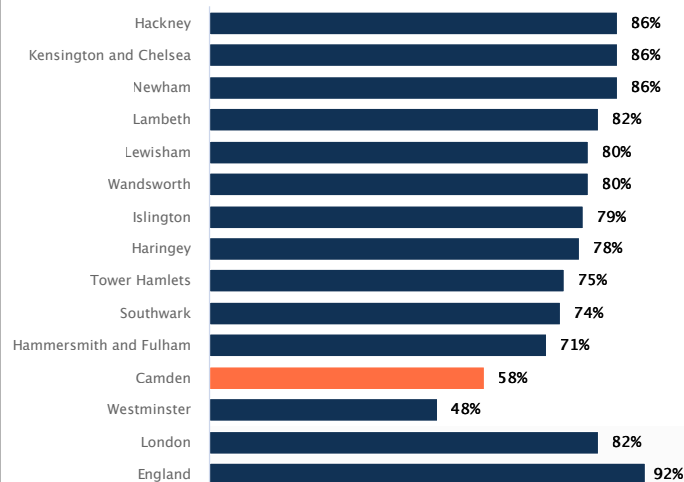
Data on uptake of funded Early Years education appears to show it is relatively low, and hourly provider fees are high

Camden appears to have the second lowest uptake of free early year education in Inner London, with less than two-thirds (58%) of 2–4-year-olds involved in free schemes in 2022.

However, analysis of population estimates between 2011-2021 highlighted issues leading to over-inflation of child age groups for some boroughs, including Camden. Therefore, the actual take-up rate may be higher than reported.

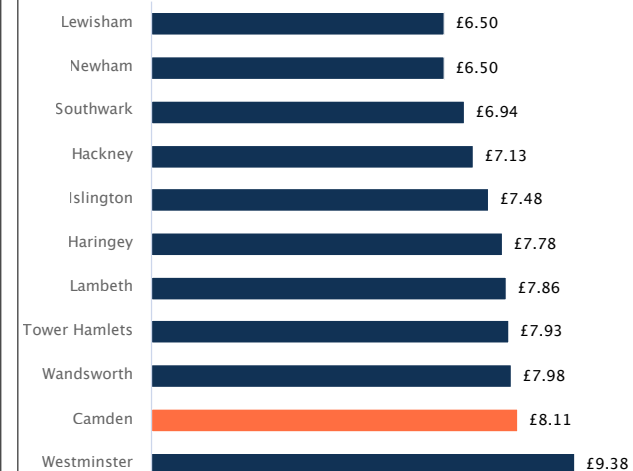
Camden has the second most expensive average hourly fees for early years providers in Inner London at £8.11. Only Westminster has a more expensive average hourly fee (£9.38). There may be a correlation between the low level of funded uptake and high average hourly fees, as parents who feel they are unable to cover the future cost of early years provision withdraw themselves and their children from the system entirely, although uncertainty about the true rate of up-take makes it difficult to be sure.

Percentage of children aged 3–4 registered for funded early years education, 2022



Source: Provision for children under 5 years of age in England 2022, Department for Education

Average hourly early years provider fees for children aged 2–4, 2021



Source: Survey of Childcare and Early Years Providers 2021, Department for Education

“Whether you’re looking for work, or working, the cost of childcare is so expensive... most people are looking to go back into work generally but that makes it much harder for women.”
 “I was surprised. If you work, it’s not enough to pay for afterschool or nanny so I decided to be a full time mum.”

Camden Women’s Forum, impact of the Cost of Living (CoL) crisis on women resident engagement

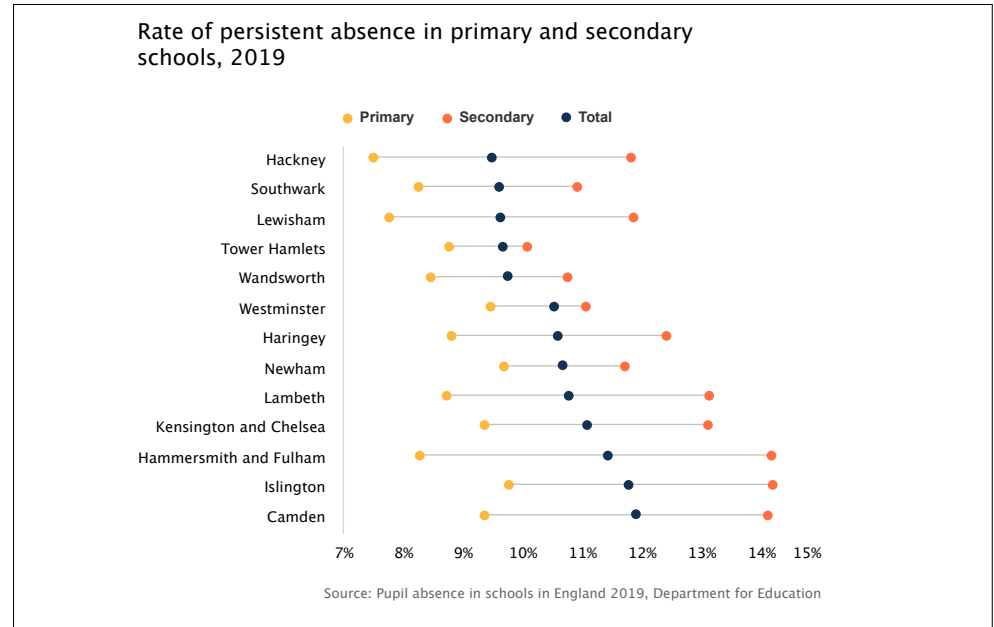
Children achieve good educational outcomes at Key Stage 2 and 4 despite relatively high rates of absence

97% of Camden’s schools are rated ‘Good’ or ‘Outstanding’ by Ofsted and the attainment of children leaving both primary and secondary education is relatively good.

71% of children in Camden at Key Stage 2 (the end of primary education) reach the expected standard in English and Maths, which is higher than the London and England averages.

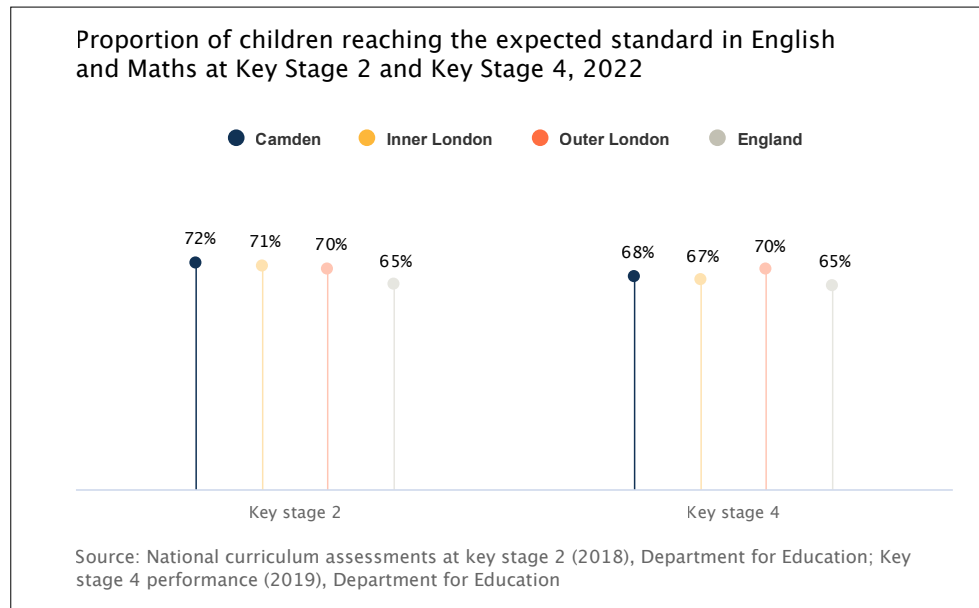
At Key Stage 4 Camden pupils performance improves – 75% reach the expected standard in English and Maths – but closer to the Inner and outer London average of 74%. Camden pupils were 6 percentage points better than the rest of England.

(Please note – data is based on school pupils in Camden, not Camden residents. Some school pupils in Camden will live outside the borough, and some Camden residents will go to school in other boroughs).



Regular attendance at schools is important for a good start in life. Camden has the highest rate of persistent absence in both primary and second school of any Inner London borough at 12%. In particular, persistent absence in the borough is especially problematic within secondary schools with a rate of 14% – only Islington and Hammersmith and Fulham have a higher secondary school persistent absence rate.

Provisional data for the 2021/22 academic year shows that persistent absence continues to be high. Illness was the main reason recorded for absence in 2021/22, accounting for 63% of absence, very similar to the national average. In Camden primary schools, 67% of absence was due to illness, compared to 62% in secondary schools. Nationally, illness is the reason for 69% of absence in primary schools compared to 60% in secondary.



The number of children with special educational needs or disabilities (SEND) has been increasing, and the majority of children with SEND are educated in mainstream schools settings

Camden is responsible for around 4,500 children and young people with SEND.

There are 1,440 children and young people with Education Health and Care Plans (EHCP) who are resident in Camden, some of these children and young people will be educated in Camden and some in other local authorities.

Those children and young people with an EHCP represent around 2.8% of our total population of children and young people aged 2 to 18.

Currently 422 or 41% of children and young people with EHCPs are identified as being autistic as their primary need.

In addition, there are a further 3,169 children and young people who have special educational needs, but do not have an EHCP, and are educated in Camden's state-funded schools and receive SEND support.

The 3,169 children and young people identified as receiving SEND support in state-funded schools represent 14.3% of the pupils on roll at Camden schools.

Currently just over half of our children and young people in Camden with EHCPs are placed in mainstream schools and early years settings. This is a slightly higher percentage than in other London boroughs or nationally, which may indicate that the education system in Camden is more inclusive.

Nationally, the trend in the number and percentage of children with EHCPs has significantly increased year on year since the implementation of the Children and Families Act 2014.

In Camden, the increase has been less pronounced but remains significant. The number of children and young people with EHCPs increased by 16% over the last five years in Camden, compared with 48% nationally. Most of the increase in Camden has been in young people aged 16 plus, which reflects the extension of local areas' responsibilities for young people with SEND up to the age of 25 which was introduced in 2014.

The increase in children and young people with EHCPs of school age has been more modest – 8% over the last 5 years. During the same period the percentage of children and young people receiving SEND support in Camden mainstream schools has increased from 12.0% to 14.4% compared to 11.4% for London and 12.2% nationally.

“ We don't want to feel different. We want to be treated with respect and treated as individuals”

“When you listen and adapt to our needs, it helps us feel more comfortable and relaxed”

“If there are barriers to us participating, we have lots of ideas and can help you think of solutions!”

Children with SEND, Camden Local Area SEND Strategy

Educational outcomes vary by gender and ethnicity at Key Stage 2 and Key Stage 4, and disadvantaged children and those with SEND have poorer outcomes

At both Key Stages 2 and Key Stage 4, girls outperform boys in achieving the expected standard in English and Maths. This is a trend across Camden, Inner London and England. In Camden, the gender gap widens from 6% at Key Stage 2 to 7% at Key Stage 4.

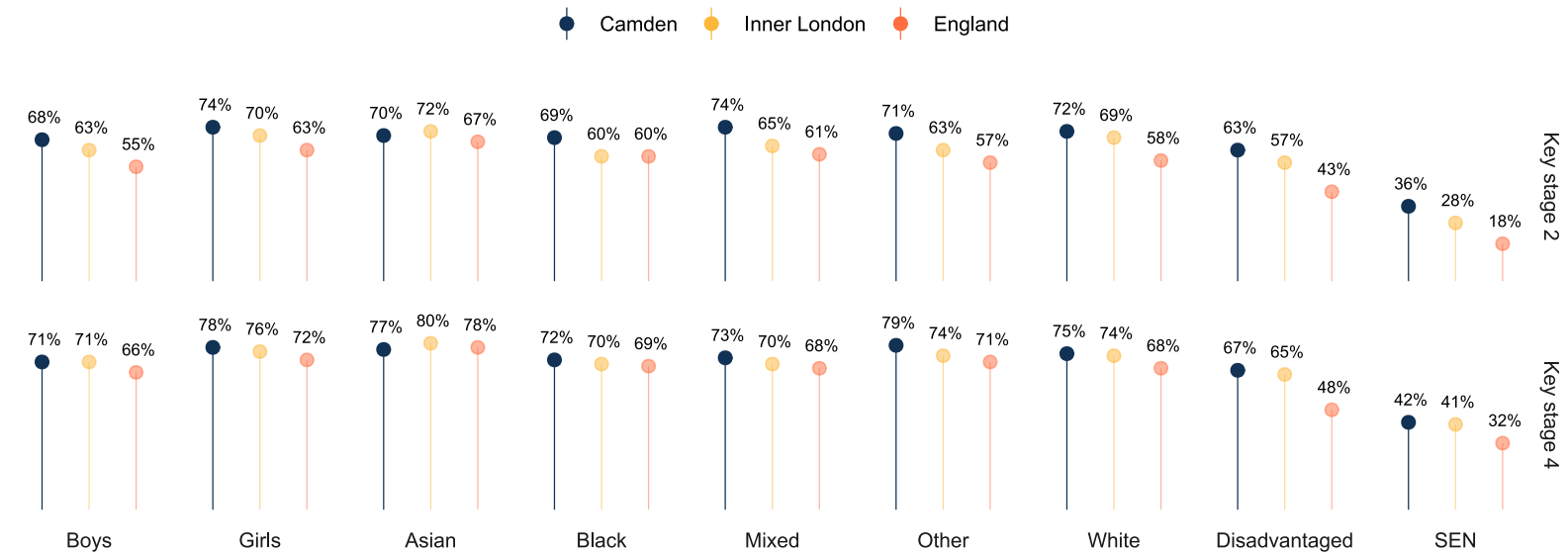
Both girls and boys outperform England's average for expected standard at Key Stage 2 and Key Stage 4. Within Camden, all ethnicities, with the exception of Asian children, match or outperform Inner London and England attainment levels at both Key Stage 2 and Key Stage 4.

Asian children in Camden underperform against other Inner London Asian children by 2% at Key Stage 2 and 3% at Key Stage 4.

Black children in Camden have the lowest attainment level when compared to other ethnicities.

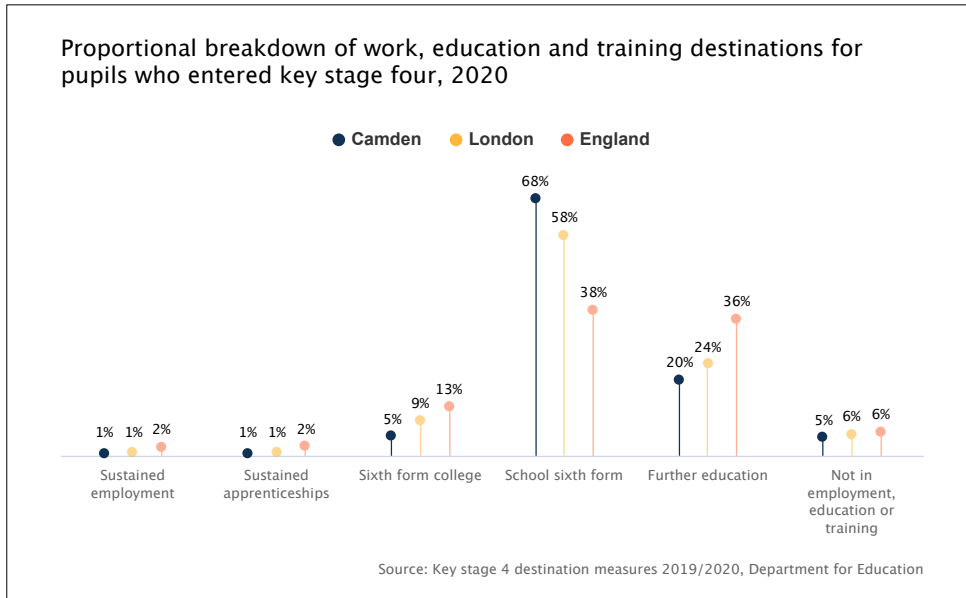
At Key Stage 2 and 4, Camden's most disadvantaged perform slightly better than Inner London disadvantaged attainment levels – and exceed performance of disadvantaged children in England by 20% points and 19% points respectively.

Proportion of children reaching the expected standard in English and Maths at key stage 2 and key stage 4 by pupil characteristics, 2022



Source: Key stage 2 attainment 2021/22, Department for Education; Key stage 4 attainment 2021/22, Department for Education
 a. The expected standard in key stage 2 is based on teaching assessment in reading, writing and maths
 b. The expected standard in key stage 4 is based on GCSE assessment in English and Maths

A high proportion of school leavers go on to school sixth form education, compared to London and England, and marginally fewer are not in education, employment and training



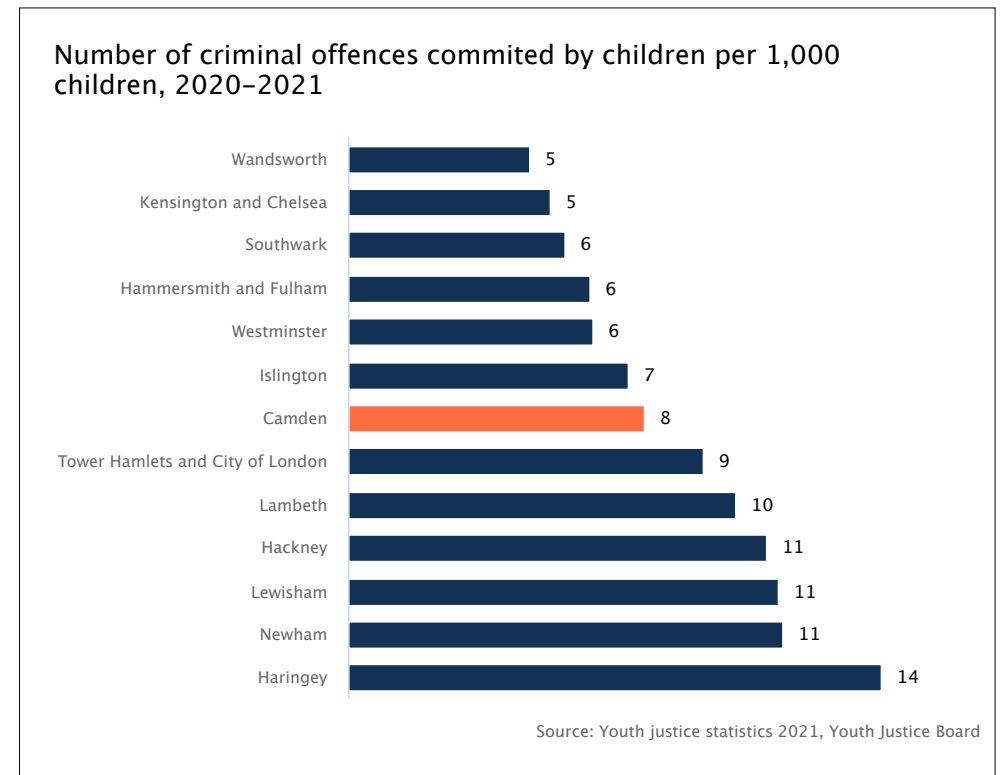
Where children go after they have finished school is different in Camden compared to both the rest of London and England. Upon finishing secondary school, 68% of Camden’s children go to a school sixth form – which is the largest single destination. This is 30% higher than the number of children going to school sixth forms in England and 10% higher than the rest of London.

As a result of Camden having over two-thirds of children attending school sixth forms, it has notably fewer children attending sixth form colleges and further education colleges when compared to the rest of London and England – only 20% of Camden’s pupils go to a Further Education (FE) college, which is nearly half the number that attend FE colleges in England (36%).

Camden ranks middle in the rates of youth offending, compared with other Inner London boroughs

When children commit a crime, they not only put themselves in harms way but also invariably other children.

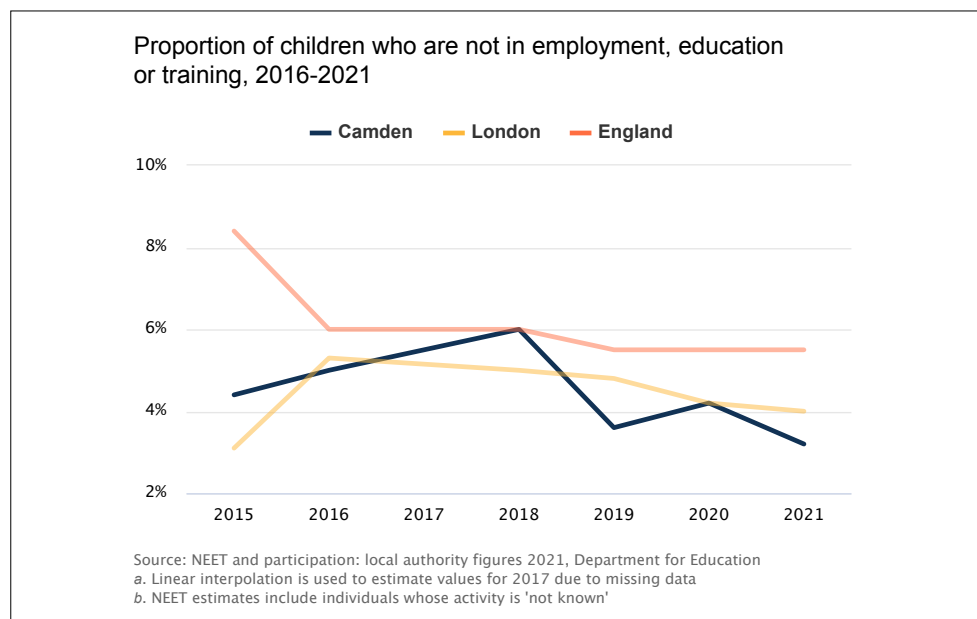
In Camden, 8 criminal offences were committed by children per 1,000 children. When compared with other Inner London boroughs, the number of offences committed by children in Camden sees the borough rank within the middle of the Inner London geographical region.



Fewer young people are not in education, employment or training (NEET) than in previous years

Since 2018, the number of young people not in employment, education or training in Camden as halved from 6% to 3%.

Camden now has a lower proportion of young people not in employment, education or training than both London and England.



“ Starting at the Swiss Church has been a life-changing experience. I never thought I would be working in office/ administration in the Swiss Church”

“Things have been really busy lately, but I’m lucky that I work with an amazing team that makes the time working very enjoyable. These last days we’ve been processing almost 2,000 samples, and the Crick is planning on increasing the number of samples and the team members, so we’ll see in a couple of months!”

Job hub user survey

We Make Camden: Every young person has access to economic opportunity that enables them to be safe and secure by 2025

Camden is home to huge opportunities for young people, with sector-leading public services, a rich community of youth activities, and exciting global and local employers. And yet, not all young people have access to these opportunities – or can translate their ambitions and talents into opportunities that help them to be safe and secure. We want to create a borough where every young person can access and create opportunity regardless of their background or identity and where value of caring responsibilities are recognised and appropriately compensated.

We are working with partners and communities to understand how we work together to deliver the following core ideas or workstreams;

- **A curated network of spaces** through which young people, employers and providers are brought together to deliver activities which increase aspiration and support employability
- **Co-locating Good Work Camden employment support staff in spaces already well used by young people**
- Developing a **Camden Young Talent Partnership**, which will convene the providers of employment interventions for young people, improving the visibility, consistency and quality of the experience of young people and their families in navigating the support available in Camden.
- Testing bespoke **self-employment and enterprise training** for young people



Camden had an increased number of children on child protection plans during the pandemic, but now has lower rates of both children looked after or with protection plans than similar boroughs

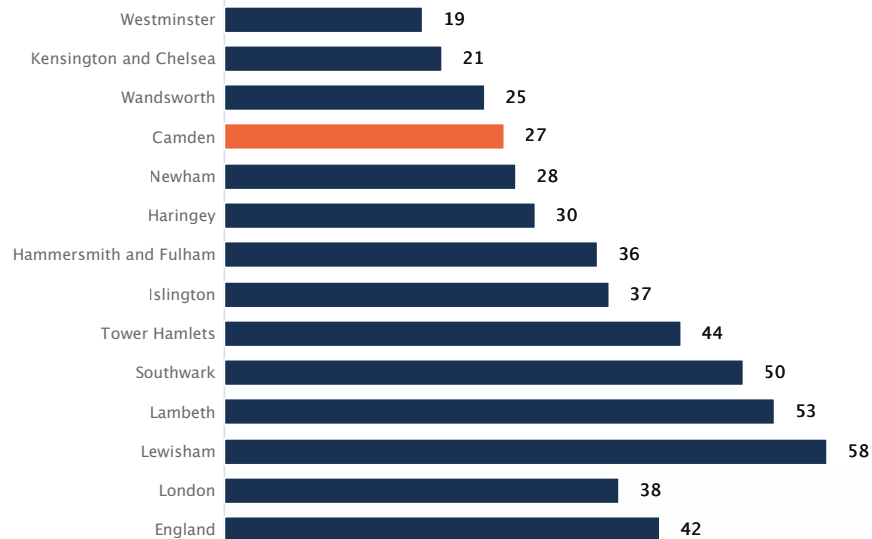
The safeguarding of the most vulnerable children is one of the most important responsibilities of a local authority.

Child Protection Plans are an important intervention put in place by the local authority's social care service to help keep children safe from harm and to support families.

In Camden there is a lower rate of children being subject to a child protection plan – 27 per 10,000 children – than we see in Inner London (37), London (37.5) and England (42.1).

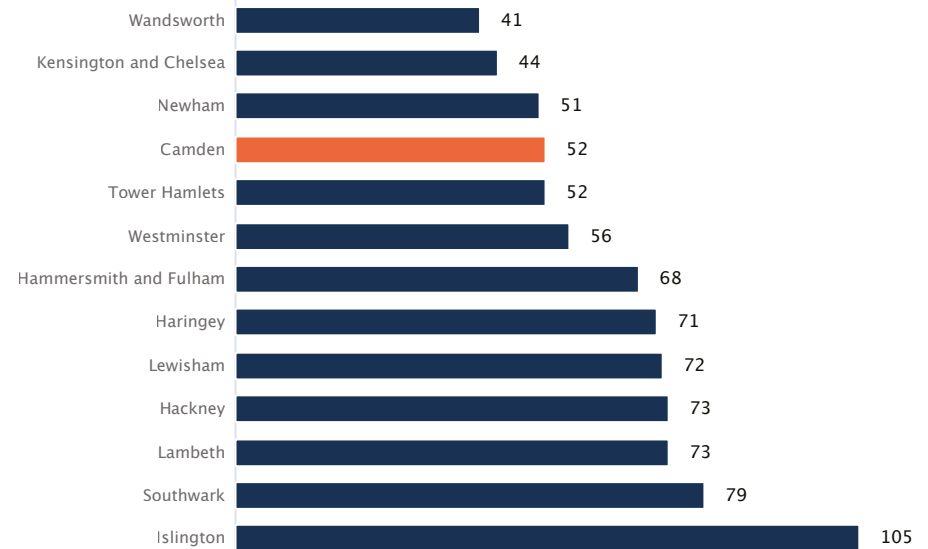
Sometimes, local authority social care teams need to take children into their care to prevent serious harm. In Camden, there are similar levels of children looked after by the local authority – 52 per 10,000 children - compared to London as a whole, but still a lower rate than Inner London and England.

Number of children who were the subject of a Child Protection Plan per 10,000 children, 2020–2022



Source: Characteristics of children in need 2022, Department for Education

Number of children in looked-after care per 10,000 children, 2022



Source: Children looked after in England including adoptions 2022, Department for Education

Section 2:

Camden's local economy should be strong, sustainable and inclusive – everyone should have a secure livelihood to support them to live a prosperous life



A strong local economy should be dynamic and inclusive, creating value and opportunities for all its residents. A place where businesses can thrive, and public investment and the cultural and creative sectors also have a central role in the local economy. A strong local economy also means being able to tackle the climate crisis through sustainable business practices as well as addressing issues of discrimination and systemic inequality.

Having a good, sustainable and well-paid job is important for living a good life, provide a sense of worth, dignity and agency. Good employment not only enables people to live and spend their money locally, but also makes them both happier and healthier.

In this section, we present evidence and stories about Camden's local economy and job opportunities, as well as people's financial situation.

This section presents findings including:

- Camden has a strong and vibrant business sector, making up **7.6% of London's Economy, hosting 37,680 businesses, and has the third highest number of business start ups in the UK**
- **There are over 389,000 jobs** – almost twice as many as the number of residents who are of working age (16-64 years old), and the highest number of jobs in Scientific Research in London Boroughs
- **The number of jobs grew by 24.3%** from 2008 to 2021 and is expected to continue growing in the future
- Wages in Camden are relatively high, and fewer people earn below the London Living Wage, compared to the rest of London and England
- Compared to London and England, Camden's residents have relatively **high levels of education and qualifications**
- Residents with a long-term health condition have significantly lower levels of employment
- The **share of unemployed people is low**, compared to London and England. However, the share of households where no one is in employment is higher than London and England
- Despite relatively higher wages, in Camden there is a **high share of people and families who are in poverty** (after housing costs) while working
- **Digital exclusion is relatively low** compared to other boroughs
- Economic activity in Camden dropped significantly during the pandemic, but in some areas has bounced back
- Camden has a **strong Evening and Night-Time Economy**, second only to Westminster in number of businesses and people employed
- Income and employment deprivation is different depending on where people live in the borough
- The Gender wage gap in Camden has been going down, mainly driven by a drop in men's earnings, although more women than men are still earning below the London Living Wage



Stateries



Camden has a strong and vibrant business sector, making up 7.6% of London's Economy, hosts 37,680 businesses, and has the third highest number of business start ups in the UK

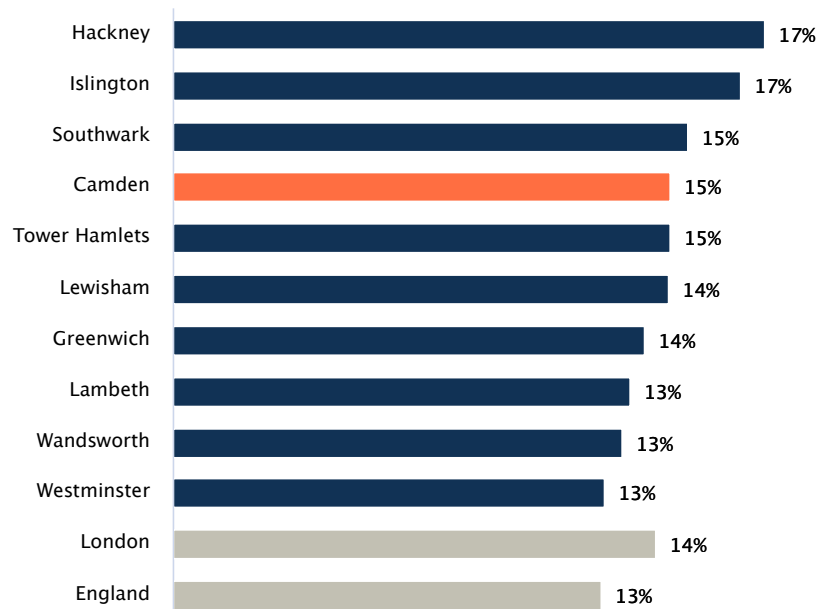
Camden has a strong business sector, with the third largest number of businesses in the UK after Westminster and Birmingham. It accounts for 6.3% of all London local businesses.

In 2019, Camden's economy made up £35.5 billion of the national economy. Measured as Gross Value Added (GVA), which measures the contribution of an area to the national economy, Camden is the 3rd largest contributor in London after Westminster (£72.4Bn), and the City (£69.2Bn). Camden contributes 7.6% of London's GVA and 1.8% of national (UK) GVA.

Camden has the second highest number of business start-ups in London and the second highest number of businesses closures. As a share of total businesses, new businesses were 15% of total, close to the London average of 14% and England's of 13%.

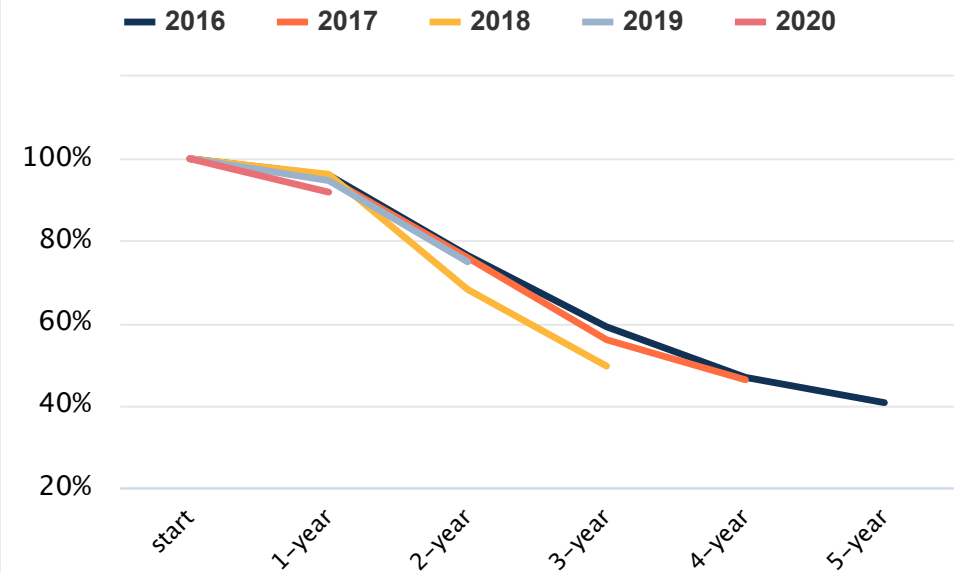
35% of Camden enterprises that started-up in 2015 were still active five years later in 2020. This is better than the survival rates for Central London (32%), but is lower than the London (37%) or national average (40%). Amongst London boroughs, in 2020, Camden ranked 28th by business survival rates. The Camden rate is 4.6 percentage points lower compared to 2019.

Proportion of new businesses as a proportion of stock of businesses, 2021



Source: Inter Departmental Business Register 2022, ONS

Business survival rate, 2016–2020



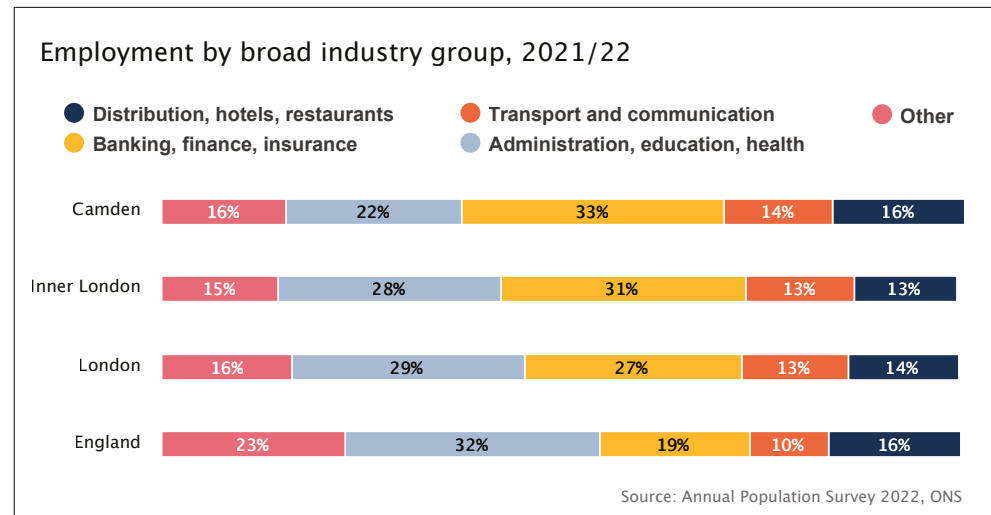
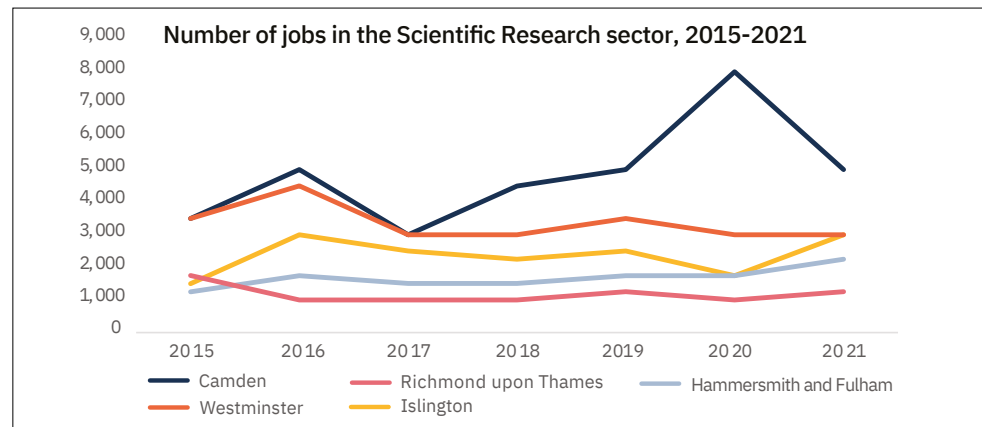
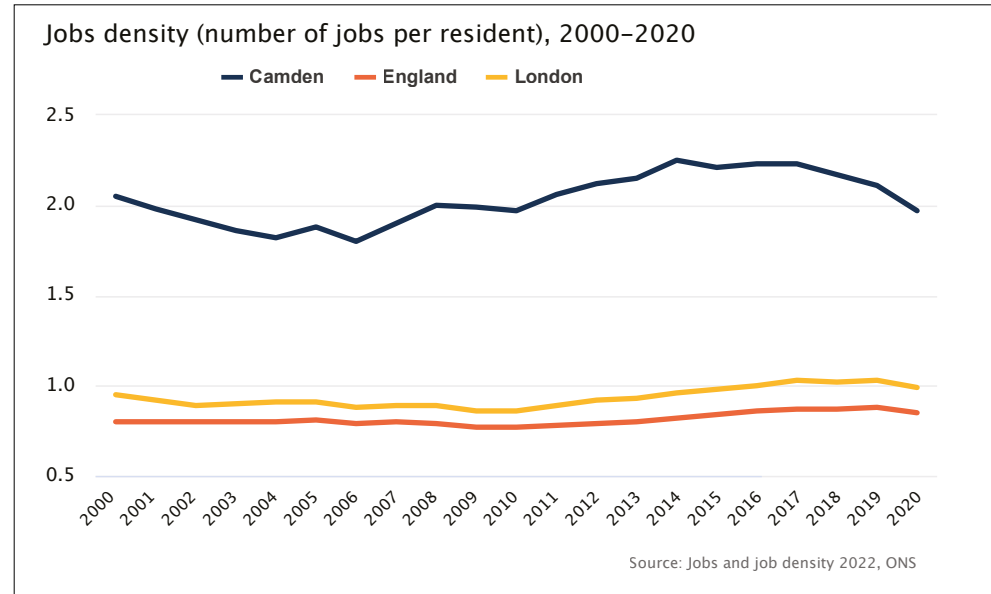
Source: Inter Departmental Business Register 2022, ONS

There are over 389,000 jobs – almost twice as many as the number of residents who are of working age (16-64 years old), and the highest number of jobs in Scientific Research in London Boroughs

As of 2020, there are **389,000** jobs in Camden – the second highest number of jobs within Inner London boroughs. This number of jobs means that in 2020 Camden had a job density of just under 2, meaning there are nearly double the number of jobs as residents aged 16-64. This means that many people come into Camden for their jobs, as well as the local residents. Camden’s job density has fluctuated significantly over the twenty years since 2000, at times being as high as 2.25 (2014) and as low as 1.8 (2006). However, over this twenty-year period, Camden’s job density has been well above both the London and England job density rates, which fluctuate around 1 and 0.8 respectively.

Camden’s employment make-up by industry group is broadly similar to that of other Inner London boroughs, and London more generally. Notably, Camden does have slightly larger employment in distribution, hotels & restaurants (reflective of Camden’s strong Nighttime Economy) and in banking, finance and insurance compared with Inner London.

Camden the highest number of jobs in London in Scientific Research, and second highest after Westminster for jobs in the Creative Industries and Cultural Activities.

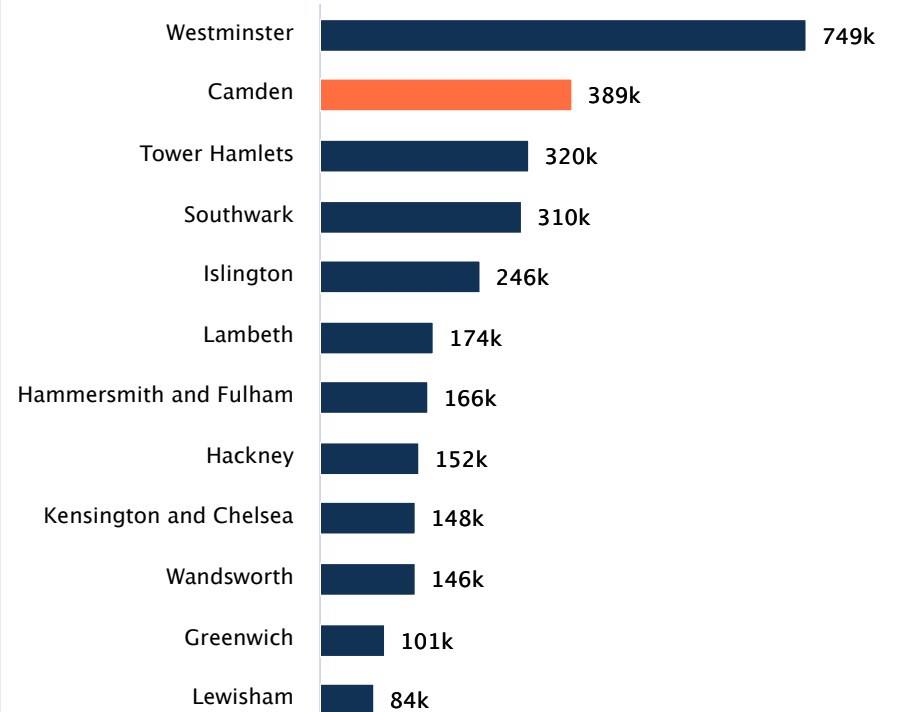


The number of jobs grew by 24.3% from 2008 to 2021 and is expected to continue growing in the future

The total number of jobs in Camden is one of the highest across London, with 389,000 in 2020. Only Westminster has more jobs, at 749,000 jobs.

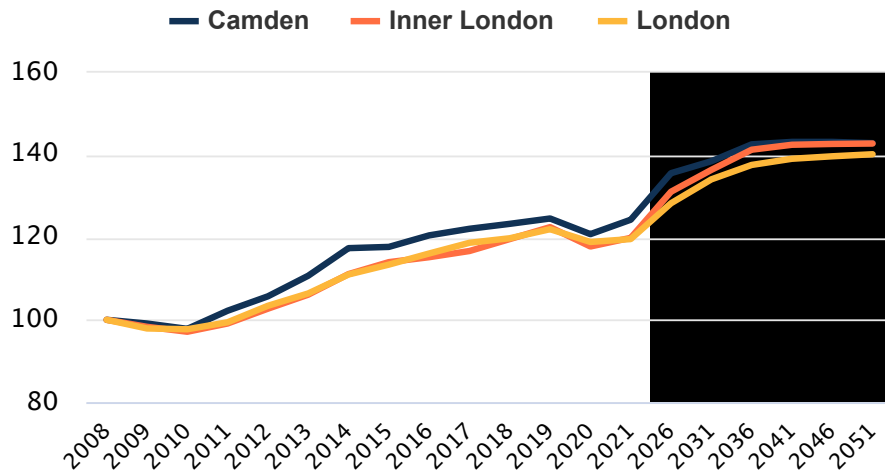
Between 2008 and 2021, the number of jobs in Camden has grown by 24.3% – one of the strongest job growth in Inner London behind only Tower Hamlets (41.7%) and Hackney (50%). In fact, since 2008, Camden’s job growth has outpaced that of both Inner London and London averages. ONS projections suggest that this is likely to continue over the medium- and long-term, with job growth in Camden expected to peak and tail-off in line with Inner London averages in 2046 and 2051.

Total number of jobs, 2020



Source: Jobs and job density 2022, ONS

Projected number of jobs in Camden and London, 2008–2051



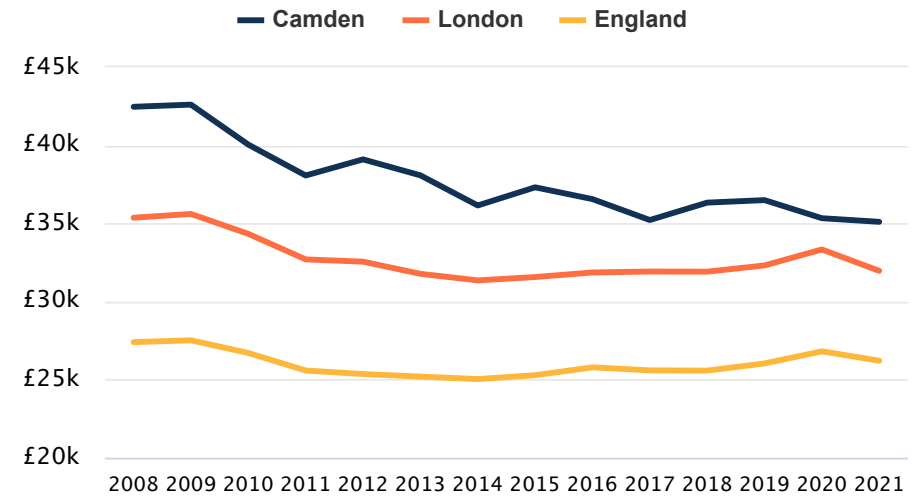
Source: London Long Term Labour Market Projections 2022, GLA
 a. Indexed: 100 = 2008 values

Wages are relatively higher, and fewer people earn below the London Living Wage, compared to London and England

Camden has seen a rather dramatic decline in its median annual earning from a peak of just over £42,000 in 2008/9 to just over £35,000 in 2021. Median annual earnings have also declined in London and England since 2008, but by a less dramatic amount than what we see in Camden. However, the borough's earning rates have been consistently above the rates in both the rest of London and England.

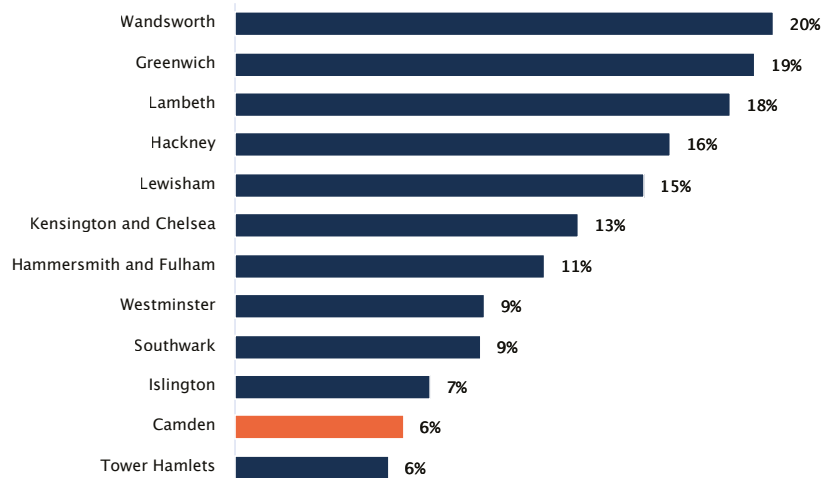
At the lower end of the pay scale, Camden has seen a marked improvement in the number of people earning the London Living Wage. Between 2015 and 2020 there was a small increase in the number of people earning below the London Living Wage in Camden, peaking at 14% in 2020. However, by 2022, only 6.2% of employees in Camden were earning below the London Living Wage – a dramatic reduction by over half in the two years since 2020. This reduction means Camden is the second-best borough in Inner London (behind Tower Hamlets) for employees earning above London Living Wage.

Median annual earnings (CPIH adjusted), 2008–2021



Source: Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings 2022, ONS; Consumer Prices Index 2022, ONS

Percentage of employees earning below London Living Wage, 2022



Source: Number and proportion of employee jobs with hourly pay below the living wage 2022, ONS

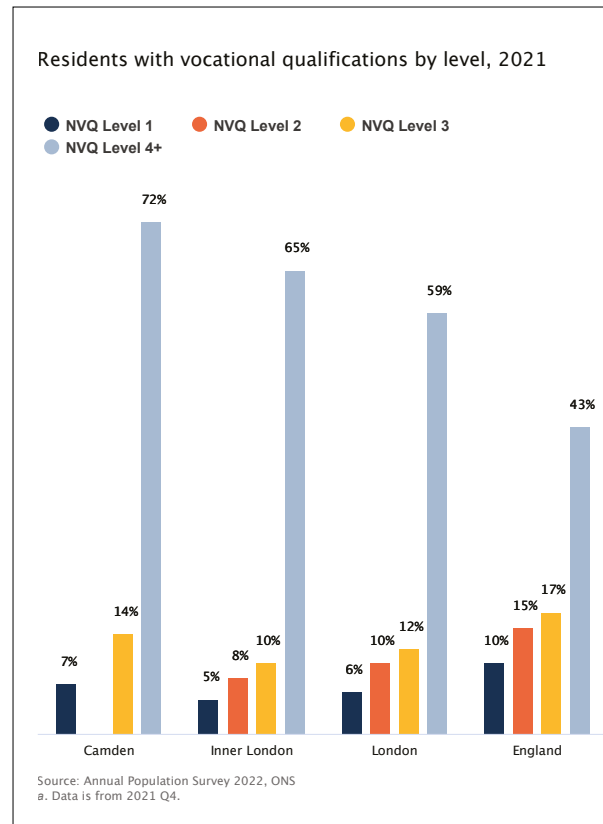
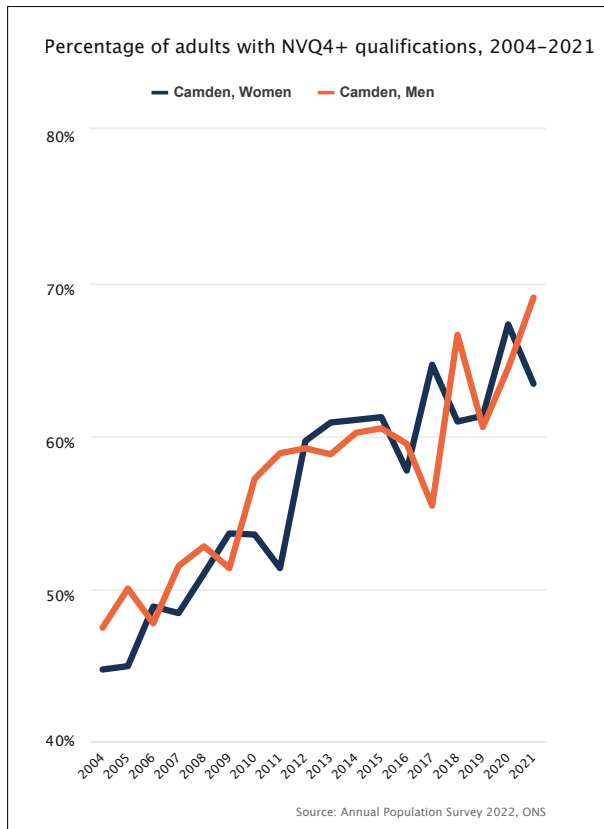
“ My partner is working overtime; I am not well enough to work overtime.”

“I am a nursing sister & while my workload is incredibly demanding in every aspect, I make myself work extra hours. This is necessary as our wages have been stagnant for years & I have to work additional hours to pay for essentials. The thought of Christmas depresses me as I know, it is going to be gloomy.”

Respondents to Camden Cost of Living survey

Camden's residents have a high level of education and qualifications, compared to London and England...

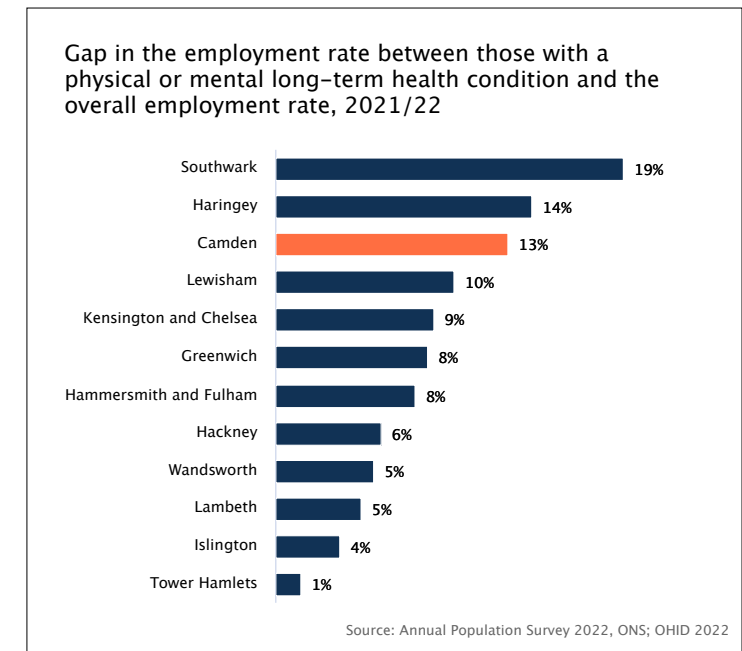
Compared to other London Boroughs and to England more widely, levels of education and qualifications are relatively high in Camden. Nearly three-quarters of Camden's residents (72%) have a qualification equivalent to NVQ Level 4+, above the Inner London (65%) and London (59%) averages and substantially above the England average (43%). Since 2004, the percentage of men and women with NVQ Level 4+ qualifications has increased with some fluctuation but relatively little gender difference. The largest gap occurred in 2017 when 10% more women than men had an NVQ Level 4+ qualification.



...but residents with a long-term health condition have significantly lower levels of employment

In Camden, residents with a long term physical or mental health condition have a 13% percentage point gap in employment rate compared to the overall employed population. This gap is higher than both London and England averages, surpassed in Inner London boroughs only by Southwark (19%) and Haringey (14%) in 2021/22.

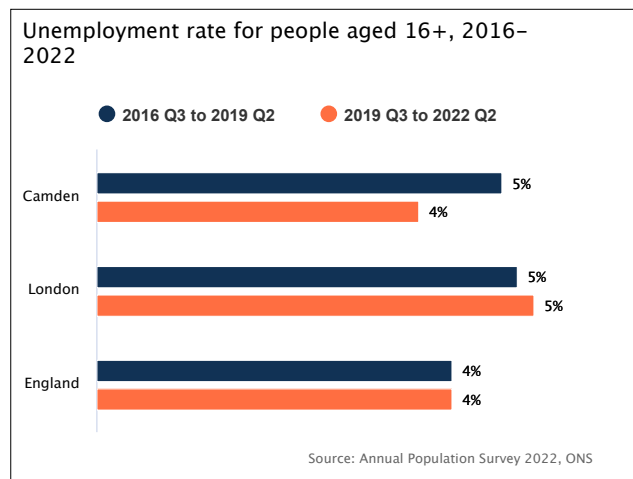
In London and England this gap has been closing in recent years from 14% in 2013/14 to 9% in 2021/22 for London, (13% to 10% in England) while in Camden it has fluctuated around an average of 13% over the same period of time.



The percentage of unemployed people is low, compared to London and England. However, the share of households where no one is in employment is higher than London and England

Having a job is important in order to earn an income, but also has other benefits, such as: building self-confidence, developing a sense of agency, being engaged socially and maintaining skills development.

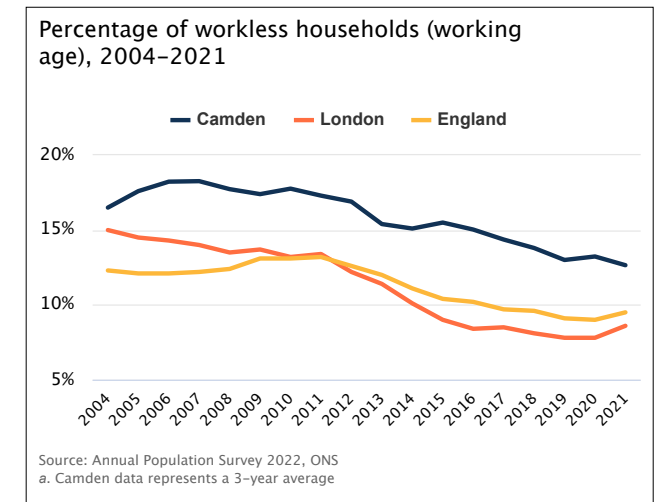
Camden has low levels of unemployment (defined as people who are currently not working but are actively searching for work) when compared against other Inner London boroughs, London more broadly and the rest of England. However, Camden has a higher proportion of economically inactive people (working age people who are not working or looking for a job) than Central/Greater London or nationally, with an estimated 24.6% of the Camden working age population economically inactive in 2022 Q1. This is largely affected by the high number of students in the borough.



Amongst Inner London boroughs, Camden had the lowest unemployment rate between July 2019 and June 2022 of 3.9%. This is just over half the unemployment rate of Westminster, the borough with the highest unemployment rate in Inner London (8%). Between the periods July 2016-July 2019 and July 2019-June 2022, Camden’s unemployment rate has fallen by an impressive 1% to 3.9%. This is substantially below the London unemployment rate of 5.3% and marginally below the England rate of 4.3%. Whereas Camden has seen a significant reduction in its unemployment rate, London’s unemployment rate has increased across the 2016-2019 to 2019-2022 period and the rest of England where unemployment has remained at 4.3% across the two periods.

The proportion of workless households (households in which where no one aged 16 years or over is in employment) in Camden has been extremely volatile over the seventeen-year period between 2004 and 2021. It has peaked above 18% (in 2006 and 2007) and fallen to a low of 12.5% (2021) but has mostly fluctuated between 14 and 18%. From 2010 to 2020, Camden saw an impressive but unsmooth fall in the proportion of workless households from just under 18% to 12.5%. Unlike London and the rest of England which saw a rise in the proportion of workless households between 2021 and 2021 – most likely a consequence of the economic impact

of the Covid-19 pandemic – Camden actually saw a decline between this period. However, at all points across the 2004-2021 period, the proportion of workless households in Camden has been well above both London and England averages.

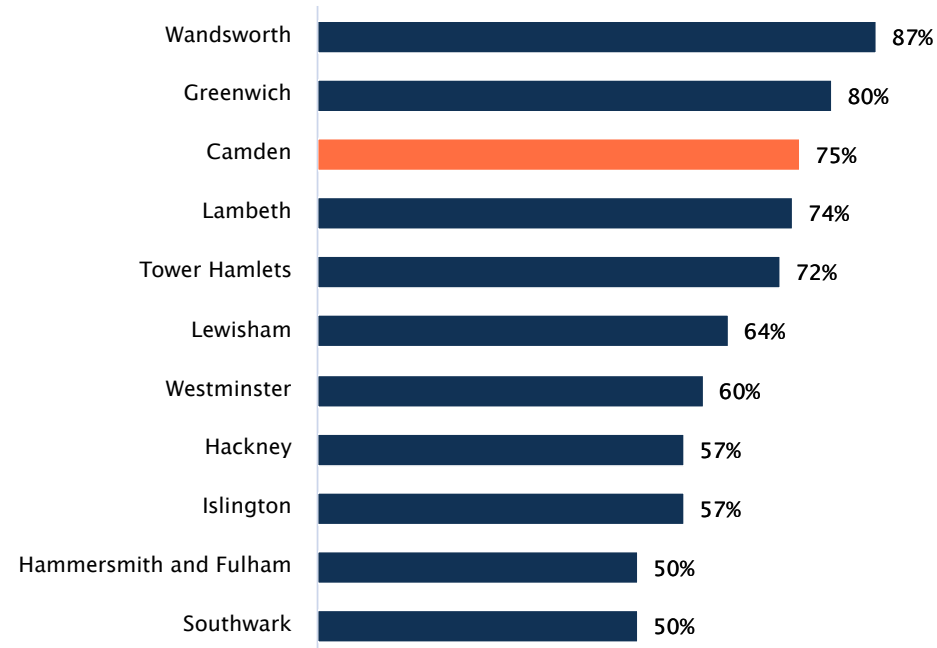


Despite relatively higher wages, there is a high share of people and families who are in poverty (after housing costs) while working

Despite median annual earning still being relatively high compared with London and England and improvements to the implementation of the London Living Wage in the borough, Camden still suffers from significant challenges with work not paying enough to keep people out of poverty. Of those that are in poverty in Camden, a staggering 75% are people in working families – the third highest rate within Inner London. Overall, a third of people in Camden (34%), lived in households with an income of less than 60% the UK median after housing costs have been subtracted in 2019/2020.

Camden is at the sharp end of a problem all Inner London boroughs face. Across Inner London, at least 50% of people in poverty are from working families. Similarly, Camden has the third highest proportion of people who work and are in poverty, with over a quarter (26%) of people who work experiencing in-work poverty. Camden's high housing costs are likely the major cause of this.

Percentage of people in poverty who are in working families, 2019/20



Source: Houses below average income 2021, DWP
a. Data represents a 5-year average

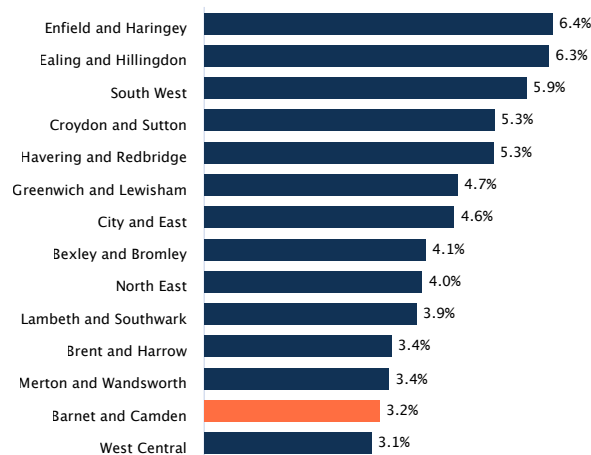
Digital exclusion is relatively low compared to other boroughs

People in Camden and Barnet* are relatively less digitally excluded compared to other areas of London. Only 3.2% of the London Assembly constituency of Barnet and Camden is considered digitally excluded (meaning that when people were surveyed less people said they did not use the internet or did not feel capable), the second lowest rate compared to other constituencies. Barnet and Camden's rate of digital exclusion is only 0.1% greater than the best placed West Central constituency.

However, it is important to note that digital exclusion is more complex than simply whether or not people use the internet, as there are different types of uses and engagement, and lack of access and infrastructure can also mean people are digitally excluded. Wider inequalities are also reflected in digital exclusion: according to the **Good Things Foundation**, limited users of the internet are 1.5 times more likely to be from Black, Asian and other ethnic groups compared with extensive users (Yates analysis of **Ofcom, 2021**).

* Camden and Barnet are grouped in the GLA Survey of Londoners due to statistical representativeness and sample size.

Percentage of people who are digitally excluded, 2021/22



Source: Survey of Londoners 2022, GLA

“ I mainly use my laptop for watching Netflix but I know there's more you can do on here. I would ask at the library but I don't want to seem silly because maybe they expect people to know these things.”

“I feel like I'm trying to play catch-up but its all moving too fast”

Digital Inclusion Discovery – User Research November 2022

We Make Camden: Everyone in Camden can access and be part of a digital society

This is one of the six We Make Camden challenges, and is also aligned to the London Recovery Board's mission of ensuring that 'Every Londoner to have access to good connectivity, basic digital skills and the device or support their need to be online by 2025'.

Internet access is a basic human right and having access to the online world is vital to get by. Without it, it's difficult to do things that many take for granted – like staying in touch with loved ones, accessing online banking and healthcare services, work or education. Delivering for the Digital Inclusion challenge means providing every Camden resident with the opportunity to access the internet with confidence, feeling of security and clarity of benefits. Prerequisites to being digitally included are having access to an appropriate device, reliable broadband and digital skills.

Digital exclusion is an intersectional, multifaceted challenge, with people from different backgrounds at a higher risk. This includes people above 65 years old, low income families, people for whom English is a second language, Black, Asian and other ethnic groups, especially Bangladeshi families in low income households, unemployed, educated up to a secondary level, and disabled people.

Over the past year we have undertaken a research project, which included interviews and observations with community organisations, libraries and residents, to better understand the experiences and needs of Camden's diverse population. As the next step, we will be bringing council services and partners together to take targeted action to reduce digital exclusion in the borough.



Economic activity in Camden dropped significantly during the pandemic, but in some areas has come back

Camden is home to vibrant and busy business centres and has a large contribution to the economy relative to its size. The pandemic and lockdowns had a considerable impact on economic activity in the borough.

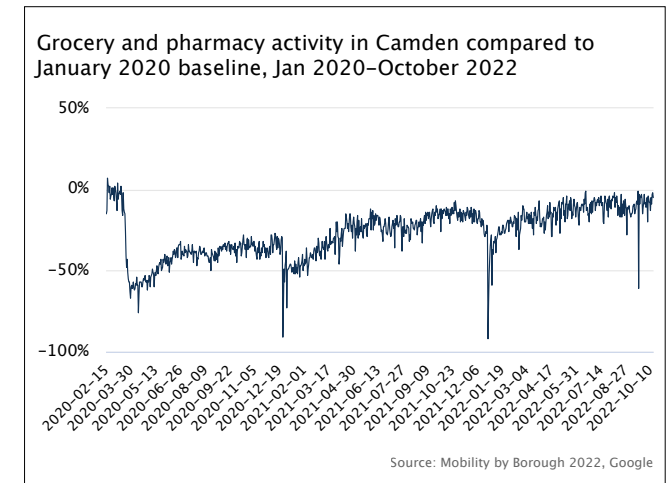
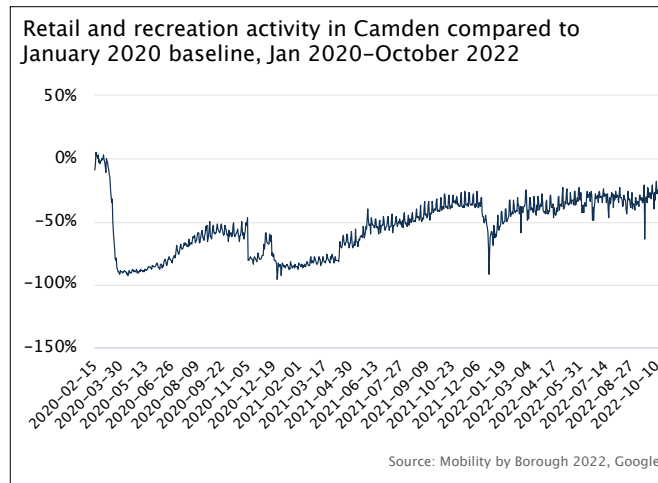
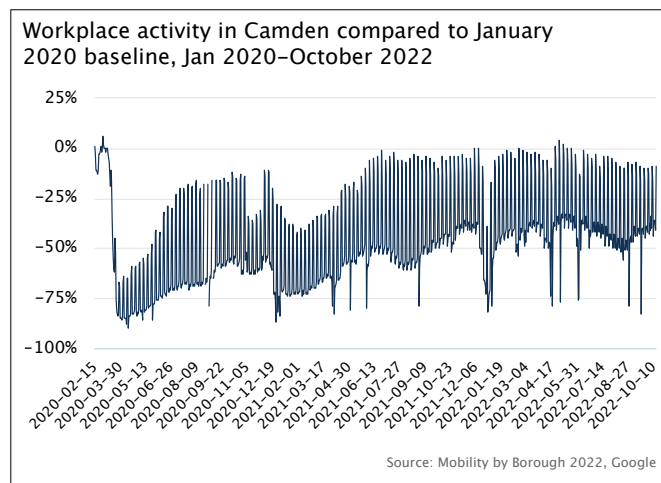
Less people were travelling to places of work during the pandemic, with levels only returning to pre-pandemic levels in June 2021 when lockdown restrictions were relaxed, and exceeding these by April and May 2022. Since this time, workplace activity has been steadily declining through to October 2022. This could be an effect of the cost of living, with more people switching to working from home practices as a cost-saving measure.

The pandemic also had a dramatic impact on Camden’s consumer activity – as was the case across the whole of the UK. When looking at footfall within businesses selling ‘essential’ goods – groceries and

pharmacies – activity levels have slowly returned to close to the pre-pandemic baseline.

However, activity within retail and recreational business in October 2022 was still around 20% below pre-pandemic levels. In part, these trends may be explained by the ongoing cost of living crisis; people still need to purchase essential goods from businesses such as groceries and pharmacies, but as people struggle to make ends meet, they are less likely to make use of retail and recreation businesses.

Note: Data is using the Google Community Mobility Reports Data. Insights in these reports were created with aggregated, anonymized sets of data from users who had turned on the **Location History** setting, which is off by default. For more information see [here](#).



A view from: Lendlease

Lendlease is the Government's Master Development Partner at Euston. They have been tasked by Government with harnessing the energy of one of the world's busiest transport hubs to create a new local neighbourhood above the HS2 and Network Rail stations and transform Euston for generations to come. Lendlease is committed to making this one of the world's first zero carbon developments. They have been working in partnership with local organisations and communities to ensure the proposals are aligned with local aspirations, provide environmental improvements and deliver economic benefits for everyone.

Social Value Charter for Euston: As a member of the Euston Partnership, Lendlease helped develop the Social Value Charter for Euston using the model developed by the citizen social scientists involved in the Good Life Euston project.

STEAM: Lendlease has also supported Camden's STEAM initiative as board members and delivery partners in Camden schools. Through STEAM, we have engaged over 1500 pupils since 2019 and volunteered over 800 hours.

Lendlease is currently piloting a procurement initiative to deliver social value throughout the development process. Through this they will build partnerships and programmes to benefit local residents not just during construction, but during planning stages as well.

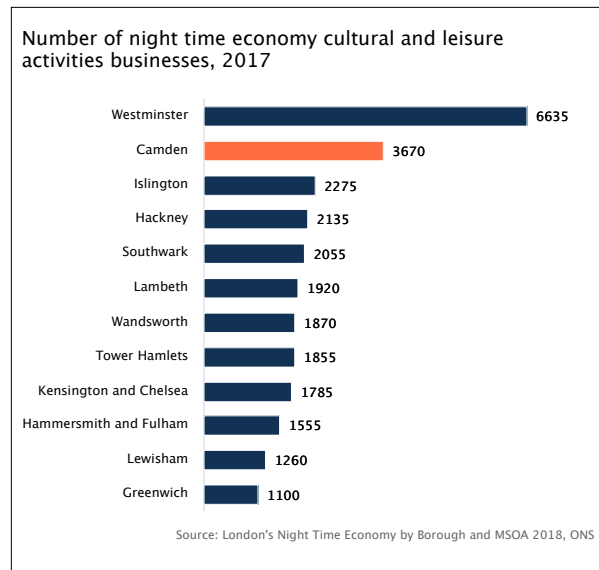
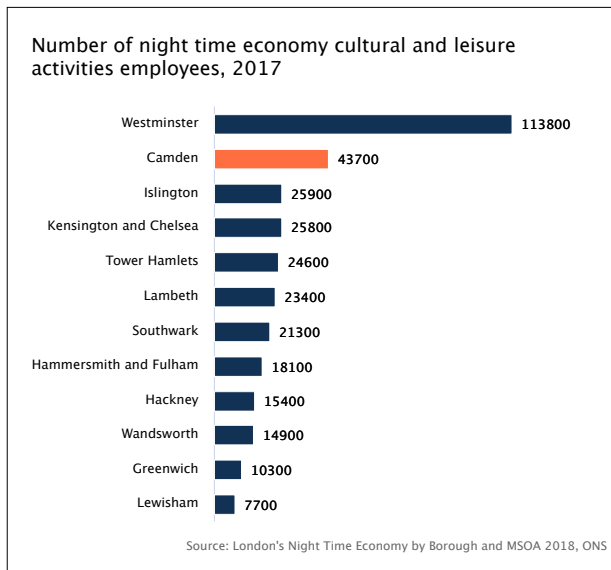
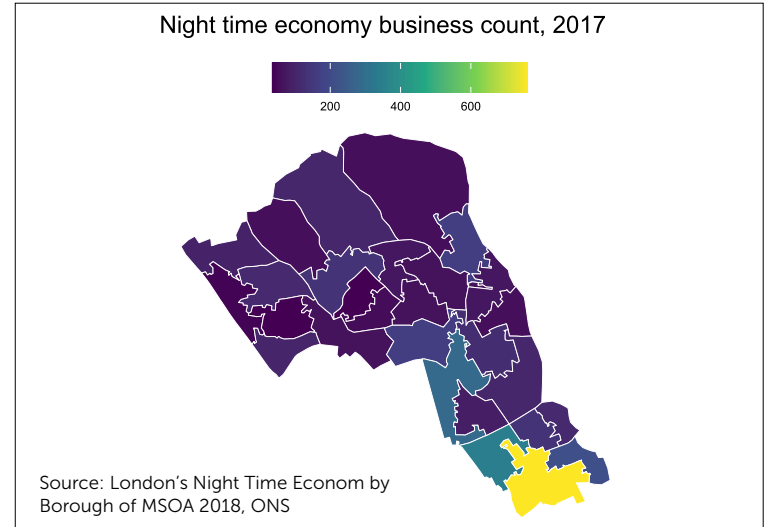
Across four projects Lendlease has in Camden, including Euston OSD, KGX1 (the Google building), Camden Town Hall refurbishment, and Triton Square, Lendlease have had:

- 31 apprentices taking on training on site
- 167 students received work experience
- 2,315 volunteering hours delivered

Camden has a strong Evening and Night-Time Economy, second only to Westminster in number of businesses and people employed

Camden plays a significant role within the Evening and Night Time Economy (ENTE) of London, and that of Inner London in particular. Camden has the second largest ENTE sector amongst Inner London boroughs, whether measured by both the number of ENTE businesses or the number of people employed in the ENTE, meaning Camden is home to lots of businesses in the ENTE like pubs, bars, theatres. Although Westminster's ENTE – which is the largest – has nearly double the number of business and three times as many employees as Camden, Camden still employs 69% more people in the ENTE and has 61% more ENTE businesses than the next largest borough.

Within Camden, the distribution of ENTE businesses across different parts of the borough is fairly wide ranging from 35 in two MSOA areas to 760 in the area around the ward of Holborn & Covent Garden. ENTE businesses are mostly concentrated within the south of the borough, with 1,600 businesses – 44% of Camden's total – located in the areas around just three wards (Covent Garden & Holborn, Bloomsbury and Regent's Park).



“ I live in Covent Garden and have done for many years. I love it because its vibrant with lots going on. I accept the noise and how busy it get, however, after midnight it gets a bit too much with people leaving clubs or theatre. But I can't see myself living anywhere else.”

Resident from Covent Garden, Nighttime Economy community conversations

“I want to see a more equal spread of evening and night time activities, rather than things just aimed at younger people. More venues/spaces that I can spend time in without having to spend a lot of money and can socialise with a mix of people would be good.”

Resident from Age Uk group, Nighttime Economy community conversations

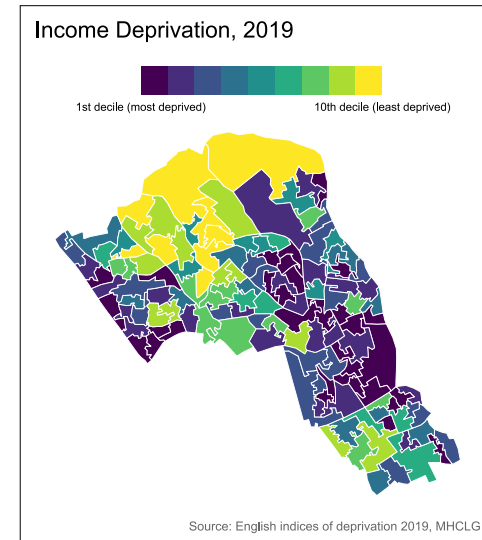
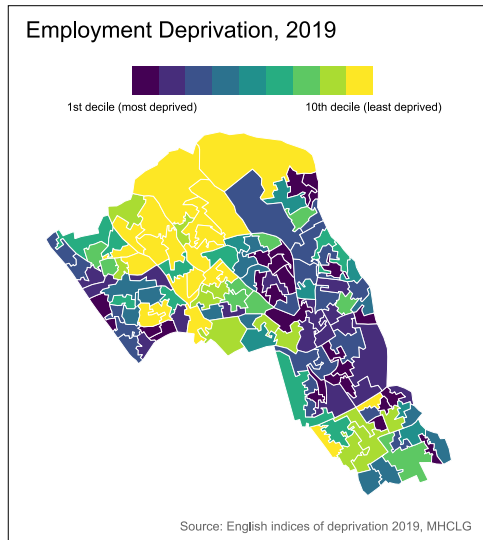
Income and employment deprivation is different depending on where people live in the borough

Income and employment deprivation, as measured in the Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD), are distributed unevenly across Camden. Some wards, such as Highgate, Hampstead Town and Frognal, are much better off, meaning people have higher incomes and secure jobs, compared to other parts of the borough, such as St Pancras, Kentish Town and Haverstock, where more people are unemployed and have relatively low incomes.

“ My salary hasn’t increased for 5 years, but every week in the shops, the prices are increasing.”

“Jobs have said no to me because of kids - we don’t have capacity to offer you that job. You need to work Mon-Friday 9am – 5pm. You have to work your holidays. I can’t.”

Camden Women’s Forum Cost of Living impact on women research



We Make Camden: Everyone can get the support they need to avoid debt and be financially secure

We Make Camden recognises the increasing financial uncertainty facing many households in Camden and sets out a challenge to ensure everyone can get the support they need to avoid debt and be financially secure.

Problem debt is not simply a financial problem, but has wider social costs affecting people’s physical and mental health, relationships, employment and productivity.

Debt also impacts the Council’s financial resilience as we’ve seen housing rent arrears increase to over £15m and collection of Council Tax

struggling. Households in receipt of benefits owe the Council over £8.3m.

Camden funds the Camden Advice Network and has provided additional funding to increase advice capacity this year. Our VCS partners report over £6,000,000 benefits raised in the last year and a half, and over £850,000 debt reduced over the same period. In addition, the Council has its own welfare advisors working in housing, early years and adult social care.

The Council has also invested significantly in financial support for residents - £29m in Council Tax support and over £2m in a cost of

living crisis scheme that has seen over 5000 applications since September 2022.

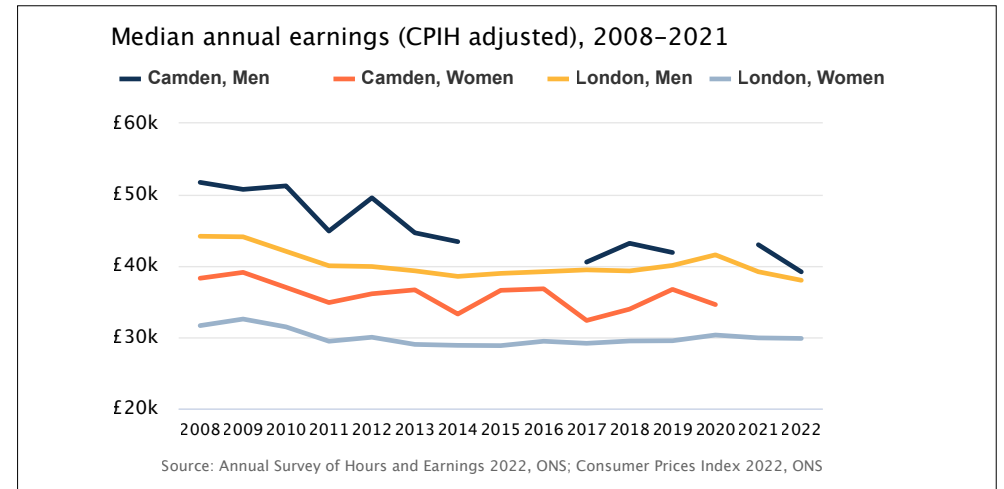
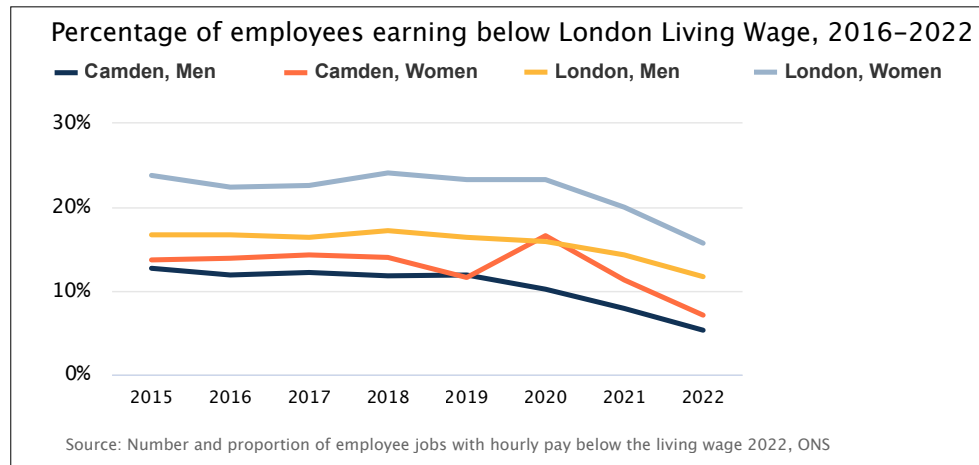
Over the past year we have been working to understand the experience of people who are in debt to the Council and identify opportunities to improve our approach, so we can sustainably collect income and better support the most vulnerable. As part of this, we have interviewed Council staff, debt advisors in charities and residents in debt to understand their experience and the challenges they face alongside investigating best practice, data and national research. The work is now at the stage of bringing together the insights and identifying a number of priority actions to take forward.



The Gender wage gap has been going down, mainly driven by a drop in men’s earnings, although more women than men are still earning below the London Living Wage

The median annual earnings of both men and women in Camden has been consistently above the London averages for male and female earnings since 2008. However, in that time, men and women in Camden have both seen a reduction in their median annual earnings. For men, this reduction has been dramatic – falling from a £52,000 median in 2008 to around £39,000 in 2022. Male median annual earnings in Camden are now only marginally above the male London average of £38,000. The reduction in women’s median annual earnings has been less severe with a fall from £38,000 in 2008 to just over £34,000 in 2020.

Camden earning below the London Living Wage fell below that for men, before increasing substantially in 2020 to above the London female average and declining substantially in the two years to 2022.



In both Camden and London, more women than men are earning below the London Living Wage reflected the gendered make-up of low-paid work. The percentage of both male and female employees earning below the London Living Wage in Camden has been consistently below the London averages since 2015 and has been steadily declining over time – by 2022, the number of both men and women earning below the London Living Wage in Camden has halved since 2015.

While this decline for Camden’s male employees has been smooth, there has been some volatility in the percentage of women in Camden earning below the London Living Wage. In 2019 the percentage of women in

“ Even if they’re working, it’s a minimum wage job. How are you meant to survive with a minimum wage job? When you’ve got X amount of kids like you know, you got housing to pay for, you got food to pay for, school costs to pay for, and then now, like they’ve taken away. What was it? The school meals and stuff like that. Like there’s a lot going on.”

Euston voices, Camden Giving

“I have had two crisis loans this year. That of which I’ve never had before. The bedroom tax has always been a worry but is more so now. I have had some help with that, but it is not always available as more people are apply for it now.”

Respondent to Camden Cost of Living survey

Section 3: Camden actively tackles injustice and inequality, creating safe, strong and open communities where everyone can contribute



People want to feel that the place they live is a safe, open and vibrant community. All members of a community should feel they are able to participate in their local area, whether that be in terms of digital inclusion, civic participation or democratic engagement with local political authorities. Being able to actively participate in civic society through strong community and voluntary institutions is the cornerstone of local social cohesion and building a sense of pride and belonging to place. Alongside this, places should feel tolerant and inclusive, with all feeling that they are a fully integrated and respected member of the community. Ensuring that neighborhood crime is low and discrimination and injustice on the basis of protected characteristics such as gender, age, disability or ethnicity is tackled are essential to maintaining community cohesion.

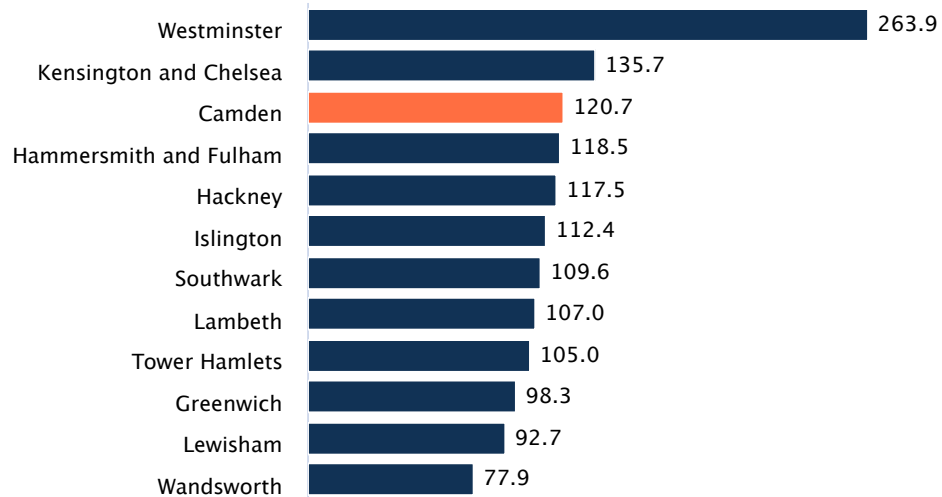
We Make Camden sets out that “Camden actively tackles injustice and inequality, creating safe, strong and open communities where everyone can contribute”. In this section we present what we have learned about aspects of community cohesion in Camden, focused on the prevalence of discrimination and crime in the borough as well as levels of participation in civic life and within the voluntary and community sector.

- **The rate of criminal offences in Camden is the lowest for 10 years**, but higher than Inner London, and there have been large changes over that period
- Theft is the most common offence, major crime types are concentrated around more densely populated areas of the borough
- **Domestic abuse increased during the pandemic, but has slightly declined since**
- Incidents of hate crime have been increasing, possibly due to increased reporting
- **A large proportion of people feel they belong in Camden** and are proud to live here
- Data from across London shows large variation in how different groups perceive how well people come together to improve the local area

The rate of criminal offences is the lowest for 10 years, but higher than Inner London, and there have been large changes over that period

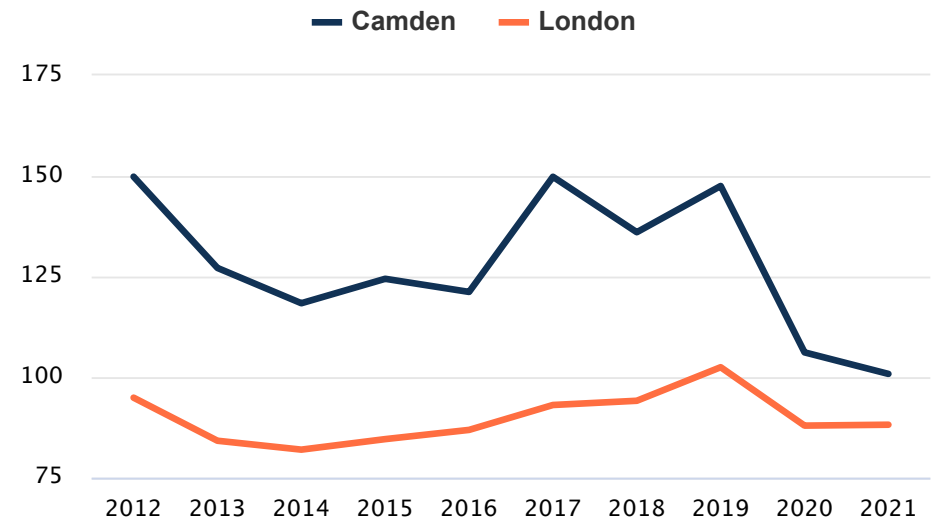
Camden has seen intense fluctuation in the level of crime committed within the borough. The number of offences committed in 2021 – 101 per 1,000 people – is lower than the 150 offences per 1,000 people in 2012. Within that time, however, there have been both dramatic decreases and increases in the number of offences committed in the borough. Most notably, crime fell between 2012 and 2014 from 150 offences per 1,000 people to 119 offences per 1,000 people. Levels of crime stabilised through to 2016, before a rapid increase back up to 2012 levels. A similarly sharp decline occurred between 2019 and 2020 – falling from 148 offences per 1,000 people to 106 offences per 1,000 people. This is most likely one of the consequences of the Covid-19 lockdown restrictions.

Total offences per 1,000 people by London borough, 2021/2022



Source: Monthly Crime Dashboard 2022, MPS

Total annual offences per 1,000 people, 2012–2021



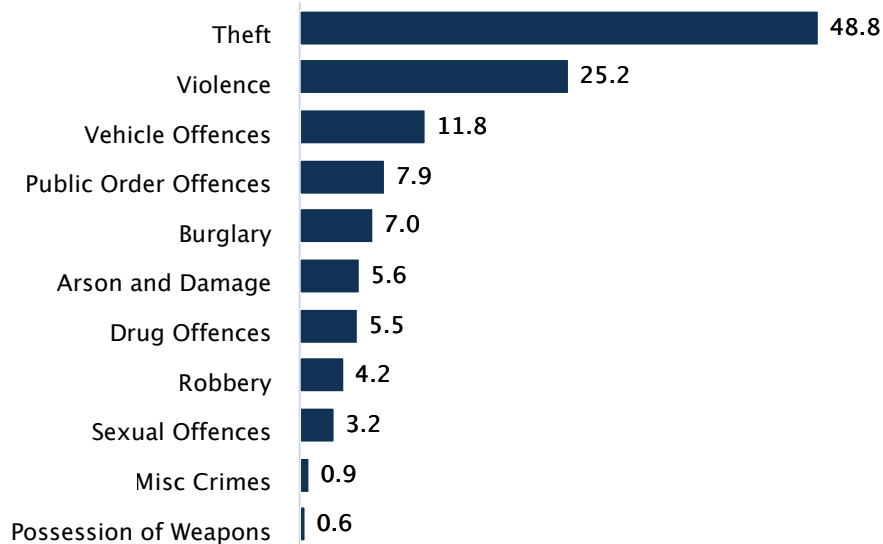
Source: Monthly Crime Dashboard 2022, MPS

When compared to other Inner London boroughs, Camden has one of the highest number of offences committed per 1,000 people. Crime data across 2021/22 shows that there were 120 offences committed per 1,000 people in Camden – the third highest in this period. This level of crime is well below Westminster – the borough with the highest offence rate in Inner London – and broadly in line with the offence rate of most other Inner London boroughs.

Theft is the most common offence, the major crime types are concentrated around more densely populated areas of the borough

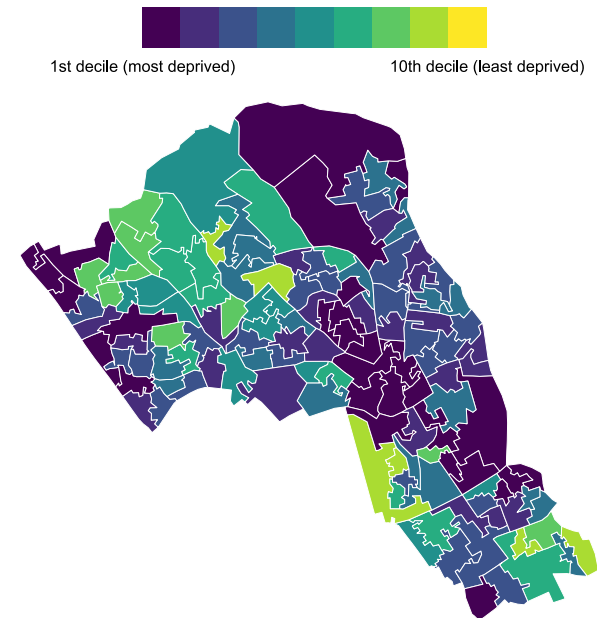
Within Camden, the most common offences committed in the borough are those that have the most damaging impact on community cohesion. Theft is the most common criminal offence, with almost 49 thefts committed per 1,000 people. Other common crimes committed in the borough are violence, vehicle offences and public order offences. Camden, however, has low rates of crime amongst some of the most violent crime categories, such as robbery, sexual offences and possession of weapons.

Offences in Camden by type of offence per 1,000 people, 2021/2022



Source: Monthly Crime Dashboard 2022, MPS

Crime Deprivation, 2019

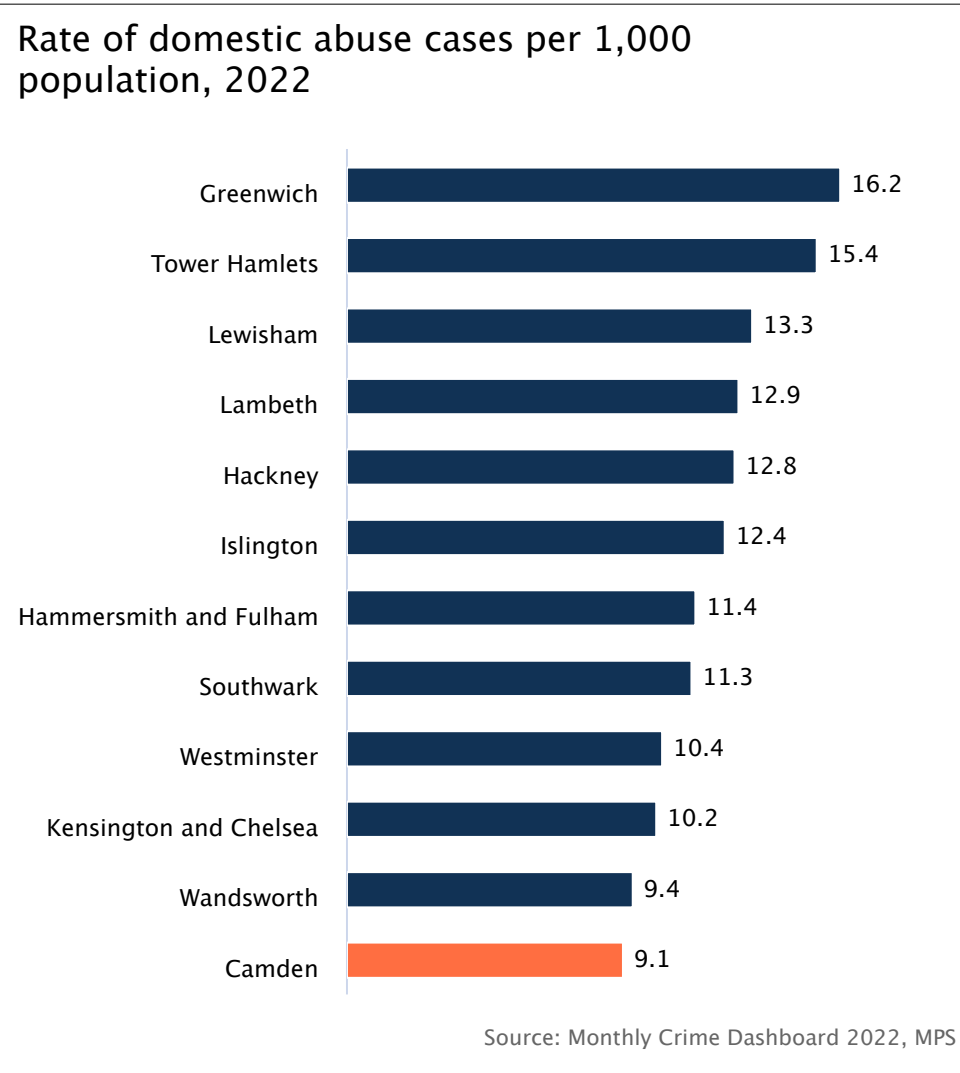
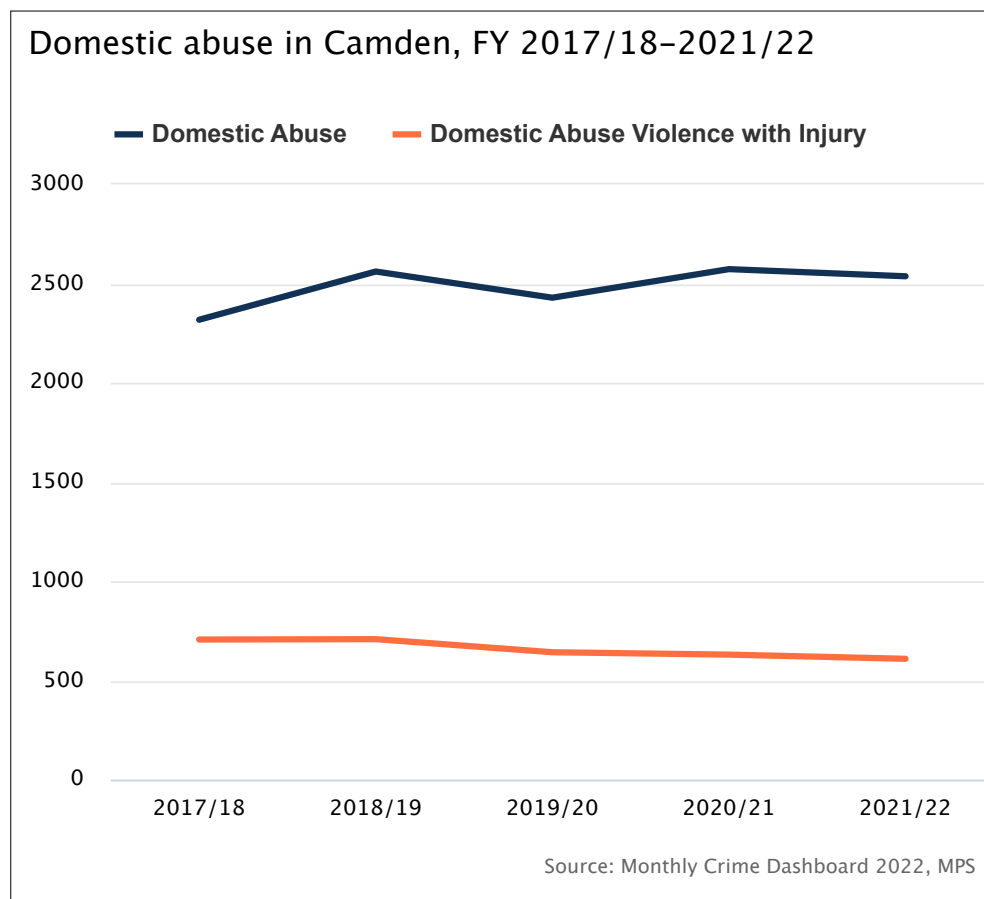


Source: English indices of deprivation 2019, MHCLG

The Index of Crime Deprivation measures the rate of recorded crime for four major crime types – violence, burglary, theft and criminal damage – representing the risk of personal and material victimisation. In Camden, high levels of crime deprivation are concentrated mostly in the borough more densely populated areas: Camden Town, Primrose Hill, Kilburn, King's Cross and Somers Town. Low levels of crime deprivation are concentrated in parts of the borough strongly connected to the Night Time Economy – Regent's Park, Bloomsbury and Holborn & Covent Garden – and the more affluent north of the borough around Hamstead Town and Frognal & Fitzjohns.

Domestic abuse increased during the pandemic, but has slightly declined since

There has been a small increase in the number of reported cases of domestic abuse in Camden in the five years since 2017/18. In those five years, the number of domestic abuse cases involving violence with injury has seen a small decline. Both overall domestic abuse and domestic abuse incidents have followed a similar trend over the period: a decrease from 2018/19 to 2019/20, an increase through 2020/21, before declining across 2021/2022.



We Make Camden: Safety at home and in the community

One of the six challenges outlined within We Make Camden is Safety at Home and in the Community, and we have started by focussing on the issue of domestic violence and abuse. Domestic Violence and Abuse (DVA) is a significant issue that has a profound impact on the lives of victims. The Crime Survey of England and Wales estimates that 1 in 5 women will experience domestic abuse in their lifetime, but only 21% of DVA is estimated to be reported to the police, highlighting that there is significant work to be done in terms of identification, prevention and support in this space. Camden believes there is a strong case for investment, as well as a moral imperative, in tackling domestic violence and abuse.

For too long, domestic violence and abuse has been a topic which is not talked about. The stigma associated with domestic abuse has prevented victims and survivors from sharing their experiences and seeking help. Local authorities and other local agencies have a key role to play in breaking the stigma and tackling domestic abuse and its consequences head on. Through working on this important issue in partnership, we can start to shift the dial – we can support survivors, tackle perpetrators, prioritise early intervention and stop the conditions that allow perpetrators of abuse to offend. The recently established Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWG) Board is one way that we aim to strengthen and commit to partnership working and bringing lived experience to the forefront so that we can deliver our ambitions in this space.



“ When you experience domestic abuse, it’s not a linear process of when you realise you’re experiencing domestic abuse. You need more information on the process. There needs to be information upfront to ease nerves and reduce uncertainty.”

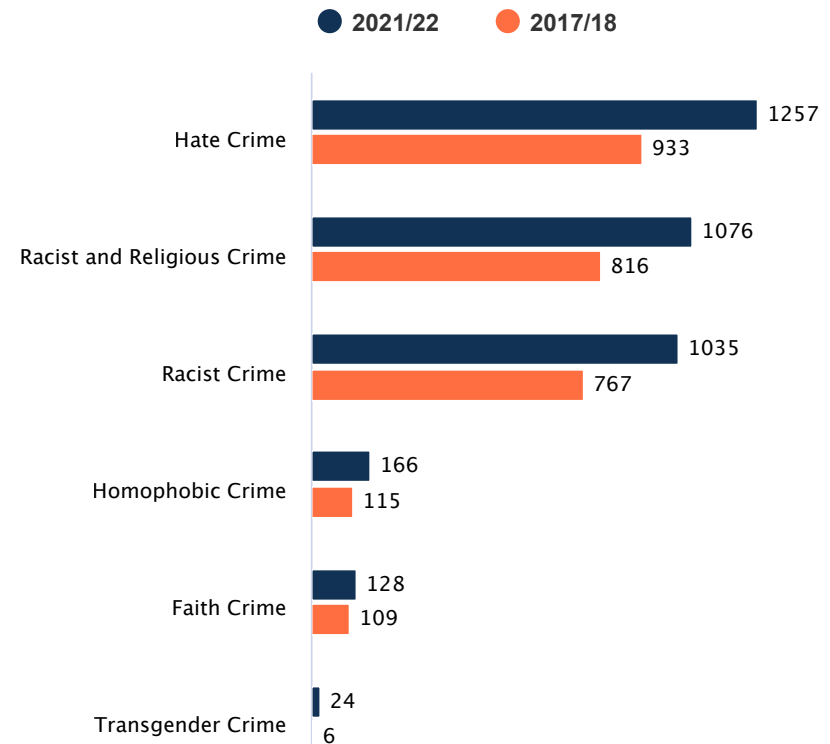
Camden domestic abuse survivor, Camden Women’s Forum DVA inquiry

Incidents of hate crime have been increasing, though some of the increase may be due to increased reporting

Sadly, hate crime in Camden has been increasing since 2017/18. By 2021/22, the number of yearly hate crime incidents has risen by around 1,000 from 2017/18 levels. The only year-on-year decline occurred from 2019/20 and 2020/21, most likely as a result of the Covid-19 pandemic. Between 2017/18 and 2021/22, racist hate crime and racist and religious hate crime have followed a similar trend to total hate crime: a steady increase with a decline between 2019/20 and 2020/21. The largest proportion of hate crime in Camden is of a racist and religious nature. Homophobic crime has the lowest incident rate within Camden and has remained relatively steady, with only a small increase over time.

Although there has been a steady increase in hate crime within Camden – and especially that of a racist and/or religious nature – public perception within Camden is that the borough is a highly tolerant and accepting place to live. According to the GLA's Survey of Londoners – which has a geographical breakdown by London Assembly constituency and therefore pools Camden together with Barnet – finds that Camden has one of the highest percentage of people who agree that people from different backgrounds get on well together at 83%. This is only marginally bettered by the constituencies of North East London and Lambeth and Southwark.

Hate crime in Camden, FY 2017/18–2021/22



Source: Monthly Crime Dashboard 2022, MPS

85% of Camden residents feel that they belong and 82% are proud to live in Camden

Although there has been an increase in hate crime within Camden – and especially that of a racist and/or religious nature – public perception within Camden is that the borough is a highly tolerant and accepting place to live.

The sense of belonging amongst respondent to Camden’s 2021 communications channel research was high. 85% of respondents felt fairly or very strongly that they belong in Camden. Only 15% of respondents felt not very or not at all strongly that they belonged. The sense of belonging has increased around 15% since 2019.

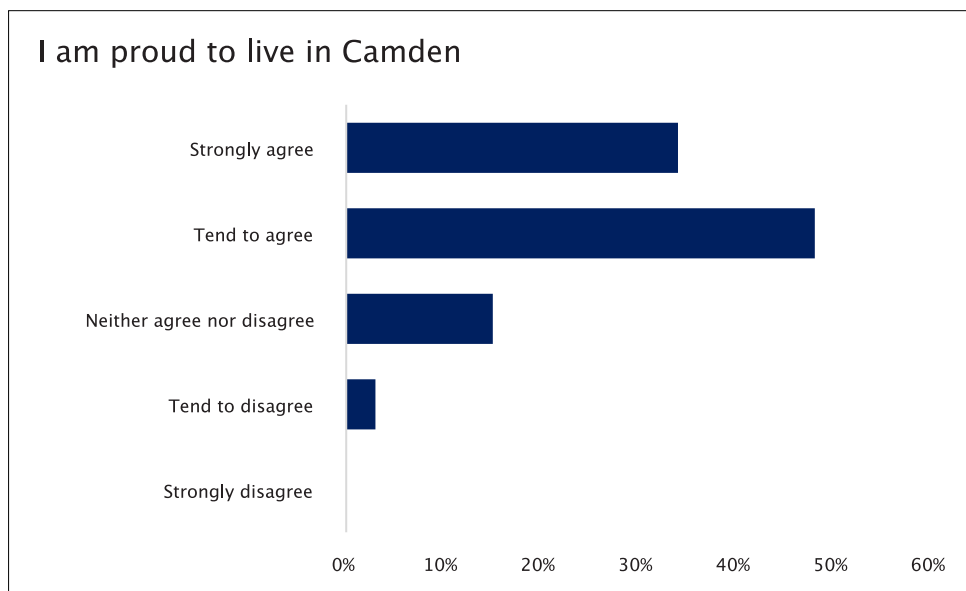
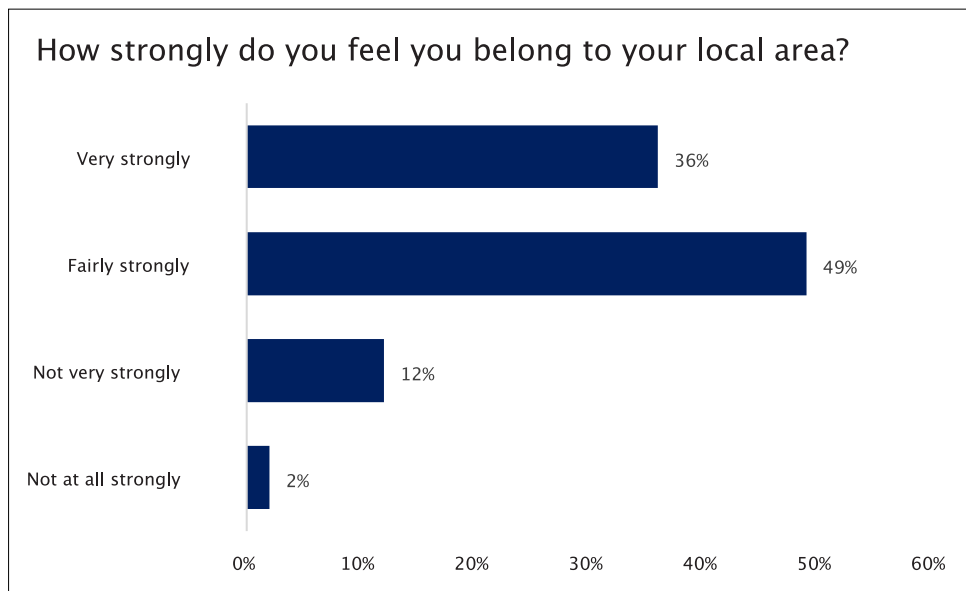
However, some ethnic groups felt less strongly that they belonged to Camden (not very / Not at all Strongly): Arab 50%, Chinese 40%, Pakistani 27%, White & Black Caribbean 25%

People are generally proud to live in Camden, 82% of respondents slightly or strongly agreed with the statement “I am proud to live in Camden”. Only 3% of residents disagreed.

This is an increase in agreement of around 10% since 2019.

The respondent groups who most strongly agreed were women (85%), housing association tenants (92%) and people aged 35-44 (92%).

The respondent groups that most strongly disagreed were White & Black African residents (8%), owner occupiers / council tenants (4%), and people aged 16-24 (8%) or 55-74 (6%).



A view from: University College London (UCL)

Founded in 1826 in the heart of London, UCL is London's leading multidisciplinary university, with more than 16,000 staff (2022) and 50,000 students (2022) from over 150 different countries. Over 150 nationalities are represented by UCL's student body.

In 2022, 1,175 UCL students volunteered within Camden, and they gave 42,653 hours in the borough

The UCL Volunteering Service (UCL Students' Union) was established in 2002 and since then thousands of UCL students have been able to connect with the local community through volunteering. With around 400 partner organisations across London, the UCL Volunteering Service now supports over 2000 student volunteers each year. Additionally, the **Student-Led Volunteering Programme** has also allowed UCL students to set up their own volunteering projects in partnership with local organisations, and the **Community Research Initiative** allows masters students to engage directly with the voluntary and community sector of London for their dissertation research projects.

Volunteering plays a vital role in the creation of sustainable communities. With the support of the council and organisations such as Voluntary Action Camden, Camden has a vibrant and enduring voluntary network of more than 2,400 voluntary and community groups across the borough. This network helps to improve the lives of communities in Camden every day. For instance, during Covid-19, **Camden Council invested £992,000 into the local voluntary and community sector** in recognition of the vital support it provided to residents throughout the pandemic. UCL has an enduring history of engagement with the volunteering community with the Borough of Camden. With around 50 partner organisations across Camden, the UCL Volunteering Service connects crucial community organisations with thousands of UCL students.

UCL student Kirsty Goodman shared her experience as a Telefriend Volunteer:

"Once a week I ring a gentleman who is suffering from early stages of dementia to check in with how he's doing. I like to think that having a

regular conversation with a new person has helped combat some feelings of loneliness. I think he had greater peace of mind that someone would be checking in and could alert the services if he had an emergency."

Co-Leader of the project, Patricia Gimeno Le Paih, spoke about the highlights of her experience working on Zero Food Waste:

"It has helped me realise that so many people are interested in food waste and how people would go an extra mile to help reduce food waste. I have gained really good skills, such as administrative skills and leadership skills, and I have also gotten to know so many people on campus!"

Good Life Euston

The Institute for Global Prosperity at UCL, Camden Council and Lendlease are working together to understand the experiences of local communities most affected by major regeneration projects in the Euston area, and to develop a new prosperity and wellbeing index for Euston. Research to develop the index has started with Euston Young Voices, a project being delivered in partnership with Camden Giving and led by 11 young people from Euston which focuses on their experiences and aspirations. The 18-month collaborative research project, 'Good Life Euston', will develop a set of indicators to measure wellbeing in Euston and across the whole of Camden, and identify opportunities for local people to prosper while regeneration is underway.

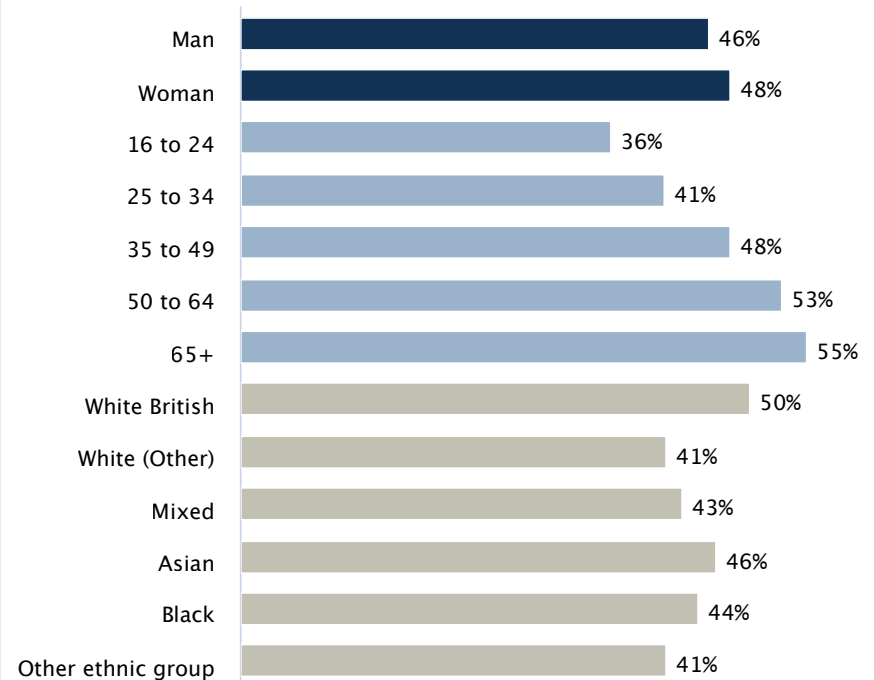
Young citizen social scientist and local Camden resident, Suraya, shares her experience being part of the Euston Young Voices:

"When I read who was delivering the programme, I saw it as an incredible alliance between powerful organisations. It was amazing to see it was being delivered to young people, I saw it as a chance to 'get a seat at the table'. An added fact was that it was local, and helped us, as a cohort, get links to different parts of Camden. The accredited learning, and chance to have learnt things none of us would have learnt in any other environment at this age - were also both amazing plusses."

Data from across London shows large variation in how different groups perceive how well people come together to improve the local area

Within London, there are notably demographic divisions, especially between different generations, between those who believe people in their neighborhood pull together to improve it. Women are marginally more likely than men to agree with this – 47.6% compared with 45.5%. Similarly, people who identify as White British are marginally more likely to agree that people pull together compared to other ethnic identities. Other White was the ethnicity classification with the lowest level of agreement on neighborhood improvement. However, the starkest difference was between different ages – the older people are, the more likely they are to agree that people pulled together to improve the neighborhood. Those over 65 are nearly 20% more likely to agree that people pull together to improve their neighborhood compared with the youngest demographic (16-24). In part, this may suggest that older people feel much more connected to their local neighborhood.

Proportion who agree that people pull together to improve local area, London, 2021/22



Source: Survey of Londoners 2022, GLA

Section 4:
Camden communities
support good health,
wellbeing and connection
for everyone so that they
can start well, live well,
and age well

Good health and wellbeing are essential for people to live fulfilling, happy lives, and are determined by a wide range of factors. Our lifestyle, communities and environment in which we live all shape our health. The house in which we live, the quality of our work, and the connectedness of our community all play an important role in determining our physical and mental health. People living in poverty can be facing disadvantage that affects their health, both mental and physical. Having access to quality healthcare and to drivers of good health such as good nutrition and physical activity is often closely related to income and employment status.



This section presents data and evidence about the experience of people in Camden related to health, well-being and wider determinants of health.

The measures presented in this section align with Camden's Health and Wellbeing Strategy, North Central London (NCL) Integrated Care System (ICS) population health outcome indicators. They reflect Camden's population health approach, which seeks to reduce health inequalities by addressing the full range of drivers of health and wellbeing, including education, good work and the local environment.

The findings presented in this section include:

- **Life expectancy is relatively high** compared to London and England, with 87.7 years for women and 83.1 for men
- Across a range of health measures, there are significant gaps between areas and backgrounds across the borough
- Low birth weight is similar to other Inner London boroughs, with **7.5% of babies born with a low birth weight**
- Preventable mortality rates are close to London average
- **Air pollution is linked to 7.2% of deaths**, similar to London but higher

- than England. Hospital admissions of under 19's for asthma is not as high as some Inner London boroughs
- On average, more adults report being physically active and eating the daily 5-a-day, compared to adults in London and England. Smoking is less prevalent
 - **One in five children aged 4-5 years are overweight or obese**, less than London and England averages. By age 10-11, more than one in three children are overweight or obese
 - Food parcel distribution has been on the rise since 2015, more sharply in Camden than across London and England. Food insecurity in London is different across the population, with higher levels for women, people who are from Black and Mixed ethnicity, unemployed people and home carers
 - People in Camden report **lower levels of life satisfaction and happiness, and higher levels of anxiety** compared to London and England. More people report feeling lonely compared with London and England.
 - Alcohol related hospital admissions are on the decline, but the rate for men is almost twice as much as for women



People live a relatively long life on average, although gaps are large across the borough

Life expectancy in Camden is substantially higher than London and English averages. Men born in Camden can expect to live 83.1 years, while women born in Camden can expect to live 87.7 years – both men and women’s life expectancy is 4 years higher than the English average.

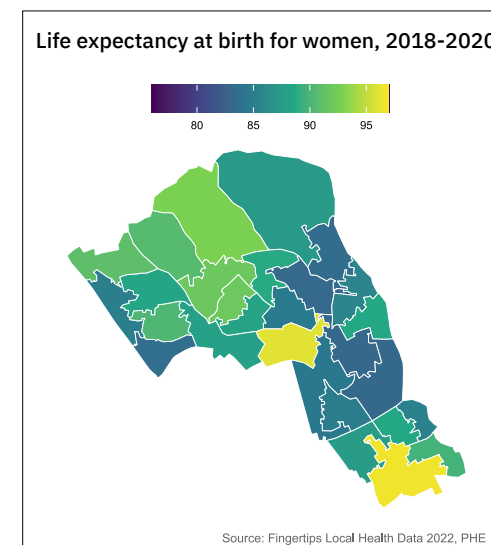
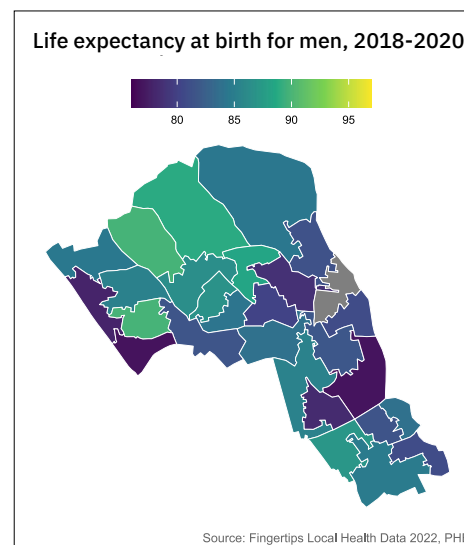
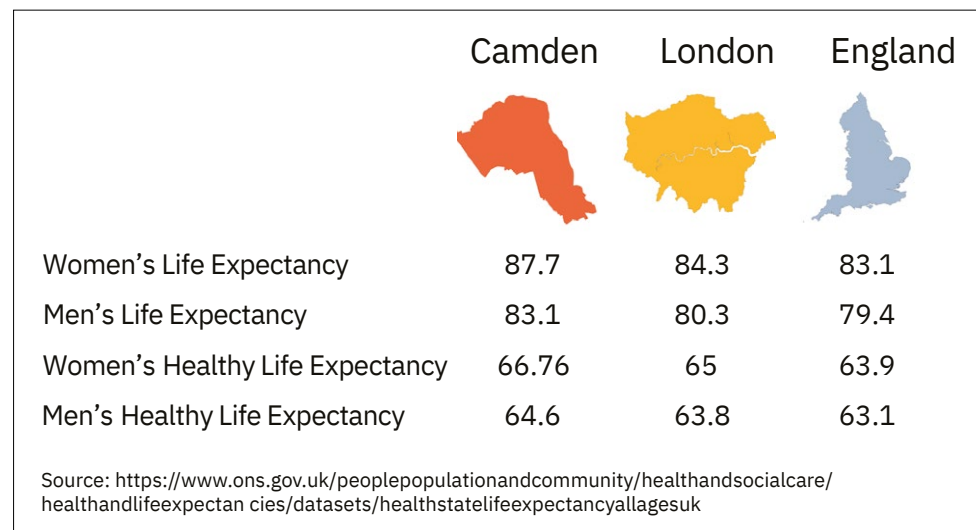
However, when we compare areas within Camden, we see substantial variation between different neighbourhoods within the borough. In fact, health inequalities within Camden are some of the highest of any local authority within England. This means that, while Camden is one of the highest performing boroughs on life expectancy, it is also one of the most unequal.

Life expectancy in Camden varies between geographical areas:

- Women in St Pancras and Somers Town can expect to live 83.5 years; women in Hampstead Town, 93 years.
- Men in Kilburn can expect to live 76.9 years; men in Frognal and Fitzjohns, 89.3 years.

However, even wards with the lowest life expectancy do not perform badly nationally. 89% of Camden wards place in the top half, nationally, in terms of women’s life expectancy; 84% of Camden wards place in the top half in terms of men’s life expectancy.

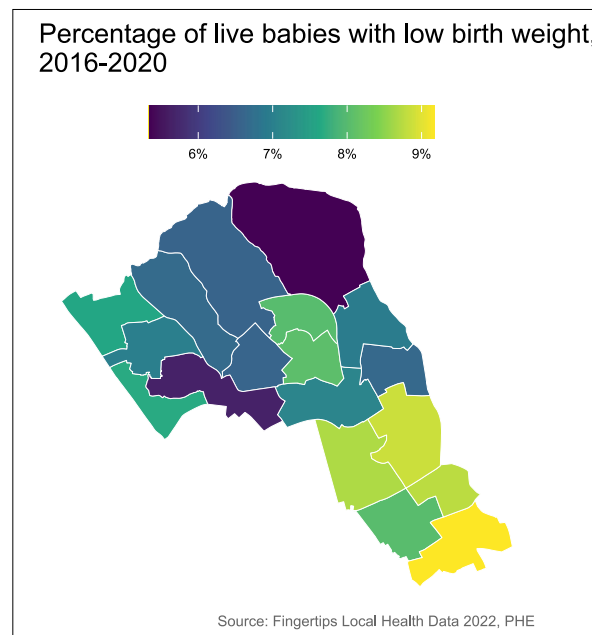
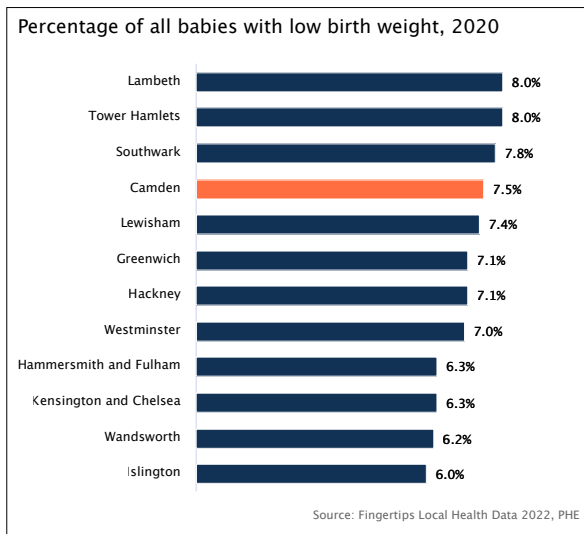
As the population ages more people are drawing on help and care than in previous years. Camden Adult Social Care supports close to 3,000 people who either live in residential care, nursing care or who draw on care and support at home (the majority). Figures from the ONS show that there are at least a further 1,000 people drawing on self funded care and support.



7.5% of babies were born at a low birth weight

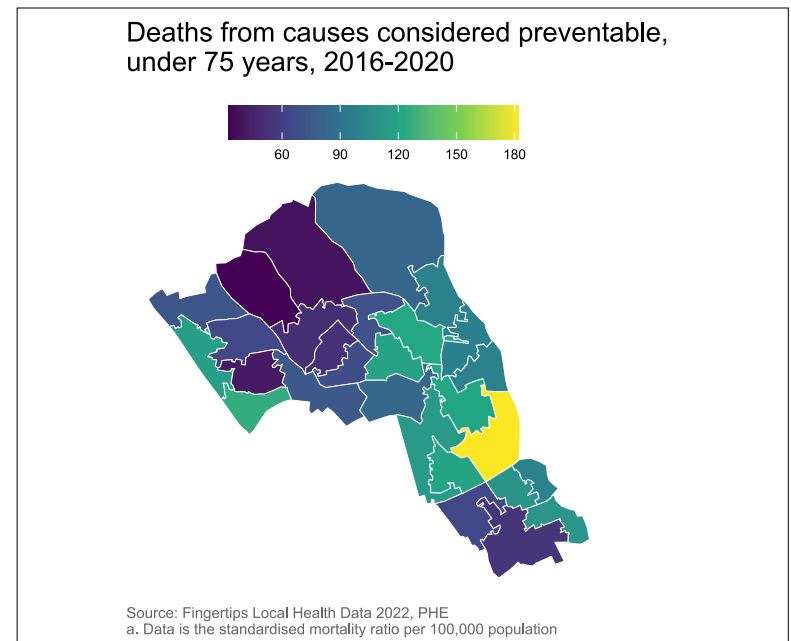
Low birth weight is a strong measure of health as it is closely related to maternal health, nutrition, healthcare delivery, and poverty. It is also associated with poor health and development outcomes for children. In 2020, 7.5% of babies born in Camden had a low birth weight, relatively high compared to other Inner London boroughs.

Within the borough there are large gaps, particularly between the south and north. Highgate has the lowest proportion of low weight of live babies at 5.3%, while Holborn and Covent Garden has the highest at 9.2%.



Preventable mortality rates are close to London average, but with big gaps across the borough

There are large inequalities in the pre-75 mortality rate from causes considered preventable in Camden (these include some types of cancer, blood and heart diseases, respiratory diseases and drug and alcohol related mortality). In 2017-2019, the average standardised mortality ratio in Camden was 130.6 preventable deaths in under-75s per 100,000 population. This was slightly higher than the London average of 125.8, but less than the English average of 142.2. Somers Town has the highest number of preventable deaths in Camden with 180 per 100,000. The MSOAs with the lowest number of preventable deaths – of 40 deaths per 100,000 or lower – are located in some of Camden’s most affluent areas, namely South Hamstead, Hamstead Town and Frognal.

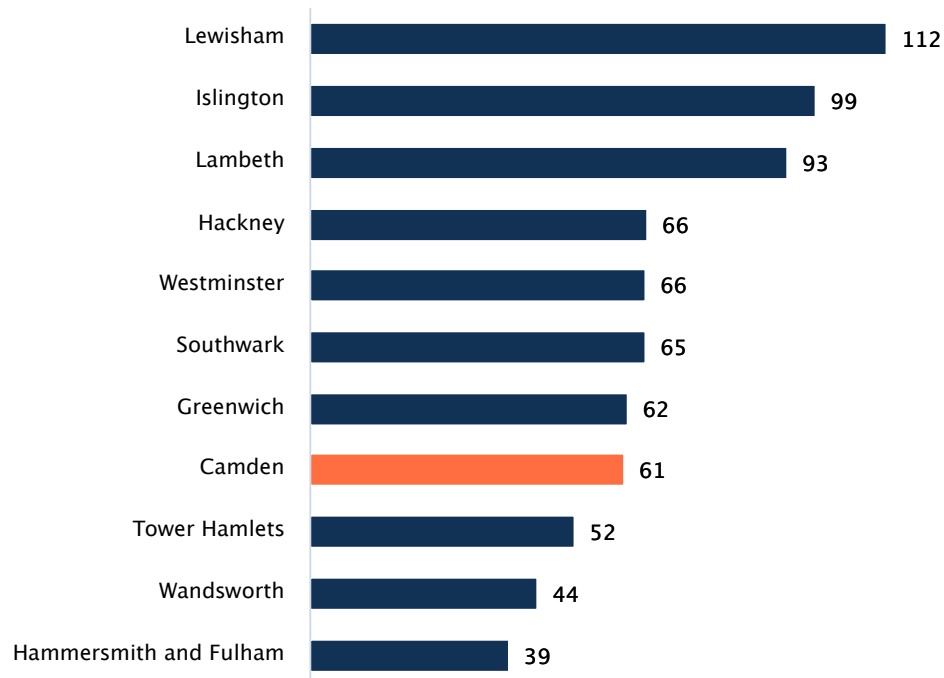


7.2% of deaths are linked to air pollution, similar to London but higher than England. Hospital admissions of under 19's for asthma is not as high as some Inner London boroughs

Air pollution causes health difficulties and avoidable deaths. In England, the share of deaths attributable to particulate air pollution is 5.6%, while in London it is 7.1%. This figure is similar across all boroughs in London, and Camden is close to this with 7.2% of deaths attributable to particulate air pollution. For more on Air Pollution in Camden see Section 6.

Admissions of children to the hospital for asthma is a measure of the impact of air pollution on children's health. Children and adults from deprived backgrounds are more likely to be exposed to the causes and triggers of asthma, such as smoking and air pollution (Asthma UK, 2021). In Camden, the rate of hospital admissions for asthma for children under 19 years old is lower than other Inner London boroughs, at 61.2 per 100,000 population. Two thirds of children being admitted to hospital due to asthma are living in the two most deprived quintiles of Camden, while the least deprived quintiles account for only 15% of admissions.

Rate of hospital admissions for asthma per 100,000 people, 19 years and under, 2020/21



Source: Fingertips Local Tobacco Control Profiles 2022, PHE

Share of mortality attributable to particulate air pollution, 2020



Source: Fingertips Public Health Outcomes Framework 2022, PHE

“ Less pollution in my neighbourhood will greatly enhance my and my family's health.”

Respondent to the Kentish Town Community Champions survey

On average, more adults report being physically active and eating the daily 5-a-day, compared to adults in London and England. Smoking is less prevalent

Healthy behaviors can determine health outcomes – being physically active, eating a nutritious and diverse diet, and refraining from smoking and heavy drinking helps people live longer and healthier lives. In Camden, people generally engage more in these behaviors, compared to London and England. In recent years, there have been more adults in Camden who meet the 5-a-day recommendation for consumption of fruit and vegetables. The difference in 2018/19 and 2019/20 is significantly above both England and London average. However, there is still some way to go – in 2019/20, only 60.8% of people aged 16+ ate at least the recommended 5 portions of fruit and veg a day – a 7% increase from 53.7% in 2017/18.

Adults in Camden report above-average activity levels compared to England and London averages at 69.3%, compared to the English and London averages of 65.9% and 64.9%, respectively.

Percentage of physically active adults, 2020/21



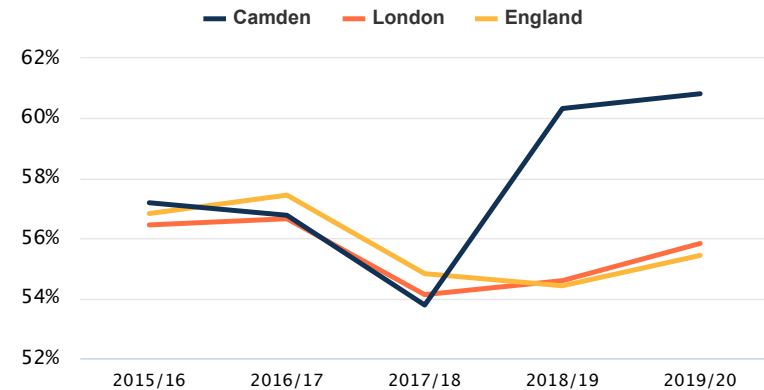
Source: Fingertips Public Health Outcomes Framework 2022, PHE

Percentage of adults who smoke, 2020



Source: Fingertips Public Health Outcomes Framework 2021, PHE

Percentage of adults who meet the 5-a-day recommendation on a typical day, 2015/16–2019/20



Source: Fingertips Public Health Outcomes Framework 2022, PHE

The share of adults who smoke in Camden is 9%, although the difference between the share of adults who smoke in Camden, England and London is not statistically significant. Therefore, we cannot be sure that Camden's smoking rate is lower than average, even though the mean values seem to suggest that.

One in five children aged 4-5 years are overweight or obese, less than London and England averages. By age 10-11, more than one in three children are overweight or obese

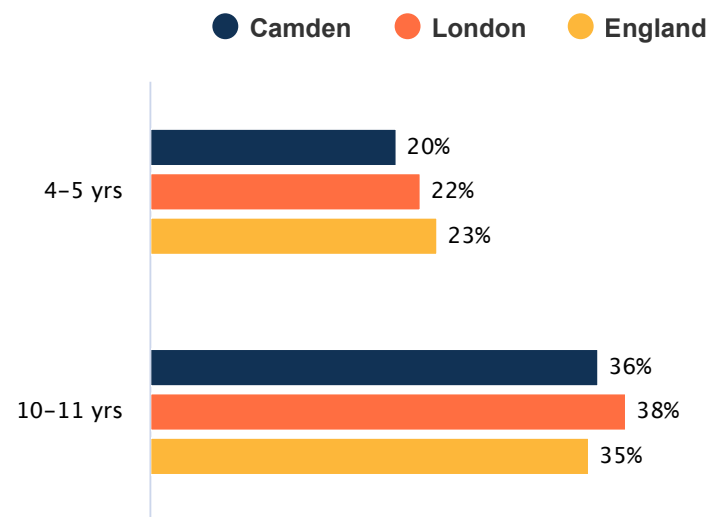
Obesity is associated with a higher risk for health conditions such as high blood pressure and cholesterol, type 2 diabetes, breathing problems and in children is related also to psychological problems and lower quality of life. In Camden, 1 in 5 children are overweight at 4-5 years; this rises to almost 2 in 5 at 10-11 years.

The proportion of overweight and obese children in Camden is broadly similar to London and English averages – the differences are not statistically significant.

The proportion of overweight and obese children in Camden has remained the same over the last 15 years. This is in line with the London trend.

In terms of reducing obesity at 10-11 years, Camden (and London) outperformed England over the last 15 years. While prevalence of childhood obesity remained similar in Camden and London, it rose by approximately 18% in England as a whole.

Rate of overweight and obesity in children, 2019/20

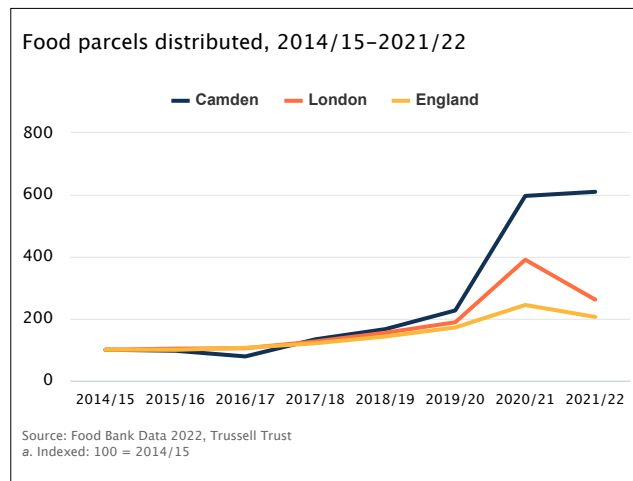


Source: Fingertips Public Health Outcomes Framework 2022, PHE

Food parcel distribution has been on the rise since 2015, more sharply in Camden than across London and England

Food banks and distribution of food parcels are a response to severe food poverty, although food insecurity goes beyond that extreme. In 2021/2022, the Trussell Trust network distributed 28.7k food parcels, a huge increase of over 600% compared to 2014/15, when only 4.7k parcels were distributed. The increase in number of food parcels distributed in Camden far outpaced the growth in England and London.

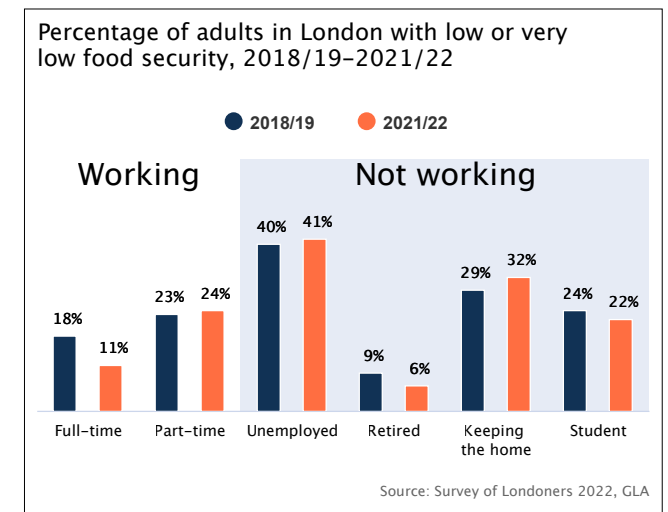
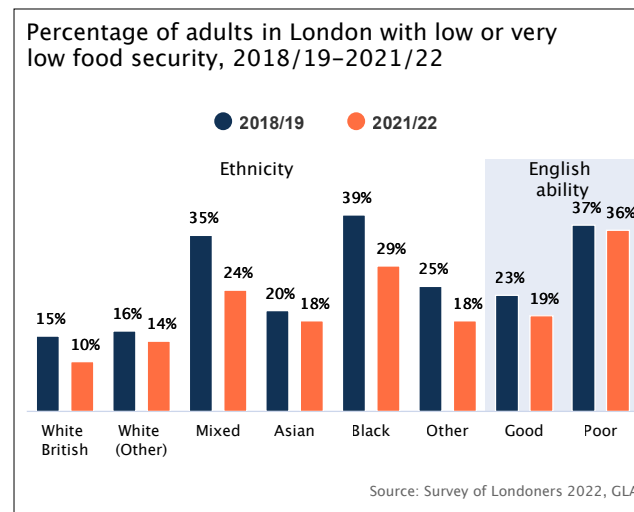
While the number of food parcels distributed in 2021/22 decreased in London and England compared with the year before, the number of parcels distributed in Camden stayed the same in 2021/22 compared to 2020/21.



Food insecurity disproportionately affects women, people from Black and mixed ethnic backgrounds, people who don't speak English as their first language, unpaid carers and unemployed people

In London (data at the Camden level was not available), food insecurity has both an ethnic and gendered dimension. Across all ethnicities and gender there has been a reduction in food insecurity in London between 2018/19 and 2021/22. However, some trends remain persistent. Women are more likely than men to experience food insecurity (18% compared with 14%). Black Londoners have the highest rate of food insecurity of any ethnicity at 29%, despite seeing a 10-percentage point reduction in food insecurity since 2018/19.

Employment status and earnings have a significant impact on levels of food insecurity. The lowest-paid Londoners (those earning below £14,900) have seen levels of food insecurity remain stubbornly high at 44% between 2018/19 and 2021/22. All other income groups have seen a reduction in levels of food insecurity, with the second lowest-paid quintile seeing the largest reduction in food insecurity levels – a fall from 34% to 28%. Amongst part-time workers and unemployed Londoners there has been a 1% increase in food insecurity levels – with nearly a quarter of part-time workers living in food insecurity. However, the largest increase in food insecurity has been experienced by those who remain at home to keep the home with a 3% increase to 32%, almost one in three.



In a recent survey about the Cost of Living, Camden residents said that:

- 71% said that they're spending less on food shopping
- 41% had smaller meals or skipped meals
- 22% had been hungry but not eaten, couldn't afford or get access to food
- 80% are using less fuel in their home
- 14% have started using a foodbank
- 9% started using foodbanks more often
- 43% tapped into their savings
- 41% were using more credit than usual

“ I refuse to put on the central heating. I bought a sandwich maker which doubles as a grill to avoid using the oven. I keep reiterating the necessity of conserving energy to my flatmate & keep lights off whenever possible. I have become inventive with my clothes to make them look wearable & fashionable as I cannot afford to buy new clothes.”

“When 'working from home ' two days a week, I use the facilities within my local arts centre - it's warm and has free Wi-Fi. ”

We Make Camden citizens group survey, 170 respondents, November 2022

We Make Camden: By 2030, everyone eats well every day with nutritious, affordable, sustainable food

We've launched the Food Mission to create a future where food has a fundamental positive impact on everyone's wellbeing. We want to create a food system in which food nourishes us to lead long, healthy, and happy lives, creates local opportunities and has a positive impact on the planet.

One of the four Camden missions, this mission focuses on four outcomes for people in Camden:

- Residents are food secure and don't need to access crisis food provision
- Food is a foundation of people's flourishing lives
- Residents eat a healthy and balanced diet
- Camden's food system contributes to tackling the climate crisis



The Food Poverty Alliance brings together a diverse group of partners, including Public Health Camden, Camden Council, the Food Network, voluntary organisations, schools and other organisations to work together to address food poverty. Through the Alliance, we are working in partnership towards a healthier and more sustainable food environment in the borough.

Over the past year, the following actions have taken place as part of this mission:

- Funds of £885,235 were awarded from the Camden Crisis Fund.
- We have provided £150k to support community food providers through the cost of living crisis this winter
- We have increased capacity to the advice network to £200k to enable them to provide outreach in community food provision to help residents move beyond the food bank.
- We have funded a VCS food alliance coordinator, employed in the VCS, to support a more strategic VCS food partnership.
- A joint council/VCS food alliance summit is taking place to bring together the community of Camden and council decision makers to develop a food system that supports our mission objectives.

People report lower levels of life satisfaction and happiness, and higher levels of anxiety compared to London and England

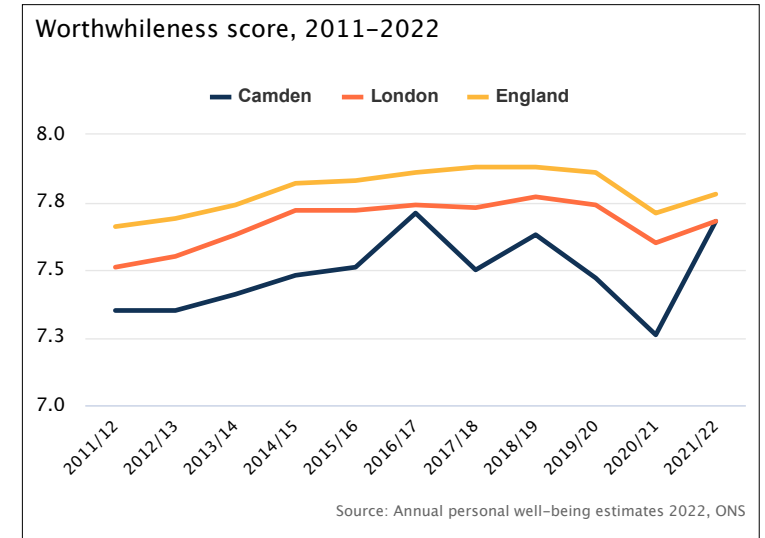
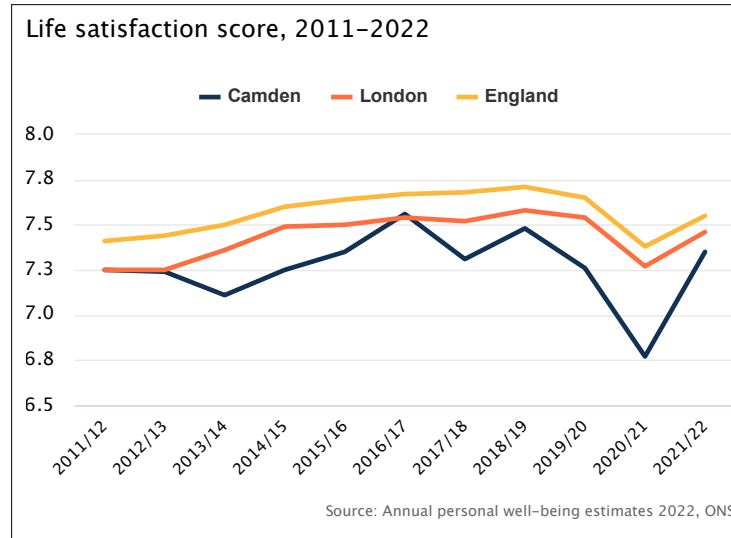
Since 2011, the Office for National Statistics has been collecting data on people’s subjective wellbeing in the UK, meaning how people feel about their life and how happy they are. Camden has scored below both English and London average on those wellbeing estimates during most years measured.

Camden’s wellbeing suffered a larger decline compared to England and London during the COVID-19 pandemic – but it also saw much faster recovery to pre-pandemic levels in 2021/22.

Anxiety levels in Camden have spiked during the pandemic and kept rising into 2021/22, breaking away from London and England trends.

Therefore, anxiety levels did not see such an abnormally rapid post-pandemic recovery – on the contrary, they continued rising further.

They are now at the highest level in a decade.

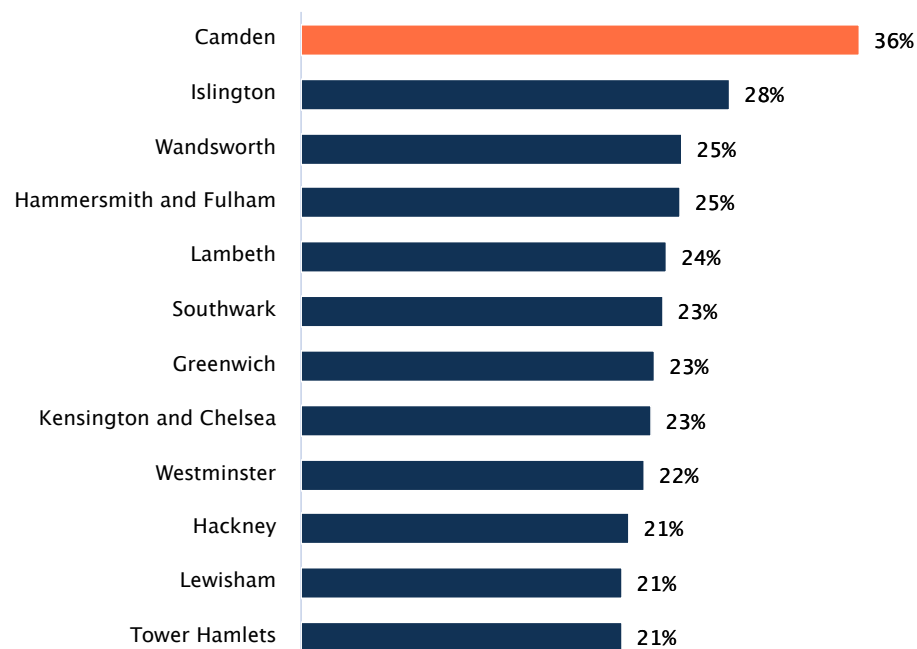


More people report feeling lonely, compared to London and England

Self-reported loneliness in Camden is substantially higher than in any other Inner London borough at 36.3%, with London average at 23.7% and England at 22.3%.

When looking at the national level statistics, younger people tend to report higher levels of loneliness than older people (36% in 16-24-year-olds vs 13% in 75-84-year-olds), and women report higher levels of loneliness than men (26% vs 18%).

Percentage of adults who feel lonely often, always or some of the time, 2019/20



Source: Fingertips Public Health Outcomes Framework 2022, PHE

We Make Camden: No one in Camden should be lonely or socially isolated and without the means to connect to their community

This is one of the six We Make Camden challenges, and is also integral to the Camden Health and Wellbeing Strategy 2022-2030. Communities, local partners and the council are mobilising together to take action against loneliness in Camden.

What do we mean by social isolation, loneliness and community connectedness?

- Social isolation – having very few or no social contacts
- Loneliness – feeling when the number and/or quality of social contacts is lower than desired.
- Community connectedness – a ‘sense of community’, including shared resources, mutual trust, a sense of solidarity and a network of local support

Why is it important? Loneliness and social isolation have an equivalent health harming effect as risk factors such as cigarette smoking and obesity. Chronic and enduring loneliness are the most harmful to health.

Over the past year, work has been ongoing to define the challenge, understand the current situation in Camden, bring together partners and stakeholders and consider options for delivery.



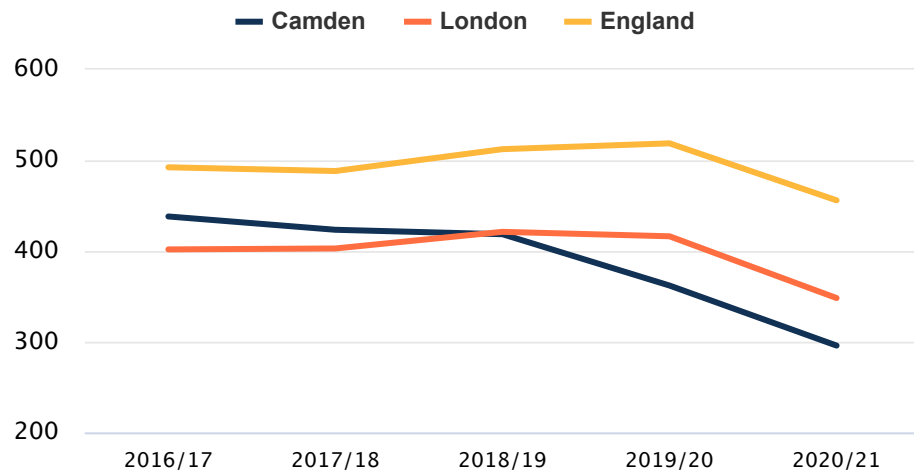
Alcohol related hospital admissions are on the decline, but the rate for men is almost twice as much as for women

In Camden, hospital admissions for alcohol-related conditions are low compared to London and England. The rate has been falling at an increasing rate since 2016/17 and, at 296 per 100,000 people, is the fourth best in Inner London.

More men than women are admitted to hospitals as a result of an alcohol related episode. Between 2016/17 and 2020/21, the number of alcohol related hospital admission has fallen for both men and women. The

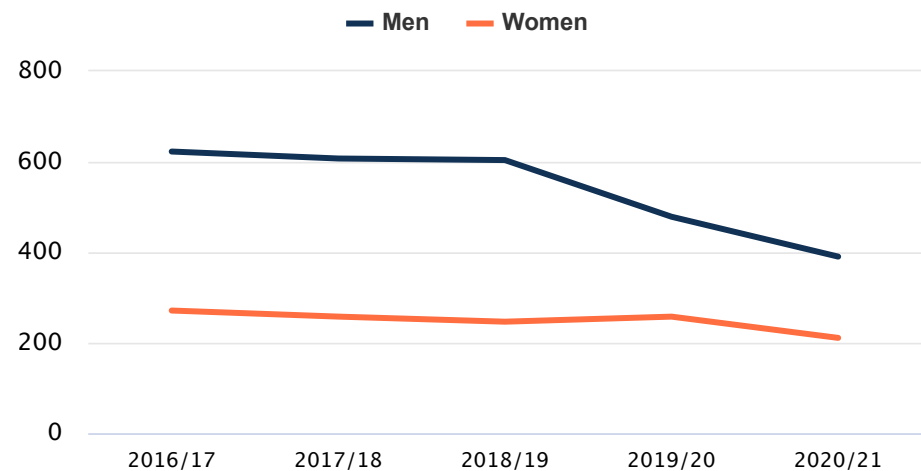
number of men admitted has declined more significantly in this period than that of women – from over 600 per 100,000 in 2016/17 to just 400 per 100,000 in 2020/21. The most dramatic reduction of male admission occurred in the two years between 2018/19 and 2021/21. During that same time, there was actually a small increase in female admissions from 2018/19 to 2019/20 before declining in the year to 2020/21.

Admission episodes for alcohol related conditions per 100,000 people, 2016/17–2020/21



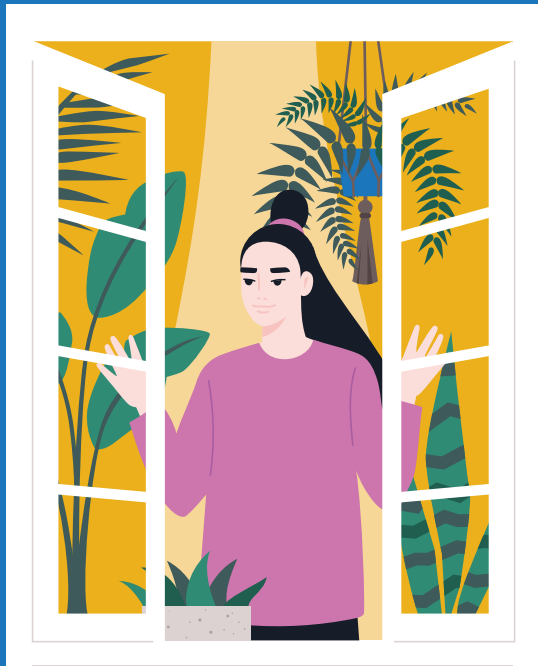
Source: Fingertips Local Alcohol Profiles for England 2022, PHE

Admission episodes for alcohol related conditions per 100,000 people, 2016/17–2020/21



Source: Fingertips Local Alcohol Profiles for England 2022, PHE

Section 5: Everyone in Camden should have a place they call home



Living in safe and decent housing is an essential aspect of a good life. Good housing provides basic needs such as shelter, warmth, safety and privacy. Adequate and affordable housing is a basic need that everyone in Camden should have.

Housing relates not only to having four walls and a roof above your head but also to enjoying your physical surroundings, finding peace and calm as well as places to connect to others. Having enough green spaces to feel connected to nature near your own place of living, as well as access to good local services and amenities are also important factors.

This section will present data and stories relating to the current situation relating to housing and the experience of people in Camden.

The findings presented include:

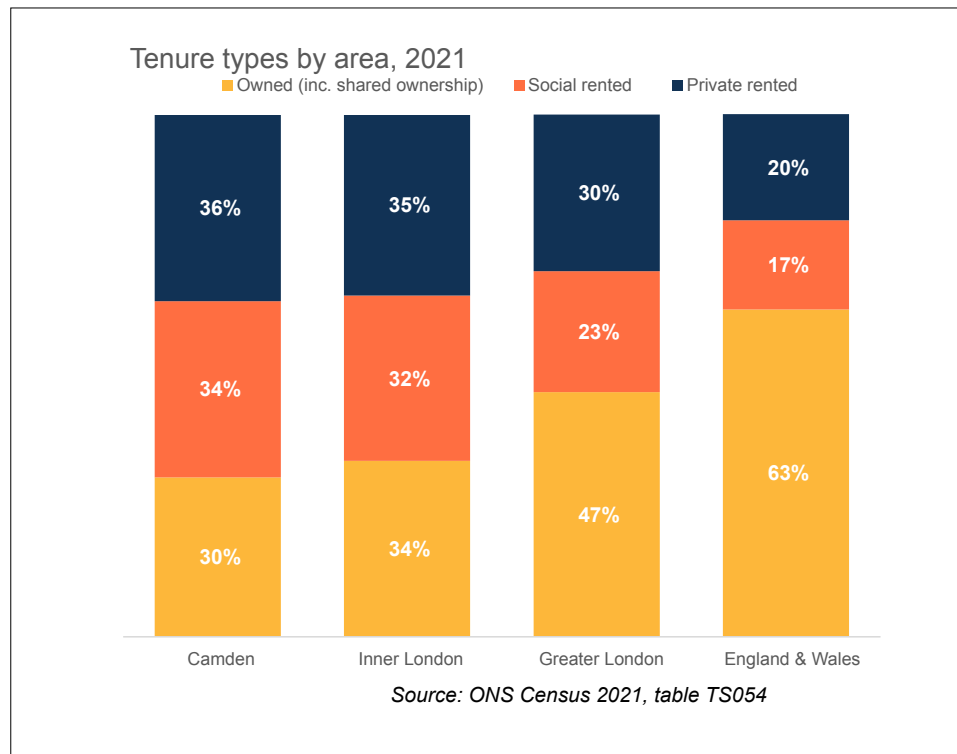
- Camden has a high share of social rented and private rented tenants, and **less home ownership** than across the UK and London
- Last year, **666 people were found to be rough sleeping**, and of them 399 were moved into accommodation
- **House prices are amongst the highest in the UK**, making housing affordability very low
- Prices in the rental market are significantly higher compared to London and England, for both private and social housing, and it is one of the least affordable Inner London Boroughs
- **7,062 households are on the waiting list for social housing**
- 3,887 of the Local Authority housing stock were found to be non-decent in 2020/21
- **9.5% of homes in Camden are overcrowded**, less than the London average but more than twice as much as England and Wales, whereas the migration of households (churn) is higher than in England
- **1 in 10 households was living in fuel poverty** in 2020, and since then energy prices have risen substantially
- There are big gaps in ownership and rental between people from different ethnicity and age groups in Camden
- People from Black and Asian ethnic groups are five times more likely to live in overcrowded housing compared to White people

Camden has a high share of social rented and private rented tenants, and less home ownership than across the UK and London

The housing market in Camden is very different to the average UK housing market in terms of ownership and rental, but it is similar to other Inner London Boroughs.

Only 30% of people in Camden live in owner-occupied homes, which is significantly below the UK average of 63%, and London average of 47%.

In Camden, more people live in social rented housing (34%) than Inner London average (32%), and private renters make up 36% of housing, higher than the UK but in line with other Inner London Boroughs.

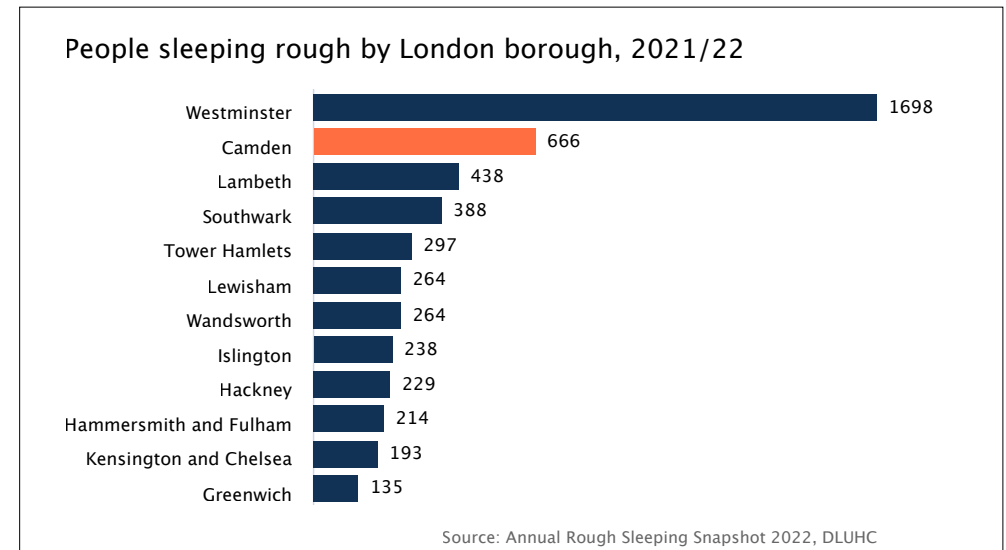


In 2021/22, 666 people were found to be rough sleeping, and of them 399 were moved into accommodation

Camden is in the top five Local Authority areas impacted by rough sleeping in the UK and is second only to Westminster in terms of London rough sleeping numbers. Each month the Routes off The Streets (RTS) outreach team support on average 110 people rough sleeping and typically 30% of them haven't been seen rough sleeping in the borough before. In 2021-22 RTS found and supported 666 people who were rough sleeping in the borough and moved 399 into accommodation.

Camden's central London location and proximity to national and international transport hubs makes the area vulnerable to high rough sleeping flow.

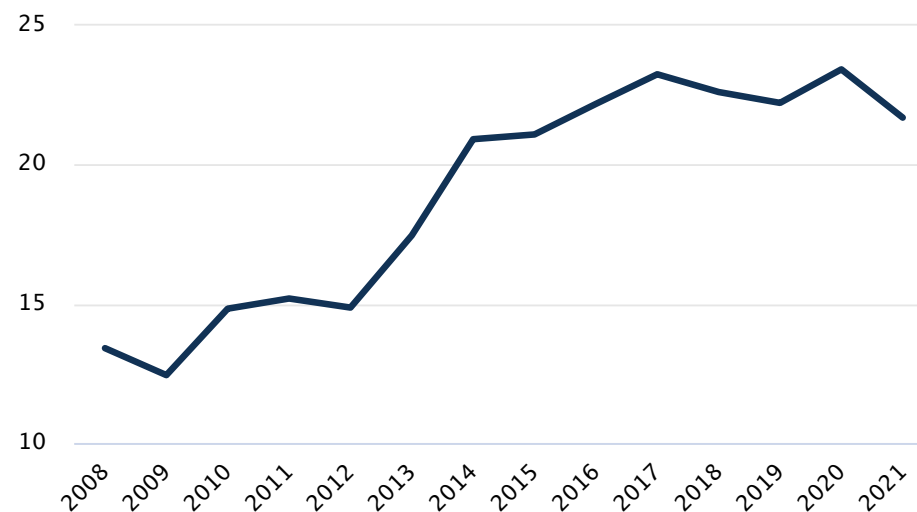
In addition to this high level of rough sleeping, the cohort of people who sleep rough in Camden have multiple needs which adds further challenge. For example, 45% of rough sleepers assessed had mental health conditions and up to 50% are non-UK nationals.



House prices are amongst the highest in the UK, making housing affordability very low

House affordability in Camden is among the lowest in the UK, meaning buying a house is extremely difficult for people with average incomes. A median house price is currently 22 times higher than median wage, up from 14 times higher in 2008. House prices are significantly higher than the London average and much higher than the England average. For the 39% of Camden who live in a house they own, this is part of their total wealth.

Ratio of median house price in Camden to median earnings in Camden, 2008–2021



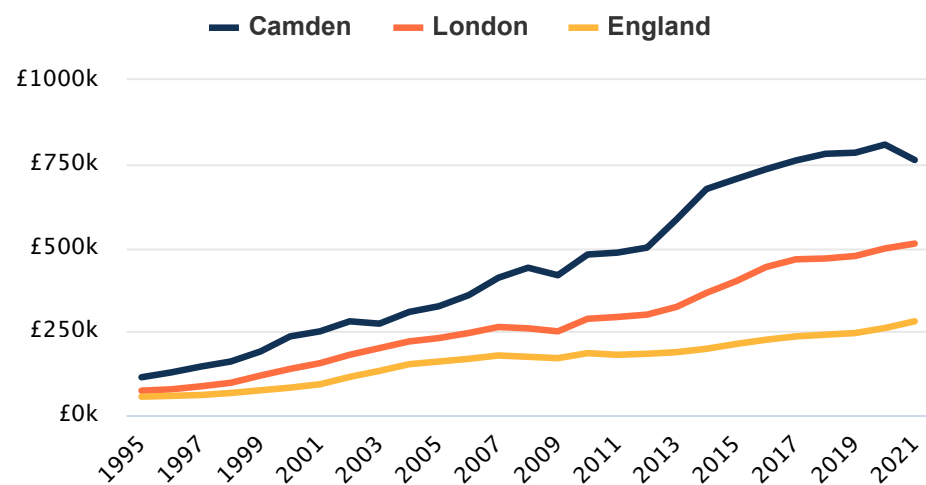
Source: Private rental market summary statistics 2022, Valuation Office Agency; Social housing lettings in England 2022, MHCLG

House prices in Camden are higher than London prices. The median price paid in Camden was £755,000 year ending March 2022, although this is 5.6% lower than the previous year. In London, the median price paid was £510,000 year ending March 2022, up 0.3% compared to the year before.

In England, the median price paid was £270,000 year ending March 2022, down 1.8% compared to the year before.

House prices across England have risen consistently over the past two decades, but the pace of growth has been different in Camden and London compared to England. Camden has seen a rise of 57% in the past ten years and a small recent decline. In London, the growth rate of house prices was 75% in the past ten years, compared to 55% in England.

Median house prices in Camden, London and England, 1995–2021



Source: Private rental market summary statistics 2022, Valuation Office Agency; Social housing lettings in England 2022, MHCLG

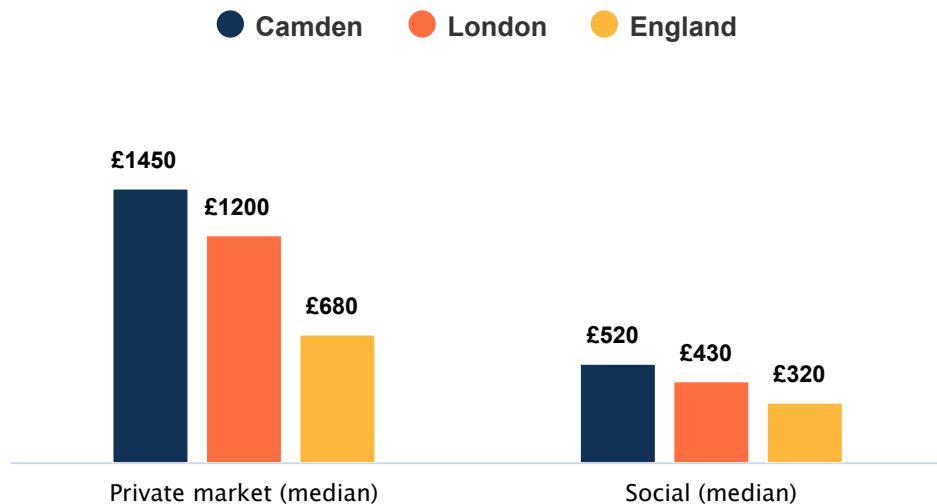
Prices in the rental market are significantly higher compared to London and England, for both private and social housing, and it is one of the least affordable Inner London Boroughs

The median private market rent in Camden for a one-bedroom dwelling is £1,450, which is £250 higher than London median and more than twice as high as in England.

Over the past two years, mean rental prices in Camden have fallen by 24%, a much steeper fall than in London as a whole, where the mean has fallen by 6%. This is likely due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

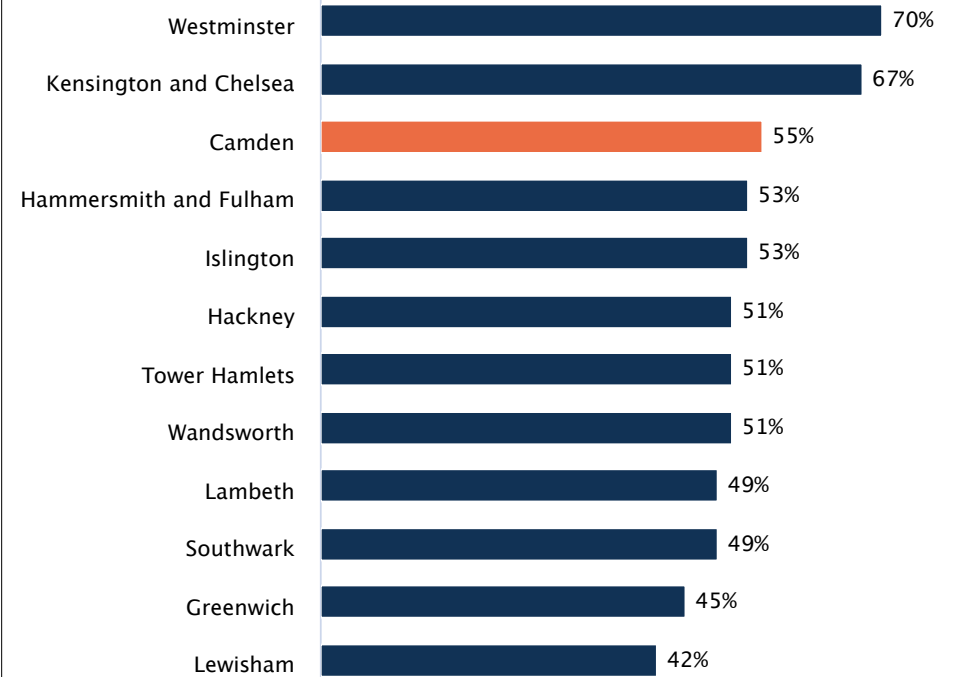
Median social market rent for new lettings is £520 in Camden, which is £90 higher than London median and £200 higher than English median.

Monthly rent by sector in Camden, London and England, 2020/21



Source: Private rental market summary statistics 2022, Valuation Office Agency; Social housing lettings in England 2022, MHCLG

Median rent as a percentage of London median pay, 2020/21



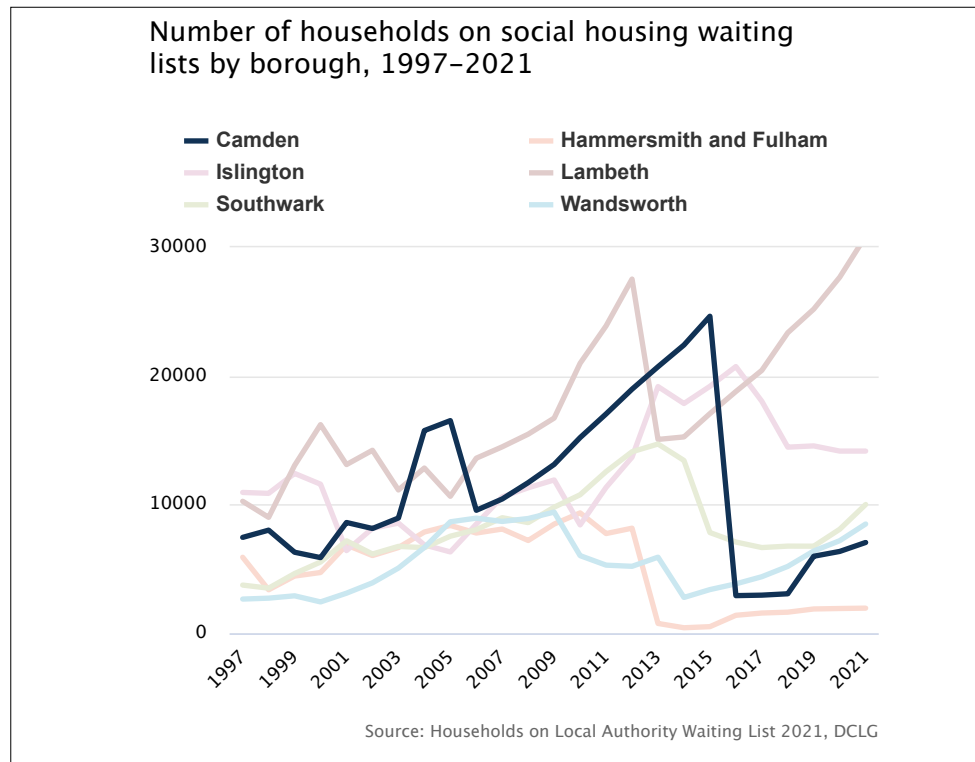
Source: Annual Population Survey 2022, ONS; Private Rental Market Statistics 2021, ONS

Camden is the third most expensive borough in London when comparing rental prices to London's median pay (the middle pay, above which are half of earners and below which are half of the earners). The only two more expensive borough are Westminster and Kensington and Chelsea. Monthly rent in Camden is 55% of median pay in London.

7,062 households are on the waiting list for social housing

In Camden, there were 7,062 households on the waiting list for social housing in 2021. In 2017, due to changes in the Housing Allocations scheme, the number of households on the waiting list dropped to 2,967, but has since been rising.

There were 569 households in temporary accommodation in January 2023. Of these, 61% are families and 39% are single-person households. 45% of the temporary accommodations are located outside of the borough.



* Note: The graph shows a considerable fall in the number of applications on the Camden housing register between 2016 and 2017. This reflects changes to the Allocation Schemes in 2016 and an update of the register which required re-application.

We Make Camden: We Make Camden: By 2030, Camden's estates and their neighbourhoods are healthy, sustainable and unlock creativity

This mission is about achieving our ambitions across Camden's housing estates and neighbourhoods around health and wellbeing and the climate, as well as to support and unleash the creativity of communities. It is about viewing places holistically as places, encouraging us to think about what we can achieve when we work collectively – as Council, public and private partners, and with residents.

Since launching this mission we have:

- Explored new ways to enable participation and decision making, for example through a participatory budgeting pilot at the Hilgrove Estate in Swiss Cottage in partnership with North Camden Zone and the Winch; as well as co-design of public spaces such as at Denyer House in Gospel Oak. We have also launched a new programme to bring underused spaces on estates into community and enterprise use, and have embarked on a piece of work with UCL IIPP looking at the role of procurement in improving estates.



“ One resident who was at one time in life homeless and is now living in social housing with their son said: “It [having a home] means everything. We make our life here (...) Having a stable home environment has helped us be successful in other areas. We are independent.”

Housing Allocation Review interviewee

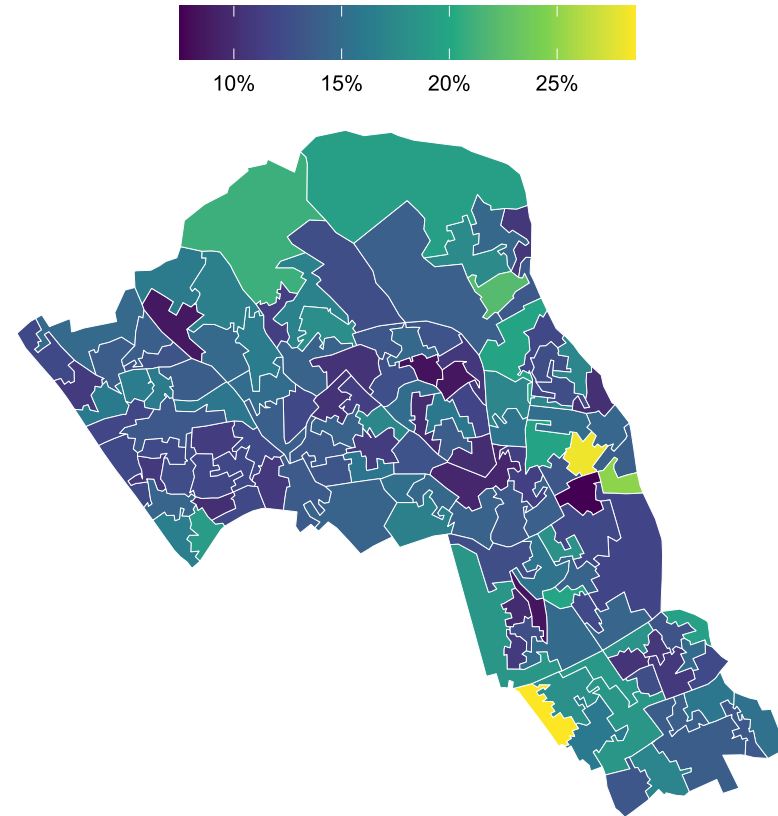
3,887 of the Local Authority housing stock were found to be non-decent in 2020/21

Living in adequate housing is a basic human right. Housing in poor conditions has an impact on health, wellbeing, employment and education prospects.

Camden spends the second highest amount of any London borough on bringing dwellings up to a suitable standard. Although the number of non-decent dwellings has been in decline over the past 10 years, in 2020/21 there was a rise. In total, 3,887 dwellings in Camden in the Local Authority Housing Stock were found to be non-decent.

A home is defined as non-decent if any of the following apply: it does not meet the basic legal health and safety standards for housing; it is not in a reasonable state of repair; it does not have reasonably modern facilities and services; it has insulation or heating that is not effective.

Percentage of housing in poor condition, 2019

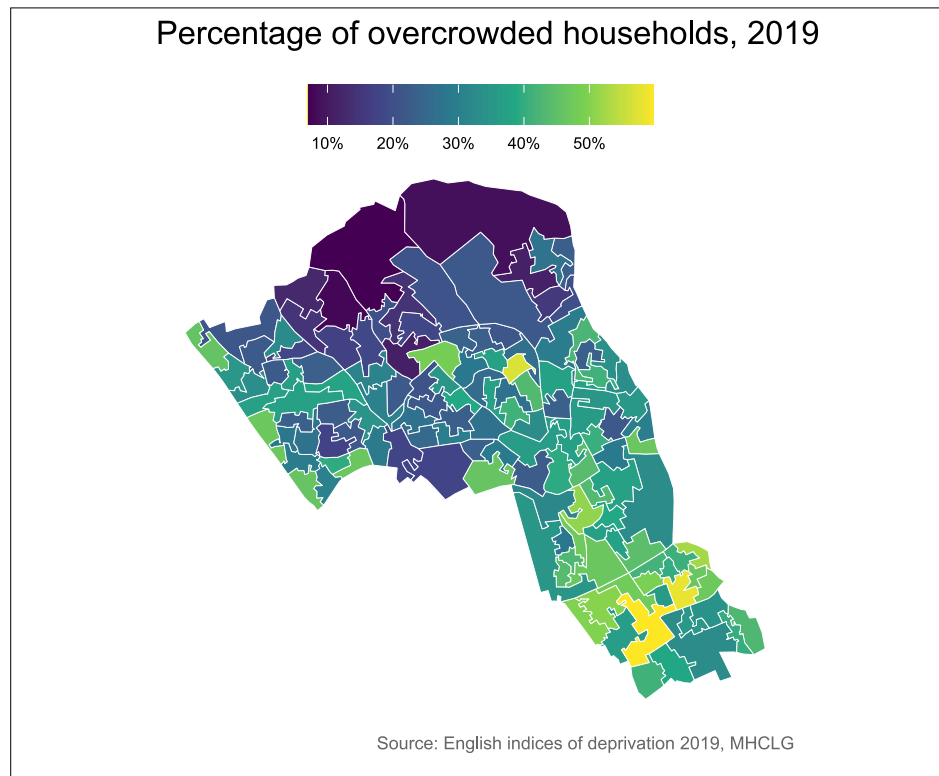


Source: English indices of deprivation 2019, MHCLG

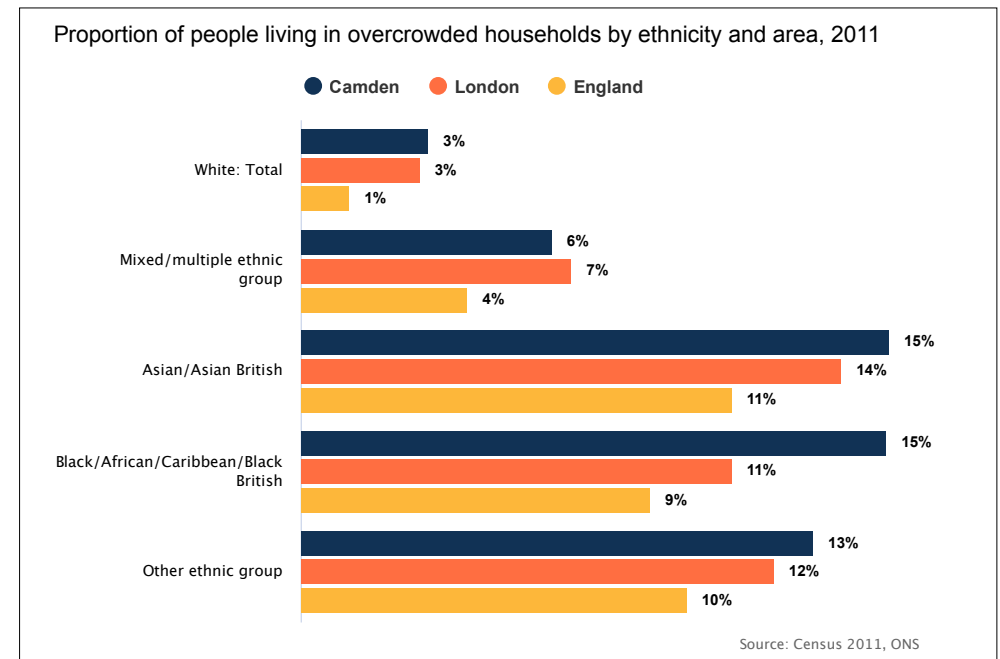
9.5% of homes are overcrowded, less than the London average but more than twice as much as England and Wales, and people from Black and Asian ethnic groups are five times more likely to live in overcrowded housing compared to White people

Overcrowding in Camden appears to have reduced between 2011 (11.7%) and 2021 (9.5%) based on properties having fewer than the necessary number of bedrooms for the size of the household. This compares favourably to the London average (11.1%), but remains higher than the average for England and Wales (4.3%).

Areas such as Highgate and Hampstead Town have the lowest overcrowding of around 10%. Meanwhile, areas such as Bloomsbury have overcrowding of around 50-60%.



Based on the Census 2011 data, overcrowding is very different for people from different ethnicities, with the greatest gaps between Black and Asian people, at 15% living in overcrowded conditions, compared to White people at only 3%. These patterns of inequality are similar to London and England, although more extreme, with overcrowding in Camden generally worse than in London and England for all ethnic groups.



“ (...) it’s so difficult with the space, my children are drifting away because of the housing situation (...) lots of people are suffering mentally and emotionally because of the housing situation.”

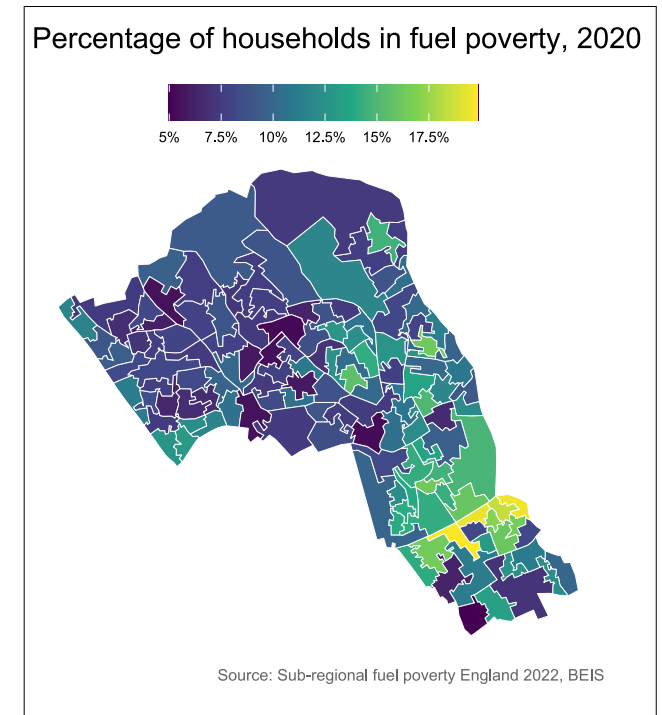
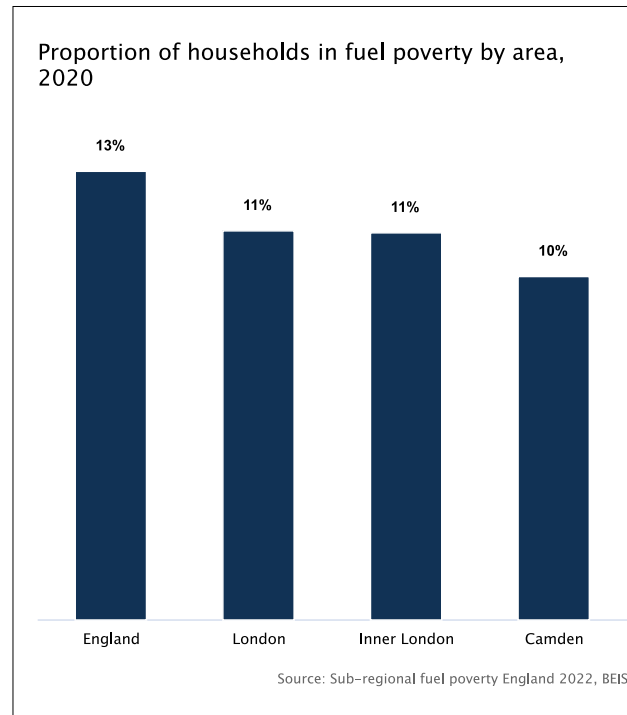
Housing Allocation Review interviewee

1 in 10 households was living in fuel poverty in 2020, and since then energy prices have risen substantially

A household is considered to be fuel poor if: (i) it is living in a property with an energy efficiency rating of band D, E, F or G; and (ii) its disposable income would be below the poverty line (60% below median).

In Camden, an estimated 10% of households were in fuel poverty in 2020, compared to 11% in London and 13% in England. Electricity prices in the UK rose by 65.4% and gas prices by 128.9% in the 12 months to December 2022. Fuel prices rose by 11.5% in the year to December 2022.

Across the UK, 46% of adults have said that they find it difficult to afford energy bills, and 53% said they were worried about keeping warm in their home this winter. Almost 6 of every 10 adults said they are using less fuel because of the rising cost of living, more than twice as many as in 2021.



We Make Camden: Camden has enough decent, safe, warm, and family-friendly housing to support our communities

One of the six We Make Camden challenges, housing is a central issue affecting people's lives in Camden. Affordable and suitable housing is lacking in the borough, leading families and households to move out of the borough or live in overcrowded or inadequate conditions, affecting health and wellbeing as well as other aspects.

This is a challenge which includes many different actors who have an impact, from the Council as landlords, developers, the government as funders of new council housing and regulating the housing and planning system, housing associations, landlords, council tenants and private renters.

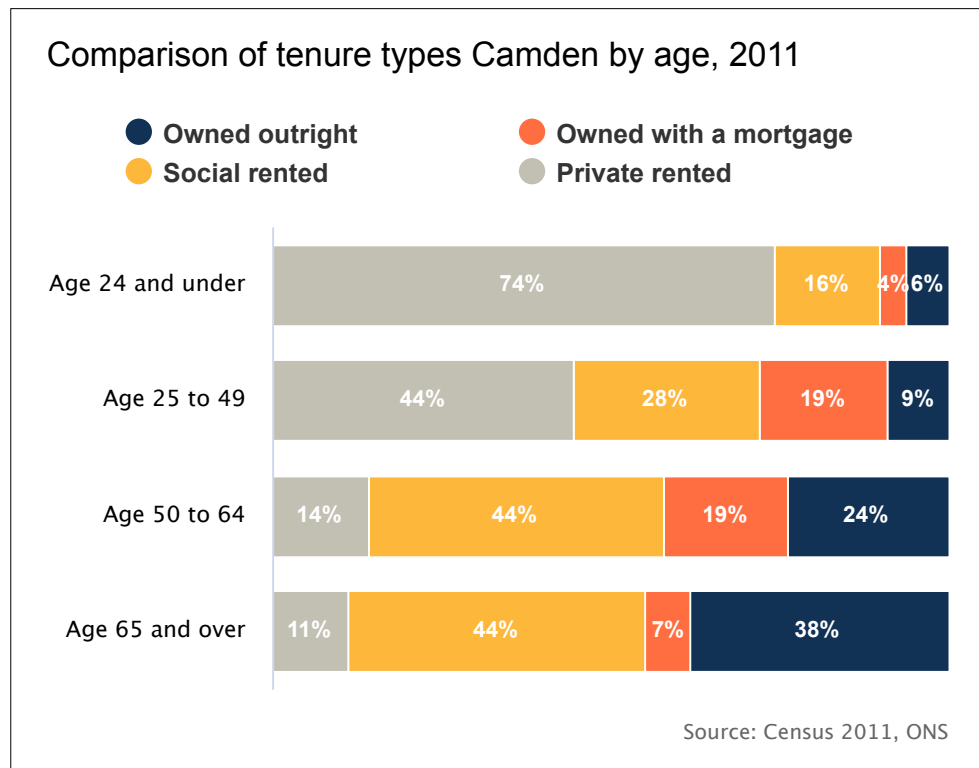


There are big gaps in ownership and rental between people from different ethnicities and age groups

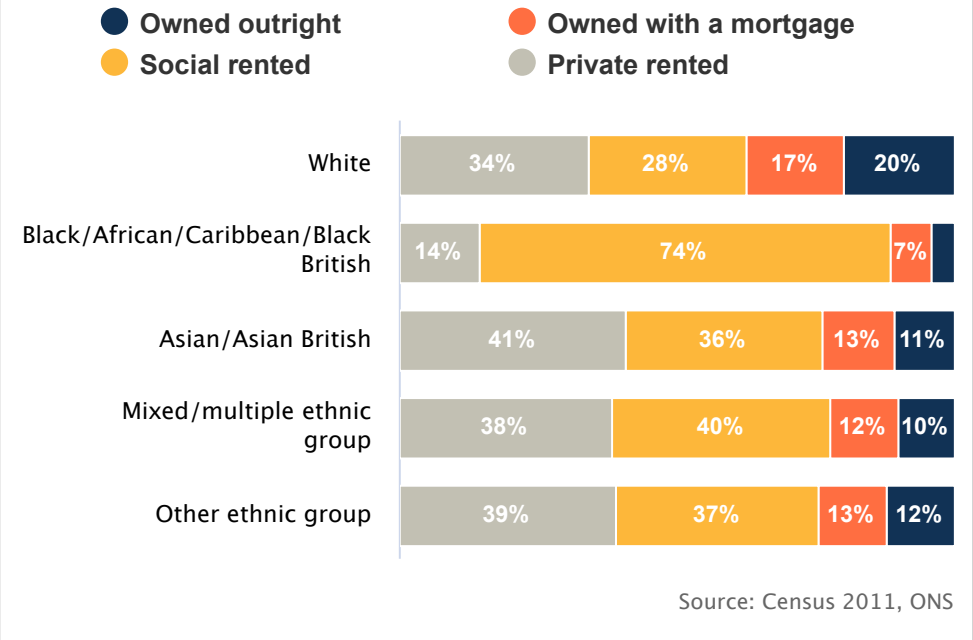
People who own homes in Camden are more likely to be White, whereas Black people are 2.5 times more likely to be social renters. As a whole, the population in Camden was 66% White in 2011 and 60% White in 2021. Black people made up 8% of the population in 2011 and 9% in 2021.

Social renters are also more likely to be aged 50 and above, and people over 65 are 4 times more likely to own a house outright than people under 49.

Note: This data is taken from Census 2011, as Census 2021 data is not yet available for this analysis.



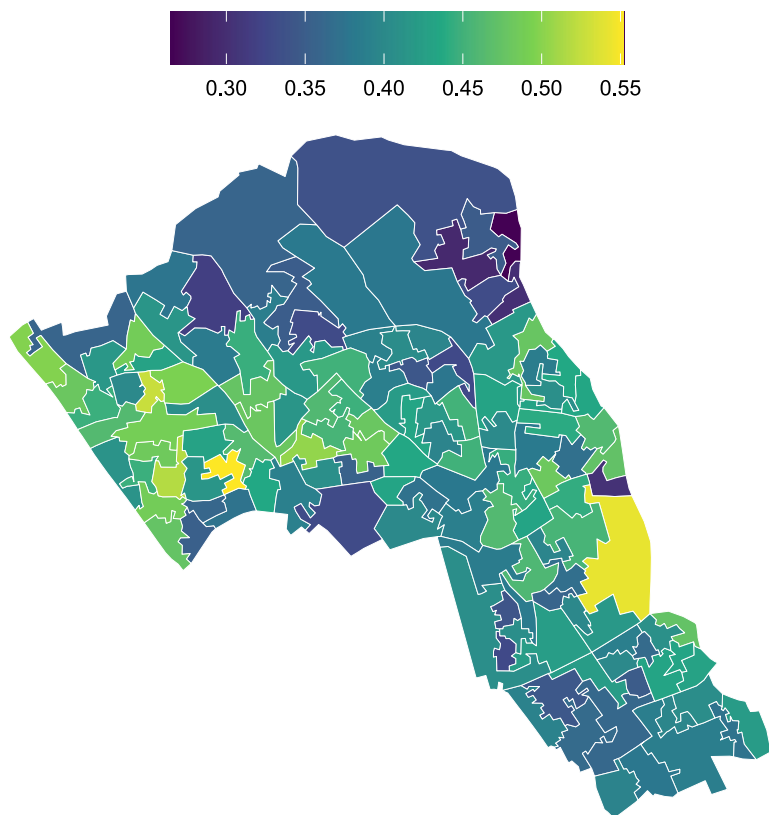
Comparison of tenure types Camden by ethnicity, 2011



Households moving in or out of Camden (churn) is higher than in England

Average churn (moving in or out of a home) in an English LSOA is 31%, whereas in Camden it is 41%. The highest level of churn is around 50% in some areas of St Pancras and Swiss Cottage. Highgate has the lowest churn rates but is still around the UK average.

People churn between 2010 and 2020



Source: Residential mobility index 2020, CDRC

During the We Make Camden Community Conversations conducted in March and April 2022, people told us that:

- They were worried about their children being able to afford to live in Camden in the future.
- They wanted to maintain Camden's diverse communities.
- Some were experiencing overcrowding, which has had an impact on children, young people (learning) and health and wellbeing.
- There was a perception that new developments do not have enough social housing and that not enough family sized properties are being built in Camden.
- Homelessness and rough sleeping was raised as an issue in many of the conversations
- New development schemes needed to include more open and green spaces to support health and wellbeing.
- Communities and people came together during the pandemic. People spoke about mutual aid groups and the support they provided alongside local organisations.
- Access to space, like TRA halls, to run activities was important.
- Local high streets are important for people, they need to be vibrant places with affordable shops and a good range. A sense that local small business owners need to be supported.

Section 6:

Camden should be a
green, clean, vibrant,
accessible and sustainable
place with everyone
empowered to contribute
to tackling the climate
emergency

Concerns over the impact of climate change and efforts that are needed to tackle it have become an increasing priority for local authorities, businesses and residents. Targets have been set nationally and locally to achieve net-zero carbon emissions, with Camden setting a 2030 target date.

Sustainability, improved health outcomes and reduced economic costs are major benefits of transitioning to net-zero. Reducing carbon emissions is a collective effort, with the public and private sector needing to adapt to make themselves greener and cleaner, while individuals and communities must be encouraged to change everyday practices.

Achieving this requires a shift towards a more holistic 'circular economy', investing in biodiversity, protecting local park and open green spaces, and encouraging sustainable local transport practices – walking, cycling and public transport.

However, we need a just transition to a net-zero future that supports and protects those most vulnerable to climate change.



In summary this section shows that:

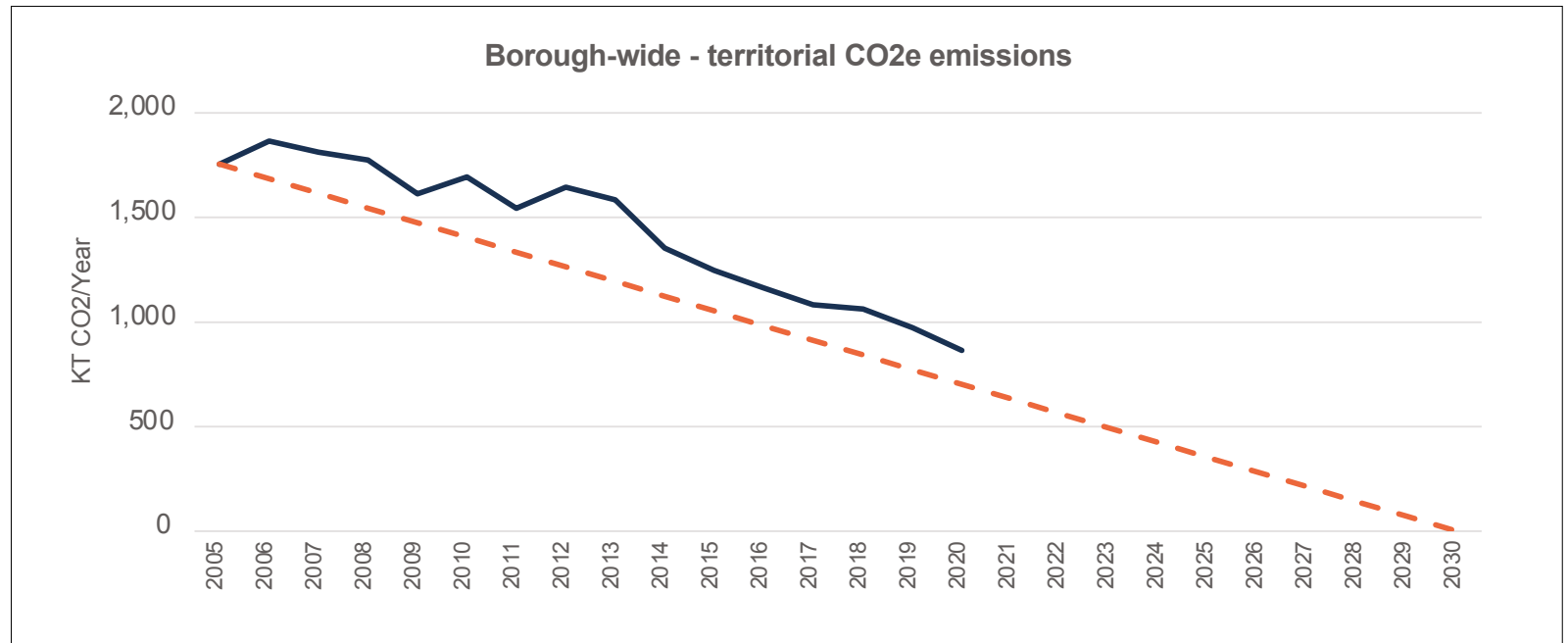
- **CO2 emissions in Camden have continued to decline since the 2005 baseline**
- There are significant differences in the lived environment across the borough
- **Air quality has improved significantly in Camden**, but pollution levels are still far higher than World Health Organization targets
- Camden's air pollution make-up is changing. Commercial buildings now contribute the largest share of air pollution in Camden
- **Camden is currently ranked 4th overall by the independently-assessed "Healthy Streets Scorecard"**
- Walking and cycling is relatively popular in Camden, compared to other places
- **Energy efficiency of houses is on par with London average**, although some areas are significantly less energy efficient
- Busy, major roads in the borough contribute significant pockets of noise pollution
- **There are low levels of household waste and littering in the borough**
- Camden has a high level of tree cover, but it is concentrated in the north of the borough
- Camden has many well used parks and green spaces, but they are unevenly distributed in the borough



CO2 emissions have continued to decline since 2005 baseline

The Camden Climate Action Plan provides a framework for climate action across Camden. The success of the Climate Action Plan depends on action by all citizens and organisations and progress is measured by the level of greenhouse gas or CO2 emissions in Camden.

Since 2006 borough-wide CO2 emissions have fallen from over 1,800 kilotons per year to closer to 800 kilotons per year, and the projected trend pointing toward net zero emissions by 2030 (see chart right).



We Make Camden: Camden's local economy tackles the climate emergency

What would it look like if Camden used its leverage in the local economy to confront the scale and depth of the global climate challenge?

We want everyone who contributes to our economy – including employers, workers, jobseekers, anchor institutions and our wider communities – to help shape and direct our thriving local economy in a way that contributes to our ambition to achieve net zero carbon emissions by 2030 while

continuing to support good work and equal opportunities.

The climate emergency is also a justice issue because it will disproportionately affect the poorest in society. Together, we must ensure that changes we make to our communities and our economy are shaped by everyone and do not risk making existing inequalities worse.

Camden's Climate Action Plan was adopted in June 2020 and responded to the findings of Camden's Citizens' Assembly on the climate

crisis. The resulting climate programme aligns strongly with We Make Camden by putting citizens at the centre of policy design and the community at heart of delivery.



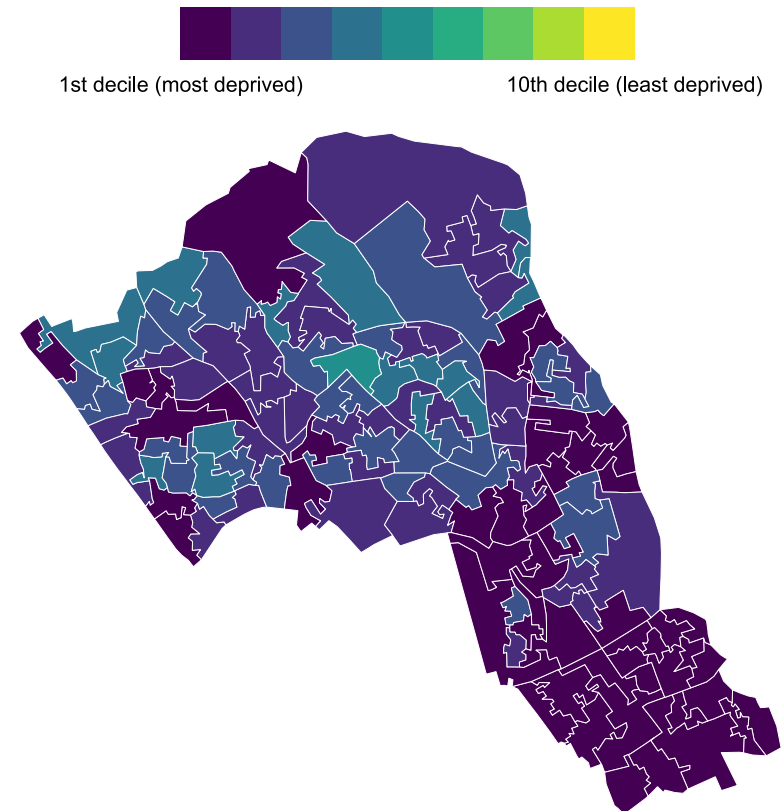
There are significant differences in outdoor environments across the Camden, and different ways to quantify this

The Index of Living Environment Deprivation measures the quality of housing, air quality and road traffic accidents to represent the quality of the local lived environment.

There is notable geographical divide in Camden with the most deprived lived environment being concentrated in the south of the borough around Euston, King's Cross, Bloomsbury and Holborn & Covent Garden.

Areas connected by the Camden Road also have high lived environment deprivation. The north and west of the borough contains the areas with the lowest levels of lived environment deprivation around Fortune Green, Frognal, Swiss Cottage, Hamstead Town and Highgate.

Living Environment Deprivation, 2019



Source: English indices of deprivation 2019, MHCLG

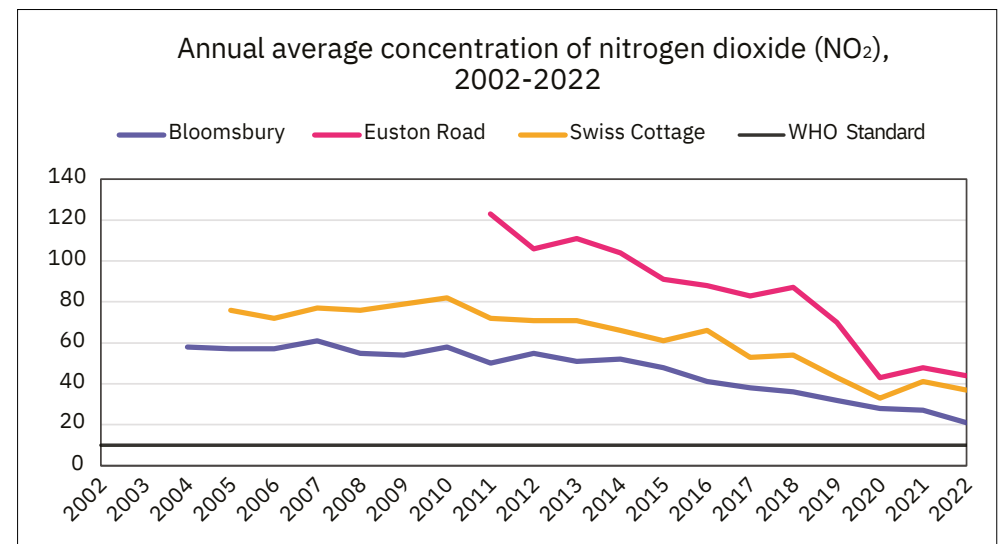
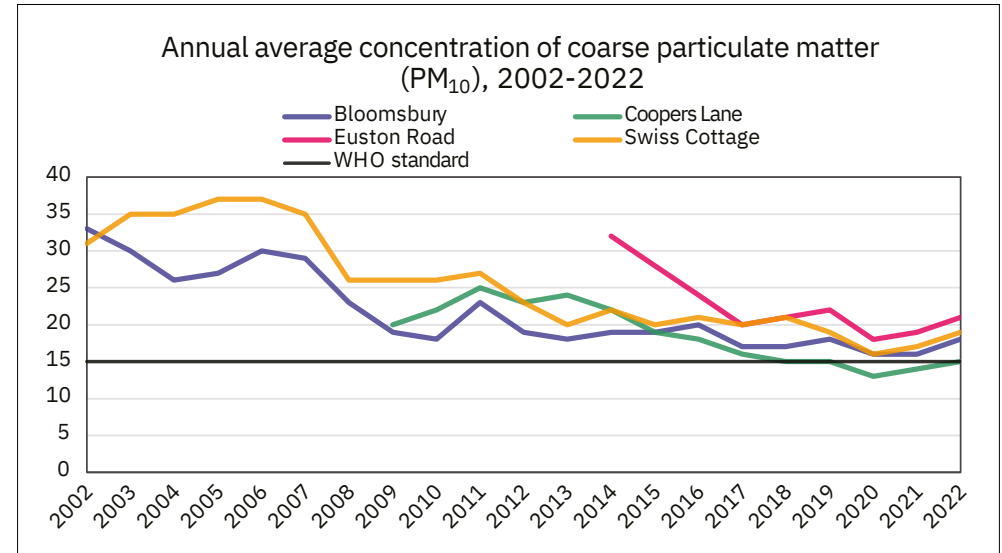
Air quality has improved significantly in Camden, but pollution levels are still far higher than World Health Organization targets

Nitrogen dioxide (NO₂) and particulate matter (PM_{2.5}) air pollution cause considerable damage to public health, and long-term exposure to these pollutants is responsible for as many as 36,000 deaths each year in the UK, including over 4,000 in London.

From 2010 to 2019 – the last year prior to Covid-19 lockdowns affected traffic levels – NO₂ concentration decreased by 45% and PM_{2.5} decreased by 31% in Camden.

The largest improvement has occurred at what were historically the most polluted air quality monitoring sites: Euston Road and Swiss Cottage.

Despite the significant progress, air pollution concentrations in Camden still far exceed the World Health Organization (WHO) air quality standards that Camden Council has committed to achieving borough-wide by 2034 as part of the We Make Camden ambition for no one to experience poor health because of the air that they breathe in Camden.



The sources of Camden’s air pollution are changing. Commercial buildings now contribute the largest share of air pollution in Camden: from heating, power generation, and kitchens.

From 2016 onwards, enhanced vehicle standards and testing has led to a significant reduction in emissions of air pollution from new vehicles.

According to the latest air quality modelling data for London, gas and oil use in heating and power systems (such as boilers and generators) now contributes the largest share of NO₂ air pollution in Camden (47%), while road transport makes up 31%.

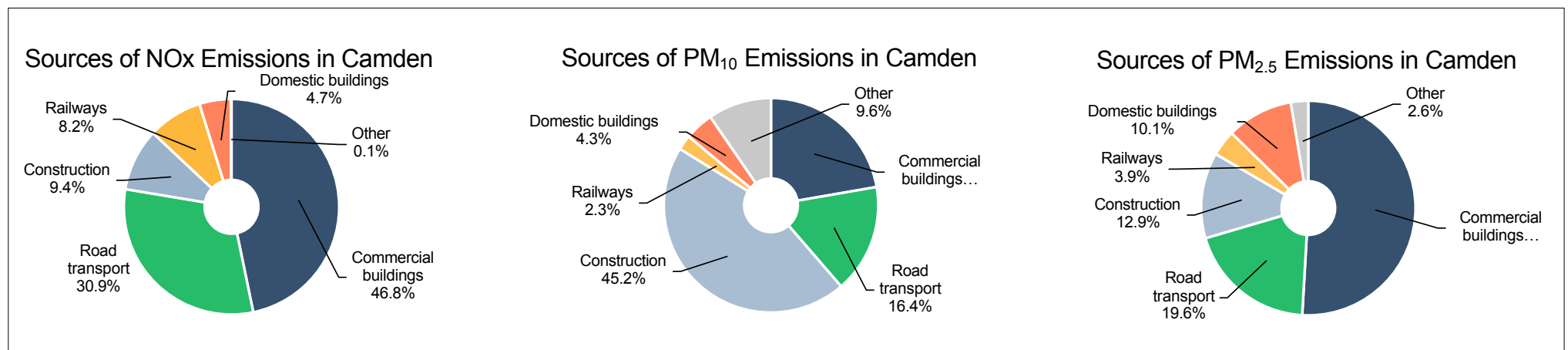
Commercial kitchens contribute the largest share of PM_{2.5} emissions (39%), with road transport contributing 20% and construction activity 13%.

Domestic wood burning contributes a larger share of total PM_{2.5} emissions in Camden (5.1%) compared to Central London (0.9%), but a smaller share than Inner or Outer London (13.1% and 21.2% respectively).

However, this pollution comes from a relatively small number of properties and therefore represents a disproportionately large source of public health risk.

In addition to outdoor air pollution it is now widely understood that indoor air quality is also a significant factor affecting health. Camden’s air quality programme goes beyond the statutory requirements by addressing indoor air quality and occupational pollution exposure.

There is currently no comparable measure of indoor air quality, however future State of Camden reports may feature other indicators of progress in raising public awareness about indoor air pollution and the remedial measures that can be taken to reduce exposure.

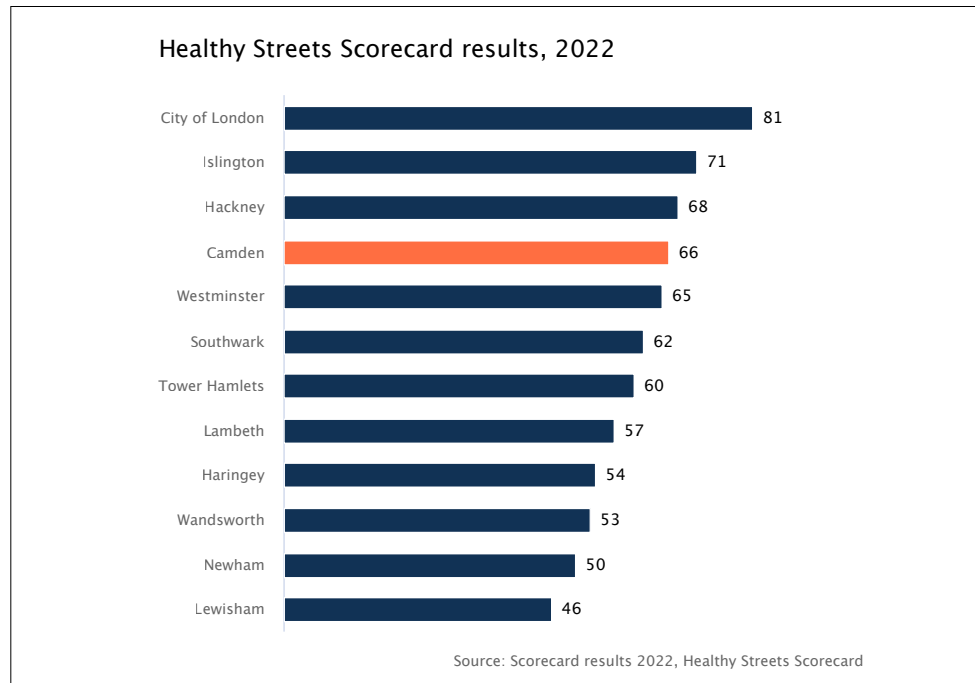


Camden is currently ranked 4th overall by the independently-assessed “Healthy Streets Scorecard”

The scorecard combines a number of measures including active travel rates, road collision casualties, car ownership rates, low traffic neighbourhoods & 20mph speed limits, controlled parking zones, physically protected cycle track and school street provision.

Camden does particularly well against some measures. For example 7.8% of streets in Camden have physical cycle separation from traffic and pedestrians. Camden is within the top five ranked boroughs for this indicator on the Healthy Streets Scorecard rating, and it is above the Greater London Average (4.1% of streets with physically protected cycle tracks).

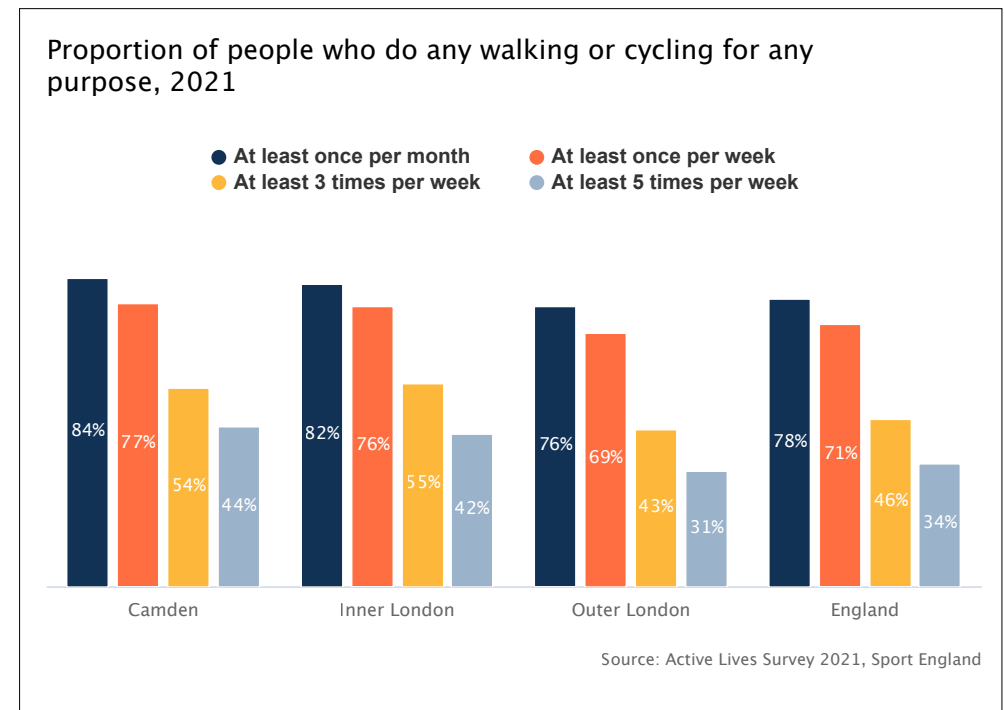
Full details can be found on the [Healthy Streets Scorecard](#) website.



Walking and cycling is relatively popular in Camden, compared to other places

People in Camden walk and cycle slightly more than in other Inner London boroughs. In Camden, 84% of people walk or cycle at least once per month compared with 82% in Inner London, 76% in outer London, and 78% in England, with a similar pattern for people walking or cycling at least once per week.

Camden only falls below the Inner London average for walking or cycling at least 3 times a week by one percentage point – 54% compared to 55%. Camden’s levels of cycling and walking are above England averages, and this is by a significant margin for more regular levels of walking and cycling (3 or 5 times per week).

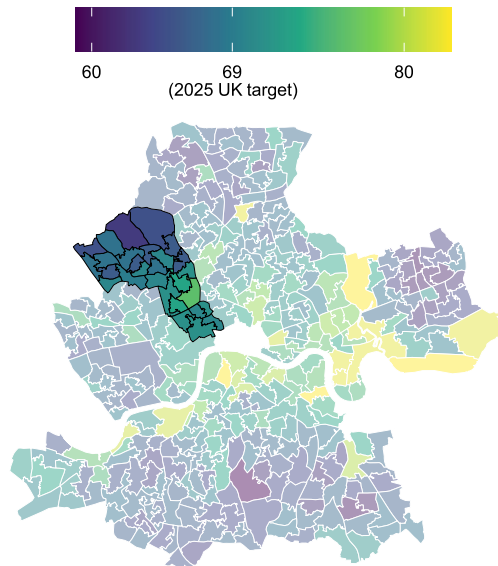


Energy efficiency of houses is on par with London average, although some areas are significantly less energy efficient

Camden has a household energy efficiency rating in line with the London average. Both London and Camden have an average Energy Efficiency Score of 69 which equates to a 'C' rating. Across the borough, there are 13 areas with an Energy Efficiency Score which equates to a 'D' rating and 15 areas that equate to a 'C' rating.

Within Camden, the area around Hampstead has the lowest household energy efficiency score in the borough at 63 (equivalent to a 'D' rating). The highest household energy efficiency score is in Kings Cross, which has a score of 76 (equivalent to a 'C' rating).

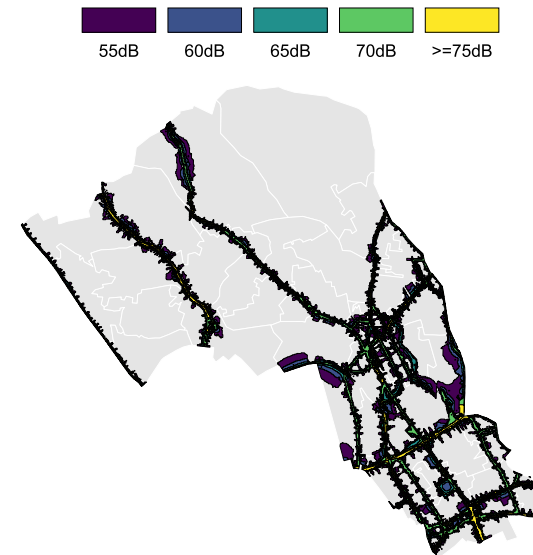
Median household energy efficiency rating, 2021



Source: Energy efficiency of housing in England and Wales 2022, ONS

Busy, major roads contribute significant pockets of noise pollution

Road noise pollution, 2017



Source: Strategic noise mapping 2019, DEFRA

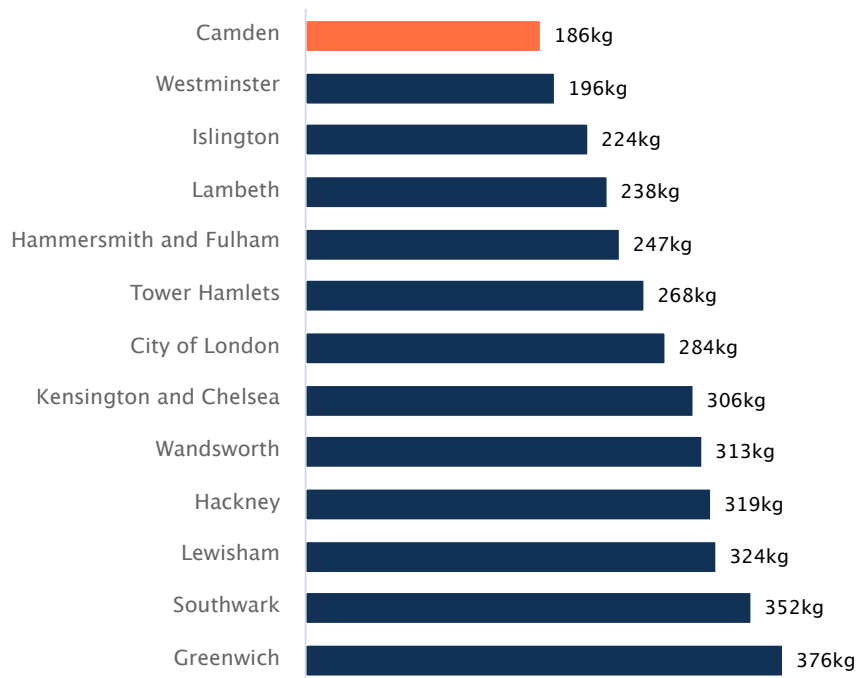
Camden has a number of major roads that run through the borough that, together, are significant contributors to road noise pollution. Three major roads connect the north and east of the borough with Camden Town all of which have pockets of high noise pollution levels.

Camden High Street itself is also a major source of road noise pollution. In the south of the borough, the A501 – which is part of the London Inner Ring Road – has high levels of noise pollution along its full stretch in Camden, as does the A4200 that connects to Covent Garden. The Finchley Road in the west of the borough is almost entirely a high road noise pollution zone.

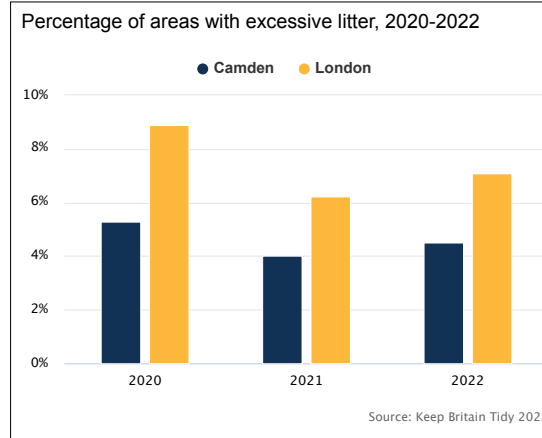
There are low levels of household waste produced, and low levels of littering in the borough, and while there is a high level of fly tipping reported, surveys show this doesn't translate directly to visible rubbish on streets

Camden's residents produce less household waste than residents of other Inner London boroughs. The borough has the lowest amount of household waste collected within Inner London, with 186kg of waste per person collected in 2021. This is less than half the household waste generated in Greenwich, the borough with the highest volume of collected waste in Inner London.

Collected annual household waste per person, 2021



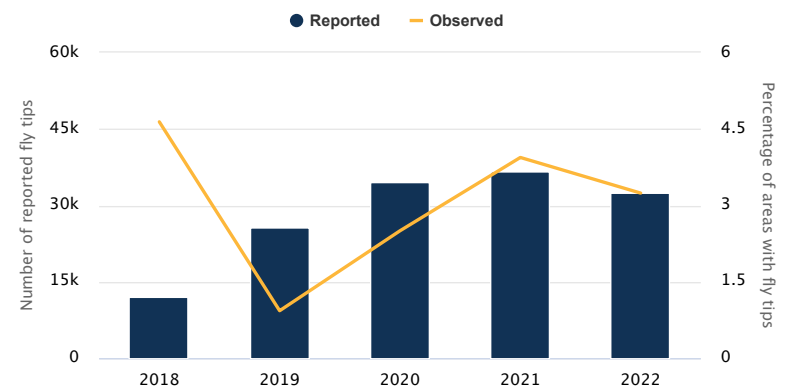
Source: Local Authority Collected Waste Statistics 2021, Department for Environment, Farming and Rural Affairs



Based on reported fly-tipping data from each borough, Camden appears to have a problem compared with other Inner London boroughs. For every 1,000 people in the borough, there were 131 fly-tipping incidents in 2020. However, differences in how the data is collected locally have an impact. Data gathered by the Keep Britain Tidy local street

surveys for litter and fly-tipping indicate Camden is cleaner than the London average, and reported fly-tipping does not translate into observable fly-tipping on our streets.

Reported versus observed fly tipping incidents, 2018-2022



Source: Source: Fly tipping incidents and actions taken in England 2022, Department for Environment, Farming and Rural Affairs; Keep Britain Tidy 2022

Camden has many well used parks and green spaces, and their use increased due to pandemic restrictions, but they are unevenly distributed in the borough.

There are around 100 parks of various size in Camden, covering an area of approximately 400 hectares, though this is not evenly distributed – around two-thirds of this area is Hampstead Heath.

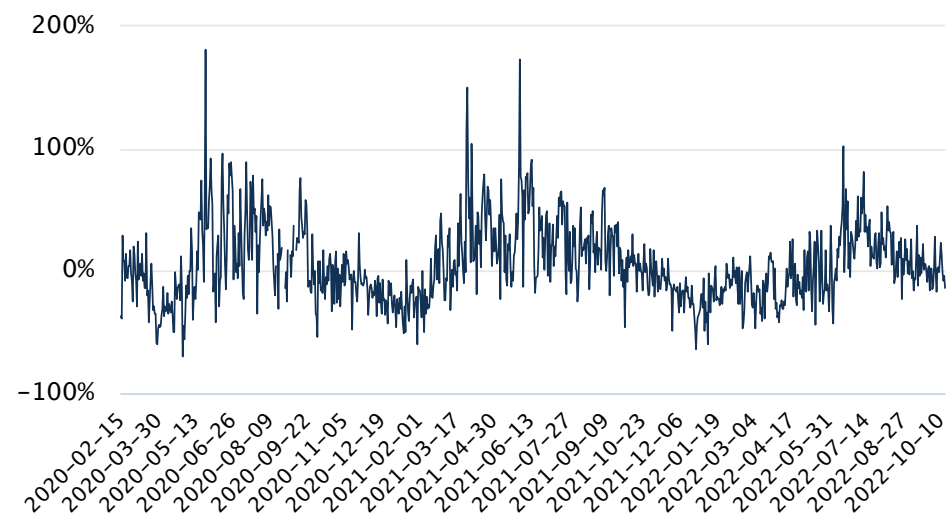
Data from 2021-22 Survey of Londoner's shows that 50% of residents (in Camden and Barnet constituency area) visit a park at least once a week – very close to the London average. Greenkeeper data suggests there are 2 million visits annually to Camden-managed parks in 2019 – an increase from an estimated 1.8 million visits in 2011. (This excludes Hampstead Heath and Regents Park).

Camden's overall area of green space makes up 25% of the borough, lower than the London average of 40% (Green Space Information for Greater London). This green space is also very poorly distributed, leaving some areas of the borough extremely deficient in access to green space.

39% of Camden households have no access to private outdoor space (compared to a London average of 21%) and in some areas of the borough this is as high as 79% **Access to gardens and public green space in Great Britain - Office for National Statistics (ons.gov.uk)**

The last major survey of Camden's Green Space was in 2014 (**Camden Open Space Sport and Recreation Study, Atkins 2014**). This showed that Public Open Space provision in the borough varied from 372m² per person in Highgate to just 1m² per person in Belsize. 13 of the 18 wards (based on old wards prior to 2022) were below the Camden standard of 9m² per person at this time. Since this time there have been some significant losses in some areas of the borough (such as the loss of St James Gardens and other spaces in Euston) and new spaces created or opened in other areas (such as the Kings Cross estate, and Cartwright Gardens in Bloomsbury).

Parks activity in Camden compared to January 2020 baseline, Jan 2020–October 2022



Source: Mobility by Borough 2022, Google

Since January 2020, Camden's parks have seen a substantial increase in usage, in part, due to the Covid-19 pandemic and open public spaces being one of the few places people could access during lockdowns.

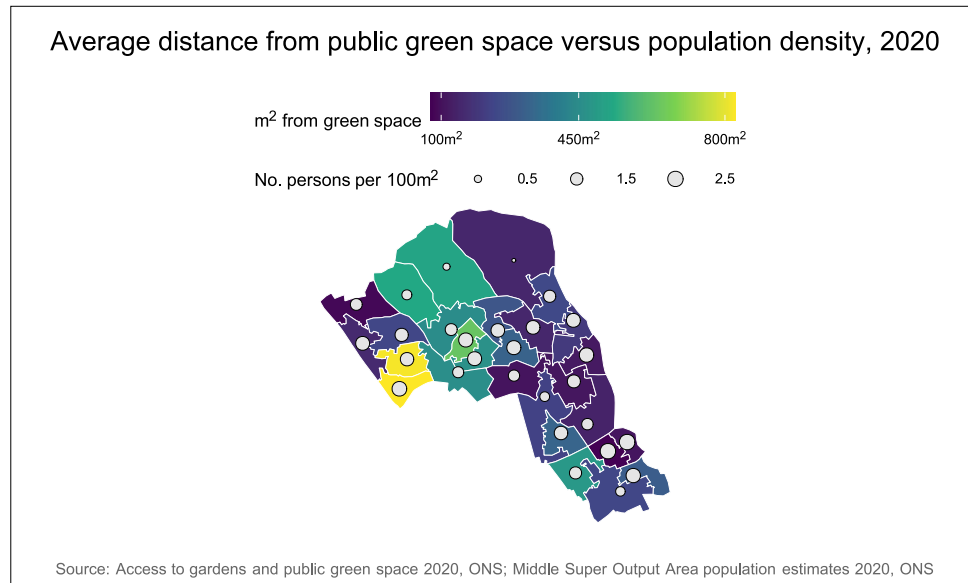
The period of the first national lockdown regularly saw park activity over 50% pre-lockdown levels – with a peak of around 175% in May 2020. Peaks above pre-pandemic park activity of 150% and 170% were also seen in late-spring and summer of 2021. Levels below the January 2020 baseline were largely the result of seasonal habits during the 2020/21 and 2021/22 winter months. Most recently, there has been a spike in park activity during the warm summer of 2022 – reaching 100% above the pre-pandemic base in June 2022. Usage of parks has remained high throughout the most recent autumn.

Access and usage of green spaces and parks in not geographically or demographically equal across the borough

Data from 2021-22 Survey of Londoner's shows that, across London, levels of park use are lower among Asian (39%) and Black (30%) residents. There is also lower reported usage among disabled people (41%), and park usage broadly increases with income.

Data from Friends of Earth highlights the inequality of access to green space by ethnicity. Camden is highlighted as one of the top 50 priority areas nationally for further investment in green spaces due to the having the one of the highest numbers of green space-deprived neighbourhoods.

An independent survey in 2019 found that 89% of Camden-managed open spaces were accessible to all, and 34% had no significant barriers to use. However 54% contained some general areas that were not accessible to all, and 11% had key areas that were not accessible to all.

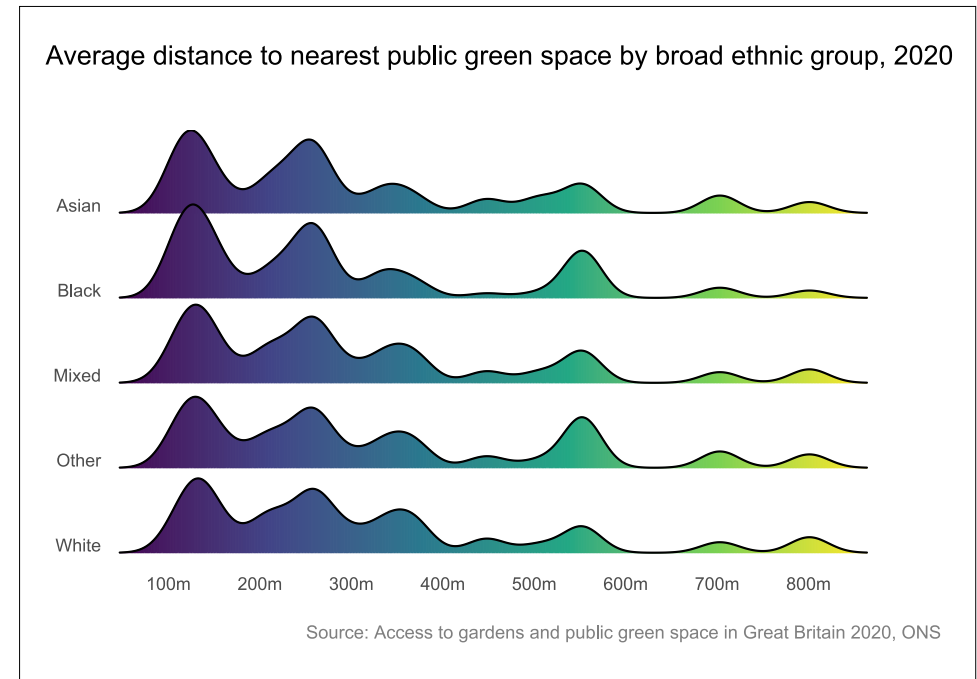


Camden has a high level of tree cover, but it is concentrated in the north of the borough

22.9% of the borough is covered by a tree canopy, compared to the average in towns and cities across the country (16.4%).

Camden's tree canopy cover is, however, highly concentrated in the north of the borough around Hamstead Heath and Highgate. The central and southern areas of the borough have more limited tree-canopy cover, with the exception of Coram's Fields in Kings Cross.

Camden Council manages 28,000 trees and a further 10-15,000 more in woodlands. These trees provide are calculated to provide £234,202 of environmental benefits through carbon storage, pollution reduction and rainwater run-off reduction.



Section 7:

**Looking across the report
at inequalities**

What does the data in this report show about inequalities between people from different places, neighbourhoods, gender, ethnicity, ages, sexual orientation and other differences?

Inequality has a negative impact on people's wellbeing. While some people might benefit from economic opportunities, others find themselves excluded and with less access to resources to improve their lives. Living within conditions of extreme inequality can affect people's sense of agency and opportunity, as well as feeling excluded within their own environment.

In this report we have looked at the available data and for each subject, we have tried to identify data which tells us something about the inequalities experienced. Based on what is presented in this report, we have pulled together this data and restructured it according to geography, gender, age and ethnicity where available. This analysis shows the areas where there are gaps in outcomes, for example:

- The wage gap between men and women is over £5,000 annually
- A higher share of men (69%) have NVQ4+ qualifications compared to women (63.4%)
- Home ownership is highest among 65+ year olds

- Healthy life expectancy is 2.2 years lower for men than women
- More girls achieve the expected standards in English and Maths in both key stages 2 and 4 in education
- Residents from Black and Asian backgrounds are 5 times more likely to live in overcrowded conditions than white residents
- Food insecurity is more common for Londoners who identify as Mixed or Black, three times more than for White British.

However, it also shows that we have considerable gaps in our knowledge of the difference of experience of people from different backgrounds in Camden across the 6 We Make Camden ambitions. We lack data about the diverse experiences of people in the borough, as well as how intersectionality is experienced by people and how it changes outcomes. People cannot be reduced to one or other identity, and showing the full and rich experience should be an objective for future reporting, whether through primary data collection or through stories and quotes from residents.

Gender-based inequalities		
	Male	Female
Income and Earnings		
Median annual earnings of full-time workers who live in Camden (2021)	£42,115	£36,270
Median annual earnings, CPIH adjusted (2022)	£39,180	£32,283
Employees earning below the London Living Wage (2022)	5.30%	7.10%
Education		
Adults with NVQ4+ qualifications (2021)	69.0%	63.4%
Children reaching the expected standard in KS2 English and Maths (2019)	70%	75%
Children reaching the expected standard in KS4 English and Maths (2019)	62%	72%
Health		
Life expectancy at birth (2018-20)	83 years	87.7 years
Healthy life expectancy at birth (2018-20)	64.6 years	66.8 years
Admission episodes for alcohol related conditions (2020/21)	390	211

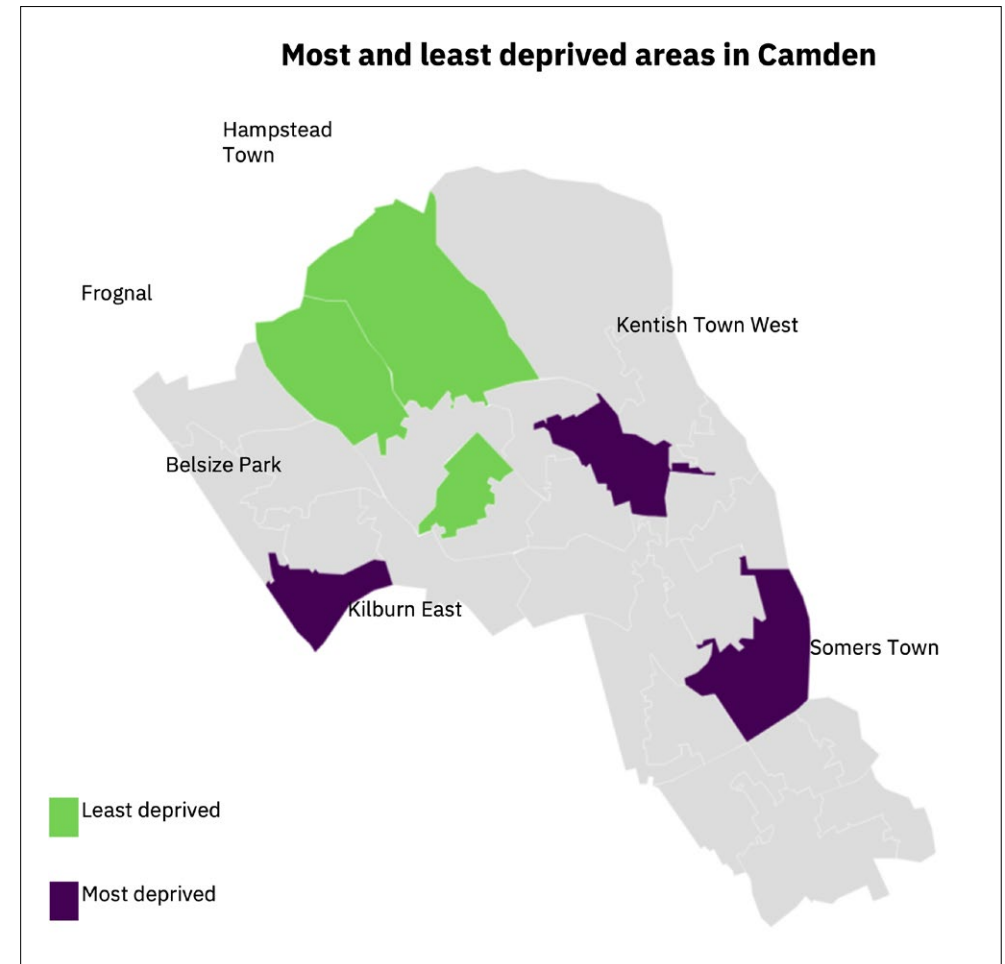
Age-based inequalities				
	24 and under	25 to 49	50 to 64	65 and over
Home is owned outright(2011)	6.10%	9%	23.50%	38.20%
Home is owned with a mortgage, loan or shared ownership (2011)	3.90%	19%	18.60%	6.60%
Home is privately rented (2011)	74.30%	44.40%	14.30%	11.10%
Home is socially rented (2011)	15.70%	27.60%	43.50%	44.10%

Ethnicity-based inequalities					
	White	Black	Asian	Mixed	Other
Housing					
Home is owned with a mortgage, loan or shared ownership (2011)	17.3%	7.2%	12.9%	12.5%	12.6%
Home is privately rented (2011)	34.3%	14.3%	40.8%	38.3%	39.1%
Home is socially rented (2011)	28.5%	74.5%	35.6%	39.5%	36.5%
Overcrowded household (2011)	3.2%	14.7%	14.7%	6.3%	12.8%
Living standards					
Adults with low or very low food security - London (2021/22)	10%* (White British)	29%	20%	35%	25%
Education					
Children reaching the expected standard in KS2 English and Maths (2019)	73%	66%	71%	77%	-
Children reaching the expected standard in KS4 English and Maths (2019)	71%	64%	68%	66%	-
Pupils eligible for free school meals (2021/22)	29%	51.9%	45.4%	39.9%	48.1%

Differences between more deprived and more affluent areas run across different dimensions and are not limited to income and wealth

The Indices of Deprivation (IMD) are a unique measure of relative deprivation at a small local area level (Lower-layer Super Output Areas - LSOA) across England, produced by the Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities. It compares areas based on seven domains of deprivation: income; employment; education, skills and training; health and disability; crime; barriers to housing and services; and living environment. Based on the most recent IMD published in 2019, we have gathered the data available in this report at the LSOA level and compared the 3 most and least deprived areas, using the most recent available data presented in this report.

This analysis shows (see table in next slide) the gaps between these areas: from unemployment ranging between 3.9% for the least deprived areas to more than double, at 9.7%, in the most deprived areas; an 11 year gap in life expectancy for men and almost 8 years for women, and income gaps after housing of £17,300. It also shows life is different for people across different parts of the borough across a range of areas which are important for living a good life. However, this analysis is also limited in that it only shows the available data included in this report, and some of the data covers what is included in the IMD data in the first place. We do not have data at this geographical level (LSOA) for important areas such as safety, community and social connectedness, and education.



We Make Camden: By 2030, those holding positions of power in Camden are as diverse as our community – and the next generation is ready to follow

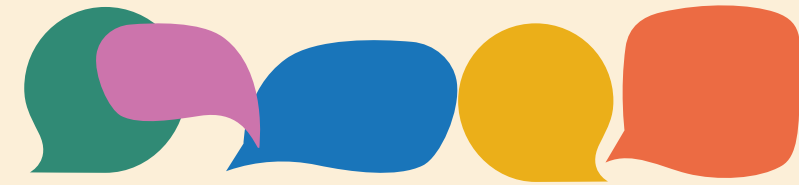
Camden Mission: By 2030, those holding positions of power in Camden are as diverse as our community – and the next generation is ready to follow.

This mission is aimed at ensuring that the leadership in Camden’s communities and institutions are as diverse as our communities. Partners across the borough have come together with the community to work towards this mission.

Over this past year, we have clarified the breadth of the mission to include diversity across all protected characteristics and to take an intersectional approach to the mission. Further to this, these five key outcomes have been identified:

1. Camden's boards and decision-making forums are diverse
2. Residents directly impact decision-making process
3. Camden as an employer is as diverse as the community
4. Camden commissions in an equitable way
5. Tackling inequality and disproportionality in such a way that the next generation is readily equipped to follow

The next steps for this mission will be to build on the success of the Camden Equity Network (bringing together our partners, institutions and businesses across Camden to discuss Equalities best practice in the Borough), to develop a Camden Equalities Maturity Scale and to prioritise the next activities based on a developed Theory of Change.



	Least deprived area (IMD 2019)	Most deprived area (IMD 2019)
Ethnicity and age		
Under 35 years old (Census 2021)	41%	54%
Over 64 years old (Census 2021)	16%	11%
White (Census 2021)	73%	47%
Income and employment		
Unemployment (Census 2021)	3.9%	9.7%
Income before housing (ONS, 2018)	£49600	£33600
Income after housing (ONS, 2018)	£42800	£25500
Health		
Life expectancy (male) (PH Fingertips, 2018/20)	88.5 years	77.5 years
Life expectancy (female) (PH Fingertips, 2018/20)	91.7 years	83.3 years
Preventable deaths per 100,000 (PH Fingertips, 2016/18)	40	144
Environment		
Average distance to green space (CDRC, 2022)	550 metres	370 metres
Concentration of SO2 (CDRC, 2022)	1.72 µgm ³	2.24 µgm ³
Average household energy rating (ONS, 2022)	66	72

Appendices

Appendix A: Data gaps

This report is a shared evidence base presenting the State of the Borough, and how life is for people in Camden based on the information we had available at the time of writing. However, it is not and cannot be an exhaustive presentation of the full picture of what it is like to be in Camden. Camden is a diverse, dynamic and rich borough, and no report will be able to truly reflect that.

However, there are some areas which we would have liked to provide more data and evidence on, but we could not find relevant data in time for the report or no such data currently exist.

Some of the data that was collected during the 2021 Census was not yet released at the time of writing, and which will help provide a richer picture of the demographic makeup of the borough. For example, the housing and employment situation for disabled people living in Camden, or housing according to ethnicity and race. Census data is collected only once every 10 years, so the data we currently have available for the report is either very old (Census 2011) or very new, but valuable nonetheless.

We would like to have more of a geographical breakdown of the data in the various areas covered, allowing us to understand differences across neighbourhoods in Camden. For some data we do have detailed geographical coverage, such as health data, but less so in other areas.

The report also does not include data on the thriving arts and culture sector in Camden, both in terms of the institutions and businesses hosted in the borough, as well as the experience of people in Camden of taking part in activities.

We are missing a lot of subjective data which tells us about people's perceptions and experiences, such as how people feel in Camden about the sense of community and identity, trust in other people and in institutions, and satisfaction with different aspects of life in the borough, such as green spaces, cleanliness, public transportation and other areas.

In future editions we hope to address some of these gaps, and to identify alternative sources of data to help us gain a richer understanding of what life is like in Camden, and what the current state of the borough is. We welcome thoughts and suggestions for the next editions at [**wemakecamden@camden.gov.uk**](mailto:wemakecamden@camden.gov.uk)

Appendix B: Mapping data geographically: wards, MSOAs, LSOAs

There are different ways of looking at the geography of the borough. There are now 20 wards within the borough, each represented by 2-3 elected members. But where possible we map data to statistical geographies. There are 3 sets of census-based geography that are directly derived from census data:

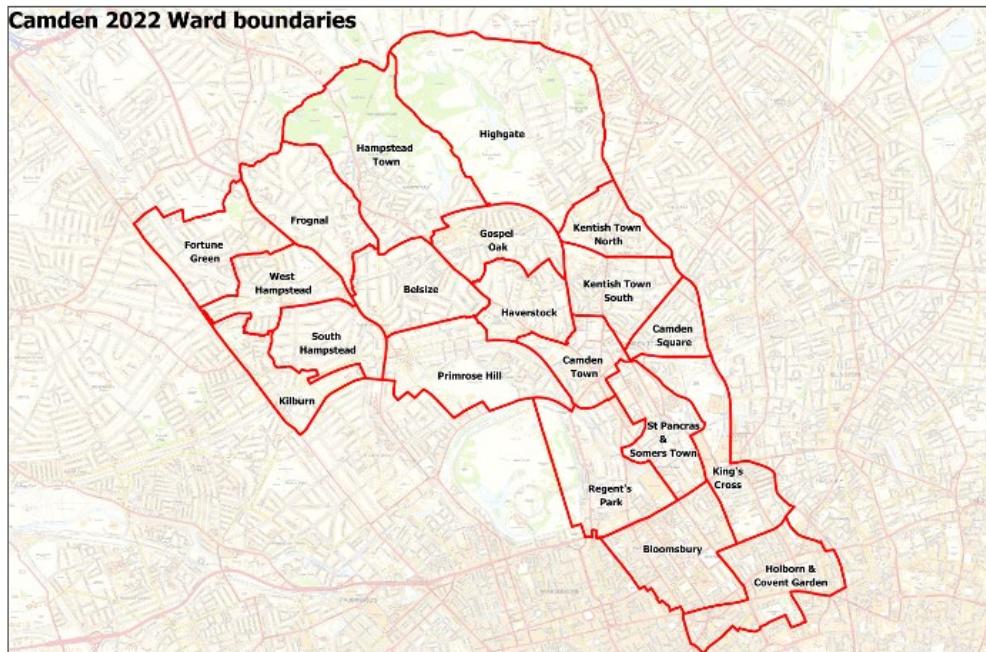
Output Areas (OAs) are the smallest unit, based on unit postcodes. They have a target usual resident population of between 100-625 and between 40-250 households.

Lower-layer Super Output Areas (LSOAs) are comprised of OAs, with a population threshold of 1,000-3,000 and a household threshold of 400-1,200.

Middle-layer Super Output Areas (MSOAs) are comprised of LSOAs, with a population threshold of 5,000-15,000 and a household threshold of 2,000-6,000.

All 3 tiers nest exactly within the next tier up and all statistical areas nest within the local authority boundary.

In 2001 and 2011, LSOAs nested within the Camden 2002 ward structure (18 wards), but with the change to 2022 wards (20 wards) there is no relationship to wards.



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Medium Super Output Areas (MSOAs)



Lower Super Output Areas (LSAOs)



Appendix C: Data sources

Indicator Name	Data Source 1	Release Year	Data Source 2	Release Year	Year(s) Shown in Chart
Unemployment rate for people aged 16+, 2016-2022	Annual Population Survey	2022			2016-2022
Unemployment rate for people aged 16+, 2019-2022	Annual Population Survey	2022			2019-2022
Employment by broad industry group, 2021/22	Annual Population Survey	2022			2021-2022
Median annual earnings (CPIH adjusted), 2008-2021	Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings	2022	Consumer Prices Index	2022	2008-2021
Median annual earnings (CPIH adjusted), 2008-2021	Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings	2022	Consumer Prices Index	2022	2008-2021
Workplace-based mean annual earnings of full-time workers, 1999-2021	Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings	2022			1999-2021
Workplace-based median annual earnings of full-time workers, 1999-2021	Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings	2022			1999-2021
Percentage of employees earning below London Living Wage, 2016-2022	ONS	2022			2016-2022
Proportion of employees earning below London Living Wage, 2022	ONS	2022			2022
Percentage of employees earning below London Living Wage, 2016-2022	ONS	2022			2016-2022
Net annual income after housing costs	ONS	2020			2017-2018
Net annual income before housing costs	ONS	2020			2017-2018
Median earnings of full-time workers by sex of people who live in Camden, 2008-2021	Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings	2022			2008-2021
Median earnings of full-time workers by sex of people who work in Camden, 2008-2021	Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings	2022			2008-2021
Employment Deprivation (where 1 is most deprived 10% of LSOAs)	English Indices of Deprivation	2019			2019
Jobs density (number of jobs per residents), 2000-2020	ONS	2022			2000-2020
Total number of jobs, 2020	ONS	2022			2020

Indicator Name	Data Source 1	Release Year	Data Source 2	Release Year	Year(s) Shown in Chart
Projected Number of Jobs in Camden and London (Indexed, 100 = 2008)	GLA Economics	2022			2008-2021
Job growth since 2008 in Inner London Boroughs, 2021	GLA Economics	2022			2008-2021
Child poverty rate, 2019/20	End Child Poverty	2022			2019-2020
Proportion of children in poverty (BHC) by Borough, 2020/21	Department for Work and Pensions	2022			2020-2021
Proportion of workless households (working age), 2004-2021	Annual Population Survey	2002			2004-2021
Proportion of workless households (working age), 2004-2021	Annual Population Survey	2002			2004-2021
Proportion of people in in-work poverty, 2019/20	Department for Work and Pensions	2021			2019-2020
Proportion of people in poverty in working families, 2019/20	Department for Work and Pensions	2021			2019-2020
Gap in the employment rate between those with a physical or mental long-term health condition and the overall employment rate, 2021/22	Annual Population Survey	2022	OHID	2022	2021-2022
Gap in the employment rate between those with a physical or mental long-term health condition and the overall employment rate, 2013/14 - 2021/22	Annual Population Survey	2022	OHID	2022	2013-2022
Retail and recreation activity in Camden compared to January 2020 baseline, Jan 2020-October 2022	Google Mobility by Borough	2022			2020-2022
Workplace activity in Camden compared to January 2020 baseline, Jan 2020-October 2022	Google Mobility by Borough	2022			2020-2022
Grocery and pharmacy activity in Camden compared to January 2020 baseline, Jan 2020-October 2022	Google Mobility by Borough	2022			2020-2022
Parks activity in Camden compared to January 2020 baseline, Jan 2020-October 2022	Google Mobility by Borough	2022			2020-2022
Transit stations activity in Camden compared to January 2020 baseline, Jan 2020-October 2022	Google Mobility by Borough	2022			2020-2022
Number of Night Time Economy cultural and leisure activities businesses, 2017	ONS	2019			2017

Indicator Name	Data Source 1	Release Year	Data Source 2	Release Year	Year(s) Shown in Chart
Number of Night Time Economy cultural and leisure activities employees, 2017	ONS	2019			2017
NTE business count, 2017	ONS	2019			2017
Percentage of jobs in Camden by industry and number of employees, 2022	Inter Departmental Business Register	2022			2022
Business survival rate, 2016-2020	Inter Departmental Business Register	2022			2016-2020
Residents with vocational qualifications by level, 2021 Q4	Annual Population Survey	2022			2021
Percentage of adults with NVQ4+ qualifications, 2004-2021	Annual Population Survey	2022			2004-2021
Proportion of new businesses as a proportion of stock of businesses, 2021	Inter Departmental Business Register	2022			2021
Income deprivation rank, where 1 is most deprived	English Indices of Deprivation	2019			2019
Employment deprivation rank, where 1 is most deprived	English Indices of Deprivation	2019			2019
Crime deprivation rank, where 1 is most deprived	English Indices of Deprivation	2019			2019
Living environment deprivation rank, where 1 is most deprived	English Indices of Deprivation	2019			2019
Percentage of pupils eligible for free school meals, 2021/22	Department for Education	2022			2021-2022
Percentage of pupils eligible for free school meals, 2015/16 - 2021/22	Department for Education	2022			2015-2022
Percentage of pupils eligible for free school meals, 2015/16 - 2021/22	Department for Education	2022			2015-2022
Weekly spending on food and drink as proportion of income by income percentile, (CPIH adjusted)	Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings	2022	Living Costs and Food Survey	2022	2015-2022
Inflation in the costs of living compared to income, (100 = 2018-19)	Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings	2022	Consumer Prices Index	2022	2015-2022
Percentage of adults with low or very low food security (London)	Survey of Londoners	2022			2018-2022

Indicator Name	Data Source 1	Release Year	Data Source 2	Release Year	Year(s) Shown in Chart
Percentage of adults with low or very low food security (London)	Survey of Londoners	2022			2018-2022
Percentage of adults with low or very low food security (London)	Survey of Londoners	2022			2018-2022
Percentage of adults with low or very low food security (London)	Survey of Londoners	2022			2018-2022
Percentage of adults with low or very low food security (London)	Survey of Londoners	2022			2018-2022
Proportion of children in poverty by small area, 2019/20	Department for Work and Pensions	2022			2019-2020
Number of children in poverty in Camden	Department for Work and Pensions	2022			2014-2021
Proportion of children in poverty (BHC) by MSOA, 2020/21	Children in Low Income Families	2021			2020-2021
Life expectancy at birth for men, 2018-2020	PHE Fingertips Local Health Data	2022			2016-2020
Life expectancy at birth for women, 2018-2020	PHE Fingertips Local Health Data	2022	2016-2020		
Proportion of low birth weight of live babies, five year pooled, 2016-2020	PHE Fingertips Local Health Data	2022	2016-2020		
Proportion of low birth weight of live babies, 2016-2020	PHE Fingertips Local Health Data	2022	2016-2020		
Deaths form causes considered preventable, under 75 years, 2016 to 2020	PHE Fingertips Local Health Data	2022	2016-2020		
Estimated prevalence of common mental health disorders, % of population aged 16 and over, 2017	PHE Fingertips Common Mental Health Disorders	2022	2017		
Number of Disability Living Allowance Claimants, 2022	Department for Work and Pensions	2022	2022		
Number of dDisability Living Allowance claimants (Indexed, 100 = 2010)	Department for Work and Pensions	2022	2002-2022		
Life satisfaction score over tme, 2011-2022	ONS Annual personal well-being estimates	2022	2011-2022		
Worthwhileness scores over time, 2011-2022	ONS Annual personal well-being estimates	2022	2011-2022		
Happiness scores over time, 2011-2022	ONS Annual personal well-being estimates	2022	2011-2022		

Indicator Name	Data Source 1	Release Year	Data Source 2	Release Year	Year(s) Shown in Chart
Anxiety score over time, 2011-2022	ONS Annual personal well-being estimates	2022	2011-2022		
Percentage of adults who feel lonely often, always or some of the time, 2019/20	PHE Fingertips Public Health Outcomes Framework	2022	2019-2020		
Proportion who feel they belong fairly or very strongly to London / their local area, 2021/22	Survey of Londoners	2022	2021-2022		
Rate of overweight and obesity in children, 2019/20	PHE Fingertips Public Health Outcomes Framework	2022	2019-2020		
% of physically active adults, 2020/21	PHE Fingertips Public Health Outcomes Framework	2022	2020-2021		
% of adults who smoke, 2020	PHE Fingertips Public Health Outcomes Framework	2021	2020		
Admission episodes for alcohol related conditions, 2016/17-2020/21	PHE Fingertips Local Alcohol Profiles for England	2022	2016-2021		
Admission episodes for alcohol related conditions, rate per 100,000, 2016/17-2020/21	PHE Fingertips Local Alcohol Profiles for England	2022	2016-2021		
Admission episodes for alcohol related conditions, 2016/17-2020/21	PHE Fingertips Local Alcohol Profiles for England	2022	2016-2021		
Share of mortality attributable to particulate air pollution, 2020	PHE Fingertips Public Health Outcomes Framework	2022	2020		
Rate of hospital admissions for asthma (under 19 years old) per 100,000 of population, 2020/21	PHE Fingertips Local Tobacco Control Profiles	2022	2020-2021		
Proportion of adults who meet the 5-a-day recommendation on a typical day, 2015/16-2019/20	PHE Fingertips Public Health Outcomes Framework	2022	2015-2020		
Food parcels distributed - change from 2014/15, 2014/15-2021/22	Trussell Trust Food Bank Data	2022	2014-2022		
Total annual offences, rate per 1,000 people, 2012-2021	MPS Monthly Crime Dashboard	2022	2021/22		
Offences in Camden by type of offence, rate per 1,000 people, 2021/2022	MPS Monthly Crime Dashboard	2022	2021/22		
Total offences per 1,000 people by London borough, 2021/2022	MPS Monthly Crime Dashboard	2022	2021/22		

Indicator Name	Data Source 1	Release Year	Data Source 2	Release Year	Year(s) Shown in Chart
Domestic abuse in Camden, FY 2017/18-2021/22	MPS Monthly Crime Dashboard	2022	2017/18-2021/22		
Rate of domestic abuse cases per 1,000 population, 2021/22	MPS Monthly Crime Dashboard	2022	2021/22		
Hate crime in Camden, FY 2017/18-2021/22	MPS Monthly Crime Dashboard	2022	2017/18-2021/22		
Proportion who feel they belong fairly or very strongly to their local area, 2021/22	GLA, Survey of Londoners	2022			2021/22
Proportion who agree that people pull together to improve local area, 2021/22	GLA, Survey of Londoners	2022			2021/22
Percentage of people who are digitally excluded, 2021/22	GLA, Survey of Londoners	2022			2021/22
Percentage that definitely/tend to agree that the local area is a place where people from different backgrounds get on well together, 2021/22	GLA, Survey of Londoners	2022			2021/22
Percentage that have participated in formal/informal volunteering over the last 12 months, 2021/22	GLA, Survey of Londoners	2022			2021/22
Proportion who feel people in their neighbourhood pull together to improve it, London, 2022	GLA, Survey of Londoners	2022			2021/22
Comparison of tenure types between Camden, Inner London, London and UK (2020)	Annual Population Survey	2022	ONS: Housing Tenure of Population	2020	2020
Tenure types of Camden households over time (2015-2020)	Annual Population Survey	2022	ONS: Housing Tenure of Population	2020	2015-2020
Median rent as a percentage of London median pay, 2020/21	Annual Population Survey	2021	ONS: Private Rental Market Summary Statistics	2021	2020/21
Estimated housing affordability	IMD	2019			2019
People sleeping rough by London borough, 2021/22	DLUHC Annual Rough Sleeping Snapshot	2022			2021/22
Number of households on social housing waiting lists by borough, 1997-2021	DCLG, Households on Local Authority Waiting List	1997-2021			1997-2021

Indicator Name	Data Source 1	Release Year	Data Source 2	Release Year	Year(s) Shown in Chart
Proportion of households on local authority waiting list due to their housing being non-decent, 2020/21	Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government, Local Authority Housing Statistics data returns	2020-21			2020/21
Proportion of households in poor condition	IMD	2019			2019
Proportion of households in fuel poverty by area, 2020	BEIS, Sub-regional fuel poverty England	2022			2020
Proportion of households in fuel poverty by area, 2020	BEIS, Sub-regional fuel poverty England	2022			2020
Median house prices in Camden, London and England (1995-2021)	Private rental market summary statistics, Valuation Office Agency	2022	Social housing lettings in England, Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government	2022	1995-2021
Ratio of median house price in Camden to median earnings in Camden (2008-2021)	Private rental market summary statistics, Valuation Office Agency	2022	Social housing lettings in England, Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government	2022	2008-2021
Monthly rent by sector in Camden, London and England (2020/21)	Private rental market summary statistics, Valuation Office Agency	2022	Social housing lettings in England, Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government	2022	2020/21
Household overcrowding	IMD	2019			2019
Comparison of tenure types Camden by age (2011)	ONS Census 2011	2011			2011

Indicator Name	Data Source 1	Release Year	Data Source 2	Release Year	Year(s) Shown in Chart
Comparison of tenure types Camden by ethnicity (2011)	ONS Census 2011	2011			2011
Proportion of people living in overcrowded households by ethnicity and area (2011)	ONS Census 2011	2011			2011
Income deprivation rank by household overcrowding in Camden, 2019	IMD 2019	2019			2019
Percentage of children achieving a good level of early years development	Early years foundation stage profile results, Department for Education	2019			2013-2019
Gender gap in the share of children achieving a good level of early years development	Early years foundation stage profile results, Department for Education	2019			2013-2019
Uptake of funded early years education for children aged 2-4	Provision for children under 5 years of age in England, Department for Education	2022			2022
Provision of early years education for children aged 2-4 by Ofsted inspection rating	Provision for children under 5 years of age in England, Department for Education	2022			2022
Average hourly early years provider fees for children aged 2-4	Survey of Childcare and Early Years Providers, Department for Education	2021			2021
Child poverty rate	Children in low income families, Department for Work and Pensions Stat-Xplore	2021			2021
Proportion of children reaching the expected standard in English and Maths at Key Stage 2 and Key Stage 4	National curriculum assessments at key stage 2, Department for Education	2022	Key stage 4 performance, Department for Education	2022	2022
Rate of persistent absence in primary and secondary schools	Pupil absence in schools in England	2022			2022
Proportion of children reaching the expected standard in English and Maths at Key Stage 2 and Key Stage 4 by pupil characteristics	Key stage 2 attainment, Department for Education	2022	Key stage 2 attainment, Department for Education	2022	2022

Indicator Name	Data Source 1	Release Year	Data Source 2	Release Year	Year(s) Shown in Chart
Proportional breakdown of work, education and training destinations for pupils who entered key stage four	Key stage 4 destination measures, Department for Education	2021			2021
Proportion of children who are not in employment, education or training	NEET and participation: local authority figures, Department for Education	2021			2016-2021
Number of children who were the subject of a Child Protection Plan per 10,000 children	Characteristics of children in need, Department for Education	2022			2020-2022
Number of criminal offences committed by children per 1,000 children	Youth justice statistics, Youth Justice Board	2021			2021
Number of children in looked-after care per 10,000 children	Children looked after in England including adoptions, Department for Education	2022			2022
Nitrogen oxide emissions (NOx tonnes) by source	London Atmospheric Emissions Inventory, Greater London Authority	2019			2013-2019
Nitrogen oxide emissions (NOx tonnes) by source (2013-2019)	London Atmospheric Emissions Inventory, Greater London Authority	2019			2013-2019
Annual average concentration of nitrogen oxides	London Atmospheric Emissions Inventory, Greater London Authority	2019			2016-2019
Annual average concentration of particulates	London Atmospheric Emissions Inventory, Greater London Authority	2019			2016-2019
Road noise pollution	Strategic noise mapping, Department for Environment, Farming and Rural Affairs	2017			2017
Proportion of tree canopy cover	London Tree Canopy Cover, Curio Canopy	2018			2018
Proportion of tree canopy cover by MSOA	London Tree Canopy Cover, Curio Canopy	2018			2018

Indicator Name	Data Source 1	Release Year	Data Source 2	Release Year	Year(s) Shown in Chart
Low Traffic Neighbourhoods as a proportion of borough area	2022 Scorecard results, Healthy Streets Scorecard	2022			2022
Number of EV charging sites per 100,000 population	Electric vehicle charging device statistics, Department for Transport	2022			2022
Proportion of people who do any walking or cycling for any purpose	Active Lives Survey, Sport England	2021			2021
Santander cycle hire usage	Number of bicycle hires, Transport for London	2019			2019
Median household energy efficiency rating	Household Energy Efficiency Statistics, Department for Business and Energy	2021			2021
Collected annual household waste per person	Local Authority Collected Waste Statistics, Department for Environment, Farming and Rural Affairs	2020			2020
Fly-tipping incidence rate per 1,000 people	Fly tipping incidents and actions taken in England, Department for Environment, Farming and Rural Affairs	2020	Mid-Year Population Estimates, Office for National Statistics	2020	2020
Percentage of areas with excessive litter	Keep Britain Tidy	2022			2020-2022
Reported versus observed fly tipping incidents	Fly tipping incidents and actions taken in England, Department for Environment, Farming and Rural Affairs	2022	Keep Britain Tidy	2022	2020-2022
Healthy Streets Scorecard results	2022 Scorecard results, Healthy Streets Scorecard	2022			2022

Appendix D: Glossary

CPP	Child Protection Plans – is a plan which is put together after a child protection conference, and it is to ensure safeguarding of the child from harm
EHCP	Education Health and Care Plan - is a legal document for children and young people aged 0 to 25 for children with exceptional special educational needs, and it describes a child or young person’s educational, health and social care needs
GLA	Greater London Authority
IMD	Indices of Multiple Deprivation
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IGP	Institute for Global Prosperity at UCL
LSOA	Lower Super Output Areas – A statistical unit for dividing up geography. Made up of “Output Areas”, which are based on postcodes. Output areas have a usual resident population of between 100-625 people and between 40-250 households. LSOA are comprised of OAs, with a population threshold of 1,000-3,000 and a household threshold of 400-1,200.
MSOA	Middle-layer Super Output Areas - are comprised of LSOAs, with a population threshold of 5,000-15,000 and a household threshold of 2,000-6,000.
OBR	Office for Budget Responsibility
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
ONS	Office for National Statistics



We Make Camden



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