

## Camden Ward Profile 2014 Summary

### Summary

The ward profiles provide information on key outcomes for areas such as employment, housing, health and wellbeing, children and young people and community safety in the borough. The heat map below provides an overview of the wards that have significantly better or worse outcomes than the Camden average for 23 indicators covering these topic areas. Demographic indicators are presented as higher or lower than the Camden average. The heat map illustrates that there is a lot of variation by ward, with significant differences between wards and the Camden average. St Pancras and Somers Town has the highest number of indicators where they measure significantly worse than the Camden average (19/23 indicators). Frognal and Fitzjohns has the largest number of indicators that are significantly better than Camden average (21/23 indicators). Compared to the other indicators the greatest variation between wards is observed for the percentage of residents in socially rented housing, ranging from 61% to 7%.

### Demographics

Camden has an estimated population of 225,950, by ward this ranges from 11,000 in Highgate to 15,500 in St Pancras and Somers Town (GLA projections, 2014). Thirty-four percent of the population are recorded as BAME (Black, Asian and Ethnic Minority) (ONS Census, 2011). Compared to other wards, King's Cross has the most ethnically diverse population, where people recorded as BAME represents 49% of the population. Hampstead Town is the least ethnically diverse, with BAME groups representing 20% of the population. Residents born outside the UK make up 42% of Camden's population, this ranges from 51% in Swiss Cottage to 27% in Highgate (ONS Census, 2011).

### Employment

Just under two-thirds of Camden's population are in employment, ranging from 72% in Hampstead Town to 38% in King's Cross (ONS Census, 2011). The low employment rates in King's Cross and other wards situated in the South of the borough are likely to be due to the large student population, where over 40% of Camden's 24,000 students are based (Higher Education Statistics Agency, 2010-11). Nearly half (45%) of Camden working age residents have a degree and 40% of residents are in a managerial position (compared to the London average (38% and 37% respectively) (ONS Census, 2011). Hampstead Town has the highest proportion of residents in Camden with a degree (61%) and the highest proportion of residents in a managerial position (68%) (ONS Census, 2011). St Pancras and Somers Town has the lowest proportion of residents with a degree (25%) and the lowest proportion of residents in a managerial position (24%). In Camden 10% of the working age population claim out of work benefits including job seekers allowance, employment and support allowance and lone parent income support, and this ranges from 17% in St Pancras and Somers Town to 4% at Frognal and Fitzjohns (DWP, 2014).

### Housing

There are 97,500 households in Camden with a range of household compositions, for example 5% of these households have no adults in employment and dependent children and 6% are lone parent households (ONS Census, 2011). St Pancras and Somers Town has the highest proportion of households with no adults in employment and dependent children (9%) as well as the highest proportion of lone parent households (11%). Overall in Camden 33% of households are social rented housing, St Pancras and Somers Town has the largest proportion of social rented households (61%). Bloomsbury has the highest proportion of overcrowded and very overcrowded households (48%) in Camden of which the average is 32%.

### Health & wellbeing

Life expectancy for men varies by ward from 74.2 years in Kilburn to 84.9 years in Belsize (PHE, 2008-12). Life expectancy for women is higher than for men in every ward and ranges from 79.4 years in Kentish Town to 89.2 years in Hampstead Town. The prevalence of lifestyle risk factors such as obesity and smoking are

important to measure as they are a major cause of ill-health and death. In Camden 20% of the population are recorded as smokers and 13% are recorded as obese (GP dataset, 2012). The proportion of smokers varies from 25% in Kentish Town to 13% in Frognal and Fitzjohns. The proportion of people recorded as obese varies from 19% in St Pancras and Somers Town to 9% in Bloomsbury. Variation by ward also exists for alcohol-related admissions. Notably, alcohol-related admissions are 40% higher than the Camden average in Gospel Oak whereas they are 44% lower in Frognal and Fitzjohns (SUS, 2012). In Camden 8% of residents reported that they were providing unpaid care which ranged from 11% in Highgate to 6% in King's Cross (ONS Census, 2011).

### **Children & young people**

In Camden there are approximately 45,300 residents aged 0-19 years representing 22% of the population (GLA, 2014). It is estimated that 34% of children are living in poverty which is equivalent to 12,700 Camden residents; this includes all dependent children under the age of 20 living in families who are in receipt of child tax credits (HMRC Child Poverty Statistics, 2013). By ward, this ranges from 47% in St Pancras and Somers Town to 8% in Hampstead Town.

### **Crime**

Crime reduction, violence prevention, responses to violence and reducing levels of reoffending are principal tasks for local authorities. In Camden, there were 32,324 crimes reported in 2012/13 (GLA, 2013). The rate of reported crimes was highest in Holborn and Covent Garden (399 per 1,000 persons), reflecting the large daily inflow of visitors, and lowest in Gospel Oak (60 per 1,000 persons). The crime rate related to theft and handling was highest in Bloomsbury (271 per 1,000) and lowest in Gospel Oak (19 per 1,000).

### **FURTHER INFORMATION & FEEDBACK**

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**We would also very much welcome your comments on these profiles and how they could better suit your individual or practice requirements, so please do contact us with your ideas.**

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