

Camden's diverse community: some useful facts

We will seek opportunities to promote inclusive development so that no one experiences disproportionate disadvantage as a result of the planning, design, construction and operation of HS2.

Camden is a borough of diversity and contrasts. It contains wide inequalities in household income, health and other characteristics, and every part of the borough has areas of relative affluence alongside areas of relative poverty. Some of the most deprived areas – with low household income and poor health – are around Euston Station.

The experience of deprivation is associated with more acute inequalities experienced by protected characteristic groups. So whilst deprivation is not a protected characteristic, an understanding of where deprivation is focused can help identify where people who possess protected characteristics may be at greater risk of inequality.

Camden's population is ethnically diverse with 34% of Camden residents from Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic (BAME) groups in 2011. A further 22% are non-British white residents including Irish and others originating mainly from English-speaking countries in the New World and from Eastern Europe and beyond. In wards such as Regent's Park and St Pancras and Somers Town most people do not define themselves as white British. In Camden, after English, the most commonly spoken languages were Bengali (13%); French (8%); Spanish (6%); Italian and Somali (5%); German, Arabic, Portuguese and Polish (4%)*.

Reflecting the diverse ethnic profile of the community, all schools within the area have large proportions (up to 95%) of children from BAME groups. The proportion of pupils who have a first language other than English in primary schools in Camden is 61.9%, compared with 47.5% across London. At secondary school level, the proportion of pupils in Camden whose first language is not English is 47%, compared with 38.9% in London.

The population of Camden is young and educated, with a high student population. 51% of Camden residents (16+) have qualifications of at least degree level. Some 13% have no qualifications, however, and many lack basic skills in literacy and numeracy. This percentage is higher in the most deprived areas of the borough.

In terms of health, many of the areas around the station have a higher than the London average proportion of households that have one or more people who have a long-term health problem or disability.

The proportion of households with lone single parents and dependent children is above the national and London average in most areas around the station. Similarly the proportion of lone parent households headed by women in most areas is higher than the national average.

We recognise that there are barriers to good engagement for many Camden residents. These barriers include cost, time, mobility, poor health including poor mental health, language, age, literacy and numeracy. We acknowledge that seldom-heard groups, such as young people, people with disabilities, and people from BAME communities face multiple barriers to access.

A summary of the demographics for Camden are shown overleaf.

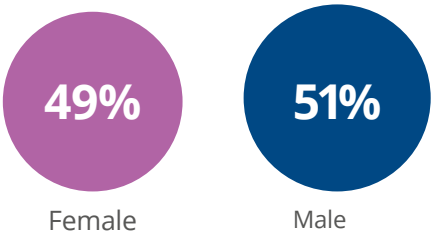
All data is taken from the 2011 census. The census data is summarised in the 'Camden Profile' available at Open Data Camden which is Camden's open data website providing data, reports, maps and analyses about Camden.

www.opendata.camden.gov.uk

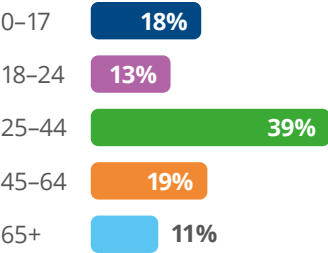
* Source: <https://opendata.camden.gov.uk/download/9m7e-5qyt/application/pdf>

Resident characteristics

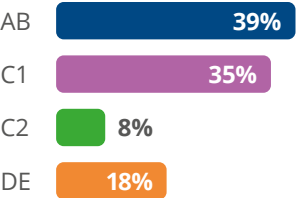
Gender



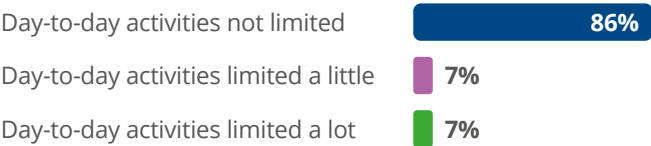
Age band



Social grade



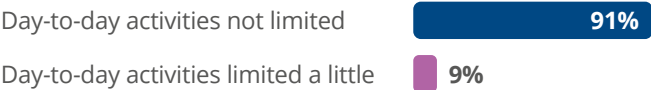
Long-term health problems or disability



Main languages spoken in Camden after English*

1	Bengali	13%
2	French	8%
3	Spanish	6%
4	Italian and Somali	5%
5	German, Arabic, Portuguese and Polish	4%

Internet usage for Inner London – West



Household characteristics

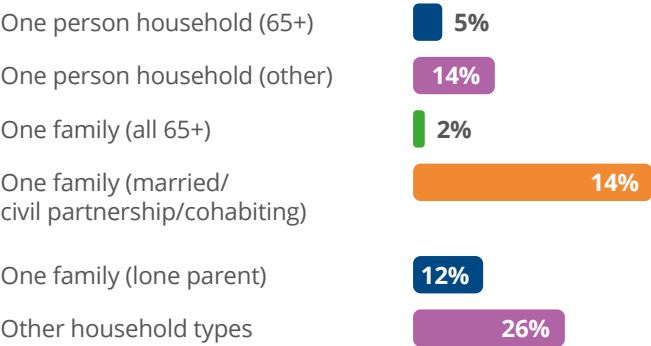
Long-term health problems or disability



Car or van availability



Household composition



Household language

