

Health Profile for Lambeth 2022

Section 1 – Demography

Contents

Section 1 - Demography
Version 1.1 - 19 August 2022

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Findings

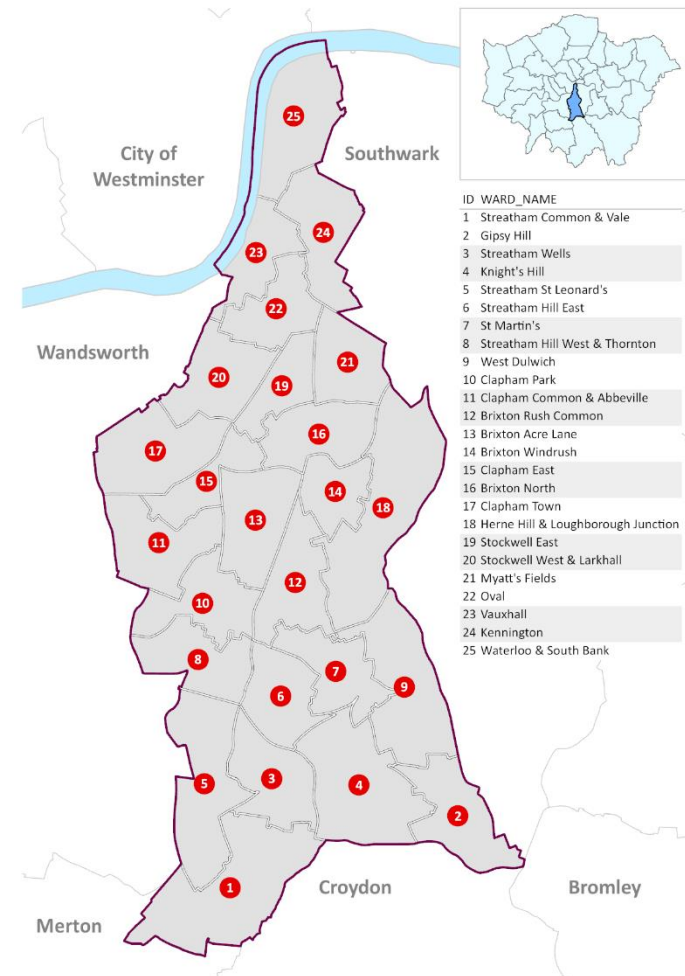
| | | | | |
|---|--|--|--|---|
| <p>332,250</p> <p>people living in Lambeth</p> | <p>70,000</p> <p>difference resident and GP populations</p> | <p>Densely populated</p> | <p>A young population</p> | <p>Population growth slowing</p> |
| <p>ONS, 2018-based subnational population projections, 2022</p> | <p>ONS population vs registered resident GP</p> | <p>Twice as densely populated as London</p> | <p>42% of residents aged 20 to 39 years</p> | <p>2% increase in the population over the next 10 years</p> |
| <p>An aging population</p> | <p>Fewer children</p> | <p>Reducing birth rate</p> | <p>3,542 live births</p> | <p>1,774 deaths</p> |
| <p>30% increase in the 60+ population next 10 years</p> | <p>8% decrease in the under 15 population next 10 years</p> | <p>30% reduction in births over the last 10 years</p> | <p>8% reduction in births between 2019 and 2020</p> | <p>26% increase in deaths between 2019 and 2020</p> |
| <p>A mobile population</p> | <p>A diverse population</p> | <p>Young and old most diverse</p> | <p>Large LGBTQI+ communities</p> | <p>Other groups socially excluded, multiple risk factors, and experience stigma and discrimination</p> |
| <p>21% of the population changes each year</p> | <p>60% of the population non-White British ethnicity</p> | <p>80% of 10 to 19 years from a non-White British ethnicity</p> | <p>Estimated 11.4% of Lambeth population identify as LGB</p> | |
| <p>Food insecurity</p> | <p>A deprived borough</p> | <p>Black community more likely to live in the most deprived areas</p> | <p>2 in 5 children income poverty</p> | <p>Significantly higher crime</p> |
| <p>At least 7% of households suffer food insecurity</p> | <p>70% residents live in 40% most deprived areas nationally</p> | <p>Third of people living most deprived areas Black ethnicity</p> | <p>39% of children income poverty after housing costs</p> | <p>33,575 offences in Lambeth</p> |

1.1 Overview

Lambeth is an inner London borough with its northern boundary on the river Thames. It is situated with Wandsworth to the west, Southwark to the east and Croydon to the south. Lambeth is made up of 25 electoral wards with a breadth of ethnic and cultural traditions that have established their presence in particular town centre and quarters. [Map 1.1](#), shows the location of Lambeth and neighbouring boroughs within the context of London.

Lambeth is a diverse, mobile, densely populated borough where 70% of the population live in the 40% most deprived areas in England. Approximately 150 different languages are spoken by families within the borough. The Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy (CIPFA) classifies Lambeth as a London cosmopolitan area similar to Southwark, Lewisham, Islington, Hackney, Tower Hamlets, Greenwich and Haringey.

Map 1.1: Map of Lambeth

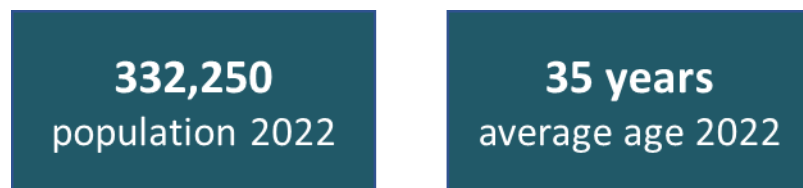


Current Population

1.2 Current population

The Office for National Statistics (ONS) 2018 based subnational population projections¹ estimates the 2022 population in Lambeth at 332,250. The average age of Lambeth, 35 years, is 2 years younger than London and almost 5 years younger than England, [figure 1.1](#).

Figure 1.1: Resident population estimates 2022



Source: 2018-based subnational population projections

The subnational population projections are modelled based estimates that make assumptions on migration and fertility rates incorporated with known data such as births and deaths to project future populations. They are used for planning and monitoring services such as education, healthcare and housing provision and as a basis for local authorities to produce their own projections.

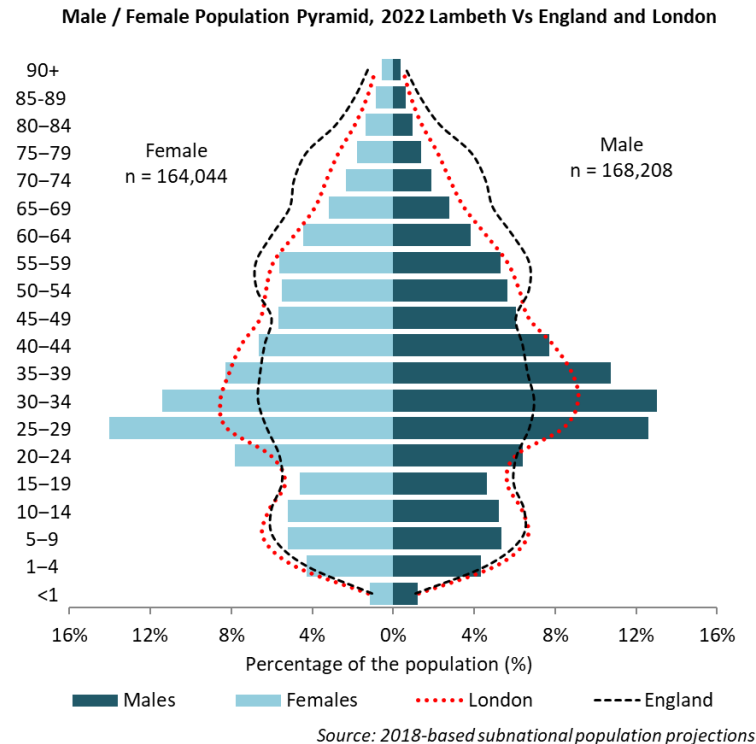
This data can be compared to the resident, registered, GP practice population to estimate a range of people living in Lambeth. The number of Lambeth residents, registered with a GP practice, April 2022, was 403,800. This would estimate the Lambeth population to be between 330,00 and 403,800.

1.3 Population structure

[Figure 1.2](#) shows the age structure of Lambeth compared to England (black dotted line). The chart demonstrates that the low average age in the borough stems not from a large number of children, but from a large number of young working age residents: 42% of the Lambeth population is aged 20 to 39, compared to just 32% in London and 26% in England.

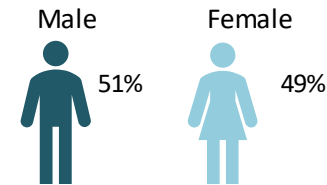
¹ [ONS 2018 subnational population projections](#)

Figure 1.2: Resident population estimates 2022



There are a similar proportion of males and females overall, **figure 1.3**, however there is variation across age groups with a higher number of males in the age groups 30-44 and females in the age group 65+.

Figure 1.3: Distribution by gender



Source: 2018-based subnational population projections

1.4 GP population

Residents registered at GP practices in England can give an alternative view to the population of Lambeth. The most recent snapshot taken from the Primary Care Registration database within the NHAIS (National Health Application and Infrastructure Services) system as of 1 April 2022², reports the number of people living in Lambeth and registered with a GP practice anywhere in England as 403,873, with 90% of those residents accessing primary care services in Lambeth. This is around 70,000 person difference and it is possible that some of the difference reflects a genuine discrepancy, **figure 1.4**.

² [Patients Registered at a GP Practice](#)

Figure 1.4: Difference in population estimates GP registrations and ONS



The difference between GP registered populations and ONS's population estimates varies a lot across England. What causes this difference is difficult to ascertain with possible reasons:

- Over-counting in GP practice registers
- Under-counting in population estimates
- Different definitions of who counts as 'resident' in the country
- Population estimates migration models
- GP ghost patients
- Impact of COVID-19

The outbreak of Coronavirus (COVID-19) has led to changes in the work of General Practices and irregular migration of patients. Until activity in this healthcare setting stabilises, we urge caution in drawing any conclusions from these data without consideration of the country's circumstances and would recommend that any uses of these data are accompanied by an appropriate caveat.

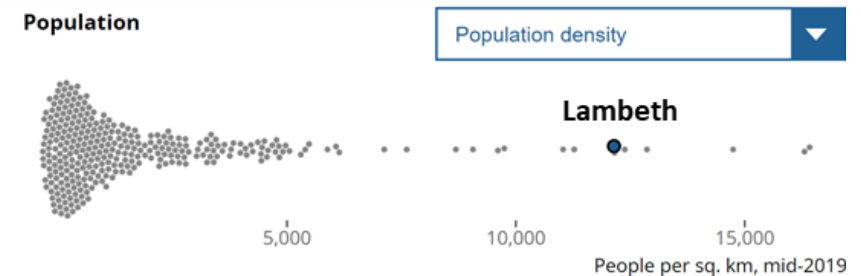
³ [Population profiles for local authorities in England](#)

GP practice list sizes are impacted by change due to births, deaths, immigration, emigration and administration of GP list sizes to remove duplicate patients and list cleansing activities.

1.5 Population density

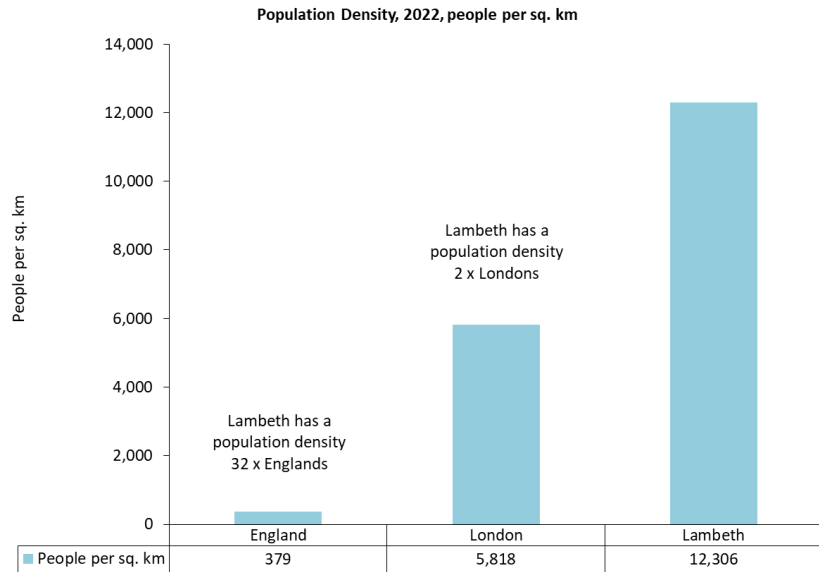
Lambeth is the seventh most densely populated borough in the country with a growing population projected to grow by 2.4% over the next ten years, [figure 1.5](#) shows the distribution of local authorities by density³.

Figure 1.5: Distribution of population density



The population density in Lambeth is twice that experienced in London and nearly 32 times higher than in England, [figure 1.6](#).

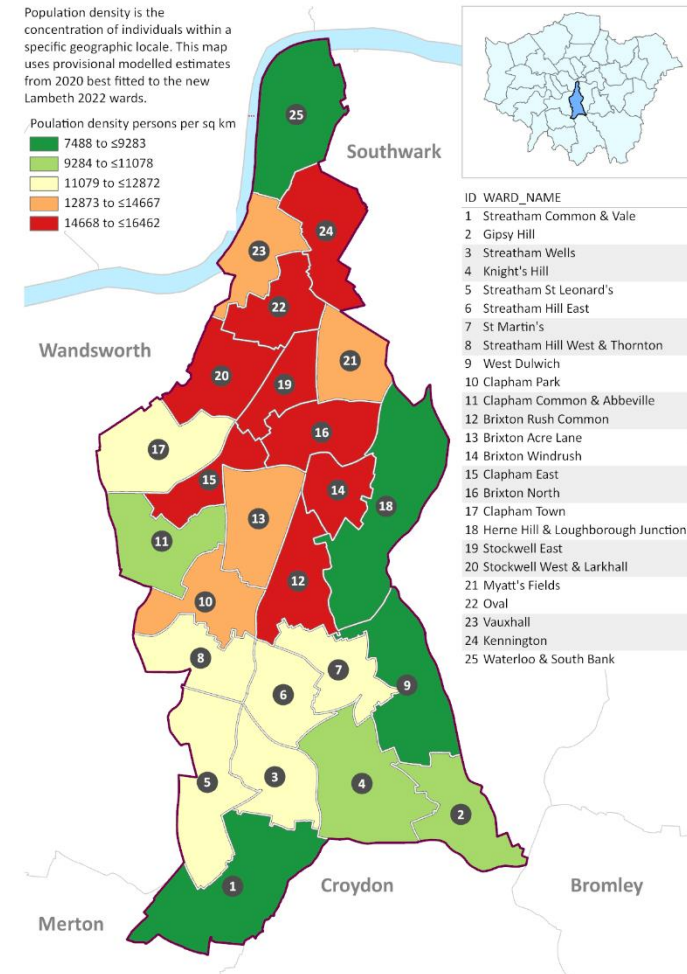
Figure 1.6: Population density



Source: 2018-based subnational population projections

There is variation across Lambeth wards, with the lowest density in the North and South of the borough, [map 1.2](#). The most densely populated areas are situated in the middle of the borough.

Map 1.2: Population density, Lambeth wards, 2022



First look at the Census 2021

1.6 First look at the Census 2021

The first results from the 2021 Census⁴ of Population and Housing in England and Wales that took place on 21 March 2021. Statistics from the 2021 Census will be released in stages over the next year.

The census was taken on 21 March 2021 at the height of the Covid-19 pandemic and during Phase 1 of the UK's "roadmap out of lockdown"⁵. Census respondents were required to answer questions based on their place of residence on Census Day. This will have a significant impact on census results. In addition, the period following the census in which restriction on social contact and movement were gradually lifted and London began to show signs of economic recovery mean that population change since the census was taken is likely to be considerable. In particular, returning students (most of whom taught remotely during 2020/21), workers returning to the hospitality and entertainment sectors and individuals who left London temporarily during the height of the pandemic will contribute to population change over this period.

There were 59,597,300 people living in England and Wales on 21 March 2021, the day of the latest census. This is over 3.5 million more (6.3%) than in 2011 and is the largest census population ever recorded.

In Lambeth, the population size has increased by 4.8%, from around 303,100 in 2011 to 317,600 in 2021. This is lower than the overall increase for England (6.6%), where the population grew by nearly 3.5 million to 56,489,800. At 4.8%, Lambeth's population increase is lower than the increase for London (7.7%). In 2021, Lambeth ranked 38th for total population out of 309 local authority areas in England, maintaining the same position it held a decade ago.

As of 2021, Lambeth is the fourth most densely populated of London's 33 local authority areas, with around 85 people living on each football pitch-sized area of land, [figure 1.7](#), compared to England where there are three people for every football pitch-sized piece of land.

Figure 1.7: Lambeth population density



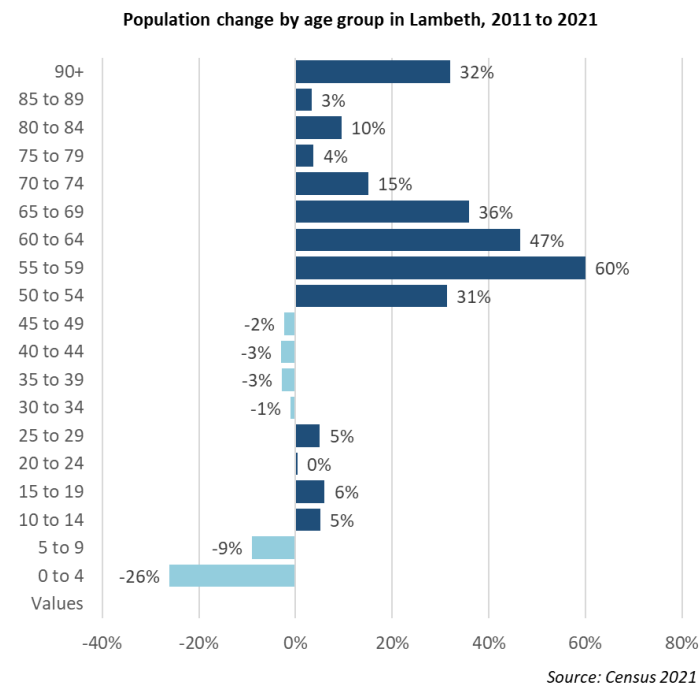
⁴ [How the population changed in Lambeth: Census 2021](#)

⁵ [COVID-19 Response - Spring 2021](#)

Overall, in England, between 2011 and 2021, there has been an increase of 20.1% in people aged 65 years and over, an increase of 3.6% in people aged 15 to 64 years, and an increase of 5.0% in children aged under 15 years.

In Lambeth there has been an increase of 17.7% in people aged 65 years and over, an increase of 7.3% in people aged 15 to 64 years, and a decrease of 11.8% in children aged under 15 years, **figure 1.8**.

Figure 1.8 population change

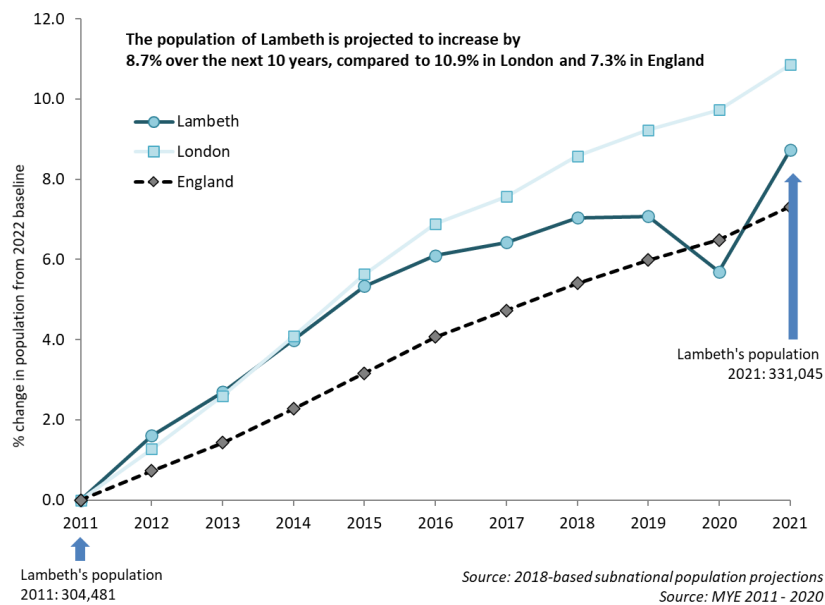


Population change

1.7 Population Projections

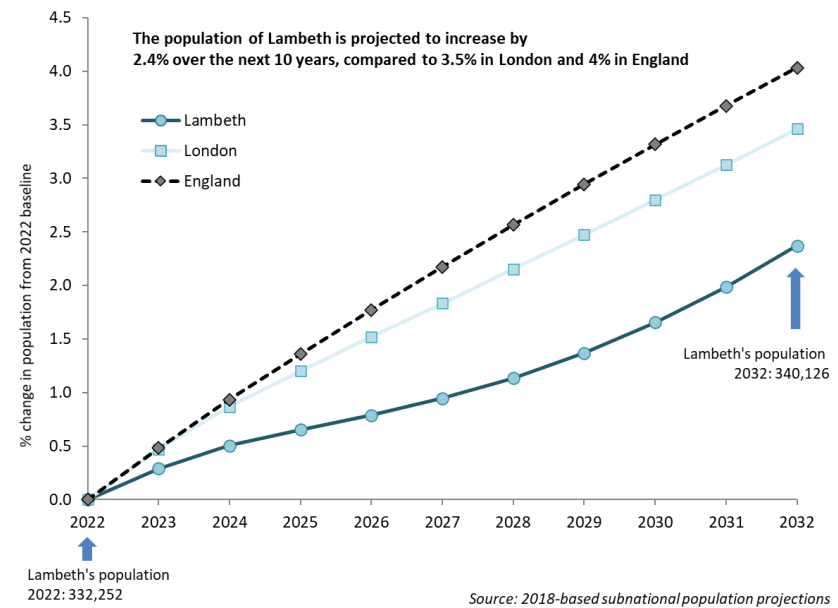
The population of Lambeth has been growing at a much faster pace than the London average, with numbers increasing by 9% since 2011 (26,500 population increase between 2011 to 2021), [figure 1.9](#).

Figure 1.9: Population change 2011 to 2021



Compared to the previous 10 years the latest population projections estimate⁶ that Lambeth's population will continue to grow but at a slower pace over the next 10 years (2.4% increase between 2022 to 2032), with 7,900 more people living in the borough by 2032, [figure 1.10](#).

Figure 1.10: Population change 2022 to 2032



⁶ [ONS mid yearly estimates](#)

1.8 Population change by age group

These projections predict Lambeth will remain a young borough in 2032, with 19 per cent of the population aged under 20 and 40 per cent of the population aged 20-39, compared to 25% in England, [figure 1.11](#).

Figure 1.11: Population distribution 2032

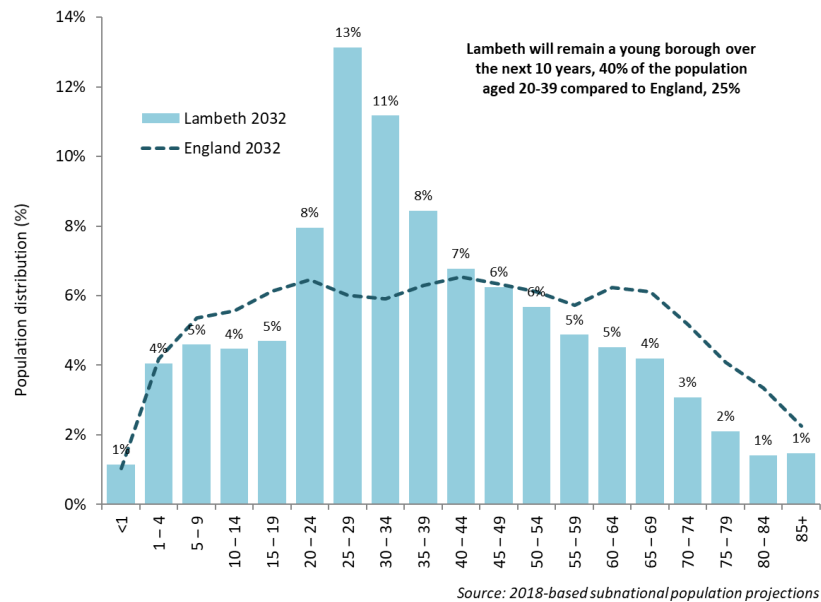
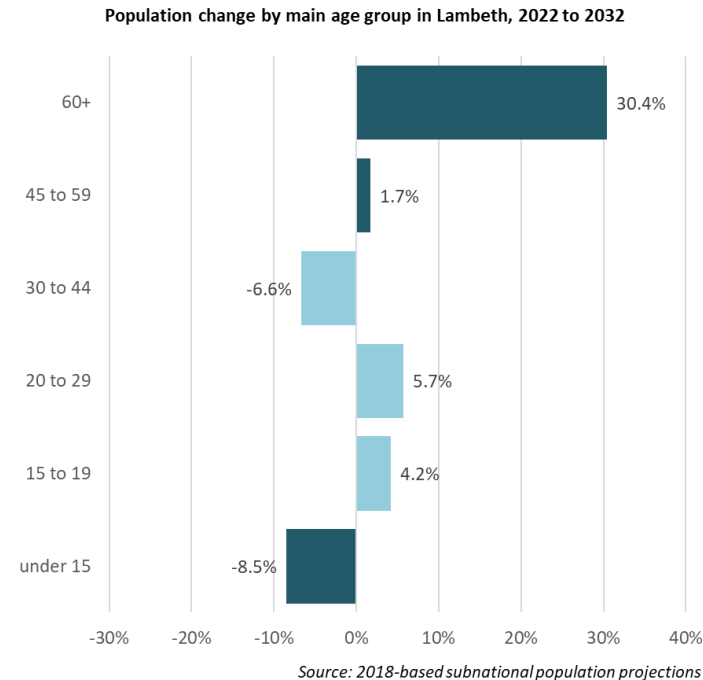


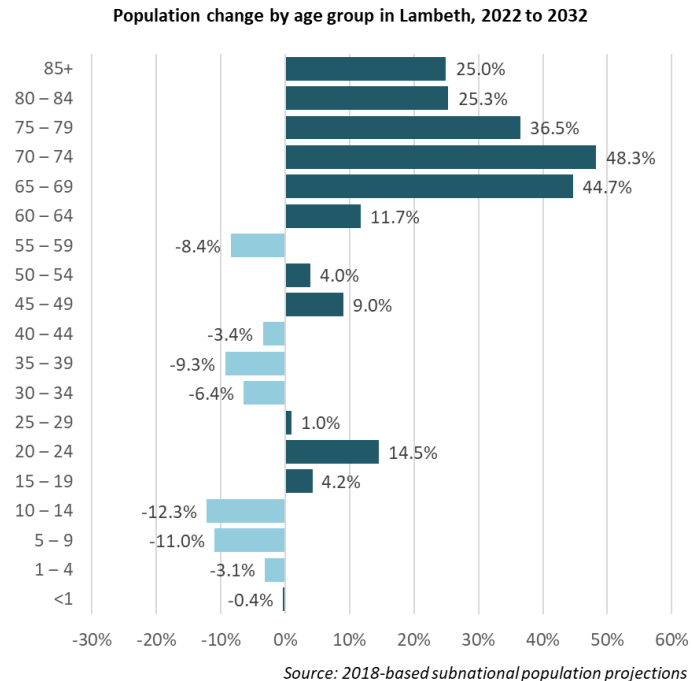
Figure 1.12 shows population change by age group over the next 10 years. Overall the younger population aged under 15 years is set to decrease by 8% (4,500 children), 6% increase in young adults aged 20 to 29 (4,000 people), 7% decrease in adults aged 30 to 44 (6,400 people) and a 30% increase in older people aged 60 years and over (13,300 people).

Figure 1.12: Population change by main age group, 2022 to 2032



The projections predict that Lambeth’s population will age over the next 10 years, with the largest changes in the older population groups. People aged 80+ years are estimated to grow by 25% and the 65 to 74 years nearly 50%, [figure 1.13](#).

Figure 1.13: Population change by age group, 2022 to 2032



1.9 Components of Population change

The main components of population change are births, deaths, and migration. ‘Natural increase’ is defined as the difference between live births and deaths. ‘Net migration’ is defined as the difference between the number of people moving into an area and the number of people moving out.

The Census 2011 estimates that 1 in 3 (90,000) usual residents changed address in the preceding year. It is estimated that 7% (19,889) of usual residents moved within Lambeth, 10% (31,711) of the population moved into the area from within the UK, 3% (7,718) moved into the area from outside the UK and 10% (30,949) moved out of Lambeth.

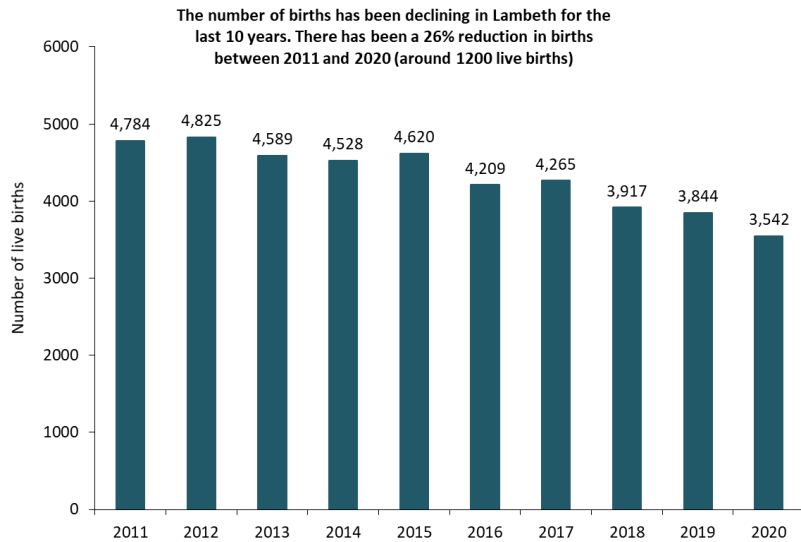
1.9.1 Natural change

Natural change is the difference between live births⁷ (figure 1.14) and deaths⁸ (figure 1.15), with the positive natural change indicating that the number of births exceeds the number of deaths in an area. In the next ten years the increase in the Lambeth population will be partly driven by the positive natural change, with the number of births exceeding the number of deaths in Lambeth.

⁷ [Fingertips, general fertility rate, Lambeth](#)

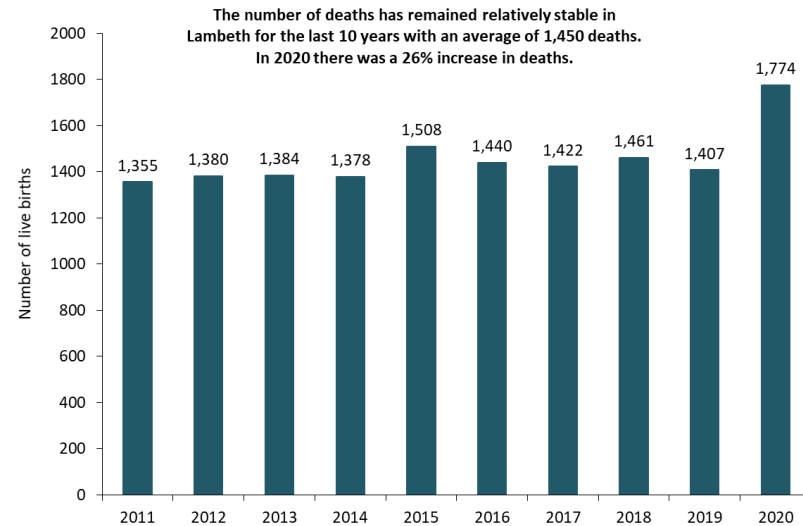
⁸ [Fingertips, mortality from all causes, Lambeth](#)

Figure 1.14: The number of births in Lambeth



Source: Office for Health Improvement & Disparities. Public Health Profiles. <https://fingertips.phe.org.uk> © Crown copyright 2022

Figure 1.15: The number of deaths in Lambeth



Source: Office for Health Improvement & Disparities. Public Health Profiles. <https://fingertips.phe.org.uk> © Crown copyright 2022

1.9.2 Population movement

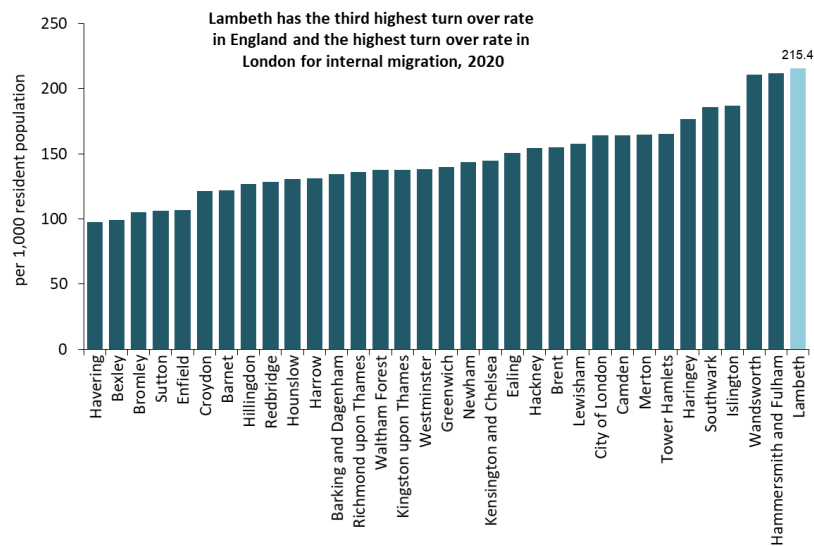
Internal migration

Internal migration is the movement of people in the UK and is made up of in (inflow) and out (outflow) of people. The ONS internal migration statistics⁹ estimate that in 2020 Lambeth was the third highest local

⁹ [Local area migration indicators, UK](#)

authority in England for internal migration, 215.4 per 1,000 resident population and the highest in London, [figure 1.16](#).

Figure 1.16: Internal migration turnover per 1,000 resident population, 2020

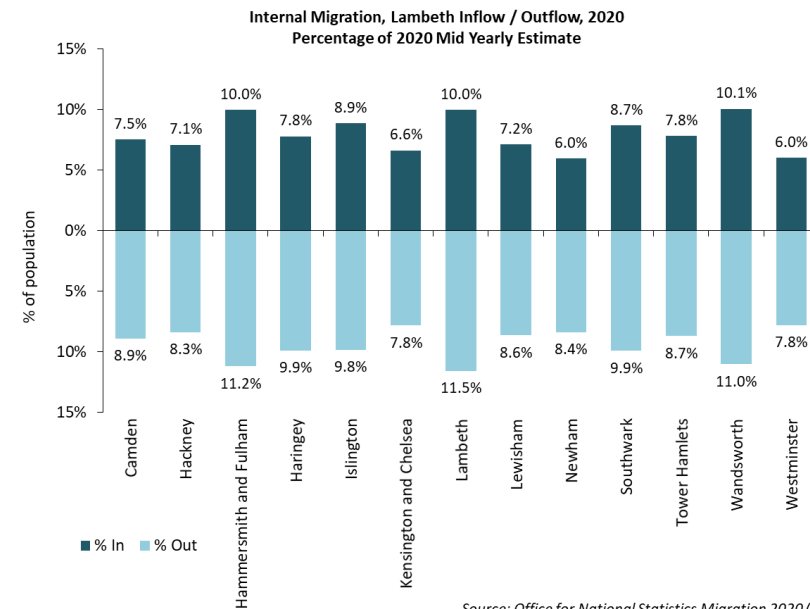


Source: Office for National Statistics Migration 2020 (ONS)

This equates to an inflow of 32,160 persons (10% of the population) and an outflow 37,152 (11.5% of the population) persons, [figure 1.17](#), who

moved into and out of the borough within the UK. This accounts for a net difference of minus 4,992 persons.

Figure 1.17: Internal migration inflows and outflows, 2020

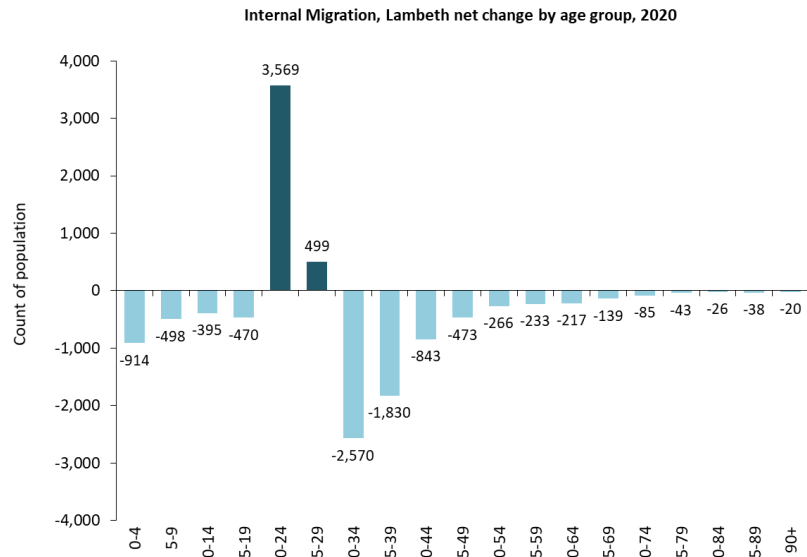


Source: Office for National Statistics Migration 2020 (ONS)

Variation in the net difference can be seen across age bands¹⁰. The age group 20-29 years is the only age band to register a positive net increase, with large decreases recorded in the 30-44 year olds and under-5s, [figure 1.18](#).

¹⁰ [Internal migration: detailed estimates by origin and destination local authorities, age and sex](#)

Figure 1.18: Internal migration, by age group, Lambeth net change, 2020

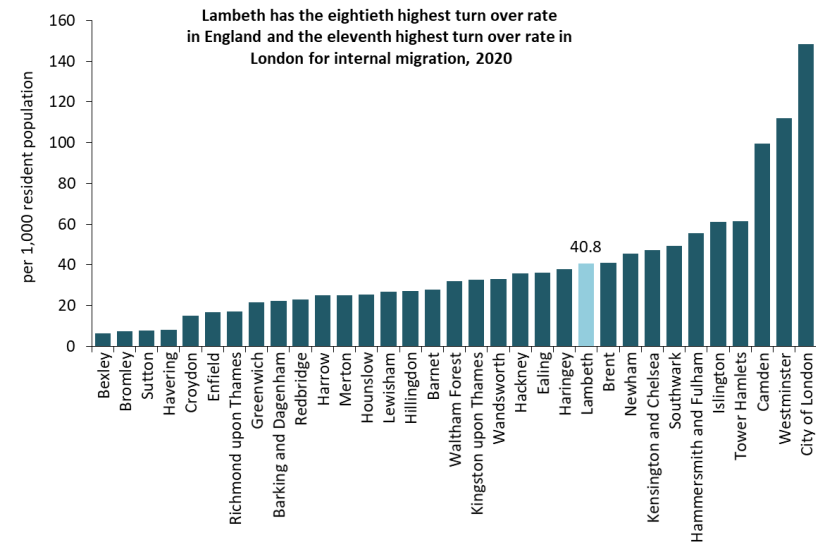


Source: Office for National Statistics Migration 2020 (ONS)

Long term international migration

Long-term international migration (LTIM) statistics estimate the flow and characteristics of migrants to and from the UK. A long-term international migrant is defined as someone who changes his or her country of usual residence for a period of at least a year. The ONS international migration statistics estimate that in 2020 Lambeth was the eightieth highest local authority in England for international migration, 40.8 per 1,000 resident population and eleventh highest in London, [figure 1.19](#).

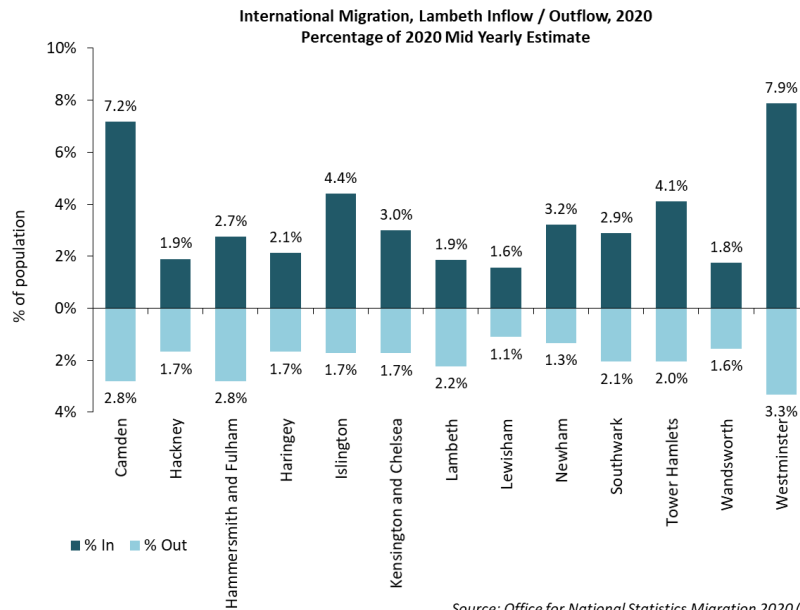
Figure 1.19: International migration turnover per 1,000 resident population, 2020



Source: Office for National Statistics Migration 2020 (ONS)

This equates to an inflow of 5,960 people moving into the borough from abroad and an outflow of 7,159 persons moving out of the borough to reside abroad, accounting for a net migration of minus 1,199 persons, [figure 1.20](#).

Figure 1.20: International migration inflows and outflows, 2020

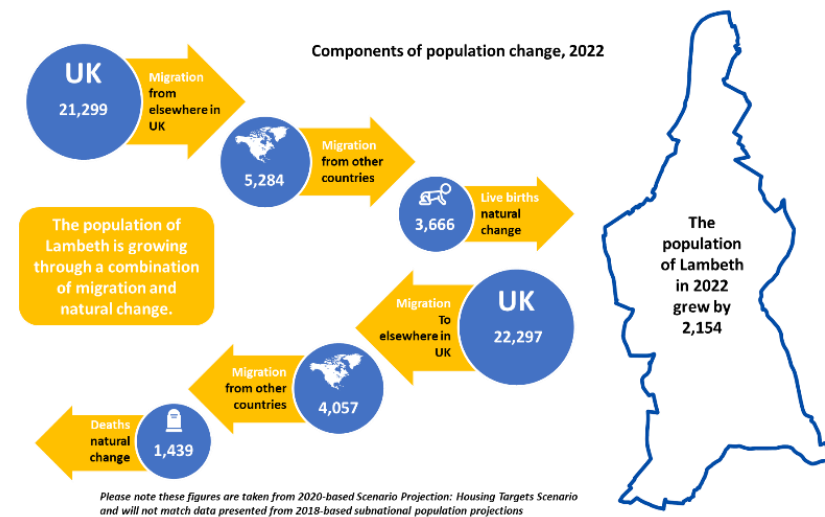


Source: Office for National Statistics Migration 2020 (ONS)

1.9.3 Components of population change 2022

Figure 1.21 shows these elements of population change for 2022 (taken from the GLA 2020 based scenario projections) and the impact on the population and how the population is estimated to grow through a combination of migration and natural change.

Figure 1.21: Components of population change, 2022



1.10 Housing development

The London Plan (20/21) required at least 1,335 (revised to 890 due to Covid-19) net additional homes to be built in Lambeth and this target has been exceeded, 1,195 net additional dwellings.

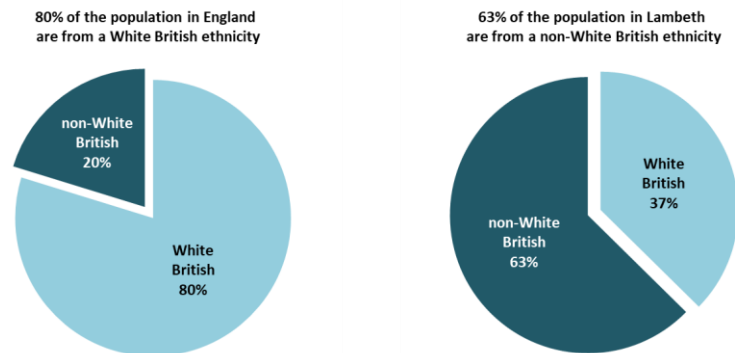
The largest growth in housing with the most units under construction by a significant margin was Oval with work underway on several major scheme including Vauxhall Square, the Tesco Store redevelopment on Kennington Lane and the Gasholder Station redevelopment. The wards with the least activity include Herne Hill, Tulse Hill and Vassall.

Diversity

1.11.1 Ethnicity

Lambeth is an ethnically diverse population with residents from a wide range of ethnicities and backgrounds. Latest projections (2022) from the GLA 2016 Round of Demographic Projections – SHLAA¹¹ estimate that 38% of people who live in Lambeth have a White British ethnicity compared to 80% in England (Census 2011)¹², **figure 1.22**.

Figure 1.22: White British and non-White British populations England and Lambeth



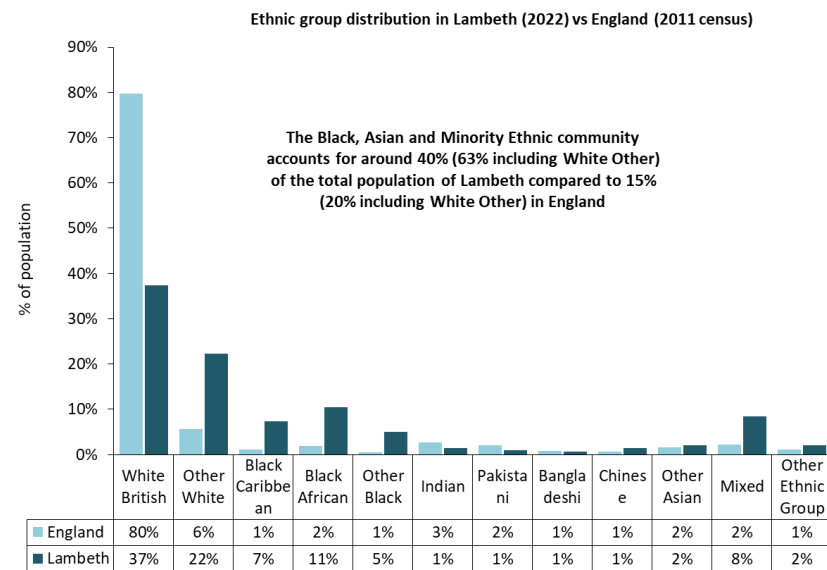
Source: Census 2011

Source: GLA 2016 Round of Demographic Projections - SHLAA

Compared to England Lambeth has a varied population who identify with different cultures and backgrounds. The Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic

community accounts for around 40% (63% including white other) of the total population, **figure 1.23**.

Figure 1.23: Ethnic group distribution in Lambeth (2022) vs England (2011 Census)



Source: GLA 2016 Round of Demographic Projections - SHLAA

¹¹ [Ethnic group population projections - London Datastore](#)

¹² [nomis 2011 Census](#)

Nearly 80,000 (23%) of Lambeth’s population are classified as Black, with higher proportions of Black African (11%) than Black Caribbean (7%). Over 75,000 (22%) people are classified as White Other (European), [table 1.1](#).

Table 1.1: Counts and proportion by ethnicity, Lambeth, 2022

| Ethnicity | Count | % |
|--------------------|---------|------|
| All Ethnicities | 343,981 | 100% |
| White British | 128,510 | 37% |
| Other White | 76,547 | 22% |
| Black Caribbean | 25,374 | 7% |
| Black African | 36,176 | 11% |
| Other Black | 17,155 | 5% |
| Indian | 4,947 | 1% |
| Pakistani | 3,179 | 1% |
| Bangladeshi | 2,074 | 1% |
| Chinese | 4,813 | 1% |
| Other Asian | 7,117 | 2% |
| Mixed | 29,105 | 8% |
| Other Ethnic Group | 6,936 | 2% |

Source: GLA 2016 Round of Demographic Projections - SHLAA

The diversity of Lambeth is much greater among our children and young people and older populations, with greater proportions from non-White British ethnic backgrounds among those populations, [figure 1.24](#).

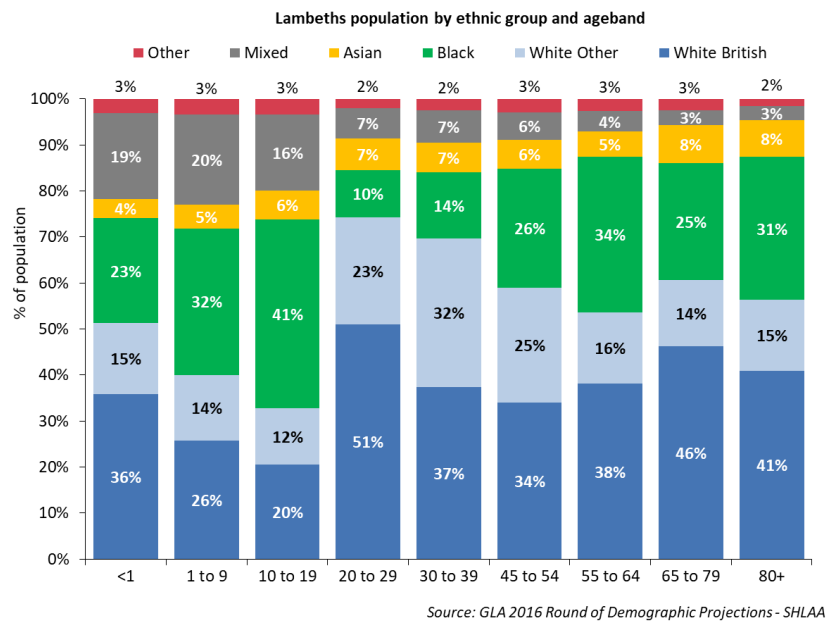
1.11.2 Ethnicity by age group

Latest estimates for young people (aged under 20) show that as we move through the age groups diversity in the population increases, with the 10-19 age band exhibiting 80% of the population from a non-White British ethnicity (compared to 63% in Lambeth) and 41% from a Black ethnicity (compared to 23% in Lambeth).

For young adults aged 20-39 this pattern is reversed with over half of the population in the age group 20-29 coming from a White British ethnicity (compared to 37% in Lambeth) and 10% from a Black ethnicity (compared to 23% in Lambeth). This age group has nearly double the proportion of White Other ethnicity compared to Other ethnic groups.

As the population ages (20-29 years onwards), so does the proportion of people from Black ethnicities, with increasing proportions with age.

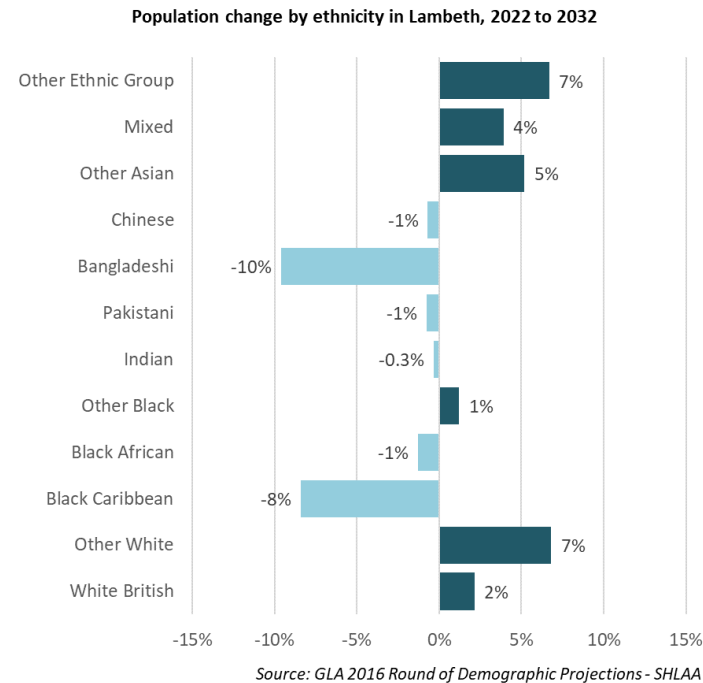
Figure 1.24: Distribution of Lambeth population by ethnicity within age bands



1.11.3 Changes in ethnicity

The projections predict Lambeth will remain an ethnically diverse borough in 2032 with the Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic community accounting for around 40% (63%, including white other) of the total population. The data suggests the composition of the population is changing with increasing Other White (7%) ethnicities and decreasing Black Caribbean (8%) ethnic groups, [figure 1.25](#).

Figure 1.25: Population change by ethnic group in Lambeth, 2022 - 2032



1.12 Languages spoken

Over 150 languages are spoken in Lambeth, with 1 in 10 households having no members of the household who have English as their main spoken language (Census 2011). The most common main spoken language other than English are:

- Portuguese
- Spanish
- Polish
- French
- Italian

The 2021 schools census¹³ reports nearly 150 languages spoken by Lambeth schoolchildren. 17,913 pupils spoke or understood a language other than English at home. This represents 48% of the total respondents. Spanish is now the most common language spoken by pupils with English as an additional language (EAL) with 2,566 speakers (6.8%), having overtaken Portuguese with 2,374 speakers (6.3%) who for many years have been the largest EAL language group in Lambeth schools. The next largest groups are speakers of Somali (3.9%), French (3.5%), Polish (3.0%) and Arabic (2.8%), [table 1.2](#).

Table 1.2 shows languages Spoken by Pupils in Lambeth Schools 2021 (20 or more speakers)

| Language | Count | % |
|----------------|--------|-------|
| English | 19,442 | 51.8% |
| Spanish | 2,566 | 6.8% |
| Portuguese | 2,374 | 6.3% |
| Somali | 1,464 | 3.9% |
| French | 1,298 | 3.5% |
| Polish | 1,116 | 3.0% |
| Arabic | 1,067 | 2.8% |
| Akan/Twi-Fante | 8,08 | 2.2% |
| Yoruba | 8,08 | 2.2% |
| Urdu | 4,51 | 1.2% |
| Italian | 4,45 | 1.2% |
| Bengali | 4,41 | 1.2% |
| Tigrinya | 3,85 | 1.0% |

Source: School census 2021

Due to the impact of Covid on school closures, pupil and staff absences, not all schools were able to submit proficiency in English data this year. The 2021 figures only reflect those schools who made a return (64 schools). 6,639 Lambeth pupils (24.2%) were English as an additional language (EAL) learner who were not fluent in English (Stage A-C). 3.6%

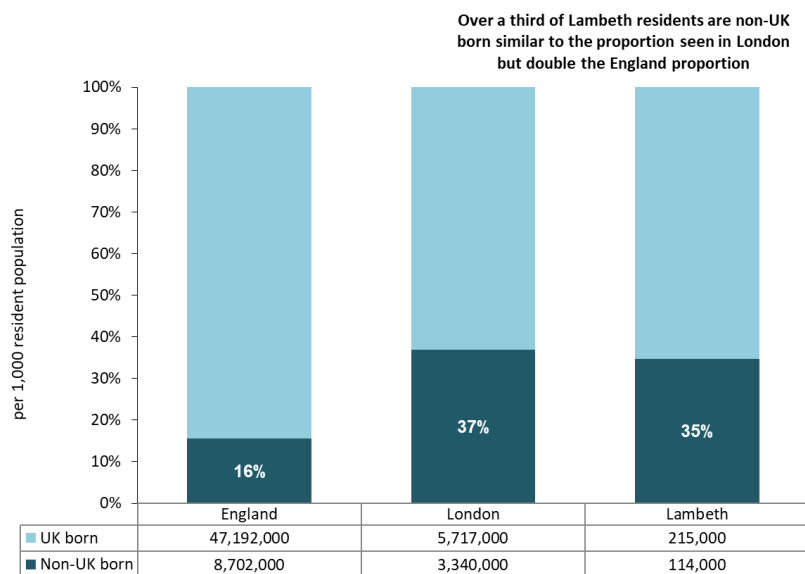
¹³ [Lambeth Education Statistics](#)

were classified as Stage A (New to English), 8.0% as Stage B (Early Acquisition) and 12.6% as Stage C (Developing Competence).

1.13 Country of Birth

Country of birth is the country in which a person was born. The Annual population survey estimates that a third of Lambeth’s residents are non-UK born (114,000), **figure 1.26**. Of these non-UK born, over a third (this equal to 13% of the Lambeth population) are of wider European origin (both EU and non-EU combined), a further 9% are of Asian origin, 5% are of African origin; and 5% of Central or South American origin.

Figure 1.26: Estimates of Non-UK Born population



Source: Office for National Statistics Migration 2020 (ONS)

1.14 Gypsy, Roma and Traveller

Gypsy, Roma and Traveller (GRT) is a term used to describe people from a range of ethnicities who are believed to face similar challenges. These groups are distinct, but are often reported together.

In the UK, it is common in data collections to differentiate between:

- Gypsies (including English Gypsies, Scottish Gypsies or Travellers, Welsh Gypsies and other Romany people)
- Irish Travellers (who have specific Irish roots)
- Roma, understood to be more recent migrants from Central and Eastern Europe

The term Traveller can also encompass groups that travel. This includes, but is not limited to, New Travellers, Boaters, Bargees and Showpeople.

Limited data is available on Roma populations and current data collections are not set up to identify those populations. For the first time the Census 2021 has added a Roma’ category but results will not be ready till October 2022. The ‘Gypsy or Irish Traveller’ category has been collected since 2011 and estimates less than 1% of the Lambeth population identify with this ethnic group (around 220 people). It is has

been noted¹⁴ that people in these groups may be reluctant to self-identify, even where the option is available to them. This is because Gypsy, Roma and Traveller people might mistrust the intent behind data collection.

There is one existing Traveller site in Lambeth, located at Lonesome Way in Streatham Vale. The site provides 16 residential pitches, and is owned and managed by Lambeth Council. The site was originally established in the late 1970's. Refurbishment works were carried out in 2014/15, which included the creation of an additional pitch. The council is not aware of any specific Gypsy and Traveller households living in bricks and mortar housing in the borough. It is widely acknowledged that Gypsy and Traveller households residing in bricks and mortar housing are often hard to reach.

1.15 Sexual orientation

Sexual orientation is a combination of a person's sexual attraction, behaviour and self-identity¹⁵. These three concepts may refer to distinct but overlapping groups which when combined can give the most reliable estimates of sexual orientation. Most available data limits estimates to self reported sexual identity and includes an 'Other' identity which means respondents did not consider themselves to fit into the heterosexual or straight, bisexual, gay or lesbian categories. To avoid inflation of figures this identity has been excluded recognising these caveats may potentially underestimate the size of the lesbian, gay or bisexual population.

Data from the annual population survey 2020 (APS, ONS)¹⁶ and the GP Patient Survey 2022¹⁷, estimates that Lambeth has one of the largest communities of lesbian, gay or bisexual (LGB) people in England. The GP Patient survey, 2020, estimates 11.4% of Lambeth population (38,000 people) identify as LGB, compared to 6% of people in London and 4% of people in England, [figure 1.27](#).

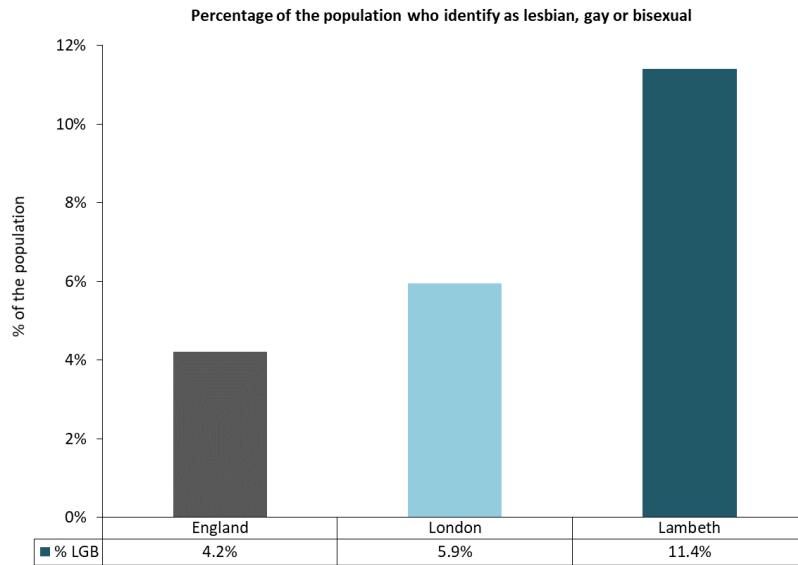
¹⁴ [Tackling inequalities faced by Gypsy, Roma and Traveller communities](#)

¹⁵ [Producing modelled estimates of the size of the lesbian, gay and bisexual \(LGB\) population](#)

¹⁶ [Sexual orientation, UK - Office for National Statistics](#)

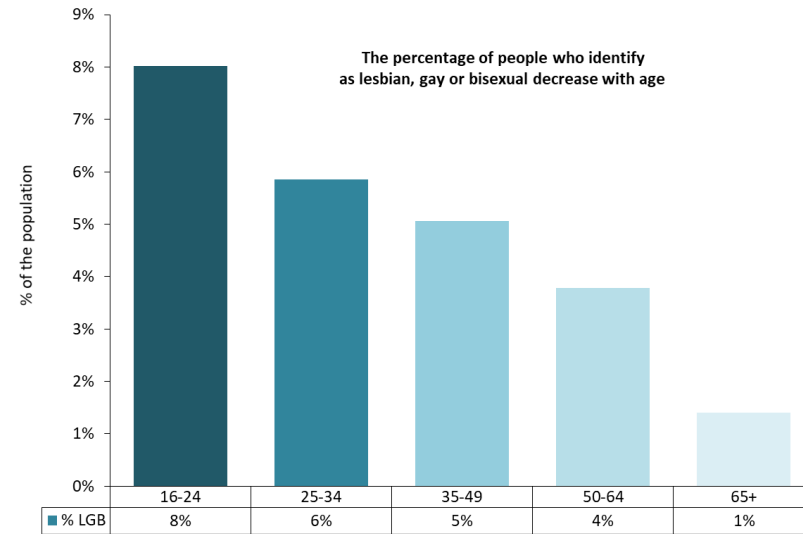
¹⁷ [GP Patient Survey](#)

Figure 1.27: Percentage of the population who identify as lesbian, gay or bisexual



Source: GP survey, 2022

Figure 1.28: Percentage of the population who identify as lesbian, gay or bisexual by age group



Source: Annual population survey, ONS, 2020

Across the UK (APS 2020), the percentage of people who identify as gay or lesbian, bisexual decrease with age, [figure 1.28](#). It is estimated that 8% of 16-24 year olds identify as LGB compared to 1% of the population aged 65+ years.

1.16 Disability and impairment

Data at Local authority level to measure disability and impairment is very limited and not readily available. Information that is available is not harmonised to the Government Statistical Service (GSS) harmonised “core” definition of disability and impairment.

The harmonised impairment standard looks at the functions that a person either cannot perform or has difficulty performing because of their health condition. It identifies 10 impairment types:

- vision
- hearing
- mobility
- dexterity
- learning or understanding or concentrating
- memory
- mental health
- stamina or breathing or fatigue
- socially or behaviourally
- other

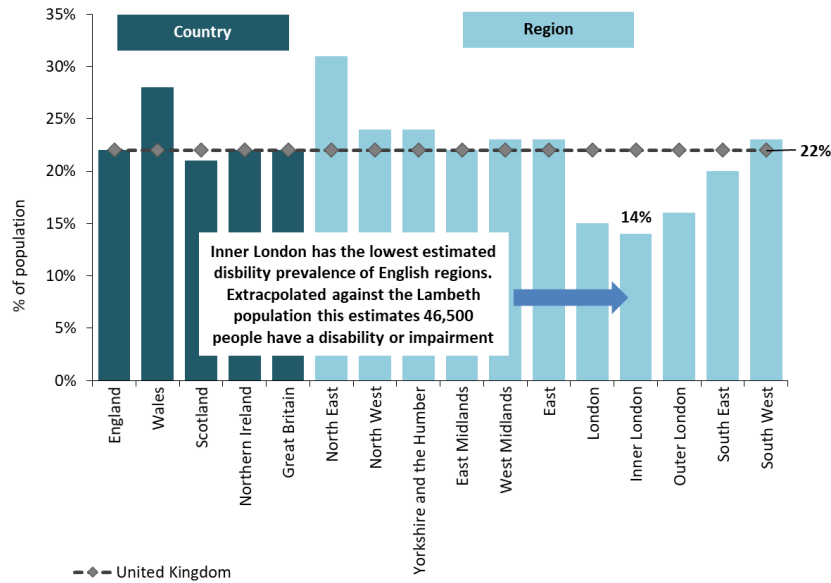
The Family Resources Survey (FRS)¹⁸ collects extensive information on disability in the UK and is a key source of information on disabled adults and children. The definition of disability used within the survey is consistent with the core definition of disability under the Equality Act 2010. A person is considered to have a disability if they have a long-standing illness, disability or impairment that causes substantial difficulty with day-to-day activities.

For the purposes of this analysis, a person is considered to have a disability if they have a self-reported long-standing illness, condition or impairment that causes difficulty with day-to-day activities. This definition is consistent with the Equality Act 2010 and the [Government Statistical Service \(GSS\) harmonised “core” definition](#) harmonised definition.

Figure 1.29 estimates the disability and impairment for Inner London as 14%, this is the lowest prevalence in England. This would equate to around 46,500 people if the Inner London prevalence was applied to the Lambeth population.

¹⁸ [Family Resources Survey](#)

Figure 1.29: Disability and impairment estimated prevalence

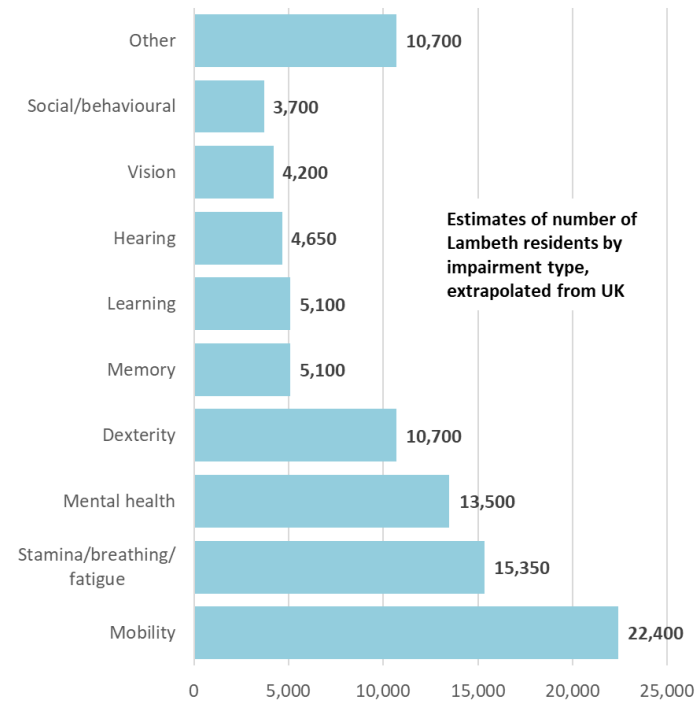


Source: Family Resources Survey 2020/21, Disability, DWP, 2020/21

The most prevalent impairment types reported by disabled people are mobility (46%), stamina, breathing and fatigue (33%) and mental health (29%). Respondents to the survey could exhibit 1 or more impairments.

Figure 1.30 shows extrapolating United Kingdom prevalence estimates to the Lambeth population. This should be treated with caution and used as a guide.

Figure 1.30: Estimated number in the Lambeth population by impairment type



Source: Family Resources Survey 2020/21, Disability, DWP, 2020/21

1.17 Carers

Carers make a vital contribution to promoting the wellbeing and independence of the people they care for and supporting carers effectively helps them to have a life of their own alongside caring. Carers also prevent those they care for from requiring more intensive social care support, which would place additional pressure on local authority budgets. Carers may themselves have social care needs that impact on their caring role.

The Short and Long Term Support (SALT)¹⁹ and Adult Social Care Finance Return (ASC-FR) record 1,065 Lambeth carers who were in contact with service and who received some form of carer support during the year 2020-21 from the local authority.

The majority of care is provided not by doctors, nurses or care workers but by family and friends. Unpaid or informal carers play an integral role in supporting the family members and friends they care for. The Department of Health and Social Care (DHSC)²⁰ has described an informal/unpaid carer as someone who provides unpaid help to a friend or family member needing support, perhaps due to illness, older age, disability, a mental health condition or an addiction, as long as they are not employed to do so.

The Family Resources Survey¹⁸ estimated that in 2020/21 around 6% of the UK population (4.2 million people) were providing informal care.

¹⁹ [Adult Social Care Activity and Finance Report](#)

²⁰ [How can we improve support for carers?](#)

Applying these estimates to Lambeth would suggest there are around 20,000 informal carers in Lambeth.

1.18 Homeless population

Homelessness is associated with severe poverty and is a social determinant of health. It often results from a combination of events such as relationship breakdown, debt, adverse experiences in childhood and through ill health. Homelessness is associated with poor health, education and social outcomes, particularly for children.

Rough sleeping is the most visible form of homelessness but there are a wide range of situations that are also described as homelessness. Understanding each type of homelessness leads to better support and a better view of homelessness as a whole. Building a picture of the number of people who are homeless is complicated. This is due to the different ways each type is counted and the limitations of each approach.

Rough sleeping

There were an estimated 2,440 people sleeping rough in England on a single night in the Autumn of 2021. Nearly half (45%) of all people sleeping rough on a single night in autumn are in London and the South East. The full picture of rough sleeping across UK is unknown. The London based CHAIN database²¹ currently provides the most robust and comprehensive statistics on rough sleeping. This data (January – March 2022) shows Lambeth rough sleeping numbers estimated at 106 sleepers.

²¹ [Rough sleeping in London \(CHAIN reports\)](#)

This figure is broken down into new rough sleepers, 47, living on the streets, 10 and intermittent rough sleepers, 49.

In temporary accommodation

2,837 households were in temporary accommodation on 31 March 2021. 2,202 of these households included dependent children. There were 4,208 children within these families.

The length of time people can stay in temporary accommodation can range from a single night to indefinite. There are several different types of temporary accommodation: night/winter shelters, hostels, B&Bs, woman's refuges, private and social housing. Each type of temporary accommodation has its own rules on access and lengths of stay and may not always be appropriate for the individuals staying in them.

Hidden homelessness

The majority of homeless people are hidden from statistics and services as they are dealing with their situation informally. This means staying with family and friends, sofa surfing, living in unsuitable housing such as squats or in 'beds in shed' situations (The Homelessness Monitor: England 2018). All these situations leave the person extremely vulnerable. The majority of the hidden homeless will have slept rough at some time (The hidden truth about homelessness, 2011).

Statutory homeless

The Homelessness Reduction Act (HRA) introduced new homelessness duties which meant significantly more households are being provided with a statutory service by local housing authorities than before the Act came into force in April 2018. The HRA introduced new prevention and relief duties, that are owed to all eligible households who are homeless or threatened with becoming homeless, including those single adult

households who do not have 'priority need' under the legislation. In the 202/21²² financial year there were 3,214 households owed a duty under the HRA.

1.19 Prison population

Prisoners often come from deprived backgrounds with histories of social exclusion and disadvantage and have greater physical and mental health needs compared to the wider population. Many of them have unhealthy lifestyles and will have had little or no regular contact with healthcare services before coming into prison.⁹ The main issues in prison healthcare are mental health, substance misuse and communicable diseases.¹⁰

The prison population is unlike the rest of the general population, it is transient with rapid turnover, poor general health and a high prevalence of serious and resource intensive conditions such as mental health and

²² [Fingertips Homelessness households owed a duty under the Homelessness Reduction Act](#)

substance misuse problems. Young offenders may have a higher proportion with mental health problems and a history of self-harm.

HMP Brixton operates as a resettlement prison, holding adult (18 years old and over) male prisoners, security Category C drawn mainly from the surrounding court catchment areas. A resettlement prison holds prisoners who are preparing for their release back into the community and effectively helps to reduce their likelihood of reoffending.

As of 30 June 2021²³, the total number of prisoners at HMP Brixton was 658.

1.20 Student population

Lambeth has several colleges and proximity to universities with several campus sites across the borough. As such there will be an influx (both on a daily and term-time basis) of (mainly young) people. The requirements of this cohort of population should be noted within the PNA.

Purpose-built student accommodation, both existing and in the pipeline, is concentrated in the north of the borough. This is likely to be due in part to the location of King's College London (KCL) at Waterloo and excellent public transport connections, particularly from Vauxhall and Waterloo.

Table 1.3 summarises the number of bed spaces within existing purpose-built student accommodation in Lambeth and those coming forward through the development pipeline. One new purpose-built student accommodation scheme, comprising 133 bed spaces, was completed

during 2020/21. As of end of March 2021, two schemes relating to student accommodation were under construction (net 815 bed spaces) and one other was permitted but not implemented (272 bed spaces).

Table 1.3: Number of bed spaces within existing purpose-built student accommodation

| Status | No. of bed spaces |
|---|-------------------|
| Total existing | 4,140 |
| Total development pipeline | 1,087 |
| Under construction | 815 |
| Schemes with planning permission | 272 |
| <i>Source: Lambeth Local Plan, Student Accommodation Assessment 2020/21</i> | |

²³ [Prison population](#)

Wider determinants

1.21.1 Deprivation

Indices of Deprivation

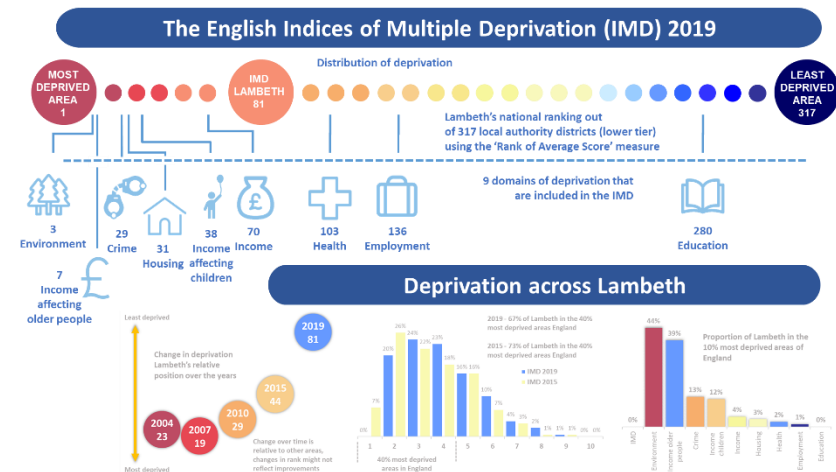
The Indices of Deprivation (IoD)²⁴ are a unique measure of relative deprivation at a small local area level (Lower-layer Super Output Areas) across England. The IoD 2019 is the most recent release. The Indices provide a set of relative measures of deprivation for small areas across England, based on seven different domains of deprivation which include a range of indicators assessing living conditions:

- Income Deprivation (children and older people as subsets)
- Employment Deprivation
- Education, Skills and Training Deprivation
- Health Deprivation and Disability
- Crime
- Barriers to Housing and Services
- Living Environment Deprivation

Combining information from the seven domains produces an overall relative measure of deprivation, the Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD), the official measure of relative deprivation for small areas in England.

Figure 1.31 shows Lambeth's relative deprivation position for the different domains of deprivation and IMD, relative change and proportion of Lambeth that is in the 10% most deprived by deprivation domain.

Figure 1.31: IoD for Lambeth



The IMD 2019 places Lambeth as the 11th most deprived borough in London and 81st most deprived in England. This suggests an improved relative position since 2015, when Lambeth was ranked the 44th most deprived local authority in England.

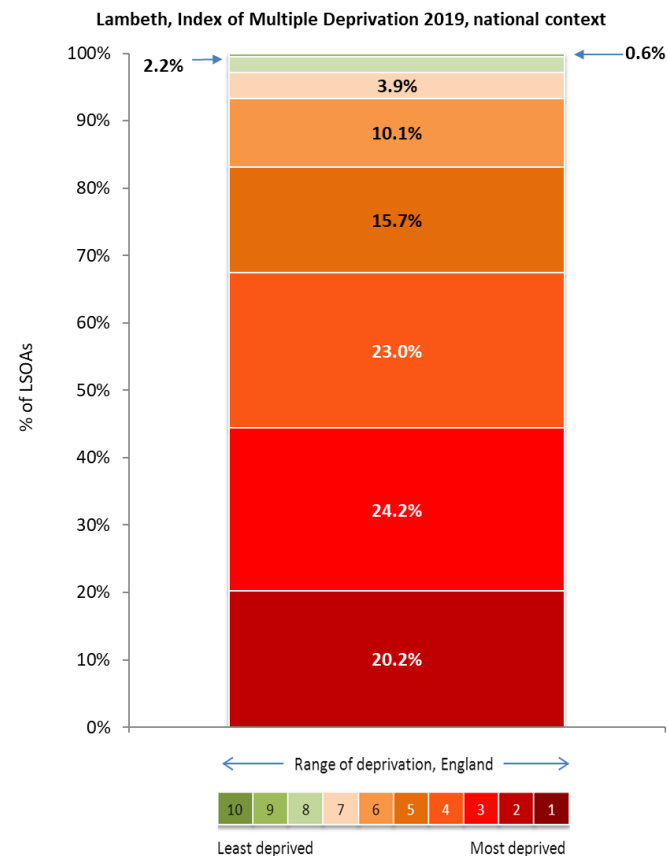
²⁴ [English indices of deprivation](#)

It is important to note that the IoD measures relative deprivation. While the ranking of Lambeth has improved relative to other local authorities, this does not necessarily indicate that there has been a reduction in absolute levels of deprivation.

IMD measures relative levels of deprivation in 32,844 small areas or neighbourhoods, called lower super output areas (LSOAs), in England. Lambeth is made up of 178 LSOAs, each containing around 650 households and approximately 1,500 residents.

The figure below describes the proportion of Lambeth LSOAs for IMD in each national banding of deprivation, where 1 represents the most deprived and 10 the least deprived areas in England, [figure 1.32](#).

Figure 1.32: Distribution of Lambeth LSOAs for IMD by England deprivation decile



Source: Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government, IoD, 2019

1.21.2 Index of multiple deprivation by person and place

20% of Lambeth LSOAs are located in the most deprived areas in England (Decile 1 or 2), and nearly 70% of Lambeth’s LSOAs are in the 40% most deprived areas in England.

It is estimated that 18% of Lambeth’s population live in the 20% most deprived area in England. This increases to 22% for children aged under 16 years. It is estimated that over a 3rd of people living in the 20 most deprived area are from a Black ethnicity compared to 20% in the rest of Lambeth, [table 1.4](#).

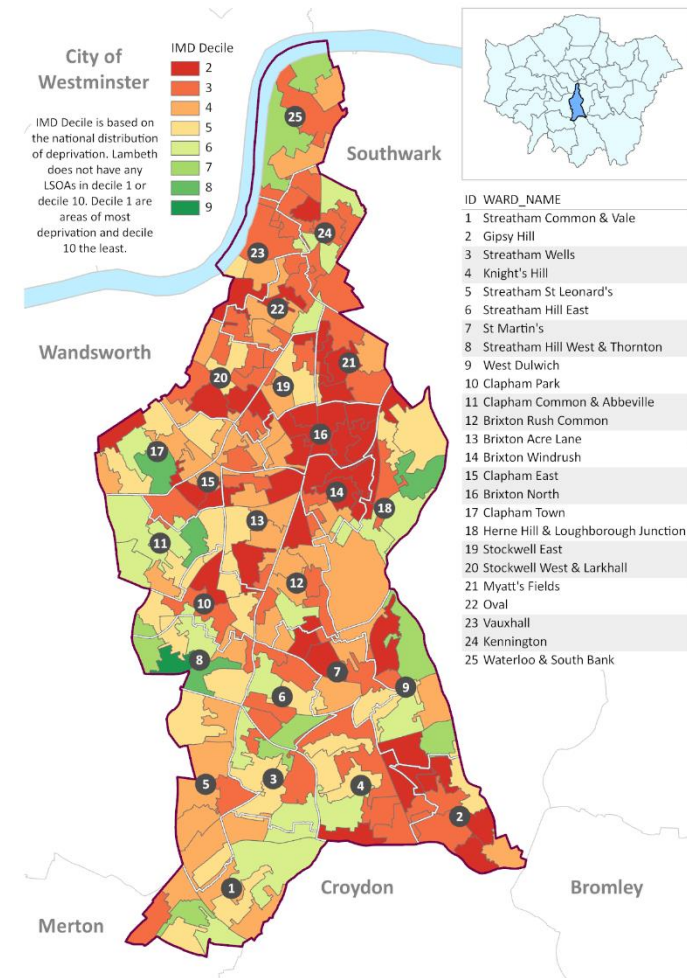
Table 1.4: Distribution of ethnic groups

| Ethnicity | 20% most deprived, England | Rest of Lambeth |
|---------------|----------------------------|-----------------|
| White British | 23% | 35% |
| White Other | 23% | 27% |
| Black | 36% | 20% |
| Mixed | 8% | 6% |
| Asian | 5% | 7% |
| Other | 5% | 4% |

Source: Lambeth DataNet, September 2021

Variation of deprivation can be seen across the borough. 90% of the population of Brixton Windrush live in LSOA’s ranked among the most deprived 20% of LSOAs in England. Only one LSOA in Lambeth, part of Streatham Hill West and Thornton, is ranked among the least deprived 20% of LSOA’s in England, [map 1.3](#).

Map 1.3: Distribution of deprivation (IMD2019) across Lambeth



1.22 Child Poverty

Growing up in poverty damages children's health and well-being, adversely affecting their future health and life chances as adults. Ensuring a good environment in childhood, especially early childhood, is important. A considerable body of evidence links adverse childhood circumstances to poor child health outcomes and future adult ill health.

The Marmot Review (2010) suggests there is evidence that childhood poverty leads to premature mortality and poor health outcomes for adults. Reducing the numbers of children who experience poverty should improve these adult health outcomes and increase healthy life expectancy.

There is also a wide variety of evidence to show that children who live in poverty are exposed to a range of risks that can have a serious impact on their mental health.

Data published by the Department for Work and Pensions²⁵ estimates that there are 10,000 children (nearly 1 in 5 children) living in relative low income families and 8,200 children (more than 1 in 10 children) living in absolute low income families, [table 1.5](#).

Relative low income is defined as a family in low income Before Housing Costs (BHC) in the reference year. A family must have claimed Child Benefit and at least one other household benefit (Universal Credit, tax

credits, or Housing Benefit) at any point in the year to be classed as low income in these statistics.

Absolute low income is defined as a family in low income Before Housing Costs (BHC) in the reference year in comparison with incomes in financial year ending 2011. A family must have claimed Child Benefit and at least one other household benefit (Universal Credit, tax credits, or Housing Benefit) at any point in the year to be classed as low income in these statistics.

Table 1.5: Number and Percentage of Children (aged under 16) living in Relative low income families, 2021

| Type | Number of children | % of children |
|---------------------|--------------------|---------------|
| Relative low income | 9,961 | 17.9% |
| Absolute low income | 8,205 | 14.7% |

Source: DWP Stat-Xplore, Children in Low Income Families (Relative), Local Authority by Age

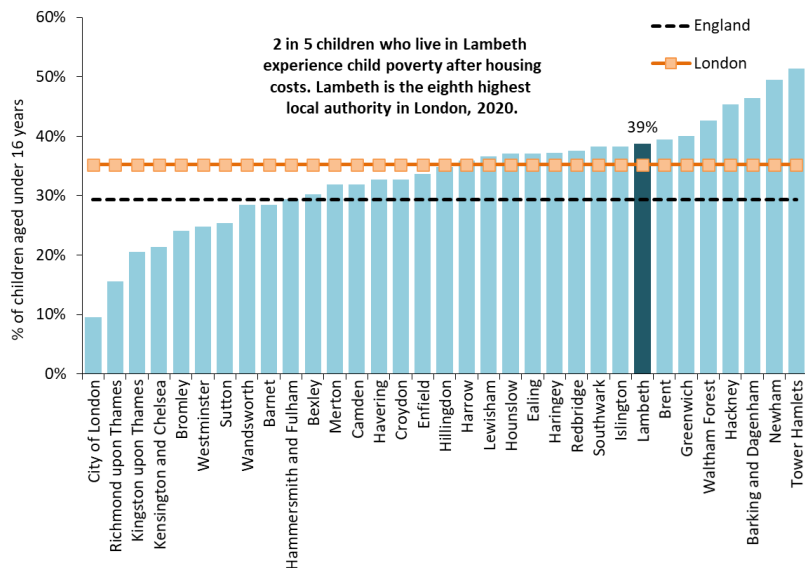
At the beginning of July 2022, the End Child Poverty Coalition and the Centre for Research in Social Policy at Loughborough University released new research showing local child poverty rates, After Housing Costs (AHC)²⁶. The figures are based on the Department for Work and Pensions children in low income families local area statistics which estimates the poverty rate before housing costs. A statistical model is used to estimate child poverty after housing costs which draws on household survey data alongside local area statistics on private rent levels. This data (2020/21)

²⁵ [Children in low income families](#)

²⁶ [End child poverty - child poverty in your area](#)

estimates that there are 21,100 children (2 in 5 children), double the number of children in poverty seen before housing costs, [figure 1.33](#).

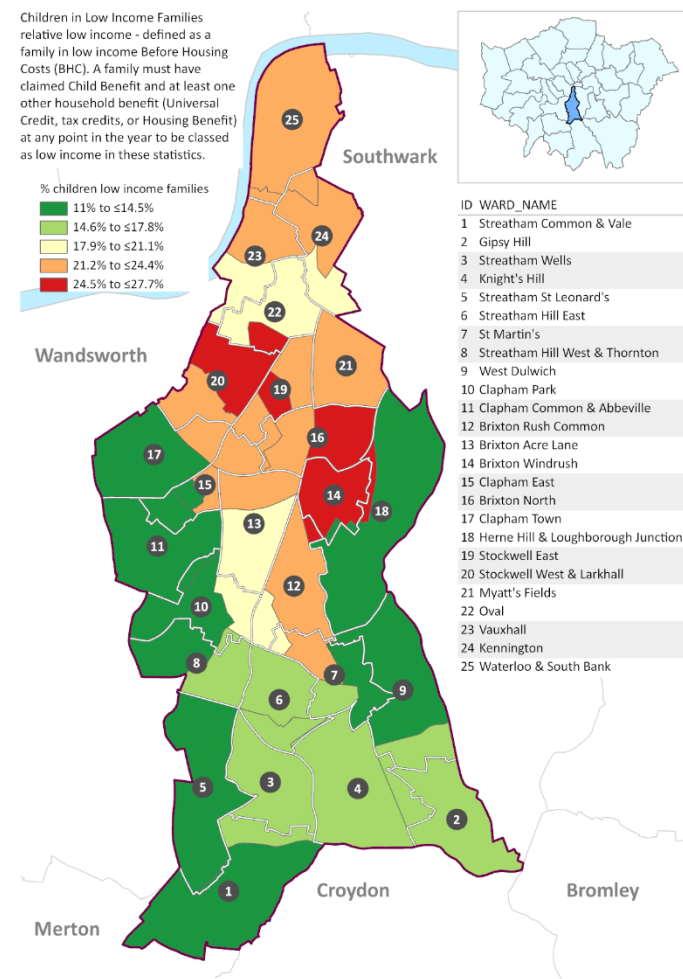
Figure 1.33: Child poverty after housing costs, 2020



Source: Office for National Statistics Migration 2020 (ONS)

Map 1.4 shows the variation of child poverty before household income across the borough. The range varies from 11% to 28% with nearly 1 in 3 families in the Brixton Windrush, Brixton North and Stockwell West & Larkhall neighbourhoods with low income families. Low Income families are concentrated in the North and centre of Lambeth.

Map 1.4: Percentage of children in low income families, 2021



1.23 Urban Health Index

Impact on Urban Health have worked with the Social Progress Imperative to create an index²⁷ that assesses social progress across Lambeth and Southwark. The index they have developed uses 42 social and environmental indicators to show how different aspects of urban living vary across the boroughs and how the environment impacts on resident's health. The indicators are grouped under three themes:

- basic human needs
- foundations of wellbeing
- opportunity

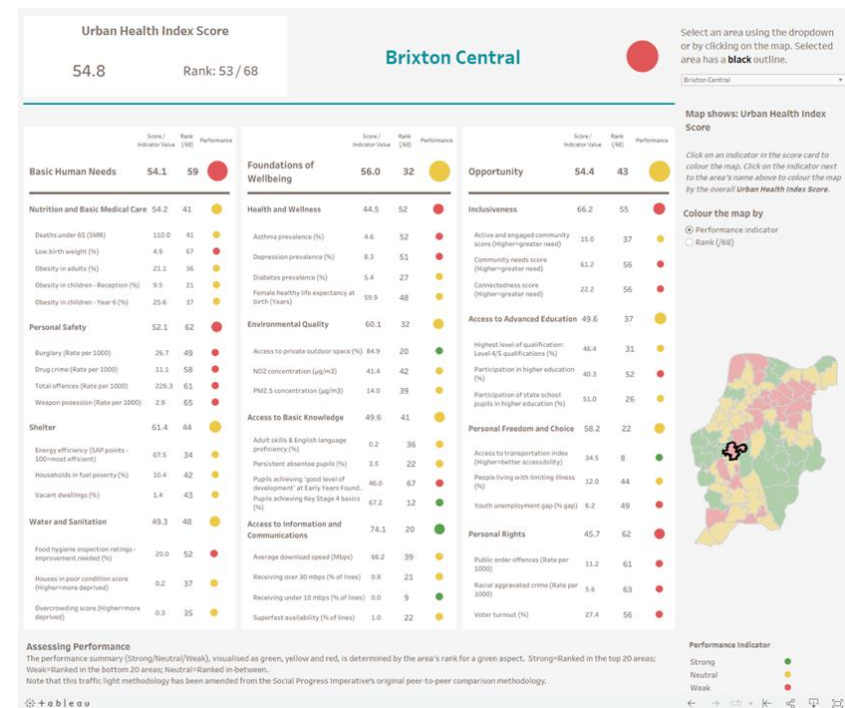
The index looks at 68 neighbourhoods across Southwark and Lambeth, ranking them as strong (ranked in the top 20 areas), weak (ranked in the bottom 20 areas) or neutral (ranked in between).

Lambeth exhibits variation of the urban health index score. In the North, Middle and South of the borough, a number of neighbourhoods were ranked in the bottom 20, whilst several the neighbourhoods in the West of the borough were ranked in the top 20, [map 1.5](#).

A neighbourhood with a weak score, however, does not mean it is weak across all aspects. Many of the neighbourhoods in the bottom 20 rank highly on active and engaged community score, whilst the trend for obesity in children follows the overall rank more closely.

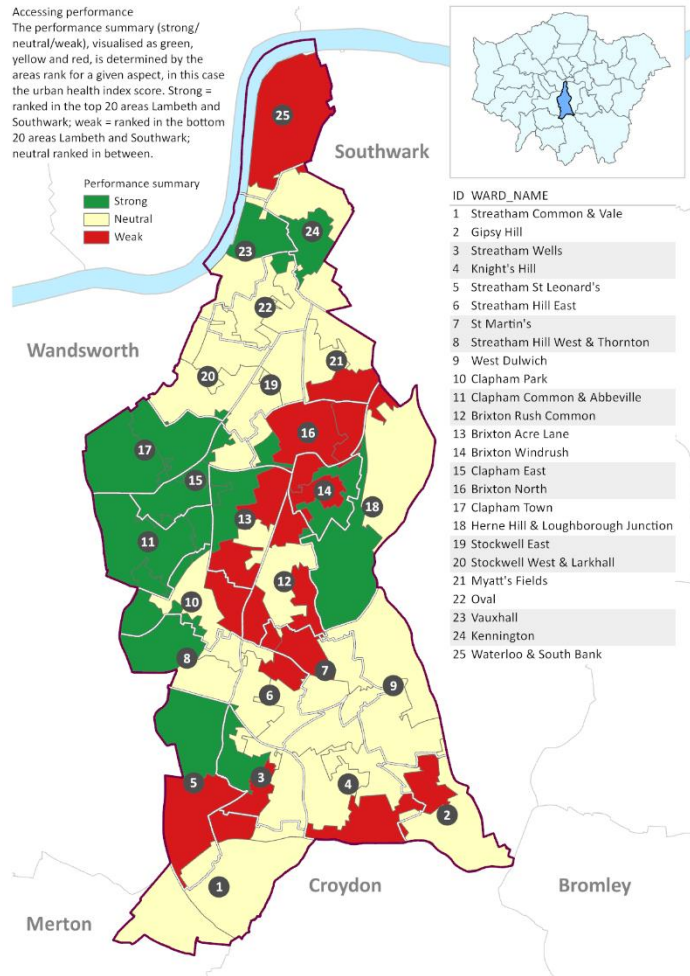
The Urban Health Index helps to develop an understanding of wider determinants at neighbourhood level in Lambeth. It also enables us to understand the factors that contribute to a neighbourhood's good or poor health, at a population level. [The Urban Health Index can be accessed here.](#)

Figure 1.34: Example of a Lambeth neighbourhood



²⁷ [Urban Health Index \(UHI\) for Lambeth and Southwark](#)

Map 1.5: Distribution of the Urban Health Index, Lambeth



1.24 Food Insecurity

The Food Standards Agency define Food Security as ‘having access at all times to enough food that is both sufficiently varied and culturally appropriate to sustain an active and healthy life. Poor diet is one of the largest contributors to the burden of non-communicable disease in the UK. The impact of living in a state of food insecurity is associated with a number of negative physical, mental and social health outcomes in adults and children. Studies have shown some groups are affected by food insecurity more than others and single adults with multiple children are particularly at risk.

The Family Resources survey in 2020/21 provides an opportunity to gain a clearer picture on household food insecurity at regional level which estimates around 7% of households in London experience food insecurity this would amount to around 10,000 households in Lambeth.

1.25 Crime

Crime and violence experienced by individuals living in a community is an important public health issue. People can be exposed to violence in many ways. They may be victimized directly, witness violence or property crimes in their community, or hear about crime and violence from other residents.

Violence can lead to premature death or cause non-fatal injuries. People who survive violent crime endure physical pain and suffering and may also experience mental distress and reduced quality of life. Repeated exposure to crime and violence may be linked to an increase in negative health outcomes. Children and adolescents exposed to violence are at risk

for poor long-term behavioural and mental health outcomes regardless of whether they are victims, direct witnesses, or hear about the crime.

Data from the Metropolitan Police²⁸, April 2021 to March 2022, recorded 33,575 offences in Lambeth, a crime rate of 106.8 per 1,000 people which is significantly higher than the London rate of 92.7 per 1,000 people, **table 1.6**, (this figure will differ from reported figure on the portal due to using updated population model).

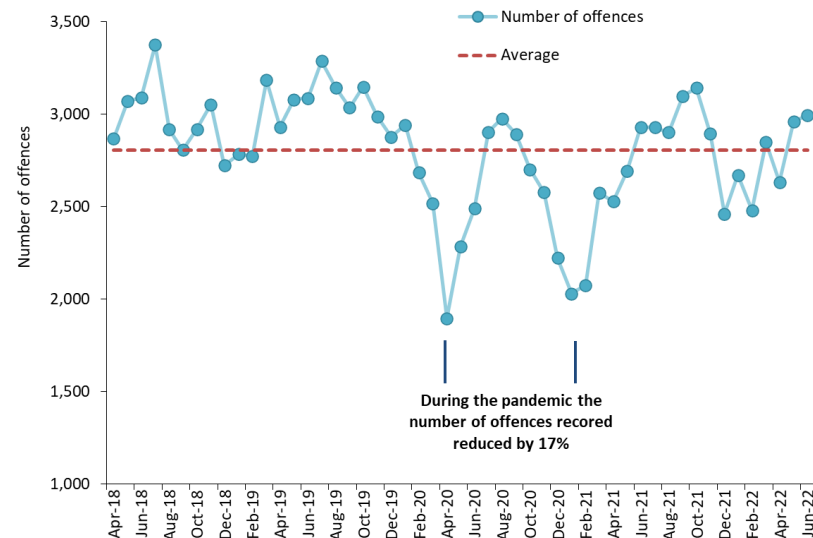
Table 1.6: Crime (offences) rate per 1,000 people

| Area | Number of offences April 21 / March 22 | GLA (2020 round) 2022 | Rate per 1,000 people | LCI | UCI |
|---------|--|-----------------------|-----------------------|-------|-------|
| Lambeth | 33,575 | 317766 | 105.7 | 104.5 | 106.8 |
| London | 835,5190 | 9008268 | 92.7 | 92.5 | 92.9 |

Source: [Crime data dashboard | Metropolitan Police](#)
 Source: *GLA 2020-based Scenario Projection: Identified Capacity Scenario*

The recent decline of criminal offences, 17% decrease between 2019/20 and 2020/21, is likely related to the impact of national lockdowns related to COVID-19. Following the road map out of lockdown the number of offences has risen, 13% between 2020/21 and 2021/22, **figure 1.34**.

Figure 1.34: Number of offences over time, Lambeth



Source: <https://www.met.police.uk/sd/stats-and-data/met/crime-data-dashboard/>

²⁸ [Crime data dashboard | Metropolitan Police](#)

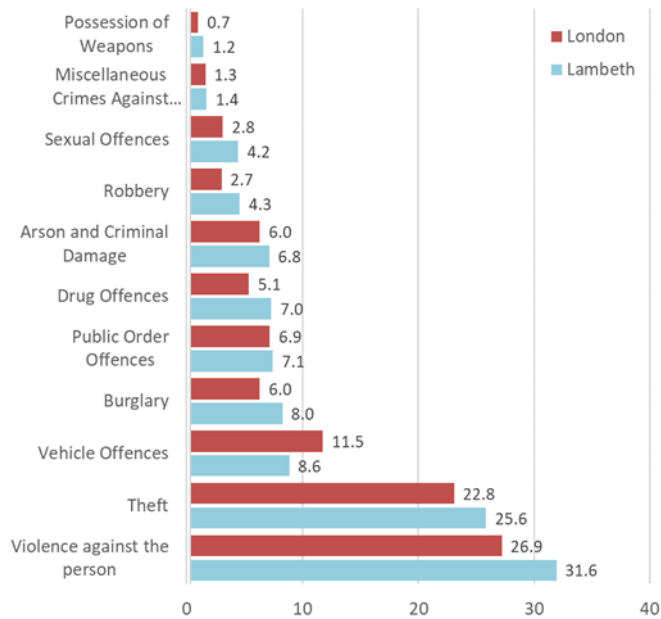
Demography

Section 1 - Wider determinants

Version 1.1 - 19 August 2022

The pattern of recorded offences in Lambeth is similar to London as a whole, with violence against the person and theft being the most common. However higher rates for both violence and theft are experienced by Lambeth residents, [figure 1.35](#).

Figure 1.35: Type of offence per 1,000 people, 2021/22



Source: <https://www.met.police.uk/sd/stats-and-data/met/crime-data-dashboard/>
Source: GLA 2020-based Scenario Projection: Identified Capacity Scenario