

Lambeth Research and Consultation Briefing: Equalities insight

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Introduction

This briefing describes Lambeth's communities based on the information held by the council. It draws on a wide variety of data sources including the residents' survey, Census 2011, GLA population estimates, council data, State of the Borough report, ethnographic and other research. It addresses each of the protected characteristics enshrined in law, identifying the key issues for particular communities and where possible the actions which are being taken including the council's overarching equality objectives (which are listed in full at Appendix One). It also summarises the areas where our knowledge is relatively weak and explains how, through the equality monitoring policy, we intend to address these gaps¹.

Overall description of the borough

With the largest geographic area of any inner London borough, more than a third of a million people live in Lambeth – 303,086 which is up from the last Census figure of 266,170 in 2001. This makes Lambeth the third largest London borough behind Newham and Wandsworth, a change from the last Census which placed Lambeth as the largest inner London borough ahead of Wandsworth. Largely residential, Lambeth is one of the most densely populated places in the country, with 113 people living in each hectare of land, the fifth highest for population density in the country.

It has a high turnover of population - about 10% of the population leave each year and are replaced by around 10% new arrivals; but this high level of population change masks the fact that, in the main, many Lambeth residents have lived in the borough for a long time – the April 2013 residents' survey indicates that 66% of the population has been resident for over five years, and 52% over ten years.

¹ We need to ensure that necessary equality data is available to complete EIAs and ensure equalities data informs our resource allocation processes so we are able to make fairer financial decisions. An equality monitoring policy has been drafted that sets out corporate standards for equality monitoring but allows managers to assess what type of monitoring is relevant and practical. That is, the policy is not prescriptive about the protected characteristics which need to be collected. A self-assessment tool (which helps service managers think about which equality data they should collect) has been developed and applied. Using this approach means that we have a consistent approach to equalities monitoring and a justification for our approach to monitoring data collection across the different areas of our business.

The latest census data tells us that Lambeth’s household composition profile is generally very similar to that of inner London . There are 130, 017 households (up from the 118,463 recorded in the last Census); this is a similar sort of increase seen in other inner London boroughs.

Lambeth has a high proportion of single person non pensioner households which represent 27.3% of all households (this is in line with the last Census), and places Lambeth 10th highest in the country for the number of single households. Lambeth also has a high proportion of lone parents with dependent children at 10.4% of households, placing Lambeth 8th highest in the country. In contrast, there is a low proportion of married families with children at 2.4% of the households in the borough, placing it 346 in the country. Lambeth also has a low level of co-habiting families with children at 2.8%, ranking 333.

The borough has a complex social and ethnic mix, with large African and Portuguese populations, and has been an important focus for the Caribbean population since the SS Empire Windrush arrived in 1948. As well as short term international visitors, there are also many young, qualified migrants who work for a short time before returning home (who are often in the UK on two year working holiday visas). For example, one in seven of all National Insurance numbers allocated to non-UK residents in Lambeth between 2002 and 2010 was to someone from Australia, New Zealand or South Africa, and a further one in eight was from Poland. More up to date figures released by the DWP show the number of National Insurance (NI) registrations to adult overseas nationals entering the UK, by country of origin in 20011/12. While people from Poland remain relatively high, the 4th highest, the highest proportion come from Spain and Italy. Below are the top 5 countries of origin in terms of NI registrations in 2011/12:

Table 1: top 5 countries of origin for NI registrations in 2011/12

Country of origin	Numbers
Spain	1,370
Italy	1,090
Portugal	870
Poland	790
France	750

The 2011 Census continues the story of the borough as a highly diverse community, confirming also that Lambeth is still a destination for overseas immigration. The proportion of Lambeth residents with passports from these areas - European Union, European but non European Union, Republic of Ireland, Africa, North America, Caribbean, Central America and Antarctica and Oceania - all rank in the top 10% of the country, and we rank first for the proportion of South American passport holders in the country.

Set against this, in line with other inner London boroughs, Lambeth is in the bottom 10% in the country of people with English only identity and Lambeth is ranked 6th lowest in the country for household members who all have the same ethnic group. Lambeth also ranks 13th highest in the country for having no people in a household age over 16 with English as a main language and 20th for having no people of any age. Lambeth has the 15th lowest proportion of residents that were born in the UK in the country.

Gender

The 2011 Census confirms the roughly equal gender split in the borough, with men accounting for 49.8% and women 50.2%. This split is in line with inner London and national figures. Women and men are equally concerned about crime and are equally likely to have experienced crime in the borough, although boys are more likely to have experienced bullying and work is continuing to be undertaken to work with schools to address the issue.

Women, on average, are higher users of council services (including council housing, housing benefit, services for children and young people like adventure playgrounds and one o'clock clubs), reflecting the fact that they are more likely to be single parents than men.

Women are less positive about council performance, are more likely to feel that their personal financial situation has deteriorated and cuts in local public services have had an effect on them, although they are just as likely as men to feel the council provides value for money and feel informed about the council.

Single parent families: Lambeth has the 8th highest proportion of lone parents 10.4% (13, 559 residents). This is down from 14, 234 lone parents with dependent children in 2001, at that time representing 12% of household types. Lambeth ranks 13th nationally for the number of female lone parents; 93% of lone parents in the borough are female the same as inner London (93%). There are 952 male lone parents, compared to 12,560 female lone parents. The number of female lone parents not in employment is 44%, placing Lambeth 30th highest in the country. In terms of employment patterns for lone parents in Lambeth, these are slightly better than inner London (47.3% of lone parent are not in employment compared with the inner London average at 50.2%).

Significant modelling has been undertaken by the GLA and Shelter which shows that single parents with more than two children are likely to be most detrimentally affected by welfare reform and this is a key area being picked up by the council.

Violence Against Women and Girls: Across the partnership much excellent work has been undertaken through the nationally recognised Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conference (MARAC) including the award winning 'know the difference' communications campaign, and the GAIA centre leading the partnership to achieve all stretch targets in the area. Lambeth has also been identified as an area of national best practice by Coordinated Action Against Domestic Abuse. The borough's commitment to addressing issues of violence against women and girls culminated in the publication of the first partnership VAWG strategy which was supported by detailed qualitative research with survivors of violence in the borough (to read the full insight report visit www.lambeth.gov.uk/equalitiesresearch). However, we recognise that there is still a lack of reliable data in this area. The actual extent of domestic and sexual violence is not fully known as the reported police incidents do not represent the actual number of incidents. The current estimates are presented overleaf (taken from the VAWG strategy) and work is underway to both lobby central government to change the way some incidences are recorded as well as more locally to encourage reporting based on the insight gained through research.

Table 2: Prevalence of VAWG in Lambeth

	Lambeth	Greater London	England & Wales
Domestic violence	1,902 crimes reported to Police June 12-May 13[1] 6,439-this is not Police reported data and is an estimate from the VAWG ready reckoner[ii]	49,236 crimes reported to Police June 12-May 13[2]	1 million (6% of women) – Home Office estimates
Sexual Offences (excluding rape – rape offenses detailed on page 15)	161 rape offences reported to Police June 12-May 13 313 other sexual offences reported to Police June 12-May 13	3,181 rape offence reported to Police June 12-May 13 6,674 other sexual offences reported to Police June 12-May 13	51,488 recorded (12,165 rape)i
Stalking	11,395 (10.4% of female aged 16 and over) – this is not Police reported data and is an estimate from the VAWG ready reckoner ⁱⁱ No Lambeth police crime data available	40, 208 incidents 37,825 crimes ⁱⁱⁱ	4.4% of women in 2008-09 British Crime Survey
Prostitution	150-180 ^{iv} estimates from the Lambeth Prostitution Group. 72 women actively involved with Spires Streetlink – the primary street outreach service for street based prostitutes in the borough Average of 17 Police Vice arrests per month (May – Nov 2010)	8,000 (off-street prostitution) estimate ^v	80,000 (Home Office estimate)
Trafficking (proxy)^{vi}	4 No Lambeth police crime data available	712	1,523
Honour-based violence	3 ^{vii}	256 (MPS data)	No disaggregated data

[1] <http://www.met.police.uk/crimefigures/>

[2] As above

Forced marriages	4 ^{viii}	339 ^{ix}	1,618 ^x
Female genital mutilation	8.35% ^{xi} No Lambeth police crime data available	5.31% ^{xii} 30 incidents 1 crime ^{xiii}	1.43% ^{xiv} No national police data

Transgender

Although a numerically small group, it is important that we understand, and where possible tailor our approach appropriately, to the needs of our transgender residents. It has been estimated that there are 20 transgender people per 100,000 people in UK, which suggests roughly 50-60 people in Lambeth². There is limited local data, Lambeth Living information suggests that of 24,800 Lambeth tenants, 28 (0.1%) are transgender³.

Lambeth Council in 2011 commissioned further research on gender identity to better understand the needs of transgender residents building on the nationally acclaimed research Lambeth undertook in 2006, Lambeth LGBT matters⁴. The 2011 ethnographic research found evidence to support many of the issues recorded in national studies including ongoing harassment and abuse, a mistrust of the police, dissatisfaction with trans-specific health services and underemployment. The study also highlights the critical importance of voluntary sector organisations in the lives of some in the trans community. However, the research does not paint a picture of a community defined by its needs and difficulties. Indeed, in the 2011 research, similar to the 2006 study, there was as much variation between the respondents as between transgender and non-transgender residents – in short the research concludes that this is not a homogeneous group.

A number of actions have been taken in response to the research including a London-wide action planning day hosted by Lambeth, awareness training delivered by trans residents to front line customer services staff, LGBT awareness training in schools, incorporating transgender into the council's equality monitoring policy, sharing the findings with the police, schools and NHS Lambeth and improving signposting to trans-specific services.

Sexual orientation

Recent health estimates suggest that Lambeth has one of the largest populations of men who have sex with men (MSM) in the UK. MSM accounts for up to 15% of the male population, nearly three times the London average of 5.3%⁵. In 2005, the Lambeth residents' survey asked a question about sexuality for the first time and found that 3% of respondents identified themselves as lesbian, gay or bi-sexual. This level has remained constant - in 2013, 4% identified themselves as lesbian, gay, bi-sexual or some other sexual orientation, although this is likely to be an under representation.

Our residents' survey shows that on average, our LGB residents are among Lambeth's most affluent, with almost half coming from social grade AB, over a half being owner occupiers and three quarters being in work. They are therefore relatively low users of many council services. There is a thriving group of LGB bars and clubs around Vauxhall which attract lesbian, gay and bisexual patrons from across the capital.

LGB residents are far more likely than the average resident to know how to report hate crime and discrimination, which is positive, especially as research shows that LGB residents are more likely to have

² *Gender Variance in the UK: Prevalence, Incidence, Growth and Geographic Distribution*, Gender Identity Research and Education Society, 2009.

³ Lambeth Living Tenancies and Diversity Digest

⁴ <http://www.sigmaresearch.org.uk/files/report2006c.pdf>

⁵ Men who have sex with men: estimating the size of at-risk populations in London primary care trusts, Health Protection Agency (HPA), 2010.

seen or experienced hate crime compared to residents overall. Indeed official data from the Metropolitan police shows that in the 12 months to March 2012 there were 142 reported incidences of homophobic crime in the borough up from 103 the year before.

In addition to the residents survey we have also undertaken focus groups to explore the housing and social care support needs of older LGB residents. These found, as would be expected, a high divergence in need and that for some the current housing provision for older people was not always appropriate for older LGB residents.

In 2006 the LGBT Matters study of Lesbians, Gay men, Bisexual and Trans (LGBT) men and women who live, work and socialise in Lambeth similarly found that the needs and experiences of the LGBT population are influenced profoundly by other social factors (ethnicity/race, class, income, gender, age etc.) and, that the LGBT population is made up of a range of interlocking communities and populations. However, it did identify specific issues with tackling homophobia in schools and supporting young LGB people.

There is much reticence across the council to ask questions about sexual orientation due to its potential sensitivity. However, only 4% of local people decline to answer the question in our residents' survey, down from 17% in 2005 which suggests that residents are becoming more used to being asked about their sexual orientation and more comfortable in answering it. We are improving data collection in this area through the application of the equality monitoring policy, and specific actions are being taken to improve data collection with staff over the summer.

Marriage and civil partnerships

2011 Census data tells us that Lambeth has lower levels of married residents than comparable areas: 26.2% of our residents are married compared to 31.2% for inner London and 39.8% for London as whole. Only Islington has a higher proportion of single people than Lambeth, and only Islington has a lower proportion of married people at 24.8%.

In 2011 the Census asked the question about whether couples are part of a civil partnership for the first time. Lambeth ranks 6th highest in the country for registered same-sex civil partnerships at 0.8% or 2,060 couples (compared to 0.4% average for London and 0.7% for Inner London). According to official returns from the Lambeth register office, between 600 and 800 marriages and under 100 civil partnerships take place in the borough each year. This is in line with other similar boroughs like Southwark and Lewisham and further investigation is underway to see whether the drop in marriages for 2012 is a Lambeth specific trend or something seen in other boroughs as well.

The Lambeth register officer believe it is likely that these figures are an underestimate as some establishments are not timely in returning marriage and civil partnership statistics to the council. The Register office is undertaking work to explore how best to encourage marriage and civil partnership returns to be completed through the equality monitoring policy.

Table 3: Marriage and civil partnership data

	2009	2010	2011	2012
Marriages	635	758	641	475
Civil Partnerships	92	86	79	90

Age

Lambeth's age distribution is largely similar to other inner London boroughs and the borough has a young age profile. It is worth noting that this is because there are many working age people, rather than large numbers of children and teenagers (0-19 year olds represent 21.7% of the population and 51.8% of residents are aged 20-44 years).

Older people:

If current trends continue, Lambeth's older population (aged 60+) is projected to grow by 60% in the next 20 years (2013-33), compared to a 22% growth across the whole population.⁶ However, there are substantial differences between ethnic groups. For example, whilst the 60+ population is projected to grow by 43% overall, the black Caribbean 60+ population is projected to grow by 60%, from around 5,100 to 8,300 residents. This is compared to no change in the black Caribbean population overall. Similarly, the black African population is projected to grow by 16% overall, but the 60+ population is projected to increase by 164% (albeit from a smaller base line – from 2,300 to 6,000).

In line with Lambeth generally having a young age profile, 2011 Census data shows that older people make up a smaller proportion of our population (although there has been an increase in absolute terms). The number and proportion of people aged 65-84 years is 6.7% versus 7.6% for inner London. The proportion of retired people has also decreased from 7% to 5.6% between 2001 and 2011. In 2001 the proportion of 60+ adults in the borough was 12.5% and the proportion in 2011 was 10.6%. Information about the age profile of households composition also tells us a similar story: in Lambeth there is a low proportion of single person pensioner households (65+ year olds) at 7.1%, ranking Lambeth 346 compared to the rest of the country and in contrast to 10% in 2001. Families comprised solely of pensioners have declined from 2.8% in 2001 and was 1.7% in 2011.

Women's longer life expectancy means that they outnumber men in all age categories aged over 65. In total there are around 10,000 males and 13,000 females aged 65 or over living in the borough.

Residents in Lambeth, and nationally, are living longer and this is positive news. However, an ageing population will lead to an increase in demand for adult social care services and this, coupled with significant reductions in council budgets, will hinder the council's ability to deliver its outcome around enabling more vulnerable and disadvantaged residents to live independently and as they choose. The organisation has made significant progress over the last few years in promoting personalisation and increasing the usage of personal care budgets. Through the increased use of personal budgets, more adult social care users will be able to act more independently and choose care support services that are best suited to their needs. The focus on prevention and promotion of independence will support the embedding of personalised care in Lambeth and enable the council to more successfully deliver on this corporate outcome to the benefit of all equalities groups. The council however needs to continue to support carers and enable family members to play a role in the care of their loved ones by increasing direct payments and offering courses and support to enable basic skills in care provision. Therefore one

⁶ GLA 2012 Round Demographic Projections 2012

of the council's equality objectives is that 'Older, disabled and vulnerable people can live independently and have control over their lives'..

Lambeth Council has been faced with long running challenges around housing for older people, principally centred on a limited choice of housing provision specifically for older people in the borough. Therefore in 2012 the Council developed an Older People's Housing Strategy to support the overarching Lambeth First Older People's Strategy. This sets out that:

- Older people in Lambeth can expect to live a full and active life during which they are healthy, independent, involved in their communities, and treated with dignity and respect.
- They can expect to feel safe and confident in their homes and their local communities.
- Older people will be able to choose from a wide range of quality health care, housing, cultural, leisure and financial services.

Linked with these aspirations it is interesting to note that older people are less likely to use the borough's cultural services such as parks and open spaces and leisure and sports facilities. They are also less likely to use libraries and are more likely to say that a lack of new books, limited choice of books, or poor access for disabled people are the reasons for this low usage.

Younger people: It is extremely positive that education attainment levels in the borough have increased over the years. However, the evidence shows that there continues to be disparities in attainment levels across equality groups and that young people of Portuguese or black Caribbean heritage are less likely to perform as well. Boys also continue to do less well than girls and many poorer pupils, in particular white British pupils receiving Free School Meals (FSM), and disabled students (particularly those with a learning disability) consistently perform below the borough average. The council therefore needs to continue to provide targeted and specialist interventions to support these groups so that the gap between their attainment levels and that of their peers is further reduced. Unfortunately there is limited disaggregated data on education attainment for Children Looked After (CLA) and a special session of the council's Corporate EIA panel is scheduled for 2013 to explore the equality issues associated with CLA and care leavers in more detail. The council has identified addressing equality issues for the children for whom we have corporate parenting responsibility as a key equality objective 'Lambeth's looked after children have improved educational, employment and youth justice outcomes and they are independent once they leave care.'

The Census tells us that the number of younger residents in the borough has declined slightly since 2001: the proportion of younger residents aged 0-15 years is 17.1%, down from 19.2% in 2001. The Census also outlines that Lambeth has a very high proportion of young working age people – it is in the top five local authority areas in the country for people aged 25-29 and 30-44 years of age. The largest age profile in percentage terms remains the 30-44 age bracket at 28.8% (a little less than the proportion in 2001 which was 29.2%) placing Lambeth 4th highest in the country for this age group. Lambeth is also ranked 5th highest for the number of 25-29 year olds at 14.2%.

There are high levels of unemployment among young people nationally. However, considering the wider economic circumstances, Lambeth's levels of young people (aged 16-19 years) not in

employment, education or training (NEET) are among the lowest in London and significant progress has been made in this area. At the end of April 2013 the number of young people were NEET is the 4th lowest across the eight central London boroughs (Hackney, Wandsworth, Westminster, Southwark, Islington, Camden, Kensington and Chelsea). Please see the table below. However, unemployment rates among 18-24 year old residents are high and are growing and so work to support this particular group of residents into employment has been identified as a key equality objective.

Table 4: Proportion of young people aged 16-19 years not in education, employment or training

	Borough	Apr-13
1	Islington	9.4%
2	Westminster	8.6%
3	Kensington	7.7%
4	Camden	7.6%
5	Lambeth	6.8%
6	Hackney	6.3%
7	Wandsworth	5.9%
8	Southwark	5.6%

Data from the Metropolitan Police shows that a disproportionate number of young people are likely to be the victims or perpetrators of crime in the borough. Research shows that young people are less likely than adults to feel safe after dark (46% compared to 69%) and also more likely to have experienced crime. Over two in five people who are victims of most serious violent crime, which includes offences such as murder and grievous bodily harm, are aged under 19 years and a further 22% are aged 20-25 years. Younger people, aged 19-30 years, are more likely to be the victims of alcohol-related serious violent crime and almost 70% of victims of knife crime are aged under 30. Gang violence is a major problem in the borough and 65% of victims of gang related crime are aged 20 or under and the majority of offenders are aged between 15 and 29. Younger people are more likely to get involved in serious acquisitive crime (burglary, robbery, theft) and also more likely to be involved in Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB). Main drivers of these types of crimes are alcohol and drug misuse and dependency, and a lack of educational, training or employment opportunities. Targeting these drivers and focusing on multi-agency working to enable prevention, intelligence-led working, active enforcement, support for education, employment and training, and family support and intervention will have a positive impact on the levels of youth offending and re-offending in the borough and this is being driven forward through our Safer Lambeth Partnership.

Despite this, in terms of their quality of life young people are largely happy and healthy. They are more likely than adults to use libraries and, reflecting this, are more likely to rate them positively. Leisure and sports facilities in the borough are used by over 42% of young people and this is reflected by two in five young people saying they take part in positive activities in the community. However, one in seven young people over the age of 14 see discrimination as an issue and besides identifying fellow young people as the sources of such discrimination, the police, staff in shops or leisure facilities, and teachers

and employers, have also been implicated which may suggest institutional discrimination in some cases. It is positive that most young people would tell their parents or a friend if they felt they were being discriminated against (67% and 36% respectively).

Younger residents (particularly aged 18-24) are less likely to be involved in civic participation than older residents and the council needs to develop interventions to reverse this trend. The organisation needs to build upon initiatives such as the Youth Council to encourage greater numbers of younger people to get involved in shaping services and making a positive impact in their communities.

Disability, health and wellbeing

On the whole Census data gives us a positive picture of health in the borough. Lambeth is in the country's top 10% for people who say they are in very good health at 52.9%, which is in line with other inner London boroughs and likely reflects the overall younger age profile here. Within Lambeth 12.7% of the population indicated that their day-to-day activities are limited to some extent by health problems or a disability (of which 6.1% stated that their day-to-day activities are limited a lot, slightly less than inner London at 6.7%). Positively, 87.2% of Lambeth residents say their day-to-day activities are *not* limited, higher than inner London (86.4%).

6.7% of Lambeth's population are providing some level of unpaid care. This is lower than the inner London average at 7.3%. The Census tells us the following about the level of unpaid care provided within the borough, all of which are in line with inner London:

- No unpaid care – 93.2% (ranked 2nd highest)
- Unpaid care 1-19 hours - 4.3% (4.5% for inner London)
- Unpaid care 20-49 hours -1% (1.2% for inner London)
- Unpaid care 50+ hours - 1.4% (1.6% for inner London)

There are approximately 29,200 people of working age who are disabled. Of these, around 17,000 have a moderate or severe disability in Lambeth. This represents 14.9% of the working age population, in line with the London average (15.3%). This is in line with the most recent residents' survey, which found that 16% of adults classify themselves as having a long term limiting illness or disability; 3% of young people aged 11-19 years classify themselves this way.

In August 2011, 12,690 Lambeth residents were in receipt of Disability Living Allowance, compared with 12,480 in May 2010 - no significant change. The PANSI system, produced by the Department of Health, projecting data from the Health Survey for England to a borough level suggests that there are 16,988 working age residents who have a moderate or severe physical disability in the borough, and 33,696 who have a common mental disorder.

Table 5: Predicted numbers of disabled people 2012

	Lambeth	Lambeth	London
Physical disabilities (18-64 years)			
Moderate physical disability	13,530	6.4	7.0
Serious physical disability	3,458	1.6	1.9
Serious visual impairment,	137	0.1	1.9
Moderate or severe hearing impairment	5,082	2.4	3.0
Profound hearing impairment or deaf	38	0.0	0.0
Males with a physical disability and permanently unable to work	3,983	3.8	2.1
Females with a physical disability and permanently unable to work	2,577	2.4	1.4
Mental disabilities (18-64 years)			
Common mental disorder	33,696	15.9	16.1
Antisocial personality disorder	775	0.4	0.4
Psychotic disorder	836	0.4	0.4

Source: Department of health PANSI projections

We know that disabled residents, and those with a long term limiting illness tend to be older, more settled and less well off than residents overall. They are more likely to live in council housing, but their opinions of council housing have declined significantly since 2009/10. Disabled residents are more likely to feel their financial circumstances have got worse over the last year. This is particularly concerning given that many of the changes through Welfare Reform which are most likely to impact on our disabled residents including the replacement of the Disability Living Allowance with Personal Independence Payments which have not yet been fully implemented. Support for disabled residents is being picked up specifically through the Every Pound Counts programme, personalised budgets and micro-mutuals, and the council's work to mitigate the impact of some of the welfare reform changes.

Similar to older people, there is a longer term trend of disabled residents being less likely to use all cultural services. Further research was undertaken in June 2010 to explore the reasons underlying this (which included not feeling welcome and comfortable in leisure centres, poor access and lack of awareness about available discounts). Specific actions were taken to address these; however, these do not appear to have addressed the underlying problems.

Lambeth planned to develop a strategy for people with physical and sensory impairments. Following the Comprehensive Spending Review in October 2010 and the announcement of the large reductions in Government funding to local authorities the Council has decided that it will not formally publish the strategy. Some of the issues raised in the large scale and comprehensive consultation which informed the development of this draft strategy are, nevertheless, being addressed by current work projects. This includes housing for vulnerable adults, and the work of the Health and Wellbeing Board.

In addition, Lambeth employees have established an employee-led mutual called Lambeth Resource Centre based in West Norwood. This new employee led service provides day care facilities for adults aged 18 to 65 with physical and sensory disabilities. Activities provided through the Lambeth Resource Centre include opportunities for company, educational, occupational and leisure activities, outings and meals. This is in addition to the Lambeth carer's hub.

Faith and belief

The range of faiths and belief systems practiced by Lambeth's residents reflects the diversity of the borough. Lambeth has the third highest proportion of people identifying their religion as Christian in inner London, behind Hammersmith and Fulham and Kensington and Chelsea. The proportion of Christians, however, has decreased since 2001 from 58.8% to 53.1% in 2011 and is less than the national average of 59.3%. The proportion of Muslim people in Lambeth has increased from 5% to 7.1% although Lambeth's Muslim population is still around half the inner London average at 14.4%. Lambeth is also in the top 10% of the country for the proportion of people who identify their religion as Buddhist at 1% up from 0.8% in 2001. We also know from the 2011 Census that 1% of the borough identifies as Hindu, 0.4% as Jewish and 0.1% as Sikh. Lambeth has the highest proportion of Rastafarians (0.1%) in the country which equates to 316 residents. The proportion of people with no religion has increased from 21.7% to 28% which is significantly higher than the London average (20.7%).

Although all religious groups are positive about cohesion, and generally know how to report hate crime, it is important to note that in 2012 381 incidences of racial or religious hate crime were officially recorded in the borough (up from 344 in 2011).

The residents' survey finds that while there are significant differences between residents based on religion and faith in their attitudes to public services, these are likely to be affected more by the demographic characteristics of each group than their religious beliefs or other faiths.

Christian residents are more likely to be older, more settled residents, often in social housing, although there are also substantial smaller groups from, for example, Poland, Africa, South America and Portugal who are younger and less settled. Service use is likely to be driven by having children, and housing, and,

as a group, they do not express strong concerns about public services, apart from often preferring to access them in person.

Overall, Lambeth's Muslim residents are likely to be younger, more ethnically diverse and less economically active than the population as a whole. They are more likely to have a main language that is not English. They are more likely to be concerned about lack of jobs and less likely to participate in any sort of community activity. They are also more likely to have community safety concerns, such as teenagers hanging around and noisy neighbours. Linked with this the council has identified an equality objective around increasing participation in community activities and decision-making by Muslim residents

Residents with no religion are more likely to be healthier, more economically active, and positive about public services. They are more likely to express concerns about lack of affordable housing, empty shops on the high street and standard of education.

Ethnicity

Lambeth is an extremely ethnically diverse borough, even more so than recorded 10 years ago in the 2001 Census. It really is the world in one borough. We have the highest proportions in the country for residents who are:

- Portuguese born
- South American
- mixed race white and black African
- from multiple mixed ethnic backgrounds
- from non-Caribbean and non-African black backgrounds

Almost half of Lambeth residents (42.8%) are from non white ethnic minority groups, in line with inner London figures (42.9%). Lambeth's largest non-white ethnic group is black African (11.6%) which is the same percentage as recorded in the 2001 Census although at that time this community constituted the second largest ethnic group in the borough. Lambeth is ranked 5th in the country overall all for the number of residents who are black African.

In 2001 the black Caribbean community represented 12.1% of the population and was ranked the largest ethnic group in the borough. In 2011 at 9.5%, the black Caribbean community has declined as a proportion overall (down from 12.1%) but it is the second largest ethnic group in the borough. Further, Lambeth has the second largest proportion of black Caribbean people in the country after Lewisham (11.2%) and Croydon (which has the third largest population at 8.6%).

Lambeth has a smaller number of south Asian residents compared to other inner London boroughs - only 3.3% of Lambeth residents are from south Asian backgrounds⁷ compared to the 10.4% average for inner London boroughs.

The 2011 Census information tells us that Lambeth ranks in the lowest 10% regarding the proportion of the population that is white British. The white Irish population in Lambeth represents 2% of the whole, down from 3.3% in 2001. For the size of our white gypsy travel population we are ranked 11th in the country, at 1% of the population and there is a small gypsy and traveler site providing 15 pitches in the

⁷ Comprised of Indian, Pakistani and Bangladeshi

south of the borough. Our white other population stands at 15.5% which also ranks Lambeth 11th and represents an increase from 9.6% of the population in 2001.

Indeed, the Lambeth residents' survey suggests that only around 49% of residents consider themselves to be white British, with the remaining considering themselves to be from other white backgrounds.

Lambeth's child population is even more diverse, with 59% from ethnic minority communities compared with 37% overall and even higher numbers of ethnic minority children (non-White British) attending Lambeth's schools (81% of the pupil population is from ethnic minority backgrounds). Based on reports from schools, approximately 140 different languages are spoken by families in the borough, with the most common languages after English being Yoruba, Portuguese and Somali.⁸ One in three primary and secondary pupils in the borough (29.8%) are not fluent in English⁹ We also know from Census data that in 12.1% of Lambeth's households no household member has English as a main language

As is the case across inner London there are significant differences in the unemployment rates across different ethnic groups¹⁰. Black residents are overrepresented (47.4%) compared to 38% of the population as a whole, and residents of mixed ethnicity (5.7%) of working-age are much more likely to be on work-related benefits than white (30.5%) or Indian residents (3%)¹¹. Therefore we have identified improving employment for black residents as an equality objective for the borough.

The largest group of new job-seeking immigrants between 2002 (when centralised records began) and Sept 2011 were from Poland. Over this period, 92,400 people from outside the UK were allocated new National Insurance numbers¹². Half of these were from west and east Europe, 13% from Africa, 12% from Australia or New Zealand, 9% from Asia and 3% from north America, 5% from South America, 3% from Caribbean. NI numbers were allocated to people from a 152 different countries¹³. Registrations peaked in 2008-9, at over 11,000. In 2009-10 there was a 25% fall in the number of National Insurance registrations in Lambeth which indicates a slow down in international working age in-migration, which is not surprising in the current economic downturn. Since then the decline has continued, albeit at a slower rate (between 2011/12 and 2012/13 there was a 8% decline)¹⁴

White British: White British residents are on average more affluent. They feel more informed and are more likely to use library services, recycling, parks and open spaces, and leisure and recreation services. They continue to be more concerned about environmental issues in their local areas and less positive about value for money from the council, and level of council tax paid. The proportion of white British people in the borough has decreased from 49% in the 2001 Census to 39% in 2011, slightly more than the inner London average which stands at 38.4%. Lambeth is ranked in the bottom 10% in the country for people with English only identity.

⁸ Annual pupil survey 20010.

⁹ Team around the child profiles 2009-10.

¹⁰ JSA Claimants by Ethnicity Oct 10 – Sept 11

¹¹ 2009 Annual Population Survey. From 2012 onwards the term "working-age" will refer to those aged 16-64 not as previously 16-59(f)/64(m).

¹² National insurance number registrations to adult overseas nationals entering the UK by year of registration and 2009 Local Authority / Unitary Authority.

¹³ National Insurance Number Registrations of Overseas Nationals (Department of Work and Pensions)

¹⁴ National Insurance Number Registrations of Overseas Nationals (Department of Work and Pensions)

White other: Residents who are white, but from non-British backgrounds are among the most positive, rating many aspects of council higher than average and, there are a number of new groups within this category where we are currently starting to improve our insight including South American communities.

One of the numerically smaller groups under the 'white other category' are our Gypsy residents. Given the paucity of information about their needs ethnographic research was undertaken specifically focused on the Gypsy/traveller site at Lonesome Way on the border of Lambeth and Merton, in Streatham. The research identified substantial issues including specific health and safety improvements that were required, community safety and education issues as well as issues relating to housing management. A cross-partnership case conference was called in October 2012 and a detailed action plan was agreed and implemented with many of the issues immediately resolved (including blocked drains and guttering, street signage, lack of postboxes, unsafe outhouses, ensuring all tenants had appropriate licenses, removing fire hazards and dealing with vermin).

The Census tells us that 1.9% of Lambeth's population were born in Ireland and the borough ranks 8th highest in the country for the proportion of residents born in Ireland. The proportion of Lambeth residents with Republic of Ireland passports is in the top 10% of the country.

Lambeth is also ranked 6th for those born in countries that were EU members before 2001. The proportion of Lambeth residents with passports from European Union countries is 13% which places Lambeth in the top 10%, ranked at number 7. For those residents who have European but non-European Union passports this is at 0.6% which places Lambeth at quite a high rank within the country overall at number 26.

South and Latin American heritage: Lambeth has the highest proportion of residents with a South American passport in the country (1.5%) and ranks 12th nationally for those with central American passports which is in line with other inner London boroughs at 0.1%. Lambeth has the highest proportions in the country of residents who were born in Portugal at 2.3%, compared to inner London at 0.7% and of residents born in South America at 3% compared to 1.8% for inner London.

Black Caribbean: The 2011 Census tells us that Lambeth ranks 2nd in the country in terms of the size of its black British / Caribbean population (9.5% which is down from 12.1% as recorded in the 2001 Census). The proportion of Lambeth residents with North American and Caribbean passports is in the top 10% and Lambeth has the second highest proportion of those born in the Caribbean, behind Lewisham. Lambeth also has the highest proportion of people in the country who identify their religion as Rastafarian (number = 316).

Black Caribbean residents are the least positive about council performance on a number of measures. They are more concerned that not enough is being done for young people, a lack of jobs and rising prices and interest rates. They are also more likely to make use of health and social care services and housing benefit services and secondary education.

Since Lambeth Council started conducting research in the early 90s black Caribbean residents have been consistently less positive and to explore in more detail the reasons underlying these perceptions in 2011 18 days of detailed ethnographic research was undertaken with black Caribbean residents from a variety of different social backgrounds. The research found that there was a greater use of housing and social services among some of the less affluent black Caribbean residents involved in the research, leading to shared community discourses around poor delivery. There were higher expectations among some black

Caribbean residents about the availability of council housing and the eligibility criteria the council used and in some cases this led to a sense of being 'passed over' by other, more recently arrived, immigrant populations, especially with regard to housing provision.

Across the residents involved in the research there is a sense of a declining community and declining community infrastructure and spaces with the gentrification of Brixton market seen as potentially excluding black Caribbean residents from a space they traditionally saw as their own.

There is seen to be a lack of support services aimed specifically at black Caribbean residents, from either council or within third sector and for some residents there is perceived discrimination among potential employers, especially against young Caribbean men. We are undertaking further research with black Caribbean peer researchers who live in the borough in 2013 to better understand some of the issues underlying these findings, and to coproduce together with our black Caribbean communities the action we will take together to address them.

Black African: The Census data on African people living in Lambeth ranks the borough 5th highest in the country for the size of its black British / African population (with this group representing 11.6% of the borough). The proportion of black African residents has remained stable since the last Census in 2001. The proportion of Lambeth residents with African passports is in the top 10% in the country, ranked at number 8.

While demographically similar to black Caribbean residents in terms of the size, housing tenure and age profile, black African residents are more broadly more positive about the council and public services on many corporate performance measures. However, like black Caribbean residents, housing and employment are particular issues for this group. They are also more likely to be concerned about provisions for young people and be religiously, culturally and linguistically diverse.

A detailed needs assessment exercise was undertaken using community researchers in the Eritrean communities of Lambeth and Southwark between June 2008 and May 2009. The work arose out of concerns among Eritrean residents following the tragic death of Arsema Dawit in June 2008. The research identified specific issues relating to crime, anti-social behavior, community cohesion, housing and settlement issues, language barriers and lack of activities for young people.

In our 2007/08 budget consultation we undertook two focus groups with Somali men and women which found that participants felt that services specifically for Somalis were lacking in the borough, no language or translation provision were available (especially relating to healthcare, social services and housing). The research identified that limited numbers of Somali employees in the local public sector meant that there was little or no understanding of cultural issues relevant to Somalis which compounded that lack of integration they felt. Somali women largely focused on their housing situations. Many women with families were in very cramped conditions with three children and only two bedrooms, or in one case two sisters each with three children living in one two bed roomed flat. There were also concerns about repairs and the time it takes to get a response. These were often linked to length of time on waiting lists for new housing.

Asian: Lambeth has a smaller number of south Asian residents in comparison with other inner London boroughs. The proportion of residents who are of Indian ethnicity has decreased since 2001 at 2% to 1.6% in 2011. Residents with Pakistani ethnicity represented 0.7% of the population in the 2011 Census, which is down from 0.9% in 2001. Residents who identify as other Asian represent 2.0%, up from 0.8% in

2001 (but still lower compared to inner London at 3.6%). Our Chinese community stands at 1.5% of the borough population which is in line with London as a whole at 1.5%.

Although the sample for Asian and mixed ethnic residents has traditionally been small, it is possible to draw some insights. Asian residents are more concerned than average about the quality of health care and are also more likely to live in household with four or more adults and have dependents.

People of Mixed Race/ Other: The Census data for 2011 around mixed ethnic backgrounds captures the borough's increasing ethnic diversity and complexity. Lambeth has the highest proportion of mixed race white / black African and multiple / mixed ethnic groups in the country. It is ranked 4th for the size of its mixed white / black Caribbean population. Set against this, Lambeth is also ranked 6th lowest in the country for household members who all have the same ethnic group. The proportion of people of mixed ethnic groups has increased from 4.8% to 7.6% from 2001 to 2011 respectively.

Residents of mixed ethnic background are more likely to be in education and training and tend to feel that not enough is being done for children and young people

People classified as Other Black: Lambeth has the highest proportion of people identifying themselves as other black in the country. The proportion of people classified as other black (i.e not Caribbean or African) has increased from 2.1% to 4.8% since 2011.

Socio-economic

At Lambeth we recognise that many of the most striking equality issues identified are inextricably linked with socio-economic inequality. Therefore, along with a number of other Labour-run boroughs we have pledged to embed the socio-economic equality as an additional protected characteristic within our approach to equality impact assessment, despite the fact that it is not covered within legislation.

Like many London boroughs, Lambeth has areas of affluence and areas of poverty, often side by side. There is a persistent pool of economically inactive people with little mobility and this group tends to experience high levels of social exclusion and poor education, employment and health outcomes.

Overall, the pattern of socio-economic classification in Lambeth is similar to inner London, although 27% of Lambeth's working age population is in lower managerial, administrative and professional occupations, higher than the inner London average(25%). 5% of Lambeth's working age population has never worked, less than inner London (7%) or London (6%). The proportion of Lambeth's population who are long term unemployed (2.4%) is in line with the inner London rate (2.2%) although Lambeth's workers are more likely to be working full time (we rank in the top 10% of the country) and least likely to be retired (we rank in the bottom 10% of the country for numbers of retired people).

Full time employees make up 46% of working age people, with no change in this figure since 2001. However the proportion of part-time workers has increased from 7% to 9.5% and the proportion of self-employed people has increased from 9% to 11% in the last ten years.

Lambeth is in the top 20 local authorities nationally for the proportion of people in shared ownership, council rented and private rented accommodation, and has one of the lowest rates for owner occupiers and mortgagees.

Economic activity

Economically active residents are categorised by the Census as people who are aged 16-74 years and work full or part time, are self-employed, unemployed but seeking work or a full time student who also meet one of the previous criteria. Lambeth is ranked 27th highest for unemployment with 6% of residents reporting they are unemployed, which is more than the inner London average at 5.6% and the London average at 5.2%. Positively, of those who are economically active, Lambeth residents are more likely to be in full time employment at 46.5% versus 41.% for inner London; this represents a slight increase on the number of people in full time employment in 2001 at 45.8%, which is encouraging given the economic downturn and recession .

We have more long term employed residents than the inner London average at 2.4% versus 2.2% and the proportion of residents who have never worked (1.1%) is in line with the inner London level of 1.2%. From a gender break down, there are also differences between women and men in their employment profile:

Table 6: Cenus employment profile of Lambeth

Economic activity status	Lambeth Census 2001 %	Lambeth Census 2012 %	Inner London Census 2012 %
Unemployed men	7.6	6.7	6.3
Unemployed women	4.6	5.3	5.0
Economically active men	76.3	80.9	77.3
Economically active women	65.6	73.2	66.8
Part time employees - men	3.9	6.1	6.9
Part time employees - women	10.5	12.8	11.9
Full time employees - men	50.1	50	44.9
Full time employees - women	41.6	43	37.2
Self-employed men	11.6	14.6	14.9
Self-employed women	5.7	8.00	8.3

What we can see from above is:

- Men continue to be more likely to be unemployed than women but more women are unemployed now than ten years ago. Both men and women are more likely to be unemployed in Lambeth compared to inner London averages
- Positively, more men and women are economically active compared to the inner London average
- There has been a big jump since 2001 in the level of part time work for men but the figure remains lower than the inner London level

- More women are working full time than in 2001 and also in comparison to inner London
- There is also a growing number of entrepreneurs, in the borough as the Census tells us that the proportion of self-employed people has increased from 9% to 11%. Both men and women have increased their rates of self-employment with current rates in line with inner London average

Occupation

Overall, the pattern of occupation in Lambeth reflects a story of two halves. The top five largest groups of professions in percentage terms are divided into highly skilled occupations and lower skilled occupations. Numbers of people across the range of occupation types have shrunk apart from the numbers in professional jobs and lower skilled jobs which have seen an increase in the last ten years, continuing the story of a divided occupational profile:

- Professional workers - 25.7% (versus 25.6% for inner London and ranked 14th highest in the country. This is **up** from 17% in 2001)
- Associate professional workers - 20.2% (versus 19.7% for inner London, ranked 12th highest. This is down from 2001 at 22.4%)
- Managers, directors and senior officials - 10.9% (versus 12.4% for inner London , ranked 176. This is down from 17.4% in 2001¹⁵)
- Administrative and sectorial occupations- 10.1%. This is down from 2001 in 13.4%
- Elementary occupations - 10.1% and this is **up** from 9.4% in 2001

Lambeth's qualification profile reflects a similar pattern to its occupational trends. Lambeth is a highly qualified borough: 46.6% of Lambeth residents have degree level qualifications, the 10th highest nationally and higher than the inner London average of 44.7%. This is up from 40.9% in 2001. Set against this, 14.2% of Lambeth residents have no qualifications at all, which is amongst the lowest proportions nationally but less than the inner London figure at 15.8% and London as a whole at 17%. Positively, the number of people with no qualifications has decreased from 20% in 2001 to 14.2%.

Deprivation

Census data can give us an insight into levels of deprivation in the borough although this classification is independent of the Index of Multiple Deprivation¹⁶ which is calculated from several non-Census sources such as benefit claimant information.

A more positive picture emerges from Census data as Lambeth has decreased the levels of deprivation in all the Census measures apart from overcrowding which has risen by about 15% since 2001, a level that reflected as a trend with the inner London average. We can also see the unemployment rates for

¹⁵ Please note, in 2001 this was titled as Managers and Senior officers and did not include managing directors.

¹⁶ The Index of Multiple Deprivation aggregates a range of indicators to measure local economic outlook, social and housing issues, into a score for each local authority area. This in turn allows each area to be ranked relative to each other in relation to the level of deprivation. It was produced by the then Department of Communities and Local Government

have also gone down. We should however read the unemployment levels with caution as although 16-74 rates of unemployment have decreased more women are unemployed as highlighted above.

Table 7: Census unemployed profile of Lambeth

Census Deprivation measure	Lambeth 2001	Lambeth 2012	2012 Inner London
Unemployment – residents of working age (aged 16 -74)	6.1%	6.0%	5.6%
Education – residents with fewer than 5 GCSEs at A-C or with no qualifications	30.3%	22.7%	24.3%
Health and disability	8% ¹⁷	4.7% ¹⁸	5.3%
Housing - overcrowding (occupancy rating is -1 or less)	10.1%	26.4%	28.6%
Lives in social housing from council or housing association	41.4%	35.1%	32.8%

The latest deprivation data is the 2010 Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD). IMD 2010 places Lambeth as the 5th most deprived borough in London and 14th most deprived in England, a relative worsening of position since 2008 when Lambeth was ranked 19th most deprived. This is less deprived than Hackney, Tower Hamlets, and Newham which are the most deprived nationally and similar to boroughs like Southwark (26th), Lewisham (24th) and Haringey (18th).

Those living in the most deprived areas are spread throughout the borough but are particularly concentrated in Coldharbour ward. The most affluent areas include the Thames-side part of Bishops ward and the Dulwich border area of Thurlow Park. Lambeth has 177 super output areas (SOAs), each with roughly 1,500 residents. According to the 2010 IMD data only 8 of these 177 areas (5% of the borough, listed below) are in the 10% most deprived in the country compared to 26 (15%) in 2007. This indicates that although overall deprivation levels have increased over the last 3 years with the borough going from 19th to 14th most deprived in the country there are far fewer pockets of extreme deprivation than a few years ago.

17 Categorised as not good health in 2001 Census

18 Aggregate of bad health and very bad health 2011 Census

Table 8: Eight areas in Lambeth which are among the 10% most deprived in the country

Stockwell	Area near Cowley Road including Myatts Fields North Estate is classified as severely deprived ¹⁹ in income and wider barriers to services ²⁰ .
Brixton	Area east of Lyham Road, south to Dumbarton Road, which includes Brixton Prison and the Blenheim Gardens estate is classified as severely deprived in income, employment, health and crime.
	Area east of Brixton Road between Loughborough Road and Villa Road, which includes the Angell Town Estate is classified as severely deprived in income, employment and wider barriers to services.
	Area at the junction of Shakespeare Road and Coldharbour Lane is classified as severely deprived in income affecting older people, wider barriers to services and crime.
	The Moorlands Estate is classified as severely deprived in income, employment and wider barriers to services.
	Area at the junction of Tulse Hill and Christchurch Road, including much of the St Martin's Estate is classified as severely deprived in income and wider barriers to services domains.
Streatham	Area just north of Streatham Station, including Stanthorpe Road and Gleneldon Road, as far north as Sunnyhill Road is classified as severely deprived in health and disability, wider barriers to services, crime and indoor living ²¹ .
Norwood	Area at the junction of Crown Lane and Knights Hill, including Holderness and Portobello Estates is classified as severely deprived in income and wider barriers to services domains.

Source: IMD 2010

One in three children attending Lambeth schools is eligible for free school meals (35.4% for primary and 29.8% for secondary). This is comparable with inner London (33.8% and 35.7% respectively) but higher than nationally (17.3% and 14.2%)²². Around a third (35.5%) of children in Lambeth live in poverty²³.

The Government's Welfare Reform represents the most radical change to the welfare system as we know it. The proposal to ensure that work pays more than benefits will have a profound and long term impact especially on our most socially excluded residents – which include: single parents, children, low income families, carers and long-term sick or disabled residents. Although the council has a role to play

¹⁹ That is, in 10% most deprived in England.

²⁰ Wider barriers to services is based on distance to basic services such as GPs or post offices. All of Lambeth is severely deprived in the outdoor living domain of deprivation, based on air quality and road traffic accidents. This is omitted from the table above.

²¹ Deprivation in the indoor living environment domain is about social and private housing in poor condition and houses without central heating.

²² 2010 School Census, DCSF.

²³ Children living in households receiving in-work or out-of-work benefits (NI 116) 2008.

in preventing homelessness and providing protection from increased poverty, the demands placed on council and its partners will be unprecedented.

We have, since 2011, been undertaking significant work to bring together key multi agency partners from across Lambeth to ensure that work to assess and mitigate the impact of the welfare changes is cross-cutting, avoids duplication and gaps and is therefore of maximum effectiveness. One of the recent actions of the group have been the consideration of a joint financial inclusion strategy. Currently Lambeth Council and partners do not have a joint financial inclusion strategy; while there are some excellent examples of financial inclusion activity being delivered. The new financial inclusion strategy will allow the borough to:

- understand the breadth of financial inclusion activity being delivered; which will become more pertinent as activities start to be delivered via co-operative service delivery models
- align financial inclusion activity with our corporate priorities and outcomes

identify where more focus is needed and further opportunities for improving the borough's responses to financial disadvantage. Given the impact of financial resilience on quality of life the council has identified through its community plan the following equality objective, 'Those at risk of poverty and hardship are financially resilient.'

References

All of the references for this report can be accessed via the equalities insight pages or the EIA publication pages on the council's website

- State of the borough 2012
- Residents Survey Customer insight reports
 - Gender
 - Disability
 - Ethnicity
 - Older People
 - Younger People
 - Religion/belief
 - Sexual orientation
- Ethnographic research
 - Black Caribbean residents
 - Transgender residents
 - Lonesome way Gypsy and Traveler site
- Other customer insight reports
 - Violence Against Women and Girls
 - LGBT matters
- Other data sources
 - Community Plan 2013/14-2015/16 EIA
 - Equality monitoring policy and self assessments
 - Older people's strategy
 - Young and Safe
 - Young people's strategy
 - Met Police hate crime data
 - Census 2011

Appendix One: Lambeth council's equality objectives

- Older, disabled and vulnerable people can live independently and have control over their lives.
- Those at risk of poverty and hardship are financially resilient.
- Employment levels rise for:
 - those with mental ill health
 - other disabled people
 - parents
 - young people (aged 18-24 years)
 - black residents.
- Lambeth's looked after children have improved educational, employment and youth justice outcomes and they are independent once they leave care.
- Community and equality organisations are enabled to participate fully in Lambeth's commissioning processes.
- Black residents, unemployed residents and long term residents benefit from Lambeth's physical regeneration.

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- ^[ii] This is the estimate for Lambeth from the Home Office Ready Reckoner tool
- ⁱ Crime in England and Wales 2008/2009, Home Office
- ⁱⁱ This is the estimate for Lambeth from the Home Office Ready Reckoner tool
- ⁱⁱⁱ The police record stalking as a harassment crime- MPA Violence against women and girls report 2010- data from 12 months to November 2010
- ^{iv} Lambeth Prostitution Group Estimate
- ^v House of Commons Home Affairs Committee 2008-09
- ^{vi} The figures were based on referrals to POPPY, a pilot from the Home Office to support women trafficked to the UK. The figures served as an indication of prevalence in Lambeth.
- ^{vii} Domestic and Sexual Violence in Lambeth: overview of the work of SCD2 and the Borough Operational Command Unit – Report for the MPA, November 2009
- ^{viii} As last footnote
- ^{ix} Forced Marriage Unit
- ^x As last footnote
- ^{xi} Proxy measure-the percentages referred to maternities to women experienced genital mutilation.
- ^{xii} Proxy measure-the percentages referred to maternities to women experienced genital mutilation.
- ^{xiii} MPA Violence against women and girls report 2010- data from 12 months to November 2010
- ^{xiv} The percentages referred to maternities to women experienced genital mutilation.