

and consists predominantly of younger adults. 14% of Camden people have an illness or disability that affects day-to-day activities. Almost a third of households (32%) live in private-rented accommodation, while there are more households that own their home outright (17%) than own with a mortgage or loan (15%). 4% of people live communally (e.g. student halls, hostels, or care homes) rather than in households. 85% of household spaces are in purpose-built or converted flats, just 15% are in houses (of which less than 2% are detached). 19% of households had more than 1.5 persons per bedroom – ranking 12th highest amongst local authorities in England & Wales.

The majority of households in Camden do not have access to a car or van (61%). 41% of households contain one person living alone – a third of these are people aged over 65 years; of the remaining households, 31% contain household members who are from the same ethnic group and 26% of households contain people from different ethnic groups. 30% of Camden's usual residents were born outside the UK and European Union⁶. English is not the main language for 23% of people⁷, though the vast majority (86%) said they spoke English either 'very well' or 'well'.

Population

The population of an area changes over time. As a central London borough Camden experiences a high degree of population 'churn'⁸. Camden has the 6th largest population churn in the UK, due to large migration in- and out-flows. **In the year to mid-2019**, ONS estimates total migration inflow to Camden of 40,700 people, a total outflow of 34,300, with the net effect of an additional 6,400 people⁹. Migration flows are split between those measured within the UK and those from outside (international), though the dominant flows for Camden are to/from the rest of the UK, accounting for almost three fifths of the annual inflow (59%) and four-fifths of the outflow (79%). A sizeable proportion of movement is

the annual transfer of students to/from Camden, both international and within the UK. **Births and deaths** also affect population dynamics. In the year to mid-2019 there were 2,523 births to Camden-resident mothers and 1,082 deaths recorded, leading to a 'natural change' of +1,441 (net change to the population). **Over the past 5 years, annual births in Camden have been lower than in the preceding decade. Camden has the lowest total fertility rate in the UK, 1.05 in 2019¹⁰ and 2,448 live births. Camden's low fertility is contributed to by the large student population (60% female) and the high cost of family accommodation.**

Future change in population GLA's *2018-based Projections*¹¹ forecast Camden's population in line with planned residential development. These forecasts are used by Camden to underpin council strategies and in planning services. Over the next decade, Camden's population is forecast to increase by 16,800 (6.6%) between 2020 and 2030. Future growth is due to both natural increase (births outstripping deaths) of +9,600 and 7,200 due to net migration over the 2020-30 period.

Government trend-based projections¹² that are unconstrained by housing capacity show higher increases in population. ONS 2018-based projections for Camden show an increase of 24,400 over 2020-30 (9.0%)¹³. This higher growth implies increased household size and/or greater sharing in order to fit the increased population within the forecast housing stock.

Age and Gender

Camden's demographic profile corresponds to a typical metropolitan city with a university presence: a large proportion of students and younger adults, relatively few children and older people compared to the national average: 38% of residents are aged under 30, 65% are aged under 45. 16% of the population are children and young people aged under-18. Average age in Camden is 38.6 years, compared to 37.4 in London and 40.9 nationally. There

⁶ European Union as at 27 March 2011.

⁷ Usual residents aged 3+.

⁸ Churn measures migration flows relative to population size, calculated as the sum of in- and out- migration divided by the total population. Churn is 28% in the year to mid-2019.

⁹ ONS Mid-year Estimates: components of change 2018-19.

¹⁰ Total fertility rate is calculated as the number of live births per 1,000 women aged 15-44. Source ONS 2019 births.

¹¹ GLA 2018-based Projections, 'Camden Development, Capped AHS, Medium Migration, Trend Fertility', GLA, 2020.

¹² Trend based projections are solely based on recent estimates of fertility, mortality and migration and do not take into account local housing policy or the ability of an area to accommodate the population. Such projections for Camden tend to over-estimate the future population.

¹³ ONS 2018-based Subnational Population Projection Projections (24 March 2020).