

Camden Profile

January 2015



Overall Size and Composition¹

Comprising almost 22 square kilometres in the heart of London, Camden is a borough of diversity and contrasts. Business centres such as Holborn, Euston and Tottenham Court Road contrast with exclusive residential districts in Hampstead and Highgate, thriving Belsize Park, the open spaces of Hampstead Heath, Parliament Hill and Kenwood, the youthful energy of Camden Town, subdivided houses in Kentish Town and West Hampstead and the relative deprivation of areas such as Kilburn, King's Cross and Gospel Oak.

The Council has designated 39 Conservation Areas that cover more than half the borough and more than 5,600 buildings and structures are listed as having special architectural or historic interest. Camden is well served by public transport, including three main-line railway stations (St Pancras, King's Cross and Euston); and St Pancras International, with extensive bus, tube and suburban rail networks. Many of the borough's streets are under severe parking stress, and the southern part of the borough is within the central London congestion-charging zone, though a high proportion of households (78%)² in this area do not have access to a vehicle.

Camden is home to more higher education institutions than any other local authority area. Camden has 11, including University College London (UCL), the School of Oriental and African Studies (SOAS), the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, Birkbeck and the University of London. The borough is also home to the largest student population in London, with more than 24,000 higher education students, 45% of whom are from overseas. Almost a third (30%) of students live in halls of

residence or university properties, while 41% reside in the area south of Euston Road³.

The latest 'official' estimate of Camden's resident population is 229,700 at mid-2013⁴. This is the nationally comparable population estimate required for government returns and nationally comparable performance indicators. Of our neighbours, Barnet, Brent and Haringey have bigger populations; Westminster, Islington and the City are smaller. Camden is just a fragment of Greater London, occupying only 1.4% by area, but is home to 7% of London's employment and 3% of its population.

The mix of social and economic conditions in Camden is like nowhere else in the UK, though ONS describe the borough as "similar" to Westminster and the City, Hammersmith & Fulham, Islington or Kensington & Chelsea. Parts of Camden are very similar to parts of other London boroughs. Camden wards are described as metropolitan, either "prospering" or "multicultural": categories that are common in London but occur rarely elsewhere.

The 2011 Census finds that for residents aged 16+, over half (51%) are educated to degree level or equivalent (ranking 5th highest in England & Wales); while 13% have no qualifications. The population is ethnically diverse 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).

¹ The 2011 Census provides the most comprehensive and detailed information about Camden and is supplemented by various survey estimates and administrative counts.

² South of Euston Road, 2011 Census table KS404EW.

³ Higher Education Statistics Agency (HESA) 2011-12.

⁴ Mid-2013 usual resident population estimates, based on the 2011 Census, published by ONS on 26 June 2014.

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 Union⁵. English is not the main language for 23% of people⁶, 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', due to large migration in- and out-flows, ranking 6th for total in-migration and 9th for total out-migration. In the year to mid-2013, ONS estimates that Camden saw a total migration inflow of 31,300 people, a total outflow of 28,300; with the net effect of an additional 3,000 people⁷. Migration flows are split between those measured within the UK and those from outside the UK (international), though the dominant flows for Camden are to and from the rest of the UK, accounting for two thirds of the annual inflow (65%) and three quarters of the outflow (78%). A sizeable proportion of movement is the annual transfer of students to and from Camden, both internationally and within the UK.

Other things that affect the population dynamics are the number of births and deaths. In the year to mid-2013 there were 2,861 registered births to Camden-resident mothers and 1,144 deaths recorded, leading to a net (natural) change of +1,717.

Future change in population GLA's 2012 *Round of Demographic Projections*⁸ forecasts Camden's population in line with planned residential development. These forecasts are used by Camden to underpin council strate-

gies and in planning services. Camden's population is forecast to increase by 22,600 (9.8%) between 2014 and 2029. In the forecast, future growth in Camden is mostly due to natural increase, i.e. births outstripping deaths, to give a net population increase due to natural change of 33,200 during 2014-29, while net migration contributes a net loss of -10,600. For households, the GLA forecast shows an increase of 14,700 (14.4%) during 2014-29. By magnitude, the largest components of the rise are due to growth in multi-person households, couple and one-person households.

Government trend-based projections (unconstrained by housing capacity) show larger increases in population of 36,500 during 2014-29 (16%)⁹. This higher growth implies increased household size or greater sharing. DCLG household projections using these ONS populations are published in February 2015.

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: 42% of residents are aged under 30, 69% are aged under 45. 17% of the population are children and young people aged under 18. Average age in Camden is 36.4 years, compared to 36.2 in London and 40.2 nationally. There are more older women than older men, marginally more boys than girls. The working-age (16-64) population is relatively even, but with slightly more women (37%) to men (36%)¹⁰.

Cultural Diversity

Camden's population is ethnically diverse. In 2011, 34% of Camden residents were from black or minority ethnic groups¹¹ (increased from 27% in 2001). A further 22% are non-British *White* residents including *Irish* and others originating mainly from English-speaking countries in the new world, as well as from Eastern Europe and beyond. In 2013-14 the top 5 origins for Camden residents requesting National Insurance numbers to work in the UK

⁵ European Union as at 27 March 2011.

⁶ Usual residents aged 3+.

⁷ ONS Mid-year Estimate components of population change.

⁸ GLA 2012 Round 'Camden Development v2'. Interim 2011 Census rebased. © GLA May 2013.

⁹ ONS 2012-based Subnational Population Projection Projections (2014).

¹⁰ GLA 2012 Round 'Camden Development v2' for mid-2014.

¹¹ All ethnic groups other than *White* (i.e. *White British*; *White Irish*; *White Gypsy or Irish Traveller*; or *White Other*).

were from Italy (15%), France (11%), Spain (10%), Australia (5%) and USA (5%)¹².

According to the 2011 Census ethnic group categorisation, *Bangladeshis* form the largest minority group in seven Camden wards; *Black African* the largest minority in six, *Other Asian* in four and *Chinese* in one. In all wards at least 20% of the population is from black and minority ethnic groups; there are no wards in Camden where *White* groups form a minority.

Camden's largest communities with a distinctive cultural identity are the *Bangladeshi*, *Black African* and *Irish* communities, followed by *Chinese* and *Indian*. In common with other inner London boroughs, there are small but growing communities of migrants who are refugees or seeking asylum, as well as migrants resulting from EU enlargement.

According to the 2011 Census, 60% of Camden residents were born in Britain or Ireland. Of the remainder, 11% were born in other EU countries¹³ and 30% from elsewhere. After England, more Camden residents were born in the United States, Bangladesh, the Republic of Ireland, France, Scotland, Australia, Italy, Germany and Somalia than any other individual country in the world. In 2013 there were 2,766 births to Camden-resident women: 39% of the births were to mothers born in the UK; 20% to those born in Middle East and Asia; 14% in the EU, 11% in Africa, 10% in the rest of the world and 5% in non-EU Europe¹⁴. GLA ethnicity projections forecast a small rise in the proportion of people from *non-White* ethnic groups, from under 35.2% in 2014 to 37.3% in 2031. Growth is projected in *Chinese*, *Other Asian*, *Other Black* and *Indian* groups¹⁵.

Language spoken¹⁶ was recorded for the first time in the 2011 Census. In Camden, after English, the most commonly spoken languages were Bengali (13%); French (8%); Spanish (6%); Italian and Somali (5%); German, Arabic, Portuguese and Polish (4%). Meanwhile in Camden schools, Camden-resident children speak 145 languages and

dialects. The most widely spoken languages are: Bengali/Sylheti with 3,200 speakers; Somali with 1,500; Albanian with 900 and Arabic with 800; French, Spanish and Portuguese with more than 250 speakers¹⁷.

Camden has a diverse religious population, with a higher proportion of Jewish people and Buddhists than in London and marginally smaller proportion of Muslims¹⁸. In the 2011 Census, 34% of Camden people described themselves as Christian, 12% Muslim, and 5% Jewish. Buddhist, Hindu and other religions combined accounted for less than 4% of the population. 36% recorded themselves as having 'no religion', while 21% did not respond to the only voluntary question in the census.

Pay and Income

Median gross full-time pay for people resident in Camden is £37,071, less than the central London average (£37,484), but above the London average of £32,781. Part-time pay is lower in Camden (£8,444) than for London (£9,302) or UK (£9,000) averages. Overall median gross pay for women in Camden (£27,517) is 76% that of men (£35,992)¹⁹.

Median household income in Camden in 2014 is estimated to be £34,691, but ranges from £24,861 in St Pancras and Somers Town up to £48,033 in Frognal and Fitzjohns. 23% of households in Camden have a median household income of less than £20,000 a year²⁰.

Health and Social Care

Camden has a greater proportion of its population stating that day-to-day activities are limited to some degree (14.4%) compared with the Inner London (13.6%) and Greater London (14.2%) averages. Camden has a higher proportion of its population self-reporting that it is in bad health (5.6%) compared to London averages (Inner London 5.3%, Greater London 4.9%)²¹. Although the proportion of the population providing unpaid care has not changed since 2001 the total number of carers has increased. The proportion of Camden's population providing 20 hours or more unpaid care a week has increased from 2.2% to 2.6%. The 2011 Census estimated there were 10,100

¹² DWP National Insurance Number registrations by nationality 2013-14 (via London Datastore)

¹³ 8% were from EU as constituted on Census Day, 29 April 2001 and a further 3% from EU Accession countries joining between April 2001 and March 2011.

¹⁴ ONS Vital Statistics 2013.

¹⁵ GLA 2012 Round-based Ethnic Group Projections, 'SHLAA'.

¹⁶ ONS 2011 Census table QS204. All people aged 3+.

¹⁷ Camden Schools Language Survey 2013-14.

¹⁸ ONS 2011 Census table KS209.

¹⁹ ONS Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings 2014.

²⁰ CACI *PayCheck* equivalised household income 2014.

²¹ ONS 2011 Census table DC3302.

one person households where the person was aged 65+. This represents 10.3% of all household types in Camden and a high proportion of persons aged 65 and over (42%). 10,960 working-age residents are in receipt of incapacity/ Employment and Support Allowance and a further 1,150 on disabled benefits²².

Life expectancy shows that a boy born in Camden can expect to die almost five years before a Camden-born girl (80.5 male, 85.4 female), but a Camden-born boy can expect to live 1.4 years longer than the national average and a Camden-born girl, 2.5 years longer²³. There are health inequalities within Camden by location, gender, deprivation and ethnicity. Men and women from the most deprived areas have a life expectancy of 10.8 and 9.9 years less respectively than those from the least deprived areas²⁴.

Numbers of deaths have been declining in Camden since the 1960s, with 1,116 recorded deaths to Camden residents in 2013. Camden's Standardised Mortality Ratio of 80 is 20% lower than the national average (=100) and 11th lowest overall, but differs by sex, with men having an SMR of 86 and women 75²⁵.

On a number of health indicators Camden scores significantly worse than the England average, including; drug misuse; acute sexually transmitted infections; obesity in children (year 6); new cases of TB and road injuries/deaths²⁶. However other indicators show that Camden is significantly better than the national average. These include smoking in pregnancy; women initiating breastfeeding; teenage pregnancy; obesity or excessive weight in adults; the incidence of malignant melanoma; hospital stays for self-harm; diabetes and hip fractures in people aged over 65.

Social Deprivation

Every part of Camden has areas of relative affluence alongside areas of relative poverty. On the *average rank* summary measure for local authorities, the Indices of Deprivation 2010²⁷ ranks Camden among the 55 most de-

prived districts in England. The most deprived area in Camden (found in Gospel Oak ward) is among the 7% most deprived areas in England. By contrast, Hampstead Town ward has the least deprived areas in Camden, where 5 out of the 7 LSOAs are among the 25% least deprived LSOAs in England.

Housing

The total dwelling stock from the 2011 Census is 99,127²⁸. The 2011 Census recorded a total of 102,703 household spaces in Camden. 95% of these contained at least one usual resident - the others are either vacant, or contain visitors and short-term residents not counted in the official 'usual resident' population. Most Camden dwellings are flats, either purpose built or converted from a house or other building. Flats, maisonettes and apartments accounted for 85% of accommodation in the borough, of these 52% were purpose-built, 30% converted or shared and 3% in commercial buildings. Only 15 per cent were self-contained houses.

The cost of housing in Camden is amongst the highest for all local authority areas in the country. In June 2014, the average (mean) house price in Camden was £659,310 – 4.4 times the average price for England & Wales and 1.7 times the average price for London. The average price for a flat or maisonette in Camden, which make up the bulk of the housing stock, was £670,211. The high property values are confirmed by the Council Tax valuation list where 42.6% of properties are above the average Band D (i.e. Band E or above)²⁹.

Those in the private rented sector in Camden also face some of the highest rents in the country, ranking in the top 5, after Kensington & Chelsea, Westminster and the City. For a two bed flat in Camden renters currently pay an average (mean) £1,933 a month – 1.3 times the average rate for London and 3 times the national average³⁰.

Households and Dwellings

The 2011 Census recorded 97,534 households with residents, with an average household size of 2.18 persons per household. On

²² DWP, May 2014.

²³ ONS Life Expectancy at birth 2010-12.

²⁴ Public Health England (PHE) Segmentation Tool 'slope of inequality' 2009-2011.

²⁵ ONS Deaths and Standardised Mortality Ratios 2013.

²⁶ Public Health England LA Profiles for 2014.

²⁷ CLG English Indices of Deprivation, 2010 - based on Lower-layer Super Output Area (LSOA) geography.

²⁸ ONS 2011 Census table KS401.' Dwelling' defined as a unit of accommodation in which all rooms - including the kitchen, bathroom and toilet - are behind a door that only that household can use.

²⁹ LB Camden (Council Tax), 2014-15.

³⁰ Valuation Office Agency, May 2014.

average, there were 4 rooms per household; 2.1 bedrooms per household. However, the Census *occupancy rating* calculated that 32% of households had fewer rooms (and 13% fewer bedrooms) than required by their inhabitants and were 'overcrowded'. By tenure, 33% of Camden households were owner occupied, but a higher proportion were owned outright (17%) than were owned with a mortgage/loan (15%), while less than 1% of homes were in shared ownership. Camden has a large social rented sector, with 23% of households rented from the council and 10% in other social rented. 32% of households rented privately. The 2011 Census found 41% of Camden households comprised one person living alone (4th highest proportion in London and in England or Wales), with 34% of whom are aged 65+. 41% of people aged 16+ lived as a couple, either married/civil partnership, or cohabiting. Of those *not* living as a couple, 73% were single, never married/civil partnership.

61% of households had no access to a car or van, while there were an estimated 46,600 cars or vans available for use by Camden households (fewer than the 50,000 estimated in 2001). Just 7% of Camden households had access to two or more cars or vans. 3.6% of Camden people lived in communal establishments (including student halls of residence, hostels, hospitals and nursing homes and long-stay residents in hotels).

Local Economy

Camden's geographic position in Central London and the business environment created has enabled it to become one of the most important business locations in the country. Employment growth in the borough is forecast to be good, though is at risk from the prolonged period of slow growth nationally. There are a high number of businesses in the borough - large employers to micro enterprises and Small to Medium Sized Enterprises (SMEs). Many of these businesses specialise in highly skilled, high value, employment such as those in the *Professional, Scientific & Technical* and *Information & Communication* sectors.

Business and Employment

Camden is home to the second highest number of businesses in London after Westminster and the fourth highest in the UK. There were 25,495 enterprises registered in Camden in 2013, a 1% increase on 2012.

Camden accounts for 5.9% of all London local (business) units³¹.

Camden has the third highest number of business start-ups in London. 3,990 new enterprises started up in Camden in 2013³², a 27% increase on 2012. This is the third highest figure in London after Westminster (7,730) and Lambeth (5,515). This demonstrates that Camden is a good place to set up. There was also a decrease in the number of businesses folding between 2012 and 2013, down 10% to 2,710 in 2013.

Camden has a higher proportion of large businesses by turnover than London or the UK. 3,125 or 14.1% of Camden enterprises had a turnover of £1m or more in 2013, compared with 10.9% for London as a whole and 9.5% for the UK. Only the City and Westminster had a higher proportion³³.

Camden specialises in highly skilled, high value parts of the economy such as law, management consultancy and advertising. The largest industrial sector in Camden is in *Professional, Scientific & Technical* enterprises which make up 30.6% of enterprises in Camden, compared with 20.7% in London. The sector includes legal, management consultancy, architectural and engineering practices, scientific research and advertising/market research³⁴.

327,600 jobs are done by people working in Camden, 7% of all employment in London. This is the third highest of London boroughs after Westminster and the City. The latest figure relates to 2013 and shows the total number of jobs is growing strongly, with Camden now having 13% more jobs than in 2009, and compares well against overall jobs growth in London (11%) and the UK (2%). Nearly two fifths of the growth has been in part-time jobs, which rose by 14,200 (24%) since 2009, while full-time employment rose by 21,900 (10%). There was a net gain in employment of 37,200 over the 2009-2013 period³⁵.

³¹ ONS UK Business: Activity, Size and Location Survey 2013.

³² ONS Business Demography 2013.

³³ ONS UK Business: Activity, Size and Location 2013.

³⁴ ONS UK Business: Activity, Size and Location 2013. See [UK SIC 2007](#) for a full classification.

³⁵ ONS Business Register & Employment Survey, 2013 (provisional 2013 results will be confirmed in October 2015).

Geographically, two thirds (62%) of jobs are located in the central London part of Camden in the area south of Euston Road; a fifth (21%) are concentrated in the central Camden Town/Euston/Regent's Park/Somers Town areas, while the remainder of Camden's jobs (17%) are scattered across town centres and employment sites in north and west Camden including Hampstead, Kentish Town and Swiss Cottage.

There was a net gain in employment of 37,200 over the 2009-2013 period. Between 2009 and 2013 Camden saw employment growth in several sectors: Business Administration & Support Services (14,500), Health (12,000), Professional, Scientific & Technical (7,600), Accommodation & Food Services (4,500), Education (2,800), Information & Communication (2,700), Financial & Insurance (2,000), Arts, Entertainment, Recreation & Other Services (1,800), Property (600), Public Administration & Defence (200), Agriculture (100), Forestry & Fishing (100) and Wholesale (100). However, there has been loss of employment in some sectors, including Transport & Storage (-7,900), Manufacturing (-1,500) Retail (-600) and Construction (-400). Motor Trades has seen no change³⁶.

2011 Census data about where people work compared to where they live shows that 21% of Camden residents live and work in Camden, while a further 14% work mainly at/from home. The majority of Camden-resident workers (58%) travel outside the borough to work and the most common destinations are other London boroughs (57%), with 27% working in either Westminster/ City. The most common destinations outside London are Watford, Hertsmere and Welwyn Hatfield but numbers are small. 8% of Camden-resident workers have no fixed place of work³⁷.

91% of people for whom Camden is their workplace live outside the borough. The majority (70%) are resident in other London boroughs, the highest proportion from Barnet, Islington, Haringey and Lambeth. For those commuting from outside London, the top five origins were St Albans, Hertsmere, Epping Forest, Dacorum and Watford.

Comparing 2001 to 2011, there has been a 20% growth in Camden residents in employment (from 91,900 to 110,200) and a 10% growth in the number of people being employed in Camden (from 227,700 to 250,000).

GLA forecasts 24,000 new jobs to be created in the borough between 2011 and 2021. This is the joint 9th highest (with Hillingdon) in London - the top three are Islington, Hammersmith & Fulham and Southwark. A significant number of new jobs will be created at King's Cross Central, one of the largest and most prestigious developments in London³⁸.

The median gross pay of people working in Camden is amongst the highest in London: full-time employees working in Camden were paid £36,462 in 2014 (ranks 5th), after City, Tower Hamlets, Westminster and Islington. Median pay in Camden has increased £1,148 since 2008 despite dips in 2011 and 2013³⁹.

Camden has the third most valuable commercial property estate in London. Business premises in Camden were valued at £1.25bn in aggregate for the purposes of business rates in August 2014. This is the third highest total of London boroughs after Westminster and the City. Camden businesses account for 7.7% of the total rateable value for London⁴⁰.

The total amount of commercial property available in the borough is increasing. In 2012, Camden had 2,471,000 m² of commercial and industrial floorspace⁴¹. During 2012/13 there was a net loss of 12,638m², following from the previous year's loss of 28,000m². The scheme with the largest loss of 'B1' office floorspace in 2012/13 was at 61-62 Lincoln's Inn Fields. This scheme resulted in the net loss of approximately 6,200sq m of 'B1' floorspace through change of use and extension to form a hotel, conference facilities, restaurant, bar, retail, and residential. There is a net total of 453,361m² floorspace in the development pipeline (i.e. planning permission granted but not yet built). Most of this forms part of the King's Cross development⁴².

³⁸ GLA Economics Employment Projections, 2013.

³⁹ ONS Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings, 2014.

⁴⁰ LB Camden Business Rates team (unpublished data).

⁴¹ URS; VOA Business Floorspace (Experimental Statistics) 2012.

⁴² Camden Regeneration and Planning Annual Monitoring Report 2012/13.

³⁶ ONS Business Register Employment Survey 2013.

³⁷ ONS 2011 Census Origin-Destination tables.

The proportion of empty shops in Camden has fallen for the first time since the recession. Camden Council figures show that in 2013 6.4% of retail properties in the main shopping areas were vacant - contrary to the national and London wide trends of increasing vacancy rates. The vacancy rate had previously shown year-on-year rises from 5.4% in 2007 to peak at 7.8% in 2012⁴³.

Labour Market

The overall employment rate in Camden is relatively low and the economic inactivity rate relatively high in comparison with London and England & Wales. Students living in the borough account for much of this, but some Camden residents still face significant barriers to accessing employment. Fewer Camden residents are in work as a proportion of the working age population nationally. The Annual Population Survey employment rate in Camden was 67% for Q2 2014. The confidence intervals for this data make comparisons difficult, between areas and over time⁴⁴. This is supported by findings from the 2011 Census which confirms Camden's employment rate is lower than London or England & Wales, amongst the lowest in London, but consistent with central London boroughs.

Camden's Job Seekers Allowance (JSA) claimant count rate is lower than London's. The claimant count stood at 2,963 in November 2014 or 2.9% of the economically active population, excluding students. This compares to 3.3% for London and 2.9% for Great Britain⁴⁵. JSA claimant count 'unemployment' in Camden has been falling and is now at its lowest level since the current records began in the mid-1980s. The total number of Camden residents claiming JSA has fallen by half since its recession high point in 2009 and is now 876 lower (-23%) than pre-recession.

The number of long-term claimants⁴⁶ increased considerably into the recession but, having peaked in September 2012, are now falling. In November 2014 there were 820

JSA claimants who had been unemployed for a year or more. This is approximately 1.3 times the pre-recession number and represents 28% of all claimants. The proportion of all JSA claimants who are long-term unemployed is now slightly lower in Camden than in London (29%) and Great Britain (29%) but much lower than in Central London (33%). Though falling, the proportion claiming over 1 year is still high compared to less than 20% pre-recession. The proportion of longer-term claimants (2+ and 3+ years) is still increasing. In November 2014 there were 530 people (18%) claiming for over 2 years and 370 people (13%) claiming for over 3 years. Long-term unemployment remains a key concern for the Council.

People from minority ethnic groups constituted 41% of all JSA claimants⁴⁷ in October 2014, higher than the 33% estimated in the residential working-age population⁴⁸.

The Annual Population Survey's 'modelled' unemployment estimate in the year to June 2014 (ILO definition) for Camden is 6.3%, less than for either London (7.4%) or for GB (6.8%) estimated⁴⁹.

Economic inactivity/worklessness

27.6% of Camden's working age population (aged 16-64) were economically inactive in Q2 2014⁵⁰. In Camden, higher levels of economic inactivity are contributed to by large numbers of students⁵¹ and those looking after home/family. Up to Q3 2011 the rate had been fairly stable, but has been much more volatile in the last two years. As with the employment rate, small sample size in the APS and wide confidence intervals make fluctuations more likely, and make firm comparisons with other London boroughs problematic. Camden's economic inactivity rate, though, is higher than Central London (24%), Greater London and

⁴³ Camden Regeneration and Planning Annual Monitoring Report 2012/13

⁴⁴ ONS Annual Population Survey, 2014 Q2; Camden accuracy +/- 3.8%.

⁴⁵ ONS JSA Claimant Count. From [NOMIS](#); GLA derived Claimant Count rates and Camden analysis are available from [Camden Business and Employment Databook](#).

⁴⁶ 'Long-term' JSA claimants: those who have been claiming for more than one year.

⁴⁷ Caution - the numbers for Camden are less reliable than for comparator areas. People declare their ethnicity voluntarily and the numbers refusing or who don't record their ethnicity is rising. In October 2014 more than a fifth of JSA claimants in Camden (22%) did not give their ethnicity, compared to 11.2% in London and 5.9% across Great Britain.

⁴⁸ ONS JSA Claimant Count. From [NOMIS](#).

⁴⁹ Age 16+, ONS Annual Population Survey Q2 2014. Includes residents working beyond retirement age and students.

⁵⁰ Annual Population Survey (ONS). Margin of error is +/- 3.6%. From [NOMIS](#).

⁵¹ 24,300 students live in Camden, more than in any other London borough. Higher education students, by residence, HESA 2012-13 (Higher Education Statistics Agency).

Great Britain (23%). More positively, Camden has a higher proportion of economically inactive people who would like to have a job (37%), compared to Central London (30%), London (27%) and Great Britain (25%)⁵².

The proportion of claimants on out-of-work benefits is higher in Camden's most deprived wards. The wards with the highest claimant count unemployment rates in November 2014 were St Pancras and Somers Town (6%), Kilburn (4.9%), King's Cross (4.3%), Regent's Park (4%) and Gospel Oak (3.7%). The Camden rate overall was 2.9%. These wards are among the most deprived and have large ethnic minority populations. Hampstead Town has the lowest rate (0.8%)⁵³. In the year to November 2014, the claimant count has fallen in every ward in Camden. Haverstock has seen the largest fall in JSA, down 115 (-40%).

Education and Skills

The most recent Annual Population Survey, for the year to December 2013, found 70% of the working-age population of Camden were qualified to degree level, far higher than for London (56%) or England & Wales (40%). This proportion has increased since 2004⁵⁴. There are a large number of residents with no qualifications at all: the APS estimates 6,100 (4.9%) of economically active Camden residents of working age have no qualifications; while 15% have no or low-level (NVQ level 1) qualifications, significantly disadvantaging them in the London labour market⁵⁵. By comparison, the 2011 Census found that for residents aged 16+ over half (51%) are educated to degree level or equivalent (ranking 5th highest in England & Wales); while 13% had no qualifications.

In August 2014, there were 236 young people aged 16-19 known to be 'not in employment, education or training' (NEET), 5.8% of the age cohort. This is higher than the Central London average (4.1%) and Greater London (4.6%), but better than the national average (England, 6.7%) and an improvement from 10.2% back in January 2013. Camden has a low number of

young people with unknown destinations compared with other boroughs. The NEET figure is an important indicator for local authorities, schools and the FE sector because dropping out of the system at a young age seriously damages long-term employment prospects. So-called NEETs are often ineligible for JSA and other types of benefits and so will not be picked up in national figures⁵⁶.

Further information

Further information and analysis is available from **Camden Data** (www.camdendata.info), the Council's data website. See below for a selection of data, analyses, reports and maps:

Key data: [Camden Key Facts](#).

Projections: [GLA population projections](#) used by Camden to plan services.

2011 Census: visit [Camden 2011 Census](#) page on Camden data.

Labour market and economy:

[Camden Business and Employment Bulletin](#) and [Databook](#);

Latest [Unemployment in Camden](#) bulletin and [Unemployment Summary](#).

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Camden Data [\[www.camdendata.info\]](http://www.camdendata.info)

Camden's data website providing data, reports, maps and analyses about Camden.

⁵² ONS Annual Population Survey Q1 2014. Margin of error is +/- 7.1%. From [NOMIS](#).

⁵³ [Unemployment in Camden \(London Borough of Camden\)](#).

⁵⁴ Economically active working aged people, ONS Annual Population Survey Q4 2013. Margin of error is +/-4.7%. From [NOMIS](#).

⁵⁵ ONS Annual Population Survey Q4 2013.

⁵⁶ GLA London Datastore '[London Labour Market Indicators](#)'