

Harrow

Local Economic Assessment 2019 - 2020

Population

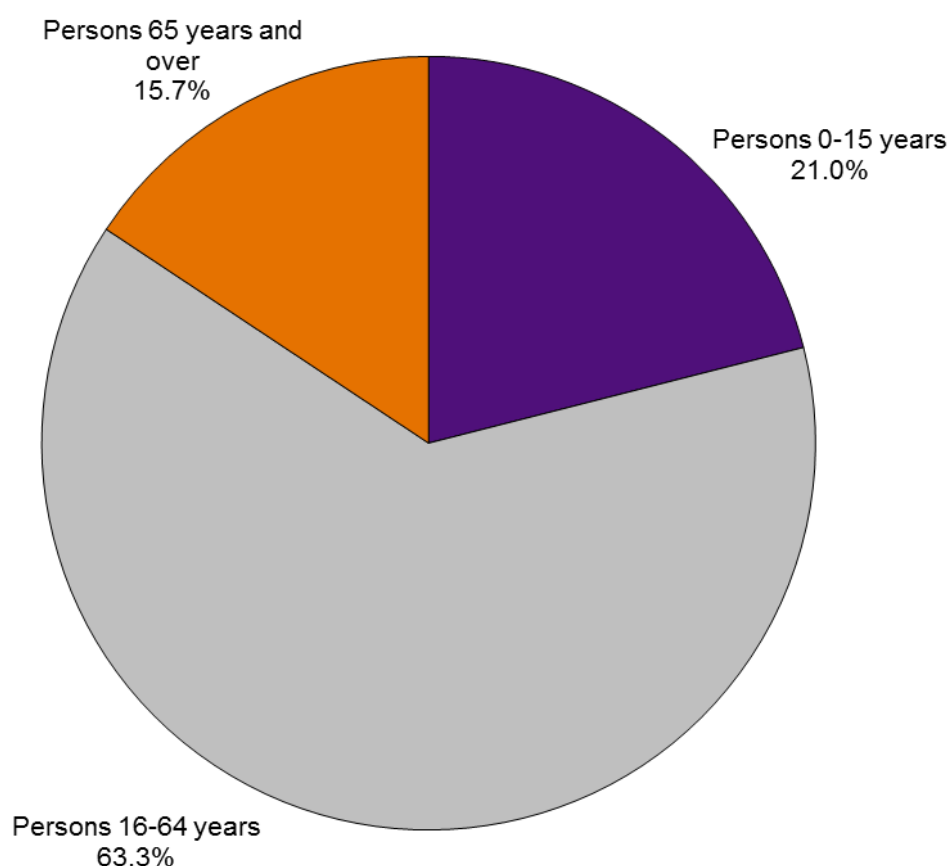
4.1 Harrow's resident population in 2018, based on the Office for National Statistics Mid-Year Population Estimates, was estimated to be 250,100, showing a growth rate of 0.5% (1,300) between mid-2017 and mid-2018. Over the past decade Harrow's population has increased by around 9% (20,600). This is lower than London's growth of 14% over the same period and higher than England's growth of 8%.

4.2 Harrow's population density is approximately 49.6 persons per hectare, below the London average of 56.7 persons per hectare (ONS MYE 2018). Over a fifth of Harrow is designated Green Belt and here population densities are considerably lower than the built-up areas of the borough. Harrow is the 12th largest borough in Greater London in terms of area, 23rd in terms of population and 21st for average population density.

4.3 Harrow's population has been steadily increasing over the past 30 years, although the rate has slowed in recent years. Between mid-2003 and mid-2013 Harrow's rate of change put the borough in the top 10% of all local authorities for population growth in England and Wales. Harrow's estimated population growth between mid-2008 and mid-2018 places Harrow in 100th place out of 317 local authorities within England.

Age Structure

Figure 4.1: Harrow's population by broad age groups, Mid-2018



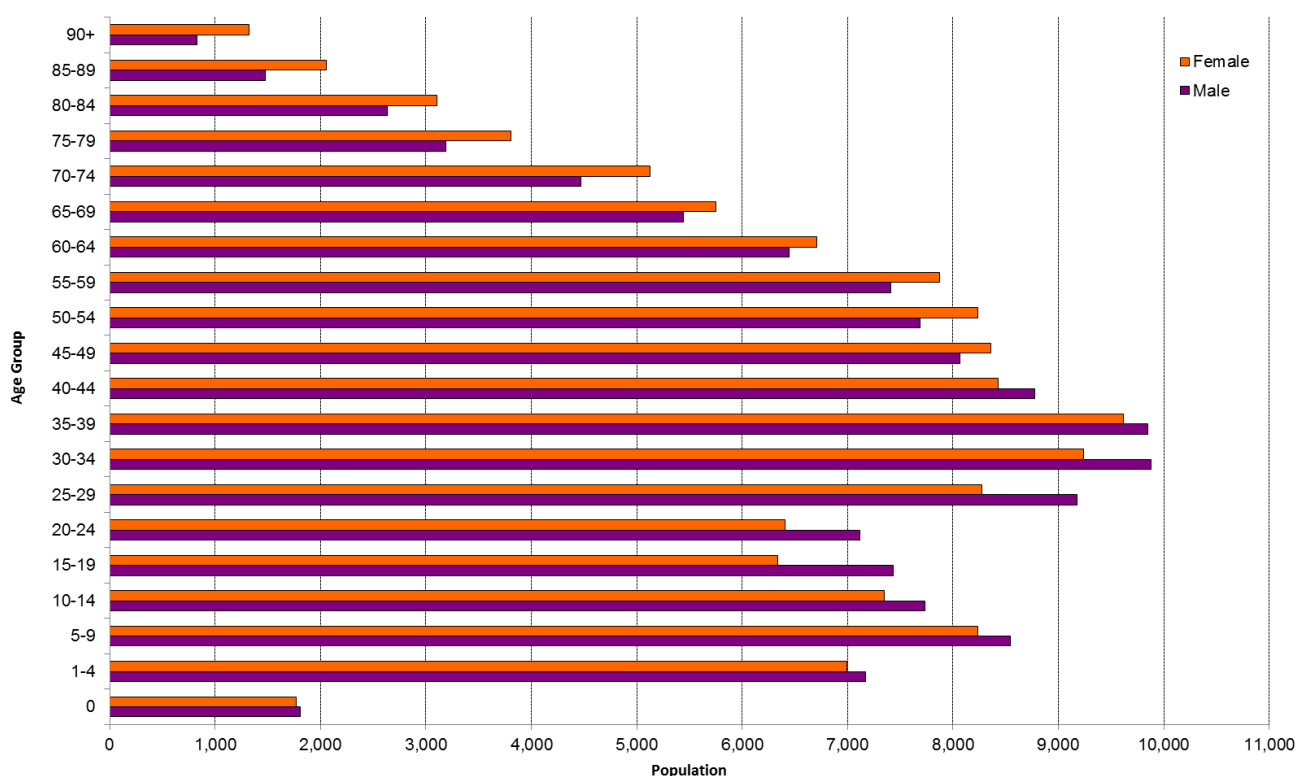
Source: 2018 Mid-Year Estimates, ONS

4.4 Harrow's residents aged under 16 make up 21.0% of the borough's population (52,600). This is above both the London average of 20.6% and the national average of 19.0%. Harrow's residents of school age (5-15) account for 13.9% (34,800) of the population. Compared with London (13.7%) and England (13.1%), Harrow had a higher proportion of residents of school age in 2018. It should be noted that the MYEs include school boarders in the borough and exclude any children living/studying away from their Harrow home.

4.5 63.3% (158,400) of Harrow's population fall within the working age group (16 to 64), which is the lowest proportion of working age residents to the borough's total population since this dataset began in 2001. Since 2001 Harrow's working age population group has actually increased by nearly 20,200 residents, with most of this growth occurring between 2001 and 2011. In the 2018 MYEs Harrow's proportion of residents of working age was below the London level of 67.5%, but above the level for England at 62.7%.

4.6 The number and proportion of older people in Harrow continues to increase. 15.7% (39,200) were aged 65 and over in 2018. In 2001 around 30,000 of Harrow's residents were aged 65 and over, so there has been approximately 30% growth from 2001 to 2018. Harrow's mid-2018 level of 15.7% is higher than London's level (11.9%), but lower than the national level (18.3%).

Figure 4.2: Harrow's population by age group and gender, 2018



Source: 2018 Mid-Year Estimates, ONS

4.7 There are more males than females as a percentage of the population for age categories up to 40-44 years old. Beyond this age, there are proportionally more females. Overall, the number of males and females living in Harrow is very similar. Until 2018 there had been a slightly higher proportion of females compared to males living in the borough, but in 2018 estimates indicated that numbers were roughly equal.

4.8 Between mid-2017 and mid-2018 London overall saw a 3.0% decrease in births. Only two London boroughs experienced an increase in births over this period, these being Harrow and Bexley. Harrow had the largest increase at 0.86%. England as a whole saw a 2.5% decrease in births over this time-frame.

4.9 Overall, birth rates remain substantially higher than death rates in Harrow meaning that there is a relatively large natural change. The mid-2018 estimates show that natural change is in excess of 2,000 people annually in the borough, more than twice that of the 2001/02 figure of 980.

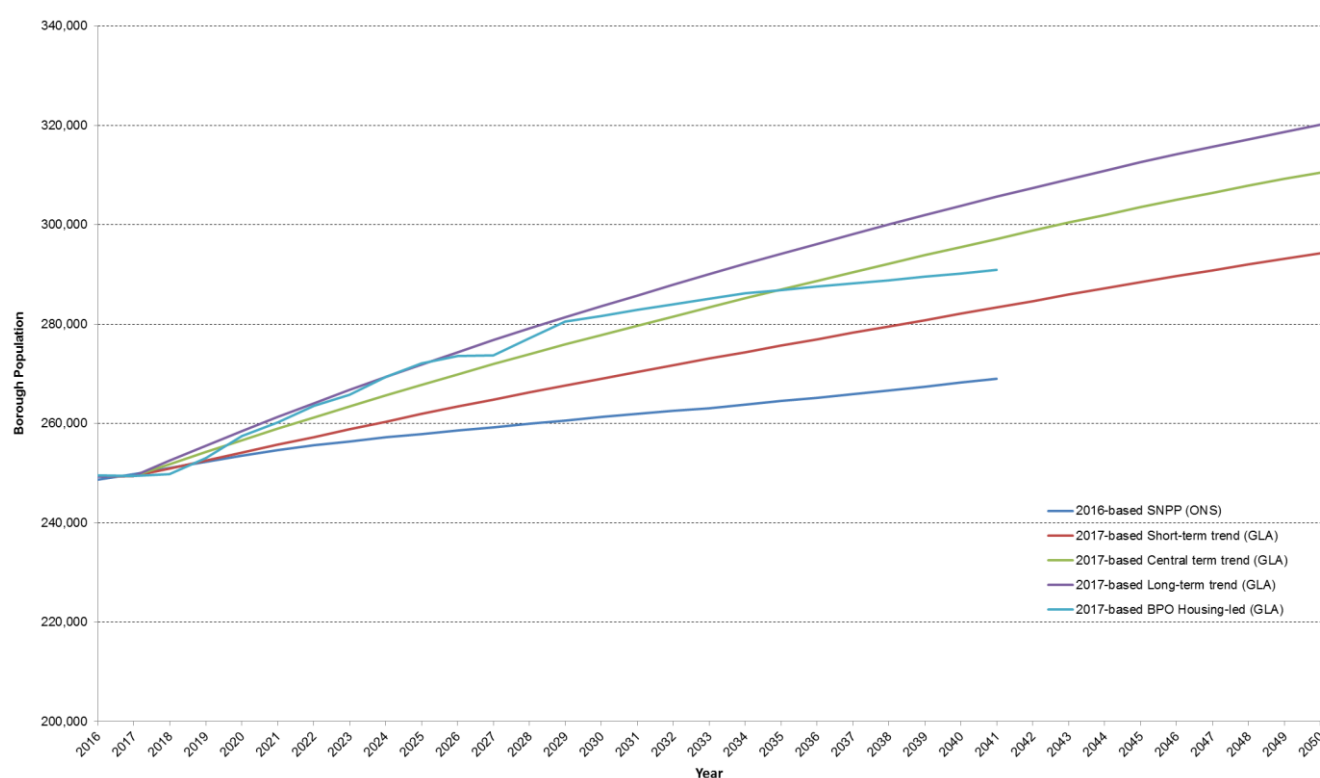
Population Movement

4.10 Like many London boroughs, Harrow experiences a significant level of population churn and population transience, with a significant number of people coming into the borough, and leaving, each year. This can be divided into internal (domestic) migration and international migration. Internal migration accounts for the largest element; between mid-2017 and mid-2018, 15,900 people moved into Harrow from other parts of the UK and 20,000 people moved out. This resulted in an overall reduction in population from internal migration of 4,100 people. By contrast, international migration over the same time-frame saw approximately 4,600 international migrants moving into Harrow, whilst 1,400 residents moved overseas leading to an annual net migration gain of 3,200 people. Therefore net overall migration was negative with an overall reduction of approximately 800 people over this period.

Population Projections

4.11 GLA 2017-based population trends and ONS 2016-based Sub-National Population Projections (SNPP) are two trend-based population projections. They both indicate that Harrow's population will continue to grow for the next 25 years and beyond. The ONS have more conservative growth figures than the GLA projections. By 2050 Harrow's population could be as high as 320,100 based on the GLA's 2017-based long-term trend i.e. 28% greater than the population of the borough in 2018. The Housing-led projection, unlike other projections, suggests a leveling off of the total population of Harrow from 2026 to 2027 followed by a slower growth from 2029 to 2041. The increase in the borough's population is not solely linked to new housing provision and a significant proportion of population growth is occurring within the existing housing.

Figure 4.3: Population Projections for Harrow, 2016 to 2050



Source: 2016-based Sub-National Populations Projections (ONS) & 2017-based Population Projections (GLA)

4.12 The Mid-Year Estimates show that Harrow's population is growing annually largely through natural population change, a result of the increasing number of births and falling number of deaths. This has been the predominant factor in population increase every year from 2001/02 to 2017/18.

4.13 By 2041, 22% (59,400) of Harrow's residents could be aged 65 and over, compared with the 2018 level of 15.5% (39,000), according to the ONS 2016-based SNPPs. Around 11,000 residents (4%)

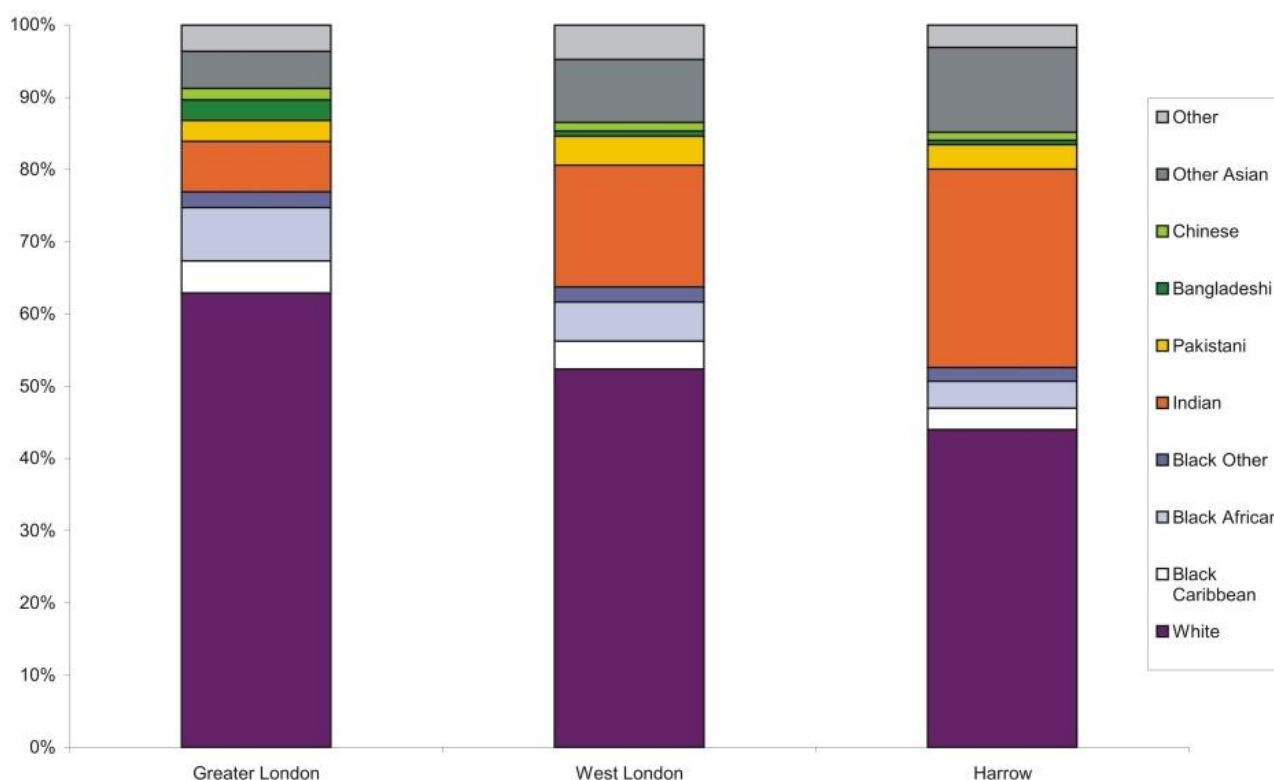
could be aged 85 and over by 2041, almost double the current 2018 estimate of around 5,600 people (2.2%). At the opposite end of the age spectrum, the borough is currently experiencing a growth in the under 15 age group, with under 15s comprising 19.9% of the total population (49,900) in 2018. It is predicted that numbers in this age range will peak in 2022 then decline, so that by 2041 numbers of under 15s will have fallen to 46,800, comprising 17% of the total population of Harrow. Source: ONS 2016-based SNPPs.

Ethnic Diversity

4.14 Harrow has one of the most ethnically diverse populations in the country. The 2011 Census showed that 69.1% of Harrow's residents were of ethnic minority, where ethnic minority is defined as all people who are non-White British. Based on this definition, Harrow was ranked fourth highest for the proportion of residents from minority ethnic groups nationally, compared to a ranking of eighth in 2001. The Greater London Authority's (GLA) 2011 Census Ethnic Diversity Indices (based on the 18 ethnic group classification) ranked Harrow seventh nationally for ethnic diversity. Diversity indices measure the number of different/distinct groups present in the population and the sizes of these groups relative to each other.

4.15 Harrow's largest minority ethnic group is the Indian group and the 2011 Census results showed that 26% of Harrow's population was of Indian origin. Harrow's population is more diverse than West London's and London overall with 69.1% from minority ethnic groups, in comparison to 64.3% in West London and 53.7% in London (Population by Ethnic Group, 2011).

Figure 4.4: Population by Ethnic Group, 2011



Source: 2011 Census, Table KS201EW, ONS

4.16 The GLA's 2016-based Ethnic Group Projections (Trend-based, Central scenario) models how Harrow's population composition may change to 2050. The population of Indian origin will remain the largest ethnic group and is likely to make up one third of Harrow's population by 2050. The White British population is forecast to decline to around 20% by 2025 and 16% by 2050, although will still remain the second largest group within the borough. Other White and Other Asian groups will continue to increase in number and by 2050 will be only slightly lower than the White British percentage. Most other ethnic origins will see a small steady increase, with the exception of Black African, Black Caribbean and

Chinese which are predicted to decline slightly. Numbers of people of Bangladeshi origin are unlikely to change significantly and remain at less than 1% of the total Harrow population.

Table 4.1: Projected ethnic composition of Harrow's population

Ethnic Group	% of Harrow Population		
	2019	2025	2050
Indian	29.1	30.5	33.5
White British	23.3	20.3	15.7
Other White	13.2	13.8	14.1
Other Asian	12.1	12.3	12.4
Mixed Origin	4.6	4.8	4.9
Pakistani	3.9	4.2	4.7
Black African	3.5	3.4	3.3
Black Caribbean	2.8	2.8	2.7
Other Black	2.3	2.6	3.2
Arab	1.9	2.0	2.2
Other Ethnic Group	1.7	1.8	2.0
Chinese	0.9	0.8	0.6
Bangladeshi	0.7	0.7	0.7

Source: GLA 2016-based Demographic Projections, 2017

Note: These are model-based projections and significant levels of uncertainty exist in the data. It should therefore only be taken as an indication of likely changes, with the longer range estimates being the least reliable.

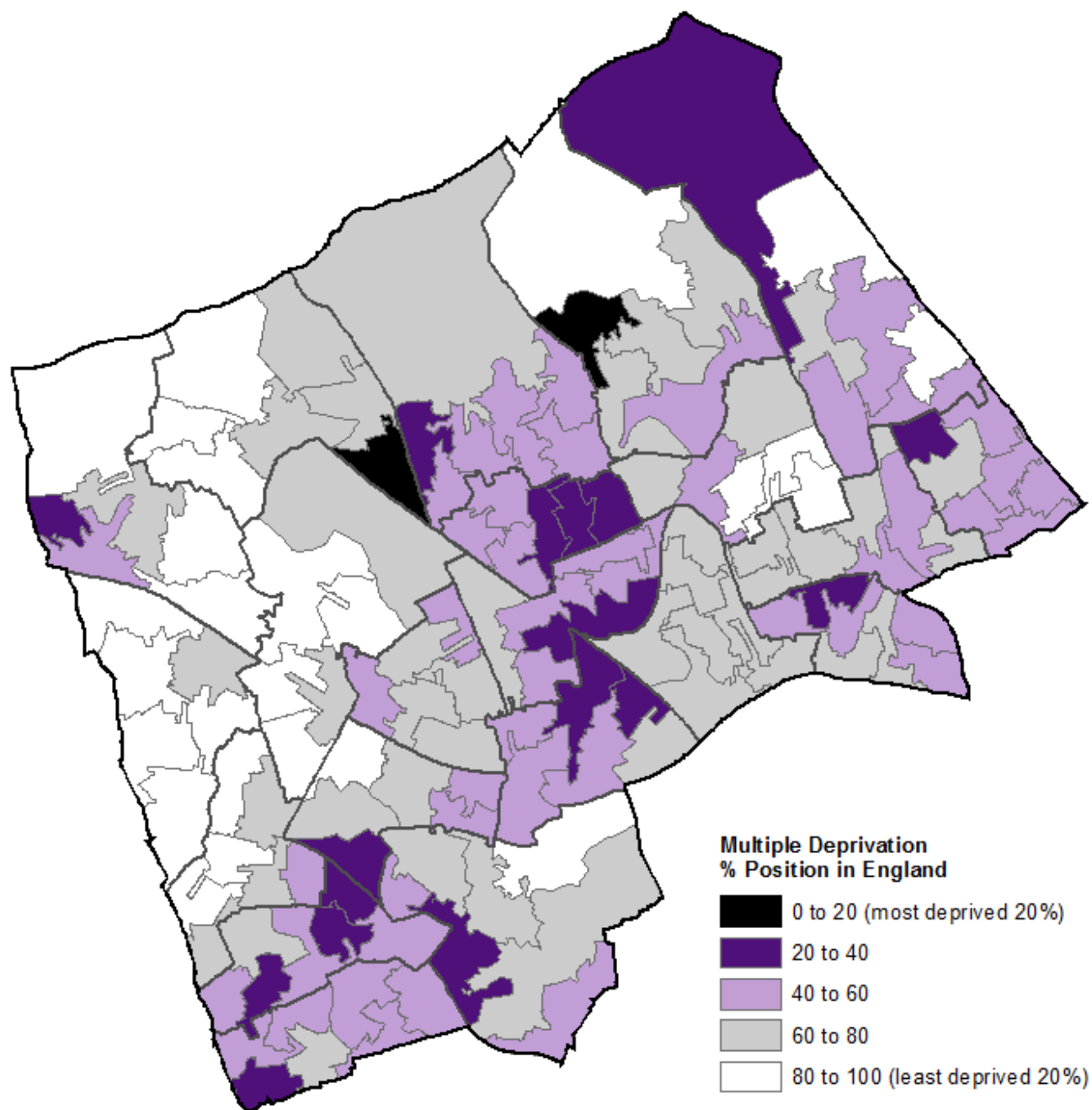
4.17 Data from the 2011 Census and analysis by the GLA's Religious Diversity Indices showed that Harrow had the second highest level of religious diversity of any local authority in England and Wales. Christianity was Harrow's most common religion with 37.3% of followers, followed by Hindu (25.3%) - the highest proportion of Hindu residents nationally. As the population's ethnic composition changes, rates of participation in various religions are also likely to change. National trends in numbers following a religion will also have an impact.

Deprivation

4.18 The English Indices of Deprivation (IoD) was updated by the Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government in 2019 and provides an opportunity to assess deprivation in Harrow in a national context. The IoD measure relative levels of different types of deprivation across the country at the Lower Super Output Area (LSOA) level, the smallest geography available. It enables comparisons at the local level, and the identification of 'pockets' of deprivation which can be addressed through policy and intervention. For full analysis please see the report '2019 English Indices of Deprivation: Harrow Summary' available on the council website.

4.19 The Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) is the official measure of relative deprivation and is a composite indicator which aggregates a series of domains which define deprivation in terms of employment, income, education, health, crime, living environment and housing. The map below shows the IMD for Harrow, with LSOAs coloured according to their rank within England. Harrow has two LSOAs in the most deprived 20% in England, which are located in Stanmore Park ward and Hatch End ward. The most deprived areas are in the centre of the borough, with pockets of deprivation in the south and east. There are 26 LSOAs in Harrow in the least deprived 20% in the country and these are predominantly concentrated in the west of the borough. Overall, Harrow was ranked 207 out of 317 local authorities in England (where 1 is most deprived). This is a slight decline compared with the borough's equivalent ranking of 216/317 in 2015. Within London Harrow was ranked 27/33, a decline of one place since 2015.

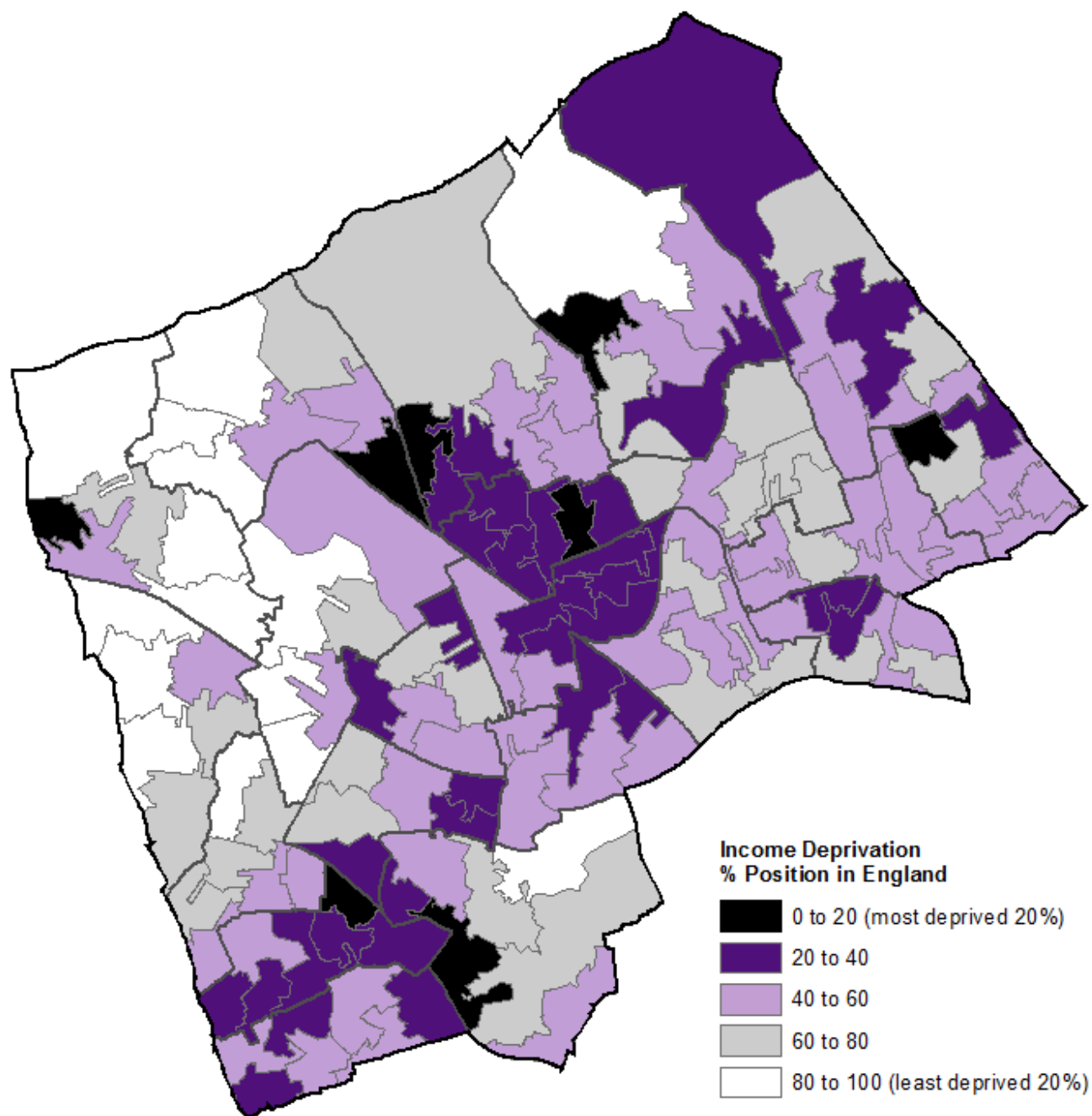
Map 4.1: Index of Multiple Deprivation



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Source: MHCLG English Indices of Deprivation 2019

4.20 The domains themselves are useful indications of deprivation within the borough and can identify particular types of deprivation that the aggregated indicator misses. The following maps show Income Deprivation and Employment Deprivation, which give slightly different spatial patterns for these aspects of deprivation.

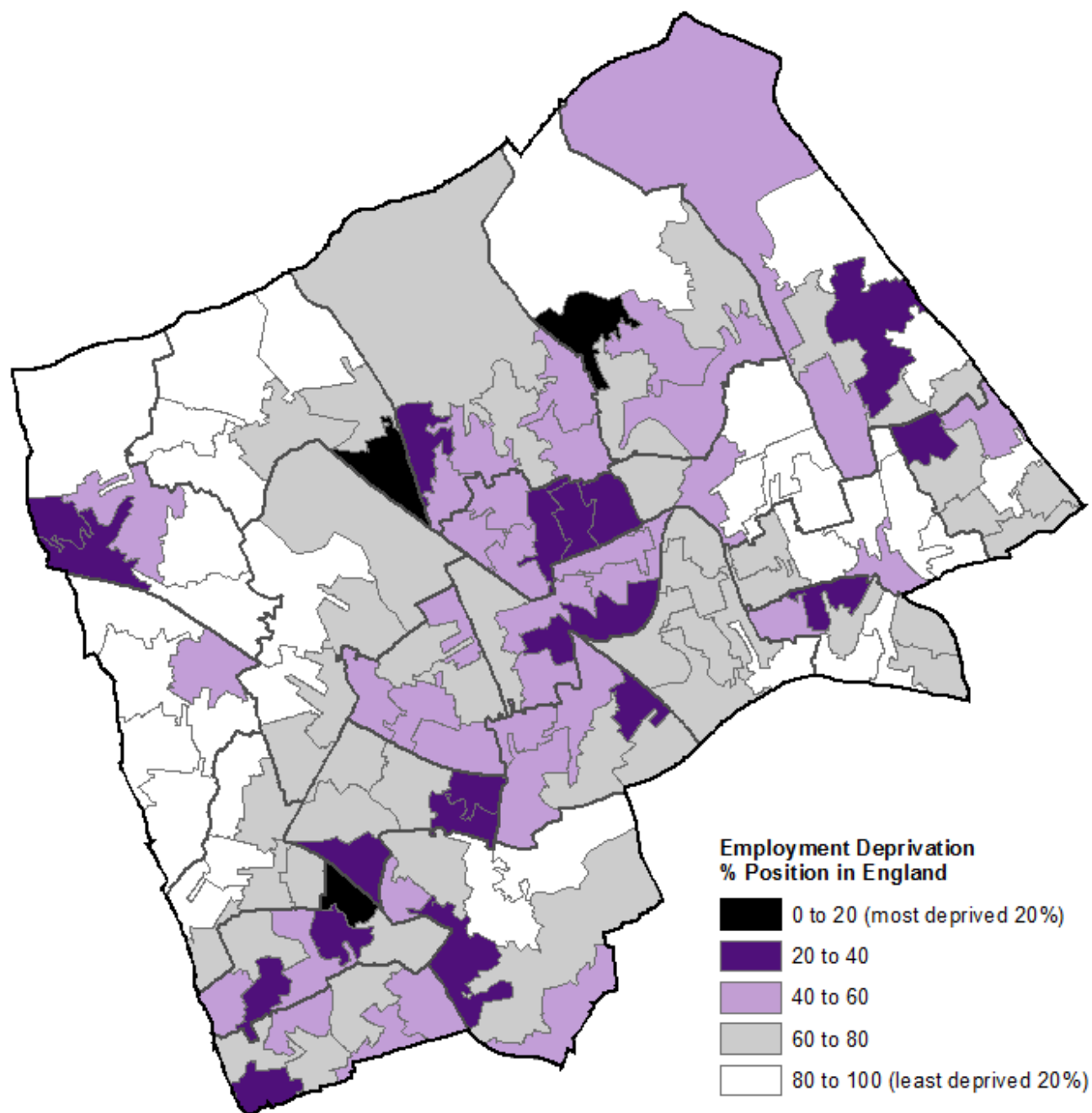
Map 4.2: Income Deprivation



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Source: MHCLG English Indices of Deprivation 2019

4.21 The income deprivation domain measures the proportion of the population in an area experiencing deprivation relating to low income. This includes those people that are out of work, and those that are in work but have low earnings (and satisfy the respective means tests). Harrow has an improved ranking of 156/317, up from 132/326 in 2015 and 90/326 in 2010 showing an improving trend. Eight LSOAs are in the 20% most deprived nationally for this domain. The most deprived LSOAs correspond with the locations of larger council housing estates. Harrow's average income score indicates that 10.9% of residents are likely to be experiencing income deprivation, equating to approximately 27,300 individuals.

Map 4.3: Employment Deprivation



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Source: MHCLG English Indices of Deprivation 2019

4.22 The employment deprivation domain measures the proportion of the working age population in an area involuntarily excluded from the labour market. This includes people who would like to work but are unable to do so due to unemployment, sickness or disability, or caring responsibilities. Harrow has a ranking of 227/317 which shows a slight improvement in ranking compared with other local authorities since 2015. The map shows that employment deprivation is dispersed across the borough at relatively low levels. Three LSOAs are in the 20% most deprived nationally for this domain. Again, the areas of most deprivation correspond with the locations of larger council housing estates. Harrow's average score indicates that 6.7% of the working age population (18-64 year olds) is experiencing employment deprivation, equating to approximately 10,600 individuals.