HARROW'S HOUSING EVIDENCE BASE POPULATION

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Population Change

Harrow's resident population at 30 June 2018 was estimated to be just over 250,000[1] living in 90,500 dwellings. This is an increase of 0.51% over the previous year, which increased by just 0.07% from mid-2016 to mid-2017. Growth over the last decade is 9%, lower than London's growth of 14% and higher than England's growth of 8%.

The 2011 Census showed that Harrow's population increased over the previous ten years by 15% to 239,000. ONS 2016-based household projections estimate a further population increase to 252,000 by 2021, rising to 266,000 by 2041, up by 11% since 2011 (fig 1.1).

Fig 1.1 Population Change, 2001 - 2041 estimate
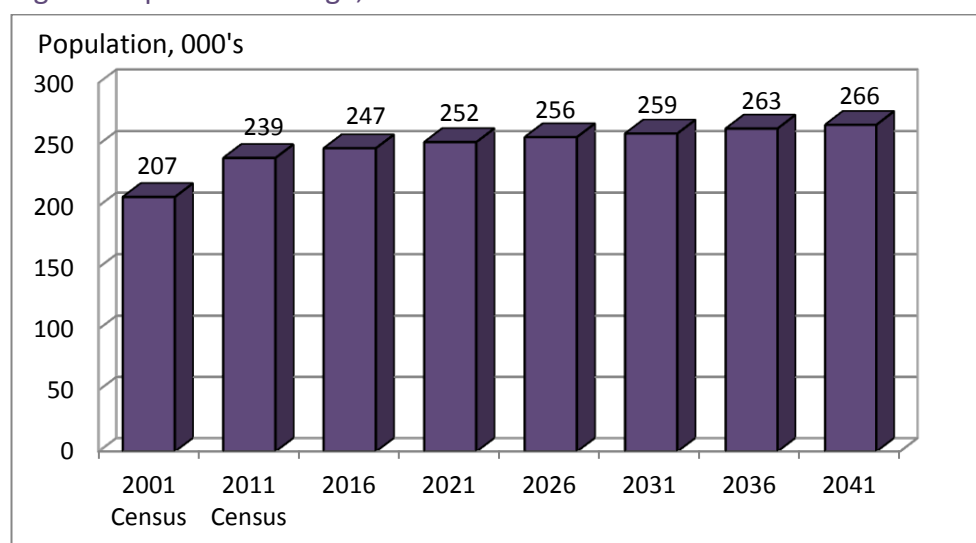
Source: ONS 2016-based Household Projections, May 2019, ONS Census 2001 and 2011

Household Size

At the 2011 Census Harrow had the second largest household size of England's 360 local authorities at 2.78 persons per household (Newham had the largest at 3). This is predicted to rise to 2.82 by 2026 and then drop to 2.68 by 2041, still the third highest in the country behind Newham and Leicester. Most West London boroughs are also ranked highly, except Hammersmith and Fulham at 2.15 and Kensington and Chelsea at 2.01, the second lowest in the country to City of London at 1.83 (fig 1.2).

Fig 1.2 Average household size

| Borough	Rank 2016	2016	2021	2026	2031	2036	2041
Newham	1	3.08	3.15	3.04	2.95	2.89	2.84
Harrow	2	2.86	2.89	2.82	2.76	2.72	2.68
Brent	4	2.83	2.84	2.78	2.72	2.67	2.63
Hillingdon	6	2.74	2.79	2.75	2.71	2.66	2.62
Ealing	11	2.73	2.75	2.69	2.63	2.59	2.56
Hounslow	13	2.69	2.70	2.64	2.59	2.54	2.51
Hammersmith and Fulham	253	2.26	2.27	2.23	2.20	2.17	2.15
Kensington and Chelsea	359	2.01	2.02	1.99	1.96	1.93	1.91

Source: ONS 2016-based Household Projections, May 2019

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[1] 2018 ONS Mid-Year Population Estimates

Household Composition Projections

ONS projections suggest that as the population grows there will be changes in household composition (fig 1.3). It is likely that there will be an increase of over 20% in single person households (from 19,000 to 23,000) and a 25% increase in households comprising of 2 or more adults, from 36,000 to 45,000, by 2041. This group includes 'houses in multiple occupation' where at least 3 people who are not from 1 'household' live together sharing facilities. The planning of future housebuilding will need to take into account these changes in household composition.

Fig 1.3 Household Composition Projections, 2016 - 2041
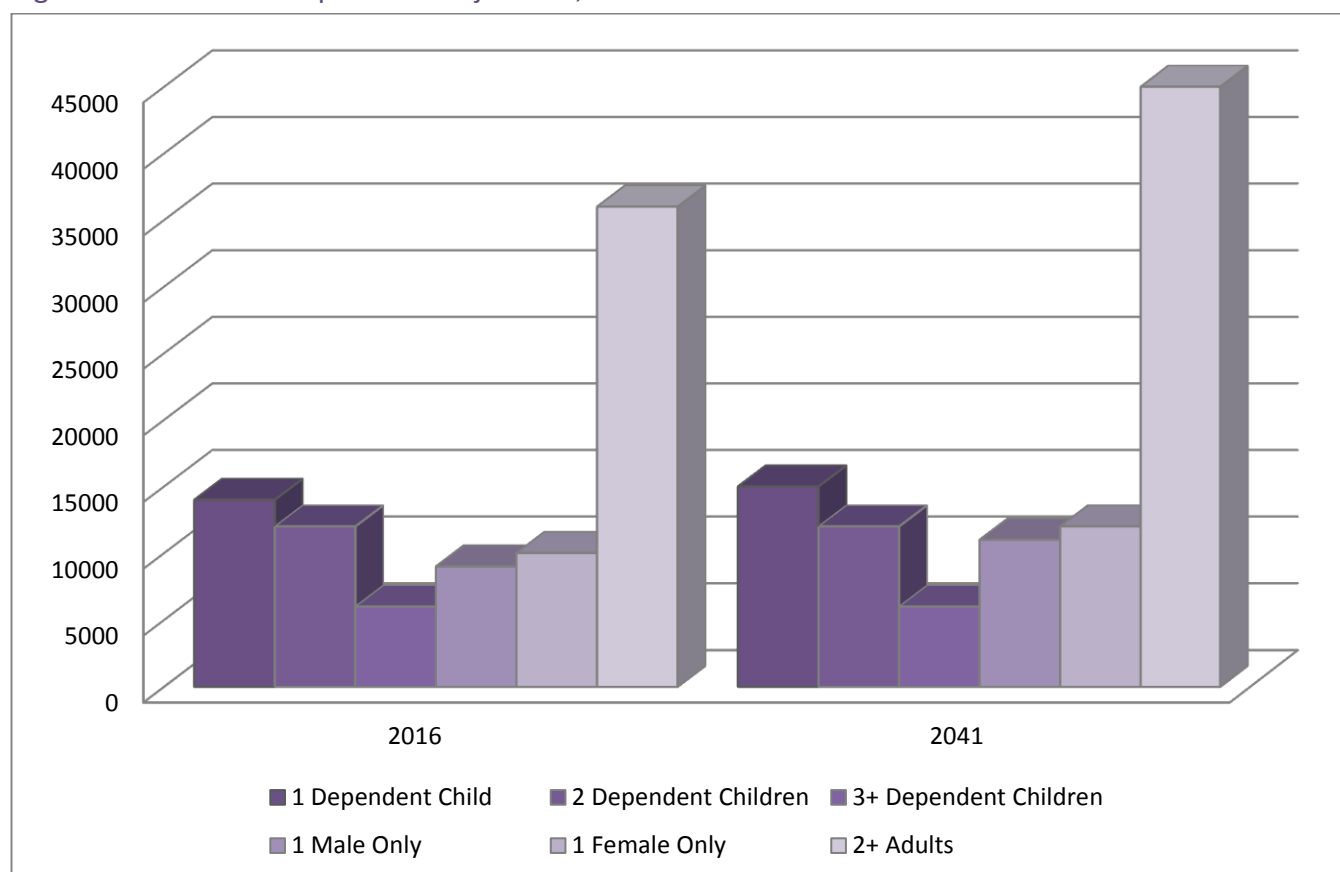
Source: ONS Household Projections for England, 2016-based

Protected Characteristics

Harrow prides itself on being one of the most diverse boroughs in the country with people of many different backgrounds and life experiences living side by side.

Population by Age Group

21% (52,578) of Harrow's residents are aged under 16 (fig 1.4).   Both the number and percentage of 0 to 15 year olds have been increasing in the Borough since 2001, when there were around 41,690 young residents in Harrow. Since 2001 there has been a 26.1% (10,888) in the 0 to 15 year old age group. At 21%, Harrow's proportion of Under-16s is above both the London average of 20.6% and the national average of 19%.

13.9% (34,833) of all Harrow's residents are of school age (5-15), 633 more than in 2017 when 13.7% were of school age. Compared with London (13.7%) and England (13.1%), Harrow had a higher proportion of residents of school age in 2018. However, the estimates include school boarders in the

Borough such as at Harrow School. They will conversely exclude any children living/studying away from their Harrow home.

63.3% (158,369) 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. The number of working age residents fell by 171 to mid-2018, though this was much less of a decline than the previous year's figure of just over a thousand. 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 Mid-Year Estimates 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%.

Fig 1.4 Population by broad age groups, 2018
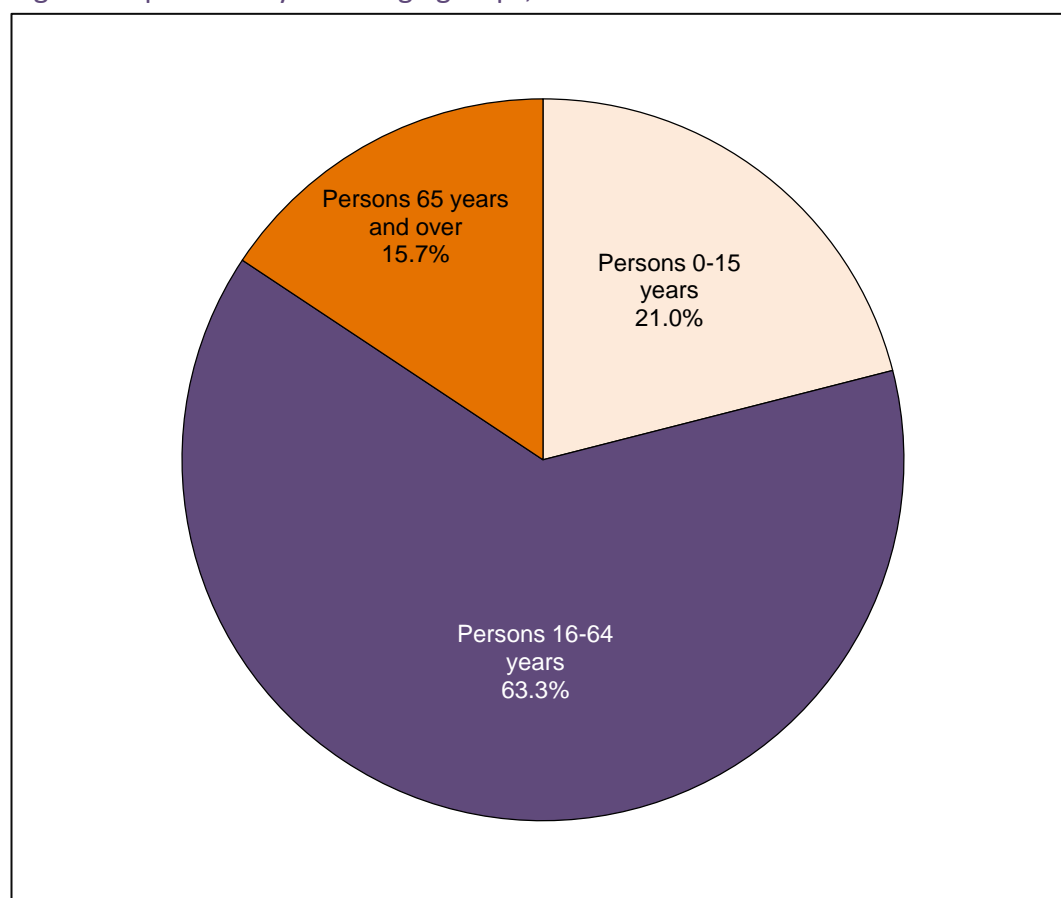
Source: 2018 ONS Mid-Year Population Estimates

The number and proportion of older people in Harrow continue to increase. 15.7% (39,202) are now aged 65 and over, compared with: 15.1% (37,650) in 2016; 15% (36,910) in 2015; and 14.8% (36,330) in 2014. 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%).

There are more males than females as a percentage of the population for age categories up to 40-44 years old (figs 1.5 and 1.6). Beyond this age, there are proportionally more females. Overall, the number of males and females living in Harrow is very similar.

The largest proportional increase for all age groups between mid-2017 and mid-2018 was in the 70-74 year olds category, with a growth of 4.6%. In percentage terms elderly age groups showed relatively high growth rates with 85-90 year olds increasing by 3.2% (+ 111) and 90+ year olds increasing by 3.0% (+62). The number of Harrow residents aged 80 and over continues to grow, although the rate has reduced, at 2.0% compared with 2.8% for both 2016/17 and 2015/16. Overall those aged 65 and over increased by nearly 785 (2%), in line with the previous two year's figures of 770 and 740 (both 2%).

Numerically 10-14 year olds had the second largest increase (+386, 2.6%). The 25-29 year old group experienced the greatest decline at 3.5%. Over the past decade the Borough's population has increased by around 9% (20,582). This is lower than London's growth of 14% over the same period, and higher than England's growth of 8%.

Fig 1.5 Population by Age Groups, 2018
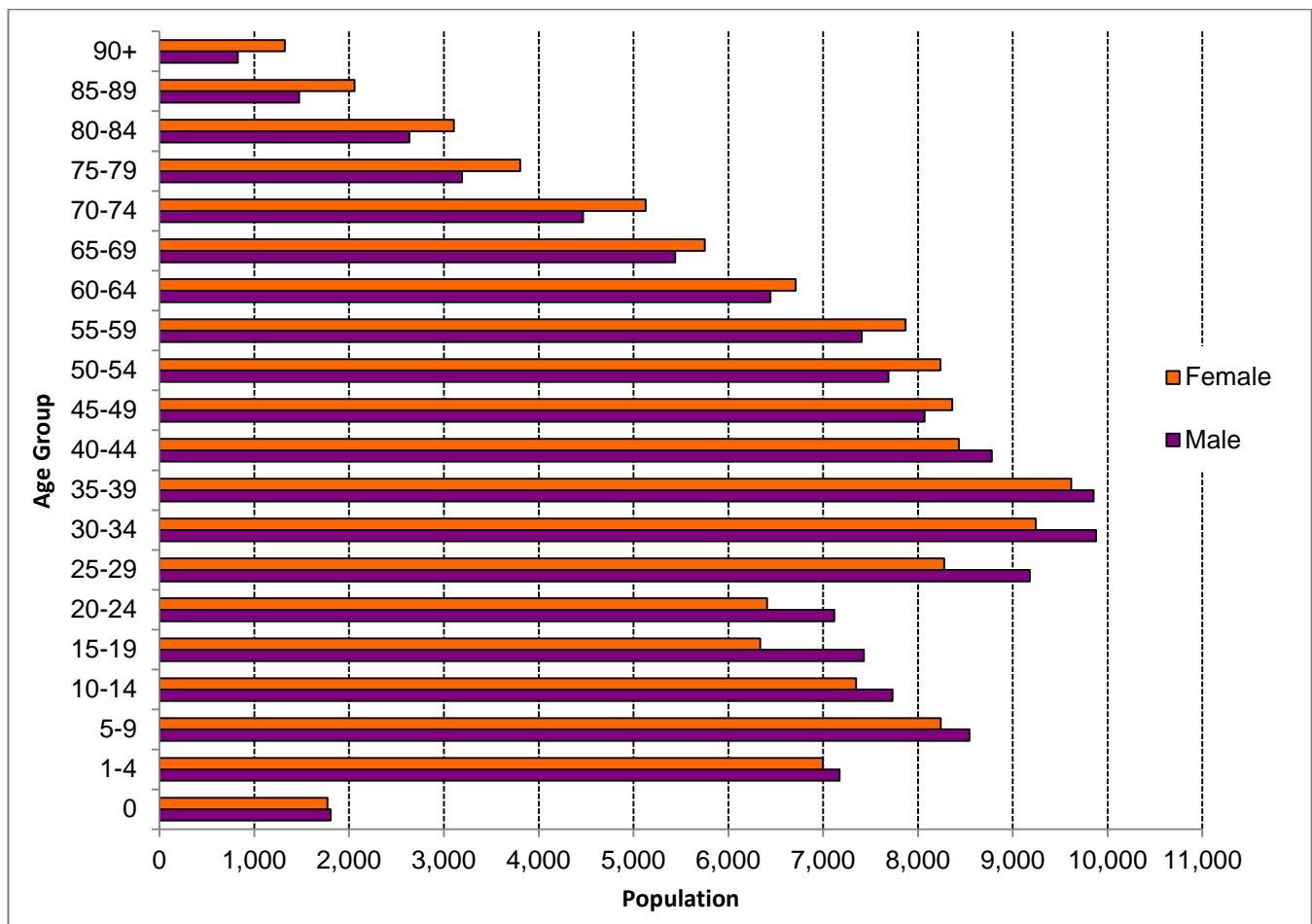
Source: ONS 2018 Mid-Year Estimates

Fig 1.6 Population by Age Groups %, 2018

Age	Male	% male	Female	% female	All
0	1,805	50.5	1,772	49.5	3,577
1-4	7,173	50.6	6,995	49.4	14,168
5-9	8,544	50.9	8,239	49.1	16,783
10-14	7,732	51.3	7,348	48.7	15,080
15-19	7,431	54.0	6,336	46.0	13,767
20-24	7,118	52.6	6,410	47.4	13,528
25-29	9,179	52.6	8,278	47.4	17,457
30-34	9,878	51.7	9,241	48.3	19,119
35-39	9,852	50.6	9,615	49.4	19,467
40-44	8,779	51.0	8,431	49.0	17,210
45-49	8,069	49.1	8,363	50.9	16,432
50-54	7,688	48.3	8,238	51.7	15,926
55-59	7,408	48.5	7,870	51.5	15,278
60-64	6,443	49.0	6,712	51.0	13,155
65-69	5,439	48.6	5,751	51.4	11,190
70-74	4,469	46.6	5,129	53.4	9,598
75-79	3,191	45.6	3,805	54.4	6,996
80-84	2,635	45.9	3,105	54.1	5,740
85-89	1,473	41.7	2,057	58.3	3,530
90+	827	38.5	1,321	61.5	2,148
Total	**125,133**	**50.0**	**125,016**	**50.0**	**250,149**

Source: ONS 2018 Mid-Year Population Estimates

Life Expectancy by Gender

Average life expectancy for those born in Harrow between 2015 and 2017 is 82.7 years for males and 85.9 for females. This is the third highest in London which averages 80.5 and 84.3 respectively, and above the England averages of 79.6 and 83.1 respectively. It has risen significantly above the 2001-2003 Harrow averages of 78.4 and 82.9 years respectively (fig 1.7).

Fig 1.7 Life Expectancy in Harrow, London and England, 2001-03 & 2015-17
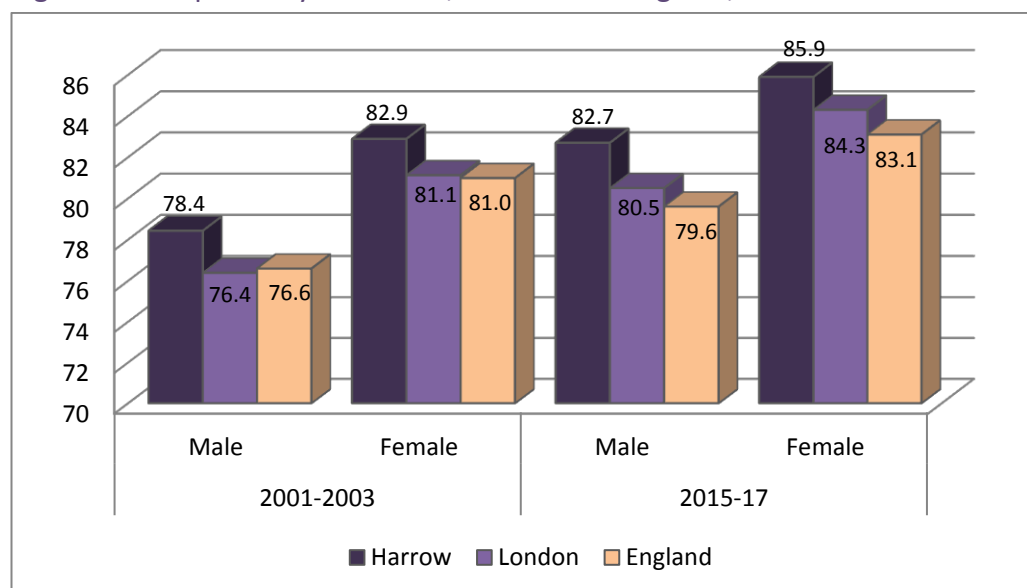
Source: Life expectancy at birth and at age 65 years by local areas, ONS

Life Expectancy by Ward

All wards have increased their life expectancy since 2001 but they differ across the Borough (fig 1.8) and this could be linked to levels of deprivation. At 87.4 years, residents of Pinner South ward can expect to live over 6 years longer on average than those in Greenhill at 81.1, the only ward in Harrow with a life expectancy below the national average.

Fig 1.8 Life Expectancy by Ward
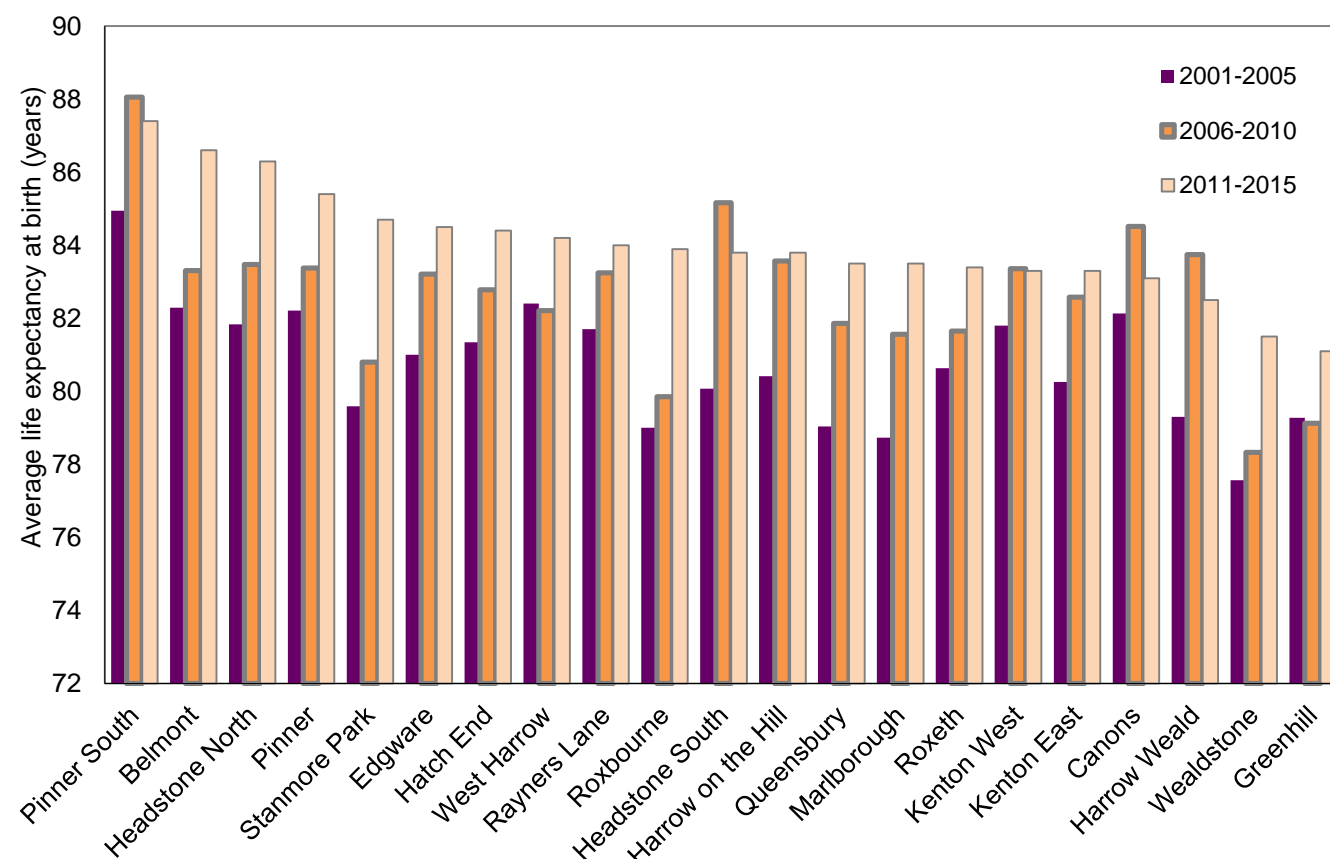
Source: Public Health, England

Ethnicity

Harrow has one of the most ethnically diverse populations in the country (fig 1.9). Harrow's largest ethnic group is Indian[2] at 28.6%, up from 26.4% in 2011. This is followed by White British at 24.2% which is down from 30.9% in 2011 (when it was the 4th lowest ranked in England and Wales) and less than half the percentage of 2001, when White British residents formed 50% of the Borough's population. 62.7% of Harrow's residents are now from Black, Asian and other minority ethnic groups (excluding minority White groups). 10.4% of residents are 'White Other', up from 8.2% in 2011 and just 4.5% in 2001. Only 55.2% of residents were born in the UK, the 6th lowest ranking in the 2011 Census. Harrow was ranked first for both residents born in Africa (11.7% with 4.9% born in Kenya) and in Romania (2%). 9% were born in India, ranked 4th.

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[2] GLA, 2018

Fig 1.9 Ethnic Make-Up of Harrow, 2018

Ethnicity	Number	%
White British	61,679	24.2
White Irish	6,920	2.7
Other White	26,566	10.4
White & Black Caribbean	2,764	1.1
White & Black African	1,210	0.5
White & Asian	4,253	1.7
Other Mixed	3,510	1.4
Indian	73,122	28.6
Pakistani	9,846	3.9
Bangladeshi	1,650	0.6
Chinese	2,373	0.9
Other Asian	30,609	12
Black African	8,867	3.5
Black Caribbean	7,197	2.8
Other Black	5,749	2.3
Arab	4,836	1.9
Any Other Ethnic Group	4,217	1.7

Source: GLA, 2018

Language

The top 5 most recorded community languages in Harrow are: English, Gujarati, Tamil, Romanian and Arabic, with over 155 languages spoken in Harrow schools. English is the main language spoken by everyone over 16 in only 67% of households, the 9th lowest ranking at the 2011 Census. 15.9% of households had nobody speaking English as their main language, the 10th highest ranking.

Religion

At the 2011 Census Harrow was the most religiously diverse borough in the country, with the 2nd lowest ranking for 'no religion', the 5th lowest proportion of Christians at 37.3% and the highest proportion of Hindus, Jains and members of the Unification Church. It also had the second highest figures for Zoroastrianism and was ranked 6th for Judaism.

Disability

In the ONS Annual Population Survey 2017 13.7% of Harrow's working age population classified themselves as disabled, a total of 22,100 people[3]. 6,470 individuals, 2.6% of the total population, received Disability Living Allowance. 2,302 people (about 1% of the population) received long term social care services primarily for physical support needs during 2016/17. An additional 86 people received long term support primarily for sensory impairments. There were 575 Harrow residents receiving long-term social care support from Harrow Adult Social Care Services for learning disabilities. 518 (approximately 90%) were younger adults under the age of 65[4]. 18% of younger adults with learning disabilities were in paid employment during the year. In comparison to London (7.2%) and England (5.7%), Harrow has a high number of LD clients who are in employment. In 2016-17, 73% of

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[3] Our Harrow, Our Community – Equality Profile, 2017/18
[4] SALT

younger adults with learning disabilities were in settled accommodation (with security of tenure). This is slightly below the England average (76%), but is above that of London (71%).

Pregnancy and Maternity

In 2016 there were 14.5 live births per 1000 population[5] which is higher than the UK average of 11.8. The fertility rate is 2.03 children per woman, higher than the UK average of 1.79. For women under the age of 18, the birth rate was 3.7 per 1000 population which is in line with the London average of 3.8 and lower than the UK average of 5.7. Harrow has the lowest levels of live births outside of marriage in the country (19.4%).

Marriage, Civil Partnerships and Same Sex Marriage

54% of Harrow residents are married, which is the highest rate in London.[6] At 31 December 2016 there had been 142 Civil Partnerships in Harrow, 19 of which had been converted to marriage. There had been 32 same sex marriages in Harrow since inception on 29th March 2014.

Sexual Orientation

It is estimated that around 10% of the UK population are lesbian, gay or bisexual, which would equate to approximately 25,000 of our residents.

Gender reassignment

We do not hold information on gender reassignment in Harrow.

Deprivation

The 'Indices of Multiple Deprivation' (IMD) are a collection of indicators (including income, employment, health and disability, education skills and training, barriers to housing and services, living environment and crime) which allow the level of deprivation within a particular area to be measured. The 2019 English Indicators of Deprivation are based on 2015/16 data.

Multiple deprivation in Harrow is well below the national average, with Harrow ranking 207th out of 317 districts in England in 2019, where 1st is the most deprived. In the 2015 indices, when the boundaries were slightly different, Harrow was ranked 213th out of 326 districts.

Harrow is the 7th least deprived the 33 London boroughs in the IMD 2019, down from 8th in the IMD 2015 and showing a marginal deterioration.

Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs) are the smallest geographical area for which deprivation data is produced (figs 1.10 and 1.11) and all of these neighbourhoods in England are ranked between 1 and 32,844, with 1 as the most deprived. 2 of Harrow's LSOAs fall within the top 20% most deprived in England. These are in the wards of Stanmore Park (covering the Woodlands and Cottesmore estates) and Hatch End (including parts of the Headstone and Headstone Lane estates. None are in the most deprived 10%.

[5] ONS Births by mothers' usual area of residence in the UK 2016
[6] Our Harrow, Our Community – Equalities Profile, 2017/18

Fig 1.10 Harrow's Top Ten Ranked LSOAs for Multiple Deprivation

LSOA	Ward	National Rank 2019	National Rank 2015	Rank Change	LSOA Rank in Harrow in 2019 (1 = most deprived)	LSOA Rank in Harrow in 2015 (1 = most deprived)
E01002227	Stanmore Park	4,814	5,441	Declined	1	2
E01002151	Hatch End	6,225	6,680	Declined	2	3
E01002133	Harrow on the Hill	6,641	8,053	Declined	3	7
E01002217	Roxbourne	6,812	5,370	Improved	4	1
E01002120	Edgware	7,228	8,019	Declined	5	6
E01002139	Harrow Weald	7,669	7,164	Improved	6	4
E01002185	Pinner	7,721	9,188	Declined	7	8
E01002131	Greenhill	8,650	10,210	Declined	8	12
E01002235	Wealdstone	9,047	7,188	Improved	9	5
E01002211	Roxbourne	9,388	10,114	Declined	10	11

Source: MHCLG, English Indices of Deprivation 2019

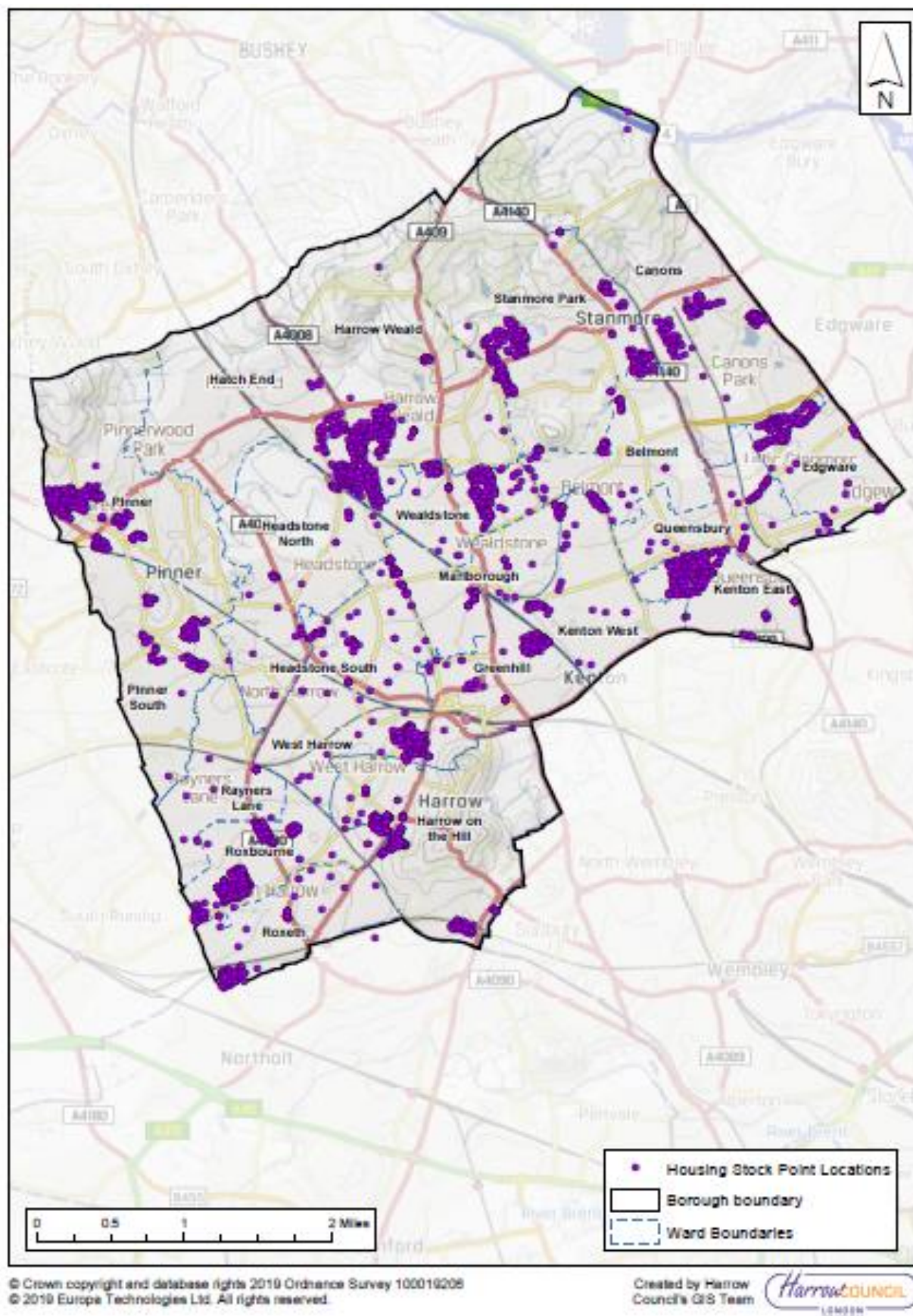## Fig 1.11 Map of Harrow's Top Ten Ranked LSOAs for Multiple Deprivation
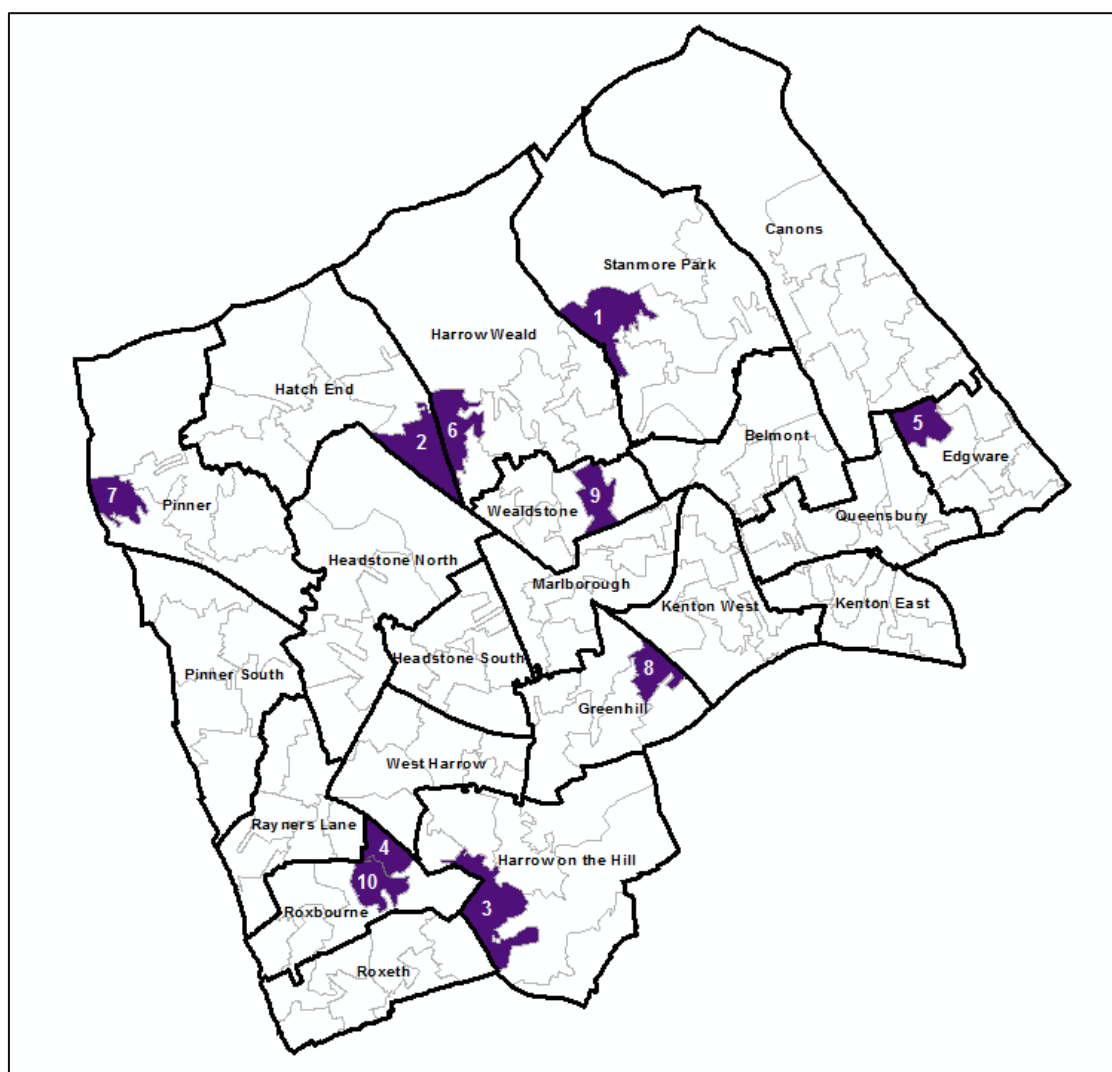
Source: MHCLG, English Indices of Deprivation 2019

Levels of deprivation generally align with areas of the Borough where the Council's housing stock is concentrated (fig 1.12).

Fig 1.12 Harrow Council Housing Stock Concentrations by Ward, June 2019
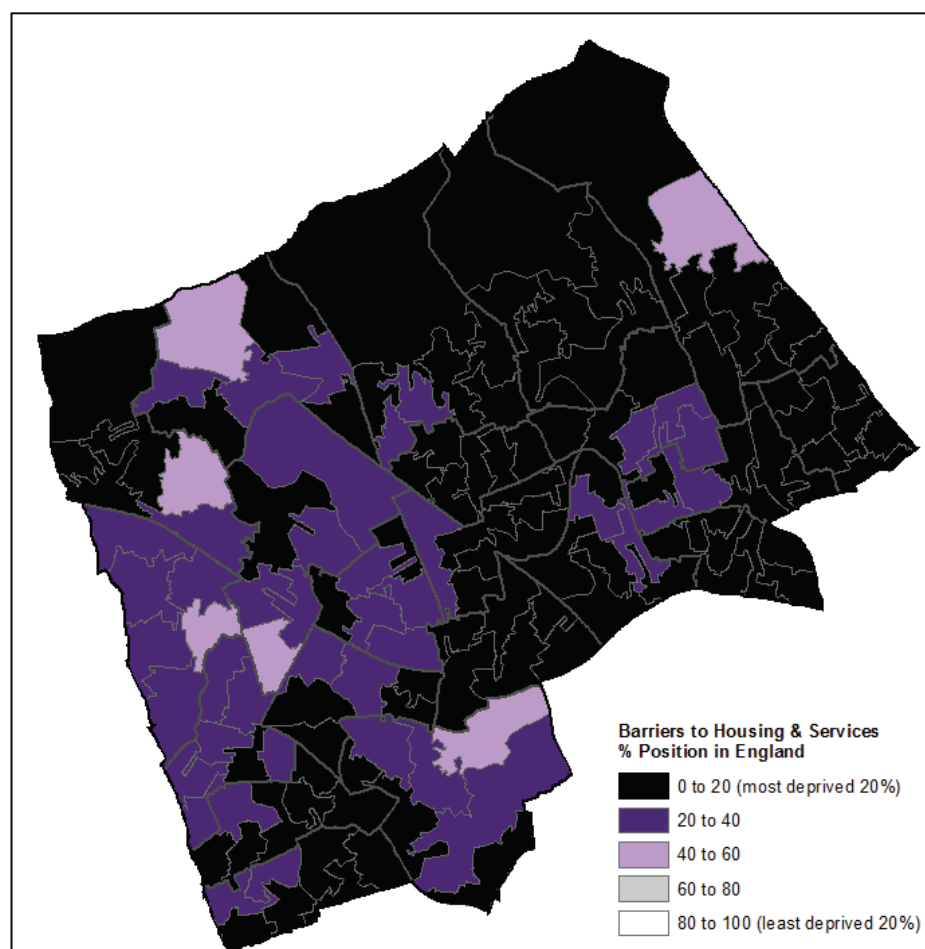
Barriers to Housing and Services

This Domain measures the physical and financial accessibility of housing and local services. The indicators fall into two sub-domains: 'geographical barriers', which relate to the physical proximity of local services, and 'wider barriers' which includes issues relating to access to housing such as affordability. As in IMD 2015, Harrow's performance is worse for Barriers to Housing & Services than any other deprivation indicator. It is now ranked 15th worst out of 317 districts in England, and falls within the top decile of local authorities. It has also significantly worsened within London, now ranked 14th compared with 22nd in 2015.

Harrow has over a quarter (27.7%) of its LSOAs in the 10% most deprived nationally, and nearly two-thirds of LSOAs (65.7%) in the 20% most deprived, which is considerably more than in 2015. All LSOAs are in the 50% most deprived, with the exception of 1 LSOA located in Hatch End ward (fig 1.13).

Harrow's most deprived LSOA is located n Stanmore Park. This was also the most deprived area in 2015. It is now ranked 18th out of 32,844 LSOAs nationally. The LSOA ranked 2nd in Harrow is located in Canons - the most north-westerly LSOA in the Borough and covering large tracts of Green Belt with interspersed housing, as well as properties west of Marsh Lane in Stanmore. This LSOA was ranked second in Harrow in 2015 too.
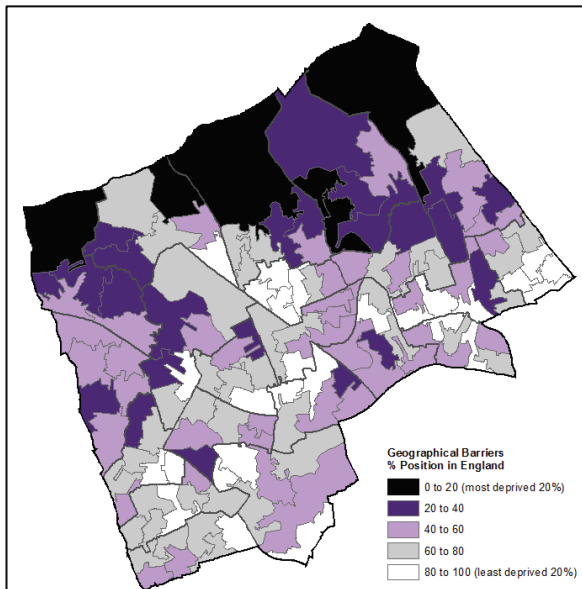
Fig 1.13 Barriers to Housing & Services

Source: MHCLG English Indices of Deprivation, 2019

Geographical Barriers to Housing and Services

Geographical barriers relate to the physical proximity of local services. Harrow has no LSOAs in the most deprived 10% in England and just 6 in the most deprived 20%. Most of these are in the north of the Borough and generally more rural (fig 1.14).

Fig 1.14 Geographical Barriers to Housing & Services

Source: MHCLG English Indices of Deprivation, 2019

Wider Barriers to Housing and Services

Harrow scores very poorly for this sub-domain, which measures household overcrowding, homelessness and housing affordability (expressed as the inability to afford to enter owner occupation or the private rental market) and this has worsened since IMD 2015. Over half of LSOAs are in the most deprived 10% in England, and 88% are in the most deprived 20% of LSOAs in England (fig 1.15).
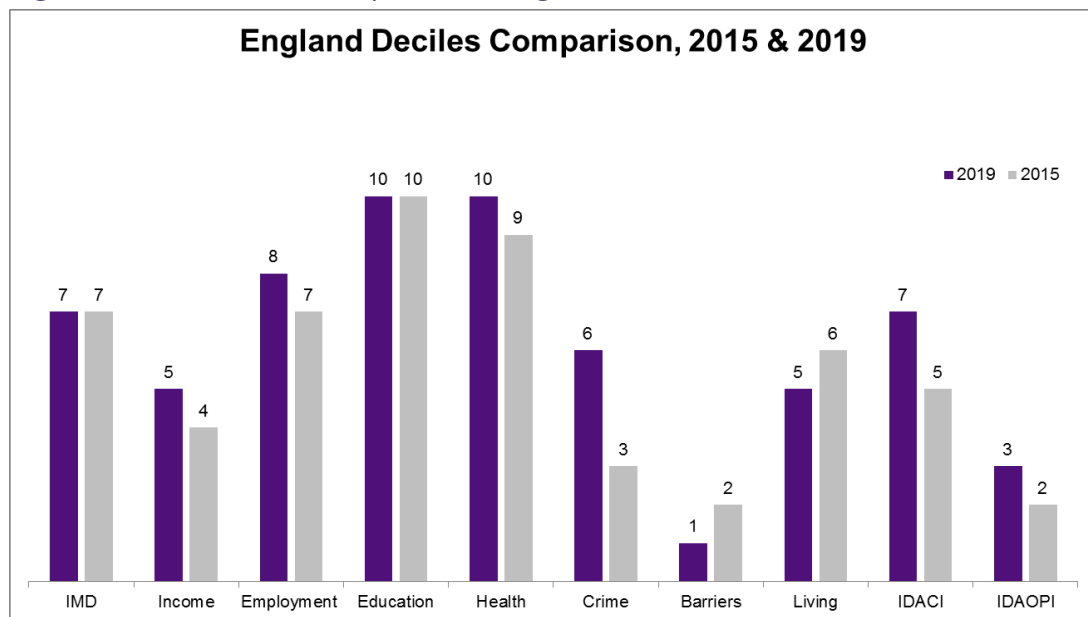
Fig 1.15 Wider Barriers to Housing & Services
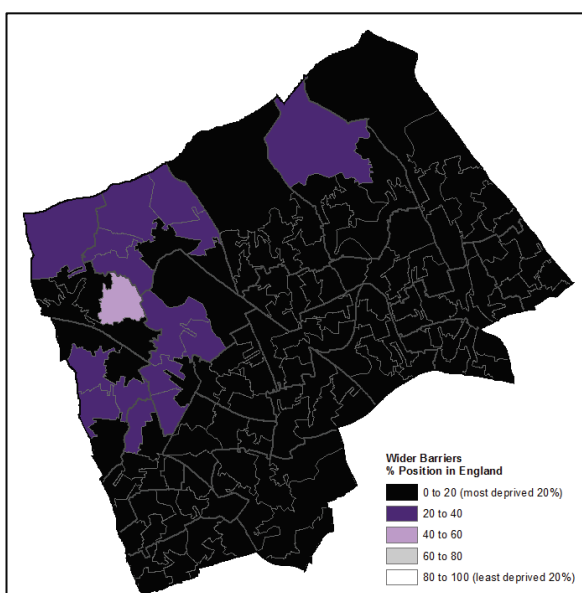
Source: MHCLG English Indices of Deprivation, 2019

Other Indices of Deprivation

Harrow has improved its rankings within London in 6 of the other 9 Deprivation Domains. These are for Income, Employment, Education, Crime, Income Deprivation Affecting Children and Income Deprivation Affecting Older People. 2 Domains have slightly worsened in terms of London rankings – these are Health and Barriers to Housing & Services. The Living Environment ranking for Harrow within London is unchanged between 2015 & 2019. Harrow's 2nd worst performing Domain is Deprivation Affecting Older People (IDAOPI), but there has been improvement in this indicator since IMD 2015. The Crime Index shows the greatest improvement out of all the domains for Harrow between IMD 2015 and IMD 2019 (fig 1.16).
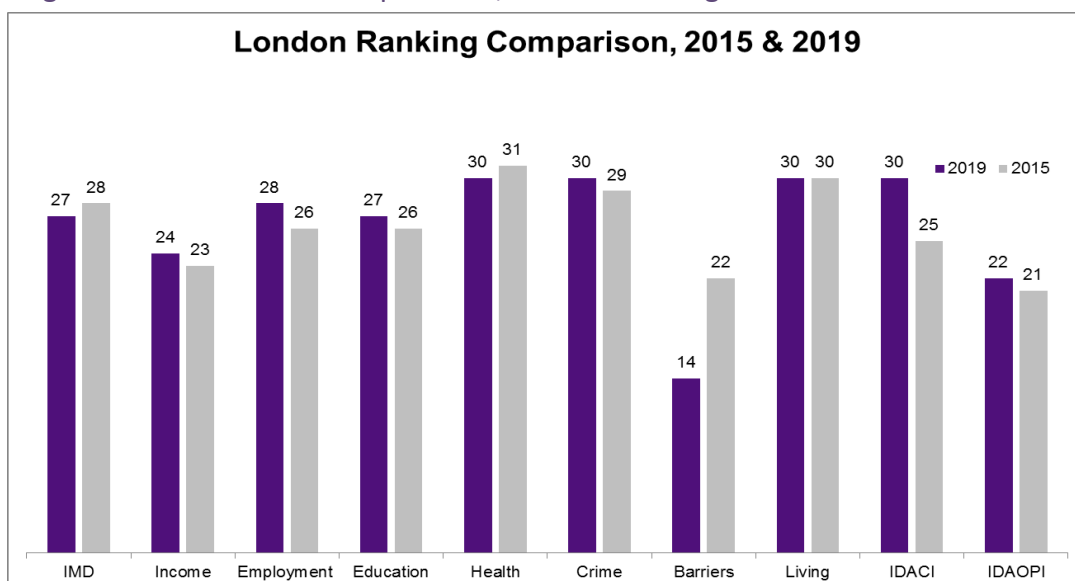
Fig 1.16 Other Indices of Deprivation, England Deciles 2015 and 2019

Source: MHCLG English Indices of Deprivation, 2019

Harrow has also improved its rankings within London (fig 1.17) for Income, Employment, Education, Crime and Deprivation Affecting Children (IDACI).

Fig 1.17 Other Indices of Deprivation, London Rankings 2015 and 2019

Source: MHCLG English Indices of Deprivation, 2019