

Demographic Briefing Note: November 2019

Produced by Regeneration, Planning & Enterprise

2018 ONS Mid-Year Small Area Population Estimates for Harrow

On 25th October 2019 the Office for National Statistics (ONS) released the latest Small Area population estimates for mid-2018. These are the estimates of the population at the Lower Super Output Area (LSOA) level which are consistent with the mid-2018 local authority level population estimates, previously released in June 2019.

This report provides an overview for broad groups. Small area population estimates are available by single year of age (subject to rounding restrictions on publication) and the detailed information can be found at:

<https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/populationandmigration/populationestimates/datasets/lowersuperoutputareamidyearpopulationestimates>

Population Distribution by Age

Maps 1 to 4 show the distribution of Harrow's population for four age groups.

Map 1: The greatest concentrations of children are found in the centre, south east and south west of the borough. The distribution is lower in the wards to the north of the borough, except for some individual LSOAs which are areas with a higher proportion of social housing.

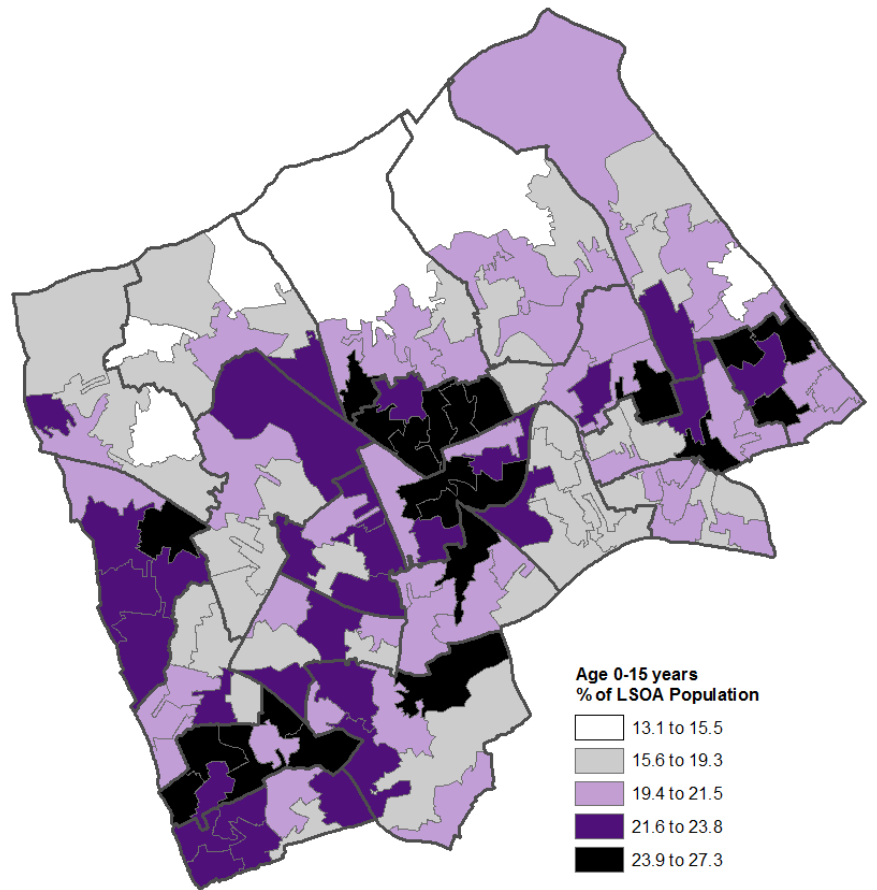
Map 2: The areas with the highest percentage of working age residents are mainly found in the wards to the south of the borough and around the Harrow Town Centre corridor. These areas have greater access to public transport which is likely to be an important factor. West Harrow and Greenhill wards contain the two LSOAs with the highest proportion of residents of working age at 71.2 per cent.

Map 3: A higher proportion of residents aged 65 and over lives in the wards to the north of the borough, as well as in Pinner South, Headstone North and Kenton West. These northerly wards are, on average, more affluent areas. The highest proportion is found in LSOA 225, in Stanmore Park ward.

Map 4: There is a high concentration of the 90+ age group (classed as 'very old') in the north east of the borough. The highest proportion is found in LSOA 225, in Stanmore Park ward, with 5.8 per cent of the population of this LSOA being 'very old'. This is due to Anita Dorfman House (formerly the Princess Alexandra Home), which is a large care home and assisted living complex, being located there.

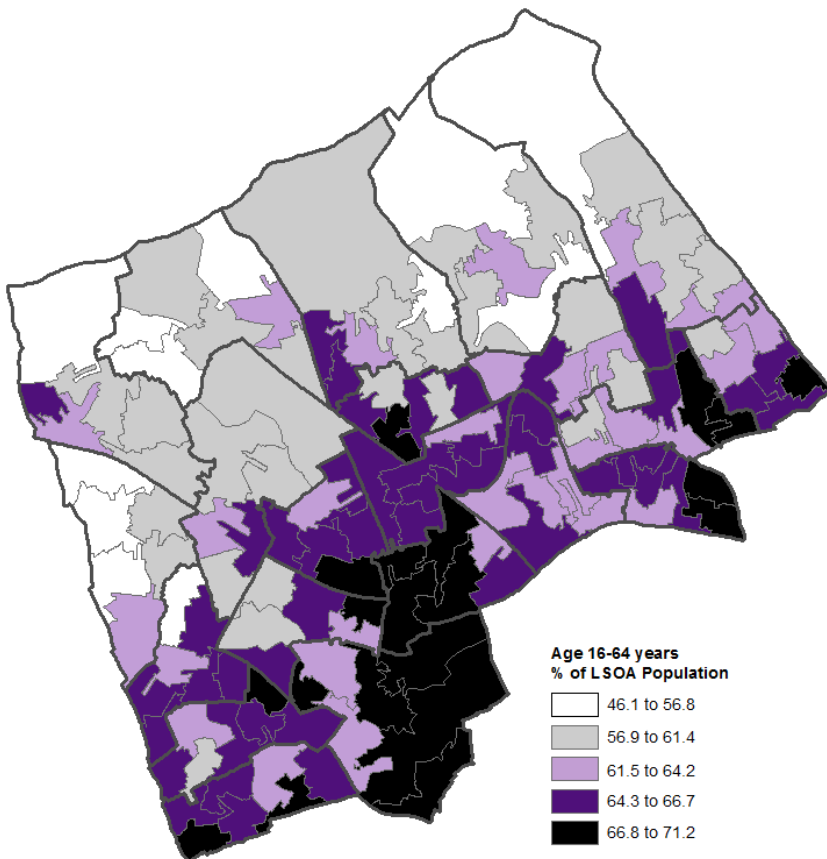
Map 1: Children aged 0 to 15 years, mid-2018

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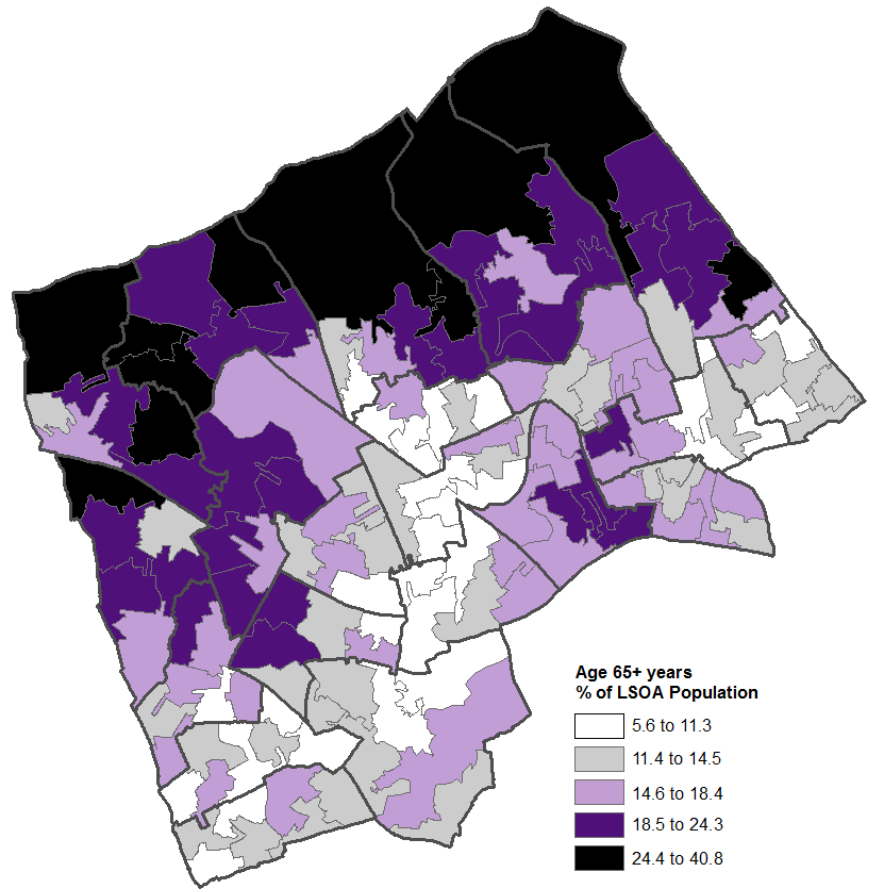
Map 2: Residents of working age, 16-64 years, mid-2018

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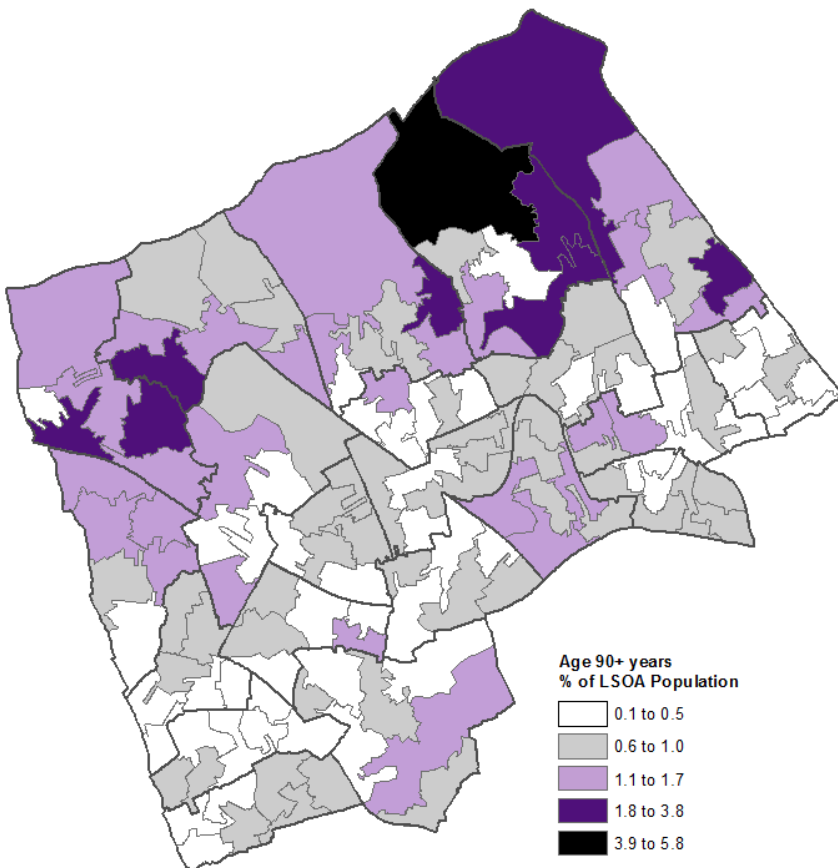
Map 3: Residents aged 65+ years, mid-2018

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Map 4: Residents aged 90+ years, mid-2018

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Population Distribution by Sex

Maps 5 and 6 show how the proportion of men and women varies across the borough at LSOA level for two age groups.

Map 5: It was highlighted in the main Mid-Year Population Estimates Report that there are more males than females of working age living in the borough. Map 5 shows which areas have higher proportions of working age males; these LSOAs are mostly in the south and centre of the borough, with the largest percentages focused on Marlborough, Kenton West, Edgware and Harrow on the Hill wards. It should be noted that LSOA 137, which is 73.4 per cent male for 16 to 64 year olds, is impacted by Harrow School being located in this LSOA.

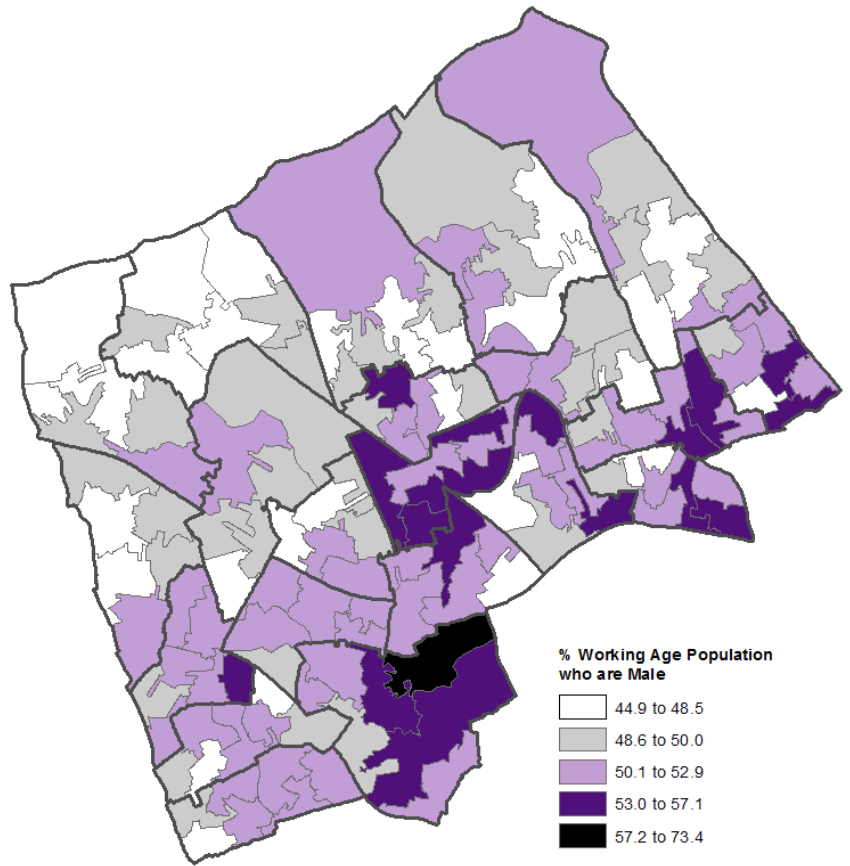
Conversely, there is a higher proportion of females of working age residing in the northern half of the borough. The data also indicates that those LSOAs which are predominantly comprised of social housing are more likely to have a greater proportion of females residing there.

Map 6: The main Mid-Year Population Estimates Report indicated that there were fewer males than females aged 65 and over living in the borough. Map 6 shows the distribution at the LSOA level. In total 27 LSOAs have more males than females aged 65 and over. These are dispersed across the borough predominantly along a central band running east to west, with a cluster of LSOAs in and around Belmont ward. A notably high proportion of those aged 65 and over are male (59.2%) in LSOA 143 located in Harrow Weald ward, though the reasons for this are unclear.

There is a higher proportion of females in the north east of the borough and in other LSOAs that have a larger proportion of 'very old' residents. This is to be expected, given that on average females are more likely to reach the age of 90 than males.

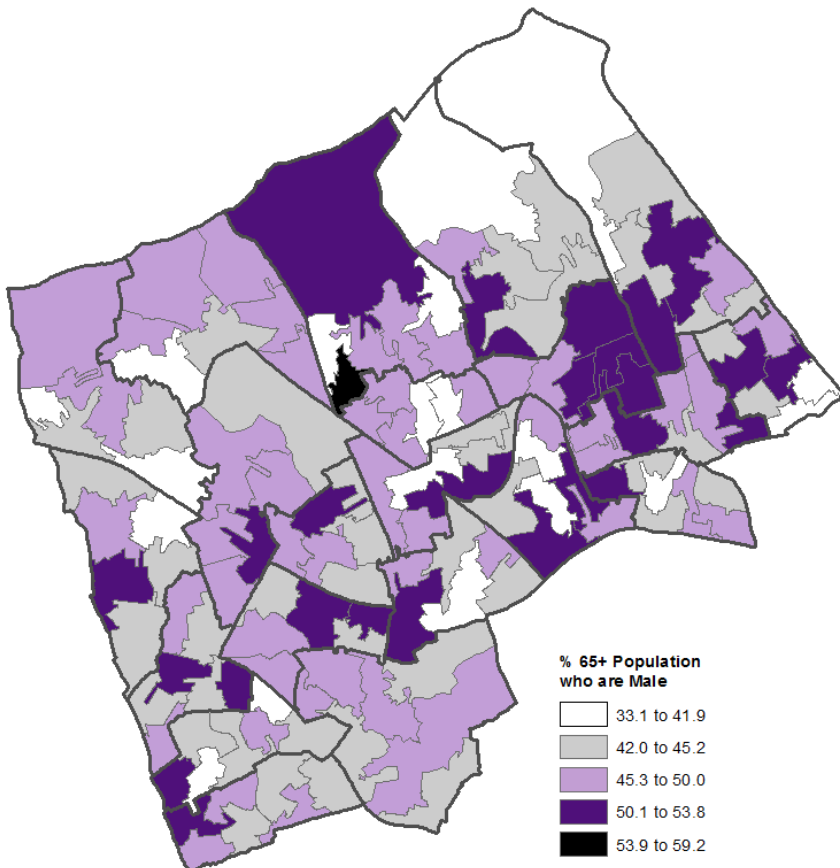
Map 5: Proportion of working age population (16-64) who are male, mid-2018

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Map 6: Proportion of population 65 years and over who are male, mid-2018

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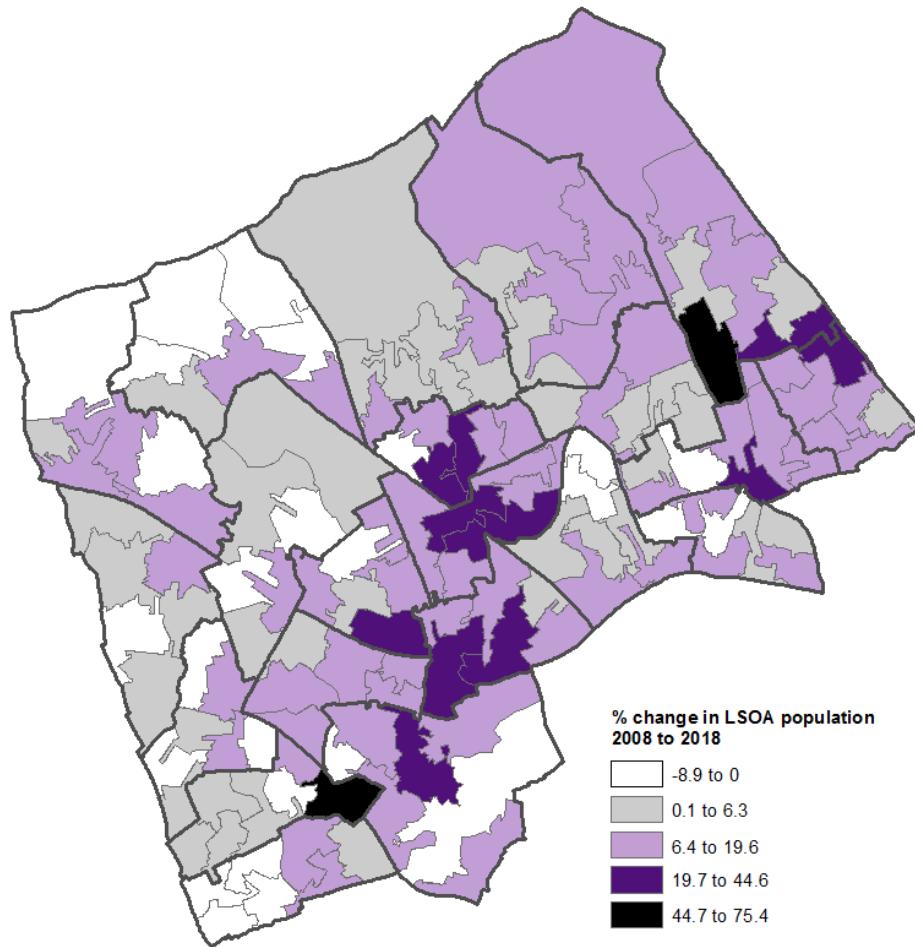
Population Change

Harrow's population has increased by 9.0 per cent (20,600) since mid-2008. Population growth has not been spread evenly across the borough however. Map 7 shows how Harrow's population has changed between mid-2008 and mid-2018 at the LSOA level. In total 111 LSOAs (out of 137 LSOAs) experienced an increase in population, with 81 of these seeing an increase of 5 per cent or more on their mid-2008 levels. LSOA 117 located in the south west of Canons ward has experienced the greatest percentage change, with an increase in population of 75 per cent. This equates to nearly 1,300 new residents in ten years; this is primarily due to the Stanmore Place development off Honeypot Lane which provided around 750 units in the LSOA during this period. The second largest proportional change is in LSOA 213 located in the east of Roxbourne ward. This has seen an increase of 69 per cent from mid-2008 to mid-2018, and in numbers represents the largest change with the population increasing by 1,500 people in ten years. This is the result of several new developments and redevelopments such as Tempus at 86-100 Northolt Road (158 homes), Bovis House (office conversion) at 142 Northolt Road (101 homes) and Bridge Court, Stanley Road (180 homes) plus several smaller developments which in total provided over 500 units in this LSOA over the 10 year period.

Wealdstone, Marlborough and Greenhill wards have the most LSOAs which have experienced the largest percentage increase in population over this timeframe. This is likely to continue in future as development is being targeted in and around the 'Heart of Harrow' i.e. Harrow Town Centre, Wealdstone and the corridor in between.

Some LSOAs have seen their population fall over this 10 year period; these are predominantly located in the west of the borough. In total 26 LSOAs experienced some population decline, of which seven LSOAs have had a decrease of five per cent or more. LSOA 190 and LSOA 149, located adjacent to each other in Hatch End and Pinner wards respectively, experienced the greatest proportional decline, both decreasing by 8.9 per cent. LSOA 190 also had the greatest numerical change with a decrease of 150 people over the ten year period.

Map 7: Population change between mid-2008 and mid-2018 (percentage change), mid-2018



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Further Information

More information, including detailed reports on the methodology employed in the Mid-Year Estimates, is available on the website of the Office for National Statistics: <https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/populationandmigration/populationestimates>

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