

Demographic Briefing Note: August 2020
Produced by Regeneration, Planning & Enterprise

2019 ONS Mid-Year Population Estimates for Harrow

The 2019 Mid-Year Population Estimates (MYEs) were published on 24th June 2020 by the Office for National Statistics (ONS). They give population estimates of the resident population as at 30th June 2019, broken down by local authority, age and gender.

Summary of Change since 2018 MYE

The 2019 MYE data for Harrow shows:

- Mid-2019 population estimate of **251,160**
- Total population change from mid-2018 to mid-2019 of +1,011 people
- A net gain of 2,094 through natural change (births and deaths)
 - 3,543 live births from mid-2018 to mid-2019
 - 1,449 deaths from mid-2018 to mid-2019
- An overall loss of 1,068 people from migration
 - a net loss of 3,458 through internal migration
 - a net gain of 2,390 through international migration
- A net loss of 15 people attributable to other changes

Key Findings

- Harrow's resident population at 30th June 2019 is estimated to be **251,160**. This is 1,011 higher than the ONS mid-2018 population estimates, and around 10,660 higher than the 2011 mid-year population estimates, which followed the 2011 Census.
- Over the past year Harrow's population is estimated to have increased by 0.4 per cent (1,011), compared with 0.5 per cent (1,269) from mid-2017 to mid-2018
- The largest proportional increase for all age groups between mid-2018 and mid-2019 was in the 90+ year old category, with a growth of 6.1 per cent, followed by the 85-89 year old group, with 5.6 per cent growth. However, these are the smallest age cohort groups, so smaller changes will have bigger percentage impacts. The 20-24 year old group experienced the greatest decline at 3.6 per cent.

- Over the past decade the borough's population has increased by around 7.6 per cent (17,665)¹. This is lower than London's growth of 12.8 per cent over the same period, and slightly lower higher than England's growth of 7.8 per cent.
- International migration resulted in a net gain of 2,390 people from mid-2018 to mid-2019. Internal migration showed a net loss of 3,458 people over this period. Overall, Harrow experienced a net loss of 1,068 people due to migration.
- Natural change caused the population to rise by 2,094. Both birth and death numbers fell based on MYEs from 2018 to 2019. Birth rates remained substantially higher than death rates leading to an overall gain in population.
- Since mid-2009 Harrow's average population density has increased by 3.5 persons per hectare (pph), from 46.3 to 49.8 pph, below London's increase of 6.5 pph to 57 pph in 2019. In England as a whole, the population density increased by 0.3 pph over the decade to 4.3 pph.

About the Mid-Year Population Estimates

The 2019 Mid-Year Population Estimates were released for all local authorities in England and Wales on 24th June 2020. They relate to the usually resident population as at 30th June 2019, therefore most students are recorded at their-term time address. These estimates include long-term international migrants (people expressing an intention to stay for at least a year). They do not include short-term migrants i.e. people who come to the UK for less than a year.

These are the official population estimates for the UK and reflect the size of the UK population three years on from the EU referendum (23rd June 2016). Clearly the effect of the UK's departure from the EU on 31st January 2020 and the coronavirus pandemic, confirmed in March 2020, will be reflected in future MYEs.

Mid-Year Estimates are based on the census and are updated annually to account for population change during the period from 1st July to 30th June. The starting point for these 2019 Mid-Year Estimates is the count of the resident population for the previous year, 2018. This population is aged on by one year and births during this one year period are added. Deaths occurring over this time are removed and migration movements taken into account. Migration includes movements within the UK (internal migration) and international migration. In addition adjustments are made for some special population groups, such as armed forces, prisoners and boarding school pupils.

Whilst estimates of births and deaths are generally accurate, the weakest element of the population estimates has always been the migration estimates, particularly international migration. This information is based on the International Passenger Survey (IPS), which is an intentions-based sample survey. The IPS is based on voluntary, face-to-face interviews with a sample of passengers travelling via airports, sea routes and the Channel Tunnel. In recent years this sample has been increased, although it is still too small to provide local authority estimates, which have to be modelled. The IPS does not take into account the changing intentions of passengers. Some migrants intend to remain in or out of the UK for

¹ Based on ONS 2009 MYEs, revised in the light of the 2011 Census

12 months, but actually go on to spend less than a year, whilst other migrants intend to remain in or out of the UK for less than a year but actually spend longer.

In August 2019 the ONS announced, relating to the IPS, that “the link between intentions and behaviours are changing, particularly for some groups of EU and non-EU citizens”. Whilst the overall published trends of net international migration are likely to be reasonable estimates, the ONS has, as a precaution, reclassified their international migration statistics from the status of ‘National Statistics’ to ‘Experimental Statistics’ whilst further investigations continue.

There will be a greater reliance on admin-based statistics in the future, particularly as the ONS had to suspend the IPS in March 2020 because of the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic.

The ONS released a revised set of Mid-Year Estimates for mid-2012 to mid-2016 in March 2018. These revised estimates incorporate new methods for local authority level international emigration and foreign armed forces dependents. For Harrow the revised Mid-Year Estimates have all been revised downwards for each of the five years (Table 1). It has not been necessary to adjust the 2017 or 2018 MYE figures to date.

Table 1: Comparison of Revised Mid-Year Estimates with the original Mid-Year Estimates for Harrow, mid-2011 to mid-2016

Source: Mid-Year Estimates, ONS, Crown Copyright

Population	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Harrow - original MYEs	240,499	242,377	243,373	246,011	247,130	248,752
Harrow - 2018 revisions	240,499	241,978	243,004	245,149	246,818	248,697
Difference	0	-399	-369	-862	-312	-55
Difference %	0.000	-0.002	-0.002	-0.004	-0.001	0.000

It is ONS policy to publish population estimates rounded to at least the nearest hundred persons if this information is reproduced or published in any external reports.

Change over One Year

Harrow’s population increased by 0.4 per cent (1,011) between mid-2018 and mid-2019, just below the 0.51 per cent (+1,269) increase between mid-2017 and mid-2018. This is a greater increase than that seen from 2016 to 2017 when it was just 0.07 per cent (+183), but a smaller increase than from 2015 to 2016 when the population rose by 0.76 per cent (+1,879).

Table 2 shows the changes between the 2018 MYEs and the latest 2019 MYEs for Harrow. All the age groups are quinary age groups, with the exception of under one year olds and those aged 90 and over. There have been some notable fluctuations across the age cohorts. The group showing the largest percentage population increase since the previous year is the 90+ year old category, with a growth of 6.1 per cent, followed by the 85-89 year old group, with 5.6 per cent growth. However, these are two of the smallest population age groups, so will have bigger percentage impacts. Numerically 40-44 year olds had the

largest increase (+537, 3.1%). The 20-24 year old group experienced the greatest percentage decline at 3.6 per cent. The largest numerical change across all age groups was in 25-29 years old category which saw a decrease of 495 (-2.8 per cent).

The number of Harrow residents aged 80 and over continues to grow and at a higher rate (3.5%) than previous years, which were 2.0 per cent in 2017/18, compared with 2.8 per cent for both 2016/17 and 2015/16. Overall those aged 65 and over increased by over 785 (2%), in line with the previous three year's figures of 785, 770 and 740 (all at 2%).

Table 2: Harrow's population change, mid-2018 to mid-2019

Source: Mid-Year Estimates, ONS, Crown Copyright

Note: Percentages may not add due to rounding

Age	2019 MYE	2018 MYE	Change	% Change
0	3,545	3,577	-32	-0.9
1-4	14,297	14,168	129	0.9
5-9	17,137	16,783	354	2.1
10-14	15,333	15,080	253	1.7
15-19	13,644	13,767	-123	-0.9
20-24	13,039	13,528	-489	-3.6
25-29	16,962	17,457	-495	-2.8
30-34	19,197	19,119	78	0.4
35-39	19,136	19,467	-331	-1.7
40-44	17,747	17,210	537	3.1
45-49	16,359	16,432	-73	-0.4
50-54	15,752	15,926	-174	-1.1
55-59	15,458	15,278	180	1.2
60-64	13,566	13,155	411	3.1
65-69	11,252	11,190	62	0.6
70-74	9,792	9,598	194	2.0
75-79	7,131	6,996	135	1.9
80-84	5,807	5,740	67	1.2
85-89	3,726	3,530	196	5.6
90+	2,280	2,148	132	6.1
Total	251,160	250,149	1,011	0.40

2019 Mid-Year Estimates for Harrow

Age

- 21.3 per cent of Harrow's residents are aged under 16 (53,410). 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 28.1 per cent increase (11,720) in the 0 to 15 year old age group. At 21.3 per cent, Harrow's proportion of under 16s is above both the London average of 20.6 per cent and the UK average of 19.0 per cent (Figure 1).
- 14.2 per cent (35,568) of all Harrow's residents are of school age (5-15), 735 more than in 2018, when 13.9 per cent were of school age. Compared with London

(13.8%) and the UK (13.2%), Harrow had a higher proportion of residents of school age in 2019. It should be noted that the MYEs include young school boarders in the borough and will conversely exclude any children living/studying away from their Harrow home.

- 62.8 per cent (157,762) 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 was created in 2001. The number of working age residents fell by 607 to mid-2019, more of a decline than the previous year's figure of just over 170. Since 2001 Harrow's working age population group has actually increased by over 19,400 residents, with most of this growth occurring between 2001 and 2011. In the 2019 MYEs Harrow's proportion of residents of working age was below the London level of 67.4 per cent, but above the level for the UK at 62.5 per cent.
- The number and proportion of older people in Harrow continue to increase. 15.9 per cent (39,988) are now aged 65 and over, compared with 15.7 per cent (39,202) in 2018; 15.1 per cent (37,650) in 2016; and 14.8 per cent (36,330) in 2014. In 2001 around 30,000 of Harrow's residents were aged 65 and over, so Harrow's older population group has increased by a third from 2001 to 2019. Harrow's mid-2019 level of 15.9 per cent is higher than London's level (12.1%), but lower than the national level (18.4%). Table 3 and Figure 2 give more detailed age breakdowns for Harrow.
- There are more males than females as a percentage of the population for age categories up to 45-49 years old, excepting age group 35-39. Beyond this age, there are proportionally more females. Overall, the number of males and females living in Harrow is very similar.

Figure 1: Harrow's population by broad age groups, Mid-2019

Source: 2019 Mid-Year Estimates, ONS, Crown Copyright

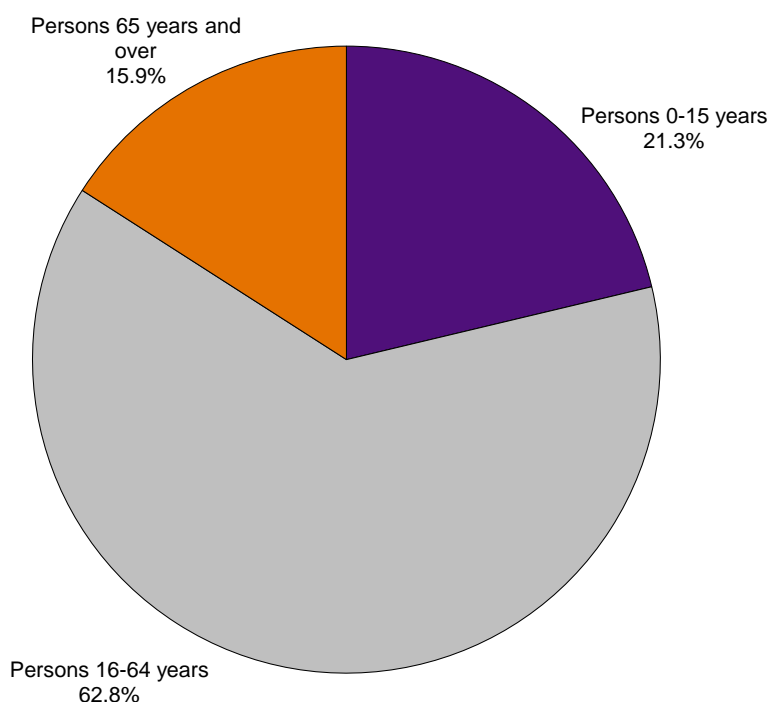


Table 3: Harrow's population by age groups, Mid-2019

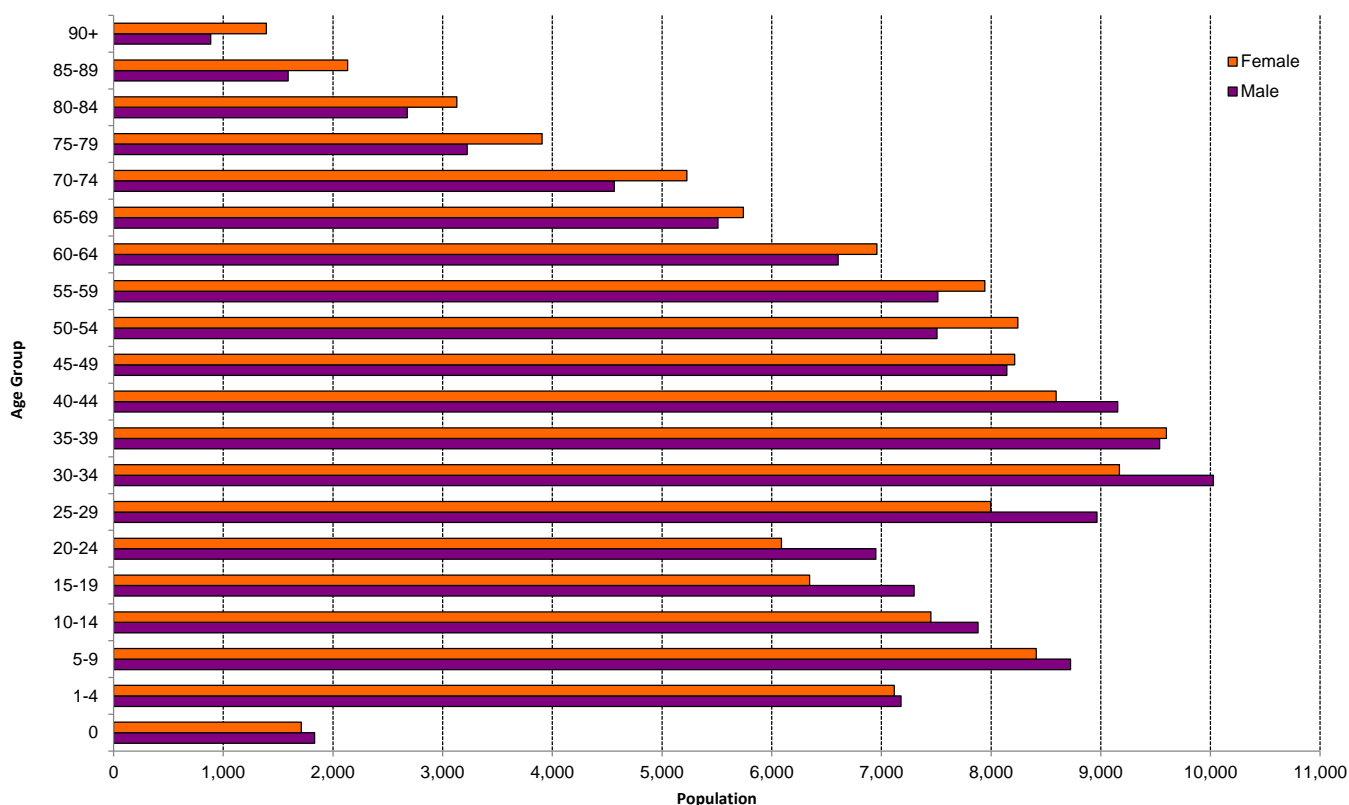
Source: 2019 Mid-Year Estimates, ONS, Crown Copyright

Age	Male	% male	Female	% female	All
0	1,833	51.7	1,712	48.3	3,545
1-4	7,180	50.2	7,117	49.8	14,297
5-9	8,725	50.9	8,412	49.1	17,137
10-14	7,882	51.4	7,451	48.6	15,333
15-19	7,299	53.5	6,345	46.5	13,644
20-24	6,950	53.3	6,089	46.7	13,039
25-29	8,965	52.9	7,997	47.1	16,962
30-34	10,026	52.2	9,171	47.8	19,197
35-39	9,537	49.8	9,599	50.2	19,136
40-44	9,154	51.6	8,593	48.4	17,747
45-49	8,144	49.8	8,215	50.2	16,359
50-54	7,507	47.7	8,245	52.3	15,752
55-59	7,515	48.6	7,943	51.4	15,458
60-64	6,607	48.7	6,959	51.3	13,566
65-69	5,510	49.0	5,742	51.0	11,252
70-74	4,565	46.6	5,227	53.4	9,792
75-79	3,224	45.2	3,907	54.8	7,131
80-84	2,677	46.1	3,130	53.9	5,807
85-89	1,592	42.7	2,134	57.3	3,726
90+	886	38.9	1,394	61.1	2,280
Total	125,778	50.1	125,382	49.9	251,160

It should be noted that the substantially higher number of males in the 10-14 age group and, in particular, the 15-19 age group, is largely due to the pupils at Harrow School, as the Mid-Year Population Estimates record pupils and students at their term-time address.

Figure 2: Harrow's population by age groups, 2019

Source: 2019 Mid-Year Estimates, ONS, Crown Copyright



Change over Time

- Harrow's population is shown to have increased by 7.6 per cent (17,665) since mid-2009 (233,495). This is lower than London's growth rate of 12.8 per cent over the same period. England's corresponding growth rate was 7.8 per cent.
- Harrow's estimated population growth between mid-2009 and mid-2019 places Harrow in 131st place out of 314² local authorities within England for population growth over this period. Tower Hamlets is ranked in top place, with a growth rate of 35.0 per cent, followed by the City of London (England's second smallest district) at 30.1 per cent and Camden at 26.8 per cent. Harrow's growth over the decade is ranked 27th out of the 33 London boroughs.
- Since mid-2009 Harrow's average population density has increased by 3.5 persons per hectare (pph), from 46.3 to 49.8 pph. This is below the rise seen in London of 6.5 pph over the same period, with 57.0 pph in 2019. In England as a whole, the population density increased by 0.3 pph over the decade to 4.3 pph.

Figure 3 shows Harrow's population from 2001 to 2019, based on the latest MYEs. In April 2013 the ONS issued a revised series of MYEs from 2002 to 2010, which take into account the results of the 2011 Census and revised migration estimates. In March 2018 the MYEs from 2012 to 2016 were revised - this back-series uses newly available administrative data on immigration, improved methods for measuring the distribution of international emigrants, as well as new ways of accounting for the movement of US military families.

The 2018-based Sub-National Population Projections (SNPP) indicate that Harrow's population will continue to grow over the next 25 years. These are trend-based projections, which mean that assumptions for future levels of births, deaths and migration are based on observed levels, mainly over the previous five years to mid-2018.

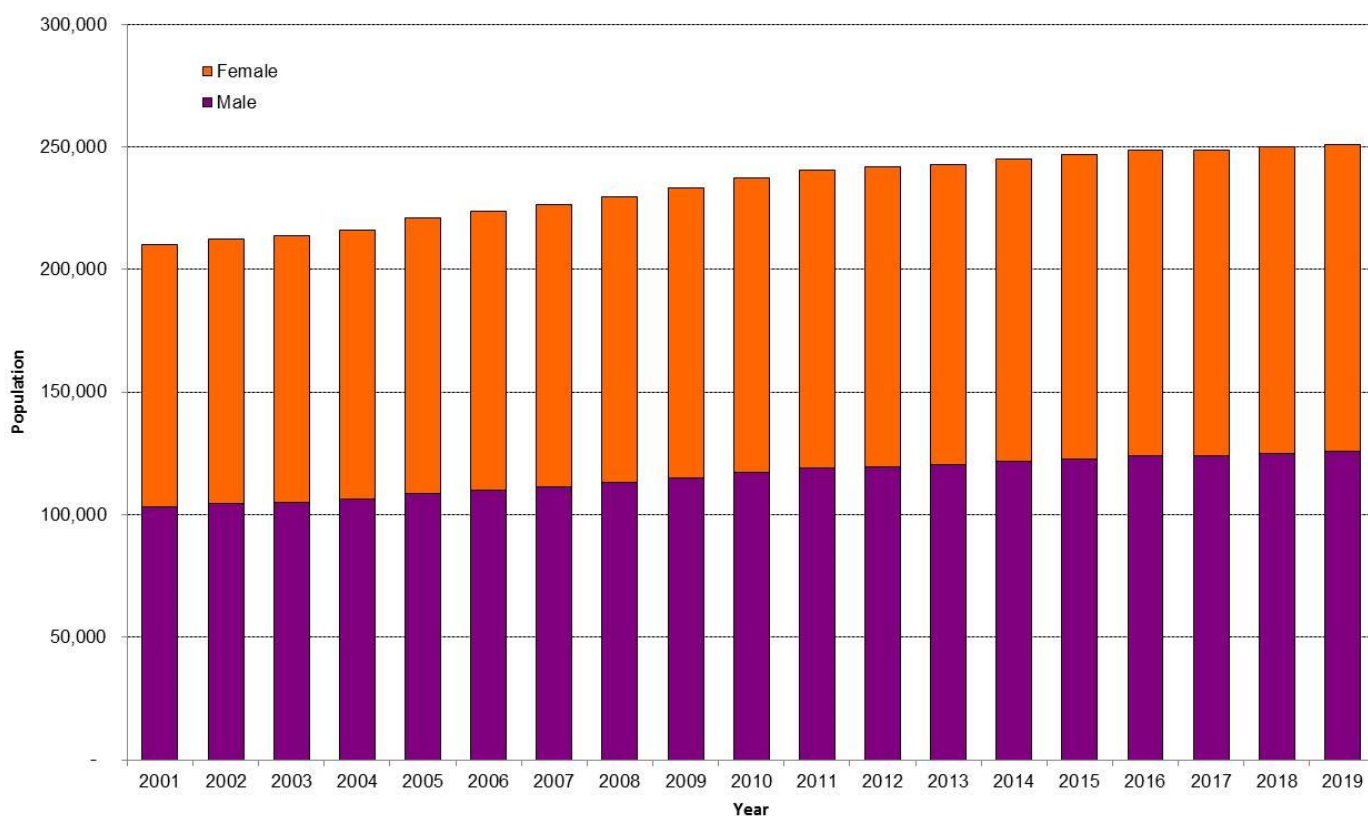
These MYEs show a slightly higher population estimate for Harrow, compared to the ONS 2018-based Sub-National Population Projections (SNPP) for 2019, which were published on 24th March 2020. The SNPPs show how the size and structure of the population, for each local authority, would change over 25 years (to 2043) if recent demographic trends were to continue. The 2018-based SNPPs are based on the 2018 Mid-Year Estimates. These SNPPs give a projected population of 250,400 for Harrow for 2019, so the MYEs are currently around 0.3 per cent (740) higher than the SNPPs for the same year. In March 2018 the ONS published revised population estimates for mid-2012 to mid-2016 incorporating new methods for local authority level international emigration and foreign armed forces dependents. This corrected the 'over-projections' in the previously published MYEs for those years.

MYEs show that up until 2018 there had been a slightly higher proportion of females compared to males living in the borough. 2018 is the first year where males exceeded females, albeit very marginally and this trend has continued in 2019, with an estimated 125,778 men (49.92%) and 125,382 women (50.08%).

² The overall number of local authorities in England is either shown as 314 or 317. This is due to the merger of Aylesbury Vale, Chiltern, South Bucks and Wycombe District Councils into Buckinghamshire Council in April 2020, which can be recorded differently in the datasets used.

Figure 3: Harrow's population growth, 2001-2019

Source: Mid-Year Estimates, ONS, Crown Copyright



Natural Change

Statistics on births and deaths are collected by the General Register Office (GRO). Figure 4 shows the general overall upward trend in the number of births to Harrow mothers from 2001/02 onwards, despite a downturn from mid-2018 to mid-2019. The 2019 MYEs show a decrease of 112 births over the 2018 MYEs, a 3.1 per cent decrease. There was a consistent increase from 2001/02 to 2012/13, but since then levels have fluctuated somewhat, although numbers remain high. The latest figure of 3,543 births is lower than levels seen over the past three years in Harrow, taking the level of births back to those last recorded in the borough around mid-2013 to mid-2015. Since 2001/02 the number of births to Harrow residents has increased by over 36 per cent, from around 2,600 births in 2001/02 to 3,543 in 2018/19. The number of births is affected by both the fertility rates and by the size and structure of the population.

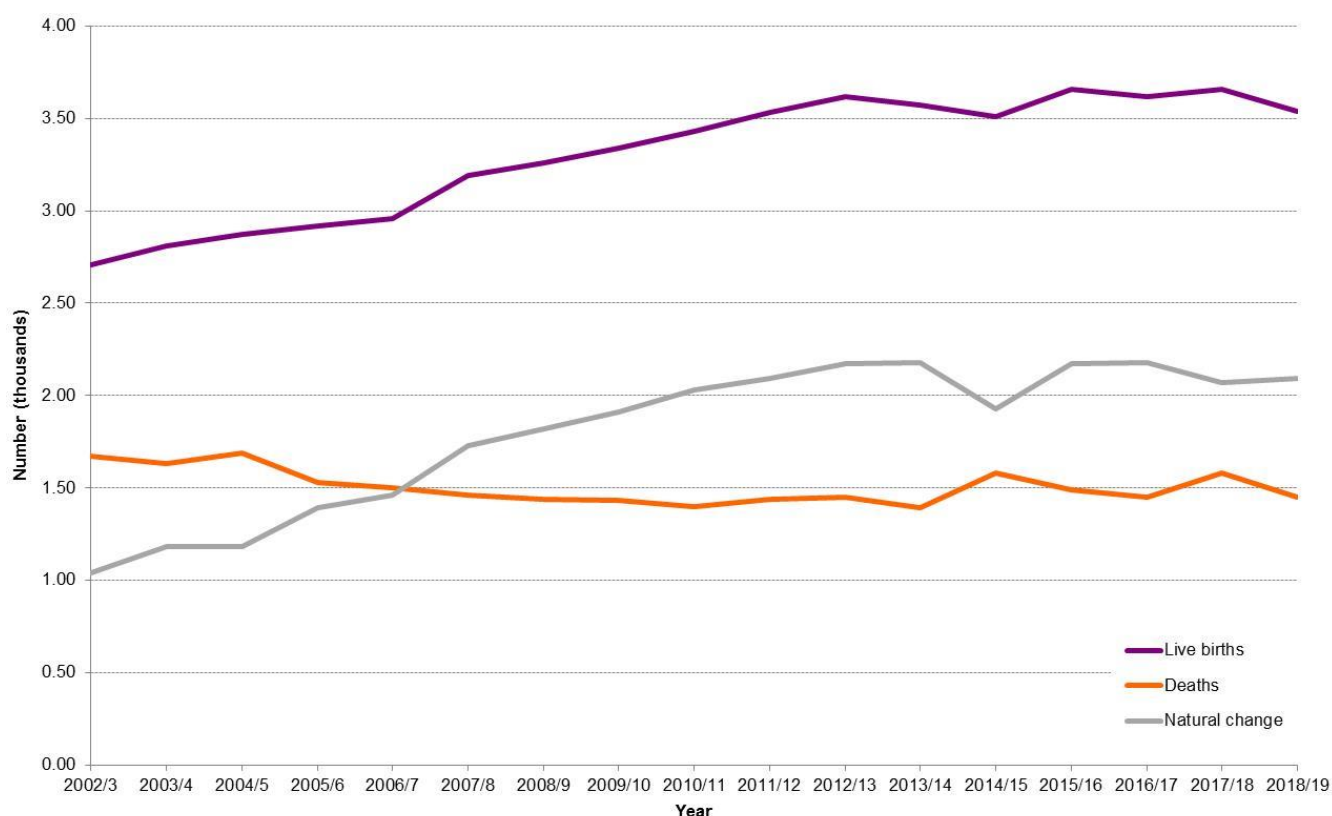
The 2019 MYEs for London show that births decreased in the capital city by 4,508 (3.6%). This was a greater decline than the previous years fall of 3 per cent. This three year decline follows two consecutive years of birth increases. The 2016 MYEs showed a 1,300 (1%) increase in births and the 2015 MYEs showed an increase of 700 births (0.5%). Harrow seems to be following the trend of the majority of the other London Boroughs in showing a declining number of births in 2018/19. Just four London Boroughs saw an increase in the number of births between mid-2018 and mid-2019, these being Kensington and Chelsea (80), Waltham Forest (30), Camden (25) and Hackney (6). Harrow's decrease of 112 was below the London average of around 160 decrease from mid-2018 to mid-2019. In percentage terms Harrow's change of -3.1 per cent was 22nd lowest out of the 29

boroughs which saw a falling number of births over this time period. Merton had the largest percentage change of -6.8 per cent (-215) and Newham saw the highest numerical fall at -321 (-5.4%).

Overall, England saw a 3 per cent (-18,837) decrease in births between mid-2018 and mid-2019. This was a greater decline than that seen between mid-2017 to mid-2018 of 2.5 per cent. At local authority level, 67 areas experienced an increase in births, 249 saw a decrease in births and one area was unchanged from the previous year (based on 317 LA areas in England).

Figure 4: Natural population change 2001/02 to 2018/19, Harrow

Source: Mid-Year Estimates, ONS, Crown Copyright



The number of deaths in the borough is showing a general downward trend, despite notable increases in 2014/15 and 2017/18 (Figure 4). There were 1,449 deaths recorded from June 2018 to June 2019, which is 134 fewer deaths than the previous year, a decrease of 8.5 per cent. The lowest recorded level over this period was in 2013/14, with just under 1,400 deaths. 2017/18 deaths were at a similar level to 2014/15, with these two years seeing the highest numbers since 2004/05.

The 2019 MYEs for London overall show that there were 48,559 deaths since 2018 MYEs, a decrease of 1,861 (3.7%). Numbers have fluctuated, but overall there has been an upward trend in the number of deaths in London over the last ten years. Only eight London boroughs saw an increase in the number of deaths between mid-2018 and mid-2019, with 25 boroughs showing a decline. Hackney had the greatest numerical and percentage increase (+89, 8.8%), whilst Havering the largest numerical decrease, at -201, and Islington the largest percentage decrease, at -11.7 per cent.

Overall, England saw a 4.5 per cent (-23,240) decrease in deaths between mid-2018 and mid-2019. The previous year saw an increase of 3.3 per cent. Data has fluctuated annually but the overall trend shows a rise in numbers of deaths over the last ten years.

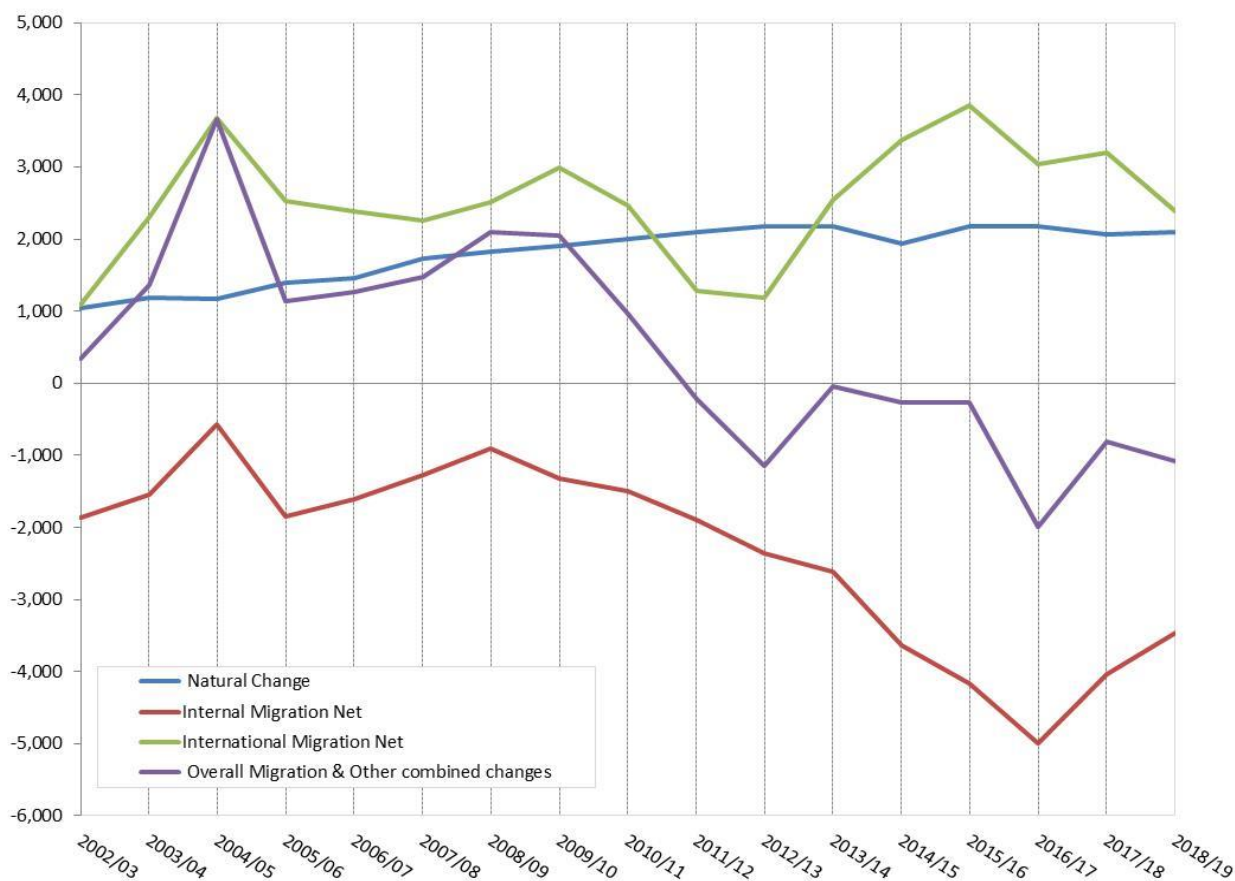
As a result of the general increasing numbers of births and the falling number of deaths, the natural change in Harrow’s population increased every year from 2001/02 to 2013/14. Early 2015 saw a serious flu outbreak which contributed to the higher death levels that year. Combined with a decline in births the same year, there was a sharp fall in the rate of natural change in 2014/15. Natural change in 2015/16 and 2016/17 recovered to its pre-dip levels. In 2017/18, although birth rates increased, death rates increased faster leading to a decline in the rate of natural change again. 2018/19 saw a levelling off in the rate of natural change. Birth rates still remain substantially higher than death rates though; natural change remains in excess of 2,000 people annually, which is more than twice that of the 2001/02 figure of 980.

Migration and Other Changes

Migration comprises internal (domestic) migration flows into and out of Harrow from and to the rest of the UK, as well as international migration flows into and out of Harrow. The results of the 2011 Census led to a reworking of the series of MYEs back to 2002, resulting in revised population numbers largely due to changes made to the migration element of the MYEs, as improved evidence becomes available. The international migration figures for mid-2012 to mid-2016 were also revised in 2018 as the Office for National Statistics introduced an updated emigration model.

Figure 5: Net Migration and Natural Change 2001/02 to 2018/19, Harrow

Source: Mid-Year Estimates, ONS, Crown Copyright



An additional change element of the Mid-Year Estimates is the 'other' category. Within Harrow this element is generally small, as the borough does not now have any residential military establishments or prisons. Changes to the borders at Harrow School generally account for 'other' changes. The 2019 MYEs recorded a net loss of 15 attributed to 'other'. MYEs up to and including 2009, also included adjustments for asylum seekers and other unattributable population changes.

Figure 5 shows the variation in net migration and natural changes in Harrow since 2001/02.

Internal migration accounts for the largest element of migration with 16,911 people moving into Harrow from other parts of the UK, and 20,369 moving out between mid-2018 and mid-2019. This is the second consecutive year since 2008/09 where internal net migration has shown a reduction from the previous year. However, out-migration still exceeded in-migration by a large margin of 3,458 people.

Over the same period net international migration has been a positive figure, showing that more international migrants have moved into Harrow than the number of people moving out to live overseas. From 2009/10 to 2012/13 there was a downward trend in international migration, but this was followed by a period of steady increase until 2015/16. The following year, 2016/17, saw a reduction of 800 international migrants. Numbers rose slightly in 2017/18, but fell back sharply in 2018/19, giving an annual net international migration of 2,390 which is the lowest level since 2012/13. This is based on estimates which show that 4,345 international migrants moved into Harrow during this latest period, whilst 1,955 Harrow residents moved overseas.

In London as a whole net international migration rates fell again, after an increase in 2017-18, which was preceded by two consecutive years of decline. The overall trend for net international migration over the past six years has been a downward trend. Overall there was a net loss of over 77,400 international migrants to London from mid-2018 to mid-2019. This was a decrease of just over 35,300 in the year to mid-2019, compared with an increase of just over 29,200 in the year to mid-2018. Camden saw the largest net gain of over 9,200 international migrants to mid-2019, closely followed by Westminster (+8,900). Only Lambeth is believed to have had a net loss of international migrants in the year to mid-2019 (-500).

Looking at the overall migration figures the MYEs show that there has been a general downward trend in net migration in Harrow over the past eighteen years. Net overall migration has been negative in the borough for the past eight years (Figure 5 & Appendix B).

Internal Migration

The ONS publishes detailed estimates of internal migration moves by origin and destination of local authorities, broken down by age and sex. This section gives some insight into where Harrow's residents have moved to in the year ending mid-2019 and where the borough's new residents moved from. Overall there was a net loss out of Harrow of 3,458 residents.

Table 4 shows the most popular destinations for those residents who moved out of Harrow. In total 20,369 of Harrow's residents to 320 different local authorities within England, Wales, Scotland & Northern Ireland, but only those locations where 200 or more residents moved to are shown in Table 4. Four out of the five top locations for Harrow's residents to relocate

to were neighbouring London Boroughs. Buckinghamshire was the fourth ranked location. The next four locations are all district councils in Hertfordshire. Birmingham, Luton and Nottingham were the main cities to attract Harrow's residents - a significant proportion of those moving to Birmingham and Nottingham are likely to be students going to college/university given that over a half of those moving to Birmingham and nearly three quarters moving to Nottingham, were in the age range 18 to 22 years. However, this was not the case with Luton.

Table 4: Destination for Harrow's Residents who moved out of Harrow in the year ending mid-2019

Note: Only locations with 200+ people are shown

Source: 2019 Mid-Year Estimates, ONS, Crown Copyright

Rank	Location	Number	% (based on total 20,369 movers)
1	Brent	2194	10.8
2	Hillingdon	1759	8.6
3	Barnet	1283	6.3
4	Buckinghamshire	1004	4.9
5	Ealing	925	4.5
6	Watford	781	3.8
7	Three Rivers	724	3.6
8	Hertsmere	698	3.4
9	Dacorum	322	1.6
10	Birmingham	308	1.5
11	Luton	296	1.5
12	Central Bedfordshire	287	1.4
13	Camden	252	1.2
14	Nottingham	224	1.1
15	Coventry	213	1.0
16	Hounslow	200	1.0
% of all movers			56.3

Table 5 shows the origin locations for those residents who moved into Harrow between mid-2018 and mid-2019. In total 16,911 people moved into Harrow from other local authorities within England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland. Only those locations where 150 or more residents moved from are shown in Table 5. People moved from 308 different local authorities to Harrow. The top four origin locations were again Harrow's neighbouring London Boroughs.

An estimated 6,161 of Harrow's residents moved out to the four neighbouring boroughs of Brent, Barnet, Ealing and Hillingdon, being replaced by 7,776 people (a net gain of 1,615) moving into Harrow from the same locations. Nearly four times as many Harrow residents moved out to the neighbouring Hertfordshire districts of Watford, Hertsmere, Three Rivers and Dacorum, compared with those leaving these areas to come to live in Harrow. Birmingham and Nottingham feature again with a young adult demographic; 56 per cent of all movers from Birmingham and 77 per cent of all movers from Nottingham were in the age group 20 to 25 years. This is likely to be attributable to students returning home from

college/university, and perhaps young adults with family connections in Harrow moving in from these cities to pursue careers in London.

Table 5: Origin Location of People who moved into Harrow in the year ending mid-2019

Note: Only locations with 150+ people are shown

Source: 2019 Mid-Year Estimates, ONS, Crown Copyright

Rank	Location	Number	% (based on total 16,911 movers)
1	Brent	4052	24.0
2	Barnet	1549	9.2
3	Ealing	1160	6.9
4	Hillingdon	1015	6.0
5	Birmingham	351	2.1
6	Camden	307	1.8
7	City of Westminster	260	1.5
8	Newham	256	1.5
9	Watford	226	1.3
10	Hounslow	203	1.2
11	Nottingham	197	1.2
12	Hertsmere	197	1.2
13	Haringey	177	1.0
14	Leicester	174	1.0
15	Redbridge	169	1.0
16	Buckinghamshire	167	1.0
17	Hammersmith & Fulham	165	1.0
18	Tower Hamlets	165	1.0
19	Southwark	163	1.0
20	Three Rivers	158	0.9
% of all movers			65.7

London Boroughs

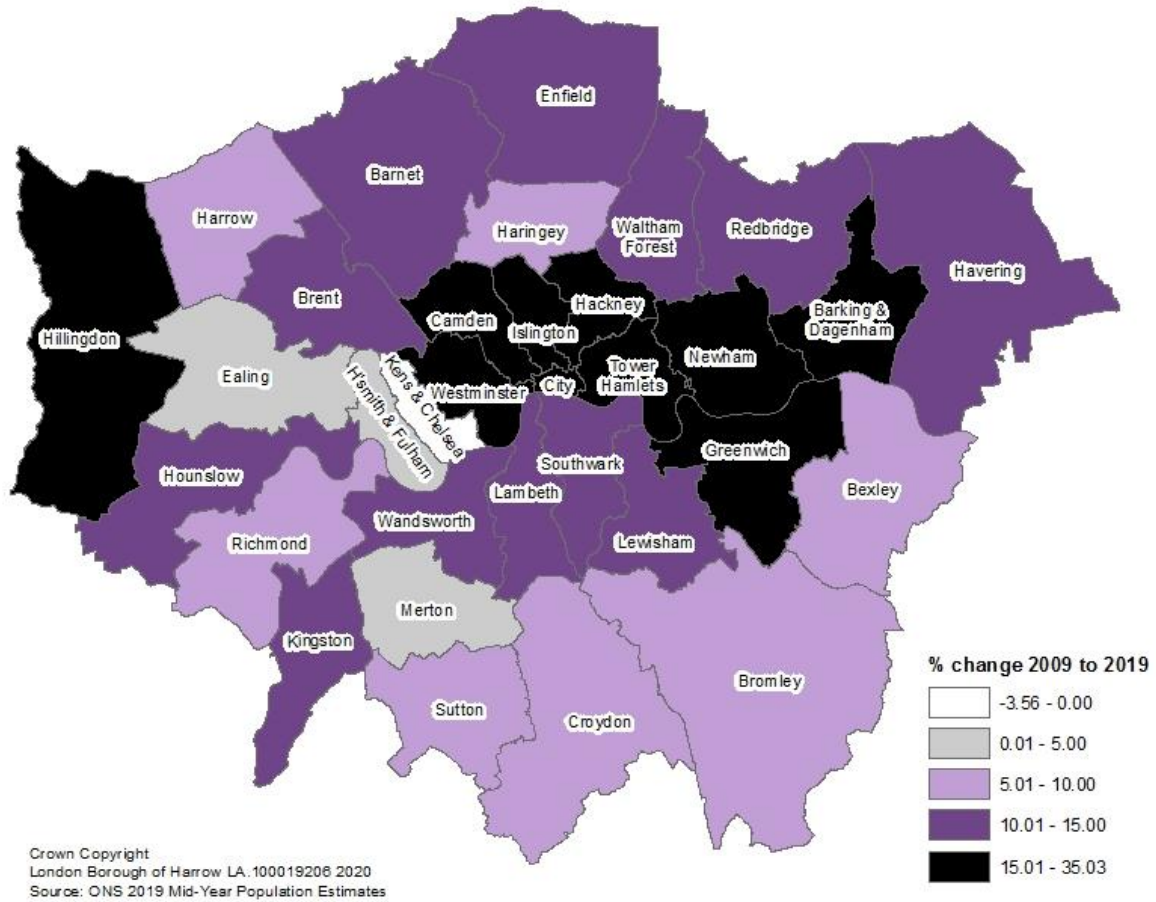
The 2019 Mid-Year Estimates show London's population to be 8.96 million. This, indicates a growth of 53,908 (0.6%) between mid-2018 and mid-2019, lower than in the previous year to mid-2018, when it was 83,080 (0.9%). Over the ten years since the 2009 MYEs, London's population has grown by 12.8 per cent or 1.02 million.

Map 6 shows the population change over the last ten years for the London Boroughs. The biggest population increases were seen in the east London Boroughs of Tower Hamlets (35%), Newham (23.3%) and Islington (23.3%).

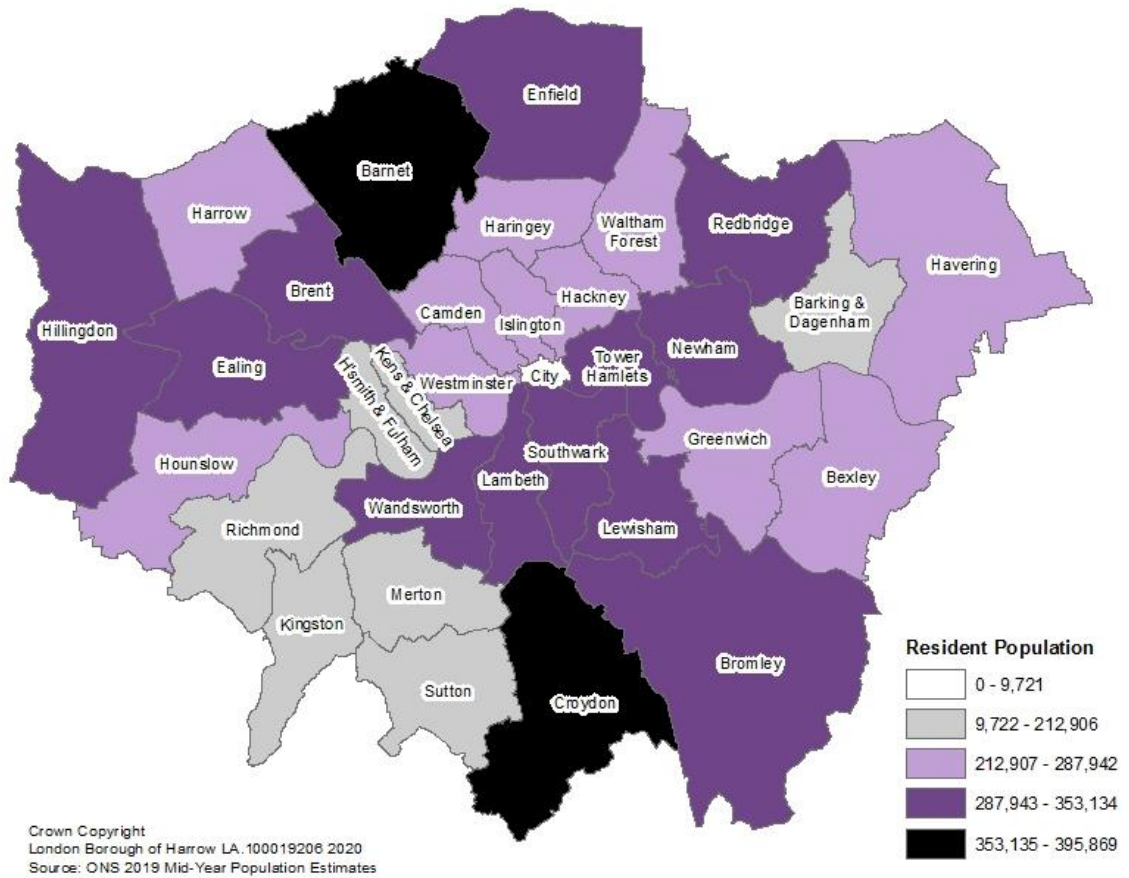
Map 7 shows the 2019 Mid-Year Estimates for the London Boroughs. 14 London Boroughs are now estimated to have a resident population of over 300,000, compared with only five boroughs in 2009 (Croydon, Barnet, Ealing, Bromley and Enfield). To put this into some context, the population of the cities of Coventry (371,500) and Cardiff (366,900) are estimated to be smaller than Barnet's population (London's most populous borough) which has 395,900 residents, and Croydon which has an estimated population of 386,700.

Harrow's profile is most akin to Southampton in terms of population (Harrow 251,160 and Southampton 252,520) and density (Harrow 49.8 pph and Southampton 50.6 pph). Map 8 depicts the population densities of all the London Boroughs. Harrow remains ranked 21st in London for population density, where 1st is the most densely populated borough (Tower Hamlets at 164.3 pph) and 33rd is the least densely populated borough in London (Bromley at 22.1 pph).

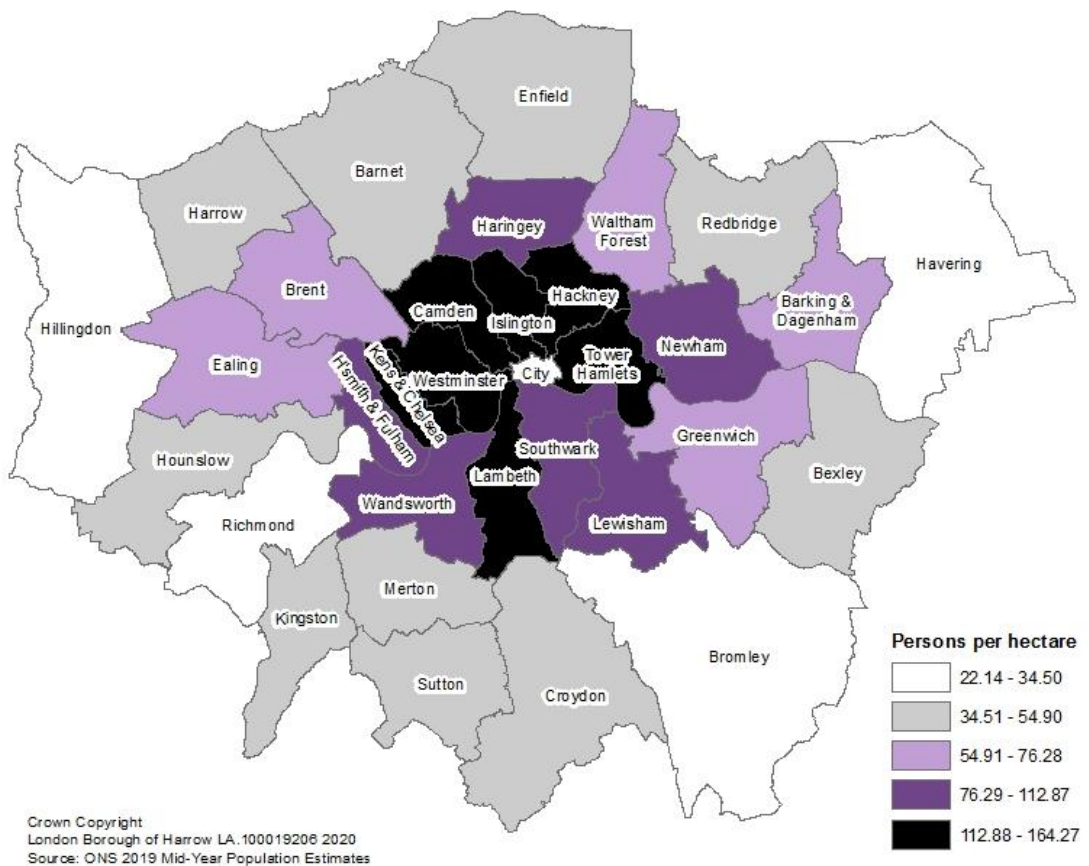
Map 6: Population change between mid-2009 and mid-2019 (percentage change): London Boroughs



Map 7: Mid-2019 Resident Population: London Boroughs



Map 8: Population Density: London Boroughs, Mid-2019



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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(DBN 2019 MYE, August 2020)

Appendix A: Data for the London Boroughs used in the report

Borough	Land Area (hectares)	Population Density (2019)	Ranking of Population Density (1st=highest)	2019 MYE	2018 MYE	2011 MYE	2009 MYE
Barking & Dag'ham	3610.78	58.98	18	212,906	211,998	187,000	177,580
Barnet	8674.83	45.63	25	395,869	392,140	357,500	345,829
Bexley	6058.12	40.99	28	248,287	247,258	232,800	228,146
Brent	4323.26	76.28	14	329,771	330,795	312,200	298,118
Bromley	15013.49	22.14	33	332,336	331,096	310,600	306,924
Camden	2178.93	123.93	5	270,029	262,226	220,100	212,924
City of London	290.39	33.61	30	9,721	8,706	7,400	7,472
Croydon	8649.55	44.71	26	386,710	385,346	364,800	352,763
Ealing	5554.43	61.54	16	341,806	341,982	339,300	329,966
Enfield	8083.10	41.3	27	333,794	333,869	313,900	301,971
Greenwich	4733.39	60.86	17	287,942	286,186	255,500	243,672
Hackney	1904.90	147.58	3	281,120	279,665	247,200	236,622
H'smith & Fulham	1639.75	112.87	8	185,143	185,426	182,400	180,116
Haringey	2959.84	90.76	12	268,647	270,624	255,500	249,805
Harrow	5046.27	49.77	21	251,160	250,149	240,500	233,495
Havering	11234.97	23.1	32	259,552	257,810	237,900	234,127
Hillingdon	11570.11	26.52	31	306,870	304,824	275,500	265,665
Hounslow	5597.79	48.51	22	271,523	270,782	254,900	243,366
Islington	1485.67	163.21	2	242,467	239,142	206,300	196,704
Kens & Chelsea	1212.40	128.76	4	156,129	156,197	158,300	161,893
Kingston	3726.12	47.64	23	177,507	175,470	160,400	157,307
Lambeth	2681.00	121.56	7	326,034	325,917	304,500	294,050
Lewisham	3514.93	87.02	13	305,842	303,536	276,900	270,418
Merton	3762.47	54.9	19	206,548	206,186	200,500	198,136
Newham	3619.84	97.56	10	353,134	352,005	310,500	286,447
Redbridge	5641.92	54.11	20	305,222	303,858	281,400	270,435
Richmond	5740.68	34.5	29	198,019	196,904	187,500	184,394
Southwark	2886.20	110.45	9	318,830	317,256	288,700	281,120
Sutton	4384.70	47.06	24	206,349	204,525	191,100	188,167
Tower Hamlets	1978.13	164.27	1	324,745	317,705	256,000	240,495
Waltham Forest	3880.80	71.37	15	276,983	276,700	259,700	248,140
Wandsworth	3426.42	96.24	11	329,677	326,474	307,700	299,347
Westminster	2148.70	121.67	6	261,317	255,324	219,600	216,980

Data Sources:
 Mid-Year Population Estimates, 2009-2019
 Standard Area Measurement for UK Local Authority Districts as at 31/12/2011
 Office for National Statistics, Crown Copyright

Appendix B: Detailed Components of Population Change from mid-2018 to mid-2019, Harrow

RESIDENT POPULATION ESTIMATES MID-2019: COMPONENTS OF CHANGE

Figures in brackets are for the previous year Mid-2018

HARROW

Mid-2018 Population Estimate		250,149	(248,880)
Births mid-2018 to mid-2019		3,543	(3,655)
Deaths mid-2018 to mid-2019		1,449	(1,584)
Natural Change		<u>2,094</u>	(2,071)
Internal Migration mid-2018 to mid-2019	In	16,911	(15,919)
	Out	<u>20,369</u>	(19,955)
	Net	<u>-3,458</u>	(-4,036)
International Migration mid-2018 to mid-2019	In	4,345	(4,631)
	Out	<u>1,955</u>	(1,429)
	Net	<u>2,390</u>	(3,202)
Other Changes		<u>-15</u>	(32)
Migration and other changes		<u>-1,083</u>	(-802)
Mid-2019 Population		251,160	(250,149)

Source: 2019 & 2018 Mid-Year Estimates, ONS, Crown Copyright

Note: It is ONS policy to publish population estimates rounded to at least the nearest hundred persons, therefore ONS request that data are rounded to the nearest 100 if quoted in any publication, documentation or similar intended for external publication.