

**Demographic Briefing Note: December 2021**  
*Produced by Regeneration, Planning & Enterprise*

## **2020 ONS Mid-Year Population Estimates for Harrow**

The 2020 Mid-Year Population Estimates (MYEs) were published on 25<sup>th</sup> June 2021 by the Office for National Statistics (ONS). They give population estimates of the resident population as at 30<sup>th</sup> June 2020, broken down by local authority, age and gender.

### **Summary of Change since 2020 MYE**

The 2020 MYE data for Harrow shows:

- Mid-2020 population estimate of **252,338**
- Total population change from mid-2019 to mid-2020 of +1,178 people
- A net gain of 1,512 through natural change (births and deaths)
  - 3,506 live births from mid-2019 to mid-2020
  - 1,994 deaths from mid-2019 to mid-2020
- An overall loss of 420 people from migration
  - a net loss of 2,138 through internal migration
  - a net gain of 1,718 through international migration
- A net gain of 86 people attributable to 'special' and 'other' changes (special population groups are those that are not captured by the usual internal or international migration estimates: for example, members of the armed forces, prisoners and school boarders).

### **Key Findings**

- Harrow's resident population at 30<sup>th</sup> June 2020 is estimated to be **252,338**. This is 1,178 higher than the ONS mid-2019 population estimates, and around 11,840 (4.9%) 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 0.47 per cent (1,178), compared with 0.4 per cent (1,011) from mid-2018 to mid-2019
- The largest proportional increase for all age groups between mid-2019 and mid-2020 was in the 70-74 year old group, with a growth of 2.7 per cent, followed by the 60-64 year old group, with 2.6 per cent growth. The 30-34 year old group experienced the greatest decline at 2.4 per cent.

- Over the past decade the borough's population has increased by around 6.7 per cent (14,887). This is considerably lower than London's growth of 11.7 per cent over the same period, and slightly lower than England's growth of 7.4 per cent.
- International migration resulted in a net gain of 1,718 people from mid-2019 to mid-2020, the lowest level of international migration in Harrow since mid-2013 to mid-2014. Internal migration showed a net loss of 2,138 people over this period and the lowest level since mid-2011 to mid-2012. Overall, Harrow experienced a net loss of 420 people due to migration.
- Natural change caused Harrow's population to rise by 1,512. This is the lowest demographic change based on natural change since mid-2011 to mid-2012.
- The number of births fell by 37 compared to the previous year, but death numbers increased by 38 per cent (545) from mid-2019 to mid-2020. This is the highest level of deaths since mid-2011 to mid-2012, clearly reflecting the first few months of the Covid-19 pandemic. Birth rates remained substantially higher than death rates leading to an overall gain in population.
- Harrow saw the highest percentage increase (38%, +545) in deaths out of the 309 local authorities in England over the past year
- Since mid-2010 Harrow's average population density has increased by 4.4 persons per hectare (pph), from 46.4 to 50 pph, below London's increase of 7.5 pph to 57.3 pph in 2020. In England as a whole, the population density increased by 0.3 pph over the decade to 4.3 pph.
- The median age of residents in Harrow was 38.4 in mid-2020, compared to 35.8 in London and 40.2 in England

## About the Mid-Year Population Estimates

The 2020 Mid-Year Population Estimates were released for all local authorities in England and Wales on 25<sup>th</sup> June 2021. They relate to the usually resident population as at 30<sup>th</sup> June 2020, 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 (23<sup>rd</sup> June 2016). Clearly the effect of the UK's departure from the EU on 31<sup>st</sup> January 2020 and the coronavirus pandemic, confirmed in March 2020, will be reflected in these and future MYEs.

Mid-Year Estimates are based on the census and are updated annually to account for population change during the period from 1<sup>st</sup> July to 30<sup>th</sup> June. The starting point for these 2020 Mid-Year Estimates is the count of the resident population for the previous year, 2019. 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 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 post MYE figures to date, but a revision of all MYEs from 2012 to 2020 is likely after the 2021 Census results have been finalised and published.

**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*

<b>Population</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>
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 0.47 per cent (1,178) between mid-2019 and mid-2020, just above the 0.4 (+1,011) increase between mid-2018 and mid-2019, but 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 2019 MYEs and the latest 2020 MYEs for Harrow. All the age groups are quinary age groups, with the exception of those aged 90 and over, which is a combined group. Population fluctuations across the age cohorts haven't been exceptional between 2019 and 2020. The group showing the largest percentage population increase since the previous year is the 70-74 age group, with a growth of 2.7 per cent, followed by the 60-64 year old group, with 2.6 per cent growth and the largest growth numerically (+349). The 30-34 year old group experienced the greatest percentage and numerical decline at 2.4 per cent (-469).

The number of Harrow residents aged 80 and over continues to grow, but last year's growth was at a much lower rate than in previous years, at just 0.36 per cent (+42). Growth was at 3.5 per cent from 2018 to 2019 (+395), 2.0 per cent in 2017/18 and 2.8 per cent for both 2016/17 and 2015/16.

Overall, those aged 65 and over increased by over 640 (1.6%), just below the previous four year's figures of 785, 785, 770 and 740 (all at 2%).

**Table 2: Harrow's population change, mid-2019 to mid-2020**

Source: Mid-Year Estimates, ONS, Crown Copyright

Note: Percentages may not add due to rounding

Age	2020 MYE	2019 MYE	Change	% Change
0-4	17,832	17,842	-10	-0.1
5-9	17,429	17,137	292	1.7
10-14	15,552	15,333	219	1.4
15-19	13,951	13,644	307	2.3
20-24	12,889	13,039	-150	-1.2
25-29	16,814	16,962	-148	-0.9
30-34	18,728	19,197	-469	-2.4
35-39	19,059	19,136	-77	-0.4
40-44	17,992	17,747	245	1.4
45-49	16,400	16,359	41	0.3
50-54	15,757	15,752	5	0.0
55-59	15,386	15,458	-72	-0.5
60-64	13,915	13,566	349	2.6
65-69	11,505	11,252	253	2.2
70-74	10,060	9,792	268	2.7
75-79	7,214	7,131	83	1.2
80-84	5,740	5,807	-67	-1.2
85-89	3,791	3,726	65	1.7
90+	2,324	2,280	44	1.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>252,338</b>	<b>251,160</b>	<b>1,178</b>	<b>0.47</b>

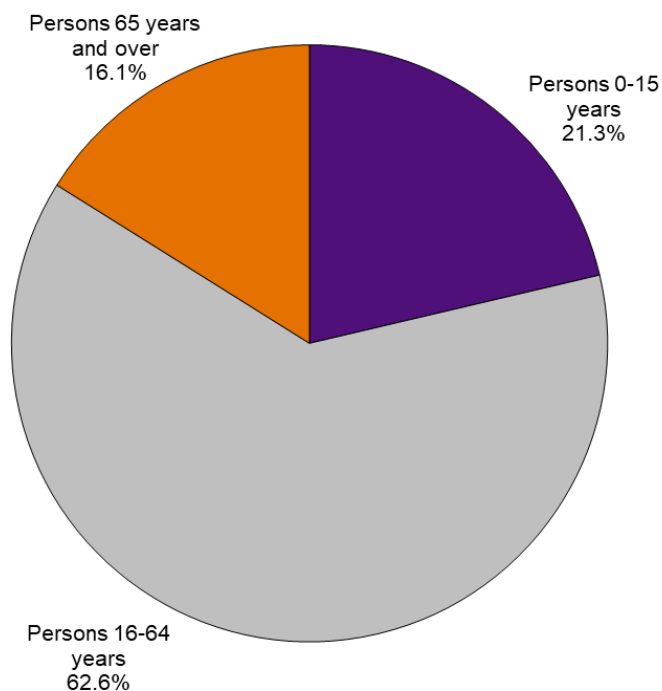
## 2020 Mid-Year Estimates for Harrow

### Age

- 21.3 per cent of Harrow's residents are aged under 16 (53,812). 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 29.1 per cent increase (12,125) 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 19.2 per cent (Figure 1).
- 14.3 per cent (35,980) of all Harrow's residents are of school age (5-15), 412 more than in 2019, when 14.2 per cent were of school age. Compared with London (14%) and the UK (13.5%), Harrow had a higher proportion of residents of school age in 2020. 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.
- 62.6 per cent (157,892) of Harrow's population fall within the working age group (16 to 64), which is the second 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 increased by 130 to mid-2020. However, since 2001 Harrow's working age population group has increased by over 19,500 residents, with most of this growth occurring between 2001 and 2011. In the 2020 MYEs Harrow's proportion of residents of working age was below the London level of 67.2 per cent, and just above the level for the UK at 62.3 per cent.
- The number and proportion of older people in Harrow continue to increase. 16.1 per cent (40,634) are now aged 65 and over, compared with 15.9 per cent (39,988) in 2019; 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 over 35 per cent from 2001 to 2020. Harrow's mid-2020 level of 16.1 per cent is higher than London's level (12.2%), but lower than the national level (18.5%). 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. Beyond this age, there are proportionally more females. Overall, the number of males and females living in Harrow is quite similar (50.3% male: 49.7% female).

**Figure 1: Harrow's population by broad age groups, Mid-2020**

Source: 2020 Mid-Year Estimates, ONS, Crown Copyright



**Table 3: Harrow's population by age groups, Mid-2020**

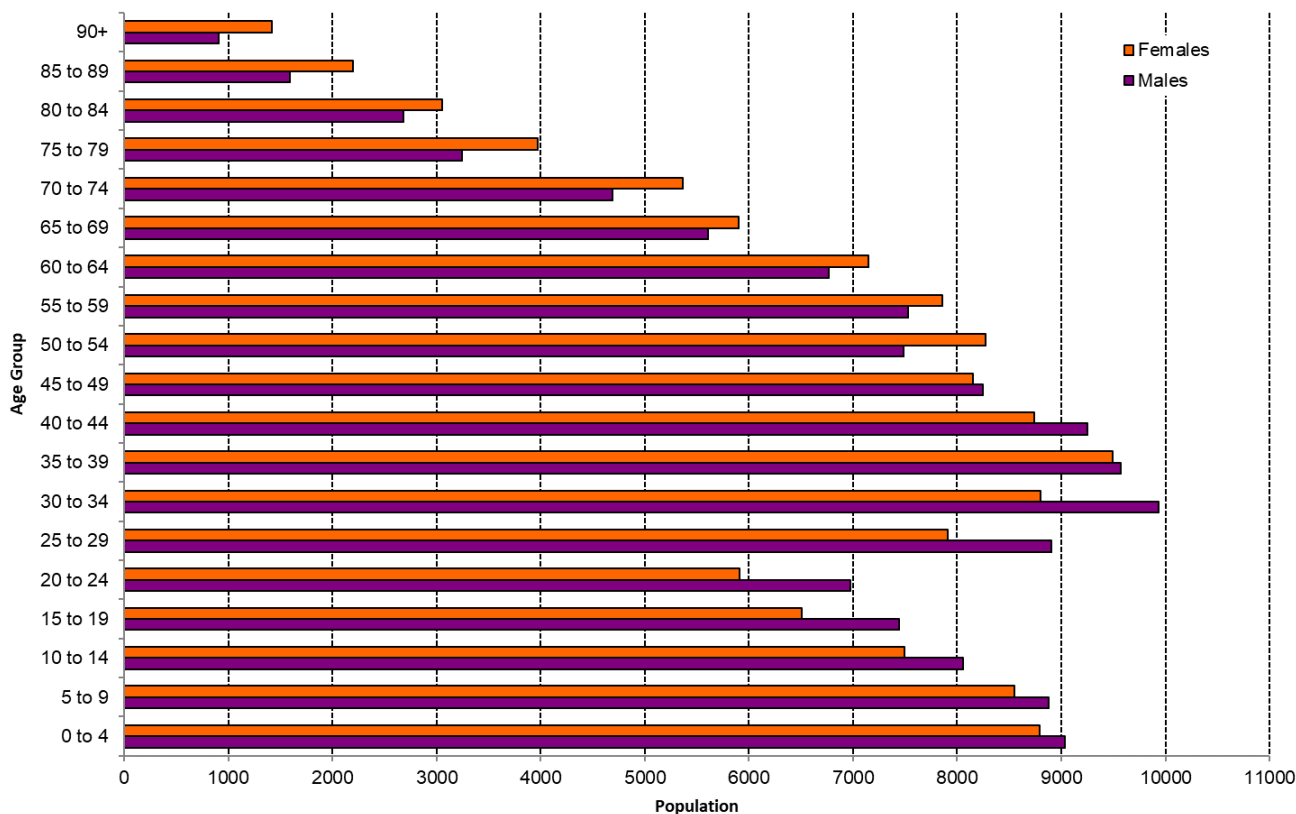
Source: 2020 Mid-Year Estimates, ONS, Crown Copyright

Age	Male	% male	Female	% female	All
0-4	9,036	50.7	8,796	49.3	17,832
5-9	8,882	51.0	8,547	49.0	17,429
10-14	8,054	51.8	7,498	48.2	15,552
15-19	7,442	53.3	6,509	46.7	13,951
20-24	6,975	54.1	5,914	45.9	12,889
25-29	8,902	52.9	7,912	47.1	16,814
30-34	9,931	53.0	8,797	47.0	18,728
35-39	9,570	50.2	9,489	49.8	19,059
40-44	9,250	51.4	8,742	48.6	17,992
45-49	8,247	50.3	8,153	49.7	16,400
50-54	7,488	47.5	8,269	52.5	15,757
55-59	7,529	48.9	7,857	51.1	15,386
60-64	6,769	48.6	7,146	51.4	13,915
65-69	5,606	48.7	5,899	51.3	11,505
70-74	4,694	46.7	5,366	53.3	10,060
75-79	3,245	45.0	3,969	55.0	7,214
80-84	2,682	46.7	3,058	53.3	5,740
85-89	1,592	42.0	2,199	58.0	3,791
90+	908	39.1	1,416	60.9	2,324
Total	126,802	50.3	125,536	49.7	252,338

← 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, 2020**

Source: 2020 Mid-Year Estimates, ONS, Crown Copyright



## Change over Time

- Harrow's population is shown to have increased by 6.7 per cent (14,887) since mid-2010 (237,451). This is considerably lower than London's growth rate of 11.7 per cent over the same period. England's corresponding growth rate was 7.4 per cent.
- Harrow's estimated population growth between mid-2010 and mid-2020 places Harrow in 159th place out of 309<sup>1</sup> local authorities within England for population growth over this period. The City of London (England's second smallest district) is ranked in top place, with a growth rate of 49 per cent, followed by Tower Hamlets at 33.6 per cent and Camden at 30.2 per cent. Harrow's growth over the decade is ranked 27<sup>th</sup> out of the 33 London boroughs.
- Since mid-2010 Harrow's average population density has increased by 4.4 persons per hectare (pph), from 46.4 to 50 pph. This is below the rise seen in London of 7.5 pph over the same period, with 57.3 pph in 2020. In England as a whole, the population density increased by 0.3 pph over the decade to 4.3 pph.

<sup>1</sup> There are currently a total of 309 districts in England, made up of 36 metropolitan boroughs, 32 London boroughs, 181 non-metropolitan districts and 58 unitary authorities, as well as the City of London and Isles of Scilly which are also districts, but do not correspond to any of these categories.

Figure 3 shows Harrow’s population from 2001 to 2020, 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.

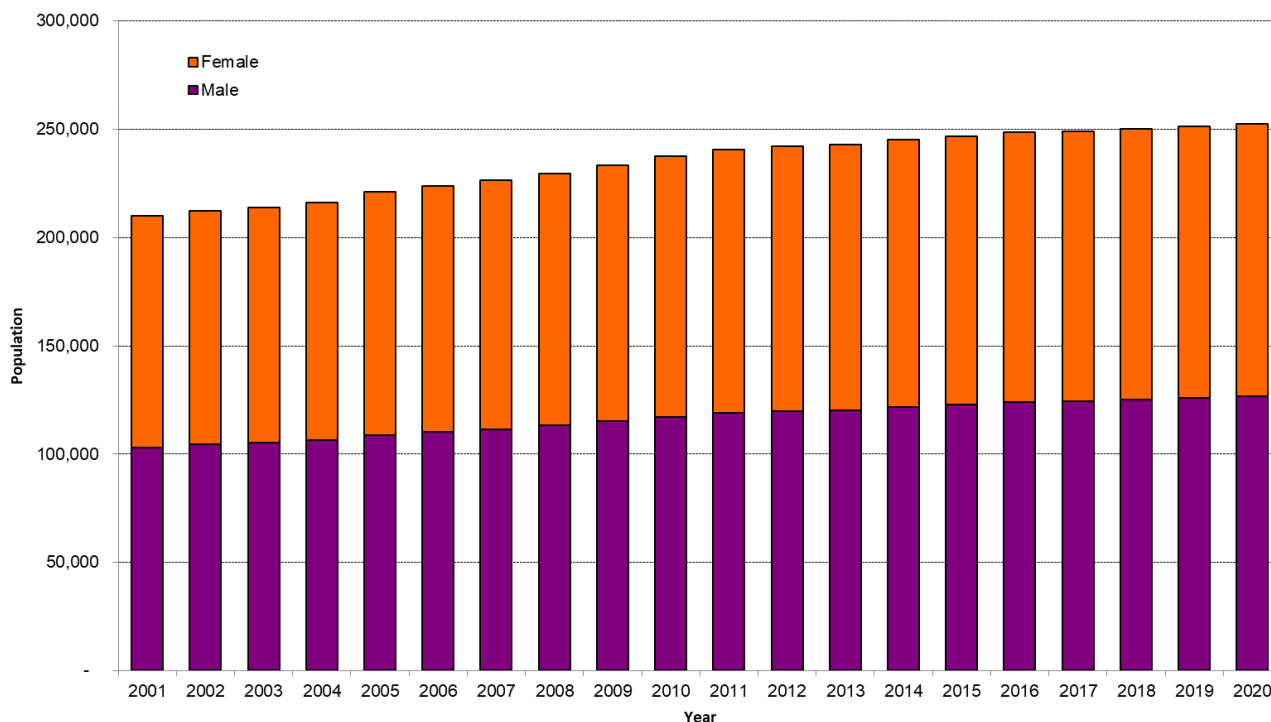
The 2018-based Sub-National Population Projections (SNPP) indicate that Harrow’s population will continue to grow over the next 25 years. These are trend-based projections, which mean that assumptions for future levels of births, deaths and migration are based on observed levels, mainly over the previous 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 2020, which were published on 24<sup>th</sup> 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 250,751 for Harrow for 2020, so the MYEs are currently around 0.63 per cent (1,587) 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 2020, with an estimated 126,802 men (50.3%) and 125,536 women (49.7%).

**Figure 3: Harrow’s population growth, 2001-2020**

Source: Mid-Year Estimates, ONS, Crown Copyright





## Births

Statistics on births and deaths are collected by the General Register Office (GRO). Figure 4 shows the general trends in births, deaths and natural change in Harrow from 2001/2 to 2019/20.

Births to Harrow mothers have generally been showing an upward trend since 2001/2, peaking at 3,661 in 2015/16 and remaining close to this level until 2017/18. The 2019 MYEs showed a decrease of 112 births over the 2018 MYEs, a 3.1 per cent decrease to 3,543. The latest 2020 MYEs show a slight decline in the number of births to 3,506, a decrease of 37 (1.04%). Since 2001/02 the number of births to Harrow residents has increased by around 35 per cent, from around 2,600 births in 2001/02 to 3,506 in 2019/20. The number of births is affected by both the fertility rates and by the size and structure of the population. The data suggests that births may have now peaked in Harrow.

The 2020 MYEs for London show that births decreased in the capital city by around 3,350 (2.8%) between mid-2019 and mid-2020. This decline wasn't as high compared to the previous year's fall of 3.65 per cent. Births in London have generally been declining since the 2011/12 MYE figure of 134,037 - a decline of around 3.7 per cent over this period (18,300 fewer births).

Harrow is following the trend of the majority of the other London Boroughs in showing a declining number of births in 2019/20. Just four London Boroughs saw an increase in the number of births between mid-2019 and mid-2020, the same number of boroughs as in 2018/19. In the past year these boroughs were Barnet (99), Croydon (103), Brent (63) and Hounslow (1). Harrow's decrease of 37 was below the London average of around 125 decrease from mid-2019 to mid-2020. In percentage terms Harrow's change of -1.04 per cent was 25<sup>th</sup> lowest out of the 29 boroughs which saw a falling number of births over this time period. Kensington & Chelsea had the largest percentage change of -13.3 per cent (-226) and Hackney saw the highest numerical fall at -340 (-7.9%).

Overall, England saw a 2.8 per cent (-17,231) decrease in births between mid-2019 and mid-2020. This decline was slightly below the 3 per cent (-18,837) decrease in births between mid-2018 and mid-2019. Births have been declining in England over the past four years. At local authority level, 67 areas experienced an increase in births and 242 saw a decrease in births (based on 309 LA areas in England).

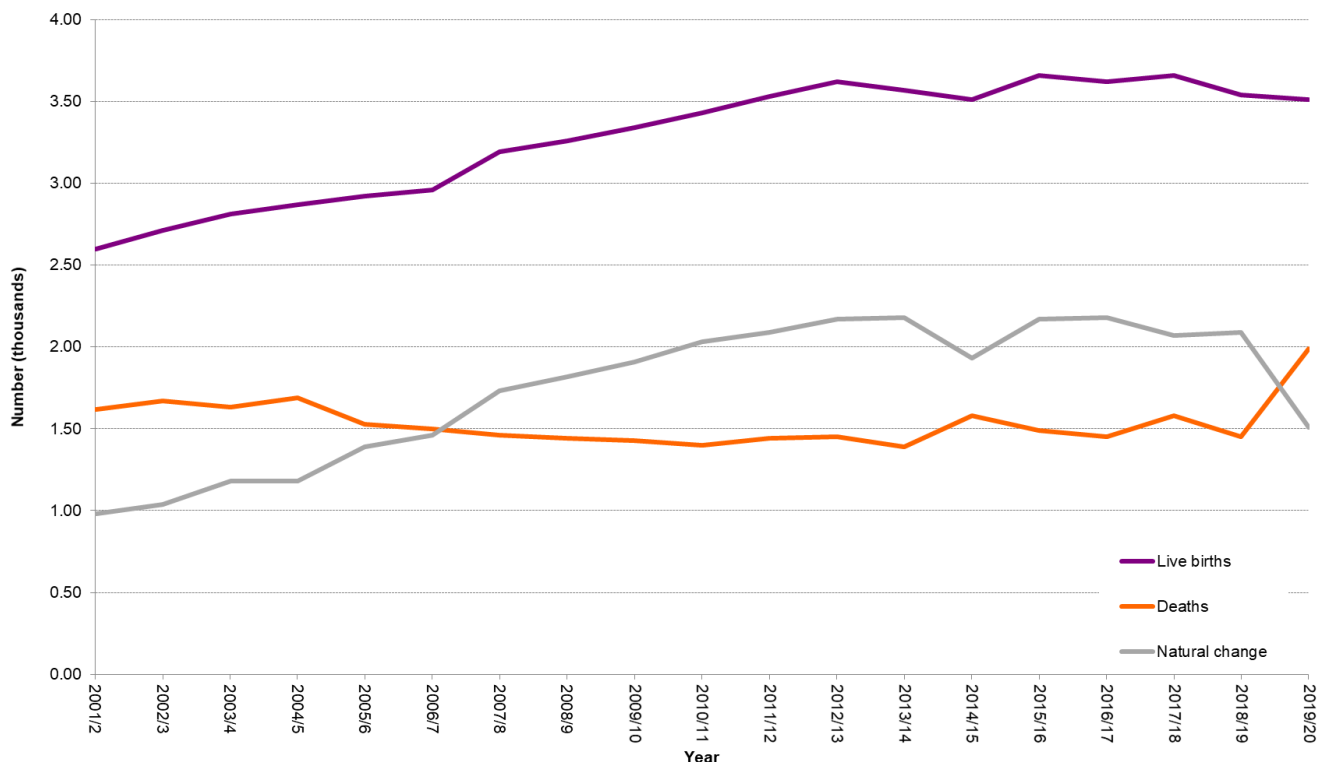
## Deaths

From 2001/02 to 2018/19 the number of deaths in the borough has been showing a general downward trend, despite increases in 2014/15 and 2017/18 (Figure 4). However, the 2020 MYEs show a considerable upturn in the number of deaths, which is clearly attributable to the first few months of the Covid-19 pandemic, officially recognised as arriving in the UK on 31<sup>st</sup> January 2020.

There were 1,994 deaths recorded from June 2019 to June 2020 in Harrow, which is 545 more deaths than the previous year, an increase of 37.6 per cent. This is the highest level of deaths since at least mid-2001 to mid-2002. The lowest recorded level over this period was in 2013/14, with just under 1,400 deaths.

**Figure 4: Natural population change 2001/02 to 2019/20, Harrow**

Source: Mid-Year Estimates, ONS, Crown Copyright



The 2020 MYEs for London overall show that there were 58,812 deaths between mid-2019 and mid-2020, an increase of 10,253 in the capital (21.1%). Although there has been some fluctuation, there has been a general gradual upward trend in the number of deaths in London over the last ten years. All 33 London boroughs saw an increase in the number of deaths between mid-2019 and mid-2020. Harrow recorded the highest increase in the death rate, at 37.6 per cent (+545), whilst Sutton recorded the lowest increase, at 10.6% (+158). In numerical terms Croydon recorded the highest increase in the number of deaths over the previous year (+613).

In the year to mid-2020, there were a higher number of deaths in 366 of the 374 local authorities in the UK. The increase in deaths was not evenly distributed across the UK, with the South West of England seeing a 7.8 per cent annual increase and London seeing a 21.1 per cent increase. England saw a 13.2 per cent (+64,594) increase in deaths between mid-2019 and mid-2020, compared to 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 gradual rise in numbers of deaths over the last ten years.

Harrow was ranked first nationally for the highest percentage increase in deaths, out of 309 local authority districts in England between mid-2009 to mid-2020. Second and third rankings nationally go to the City of London (34.2% increase, +13) and Brent (31.2% increase, +530). This situation was widely reported at the time, with the BBC commenting “On 19 March, night-shift staff at Northwick Park Hospital in north-west London awoke to discover their workplace was so overwhelmed with Covid patients that a critical incident had been declared” and Sky News reporting “Between March and August (2020), 584 people

died with COVID-19 at the hospital. On 19 March, intensive care beds were about to run out. Northwick Park became the first hospital in the country to declare a critical incident". Overall, 13 London Boroughs were ranked in the top twenty nationally for the highest percentage of deaths over the past year (2019-20).

## Natural Change

Natural population growth is the population increase determined by births and deaths. Migration flows are not taken into account.

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. The pattern changed considerably in 2019/20 though with a substantial increase in the number of deaths, combined with a slowing down in the number of births.

Birth rates still remain substantially higher than death rates though; natural change was just over 1,500 in 2019/20, below the average of around 2,100 people annually from 2011/12 to 2018/19, but considerably higher than 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.

An additional change element of the Mid-Year Estimates are the 'special' and 'other' categories. Within Harrow this element is generally small, as the borough does not now have any residential military establishments or prisons. Changes to the boarders at Harrow School generally account for these changes. The 2019 MYEs recorded a net loss of 15 attributed to these combined other changes, but the 2020 MYEs show a net gain of 86 (7.3% of Harrow's overall population gain in 2019/20). MYEs up to and including 2009, also included adjustments for asylum seekers and other unattributable population changes.

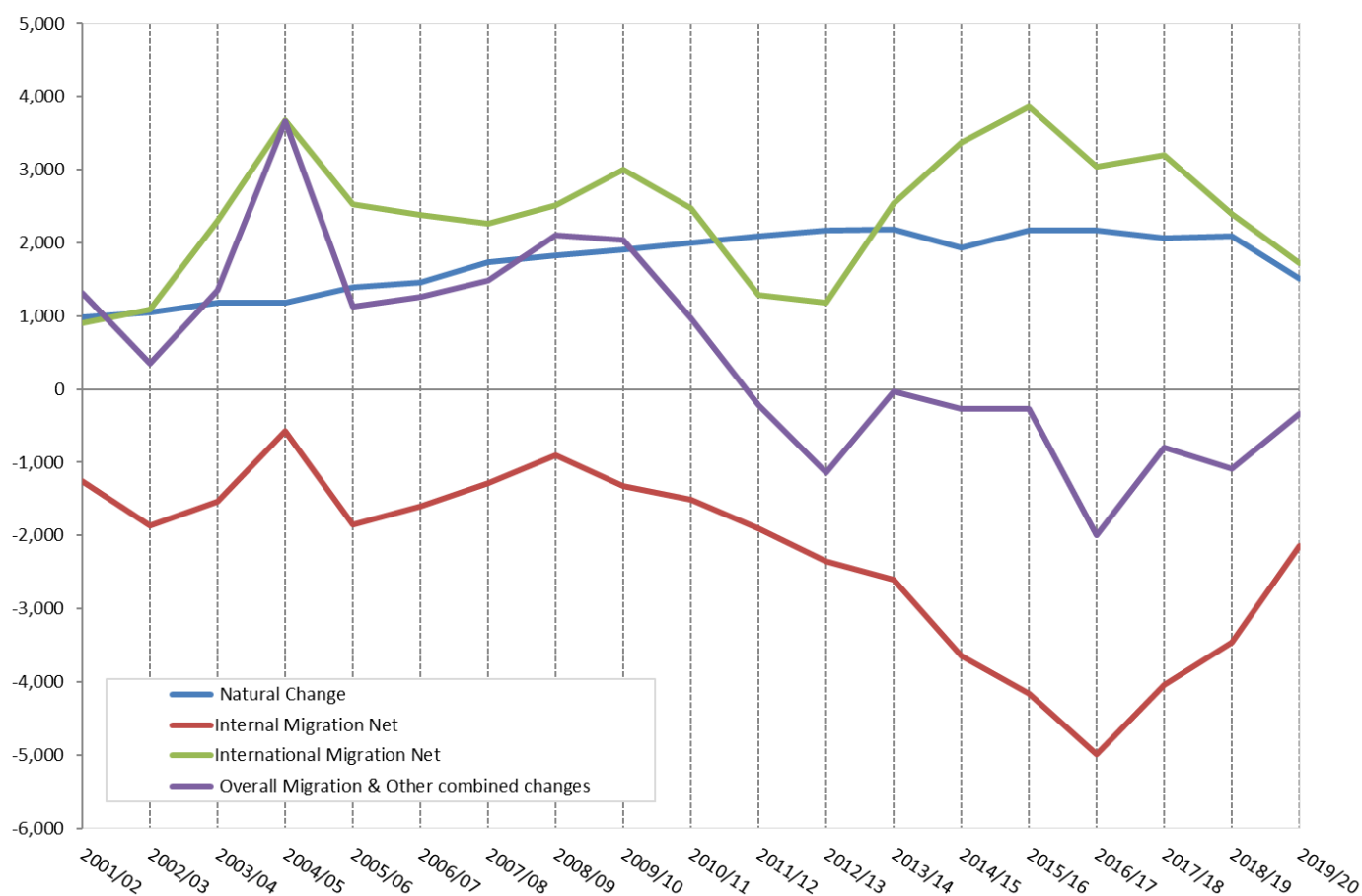
Figure 5 shows the variation in net migration and natural changes in Harrow since 2001/02.

Internal migration accounts for the largest element of migration with 15,499 people moving into Harrow from other parts of the UK, and 17,637 moving out between mid-2019 and mid-2020. This is the third 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 margin of 2,138 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 have fallen back over the past two years. 2019/20 saw an annual net international migration figure of 1,718 which is the lowest level since 2012/13. This is based on estimates which show that 4,022 international migrants moved into Harrow during this latest period, whilst 2,304 Harrow residents moved overseas.

**Figure 5: Net Migration and Natural Change 2001/02 to 2019/20, Harrow**

Source: Mid-Year Estimates, ONS, Crown Copyright



In London as a whole net international migration rates rose slightly, after 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 gain of just 7,136 international migrants to London from mid-2019 to mid-2020, compared to a decline of just over 35,300 in the year to mid-2019.

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 19 years. Net overall migration has been negative in the borough for the past nine 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-2020 and where the borough's new residents moved from. Overall there was a net loss out of Harrow of 2,138 residents.

Table 4 shows the most popular destinations for those residents who moved out of Harrow. In total 17,637 of Harrow's residents moved to 309 different local authority areas within England, Wales, Scotland & Northern Ireland, but only those locations where 150 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 fifth ranked location. The next four locations are all district councils in Hertfordshire. Birmingham, Luton and Nottingham were the main cities outside London 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 38 per cent 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, with a third of those moving were aged 16 and below, suggesting that families are the main movers out to Luton.

**Table 4: Destination for Harrow's Residents who moved out of Harrow in the year ending mid-2020**

*Note: Only locations with 150+ people are shown*

*Source: 2020 Mid-Year Estimates, ONS, Crown Copyright*

Rank	Location	Number	% (based on total 17,637 movers)
1	Brent	1784	10.1
2	Hillingdon	1618	9.2
3	Barnet	1048	5.9
4	Ealing	919	5.2
5	Buckinghamshire	741	4.2
6	Three Rivers	721	4.1
7	Watford	688	3.9
8	Hertsmere	662	3.8
9	Luton	329	1.9
10	Birmingham	285	1.6
11	Dacorum	259	1.5
12	Central Bedfordshire	243	1.4
13	Nottingham	228	1.3
14	Coventry	192	1.1
15	Camden	185	1.0
16	Hounslow	160	0.9
<b>% of all movers</b>			<b>57.1</b>

Table 5 shows the origin locations for those residents who moved into Harrow between mid-2019 and mid-2020. In total 15,499 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 286 different local

authorities to Harrow. The top four origin locations were again Harrow's neighbouring London Boroughs.

An estimated 5,370 of Harrow's residents moved out to the four neighbouring boroughs of Brent, Barnet, Ealing and Hillingdon, being replaced by 6,962 people (a net gain of 1,612) moving into Harrow from the same locations. More than four times as many Harrow residents moved out to the neighbouring Hertfordshire districts of Watford, Hertsmere, Three Rivers and Dacorum (2,330), compared with those leaving these areas to come to live in Harrow (530). Birmingham and Nottingham feature again with a young adult demographic; 67 per cent of all movers from Birmingham and 79 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-2020**

*Note: Only locations with 150+ people are shown*

*Source: 2020 Mid-Year Estimates, ONS, Crown Copyright*

Rank	Location	Number	% (based on total 15,499 movers)
1	Brent	3814	24.61
2	Barnet	1229	7.93
3	Ealing	1058	6.82
4	Hillingdon	861	5.56
5	Birmingham	325	2.10
6	Camden	305	1.97
7	Newham	233	1.50
8	Hounslow	231	1.49
9	City of Westminster	217	1.40
10	Nottingham	212	1.37
11	Hertsmere	185	1.20
12	Haringey	185	1.19
13	Tower Hamlets	182	1.17
14	Redbridge	176	1.14
15	Wandsworth	159	1.03
16	Watford	156	1.01
17	Hammersmith & Fulham	151	0.98
<b>% of all movers</b>			<b>62.46</b>

## London Boroughs

The 2020 Mid-Year Estimates show London's population to be 9,002,488, which indicates a growth rate of 0.45 per cent (+40,500). This is a lower growth rate compared to the previous two years when growth was 0.6 per cent (+53,910) and 0.9 per cent (+83,080) respectively. Over the ten years since the 2010 MYEs, London's population has grown by 11.7 per cent or 941,000.

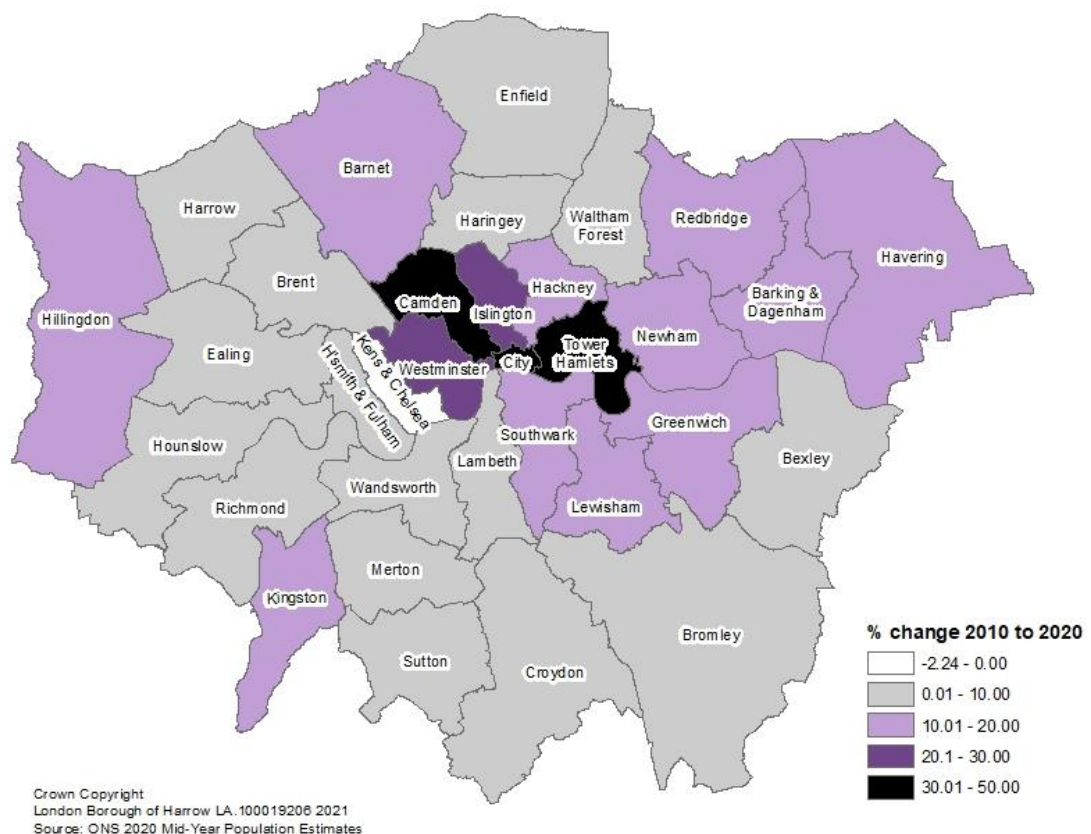


Map 6 shows the population change over the last ten years for the London Boroughs. The City of London actually recorded the largest percentage population increase (49.1%) over this period, but has a very low population base compared to all the other London Boroughs. Other boroughs with significant population increases since 2010 are Tower Hamlets (33.6%), Camden (30.2%), Westminster (24.3%) and Islington (24%).

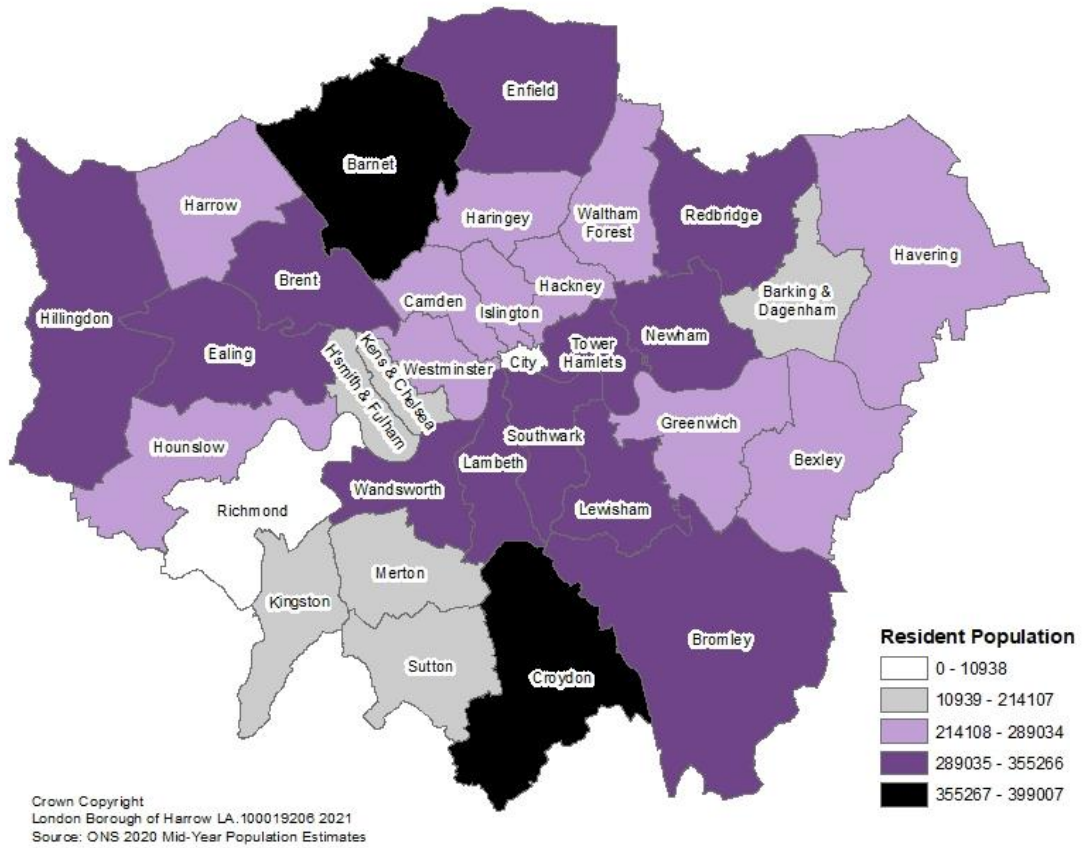
Map 7 shows the 2020 Mid-Year Estimates for the London Boroughs. 14 London Boroughs are now estimated to have a resident population of over 300,000, compared with only seven boroughs in 2010 (Croydon, Barnet, Ealing, Bromley, Enfield, Brent and Wandsworth). To put this into some context, the population of the cities of Coventry (379,400) and Cardiff (369,200) are estimated to be smaller than Barnet's population (London's most populous borough) which has 399,000 residents, and Croydon which has an estimated population of 388,600.

Harrow's profile is most akin to Southampton in terms of population (Harrow 252,338 and Southampton 252,870) and density (Harrow 50.0 pph and Southampton 50.7 pph). Map 8 depicts the population densities of all the London Boroughs. Harrow remains ranked 21<sup>st</sup> in London for population density, where 1<sup>st</sup> is the most densely populated borough (Tower Hamlets at 167.8 pph) and 33<sup>rd</sup> is the least densely populated borough in London (Bromley at 22.2 pph).

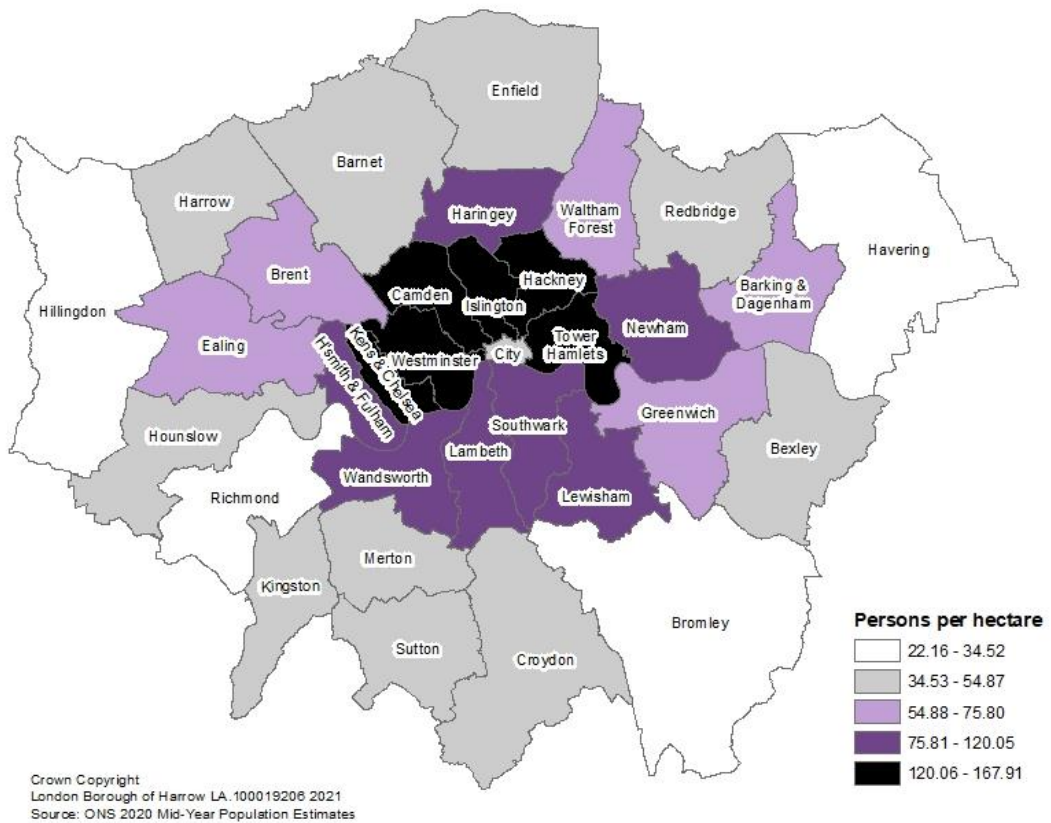
**Map 6: Population change between mid-2010 and mid-2020 (percentage change): London Boroughs**



**Map 7: Mid-2020 Resident Population: London Boroughs**



**Map 8: Population Density: London Boroughs, Mid-2020**





## 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 2020 MYE Final, December 2021)

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

Borough	Land Area (hectares)	Population Density (2020)	Ranking of Population Density (1st=highest)	2020 MYE	2019 MYE	2011 MYE	2010 MYE
Barking & Dag'ham	3610.78	59.30	18	214,107	212,906	187,000	179,741
Barnet	8674.83	46.00	25	399,007	395,869	357,500	348,198
Bexley	6058.12	41.15	28	249,301	248,287	232,800	227,957
Brent	4323.26	75.81	14	327,753	329,771	312,200	256,556
Bromley	15013.49	22.16	33	332,752	332,336	310,600	312,380
Camden	2178.93	128.28	5	279,516	270,029	220,100	235,362
City of London	290.39	37.67	29	10,938	9,721	7,400	11,677
Croydon	8649.55	44.92	26	388,563	386,710	364,800	345,562
Ealing	5554.43	61.27	16	340,341	341,806	339,300	318,516
Enfield	8083.10	41.27	27	333,587	333,794	313,900	294,927
Greenwich	4733.39	61.06	17	289,034	287,942	255,500	228,509
Hackney	1904.90	147.48	3	280,941	281,120	247,200	219,228
H'smith & Fulham	1639.75	111.93	8	183,544	185,143	182,400	169,705
Haringey	2959.84	89.99	12	266,357	268,647	255,500	224,996
Harrow	5046.27	50.00	21	252,338	251,160	240,500	230,057
Havering	11234.97	23.20	32	260,651	259,552	237,900	236,137
Hillingdon	11570.11	26.71	31	309,014	306,870	275,500	266,114
Hounslow	5597.79	48.55	22	271,767	271,523	254,900	236,760
Islington	1485.67	167.01	2	248,115	242,467	206,300	194,080
Kens & Chelsea	1212.40	129.38	4	156,864	156,129	158,300	169,494
Kingston	3726.12	48.08	23	179,142	177,507	160,400	168,955
Lambeth	2681.00	120.03	7	321,813	326,034	304,500	284,484
Lewisham	3514.93	86.86	13	305,309	305,842	276,900	266,480
Merton	3762.47	54.87	19	206,453	206,548	200,500	208,794
Newham	3619.84	98.14	10	355,266	353,134	310,500	240,124
Redbridge	5641.92	54.18	20	305,658	305,222	281,400	270,501
Richmond	5740.68	34.52	30	198,141	198,019	187,500	190,920
Southwark	2886.20	110.88	9	320,017	318,830	288,700	287,041
Sutton	4384.70	47.37	24	207,707	206,349	191,100	194,195
Tower Hamlets	1978.13	167.82	1	331,969	324,745	256,000	237,896
Waltham Forest	3880.80	71.36	15	276,940	276,983	259,700	227,145
Wandsworth	3426.42	96.23	11	329,735	329,677	307,700	289,574
Westminster	2148.70	125.59	6	269,848	261,317	219,600	253,112

Data Sources:  
 Mid-Year Population Estimates, 2010-2020  
 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-2019 to mid-2020, Harrow

### RESIDENT POPULATION ESTIMATES MID-2020: COMPONENTS OF CHANGE

Figures in brackets are for the previous year Mid-2019

#### HARROW

<b>Mid-2019 Population Estimate</b>		<b>251,160</b>	(250,149)
Births mid-2019 to mid-2020		3,506	(3,543)
Deaths mid-2019 to mid-2020		1,994	(1,449)
Natural Change		1,512	(2,071)
Internal Migration mid-2019 to mid-2020	In	15,499	(16,911)
	Out	17,637	(20,369)
	Net	-2,138	(-3,458)
International Migration mid-2019 to mid-2020	In	4,022	(4,345)
	Out	2,304	(1,955)
	Net	1,718	(2,390)
Other Changes		86	(-15)
Migration and other changes		-334	(-802)
<b>Mid-2020 Population</b>		<b>252,338</b>	(250,149)

Source: 2020 & 2019 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.