

LONDON BOROUGH OF HAVERING

# This is Havering

2019

A Demographic and  
Socio-economic Profile

Some Key Facts and  
Figures

*By London Borough of Havering  
Public Health Service*

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## Document Version Control

Version	Description
<b>1.0</b>	❖ Original document in 2015/16 financial year ❖ Published in September 2015
<b>1.1</b>	❖ First quarterly update in 2015/16 financial year ❖ Published in December 2015
<b>1.2</b>	❖ Second quarterly update in 2015/16 financial year ❖ Published in March 2016
<b>2.1</b>	❖ First quarterly update in 2016/17 financial year ❖ Published in June 2016
<b>2.2</b>	❖ Second quarterly update in 2016/17 financial year ❖ Published in September 2016
<b>2.3</b>	❖ Third quarterly update in 2016/17 financial year ❖ Published in December 2016
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<b>3.2</b>	❖ Second quarterly update in 2017/18 financial year ❖ Published in September 2017
<b>3.3</b>	❖ Third quarterly update in 2017/18 financial year ❖ Published in December 2017
<b>3.4</b>	❖ Fourth quarterly update in 2017/18 financial year Published in March 2018
<b>4.1</b>	❖ First biannual update in September 2018 ❖ Published in September 2018
<b>4.2</b>	❖ Second biannual update in January 2019 ❖ Published in January 2019 ❖ Ward population density Map updated using mid 2017 data ❖ Ward Level Change updated using mid 2017 data ❖ Life Expectancy updated using 2015-17 data ❖ People with Disabilities updated using 2017 data ❖ Housing Tenure updated using 2017-18 data ❖ Homelessness updated using 2017-18 data

## Executive Summary

### Geographical Profile

- The London Borough of Havering is the 3<sup>rd</sup> largest borough in London (43 miles<sup>2</sup>) and contains 18 electoral wards.
- It is mainly characterised by suburban development, with almost half of the area dedicated to open green space, particularly to the east of the borough.
- The principal town (Romford) is densely populated and is an area of major metropolitan retail and night time entertainment.
- The southern part of Havering is within the London Riverside section of the Thames Gateway redevelopment area and will be an area of increasing development and population change.
- Havering is a relatively affluent local authority but there are pockets of deprivation to the north (Gooshays and Heaton wards) and south (South Hornchurch) of the borough.

### Population Profile

- The estimated population of the London Borough of Havering is 256,039.
- It has the oldest population in London with a median age of approximately 40 years old.
- The Borough experienced a net population loss of 6.3% from 1983 to 2002 but the population has increased year on year from 2002, with a 13.7% increase from 2002 to 2017.
- As well as increases in the number of births in Havering, there has been an increase in the general fertility rate from 58 (per 1,000 women aged 15-44) in 2004 to 68 in 2017. This equates to an additional 10 births per 1,000 women aged 15-44 within the period.
- From 2011 to 2016, Havering experienced the largest net inflow of children across all London boroughs. 4,580 children settled in the borough from another part of the United Kingdom during this six year period.
- It is projected that the largest increases in population will occur in children (0-17 years) and older people age groups (65 years and above) up to 2033.
- The life expectancy at birth for people living in Havering is 79.6 years for males and 84.2 years for females.
- The life expectancy at age 65 years in Havering is 18.5 years for males and 21.6 years for females.
- Havering is one of the most ethnically homogenous places in London, with 83% of its residents recorded as White British, higher than both London and England.
- About 90% of the borough population were born in the United Kingdom.
- It is projected that the Black African population will increase from 4.1% in 2017 to 5.3% of the Havering population in 2032.
- About 19% of working age people living in Havering disclosed that they have a disability or long term illness.

## Household Profile

- There are 105,691 households in Havering, according to the Council Tax List (as at 31<sup>st</sup> March 2018).
- Households are mainly composed of pensioners and married couples with dependent children.
- All adults in 52% of households (40,722 households) are working and no adults are working in 16% of households (12,256 households).
- In 2011, there were 7,224 one-adult households with children under 16 in Havering. This is an increase from 2001 when there were 4,005 lone parent households. There has also been an increase in the number of one-adult households with no children.
- About 73% of the population in Havering are home owners. This is one of the highest proportions across London boroughs.
- Housing in the borough is mainly Victorian and Edwardian. Houses are generally large with an average of 2.8 bedrooms per household (higher than both London and England).
- The rate of homeless households in temporary accommodation (8.9 per 1,000 households) is lower than London (14.9 per 1,000) but higher than England (2.7 per 1,000).
- The rate of statutory homelessness (eligible people not in priority need) in Havering (0.5 per 1,000 households), in 2016/17, is lower than both London (1 per 1,000) and England (0.9 per 1,000).
- The borough has a rate of short-term international migrants of 165 per 100,000 population, the second lowest of all London local authorities.
- Almost all (99%) of the traveller caravans in Havering were on authorised sites, as at January 2018.
- 32% (13,449) of the population aged 65 years and above are living in one-person households. Almost half (48%) of all one person households in Havering are occupied by persons aged 65 years and over, which is the highest proportion in London

## Economic Profile

- The average gross income per household in Havering (£44,430, as measured in 2012/13) is low in comparison to the London average (£51,770) and slightly higher than the England average (£39,557).
- 77% of households in Havering have at least one car and compared to other local authorities in London, Havering has the second highest proportion of households (32.8%) with 2 or more cars.
- Majority of children in Havering are not poor, but around 8,800 live in income-deprived households. Gooshays and Heaton wards have the highest proportion of children living in poverty.
- About 77.9% of working age residents in Havering were in employment between April and June 2018. Overall employment rate in Havering is higher than London (74.6%) and England (75.9%)
- The proportion of working age residents in Havering claiming out-of-work benefits (6.8%) is significantly lower than England (8.4%).

## Background

This product forms part of the Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA). The JSNA is a systematic method for reviewing the issues facing a population, leading to agreed priorities and resource allocation that will improve health and wellbeing of the population and reduce inequalities within the population.

This document provides a snapshot of key geographic, demographic and socio-economic facts and figures for the London Borough of Havering<sup>1</sup>, with the intention that this will be the “one version of the truth” or reference document for all local stakeholders.

These facts and figures have been provided in a quick and accessible way<sup>2</sup> and with good visualisation of data, where appropriate. In addition, this document provides how Havering values compare to national (England), regional (London) and peer group<sup>3</sup> values. The choice of comparators for individual values or indicators is based on a number of factors including appropriateness and data availability.

A summary of what is covered in this document, which is updated quarterly<sup>4</sup>, is presented in Figure 1.

Figure 1: Summary of contents

GEOGRAPHIC PROFILE	POPULATION PROFILE	HOUSEHOLD PROFILE	ECONOMIC PROFILE
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Geographical location</li><li>- Havering as a place</li><li>- Deprivation</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Size and structure</li><li>- Population change</li><li>- Ward level change</li><li>- Births and migration</li><li>- Projected change</li><li>- Life expectancy</li><li>- Ethnicity</li><li>- Disabilities</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Household size</li><li>- Mosaic groups</li><li>- Housing tenure</li><li>- Housing conditions</li><li>- Homelessness</li><li>- Short term migrants</li><li>- Traveller population</li><li>- Social isolation</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Income</li><li>- Car ownership</li><li>- Child poverty</li><li>- Employment and unemployment</li></ul>

<sup>1</sup> Simply referred to as “Havering” throughout this document.

<sup>2</sup> Also see an accompanying PowerPoint document, which is a shortened version of this document and can be used for stakeholders’ PowerPoint-based presentations.

<sup>3</sup> Peer group means a group of similar local authorities based on multiple indicators (sometimes referred to as “statistical neighbours”) or one important factor (such as deprivation) when all local authorities in England are divided into groups (or deciles – meaning ten groups).

<sup>4</sup> The next version/update is due in June 2018.



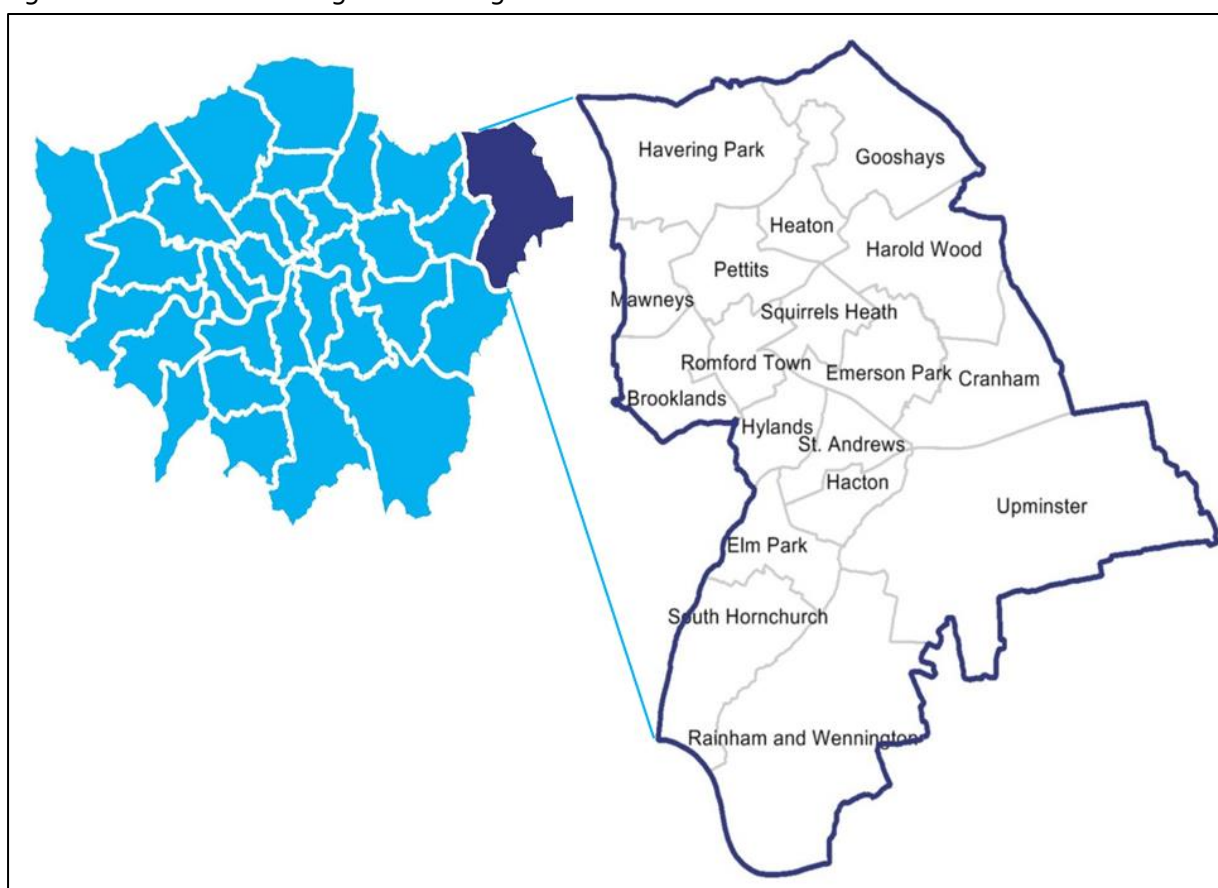
## Geographical Profile

### Geographical Location

Havering is the third largest London borough, covering some 43 square miles. It is located on the northeast boundary of Greater London. The location of Havering in the context of Greater London is presented in Figure 2.

Havering is bordered to the north and east by the Essex countryside, to the south by a three mile River Thames frontage, and to the west by the neighbouring London boroughs of Redbridge and Barking & Dagenham. Havering has 18 electoral wards (see Figure 2). Residents' postcodes mainly fall into the Romford postal area (RM1 to RM7 and RM11 to RM14) but a small number fall into the Chelmsford postal area (CM12 and CM13).

Figure 2: The London Borough of Havering

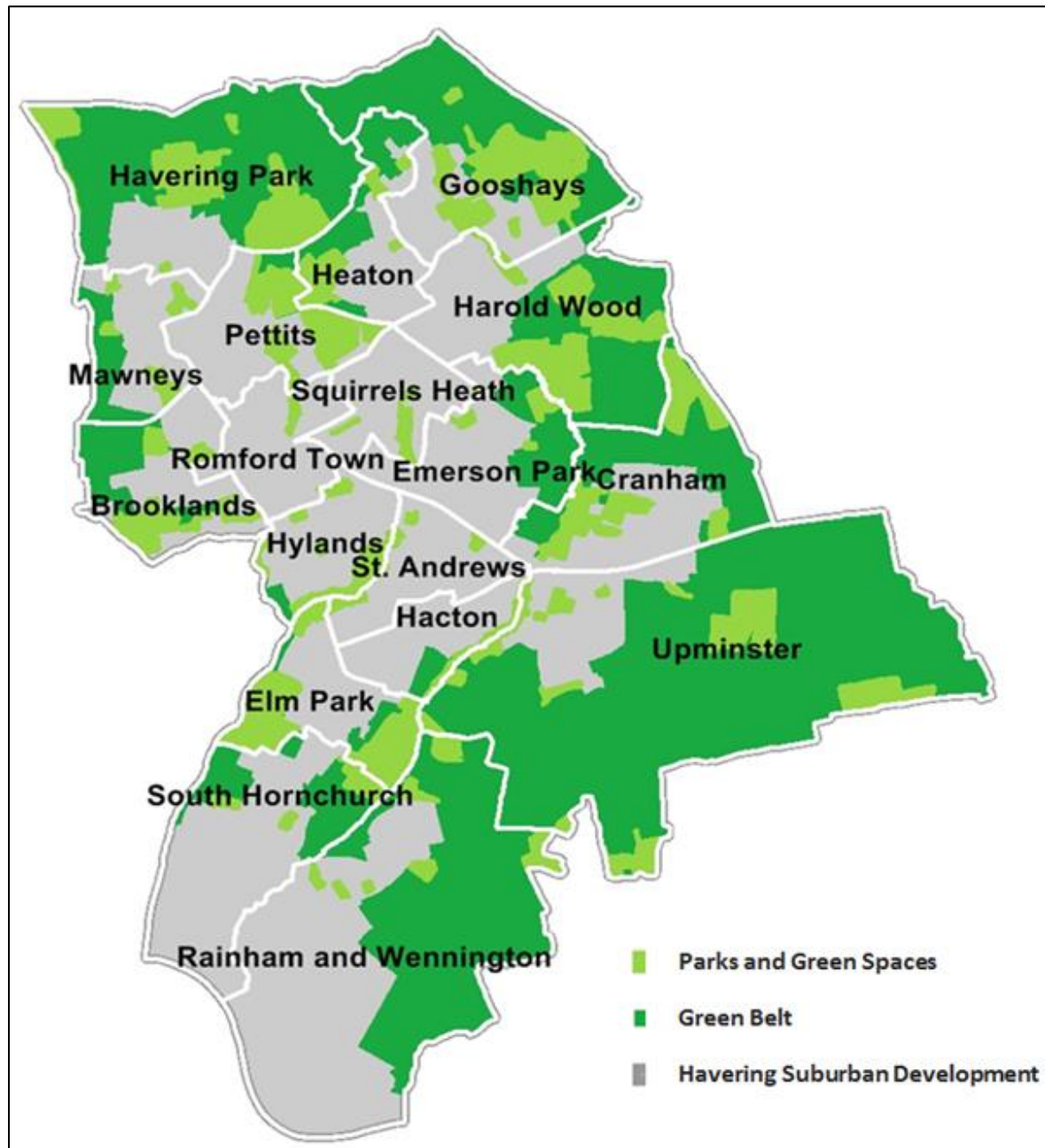


Data Source: Office for National Statistics (ONS); Produced by Public Health Intelligence

### Havering as a Place

Havering is mainly characterised by suburban development, with almost half of the area dedicated to open green space, particularly to the east of the borough where strict Green Belt restrictions have prohibited the extension of existing developments (see Figure 3).

Figure 3: Green belt land, public parks and green spaces, Havering 2013



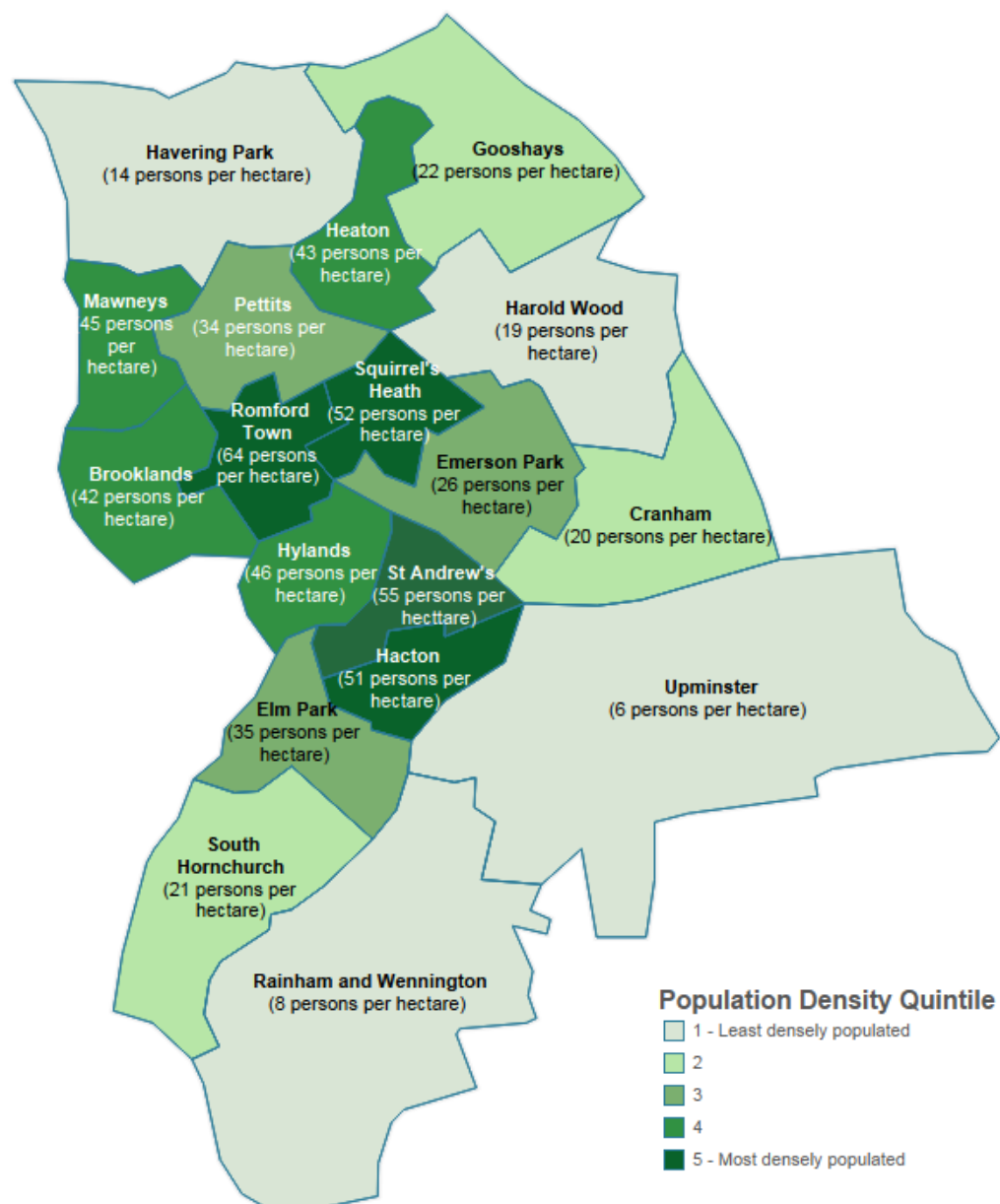
Data Source: Local Land and Property Gazetteer (LLPG); Produced by Public Health Intelligence

On the other hand, its principal town (Romford), is densely populated (see

Figure 4), and is a major metropolitan retail and night time entertainment centre. The southern part of Havering adjacent to the Thames is within the London Riverside section of

the Thames Gateway redevelopment area. This will therefore be a site of increasing development and population change.

Figure 4: Population Density, Persons per hectare mid-2017, Havering wards



## Deprivation

People who live in the most deprived areas have the poorest health and well-being outcomes. On average people living in deprived areas, lower socio-economic groups and marginalised groups have poorer health and poorer access to health care than people resident in affluent areas and people from higher socio-economic groups.

Havering is a relatively affluent borough. Based on IMD (Index of Multiple Deprivation) 2015<sup>5</sup>, Havering is ranked 166th overall out of 326 local authorities in England for deprivation (1st being most deprived, 326th being least deprived). Although this suggests a relative slight increase in deprivation compared to the IMD 2010<sup>6</sup> ranking (177th out of 326 local authorities), Havering remains within the third deprivation quintile<sup>7</sup> when compared to all local authorities.

However, there are pockets of deprivation to the north (Gooshays and Heaton wards) and south (South Hornchurch ward) of the borough. Figure 5 displays two maps of Havering: on the left, deprivation quintile score of Havering Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs)<sup>8</sup> relative to Havering and on the right, deprivation quintile score of Havering LSOAs relative to England. Both are displayed in order to respectively identify areas more deprived compared to other local and national LSOAs.

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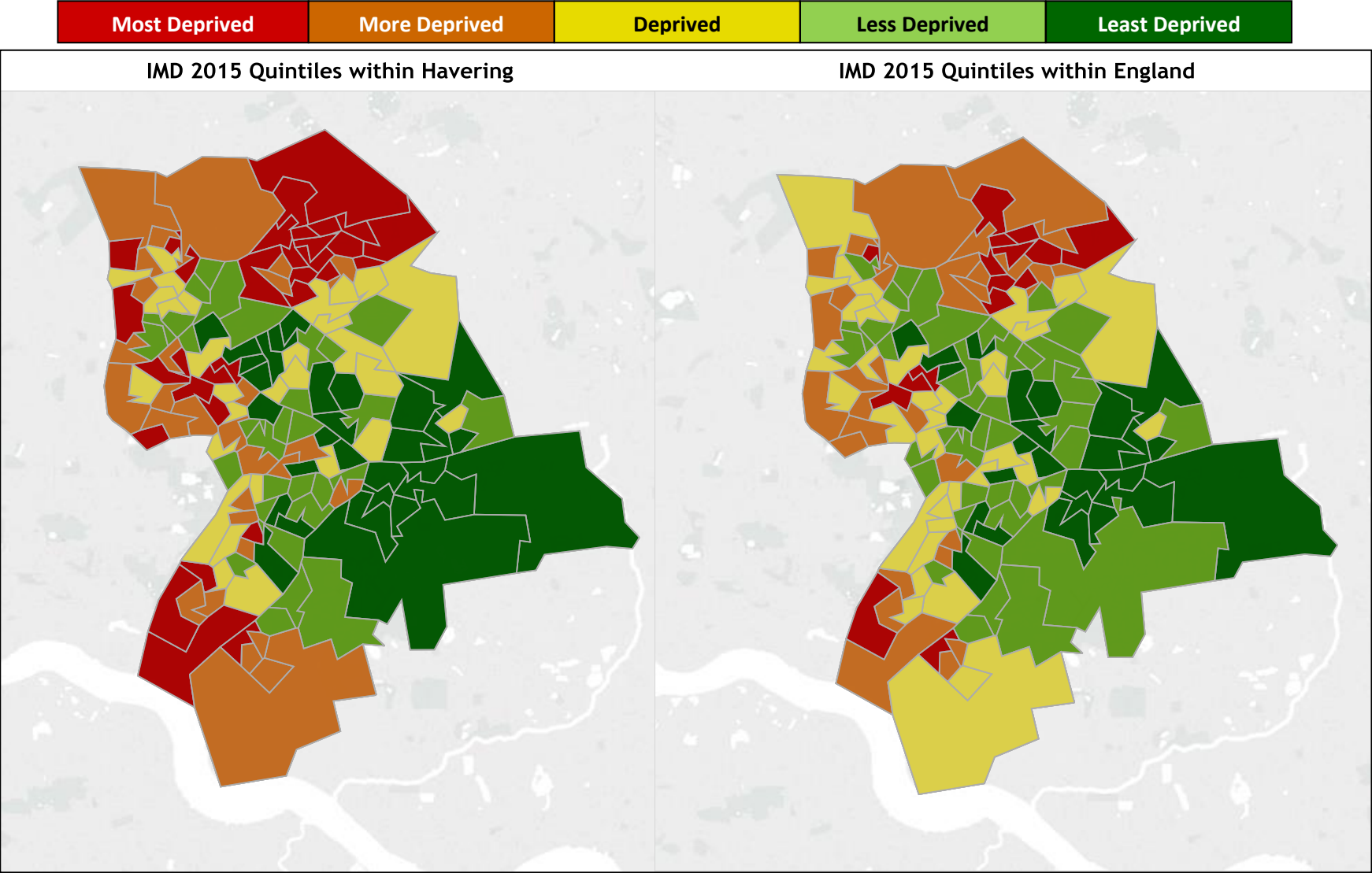
<sup>5</sup> In September 2015, the Department for Communities and Local Government (CLG) published the English Indices of Multiple Deprivation 2015 (IMD 2015). This includes county and district summary measures, and a series of separate domains and other measures at the level of Lower Super Output Area (LSOA).

<sup>6</sup> The Department for Communities and Local Government (CLG) published the English Indices of Multiple Deprivation 2010 (IMD 2010) in March 2011.

<sup>7</sup> Deprivation quintile: A 'quintile' basically represents 20% (or one-fifth) of a given population. Deprivation quintiles are derived when a population is ranked in order of deprivation and split into 5 groups – from the most deprived to the least deprived quintile.

<sup>8</sup> LSOA - Lower Layer Super Output Areas are a geographic hierarchy used by Office for National Statistics (ONS) to improve the reporting of small area statistics. They are built from groups of contiguous Output Areas and have been automatically generated to be as consistent in population size as possible, and typically contain from four to six Output Areas. The minimum population is 1000 and the mean is 1500.

Figure 5: Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) 2015 quintiles, by Havering LSOAs



Data source: Index of Multiple Deprivation 2015; Department of Communities and Local Government (DCLG); Produced by Public Health Intelligence

## Population Profile

According to the 2017 Mid-Year Estimates of Population, published by the Office for National Statistics (ONS) on 28 June 2018, the population of Havering is 256,039. These include people usually resident<sup>9</sup> in Havering (including students at their term time address and long-term migrants<sup>10</sup>).

### Havering's Age Profile

Havering has the oldest population in London with a median age of 40 years, as recorded in the 2011 census. Table 1 shows the breakdown of current (mid-2017) population by gender and five-year age bands and the population pyramid in Figure 6 compares the population figures for Havering with London and England by five-year age bands. Figure 6 shows a much older age structure for the population of Havering compared to London but similar to England.

Table 1: Estimated population of residents in Havering by gender and five-year age group

AGE BAND (YEARS)	MALE	FEMALE	PERSONS
00-04	8,671	8,553	17,224
05-09	8,371	7,820	16,191
10-14	7,359	7,306	14,665
15-19	7,277	6,833	14,110
20-24	7,316	7,308	14,624
25-29	8,688	9,295	17,983
30-34	8,325	9,355	17,680
35-39	8,344	9,038	17,382
40-44	7,491	8,078	15,569
45-49	8,064	8,879	16,943
50-54	8,463	9,333	17,796
55-59	8,103	8,183	16,286
60-64	6,504	6,664	13,168
65-69	5,903	6,577	12,480
70-74	5,191	6,158	11,349
75-79	3,539	4,672	8,211
80-84	2,836	4,157	6,993
85-89	1,756	3,032	4,788
90+	706	1,891	2,597
All Ages	122,907	133,132	256,039

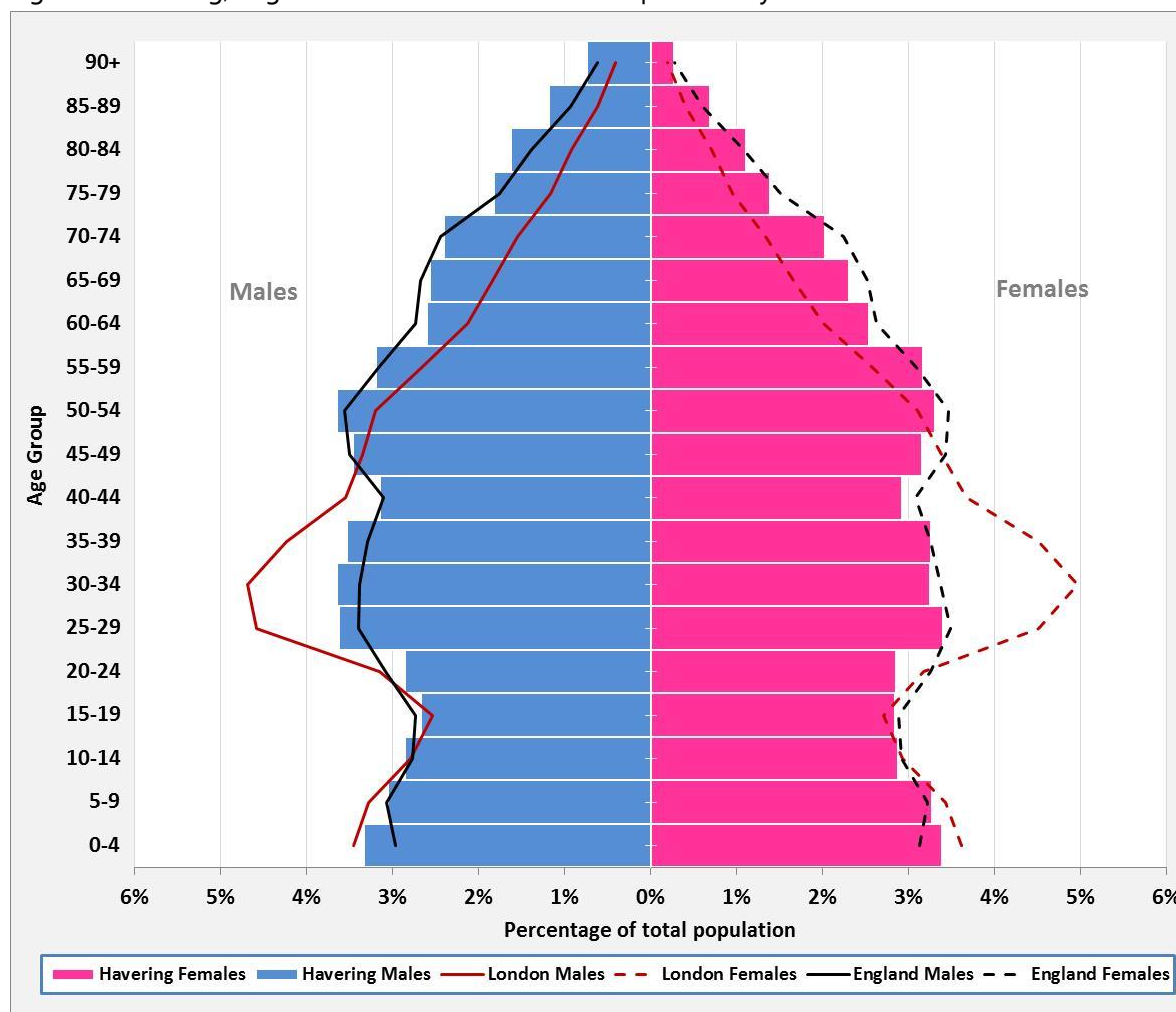
Data source: Mid-year population estimates 2017; Office for National Statistics (ONS);  
Produced by Public Health Intelligence

<sup>9</sup> anyone who is resident and had stayed or intends to stay for a period of 12 months or more, OR has a permanent address and is outside the UK and intends to be outside the UK for less than 12 months.

<sup>10</sup> those coming to the United Kingdom (UK) for more than a year.



Figure 6: Havering, England and London Mid-2017 Population Pyramid



Data source: Mid-year population estimates 2017, Office for National Statistics (ONS); Produced by Public Health Intelligence

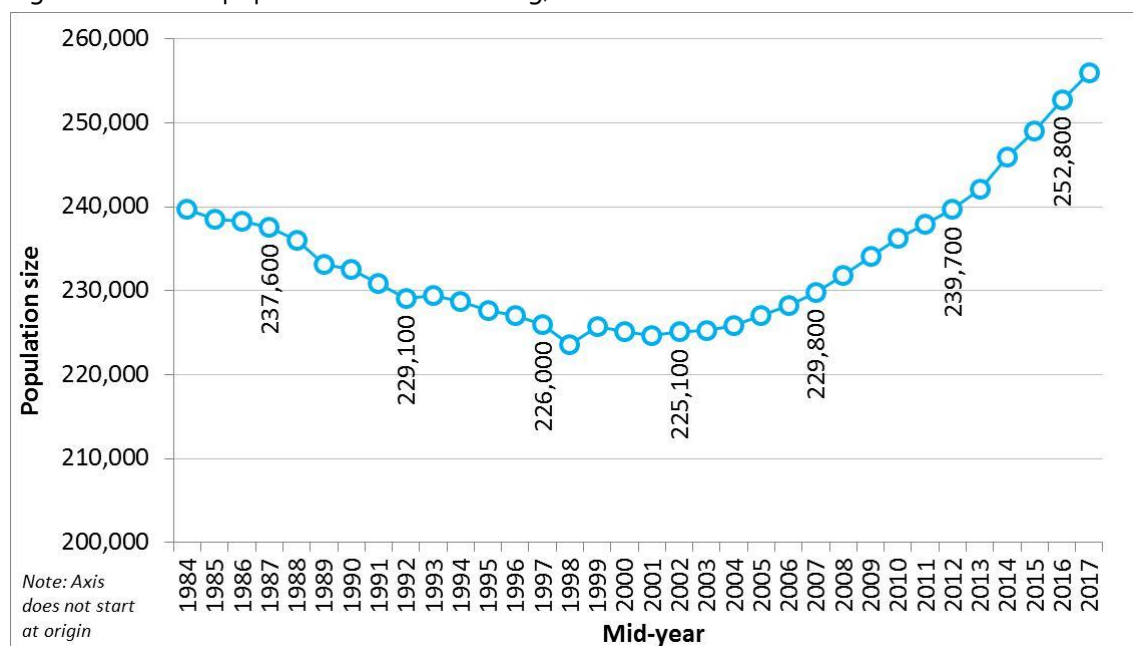
## Annual Population Change

Following a net population loss of 6.3% from 1983 (240,200) to 2002 (225,100), the population of Havering has increased year on year from 2002, with a 13.7% increase from 2002 to 2017 (see Figure 7).

The mid-year population estimates in Havering has increased, from 2016 to 2017, by 2,629 residents (a percentage increase of about 1.1%). This increase is mainly due to Natural change (births minus deaths, 990) contributed 0.4% and internal migration<sup>11</sup> – that is, migration from other local authorities (922) accounted for 0.4% of change. International migration (754) accounted for the remaining 0.3% of the population increase from mid-2016 to mid-2017. See Figure 7 and Table 2 for more details.

<sup>11</sup> Internal migration is calculated as the difference in total between those moving into and out of the borough from other local authorities in the United Kingdom.

Figure 7: Trend in population size in Havering, 1984-2017



Data source: Mid-year population estimates 1984-2017 (nearest hundreds); Office for National Statistics (ONS); Produced by Public Health Intelligence

Table 2: Havering Components of Population Change, from 2016 to 2017

	NUMBER	PERCENTAGE
<b>Estimated Population mid-2016</b>	253,371	
<b>Estimated Population mid-2017</b>	256,039	
Overall Population Change	<b>2,668</b>	<b>1.1%</b>
due to Births and Deaths	990	0.4%
due to Internal Migration	922	0.4%
due to International Migration	754	0.3%
due to Other Adjustments	-4	0.0%

Data source: Mid-year population estimates 2017 Analysis Tool; Office for National Statistics (ONS); Produced by Public Health Intelligence

## Ward Level Change

Population change by ward from 2016 to 2017 is presented in Table 3 which shows Elm Park saw the largest decline (of around 2%), Hylands and Upminster also had a small decline in population whereas all other wards experienced an increase. South Hornchurch, Hacton, Squirrel's Heath, Heaton and Romford Town experienced the highest percentage increase in population. The rationale for these changes is currently being queried via the ONS mid-year estimates methodology; however, likely explanations for population increase includes economic growth within Romford town and inflow migration from neighbouring boroughs into bordering wards such as Gooshays, Brooklands and Harold Wood. Potential



explanations for the slight decline in population within wards include outflow migration into bordering boroughs and residents migrating between Havering wards.

Table 3: Population change from 2016 to 2017, by Havering ward

	Mid- 2016 Population	Mid- 2017 Population	Change	%Change		Rank of % Change (1 is highest, 18 is lowest)
<b>HAVERING</b>	252,783	256,039	<b>3,256</b>		<b>1.29%</b>	-
<b>South Hornchurch</b>	14,343	14,845	<b>502</b>		<b>3.50%</b>	1
<b>Hacton</b>	12,112	12,463	<b>351</b>		<b>2.90%</b>	2
<b>Squirrel's Heath</b>	13,980	14,355	<b>375</b>		<b>2.68%</b>	3
<b>Heaton</b>	14,295	14,639	<b>344</b>		<b>2.41%</b>	4
<b>Romford Town</b>	18,012	18,443	<b>431</b>		<b>2.39%</b>	5
<b>Mawneys</b>	13,271	13,556	<b>285</b>		<b>2.15%</b>	6
<b>Gooshays</b>	16,560	16,851	<b>291</b>		<b>1.76%</b>	7
<b>Brooklands</b>	17,443	17,747	<b>304</b>		<b>1.74%</b>	8
<b>Pettits</b>	13,146	13,348	<b>202</b>		<b>1.54%</b>	9
<b>St Andrew's</b>	13,706	13,875	<b>169</b>		<b>1.23%</b>	10
<b>Harold Wood</b>	14,301	14,458	<b>157</b>		<b>1.10%</b>	11
<b>Rainham and Wennington</b>	13,193	13,282	<b>89</b>		<b>0.67%</b>	12
<b>Havering Park</b>	13,726	13,787	<b>61</b>		<b>0.44%</b>	13
<b>Cranham</b>	12,879	12,911	<b>32</b>		<b>0.25%</b>	14
<b>Emerson Park</b>	12,059	12,070	<b>11</b>		<b>0.09%</b>	15
<b>Upminster</b>	13,146	13,135	<b>-11</b>		<b>-0.08%</b>	16
<b>Hylands</b>	13,376	13,303	<b>-73</b>		<b>-0.55%</b>	17
<b>Elm Park</b>	13,235	12,971	<b>-264</b>		<b>-1.99%</b>	18

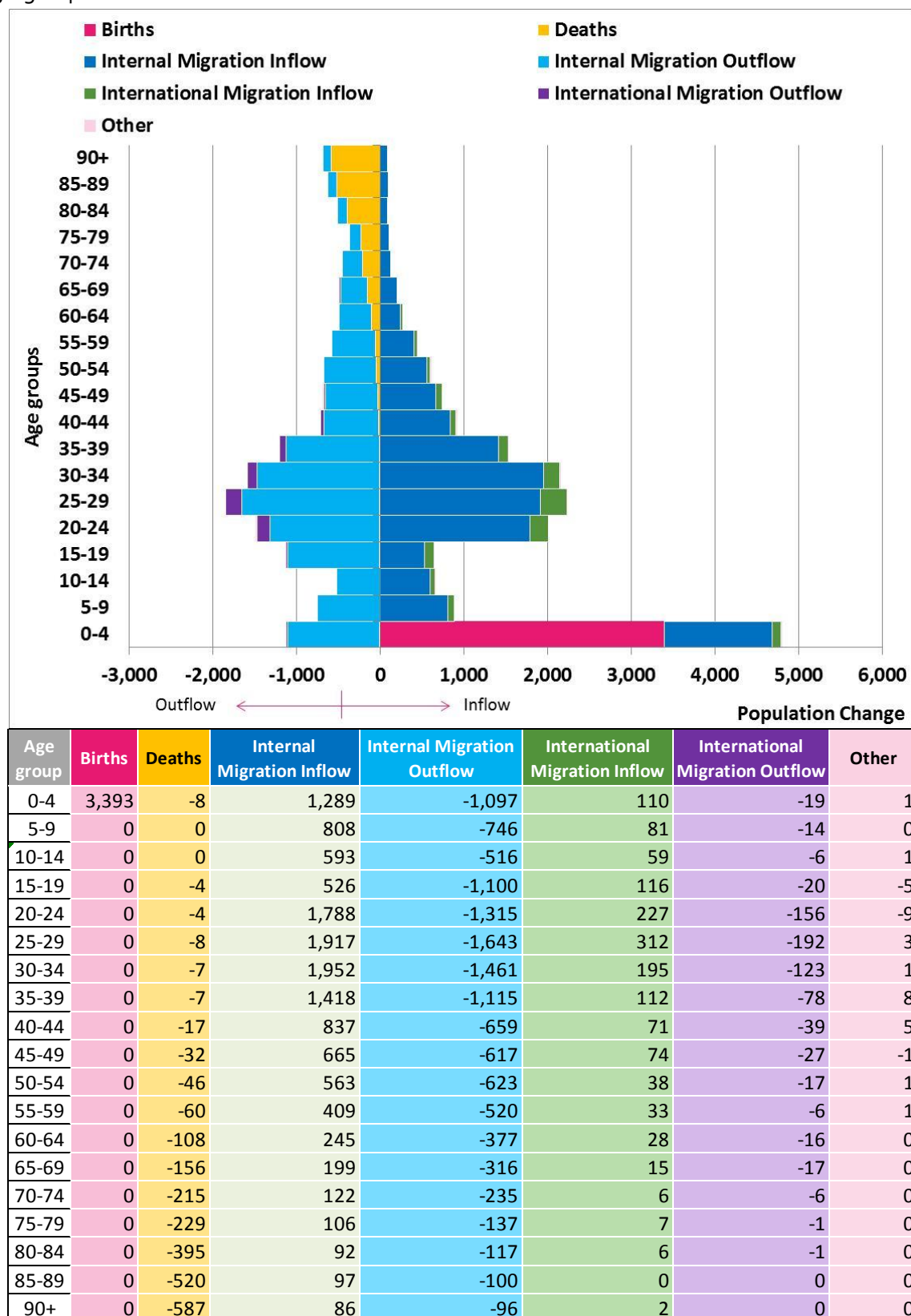
Data source: Ward-level Mid-year population estimates 2016 and Ward-level Mid-year population estimates 2017; Office for National Statistics (ONS); Produced by Public Health Intelligence

## Age and Population Change

Figure 8 presents the population change in Havering from mid-2016 to mid-2017 by contributory factor and age. Figure 9 presents the net change in population due to migration from mid-2016 to mid-2017 in Havering by five-year age group.

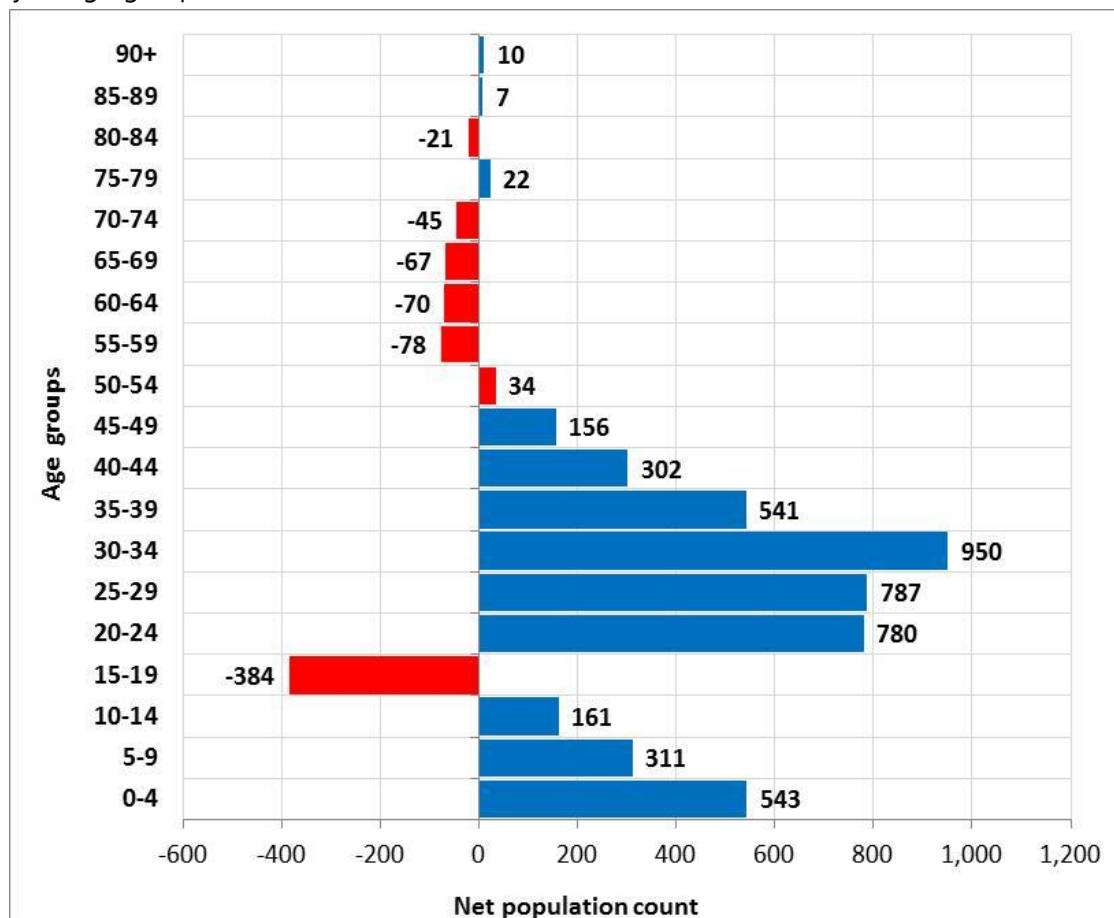
Inclusive of 'natural change' (i.e. births and deaths), children aged 0-4 years are the largest contributors to population change, largely due to births. 2017 saw a net increase in young adults (20-49 years) largely due to internal migration and a net decrease in adults aged 75 years and over largely due to deaths (see Figures 9 and 10).

Figure 8: Population change in Havering, from mid-2016 to mid-2017 by component and five-year age-group



Data source: Mid-year population estimates 2017 Analysis Tool; Office for National Statistics (ONS);  
Produced by Public Health Intelligence

Figure 9: Net population change due to migration in Havering, from mid-2016 to mid-2017 five-year age-group



Data source: Mid-year population estimates 2017 Analysis Tool; Office for National Statistics (ONS);  
Produced by Public Health Intelligence

## Births and Migration of Children

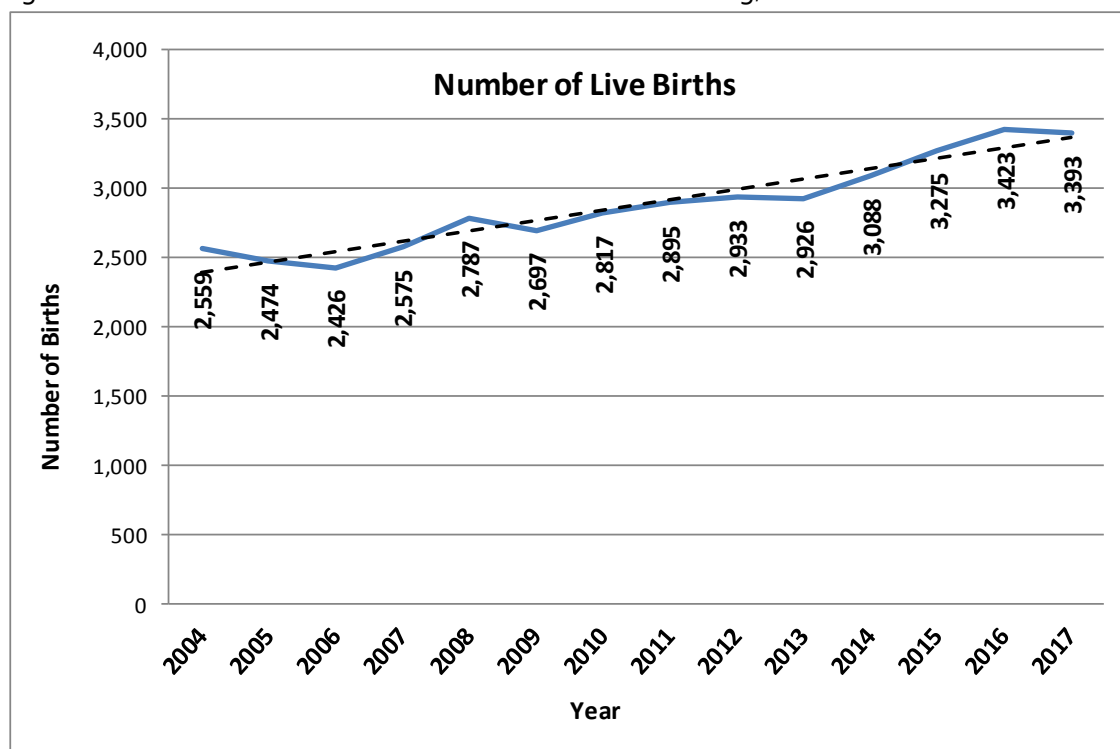
As the population of Havering grows, there has been a corresponding change in the number of births to women resident in Havering (see Figure 10).

The trend line in Figure 10 shows an upward trend for Havering, however in 2017 there has been a decline in the number of birth compared to previous year (2016). In line with increases in the number of births in Havering since 2004, the general fertility rate (GFR)<sup>12</sup> has also increased from 58 (per 1,000 women aged 15-44) in 2004 to 68 in 2017. This equates to an additional 10 births per 1,000 women aged 15-44 within the period.

The annual GFR for Havering is significantly higher compared to England, London and Havering's closest statistical neighbour – Bexley but is slightly lower than the Outer London average, see Figure 11.

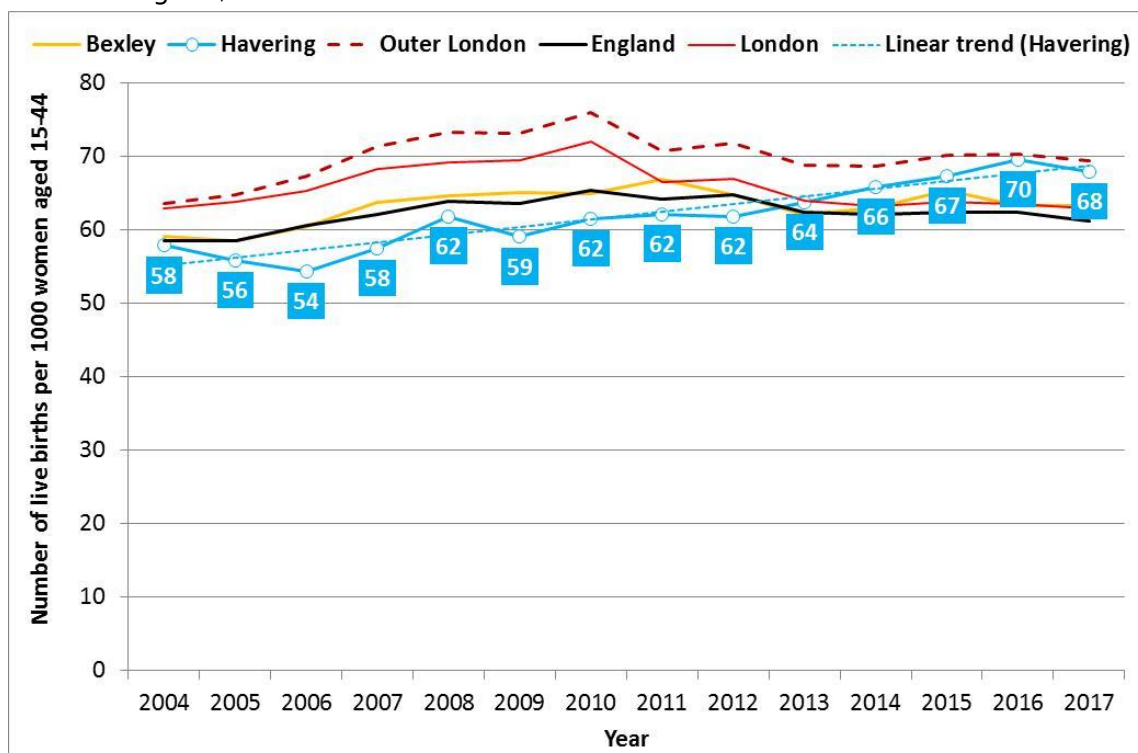
<sup>12</sup> General Fertility Rate (GFR) is defined as the number of live births in a geographic area in a year per 1,000 women of childbearing age (defined as age 15 to 44 years)

Figure 10: Number of live births to women residents in Havering, 2004 to 2017



Data source: Birth Summary Tables 2004-2017; Office for National Statistics (ONS); Produced by Public Health Intelligence

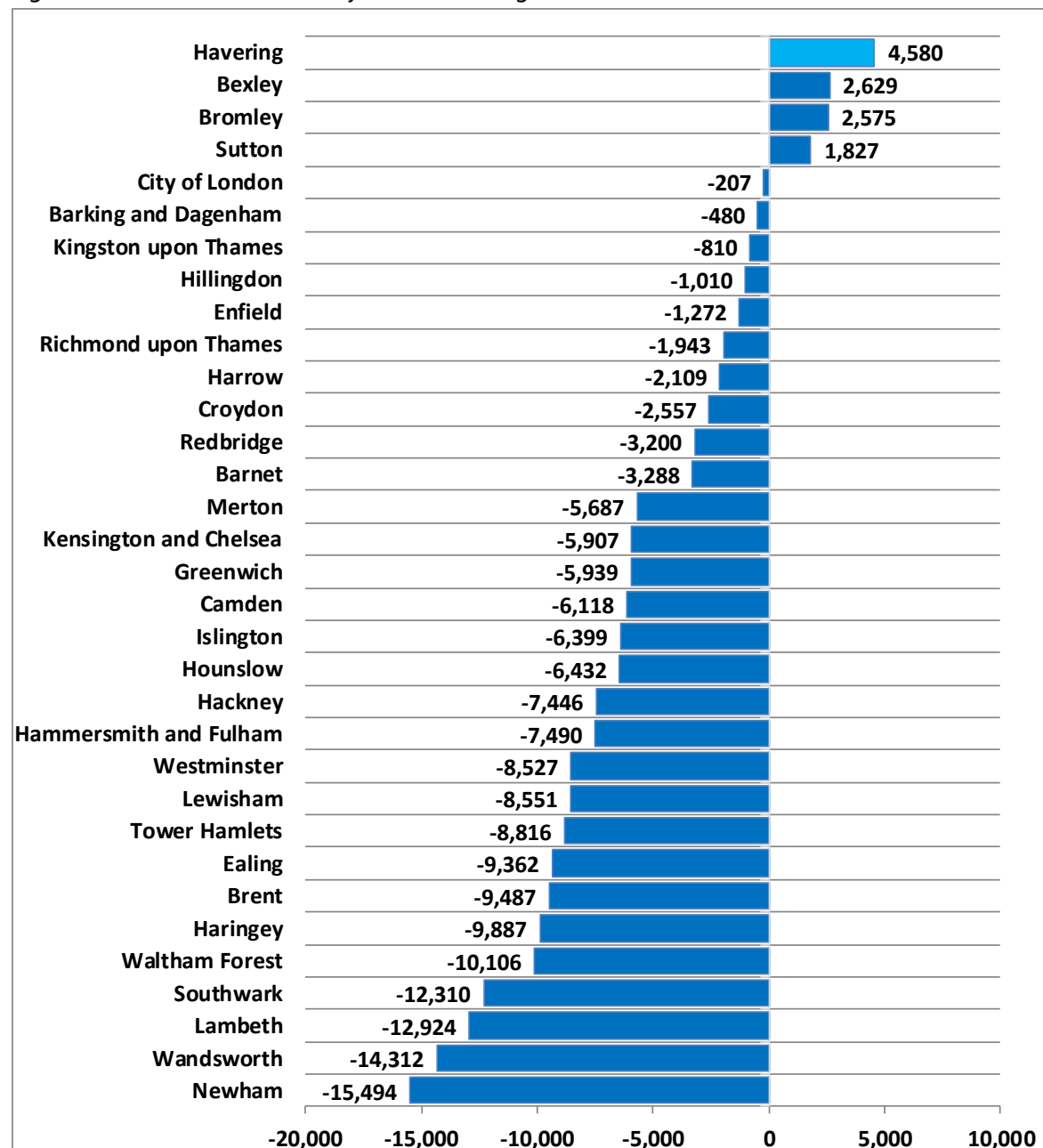
Figure 11: Trend in general fertility rate of women residents in Havering, Bexley, Outer London, London and England, 2004 to 2017



Data source: Live Births and nomis, General Fertility Rates and Total Fertility Rates 2004-2017; Office for National Statistics (ONS); Produced by Public Health Intelligence

In addition, Havering has experienced the largest net inflow of children across all London boroughs in recent years. In a six year period (from 2011 to 2016), 4,580 children have settled in the borough from another part of the United Kingdom (see Figure 12). Figure 12 also illustrates that there is migration of children out of Inner London Boroughs, which have experienced a negative net flow, into Outer London Boroughs. However, the biggest inflows of children into Havering in 2016 came from neighbouring Outer London Boroughs, Redbridge (407 children) and Barking & Dagenham (342 children).<sup>13</sup>

Figure 12: Net flow of children by London Borough, 2011-2016



Data source: Internal Migration Flows 2011-2016; Greater London Authority (GLA); Produced by Public Health Intelligence

<sup>13</sup> Internal migration flows for school children (July 2016) Greater London Authority using internal migration estimates mid-2010 to mid-2015 (June 2016) Office for National Statistics

## Projected Population Change

According to the Greater London Authority (GLA) Local authority population projections Housing-led Model<sup>14</sup>, the population of Havering is projected to increase from 257,514 in 2018 to:

- 276,645 in 2023 – a 7% increase from 2018
- 294,665 in 2028 – a 14% increase from 2018
- 303,769 in 2033 – a 18% increase from 2018

The populations in Romford Town, Brooklands and South Hornchurch wards are expected to increase the most over the next fifteen years. The projected increase in population in Romford Town is mainly due to its rapidly growing economy and new housing developments; whereas inflow migration from neighbouring boroughs mainly account for the projected population increase in Brooklands and South Hornchurch. Table 4 shows the projected population and projected percentage population change in Havering at ward level for the next 5, 10 and 15 years.

Table 4: Projected population for 2018, 2023, 2028 and 2033 and projected percentage population change from 2018 to 2023, 2028 and 2033, by Havering wards

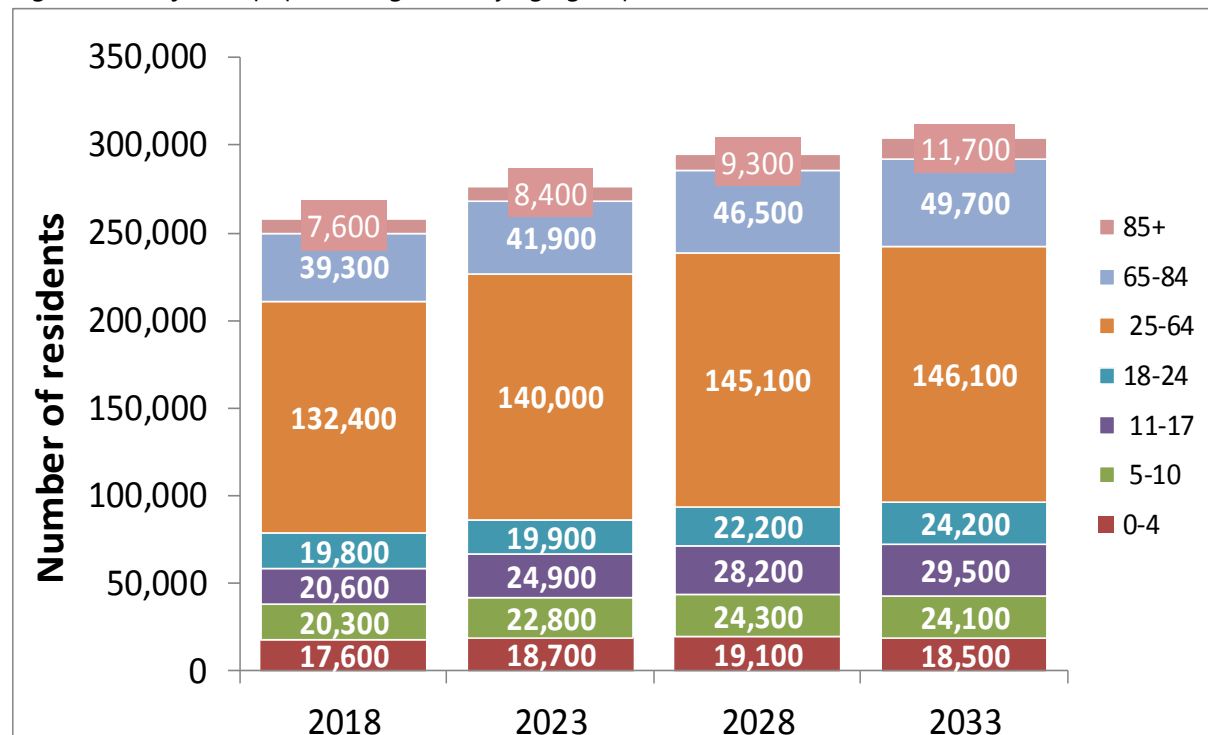
Ward	2018	2023		2028		2033	
	No.	No.	% change from 2016	No.	% change from 2016	No.	% change from 2016
Brooklands	19,350	22,650	17.1%	24,650	27.4%	25,250	30.5%
Cranham	13,000	13,300	2.3%	13,600	4.6%	13,750	5.8%
Elm Park	13,200	13,350	1.1%	13,500	2.3%	13,600	3.0%
Emerson Park	12,250	12,350	0.8%	12,550	2.4%	12,750	4.1%
Gooshays	16,550	17,350	4.8%	17,650	6.6%	17,800	7.6%
Hacton	12,350	12,600	2.0%	12,900	4.5%	13,100	6.1%
Harold Wood	14,850	15,850	6.7%	16,500	11.1%	16,900	13.8%
Havering Park	13,400	13,550	1.1%	13,700	2.2%	13,900	3.7%
Heaton	14,200	14,350	1.1%	14,300	0.7%	14,350	1.1%
Hylands	13,300	13,500	1.5%	13,700	3.0%	13,900	4.5%
Mawneys	13,350	13,450	0.7%	13,550	1.5%	13,700	2.6%
Pettits	13,450	13,900	3.3%	14,300	6.3%	14,500	7.8%
Rainham and Wennington	13,200	13,850	4.9%	14,400	9.1%	14,900	12.9%
Romford Town	17,700	20,200	14.1%	22,550	27.4%	24,250	37.0%
South Hornchurch	17,550	21,250	21.1%	22,150	26.2%	22,050	25.6%
Squirrel's Heath	13,850	13,850	0.0%	14,000	1.1%	14,200	2.5%
St Andrew's	13,600	14,100	3.7%	14,550	7.0%	14,800	8.8%
Upminster	13,250	13,750	3.8%	14,300	7.9%	14,850	12.1%

Data source: GLA 2016-based Demographic Projections – Ward Projections; Greater London Authority (GLA); Produced by Public Health Intelligence

<sup>14</sup> This models the population size for each age group based on trend data and strategic housing building plans (the assumption is that the proportion of people in each age group remains relatively stable over the next ten years). The tool is updated annually to reflect the latest ONS mid-year estimates. These projections incorporate assumptions about future development based on the results of the 2013 Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA).

In addition, the population aged 25-64 will remain the largest age group up to 2033. Figure 13 and Table 5 present change in population by age group for 2018, 2023, 2028 and 2033.

Figure 13: Projected population growth by age group (to nearest hundred), 2018, 2023, 2028 and 2033



Data source: GLA 2016-based Demographic Projections – Local Authority population projection Housing-led Model; Greater London Authority (GLA); Produced by Public Health Intelligence

Table 5: Projected percentage population change by age group from 2018 to 2033

Age Group	Percentage change from 2018 to		
	2023	2028	2033
0-4	6%	9%	5%
5-10	12%	20%	19%
11-17	21%	37%	43%
18-24	1%	12%	22%
25-64	6%	10%	10%
65-84	7%	18%	26%
85+	11%	22%	54%

Data source: GLA 2016-based Demographic Projections – Local Authority population projection Housing-led Model; Greater London Authority (GLA); Produced by Public Health Intelligence

## Life Expectancy

According to the latest available three years aggregated data (2015-17) from Office for National Statistics (ONS) The life expectancy at birth<sup>15</sup> for people living in Havering is 79.6 years for males and 84.2 years for females. Life expectancy in Havering for males after three years of being significantly higher now has declined and is similar to England, also is significantly below the London average. Life expectancy at birth for females in Havering has been significantly higher than the England average but similar to London; there has been a sharp increase from 2001-03 to 2009-11 and a slower increase thereafter (see Figure 14).

Figure 14: Life expectancy at birth (years), by gender, Havering compared to London and England, 3-year rolling periods, 2001-03 to 2015-17



Data source: Life expectancy at birth, 2001-2003 to 2015-17; Office for National Statistics (ONS);

Produced by Public Health Intelligence

- Within Havering, there are inequalities in life expectancy at birth by local deprivation decile<sup>16</sup> (see Figure 15). The most deprived deciles of the population have significantly shorter life expectancies than the Havering average. For males, life

<sup>15</sup> Life expectancy is a frequently used indicator of the overall health of a population: a longer life expectancy is generally a reflection of better health. Reducing the differences in life expectancy is a key part of reducing health inequalities. Life expectancy at birth for an area is an estimate of how long, on average, babies born today may live if she or he experienced that area's age-specific mortality rates for that time period throughout her or his life.

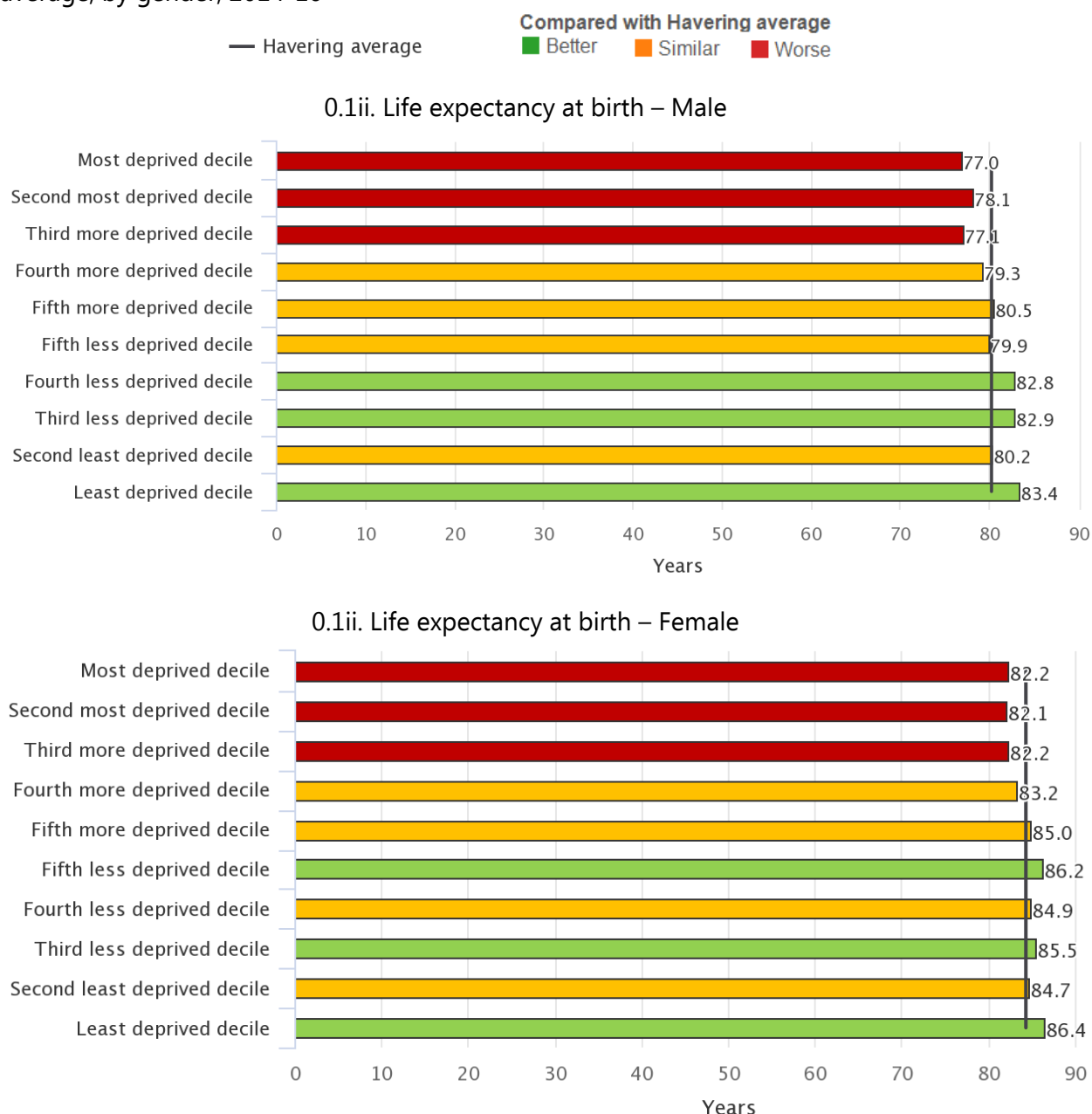
<sup>16</sup> Deprivation decile: Population ranked in order of deprivation and split into 10 groups (from most to least deprived)



expectancy at birth ranges from 77 years in the most deprived decile to 83.4 years in the least deprived decile (difference of 6.4 years). This is smaller than the gap seen across London boroughs (difference of 6.7 years).

- For females, life expectancy at birth ranges from 82.2 years in the most deprived decile to 86.4 years in the least deprived decile (difference of 4.2 years). This is smaller than the gap seen across London boroughs (difference of 4.7 years).

Figure 15: Life expectancy at birth by local deprivation decile compared with Havering average, by gender, 2014-16



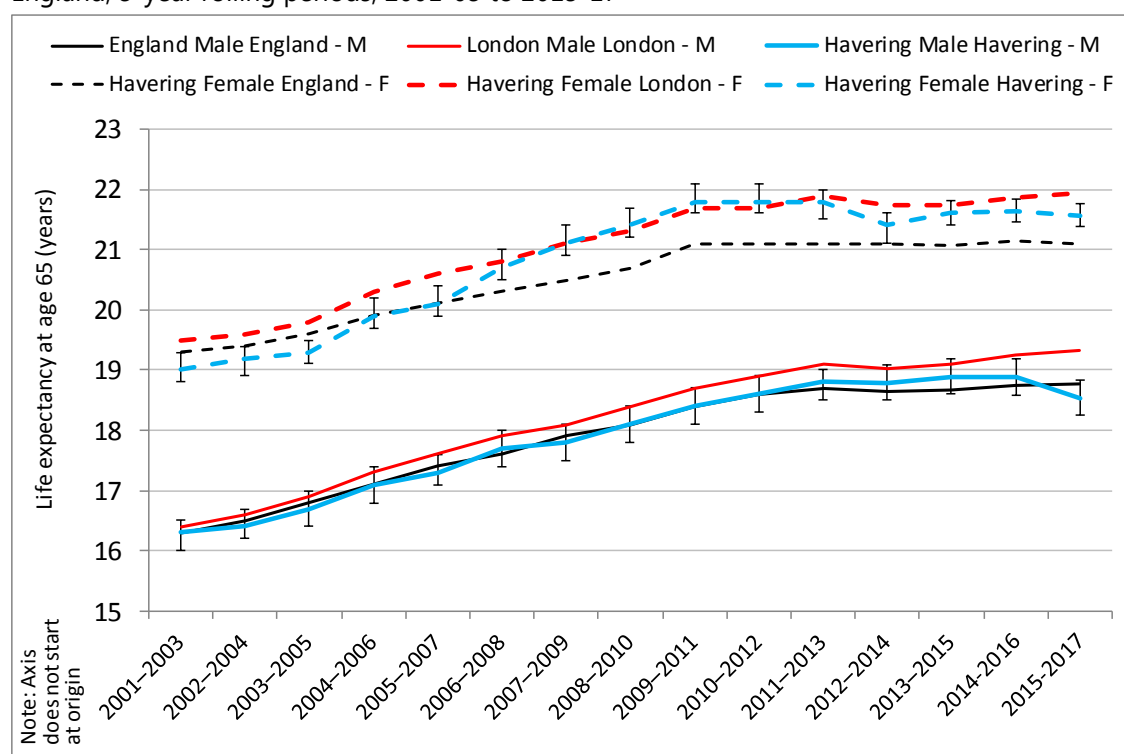
Data source: Public Health Outcomes Framework (PHOF); Produced by Public Health Intelligence.

Published on August 2016

*Not: the data used in Figure 15 are a year older than the data used in Figure 14 & Figure 16.*

- The life expectancy at age 65 for males in Havering is 18.5 years.
- This is shorter than the life expectancy for males in both London (19.3 years) and England (18.8 years).
- Over a fourteen-year period (of 3-year rolling periods – from 2001-03 to 2015-17), the life expectancy at age 65 for males in Havering has increased significantly from 16.3 years to 18.5 years – a 14% increase (see Figure 16). However there has been a 0.6 years decline in life expectancy from 2014-16 to 2015-17.
- The life expectancy at age 65 for females in Havering is 21.6 years, 3.1 years longer than for males; this is similar to the life expectancy for females in London (21.9 years) but significantly higher than England female average (21.1 years).
- Over a fifteen-year period (of 3-year rolling, from 2001-03 to 2015-17), the life expectancy at age 65 for males in Havering has increased significantly from 16.3 to 18.5 years (13.8% increase) and for females has increased significantly from 19.0 to 21.6 years (13.5% increase), illustrated in Figure 16.

Figure 16: Life expectancy at age 65 (years), by gender, Havering compared to London and England, 3-year rolling periods, 2001-03 to 2015-17

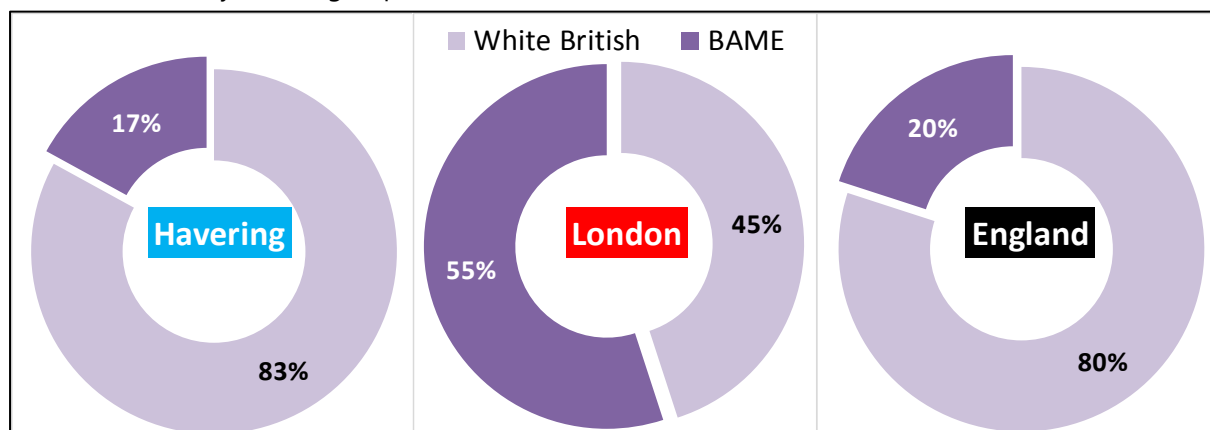


Data source: Life Expectancy at 65, 2001-2003 to 2015-2017; Office for National Statistics (ONS);  
Produced by Public Health Intelligence

## Ethnicity

Havering is one of the most ethnically homogenous boroughs in London, with 83% of its residents recorded as White British in the 2011 census, higher than both London and England (see Figure 17).

Figure 17: Havering 2011 Census Population, broken down by proportion of White British and BAME (Black and Minority Ethnic) groups

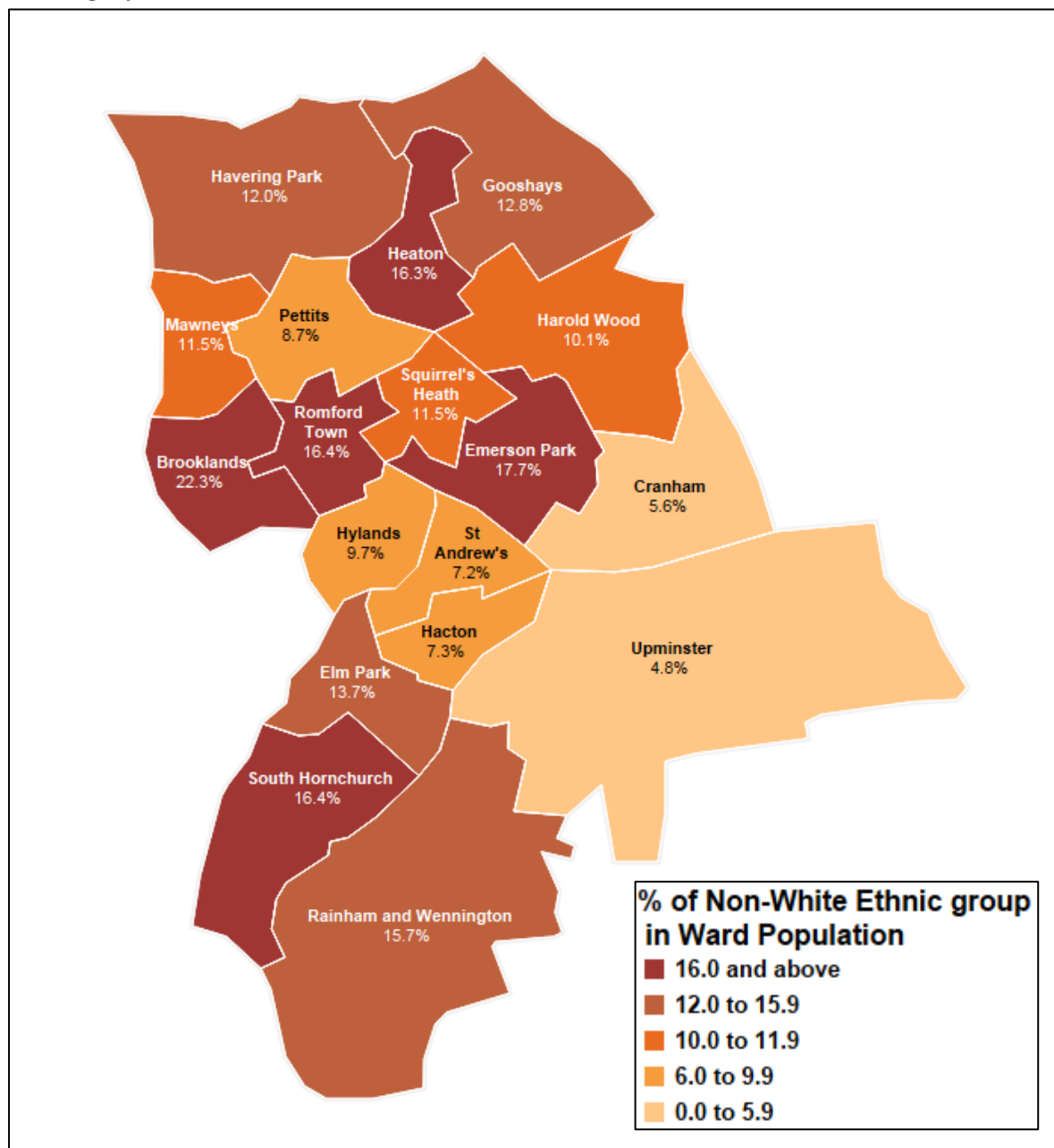


Data source: Census 2011; Office for National Statistics (ONS); Produced by Public Health Intelligence

Figure 18 presents the distribution of non-white population<sup>17</sup> across Havering wards. Brooklands, Emerson Park, Romford Town and South Hornchurch are the wards with the highest proportion of non-white categories.

<sup>17</sup> Note that non-white population group excludes minority white ethnic groups

Figure 18: Percentage of people stating their ethnicity as not White (all non-White categories) in Havering, by wards



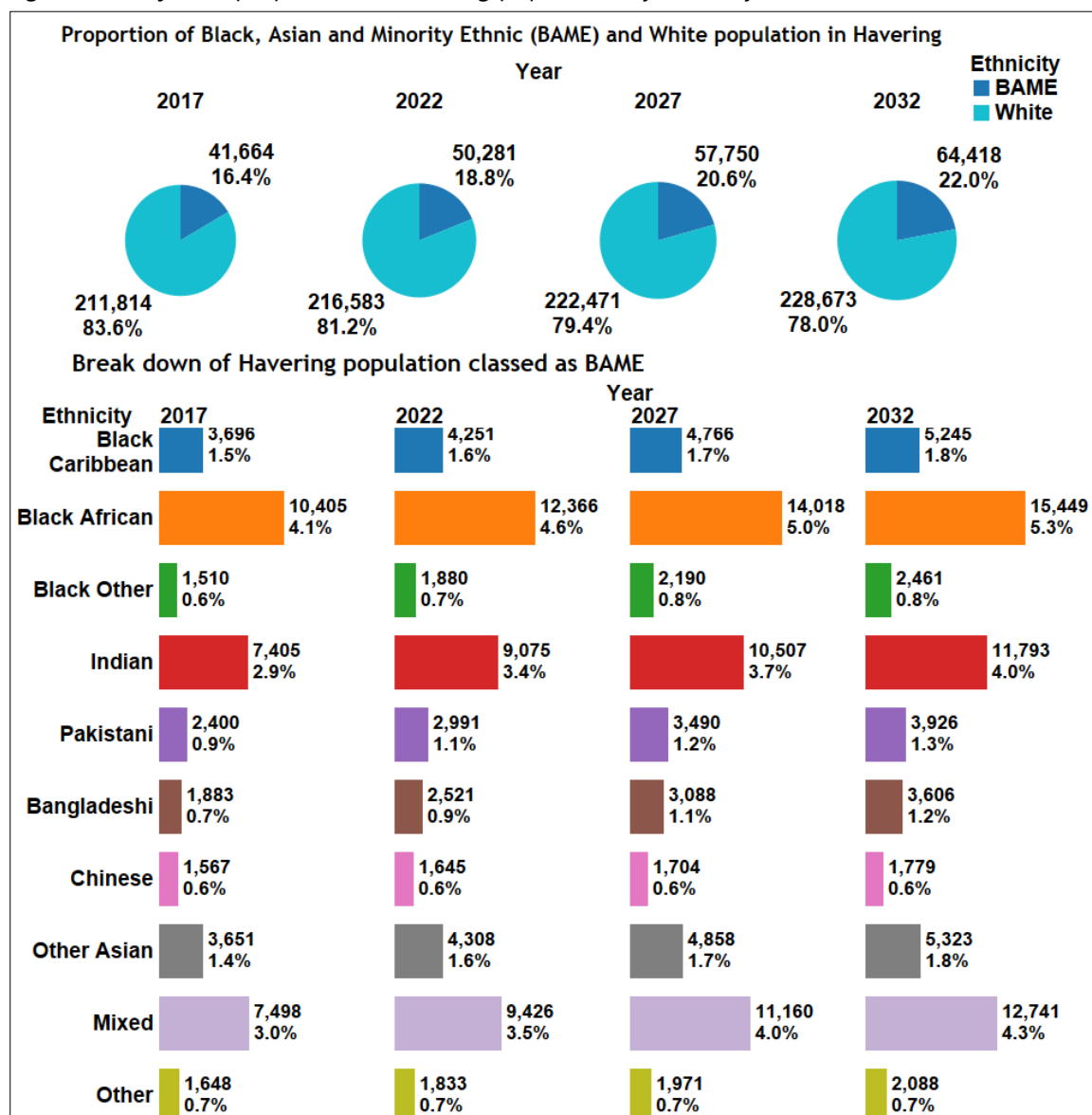
Data source: Census 2011; Office for National Statistics (ONS); Produced by Public Health Intelligence

The GLA produce estimates of population change by ethnicity. The projections from the 2015 Long-term migration based tool are presented in Figure 19. The white<sup>18</sup> population is

<sup>18</sup> Note that white population group includes minority white ethnic groups

projected to decrease from 84% (in 2017) to 78% (in 2032) of the population. It is projected that the Black African population will increase from 4.1% in 2017 to 5.3% of the Havering population in 2032. The ethnically homogenous characteristic of Havering is gradually changing due to its growing cultural diversity.

Figure 19: Projected proportion of Havering population by ethnicity



Data source: GLA 2015 Round Trend-based ethnic group projections, long-term migration scenario ; Greater London Authority (GLA); Produced by Public Health Intelligence

According to the Census 2011 report, 90% of the residents in Havering were born in the United Kingdom (UK). A breakdown of the minority proportion of Havering residents born out of the UK (10% of Havering residents) is presented in Figure 20. It shows that most of the residents born outside of the UK were born in Ireland, Nigeria, India and Eastern Europe.

Figure 20: Count and proportion of UK born and non-UK born Havering residents, and breakdown of non-UK born Havering residents (count and rate per 10,000 of Havering population) by country of birth (plus relative size by world region), 2011



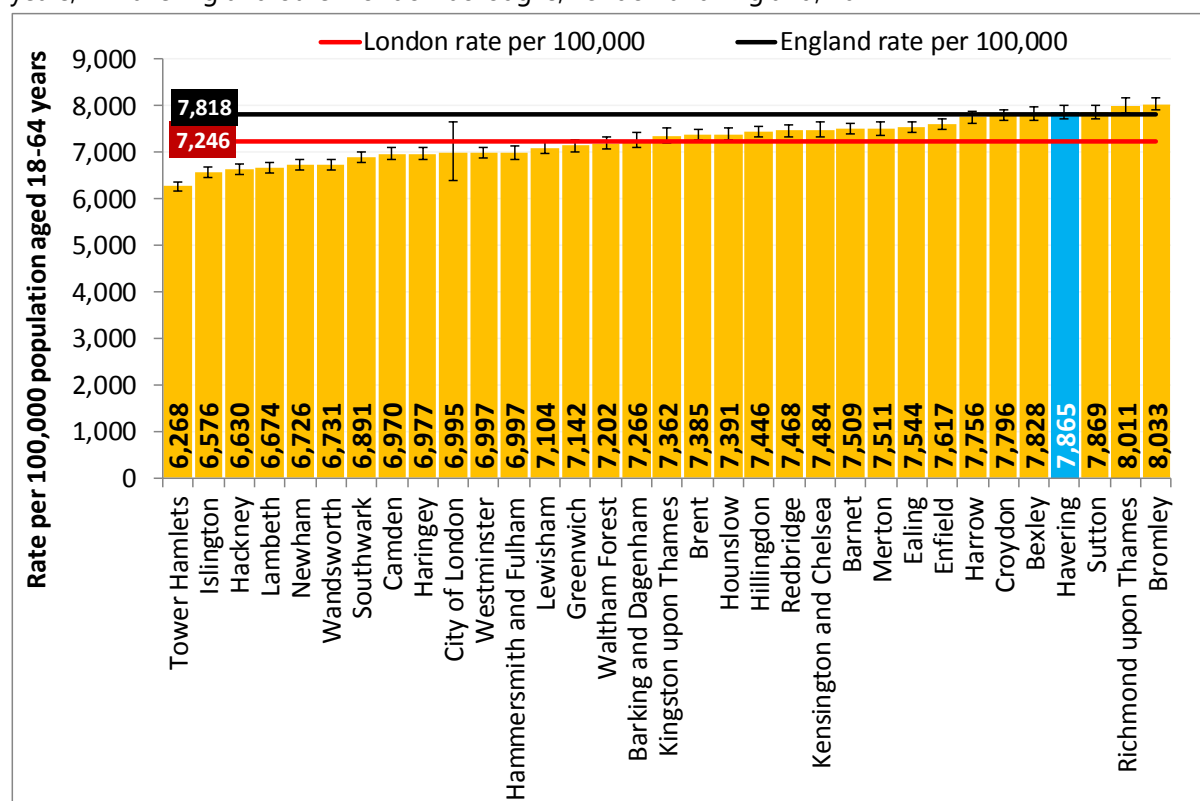
Data source: Census 2011; Office for National Statistics (ONS); Produced by Public Health Intelligence

## People with Disabilities

According to the latest ONS Annual Population Survey (Jan 2015-Dec 2015), 19% of working age<sup>19</sup> people living in Havering have disclosed that they have a disability or long term illness. This is a similar proportion to England (20%).

The estimated number of people in Havering aged 18-64 living with moderate or serious physical disabilities<sup>20</sup> was 11,870 in 2017 – a rate of 7,865 per 100,000 population aged 18-64 years. This rate is one of the highest among London local authorities. It is statistically similar to England but significantly higher than the London average (see Figure 21).

Figure 21: Estimated moderate or serious physical disability rate per 100,000, persons aged 18-64 years, in Havering and other London boroughs, London and England, 2017



Note: Rate per 100,000 calculation uses mid 2017 population estimates; Data Source: Projecting Adult Needs and Service Information System (PANSI, 2017) and Mid-year population estimates 2017; Office for National Statistics (ONS); Produced by Public Health Intelligence

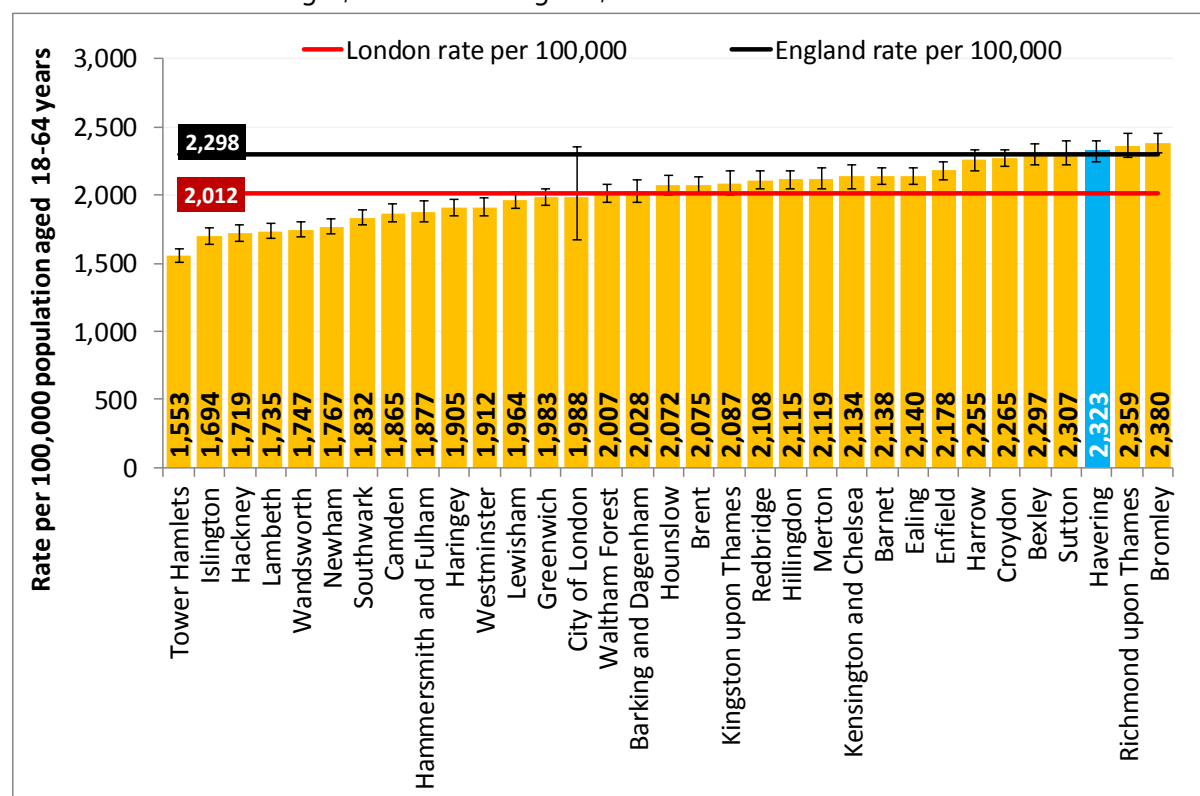
From the total number of 11,870 people with moderate or serious physical disabilities in Havering, 3,506 adults (aged 18-64 years) were estimated to be living with serious physical

<sup>19</sup> Since August 2010, the current working age measures have used those aged from 16 to 64 for both men and women (Office for National Statistics)

<sup>20</sup> Moderate physical disability: People with physical disability have an impairment which has a substantial and long term effect on their ability to carry out day-to-day activities. People with a moderate physical disability have mobility problems, e.g. unable to manage stairs, and need aids or assistance to walk.

disabilities<sup>21</sup> in Havering in 2017. The estimated rate of serious physical disabilities in Havering (2,323 per 100,000 population aged 18-64 years) is similar to England but significantly higher than London average and the third highest rates of London local authorities (see Figure 22). The rationale for this is likely due to the relatively older population in Havering compared to other London boroughs.

Figure 22: Estimated serious physical disability rate per 100,000, persons aged 18-64 years, in Havering and other London boroughs, London and England, 2017



Note: Rate per 100,000 calculations uses mid 2017 population estimates

Data Source: Projecting Adult Needs and Service Information System (PANSI, 2017) and Mid-year population estimates 2017; Office for National Statistics (ONS); Produced by Public Health Intelligence

About 839 adults (aged 18-64 years) are estimated to be living with moderate or severe learning disabilities<sup>22</sup> in Havering in 2017 and hence likely to be in receipt of health and social care services.

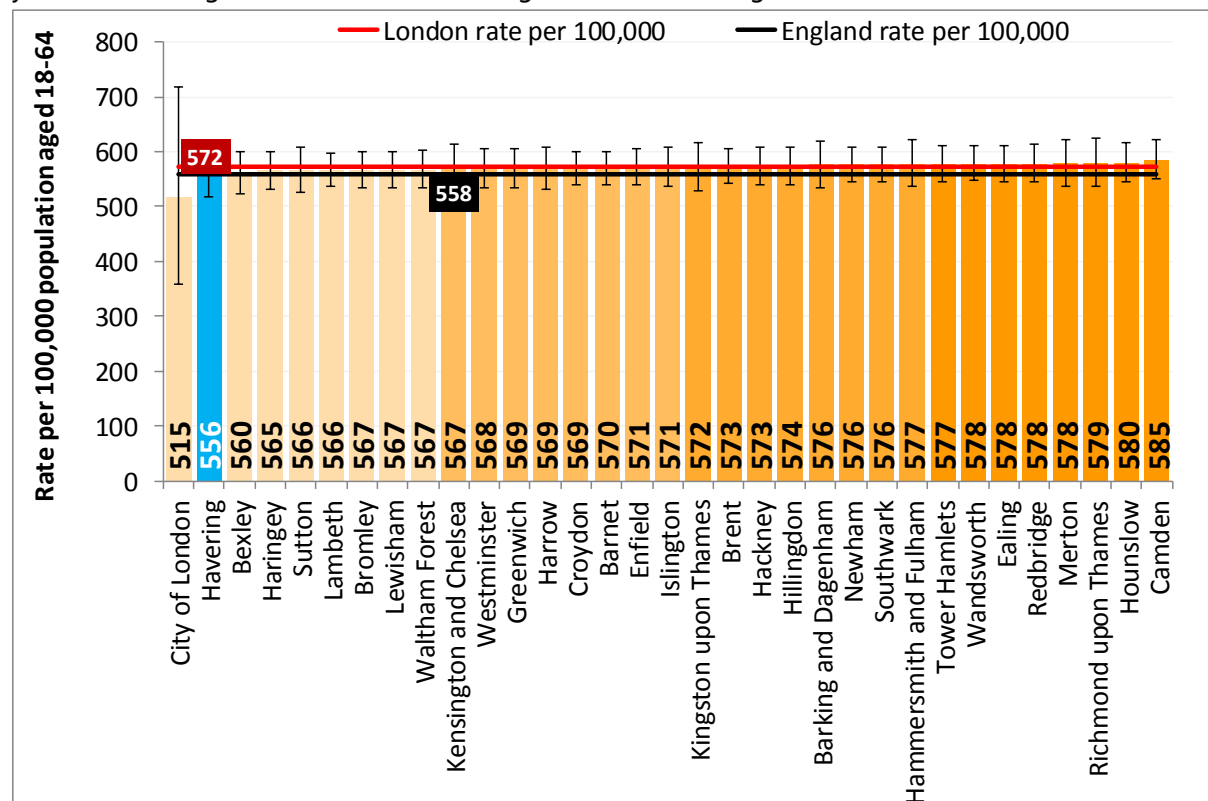
The 2017 estimated rate of moderate or severe learning disabilities in Havering (556 per 100,000 persons aged 18-64 years) is similar to London and England. Except for the 'City of London', Havering is estimated to have the lowest rate of moderate or severe learning disabilities among London local authorities (see Figure 23).

<sup>21</sup> People with a severe or serious physical disability would be unable to walk and dependent on a carer for mobility; First Stop Advice for Older People

<sup>22</sup> People with mild/moderate learning disabilities will usually be able to live independently with support and those with severe learning disabilities need significant help with daily living; Valuing People: A New Strategy for Learning Disability for the 21st Century Department of Health



Figure 23: Estimated moderate or severe learning disabilities rate per 100,000 persons aged 18-64 years, in Havering and other London boroughs, London and England, 2017



Note: Rate per 100,000 calculations use mid 2017 population estimates

Data Source: Projecting Adult Needs and Service Information System (PANSI, 2017); calculations uses Mid-year population estimates 2017; Office for National Statistics (ONS); Produced by Public Health Intelligence

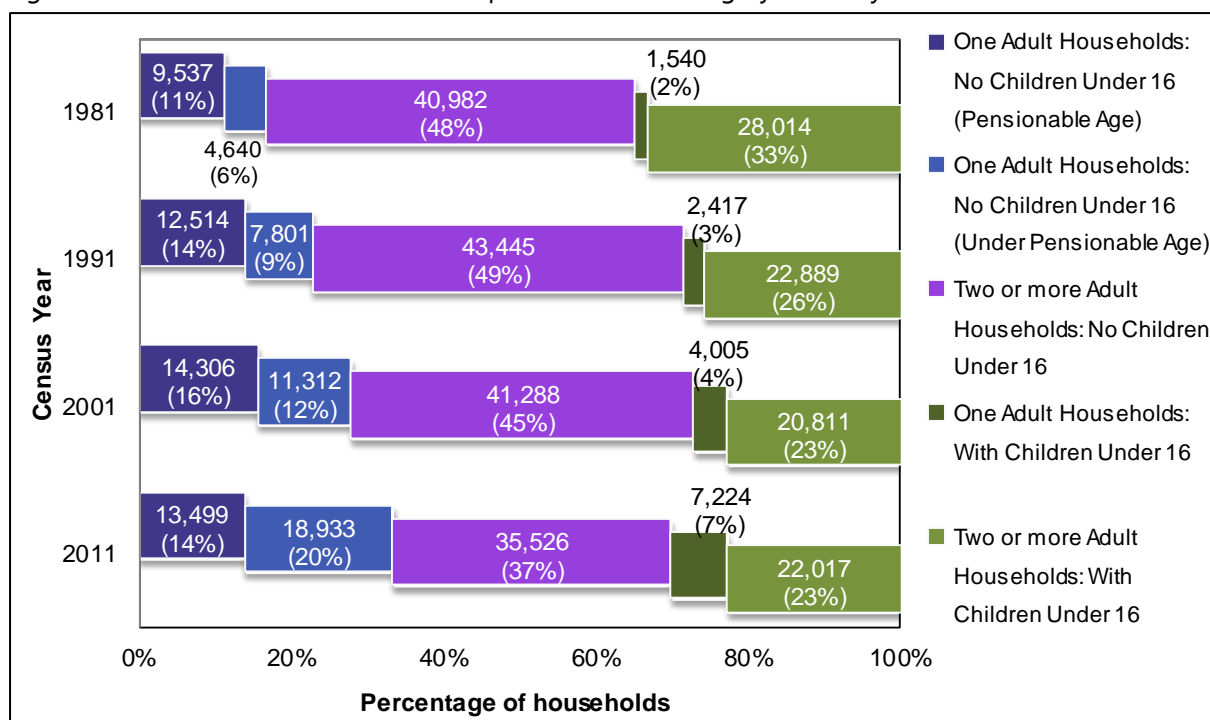
## Household Profile

According to the 2011 census, there were a total of 97,200 households with at least one usual resident<sup>23</sup> in Havering but the Council Tax List (as at 31<sup>st</sup> March 2018) suggests that there are 105,691 households. Households in Havering are mainly composed of pensioners and married couples with dependent children. According to the census 2011 report, there were 40,722 (52%) households in Havering where all adults were working and 16% (12,256) of households with no adults working.

## Household Size

Household composition data provides useful information about the domestic circumstances of people living in Havering. Figure 24, which compares the 2011 Census household data with previous three censuses, illustrates how households and family structures have changed in Havering since 1981. Figure 24 shows that, in 2011, there were 7,224 one-adult households with children under 16 in Havering. This is an increase from 2001 when there were 4,005 lone parent households. There has also been an increase in the number of one-adult households with no children. A breakdown of household size in Havering by ward is presented in Figure 25.

Figure 24: Distribution of household compositions in Havering by Census years

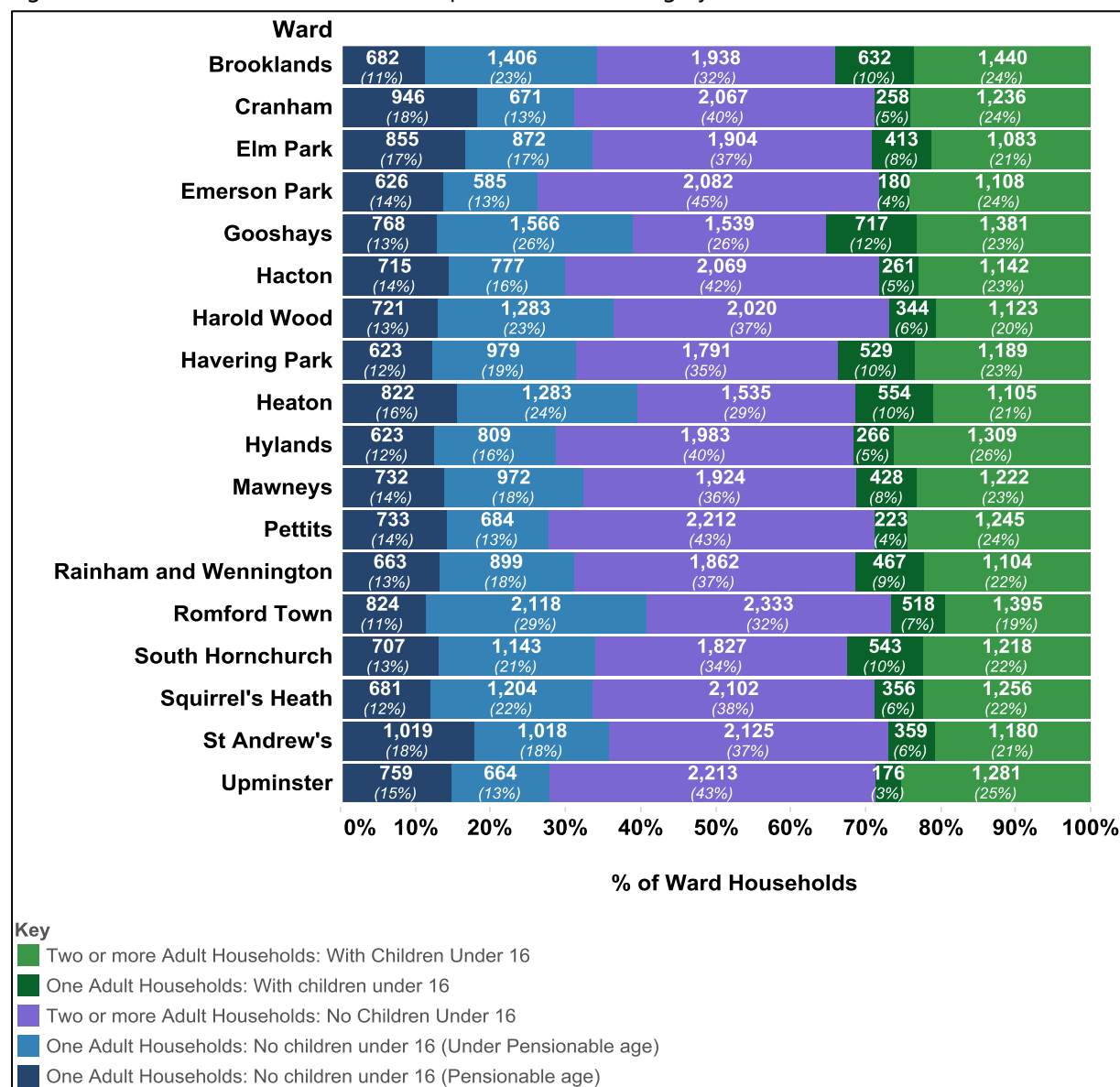


Data source: For 1981,1991,and 2001 – Historic Census Tables by Census Information Scheme, Greater London Authority, adapted from the Office of National Statistics (ONS) under the Open Government Licence; For 2011 – Adapted from Census 2011<sup>24</sup>, ONS; Produced by Public Health Intelligence

<sup>23</sup> The usually resident population includes people who reside in the area for a period of at least 12 months whatever their nationality

<sup>24</sup> See next footnote for aggregation method

Figure 25: Distribution of household compositions in Havering by ward, 2011



Data source: Adapted from Census 2011<sup>25</sup>, Office for National Statistics (ONS); Produced by Public Health Intelligence

<sup>25</sup> **Category here:** Categories in Census 2011 data (KS105EW)

**One Adult Households: No children under 16 (Pensionable age):** One Person Household; Aged 65 and Over

**One Adult Households: No children under 16 (Under Pensionable age):** One Person Household; Other AND One Family Only; Lone Parent; All Children Non-Dependent

**One Adult Households: With children under 16:** One Family Only; Lone Parent; Dependent Children

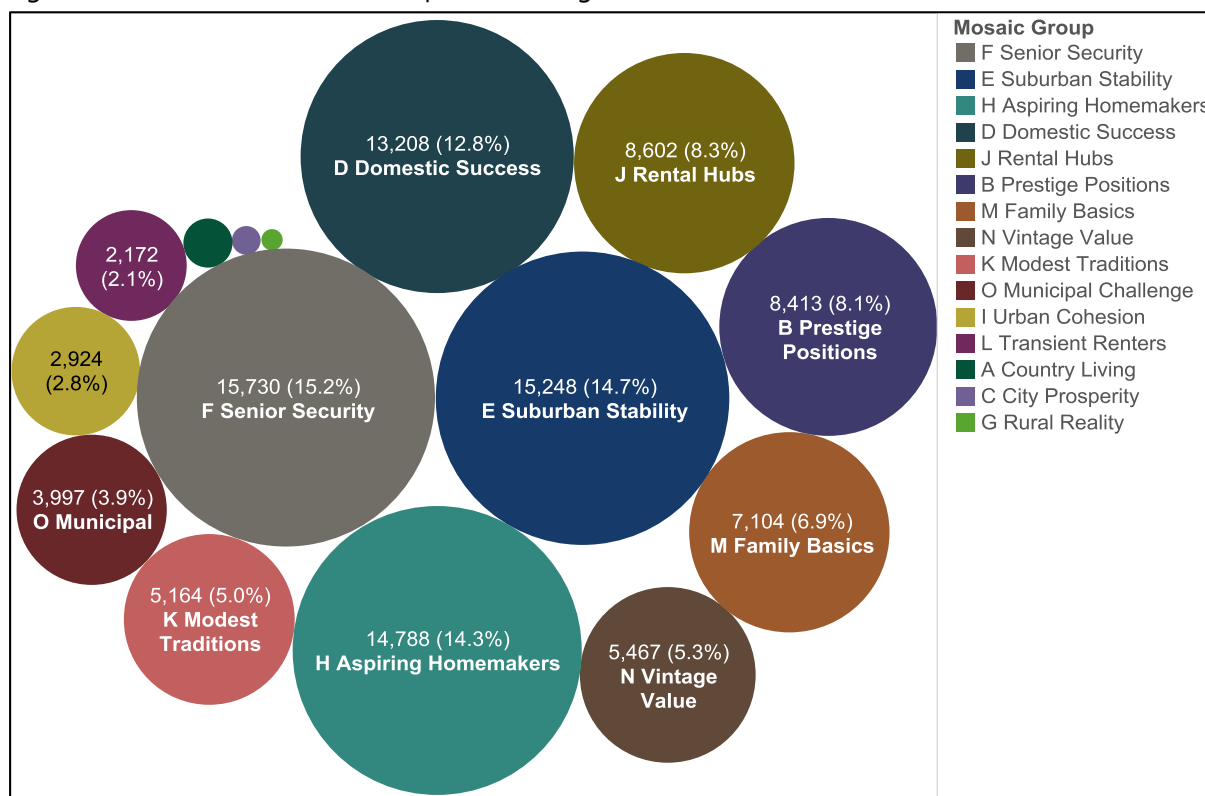
**Two or more Adult Households: No Children Under 16:** One Family Only; All Aged 65 and Over AND One Family Only; Married or Same-Sex Civil Partnership Couple; No Children AND One Family Only; Married or Same-Sex Civil Partnership Couple; All Children Non-Dependent AND One Family Only; Cohabiting Couple; No Children AND One Family Only; Cohabiting Couple; All Children Non-Dependent AND Other Household Types; All Full-Time Students AND Other Household Types; All Aged 65 and Over AND Other Household Types; Other

**Two or more Adult Households: With Children Under 16:** One Family Only; Married or Same-Sex Civil Partnership Couple; Dependent Children AND One Family Only; Cohabiting Couple; Dependent Children AND Other Household Types; With Dependent Children

## Mosaic Groups

Mosaic is a product built by Experian to help understand what types of people live in the UK. Figure 26 presents the most common Mosaic Groups in Havering – the size of the bubbles indicates the percentage of the resident population in Havering that falls within each group. The top five groups (see Table 6) account for 65% of the households in the borough.


Figure 26: Household\* Mosaic Groups in Havering, 2017







\* The Household Mosaic Group has been used for the vast majority of all households. However, in a minority of cases (268 out of 103,470), where there was no designated Household Mosaic Group, the Postcode Mosaic Group was used.

Data Source: Experian's Mosaic Public Sector 2017; Produced by Public Health Intelligence

Table 6: Top 5 Household\* Mosaic groups in Havering, 2016

Group – Name	Typical Profile Picture	One Line Description	Key Features
F – Senior Security		Elderly people with assets who are enjoying a comfortable retirement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Elderly singles and couples</li> <li>• Homeowners</li> <li>• Comfortable homes</li> <li>• Additional pensions above state</li> <li>• Don't like new technology</li> <li>• Low mileage drivers</li> </ul>

Group – Name	Typical Profile Picture	One Line Description	Key Features
<b>E – Suburban Stability</b>		Mature suburban owners living settled lives in mid-range housing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Older families</li> <li>• Some adult children at home</li> <li>• Suburban mid-range homes</li> <li>• 3 bedrooms</li> <li>• Have lived at same address some years</li> <li>• Research on Internet</li> </ul>
<b>H – Aspiring Homemakers</b>		Younger households settling down in housing priced within their means	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Younger households</li> <li>• Full-time employment</li> <li>• Private suburbs</li> <li>• Affordable housing costs</li> <li>• Starter salaries</li> <li>• Buy and sell on eBay</li> </ul>
<b>D – Domestic Success</b>		Thriving families who are busy bringing up children and following careers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Families with children</li> <li>• Upmarket suburban homes</li> <li>• Owned with a mortgage</li> <li>• 3 or 4 bedrooms</li> <li>• High Internet use</li> <li>• Own new technology</li> </ul>
<b>J – Rental Hubs</b>		Educated young people privately renting in urban neighbourhoods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Aged 18-35</li> <li>• Private renting</li> <li>• Singles and sharers</li> <li>• Urban locations</li> <li>• Young neighbourhoods</li> <li>• High use of smartphones</li> </ul>

*\* The Household Mosaic Group has been used for the vast majority of all households. However, in a minority of cases (268 out of 103,470), where there was no designated Household Mosaic Group, the Postcode Mosaic Group was used.*

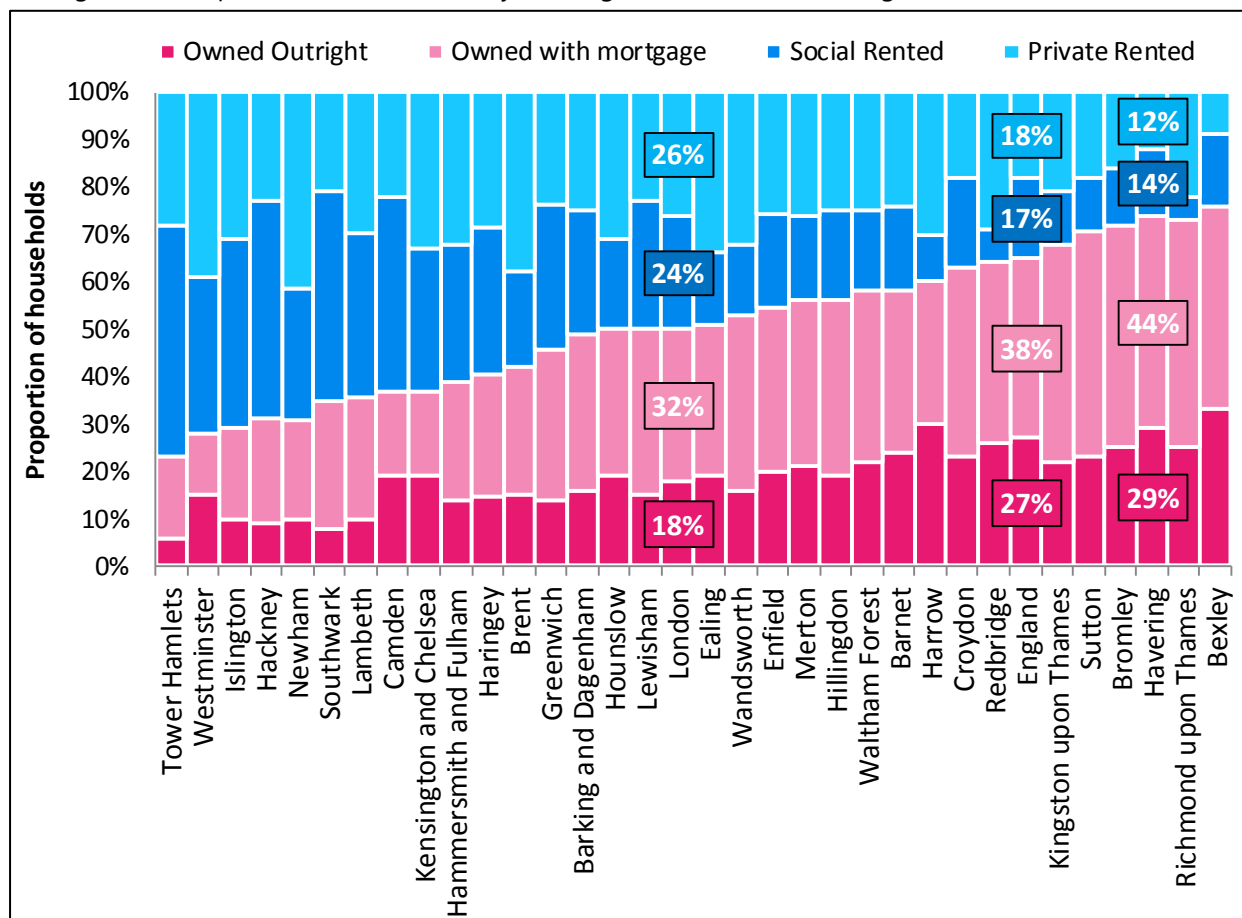
Data Source: Experian's Mosaic Public Sector 2017; Produced by Public Health Intelligence

## Housing Tenure

Housing tenure refers to the financial arrangements under which someone has the right to live in a house or apartment.

The 2015 Annual Population Survey suggested that about 73% of the population in Havering are home owners (those who own outright and those who bought with a mortgage). This is one of the highest proportions across London boroughs and higher than London (50%) and England (65%). A comparison of housing tenure across London is provided in Figure 27.

Figure 27: Proportion of households by housing tenure, London Boroughs, 2015



Data source: Annual Population Survey 2015; Office for National Statistics (ONS) via Greater London Authority published 7<sup>th</sup> Dec 2016. Labels may not add up to exactly 100% due to rounding. Produced by Public Health Intelligence

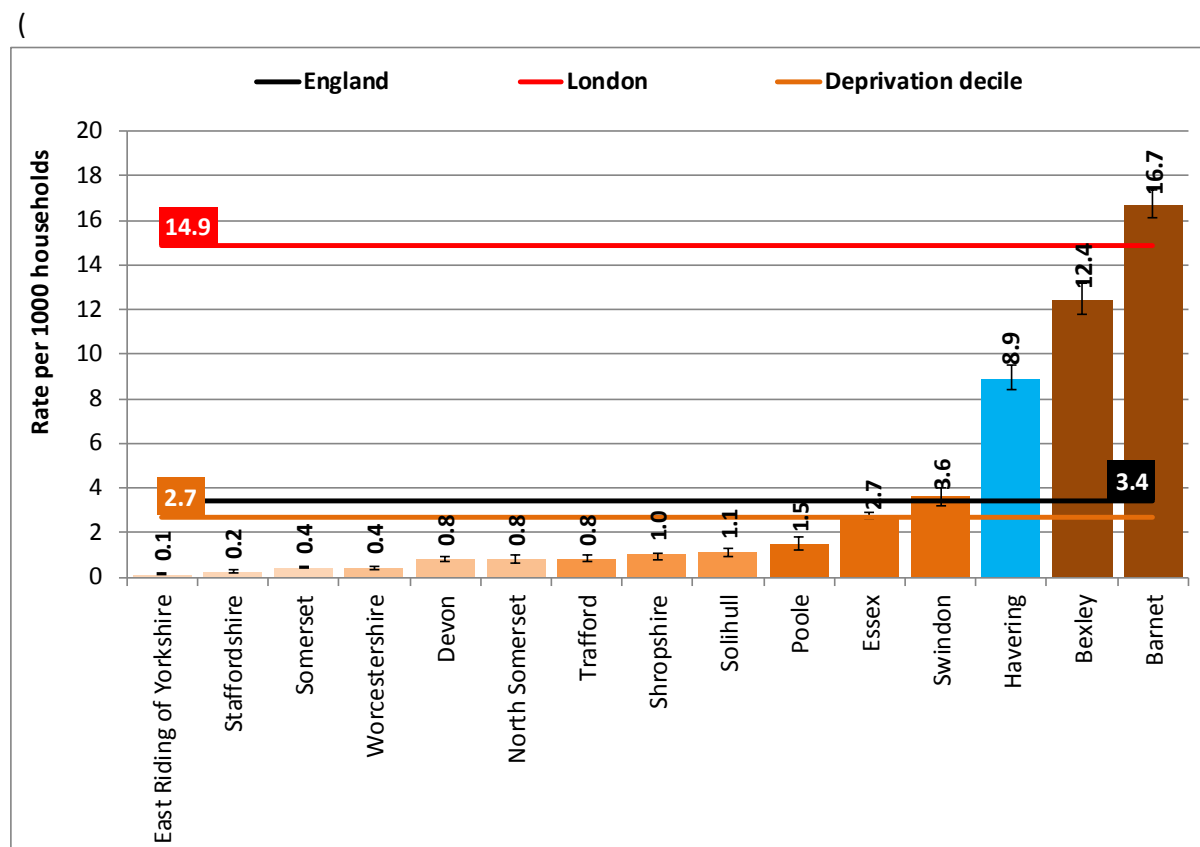
## Housing Conditions

Housing in Havering is mainly Victorian and Edwardian. According to the last census (2011), 98% of Havering households had central heating. This is higher than London (97.2%) and England (97.3%). Houses in Havering have an average of 2.8 bedrooms per household. This is higher than London (2.5%) and England (2.7%).

## Homelessness

The rate of homeless households in temporary accommodation<sup>26</sup> (8.9 per 1,000 households) is significantly lower than London (14.9 per 1,000) but significantly higher than England (3.4 per 1,000). It falls in the highest quartile (the third highest rate) when compared to fourteen other authorities in the 3rd less deprived decile.

Figure 28: Homeless households in temporary accommodation in Havering, Havering's deprivation decile, London and England, crude rate per 1,000 households, 2017-18



Data source: Public Health Outcomes Framework (PHOF - 1.15ii. Households in temporary Accommodation); Public Health England (PHE); Produced by Public Health Intelligence

The rate of statutory homelessness households<sup>27</sup> in Havering (1.7 per 1,000 households), in 2017/18, was significantly higher than London (1 per 1,000) and England (0.9 per 1,000);

<sup>26</sup> Number of homeless households in temporary accommodation awaiting a settled home.

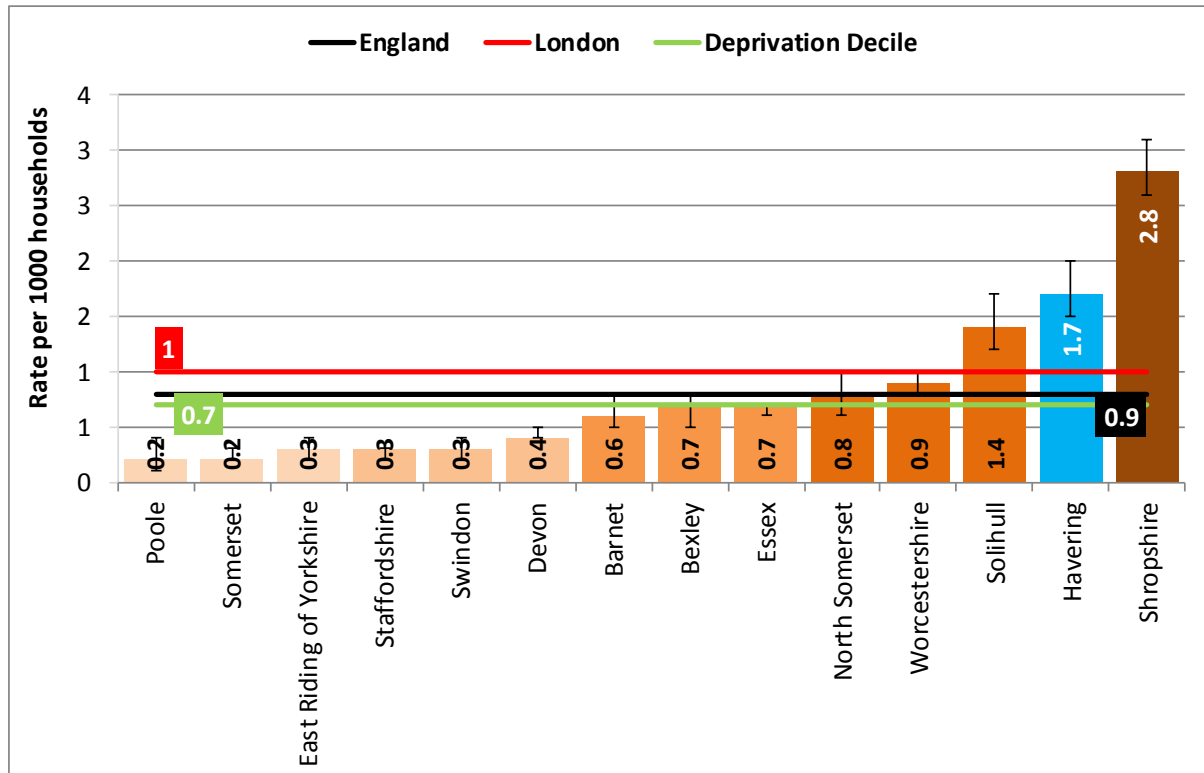
<sup>27</sup> For a household to be classified as statutorily homeless, the following must be satisfied:

- They are homeless, defined as those without any right to access secure accommodation for that night i.e. they are not legal tenants of any property, nor own any property. Or they can also be classed as "potentially homeless" if they are about to lose their dwelling, be evicted, within 28 days.
- They must have a local connection (lived or worked in the area, family in the area, have a care responsibility or need care from relatives in the area).
- They are in priority need i.e. have dependent children in them (aged under 16 years) or are an older person household, or vulnerable.



compared to local authorities in the same deprivation decile, the rates in Havering is also significantly higher than all areas except for Solihull and Shropshire (see Figure 29).

Figure 29: Statutory homelessness in Havering - Eligible homeless people not in priority need, Havering's deprivation decile, London and England, crude rate per 1,000 estimated total households, 2017-18



Data source: Public Health Outcomes Framework (PHOF - 1.15i. Eligible homeless people not in priority need per 1,000 households); Public Health England (PHE); Produced by Public Health Intelligence

## Short-term International Migrant Populations

Short-term international migrants are defined as those persons from another country who stay longer than a month and shorter than a year for reasons other than leisure, business, pilgrimage or treatment. On average, 261 short-term international migrants arrive in Havering every year (see Table 7).

The most recent rate of short-term international migrants in Havering (165 per 100,000) is significantly lower than the rate for London (675 per 100,000 populations) and England (198 per 100,000 populations). It is also the second lowest of all London local authorities (see Figure 30) and it is the 4<sup>th</sup> lowest when compared to Havering's statistical neighbours (see Figure 31).

•The homeless household must not be intentionally homeless i.e. losing their previous accommodation through their own action such as not paying rent or a mortgage. (Department of Communities and Local Government)

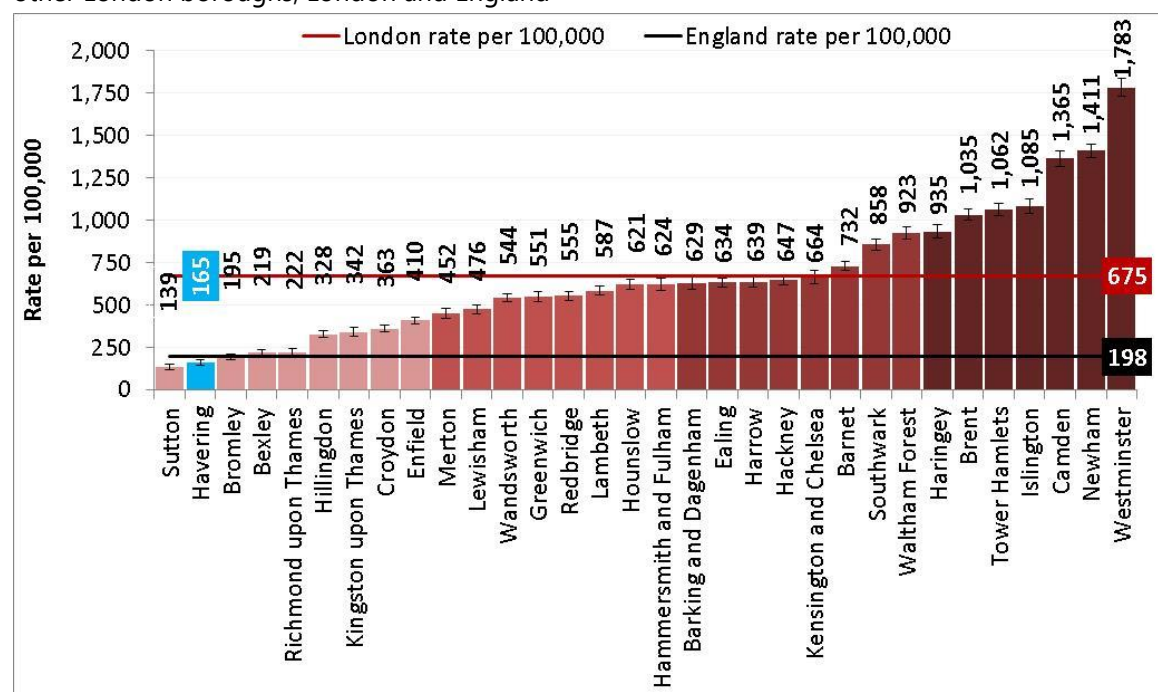


Table 7: Short-term international migration into Havering, migrants satisfying United Nations definition of a short-term migrant, estimates from the International Passenger Survey, mid-2011 to mid-2016

Mid-Year	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	5 year average
Estimate	180	187	322	353	417	261

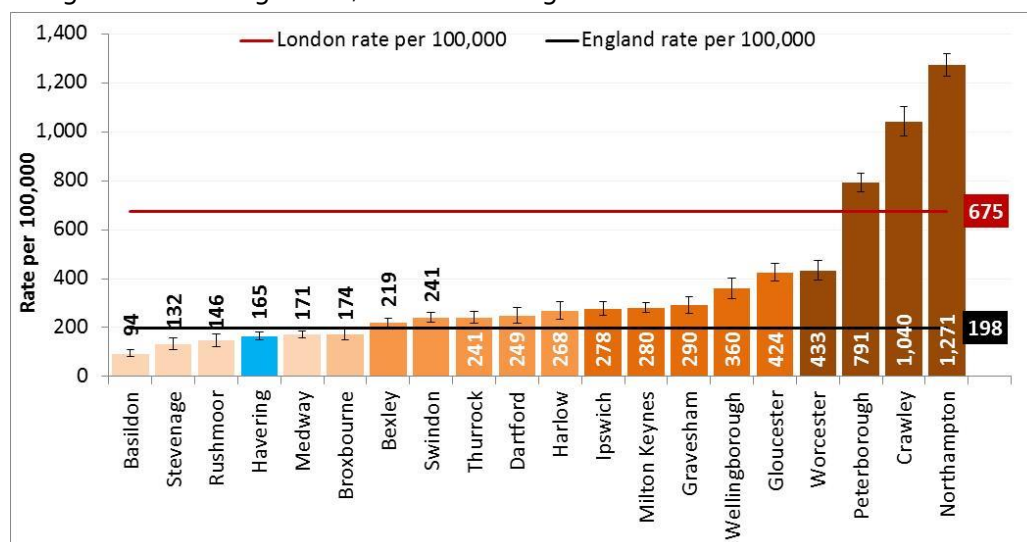
Data Source: Short-Term International Migration Annual Report – Year ending mid-2016 estimates; Office for National Statistics (ONS) – Release date: 24 May 2018

Figure 30: Rate of international short-term migrants per 100,000 populations in 2016, Havering, other London boroughs, London and England



Data Source: Short-Term International Migration Annual Report – Year ending mid-2016 estimates; Office for National Statistics (ONS) - Release date: 24 May 2018

Figure 31: Rate of international short-term migrants per 100,000 population in 2016, Havering, Havering's statistical neighbours, London and England



Data Source: Short-Term International Migration Annual Report – Year ending mid-2015 estimates; Office for National Statistics (ONS)

## Traveller Population

There were 137 caravans occupied by travellers in Havering as at January 2018. This number is an increase of 7 from the last six-month count – there has been a steady increase in the total number of travellers over the past 4 counts (see Table 8). However comparing the last count with the previous count in July 2017, there has been a major increase (99) in the number of “All private caravans” in authorised sites and a big decline (95) in the number of “Unauthorised travellers’ sites on their own land (tolerated)”. In January 2018 over 99% of the traveller caravans in Havering were on authorised sites (80% with temporary and around 19% with permanent planning permission) and there were only 2 (over 1%) unauthorised sites.

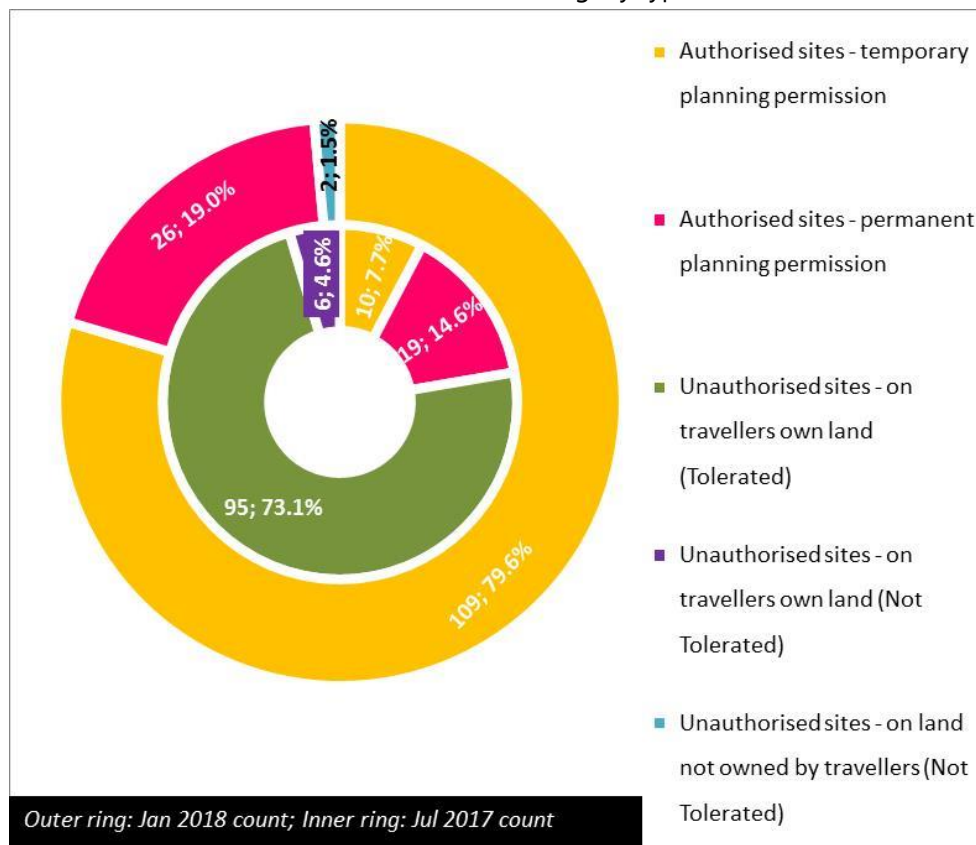
Table 8: Count of Traveller Caravans in Havering, Last Seven Counts, January 2015 to January 2018<sup>28</sup>

			2015		2016		2017		2018
			January	July	January	July	January	July	January
Authorised sites (with planning permission)	Socially Rented Caravans <sup>1</sup>		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Private Caravans	Temporary Planning Permission	9	10	10	10	10	10	109
		Permanent Planning Permission	17	17	17	17	17	19	26
		All Private Caravans	26	27	27	27	27	29	135
Unauthorised sites (without planning permission)	No. of Caravans on Sites on Travellers' own land	"Tolerated"	80	91	92	92	92	95	0
		"Not tolerated"	6	6	6	4	6	6	0
	No. of Caravans on Sites on land not owned by Travellers	"Tolerated"	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
		"Not tolerated"	0	35	0	0	10	0	0
Total All Caravans			112	159	125	123	135	130	137

Data Source: Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG), June 2018; Produced by Public Health Intelligence

<sup>28</sup> A ‘tolerated’ site is one where the local authority has decided not to seek the removal of the encampment, and where the encampment has been, or is likely to be, allowed to remain for an indefinite period of months or years

Figure 32: Distribution of traveller caravans in Havering, by type of site, Jan 2017 and July 2017



Data Source: Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG), Jan 2018; Produced by Public Health Intelligence

## Social Isolation

According to Census 2011, about 32% (13,449) of the population aged 65 years and above are living in one-person households. Almost half (48%) of all one person households in Havering are occupied by persons aged 65 years and over, which is the highest proportion in London<sup>29</sup>. Older people living alone can be an indicator of social isolation and may require more support from health and social care services.

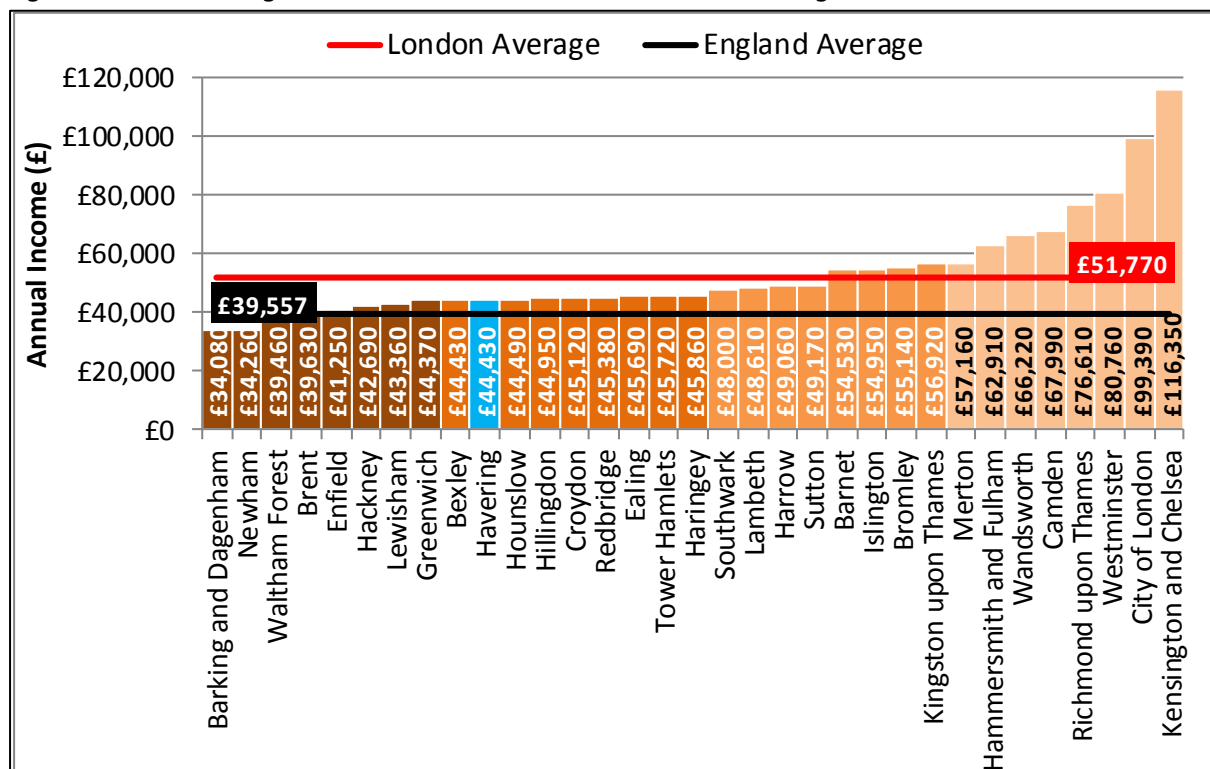
<sup>29</sup> Census 2011 (Household Composition by Age), Office for National Statistics (ONS)

## Economic Profile

### Income

Despite low deprivation scores and high employment rates, the average gross household income in Havering (£44,430), as measured in 2012/13, is low in comparison to the London average of £51,770 and slightly higher than the England average of £39,557. It is in the lowest third of all London boroughs (see Figure 33).

Figure 33: Total Average Annual Household Income in London Boroughs, 2012/13

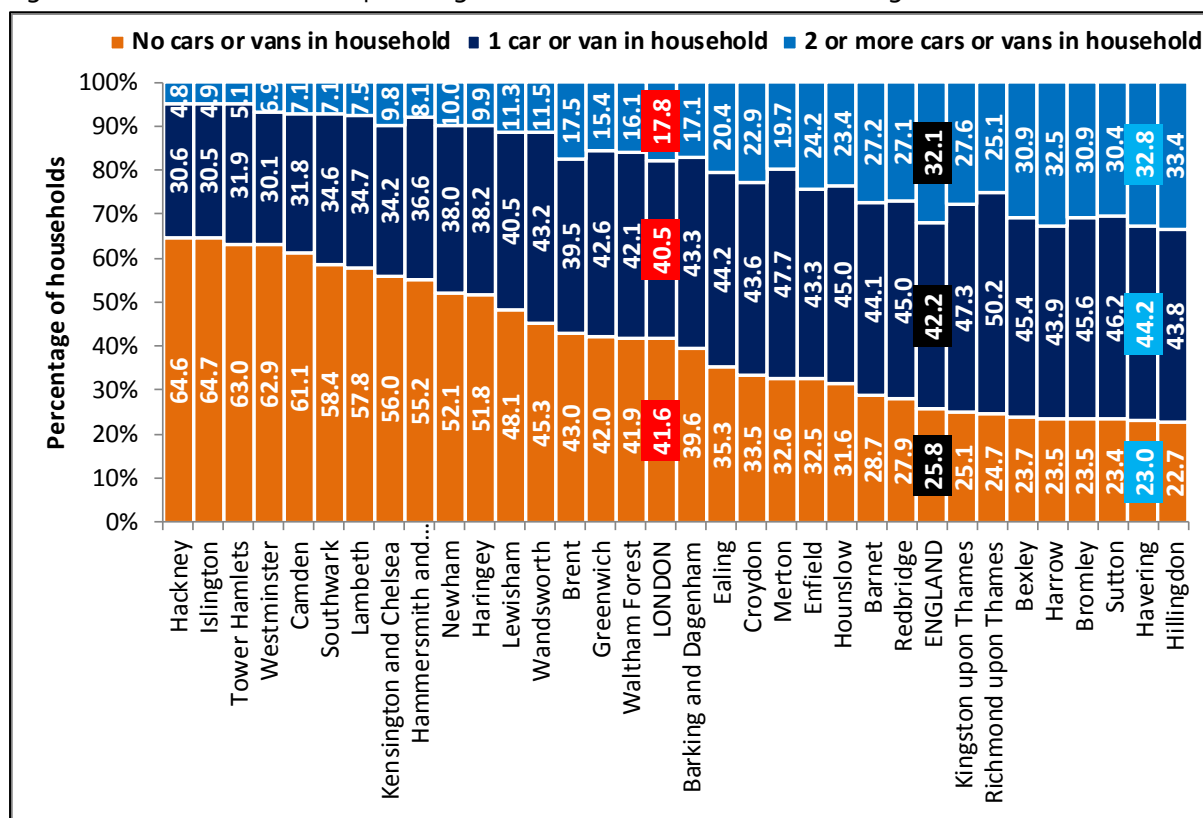


Data source: Household Income Estimates, Greater London Authority (GLA) 2012/13; Produced by Public Health Intelligence

## Car Ownership

The number of cars and vans available to households in Havering was 117,634 in 2011. 77% of households in Havering have at least one car and compared to other local authorities in London, Havering has the second highest proportion of households (32.8%) with 2 or more cars (see Figure 34).

Figure 34: Car or van ownership amongst households across London boroughs, 2011



Data source: Census 2011; Office for National Statistics (ONS); Produced by Public Health Intelligence

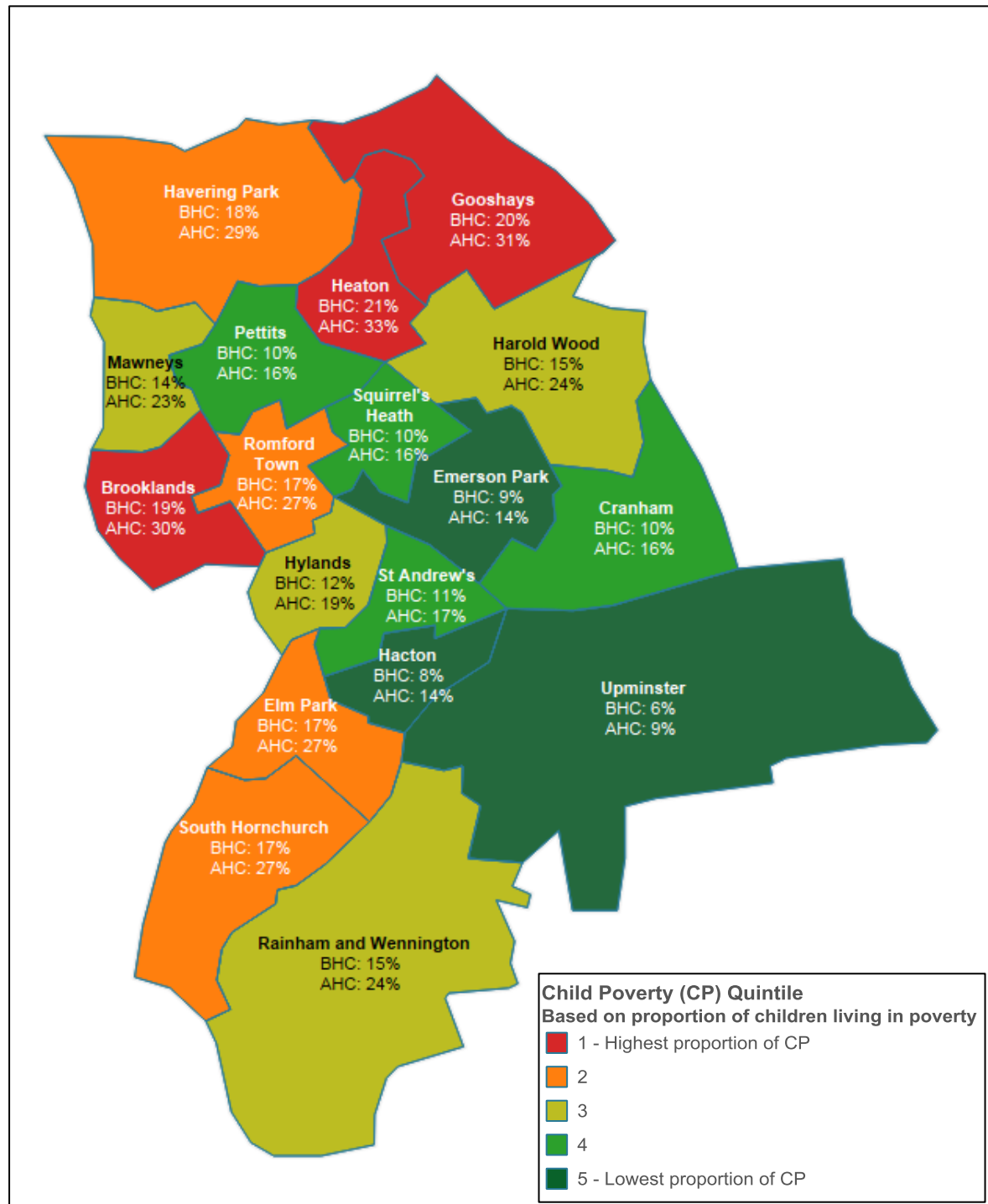
## Child Poverty

While the majority of children in Havering are not poor, around 8,800 children aged under 16 years live in poverty<sup>30</sup>. A recent proxy measure of child poverty, produced by Her Majesty's Revenue and Customs (HMRC)<sup>31</sup>, is displayed by wards in Figure 35; Gooshays and Heaton have the highest percentage of children living in poverty before housing cost (BHC) and after (AHC). In addition, local quintiles of income deprivation affecting children, as defined by the 'Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index' (2015), by LSOA are displayed in Figure 36. Gooshays and Heaton wards have the highest proportion of children living in poverty compared to other Havering wards.

<sup>30</sup> Source: Havering Health Profile 2015 (online at: [http://www.apho.org.uk/default.aspx?QN=HP\\_METADATA&AreaID=50279](http://www.apho.org.uk/default.aspx?QN=HP_METADATA&AreaID=50279))

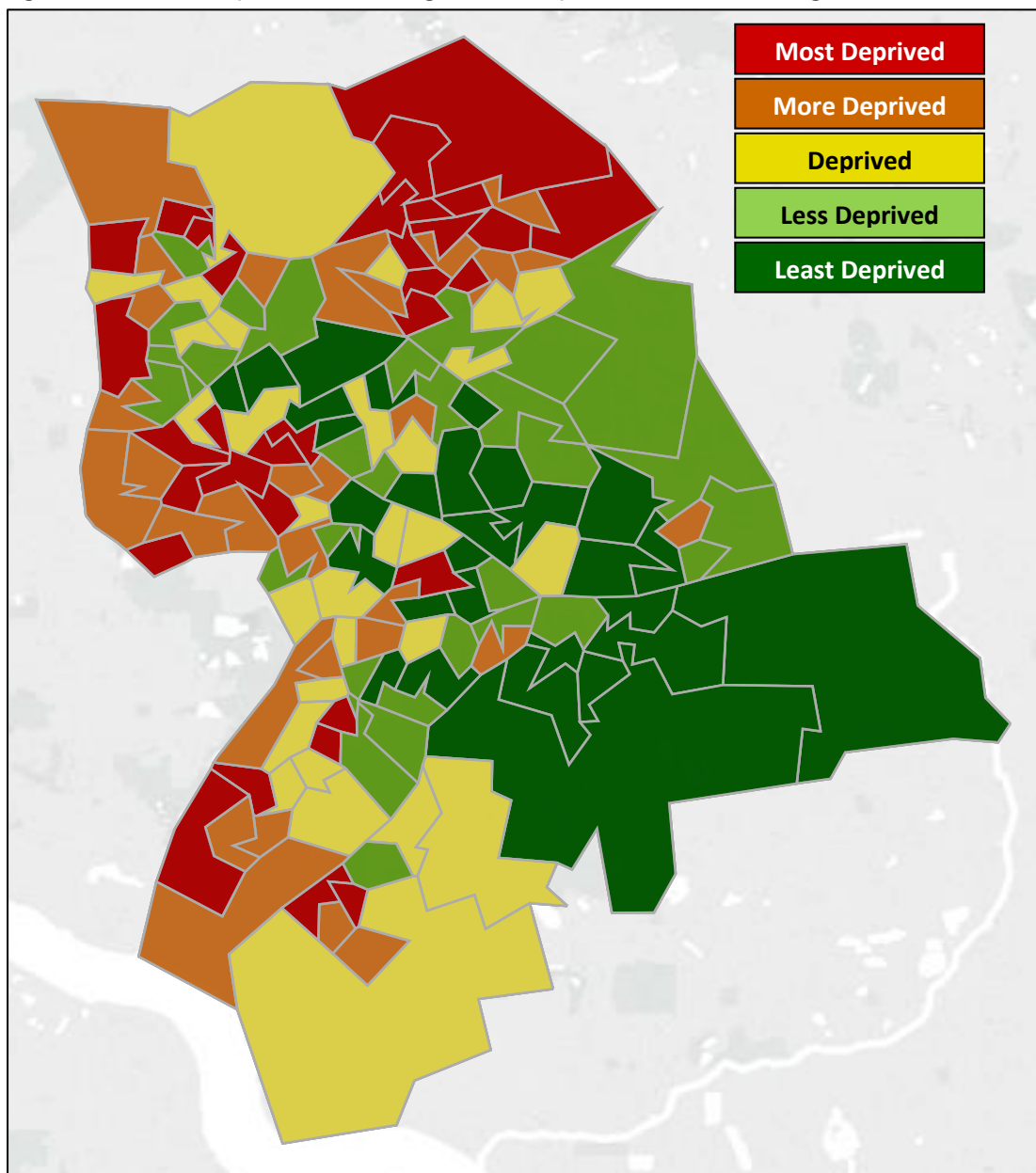
<sup>31</sup> It measures the proportion of children living in families in receipt of out-of-work benefits or in receipt of tax credits where their reported income is less than 60 per cent median income.

Figure 35: Percentage of children in poverty by ward (before housing costs – BHC; and after housing costs – AHC), Oct-Dec 2013 estimates



Data Source: End Child Poverty Commission, 2015; London's Poverty Profile using Her Majesty's Revenue and Customs (HMRC) measure; published October 2015; Produced by Public health Intelligence

Figure 36: Income deprivation affecting Children, quintiles within Havering LSOA, 2015



Data source: Indices of Multiple Deprivation, 2015 (IMD, 2015); Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG), Produced by Public Health Intelligence

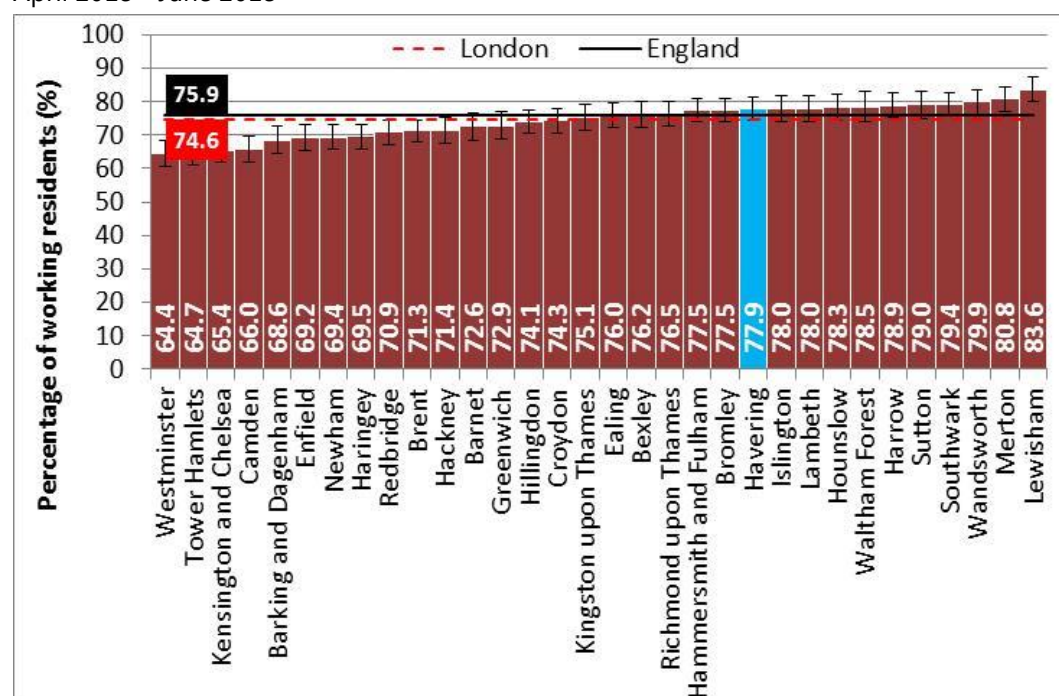
## Employment and Unemployment

The overall employment rate in Havering is higher than the London and England averages. In Havering 77.9% of working age residents were in employment, between April 2018 and June 2018; compared to 74.6% and 75.9% in London and England, respectively (See Figure 37).

Conversely, the proportion of working age residents in Havering claiming out-of-work benefits (6.8%) is lower than London (7.2%) and significantly lower than England (8.4%). This proportion is displayed for all London Boroughs in Figure 38 and in comparison with Havering's ONS statistical comparator group in Figure 39.

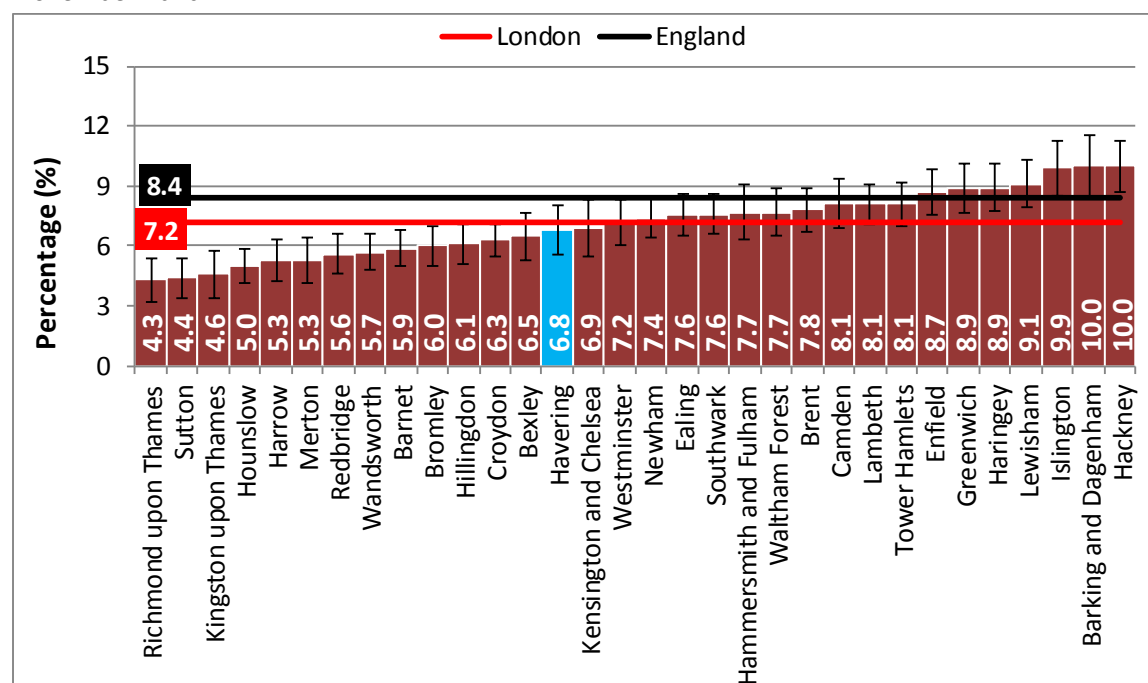


Figure 37: Proportion of working age residents in employment by London Borough, April 2018 - June 2018



Data Source: Annual Population Survey (APS), Labour Market Profile; Office for National Statistics (ONS) via NOMIS Office Labour Market Statistics; Produced by Public Health Intelligence

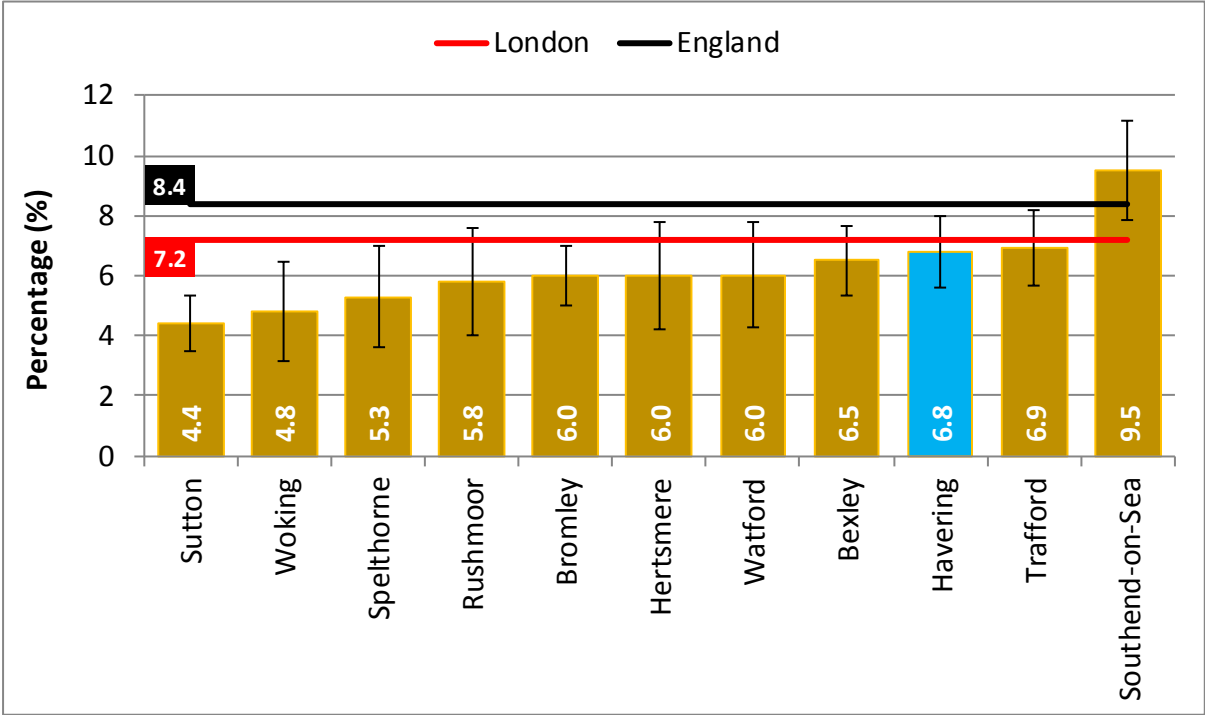
Figure 38: Proportion of working age residents claiming out-of-work benefits in London Boroughs, November 2016



Data Source: Annual Population Survey (APS); Office for National Statistics (ONS) via NOMIS Office Labour Market Statistics; Produced by Public Health Intelligence



Figure 39: Proportion of working age residents claiming out-of-work benefits in Havering and ONS statistical comparator group, November 2016



Data Source: Annual Population Survey (APS); Office for National Statistics (ONS) via NOMIS  
Office Labour Market Statistics; Produced by Public Health Intelligence