

Harrow Vitality Profiles



A portrait of Harrow and its people in statistics

July 2004

Never before has it mattered so much to have good, up-to-date information about neighbourhoods and the people living and working in them.

Central and local government are now treating as a priority the need to target areas where deprivation is at its greatest - to close the gap between neighbourhoods getting good services and those which are not.

None of this is possible without a solid, comprehensive base of timely information, produced to a consistent format, allowing us to compare one neighbourhood with others locally, regionally, and even nationally.

Harrow has taken the job of compiling that information very seriously, aiming for a comprehensive toolkit covering as wide a range of *indicators* as can be mustered without becoming unwieldy.

At national level, the Office for National Statistics and Office of the Deputy Prime Minister have worked hand in hand to set up a new geography to enable neighbourhood statistics to be more spatially detailed, meaningful and useful. It is based on nested layers of *Super Output Areas*, or SOAs for short, which at the lower layer typically cover 1,500 people.

Harrow has been quick to exploit this opportunity to fine-tune the local picture, as this book shows throughout, but especially in the Deprivation section, where Harrow had the new *Indices of Deprivation* mapped by SOA within days of their being released by the ODPM.

Harrow has also helped the ONS trial its programme, now complete, for defining the

next SOA layer up, with local partnerships up and down the country. This middle layer of SOAs typically covers 7,500 people.

We unreservedly recommend the new SOA geography to anyone with a genuine interest in getting a fuller picture on a locality – be they local, regional or national government, other public agency, or bodies in the community, voluntary and private sectors.



A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'G. Watson'.

Glen Watson,
Neighbourhood Statistics Programme Director,
Office for National Statistics



A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Joyce Markham'.

Joyce Markham,
Chief Executive, Harrow Council

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Harrow Vitality Profiles

The *Harrow Vitality Profiles* are the result of effort by many people, both inside and outside Harrow Council, to bring together in one place a range of key information about Harrow, its people and their needs in a standard, easy-to-use format.

They aim to be Harrow's vital statistics – a touchstone for a whole set of activities on which the wellbeing of the people of Harrow depends.

Among these activities are policy option development, targeting of scarce resources on areas of greatest need, improvement of services across the board, and bidding for higher levels and / or different aspects of government and other external funding. And all this not just by Harrow Council itself, but by Harrow Strategic Partnership (HSP) and all its related bodies in the public, voluntary, community and private sectors.

One of Harrow Council's chief ambitions is to achieve joined-up service delivery for the benefit of the people of Harrow. Joined-up services demand joined-up, contemporary intelligence to inform them. The *Vitality Profiles* are currently the most visible example of how we are trying to satisfy that need.

Just a quick glance at the pages to follow will, we hope, show you what the *Profiles* offer: an easily digestible, vivid picture of Harrow made up of over 50 indicators spread across these broad headings:

People of Harrow (its demography)

Health

Education

Housing

Social Care

Crime

Economy

Environment

Deprivation

Indicator Composition

Each indicator has broadly the same ingredients:

- headline findings which sketch the sharper outlines of that indicator
- a map showing the variations between different parts of Harrow – either at ward or sub-ward level
- a bar chart which shows the spread of ward figures in a more precise way than a map could
- short text that amplifies the headlines and explains the nature and limits of the data, including warnings on how the information cannot or should not be used.

Where the map shows sub-ward areas and a bar chart, then a larger scale is needed, and this takes the indicator over to two pages rather than one. This apart, we have sought to standardise the key ingredients as an aid to quick and effective use, as well as to

encourage comparison between the picture for one indicator and another.

No attempt has been made at this stage to correlate the findings of one indicator with another. We aim to include this dimension in later versions of the Profiles: in the meantime, users are able to simply compare maps and bar charts on one page with those on another. But please beware of potentially false conclusions: similar patterns may not necessarily mean there is a relationship – let alone a cause-and-effect relationship. More work of analysis, understanding and correlation is being done over the coming months to turn this into reality.

Profiles History

The *Profiles* have only been made possible through unprecedented co-operation not just across several partners – Harrow Police, Harrow Primary Care Trust and Harrow Council – but also across many parts of the council itself. The willingness of researchers in all the different domains to share data, organise it to a common presentation format, and subject it to the mill of being mapped and charted to a set method, has been essential to the success of the project as a whole.

Special thanks therefore go to the Harrow Vitality Profiles project team, covering all council departments and representing three partners. Recognition should also be given

to the council's regeneration team, who produced and edited the indicators to the common format in which they now appear.

Choice of Indicators

To give an idea of how the present indicators were chosen, these were the main considerations in the minds of the *Profiles*' project team when making the selection:

- real use to the HSP partners and the council
- even spread of indicators across the various domains of life
- capacity to map at least at ward level, preferably well below
- likelihood of producing new insights when analysed alongside other indicators
- ability to update as time goes by
- license to use the data and protection of confidentiality rights.

The results of the selection process are the 52 indicators in this document.

Introduction

Current & Future Uses

The usefulness of the *Profiles* was already demonstrated even before their production. Their first major outing came at early draft stage, when they were simply a small set of loose maps and charts, but nonetheless vital intelligence in informing and justifying the choice of those areas to be served by the council's New Harrow Project Stage 2.

Some indicators have already been used to support external funding bids. And now, in May 2004, they will be a key part of the information source for the emerging *Community Strategy for Harrow* with its shared priorities for action over the coming years.

At the same time, the *Profiles* are being made widely available to the public and partners on the internet, using Harrow Council's website (address www.harrow.gov.uk).

We hope that in the future, as the *Profiles* continue to evolve, the number of indicators will increase, data quality will improve - and so will our understanding of Harrow's people and their needs.

New Deprivation Statistics

Days before this launch document was due to go to press the government released its new Indices of Deprivation 2004, replacing the old indices of 2000.

A section has been created at the end of the *Profiles* to incorporate these fully. Two new domains are included in the new *Indices* – Crime, and Living Environment – and a further sub-domain of income deprivation as it affects older people.

The indices as a whole are a major yardstick by which to measure any locality against others across England, or nearer to home if preferred - in Harrow's case, London or even Outer London.

The indices have a useful life of several years, and are used widely by government in ranking localities so as to choose which are included in specially funded programmes of all kinds, Neighbourhood Renewal to name but one.

New 'Super Output Areas'

The display solutions have meant mapping wherever possible down to the smallest meaningful unit to give the finest-grain picture – and this typically is the new nationally-used *super output area*, or SOA for short.

Launched in March 2004 by the Office of National Statistics, SOAs bring together several *output areas* (which replaced the old *enumeration districts in 2001*) into which wards are split.

SOAs are a great advance for various reasons. Not only is the picture produced a finer one than wards for example, but the government's neighbourhood statistics will always be produced to this format from now on, and increasingly so will all national statistics.

The system has been devised to become independent of the political ward divisions. This may seem a drawback at first sight, but ward boundaries have to be changed

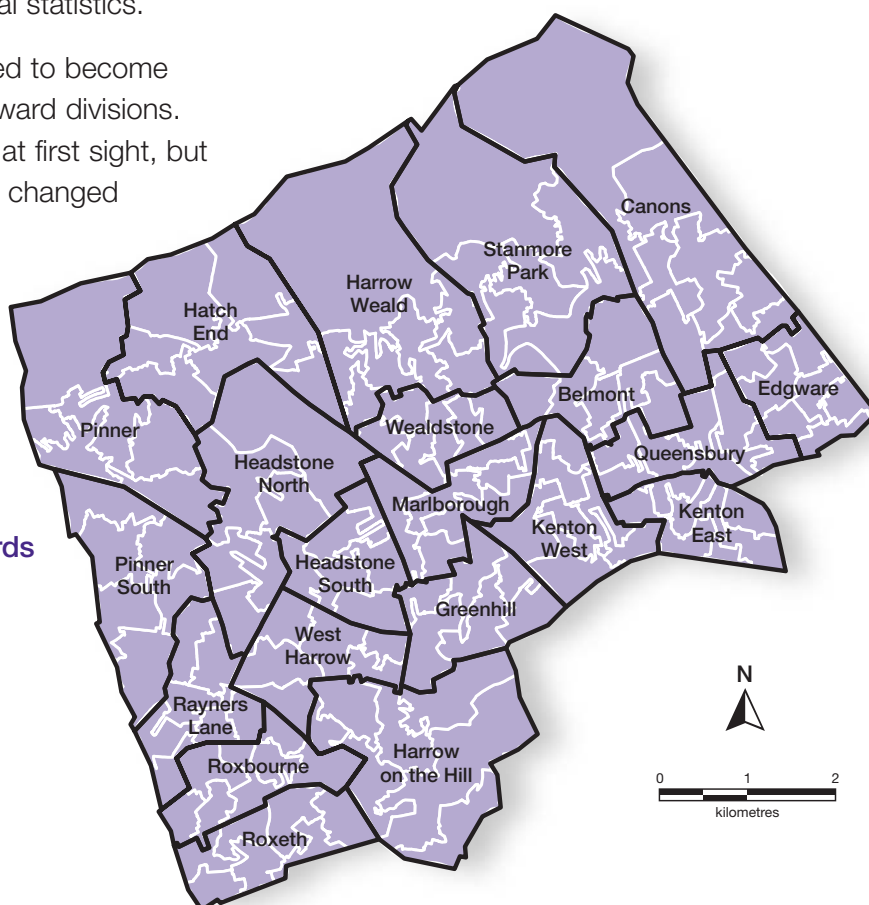
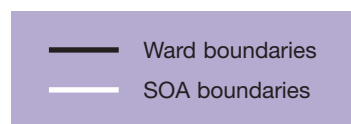
over the years to keep populations evenly balanced. SOAs have been designed to remain the same over the years, allowing statistical comparisons year-on-year.

The SOAs used in this edition of the *Profiles* are the lowest-level SOAs, of which Harrow has 137. A new, middle level, built from clusters of lower-level SOAs, was announced in May 2004. Harrow has 31 middle level SOAs: in two years or so, an upper level is foreseen, of which Harrow can expect to have around six.

All this means that the *Profiles* have been devised to be as forward-looking and future-proof as possible.

Lower-level SOAs and wards

Source: ONS, Harrow Council.
Crown copyright.



Town Centres & Parks

There are 16 town centres within Harrow, as designated by the Harrow Unitary Development Plan, and a map is included here to help the user relate them to the other maps.

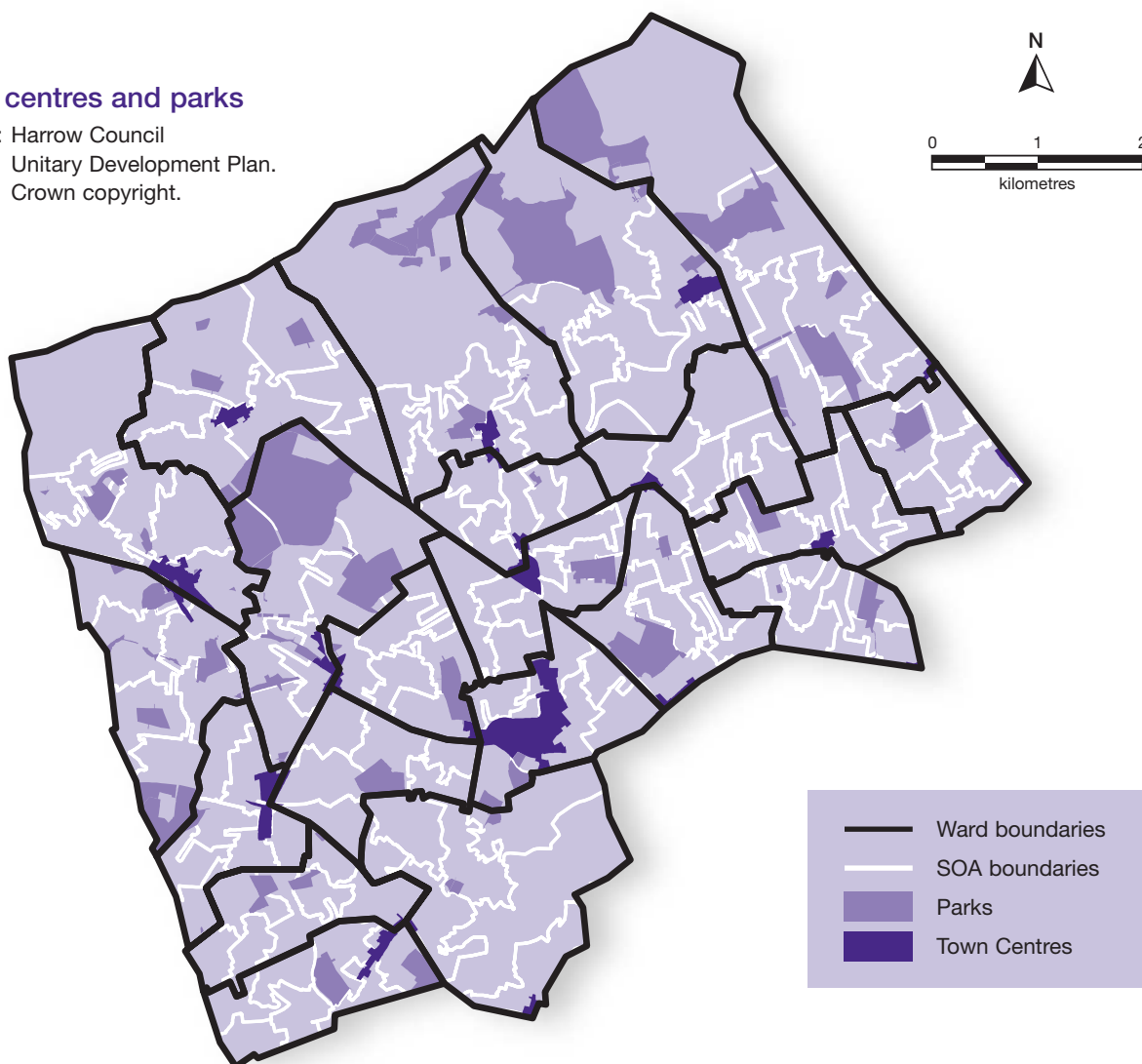
Harrow town centre is the largest, and defined as a *metropolitan centre*. There are nine *district centres*: Wealdstone, South Harrow, Rayners Lane, North Harrow, Pinner, Stanmore, Edgware, Burnt Oak and Kingsbury.

Local centres include: Kenton, Sudbury Hill, Hatch End, Harrow Weald, Belmont and Queensbury. Parts of Edgware, Burnt Oak and Kingsbury district centres, and Kenton local centre, lie within adjacent boroughs (and may have a different designation in those boroughs).

Harrow's parks are also included on this map.

Town centres and parks

Source: Harrow Council
Unitary Development Plan.
Crown copyright.



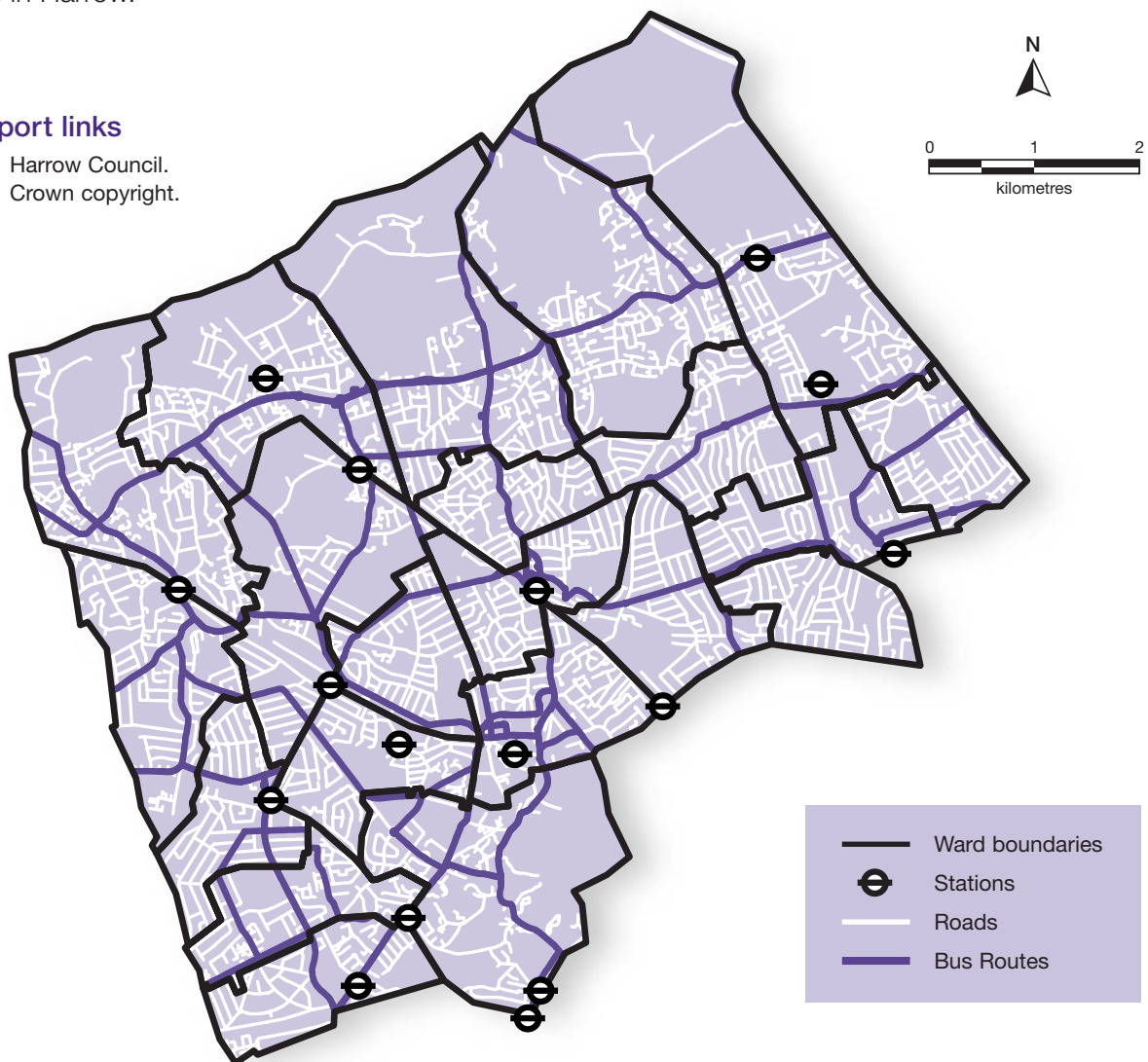
Transport Links

Whilst a large number of indicators relate to where people live, people obviously also travel through and within the borough during the course of their daily lives.

We have therefore included a reference map (below) showing the roads, stations and bus routes in Harrow.

Transport links

Source: Harrow Council.
Crown copyright.



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Map Display

Data has been displayed on maps according to each super output area (SOA) or ward value for each indicator. For ease of interpretation, wards or SOAs are put into one of five bands according to their value, and the five bands are displayed on each map using five levels of shading.

The breakdown of categories depends on the data set. The deprivation maps have been shaded to show SOAs in comparison to national levels. For other data sets, the data is broken down into five equal categories showing approximately an equal number of SOAs or wards in each shade band.

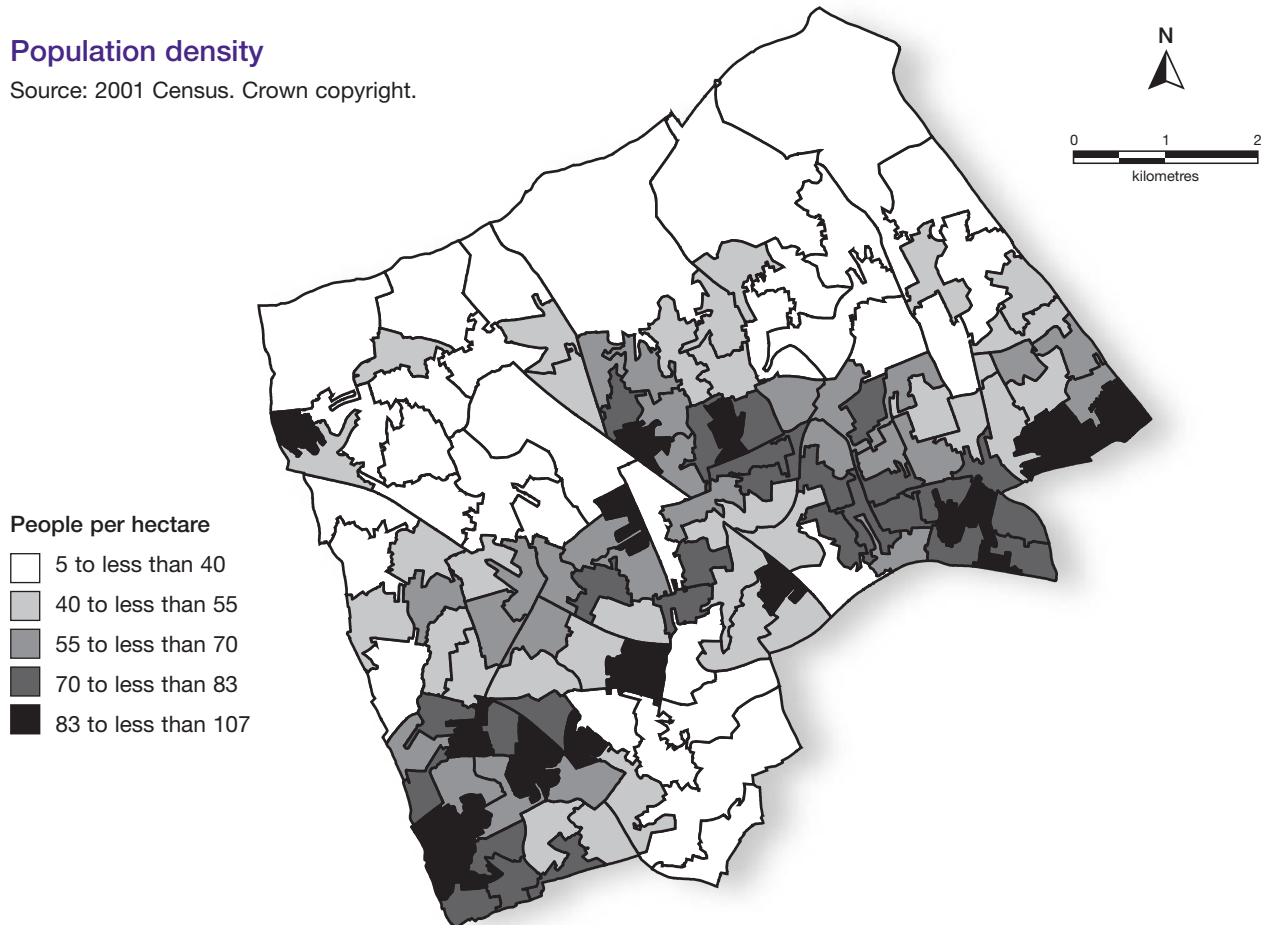
However, where data shows particular areas with very high or low values, these have been grouped together so they stand out. A good example of this is the crime maps, where very few areas have high incidence numbers, so to group the top 20% of SOAs together would be misleading. Therefore just the top few areas are in the highest category.

Where possible the darkest shading has been allocated to the areas thought to be most in need. This means that in some data sets, areas with high numbers will be shaded darkest - for example, areas with high numbers of people living in temporary accommodation. But for other indicators areas with low numbers are shaded darkest - such as areas with the lowest percentage of pupils achieving required academic levels. Darkest shading on the People of Harrow maps shows areas with the highest concentrations eg percentage of the population aged over 65.

Population Density

Population density

Source: 2001 Census. Crown copyright.



Harrow is the 12th largest borough in London, with a population of 206,800 and an area of 5,047 hectares (50 square kms). With an average density of 41 people per hectare (pph), it is below the London average of 46 pph, but above the Outer London average of 35 pph.

The least densely populated wards are in the north of the borough - Canons, Stanmore Park and Harrow Weald. Canons has a density of only 18 pph.

The most densely populated wards are Kenton East, Wealdstone, Roxbourne and

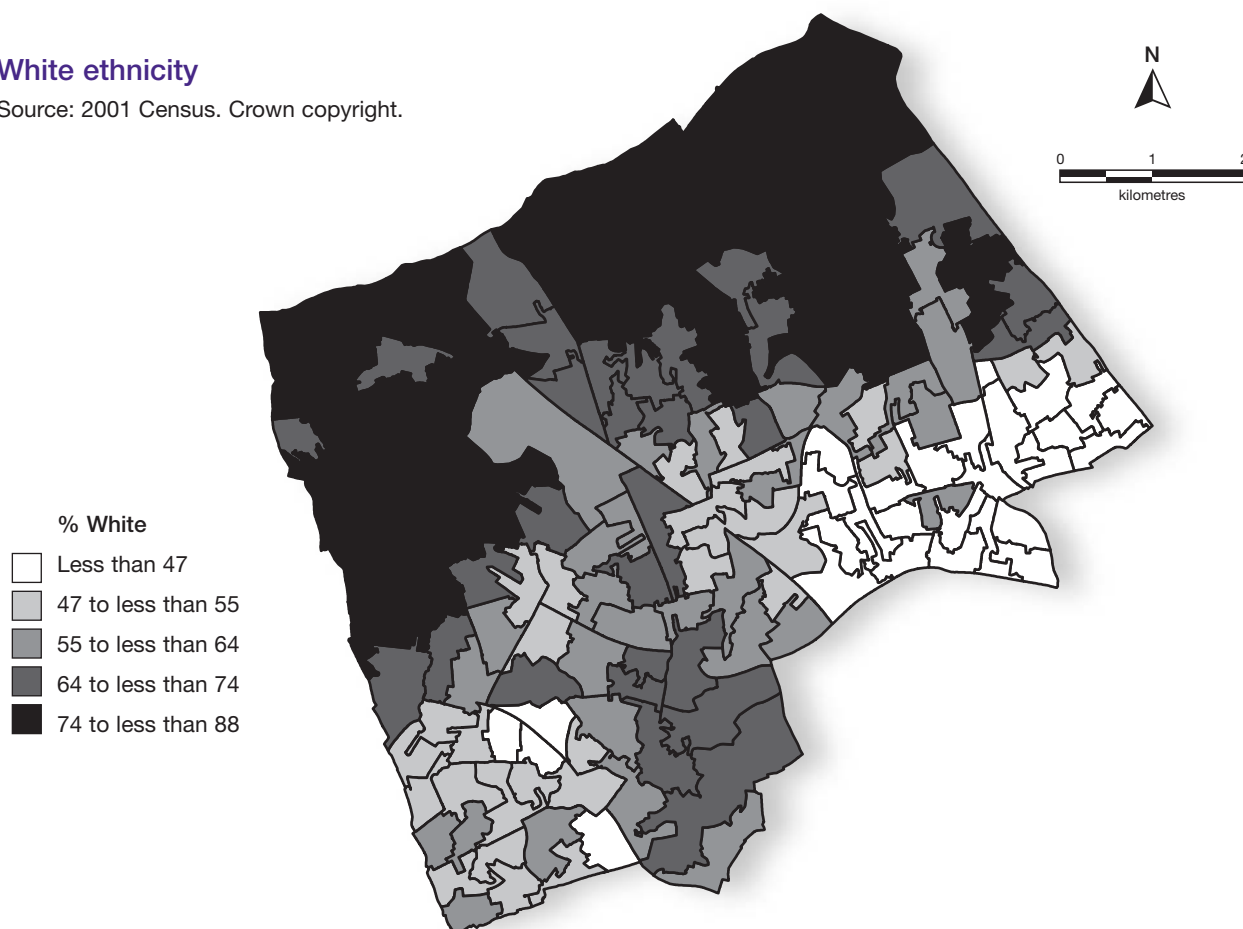
Edgware - all with over 70 pph. At SOA level, West Harrow (Honeybun Estate, Vaughan Road, Butler Avenue) and Rayners Lane Estate in Roxbourne have densities of over 100 pph, higher than the overall Inner London density of 87 pph.

All 2001 Census data at output area is subject to ONS disclosure control, which adjusts small cell counts to avoid identifying individuals. The amalgamation of output areas into SOAs results in less accurate data because of the multiplied effect of adding these adjusted figures.

White Ethnicity

White ethnicity

Source: 2001 Census. Crown copyright.



Harrow is culturally diverse, with less than 59% of residents being from white groups and therefore over 41% from ethnic minority groups.

At ward level there are higher proportions of white residents living in the north of the borough (Pinner ward being the highest at 78%), and higher proportions of non-white residents in the south (with Kenton East the highest at 74%).

There are higher concentrations of residents of white Irish origin in the central wards, particularly Wealdstone, Marlborough and Harrow Weald.

The Census white grouping includes residents

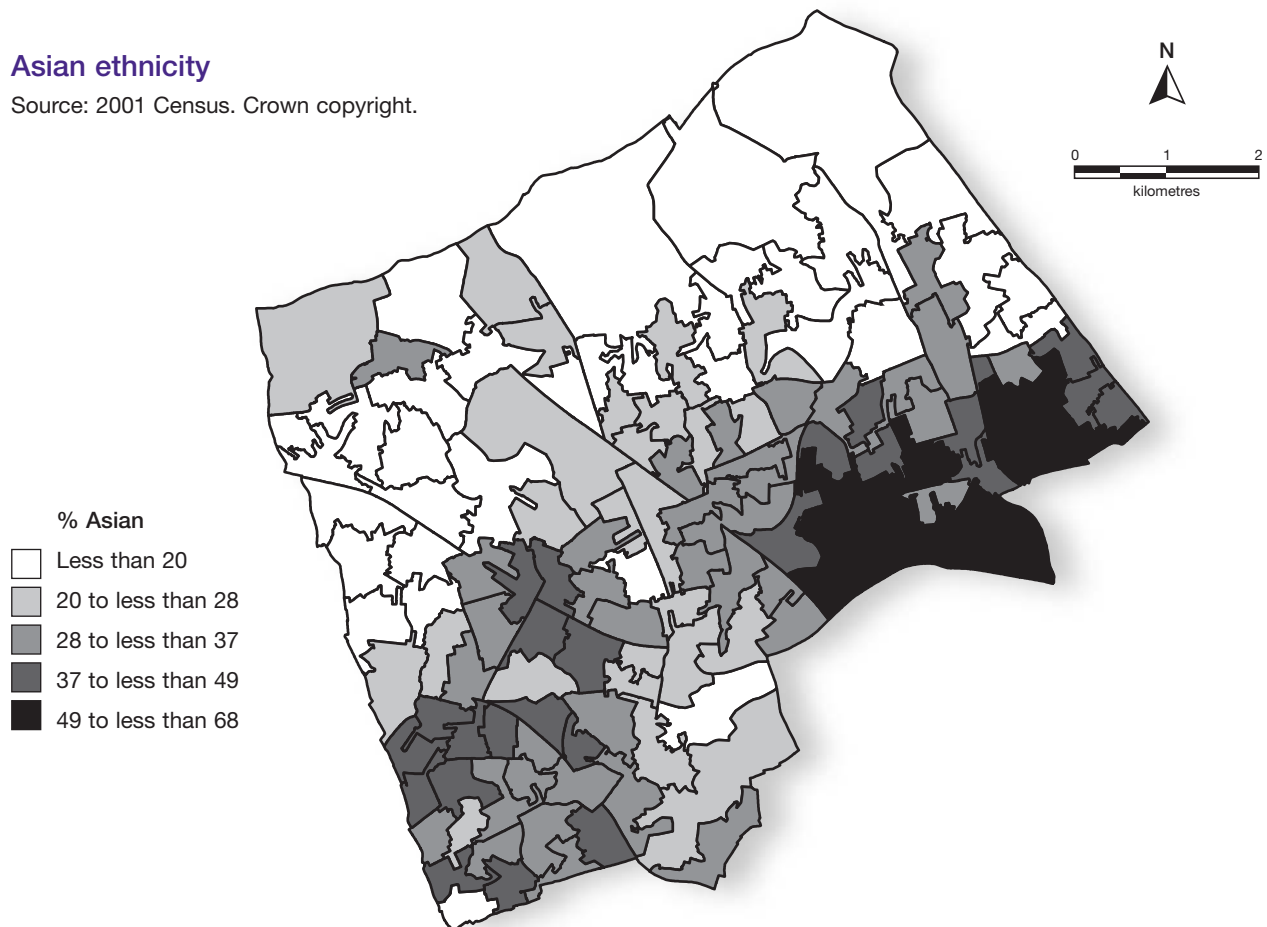
who are white British, white Irish and white other. the white other category includes a wide range of people and cannot be regarded as having a particular cultural identity of its own. 4.5% of all Harrow's residents (over 9,200 people) belong to the white other minority ethnic groups.

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Asian Ethnicity

Asian ethnicity

Source: 2001 Census. Crown copyright.



This grouping includes residents who are Indian, Pakistani, Bangladeshi, other Asian and mixed white-Asian.

The Asian population is well established in the southern part of Harrow, particularly in the Kentons, Queensbury and Edgware wards, with Asian or Asian British (excluding Chinese) residents making up 30% of all Harrow's residents – and in two SOAs in Kenton East ward over 65%. Residents of Asian or Asian British origin form the majority ethnic group in 15 SOAs.

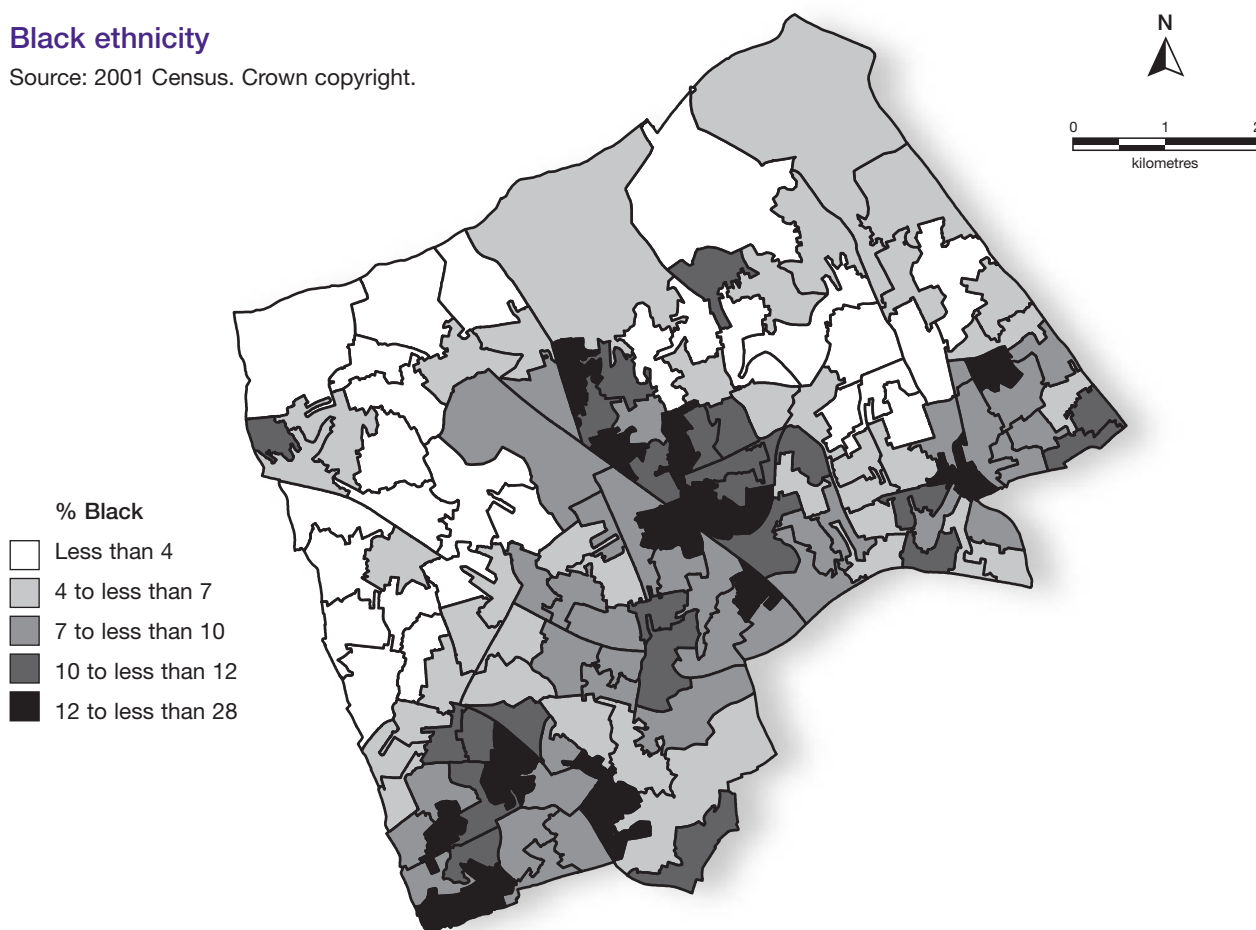
The majority of the Asian population is of Indian origin. This grouping makes up 22% of Harrow's total population – the second highest level in England & Wales.

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Black Ethnicity

Black ethnicity

Source: 2001 Census. Crown copyright.



7% of Harrow's resident population is black or black British, and higher numbers live in the wards in the centre and south of Harrow, particularly Roxbourne, Roxeth and Marlborough. 27% of the population in one SOA to the north of Roxbourne is black.

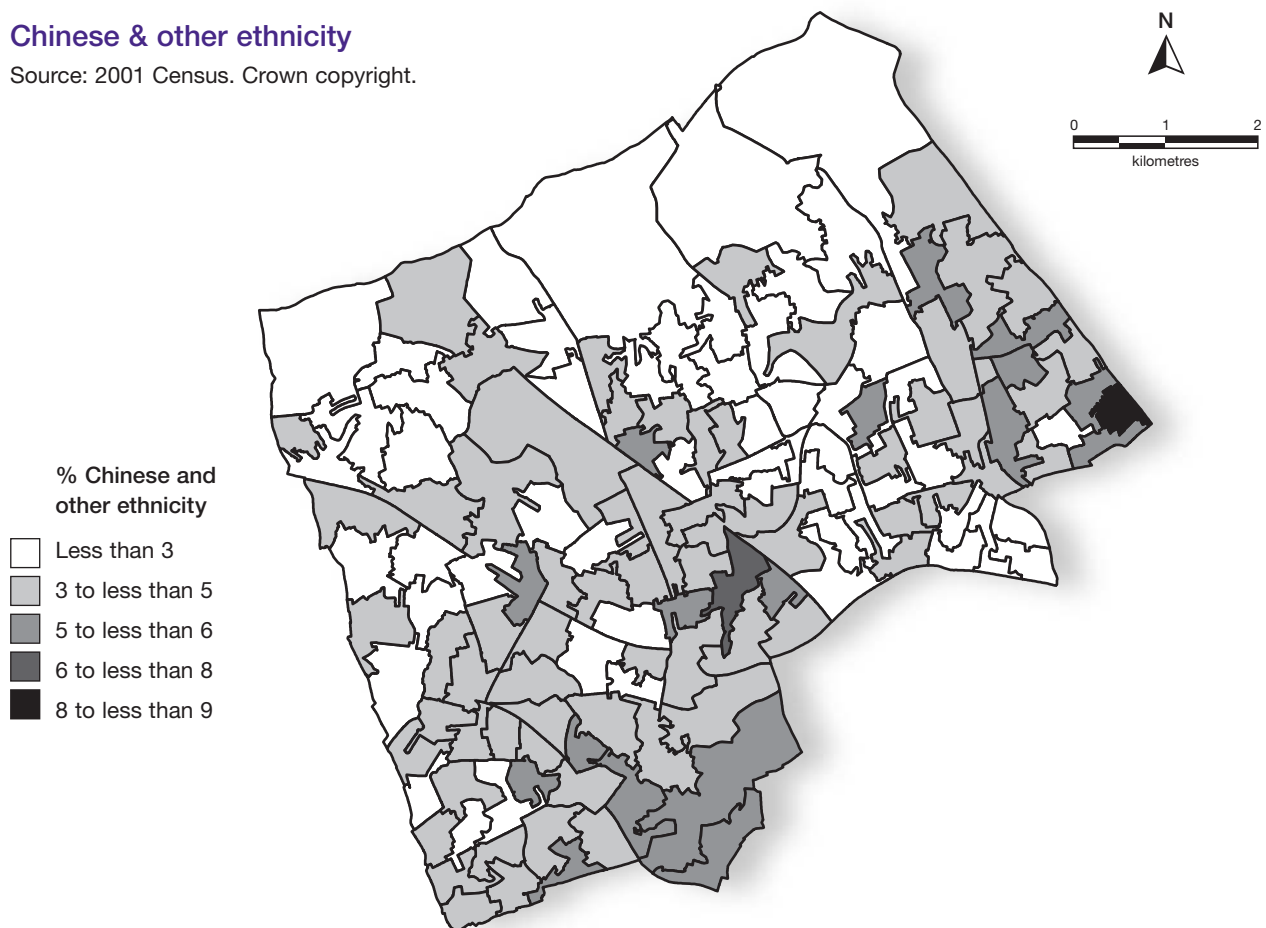
This Census group includes residents who are black Caribbean (42% of the black group), black African (38%), other black, mixed white and black Caribbean, and mixed white and black African.

All 2001 Census data at output area is subject to ONS disclosure control, which adjusts small cell counts to avoid identifying individuals. The amalgamation of output areas into SOAs results in less accurate data because of the multiplied effect of adding these adjusted figures.

Chinese & Other Ethnicity

Chinese & other ethnicity

Source: 2001 Census. Crown copyright.



This grouping includes residents from diverse backgrounds including Chinese (36%), other ethnic groups (39%, largely comprising residents who are Japanese, Vietnamese, Filipino and Malaysian) and other mixed groups (25%, including black-white and black-Asian).

Residents from these minority ethnic groups are widely dispersed across the whole borough, with slightly higher levels living in Edgware and in the wards in the south-west of Harrow (Roxbourne, Roxeth, Harrow on the Hill and Greenhill).

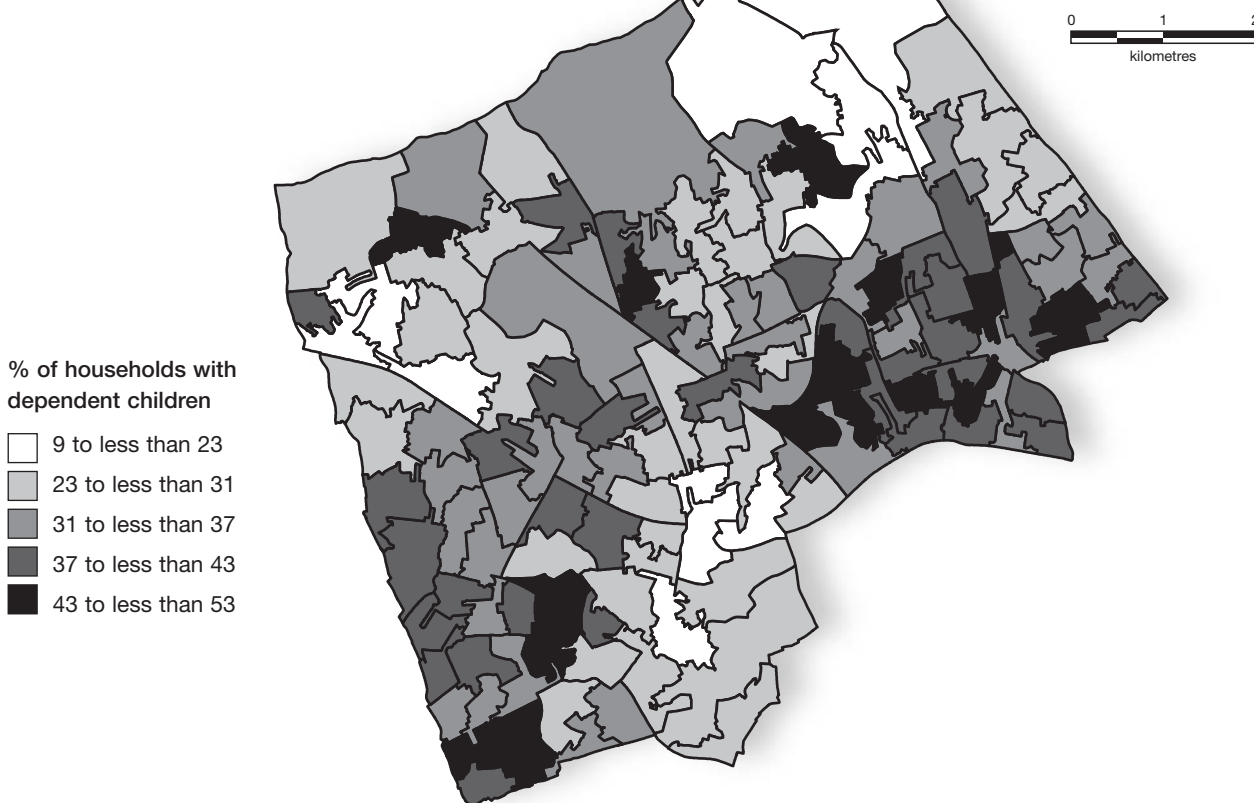
Over 8.5% of residents in one SOA in Edgware are from these minority ethnic groups.

All 2001 Census data at output area is subject to ONS disclosure control, which adjusts small cell counts to avoid identifying individuals. The amalgamation of output areas into SOAs results in less accurate data because of the multiplied effect of adding these adjusted figures.

Households with Children

Households with dependent children

Source: 2001 Census. Crown copyright.



26,400 households in Harrow have dependent children, which is just over a third of all households and higher than the London average of 29%. Overall, the highest concentrations are in the eastern wards - Kenton East, Kenton West and Queensbury, all over 40%. However, two of the three SOAs with the highest percentages are in the west of Harrow in Roxbourne (49% and 52%): the other is in Queensbury (52%).

Less than a quarter of households in Greenhill have dependent children. In three SOAs the percentage is under 15% - in Greenhill,

Stanmore Park and Canons, which has the SOA with the lowest percentage, at 9%.

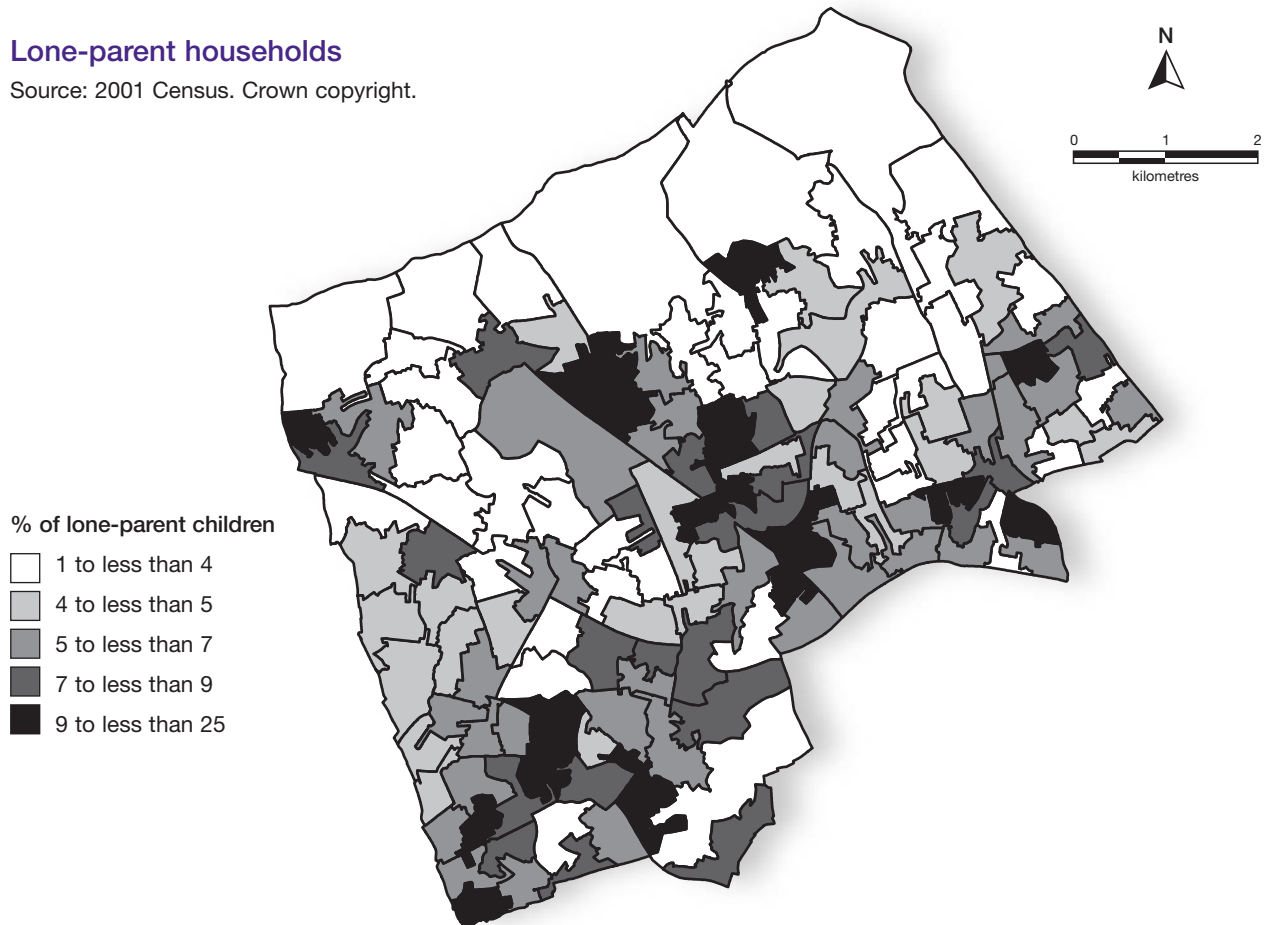
Note: A dependent child is a person in a household aged 0-15 (whether or not in a family) or a person aged 16-18 who is a full-time student in a family with parent(s).

All 2001 Census data at output area is subject to ONS disclosure control, which adjusts small cell counts to avoid identifying individuals. The amalgamation of output areas into SOAs results in less accurate data because of the multiplied effect of adding these adjusted figures.

Lone-Parent Households

Lone-parent households

Source: 2001 Census. Crown copyright.



There are over 4,400 lone-parent households with dependent children in Harrow - 5.6% of all households and below the London average of 7.6%. The areas with the highest rates tend to coincide with areas where there is a high proportion of social housing.

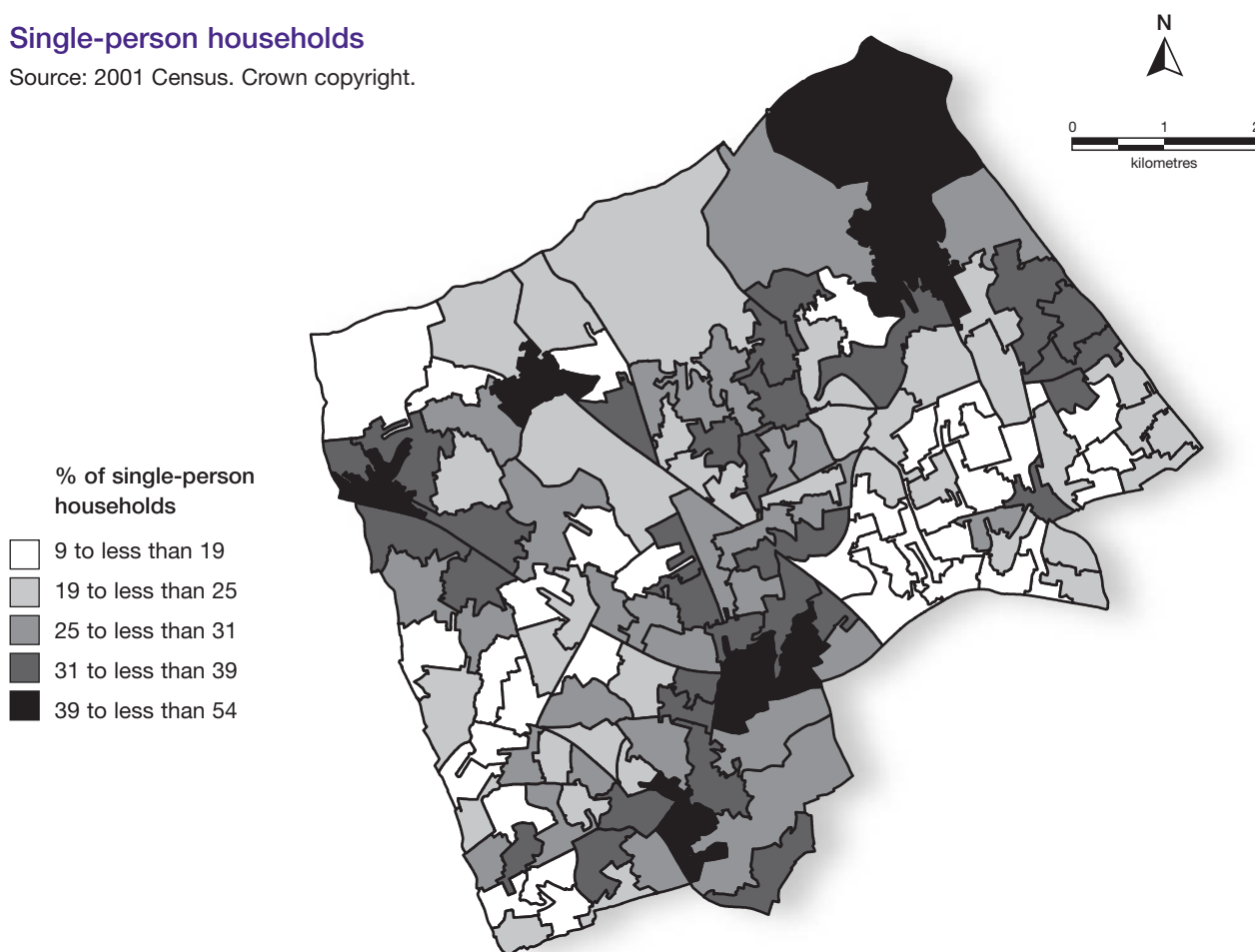
The percentage of lone-parent households by ward ranges from 3.5% in Canons to 10.6% in Roxbourne. At SOA level the range is from 1% in Headstone North, Pinner and Queensbury to 23% in Roxbourne.

All 2001 Census data at output area is subject to ONS disclosure control, which adjusts small cell counts to avoid identifying individuals. The amalgamation of output areas into SOAs results in less accurate data because of the multiplied effect of adding these adjusted figures.

Single-Person Households

Single-person households

Source: 2001 Census. Crown copyright.



26% of Harrow's 79,100 households are single-occupancy - below the Greater London average of 35% and the lowest level in London.

Pensioners living alone account for just over a half of Harrow's single-person households.

Over 37% of households in Greenhill ward, covering Harrow town centre, are single occupancy, the highest concentration in Harrow, whilst only 16% of households in

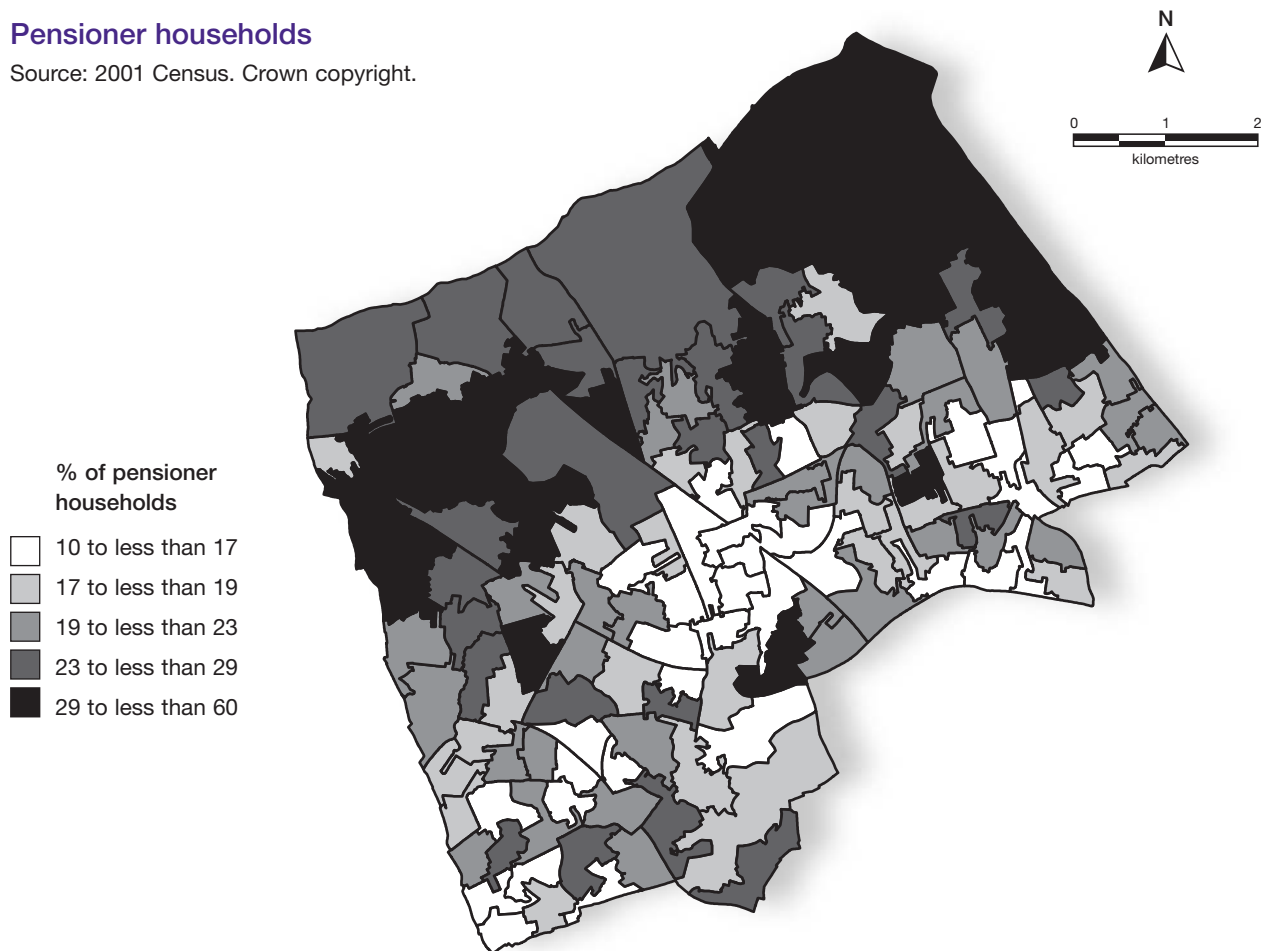
Kenton East ward are of this type. In one SOA in Canons ward 53% of households are single-person.

All 2001 Census data at output area is subject to ONS disclosure control, which adjusts small cell counts to avoid identifying individuals. The amalgamation of output areas into SOAs results in less accurate data because of the multiplied effect of adding these adjusted figures.

Pensioner Households

Pensioner households

Source: 2001 Census. Crown copyright.



22% of Harrow's households are pensioner households. The wards in the north of the borough have higher proportions of pensioner-only households, with over 30% of households in Canons and Stanmore Park of this type. In Kenton West, Marlborough and Headstone South wards only 16% of households are pensioner-only.

At SOA level there is a wide variation in rates of pensioner households, ranging from 59%

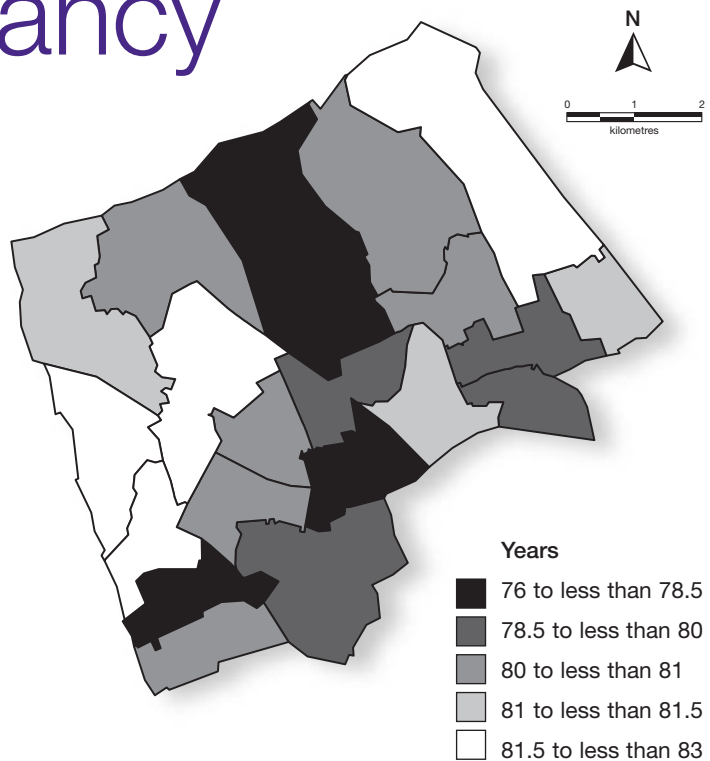
in one SOA in Canons ward to only 10% in two SOAs in Roxbourne ward.

All 2001 Census data at output area is subject to ONS disclosure control, which adjusts small cell counts to avoid identifying individuals. The amalgamation of output areas into SOAs results in less accurate data because of the multiplied effect of adding these adjusted figures.

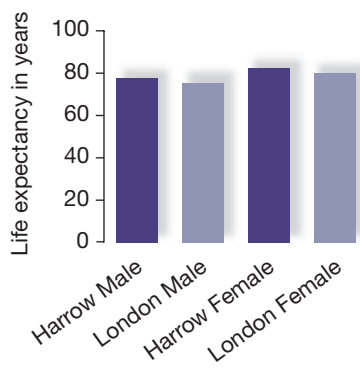
Life Expectancy

- Life expectancy in Harrow is above the London average
- A central strip of wards have the lowest life expectancy in Harrow
- Only Wealdstone and Greenhill have life expectancies lower than the London average

Source: Mortality files – ONS (1998-2002)
Ward population - 2001 Census

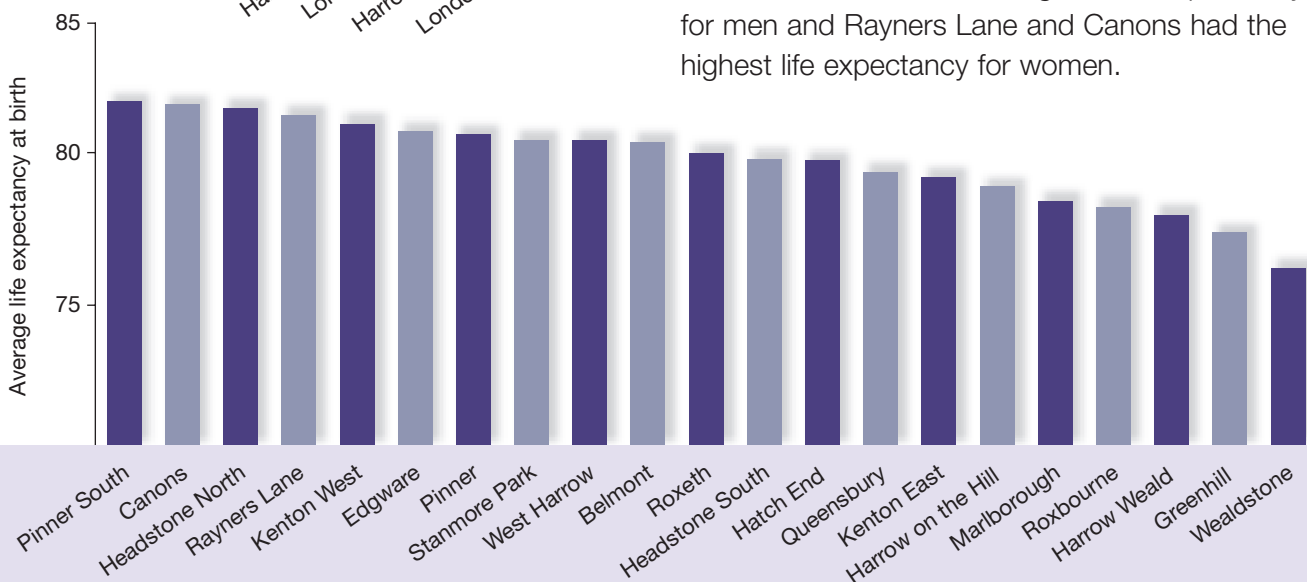


Regional Comparison



Harrow has an overall life expectancy at birth of 77.5 years for men and 82.6 for women. This is 2.1 years and 2.3 years above the average for London.

Within Harrow, Greenhill and Wealdstone had the lowest average life expectancy and the lowest for men. Wealdstone and Harrow on the Hill had the lowest life expectancy for women. Kenton West and Pinner South had the highest life expectancy for men and Rayners Lane and Canons had the highest life expectancy for women.

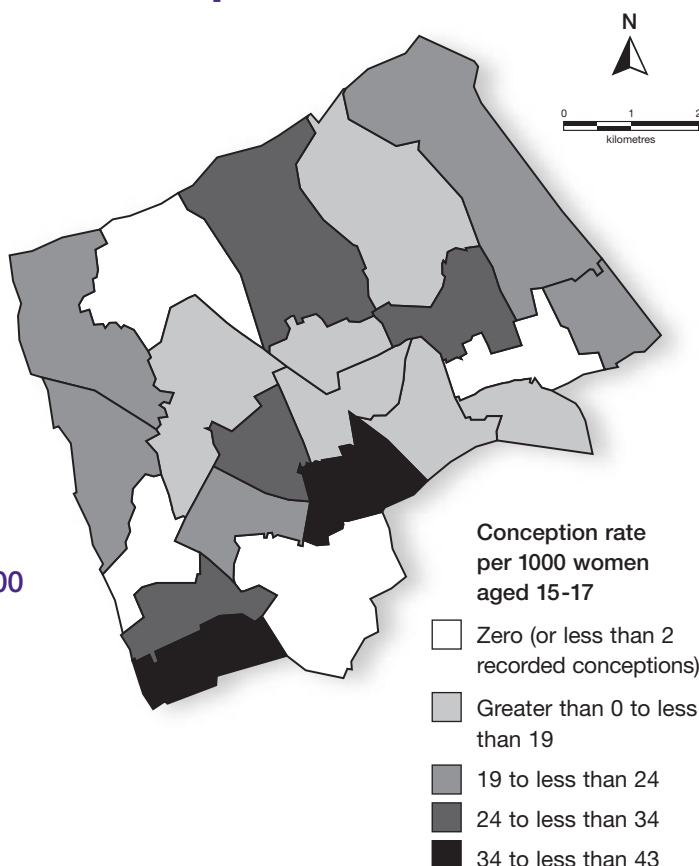


Teenage Conception

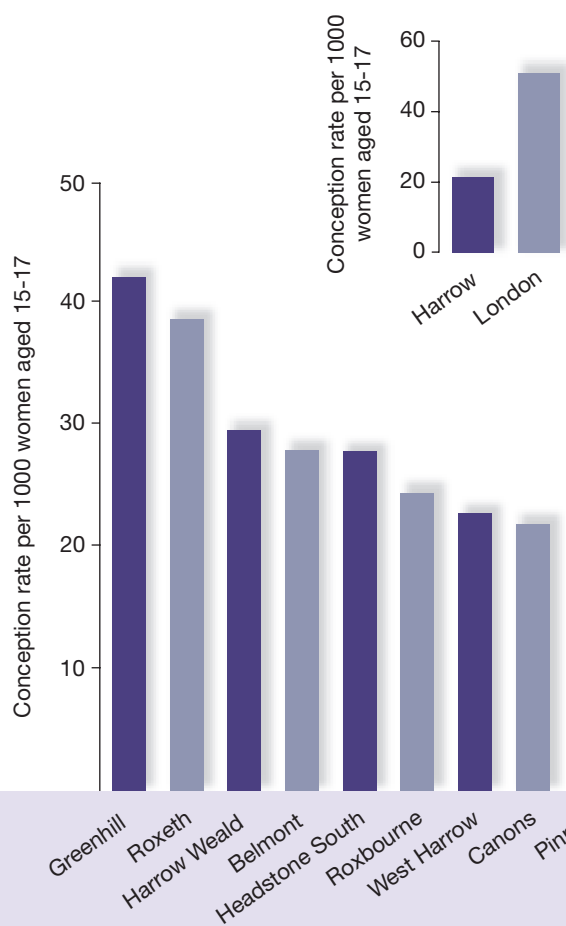
- The average teenage conception rate in Harrow is less than half the average rate for London
- All Harrow wards are below the London average
- Four wards had less than 2 teenage conceptions in 2000

Teenage conception rate aged 15-17, 2000

Source: GOR and 2001 Census



Regional Comparison

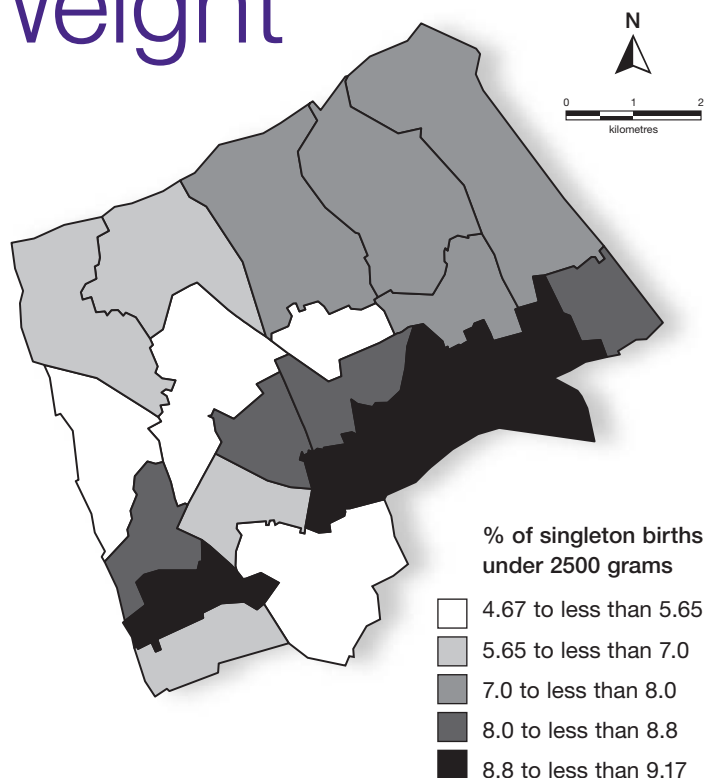


Greenhill had the highest teenage conception rate in Harrow at 42 per 1,000 women aged 15-17. Roxeth had the second highest rate at 39 per 1,000.

Figures show all conceptions recorded, whether these resulted in a birth or not. Wards with less than 2 teenage conceptions have had their values suppressed, and so are shown with a rate of zero.

Low Birth Weight

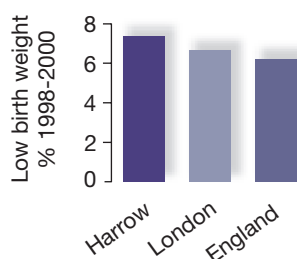
- Low birth weight rates are slightly higher in Harrow than the rest of London or England (2000-2002)
- Highest rates of low birth weight were in Greenhill, Queensbury and Roxbourne
- A concentration of higher levels of low birth weights can be seen across the south west and east of the borough



Low birth weight rates 2000 - 2002

Source: LHO 2004

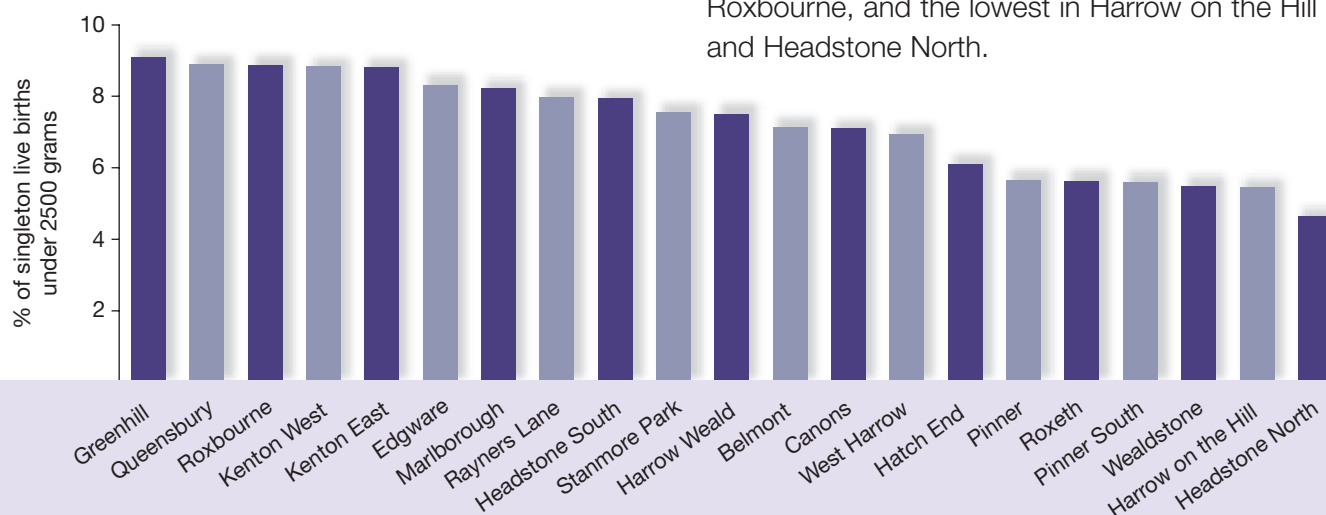
National Comparison



Low birth weight is an important measure of child health. Babies born at less than 2500g are more likely to die in the first year of life and have a higher rate of health and educational problems at the age of seven.

In Harrow, low birth weight is slightly more frequent than in London as a whole or England as a whole.

Within Harrow, the highest rates of low birth weight babies are in Greenhill, Queensbury and Roxbourne, and the lowest in Harrow on the Hill and Headstone North.

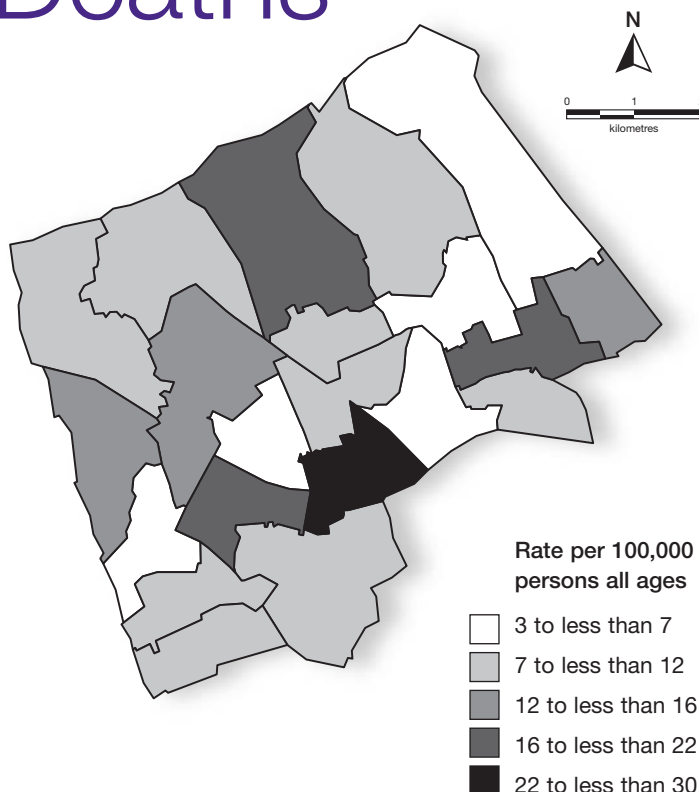


Accidental Deaths

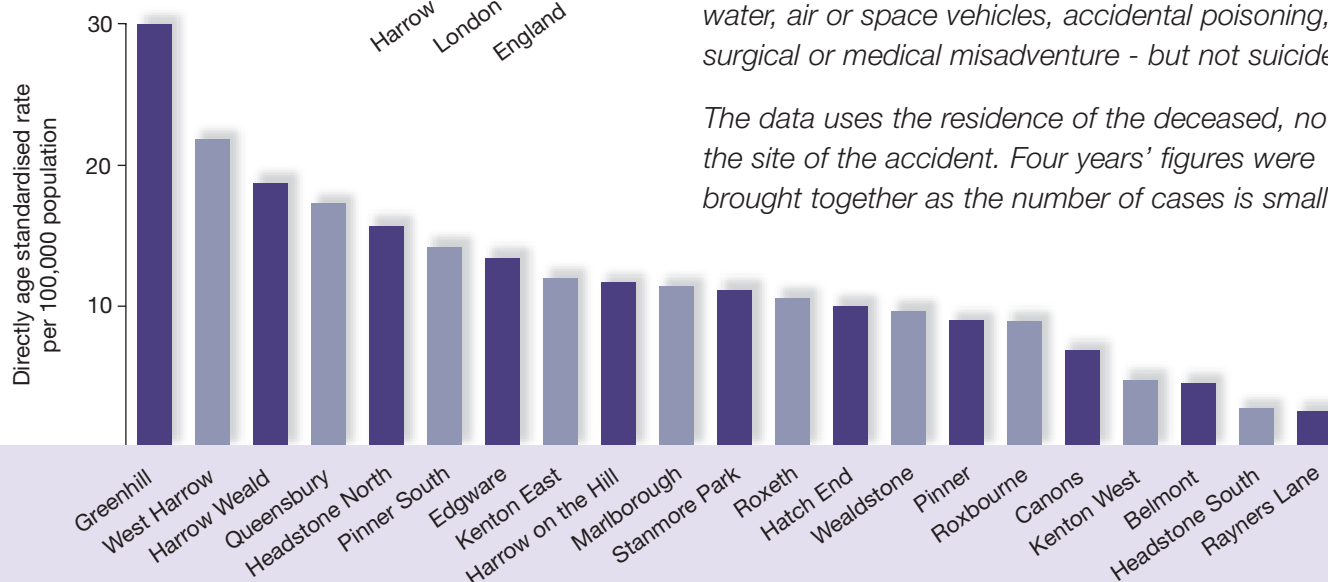
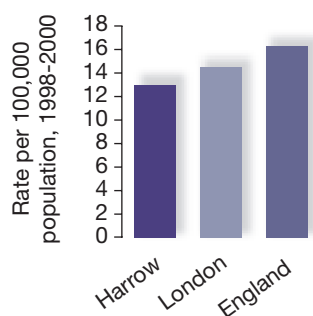
- Harrow is below the London and national average for accidental deaths
- Greenhill had around 2.5 times the Harrow average
- Rayners Lane and Headstone South had the lowest rates in Harrow

Accidental deaths 1999-2002

Source: Mortality files ONS (1999-2002)
Population 2001 Census



National Comparison



All these figures are based on very small numbers of deaths which may account for the wide variation in rates of Harrow figures. Rates are standardised for age variations between the wards, so higher or lower death rates do not simply reflect differences in age.

Accident types include railways, motor vehicles, water, air or space vehicles, accidental poisoning, surgical or medical misadventure - but not suicide.

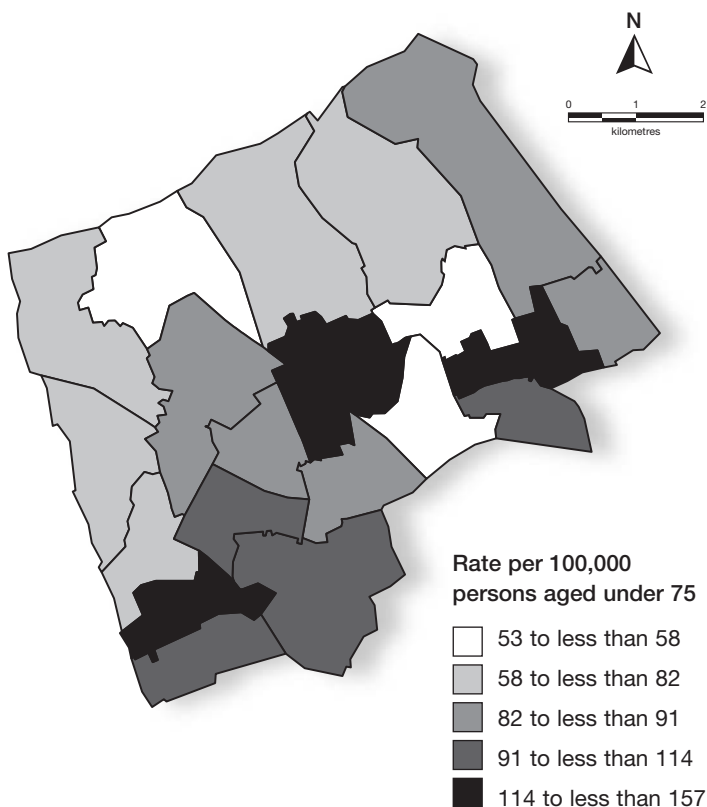
The data uses the residence of the deceased, not the site of the accident. Four years' figures were brought together as the number of cases is small.

Circulatory Disease

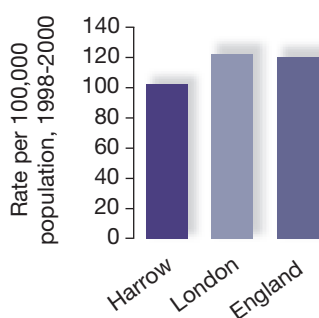
- Harrow is below the London and national averages for deaths from circulatory disease
- Hatch End, Belmont and Kenton West have the lowest rates
- Highest rates are in Wealdstone, Queensbury, Marlborough and Roxbourne

Deaths from all circulatory disease aged under 75, 1999 - 2002

Source: Mortality files ONS (1999-2002)
Population 2001 Census

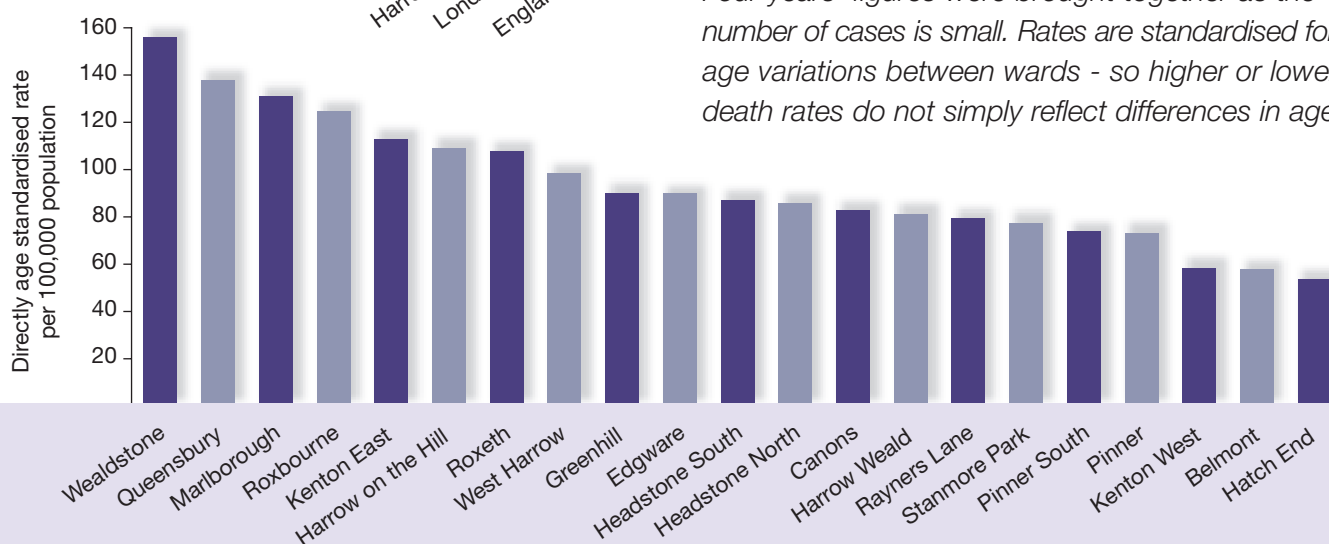


National Comparison



Circulatory disease includes all heart disease (heart attacks, heart failure, heart valve diseases), all kinds of stroke, high blood pressure, and diseases of the blood vessels in the lungs and other parts of the body.

Four years' figures were brought together as the number of cases is small. Rates are standardised for age variations between wards - so higher or lower death rates do not simply reflect differences in age.

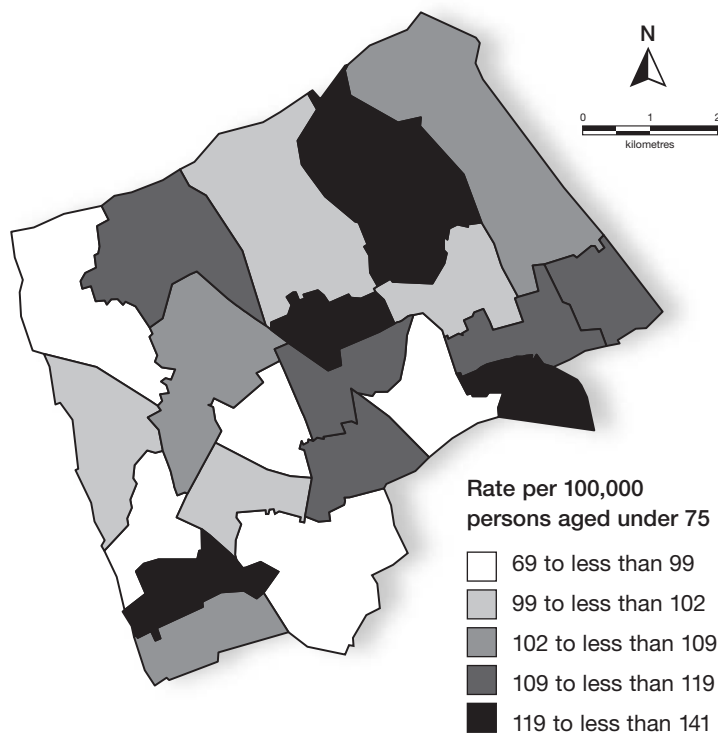


Deaths from Cancer

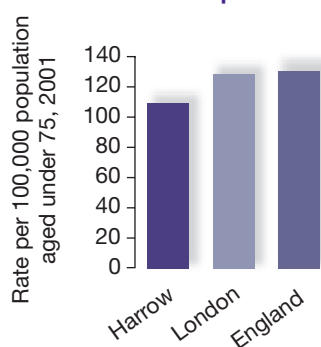
- The Harrow rate for cancer deaths is lower than both London and England
- The west and south of the borough have generally lower rates of cancer deaths

Cancer deaths aged under 75 years 1999-2002

Source: Mortality files ONS (1999-2002)
Population 2001 Census



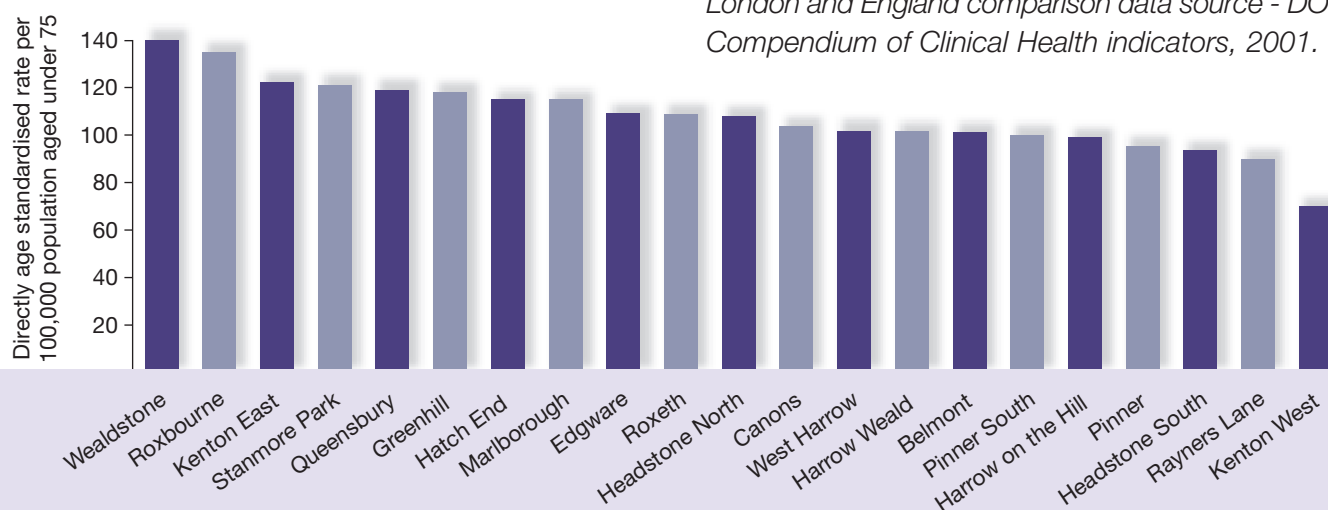
National Comparison



The average ward cancer death rate was 107 per 100,000 population in 1999-2002. Wealdstone had the highest rate at 140 per 100,000, followed by Roxbourne at 135. Kenton West had the lowest rate at 69 deaths per 100,000.

Four years' figures were brought together as the number of cases is small. Rates are standardised for age variations between wards - so higher or lower death rates do not simply reflect differences in age.

London and England comparison data source - DOH Compendium of Clinical Health indicators, 2001.



Free School Meals

Free school meals eligibility is linked to child poverty, and in Harrow is:

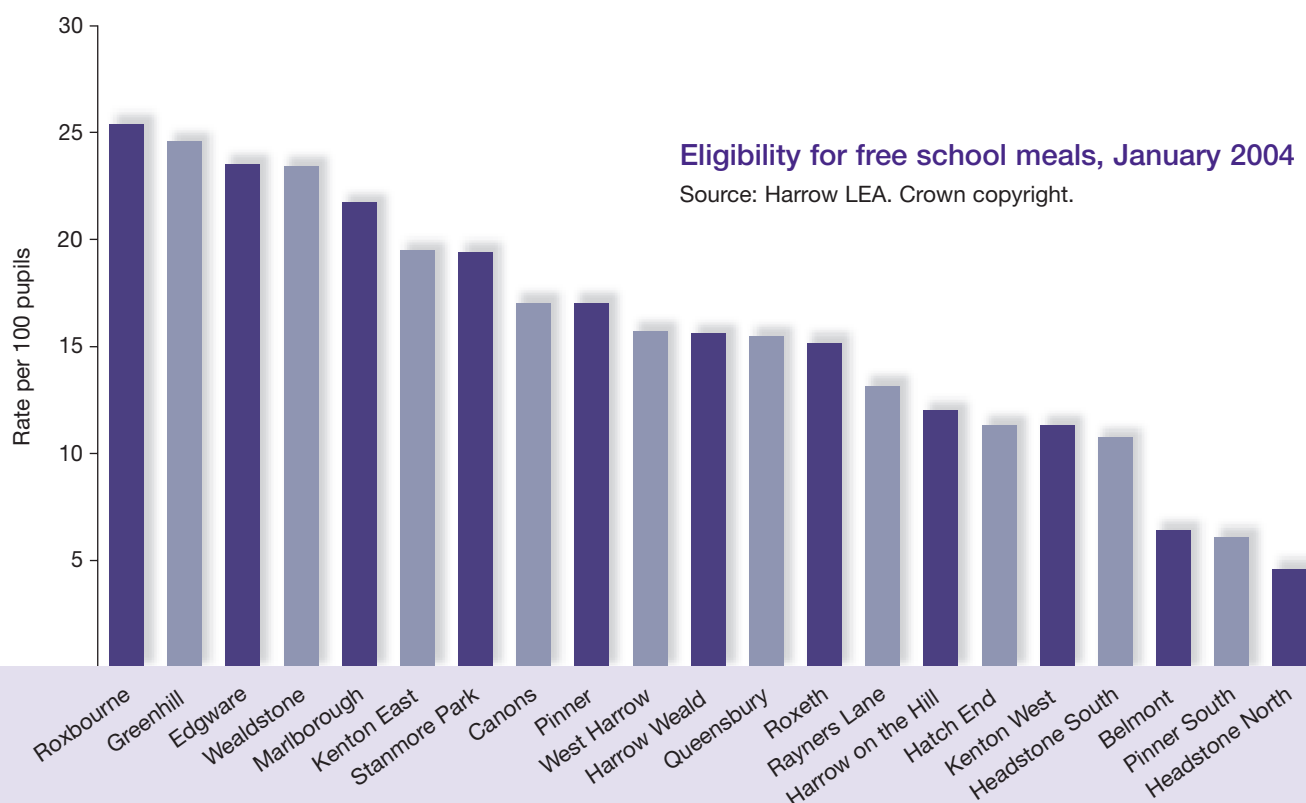
- slightly higher than the national average
- only two-thirds the level for the rest of London
- up to 5 times higher in some wards (eg Greenhill, Roxbourne) than others (eg Headstone North)

Eligibility for free school meals can be used as a proxy for poverty amongst children, as direct data is not readily available for this.

Of some 29,000 school pupils across Harrow schools, 16.6 % were entitled to free school meals in January 2004, but this figure varied by ward from 4.7% in Headstone North and 6.2% in Pinner South to 25.3% in Roxbourne and 24.5% in Greenhill.

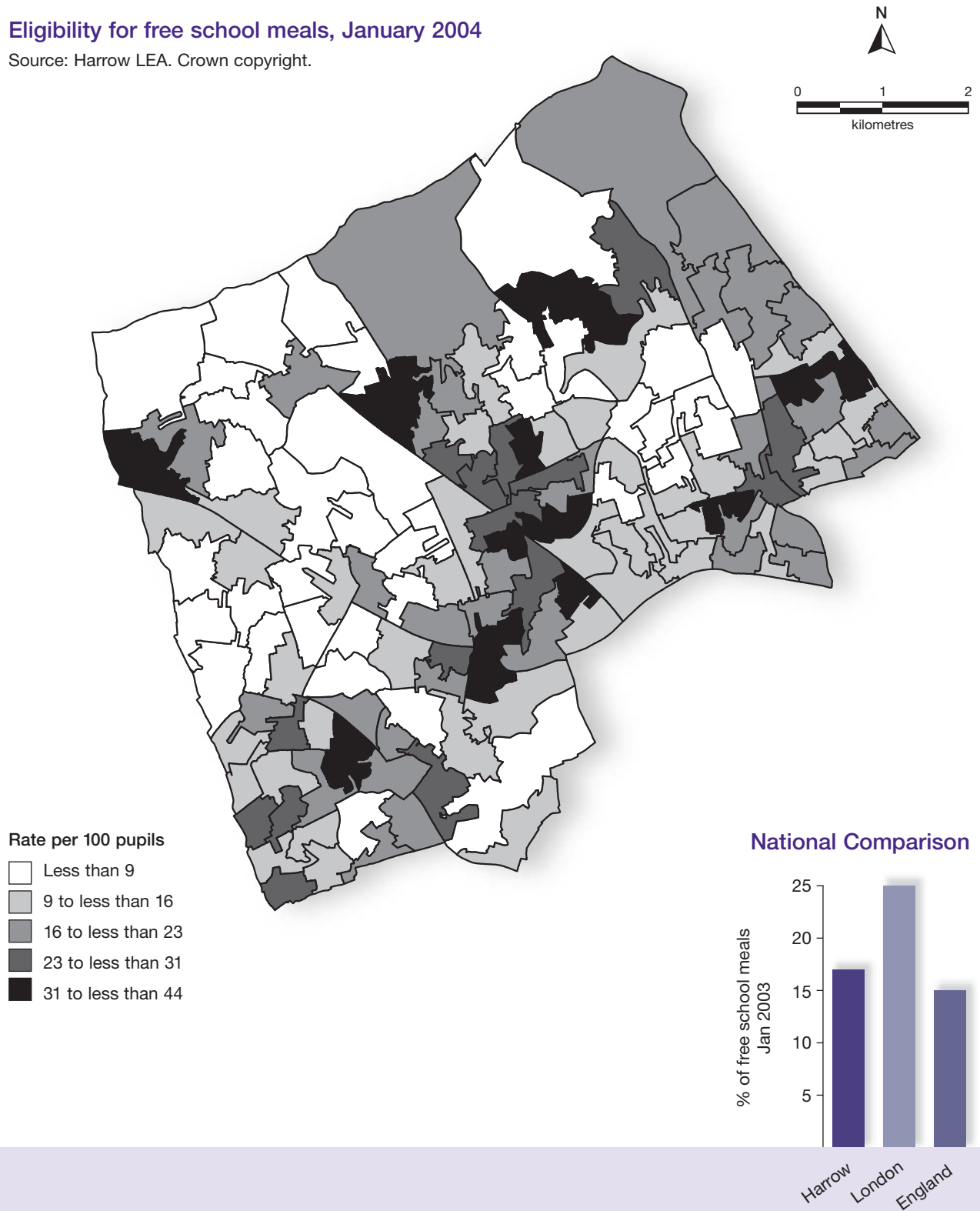
At SOA level the range was even more marked: 4 areas did not have any pupils eligible for free school meals, while 2 had rates higher than 40 per 100 pupils (40%).

However, it is worth noting that rates vary even more from place to place in other London boroughs - the spread in Hillingdon, for example, is far wider than this.



Eligibility for free school meals, January 2004

Source: Harrow LEA. Crown copyright.

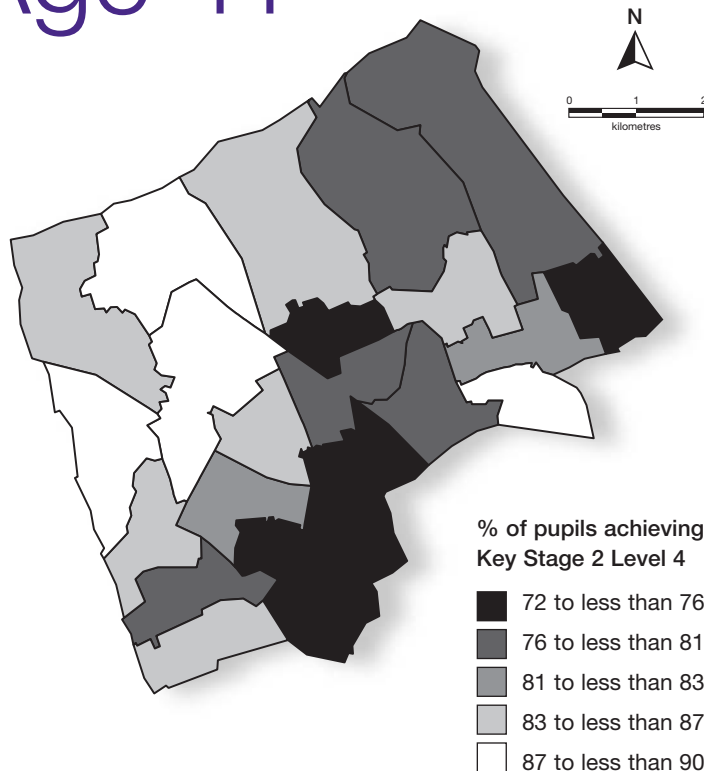


English at Age 11

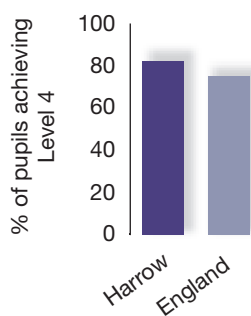
- 82% of all Harrow pupils achieved Key Stage 2 Level 4 in English in 2003 - above the national average
- Headstone North had the highest percentage (89%)
- Greenhill had the lowest (72%)

Key Stage 2 Level 4, summer 2003

Source: Harrow LEA. Crown copyright.

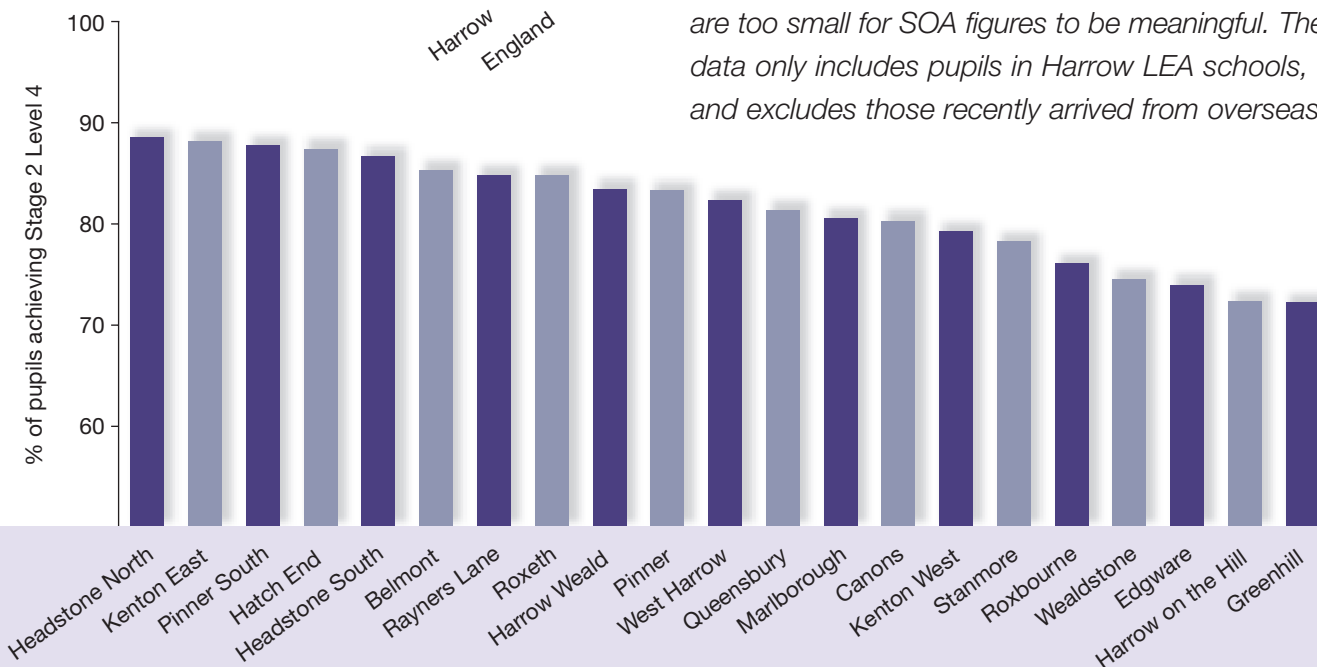


National Comparison



Results in 2003 were above the national average in most wards. There is comparatively little variation between wards.

With an annual cohort of around 2,000, numbers are too small for SOA figures to be meaningful. The data only includes pupils in Harrow LEA schools, and excludes those recently arrived from overseas.

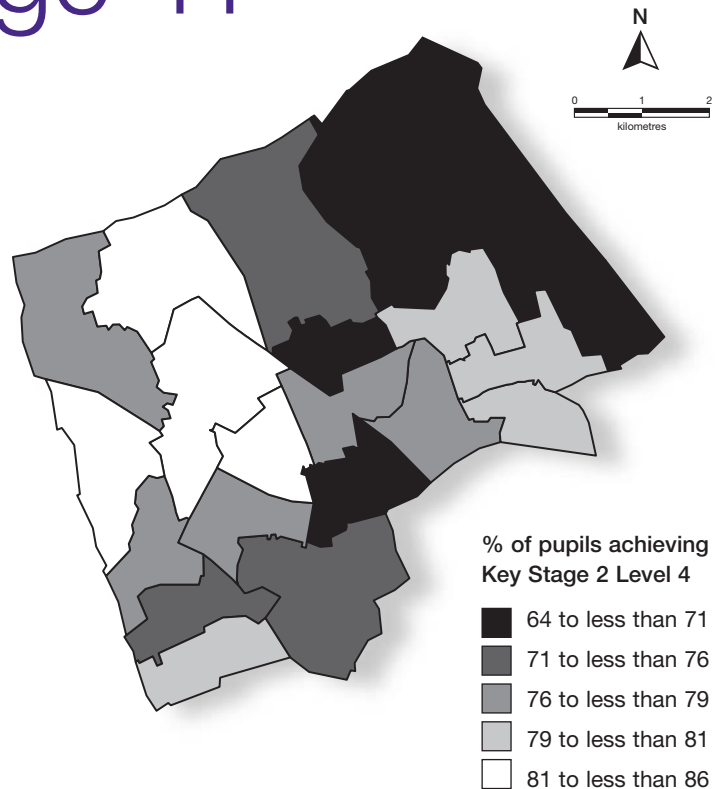


Maths at Age 11

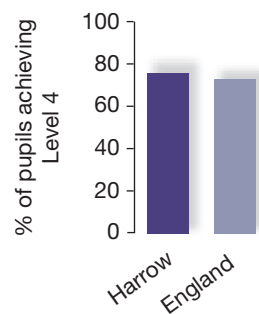
- 77% of all Harrow pupils achieved Key Stage 2 Level 4 in Maths in 2003 - above the national average
- Hatch End had the highest percentage (84%)
- Canons had the lowest (65%)

Key Stage 2 Level 4, summer 2003

Source: Harrow LEA. Crown copyright.

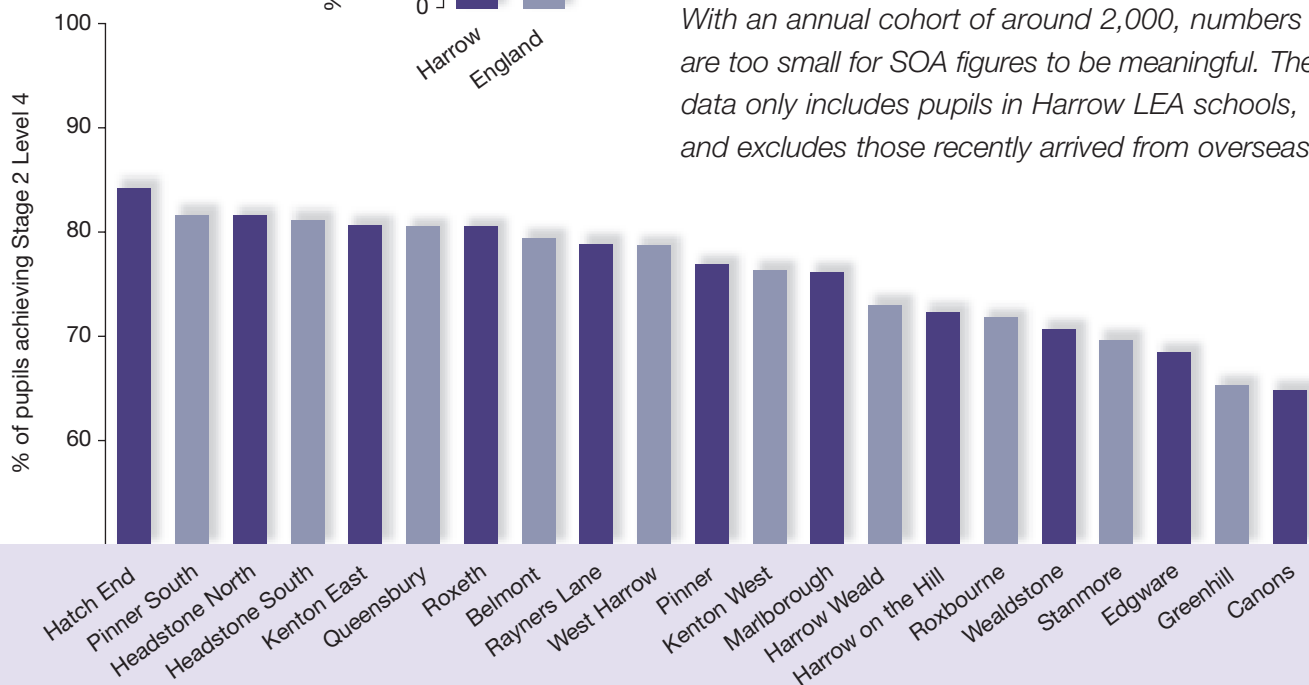


National Comparison



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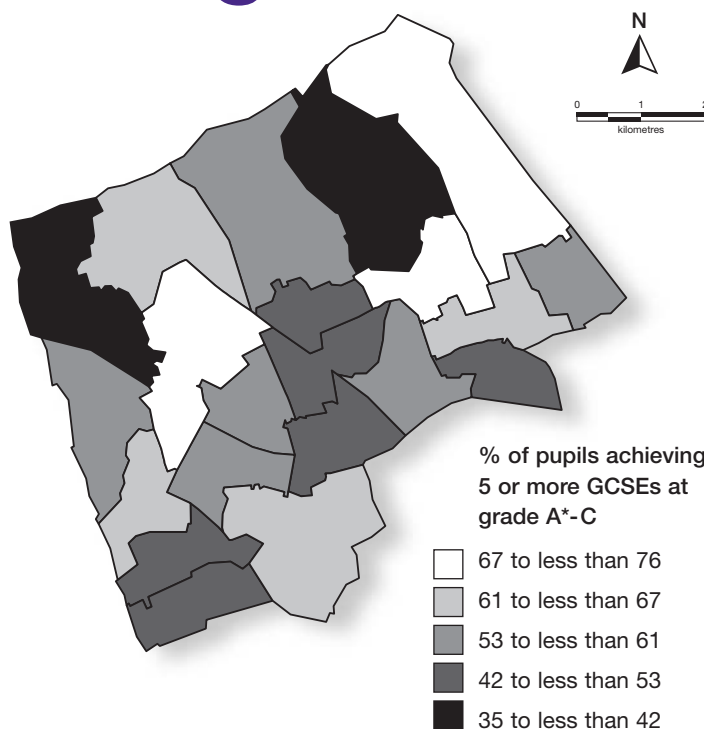


Attainment at Age 16

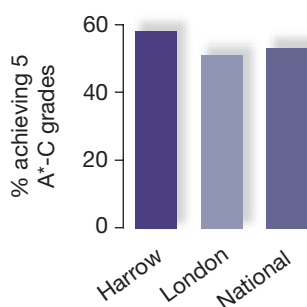
- Harrow's GCSE results are well above the London and national averages
- 13 out of 21 individual wards were above the national average in 2003

GCSE results summer 2003

Source: Harrow LEA. Crown copyright.

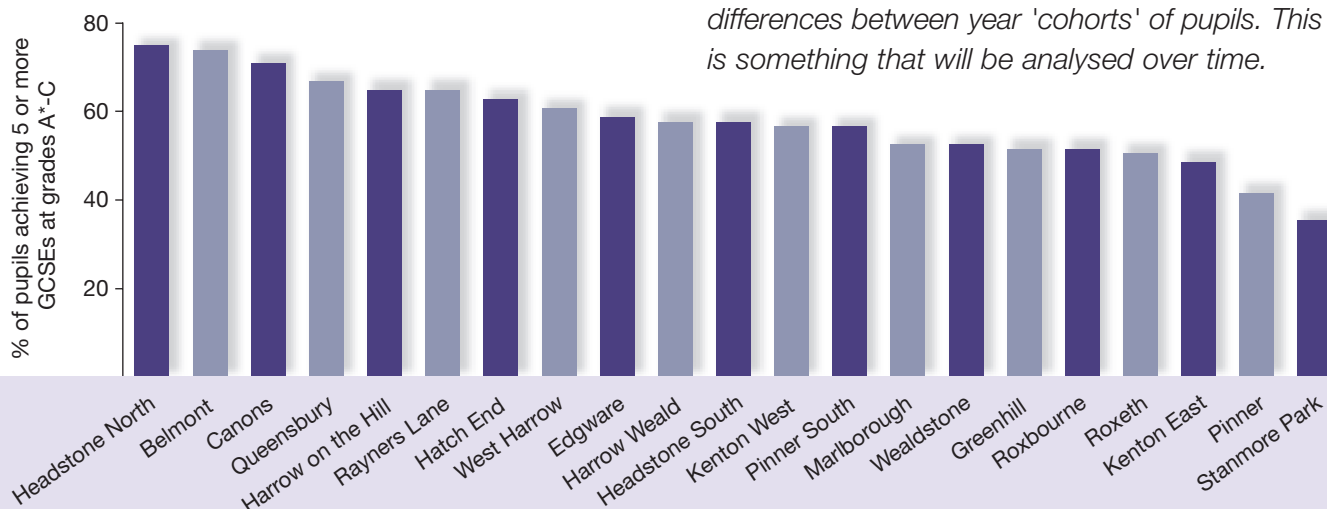


National Comparison



57% of pupils in Harrow LEA schools achieved 5 or more GCSEs at grades A*-C in 2003 - above the London average (51%) and national average (53%).

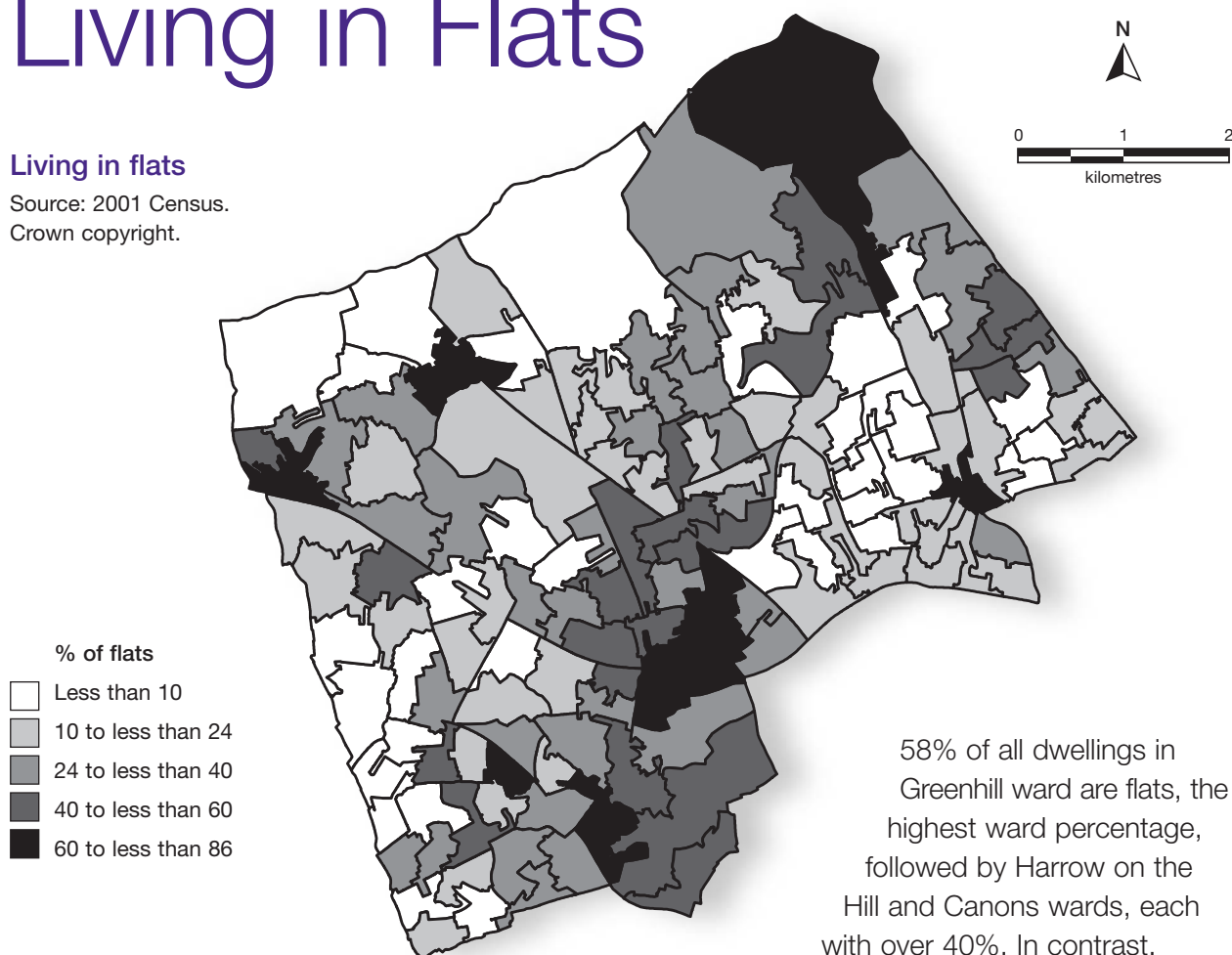
With an annual cohort of around 2,000, numbers are too small for SOA figures to be meaningful. The mapped data only includes pupils who live in Harrow and attend Harrow LEA schools. Variations between results from successive years suggest that even at ward level there are significant differences between year 'cohorts' of pupils. This is something that will be analysed over time.



Living in Flats

Living in flats

Source: 2001 Census.
Crown copyright.



- 28% of Harrow's housing stock is made up of flats, whether purpose-built, conversions or in commercial buildings
- Harrow's rate is higher than England & Wales at 19%, but lower than 49% for London as a whole, and 34% for Outer London
- Purpose-built flats are the most common, making up 20% of all Harrow's housing

Flats predominate in 16 of the borough's SOAs and in one SOA, in Canons, 85% of all housing is flats.

18% of Greenhill ward's housing stock is converted units.

All 2001 Census data at output area is subject to ONS disclosure control, which adjusts small cell counts to avoid identifying individuals. The amalgamation of output areas into SOAs results in less accurate data because of the multiplied effect of adding these adjusted figures.

Temporary Accommodation

Temporary accommodation for homeless people in Harrow is:

- largely concentrated in the wards between the town centre and Wealdstone
- up to 6 times higher in some wards (eg Marlborough, Wealdstone) than others (eg Hatch End, Headstone North, Pinner South)

There are some 1,622 registered homeless in Harrow - equivalent to just over 2% of households in the borough.

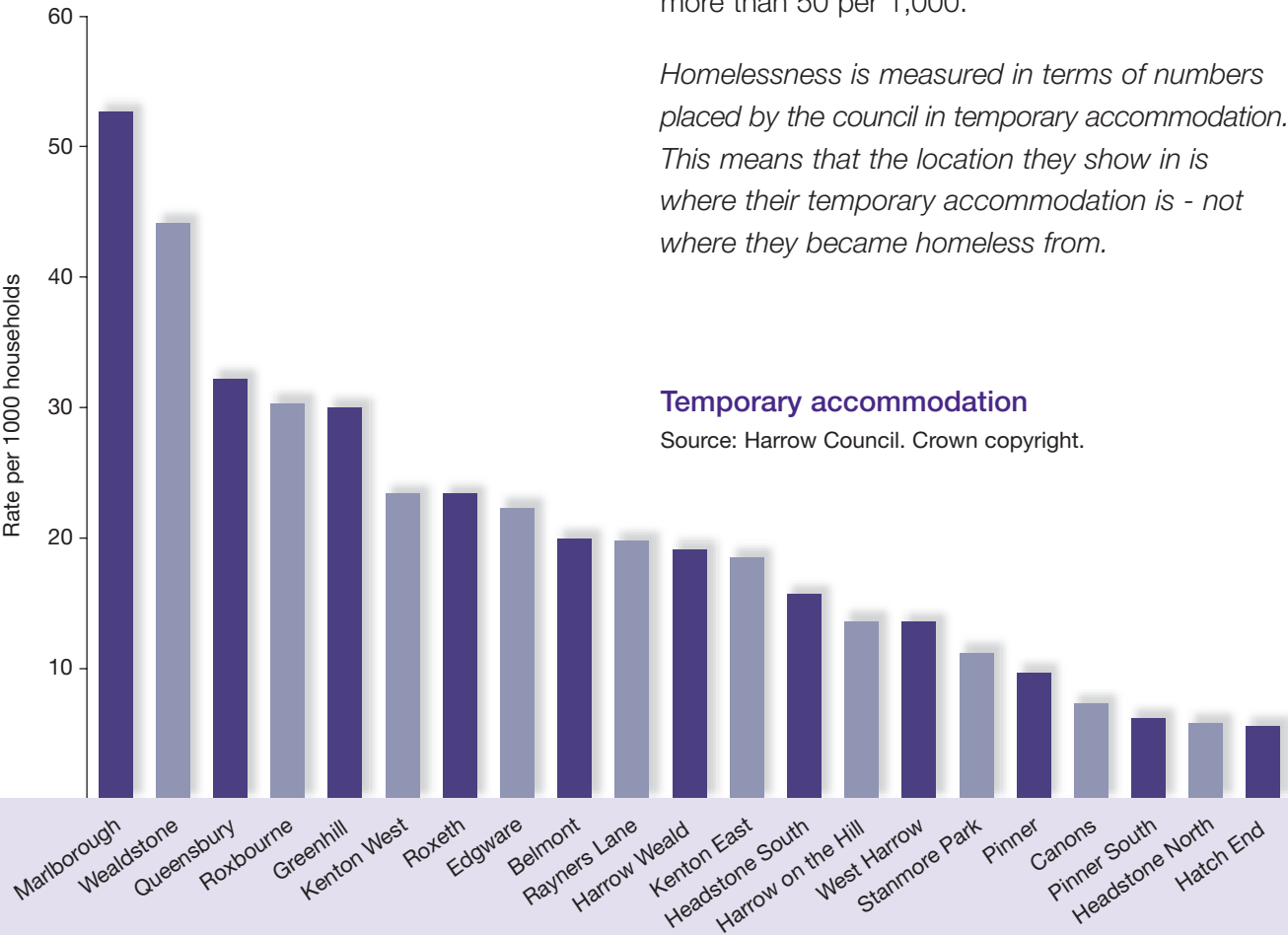
At ward level Marlborough had the highest rate of people placed in temporary accommodation at 52 per 1,000 households, followed by Wealdstone and Queensbury.

Canons, Hatch End, Headstone North, Pinner and Pinner South all had less than 10 per 1,000 households. These rates compare with a borough average of 21 per 1,000.

At SOA level there was a very wide variation with 6 SOAs not having any placements whilst 10 had more than 50 per 1,000.

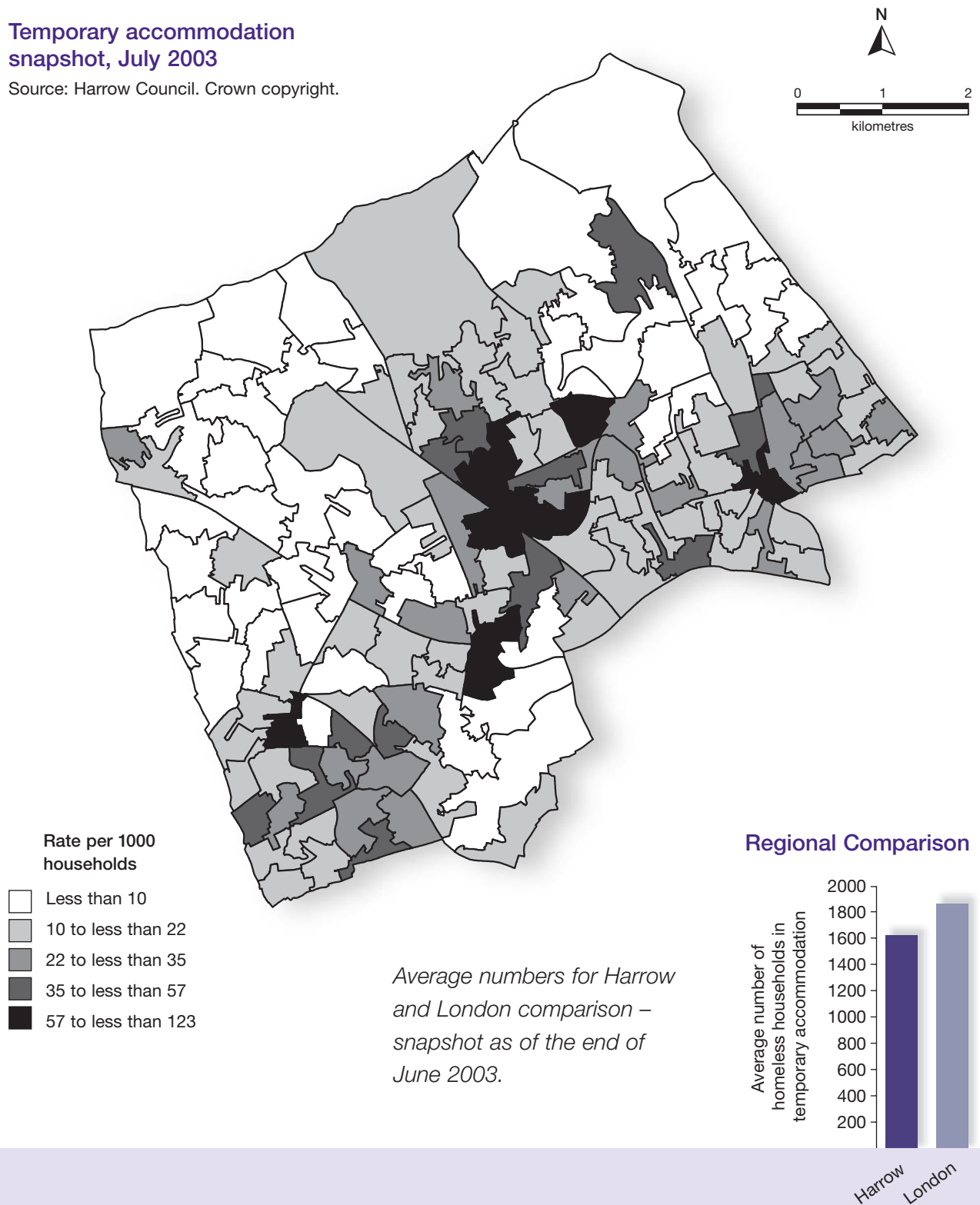
Homelessness is measured in terms of numbers placed by the council in temporary accommodation. This means that the location they show in is where their temporary accommodation is - not where they became homeless from.

Temporary accommodation
Source: Harrow Council. Crown copyright.



Temporary accommodation snapshot, July 2003

Source: Harrow Council. Crown copyright.



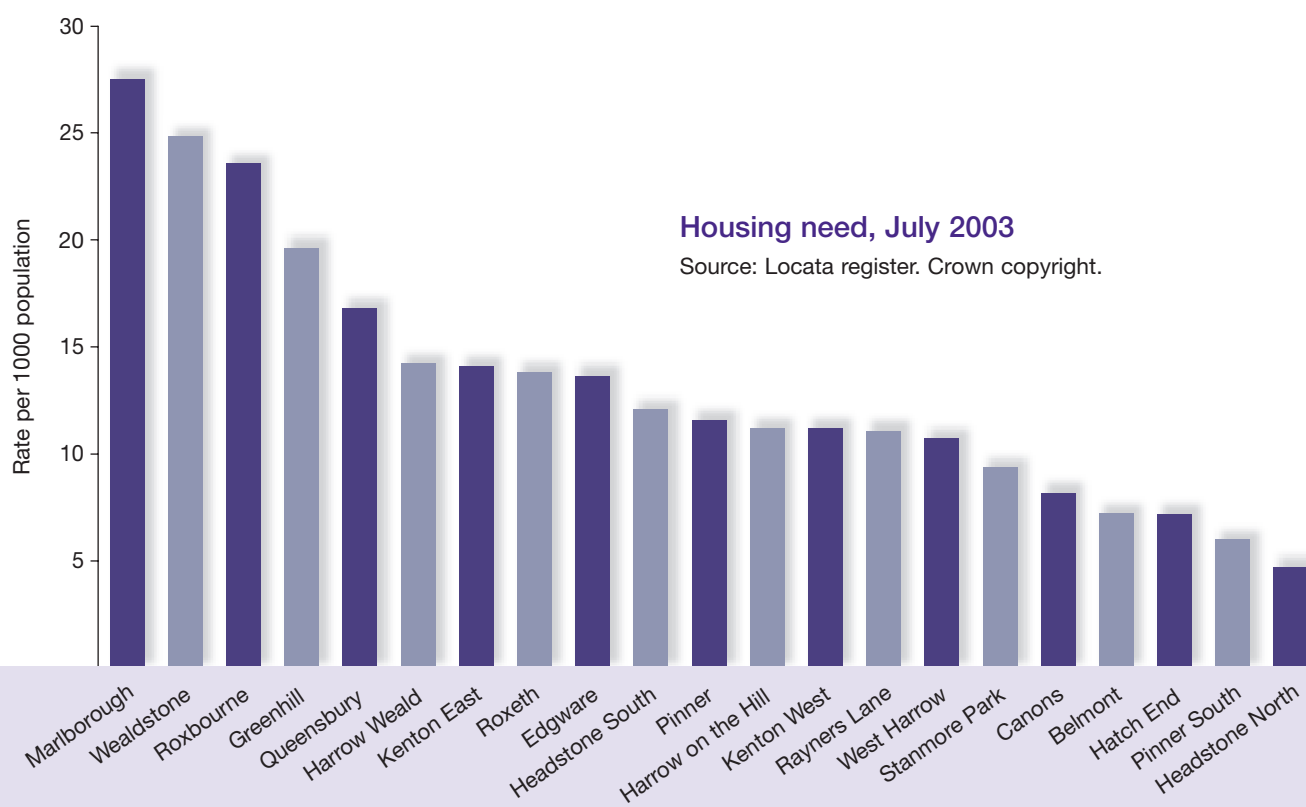
Housing Need

- There were 2,724 people registered with Locata in July 2003 in priority bands A-C
- 13 people per 1,000 in Harrow are in need of rehousing
- People needing rehousing are concentrated in the centre of the borough (Marlborough and Wealdstone)
- At ward level Headstone North and Pinner South had the lowest rates of people needing to be rehoused

Locata is a West London choice-based lettings scheme for people who are registered with the Council for social housing and who are in housing need.

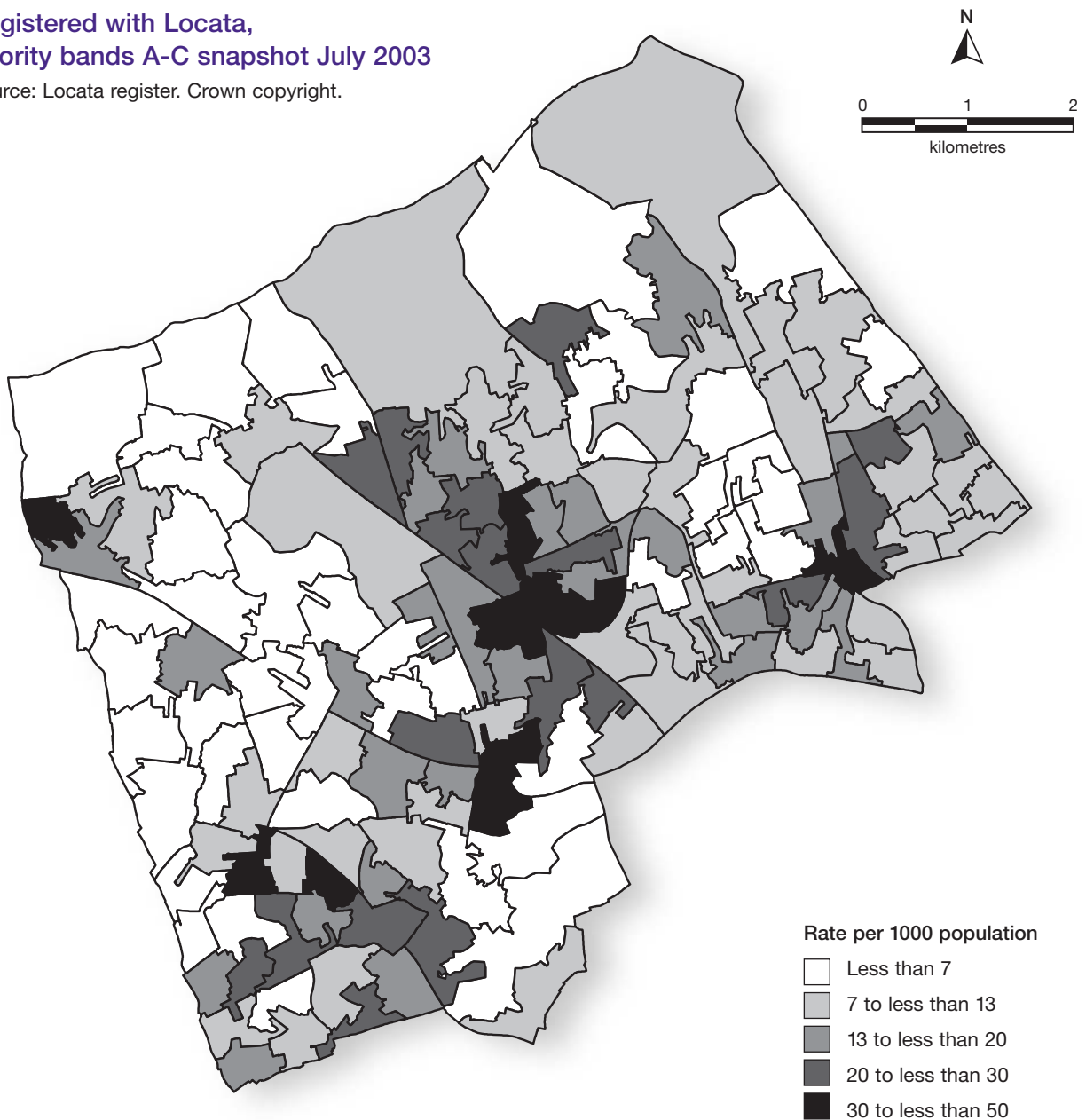
Housing need in the borough is measured by the numbers registered with the *Locata* scheme, priority bands A-C. These bands indicate relative housing need such as insecurity (homeless and living in temporary accommodation or with friends), overcrowding or needing to move for medical reasons.

Two SOAs in Roxbourne and Marlborough had the highest rate of people needing to be rehoused at 49 per 1,000. Two SOAs in Hatch End and Headstone North had no people that needed rehousing.



**Registered with Locata,
priority bands A-C snapshot July 2003**

Source: Locata register. Crown copyright.



Empty Homes

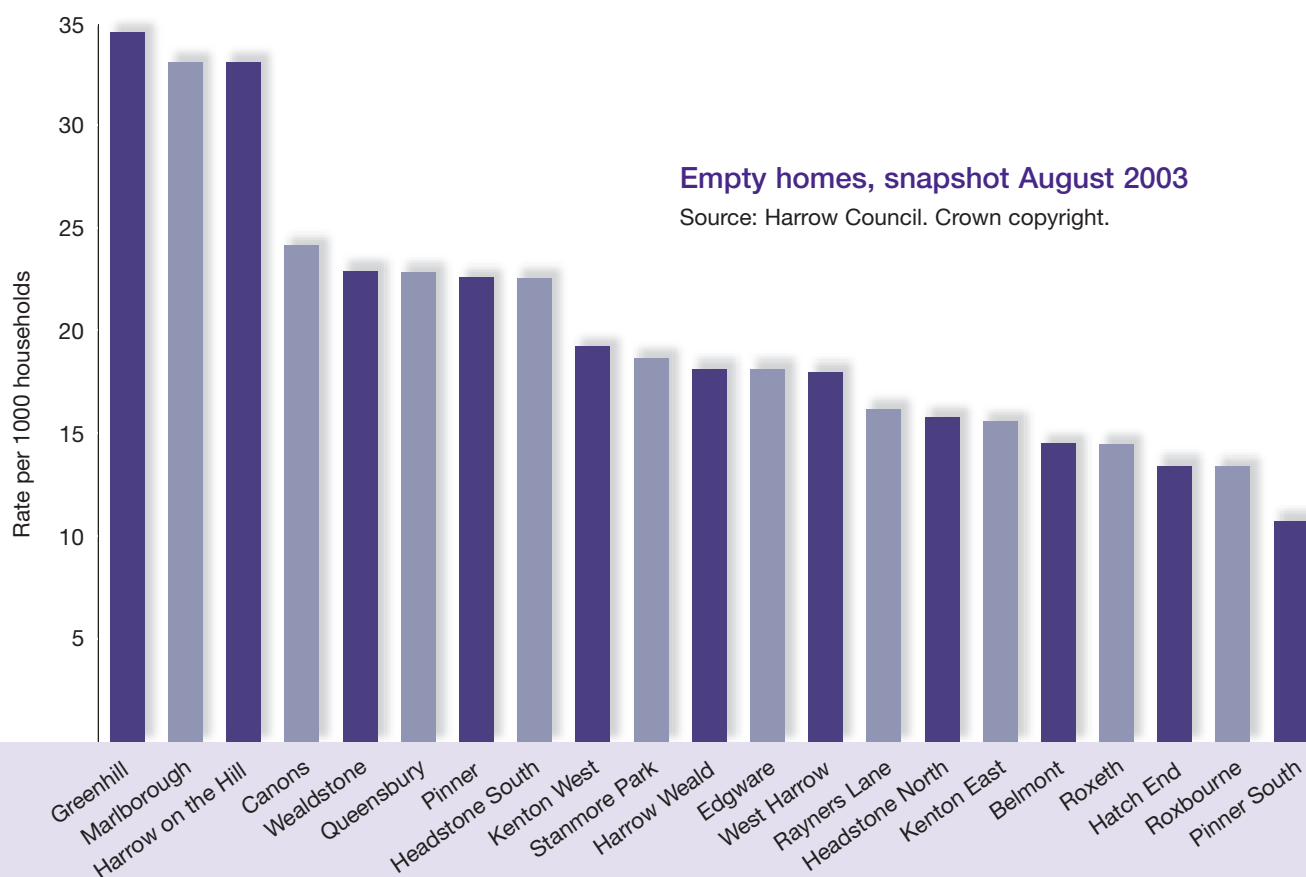
- There were 1,646 empty homes in Harrow in August 2003 – a rate of 21 per 1,000
- Empty homes are concentrated in a central strip down the middle of the borough
- Greenhill had the highest rate of empty homes at 35 per 1,000

Greenhill has the most empty homes at 146, or 35 per 1,000, closely followed by Marlborough and Harrow on the Hill. Pinner South has the lowest at 41, giving a rate of 11 per 1,000.

At SOA level, one area in Harrow on the Hill had a rate of over 1 empty home per 15.

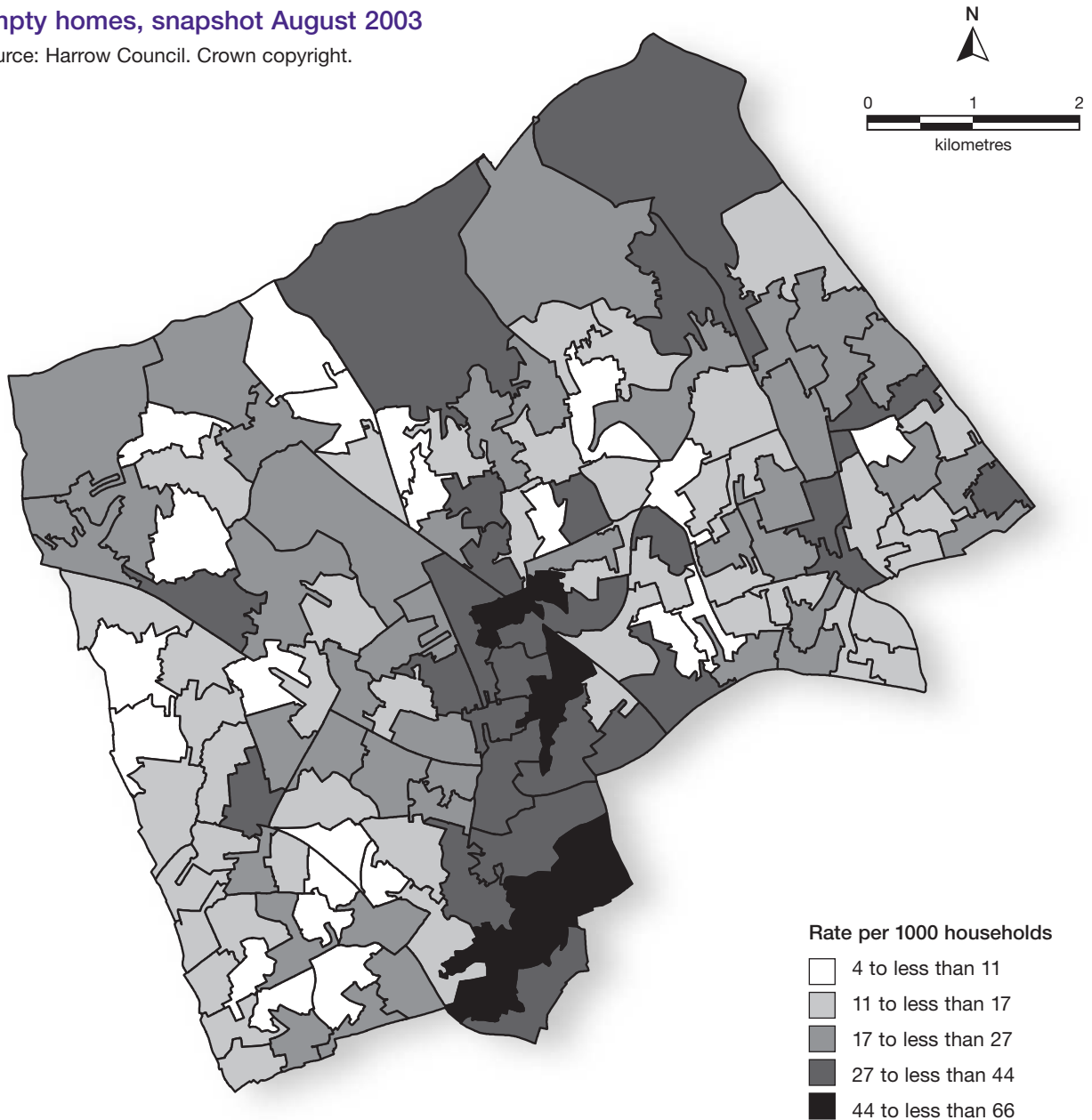
Empty homes are recorded through council tax exemption, which can be indefinite or for a fixed period.

Main reason for exemption is that the property is unoccupied: but other reasons are the types of people occupying (eg members of the armed forces), properties that are uninhabitable or undergoing refurbishment, or where the owner has died and probate is being sought.



Empty homes, snapshot August 2003

Source: Harrow Council. Crown copyright.



Social Rented Housing

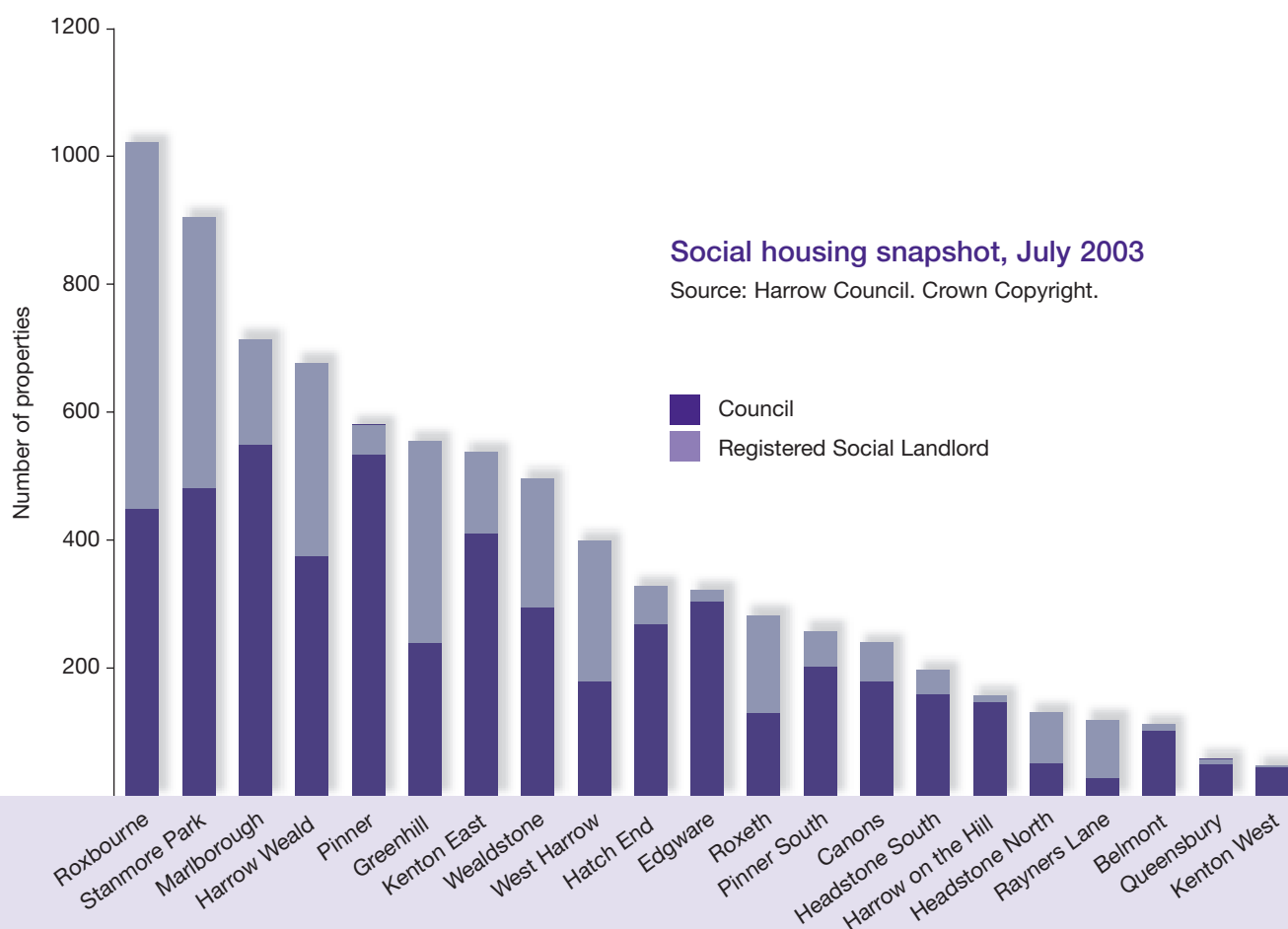
- 11% of Harrow's total number of households live in social rented housing. This is well below the London and England & Wales averages
- High concentrations of social housing on the map show where some of the larger council or housing association estates are

There are approximately 8,200 social rented housing properties in Harrow.

Social rented housing properties are either owned and managed by the council or registered social landlords (RSLs) / housing associations.

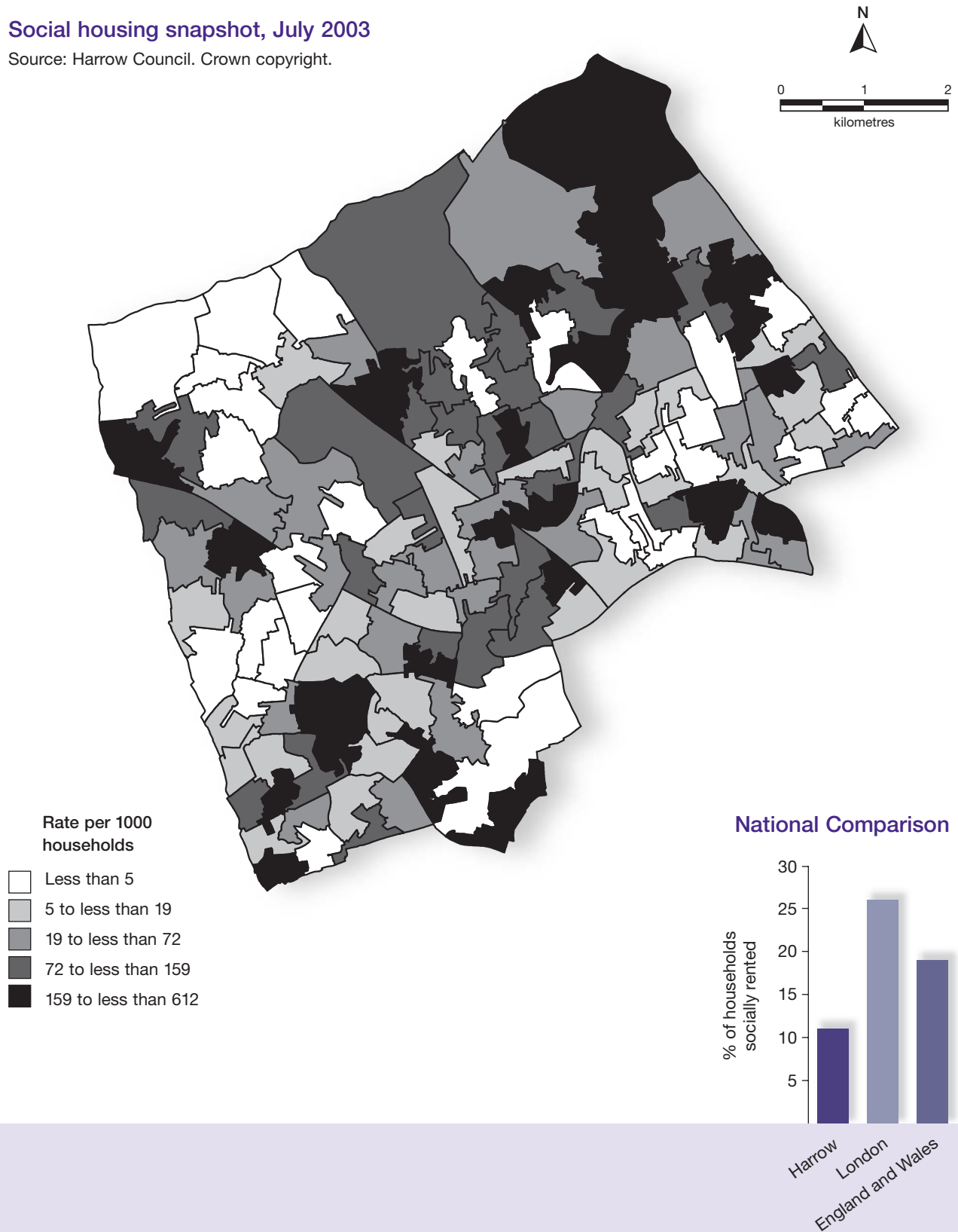
At ward level Roxbourne had the highest number of social rented properties and Kenton West had the lowest.

The SOA with the most social rented properties was in Harrow Weald, with over 61%. 15 SOAs did not have any social rented properties.



Social housing snapshot, July 2003

Source: Harrow Council. Crown copyright.



Children in Need

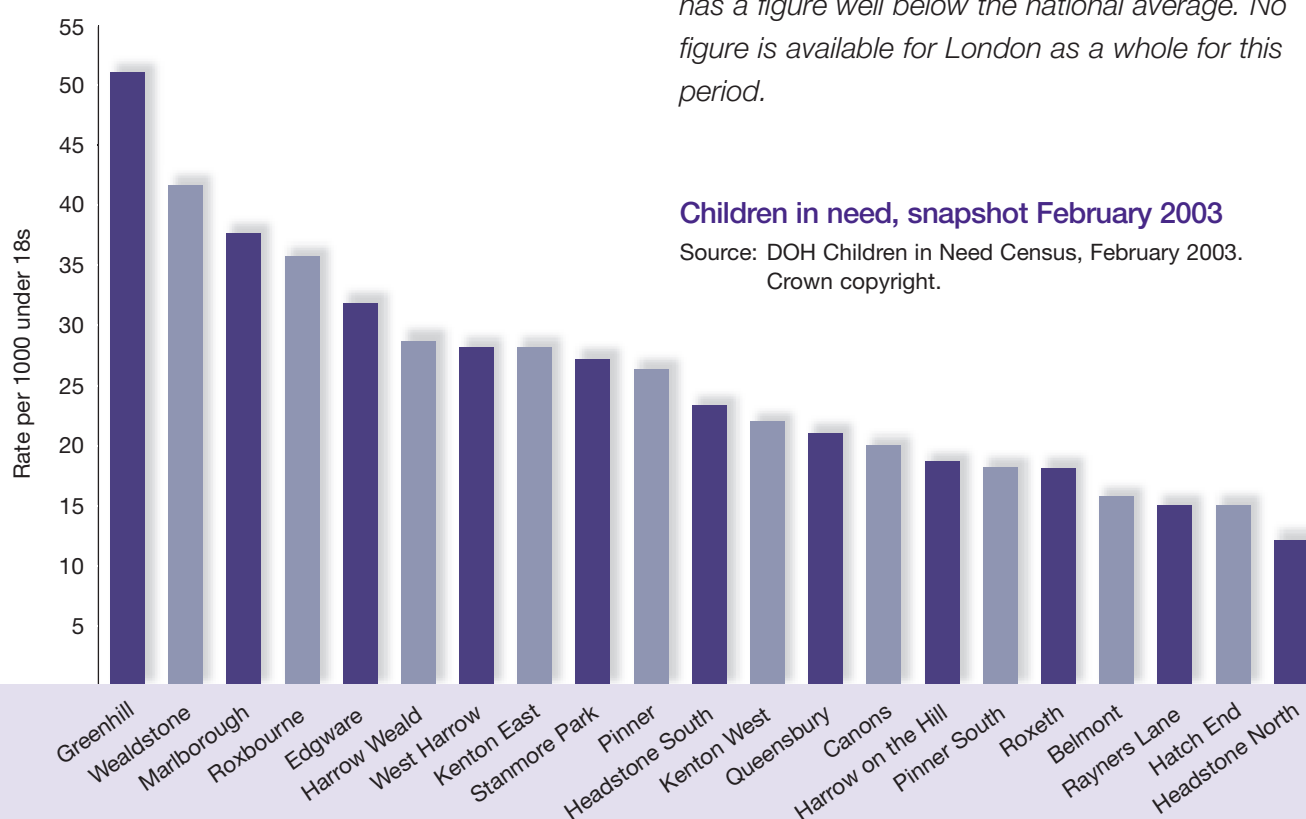
- The level of children in need in Harrow is below the national average
- Greenhill, Wealdstone and Marlborough are the wards with the highest rates
- One part of Greenhill ward has four times the Harrow average

Numbers of children in need vary a lot across Harrow, ward rates ranging from over 11 to nearly 51 per 1,000, and SOA rates from 0 to 159.

Highest concentrations are in the central spine of the borough (especially east of the main railway line), and near the southern boundary. Rates are generally lower in the west, and especially the north-west corner.

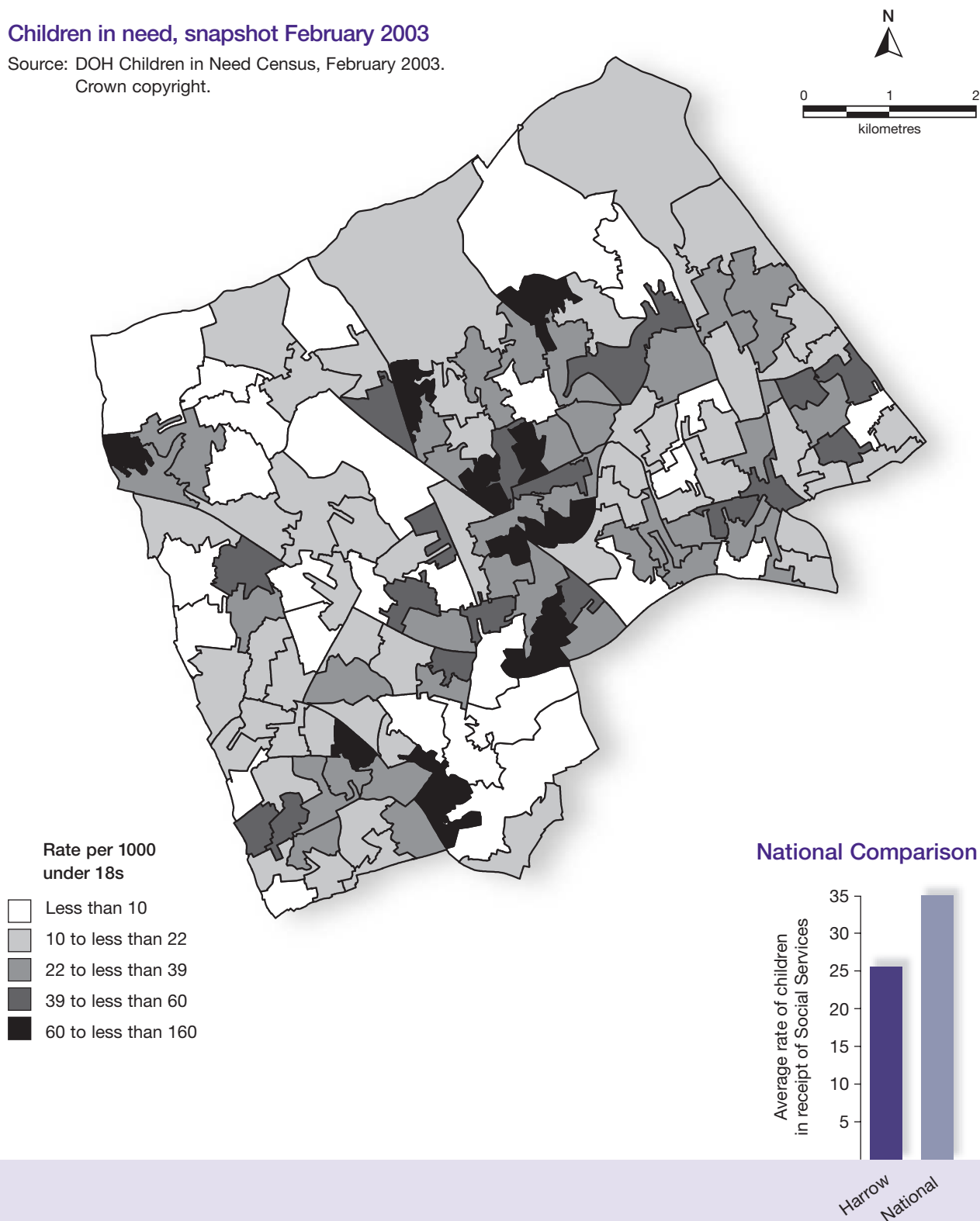
This indicator is a snapshot of children and young people receiving support from social services during one week in February 2003 - children in need of protection, looked after in public care, with disabilities, etc. The indicator includes only those children known to social services - not all the children in the borough who might be in need.

Comparison with national data shows that Harrow has a figure well below the national average. No figure is available for London as a whole for this period.



Children in need, snapshot February 2003

Source: DOH Children in Need Census, February 2003.
Crown copyright.



Adults in Need

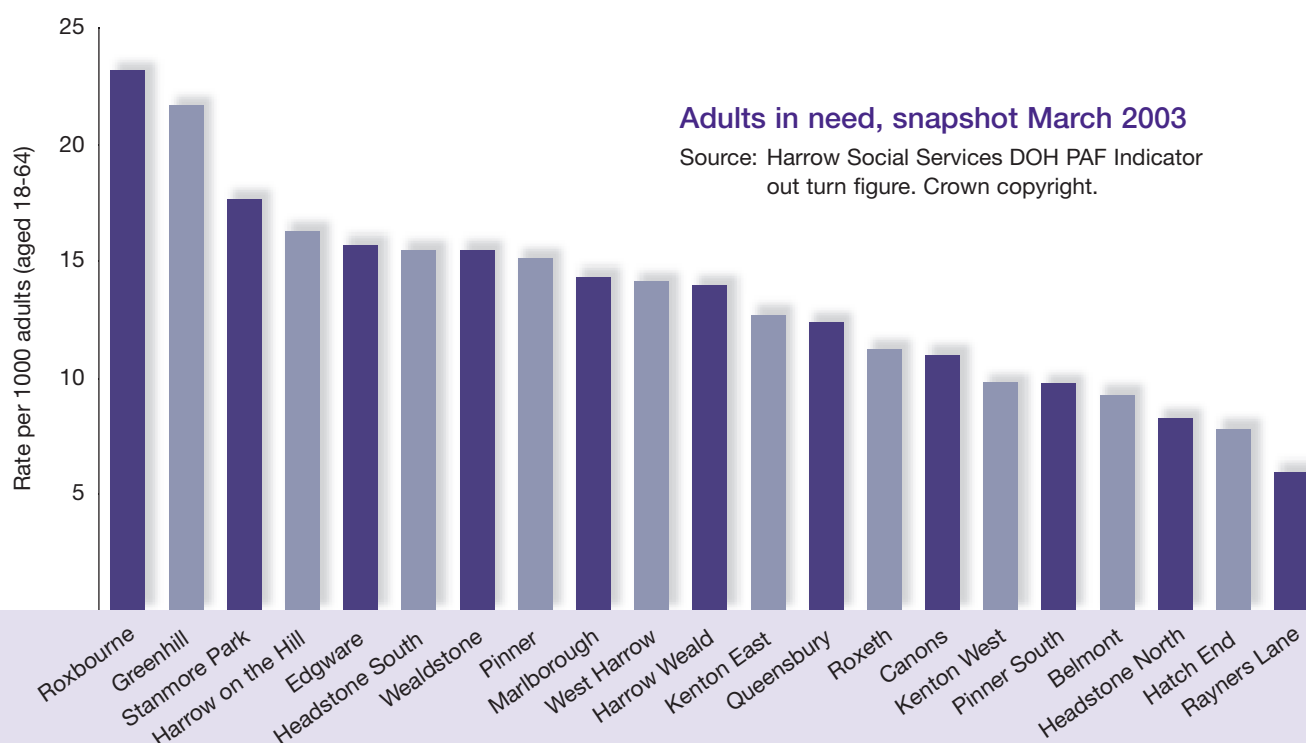
- 1.3% of the adult population receive support from social services to stay in their own home
- At ward level, Roxbourne and Greenhill have noticeably higher rates than other wards at over 20 per 1,000 population
- At SOA level, four areas (in Harrow on the Hill, Edgware, Roxbourne and Stanmore Park) have rates 3 or more times the borough average

There is substantial variation across the borough in the rate of adults in need. At ward level, the range is from just under 6 to over 23 per 1,000, but this variation is much more marked at SOA level where rates per 1,000 range from 2 to 56.

At SOA level, higher rates tend to be found at Harrow's southern end, eastern half and the central spine. Very high rates are often close to very low ones.

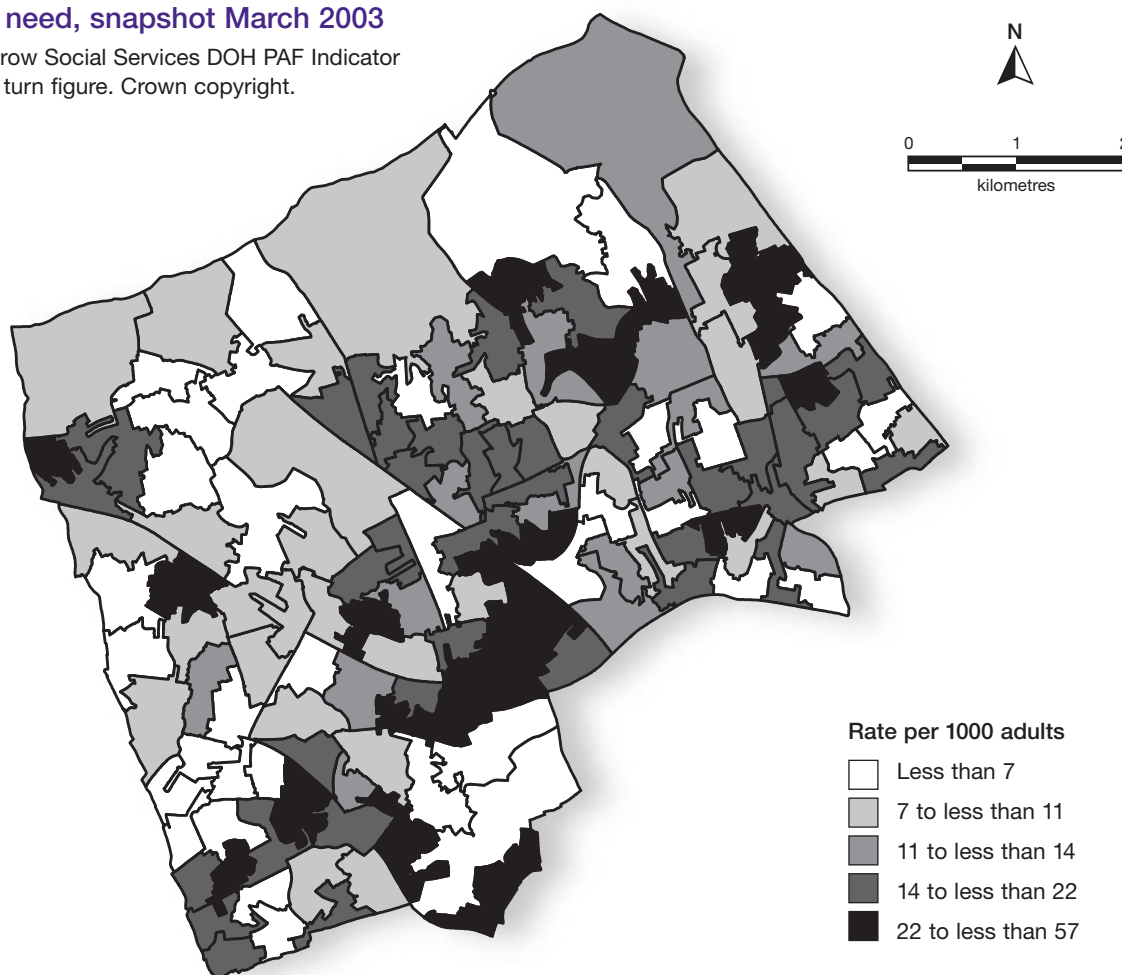
This indicator covers adults under 65 receiving support from social services to live independently in their own homes, as at the end of March 2003.

This includes people with a range of physical, sensory or learning disabilities, or mental health problems, who receive home care, meals on wheels, day care, special equipment, and other related services. It excludes those in residential or nursing care.



Adults in need, snapshot March 2003

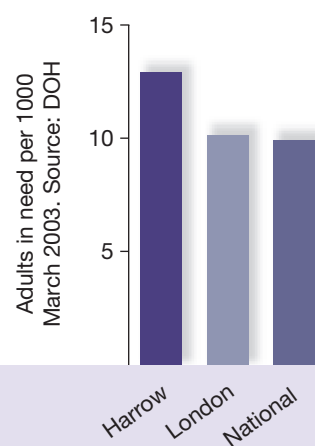
Source: Harrow Social Services DOH PAF Indicator out turn figure. Crown copyright.



This indicator includes only those people receiving support from social services and from specialist mental health services - certainly not all the vulnerable adults in the borough who might be in need.

Comparison with national and London-wide data shows that levels of support provided in Harrow (as measured by these indicators) are relatively high, although this comparison is influenced by an atypically high figure for Harrow for support provided to people with mental health problems. There are known data quality / recording issues nationally which tend to make these comparisons somewhat suspect.

National Comparison



Older People in Need

- 1,942 older people in Harrow were getting support from social services in March 2003
- There was little variation across the wards, but Greenhill and Roxbourne had somewhat higher rates

Greenhill has the highest rate of support for older people from social services - nearly 1 in 10 of the elderly population.

Apart from this, the southerly wards tend to have slightly higher rates than the northerly wards.

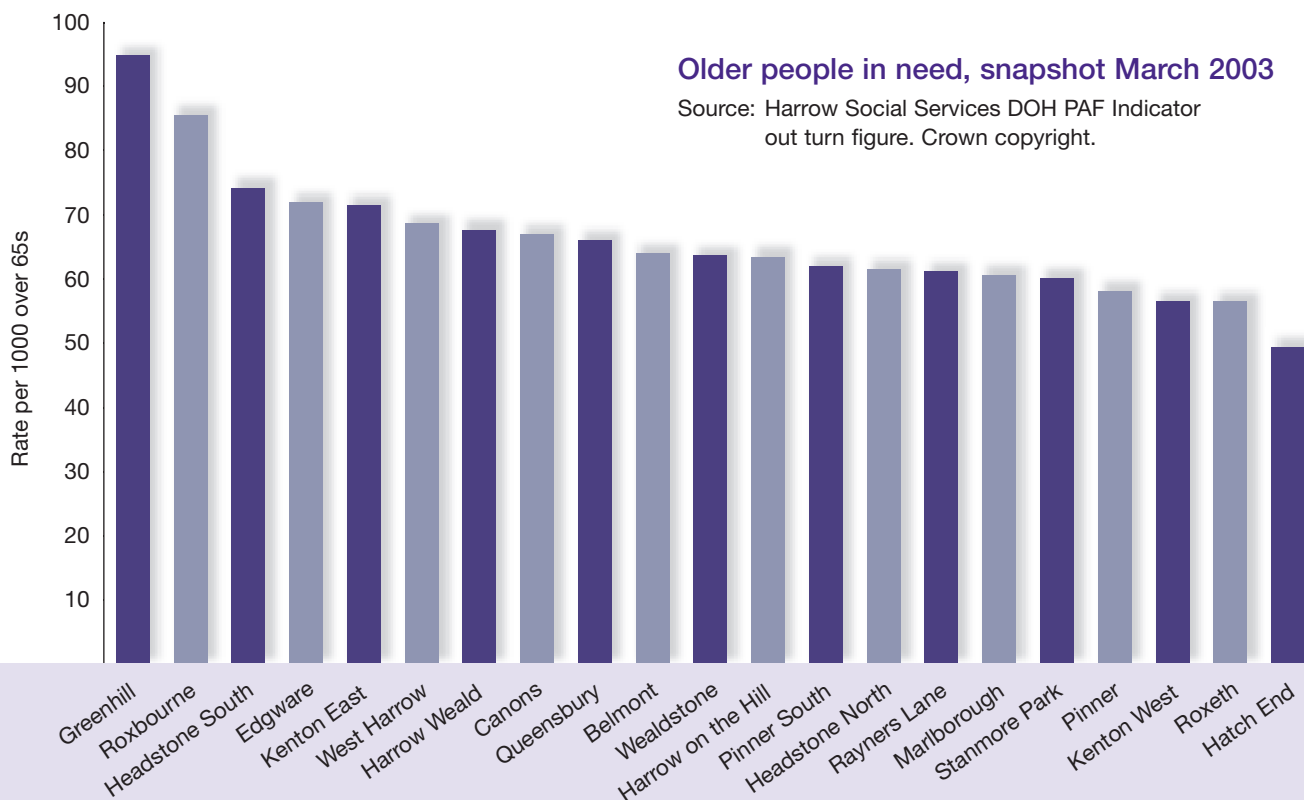
Variation is much more marked at SOA level though, where rates per 1,000 range from 19 to 216.

This indicator is a snapshot of older people (aged 65 and over) receiving home care, meals on wheels, day care, special equipment, and related services. It excludes those placed in residential or nursing care, and may sometimes include couples living in the same household.

The majority of those included are aged 75 or more, and rates would be considerably higher if measured against that age group.

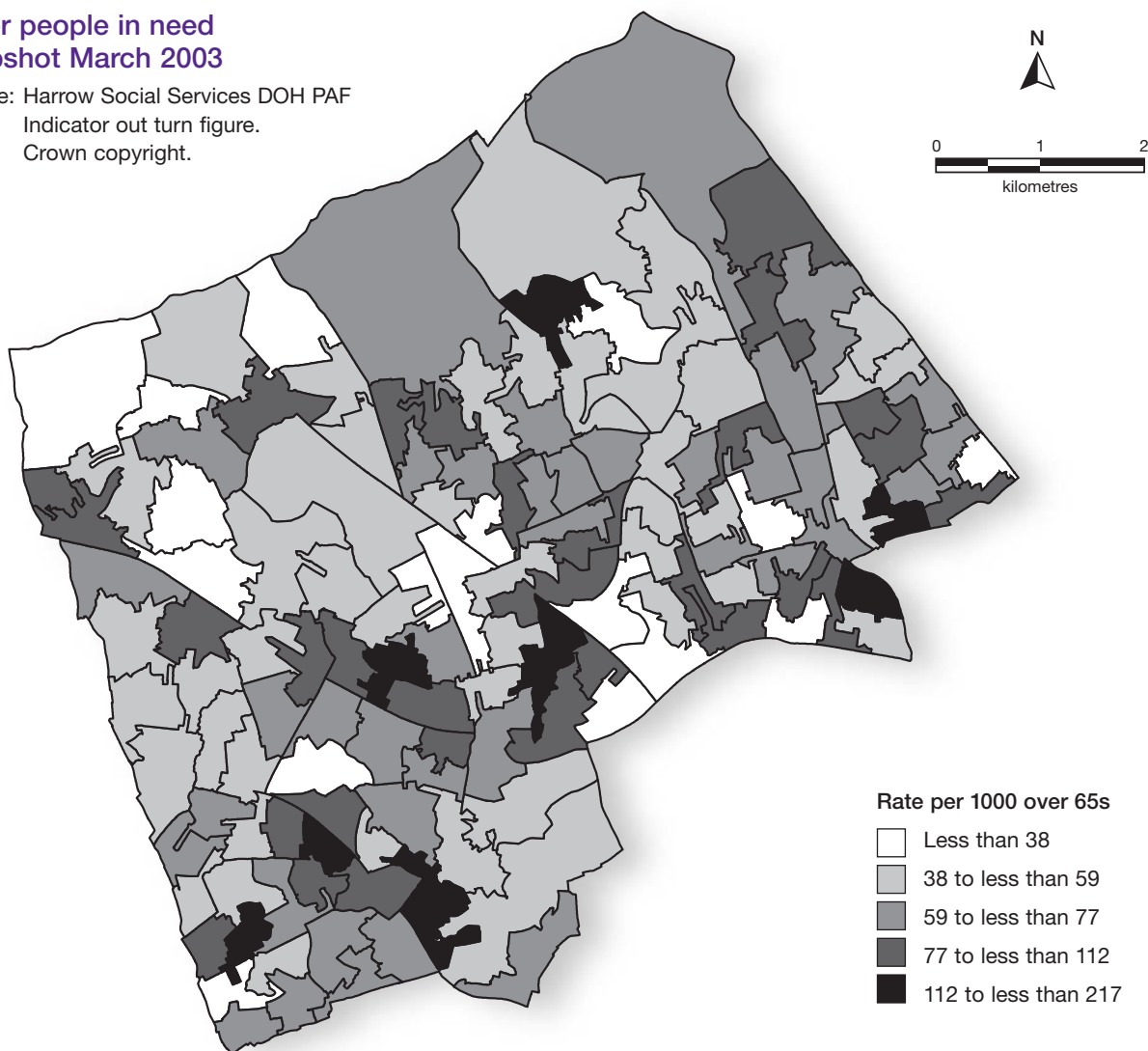
Older people in need, snapshot March 2003

Source: Harrow Social Services DOH PAF Indicator
out turn figure. Crown copyright.



Older people in need snapshot March 2003

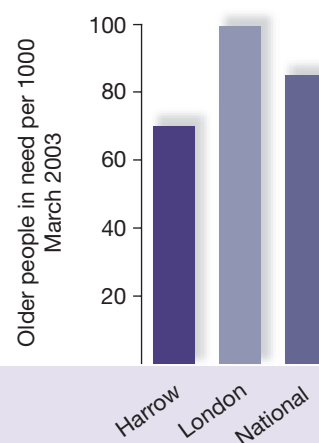
Source: Harrow Social Services DOH PAF
Indicator out turn figure.
Crown copyright.



This indicator includes only those people known to social services – not all the older people in the borough who might be in need.

Comparison with national and London-wide data shows that levels of support provided in Harrow (as measured by this indicator) are relatively low. There are known data quality / recording issues nationally which tend to depress the Harrow figure, and which also make these comparisons somewhat suspect.

National Comparison



Auto Crime

Auto crime in Harrow is:

- heavily concentrated in Pinner and the town centre
- only two-thirds the rate of the rest of London

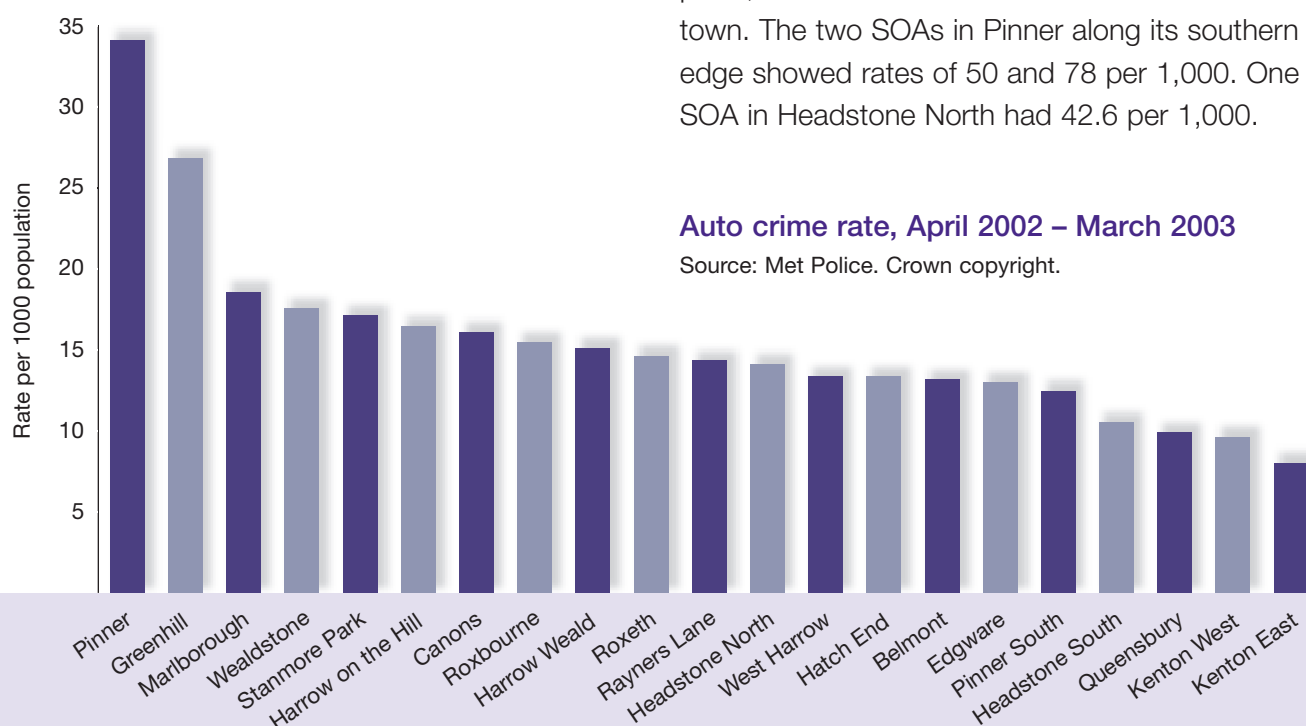
Pinner and Greenhill are the wards showing the highest rates of auto crime, with a smaller pocket of higher rates within Headstone North. Auto crime here includes theft of a vehicle, theft from a vehicle, and tampering / interference with a vehicle.

Total auto crimes were over 3,000 in Harrow during 2002/3, and nearly 10% of those were in Pinner ward.

The lowest rates were in Kenton East and Kenton West.

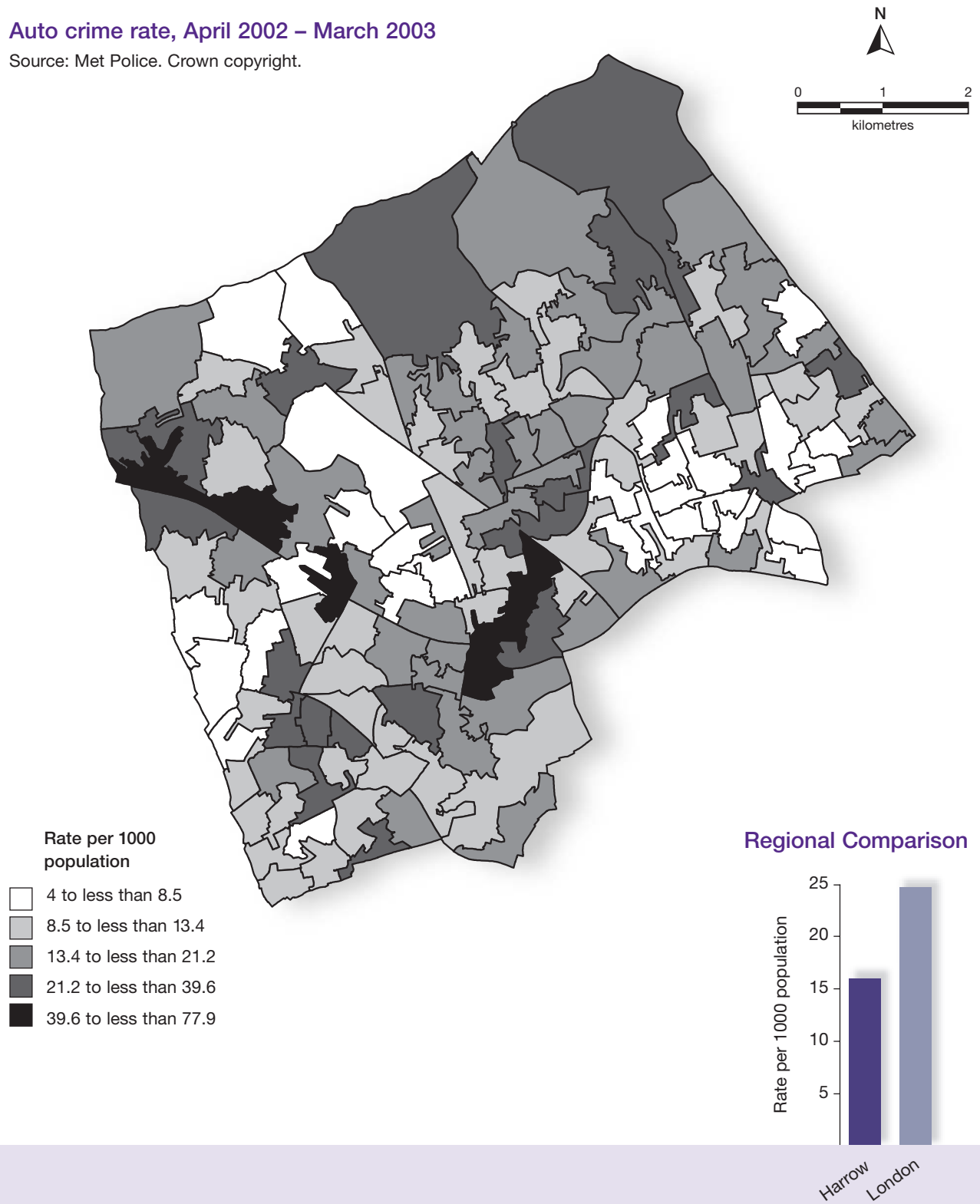
The police-recorded crime data shows that auto crime for Harrow stood at 15.9 per 1,000 population compared with 24.6 for London (these figures being for theft of and theft from vehicles only).

At SOA level, Greenhill had two SOAs with a high rate - one at 40 per 1,000 and another with 57 per 1,000. Both are in the centre of the main town. The two SOAs in Pinner along its southern edge showed rates of 50 and 78 per 1,000. One SOA in Headstone North had 42.6 per 1,000.



Auto crime rate, April 2002 – March 2003

Source: Met Police. Crown copyright.



Street Crime

Street crime in Harrow is:

- heavily concentrated in the town centre
- only half the rate of the rest of London
- in pockets or hotspots surrounded by areas of very little street crime

This is a major type of crime, and thought to be crucial in influencing the concern for crime in the borough. Street crime includes robbery of personal property and theft from a person (snatch).

Street crime is clearly concentrated in the commercial, urban areas of Harrow town centre. The ward of Greenhill saw 144 incidents and had the highest rate per 1,000. Edgware and Queensbury were the next highest, with Hatch End and Pinner South the lowest.

The highest rates of SOAs within Greenhill were 38 and 29 incidents per 1,000 population. A Roxeth SOA also had a high rate of 17 street crimes per 1,000.

Areas with the least street crime tend to be in the west of the borough, close to Hillingdon. There are other pockets of SOAs with low rates dotted throughout the borough, with some near to the town centre. This may be due to town centres being surrounded by green and residential areas.

Overall, street crime is low across Harrow - less than half the level for London as a whole.

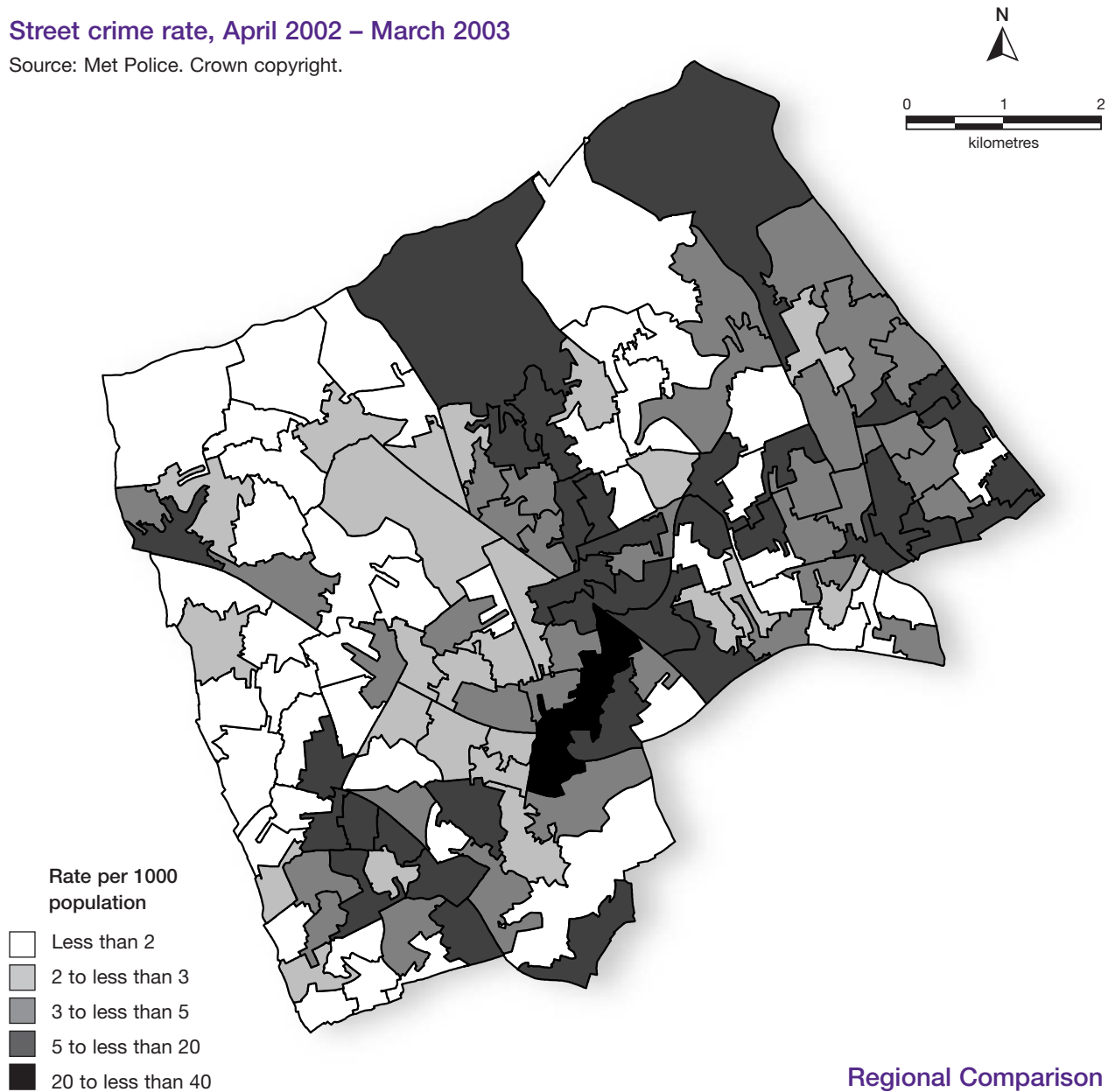


Street crime rate, April 2002 – March 2003

Source: Met Police. Crown copyright.

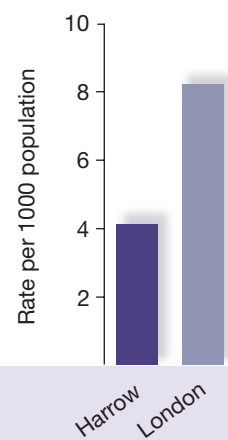
Street crime rate, April 2002 – March 2003

Source: Met Police. Crown copyright.



It is worth noting that street crime within town centres can look disproportionate as rates are per 1,000 resident population (often low in town centres), not pedestrian population, which would give a more accurate picture of the likelihood of being a victim.

Regional Comparison



Criminal Damage

Criminal damage in Harrow is:

- highest in Greenhill ward
- lower than the London average in all other wards
- roughly only two-thirds the London average overall

Criminal damage in Harrow was at a rate of 12.7 per 1,000 population compared with 20.1 for London in 2002/3.

The number of incidents in Greenhill ward (248) was almost 10% of Harrow's total incidents during the year. Wealdstone and Pinner also saw high rates of criminal damage.

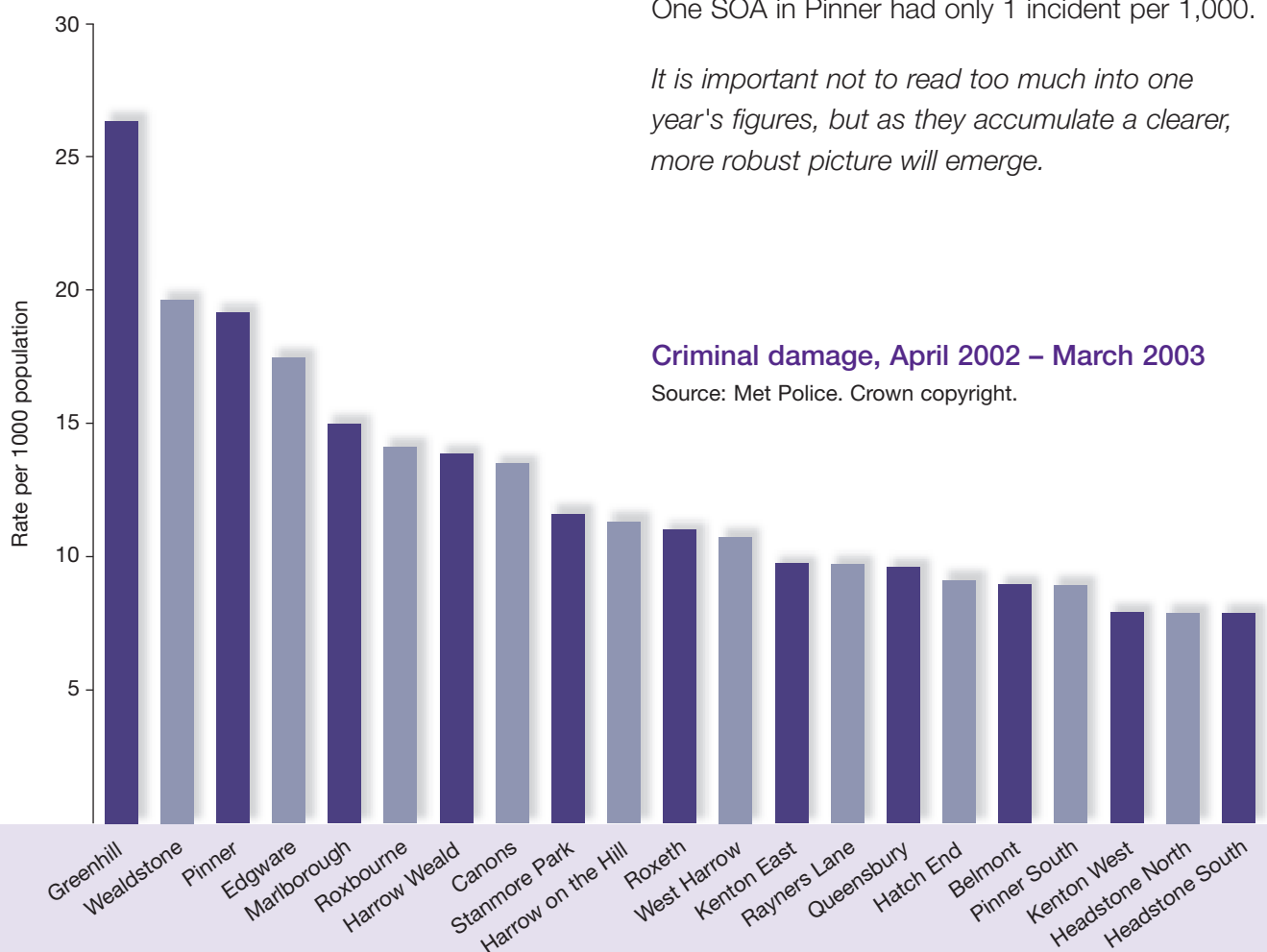
SOA rates were high within Greenhill ward, with one rate of 49 and one of 42 per 1,000. Edgware had a SOA with a high rate of 37 per 1,000.

Headstone South and Headstone North showed the lowest rates of criminal damage per ward. One SOA in Pinner had only 1 incident per 1,000.

It is important not to read too much into one year's figures, but as they accumulate a clearer, more robust picture will emerge.

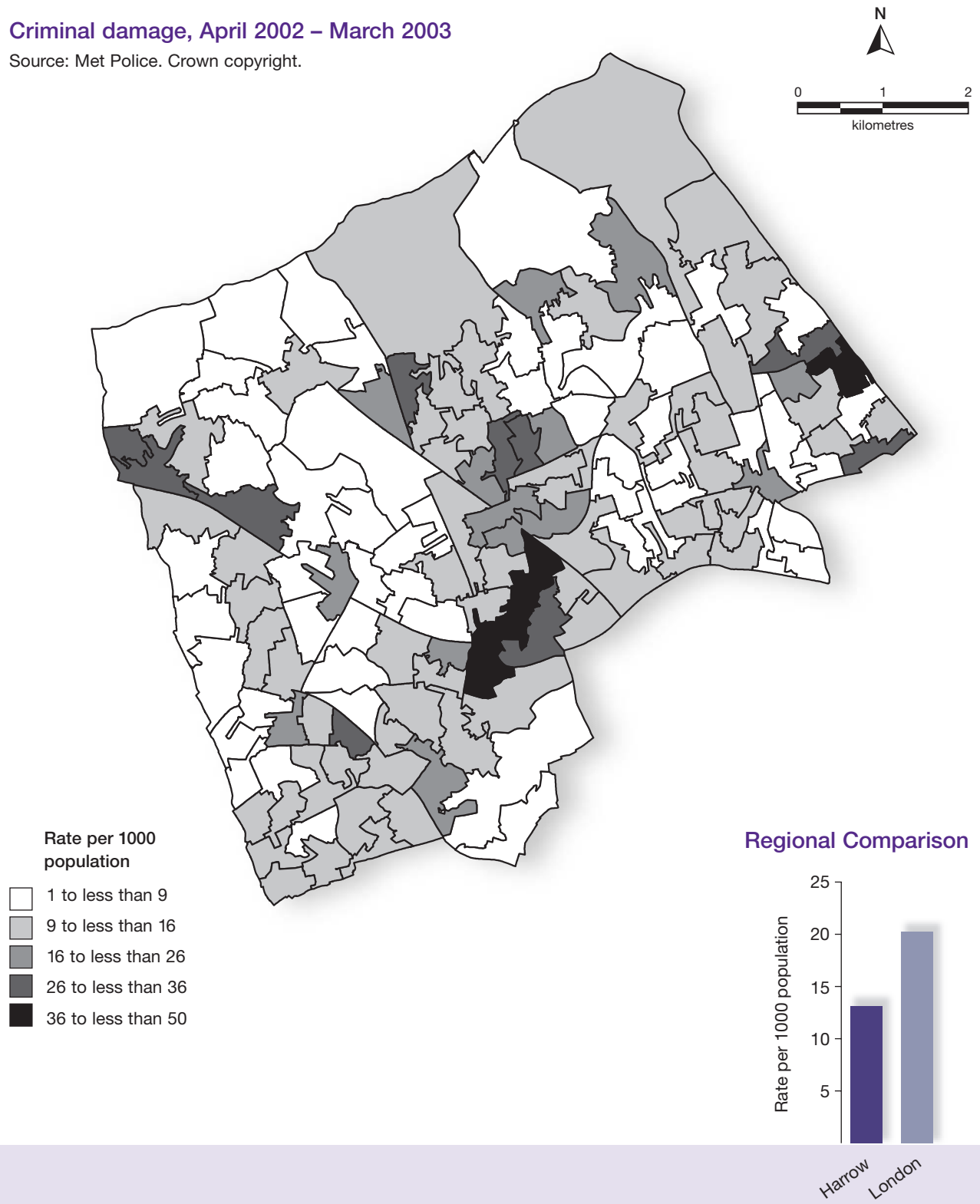
Criminal damage, April 2002 – March 2003

Source: Met Police. Crown copyright.



Criminal damage, April 2002 – March 2003

Source: Met Police. Crown copyright.



Burglary

Burglaries in Harrow are:

- highest within Rayners Lane ward
- high also in Greenhill, around the town centre
- unevenly spread across the borough with pockets of high rates surrounded by pockets of low rates

The burglary figures for Harrow showed 2,388 incidents for the borough in 2002-2003. This includes both burglary in a dwelling and burglary in other buildings.

The ward with the highest rate was Rayners Lane, followed by Kenton East and Belmont.

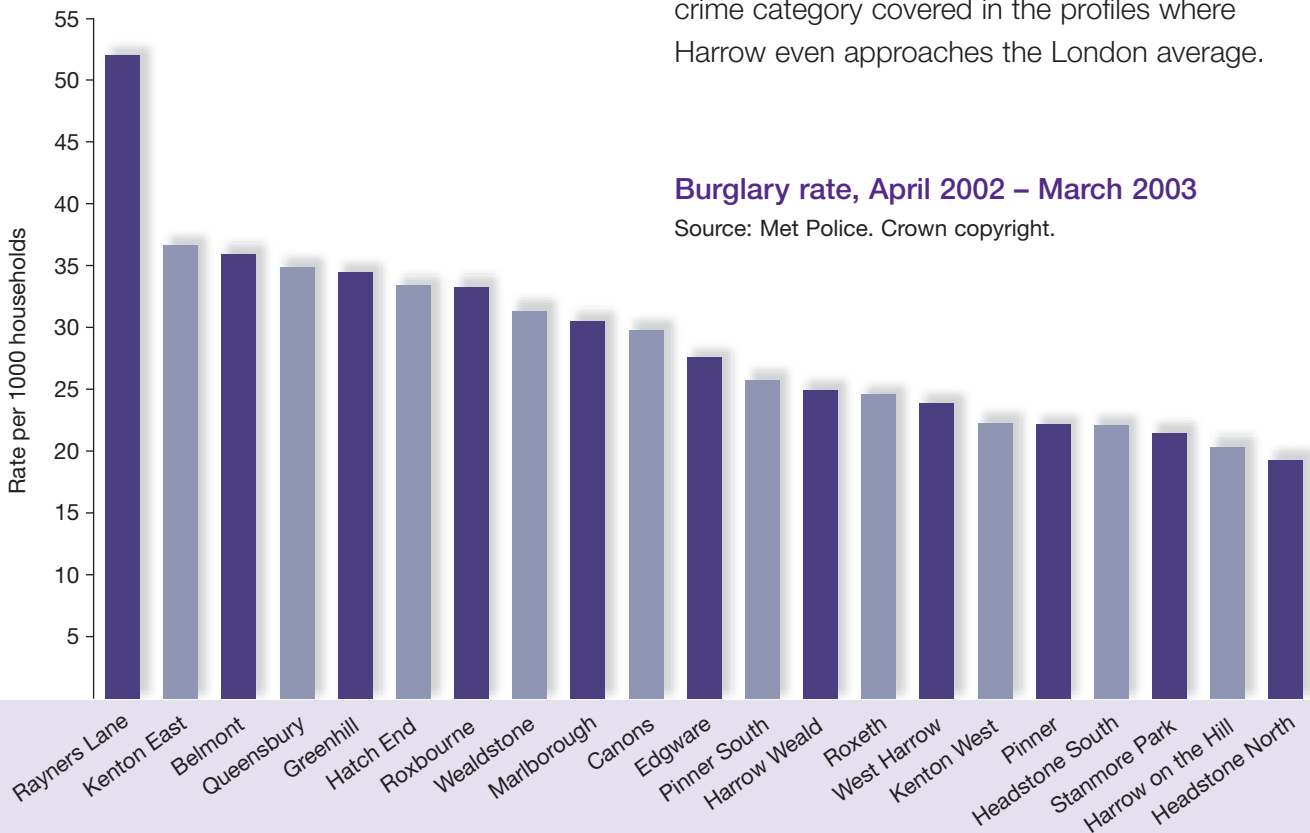
There are pockets of high burglary rates in SOAs in Hatch End, with rates of 46 and 48 per 1,000. Queensbury and Kenton East both have one SOA each with a high rate.

The lowest ward rates were in Headstone North and Harrow on the Hill.

Overall the burglary rate in Harrow was slightly higher than the London average (25 per 1,000 households compared to 24). This is the only crime category covered in the profiles where Harrow even approaches the London average.

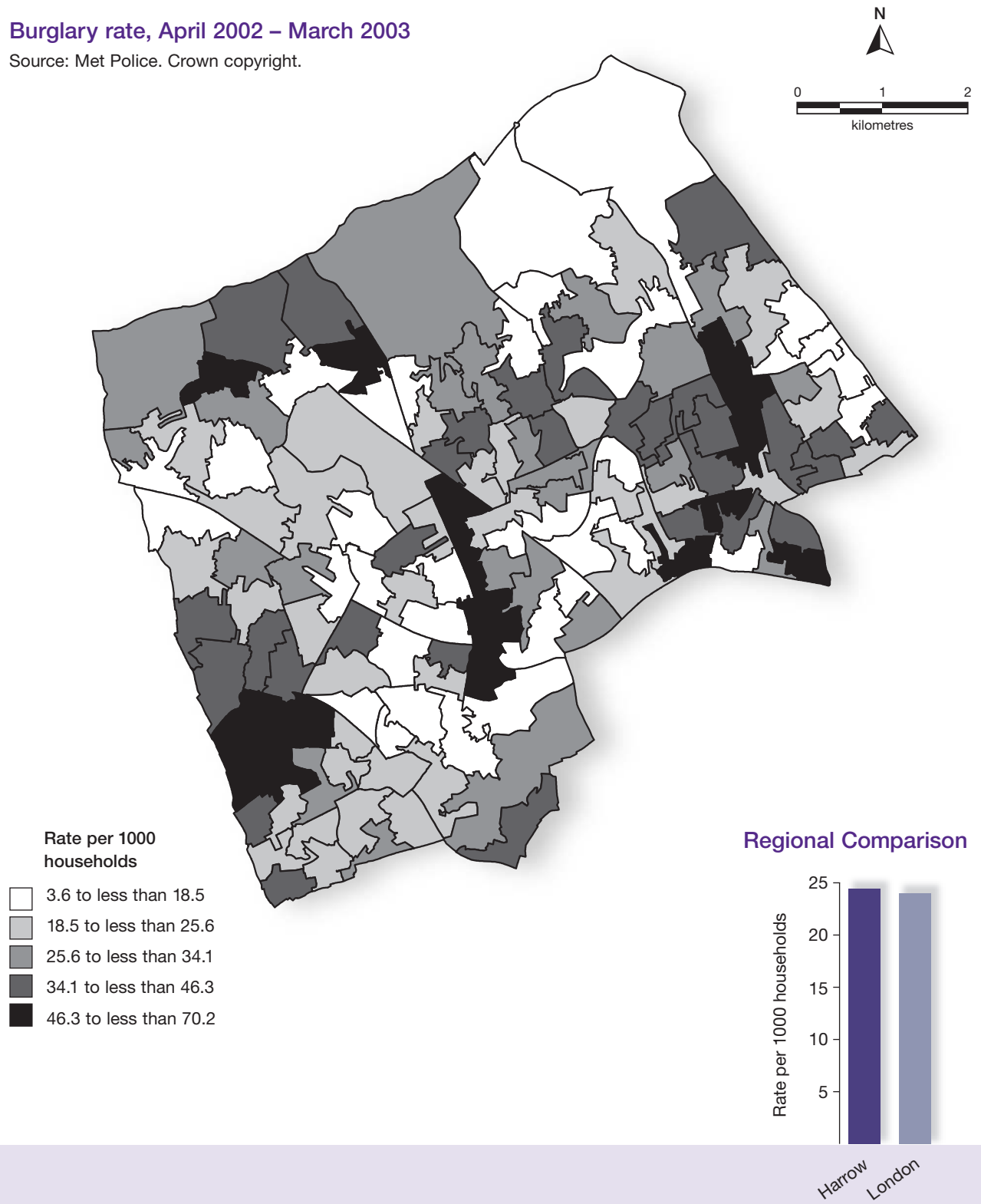
Burglary rate, April 2002 – March 2003

Source: Met Police. Crown copyright.



Burglary rate, April 2002 – March 2003

Source: Met Police. Crown copyright.



Business Activity

- There were 4,415 registered businesses in Harrow in August 2003
- Greenhill, which includes Harrow town centre, had nearly 22% of all Harrow's businesses
- Kenton East had less than 1% of all Harrow's businesses

One way to estimate the number of businesses in an area is to count those paying business rates to the council. By this measure there were 56 businesses for every 1,000 households in Harrow, but with great variations as can be seen in the number of businesses at SOA level.

The highest concentration is around Harrow's town centres. Greenhill in particular had over 230 businesses per 1,000 population - over double the next ward, Marlborough.

The central strip of the borough had the most businesses whilst the west side and south east of the borough had particularly few. This indicates areas with fewer opportunities for local employment and facilities for residents.

Non-domestic rates (often called business rates) are the way in which businesses and other occupiers of non-domestic property contribute towards the costs of local authority services. Collected by the council, they are paid to the government, then distributed back to all councils based on their population.

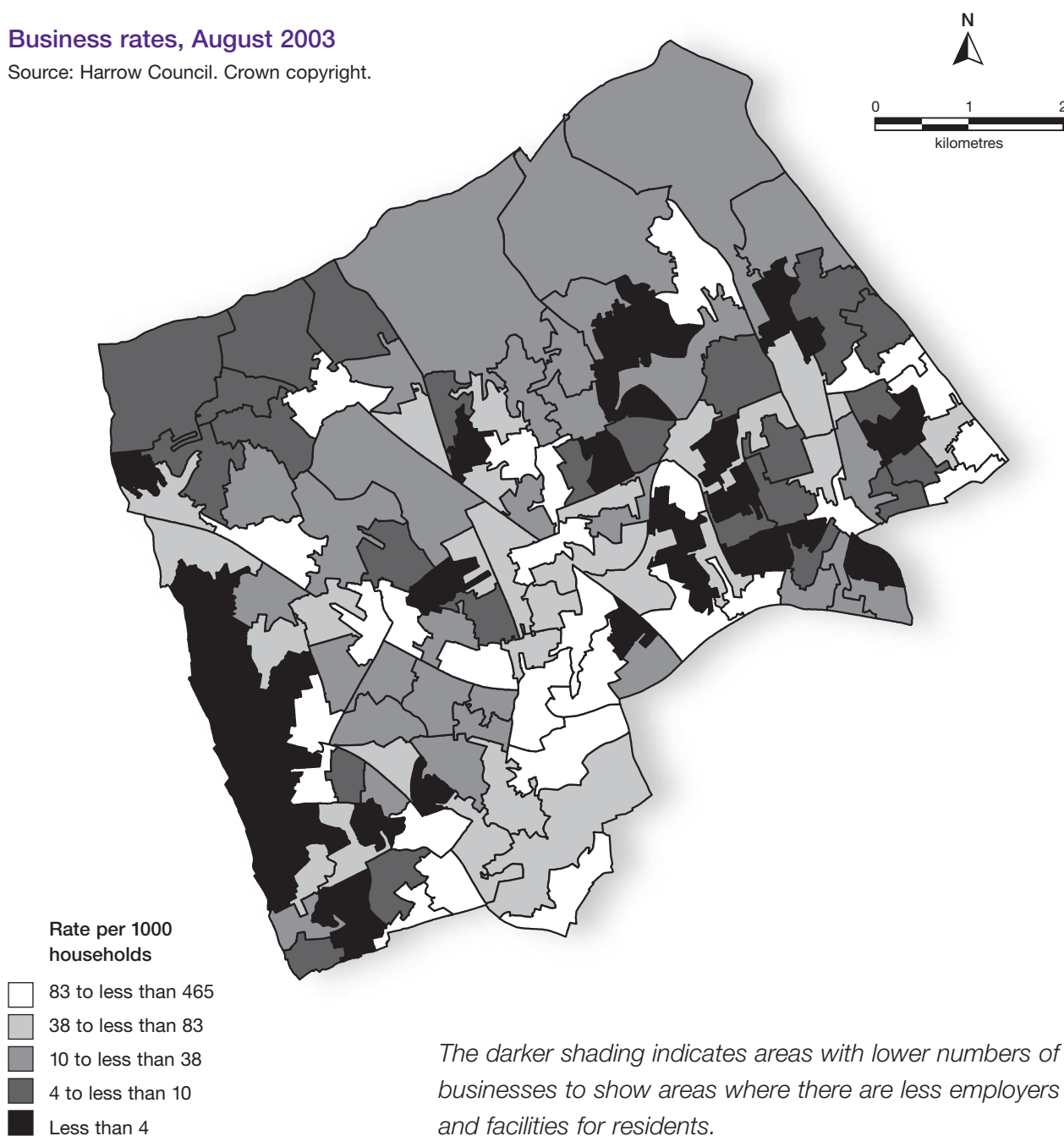


Business rates, August 2003

Source: Harrow Council. Crown copyright.

Business rates, August 2003

Source: Harrow Council. Crown copyright.



Council Tax Benefit

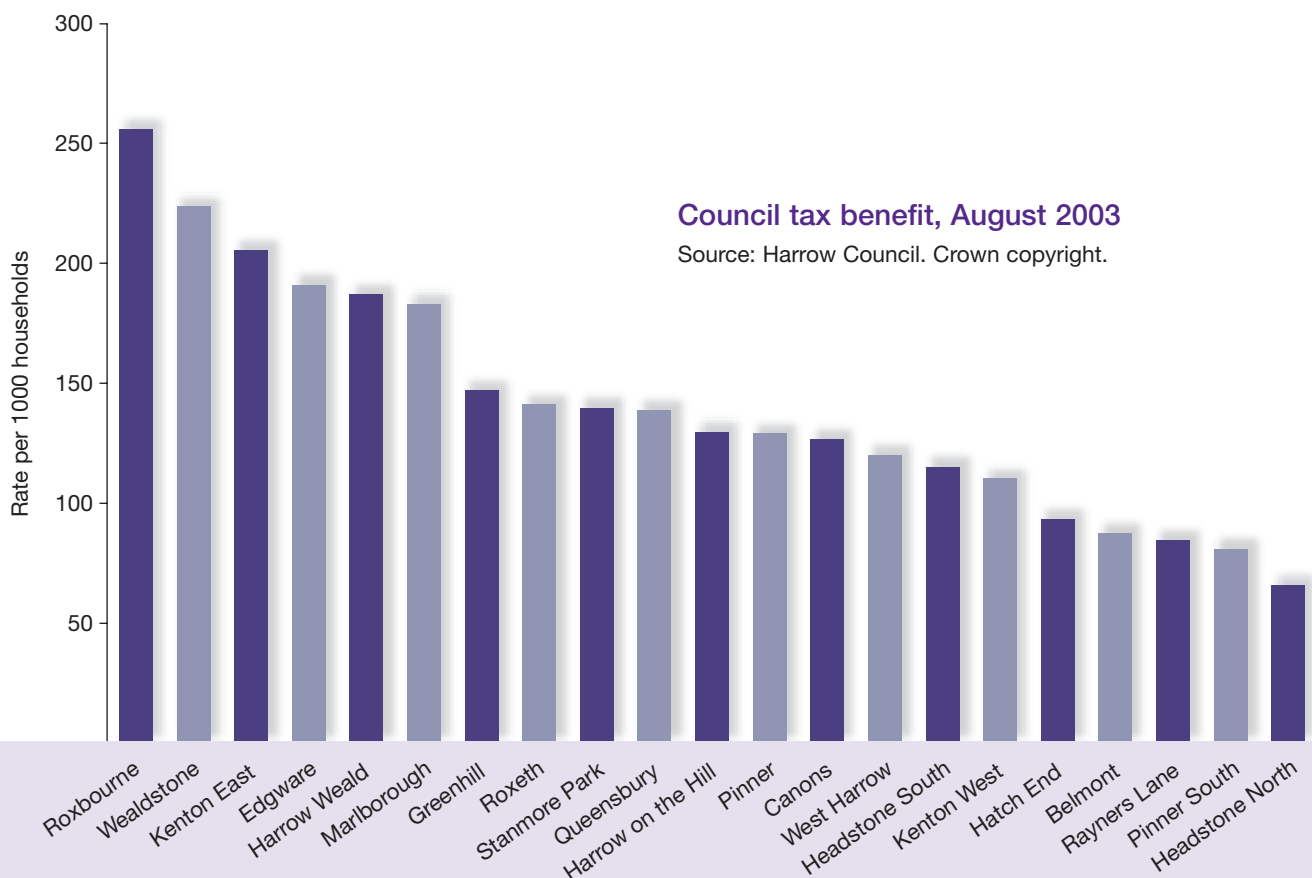
- There were 11,428 households on council tax benefit in August 2003, a rate of 144 households per 1,000
- Roxbourne had the highest numbers - just over 1 in 4 households claiming
- Headstone North had the lowest rate of council tax benefit claimants

People on low incomes with little or no savings can claim a discount on their council tax. This is known as council tax benefit.

There is a concentration of households on this benefit in the centre and south west of the borough, along with other smaller concentrations elsewhere.

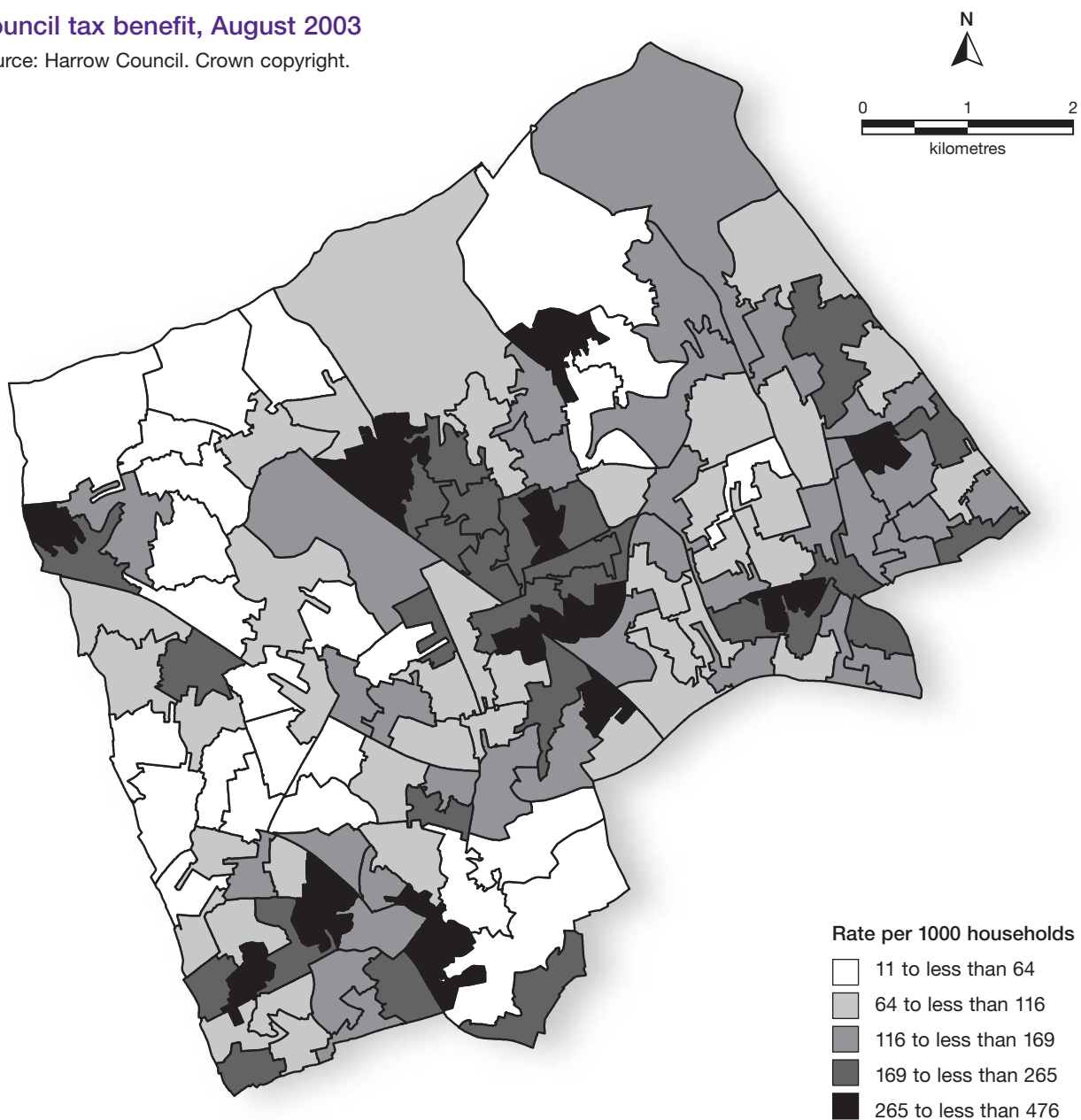
The SOA with the highest number of council tax benefit claimants was in Roxbourne ward, and had nearly 1 in 2 households claiming benefit.

Harrow on the Hill contained the SOA with the lowest rate of claimants - a rate of less than 2 per 100 households.



Council tax benefit, August 2003

Source: Harrow Council. Crown copyright.



No Qualifications

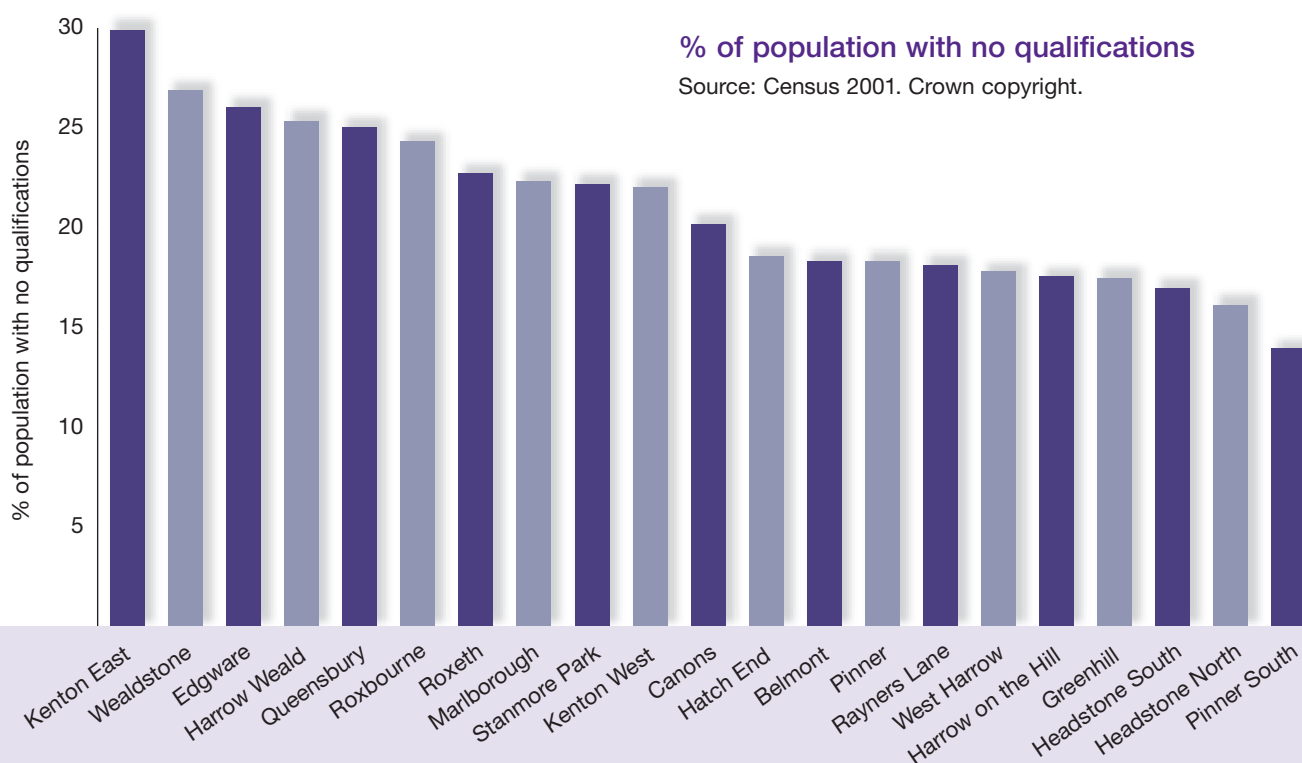
- 21% of the Harrow population aged 16-74 have no formal qualifications
- This is better than the rates for London or England as a whole
- People without qualifications tend to be concentrated in the centre and east of the borough

Nearly 30% of residents in Kenton East ward have no qualifications - the only ward in Harrow with a rate above the national average of 28.9%.

Kenton East and Hatch End both have a SOA where 36% of residents are without qualifications - over a third of the population.

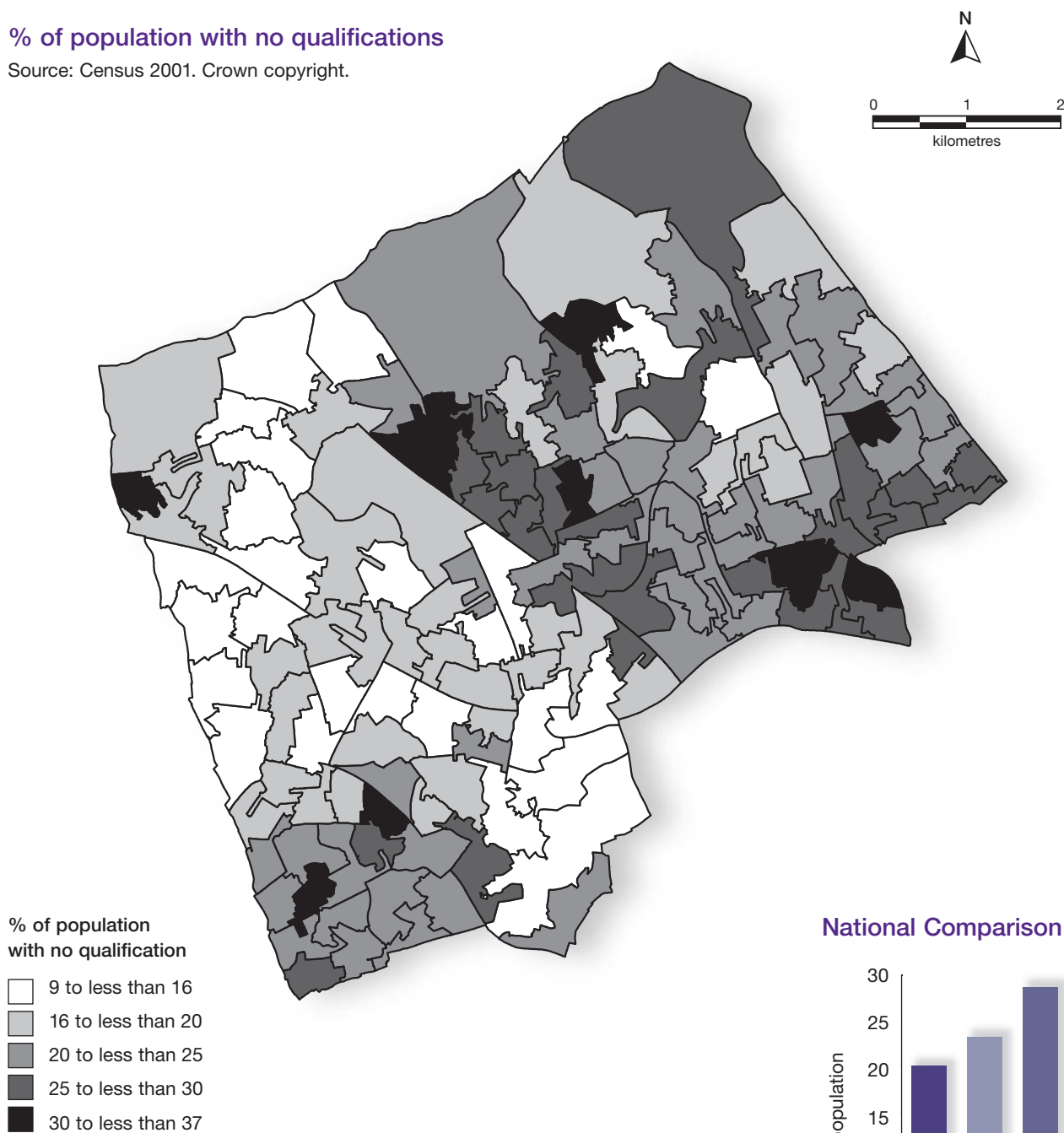
Only 13.7% of residents in Pinner South have no qualifications - the lowest percentage in Harrow.

This 2001 Census measure covers people without academic, vocational or professional qualifications and in the age range 16-74. The lowest level of qualifications to count are 1+ 'O' level passes, 1+ CSE/GCSE any grades, NVQ level 1 or Foundation GNVQ.

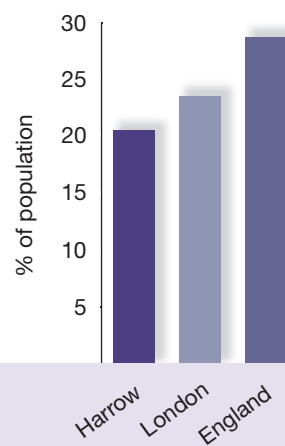


% of population with no qualifications

Source: Census 2001. Crown copyright.



National Comparison



Low Income

- 10% of households in Harrow (about 8,500) have gross incomes under £10,000 a year
- Average household gross income in Harrow is around £38,800 a year

Over 15% of households in Roxbourne and Kenton East wards have annual gross incomes under £10,000 a year. By contrast, only 7% of households in neighbouring Kenton West are in this low income bracket.

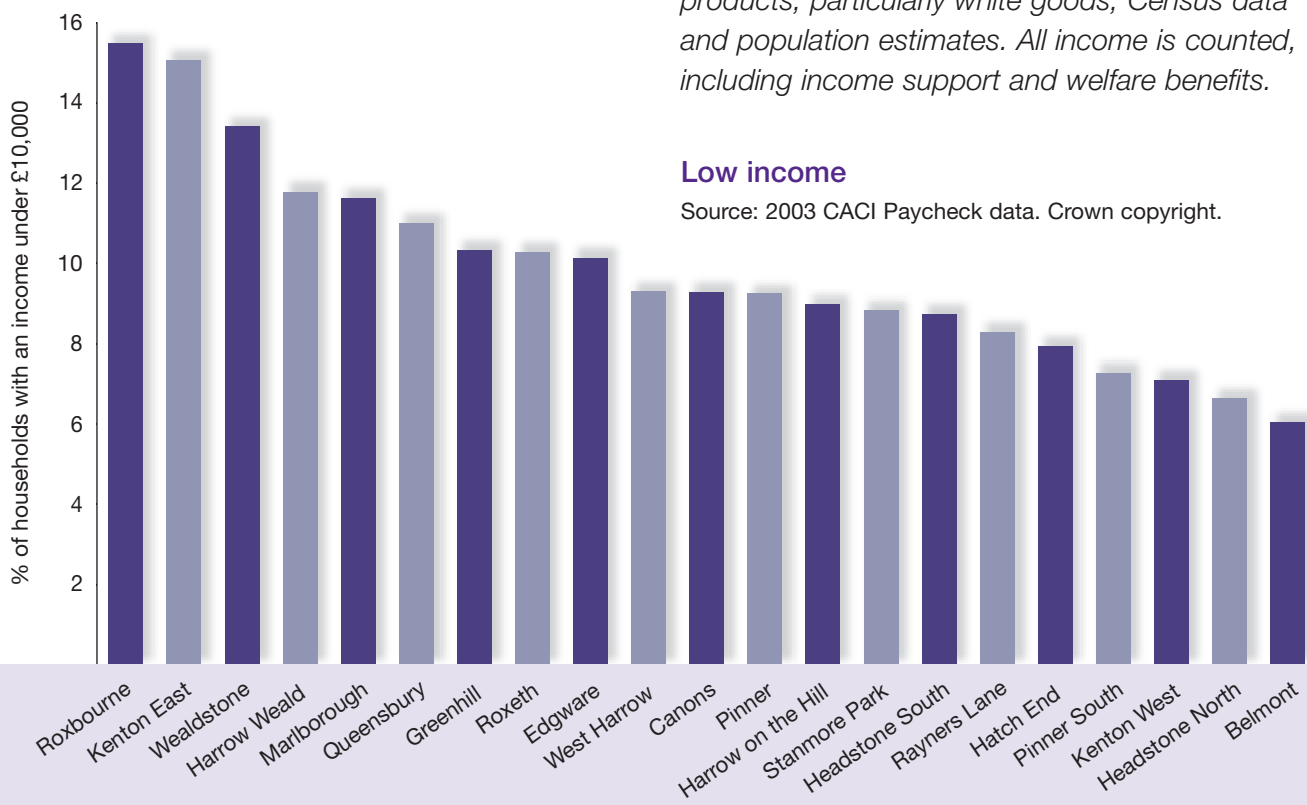
Generally the wards to the south and centre of the borough have more households with low incomes.

Roxbourne, Kenton East and Pinner wards each have one SOA where over 20% of households have low incomes. One SOA in Hatch End has less than 2% of households below the £10,000 a year income level.

This information is based on the 2003 CACI Paycheck model. CACI is a national research and marketing company and Paycheck estimates gross total household income at a small area level. Sources include lifestyle data from consumer surveys, analysis of information from people buying products, particularly white goods, Census data and population estimates. All income is counted, including income support and welfare benefits.

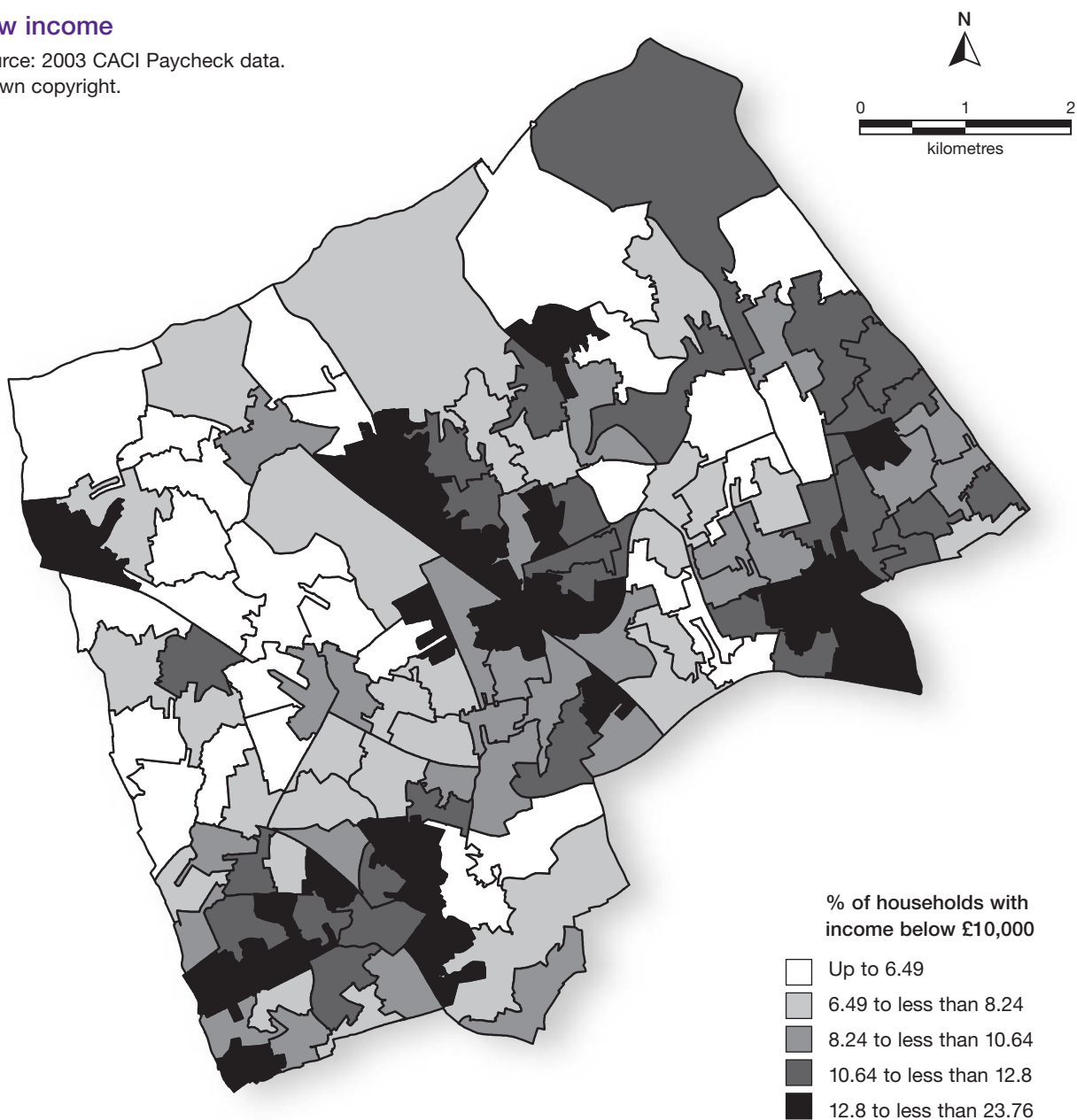
Low income

Source: 2003 CACI Paycheck data. Crown copyright.



Low income

Source: 2003 CACI Paycheck data.
Crown copyright.



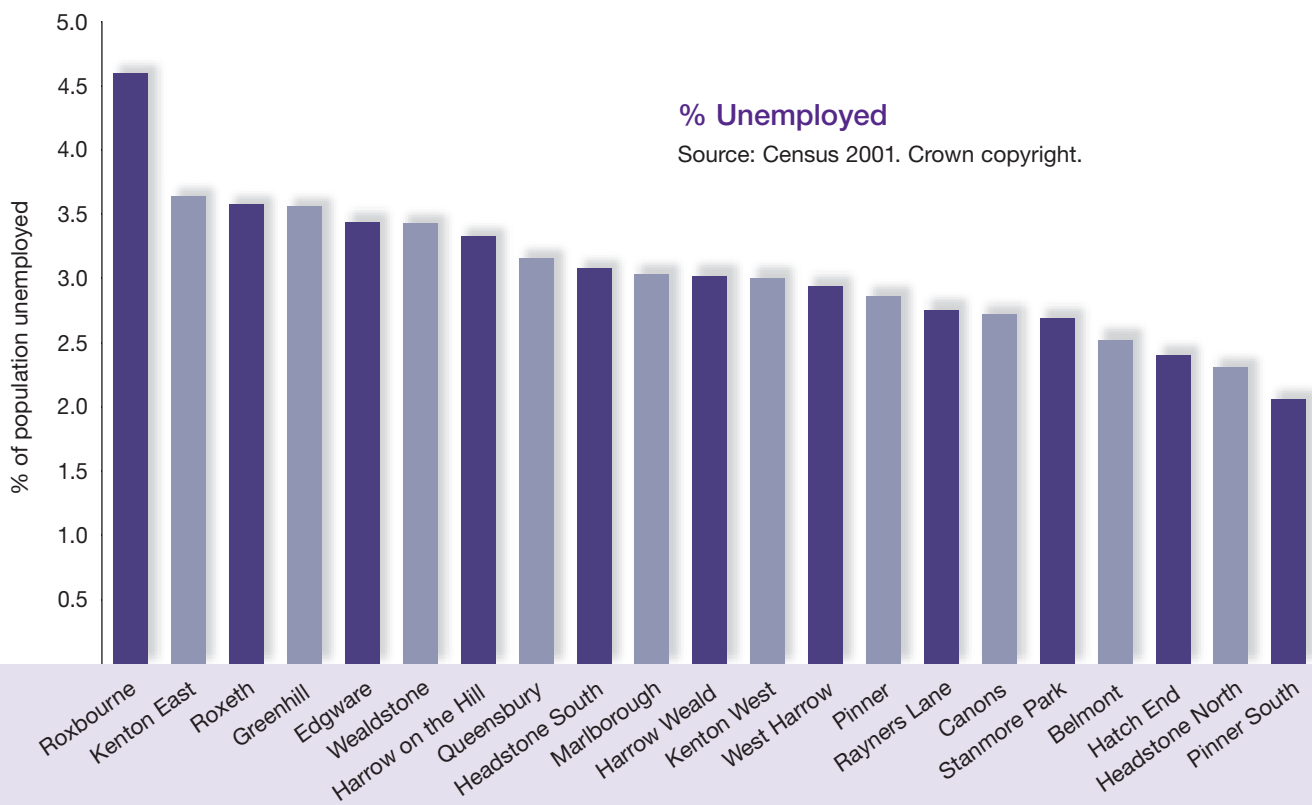
Unemployment

- 3% of Harrow's residents were unemployed in April 2001 - a lower rate than for London or England
- Over 27% of Harrow's unemployed were 'long-term unemployed' - they had not worked for two years
- Overall unemployment rates varied from 2.1% in Pinner South to 4.6% in Roxbourne

Unemployment is generally higher in the south of the borough (Roxbourne, Roxeth, Greenhill and Kenton East) and in the centre (Marlborough and Wealdstone).

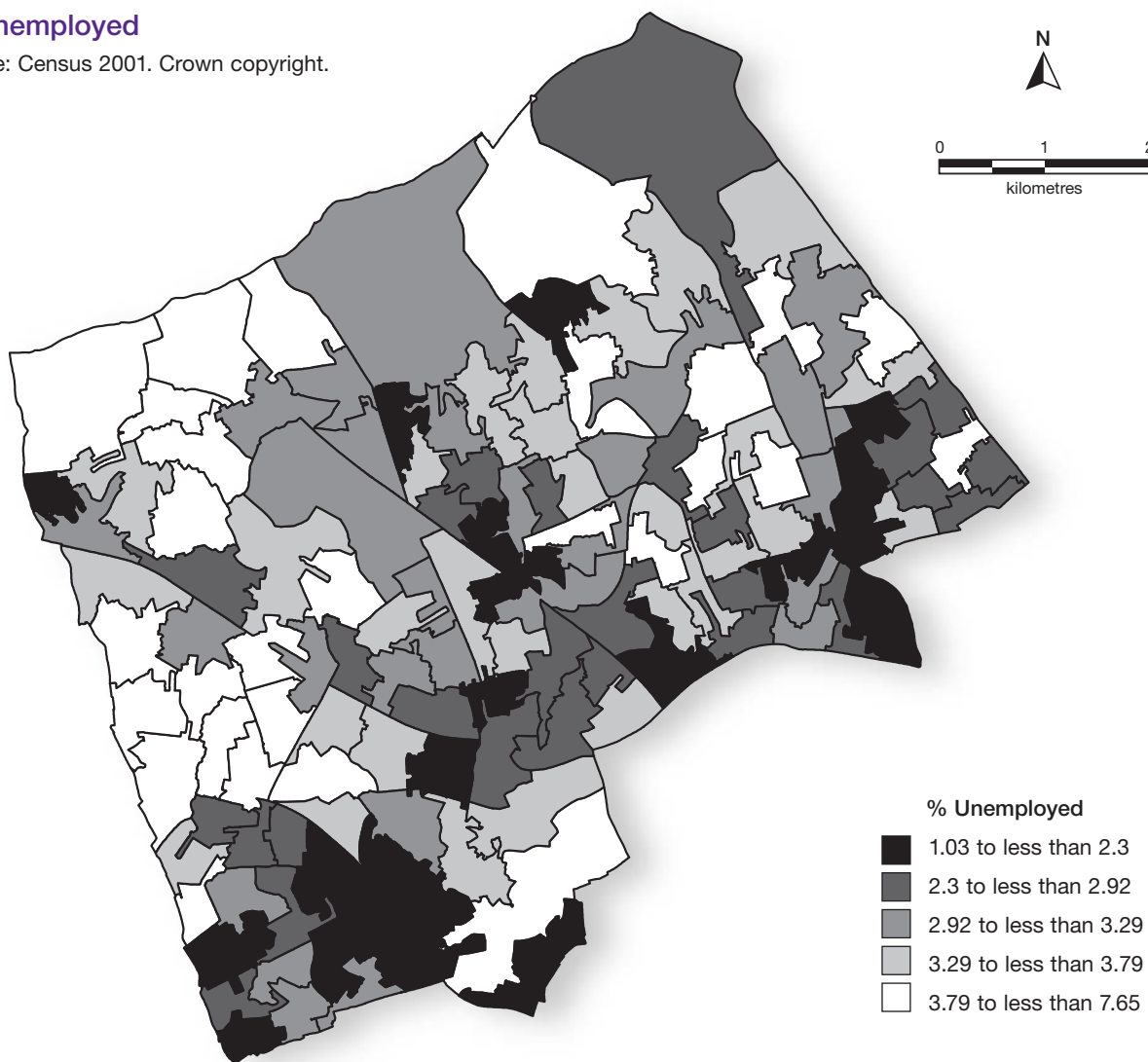
Roxbourne had the SOA with the highest rate of unemployment, at 7.7 %, and Pinner the next at 5.8% - as well as the SOA with the lowest rate at just over 1%.

An unemployed person as defined for the 2001 Census was not in employment but available to start work within the two weeks prior to the Census, and had either looked for work in the previous four weeks or was waiting to start a new job. This definition is consistent with the International Labour Office (ILO) standard classification. This question was only asked of people aged 16-74.



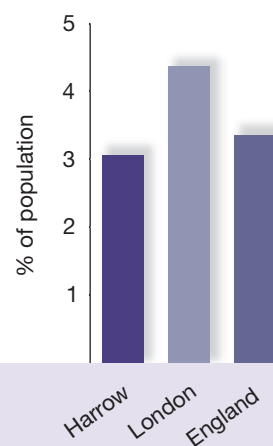
% Unemployed

Source: Census 2001. Crown copyright.



2001 Census data has been used in these profiles to show unemployment down to SOA level. Alternative sources for unemployment data are the monthly claimant count data from ONS (only down to ward level) or Labour Force Survey data (borough level). Monthly claimant count rates are generally lower, because they are based on people who are registered as unemployed and on benefits.

National Comparison



Pest Complaints

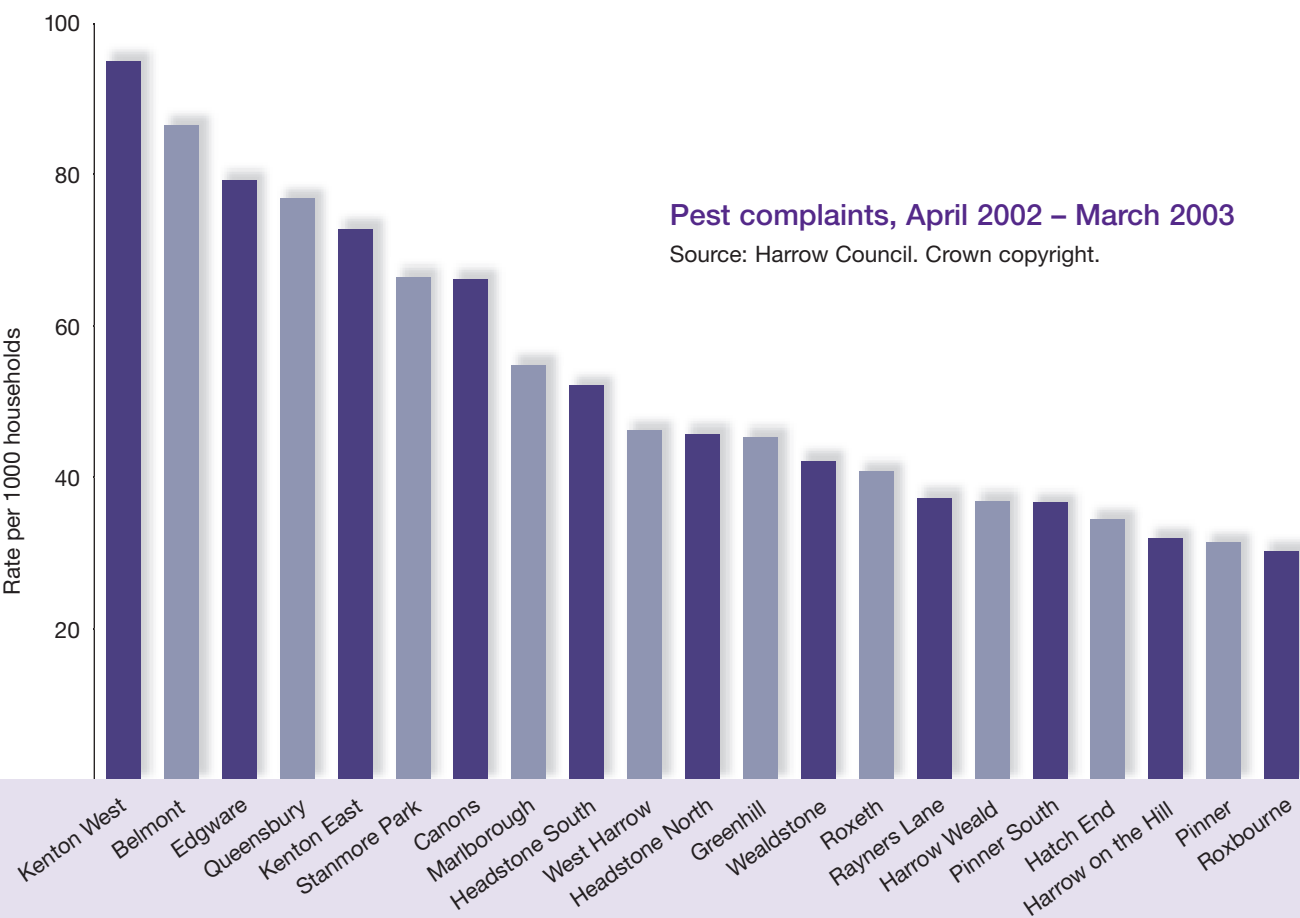
- There were 4,145 pest call-outs in Harrow in 2002/3 - on average 197 call-outs per ward
- Areas with the highest number of call-outs were to the east of the borough

Kenton West had the highest rate of call-outs for household pests, which include rats and mice, followed by Belmont and Edgware. Roxbourne had the fewest call-outs.

8 SOAs (4 of which are in Kenton West) had a rate of more than 100 call-outs per 1,000 households.

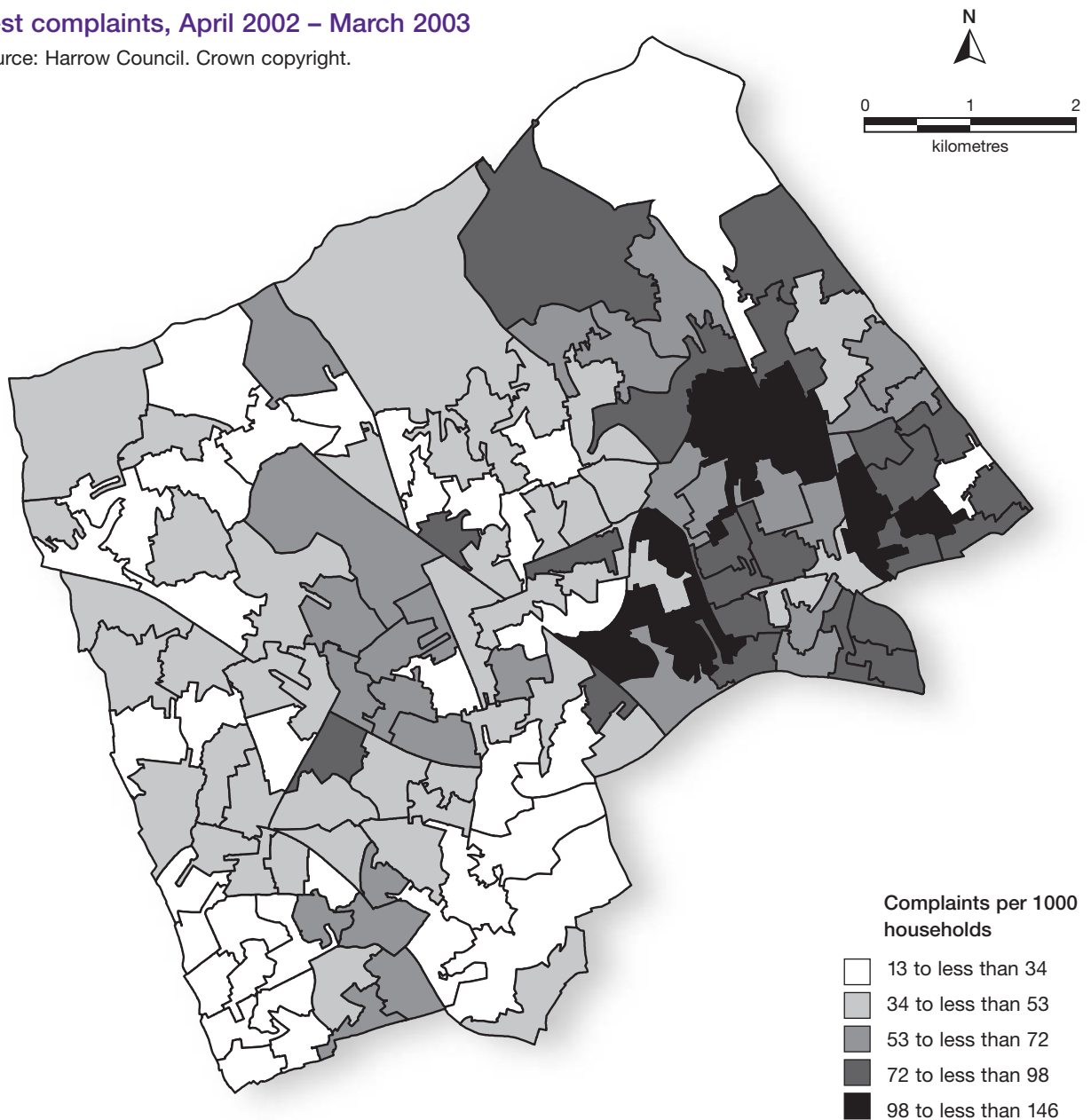
The data may include repeat requests, and the majority of reports will be from households reporting their own infestation.

Commercial premises are treated by private contractors and are not included in these figures.



Pest complaints, April 2002 – March 2003

Source: Harrow Council. Crown copyright.



Noise Complaints

- In 2002/3 there were 1,422 registered noise complaints in Harrow
- Most were made during 'normal hours', not at night or weekends
- 16% were from a commercial source
- Only 4% were from house or car alarms
- The remaining 80% were predominantly neighbour noise

Kenton West had the highest rate of complaints at 33 per 1,000 households. This was due to a particular area to the north of the ward that had 47 complaints during the year - a rate of 1 per 10 households.

Three SOAs (Canons, Harrow on the Hill and Headstone South) had no noise complaints. 63% of SOAs had less than 10 noise complaints during the year.

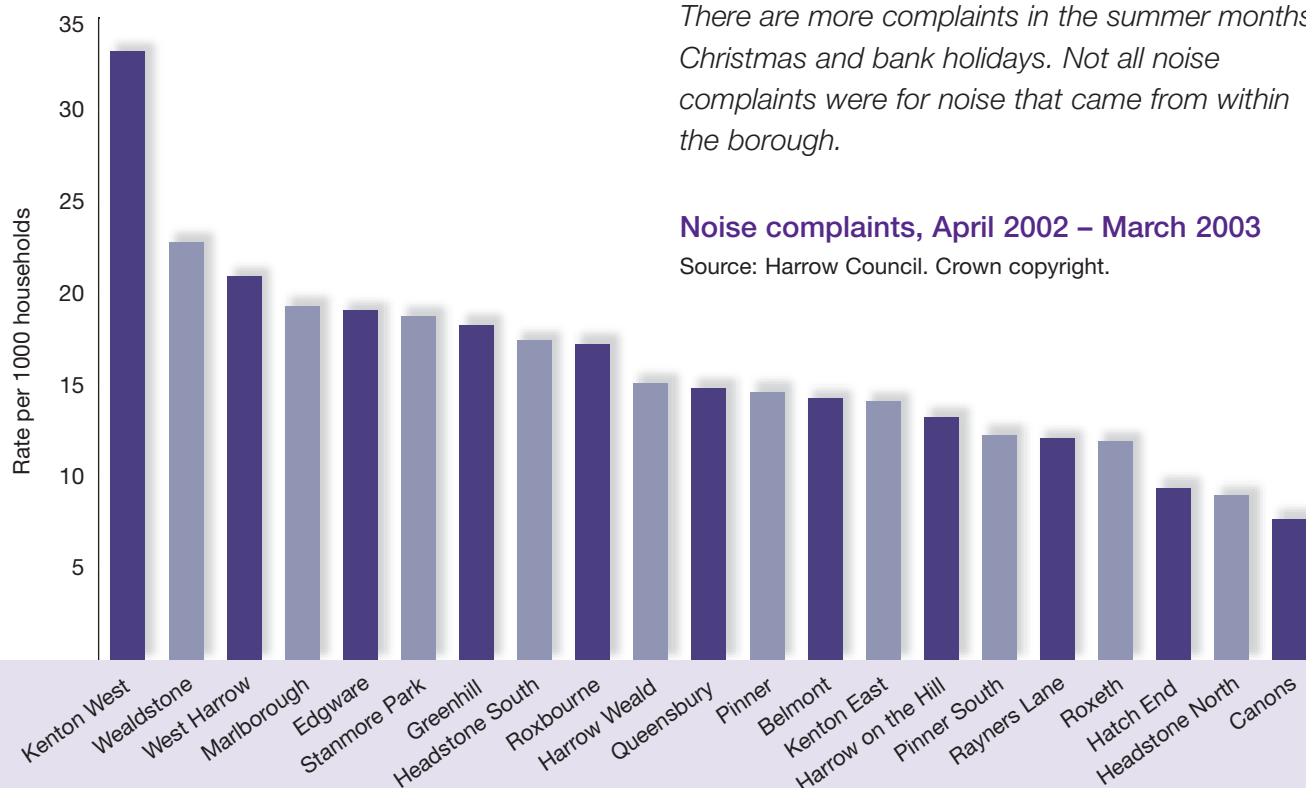
Types of complaints included loud music, alarms (house or car), fireworks (seasonal), construction noise, air conditioning, and general domestic sources. Out-of-hours complaints were mainly about pubs, clubs and parties, plus alarms.

Multiple complaints may be recorded for a single source or event. These are reported as separate complaints, which can skew the statistics.

There are more complaints in the summer months, Christmas and bank holidays. Not all noise complaints were for noise that came from within the borough.

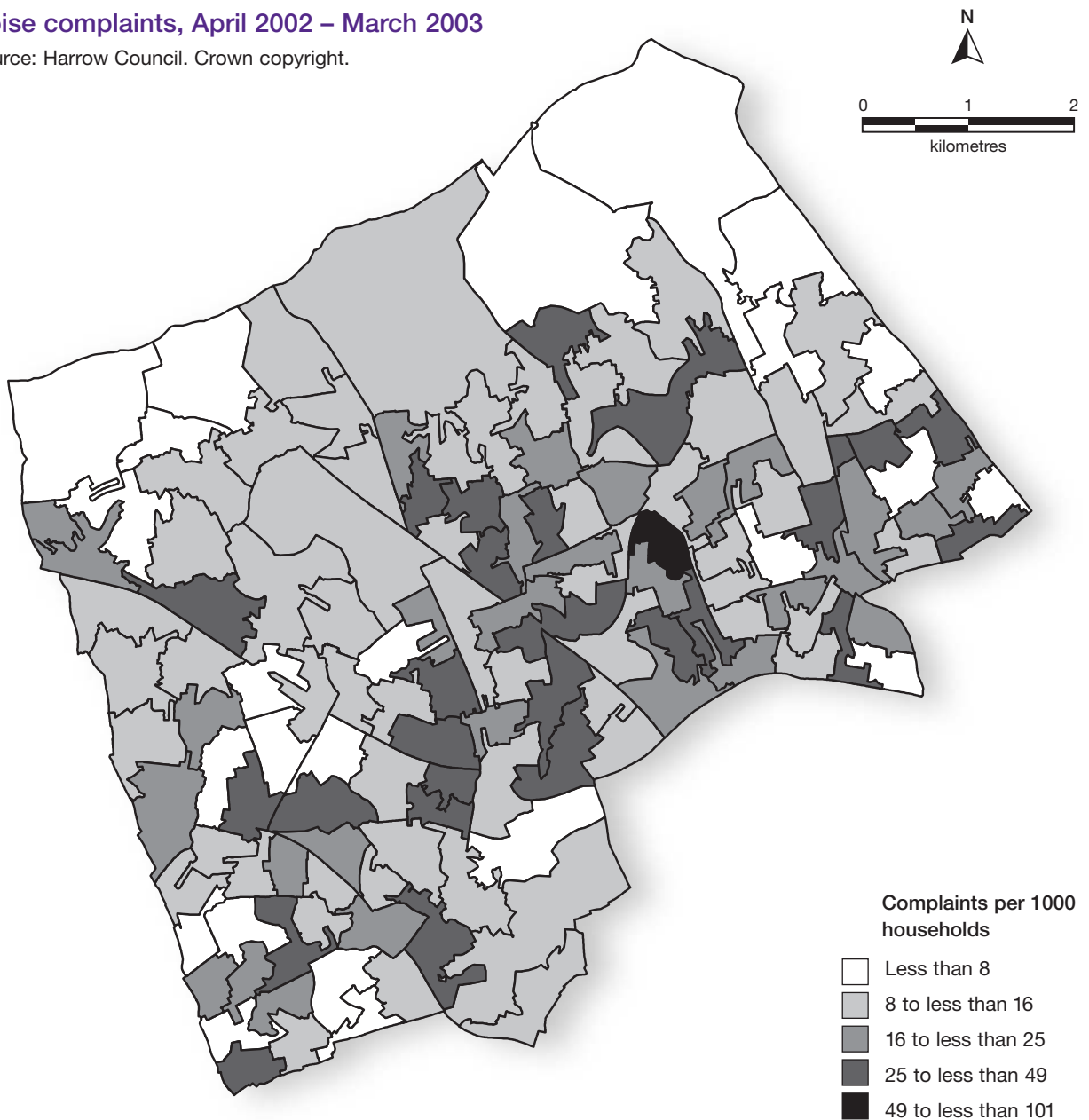
Noise complaints, April 2002 – March 2003

Source: Harrow Council. Crown copyright.



Noise complaints, April 2002 – March 2003

Source: Harrow Council. Crown copyright.



Food Complaints

- There were 316 food complaints in Harrow in 2002/3
- 15% were in Greenhill and 15% in Rayners Lane
- No complaints were recorded for Pinner South

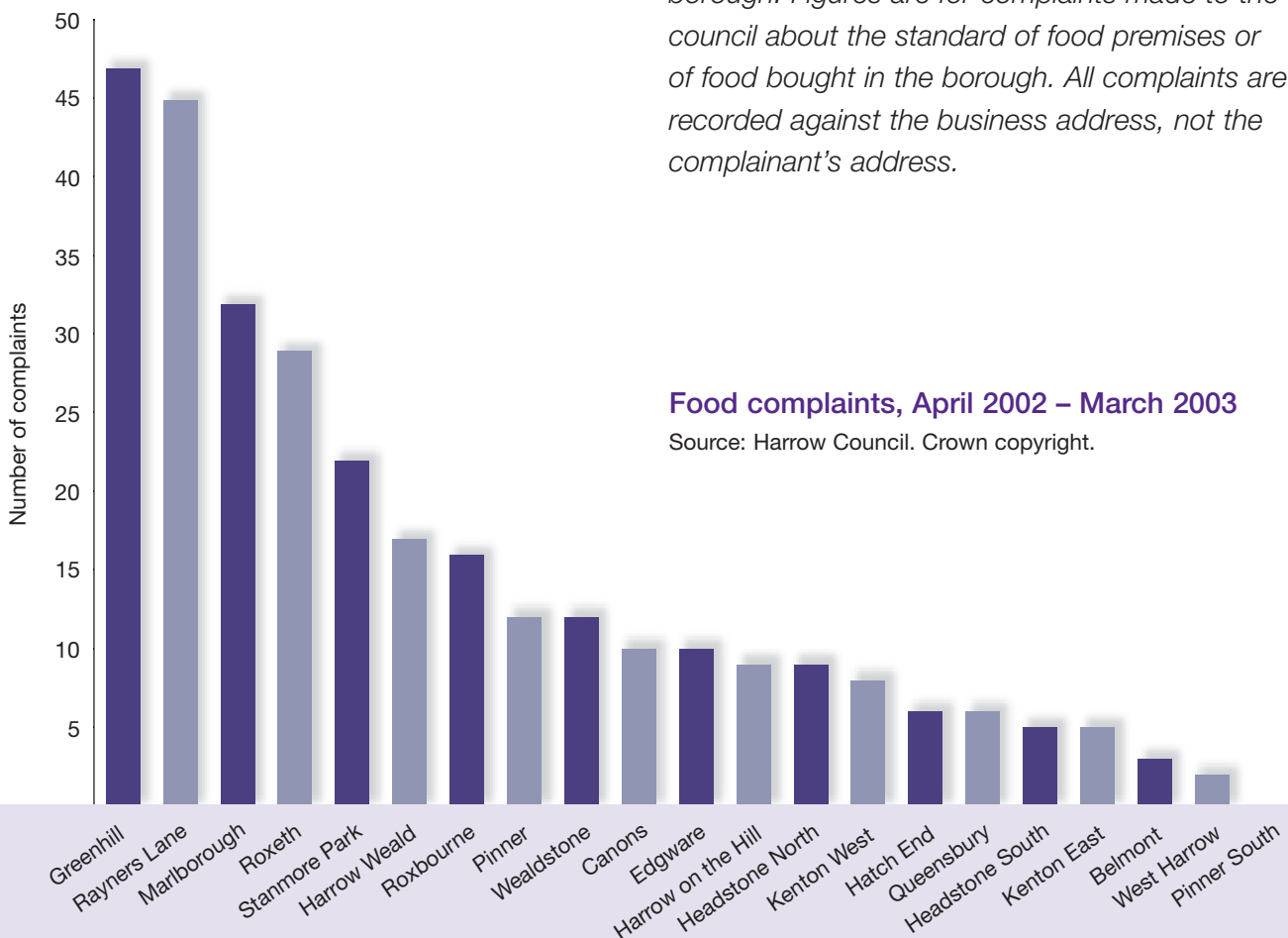
Most food safety complaints (85%) were about food premises, and included unhygienic practices such as smoking while preparing food and poor cleaning on the premises.

14% of complaints were about the actual food bought in Harrow.

Complaints were concentrated in the town centre, where the bulk of Harrow's food shops and restaurants are located, as is to be expected.

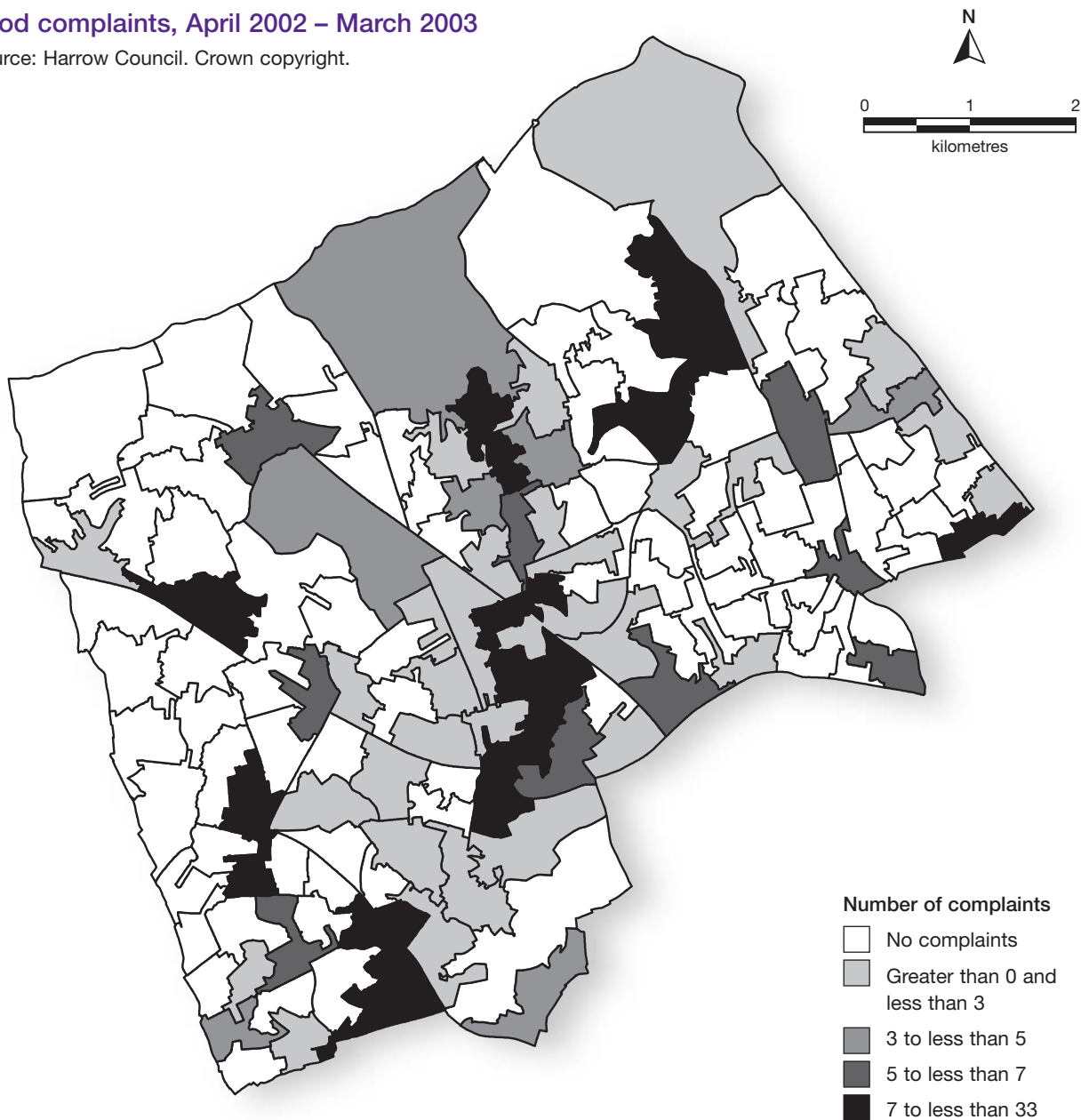
56% of SOAs did not have any complaints.

Harrow Council is responsible for food safety enforcement for about 1,200 premises in the borough. Figures are for complaints made to the council about the standard of food premises or of food bought in the borough. All complaints are recorded against the business address, not the complainant's address.



Food complaints, April 2002 – March 2003

Source: Harrow Council. Crown copyright.



Health and Safety Incidents

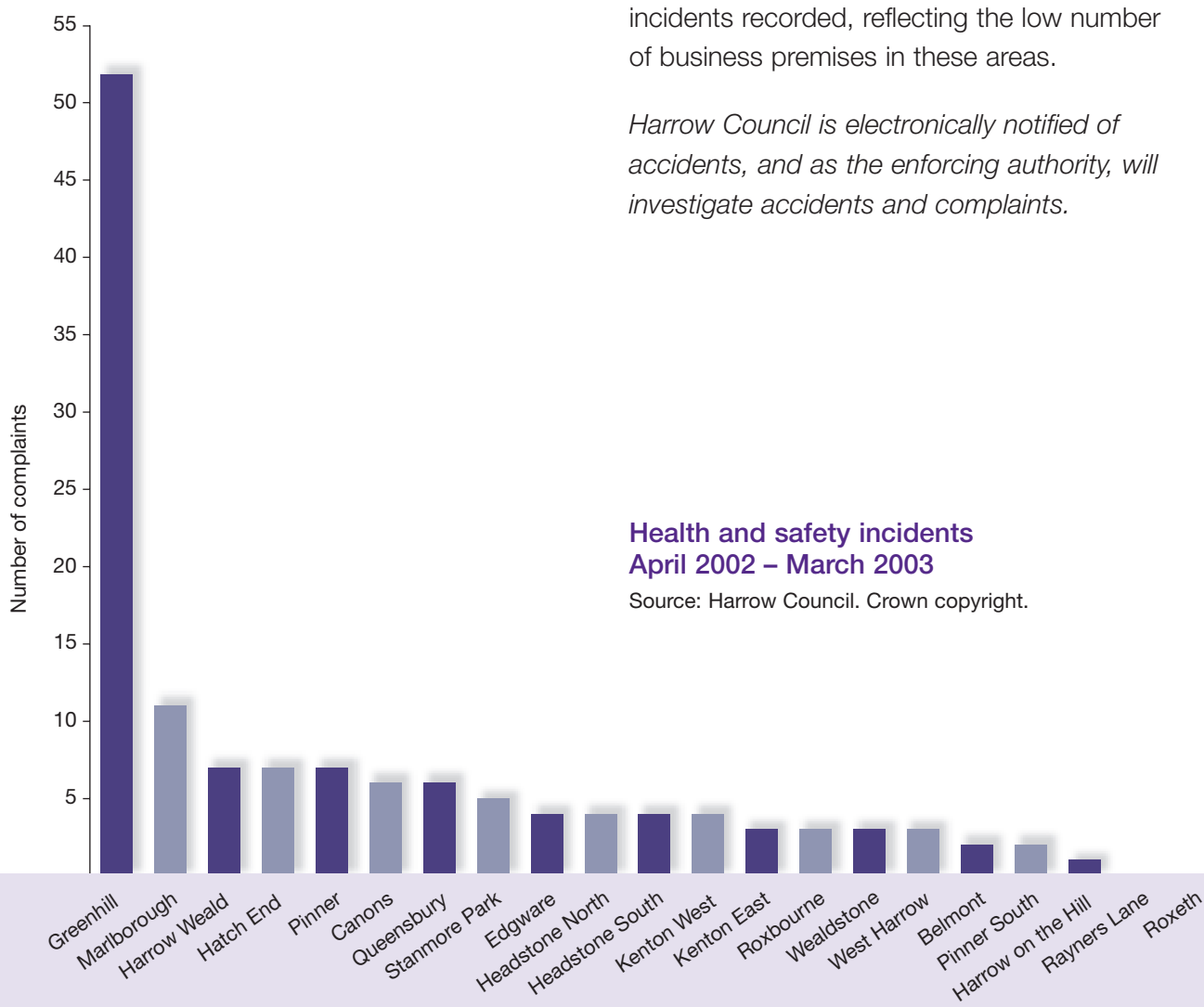
- There were 147 health and safety incidents in Harrow in 2002/3
- Over a third of all incidents were in Greenhill, which has many of the larger business premises in Harrow

63% of recorded health and safety incidents in Harrow were complaints from employees about health and safety issues in their workplace - dangerous machines, trip hazards, working conditions, or from employees seeking advice etc.

Accidents accounted for the remaining 37% of incidents. If an employee or member of the public has an accident in the workplace, the workplace has a statutory duty to report this to the council.

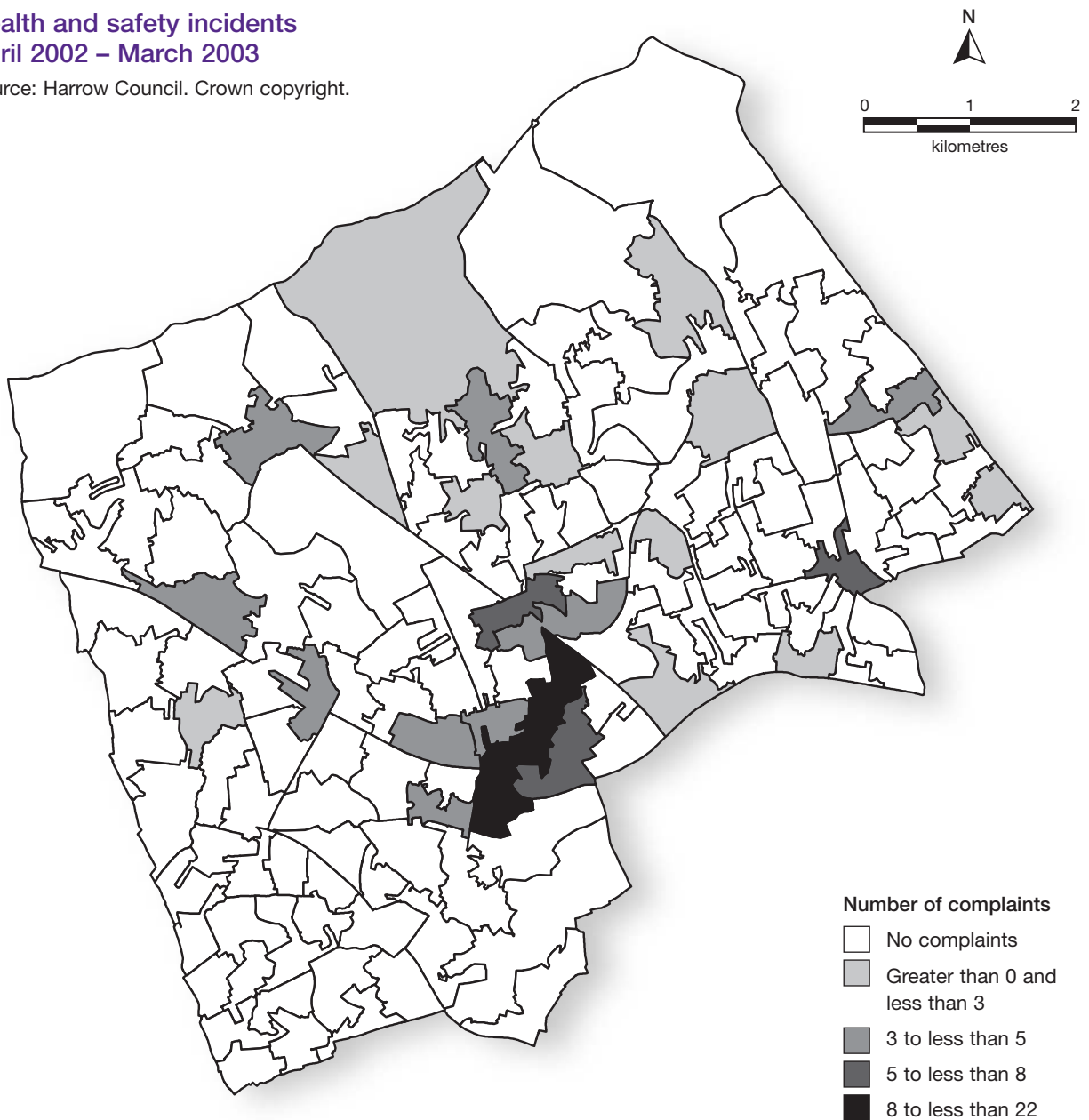
Rayners Lane and Roxeth did not have any incidents recorded, reflecting the low number of business premises in these areas.

Harrow Council is electronically notified of accidents, and as the enforcing authority, will investigate accidents and complaints.



Health and safety incidents April 2002 – March 2003

Source: Harrow Council. Crown copyright.



Travel to Work

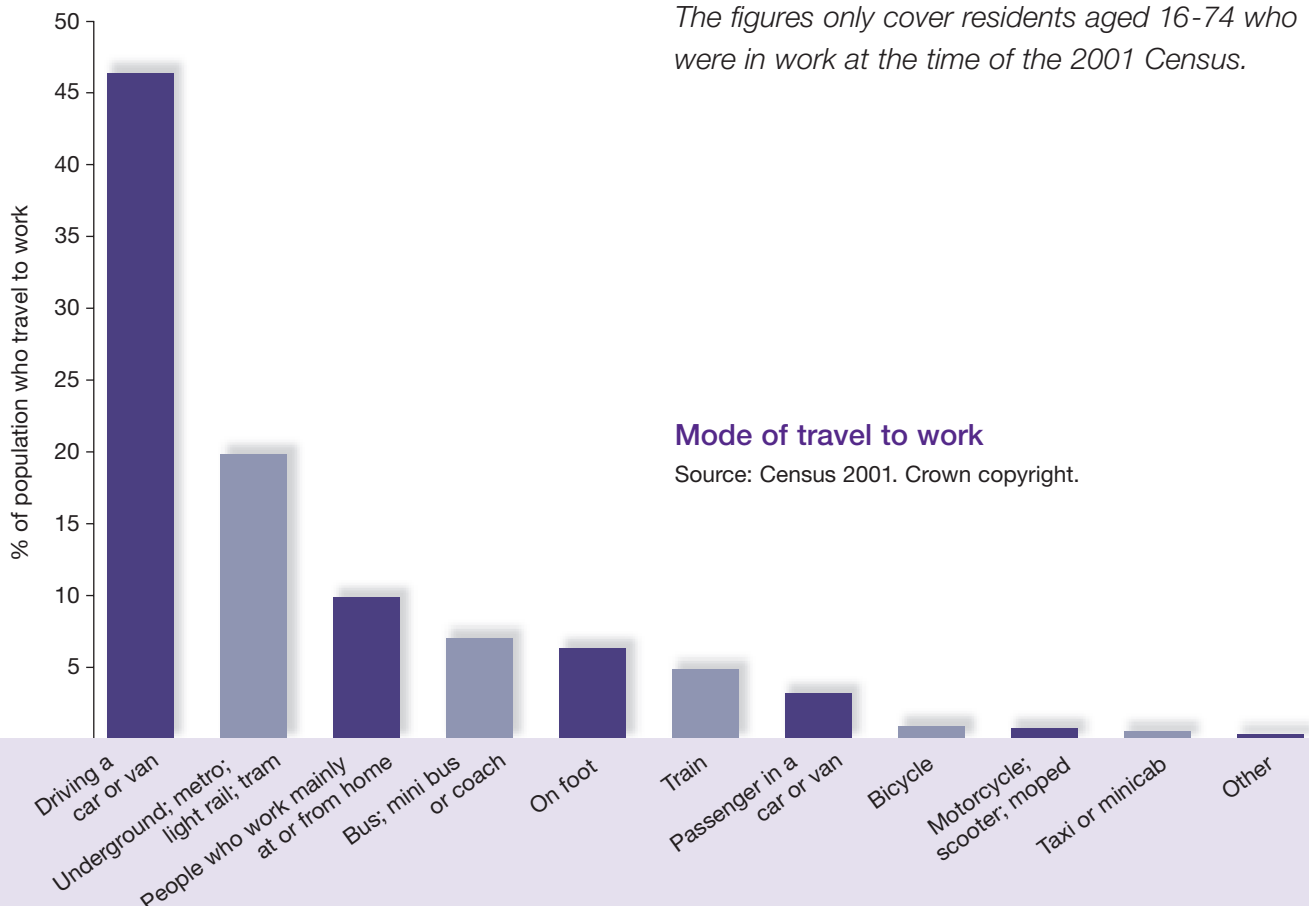
- 43% of people travelling to work use public transport, bicycle or go on foot, compared to 58% of Londoners overall
- Car is the most popular mode of travel to work for Harrow people
- Nearly 10% of residents work from home - more than double the number ten years ago

The car is much the most popular way of getting to work for people in Harrow, and is used by over 45% of residents. Even so, this is a drop compared with the past: 53% used the car in 1991, and 50% in 2001.

A higher proportion of residents living in the southern and eastern part of Harrow use public transport for work. In three SOAs in Greenhill, between 63% and 65% of residents travel to work on public transport, bicycle or on foot. In Greenhill ward as a whole, over 50% of residents use these modes of transport for work.

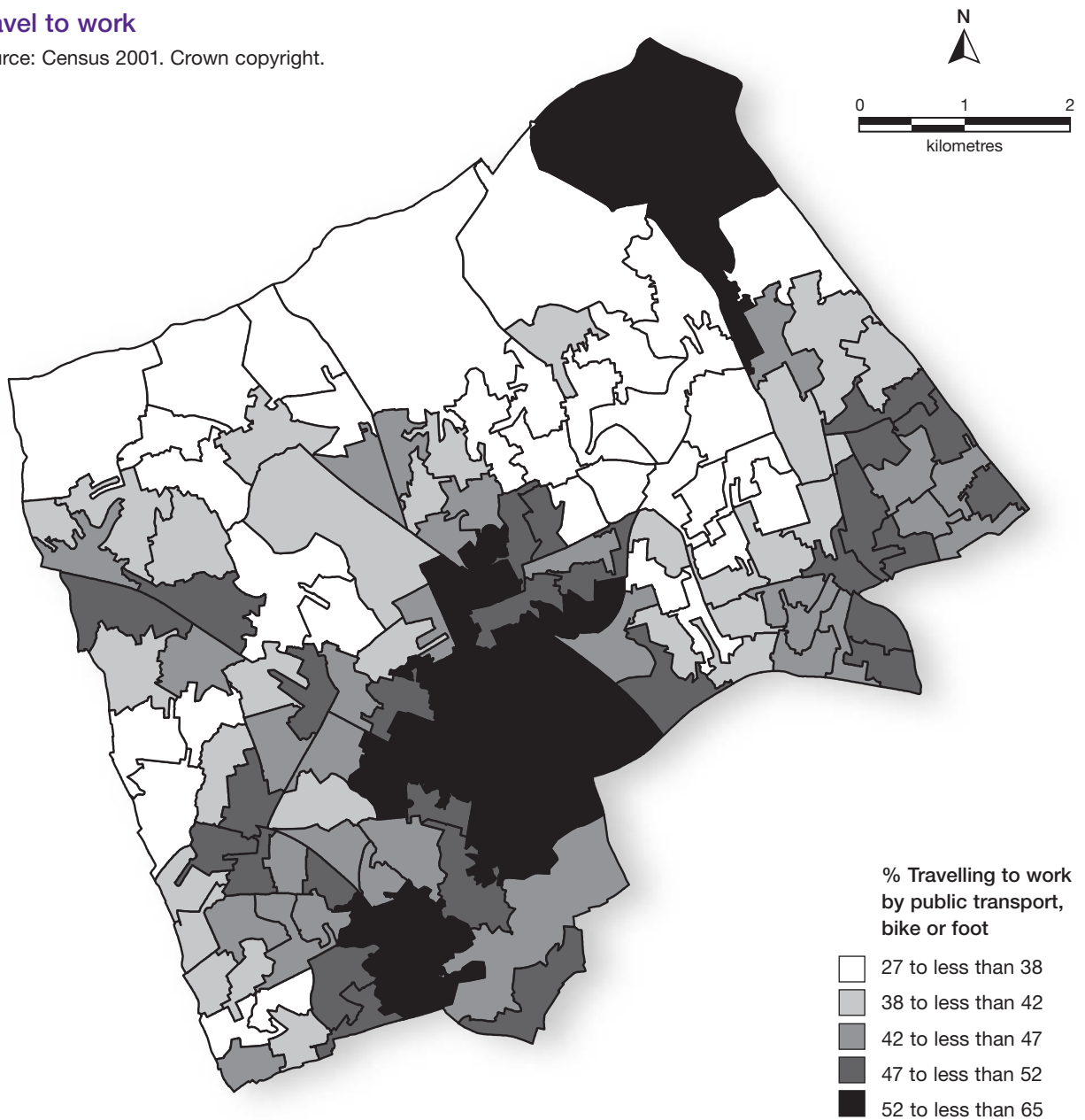
In one SOA in Stanmore Park, only 27% of residents travel to work on public transport, bicycle or on foot.

The figures only cover residents aged 16-74 who were in work at the time of the 2001 Census.



Travel to work

Source: Census 2001. Crown copyright.



Car Ownership

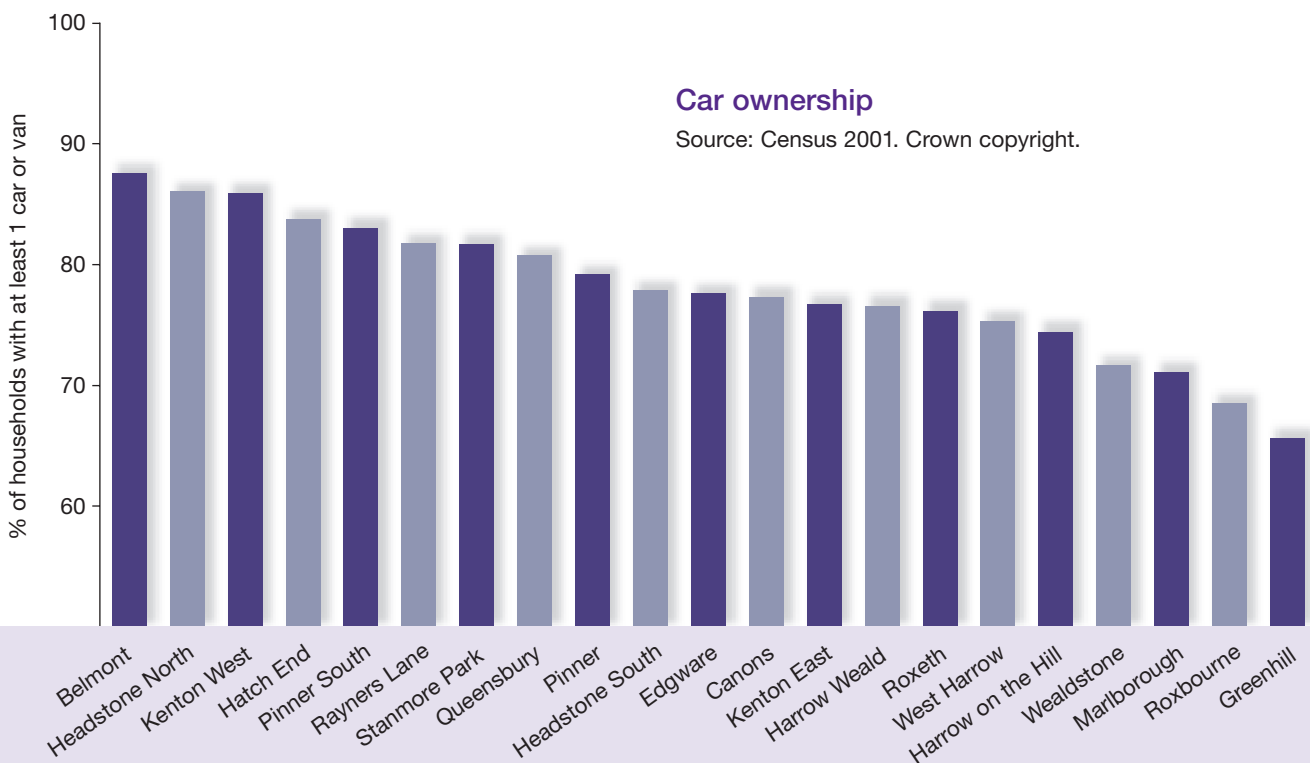
- Car ownership levels in all of Harrow's wards are higher than both the London and England averages
- Over three-quarters of households in Harrow use a car or van - the second highest level in London after Hillingdon
- One third of households in Harrow have two or more cars

Car ownership levels are lowest in the central wards of Greenhill, Marlborough and Wealdstone, and Roxbourne in the east.

Belmont, Kenton West and Headstone North have the highest levels of car ownership - over 85% of households use a car.

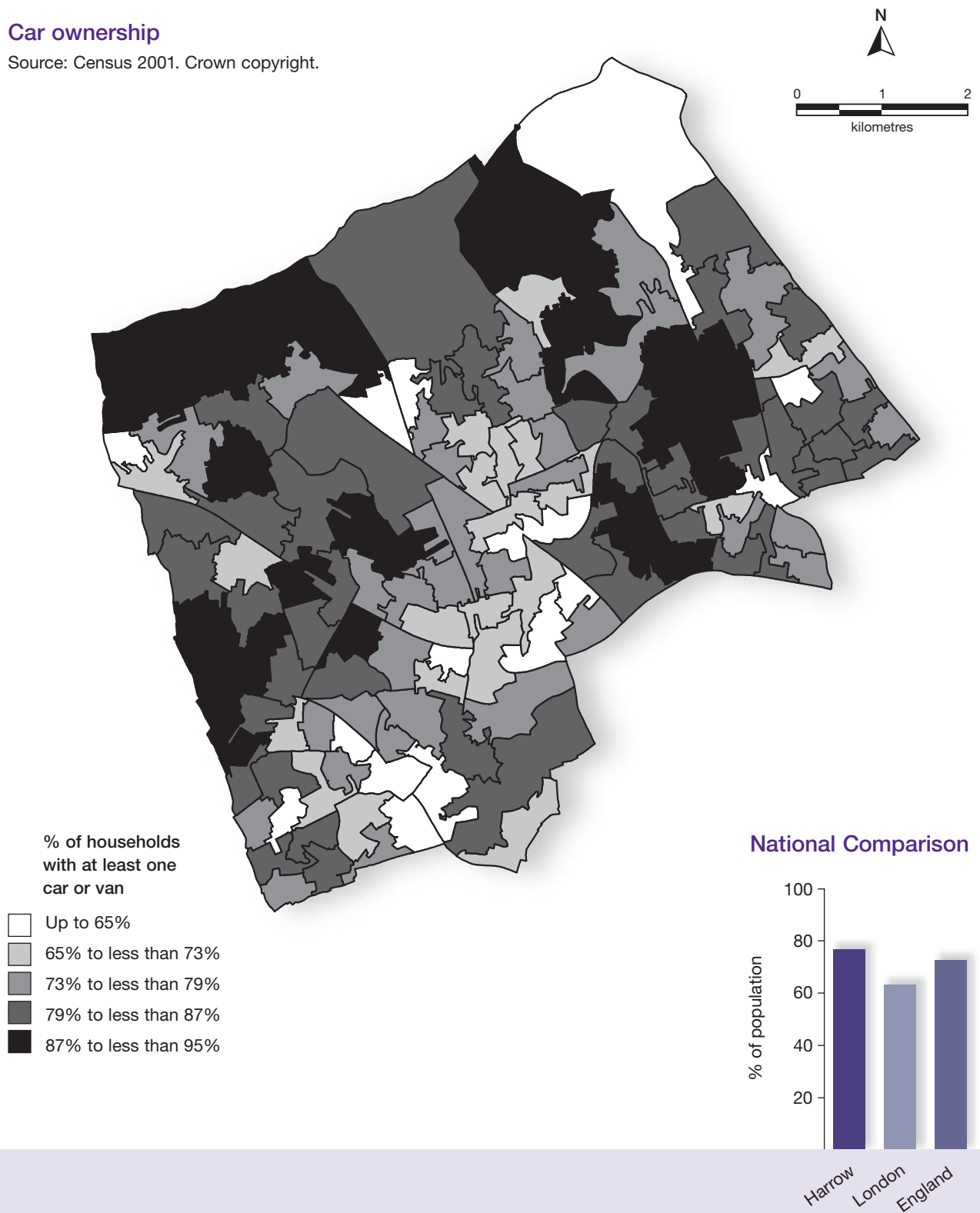
At SOA level, twelve areas have car ownership of above 90% (Hatch End, Headstone North, Headstone South, Pinner, Pinner South and Stanmore Park). By contrast only 51% of households in a SOA in Harrow on the Hill ward use a car.

The 2001 Census counts cars or vans owned, or available for use by one or more members of a household. It includes company cars and vans available for private use.



Car ownership

Source: Census 2001. Crown copyright.



Indices of Deprivation 2004

Harrow is ranked:

- 232nd out of 354 districts in England for multiple deprivation
- 29th out of 33 London boroughs, and
- 15th out of 19 Outer London boroughs

where 1st is the most deprived

These new multiple deprivation rankings are from the latest summary figures in the government's *English Indices of Deprivation 2004*, released in revised form in June 2004. Preliminary findings for Harrow make up this deprivation section (pages 76-87).

The same summary also ranks Harrow for both *concentration* and *extent* of deprivation: 226th out of 354 districts, 31st out of 33 London boroughs, and 17th out of 19 Outer London boroughs, again where 1st is the most deprived.

Concentration measures hotspots and shows how deprived the worst 10% of a district is. Extent measures how widespread the deprivation is within the district.

A much more comprehensive yardstick by which to measure Harrow's deprivation against others is the complete *Indices*, which score and rank every SOA in the country. Using these figures, and totalling them for every district, a much more informative ranking emerges, covering multiple deprivation and the different categories which go to make it up: income, income affecting children, income affecting older people, employment, health & disability, education skills & training, barriers to housing & services, living environment, and crime.

The chart below shows how Harrow ranks across these categories as a percentage of all England districts, London boroughs and Outer London boroughs.

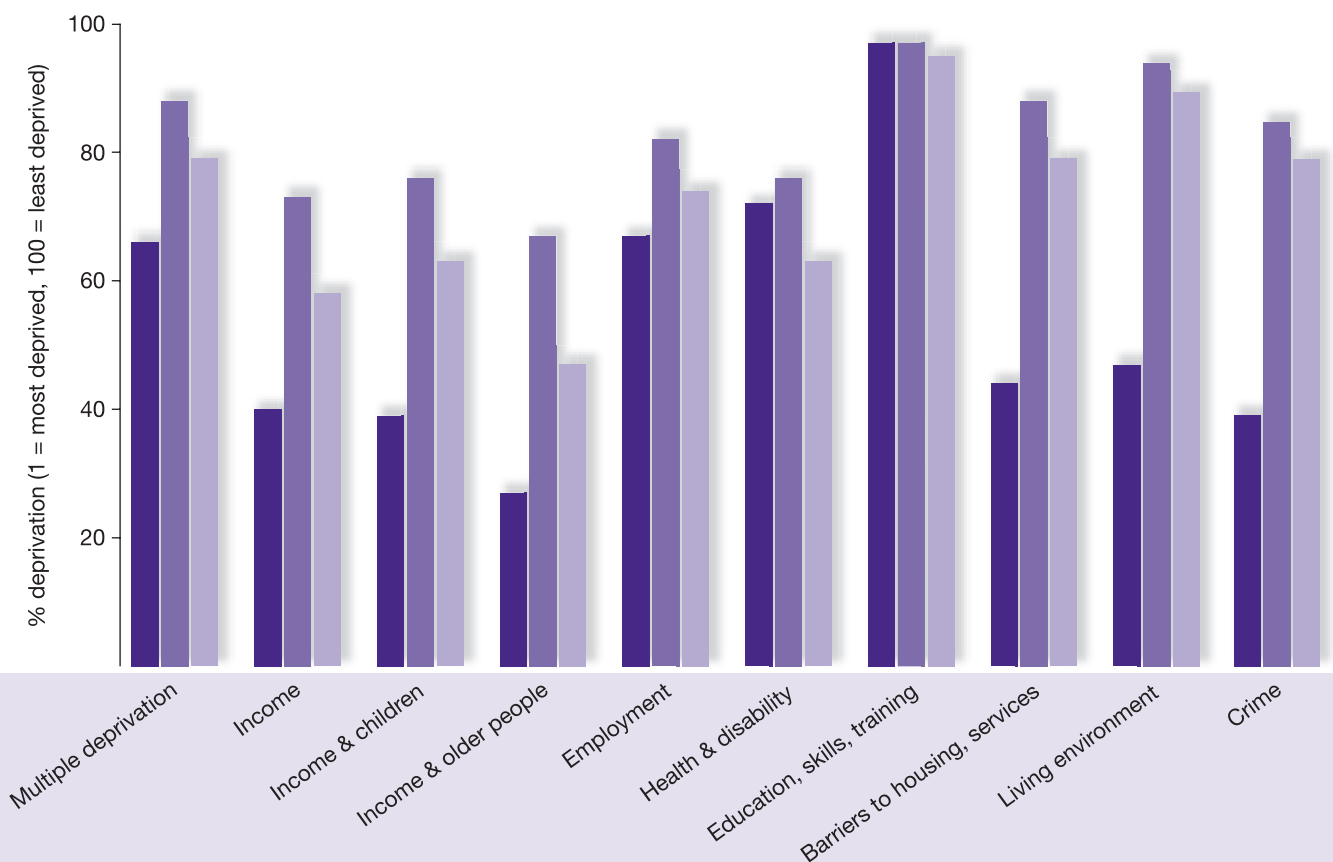
To give one example: the stack for *Income and older people* shows that Harrow is worse than the national average (94th out

of 354 districts, or 27% worst), better than the London average (22nd out of 33 boroughs, or 67% worst), and slightly worse than the Outer London average (9th out of 19, or 47% worst).

All these categories are looked at more closely, and mapped, in the pages that follow.

Harrow's Deprivation Rankings

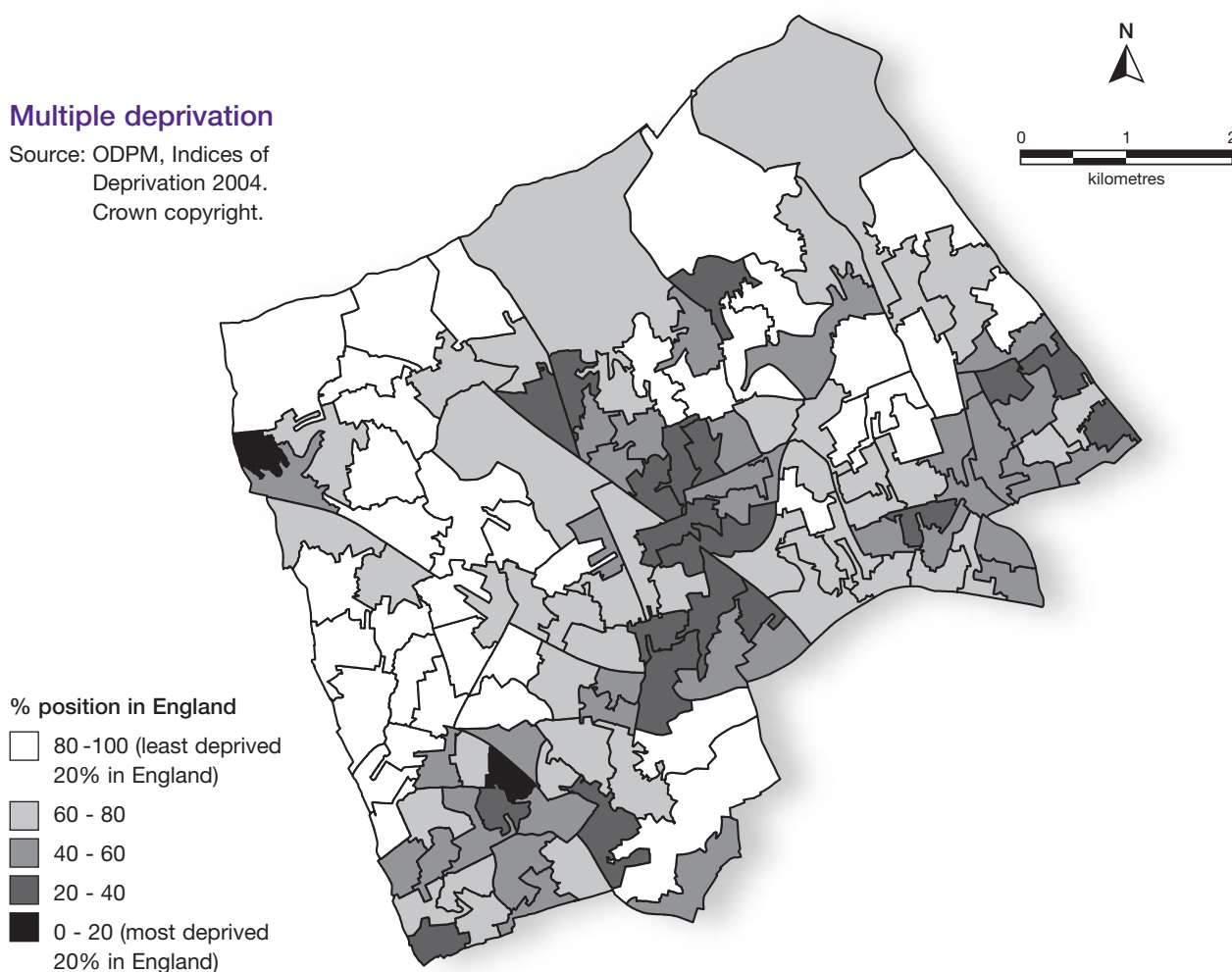
Source: ODPM, Indices of Deprivation 2004. Crown copyright.



Multiple Deprivation

Multiple deprivation

Source: ODPM, Indices of Deprivation 2004.
Crown copyright.



- Harrow is much better than average for multiple deprivation
- Most multiple deprivation is in the south and centre of the borough

Multiple deprivation in Harrow is well below the national average, with Harrow ranking 232nd out of 354 districts in England, 29th out of 33 London boroughs, and 15th out of 19 Outer London boroughs, where 1st is the most deprived.

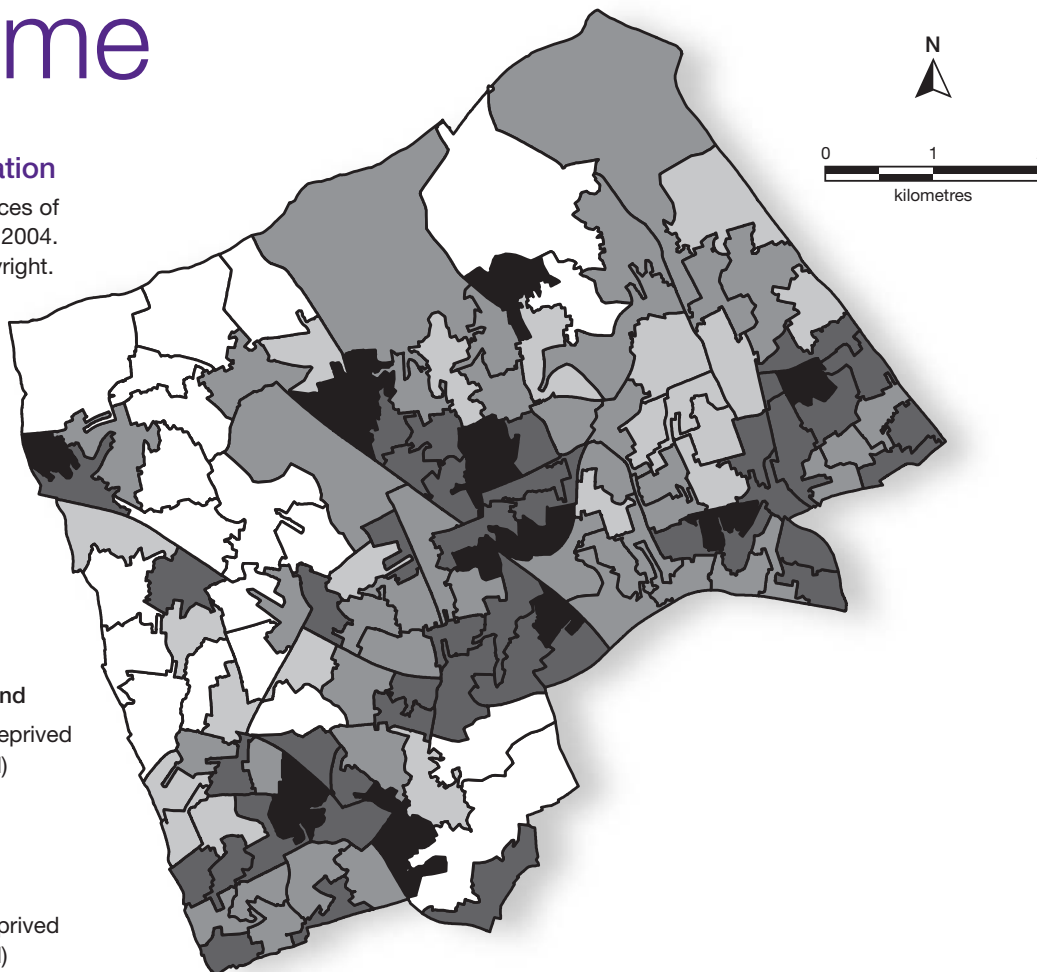
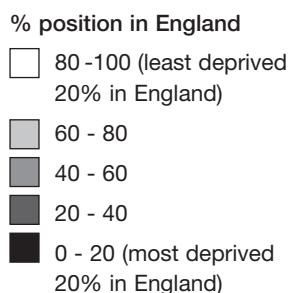
Just 2 of Harrow's 137 SOAs (in Pinner and Roxbourne) are in England's most deprived 20%, and 38 (mostly to the west) in the country's 20% least deprived.

Multiple deprivation in the ID 2004 is a basket of all its other main indicators – income, employment, health & disability, education skills & training, housing and services, living environment, and crime.

Income

Income deprivation

Source: ODPM, Indices of Deprivation 2004.
Crown copyright.



- Harrow is worse than the national average for income deprivation, but better than the London average
- Most deprivation is in the south and centre, with least in the north west of the borough

Harrow ranks 142nd out of 354 districts in England for income deprivation, 24th out of 33 London boroughs, and 11th out of 19 Outer London boroughs, where 1st is the most deprived.

Only 13 of Harrow's 137 SOAs (spread across 12 wards and mainly to the south) are in England's most deprived 20%, and 20 (mostly to the west) in the country's 20% least deprived.

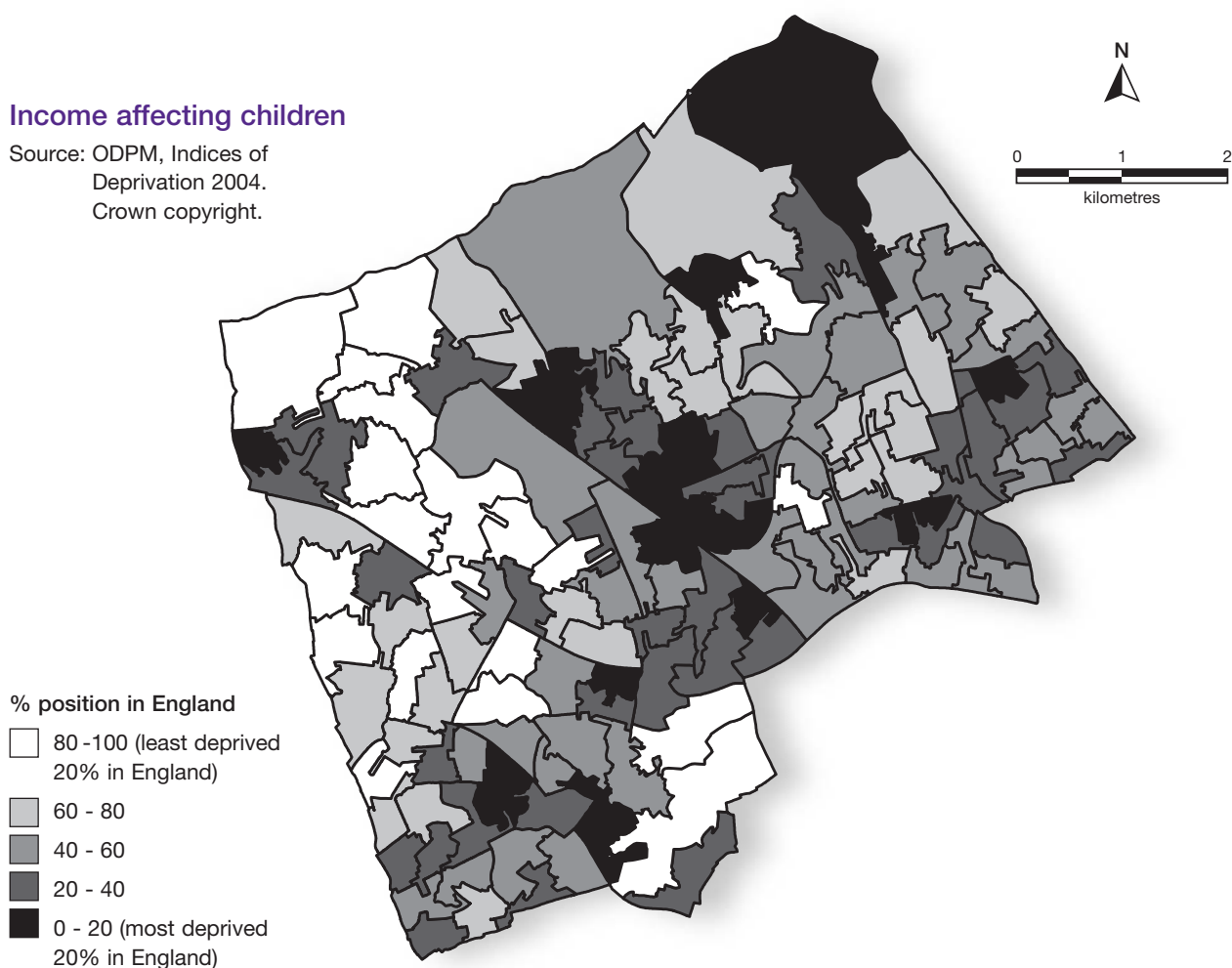
Income deprivation in the ID 2004 is a basket of indicators: households on income support, job-seekers' allowance, tax credits for working families or disabled persons, and asylum seekers on support.

Special indicators are published for income deprivation as it affects children and older people – see the next two pages.

Income Affecting Children

Income affecting children

Source: ODPM, Indices of Deprivation 2004.
Crown copyright.



- Harrow is worse than the national average for income deprivation as it affects children
- Most deprivation is in the south and centre, with least in the north-west of the borough

Income deprivation among Harrow children closely follows the pattern of Harrow's income deprivation in general. Harrow ranks 137th out of 354 districts in England, 25th out of 33 London boroughs, and 12th out of 19 Outer London boroughs, where 1st is the most deprived.

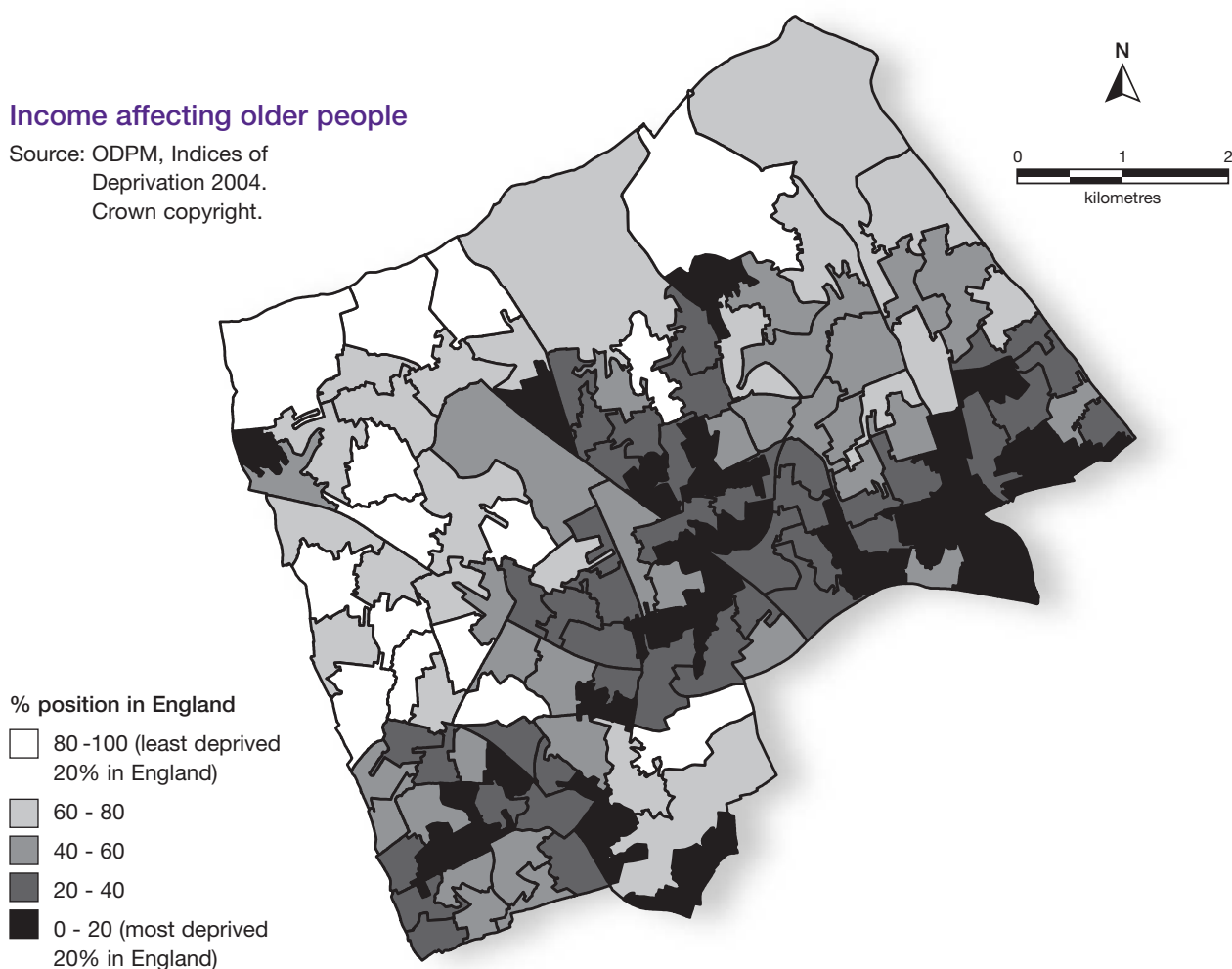
Only 17 of Harrow's 137 SOAs (spread across the borough but with many in the central spine) are in England's most deprived 20%, and 20 (mainly in the north-west) in the country's 20% least deprived.

Income deprivation affecting children in the ID 2004 is a subset of the basic income deprivation indicator covered on page 79. It measures income deprivation only for households where there are children aged 15 or under.

Income Affecting Older People

Income affecting older people

Source: ODPM, Indices of Deprivation 2004.
Crown copyright.



- Harrow is much worse than the national average for income deprivation among older people, but about average for Outer London
- Most deprivation is in the south and centre, with least in the north-west of the borough

Income deprivation among Harrow's older people is more severe than income deprivation overall, or among children. Harrow ranks 94th out of 354 districts in England, 22nd out of 33 London boroughs, and 9th out of 19 Outer London boroughs, where 1st is the most deprived.

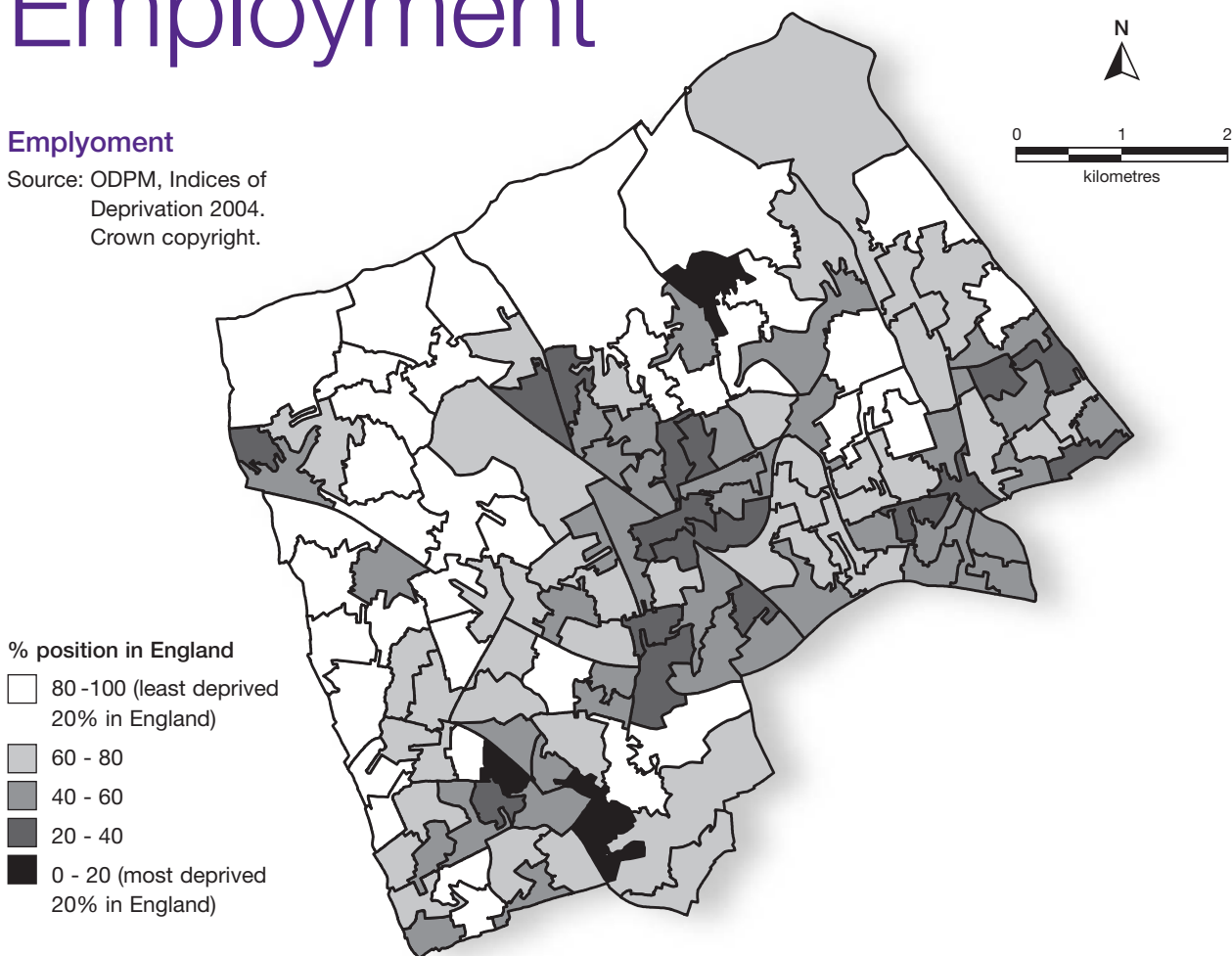
No less than 28 of Harrow's 137 SOAs (mainly in the south and centre) are in England's most deprived 20%, and only 15 (mainly in the west) in the country's 20% least deprived.

Income deprivation affecting older people in the ID 2004 is a subset of the basic income deprivation indicator covered on page 79. It measures income deprivation only for households where there are people aged 60 or over.

Employment

Employment

Source: ODPM, Indices of Deprivation 2004.
Crown copyright.



- Harrow is much better than average for employment deprivation
- Most deprivation is in the south and centre, with least in the north and west of the borough

Harrow ranks 236th out of 354 districts in England for employment deprivation, 27th out of 33 London boroughs, and 14th out of 19 Outer London boroughs, where 1st is the most deprived.

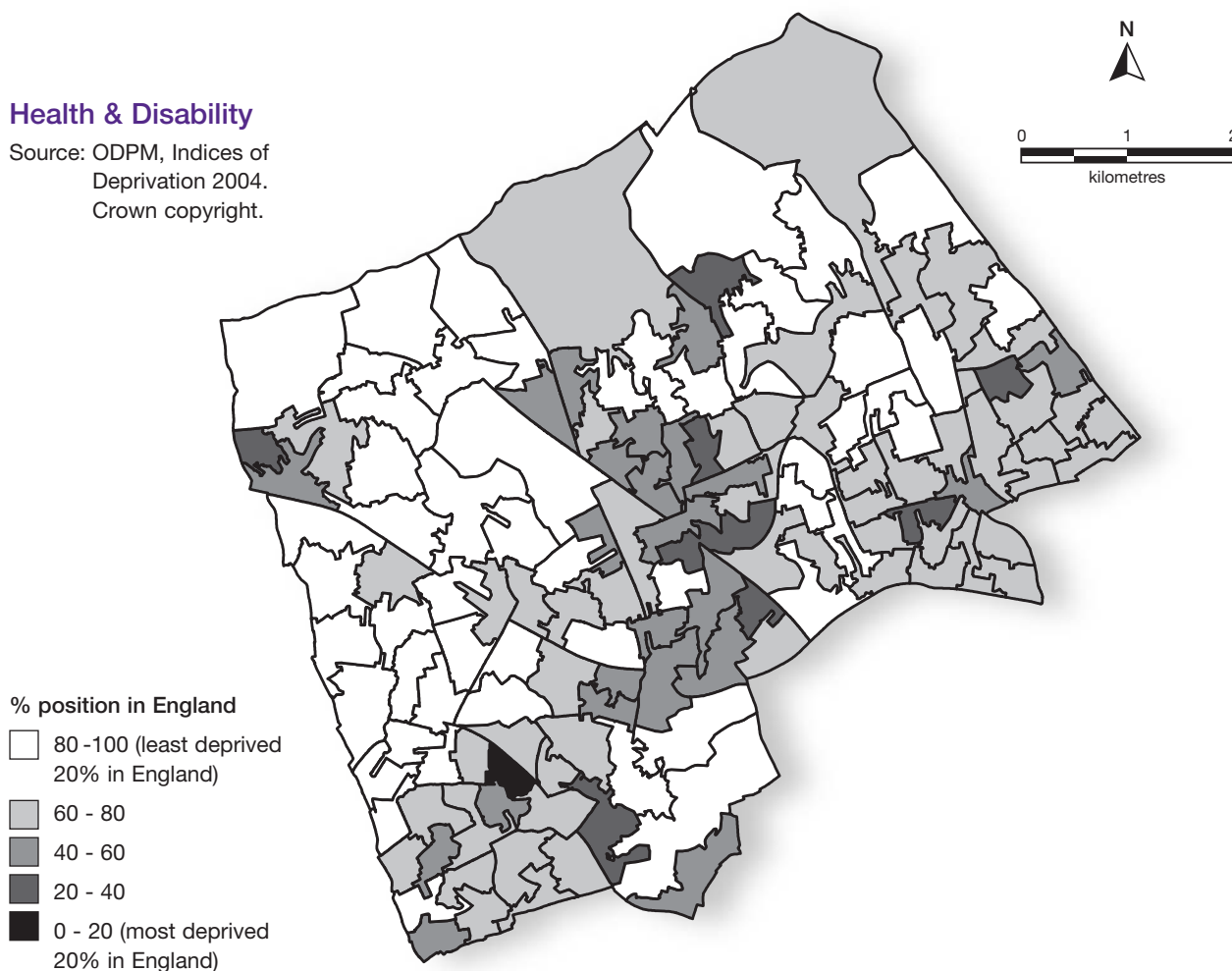
Just 3 of Harrow's 137 SOAs (in Harrow on the Hill, Roxbourne and Stanmore Park) are in England's most deprived 20%, and 37 (mainly in the north and west) in the country's 20% least deprived.

Employment deprivation in the ID 2004 is a basket of indicators: the unemployment claimant count, claimants of incapacity and severe disablement benefits (all these among people of working age), and people taking part in New Deal programmes.

Health & Disability

Health & Disability

Source: ODPM, Indices of Deprivation 2004.
Crown copyright.



- Harrow is much better than average for health and disability deprivation
- What deprivation there is tends to be in the centre and south, with least in the north-west of the borough

Health and disability deprivation is well below average in Harrow, which ranks 256th out of 354 districts in England, 25th out of 33 London boroughs, and 12th out of 19 Outer London boroughs, where 1st is the most deprived.

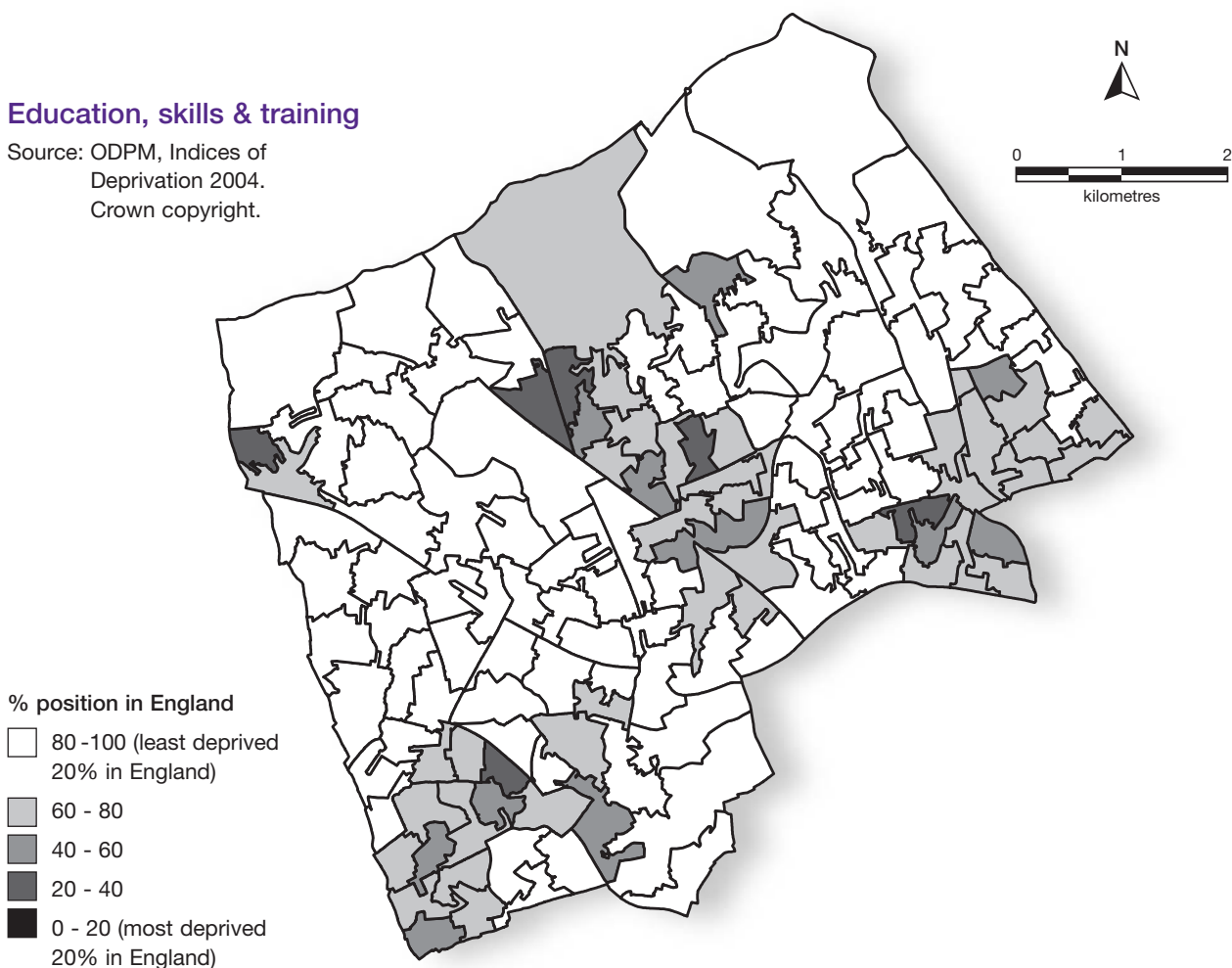
Just 1 of Harrow's 137 SOAs (in Roxbourne) is in England's most deprived 20%, whilst 52 (mainly in the north-west) are in the country's 20% least deprived.

Health and disability deprivation in the ID 2004 is a basket of indicators: figures for years of potential life lost, comparative illness & disability ratio, emergency admissions to hospital, mood & anxiety disorders, hospital episodes, suicides and health benefits.

Education, Skills & Training

Education, skills & training

Source: ODPM, Indices of Deprivation 2004.
Crown copyright.



- Harrow is one of the least education-deprived places in the country, London or Outer London
- What deprivation there is tends to be in the centre, south and east

Harrow is among the best of all districts for educational deprivation, ranking 342nd out of 354 districts in England, 32nd out of 33 London boroughs, and 18th out of 19 Outer London boroughs, where 1st is the most deprived.

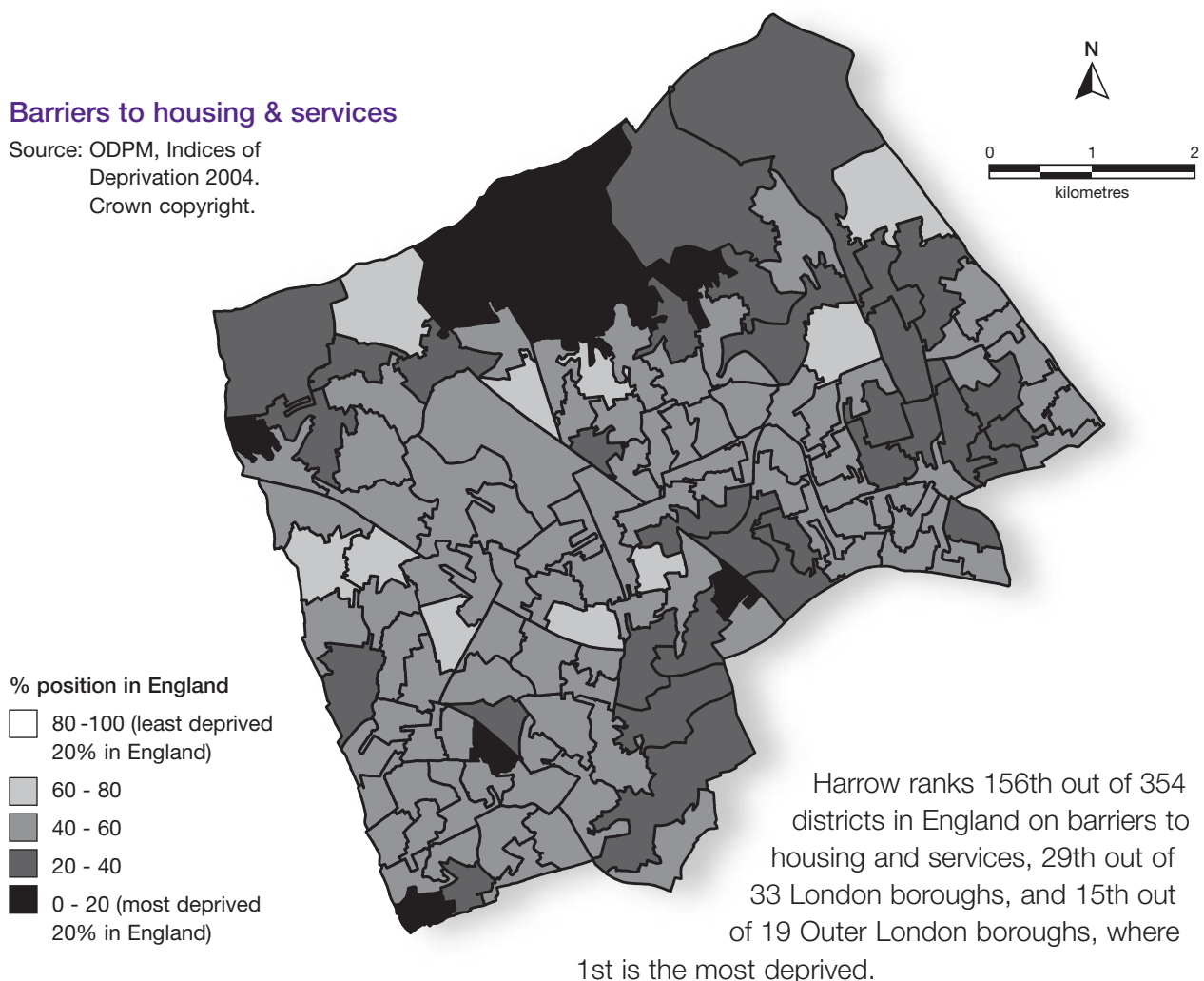
Not one Harrow SOA is in England's most deprived 20%, and no less than 84 of Harrow's 137 SOAs (mainly in the north-east and north-west) are in the country's 20% least deprived.

Education deprivation in the ID 2004 is a basket of indicators: pupil scores at Key Stages 2, 3 and 4, secondary school absences, school leavers at 16, and entrants into higher education.

Barriers to Housing & Services

Barriers to housing & services

Source: ODPM, Indices of Deprivation 2004.
Crown copyright.



- Harrow is worse than average nationally for access to housing and services, but among the best in London
- Deprivation tends to cluster in the north of the borough

This suggests that London is a quite separate case from the rest of the country for this indicator.

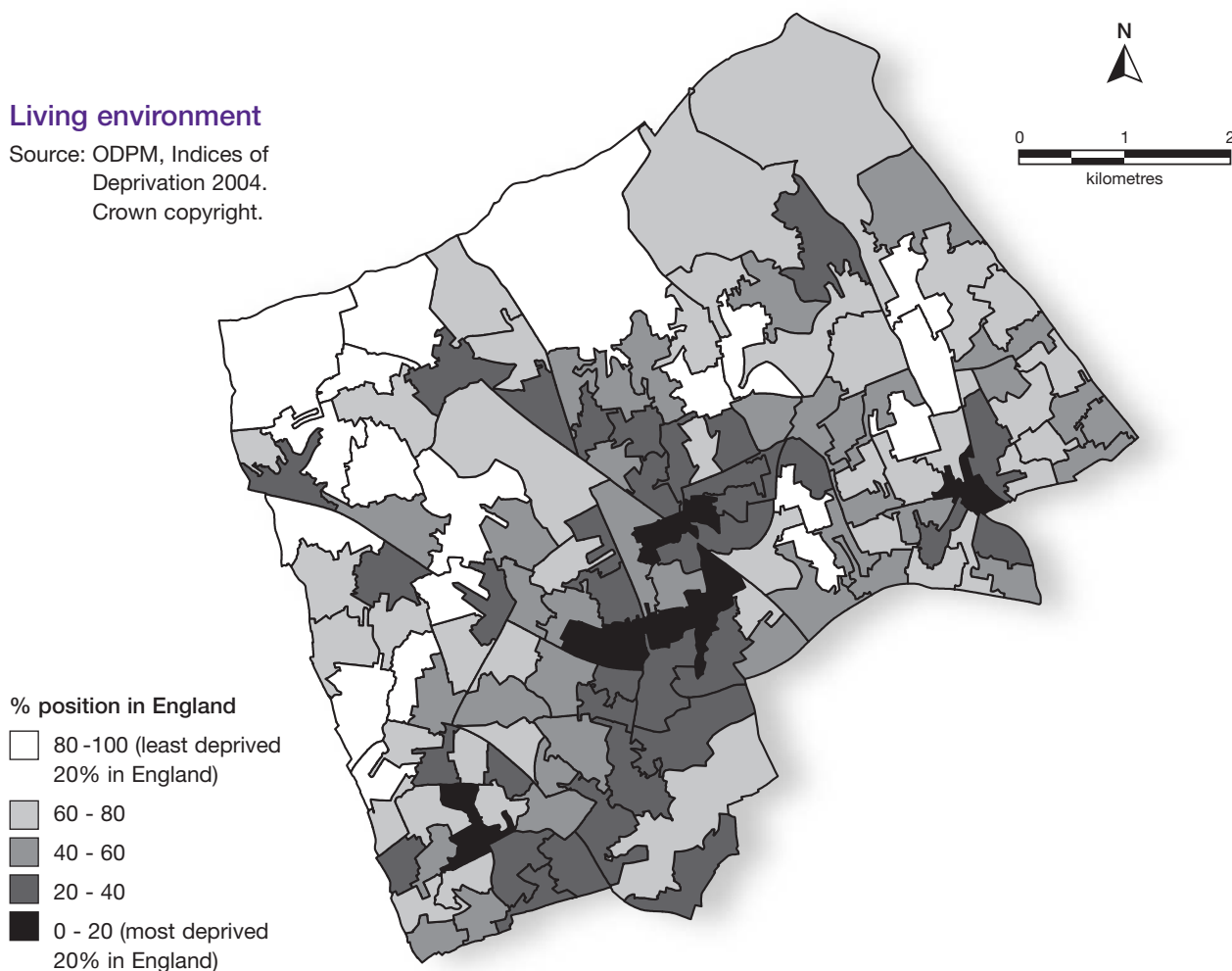
The overall SOA map is also quite different compared with the other *Indices* measures: many central and southern areas ranking average or nearly so, and more deprived wards clustering toward the edges, particularly in the north. This pattern may be due to the wide range of indicators in the basket.

The barriers measure in the ID 2004 is a basket of indicators: household overcrowding, households waiting for a council decision on their homeless status, obstacles to home owners, and distance to GP surgery, shops, primary school and post office.

Living Environment

Living environment

Source: ODPM, Indices of Deprivation 2004.
Crown copyright.



- Harrow is about average nationally for living environment deprivation, but among the best in London
- Deprivation tends to be in the south and centre of the borough

Harrow ranks 165th out of 354 districts in England on this measure, 31st out of 33 London boroughs, and 17th out of 19 Outer London boroughs, where 1st is the most deprived.

Only 6 of Harrow's 137 SOAs (in Headstone South, Marlborough, Queensbury, Greenhill and Roxbourne) are in England's 20% most deprived, and 19 in the country's least deprived 20%.

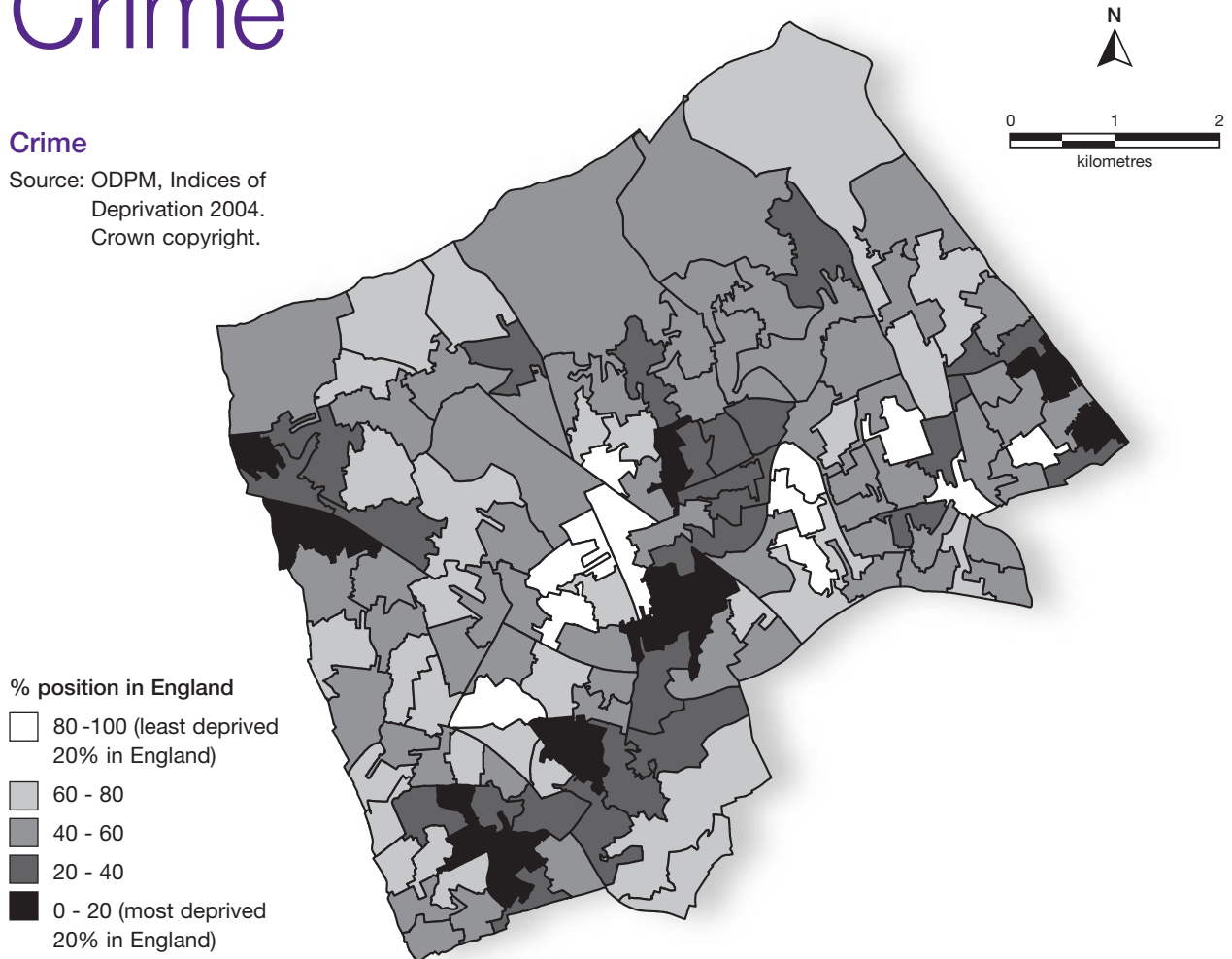
In general, higher rates are found in the south and centre of the borough.

Living environment deprivation in the ID 2004 is a basket of indicators: housing in poor condition, houses without central heating, air quality and road traffic accidents.

Crime

Crime

Source: ODPM, Indices of Deprivation 2004.
Crown copyright.



- Harrow is worse than the national average for crime deprivation, but much better than London
- Deprivation tends to cluster to the south-west and centre of the borough

Harrow ranks 139th out of 354 districts in England for crime deprivation, 28th out of 33 London boroughs, and 15th out of 19 Outer London boroughs, where 1st is the most deprived.

Only 11 of Harrow's 137 SOAs (mostly in the south-west and centre) are in England's most deprived 20%, and 12 in England's least deprived (mostly around centre).

Crime deprivation in the ID 2004 is a basket of indicators: burglary, theft, criminal damage and violence.

Useful Contacts

Harrow Primary Care Trust

Grace House
Harrovia Business Village
Bessborough Road
Harrow
Middlesex
HA1 3EX

Tel: 020 8422 6644

Charlotte Ashton
Health Epidemiologist

Harrow Council

Civic Centre
Station Road
Harrow
Middlesex
HA1 2XF

Switchboard: 020 8863 5611

Sue Kaminska
Research & Information Officer
Planning

Dennis Varcoe
Group Planner
Planning

Liz Defries
Research & Information Manager
Education

Martyn Ellis
Head of Planning & Performance Management
Social Care

Rebecca Caprara
Housing Strategy & Resources Manager

Ian Pearce
Crime Reduction Manager

Geoff Kent
Revenues Manager

Gareth Llywelyn-Roberts
Chief Environmental Health Officer

Rad Dearing
Interim Regeneration Team Leader

David Kerrigan
Strategy Division, Urban Living

We would welcome your comments or feedback. Please write to, e-mail or phone:

The Regeneration Team
Room 407a
London Borough of Harrow
Civic Centre
Harrow
Middlesex
HA1 2XA

Tel: 020 8424 7573

Email: regenerationteam@harrow.gov.uk



London Borough of Harrow
Civic Centre, Station Road
Harrow, HA1 2XF