

Harrow

Harrow Vitality

Profiles



A portrait of Harrow and its
people in statistics

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Harrow is not uniform - it is a borough of diverse communities and different parts of the borough have their own unique opportunities and challenges. These could be economic, social or environmental - the responses to each have to be tailored to the needs of each locality or community to make them successful.

The Harrow Vitality Profiles, a unique multi agency evidence base about Harrow and its communities, was first published in 2004. It used information gathered by the Harrow Strategic Partnership (HSP) and key datasets provided by the Office for National Statistics. The HSP has learnt from other agencies and from local residents how informative and useful they find the Vitality Profiles, so we are building on this work.

Harrow has now refreshed its profiles to give an updated snapshot of the borough and a number of new indicators have been added to strengthen this essential toolkit.

These profiles are used to focus priorities and enable those who plan Harrow's future direction to think and act in a unified way largely based on a single source of information about the borough. A number of other authorities are now adopting a similar profiling approach.

Combined use of maps and charts highlights clearly the differences between individual areas in Harrow. Most importantly they show the diverse nature of Harrow and those areas which have the greatest need.

To date the Vitality Profiles have successfully informed such matters as:

- Service planning - to ensure service delivery is targeted to greatest need
- Policy development and review
- Bids for external funding, including the development of Harrow's Local Area Agreement
- Joined up or joint service provision

The updated report and database will continue to be used by the HSP and others to assist in targeting community initiatives and informing strategies.

I am sure all partners - local, regional and national - will once again find the Harrow Vitality Profiles an important source of information to help build and shape the borough and provide better services for the people of Harrow.



Cllr Chris Mote,
*Leader, Harrow Council and
Chair of the HSP Board*

Foreword	1
Introduction	Harrow Vitality Profiles	4
Geographic Information	Super Output Areas.....	8
	Town Centres & Parks	9
	Transport Links	10
	Council Estate Clusters	11
	Map Display	12
People of Harrow	Population Density	13
	White Ethnicity	14
	Asian Ethnicity	15
	Black Ethnicity	16
	Chinese & Other Ethnicity	17
	Households with Children	18
	Lone-Parent Households	19
	Single Person Households	20
Deprivation	Indices of Deprivation 2004	21
	Multiple Deprivation	22
	Income	23
	Income Affecting Children	24
	Income Affecting Older People	25
	Employment	26
	Health & Disability	27
	Education, Skills and Training	28
	Barriers to Housing & Services.....	29
	Living Environment	30
	Crime	31
Ambulance and Fire	Ambulance All Incidents.....	32
	Malicious Fires	34
Crime	Robbery & Violent Crime	36
	Property Crime	38
	Antisocial Behaviour	40
	Drugs & Alcohol	42
	Crime against Youth	44

Economy	Business Activity	46
	Business Rates Arrears	48
	Council Tax Benefit	50
	Council Tax Arrears	52
	Low Income	54
	Unemployment	56
	No Qualifications	58
	Incapacity Benefit and Severe Disablement Allowance	60
	Disability Living Allowance	62
	Income Support	64
	Pension Credits	66
	State Pension Claimants	68
Education	Free School Meals	70
	English at Age 11	72
	Maths at Age 11	73
	Attainment at Age 16	74
Environment	Car Ownership	75
	Pest Complaints	76
	Noise Complaints	78
	Food Complaints	80
	Health & Safety Incidents	82
Health	Life Expectancy	84
	Deaths from all Causes	86
	Teenage Conception	88
	Circulatory Disease	89
	Low Birth Weight	90
	Deaths from Cancer	91
Housing	Temporary Accommodation	92
	Housing Need	94
	Empty Homes	96
	Social Rented Housing	98
	Council Tax Bands A and B	100
	Council Tax Band C	102
Social Care	Children in Need	104
	Adults in Need	106
	Older People in Need	108
	Carers	110
Useful Contacts	112

Harrow Vitality Profiles

This is the second version of the Harrow Vitality Profiles, appearing two years after the original publication. Once again this publication is the result of the efforts of many people both from within the Council and also from partner organisations - Harrow Police, Harrow Primary Care Trust, London Fire & Emergency Planning Authority and the London Ambulance Service. In addition, the Vitality Profiles are enriched by other national datasets, largely made available through the Office for National Statistics (ONS).

The aims of the Harrow Vitality Profiles remain the same as before - 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.

The Vitality Profiles have proved to be Harrow's vital statistics (see inset boxes), which is why we are committed to keeping them updated.

The range of information remains broad, reflecting the diverse range of services which the Council and our partners provide, but also combining key datasets about Harrow from national government and other public agencies.

The look and feel of this publication will be familiar to many, as it follows the same tried and tested format, which received much acclaim the first time around.

“ The HVPs helped us target areas with higher numbers of children and nursery schools when we were promoting Real Nappy Week...we take into account levels of crime and deprivation when assigning staffing levels ”
(Operations Manager)

There are a few changes from the previous version:

- the majority of the indicators have been updated giving a renewed picture of Harrow
- we have added some new indicators and revised some others
- one or two indicators have been rested, as we don't want the Vitality Profiles to become too unwieldy
- where appropriate, the bar charts show comparative data, largely taken from the previous Vitality Profiles

The Economy section, in particular, in this edition is much larger because many of the new indicators are related to this topic. Several are based on benefits data, made available from the Department of Work and Pensions (DWP) at the lower Super Output Area (SOA) level. The lower SOA level is Harrow's preferred geography and is fast becoming the standard geography for the various Government departments, in particular the ONS. This should help ensure that we continue to expand and strengthen the range of indicators which form the Harrow Vitality Profiles.

Ward level information is also important too and all the indicators (with the exception of Deprivation) are produced at that level.

A few of the indicators have remained exactly the same as before. These are the ones based on the 2001 Census output, as censuses are only taken every 10 years. The others are the Government's Indices of Deprivation, which will not be updated until 2008.

This edition of the Harrow Vitality Profiles contains over 60 indicators grouped under the following headings:

People of Harrow
Deprivation
Ambulance & Fire
Crime
Economy
Education
Environment
Health
Housing
Social Care

“ Gives a great feel and overview of the Borough.....it highlights problem areas and emphasises how working in collaboration can improve specific localities ”
(Housing Researcher)

“ Harrow's innovative Vitality Profiles, launched by the Harrow Strategic Partnership in 2004, give a helpful visual representation of some of the key demographic and social factors underlying this bid...This information supports the proposal to have an integrated scheme for older people and the wider community in this location... ”
(Housing Manager)

Availability of the Harrow Vitality Profiles

The Harrow Vitality Profiles can be viewed and used in a number of different ways:

- there is the familiar printed version
- it can be viewed and freely downloaded from the Council's website - as a printed report or viewed with our Geographical Information System (GIS) - www.harrow.gov.uk
- it is available on the Council's intranet in this format; or it can be viewed and queried with our corporate GIS; or used by managers in conjunction with the Council's new Management Information System with the ability to link to performance information and satisfaction data

We will continue to review the ways in which the Vitality Profiles are made available - keeping up to date with the latest technological developments wherever possible. Ultimately though, the printed report has proved to be the most popular medium to date - it is an important reference document which can be easily taken to meetings.

Introduction

Indicator Composition

Each indicator has broadly the same content:

- headline facts
- a bar chart showing the variations in the indicator at ward level
- a map displaying the variations between different parts of Harrow at lower Super Output Area or ward level
- short explanatory text giving the key findings and explaining the nature and limitations of the data

Comparative Data

We are building up a time-series of data and many of the indicators show two sets of data in the ward level bar charts. This isn't always possible to achieve, as definitions can change over time making some comparisons difficult. Education attainments haven't been compared over time at ward level, as these comparisons are more meaningful for individual educational establishments.

National and regional comparators have been included wherever possible too, as it is always important not to view Harrow in isolation and this information is often necessary for external funding bids.

Denominators Used to Calculate Rates

The denominators for these Vitality Profiles have changed from the previous 2001 Census based denominators (used in the

“ The Council also uses its Vitality Profiles to inform priorities for services to the local community. The Profiles were referenced as good practice in the 'Securing Better Outcomes' consultation from the Treasury and the ODPM ”
(Manager, Strategy & Performance)

last report) to take into account growth and decline in Harrow's local population and housing structure.

Over the period mid-2001 to mid-2005 the Greater London Authority (GLA) estimates that Harrow's population grew by 2.7% from around 206,800 to 212,600. At the same time the number of dwellings increased from approximately 80,900 to over 83,600, an overall increase of 3.3%. This growth clearly has strong implications for the kind of statistical analysis used in the Vitality Profiles and as a result adjusted denominators have been used, based on the most up-to-date information sources that are currently available.

Super Output Area population based indicators are calculated using the Office for National Statistics 2003 Experimental SOA Level Population Estimates, with ward level calculations being largely based on the Greater London Authority 2005 Round Population Projections (Scenario 8.07) where applicable.

For household based calculations denominators have been taken from the CACI 2005 household estimates, based on projection guidelines from the Joint Industry Commission for Population Statistics. Calculations based on the number of dwellings are derived from the Post Office's 2005 AddressPoint database, updated with information held by Planning.

that there is any relationship - let alone a cause-and-effect relationship.

For further advice and assistance please contact the Research Team in the Urban Living department who were responsible for producing this report (details on the back page).

Background Information about Harrow

Harrow is an outer London Borough in north west London and approximately 10 miles from central London. Covering 50 square kilometres (20 square miles) Harrow is the 12th largest borough in Greater London in terms of area, but 21st in terms of size of population (214,000, Source: Government's 2005 mid-year population estimates). Harrow is one of eight local authorities nationally with more residents of ethnic minority than White British people. The Government's mid-2004 population estimates, (the latest to be produced by ethnic group), show that 52% of Harrow's population is of ethnic minority, the 8th highest proportion in England.

Harrow has a high proportion of green space and just over a fifth of the area is designated Green Belt. Harrow Town Centre is Harrow's main shopping and office location and is ranked amongst the top 10 in London. Around 60% of Harrow's workers commute out of the borough to work, but the borough also offers a good mixture of strong local businesses and much new business growth.

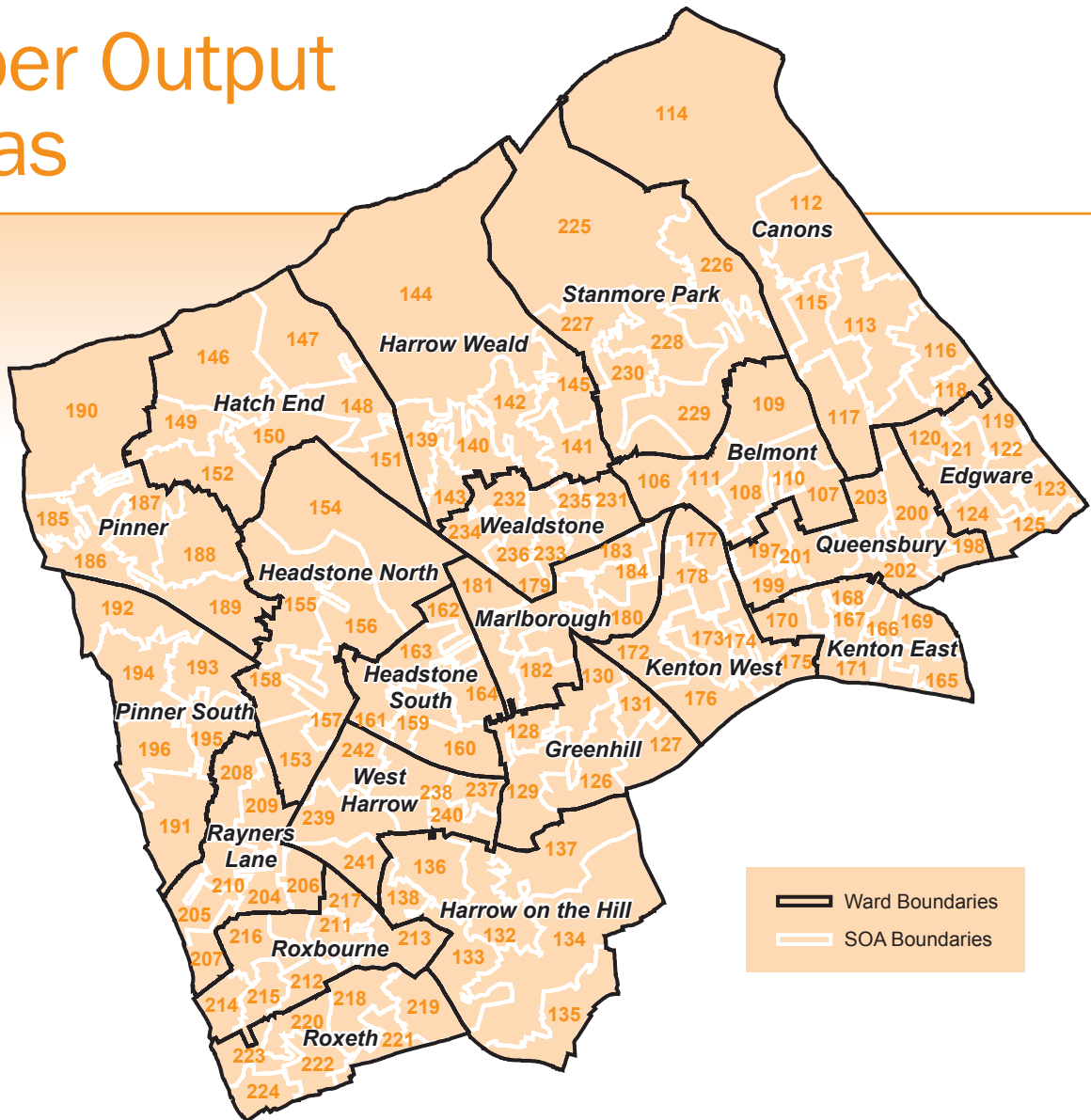
“ The data is making staff think about the different methods of collection that need to be deployed in certain areas - there is no point in pursuing bankruptcy in areas where most properties are either social housing or privately rented. This is allowing us to intelligently carry out recovery action, save money and reduce losses in collection. ”
(Revenues Manager)

Additional Information

This report provides an important snapshot in time. It was produced from a series of databases which can be analysed in many different ways and linked with other information too. Many of these databases will also be regularly updated. Indicators can also be correlated with one another.

Please beware of potentially false conclusions - similar patterns may not necessarily mean

Super Output Areas

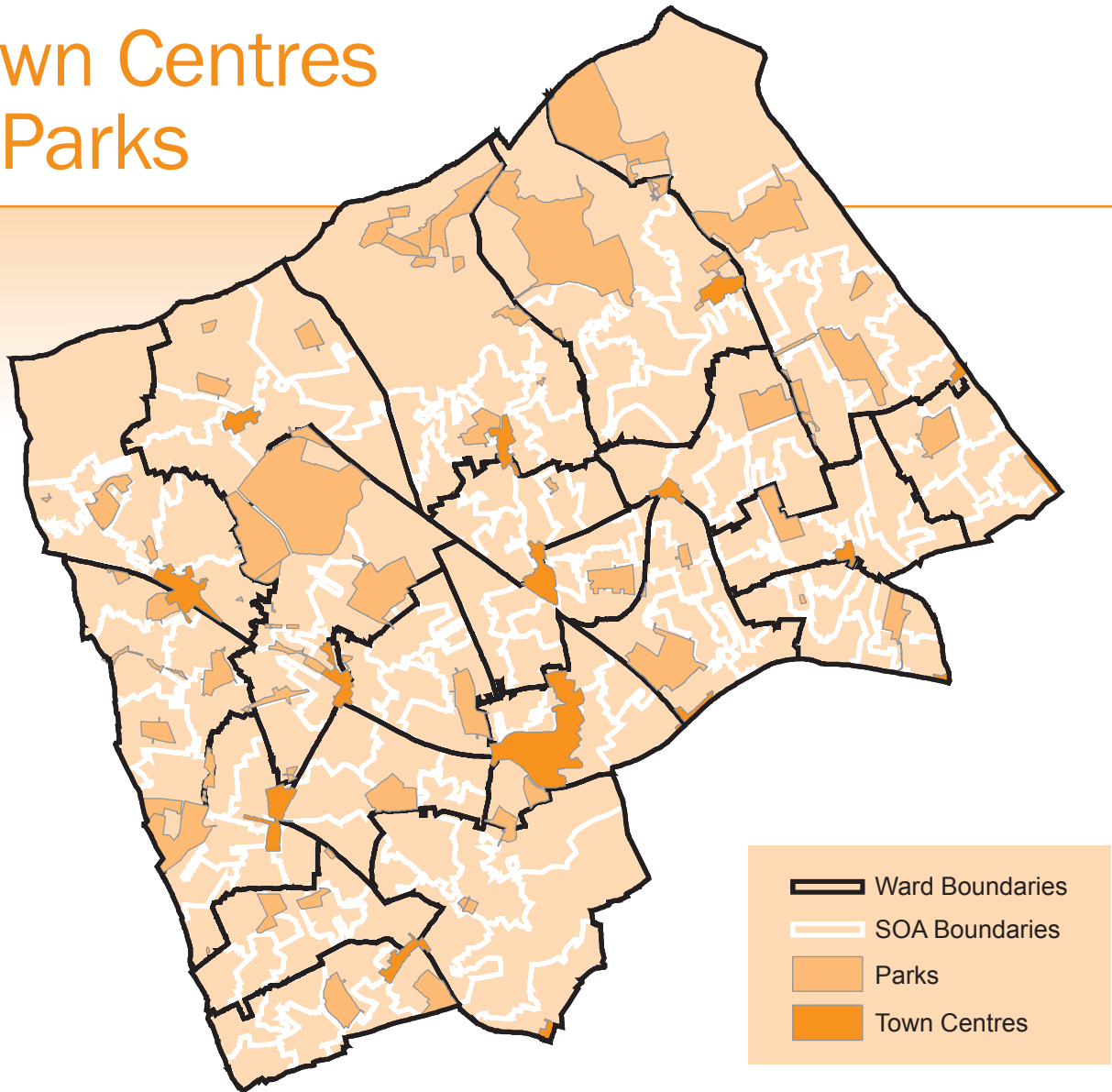


Lower layer SOAs and wards *Source: ONS*

Super Output Areas or SOAs are a new geographic hierarchy and were introduced by the Office for National Statistics in 2004. There are currently two layers of SOA - the lower layer SOA and the middle layer SOA. The SOAs used in these Profiles are the lower layer SOAs and Harrow has 137 of these, currently all nesting within the 21 wards. Typically there are either six or seven lower layer SOAs in each ward, with each SOA originally having a population of between 1,000-1,500 residents. Harrow has 31 middle layer SOAs. There is a finer level geography available, which is the

Output Area - there are 633 of these in Harrow. The lower layer SOAs are an ideal geography for the Vitality Profiles as they allow us to map information in quite fine detail and generally safeguard the confidentiality of the information about people or businesses (known as disclosure control). Mapping at the Output Area level would compromise the disclosure control too often. In some instances the maps can only be produced at ward level in order to protect individuals and where there are too few occurrences to map at any other level.

Town Centres & Parks



Town centres and parks *Source: Harrow Council, 2004 Unitary Development Plan*

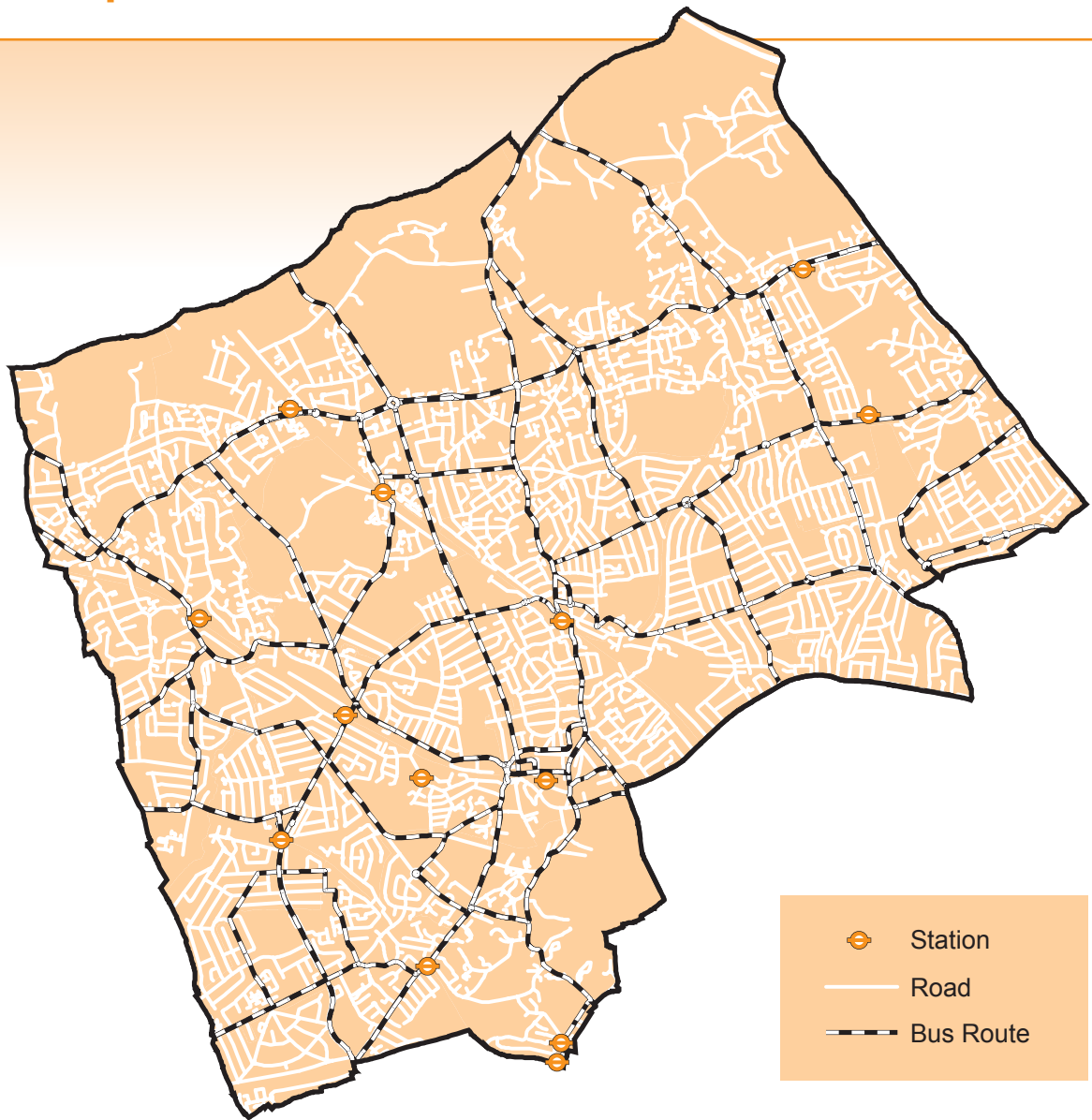
There are 16 town centres within Harrow, as designated by the Harrow Unitary Development Plan and these are shown on the map above. Harrow Town Centre is the largest and is defined as a metropolitan centre. There are nine district centres: Wealdstone, South Harrow, Rayners Lane, North Harrow, Pinner, 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 areas (and may have a different designation in those boroughs).

Harrow's parks are also shown on this map.

Transport Links



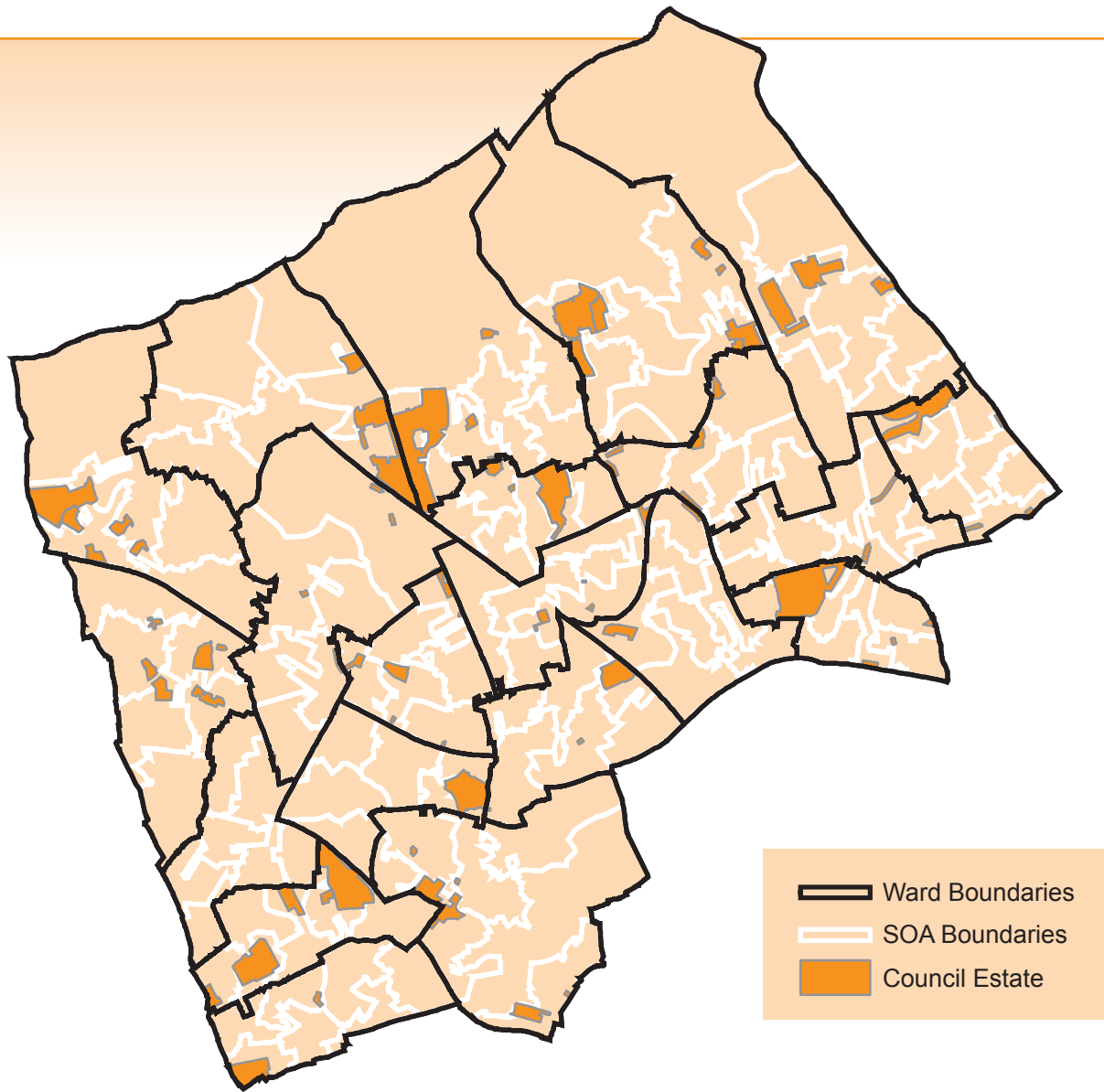
Transport links *Source: Harrow Council*

Four different Underground lines serve Harrow - the Metropolitan, Piccadilly, Bakerloo and Jubilee lines. In addition there are several national rail routes which also serve the borough - the Chiltern lines from Marylebone to Aylesbury, High Wycombe and Birmingham; Silverlink services from Northampton and Milton Keynes to Euston and Southern rail to Gatwick and Brighton. In total there are 13 stations in Harrow, with five others just outside the

borough. There is also a comprehensive network of bus services in the borough, with around 37 bus routes, including five night bus services.

The road network in Harrow is extensive, with links to the motorway network. The M1 motorway runs just outside the northern boundary of the borough and the A40 Trunk road lies just over a mile to the south.

Council Estate Clusters



Council estate clusters *Source: Harrow Council*

Council estates in Harrow account for around 5% of the total land use in the borough. The estates are relatively uniform in their distribution although greater concentrations can be found in the southern and central parts of the borough with particularly high concentrations to be found in Roxbourne.

Council estates were originally intended as purpose built accommodation for those on low incomes. However modern council estates are comprised of a mix of both rented accommodation and privately owned properties, originally purchased through Right to Buy legislation.

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 allocated to 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 each dataset. 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 band of shading.

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

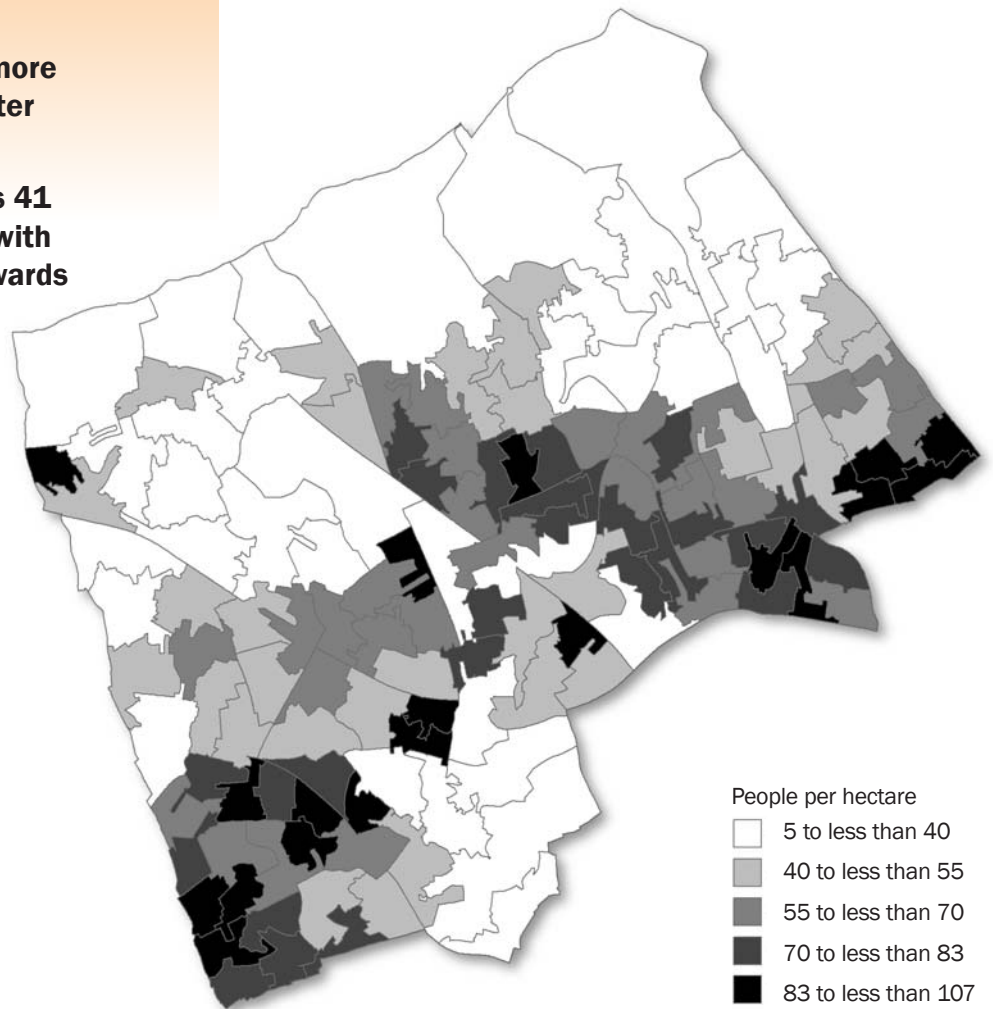
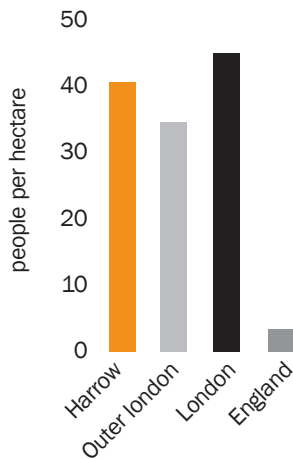
Where possible the darkest shading has been allocated to areas thought to be most in need. This means that in some datasets, areas with high numbers will be shaded darkest - for example, areas with high numbers of people living in temporary accommodation. But for other indicators areas with low rates are shaded darkest - such as areas with the lowest percentage of pupils achieving the recognised standard of academic achievement. Darkest shading on the People of Harrow maps show areas with the highest concentrations eg. percentage of lone parent households

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Population Density

- Harrow is one of the more densely populated Outer London Boroughs
- The average density is 41 persons per hectare, with higher rates in most wards to the south of the borough

National Comparison



Population density, 2001 *Source: 2001 Census, Crown copyright*

Harrow is the 12th largest borough in London, with an area of 5,047 hectares (50 square kms) and a population of 206,800 in 2001. With an average density of 41 people per hectare (pph) in 2001, 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.

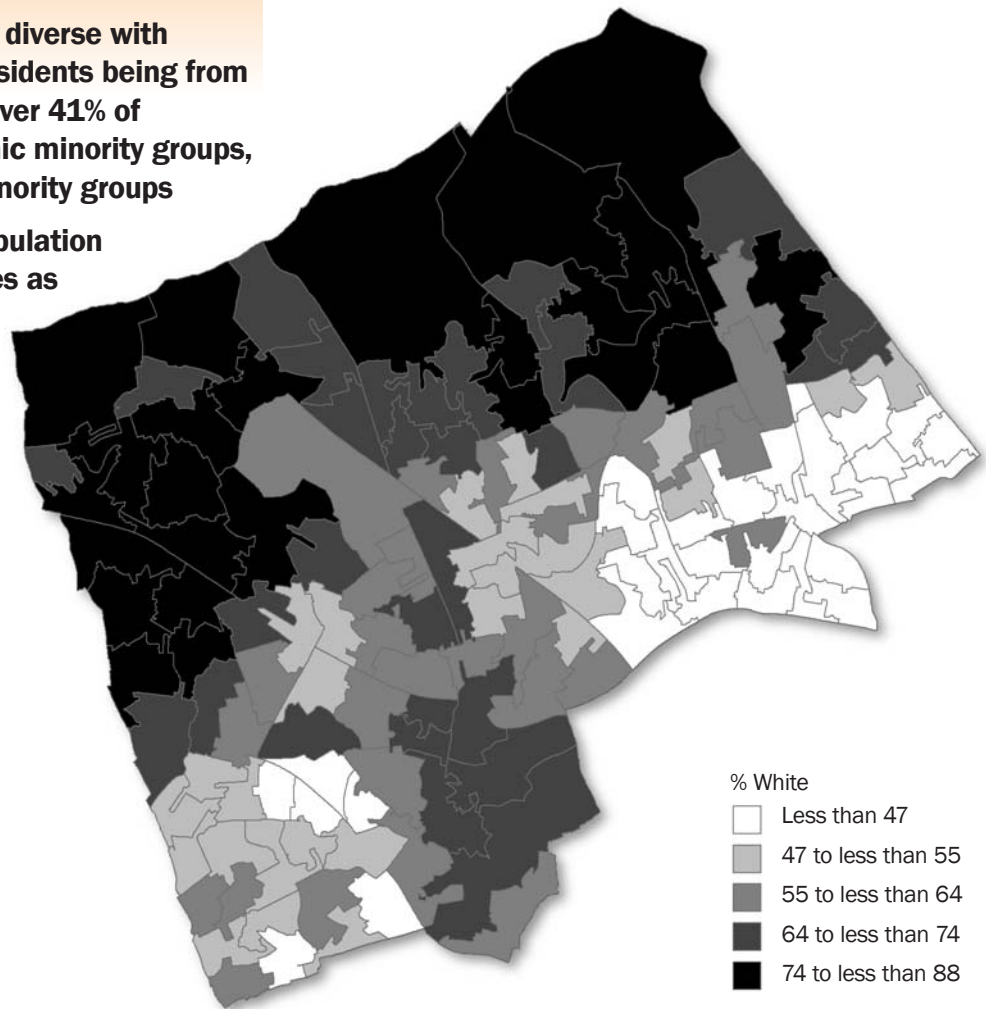
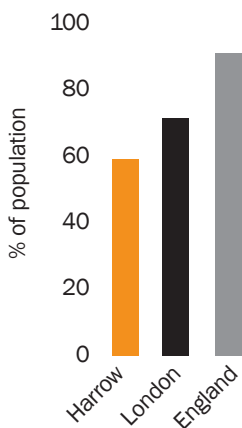
The most densely populated wards are Kenton East, Wealdstone, Roxbourne and Edgware - all with densities of over 70 pph. At SOA level, West Harrow (Honeybun Estate, Vaughan Road, Butler Avenue) and Rayners Lane Estate in Roxbourne have densities of over 100 pph, higher than the overall Inner London density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

2001 Census data is subject to ONS Disclosure Control, which adjusts small cell counts to avoid identifying individuals.

White Ethnicity

- Harrow is culturally diverse with less than 59% of residents being from White groups and over 41% of residents from ethnic minority groups, excluding White minority groups
- Half of Harrow's population recorded themselves as White British in 2001 (103,200)

National Comparison



White Ethnicity, 2001 *Source: 2001 Census, Crown copyright*

This Census 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.

At ward level there are higher proportions of residents in the White groups living in the north of the borough. Pinner ward has the highest proportion of residents in the White grouping at 78%, Kenton East the lowest at 36%.

There are higher concentrations of residents of White Irish origin in the central wards, particularly

Wealdstone, Marlborough and the south of Harrow Weald ward. Harrow's Irish community numbers over 9,000 - the fifth highest level in London.

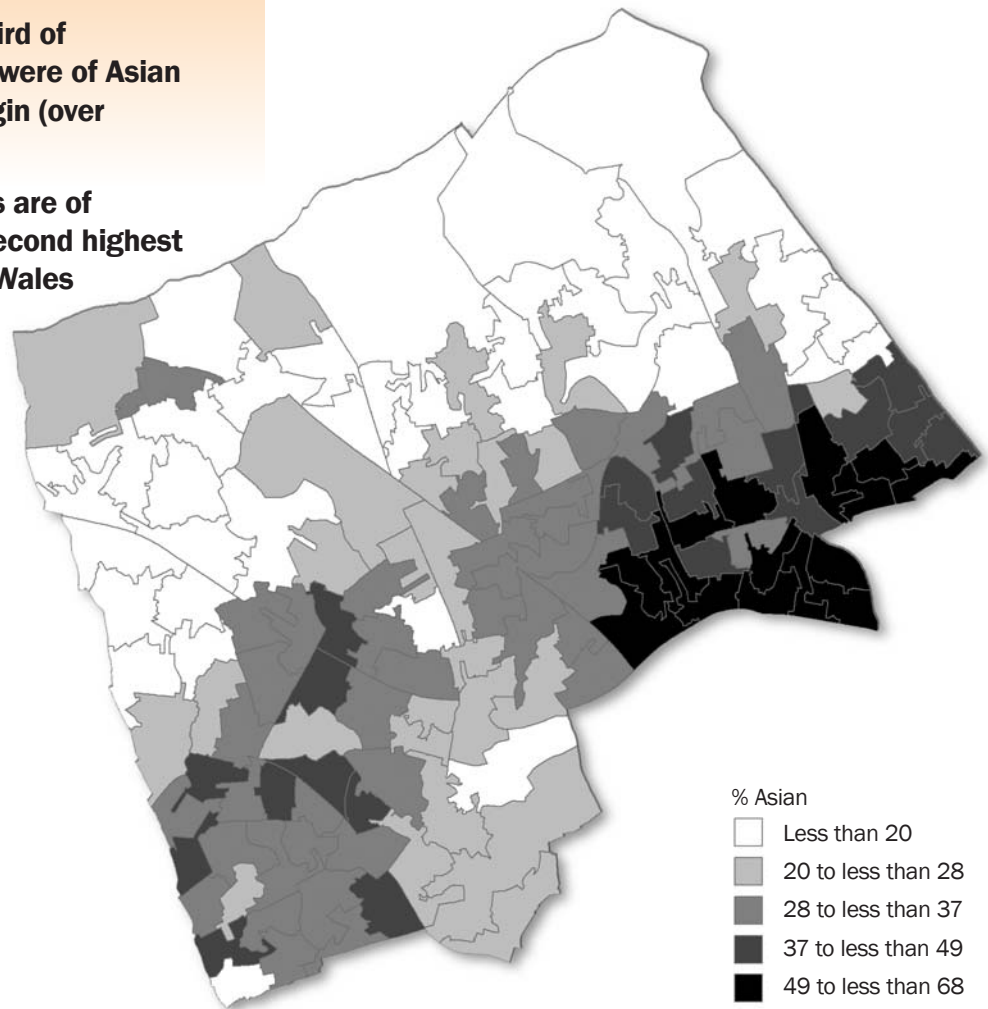
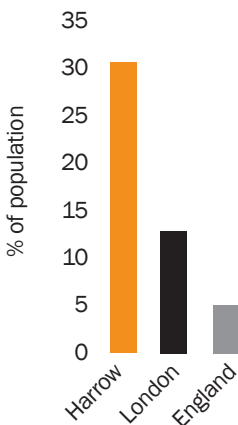
Residents from Other White groups are particularly clustered in Harrow on the Hill, Canons, Greenhill and Pinner - nearly 9,300 people were recorded in this group.

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Asian Ethnicity

- In 2001 nearly a third of Harrow's residents were of Asian or Asian-British origin (over 63,000 people)
- 22% of all residents are of Indian origin, the second highest level in England & Wales

National Comparison



Asian Ethnicity, 2001 *Source: 2001 Census, Crown copyright*

This grouping includes residents who are Indian, Pakistani, Bangladeshi, Other Asian and Mixed White & Asian. The Other Asian grouping is most likely to be Sri Lankans and East African Asian people (who did not specify that they were Indian). Chinese people are not included in these groups.

The Asian population is well established in the southern part of Harrow, particularly in Kenton East, Kenton West, Queensbury and Edgware wards, with Asian or Asian British 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.

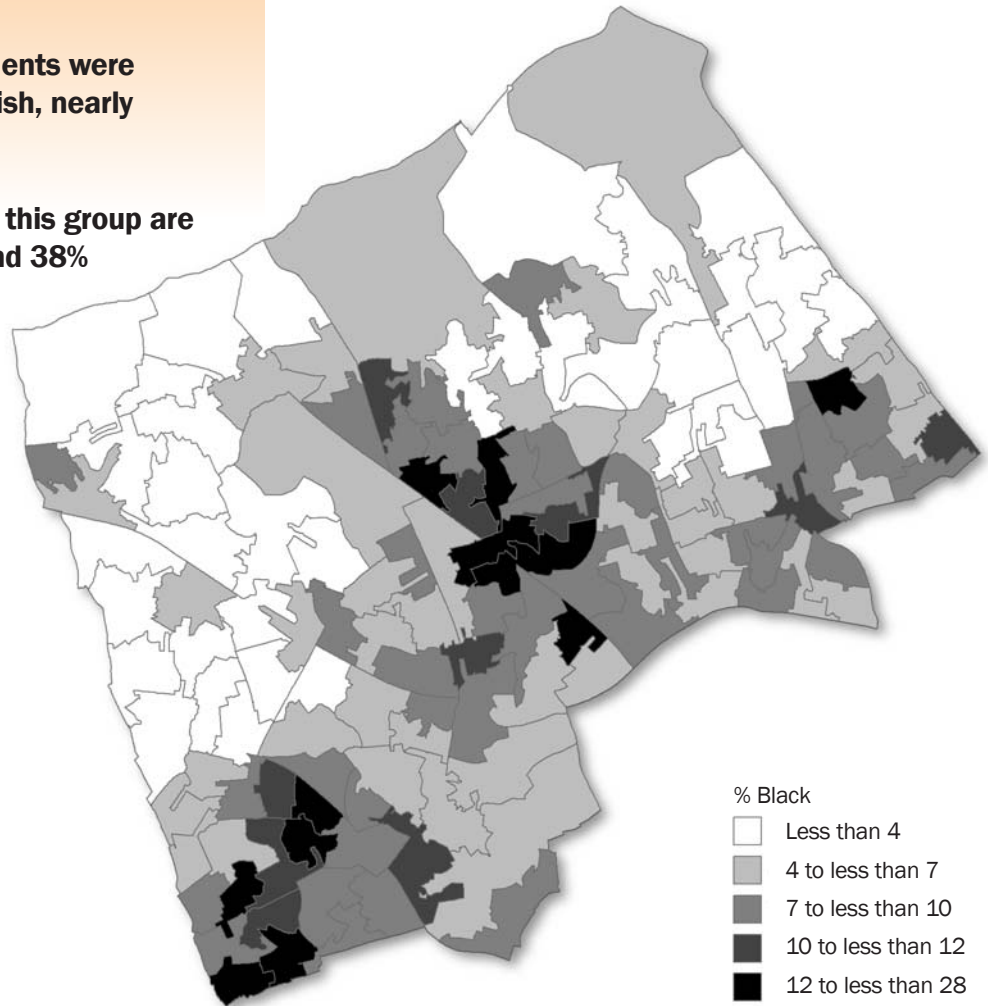
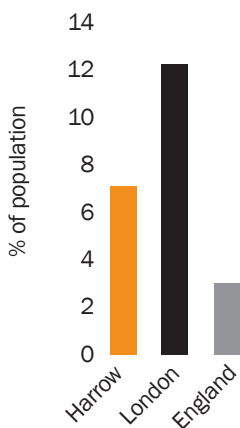
The Indian group is the largest ethnic minority group in Harrow - there were over 45,300 Indian people in Harrow in 2001. The Other Asian group is the second largest ethnic minority group, with nearly 11,000 residents.

2001 Census data is subject to ONS Disclosure Control, which adjusts small cell counts to avoid identifying individuals.

Black Ethnicity

- In 2001 7% of residents were Black or Black British, nearly 15,000 people
- 42% of residents in this group are Black Caribbean and 38% are Black African

National Comparison



Black Ethnicity, 2001

Source: 2001 Census, Crown copyright

This group includes residents who are Black Caribbean, Black African, Other Black, Mixed White & Black Caribbean and Mixed White & Black African.

Higher numbers of Black or Black British people live in the wards in the centre and south of Harrow, particularly Roxbourne,

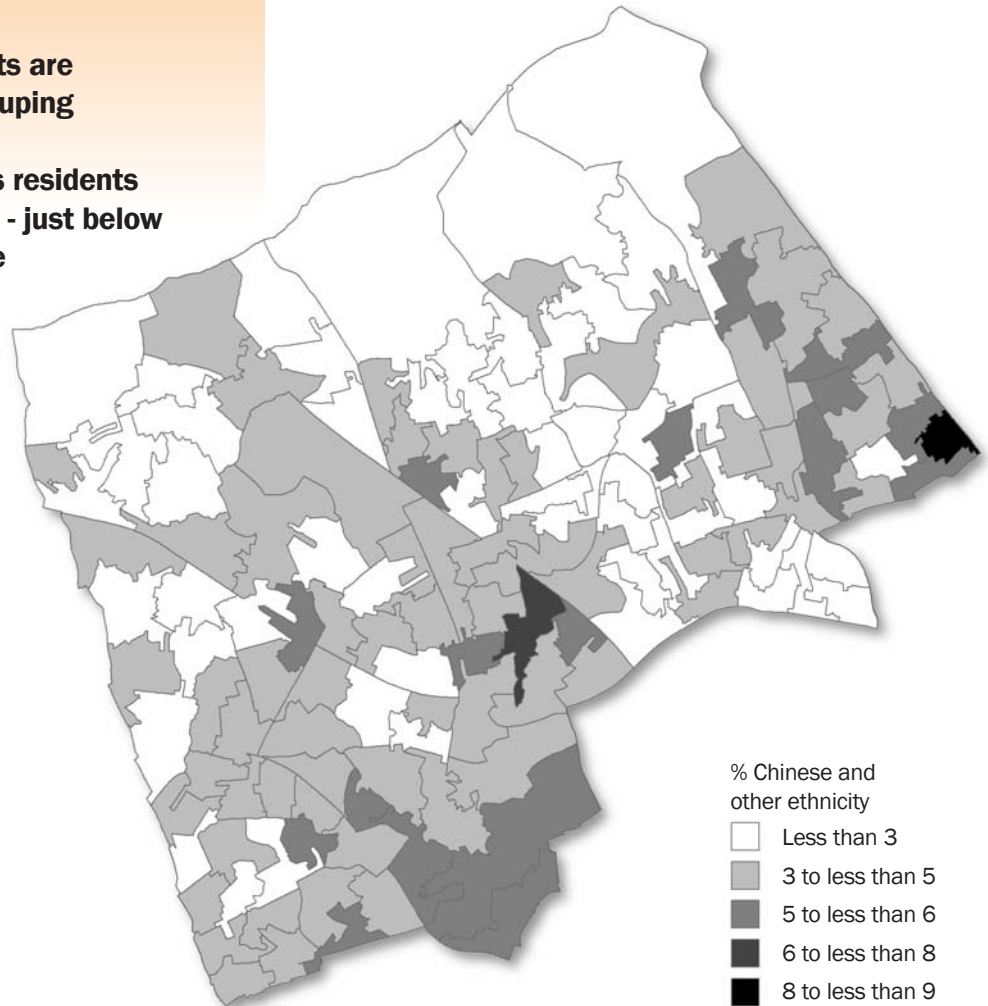
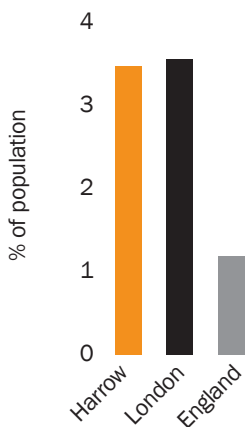
Roxeth and Marlborough. 27% of the population in one SOA to the north of Roxbourne is Black or Black British.

2001 Census data is subject to ONS Disclosure Control, which adjusts small cell counts to avoid identifying individuals.

Chinese and Other Ethnicity

- Over 7,200 residents are included in this grouping
- 3.5% of all Harrow's residents are in these groups - just below the London average

National Comparison



Chinese and Other Ethnicity, 2001

Source: 2001 Census, Crown copyright

This grouping includes residents from diverse backgrounds including Chinese (36%), Other ethnic groups (39%, largely comprising people from the Middle East and the Far East) 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).

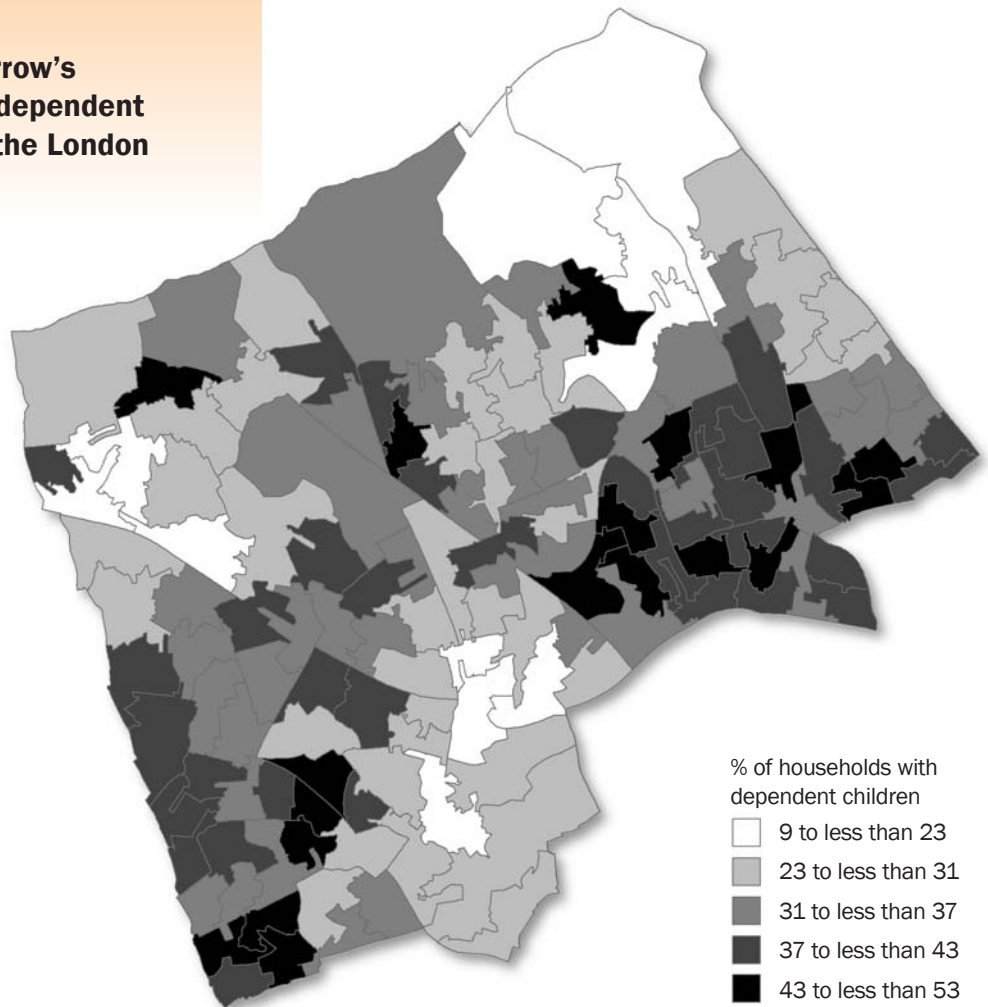
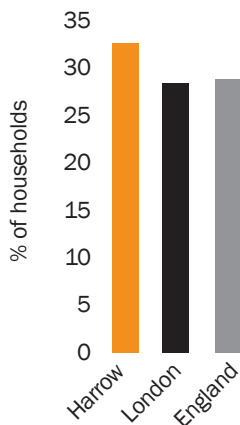
Over 8.5% of residents in one SOA in Edgware are from these minority ethnic groups.

2001 Census data is subject to ONS Disclosure Control, which adjusts small cell counts to avoid identifying individuals.

Households with Children

- in 2001 a third of Harrow's households included dependent children, above both the London and national average
- There are higher concentration of households with children in the borough

National Comparison



Households with dependent children, 2001

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 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%.

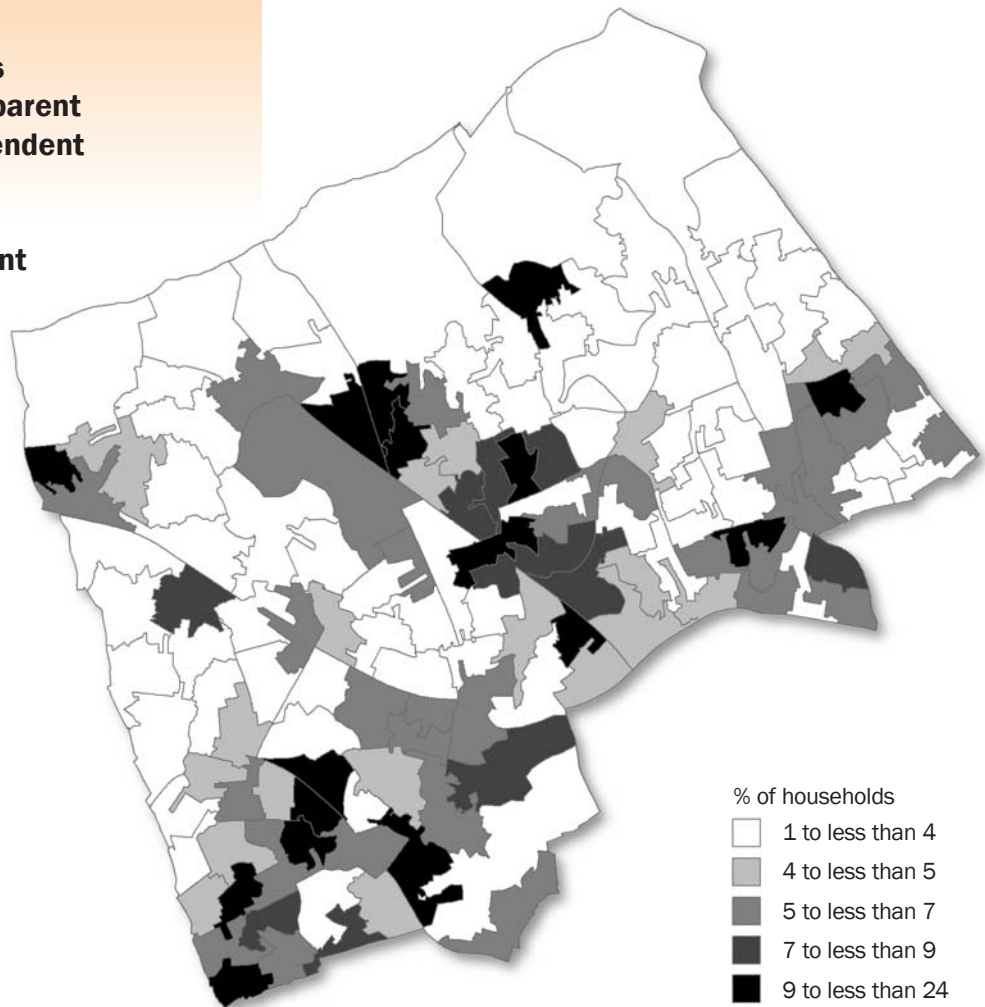
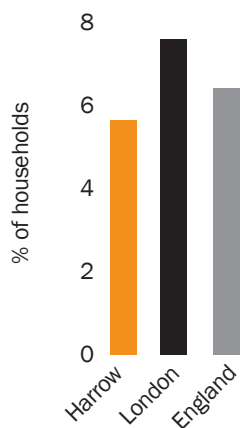
Note: A dependent child is a person in a household aged 0-15 (whether or not in a family) or a person aged 16-18 who is a full-time student in a family with parent(s).

2001 Census data is subject to ONS Disclosure Control, which adjusts small cell counts to avoid identifying individuals.

Lone-Parent Households

- **Nearly 6% of Harrow's households are lone parent households with dependent children**
- **The level of lone-parent households is significantly below both the London and national levels**

National Comparison



Lone-Parent Households, 2001

Source: 2001 Census, Crown copyright

There are over 4,400 lone-parent households with dependent children in Harrow - 5.6% of all households. 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

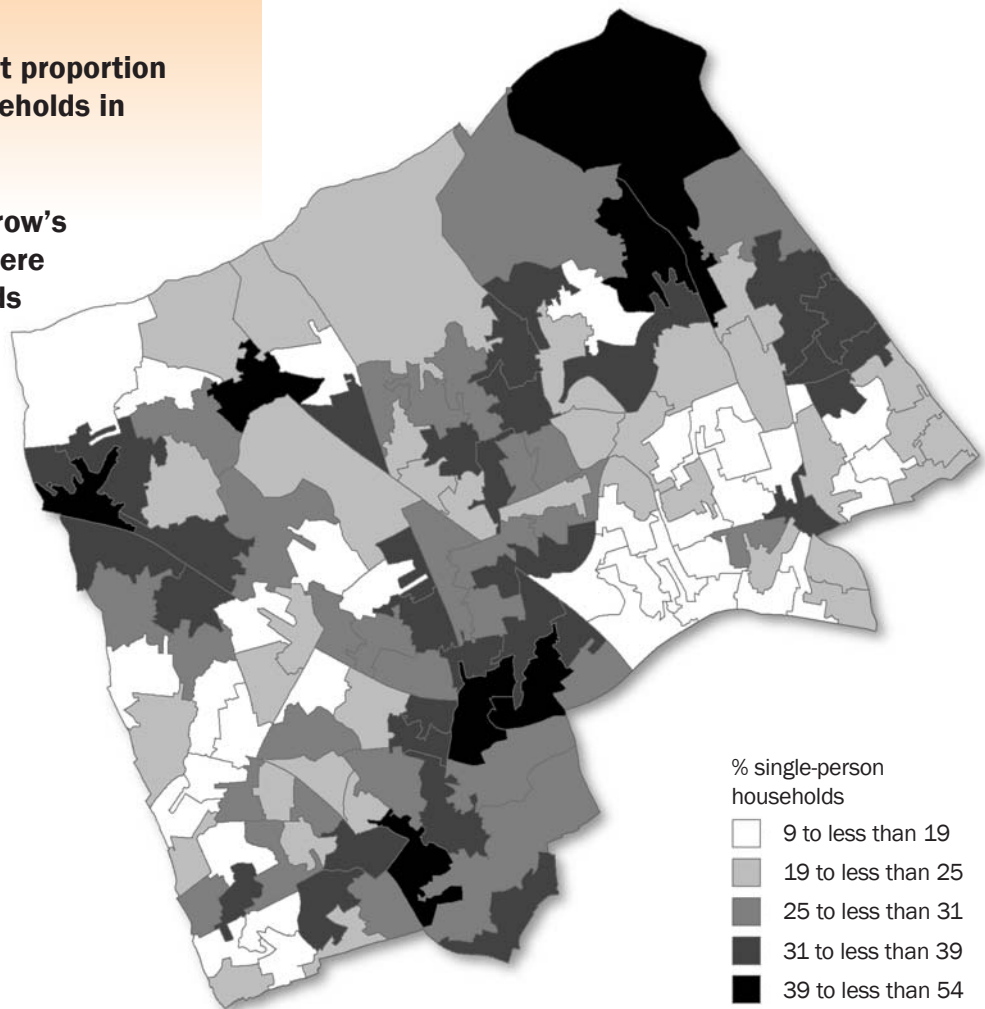
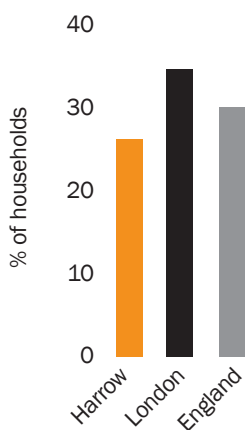
Roxbourne. At SOA level the range is from 1% in Headstone North, Pinner and Queensbury to 23% in Roxbourne.

2001 Census data is subject to ONS Disclosure Control, which adjusts small cell counts to avoid identifying individuals.

Single Person Households

- Harrow has the lowest proportion of single-person households in London
- Over a quarter of Harrow's 79,100 households were one-person households in 2001

National Comparison



Single Person Households, 2001

Source: 2001 Census, Crown copyright

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

Over 37% of households in Greenhill, covering Harrow Town Centre, are single occupancy, the highest concentration in Harrow, whilst only 16% of households in Kenton East are of this type.

In one SOA in Canons ward 53% of households are single-person.

2001 Census data is subject to ONS Disclosure Control, which adjusts small cell counts to avoid identifying individuals.

Indices of Deprivation 2004

These 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. The findings for Harrow make up this deprivation section (pages 21-31).

The same summary also ranks Harrow for both concentration and extent of deprivation: 232nd 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.

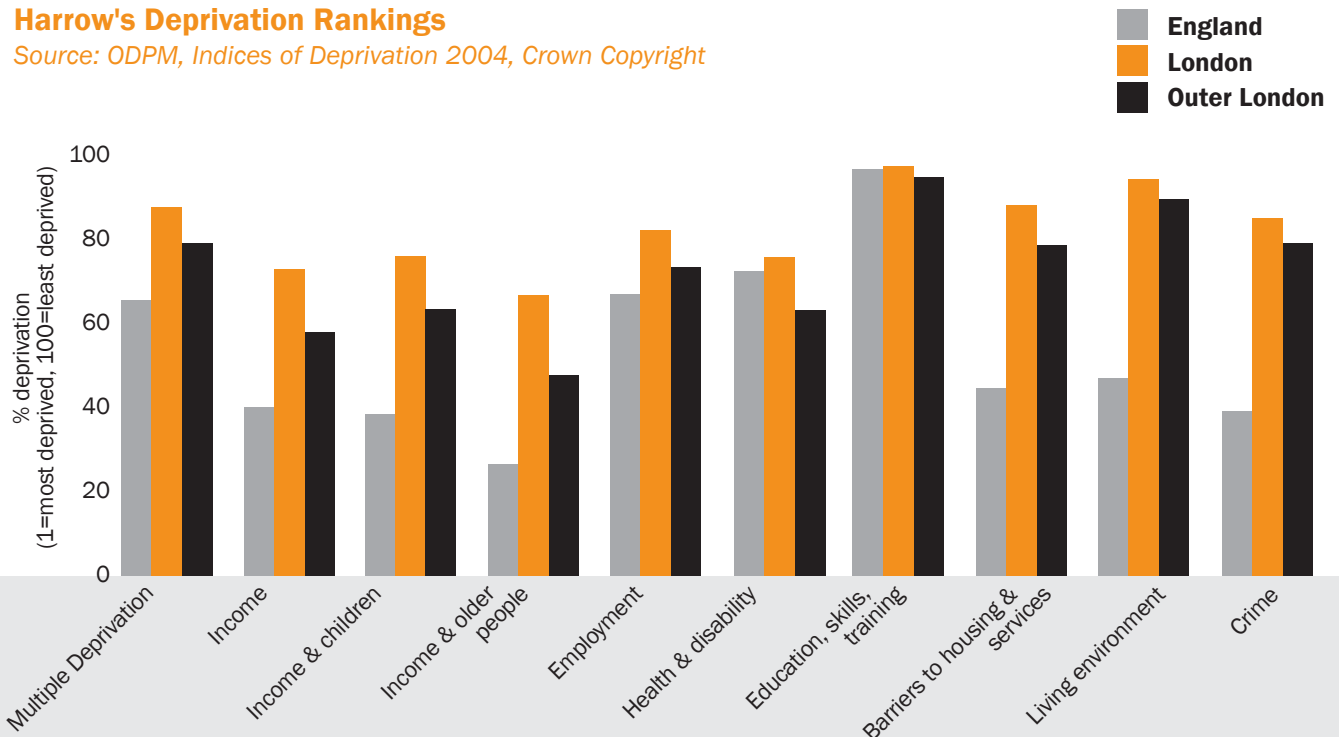
The chart below shows how Harrow ranks across these categories as a percentage of all England districts, London boroughs and Outer London boroughs.

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.

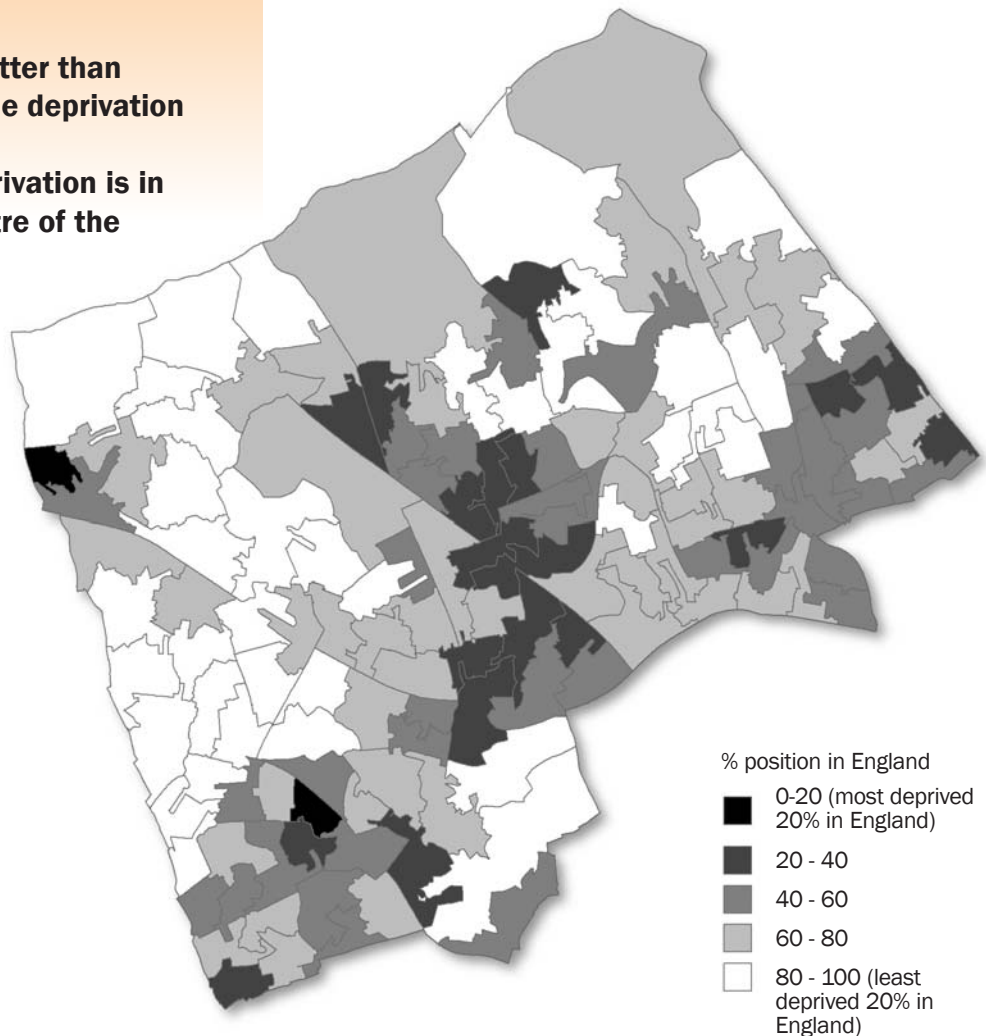
Harrow's Deprivation Rankings

Source: ODPM, *Indices of Deprivation 2004*, Crown Copyright



Multiple Deprivation

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



Multiple Deprivation, 2004

Source: ODPM, *English Indices of Deprivation 2004*, Crown copyright

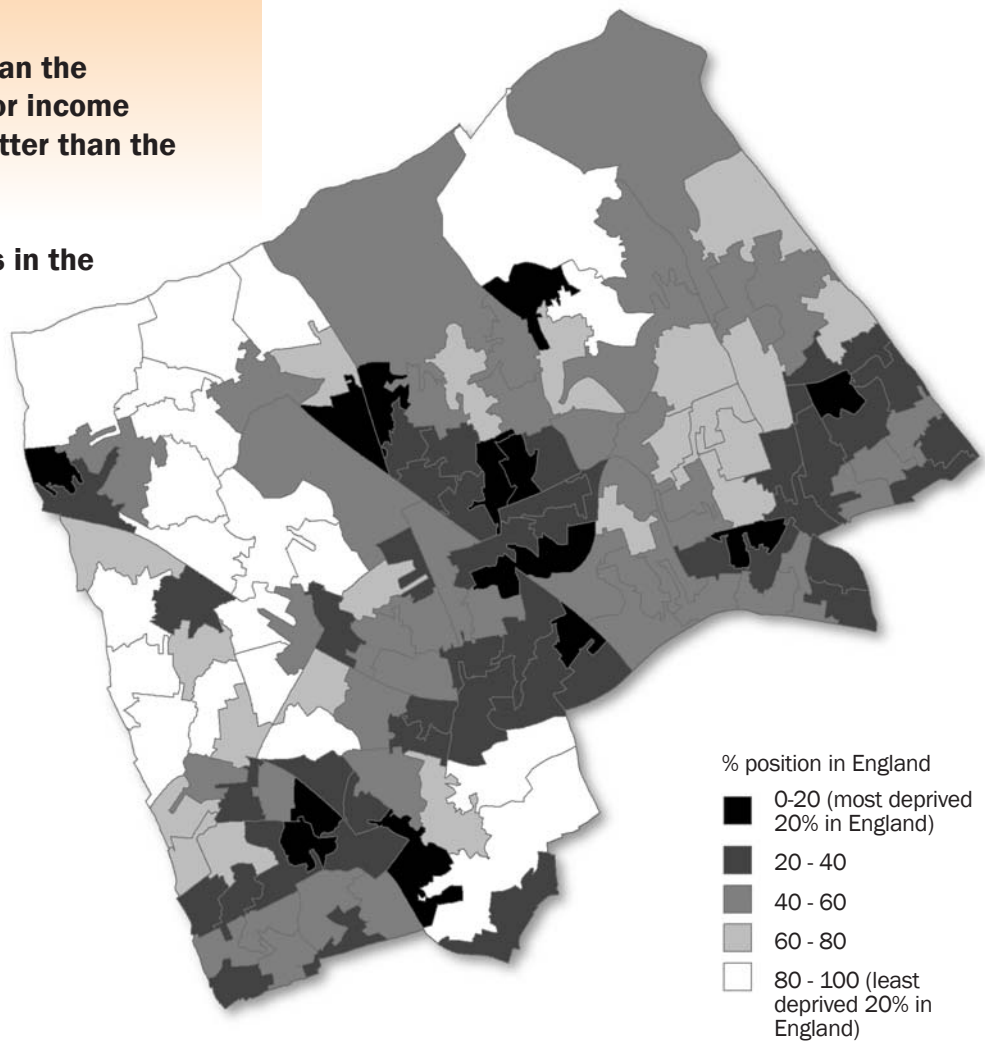
Multiple deprivation in Harrow is well below the national average, with Harrow ranking 232nd out of 354 districts in England, 29th out of 33 London Boroughs, 15th out of 19 Outer London Boroughs, where 1st is the most deprived.

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 and disability, education skills and training, housing and services, living environment, and crime.

Income

- 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



Income deprivation, 2004

Source: ODPM, *English Indices of Deprivation 2004*, Crown copyright

Harrow ranks 142nd out of 354 district 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.

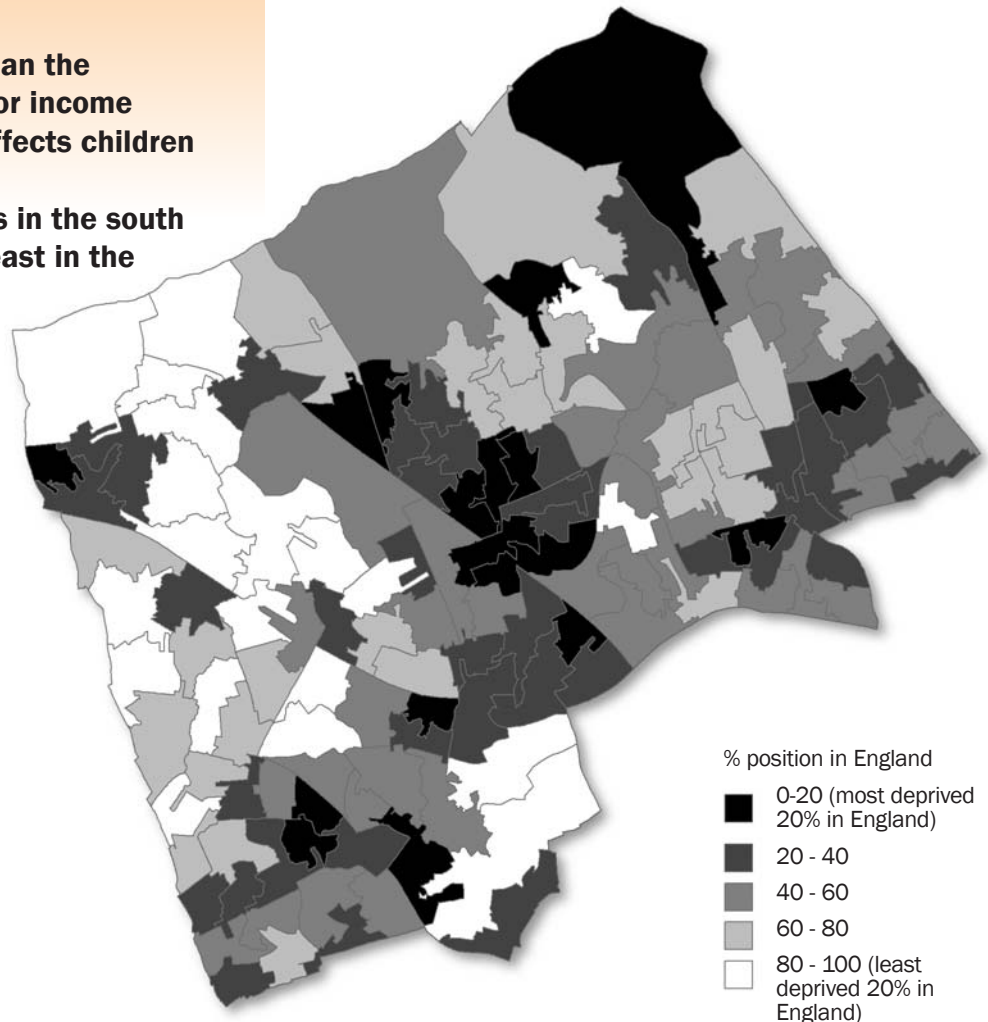
Only 13 of Harrow's 137 SOA (spread across 12 wards and mainly to the south) are in England's most deprived 20%, and 20 (mostly to the west) in the country's 20% least deprived.

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

- 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 affecting children, 2004

Source: ODPM, *English Indices of Deprivation 2004*, Crown copyright

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.

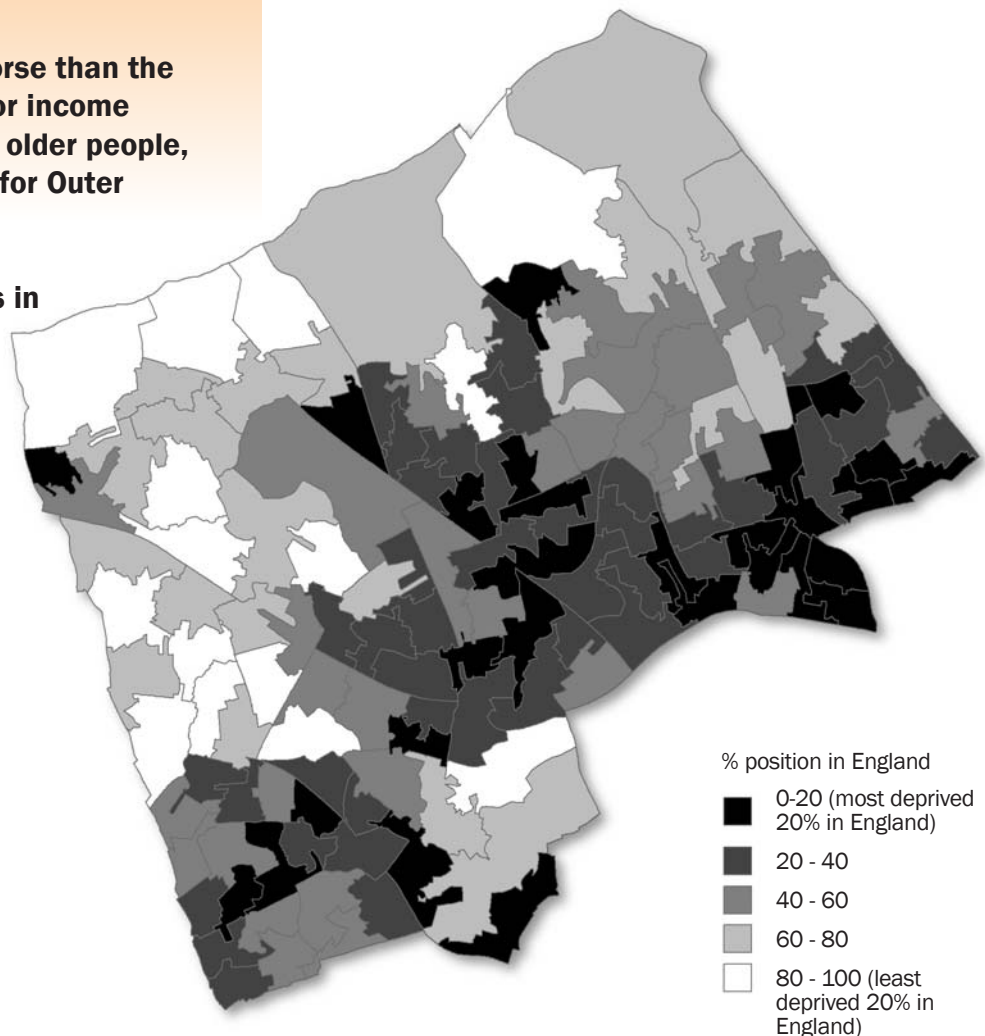
Only 17 of Harrow's 137 SOAs (spread across the borough, but with many in the central

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. It measures income deprivation only for households where there are children aged 15 or under.

Income Affecting Older People

- 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 affecting older people, 2004

Source: ODPM, *English Indices of Deprivation 2004*, Crown copyright

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.

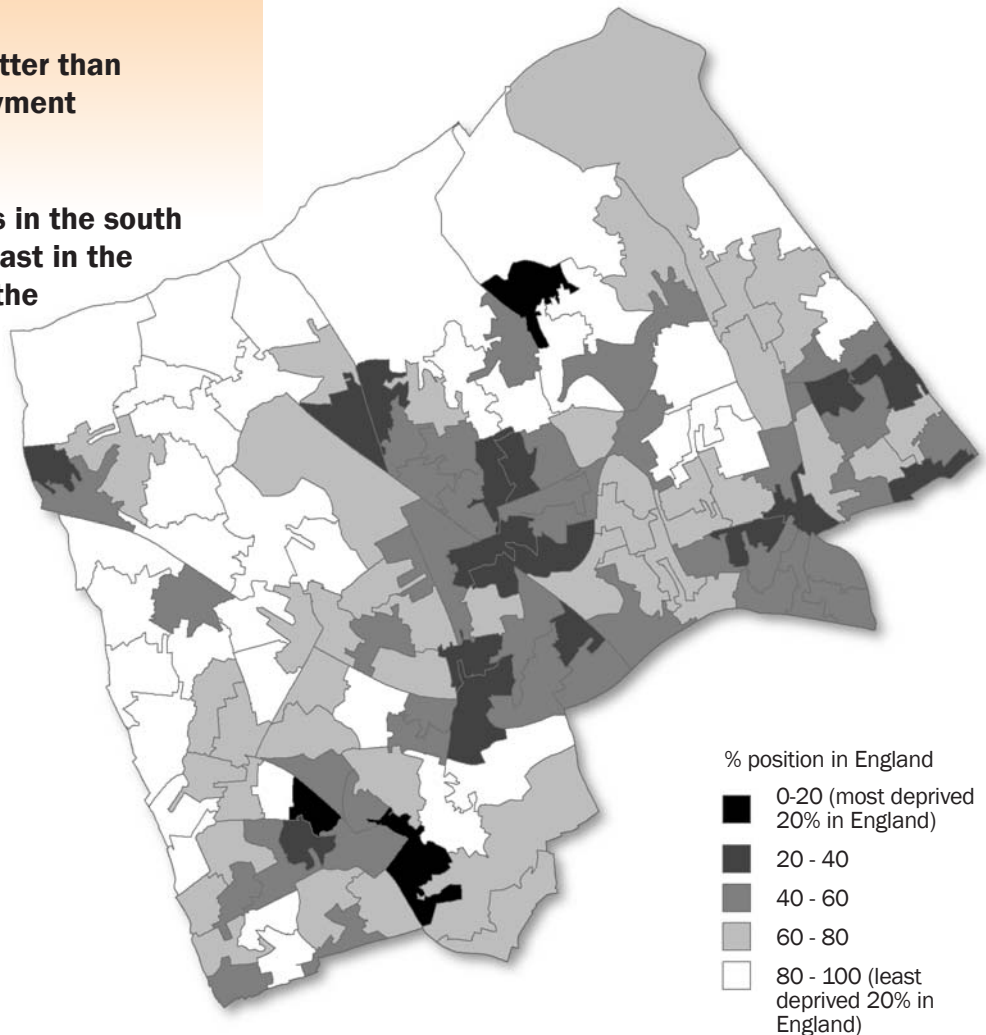
No less than 28 of Harrow's 137 SOAs (mainly in the south and centre) are in

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. It measures income deprivation only for households where there are people aged 60 or over.

Employment

- 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



Employment, 2004

Source: ODPM, *English Indices of Deprivation 2004*, Crown copyright

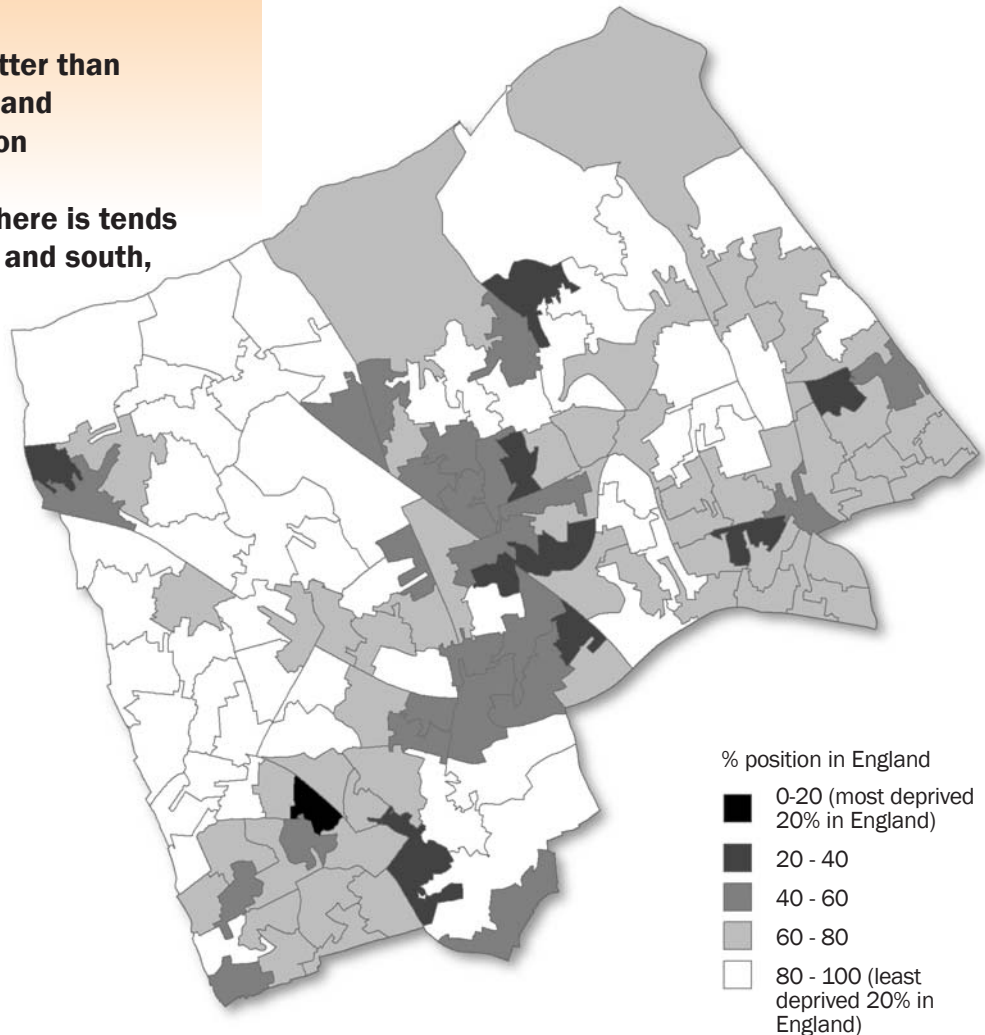
Harrow ranks 236th out of 354 districts in England for employment deprivation, 27th out of 33 London Boroughs, and 14th out of 19 Outer London Boroughs, where 1st is the most deprived.

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 and Disability

- 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, 2004

Source: ODPM, *English Indices of Deprivation 2004*, Crown copyright

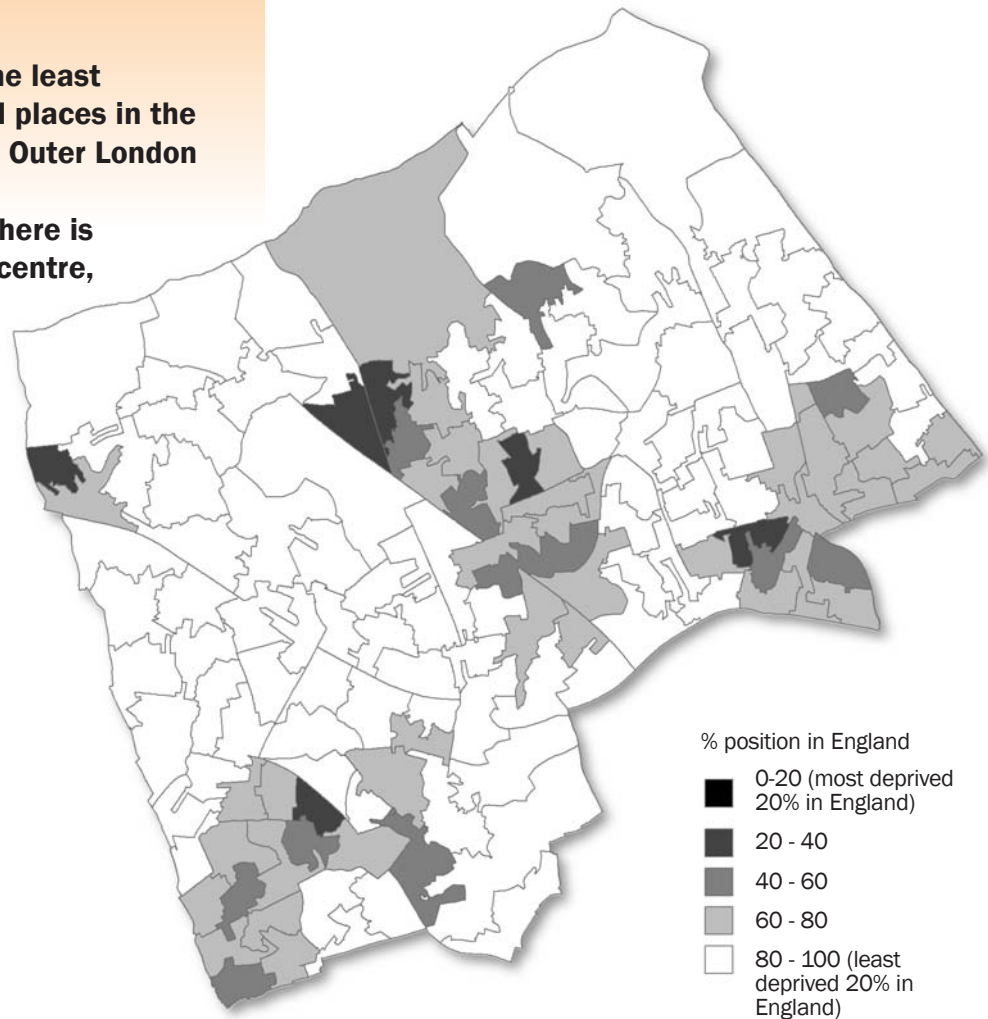
Health and disability deprivation is well below average in Harrow, which ranks 256th out of 354 districts in England, 25th out of 33 London Boroughs, and 12th out of 19 Outer London Boroughs, where 1st is the most deprived.

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 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 and Training

- 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



Education, skills & training, 2004

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

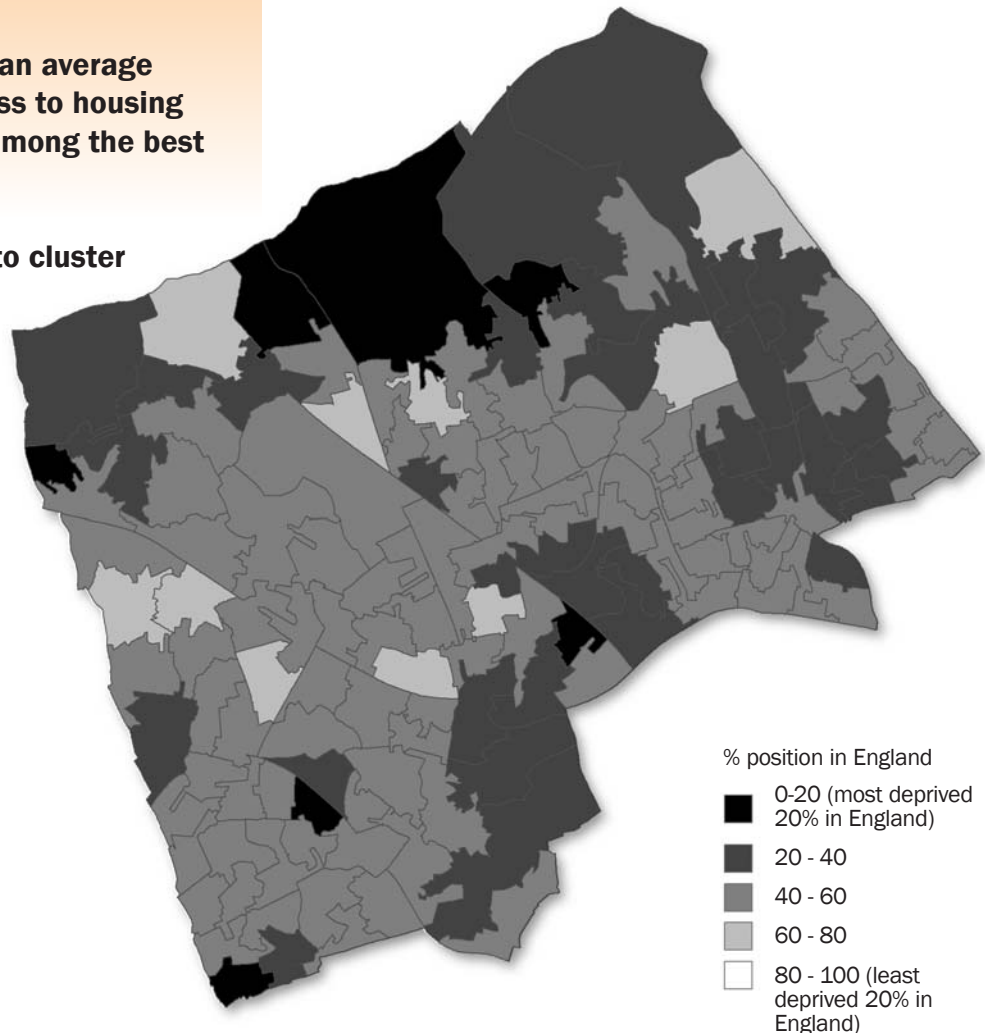
Harrow is among the best of all districts for educational deprivation, ranking 342nd out of 354 districts in England, 32nd out of 33 London boroughs, and 18th out of 19 Outer London boroughs, where 1st is the most deprived.

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

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



Barriers to housing & services, 2004

Source: ODPM, *English Indices of Deprivation 2004*, Crown copyright

Harrow ranks 156th out of 354 districts in England on barriers to housing and services, 29th out of 33 London boroughs, and 15th out of 19 Outer London boroughs, where 1st is the most deprived.

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

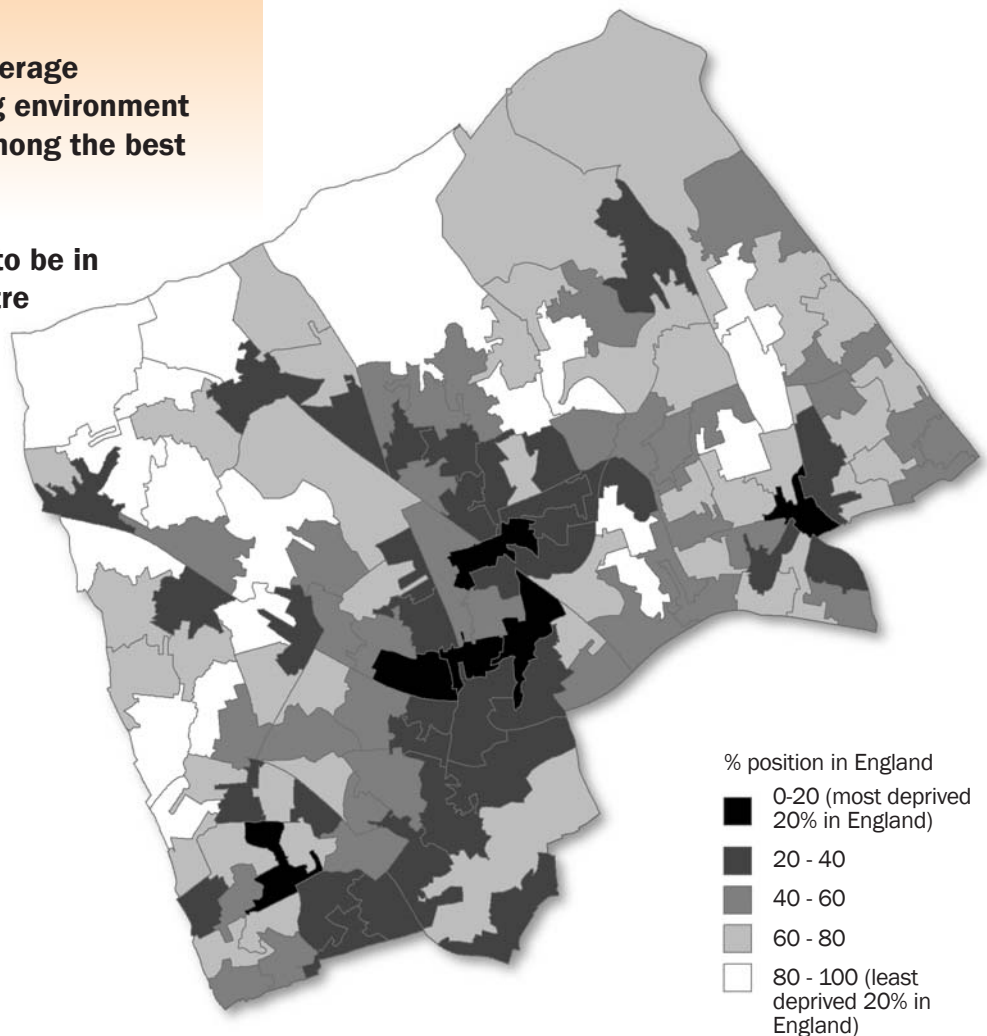
The overall SOA map is also quite different compared with the other Indices measures: many central and southern areas ranking

average or nearly so, and more deprived wards clustering toward the edges, particularly in the north. This pattern may be due to the wide 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

- 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



Living environment, 2004

Source: ODPM, *English Indices of Deprivation 2004*, Crown copyright

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.

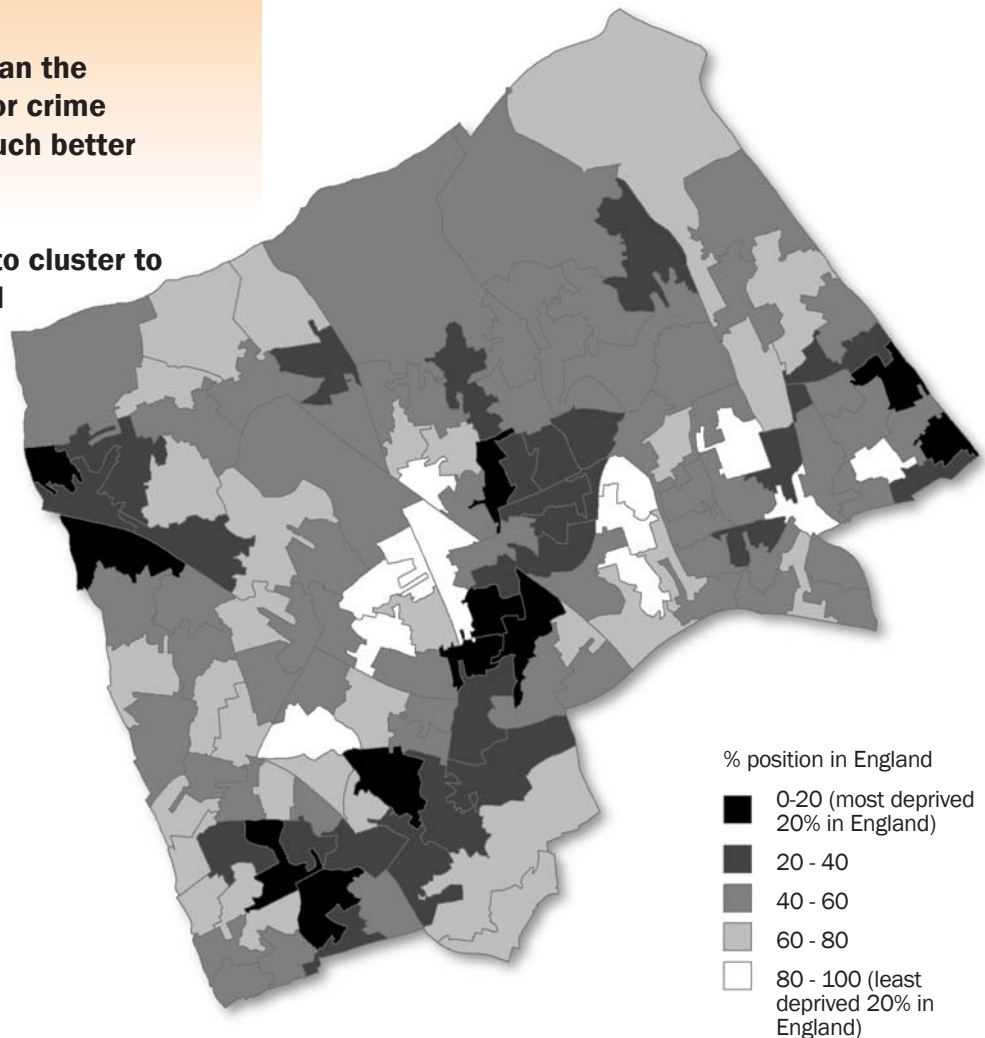
Only 6 of Harrow's 137 SOAs (in Headstone South, Marlborough, Queensbury, Greenhill and Roxbourne) are in England's 20% most deprived, and 19 in the country's least deprived 20%.

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

- 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



Crime, 2004

Source: ODPM, *English Indices of Deprivation 2004*, Crown copyright

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.

Ambulance All Incidents

- **The highest number of emergency incidents were related to chest pains or cardiac chest pains, followed by abdominal pains and minor cuts and bruising**
- **Greenhill experienced the highest rate of incidents**

There is a high demand for the London Ambulance Service NHS Trust (LAS) in Harrow.

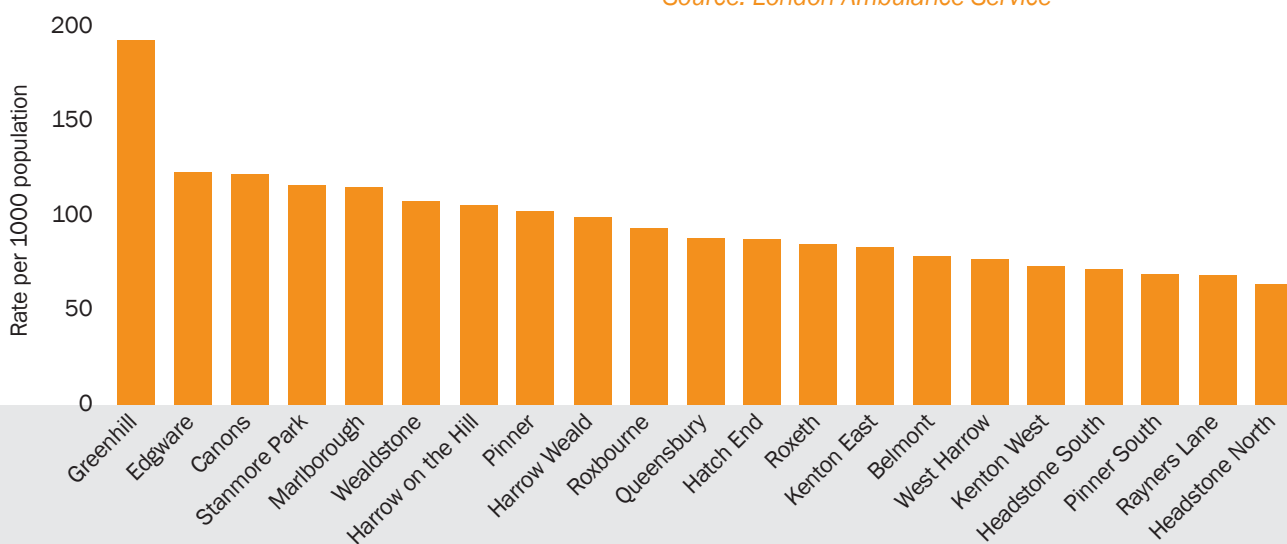
Harrow has a large number of major transport routes that link into Central London and therefore there is high demand for the LAS at peak times; this is linked with demand from the rail services at the same times. The industrial areas can also produce some demand for the LAS.

There were 1,978 incidents in Greenhill in 2004-5 - the highest number of incidents. Greenhill ward includes Harrow Town Centre.

The two SOAs with the most incidents were in Greenhill and Edgware - with incident rates of 361 and 284 respectively. The SOA in Edgware includes the Burnt Oak shopping centre area, with the busy Edgware Road.

Ambulance all incidents, April 2004 - March 2005

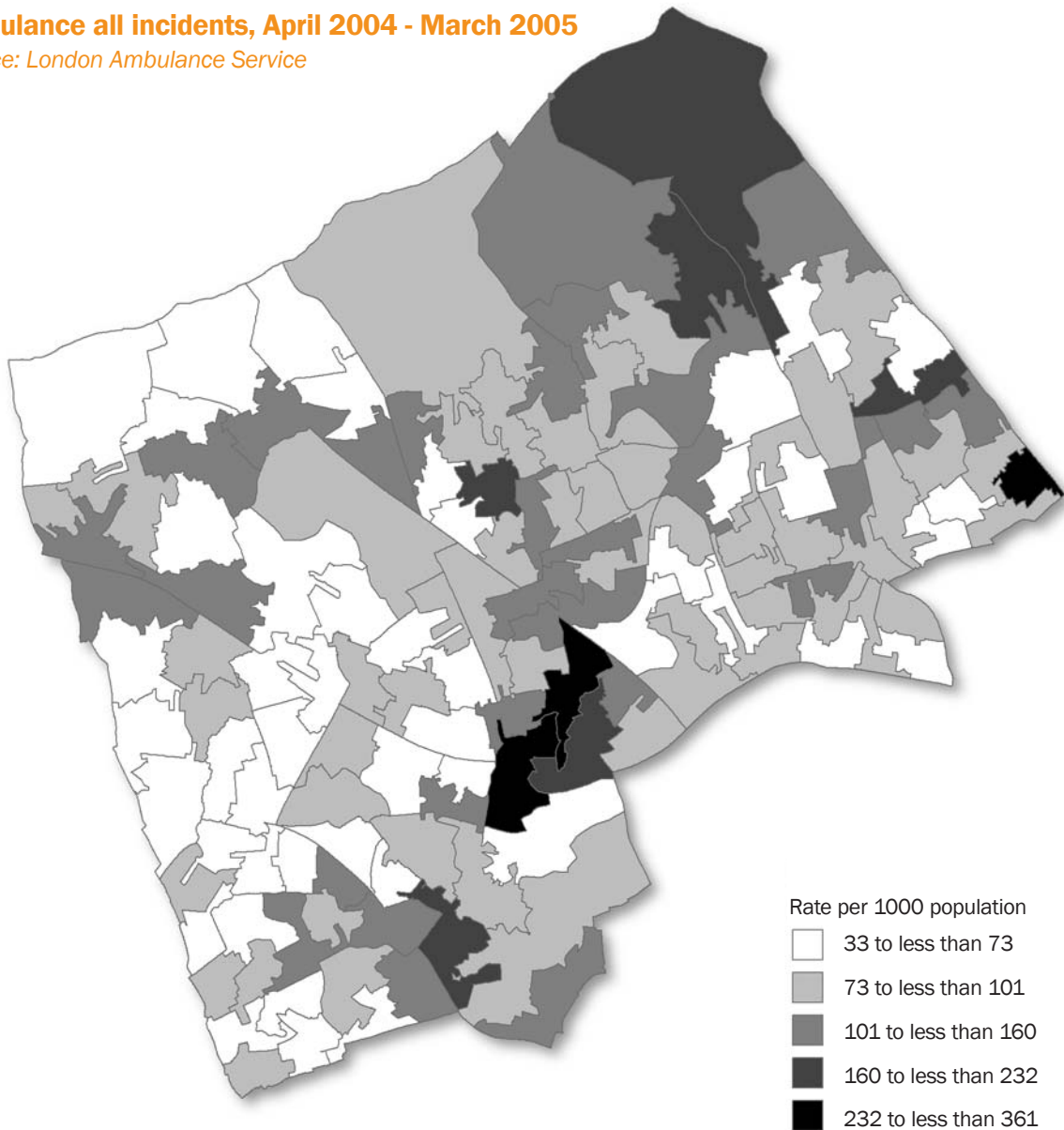
Source: London Ambulance Service



Ambulance and Fire

Ambulance all incidents, April 2004 - March 2005

Source: London Ambulance Service



Ambulance incident rates can look disproportionate in certain areas, as rates are based on the resident population in an area, not the working or visiting population which would give a more accurate reflection of incident rates in some places.

Malicious Fires

- There were **128 fires** which were started maliciously (or suspected to be malicious) in Harrow in 2004-5
- Greenhill recorded the highest number of malicious fires, more than double any other ward

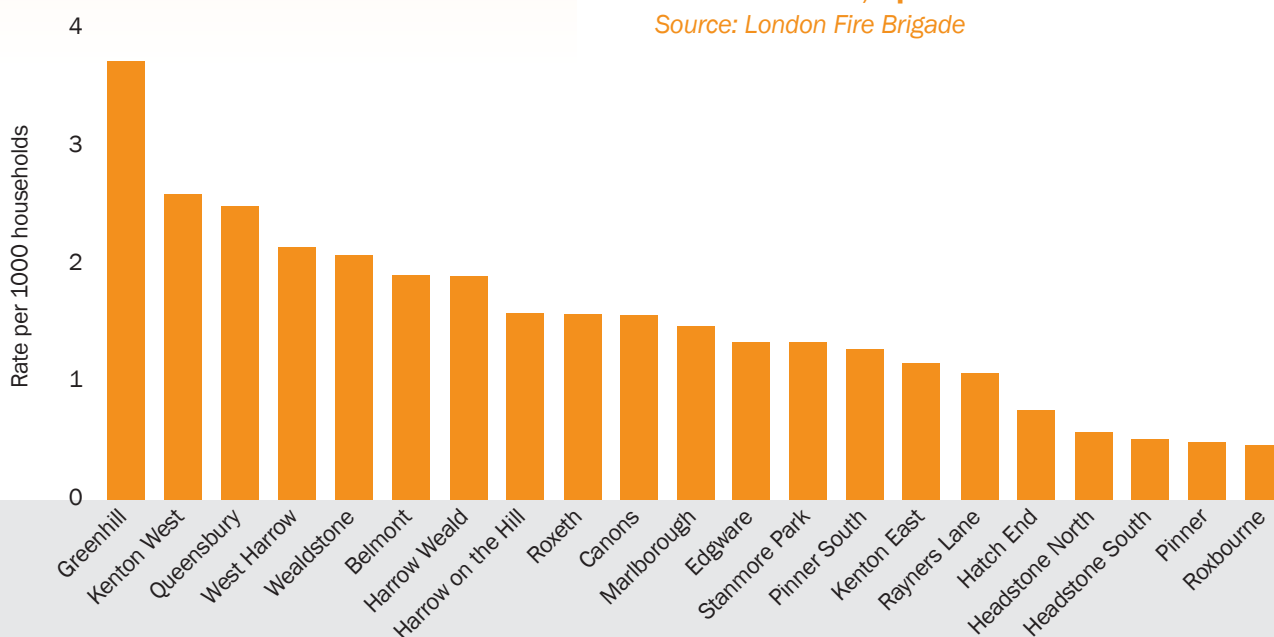
The highest rate of fires that were started maliciously was recorded in Greenhill where the rate was 3.7 per 1,000 households. Kenton West and Queensbury were the next highest, with rates of 2.6 and 2.5 respectively.

Pinner and Roxbourne had the lowest rates, with 0.5 incidences per 1,000 households. Over half of the SOAs in the borough (71 of the 137 SOAs) had no incidents of maliciously started fires during the year April 2004 to March 2005.

Harrow has seen a general decrease in deliberate fires since 2002/03. This decrease has been sustained in the early part of 2005/06. For deliberate fires involving items including burning rubbish and abandoned vehicles, Harrow had the third lowest level of all 33 London Boroughs in 2004-5.

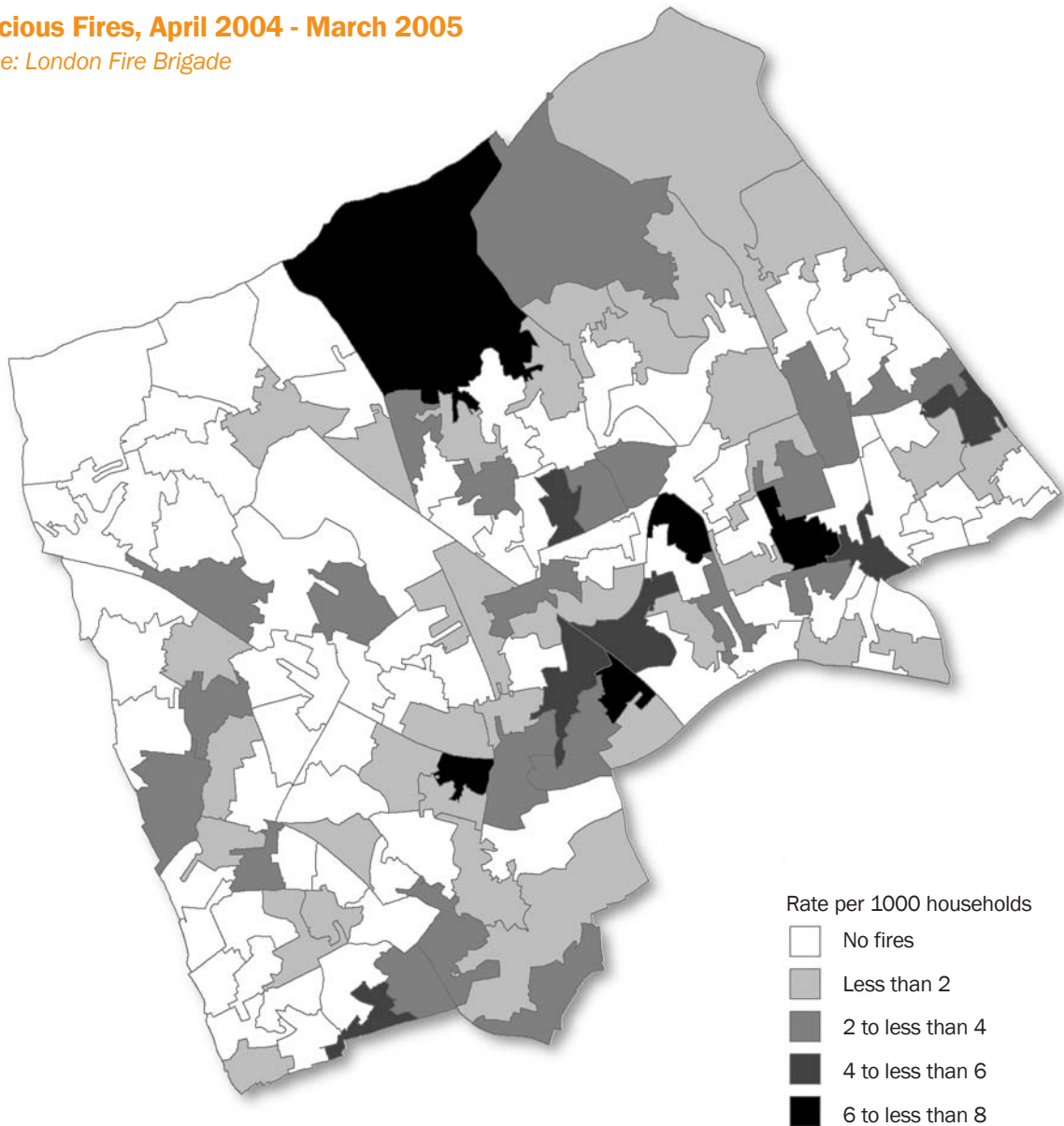
Malicious Fires, April 2004 - March 2005

Source: London Fire Brigade



Malicious Fires, April 2004 - March 2005

Source: London Fire Brigade



Robbery and Violent Crime

In London in 2004/05 Harrow had the:

- **Second lowest violent crime rate per 1,000 population**
- **Lowest rate per 1,000 population for assaults**
- **Third highest detection rate for street robbery**

Common Assault was the highest recorded violent crime and accounted for 36.1% of the total.

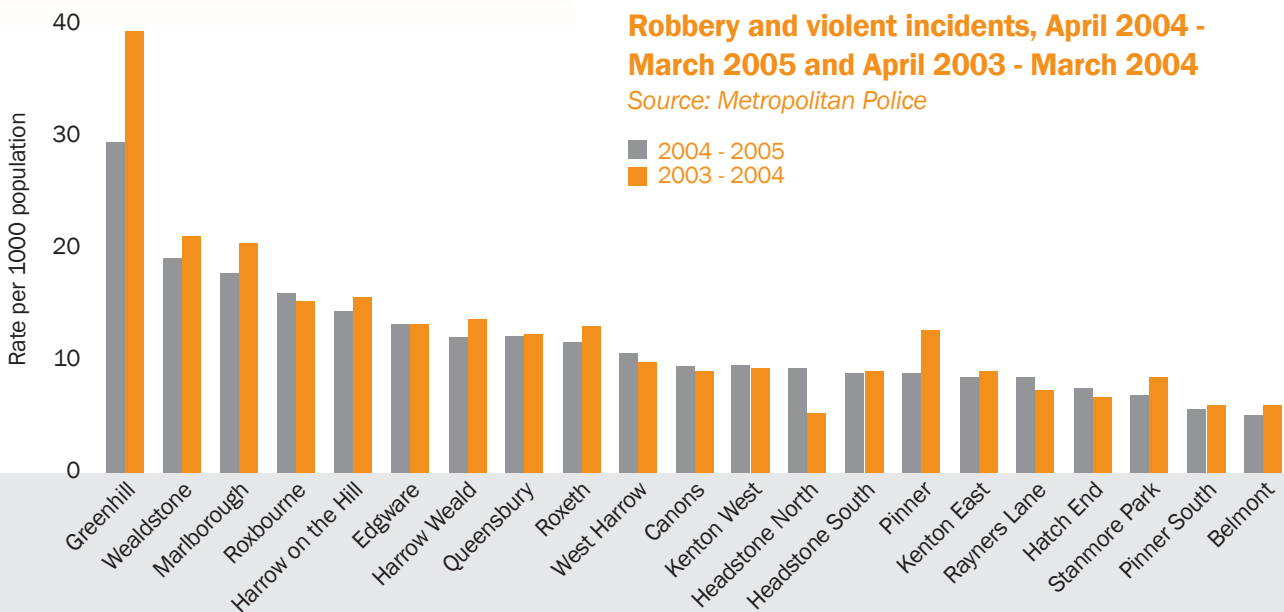
The second most recorded violent crime was Actual Bodily Harm (ABH) accounting for 32.8% of all incidents. Robbery exhibited the third highest incidence with a figure of 20.4%.

Robbery and violent incidents have experienced an overall reduction since 2004, with Greenhill and Pinner showing significant decreases.

Greenhill had the highest recorded incidence of violent crime and rates were more than 3 times the Borough average of 12 incidents per 1,000. In 2 of the town centre SOAs in Greenhill rates were 70 and 40 incidents per 1,000. Marlborough and Wealdstone also saw high rates of violent crime.

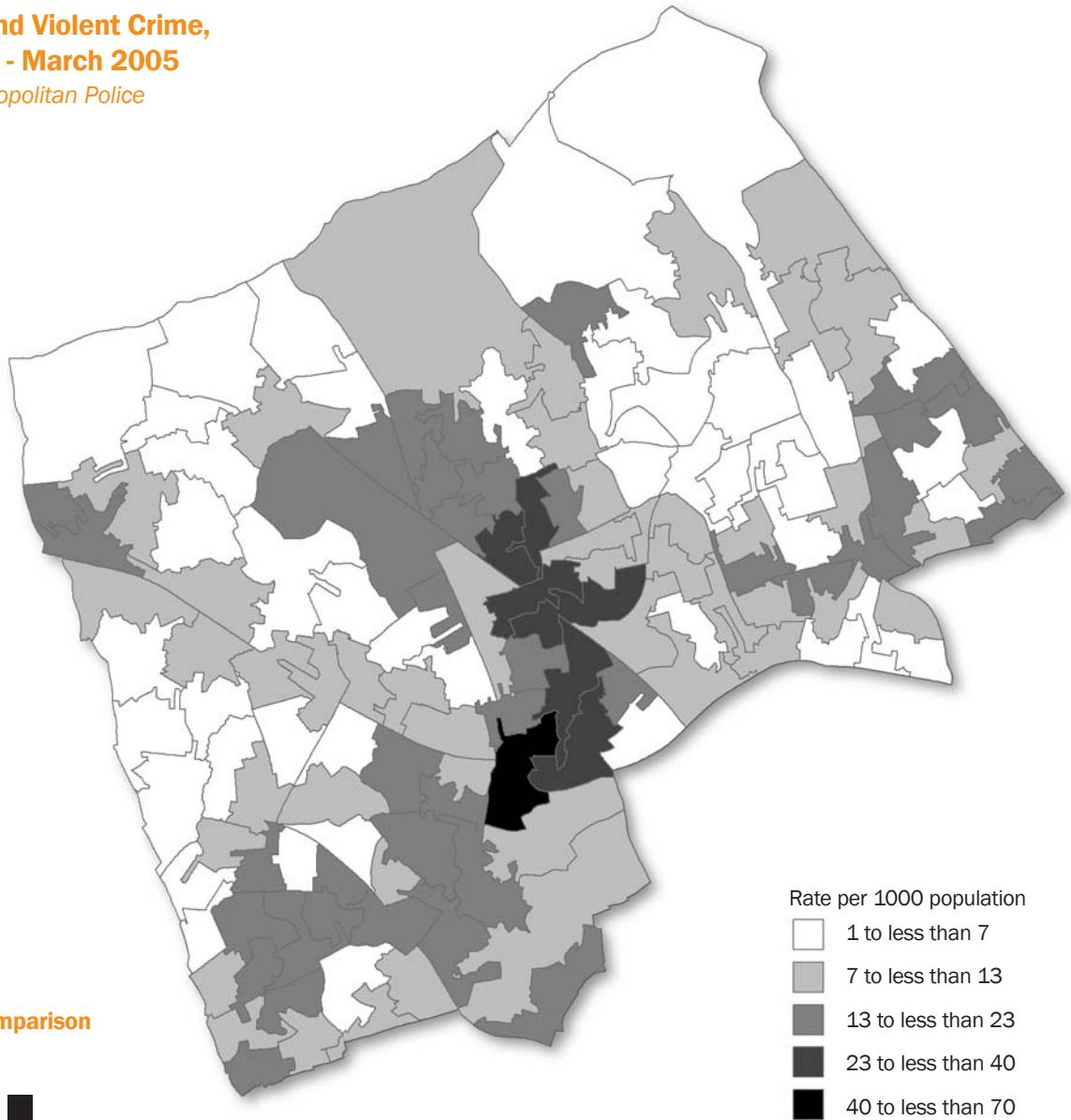
Belmont, Pinner South and Stanmore Park had the lowest rates of violent crime.

Robbery and violent crime includes: robbery; snatches; grievous bodily harm (GBH); ABH; common assault and rape.

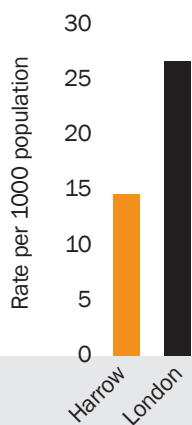


Robbery and Violent Crime, April 2004 - March 2005

Source: Metropolitan Police



Regional Comparison



Robbery and violent crime can look disproportionate as rates are based on the resident population (often low in town centres), not the pedestrian population, which would give a more accurate picture of the likelihood of being a victim.

Property Crime

In London in 2004/05 Harrow had the:

- **Highest reduction in residential burglary**
- **Highest detection rate for residential burglary**
- **Highest detection rate for motor vehicle crime**

Criminal Damage was the highest recorded property crime and accounted for 35.8% of the total.

The second most recorded property crime was Theft from a Motor Vehicle. This accounted for 30.3% of all incidents.

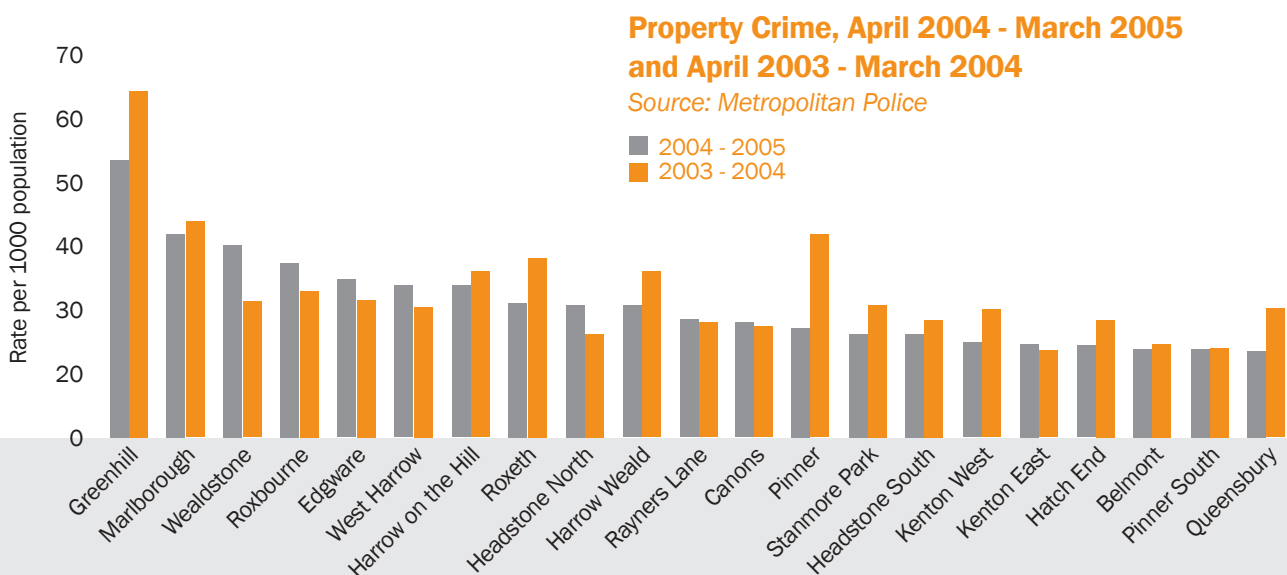
Residential Burglary exhibited the third highest incidence of property crime with a figure of 20.7%.

Overall property crime rates in Harrow have fallen since 2004, with significant decreases in Pinner and Greenhill.

Greenhill had the highest recorded incidence of property crime with one SOA having twice the rate of the next highest SOA in Marlborough.

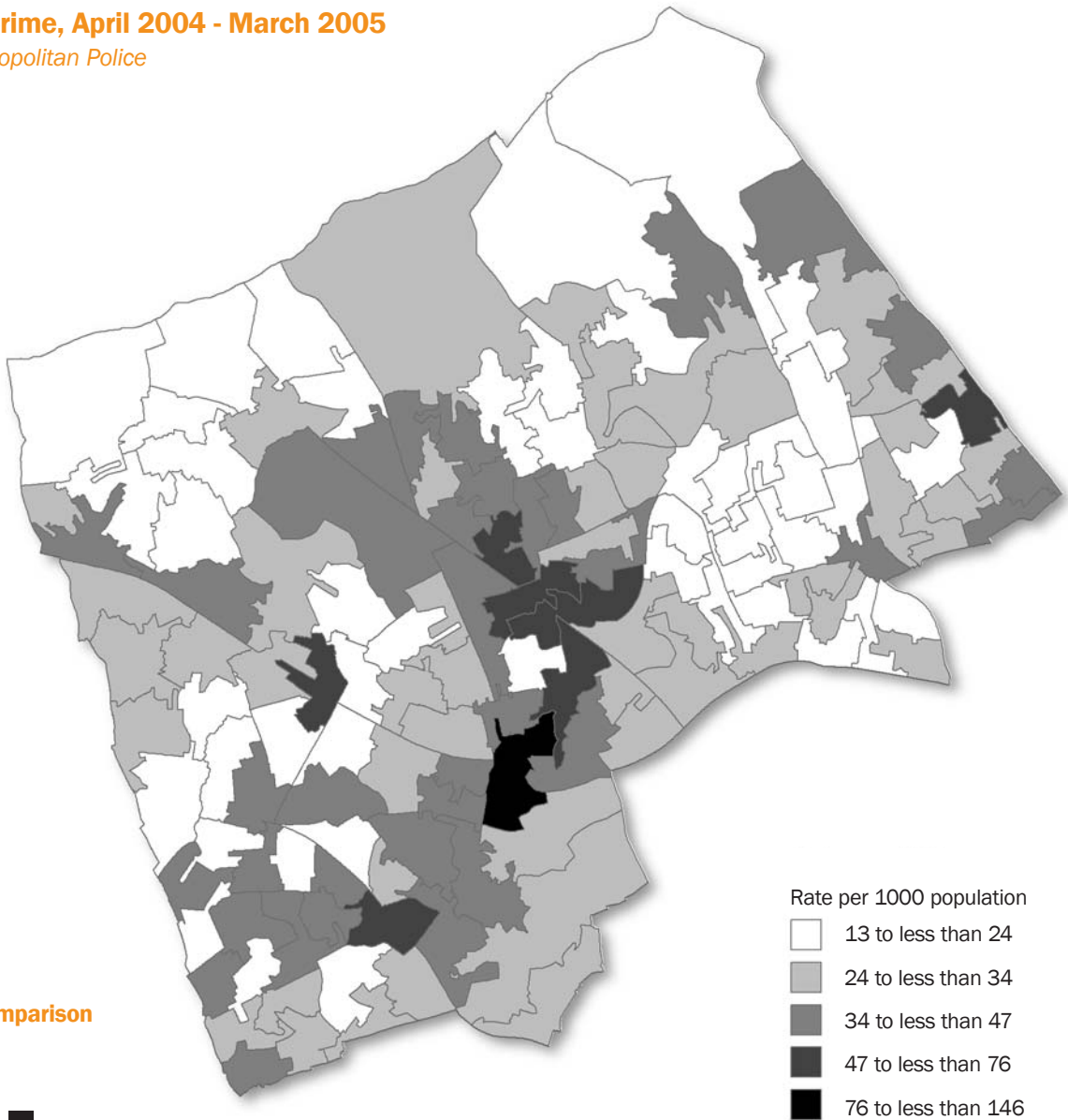
Wealdstone also saw high rates of property crime.

Property crime includes: residential burglary; theft of a motor vehicle; theft from a motor vehicle; motor vehicle interference and tampering; theft of pedal cycle and criminal damage (Metropolitan Police guidelines).

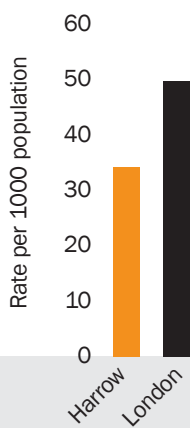


Property Crime, April 2004 - March 2005

Source: Metropolitan Police



Regional Comparison



Antisocial Behaviour

- **Between April 2004 and March 2005 Harrow Police dealt with a total of 6,838 calls for assistance regarding antisocial behaviour**
- **There was a 20% increase in reported antisocial behaviour incidences between 2003/4 and 2004/5**
- **Five Antisocial Behaviour Orders (ASBOs) were granted and there were four Acceptable Behaviour Contracts issued in the same period**

Disturbance in a Public Place was the highest recorded antisocial behaviour incident and accounted for 49% of the total.

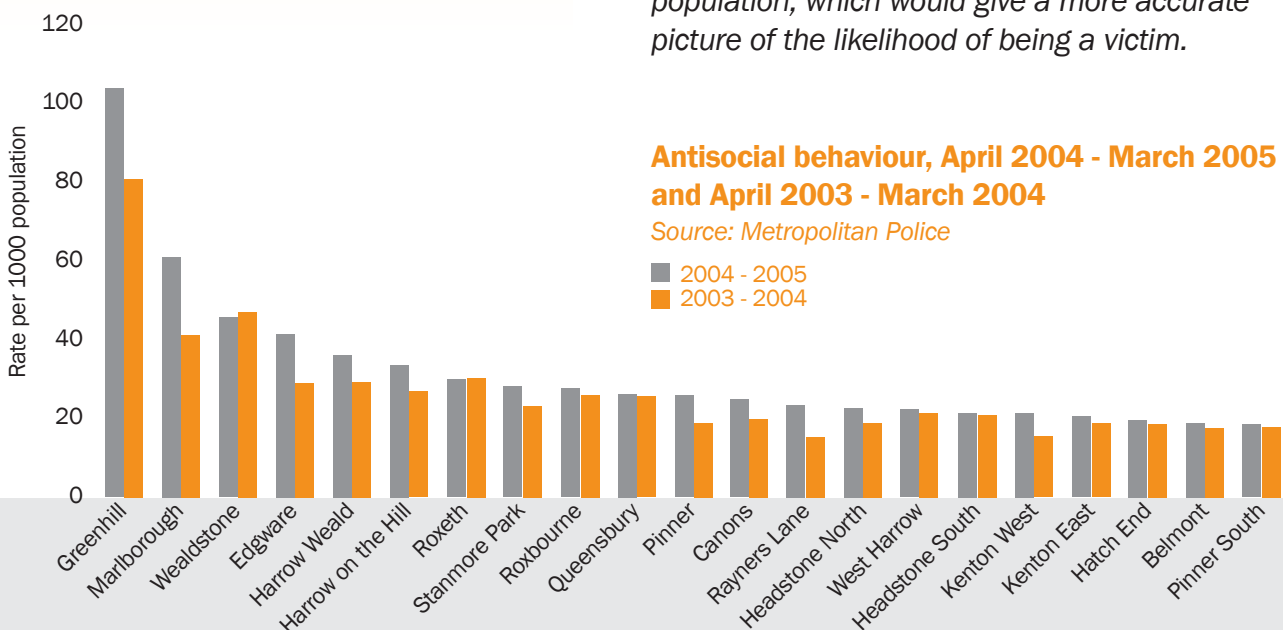
The second most recorded incident was Disturbance in Private Premises. This accounted for 11.4% of all antisocial behaviour incidents.

Greenhill had the highest rate of incidence of antisocial behaviour while Pinner South, Belmont and Hatch End had the lowest rates.

At SOA level, the 5 SOAs with the highest rates were in town centre areas - 2 in Greenhill, 2 in Marlborough and 1 in Edgware.

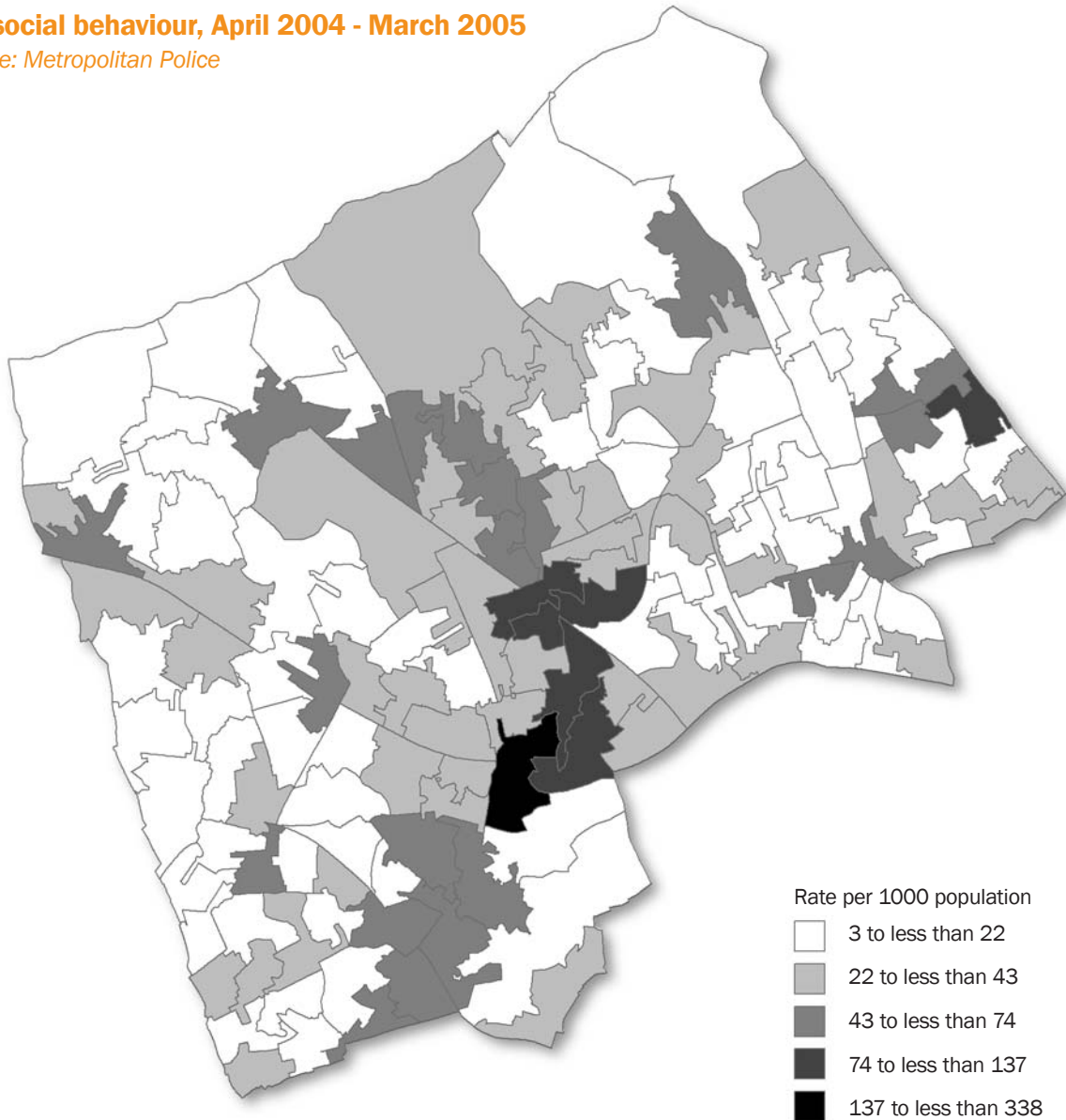
The increase in reported antisocial behaviour incidences is due to the implementation of the Police Safer Neighbourhood Teams. Their key remit is to identify and deal with antisocial behaviour and to consider improvements in reporting systems underpinned by significant promotion of the services available.

Antisocial behaviour can look disproportionate as rates are based on the resident population (often low in town centres), not the pedestrian population, which would give a more accurate picture of the likelihood of being a victim.



Antisocial behaviour, April 2004 - March 2005

Source: Metropolitan Police



Antisocial behaviour includes: threatening or obscene phone calls; abandoned vehicles; disturbance in a public place; disturbance in licensed premises; disturbance in private premises; civil dispute; racial incident; community problems; drunkenness and incidents involving animals.

(Selected categories of antisocial behaviour based upon Government Office for London recommendations)

Drugs and Alcohol

- **Those awaiting treatment for substance misuse in Harrow have less than two weeks wait time. This is well within the National Targets laid out by the National Treatment Agency**
- **Harrow has very low rates for crimes relating to drugs, being ranked third from bottom out of all London Boroughs in 2004/05**

The data shows clients receiving drug and alcohol treatment and structured intervention.

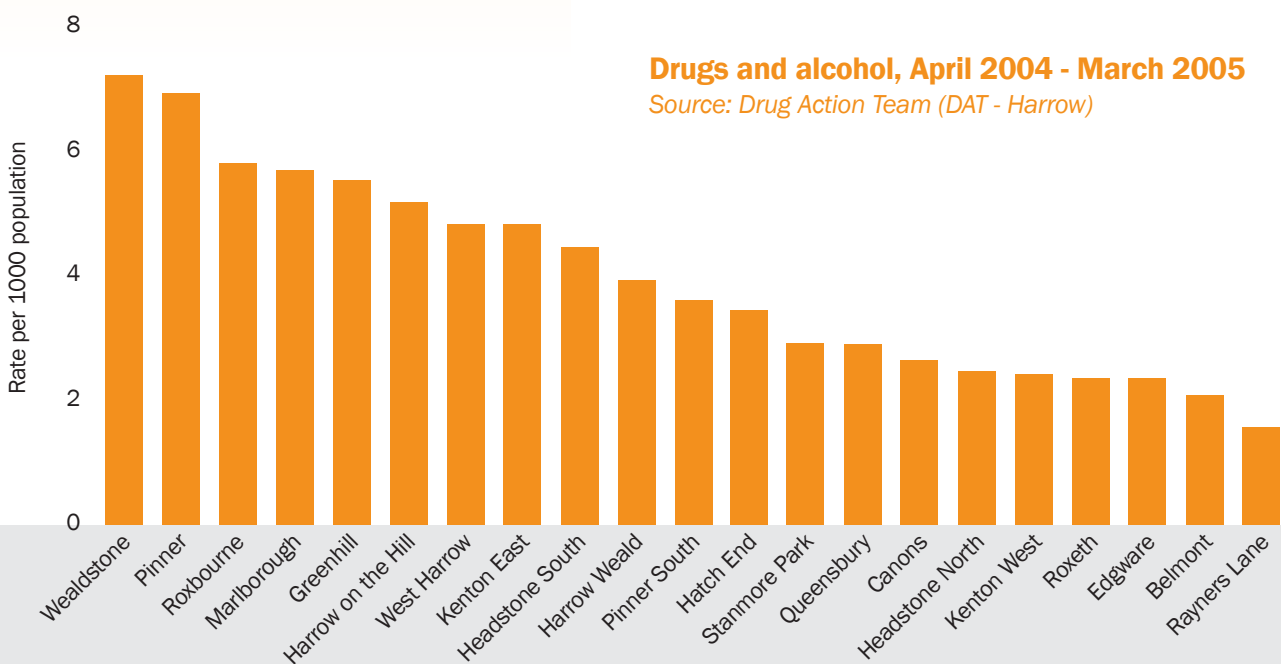
Alcohol was the substance for which most people were receiving treatment and accounted for 37.3% of the total.

Heroin and cocaine are the next two most used substances accounting for 24.6% and 16.7% of drug use respectively.

Wealdstone experienced the highest rates of people receiving treatment for drugs and alcohol issues whilst Belmont and Rayners Lane experienced the lowest rates.

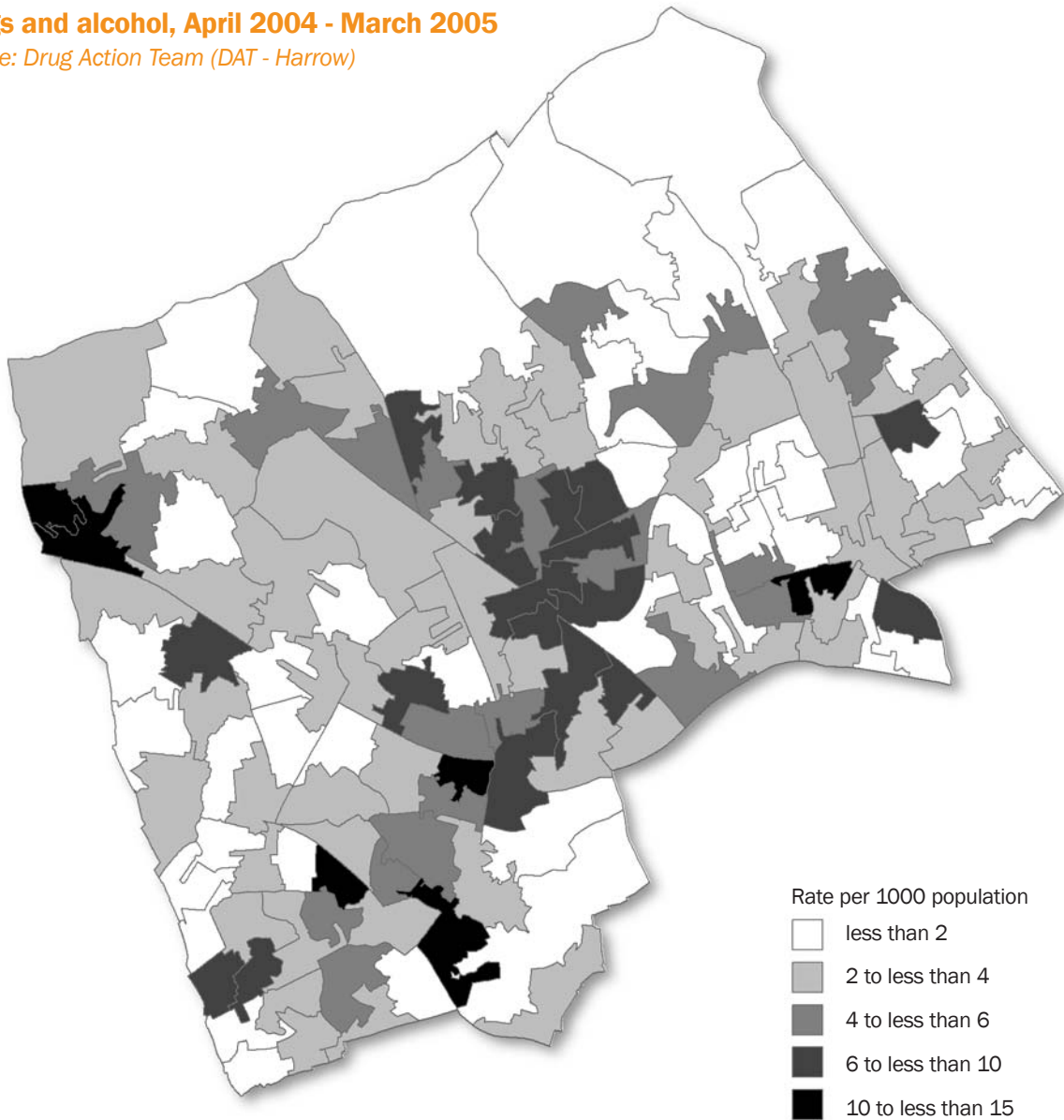
Whilst the average rate for crimes relating to drugs was 4 incidences per 1,000, there are pockets where rates are over 3 times higher - in Harrow on the Hill, Pinner, West Harrow, Roxbourne and Kenton East.

Drugs and alcohol includes: alcohol; amphetamines; benzodiazepine; cannabis; cocaine; ecstasy; heroin; methadone; other opiates and other substances.



Drugs and alcohol, April 2004 - March 2005

Source: Drug Action Team (DAT - Harrow)



Crime Against Youth

- **Local statistics show that 95% of young people are not involved in the criminal justice system at all. The remaining 5% are approximately 6 times more likely to be a victim of crime than an offender**
- **Harrow has very low levels of youth crime**
- **Greenhill had the highest number of crimes against young people with 297 incidents**

The most common crime of which young people were victims was Violence Against the Person which represented 39.5% (1,148) of the total.

Robbery and Theft & Handling were the second and third most common crime for which young people were a victim accounting for 18.4% (534) and 15.6% (452) of crime against youth respectively.

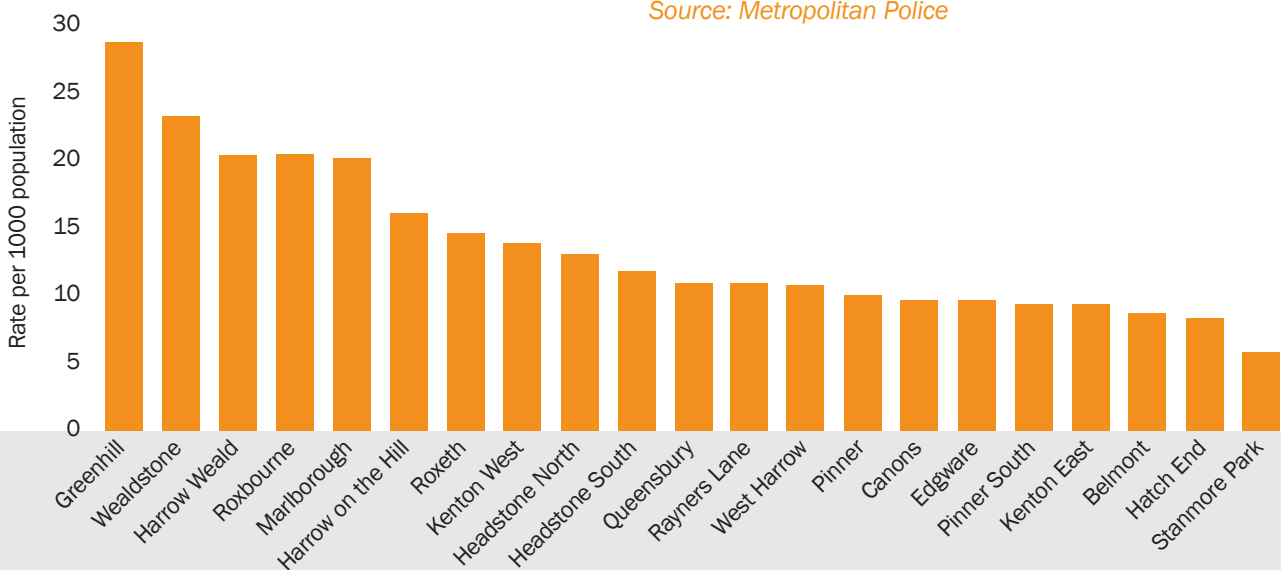
Greenhill contained the SOA with the highest number of crimes against young people with 1 SOA there having almost double the rate of the next highest SOA. High rates can also be found in SOAs in Harrow Weald, Marlborough and Wealdstone.

Here crime against youth includes: violence against the person; robbery; theft and handling; criminal damage; sexual offences; burglary; fraud and forgery and other crime.

For the purpose of this report youth refers specifically to persons less than 18 years of age.

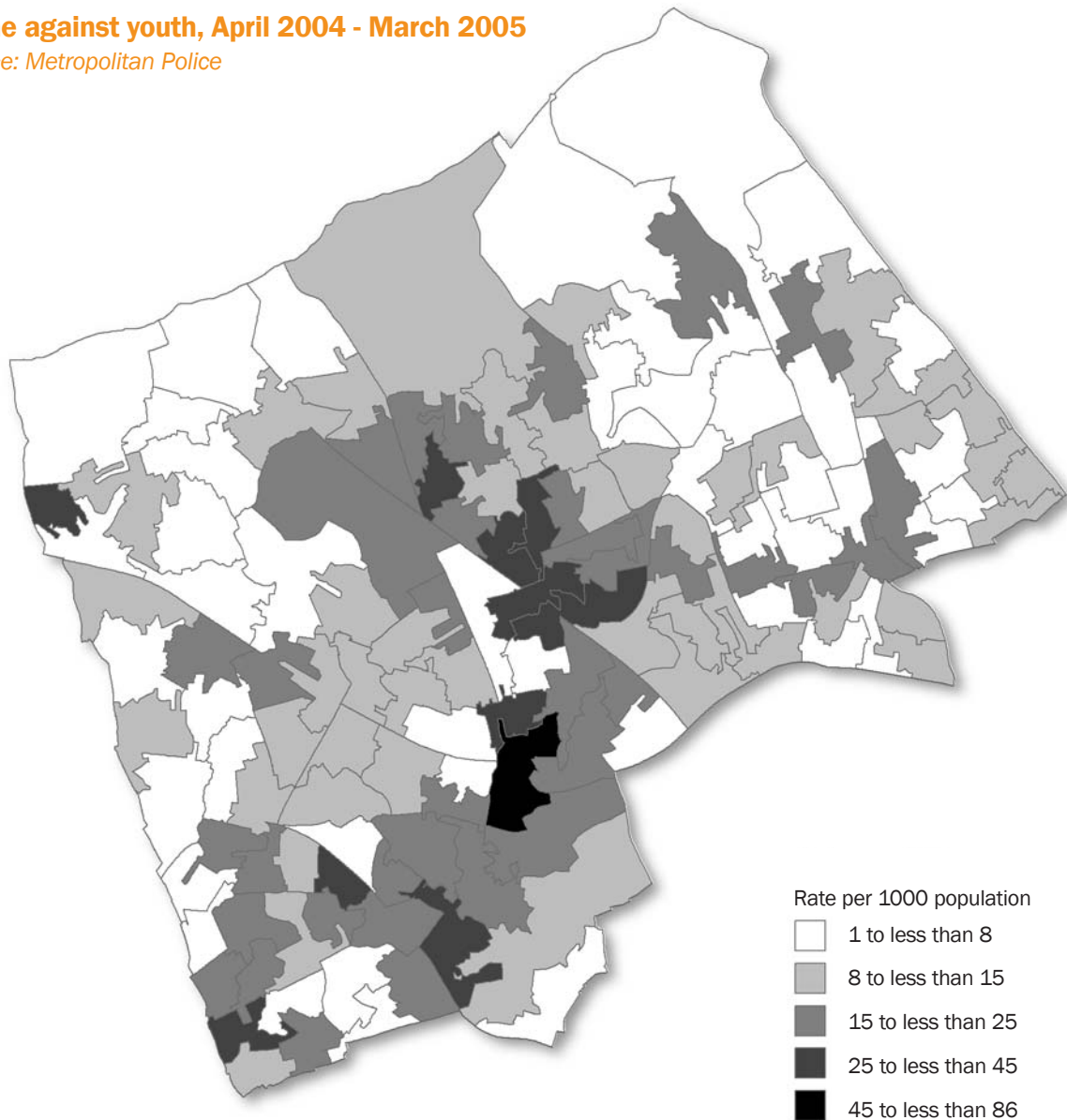
Crime against youth, April 2004 - March 2005

Source: Metropolitan Police



Crime against youth, April 2004 - March 2005

Source: Metropolitan Police



Crime against youth can look disproportionate as rates are based on the resident population (often low in town centres), not the pedestrian population, which would give a more accurate picture of the likelihood of being a victim.

The information provided shows the location of crimes against young people who reside in Harrow.

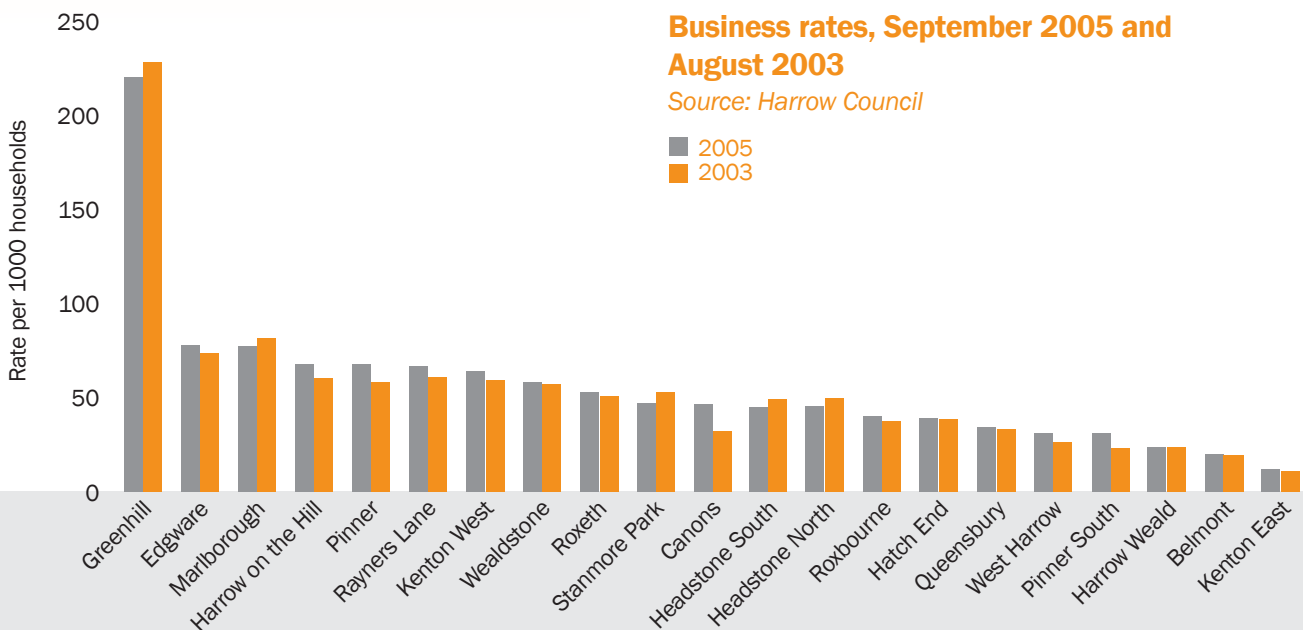
Business Activity

- **There were 4,852 registered businesses in Harrow in September 2005**
- **The total number of businesses paying business rates increased by 10% (437) between August 2003 and September 2005**
- **22% of all Harrow's businesses (1,073) are located in Greenhill ward which includes Harrow Town Centre**

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 58 businesses for every 1,000 households in Harrow, but with great variations, as can be seen in the number of businesses at SOA level.

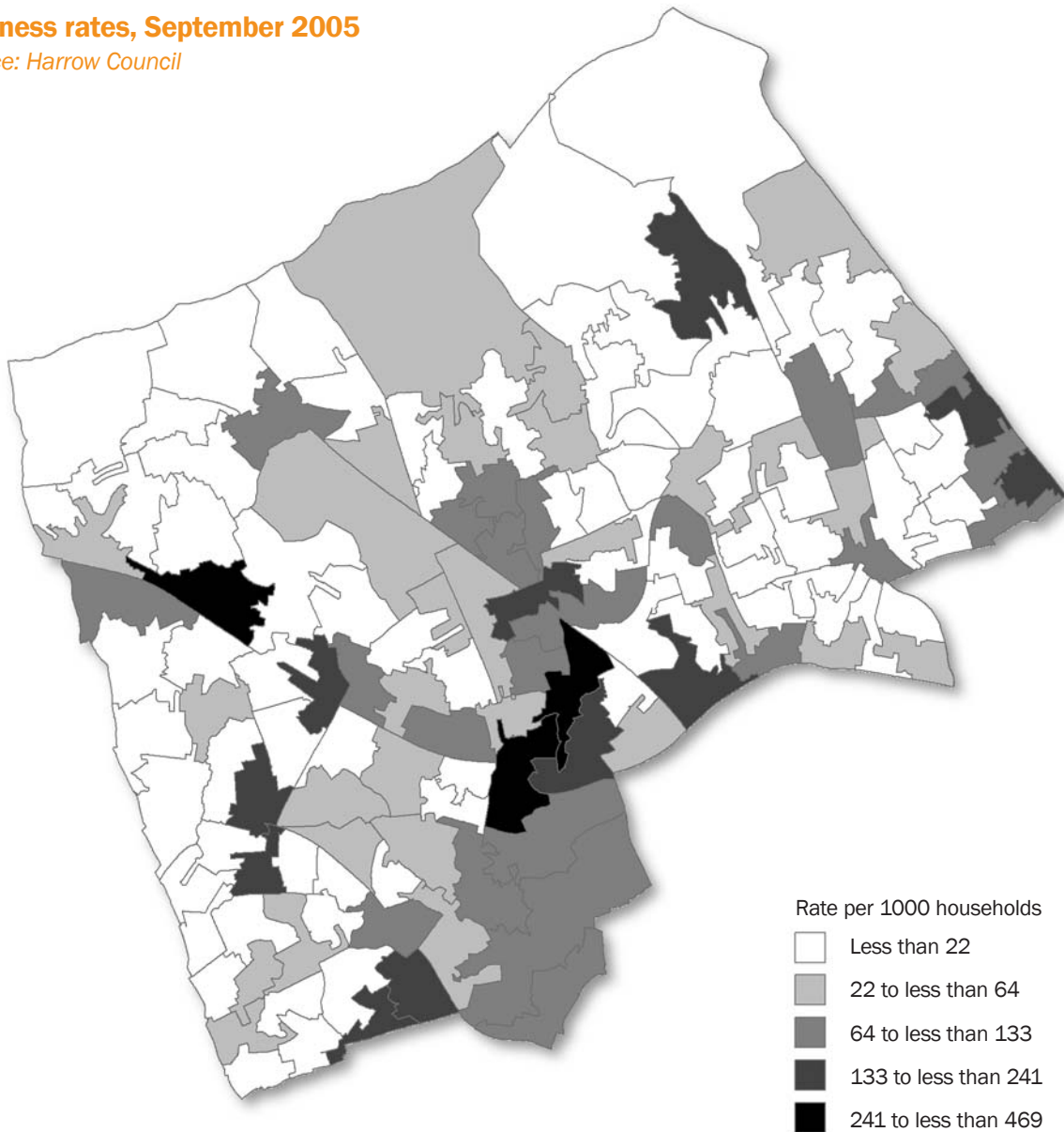
The highest concentration is around the town centres. Greenhill in particular had over 220 businesses per 1,000 population - nearly 3 times the level of the next ward, Marlborough. Kenton East had less than 1% of all Harrow's businesses.

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



Business rates, September 2005

Source: Harrow Council



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.

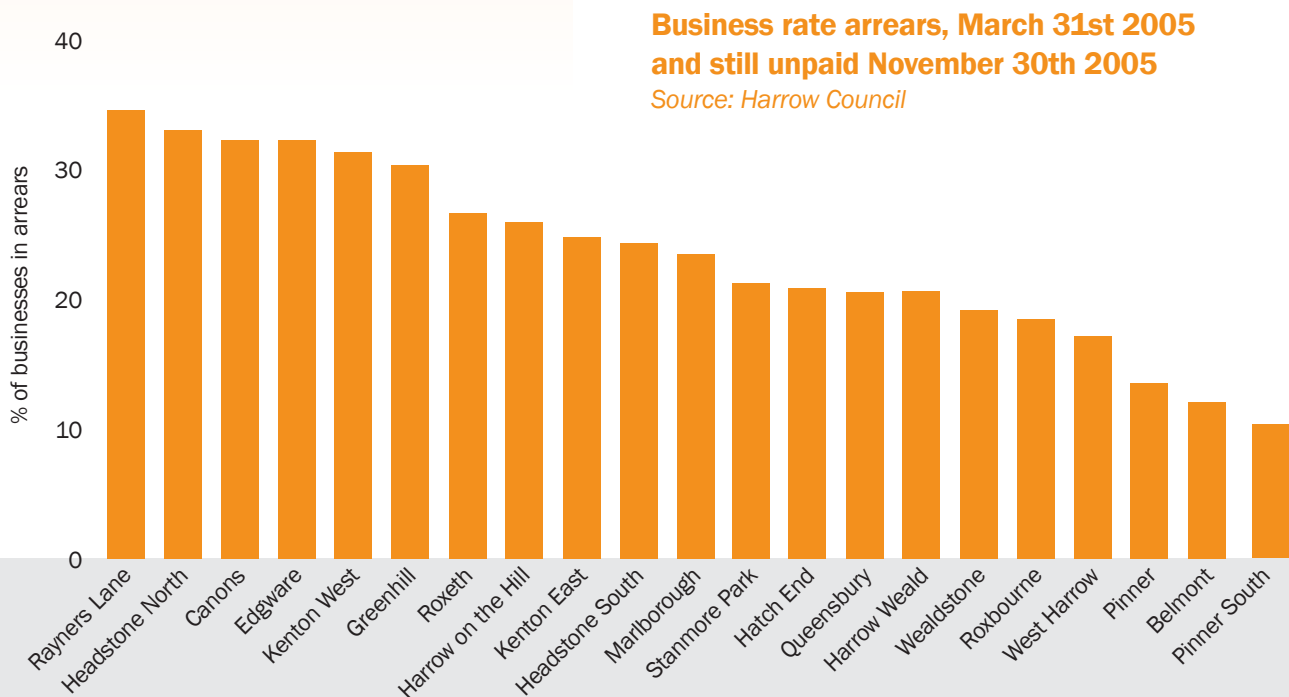
Business Rate Arrears

- **Over a quarter of Harrow's businesses were in arrears with business rate payments at the end of November 2005**
- **Every SOA had at least one business with unpaid business rates at the end of this period**

The arrears figures reflect unpaid business rates accrued up to 31 March 2005 and still outstanding as at the end of November 2005. The figures do not include any year 2005/06 debts.

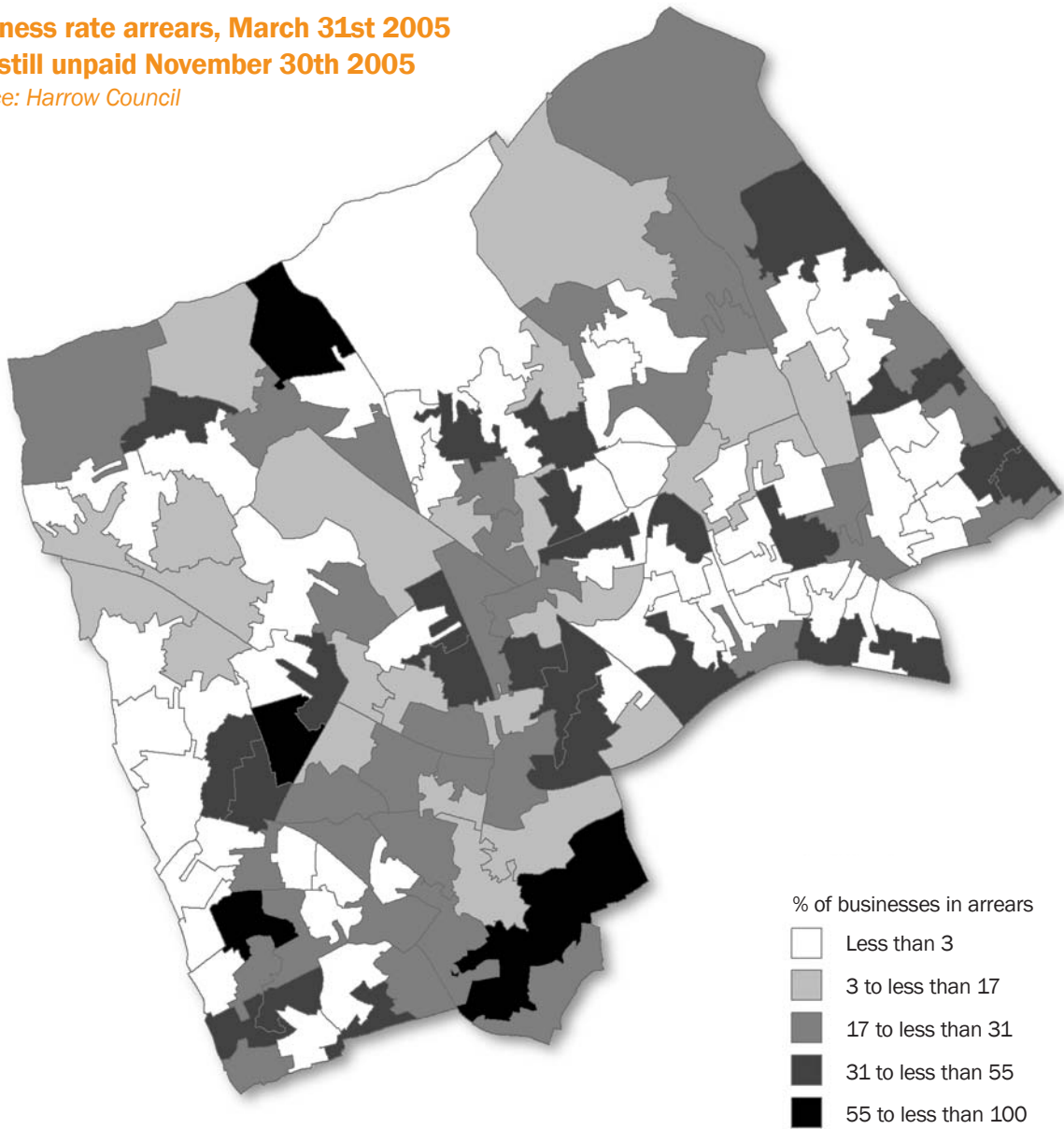
Greenhill has the highest volume of arrears cases (328), largely reflecting the fact that Greenhill has the largest concentration of business premises. Over 30% of businesses in this area had business rate arrears. However, the actual percentage of arrears cases, relative to the number of businesses, was higher in 5 other wards, with Rayners Lane the highest, at 35%.

In 2 SOAs in Greenhill over 100 businesses in each SOA had business rate arrears.



Business rate arrears, March 31st 2005 and still unpaid November 30th 2005

Source: Harrow Council



Council Tax Benefit

- **14,570 households received council tax benefit in September 2005, a rate of 173 households per 1,000**
- **The number of households claiming council tax benefits increased by over 27% from August 2003 to September 2005**
- **Nearly 1,300 households in Roxbourne ward claimed council tax benefit - the highest number per ward, with over 30% of households claiming benefit**

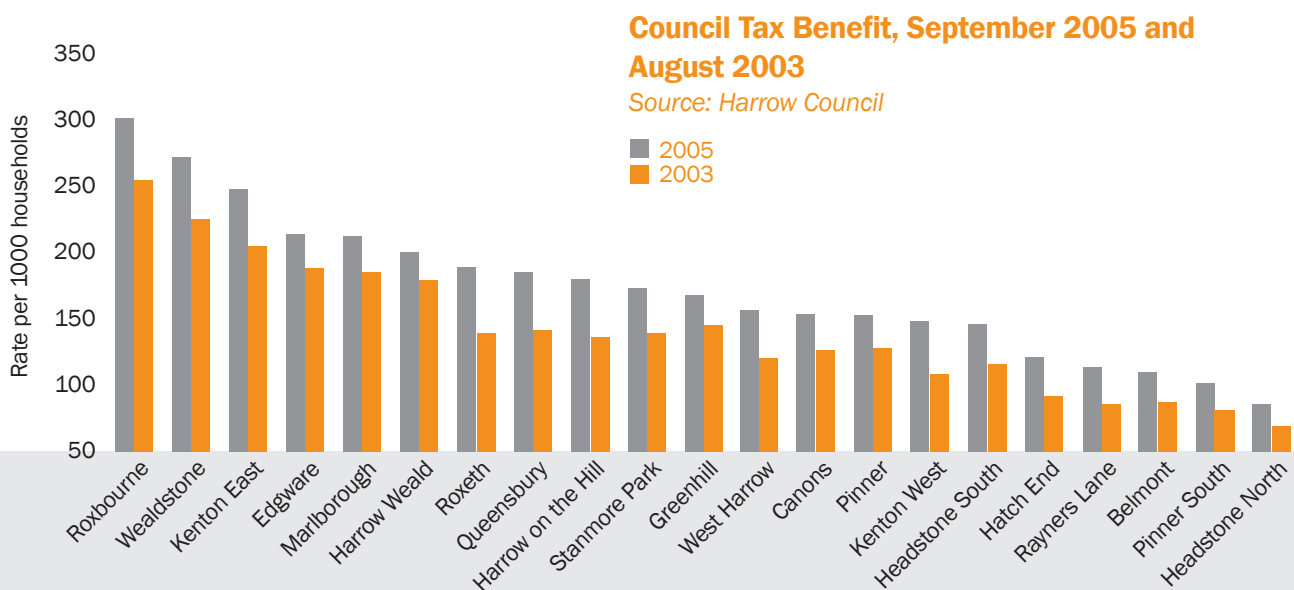
People on low incomes with little or no savings can claim a discount on their council tax. This is known as council tax benefit.

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

Headstone North had the lowest rate of council tax benefits claimants at 86.3% which was less than a third of Roxbourne's value.

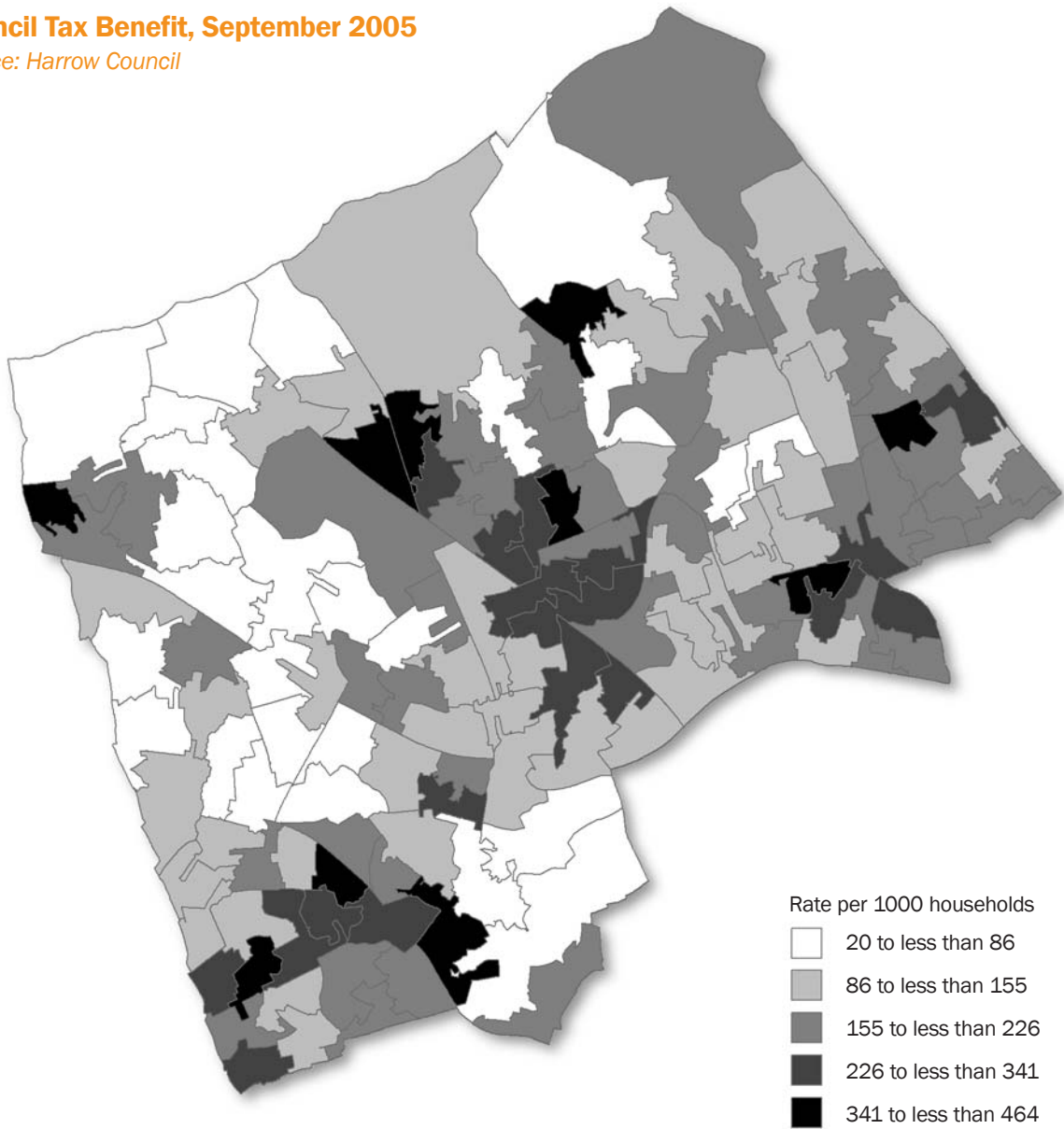
The SOA with the highest number of council tax benefit claimants was in Roxbourne ward, where over 1 in 2 households claimed benefit. Rates were similarly high in a Harrow Weald and a Pinner SOA. Pinner also contained the SOA with the lowest rate of claimants - a rate of 20 per 1,000 households.

Over 3,100 more households claimed council tax benefit in September 2005, compared to two years earlier. This can be attributed to various factors, including more proactive work by Benefits staff to increase benefits take-up, together with the changing demographics and an increase in people living in privately rented accommodation.



Council Tax Benefit, September 2005

Source: Harrow Council



Council Tax Arrears

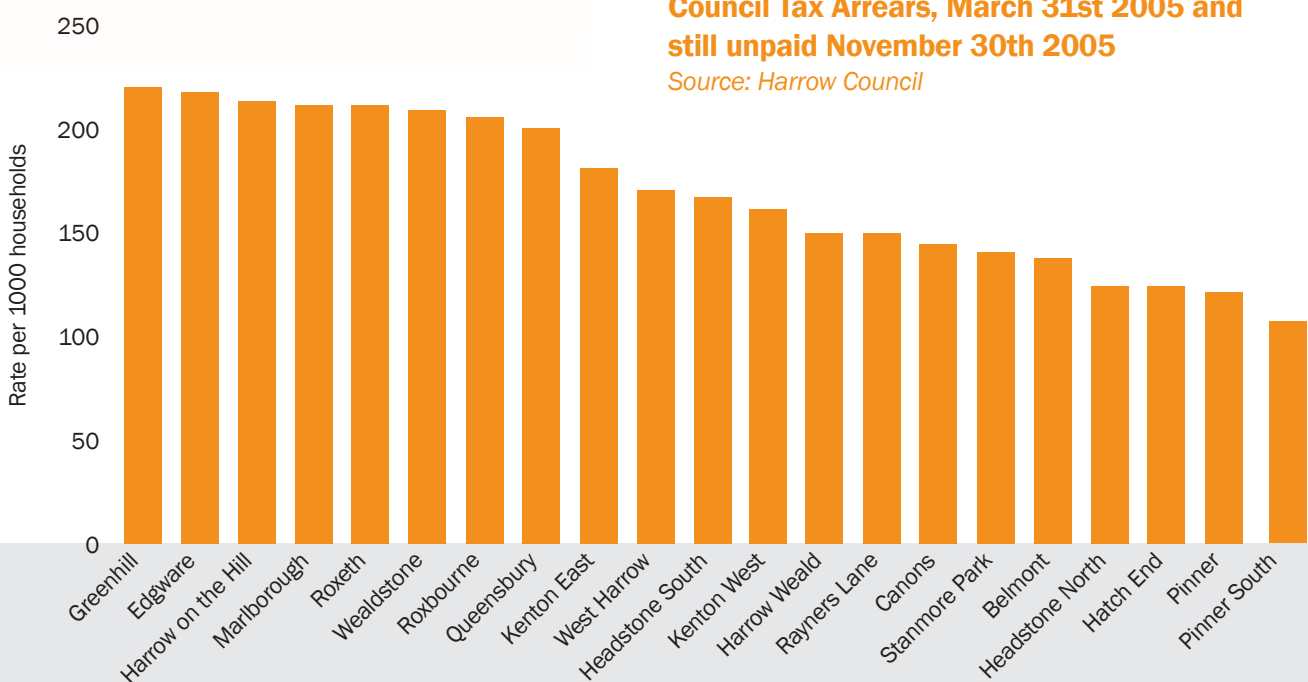
- **14,265 households were in arrears with Council Tax payments at the end of November 2005. This represents an average of 170 debtors per 1,000 households**
- **Households in arrears with Council Tax are concentrated in the centre and south of the borough**

Greenhill has the highest number of debtors per 1,000 households, at 219. There are 6 other wards with rates of over 200 debtors per 1,000 households, which are all located in the centre and south of the borough.

Pinner South has the lowest number of debtors per 1,000 households, with a rate half the level of Greenhill, Edgware and Harrow on the Hill. Pinner South also has the third lowest proportion of low-income households in the borough.

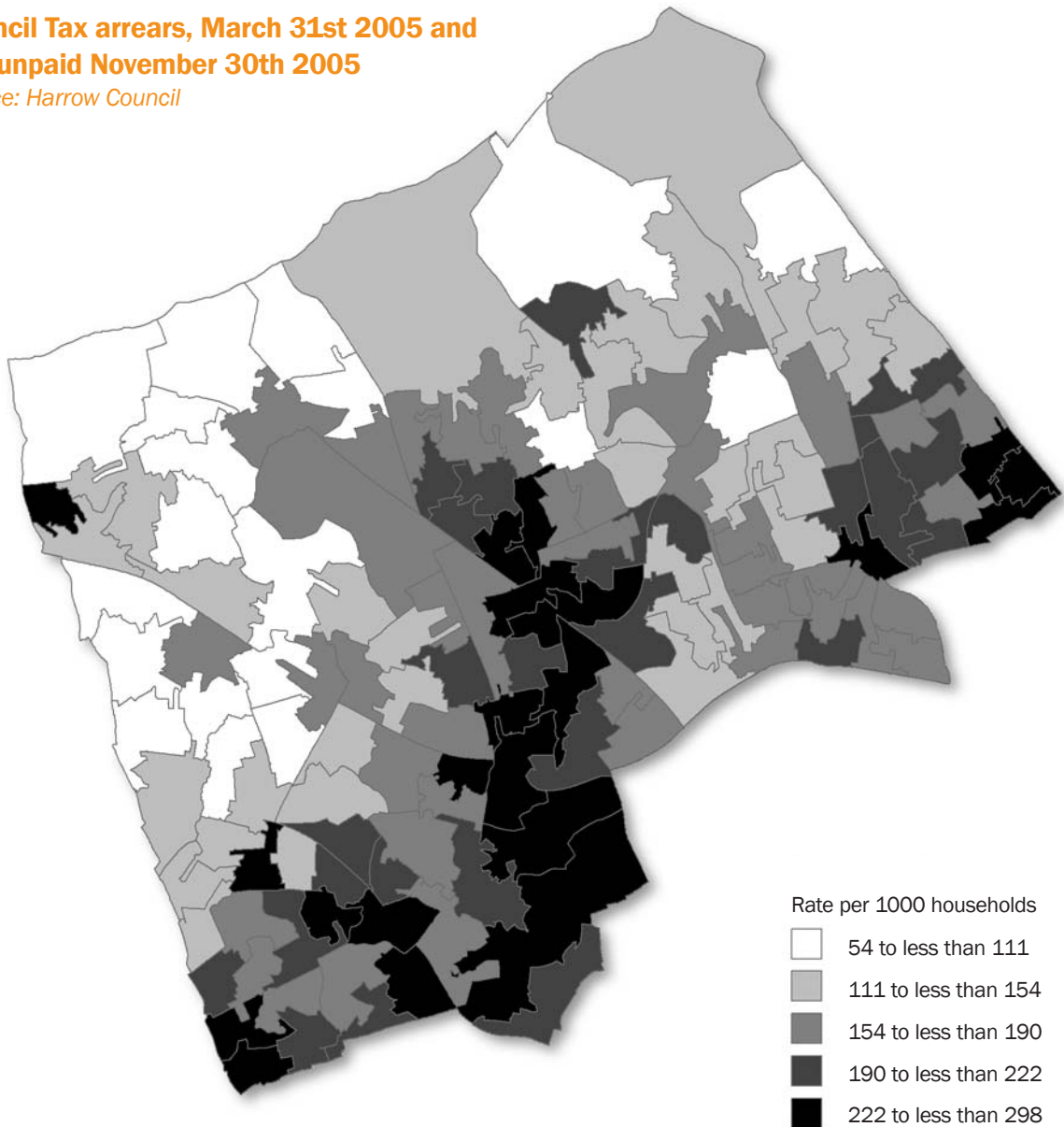
At SOA level the rates are more extreme -1 SOA in Edgware has a rate of 298 debtors per thousand households, compared to a low of 54 debtors per thousand households in a Pinner SOA.

The arrears figures reflect unpaid Council Tax accrued up to 31 March 2005 and still outstanding as at the end of November 2005. The figures do not include any 2005/06 debts.



Council Tax arrears, March 31st 2005 and still unpaid November 30th 2005

Source: Harrow Council



Low Income

- **8.2% of households in Harrow (over 6,850) have annual gross incomes under £10,000 a year - below both the London and Great Britain averages**
- **Average household gross income in Harrow is around £38,300 per year, 5.2% higher than in 2004**
- **Average household income in Harrow is slightly higher than the London average and over £7,000 higher than the Great Britain average**

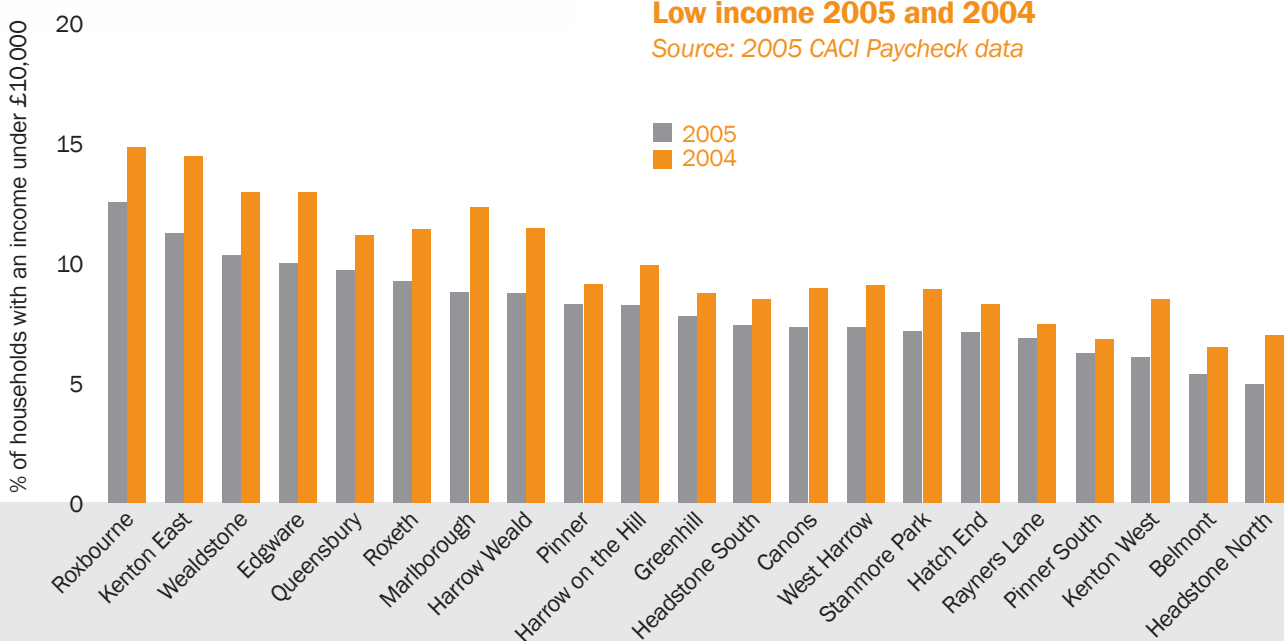
In 2005, 18% more households (nearly 1,500) had an average annual income above the £10,000 threshold, compared to 2004.

Over 12% of households in Roxbourne and 11% in Kenton East have annual gross incomes under £10,000 a year. By contrast, only 6% 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.

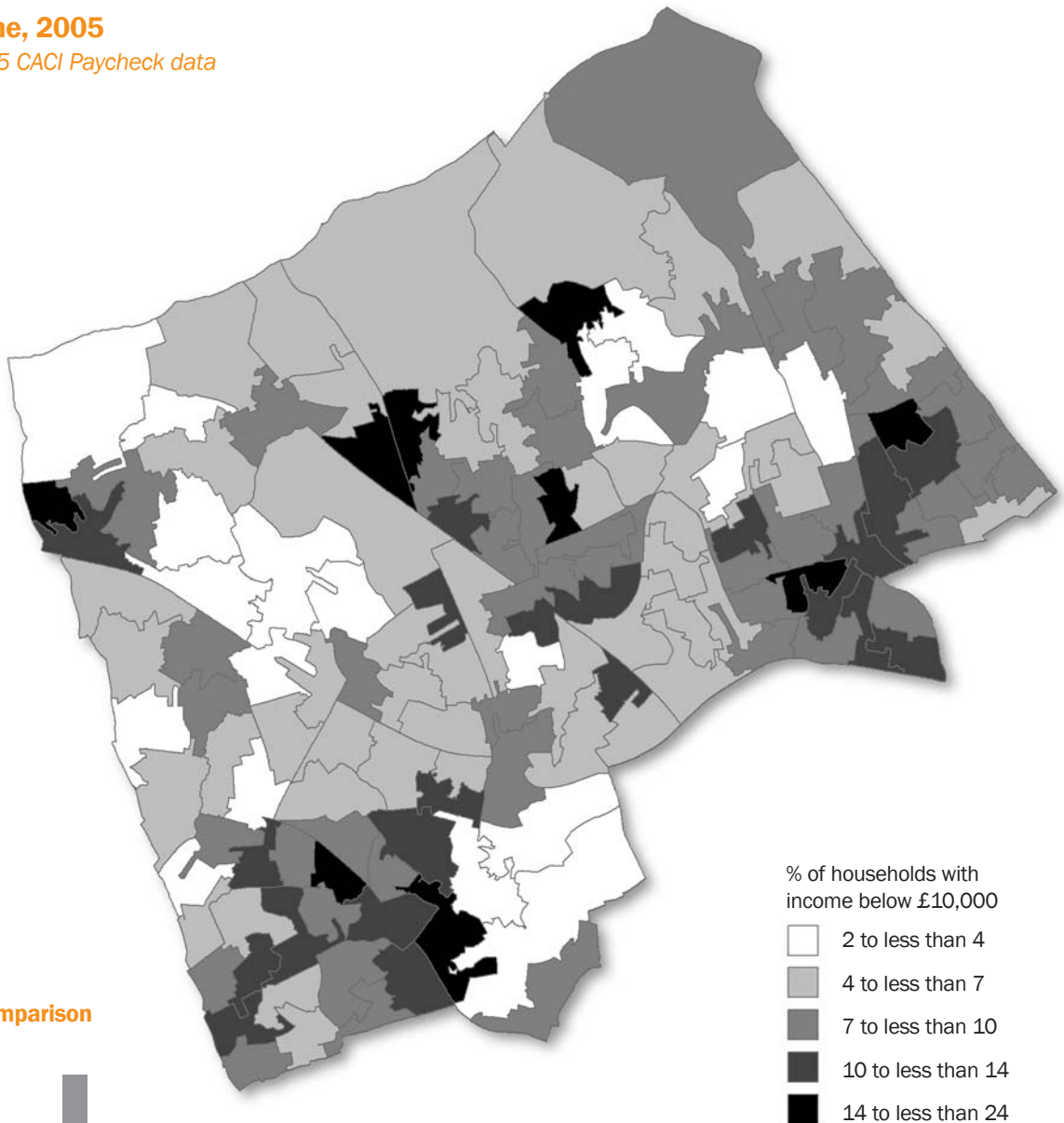
Roxbourne, Harrow Weald and Pinner each have 1 SOA where 20% or more households have low incomes. There are 4 SOAs where less than 2.5% of households are below the £10,000 a year income level - these are in Harrow on the Hill, Hatch End and Stanmore Park.

Comparisons with pre-2004 data is not recommended due to changes in methodology.

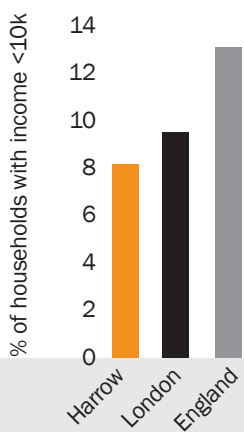


Low income, 2005

Source: 2005 CACI Paycheck data



National Comparison



This information is based on the 2005 CACI Paycheck model. CACI is a national research and marketing company and Paycheck estimates gross total household income at a small area level. Source includes 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.

Unemployment

- **2.3% (nearly 3,050) of Harrow's residents were unemployed in February 2005 - the same as the national average, but lower than London's overall rate**
- **From February 2004 to February 2005 unemployment in Harrow fell slightly from 2.5% to 2.3%**
- **Unemployment rates varied from 1.3% in Hatch End to 3.6% in Greenhill**

The Claimant Count measures the number of people claiming Job Seeker's Allowance (JSA). As the Claimant Count is a derivative of the benefits system, it only includes unemployed people who are claiming JSA.

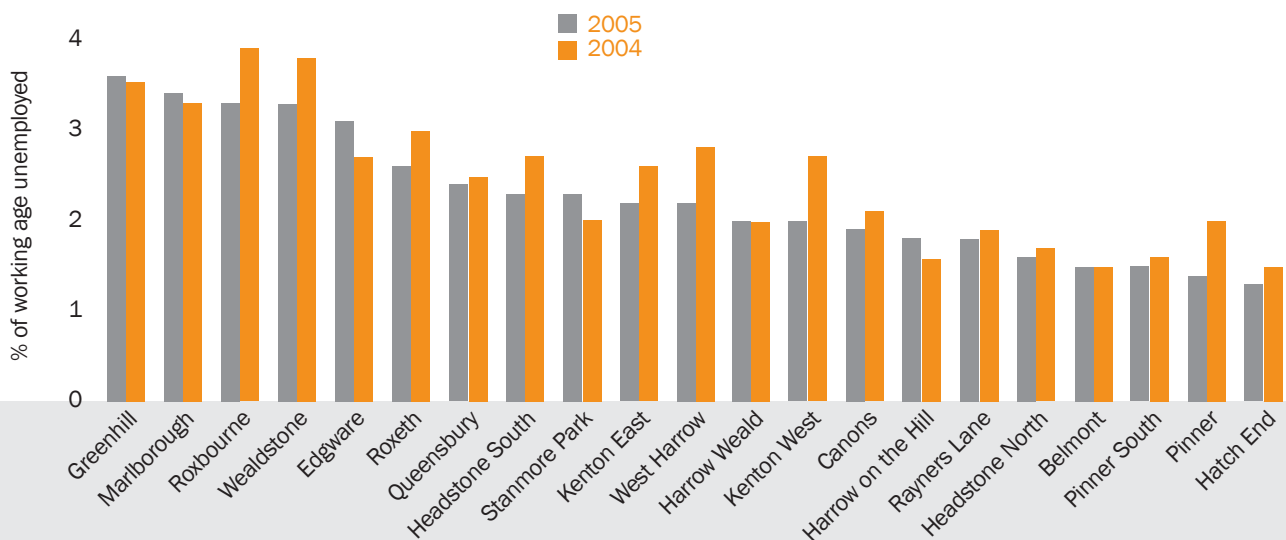
Unemployment is generally higher in the south and centre of the borough in the wards of Greenhill, Roxbourne, Marlborough and Wealdstone.

There were 2 SOAs where unemployment rates were over 5% - in Roxbourne and Marlborough. In 15 SOAs there were fewer than 10 people unemployed (rates of less than 1%), mainly in areas to the north of the borough.

In these profiles the monthly claimant count data has been used as an indicator of unemployment at SOA level. The ONS started releasing claimant count information at this level in 2004, but it is subject to the usual ONS methods of disclosure control (ie. counts at ward and SOA level are rounded to the nearest 5). Alternative sources for unemployment data are the 2001 Census (now considered too old) and the Annual Population Survey (previously the Labour Force Survey), which can only provide borough level only.

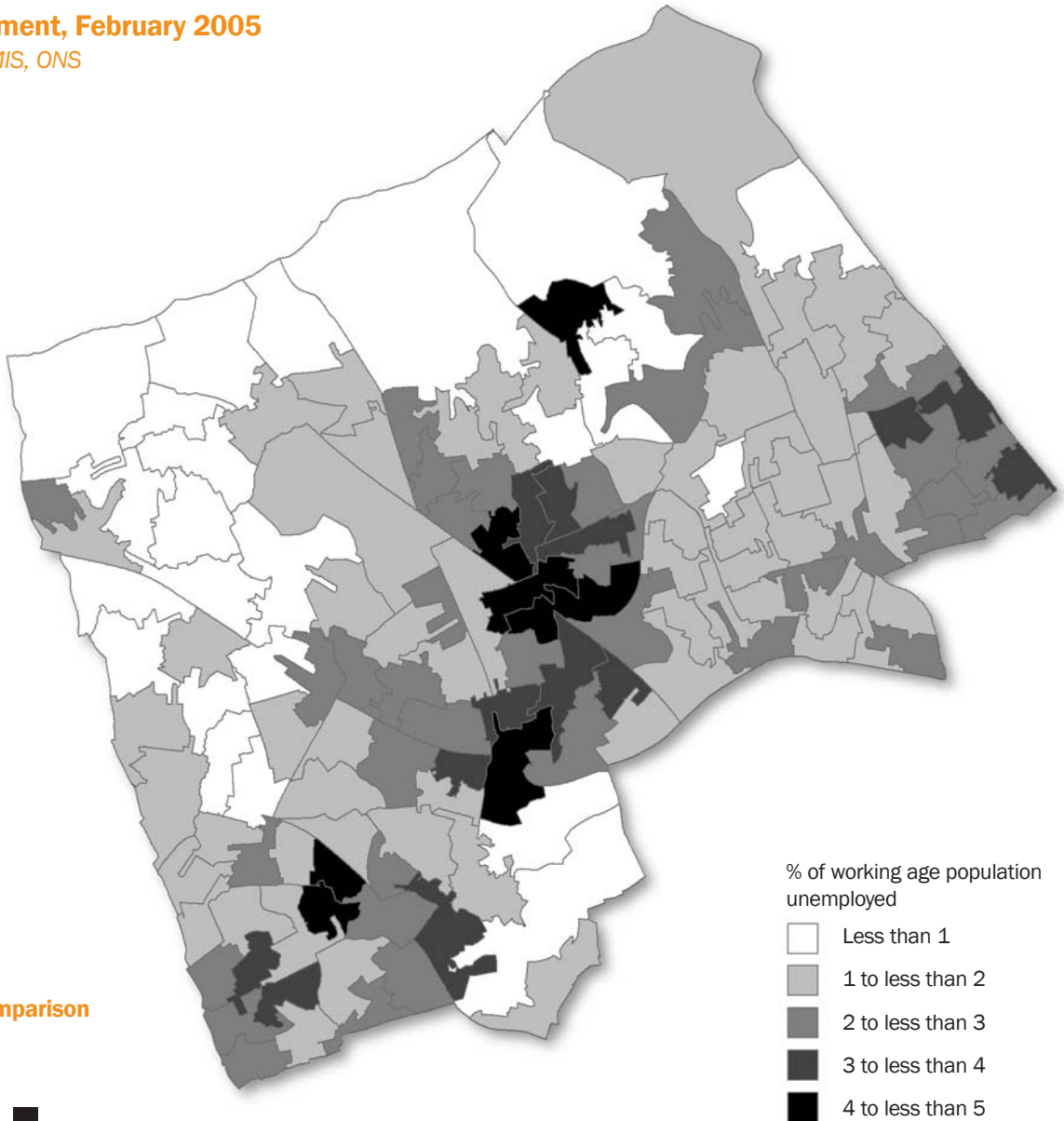
Unemployment, February 2005 and February 2004

Source: NOMIS, ONS

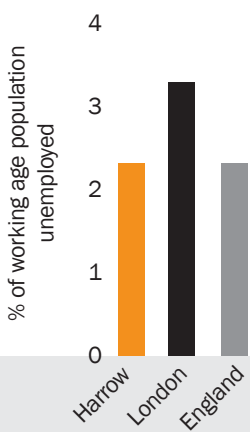


Unemployment, February 2005

Source: NOMIS, ONS



National Comparison



National and regional data are based on a 5% sample of this Department of Work & Pensions dataset.

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%.

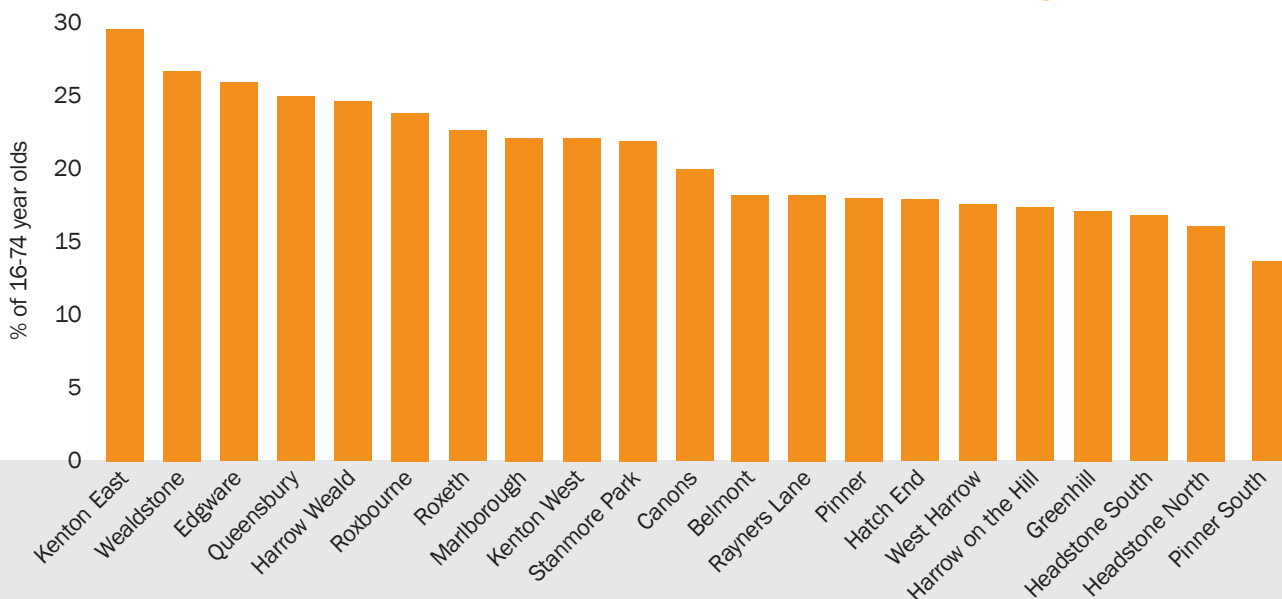
Kenton East and Hatch End both have a SOA where 36% of residents are without qualifications - over a third of the population.

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.

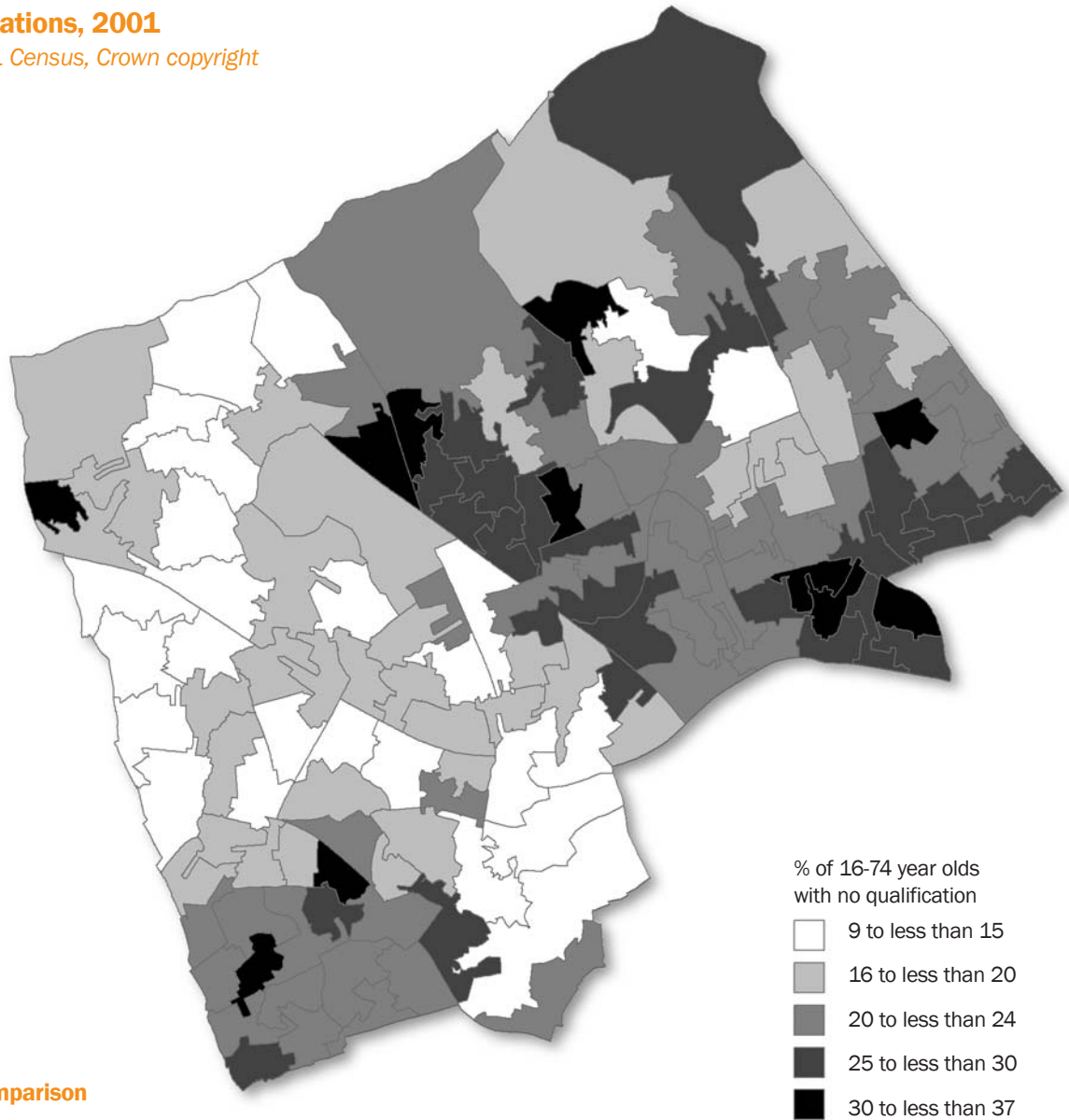
No qualifications, 2001

Source: 2001 Census, Crown copyright

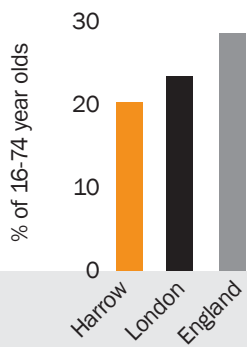


No qualifications, 2001

Source: 2001 Census, Crown copyright



Regional Comparison



Incapacity Benefit and Severe Disablement Allowance

- **Nearly 7,500 of Harrow's working age population claimed either Incapacity Benefit or Severe Disablement Allowance (IBSDA) in February 2005**
- **Harrow's overall rate for IBSDA claimants is 5%, which is lower than both the London rate of 6.1% and the national rate of 7.4%**
- **The main concentrations of IBSDA claimants are in the centre and south of the borough, with the highest levels focused around council housing estates**

Incapacity benefit can be claimed by women aged below 60 and men aged below 65 who are suffering from either short or long-term ill health. People eligible to claim include those unable to work either through disability or ill health, who cannot claim statutory sick pay and have been paid or credited with the minimum amount of National Insurance contributions within one of the last two tax years.

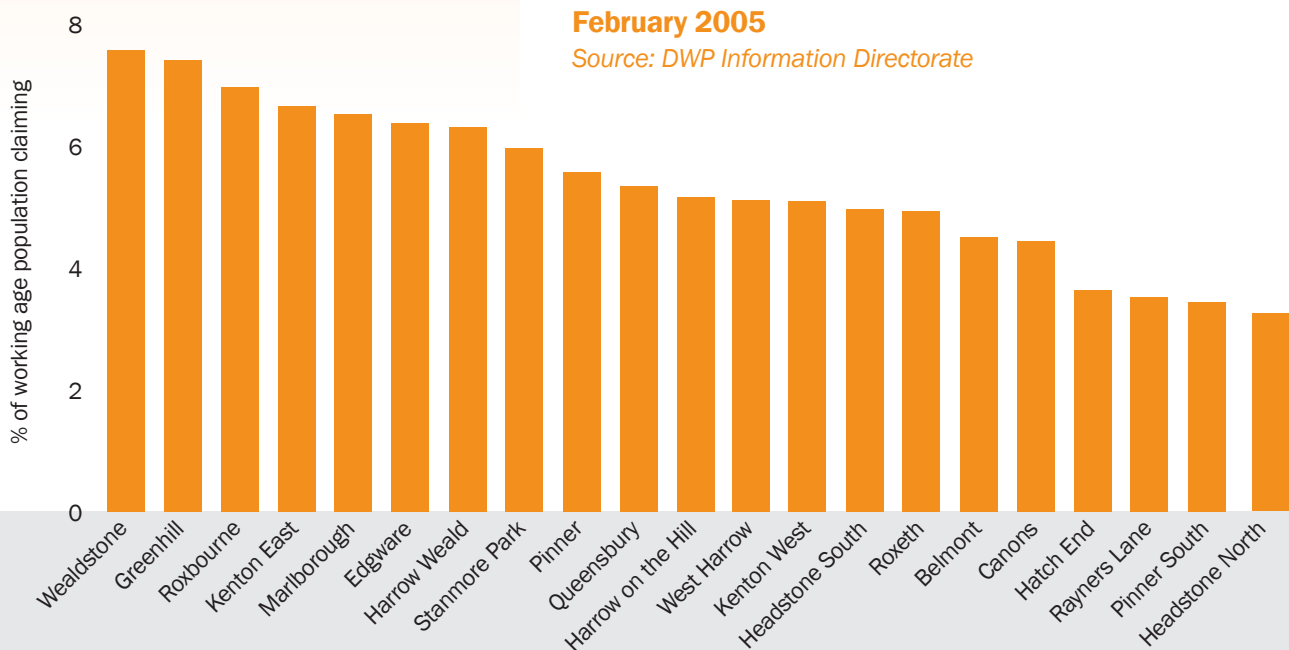
Severe Disablement Allowance is paid to those claimants who have not made enough National Insurance contributions to claim Incapacity Benefit, which represents around 10% of total benefits claimants. This allowance was abolished for new claimants aged below 20 in April 2001 and numbers are therefore declining.

Wealdstone (7.6%) and Greenhill (7.4%) have the highest rates and Headstone North has the lowest rate at 3.2%.

At SOA level the highest rate of claimants is 13% - claimant rates in 1 SOA in Stanmore Park and 1 SOA in Hatch End are at this level. Pinner ward contains the SOA with the lowest rate of claimants, at 1%.

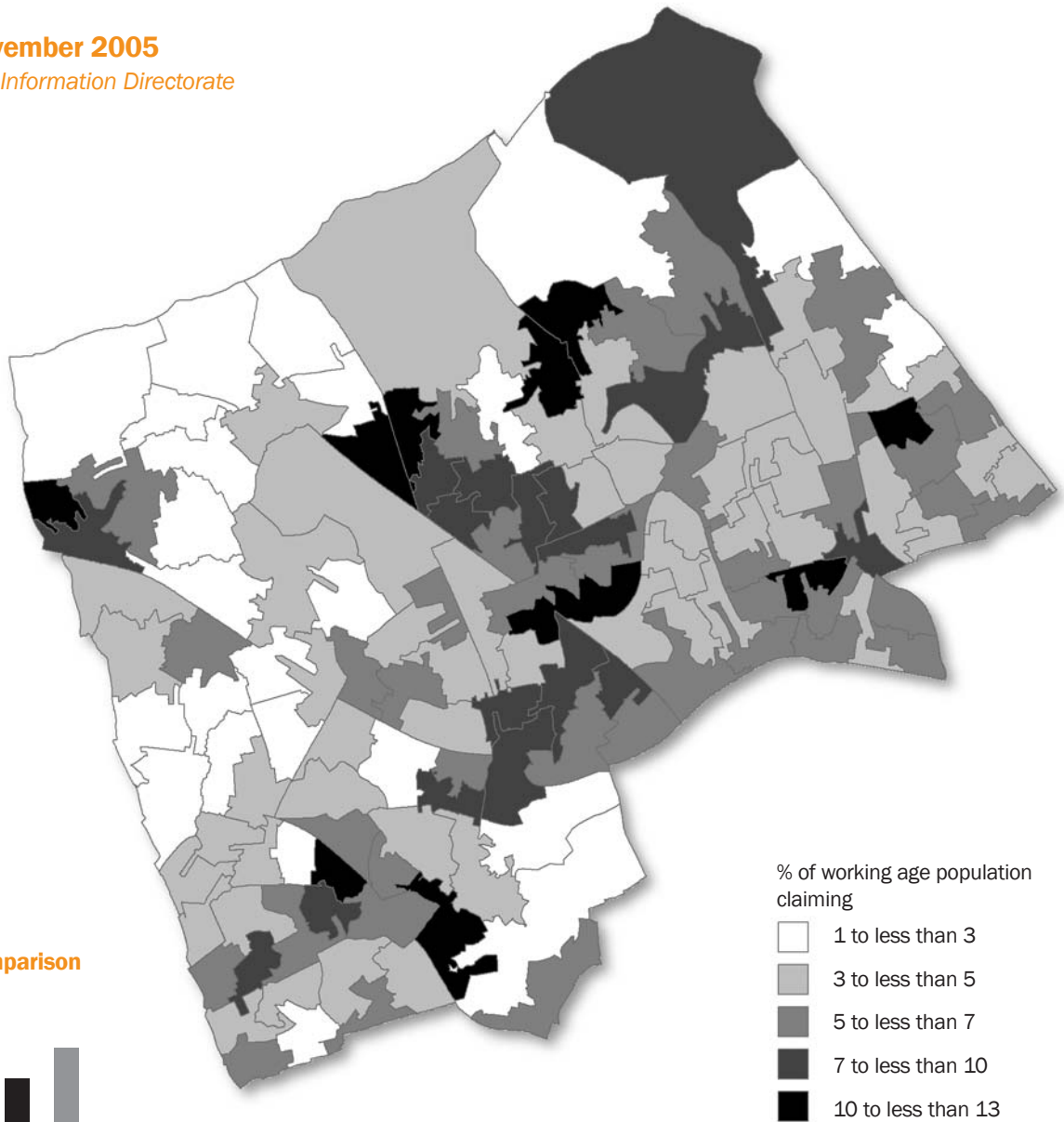
Incapacity and Severe Disablement claim rate, February 2005

Source: DWP Information Directorate

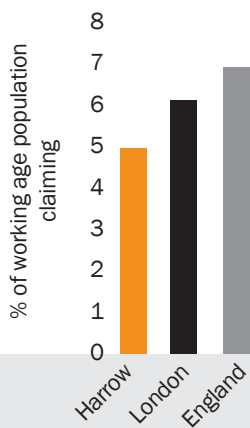


IBSDA, November 2005

Source: DWP Information Directorate



National Comparison



Counts at ward and SOA level are rounded to the nearest 5. National and regional data are based on a 5% sample of this Department of Work & Pensions dataset.

Disability Living Allowance

- **Nearly 7,000 people in Harrow were recipients of Disability Living Allowance (DLA) in February 2005 - a rate of 3.3% of the total population**
- **Harrow's rate is below both the London and national claimant rates for DLA**
- **9% of recipients were children (under 16), 54% were of working age (16-59) and 37% were aged 60 and over**

Disability Living Allowance (DLA) is a tax-free benefit for people who have become disabled before the age of 65 and who need assistance with personal care or mobility.

There are two elements to the DLA - a care component and a mobility component. Care components are assessed on the extent to which the applicant needs supervision or looking after. The mobility component assesses the ease with which an applicant can get around. Some people may be entitled to both components - others only one.

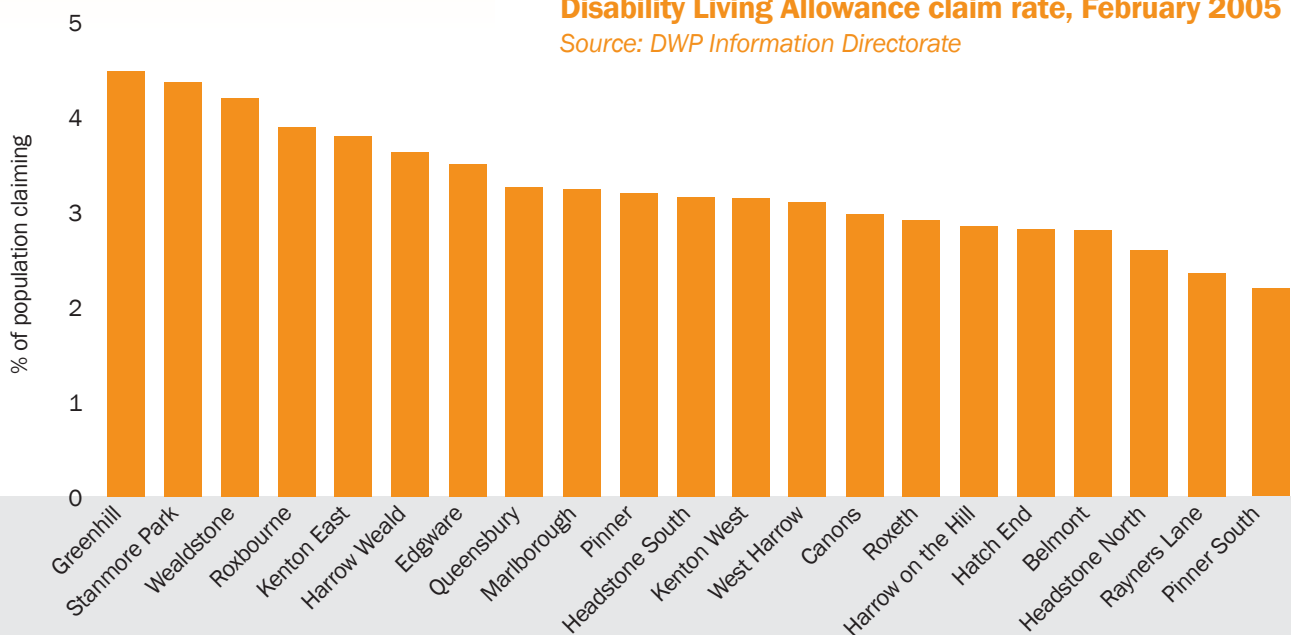
The council housing estates around Harrow show on average significantly higher levels of DLA claimants than the rest of the borough.

Greenhill has the highest number of claimants with 4.5% of the population claiming, whilst Pinner South has the lowest claimant rate at 2.2%.

Rates are more varied at SOA level. 2 SOAs have claimant rates of over 8% - in Hatch End and Stanmore Park. In contrast 1 SOA in Harrow on the Hill has a claimant rate of only 0.6%.

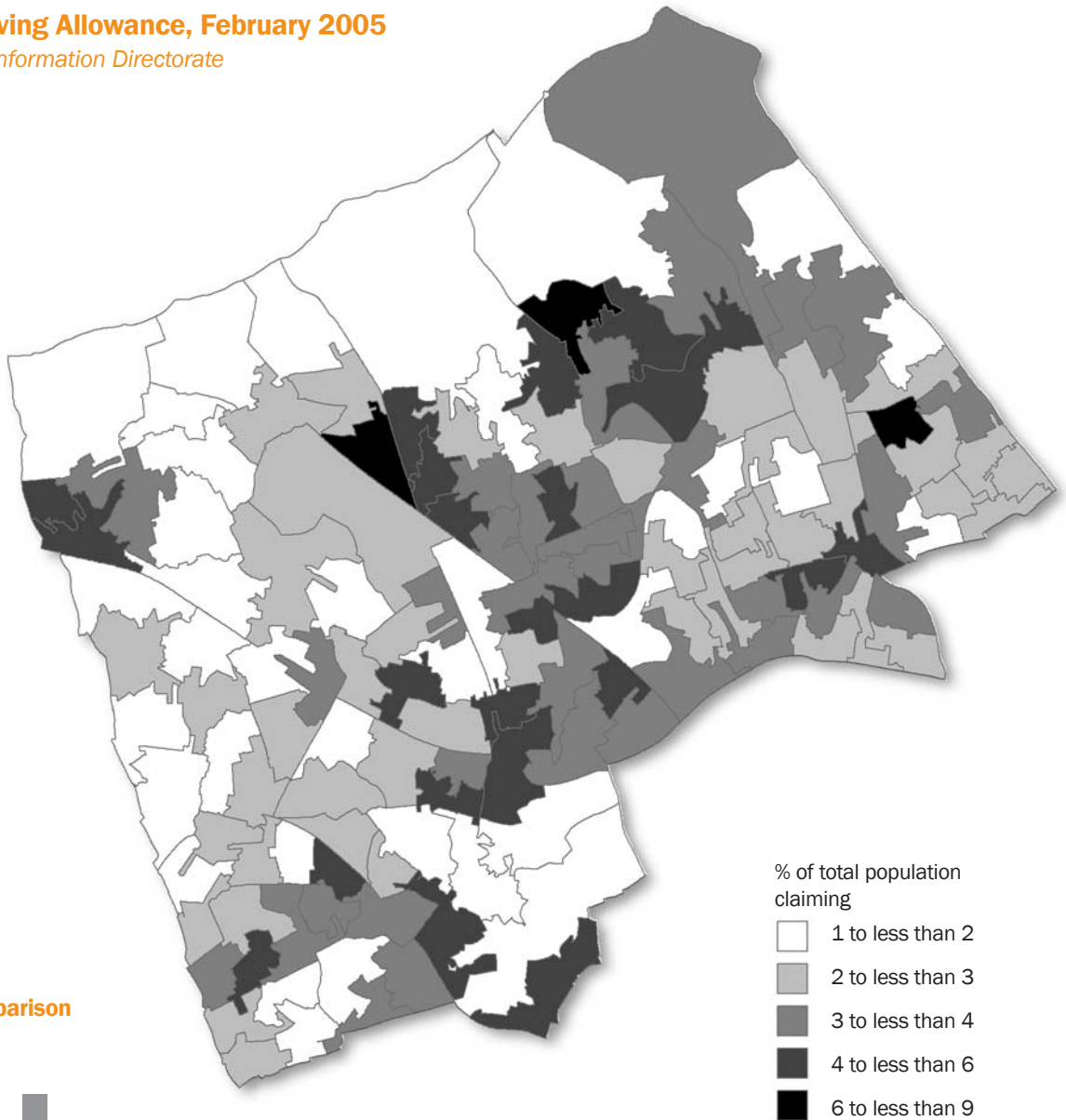
Disability Living Allowance claim rate, February 2005

Source: DWP Information Directorate

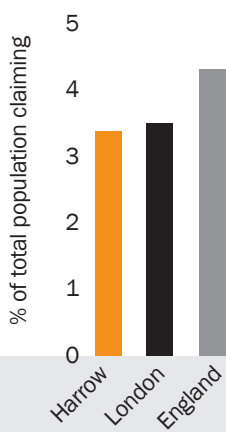


Disability Living Allowance, February 2005

Source: DWP Information Directorate



National Comparison



Counts at ward and SOA level are rounded to the nearest 5. National and regional data are based on a 5% sample of this Department of Work & Pensions dataset.

Income Support

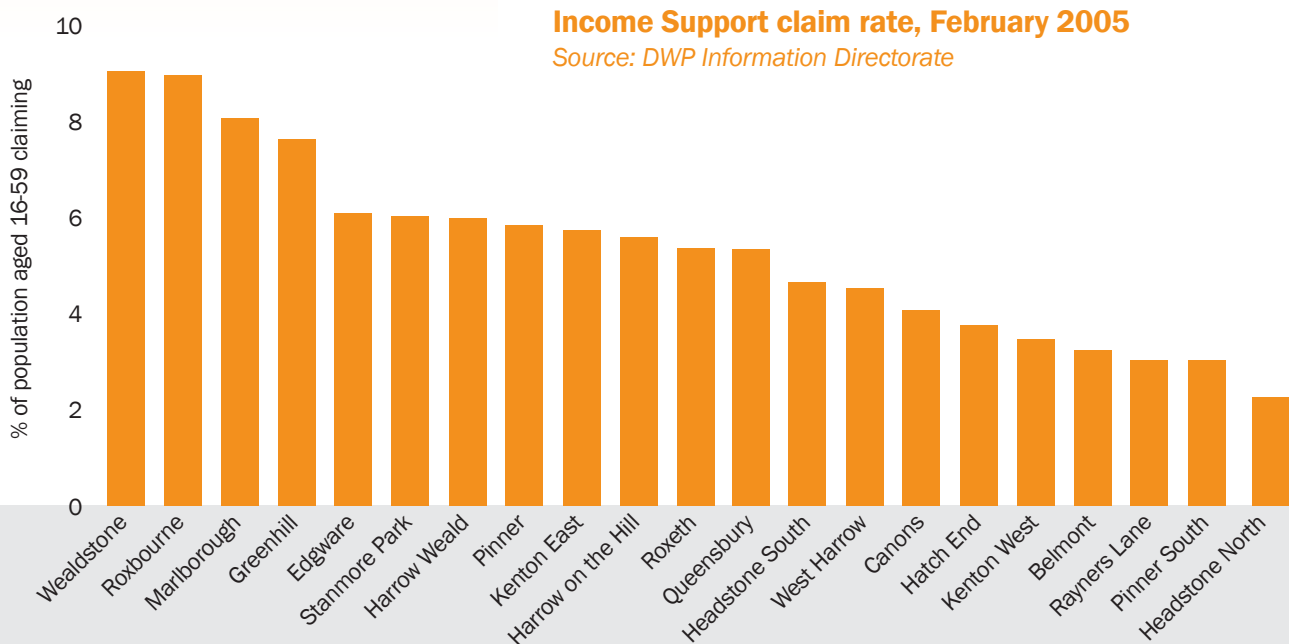
- **Nearly 7,200 people of working age claimed Income Support in Harrow in February 2005**
- **Harrow's claimant rate was 4.8%, considerably below the London average of 7.6% and the England rate of 6%**
- **48% of Harrow's Income Support claimants are people with disabilities and 44% are lone parents. Others make up the remaining 8%**

Income support is an income-related benefit for people aged from 16 to 59 who are on low incomes. It can be available to people who are not working or working on average less than 16 hours a week.

In Harrow the main concentration of Income Support claimants is in the central spine of the borough, with additional concentrations around the council housing estates. Roxbourne and Wealdstone have the highest rate of Income Support claimants with 9% of people eligible claiming. Headstone North's rate of 2.3% is the lowest and is a quarter of both Roxbourne and Wealdstone's rate.

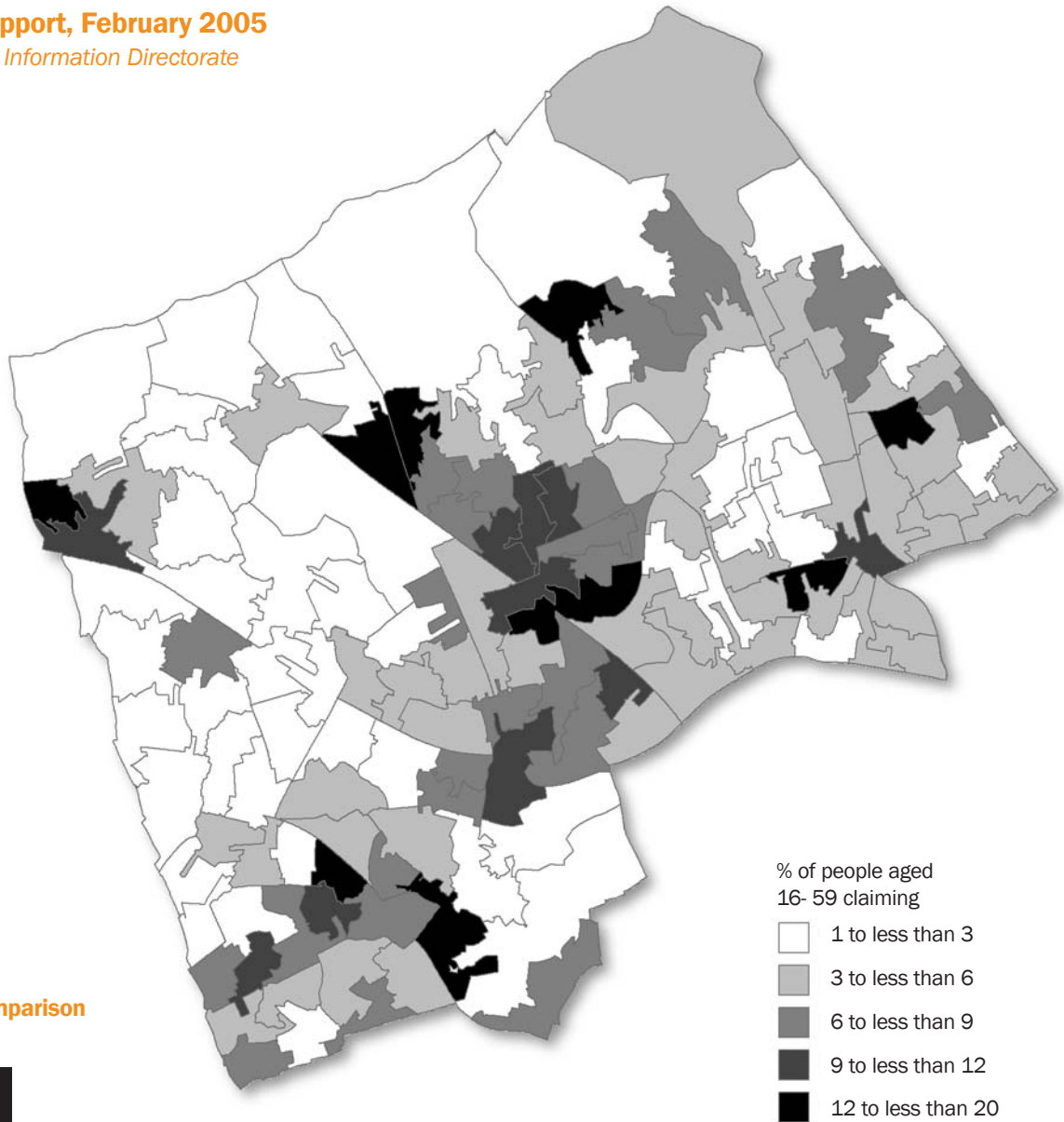
The highest rated SOA is in Roxbourne (Rayners Lane Estate), where 20% of residents of working age receive Income Support benefit. The next highest ranked SOAs are in Hatch End, Harrow Weald and Pinner, with rates of 16-17%. The lowest SOA rates are also to be found in Pinner and Hatch End, with rates of 0.5-0.6%.

Counts at ward and SOA level are rounded to the nearest 5. National and regional data are based on a 5% sample of this Department of Work & Pensions dataset.

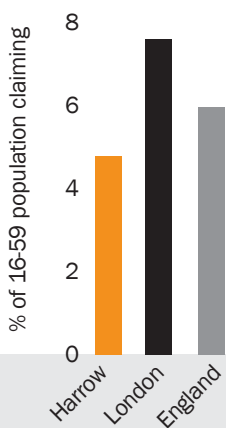


Income Support, February 2005

Source: DWP Information Directorate



National Comparison



The majority of Income Support claimants are lone parents, the long and short-term sick, people with disabilities and other special groups. The amount of income support that can be claimed is means-tested and is dependent on a number of factors including age, whether a person has a partner and dependant children, whether they have special needs (eg caring responsibilities) and whether they have liabilities for certain housing costs (eg a mortgage)

Pension Credits

- **In February 2005 around 7,900 of Harrow's residents aged 60 received Pension Credits - an overall claim rate of 20-21%**
- **Harrow's rate was below both the national and London rates at 21.3% and 24.6% respectively**
- **Areas in the centre, southwest and southeast of Harrow have the highest numbers of people claiming pensions credits**

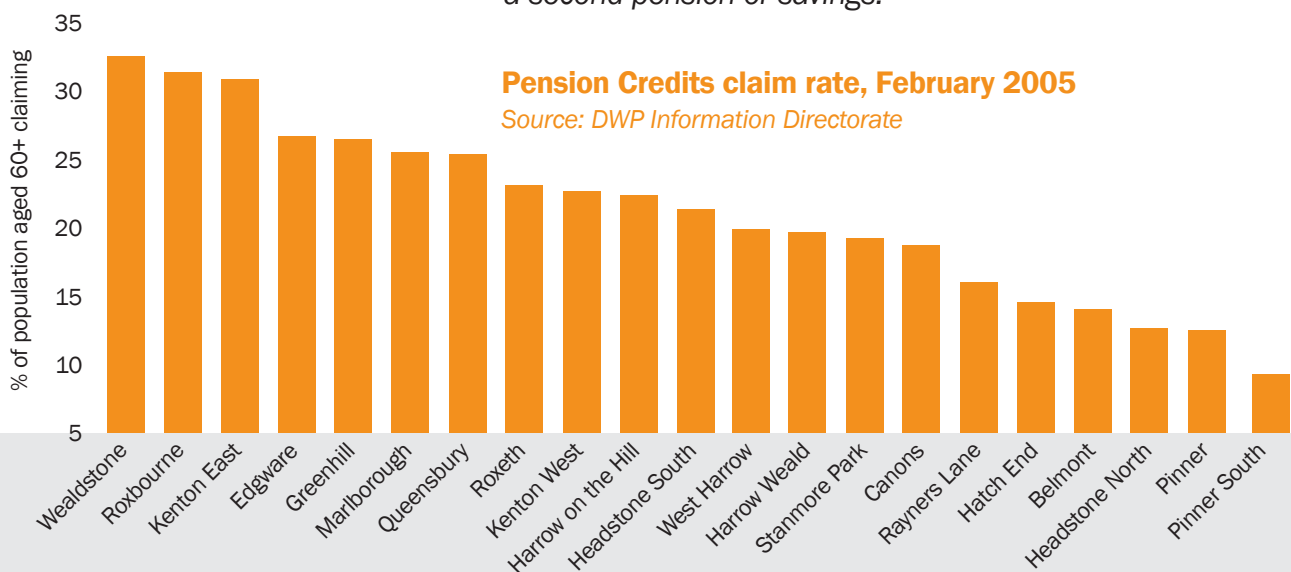
Pension Credits were introduced in October 2003 as a replacement for the Minimum Income Guarantee that entitles people aged 60 and over in Great Britain to a predefined minimum income. It is not necessary to have made National Insurance contributions to be eligible.

Wealdstone has the highest claimant rate overall with 32.4% of the over 60 population claiming, the lowest ward is Pinner South with just 9.4% claiming.

Rates are more varied at SOA level, ranging from highs of over 40% of over 60s claiming Pension Credits in 6 SOAs - in Roxbourne, Pinner, Edgware, Wealdstone and Kenton East. In comparison, in another SOA in Pinner the rate was only 4.3%.

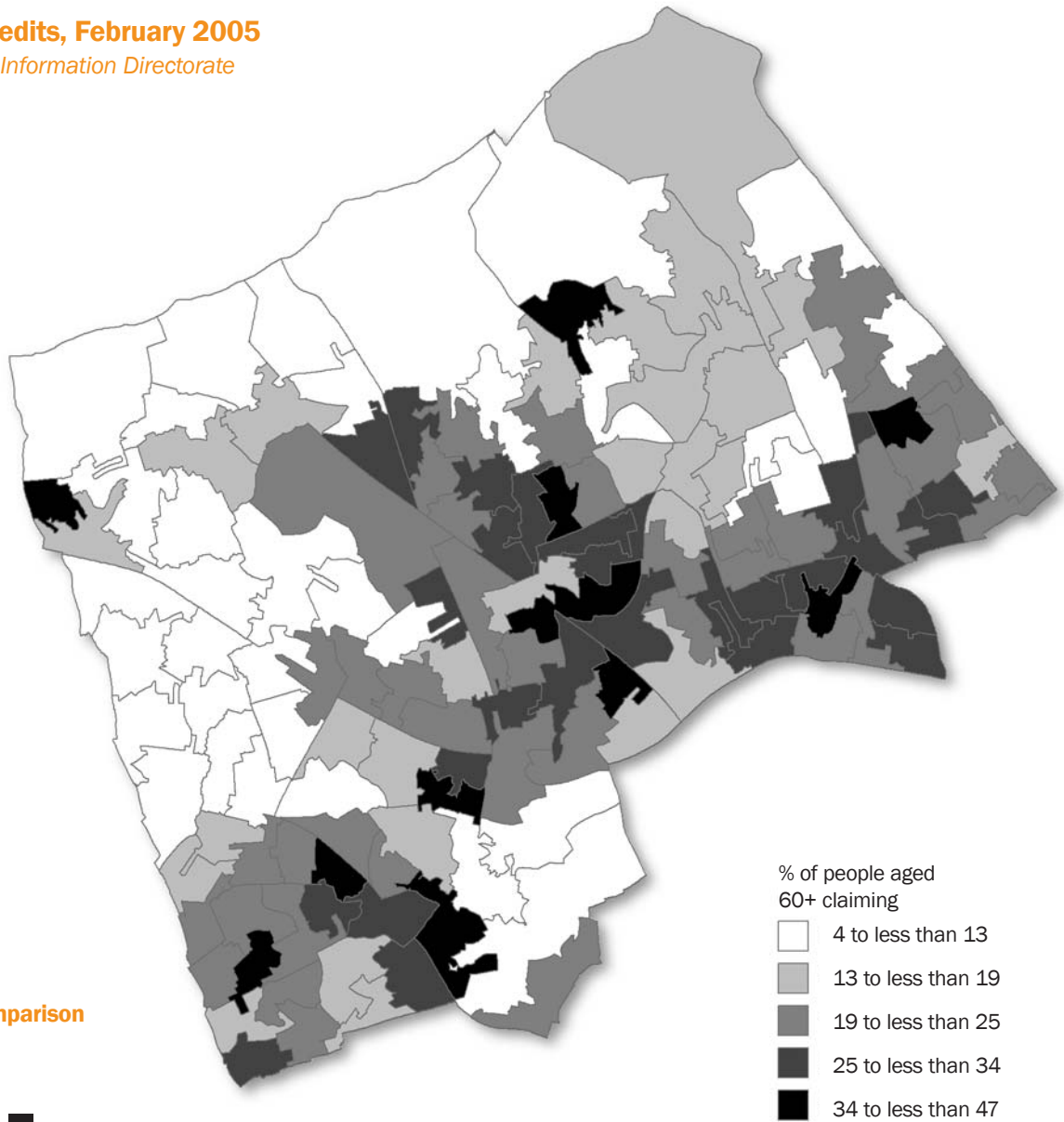
54.3% of Pension Credits claimants in Harrow receive Guarantee Credit; 14.3% receive Saving Credit and 31.4% receive both. The rates of Guarantee Credit are high in Harrow and London generally compared to the national level of around 30%, reflecting the higher number of pensioners with low incomes.

Pension Credit has two strands - the Guarantee Credit and the Savings Credit. Guarantee credit provides financial help for people aged 60 and over whose overall income is below a certain level determined by law. Savings Credit is an extra sum of money for those persons aged 65 or over who have made some additional provision for their retirement, such as a second pension or savings.

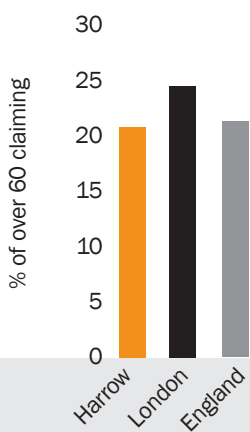


Pension Credits, February 2005

Source: DWP Information Directorate



National Comparison



Counts at ward and SOA level are rounded to the nearest 5. National and regional data are based on a 5% sample of this Department of Work & Pensions dataset.

State Pension

- **Around 33,000 of Harrow's residents of retirement age were in receipt of the State Pension in February 2005**
- **Nationally claimant rates for the State Pension were 97%, Harrow's rate was lower at 95%, but above the London level of 92.3%**

The State Pension is payable to all women aged over 60 and all men aged over 65. It is based on National Insurance (NI) contributions. The amount of State Pension for individuals varies depending on the amount of NI contributions made (either based on a person's own contributions or based on contributions made by a spouse) and other factors such as age.

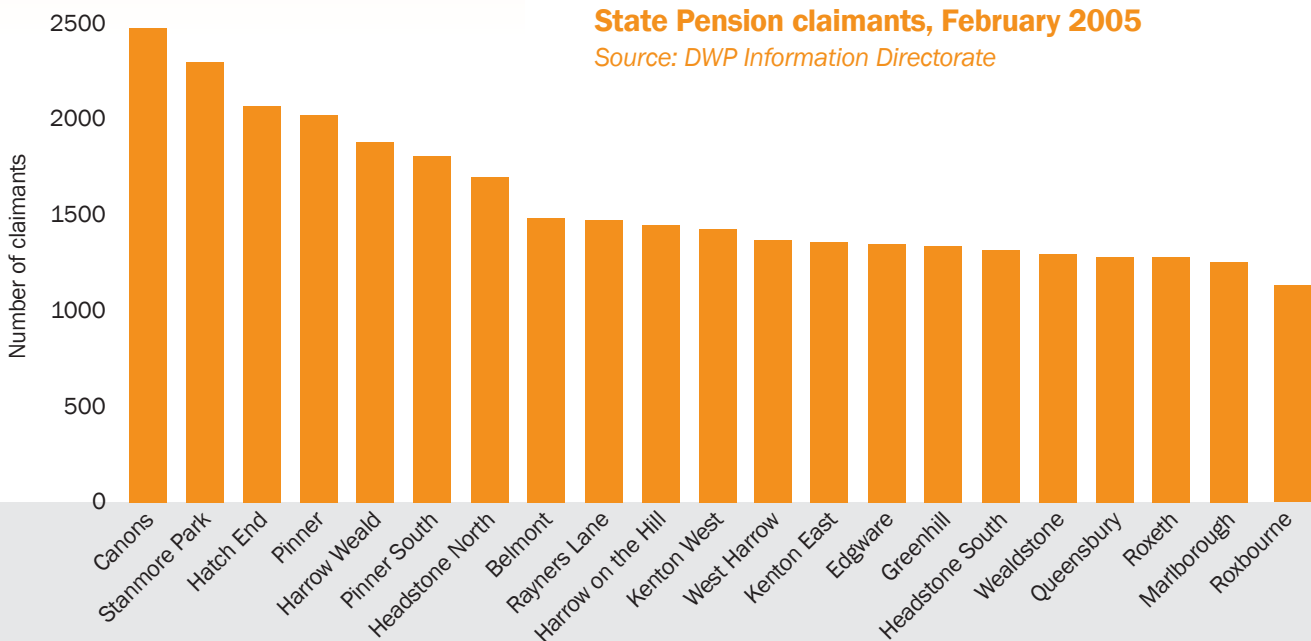
People of pensionable age who were born outside the UK may not be able to claim the State Pension because they may not meet the contribution conditions. 9 out of the top 10 Local Authorities with the lowest rates of State Pension recipients are London Boroughs.

Concentrations of State Pension claimants are highest in the wards to the north of Harrow where a large number of pensioners live. Canons has the highest number of claimants at 2,445 and Roxbourne the lowest level - under half the level of Canons ward.

SOA level claimant rates are not shown, as there isn't currently a reliable enough base population for this particular age group from which to calculate these SOA level rates.

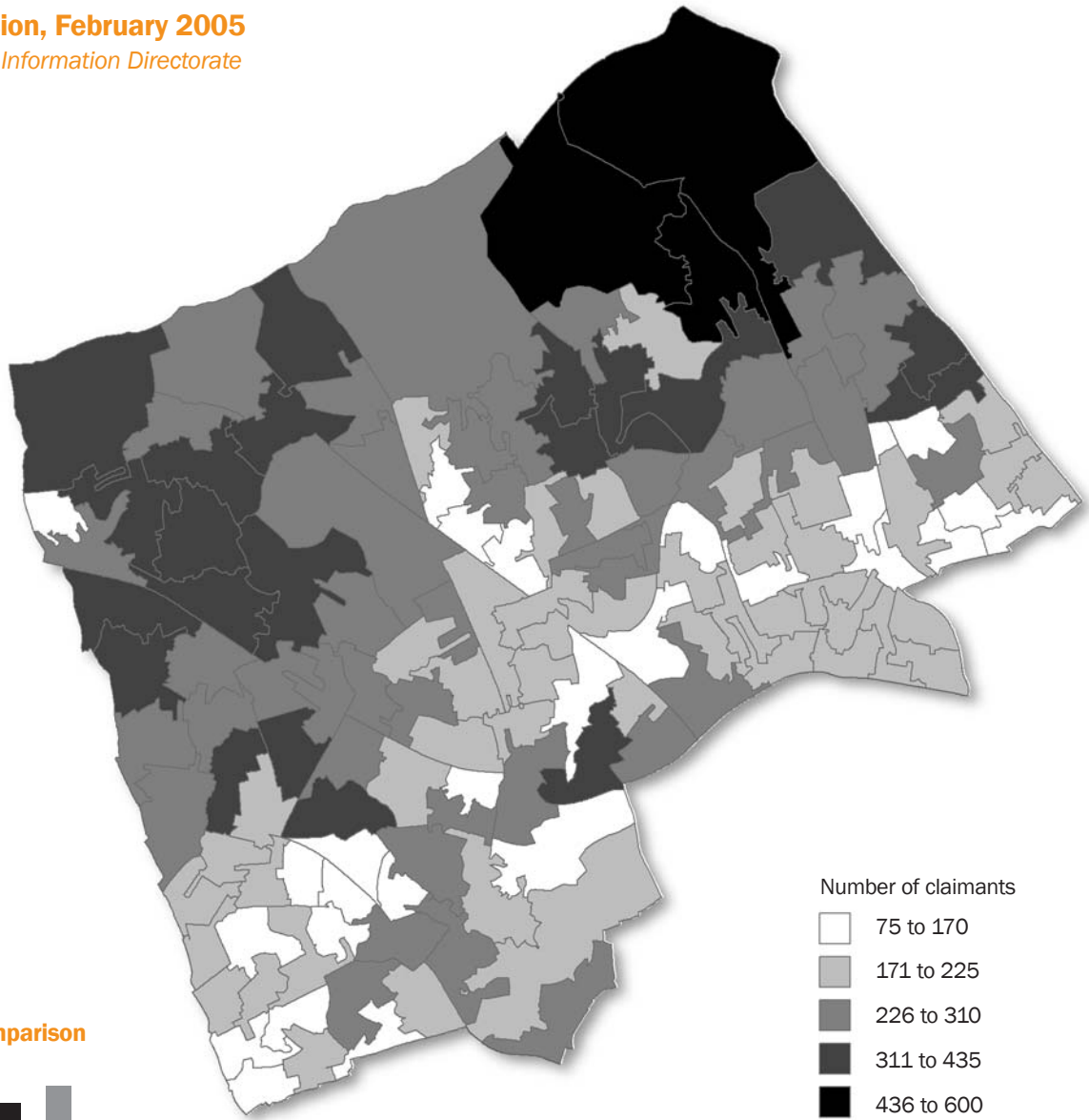
State Pension claimants, February 2005

Source: DWP Information Directorate

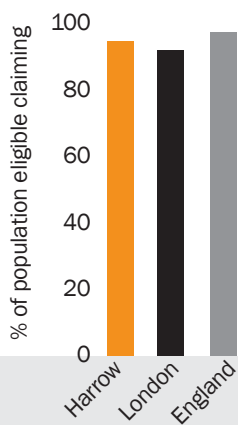


State Pension, February 2005

Source: DWP Information Directorate



National Comparison



Counts at ward and SOA level are rounded to the nearest 5. National and regional data are based on a 5% sample of this Department of Work & Pensions dataset.

Free School Meals

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

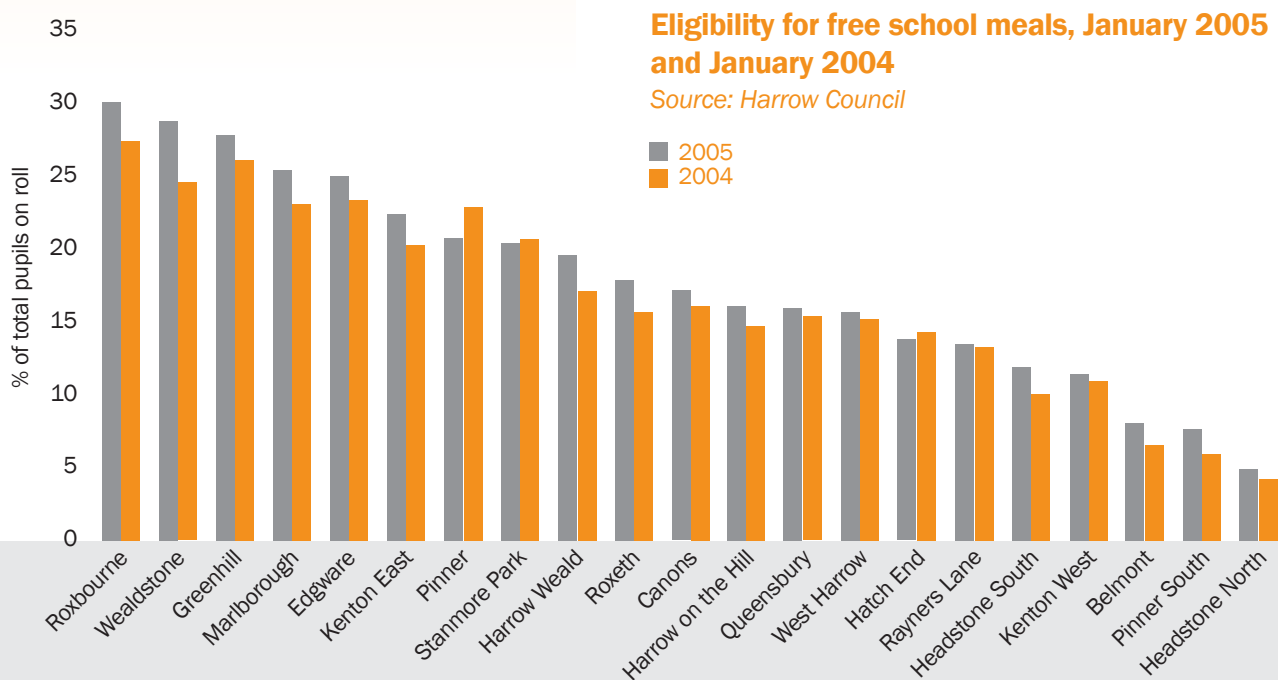
- **slightly lower than the national average**
- **70% of the London level**
- **over 5 times higher in some wards (ie Roxbourne, Greenhill, Wealdstone and Marlborough) than in Headstone North**

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

There were approximately 27,700 school age pupils in state schools in Harrow in January 2005 and 18.1% were entitled to free school meals - this compares to 17.3% in January 2004. At ward level there is considerable variation, with rates above 25% in Roxbourne, Greenhill, Wealdstone and Marlborough to a low of 5.0% in Headstone North.

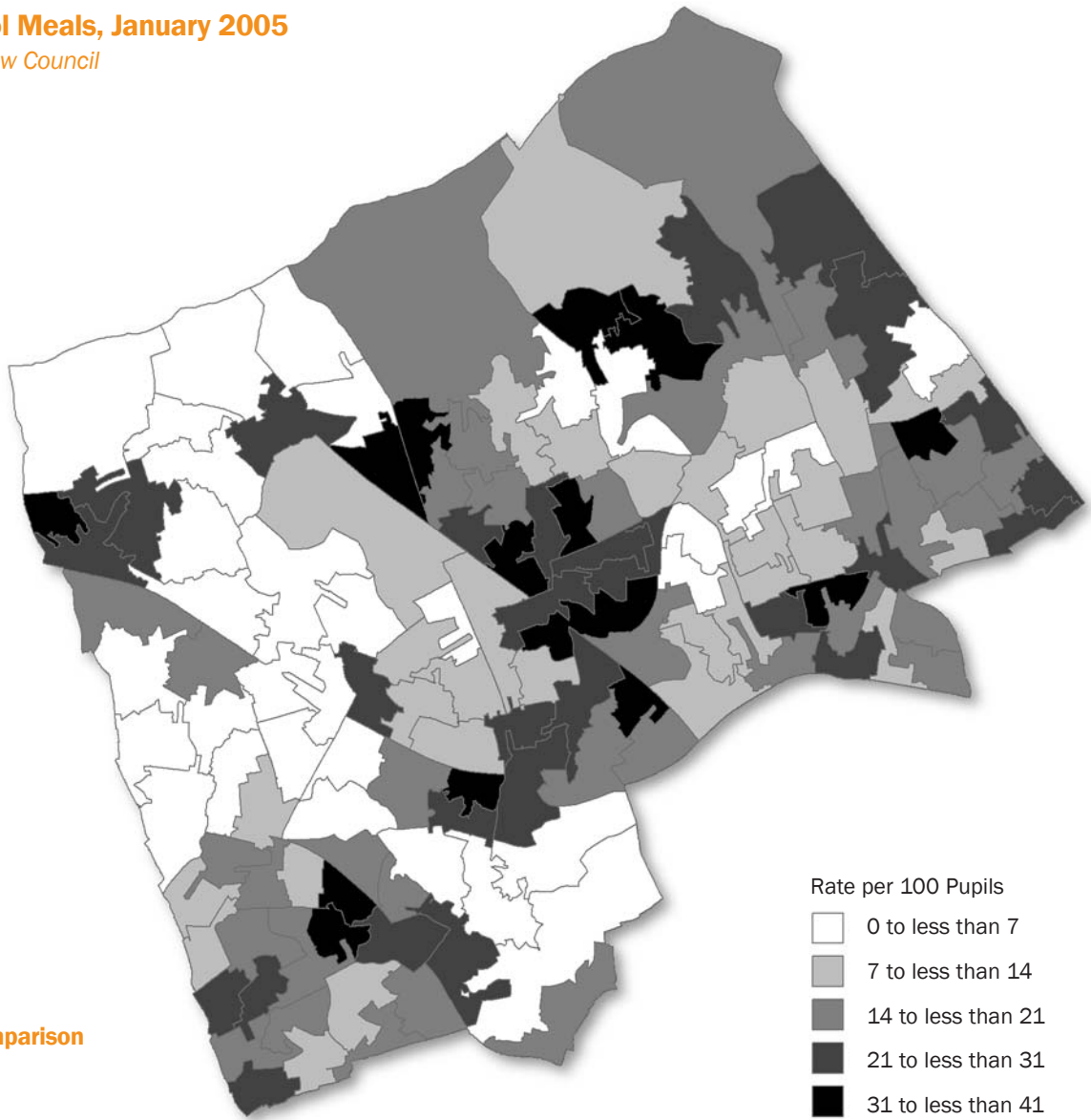
At SOA level the range was even more marked: 1 SOA in Hatch End and 2 in Pinner did not have any pupils eligible for free school meals, whilst 1 SOA in Edgware had a rate above 40%.

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.

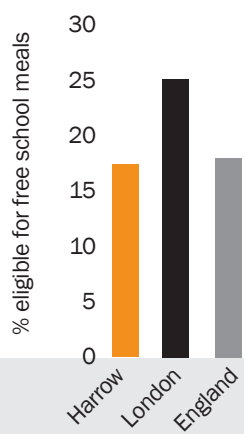


Free School Meals, January 2005

Source: Harrow Council



National Comparison



English at Age 11

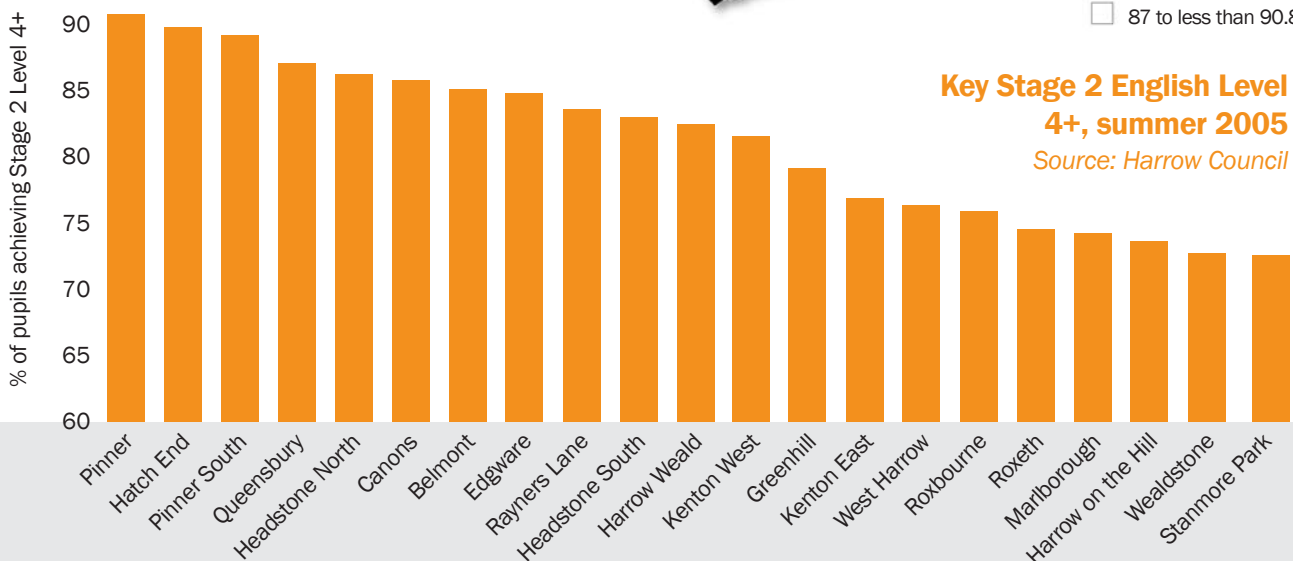
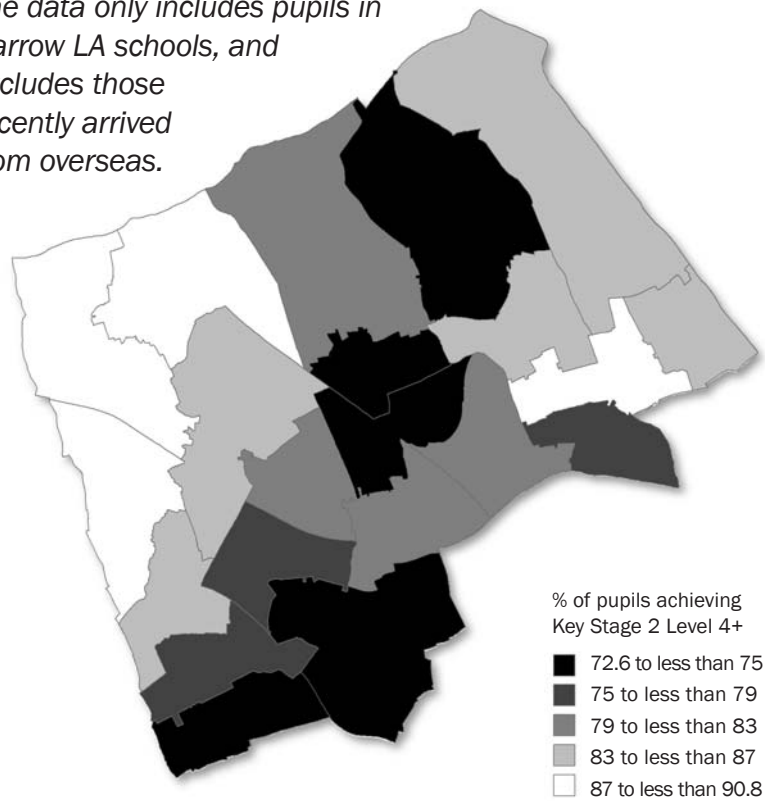
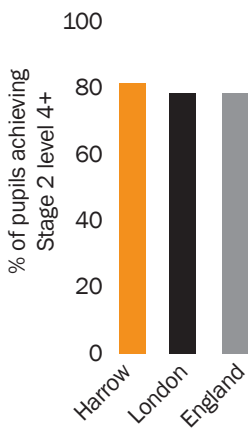
- **82% of all Harrow pupils achieved Key Stage 2 Level 4 and above in English in 2005 - above the national average**
- **Pinner had the highest percentage (91%)**
- **Stanmore Park had the lowest (73%)**

Results in 2005 were above the national average in most wards. Wards to the northwest and east of Harrow produced the highest results; with Pinner's pupils achieving an average of 91% passes at Level 4 and above.

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 LA schools, and excludes those recently arrived from overseas.

National Comparison



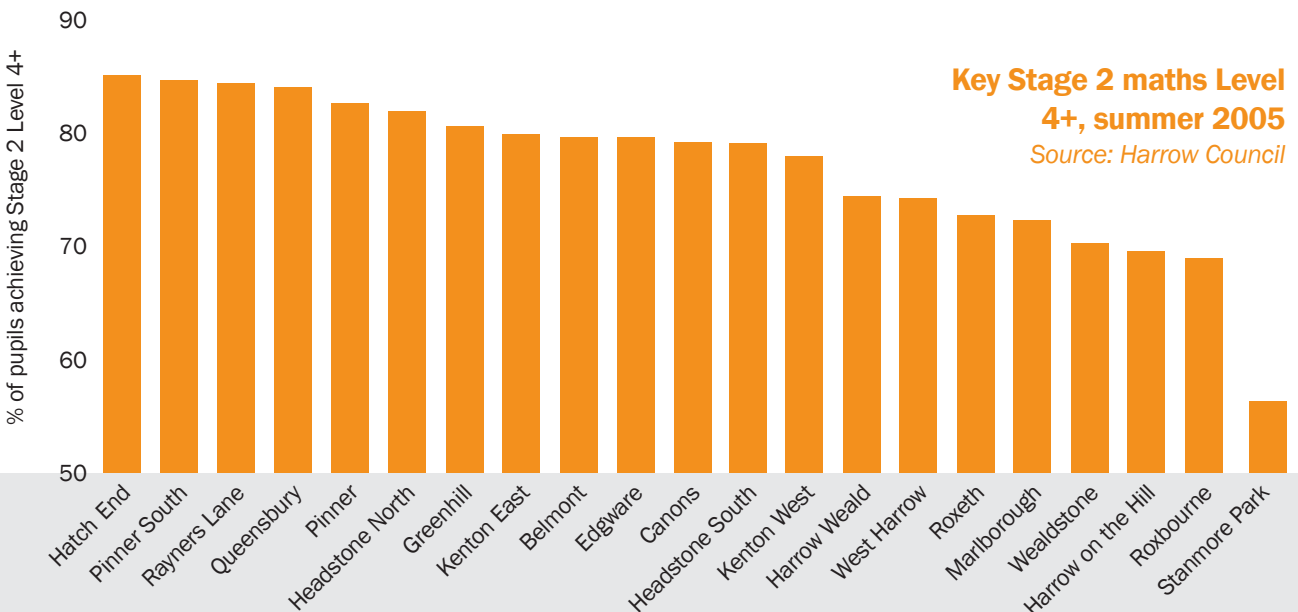
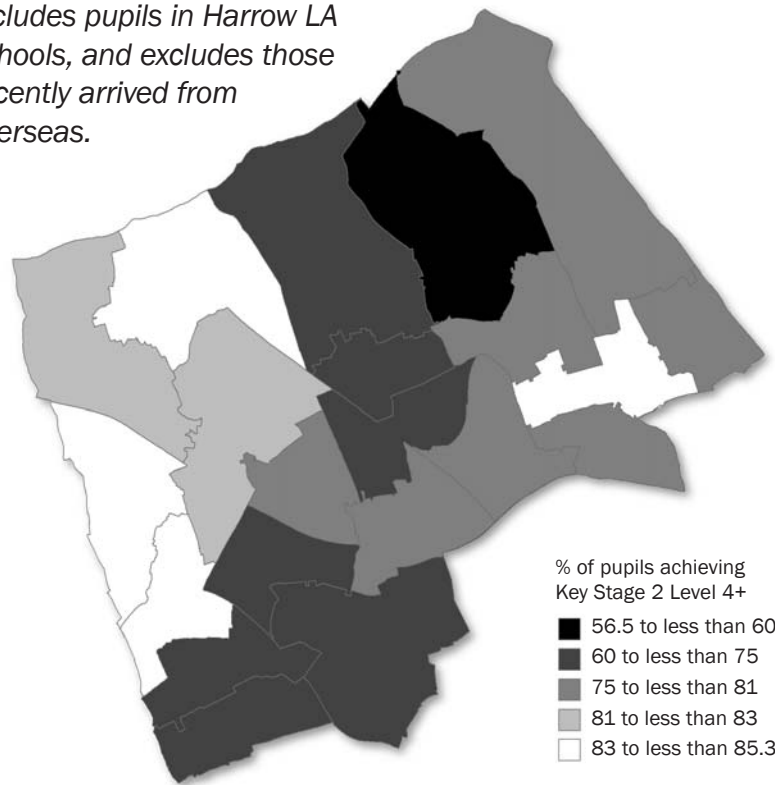
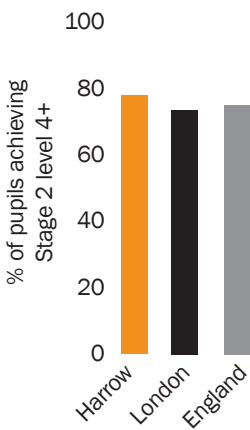
Maths at Age 11

- **78% of all Harrow pupils achieved Key Stage 2 Level 4 and above in Maths in 2005 - above the national average**
- **Hatch End had the highest percentage (85%)**

Results were above the national average in most wards, with higher results to be found to the west of Harrow.

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 LA schools, and excludes those recently arrived from overseas.

National Comparison



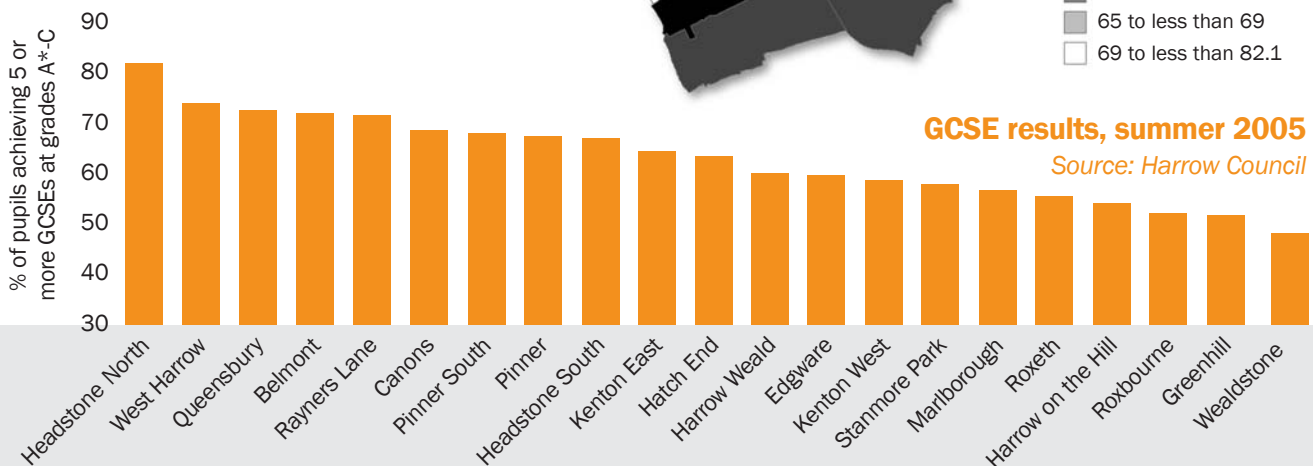
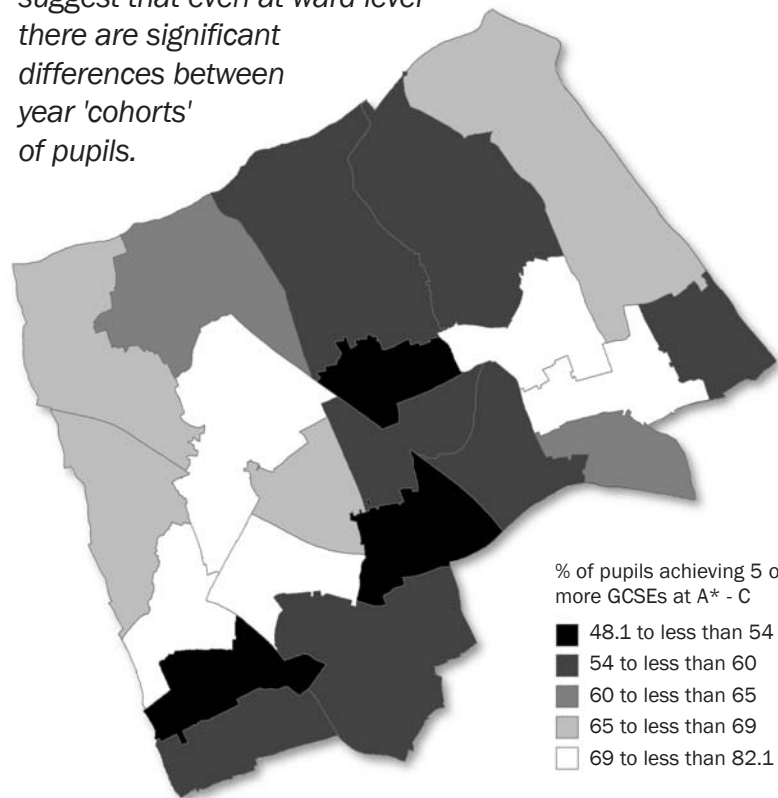
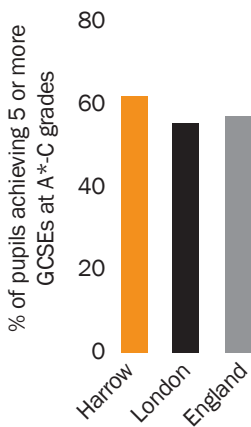
Attainment at Age 16

- **Harrow's GCSE results are well above the London and national averages**
- **15 out of 21 individual wards were above the national average in 2005**

In 2005, 62% of pupils in Harrow LA schools achieved 5 or more GCSEs at grades A*-C, an increase from the 2004 figure of 60.5%. Results tended to be better in the wards to the west of Harrow, with the percentage of pupils passing at A* to C as high as 82% in Headstone North.

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 LA schools and excludes those recently arrived from overseas. Variations between results from successive years suggest that even at ward level there are significant differences between year 'cohorts' of pupils.

National Comparison

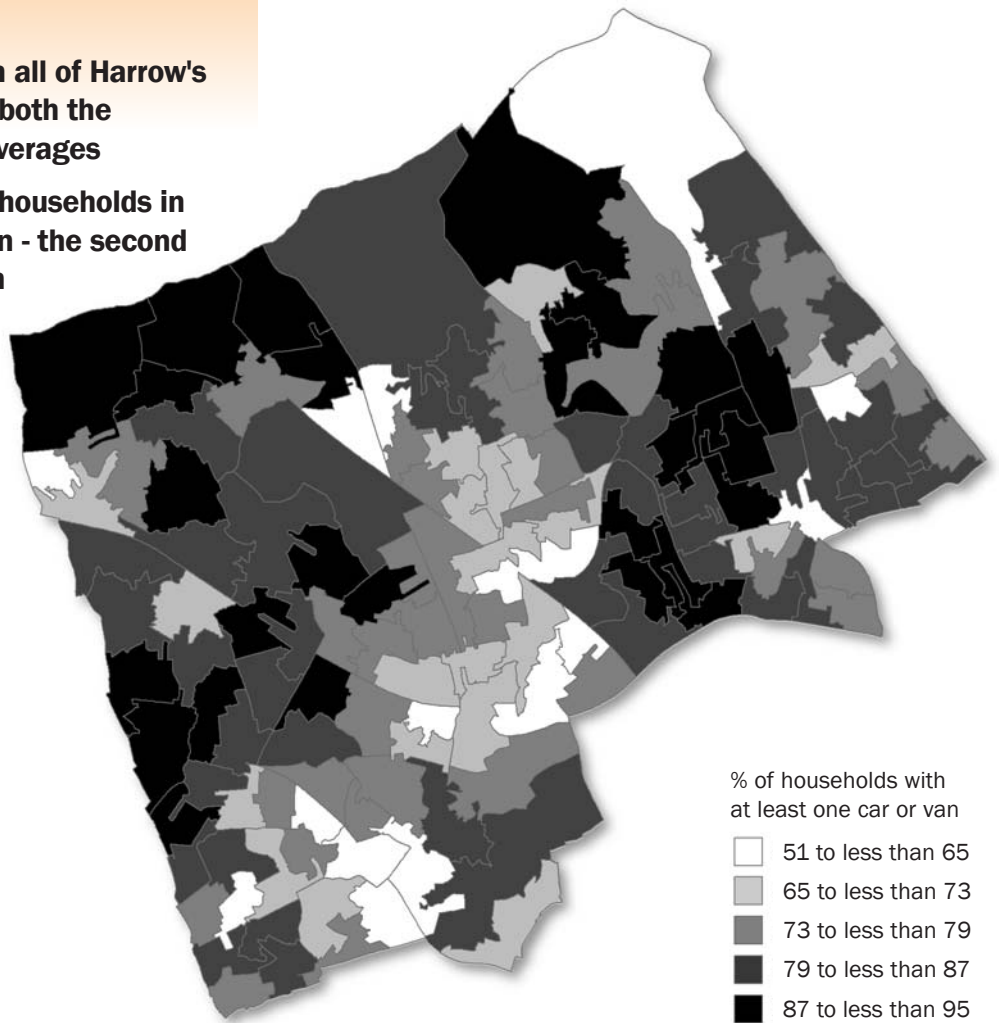
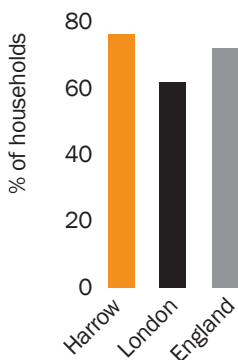


Source: Harrow Council

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

Regional Comparison



Car Ownership, 2001 *Source: 2001 Census, Crown copyright*

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, 12 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.

Pest Complaints

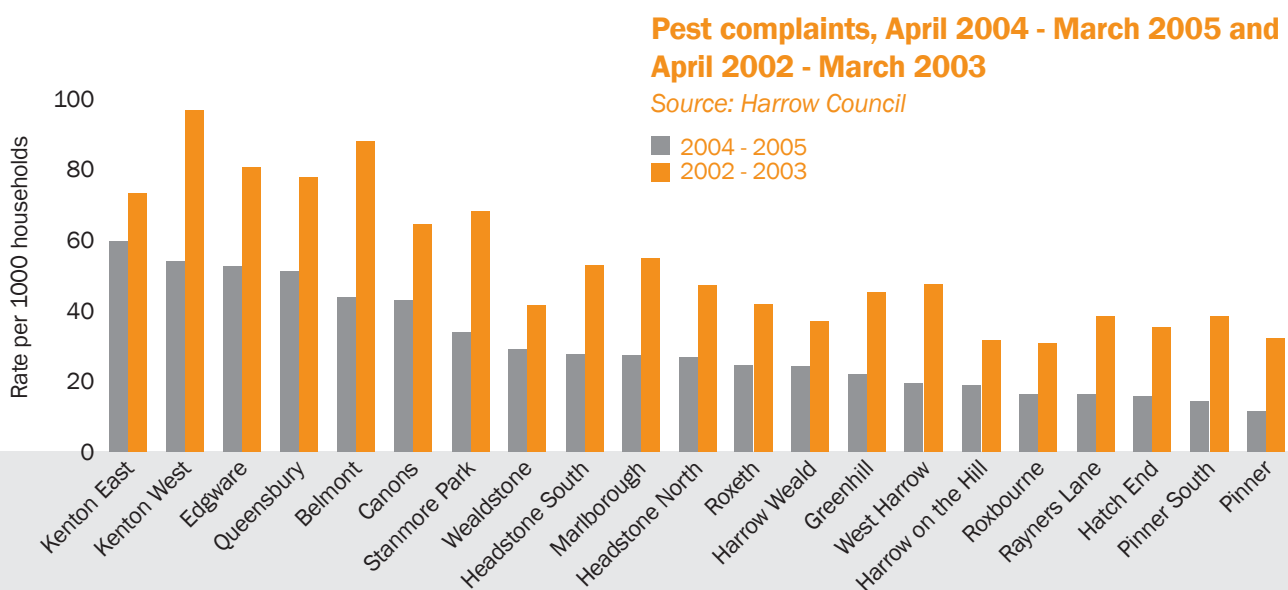
- **There were nearly 2,500 pest call-outs in Harrow in 2004/5, nearly 40% fewer than in 2002/3. This fall corresponds with the introduction of new methods for handling pest complaints giving a more accurate recording of incidence**
- **Areas to the east of the borough tend to have higher numbers of requests for treatment**

Kenton East has the highest rate of requests for treatment for household pests, which includes rats, mice and insects, followed by Kenton West and Edgware. Pinner has the lowest rate of call-outs.

At SOA level there were 4 SOAs with a rate of more than 80 call-outs per 1,000 households - 3 of these SOAs are in the Kenton wards, the other is in Edgware.

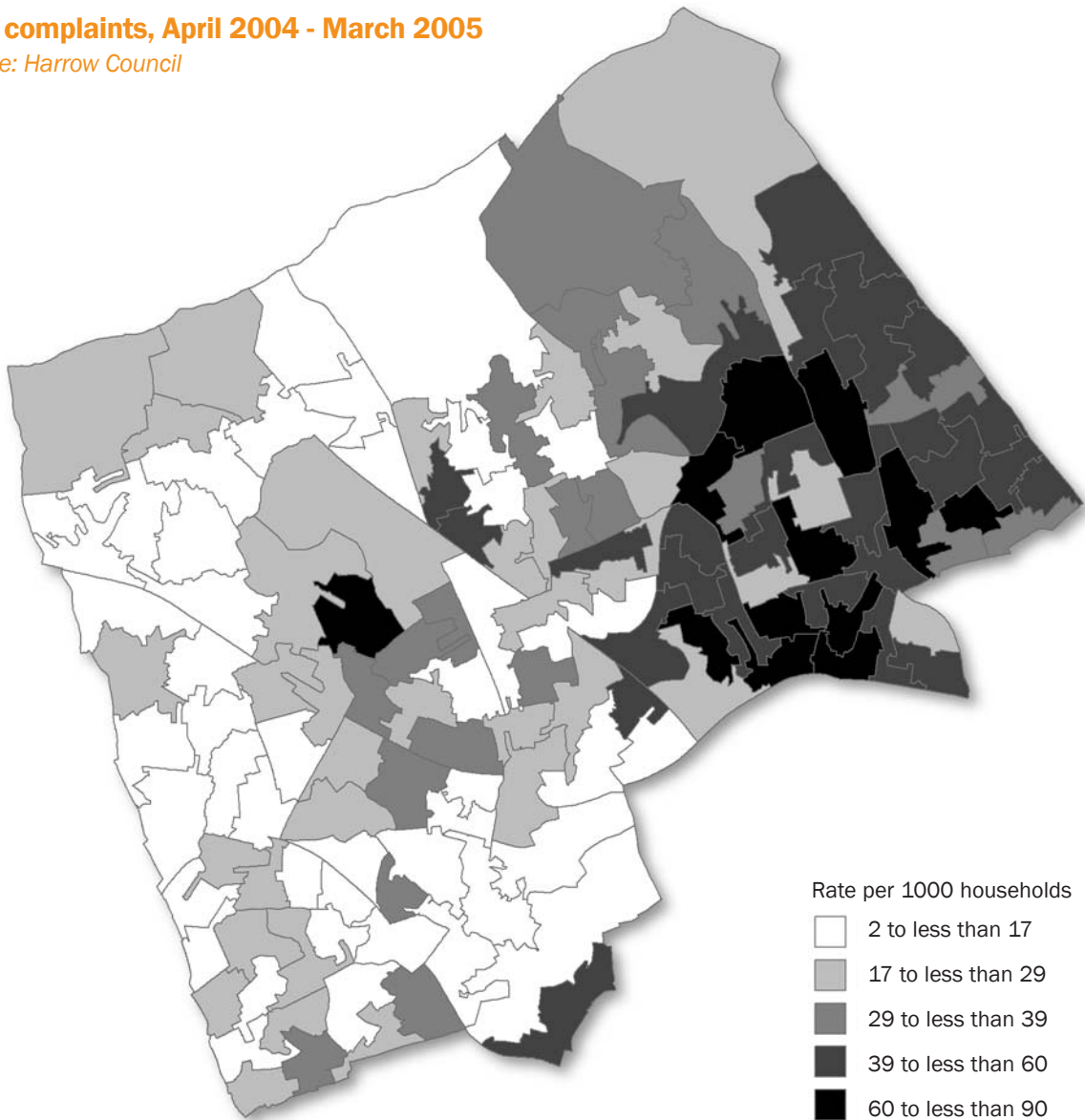
The overall reduction in the rate of pest complaints per 1,000 household coincides with the introduction of prearranged second visits for treatment of rats and mice. This has eliminated the repeat requests for treatments which increased the rate of pest complaints recorded in previous years. The majority of pest complaints are from households reporting their own or their neighbours' infestations.

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



Pest complaints, April 2004 - March 2005

Source: Harrow Council



Noise Complaints

- In 2004/5 there were **1,349 registered noise complaints in Harrow**, a **5% decrease since 2002/3**
- There were **100 complaints in Greenhill - the highest number**
- **63.5% of noise complaints were made in 'normal hours', rather than out of hours or at weekends. This is a slight reduction on 2003/4 when the corresponding figure was 66.7%**

Types of complaint include loud music, house or car alarms, fireworks (seasonal), noise from construction sites, machinery, and general domestic sources such as music and DIY. Out of hours complaints were mainly about parties, pubs, clubs and alarms.

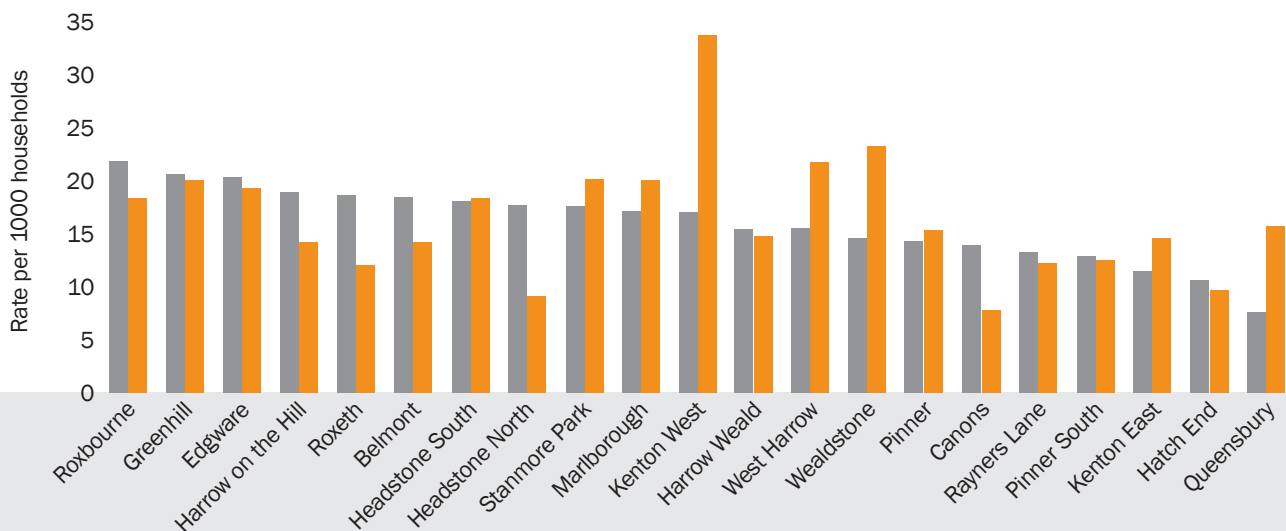
Greenhill has the highest number of complaints at 100 or 21 complaints per 1,000 households. This may be due to a combination of closeness to Harrow Town Centre and a concentration of multi-occupied dwellings. However Roxbourne has the highest ranking at 22 per 1,000 households, with 94 noise complaints. Queensbury had the lowest rate of complaints at 8 per 1,000 households.

54% of SOAs had fewer than 10 noise complaints during the year.

Noise complaints, April 2004 - March 2005 and April 2002 - March 2003

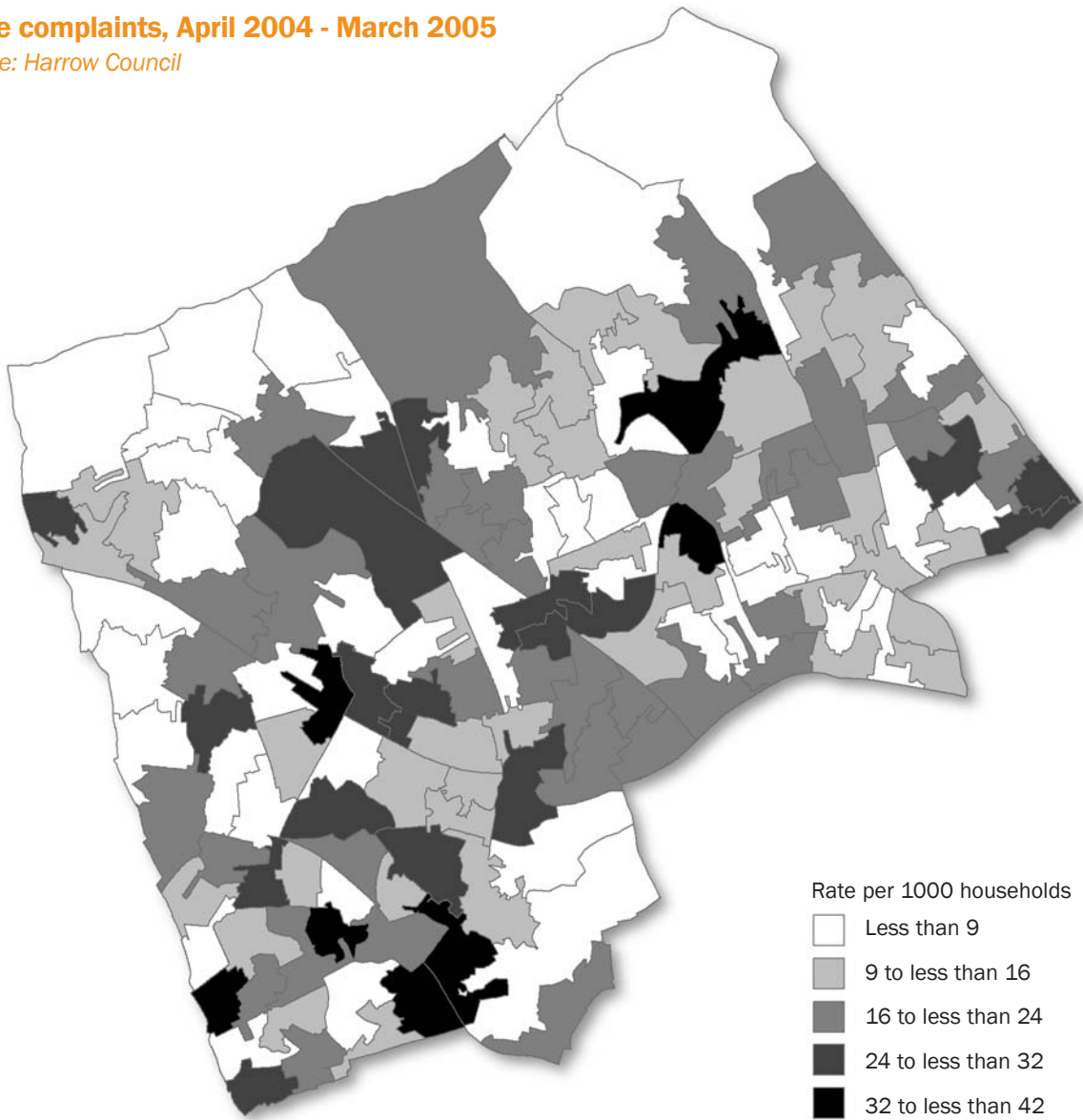
Source: Harrow Council

■ 2004 - 2005
■ 2002 - 2003



Noise complaints, April 2004 - March 2005

Source: Harrow Council



Several complaints may be recorded for a single source or event, which are reported as separate complaints and can skew the statistics. Complaints are more frequent in the summer months, bank holidays and around Christmas/New Year.

Food Complaints

- **The Food Safety Team investigated 300 complaints regarding food and food premises in 2004/5 - 16 fewer than in 2002/3 (and 26 fewer than 2003/4)**
- **The highest number of complaints related to Greenhill ward - 17% of total complaints**

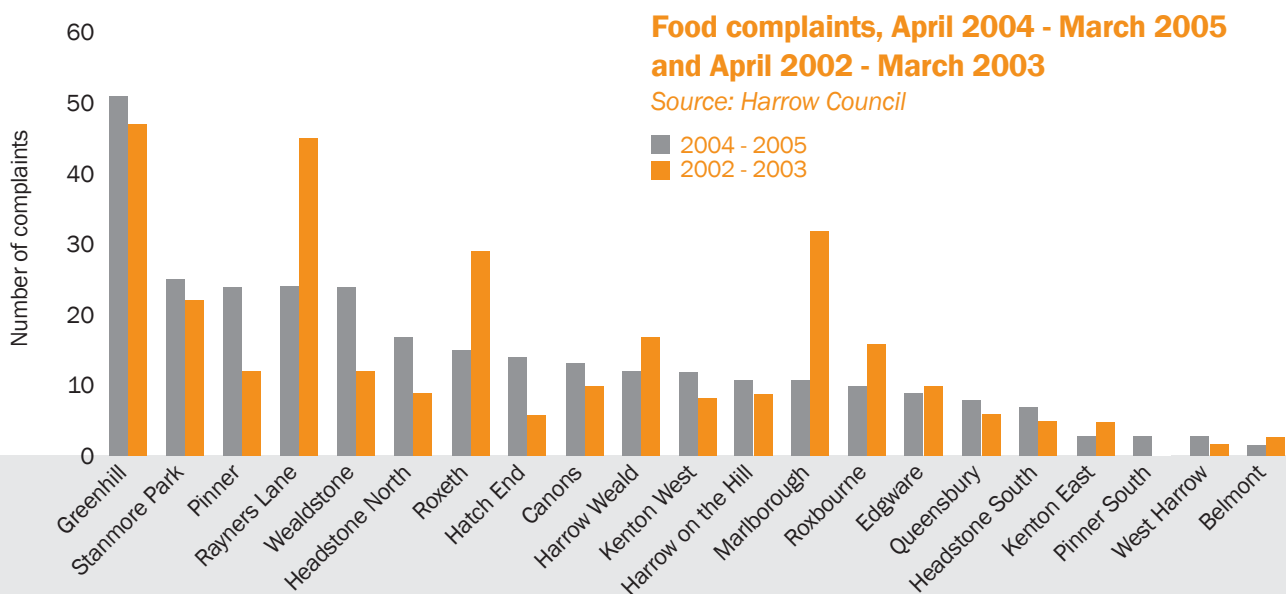
There were 50 complaints regarding food - covering issues of labelling and contamination. This equated to 17% of the total number of complaints.

250 complaints (83%) related to the hygiene of the premises themselves, with common issues of cleanliness and handling of food by staff.

With 51 complaints, Greenhill recorded the greatest amount of complaints, as in previous years. This is to be expected, as the bulk of Harrow's food retailers and caterers are located in this area. All complaints are registered against the business address, ie where the food is sold and not the complainants address.

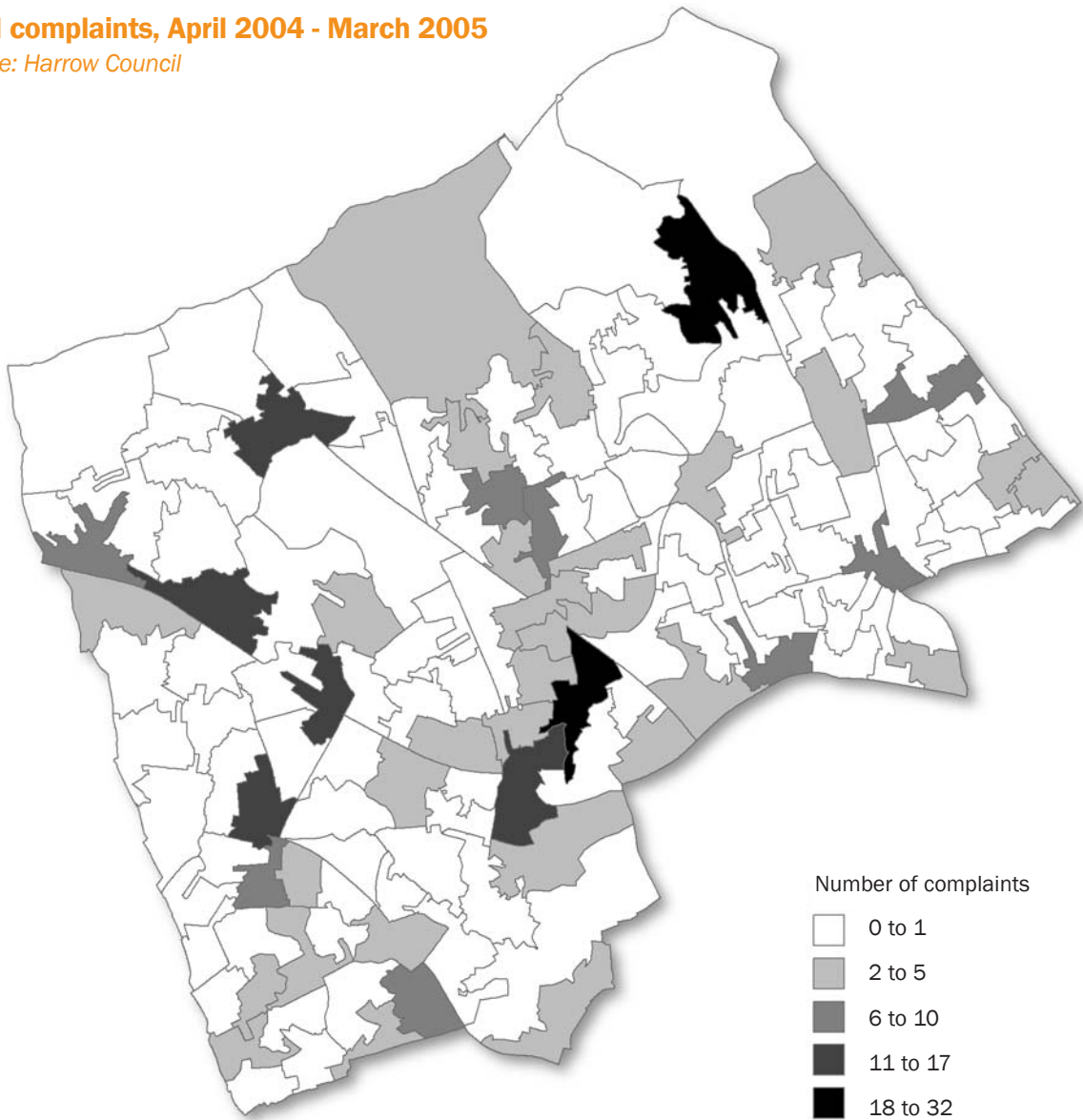
74 SOAs had no complaints - 54% of all SOAs, equating to those areas with no or very limited food businesses or retail outlets.

The Council is responsible for enforcing food standards and food safety in approximately 1,200 commercial premises in Harrow, which are inspected on a risk rated basis.



Food complaints, April 2004 - March 2005

Source: Harrow Council



Health and Safety Incidents

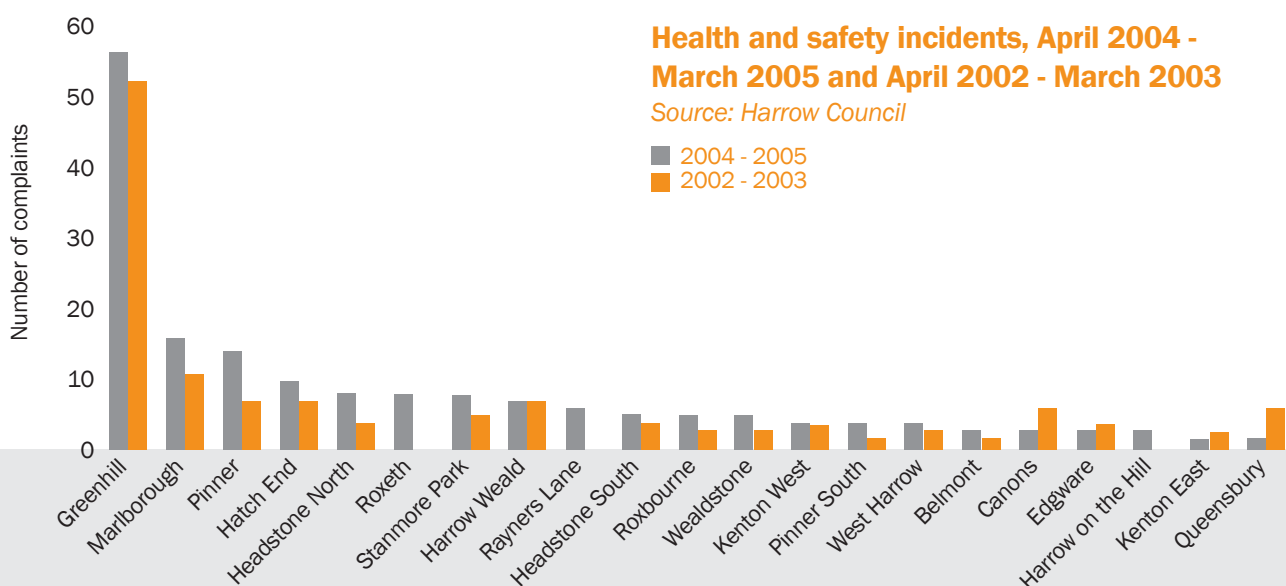
- **176 health and safety incidents were reported to the council in 2004/5, 20% more incidents than in 2002/3**
- **More than a third of all incidents were in Greenhill ward, which is expected as it has many of the larger business premises in Harrow subject to health and safety control**

The council is responsible for enforcing health and safety in about 4,500 businesses in Harrow and the Health & Safety Executive has responsibility for the remaining premises which include schools, government buildings, hospitals and manufacturing premises.

58% of recorded health and safety incidents were reports of serious accidents. Businesses have a statutory duty to tell the health and safety enforcers about any serious or potentially serious accidents or occurrences to their staff or visiting public.

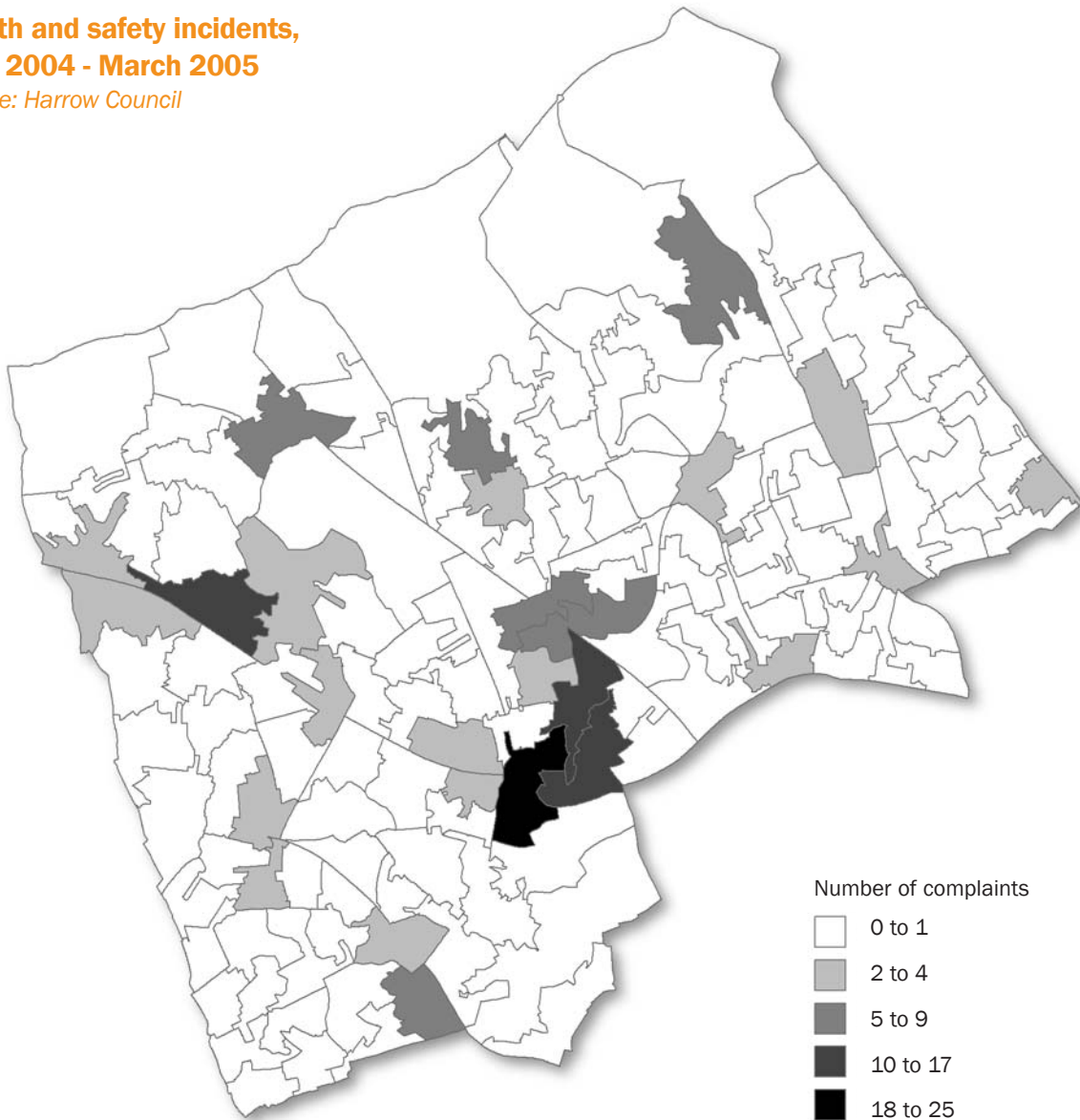
The remaining 42% of incidents were complaints or enquiries by employees or customers about health and safety issues in a workplace, such as dangerous machines, lack of welfare facilities or poor working practices.

At SOA level there were no health and safety incidents reported in 60% of SOAs, reflecting the low number or lack of business premises in many areas.



Health and safety incidents, April 2004 - March 2005

Source: Harrow Council



Life Expectancy

- **Life expectancy in Harrow is above the London average**
- **Only Wealdstone has life expectancy lower than the London average**

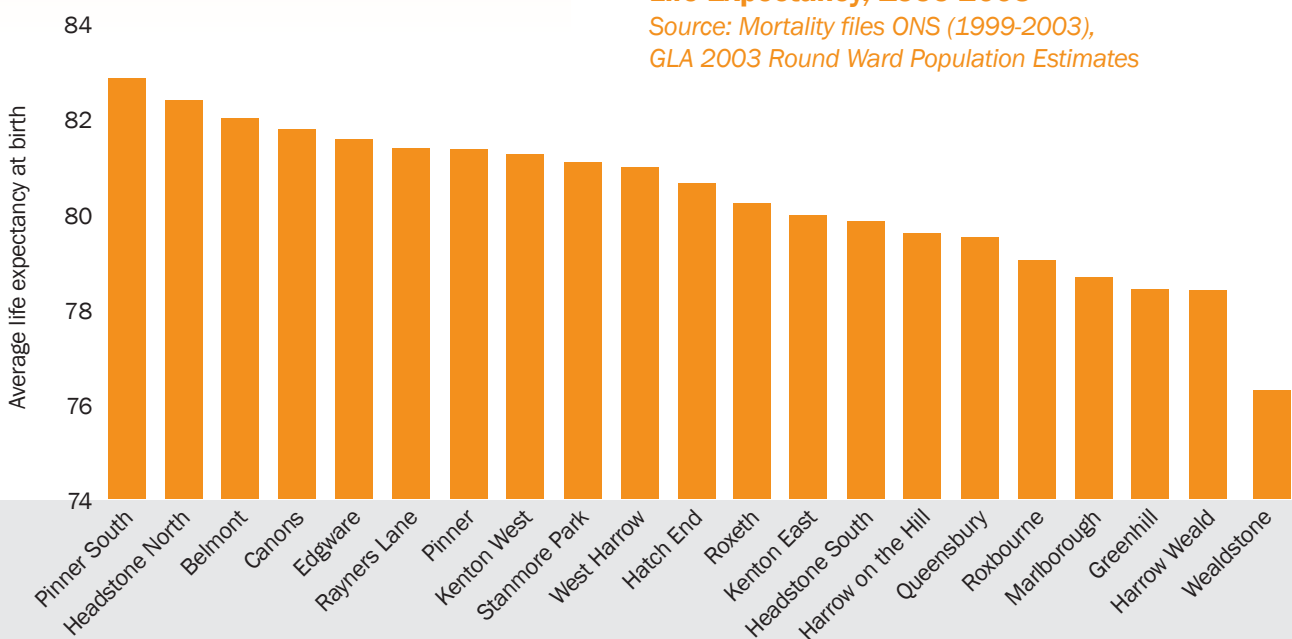
Harrow has an overall life expectancy at birth of 78 years for men and 82.7 years for women. This is 2.3 years and 2.2 years respectively above the average for London.

Wealdstone, Harrow Weald and Marlborough had the lowest average life expectancy for women, whilst for men Wealdstone, Greenhill and Harrow Weald had lowest life expectancy. Headstone North, Pinner South and Canons had highest life expectancy for men and Pinner South and Belmont had the highest life expectancy for women.

Life expectancy at birth for an area in each time period is an estimate of the average number of years a newborn baby would survive if he or she experienced the particular area's age-specific mortality rates for that time period throughout his or her life. The figure reflects mortality among those living in the area in each time period, rather than mortality among those born in each area.

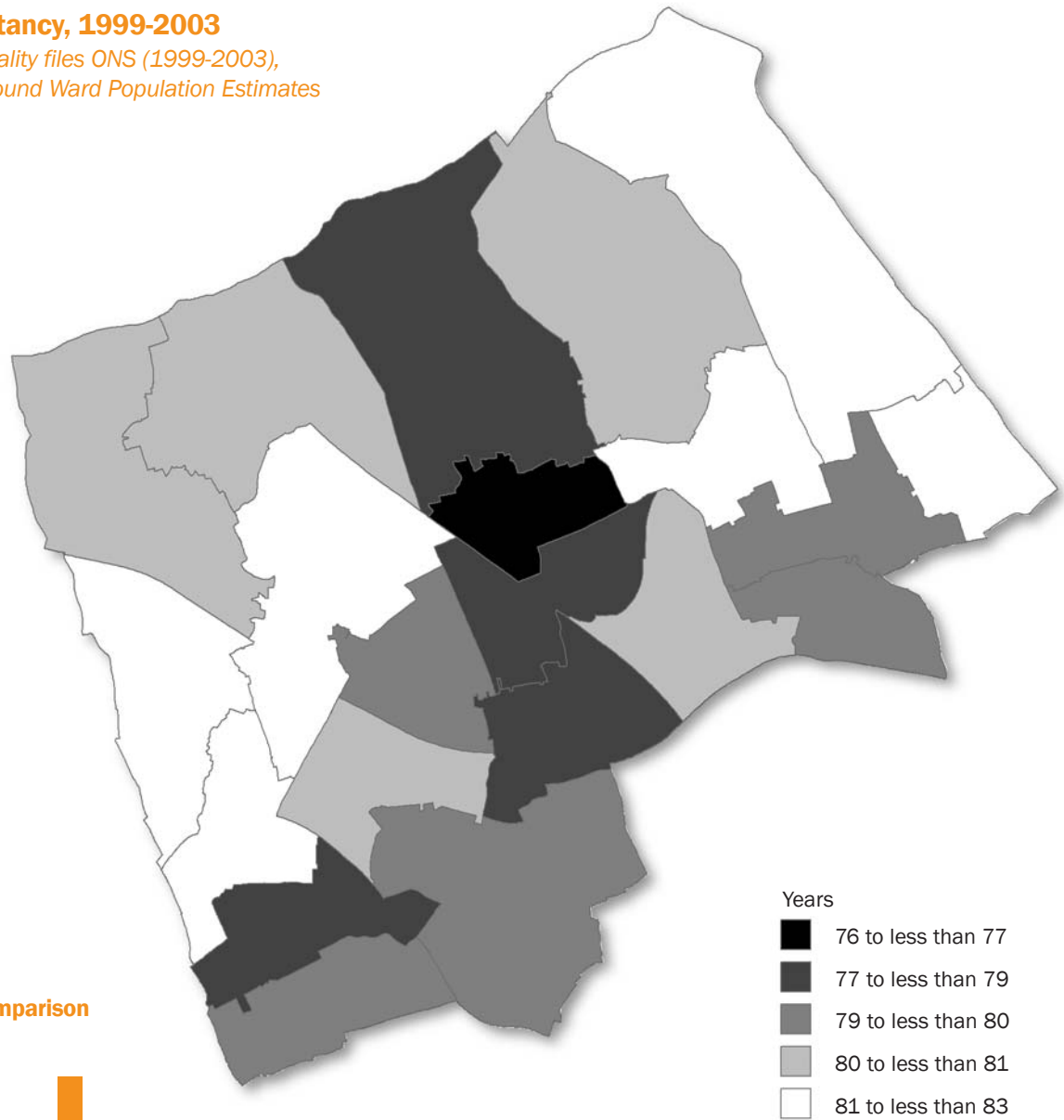
Life Expectancy, 1999-2003

Source: Mortality files ONS (1999-2003), GLA 2003 Round Ward Population Estimates

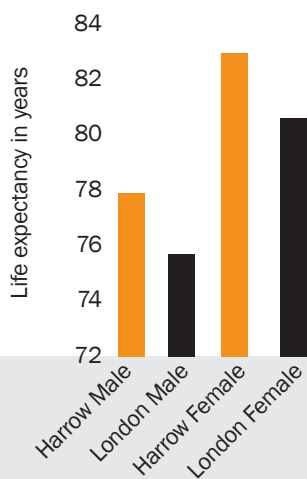


Life Expectancy, 1999-2003

Source: Mortality files ONS (1999-2003),
GLA 2003 Round Ward Population Estimates



Regional Comparison



Deaths from All Causes

- **Harrow has a lower Standardised Mortality Ratio (SMR) than either London or England for deaths from all causes age under 75 years**
- **Wealdstone, Marlborough, Roxbourne and Queensbury had the highest SMRs in Harrow**
- **Pinner South and Kenton West had the lowest SMRs in Harrow**

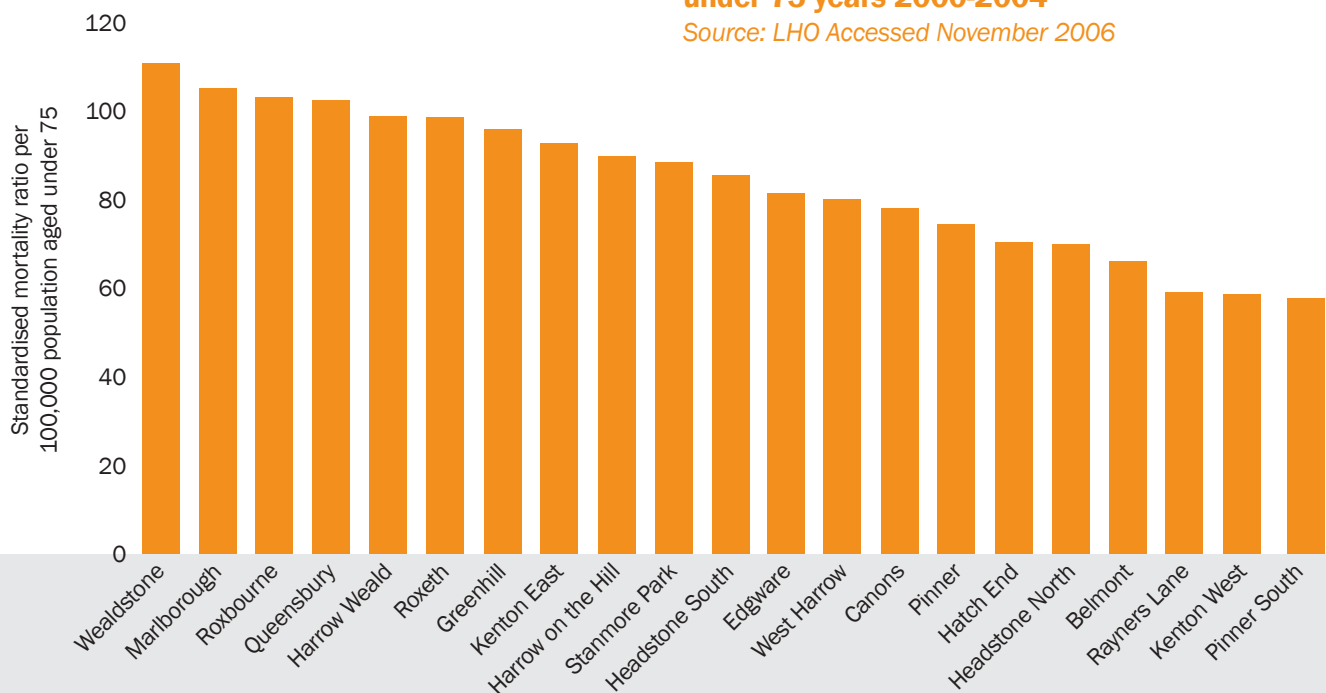
The average SMR for residents aged under 75 years, was 83.3 per 100,000 population in 2000-2004. Wealdstone had the highest ratio at 110.8 per 100,000. Pinner South had the lowest ratio at 57.8 deaths per 100,000.

Ward level Standardised Mortality Ratio (SMR) is a measure of how likely a person living in that ward is to die compared with the England population.

An SMR of 100 indicates that the ward has average mortality, higher than 100 indicates that the ward has higher than average mortality and lower than 100 indicates that the ward has lower than average mortality.

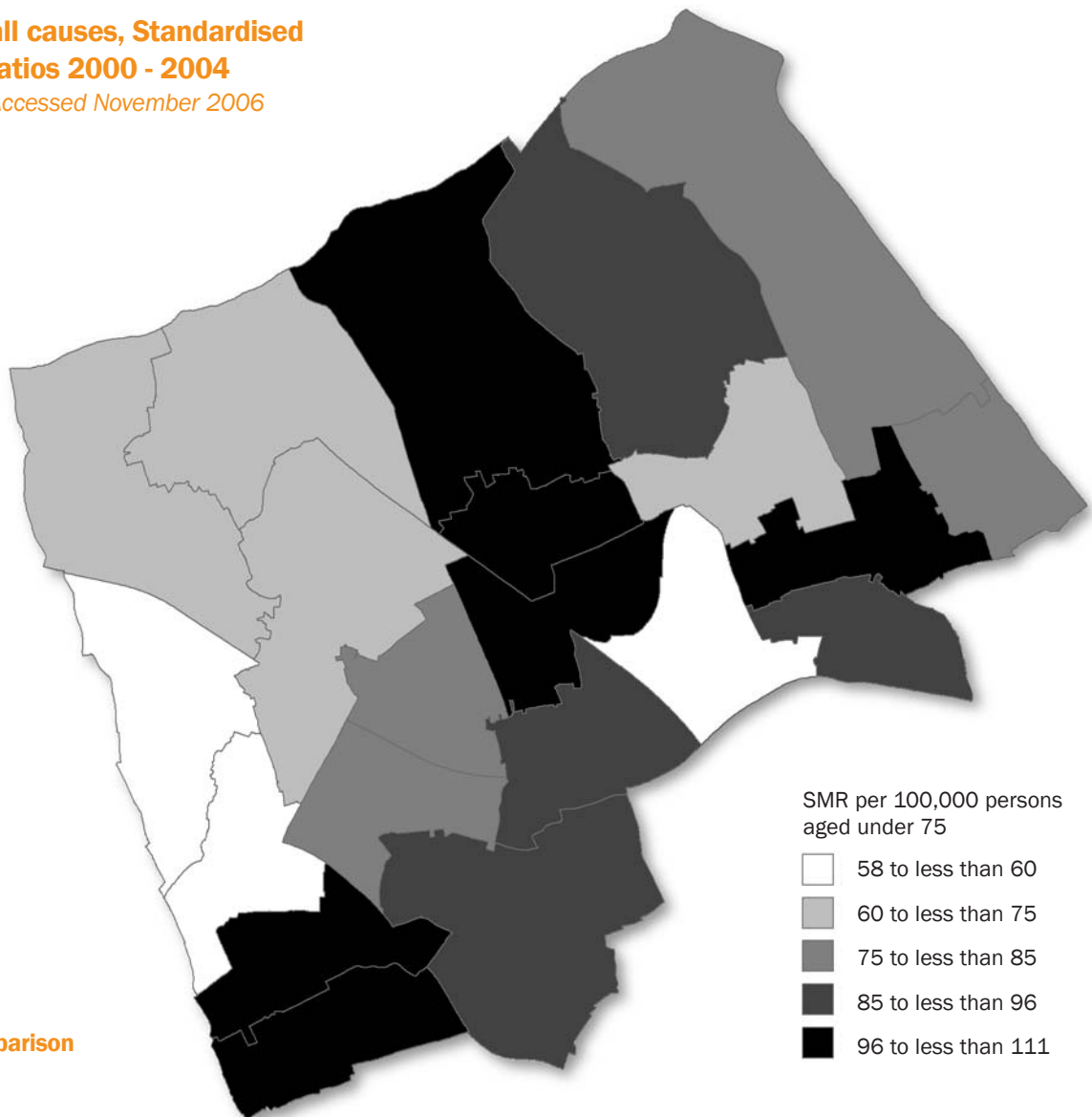
Standardised mortality ratio, persons aged under 75 years 2000-2004

Source: LHO Accessed November 2006

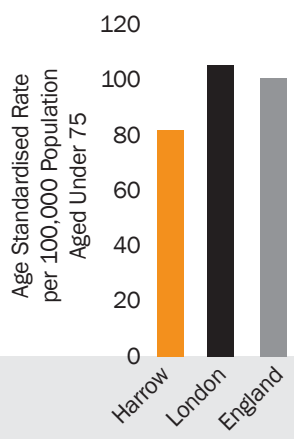


Deaths by all causes, Standardised Mortality Ratios 2000 - 2004

Source: LHO Accessed November 2006



National Comparison



Teenage Conception

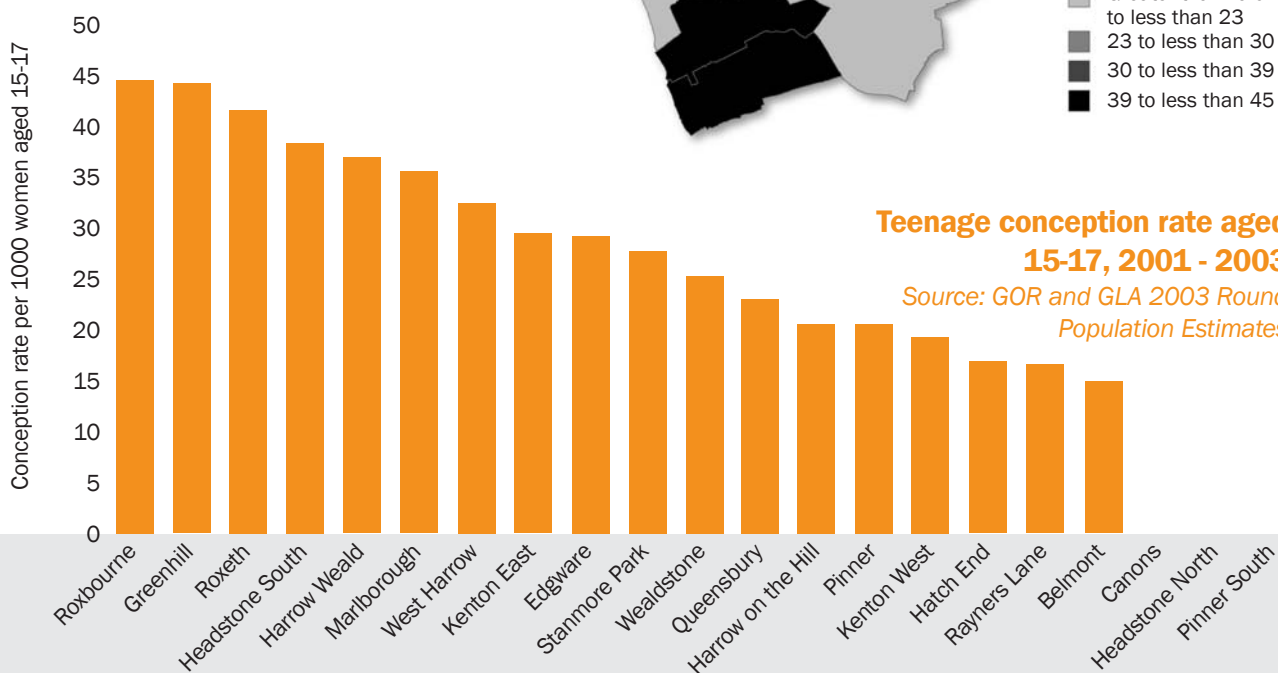
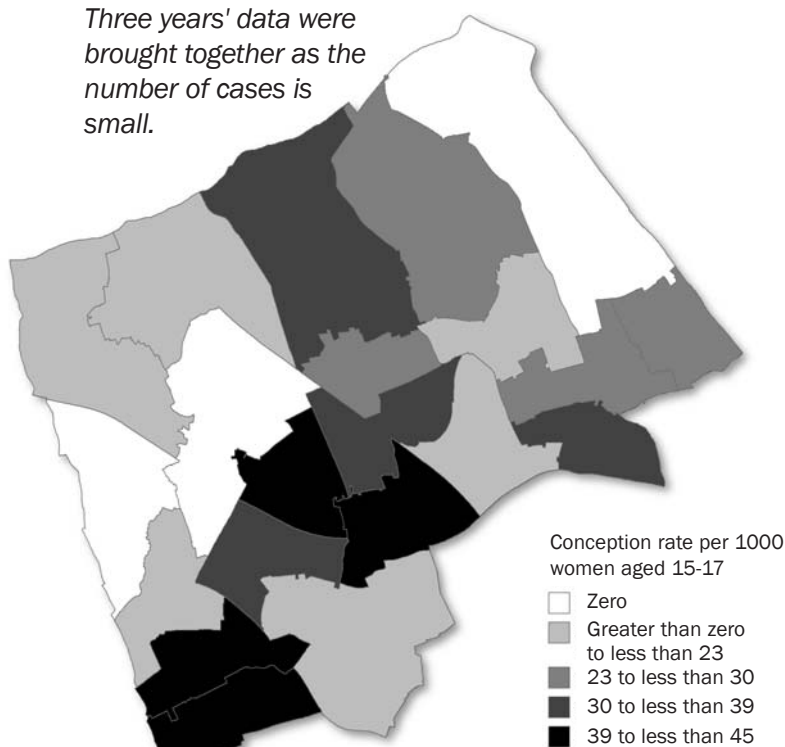
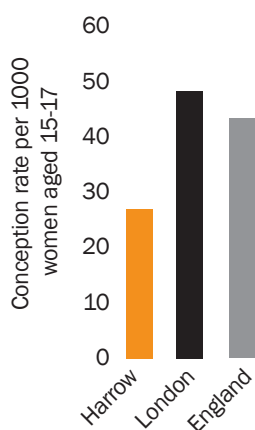
- **The average teenage conception rate for Harrow is below the average rate for London and England**
- **All Harrow wards are less than the London average**

Roxbourne had the highest teenage conception rate in Harrow at 44.7 per 1,000 women aged 15-17. Greenhill had the second highest rate at 44.3 per 1,000.

Figures show all conceptions recorded, whether these resulted in a birth or not. Wards with less than 5 teenage conceptions have had their values suppressed, and so are shown with a rate of zero.

Three years' data were brought together as the number of cases is small.

National Comparison



Circulatory Disease

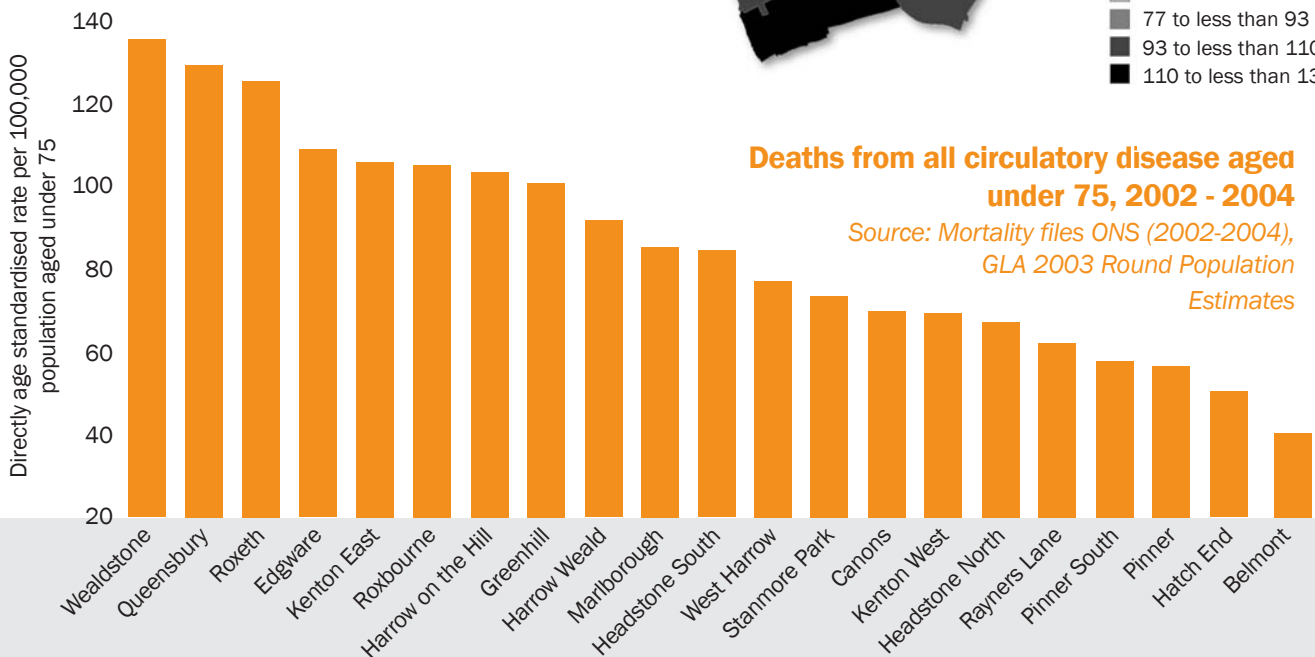
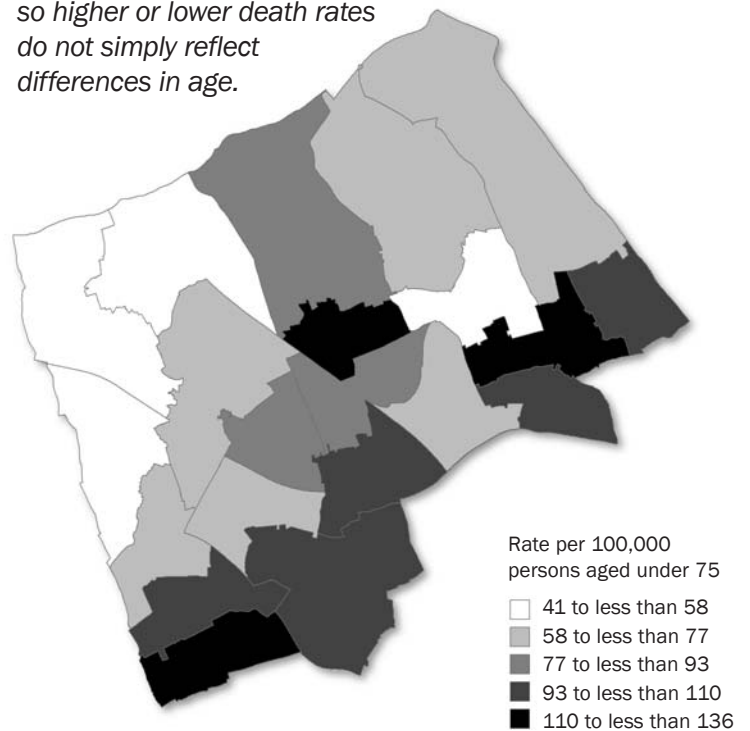
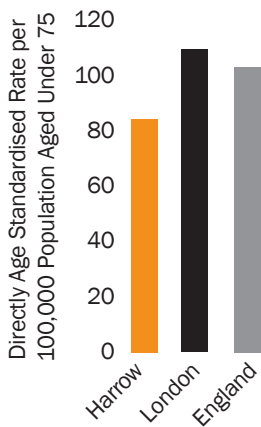
- Harrow is below the London and national averages for deaths from circulatory disease
- Belmont, Hatch End and Pinner have the lowest rates
- Highest rates are in Wealdstone, Queensbury and Roxeth - with rates more than three times the level of the ward with the lowest rate

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.

Three 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.

National Comparison



Deaths from all circulatory disease aged under 75, 2002 - 2004

Source: Mortality files ONS (2002-2004), GLA 2003 Round Population Estimates

Low Birth Weight

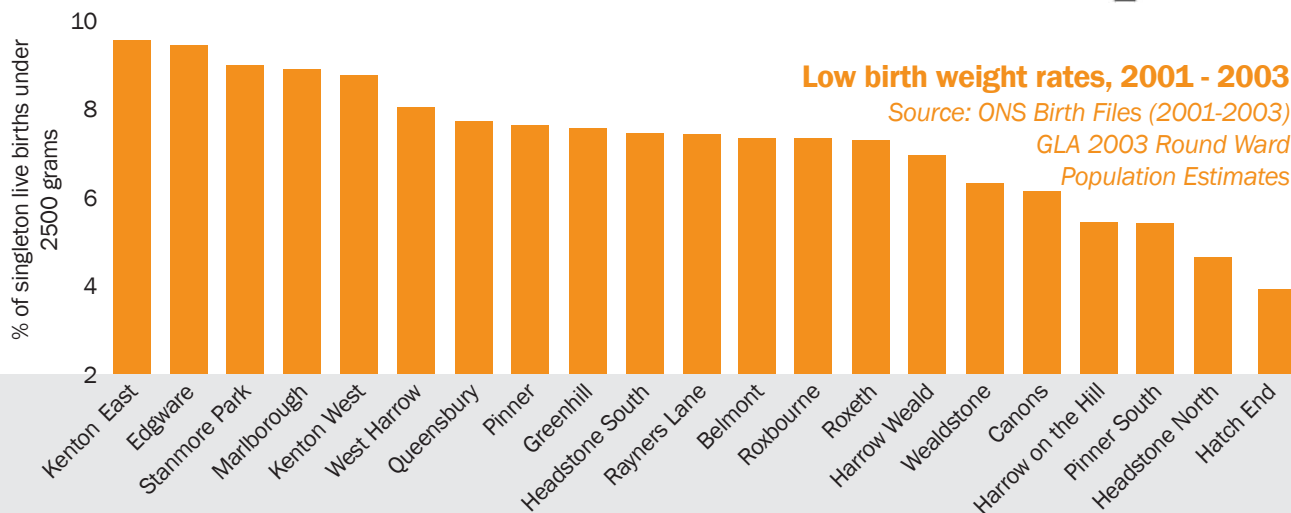
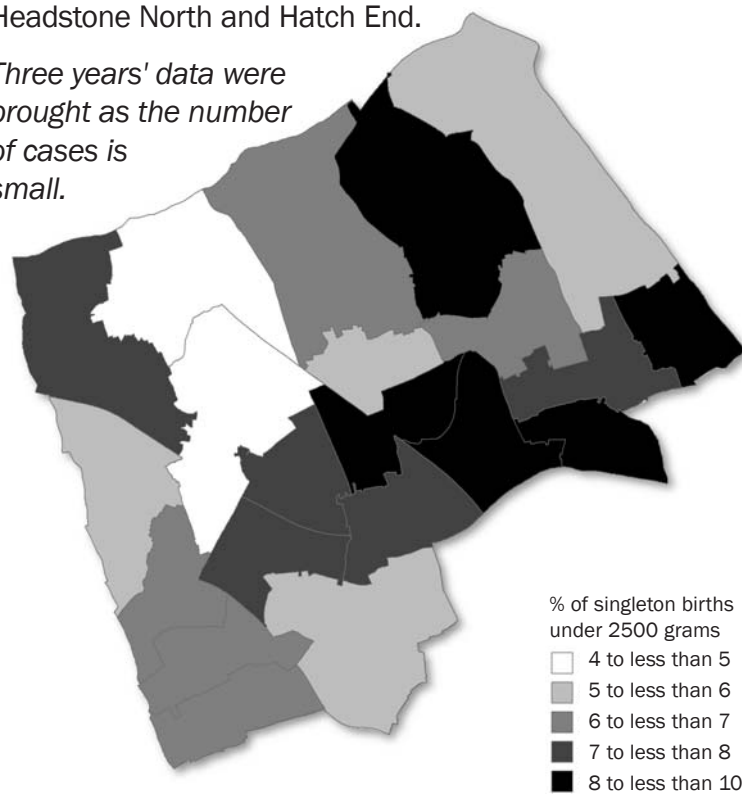
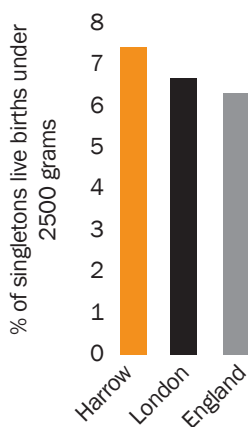
- **Low birth weight rates are slightly higher in Harrow than in the rest of London and England (2001-2003)**
- **Highest rates of low birth weight were in Kenton East, Edgware and Stanmore Park**

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.

Within Harrow, the highest rates of low birth weight are in the wards to the east of the borough, in Kenton East, Edgware and Stanmore Park. Lowest rates are in Headstone North and Hatch End.

Three years' data were brought as the number of cases is small.

National Comparison



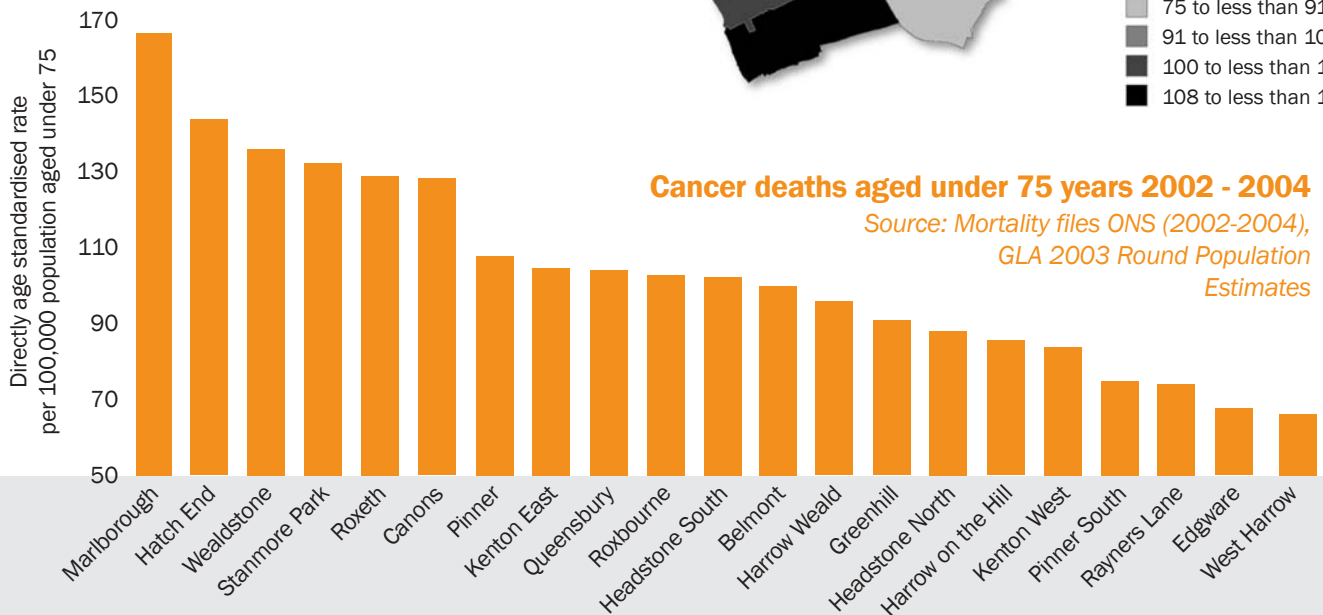
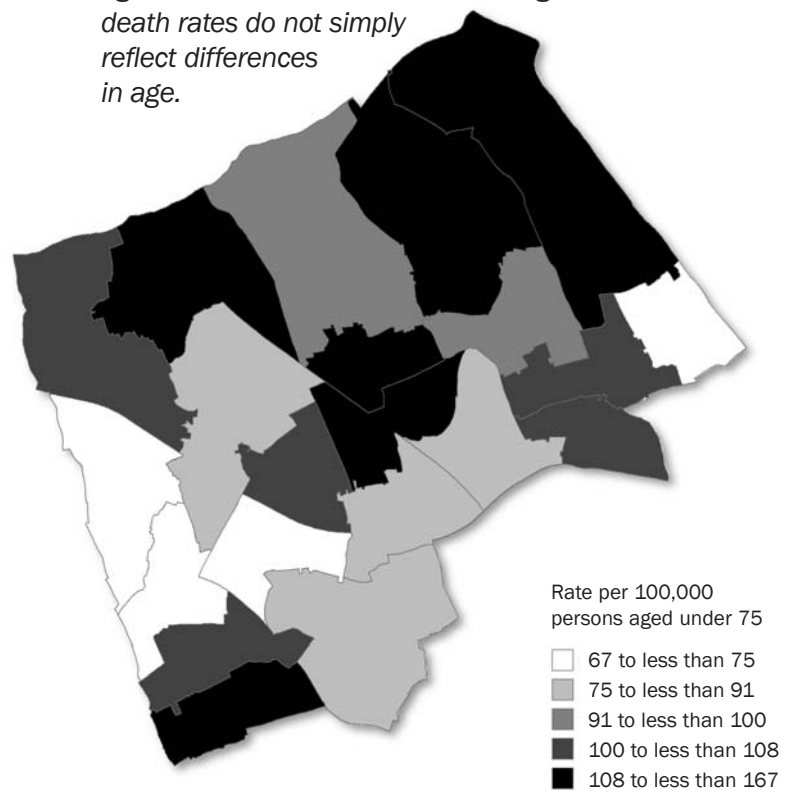
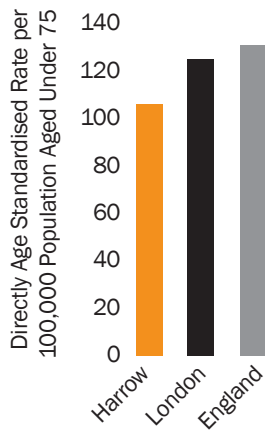
Deaths from Cancer

- **The Harrow rate for cancer deaths is lower than both the London and national rates**
- **West Harrow, Edgware and Rayners Lane have the lowest rates**
- **Highest rates are in Marlborough, Hatch End and Wealdstone**

The average ward cancer death rate was 104.9 per 100,000 population in 2002-2004. Marlborough had the highest rate at 167.2 per 100,000, followed by Hatch End at 144.3. West Harrow had the lowest rate at 66.7 deaths per 100,000.

Three 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.

National Comparison



Temporary Accommodation

- **There was a 14% decrease in the number of people who were registered as homeless since July 2003**
- **Temporary accommodation for homeless people in Harrow is largely concentrated in the wards between the Harrow Town Centre and Wealdstone**
- **Rates of homelessness are up to 10 times higher in Marlborough compared to Headstone North**

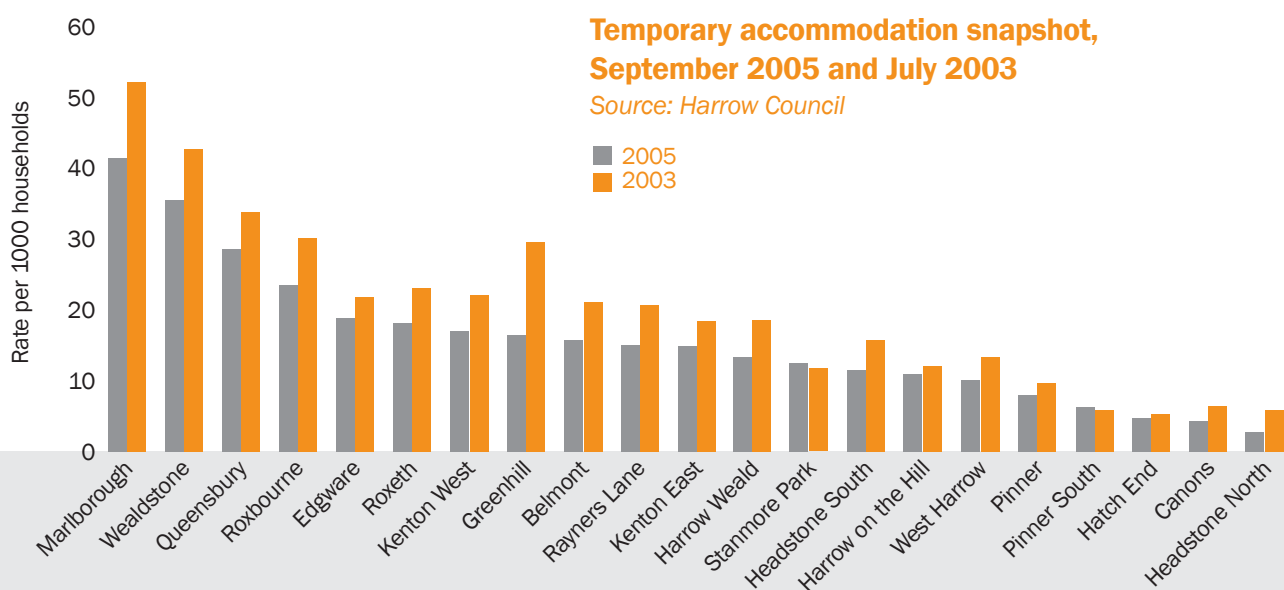
There are 1,388 registered homeless in Harrow - equivalent to almost 1.7% of households in the borough. This was a decrease of over 230 people since July 2003.

At ward level Marlborough had the highest rate of people placed in temporary accommodation at 42 per 1,000 households, followed by Wealdstone and Queensbury. This compares with 52 per 1,000 households in Marlborough in 2003.

Headstone North, Canons and Hatch End all had rates of 5 per 1,000 households or below. These rates compare with a borough average of 16 per 1,000.

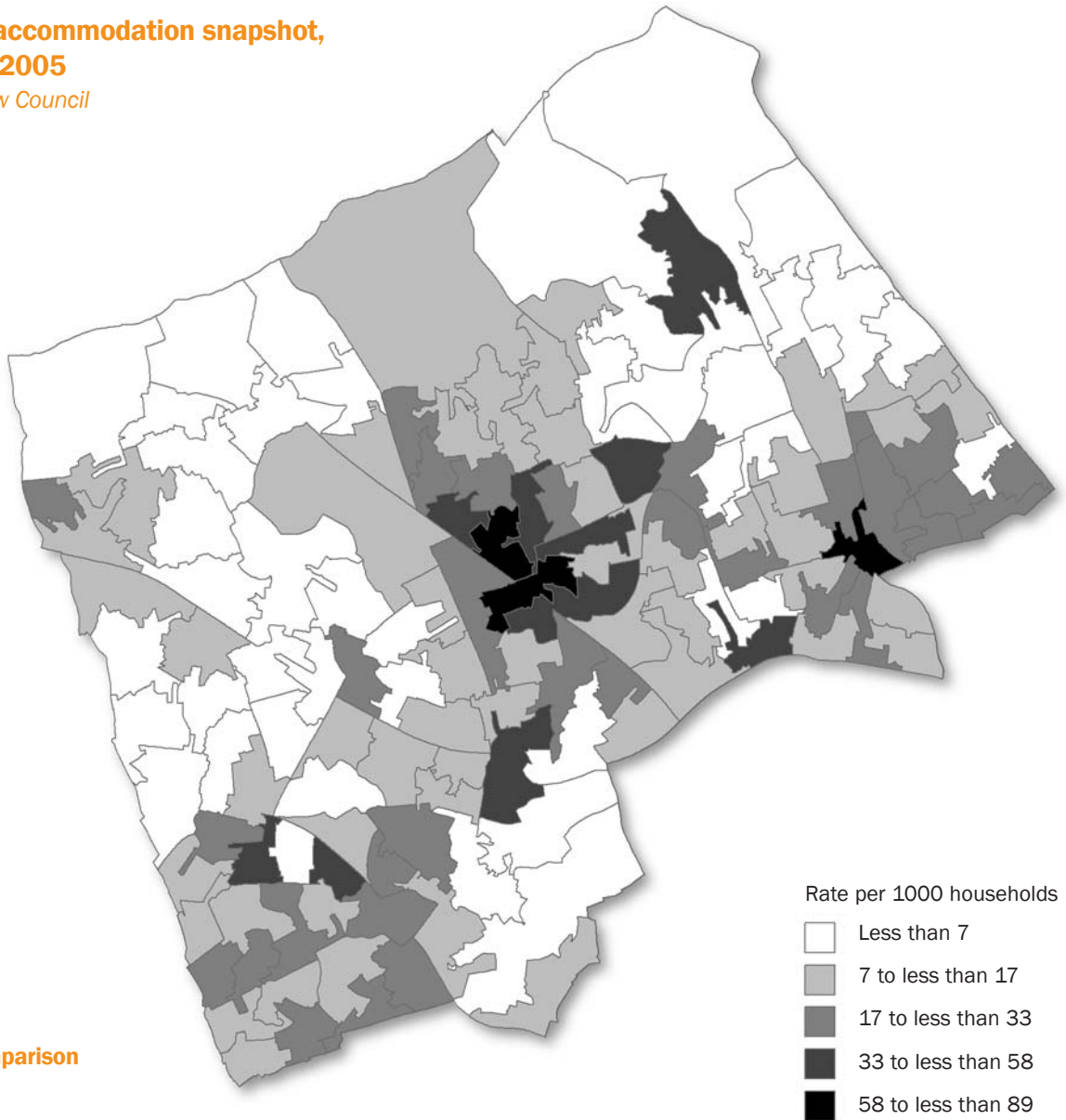
There has been a reduction in temporary accommodation due to the council introducing various homelessness prevention options such as Finders Fee Scheme, Sanctuary Project, Single Homeless Project, Fresh Start Scheme and Family Mediation.

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

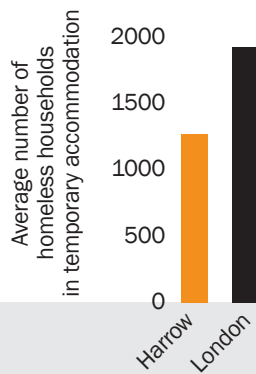


Temporary accommodation snapshot, September 2005

Source: Harrow Council



Regional Comparison



Average numbers used for London comparison - snapshot as at end of September 2005.

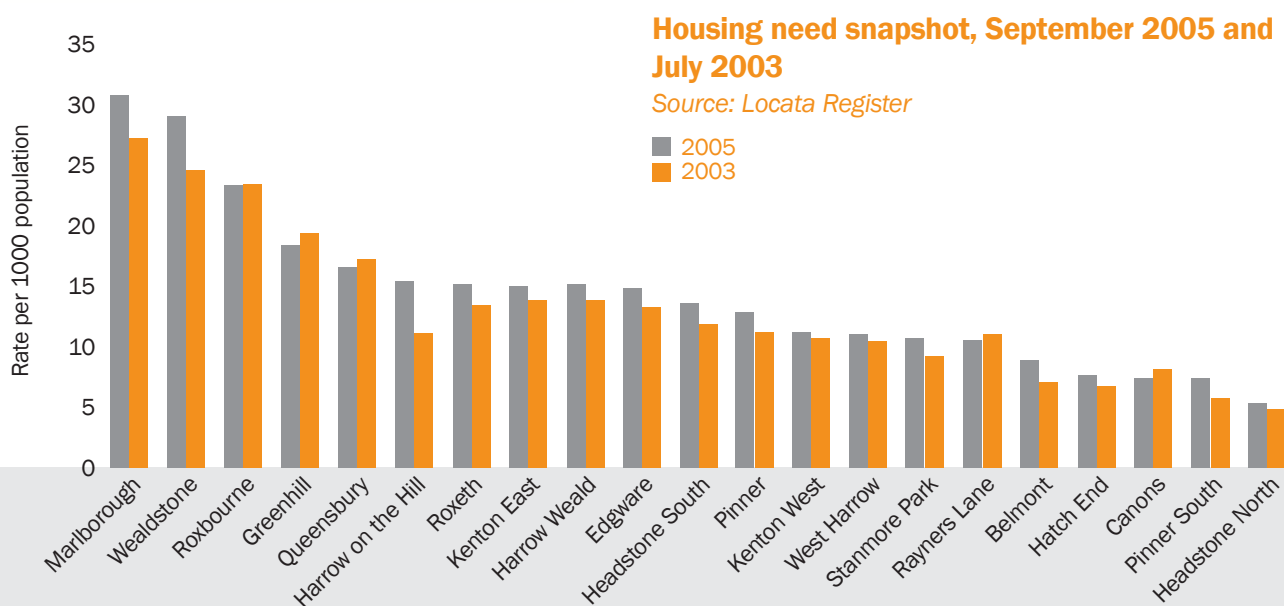
Housing Need

- **There were 3,182 people registered with Locata in July 2005 in priority bands A-C, over 450 more than in July 2003**
- **Over 14 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)**

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.

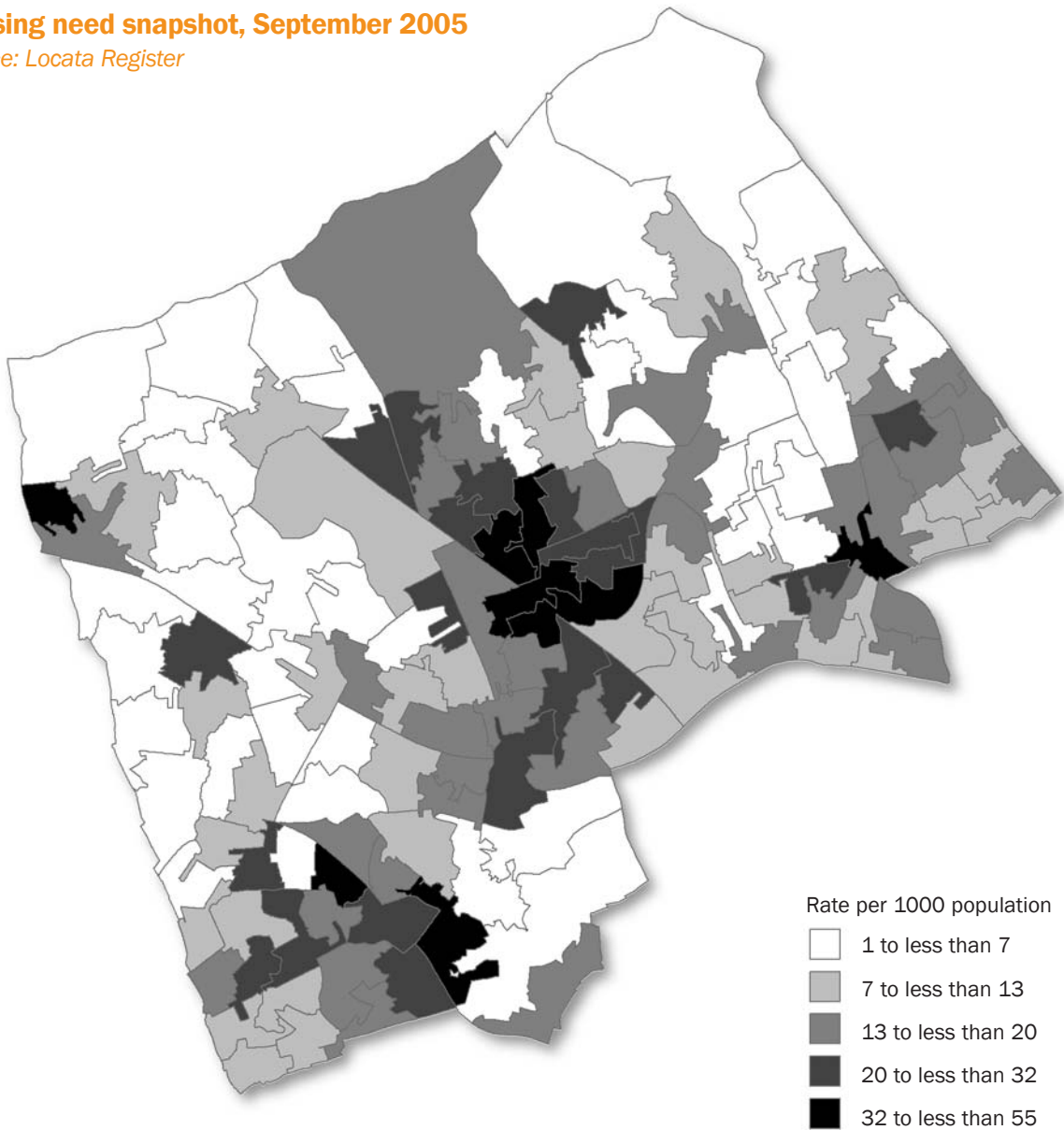
At ward level Marlborough and Wealdstone had the highest rates of people needing to be rehoused and Headstone North had the lowest rate.

2 SOAs in Marlborough had the highest rate of people needing to be rehoused at over 50 per 1,000. Compared with July 2003 all SOAs now have some people that need rehousing. 2 SOAs in Harrow on the Hill and 1 SOA in Headstone North, Rayners Lane and Hatch End had the lowest rates of people that needed rehousing, with fewer than 2 people per 1,000.



Housing need snapshot, September 2005

Source: Locata Register



Empty Homes

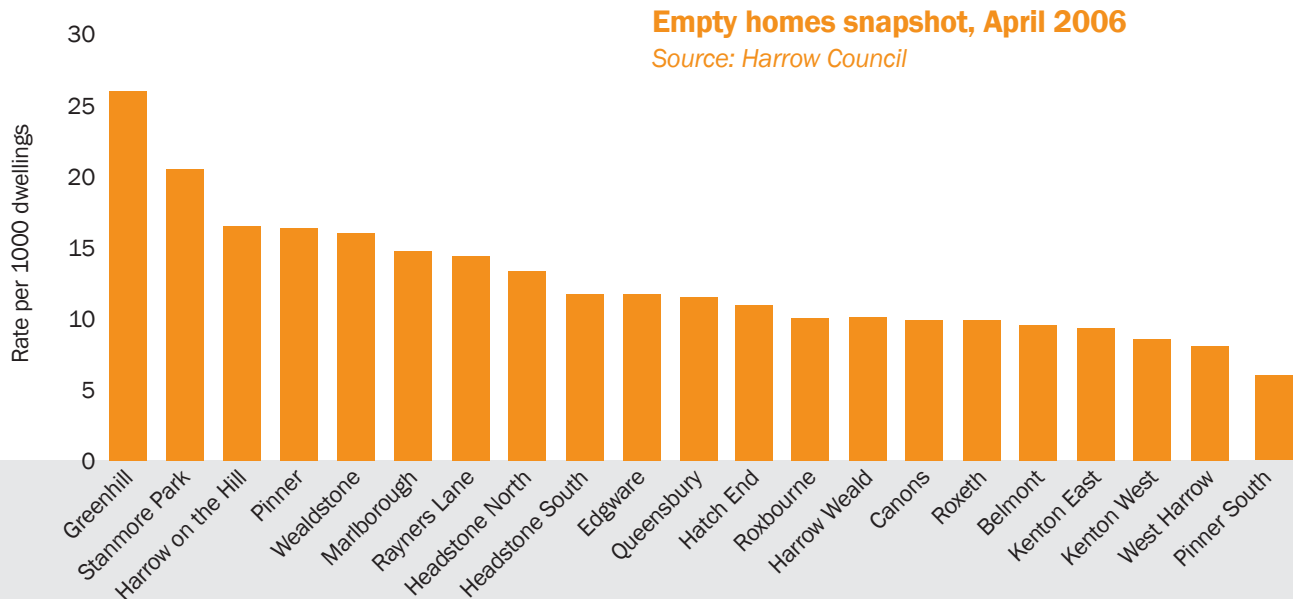
- There were **1,093 empty homes in Harrow in April 2006 - a rate of 13 per 1,000**
- **Empty homes are concentrated in a central strip down the middle of the borough**
- **Greenhill had the highest rate of empty homes at 26 per 1,000**

Greenhill had the most empty homes at 125, or 26 per 1,000, followed by Stanmore Park and Harrow on the Hill. Pinner South had the lowest at 24, giving a rate of 6 per 1,000.

Stanmore Park has the SOA with the highest proportion of empty homes. There were only 2 SOAs with no empty homes recorded.

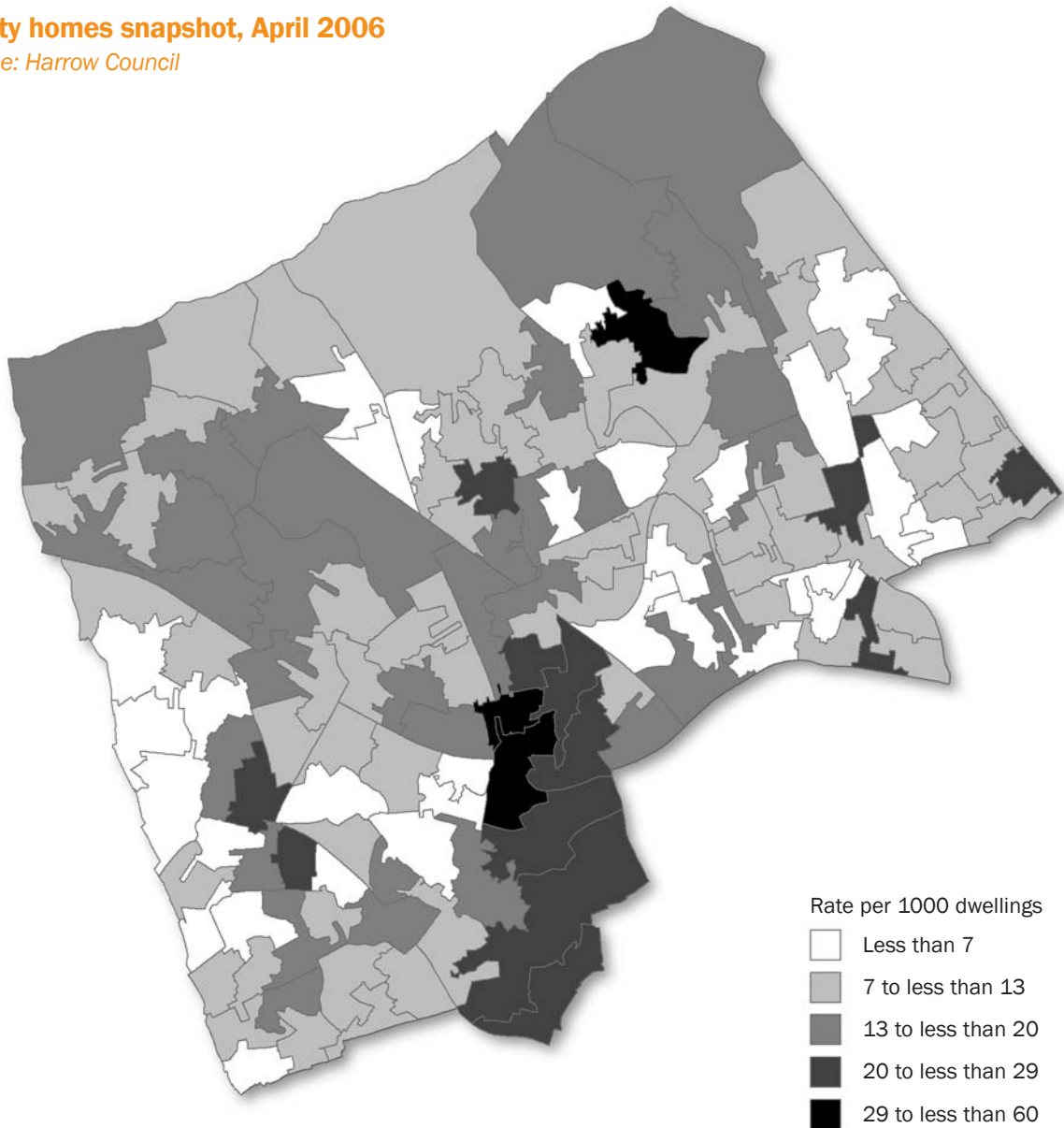
The main source of data on Empty Homes is through Council Tax exemptions where a property is registered as being for example, empty, undergoing refurbishment, or where the owner has died and probate is being sought. However, additional sources of information have been captured to produce the figures on empty properties in the borough.

In 2006 a comprehensive survey of all properties which were registered with Council Tax, as being empty or claiming some form of exemption, was carried out. This has resulted in a far more accurate picture of the number and location of empty properties in the borough.



Empty homes snapshot, April 2006

Source: Harrow Council



Social Rented Housing

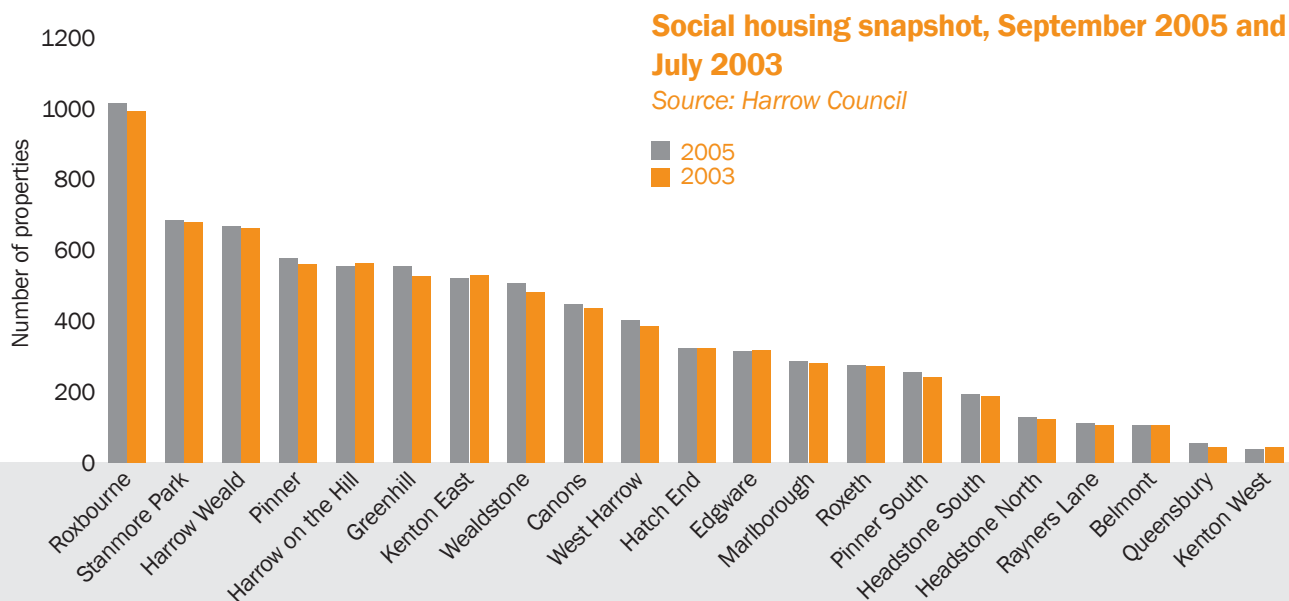
- **10.4% of Harrow's households live in social rented housing. This is considerably below the London (24.3%) and England (15.4%) averages**
- **High concentrations of social housing on the map show where some of the larger council or housing association estates are to be found**

There are approximately 8,070 social rented properties in Harrow.

Social rented properties are either owned and managed by the council (63%) or registered social landlords (RSLs) and housing associations (37%).

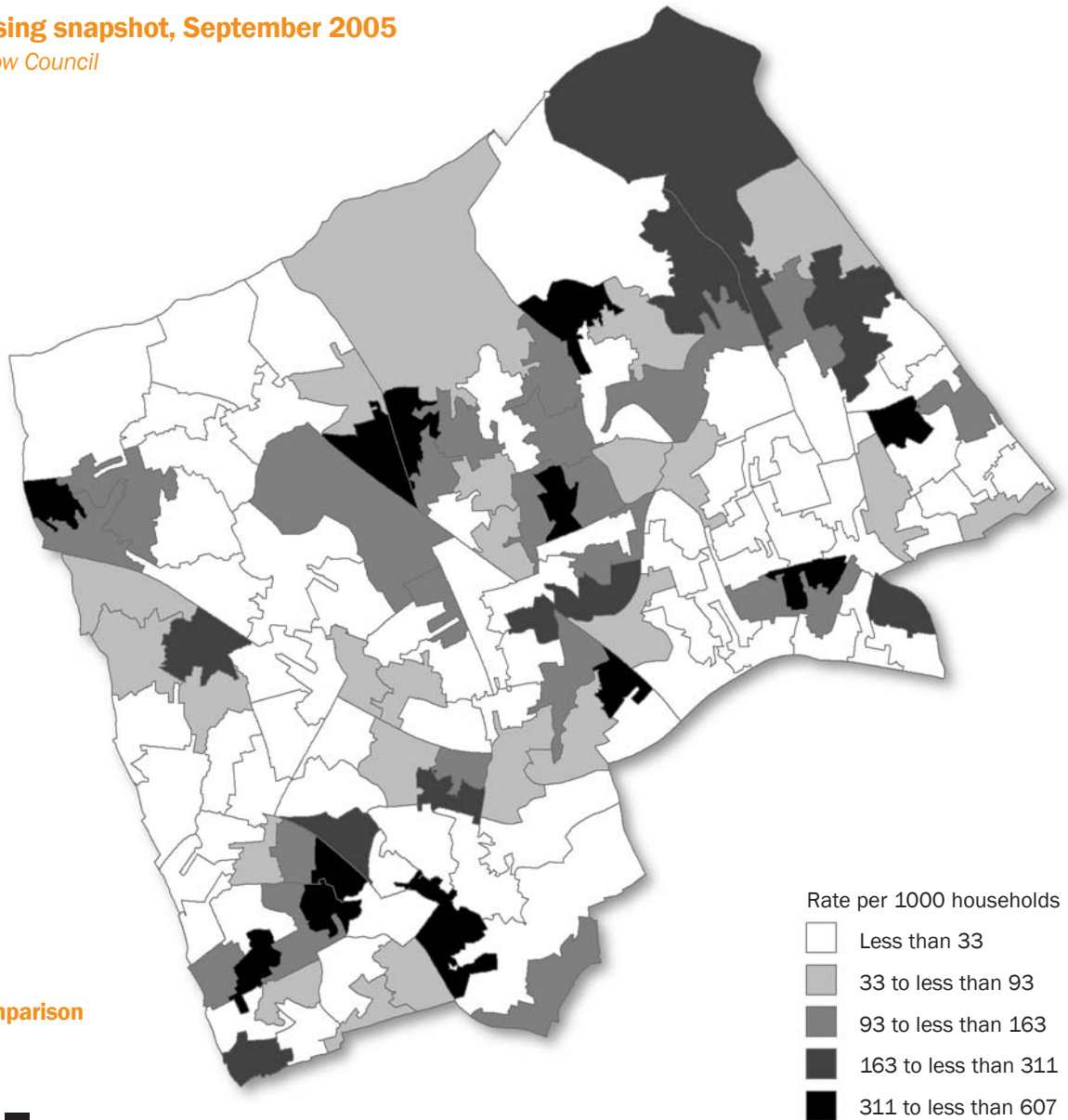
At ward level Roxbourne had the highest number of social rented properties and Kenton West had the lowest.

The SOA with the highest level of social rented properties was in Harrow Weald, with over 606 per 1,000 households. 16 SOAs did not have any social rented properties.

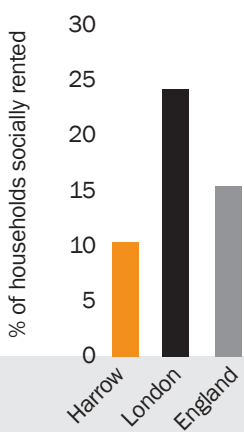


Social housing snapshot, September 2005

Source: Harrow Council



National Comparison



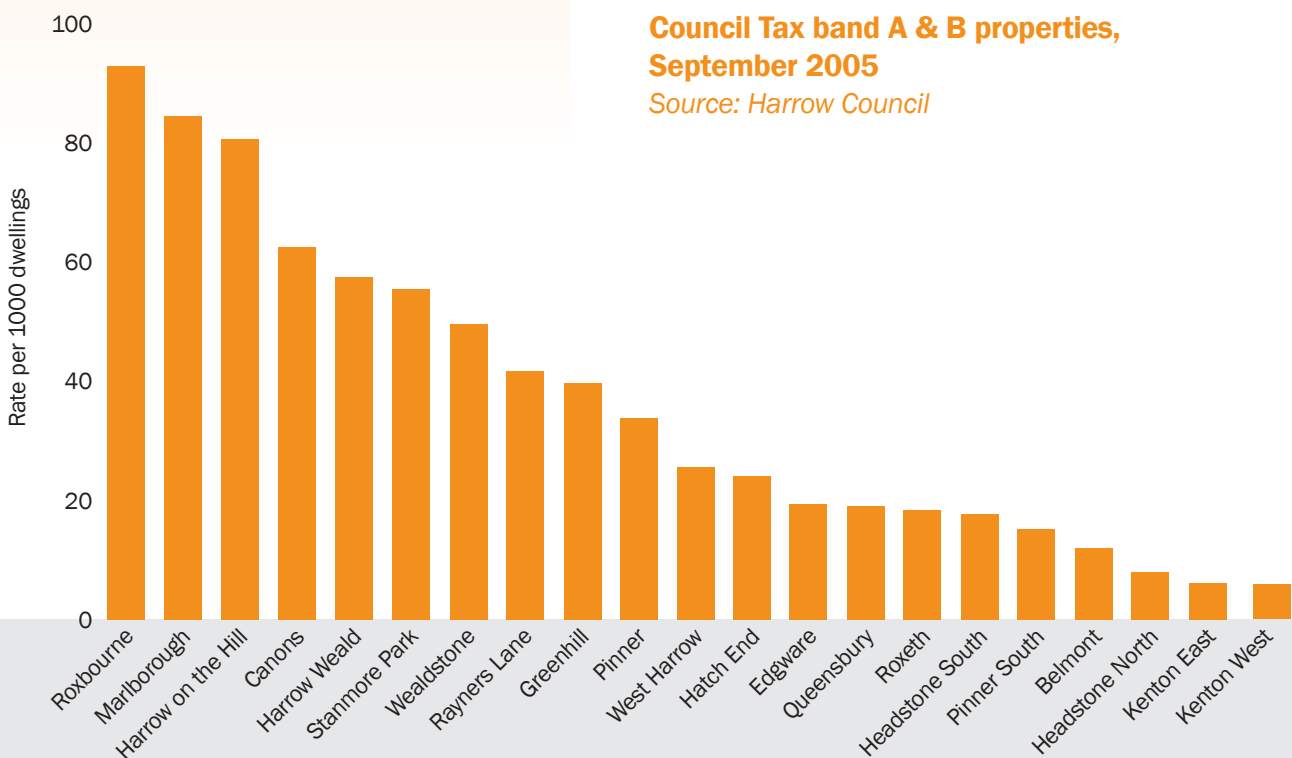
Council Tax Bands A & B

- **In September 2005 there were 262 properties in band A and 2,983 in band B in Harrow. Combined they comprise 4% of total dwellings in the borough**
- **London and Harrow vary enormously from national trends - in England 25.4% of dwellings are in band A and 19.3% are in band B. This is a cumulative percentage of 44.7%, against Harrow's 4% and London's 16.9%**

Harrow's lower banded properties are concentrated mainly in Roxbourne, Marlborough and Harrow on the Hill, areas where over 75 dwellings per 1,000 are in bands A & B. However, all these areas generally have a mixture of both small and large properties. The Kentons have the smallest proportion of these lower banded properties, at 6 per 1,000 dwellings.

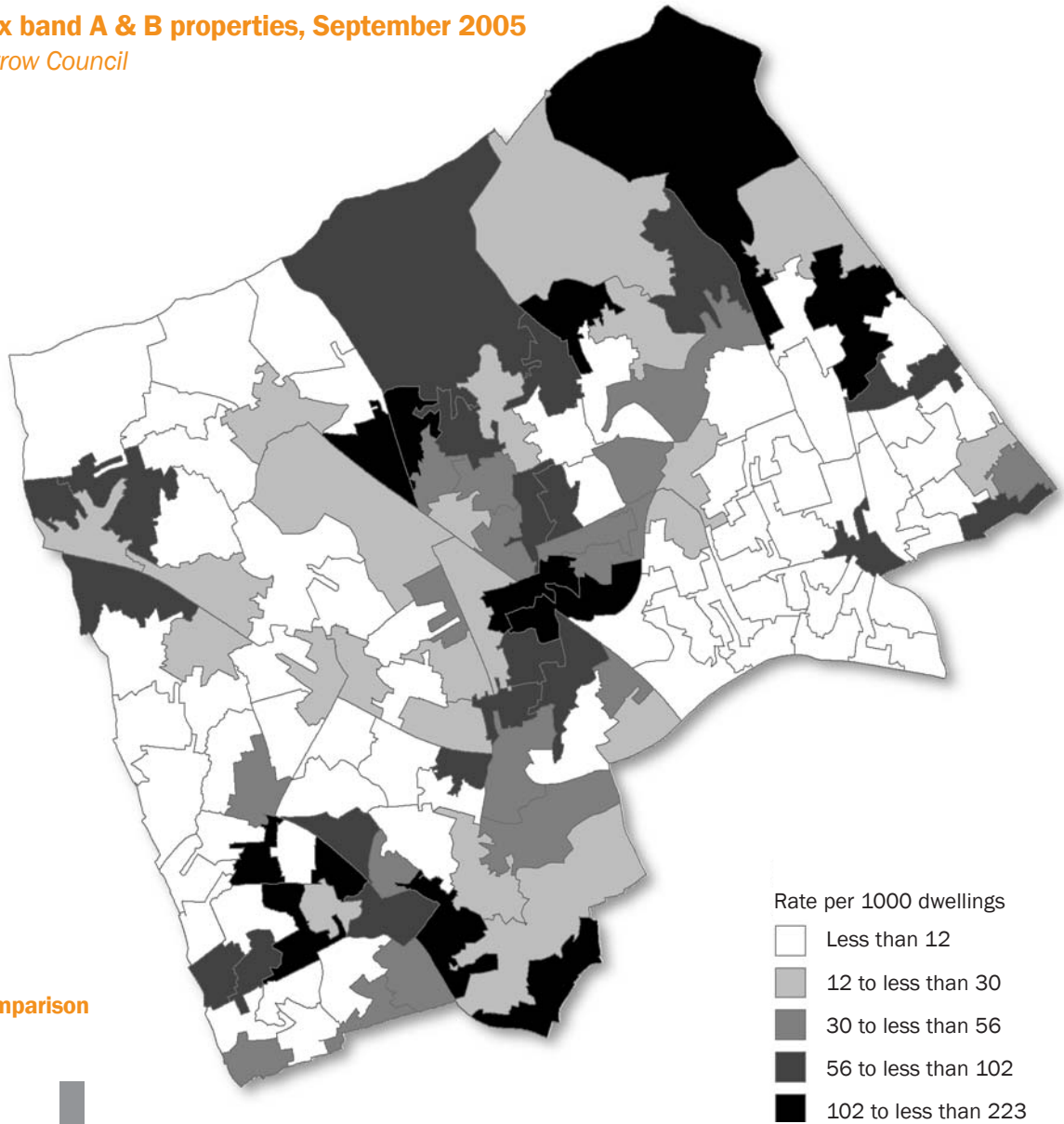
There are 4 SOAs where over 1 in 5 dwellings are banded A & B - 3 of these SOAs are in the southwest of the borough, the other is in Stanmore Park. 21 SOAs have no properties in these bandings.

Council tax is based on the market value of the property as at 1st April 1991, split into bands, where Band A is the lowest and Band H is the highest. The Valuation Office, a Government Agency, sets these bands.

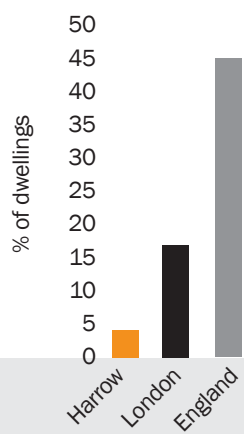


Council Tax band A & B properties, September 2005

Source: Harrow Council



National Comparison



Council Tax Band C

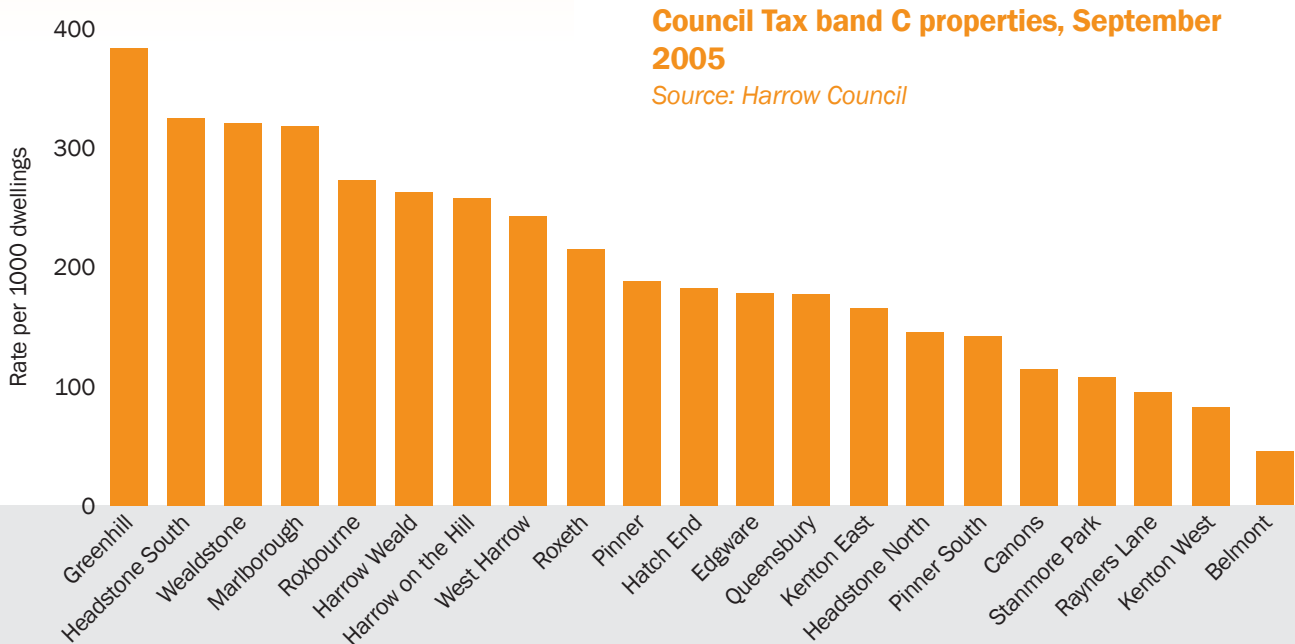
- **21% of Harrow's dwellings are in Council Tax band C - similar to the national level, but below the London rate of 26.7%**
- **Band C dwellings are concentrated in the central wards in Harrow - Greenhill, Headstone South, Wealdstone and Marlborough**

In September 2005 there were 17,271 band C dwellings in the borough making up 21% of the total domestic properties.

Band C properties are mainly concentrated in Greenhill, Headstone South, Wealdstone and Marlborough, all areas having concentrations of over 300 per 1,000. Belmont has by far the lowest level of band C dwellings, at 47 per 1,000.

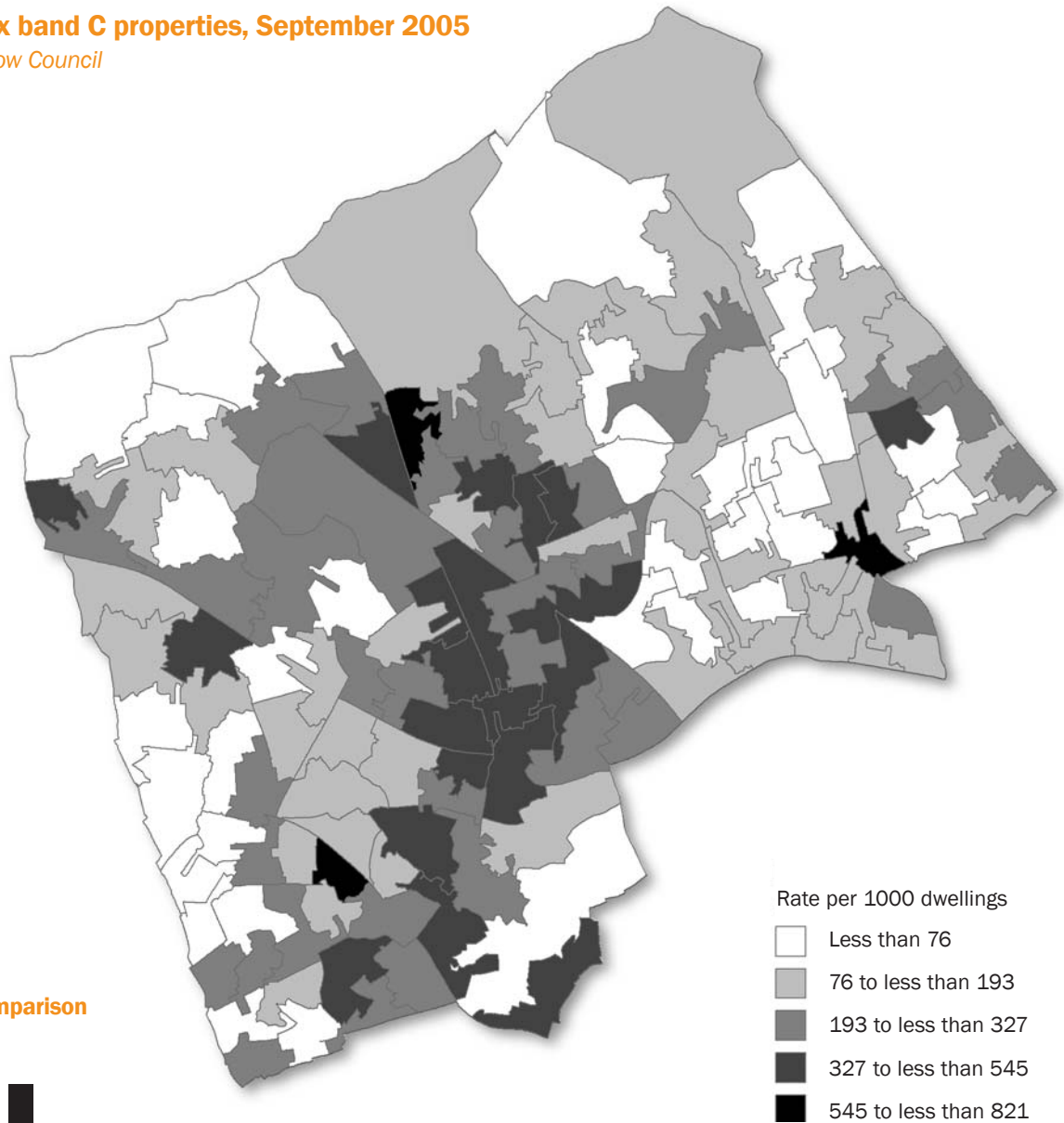
At SOA level the rates are more extreme, ranging from 820 dwellings per 1,000 in band C for 1 SOA in Harrow Weald, to fewer than 5 dwellings per 1,000 in 3 SOAs.

Council Tax is based on the market value of the property as at 1st April 1991, split into bands, where Band A is the lowest and Band H is the highest. The Valuation Office, a Government Agency, sets these bands.

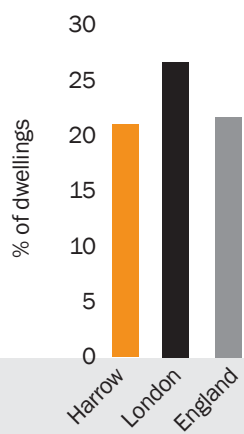


Council Tax band C properties, September 2005

Source: Harrow Council



National Comparison



Children in Need

- There were **1,119 children and young people in need in Harrow, (23.4 per 1000 population under 18) in February 2005, a 7% fall since February 2003**
- **The level of children in need in Harrow continues to be below both the national and London averages**

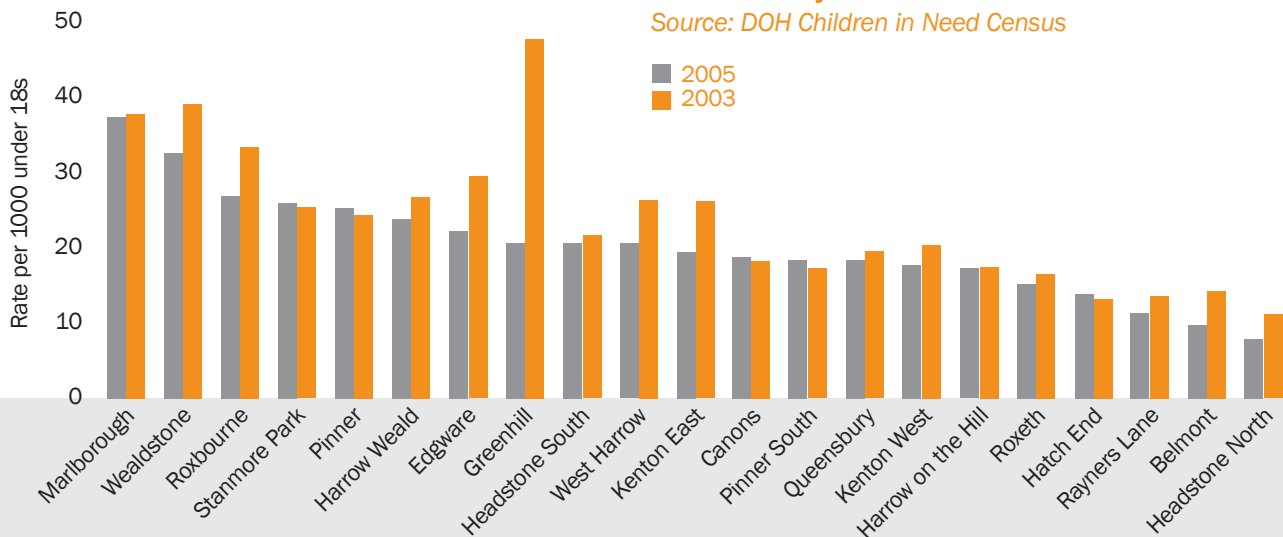
The distribution of children in need varies significantly over Harrow, with ward rates as low as 8 children per 1,000 (under 18s) in Headstone North to a high of 38 children per 1,000 in Marlborough.

At SOA level rates vary from a low of 2.6 children per 1,000 in a SOA in Belmont to a high of 61.5 in 1 SOA in Edgware. There are also high concentrations (over 50 children per 1,000) in SOAs in Pinner, Marlborough and Stanmore Park.

This indicator is a snapshot of children and young people in need and known to People First - Children's Services during one week in February 2005 - children in need of protection, looked after in public care, with disabilities, etc. The indicator includes only those children known to Children's Services - not all children in the borough who might be in need.

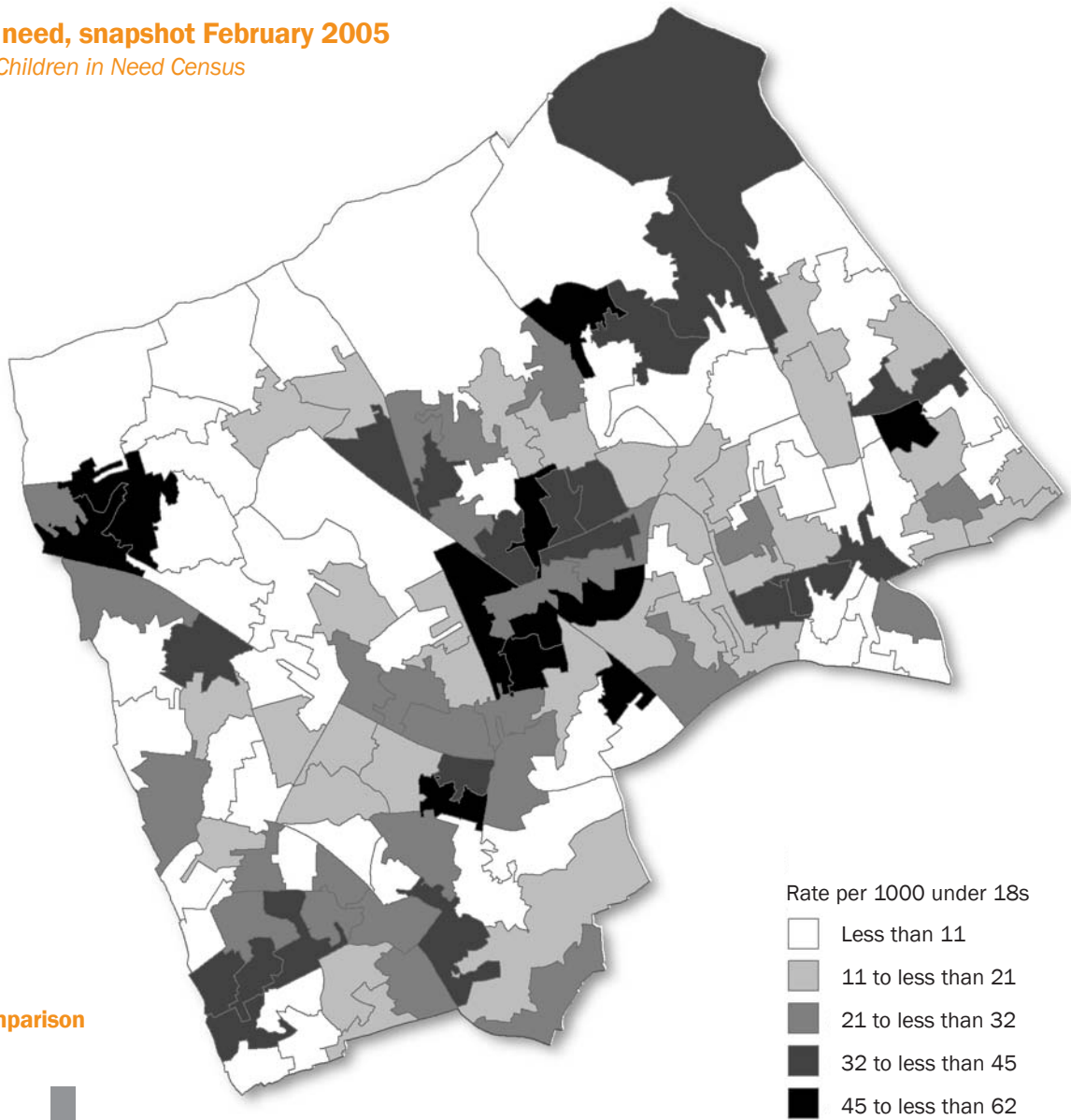
Children in need, snapshot February 2005 and February 2003

Source: DOH Children in Need Census

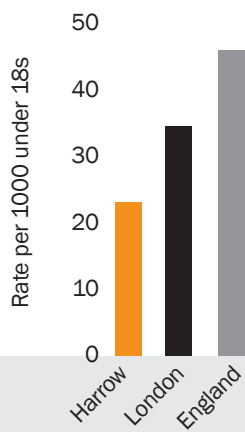


Children in need, snapshot February 2005

Source: DOH Children in Need Census



Regional Comparison



Adults in Need

- **1.3% of Harrow's adult population aged 18-64 receive support from People First - Adult Community Care Services to stay in their own home**
- **Over 1,790 adults received support as at 31 March 2005, approximately 70 more than in March 2003**
- **At SOA level, there is a clear concentration of need in the central and southern parts of the borough, with pockets of need also in the northwest and the east of the borough**

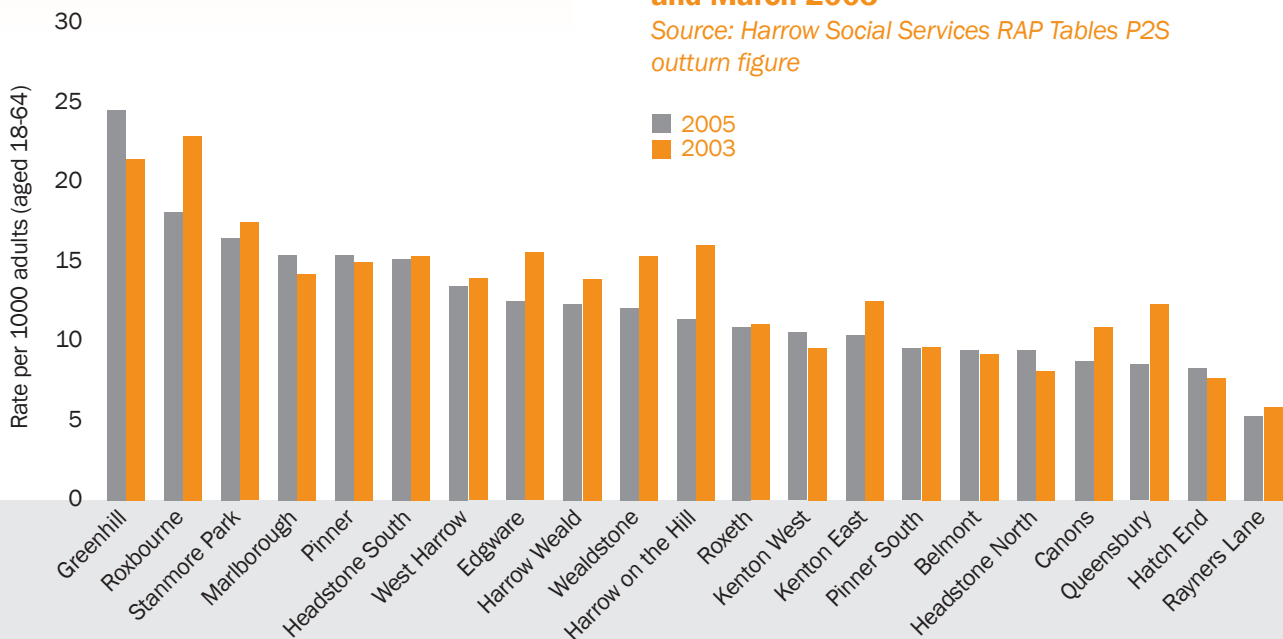
There is a substantial variation in the distribution of adults in need in Harrow, with ward rates as low as 5 per 1,000 adults in Rayners Lane to a high of 25 per 1,000 in Greenhill.

SOA rates vary from less than 1 per 1,000 adult population in Harrow on the Hill to over 42 in SOAs in Roxbourne and Stanmore Park.

This indicator covers the 18 - 64 year old population, receiving support from Adult Community Care Services to live independently in their own homes. 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.

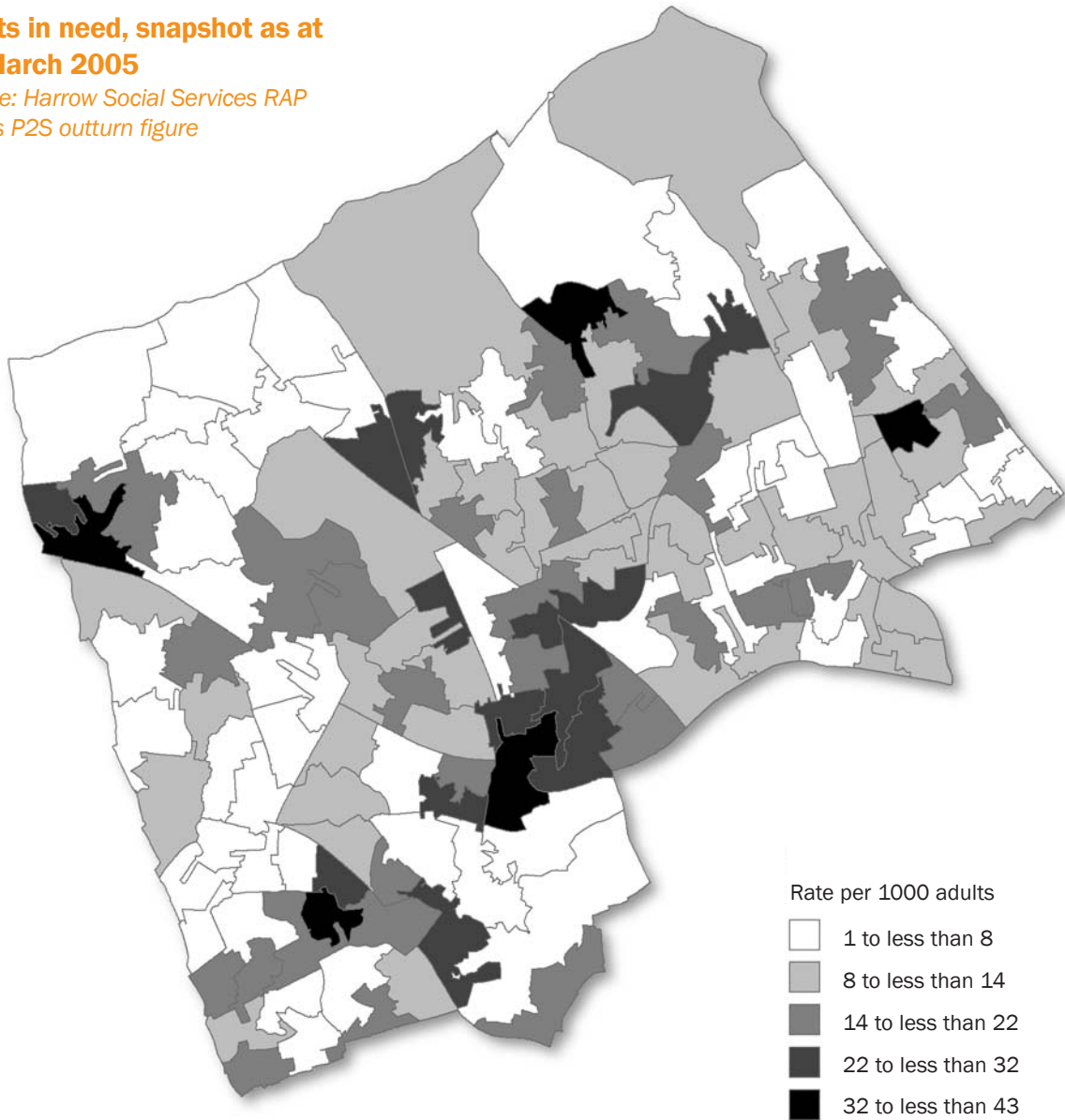
Adults in need, snapshot as at 31 March 2005 and March 2003

Source: Harrow Social Services RAP Tables P2S
outturn figure



Adults in need, snapshot as at 31 March 2005

Source: Harrow Social Services RAP
Tables P2S outturn figure



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

Older People in Need

- **2,172 older people in Harrow were receiving support from People First - Adult Community Care Services as at 31 March 2005 - 7.3% of all residents aged 65 and over**
- **There were approximately 200 more elderly people receiving assistance in March 2005, compared to March 2003**

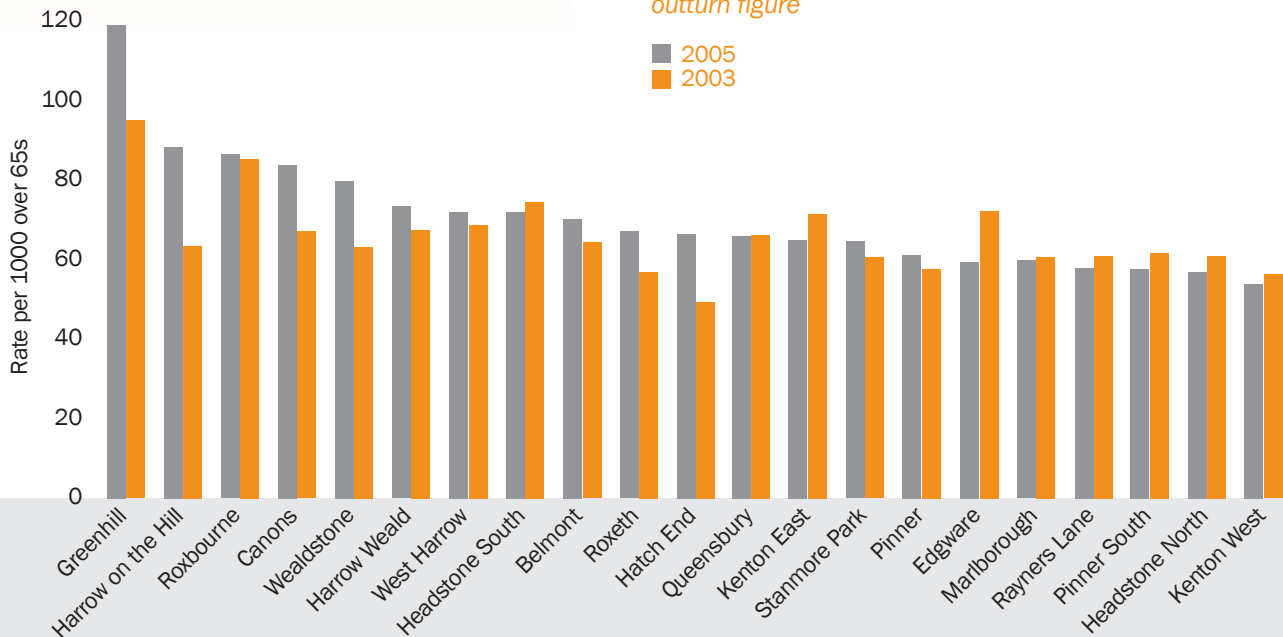
Greenhill has the highest rate of older people in need in Harrow, with over 1 in 10 of those aged 65 or over, registered as requiring care.

Although there is a fairly even distribution of need, the central and southwest section of the borough has a slightly higher concentration than other parts. 1 SOA in Greenhill has a rate of 218 older people in need per 1,000 elderly population, considerably higher than the next ranked SOA in Roxbourne, with a rate of 136.

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.

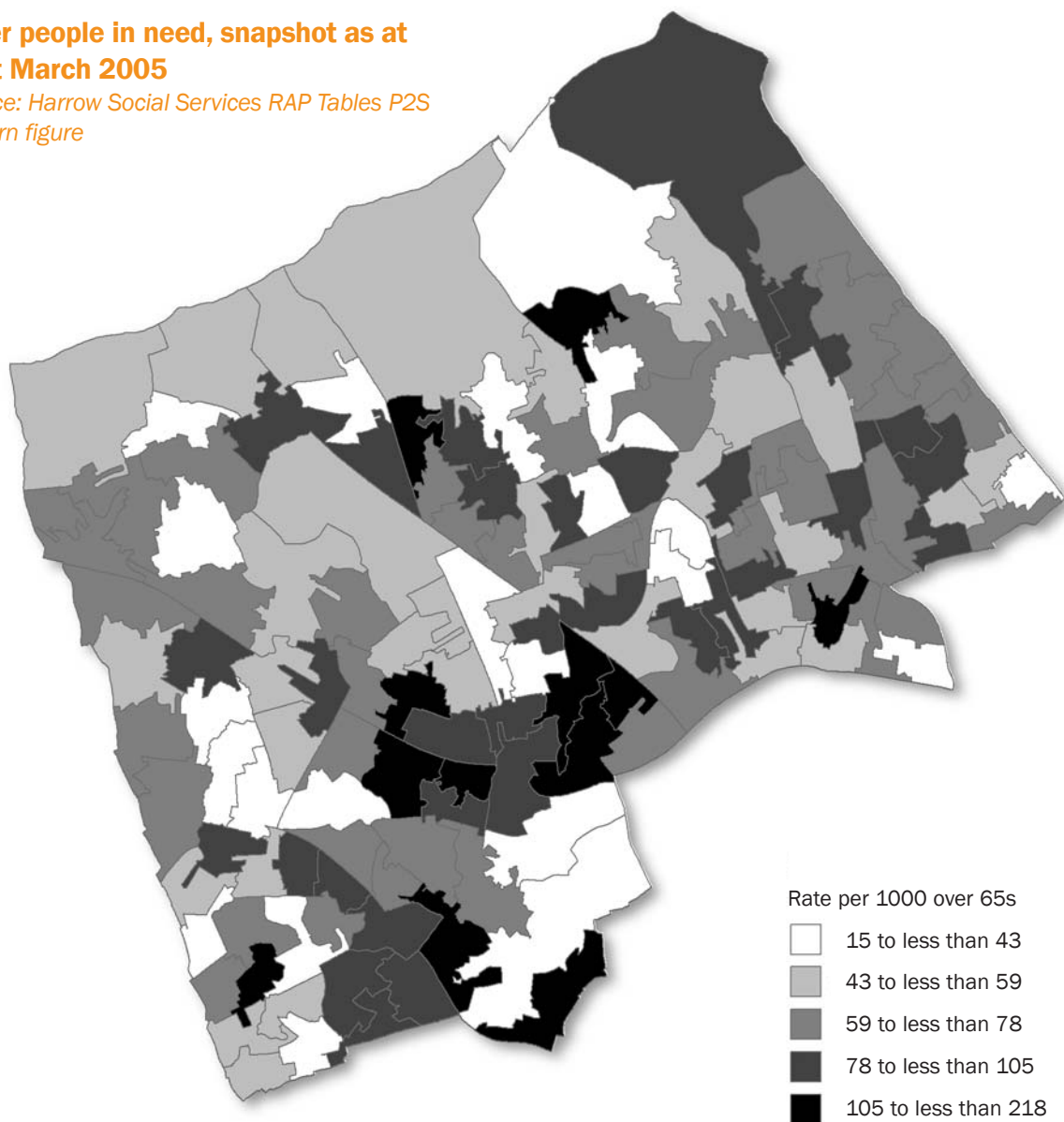
Older people in need, snapshot March 2005 and March 2003

Source: Harrow Social Services RAP Tables P2S outturn figure



Older people in need, snapshot as at 31st March 2005

Source: Harrow Social Services RAP Tables P2S
outturn figure



This indicator includes only those people known to People First - Adult Community Care Services - not all the older people in the borough who might be in need.

The majority of older people receiving services are aged 75 or over. Rates would be considerably higher if measured against that group.

Carers

- **There were 20,550 carers in Harrow in 2001, 1 in 10 of all Harrow's residents**
- **The level of carers is higher than the level for London, but the same as the national rate**
- **Headstone North has the highest proportion of carers at over 112 per 1,000 population, with the lowest level in Roxeth, at 84 per 1,000 population**

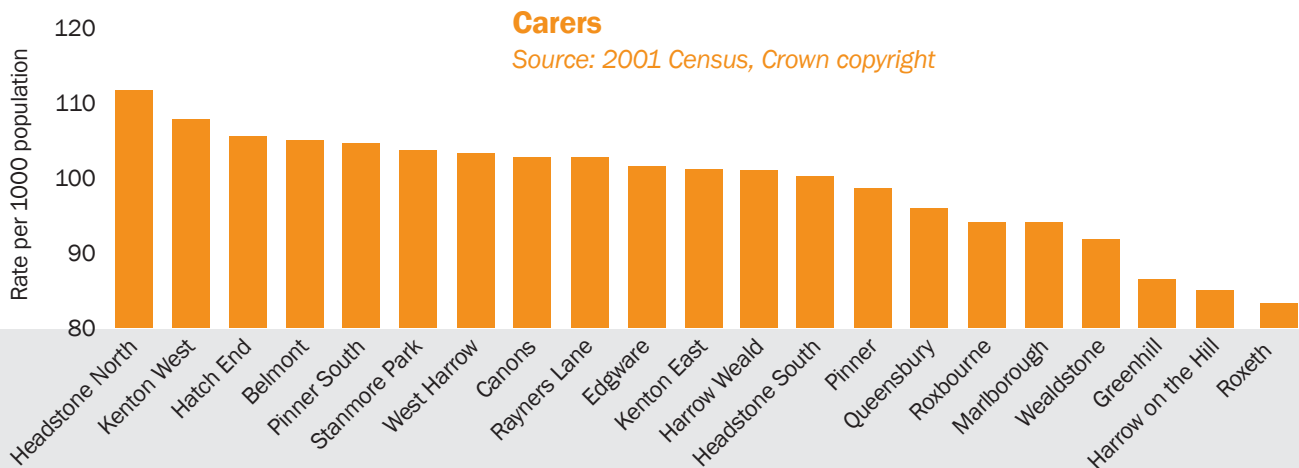
Carers are people who do not get paid for looking after someone, such as a relative or friend who has a disability, illness or who is frail.

At SOA level the rates are more extreme, with SOAs in Kenton East, Marlborough and West Harrow having levels of over 130 carers per 1,000, down to a low of 60 per 1,000 in a SOA in Harrow on the Hill.

The 2001 Census also showed that 71% of carers provide 1-19 hours of care a week, 12% provide 20-49 hours and 17% provided 50+ hours. Most carers are aged 45-55. There were 634 young carers aged 5-17 in Harrow. The majority of these young carers (84%) provided 1-19 hours of care per week. 9% of young carers provided 20-49 hours and 7% provided 50+ hours of care.

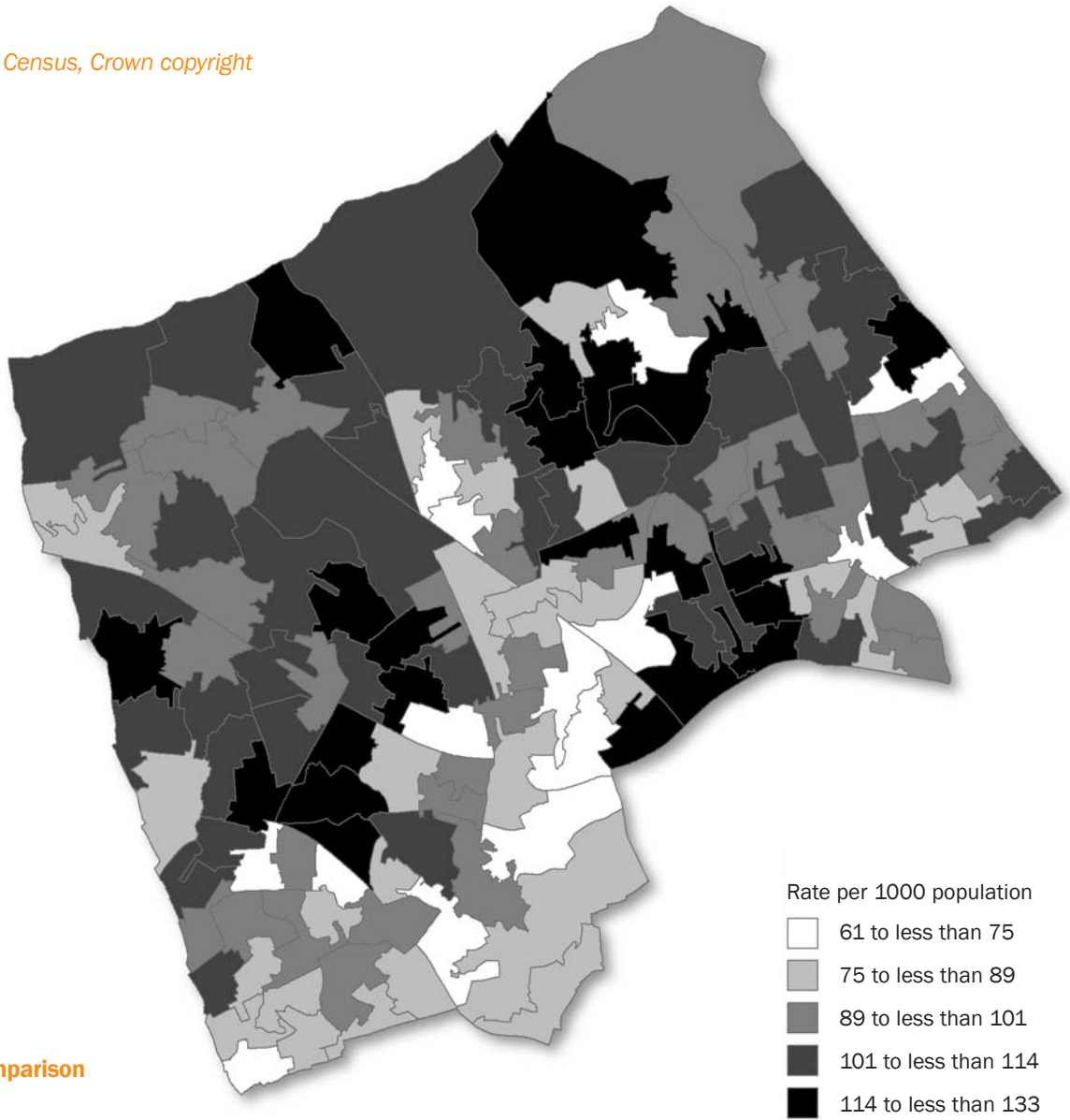
The local register held by Carers Support Harrow lists just under 2,000 carers. A priority in the Harrow Carers strategy is to identify hidden carers providing 50+ hours of care and young carers aged 17 and under.

Provision of unpaid care (2001 Census) - A person is a provider of unpaid care if they give any help or support to family members, friends, neighbours or others because of long-term physical or mental health or disability, or problems related to old age. Note that there is no specific reference to whether this care is provided within the household or outside the household. Therefore, no explicit link can be created to infer that an individual providing care is providing it to a person within the household who has poor general health, or a limiting long-term illness, disability or health problem.

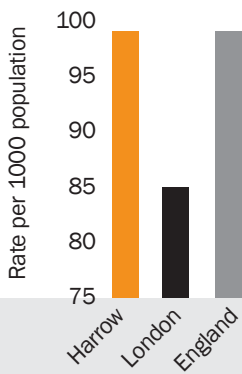


Carers

Source: 2001 Census, Crown copyright



Regional Comparison



Useful Contacts

Ambulance and Fire

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Garden House

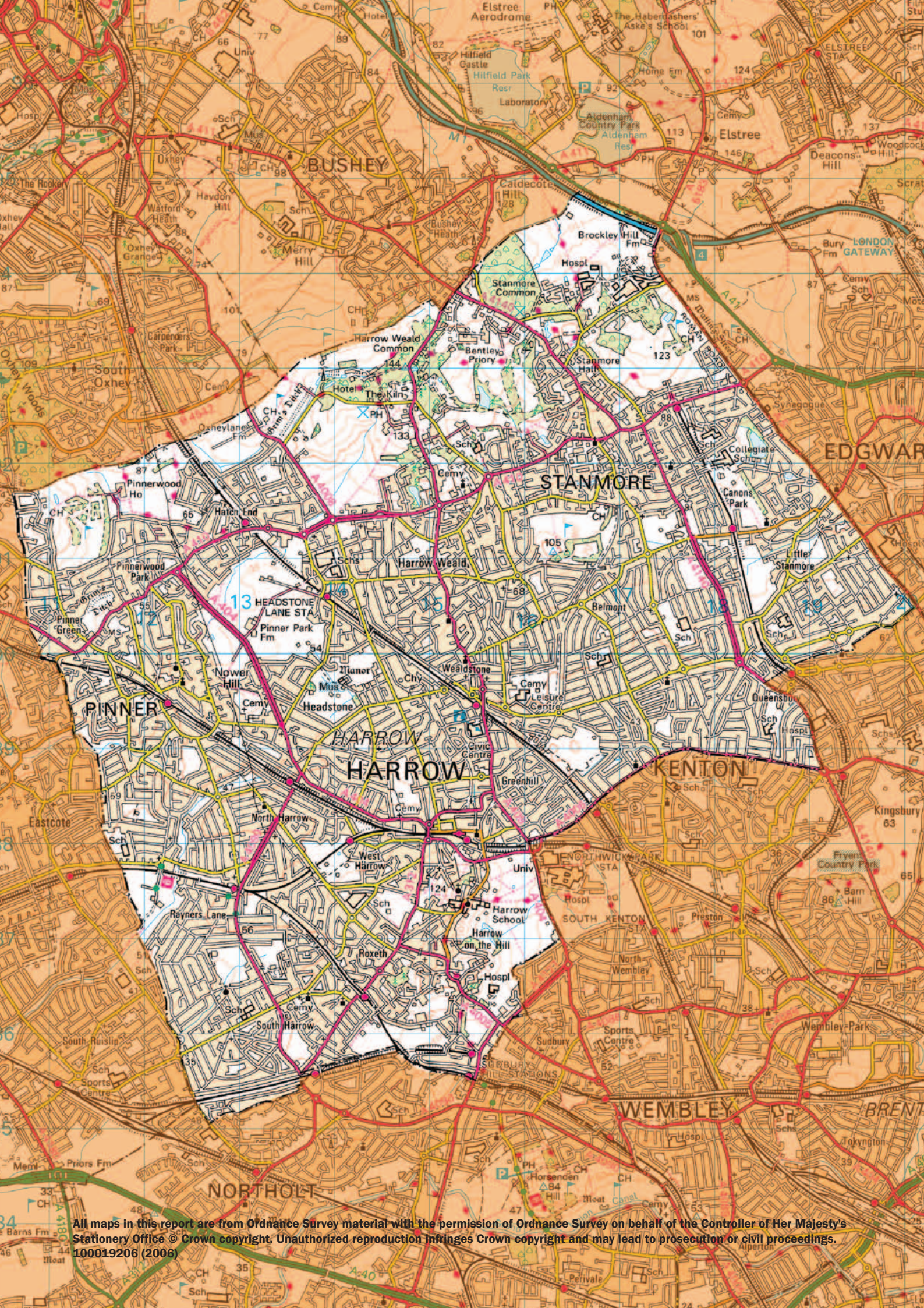
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Harrow **NHS**
Primary Care Trust

