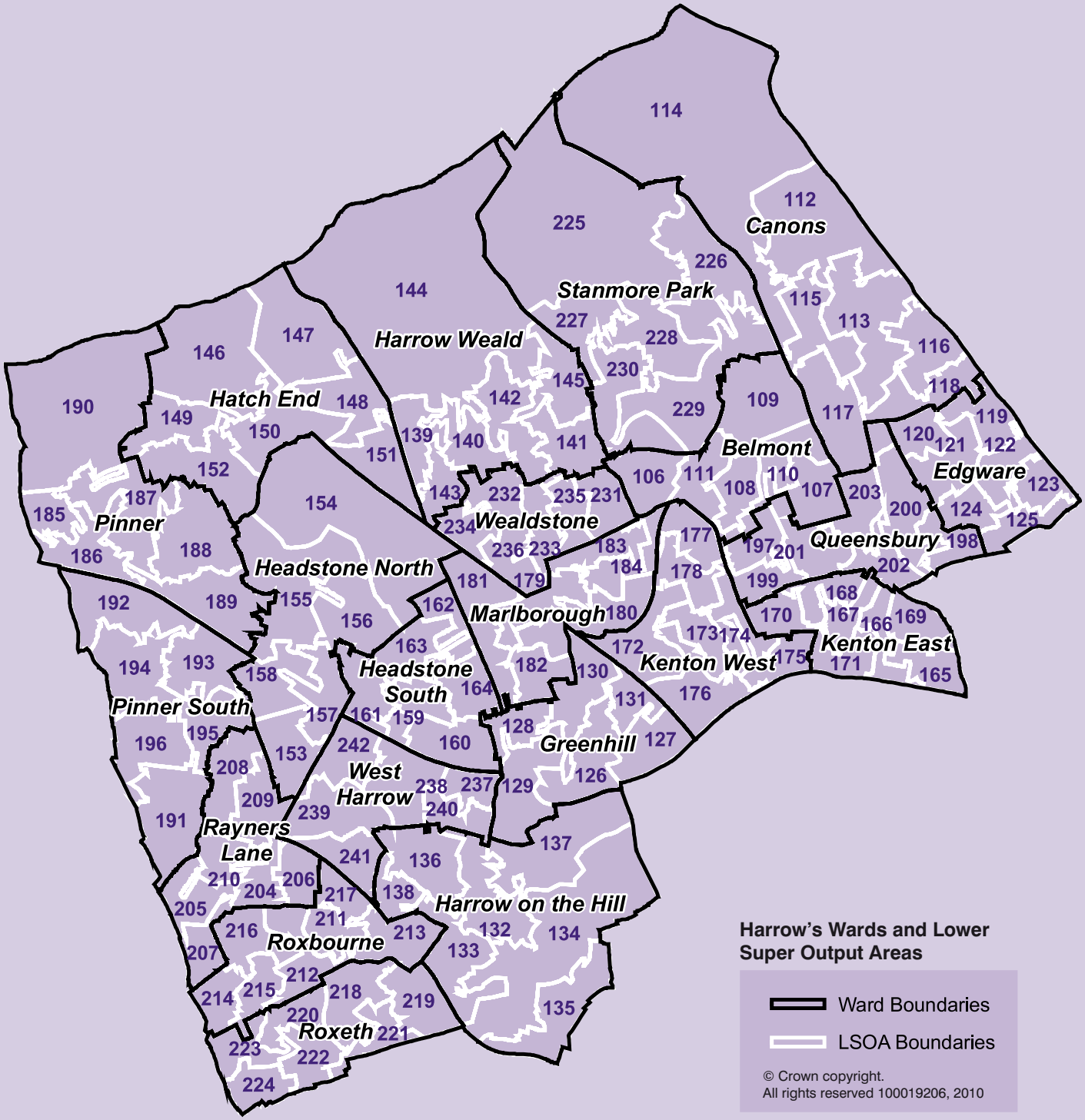
Harrow Vitality Profiles 2009 2010

A portrait of Harrow and its people in statistics

Harrow COUNCIL
LONDON



Harrow's Wards and Lower Super Output Areas

Ward Boundaries

LSOA Boundaries

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Harrow is a thriving diverse community that offers a unique combination of urban living and a country lifestyle.

The borough is one of the most diverse local authorities in the UK. By working to build stronger communities, Harrow is an area where its people live together harmoniously to create one of London's safest boroughs.

Contained within Harrow's twenty square miles are 216,000 people living in over 85,000 homes. A fifth of the borough is green belt, there are nine district centres, plus Harrow Town Centre, one of London's eleven Metropolitan Town Centres. These are just some of the interesting facts and figures to be found in this new report about Harrow.

The Harrow Vitality Profiles report is produced by the Harrow Strategic Partnership (HSP) and is the result of collaboration between the key agencies in Harrow, to pull together the facts and figures (statistics and data) to paint a picture of the district. Those agencies include Harrow Council, NHS Harrow and the Metropolitan Police. In addition we have used key datasets provided by other organisations, including the Office for National Statistics and Experian.

The Vitality Profiles are a vital tool to help Harrow Council and its partners plan services that meet the needs of residents. The Profiles are useful not just in educating the reader about the borough, but also helping with:

- Service planning and delivering services responsive to residents' needs
- Developing policies that meet local need
- Developing Harrow Strategic Partnership priorities
- Bidding for and securing funding from central government
- Joining up service provision

The last Vitality Profiles were produced in late 2006, so it is timely that a new publication comes out as we enter a new decade.

You will find that each new edition contains more depth as we continue to improve the level of information provided. There were 62 indicators in 2006, and 52 previously. This time we are using over 80 indicators to provide more detailed intelligence.

We have again used maps, charts and graphs to make this an easy to use publication not just for those planning services and developing policy, but also for residents interested in learning more about the borough. Where possible, we have made comparisons with the previous indicators.

I am sure all partners, at local, regional and national level will find the publication an important source of information. As we move into a new era for public service provision, it is essential that we understand the needs of our communities, so that we can effectively target public spending and maximise service provision.

Michael Lockwood
Chief Executive
Harrow Council

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Harrow Vitality Profiles

The Harrow Vitality Profiles contain a range of statistics which build-up a picture of Harrow – its people and the environment.

> **"The Vitality Profiles provided the data I needed to win funding for an employment project. This has gone on to support unemployed residents, providing job search, access to childcare, and training to our residents."**
>
> *(Xcite Project Manager)*

Over the years the report has grown, providing a more comprehensive range of information. This third report is no exception, containing 86 indicators, over 30 per cent more than the previous report. These Profiles update the previous editions, published in 2004 and in 2006.

This publication is the result of the efforts of many people both from within the council and also from partner organisations – Harrow Police, NHS Harrow, London Fire Brigade, London Ambulance Service and the London Probation Trust. In addition, the Vitality Profiles are enriched by other national datasets, largely available through the Office for National Statistics (ONS) and the Government's Communities and Local Government (CLG).

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, user-friendly format.

The Vitality Profiles have proved to be Harrow's vital statistics, helping Harrow secure funding and plan service delivery, 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 government and other agencies.

The look and feel of this publication will be familiar to many, as it continues to follow the same tried and tested format, which has received much acclaim over the years.

> **"The Experian Mosaic profiles will be used to inform us what communities we are serving and to help us tailor our service delivery."**
>
> *(Head of Harrow Police Partnership)*

There are a number of changes from the previous version:

- many of the indicators have been updated to give a renewed picture of Harrow
- there are 16 new indicators spread across the report, with more emphasis on economy and health
- there is a new section containing eight further new indicators, based on the Experian Mosaic Residents' Profiles for Harrow
- the People of Harrow section includes information on faith groups, reflecting the fact that Harrow has the highest level of religious diversity of any local authority in England & Wales
- where appropriate, data is examined and set against regional and national comparators
- the information for a few of the indicators has remained exactly the same as before. These are the ones based on the 2001 Census output, as the results of the 2011 Census will not be available until 2012-13.

- some of the indicators show long-term trends, with the inclusion of data from three different periods

> **“Having a geographical overview of single person, pensioner and benefit households has allowed us to intelligently target reviews in areas where we believe benefit take-up is understated, therefore maximising income for our residents.”**
>
> *(Divisional Director, Collections & Housing Benefits)*

Most of the data is depicted at the lower Super Output Area (LSOA) level. The LSOA level is Harrow's preferred geography and is fast becoming the standard geography for Government departments, in particular the ONS. It is the main geography for the 2007 Indices of Deprivation and will be given prominence in the 2011 Census. This will 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 and many of the indicators are summarised at ward level.

The 86 indicators in the 2009/10 edition of the Harrow Vitality Profiles are grouped under the following headings:

People of Harrow
Deprivation
Ambulance and Fire
Crime
Economy
Education
Environment
Health
Housing
Social Care
Residents' Profiles

Availability of the Harrow Vitality Profiles

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

- the report can be viewed and freely downloaded from the council's website (www.harrow.gov.uk)
- there is the familiar printed version – a limited print run only, for council and partner use
- the maps can be viewed and queried with the council's corporate Geographical Information System
- the information will be incorporated into the council's hub mapping system

> **“Millions of pounds are potentially available to Harrow from a range of external funding sources. I've found the Vitality Profiles and the detailed information at Lower Super Output Area and Ward level invaluable in making our case to funders to support the increasing areas of need within our diverse communities.”**
>
> *(Corporate Funding Manager)*

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 or three sets of data in the ward level bar charts. This isn't always possible, as definitions can change over time making some comparisons difficult. For example, the Social Care indicators cannot be compared with the previously published data, due to changes in the way that the statistics are now compiled.

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

> **"As a new member of staff the Vitality Profiles were a great help in understanding the borough and its people. It collects all the essential data one needs in a single publication."**
>
> *(Interim Head of Economic Development, Enterprise, and Research)*

Denominators Used to Calculate Rates

The denominators used for these Vitality Profiles have been revised to take into account any growth and decline in Harrow's local population and housing structure.

Where 2001 Census data is used, then the denominators are also based on the 2001 Census. These are generally the resident population or the total number of households.

Over the period mid-2001 to mid-2008 the Office for National Statistics (ONS) Mid-Year Estimates show that Harrow's population has grown by three per cent, from around 206,800 to 216,200. These 2008 Mid-Year Estimates (released in August 2009) have therefore been applied to the 2008/09 datasets used in these Profiles. The Lower Super Output Area (LSOA) denominators are based on the ONS mid-2008 Population Estimates for LSOAs, still regarded as 'experimental statistics' by the ONS.

At the same time, the number of dwellings has increased from approximately 80,900 in 2001 to around 85,400 in March 2009, an overall increase of 5.5 per cent. 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, generally Council Tax.

For household based calculations, denominators have been taken from the CACI 2008 or 2009 household estimates, based on projection guidelines from the Joint Industry Commission for Population Statistics.

The Greater London Authority's 2008 Round of Demographic Projections (housing-led variant) has provided a finer age breakdown for small areas for some of the age specific denominators.

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.

> **"When dealing with queries from the public about the council's enforcement priorities, the Harrow Vitality Profiles provide a very real demonstration of how the council uses data to target resources to the requirements of a particular area."**
>
> *(Service Manager, Public Realm Enforcement, Community Safety Services)*

Please beware of potentially false conclusions – similar patterns may not necessarily mean that there is any relationship – let alone a cause-and-effect relationship.

Harrow is an Outer London Borough in north-west London and approximately ten miles from central London. Covering 50 square kilometres (20 square miles) Harrow is the 12th largest borough in Greater London in terms of size.

Historically, Harrow is renowned for its world-famous school and the former country retreat (now a hotel) of W.S. Gilbert of Gilbert & Sullivan fame. The former RAF Bentley Priory was the nerve centre for the Battle of Britain in World War II. There are several former villages within Harrow, including Harrow on the Hill and Pinner.

Around 216,200 people live in the borough (ONS 2008 Mid-Year Estimates, released August 2009) and Harrow's population has been steadily increasing over the past 25 years.

Harrow has one of the most ethnically diverse populations nationally. 53 per cent of Harrow's residents were from minority ethnic groups in 2007, where ethnic minority is defined as all people who are non White-British. Nationally, Harrow now has the fifth highest proportion of residents from minority ethnic groups, compared to its ranking in eighth place in 2001 (ONS Mid-2007 Population Estimates by Ethnic Group – 'experimental statistics').

Harrow is one of London's most attractive suburban areas and primarily a dormitory residential suburban area, with a relatively small amount of land and buildings devoted to employment and industrial activity, when compared with other Outer London Boroughs. Harrow has a high proportion of green space and just over a quarter of the area (over 1,300 hectares) consists of open space. The Green Belt within Harrow covers nearly a fifth of the borough's total area.

Harrow Town Centre is Harrow's main shopping and office location and is classified as a Metropolitan Centre, one of eleven designated in the Greater London Authority's London Plan.

Harrow has an employment rate of 78 per cent (those in work or unemployed, as a percentage of all people). This rate is just below the national rate of 79 per cent, but above London's rate of just under 76 per cent (ONS Annual Population Survey 2008/09). The employment structure of Harrow is reasonably well balanced with similar proportions of the population working in distribution, hotels and restaurants (23%); finance, IT and other business activities (26%); and public administration, education and health (27%). This distribution is fairly typical of an Outer London Borough (ONS 2008 Annual Business Inquiry).

In 2008/09 just over 48 per cent of Harrow's residents (of working age and in employment) were grouped in the top three Standard Occupational Classification groups. These categories include managers and senior officials; professional occupations; and associate professional and technical occupations. This is above the national rate of 44 per cent, but below London's rate of 54 per cent (ONS Annual Population Survey 2008/09).

Around 60 per cent of Harrow's workers commute out of the borough to work, but the borough also offers a good mixture of strong local businesses.

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Map Display and Super Output Areas

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. For example, the deprivation maps have been shaded to show Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs) in comparison to national levels. For other data sets the five band shadings are based on Jenks' Natural Breaks Classification. This is a data classification method designed to determine the best arrangement of values into different classes. This shading method allows areas with very high or low values to be 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.

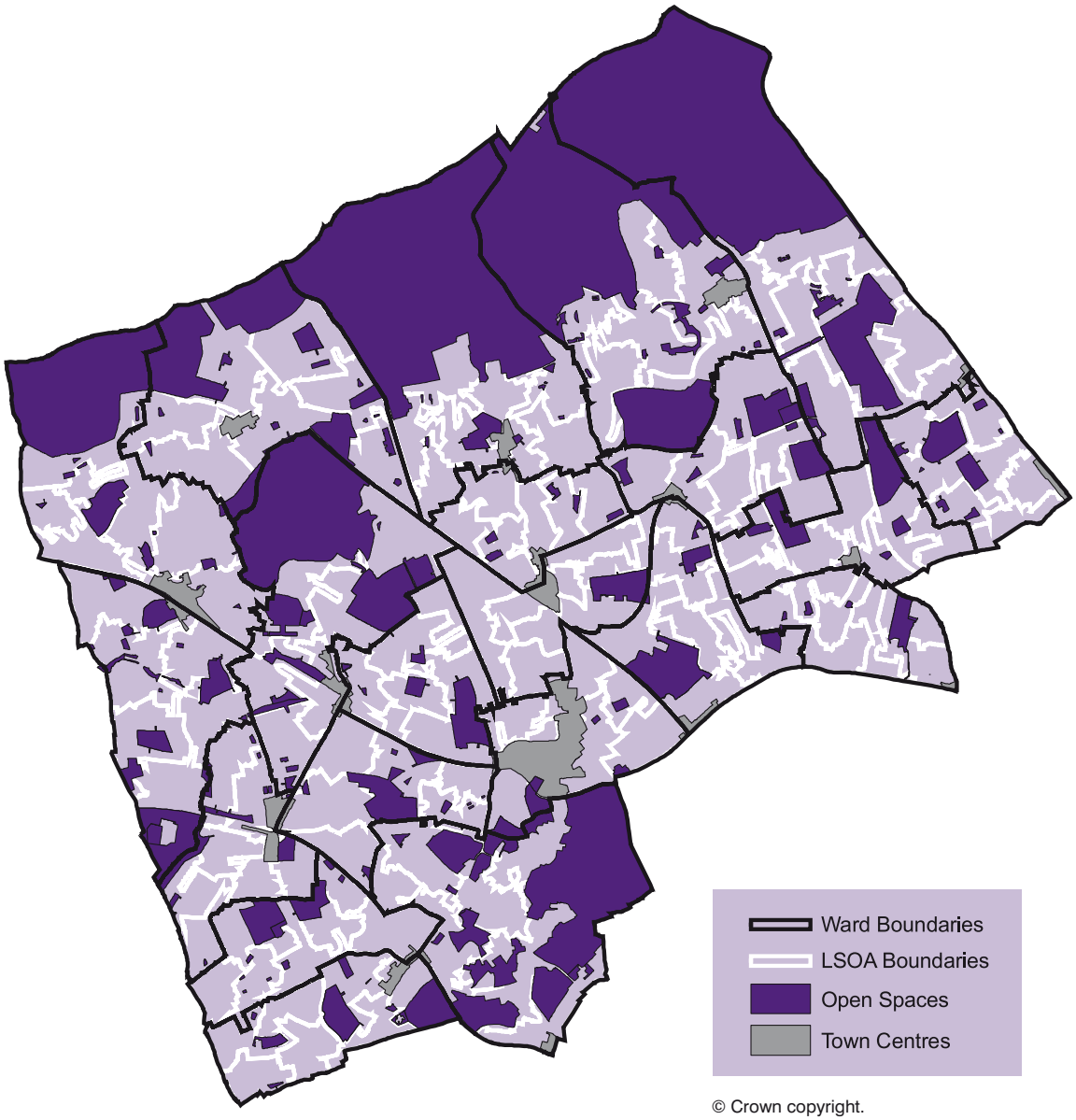
Where possible the darkest shading has been allocated to areas thought to be most in need. This means that in some datasets, areas with high numbers will be shaded darkest - for example, areas with high numbers of people living in temporary accommodation. But for other indicators areas with low rates 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, for example, the percentage of lone-parent households.

Super Output Areas

Super Output Areas or SOAs are a relatively new geographic hierarchy introduced by the Office for National Statistics (ONS) in 2004. There are currently two layers of SOA - the lower layer SOA (LSOA) and the middle layer SOA (MSOA). The SOAs used in these Profiles are the LSOAs, with the exception of the Lifestlye indicators in the Health Section, which uses MSOAs. Harrow has 137 LSOAs, currently all nesting within the 21 wards. Typically there are either six or seven LSOAs in each ward, with each LSOA originally having a population of between 1,000-1,500 residents. Harrow has 31 MSOAs.

There is a finer level geography available, which is the Output Area (OA) - there are 633 of these in Harrow. The LSOAs 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 OA 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. There are 21 wards in Harrow.

Town Centres and Open Spaces



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Town Centres & Open Spaces
Source: Harrow Council, 2004 Unitary Development Plan

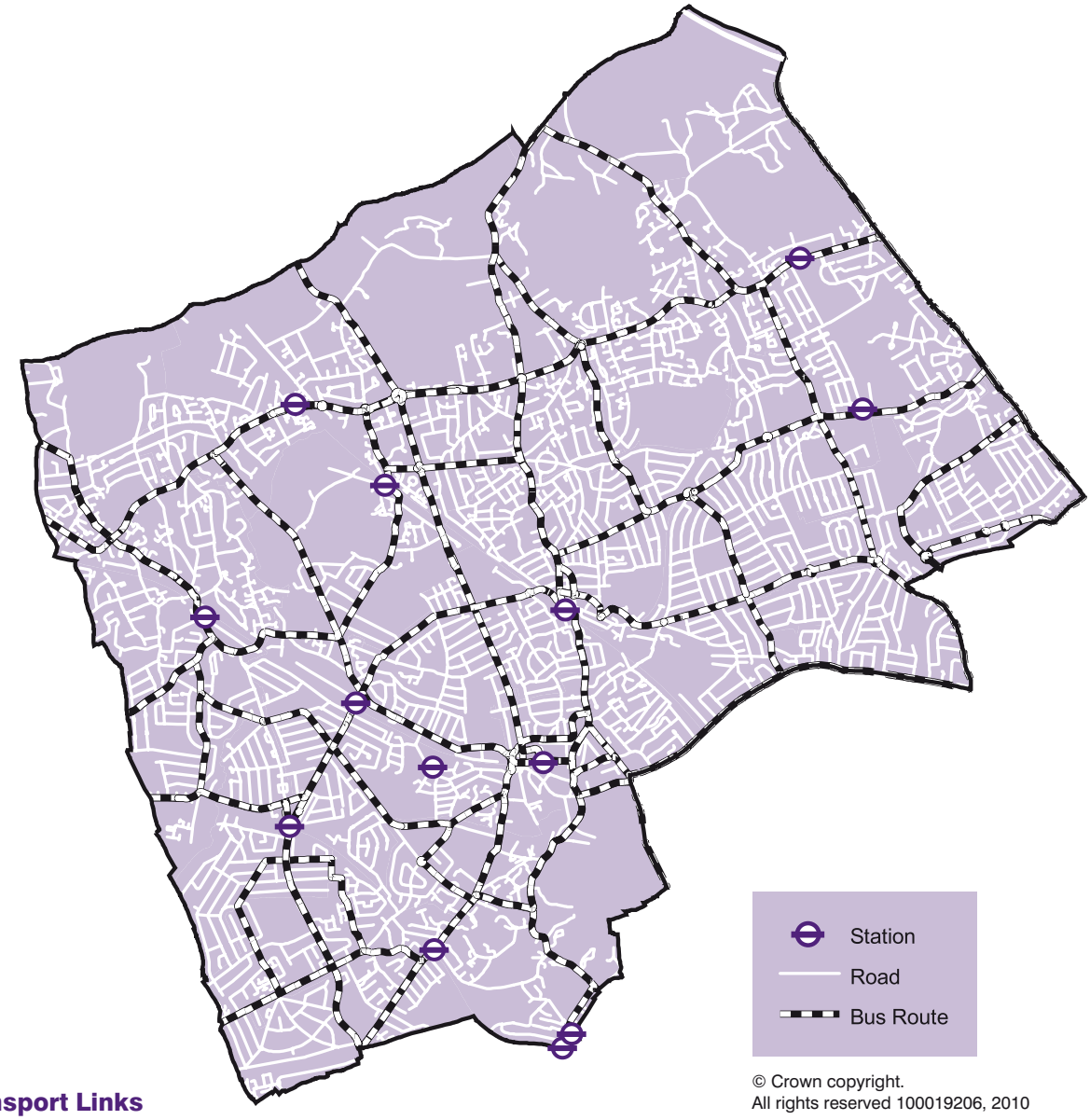
There are 16 town centres within Harrow, as designated by the Harrow Unitary Development Plan and these are shown on the map above.

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 open spaces, which include parks, green belt and metropolitan open land, are also shown on this map.

Transport Links



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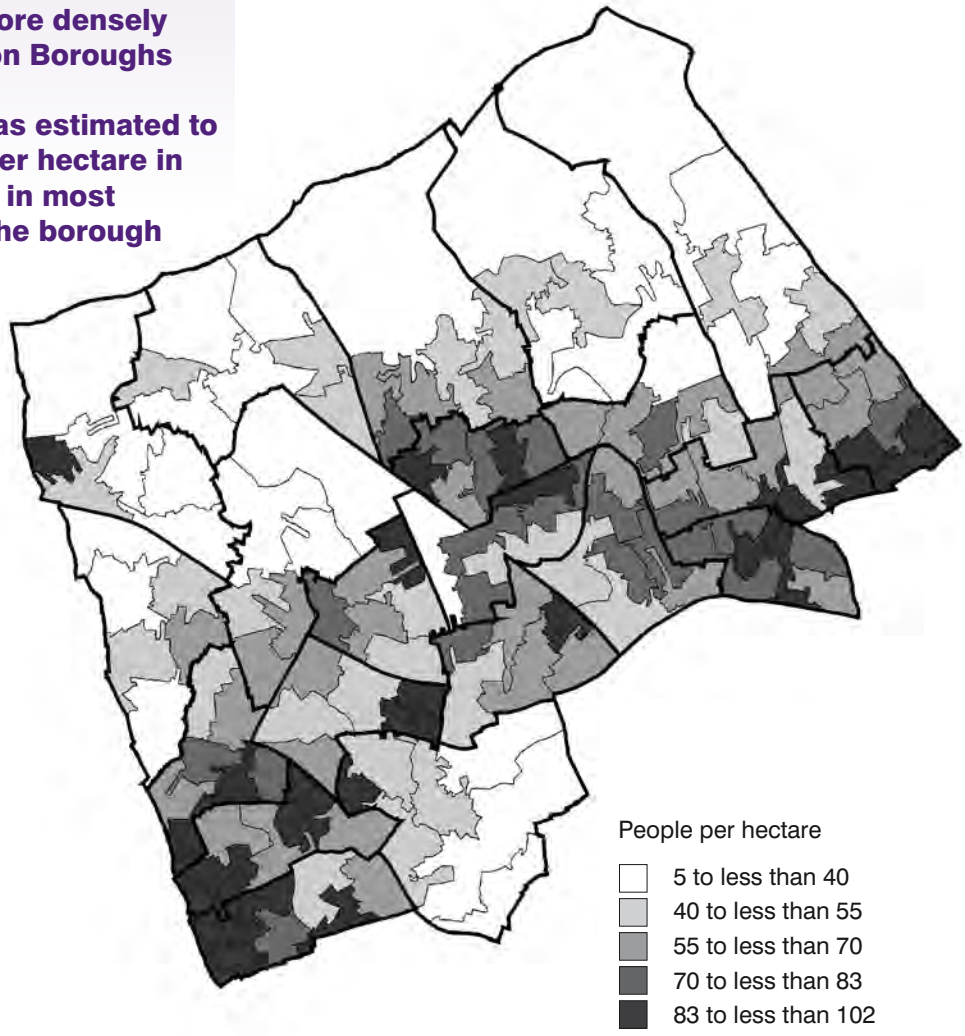
Transport Links
Source: Harrow Council

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; London Midland services from Tring to Euston and Southern rail from Milton Keynes to East Croydon. 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 38 bus routes, including five night bus services.

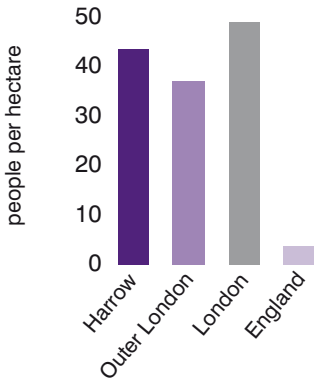
The road network in Harrow is extensive, with good links to the motorway network. The M1 motorway runs just outside the northern boundary of the borough and the A40 Trunk road lies just over a mile to the south.

Population Density

- **Harrow is one of the more densely populated Outer London Boroughs**
- **The average density was estimated to be nearly 43 persons per hectare in 2008, with higher rates in most wards to the south of the borough**



National Comparison



Population Density, mid-2008

Source: ONS Mid-2008 Population Estimates for LSOAs. Crown Copyright

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Harrow is the 12th largest borough in London, with an area of 5,047 hectares (50 square kms) and a population estimated to be 216,200 in 2008, 3% higher than in 2001. With an average density of nearly 43 people per hectare (pph) in 2008, it is below the London average of 48 pph, but above the Outer London average of 37 pph.

The least densely populated wards are in the north of the borough - Canons, Harrow Weald and Stanmore Park and Canons has a density of only 19 pph.

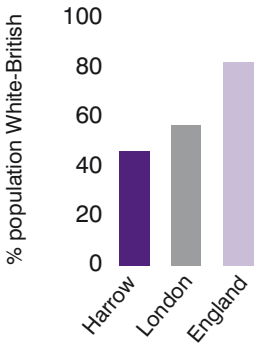
The most densely populated wards are Wealdstone, Kenton East, Roxbourne and Edgware – all with densities of over 73 pph. At LSOA level the area around Abercorn Crescent and Roxeth Green Avenue in Harrow on the Hill ward; the Weald Village Estate in Wealdstone; and part of West Harrow (Honeybun Estate, Vaughan Road, Butler Avenue) have densities of over 100 pph, higher than the overall Inner London density of 95 pph.

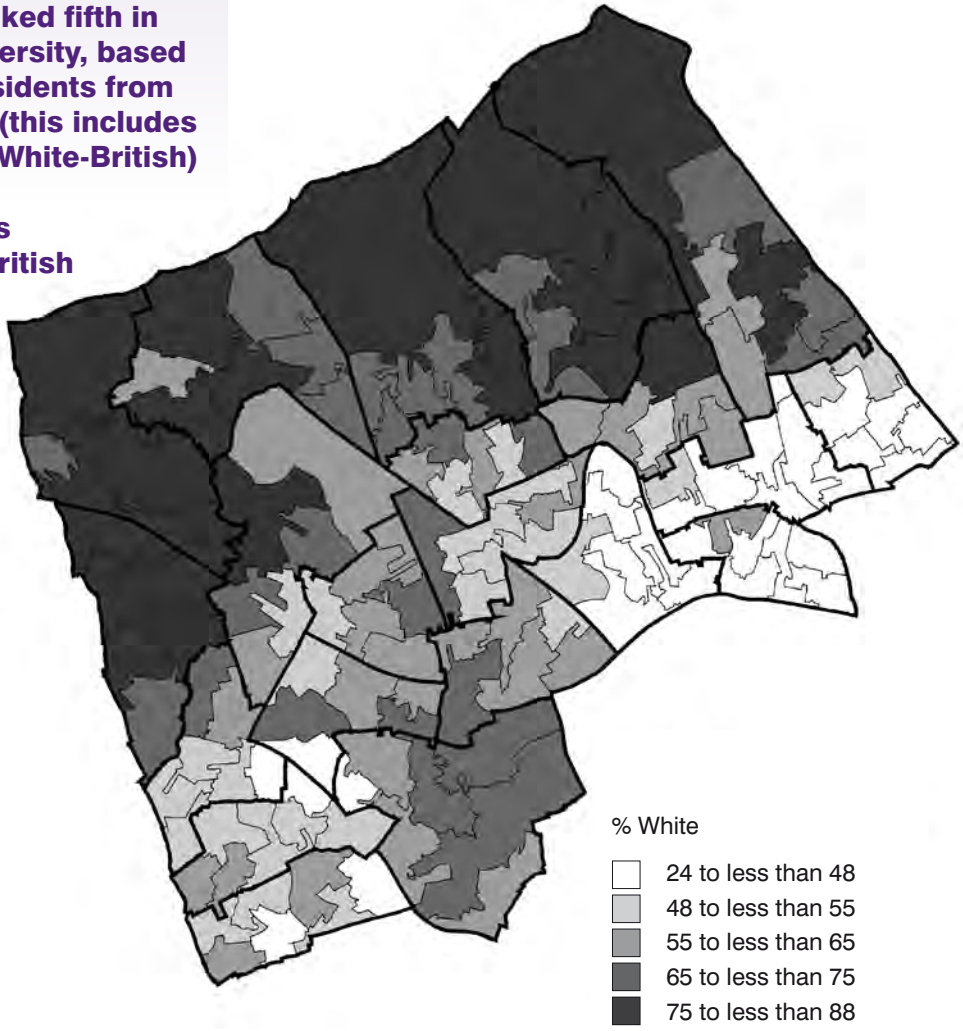
The source of this data is the ONS Mid-2008 Population Estimates for Lower Super Output Areas. These figures are consistent with the published mid-2008 local authority population estimates, but these estimates are experimental statistics and do not yet meet the quality standards of National Statistics.

White Ethnicity

- **In 2007 Harrow was ranked fifth in England for cultural diversity, based on the proportion of residents from minority ethnic groups (this includes all people who are non White-British)**
- **In 2007 47% of Harrow's residents were White-British and 53% of residents from all other minority ethnic groups, including White minority groups**

2007 National Comparison





White Ethnicity, 2001

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The 2001 Census is used to give information on ethnicity at ward and LSOA level. The Census White grouping includes residents who are White British, White Irish and White Other. The White Other category includes a wide range of people and cannot be regarded as having a particular cultural identity of its own.

At ward level there are higher proportions of residents in the White groups living in the wards in the north of the borough. Pinner 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. Harrow's Irish community numbered over 9,000 in 2001 – 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 in 2001 and these numbers are now expected to have increased.

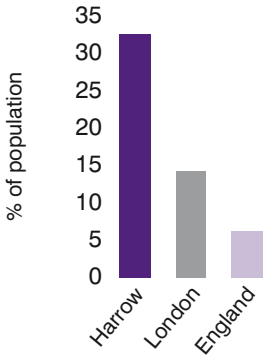
2001 Census data is subject to ONS Disclosure Control, which adjusts small cell counts to avoid identifying individuals.

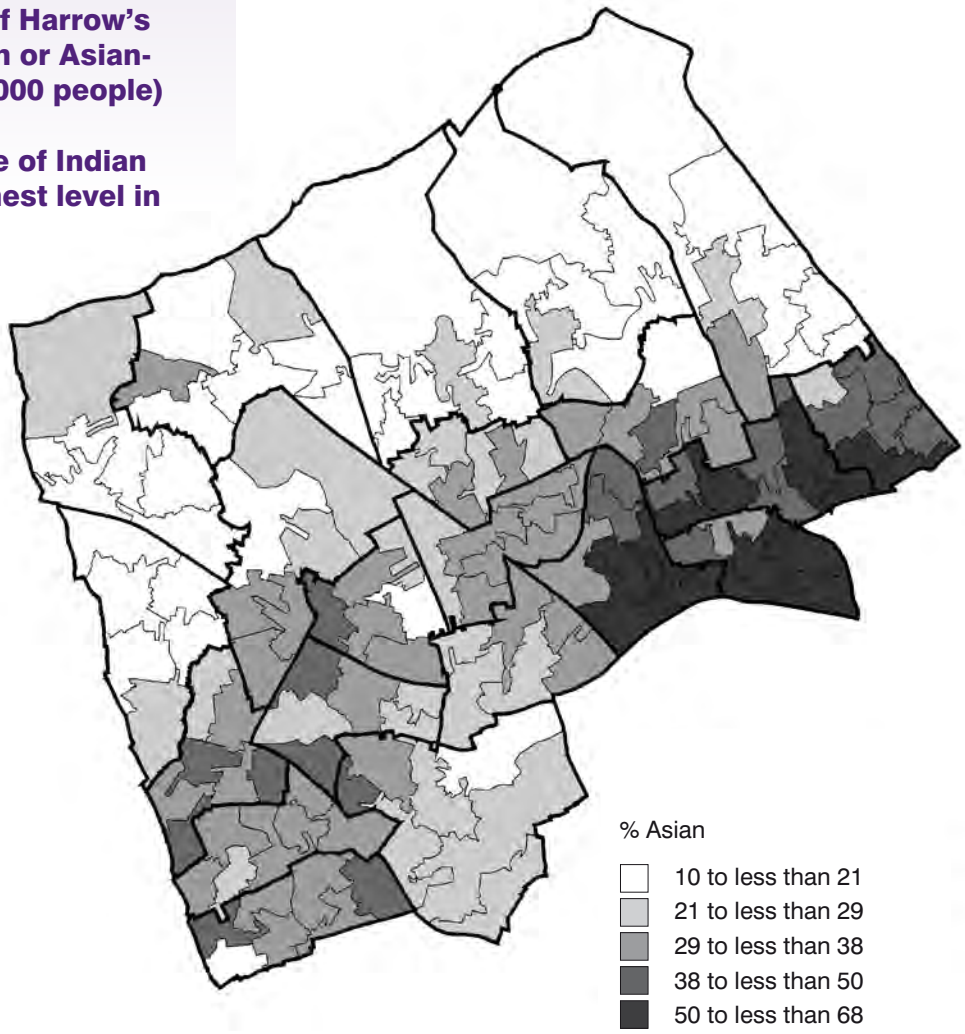
The 2007 ONS Population Estimates by Ethnic Group are experimental statistics, but are consistent with the 2007 mid-year population estimates.

Asian Ethnicity

- **In 2007 nearly a third of Harrow's residents were of Asian or Asian-British origin (over 69,000 people)**
- **22% of all residents are of Indian origin, the second highest level in England & Wales**
- **Nearly 6% of Harrow's residents are of Other Asian origin, the highest level in England & Wales**

2007 National Comparison





Asian Ethnicity, 2001

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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 2001 Census shows that there are higher proportions of residents of Asian origin in the southern part of Harrow, particularly in Kenton East, Kenton West, Queensbury and Edgware, with Asian or Asian British residents making up 30% of all Harrow's residents – and in two LSOAs in Kenton East, over 65%.

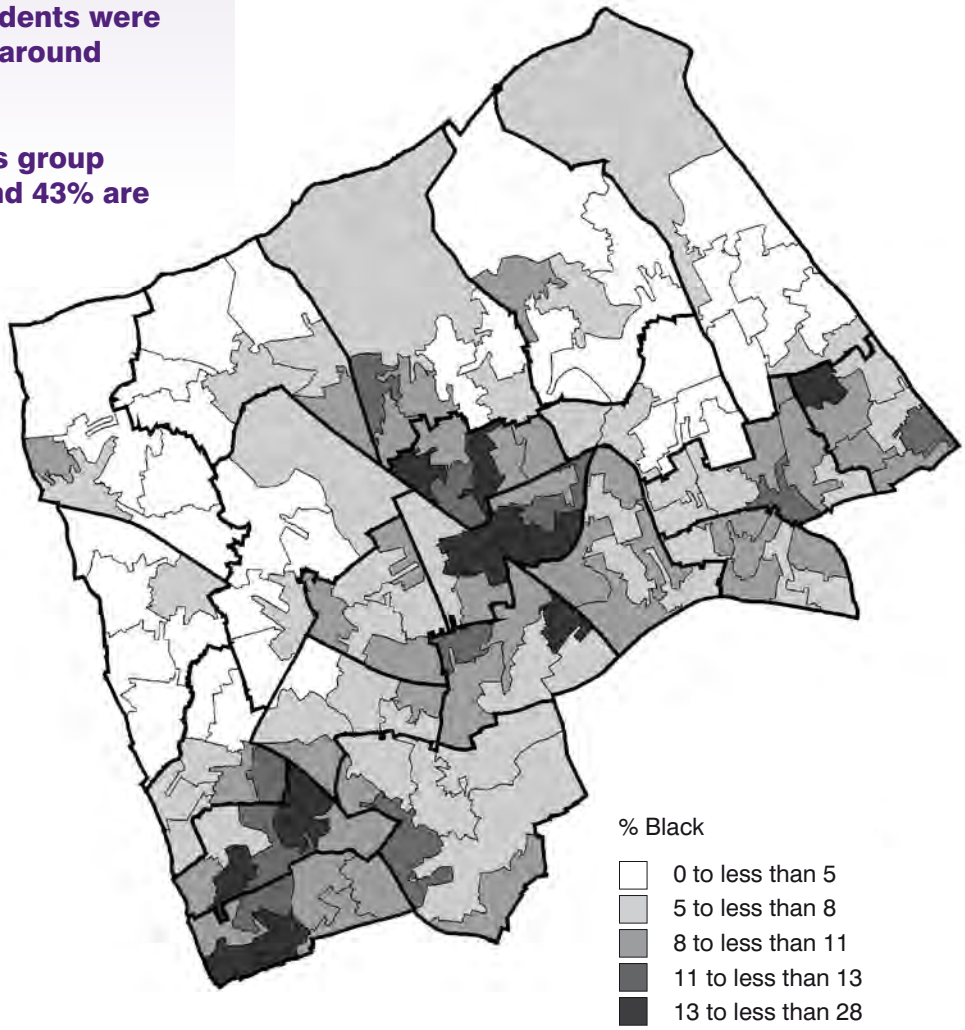
The Indian group is the largest ethnic minority group in Harrow – there were estimated to be nearly 48,000 Indian people in Harrow in 2007. The Other Asian group is the second largest ethnic minority group, with 12,000 residents.

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

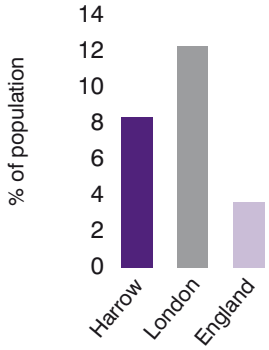
The 2007 ONS Population Estimates by Ethnic Group are experimental statistics, but are consistent with the 2007 mid-year population estimates.

Black Ethnicity

- **In 2007 over 8% of residents were Black or Black British, around 18,000 people**
- **37% of residents in this group are Black Caribbean and 43% are Black African**



2007 National Comparison



Black Ethnicity, 2001

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

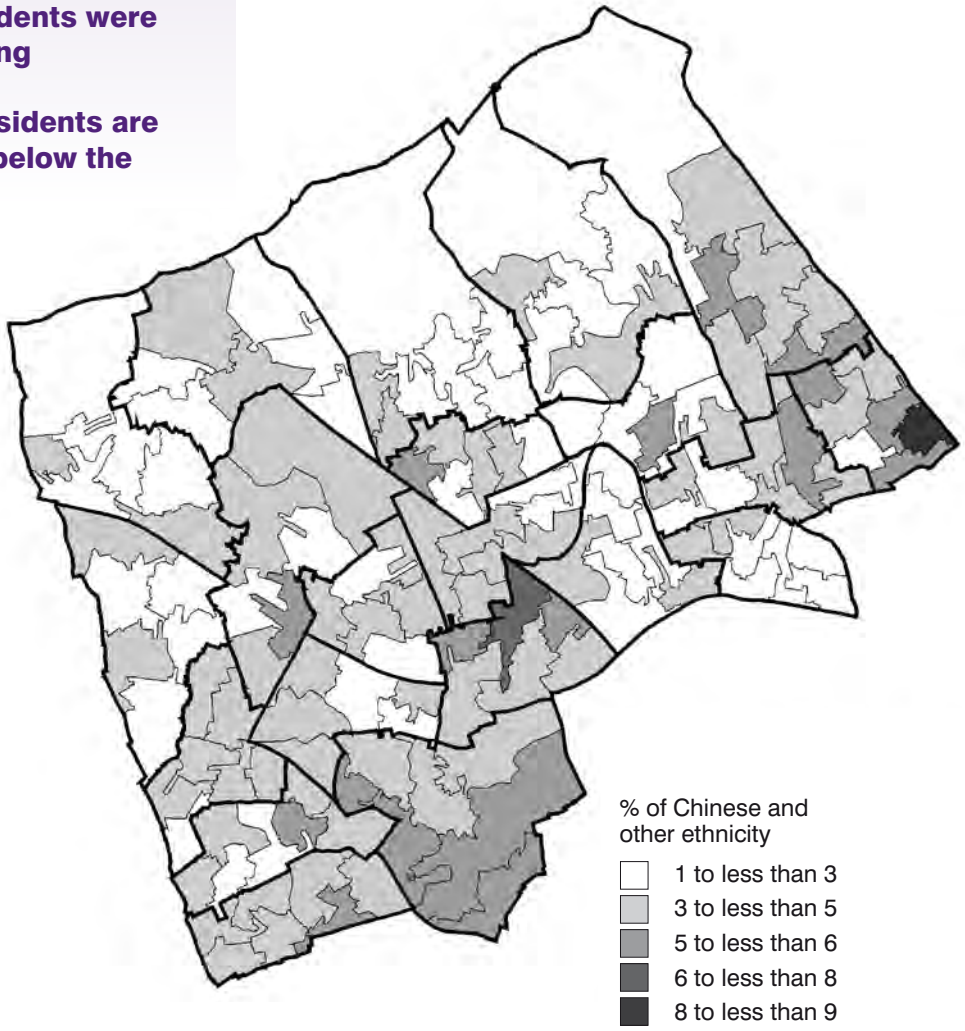
The 2001 Census showed that higher numbers of Black or Black British people live in the wards in the centre and south of Harrow, particularly Roxbourne, Roxeth and Marlborough. 27% of the population in one LSOA to the north of Roxbourne is Black or Black British.

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

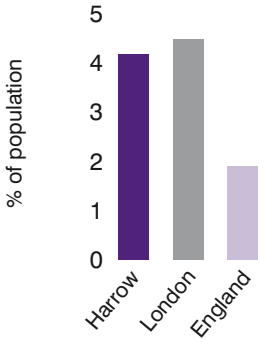
The 2007 ONS Population Estimates by Ethnic Group are experimental statistics, but are consistent with the 2007 mid-year population estimates.

Chinese and Other Ethnicity

- **In 2007 over 9,000 residents were included in this grouping**
- **4.2% of all Harrow's residents are in these groups – just below the London average**



2007 National Comparison



Chinese & Other Ethnicity, 2001

Source: 2001 Census, Key Statistics KS006. Crown Copyright

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This grouping includes residents from diverse backgrounds including Chinese (32%), Other ethnic groups (47%, largely comprising people from the Middle East and the Far East) and Other Mixed groups (21%, including Black-White and Black-Asian).

The 2001 Census showed that 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).

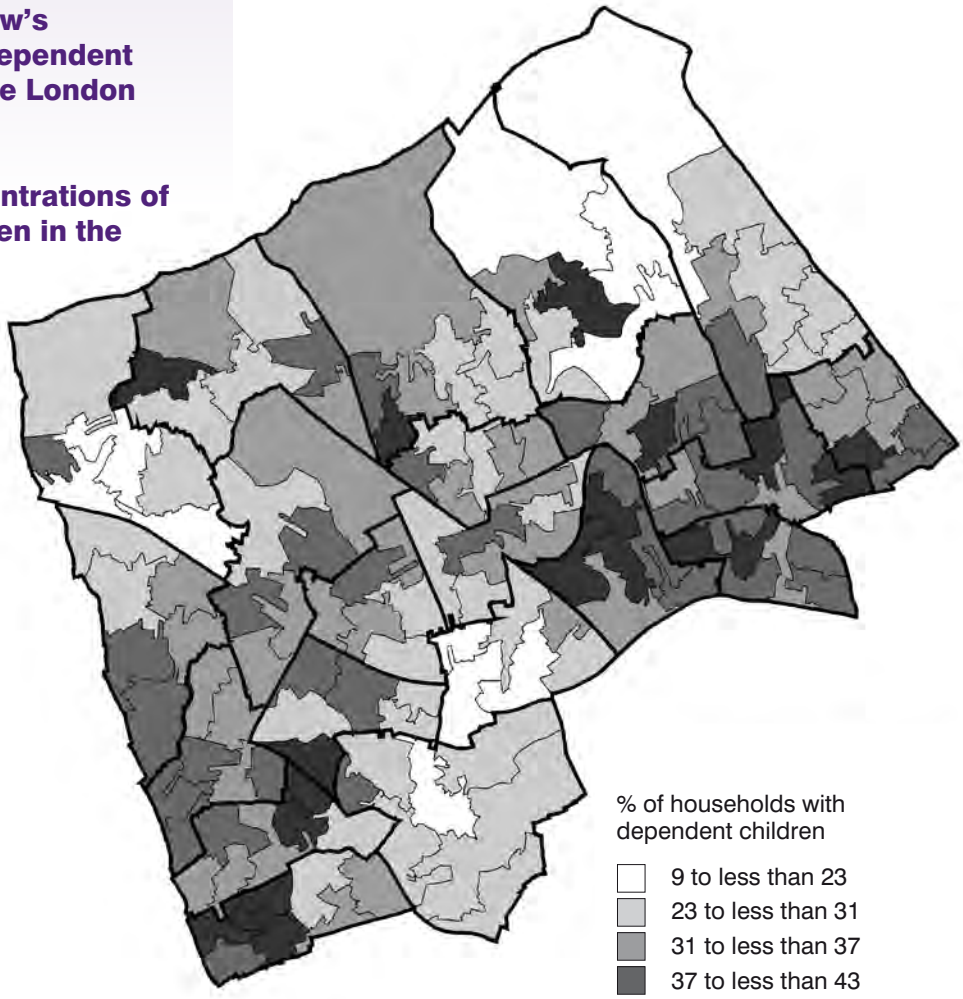
Over 8.5% of residents in one LSOA in Edgware are from these minority ethnic groups.

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

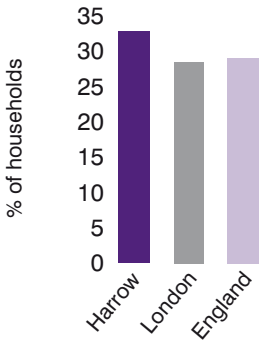
The 2007 ONS Population Estimates by Ethnic Group are experimental statistics, but are consistent with the 2007 mid-year population estimates.

Households with Children

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



National Comparison



Households with Dependent Children, 2001

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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 LSOAs with the highest percentages are in the west of Harrow in Roxbourne (49% and 52%), the other is in Queensbury (52%).

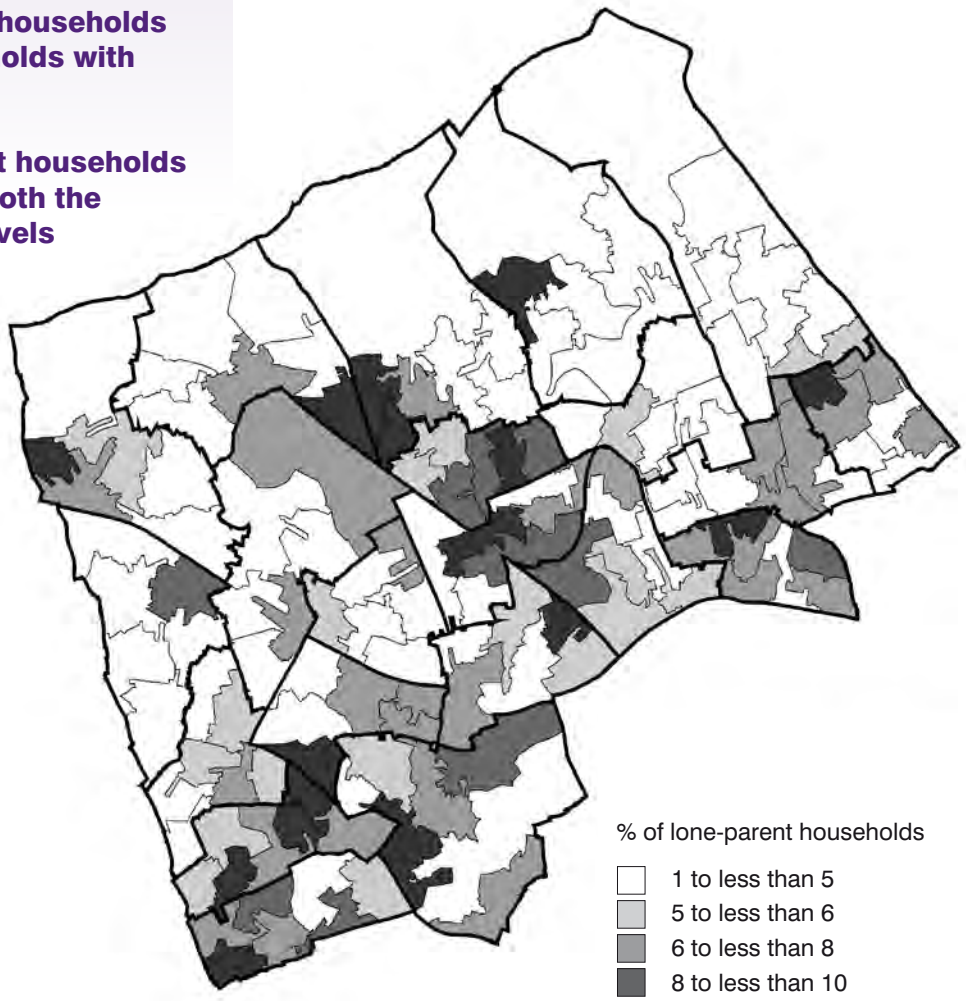
Less than a quarter of households in Greenhill have dependent children. In three LSOAs the percentage is under 15% - in Greenhill, Stanmore Park and Canons, which has the LSOA with the lowest percentage, at 9%.

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).

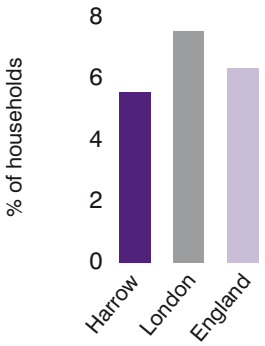
2001 Census data is subject to ONS Disclosure Control, which adjusts small cell counts to avoid identifying individuals

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

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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.

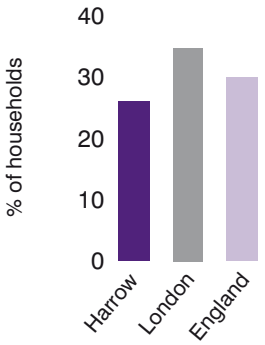
At LSOA level the range is from 1% in Headstone North, Pinner and Queensbury to 23% in Roxbourne.

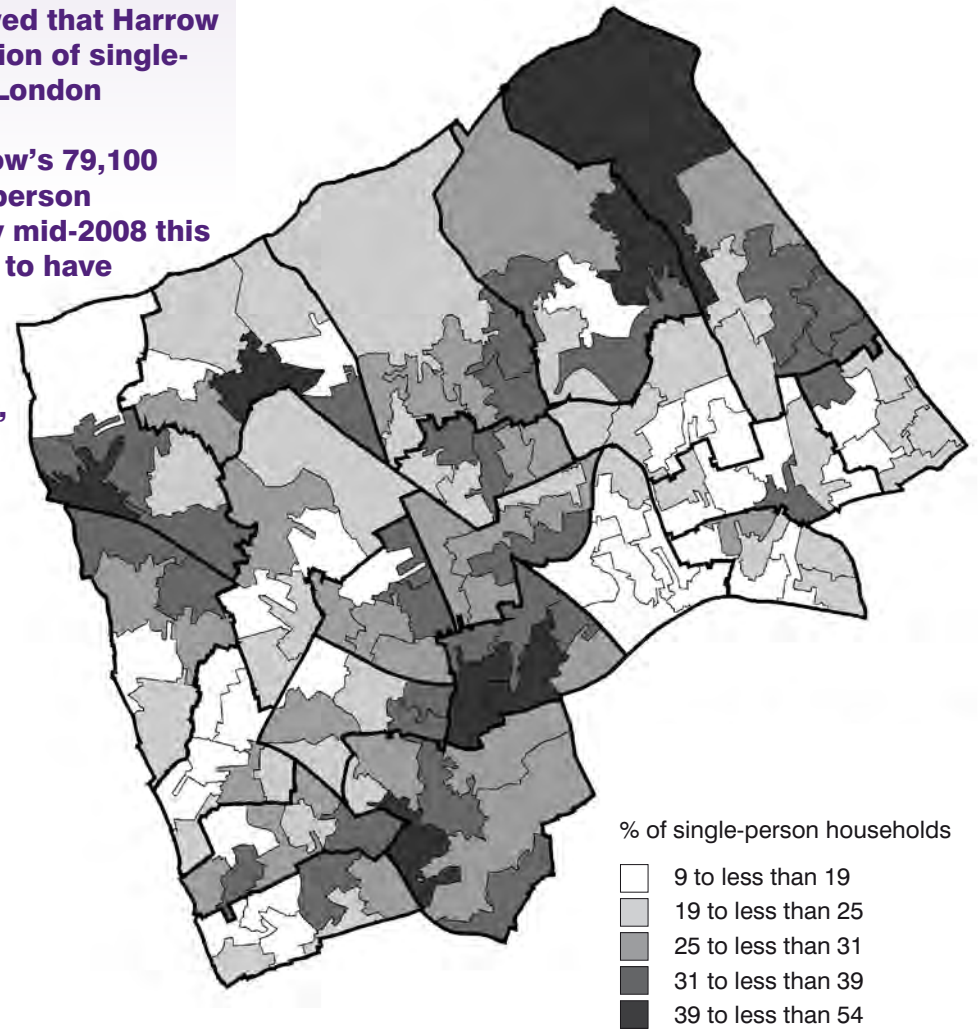
2001 Census data is subject to ONS Disclosure Control, which adjusts small cell counts to avoid identifying individuals.

Single-Person Households

- **The 2001 Census showed that Harrow had the lowest proportion of single-person households in London**
- **Over a quarter of Harrow's 79,100 households were one-person households in 2001. By mid-2008 this proportion is expected to have risen to 29% of 83,000 total households (2006-based Household Projections, Communities & Local Government).**

National Comparison





Single-Person Households, 2001
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The 2001 Census is used to give detailed information on households at ward and LSOA level.

In 2001 pensioners living alone accounted for just over one-half of Harrow's single-person households.

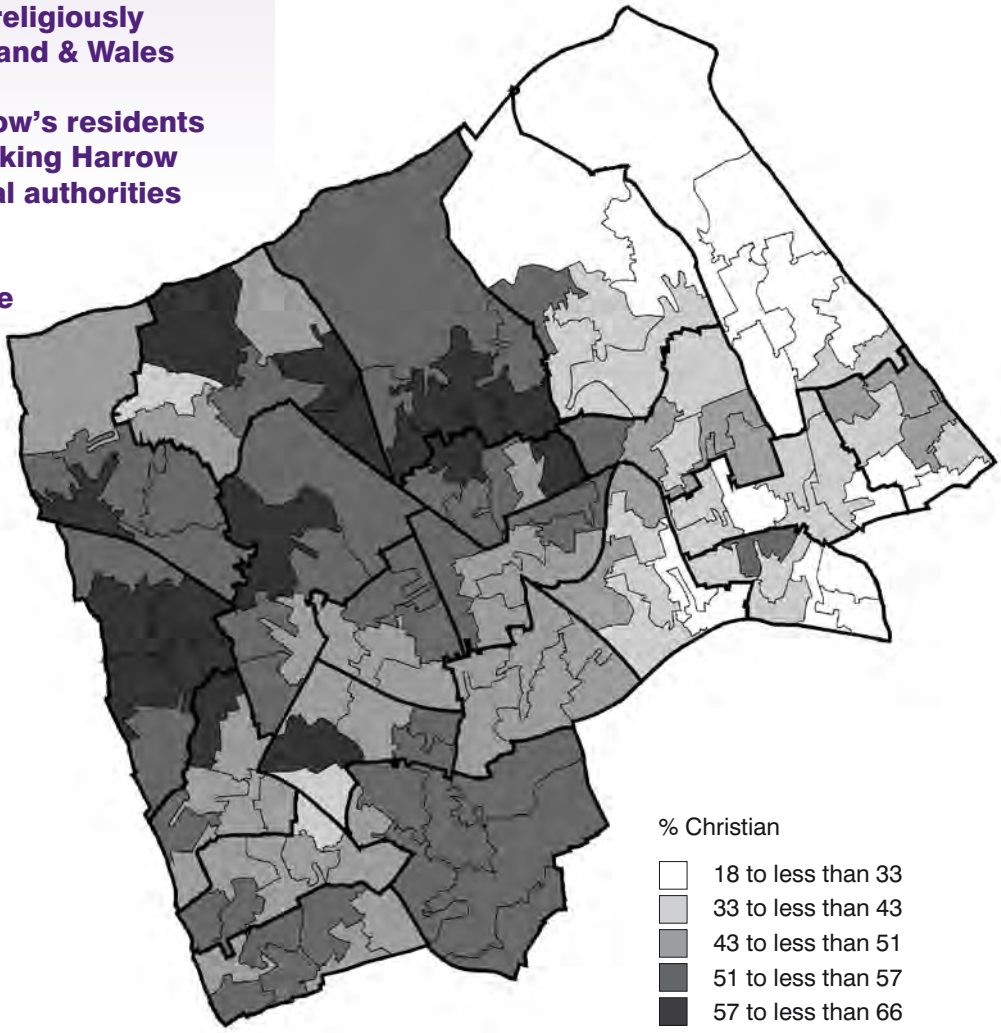
Over 37% of households in Greenhill, covering Harrow Town Centre, are single occupancy, the highest concentration in Harrow, whilst only 16% of households in Kenton East are of this type.

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

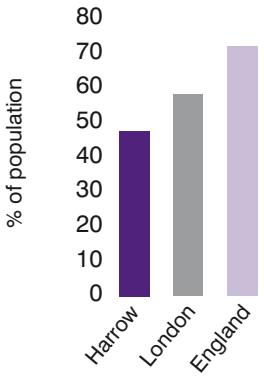
2001 Census data is subject to ONS Disclosure Control, which adjusts small cell counts to avoid identifying individuals.

Christian

- **Harrow is the most religiously diverse area in England & Wales**
- **In 2001 47% of Harrow's residents were Christians, ranking Harrow 371st out of 376 local authorities in England**
- **In London 58% of the total population follow Christianity and 72% nationally**



National Comparison



Christian, 2001

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Based upon the seven religions listed in the 2001 Census Standard Tables, Harrow has the highest level of religious diversity of any local authority in England & Wales. This means that there is a 62 per cent chance that two people at random would be from different religious groups.

Christians predominantly reside in the north-west of the borough. The wards of Pinner, Pinner South, Hatch End, Headstone North, Hatch End, South Harrow Weald and Wealdstone have the highest concentrations of Christians.

The wards to the east of the borough have the fewest number of residents who are Christian, particularly Canons (27%), the Kentons, Queensbury, Edgware and Stanmore Park.

The majority of Christians are from the White ethnic groups – nearly 84% in total.

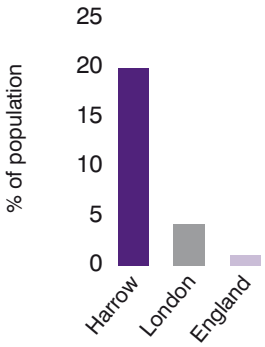
2001 Census data is subject to ONS Disclosure Control, which adjusts small cell counts to avoid identifying individuals.

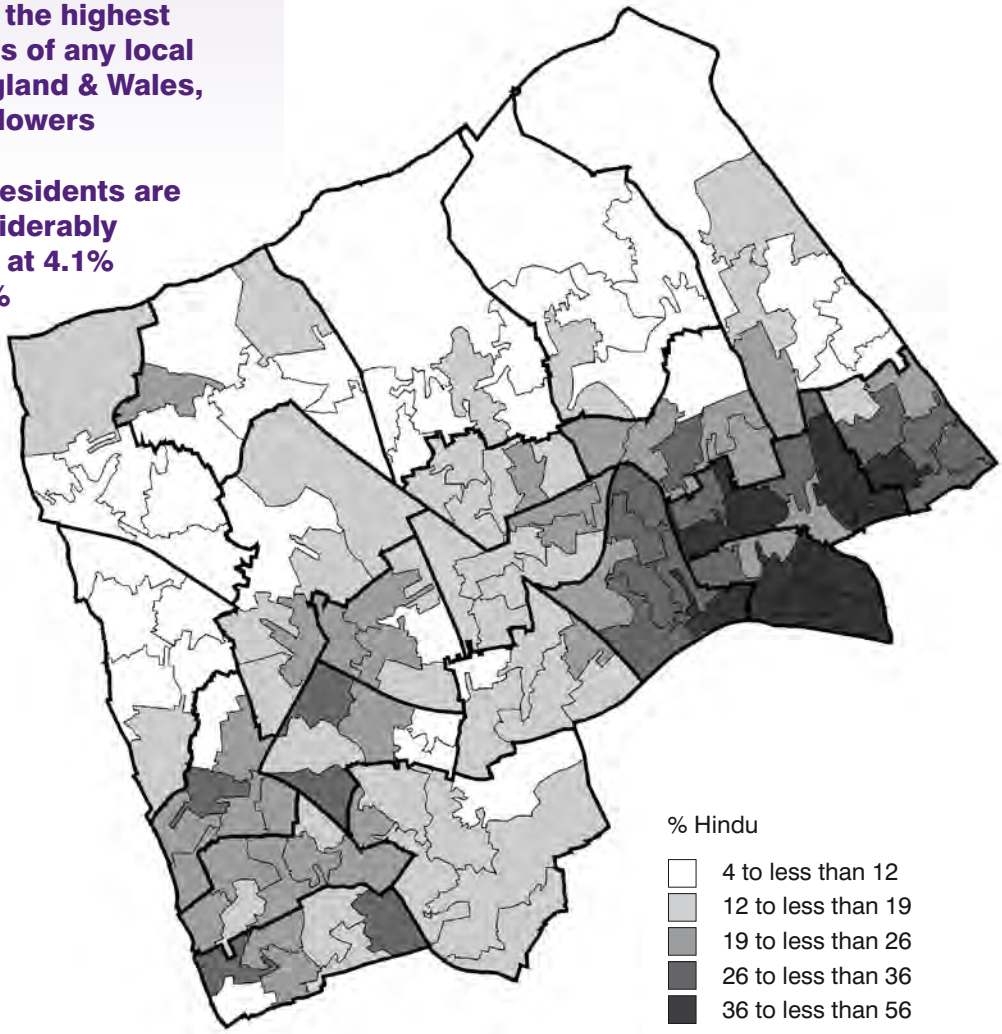
The 2001 Census question on religion was voluntary only.

Hindu

- **In 2001 Harrow had the highest proportion of Hindus of any local authority within England & Wales, with over 40,500 followers**
- **19.6% of Harrow's residents are of Hindu faith, considerably higher than London at 4.1% and England at 1.1%**
- **Harrow is the most religiously diverse area in England & Wales**

National Comparison





Hindu, 2001

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Based upon the seven religions listed in the 2001 Census Standard Tables, Harrow has the highest level of religious diversity of any local authority in England & Wales. This means that there is a 62 per cent chance that two people at random would be from different religious groups.

Harrow's Hindu population is largely concentrated to the east of the borough within the wards of Kenton East, Queensbury and Edgware.

The lowest concentration of Hindus are in Pinner and Harrow Weald.

99% of Harrow's Hindu population are from Asian groups.

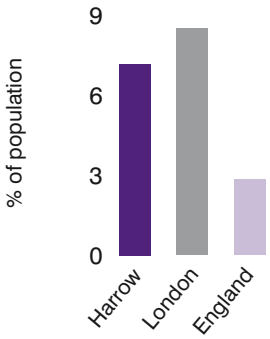
2001 Census data is subject to ONS Disclosure Control, which adjusts small cell counts to avoid identifying individuals.

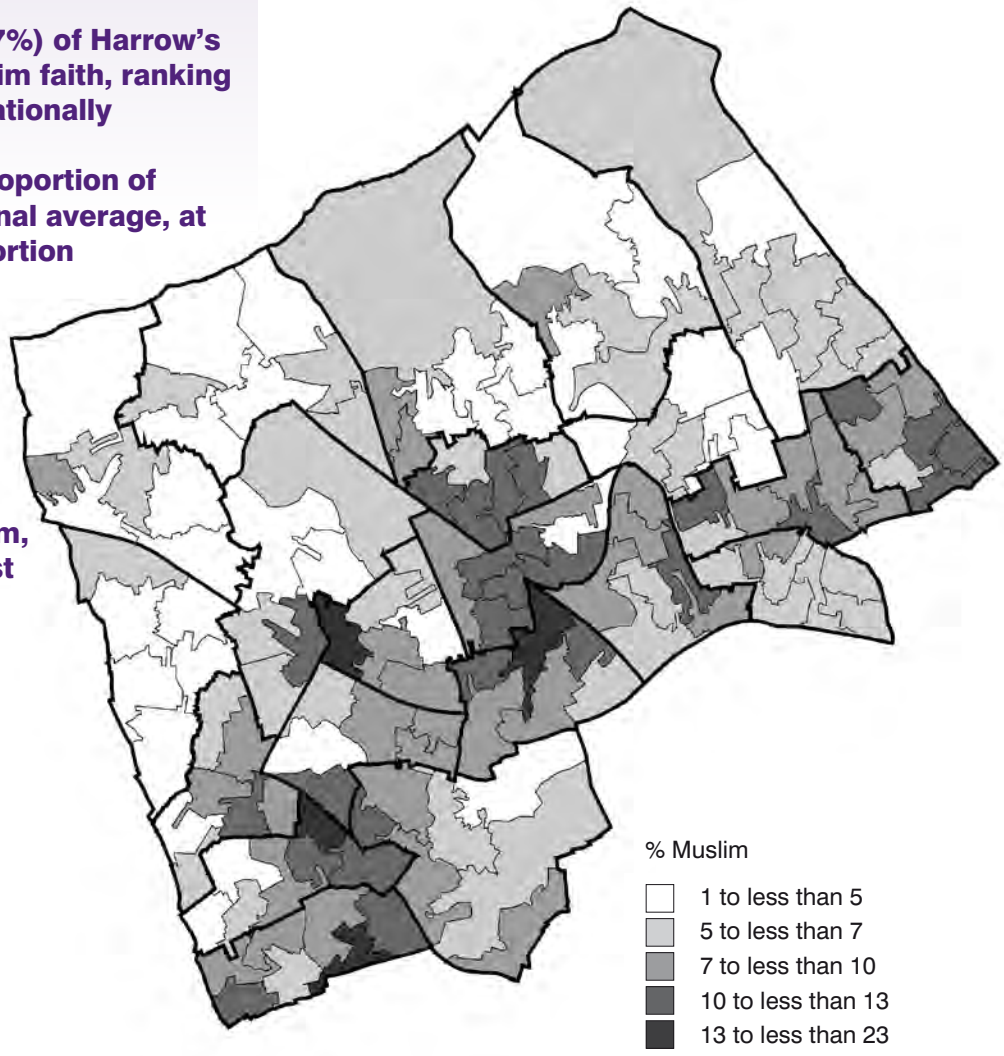
The 2001 Census question on religion was voluntary only.

Muslim

- **In 2001 nearly 15,000 (7%) of Harrow's residents were of Muslim faith, ranking Harrow in 27th place nationally**
- **Harrow has a higher proportion of Muslims than the national average, at 3.1%, but a lower proportion than London, at 8.5%**
- **The boroughs in the east of London have the country's highest concentration of Muslims, particularly Tower Hamlets, Newham, but also Waltham Forest and Hackney**

National Comparison





Muslim, 2001

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Based upon the seven religions listed in the 2001 Census Standard Tables, Harrow has the highest level of religious diversity of any local authority in England & Wales. This means that there is a 62 per cent chance that two people at random would be from different religious groups.

Harrow's Muslim population is far more dispersed across Harrow than some of the borough's other main religious groups. There is a greater concentration of Muslims across the south and centre of the borough, largely in Edgware, Roxbourne, Wealdstone and Roxeth.

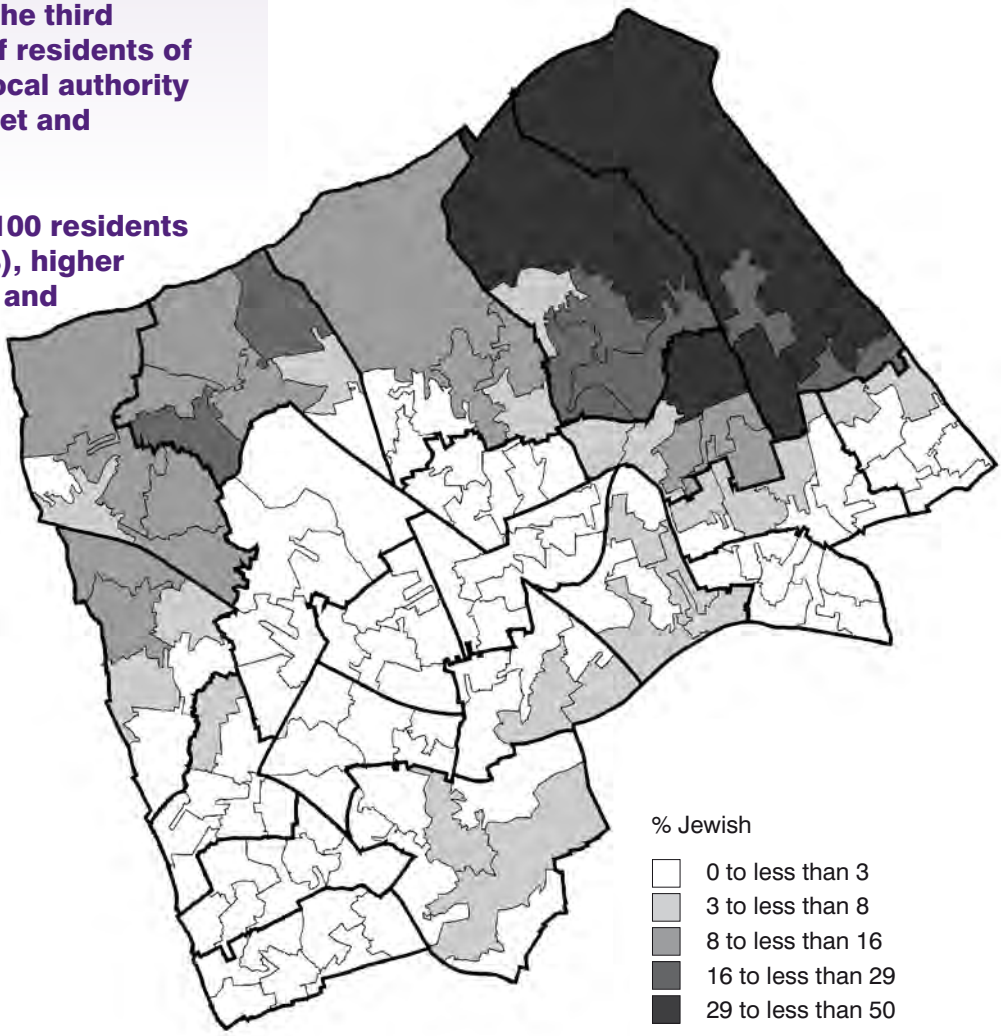
The 2001 Census showed that 63% of Harrow's Muslim population are of Asian origin. Residents of Pakistani origin form the largest single Muslim group in Harrow (27%), followed by Other Asian (17%). 14% of Harrow's Muslim residents are from Black minority ethnic groups, 14% are of Indian origin and 9% are from the White groups. 8% of Harrow's Muslim residents were born in Somalia.

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

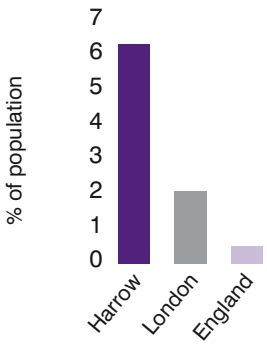
The 2001 Census question on religion was voluntary only.

Jewish

- **In 2001 Harrow had the third highest proportion of residents of Jewish faith of any local authority nationally, after Barnet and Hertsmere**
- **Harrow has over 13,100 residents of Jewish faith (6.3%), higher than London at 2.1% and England at 0.5%**



National Comparison



Jewish, 2001

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Based upon the seven religions listed in the 2001 Census Standard Tables, Harrow has the highest level of religious diversity of any local authority in England & Wales. This means that there is a 62 per cent chance that two people at random would be from different religious groups.

Harrow's Jewish population predominantly reside in the north of the borough. Stanmore Park, Canons and Belmont contain the highest percentage of the borough's Jewish residents.

Roxeth and Roxbourne have the lowest proportion, with less than 1% of residents of Jewish faith.

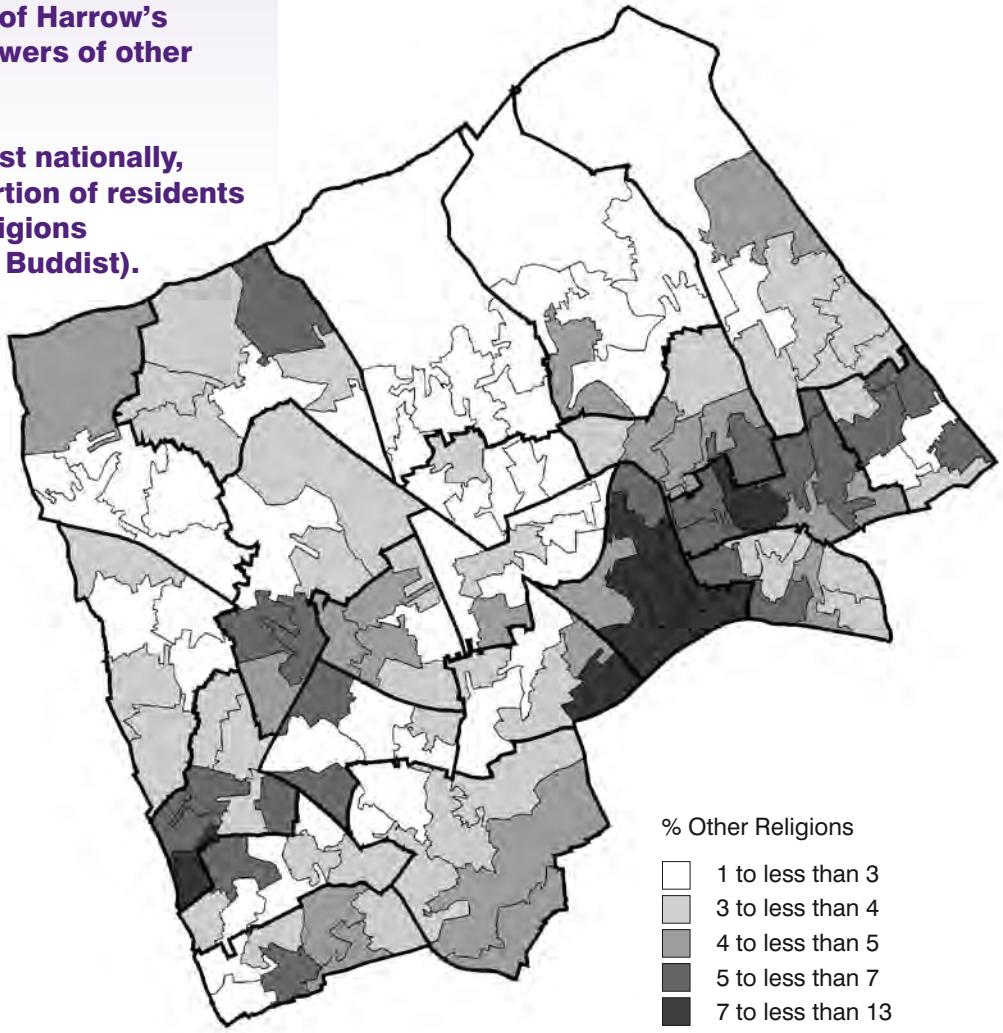
99% of Harrow's Jewish population are from the White ethnic groups.

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

The 2001 Census question on religion was voluntary only.

Other Religions

- **Nearly 7,800 (3.7%) of Harrow's residents were followers of other religions In 2001**
- **Harrow is ranked first nationally, based on the proportion of residents who follow other religions (excluding Sikh and Buddist). Harrow's largest single group in this category is Jain (an ancient religion from India).**



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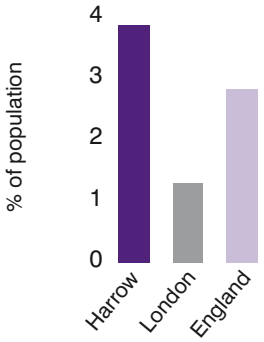
National Comparison



Other Religions, 2001
Source: 2001 Census, Key Statistics KS007. Crown Copyright

Based upon the seven religions listed in the 2001 Census Standard Tables, Harrow has the highest level of religious diversity of any local authority in England & Wales. This means that there is a 62 per cent chance that two people at random would be from different religious groups.

This category includes Sikhs and Buddhists, as well as people following other religions, which do not fall into any of the other main religions. In Harrow these are primarily Jains, but also Zorastrian, Spiritualist, Pagan and Baha'i groups.

Nearly 1,400 residents are Buddhists (0.7%), 2,100 (1%) are Sikhs and 3,500 are Jains (1.7%).

Approximately one-third of Harrow's Buddhist residents were born in Sri Lanka.

The distribution of residents who follow these other religions is quite diverse, although there is a more distinct cluster to the south-east of the borough, particularly in Kenton West and Queensbury.

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

The 2001 Census question on religion was voluntary only.

Indices of Deprivation 2007

The Indices of Deprivation 2007 (ID 2007) are the Government's main measure of deprivation at the Lower Super Output Area level (LSOA) and they help identify areas of need. The ID 2007 replaces and updates the Indices of Deprivation 2004. In addition, there are six summary measures of the overall Index of Multiple Deprivation, which are produced at a District level.

Communities and Local Government (CLG) commissioned the Social Disadvantage Research Centre (SDRC) at the University of Oxford to review and update the Indices of Deprivation 2004 (ID 2004) for England. SDRC had a specific remit to ensure, as far as possible, that the new Index is similar to the ID 2004, so comparison between the two indices is therefore acceptable. The ID 2007 updates the ID 2004 using more up-to-date data, largely relating to 2005, although some variables still come from the 2001 Census.

There is an overall Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD), this can be broken down into seven separate indices. These relate to: income; employment; health and disability; education, skills and training; barriers to housing and services; living environment; and crime. There are two supplementary income indices (income deprivation affecting children and income deprivation affecting older people) and six sub-domains. The overall Index of Multiple Deprivation can be used to compare the extent of and concentrations of deprivation within and across local authorities in England.

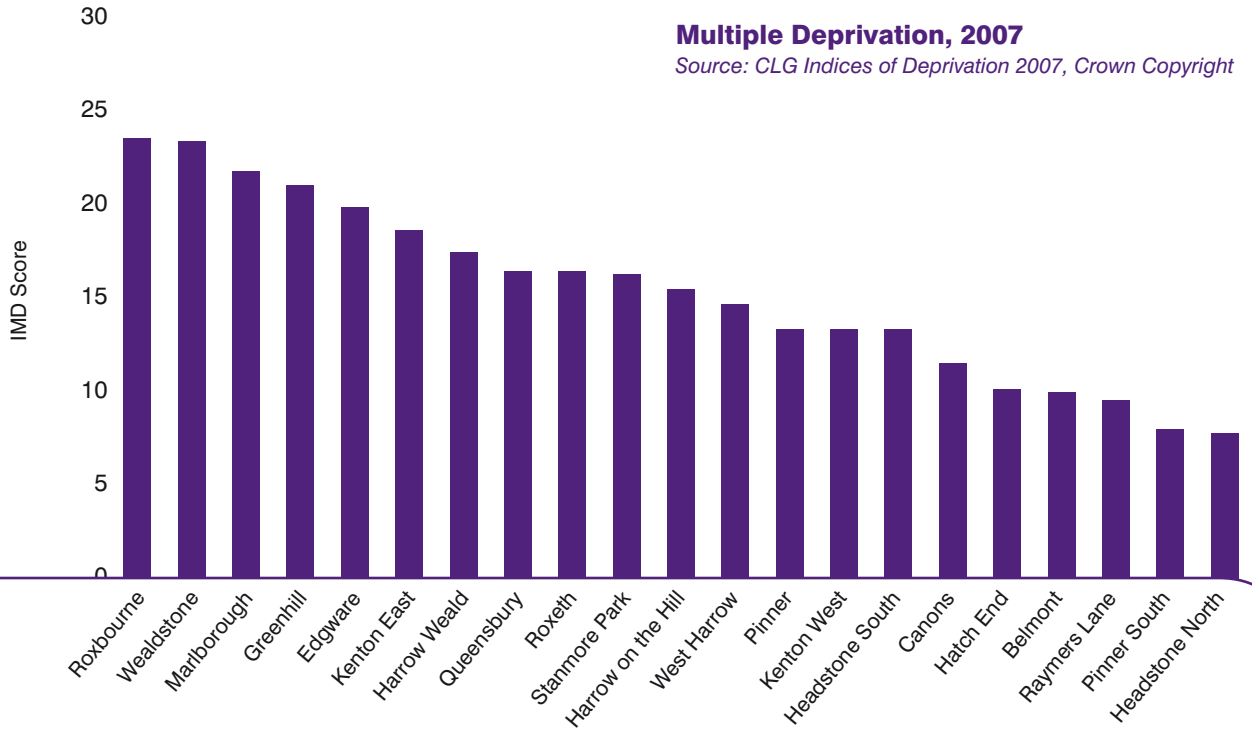
It is important to note that not all disadvantaged people live in deprived areas and conversely, not everyone living in a deprived area is disadvantaged.

The Harrow Vitality Profiles show the proportion of LSOAs which fall within the 20% most deprived nationally, or the 20% least deprived nationally – for each of the separate indices. The LSOA ranked 1st by the ID 2007 is the most deprived and that ranked 32,482nd is the least deprived.

The chart below shows a ward level analysis of the overall IMD for Harrow. Although the 2007 ID are not produced at ward level, analyses of the average LSOA scores shows that Harrow's most deprived wards are Roxbourne, Wealdstone, Marlborough and Greenhill.

Multiple Deprivation, 2007

Source: CLG Indices of Deprivation 2007, Crown Copyright

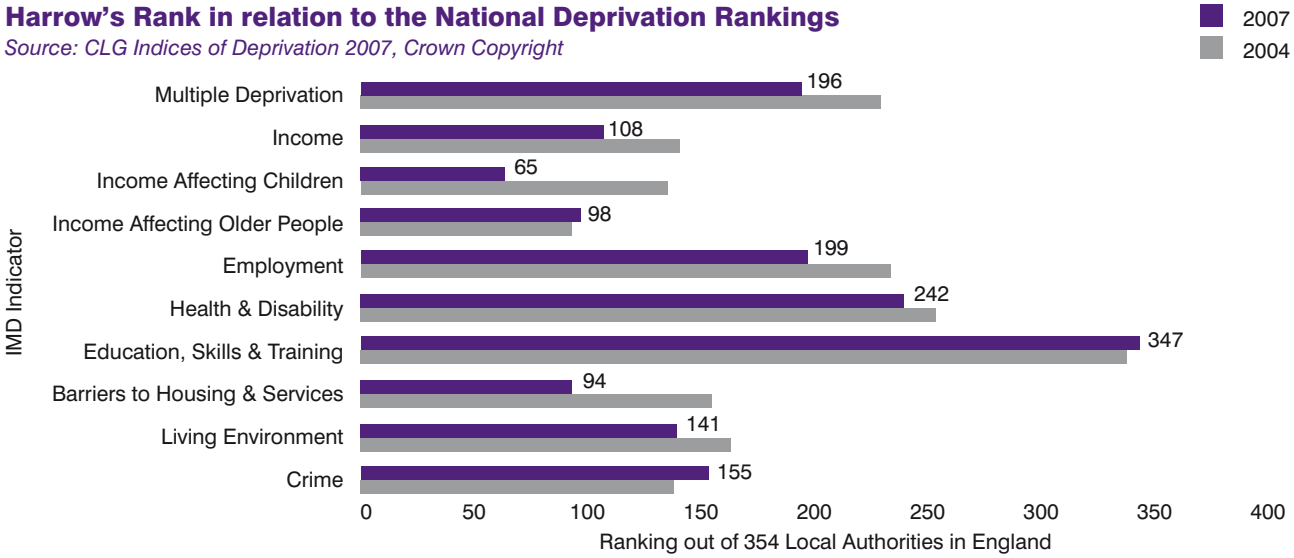


Indices of Deprivation 2007

The following charts show Harrow's overall ranking in relation to the 354 local authorities in England, as well as within London overall. Again, lower rankings denote higher levels of deprivation. The multiple deprivation indicator is based on the average rank measure, whilst all other measures are based on the average score.

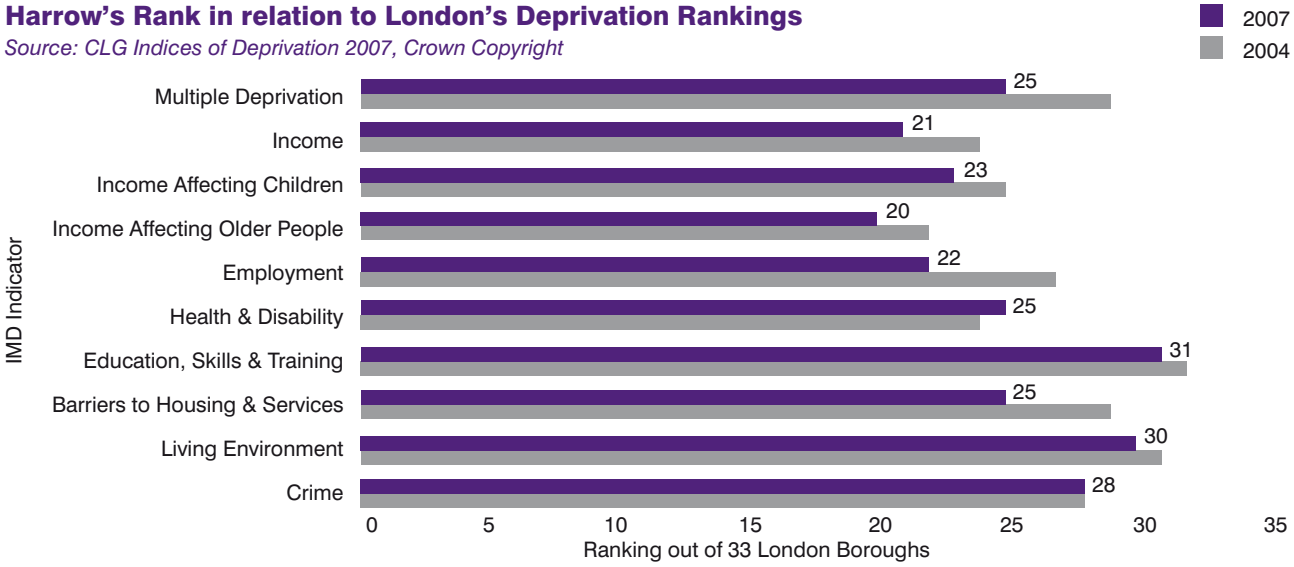
Harrow's Rank in relation to the National Deprivation Rankings

Source: CLG Indices of Deprivation 2007, Crown Copyright



Harrow's Rank in relation to London's Deprivation Rankings

Source: CLG Indices of Deprivation 2007, Crown Copyright

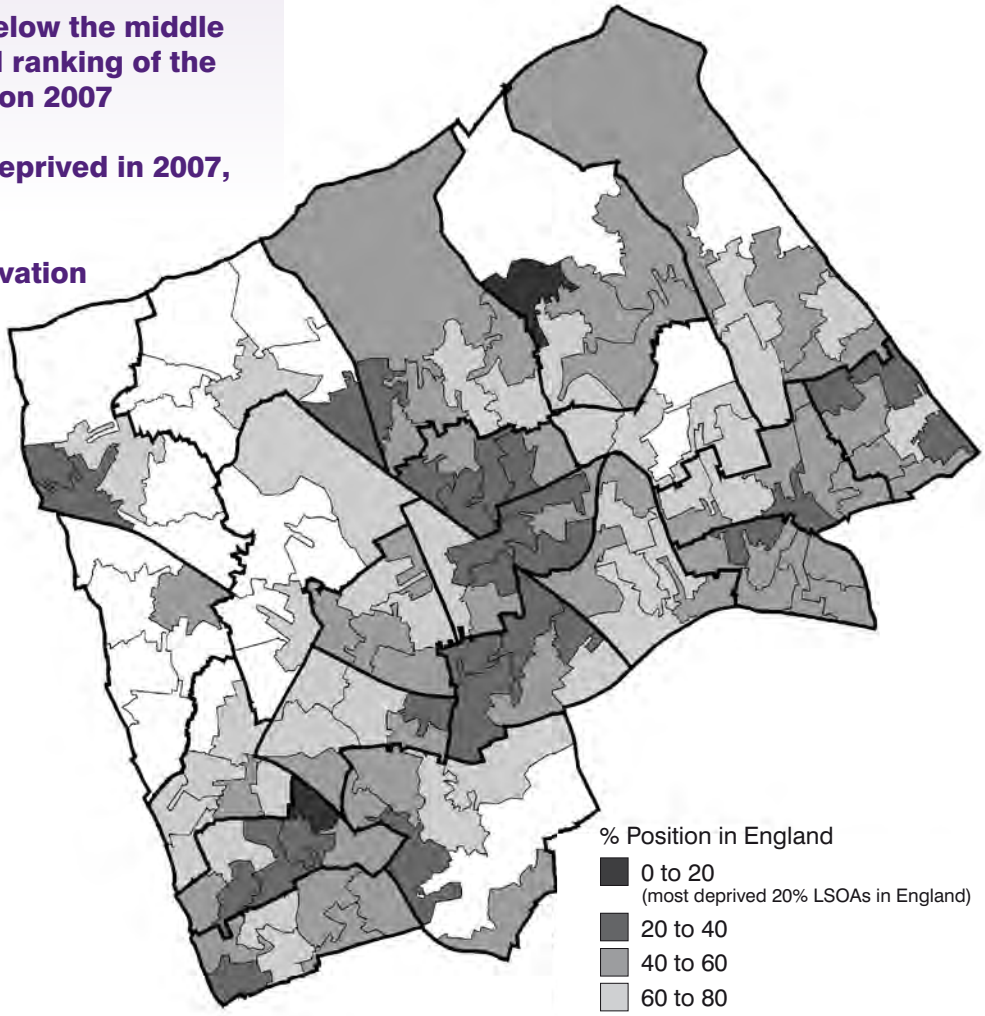


Since the 2004 ID over two-thirds of the London Boroughs have increased in rank (i.e. are higher up the list, so are more deprived) on the overall IMD, although in many cases (especially towards the top) this movement is very slight, and not significant. Harrow's overall IMD ranking (based on average rank) changed from 232nd to 196th, out of 354 Districts in England. Two of Harrow's LSOAs are in England's 20% most deprived LSOAs, as in 2004. These are in Roxbourne and Stanmore Park wards, as opposed to Roxbourne and Pinner previously. 23 of Harrow's LSOAs are in England's least deprived 20% LSOAs.

For more detailed information about the Indices of Deprivation 2007 and the measures used in each index - see the Government report:
http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/communities/indiciesdeprivation07

Multiple Deprivation

- **Harrow is ranked below the middle point in the national ranking of the Indices of Deprivation 2007**
- **Harrow was more deprived in 2007, compared to 2004**
- **Most multiple deprivation is in the south and centre of the borough, with pockets of deprivation in the east and west**



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Multiple Deprivation, 2007
Source: CLG, Indices of Deprivation 2007, Crown Copyright

Harrow is more deprived in relation to other local authority areas since the previous Indices of Deprivation in 2004. It has a higher ranking for multiple deprivation in 2007 - ranked 196th out of 354 Districts in England in 2007, compared to 232nd in 2004.

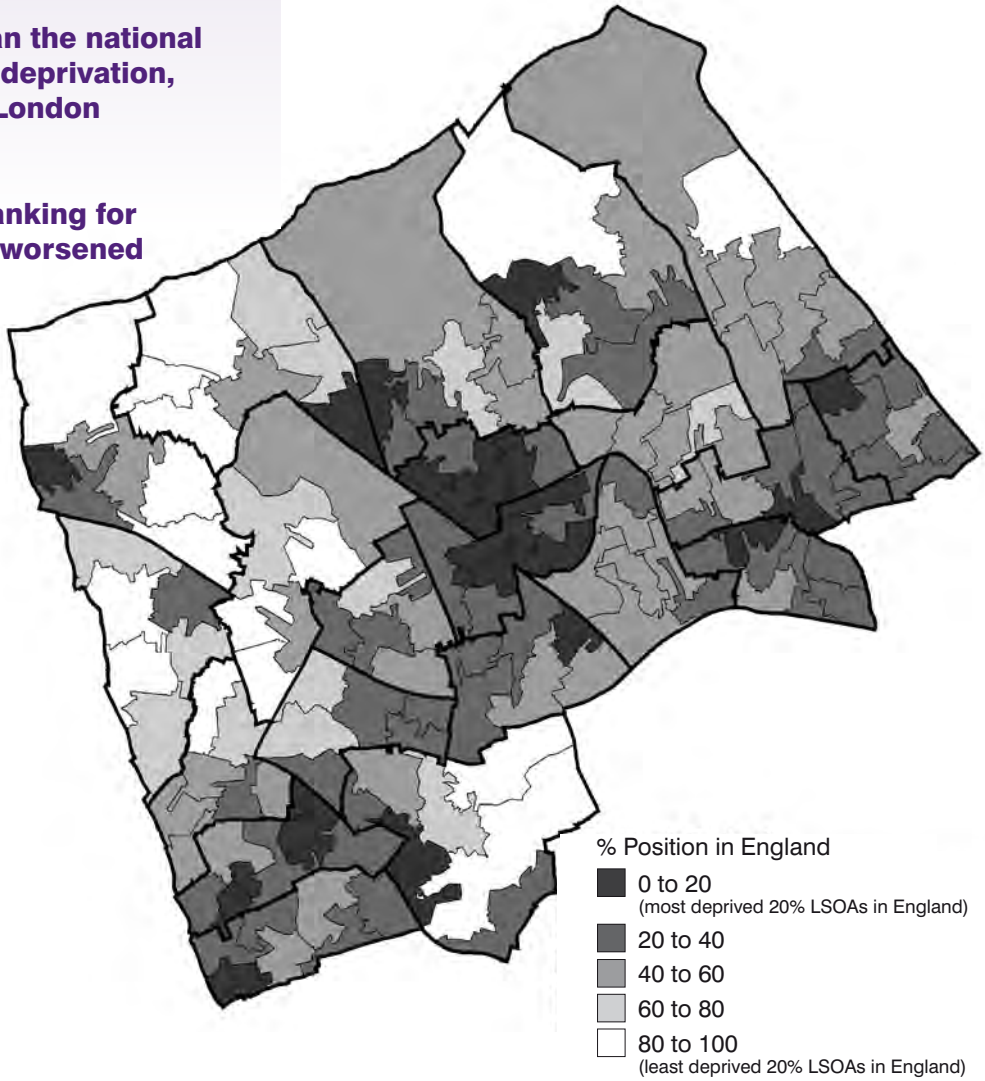
Within London, Harrow is now ranked 25th, compared to 29th in 2004, where 1st is the most deprived. Again, just two of Harrow's LSOAs (in Roxbourne and Stanmore Park) are in England's 20% most deprived LSOAs.

The west of the borough has the least multiple deprivation; the wards of Pinner, Hatch End, Pinner South and Headstone North are mostly comprised of LSOAs within the country's least deprived 20%. Overall 23 of Harrow's LSOAs are in England's least deprived 20% LSOAs.

All figures are based on the average rank measure. The IMD 2007 provides a weighted average figure for seven domains of deprivation, based on the following: Income (22.5%); Employment (22.5%); Health Deprivation & Disability (13.5%); Education, Skills & Training (13.5%); Barriers to Housing & Services (9.3%); Crime (9.3%) and Living Environment (9.3%).

Income

- **Harrow is worse than the national average for income deprivation, but better than the London average**
- **Harrow's national ranking for income deprivation worsened in 2007**
- **Most income deprivation is in the south and centre, with least in the north-west of the borough**



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Income Deprivation, 2007
Source: CLG, Indices of Deprivation 2007, Crown Copyright

Harrow ranks 108th for income deprivation in England out of 354 districts in England, compared to 142nd in 2004. Within London, Harrow is ranked 21st out of the 33 London Boroughs and 10th out of 19 Outer London Boroughs, where 1st is the most deprived.

20 of Harrow's 137 LSOAs (spread across 13 wards) are in England's most deprived 20%, seven of these being in the country's most deprived 10% of LSOAs. 16 of Harrow's LSOAs (mostly to the west) are in the country's 20% least deprived.

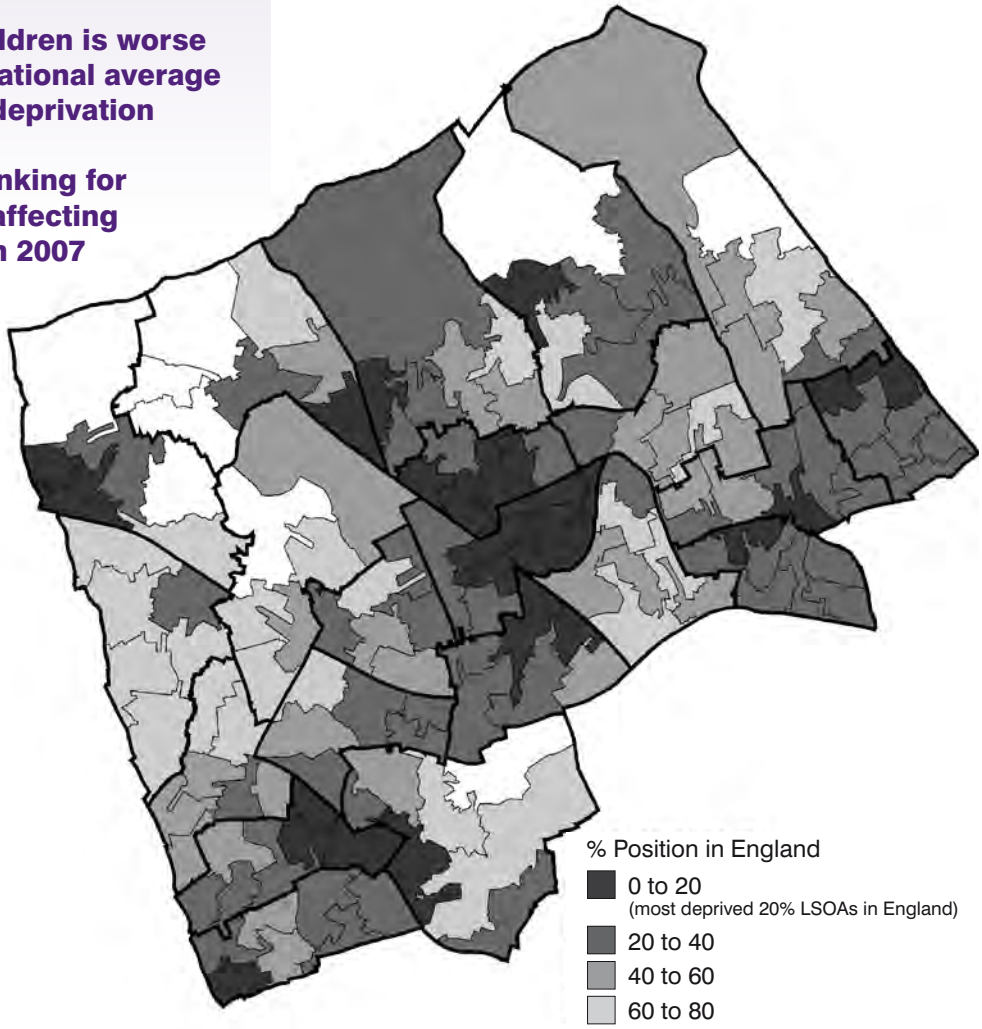
Roxbourne ward contains one of the top 5% nationally deprived LSOAs for income deprivation – this is the area covering the Rayners Lane Estate.

Indicators constituting Income Deprivation in the ID 2007 are: adults and children in Income Support households; adults and children in income based Job Seekers Allowance households; adults and children in Working Families Tax Credit households whose income is below 60% before cost of housing; adults and children in Disabled Person's Tax Credit households whose income is below 60% of median before housing costs; National Asylum Support Service supported asylum seekers in England in receipt of subsistence only and accommodation support.

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

Income Affecting Children

- **Income affecting children is worse in Harrow than the national average for this indicator of deprivation**
- **Harrow's national ranking for income deprivation affecting children worsened in 2007**
- **Most deprivation is in south, central and east of Harrow, with least in the west and north-west of the borough**



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Income affecting Children, 2007
Source: CLG, Indices of Deprivation 2007, Crown Copyright

Income deprivation among Harrow's children closely follows the pattern of Harrow's income deprivation in general. Harrow ranks 65th out of 354 districts in England, compared to a ranking of 137th in 2004. Within London, Harrow is ranked 23rd out of 33 London Boroughs, and 11th out of 19 Outer London Boroughs, where 1st is the most deprived.

24 of Harrow's 137 LSOAs are in England's most deprived 20% and these are spread across the borough, but with many in the central spine. Only nine of Harrow's LSOAs are in the country's 20% least deprived and these are mainly located to the north of the borough.

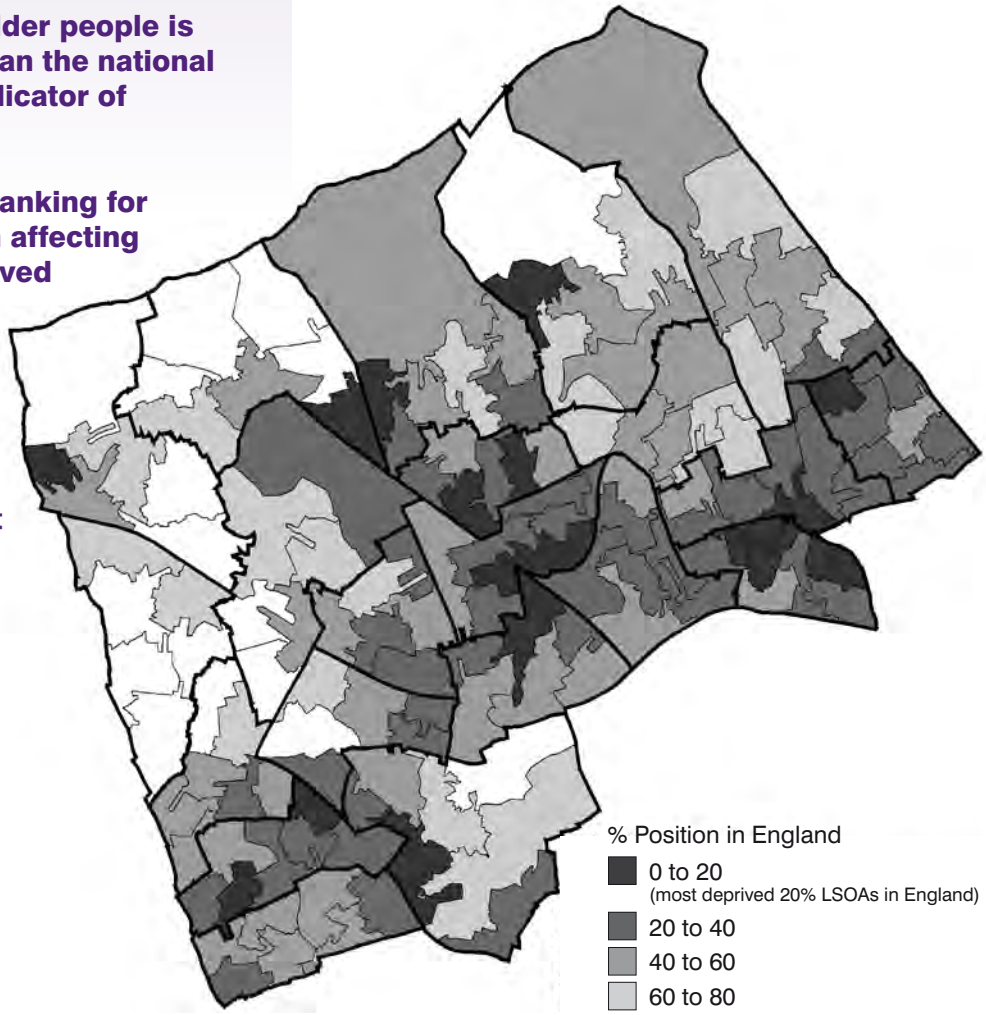
The wards of Marlborough, Roxbourne and Hatch End each have one LSOA in the top 5% nationally deprived LSOAs.

There is no official measure at ward level, but over 35% of children aged 15 and under living in Wealdstone, Marlborough and Roxbourne wards are living in families that are income deprived.

Income deprivation affecting children in the ID 2007 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

- **Income affecting older people is worse in Harrow than the national average for this indicator of deprivation**
- **Harrow's national ranking for income deprivation affecting older people improved slightly in 2007**
- **Most deprivation is in south-east, south-west and central part of the borough, with least in the west and north-west**



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Income affecting Older People, 2007
Source: CLG, Indices of Deprivation 2007, Crown Copyright

Income deprivation among Harrow's older population is slightly better than income deprivation overall, or amongst children. In 2007 Harrow ranks 98th out of 354 districts in England, compared to 94th in 2004. Within London, Harrow is ranked 20th out of 33 London Boroughs, and 9th out of 19 Outer London Boroughs, where 1st is the most deprived.

16 of Harrow's 137 LSOAs (mainly in the south and centre) are in England's most deprived 20%, and 17 are in the country's 20% least deprived - mainly in the west of the borough.

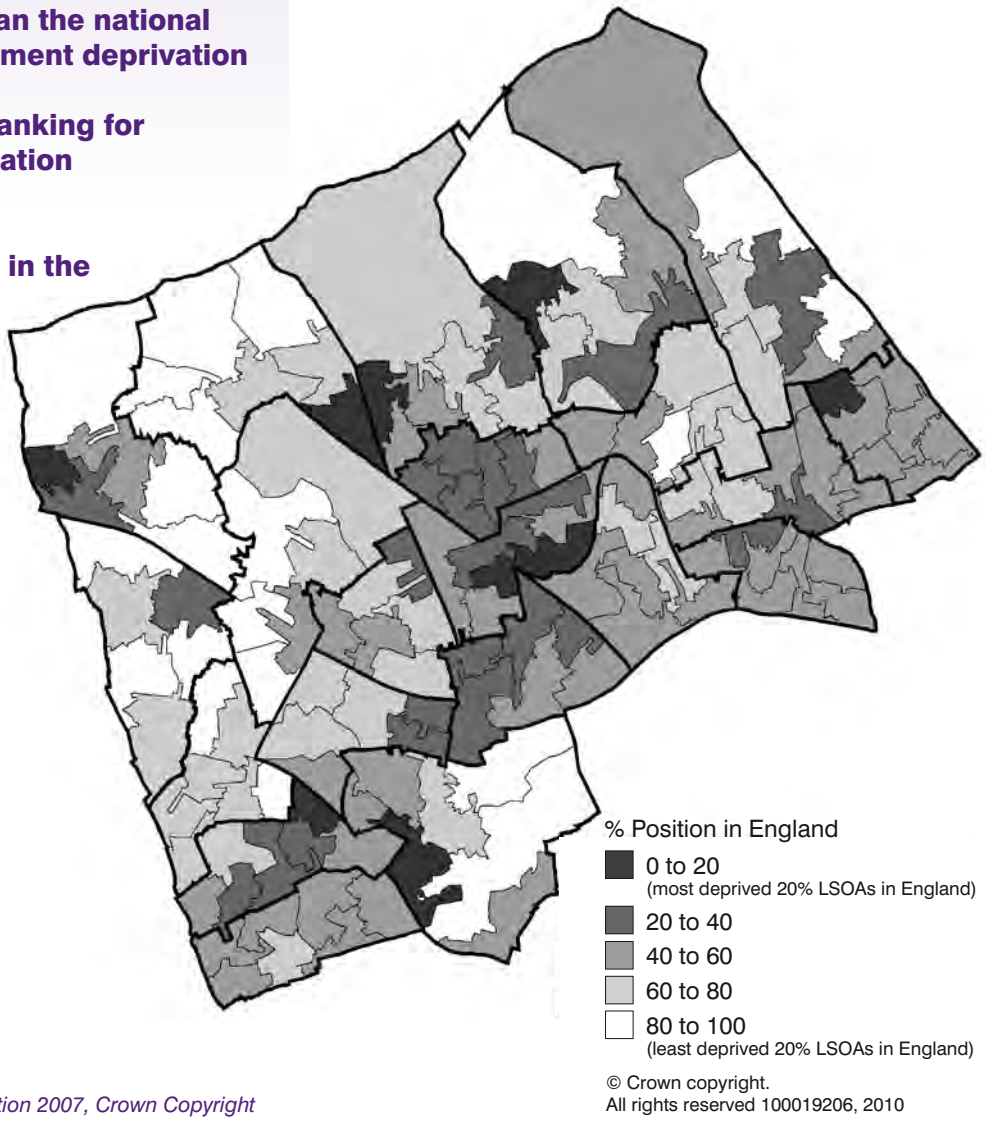
Roxbourne and Wealdstone wards each have one LSOA within the top 5% of nationally deprived LSOAs. This LSOA in Roxbourne ward covers the Rayners Lane Estate.

Although there is no official measure of deprivation at ward level, Harrow's most deprived wards for this measure are Roxbourne, Kenton East, Wealdstone and Marlborough. In these wards, over 25% of older people are income deprived.

Income deprivation affecting older people in the ID 2007 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 worse than the national average for employment deprivation**
- **Harrow's national ranking for employment deprivation worsened in 2007**
- **Most deprivation is in the south and centre, with least in the north and west of the borough**



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Employment, 2007
Source: CLG, Indices of Deprivation 2007, Crown Copyright

This domain measures employment deprivation conceptualised as involuntary exclusion of the working age population from the labour market.

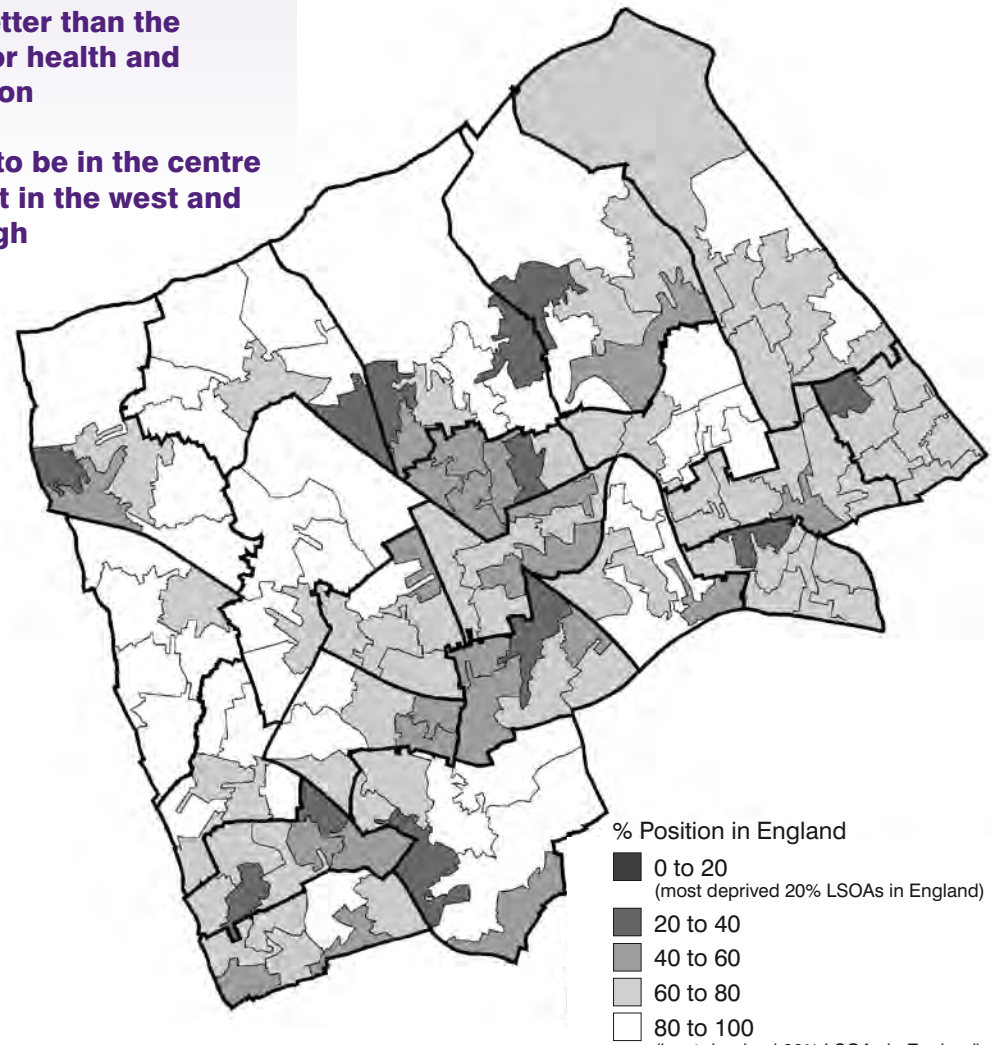
Harrow ranks 199th out of 354 districts in England for employment deprivation, compared to 236th in 2004. Within London, Harrow is ranked 22nd out of 33 London Boroughs, and 11th out of 19 Outer London Boroughs, where 1st is the most deprived.

Eight of Harrow's 137 LSOAs are in England's most deprived 20% (compared to three in 2004) and these largely coincide with the location of Harrow's council estates. 24 of Harrow's LSOAs are in the country's 20% least deprived.

Employment deprivation in the ID 2007 is a basket of indicators: recipients of Jobseekers Allowance (JSA); Incapacity Benefit and Severe Disablement Allowance (all these among people of working age); and people taking part in New Deal programmes (not in receipt of JSA) and New Deal for Lone Parents.

Health and Disability

- **Harrow is much better than the national average for health and disability deprivation**
- **Deprivation tends to be in the centre and east, with least in the west and north of the borough**



Health and Disability, 2007

Source: CLG, Indices of Deprivation 2007, Crown Copyright

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This domain measures rates of poor health, early mortality and disability in an area and covers the entire age range.

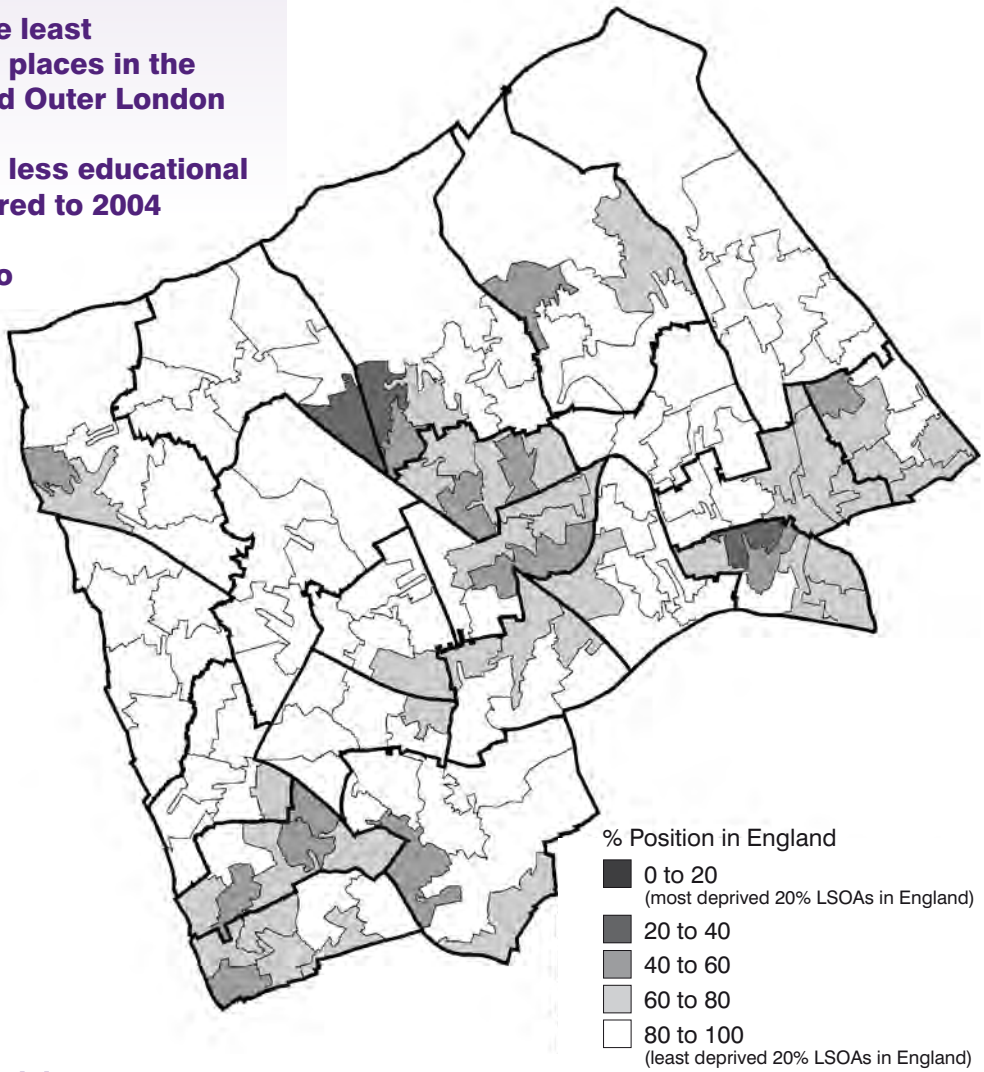
Harrow is ranked 242nd for this deprivation indicator out of 354 districts in England. Harrow's London ranking is 24th out of 33 London Boroughs and 12th out of the 19 Outer London Boroughs.

None of Harrow's LSOAs are in England's most deprived 20%, compared to one in 2004. Nearly one-third (44) of Harrow's LSOAs are in England's least deprived 20% and these are mainly in the west and north of the borough.

Health deprivation in the ID 2007 is a basket of indicators: figures for Years of Potential Life Lost; Comparative Illness & Disability Ratio; measures of acute morbidity (derived from Hospital Episode Statistics); the proportion of adults under 60 suffering from mood or anxiety disorders based on prescribing, Hospital Episode Statistics and Incapacity Benefit data.

Education, Skills and Training

- **Harrow is one of the least education-deprived places in the country, London and Outer London**
- **In 2007 Harrow had less educational deprivation, compared to 2004**
- **Deprivation tends to be in the centre, south-west and south-east of the borough**



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Education, Skills and Training, 2007
Source: CLG, Indices of Deprivation 2007, Crown Copyright

This domain captures the extent of deprivation in terms of education, skills and training in a local area. This domain can be sub-divided into adults (skills) and children/young people, but they both show a very similar pattern in Harrow.

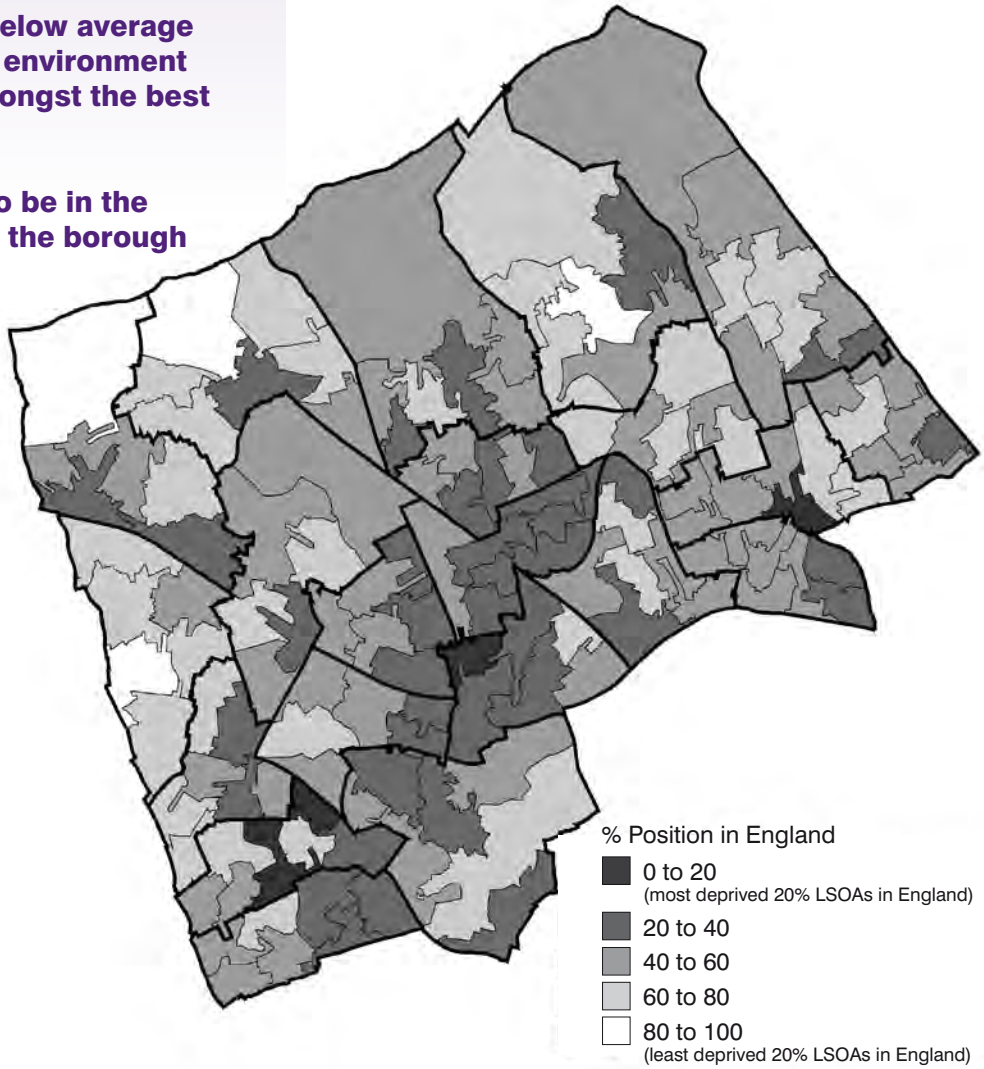
Harrow is amongst the best of all districts for low levels of educational deprivation, ranking 347th out of 354 districts in England, an improvement on its ranking in 342nd place in 2004. Within London, Harrow is ranked 31st out of 33 boroughs and 17th out of 19 Outer London Boroughs, where 1st is the most deprived. Within London, only Richmond upon Thames and Barnet have lower levels of educational deprivation than Harrow.

None of Harrow's LSOAs are in England's most deprived 20%, and 84 (over 60%) of Harrow's 137 LSOAs are in the country's 20% least deprived.

Education deprivation in the ID 2007 is a basket of indicators: pupil scores at Key Stages 2, 3 and 4; secondary school absences; school leavers at 16; and proportion of those aged under 21 not entering higher education.

Living Environment

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



Living Environment, 2007
Source: CLG, Indices of Deprivation 2007, Crown Copyright

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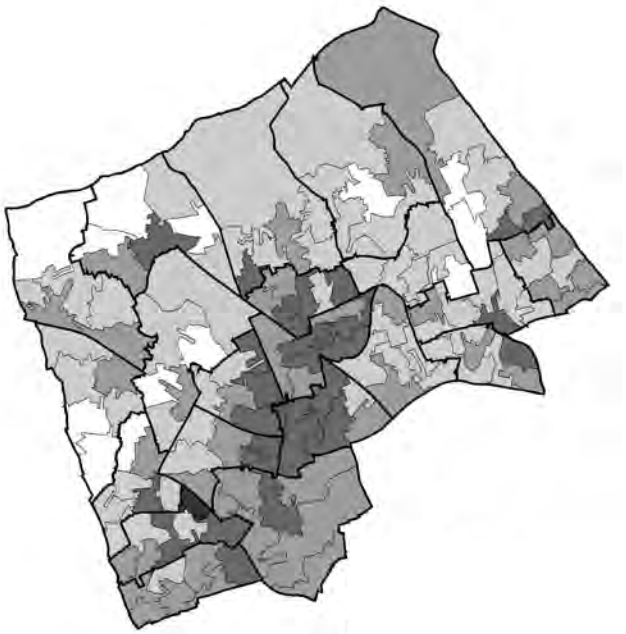
This domain focuses on deprivation with respect to the characteristics of the living environment. It comprises two sub-domains: the 'indoors' living environment which measures the quality of housing, and the 'outdoors' living environment, which contains two measures about air quality and road traffic accidents.

Harrow ranks 141st out of 354 districts in England on this overall measure, showing a slightly worsened position since its 165th ranking in 2004. Within London, Harrow is ranked 30th out of the 33 boroughs and 16th out of 19 Outer London Boroughs, where 1st is the most deprived.

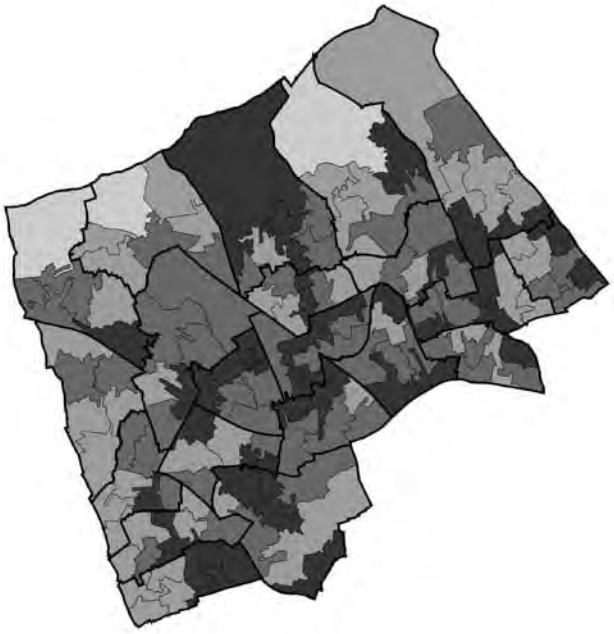
Only four of Harrow's LSOAs are in England's most deprived 20% and four are in England's least deprived.

‘Indoors’ and ‘Outdoors’ Living Sub-Domains

‘Indoors’ Living Environment, 2007
Source: CLG, Indices of Deprivation 2007, Crown Copyright



‘Outdoors’ Living Environment, 2007
Source: CLG, Indices of Deprivation 2007, Crown Copyright



(least deprived 20% LSOAs in England)

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The ‘indoors’ living environment index measures the quality of housing by considering social and private housing in poor condition and dwellings without central heating.

Harrow is better than the national average for deprivation concerned with the indoors living environment (housing quality) and one of the best boroughs in London.

Harrow is ranked 220th out of 354 districts in England for deprivation concerned with the indoors living environment. Within London, Harrow is ranked 32nd out of the 33 London Boroughs and 18th out of the 19 Outer London Boroughs, where 1st is the most deprived.

Only one of Harrow’s LSOAs is in the most deprived 20% in England. This LSOA covers the Rayners Lane Estate, which is currently being redeveloped.

The ‘outdoors’ living environment contains two measures about air quality and road traffic accidents.

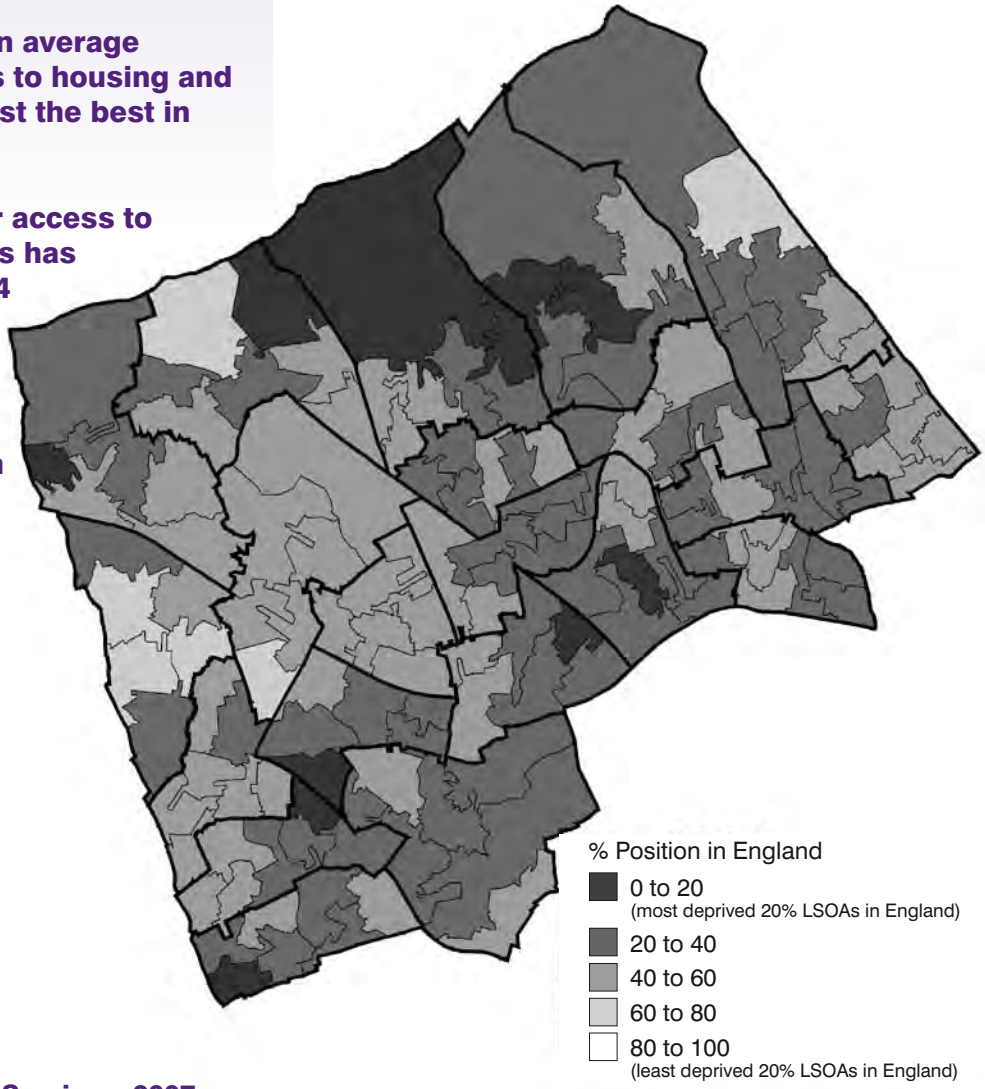
Harrow, like all the London Boroughs, is worse than average for deprivation concerned with the outdoors living environment.

Harrow is ranked 58th out of 354 districts in England for deprivation concerned with the outdoors living environment. Within London, Harrow is ranked 27th out of the 33 London Boroughs and 13th out of the 19 Outer London Boroughs, where 1st is the most deprived.

Over a quarter (37) of Harrow’s LSOAs are in England’s most deprived 20%.

Barriers to Housing and Services

- **Harrow is worse than average nationally for access to housing and services, but amongst the best in London**
- **Harrow's ranking for access to housing and services has worsened since 2004**
- **More severe deprivation tends to cluster to the north of the borough**



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Barriers to Housing and Services, 2007
Source: CLG, Indices of Deprivation 2007, Crown Copyright

The purpose of this domain is to measure barriers to housing and key local services.

Harrow ranks 94th out of 354 districts in England on barriers to housing and services, compared to a ranking of 156 in 2004. Within London, Harrow is ranked 25th out of 33 London Boroughs, and 12th out of 19 Outer London Boroughs, where 1st is the most deprived.

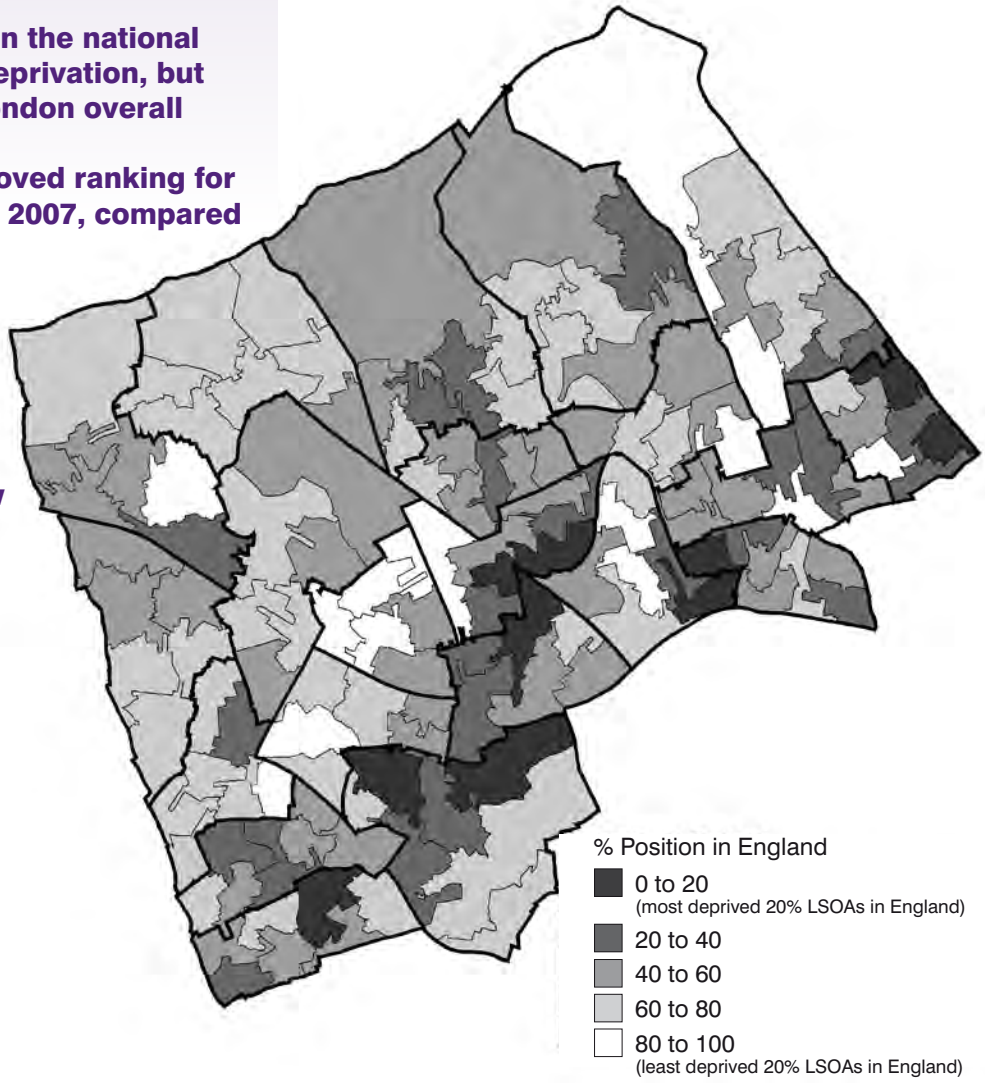
London has by far the highest levels of deprivation for this domain compared to any other region in England.

11 of Harrow's LSOAs are within the worst 20% in England. The overall LSOA map is also quite different to the other Indices measures: many eastern and western areas ranking average or nearly so, and the more deprived areas in the centre and clustering toward the edges, particularly in the north. This pattern may be due to the wide range of indicators in this basket.

The barriers measure in the ID 2007 is a basket of indicators: household overcrowding; households waiting for a council decision on their homeless status; difficulties of access to owner-occupation; and road distance to a GP surgery, shops or supermarket, primary school and post office.

Crime

- **Harrow is worse than the national average for crime deprivation, but much better than London overall**
- **Harrow has an improved ranking for crime deprivation in 2007, compared to 2004**
- **Crime deprivation tends to cluster to the centre of the borough, with pockets to the east and south of Harrow**



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Crime, 2007
Source: CLG, Indices of Deprivation 2007, Crown Copyright

This domain measures the rate of recorded crime for four major crime types, representing the risk of personal and material victimisation at a small area level.

Harrow is ranked 155th out of 354 districts in England for crime deprivation in 2007, compared to a ranking of 139th in 2004. Within London, Harrow is ranked 28th out of 33 London Boroughs, and 15th out of the 19 Outer London Boroughs, where 1st is the most deprived.

Nine of Harrow's 137 LSOAs (mostly in the centre, east and south) are in England's most deprived 20%, and 15 are in England's least deprived 20%.

One of Harrow's LSOAs is in the top 5% of nationally deprived LSOAs - this is in Edgware ward.

Crime deprivation in the ID 2007 is a basket of indicators: burglary; theft; criminal damage and violence.

All Ambulance Incidents

- **There were over 21,651 ambulance call-outs in Harrow in 2008/09, compared to 20,482 call-outs in 2004/05, an increase of 5.7%**
- **Harrow's rate of 100 call-outs per 1,000 population is lower than London's overall rate of 128 call-outs per 1,000 population**
- **The majority of call-outs were for illnesses. The highest number of illnesses (1,360) related to 'pain other', followed by people feeling generally unwell or people experiencing abdominal pain.**
- **There were 1,375 incidents where there was no injury or illness (i.e. false alarms)**

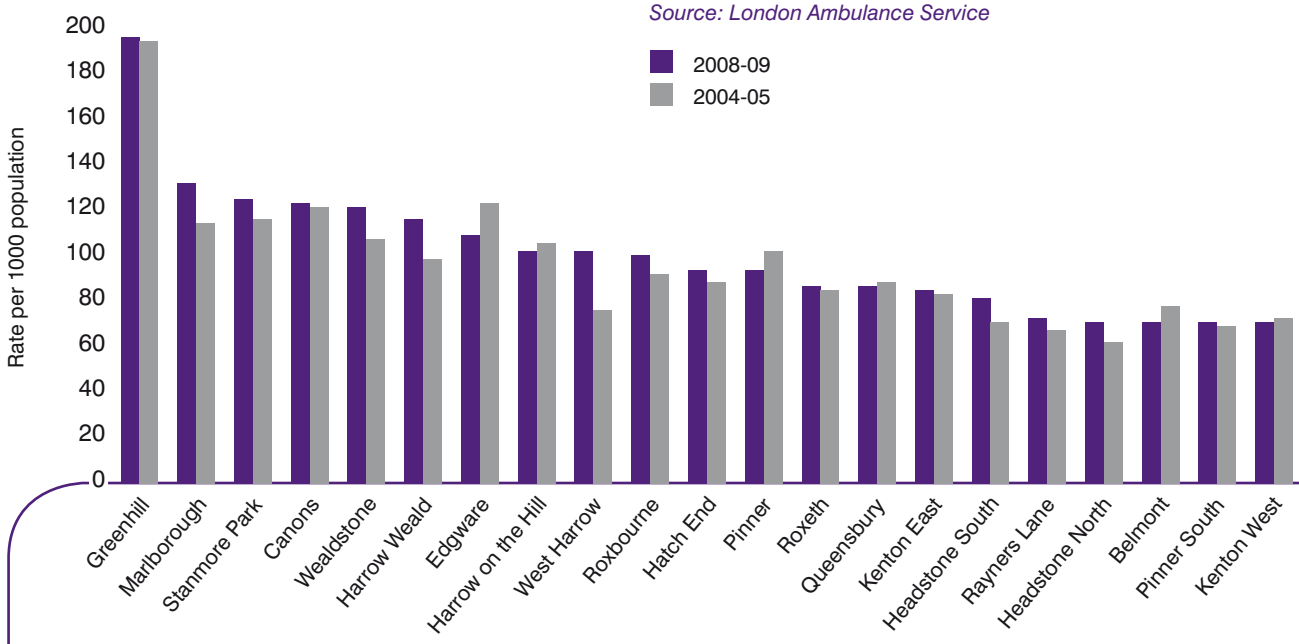
There is a high demand for the London Ambulance Service NHS Trust (LAS) in Harrow. Falls and illnesses accounted for 82% of all incidents. There were around 570 ambulance call-outs to road traffic accidents, largely coinciding with areas where there are major roads.

There were 2,050 incidents in Greenhill in 2008/09, at a rate of 195 per 1,000 population, both the highest rate and number in the borough. Greenhill includes Harrow Town Centre.

The three LSOAs with the highest number of incidents were also in Greenhill, and they specifically include Harrow Town Centre, with 549, 472 and 438 incidents respectively.

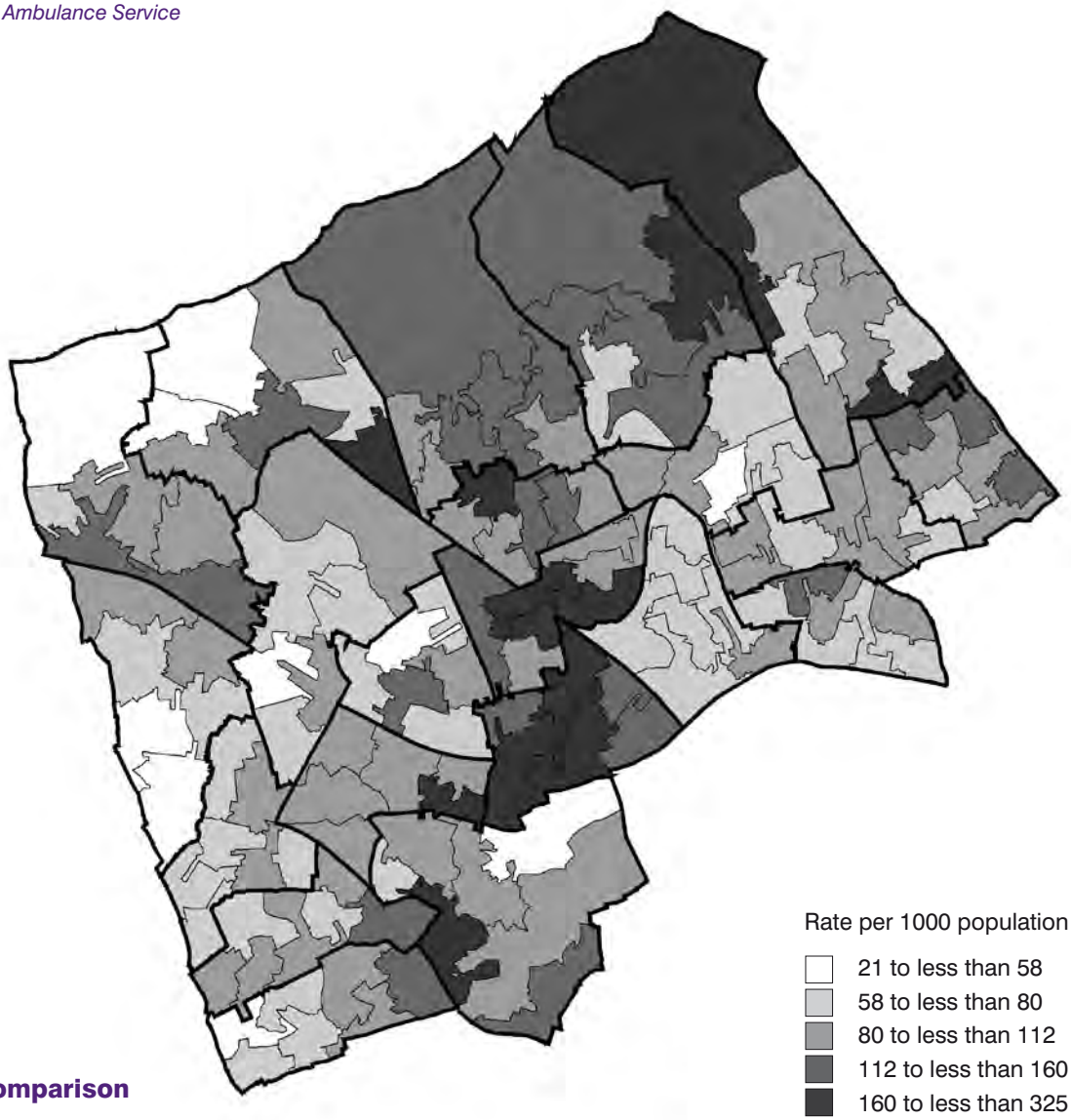
All Ambulance Incidents, April 2008 - March 2009 and April 2004 - March 2005

Source: London Ambulance Service



All Ambulance Incidents, April 2008 – March 2009

Source: London Ambulance Service



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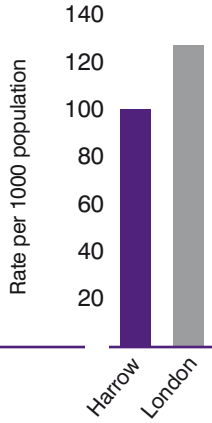
Regional Comparison



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.

Multiple ambulance call-outs to an incident are only recorded once.

Alcohol Related Ambulance Incidents

- **458 (2.1%) ambulance call-outs in Harrow in 2008/09 were alcohol related, compared to 441 call-outs in 2004/05**
- **Harrow's rate of two call-outs per 1,000 population is considerably lower than London's overall rate of six call-outs per 1,000 population**
- **Greenhill experienced the highest rate of incidents**

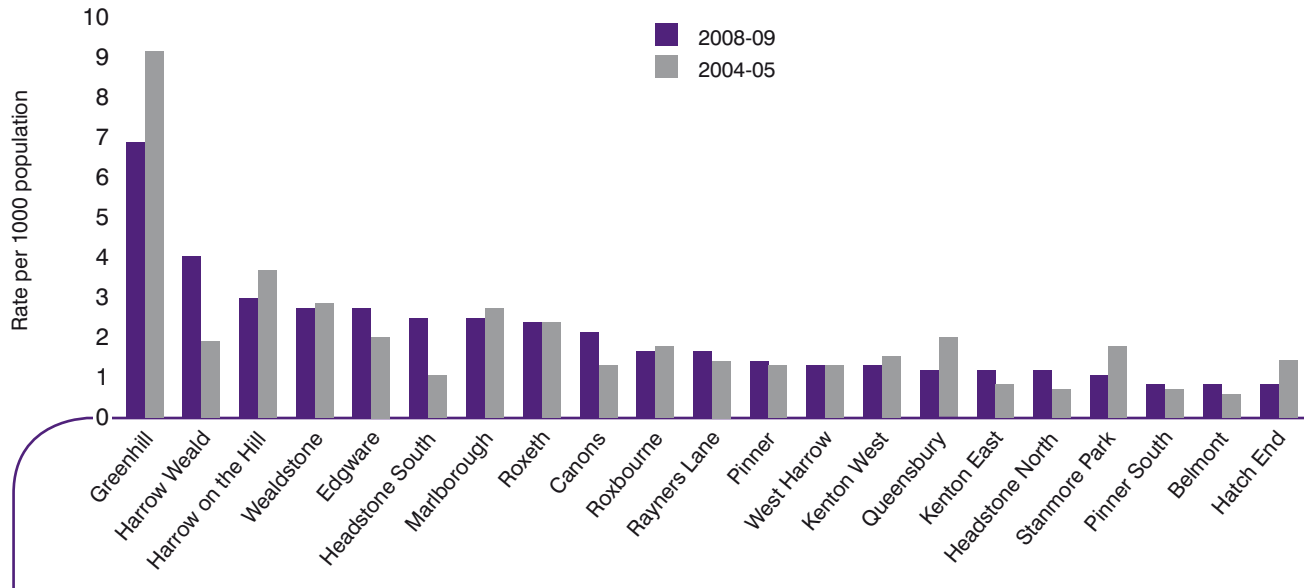
A disproportionate 16% (74 call-outs) of all alcohol related ambulance incidents were within Greenhill – most likely to be attributable to Harrow Town Centre. This is an improvement from the 22% (96 call-outs) recorded in 2004/05.

Hatch End, Belmont and Pinner South had the lowest rates in 2008/09. Notably, as in 2004/05, Belmont and Pinner South had a rate of less than one per 1,000 population alcohol related call-outs in 2008/09.

The three LSOAs with the most incidents were also in Greenhill, and they specifically include Harrow Town Centre, with incident rates between 18 and 24 call-outs per 1,000.

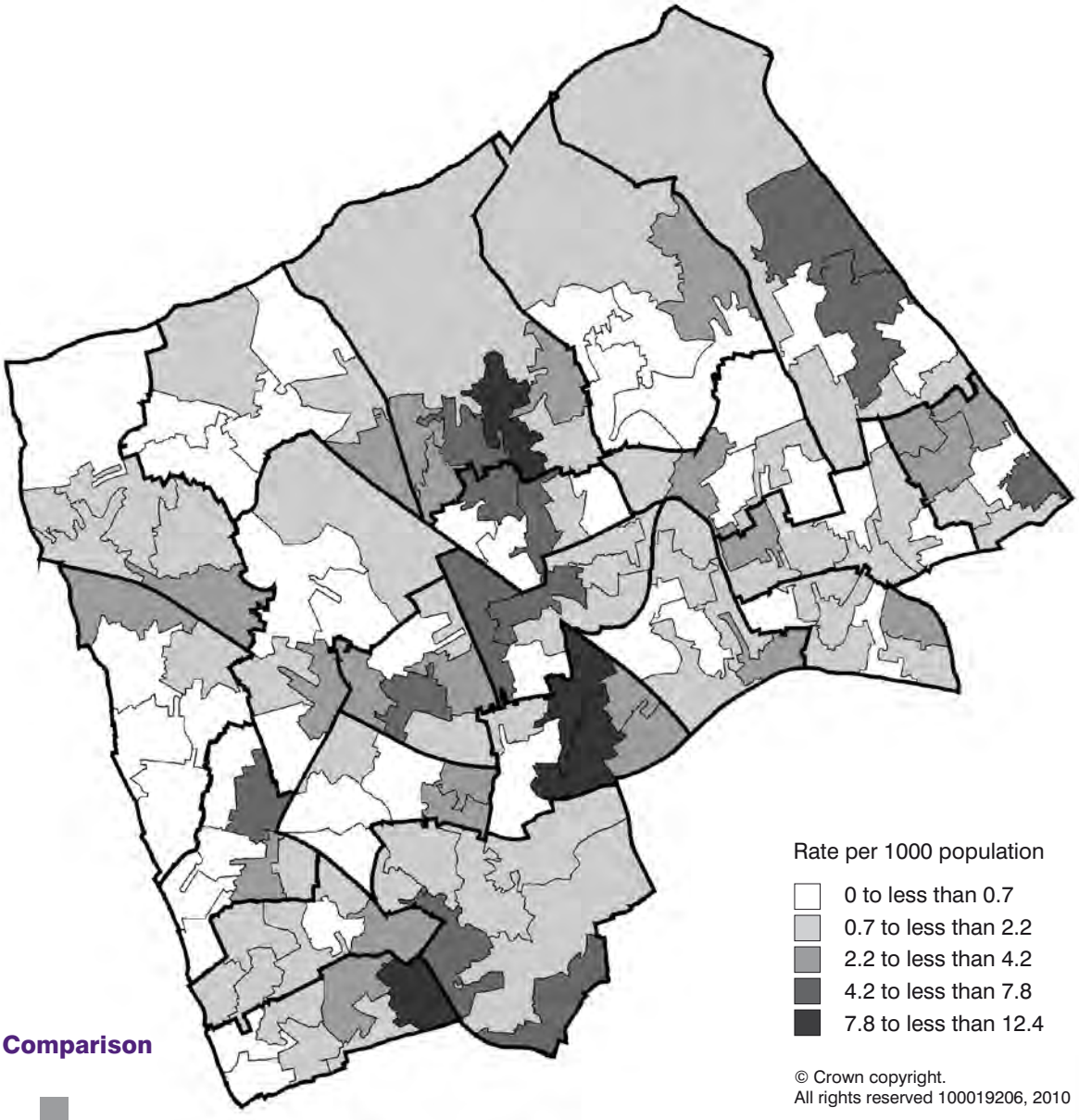
Alcohol Related Ambulance Incidents, April 2008 – March 2009 and April 2004 – March 2005

Source: London Ambulance Service



Alcohol Related Ambulance Incidents, April 2008 – March 2009

Source: London Ambulance Service



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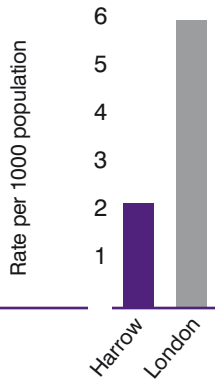
Regional Comparison



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.

Multiple ambulance call-outs to an incident are only recorded once.

Drug Overdose Ambulance Incidents

- **271 (1.3%) ambulance call-outs in Harrow in 2008/09 were drug overdose related, compared to 266 callouts in 2004/05**
- **Harrow's rate of 1.3 call-outs per 1,000 population is lower than London's overall rate of 1.8 call-outs per 1,000 population**
- **Greenhill experienced the highest rate of drug overdose related incidents**

Greenhill had 10% (27 call-outs) of all drug overdose related ambulance incidents, slightly more than the 9.4% (25 callouts) recorded in Greenhill in 2004/05.

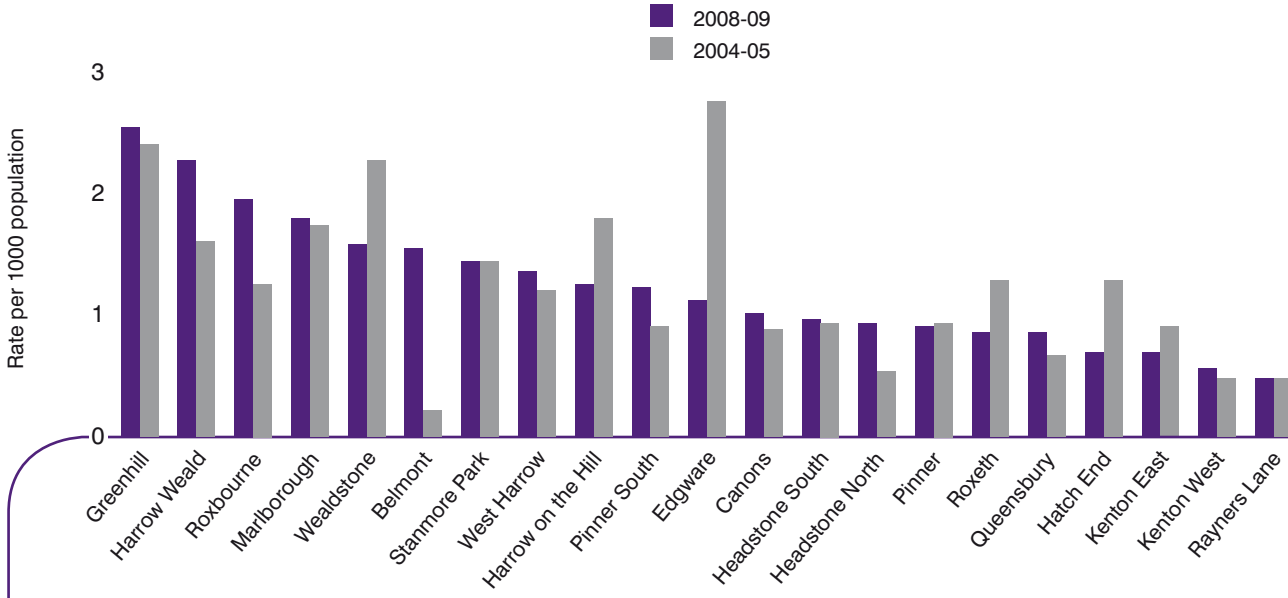
Hatch End, Kenton East, Kenton West and Rayners Lane had the lowest rates in 2008/09, with under 0.8 incidents per 1,000 population.

Edgware experienced a disproportionate fall in the rate of incidents recorded, from 2.8 incidents per 1,000 population in 2004/05 to 1.1 in 2008/09.

The two LSOAs with the most incidents were in Harrow on the Hill ward and Marlborough with nine and seven incidents respectively. Six other LSOAs had six incidents each, three of which were in Harrow Weald.

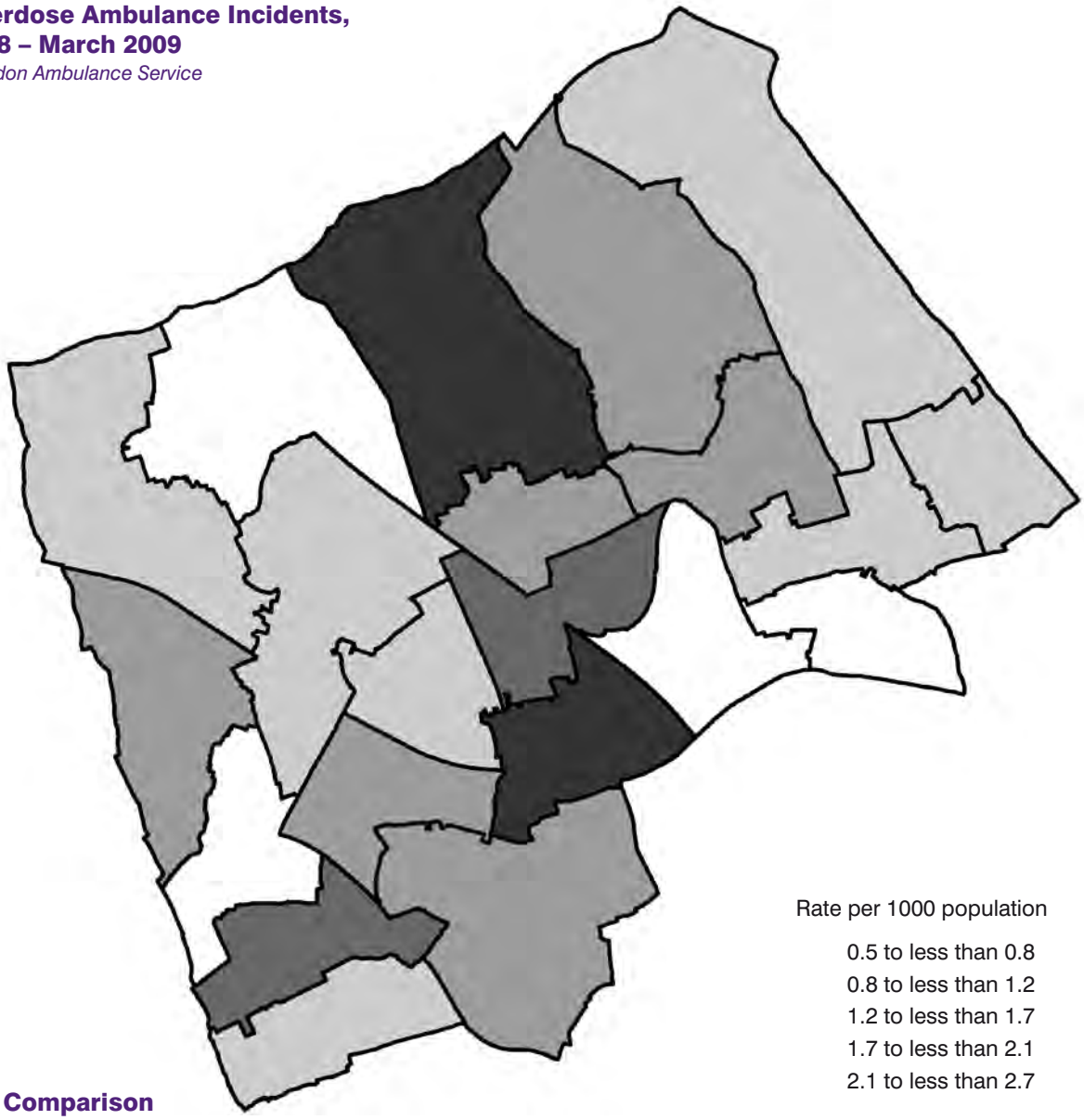
Drug Overdose Ambulance Incidents, April 2008 – March 2009 and April 2004 – March 2005

Source: London Ambulance Service



Drug Overdose Ambulance Incidents, April 2008 – March 2009

Source: London Ambulance Service



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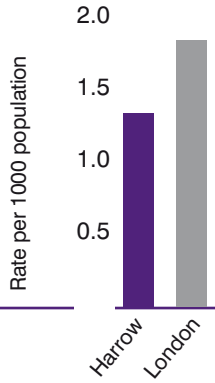


Ambulance incident rates can look disproportionate in certain areas, as rates are based on the resident population in an area, not the working or visiting population which would give a more accurate reflection of incident rates in some places.

Multiple ambulance call-outs to an incident are only recorded once.

Deliberate Fires

- **There were 152 fires which were started deliberately (or suspected to be deliberate) in Harrow in 2008/09, a 17% decrease since 2004/05**
- **Roxbourne recorded the highest number of deliberate fires with 16, followed by Rayners Lane (15) and Roxeth (13)**
- **Greenhill and Queensbury experienced a large fall in the number of fires started deliberately between 2004/05 and 2008/09**
- **The rate of deliberately started fires in Harrow was 1.8 per 1,000 households, this compares to a rate of three per 1,000 households in London**

The highest rate of fires started deliberately was recorded in Rayners Lane, where the rate was four per 1,000 households. Roxbourne and Roxeth were the next highest, with rates of 3.6 and 3.4 respectively. In Greenhill and Queensbury, the rate per 1,000 households of deliberately started fires fell by 4.8 and 3.8 respectively, this compares to the Harrow average of 0.4 per 1,000 households.

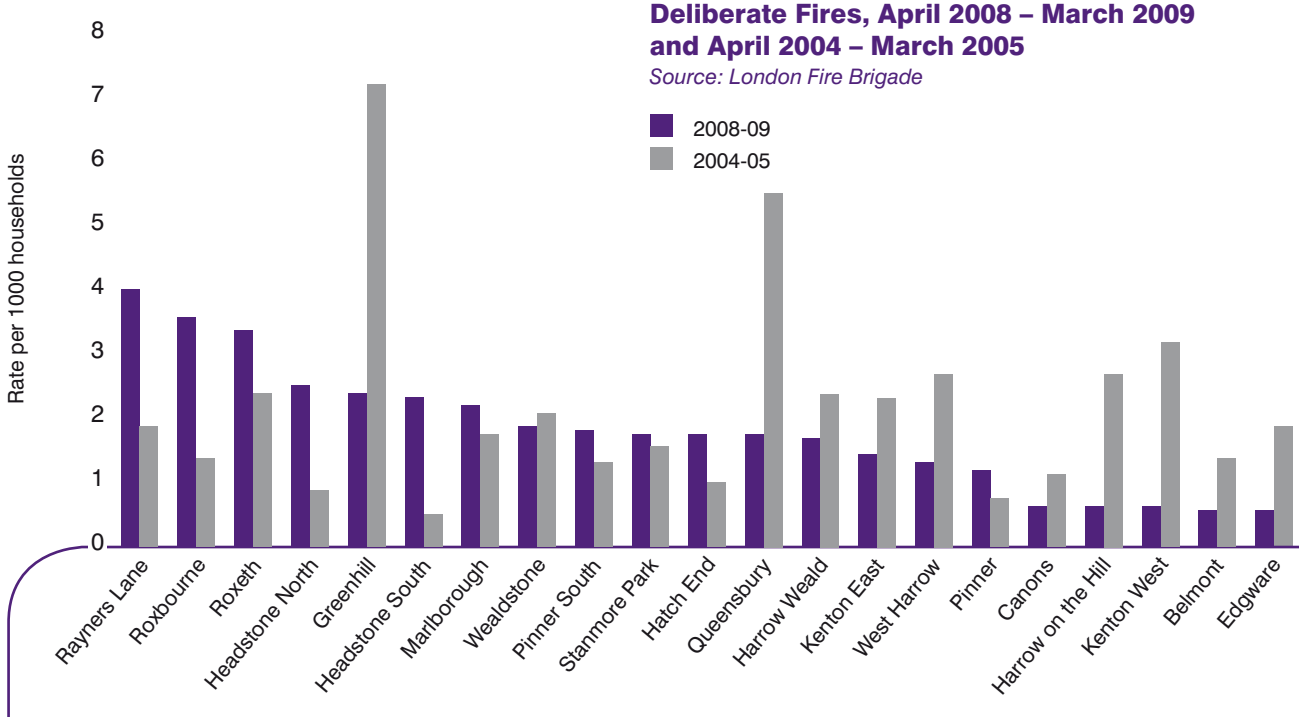
Belmont, Canons, Edgware, Harrow on the Hill and Kenton West, all had a rate of less than 0.7 deliberate fire incidents per 1,000 households.

Four LSOAs had a rate of greater than 10 deliberate fire incidents per 1,000 households, two in Roxbourne and one each in Hatch End and Rayners Lane. 58 of the 137 LSOAs had no deliberate fire incidents from April 2008 to March 2009.

Harrow has seen a general decrease in deliberately started fires since 2002/03, reflecting a trend across London.

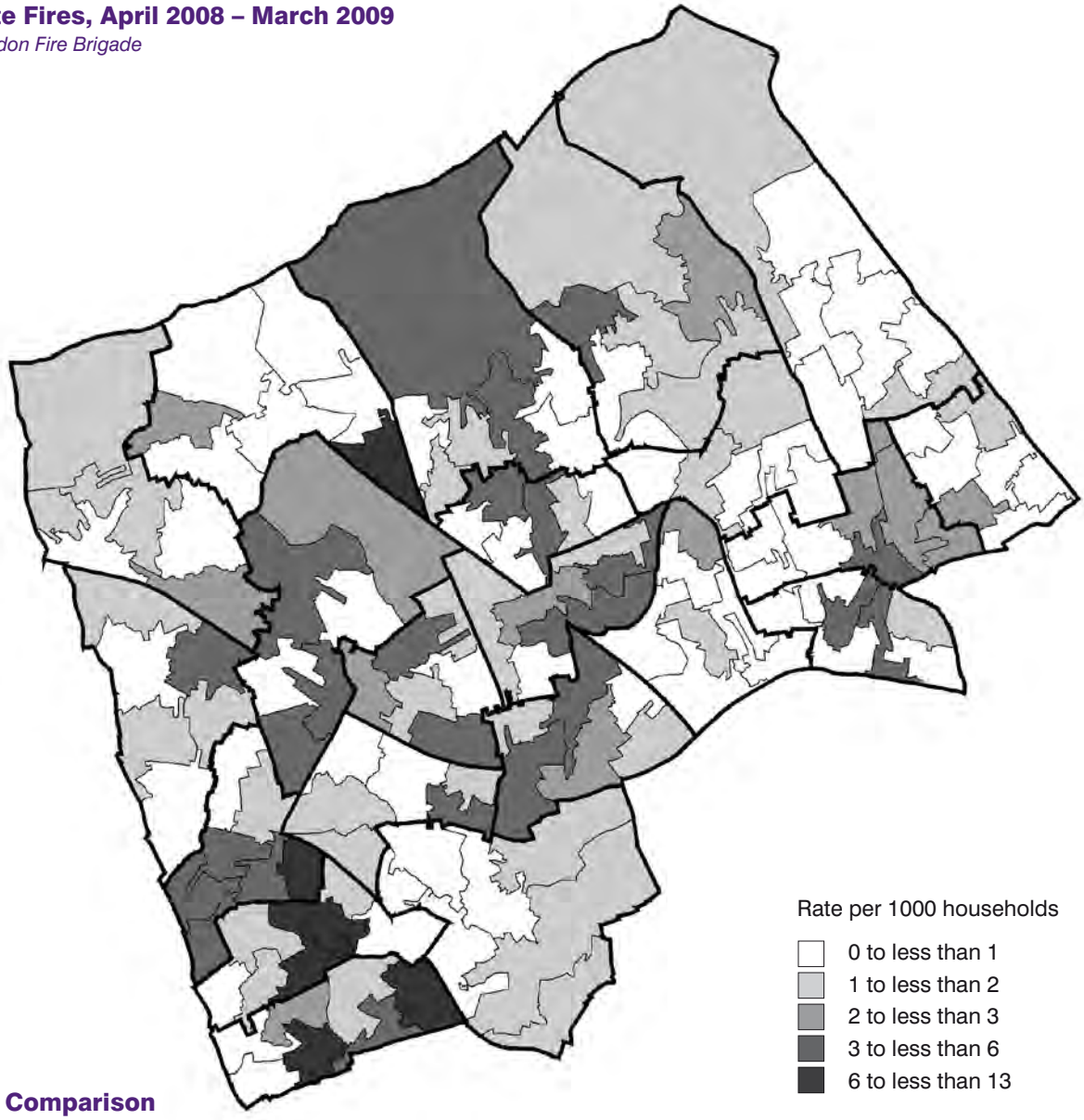
Deliberate Fires, April 2008 – March 2009 and April 2004 – March 2005

Source: London Fire Brigade



Deliberate Fires, April 2008 – March 2009

Source: London Fire Brigade



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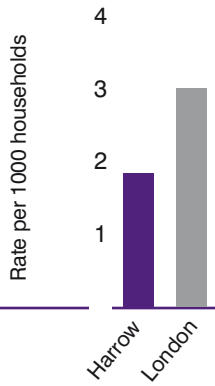
Regional Comparison



Personal Robbery

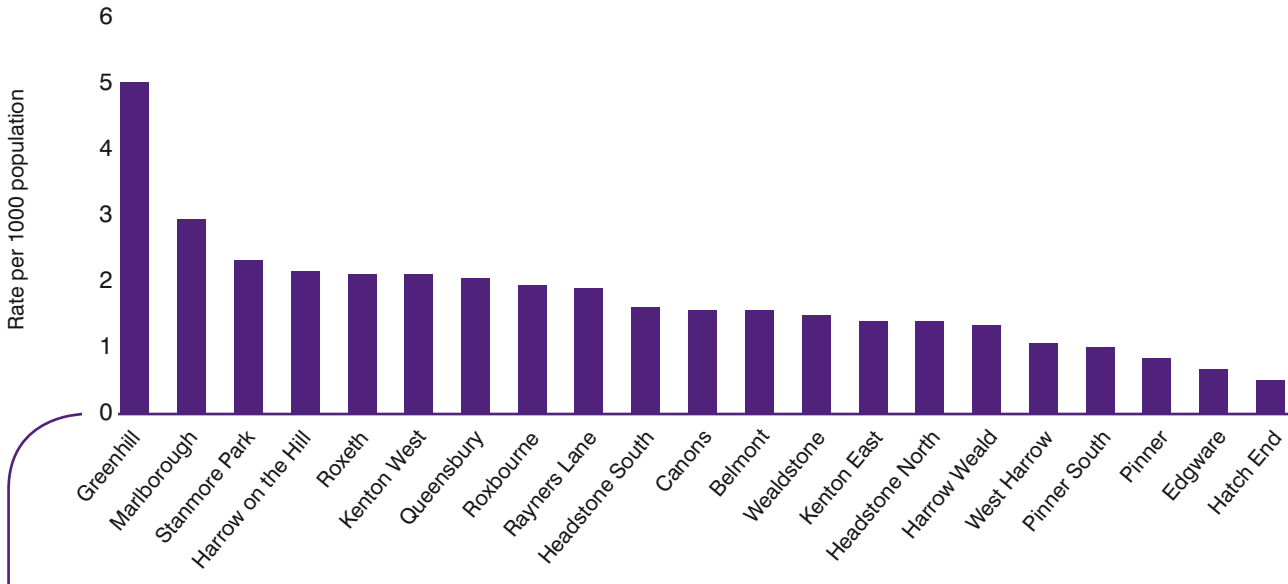
- **There were 385 personal robbery offences in Harrow in 2008/09**
- **Harrow's rate of 2.3 offences per 1,000 population is much lower than London's rate of 3.9 per 1,000 population (*Metropolitan Police Statistics*)**
- **Greenhill has the highest recorded level of personal robbery offences in Harrow**
- **The highest rates of personal robbery offences are found in Harrow Town Centre and the Harrow and Wealdstone corridor**
- **When compared to the other London Boroughs (excluding the City of London), Harrow is ranked 25th out of 32 (*Metropolitan Police Statistics*)**

Personal Robbery is defined as 'the use or threat of force in a theft from the person. For example, if the victim or a third party offers any resistance, or if anyone is assaulted in any way, then this constitutes force. Similarly, if a victim is under any impression from the offender's words or actions that the offender may use force, then this constitutes threat of force.' – Home Office Counting Rules (HOCR)

There were 53 personal robbery offences in Greenhill – nearly 14% of the total number in Harrow. Greenhill had by far the highest rate at five offences per 1,000 population, the next highest is Marlborough at 2.9 followed by Stanmore Park at 2.3. Hatch End had the lowest rate with 0.5 offences per 1,000 population.

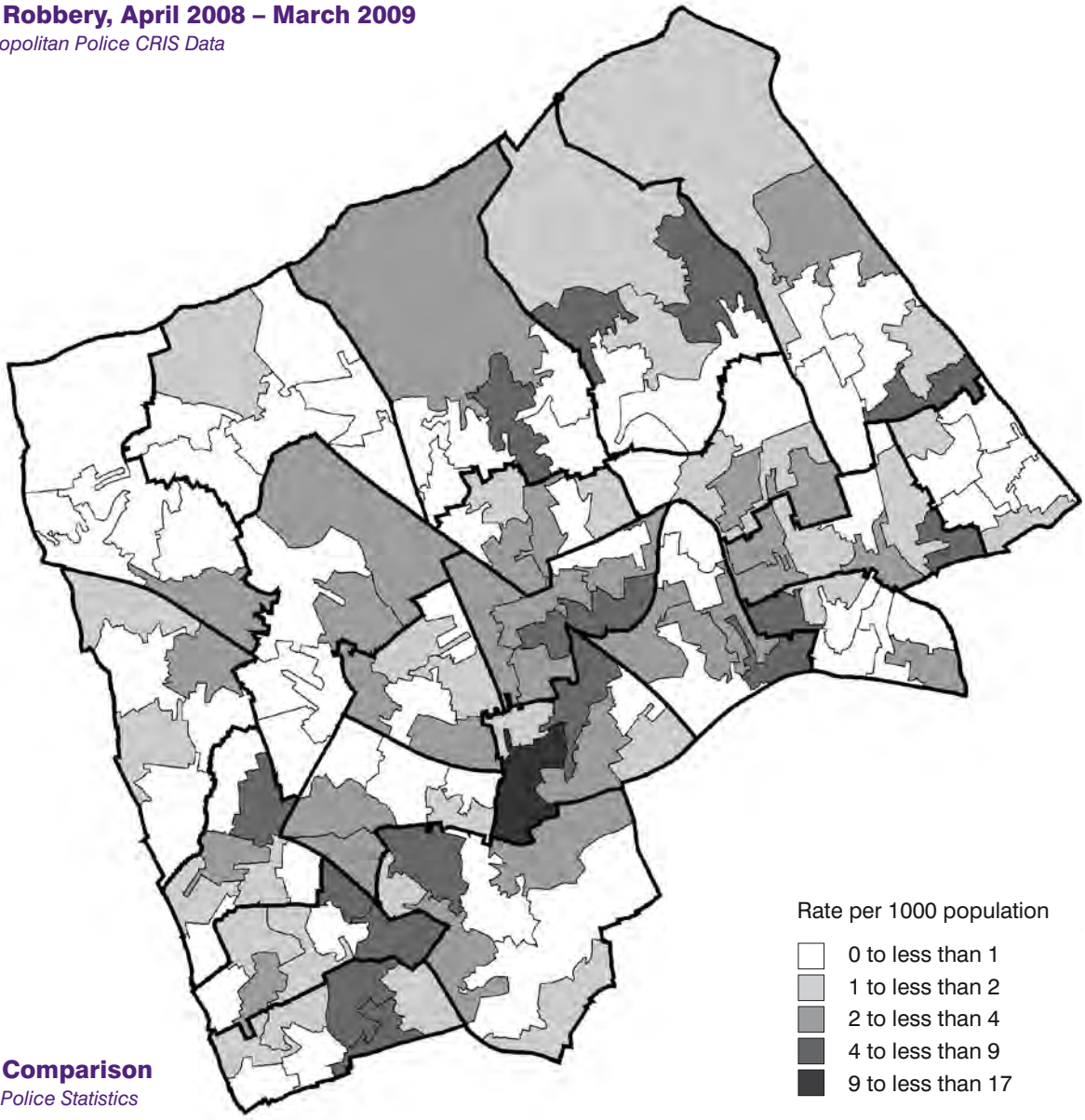
The LSOA with the highest rate with 16 per 1,000 population was in Greenhill, this was double the next highest LSOA also in Greenhill, with the third highest being in Marlborough. There were 27 LSOAs with no recorded personal robbery offences, with three each in Harrow Weald, Hatch End and Kenton East.

Personal Robbery, April 2008 – March 2009
Source: Metropolitan Police CRIS Data



Personal Robbery, April 2008 – March 2009

Source: Metropolitan Police CRIS Data



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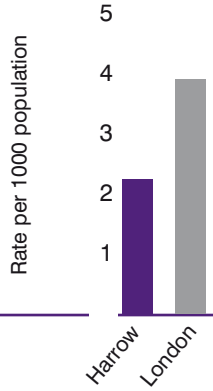
Regional Comparison

Metropolitan Police Statistics



Personal robbery 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.

Residential Burglary

- **There were 1,608 residential burglary offences in Harrow in 2008/09**
- **Harrow's rate of 7.4 offences per 1,000 population is lower than London's rate of 7.8 per 1,000 population (*Metropolitan Police Statistics*)**
- **Greenhill has the highest recorded level of residential burglary in Harrow**
- **When compared to the other London Boroughs (excluding the City of London), Harrow is ranked 20th out of 32 (*Metropolitan Police Statistics*)**

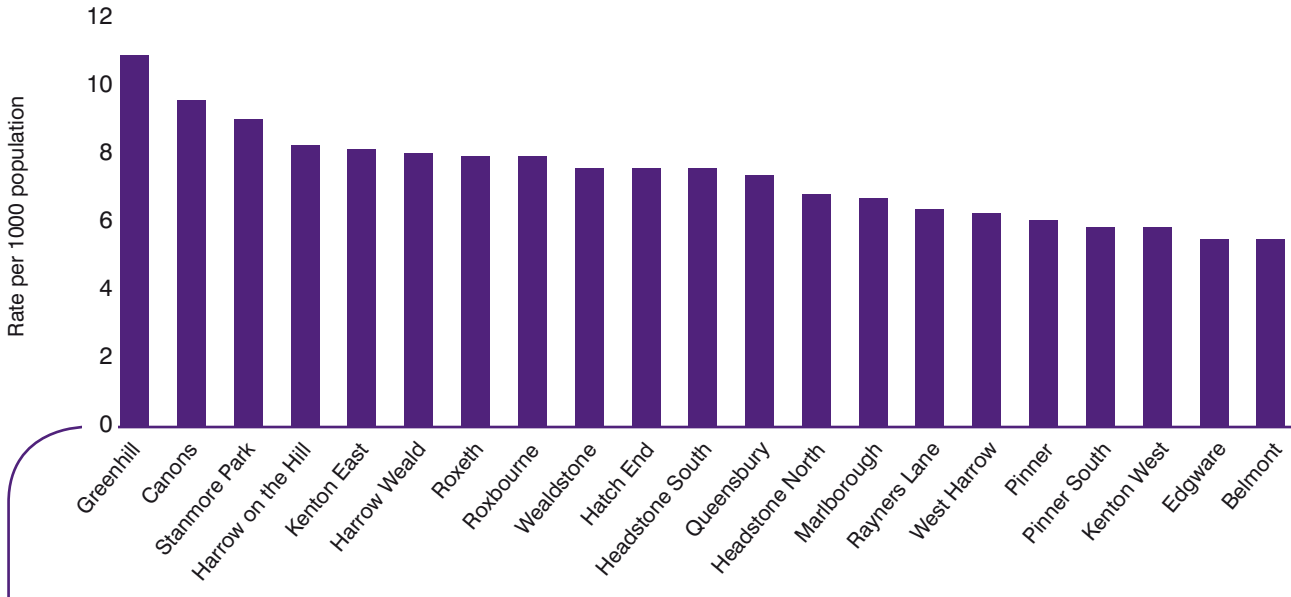
Burglary is defined as 'incidents in which the offender entered the building as a trespasser with the intention of committing theft, grievous bodily harm (GBH) or unlawful damage' – Home Office Counting Rules (HOCR).

There were 115 residential burglaries in Greenhill – over 7% of the total number in Harrow. Greenhill had the highest rate at 10.9 offences per 1,000 population, the next highest is Canons at 9.6, followed by Stanmore Park at nine offences per 1,000 population. Belmont and Edgware both had the lowest rate with 5.5 offences per 1,000 population.

The LSOAs with the highest rates – over 16 per 1,000 population – were in Greenhill (two LSOAs), Harrow on the Hill and Roxeth. The LSOAs with the lowest rates – under two per 1,000 population – were in Kenton East, Edgware and Rayners Lane.

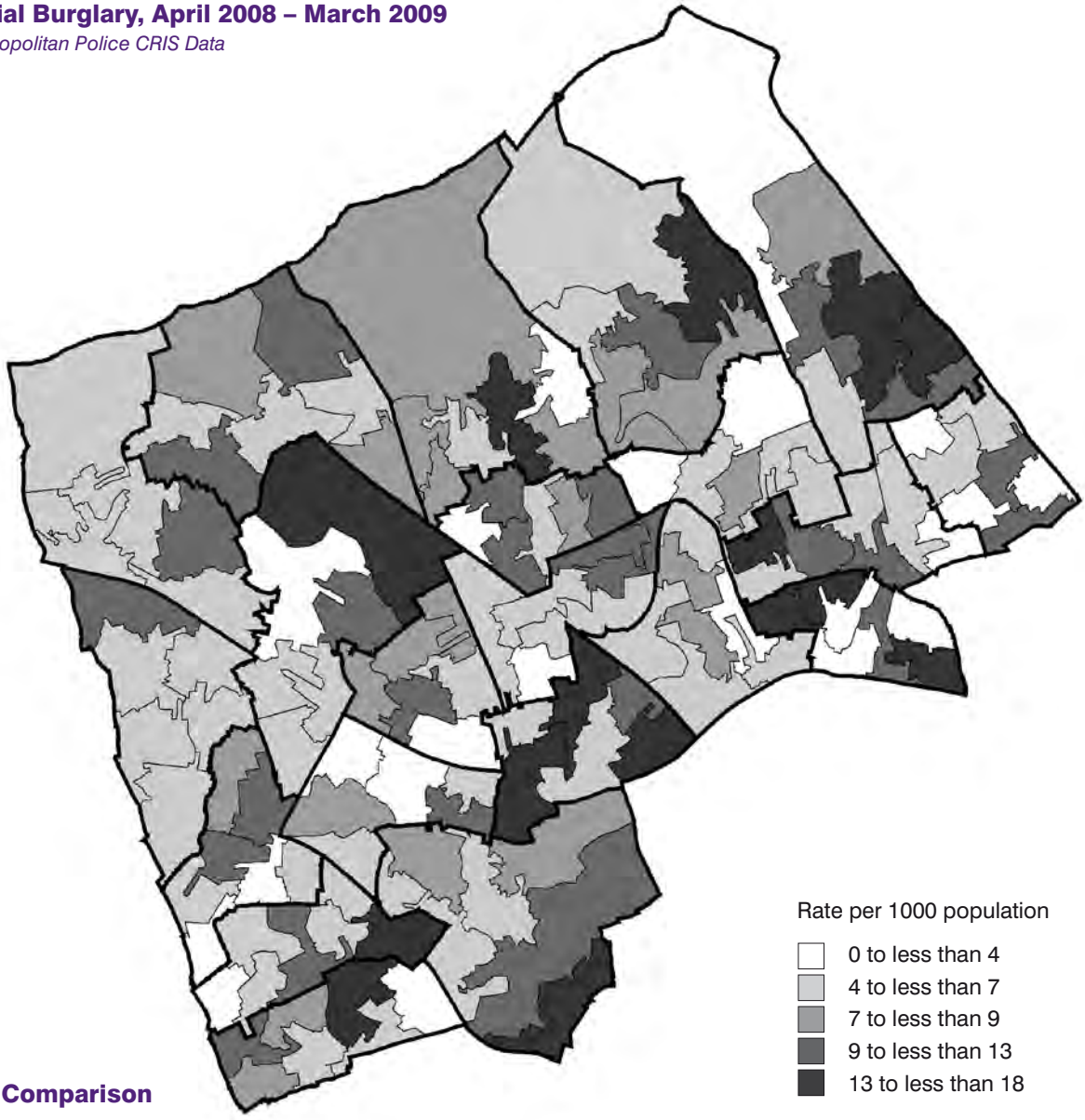
Residential burglary includes: burglary of a dwelling, aggravated burglary of a dwelling and distraction burglary or burglary artifice.

Residential Burglary, April 2008 – March 2009
Source: Metropolitan Police CRIS Data



Residential Burglary, April 2008 – March 2009

Source: Metropolitan Police CRIS Data



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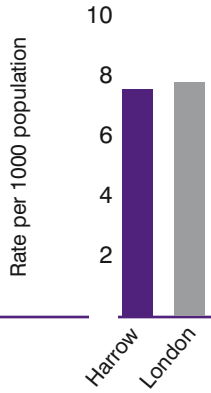
Regional Comparison



Probation

- **There were 598 probation commencements in Harrow in 2008/09, a rate of 3.4 per 1,000 residents aged 16 and over, lower than the London rate of 5.2 per 1,000**
- **The highest rates are in Wealdstone, Marlborough, Edgware and Roxbourne – in the centre and south of the borough**

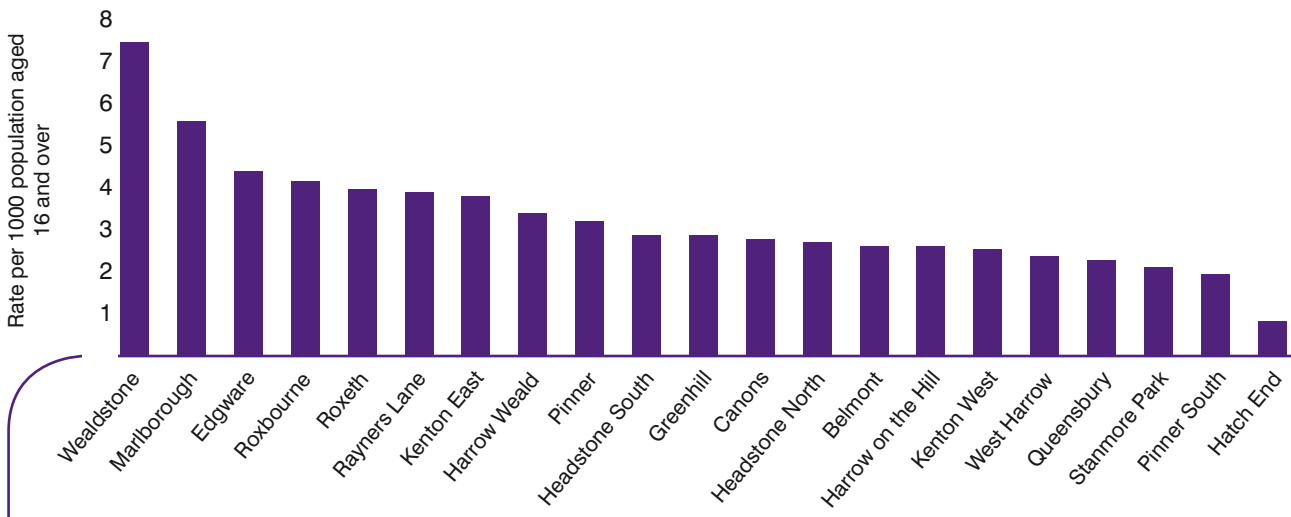
Offenders are placed under the supervision of the Probation Service either following a sentence by a court to serve a Community Order with one or more requirements, or on licensed release for prison sentences of a year or more with conditions on their licence that they must stick to. A failure to comply with requirements or conditions can result in a return to court or recall to prison.

Wealdstone had 9.2% of all probation commencements, at a rate of 7.5 per 1,000 population aged 16 and over, the next highest is Marlborough at 5.6 followed by Edgware at 4.4 and Roxbourne at 4.2 per 1,000 population aged 16 and over.

Hatch End had the lowest rate of probation commencements at 0.9 per 1,000 population aged 16 and over.

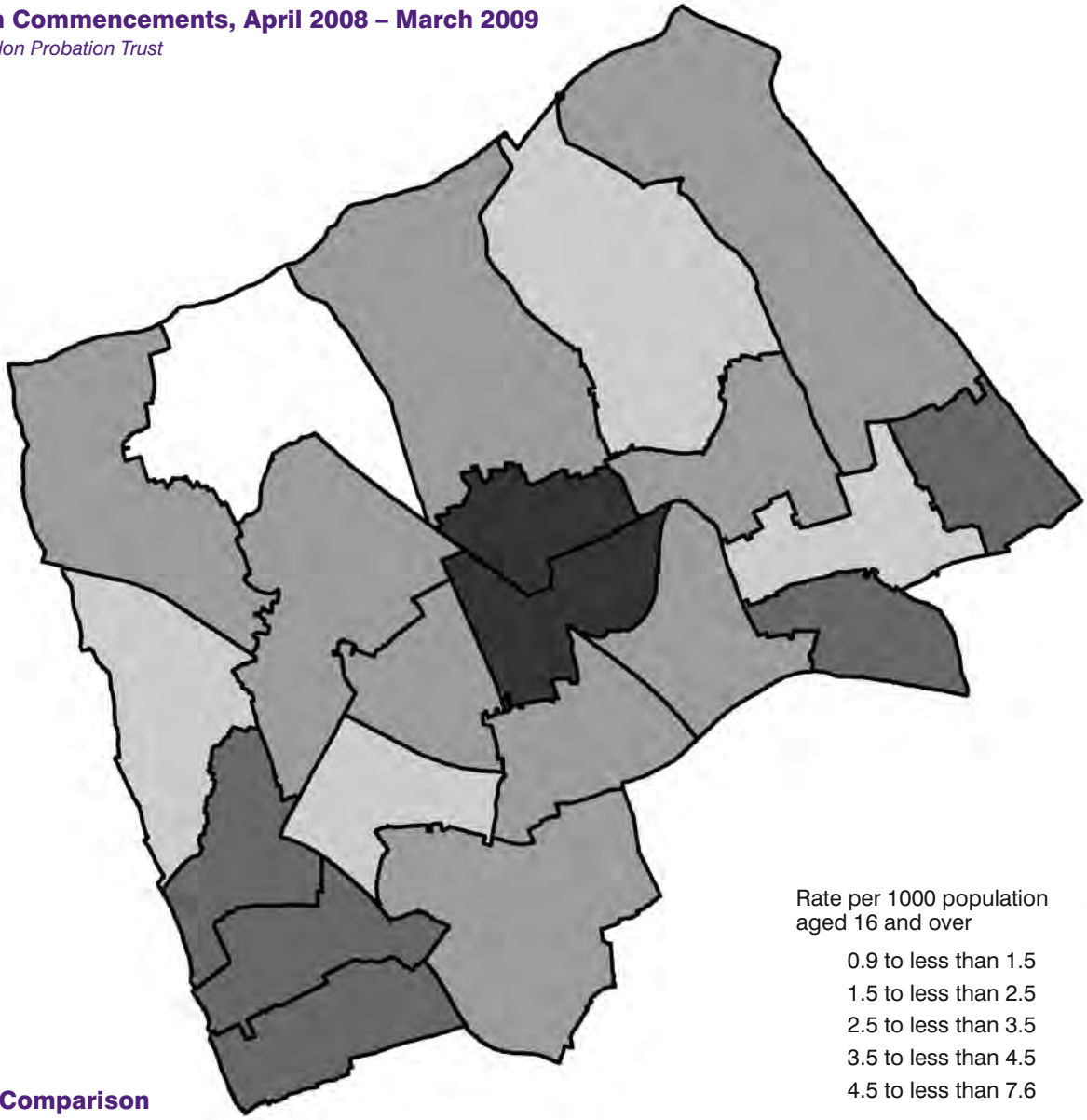
15% of people put on probation in Harrow were females, slightly higher than London's level of 13%. In addition 80% of those commencing probation in Harrow were aged 40 and under, just below London's level of 81%.

Probation Commencements, April 2008 – March 2009
Source: London Probation Trust



Probation Commencements, April 2008 – March 2009

Source: London Probation Trust



Rate per 1000 population aged 16 and over

- 0.9 to less than 1.5
- 1.5 to less than 2.5
- 2.5 to less than 3.5
- 3.5 to less than 4.5
- 4.5 to less than 7.6

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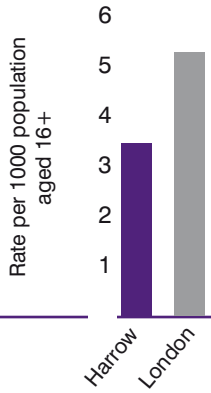
Regional Comparison



Business Activity

- **There were 4,819 businesses paying business rates to Harrow Council in July 2009**
- **The total number of businesses paying business rates decreased by 0.7% (33) between September 2005 and July 2009**
- **23% of Harrow's businesses (1,095) 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 57 businesses for every 1,000 households in Harrow, but with great variations, as can be seen in the number of businesses at LSOA level.

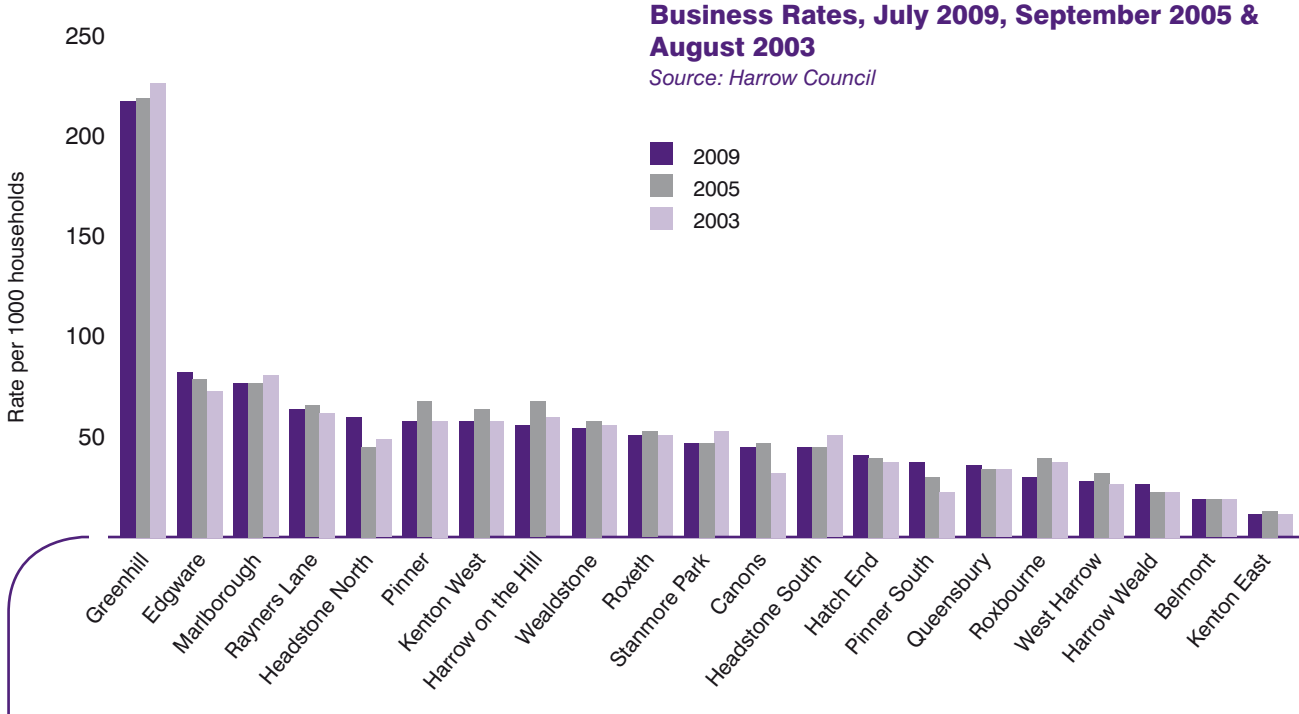
The highest concentrations are around the town centres. Greenhill in particular had 217.6 businesses per 1,000 households – over 2.5 times the rate of the next highest ward, Edgware. Kenton East had less than 1% of all Harrow's businesses.

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

There are 12 LSOAs (9%) which do not have any business premises.

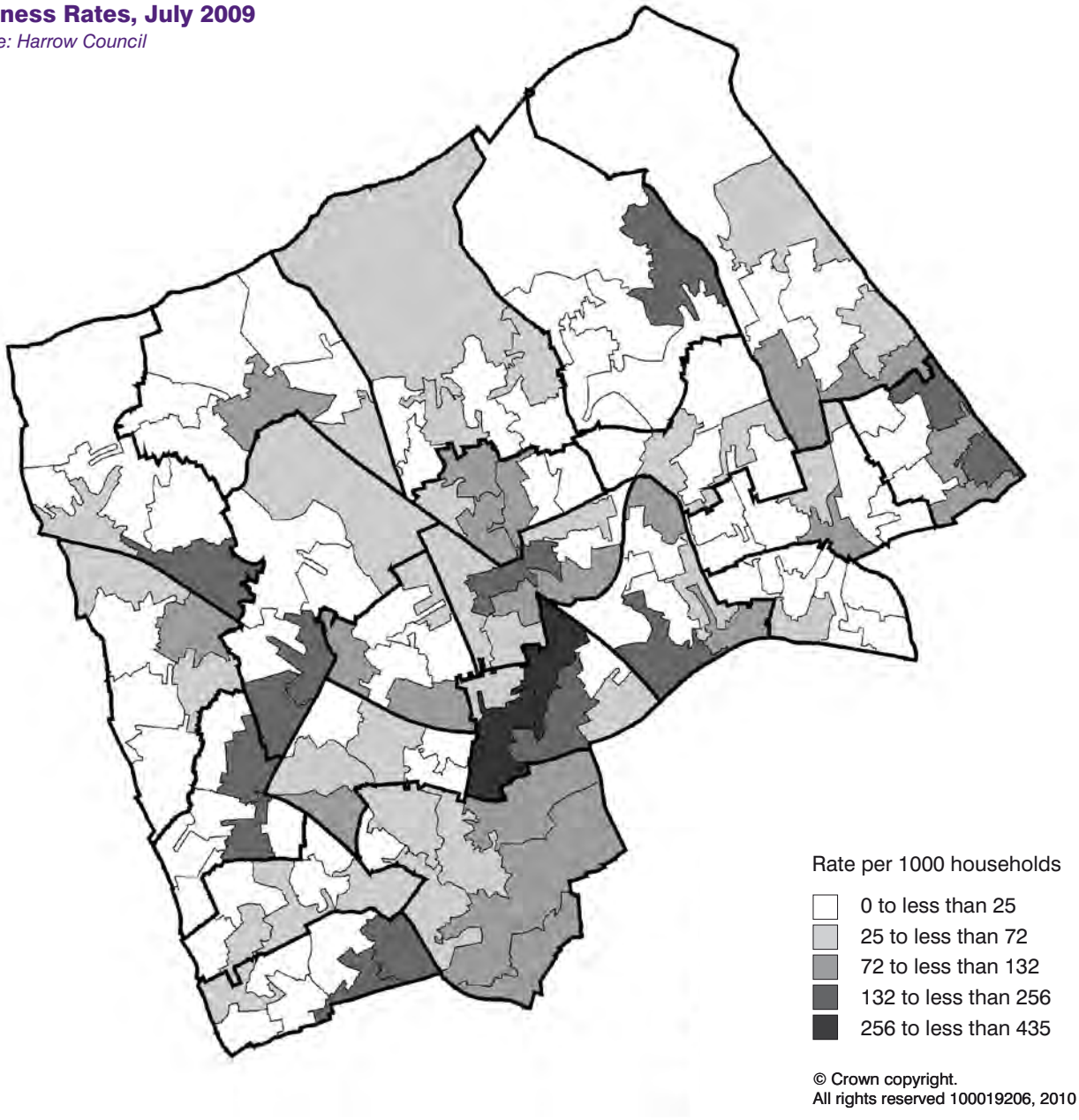
Business Rates, July 2009, September 2005 & August 2003

Source: Harrow Council



Business Rates, July 2009

Source: Harrow Council



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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

- **One fifth of Harrow's businesses (957) were in arrears with business rate payments as at 24 July 2009. This is an improvement on the position in November 2005, when a quarter of businesses were in arrears.**
- **Headstone North has the highest percentage of businesses in arrears**
- **Greenhill has the highest volume of arrears cases**

When comparing the actual percentage of arrears cases, relative to the number of businesses, Headstone North has by far the highest percentage of businesses in arrears, at 51%. This shows a big increase since November 2005, when the corresponding rate was 33% and goes against the trend generally where the number of businesses in arrears have reduced overall.

The highest number of businesses in arrears are in Greenhill (179), largely reflecting the fact that Greenhill has the largest concentration of business premises. This is however, almost 45% less than the figure at the end of November 2005.

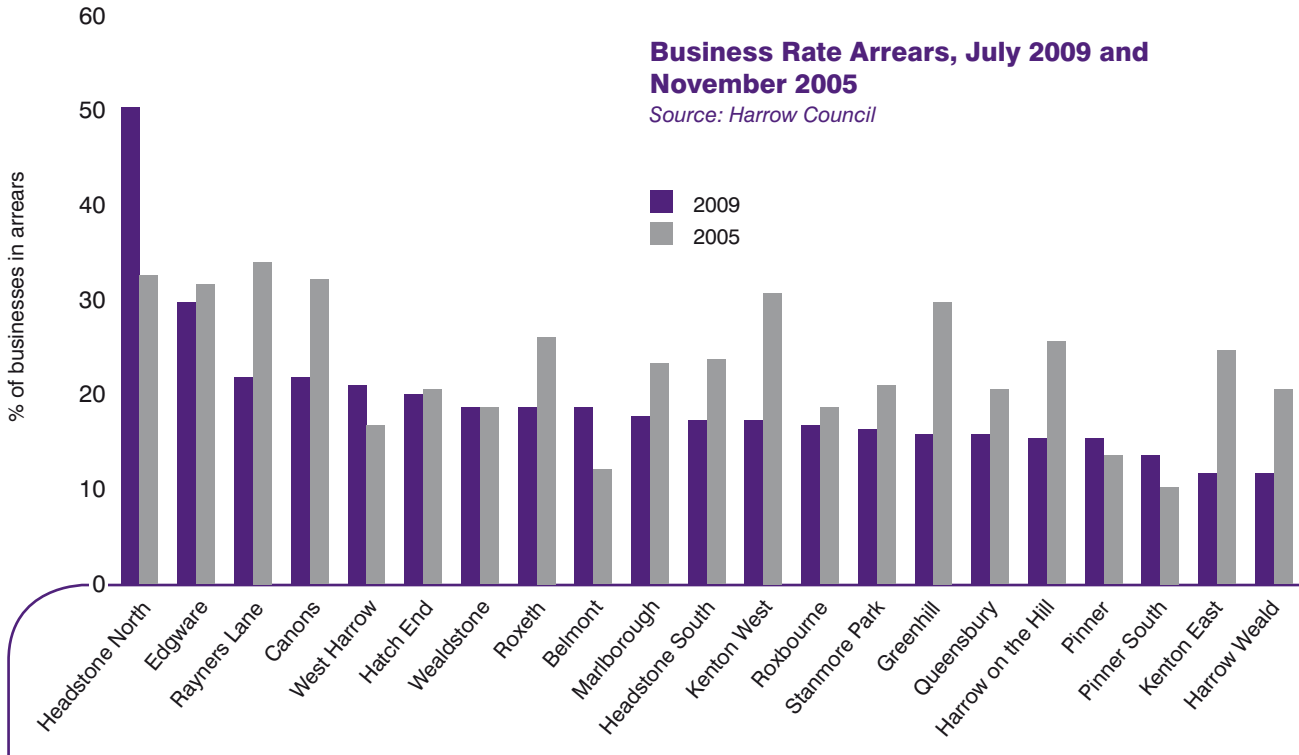
As at 24 July 2009, nearly 42% of LSOAs had no businesses with business rates arrears, compared to 36% in November 2005.

The two LSOAs with the highest business rate arrears were in Headstone North and Greenhill with 84 and 80 respectively.

The arrears figures reflect unpaid business rates accrued up to 31 March 2009 and still outstanding as at 24 July 2009. The figures do not include any year 2009/10 debts.

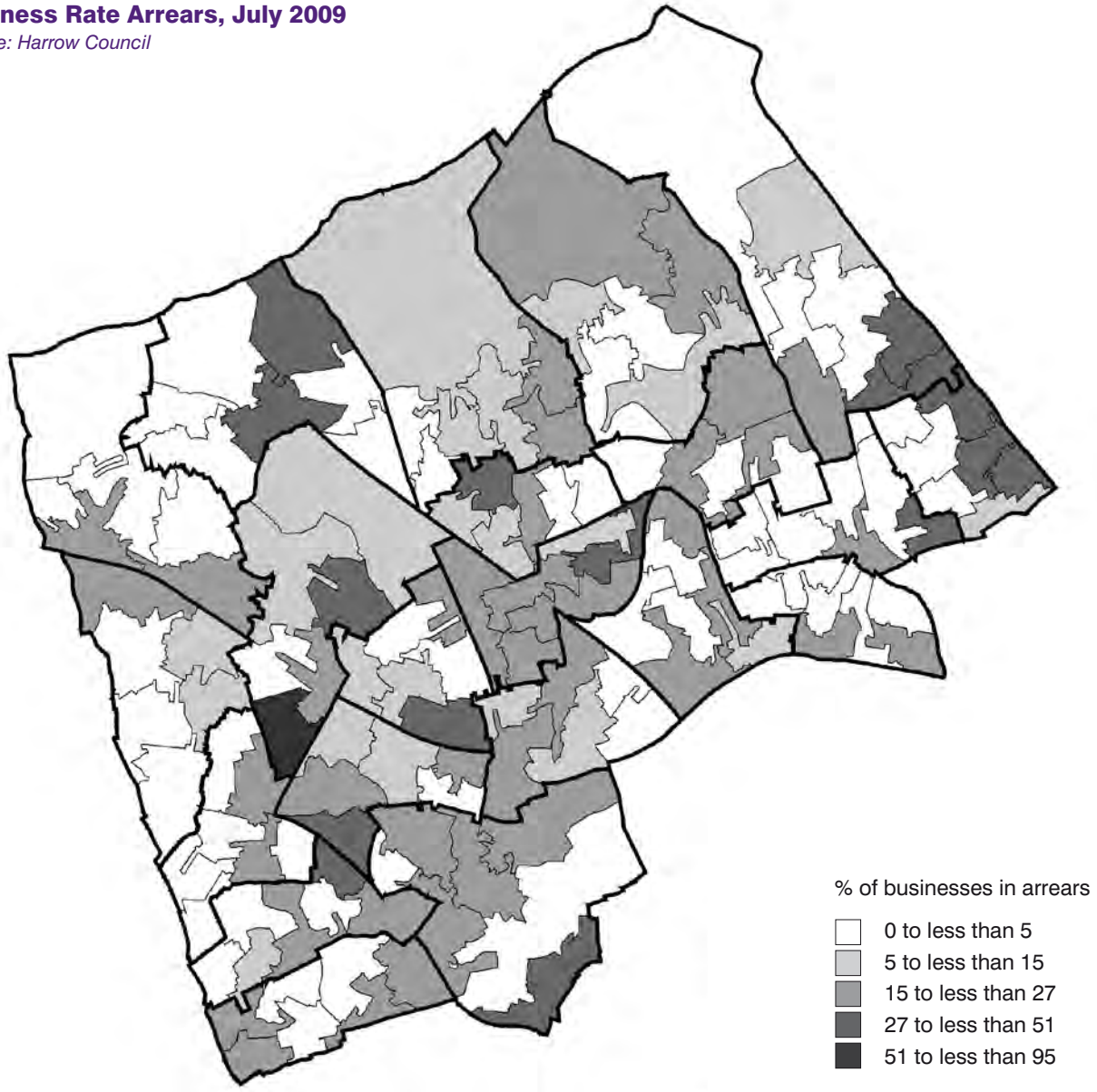
Business Rate Arrears, July 2009 and November 2005

Source: Harrow Council



Business Rate Arrears, July 2009

Source: Harrow Council



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Council Tax Arrears

- **8,883 households were in arrears with Council Tax payments at the end of July 2009. This represents an average of 105 debtors per 1,000 households; 38% less households in arrears with Council Tax payments than at the end of November 2005**
- **Households in arrears with Council Tax are concentrated in the centre and east of the borough, as well as pockets in the south of the borough**

Marlborough has by far the highest number of Council Tax debtors, 180 per 1,000 households, followed by Edgware with 143 per 1,000 households. Five wards had rates of 133 to 140 per 1,000 households: Greenhill, Roxbourne, Roxeth, Queensbury and Wealdstone.

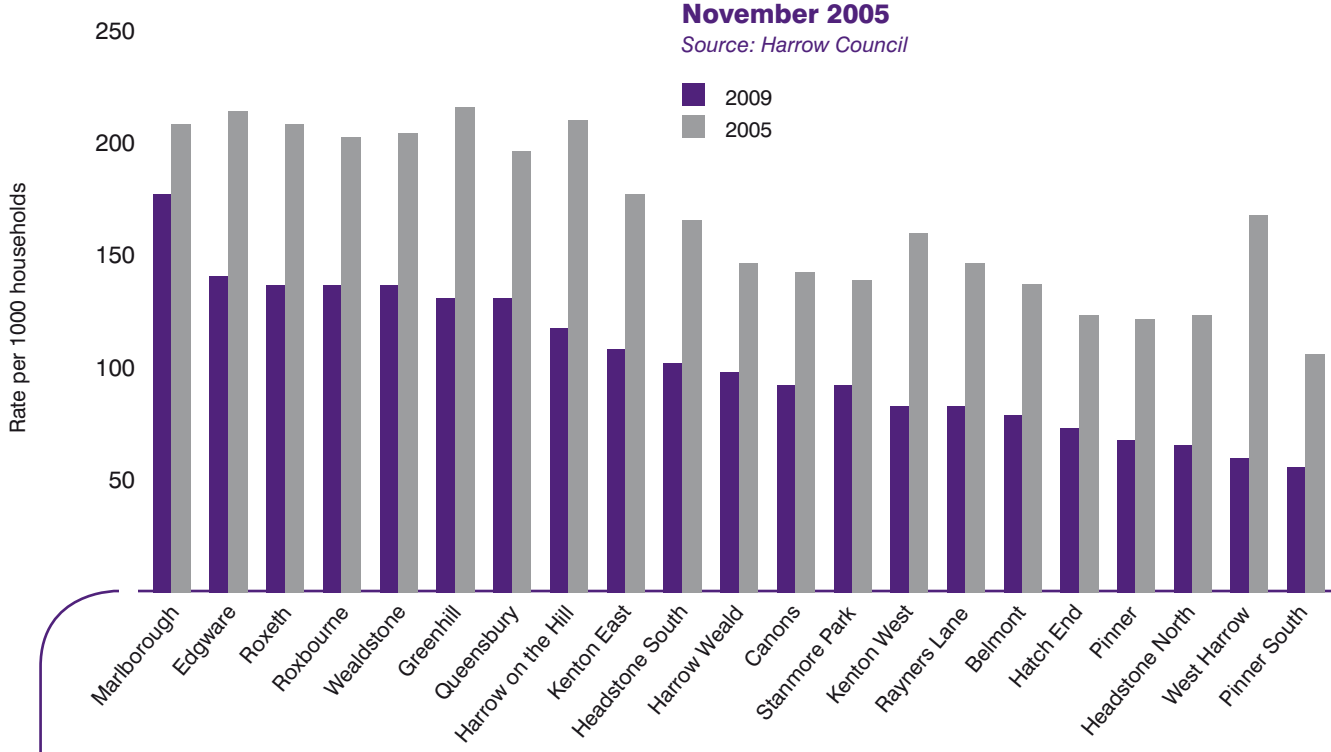
Pinner South has the lowest number of debtors, 57 per 1,000 households, a rate of less than a third that of Marlborough.

At LSOA level the rates are more extreme – one LSOA in Wealdstone has a rate of 184 debtors per 1,000 households, compared to a low of 24 debtors per 1,000 households in a LSOA in Pinner.

The arrears figures reflect unpaid Council Tax accrued up to 31 March 2009 and still outstanding as at 30 July 2009. The figures do not include any year 2009/10 debts.

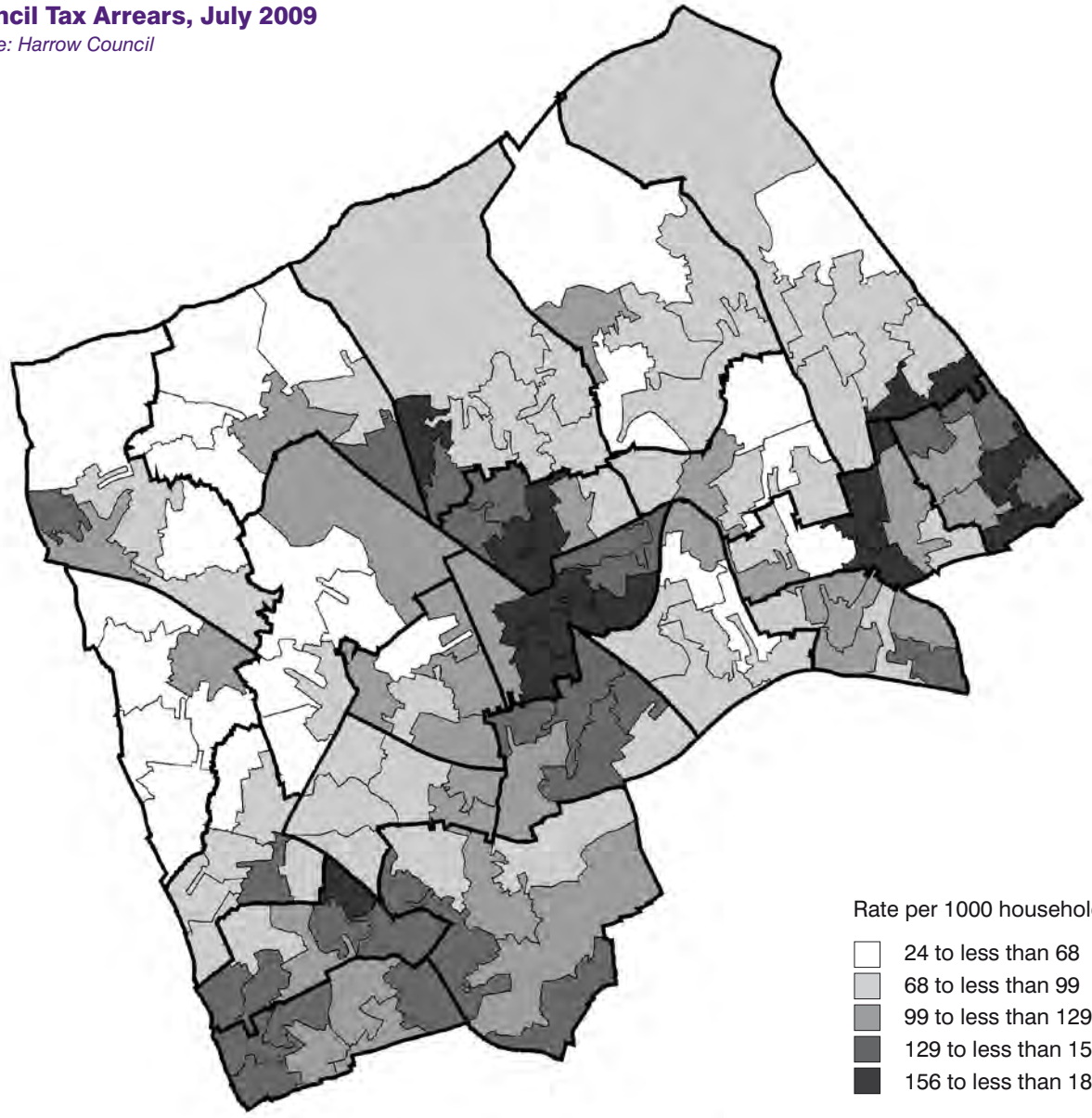
Council Tax Arrears, July 2009 and November 2005

Source: Harrow Council



Council Tax Arrears, July 2009

Source: Harrow Council



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Council Tax Benefit

- **15,951 households received Council Tax Benefit in September 2009, a rate of 190 per 1,000 households**
- **The number of households claiming Council Tax Benefit increased by 9% from September 2005 to September 2009**
- **Nearly 1,500 households in Roxbourne claimed Council Tax Benefit – the highest number per ward, with 34% of households claiming benefit**
- **Pinner South had the lowest rate of Council Tax Benefit claimants at 107 per 1,000 households, less than a third the rate of Roxbourne**
- **Households on Council Tax Benefit are mainly concentrated in the centre and south-west of the borough. Smaller concentrations are also found in the eastern and western fringes.**

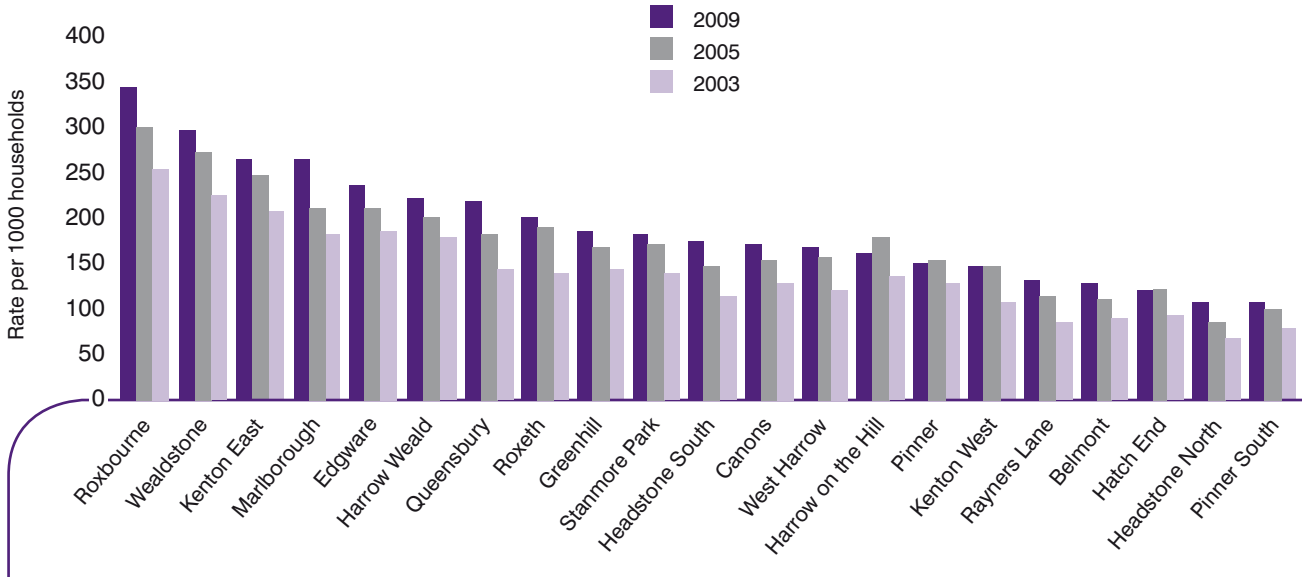
People on low incomes with little or no savings can claim a discount on their Council Tax. This is known as Council Tax Benefit.

The LSOA with the highest number of Council Tax Benefit claimants was in Harrow on the Hill ward with 344 claimants. However, a LSOA in Roxbourne had the highest rate at 614 claimants per 1,000 households, much higher than the next highest LSOA at 453 per 1,000 households in Harrow Weald.

Seven other LSOAs had rates above 400 per 1,000 households, all in different wards, which largely coincide with areas of council housing, including Pinner which also contained the LSOA with the lowest rate of claimants at 23 per 1,000 households.

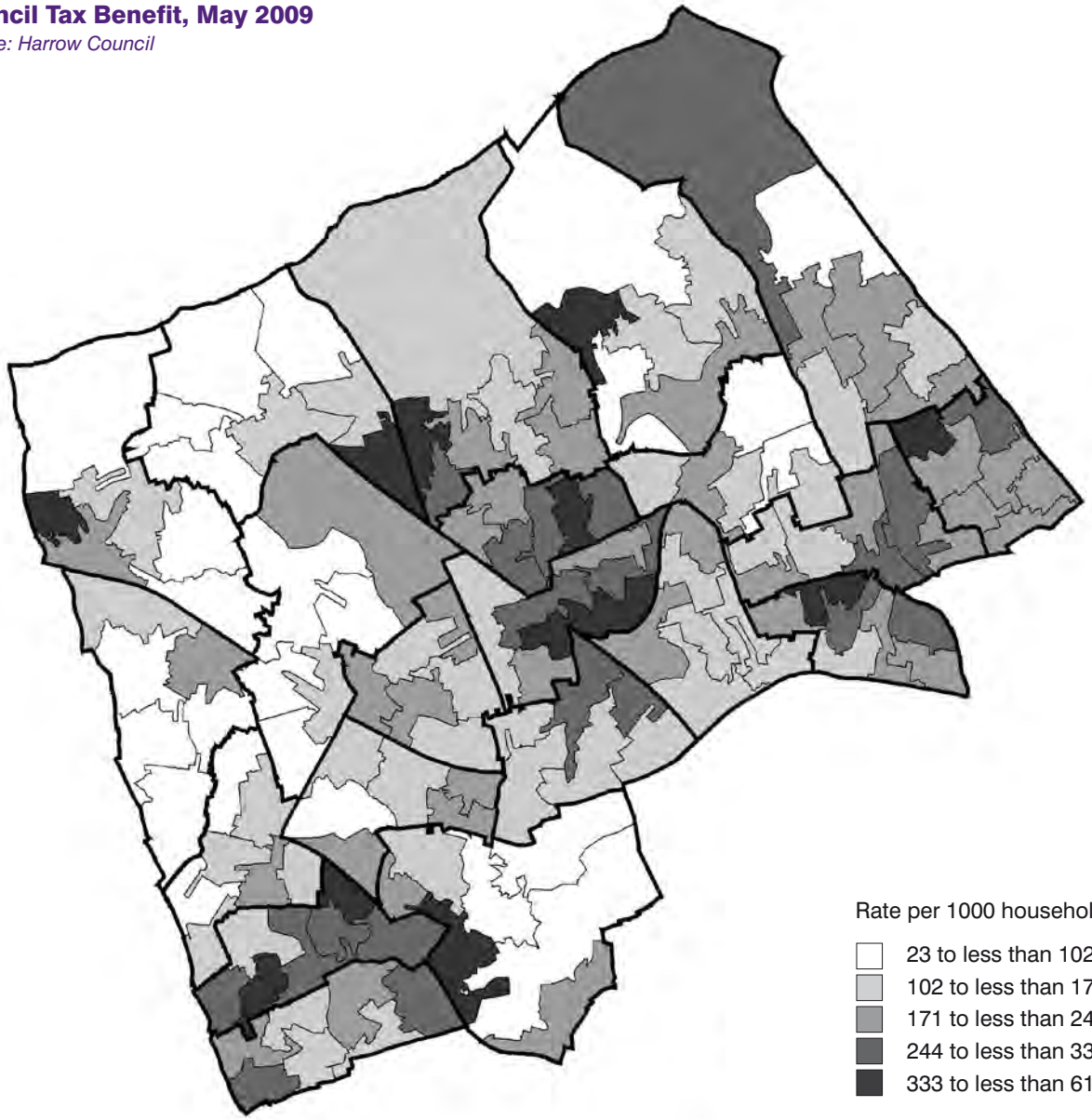
Over 1,300 more households claimed Council Tax Benefit in September 2009, compared to September 2005. This can be attributed to various factors, including more proactive work by Benefits staff to increase benefits take-up, together with the changing demographics and an increase in people living in privately rented accommodation.

Council Tax Benefit, September 2009, September 2005 & August 2003
Source: Harrow Council



Council Tax Benefit, May 2009

Source: Harrow Council



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Low Income

- **11% of households in Harrow (almost 9,300) have annual gross incomes under £15,000 a year – below both the figures for London (13%) and Great Britain (17%)**
- **Average household gross income in Harrow is estimated to be around £41,300 per year, 7.8% higher than in 2005. This is around £1,900 higher than the London average, and over £6,300 higher than the Great Britain average.**
- **The number of households with a gross income below £15,000 has fallen by almost 4,000 (30%). This reflects an increase in gross income nationally, where the number of households with an income below £15,000 has fallen by 28%.**

In 2009, 4.7% fewer households had an average annual income below the £15,000 per annum threshold, compared to 2005.

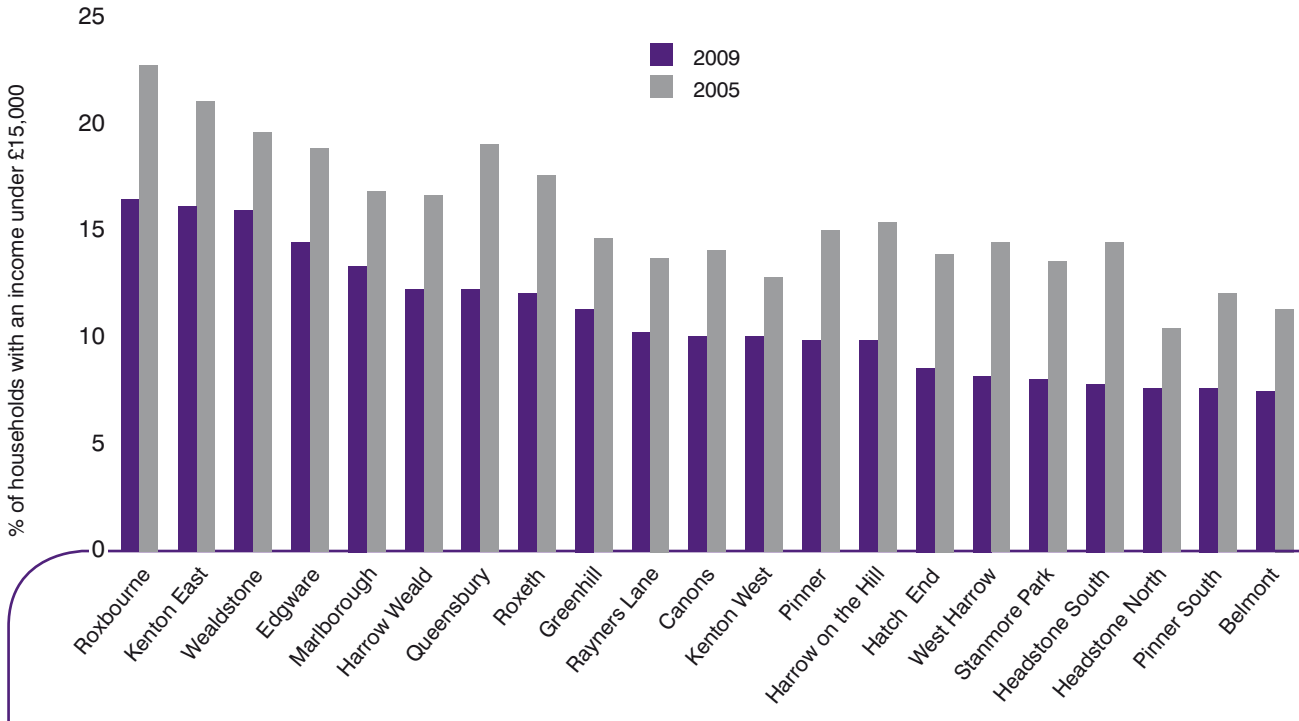
Roxbourne, Kenton East and Wealdstone have the highest proportion of households (over 15%) with an annual gross income under £15,000, albeit down from the 20% or more levels of 2005. Conversely, Belmont, Pinner South, Headstone North and Headstone South remain as the wards with the lowest proportion of households with an income below £15,000 - all at less than 8%.

Generally the wards in the centre and south of the borough have more households with low incomes. Areas within wards to the north also feature because there are a disproportionate number of pensioners on state pensions living there.

Greenhill and Wealdstone each have a LSOA where more than 23% of households have low incomes (i.e. less than £15,000). Two LSOAs in Harrow on the Hill have less than 3% of households with low incomes.

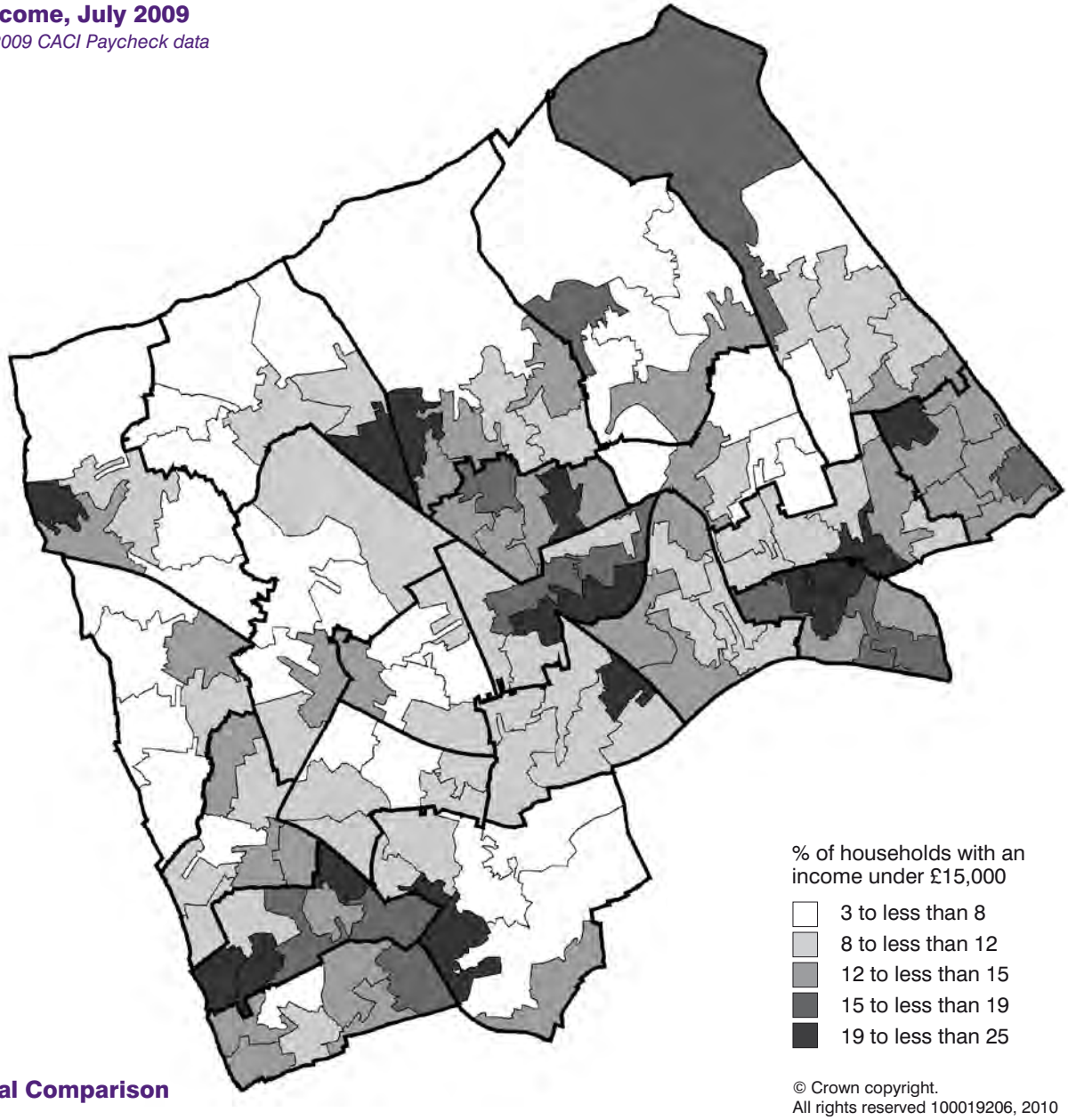
Low Income, July 2009 & July 2005

Source: 2009 & 2005 CACI Paycheck data



Low Income, July 2009

Source: 2009 CACI Paycheck data



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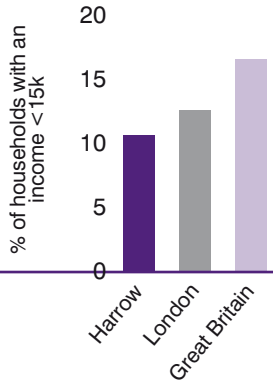
National Comparison



This information is based on the 2009 and 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.

Disability Living Allowance

- **Over 7,600 people in Harrow were recipients of Disability Living Allowance (DLA) in February 2009, a rate of 3.5% of the total resident population**
- **However, Harrow's rate remains below both the London and England claimant rates for DLA (4% and 4.8% respectively)**
- **12% of recipients were children (under 16), 54% were of working age (16-59), and 34% were aged 60 and over**
- **The council housing estates around Harrow on average show significantly higher levels of DLA claimants than the rest of the borough**

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.

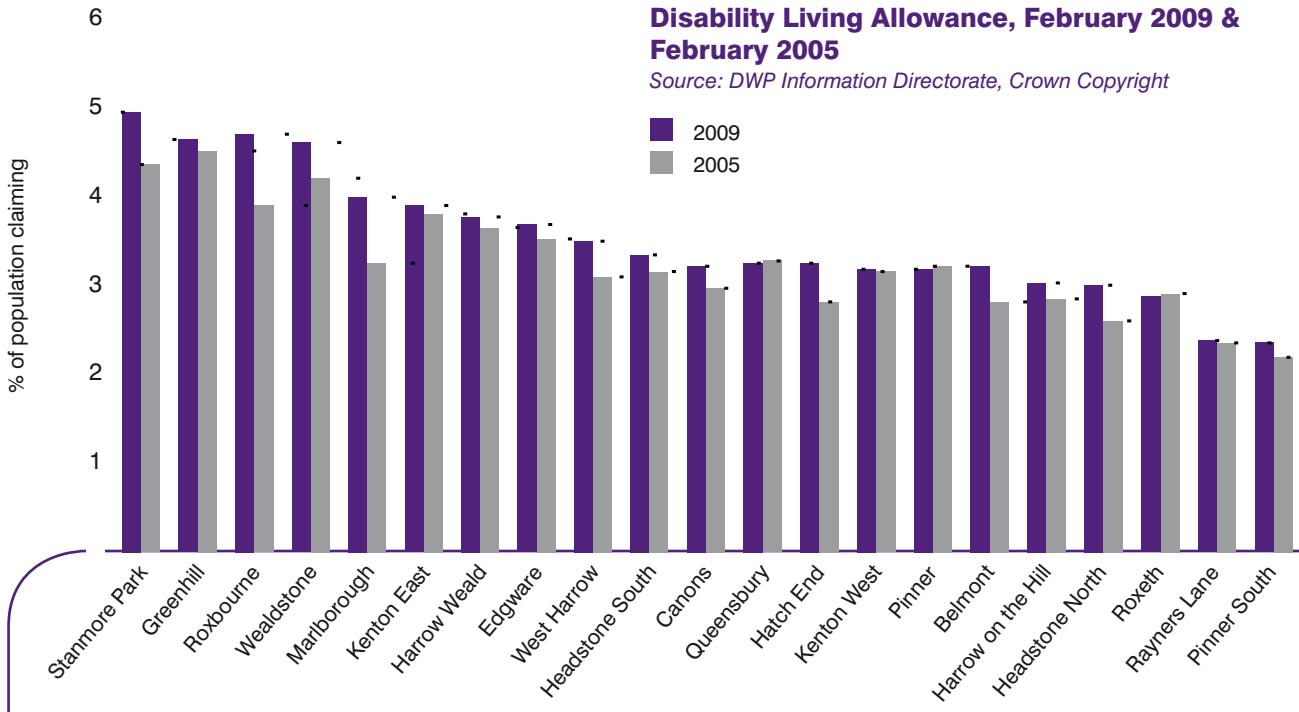
There are two elements to the DLA – a care component and a mobility component. Care components are assessed according to the extent to which the applicant needs supervision or looking after. The mobility component assesses the ease with which an applicant can get around. Some people may be entitled to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

Stanmore Park has the highest number of claimants with 4.9% of the population claiming, whilst Pinner South has the lowest claimant rate at 2.4%. Pinner South also had the lowest claimant rate in 2005 with 2.2% of the population, although at that time Greenhill was the highest at 4.5%, marginally ahead of Stanmore Park at 4.4%.

Rates are more varied at LSOA level. There are two LSOAs with a claimant rate of almost 10% – in Stanmore Park and Hatch End. In contrast, one LSOA in Harrow on the Hill has a claimant rate of only 0.8%.

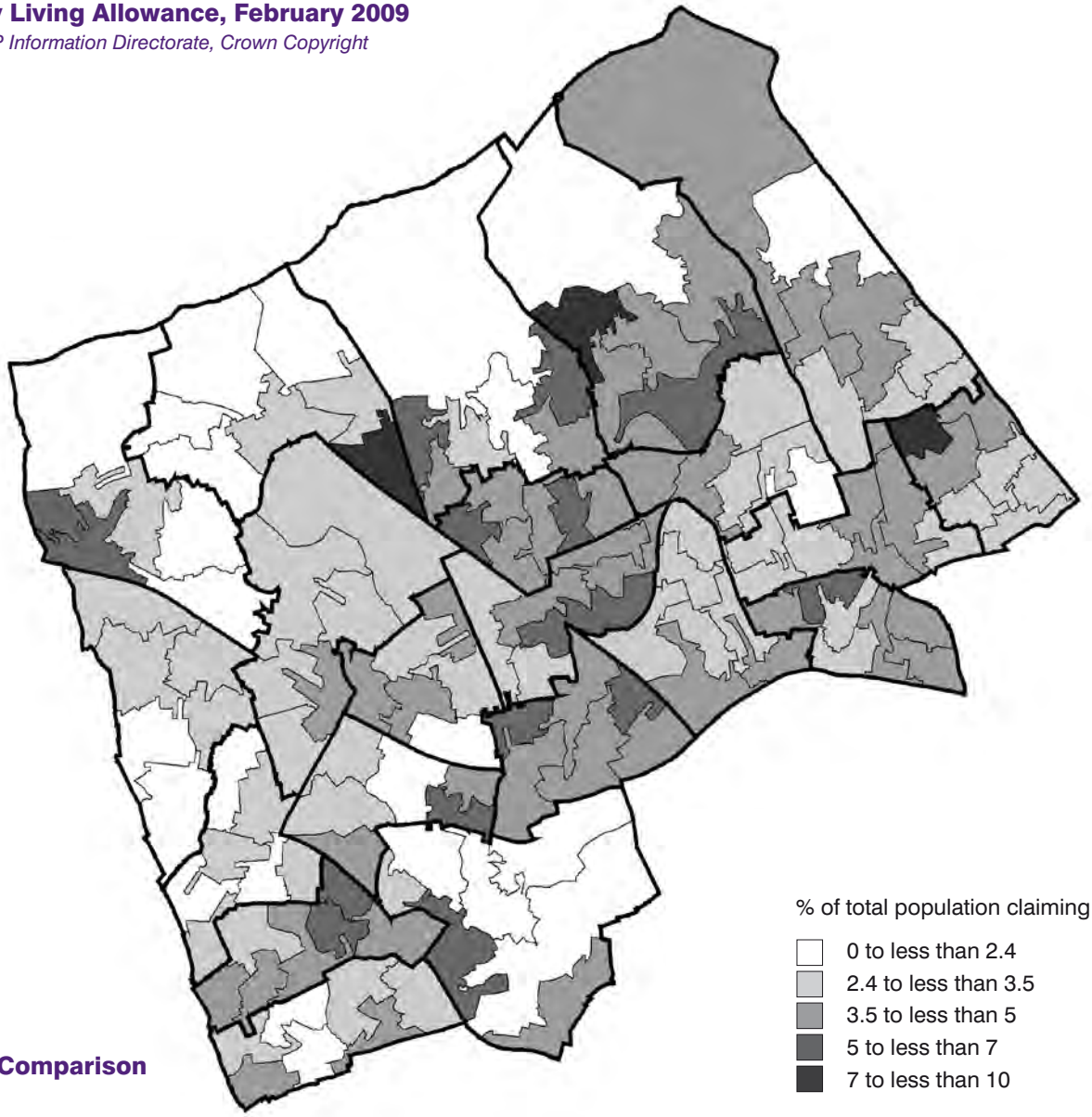
Disability Living Allowance, February 2009 & February 2005

Source: DWP Information Directorate, Crown Copyright



Disability Living Allowance, February 2009

Source: DWP Information Directorate, Crown Copyright



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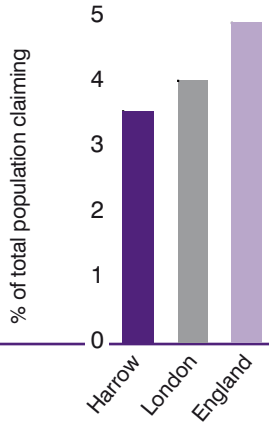
National Comparison



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

This data is sourced from DWP's Work and Pensions Longitudinal Study (WPLS).

Housing Benefit

- **14,199 households received Housing Benefit in September 2009, a rate of 170 per 1,000 households**
- **Over 1,400 households in Roxbourne claimed Housing Benefit – the highest number per ward, with 33% of households claiming benefit**
- **Pinner South had the lowest rate of Housing Benefit claimants at 88 per 1,000 households, just over a quarter of the rate of Roxbourne**
- **Households receiving Housing Benefit are mainly concentrated in the centre and south-west of the borough. Smaller concentrations are also found in the eastern and western fringes**

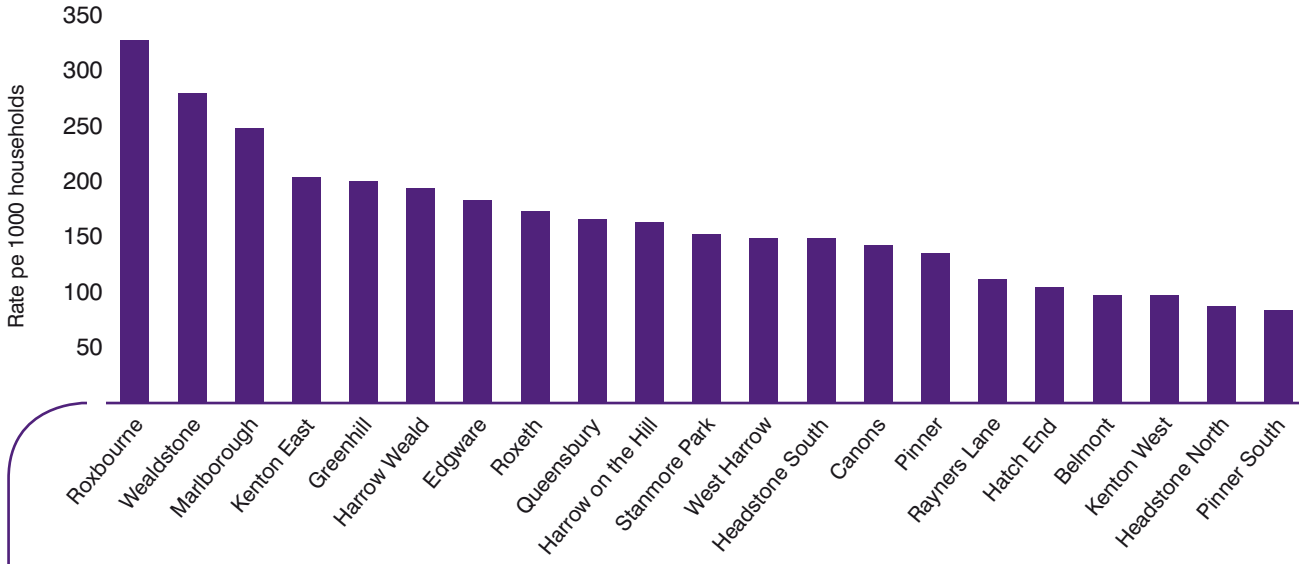
People on low incomes with little or no savings who pay rent may be eligible to receive Housing Benefit.

Marlborough and Wealdstone, the second and third highest wards, both had over 1,000 claimants at a rate over 250 per 1,000 households. Headstone North had the lowest number of claimants (319) at a rate of 90 per 1,000 households.

The LSOA with the highest number of Housing Benefit claimants was in Harrow on the Hill ward with 369 claimants. However, Roxbourne had the highest rate at 624 claimants per 1,000 households, much higher than the next highest LSOA at 433 per 1,000 households in Wealdstone.

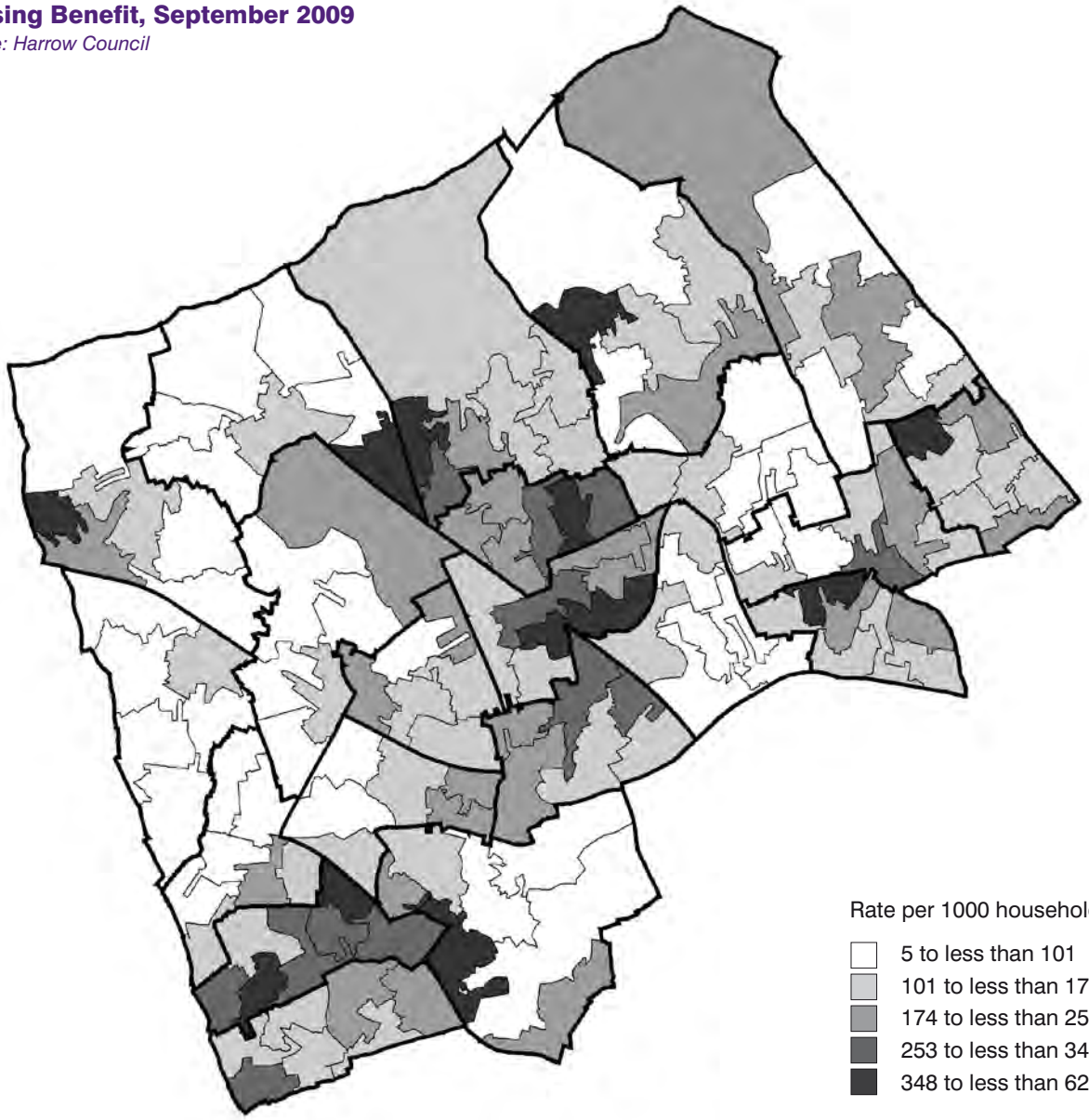
Five other LSOAs had rates above 400 per 1,000 households, all in different wards, which largely coincide with areas of council housing, including Pinner which also contained the LSOA with the lowest rate of claimants at 4.6 per 1,000 households.

Housing Benefit, September 2009
Source: Harrow Council



Housing Benefit, September 2009

Source: Harrow Council



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Incapacity Benefit and Severe Disablement Allowance

- **Nearly 6,800 of Harrow's working age population claimed either Incapacity Benefit or Severe Disablement Allowance (IBSDA) during the period November 2007 to August 2008. This has fallen from nearly 7,500 in 2005.**
- **Harrow's overall rate for IBSDA claimants is 4.9%, which is lower than both the London rate of 6% and the rate for England of 6.6%**
- **The main concentrations of IBSDA claimants are in the centre and south of the borough, with the highest levels focused around council housing estates**
- **Wealdstone (7.1%), Roxbourne (6.8%) and Greenhill (6.5%) have the highest rates of IDBSA claimants, while Headstone North and Pinner South have the lowest with a rate of less than 3%**
- **Most wards have seen a fall in claimant rates since 2005, with the exception of Hatch End and West Harrow**

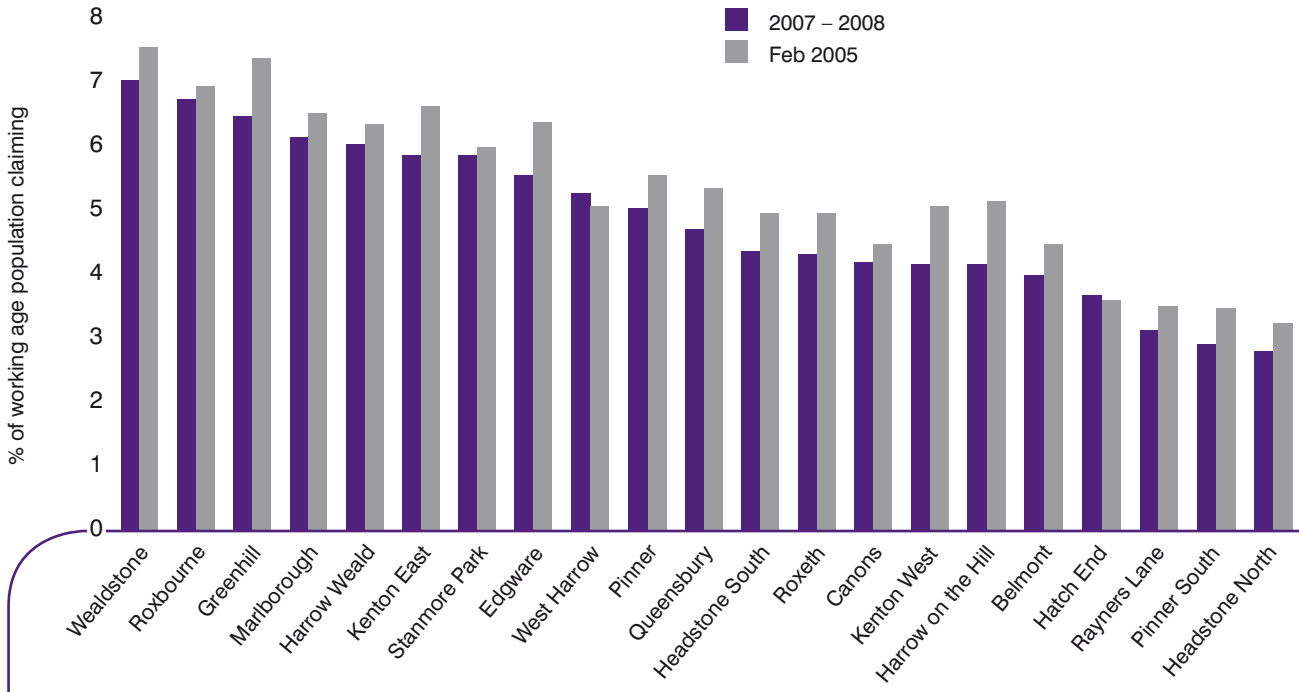
Incapacity Benefit can be claimed by women aged under 60 and men aged under 65 who are suffering from either short or long-term ill health. People eligible to claim include those unable to work either through disability or ill health, who cannot claim statutory sick pay and have been paid or credited with the maximum 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 under 20 in April 2001 and numbers are therefore declining.

At LSOA level the highest rate of claimants is over 13% – with claimant rates in one LSOA in Stanmore Park and one LSOA in Hatch End at this high level. Harrow on the Hill and Hatch End have a LSOA with the lowest rate of claimants, at just 0.6%.

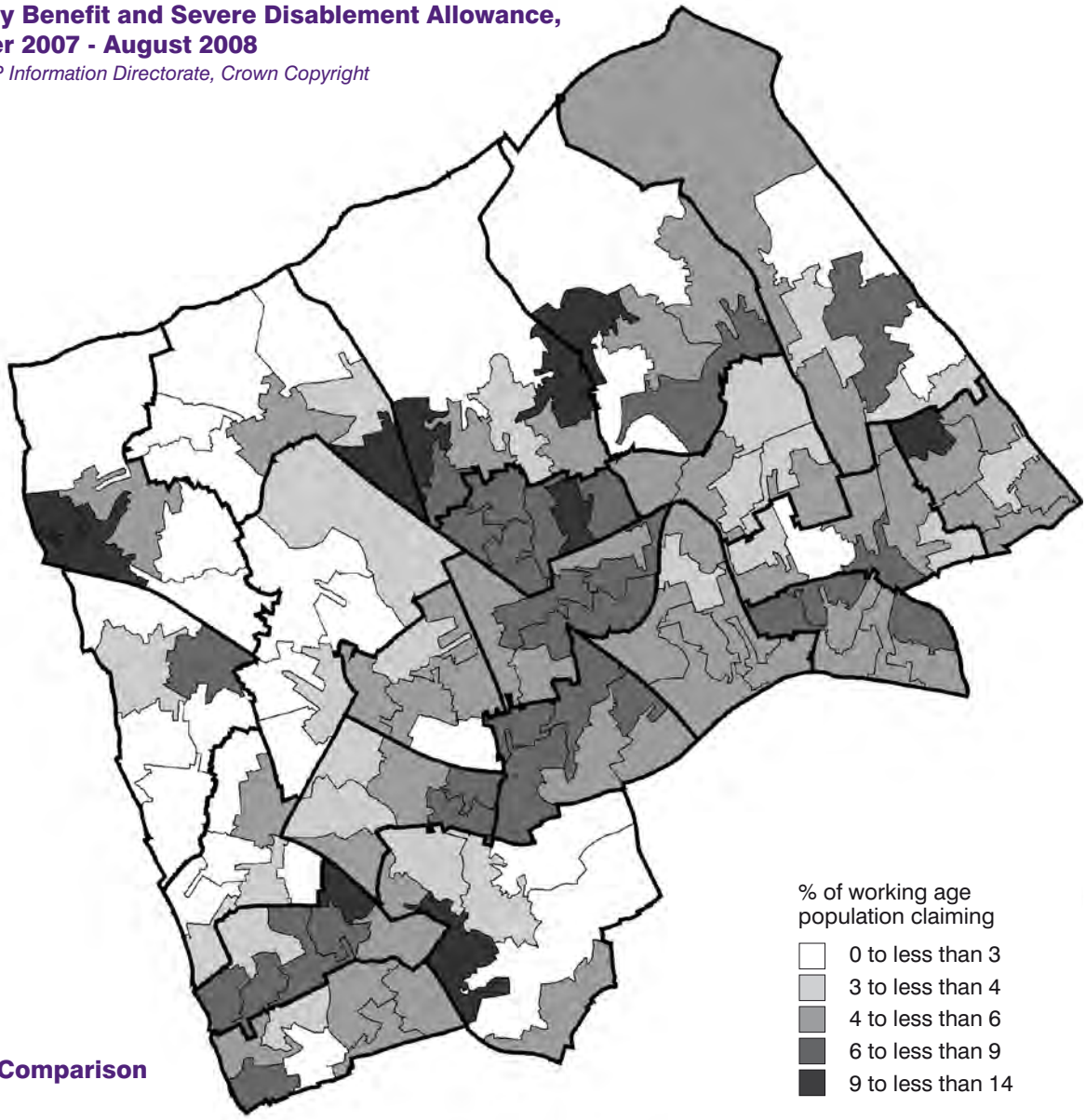
Incapacity and Severe Disablement claim rate, November 2007 – August 2008 & February 2005

Source: DWP Information Directorate, Crown Copyright



Incapacity Benefit and Severe Disablement Allowance, November 2007 - August 2008

Source: DWP Information Directorate, Crown Copyright



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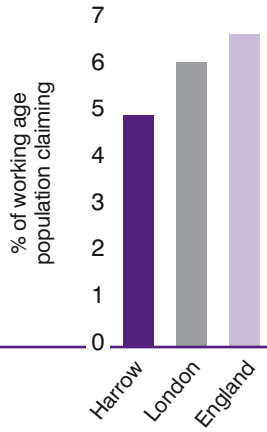
National Comparison



Employment and Support Allowance (ESA) was introduced on 27 October 2008 to replace Incapacity Benefit and Income Support for new claimants only. Those already receiving Incapacity Benefit will continue to receive it, but it is intended that recipients move to the new benefit between 2010 and 2013.

Counts at ward and LSOA level are rounded to the nearest five. National and regional data are based on a 5% sample dataset, sourced from DWP's Work and Pensions Longitudinal Study (WPLS).

Income Support

- **Over 6,900 people of working age were claiming Income Support in Harrow in August 2008, 300 fewer than in February 2005**
- **Harrow's claimant rate was 5%, considerably below the London average of 7.2% and lower than England's rate of 5.6%**
- **52% of Harrow's Income Support claimants are people with disabilities and 40% are lone-parents. Others make up the remaining 8%**
- **In Harrow the main concentration of Income Support claimants is in the centre of the borough, with additional concentrations located around council housing estates**

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, depending on individual circumstances.

Employment Support Allowance (ESA) was introduced on 27 October 2008 to replace Income Support and Incapacity Benefit for new claimants. Hence the data reported here is before this change.

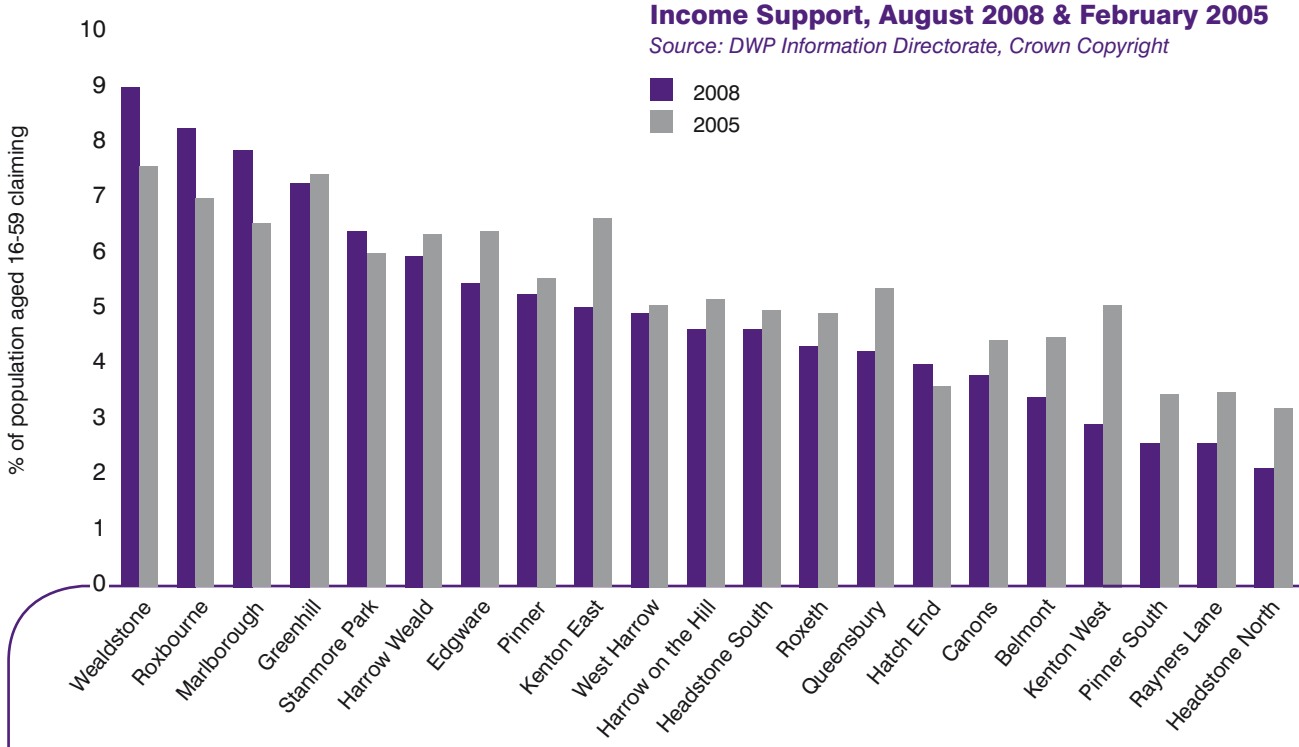
Wealdstone and Roxbourne have the highest rate of Income Support claimants with over 8% of people eligible claiming. As in 2005, Headstone North remains the ward with the lowest rate, at 2.2%.

The highest rated LSOA is in Roxbourne (containing Rayners Lane estate) where almost 18% of residents of working age receive Income Support. The next highest ranking LSOAs are in Hatch End, Edgware, Stanmore and Pinner, with rates of 13% to 14%.

The lowest rated LSOAs are in Harrow on the Hill, Pinner and Hatch End, all with a rate of less than 0.6%.

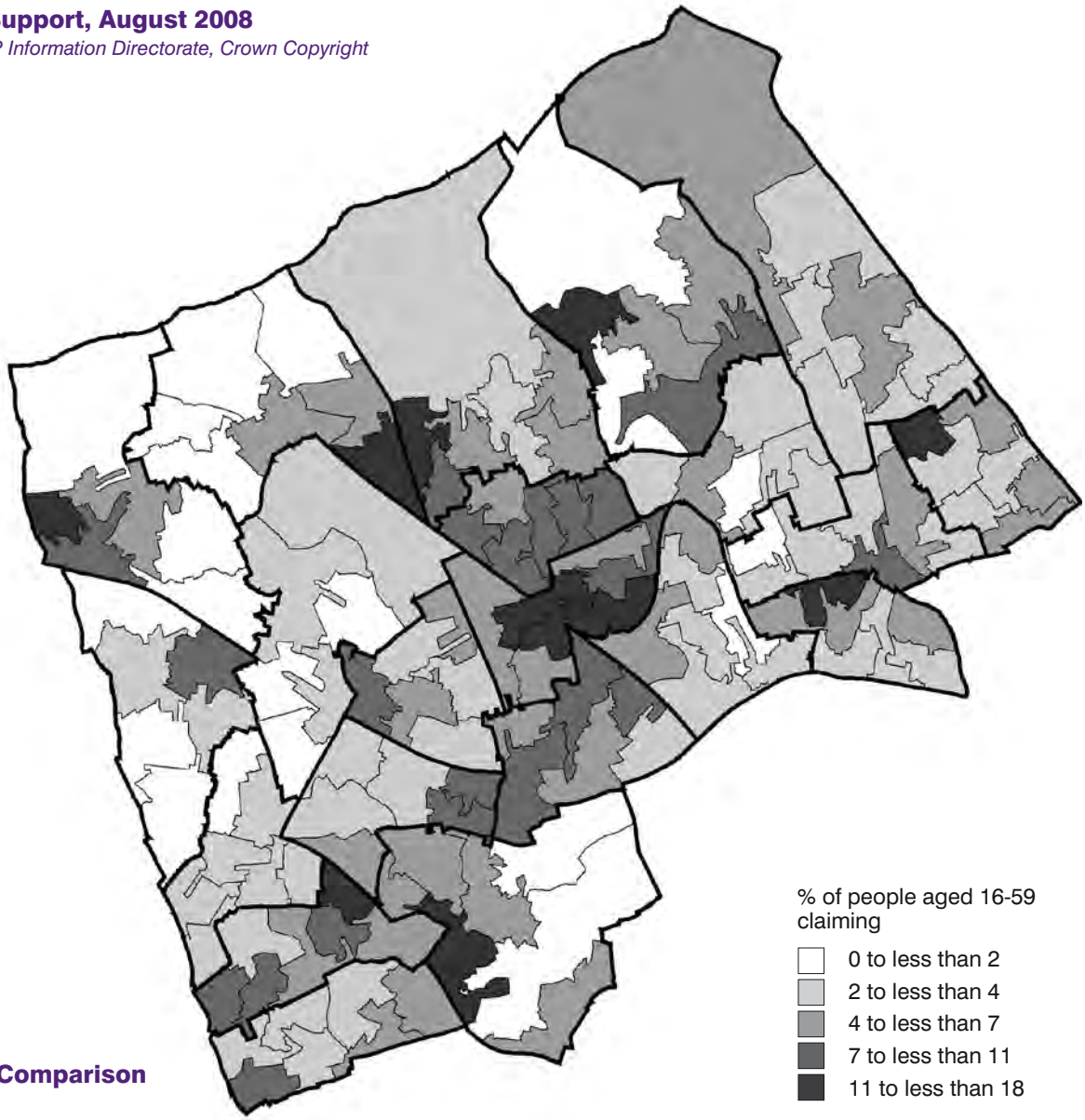
Income Support, August 2008 & February 2005

Source: DWP Information Directorate, Crown Copyright



Income Support, August 2008

Source: DWP Information Directorate, Crown Copyright



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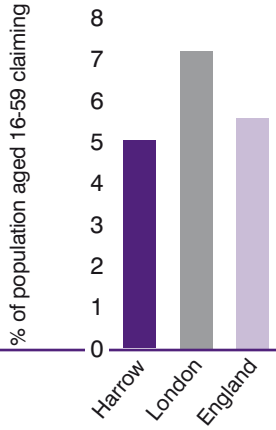
National Comparison



Between 2010 and 2020 the maximum age up to which men and women will be able to receive working age benefits will rise in line with the increase in women's State Pension age from 60 to 65.

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

This data is sourced from DWP's Work and Pensions Longitudinal Study (WPLS).

Pension Credits

- **In February 2009, 8,300 of Harrow's residents aged 60 and over received Pension Credits, compared to 7,900 claimants in February 2005**
- **Harrow's 20% claim rate is in line with the national rate of 20.1%, but well below that of London, 24.4%**
- **Areas in the centre, south-west and south-east of Harrow have the highest numbers of people claiming Pension 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. To be eligible for this it is not necessary to have made National Insurance contributions. This data is sourced from DWP's Work and Pensions Longitudinal Study (WPLS).

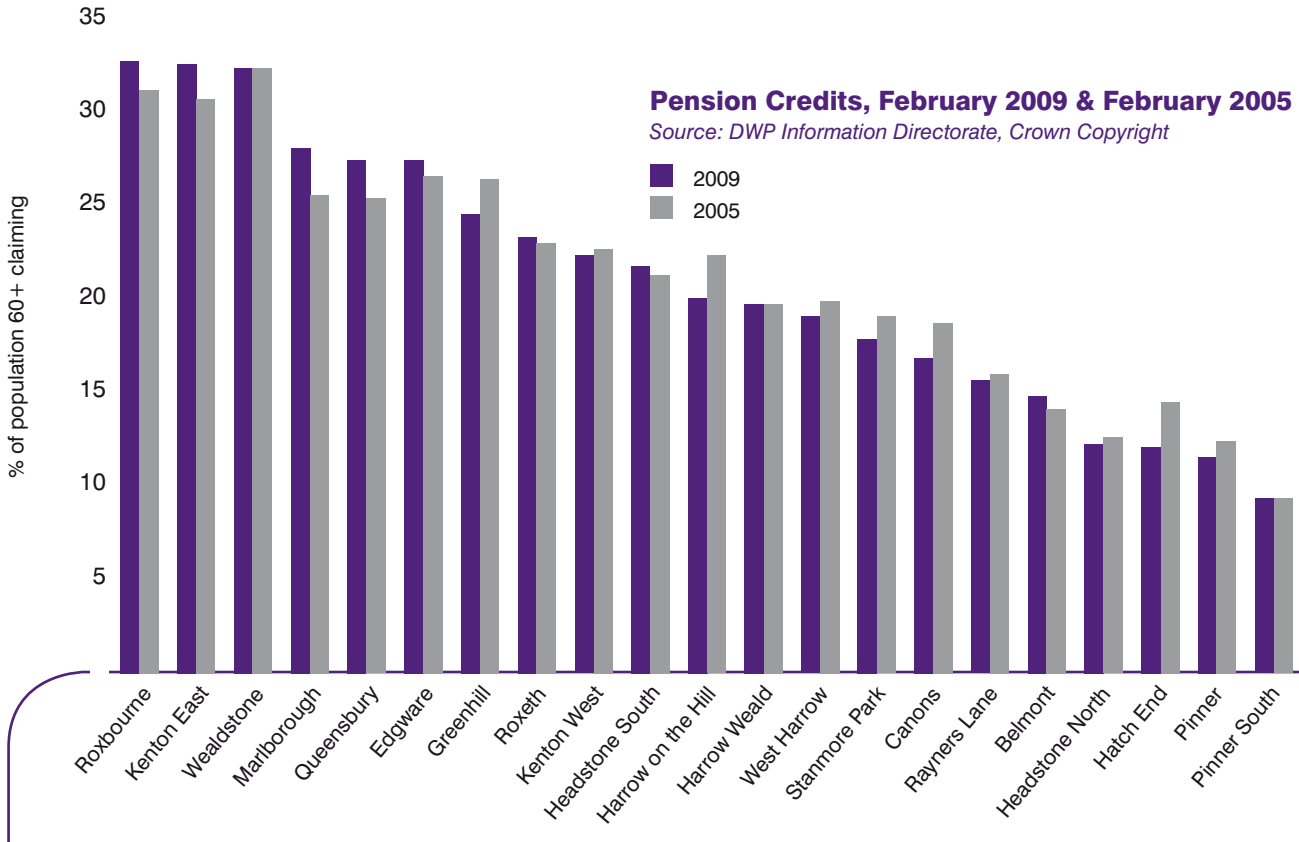
Roxbourne, Kenton East, and Wealdstone all have claimant rates in excess of 32% of the 60 and over population claiming, Pinner has the lowest rate with 9%.

Rates are equally varied at LSOA level, ranging from lows of less than 6% in two LSOAs in Pinner and one in Hatch End, to over 45% in two LSOAs in Roxbourne, and one in Wealdstone and Edgware.

64% of Pension Credit claimants in Harrow receive Guarantee Credit, 11% receive Savings Credit, and 25% receive both. The rates of Guarantee Credit are generally high in Harrow and London compared to the national level of around 34%; this reflects the high number of pensioners with low incomes in the London area.

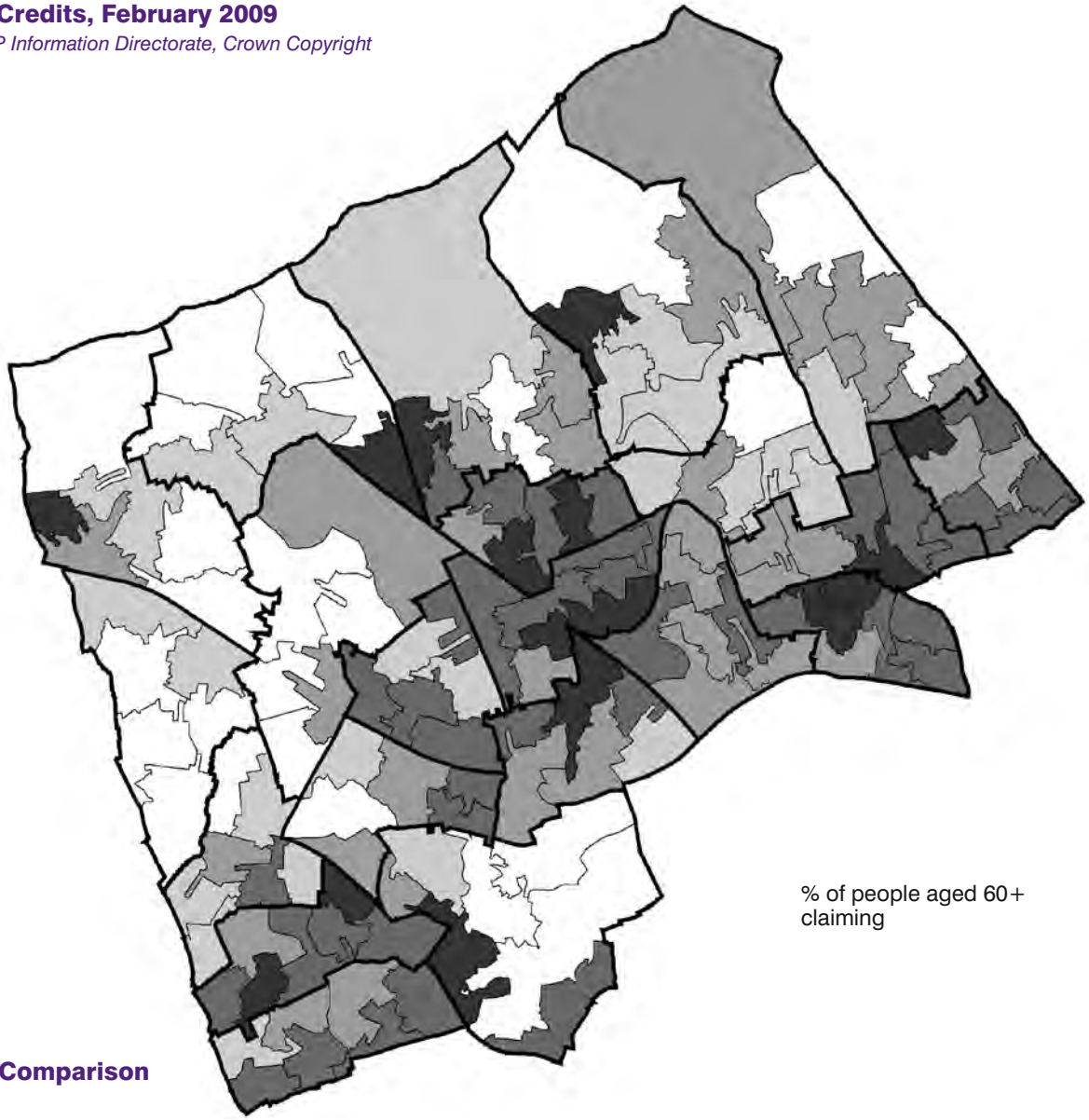
Pension Credits, February 2009 & February 2005

Source: DWP Information Directorate, Crown Copyright



Pension Credits, February 2009

Source: DWP Information Directorate, Crown Copyright



% of people aged 60+ claiming

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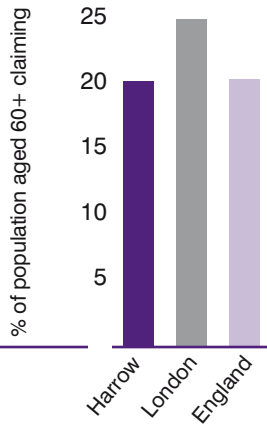
National Comparison



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.

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

State Pension

- **Around 33,500 of Harrow's residents of retirement age were in receipt of the State Pension in February 2009, 200 more than in February 2005**
- **National claimant rates for the State Pension were 97% of those entitled to claim. Harrow's rate was lower at 92%, but above the London level of 91%.**
- **The largest concentration of State Pension claimants are in the north of the borough**

The State Pension is currently payable to all women aged over 60 and all men aged over 65, and is based on National Insurance (NI) contributions. The amount of State Pension for individuals varies depending on the amount of NI contributions made, and other factors, such as age. This data is sourced from DWP's Work and Pensions Longitudinal Study (WPLS).

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.

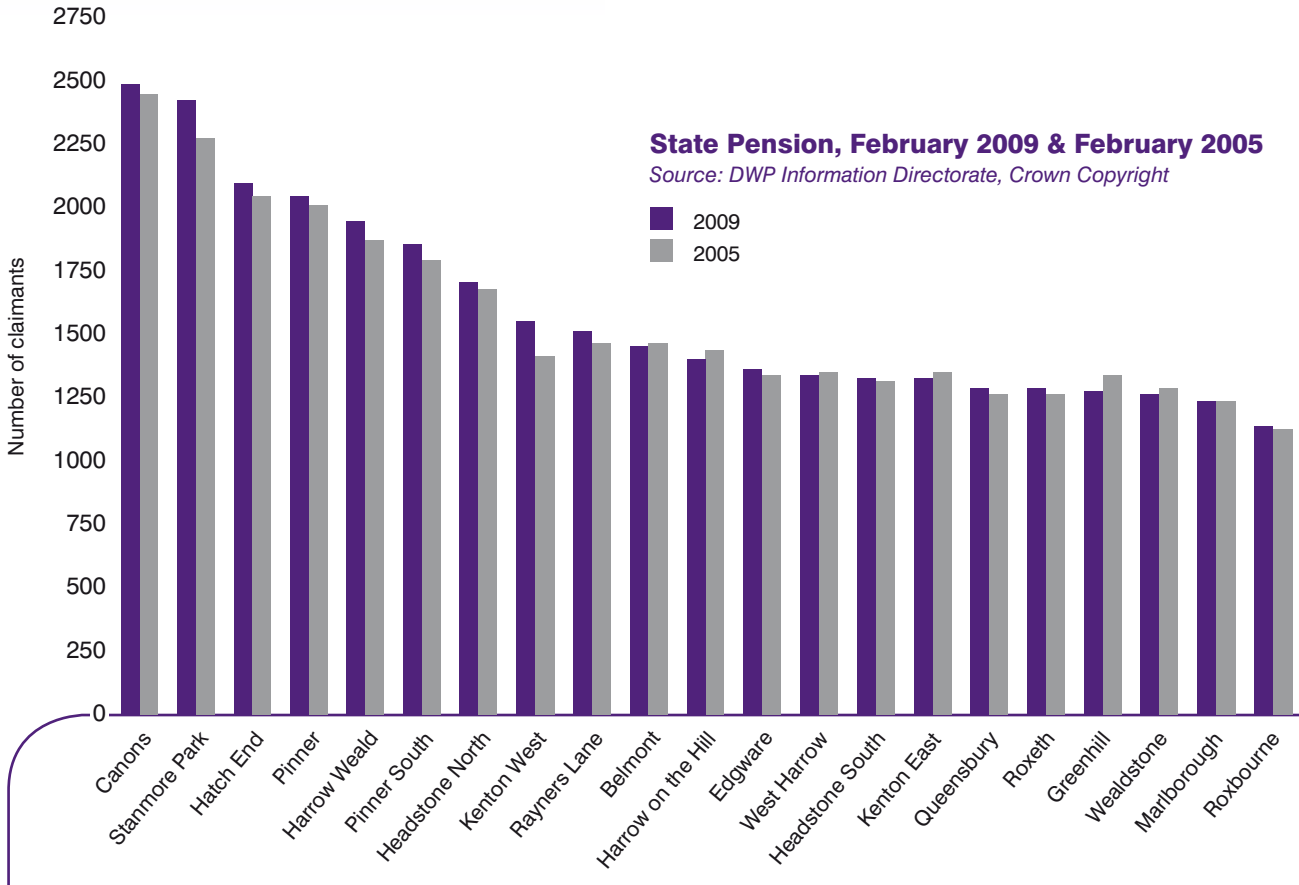
A high proportion of local authorities with the lowest rates of State Pension recipients are London Boroughs.

In Harrow, Canons has the highest number of claimants at 2,510 and Roxbourne the lowest number with 1,140, well under half the level of Canons.

Two LSOAs in Stanmore Park and one in Canons had more than 500 State Pension claimants, whilst one LSOA in Roxbourne has the lowest number of claimants.

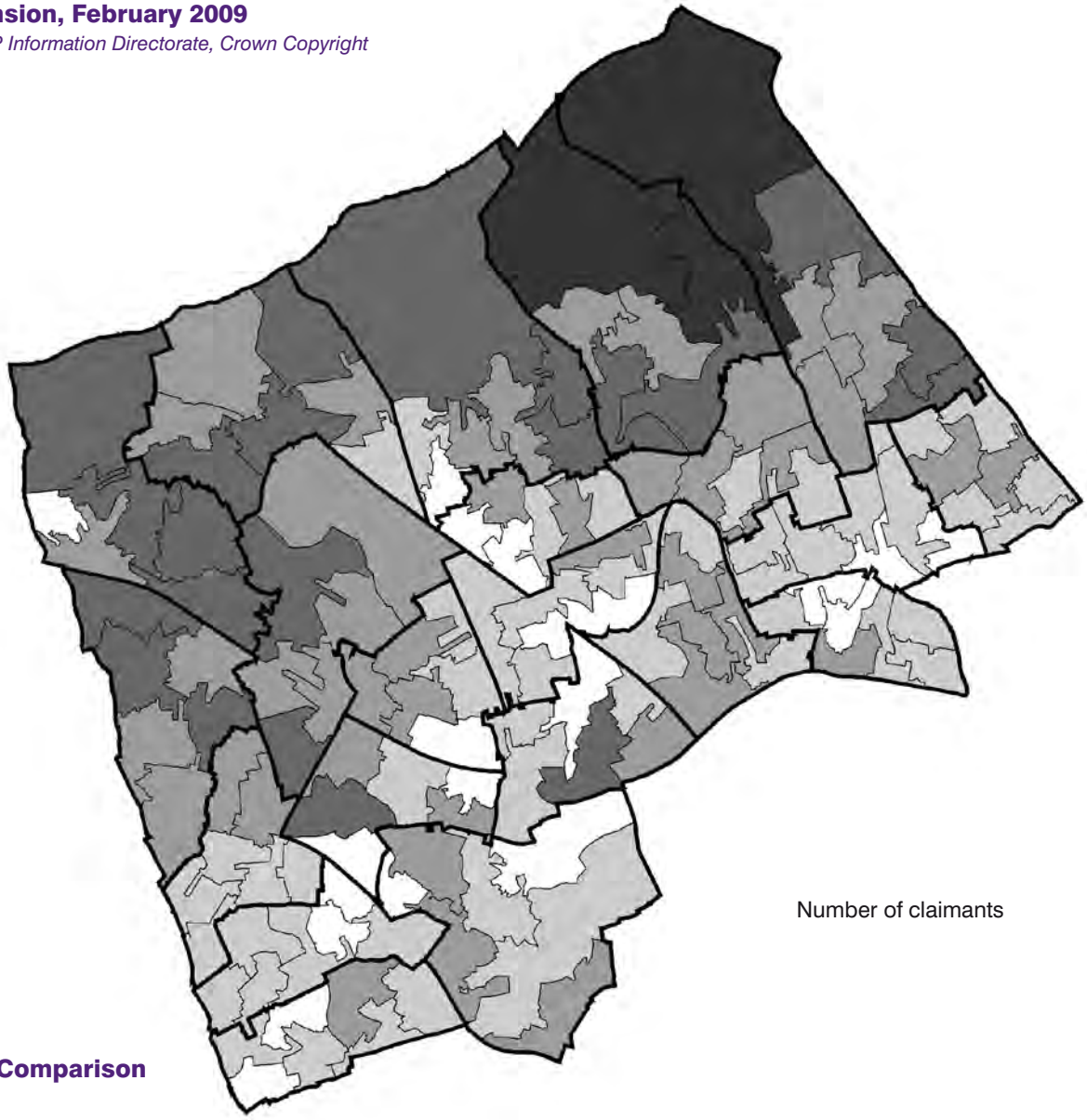
State Pension, February 2009 & February 2005

Source: DWP Information Directorate, Crown Copyright



State Pension, February 2009

Source: DWP Information Directorate, Crown Copyright



Number of claimants

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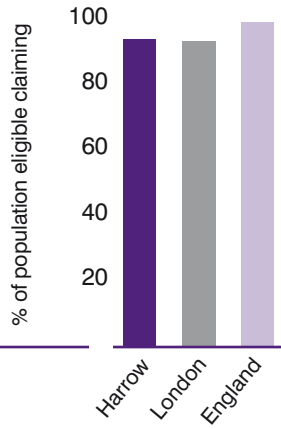
National Comparison



The State Pension age for women born on or after 6 April 1950, but before 6 April 1955, is rising from 60 to 65 between 2010 and 2020. The State Pension age for women born on or after 6 April 1955 but before 6 April 1959 is now 65. State Pension age will increase for both men and women from age 65 to 68 between 2024 and 2046.

LSOA 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 LSOA level rates.

Higher Qualifications

- **In 2008 29% (40,500) of Harrow's working age population had a higher level qualification, at NVQ4 and above**
- **Harrow's workforce is not as highly qualified as London's, at 39%, but is at the same level as England's overall rate**
- **In addition, in 2008, 28% (38,300) of Harrow's working age residents held other qualifications, which is double London's level and three times England's level. These include foreign qualifications and some professional qualifications.**

The 2001 Census is still used to provide information on qualifications at the ward and LSOA level. Data from this source covers people in the age range 16-74.

The ONS 2008 Annual Population Survey provides more up-to-date information on qualifications, but at a regional and borough level only. Rates are based on the number of residents who are of working age (females aged 16-59 and males aged 16-64).

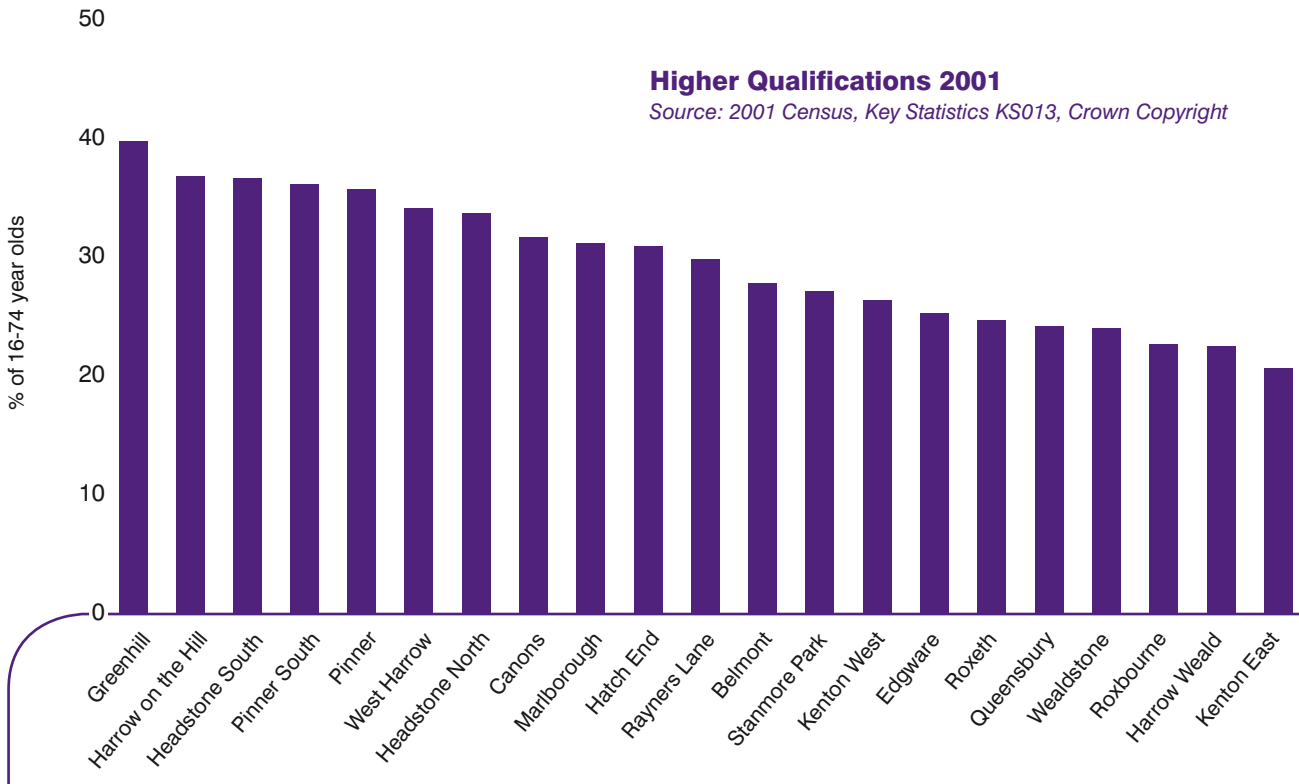
Greenhill has the highest proportion of residents with higher qualifications, at 39% in 2001. Six other wards, all to the west of the borough, had rates above the London's 2001 Census rate of 31%.

The wards to the east and north of the borough have lower proportions of residents with degree level qualifications. Kenton East's rate of 20.5% is nearly half that of Greenhill ward.

There are two LSOAs where over 50% of residents have a higher level qualification – in Greenhill and Harrow on the Hill wards.

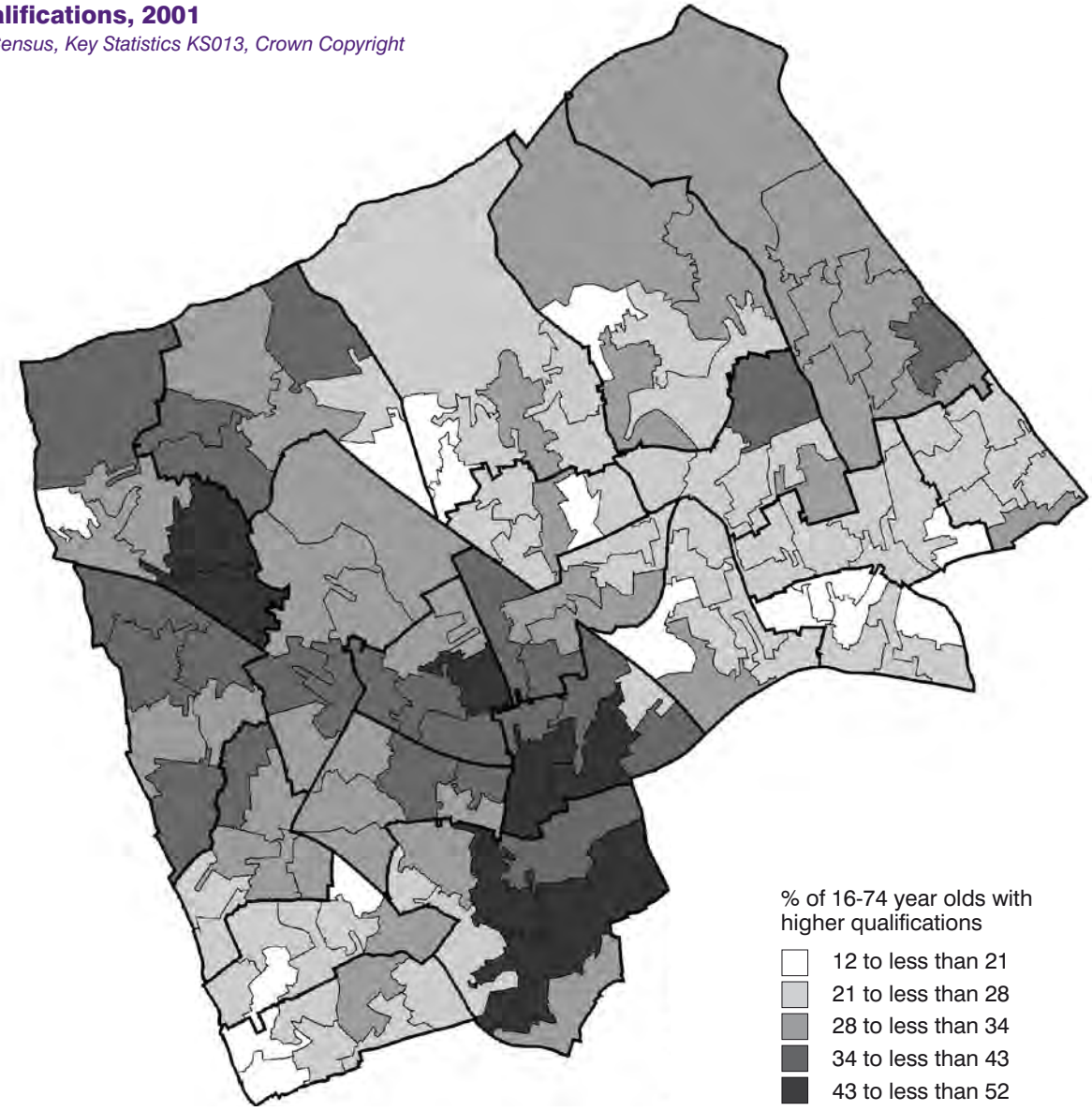
Higher Qualifications 2001

Source: 2001 Census, Key Statistics KS013, Crown Copyright



Higher Qualifications, 2001

Source: 2001 Census, Key Statistics KS013, Crown Copyright



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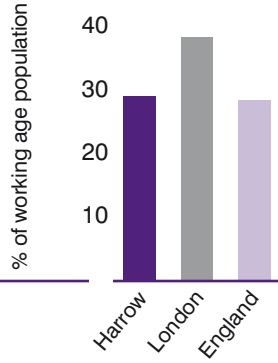
2008 National Comparison



Higher level qualifications are based on the 2001 Census definition. These are considered to be Level 4/5 qualifications which include: first degree; higher degree; NVQ levels 4 & 5; HNC; HND; qualified teacher status; qualified medical doctor; qualified nurse; midwife; health visitor.

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

No Qualifications

- **In 2008 9% (12,100) of Harrow's working age population had no qualifications. In both London and England 12% of the working age population have no qualifications.**
- **21% of Harrow's population aged 16-74 had no formal qualifications in 2001**
- **People without qualifications tend to be concentrated in the centre and east of the borough**

The 2001 Census is used to provide information on qualifications at ward and LSOA level. Data from this source covers people in the age range 16-74.

The ONS 2008 Annual Population Survey provides more up-to-date information on qualifications, but at a regional and borough level only. Rates are based on the number of residents who are of working age (females aged 16-59 and males aged 16-64).

In 2001, nearly 30% of residents in Kenton East had no qualifications. It was the only ward in Harrow with a rate above the national average of 29%.

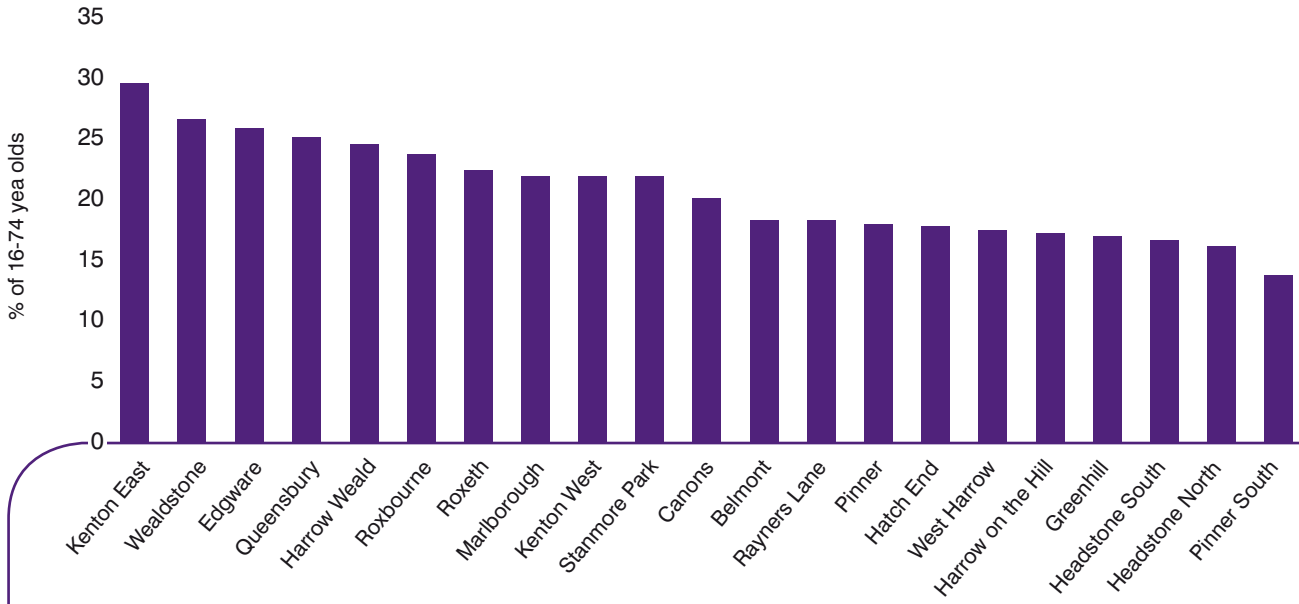
Only 14% of residents in Pinner South had no qualifications – the lowest rate in Harrow.

Kenton East and Hatch End both had a LSOA where 37% of residents did not have at least one qualification - over a third of the population aged 16-74.

The 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.

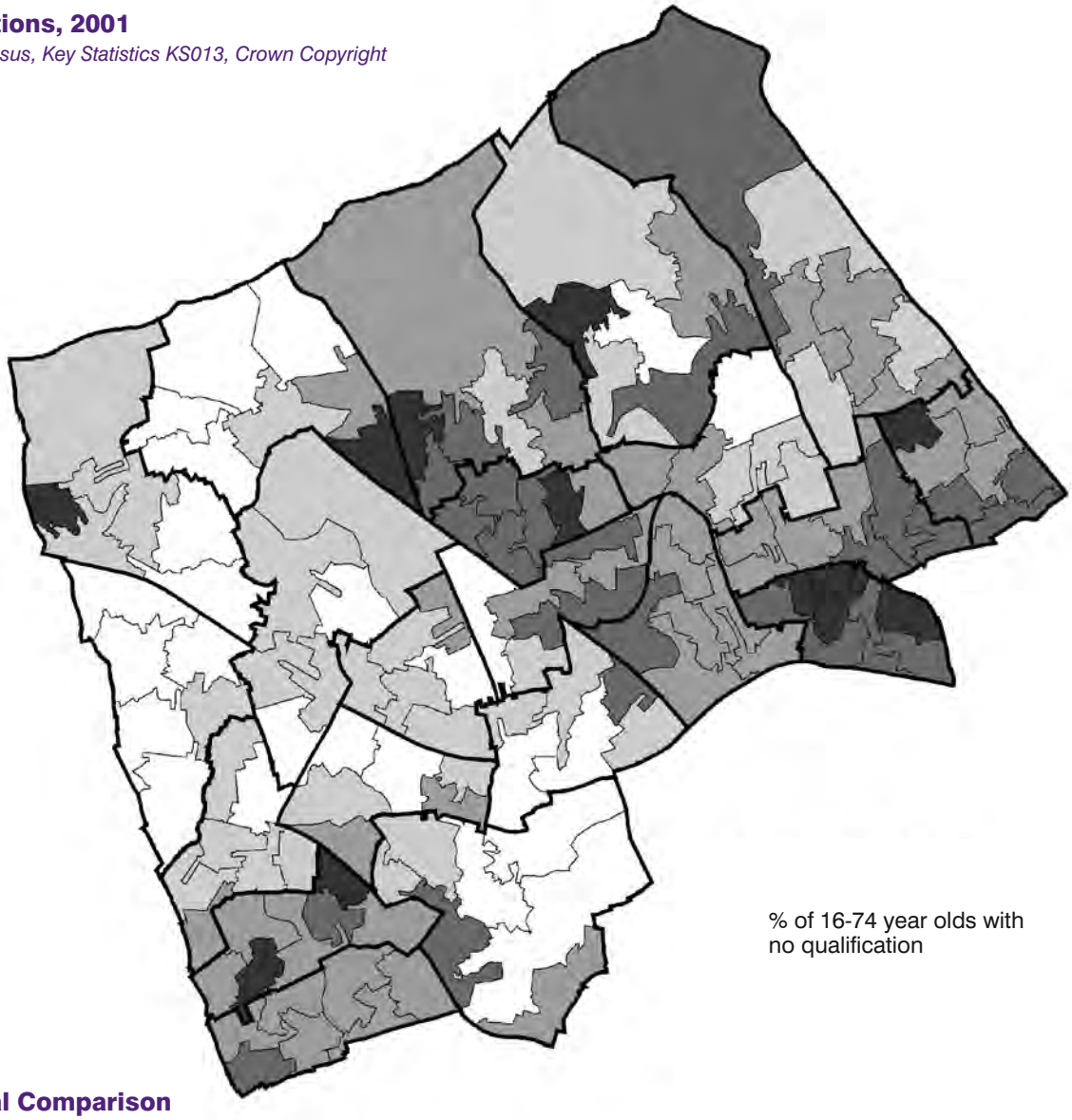
No Qualifications, 2001

Source: 2001 Census, Key Statistics KS013, Crown Copyright



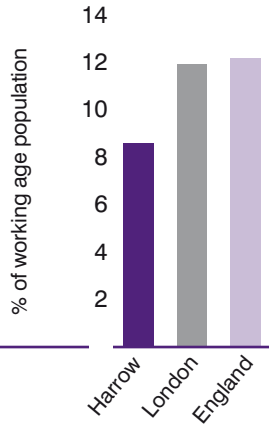
No Qualifications, 2001

Source: 2001 Census, Key Statistics KS013, Crown Copyright



% of 16-74 year olds with no qualification

2008 National Comparison



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

Working Age

- **Nearly two-thirds (63.4%) of Harrow's resident population are of working age. This compares to 62.1% for England and 67% for London as a whole (based on ONS 'Experimental' Mid-2008 Population Estimates for LSOAs)**
- **The highest proportion of the population of working age all live within 1km – 1.5km of Harrow Town Centre**
- **90.3% of Harrow's working age population were in work in August 2009. This compares with 87.2% in London and 87.3% in England (DWP Benefit Claimants)**

Outer London Boroughs tend to have a lower percentage of residents of working age than the London average, reflecting a higher proportion of retired residents. Only one Inner London Borough (Newham) has a working age percentage below 67%.

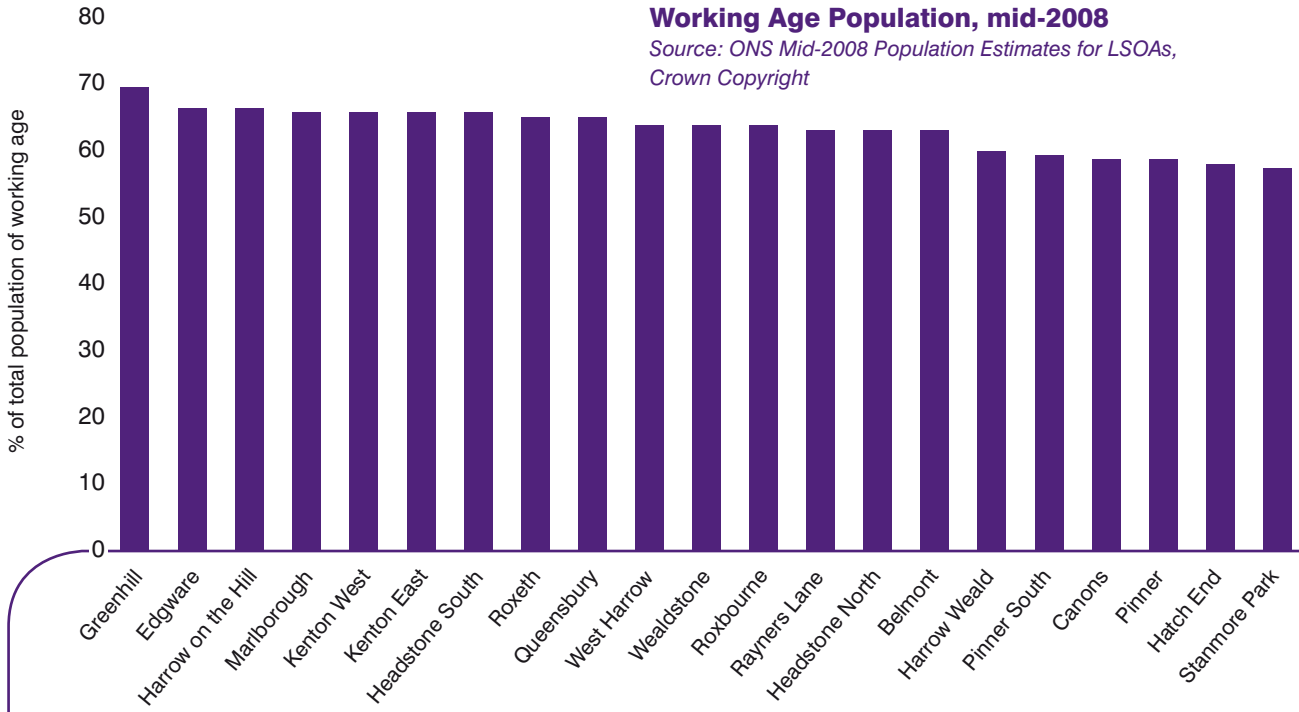
At ward level the highest proportion of Harrow's residents of working age are in wards close to town centres, principally Harrow Town Centre (Greenhill, Marlborough and Harrow on the Hill wards) and Edgware.

The five LSOAs with the highest proportion of the population of working age (more than 70%) are also all close to Harrow Town Centre – mainly within Greenhill.

The five LSOAs with the lowest proportion of the population of working age (less than 56%) tend to be in the north-east of the borough (Canons and Stanmore), where there is a higher proportion of retired people.

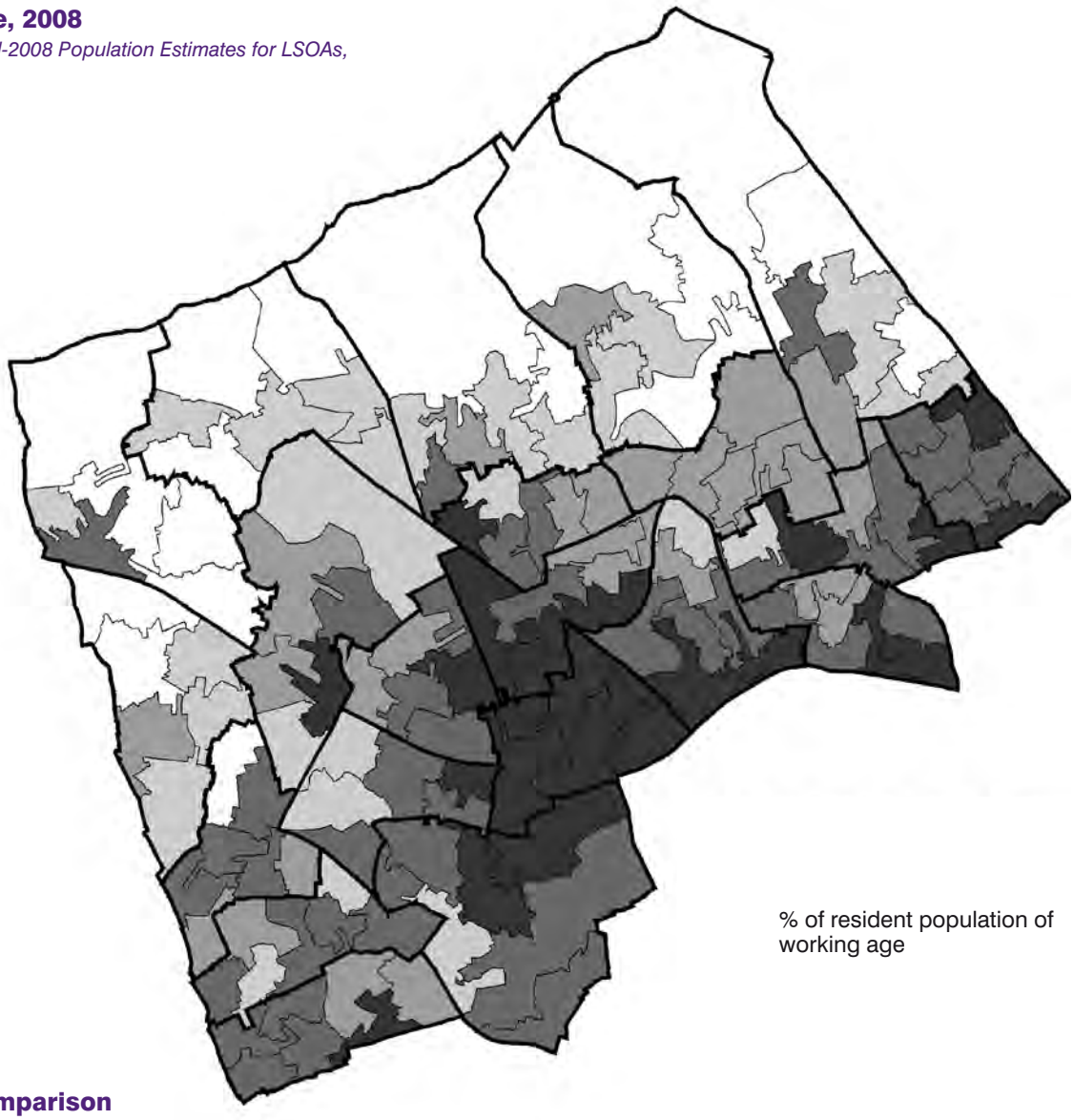
Working Age Population, mid-2008

Source: ONS Mid-2008 Population Estimates for LSOAs, Crown Copyright



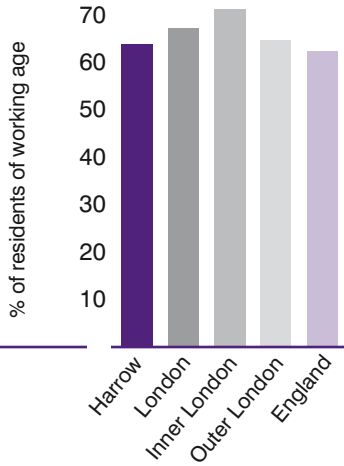
Working Age, 2008

Source: ONS Mid-2008 Population Estimates for LSOAs, Crown Copyright



% of resident population of working age

National Comparison



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Working age is regarded as 16-64 for males and 16-59 for females.

These estimates are experimental statistics and do not yet meet the quality standards of National Statistics.

These figures are consistent with the published mid-2008 local authority population estimates.

Unemployment

- **Just over 2.7% (3,735) of Harrow's working population were unemployed in February 2009. This is below the rates of London and England, 3.7% and 3.8% respectively**
- **Despite the recession and six quarters of negative growth in 2008/09 and 2009/10, Harrow's overall unemployment rate in February 2009 was only 0.4% higher than in February 2005, an increase of 685 unemployed people**
- **Nearly all wards in the borough have seen a rise in unemployment rates since February 2005, with the exception of Canons and Stanmore Park where the rates are lower**
- **Unemployment rates varied from over 4% in Wealdstone and Marlborough in the centre of the borough, to less than 2% in Canons, Hatch End and Pinner to the north of the borough**

Jobseeker's Allowance is the main benefit for people of working age who are out of work or work less than 16 hours a week on average, and are actively seeking employment. The Claimant Count rate measures the number of people claiming Jobseeker's Allowance (JSA) as a proportion of the working population. As the Claimant Count is a derivative of the benefits system, it only includes unemployed people who are claiming JSA.

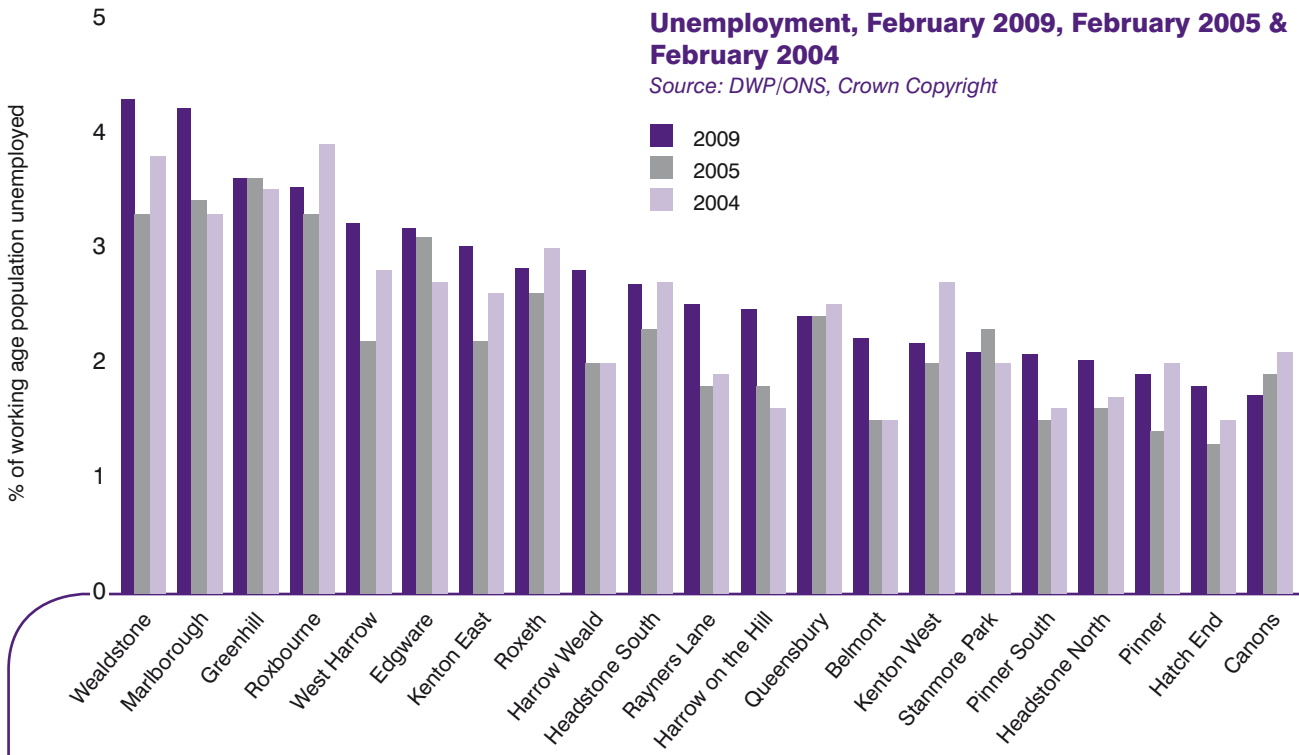
Unemployment is generally higher in the south and centre of the borough, particularly in Greenhill, Marlborough, Roxbourne and Wealdstone (all greater than 3.5%). Conversely, Canons, Hatch End, and Pinner (all in the north of the borough) had rates below 2%.

Although nearly all wards in the borough have seen a rise in unemployment rates since 2005, with nine wards recording increases of more than 35%, Stanmore Park and Canons have seen a fall in unemployment rates since 2005.

There were five LSOAs with an unemployment rate over 5%, two in Wealdstone, one in Greenhill, Marlborough and Roxbourne. In six LSOAs unemployment rates were less than 1%, mostly in areas to the north of the borough.

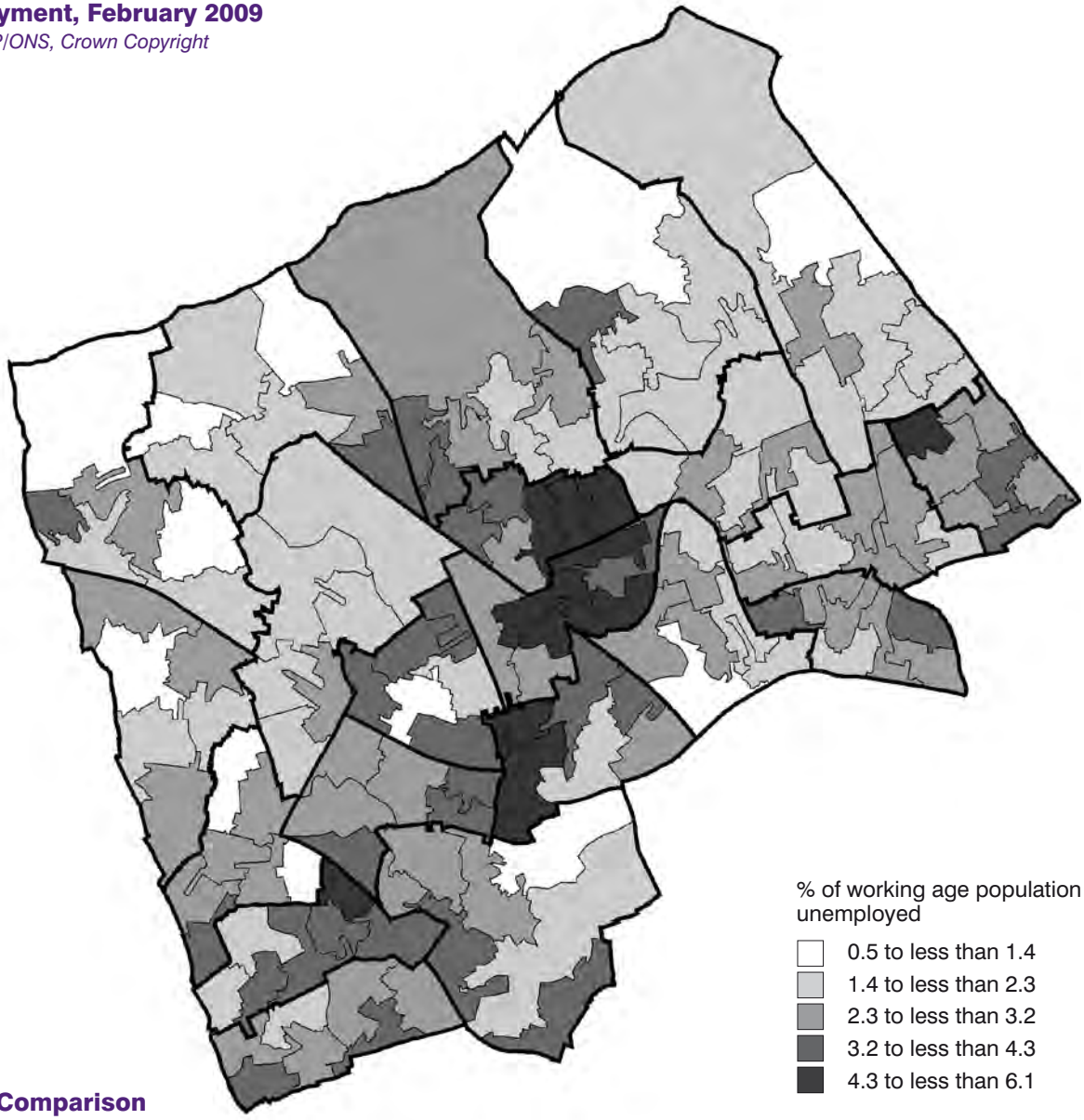
Unemployment, February 2009, February 2005 & February 2004

Source: DWP/ONS, Crown Copyright



Unemployment, February 2009

Source: DWP/ONS, Crown Copyright



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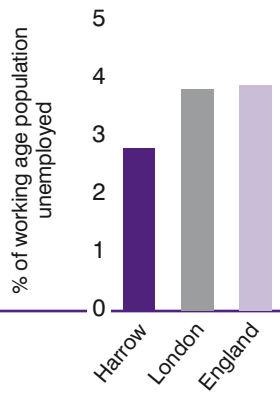
National Comparison



In these profiles the monthly Claimant Count data has been used as an indicator of unemployment at LSOA 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 (i.e. counts at ward and LSOA level are rounded to the nearest five). An alternative source for unemployment data is the Annual Population Survey, which can only provide borough level data.

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

First Language Spoken at Home

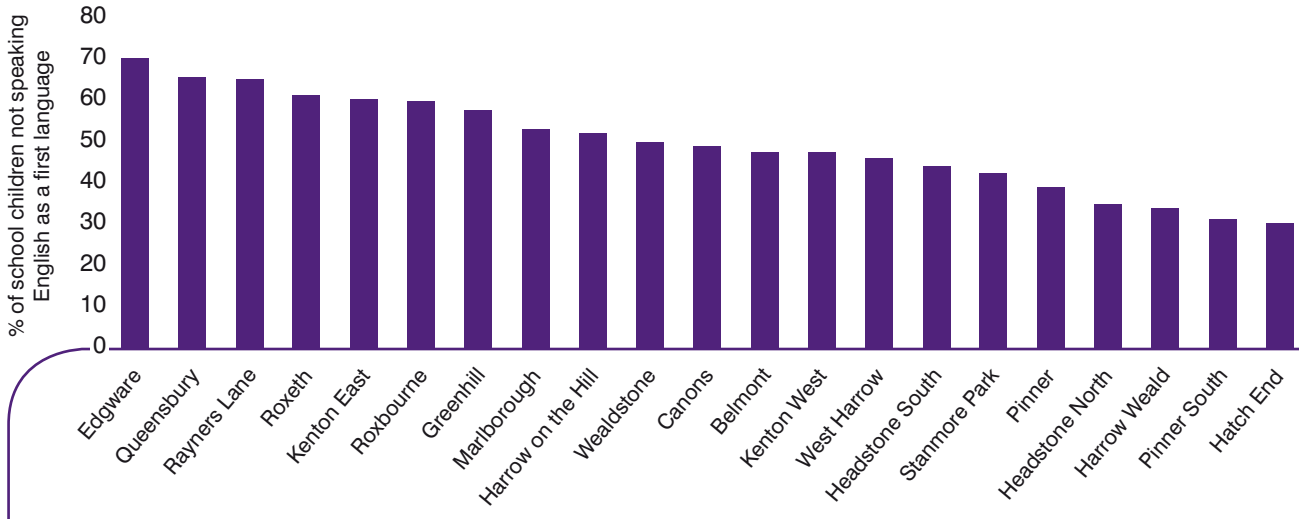
- **50.2% of all Harrow's pupils do not speak English as a first language at home**
- **Edgware has the highest number of pupils who do not speak English as a first language at home (70%) and Hatch End has the lowest (30%)**

Wards to the south and the east of the borough have the highest percentage of children who do not speak English as a first language at home. Edgware (70%), Queensbury (66%) and Rayners Lane (65%) have the highest results. The lowest results are located in the north and west of the borough, particularly Hatch End (30%), Pinner South (31%) and Harrow Weald (34%).

In 2008, 52% of Harrow's school children spoke English as a first language at home (in an analysis where at least 50 pupils are represented for each language spoken). This is followed by Gujarati (13%), Tamil (8%), Somali (5%) and Urdu (4%).

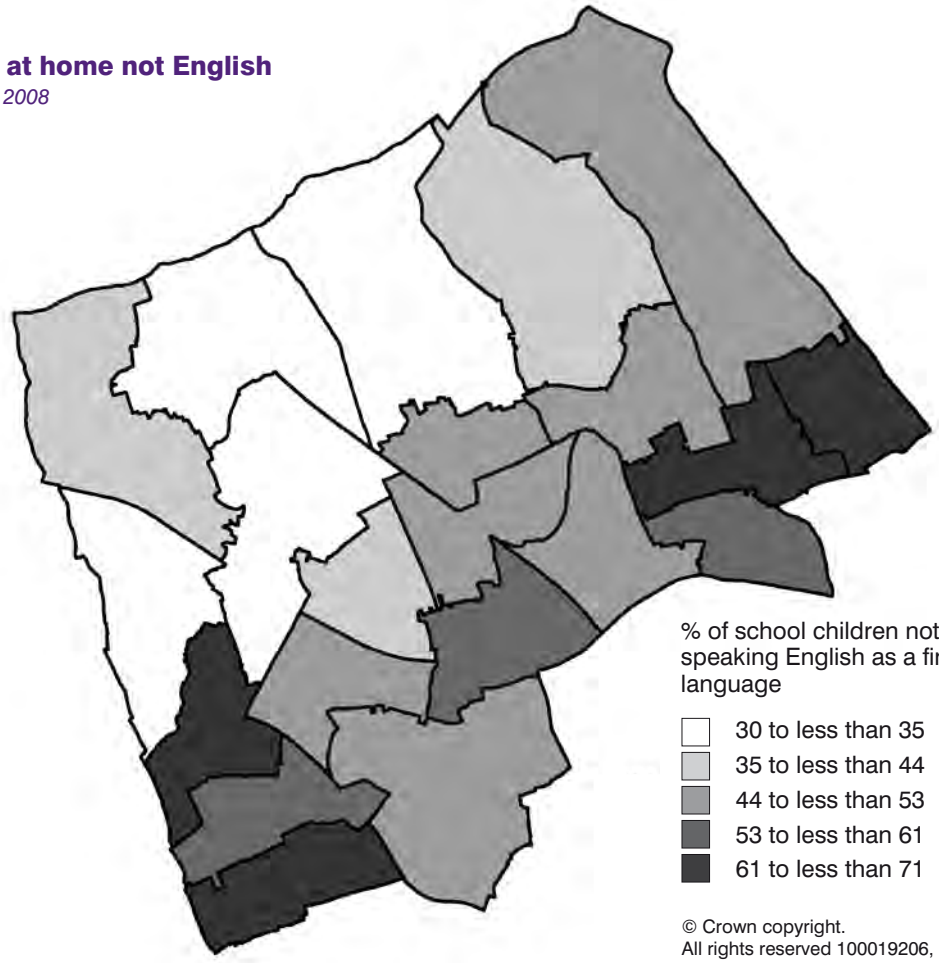
The analysis of the first language spoken at home only includes languages where at least 50 pupils are represented. This includes Harrow pupils in LA nurseries, primary schools, high schools and special schools and excludes those in independent schools.

Harrow pupils not speaking English as a first language at home, January 2008
Source: Spring School Census, 2008



First language spoken at home not English

Source: Spring School Census, 2008



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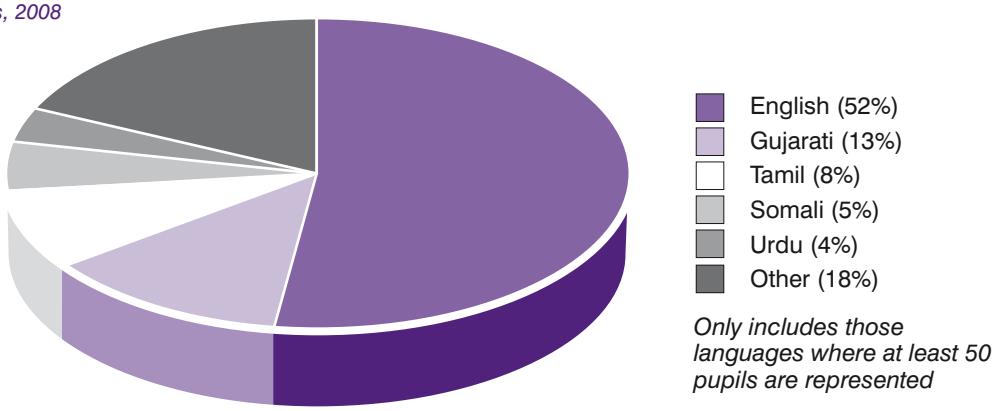
First language spoken at home

Source: Spring School Census, 2008



Only includes those languages where at least 50 pupils are represented

A first language other than English is recorded where a child is exposed to the language during early development and continues to be exposed to this language in the home or in the community.

If a child is exposed to more than one language (which may include English) during early development, the language other than English is recorded, irrespective of the child's proficiency in English.

Free School Meals

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

- **Almost 4% higher than the national average**
- **5% less than the London level**
- **Results are almost six times higher in some wards than others (e.g. Edgware and Marlborough, compared to Headstone North and Pinner South)**

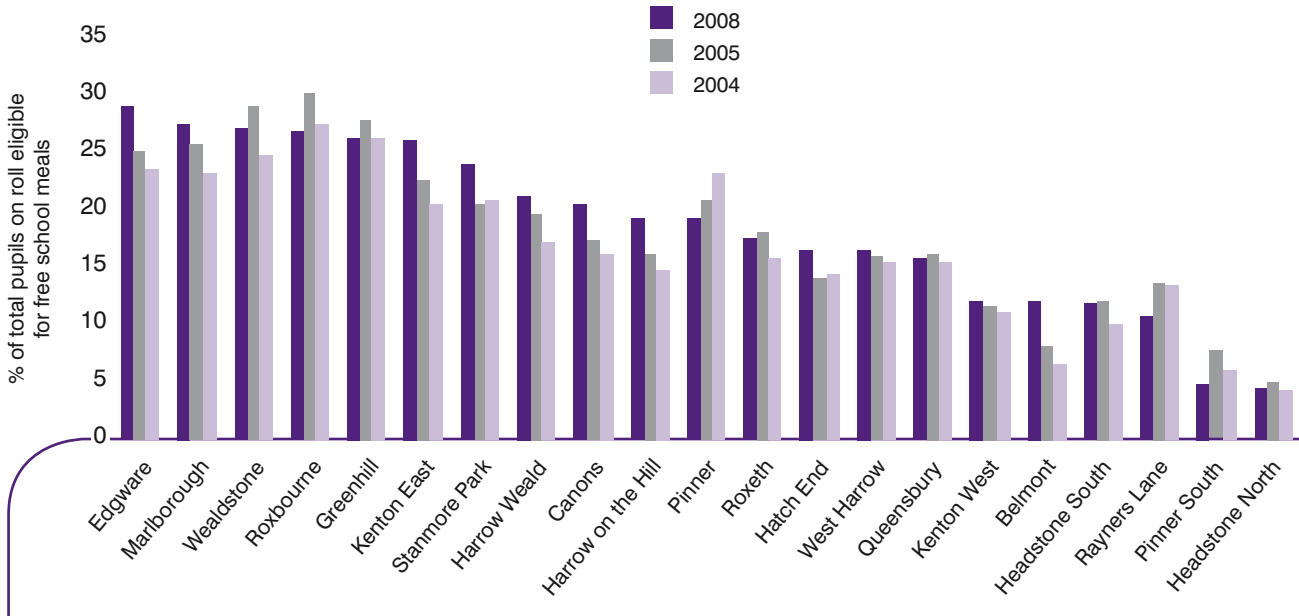
Eligibility for free school meals can be used as a proxy for poverty amongst children, as direct data is not readily available for this.

There were 27,722 school age pupils in state schools in Harrow in January 2008 and 18.2% were entitled to free school meals, compared to 18.1% in January 2005. At ward level there is considerable variation, with rates above 25% in Edgware, Marlborough, Wealdstone, Roxbourne, Greenhill and Kenton East. Pinner South and Headstone North have rates below 5%.

At LSOA level the range was even more marked. One LSOA in Headstone North and two in Pinner did not have any pupils eligible for free school meals, whilst Edgware, Hatch End, Harrow Weald and Marlborough each have a LSOA with a rate above 40%.

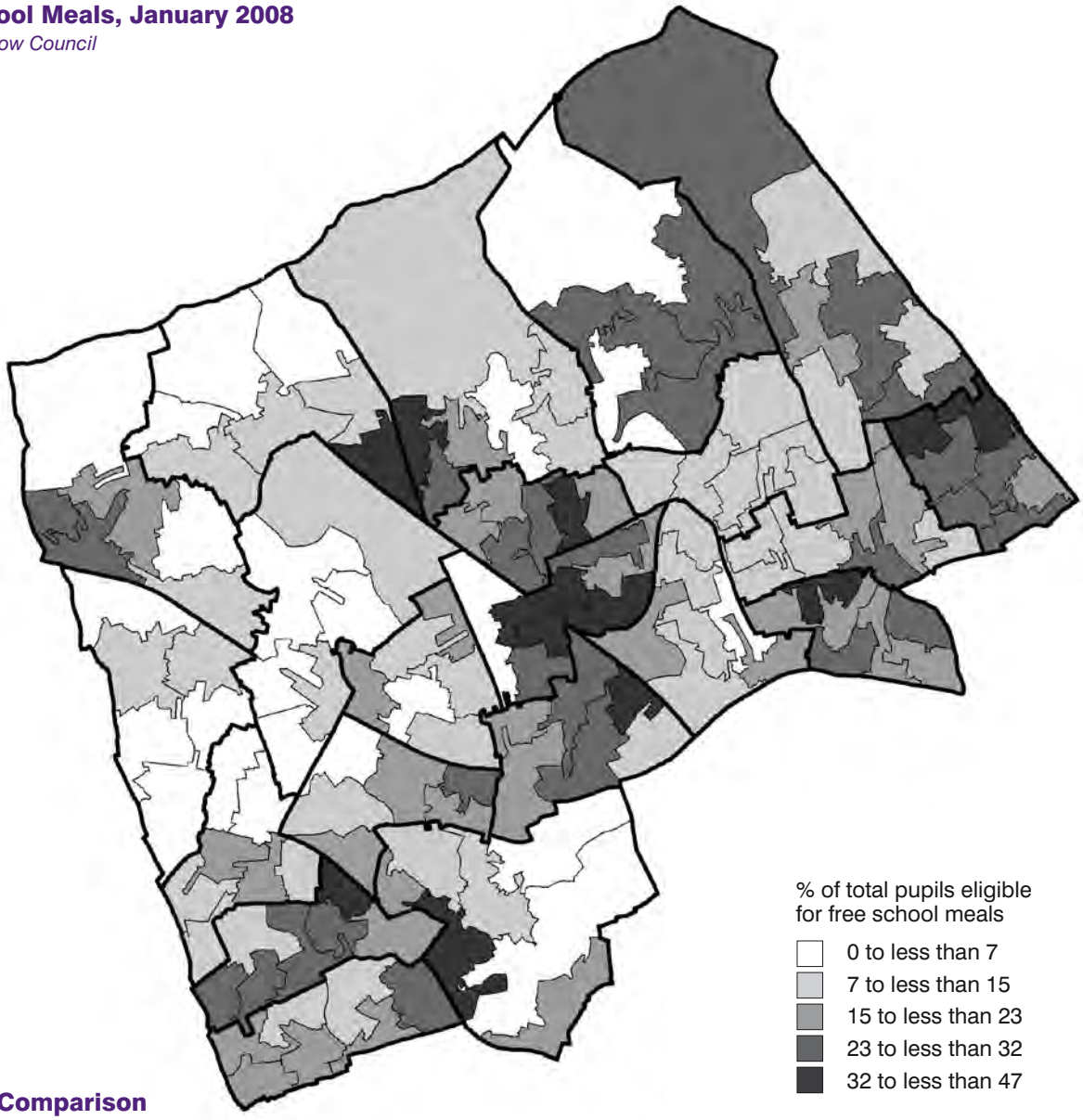
Eligibility for free school meals, January 2008, January 2005 and January 2004

Source: Harrow Council



Free School Meals, January 2008

Source: Harrow Council



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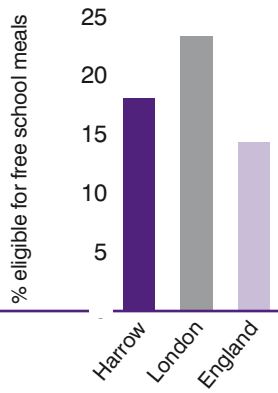
National Comparison



Source: DCSF Pupil Characteristics and Class Sizes in Maintained Schools in England: January 2008 (Provisional)

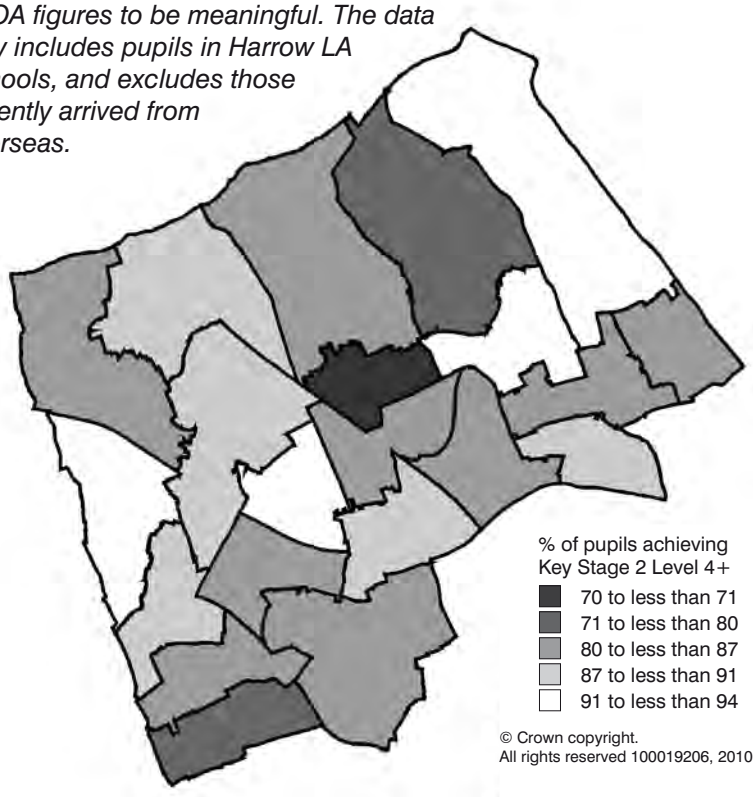
English at Age 11

- **85% of all Harrow pupils achieved Key Stage 2 Level 4 or above in English in 2008, above the national average of 81%. This is a 3% increase on the 2005 results.**
- **Headstone South achieved the highest percentage (93%)**

Results in 2008 are above the national average in most wards. Headstone North, Hatch End, Pinner South, Canons, Belmont and Headstone South all achieved an average greater than 90% passes at Level 4 or above.

Attainment was lowest in Wealdstone (70%), Roxeth (77%) and Stanmore Park (79%).

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



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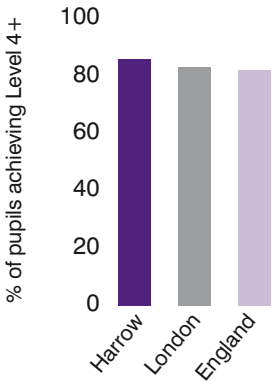
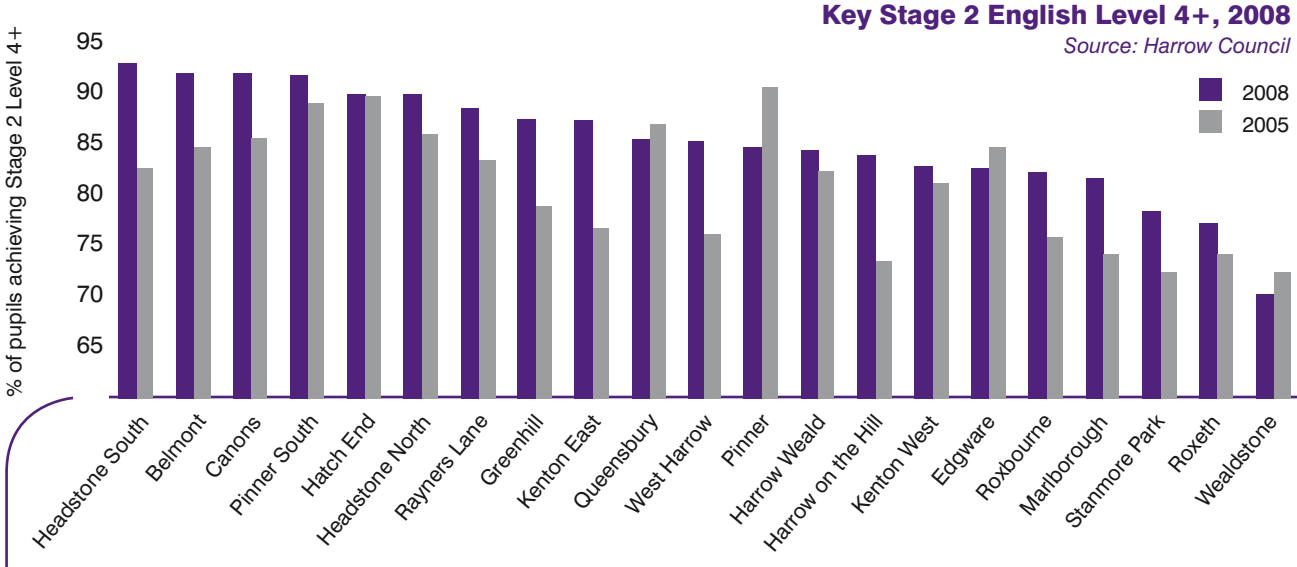
National Comparison



Key Stage 2 English Level 4+, 2008

Source: Harrow Council

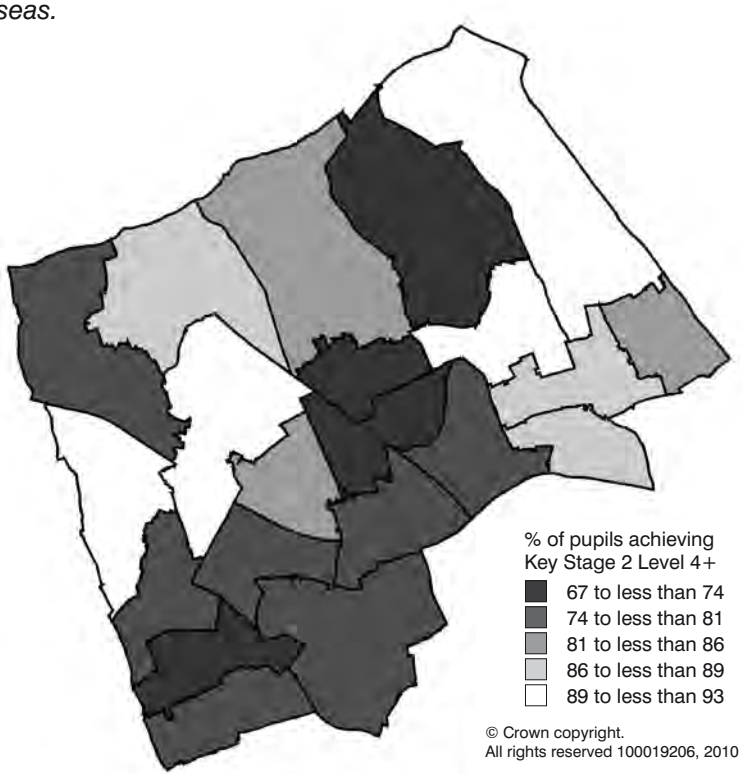


Maths at Age 11

- **80% of all Harrow pupils achieved Key Stage 2 Level 4 or above in Maths in 2008, above the national average of 79%. This is a 2% increase on Harrow's 2005 results.**
- **Pinner South achieved the highest percentage (92%)**

Results were above the national average in most wards, with higher results in the north and lowest in the centre of Harrow. Both Pinner South and Canons achieved results of 90% and over. Roxbourne and Wealdstone attained 67%, the lowest percentage in Harrow.

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



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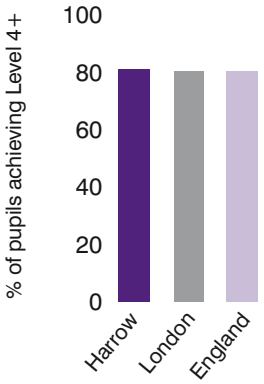
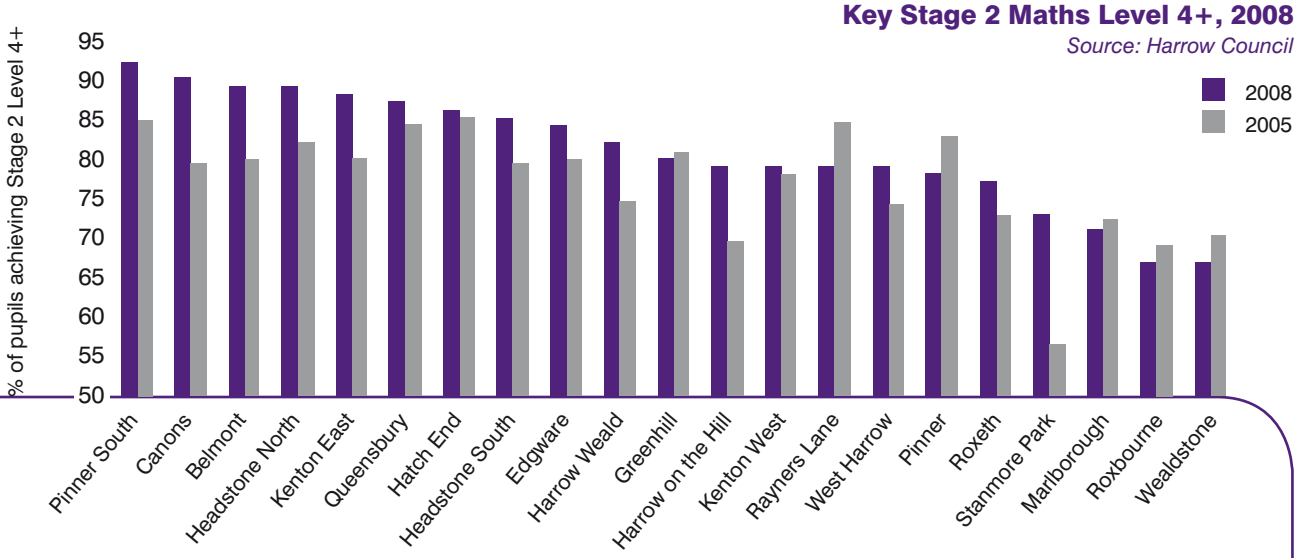
National Comparison



Key Stage 2 Maths Level 4+, 2008

Source: Harrow Council

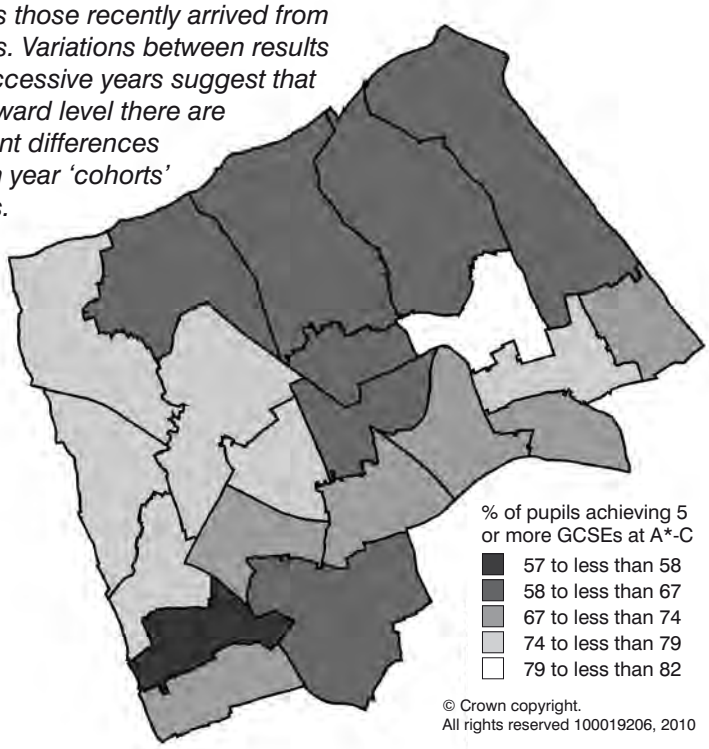


Attainment at Age 16

- **Harrow's GCSE results are well above the London and national averages**
- **All wards are achieving above the national average**

In 2008, 68.6% of pupils in Harrow LA schools achieved five or more GCSEs at grade A*-C, an increase from the 2005 figure of 62%. Results are better in the wards to the west and parts of the south-east of Harrow, with the percentage of pupils passing at A*-C as high as 81% in Belmont. Attainment was lowest in Roxbourne at 57%.

With an annual cohort of around 2,000, numbers are too small for LSOA 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.



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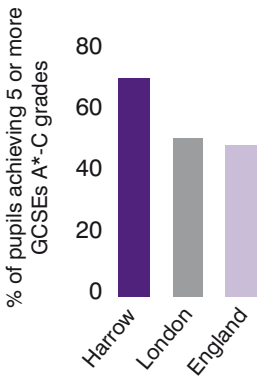
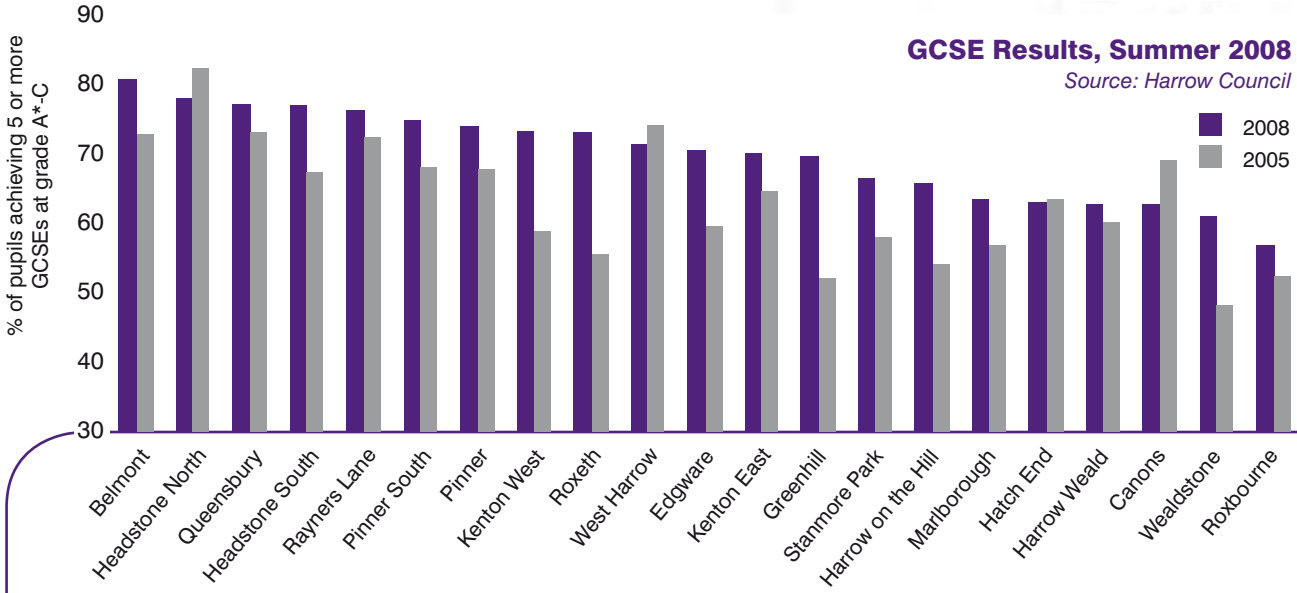
National Comparison



GCSE Results, Summer 2008

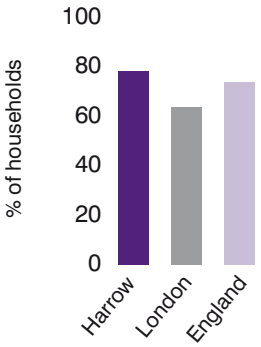
Source: Harrow Council

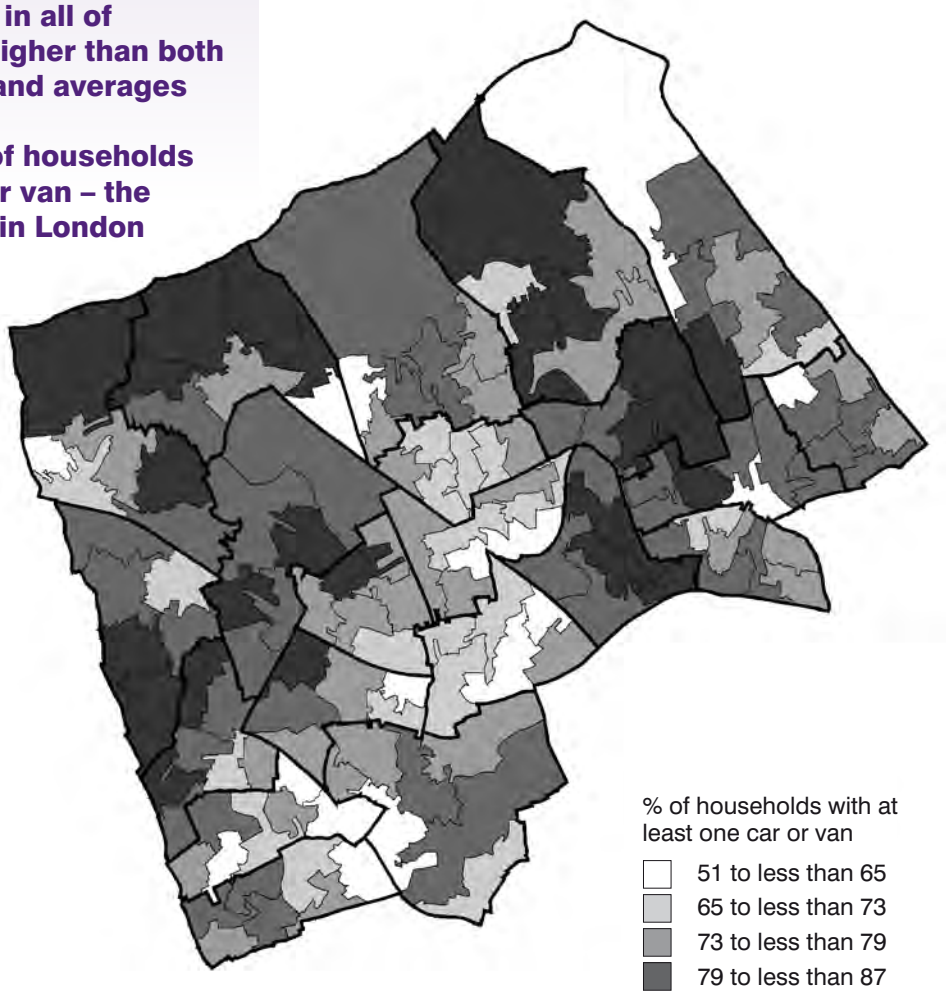


Car Ownership

- **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, Key Statistics KS017. Crown copyright

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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 LSOA level, 12 areas have a car ownership level of above 90% (Hatch End, Headstone North, Headstone South, Pinner, Pinner South and Stanmore Park).

By contrast only 51% of households in a LSOA 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.

Abandoned Vehicles

- **There were 719 abandoned vehicles in Harrow in 2008/09**
- **Edgware had the highest number of abandoned vehicles, a rate of seven per 1,000 households more than any other ward and 10% of all abandoned vehicles in Harrow**
- **Pinner South had the lowest number of abandoned vehicles (eight), a rate of only two per 1,000 households**
- **The main concentrations of abandoned vehicles were in the east, south-west of the centre and north-west of the centre of the borough**

Abandoned vehicles have a negative impact on the local environment and lower the quality of life for local residents. The council will deal with any vehicles reported as abandoned on local roads or property (including private property). The vehicle will be removed if it is causing a public nuisance.

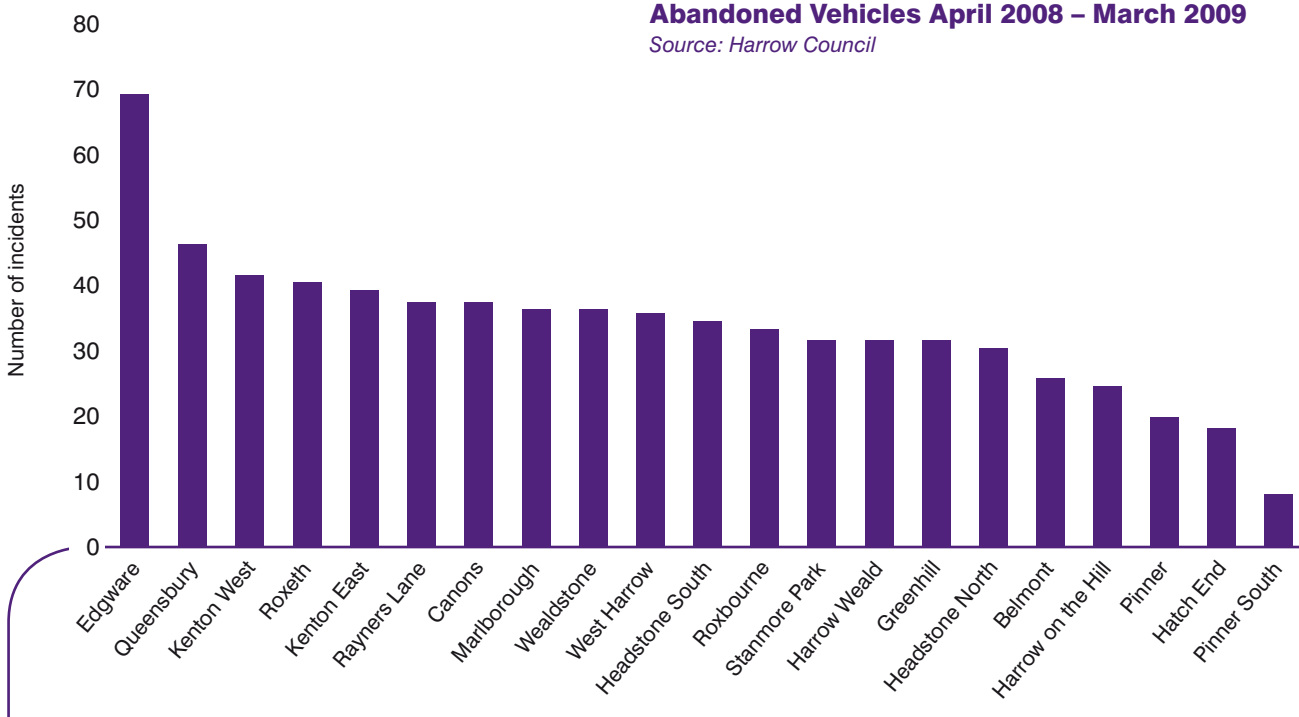
There were 70 abandoned vehicles in Edgware in 2008/09, a rate of 19 per 1,000 households – the highest number and rate in the borough. Queensbury and Kenton West had the next highest rates, at 12 and 11 respectively. Canons had the second highest number of abandoned vehicles (47) and Queensbury the third (42).

At LSOA level two LSOAs had 15 abandoned vehicles – the highest number. These LSOAs were in Headstone North and Greenhill.

Six LSOAs had no abandoned vehicles. Belmont, Hatch End, Headstone North and Roxeth each had one LSOA with none, while Pinner South had two LSOAs with none. The average number of abandoned vehicles per LSOA is five.

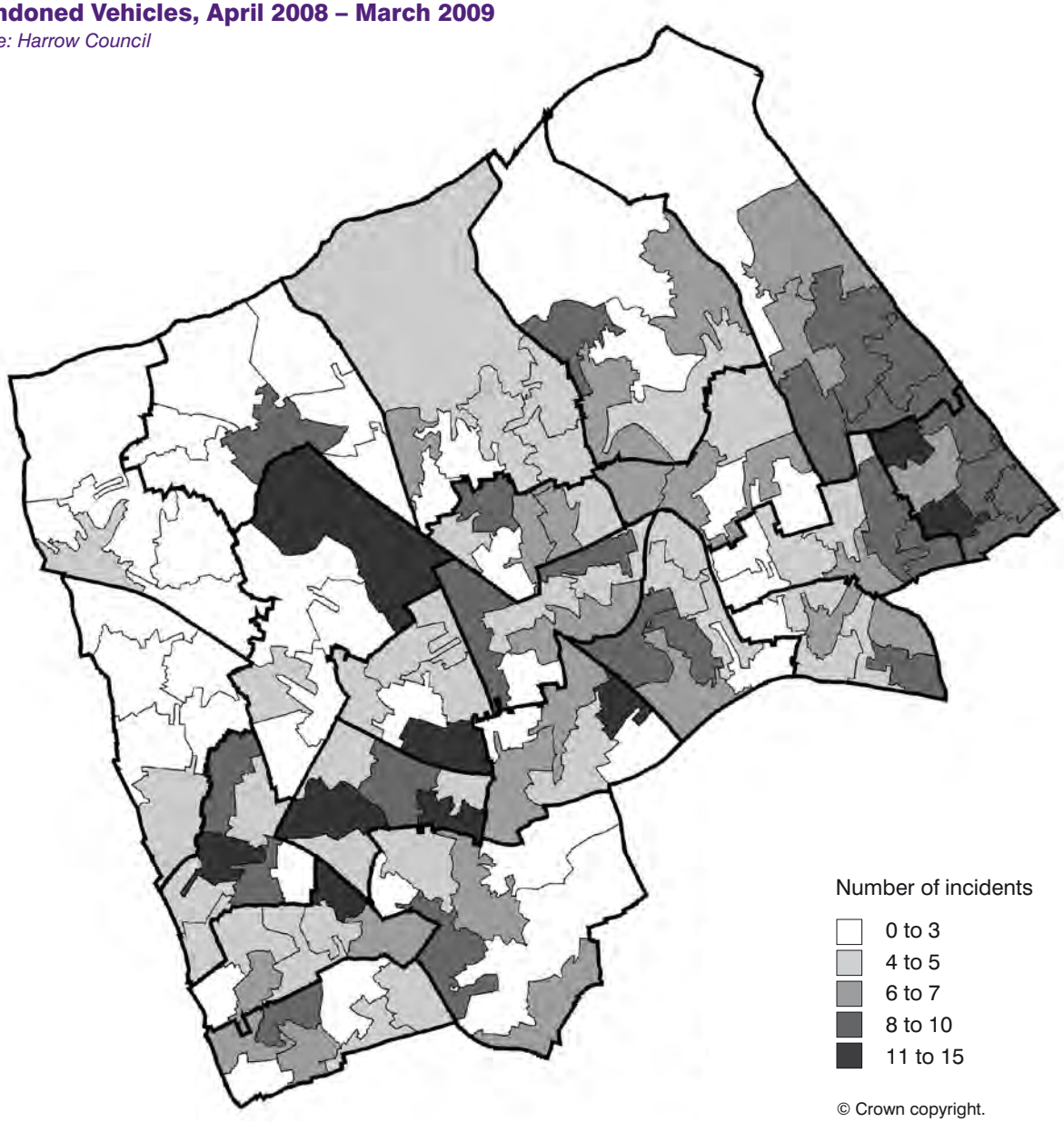
Abandoned Vehicles April 2008 – March 2009

Source: Harrow Council



Abandoned Vehicles, April 2008 – March 2009

Source: Harrow Council



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Fly Tipping

- **In 2008/09 the reported number of fly tipping incidents in Harrow was 5,140, where the equivalent of one black bag or more of waste was left without authority**
- **There were 335 enforcement actions taken against fly tipping in 2008/09**
- **When duplicate reports are removed the total number of incidents is reduced to approximately 2,790 or 54% of the original total**
- **Most fly tipping incidents were concentrated in the centre, east and south of the borough**

It is an offence to illegally dispose of waste, this is colloquially known as fly tipping. Fly tipping figures include commercial waste left on streets and waste left alongside street waste bins.

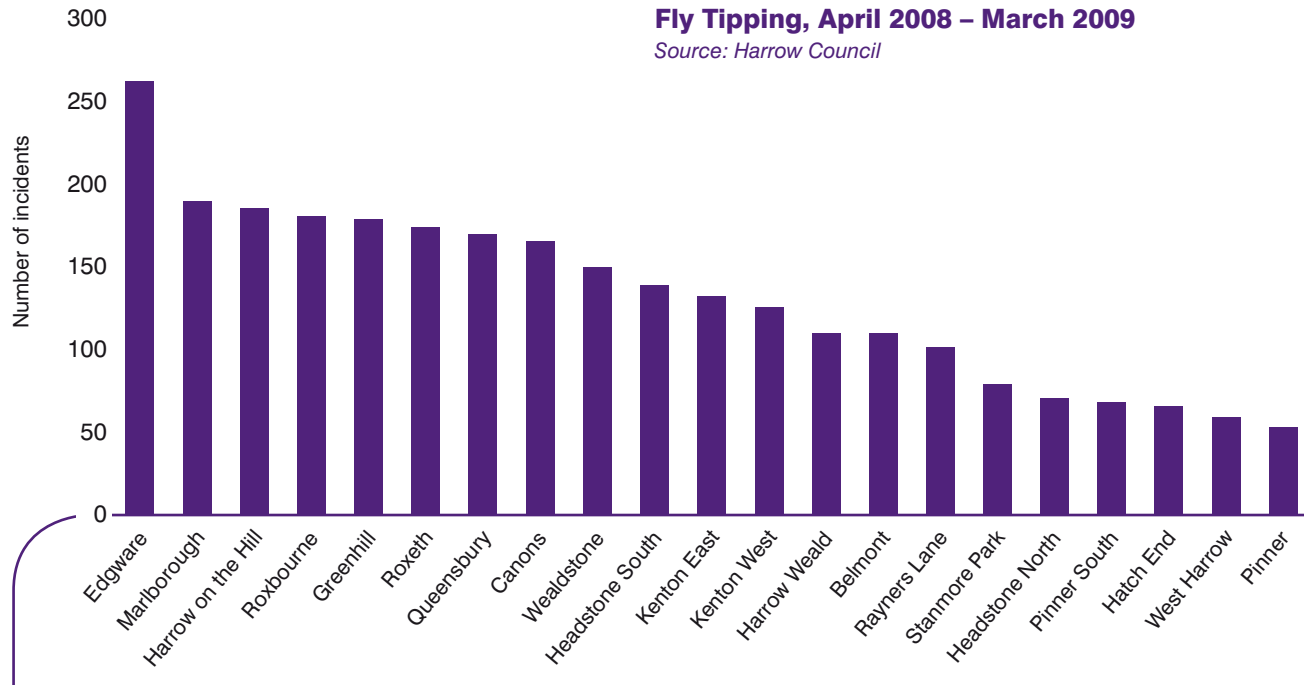
The data displayed in the graph and map highlight the location of incidents of fly tipping, and attempt to exclude duplicate reports of fly tipping incidents. Numbers and rates are therefore indicative rather than exact.

When duplicate reports are removed Edgware had the most incidents in 2008/09 with 264, at a rate of around 72 per 1,000 households. Queensbury and Marlborough were the next highest, with rates of approximately 49 and 47 per 1,000 households respectively. Pinner had the lowest number of fly tipping incidents, with a rate around 13 per 1,000 households.

Excluding duplicates, the LSOA with the highest number of fly tipping incidents was in Edgware. Five other LSOAs, in Harrow on the Hill, Roxeth, Greenhill, Canons and Marlborough wards, also had more than 50 incidents. Only one LSOA, in Canons had no fly tipping incidents. The average number of fly tipping incidents per LSOA is around 20.

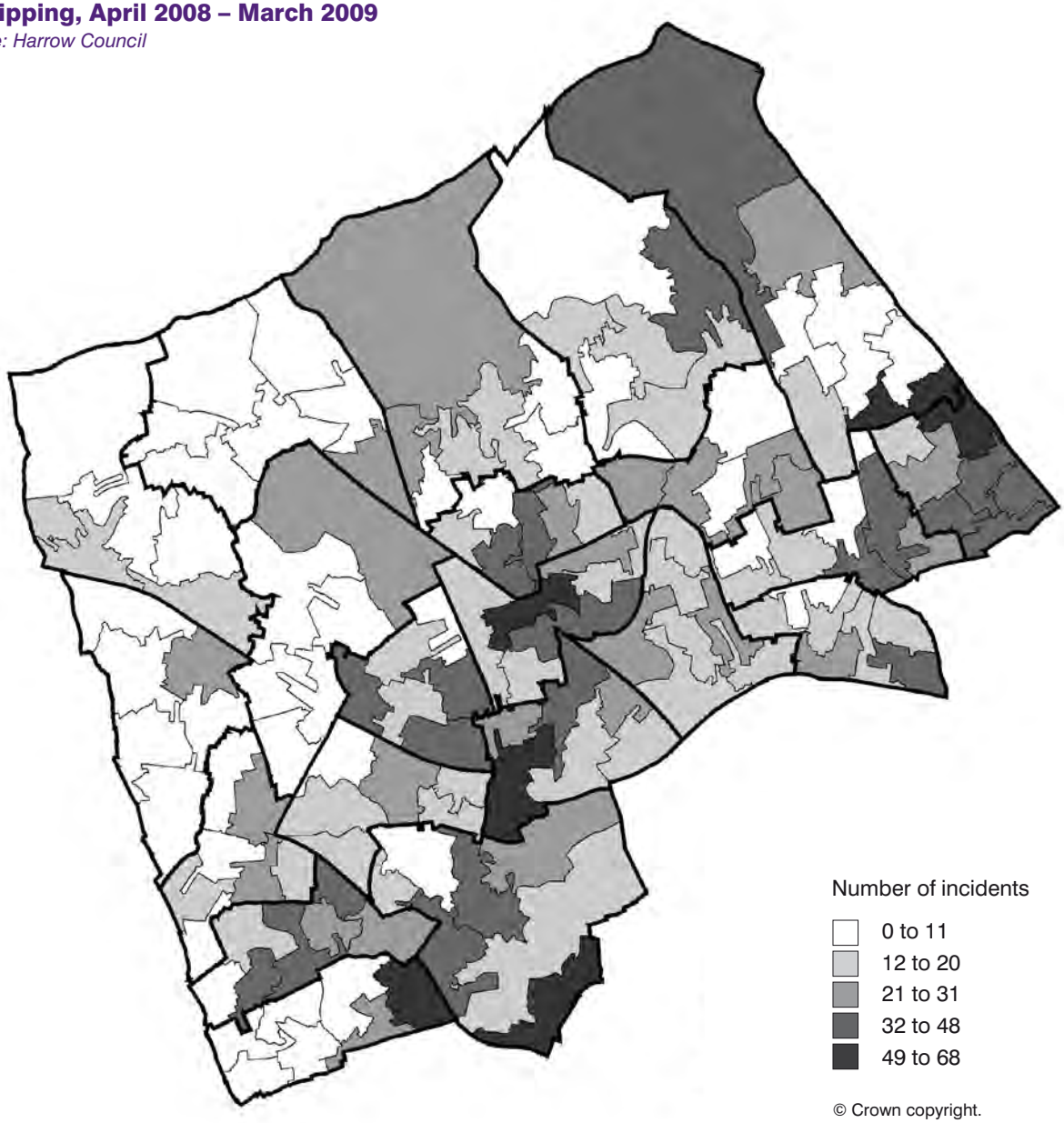
Fly Tipping, April 2008 – March 2009

Source: Harrow Council



Fly Tipping, April 2008 – March 2009

Source: Harrow Council



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Graffiti

- **In 2008/09 the reported number of cases of graffiti in Harrow was 1,217**
- **When duplicate reports are removed the total number of incidents is reduced to approximately 684 or 56% of the original total**
- **The main concentrations of incidents of graffiti are in the centre of the borough, including Harrow Town Centre, and to the west of Harrow**

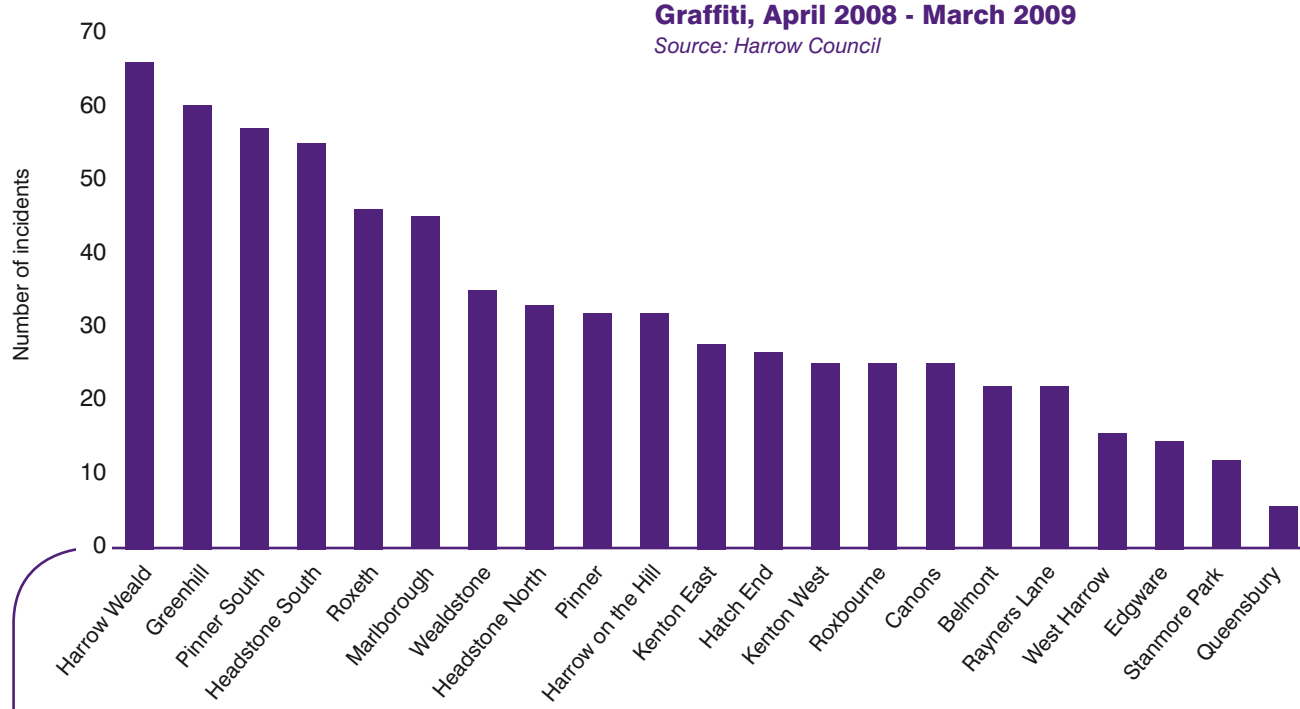
Graffiti is defined as any informal or illegal marks, drawings or paintings that have been deliberately made by a person or persons on any physical element comprising the outdoor environment, with a view to communicating some message, symbol or otherwise to others.

The data displayed in the graph and map highlight the location of incidents of graffiti, and attempt to exclude duplicate reports of graffiti. Numbers and rates are therefore indicative rather than exact.

When duplicate reports are removed Harrow Weald had the highest number of incidents of graffiti in 2008/09 with 66, at a rate of around 16 per 1,000 households. Pinner South and Headstone South were the next highest, with rates of approximately 15 and 14 per 1,000 households respectively. Queensbury had the lowest number of incidents, with a rate around two per 1,000 households.

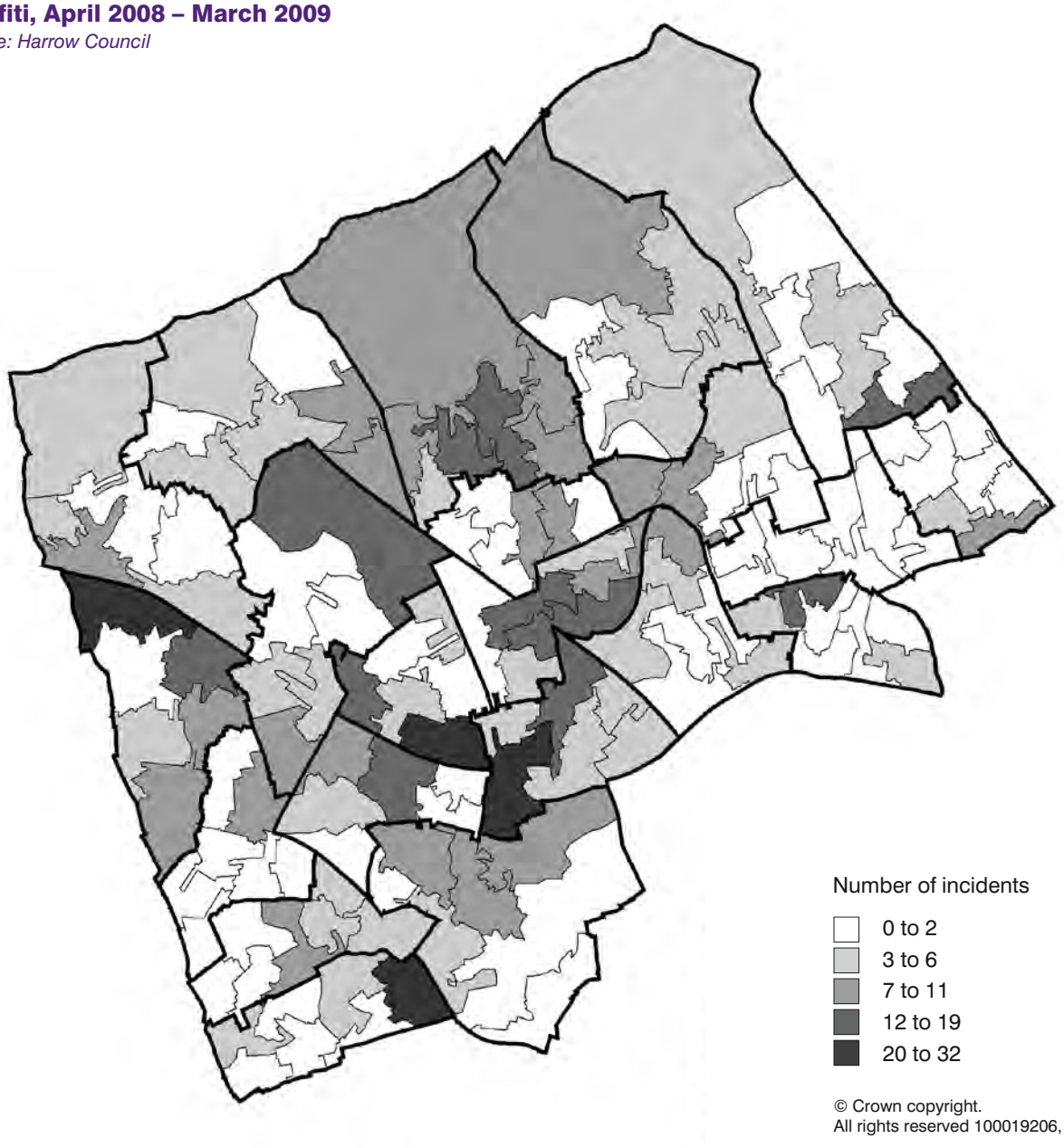
Excluding duplicates, the LSOA with the highest number of incidents was in Headstone South. 17 LSOAs had no incidents of graffiti in 2008/09. The average number of incidents of graffiti per LSOA is around five.

Graffiti, April 2008 - March 2009
Source: Harrow Council



Graffiti, April 2008 – March 2009

Source: Harrow Council



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Graffiti is recorded if it is visible from relevant land and highways (in other words, from the survey transect), on the surface of any building, wall, fence or other structure or erection, where that surface is readily visible from a place on that land or highway to which the public have access.

Health and Safety Incidents

- **There were 225 health and safety incidents reported to the council in 2008/09, an increase of 28% since 2004/05**
- **Greenhill had 72 health and safety incidents, the highest number in the borough. This is to be expected, as many of Harrow's larger business premises are located here and these are subject to health and safety control.**
- **The number of health and safety incidents have more than doubled in Marlborough, Hatch End, Headstone South, Canons and Edgware wards since 2004/05**
- **Kenton East was the only ward with no health and safety incidents in 2008/09**

The council is responsible for enforcing health and safety in about 4,800 business premises in Harrow. The Health & Safety Executive has responsibility for the remaining premises, which include schools, government buildings, hospitals and manufacturing premises.

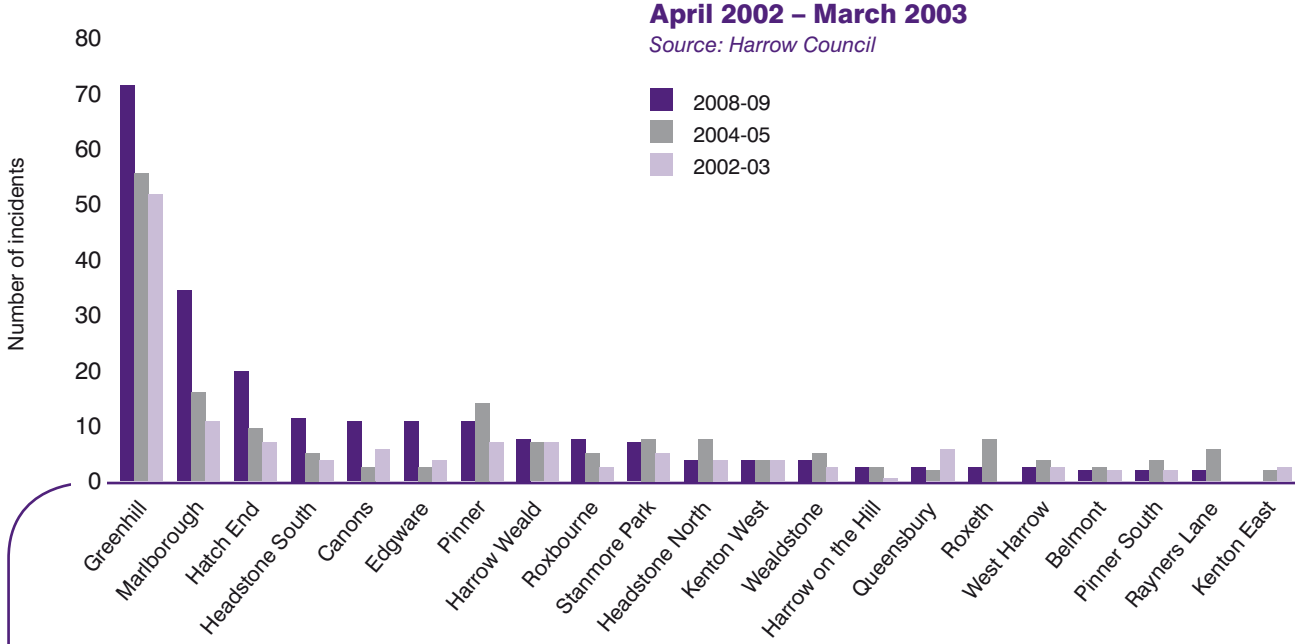
52% (117) of recorded health and safety incidents were reports of accidents, a 15% increase since 2004/05, when 102 accidents were reported. Businesses have a statutory duty to tell the health and safety enforcers about any serious or potentially serious accidents or occurrences to their staff or visiting public.

The remaining 48% (108) 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. This represents a 46% increase since 2004/5, when there were 74 health and safety complaints or enquiries.

At LSOA level there were no health and safety incidents reported in 57% of LSOAs, reflecting the low number or lack of business premises in many areas. In one LSOA in Greenhill there were 33 incidents, the highest number.

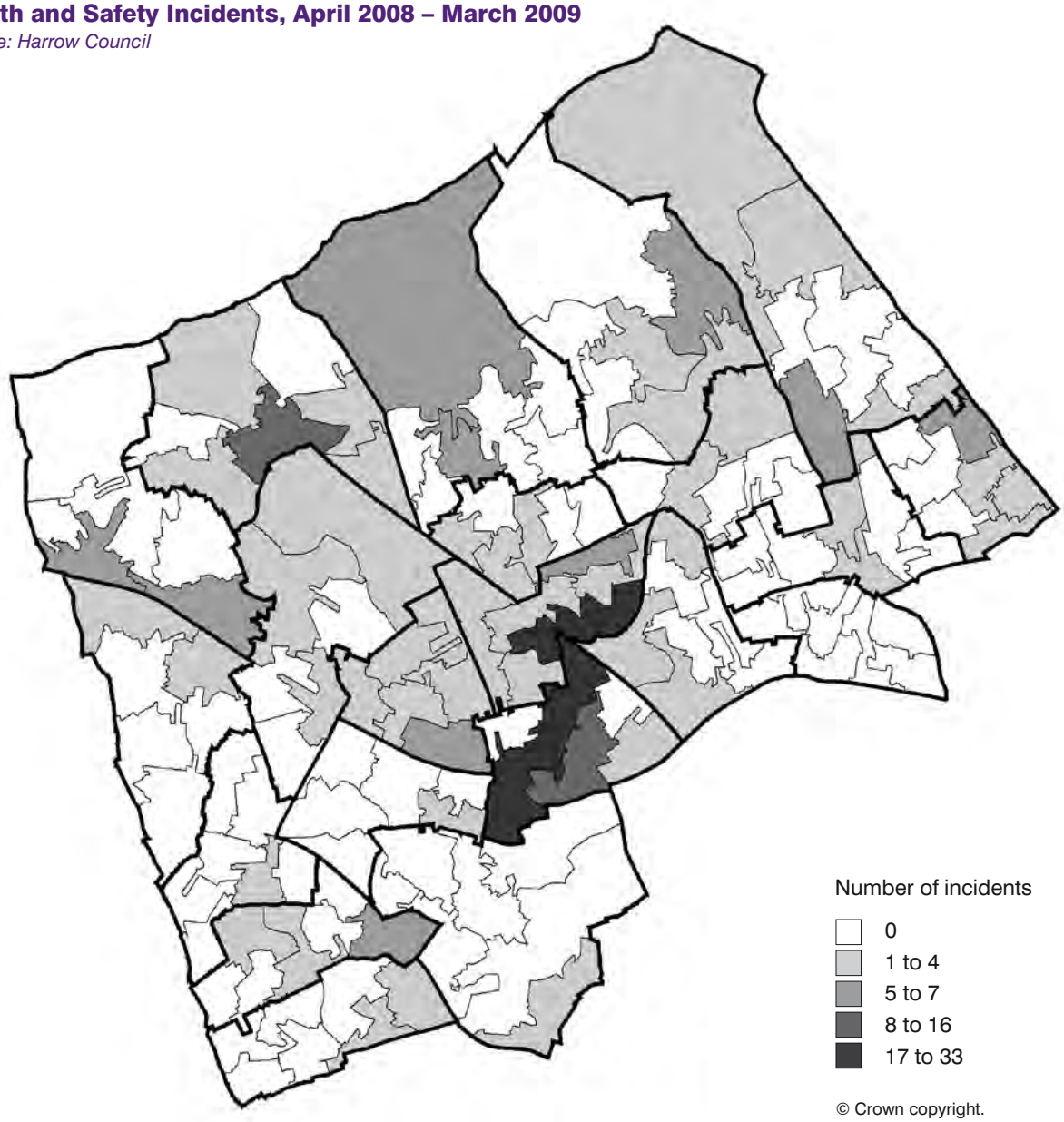
Health and Safety Incidents, April 2008 – March 2009, April 2004 – March 2005 & April 2002 – March 2003

Source: Harrow Council



Health and Safety Incidents, April 2008 – March 2009

Source: Harrow Council



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Food Complaints

- **The Food Safety Team investigated 273 complaints regarding food and food premises in 2008/09, a reduction of 9% since 2004/05**
- **Greenhill had the highest number of food complaints, 16% of all complaints**
- **Hygiene complaints account for nearly three-quarters of all food complaints**

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.

The majority of complaints related to the hygiene of the premises themselves, with common issues of cleanliness and handling of food by staff. In total there were 199 complaints of this type, accounting for 73% of all food complaints.

There were 74 other food complaints, covering issues of labelling and contamination. This equated to 17% of the total number of complaints.

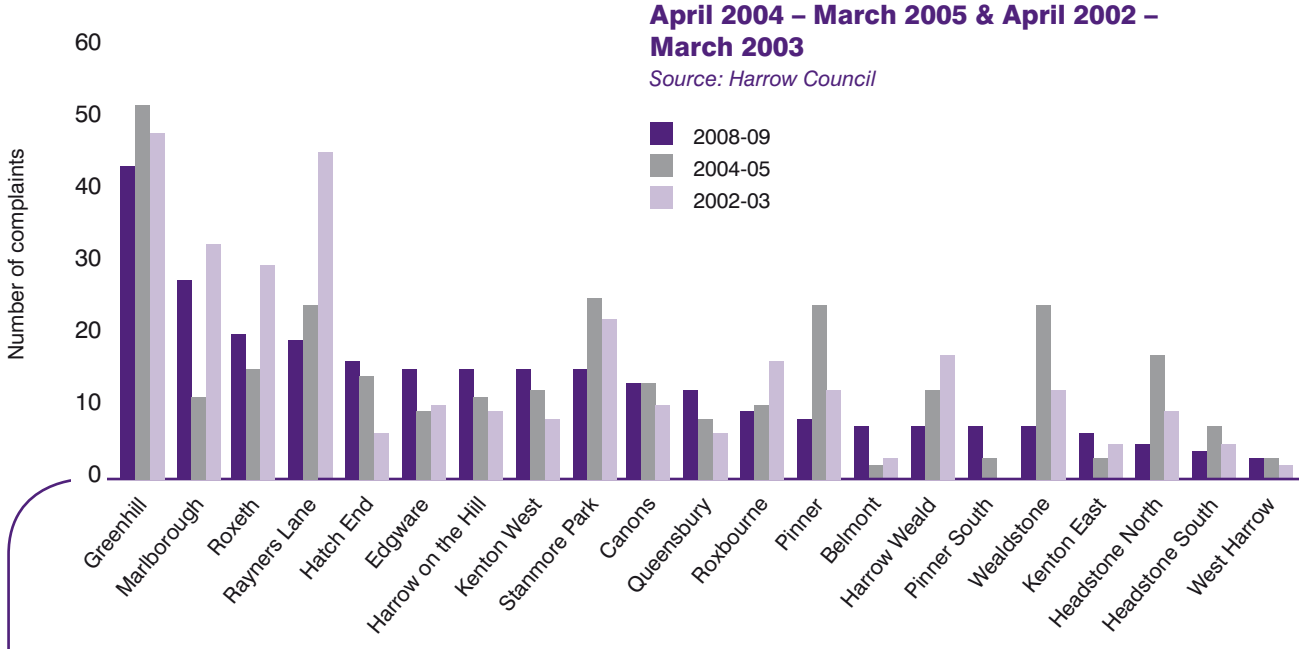
With 43 complaints, Greenhill recorded the highest number of food complaints, as in previous years. This is to be expected, as the bulk of Harrow's food retailers and caterers are located in this town centre area.

21 complaints were recorded in one LSOA in Greenhill ward, the highest number. 73 LSOAs had no food complaints, this accounts for 53% of all LSOAs, and are largely those areas with no or very limited food businesses or retail outlets.

All complaints are registered against the business address, i.e. where the food is sold and not the complainants address.

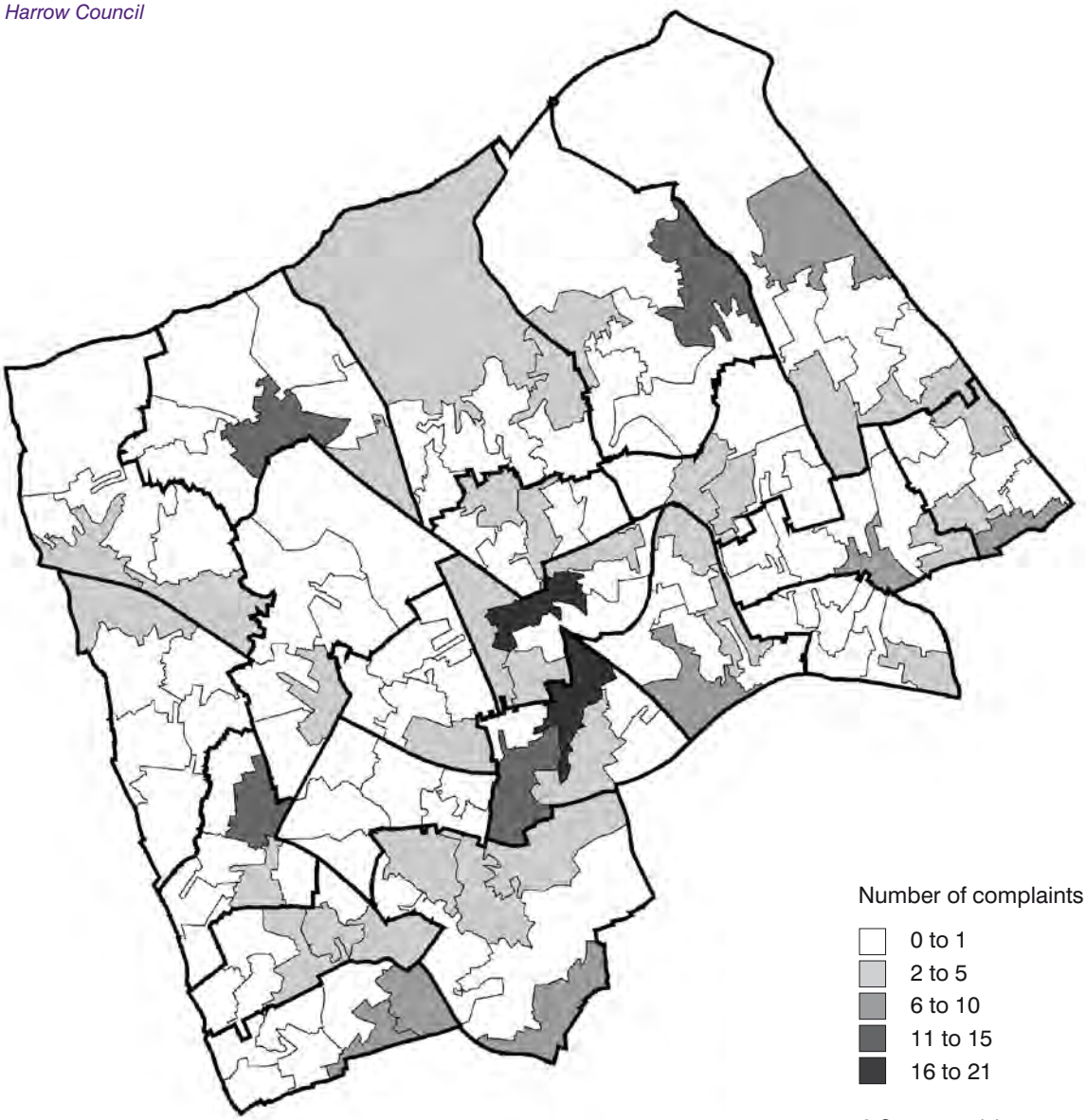
Food Complaints, April 2008 – March 2009, April 2004 – March 2005 & April 2002 – March 2003

Source: Harrow Council



Food Complaints, April 2008 – March 2009

Source: Harrow Council



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In October 2007 the council launched the 'Scores on the Doors' scheme which aims to improve food hygiene standards in restaurants and other premises that serve food. Businesses are awarded a star rating following a food hygiene inspection by the council's Food Safety Team.

Noise Complaints

- **In 2008/09 there were 1,545 registered noise complaints in Harrow, an increase of 15% since 2004/05**
- **Edgware had the highest rate of noise complaints at 33 per 1,000 households, while Roxeth had the lowest rate of noise complaints at 10 per 1,000 households**
- **64% of noise complaints were made in 'normal hours', rather than out of hours or at weekends; the same as in 2004/05**
- **There appears to be a more significant increase in noise complaints in the central and western wards since 2002/3**

Types of noise 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.

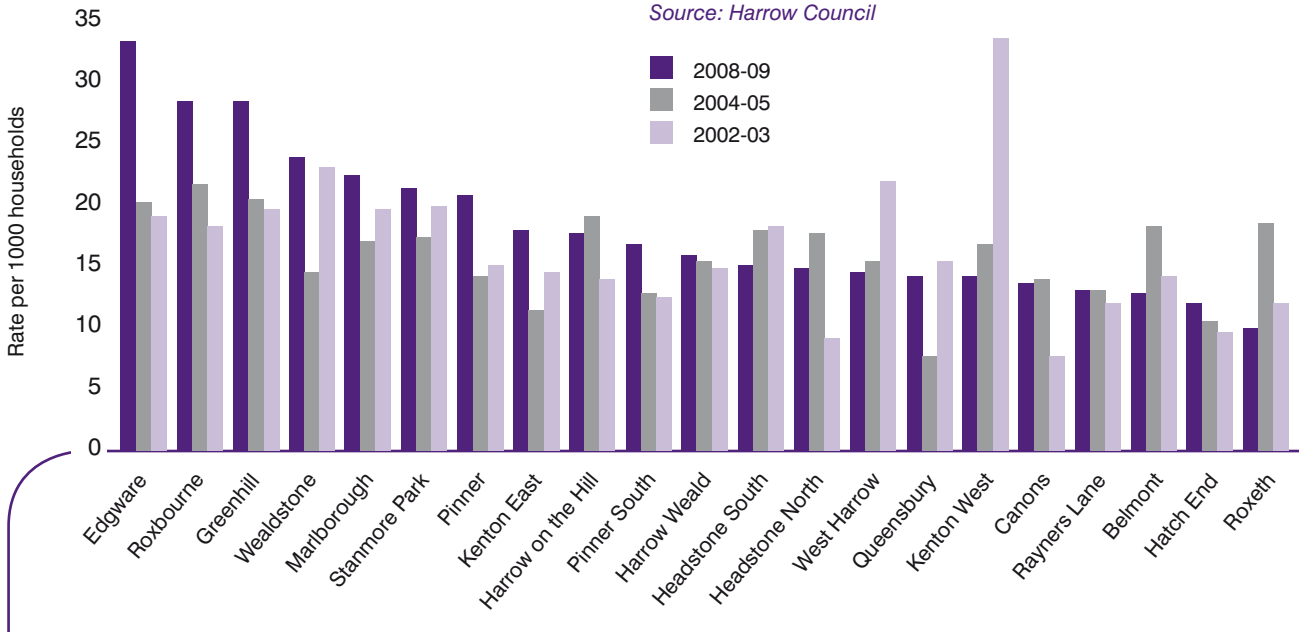
The council operates an out of hours noise control team. The service operates a one-hour response time and is available on Friday/Saturday and Saturday/Sunday nights.

Greenhill had the highest number of noise complaints at 139 and Roxbourne the second highest at 123, at a rate of 28 and 29 per 1,000 households respectively. Greenhill may have the highest number of noise complaints due to a combination of proximity to Harrow Town Centre and a concentration of multi-occupied dwellings.

Edgware had one LSOA with 95 noise complaints, by far the highest number. 55% of LSOAs had fewer than 10 noise complaints during the year. The average number of noise complaints per LSOA was 11 and there were complaints registered in every LSOA.

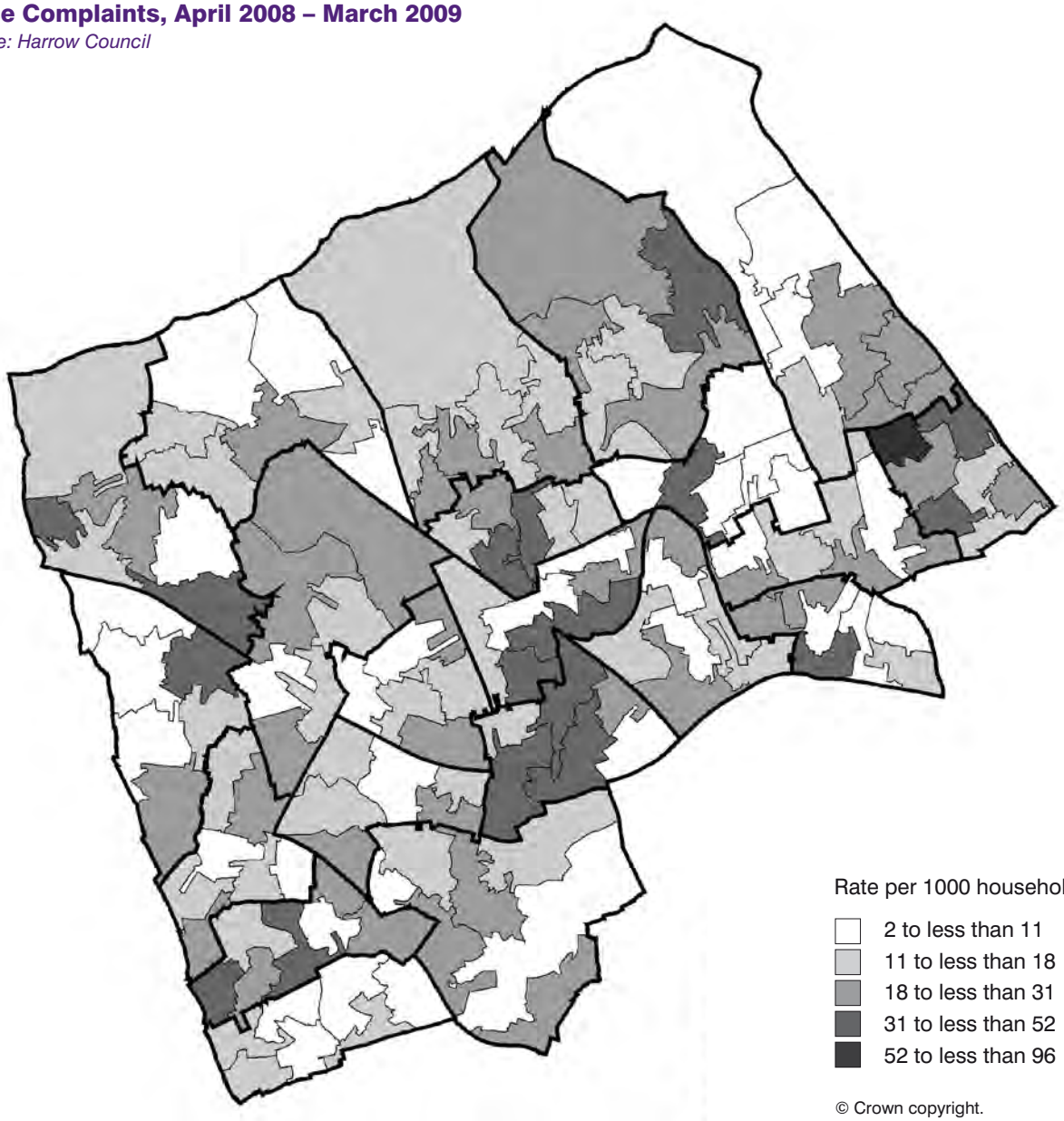
Noise Complaints, April 2008 – March 2009, April 2004 – March 2005 & April 2002 – March 2003

Source: Harrow Council



Noise Complaints, April 2008 – March 2009

Source: Harrow Council



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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.

Pest Complaints

- **There were 2,123 pest call-outs in Harrow in 2008/09, 15% fewer than in 2004/05**
- **Edgware had the highest rate of pest call-outs at 55 per 1,000 households, while Roxbourne had the lowest rate of pest call-outs at 12 per 1,000 households**
- **Areas to the east of the borough tend to have higher numbers of requests for treatment**
- **Most areas have shown a reduction in the number of call-outs since 2002/03**

The council's in-house pest control service operates a paid and appointment service for rats, mice, cockroaches and wasps nests.

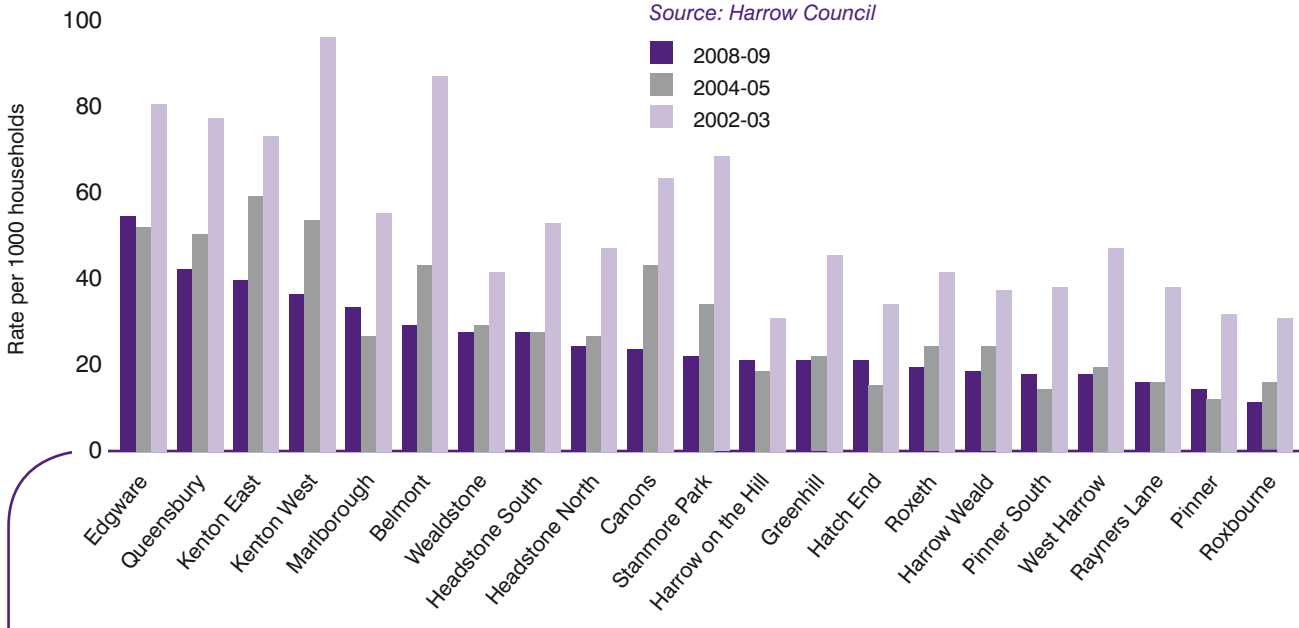
Edgware had the highest number of requests for treatment for household pests, with 201 call-outs, followed by Queensbury with 146 call-outs and Kenton East with 139 call-outs, a rate of 42.1 and 39.9 per 1,000 households respectively.

The overall reduction in the rate of pest complaints per 1,000 households coincides with the introduction of a charging scheme for treatments and also a free pre-arranged second visit for each treatment. The charging scheme has reduced the number of requests for treatment and the second visit has reduced the number of repeat requests for treatment. The majority of pest complaints are from households reporting infestations in their own homes or with many saying that the primary source was due to reasons beyond their control, including commercial waste and damaged sewerage systems.

Four LSOAs had a rate of more than 60 call-outs per 1,000 households, three in Edgware and one in Queensbury. There were call-outs to every LSOA in the borough and the average number of pest call-outs per LSOA was 15 in 2008/09.

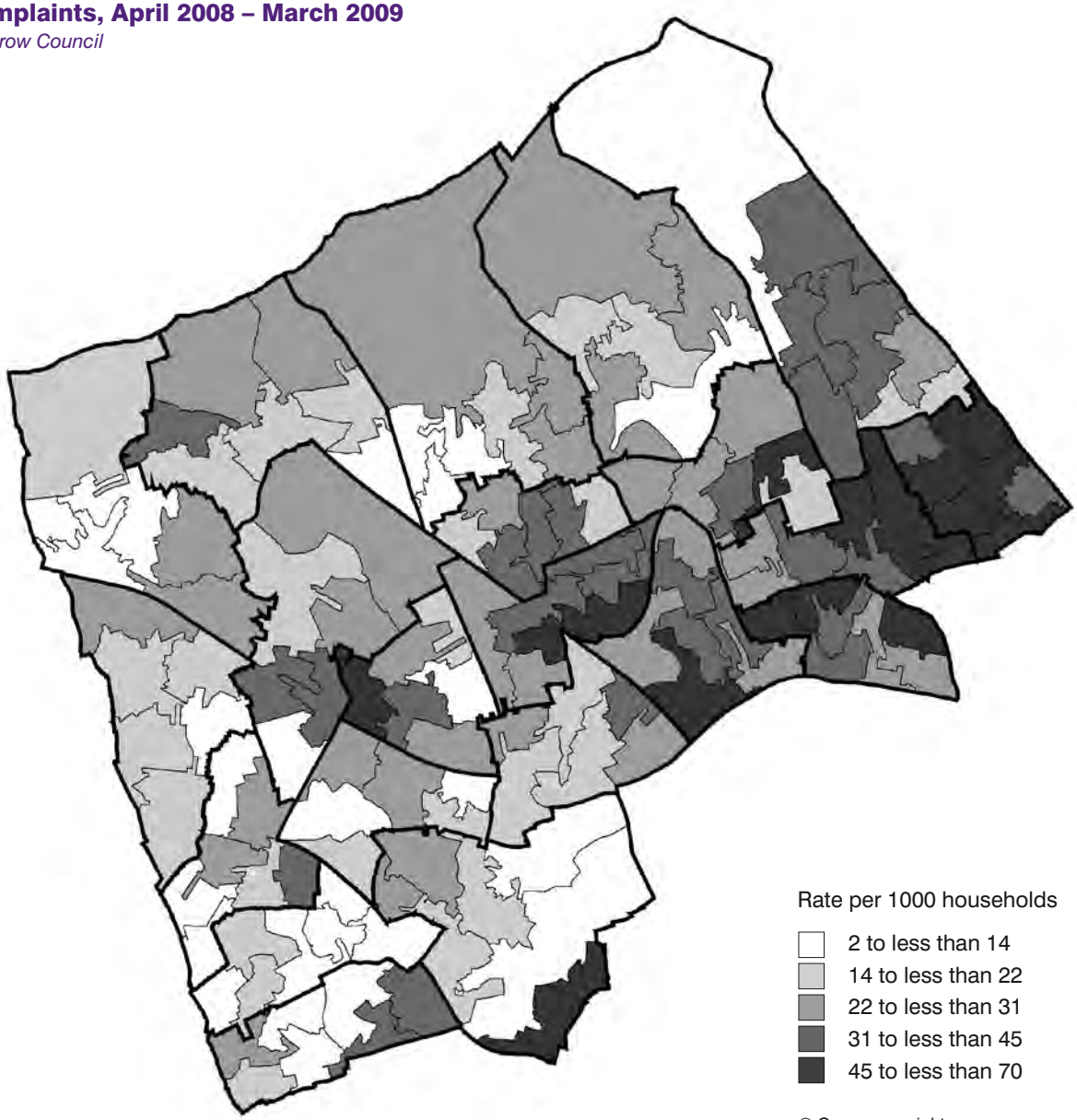
Pest Complaints, April 2008 – March 2009, April 2004 – March 2005 & April 2002 – March 2003

Source: Harrow Council



Pest Complaints, April 2008 – March 2009

Source: Harrow Council



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

Life Expectancy

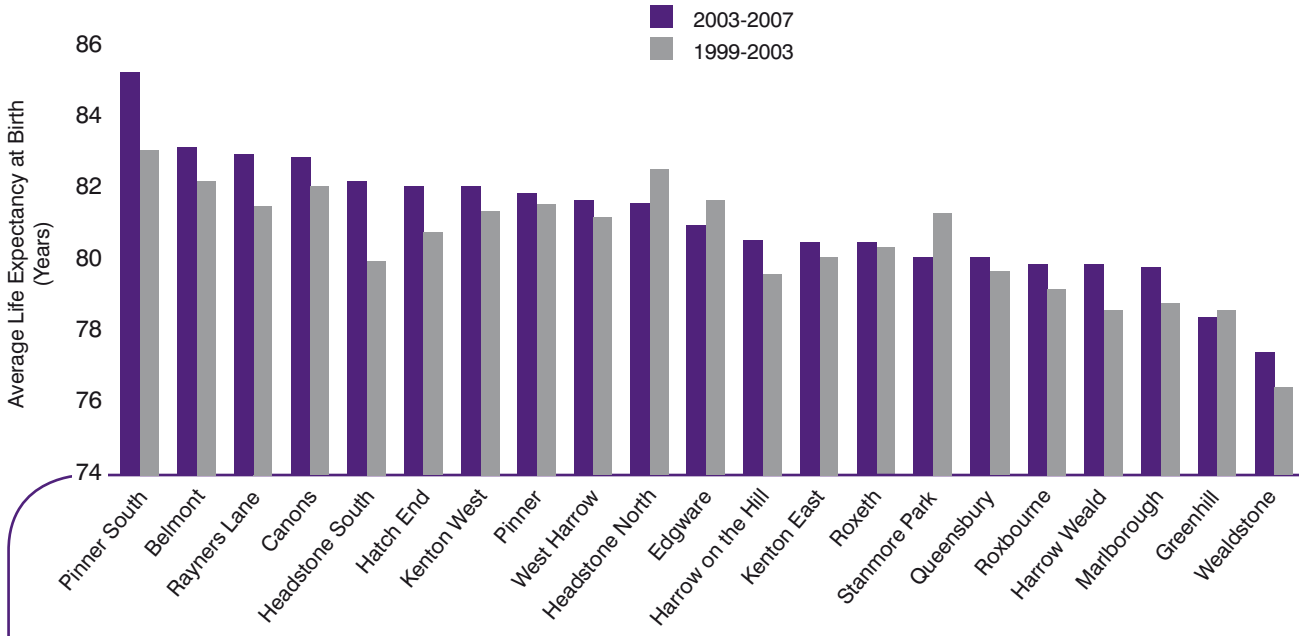
- **Life Expectancy in Harrow is an average 81.1 years, above the London average of 79.5 years and the 1999-2003 Harrow average of 80.4 years**
- **Only Greenhill and Wealdstone have life expectancies lower than the London average for both men and women**
- **Life expectancy has risen in all wards since the period 1999-2003, with the exception of Headstone North, Edgware, Stanmore Park and Greenhill where there have been very slight falls**

Harrow has an overall life expectancy at birth of 79 years for men and 83.1 for women. These latest figures are also still well above the average for London, men by 1.9 and women by 1.4 years. They are also above the 1999-2003 average by 1 and 0.4 years for men and women respectively.

Pinner South, Rayners Lane and Belmont have the highest life expectancy in men; whilst for women Pinner South, Headstone South and Canons have the highest life expectancy. Greenhill, Wealdstone and Roxbourne have the lowest life expectancy for men and Wealdstone, Stanmore and Greenhill have the lowest life expectancy for women.

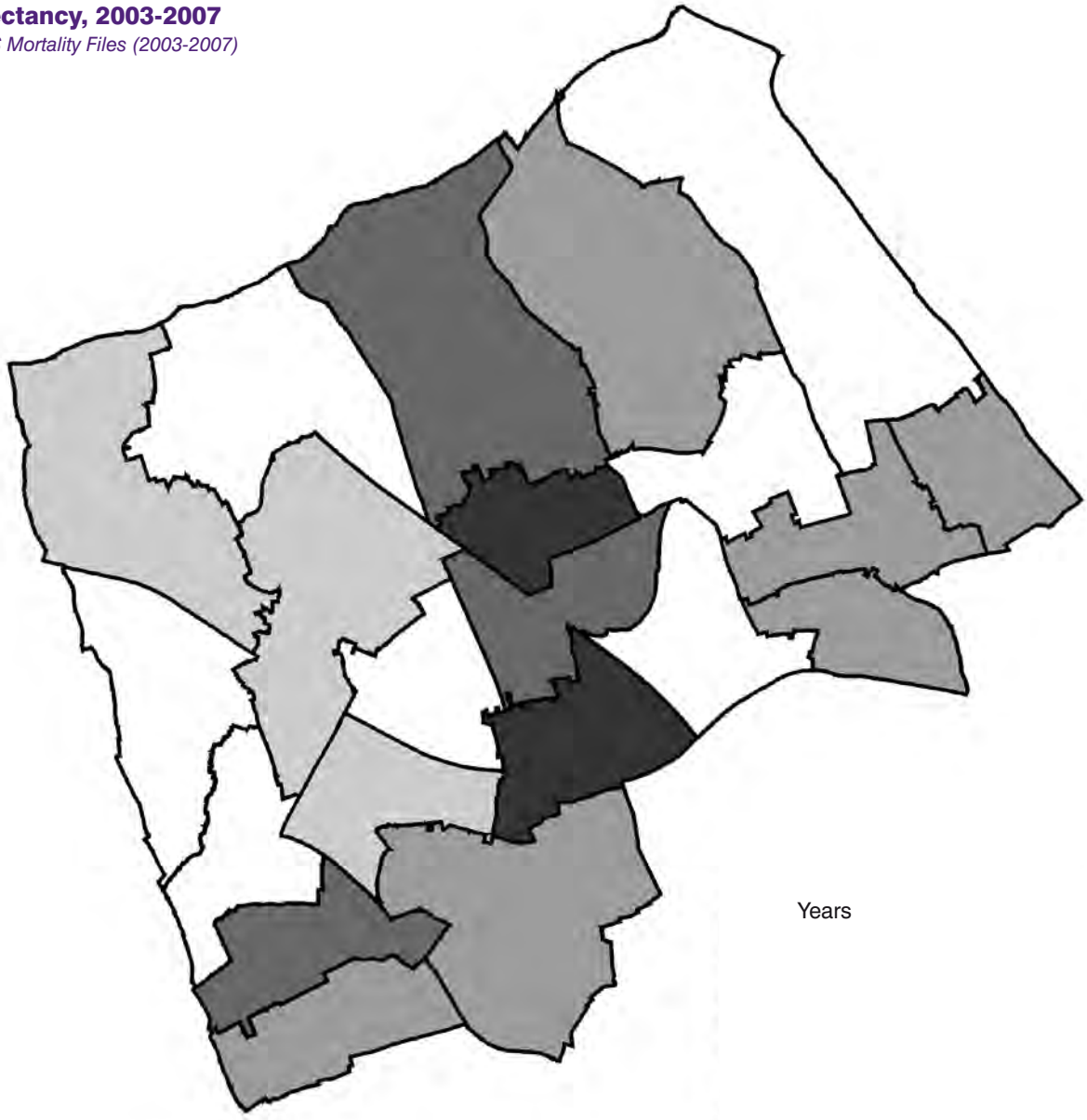
Life Expectancy 2003-2007 and 1999-2003

Source: ONS Mortality Files (1999-2007)



Life Expectancy, 2003-2007

Source: ONS Mortality Files (2003-2007)



Years

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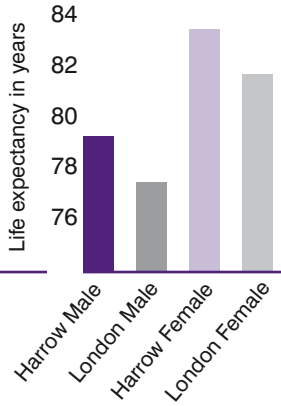
Regional Comparison



Life expectancy at birth, in each time period for a given area, is an estimate of the average number of years a newborn baby would survive if he or she experienced that 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 amongst those born in each area.

Low Birth Weight

- **Low birth weight rates are slightly higher in Harrow than the rest of London and England (2004-2006)**
- **Edgware, Kenton East, Wealdstone and Queensbury have the highest percentages of low birth weights**
- **Headstone South and Headstone North have the lowest percentages of low birth weights**

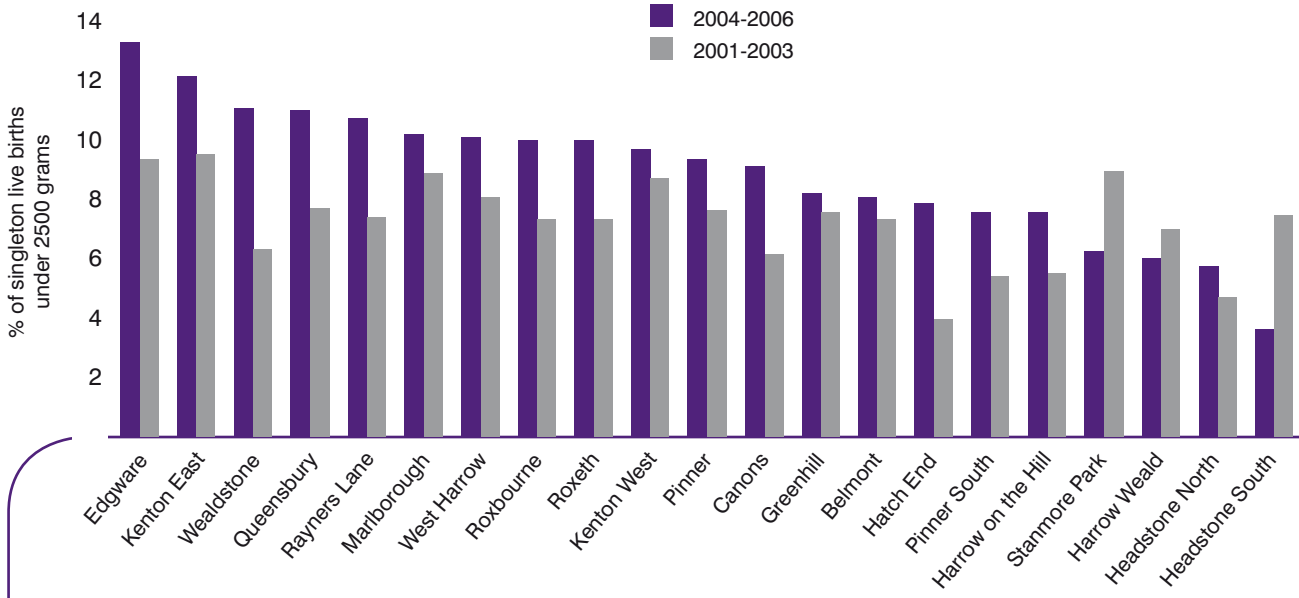
Low birth weight is an important measure of future child health. Babies born at less than 2500g are more likely to die in the first year of life, and also have a higher rate of health and educational problems by the age of seven.

Within Harrow the highest rates of low birth weights are in the south-east of the borough – Kenton East, Edgware, Queensbury, as well as in Wealdstone in the centre. The lowest rates occurred in Headstone North and Headstone South.

Three years figures were aggregated as the number of cases is small in absolute terms for individual years.

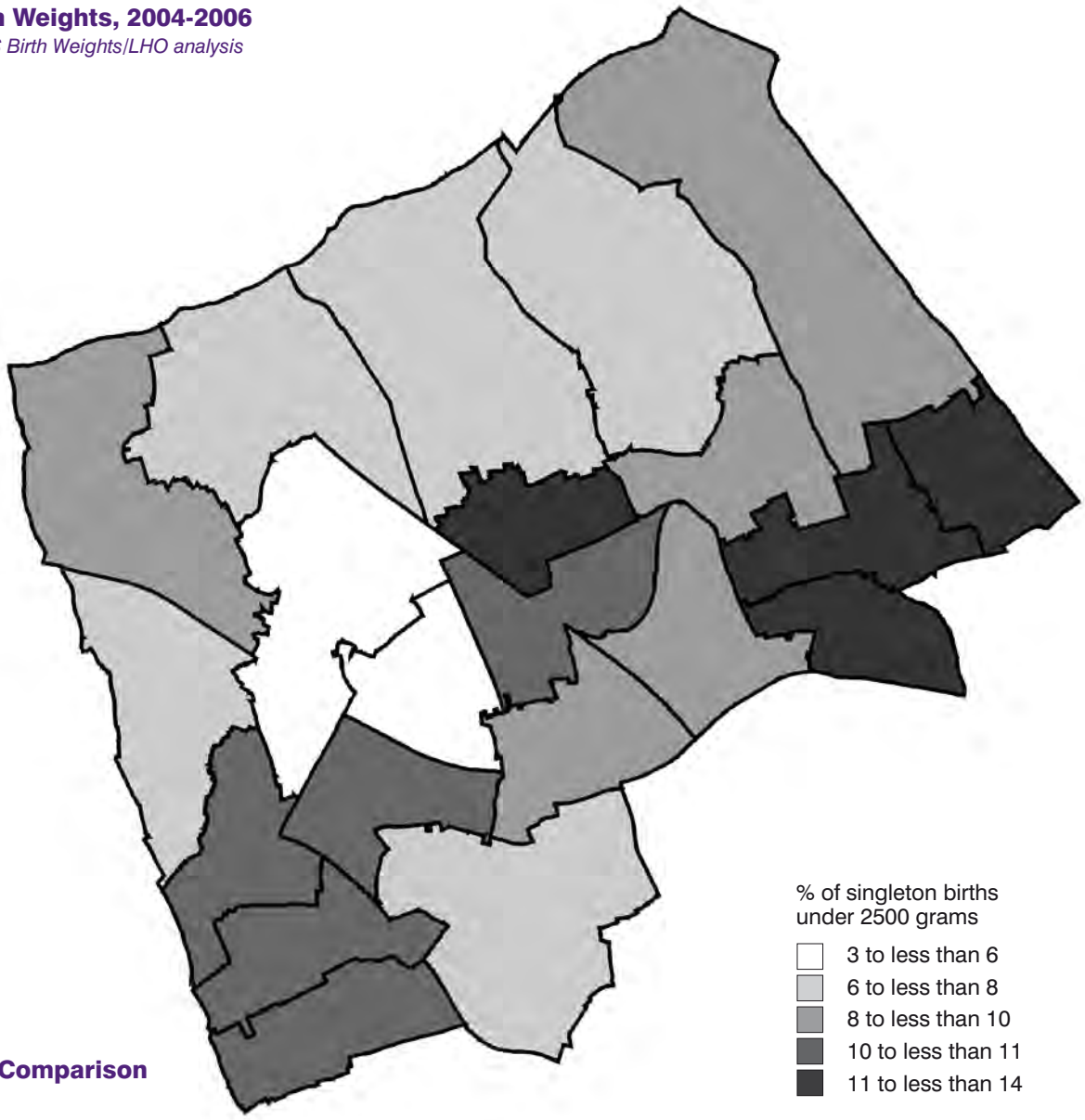
Low birth weight rates 2004-2006 and 2001-2003

Source: ONS Birth Rates/LHO analysis



Low Birth Weights, 2004-2006

Source: ONS Birth Weights/LHO analysis



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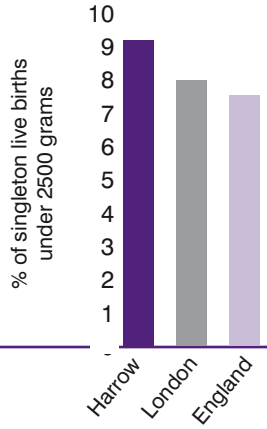
National Comparison



Deaths from all Causes

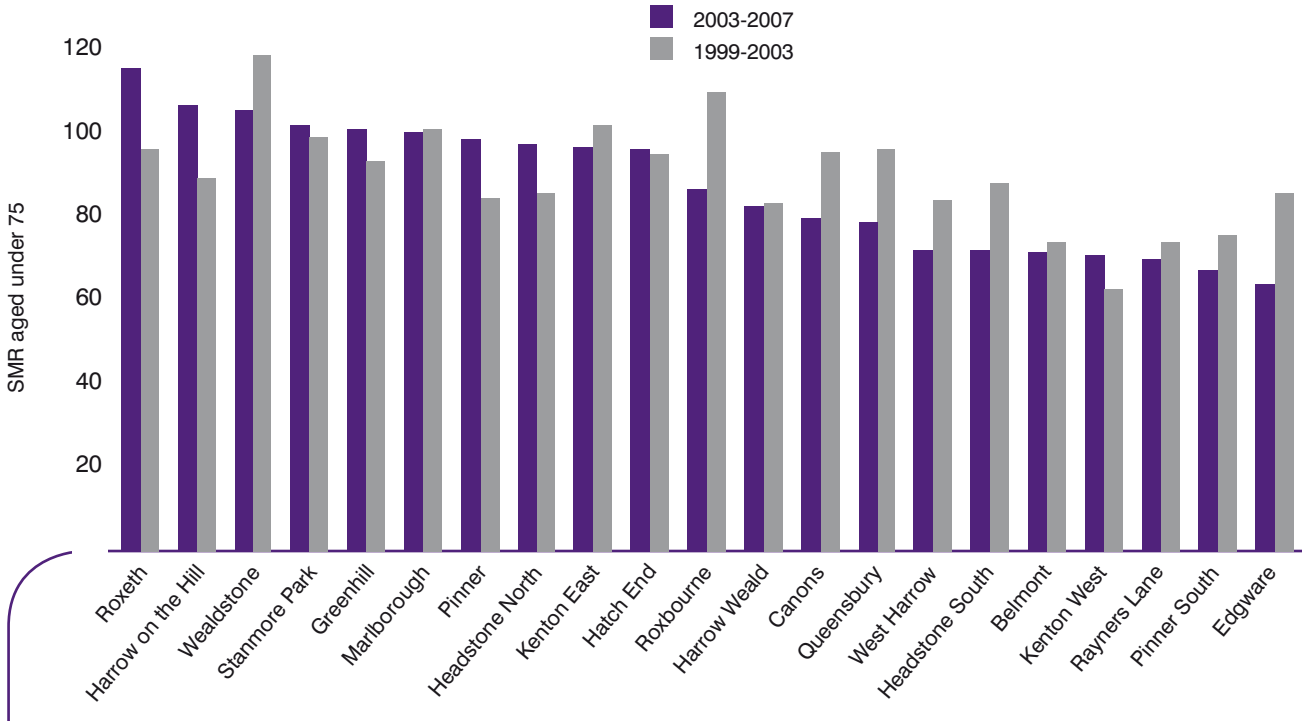
- **Harrow has a much lower Standardised Mortality Ratio (SMR) than either London or England for deaths from all causes of those aged under 75 years**
- **The central areas of the borough – Wealdstone, Greenhill, Harrow Weald, Marlborough and Roxeth have the highest SMRs, all over 100, also showing that there are more deaths than the national average**
- **Pinner South, Rayners Lane, Belmont, Kenton West and Hatch End have the lowest SMRs (below 70 per 100,000 population). In Pinner South, mortality was 40% lower than the national average.**

Deaths of those aged under 75 are considered to be premature deaths and as such are a good indicator of the health of the population. The significant variation in the figures across Harrow highlights the health inequalities in the borough.

The biggest contributors to the mortality rates are deaths from cardiovascular disease, lung cancer in both men and women, breast cancer in women and COPD (Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease, a lung disease caused mainly by smoking).

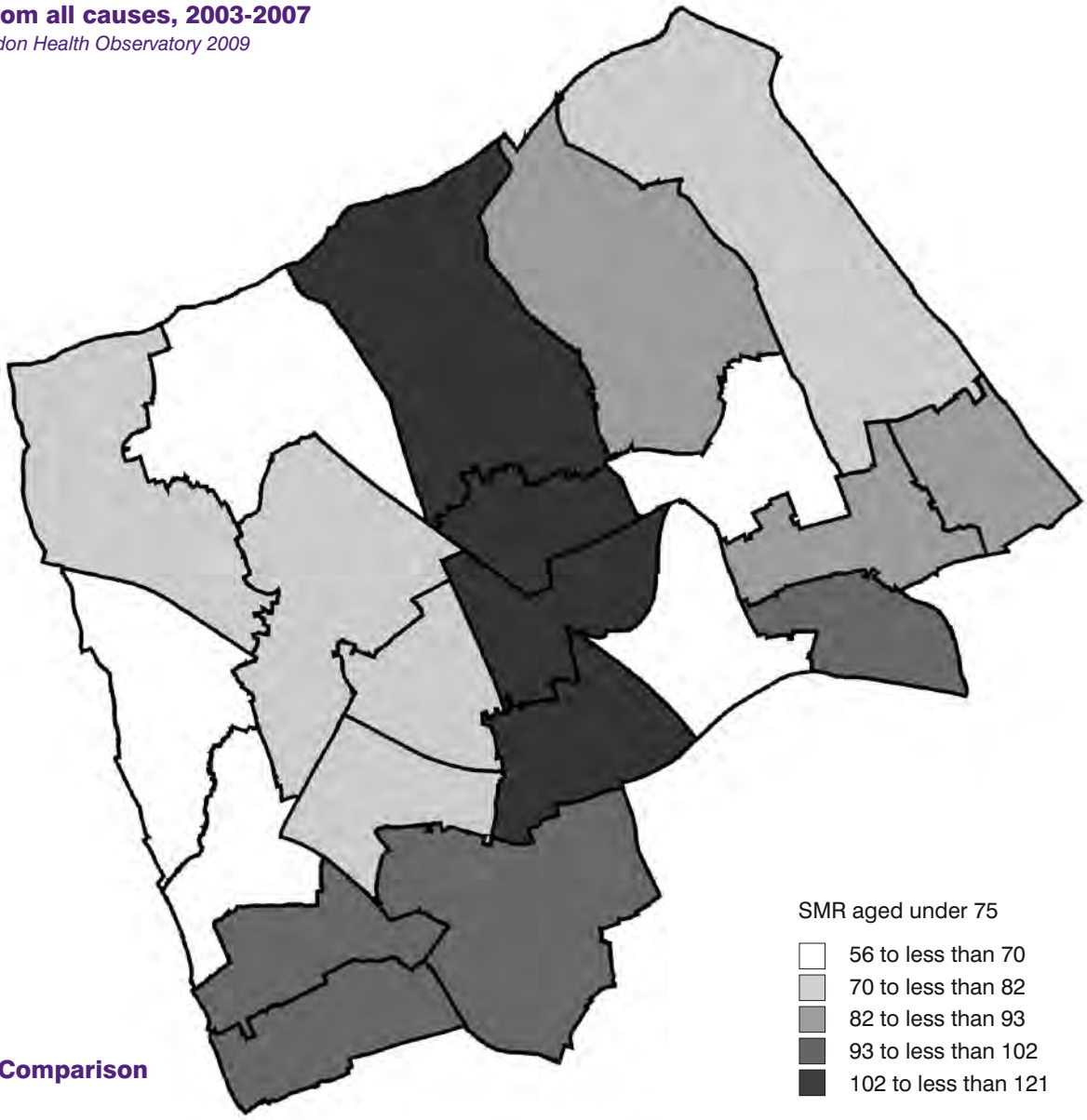
Standardised Mortality Ratio, persons aged under 75 years, 2003-2007 and 1999-2003

Source: London Health Observatory 2009



Deaths from all causes, 2003-2007

Source: London Health Observatory 2009



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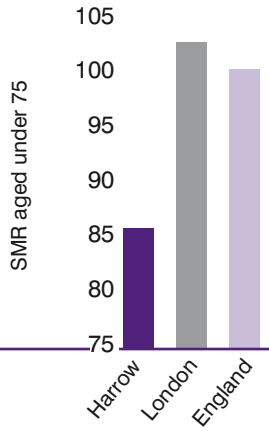
National Comparison



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 an average mortality, higher than 100 indicates that the ward has a higher than average mortality, and lower than 100 indicates that the ward has a lower than average mortality.

Deaths from Cancer

- **The Harrow rate for cancer deaths is lower than both the London and national rates between 2003 and 2007**
- **Cancer mortality is lowest in Edgware and Pinner South, around a third lower than the national average**
- **Roxeth, Harrow on the Hill, Wealdstone, Stanmore Park and Greenhill have more cancer deaths than the national average**

Of the many different cancers, the most common in Harrow are lung cancer and bowel cancer in both men and women, breast cancer in women and prostate cancer in men. Around a third of all deaths in Harrow are due to cancer.

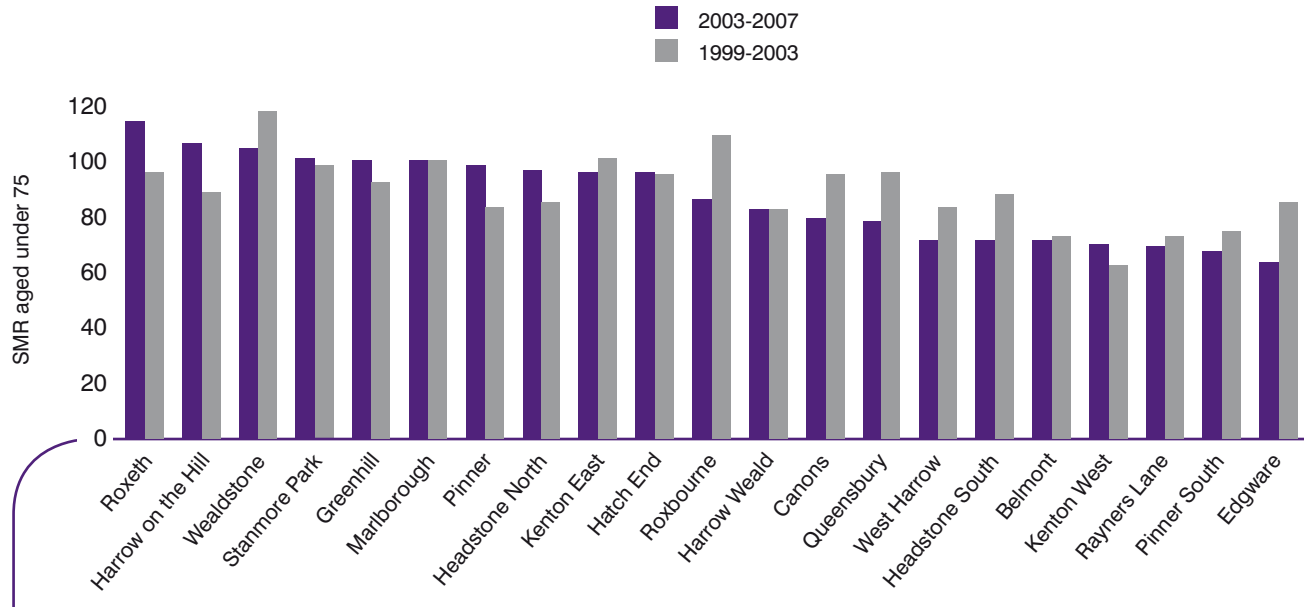
Many cancers have significant lifestyle risk factors. The biggest cancer risk factor is smoking. Other risks include poor diet and lack of physical activity.

The average Standardised Mortality Ratio (SMR) for cancer deaths was 86.9 during the period 2003-2007, a 3.2% decrease on the 1999-2003 period (89.8).

Four years figures were aggregated, 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.

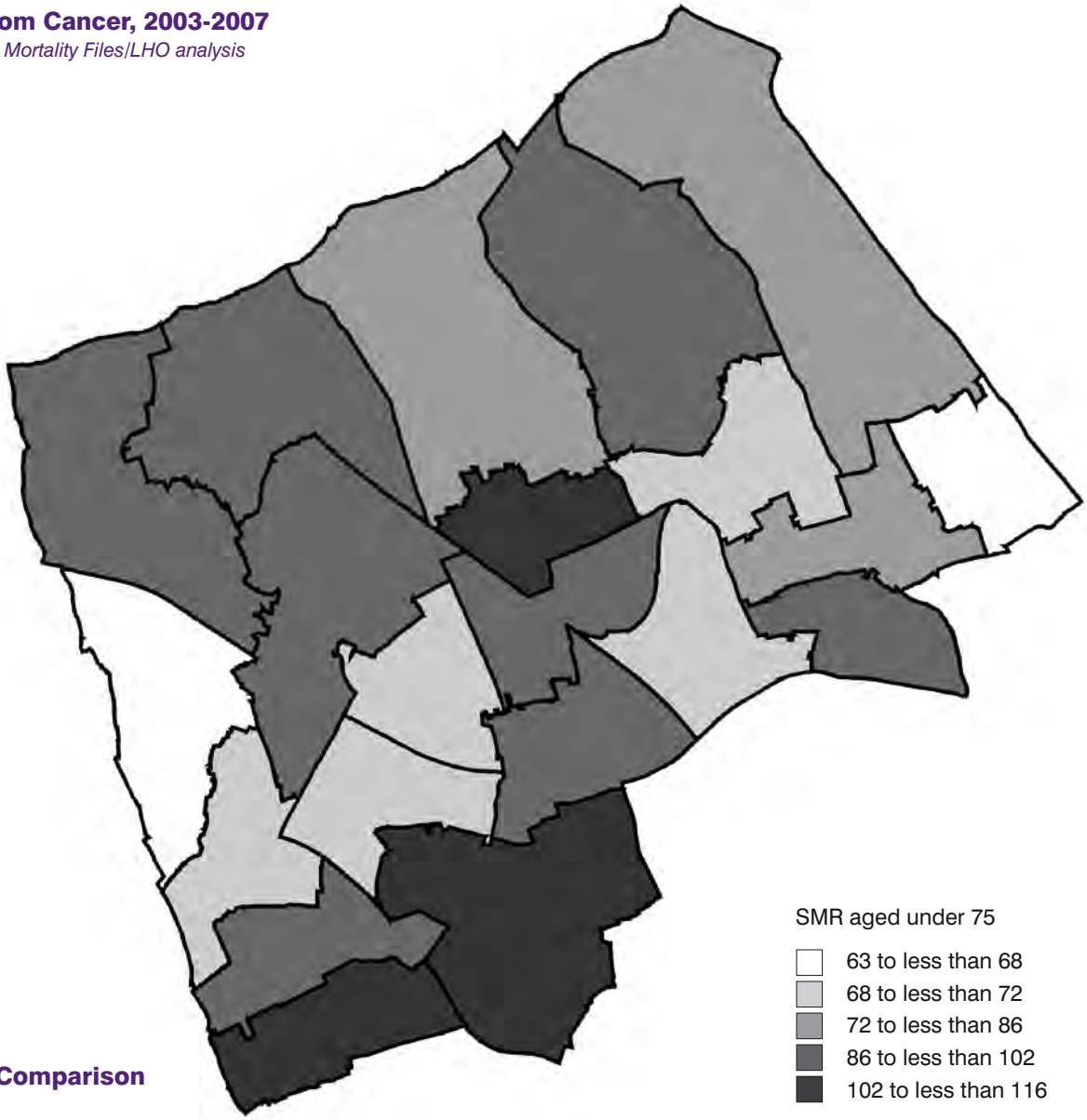
Cancer deaths aged under 75 years, 2003-2007 and 1999-2003

Source: ONS Mortality Files/LHO analysis



Deaths from Cancer, 2003-2007

Source: ONS Mortality Files/LHO analysis



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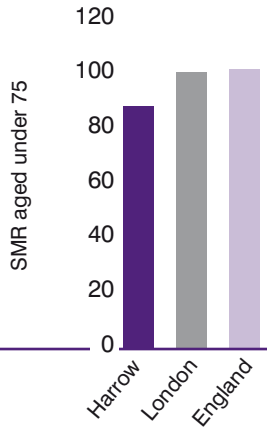
National Comparison



Deaths from Circulatory Disease

- **Harrow is well below the London and national averages for premature deaths from circulatory disease with a Standardised Mortality Ratio (SMR) of 85.6 – i.e. Harrow's mortality rate is almost 15% lower than the national rate, whereas London is 9% higher than the national average**
- **This is a significant decrease on the 1999-2003 SMR of 105**
- **Pinner South, Canons and Hatch End have the lowest rates**
- **Highest rates are in Wealdstone and Greenhill**

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.

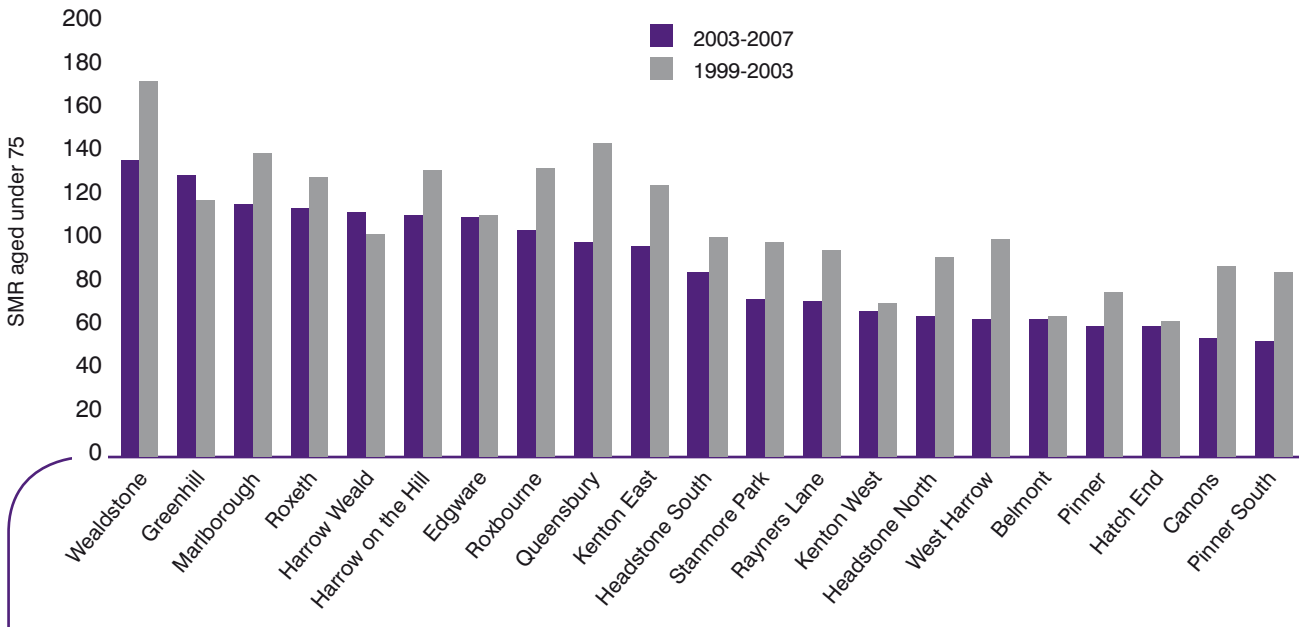
More than a third of all deaths in Harrow are due to cardiovascular diseases. The risk factors for cardiovascular disease are hypertension (high blood pressure), smoking, high cholesterol, obesity and lack of physical activity. Deaths from circulatory disease are higher in men than in women. Certain ethnic groups are more predisposed to cardiovascular disease.

Rates are standardised for age variations between wards – so higher or lower death rates do not simply reflect differences in age. A ward-level SMR is a measure of how more or less likely a person living in that ward is to die compared to the standard population, in this case England.

Data is presented for a three year period as the number of cases by year is relatively small.

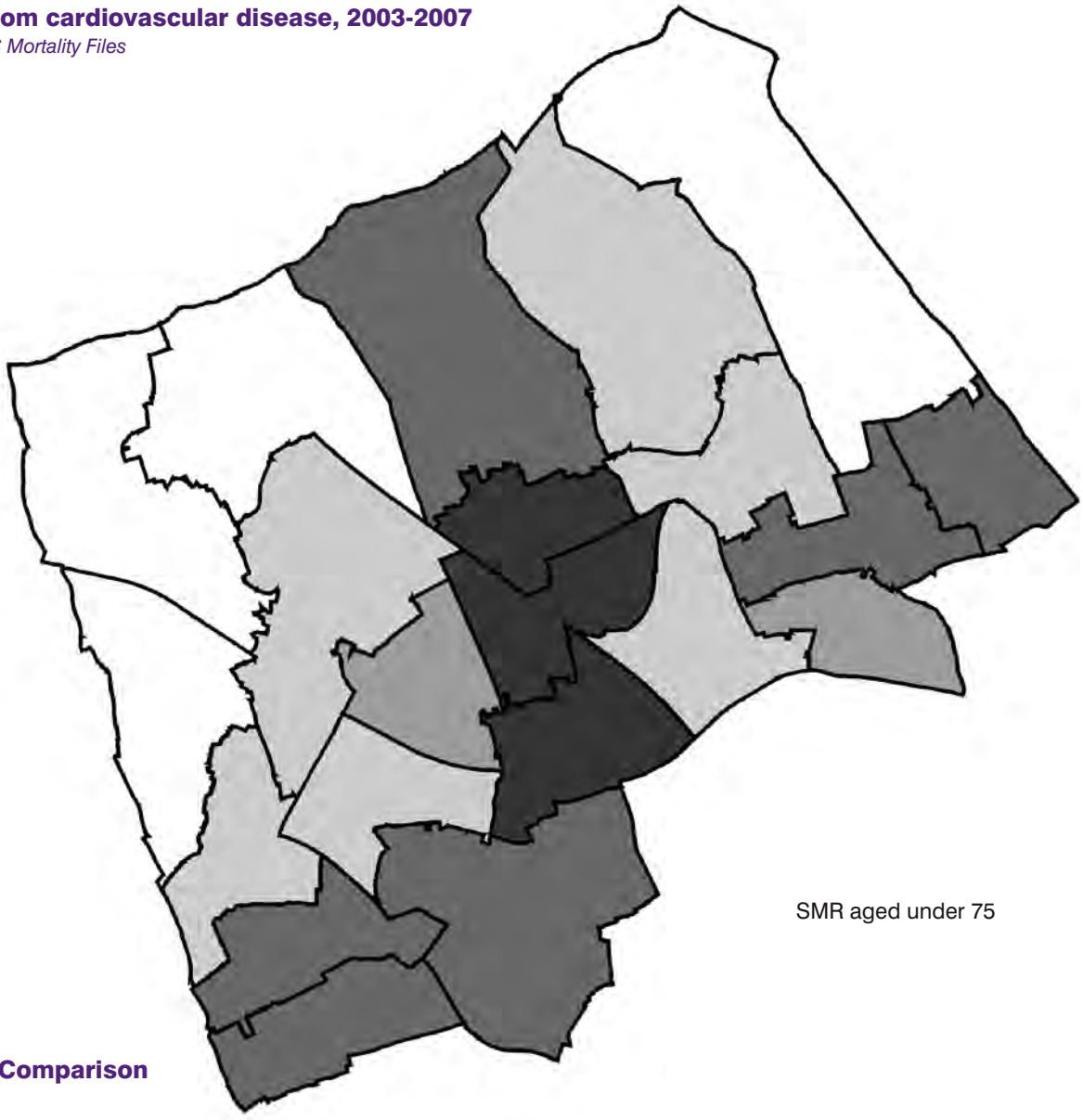
Deaths from cardiovascular disease aged under 75, 2003-2007 and 1999-2003

Source: ONS Mortality Files (2003-2007 and 1999-2003)



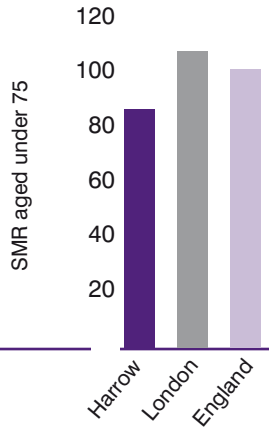
Deaths from cardiovascular disease, 2003-2007

Source: ONS Mortality Files



SMR aged under 75

National Comparison



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Lifestyle

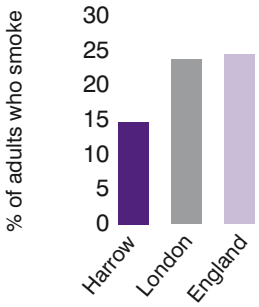
These are model-based estimates at Middle SOA level and estimate the prevalence of these lifestyle behaviours for an area based on population characteristics (from census/administrative data) between 2003 and 2005 and do not represent an estimate of the actual prevalence for the Primary Care Organisation.

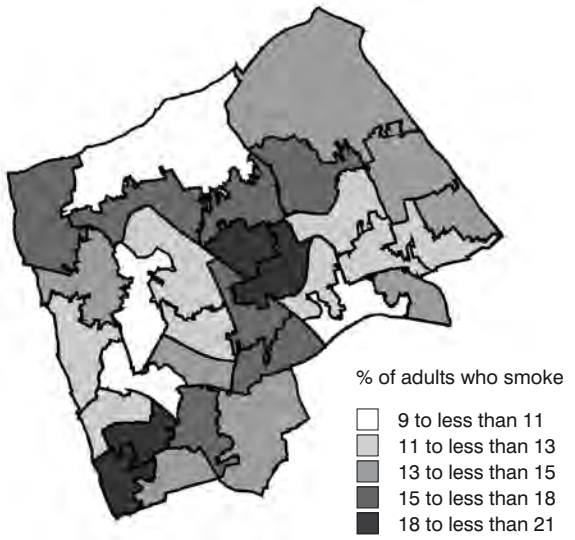
The estimates are derived from the Health Survey for England, a series of annual surveys covering adult population aged 16 and over between 2003 and 2005. A statistical model was then derived to represent relationships between health behaviours and area-level characteristics.

Smoking

Smoking is responsible for almost 700 deaths each year in Harrow. 14.5% of adults in Harrow smoke, this is below the London and national average (23.3% and 24.1% respectively). The highest percentage is found in central Harrow (Wealdstone and Marlborough) and in the south-west of the borough.

National Comparison





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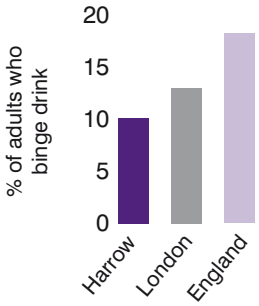
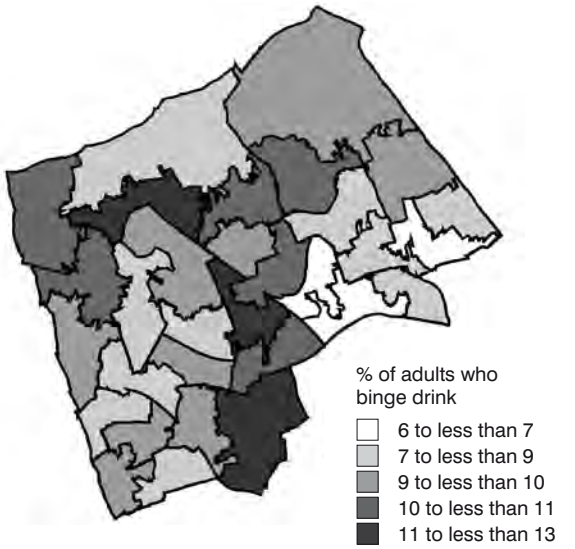
Binge Drinking

9.7% of adults in Harrow binge drink, this is below both the London and national average (12.7% and 18% respectively). The highest levels of binge drinking are found in parts of Harrow on the Hill, Hatch End and Marlborough. Alcohol contributes to around 42 deaths and 1,500 crimes each year in Harrow.

National Comparison





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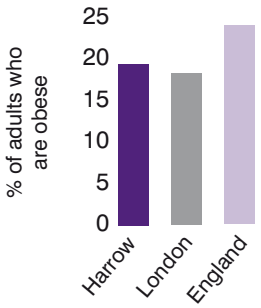
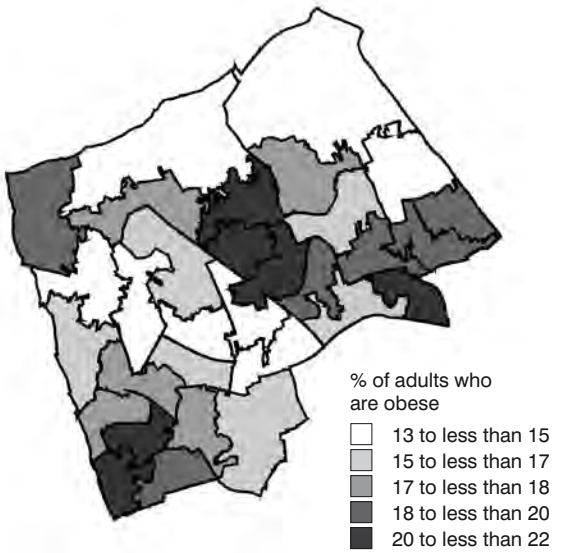
Lifestyle

Adult Obesity

19.1% of adults in Harrow are obese. This is slightly above the London average of 18.4%, but below the national average of 23.6%. The highest levels are mainly located in the centre of the borough in parts of Harrow Weald, Wealdstone, Marlborough and to the south-west in parts of Roxbourne and Roxeth. More than half of deaths due to diabetes and one in five deaths due to heart disease are caused by obesity.

National Comparison





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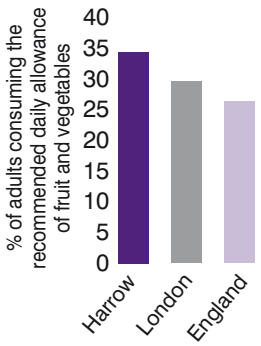
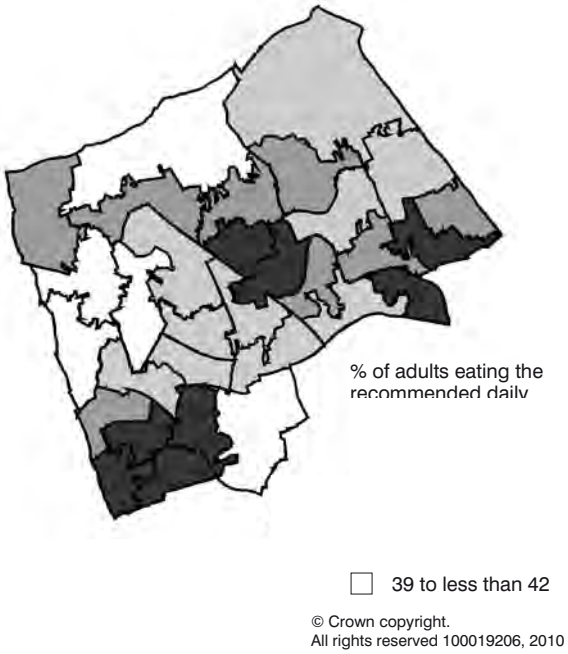
Adult Fruit and Vegetable Consumption

34.5% of adults in Harrow consume five or more portions of fruit and vegetables per day. This is above both the London and national averages (29.7% and 26.3% respectively). The lowest percentages of adults eating enough fruit and vegetables are found in parts of Harrow Weald, Wealdstone, Marlborough, Roxeth, Roxbourne and Kenton East. These are also the areas of Harrow where adult obesity and smoking are at their highest.

National Comparison





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Council Tax Bands A and B

- **In May 2009 there were 3,558 properties in Bands A and B, 313 more than in 2005. Combined they comprise 4% of total dwellings in the borough**
- **London and Harrow vary enormously from national trends – in England 44.5% of dwellings are in Bands A and B, whilst Harrow has 4.1% and London 17%**

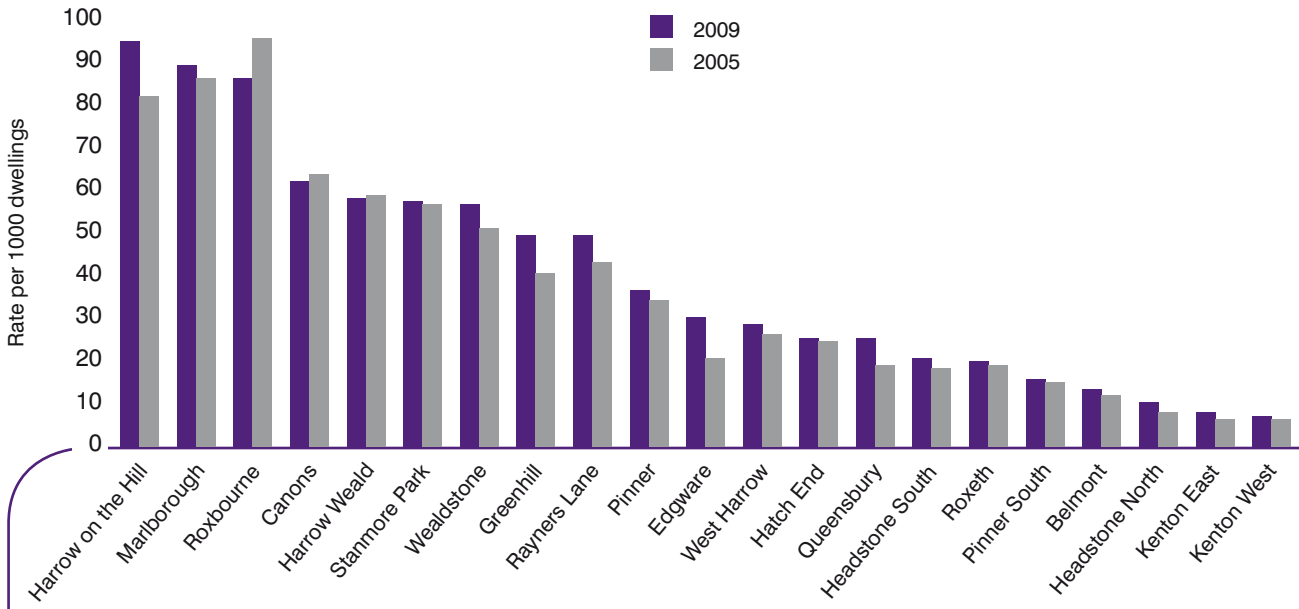
Harrow's lower banded properties are concentrated mainly in the centre and south-west of the borough, largely in Harrow on the Hill, Marlborough and Roxbourne where over 80 dwellings per 1,000 are in Bands A & B. However, all these areas generally have a mixture of both small and large properties.
The Kentons have the smallest proportion of these lower banded properties, at seven (West) and eight (East) per 1,000 dwellings.

There are four LSOAs where over one in five dwellings are banded A & B – three of these are in the south-west of the borough, the other is in Stanmore Park. 16 LSOAs 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.

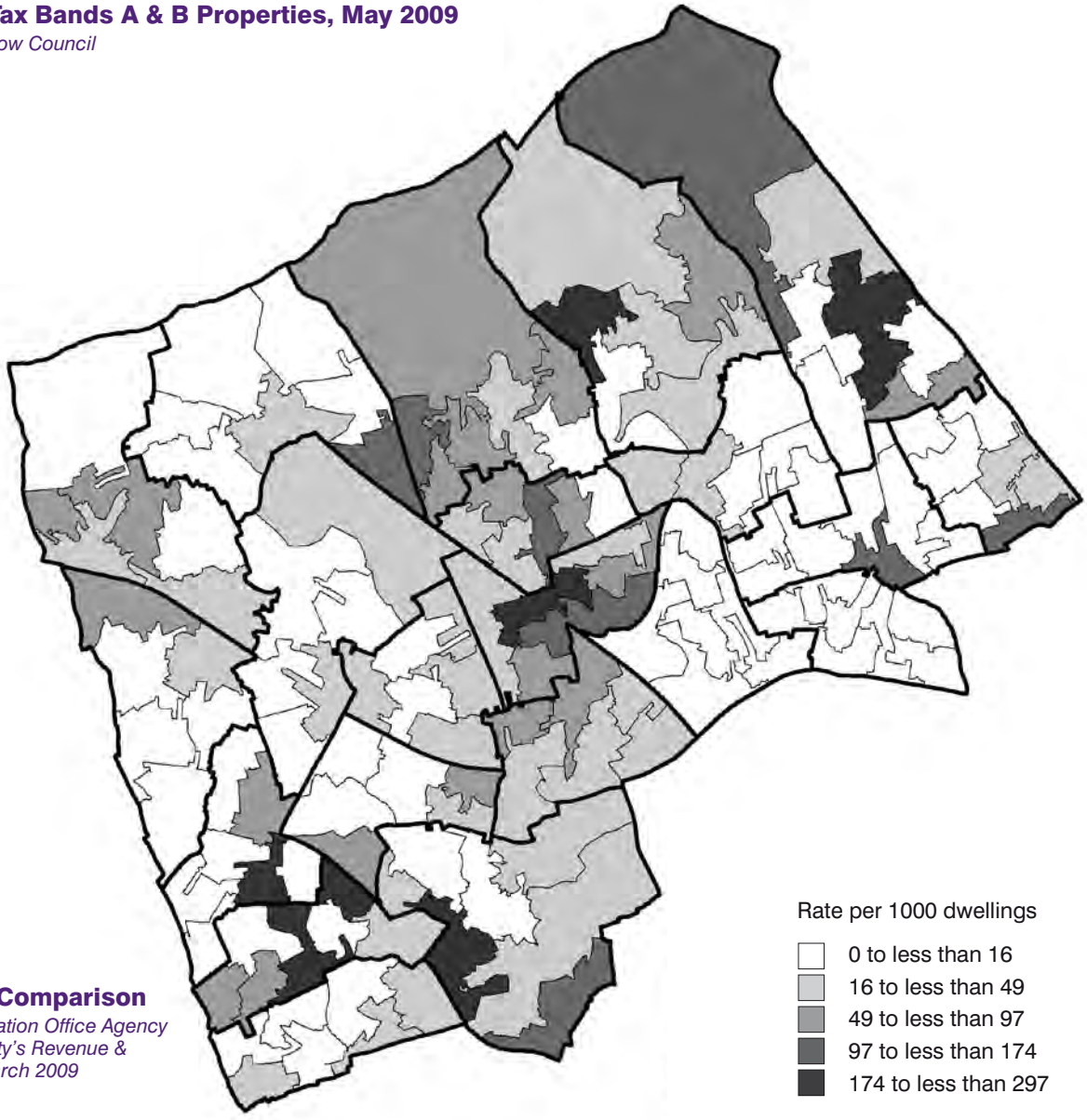
Council Tax Bands A & B Properties, May 2009 and September 2005

Source: Harrow Council



Council Tax Bands A & B Properties, May 2009

Source: Harrow Council



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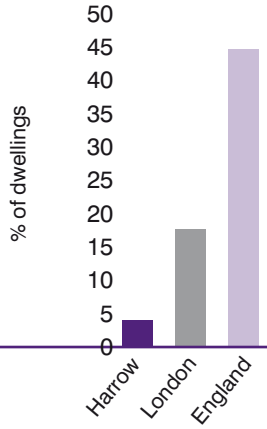
National Comparison

Source: Valuation Office Agency of Her Majesty's Revenue & Customs, March 2009



Council Tax Band C

- **21% of Harrow's dwellings are in Council Tax Band C. This is similar to the national level and below the London rate of 27%.**
- **There are just under 900 more Band C dwellings, compared to September 2005**
- **The central wards of Greenhill, Marlborough, Headstone South and Wealdstone have the highest rates of dwellings in Band C. Roxbourne, in the south-west, also has a high rate.**

In May 2009 there were 18,170 dwellings in Band C in the borough, making up 21% of the total domestic properties.

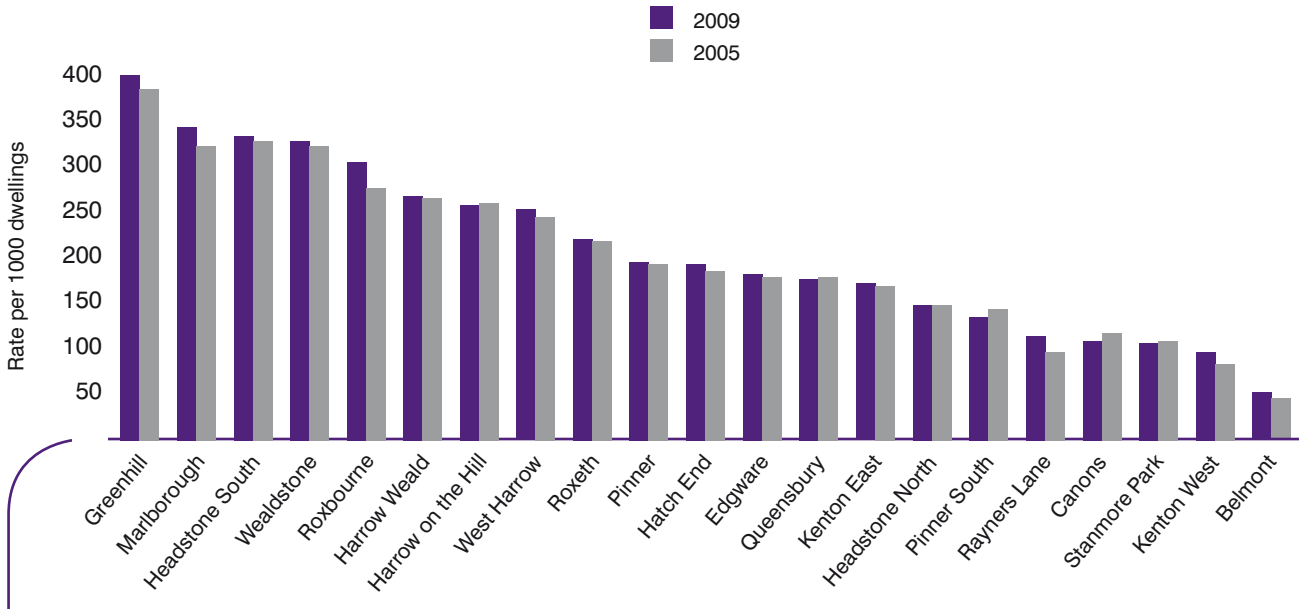
The central wards of the borough have the highest concentrations of dwellings in Band C. Greenhill, Marlborough, Headstone South, Wealdstone and Roxbourne all have concentrations of over 300 per 1,000 dwellings. Greenhill has a rate of 400 per 1,000. Belmont has by far the lowest level of dwellings in Band C, at 51 per 1,000.

Within the wards, the LSOA rates differ greatly. Within Queensbury, the LSOA rates range from 639 dwellings per 1,000 in Band C to nine per 1,000 dwellings.

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.

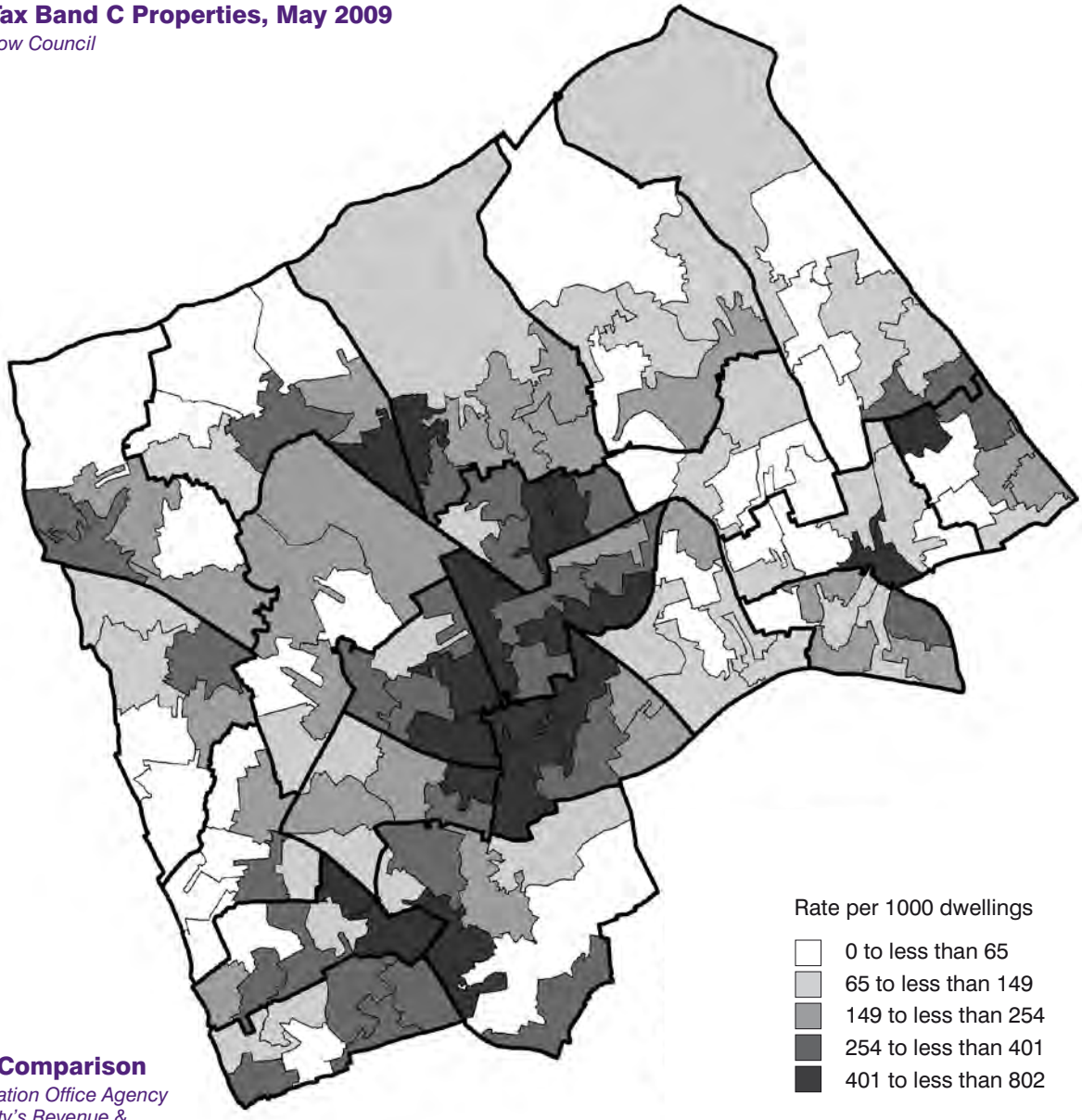
Council Tax Band C Properties, May 2009 and September 2005

Source: Harrow Council



Council Tax Band C Properties, May 2009

Source: Harrow Council



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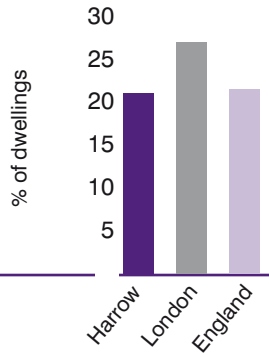
Source: Valuation Office Agency of Her Majesty's Revenue & Customs, March 2009



Empty Homes

- **There were 876 empty homes in Harrow in April 2009, a 20% fall since April 2006**
- **High rates of empty homes are found in the north-east and south-west of the borough**
- **Greenhill has the highest rate of empty homes at 16 dwellings per 1,000**

Greenhill has the highest rate of empty homes at 16 dwellings per 1,000, followed by Stanmore Park and Harrow on the Hill (both 15 per 1,000). Roxeth has the lowest rate, at four per 1,000 dwellings.

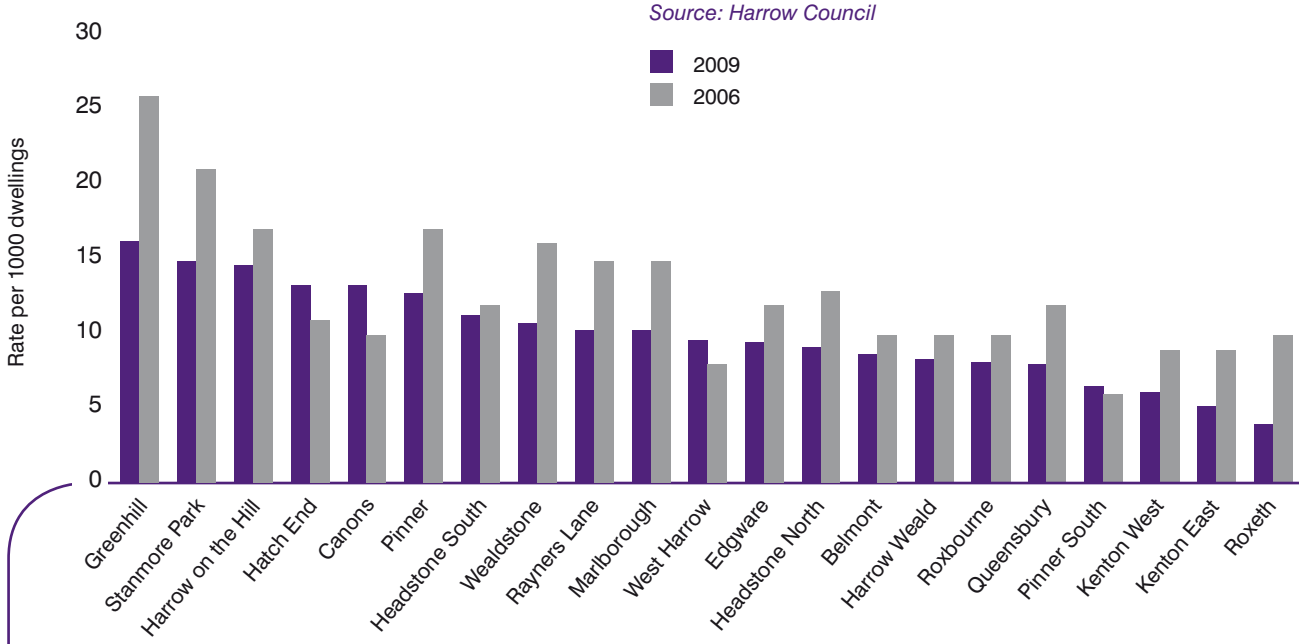
Harrow on the Hill and Stanmore Park both contain LSOAs with the highest rate of empty homes in the borough, 25 per 1,000 dwellings. There are five LSOAs with no empty homes recorded.

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.

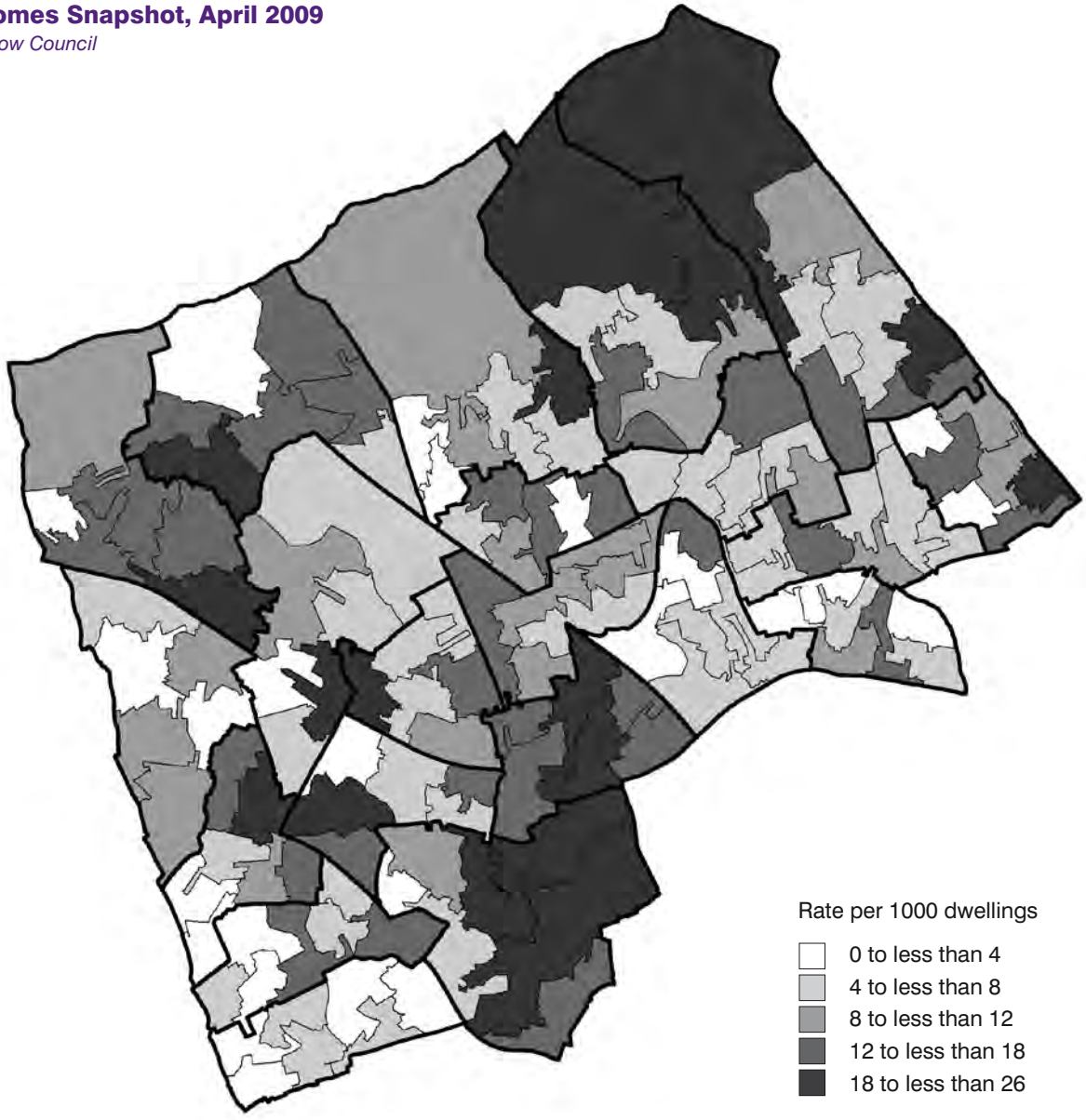
Empty Homes Snapshot, April 2009 and April 2006

Source: Harrow Council



Empty Homes Snapshot, April 2009

Source: Harrow Council



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Social Rented Housing

- **10.5% of Harrow's households live in social rented housing**
- **High concentrations of social housing on the map show where some of the larger council or housing association estates are located**

There are 8,826 social rented properties in Harrow.

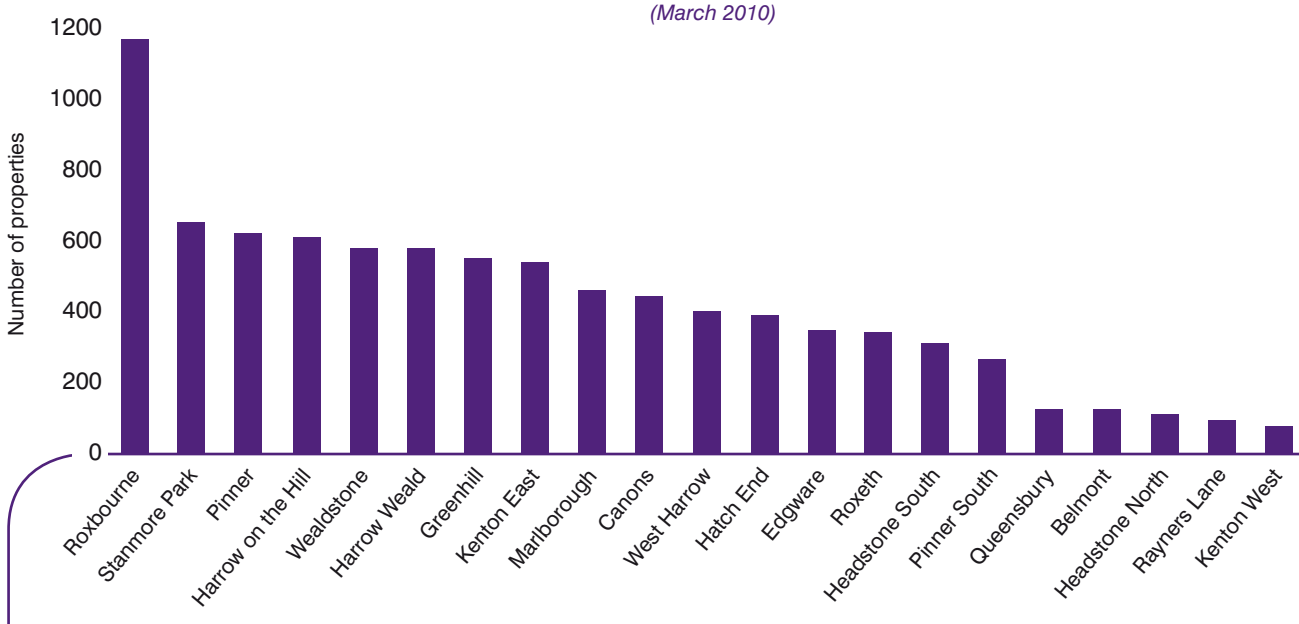
Social rented properties are either owned and managed by the council (57%) or registered social landlords (RSLs) and housing associations (43%).

At ward level, Roxbourne (containing Rayners Lane Estate) has the highest number of social rented properties at 260 per 1,000 households. Kenton West has the lowest at 22 per 1,000 households.

The LSOA with the highest rate of social rented properties is in Roxbourne, with over 725 per 1,000 households. Six LSOAs do not have any social rented properties.

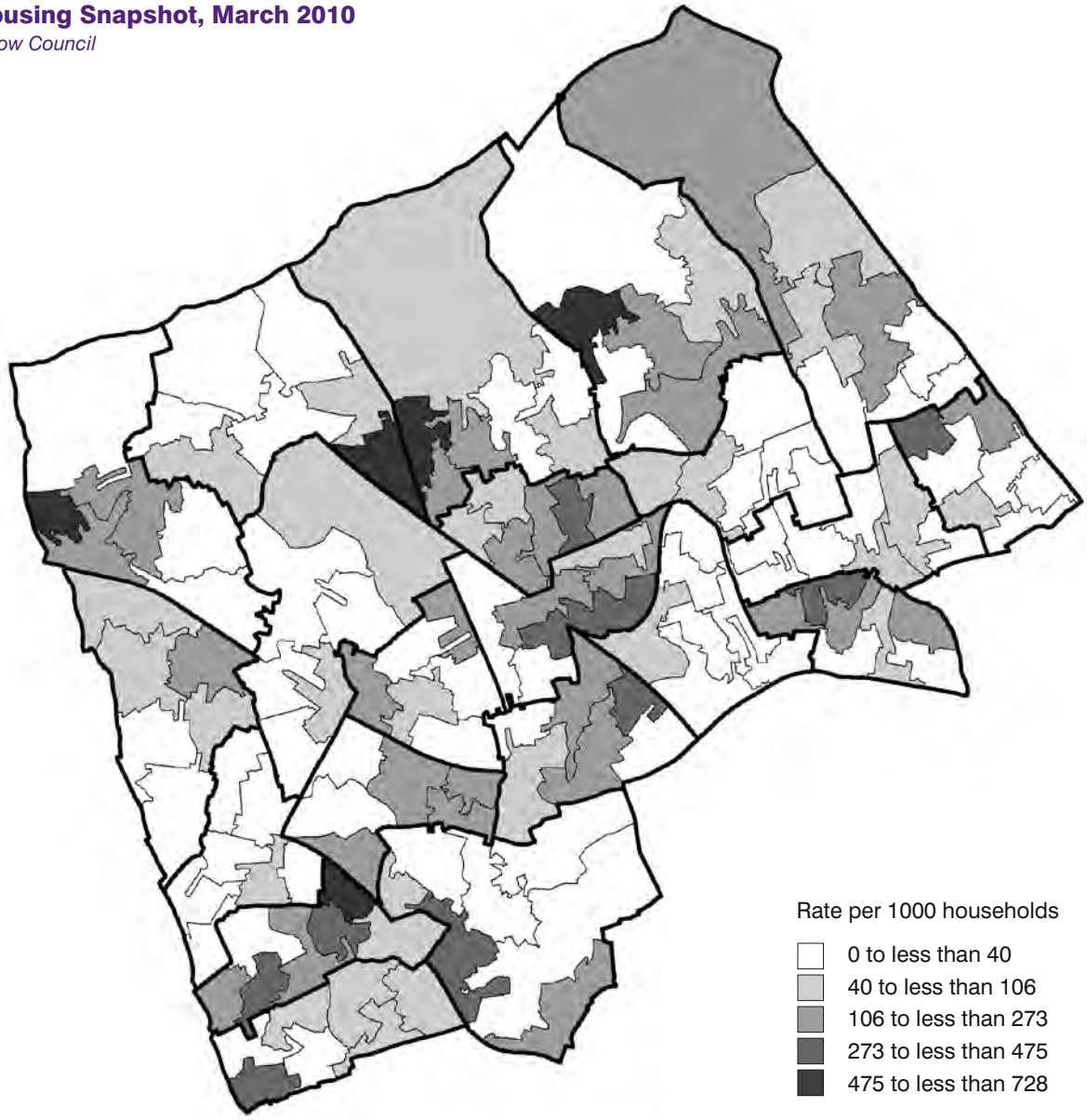
Social Housing Snapshot, March 2010 and September 2005

Source: Harrow Council and National Register of Social Housing (March 2010)



Social Housing Snapshot, March 2010

Source: Harrow Council



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Housing Need

- **There were 2,184 people registered with Locata in August 2009 in priority bands A-C, almost 1,000 less than in September 2005**
- **10 people per 1,000 in Harrow are in need of re-housing**
- **People in need of re-housing 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.

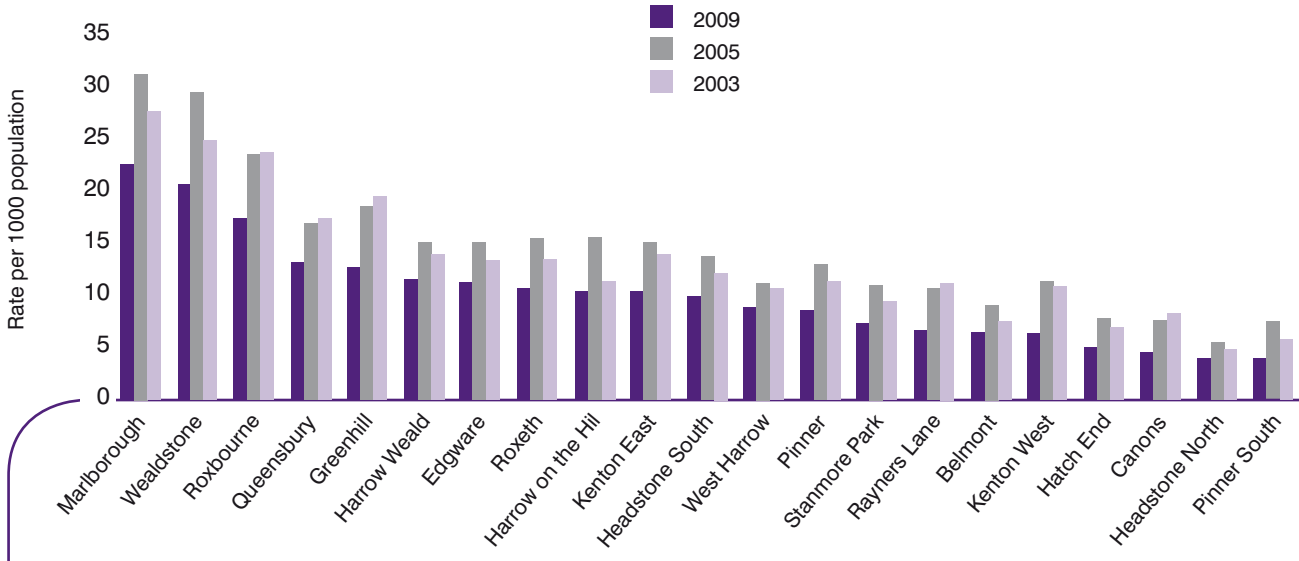
At ward level Marlborough and Wealdstone have the highest rates of people needing to be re-housed, Headstone North and Pinner South have the lowest rates.

Pinner South and Rayners Lane each have a LSOA where no-one has been identified as needing re-housing. The highest rate is in a LSOA in Marlborough at 45 people per 1,000. This is a significant departure from 2005 where every LSOA had people in need of re-housing and rates of LSOAs in Marlborough were over 50 people per 1,000. The total number of people in Harrow in need of housing and the rate per 1,000 has dropped significantly since 2005.

The data only includes Harrow residents in need of re-housing. Some housing customers have no fixed abode. They can still apply to the council for housing. Contact with them would be by telephone, and the council would not have an address for them. In view of this, 67 records have been discounted.

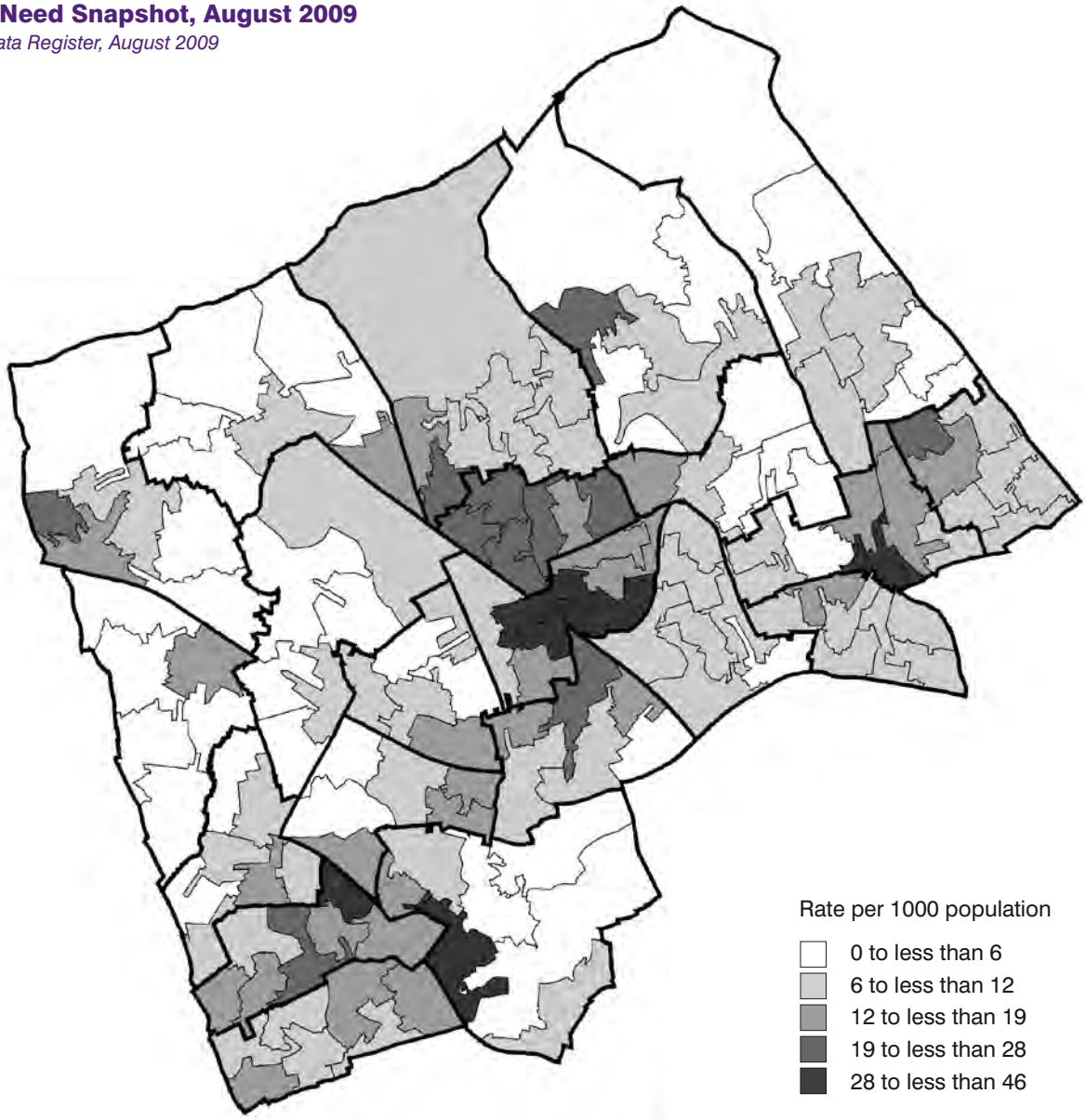
Housing Need Snapshot, August 2009, September 2005 and July 2003

Source: Locata Register



Housing Need Snapshot, August 2009

Source: Locata Register, August 2009



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Temporary Accommodation

- **There has been a 45% decrease in the number of people who are registered as homeless since September 2005**
- **Temporary accommodation for homeless people in Harrow is largely concentrated in the wards between Harrow Town Centre and Wealdstone**
- **Rates of homelessness are 26 times higher in Marlborough than Headstone North**

There are 761 registered homeless in Harrow (May 2009), equivalent to almost 0.9% of households in the borough. This is a decrease of 627 people (45%) since September 2005.

The average rate of temporary accommodation at ward level is nine households per 1,000. Marlborough has the highest rate of people placed in temporary accommodation at 26 households per 1,000, followed by Wealdstone and Roxbourne.

The three LSOAs with the highest rates of temporary accommodation per 1,000 households are in Marlborough (70 per 1,000), Roxbourne (60 per 1,000) and Belmont (56 per 1,000).

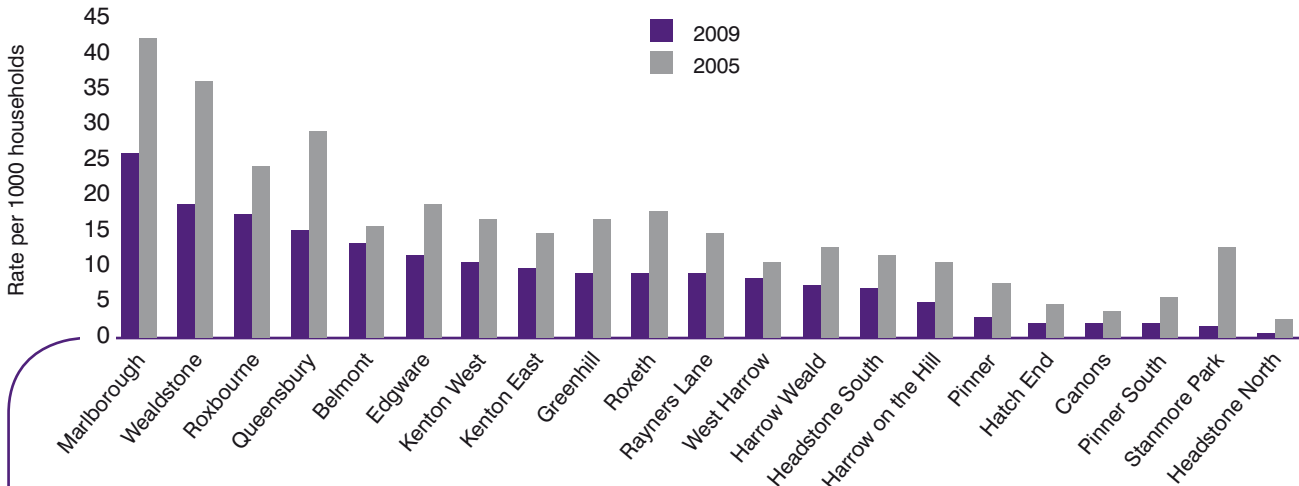
Harrow on the Hill, Pinner, Hatch End, Canons, Pinner South, Stanmore Park and Headstone North all have the lowest rates of temporary accommodation with rates of five households per 1,000 or less.

There has been a reduction in temporary accommodation due to the council introducing various homelessness prevention schemes such as The Sanctuary Project, Letstart, Mediation and Outreach Preventions.

Homelessness is measured in terms of the number of people 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.

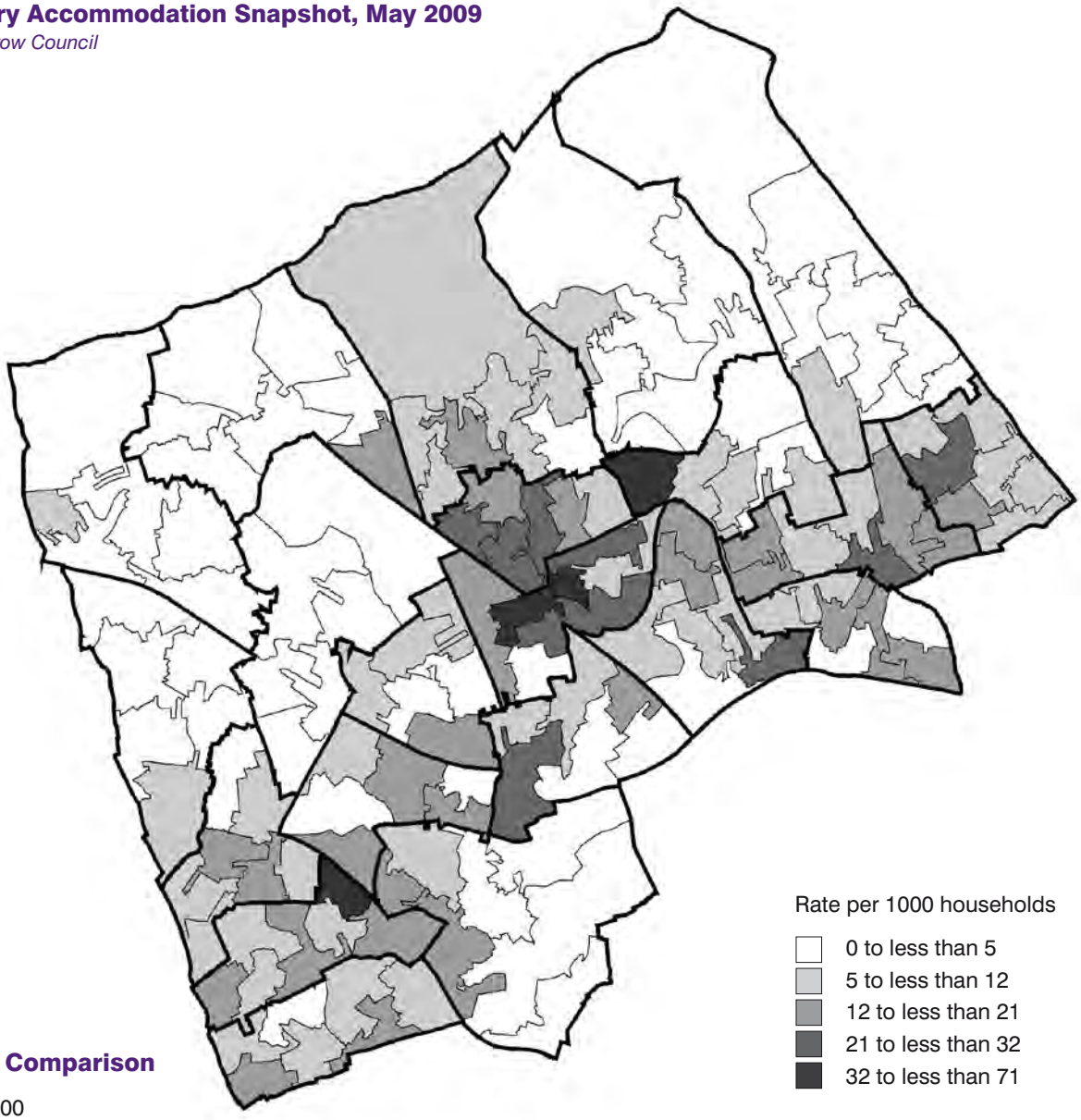
Temporary Accommodation Snapshot, May 2009 and September 2005

Source: Harrow Council



Temporary Accommodation Snapshot, May 2009

Source: Harrow Council



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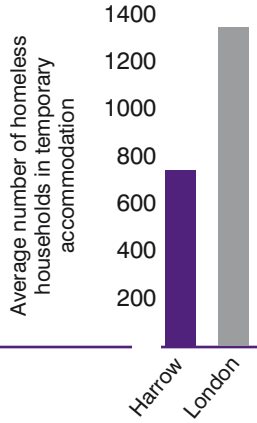
Regional Comparison



Children in Need

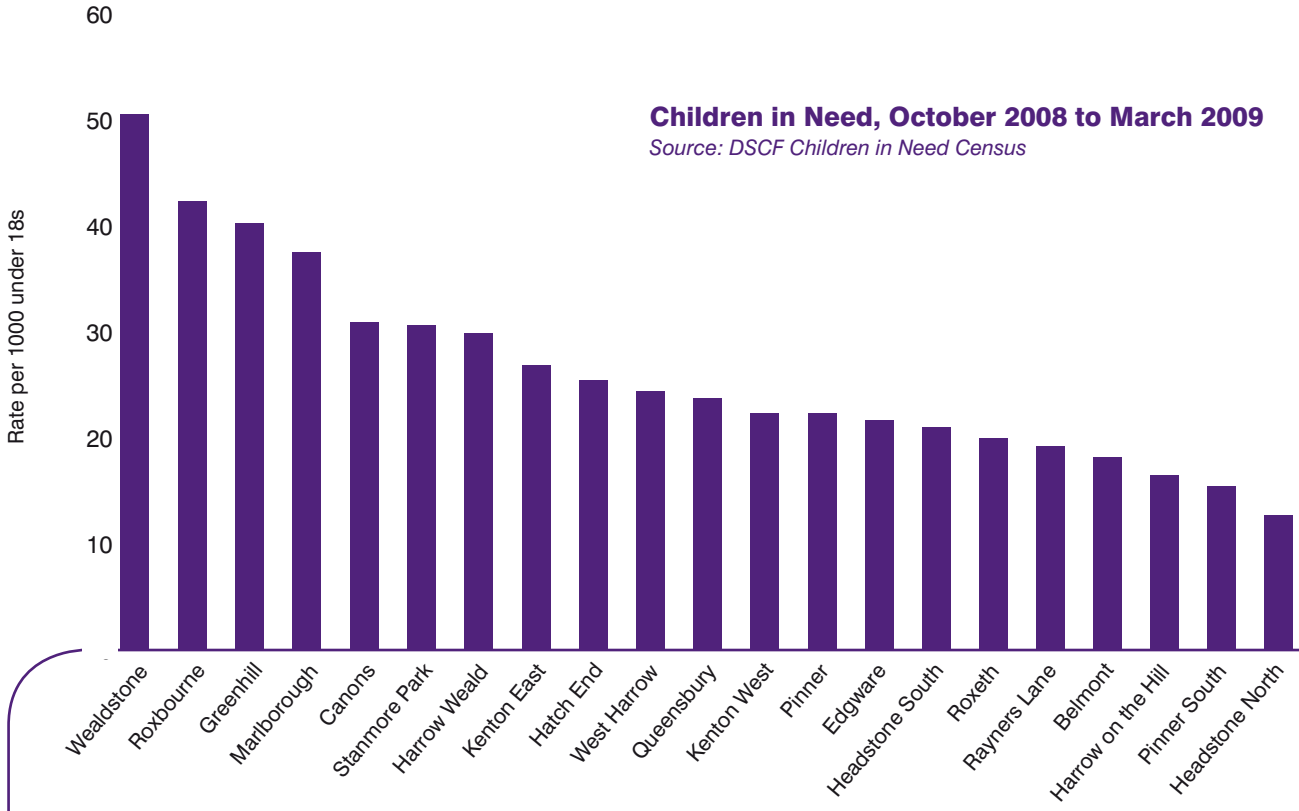
- **There were 1,420 children and young people in need in Harrow (29.7 per 1000 population under 18), in the six month period from 1st October 2008 to 31st March 2009**
- **90% of support for children and young people is provided within the borough**
- **The level of children in need in Harrow continues to be below both the national and London averages**

This data comes from a return to the Department for Children, Schools & Families (DSCF). It covers all children receiving a service from Children's Social Care beyond referral (including unaccompanied asylum seeking children, leaving care, children with disabilities and other children in need) for the six month period 1st October 2008 to 31st March 2009. The return includes only those children known to Children's Social Care – not all children in the borough who might be in need.

The distribution of children in need varies significantly throughout Harrow, with ward rates ranging from as low as 13 children per 1,000 (under 18s) in Headstone North to a high of 51 children per 1,000 in Wealdstone.

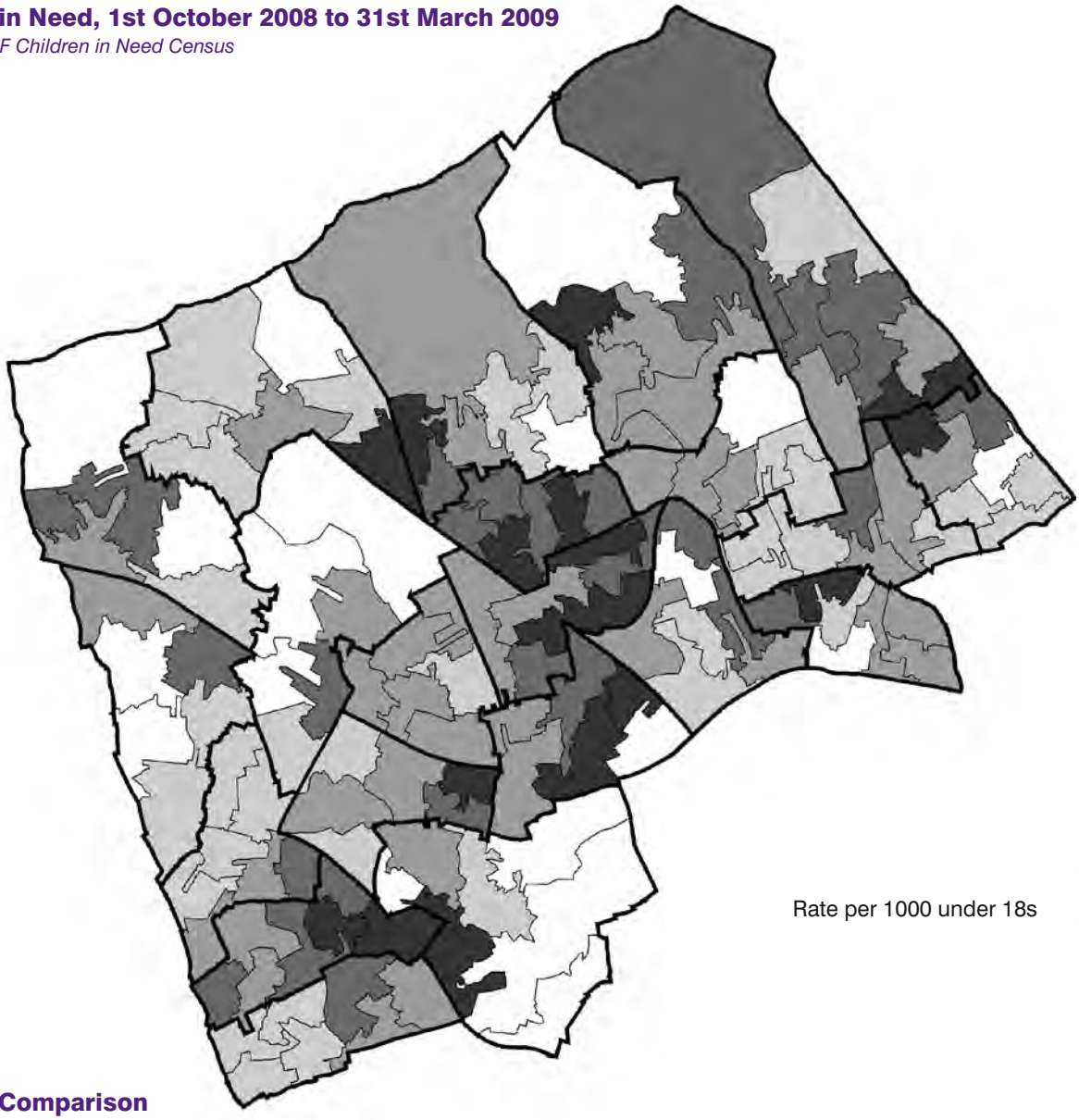
At LSOA level rates vary from a low of no children in need in three LSOAs (one each in Harrow on the Hill, Hatch End and Headstone North) to a high of 79 per 1,000 in one LSOA in Greenhill. There are also high concentrations (over 70 children per 1,000) in one LSOA in Hatch End and one in Harrow Weald.

Children in Need, October 2008 to March 2009
Source: DSCF Children in Need Census



Children in Need, 1st October 2008 to 31st March 2009

Source: DSCF Children in Need Census



Rate per 1000 under 18s

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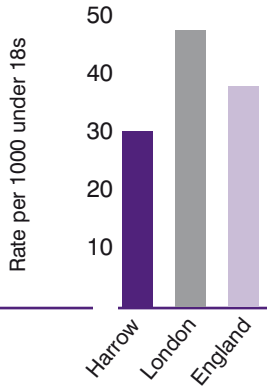
National Comparison



This information is not comparable with information contained in previous editions of the Harrow Vitality Profiles, as the statistics are compiled in a different way.

Adults in Need

- **1,475 of Harrow's adult population aged 18 to 64 were receiving support from Adult Community Care Services in March 2009, which is a rate of 10.7 per 1,000 adults aged 18-64**
- **90% of adult day care for older people is provided within the borough**

At ward level there is a substantial variation in the distribution of adults in need in Harrow, with ward rates as low as seven per 1,000 adults (aged 18-64) in Harrow on the Hill to 19 per 1,000 in Stanmore Park. 113 adults in Stanmore Park received care in March 2009, the highest number per ward.

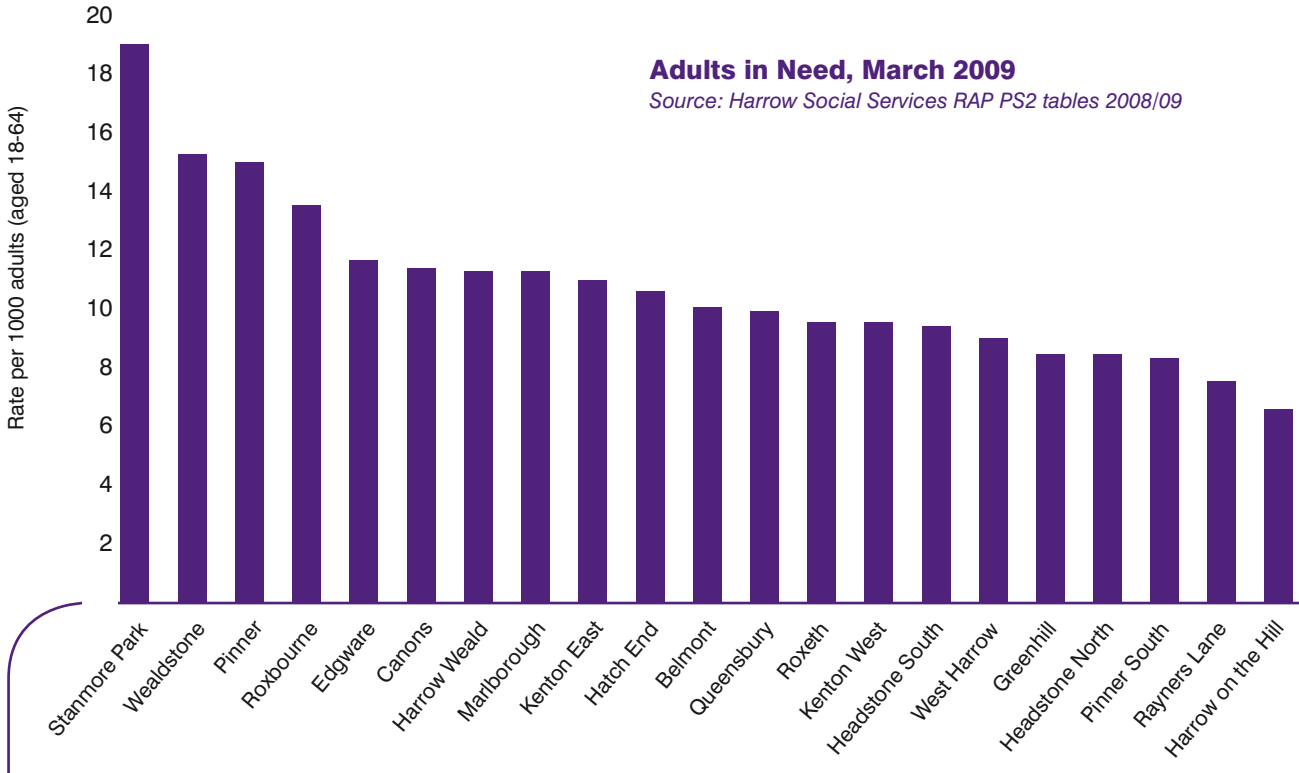
There are distinct clusters of need in Pinner, Hatch End and Stanmore Park, generally coinciding with council housing estates in these areas.

LSOA rates vary from under two adults per 1,000 population in Harrow on the Hill to just under 44 adults per 1,000 in one LSOA in 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.

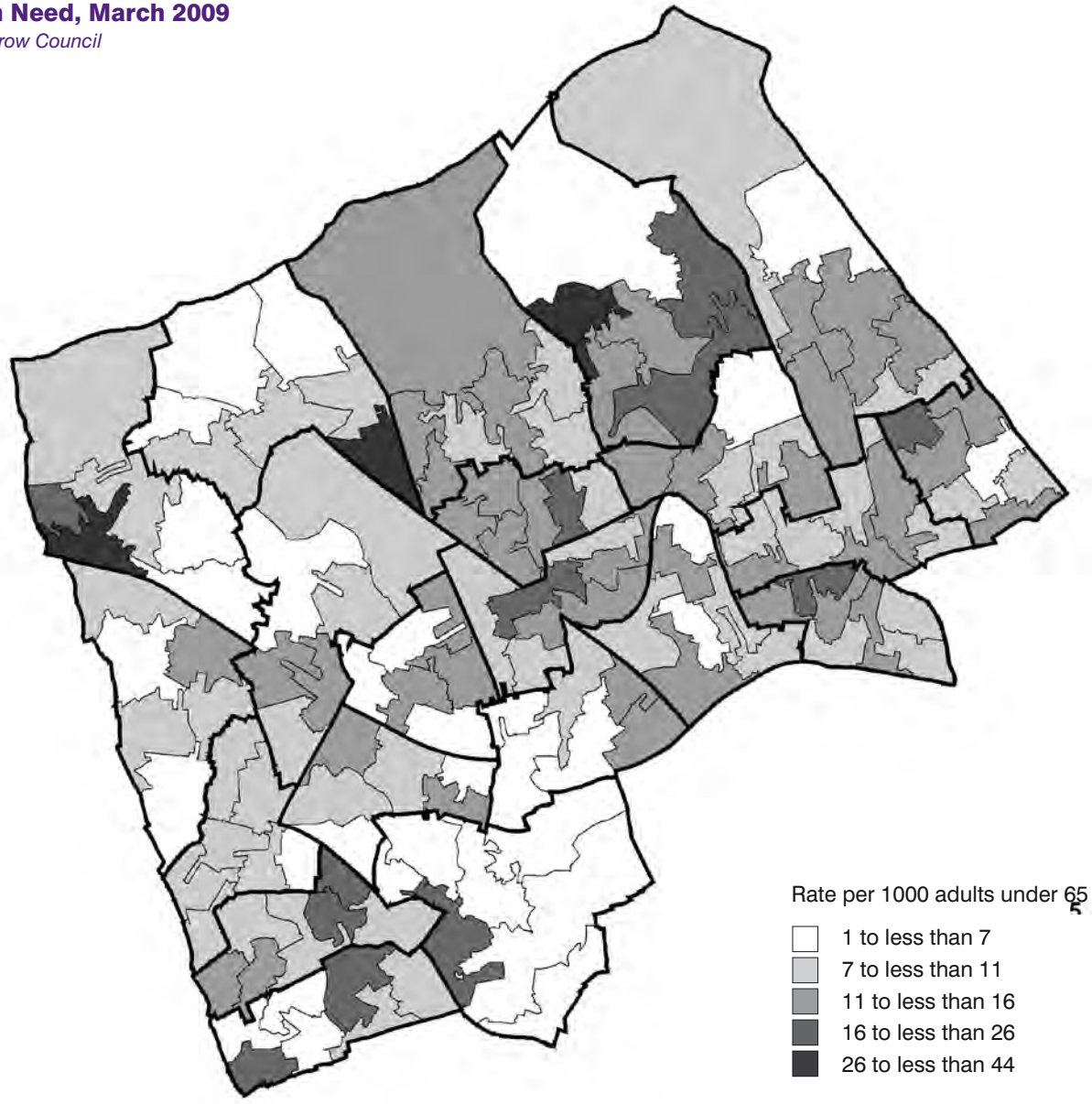
Adults in Need, March 2009

Source: Harrow Social Services RAP PS2 tables 2008/09



Adults in Need, March 2009

Source: Harrow Council



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This information is not comparable with information contained in previous editions of the Harrow Vitality Profiles, as the statistics are compiled in a different way.

This indicator only includes those people known to Harrow's Adult Community Care Services and receiving support, so excludes other vulnerable people who might be in need.

Older People in Need

- **4,420 older people in Harrow were receiving support from Adult Community Care Services in March 2009, which is 14.4% of all residents aged 65 and over**
- **96% of care for older people is provided within the borough**
- **79% of older people receiving care services in Harrow are aged 75 or over**

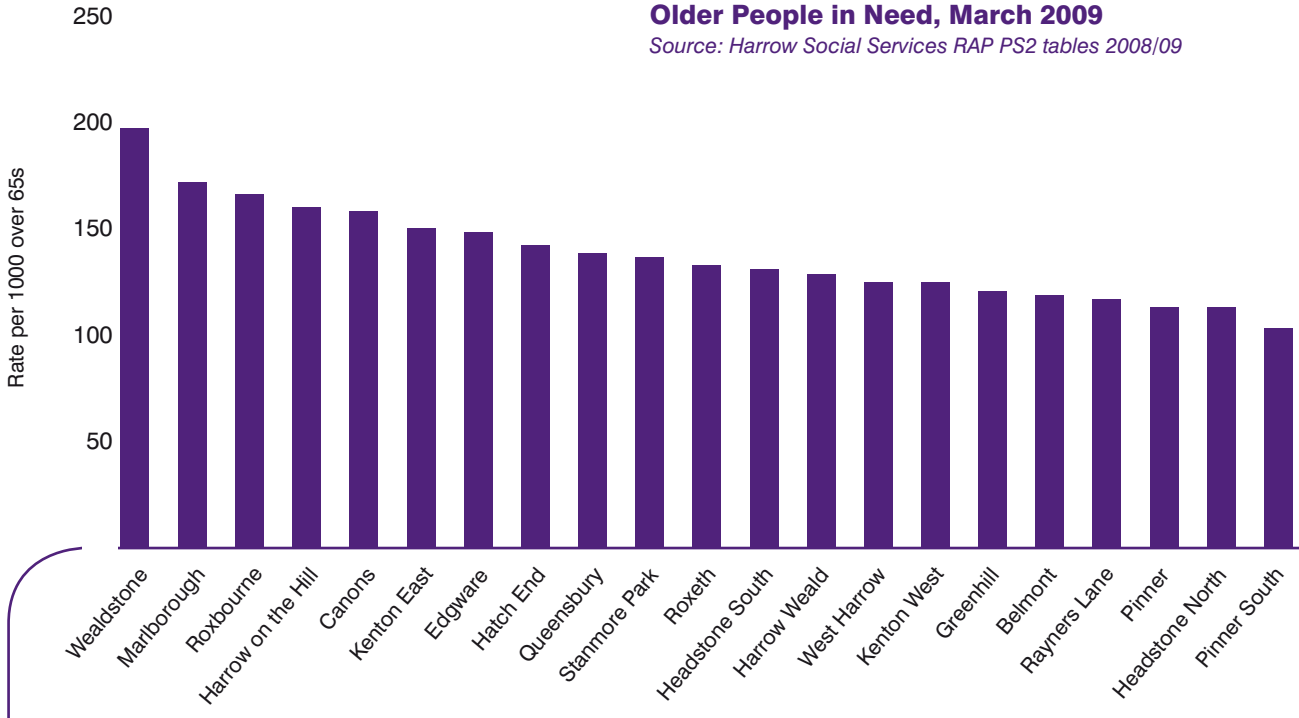
At ward level Wealdstone has the highest rate of older people in need in Harrow, with nearly two in ten of those aged 65 or over receiving some sort of support. Pinner South had the lowest rate with one in ten older people receiving some sort of care. The highest number of clients are in Canons, with 370 residents aged 65 and over receiving support.

At LSOA level there are higher concentrations of need scattered across the borough, although there are particular concentrations in the central, eastern and south-west of the borough. The highest ranked LSOA is in Roxbourne, where just under a third of all people aged 65 and over receive some kind of support from Adult Community Care Services.

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.

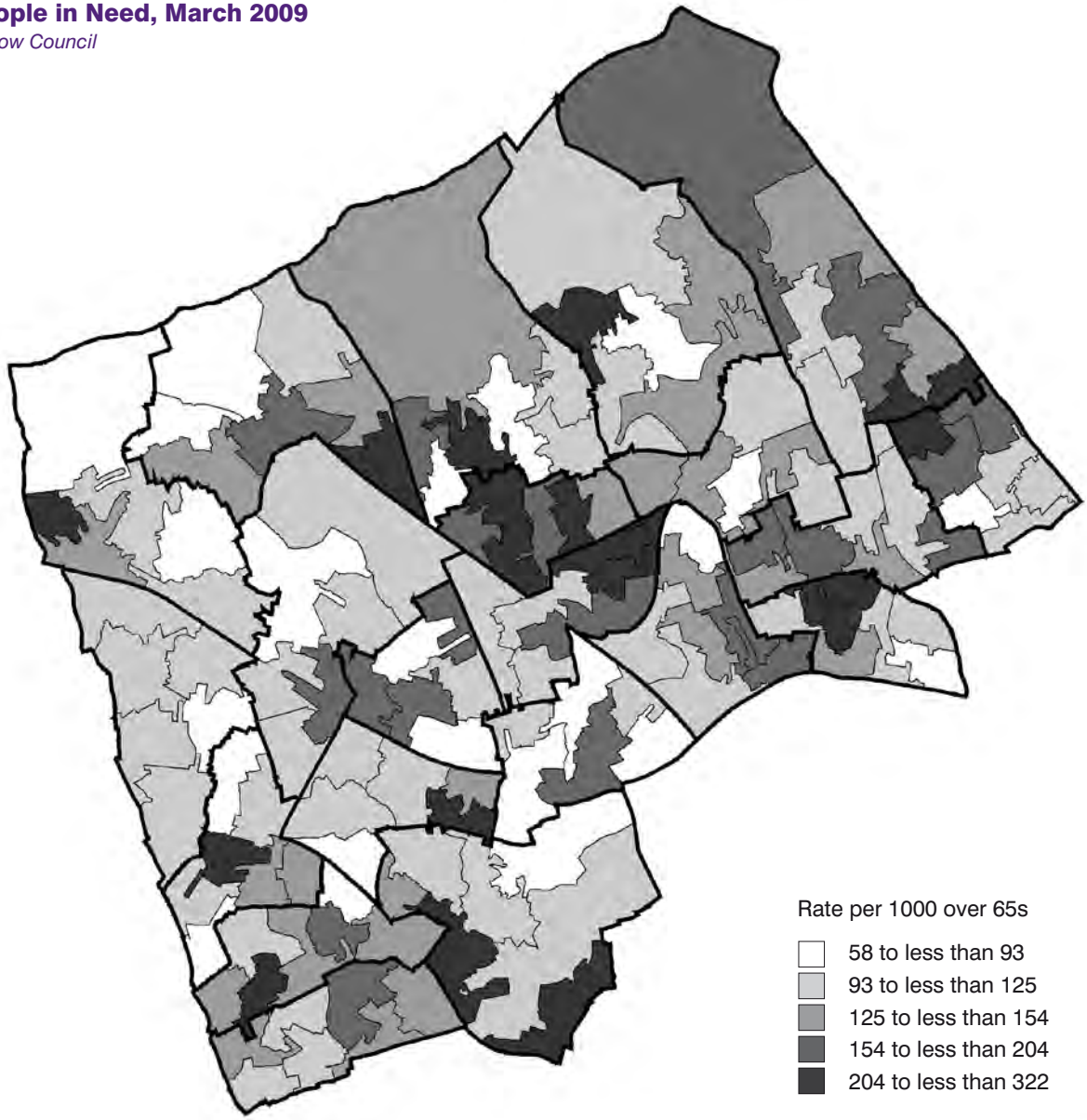
Older People in Need, March 2009

Source: Harrow Social Services RAP PS2 tables 2008/09



Older People in Need, March 2009

Source: Harrow Council



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This information is not comparable with information contained in previous editions of the Harrow Vitality Profiles, as the statistics are compiled in a different way.

This indicator only includes those people known to Harrow's Adult Community Care Services and eligible to receive care, so excludes other older people who might be in need.

Experian Mosaic Residents' Profiles

Residents' profiles are a way of trying to understand and anticipate the different characteristics and preferences of the residents of Harrow.

These profiles are based on Experian's Mosaic Public Sector classification, which uses over 400 data variables to classify UK households into 61 types and 11 groups. Mosaic Public Sector is linked to specific data sources from health, education, criminal justice, local and central government. Many sets of data are used including the British Crime Survey, National Pupil Database, Hospital Episode Statistics and the English Indices of Multiple Deprivation. However, using the national classification, 42% of households in Harrow fall within one group.

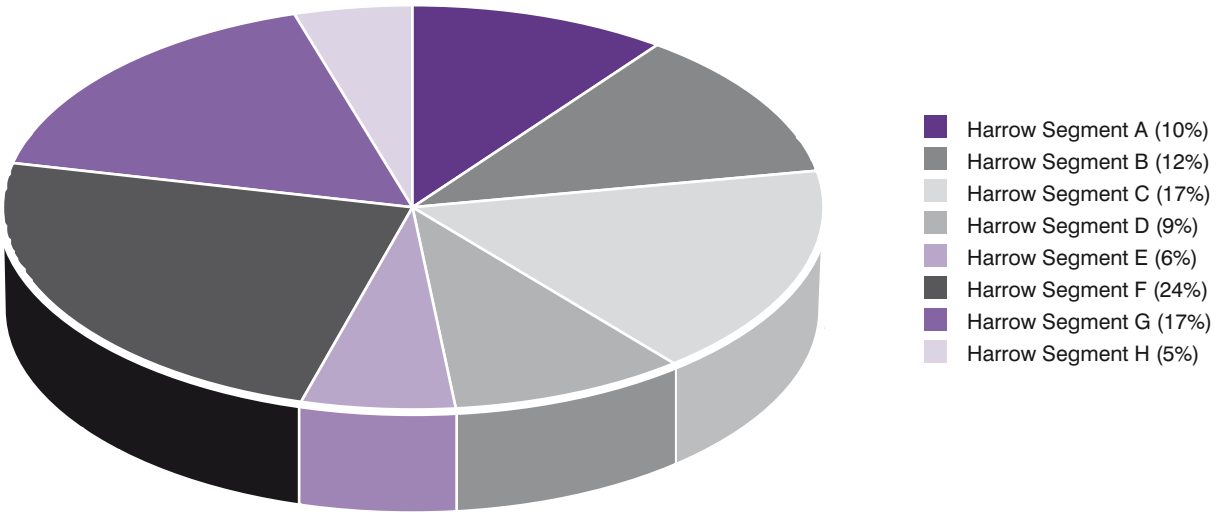
In order that the council and its partners could have a more detailed understanding of the residents in Harrow, we worked with Experian to create eight new groups, which we call segments. In addition to the information provided by Experian, we added some of our own data about the residents of Harrow, the services they use and how they contact us. On the following pages there is a profile of each of the eight segments. These profiles provide a detailed picture of the residents of Harrow which will help us to improve the services we deliver.

These maps are all shaded on the same basis, showing the percentage of households within all segments, on a scale of 0 to 100% in five ranges. Therefore the total for each LSOA or ward across all eight segments adds up to 100%.

The chart below shows the proportion of households in each of the eight segments for Harrow overall. The chart on the next page shows each ward, broken down by the segments which fall within that ward.

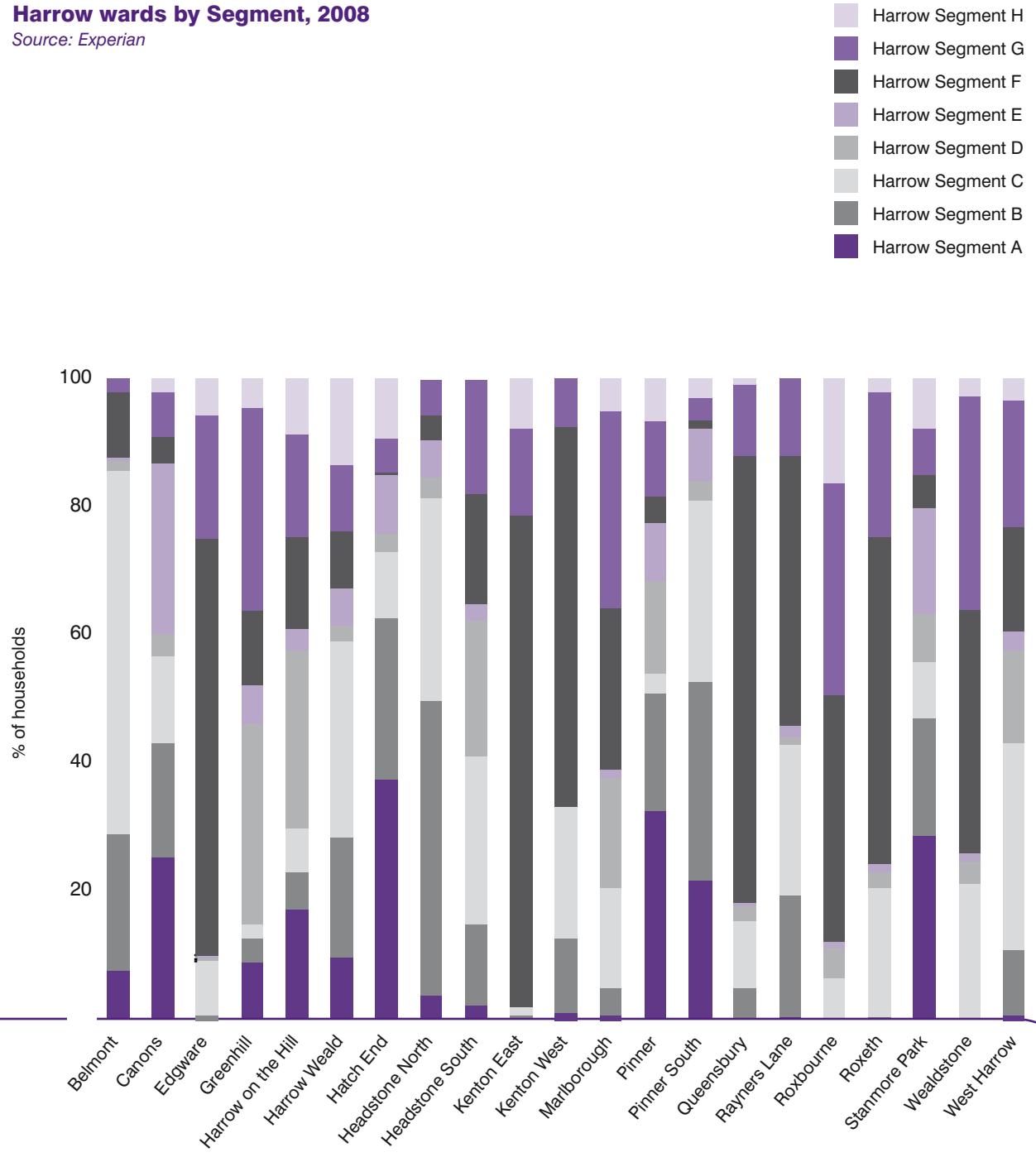
Harrow's households by Segment, 2008

Source: Experian



Harrow wards by Segment, 2008

Source: Experian



Harrow Segment A

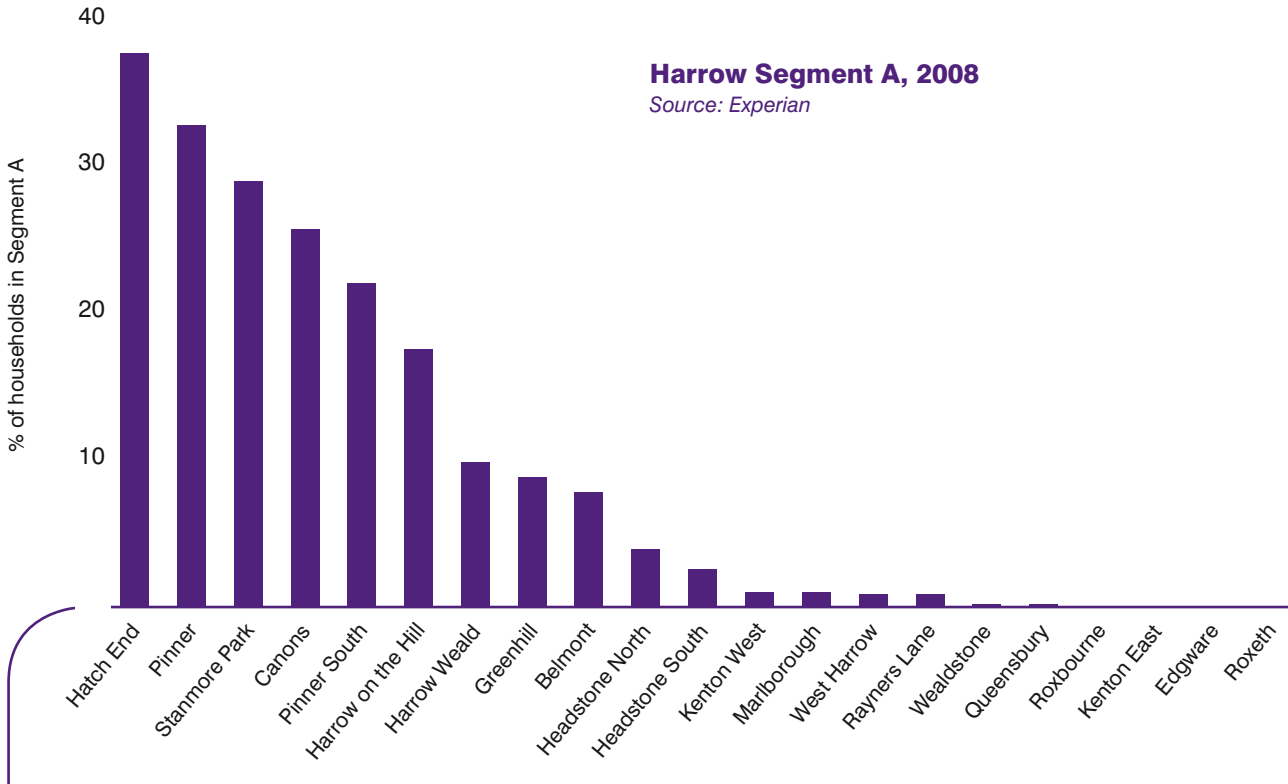
Key features of households which fall within this segment are:

- **Middle-aged married couples**
- **Older children**
- **Large detached houses**
- **High incomes**
- **Well qualified professionals**
- **Good health**
- **Often more than one car**

Just over 10% of all of Harrow's households fall within Harrow Segment A.

The wards to the north of the borough and Harrow on the Hill have the highest concentration of Harrow Segment A households. Over a quarter of all households in Hatch End, Pinner, Stanmore Park and Canons fall within this segment. Harrow Segment A is the most prevalent household grouping within Hatch End, Pinner and Stanmore Park.

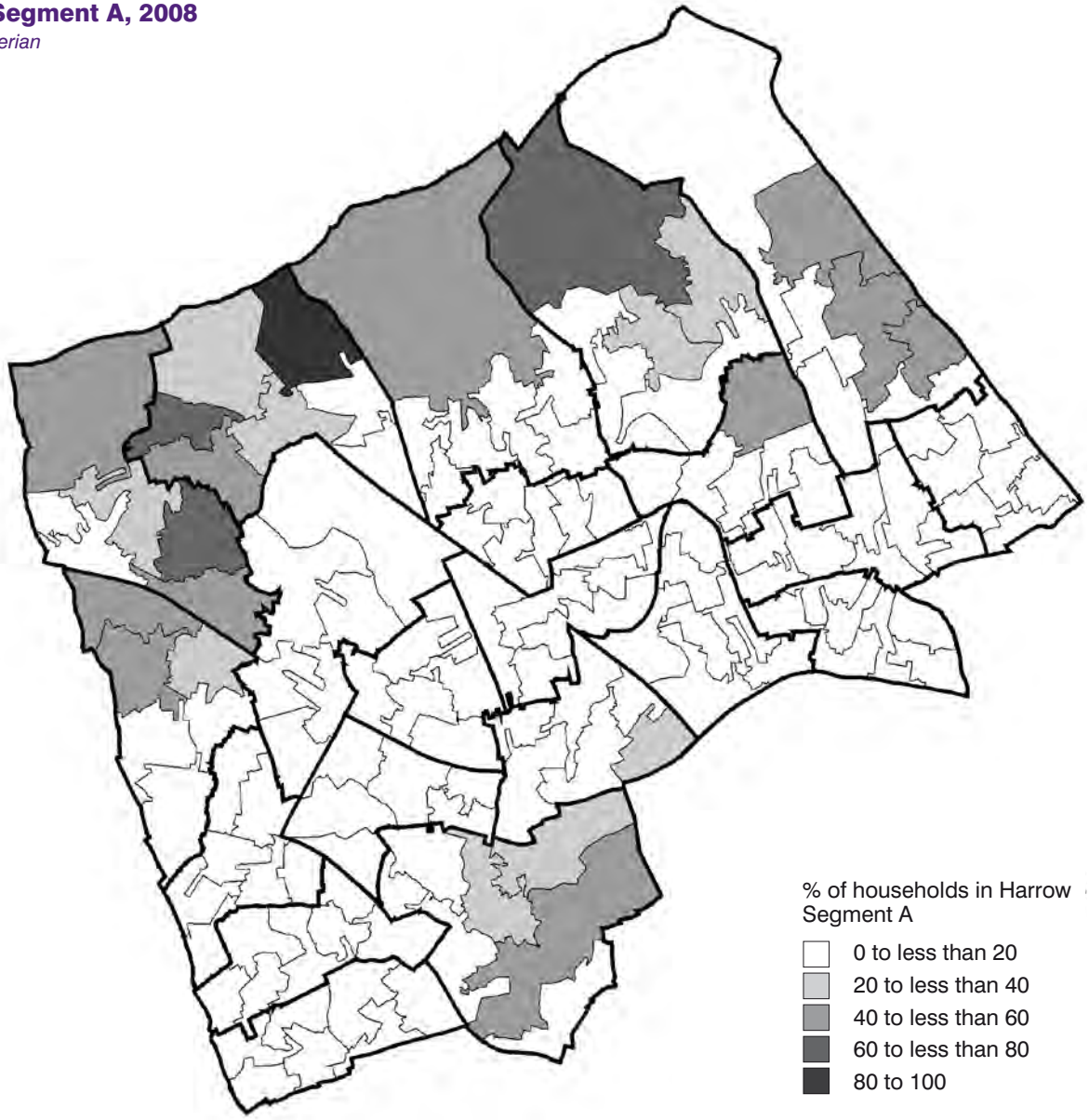
There are seven LSOAs where over 50% of households fall within Harrow Segment A, with the highest concentration at 82%.



Harrow Segment A, 2008
Source: Experian

Harrow Segment A, 2008

Source: Experian



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Harrow Segment B

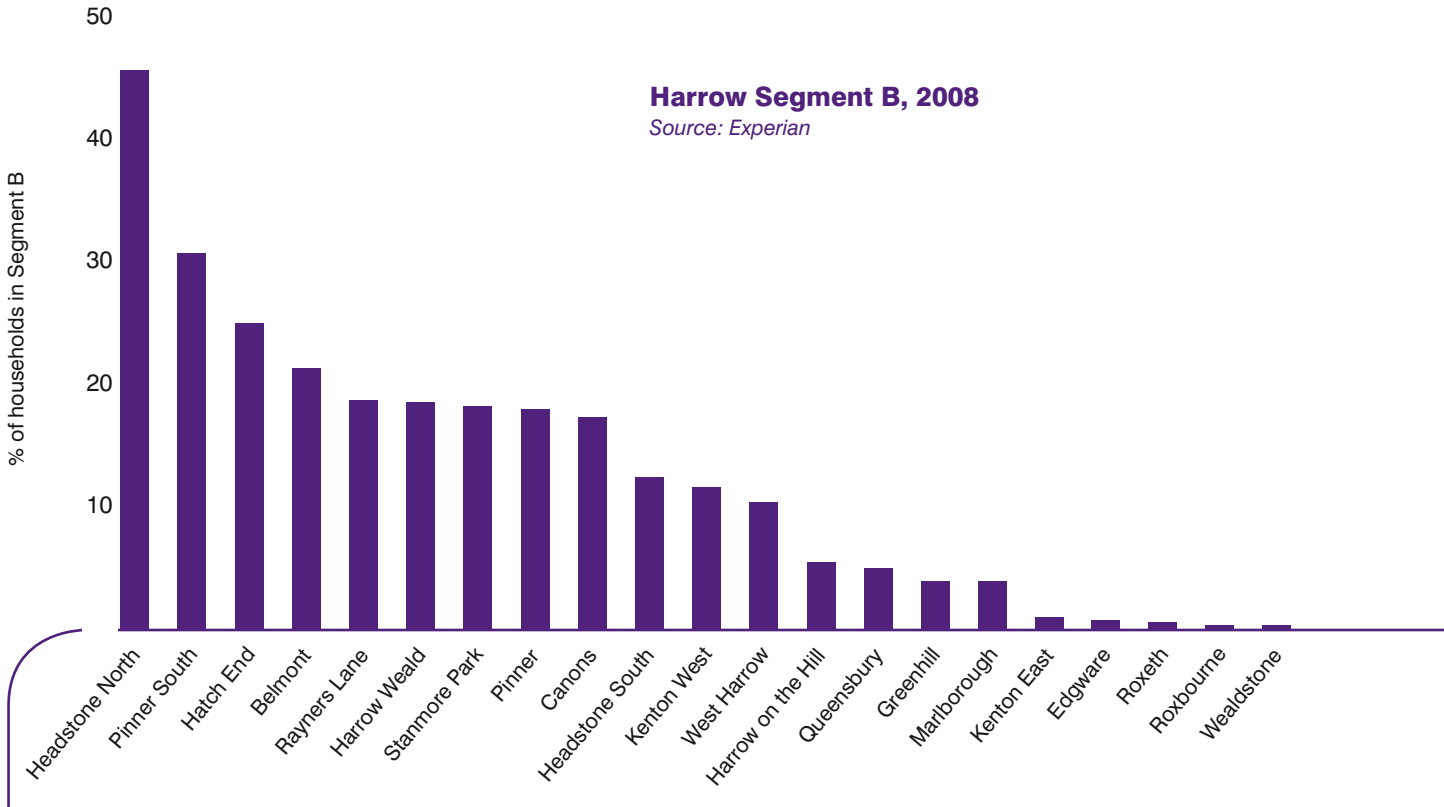
Key features of households which fall within this segment are:

- **Older married couples**
- **Grown-up children**
- **Large detached or semi-detached houses**
- **Comfortably off**
- **Well qualified professionals**
- **Good health**
- **Often more than one car**

Some 12% of all of Harrow's households fall within Harrow Segment B.

The wards to the north and west of the borough generally have the highest concentration of Harrow Segment B households. Over 45% of all households in Headstone North and over 30% of households within Pinner South fall within this category. This is the most prevalent household segment in both of these wards.

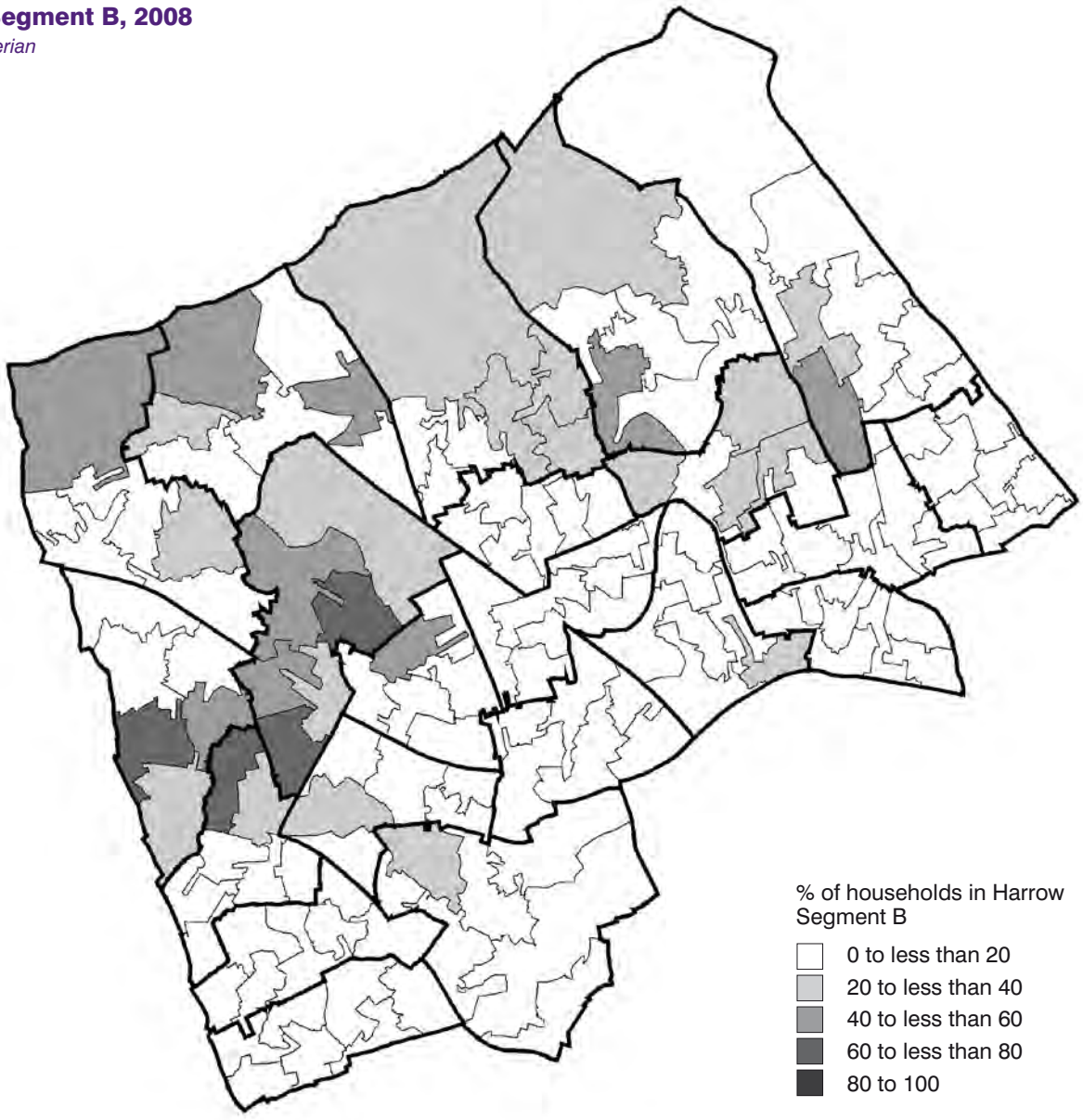
There are seven LSOAs spread over five wards where over 50% of households are in this household grouping, with the highest concentration at 80%.



Harrow Segment B, 2008
Source: Experian

Harrow Segment B, 2008

Source: Experian



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Harrow Segment C

Key features of households which fall within this segment are:

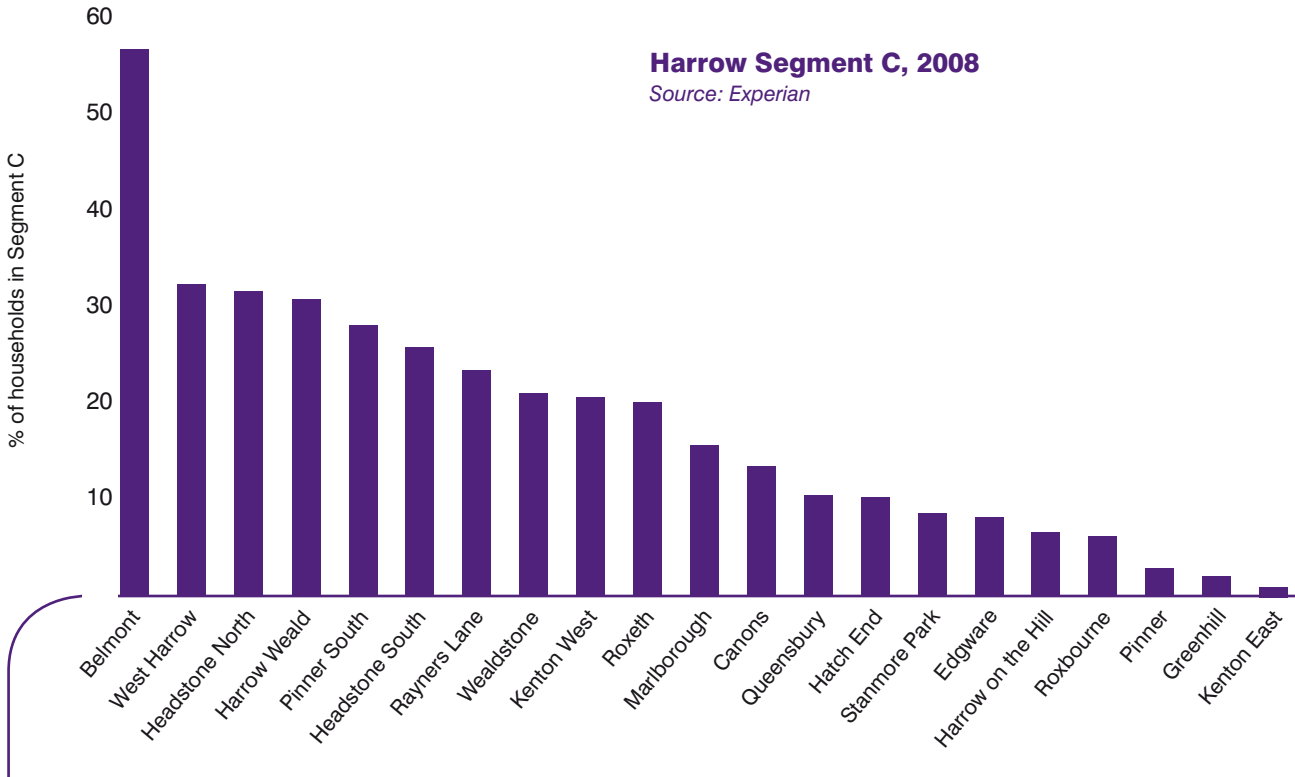
- **Middle-aged couples**
- **School-aged children**
- **Semi-detached houses**
- **Good income**
- **Good qualifications in professional jobs**
- **Good health**
- **Car owners**

17% of all of Harrow's households fall within Harrow Segment C, the second largest segment in the borough.

The wards to the east, west and north of the centre of the borough generally have the highest concentration of Harrow Segment C households. Segment C households are the predominant type in Belmont, Harrow Weald, Headstone South and West Harrow. 56% of households in Belmont are of this type, by far the highest percentage at ward level.

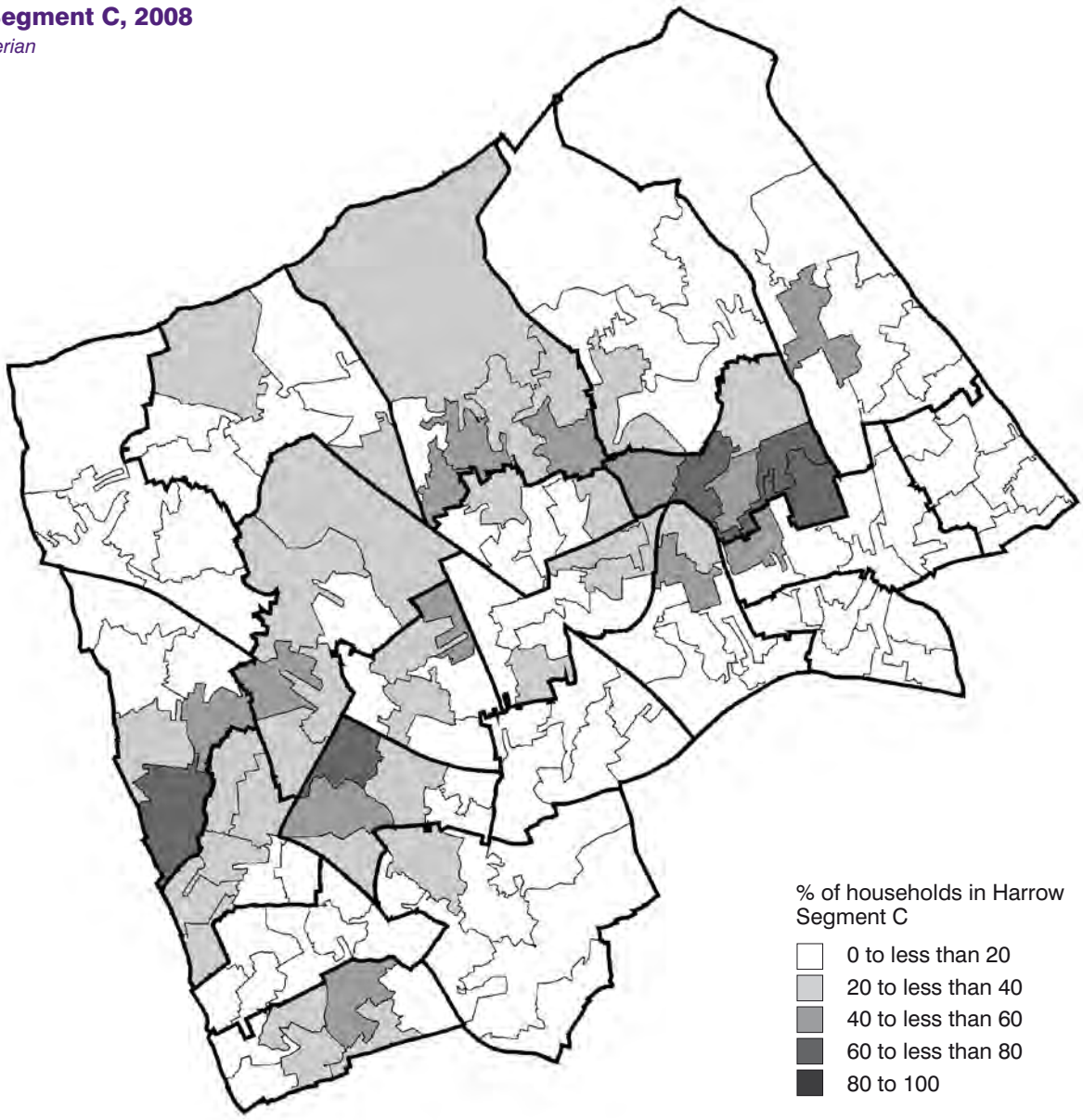
There are seven LSOAs where over half of all households fall within Segment C. In three LSOAs over 70% of households are in Harrow Segment C.

Harrow Segment C, 2008
Source: Experian



Harrow Segment C, 2008

Source: Experian



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Harrow Segment D

Key features of households which fall within this segment are:

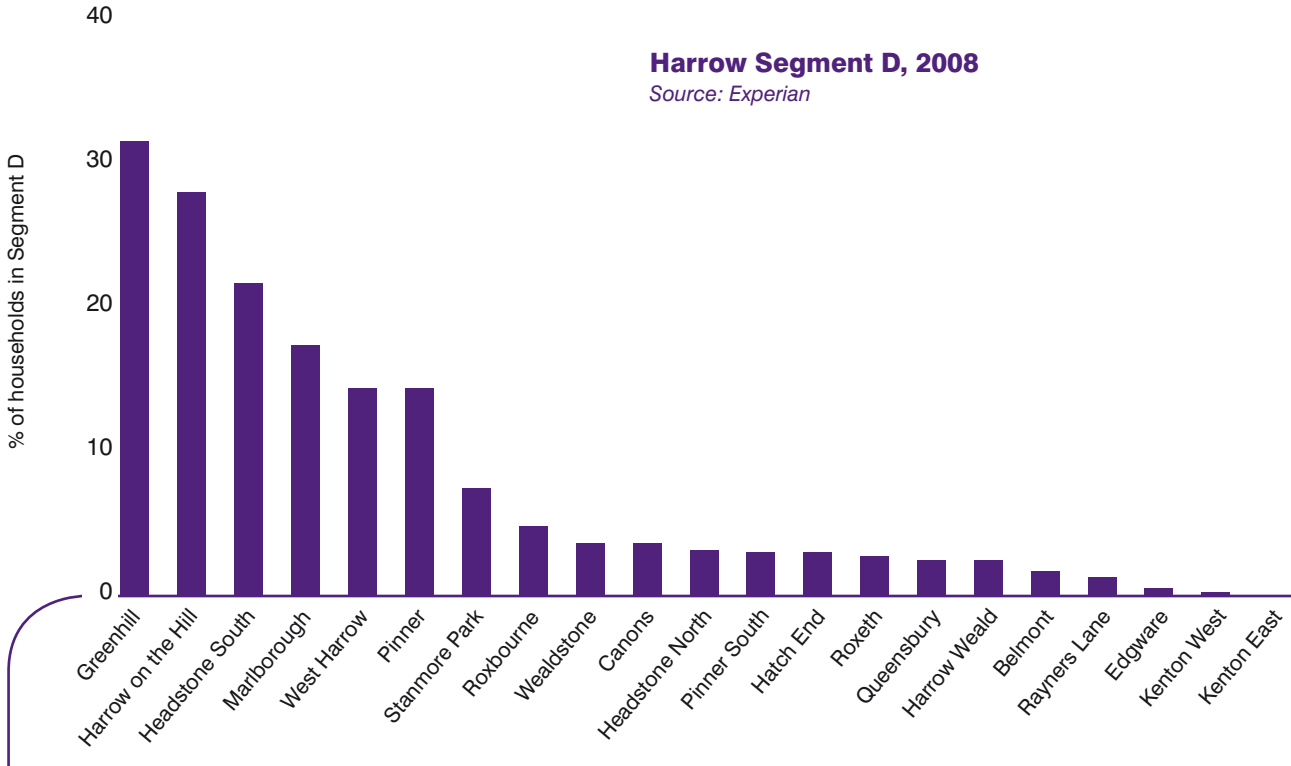
- **Young single people**
- **Flat/house sharers**
- **High salaries**
- **Good qualifications in professional jobs**
- **Good health**
- **Have access to a car**

Fewer than 10% of Harrow's households fall within Harrow Segment D.

There is a very high concentration of these households in the central wards of the borough, namely Greenhill, Harrow on the Hill, Headstone South, Marlborough and West Harrow. Over 30% of Greenhill's households are in Harrow Segment D and 28% of Harrow on the Hill's (this ward's most prevalent type of household). There are no Segment D households recorded in Kenton East.

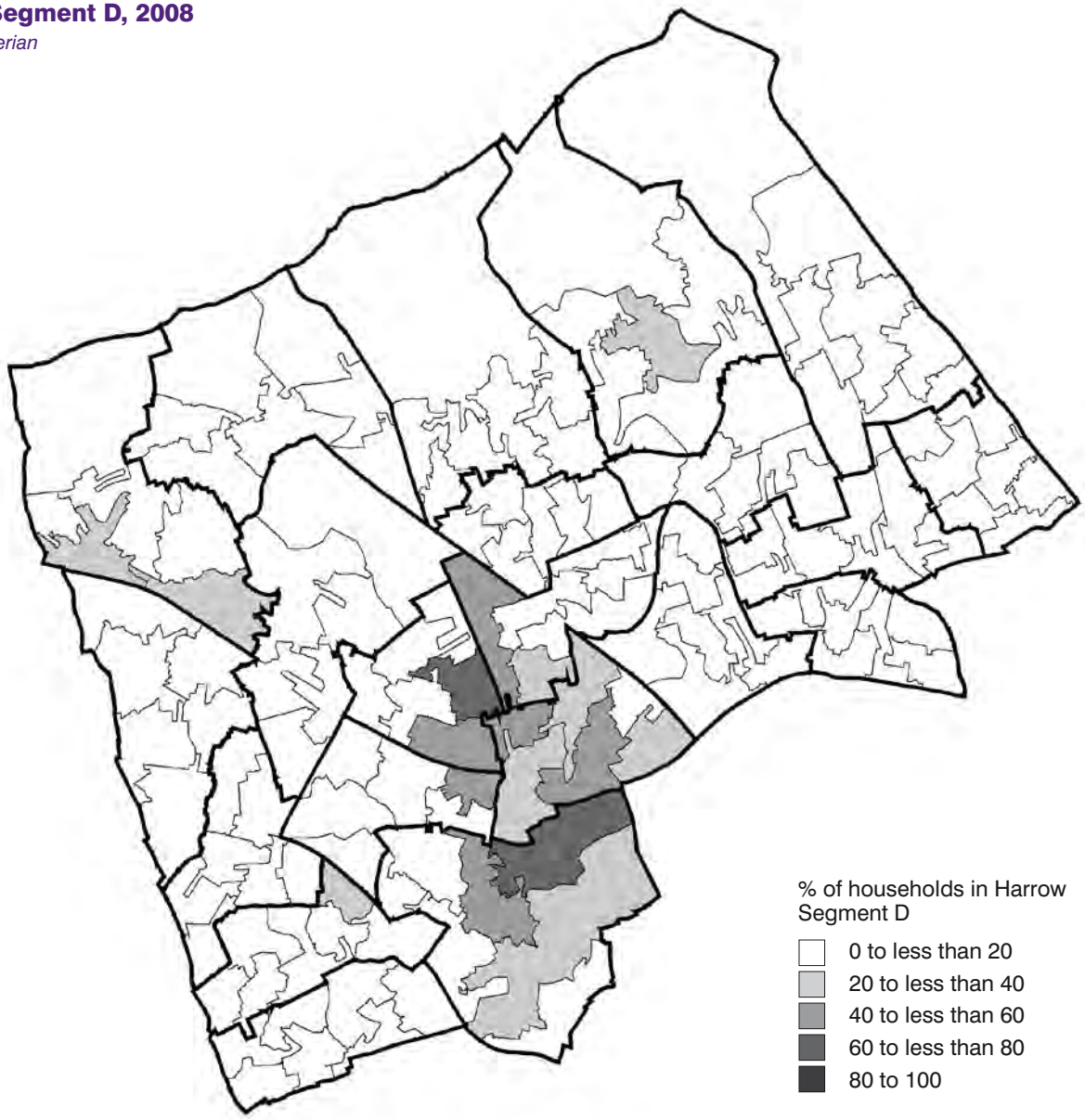
At LSOA level there are two LSOAs with a concentration of over 60% of Harrow Segment D households. Over 50% of households in Harrow Town Centre and the Hindes Road area of Greenhill ward are of this type.

Harrow Segment D, 2008
Source: Experian



Harrow Segment D, 2008

Source: Experian



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Harrow Segment E

Key features of households which fall within this segment are:

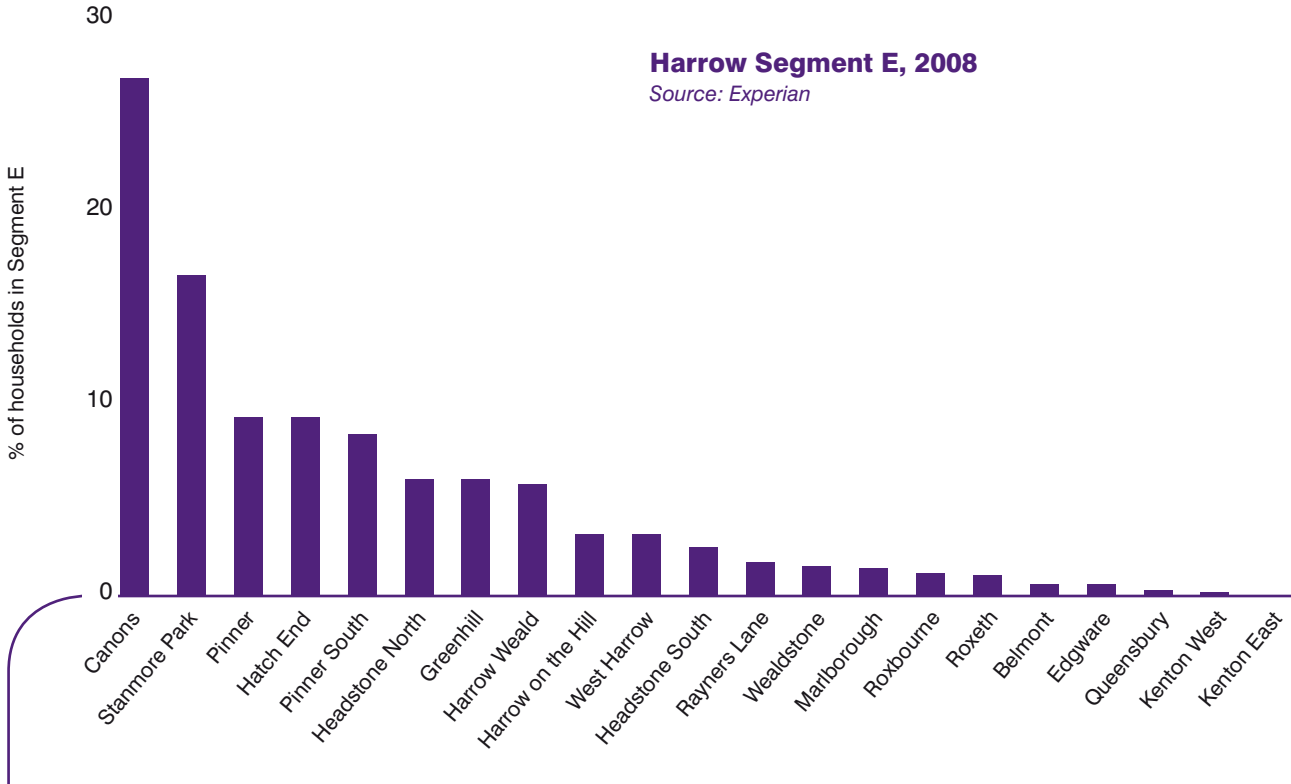
- **Older retired couples**
- **No children at home**
- **Flats and bungalows**
- **Lower incomes with some savings**
- **Good qualifications, now retired**
- **Age related illnesses**
- **Low car ownership**

This is one of the smallest of Experian's Harrow Segments with around 6% of all households falling within this segment.

The highest concentration of these households is in the wards to the north of the borough, particularly Canons. 26% of households in Canons are in Harrow Segment E - the ward's most prevalent type of household.

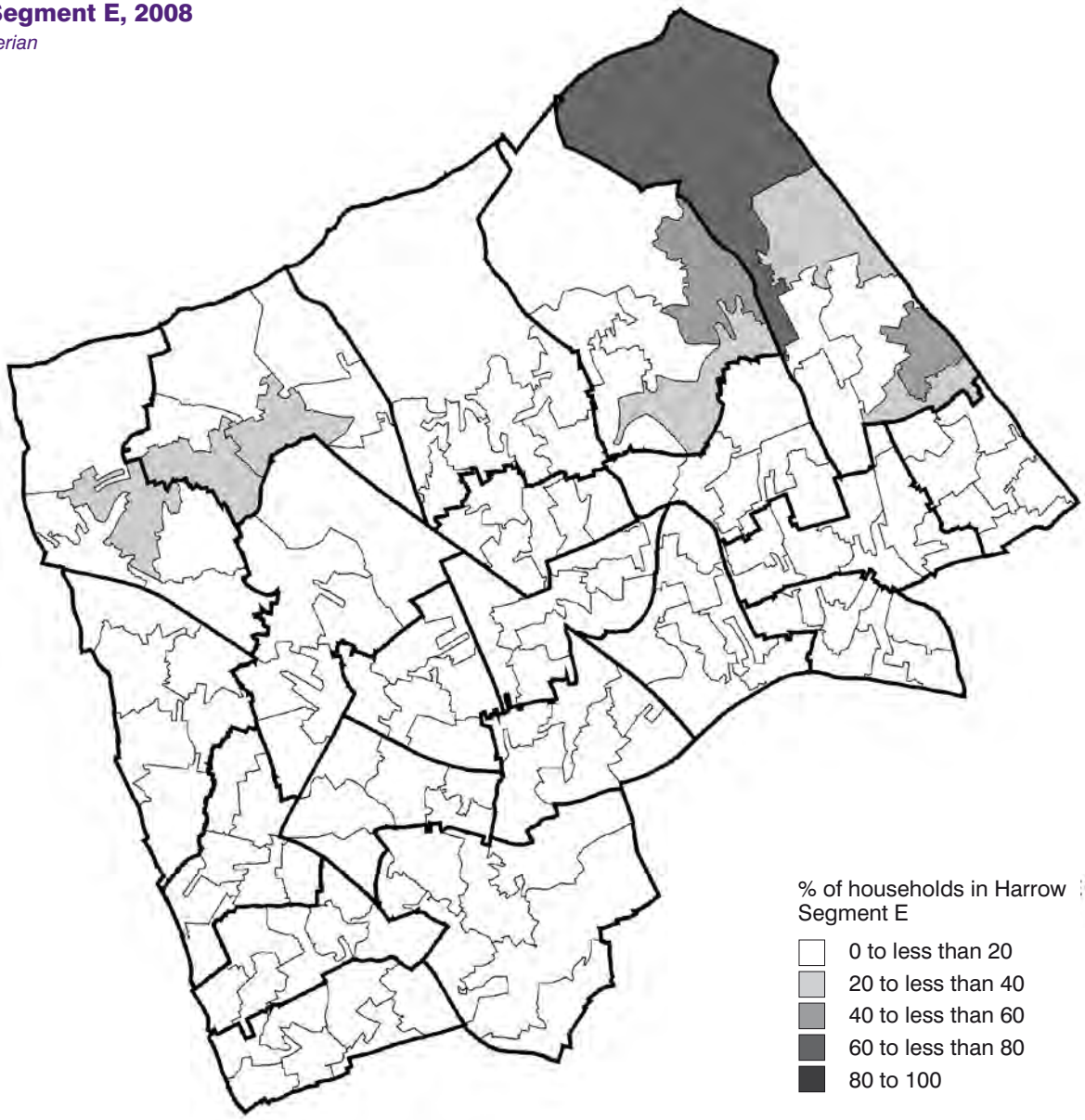
Two of Stanmore's LSOAs have the highest proportion of households of this type - 65% in one LSOA in Canons ward and 51% in one of Stanmore Park's LSOAs.

Harrow Segment E, 2008
Source: Experian



Harrow Segment E, 2008

Source: Experian



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Harrow Segment F

Key features of households which fall within this segment are:

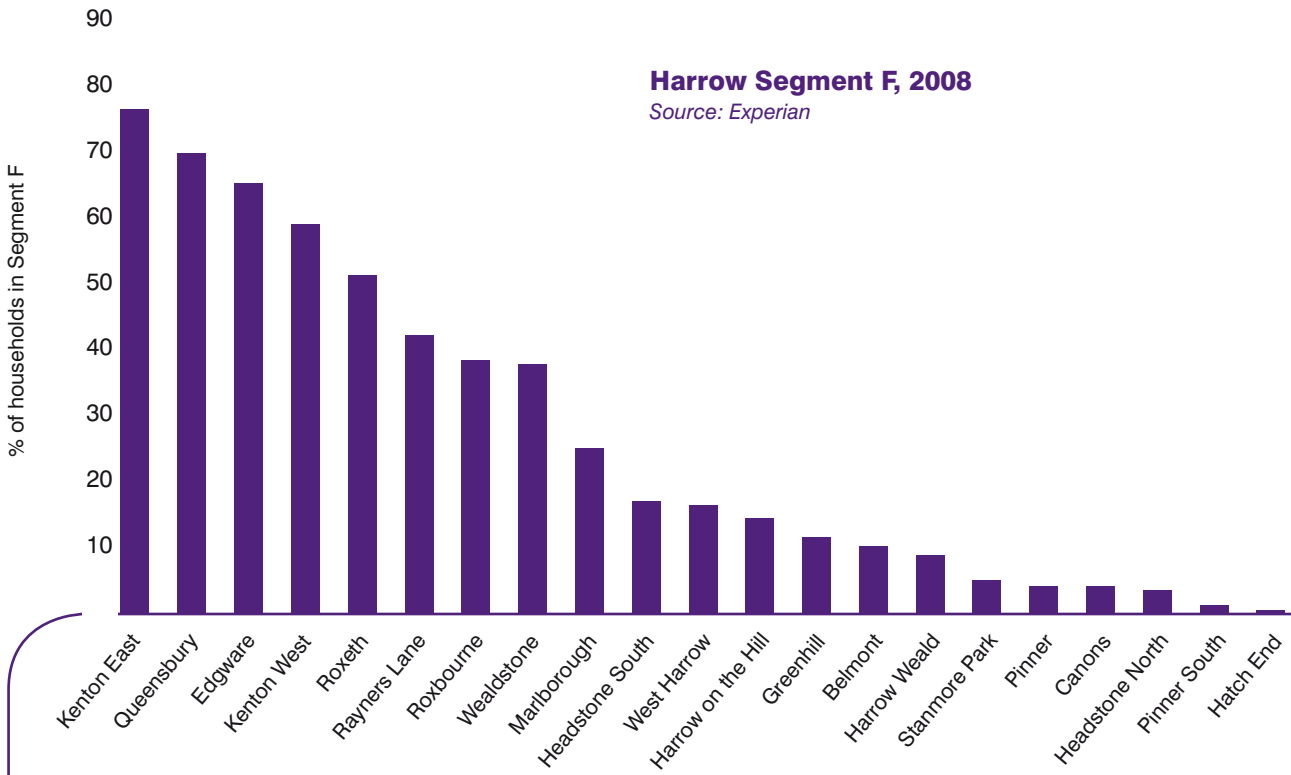
- **Families with children**
- **Some multi-generation households**
- **Semi-detached or terraced houses**
- **Middle incomes**
- **Good qualifications, though some unemployment**
- **Some in poor health**
- **Have access to a car**

Harrow Segment F is the largest of Experian's Harrow Segments, with 24% of households falling within this sector.

The highest concentration of these households is in the south-east, south-west and central wards of the borough. Over 60% of residents in three of Harrow's wards (Kenton East, Queensbury and Edgware), are categorised in Harrow Segment F, and over half of households in Kenton West and Roxeth. This is the top ranking segment in eight of Harrow's wards.

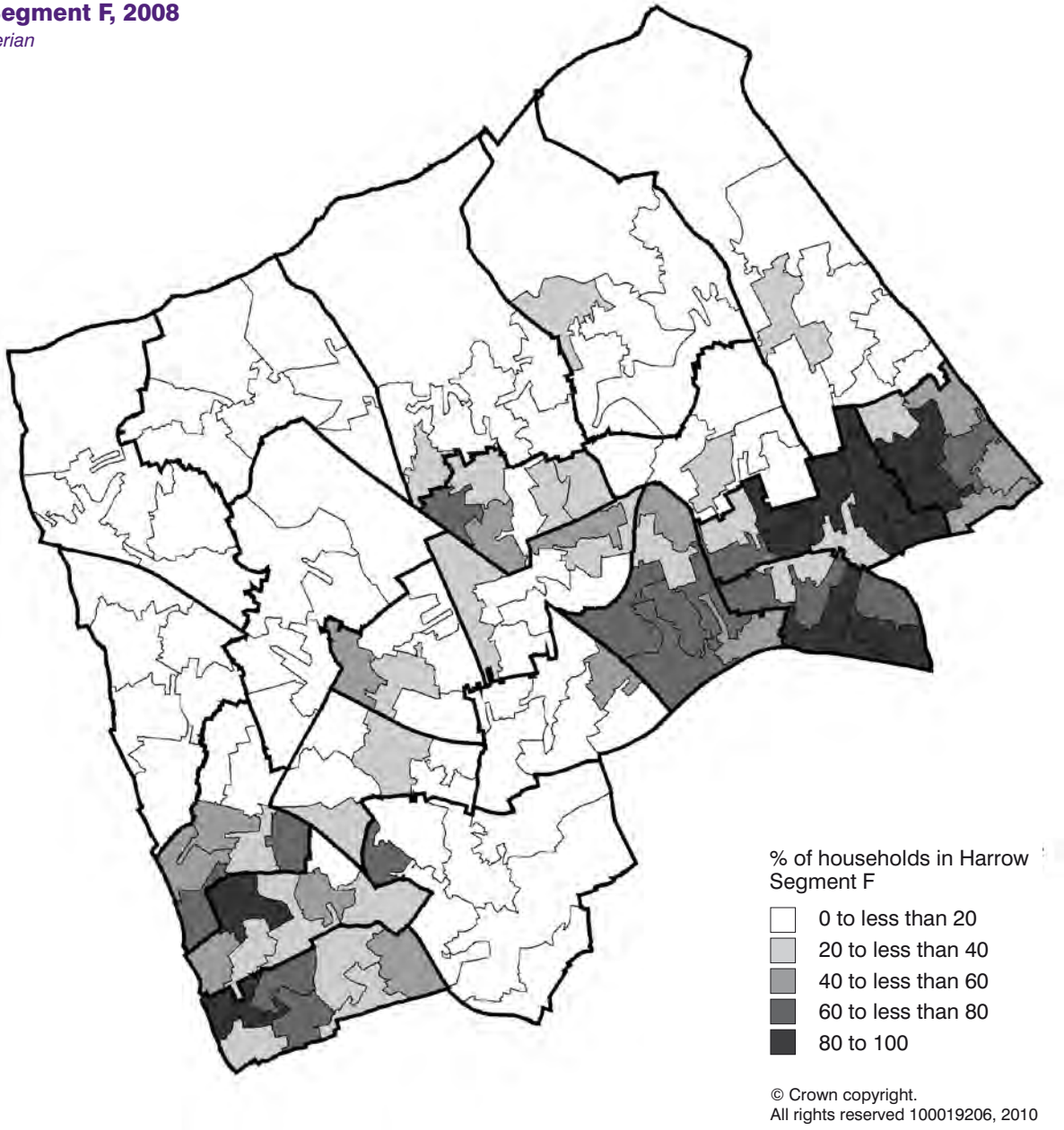
Over 50% of households in 35 of Harrow's LSOAs fall within Harrow Segment F. However, there are 11 LSOAs where the percentage is over 80%. The highest ranked LSOAs, where 98%-99% of households are Harrow Segment F, are in Queensbury, Kenton East and Edgware wards.

Harrow Segment F, 2008
Source: Experian



Harrow Segment F, 2008

Source: Experian



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Harrow Segment G

Key features of households which fall within this segment are:

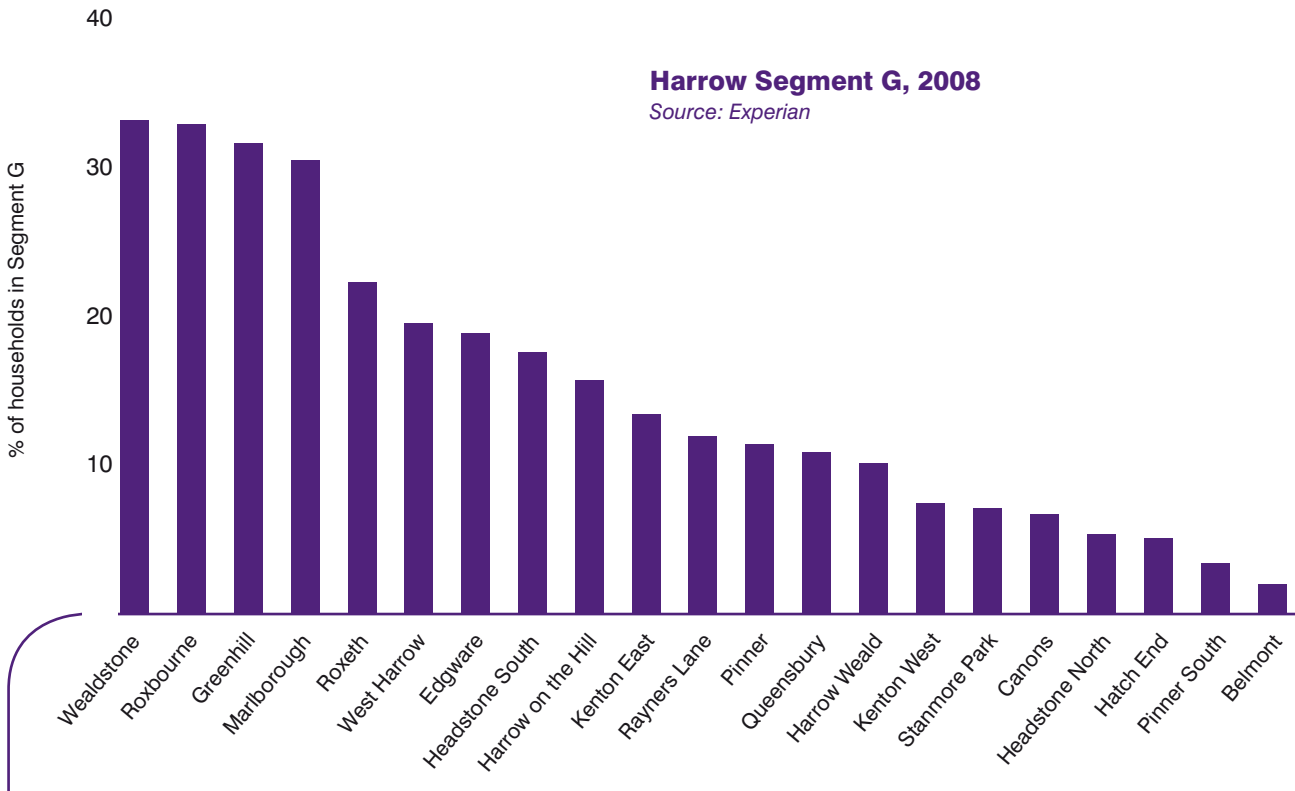
- **Single people, some with children**
- **Flat/house sharers**
- **Rented terraced houses or flats and council flats**
- **Low incomes**
- **Relatively well educated (compared to country as a whole), but unemployment is high**
- **Moderate health**
- **Less likely to have a car**

17% of Harrow's households fall within Harrow Segment G.

These types of household are to be found in clusters across the whole borough. However, the central parts of Harrow (Wealdstone, Greenhill and Marlborough wards), and Roxbourne to the south-west of the borough, have the highest concentration of Harrow Segment F households. Over 30% of households in these wards fall within this grouping. Within Greenhill and Marlborough these household types are the most prevalent.

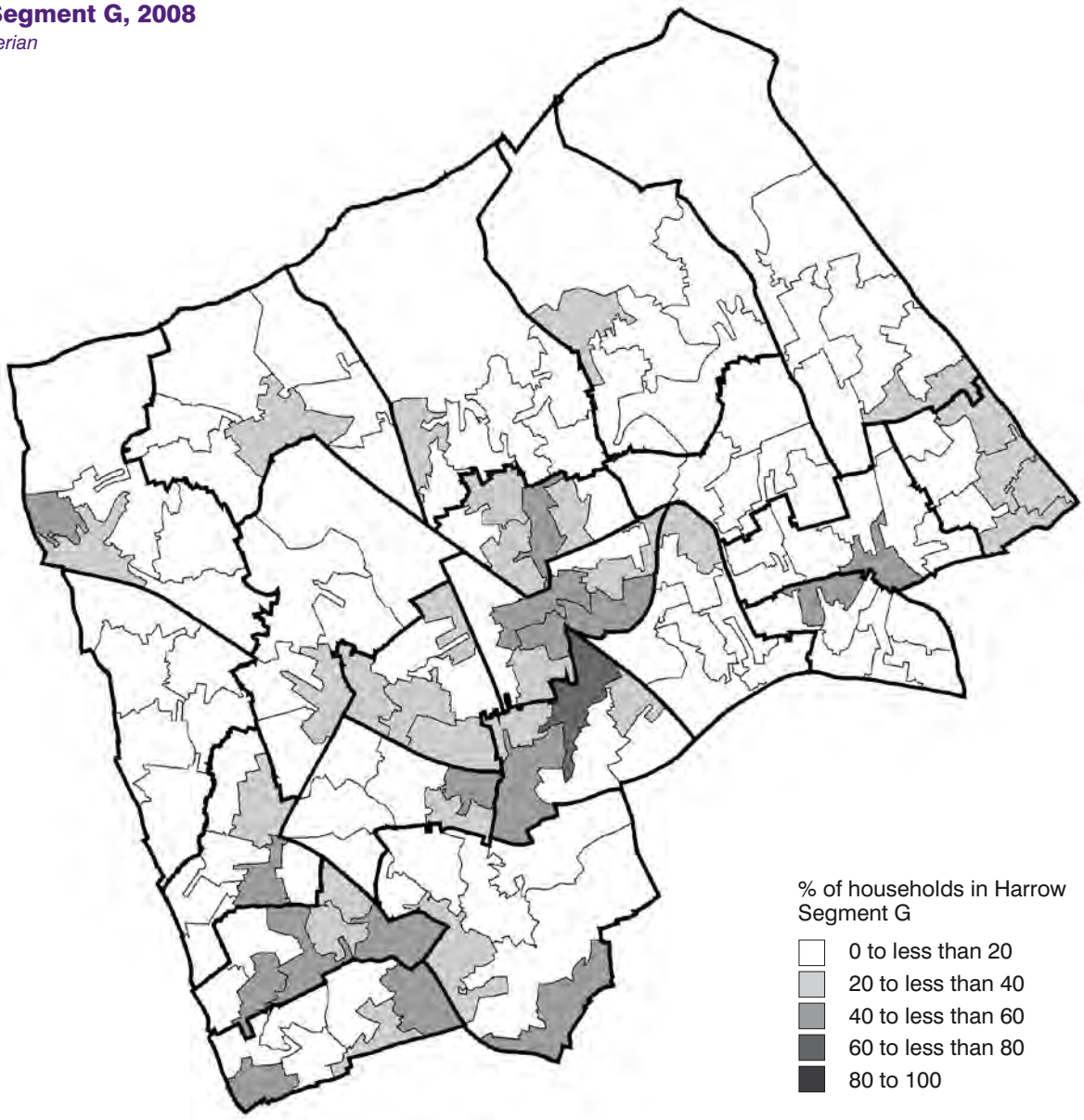
In seven of Harrow's LSOAs over half of households fall within Harrow Segment G. The highest concentration at LSOA level (67%) is in Greenhill, covering the area to the north of Harrow Town Centre and parts of Station Road.

Harrow Segment G, 2008
Source: Experian



Harrow Segment G, 2008

Source: Experian



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Harrow Segment H

Key features of households which fall within this segment are:

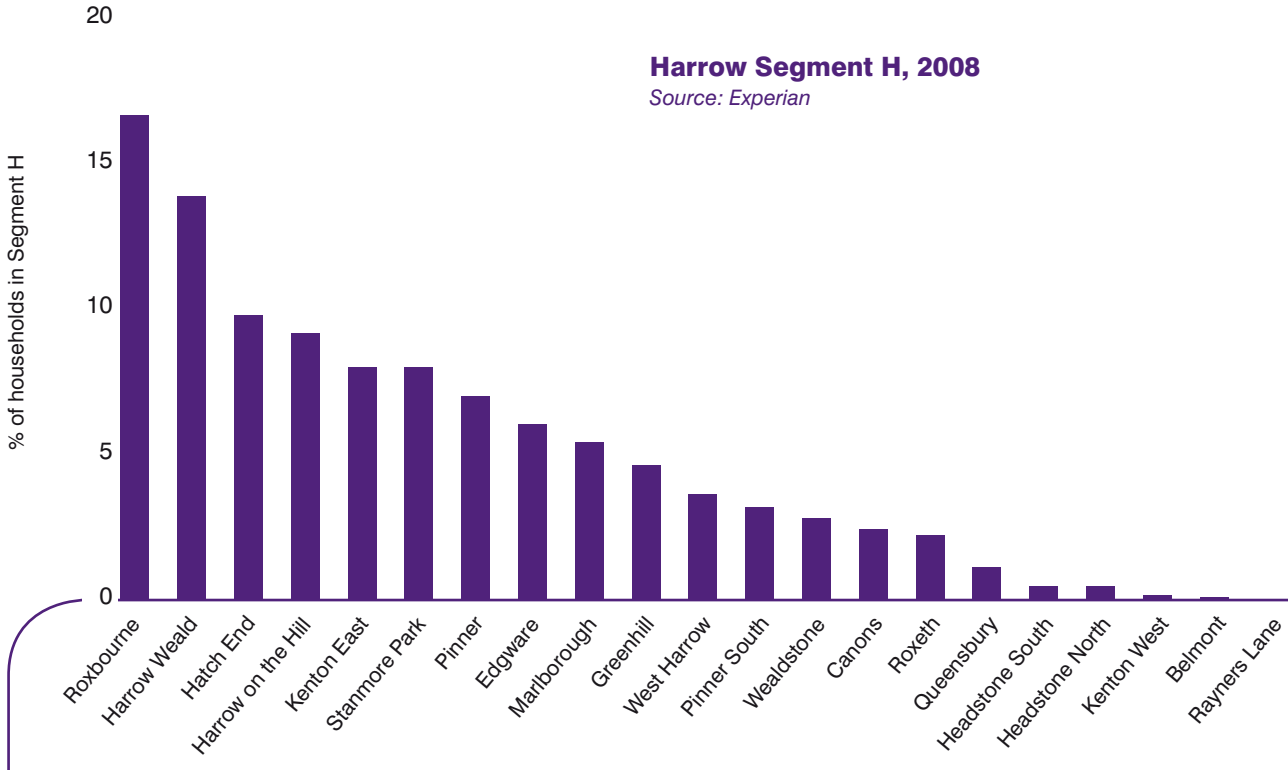
- **Families with children, lone-parents and pensioners**
- **Public rented flats and ex-council housing**
- **Low income**
- **Few qualifications; high unemployment**
- **Poor health**
- **Less likely to have a car**

This is the smallest of Experian's Harrow Segments with fewer than 5% of all households falling within this segment. It is the only segment where households of this type are not predominant in any of Harrow's wards.

Harrow Segment H households are to be found in clusters across the whole borough, generally coinciding with the areas where the council's housing estates are located. Roxbourne and Harrow Weald have the highest concentration of Harrow Segment H households, with 16% and 13% of households respectively, in this sector.

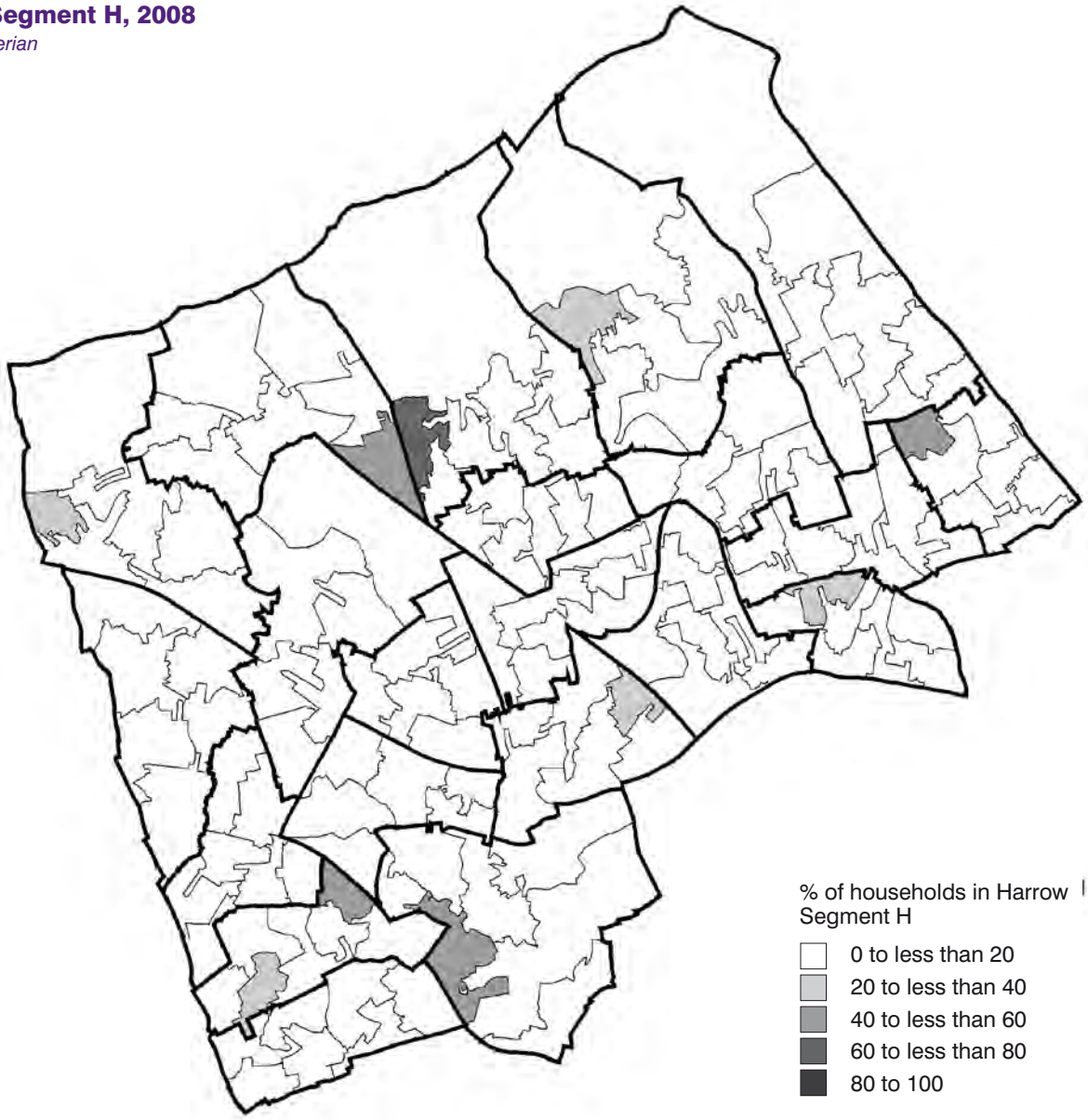
At LSOA level there are two LSOAs where around 60% of households fall within this segment. These LSOAs cover the Headstone Lane Estate, which is situated in Hatch End and Harrow Weald wards.

Harrow Segment H, 2008
Source: Experian



Harrow Segment H, 2008

Source: Experian



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This publication would not have been possible without the contributions provided by officers from across Harrow Council, partners and other organisations. These include: London Ambulance Service; London Fire Brigade; NHS Harrow; Greater London Authority; Metropolitan Police; London Probation Trust; CACI; Central Government; Ordnance Survey; Department of Work & Pensions; and the Office for National Statistics.

Acknowledgements

Ambulance and Fire
Anthony Buckler, Michael Damiani (London Ambulance Service NHS Trust); Chris O'Connor, David Wyatt (London Fire Brigade); Stephen Forgan (GLA)

Crime
Sunil Galoria (Metropolitan Police); Allen Lambier, Patrick Murphy (Harrow Council); Martin Walpole (London Probation Trust)

Economy
Lynn Allaker, Mark Billington, Fern Silverio (Harrow Council); Colette Shield (CACI)

Education
Sue Mallett, Kuljit Kaur Bisal (Harrow Council)

Environment
Andy Appleby, Taiq Chowdry, Finlay Flett, Bill McKay, Matt Pennells, Ron Ridout, Andrew Smith, Luke Studden, Stephen Tribbick (Harrow Council)

Health
Sarita Bahri, Carole Furlong (Harrow PCT)

Housing
Damien Lynch, Charlene Samms (Harrow Council)

People of Harrow/Deprivation
Clare Cahillane, Denise Cheong, Mike Edwards, Sue Kaminska, Marc Mason (Harrow Council)

Residents' Profiles
Ben Jones, Liz Defries (Harrow Council)

Social Care
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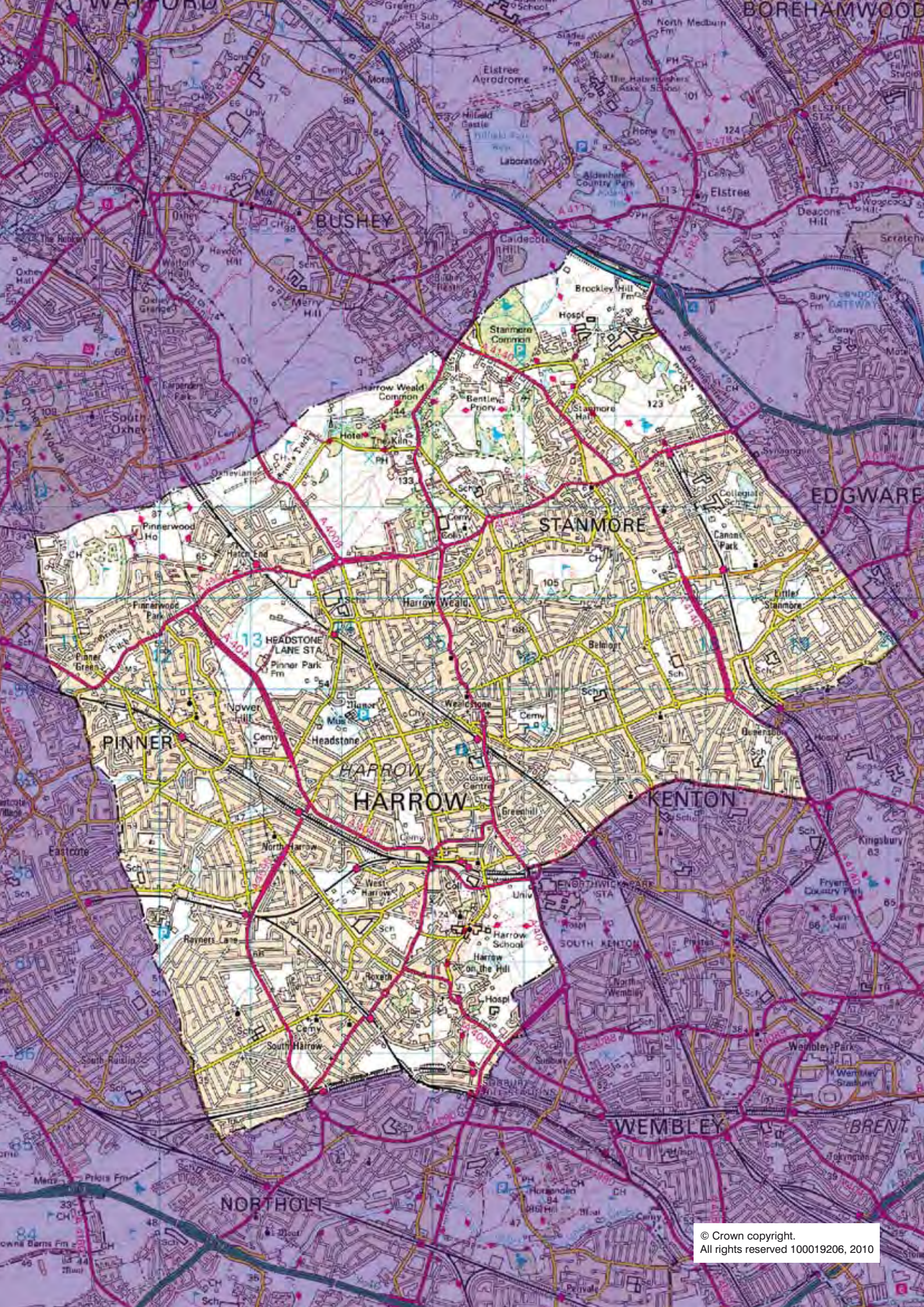

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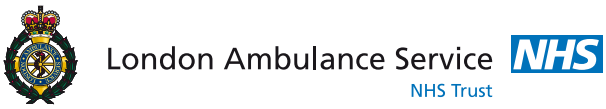
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