Harrow Vitality Profiles 2018 - 2019

Deprivation

English Indices of Deprivation 2019
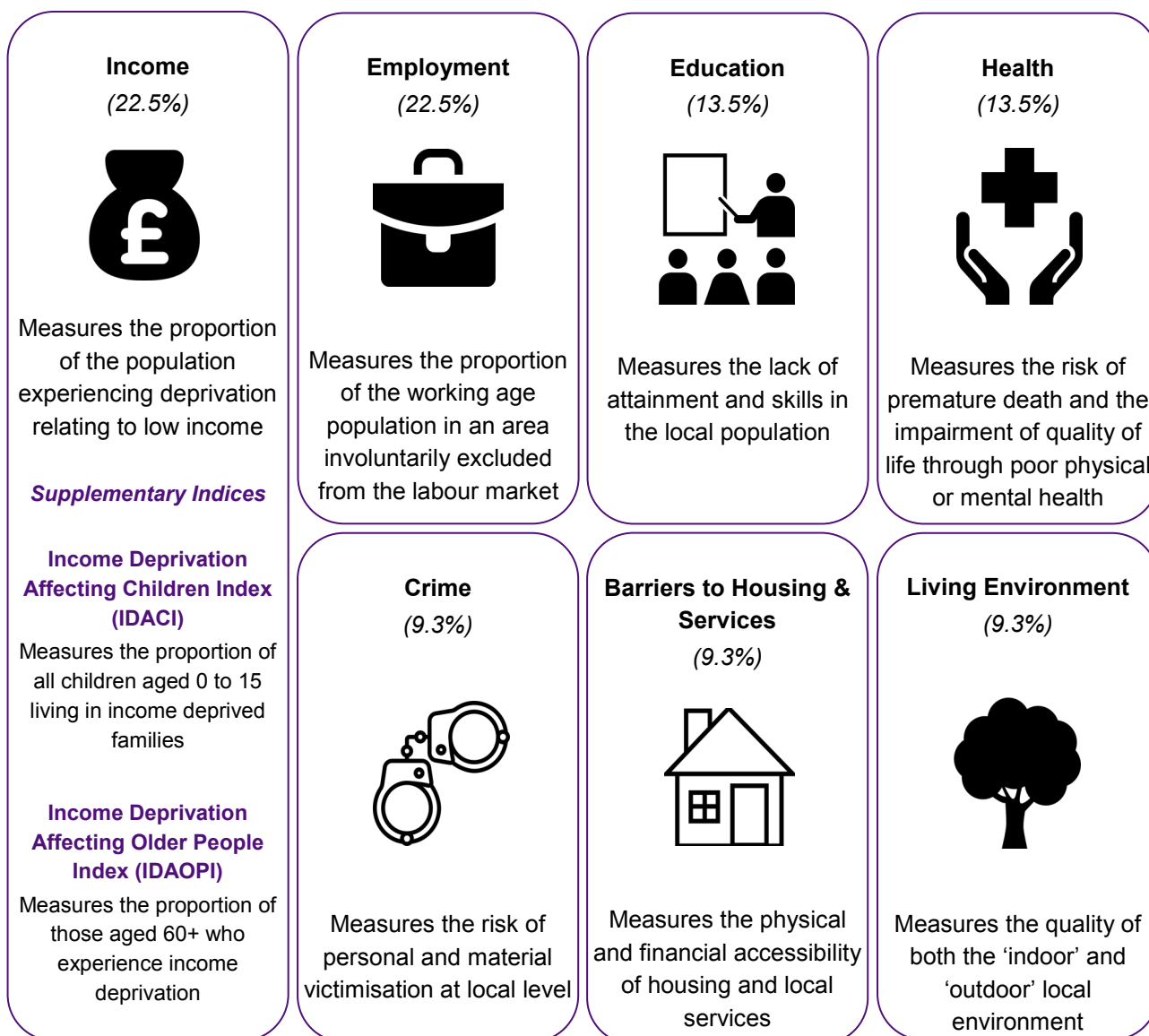
Source: English Indices of Deprivation 2019 (MHCLG)

The English Indices of Deprivation measure relative levels of deprivation in 32,844 small areas or neighbourhoods, called Lower Layer Super Output Areas (LSOAs) in England. The 2019 Indices were published by the Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (MHCLG) in September 2019.
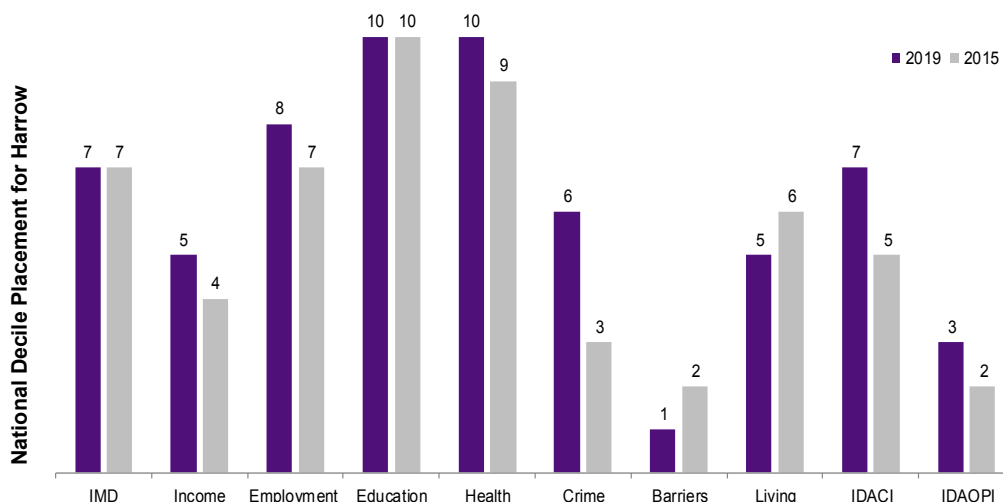
The Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) is the official measure of relative deprivation in England and is part of a suite of outputs that form the Indices of Deprivation (IoD). It follows an established methodological framework in broadly defining deprivation to encompass a wide range of an individual's living conditions. People may be considered to be living in *poverty* if they lack the financial resources to meet their needs, whereas people can be regarded as *deprived* if they lack any kind of resources, not just income.

National and local organisations use the Indices of Deprivation, sometimes in conjunction with other data, to distribute funding or target resources to areas.

It is important to note that the IoD 2019, though published in 2019, are based largely on administrative data from 2015 and 2016.

There are seven domains of deprivation, which combine to create the Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD):

Income
(22.5%)

Measures the proportion of the population experiencing deprivation relating to low income

Supplementary Indices

Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI)
Measures the proportion of all children aged 0 to 15 living in income deprived families

Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index (IDAOPI)
Measures the proportion of those aged 60+ who experience income deprivation

Employment
(22.5%)

Measures the proportion of the working age population in an area involuntarily excluded from the labour market

Education
(13.5%)

Measures the lack of attainment and skills in the local population

Health
(13.5%)

Measures the risk of premature death and the impairment of quality of life through poor physical or mental health

Crime
(9.3%)

Measures the risk of personal and material victimisation at local level

Barriers to Housing & Services
(9.3%)

Measures the physical and financial accessibility of housing and local services

Living Environment
(9.3%)

Measures the quality of both the 'indoor' and 'outdoor' local environment

The graph above shows the domains which comprise the IMD (including IDACI and IDAOPI) and the decile that Harrow's score for each domain falls into at the national level. Decile 1 is the most deprived, through to Decile 10 which is least deprived. There is great variation in Harrow's performance between the different domains, ranging to Decile 1 for Barriers to Housing and Services, to Decile 10 for both Education and Health.

The graph also illustrates which domains have seen substantial changes in rankings between 2015 and 2019. The greatest relative improvement occurred in the Crime domain, with Harrow moving from Decile 3 in 2015 to Decile 6 in 2019. The second largest improvement was in the Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index, where Harrow moved from Decile 5 in 2015 to Decile 7 in 2019. Overall, six domains improved their decile placement and two domains remained unchanged in relation to other English local authorities. Two domains saw a notable decline, these being Barriers to Housing and Services, and Living Environment.
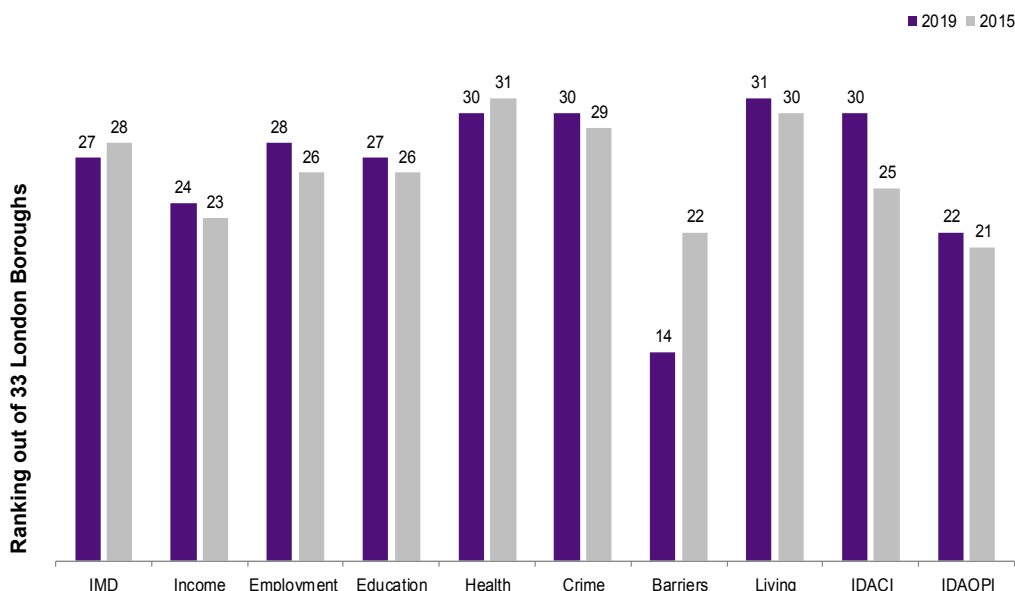
The graph above shows Harrow's ranking for each domain in comparison with other London Boroughs. In seven of the nine domains which comprise the Index of Multiple Deprivation (including IDACI and IDAOPI) Harrow has improved its ranking within London. These are for Income, Employment, Education, Crime, Living Environment, IDACI and IDAOPI. Two domains - Health, and Barriers to Housing and Services - have seen a decrease in ranking within London. The Barriers to Housing & Services Index shows the greatest change overall, with a decline of 8 places compared with other London Boroughs since 2015, and is Harrow's lowest ranked indicator nationally and within London. Notably, although Harrow's Health Deprivation ranking shows a decline within London, Harrow's national ranking actually improved, suggesting that London overall experienced a relative improvement for Health Deprivation between 2015 and 2019.

Index of Multiple Deprivation
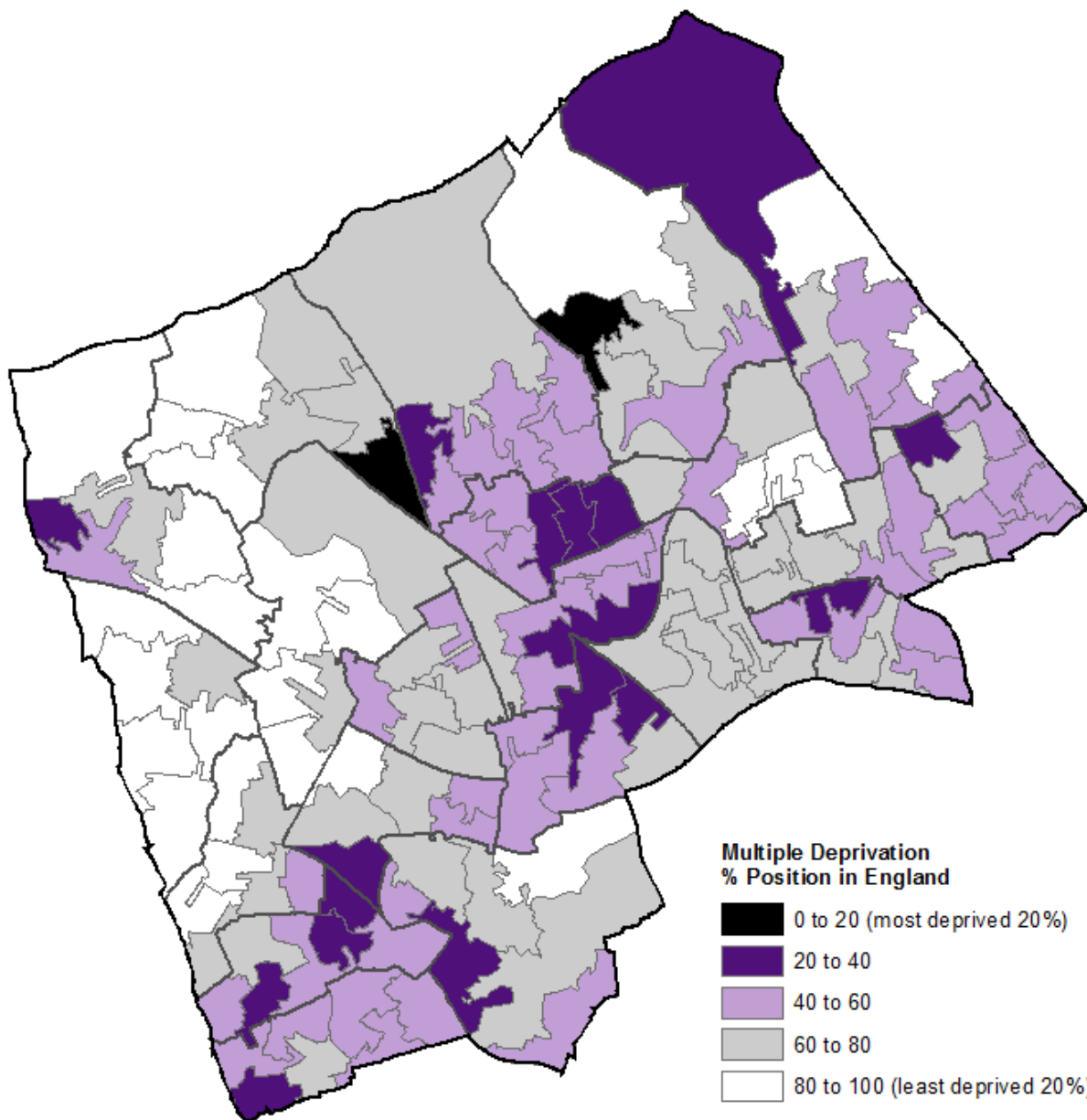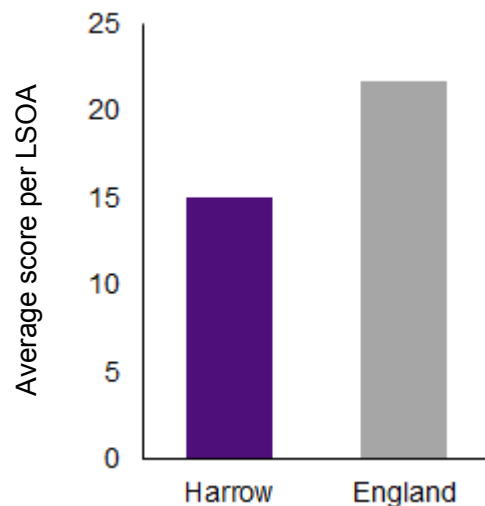
Source: English Indices of Deprivation 2019 (MHCLG)

**Multiple Deprivation
% Position in England**

- ■ 0 to 20 (most deprived 20%)
- ■ 20 to 40
- ■ 40 to 60
- ■ 60 to 80
- □ 80 to 100 (least deprived 20%)

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- Harrow's national ranking has declined the equivalent of nine ranking places in relation to other English local authorities since 2015

- Two of Harrow's LSOAs are amongst the 20% most deprived in England - the same number as in 2015. None of Harrow's LSOAs are in England's 10% most deprived.

- Harrow's most deprived LSOA is in Stanmore Park ward and is the area covering the Woodlands and Cottesmore Estates. The next most deprived LSOA is in Hatch End ward and includes parts of the Headstone and Headstone Lane Estates.

National Comparison

Average score per LSOA

Harrow — England

(Higher score indicates greater deprivation)

Index of Multiple Deprivation
Source: English Indices of Deprivation 2019 (MHCLG)

Seven domains of deprivation are combined to produce the overall Index of Multiple Deprivation, and each domain contains a number of component indicators. The domains and weightings of each are:

- *Income 22.5%*   - *Employment 22.5%*
- *Education 13.5%*   - *Health 13.5%*
- *Crime 9.3%*   - *Living Environment 9.3%*
- *Barriers to Housing and Services 9.3%*

Each domain is described and analysed in more detail in the next pages. The position taken in the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2019 is that if an individual, family or area experiences more than one form of deprivation this is 'worse' than experiencing only one form of deprivation.

Harrow has no LSOAs in the most deprived 10%, and two in England's most deprived 20%, the same as in 2015. Just under one third of Harrow's LSOAs lie within the more deprived 50% of LSOAs nationally. Compared with the 2015 Indices of Deprivation, two LSOAs have declined by two deciles, 34 have declined by one decile, 89 remain unchanged and 12 LSOAs have improved by one decile relative to other LSOAs nationally. Headstone South has the greatest proportion of its LSOAs which have experienced a relative decline, with five out of six of its LSOAs dropping by a decile.

The distribution of Harrow's most deprived neighbourhoods coincides with areas having a higher concentration of social housing, suggesting that households living in this type of housing stock are more likely to be experiencing deprivation. Although a number of LSOAs in Harrow are relatively deprived, they are not amongst the most deprived nationally.

Wealdstone, Roxbourne, Greenhill and Marlborough are the most deprived wards in Harrow, unchanged since the 2015 and 2010 Indices of Deprivation. Pinner South and Headstone North are the least deprived wards, again the same as in 2015.

National & London Rank
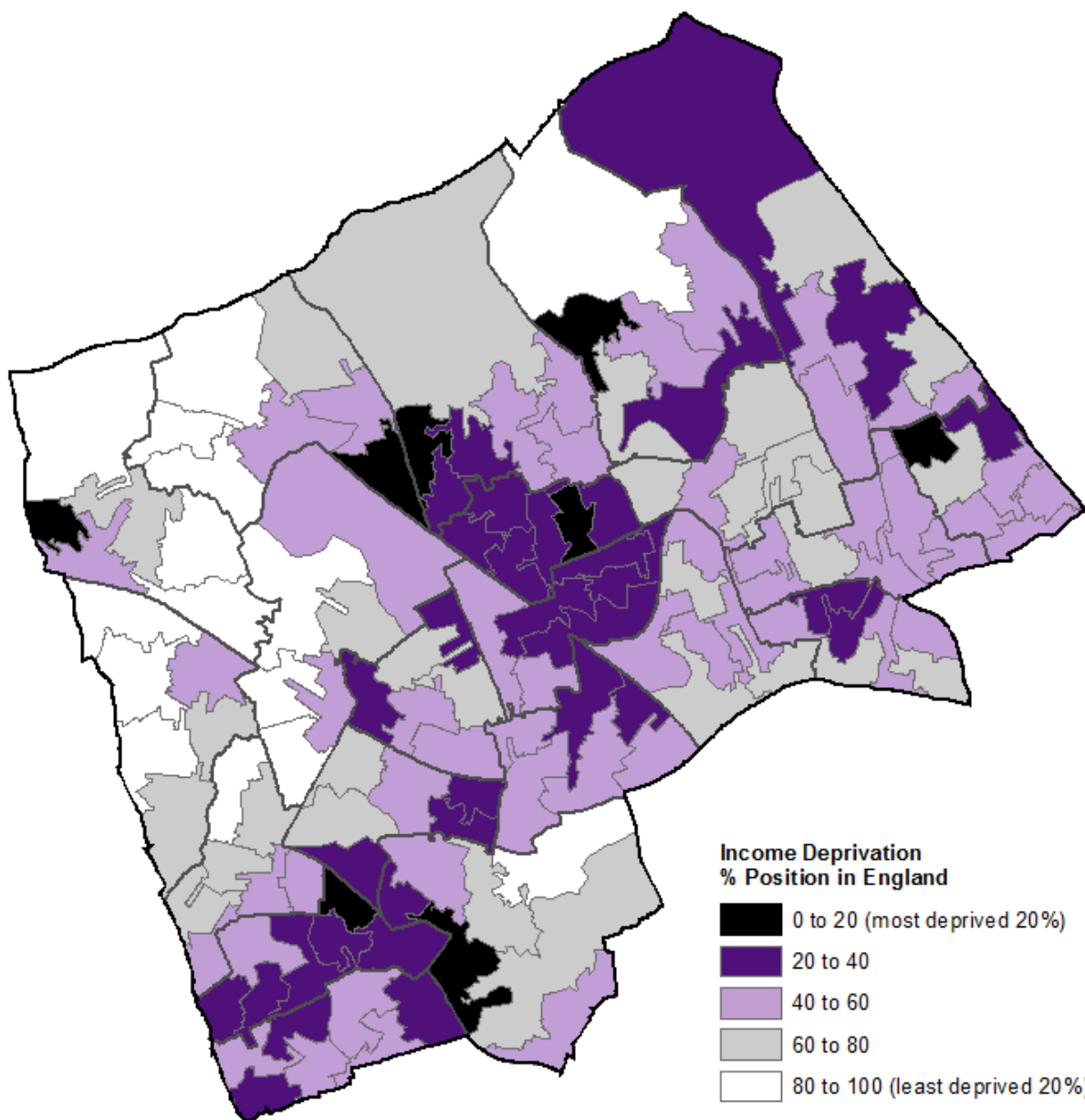*Source: Local Authority District Summaries (IoD 2019 MHCLG)*

27/33   London
207/317   England

(where 1 is the most deprived)

Average Score per LSOA
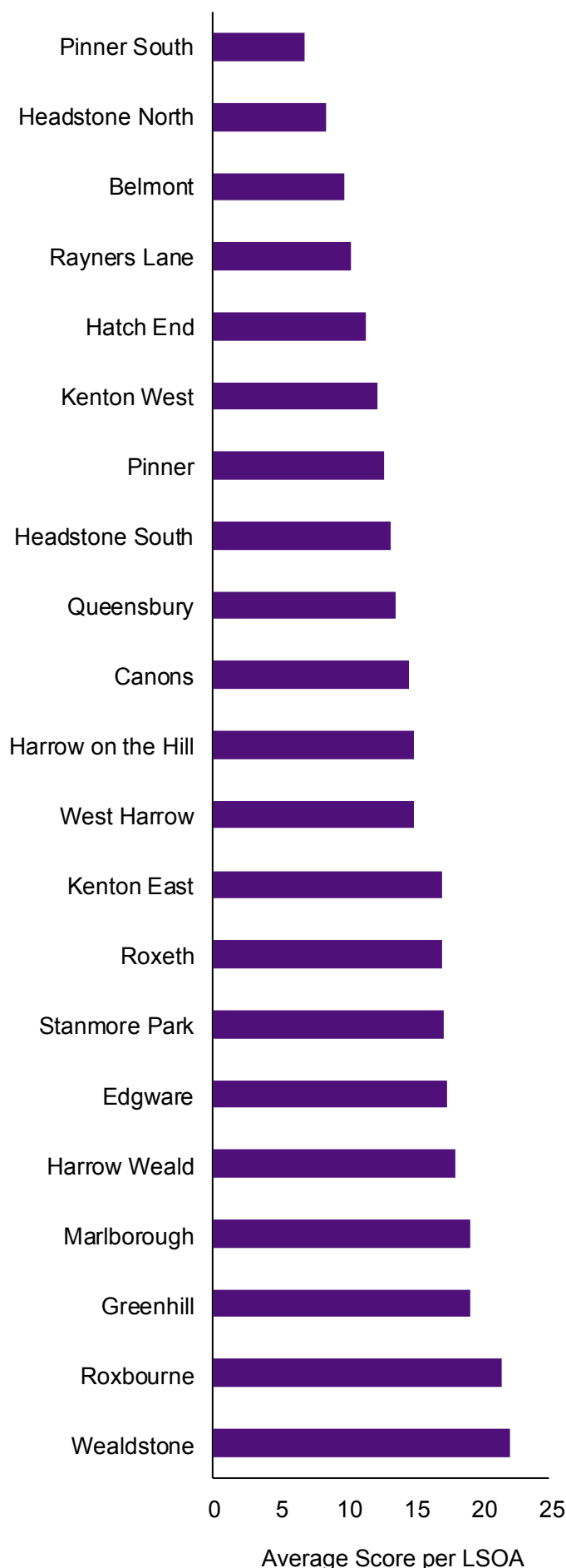
Income Deprivation

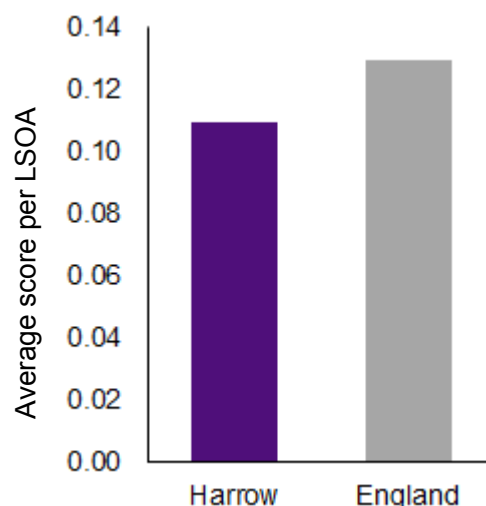*Source: English Indices of Deprivation 2019 (MHCLG)*

**Income Deprivation
% Position in England**

- ⬛ 0 to 20 (most deprived 20%)
- 🟪 20 to 40
- 🟪 40 to 60
- ⬜ 60 to 80
- ⬜ 80 to 100 (least deprived 20%)

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- **Harrow has an improved ranking in 2019, up from 132/326 in 2015 and 90/326 in 2010**

- **Harrow's relative change within London shows a slight improvement, up one place from 23rd in 2015**

- **Income deprivation is most prevalent in the centre and south west of the borough. The most deprived LSOAs correspond with the locations of larger council housing estates.**

- **Harrow's average income score indicates that 10.9% of residents may be experiencing income deprivation, equating to approximately 27,300 individuals**

National Comparison

Average score per LSOA

Harrow | England

(Higher score indicates greater deprivation)

Income Deprivation
Source: English Indices of Deprivation 2019 (MHCLG)

This Domain measures the proportion of the population in an area experiencing deprivation relating to low income. This includes those people that are out of work, and those that are in work but have low earnings (and satisfy the respective means test). A combined count of income deprived individuals per LSOA is calculated from various benefit systems including families receiving Income Support, Jobseeker's Allowance, Pension Credit and Universal Credit. Asylum seekers in receipt of support are also included.

Harrow has no LSOAs in the most deprived 10%, and eight in England's most deprived 20%. Harrow's most deprived neighbourhood for this Index is located in Stanmore Park, an area covering three council estates - Cottesmore, Woodland and Woodlands Drive. This LSOA has 'overtaken' the LSOA encompassing the Rayners Lane estate which was previously Harrow's most income deprived neighbourhood, and fell within the 10% most deprived nationally in 2015. At the other end of the scale, four LSOAs are within England's 10% least deprived.

The scores are meaningful for this measure and relate to the proportion of the relevant population experiencing income deprivation. In the most deprived LSOA 25.8% of residents are likely to be experiencing income deprivation. This compares with just 2% in Harrow's least income deprived LSOAs which are located in Pinner and Harrow on the Hill.

Wealdstone is Harrow's most deprived ward for income, followed by Roxbourne. These wards have an average rate of 16.7% and 15.8% respectively indicating the proportion of residents in these wards who are likely to be experiencing income deprivation. The positions are unchanged since 2015, although the rates indicate an improvement over this period. Pinner South is the least income deprived ward with a rate of 5.6%; again this shows a slight improvement since 2015.

National & London Rank
Source: Local Authority District Summaries (IoD 2019 MHCLG)
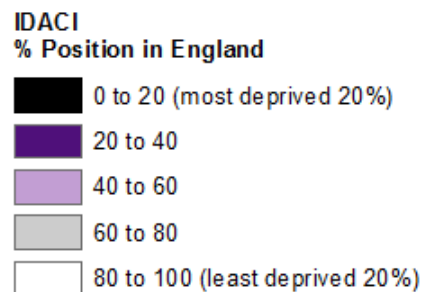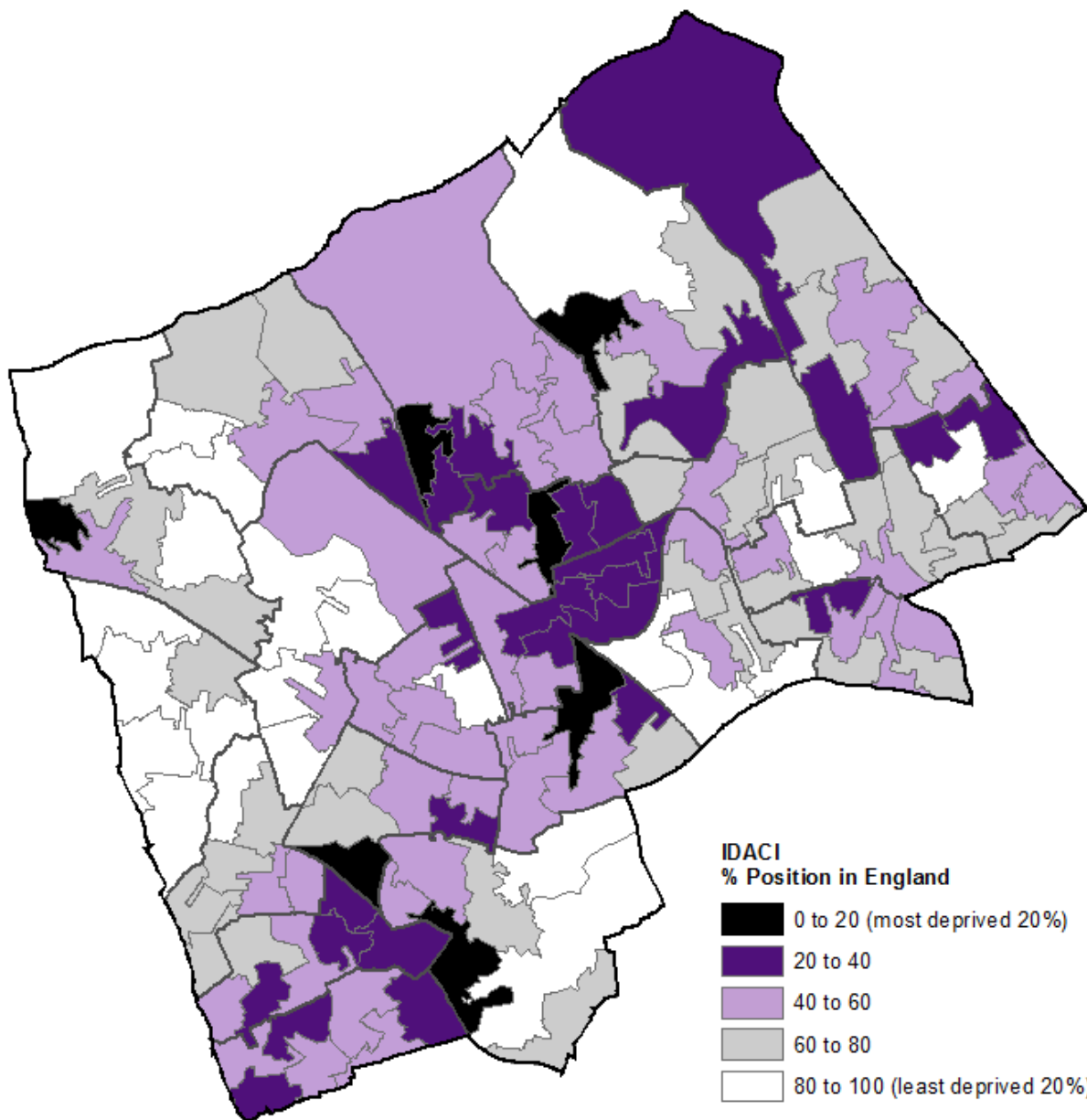
24/33   London
156/317   England
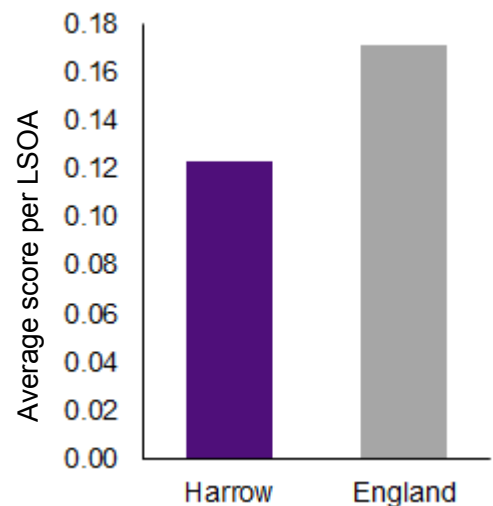
(where 1 is the most deprived)

Average Score per LSOA
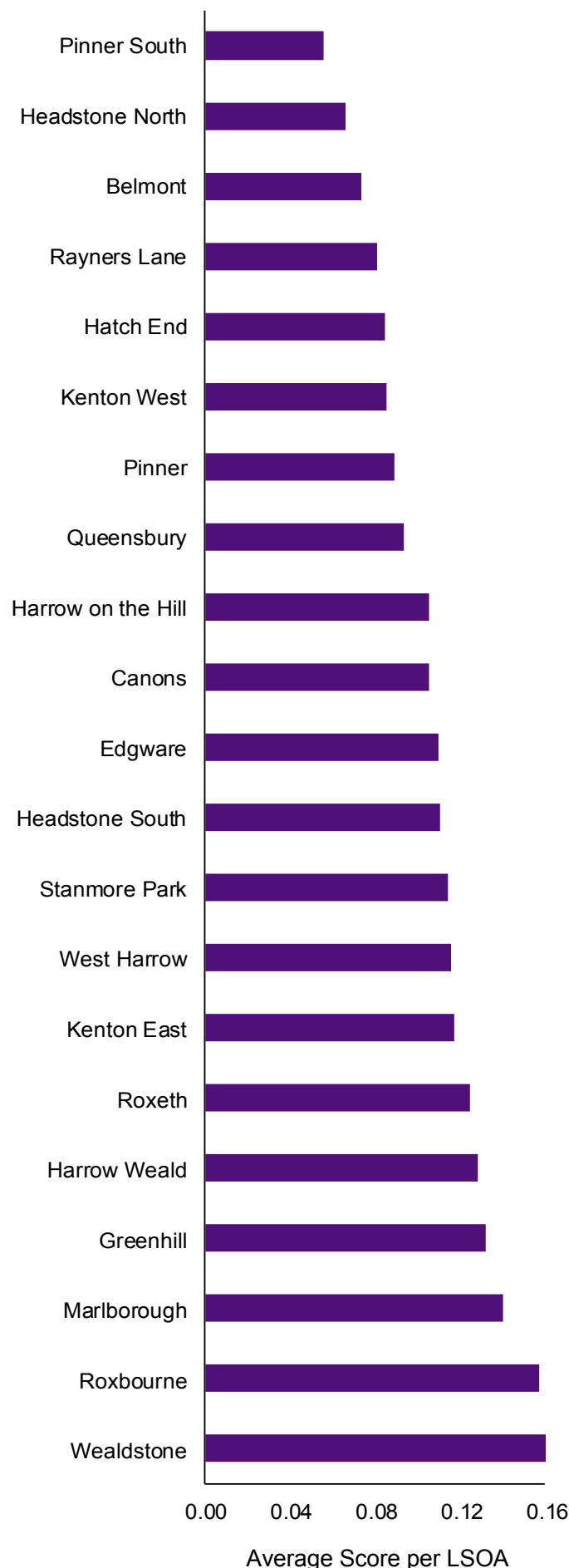
Income Deprivation Affecting Children

Source: English Indices of Deprivation 2019 (MHCLG)

**IDACI
% Position in England**

- 0 to 20 (most deprived 20%)
- 20 to 40
- 40 to 60
- 60 to 80
- 80 to 100 (least deprived 20%)

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- **Harrow's ranking for income deprivation affecting children has improved considerably in recent years. In 2019 it is ranked 199/317 compared with 140/326 in 2015 and 66/326 in 2010.**

- **Harrow's relative change within London also shows a big improvement. It is now the fourth least deprived London Borough for this Index.**

- **Harrow's average income score indicates that 12.3% of children in Harrow live in families experiencing income deprivation. This equates to approximately 6,500 children.**

National Comparison

Average score per LSOA

Harrow   England

(Higher score indicates greater deprivation)

Income Deprivation Affecting Children (IDACI)
Source: English Indices of Deprivation 2019 (MHCLG)

This Index is a subset of the Income Deprivation Domain. It measures the proportion of children aged 0 to 15 years old living in income deprived households. Child asylum seekers are not included here.

Harrow has no LSOAs in the most deprived 10% nationally; this is an improvement from 2015 when three LSOAs were in the most deprived 10%, which in turn was a reduction from eight LSOAs in 2010. The LSOAs which are most deprived are located in Pinner (covering Pinner Hill Estate) and Harrow on the Hill (covering Grange Farm and Northolt Road Estates).

The scores are meaningful for this measure and relate to the proportion of children in families experiencing income deprivation. In the most deprived LSOA 28.5% of children are likely to be in households experiencing income deprivation. This compares with just 2% in Harrow's least deprived LSOA for this Index, which is located in Headstone North.

Wealdstone is Harrow's most deprived ward for income deprivation affecting children, followed by Marlborough. These wards have an average rate of 18.9% and 17.1% indicating the proportion of children in these wards who are likely to be experiencing income deprivation. Roxbourne was the second most deprived ward in 2015 but has now 'overtaken' Marlborough to rank 3rd. The rates show an improvement over this period; in 2015 the five most deprived wards had a rate of over 20%, whereas all wards are below 20% in 2019. Pinner South is the least deprived wards overall with a rate of 5.3%, which also shows a slight improvement since 2015.

National & London Rank
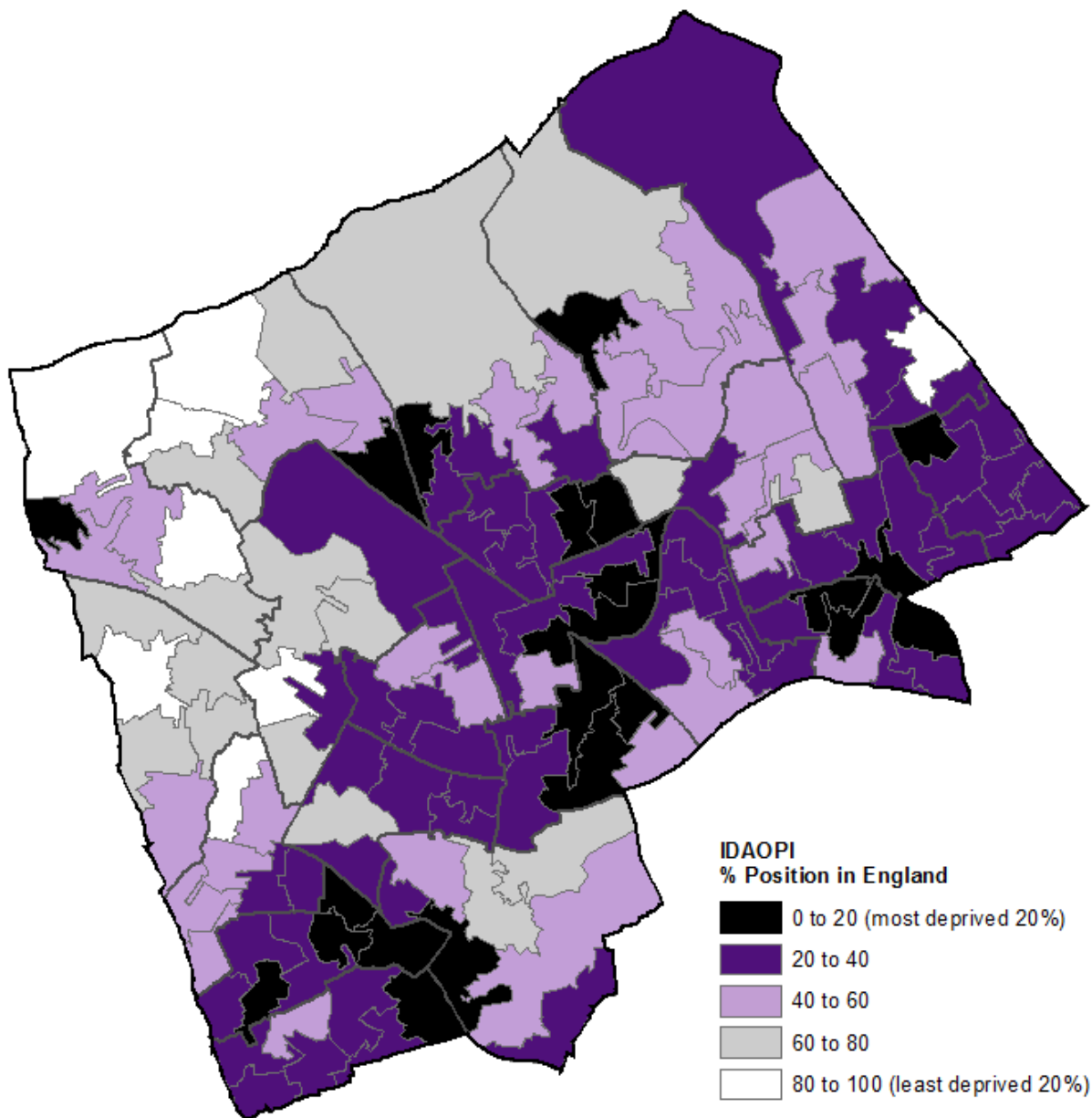*Source: Local Authority District Summaries (IoD 2019 MHCLG)*

30/33   London
199/317   England

(where 1 is the most deprived)

Average Score per LSOA
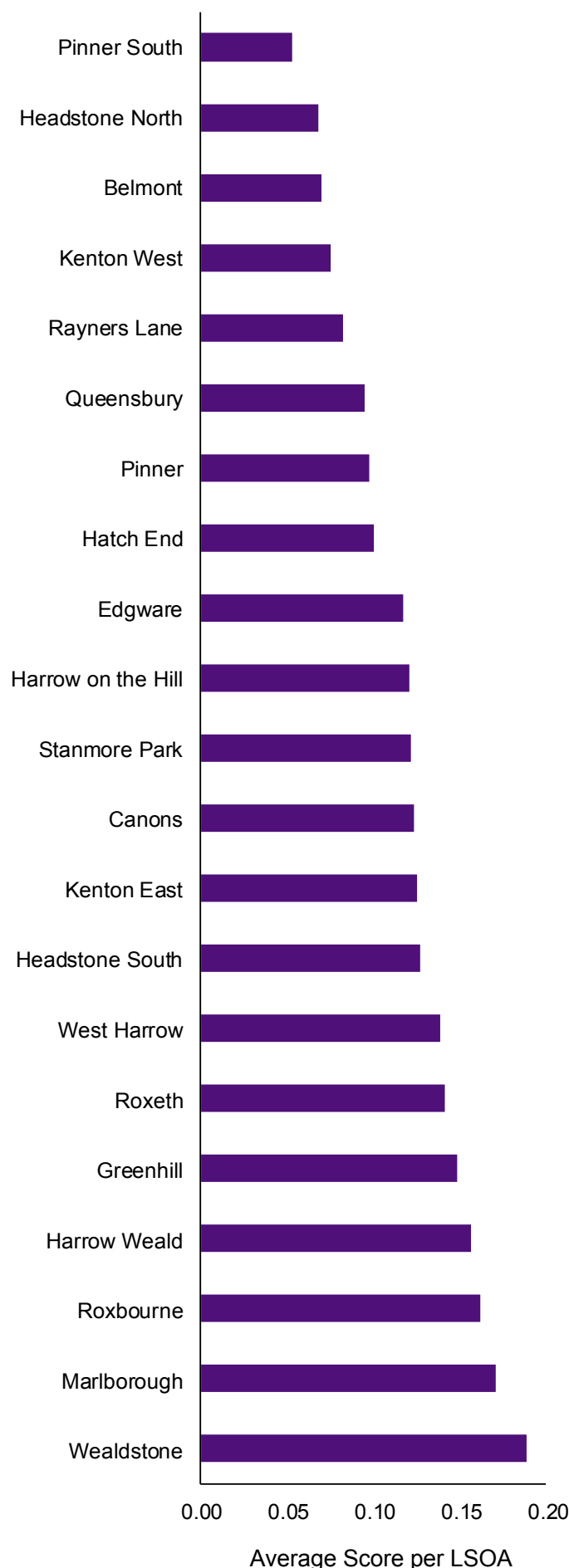
Income Deprivation Affecting Older People

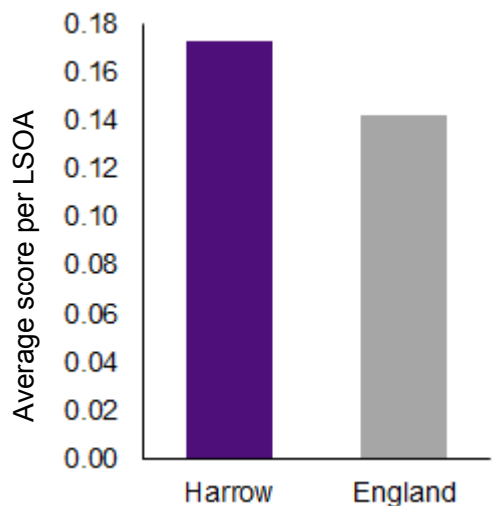*Source: English Indices of Deprivation 2019 (MHCLG)*

IDAOPI
% Position in England

- 0 to 20 (most deprived 20%)
- 20 to 40
- 40 to 60
- 60 to 80
- 80 to 100 (least deprived 20%)

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- **Harrow's ranking for income deprivation affecting older people shows a small improvement since 2015. However, it is still relatively poor, ranking as the 65th most deprived local authority out of 317 nationally.**

- **There are areas of high deprivation spread right across the borough, particularly in the centre and south. The least deprived neighbourhoods are in the north west of the borough.**

- **Harrow's average income score indicates that 17.3% of older people in Harrow experience income deprivation. This equates to approximately 9,000 residents aged 60 years and over.**

National Comparison

Average score per LSOA

Harrow   England

(Higher score indicates greater deprivation)

Income Deprivation Affecting Older People (IDAOPI)
Source: English Indices of Deprivation 2019 (MHCLG)

This Index is a subset of the Income Deprivation Domain. It measures the proportion of a LSOA's population aged 60 and over who are income deprived.

Harrow has nine LSOAs in the most deprived 10% nationally and 22 LSOAs in the 20% most deprived. Harrow's most deprived LSOAs for income deprivation affecting older people remain the same as in 2015; these being the LSOA which covers Rayners Lane Estate and an LSOA in north Wealdstone. These LSOAs are in the most deprived 2% and 3% of LSOAs in England respectively.

The scores are meaningful for this measure and relate to the proportion of older people in households experiencing income deprivation. For the two most deprived LSOAs in Harrow mentioned above, around half of residents aged 60+ years are likely to be experiencing income deprivation.

The north west of the borough generally has very low rates of deprivation for this Index. The two least deprived LSOAs are both located in Pinner and have rates of less than 5%.

Roxbourne is Harrow's most deprived ward for income affecting older people, followed by Wealdstone. These wards have an average rate of 29.8% and 26.7% indicating the proportion of older people in these wards who are likely to be experiencing income deprivation. The rates indicate an overall improvement since 2015. Kenton East has notably improved relative to other wards, moving from the second most deprived ward in 2015 to 4th in 2019. Pinner South is the least deprived ward overall for this Index, with a rate of 8.6%.

National & London Rank
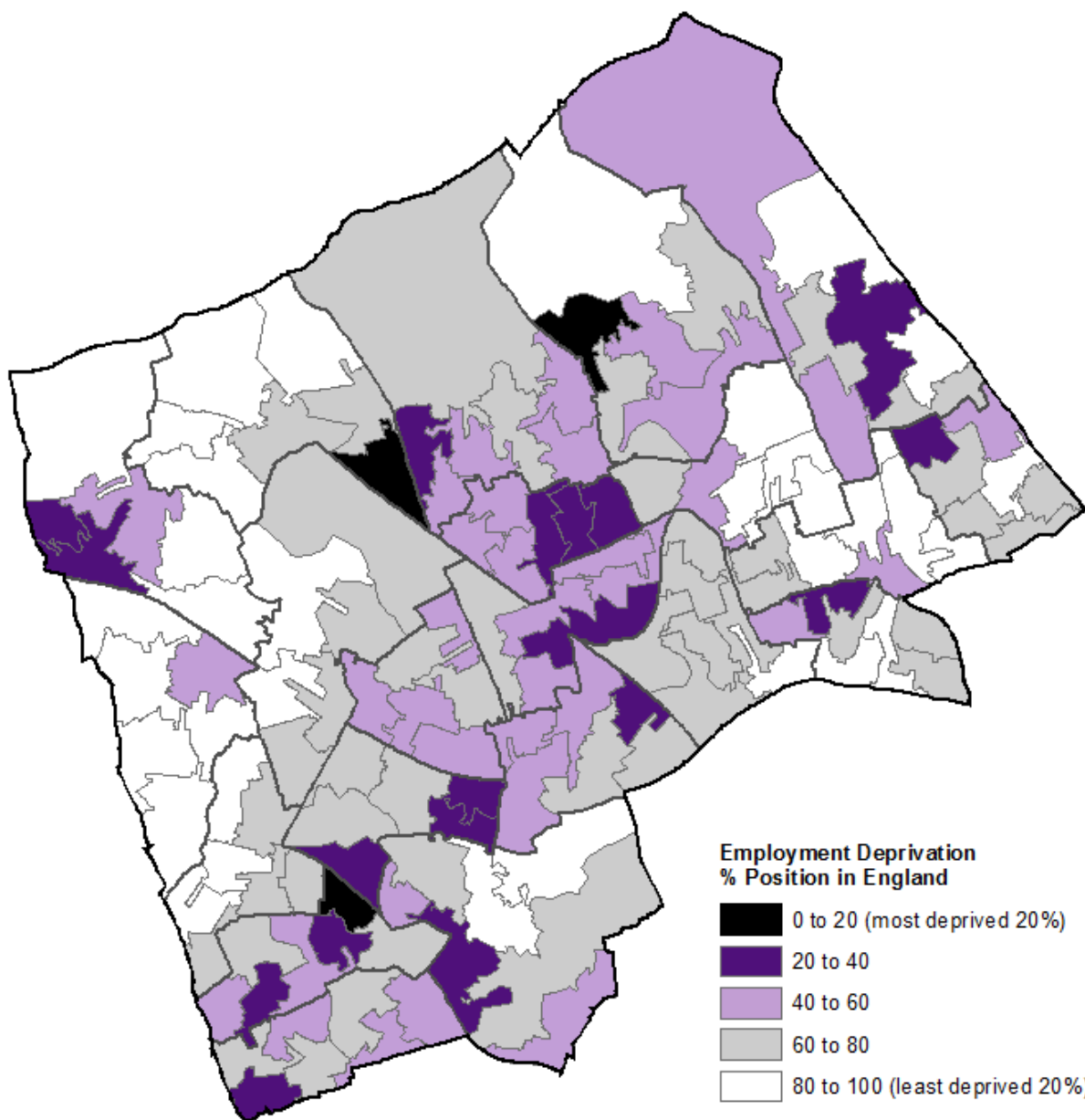*Source: Local Authority District Summaries (IoD 2019 MHCLG)*

22/33	London
65/317	England

(where 1 is the most deprived)
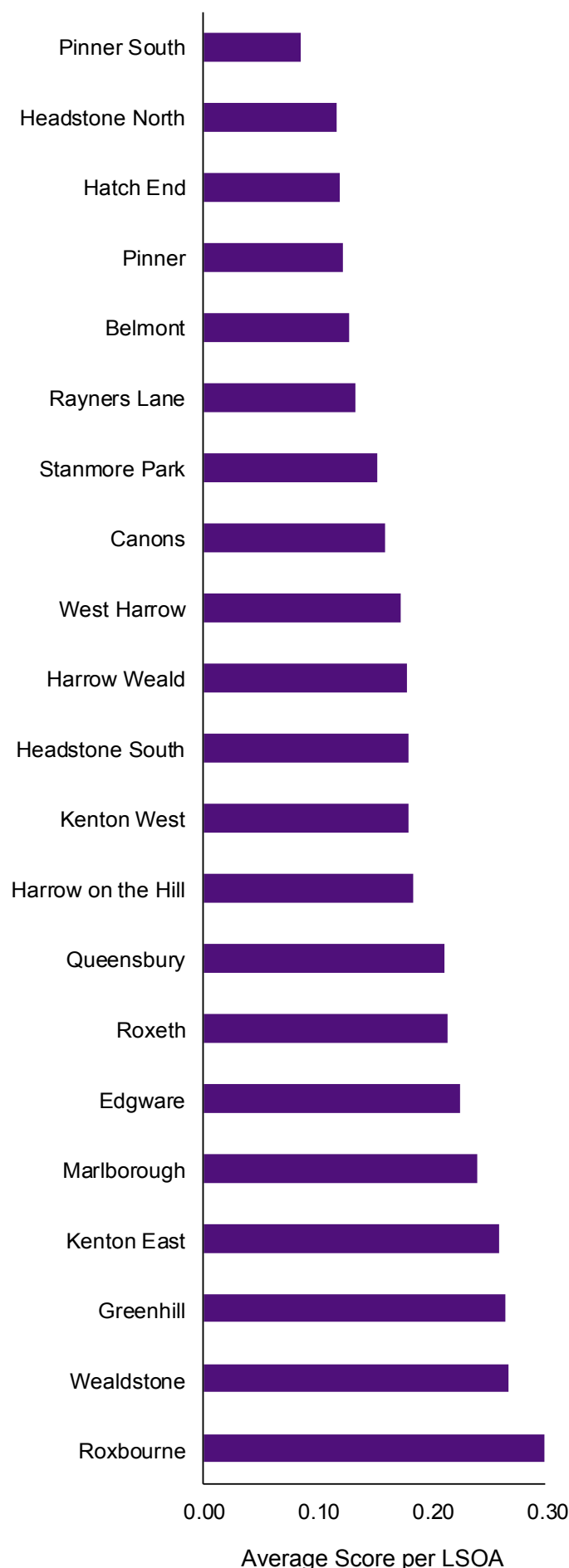
Average Score per LSOA

Employment Deprivation

Source: English Indices of Deprivation 2019 (MHCLG)

**Employment Deprivation
% Position in England**

- 0 to 20 (most deprived 20%)
- 20 to 40
- 40 to 60
- 60 to 80
- 80 to 100 (least deprived 20%)

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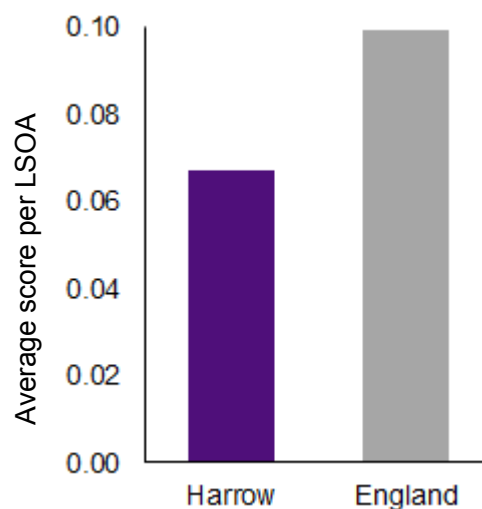
- **Harrow's ranking for employment deprivation has improved since 2015 relative to other local authorities in England and other London Boroughs**

- **Employment deprivation is dispersed across the borough at relatively low levels**

- **Harrow's average score indicates that 6.7% of the working age population (18-64 year olds) are experiencing employment deprivation, equating to approximately 10,600 individuals**

National Comparison

(Higher score indicates greater deprivation)

Employment Deprivation
Source: English Indices of Deprivation 2019 (MHCLG)

This Domain measures the proportion of the working age population in an area involuntarily excluded from the labour market. This includes people who would like to work but are unable to do so due to unemployment, sickness or disability, or caring responsibilities. A combined count of employment deprived individuals per LSOA is calculated from claimants of various benefits including Jobseeker's Allowance, Incapacity Benefit, Severe Disablement Allowance, Carer's Allowance and some Universal Credit groups.

Harrow has no LSOAs in the most deprived 10% nationally and three LSOAs in the 20% most deprived. This is a reduction from four LSOAs falling in the 20% most deprived nationally in 2015. The most deprived LSOA is located in Stanmore Park ward, which covers three council estates - Cottesmore, Woodlands and Woodlands Drive. The second most deprived LSOA is in Hatch End ward and covers the Headstone Lane Estate.

The scores are meaningful for this measure and show that in the most deprived LSOA it is expected that 19.2% of the working age population are employment deprived, compared with 1.4% in the two least deprived LSOAs, which are located in Harrow on the Hill and Pinner.

Overall, Wealdstone is the most deprived ward for this indicator with an average of 9.7% of its population being employment deprived. Wealdstone was also the most deprived in 2015, although the rate has now improved. Stanmore Park ward which was ranked 6th overall in Harrow in 2015 has now declined to 3rd in 2019 suggesting that, whilst it is not necessarily getting more deprived, it is not improving at a rate to keep pace with other wards which are 'overtaking' it.

National & London Rank
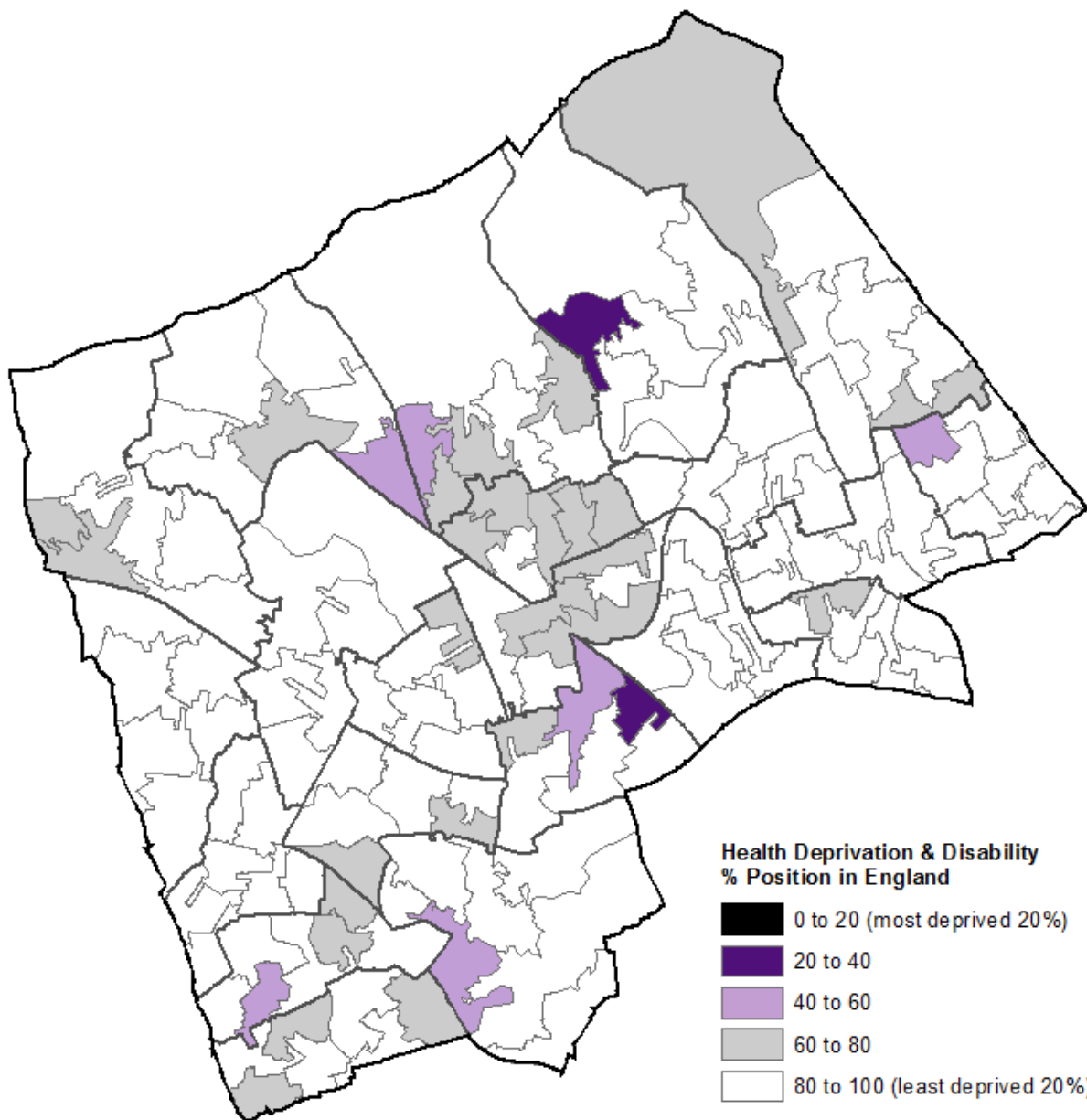*Source: Local Authority District Summaries (IoD 2019 MHCLG)*

28/33   London
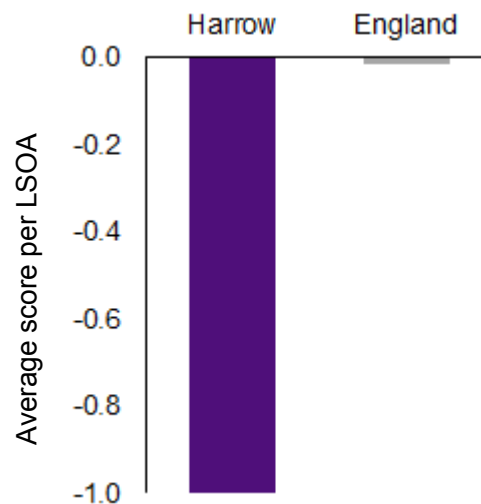227/317   England

(where 1 is the most deprived)
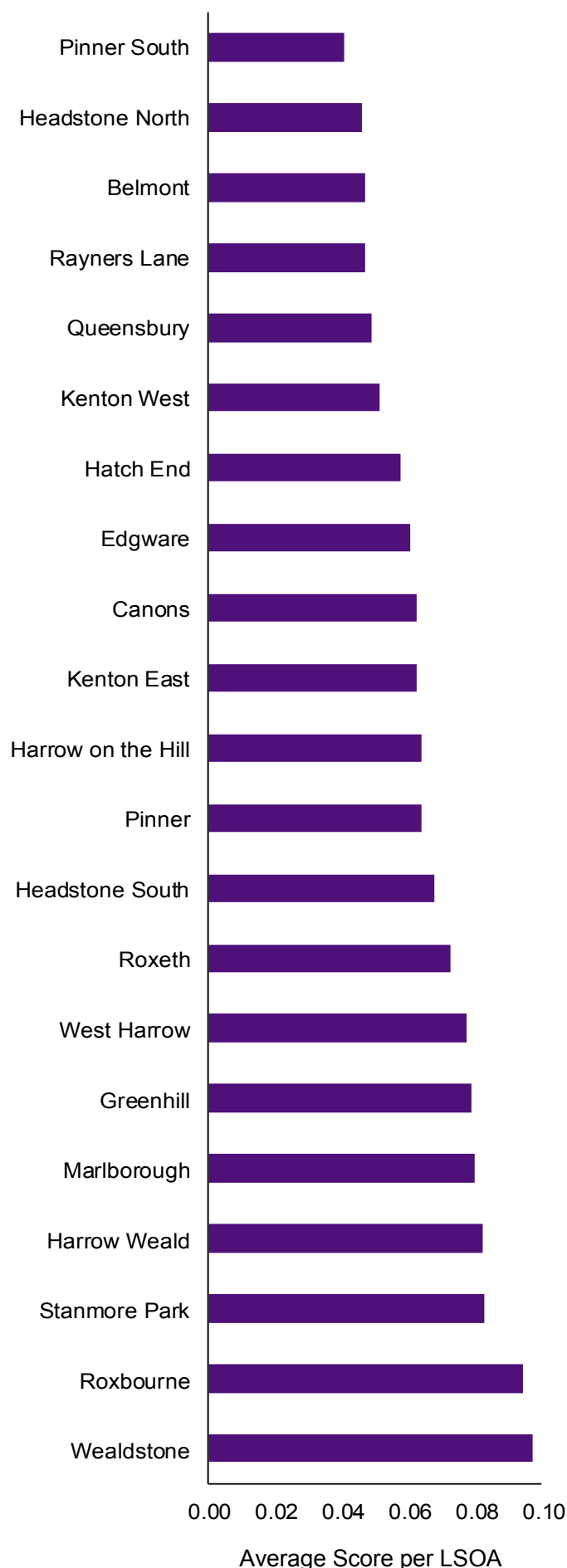
Average Score per LSOA

Health Deprivation and Disability

Source: English Indices of Deprivation 2019 (MHCLG)

Health Deprivation & Disability
% Position in England

■	0 to 20 (most deprived 20%)
■	20 to 40
■	40 to 60
■	60 to 80
□	80 to 100 (least deprived 20%)

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- **Harrow's ranking for health deprivation and disability is very good and places the borough in the top 10% of all local authorities nationally for this domain. Within London however, Harrow declined in ranking by one place.**

- **No LSOAs lie within the most deprived 30% in England, compared with four in 2015**

- **Over half of Harrow's LSOAs are within the least deprived 10% of all English LSOAs for this domain**

National Comparison

Harrow   England

Average score per LSOA

(Higher score indicates greater deprivation)

Health Deprivation and Disability
Source: English Indices of Deprivation 2019 (MHCLG)

This Domain measures risk of premature death and the impairment of quality of life through poor physical or mental health. It does not look at aspects of behaviour or environment that may be indicative of future health deprivation. The indicators used are:

- *Years of potential life lost*
- *Acute morbidity*
- *Comparative illness and disability ratio*
- *Mood and anxiety disorders*

Overall, Harrow scores very well for this Index. There are no Harrow LSOAs in the most deprived 30% of LSOAs nationally. Over half of all Harrow's LSOAs are within the least deprived 10% of all English LSOAs for this Index. The fact that Harrow declined by one place in the London rankings indicates that other London Boroughs also experienced substantial improvements.

The most deprived neighbourhoods in Harrow are located in the LSOA which covers the Elmgrove Estate in Greenhill ward, and the LSOA covering three council estates - Cottesmore, Woodlands and Woodlands Drive in Stanmore Park ward. The most deprived area in 2015 was the LSOA covering the Rayners Lane Estate in Roxbourne; this has seen a great improvement and is now ranked 16th most deprived LSOA in the borough, and is in the least deprived 40% of LSOAs nationally.

Overall, Greenhill ward is Harrow's most deprived for health and disability, closely followed by Wealdstone; these were also the most deprived wards in 2015. Roxbourne has 'overtaken' Harrow Weald to move from 3rd in 2015 to 4th place in 2019. However, when scores are compared to levels across England, none of Harrow's wards as a whole could be regarded as being deprived for this domain, as all would lie within the least deprived 20% of LSOAs nationally.

National & London Rank
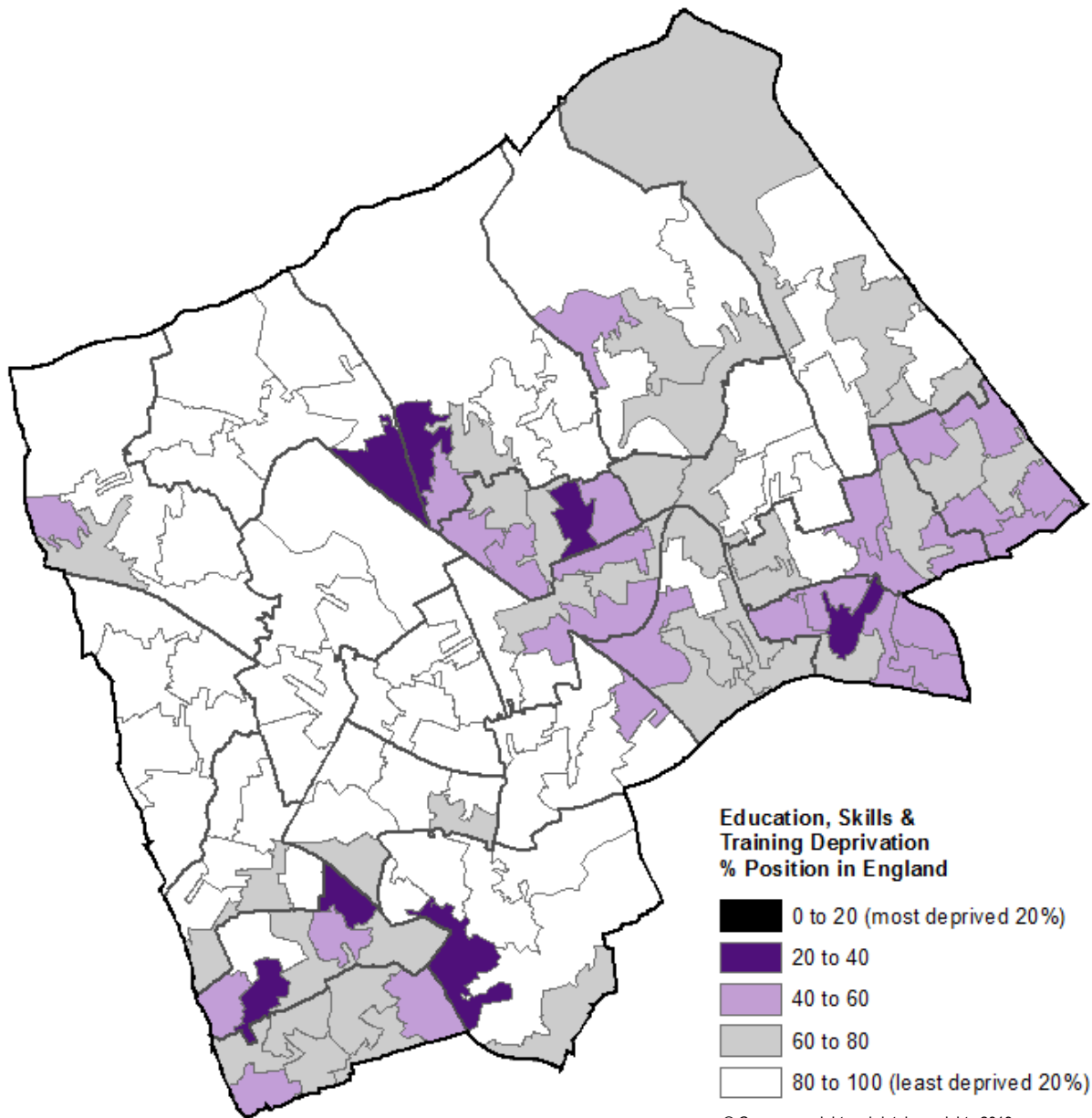*Source: Local Authority District Summaries (IoD 2019 MHCLG)*

30/33	London
293/317	England

(where 1 is the most deprived)
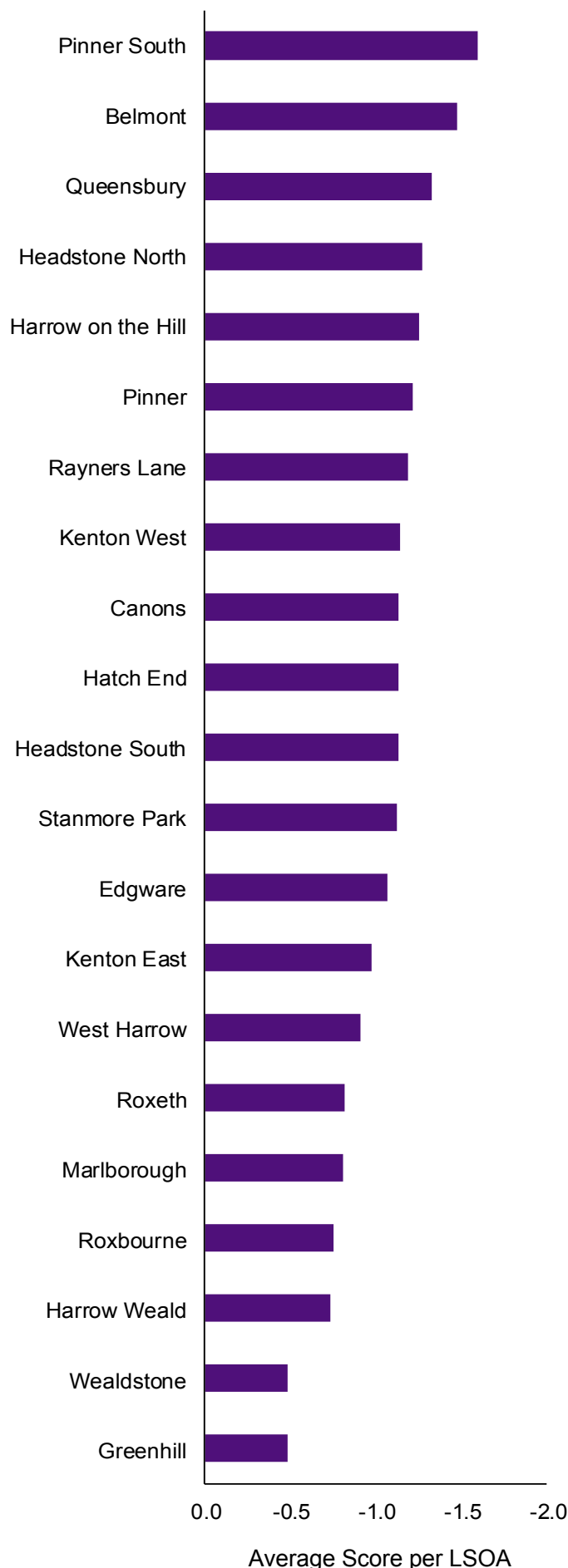
Average Score per LSOA

Education, Skills and Training Deprivation

Source: English Indices of Deprivation 2019 (MHCLG)

Education, Skills & Training Deprivation % Position in England

- 0 to 20 (most deprived 20%)
- 20 to 40
- 40 to 60
- 60 to 80
- 80 to 100 (least deprived 20%)

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- **Harrow remains one of the least deprived of all local authorities in England for this domain**

- **No LSOAs lie within the most deprived 20% in England**

- **Nearly a quarter of Harrow's LSOAs are within the least deprived 10% nationally**

- **There are pockets of deprivation dispersed across the borough, with clusters in central, south east and south west areas of the borough**

National Comparison

Average score per LSOA
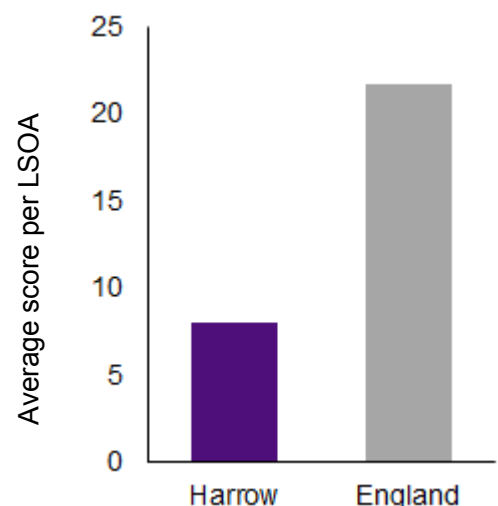
(Higher score indicates greater deprivation)

Education, Skills and Training Deprivation
Source: English Indices of Deprivation 2019 (MHCLG)

This Domain measures the lack of attainment and skills in the local population. The indicators fall into two sub-domains: one relating to children and young people, and one relating to adult skills. More detailed descriptions can be found under these sub-domains on the following pages.

Overall, Harrow scores very well for this domain. Harrow does however rank slightly lower than it did prior to 2015, when an English proficiency indicator began to be included in the 'adult skills' sub-domain. This change tends to reduce the ranking of LSOAs where there are large numbers from minority ethnic groups.

There is one Harrow LSOA in the most deprived 30% of LSOAs nationally, a reduction from two in 2015. Almost half of Harrow's LSOAs are now in the least deprived 20% in the country. Two LSOAs (located in Pinner and Hatch End wards) are in England's least deprived 1% of LSOAs.

The most deprived Harrow neighbourhood for this domain is located in Hatch End coinciding with the Headstone Lane Estate. This LSOA has declined slightly in its national ranking since 2015, whilst Harrow's other most deprived LSOAs have seen an improvement in their rankings.

At ward level, Kenton East shows the highest level of deprivation for education, skills and training. Kenton East swaps places Wealdstone which was the most deprived ward in 2015. Pinner South remains the least deprived ward. However, when scores are compared to levels across England, none of Harrow's wards as a whole could be regarded as being deprived for this domain, as all would lie within the least deprived 50% of LSOAs nationally.

National & London Rank
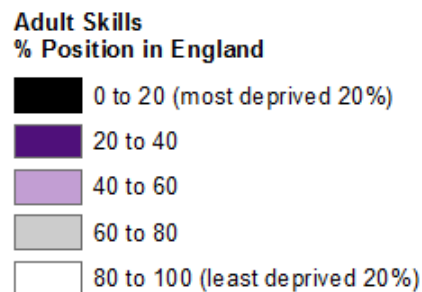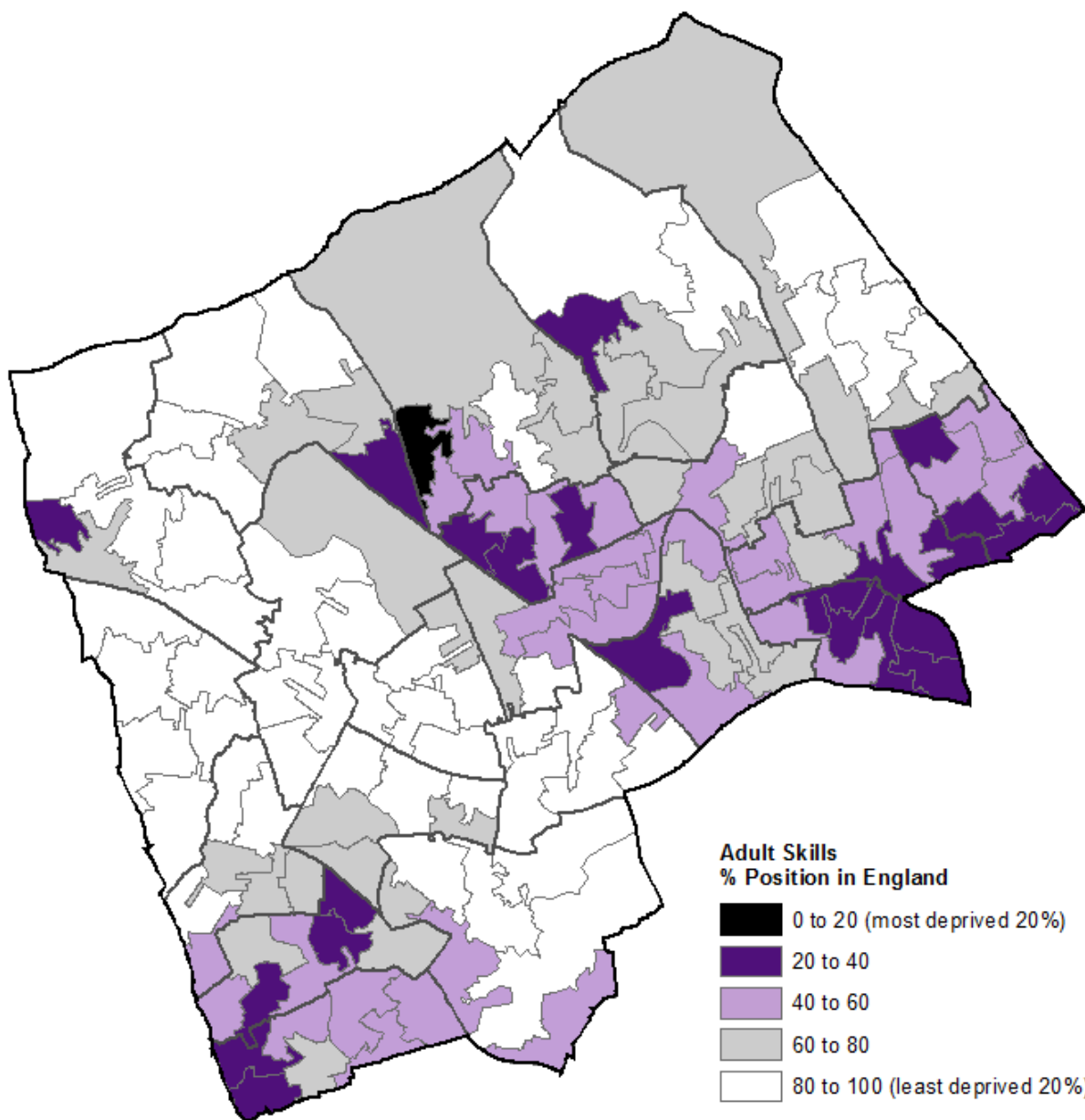*Source: Local Authority District Summaries (IoD 2019 MHCLG)*

27/33   London
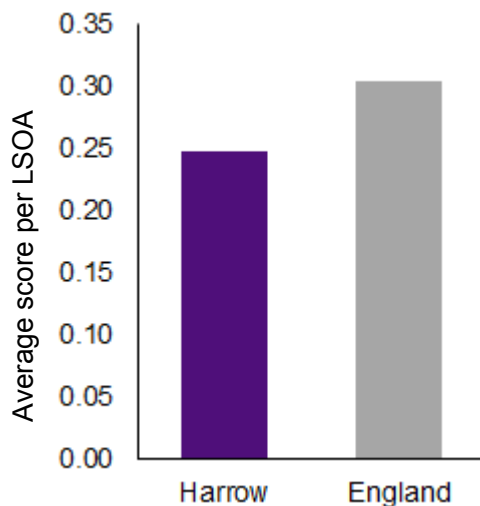301/317   England

(where 1 is the most deprived)
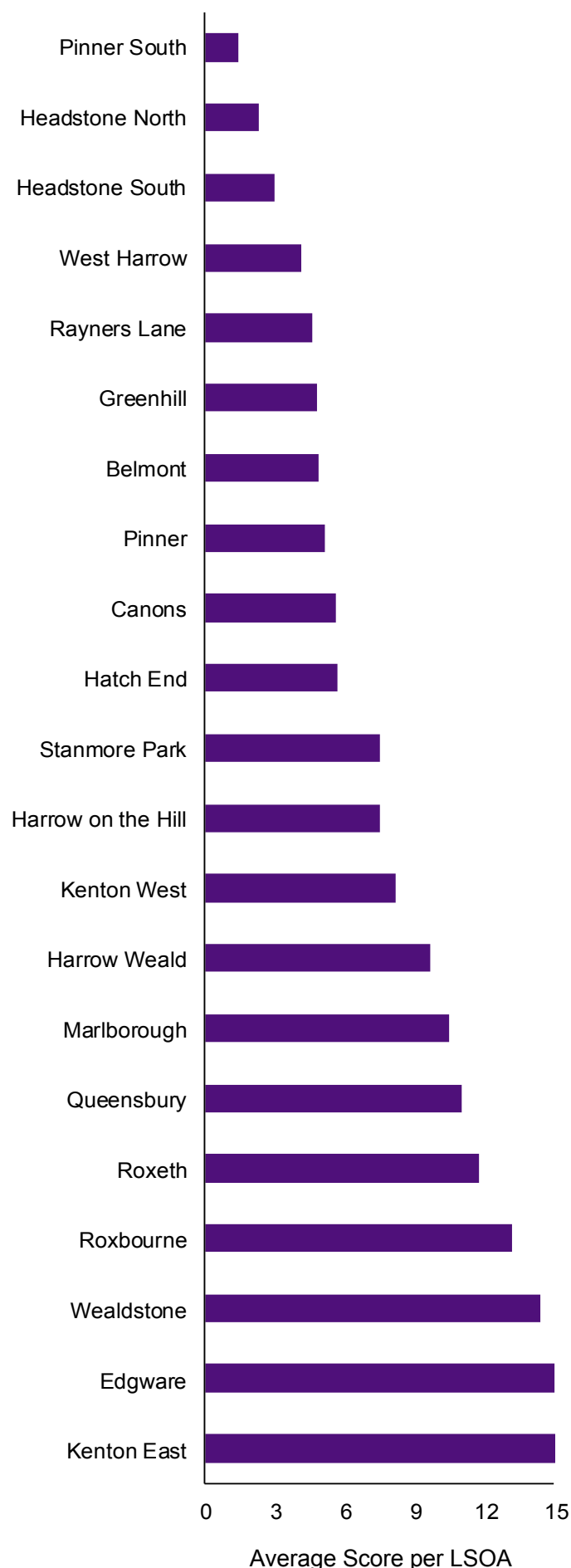
Average Score per LSOA

Adult Skills Sub-Domain

Source: English Indices of Deprivation 2019 (MHCLG)

**Adult Skills
% Position in England**

- 0 to 20 (most deprived 20%)
- 20 to 40
- 40 to 60
- 60 to 80
- 80 to 100 (least deprived 20%)

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- **The centre, south east and south west of the borough have higher levels of deprivation based on the Adult Skills indicators**

- **No LSOAs lie within the most deprived 10% in England, and one LSOA is in the most deprived 20%**

- **The data is unchanged since the 2015 Indices of Deprivation. This is because the measures are based on 2011 Census information; new data won't be available until after the 2021 Census**

National Comparison

(Higher score indicates greater deprivation)

Adult Skills Sub-Domain
Source: English Indices of Deprivation 2019 (MHCLG)

'Adult skills' measures the lack of qualifications in the resident working age population. The indicators used are:

- The proportion of working age adults with no or low qualifications (women aged 25 to 59 and men aged 25 to 64)

- The proportion of working age adults who cannot speak English 'well' (women aged 25 to 59 and men aged 25 to 64)

NB: both the above datasets used to create the adult skills sub-domain come from the 2011 Census data. Therefore the data for this sub-domain is identical to that used in the 2015 Indices of Deprivation.

Harrow has no LSOAs in the most deprived 10% in England, and one LSOA in the 20% most deprived. There are multiple LSOAs in all other deciles showing the disparity in adult skills across the borough.

Harrow has a greater number of LSOAs in the more deprived deciles than in it did compared with 2010. Following the introduction of the English language proficiency indicator for the 2015 Indices of Deprivation there was a marked change. The impact is perhaps not surprising given that the 2011 Census data indicates that approximately 11,900 (5.2%) of Harrow's residents do not speak English 'well'.
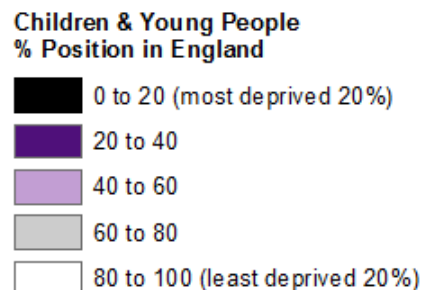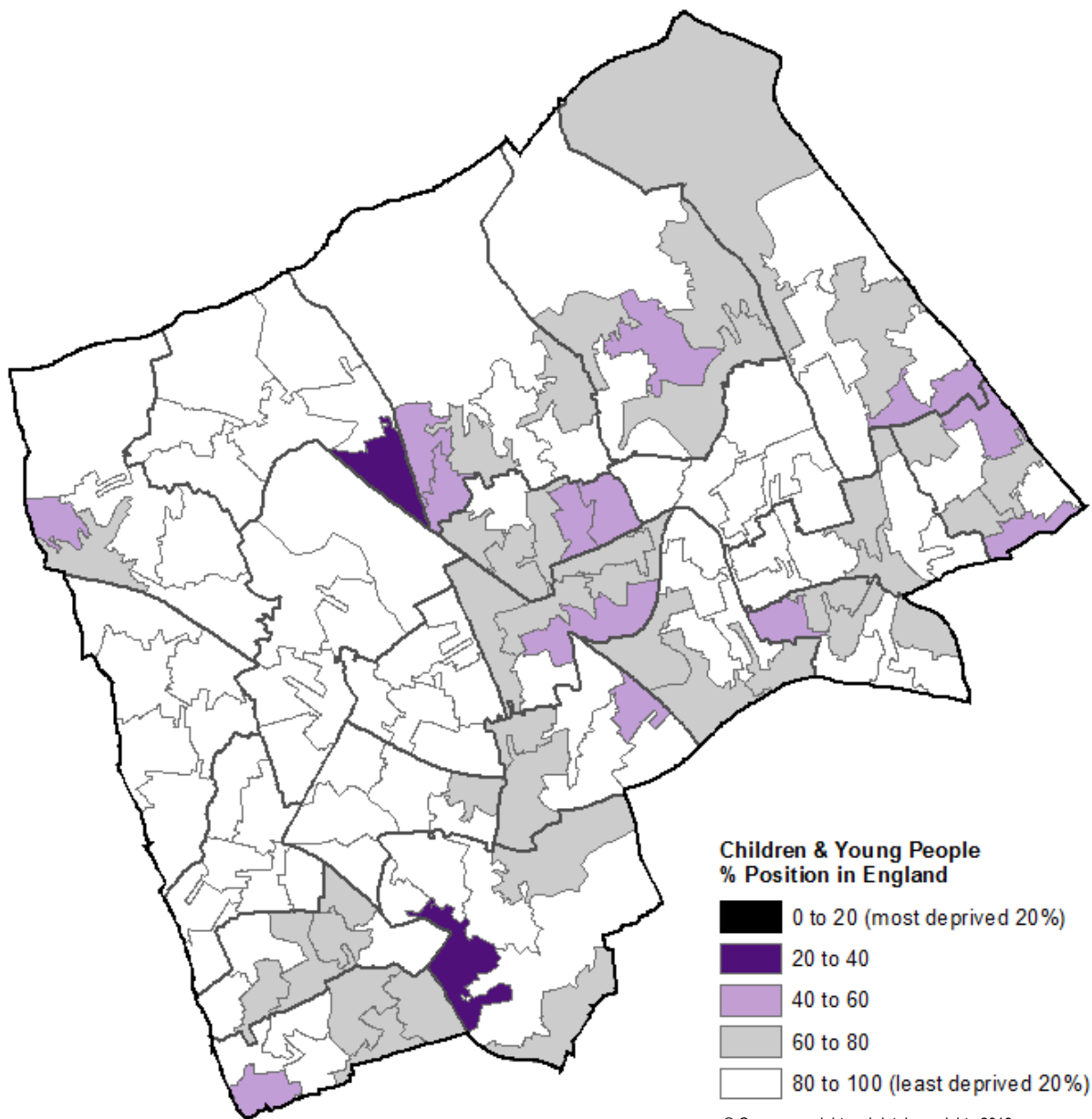
Harrow's lowest ranked LSOA is in the Harrow Weald ward, coinciding with the Headstone Estate. This LSOA had a lower rate for residents who do not speak English proficiently (4.2%) than the borough average. Therefore in this neighbourhood it is likely to be predominantly residents who are British-born and have few or no qualifications.

At ward level Kenton East ranks lowest in the borough for this sub-domain. This is perhaps to be expected because the 2011 Census showed that Kenton East ward had the highest percentage of residents who could not speak English proficiently at 10.2%. Edgware, ranked second for adult skills, had 8.8% of residents who could not speak English well. Pinner South and Headstone North are the least deprived wards for this sub-domain.
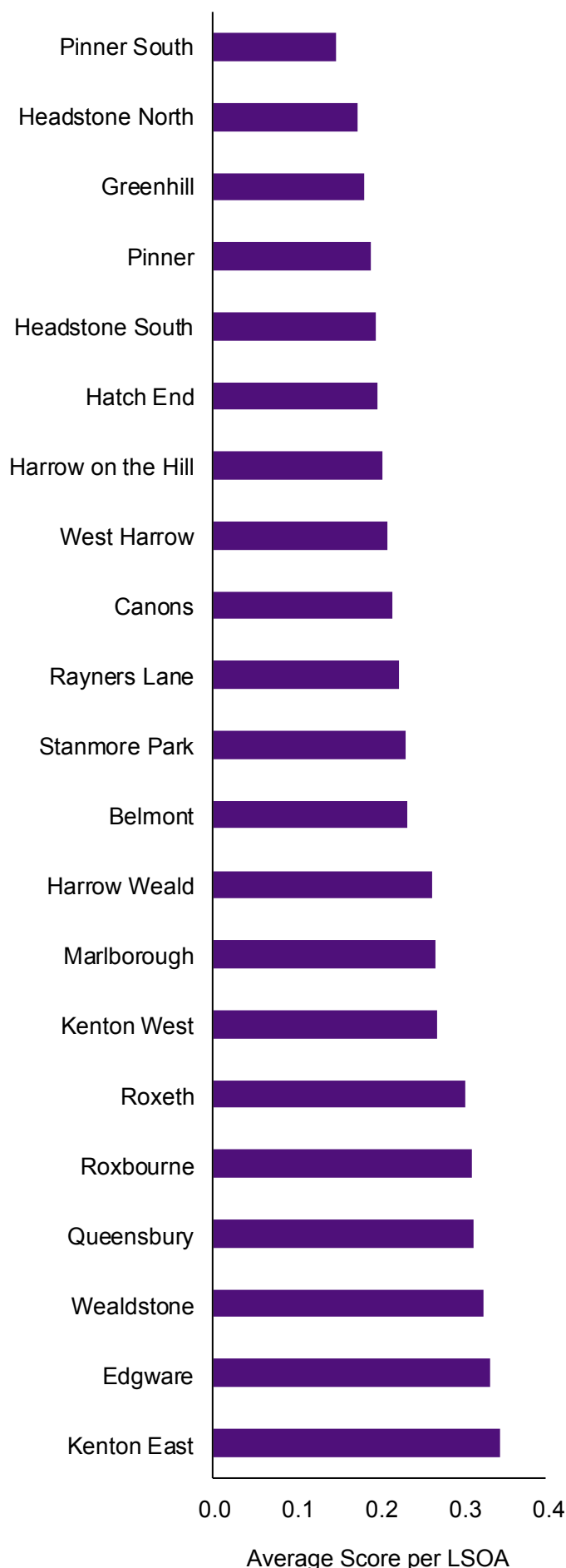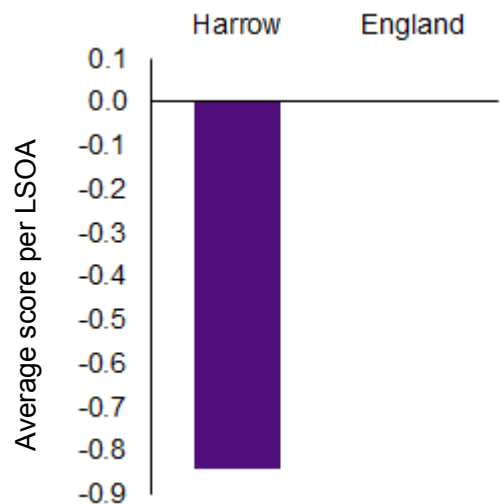

Average Score per LSOA

Children and Young People Sub-Domain

Source: English Indices of Deprivation 2019 (MHCLG)

**Children & Young People
% Position in England**

■	0 to 20 (most deprived 20%)
■	20 to 40
■	40 to 60
■	60 to 80
□	80 to 100 (least deprived 20%)

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- **Harrow performs very well in this sub-domain, with all but five LSOAs in the least deprived 50% of LSOAs nationally**

- **Over one third of the borough's LSOAs fall within the least 10% deprived in the country**

- **Pinner South, Hatch End and Pinner have some of the least deprived neighbourhoods in the country for this indicator, with each having one LSOA in the best 1% nationally**

- **Marlborough is the most deprived ward in Harrow overall for this sub-domain**

National Comparison

Average score per LSOA

(Higher score indicates greater deprivation)

Children and Young People Sub-Domain
Source: English Indices of Deprivation 2019 (MHCLG)

'Children and Young People' measures the lack of attainment in the resident young population. The indicators used are:

- Key Stage 2 attainment - scaled score in maths and English in KS2 exams

- Key Stage 4 attainment - average points score of pupils taking GCSEs or equivalent exams

- Secondary school absence

- Staying on in education post-16

- Entry to higher education - a measure of under 21s not entering higher education

NB data for the first three indicators is for state-funded schools only

Overall, Harrow scores very well for this sub-domain. All but five LSOAs fall within the least deprived 50% of LSOAs in England. Over one third of Harrow's LSOAs now rank in the least deprived 10%.

Harrow has some of the least deprived neighbourhoods in the country for this sub-domain; three LSOAs (located in Pinner South, Pinner and Hatch End wards) are in the least deprived 1% of all LSOAs in England.
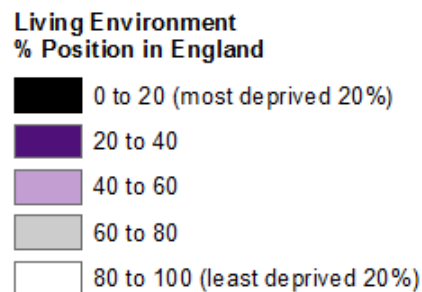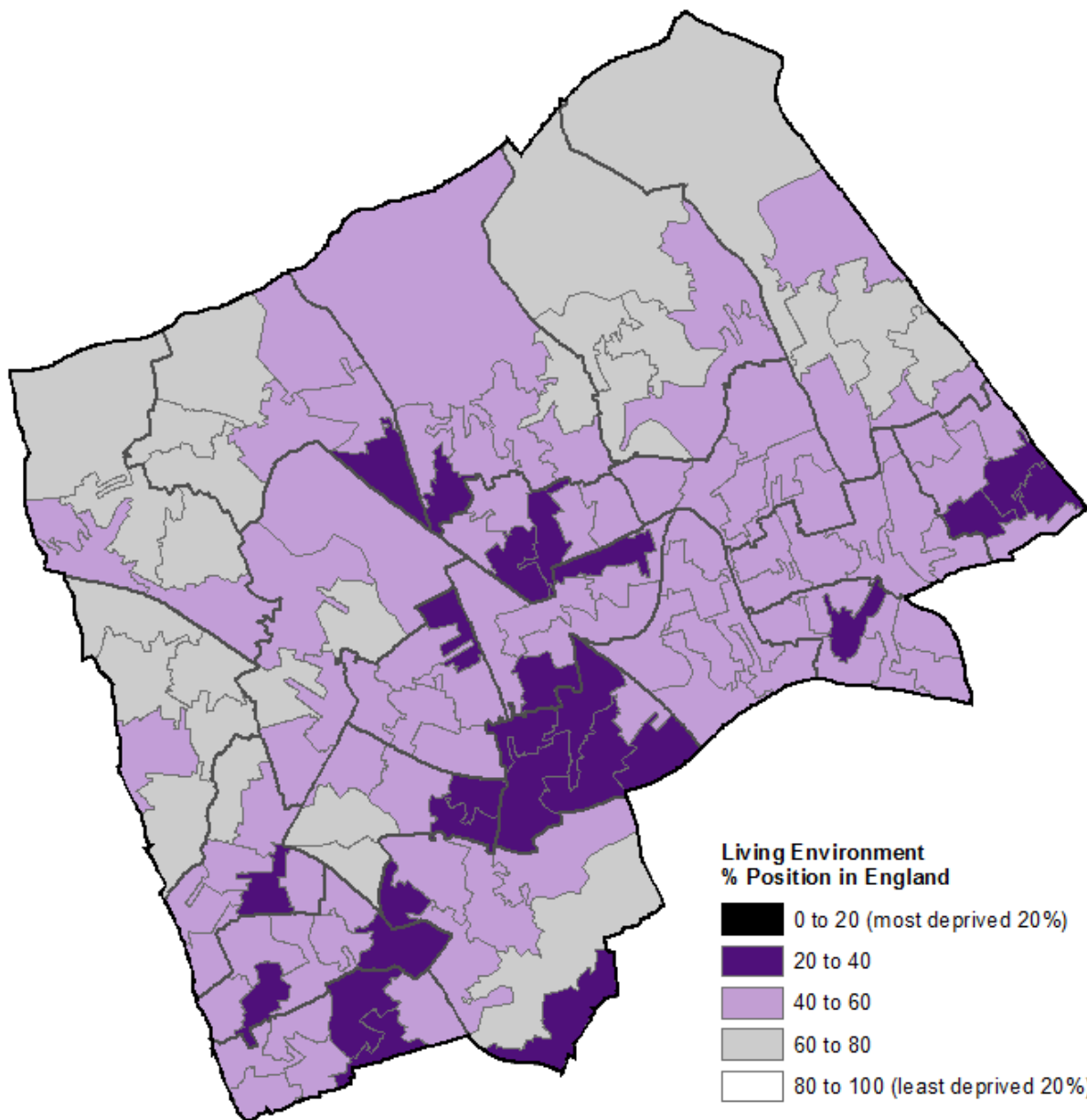
The most deprived LSOAs in Harrow for this sub-domain are dispersed across the borough and have changed since 2015. The most deprived Harrow LSOA is located in Hatch End coinciding with Headstone Lane Estate. This LSOA was ranked 3rd in Harrow in 2015 and its national ranking has also declined slightly. The LSOA which was most deprived in 2015 is located in north Wealdstone; this LSOA now ranks 9th in Harrow and shows a big improvement relative to other LSOAs, moving into the least deprived 50% of LSOA nationally.

Marlborough is the most deprived ward overall in the borough for this sub-domain, closely followed by Wealdstone and Edgware. This is in contrast to 2015 when Wealdstone was significantly more deprived than the other wards, Roxbourne was ranked 2nd and Marlborough 3rd. Pinner South and Headstone North are the least deprived wards, as they were in 2015, each having all but one LSOA falling in the least 10% deprived in the country.
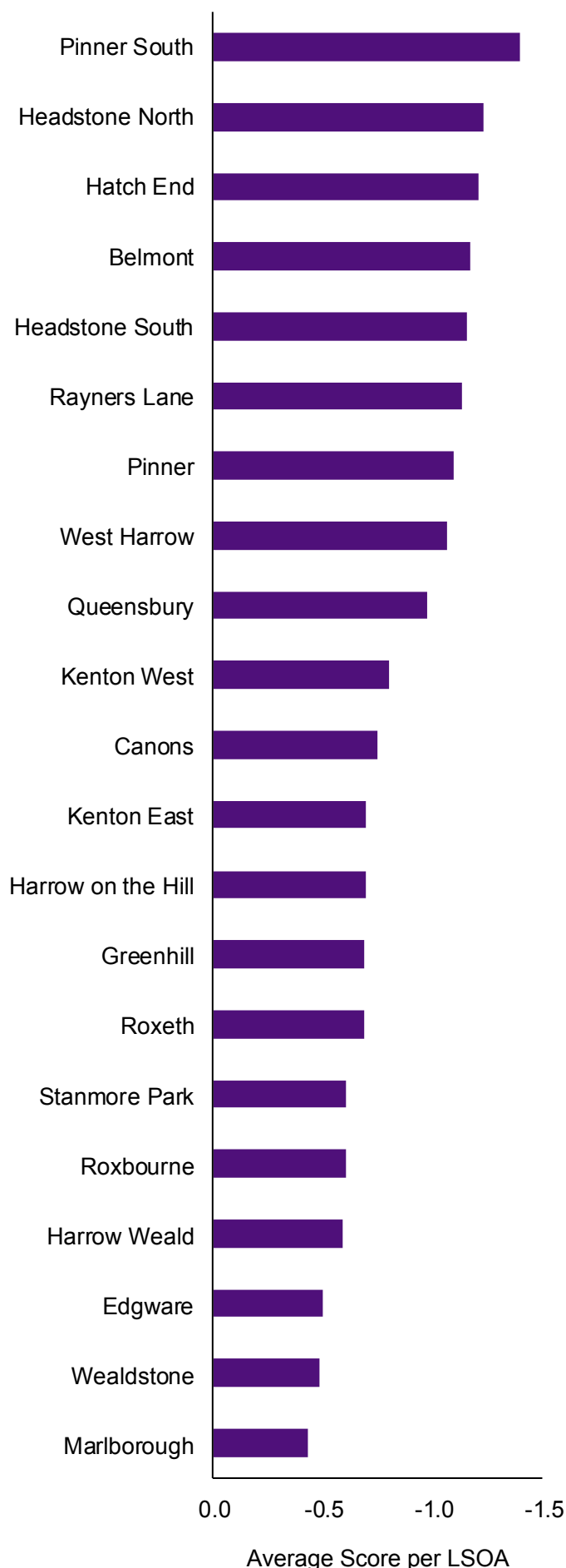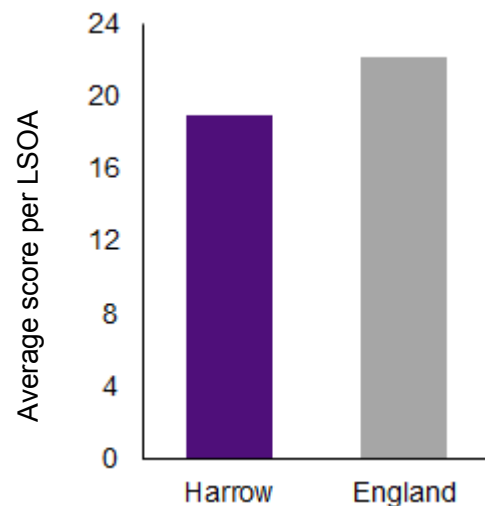

Average Score per LSOA

Living Environment Deprivation

Source: English Indices of Deprivation 2019 (MHCLG)

**Living Environment
% Position in England**

- 0 to 20 (most deprived 20%)
- 20 to 40
- 40 to 60
- 60 to 80
- 80 to 100 (least deprived 20%)

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- In relative terms, Harrow has declined in its national ranking since 2015. However, within London, Harrow has improved by one place and is the third least deprived London Borough for this domain

- Harrow has no LSOAs in the most deprived 20% in England, but also no LSOAs in the least deprived 20%

- The north of the borough is less deprived than the centre and south for this domain

National Comparison

(Higher score indicates greater deprivation)

Living Environment Deprivation

Source: English Indices of Deprivation 2019 (MHCLG)

This Domain measures the quality of the local environment. The indicators fall into two sub-domains which are:

- Indoors: houses without central heating and housing in poor condition

- Outdoors: air quality and road traffic accidents

More detailed descriptions can be found under these sub-domains on the following pages.

Harrow has no LSOAs in the most deprived 20%, but also no LSOAs in the least 20% deprived in the country. Overall, the borough's LSOAs rank worse compared with other LSOAs in England than in 2015. This is predominantly due to poor scores for the 'Outdoors' sub-domain.

At the LSOA level Harrow's two most deprived areas for this domain are located in Greenhill ward. The same LSOA which topped the rankings in 2015 is also ranked first in 2019. This area is located to the north east of Harrow town centre; it is predominantly rented accommodation and has higher than borough-average levels of traffic.

Once again there has been a lot of movement of LSOAs relative to each other, which has also been observed in analysis of previous Indices. This suggests that there is a similarity between the LSOAs so that slight changes can have large impacts on relative position.
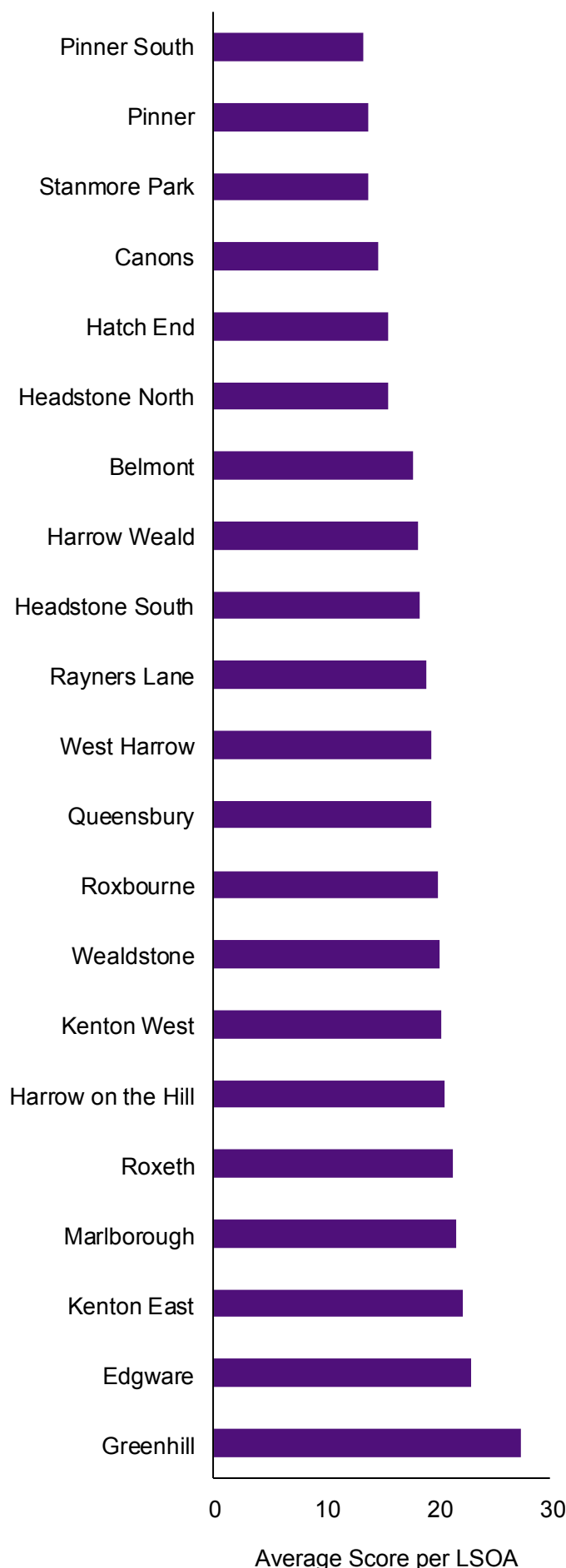
Greenhill is by far Harrow's most deprived ward. Pinner South is the least deprived for this domain. Generally the wards to the north of the borough are less deprived than the wards located in the centre and south of the borough.

National & London Rank

Source: Local Authority District Summaries (IoD 2019 MHCLG)
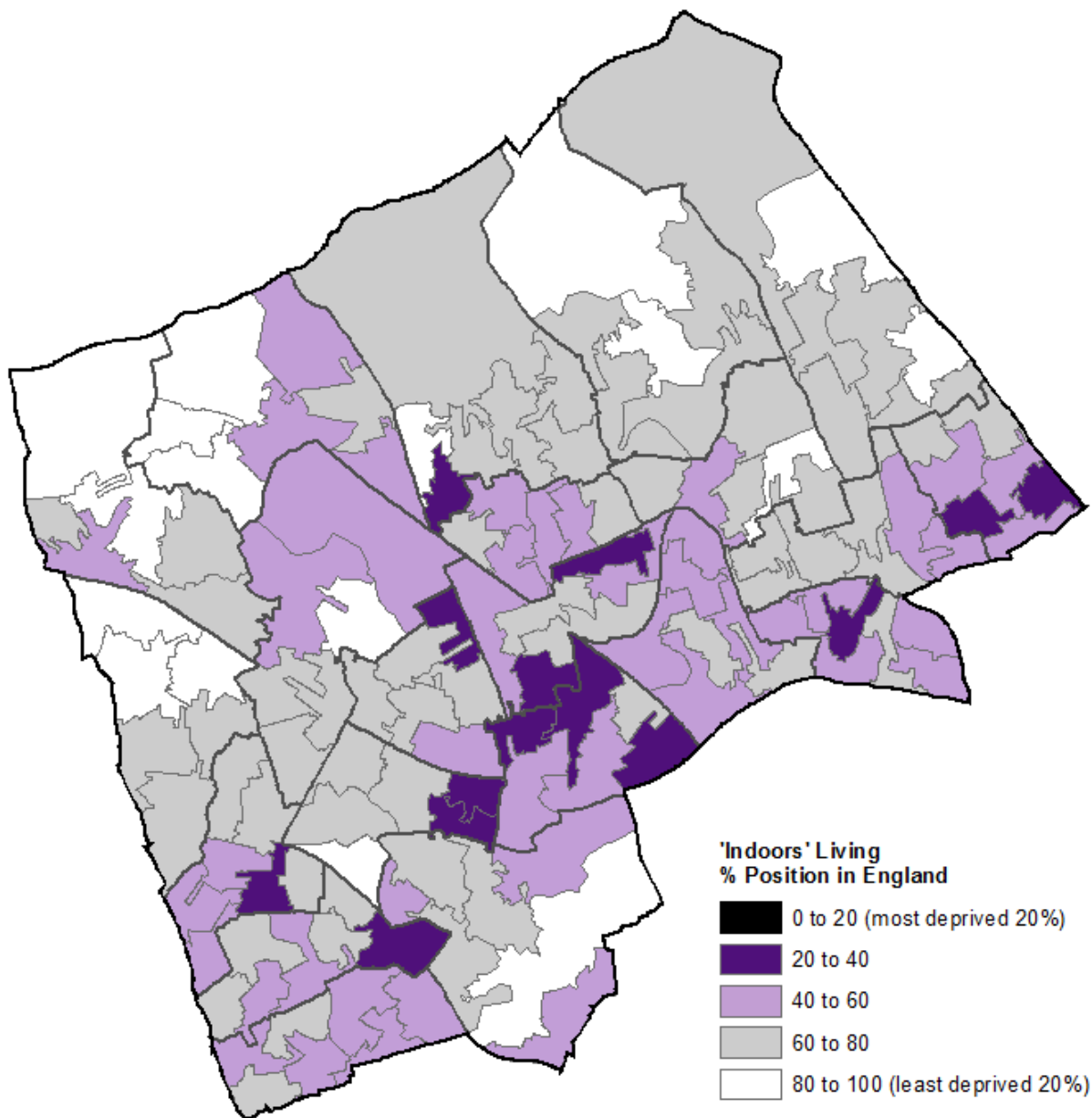
31/33   London
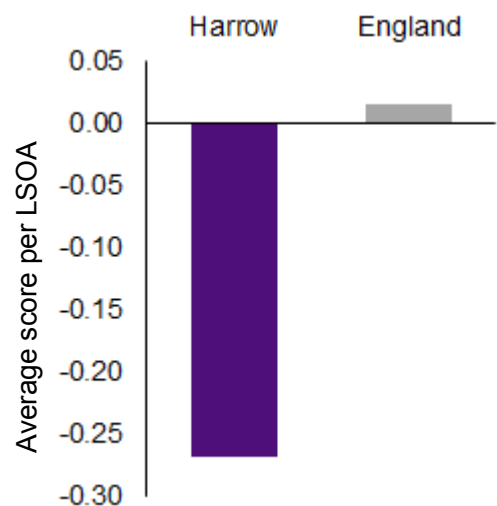156/317   England

(where 1 is the most deprived)

Average Score per LSOA

'Indoors' Living Sub-Domain

Source: English Indices of Deprivation 2019 (MHCLG)

'Indoors' Living % Position in England

- ■ 0 to 20 (most deprived 20%)
- ■ 20 to 40
- ■ 40 to 60
- ■ 60 to 80
- □ 80 to 100 (least deprived 20%)

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- **Harrow has no LSOAs in the most deprived 20% of LSOAs nationally**

- **LSOAs which have a high proportion of privately rented properties tend to be more deprived for this sub-domain in Harrow**

- **Pockets of deprivation are more concentrated in the centre, south east and south west of the borough, correlating with (relatively) less expensive housing stock**

National Comparison

(Higher score indicates greater deprivation)

'Indoors' Living Sub-Domain
Source: English Indices of Deprivation 2019 (MHCLG)

The 'indoors' living environment measures the quality of housing. The indicators are:

- Houses without central heating: the proportion of houses that do not have central heating

- Housing in poor condition: the proportion of social and private homes that fail to meet the Decent Homes standard as defined by MHCLG

Harrow has no LSOAs in the most deprived 20% nationally, but also none in the least deprived 10%.

Harrow's most deprived LSOA for this measure remains the same as for 2015; this is a LSOA located in Greenhill ward (Station Road corridor), although its national ranking has improved since 2015. The second and third most deprived LSOAs are located in West Harrow ward (Vaughan Road/Butler Avenue and the Honeybun Estate) and in Rayners Lane ward (Rayners Lane District Centre). Both these LSOAs have also seen their national ranking improve since 2015. These three areas all have a high proportion of private rented housing according to the 2011 Census.
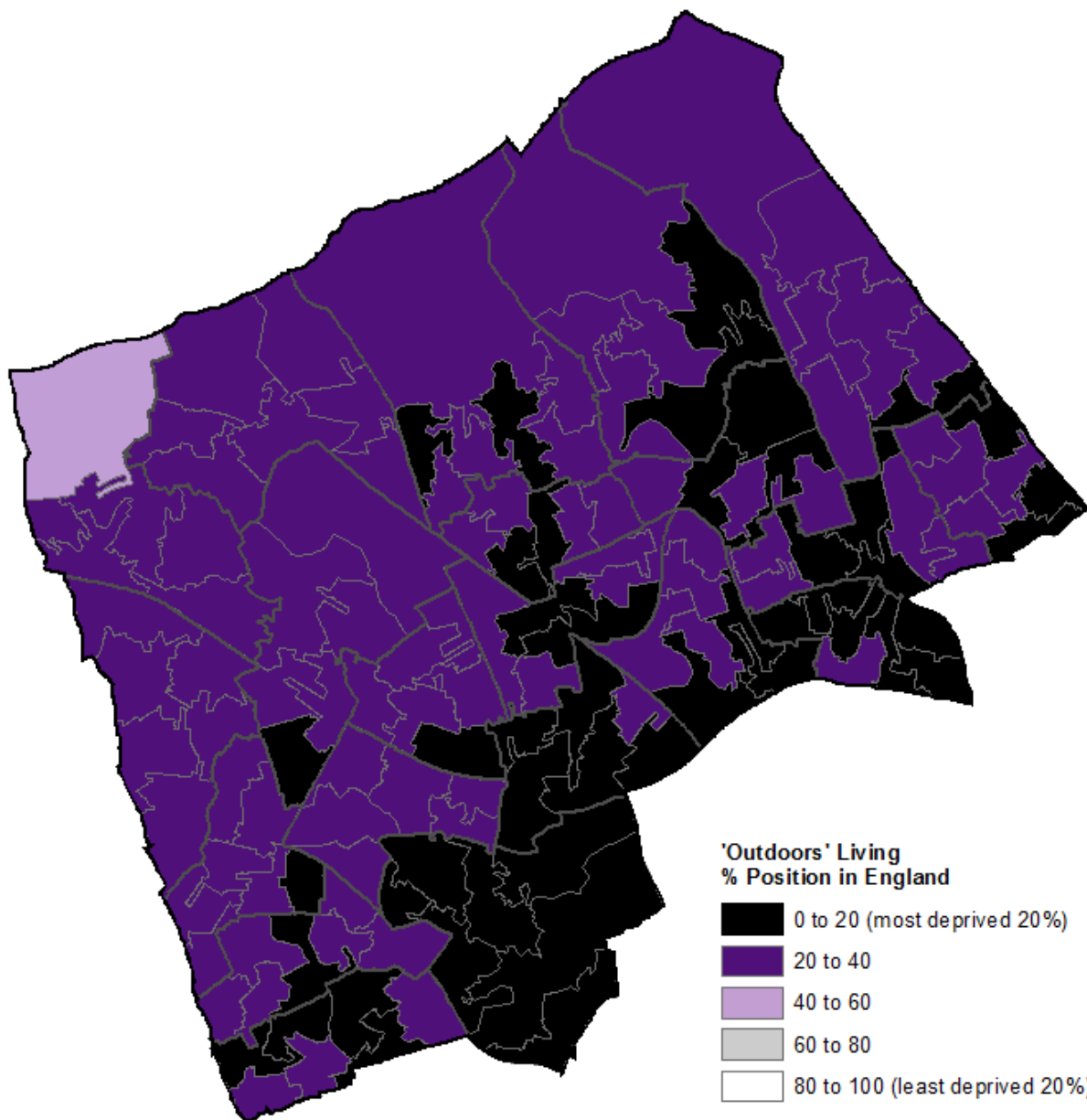
The ongoing regeneration of the Rayners Lane Estate has resulted in a marked improvement. In 2010 this LSOA was in the 10% most deprived LSOAs in the country but now ranks 88th in Harrow and falls within the least deprived 40% of LSOAs nationally. The LSOA which incorporates the Pinner Hill Estate has also seen an improvement in ranking following the regeneration of the Mill Farm Close area, also moving into the least deprived 40% of LSOAs nationally.

Greenhill is the most deprived ward for this sub-domain - this is also the ward with the highest proportion of households (42.5%) that rent according to the 2011 Census. The wards which score best correlate, not unsurprisingly, with the highest house prices in the borough.
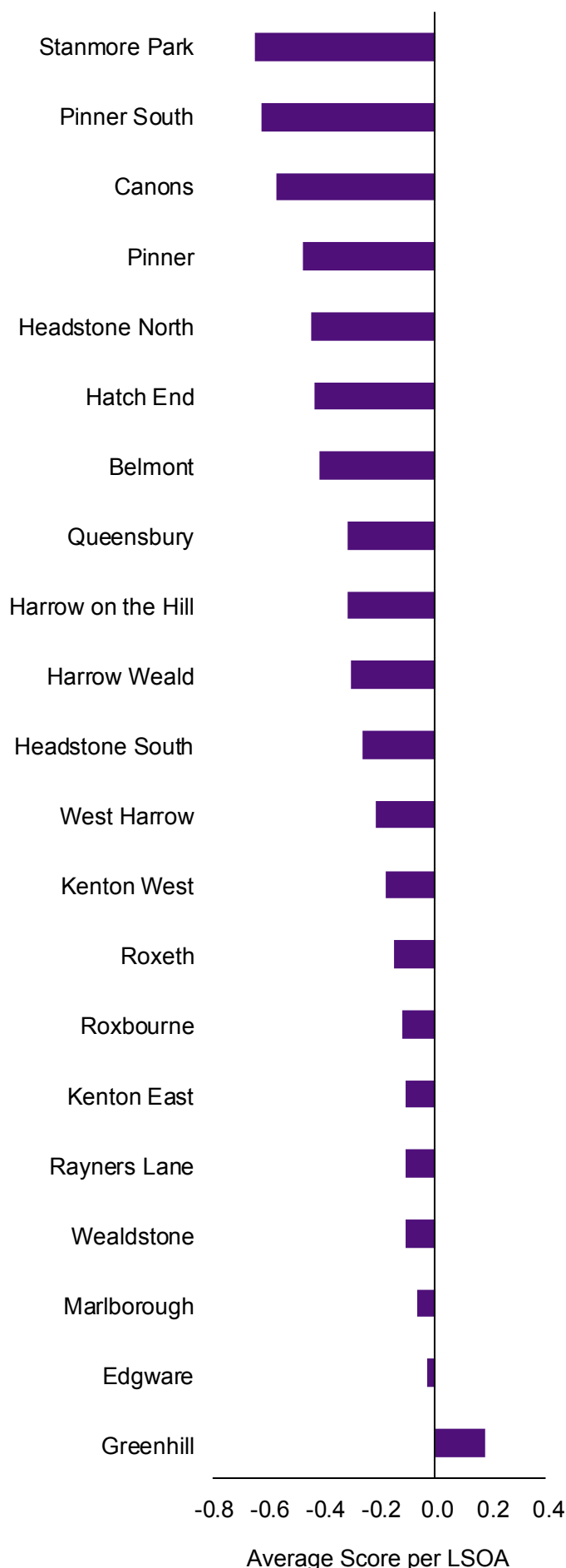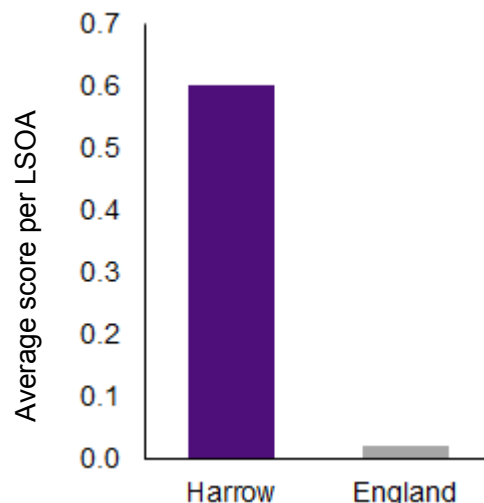

Average Score per LSOA

'Outdoors' Living Sub-Domain

Source: English Indices of Deprivation 2019 (MHCLG)

**'Outdoors' Living
% Position in England**

- 0 to 20 (most deprived 20%)
- 20 to 40
- 40 to 60
- 60 to 80
- 80 to 100 (least deprived 20%)

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- **Harrow, like all London boroughs, scores lower than average for this sub-domain**

- **The rankings for Harrow's LSOAs have got worse at a national level, with one third of the borough's LSOAs lying within the most deprived 20%**

- **Deprivation is most concentrated in the centre and south of the borough, although all areas score poorly. Only one LSOA, in the north west extremity of the borough, is outside the most deprived 40% of LSOAs nationally.**

National Comparison

(Higher score indicates greater deprivation)

'Outdoors' Living Sub-Domain

Source: English Indices of Deprivation 2019 (MHCLG)

The 'outdoors' living environment measures the quality of the local outdoor environment. The indicators are:

- Air quality: a measure of air quality based on emissions rates for four pollutants (nitrogen dioxide, benzene, sulphur dioxide and particulates)

- Road traffic accidents: a measure of road traffic accidents involving injury to pedestrians and cyclists among the resident and workplace population

Harrow's LSOAs all lie within the most deprived 20% to 50% in the country for this indicator. A third of Harrow's LSOAs lie within the most deprived 20% nationally, which is an increase since 2015 and 2010. However, there are no LSOAs in the most deprived 10%, which was the case in 2015 too, compared with 2010 when there were two.
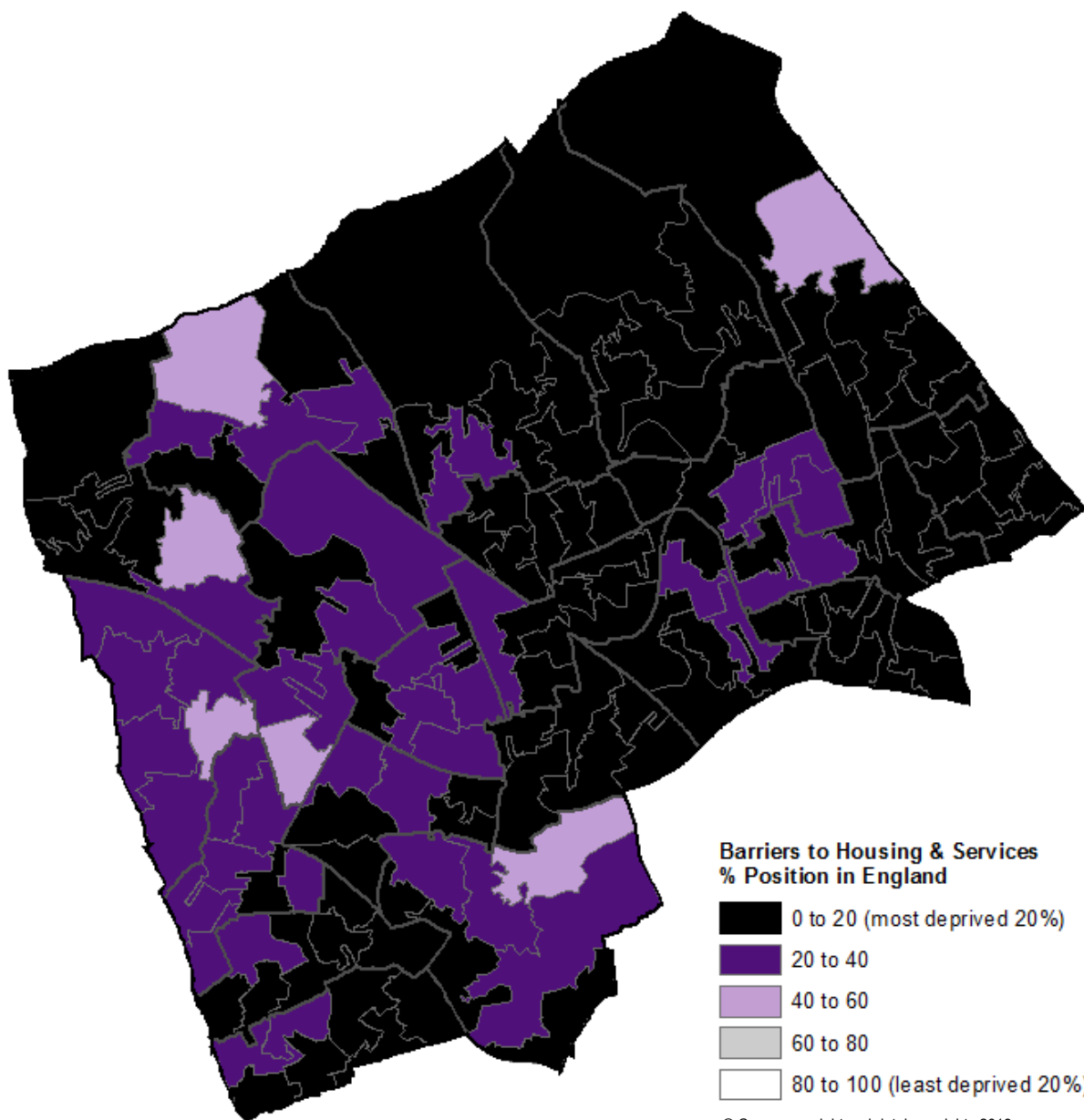
Harrow's most deprived neighbourhood for this measure is located in Queensbury and borders Honeypot Lane (A4140). It has a lower national ranking than Harrow's most deprived LSOA did in 2015. The LSOA which was most deprived in 2015 is located in Edgware (bordering Edgware Road); it is ranked 10th in Harrow in 2019. In 2015 there were no LSOAs located in Harrow on the Hill ward in the 'top ten' but in 2019 there are two, ranking 3rd and 4th in the borough. These LSOAs cover the area around Shaftesbury Circle and Whitmore High School, and Lower Road and the busy road junction at Roxeth Hill/ Northolt Road.

Greenhill is the most deprived ward for this sub-domain, as it was in 2015. Harrow on the Hill ranks a close second, a decline from 7th place in 2015. The two wards which score best for this measure are Pinner and Hatch End, which both border Hertfordshire.
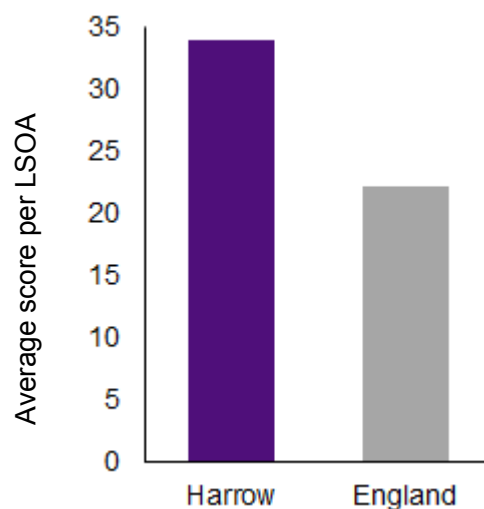

Average Score per LSOA

Barriers to Housing and Services

Source: English Indices of Deprivation 2019 (MHCLG)

**Barriers to Housing & Services
% Position in England**

- 0 to 20 (most deprived 20%)
- 20 to 40
- 40 to 60
- 60 to 80
- 80 to 100 (least deprived 20%)

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National Comparison

Average score per LSOA

(Higher score indicates greater deprivation)

- **Harrow performs worse for Barriers to Housing and Services than any other deprivation indicator, but London generally has by far the highest level of deprivation for this indicator, compared with other regions in England**

- **Harrow has a reduced ranking since 2015 and is now the 15th most deprived Local Authority in England for this indicator. It has also declined in rank relative to other London Boroughs, from 22/33 in 2015 to 14/33 in 2019.**

- **The west of the borough is less deprived than the east for this indicator**

Barriers to Housing and Services
Source: English Indices of Deprivation 2019 (MHCLG)

This domain measures the physical and financial accessibility of housing and local services. The indicators fall into two sub-domains: 'geographical barriers', which relate to the physical proximity of local services, and 'wider barriers' which includes issues relating to access to housing such as affordability. More detailed descriptions can be found under these sub-domains on the following pages.

Harrow has over a quarter of its LSOAs in the 10% most deprived nationally, and nearly two thirds of LSOAs in the 20% most deprived, which is considerably more than in 2015. All LSOAs are in the 50% most deprived, with the exception of one LSOA located in Hatch End ward.

At the LSOA level Harrow's most deprived neighbourhood is located in Stanmore Park, an area covering three council estates - Cottesmore, Woodlands and Woodlands Drive. This LSOA was also the most deprived in 2015, when it was ranked 742nd. It is now ranked 18th out of 32,844 LSOAs nationally. The second most deprived LSOA in Harrow is located in Canons; this is the most north-easterly LSOA in the borough and covers large tracts of Green Belt with interspersed housing, as well as properties west of Marsh Lane in Stanmore.
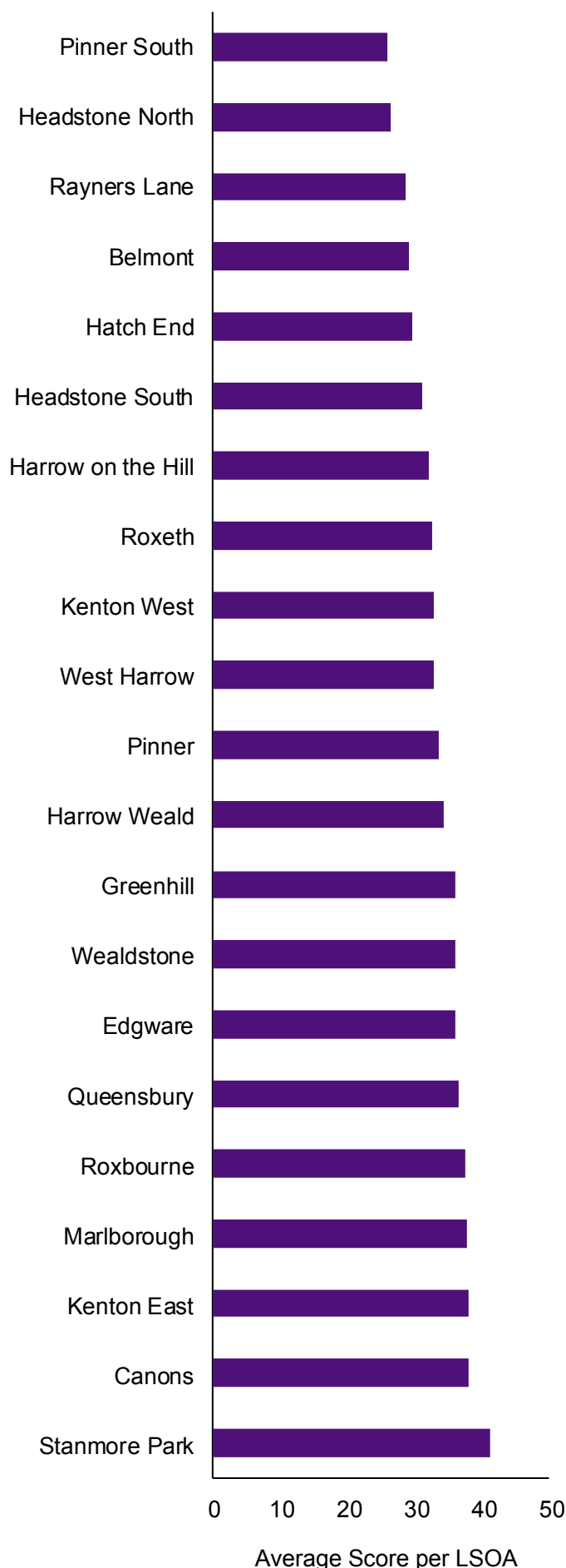
Overall Stanmore Park is Harrow's most deprived ward and Pinner South the least deprived ward for the Barriers to Housing and Services index. However, all wards score poorly on a national level.

National & London Rank
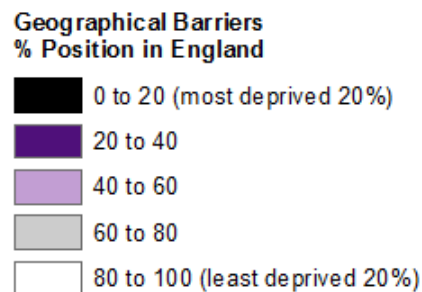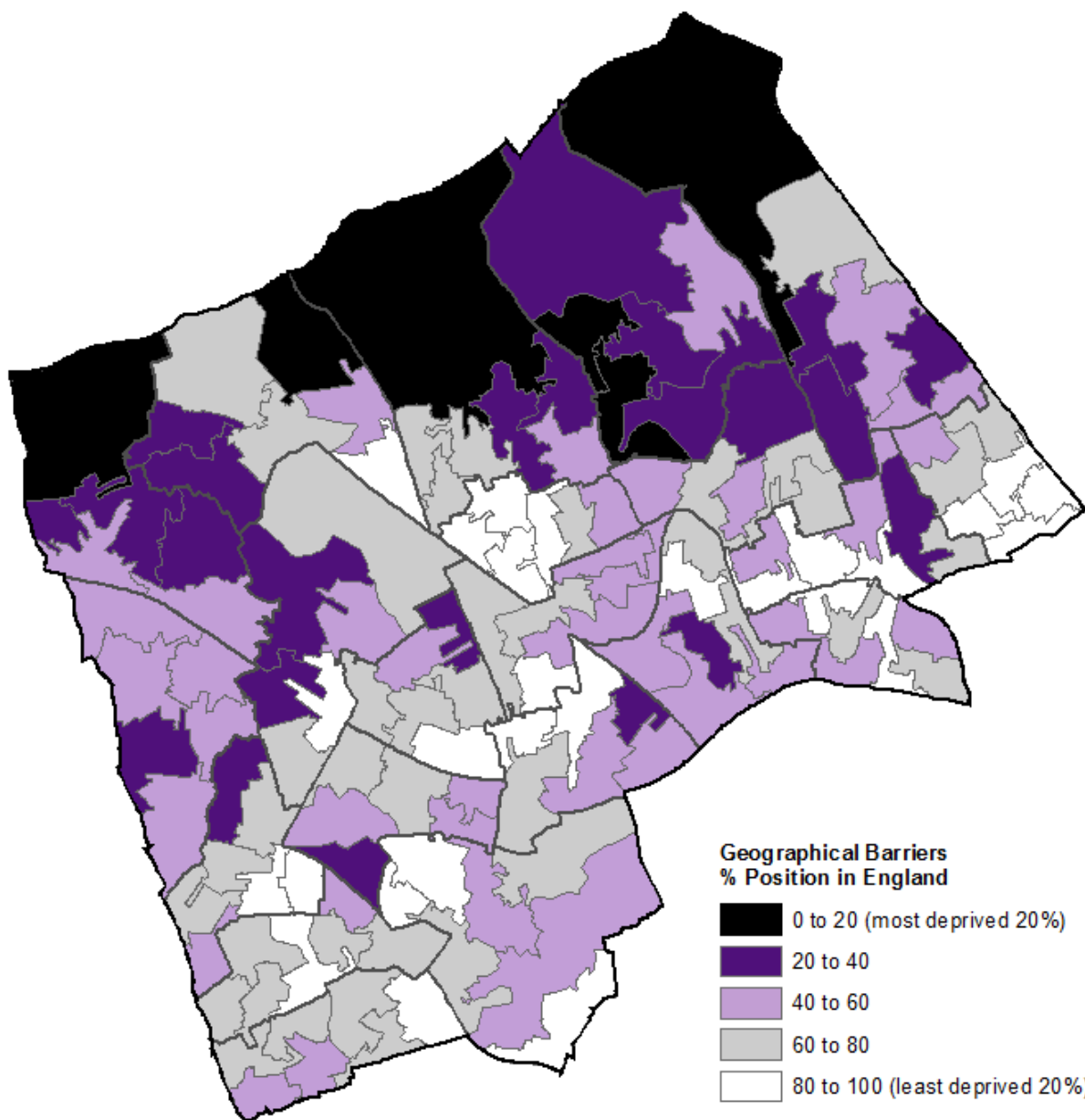*Source: Local Authority District Summaries (IoD 2019 MHCLG)*

14/33   London
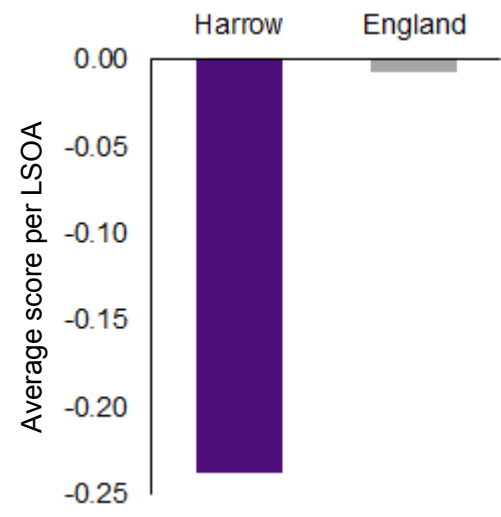15/317   England

(where 1 is the most deprived)

Average Score per LSOA

Geographical Barriers Sub-Domain

Source: English Indices of Deprivation 2019 (MHCLG)

**Geographical Barriers
% Position in England**

- 0 to 20 (most deprived 20%)
- 20 to 40
- 40 to 60
- 60 to 80
- 80 to 100 (least deprived 20%)

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- **The north of the borough in and around the Green Belt areas have higher levels of deprivation based on the Geographical Barriers indicators**

- **None of Harrow's LSOAs are in the most deprived 10% in the country, although six are in the most deprived 20% of LSOAs**

- **Stanmore Park is the most deprived ward and Edgware ward is least deprived for this sub-domain**

National Comparison

Harrow   England

Average score per LSOA

0.00
-0.05
-0.10
-0.15
-0.20
-0.25

(Higher score indicates greater deprivation)

Geographical Barriers Sub-Domain
Source: English Indices of Deprivation 2019 (MHCLG)

'Geographical barriers' relate to the physical proximity of local services. These are:

- *Road distance to a post office*
- *Road distance to a primary school*
- *Road distance to a general store or supermarket*
- *Road distance to a GP surgery*

Harrow has no LSOAs in the most deprived 10% in England, but multiple LSOAs in all other deciles showing the disparity in geographical access to services across the borough. However, Harrow as a whole scores well for this sub-domain and is well above the national average.

The majority of Harrow's 'top ten' most deprived LSOAs are located in the wards to the north of the borough which are generally more rural due to their Green Belt location. A notable exception is the LSOA in the neighbourhood around Welbeck Road located in West Harrow ward. This LSOA scored relatively poorly for Geographical Barriers despite being a suburban area; this is partially due to its location between two railway lines.

The least deprived LSOAs are generally located in the centre and south of the borough, where population densities are higher and a larger number of services are situated.
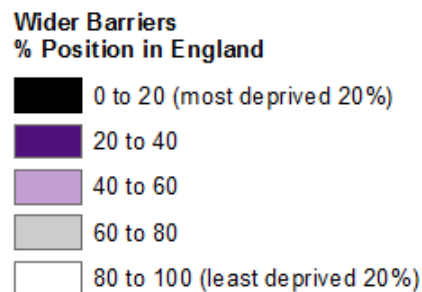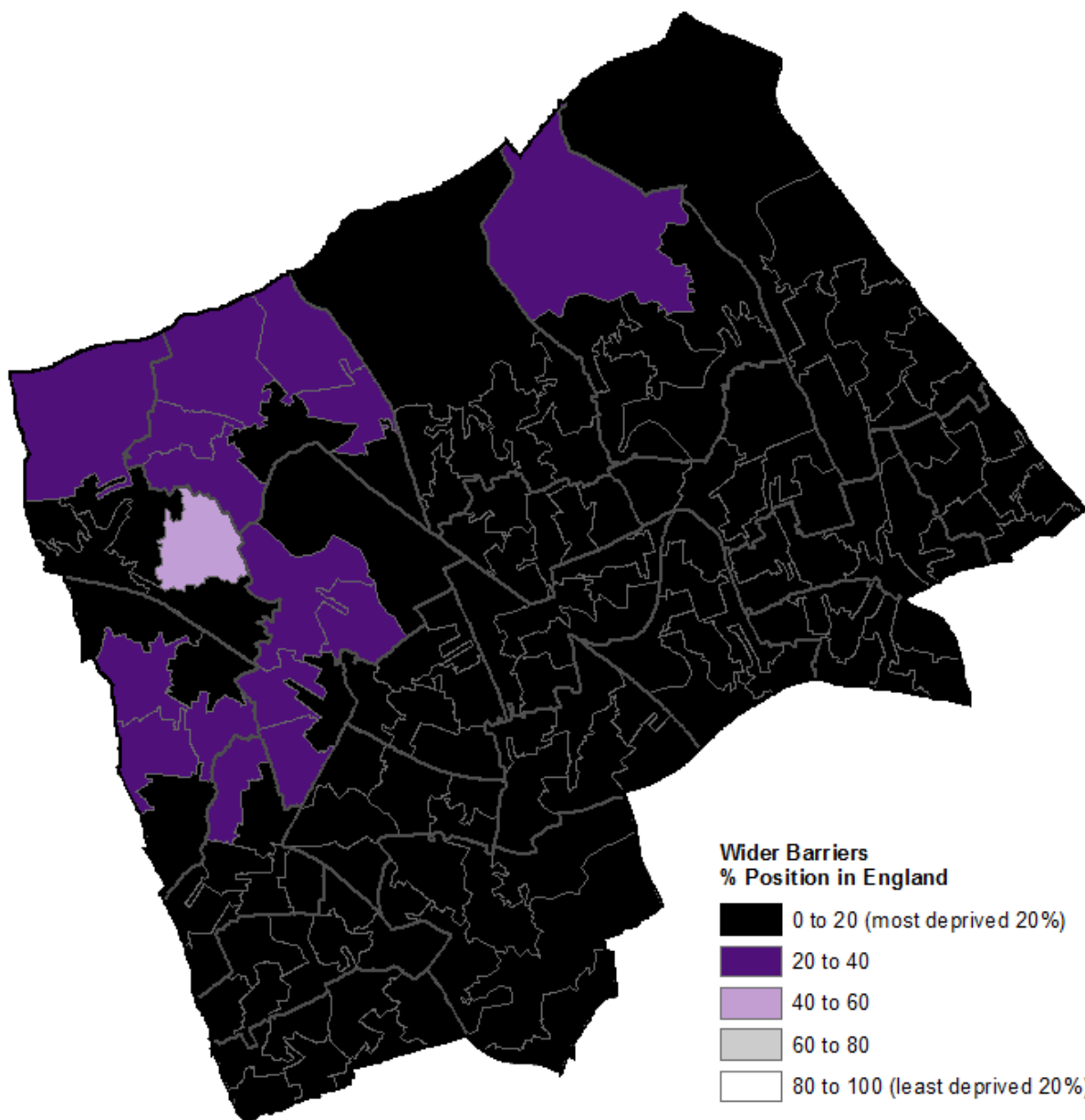
Stanmore Park is the most deprived ward and Edgware ward is least deprived - this is same as in 2015. Overall, the amount of change since the 2015 Indices were published has been relatively small.
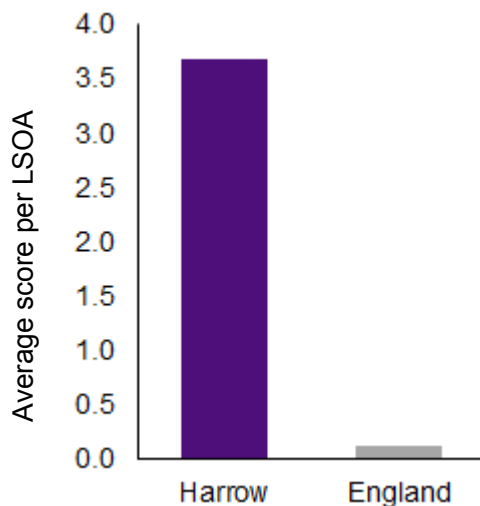

Average Score per LSOA

Wider Barriers Sub-Domain

Source: English Indices of Deprivation 2019 (MHCLG)

**Wider Barriers
% Position in England**

■	0 to 20 (most deprived 20%)
■	20 to 40
■	40 to 60
■	60 to 80
□	80 to 100 (least deprived 20%)

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- **Harrow scores very poorly for the Wider Barriers sub-domain**

- **Over half of LSOAs are in the most deprived 10% in England, and 88% are in the most deprived 20%**

- **Harrow is relatively more deprived for this sub-domain than it was in the 2015 indicators; this is the main factor leading to the reduced ranking for the Barriers to Housing and Services Index**

National Comparison

(Higher score indicates greater deprivation)

Wider Barriers Sub-Domain

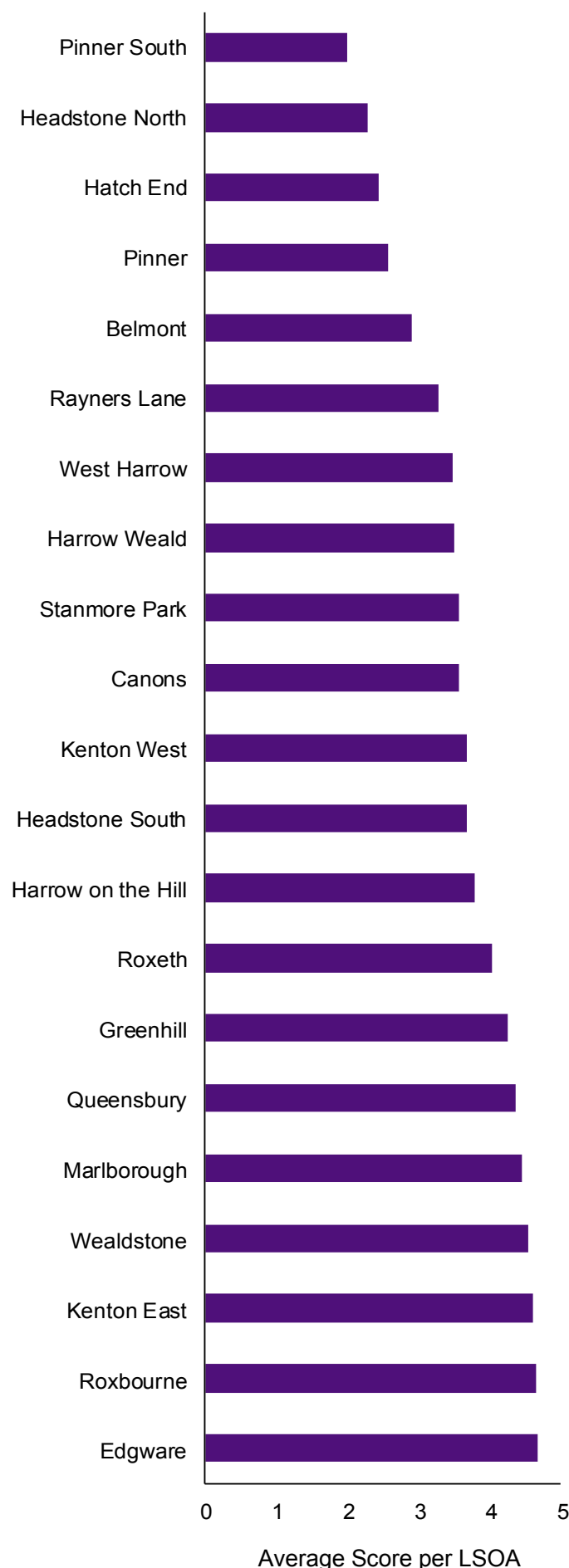*Source: English Indices of Deprivation 2019 (MHCLG)*

'Wider barriers' relate to access to housing. These are:

- Household overcrowding: the proportion of all households in a LSOA which are judged to have insufficient space to meet the household's needs

- Homelessness: Local Authority District level rate of acceptances for housing assistance under the homelessness provisions of the 1996 Housing Act, assigned to the constituent LSOAs

- Housing affordability: difficulty of access to owner-occupation or the private rental market, expressed as the inability to afford to enter owner-occupation or the private rental market

Harrow has over half of its LSOAs in the 10% most deprived in England and 88% of LSOAs in the 20% most deprived, which is considerably more than in 2015. All LSOAs are in the more deprived 50% nationally for this indicator.
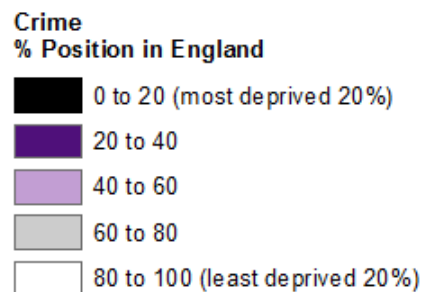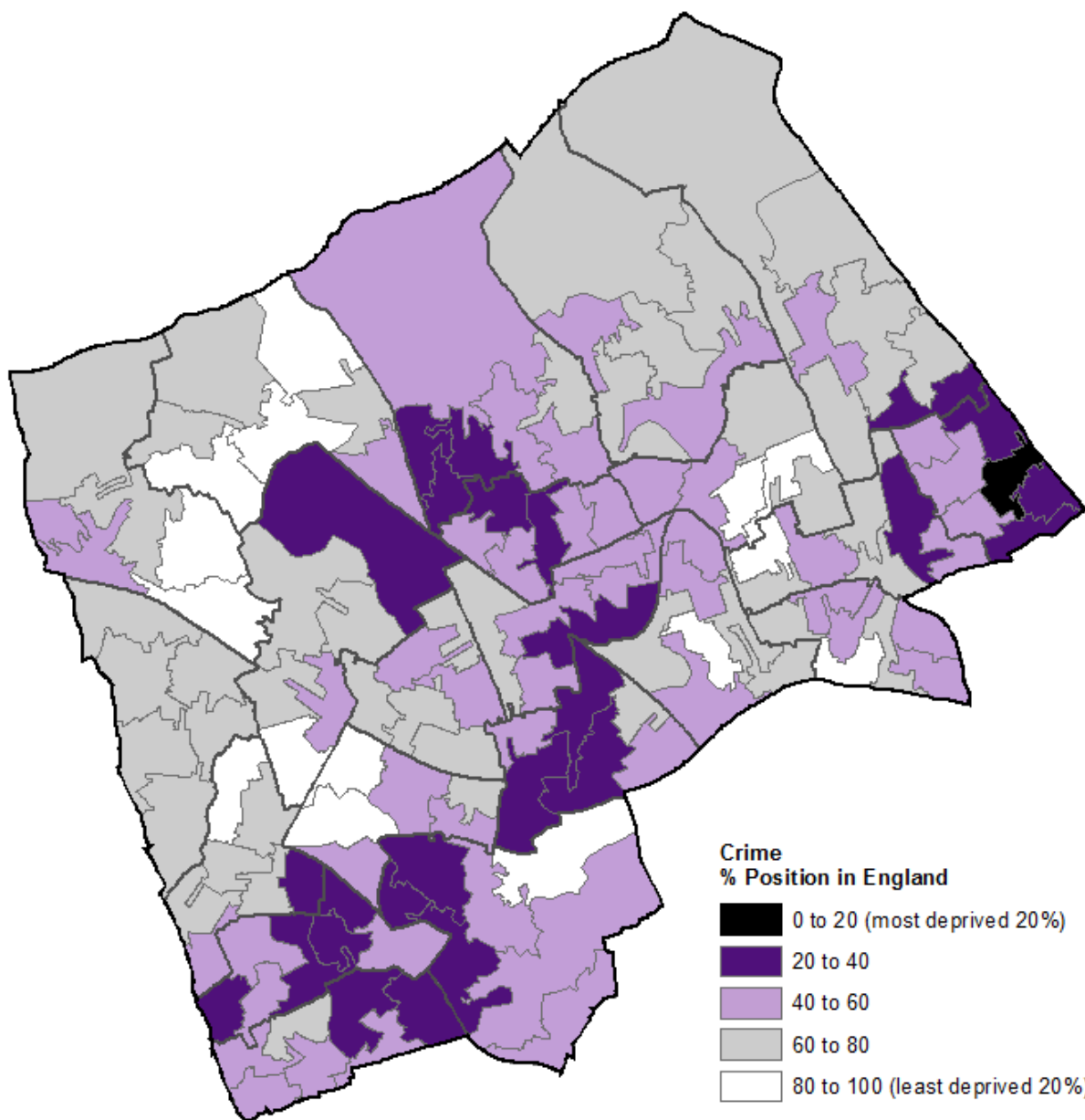
Harrow's 'top ten' most deprived LSOAs are predominantly found in the centre, south east and south west of the borough. Top of the list is the neighbourhood containing the Grange Farm and Northolt Road Estates in Harrow on the Hill ward. The least deprived LSOA is located in Pinner ward in the neighbourhood around Moss Lane and Paines Lane.

Edgware is the most deprived ward, and Pinner South is least deprived, based on their average LSOA score for the Wider Barriers indicators - the same positions as they occupied in the 2015 indicator analysis. All wards score poorly at the national level.
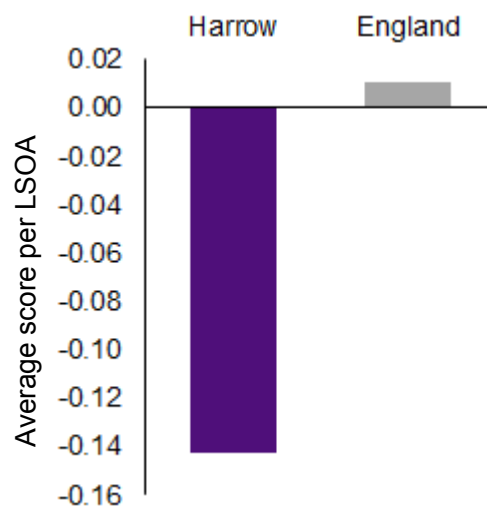

Average Score per LSOA

Crime

Source: English Indices of Deprivation 2019 (MHCLG)

**Crime
% Position in England**

- ■ 0 to 20 (most deprived 20%)
- ■ 20 to 40
- ■ 40 to 60
- ■ 60 to 80
- □ 80 to 100 (least deprived 20%)

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- Harrow's ranking for crime has improved considerably since 2015 relative to other districts in England. Harrow has the fourth lowest crime level of all London Boroughs.

- There is one Harrow LSOA in the most deprived 20% in England, down from nine in 2015

- Edgware ward has the highest crime levels in the borough based on these measures

National Comparison

Average score per LSOA

(Higher score indicates greater deprivation)

Crime

Source: English Indices of Deprivation 2019 (MHCLG)

Crime is an important feature of deprivation that has major effects on individuals and communities. This Domain measures the risk of personal and material victimisation at local level in four ways:

- Violence: number of recorded violent crimes per 1,000 at risk population

- Burglary: number of recorded burglaries per 1,000 at risk population

- Theft: number of recorded thefts per 1,000 at risk population

- Criminal damage: number of recorded crimes per 1,000 at risk population

Harrow has an improved national ranking from 2015, along with all London Boroughs. The overall picture for crime in Harrow is positive. Two thirds of Harrow's LSOAs are in the least deprived 50% nationally, and there are no LSOAs in the most deprived 10%.

The Harrow LSOA with the highest crime level by these measures is located in Edgware, in the area to the east of the William Ellis Sports Ground. Three of Harrow's 'top 10' most deprived LSOAs are found in this south east corner of the borough.

Edgware ward has the highest crime level overall. Roxeth has improved relative to other wards from second overall in Harrow in 2015 to 6th in 2019 despite having two LSOAs in the 'top ten' most deprived in Harrow. Conversely, Harrow on the Hill has fallen from a ranking of 11th in the borough in 2015 to 7th in 2019, and now has two LSOAs in the 'top ten', having had none in 2015. Whilst it is not necessarily true that crime has got worse in Harrow on the Hill ward, it is not improving at a rate to keep pace with other wards which are 'overtaking' it.

National & London Rank

Source: Local Authority District Summaries (IoD 2019 MHCLG)

30/33   London
163/317   England

(where 1 is the most deprived)

Average Score per LSOA