

# Indices of Deprivation 2010

## Harrow Summary



## Executive Summary

### Key Findings

- Harrow is ranked the 184<sup>th</sup> most deprived Local Authority district in England
- Overall Harrow has become less deprived since 2007
- In 'Education, Skills & Training' Harrow is the 10<sup>th</sup> least deprived Local Authority in England
- Harrow performs worst in the 'Barriers to Housing' indicator
- Harrow's ten most deprived LSOAs are each in different wards
- Harrow is ranked the 7<sup>th</sup> least deprived borough out of 33 London boroughs, an improvement of 2 places on 2007
- Harrow is the least deprived borough in London in the Living Environment domain
- Against other London Boroughs Harrow performs worst in the Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index (IDAOPI), ranked 9<sup>th</sup> most deprived
- While the overall trend from 2007 to 2010 suggests a reduction in deprivation in most domains there is still room for improvement

### Overview

The Indices of Deprivation (ID) are a group of indicators which measure the level of deprivation in England's 32,482 Lower Super Output Areas (LSOA). The 2010 Indices were published in full by CLG on 24<sup>th</sup> March 2011.

Indices were previously produced in 2004 and 2007. The methodology underpinning these studies is largely the same and therefore comparison between the three indices is broadly possible.

The Indices are used widely to analyse patterns of deprivation, identify areas that would benefit from special initiatives or programmes and as a tool to determine eligibility for specific funding streams.

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## Introduction

### Indices of Deprivation

The Indices of Deprivation comprise ten domains which each measure a different aspect of deprivation. The most widely used of these is the Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) which is a weighted average of seven domains and provides an overall picture of deprivation. Deprivation is assessed at Lower Super Output Area (LSOA) level. Each LSOA has a deprivation score and is ranked nationally based on that score, with 1 being the most deprived area.

An area has a higher deprivation score than another if the proportion of people living there who are classed as deprived is higher. An area itself is not deprived: it is the circumstances and lifestyles of the people living there that affect its deprivation score. It is important to remember that not everyone living in a deprived area is deprived – and that not all deprived people live in deprived areas.

### Data Sources

Most of the indicators used in the Indices of Deprivation 2010 are from 2008, although some of the indicators come from other time points, such as the 2001 Census. For a full list of sources and dates for each of the domains see Appendix A.

### Local Government Restructure

On 1 April 2009 local government in England was restructured and the number of local authorities reduced from 354 to 326. This change does not affect the boundaries of the Lower Super Output Areas (LSOA) on which the Indices are based, meaning that results between 2004, 2007 and 2010 are comparable.

The boundaries of Harrow and its wards were unaffected by the restructure, as were the boundaries of all London boroughs. This continuity of geography makes possible comparisons between the new Indices and previous versions at local regional and sub-regional level.

### Problems of Comparison

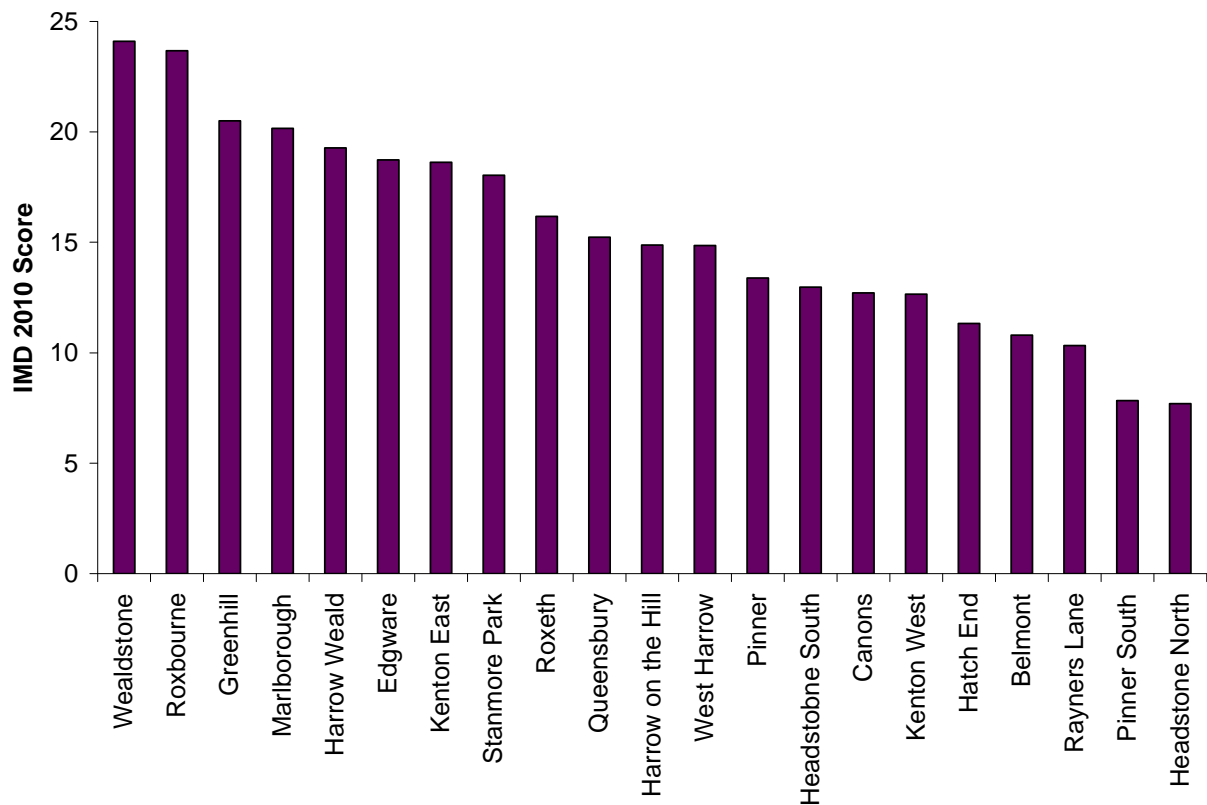
Where the 2009 restructure is relevant is in assessing the deprivation level in the national context. For instance, in the overall ranking (IMD) in 2007 Harrow was the 196<sup>th</sup> most deprived LA in the country. In the 2010 IMD Harrow is the 184<sup>th</sup> most deprived LA. This would appear to show Harrow becoming more deprived over the three year period. However, when analysed along pre-2009 local authority lines Harrow is in fact ranked 203<sup>rd</sup> nationally, meaning a reduction in deprivation relative to other authorities of seven places.

Therefore, where national comparisons are made it is necessary to use pre-2009 boundaries, while in all other cases the distinction is not relevant.

## Multiple Deprivation in Harrow

The chart below shows a ward level analysis of the overall IMD for Harrow. Although the 2010 ID are not produced at ward level, analyses of the average LSOA scores shows that Harrow's most deprived wards are Wealdstone, Roxbourne, Greenhill and Marlborough.

Graph 1: 2010 IMD Score by Ward



Comparison between the 2010 IMD and the 2007 IMD shows that six wards have become more deprived, six have become less deprived and nine have held their place. Of those that have become more deprived both Harrow Weald and Stanmore Park moved up two places. Correspondingly Queensbury and Kenton West moved down the rankings by two places.

## Lower Super Output Areas

LSOAs are the smallest geography for which ID data are produced. Harrow has 137 LSOAs equating to six or seven per ward. Of the 137 LSOAs in Harrow three fall within the top 20% most deprived in England; they are in the wards of Hatch End, Stanmore Park and Roxbourne. Harrow has no LSOAs in the top 10% most deprived nationally.

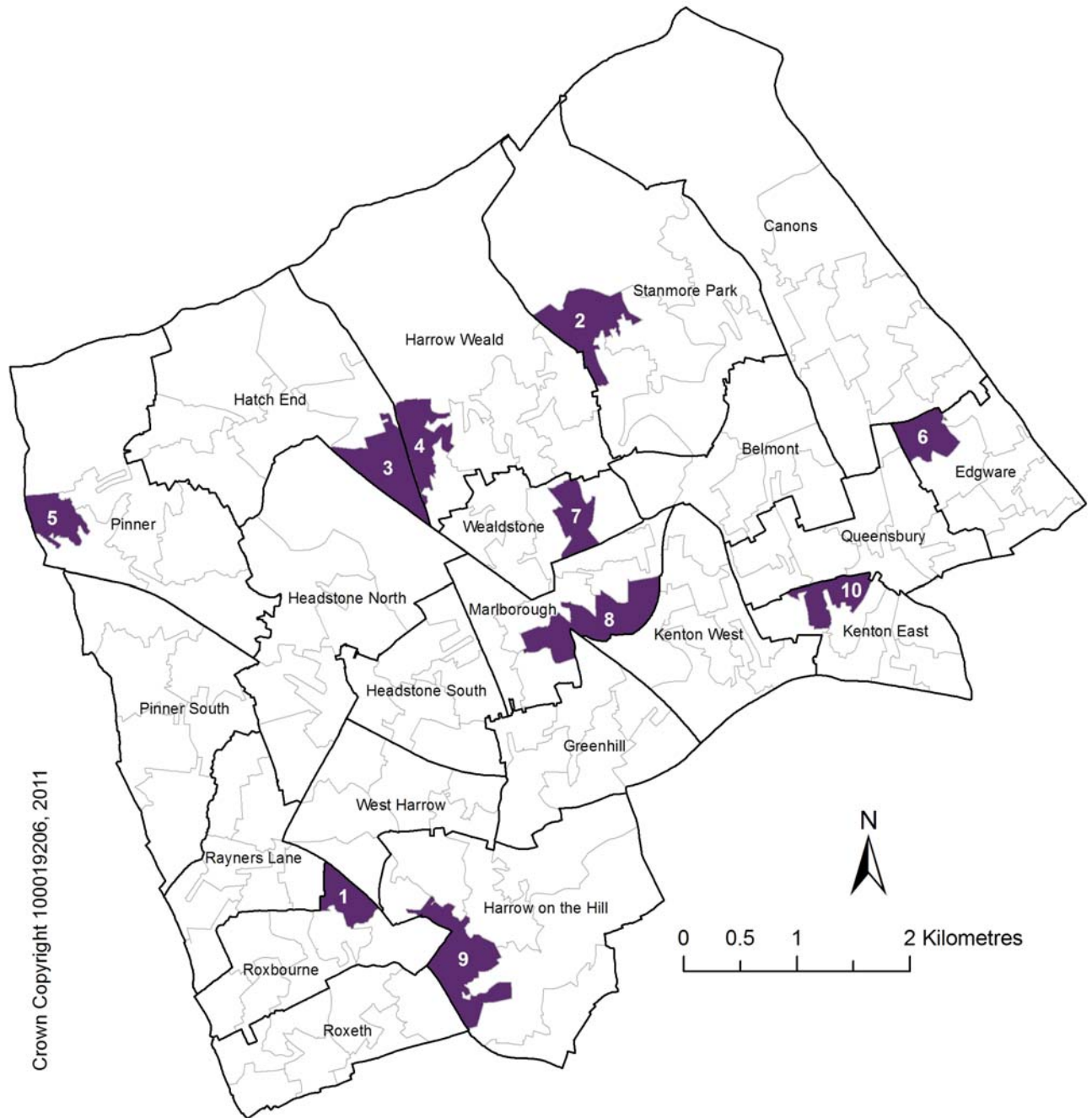
23 of Harrow's LSOAs are in the least deprived 20% in the country. Eight of those are in the least deprived 10%; they are in the wards of Pinner, Hatch End, Pinner South and Headstone North.

**Table 1: Harrow's most deprived LSOAs**

LSOA	Ward	IMD Score	National Rank	Location on Map
E01002217	Roxbourne	42.3	3,879	1
E01002227	Stanmore Park	38.7	4,968	2
E01002151	Hatch End	35.8	5,944	3
E01002139	Harrow Weald	33.6	6,722	4
E01002185	Pinner	33.3	6,807	5
E01002120	Edgware	31.2	7,662	6
E01002235	Wealdstone	30.7	7,904	7
E01002180	Marlborough	30.4	8,012	8
E01002133	Harrow on the Hill	30.1	8,169	9
E01002168	Kenton East	27.3	9,487	10

Harrow's most deprived LSOA is ranked nationally as the 3,879<sup>th</sup> most deprived in England. The location of Harrow's top ten most deprived LSOAs can be seen in the map below. They are distributed right across the borough with no ward having more than one LSOA in the top ten. With the exception of the LSOAs ranked 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> in Harrow, the top ten do not adjoin or abut one another and there is no particular spatial pattern to their distribution. They do however coincide with areas with a higher concentration of social housing.

Map: Location of 10 most deprived LSOAs in Harrow



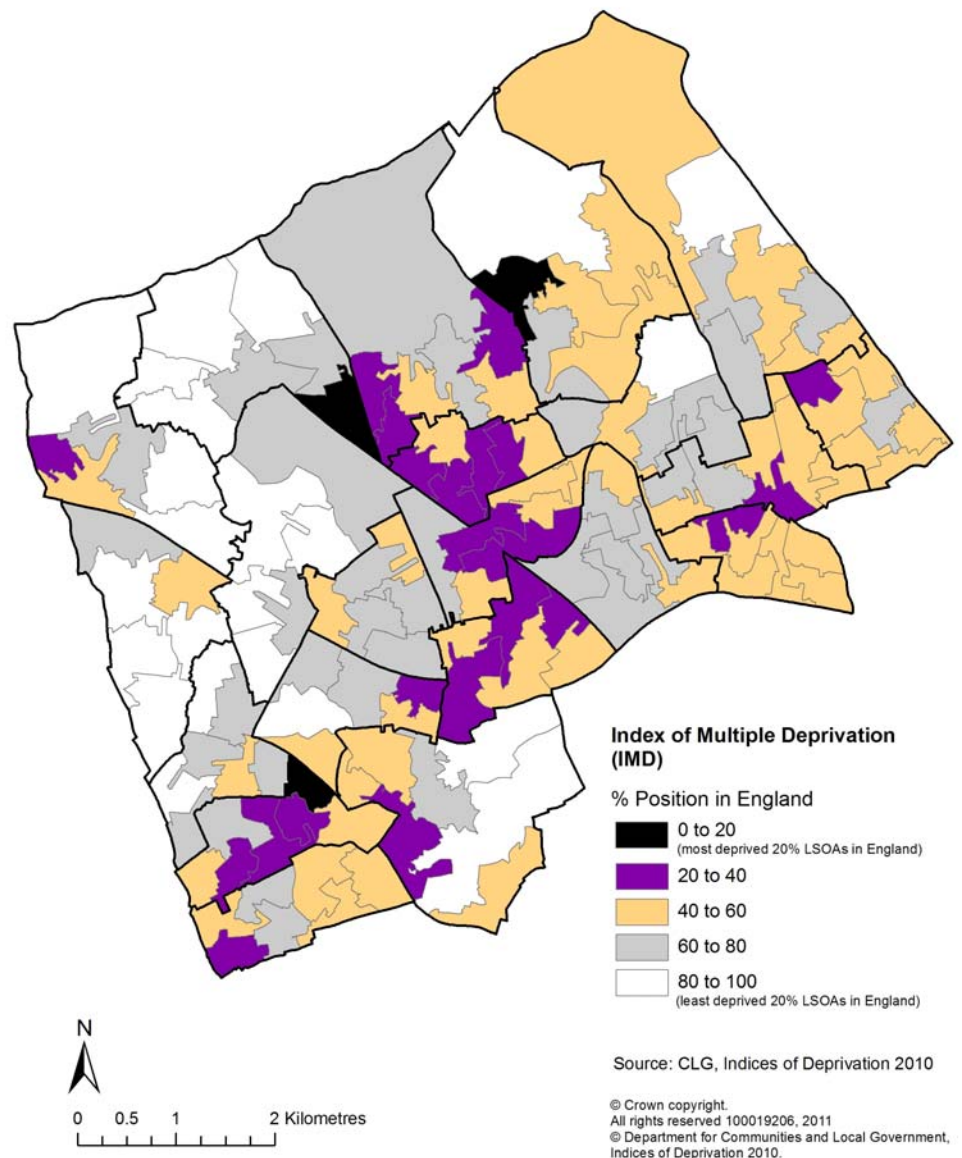
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**Note:** See table on previous page for key



## Multiple Deprivation

- Harrow is ranked 203<sup>rd</sup> out of 354 Districts in England
- Harrow is less deprived in 2010, compared to 2007 when it was ranked 196<sup>th</sup>
- Most multiple deprivation is in the centre of the borough, with pockets of deprivation in the south and east
- Harrow's least deprived areas are found in the west of the borough



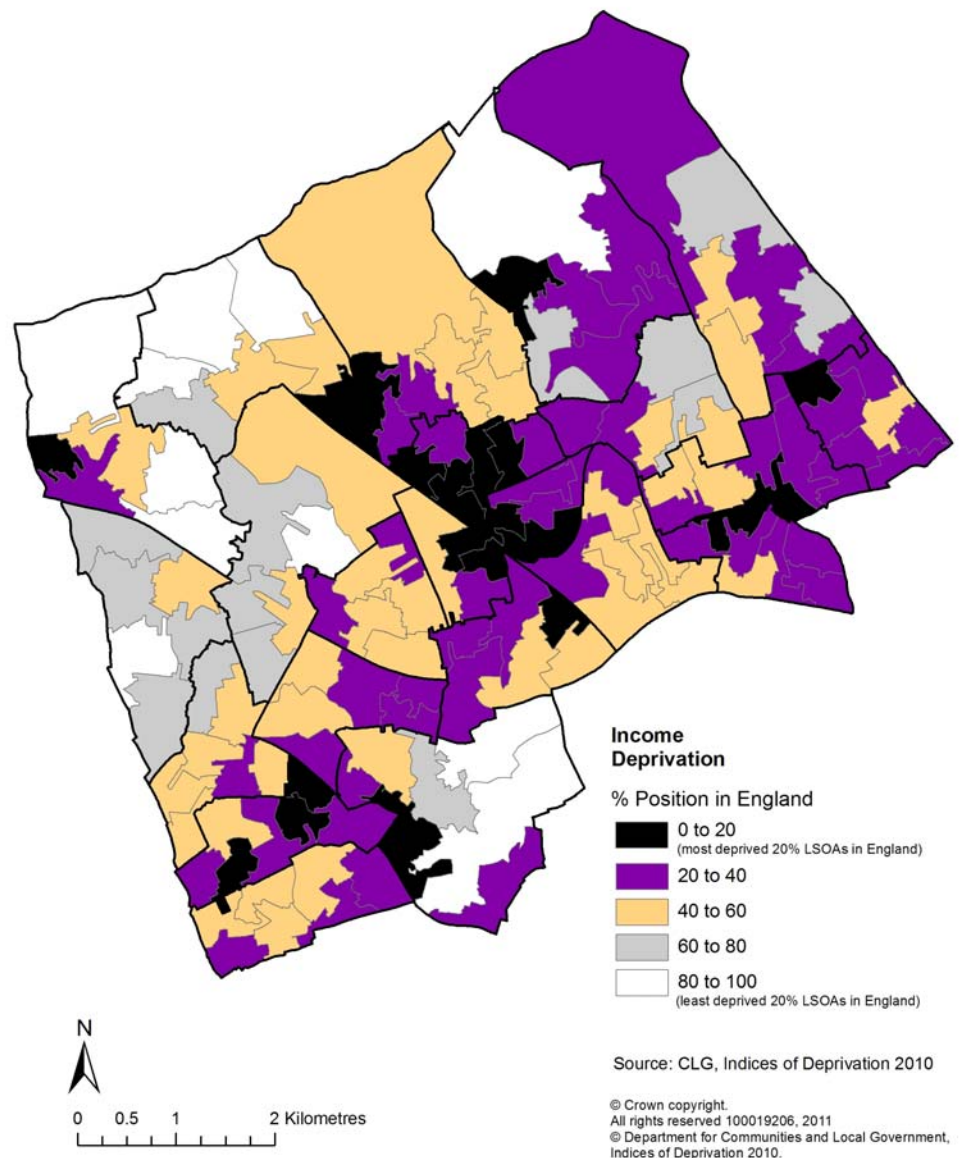
Although overall multiple deprivation in Harrow has fallen, the number of LSOAs in Harrow in the top 20% most deprived in England has risen from two to three. Those LSOAs are in the wards of Hatch End, Stanmore Park and Roxbourne. These areas appear to coincide with areas of social housing and/or local authority housing developments suggesting that households living in this type of housing stock are among the most deprived. There are no LSOAs in Harrow in the 10% most deprived in England.

Over a third of Harrow's LSOAs (36%) lie between the 40<sup>th</sup> and 60<sup>th</sup> percentiles, and 64% lie between the 40<sup>th</sup> and 80<sup>th</sup>.

The west of the borough has the least multiple deprivation. In 2010 23 LSOAs in Harrow were in the least deprived 20% LSOAs in England while eight were in the least deprived 10%. All of the LSOAs in the least deprived 10% are in the north-west of the borough in the wards of Pinner, Headstone North, Pinner South and Hatch End

# Income

- Harrow is ranked 113<sup>th</sup> out of 354 Districts in England
- Harrow is less deprived in 2010, compared to 2007
- Most deprivation is in the centre of the borough, with pockets of deprivation across the rest of the borough
- The least deprived areas are in the north west and the south of the borough



The map of Income deprivation in Harrow in 2010 is very similar to the map in 2007. Areas of the north-west (Pinner and Hatch End), the north-east (Stanmore Park), and the south (Harrow on the Hill) remain the least affected by income deprivation.

There are fewer LSOAs in the 20% least deprived in England in 2010, compared to 2007. This is most notable in Headstone North where previously three out of six LSOAs were in that category, while in 2010 there is just one. Overall, there were six LSOAs in the least deprived 10% in

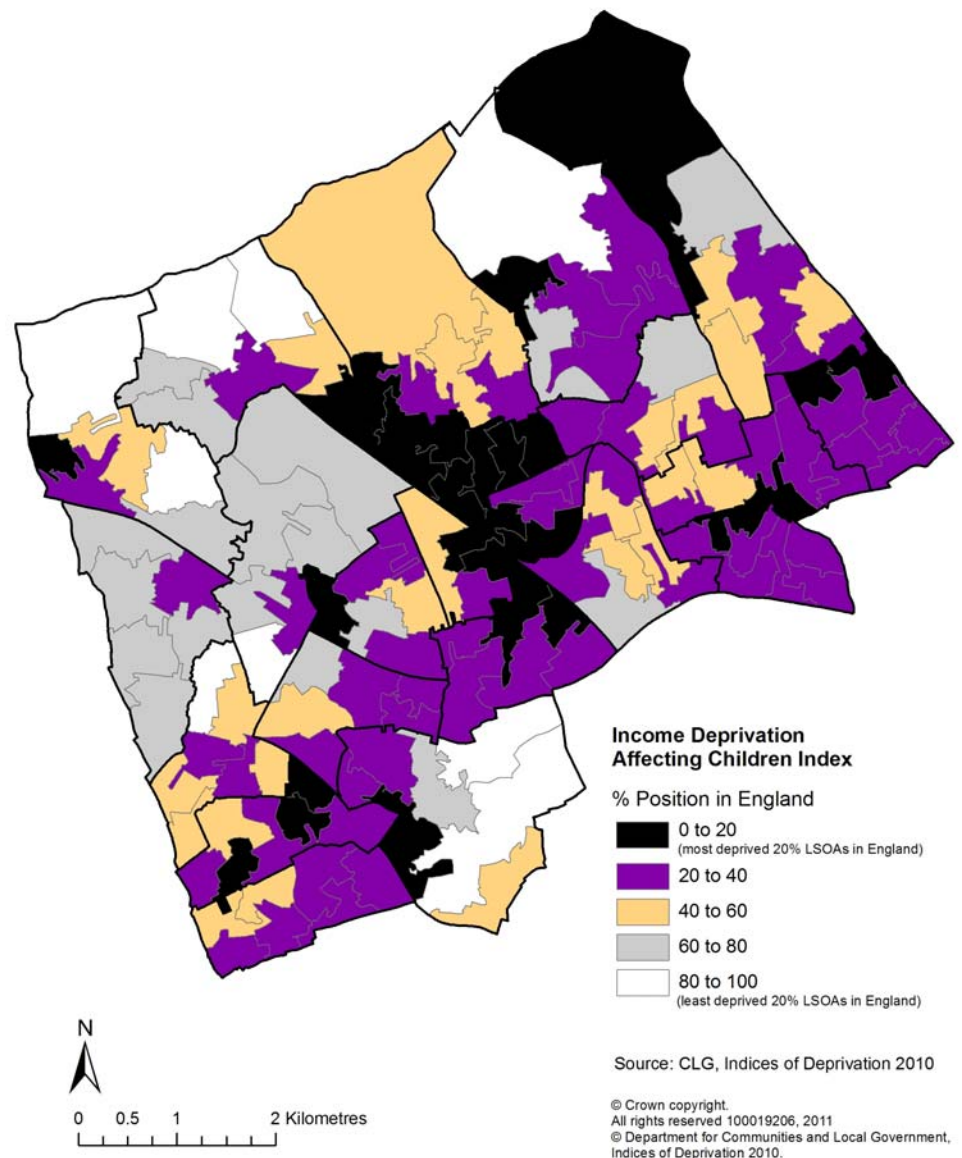
England in 2007 while in 2010 there are four.

In 2007 20 LSOAs were in the most deprived 20% in the country, while in 2010 that number has decreased to 18. These most deprived areas are spread across twelve different wards.

Overall the picture of income deprivation is one of consolidation with decreases in the extremes at both ends of the spectrum; the least deprived fair worse while the most deprived are relatively better off.

## Income Affecting Children (IDACI)

- Harrow is ranked 69<sup>th</sup> out of 354 Districts in England. Income affecting children is worse in Harrow than the national average
- Harrow's national ranking improved slightly on its position in 2007, however it is still significantly lower than the 2004 ranking
- There are areas of high deprivation spread right across the borough with a particular concentration in central Harrow



Income deprivation among children follows a similar pattern to income deprivation in general.

The differences between 2007 and 2010 are a more extensive cluster of deprivation in the central wards of Wealdstone, Marlborough and Greenhill allied with an increase in the number of LSOAs featuring in the bottom 20% in England. Eight LSOAs in Harrow are in the bottom 10% nationally and the wards of Hatch End, Edgware, Marlborough and Harrow Weald each have a LSOA in the most deprived 5%.

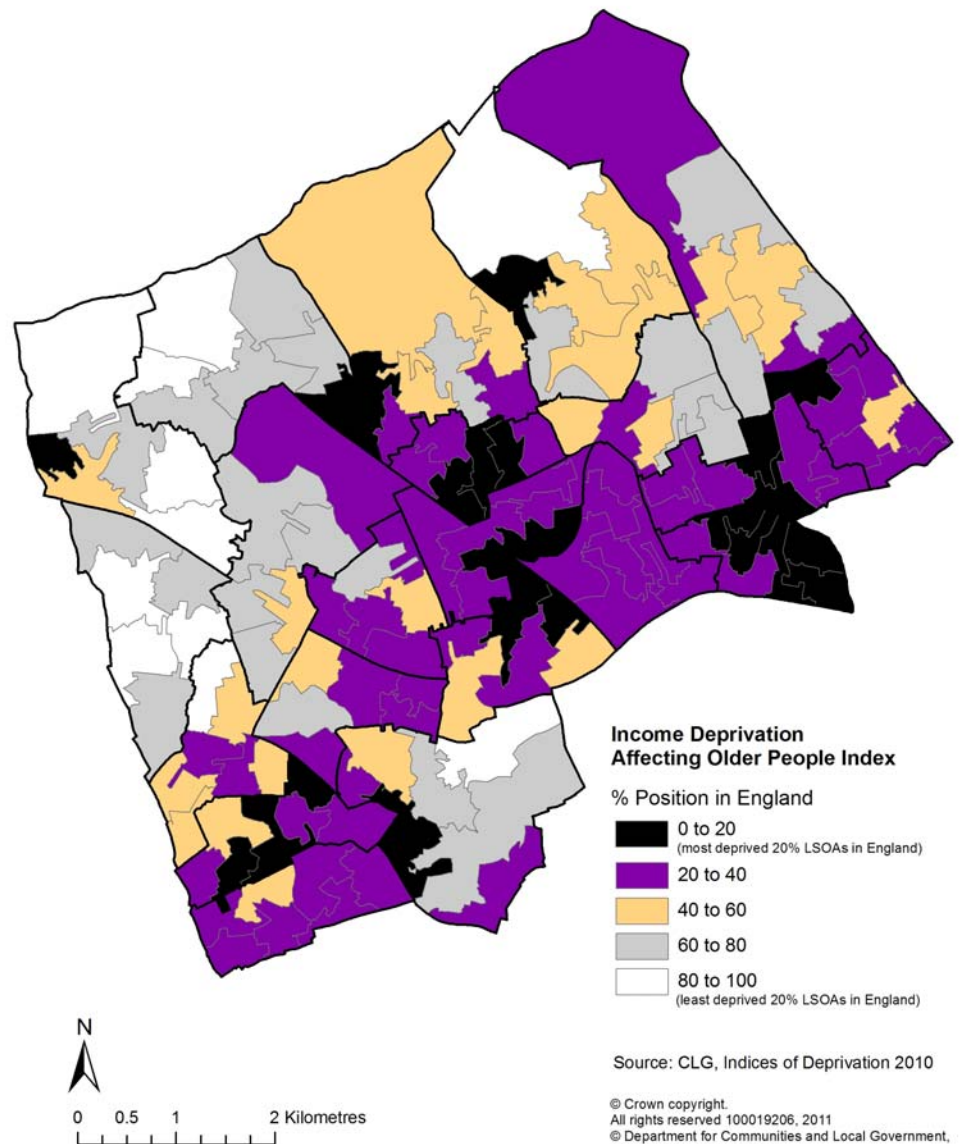
Overall though there are fewer LSOAs in the most deprived 10% in 2010 than there were in 2007.

There are nine LSOAs in the least deprived 20% in the country. The distribution of these areas has changed slightly since 2007 with areas of Canons and Headstone North falling out of the top 20%, while Hatch End and Harrow on the Hill have additional LSOAs in the top 20%.

Overall the picture of income deprivation affecting children is varied with significant numbers of LSOAs in each of the quintile bands.

## Income Affecting Older People (IDAOPPI)

- Harrow is ranked 81<sup>st</sup> out of 354 Districts in England
- Harrow is more deprived in 2010, compared to 2007
- Deprivation is not confined to a single area, although there are pockets of greater concentration. These are found in central and south-eastern Harrow



There are more LSOAs in the most deprived 20% nationally in 2010 than there were in 2007. In addition the number of LSOAs in the most deprived 10% has risen from eight in 2007 to ten in 2010. At the other end of the spectrum the number of LSOAs in the least deprived 10% in England has fallen from seven in 2007 to three in 2010.

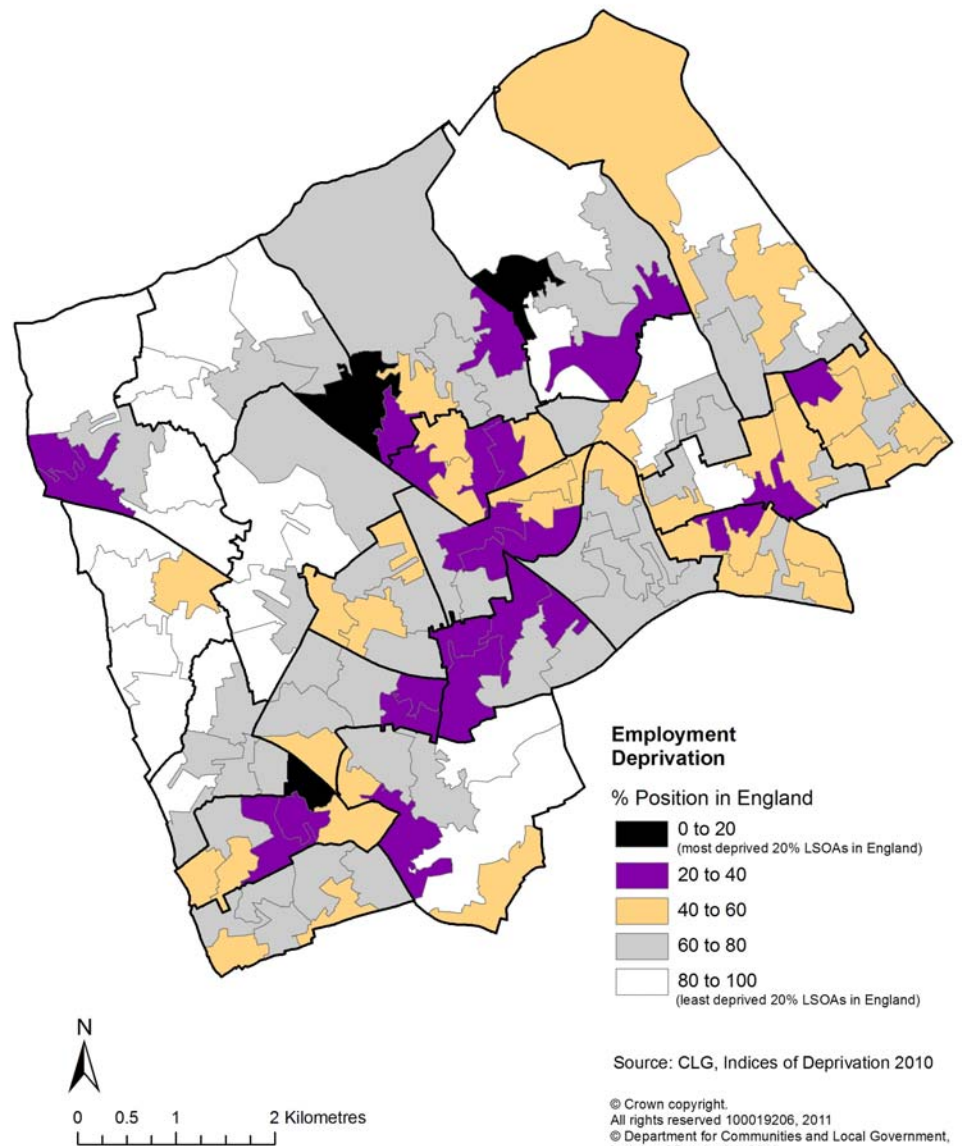
In general the least deprived areas are in the north-west while the most deprived areas are found in clusters right across

the borough. In Kenton East five out of seven LSOAs are in the most deprived 20% in the country. Significant clusters of deprivation have also developed in Roxbourne and Wealdstone.

In 2007 the wards of Pinner, Pinner South and Hatch End consisted mostly of LSOAs in the least deprived 20%. In 2010 this is no longer the case as the overall number of LSOAs in that category decreases from 17 to 12.

# Employment

- Harrow is ranked 237<sup>th</sup> out of 354 Districts in England
- Harrow is less deprived in 2010, compared to both 2004 and 2007
- Most deprivation is in the northern and central areas of the borough



The overall picture of employment deprivation in Harrow is positive. There are 27 LSOAs in the 20% least deprived in England and thirteen of these are in the least deprived 10%, up from nine in 2007. There are no LSOAs in the most deprived 10% nationally and the number in the most deprived 20% has decreased from eight to four.

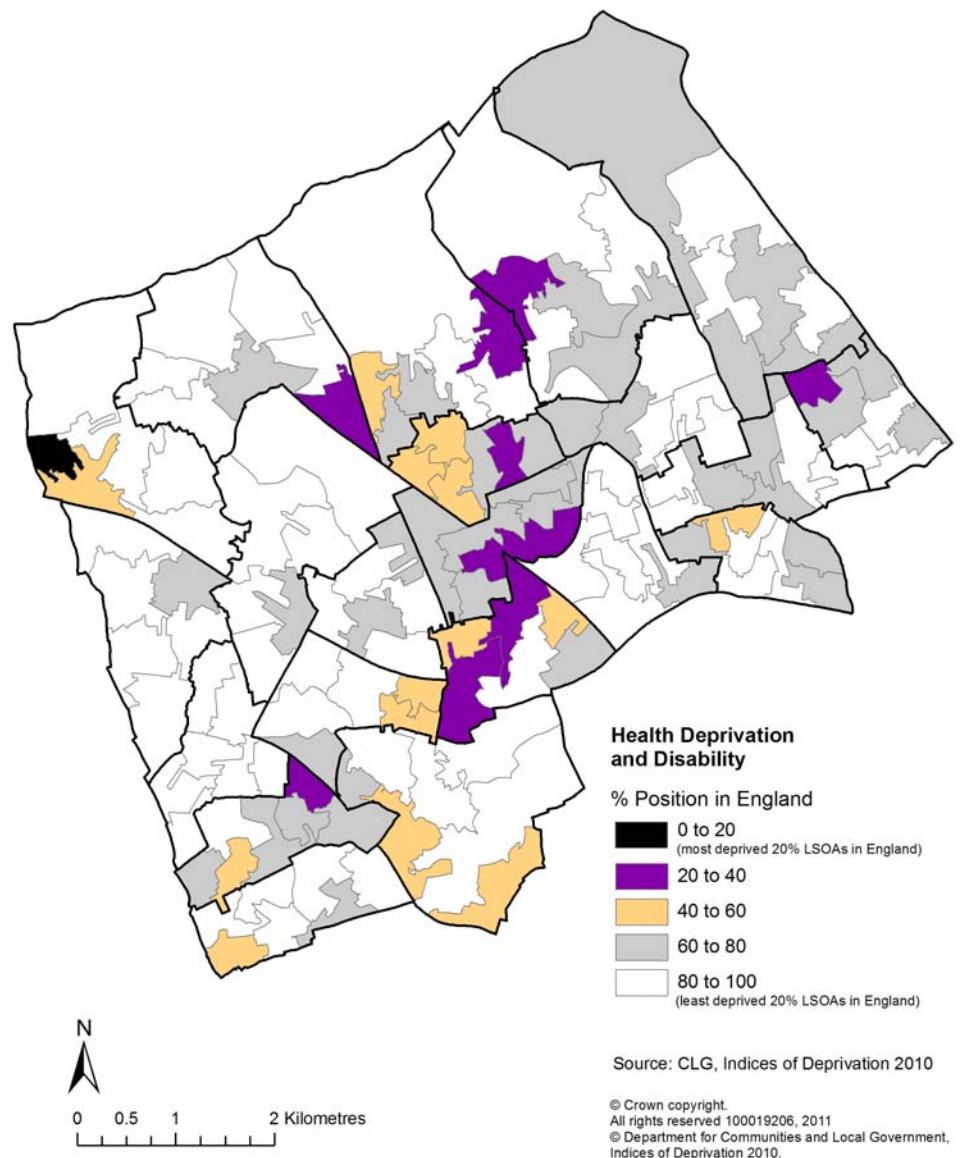
The wards of Pinner, Pinner South, Hatch End and Headstone North are comprised

almost entirely of LSOAs in the top 20% least deprived in the country.

The areas of most deprivation are concentrated in areas of high residential density and local authority and social housing such as the Rayners Lane Estate in Roxbourne, Mill Farm Close Estate in Pinner and the Headstone Estate in Hatch End and Harrow Weald.

## Health and Disability

- Harrow is ranked 299<sup>th</sup> out of 354 Districts in England, placing it in the top 80% nationally
- Harrow is less deprived in 2010, compared to 2007, moving up over 50 places in the rankings
- The west of the borough is less deprived than the east, while the pockets of greatest deprivation are in the centre of the borough



In 2007 44 of Harrow's LSOAs were in the least deprived 20% in England. There has been a significant decrease in the overall level of deprivation since then, and in the east and north of the borough in particular Health deprivation is very low.

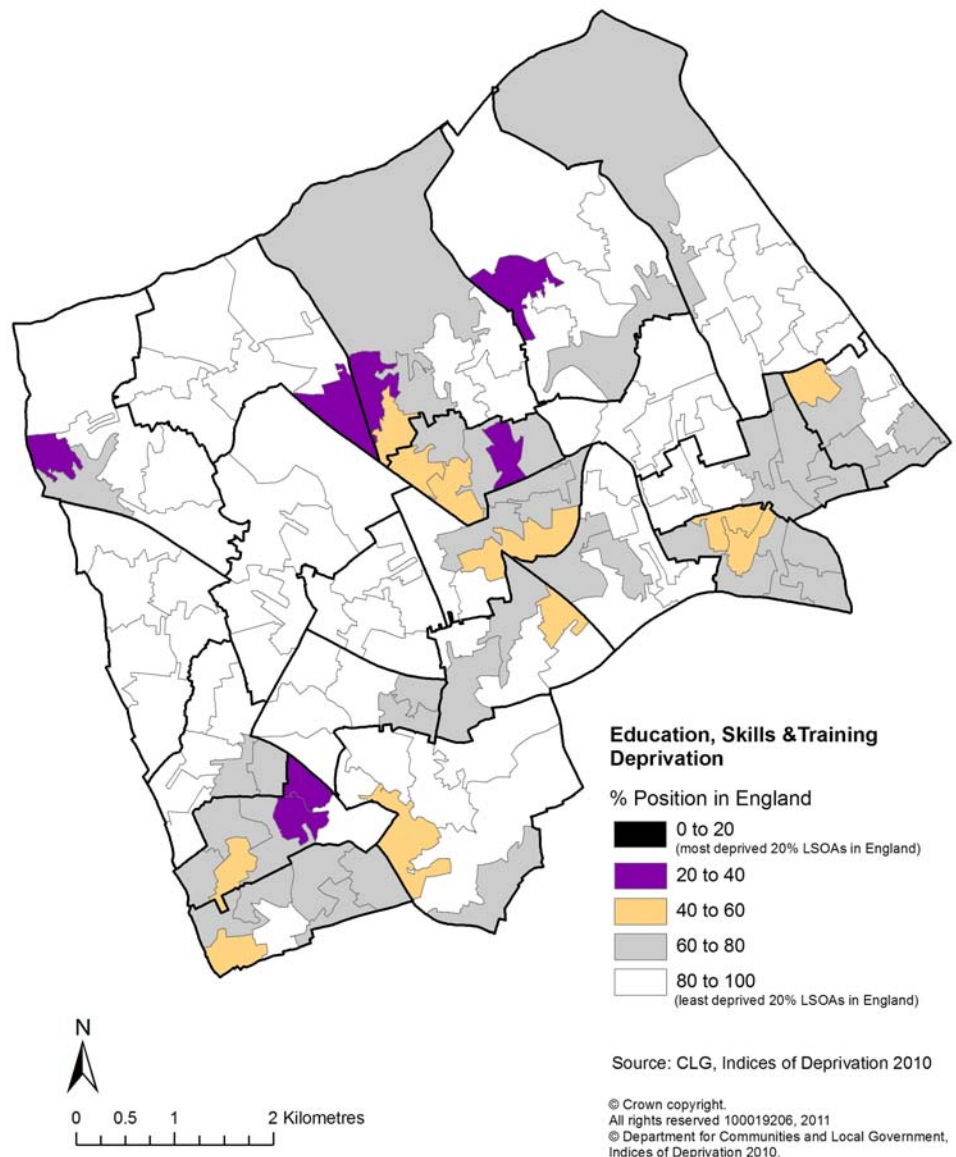
The majority of LSOAs in Harrow (73 out of 137) are in the 20% least deprived in England. Only 24 of Harrow's LSOAs are outside the 40% least deprived in the country and Harrow has only one LSOA in the 20% most deprived category.

39 LSOAs in Harrow feature in the top 10% least deprived in England, 19 are in the top 5% and one LSOA, in Pinner South, is in the top 1% of LSOAs nationally.

The areas which stand out as being most deprived are similar in location to the more deprived areas in the other domains. This would suggest that there is a link between the various domains at the causal level.

## Education, Skills and Training

- Harrow is one of the least education deprived boroughs in the country
- Harrow is marginally more deprived in 2010, compared to 2007
- Where deprivation does exist it is in central, south-western and south-eastern areas

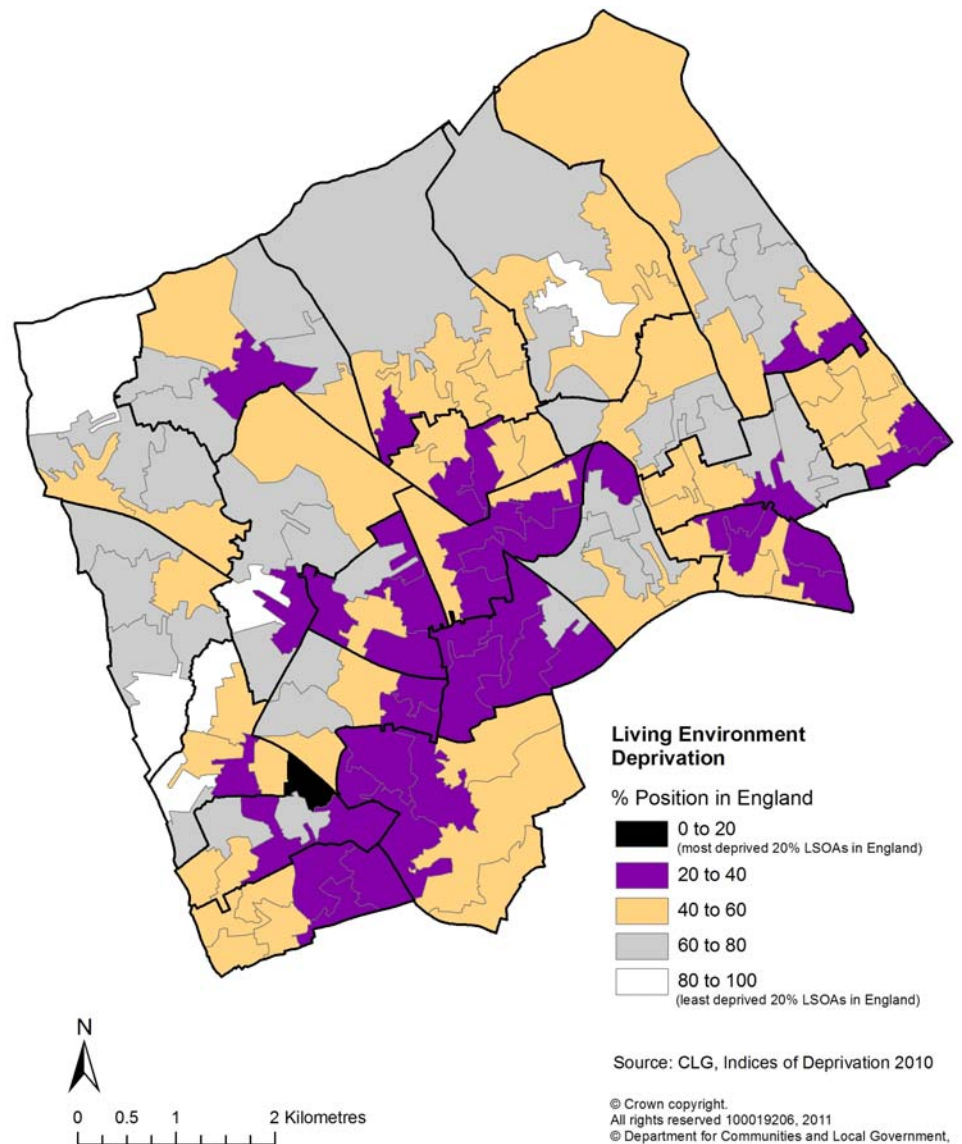


Harrow has no LSOAs in the 20% most deprived in England and just 18 outside the top 40% least deprived. 78 LSOAs in Harrow (57%) are in the top 20% least deprived. 20 of those are in the top 5% nationally and three LSOAs in Hatch End, Pinner and Pinner South are in the top 1% of all LSOAs in England.

While education deprivation is, on the whole, not a cause for concern in Harrow the borough has slipped slightly from its position in 2007. Overall Harrow's position has fallen from 347<sup>th</sup> to 344<sup>th</sup>. At a more localised level, in 2007, 52 LSOAs were in the top 10% and 84 were in the in top 20% least deprived.

## Living Environment

- Harrow is ranked 153<sup>rd</sup> out of 354 Districts in England
- Harrow is less deprived in 2010, compared to 2007
- Deprivation tends to be in the centre and south of the borough while northern and western areas are least deprived



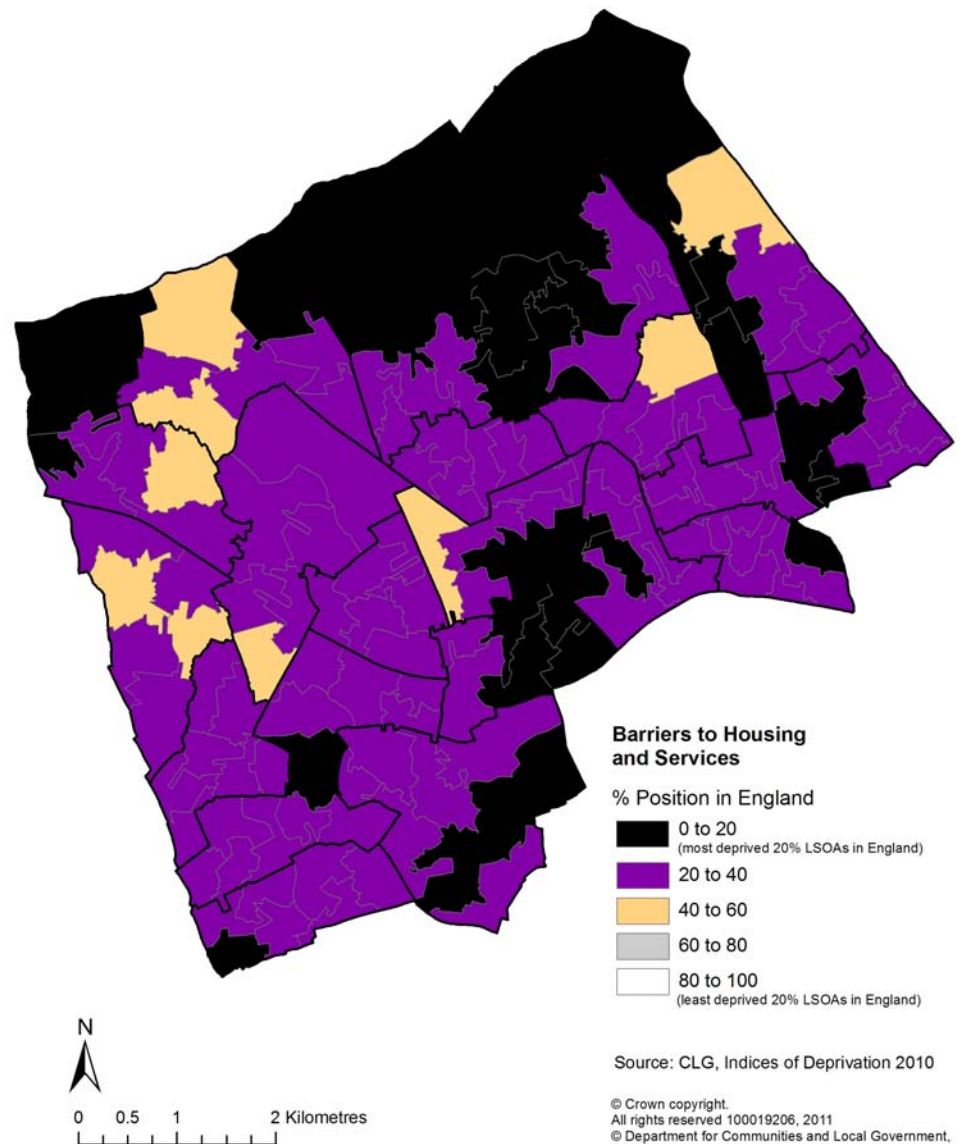
Harrow has moved down the borough rankings since the 2007 IMD by twelve places indicating less deprivation in this domain. At the LSOA level there has been some improvement with a decrease in the number of LSOAs in the most deprived 20% in the country from four in 2007 to one in 2010. In both years there is one LSOA in Pinner in the top 10% least deprived nationally. Six LSOAs in Harrow are in the top 20% least deprived in England and they are in the wards of

Pinner, Stanmore Park and in a cluster in the Rayners Lane/Headstone North area. There has been a lot of movement of LSOAs relative to each other between the 2007 and 2010 Indices. One LSOA in Harrow on the Hill ranked 100<sup>th</sup> out of 137 in Harrow in 2007 has moved up to 50<sup>th</sup>, while another in Harrow Weald ranked 60<sup>th</sup> in 2007 is ranked 131<sup>st</sup> in 2010. This internal movement suggests that there is a strong similarity between the LSOAs so that slight changes can have large impacts on relative position.



## Barriers to Housing and Services

- Harrow is ranked 54<sup>th</sup> out of 354 Districts in England
- Harrow performs worse in this indicator than any other
- Harrow is more deprived in 2010, compared to 2007
- Deprivation is apparent across the borough with particularly deprived clusters in the centre and the north



Barriers to Housing and Services is the indicator in which Harrow performs worst. Harrow has seven LSOAs in the 10% most deprived nationally, up from three in 2007.

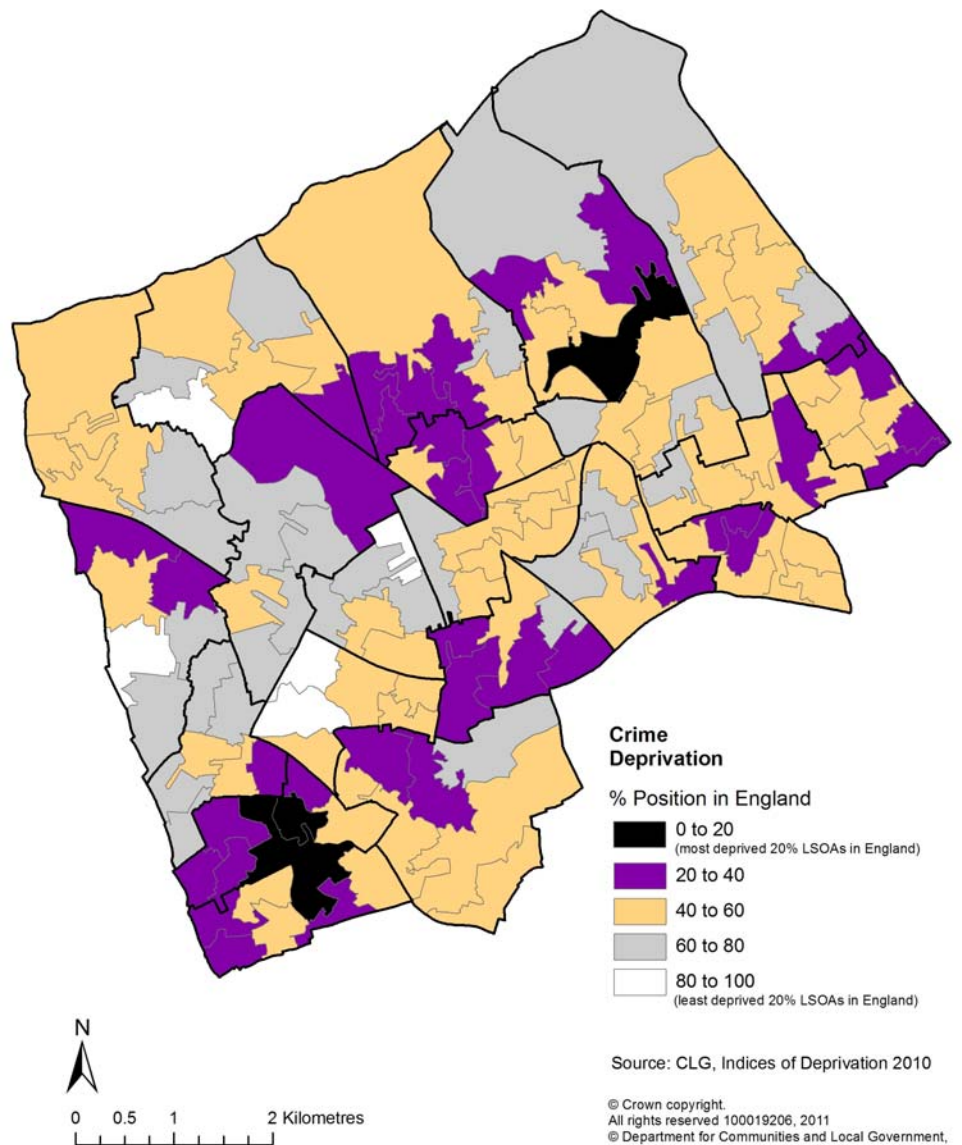
There has also been an increase in the number of LSOAs in the 20% most deprived from 11 to 28. There are no LSOAs in the least deprived 20% in either

2007 or 2010. However, in 2007 five LSOAs were in the top 40% least deprived and this is no longer the case in 2010. In fact 93% of all LSOAs in Harrow are in the 40% most deprived in the country in 2010.

Particular areas of concern are wards in the north of the borough and the central wards of Greenhill, Marlborough and Kenton West.

# Crime

- Harrow is ranked 137<sup>th</sup> out of 354 Districts in England
- Harrow is more deprived in 2010, compared to 2007
- Crime deprivation appears right across the borough with the most severe clusters in the south and east



In comparison with the 2007 Indices Harrow has less LSOAs in both the most deprived 20% in England (four down from nine) and the most deprived 10% in England (one down from two).

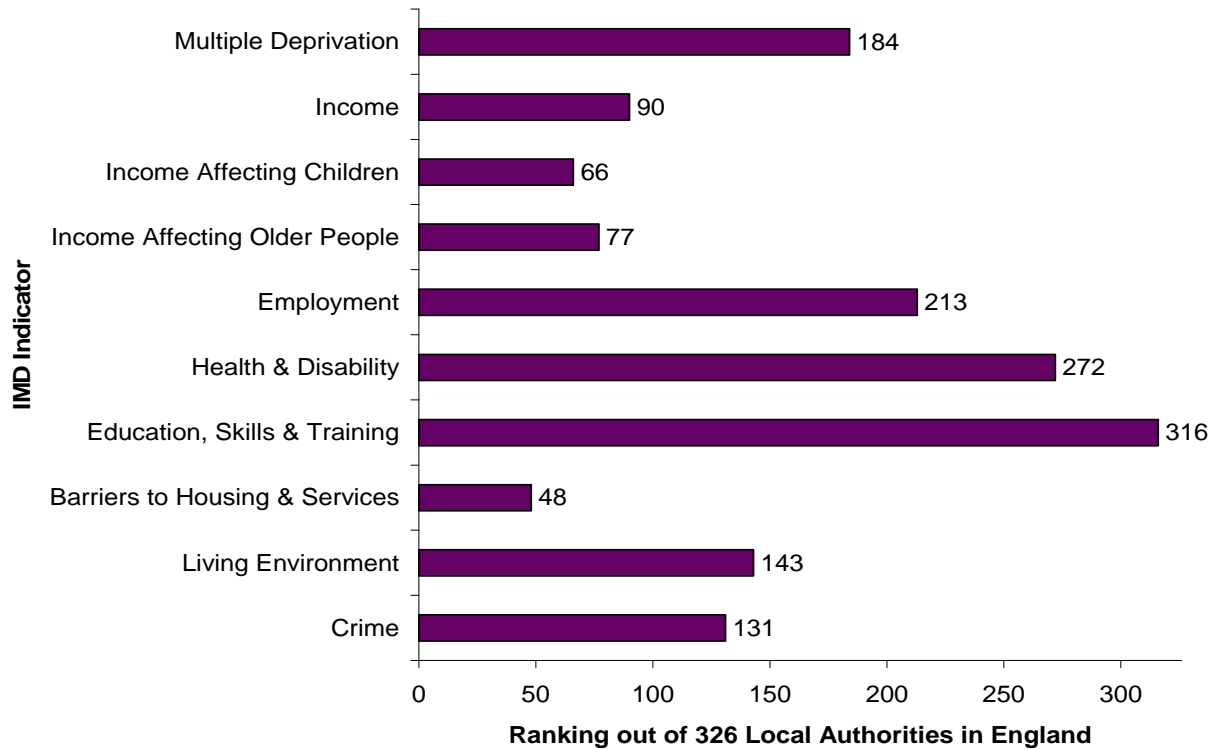
At the other end of the spectrum the number of LSOAs in the least deprived 20% has fallen from fifteen to five. Together these two trends are seeing Harrow becoming a more homogenised borough.

The similarity between the LSOAs in Harrow has enabled significant changes in the relative positions of the LSOAs from their rankings in 2007. The LSOA, in Harrow on the Hill, ranked second most deprived in the borough in 2007 is now 105<sup>th</sup>, while a LSOA in Rayners Lane has moved from 2<sup>nd</sup> least deprived to 7<sup>th</sup> most deprived.

## Harrow's Rank in relation to the National Deprivation Rankings (Post-2009 Local Authority Boundaries)

The following chart is based on a ranking of all local authorities in England following the 2009 local government restructure. As a result these rankings are not comparable with previous Indices of Deprivation rankings. A lower ranking denotes a higher level of deprivation.

**Graph 2: 2010 IMD national ranking**



The Index for Multiple Deprivation is an indicator which incorporates other indices to provide a summary statistic. With a ranking of 184 out of 326 Harrow is in the 56<sup>th</sup> percentile nationally.

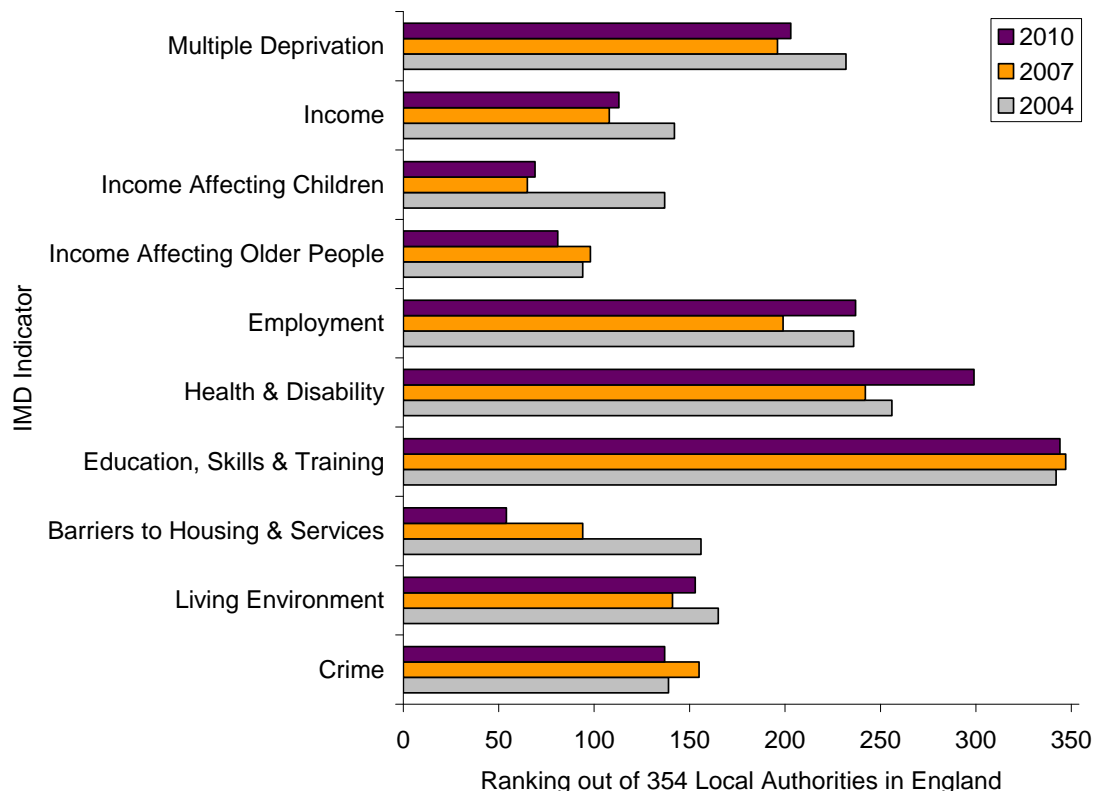
The constituent elements of the IMD are the individual indicators shown in the graph above weighted as follows: Income (22.5%); Employment (22.5%); Health & Disability (13.5%); Education, Skills & Training (13.5%); Barriers to Housing & Services (9.3%); Crime (9.3%), and; Living Environment (9.3%).

There is great variation in Harrow's performance between the different indicators. Ranging from 48<sup>th</sup> most deprived in the country for Barriers to Housing through to 316<sup>th</sup> for Education, Skills & Training.

## Harrow's Rank in relation to the National Deprivation Rankings (Pre-2009 Local Authority Boundaries)

The following chart shows Harrow's overall ranking within England based on pre-2009 borough and district boundaries. The Multiple Deprivation indicator is based on the average rank measure, while all other measures are based on average score.

Graph 3 & Table 3: 2010 IMD national ranking over time



The graph (and table) show Harrow becoming less deprived in six indicator areas including the overall Index of Multiple Deprivation. By far the largest improvement is in the Health and Disability indicator where Harrow has jumped 57 places, although there has also been a massive improvement in Employment which has moved down the rankings 38 places. In the indicator Education Skills and Training the borough is ranked 344 out of 354 in England.

Conversely there has been a sharp increase in the Barriers to Housing and Services ranking of 40 places. There was also negative movement in the Crime indicator and in the Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index (IDAOP) indicator.

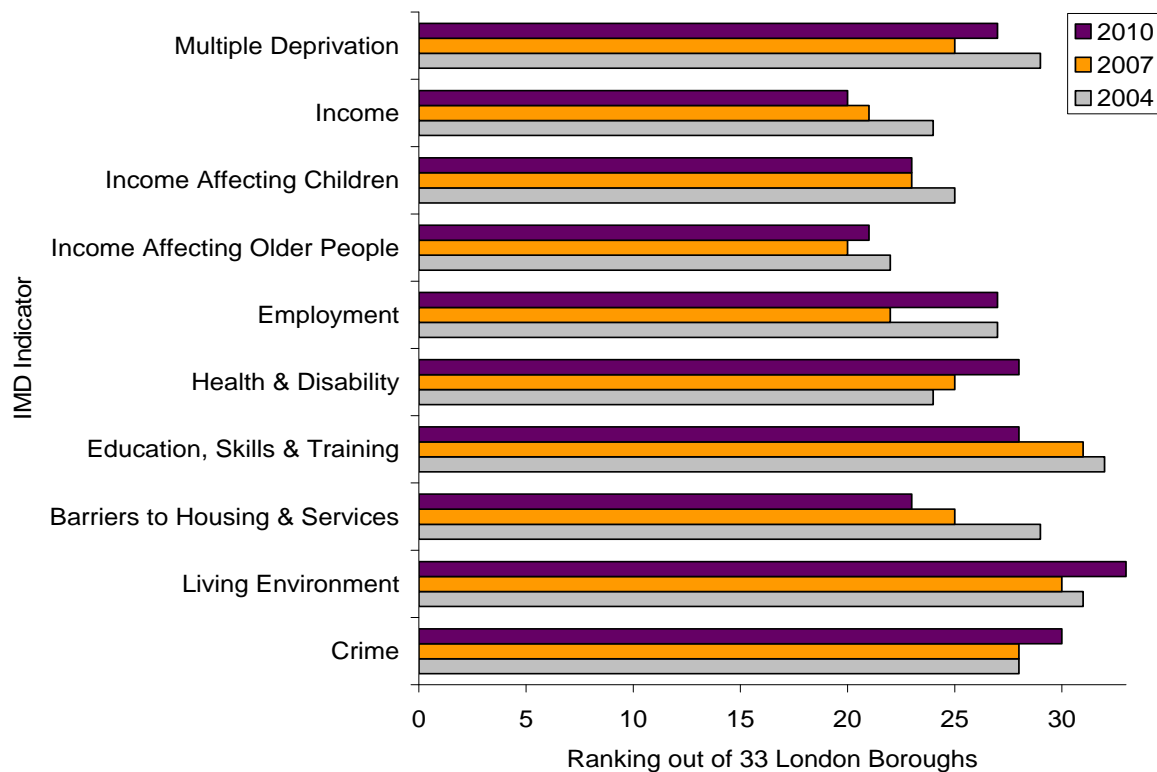
Both the IDAOP and the Income Deprivation Affecting Children Indicator (IDACI) are sub-domains of the Income indices and do not contribute to overall IMD measure.

	2004	2007	2010
Multiple Deprivation	232	196	203
Income	142	108	113
Income Affecting Children	137	65	69
Income Affecting Older People	94	98	81
Employment	236	199	237
Health & Disability	256	242	299
Education, Skills & Training	342	347	344
Barriers to Housing & Services	156	94	54
Living Environment	165	141	153
Crime	139	155	137

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

The chart below shows Harrow's rank relative to the 33 local authorities in London. As before, a lower rank corresponds to greater deprivation. The chart also shows how Harrow's ranking has changed across the three separate deprivation studies (2004, 2007 & 2010).

Graph 4 & Table 4: 2010 IMD London ranking



Harrow's lowest ranked indicator is 'Income' in which the borough is placed 20<sup>th</sup> out of 33. In the 'Living Environment' indicator Harrow is the least deprived borough in London. In the majority of indicators Harrow improved on its 2007 performance. In particular the Employment indicator shows an increase of five places within the London rankings.

In three areas the borough is now more deprived than it was 2007 and in the remaining indicator, 'Income Deprivation Affecting Children' there was no change. Interestingly in the Education, Skills and Training indicator, which is Harrow's best nationally performing indicator, Harrow dropped three places in the London rankings.

	2004	2007	2010
Multiple Deprivation	29	25	27
Income	24	21	20
Income Affecting Children	25	23	23
Income Affecting Older People	22	20	21
Employment	27	22	27
Health & Disability	24	25	28
Education, Skills & Training	32	31	28
Barriers to Housing & Services	29	25	23
Living Environment	31	30	33
Crime	28	28	30

Table 5: 2010 IMD ranking of London boroughs

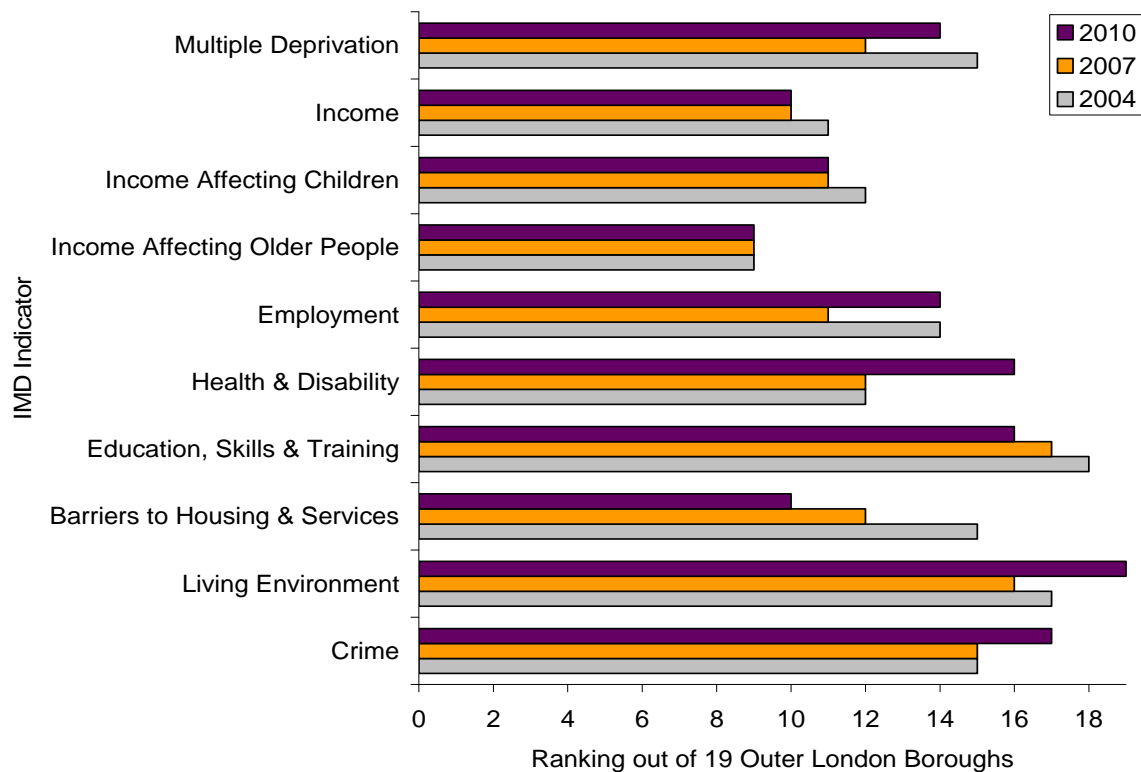
London Borough	Average IMD Score	Rank of Average Score	London Rank 2010	London Rank 2007
Hackney	42.9	2	1	1
Newham	41.9	3	2	3
Tower Hamlets	39.6	7	3	2
Haringey	36.1	13	4	5
Islington	35.9	14	5	4
Waltham Forest	35.4	15	6	10
Barking and Dagenham	34.2	22	7	7
Greenwich	31.9	28	8	8
Lambeth	31.2	29	9	6
Lewisham	31.0	31	10	11
Brent	30.5	35	11	12
Southwark	29.7	41	12	9
Hammersmith and Fulham	27.5	55	13	14
Enfield	26.1	64	14	16
Camden	25.4	74	15	13
Ealing	25.0	80	16	17
City of Westminster	24.6	87	17	15
Kensington and Chelsea	23.3	103	18	18
Croydon	22.8	107	19	20
Hounslow	21.8	118	20	19
Wandsworth	21.5	121	21	23
Redbridge	20.4	134	22	22
Hillingdon	19.8	138	23	24
Bexley	16.7	174	24	25
Barnet	16.6	176	25	21
Havering	16.6	177	26	26
<b>Harrow</b>	<b>15.5</b>	<b>194</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>27</b>
Sutton	15.4	196	28	30
Bromley	15.0	203	29	29
Merton	14.6	208	30	28
Kingston upon Thames	11.7	255	31	31
City of London	11.1	262	32	32
Richmond upon Thames	10.1	285	33	33

**Note:** The Average IMD score is calculated by totalling the scores for all LSOA within the local authority area and dividing by the number of LSOAs. The ranking is based on the Average IMD Scores and includes all 326 local authorities in England.

## Harrow's Rank in relation to the Outer London Deprivation Rankings

There are 19 boroughs in the area defined as Outer London. The chart and table below show how Harrow is performing against a group of local authorities which are broadly similar. In five indicators Harrow has improved on its 2007 ranking, in three the ranking has remained constant and in the remaining two indicators deprivation has increased relative to the other boroughs.

Graph 5 & Table 6: 2010 IMD Outer London ranking



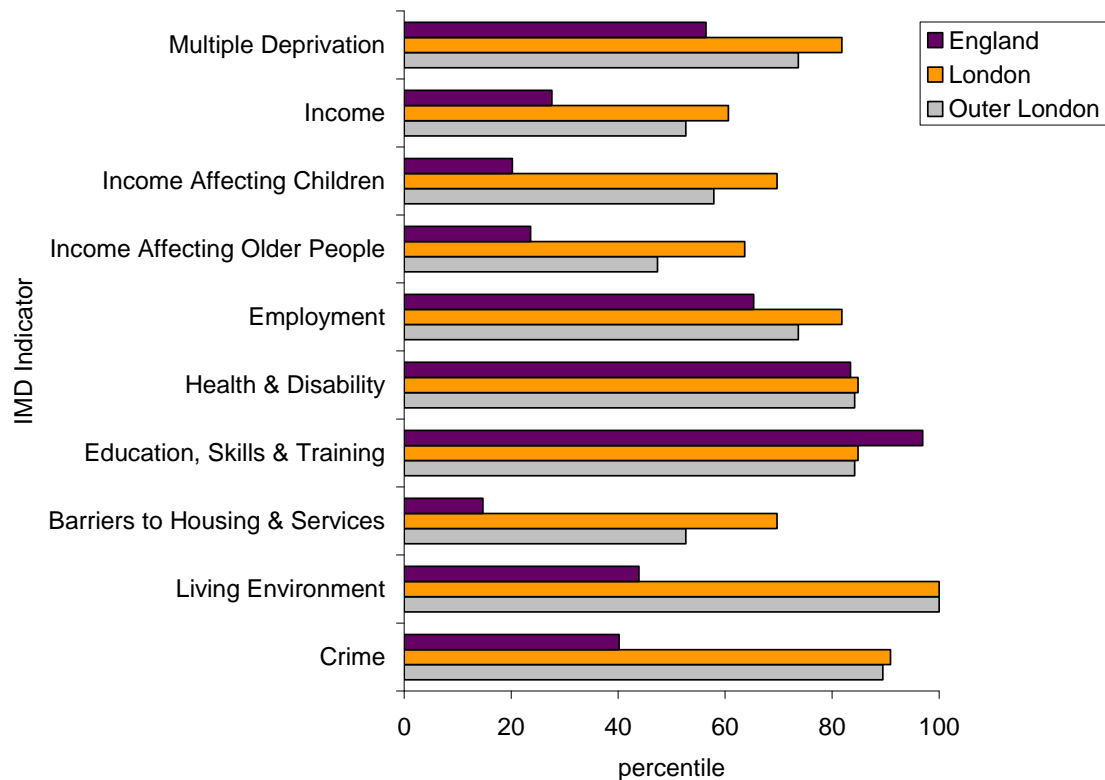
In four out of ten indicators Harrow is in the top four performing boroughs in Outer London. In five of the ten indicators Harrow has improved its ranking relative to the Outer London authorities since the 2007 Indices, and has held steady in a further three domains. Again the indicator Education, Skills & Training, ostensibly one of the domains where Harrow performs best, has seen a decline in its relative position within this group.

With the exception of the indicator for Income Deprivation Affecting Older People (IDAPI) Harrow is in the top performing 50 per cent of Outer London Boroughs.

	2004	2007	2010
Multiple Deprivation	15	12	14
Income	11	10	10
Income Affecting Children	12	11	11
Income Affecting Older People	9	9	9
Employment	14	11	14
Health & Disability	12	12	16
Education, Skills & Training	18	17	16
Barriers to Housing & Services	15	12	10
Living Environment	17	16	19
Crime	15	15	17

## Summary

Graph 6: Relative deprivation of Harrow across three geographic levels



This graph demonstrates how Harrow performs at three levels: nationally; regionally and sub-regionally. As would be expected relative to all London Boroughs (orange bar) Harrow appears as one of the least deprived. This is due to the presence in this group of some of the most deprived LSOAs in the country in boroughs such as Tower Hamlets and Hackney.

The Outer London group (grey bar) eliminates many of these more deprived LSOAs while retaining many of the least deprived LSOAs in the region, in boroughs such as Bromley and Bexley. As a result Harrow's relative performance is, in most areas, not as good.

When compared against the entire country (purple bar) this effect is accentuated even further. In domains such as Crime and Living Environment the urban aspects of Harrow place it in lower half of boroughs nationally. However, in respect of Education, Skills & Training Harrow's location and social structure place it in the 97<sup>th</sup> percentile.

The differing performance of Harrow at these various geographic levels highlights the difficulties in adequately defining how deprivation is changing in the borough. The table below demonstrates how Harrow has moved relative to its 2007 position in the national, regional and sub-regional rankings. This measure itself is of course relative, dependant on not only changes in Harrow over the three year period but also in all other boroughs in the groupings.



**Table 7: The movement of Harrow through the rankings at three geographic levels 2007-2010**

	England	London	Outer London
Multiple Deprivation	↑	↑	↑
Income	↑	↓	↔
Income Affecting Children	↑	↔	↔
Income Affecting Older People	↓	↑	↔
Employment	↑	↑	↑
Health & Disability	↑	↑	↑
Education, Skills & Training	↓	↓	↓
Barriers to Housing & Services	↓	↓	↓
Living Environment	↑	↑	↑
Crime	↓	↑	↑

The table shows green arrows pointing up for cases in which the borough is relatively less deprived in 2010 compared to 2007 and red arrows pointing down for instances where the borough is more deprived. A yellow arrow indicates no change in position.

Within Harrow it seems that there has been a general trend in most domains towards a reduction in deprivation.

There are only two domains where red arrows outnumber green. In the Education, Skills & Training domain there has been a slip across all levels towards greater deprivation, however Harrow still ranks highly on the national level in this indicator. Perhaps the domain which gives the most cause for concern is Barriers to Housing where Harrow has performed poorly in the past and appears to be more deprived in 2010 than in 2007.

Where arrows point in opposite directions within the same domain the cause is most likely to be the differing social and economic circumstances in the LSOAs that make up the grouping, as outlined above.

## Conclusion

There has been positive progress between 2007 and 2010 so that Harrow is now a largely less deprived place. The Barriers to Housing domain causes the most concern being the area where the borough performs least well and also the indicator with the greatest increase in deprivation since 2007. Overall, there is certainly still room for improvement in all areas but the general trend is towards decreasing deprivation.

## Further Information

### Indices of Deprivation

<http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/corporate/statistics/indices2010>

### Guidance Document

<http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/statistics/pdf/1871538.pdf>

### Technical Report

<http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/statistics/pdf/1870718.pdf>

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## Appendix A: Data Sources

### Income Deprivation Domain

Component	Numerator	Denominator
Adults and children in Income Support families	As described, 2008 (Department for Work and Pensions)	Total resident population, 2008 (Office for National Statistics population estimates)
Adults and children in income-based Jobseeker's Allowance families	As described, 2008 (Department for Work and Pensions)	Total resident population, 2008 (Office for National Statistics population estimates)
Adults and children in Pension Credit (Guarantee) families	As described, 2008 (Department for Work and Pensions)	Total resident population, 2008 (Office for National Statistics population estimates)
Adults and children in Child Tax Credit families (who are not claiming Income Support, income-based Jobseeker's Allowance or Pension Credit) whose equivalised income (excluding housing benefits) is below 60% of the median before housing costs	As described, 2008 (HM Revenue and Customs)	Total resident population, 2008 (Office for National Statistics population estimates)
Asylum seekers in England in receipt of subsistence support, accommodation support, or both	As described, 2008 (Home Office)	Total resident population, 2008 (Office for National Statistics population estimates)

### Employment Deprivation Domain

Component	Numerator	Denominator
Claimants of Jobseeker's Allowance (both contribution-based and incomebased) women aged 18-59 and men aged 18-64, averaged over four quarters	As described, February 2008, May 2008, August 2008 and November 2008 (Department for Work and Pensions)	Total resident population for women aged 18-59 and men aged 18-64 2008 (Office for National Statistics population estimates)
Claimants of Incapacity Benefit women aged 18-59 and men aged 18-64, averaged over four quarters	As described, February 2008, May 2008, August 2008 and November 2008 (Department for Work and Pensions)	Total resident population for women aged 18-59 and men aged 18-64, 2008 (Office for National Statistics population estimates)
Claimants of Severe Disablement Allowance women aged 18-59 and men aged 18-64, averaged over four quarters	As described, February 2008, May 2008, August 2008 and November 2008 (Department for Work and Pensions)	Total resident population for women aged 18-59 and men aged 18-64, 2008 (Office for National Statistics population estimates)
Claimants of Employment and Support Allowance (those with a contribution-based element) women aged 18-59 and men aged 18-64	As described, November 2008 only (Department for Work and Pensions)	Total resident population for women aged 18-59 and men aged 18-64, 2008 (Office for National Statistics population estimates)
Participants in New Deal for the 18-24s who are not in receipt of Jobseeker's Allowance, averaged over four quarters	As described, February 2008, May 2008, August 2008 and November 2008 (Department for Work and Pensions)	Total resident population for women aged 18-59 and men aged 18-64, 2008 (Office for National Statistics population estimates)

		estimates)
Participants in New Deal for 25+ who are not in receipt of Jobseeker's Allowance, averaged over four quarters	As described, February 2008, May 2008, August 2008 and November 2008 (Department for Work and Pensions)	Total resident population for women aged 18-59 and men aged 18-64, 2008 (Office for National Statistics population estimates)
Participants in New Deal for Lone Parents (after initial interview) aged 18 and over, averaged over four quarters	As described, February 2008, May 2008, August 2008 and November 2008 (Department for Work and Pensions)	Total resident population for women aged 18-59 and men aged 18-64, 2008 (Office for National Statistics population estimates)

## Health Deprivation and Disability Domain

Component	Numerator	Denominator
Years of Potential Life Lost	Mortality data in five year age-sex bands, 2004-2008 (Office for National Statistics)	Total resident population in five year age-sex bands, 2008 (Office for National Statistics population estimates)
Comparative Illness and Disability Ratio	Non-overlapping counts of people in receipt of Income Support, Disability Premium, Attendance Allowance, Disability Living Allowance, Severe Disablement Allowance, Incapacity Benefit in five year age-sex bands, 2008 (Department for Work and Pensions)	Total resident population in five year age-sex bands, 2008 (Office for National Statistics population estimates)
Acute morbidity	Hospital spells starting with admission in an emergency in five year age-sex bands, 2006-07 and 2007-08 (NHS Information Centre)	Total resident population in five year age-sex bands, 2008 (Office for National Statistics population estimates)
Mood or anxiety disorders	Measure of adults under 60 suffering from mood (affective), neurotic, stress-related and somatoform disorders, based on prescribing data for 2005 (NHS Prescription Services), hospital episodes data for 2006-07 and 2007-08 (NHS Information Centre), suicide mortality data for 2004-2008 (Office for National Statistics) and health benefits data for 2008 (Department for Work and Pensions).	

## Education Skills and Training Deprivation Domain

Component	Numerator	Denominator
Key Stage 2 attainment	Total score of pupils taking English, maths and science Key Stage 2 exams in maintained schools, 2006-07 and 2007-08 (Department for Education)	Total number of Key Stage 2 subjects taken by pupils in maintained schools, 2006-07 and 2007-08 (Department for Education)
Key Stage 3 attainment	Total score of pupils taking English, maths and science Key Stage 3 exams in maintained	Total number of Key Stage 3 subjects taken by pupils in maintained schools, 2006-07

	schools, 2006-07 and 2007-08 (Department for Education)	and 2007-08 (Department for Education)
Key Stage 4 attainment	Total capped (best 8) score of pupils taking Key Stage 4 in maintained schools, 2006-07 and 2007-08 (Department for Education)	All pupils in maintained schools who took Key Stage 4 exams, 2006-07 and 2007-08 (Department for Education)
Secondary school absence	Number of authorised and unauthorised absences from secondary school, 2007-08 and 2008-09 (Department for Education)	Total number of possible sessions, 2007-08 and 2008-09 (Department for Education)
Staying on in education post 16	Young people aged 17 receiving Child Benefit in 2009 (HM Revenue and Customs)	Young people aged 15 receiving Child Benefit in 2007 (HM Revenue and Customs) The indicator is subtracted from 1 to produce the proportion <i>not</i> staying in education
Entry to higher education	Successful entrants under 21 to higher education, four year average 2005-06–2008-09 (Higher Education Statistics Agency)	Population aged 14-17, 2001 (Census) The indicator is subtracted from 1 to produce the proportion <i>not</i> entering higher education
Adult skills	Adults aged 25-54 with no qualifications or with qualifications below NVQ Level 2, 2001 (Census)	All adults aged 25-54, 2001 (Census)

## Barriers to Housing and Services Domain

Component	Numerator	Denominator
Household overcrowding	Overcrowded households, 2001 (Census)	Total number of households, 2001 (Census)
Homelessness	Number of accepted decisions for assistance under the homelessness provisions of housing legislation, 2008-09 (Department for Communities and Local Government)	Household estimates, 2006 (Department for Communities and Local Government)
Housing affordability	Modelled proportion of households unable to afford to enter owner occupation on the basis of their income, estimated primarily from the Family Resources Survey and Regulated Mortgage Survey, 2008 (estimates produced by Heriot-Watt University)	
Road distance to a GP surgery	Population weighted mean of Output Area road distance score (the road distance from the population weighted Output Area centroid to nearest GP premises), 2008 (NHS Connecting for Health)	
Road distance to a supermarket or convenience store	Population weighted mean of Output Area road distance score (the road distance from the populated weighted Output Area centroid to nearest supermarket or convenience store), 2008 (MapInfo Ltd)	
Road distance to a primary school	Population weighted mean of Output Area road distance score (the road distance from the populated weighted Output Area centroid to nearest primary school), 2008 (Department for Education Edubase)	
Road distance to a Post Office	Population weighted mean of Output Area road distance score (the road distance from the populated weighted Output Area	

	centroid to nearest Post Office), 2008 (Post Office Ltd)
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## Crime Domain

Component	Numerator	Denominator
Violence	19 recorded crime offence types, April 2008–March 2009 (Police Force data, constrained to Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnership level data provided by the Home Office)	Resident population, 2008 (Office for National Statistics population estimates), plus non-resident working population, 2001 (Census)
Burglary	Four recorded crime offence types, April 2008–March 2009 (Police Force data, constrained to Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnership level data provided by the Home Office)	Total dwellings, 2001 (Census), plus business addresses (Ordnance Survey Address Point database)
Theft	Five recorded crime offence types, April 2008–March 2009 (Police Force data, constrained to Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnership level data provided by the Home Office)	Resident population, 2008 (Office for National Statistics population estimates), plus non-resident working population, 2001 (Census)
Criminal damage	11 recorded crime offence types, April 2008–March 2009 (Police Force data, constrained to Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnership level data provided by the Home Office)	Resident population, 2008 (Office for National Statistics population estimates), plus non-resident working population, 2001 (Census) Living Environment Deprivation Domain
Housing in poor condition	Estimate of the probability that any given dwelling in the Output Area (aggregated to LSOA level) fails to meet the decent standard, modelled primarily from the English House Condition Survey, 2005 (estimates produced by the Building Research Establishment Ltd)	
Houses without central heating	As described, 2001 (Census)	Total number of households, 2001 (Census)
Air quality	Modelled estimates of air quality based on the concentration of four pollutants (nitrogen dioxide, benzene, sulphur dioxide and particulates), 2008 (estimates produced by Staffordshire University)	
Road traffic accidents	Injuries to pedestrians and cyclists caused by road traffic accidents, 2007-2009 (Department for Transport)	Total resident population, 2008 (Office for National Statistics population estimates), plus non-resident working population, 2001 (Census)