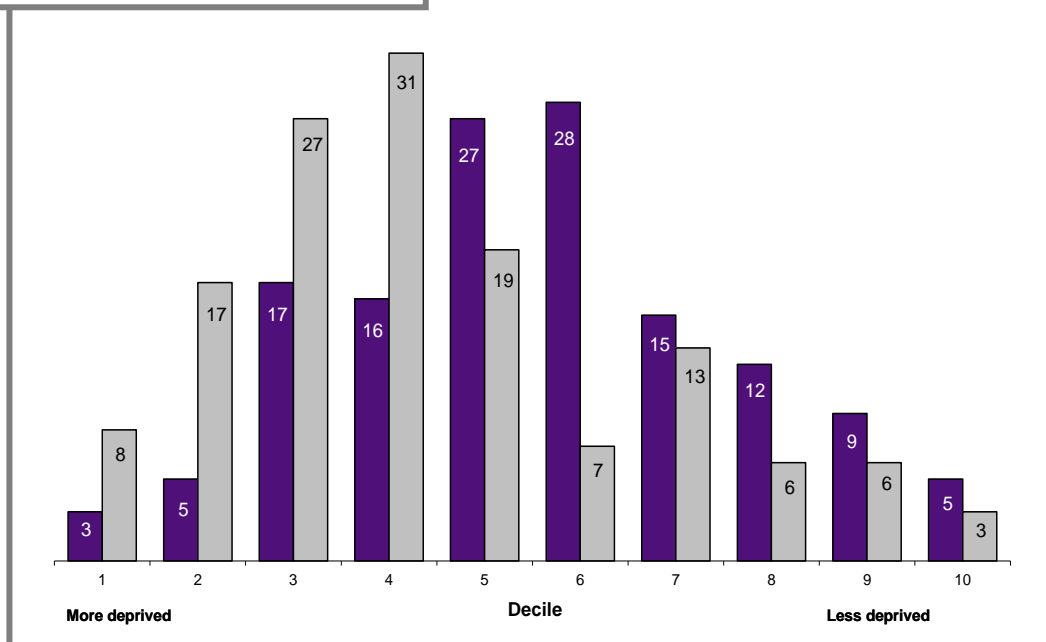
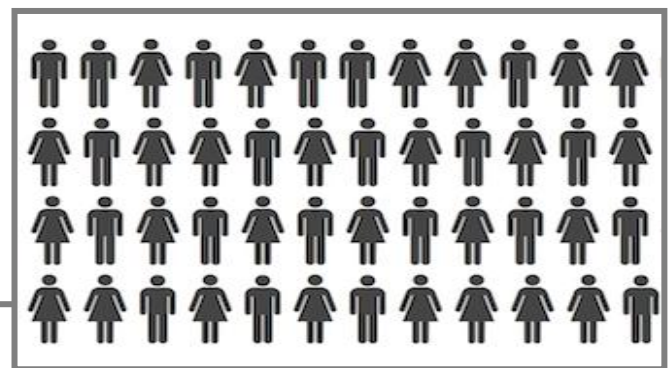
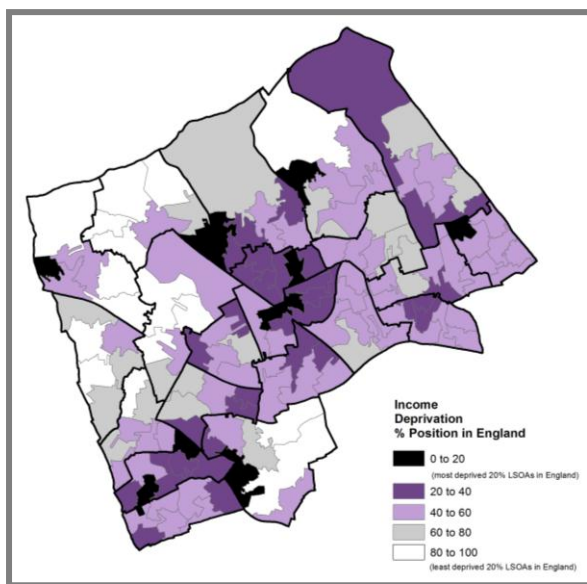


# London Borough of Harrow

## 2015 Indices of Deprivation

### Harrow Summary



December 2015

## Key Findings

- Harrow is ranked 213<sup>th</sup> out of 326 Districts in England, an improved ranking since 2010, when the borough was ranked 184<sup>th</sup>, where 1<sup>st</sup> is the most deprived
- Overall Harrow's ranking has been heading in the direction of 'less deprived' compared to previous indices in 2007 and 2010
- Harrow is ranked the 6<sup>th</sup> least deprived borough out of the 33 London Boroughs, an improvement of one place on the 2010 rankings and three places on the 2007 rankings
- In three of the domains<sup>1</sup> Harrow's position has worsened since 2010, based on the national rankings. Within London Harrow's ranking has deteriorated slightly in five of the main domains.
- Two of Harrow's LSOAs are amongst the top 20 per cent most deprived in England for Multiple Deprivation. This is an improved position since 2010, when three of Harrow's LSOAs were in England's most deprived 20 per cent.
- Harrow's top ten most deprived LSOAs are distributed right across the borough, highlighting the pockets of deprivation within Harrow. Only Roxbourne ward has more than one LSOA in the top ten and there are two adjoining LSOAs in Stanmore Park and Hatch End wards.
- Wealdstone is Harrow's most deprived ward and Pinner South is the least deprived ward, based on the overall Index of Multiple Deprivation
- Harrow performs best in 'Education, Skills & Training' - the borough is the 23<sup>rd</sup> least deprived Local Authority in England, although in 2010 Harrow was the 10<sup>th</sup> least deprived local authority for this measure. An additional indicator on English language proficiency (relating to adults) is the likely cause of the slightly worsened position nationally.
- Harrow performs worst in the 'Barriers to Housing' and 'Income affecting Older People' indicators, but London Boroughs outnumber other local authorities in the top ten rankings for both these indicators. Harrow is ranked 48<sup>th</sup> and 61<sup>st</sup> respectively in the national rankings for 'Barriers to Housing' and 'Income affecting Older People'.

## Overview

The Indices of Deprivation (ID) are a group of indicators which measure the level of deprivation in England's 32,844 Lower Layer Super Output Areas (LSOA). The 2015 Indices were published in full by the Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG) on 30<sup>th</sup> September 2015. The Index of Multiple Deprivation 2015 is the official measure of relative deprivation for LSOAs in England.

National and local organisations use the Indices of Deprivation, sometimes in conjunction with other data, to distribute funding or target resources to areas. The ID is widely used across central government to focus programmes on the most deprived areas. Locally, it is often used as evidence in the development of strategies, to target interventions, and in bids for funding. The voluntary and community sector also use the indices, for example, to identify areas where people may benefit from the services they provide.

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<sup>1</sup> Based on the overall IMD, the seven main domains and the 'Income Affecting Children' & 'Income Affecting Older People' sub-domains

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## Introduction

### Indices of Deprivation

The 2015 English Indices of Deprivation, released by the Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG) on 30<sup>th</sup> September 2015, update the 2010 Indices of Deprivation. Most of the indicators used in the 2015 Indices relate to the tax year 2012/13. The Deprivation Indices measure relative levels of deprivation at the Lower Super Output Area (LSOA) level.

The Indices of Deprivation 2015 are comprised of: the Index of Multiple Deprivation; seven main domain indices; supplementary indices; together with higher level Local Authority District summaries. The seven main domains each measure a different aspect of deprivation. Each of these domains is comprised of a basket of indicators, with 37 indicators in total (detailed in Appendix A).

The Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) is a weighted average of the seven domains<sup>2</sup> and provides an overall picture of deprivation. The IMD is regarded as the official measure of relative deprivation for small areas in England. 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 and 32,844 being the least deprived area.

An area has a lower ranking and lower 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. The ID does not measure affluence, so an area ranked amongst the least deprived may not necessarily be the most affluent.

The seven main domains are:

- Income Deprivation (22.5%)
- Employment Deprivation (22.5%)
- Education, Skills and Training Deprivation (13.5%)
- Health Deprivation and Disability (13.5%)
- Crime (9.3%)
- Barriers to Housing and Services (9.3%)
- Living Environment Deprivation (9.3%)

The figures in brackets are the weights which are used to produce the overall IMD.

### District Level Summaries

At the local authority level the ID can be summarised in a range of ways to describe relative deprivation among local authorities. Each of these will lead to a different ranking of local authorities. Summary measures for local authorities look at different aspects, such as how the borough does on average; the extent to which people are most affected by deprivation; or how bad the deprivation is in the worst parts.

No single summary measure is the 'best' measure as each highlights different aspects of deprivation, and leads to a different ranking of areas. For simplicity, this report generally focuses on just one of the measures in describing deprivation - the Average Rank measure.

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<sup>2</sup> The 'Income Affecting Older People' and 'Income Affecting Children' domains are sub-sets of the Income domain

The Average Rank measure summarises the average level of deprivation across the higher level local authority area, based on the ranks of the LSOAs in the area.

### Summary Measures for Harrow, 2010 & 2015

Source: CLG, *Indices of Deprivation 2010 & 2015*, Crown Copyright

Higher Level Geography Summary Measures	Harrow's LA District Rank 2015	Harrow's LA District Rank 2010
Average rank	213	184
Average score	219	194
Proportion of LSOAs in the most deprived 10% nationally	200*	200*
Extent	235	212
Local concentration	233	210
Income scale	86	71
Employment scale	103	103

\* LAs with no LSOAs in the 10% most deprived nationally receive a score of zero, and a joint rank of 200

All of the above summary measures show that Harrow's national ranking has improved on all the measures since the 2010 ID. Harrow's rankings are fairly similar for all the different measures, which are summarised below:

- 'Average rank' and 'average scores' identify the average level of deprivation in an area, taking account of all the LSOAs in the area
- 'Extent' is a summary of the degree to which the local authority is highly deprived. It is a weighted sum of the population living in the most deprived 30 per cent of areas
- 'Local concentration' identifies LAs with extreme levels of deprivation, by comparing the most deprived LSOAs locally against those in other areas nationally
- The income and employment scales record the number of people in a LA who are employment or income deprived. If two districts have the same percentage of income or employment deprived people, the authority with the larger number of deprived people will be ranked as more deprived on this measure because more people are experiencing the deprivation.

See Appendix B for further details on the higher area summary measures.

### Data Sources

The Indices of Deprivation 2015 uses census data only when alternative data from administrative sources is not available. Four such indicators were derived from the 2011 Census: adult skill levels and English language proficiency in the Education, Skills and Training Deprivation Domain; household overcrowding in the Barriers to Housing and Services Domain; and houses without central heating in the Living Environment Deprivation Domain.

For a full list of sources and dates for each of the domains see Appendix A.

## Lower Layer Super Output Areas

Lower Layer 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 and nationally there are now 32,844 LSOAs.

In 2010 there were 32,428 LSOAs nationally, but population changes in the 2011 Census led to the overall change in the number of LSOAs, as LSOAs were designed to be of a similar population size with approximately 1,500 people in each LSOA. Nationally some new LSOAs have been created through the splitting of existing LSOAs and some boundaries have been changed to improve homogeneity. Only one of Harrow's LSOA boundaries (in Rayners Lane ward) was changed as a result of the 2011 Census, but this was only due to a minor realignment, so all of Harrow's LSOAs are actually directly comparable over time. However, with over 400 new LSOAs in England comparison of ranking changes in numerical terms over the last two Indices of Deprivation isn't strictly possible, so a better measure is to compare areas according to which deciles or quintiles that they are recorded in based on the national rankings.

## Wards

The Indices of Deprivation 2015 (ID) are produced at LSOA level, as per the ID 2010. Summary measures are available for: Local Authority Districts; upper-tier local authorities; Local Enterprise Partnerships; and Clinical Commissioning Groups.

Ward level data is not produced as part of the standard outputs. However, DCLG has produced guidance on how to aggregate the information to different geographies using the LSOA average score summary measure, weighted by the LSOA population size. This methodology has been followed in producing the ward level summaries in this report (wherever possible). For further information see Appendix A of the [DCLG Research Report on the ID 2015](#).

## Comparisons with the 2010 Indices of Deprivation

Previous Harrow reports on the 2010 Indices of Deprivation (including the Harrow Vitality Profiles reports) are generally based on the local authority boundaries in force prior to the restructuring on 1 April 2009, when there were 354 local authorities in England.

This report differs from the previous reports, as it is based on the local authority boundaries in force as at 1 April 2009, when the number of local authorities in England was reduced to 326. Therefore comparisons have generally only been made with the 2010 ID in this paper.

There have been a small number of changes made to some of the indicators since the ID 2010, which means that direct comparability in some areas is not strictly possible. Most notably the main changes include: the broadening of the indicator on housing affordability (as described under the Housing and Services domain); a new indicator on claimants of Carer's Allowance (see under Employment Deprivation); and the inclusion of data on English language proficiency (see under Education, Skills and Training).

As previously mentioned, there have also been changes to the number of LSOAs nationally, but not within Harrow.

Changes in deprivation levels over time are relative to other areas. If a rank remains unchanged between the 2010 and 2015 ID, this may not mean that there have been no changes to the level of deprivation in that area.

## About the Data

All neighbourhoods (LSOAs) in England are ranked between 1 and 32,844, with '1' the most deprived nationally, so the lower the ranking, the higher the level of deprivation.

It is important to note that these statistics are a measure of relative deprivation, not affluence, and to recognise that not every person living in a deprived area will themselves be deprived. Likewise, there will be some deprived people living in the least deprived areas.

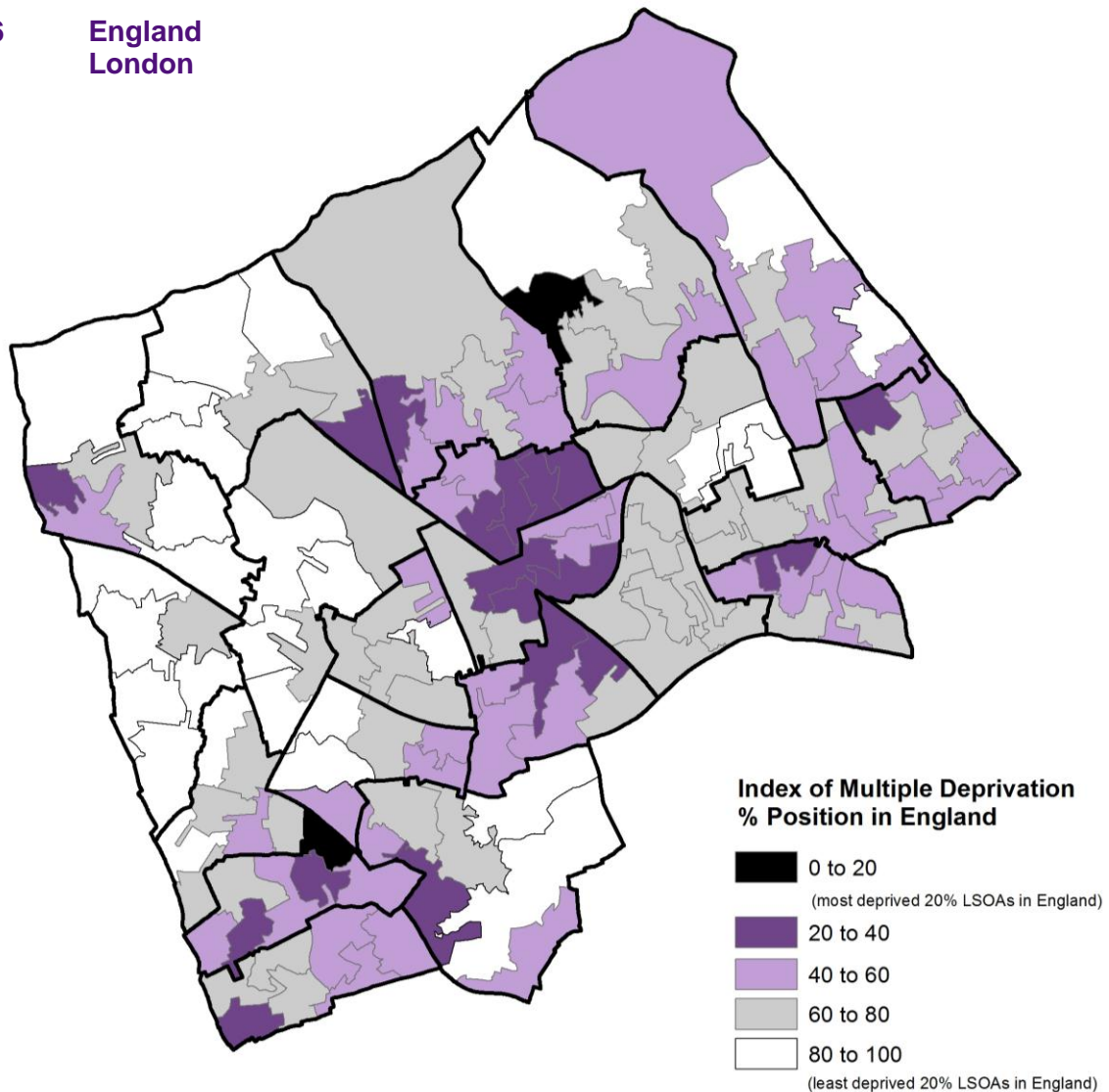
National rankings have only been produced at local authority level for the overall IMD, the seven main domains (detailed on Page 3) and the Income affecting Children (IDACI) and Income affecting Older People (IDAOPI) sub-sets of the Income domain.

# Multiple Deprivation

## National & London Rank

213/326  
28/33

England  
London



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Indices of Deprivation 2015

- Harrow is ranked 213<sup>th</sup> out of 326 Districts in England, an improved ranking since 2010, when the borough was ranked 184<sup>th</sup>, where 1<sup>st</sup> is the most deprived
- Overall Harrow's rankings have improved showing that the borough has become relatively less deprived since previous indices in 2007 and 2010
- 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

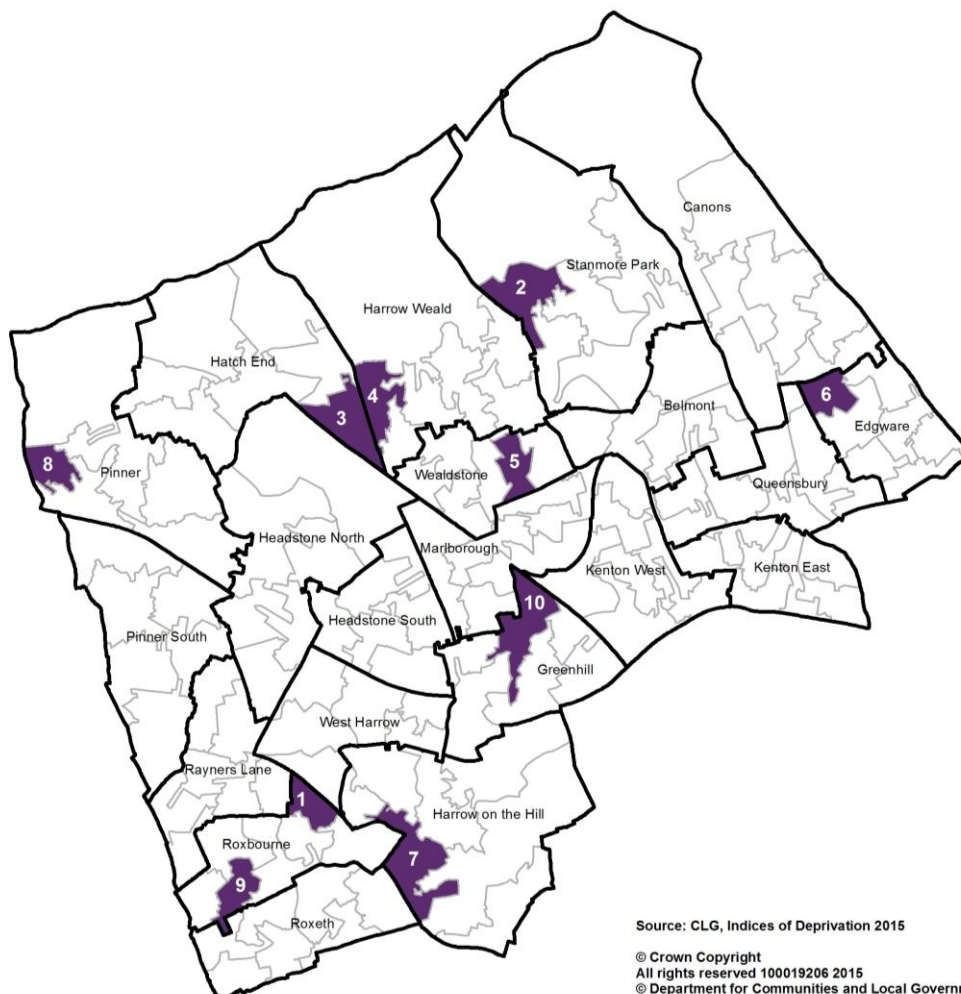


## Harrow's top ten ranked LSOAs for Multiple Deprivation

Source: CLG, Indices of Deprivation 2015, Crown Copyright

LSOA	Ward	National Rank 2015	National Rank 2010	Rank Change	Rank & Location on Map
E01002217	Roxbourne	5,370	3,879	↑	1
E01002227	Stanmore Park	5,441	4,968	↑	2
E01002151	Hatch End	6,680	5,944	↑	3
E01002139	Harrow Weald	7,164	6,722	↑	4
E01002235	Wealdstone	7,188	7,904	↓	5
E01002120	Edgware	8,019	7,662	↑	6
E01002133	Harrow on the Hill	8,053	8,169	↓	7
E01002185	Pinner	9,188	6,807	↑	8
E01002215	Roxbourne	9,523	10,972	↓	9
E01002130	Greenhill	9,742	10,124	↓	10

Note: Green arrows indicate improved rankings in 2015. Red arrows show lower rankings in 2015, indicating an increased level of deprivation relative to other areas.



Source: CLG, Indices of Deprivation 2015

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Indices of Deprivation 2015

Overall multiple deprivation in Harrow has fallen compared to the 2010 and 2007 IMDs. The number of LSOAs in Harrow in the top 20 per cent most deprived in England has fallen from three to two. Harrow's most deprived LSOA is ranked nationally as the 5,370<sup>th</sup> most deprived in England - this LSOA is in Roxbourne ward and encompasses the Rayners Lane Estate. However, this LSOA has an improved ranking since 2010, as do the next three of the borough's most deprived LSOAs. Harrow's second most deprived LSOA is in Stanmore Park ward, covering the Woodlands and Cottesmore Estates.

Of the 137 LSOAs in Harrow only two fall within the top 20 per cent most deprived in England; they are in the wards of Roxbourne and Stanmore Park, This is an improved position on 2010, when three of Harrow's LSOAs were in England's most deprived 20 per cent. Harrow has no LSOAs in the top 10 per cent most deprived nationally.

Harrow's top four most deprived LSOAs in 2015 were also the borough's most deprived LSOAs in 2010. However, all four of these LSOAs have improved rankings (higher), compared to 2010. Four of Harrow's top ten ranked LSOAs for Multiple Deprivation have worse rankings compared to the 2010 IMD, whilst six have improved rankings.

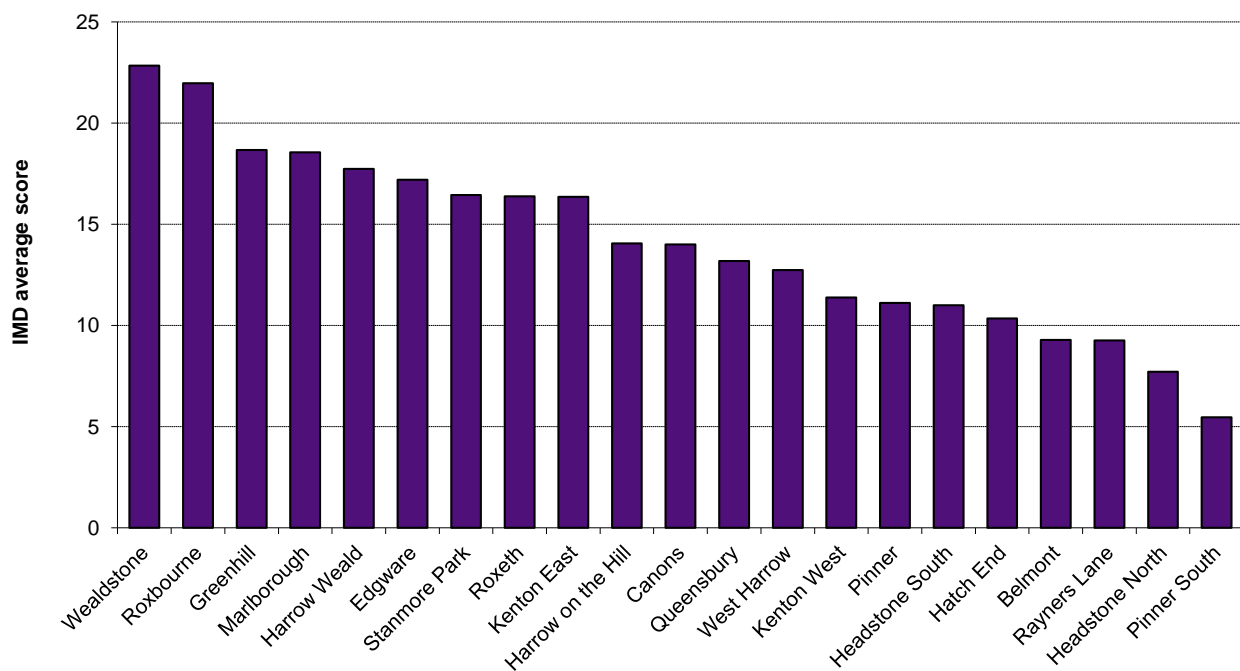
28 of Harrow's LSOAs are in the least deprived 20 per cent in the country, five more than in 2010. 14 of those are in the least deprived 10 per cent, up from eight in 2010; they are in the wards of Pinner (3), Hatch End (3), Pinner South (4); Headstone North (3); and Rayners Lane (1).

The location of Harrow's top ten most deprived LSOAs can be seen in the map on Page 8. They are distributed right across the borough with only Roxbourne 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 suggesting that households living in this type of housing stock are among the most deprived. There are no LSOAs in Harrow in the 10 per cent most deprived in England.

### Multiple Deprivation by ward

Source: CLG, Indices of Deprivation 2015, Crown Copyright

Note: Ward level data has been calculated from LSOA average IMD scores



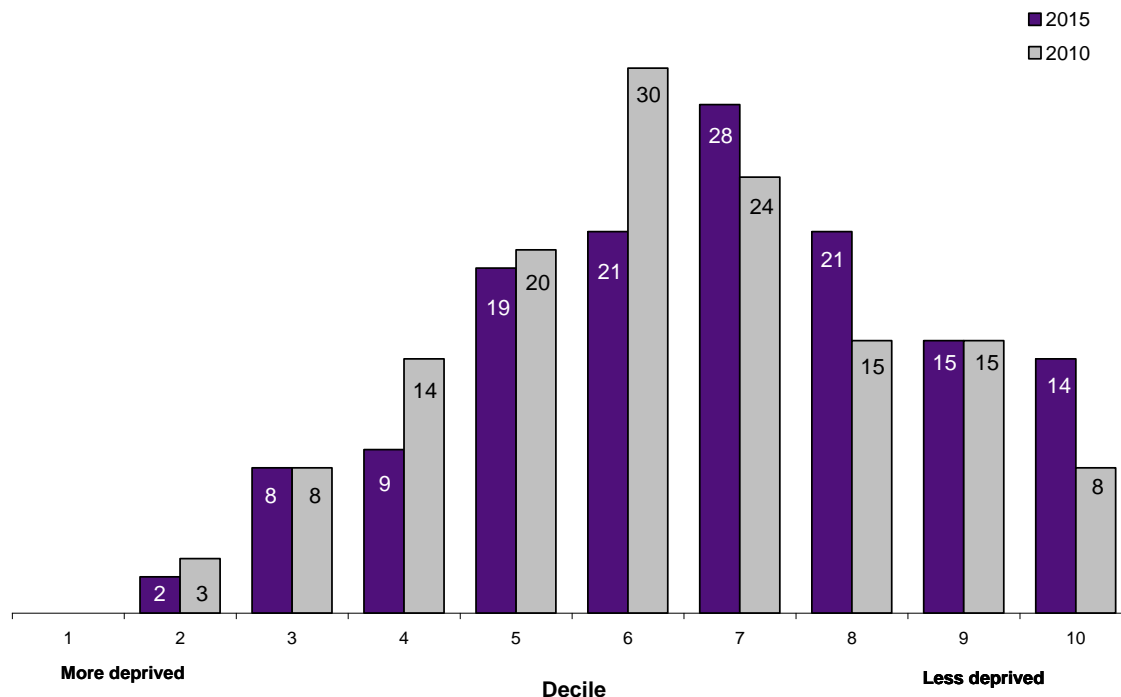
The chart on the previous page gives a ward level analysis of the overall IMD for Harrow. Although the 2015 ID are not produced at ward level, DCLG give guidance on how to aggregate the ID to different geographies and these methods have been followed in order to produce ward level ID data for Harrow. Based on analyses of the average LSOA scores Harrow's most deprived wards are Wealdstone, Roxbourne, Greenhill and Marlborough, unchanged from 2010. Harrow's four least deprived wards are the same as per 2010, although Pinner South is now the least deprived ward, changing places with Headstone North.

Just over a half of Harrow's LSOAs (51%) lie between the 60<sup>th</sup> and 80<sup>th</sup> percentiles, whilst 21 per cent fall within the least deprived 20 per cent of LSOAs.

The west of the borough has the least multiple deprivation. In 2015 29 LSOAs in Harrow were in the least deprived 20 per cent LSOAs in England while 14 were in the least deprived 10 per cent. All of the LSOAs in the least deprived 10 per cent are in the north-west of the borough in the wards of Pinner, Headstone North, Pinner South, Hatch End, with one LSOA in Rayners Lane ward.

### Multiple Deprivation: Comparison of the number of LSOAs in each decile, 2010 & 2015

Source: CLG, Indices of Deprivation 2010 & 2015, Crown Copyright

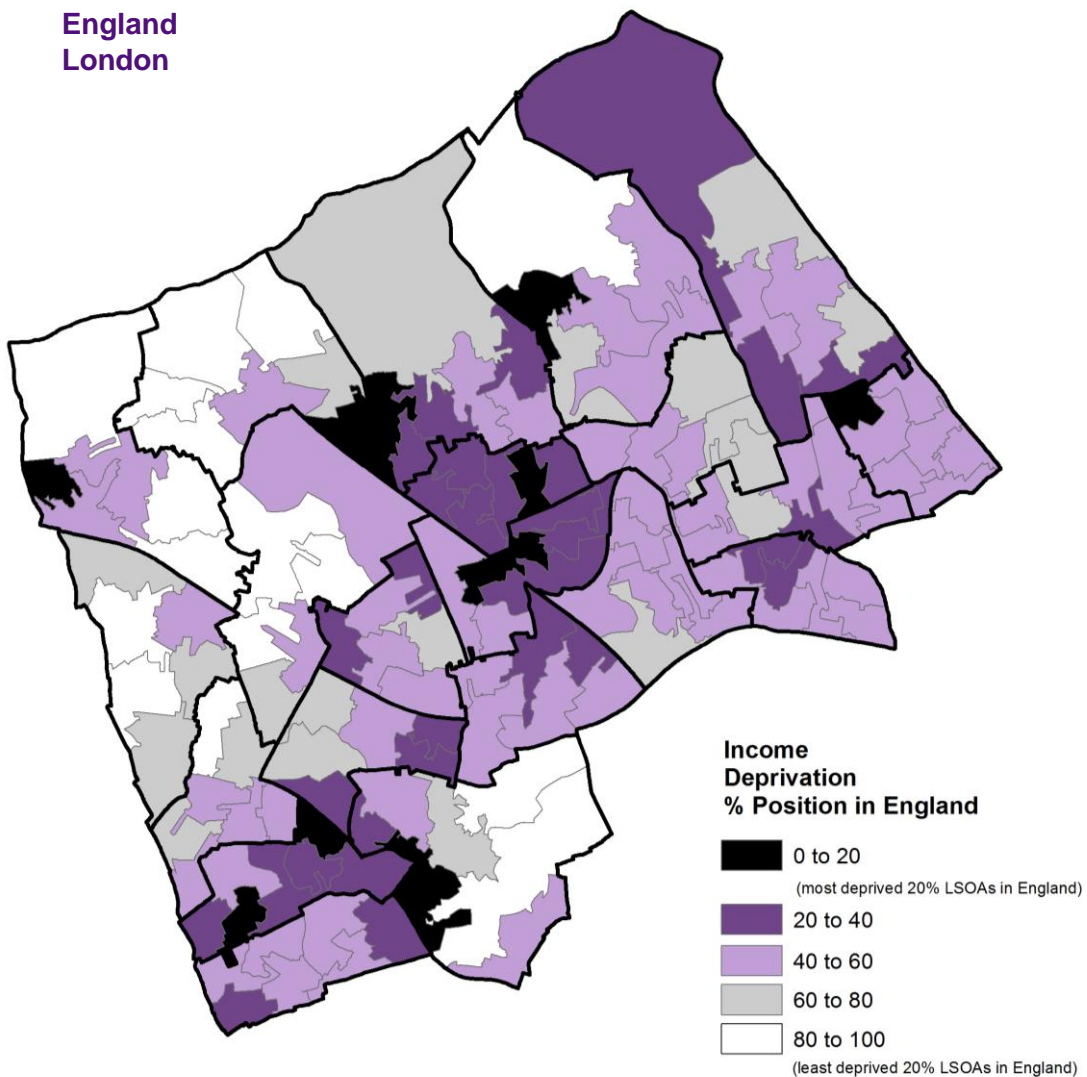


# Income Deprivation

## National & London Rank

132/326  
23/33

England  
London



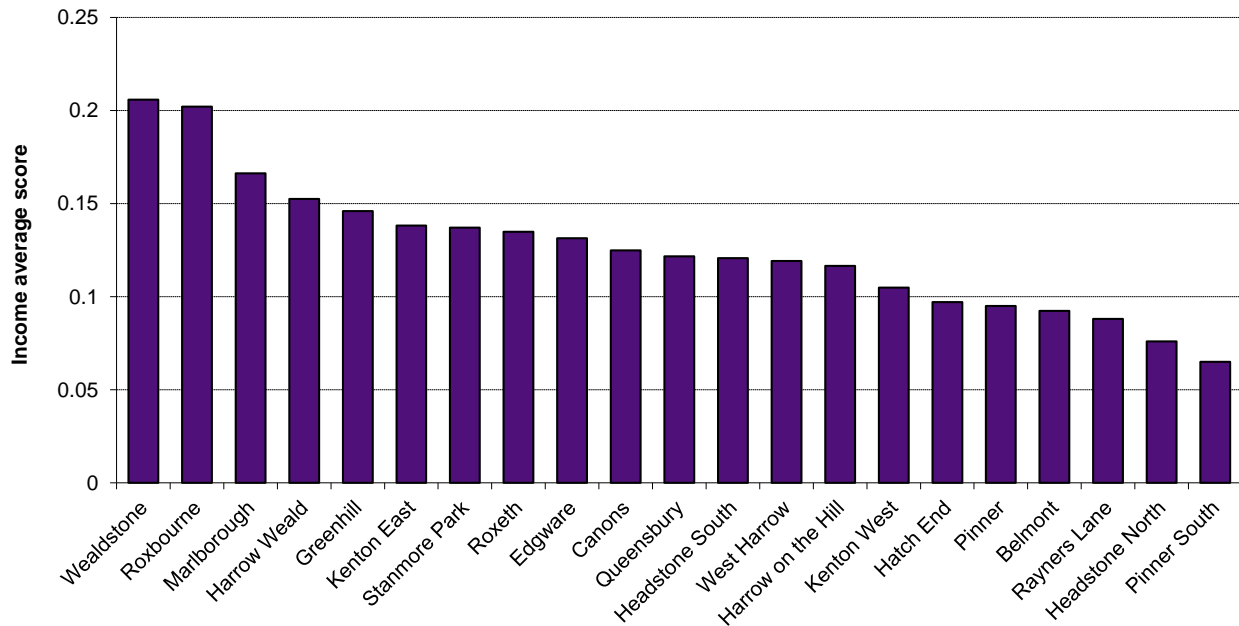
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Indices of Deprivation 2015

- Harrow has an improved ranking for income deprivation in 2015, compared to 2010
- Nationally Harrow is ranked 132<sup>nd</sup> out of 326, where 1<sup>st</sup> is the most deprived. Harrow's ranking was 90<sup>th</sup> in 2010.
- Harrow's ranking within London has improved since 2010, from 20<sup>th</sup> place in 2010 to 23<sup>rd</sup> in 2015
- Most deprivation is in the centre and south-west 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
- Wealdstone is Harrow's most deprived ward for income deprivation
- The income scale measure indicates that 30,733 of Harrow's residents are experiencing income deprivation

## Income Deprivation by ward

Source: CLG, Indices of Deprivation 2015, Crown Copyright

Note: Ward level data has been calculated from LSOA average income scores



The income deprivation domain measures the proportion of the population experiencing deprivation relating to low income. The definition of low income used excludes both those people that are out-of-work, and those that are in work but have low earnings (and who satisfy the respective means tests).

Indicators used in the 2015 ID are: Adults and children in Income Support families; Adults and children in income-based Jobseeker's Allowance families; Adults and children in income-based Employment and Support Allowance families; Adults and children in Pension Credit (Guarantee) families; Adults and children in Working Tax Credit and Child Tax Credit families not already counted, and whose equivalised income (excluding housing benefit) is below 60 per cent of the median before housing costs; and Asylum seekers in England in receipt of subsistence support, accommodation support, or both.

The indicators in the domain remain the same as in the Indices of Deprivation 2010, except for an enhancement to the Working Tax Credit and Child Tax Credit indicator, to include all people receiving tax credits who are below the income threshold.

Overall ten of Harrow's LSOAs are in England's most deprived 20 per cent for income deprivation. This is an improvement since 2010 when 18 of the boroughs LSOAs were in this deprivation quintile.

One of Harrow's LSOAs falls within England's 10 per cent most deprived LSOAs for income deprivation - this is the LSOA 217 which covers the Rayners Lane Estate. In 2010 six of Harrow's LSOAs were in England's top decile for this domain.

The ten most deprived LSOAs are spread across the borough in nine wards, with only Roxbourne ward having two LSOAs in the 20 per cent most deprived category.

## Harrow's top ten ranked LSOAs for Income Deprivation

Source: CLG, Indices of Deprivation 2015, Crown Copyright

LSOA code	Ward	National rank	National Decile
217	Roxbourne	2483	10%
227	Stanmore Park	3521	20%
151	Hatch End	3890	20%
139	Harrow Weald	4281	20%
235	Wealdstone	4288	20%
215	Roxbourne	4375	20%
120	Edgware	5384	20%
185	Pinner	5581	20%
133	Harrow on the Hill	5869	20%
179	Marlborough	6409	20%

\* All neighbourhoods (LSOAs) in England are ranked between 1 and 32,844, with '1' the most deprived nationally

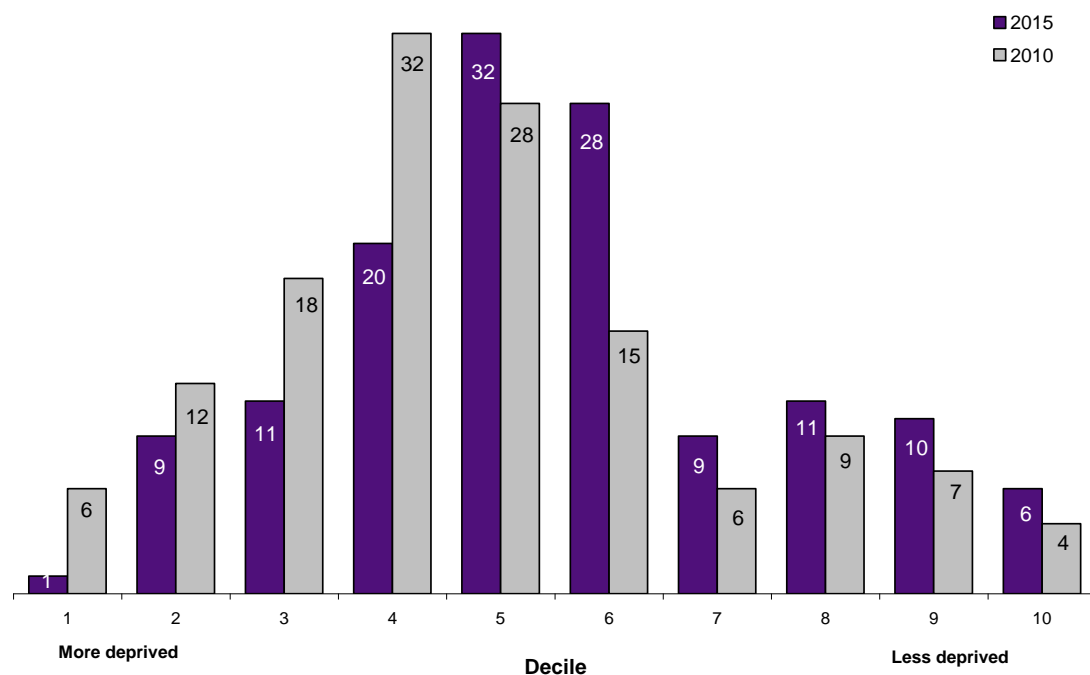
Areas to the north-west (Pinner, Pinner South, Hatch End and Headstone North), the north-east (Stanmore Park), and the south (Harrow on the Hill) remain the least affected by income deprivation. A total of 16 LSOAs are nationally in the least deprived 20 per cent, compared to 11 in 2010. Six LSOAs are amongst the country's least deprived 10 per cent, an increase from four in 2010.

At ward level Wealdstone is Harrow's most deprived ward for income deprivation, closely followed by Roxbourne, then Marlborough and Harrow Weald, whilst Pinner South is the least deprived ward for this measure. When compared to income deprivation levels across England, Wealdstone and Roxbourne wards as a whole would lie in the most deprived 30 per cent of all LSOAs nationally.

Overall the picture of income deprivation is an improved position with decreases in the number of LSOAs most deprived and an increase in the numbers of LSOAs least deprived nationally.

## Income: Comparison of the number of LSOAs in each decile, 2010 & 2015

Source: CLG, Indices of Deprivation 2010 & 2015, Crown Copyright

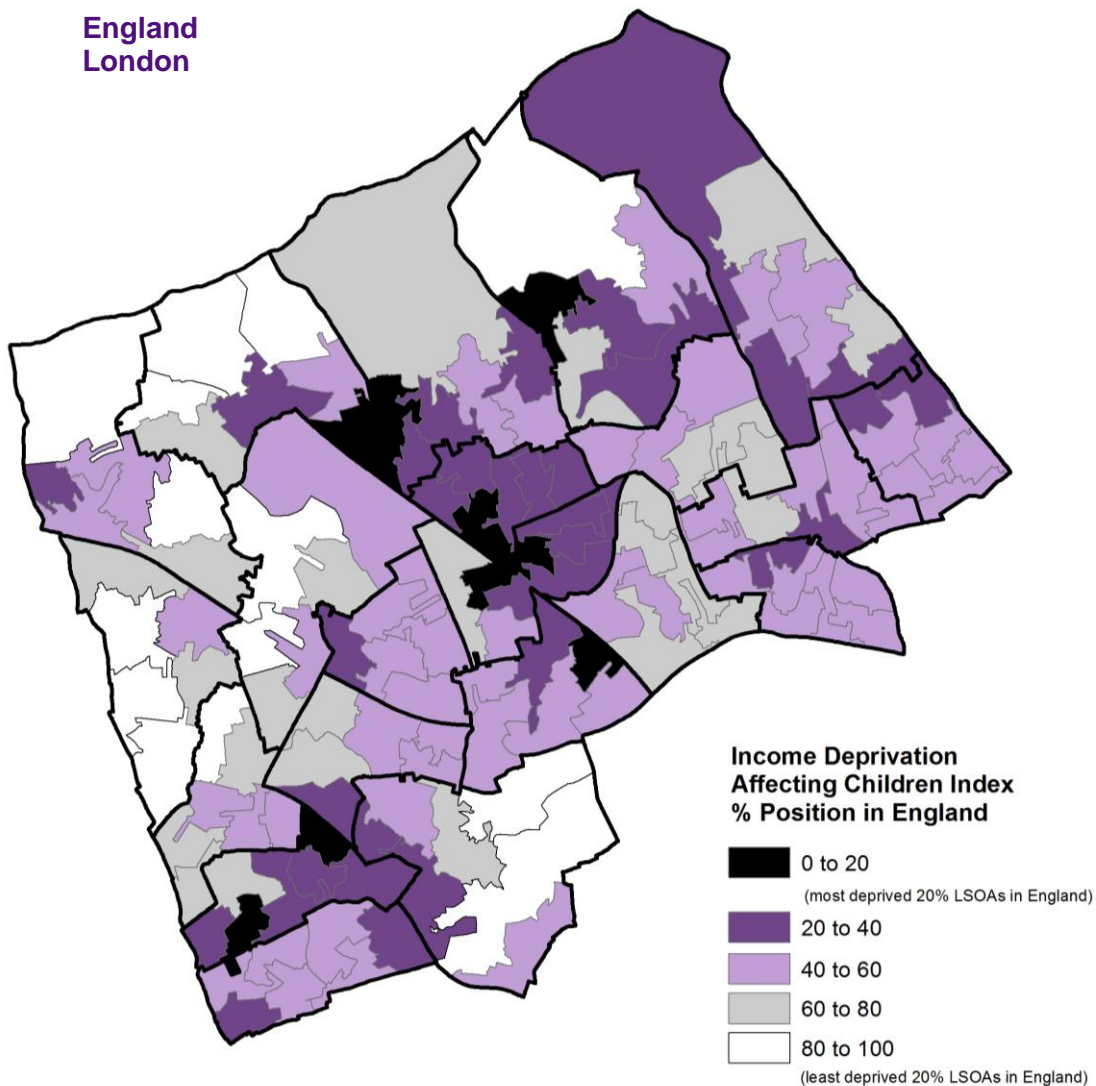


# Income Deprivation Affecting Children (IDACI)

## National & London Rank

140/326  
25/33

England  
London



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Indices of Deprivation 2015

- 16.9 per cent of children in Harrow live in families experiencing income deprivation
- Harrow's ranking for income deprivation affecting children has improved considerably since 2010. In 2010 the authority was ranked 66<sup>th</sup> out of 326 Districts in England, compared to 140<sup>th</sup> in 2015.
- The borough's ranking within London has improved – Harrow was ranked 23<sup>rd</sup> in London in 2010 and is currently ranked 25<sup>th</sup>
- The highest concentrations of deprivation are in the central part of the borough and to the south-west
- Wealdstone is Harrow's most deprived ward for income deprivation affecting children

*The Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI) measures the proportion of all children aged 0 to 15 living in income deprived families<sup>3</sup>. This is one of two supplementary indices and is a sub-set of the Income Deprivation Domain.*

Income deprivation affecting children follows a similar pattern to income deprivation in general. Overall the picture of income deprivation affecting children is varied, with LSOAs in each of the quintile bands.

The 2015 ID shows that 16.9 per cent of children in Harrow live in families experiencing income deprivation. Based on the 2010 ID, the Greater London Authority (GLA) estimated that Harrow's corresponding level for 2010 was 24.4 per cent<sup>4</sup>.

Eight of Harrow's LSOAs feature in the most deprived 20 per cent of LSOAs in England, compared to 25 LSOAs in 2010. Three LSOAs are amongst the country's most deprived 10 per cent, down from eight in the 2010 ID. None of Harrow's LSOAs are in the most deprived 5 per cent of LSOAs, an improved position from 2010, when four of the borough's LSOAs were identified in the most deprived 5 per cent nationally. Overall far fewer of Harrow's LSOAs are in the four most deprived quintiles, compared to 2010.

Harrow's most deprived LSOAs for income deprivation affecting children are adjoining LSOAs in Marlborough and Wealdstone wards, and the LSOA in Roxbourne ward covering the Rayners Lane Estate - these LSOAs are in the country's most deprived 10 per cent. The wards of Stanmore Park, Harrow Weald, Hatch End and Greenhill also have LSOAs featuring in the 20 per cent most deprived in England.

There are 14 LSOAs in the least deprived 20 per cent in the country, up from nine in 2010. Five LSOAs are in the country's least deprived 10 per cent and these are all to the west of the borough - in Harrow on the Hill, Hatch End, Headstone North, Pinner and Pinner South wards.

### **Harrow's top ten ranked LSOAs for Income Deprivation Affecting Children**

*Source: CLG, Indices of Deprivation 2015, Crown Copyright*

LSOA code	Ward	National rank	National Decile
179	Marlborough	2678	10%
217	Roxbourne	2806	10%
236	Wealdstone	2983	10%
151	Hatch End	4096	20%
227	Stanmore Park	4284	20%
139	Harrow Weald	4663	20%
215	Roxbourne	4894	20%
131	Greenhill	6545	20%
231	Wealdstone	6785	30%
117	Canons	7122	30%

\* All neighbourhoods (LSOAs) in England are ranked between 1 and 32,844, with '1' the most deprived nationally

Wealdstone is Harrow's most deprived ward for income deprivation affecting children, followed by Roxbourne, then Marlborough and Harrow Weald, whilst Pinner South is the least deprived ward for this measure.

<sup>3</sup> The word 'family' is used to designate a 'benefit unit', that is the claimant, any partner and any dependent children (those for whom Child Benefit is received)

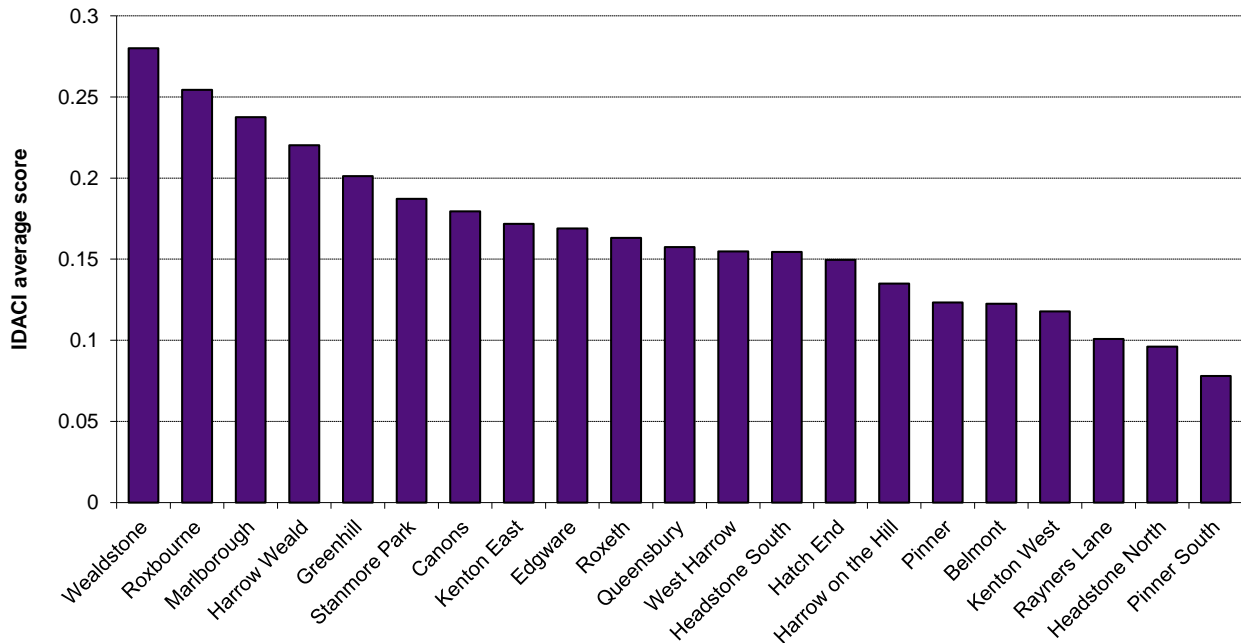
<sup>4</sup> Income Deprivation Affecting Children and Older People, Intelligence Update 02-2012, GLA



### Income Deprivation Affecting Children by ward

Source: CLG, Indices of Deprivation 2015, Crown Copyright

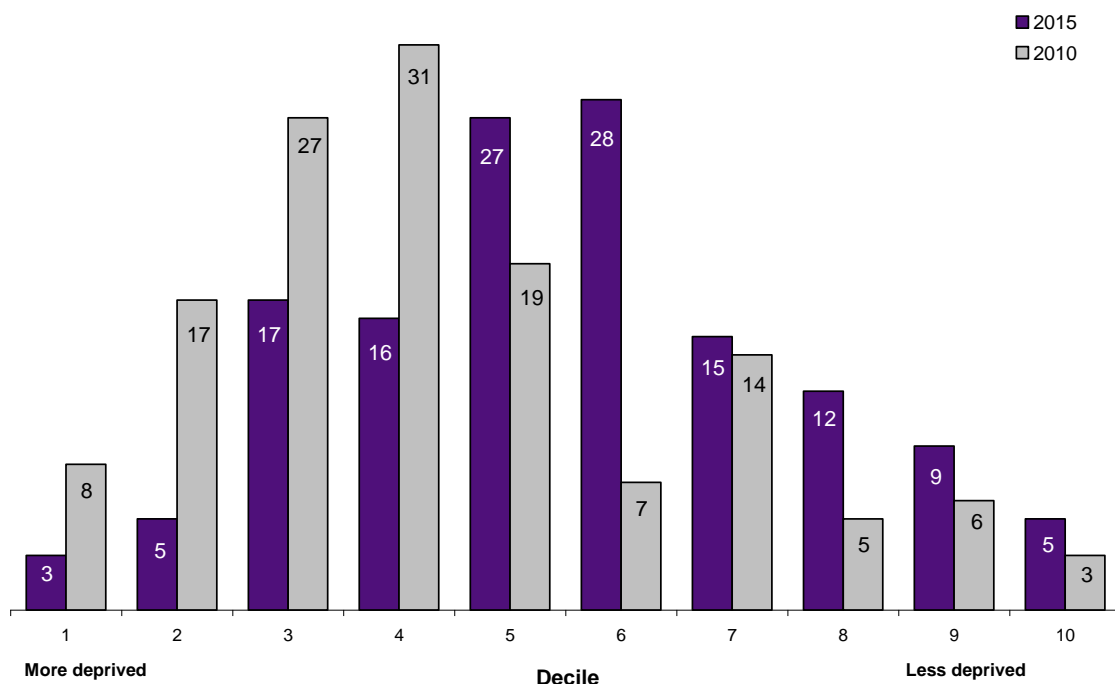
Note: Ward level data has been calculated from LSOA average IDACI scores



When compared to income deprivation levels affecting children across England, Wealdstone and Roxbourne wards as a whole would lie in the most deprived 30 per cent of all LSOAs nationally. It is estimated that 28 per cent of children living in Wealdstone ward are living in income deprived households and 25 per cent of children in Roxbourne ward. In contrast only 7 per cent of children living in Pinner South ward are in income deprived households.

### IDACI: Comparison of the number of LSOAs in each decile, 2010 & 2015

Source: CLG, Indices of Deprivation 2010 & 2015, Crown Copyright

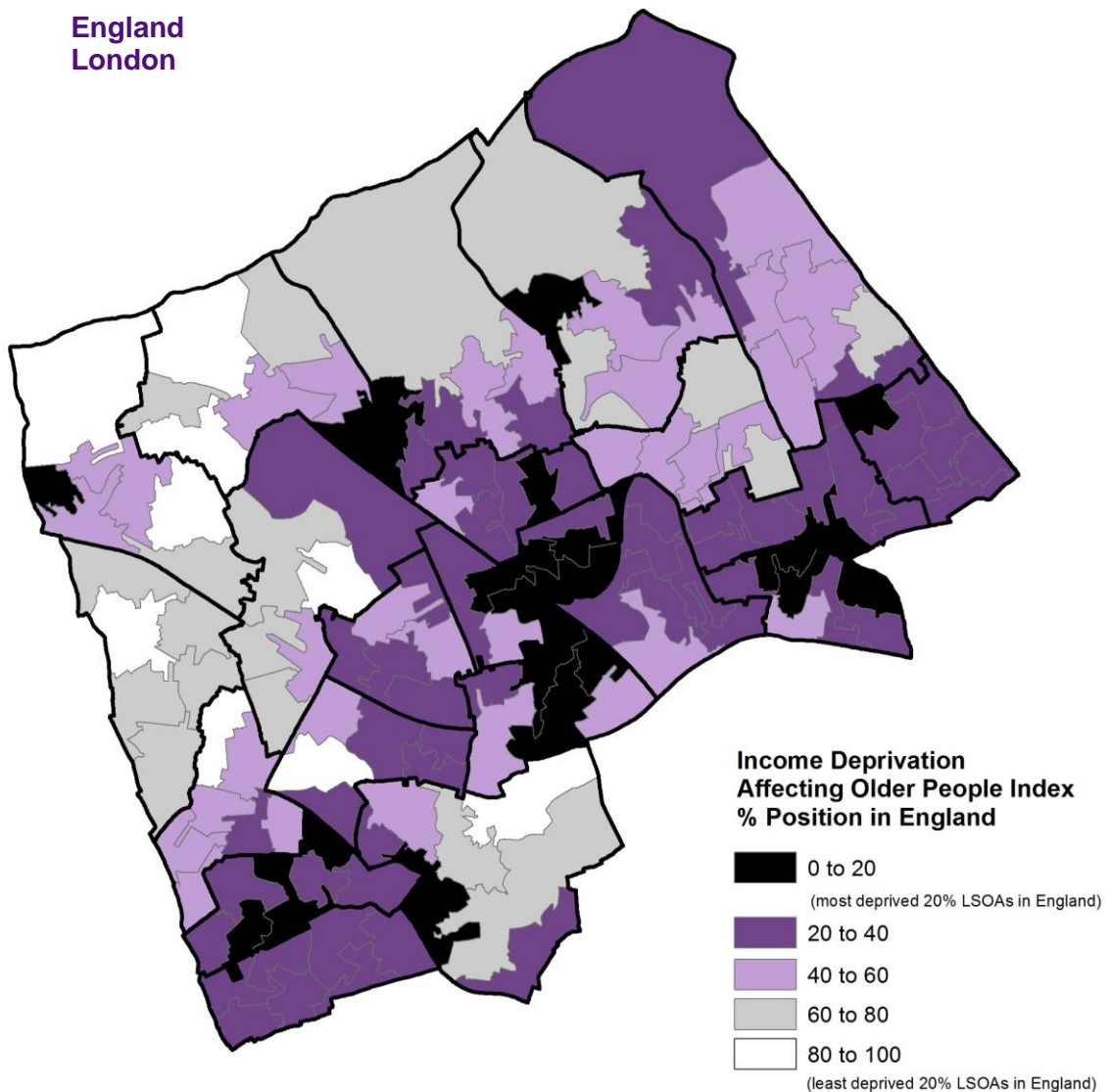


# Income Deprivation Affecting Older People (IDAOPI)

## National & London Rank

61/326  
21/33

England  
London



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- Harrow is ranked 61<sup>st</sup> out of 326 Districts in England for income deprivation affecting older people - this is a worsened position since Harrow's 81<sup>st</sup> ranking in 2010
- 18.8 per cent of Harrow's older people are income deprived
- At the LSOA level, 20 of Harrow's LSOAs are amongst England's most deprived 20 per cent, two fewer than in the 2010 ID
- The LSOA covering the Rayners Lane Estate is in England's most deprived 1 per cent of LSOAs for income deprivation affecting older people

The Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index (IDAOPI) measures the proportion of all those aged 60 or over who experience income deprivation. This is one of two supplementary indices and is a sub-set of the Income Deprivation Domain.

### Harrow's top ten ranked LSOAs for Income Deprivation Affecting Older People

Source: CLG, Indices of Deprivation 2015, Crown Copyright

LSOA code	Ward	National rank	National Decile
217	Roxbourne	226	10%
235	Wealdstone	1224	10%
120	Edgware	1683	10%
215	Roxbourne	1798	10%
168	Kenton East	1822	10%
130	Greenhill	2782	10%
133	Harrow on the Hill	2856	10%
227	Stanmore Park	2914	10%
167	Kenton East	3103	10%
139	Harrow Weald	3394	20%

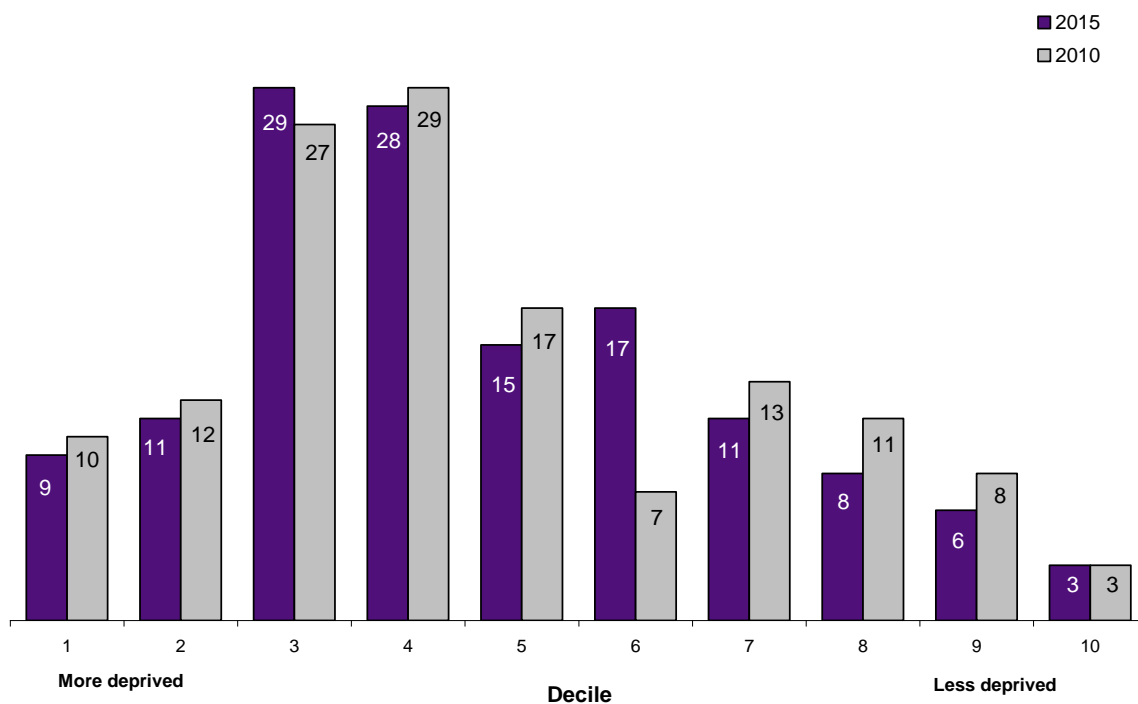
\* All neighbourhoods (LSOAs) in England are ranked between 1 and 32,844, with '1' the most deprived nationally

There are high areas of deprivation spread right across the borough with a particular concentration in Roxbourne, Kenton East and Harrow's central wards, whilst the least deprived areas are in the north-west of the borough.

The 2015 ID shows that 18.8 per cent of older people in Harrow are experiencing income deprivation. Based on the 2010 ID, the Greater London Authority (GLA) estimated that Harrow's corresponding level for 2010 was 20.7 per cent<sup>5</sup> indicating a slightly improved proportion overall in the 2015 ID.

### IDAOPI: Comparison of the number of LSOAs in each decile, 2010 & 2015

Source: CLG, Indices of Deprivation 2010 & 2015, Crown Copyright



<sup>5</sup> Income Deprivation Affecting Children and Older People, Intelligence Update 02-2012, GLA

Nine of Harrow's LSOAs are in the most deprived 10 per cent in England, whilst LSOA 217 is ranked 226<sup>th</sup> nationally which means it is in the most deprived 1 per cent of LSOAs for income deprivation amongst older people. This LSOA covers the Rayners Lane Estate and was ranked 467<sup>th</sup> in the 2010 ID, so a greater number of older people here are income deprived compared to five years previously.

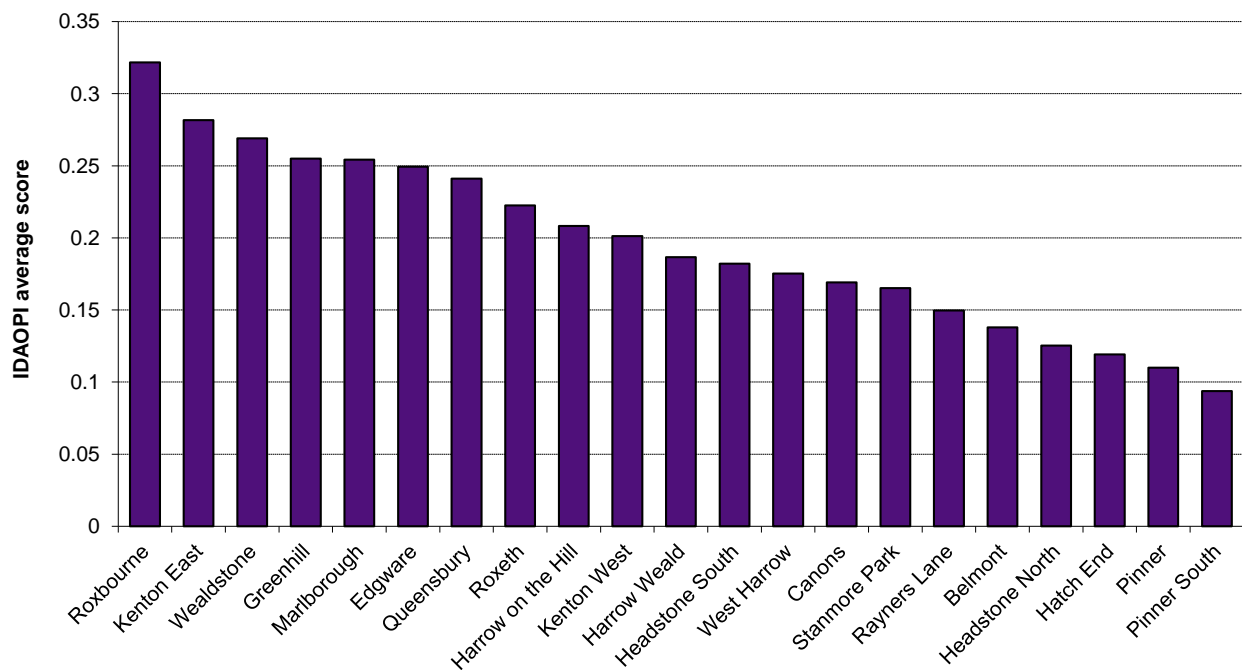
At the other end of the spectrum Harrow has two fewer LSOAs in the least deprived 20 per cent nationally in 2015 compared to 2010. The least deprived LSOAs are in Pinner and Hatch End wards, although overall Pinner South is Harrow's least deprived ward for income affecting older people.

When compared to income deprivation levels affecting older people across England, Roxbourne ward as a whole would lie in the most deprived 20 per cent of all LSOAs nationally. It is estimated that nearly one-third (32.2%) of older people living in Roxbourne ward are income deprived. In contrast 9 per cent of older people living in Pinner South ward are income deprived.

### Income Deprivation Affecting Older People by ward

Source: CLG, Indices of Deprivation 2015, Crown Copyright

Note: Ward level data has been calculated from LSOA average IDAOPI scores

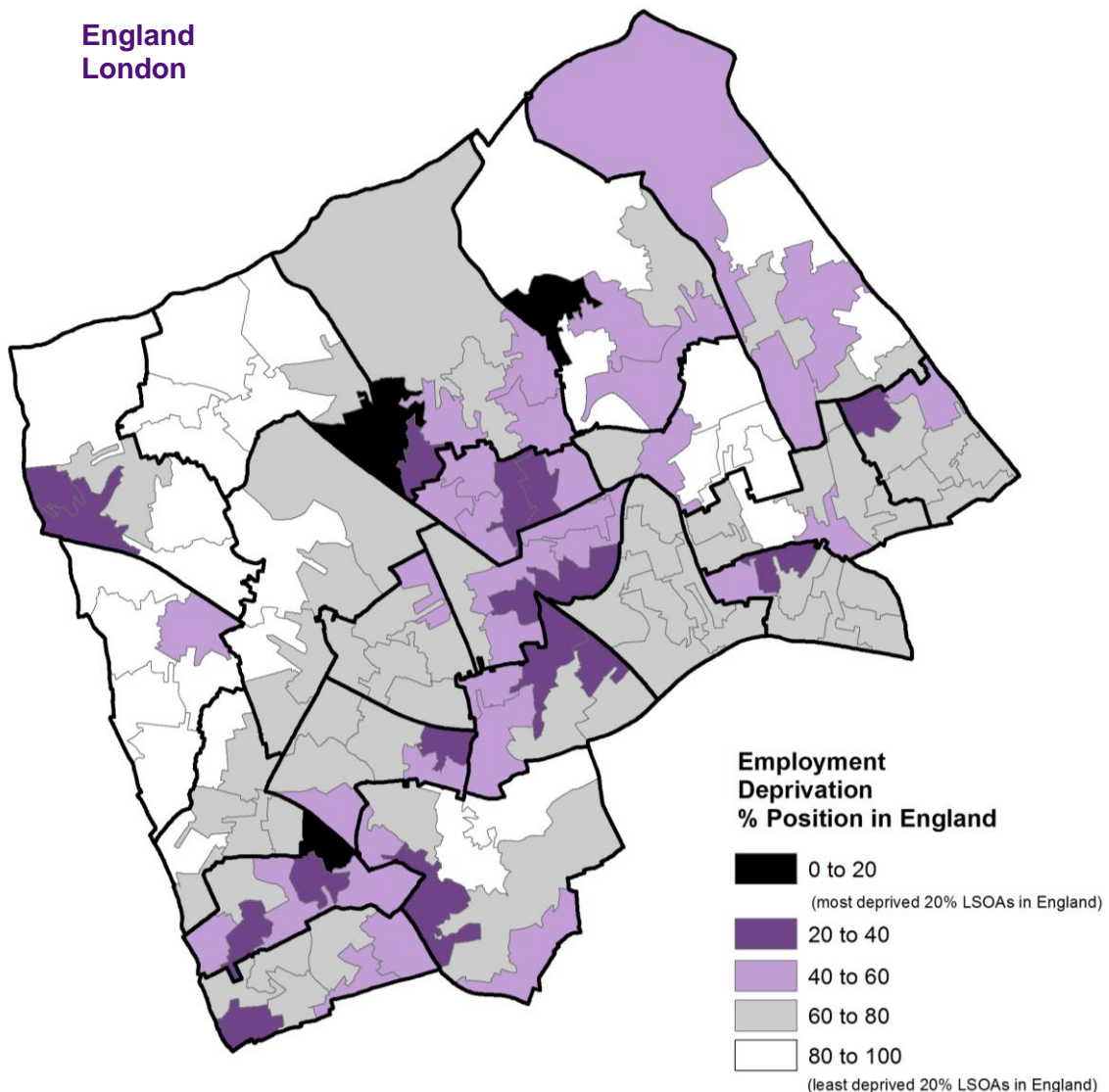


# Employment Deprivation

## National & London Rank

217/326  
26/33

England  
London



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- Employment deprivation is generally dispersed at low levels across the borough, but is more prevalent in the central swathe of the borough and across to the south-east
- Harrow is ranked 217<sup>th</sup> out of 326 Districts in England, which is a slightly improved ranking since the borough's 213<sup>rd</sup> ranking in the 2010 ID
- Harrow's position in London has worsened slightly from 27<sup>th</sup> ranking in 2010 to 26<sup>th</sup> ranking in 2015, where 1<sup>st</sup> is the most deprived
- The employment scale measure indicates that 12,083 of Harrow's residents are experiencing employment deprivation

*The Employment Deprivation 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.*

*The basket of indicators includes (for women/men aged 18 to 59/64): Claimants of Job Seekers Allowance; Claimants of Employment and Support Allowance; Claimants of Incapacity Benefit; Claimants of Severe Disablement Allowance; and Claimants of Carer's Allowance.*

*There have been two changes since the 2010 ID for this indicator - 'Claimants of Carer's Allowance' is a new indicator, whilst the indicators based on New Deal claimants have been removed. Comparisons between the 2015 and 2010 employment deprivation indices can therefore not be exact.*

### **Harrow's top ten ranked LSOAs for Employment Deprivation**

*Source: CLG, Indices of Deprivation 2015, Crown Copyright*

LSOA code	Ward	National rank	National Decile
151	Hatch End	4424	20%
227	Stanmore Park	4499	20%
217	Roxbourne	5077	20%
139	Harrow Weald	5945	20%
185	Pinner	6917	30%
133	Harrow on the Hill	7404	30%
120	Edgware	7618	30%
235	Wealdstone	7917	30%
211	Roxbourne	8056	30%
215	Roxbourne	8767	30%

\* All neighbourhoods (LSOAs) in England are ranked between 1 and 32,844, with '1' the most deprived nationally

The overall picture of employment deprivation in Harrow is positive. Harrow has far more LSOAs in the least deprived deciles, compared to the more deprived deciles. There are no LSOAs in the most deprived 10 per cent nationally and the number in the most deprived 20 per cent has remained at four.

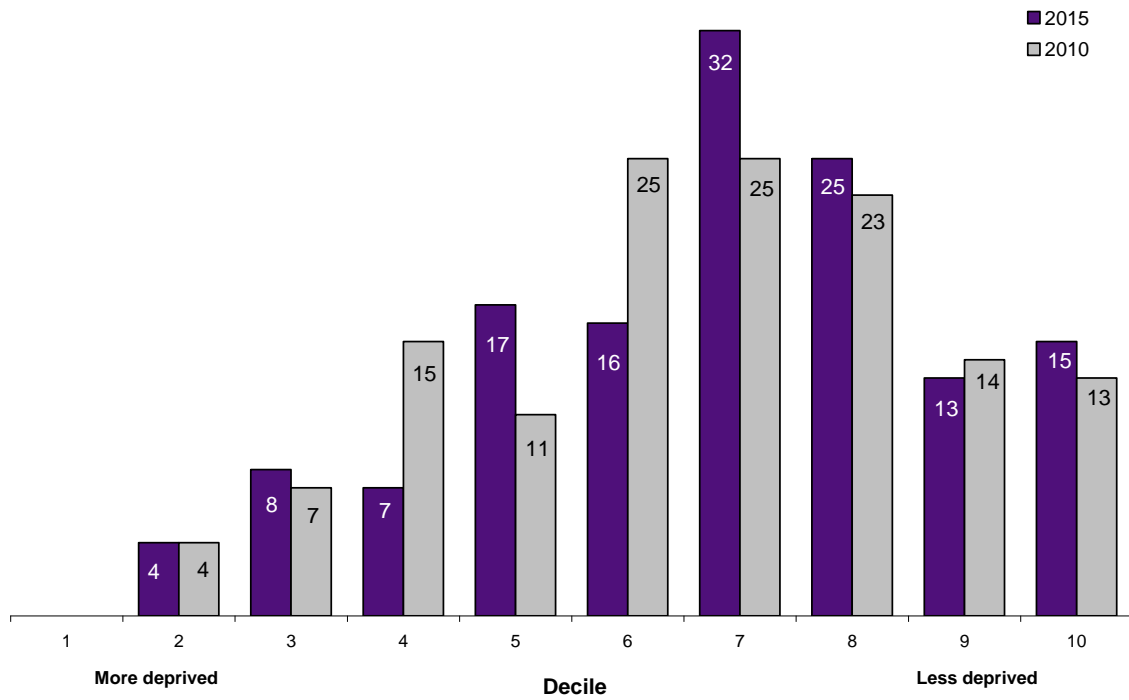
The areas of most deprivation are concentrated in areas with higher levels of social housing, such as: the Rayners Lane Estate in Roxbourne; the Headstone Estate in Hatch End and Harrow Weald; the Woodlands and Cottesmore Estates in Stanmore Park; and the former Mill Farm Close Estate in Pinner.

There are 28 LSOAs in the 20 per cent least deprived in England, one more than in 2010.

Overall Wealdstone is Harrow's most deprived ward for employment deprivation, closely followed by Roxbourne. Pinner South is the least deprived ward for this measure and, with the exception of one LSOA, is comprised entirely of LSOAs in the top 20 per cent least deprived in the country.

### Employment: Comparison of the number of LSOAs in each decile, 2010 & 2015

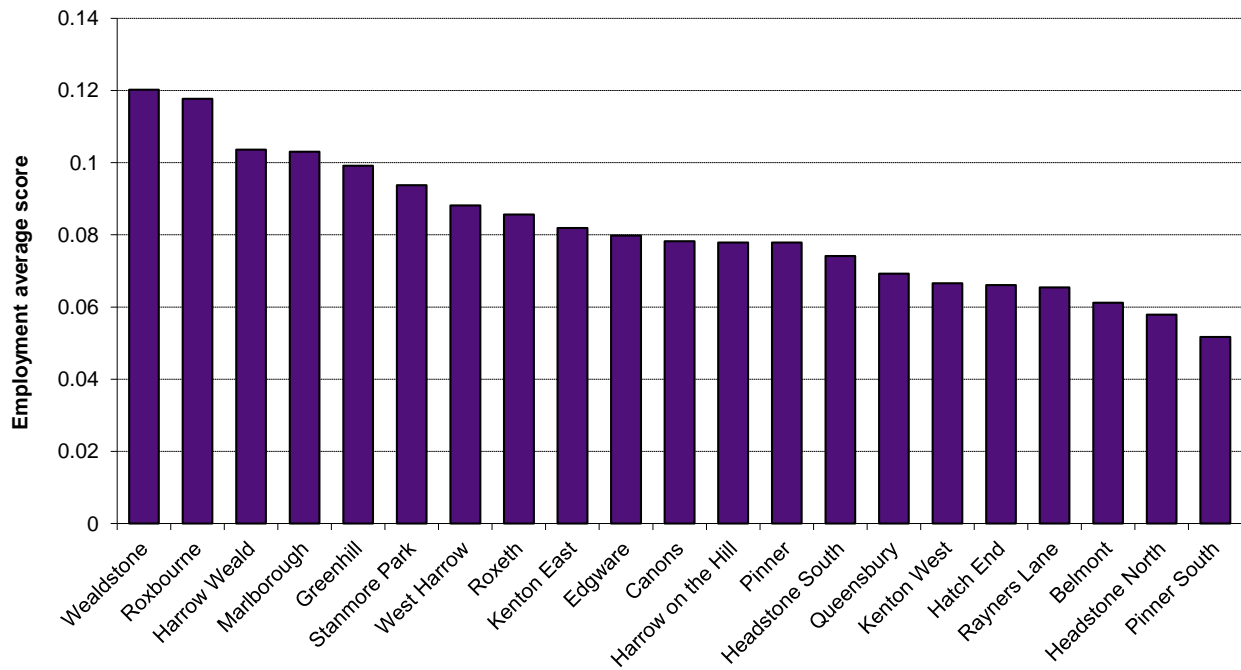
Source: CLG, Indices of Deprivation 2010 & 2015, Crown Copyright



### Employment Deprivation by ward

Source: CLG, Indices of Deprivation 2015, Crown Copyright

Note: Ward level data has been calculated from LSOA average employment scores

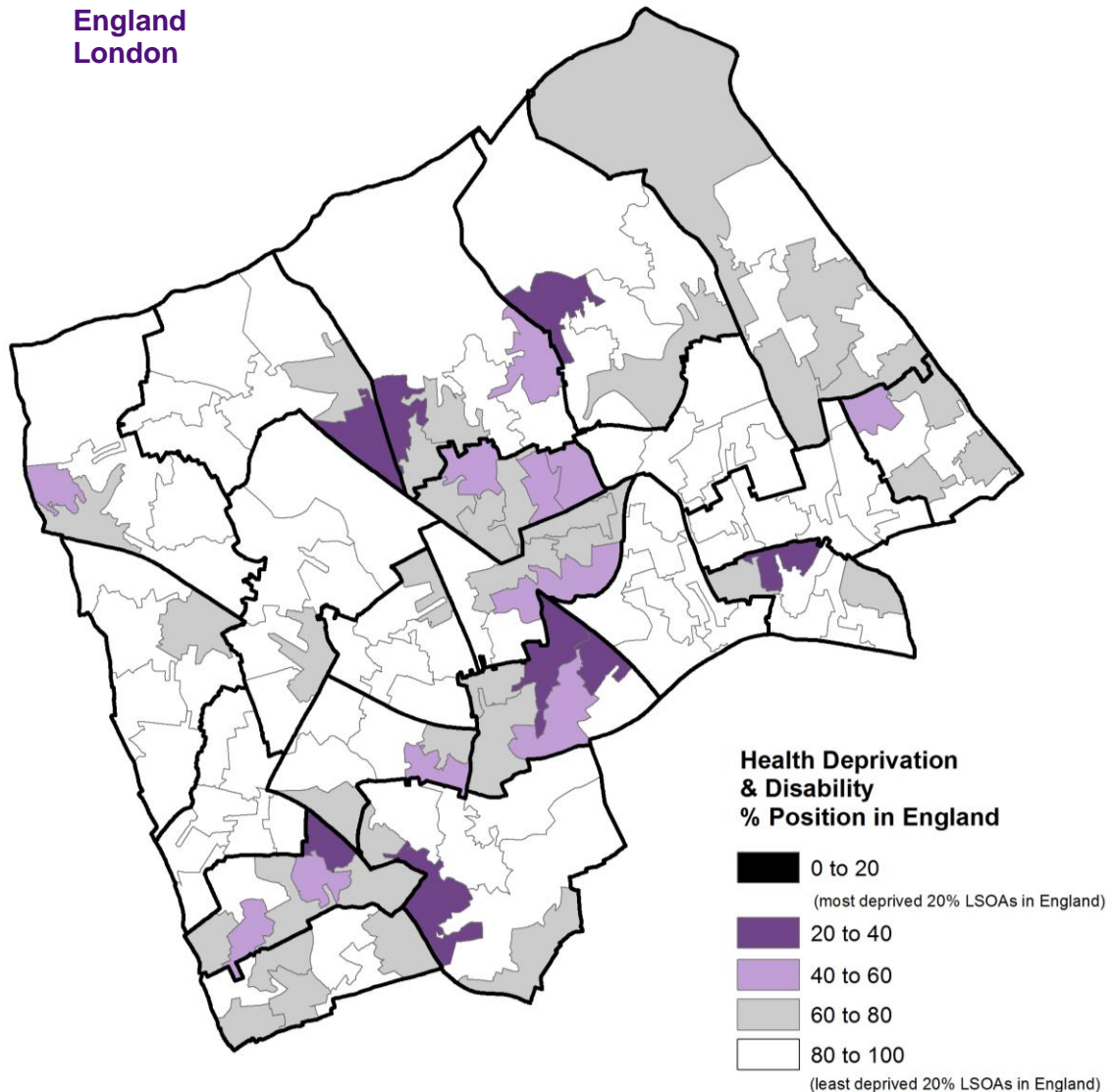


# Health Deprivation and Disability

## National & London Rank

277/326  
31/33

England  
London



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Indices of Deprivation 2015

- Harrow is much better than the national average for health deprivation and disability
- Harrow's 277<sup>th</sup> ranking has improved slightly since 2010, when the borough's national ranking was 272<sup>nd</sup>
- The borough is placed in the top 80 per cent nationally for this domain
- None of Harrow's LSOAs are in the country's most deprived 20 per cent
- The west of the borough is less deprived than the east, while the pockets of greatest deprivation are in the central swathe and south of the borough



*The Health Deprivation and Disability Domain measures the risk of premature death and the impairment of quality of life through poor physical or mental health. The domain measures morbidity, disability and premature mortality but not aspects of behaviour or environment that may be predictive of future health deprivation.*

*Health deprivation and disability is a basket of indicators: Years of Potential Life Lost: an age and sex standardised measure of premature death; Comparative Illness and Disability Ratio: an age and sex standardised morbidity/disability ratio; Acute Morbidity: an age and sex standardised rate of emergency admission to hospital; Mood and Anxiety disorders: the rate of adults suffering from mood and anxiety disorders.*

*There have been minor changes to the data and definitions to this domain. The data on claimants of Employment Support Allowance (which replaced Incapacity Benefit and Income Support paid because of an illness or disability for new claimants from 2008) was incorporated into this indicator since the 2010 ID. Work Capability Assessments for incapacity benefits were also introduced in 2008, further affecting the number of people eligible for these benefits.*

### **Harrow's top ten ranked LSOAs for Health Deprivation and Disability**

*Source: CLG, Indices of Deprivation 2015, Crown Copyright*

LSOA code	Ward	National rank	National Decile
217	Roxbourne	6592	30%
227	Stanmore Park	8821	30%
130	Greenhill	9240	30%
131	Greenhill	9304	30%
168	Kenton East	11946	40%
151	Hatch End	12058	40%
139	Harrow Weald	12225	40%
133	Harrow on the Hill	12317	40%
145	Harrow Weald	13624	50%
120	Edgware	13902	50%

\* All neighbourhoods (LSOAs) in England are ranked between 1 and 32,844, with '1' the most deprived nationally

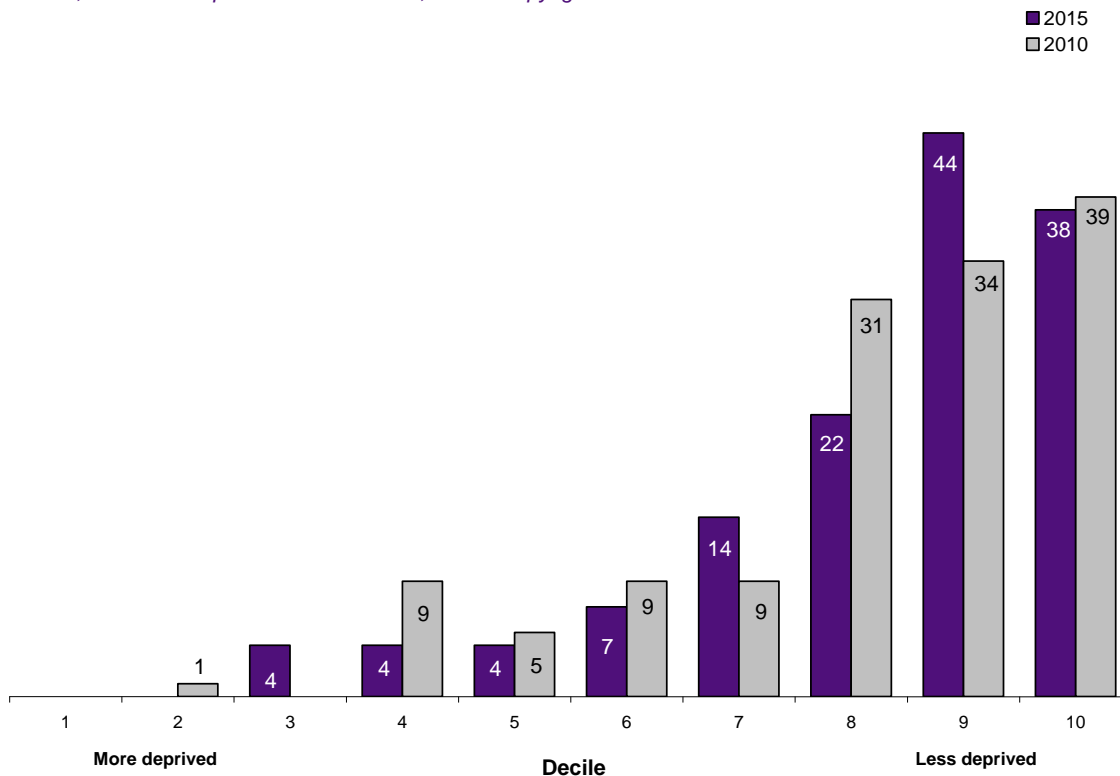
Harrow has no LSOAs in the 20 per cent most deprived category and just four of Harrow's LSOAs are in the 30 per cent most deprived decile nationally. These include LSOA 217 covering the Rayners Lane Estate in Roxbourne; LSOA 227 in Stanmore Park (Woodlands and Cottesmore Estates) and two LSOAs in Greenhill ward. Generally 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.

60 per cent of Harrow's LSOAs (82) are in England's least deprived 20 per cent of LSOAs, nine more than in 2010.

Overall Greenhill ward is Harrow's most deprived for health and disability, closely followed by Wealdstone and Roxbourne. However, when compared to levels across England, Greenhill ward would lie within the 60 per cent of most deprived LSOAs nationally, which indicates that none of Harrow's wards as a whole could be regarded as being deprived for this domain.

### Health and Disability: Comparison of the number of LSOAs in each decile, 2010 & 2015

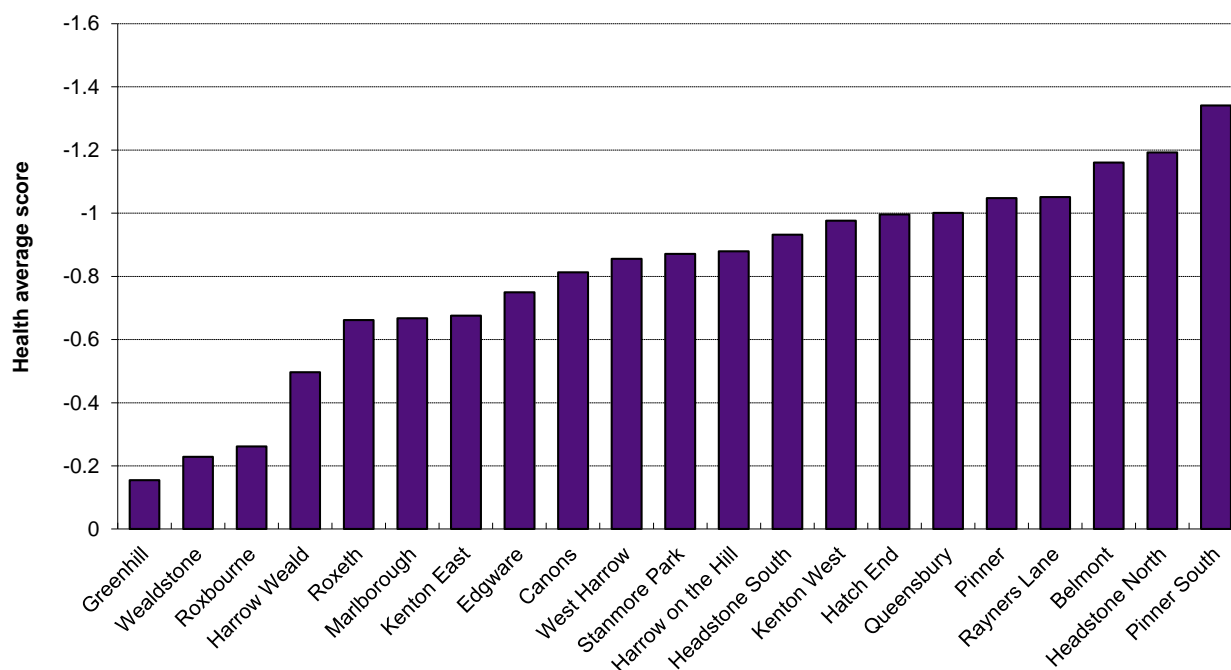
Source: CLG, Indices of Deprivation 2010 & 2015, Crown Copyright



### Health Deprivation and Disability by ward

Source: CLG, Indices of Deprivation 2015, Crown Copyright

Note: Ward level data has been calculated from LSOA average health scores

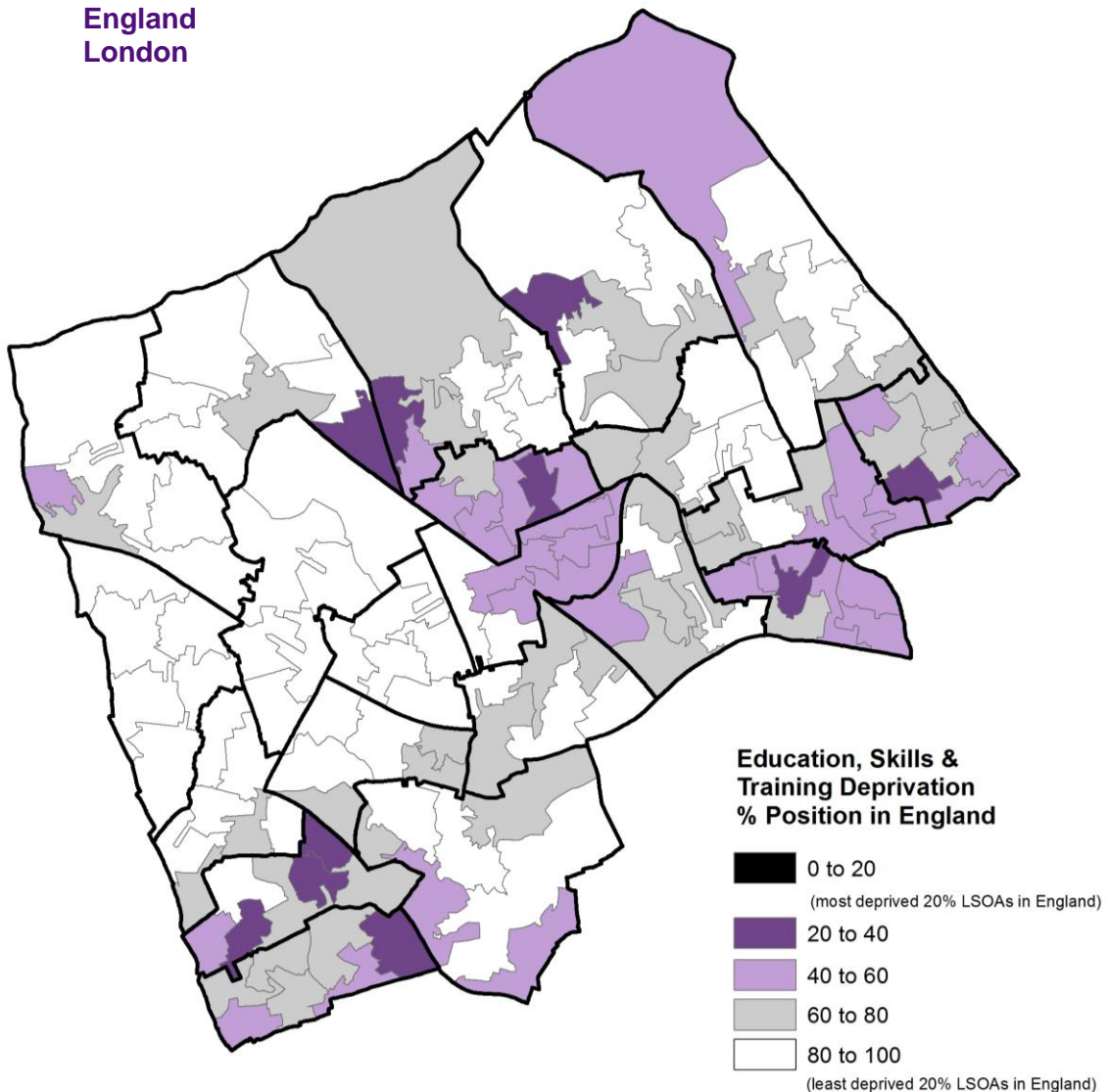


# Education, Skills and Training Deprivation

## National & London Rank

303/326  
26/33

England  
London



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- Harrow is one of the least education, skills and training deprived local authorities in the country
- Harrow has a slightly higher ranking in 2015, compared to 2010 when the borough was ranked 316<sup>th</sup>
- There are small clusters of deprivation dispersed across the borough, but Wealdstone ranks highest on a ward basis

The Education, Skills and Training Deprivation 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.

This basket of indicators includes: Key Stage 2 attainment; Key Stage 4 attainment; Secondary school absence; Staying on in education post 16; Entry to higher education; Adult skills; and English language proficiency.

There has been one major addition to this basket of indicators since the 2010 ID. The new indicator is the inclusion of an English language proficiency indicator to capture those adults who experience barriers to learning and disadvantage in the labour market because of lack of proficiency in English. Harrow is likely to score quite high on this 2011 Census indicator, with the 2011 Census showing that Harrow had above average proportions of residents who do not speak English at all, or do not speak English well, compared to the London and national averages. Since the 2010 ID the Key Stage 3 attainment indicator has been removed, as Key Stage 3 assessments became teacher assessment only from 2008/9. There has also been a change in the upper age band of the adult skills indicator from 54 (2010 ID) to 59 for women and 64 for men in the 2015 ID.

Comparisons between the 2015 and 2010 education, skills and training deprivation indices can therefore not be exact.

### Harlow's top ten ranked LSOAs for Education, Skills & Training Deprivation

Source: CLG, Indices of Deprivation 2015, Crown Copyright

LSOA code	Ward	National rank	National Decile
235	Wealdstone	8128	30%
139	Harrow Weald	9259	30%
151	Hatch End	9986	40%
217	Roxbourne	10284	40%
211	Roxbourne	10607	40%
124	Edgware	11319	40%
215	Roxbourne	11847	40%
219	Roxeth	12212	40%
167	Kenton East	12393	40%
227	Stanmore Park	12951	40%

\* All neighbourhoods (LSOAs) in England are ranked between 1 and 32,844, with '1' the most deprived nationally

Harrow is amongst the best of all districts for low levels of education, skills and training deprivation, although the borough's ranking has worsened slightly since the 2010 ranking of 316<sup>th</sup>. Similarly Harrow's ranking within London has risen from 28<sup>th</sup> place to 26<sup>th</sup>. The main reason for these slightly deteriorated rankings is the inclusion of a new English proficiency indicator in the basket of indicators for this domain.

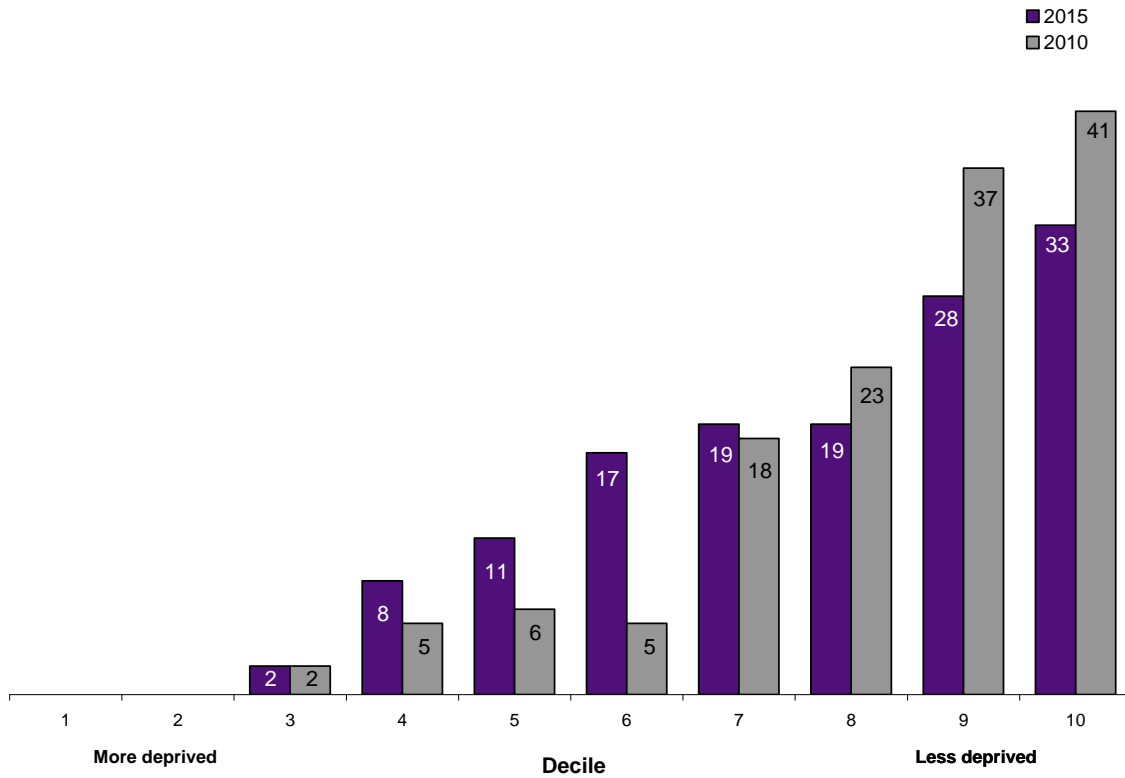
Harrow has no LSOAs in the 20 per cent most deprived in England and only two in the most deprived 30 per cent decile. These two LSOA are in Roxbourne and Harrow Weald ward.

61 of Harrow's LSOAs (45%) are in the top 20 per cent least deprived. Two of these LSOAs (in Hatch End and Pinner wards) are in England's least deprived 1 per cent.

Where deprivation does exist it is largely in pockets in central, south-western and south-eastern areas. On a ward level Wealdstone, Edgware and Kenton East overall show the highest levels of deprivation. The least deprived wards on this measure are Pinner South, Headstone North and Headstone South, none of these wards having any LSOAs outside England's least deprived 20 per cent.

### Education, Skills & Training: Comparison of the number of LSOAs in each decile, 2010 & 2015

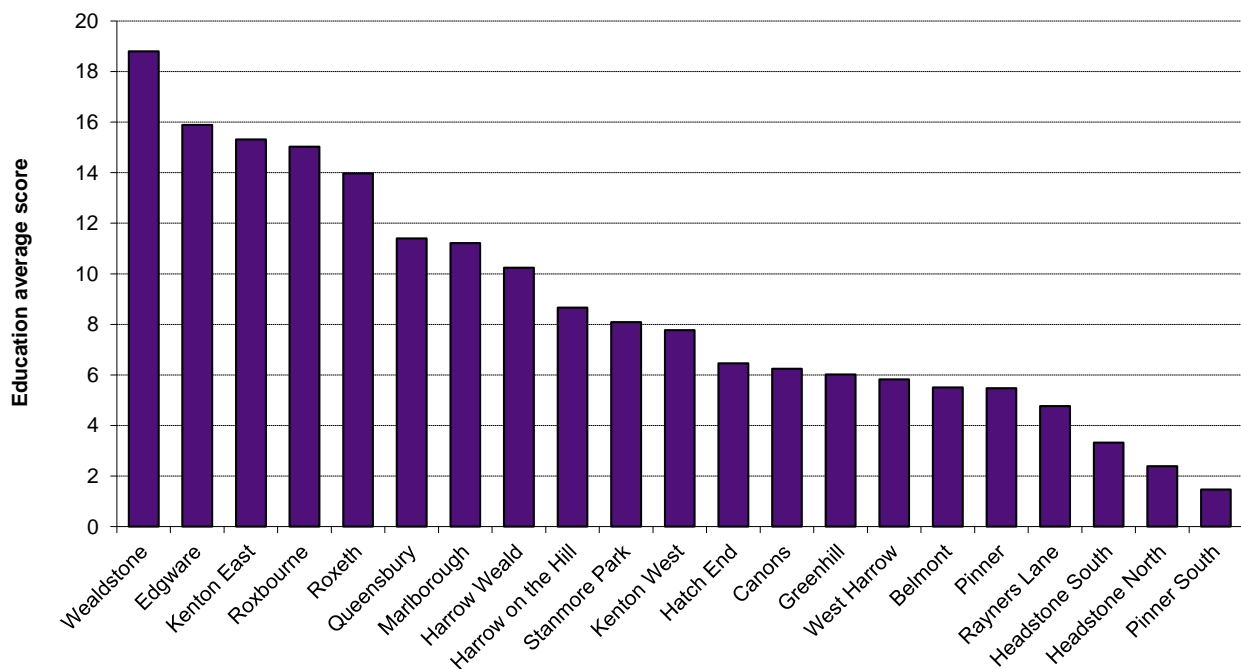
Source: CLG, Indices of Deprivation 2010 & 2015, Crown Copyright



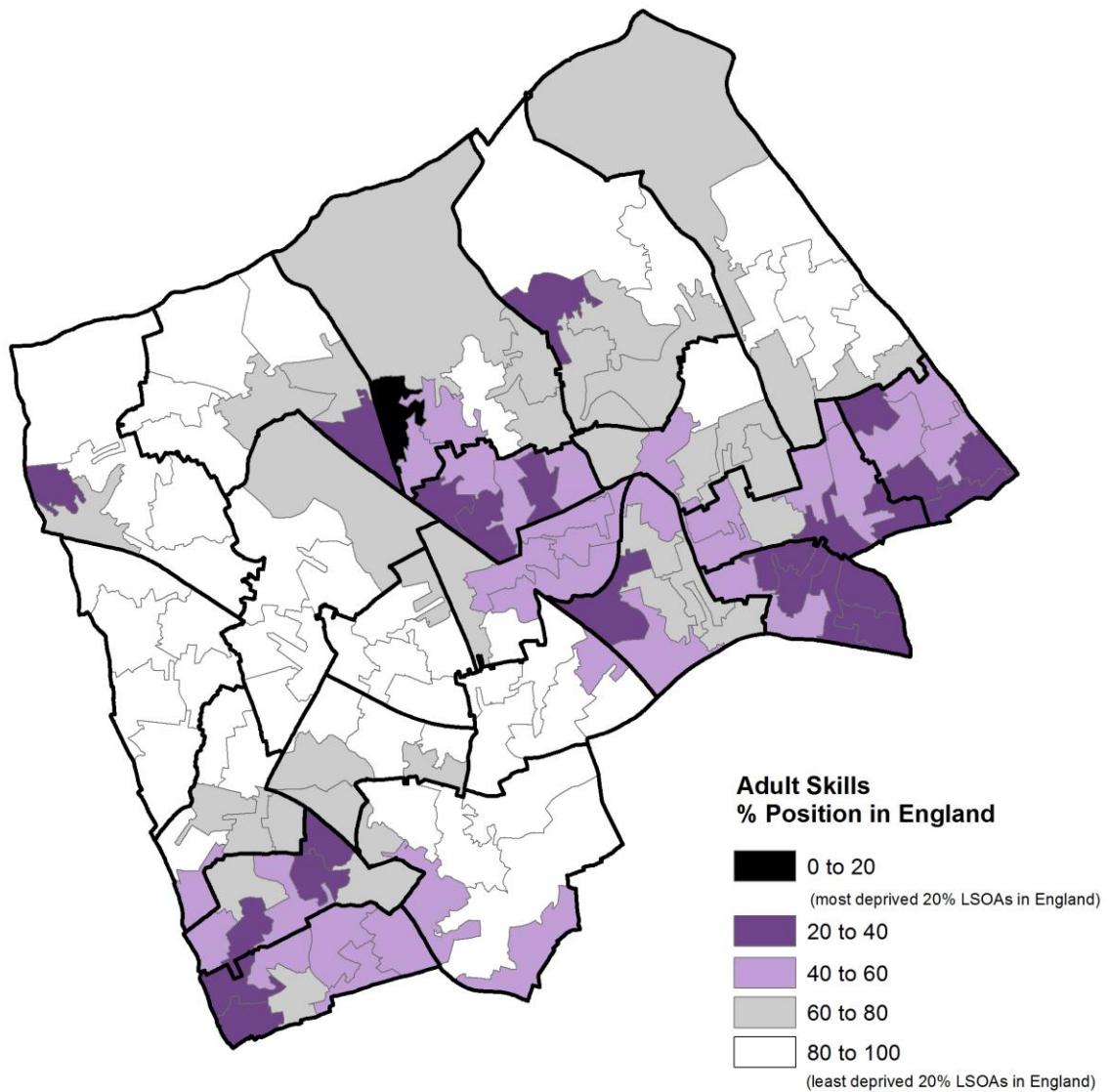
### Education, Skills and Training Deprivation by ward

Source: CLG, Indices of Deprivation 2015, Crown Copyright

Note: Ward level data has been calculated from LSOA average education scores



# Adult Skills Sub-Domain



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Indices of Deprivation 2015

- Adults skills levels are worse in the centre, south-east and south-west of the borough
- Kenton East is Harrow's most deprived ward for this measure
- Only one of Harrow's LSOAs is in England's most deprived 20 per cent for this indicator, whilst 35 per cent are in England's least deprived 20 per cent

This sub-domain of the Education, Skills & Training index includes: the proportion of working-age adults (women aged 25 to 59 and men aged 25 to 64) with no or low qualifications; and an English language proficiency indicator, which is the proportion of the working-age population (women aged 25 to 59 and men aged 25 to 64) who cannot speak English or cannot speak English 'well'. The latter is a new indicator to include those adults who experience barriers to learning and disadvantage in the labour market as a result of lack of proficiency in English. These are non-overlapping counts in order to eliminate double counting of people within domains.

At ward level Kenton East scores highest for this measure. This is perhaps to be expected as the 2011 Census showed that Kenton East ward has the highest percentage of residents who cannot speak English, at 1.8 per cent (193 residents). According to the 2011 Census question on main language spoken at home, Gujarati speakers predominate in the wards to the east of Harrow. Around 20 per cent of residents in Kenton West, Kenton East and Queensbury wards speak largely Gujarati. Similarly the 2011 showed that Harrow's Romanian speakers are also largely concentrated in the wards to the east of the borough.

### Harrow's top ten ranked LSOAs in the Adult Skills Sub-Domain

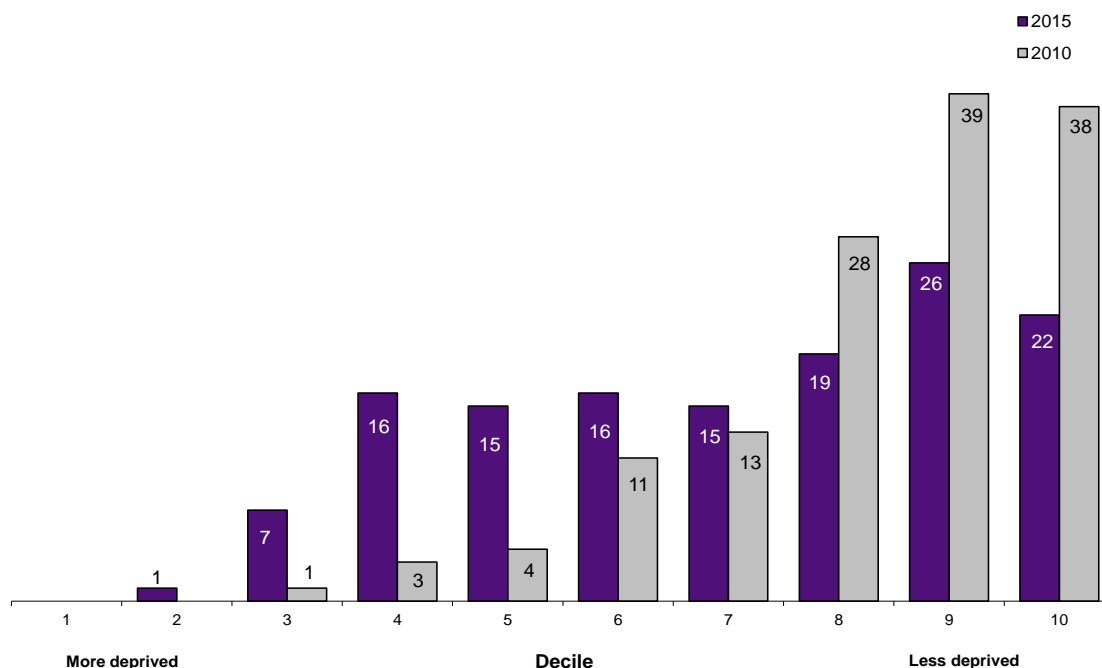
Source: CLG, Indices of Deprivation 2015, Crown Copyright

LSOA code	Ward	National rank	National Decile
139	Harrow Weald	5626	20%
167	Kenton East	6652	30%
215	Roxbourne	6850	30%
124	Edgware	7200	30%
235	Wealdstone	7248	30%
217	Roxbourne	8172	30%
211	Roxbourne	8702	30%
168	Kenton East	9101	30%
151	Hatch End	9876	40%
120	Edgware	10168	40%

\* All neighbourhoods (LSOAs) in England are ranked between 1 and 32,844, with '1' the most deprived nationally

### Adult skills: Comparison of the number of LSOAs in each decile, 2010 & 2015

Source: CLG, Indices of Deprivation 2010 & 2015, Crown Copyright



The wards to the west of the borough have much higher levels of adult skills, with Pinner South and Headstone North the best ranked wards for this measure, Greenhill ward just following.

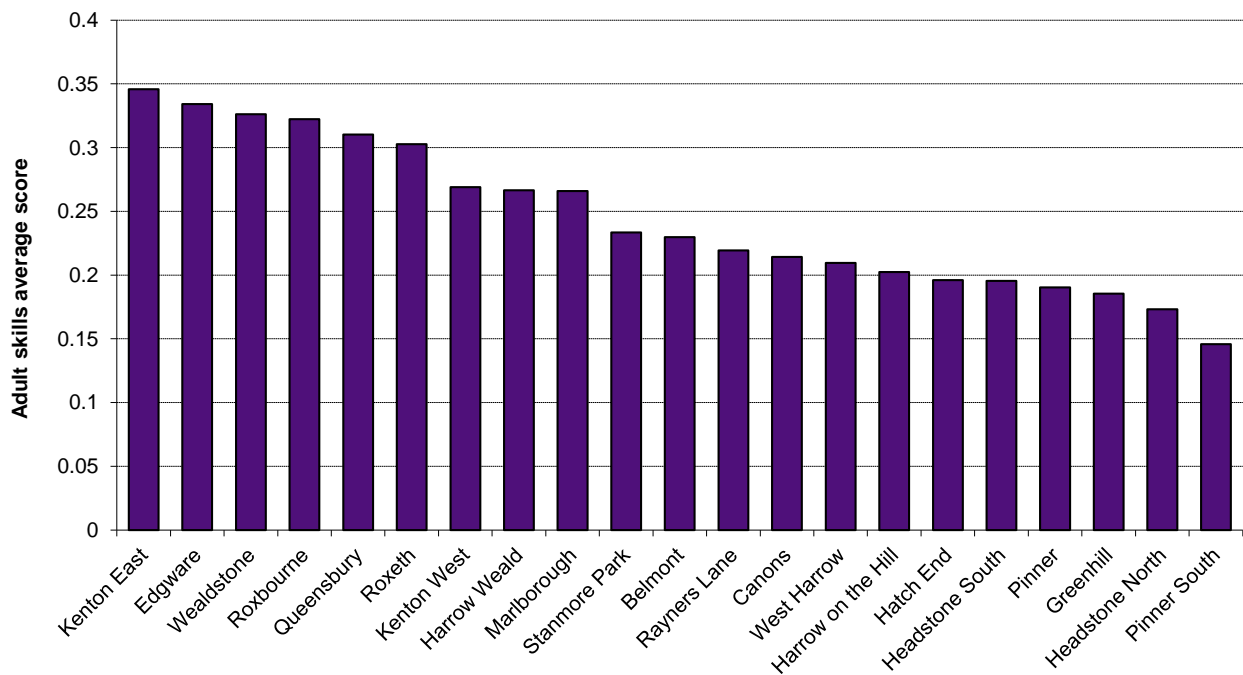
Harrow's worst ranked LSOA for adult skills is in England's most deprived 20 per cent and is in Harrow Weald ward - the area covering part of the Headstone Estate. Three of Harrow's top ten ranked LSOAs for low levels of adult skills are in Roxbourne ward.

The 2015 ID shows that Harrow has more LSOAs in the more deprived deciles and fewer in the less deprived deciles, compared to 2010. Previously 76.6 per cent (105) of Harrow's LSOAs were amongst England's least deprived 30 per cent of LSOAs, but the 2015 ID shows that just under 50 per cent (67) of the borough's LSOAs are now in this category. The inclusion of the new indicator on English language proficiency is likely to be the main reason for the marked change in Harrow's LSOA rankings.

### Adult skills by ward

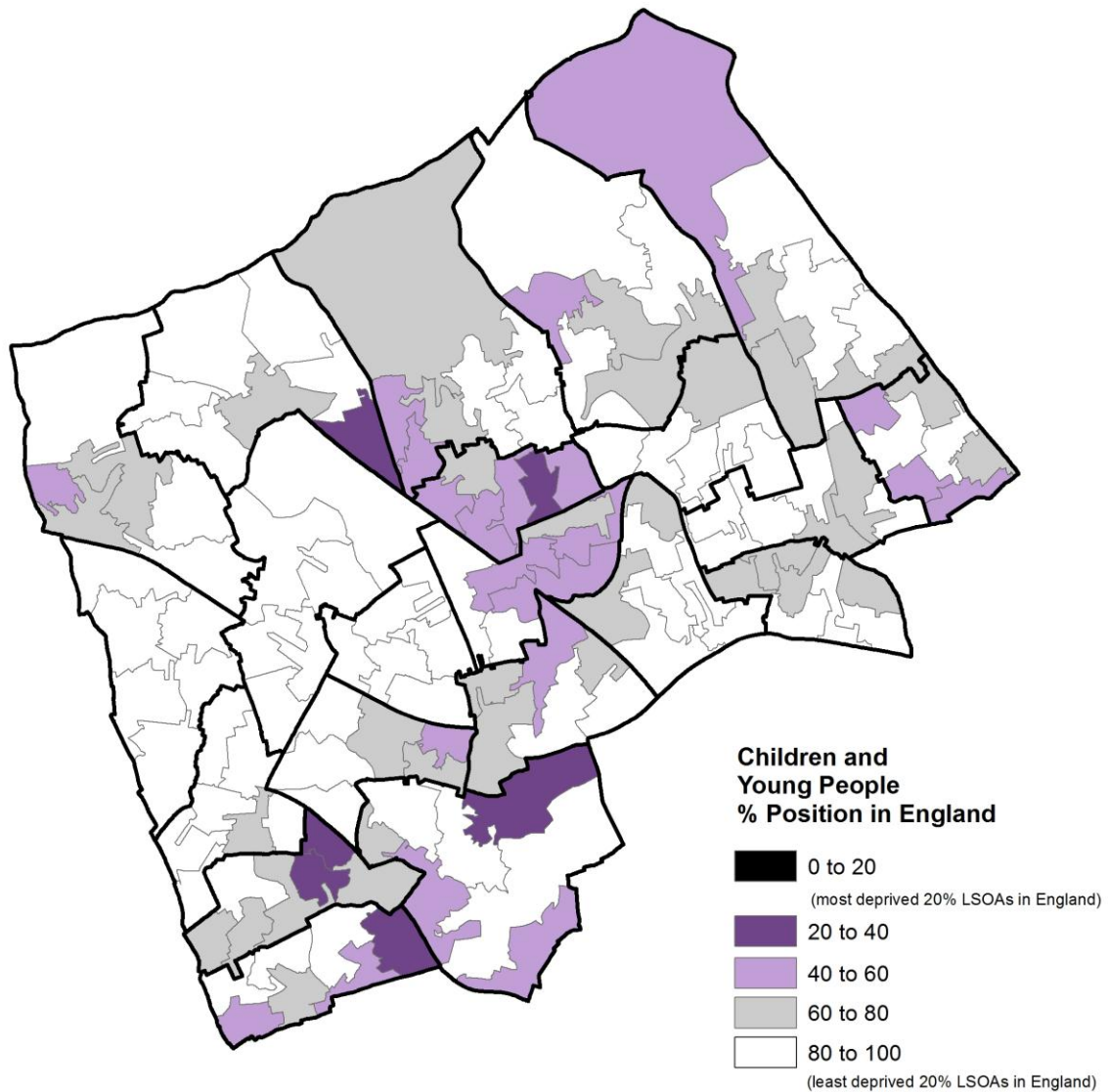
Source: CLG, Indices of Deprivation 2015, Crown Copyright

Note: Ward level data for this sub-domain is an approximation only, calculated from LSOA average adult skills scores. However, ONS methodology has not been applied to this indicator as population denominators have not been published for this specific indicator.





# Children and Young People Sub-Domain



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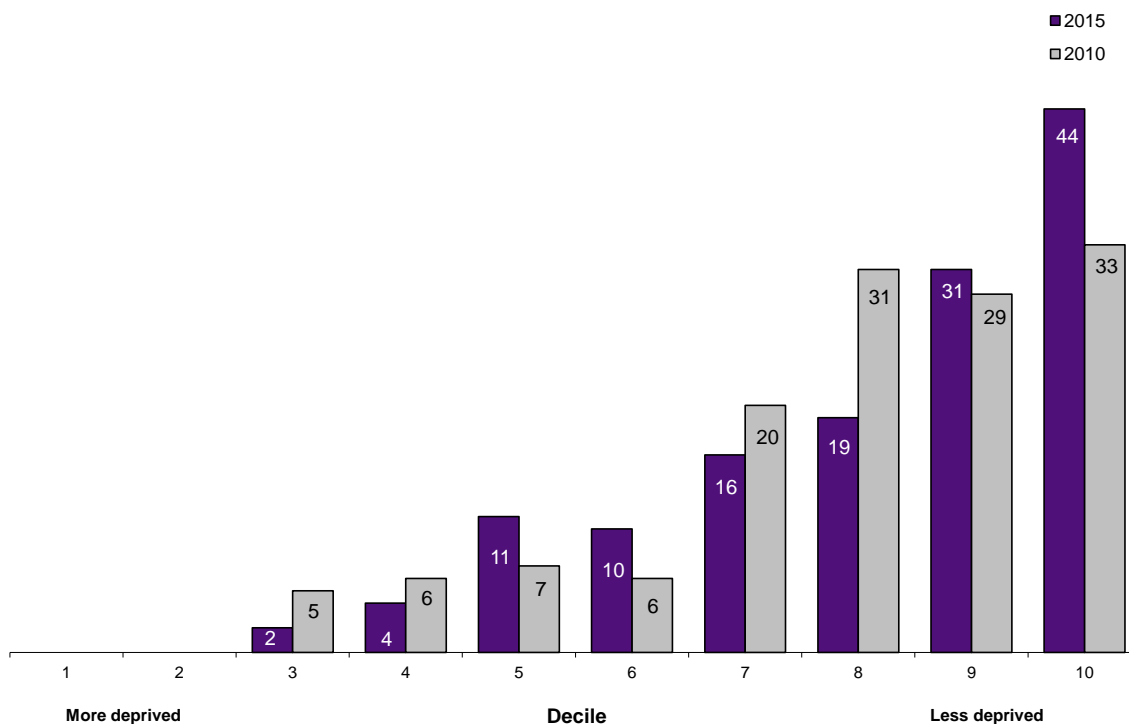
- Harrow performs very well for this sub-domain on Children and Young People, with none of Harrow's LSOAs in the country's most deprived 20 per cent of LSOAs
- 55 per cent (75) of the borough's LSOAs are in the least deprived 20 per cent of LSOAs for this sub-domain
- There are small clusters of more deprived LSOAs dispersed across the borough, but Wealdstone ranks highest on a ward basis

*Children and Young People is a sub-domain of the Education, Skills and Training domain, which makes up the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2015.*

*The Children and Young People's Education, Skills and Training sub-domain largely measures attainment and studying post age 16. It is made up of the following indicators: Key Stage 2 attainment; Key Stage 4 attainment; secondary school absence; staying on in education post 16; and entry to higher education. Data for the first three indicators only applies to pupils in state funded schools.*

### Children and Young People: Comparison of the number of LSOAs in each decile, 2010 & 2015

Source: CLG, Indices of Deprivation 2010 & 2015, Crown Copyright



For this mainly education based indicator Harrow does not have any LSOAs in England's most deprived 20 per cent and only six in the most deprived 40 per cent of LSOAs. At the other end of the spectrum, 80 per cent (110) of Harrow's LSOAs fall within the least deprived 40 per cent of England's LSOAs, a similar proportion to 2010, but with more LSOAs in the least deprived 20 per cent category in 2015.

Harrow's two most deprived LSOAs for this measure are in Wealdstone and Roxeth wards.

On a ward basis Wealdstone stands out as the borough's worst performing ward for this sub-domain. Pinner South is Harrow's best performing ward, with five out of the ward's six LSOAs in the country's least deprived 10 per cent.

## Harrow's top ten ranked LSOAs in the Children and Young People Sub-Domain

Source: CLG, Indices of Deprivation 2015, Crown Copyright

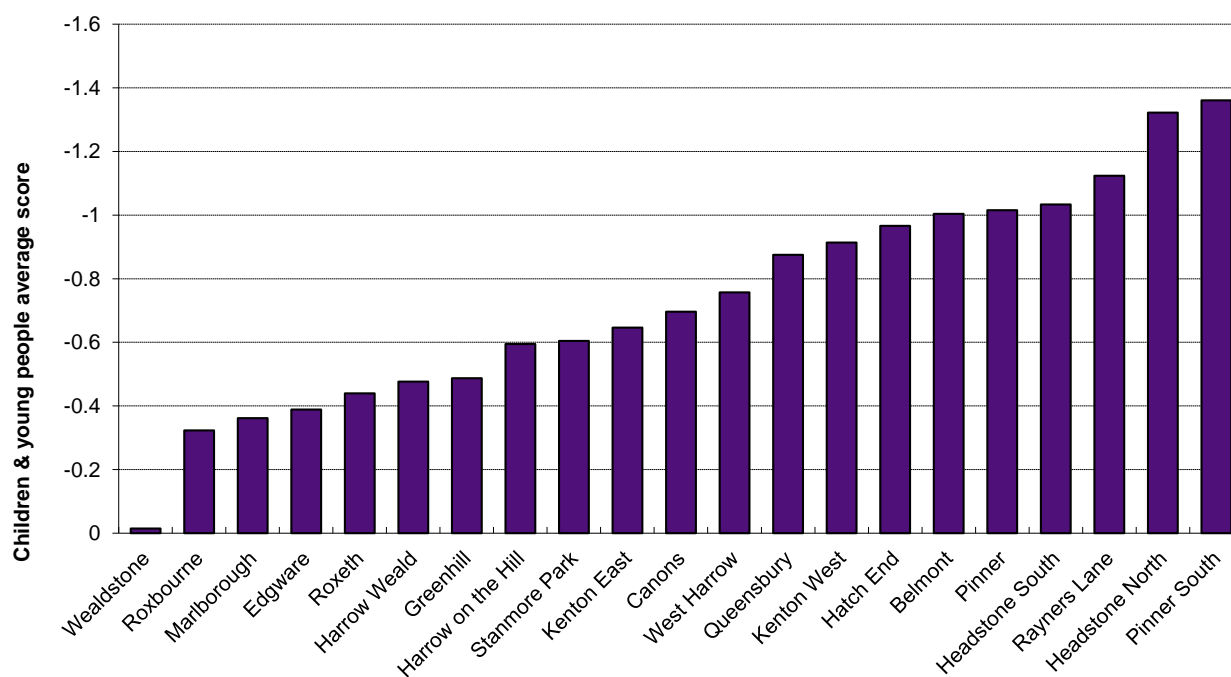
LSOA code	Ward	National rank	National Decile
235	Wealdstone	9155	30%
219	Roxeth	9734	30%
151	Hatch End	10016	40%
137	Harrow on the Hill	12166	40%
217	Roxbourne	12770	40%
211	Roxbourne	12771	40%
133	Harrow on the Hill	13705	50%
227	Stanmore Park	14097	50%
231	Wealdstone	14365	50%
221	Roxeth	14376	50%

\* All neighbourhoods (LSOAs) in England are ranked between 1 and 32,844, with '1' the most deprived nationally

## Children and Young People Sub-Domain by ward

Source: CLG, Indices of Deprivation 2015, Crown Copyright

Note: Ward level data for this sub-domain is an approximation only, calculated from LSOA average children and young people scores. However, ONS methodology has not been applied to this indicator as population denominators have not been published for this specific indicator.

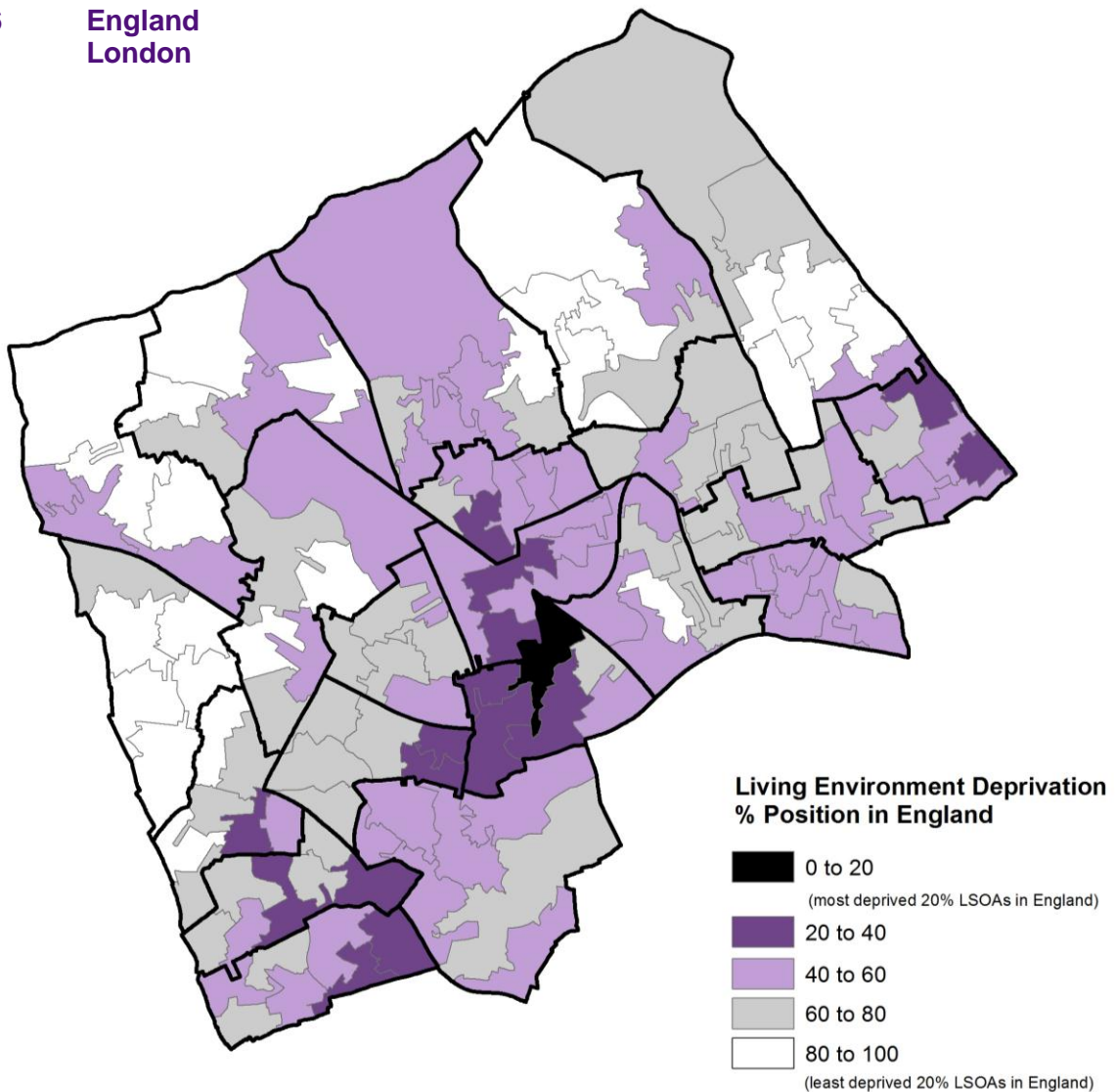


# Living Environment Deprivation

## National & London Rank

182/326  
30/33

England  
London



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Indices of Deprivation 2015

- Harrow is ranked 182<sup>nd</sup> out of 326 Districts in England, an improved ranking by 39 places compared to the 2010 ID
- The LSOA covering the Rayners Lane Estate was ranked highest for deprivation on this measure in 2010, now ranked 75<sup>th</sup>, reflecting the improved quality of housing here
- Deprivation tends to be in the centre, south-east and south-west of the borough, while northern and western areas are least deprived

The Living Environment Deprivation Domain measures the quality of the local environment. The indicators fall into two sub-domains. The 'indoors' living environment measures the quality of housing; while the 'outdoors' living environment contains measures of air quality and road traffic accidents.

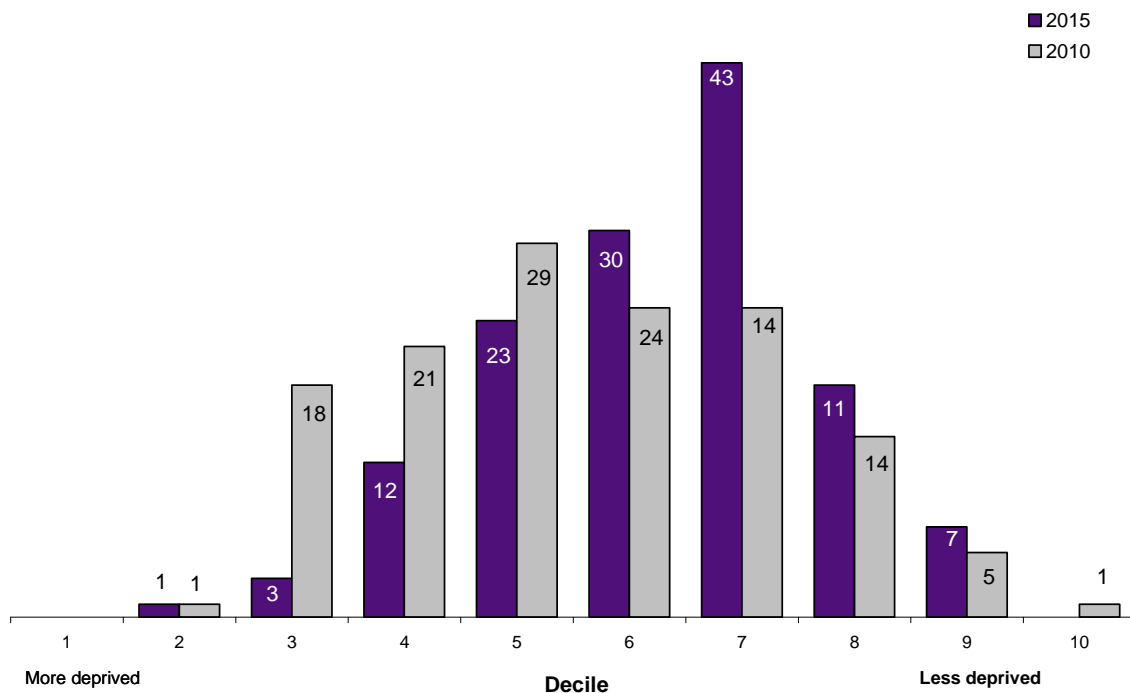
The indicators in the domain remain the same as in the Indices of Deprivation 2010 and include:

- Housing in poor condition
- Houses without central heating
- Air quality
- Road traffic accidents

There has been a slight change to the housing in poor condition indicator, to include an improved modelling methodology. The air quality indicator has also been changed to take account of the national targets, which now base the particulate matter component of the air quality indicator on particles less than 2.5 micrometres in diameter.

### Living Environment Deprivation: Comparison of the number of LSOAs in each decile, 2010 & 2015

Source: CLG, Indices of Deprivation 2010 & 2015, Crown Copyright



Harrow has moved down the borough rankings since the 2010 IMD by 39 places indicating less deprivation in this domain, relative to other areas. Only one of Harrow's LSOAs falls within the top 20 per cent most deprived in England. 15 of Harrow's LSOAs fall within the 30 and 40 per cent most deprived deciles categories, compared to 39 in 2010. The biggest singular decile change has been in the 70 per cent most 'deprived' decile, with 43 of Harrow's LSOAs now in this category compared to 14 in 2010.

None of Harrow's LSOAs now fall in the least deprived 10 per cent nationally, but seven are in the 20 per cent least deprived decile, compared to five in 2010. With few LSOAs at either end of the deprivation scale this shows that the borough has no concentrated areas of either excellent or poor living environments.

Harrow's most deprived LSOA for this domain is in Greenhill ward. Previously the LSOA covering the Rayners Lane Estate was Harrow's most deprived LSOA and in England's most deprived 10 per cent of LSOAs. This LSOA is now ranked 75<sup>th</sup> in the borough, showing a great improvement, perhaps highlighting the improved quality of housing on this estate since the regeneration of this estate commenced. It should be noted that the 2011 English Housing Survey was used as the housing quality indicator, so the more recent phases of the estate redevelopment are not reflected in this indicator, so further ranking improvements for this LSOA are anticipated in the future.

Once again there has been a lot of movement of LSOAs relative to each other between the 2010 and 2015 Indices for this measure, something which was also observed between the 2007 and 2010 Indices. Two LSOAs in Canons moved down the Harrow rankings by over 60 places between 2010 and 2015, indicating substantial improvement, as did one LSOA in each of Harrow Weald, Headstone South and Harrow on the Hill wards. Conversely a LSOA in each of Harrow Weald, Kenton West and Pinner wards moved more than 60 places up the Harrow rankings, showing a worsening position. The LSOA in Pinner ward was the area including Mill Farm Estate, which in 2011 was at the early stages of the estate renewal. This movement suggests that there could be a strong similarity between the LSOAs, so that slight changes can have large impacts on relative position.

The borough's seven LSOAs in the top 20 per cent least deprived in England are in the northern and westerly wards of Pinner, Pinner South, Stanmore Park, Hatch End, Headstone North and Rayners Lane.

At ward level Greenhill (which has the highest concentration of private rented housing) is by far the most deprived ward for this measure, followed by Marlborough, Wealdstone and Edgware wards. Pinner South, Stanmore Park, Canons and Headstone North are the borough's least deprived wards.

### Harrow's top ten ranked LSOAs for Living Environment Deprivation

Source: CLG, Indices of Deprivation 2015, Crown Copyright

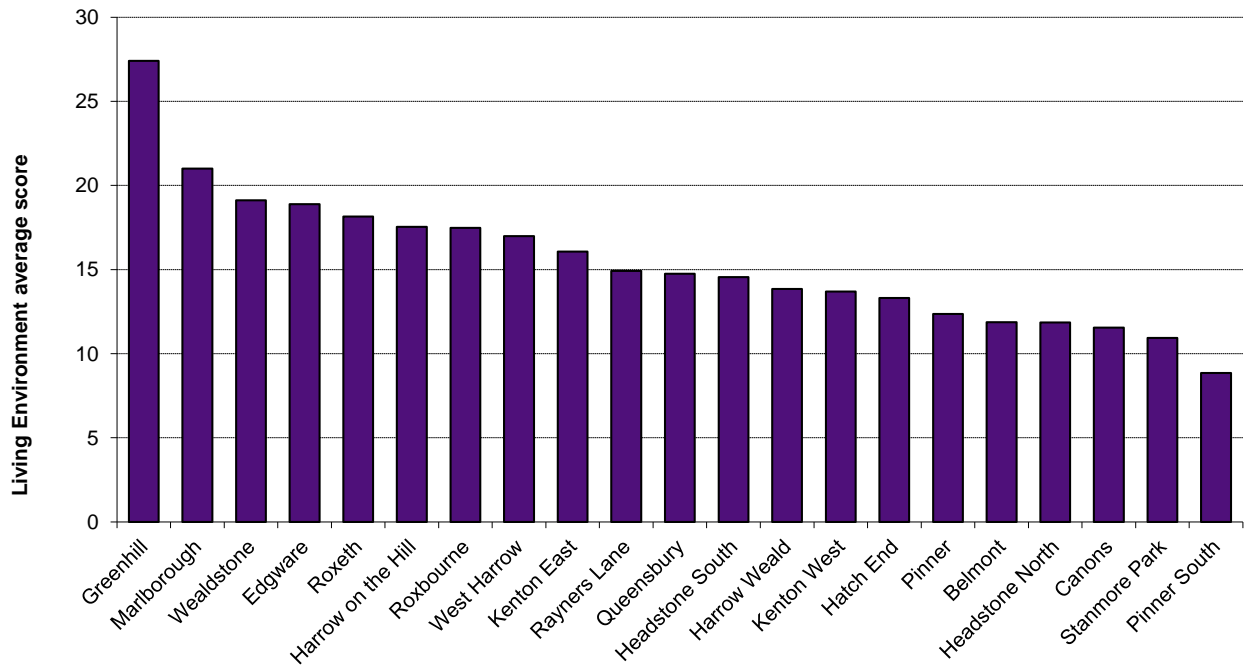
LSOA code	Ward	National rank	National Decile
130	Greenhill	3328	20%
204	Rayners Lane	7380	30%
237	West Harrow	8441	30%
128	Greenhill	9158	30%
126	Greenhill	10167	40%
236	Wealdstone	10591	40%
213	Roxbourne	10944	40%
240	West Harrow	11074	40%
219	Roxeth	11468	40%
212	Roxbourne	11597	40%

\* All neighbourhoods (LSOAs) in England are ranked between 1 and 32,844, with '1' the most deprived nationally

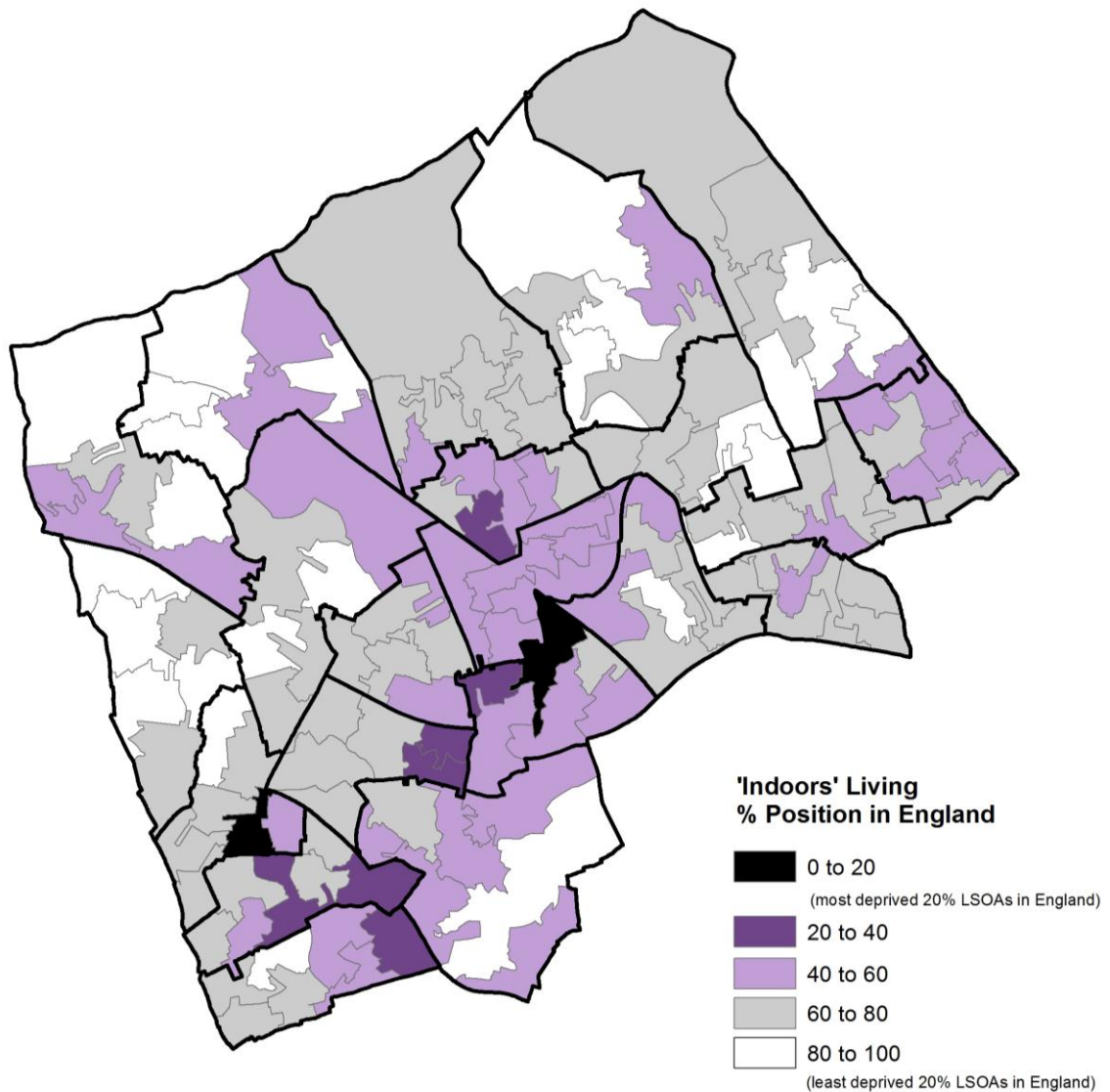
### Living Environment Deprivation by ward

Source: CLG, Indices of Deprivation 2015, Crown Copyright

Note: Ward level data has been calculated from LSOA average living environment scores



# 'Indoors' Living Sub-Domain



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 Indices of Deprivation 2015

- Harrow has fewer LSOAs in the most deprived deciles for this indicator, compared to the 2010 ID
- None of Harrow's deciles are in the most deprived 10 per cent of LSOAs in England. The LSOA covering the Rayners Lane Estate is now ranked 58<sup>th</sup> for this indicator - previously this was the borough's most deprived indicator and ranked 1<sup>st</sup>
- Pockets of deprivation are more concentrated in the central wards of the borough and to the south-west



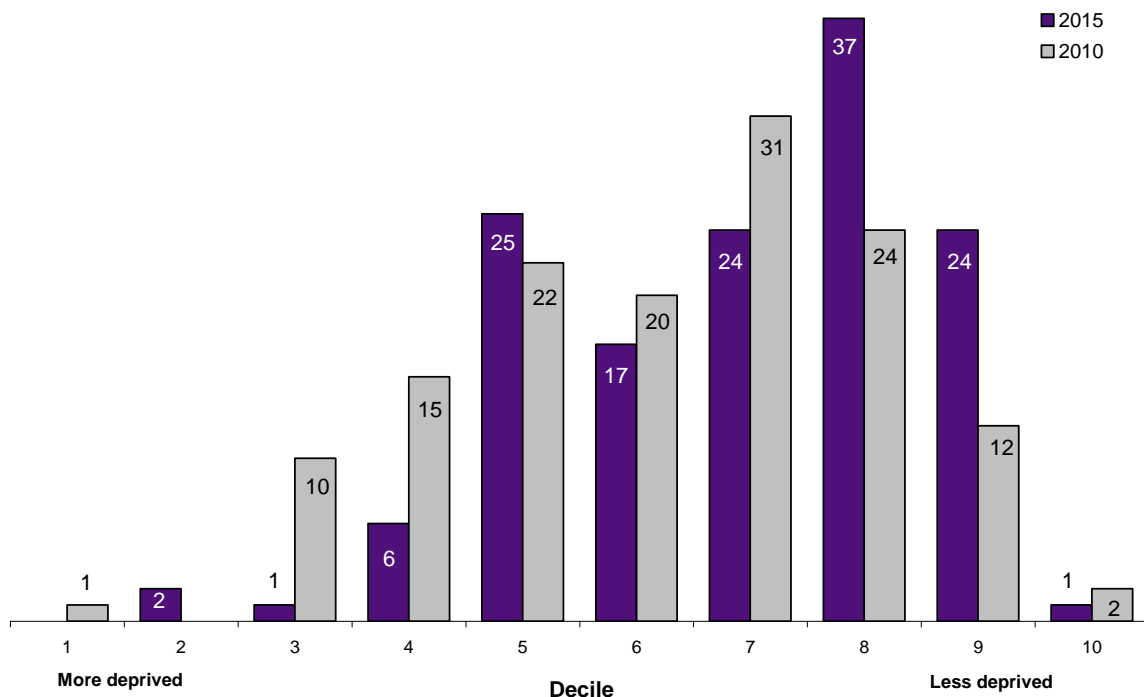
The Living Environment Deprivation Domain measures the quality of the local environment. The indicators fall into two sub-domains. The 'indoors' living environment measures the quality of housing; while the 'outdoors' living environment contains measures of air quality and road traffic accidents.

The indicators used in the 'Indoors' Sub-Domain 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.

### 'Indoors' Living: Comparison of the number of LSOAs in each decile, 2010 & 2015

Source: CLG, Indices of Deprivation 2010 & 2015, Crown Copyright



The on-going regeneration of the Rayners Lane Estate (LSOA 217) has resulted in a marked improvement in this LSOA. This LSOA was previously in the 10 per cent most deprived LSOAs in England, but is now in the 30 per cent least deprived LSOAs nationally.

Harrow's three most deprived LSOAs for this housing quality indicator are: LSOA 130 in Greenhill ward (Station Road corridor); LSOA 204 in Rayners Lane ward (Rayners Lane District Centre); and LSOA 237 in West Harrow ward (Vaughan Road/Butler Avenue & the Honeybun Estate). The 2011 Census showed that all these areas all have a high proportion of private rented housing.

Greenhill and Marlborough are Harrow's most deprived wards for this measure – they are also the wards with the highest concentration of private rented housing in the borough. Pinner South is the least deprived ward and is the ward with the lowest proportion of privately rented housing stock in the borough.

### Harrow's top ten ranked LSOAs for 'Indoors' Living

Source: CLG, Indices of Deprivation 2015, Crown Copyright

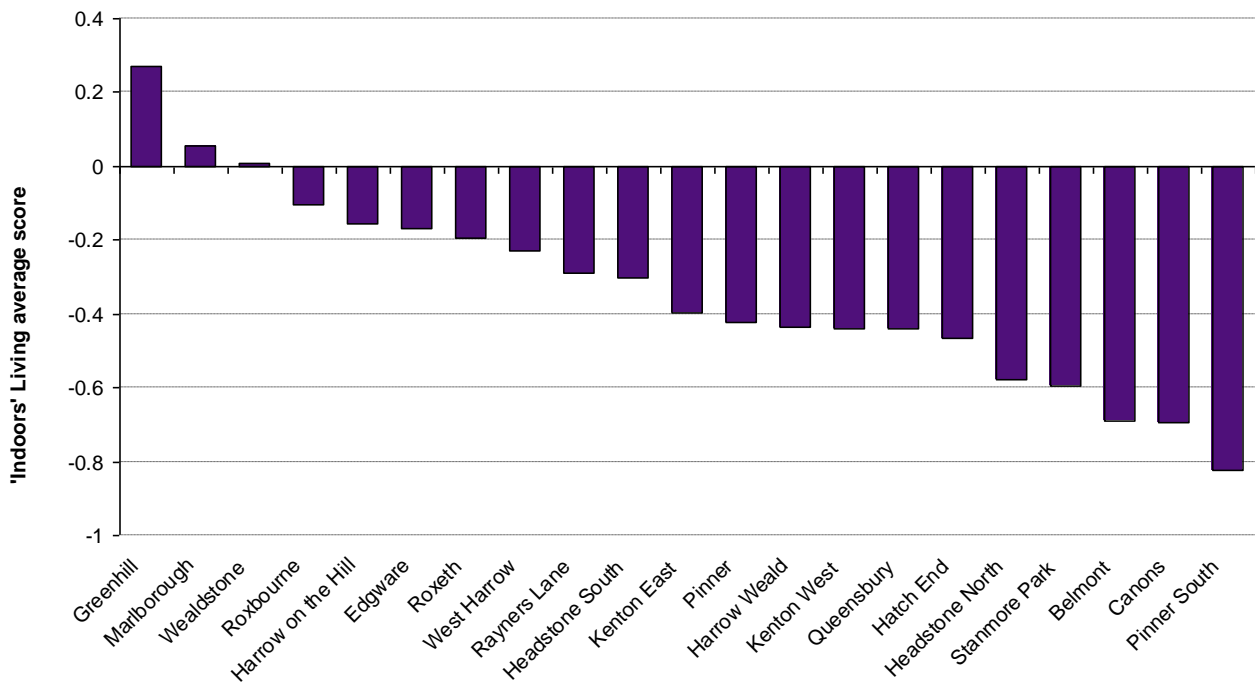
LSOA code	Ward	National rank	National Decile
130	Greenhill	4091	20%
204	Rayners Lane	5407	20%
237	West Harrow	8429	30%
213	Roxbourne	9912	40%
128	Greenhill	10002	40%
240	West Harrow	10684	40%
212	Roxbourne	11019	40%
236	Wealdstone	12122	40%
219	Roxeth	12218	40%
160	Headstone South	13352	50%

\* All neighbourhoods (LSOAs) in England are ranked between 1 and 32,844, with '1' the most deprived nationally

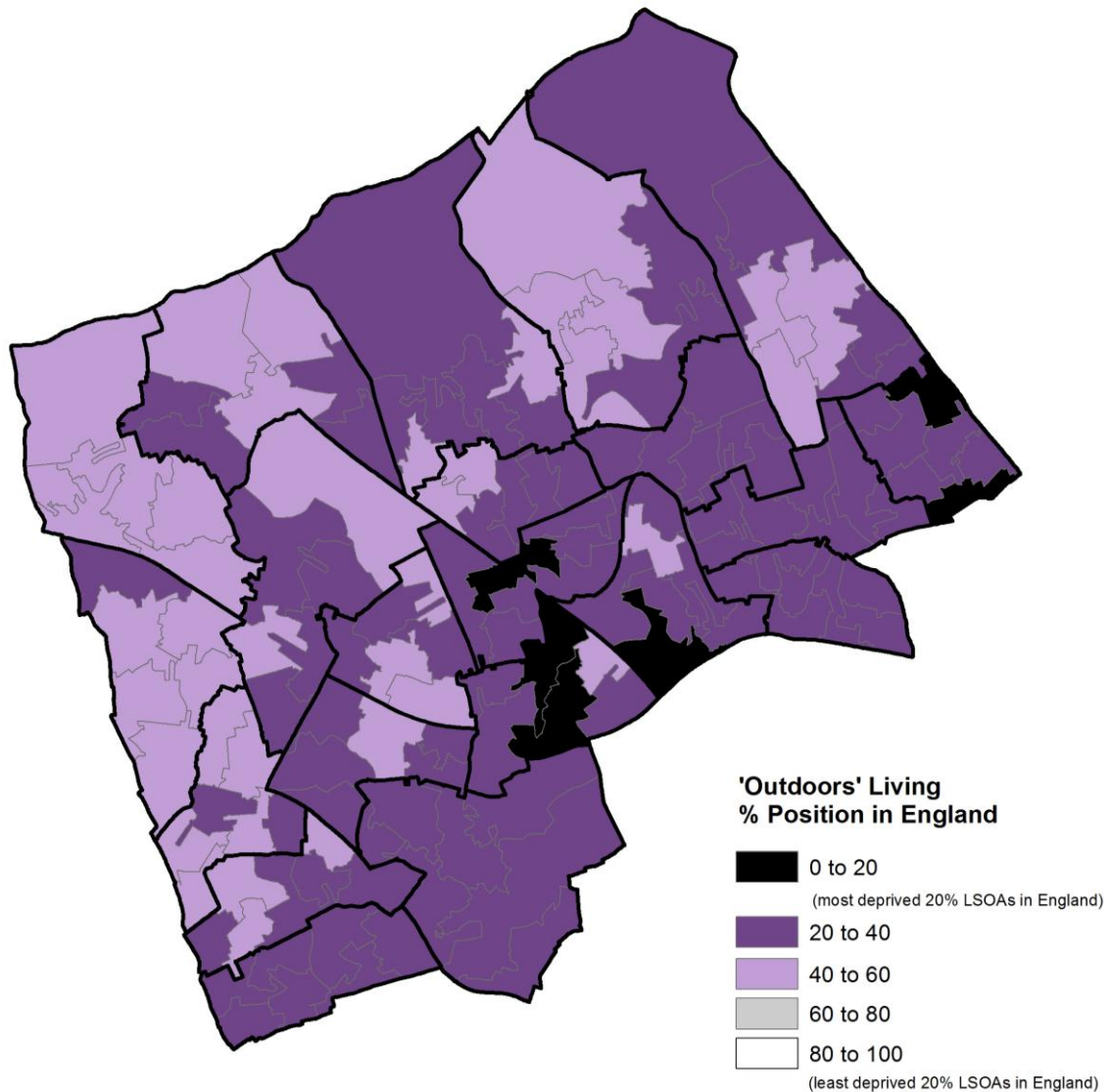
### 'Indoors' Living Sub-Domain by ward

Source: CLG, Indices of Deprivation 2015, Crown Copyright

Note: Ward level data has been calculated from LSOA average 'indoors' living scores



## 'Outdoors' Living Sub-Domain



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- There have been improvements in the 'outdoors' living domain, with just six of Harrow's LSOAs in the country's most deprived 20 per cent of LSOAs, compared to 28 in 2010
- None of Harrow LSOAs are in England's least deprived 10 per cent of LSOAs
- Harrow, like all London Boroughs, is worse than average for deprivation concerned with the outdoors living environment
- 'Outdoors' deprivation is worse in Harrow compared to 'indoors' deprivation

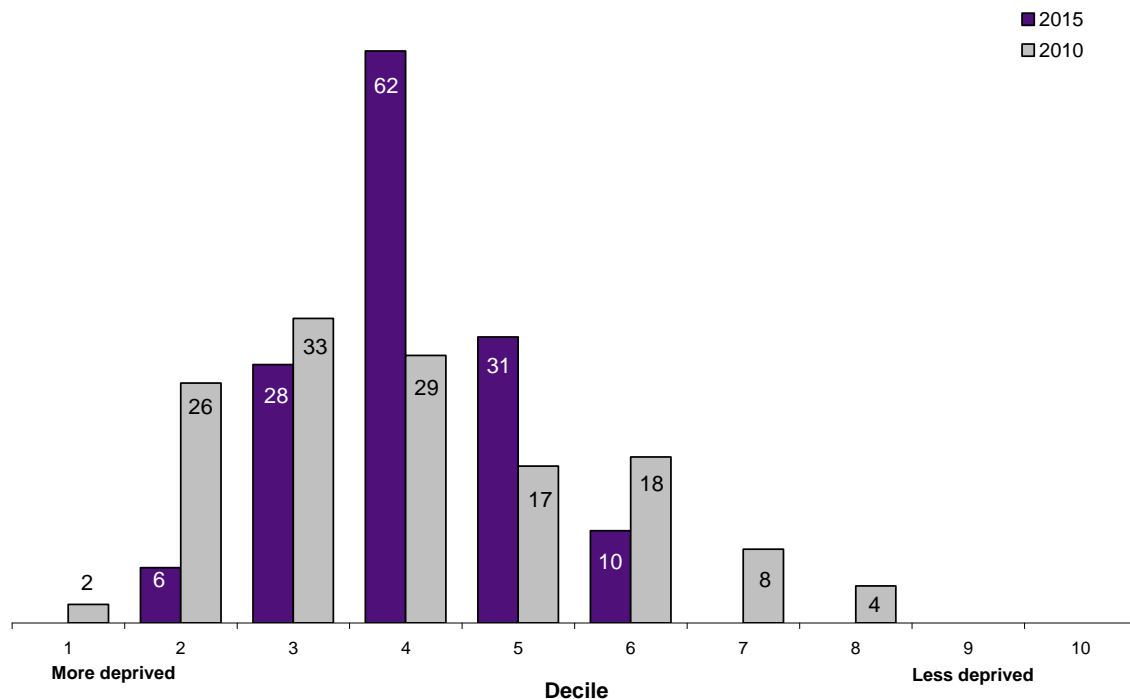
The Living Environment Deprivation Domain measures the quality of the local environment. The indicators fall into two sub-domains. The 'indoors' living environment, which measures the quality of housing and the 'outdoors' living environment, which measures air quality and road traffic accidents.

The 'outdoors' living environment contains measures of air quality and road traffic accidents; it is derived from the following indicators:

- Air quality: A measure of air quality based on emissions rates for four pollutants
- Road traffic accidents involving injury to pedestrians and cyclists.

### 'Outdoors' Living: Comparison of the number of LSOAs in each decile, 2010 & 2015

Source: CLG, Indices of Deprivation 2010 & 2015, Crown Copyright



Whilst none of Harrow's LSOAs are in the country's most deprived 10 per cent of LSOAs for this indicator, the borough has no LSOAs in the 40 per cent least deprived, compared to 12 in 2010. With only six LSOAs in the 20 per cent most deprived decile, compared the 26 in 2010, Harrow now has far fewer LSOAs at the extreme ends of the deprivation scale and more LSOAs concentrated in the middle deciles, particularly in the 40 per cent most deprived decile nationally.

Previously there were pockets of deprivation scattered across the whole borough, but now the pockets are more concentrated in the central wards and in Edgware ward to the east. LSOA 119 in Edgware (bordering Edgware Road) is Harrow's most deprived LSOA, followed by the two LSOAs in Greenhill ward (Station Road corridor).

At the ward level Greenhill is Harrow's most deprived ward for this measure, followed by Edgware, then Kenton East and Marlborough wards. When compared to deprivation levels across England, Greenhill ward would lie in the most deprived 30 per cent of LSOAs nationally. At the opposite end of the scale are Pinner and Pinner South wards.

### Harrow's top ten ranked LSOAs for Living Environment Deprivation

Source: CLG, Indices of Deprivation 2015, Crown Copyright

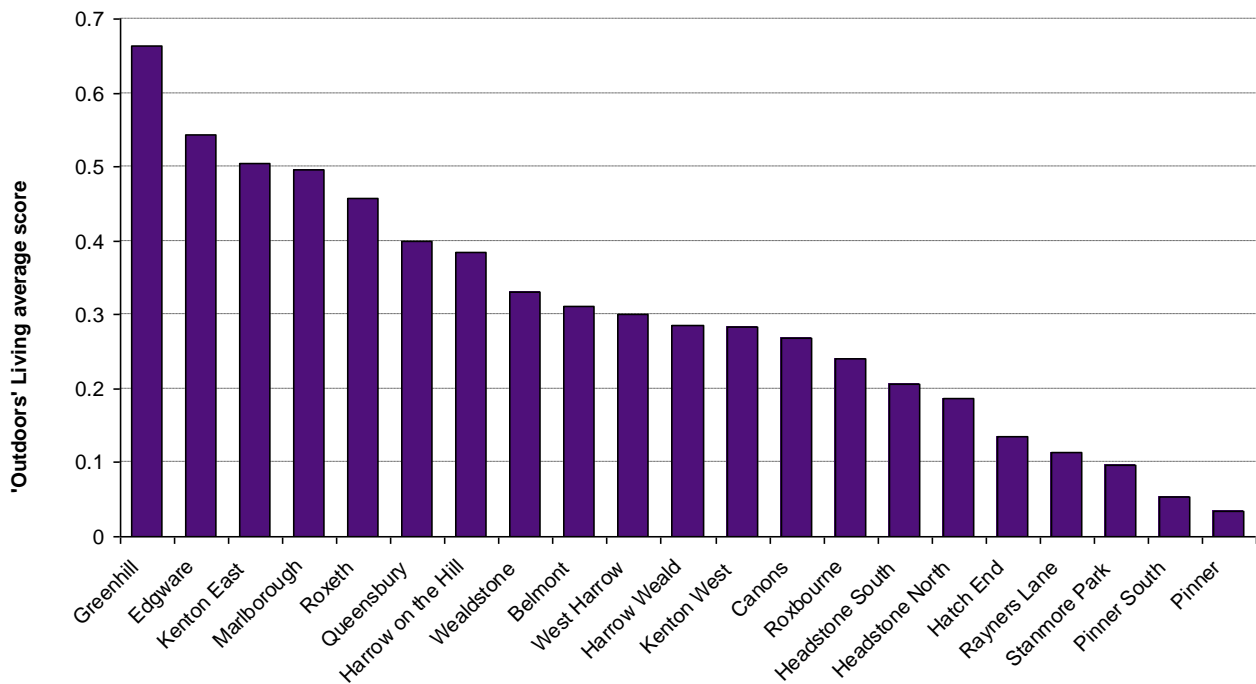
LSOA code	Ward	National rank	National Decile
119	Edgware	4119	20%
126	Greenhill	4433	20%
130	Greenhill	4664	20%
125	Edgware	5953	20%
179	Marlborough	6004	20%
176	Kenton West	6416	20%
202	Queensbury	6577	30%
123	Edgware	6767	30%
180	Marlborough	6793	30%
129	Greenhill	6928	30%

\* All neighbourhoods (LSOAs) in England are ranked between 1 and 32,844, with '1' the most deprived nationally

### 'Outdoors' Living Sub-Domain by ward

Source: CLG, Indices of Deprivation 2015, Crown Copyright

Note: Ward level data has been calculated from LSOA average 'outdoors' living scores

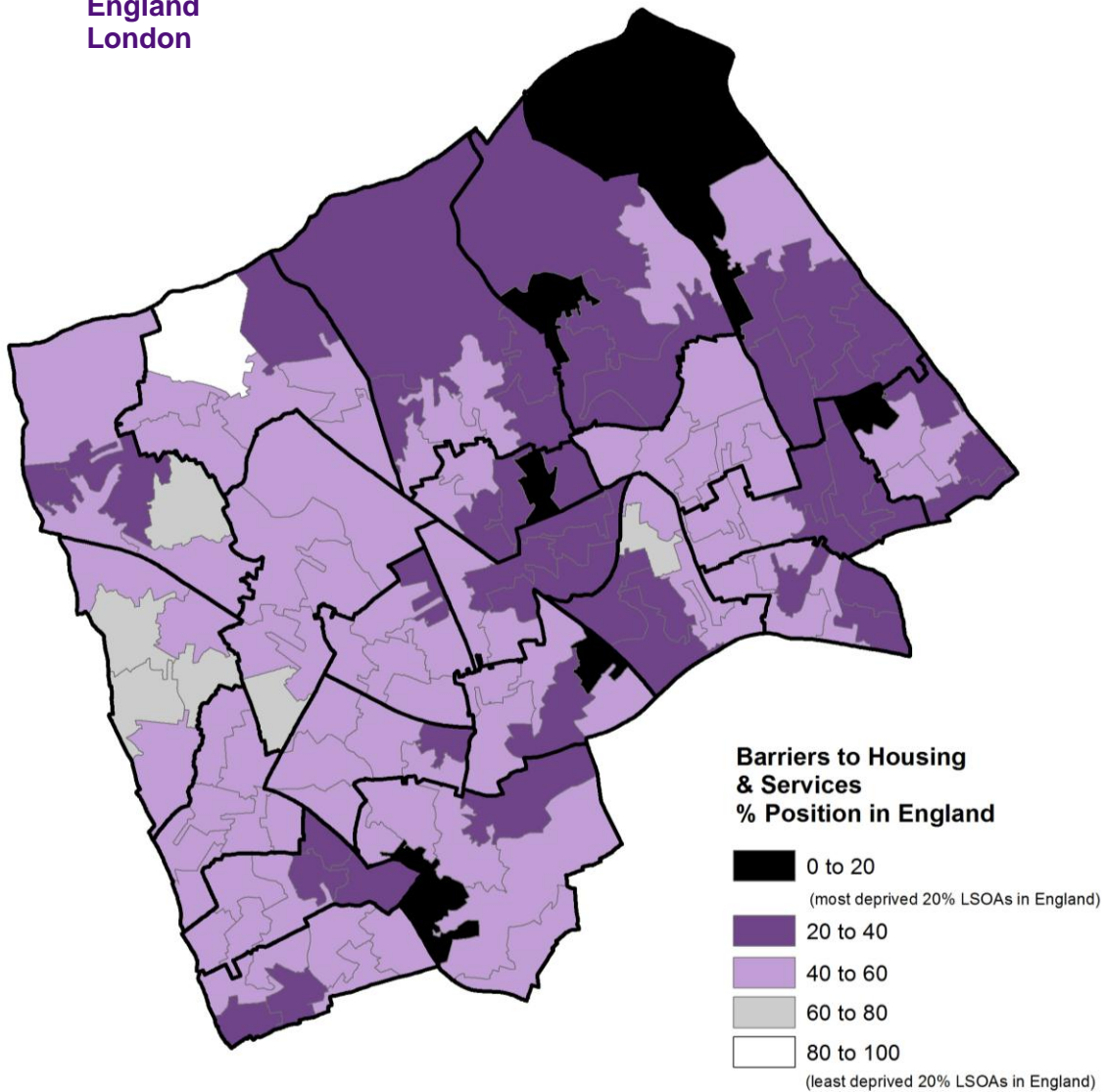


# Barriers to Housing and Services

## National & London Rank

48/326  
22/33

England  
London



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- Harrow performs worse for barriers to Housing and Services than any other deprivation indicator, but London generally has by far the highest levels of deprivation for this indicator, compared to all other regions in England
- Harrow is ranked 48<sup>th</sup> out of 326 Districts in England, with an unchanged ranking compared to 2010
- Deprivation is more concentrated in the centre, north and east of the borough

The Barriers to Housing and Services 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 and homelessness, as well as overcrowding. The indicators used in this domain are described in detail on Pages 49 and 52.

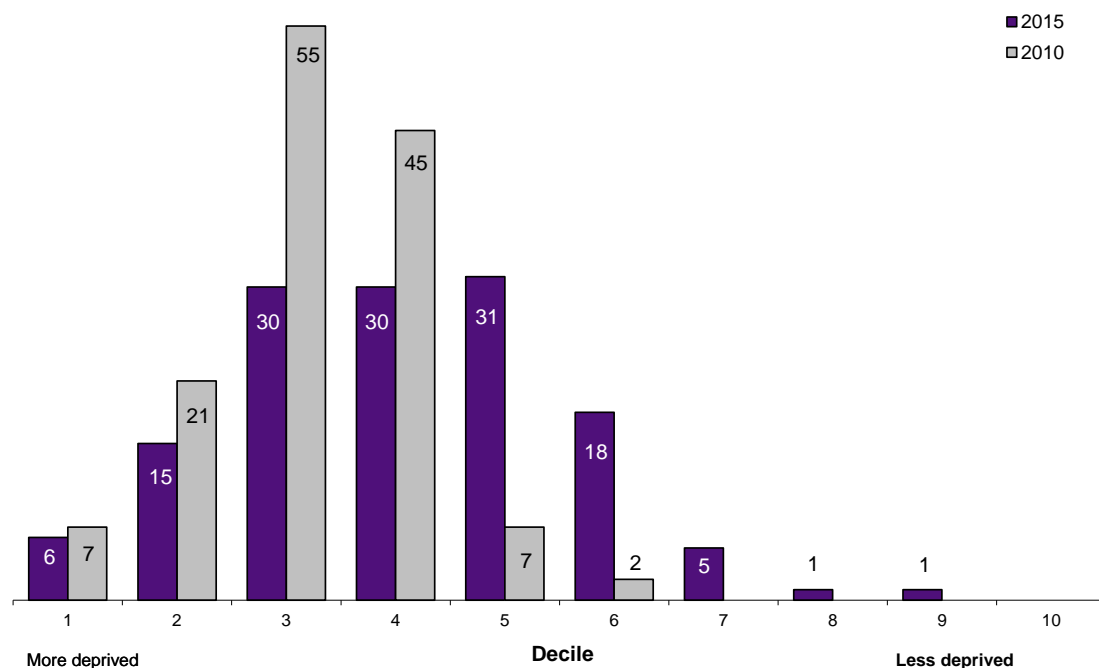
There have been a number of modifications to the indicators used in this domain. The indicators in the domain remain the same as in the Indices of Deprivation 2010, apart from changes to the housing affordability indicator including:

- Broadening the measure to include affordability of the private rental market;
- Improving the income estimation methodology, and producing the indicator at LSOA level, rather than local authority districts; and
- Using local Housing Market Areas as the reference area

Other changes include strengthening the homelessness indicator, by using the average of three years' worth of data, instead on one year used previously.

### Barriers to Housing and Services: Comparison of the number of LSOAs in each decile, 2010 & 2015

Source: CLG, Indices of Deprivation 2010 & 2015, Crown Copyright



Barriers to Housing and Services is the indicator in which Harrow performs worst. Harrow has six LSOAs in the 10 per cent most deprived nationally, just one less than in 2010. There has been a slight improvement at the least deprived end of the scale, with seven LSOAs overall in the least deprived 40 per cent of LSOAs nationally, compared to none in 2010. 93 per cent of all LSOAs in Harrow in 2010 were in the 40 per cent most deprived in the country; this figure is much improved now, at 59 per cent. Nationally Harrow's ranking has remained 48<sup>th</sup> over the last two IDs.

Particular areas of concern are: wards in the north-east of the borough; in the central corridor of the borough; to the east, and pockets in the south-west.

At the LSOA level Harrow's most deprived LSOA for this measure is LSOA 227 in Stanmore Park ward, an area covering three council estates – Cottesmore, Woodlands and Woodlands Drive.

This LSOA is ranked 742<sup>nd</sup> nationally; putting it in the 2 per cent of most deprived LSOAs nationally. LSOA 114 in Canons is ranked second – the most north-westerly LSOA in the borough and covering 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 for this measure, followed by Canons. Headstone North and Pinner South are the least deprived wards. Stanmore Park ward as a whole would lie in the most deprived 20 per cent of LSOAs nationally.

### Harrow's top ten ranked LSOAs for Barriers to Housing and Services

Source: CLG, Indices of Deprivation 2015, Crown Copyright

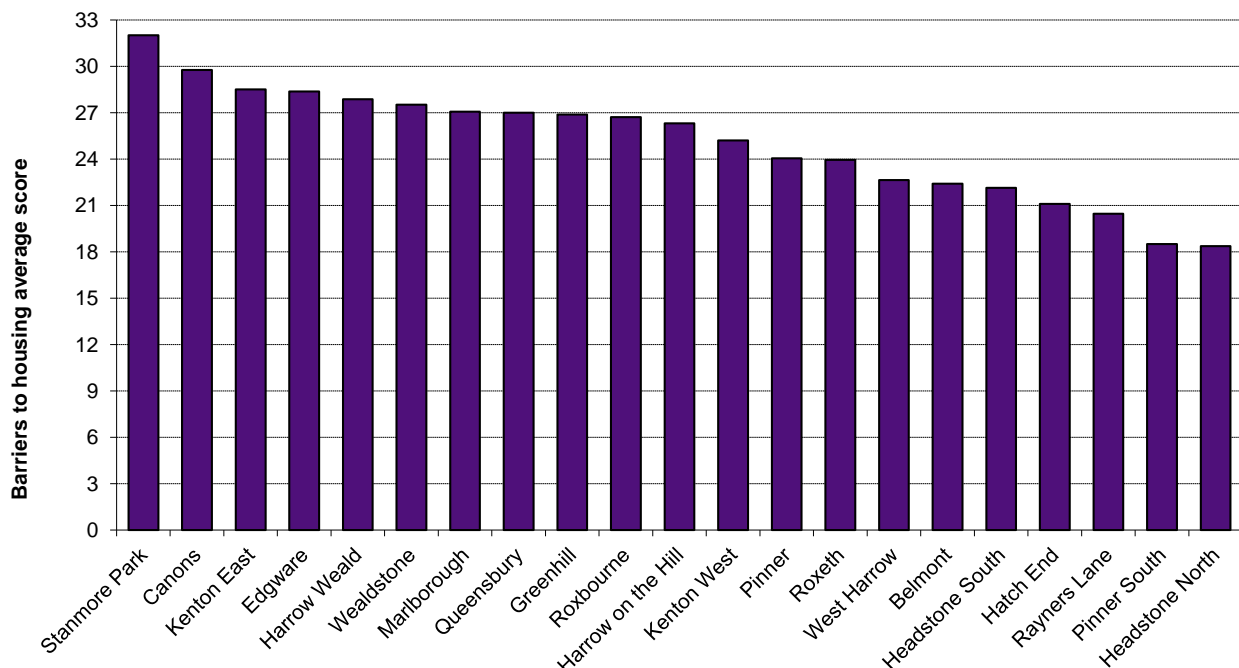
LSOA code	Ward	National rank	National Decile
227	Stanmore Park	742	10%
114	Canons	1274	10%
120	Edgware	1565	10%
131	Greenhill	2450	10%
133	Harrow on the Hill	2957	10%
235	Wealdstone	3074	10%
144	Harrow Weald	3727	20%
217	Rayners Lane	4196	20%
230	Stanmore Park	4385	20%
169	Kenton East	4525	20%

\* All neighbourhoods (LSOAs) in England are ranked between 1 and 32,844, with '1' the most deprived nationally

### Barriers to Housing and Services by ward

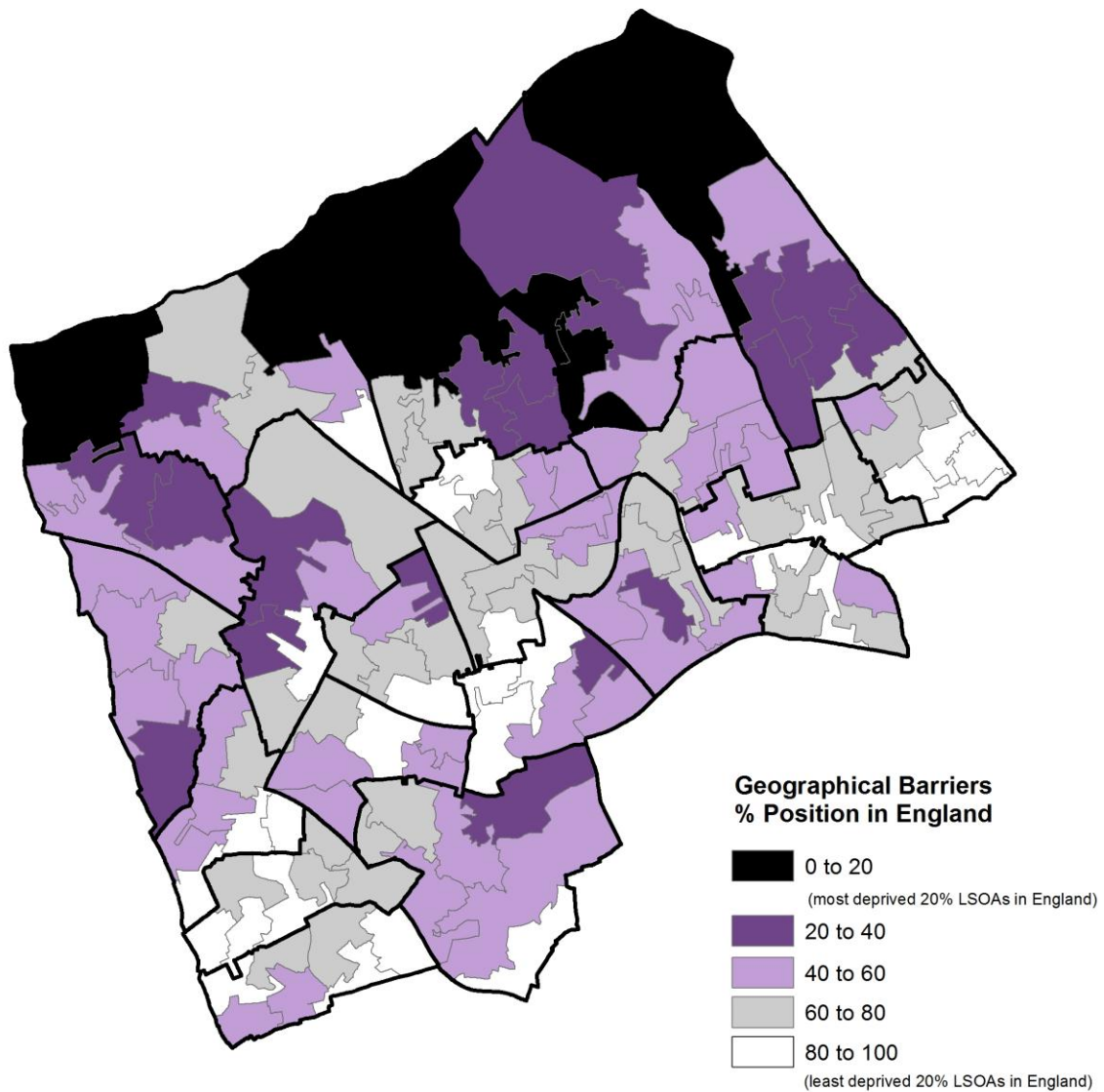
Source: CLG, Indices of Deprivation 2015, Crown Copyright

Note: Ward level data has been calculated from LSOA average barriers to housing and services scores





# Geographical Barriers Sub-Domain



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- The northerly Green Belt areas of the borough have higher levels of deprivation, based on the Geographical Barriers indicators
- None of Harrow's LSOAs are in the 10 per cent most deprived LSOAs nationally for this sub-domain, but six are in the 20 per cent most deprived decile
- Eight of Harrow's LSOAs are in the least deprived 10 per cent of LSOAs in England

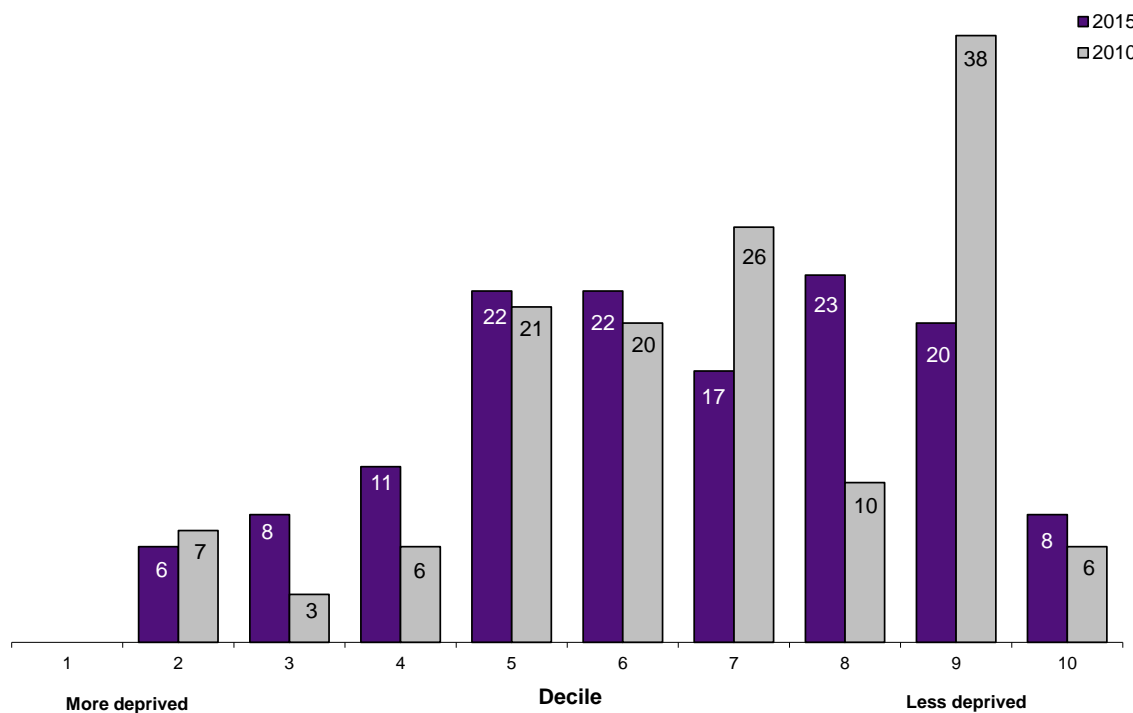
*Geographical Barriers is a Sub-Domain of the Barriers to Housing and Services deprivation domain.*

*The indicators used in the Geographical Barriers sub-domain are:*

- *Road distance to a post office: A measure of the mean distance to the closest post office for people living in the LSOA*
- *Road distance to a primary school: A measure of the mean distance to the closest primary school for people living in the LSOA*
- *Road distance to a general store or supermarket: A measure of the mean distance to the closest supermarket or general store for people living in the LSOA*
- *Road distance to a GP surgery: A measure of the mean distance to the closest GP surgery for people living in the LSOA*

### Geographical Barriers: Comparison of the number of LSOAs in each decile, 2010 & 2015

Source: CLG, Indices of Deprivation 2010 & 2015, Crown Copyright



Harrow has no LSOAs in the 10 per cent most deprived category for this sub-domain, but the borough's 137 LSOAs are widely distributed across all the other deciles.

Harrow's 'top ten' LSOAs, which are most deprived based on Geographical Barriers, are all situated in the wards to the north of the borough, in the more rural parts of Hatch End, Harrow Weald, Canons, Stanmore Park and Pinner.

The least deprived LSOAs are largely located in areas to the south of the borough, where a higher number of services are situated. Stanmore Park is Harrow's most deprived ward on this measure; Edgware, Queensbury and Roxeth, the least deprived.

## Harrow's top ten ranked LSOAs for Geographical Barriers Sub-Domain

Source: CLG, Indices of Deprivation 2015, Crown Copyright

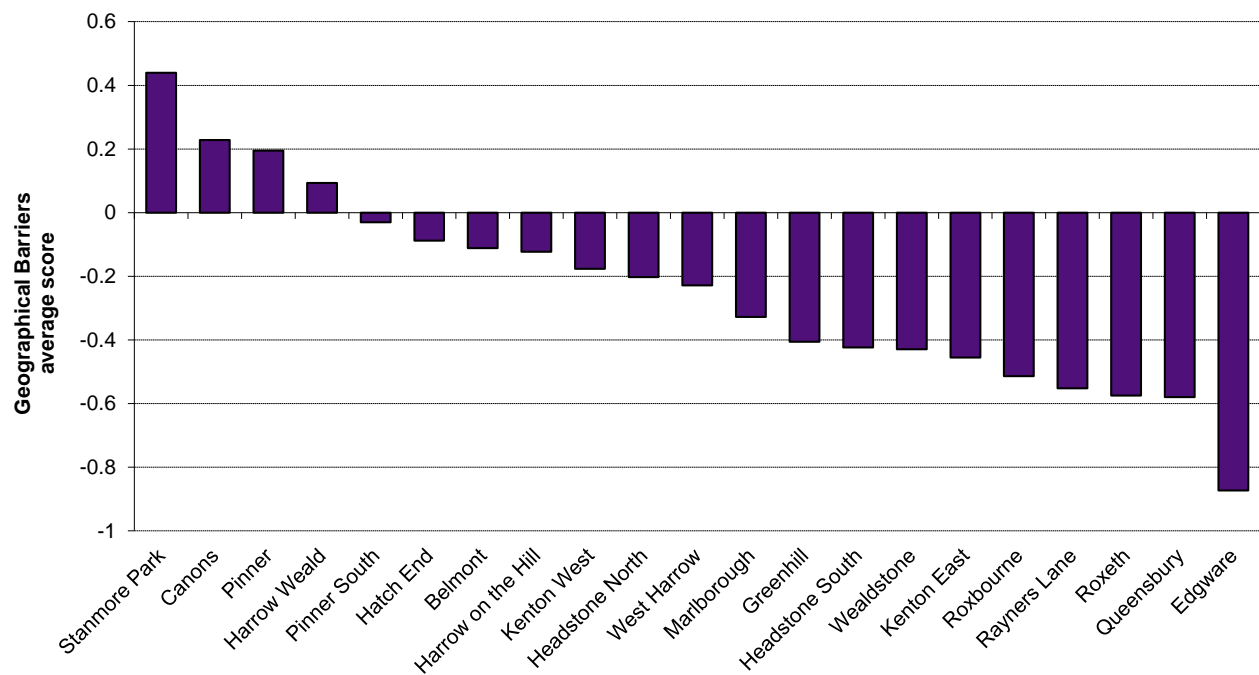
LSOA code	Ward	National rank	National Decile
147	Hatch End	3823	20%
144	Harrow Weald	3955	20%
114	Canons	4275	20%
230	Stanmore Park	4337	20%
227	Stanmore Park	4441	20%
190	Pinner	6197	20%
115	Canons	6872	30%
145	Harrow Weald	7040	30%
225	Stanmore Park	7265	30%
228	Stanmore Park	7437	30%

\* All neighbourhoods (LSOAs) in England are ranked between 1 and 32,844, with '1' the most deprived nationally

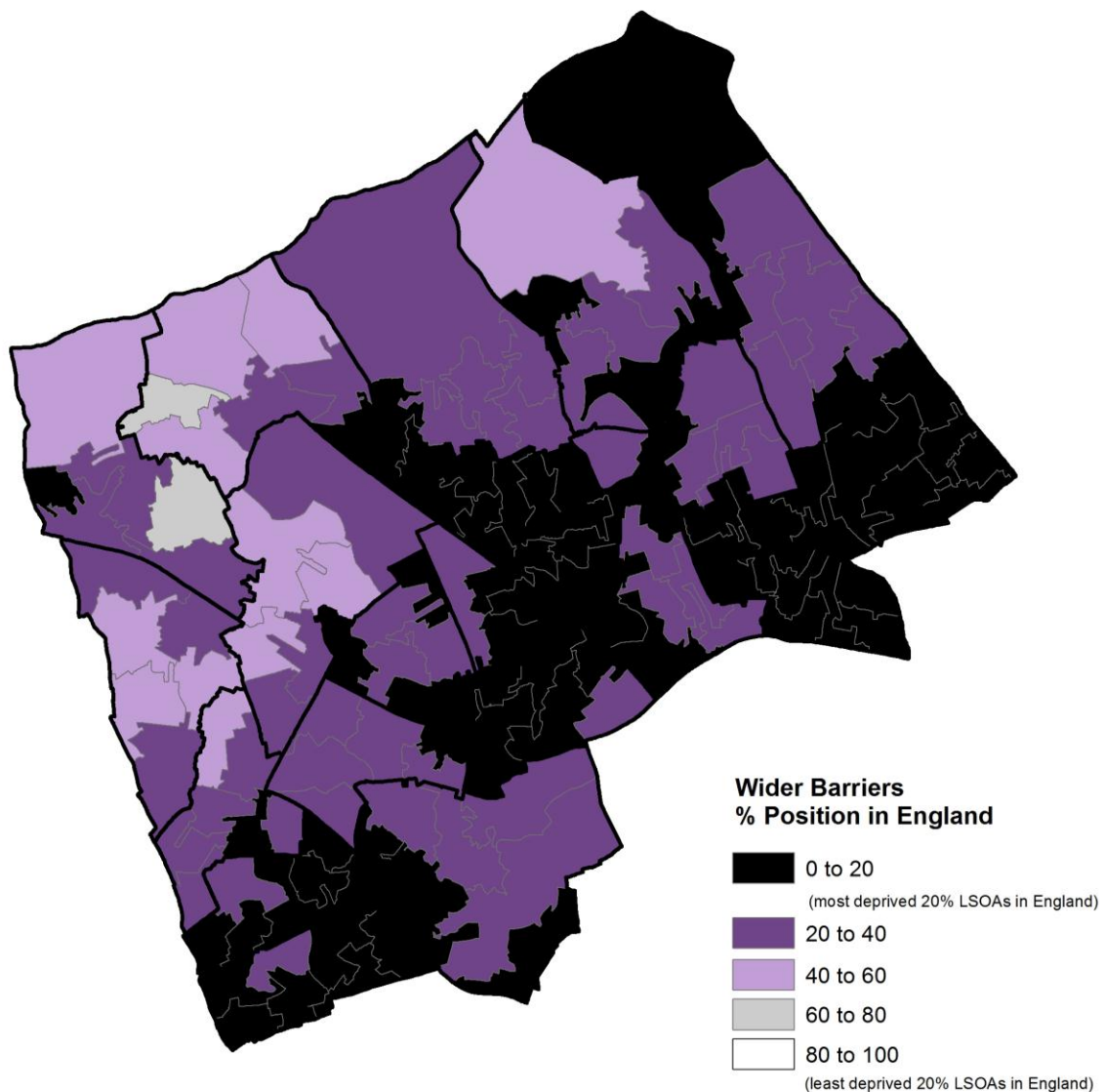
## Geographical Barriers by ward

Source: CLG, Indices of Deprivation 2015, Crown Copyright

Note: Ward level data has been calculated from LSOA average geographical barrier scores



## Wider Barriers Sub-Domain



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- Harrow has high levels of deprivation based on this Wider Barriers sub-domain, which measures household overcrowding, homelessness and housing affordability
- The highest levels of deprivation are in the centre and south of the borough, with pockets in areas where some of Harrow's highest concentration of council owned housing stock is situated
- None of Harrow's LSOAs are in England's 30 per cent least deprived LSOAs

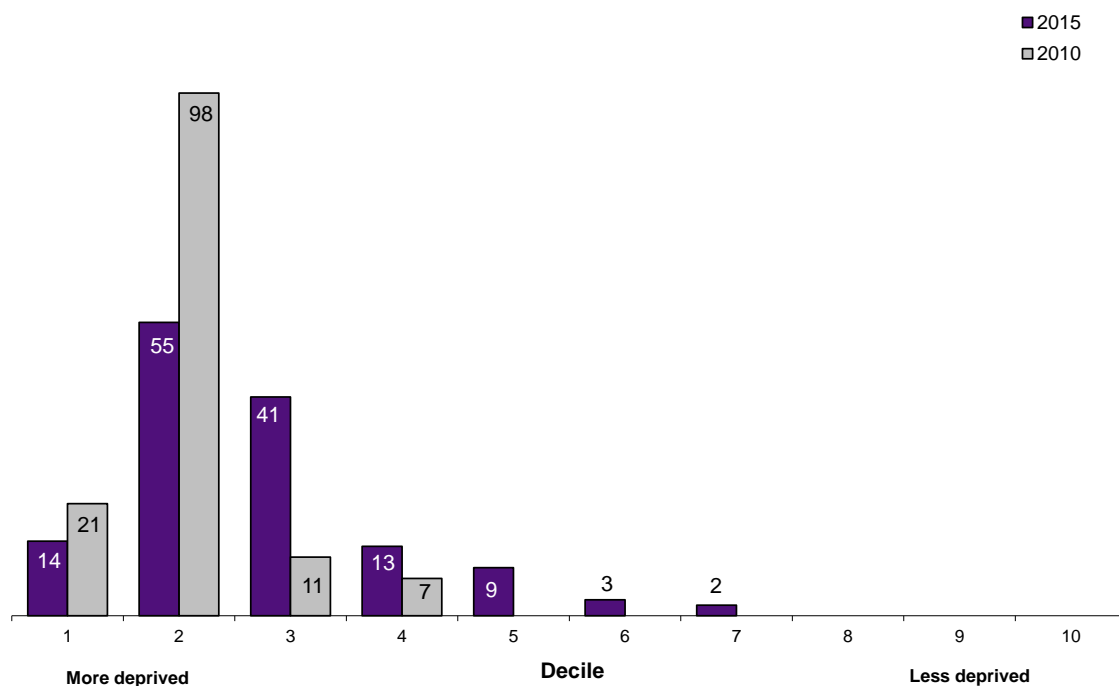
*Wider Barriers is a Sub-Domain of the Barriers to Housing and Services deprivation domain.*

*The indicators used in this domain 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 LSOA*
- *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*

### Wider Barriers: Comparison of the number of LSOAs in each decile, 2010 & 2015

Source: CLG, Indices of Deprivation 2010 & 2015, Crown Copyright



The 2015 ID shows a wider distribution of LSOAs across the seven most deprived deciles, compared to the 2010 distribution across the four most deprived deciles. However, Harrow has no LSOAs in the 30 per cent least deprived LSOAs in England for this housing led sub-domain. 14 of the borough's LSOAs are in the ten per cent of England's most deprived, an improvement since 2010 when 21 of Harrow's LSOAs were in this category.

The most deprived areas are in the south-east, south west and central parts of the borough, as well as in the areas with a higher concentration of council housing. Harrow's most deprived LSOA is in Edgware ward, and all of Edgware's seven LSOAs are in England's most deprived 20 per cent of LSOAs, as are Wealdstone's and Kenton East's LSOAs.

At the ward level Edgware and Kenton East are Harrow's most deprived wards, closely followed by a cluster of wards with similar average weighted scores – Queensbury, Roxbourne & Wealdstone. When compared to the Wider Barriers deprivation levels across England, Edgware ward would fall within England's 10 per cent most deprived 10 per cent of LSOAs. At the other end of the scale are Pinner South, Headstone North, Hatch End and Pinner.

This ward distribution is very similar to the analysis of the 2011 Census data on severe overcrowding, so this correlation is not totally unexpected, as overcrowding is one of three indicators used in this sub-domain, with the homelessness indicator being held constant for all of Harrow's LSOAs at the district level, so not influencing the results as much at a local level.

### Harrow's top ten ranked LSOAs for Wider Barriers Sub-Domain

Source: CLG, Indices of Deprivation 2015, Crown Copyright

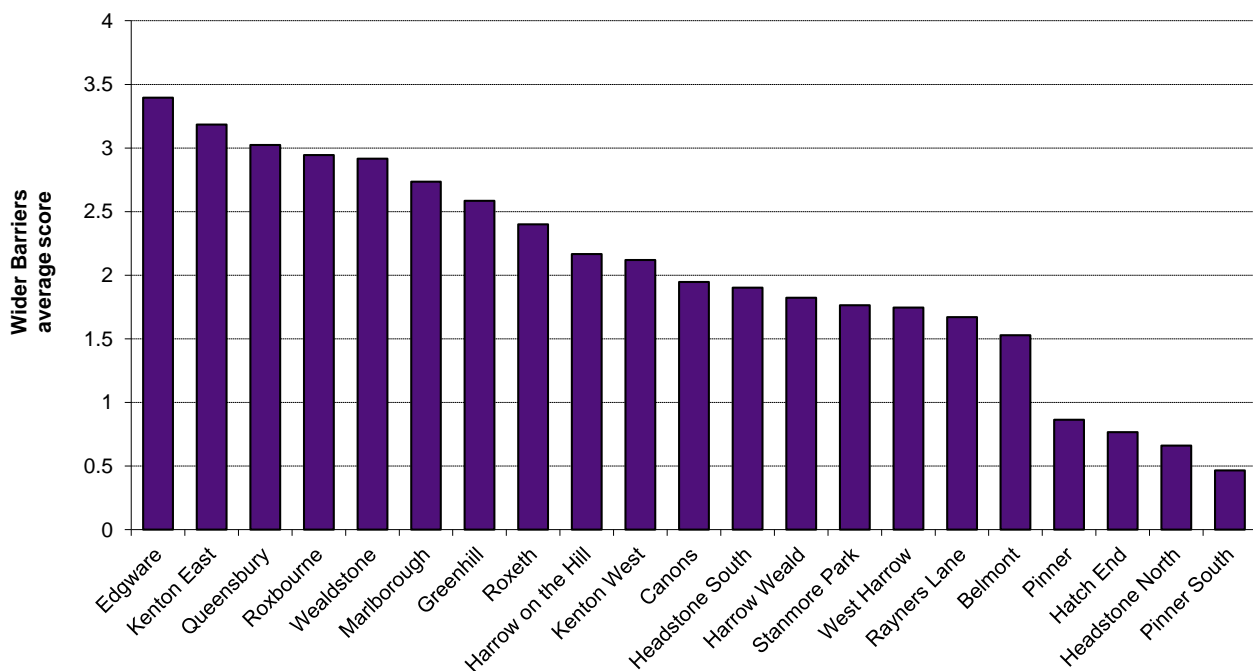
LSOA code	Ward	National rank	National Decile
120	Edgware	1184	10%
202	Queensbury	1699	10%
217	Roxbourne	1780	10%
133	Harrow on the Hill	2045	10%
235	Wealdstone	2493	10%
179	Marlborough	2555	10%
165	Kenton East	2688	10%
167	Kenton East	2770	10%
123	Edgware	2825	10%
125	Edgware	2853	10%

\* All neighbourhoods (LSOAs) in England are ranked between 1 and 32,844, with '1' the most deprived nationally

### Wider Barriers by ward

Source: CLG, Indices of Deprivation 2015, Crown Copyright

Note: Ward level data has been calculated from LSOA average wider barrier scores

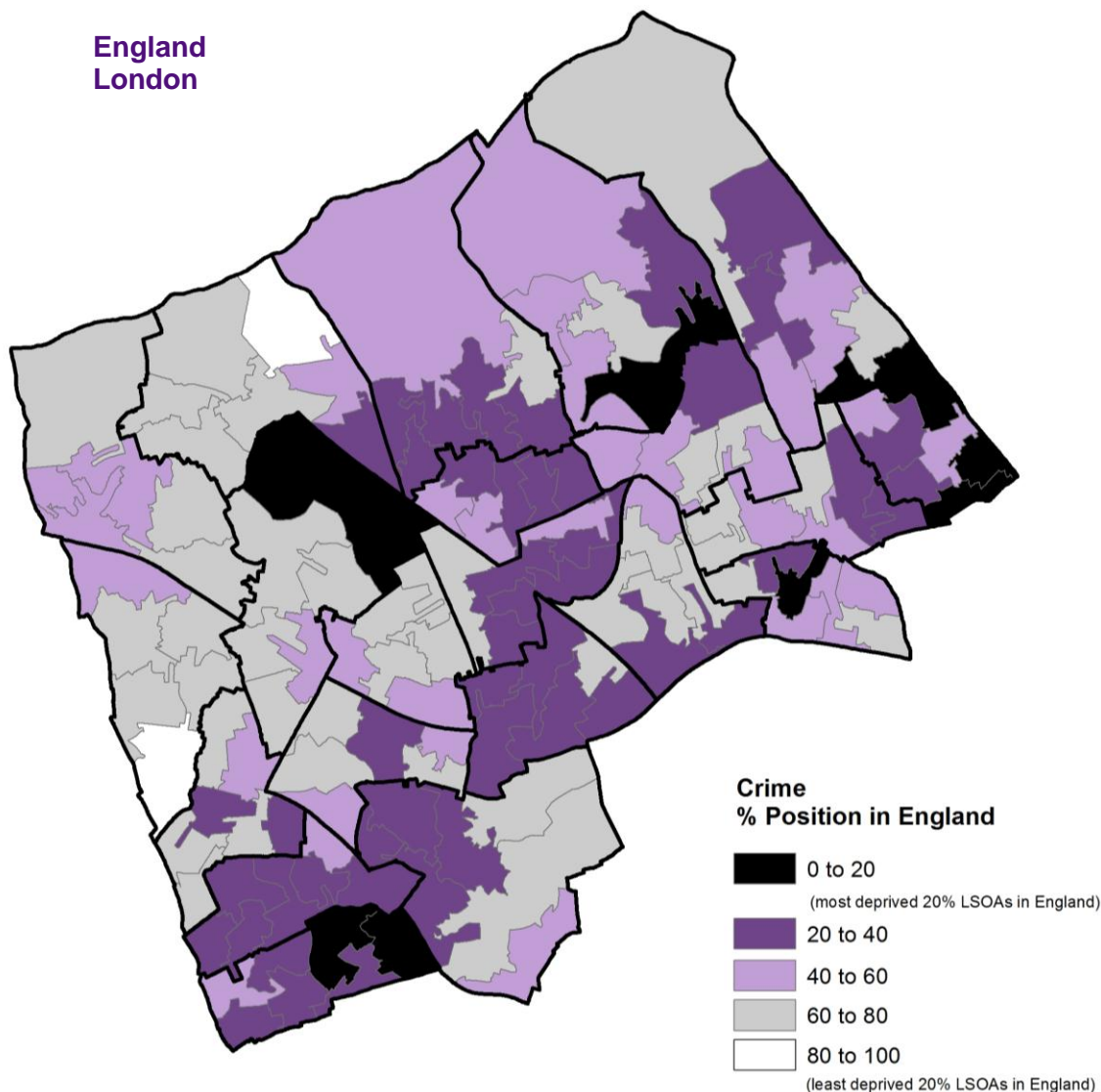


# Crime

## National & London Rank

91/326  
29/33

England  
London



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- Nationally Harrow has a lower ranking for crime deprivation in 2015, which is a worsened relative ranking for this indicator. Harrow is ranked 91<sup>st</sup> out of 326 districts, compared to 131<sup>st</sup> in 2010 (where 1<sup>st</sup> is the most deprived).
- Crime deprivation is lowest in the north-west of the borough, but fairly widespread elsewhere with the most severe clusters in the south, east, and west of centre (in Headstone North)
- Within London Harrow has one of the lowest levels for crime deprivation, ranked 29<sup>th</sup> out of 33 authorities, just one place lower than in 2010

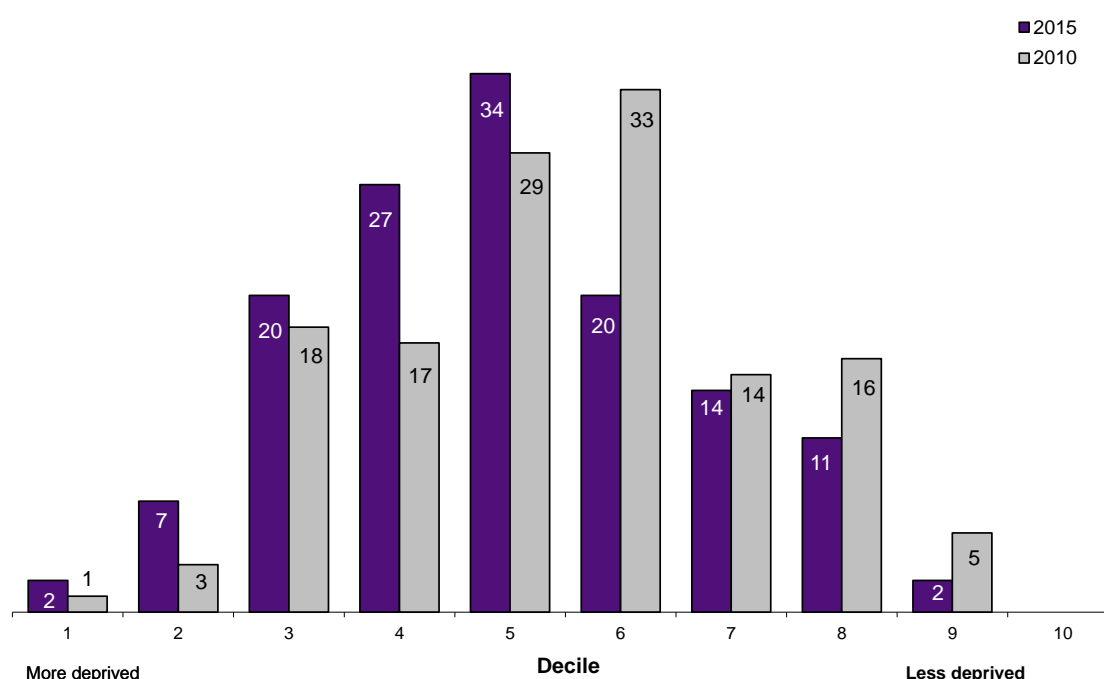
Crime is an important feature of deprivation that has major effects on individuals and communities. The Crime Domain measures the risk of personal and material victimisation at local level.

The indicators are:

- Violence – number of reported violent crimes (18 reported crime types) per 1000 at risk population
- Burglary – number of reported burglaries (4 reported crime types) per 1000 at risk population
- Theft – number of reported thefts (5 reported crime types) per 1000 at risk population
- Criminal damage – number of reported crimes (8 reported crime types) per 1000 at risk population.

### Crime: Comparison of the number of LSOAs in each decile, 2010 & 2015

Source: CLG, Indices of Deprivation 2010 & 2015, Crown Copyright



Ranked 29<sup>th</sup> in London for crime deprivation, Harrow is still one of the least deprived London Boroughs for this measure. However, nine out of the top ten ranked local authorities for crime deprivation are London Boroughs, with Manchester being the tenth. Harrow’s ranking nationally has worsened since 2010 by 40 places.

Harrow now has nine LSOAs in the most deprived 20 per cent in England, compared to four in 2010. Two of the borough’s LSOAs are in the country’s 10 per cent most deprived, compared to one in 2010. These two LSOAs are LSOA 229 in Stanmore Park (a residential area near Stanmore Golf Club) and LSOA 218 in Roxeth ward (Eastcote Lane area). These two LSOAs were also ranked 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> respectively for crime deprivation in 2010.

At the other end of the spectrum the number of LSOAs in the least deprived 20 per cent has fallen from five to two. These LSOAs are in Pinner South and Hatch End wards. Together these two trends are seeing Harrow becoming a more homogenised borough, with fewer extremes. Two-thirds of Harrow’s LSOAs are in the more deprived 50 per cent of LSOAs, compared to just under 50 per cent of LSOAs in 2010.



At ward level Edgware and Roxeth ward are the most deprived wards for this measure, with Pinner South the least crime deprived ward. The ranking of one LSOA in Edgware ward has worsened by 60 places between 2010 and 2015. At the other end of the scale, two LSOAs in Pinner South ward show greatly improved rankings over the past five years, improving by 89 and 61 places respectively. Crime deprivation has also greatly improved in LSOA 227 in Stanmore Park ward (Cottesmore and Woodlands Estates) by 72 places.

### Harrow's top ten ranked LSOAs for Crime

Source: CLG, Indices of Deprivation 2015, Crown Copyright

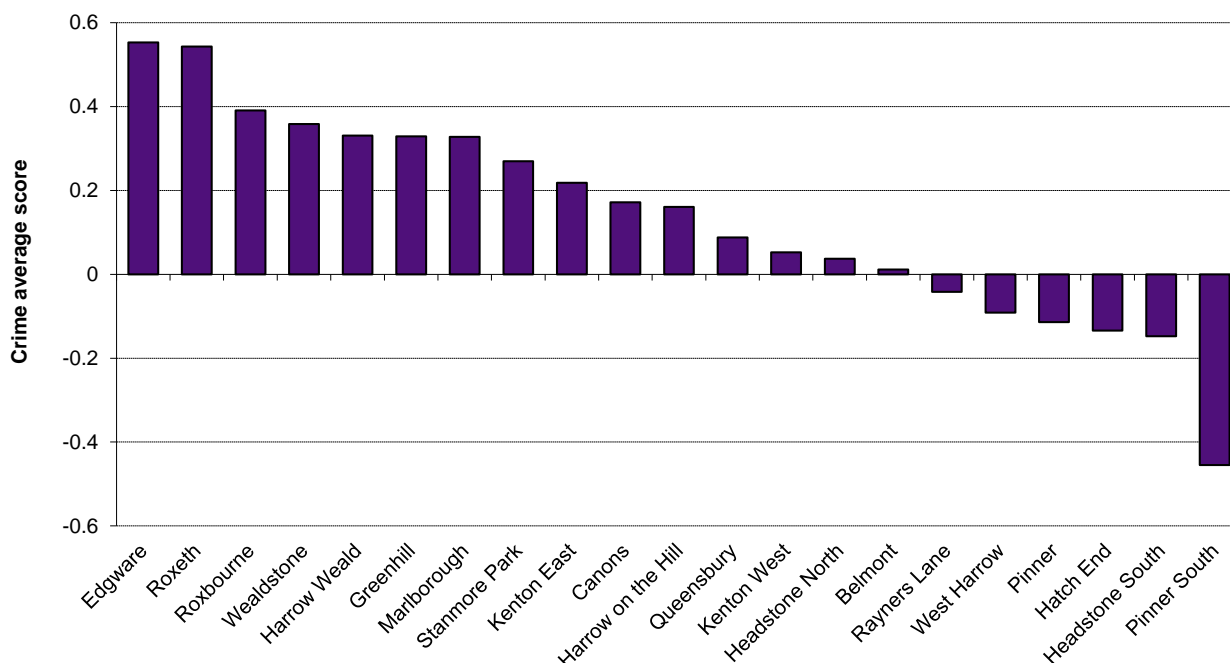
LSOA code	Ward	National rank	National Decile
229	Stanmore Park	2993	10%
218	Roxeth	3017	10%
123	Edgware	3536	20%
154	Headstone North	3937	20%
125	Edgware	4549	20%
219	Roxeth	4872	20%
167	Kenton East	5911	20%
119	Edgware	5927	20%
118	Canons	5930	20%
212	Roxbourne	6934	30%

\* All neighbourhoods (LSOAs) in England are ranked between 1 and 32,844, with '1' the most deprived nationally

### Crime by ward

Source: CLG, Indices of Deprivation 2015, Crown Copyright

Note: Ward level data has been calculated from LSOA average crime scores

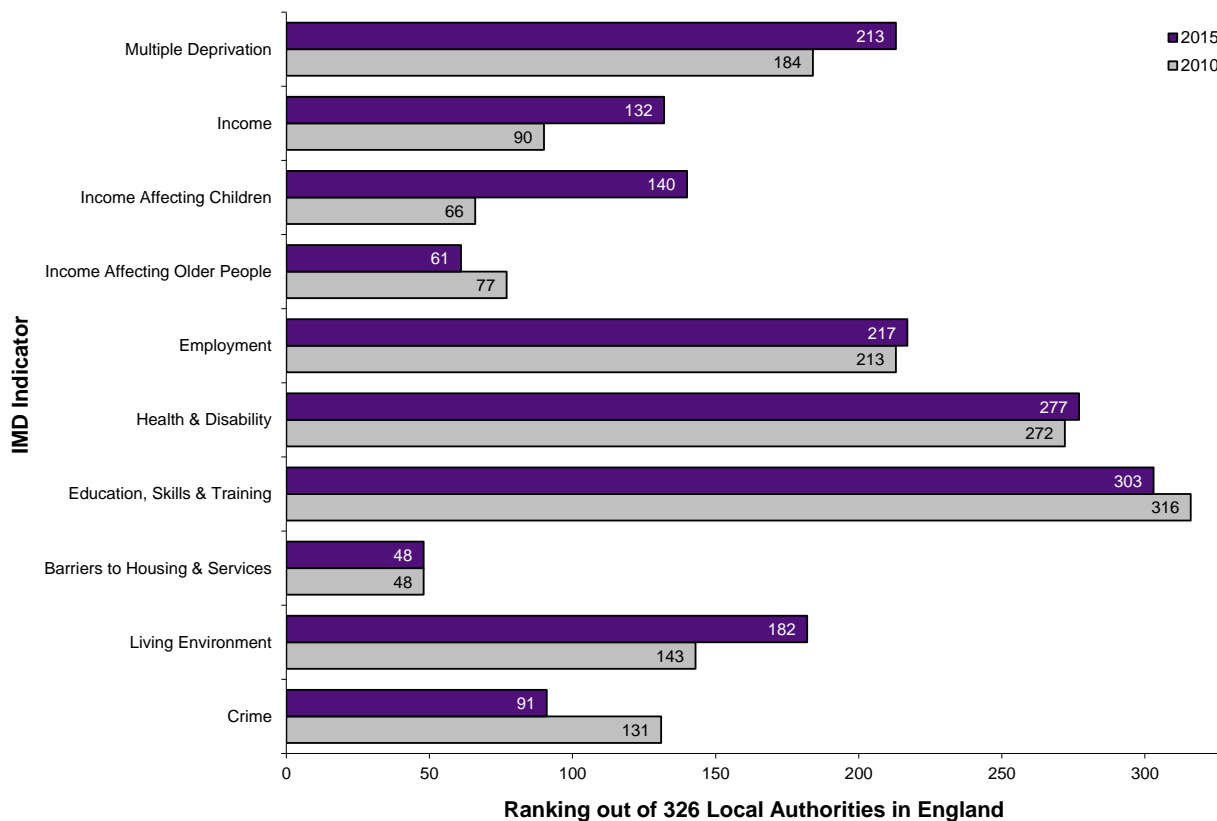


## Harrow's Rank in relation to the National Deprivation Rankings

The following chart is based on a ranking of all 326 local authorities in England following the 2009 local government restructure. As a result these rankings are only directly comparable with the 2010 Indices of Deprivation rankings. A lower ranking denotes a higher level of deprivation.

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

Source: CLG, Indices of Deprivation 2010 and 2015, Crown Copyright



The Index for Multiple Deprivation (IMD) is an indicator which incorporates other indices to provide a summary statistic. With a ranking of 213 out of 326 Harrow is in the 65<sup>th</sup> percentile nationally, an improved ranking since its 184<sup>th</sup> place in 2010 (56<sup>th</sup> percentile nationally).

The constituent elements of the IMD shown in the chart above and weighted as follows:

Income Deprivation Domain	22.5%
Employment Deprivation Domain	22.5%
Health Deprivation & Disability Domain	13.5%
Education, Skills & Training Deprivation Domain	13.5%
Barriers to Housing & Services Domain	9.3%
Crime Domain	9.3%
Living Environment Deprivation Domain	9.3%

Income Deprivation affecting Children (IDACI) and Income Deprivation affecting Older People (IDAOPI) are sub-sets of the Income Deprivation Domain.

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 and Services through to 303<sup>rd</sup> for Education, Skills & Training.

Harrow has improved rankings in six deprivation indicator areas, including the overall Index of Multiple Deprivation. By far the largest improvement is in the Income Domain where Harrow’s ranking has fallen 42 places. Whilst the IDACI sub-set of this indicator has improved by 74 places, the IDAOPI has worsened by 16 places. Both the IDAOPI and the Income Deprivation affecting Children Indicator (IDACI) are sub-domains of the Income indices and do not contribute to the overall IMD measure. Harrow’s Living Environment position has fallen 39 places in the rankings, indicating relative improvement.

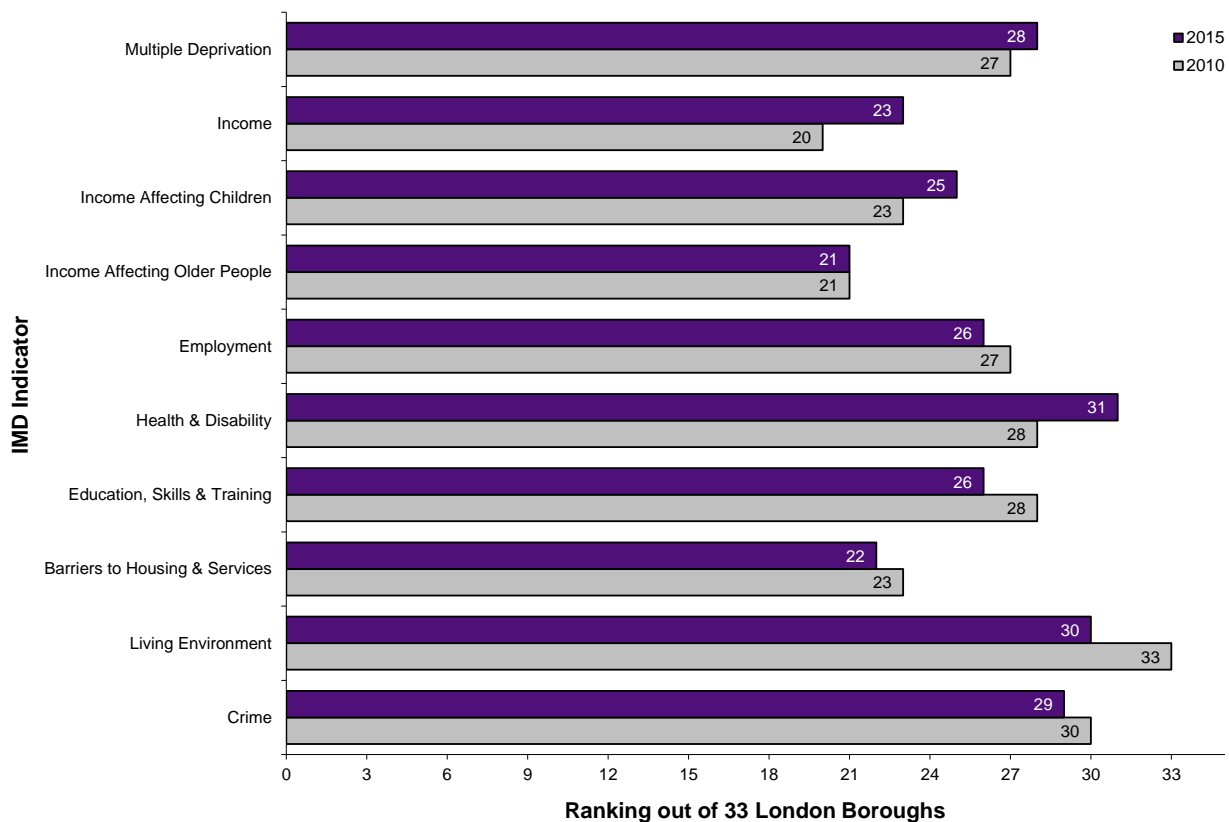
The Education, Skills and Training indicator has worsened slightly over the past five years, although Harrow still has a high ranking (the lowest levels of overall deprivation) for this domain, at 303 out of 329 local authorities in England. There has been a sharp increase in Harrow's Crime ranking, by 40 places, veering towards the more deprived end of the scale.

## 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 two separate deprivation studies (2010 & 2015).

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

Source: CLG, Indices of Deprivation 2010 and 2015, Crown Copyright



Harrow's lowest ranked indicator is Income affecting Older People whereby the borough is placed 21<sup>st</sup> out of 33 (unchanged since 2010). Harrow's best ranked indicator is the Health and Disability indicator with a ranking of 31<sup>st</sup> in London and three places higher compared to 2010.

In the majority of indicators Harrow's ranking in London has declined slightly on its 2010 performance. In particular the Living Environment indicator shows a decrease of three places within the London ranking. Previously Harrow was ranked 33<sup>rd</sup> in London for this indicator making it the least deprived borough.

### IMD ranking of London boroughs, 2010 and 2015

Source: CLG, Indices of Deprivation 2010 & 2015, Crown Copyright

London Borough	IMD - Average score	IMD - Rank of average rank (national)	London Rank 2015	London Rank 2010
Hackney	35.3	2	1	1
Barking and Dagenham	34.6	3	2	6
Tower Hamlets	35.7	6	3	3
Newham	32.9	8	4	2
Islington	32.5	13	5	4
Waltham Forest	30.2	15	6	5
Haringey	31.0	21	7	7
Lambeth	28.9	22	8	8
Southwark	29.5	23	9	12
Lewisham	28.6	26	10	9
Brent	26.7	39	11	11
Westminster	27.7	43	12	17
Greenwich	25.5	50	13	10
Enfield	27.0	53	14	16
Camden	25.0	69	15	14
Hammersmith and Fulham	24.4	76	16	13
Hounslow	22.5	86	17	18
Ealing	23.6	87	18	15
Croydon	23.6	91	19	20
Kensington and Chelsea	23.4	99	20	19
Redbridge	20.2	119	21	22
Wandsworth	18.3	147	22	21
Hillingdon	18.1	153	23	23
Barnet	17.8	157	24	24
Havering	17.9	166	25	25
Bexley	16.2	195	26	26
Merton	14.9	212	27	29
Harrow	14.3	213	28	27
Sutton	14.6	217	29	28
Bromley	15.2	220	30	30
City of London	13.6	226	31	32
Kingston upon Thames	11.1	278	32	31
Richmond upon Thames	10.0	296	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 average rank is calculated by putting the 326 Local Authority Districts in England into a rank order based the population weighted average rank of all LSOAs in the LAD. A rank of 1 nationally is the most deprived.

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

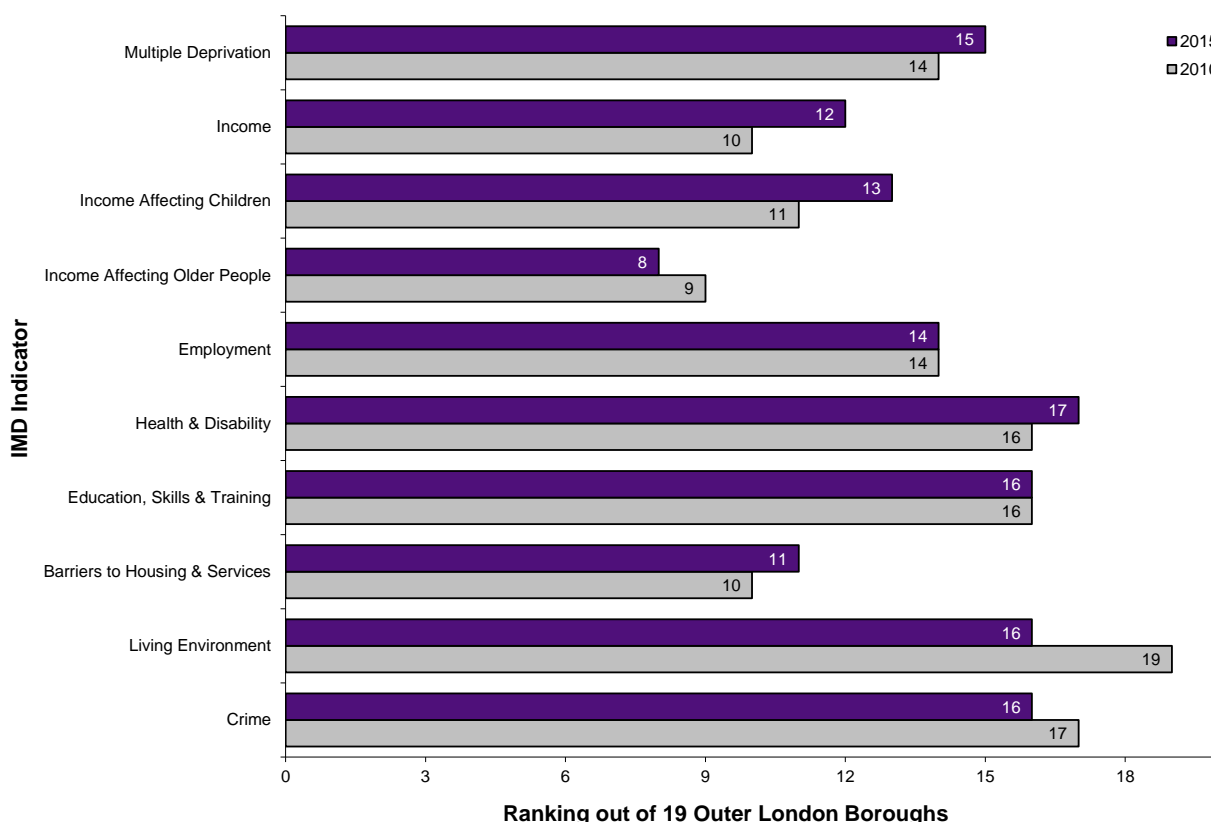
There are 19 boroughs which constitute Outer London<sup>6</sup>. The chart below shows how Harrow is performing against this group of local authorities. In five indicators Harrow has improved on its 2010 ranking, in two the ranking has remained constant and in three indicators deprivation has increased relative to the other Outer London Boroughs. In four out of ten indicators Harrow is in the top four performing boroughs in Outer London.

The three indicators where Harrow has seen a worsening position relative to the other Outer London Boroughs are in the Living Environment domain; Crime; and Income affecting Older People. Nationally Harrow's ranking improved by 39 places for Living Environment deprivation, but not for Income affecting Older People or Crime.

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.

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

Source: CLG, Indices of Deprivation 2015 and 2010, Crown Copyright

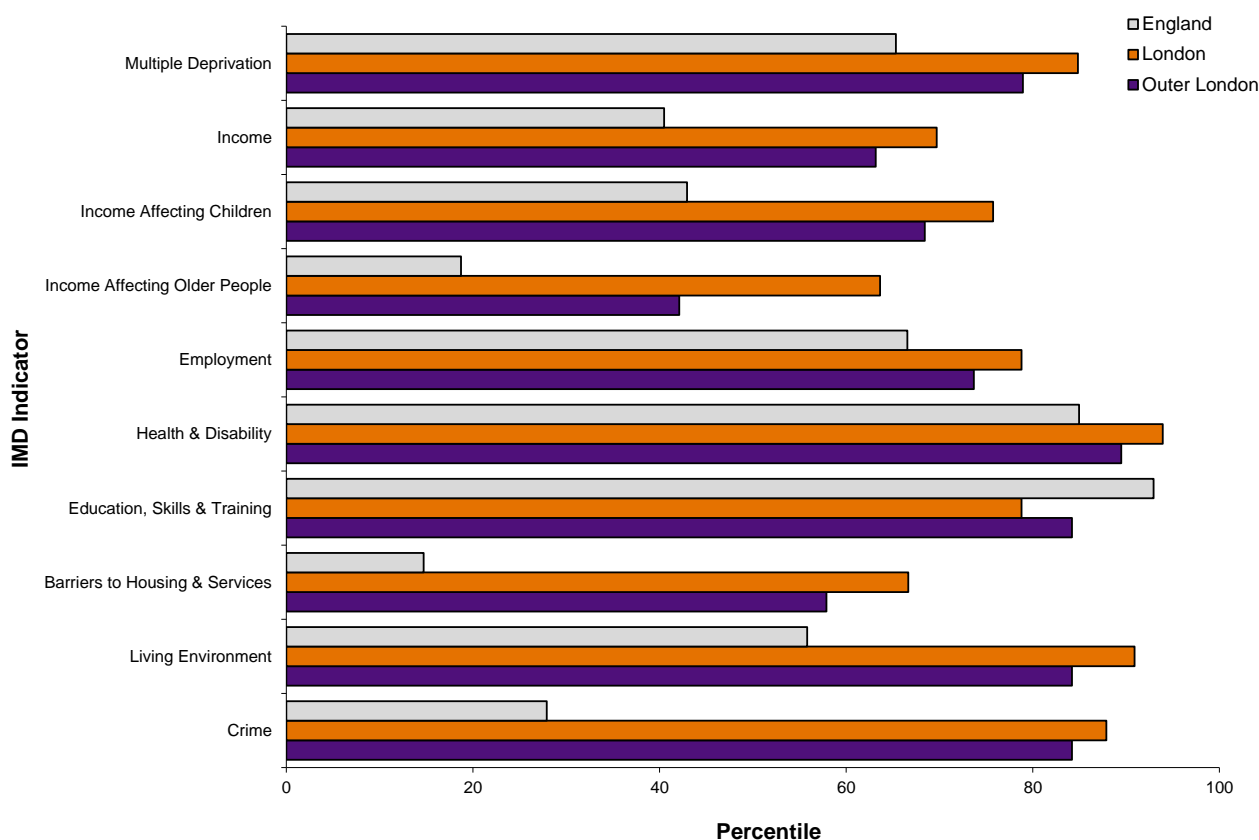


<sup>6</sup> The Outer London Boroughs are: Barking & Dagenham; Barnet; Bexley; Brent; Bromley; Croydon; Ealing; Enfield; Greenwich; Harrow; Havering; Hillingdon; Hounslow; Kingston upon Thames; Merton; Redbridge; Richmond upon Thames; Sutton; and Waltham Forest.

## Summary

### Harrow's Relative Deprivation across three Geographic Levels

Source: CLG, Indices of Deprivation 2015, Crown Copyright



This chart 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 (purple bar) eliminates many of these more deprived LSOAs while retaining many of the least deprived LSOAs in the region, in boroughs such as Richmond upon Thames, Kingston upon Thames and Bromley. As a result Harrow's relative performance is, in most areas, not as good.

When compared against the entire country (grey bar) this effect is accentuated even further. In domains such as Crime the urban aspects of Harrow place it in the lower half of boroughs nationally, towards higher levels of deprivation. Barriers to Housing and Services is Harrow's worst performing domain nationally, highlighting the affordability and overcrowding issues in the capital city. However, in respect of Education, Skills & Training Harrow is nationally placed in the 92<sup>nd</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 2010 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 five year period, but also in all other boroughs in the groupings.

## Harrow's Change in Rankings at three Geographic Levels 2010 – 2015

Source: CLG, Indices of Deprivation 2010 & 2015, Crown Copyright

	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 in instances where the borough has a higher ranking in 2015, compared to 2010, and red arrows pointing down for instances where the borough has a lower ranking, indicating an increased level of deprivation, relative to other areas. A yellow arrow indicates no change in position.

The overall Index of Multiple Deprivation shows that Harrow has better rankings compared to 2010 and 2007. This improvement is largely based on improved scores in the Income and Employment domains, which both contribute the highest weightings to the overall IMD. The ranking for the borough's Health Deprivation and Disability domain has also improved at all three geographic levels (shown above).

There are several domains where red arrows outnumber green. In the Crime domain there has been a slip across all levels towards greater deprivation, however Harrow still ranks highly at the Outer London and London levels for this indicator. In the Education, Skills and Training domain Harrow's ranking has worsened at the national and London levels, although Harrow still ranks highly for this indicator at all levels. The domains which currently give the most cause for concern are perhaps Income affecting Older People (IDAOPI) and Barriers to Housing and Services. Harrow's relative position for IDAOPI has worsened both nationally and in Outer London since 2010 and the borough's overall position nationally is 61<sup>st</sup>, compared to 81<sup>st</sup> ranking in 2010. In the Barriers to Housing and Services domain Harrow's position has stabilised nationally, although Harrow has a particularly low ranking for this domain nationally.

## Further Information

### 2015 Indices of Deprivation

<https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/english-indices-of-deprivation-2015>

### Guidance Document

[https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/464430/English\\_Indices\\_of\\_Multiple\\_Deprivation\\_2015\\_-\\_Guidance.pdf](https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/464430/English_Indices_of_Multiple_Deprivation_2015_-_Guidance.pdf)

### Research Report

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/english-indices-of-deprivation-2015-research-report>

### Technical Report

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/english-indices-of-deprivation-2015-technical-report>

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## Appendix A: Data Sources

Source: CLG, Indices of Deprivation 2015, Crown Copyright

Domain	Indicator	Data supplier	Data time point
<b>Income Deprivation Domain</b>	Adults and children in Income Support families Adults and children in income-based Jobseeker's Allowance families Adults and children in income-based Employment and Support Allowance families Adults and children in Pension Credit (Guarantee) families Adults and children in Working Tax Credit and Child Tax Credit families not already counted, and whose equivalised income (excluding housing benefit) is below 60 per cent of the median before housing costs Asylum seekers in England in receipt of subsistence support, accommodation support, or both	Department for Work and Pensions, Her Majesty's Revenue and Customs and the Home Office	2012
<b>Employment Deprivation Domain</b>	Claimants of Jobseeker's Allowance (both contribution-based and income-based), women aged 18-59 and men aged 18-64 Claimants of Employment and Support Allowance (both contribution-based and income-based), women aged 18-59 and men aged 18-64 Claimants of Incapacity Benefit, women aged 18-59 and men aged 18-64 Claimants of Severe Disablement Allowance, women aged 18-59 and men aged 18-64 Claimants of Carer's Allowance, women aged 18-59 and men aged 18-64	Department for Work and Pensions	Four quarters from May 2012 to February 2013
<b>Education, Skills and Training Deprivation Domain</b>	Key Stage 2 attainment	Department for Education	2010/11, 2011/12 and 2012/13
	Key Stage 4 attainment		
	Secondary school absence		
	Staying on in education post 16	Her Majesty's Revenue and Customs	2010 to 2012
	Entry to higher education	Higher Education Statistics Agency	2009/10 to 2012/13
	Adult Skills	Office for National Statistics	2011
	English language proficiency	Office for National Statistics	2011
<b>Health Deprivation and Disability Domain</b>	Years of potential life lost	Office for National Statistics	2008 to 2012
	Comparative illness and disability ratio	Department for Work and Pensions	2013
	Acute morbidity	Health and Social Care Information Centre	2011/12 to 2012/13
	Mood and anxiety disorders	Health and Social Care Information Centre; Department for Work and Pensions; Office for National Statistics	2008 to 2013
<b>Crime Domain</b>	Violence Burglary Theft Criminal damage	Association of Chief Police Officers, provided by the Home Office	2013/2014
<b>Barriers to Housing and Services Domain</b>	Road distance to a post office	Post Office Ltd	2014
	Road distance to a primary school	Department for Education Edubase	2014
	Road distance to general store or supermarket	Ordnance Survey	2014
	Road distance to a GP surgery	Organisation Data Service, Health and Social Care Information Centre, licenced under the Open Government Licence v2.0	2014
	Household overcrowding	Office for National Statistics	2011
	Homelessness	Department for Communities and Local Government	2011/12, 2012/13 and 2013/14
	Housing affordability	Estimated primarily from the Family Resources Survey, Regulated Mortgage Survey, Land Registry house prices, and Valuation Office Agency market rents.	2012
<b>Living Environment Deprivation Domain</b>	Housing in poor condition	Estimated from the English Housing Survey, 2011	2011
	Houses without central heating	Office for National Statistics	2011
	Air quality indicator	Estimated from UK Air Information Resource air quality, 2012	2012
	Road traffic accidents indicator	Department for Transport	2011, 2012 and 2013

## Appendix B: 2015 ID Higher Area Summary Measures

Source: CLG, *Indices of Deprivation 2015*, Crown Copyright

Summary measure	Description
Average rank	The average rank measure summarises the average level of deprivation across the higher-level area, based on the ranks of the LSOAs in the area. As all LSOAs in the higher-level area are used to create the average rank, this gives a measure of the whole area covering both deprived and non-deprived areas. The measure is population-weighted, to take account of the fact that LSOA population sizes can vary
Average score	The average score measure summarises the average level of deprivation across the higher-level area, based on the scores of the LSOAs in the area. As all LSOAs in the higher-level area are used to create the average score, this gives a measure of the whole area covering both deprived and non-deprived areas. The measure is population-weighted, to take account of the fact that LSOA population sizes can vary.
Proportion of LSOAs in most deprived 10 per cent nationally	The proportion of LSOAs that are in the most deprived 10 per cent nationally.
Extent	The extent measure is a summary of the proportion of the local population that live in areas classified as among the most deprived in the country. The extent measure uses a weighted measure of the population in the most deprived 30 per cent of all areas: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The population living in the most deprived 10 per cent of LSOAs in England receive a 'weight' of 1.0;</li> <li>• The population living in the most deprived 11 to 30 per cent of LSOAs receive a sliding weight, ranging from 0.95 for those in the most deprived eleventh percentile, to 0.05 for those in the most deprived thirtieth percentile.</li> </ul>
Local concentration	The local concentration measure is a summary of how the most deprived LSOAs in the higher-level area compare to those in other areas across the country. This measures the population-weighted average rank for the LSOAs that are ranked as most deprived in the higher-area, and that contain exactly 10 per cent of the higher-area population.
Income scale and employment scale (two measures)	The two scale measures summarise the number of people in the higher-level area who are income deprived (the income scale) or employment deprived (the employment scale).

## Appendix C: Ward & LSOA Map

