

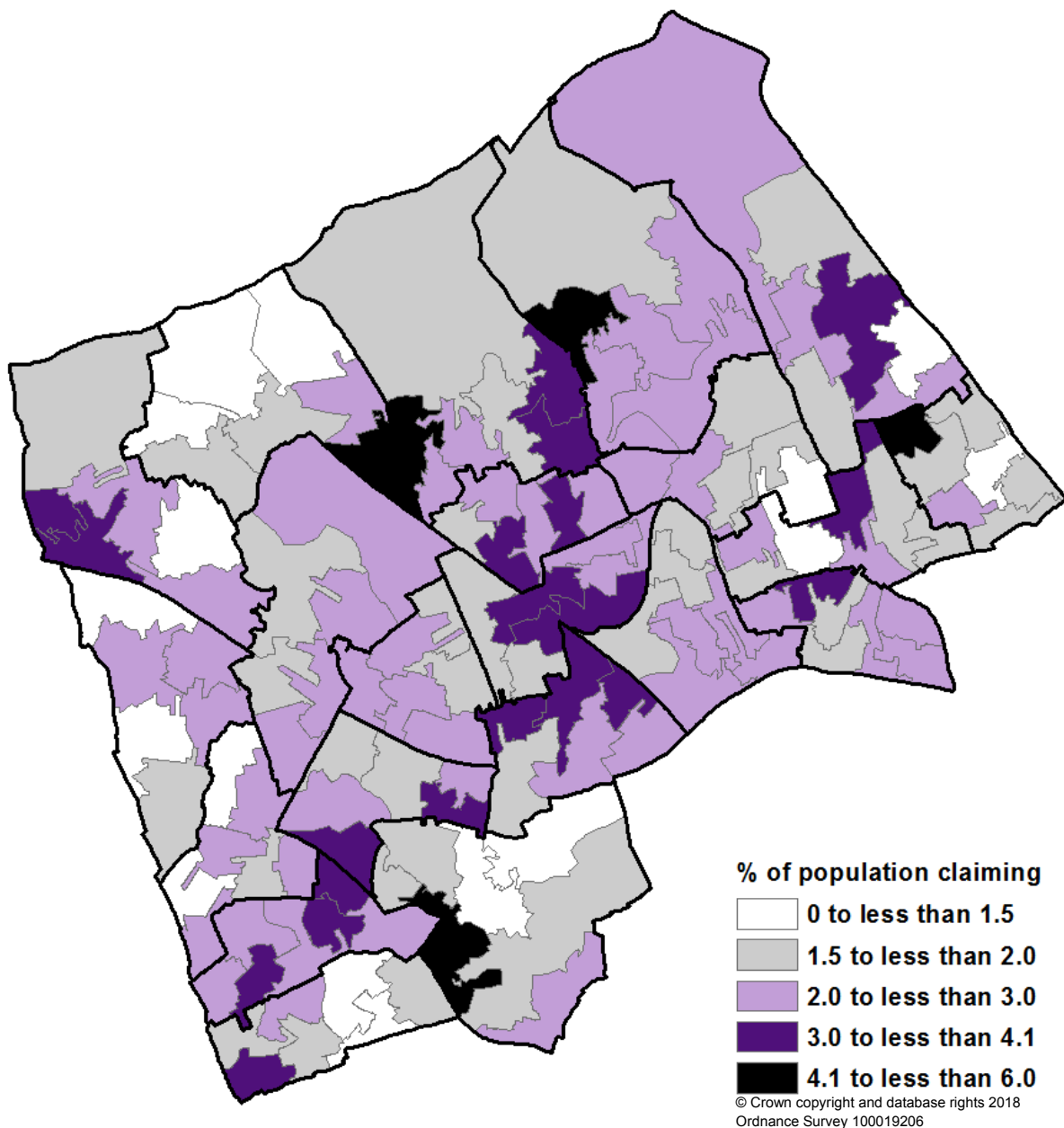
Harrow Vitality Profiles

2018 - 2019

Economy

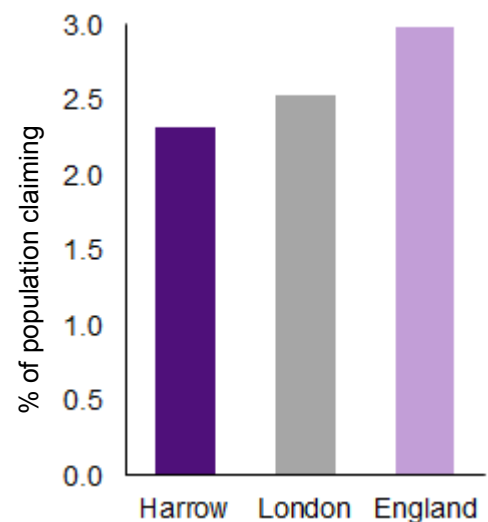
Disability Living Allowance

Source: Department for Work & Pensions (DWP)



- 5,740 people in Harrow were recipients of Disability Living Allowance (DLA) in February 2018, a rate of 2.3% of the total resident population
- In April 2013, following the introduction of the Personal Independence Payment (PIP), new DLA claims were restricted to children aged under 16 and existing claimants who were 65 or over. As a result the number of DLA claims fell from 8,160 in 2012 to 7,920 in 2016 and 6,805 in 2017.
- 24.1% of recipients, in 2018, were children (under 16), compared to 13.1% in 2012
- Harrow’s claimant rate is lower than the claimant rate for both London (2.5%) and England (3%)

National Comparison



Disability Living Allowance, February 2018

Source: Department for Work & Pensions (DWP)

Disability Living Allowance (DLA) is a tax-free benefit for people who have personal care and/or mobility needs as a result of a mental or physical illness or disability.

Roxbourne has the highest number of claimants with 390 and Stanmore Park has the highest percentage of claimants with 3.0% of the population claiming. Pinner South and Belmont have the lowest claimant rate at 1.8% with 195 and 205 claimants respectively. Stanmore Park and Roxbourne also had the highest rates in 2012 at 4.7% and 4.3% respectively. Greenhill has historically been in the top three however it is now ranked below Harrow Weald and Wealdstone wards.

There are five LSOAs have a claimant rate above 4.1%, the highest is in Hatch End ward (5.9%), followed by LSOAs in Stanmore Park (5.7%), Edgware (5.3%), Harrow Weald (4.5%) and Harrow on the Hill (4.3%). Five LSOAs have a claimant rate below 1%, the lowest is in Harrow on the Hill ward (0.56%), followed by LSOAs in Hatch End (0.78%), Pinner South (0.88%), Harrow on the Hill (0.89%) and Pinner (0.89%).

The council housing estates around Harrow on average show significantly higher levels of DLA claimants than the rest of the borough. The distribution of LSOAs in the second highest quintile, those with claimant rates between 3% and 4.1%, is primarily down the centre of the borough in Greenhill, Harrow Weald, Marlborough and Wealdstone wards. There are also pockets in the north-west, south-west and east of the borough.

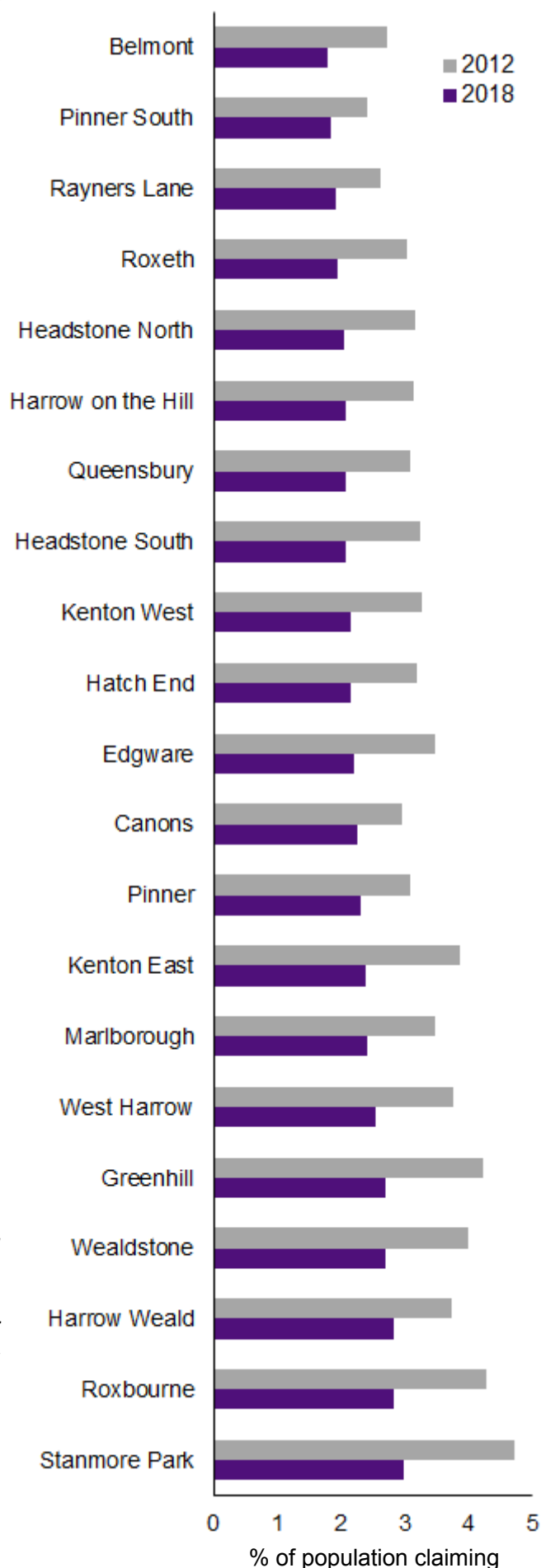
There are two elements to the DLA - a care component and a mobility component. Care components are assessed on the extent to which the applicant needs supervision or looking after. The mobility component assesses the ease with which an applicant can get around. Some people may be entitled to both components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

In 2013 the Government introduced a new benefit called Personal Independence Payment (PIP) to replace Disability Living Allowance (DLA) for eligible working age people aged 16 to 64. Therefore, a lower number of claims for DLA may not be indicative of the total number of claims for assistance.

National & London Rank

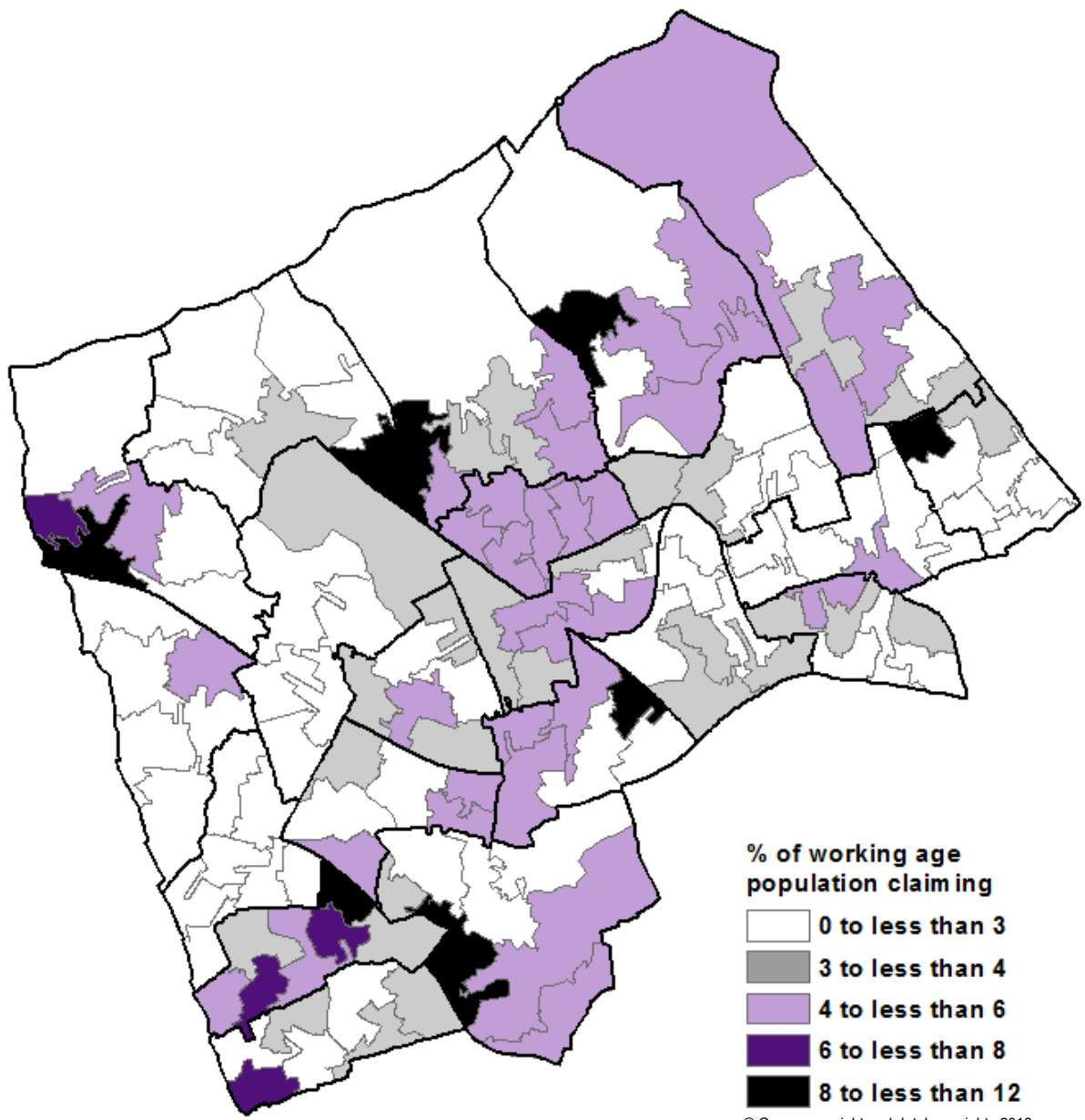
Source: DWP

25/33 London
225/326 England



ESA/IS/IB/SDA

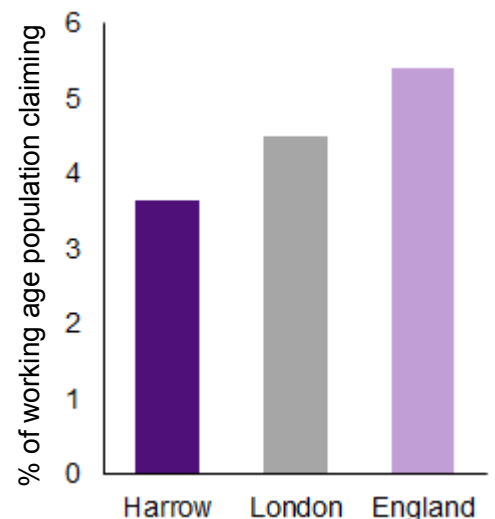
Source: Department for Work & Pensions (DWP)



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Ordnance Survey 100019206

- In February 2018, 5,812 of Harrow’s working age residents were in receipt of either ESA, IS, IB or SDA, a decrease of around 5,588 (49%) claimants since February 2012
- Harrow’s claim rate of 3.6% is below the London rate of 4.6% and the national rate of 5.5%, lower than the corresponding rates seen previously
- The main concentration of Harrow’s claimants is generally down the centre, in the south-west and in the east of the borough particularly in areas with higher levels of social housing

National Comparison



ESA/IS/IB/SDA, February 2018

Source: Department for Work & Pensions (DWP)

Employment Support Allowance (ESA) is a benefit for working age people who have a limited capability for work because of a health condition or disability. ESA replaced IB, IS and SDA claims (post-October 2008). However, new ESA claims have since been succeeded by Universal Credit. Therefore, lower rates may not necessarily be indicative of a lower number of total claims regarding employment support.

Roxbourne and Stanmore Park, at 5.3%, had the highest rate of Harrow's working age population claiming ESA benefits in February 2018. Wealdstone and Greenhill were next with rates of 4.8% and 4.6% respectively. These four wards were also the four wards with the highest rates in February 2012, although their order has changed slightly with Stanmore Park now above Wealdstone.

There is a similar trend with the four wards with the lowest rates in 2018 being the same four wards as in 2012. Belmont (2.2%) had the lowest rate in 2018 followed by Rayners Lane (2.3%), Pinner South (2.3%) and Headstone North (2.5%).

Since 2012, individual ward percentages have all fallen from between 2.2% in Headstone North to 6.4% in Wealdstone with an average decrease of 3.9% across all 21 wards. The overall rate for Harrow fell from 7.5% to 3.6% in this six year period.

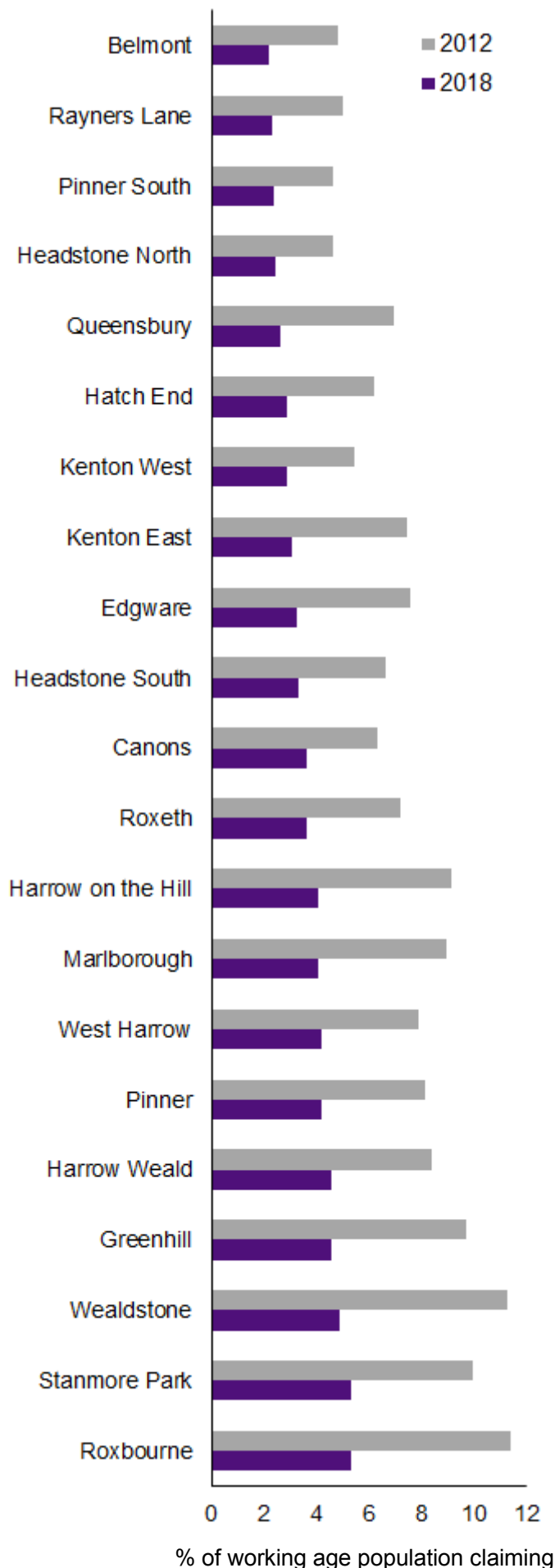
The LSOA with the highest proportion of Harrow's working age residents claiming ESA is in Stanmore Park at 11.4%. This is followed by LSOAs in Hatch End (9.6%), Harrow Weald (9.5%) and Harrow on the Hill (8.8%). Interestingly, there are eight LSOAs with a rate above 8% all in different wards, the other wards being Edgware, Greenhill, Pinner and Roxbourne. The LSOA with the lowest percentage of 0.6% is in Pinner ward, whilst the next lowest LSOAs (0.7%), are in Harrow on the Hill (where Harrow school is located) and two LSOAs in Hatch End ward.

The working age denominator used for these rates is 16-64 for both men and women.

National & London Rank

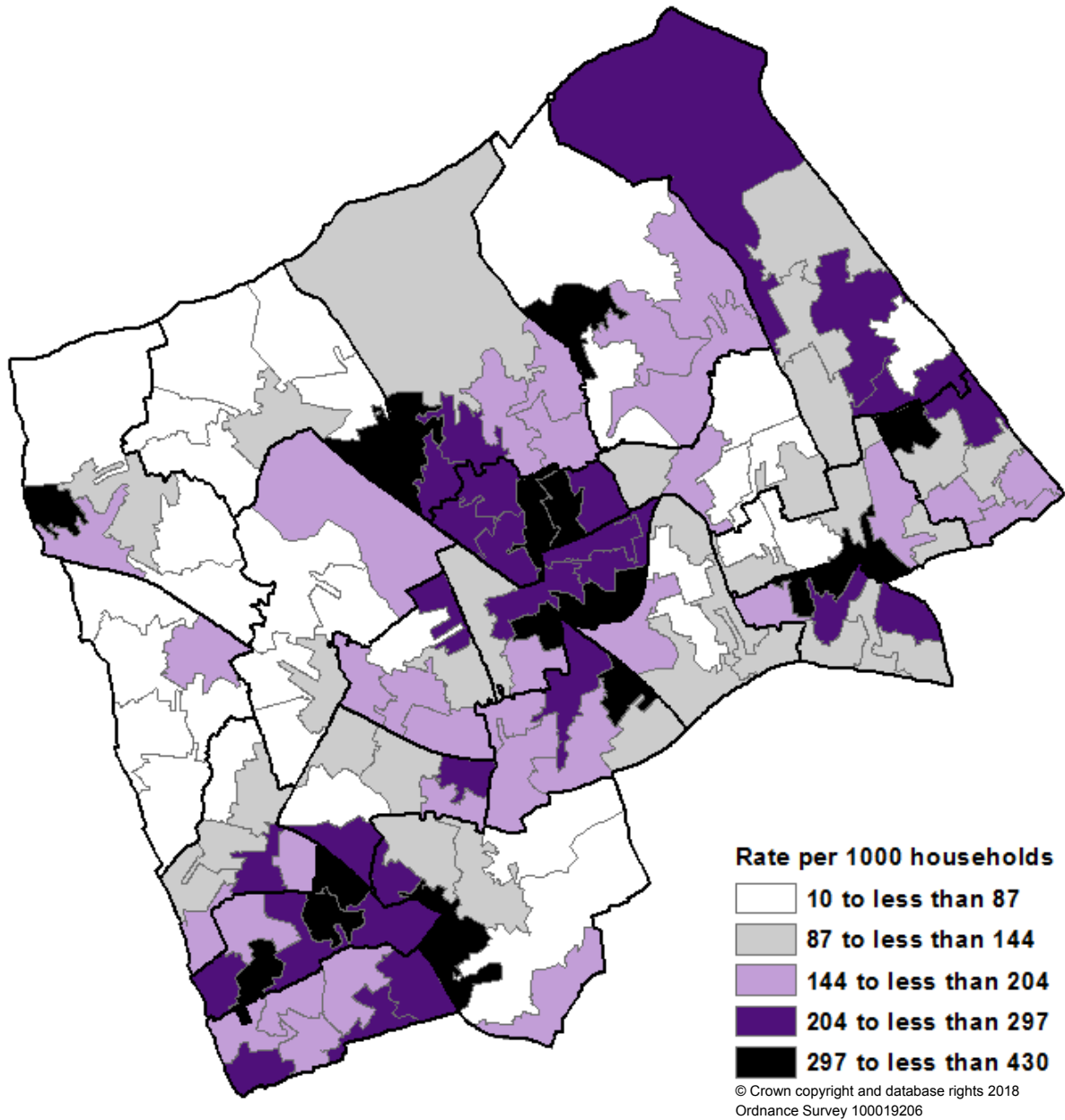
Source: DWP

25/33 London
104/326 England



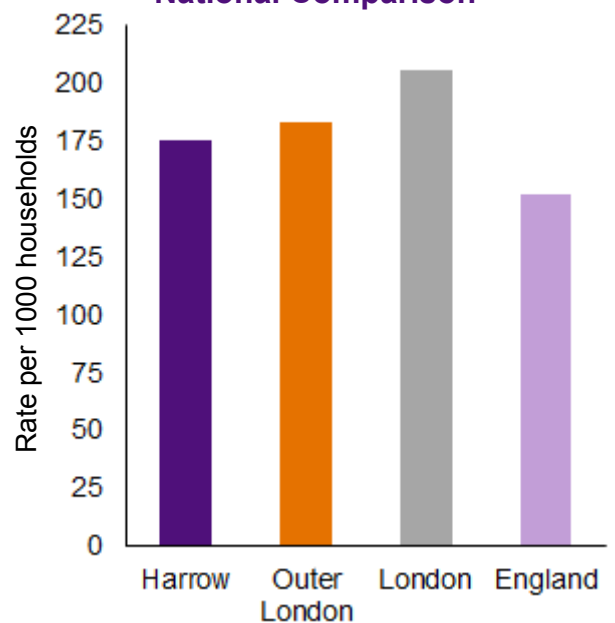
Housing Benefit

Source: Department for Work & Pensions (DWP)



- Harrow is ranked 58th nationally and 20th in London for housing benefit claims (where 1st is the most claimants)
- 15,840 households received Housing Benefit in April 2018, a rate of 172.5 per 1,000 households
- Over 1,400 households in Roxbourne claimed Housing Benefit - the highest number per ward, with 29.7% of households claiming Housing Benefit
- Households receiving Housing Benefit are mainly concentrated in the centre and south-west of the borough and to a lesser extent in the north and east

National Comparison



Housing Benefit, April 2018

Source: Department for Work & Pensions (DWP)

People on low incomes, with little or no savings, who pay rent may be eligible to receive Housing Benefit. It should be noted the introduction of Universal Credit may contribute to a lower number of Housing Benefit claims.

Roxbourne had the highest number of Housing Benefit claimants in April 2018 with 1,459, followed by Wealdstone and Greenhill wards with 1,252 and 1,231 respectively. Roxbourne also had the highest rate at 296.5 claimants per 1,000 households. Wealdstone, Greenhill and Marlborough the wards with the highest rates after Roxbourne, all had over 1,000 claimants at a rate greater than 200 per 1,000 households. Roxeth and Harrow Weald wards also had a rate above 200 per 1,000 households.

Headstone North, with 315, had the lowest number of claimants at a rate of 85.4 per 1,000 households and Pinner South had the lowest rate at 83.1 per 1,000 households.

The LSOA with the highest number of Housing Benefit claimants was in Harrow on the Hill with 384 claimants, a rate of 417.4 claimants per 1,000 households. However, Stanmore Park had the LSOA with the highest rate at 430.2 claimants per 1,000 households (271 claimants). Four other LSOAs had a rate above 400 per 1,000 households, two in Roxbourne and one each in Harrow Weald and Hatch End wards.

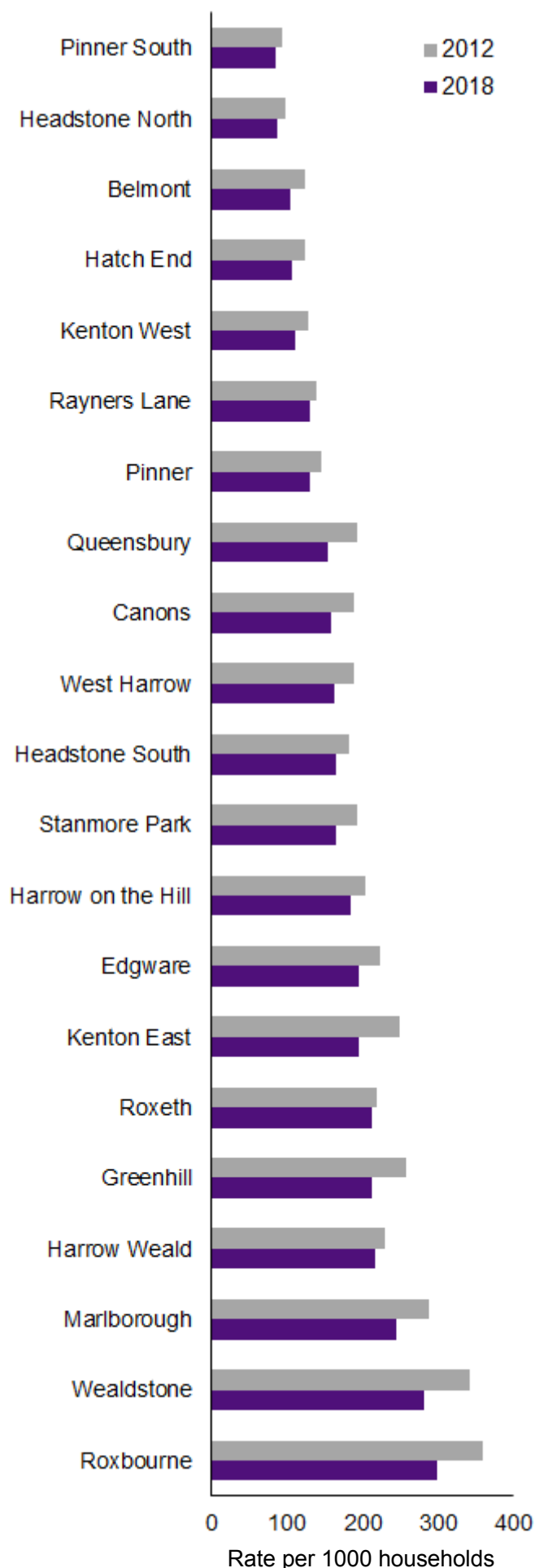
The lowest rates were in LSOAs in Harrow on the Hill, Hatch End, Pinner (2) and Pinner South, these LSOAs all had rates below 30 claimants per 1,000 households, the lowest rate was 10.4 per 1,000 households (5 claimants) in the Hatch End LSOA.

Compared to December 2012 the rate at the bottom end of the scale has remained consistent at around 10 claimants per 1,000 households. However, at the higher end there has been a decrease from 585.1 to 430.2 claimants per 1,000 households.

National & London Rank

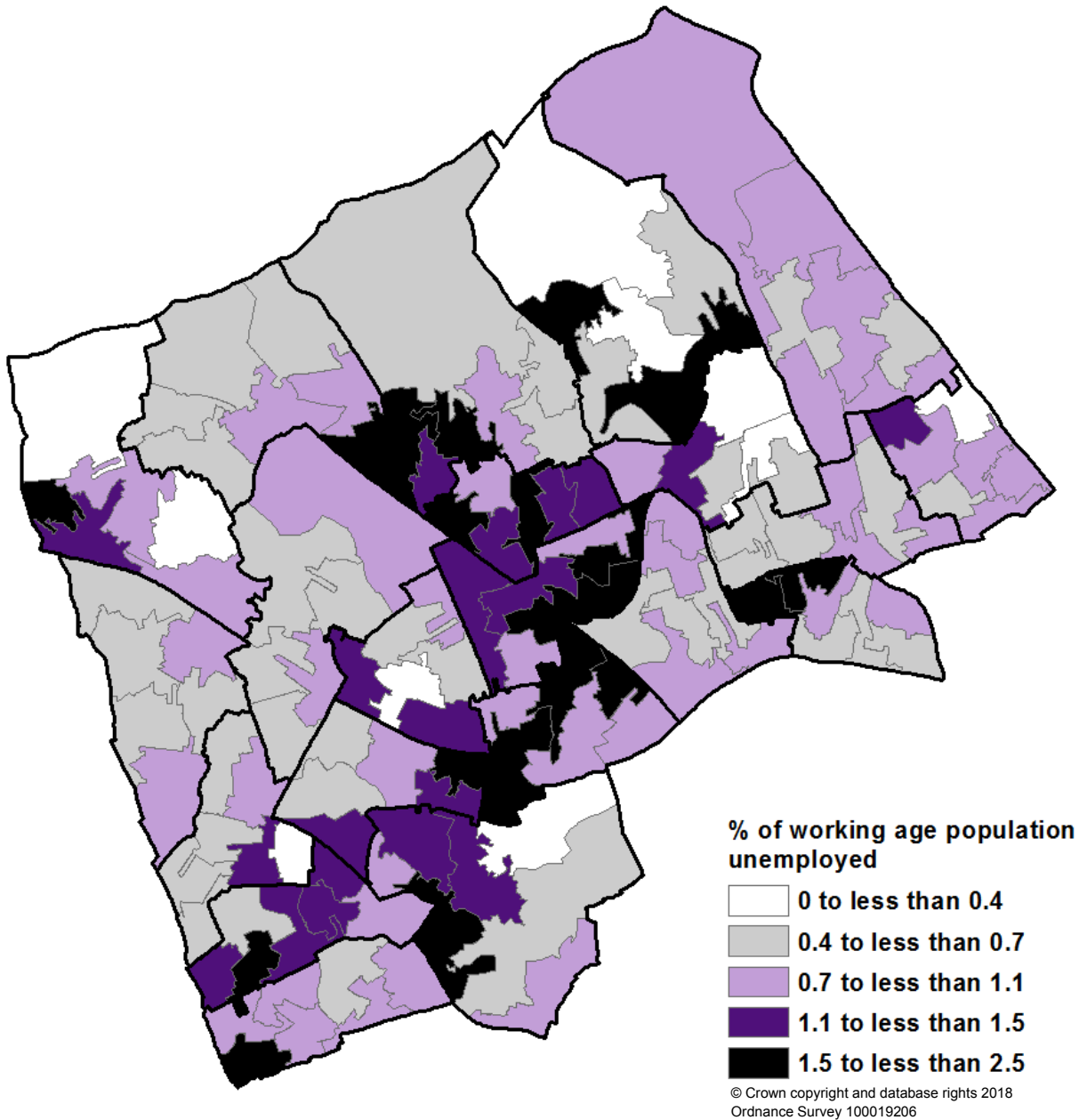
Source: DWP

20/33 London
58/326 England



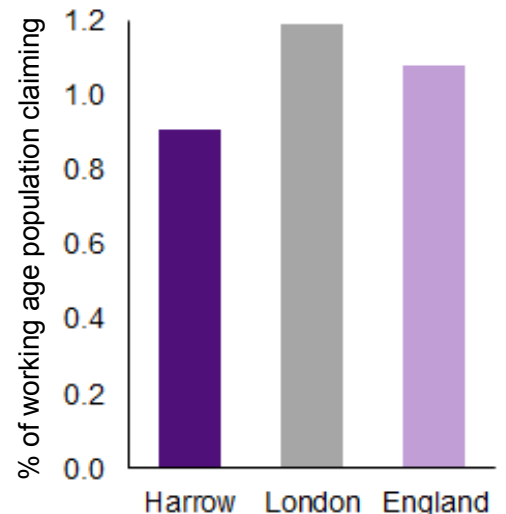
Jobseekers Allowance

Source: Department for Work & Pensions (DWP)



- In February 2018, 1,450 of Harrow’s working age residents were in receipt of Jobseekers Allowance (JSA), a decrease of 2,936 (66.9%) since February 2012
- Harrow’s claim rate of 0.9% is below the London rate of 1.2% and the rate for England of 1.1%, all lower than the February 2012 rates (2.9%, 4.4% and 4.2% respectively)
- The highest concentrations of JSA claims are around the centre and south-west of the borough
- Unemployment based on JSA claims has significantly declined borough wide. The highest ward rate in 2012 was 4.3%, compared to a highest rate in 2018 of 1.4%

National Comparison



Jobseekers Allowance, February 2018

Source: Department for Work & Pensions (DWP)

Jobseeker's Allowance is the main benefit for people of working age who are out of work. The Claimant Count rate measures the number of people claiming Jobseeker's Allowance (JSA) as a proportion of the working population. As the Claimant Count is a derivative of the benefits system, it only includes unemployed people who are claiming JSA. It should also be noted the implementation of Universal Credit has replaced a number of working age benefits. As such a decline in unemployment benefit claims may not reflect actual employment trends.

The highest rates for JSA claims in February 2018 were in Greenhill and Wealdstone wards with rates of 1.4% followed by Marlborough and Roxbourne with 1.3% and 1.2% respectively. The lowest rates were in Belmont, Headstone North, Pinner South, Queensbury and Rayners Lane wards all with 0.6%.

There has been no overall increase in unemployment based on JSA claims in any of the wards since 2012. There has been a general trend across the borough of a reduced number of JSA claims. The biggest drop was in Roxbourne, where the rate fell by 3.2% between 2012 and 2018, followed by Wealdstone (-3%), Marlborough (-2.9%), Roxeth (-2.6%) and Greenhill (-2.6%).

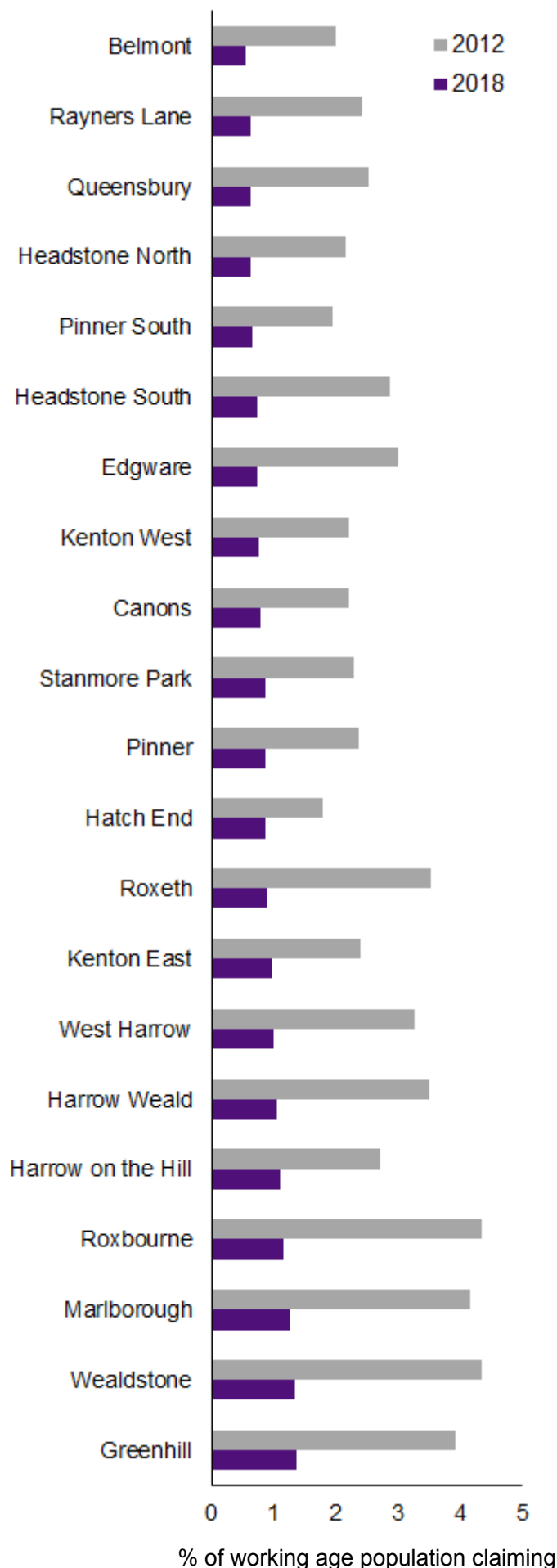
There are only two LSOAs with a claim rate above 2%, these are in Harrow on the Hill (2.4%) and Kenton East (2.3%). In 89 LSOAs the rate of JSA claims is below 1%, the majority of these LSOAs are located in the north of the borough. Queensbury with seven has the most LSOAs below 1%, whilst Marlborough, Roxbourne and Wealdstone have the fewest with one LSOA each. Eight LSOAs had no claims, two in Belmont, two in Pinner and one each in Harrow on the Hill, Headstone South, Rayners Lane and Stanmore Park wards.

The working age denominator used for these rates is 16-64 for both men and women alike.

National & London Rank

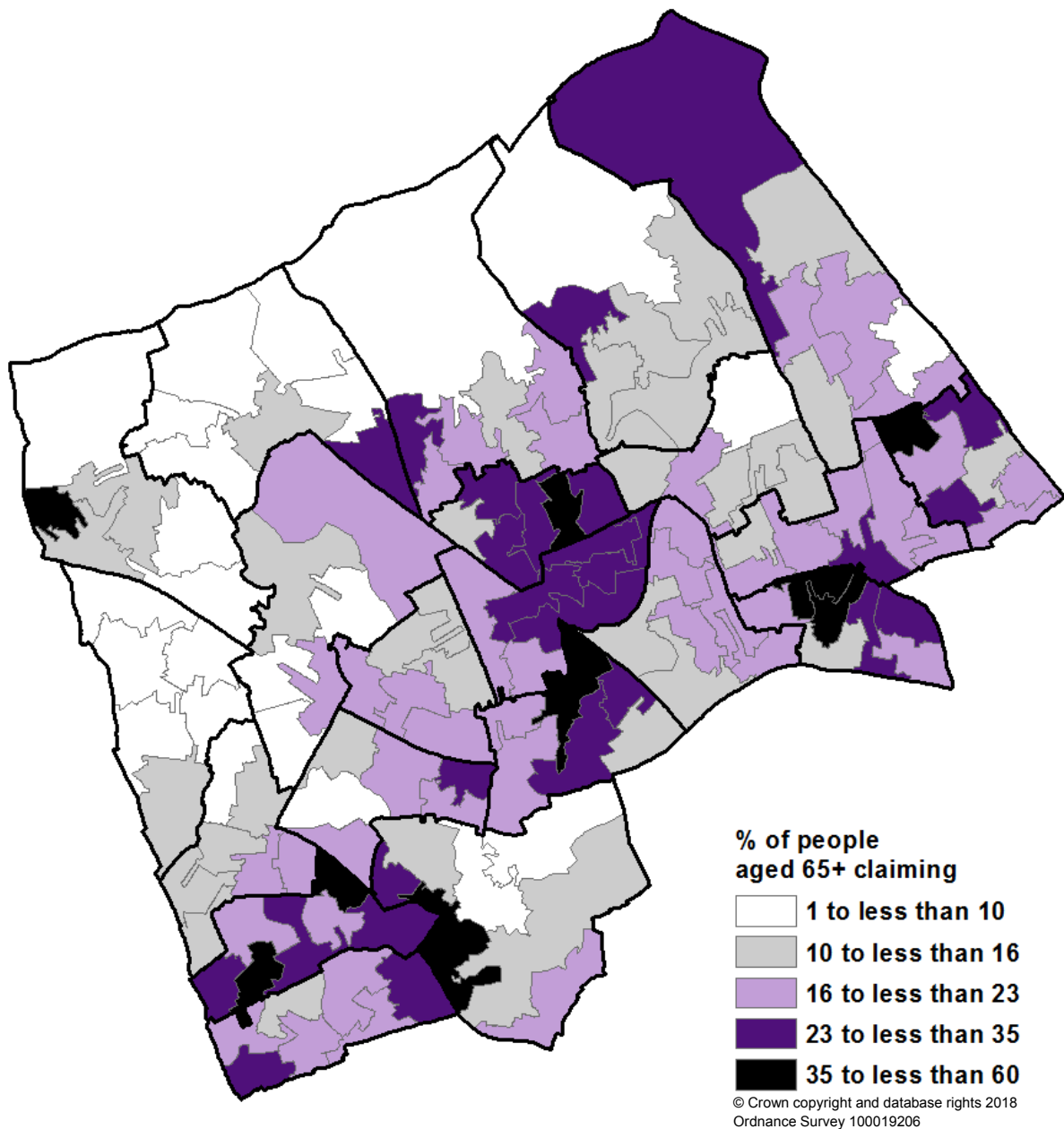
Source: DWP

19/33 London
135/326 England



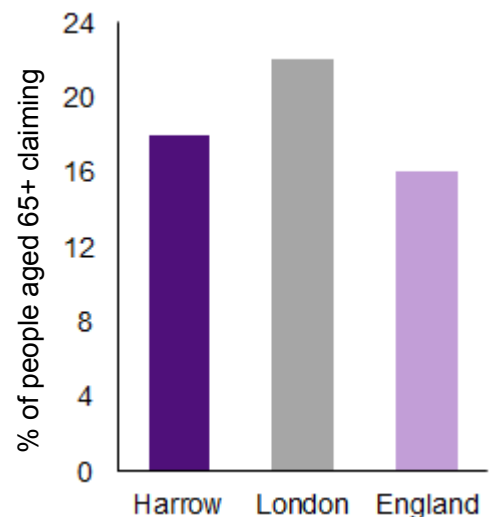
Pension Credits

Source: Department for Work & Pensions (DWP)



- In February 2018, 6,500 of Harrow’s residents of State Pension age received Pension Credits
- Harrow’s 18% claim rate is greater than the national rate of 15.8%, but below London’s rate of 21%. All the rates are below the levels of February 2012 (18.2%, 18.6% and 23% respectively).
- There are particular concentrations of claimants in areas with higher levels of social housing and in the central, south-east and south-west of the borough generally

National Comparison



Pension Credits, February 2018

Source: Department for Work & Pensions (DWP)

Roxbourne and Wealdstone wards have the highest claimant rates, at 29.1% (427) and 28.6% (398) respectively, based on the number of residents aged 65 and over. Pinner South has the lowest claimant rate at 7% (139).

In numerical terms there are five wards with around 400 residents claiming pension credits (Canons, Roxbourne, Greenhill, Wealdstone and Kenton East). The claimant rates in Canons, Stanmore Park, and Harrow Weald wards are relatively low compared to the number of claimants because there is a larger concentration of residents aged 65 and over residing in these wards.

Rates are considerably more varied at LSOA level, ranging from a low of 1.8% in one LSOA in Pinner South ward, to a high of 59.2% in one of Greenhill's LSOAs. There are nine LSOAs with a claimant rate of more than 35%, Kenton East and Roxbourne have the most with two each. 10 LSOAs have a claimant rate below 6%, three of these are located in Hatch End ward.

78.3% of Pension Credit claimants in Harrow receive Guarantee Credit, 6.8% receive Saving Credit, and 14.8% receive both. The rates of Guarantee Credit are generally high in Harrow and London compared to the national level of 49.6%, this reflects the high number of pensioners with low incomes in the London area.

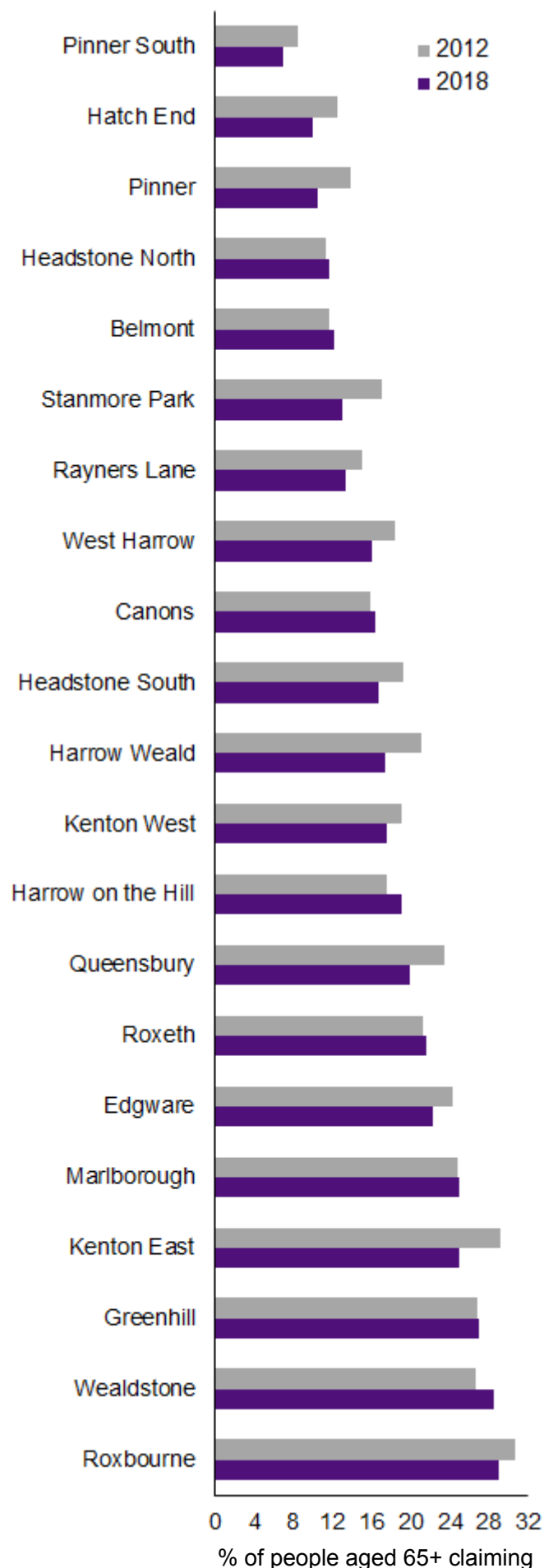
Pension Credit is an income related benefit made up of two parts - Guarantee Credit and Savings Credit. Guarantee Credit tops up a single persons weekly income if it is below £163.00, or £248.80 for couples (2017/18). Savings Credit is an extra payment for people who have saved some money towards their retirement (such as a second pension or savings).

The Pension Credit qualifying age has increased to 65 alongside the increase in women's State Pension age. The State Pension age for both men and women will continue to rise in the future.

National & London Rank

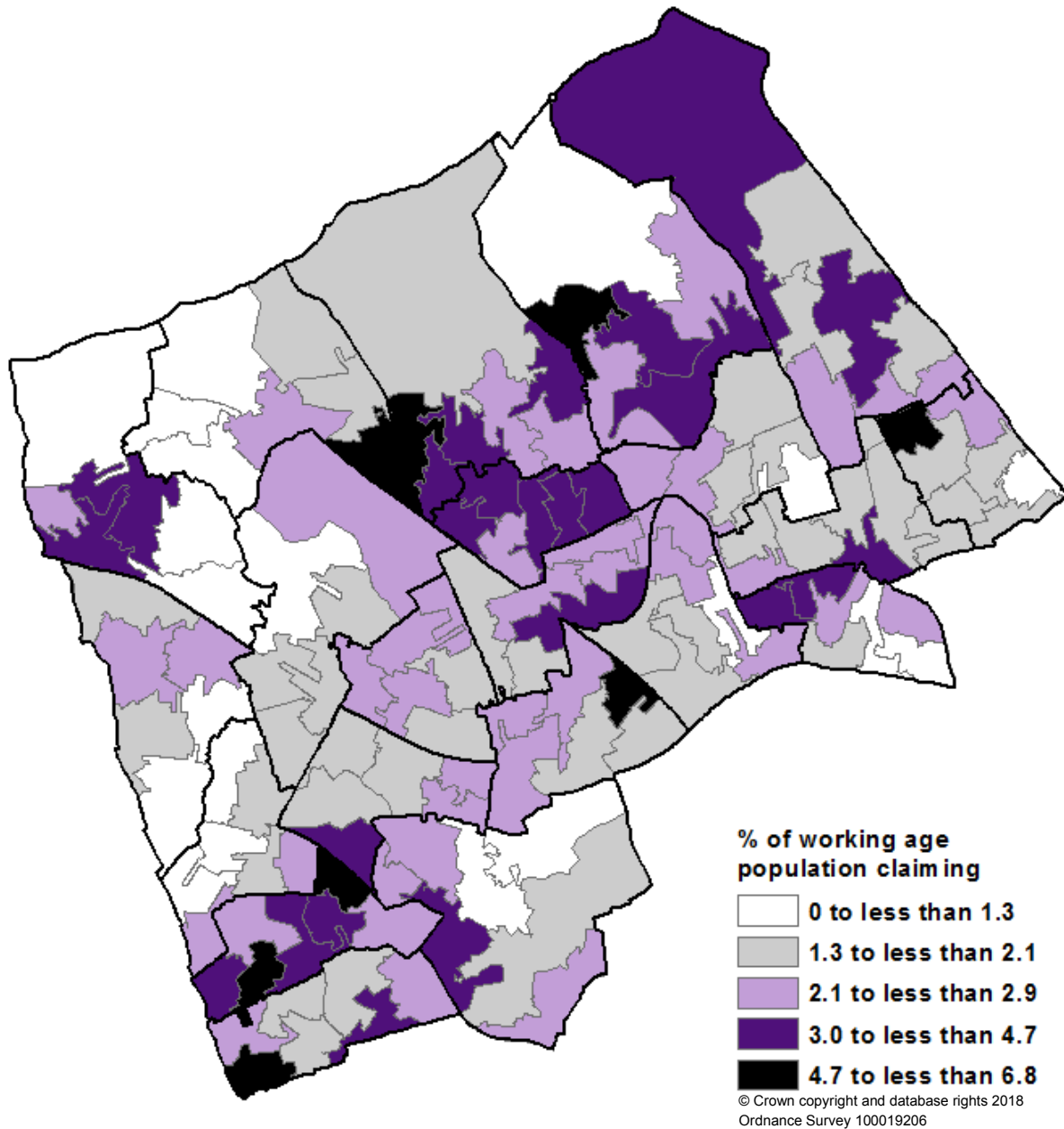
Source: DWP

22/33 London
79/326 England



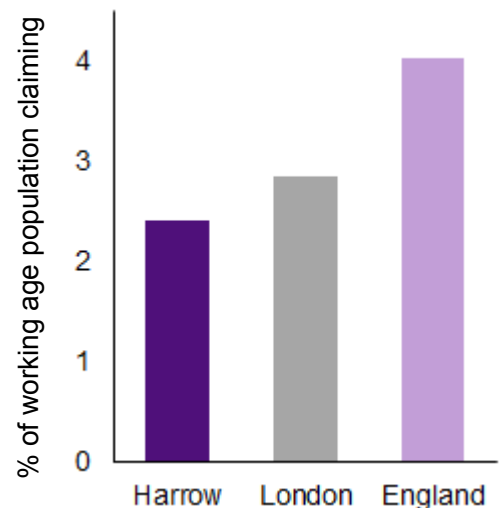
Personal Independence Payment

Source: Department for Work & Pensions (DWP)



- In February 2018, 3,859 of Harrow’s working age residents claimed a Personal Independence Payment (PIP). This number has increased each year since the introduction of PIP in April 2013.
- Roxbourne and Wealdstone wards had the highest claimant rates, while locally the highest rates are found in the north and south-west of the borough
- Most claims for PIP in Harrow are linked to Psychiatric disorders
- Harrow’s claimant rate of 2.4% is lower than the claimant rate for both London (2.9%) and England (4%)

National Comparison



Personal Independence Payment, February 2018

Source: Department for Work & Pensions (DWP)

Personal Independence Payments were introduced in 2013: in order to help with the extra costs caused by long-term disability, ill-health, or terminal ill-health. The transition from Disability Living Allowance (DLA) benefits to PIP is still ongoing due to varied times of roll out throughout the country. The final stage of transition started in 2015, when the remaining claimants of DLA were invited to claim PIP.

PIP calculations still use a mobility component like DLA and applies one of two sets of rules depending on the case ('special rules' for the terminally ill and 'normal rules' for all other claims).'

Roxbourne, Wealdstone, Harrow Weald and Stanmore Park wards had the highest number of claims and the highest rates in February 2018. Roxbourne had both the highest number (231) and the highest rate (3.6%), Wealdstone was next with 225 claims and a rate of 3.4%. Pinner South had the lowest number of claims (70) and Rayners Lane had the lowest rate (1.6%).

There were eight LSOAs with a claimant rate above 5% with the three highest scoring individual LSOAs located in the three northern-most wards: Stanmore Park (6.7%), Hatch End (6.3%) and Harrow Weald (6.1%). Eight LSOAs had a rate below 1%, two of which were in Pinner ward. One LSOA in Harrow on the Hill had no PIP claims, this is the LSOA which contains Harrow School. The lowest rate for a LSOA where there was at least one claim was 0.5% for a LSOA in Rayners Lane ward which had five claims in February 2018.

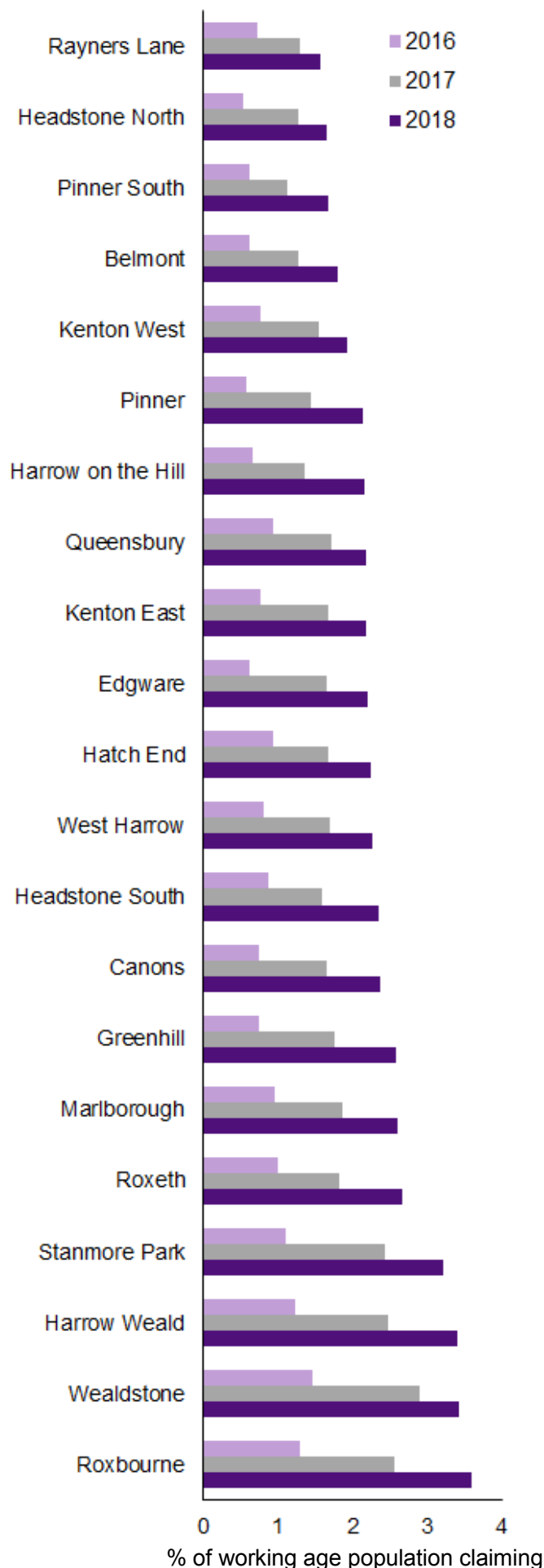
As with other claims for assistance such as Disability Living Allowance, rates of PIP claims are highest in and around areas of Social Housing.

The majority of claims for Personal Independence Payments in Harrow, 1,517 (39.2%), were linked to 'Psychiatric Disorders'. This is also the most claimed disabling condition nationally. Around a third of claims in Harrow were for 'Musculoskeletal disease' (31.3%) and 11.5% were for 'Neurological disease'. There were no claims for 'Diseases of the immune system' or 'Multisystem and extremes of age' in the borough.

National & London Rank

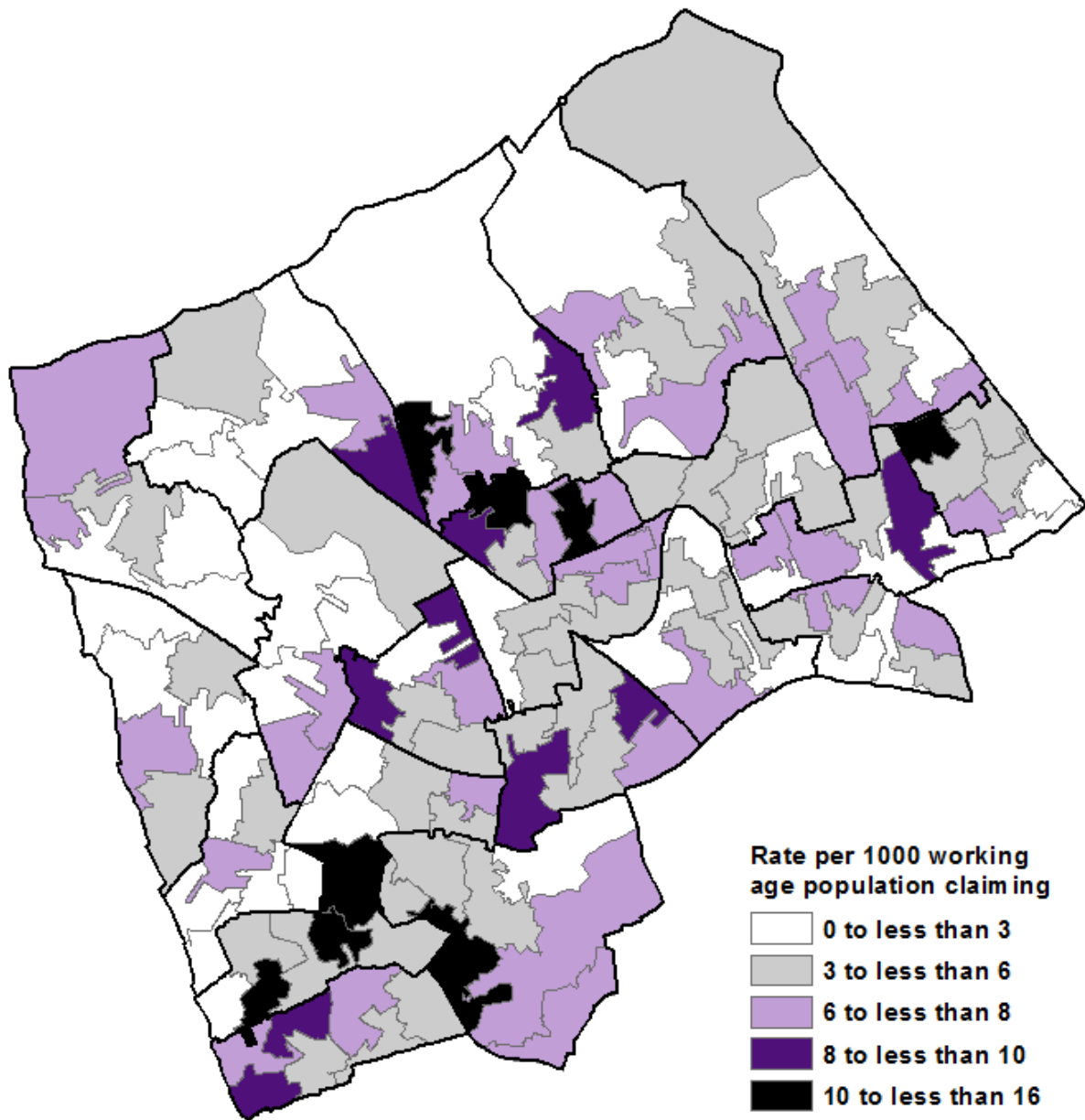
Source: DWP

28/33 London
278/326 England



Universal Credit

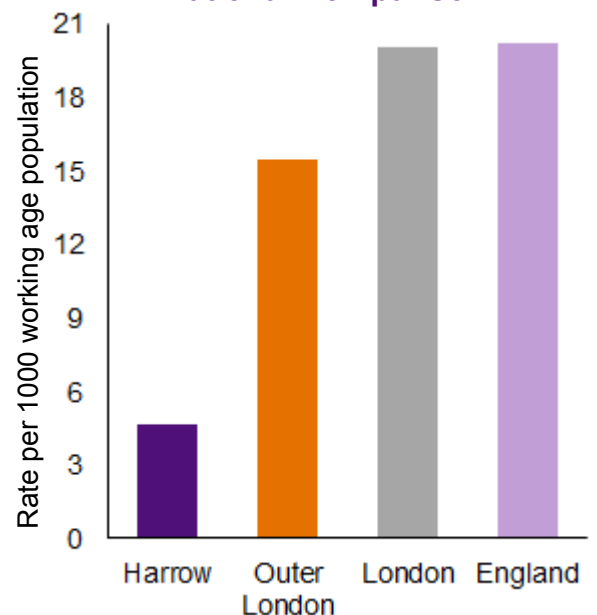
Source: Department for Work & Pensions (DWP)



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Ordnance Survey 100019206

- Harrow is ranked 191st nationally and 31st in London for Universal Credit claims (where 1st is the most claimants)
- Harrow has a total of 759 claims per person at a rate of 4.7 per 1,000 working age population, significantly lower than the Outer London and London rates of 15.4 and 20 per 1,000 working age population respectively
- The highest concentrations of Universal Credit claims are in the centre, south-west and east of the borough

National Comparison



Universal Credit, March 2018

Source: Department for Work & Pensions (DWP)

Universal Credit has been available in the United Kingdom since 2013 replacing: Jobseekers Allowance, Employment and Support Allowance, Income Support, Working Tax Credit, Child Tax Credit and Housing Benefit. It's purpose was to simplify the financial support given to people on a low income or out of work.

In March 2018, Roxbourne ward had the highest number of claims for Universal Credit with 67, followed by Wealdstone (63), Greenhill (57), Harrow on the Hill (54) and Roxeth (50). The lowest number of claims were in Hatch End and Rayners Lane with 19 and 14 claims respectively.

Wealdstone ward had the highest rate with 8.1 claims per 1,000 working age population and Roxbourne was next highest at 7.4 per 1,000 working age population. Three other wards had a rate above 6 per 1,000, Roxeth, Greenhill and Harrow on the Hill. Rayners Lane ward had the lowest rate with 1.9 claims per 1,000 working age population. Seven other wards had a rate below 4 per 1,000 working age population, Hatch End, Pinner, Headstone North, Pinner South, Kenton West, Queensbury and Kenton East.

The LSOA with the highest rate is in Harrow on the Hill with 15.3 per 1,000 working age population (this LSOA also frequently appears in Harrow's deprivation rankings). The next three highest LSOAs are all in Roxbourne with 13.1, 13 and 12.8 per 1,000 respectively. Two other LSOAs are above 12 per 1,000 working population, these are in Edgware and Wealdstone wards. 41 LSOAs had no claims, Rayners Lane ward had the most with five, Hatch End had four and Headstone North, Kenton West, Pinner, Pinner South and Queensbury had three each.

The majority of the LSOAs fall into the lowest two quintiles (ranging between 0 to 5 per 1,000 population). Whilst this is a low count, the rates may not accurately reflect the overall demand for assistance, as there are people still transitioning from the six 'legacy' benefits. This was expected to be completed in 2017, but will now not be completed until 2023.

National & London Rank

Source: DWP

31/33 London
191/326 England

