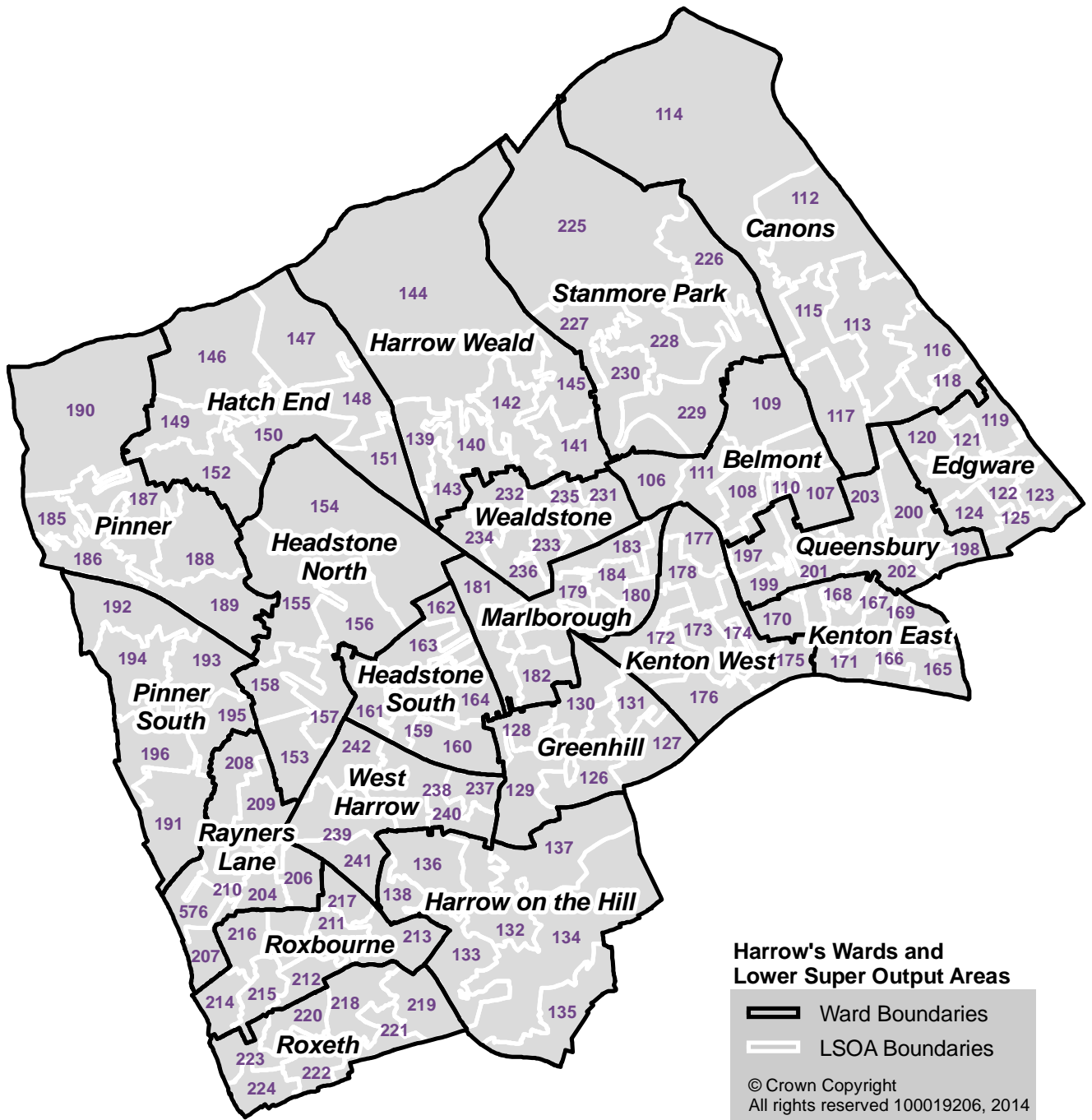


# Harrow Vitality Profiles 2011 - 2013



A portrait of Harrow and its people in statistics



# Foreword

The Harrow Vitality Profiles contains facts and figures about the borough, sourced from demographic, social and economic databases.

This fourth Harrow Vitality Profile report in nine years draws upon information in the public domain and from within the council. It presents it in a way that that makes it interesting, informative and easy to read. The consistent format allows us to compare one neighbourhood with another, at different geographic levels, and to see how the borough measures up regionally, and nationally.

In these fast changing times it is essential to have a good understanding of the borough and the people and neighbourhoods that make Harrow such an interesting and unique community. These key indicators have once again been brought together as a snapshot in time.

The latest Harrow Vitality Profiles report has been strengthened by outputs from the 2011 Census, most evident in the enlarged section on the People of Harrow. With a population of over 242,000 living in an area of just under twenty square miles, this chapter highlights the diversity of the borough and how our neighbourhoods are evolving over time. More detailed household information indicates where and how we are living and new education datasets show how our young people continue to achieve results above the national average. This reflects the high standard of the borough's schools, one of the key factors which make the borough an attractive place to live.

In order to ensure that we spend our resources wisely we need to understand the changing nature of Harrow. The Harrow Vitality Profiles provides us with key information to help the council, strategic partners and the voluntary sector to plan service delivery and build stronger communities for the future. We need to continue to prepare for the challenges ahead and to be able to bid for and secure additional funding from the Mayor of London, central government and Europe in order to obtain further resources for those areas in need. This report is a starting place for those that require some sound statistics and information in order to help achieve these and other community objectives.

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# Introduction

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

Over the years the report has continued to grow, providing a more comprehensive and ever changing range of information. This fourth report is no exception, containing nearly 100 indicators, 15 per cent more than the previous report. These Profiles update the previous editions, published in 2010, 2006 and 2004.

*"We have found the Harrow Vitality Profiles extremely useful in providing information for employment related bids to London Councils and the Department of Work & Pensions, and have enabled us to substantiate the need for our proposals. They have also been very helpful for new staff in understanding the issues in the borough."*

*(Xcite Project Manager)*

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

The aims of the Harrow Vitality Profiles remain the same as before - to bring together in one place a range of key information about Harrow, its people and their needs in a standard, interesting format.

The Vitality Profiles have helped Harrow secure funding and plan service delivery in the past and we hope that this new edition will continue the trend. But the Harrow Vitality Profiles only provide a taster for those that are hungry for data - there are a huge amount of statistics and information available on the internet. The next step for many should be a visit to Harrow Informed (<https://harrowinformed.harrow.gov.uk/>), or NOMIS ([www.nomisweb.co.uk/](http://www.nomisweb.co.uk/)) for the bigger picture.

The range of information in the Harrow Vitality Profiles remains broad, reflecting the diverse range of services which the council and our partners provide, but also combining key datasets about Harrow from government and other agencies.

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

There are a number of changes from previous versions:

- every dataset has been updated since the 2010 report
- there is a much larger section on the People of Harrow, drawing upon the 2011 Census results and providing comparisons with the 2001 Census
- new indicators on main language spoken and proficiency in English
- new education data on progress in English and Maths
- data from the 2010 Indices of Deprivation has been included, as well as two more recent economic deprivation indicators
- more housing and health data
- new graphics depicting Harrow's placing in London and nationally
- crime data can be obtained from the Metropolitan Police (<http://content.met.police.uk/Page/YourBorough>)

*"Understanding our communities is paramount when changing policies. The data overview has allowed us to knowledgeably inform Equality Impact Assessments and to plan for mitigations when, for example, implementing Welfare Reform programs or changing Concessionary Travel policy."*

*(Head of Service- Collections & Housing Benefits)*

Most of the data is depicted at the Lower Super Output Area (LSOA) level. The LSOA level is Harrow's preferred geography and is now the standard geography for Government departments at the small area level. It is the main geography for the 2010 Indices of Deprivation and has been given prominence in the 2011 Census.

Ward level information is also very important to the council and many of the indicators are summarised at this level.

*"The Vitality Profiles save my team a lot of time as the availability of the published document and raw data allow quick inclusion of pre-existing statistics into other products and projects. A great resource."*

*(Senior GI Officer and Web & GIS Project Manager)*

The 94 indicators in the 2011/13 edition of the Harrow Vitality Profiles are grouped under the following headings:

**People of Harrow**  
**Deprivation**  
**Ambulance & Fire**  
**Probation**  
**Economy**  
**Education**  
**Environment**  
**Health**  
**Housing**  
**Social Care**

### **Availability of the Harrow Vitality Profiles**

The Harrow Vitality Profiles can be viewed and used in the following ways:

- the report can be viewed and freely downloaded from the council's website ([www.harrow.gov.uk](http://www.harrow.gov.uk))
- the maps can be viewed and queried with the council's corporate Geographical Information System

### **Indicator Composition**

Each indicator has broadly the same content:

- headline facts
- a bar chart showing the variations in the indicator at ward level
- a map displaying the variations between different parts of Harrow at lower Super Output Area or ward level
- short explanatory text giving the key findings and explaining the nature and limitations of the data

### **Comparative Data**

Work on successive Harrow Vitality Profile reports has resulted in the establishment of a database containing a comprehensive time series of data for the majority of the indicators depicted in this report. This information is used in headline comparisons and graphical display at ward level. However, comparisons over time are not always possible, as definitions, eligibility for benefits and survey questions can change over time.

For example, the equalisation of state pension age for men and women over coming years means that definitions of people of retirement and those of working age are now constantly changing; making comparisons over time more difficult. Changes to the state benefits systems means that some existing benefits (such as Incapacity Benefit) can only be claimed by existing claimants and new clients are eligible for other benefits (such as Employment & Support Allowance). In this instance it is possible to amalgamate several benefits to allow comparisons over time to be made.

*"The Vitality Profiles are a great help in understanding the borough and its people. It collects all the essential data one needs in a single publication."*

*(Head of Economic Development, Enterprise, and Research)*

Where relevant, national and regional comparators have been included and made more visible. It is important not to view Harrow in isolation, as this information is often essential for external funding bids.

### **Denominators Used to Calculate Rates**

The denominators used for the Vitality Profiles reports are continually revised to take into account any growth and decline in Harrow's local population and housing structure.

Where 2011 Census data is used, then the denominators are also based on the 2011 Census. These are generally the total resident population, a sub-set of the total population, or the total number of households. Similarly 2001 Census resident population or household counts are used as the denominators for the 2001 Census comparative data.

Over the period mid-2001 to mid-2011 Harrow's population increased by around 30,500 or 15.5 per cent, whilst the population of England increased by 7.4 per cent.

*"When dealing with queries from the public about the council's enforcement priorities, the Harrow Vitality Profiles provide a very real demonstration of how the council uses data to target resources to the requirements of a particular area."*

*(Service Manager, Public Realm Enforcement, Community Safety Services)*

The population estimates made between census years (2002 to 2010) were revised by the Office for National Statistics (ONS) following the 2011 Census in order to provide a consistent series of population estimates over time. These were published at local authority level in April 2013, but the corresponding revised back series of population estimates at LSOA level had not been published during the production period of the Harrow Vitality Profiles. This means that the denominators for all the comparator data for earlier years have not been revised. 2011 Census data has been used as the denominator for the majority of the updated and new indicators in this report.

### **Additional Information**

This report provides an important snapshot in time, aimed to supplement the 2011 Census. It was produced from a series of databases which can be analysed in many different ways and linked with other information too. A number of these databases are regularly updated and much of this information will be obtainable from the internet, albeit in different formats. Indicators can also be correlated with one another.

*"I find the Vitality Profiles useful as the data and maps help Children's Centres understand the communities within the different wards/areas of Harrow, so that they can assess needs and plan their services accordingly."*

*(Business Intelligence Analyst, Education & Children's Centres)*

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



# Overview of Harrow

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

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

Around 242,400 people live in the borough (ONS 2012 Mid-Year Estimates) showing that Harrow's population is now at its highest recorded level.

Harrow has one of the most ethnically diverse populations nationally. 69 per cent of Harrow's residents were from minority ethnic groups in 2011, where ethnic minority is defined as all people who are non White-British. Nationally, Harrow has the fourth highest proportion of residents from minority ethnic groups (ONS 2011 Census). Greater London Authority (GLA) Diversity Indices rank Harrow seventh highest nationally for ethnic diversity and second for religious diversity.

*"The information within the Vitality Profiles is accessible and easy to use"*

*(Community Health and Wellbeing Transformation Support Manager)*

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

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

Harrow has an employment rate of 71.6 per cent (those in work or unemployed, as a percentage of all people). This rate is above the national rate of 71.1 per cent and London's rate of 69.5 per cent (ONS Annual Population Survey 2012/13). Around 60 per cent of Harrow's workers commute out of the borough to work, but the borough also offers a good mixture of strong local businesses.

*"A ready source of key facts compiled with exacting precision; this document is our primary reference point for detailed statistics about Harrow's economy, housing and demographics"*

*(Planning Officer, Environment & Enterprise)*

Harrow provides employment to nearly 64,000 workers. The borough's employment structure is reasonably well balanced with the majority of employee jobs in Harrow in three main sectors: distribution, hotels and restaurants (22%); finance, IT and other business activities (29%); and public administration, education and health (32%). This distribution is fairly typical of an Outer London Borough. (ONS 2011 Business Register & Employment Survey).

In 2012/13 just over 45 per cent of Harrow's residents (of working age and in employment) were grouped in the top three Standard Occupational Classification groups. These categories include managers and senior officials; professional occupations; and associate professional and technical occupations. This is just above the national rate of 44 per cent, but below London's rate of 55 per cent (ONS Annual Population Survey 2012/13).

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# Map Display and Super Output Areas

### Map Display

Data has been displayed on maps according to each Super Output Area (SOA) or ward value for each indicator. For ease of interpretation, wards or SOAs are allocated to one of five bands according to their value, and the five bands are displayed on each map using five levels of shading.

The breakdown of categories depends on each dataset. For example, the deprivation maps have been shaded to show Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs) in comparison to national levels. For other data sets the five band shadings are based on Jenks' Natural Breaks Classification. This is a data classification method designed to determine the best arrangement of values into different classes. This shading method allows areas with very high or low values to be grouped together so they stand out. A good example of this is in the social housing maps, where only a few areas have very high concentrations, so to group the top 20% together would be misleading. Therefore the maps will show only the top few areas in the highest category.

Where possible the darkest shading has been allocated to areas thought to be most in need. This means that in some datasets, areas with high numbers will be shaded darkest - for example, areas with high numbers of people living in temporary accommodation. But for other indicators areas with low rates are shaded darkest - such as areas with the lowest percentage of pupils achieving the recognised standard of academic achievement. Darkest shading on the People of Harrow maps show areas with the highest concentrations, for example, the percentage of lone-parent households.

### Super Output Areas

Super Output Areas or SOAs are a geographic hierarchy introduced by the Office for National Statistics (ONS) in 2004. There are two layers of SOA - the lower layer SOA (LSOA) and the middle layer SOA (MSOA). The SOAs used in these Profiles are the LSOAs, with the exception of the Low Birth Weight and Lifestyle indicators in the Health Section, which use MSOAs. Harrow has 137 LSOAs, currently all nesting within the borough's 21 wards. Nationally many of the LSOA boundaries changed post 2011 Census, but statistically Harrow's LSOA boundaries remained unchanged, allowing full comparisons with previous datasets. Typically there are either six or seven LSOAs in each ward. The average sized LSOA in Harrow has 1,745 residents and 615 households. Harrow currently has 30 MSOAs, although prior to the 2011 Census there were 31 MSOAs.

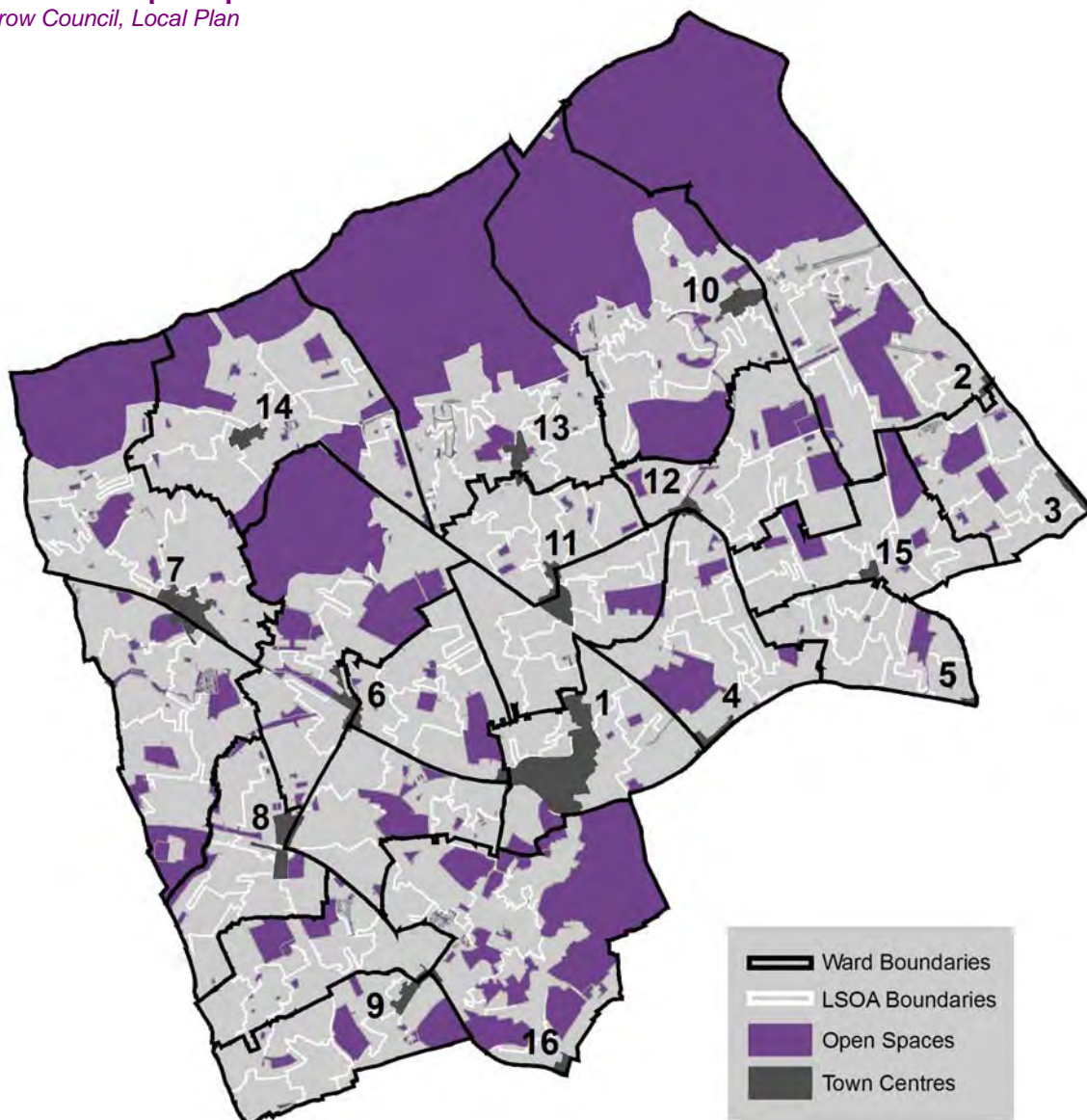
There is a finer level geography available, which is the Output Area (OA) - there are 642 of these in Harrow (633 prior to the 2011 Census).

The LSOAs are an ideal geography for the Vitality Profiles as they allow us to map information in quite fine detail and generally safeguard the confidentiality of the information about people or businesses (known as disclosure control). Mapping at the OA level would compromise the disclosure control too often. In some instances the maps can only be produced at ward level in order to protect individuals and where there are too few occurrences to map at any other level.

## Town Centres and Open Spaces

### Town Centres and Open Spaces

Source: Harrow Council, Local Plan



**Metropolitan Centres:**  
1. Harrow Town Centre

**Major Centres:**  
2. Edgware

**District Centres:**  
3. Burnt Oak  
4. Kenton  
5. Kingsbury  
6. North Harrow  
7. Pinner  
8. Rayners Lane  
9. South Harrow

**District Centres (cont):**  
10. Stanmore  
11. Wealdstone

**Local Centres:**  
12. Belmont  
13. Harrow Weald  
14. Hatch End  
15. Queensbury  
16. Sudbury Hill

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There are 16 town centres within Harrow, as designated by the Harrow Core Strategy and these are shown on the above map. Harrow Town Centre is the largest, whilst parts of Edgware, Burnt Oak, Kingsbury and Kenton lie within adjacent areas.

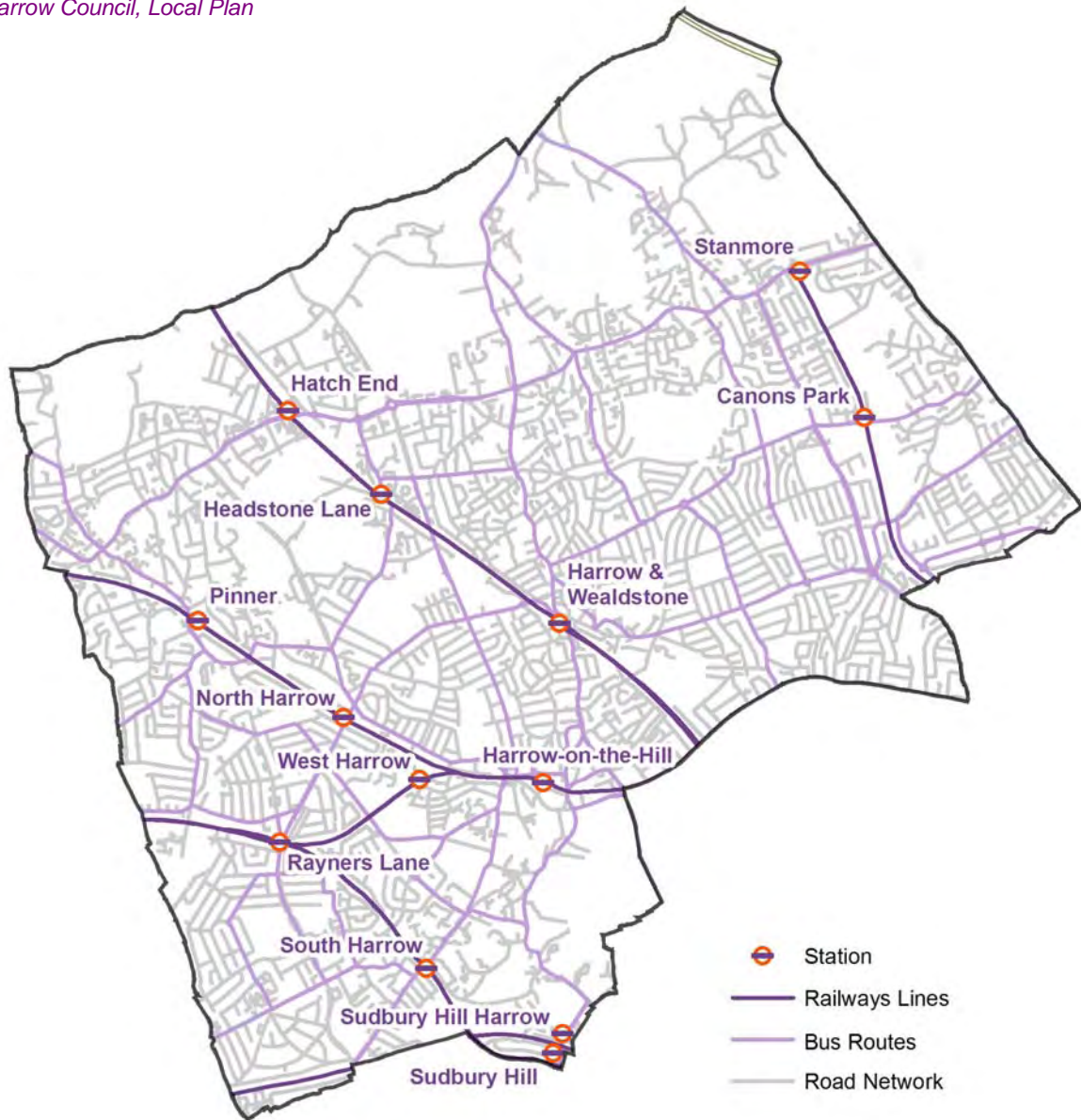
Harrow's open spaces, which include parks, green belt and metropolitan open land are also mapped.



# Transport Links

## Transport Links

Source: Harrow Council, Local Plan



There are 13 stations in Harrow and five just outside the borough

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### Underground:

- Metropolitan
- Piccadilly
- Bakerloo
- Jubilee

### Bus:

A comprehensive bus network with 40 routes serving the borough, including 4 night buses. 13 of these routes run along the borough boundary.

### National Rail:

- Chiltern Line from Marylebone to Aylesbury, High Wycombe and Birmingham
- London Midland from Tring to Euston
- Southern Rail from Milton Keynes to East Croydon

### Road:

Extensive road network with good links to motorways

- M1 motorway runs just outside the northern boundary
- A40 Trunk road just over a mile to the south
- Links to the M25 from the M1 and A40



# Population Density

- Harrow is one of the more densely populated of all local and unitary authorities in England, ranked 23rd out of 326 local authorities in England, where 1st is the most densely populated area
- The average density in Harrow is 47 persons per hectare, with higher rates in most wards to the south of the borough
- Wealdstone is the borough's most densely populated ward, with an average density of 96 persons per hectare, more than twice the borough average
- Over the decade Harrow's overall population density has increased by 6.4 persons per hectare

Harrow is the 12th largest borough in London in terms of area, covering 5,047 hectares (50 square kms). With an estimated overall usual resident population of 239,056 in the 2011 Census the borough is the 20th largest in London in terms of population. The borough had an average density of 47 people per hectare (pph) in 2011, below the London average of 52 pph, but above the Outer London average of 39 pph.

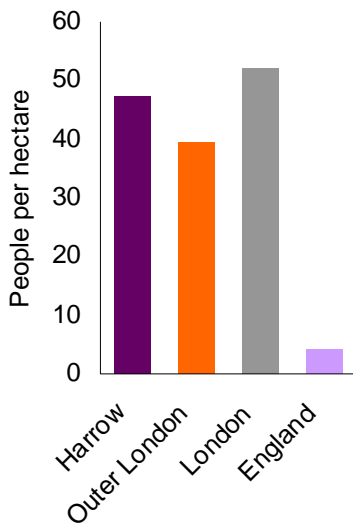
The least densely populated wards are Canons, Harrow Weald, and Stanmore Park, all with densities below 26 pph. These wards are all in the north of the borough and have large swathes of green belt land.

The most densely populated ward is Wealdstone, but Kenton East, Roxbourne and Edgware wards all have densities over 83 pph. At the Lower Super Output Area level (LSOA) the area to the south of Locket Road in Marlborough; part of West Harrow (Honeybun Estate, Vaughan Road and Butler Avenue); and the Byron Road/Church Lane area in Wealdstone ward have densities of between 111 and 113 pph, higher than the overall Inner London density of 101 pph.

Since 2001 Harrow's overall population density has increased by 6.4 pph, but the amount of change has varied considerably across the borough. Pinner ward only saw a growth of 1.3 pph, whilst Wealdstone's growth was 20.2 pph. The six LSOAs showing the highest density changes all coincide with areas where there have been significant amounts of new development over the past decade i.e. the redevelopment of RAF Stanmore Park; Stanmore Place in Honeypot Lane; Wealdstone and Harrow town centres; and housing developments on Northolt Road and off Stanley Road in South Harrow.

*Population Density is the number of usual residents per hectare. A hectare is the metric unit of area defined as 10,000 square metres or approximately 2.47 acres.*

## National Comparison

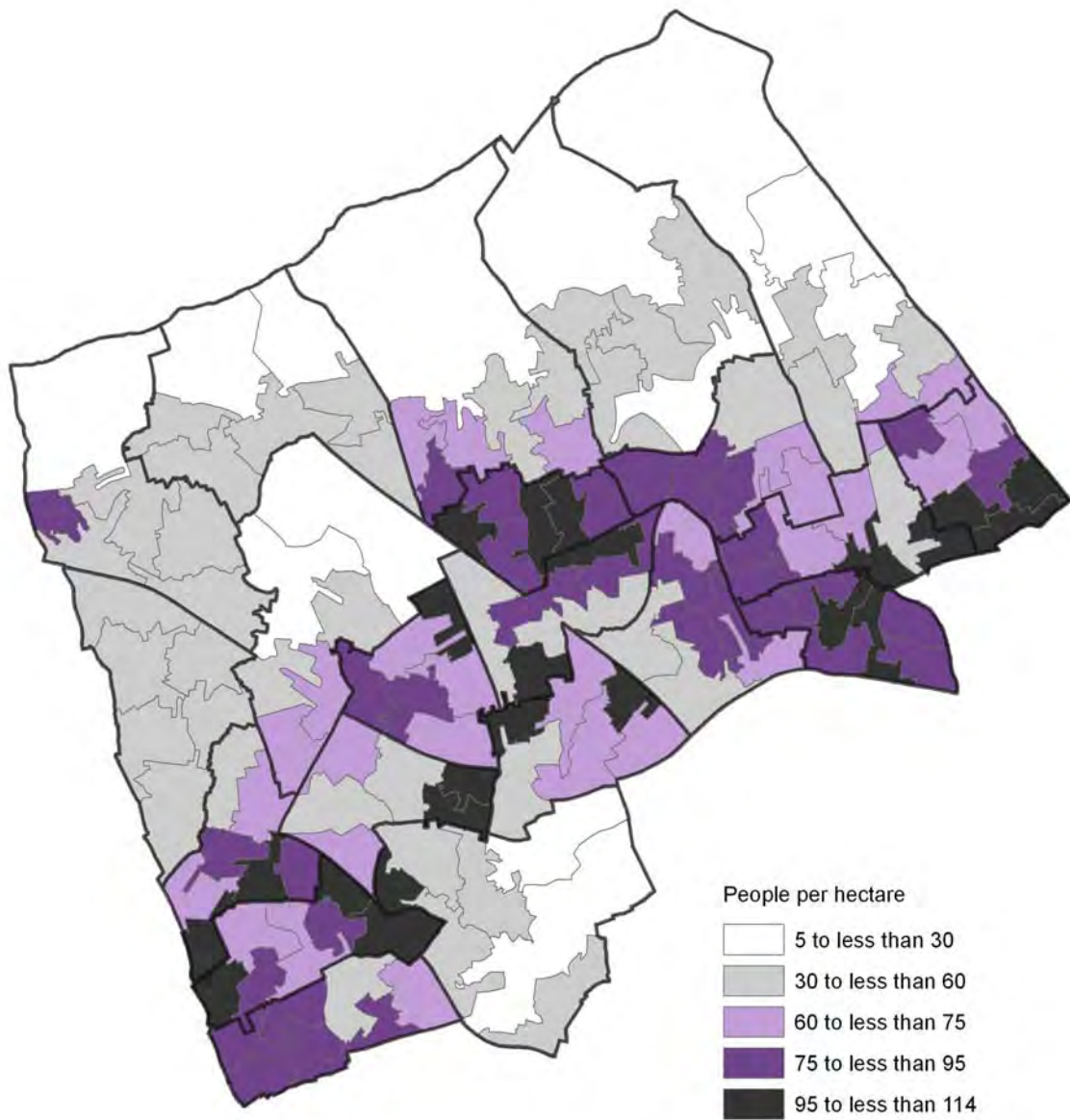


## National & London Rank

21/33                  London  
 23/326                England

## Population Density, 2011

Source: 2011 Census, Table PHP01, ONS, Crown Copyright

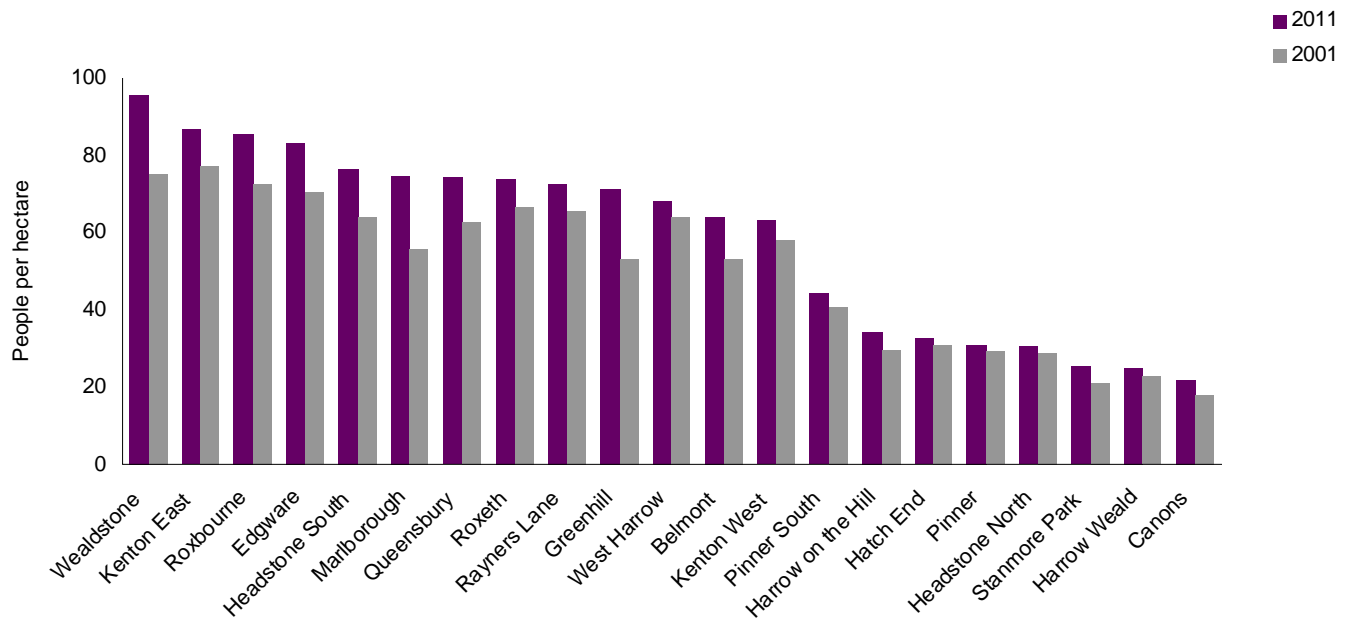


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# People of Harrow

## Population Density

Source: 2011 Census, Table PHP01 & 2001 Census Key Statistics, KS001, ONS, Crown Copyright



# White Ethnicity

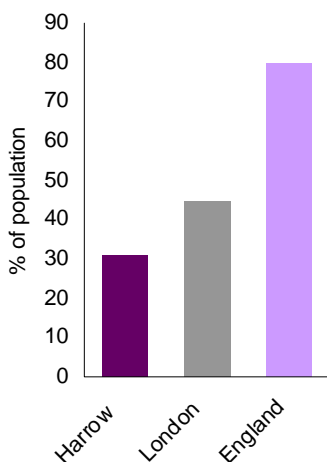
- **42.2% (100,991) of Harrow’s usual resident population is White**
- **There has been a 20.3% reduction since 2001 in the number of Harrow residents who are White**
- **Harrow is ranked 324th nationally for its White population, where 1st has the highest percentage**
- **Harrow is ranked 31st of 33 London boroughs for its proportion of White residents**

*White ethnicity includes all usual residents who are White English/Welsh/Scottish/Northern Irish/British, Irish, Gypsy or Irish Traveller, or Other White. An analysis of these subdivisions is available on pages 27 to 28.*

The greatest concentration of White residents forms a T shape across the north of the borough with a central corridor just west of the middle.

In 2011 Pinner ward had the highest percentage of White residents at 62% or 6,213 people (78.3% in 2001), which is higher than both Harrow as a borough and London. Pinner ward also has a LSOA with the highest percentage of White residents at 80.4%. Pinner ward is followed by Pinner South (59.5%) and Stanmore Park (56.8%).

## National Comparison



The lowest percentage of White usual residents is in Queensbury (25% or 2,998 people), it also has a LSOA with the lowest proportion of White residents at 18.4%. Queensbury is followed by Kenton East (26.6%) and Kenton West (27.4%).

Except for Edgware ward, which has had a 2.5% increase in White residents (3,948 to 4,048), each ward in Harrow has experienced a reduction in the percentage of White residents over the decade. The greatest reduction has been in Rayners Lane with a reduction of 26.9% of the population.

Hatch End is the ward with the most consistent proportions across LSOAs, all of which fall within the 50-63% band.

## National & London Rank

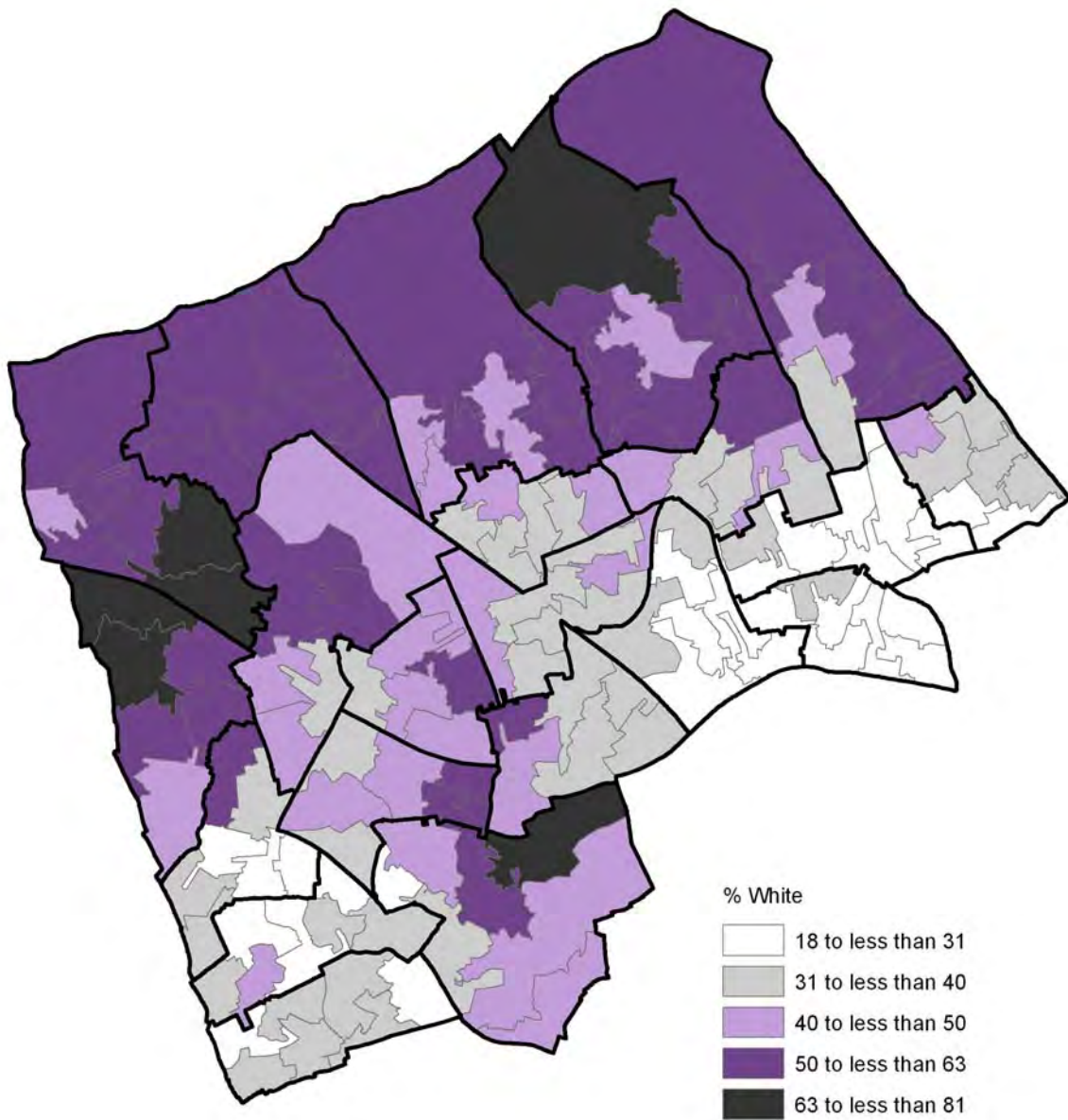
31/33                  London  
 324/326              England

*2011 Census data is subject to ONS statistical disclosure control to protect the attributes of an individual.*

# People of Harrow

## White Ethnicity, 2011

Source: 2011 Census, Key Statistics KS201EW, ONS, Crown Copyright

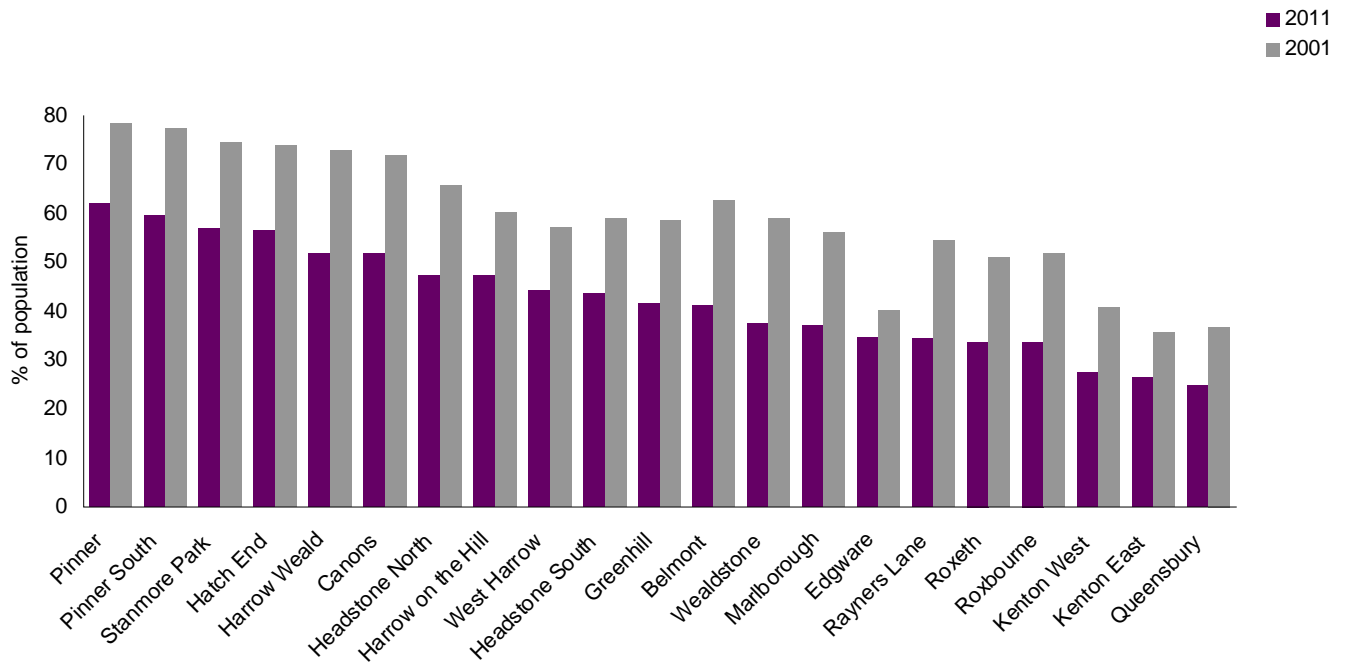


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## White Ethnicity

Source: 2011 Census, Key Statistics KS201EW & 2001 Census, Key Statistics KS006, ONS, Crown Copyright



## Asian Ethnicity

- **44% (105,225) of Harrow’s usual resident population is Asian**
- **Since 2001 there has been a 59.7% increase in the number of residents who are Asian**
- **Harrow is ranked 2nd nationally for its Asian population, where 1st has the highest percentage**
- **Harrow is ranked 2nd of 33 London boroughs for its Asian residents**

*Asian ethnicity includes all usual residents who are Asian/Asian British: Indian, Pakistani, Bangladeshi, Chinese, Other Asian, or Asian and White Mixed. The 2001 Census was grouped differently, Chinese residents were grouped in the category ‘Other’, the analysis has been changed accordingly. An analysis of these subdivisions is available on pages 29 to 31.*

The greatest concentrations of Asian residents are found in the south-east and south-west of the borough.

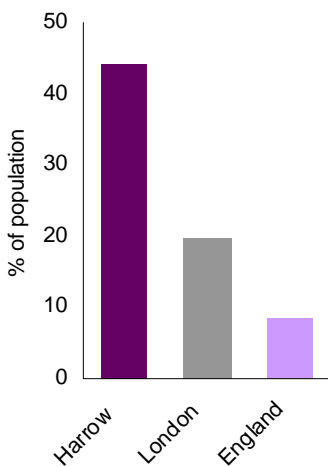
Queensbury has the highest percentage of Asian residents at 63.9% (7,658 residents), followed by Kenton West 61.5% and Kenton East, 61.4%. The LSOA with the highest proportion of Asian residents is in Queensbury at 71.5%. Whilst these wards have the highest proportion of Asian residents they have, along with Edgware ward, had the lowest increase in the percentage of Asian residents.

Each ward has experienced an increase in the number and proportion of Asian residents. The largest increases in the proportion of Asian residents between 2001 and 2011, were in Pinner South (19% to 34.2%), Canons (22.7% to 36.2%) and Greenhill (29.3% to 43%).

Pinner ward has the lowest proportion of Asian residents (28.9%, 2,903 residents), followed by Stanmore Park and Harrow Weald.

*2011 Census data is subject to ONS statistical disclosure control to protect the attributes of an individual.*

### National Comparison

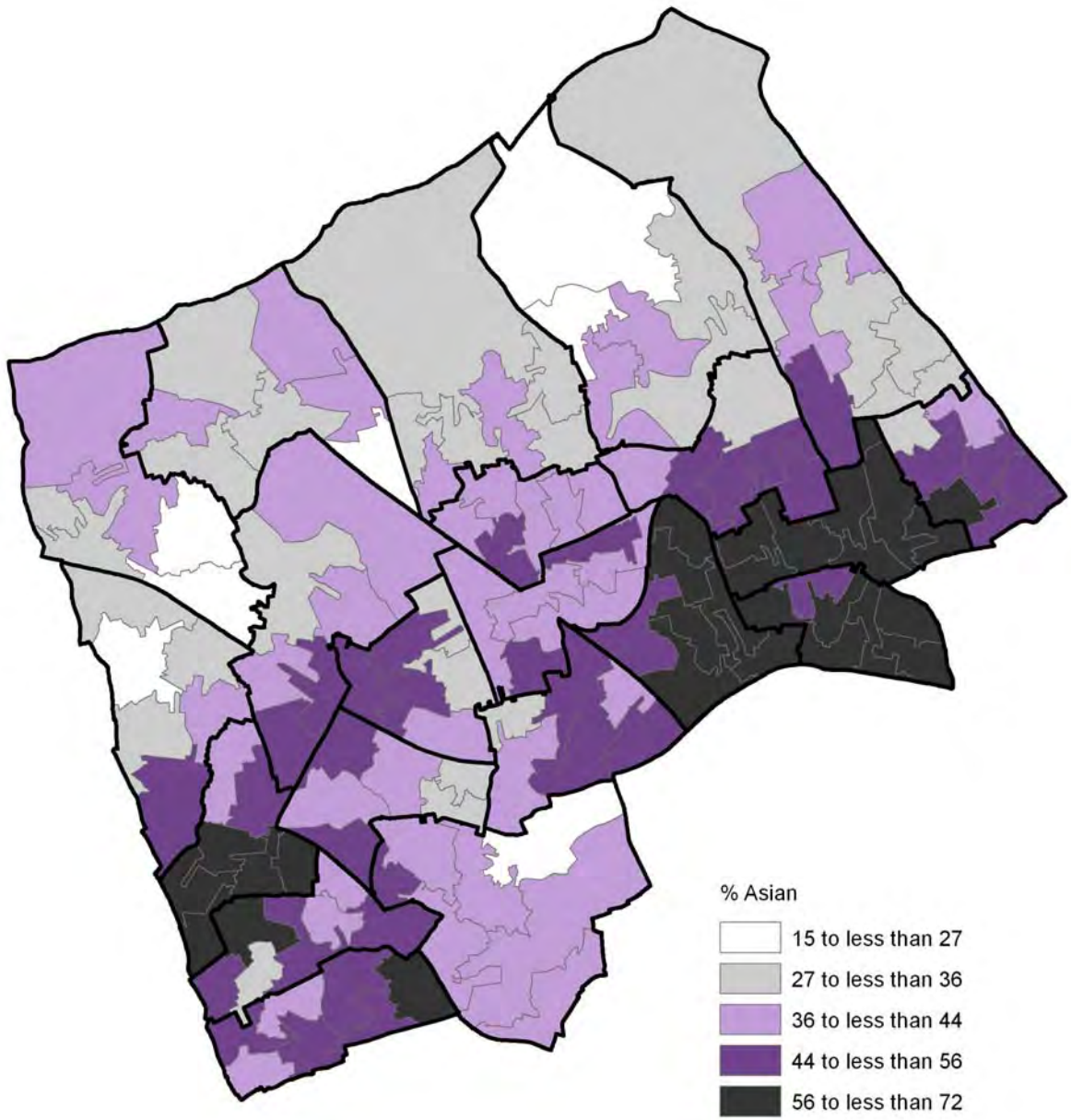


### National & London Rank

2/33 London  
2/326 England

**Asian Ethnicity, 2011**

Source: 2011 Census, Key Statistics KS201EW, ONS, Crown Copyright

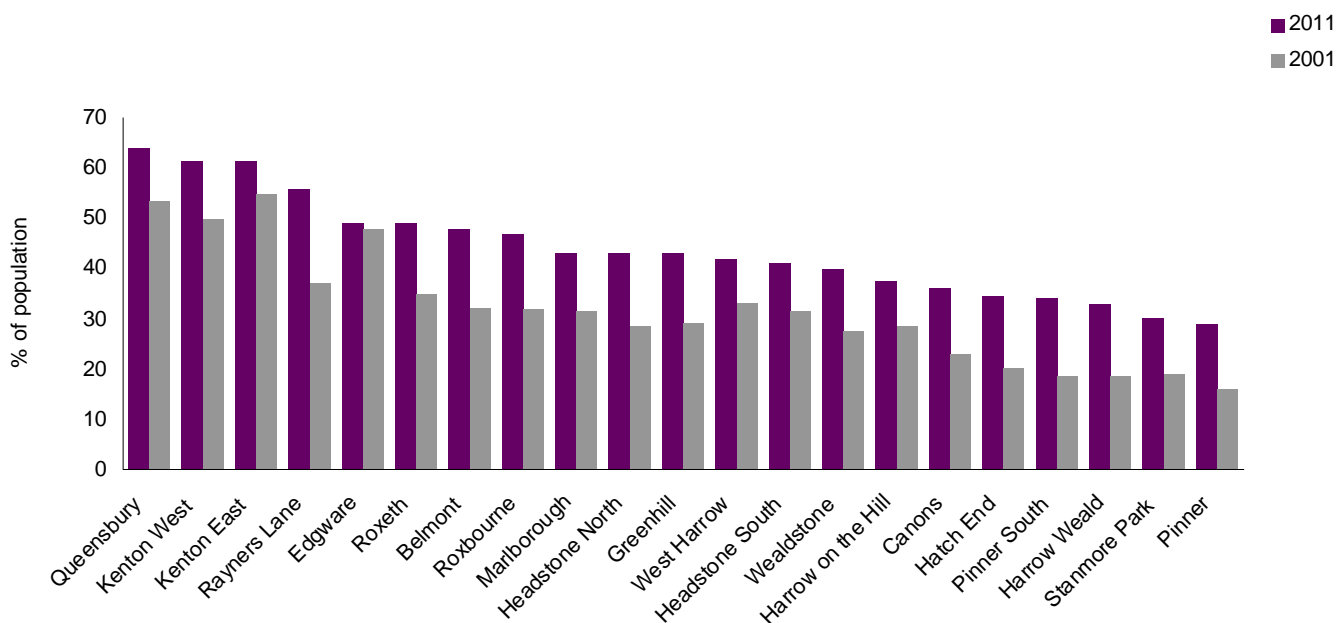


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# People of Harrow

## Asian Ethnicity

Source: 2011 Census, Key Statistics KS201EW & 2001 Census, Key Statistics KS006, ONS, Crown Copyright



## Black Ethnicity

- **9.7% (23,105) of Harrow’s usual resident population is Black**
- **Since 2001, Harrow has seen a 56.5% increase in Black residents**
- **Harrow is ranked 26th nationally for its Black population, where 1st has the highest percentage**
- **Harrow is ranked 20th of 33 London boroughs for its Black residents**

*Black ethnicity includes all usual residents who are Black/Black British: African, Caribbean, Other Black, White and Caribbean Mix or White and African Mix. An analysis of these subdivisions is available on pages 32 to 33.*

Harrow’s Black residents are found in clusters in the central wards of Wealdstone and Marlborough, to the south-west of the borough in Roxeth, Roxbourne and in one LSOA in Harrow on the Hill (18.3%). There is also a small cluster in Edgware ward, in the south-east.

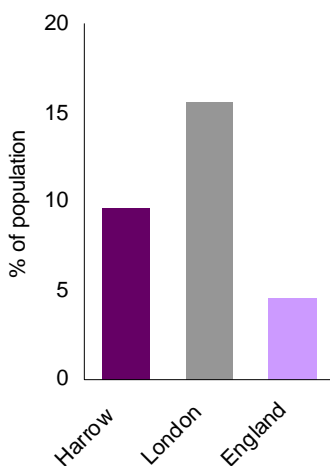
The highest percentages of Black residents are in Wealdstone ward (17%, 1,940 residents), Roxbourne (15.6%) and Marlborough (14.8%). The LSOAs with the highest proportions of Black residents are in Roxbourne (29.2%) and Edgware ward (20.7%).

The biggest increases in the proportion of usual residents have been in Canons (4% to 7.8%) and Stanmore Park (4.6% to 8.8%).

The wards with the lowest percentages of Black residents are Pinner South (4%), Hatch End (5.5%) and Pinner (6.3%). Hatch End contains two LSOAs with the lowest proportion of Black residents, 1.2% and 1.8% respectively.

*2011 Census data is subject to ONS statistical disclosure control to protect the attributes of an individual.*

### National Comparison



### National & London Rank

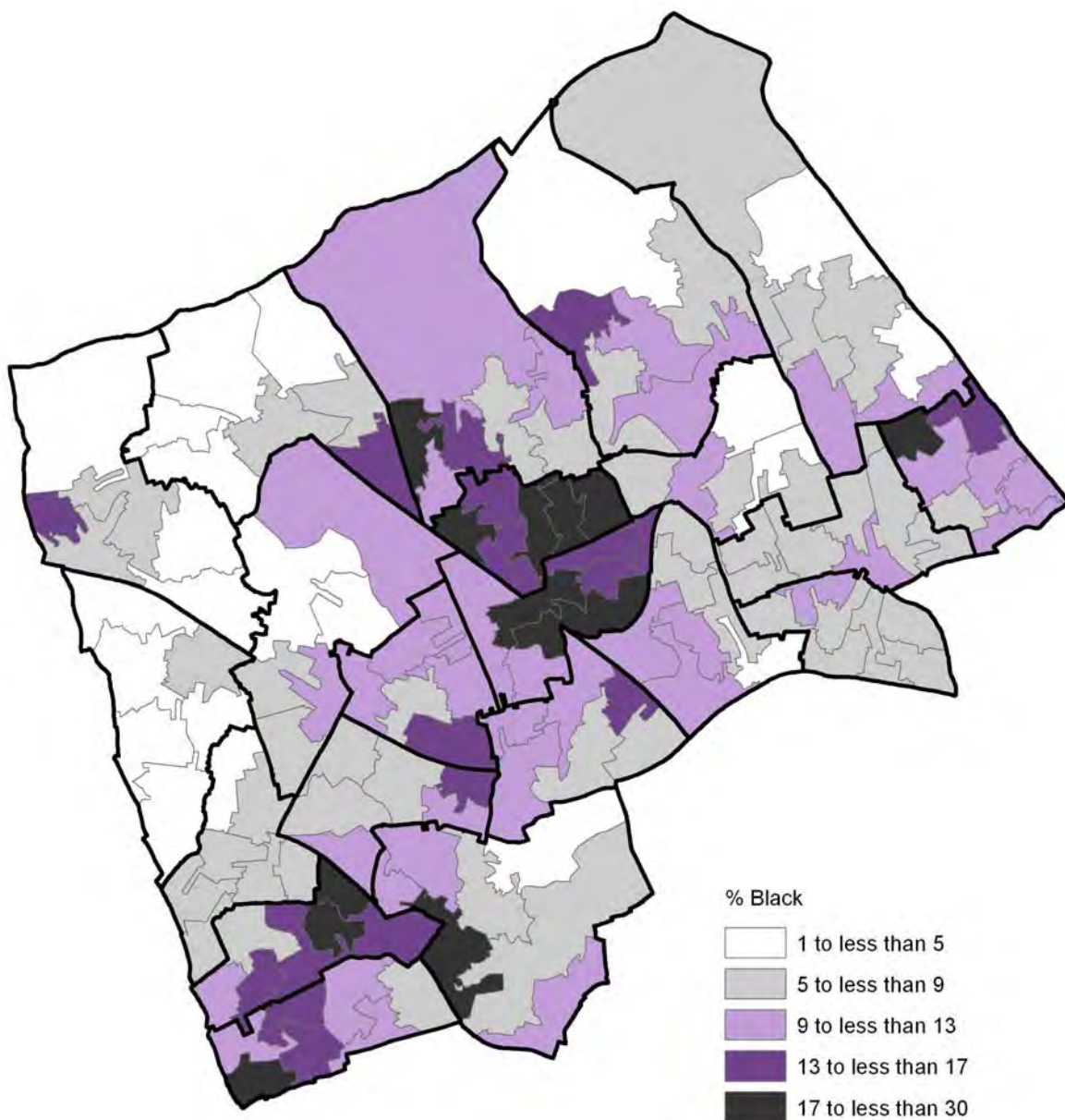
20/33	London
26/326	England



# People of Harrow

## Black Ethnicity, 2011

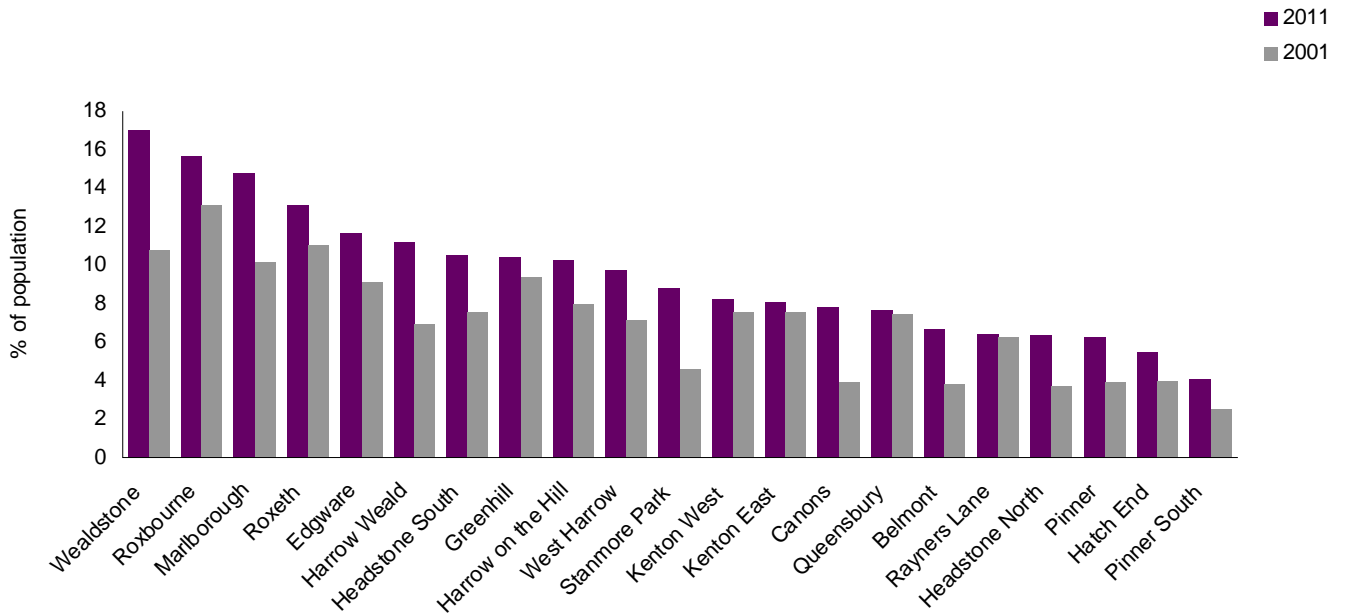
Source: 2011 Census, Key Statistics KS201EW, ONS, Crown Copyright



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## Black Ethnicity

Source: 2011 Census, Key Statistics KS201EW & 2001 Census, Key Statistics KS006, ONS, Crown Copyright



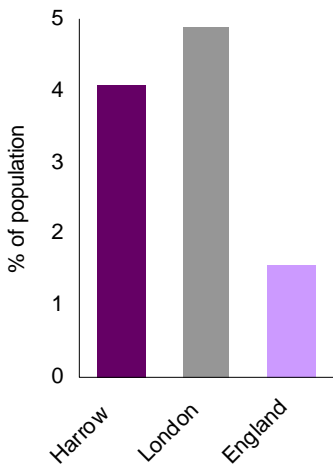
## Arab and Other Ethnicity

- In 2011 4.1% (9,735) of Harrow’s usual resident population were included in this grouping
- There has been a 112.6% (+5,157) increase in this population group since 2001
- Harrow is ranked 18th, both nationally and in London, for its Arab and Other population, where 1st has the highest percentage

*This category includes three of the 2011 Census ethnic group classifications: Arab; Other ethnic group (those not falling within any of the other ethnic groups); as well as those of Other Mixed ethnicity. An analysis of these subdivisions is available on pages 34 to 35.*

*For the 2011 Census the ONS repositioned the Chinese tick box from the Other category to the Asian/Asian British category, and introduced the Arab category. To allow some comparability of these categories between 2001 and 2011, the Chinese population has been included within the Asian category, for both 2001 and 2011, for analytical purposes.*

### National Comparison



The highest percentage of residents who are from Arab and Other ethnic groups are found in clusters in the central wards of Wealdstone (5.7%, 652 residents), Marlborough and Greenhill (5%), as well as to the south and east of the borough. The LSOAs with the highest percentages are in Headstone South (7.5%) and Kenton East (7.2%).

The wards with the lowest percentage of usual residents who are of Arab and Other origin are Pinner South (2.3%, 237 residents), Pinner and Kenton West (2.8%). Harrow on the Hill contains the LSOA with the lowest percentage of Arab and Other residents (1.7%), the LSOA containing Harrow School.

### National & London Rank

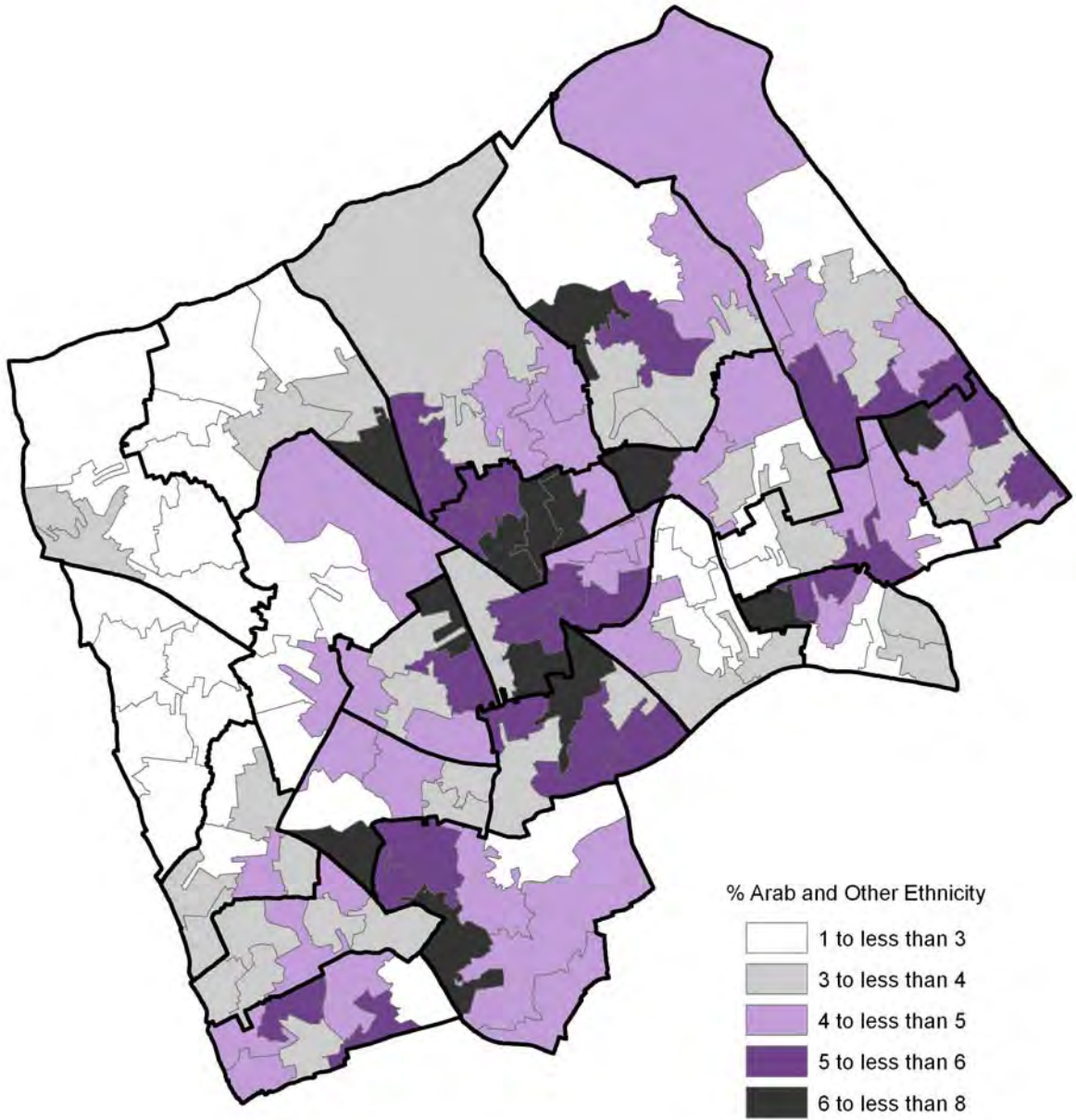
18/33	London
18/326	England

All Harrow’s wards have experienced large increases in the number and percentage of residents who are within these ethnic group categories; the largest percentage increase was in Belmont, with a 258% (+343) increase since 2001, followed by Stanmore Park at 225% (+346). Numerically Marlborough saw the biggest increase (+408), followed by Wealdstone ward (+394). The smallest percentage increase over the decade in percentage and numerical terms was Roxbourne, at 36.3% (+129 residents).

*2011 Census data is subject to ONS statistical disclosure control to protect the attributes of an individual.*

**Arab and Other Ethnicity, 2011**

Source: 2011 Census, Key Statistics KS201EW, ONS, Crown Copyright

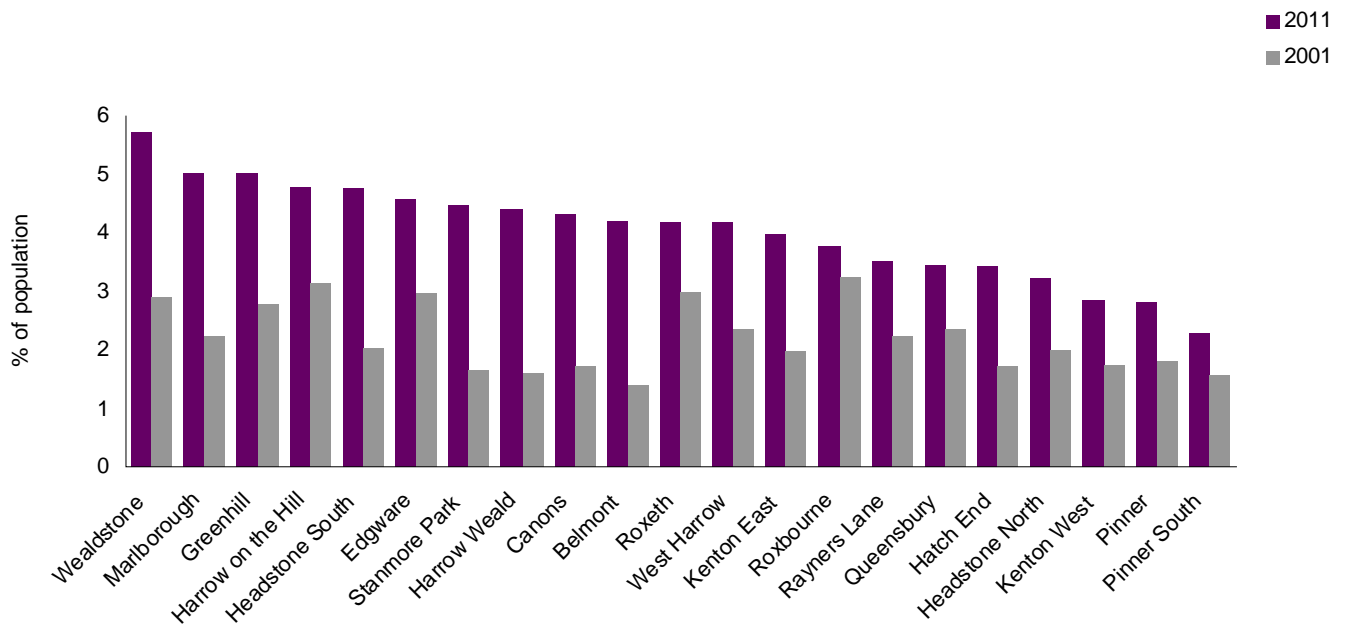


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# People of Harrow

## Arab and Other Ethnicity

Source: 2011 Census, Key Statistics KS201EW & 2001 Census, Key Statistics KS006, ONS, Crown Copyright



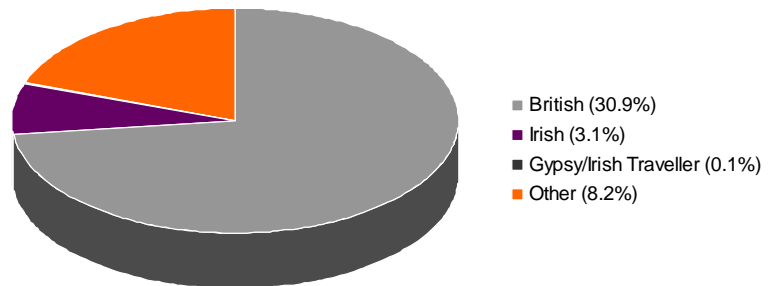


# Sub-Division of White

The 2011 Census White group can be sub-divided into four categories: British; Other; Irish and Gypsy/Irish Traveller. The latter grouping is very small in Harrow and only accounts for 0.1% (181) of Harrow's residents.

## White Ethnic Groups

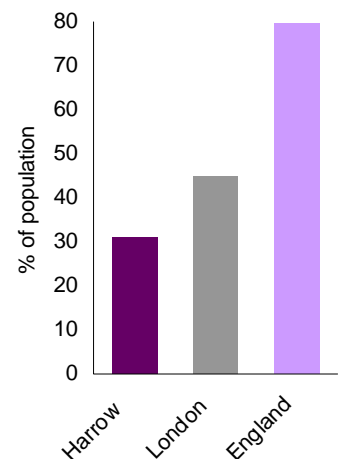
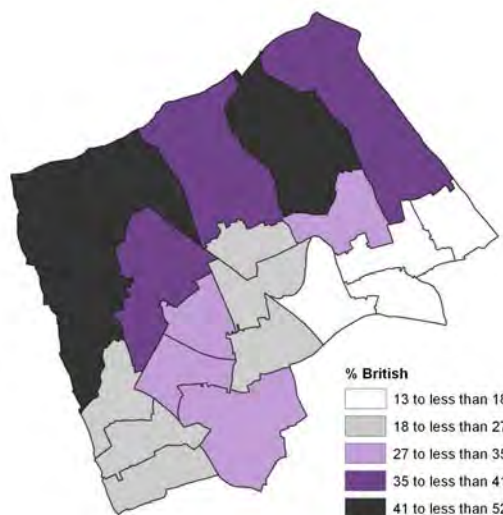
Source: 2011 Census, Key Statistics KS201EW, ONS, Crown Copyright  
 Maps: © Crown Copyright  
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Percentages in the pie chart are based on Harrow's overall population

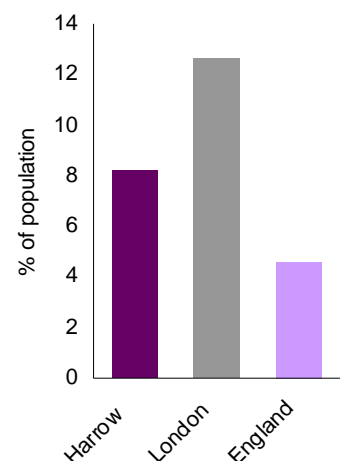
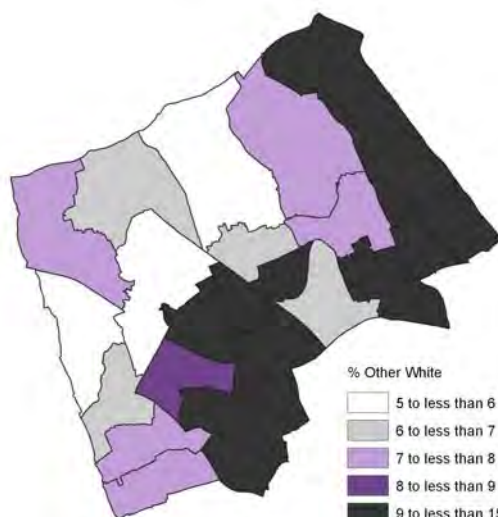
## British

The White British group is Harrow's largest ethnic group, with 73,826 residents (30.9%). The highest concentrations live in the wards to the north of the borough. Compared to England and London as a whole, Harrow has a much lower percentage of residents who are White British.



## Other

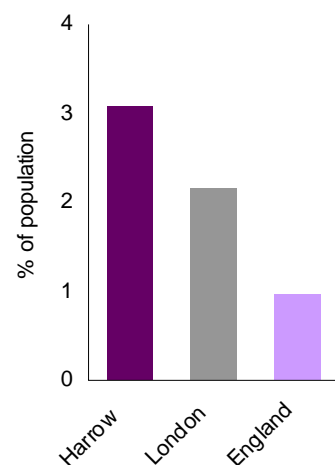
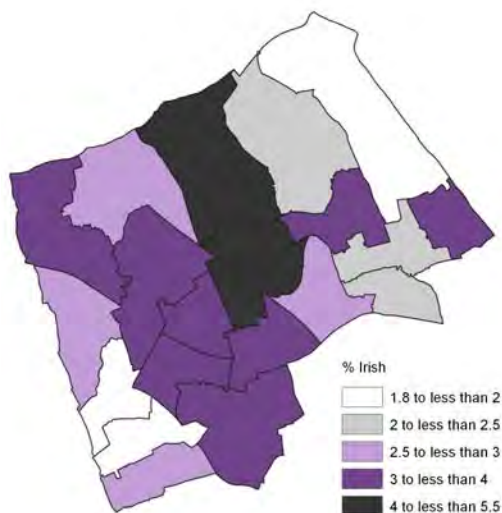
19,648 (8.2%) of Harrow's residents are categorised as White Other in the 2011 Census. The majority of these residents are from other parts of Europe, with a large proportion from Eastern Europe, particularly Romania and Poland. The highest concentrations are to be found in the wards to the east and south of the borough.



# People of Harrow

## Irish

Harrow's Irish community accounts for 3.1% (7,336) of Harrow's residents and is ranked 6th largest in England. Higher numbers live in Harrow Weald, Marlborough and Wealdstone wards. Canons, Rayners Lane and Roxbourne wards have the lowest numbers.



## Sub-Division of Asian

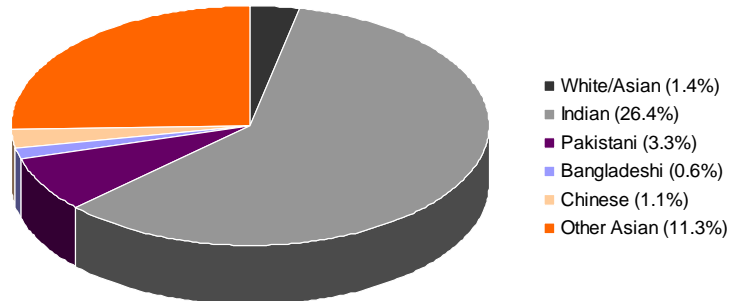
There are five groups which constitute the Asian/Asian British ethnic group in the 2011 Census. These are the: Indian; Pakistani; Bangladeshi; Chinese; and Other Asian groups. In addition further information about the White and Asian Mixed group is given here (one of the four groups in the Mixed category).

### Asian Ethnic Groups

Source: 2011 Census, Key Statistics KS201EW, ONS, Crown Copyright

Maps: © Crown Copyright

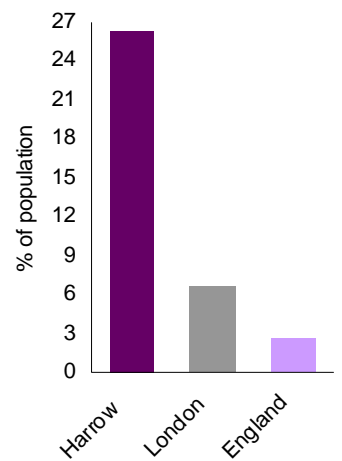
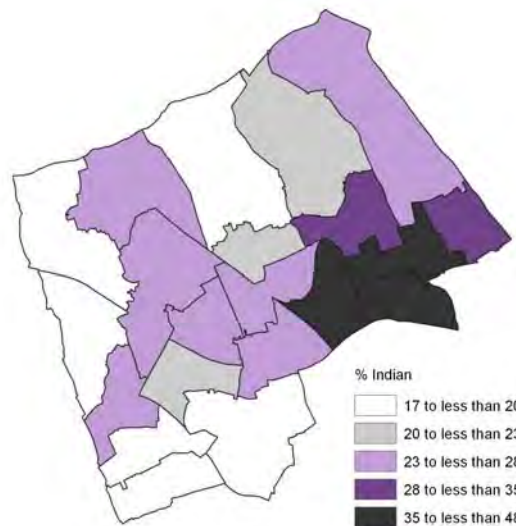
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Percentages in the pie chart are based on Harrow's overall population

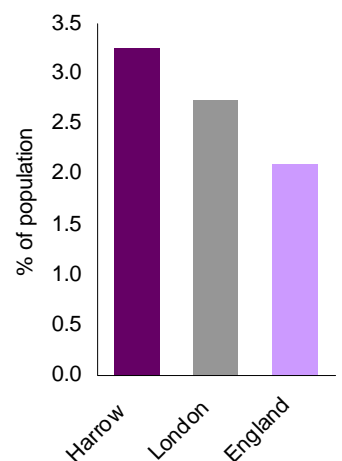
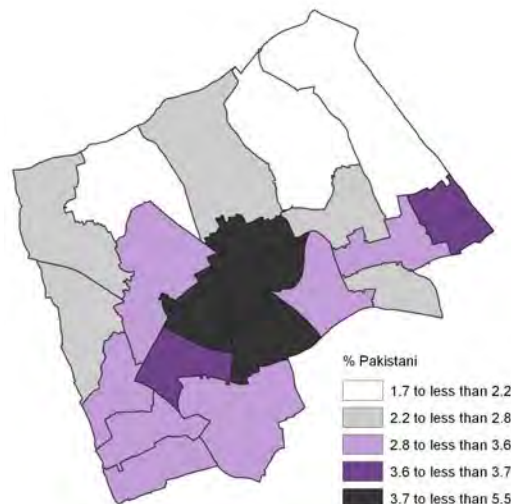
### Indian

The Indian group is the borough's second largest ethnic group with 63,051 residents (26.4%). Harrow has England's 2nd largest Indian community, after Leicester. Harrow's Indian population is widely dispersed across the whole borough, but the wards to the south-east of the borough have the highest concentration of residents of Indian origin. 47.7% (5,330) of residents in Kenton West and 46.5% (5,184) of residents in Kenton East (46.5%), the borough's highest proportions and numbers.



### Pakistani

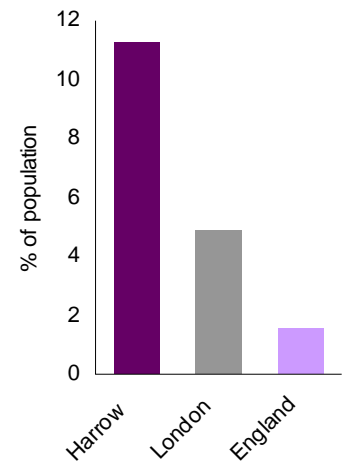
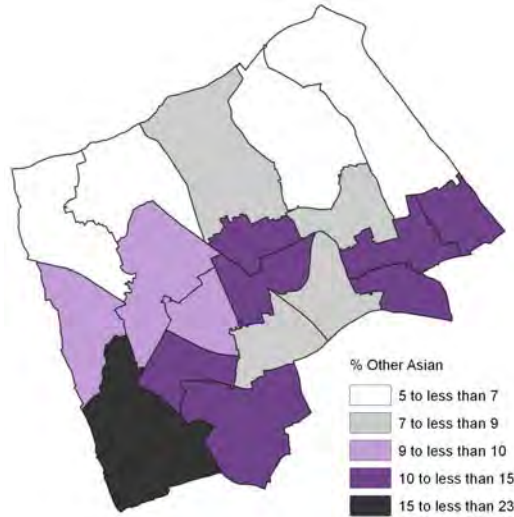
Harrow's Pakistani community makes up 3.3% (7,797) of the borough's overall population. The largest concentration of residents of Pakistani origin live in the central wards of Marlborough, Greenhill, Wealdstone and Headstone South. Harrow has a higher percentage of residents who are Pakistani compared to both London (2.7%) and England (2.1%) overall.



# People of Harrow

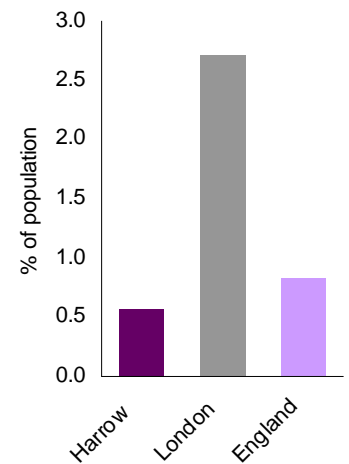
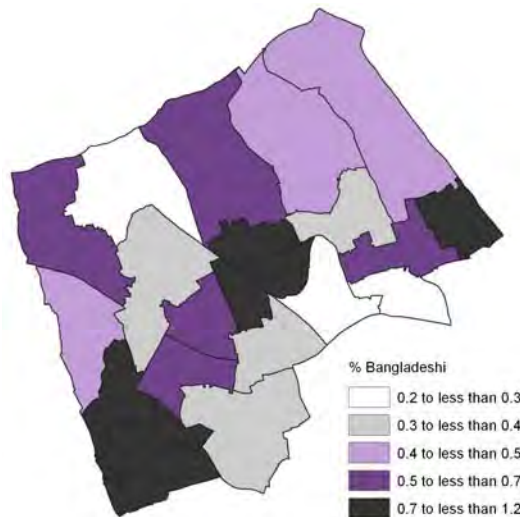
## Other Asian

Harrow has the highest ranking nationally of residents who are Other Asian, with 11.3% (26,953) residents. Within Harrow Sri Lankans are the largest group within this category, with Harrow ranked 1st nationally for the proportion of residents who classified themselves as Sri Lankan or Tamil. The south-eastern wards of Roxeth, Rayners Lane and Roxbourne have the highest concentration of residents who are Other Asian, at around 21.5%.



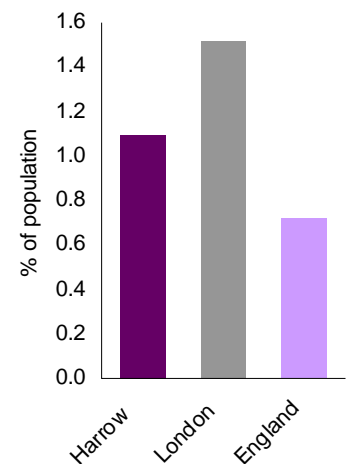
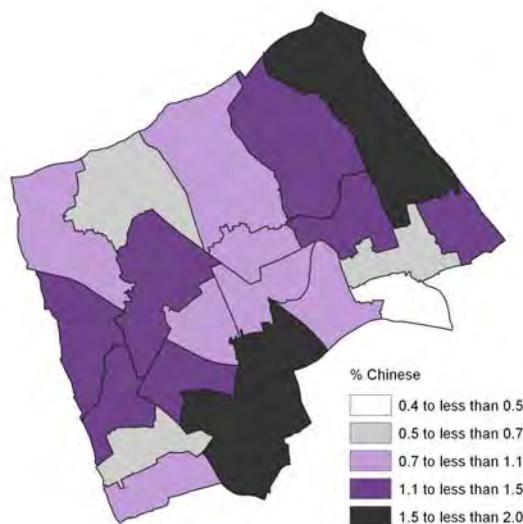
## Bangladeshi

With 1,378 (0.6%) residents Harrow has a relatively small Bangladeshi population. Both London (2.7%) and England overall (0.8%) have higher proportions. Within Harrow higher numbers live in Rayners Lane, Marlborough, Edgware and Wealdstone wards.



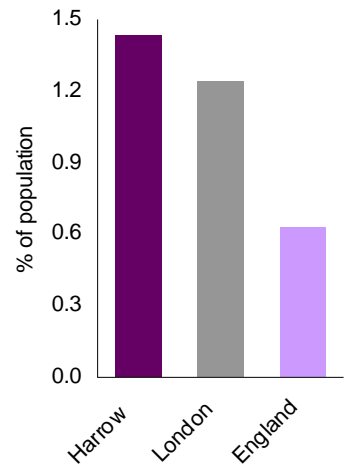
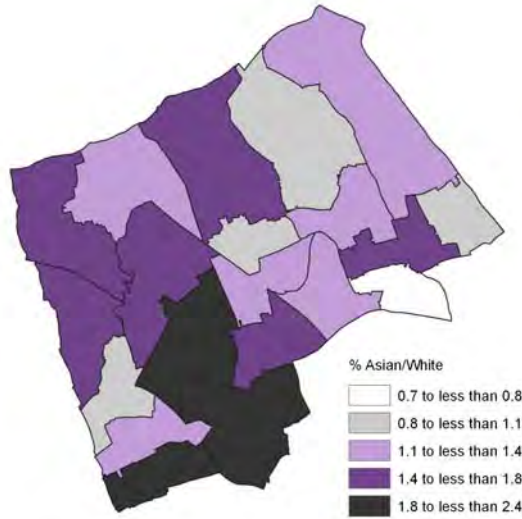
## Chinese

Harrow's Chinese community has 2,629 (1.1%) residents. This proportion is larger than England's, at 0.7%, but below London's overall level of 1.5%. Harrow's Chinese community is fairly widely dispersed across the borough, with higher levels in Canons and Greenhill, at 1.9%. Harrow on the Hill's level is 1.6% and this ward contains the LSOA with the highest proportion of Chinese residents, at 4.5% (the LSOA with Harrow School).



## Asian/White

The borough's White and Asian mixed group is ranked 11th highest in both London and nationally. 3,417 of residents classified themselves as White and Asian in the 2011 Census. At 1.4% Harrow's proportion is higher than both London's and England's, at 1.2% and 0.6% respectively. Headstone South (2.2%) and Harrow on the Hill (2.1%) wards have the highest percentages.





# People of Harrow

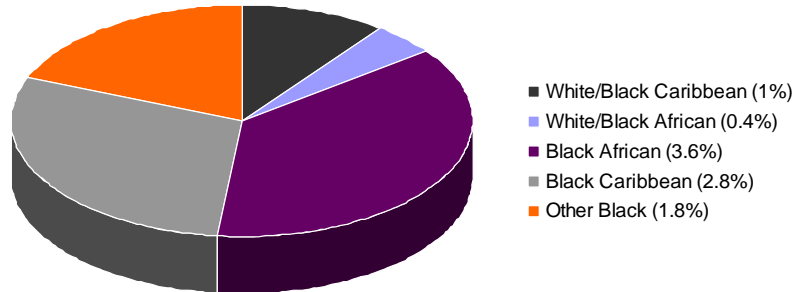
## Sub-Division of Black

There are three sub-divisions to the 2011 Census Black/Black British ethnic group category: African; Caribbean; and Other. In addition information on two Mixed group categories is also reported here: White & Black Caribbean and White & Black African.

### Black Ethnic Groups

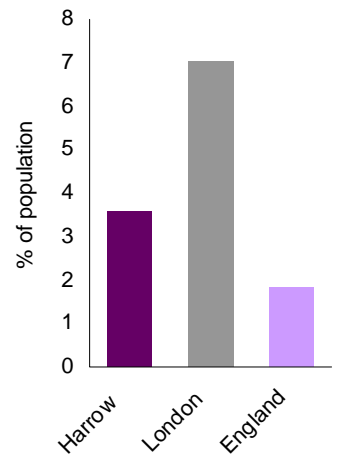
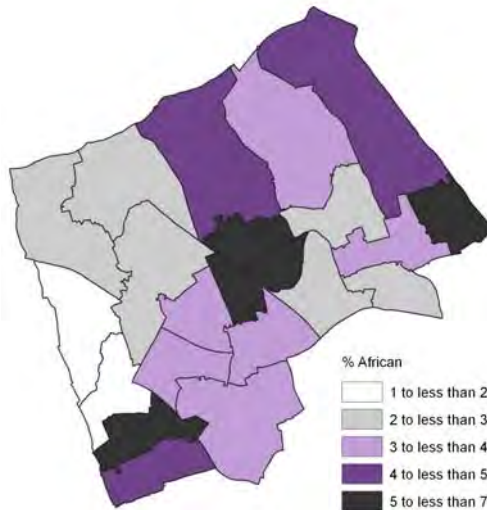
Source: 2011 Census, Key Statistics KS201EW, ONS, Crown Copyright  
 Maps: © Crown Copyright  
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Percentages in the pie chart are based on Harrow's overall population



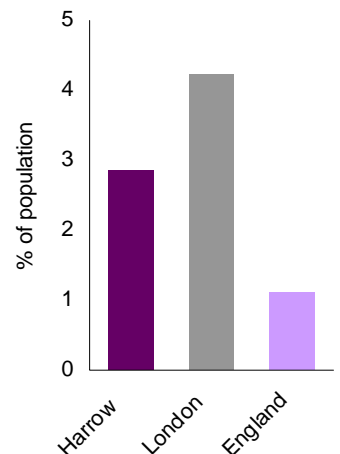
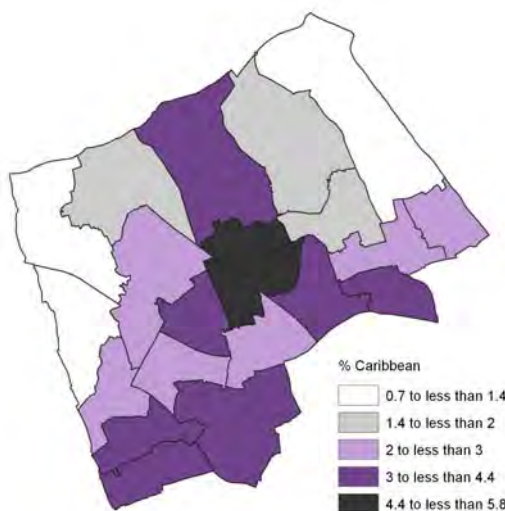
### African

The 2011 Census recorded 8,526 residents (3.6%) of Black African origin - the largest of Harrow's three Black population groups. Overall London's Black African population stands at 7%, whilst England's is 1.8%. Roxbourne and Edgware wards have the borough's largest Black African communities, at around 6.5%. Harrow has sizable Somali (2,241) and Nigerian (1,154) born communities.



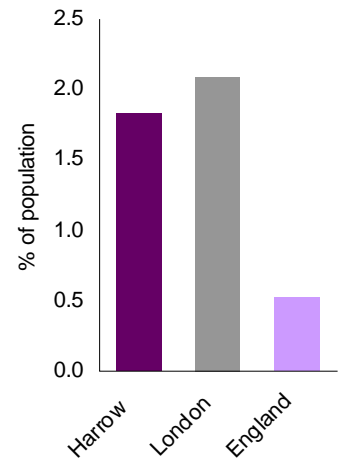
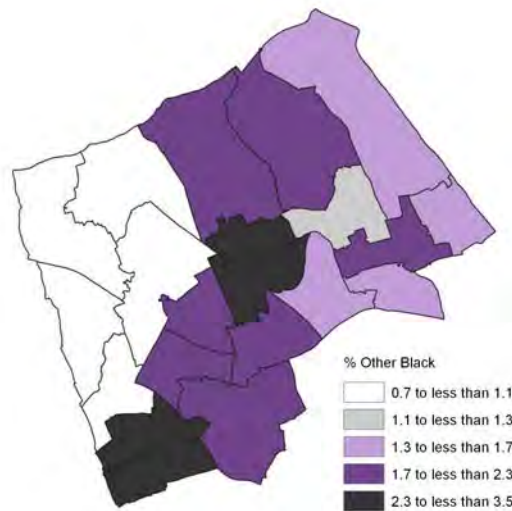
### Caribbean

Harrow's Black Caribbean group makes up 2.8% of the borough's overall population, with 6,812 residents. This is lower than London's level of 4.2%, but above England's level of 1.1%. The main concentration of Harrow's residents of Black Caribbean origin is in Wealdstone and Marlborough wards (5.8% and 5% respectively), with a smaller community in Roxeth and Roxbourne. A large proportion of the borough's Black Caribbean population are Jamaicans, with 1,691 residents being Jamaican born.



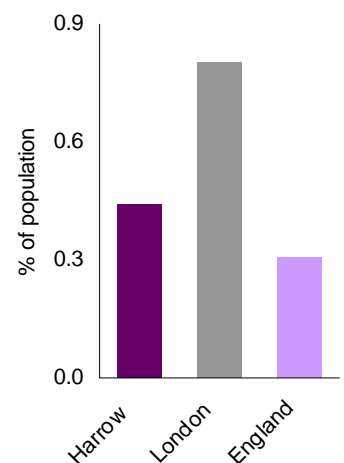
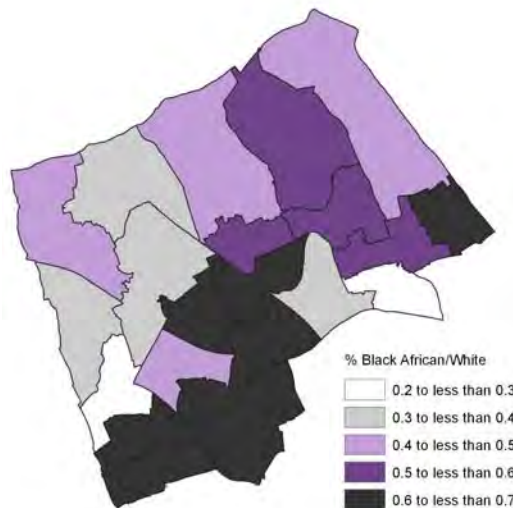
## Other

4,370 (1.8%) of Harrow's residents were classified as being of Other Black ethnicity in the 2011 Census. This category had a write-in box and 44% of residents of Other Black ethnic origin wrote 'British' in response to this question. London overall has a slightly higher percentage of residents who are of Other Black ethnicity, at 2.1% and England's level is 0.5%. The eastern and southern wards of the borough have the highest numbers of residents in this classification, with Wealdstone and Roxbourne having the highest levels at 3.5% and 3.1% respectively.



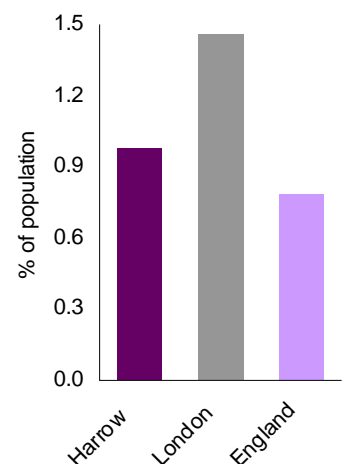
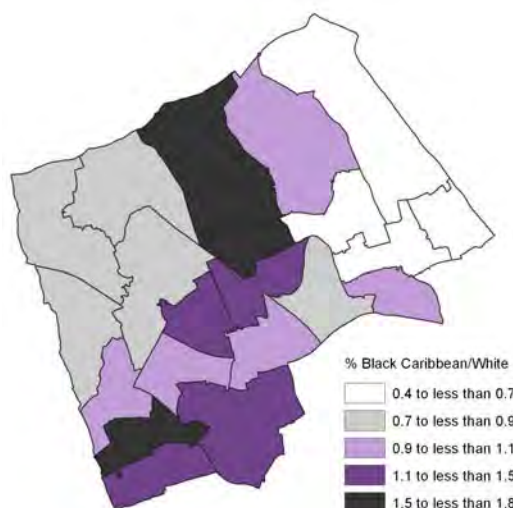
## African/White

Harrow has 1,053 (0.4%) residents who are of mixed Black African and White ethnicity. This is just above the national level of 0.3%, but below London's overall level of 0.8%. The age profile of this group tends to be younger, with 41.7% aged 15 and below, twice the overall borough level. This resident group is fairly widely dispersed across the borough, with Kenton East, Headstone North and Rayners Lane having the fewest in number.



## Caribbean/White

1% (2,344) of Harrow's residents consider themselves to be of mixed Black Caribbean and White ethnicity. This is below London's overall level of 1.5%, but above the overall national level of 0.8%. Within Harrow, over 48% of residents in this mixed ethnic group category are children aged 15 and under, compared to the overall borough level of 20.1%. A higher proportion of residents who are of mixed Black Caribbean and White ethnicity live in the central wards and south-west of the borough, particularly Wealdstone, Harrow Weald and Roxbourne wards.



# People of Harrow

## Sub-Division of Other

There are two sub-divisions to the 2011 Census Other Ethnic Group category: Arab (a new classification for the 2011 Census) and Other. The latter was a write-in box for residents to add their own ethnic group. In addition information on the Other Mixed group category is also reported here.

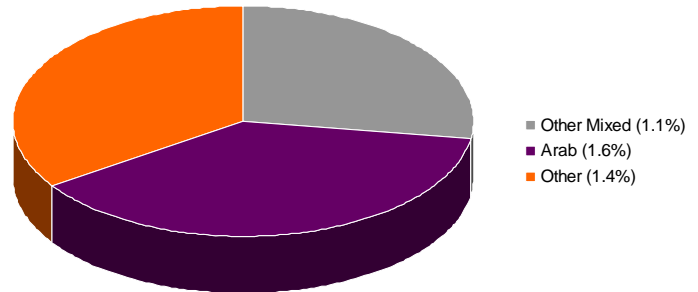
### Other Ethnic Groups

Source: 2011 Census, Key Statistics KS201EW, ONS, Crown Copyright

Maps: © Crown Copyright

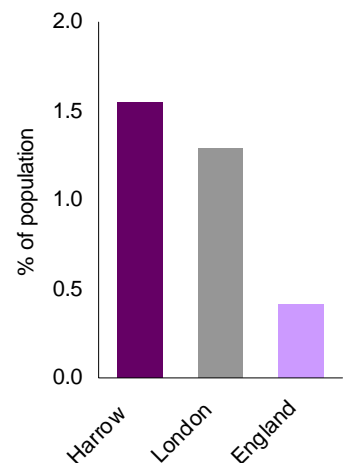
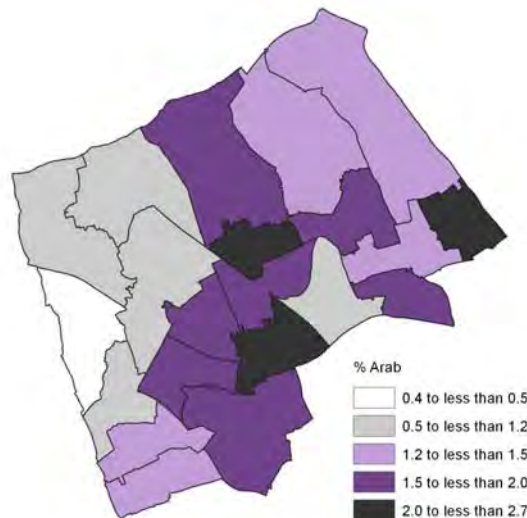
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Percentages in the pie chart are based on Harrow's overall population



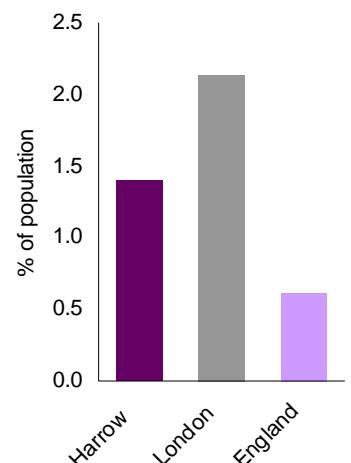
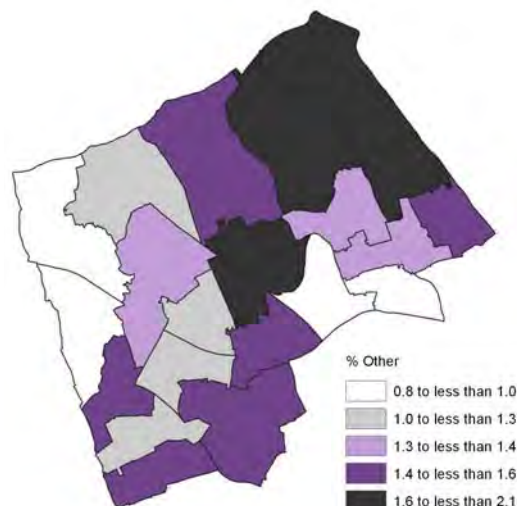
### Arab

1.6% (3,708) of Harrow's residents were of Arabic origin in 2011, above London's level of 1.3% and England's at 0.4%. The borough's Arab population has a younger age profile with higher numbers of children and lower numbers of residents of working and retirement age. Significant numbers of residents were born in Iraq, Kuwait and Yemen; many may be included in this group.



### Other

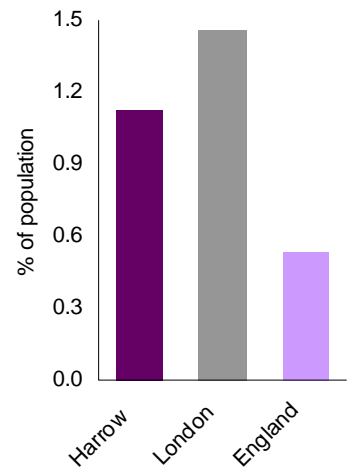
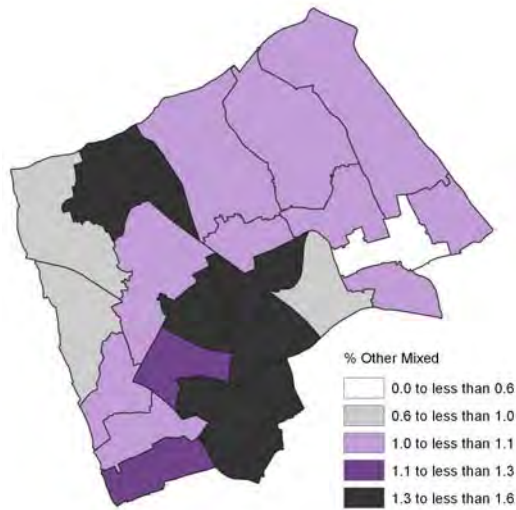
3,342 (1.4%) of Harrow's residents were from Other ethnic groups in 2011. This proportion is below London's level of 2.1% and England's at 0.6%. This category is likely to include residents who originate from a number of different countries, religious and cultural backgrounds. Canons (1.9%), Stanmore Park (2%) and Wealdstone (2%) wards have the highest numbers.



# People of Harrow

## Other Mixed

1.1% (2,685) of Harrow's residents are from Other Mixed/Multiple ethnic backgrounds. This is below London's level of 1.5% and above the national level of 0.5%. This group has higher numbers of children and lower numbers of people of retirement age. Greenhill, Headstone South and Marlborough have the highest percentages, at 1.5%.



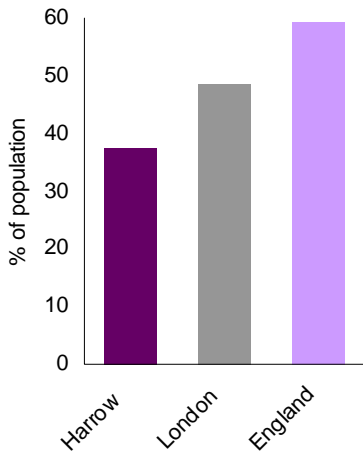


# People of Harrow

## Christian

- **Christianity was Harrow's most commonly stated religion in the 2011 Census, with 37.3% (89,181) of residents**
- **There has been an 8.8% (8,608) fall in the number of Christians in Harrow since 2001**
- **The highest proportion of Harrow residents who are Christians reside to the north-west and west of the borough**
- **Harrow is ranked 5th lowest nationally for the proportion of residents who are Christians**

### National Comparison



### National & London Rank

30/33 London  
322/326 England

In most Harrow wards there has been a reduction in the number of residents who are Christian. Christians predominately reside in the north-west and west of the borough, with the highest percentage in Harrow Weald at 47.4% of the resident population, 5,396 people, followed by Harrow on the Hill (44.9%) and Pinner South (44.1%). The LSOA with the highest percentage of Christians is in Harrow on the Hill (62.8%), followed by LSOAs in Harrow Weald (52.2%) and Pinner ward (51.6%).

The lowest percentage of Christians is in Canons, at 25.6% of the usual resident population (3,193 people). Queensbury has the second lowest proportion at 28.1%, followed by Kenton West, at 28.4%. The LSOA with the smallest proportion of Christians is in Canons, at just 16.8% of the resident population, followed by two LSOAs in Stanmore Park and Queensbury, at 21.3% and 21.4% respectively.

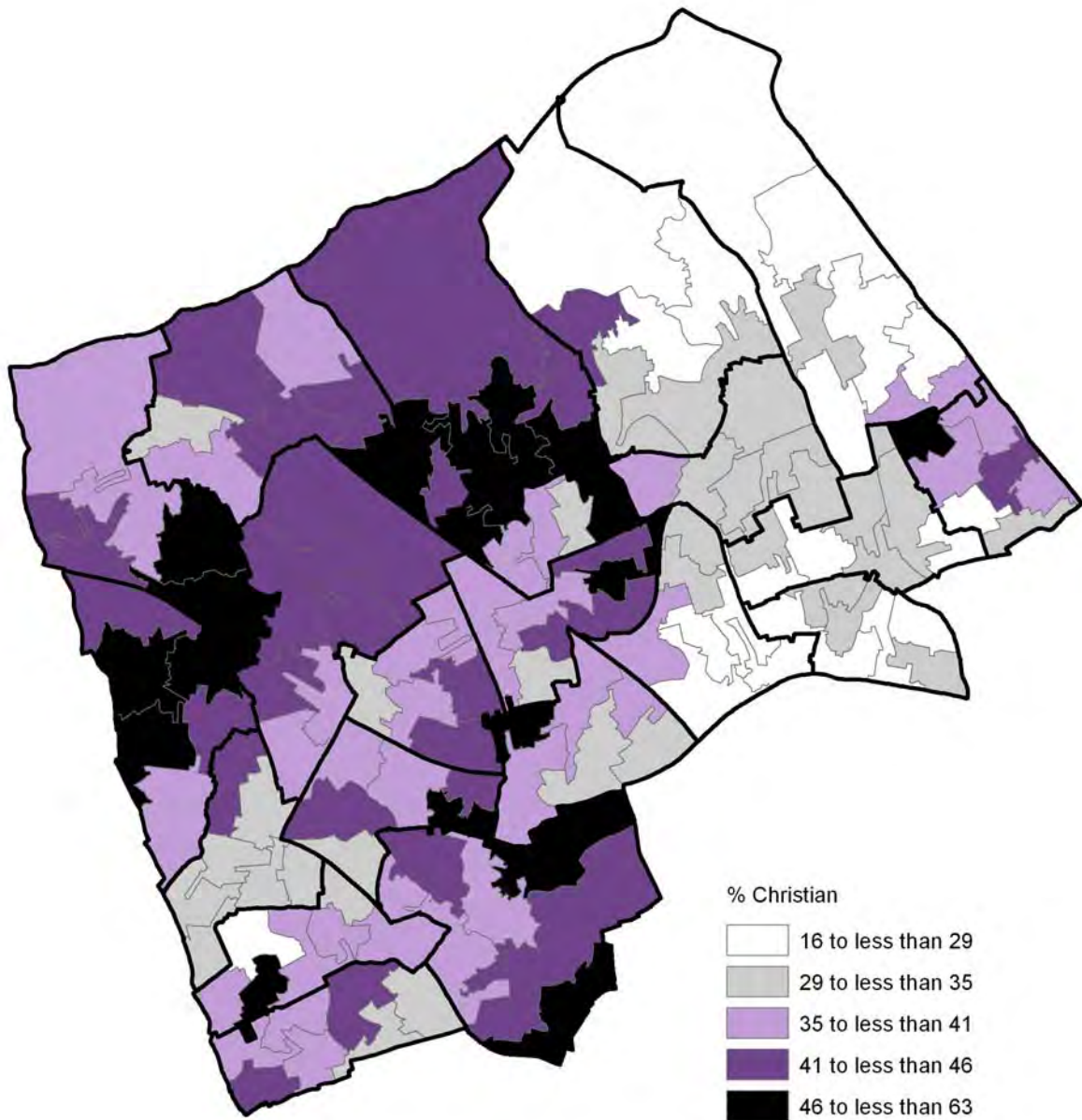
Most wards have experienced a reduction in the actual numbers of Christian residents, but each ward has experienced a reduction in the overall proportion of residents who are Christians. The greatest change has occurred in Rayners Lane, where there has been a reduction from 49.1% to 34%, signifying an overall reduction of 23.3%. Kenton West and Hatch End have experienced decreases of 19.7% and 18.5% respectively. At 18% the largest increase in Christian residents has been in Canons, where the Christian population has increased from 2,705 residents to 3,193, followed by Edgware ward (13.5%) and Greenhill (6.3%).

*Based on the 2011 Census question on religion, this is a person's current religion, or if the person does not have a religion, 'no religion'. No determination is made about whether a person was a practicing member of a religion. This question was voluntary, and where no answer was provided the response is categorised as 'not stated'. Percentages are based on all categories, including 'no religion' and 'not stated'.*



## Christian, 2011

Source: 2011 Census, Key Statistics KS209EW, ONS, Crown Copyright

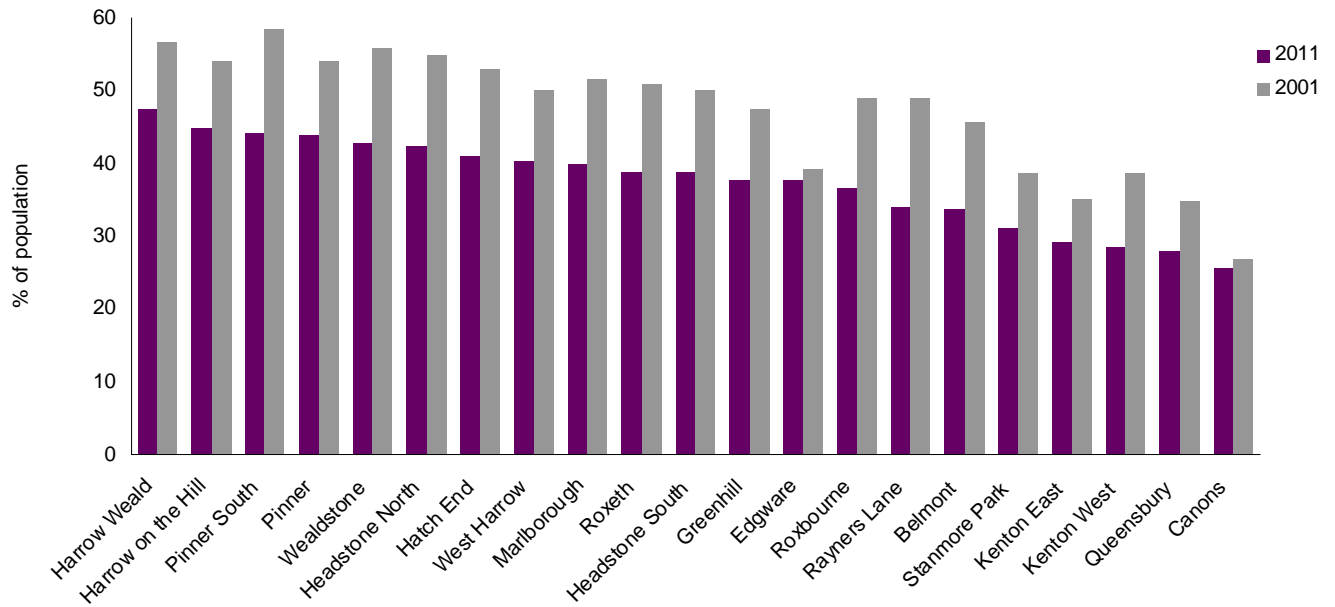


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# People of Harrow

## Christian

Source: 2011 Census, Key Statistics KS209EW & 2001 Census, Key Statistics KS007, ONS, Crown Copyright

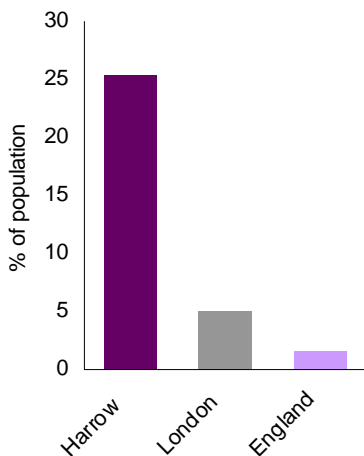


# Hindu

- **Just over a quarter (25.3%) of Harrow’s residents are Hindu, ranking Harrow 1st nationally for the highest proportion of residents who are Hindus**
- **The highest concentration of Hindus are found to the south-east of the borough, particularly Kenton East, and to the south-west**
- **There has been an increase in the number of residents who are Hindu in all wards**

In Harrow 25.3% of residents are Hindu (60,407 residents), an increase of 49% since 2001 when there were 40,548 Hindu residents (19.6%). Harrow’s Hindu population predominately live in the south-east of the borough, in Kenton East (45.3%, 5,050 residents), Queensbury (42%) and Kenton West (39.3%). These wards have all seen a growth in the number of Hindu residents over the decade, 19.8%, 32.3% and 32.2% respectively. The growth of Hinduism in these wards appears to correlate proportionally with the increase in Indian residents. There is also a high percentage of Hindus living in the south-west, specifically Rayners Lane (35.4%).

## National Comparison



The largest increase in the number of Hindu residents has occurred in some of the wards where there are still relatively low proportions of Hindus. These are Pinner South, where the Hindu population has increased from 10.5% to 19% (1,974 residents) of the resident population, a growth of 96.8%. Greenhill (93.1%) and Canons (79.8%) wards have seen the next highest increases.

Edgware ward has seen the smallest increase, a 9.9% increase, dropping from its 2001 rank of 4th within the borough to 6th.

The LSOA with the highest percentage of Hindu residents is in Kenton East (52.8%), followed by a LSOA in Queensbury (48.9%). The LSOA with the lowest percentage of Hindu residents is in Harrow on the Hill, (3%).

## National & London Rank

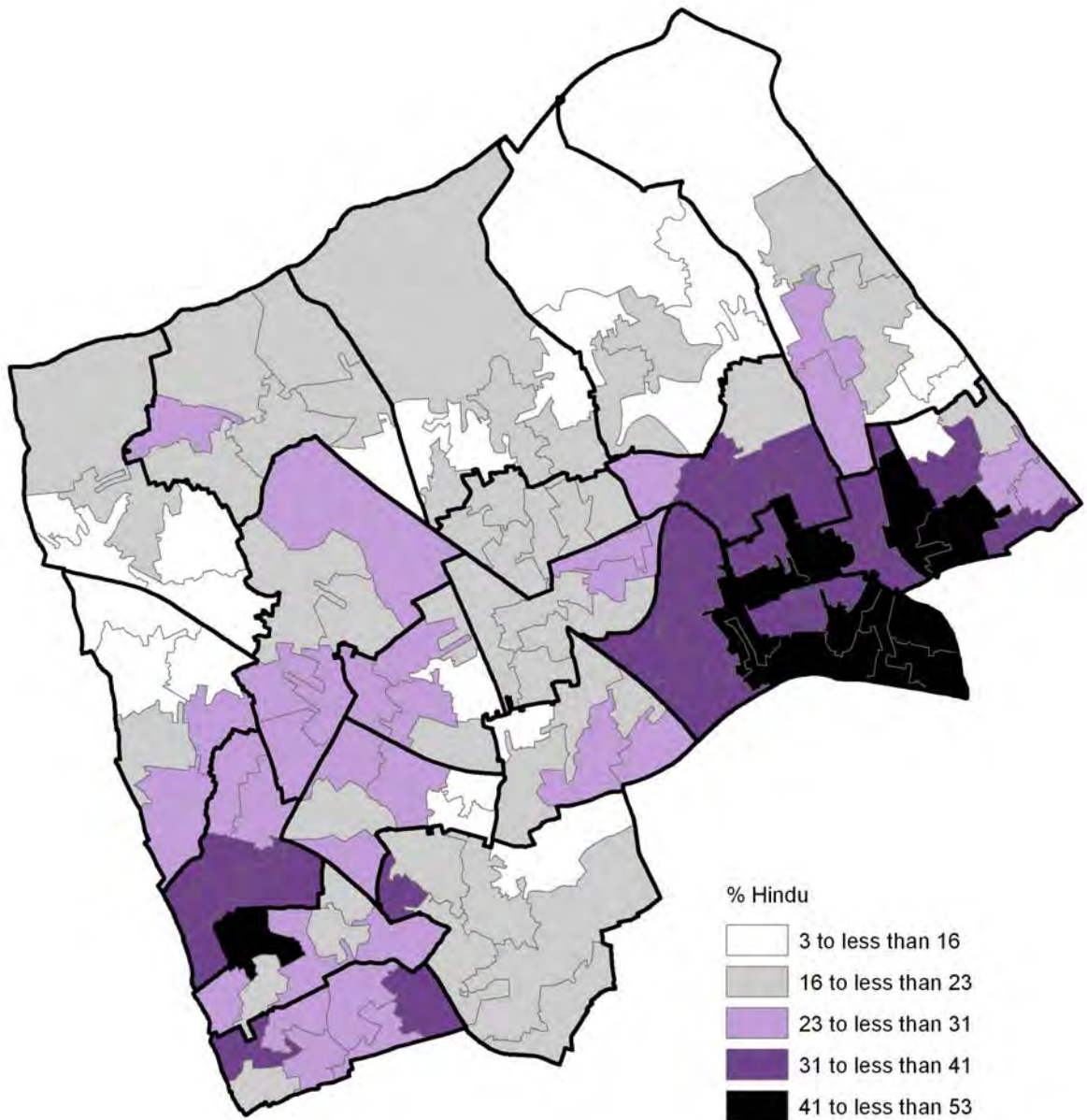
1/33 London  
1/326 England

*Based on the 2011 Census question on religion, this is a person’s current religion, or if the person does not have a religion, 'no religion'. No determination is made about whether a person was a practicing member of a religion. This question was voluntary, and where no answer was provided the response is categorised as 'not stated'. Percentages are based on all categories, including 'no religion' and 'not stated'.*

# People of Harrow

## Hindu, 2011

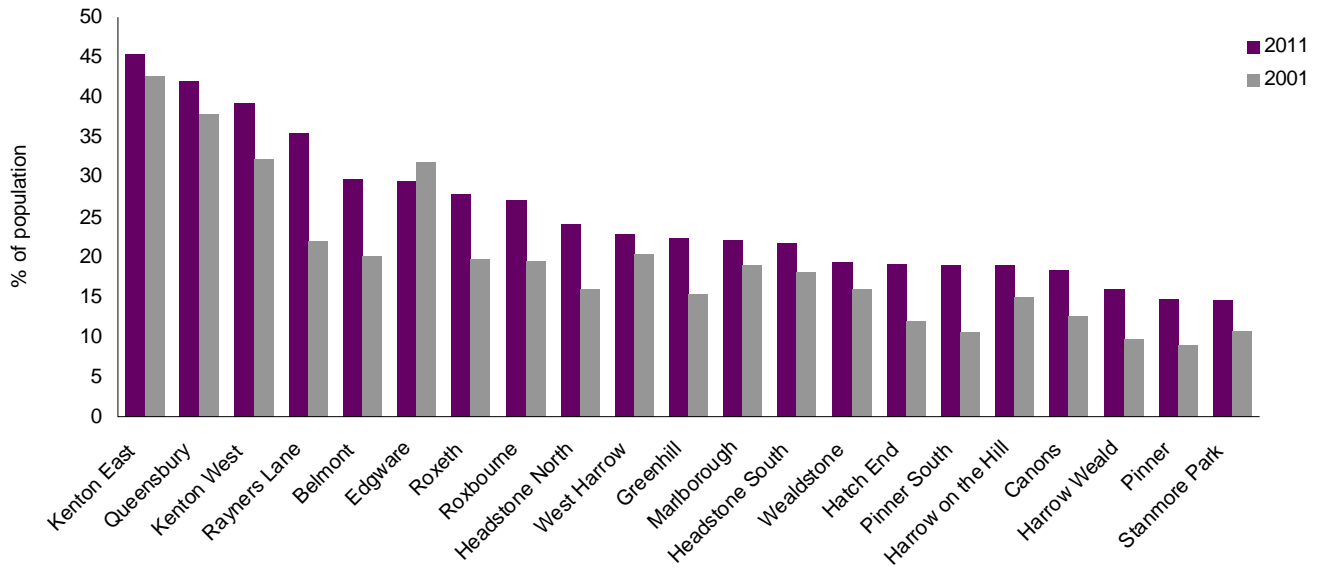
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## Hindu

Source: 2011 Census, Key Statistics KS209EW & 2001 Census, Key Statistics KS007, ONS, Crown Copyright



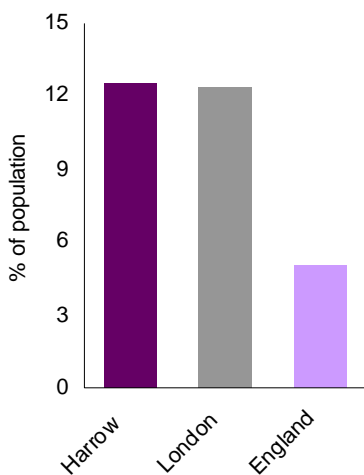


# People of Harrow

## Muslim

- **12.5% of Harrow’s residents are Muslim, with each ward having seen an increase in the number of Muslim residents since 2001**
- **There has been a 100% increase, over the decade, in the number of Muslim residents living in Harrow**
- **Nationally Harrow is ranked 24th, based on the proportion of Muslim residents, where 1st is the highest level**
- **The highest percentage of Muslims can be found in the central wards, as well as to the south-east and south-west**

### National Comparison



### National & London Rank

13/33 London  
24/326 England

In Harrow, followers of Islam live predominately in the central wards, most noticeably in Wealdstone (20.3%, 2,313 residents) and Marlborough (17.7%). There is also a high proportion of Muslims living in Roxbourne (16.9%) and Edgware ward (15.7%). The LSOA with the highest percentage of Muslim residents is located in Roxbourne (29.5%), followed by a LSOA in Wealdstone ward (26.7%).

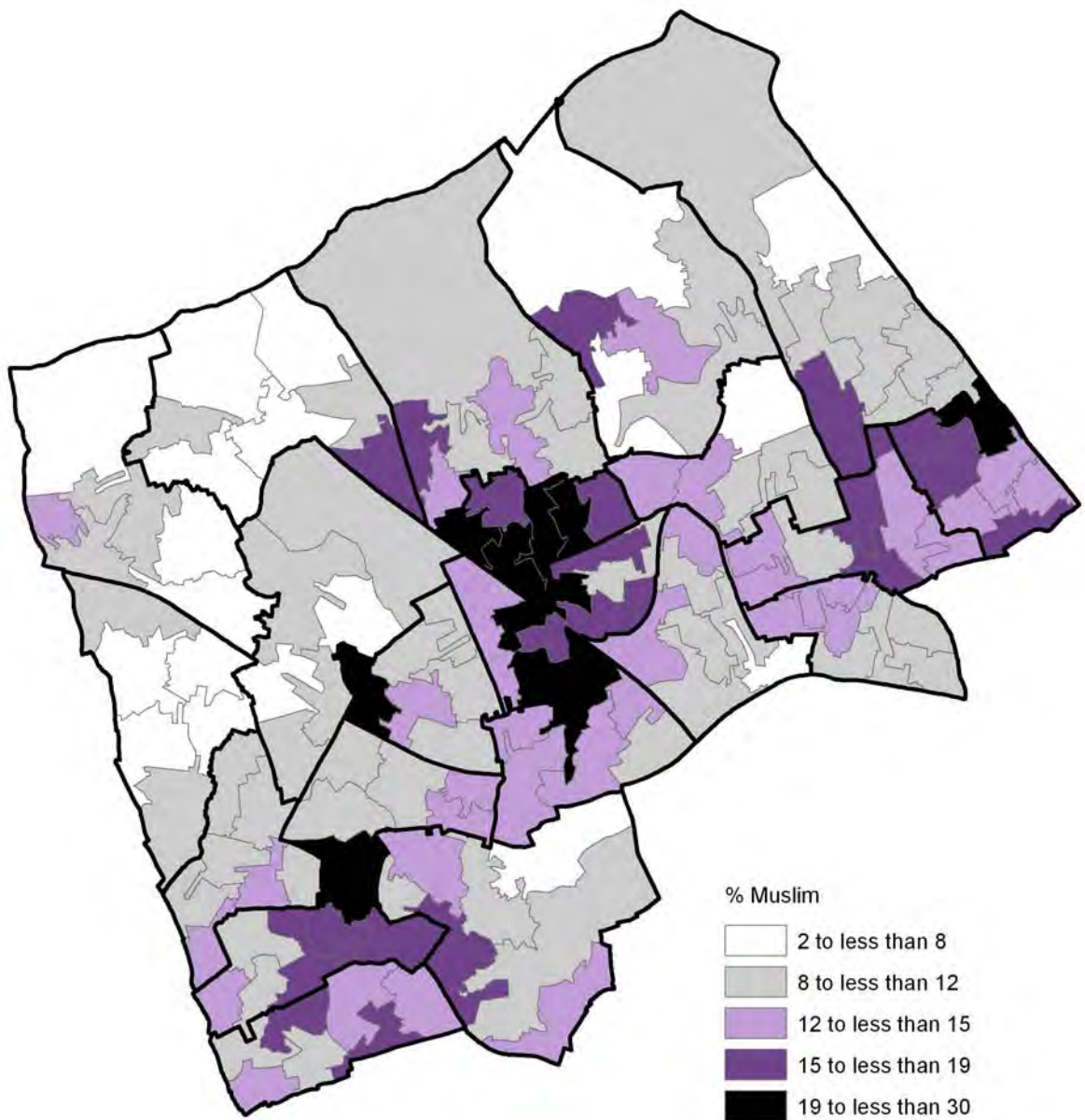
Harrow has seen a 100% increase in the number of Muslim residents since 2001, from 14,915 residents (7.2%) to 29,881 residents (12.5%). Each ward has experienced a growth in the number of Muslim residents. Canons has seen the largest percentage growth (163.7%), where the Muslim population has increased from 513 residents to 1,353, now representing 10.8% of the ward’s residents. Wealdstone and Belmont wards have seen the next highest levels of growth, at 161.1% and 158.2% respectively. Wealdstone ward has the highest number of Muslim residents, with 2,313 residents.

The smallest percentage of Muslim residents can be found in Pinner South at 6.8% (711 residents), followed by Pinner ward (8.5%) and Hatch End (8.9%). Pinner ward also has the LSOA with the lowest percentage of Muslims (2%), followed by a LSOA in Stanmore Park (3%).

*Based on the 2011 Census question on religion, this is a person’s current religion, or if the person does not have a religion, 'no religion'. No determination is made about whether a person was a practicing member of a religion. This question was voluntary, and where no answer was provided the response is categorised as 'not stated'. Percentages are based on all categories, including 'no religion' and 'not stated'.*

## Muslim, 2011

Source: 2011 Census, Key Statistics KS209EW, ONS, Crown Copyright

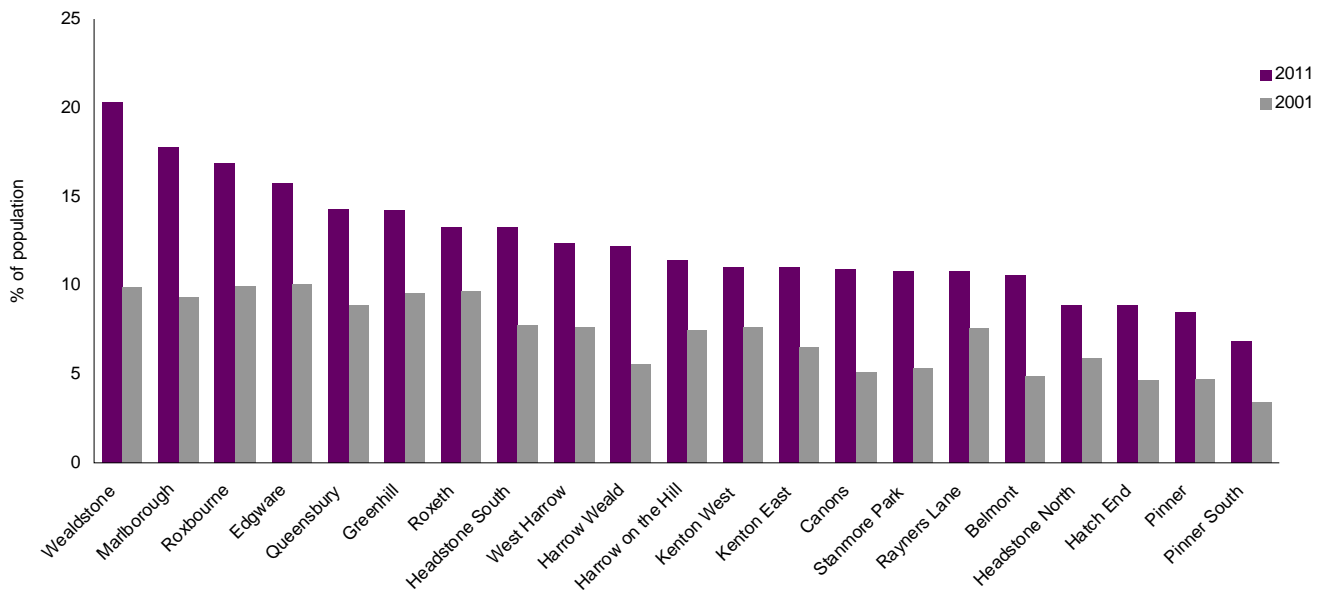


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# People of Harrow

## Muslim

Source: 2011 Census, Key Statistics KS209EW & 2001 Census, Key Statistics KS007, ONS, Crown Copyright



## Jewish

- **4.4% of Harrow’s usual resident population is Jewish**
- **Harrow’s Jewish population largely resides to the north of the borough, especially to the north-east**
- **Each Harrow ward has experienced a reduction in the number of Jewish residents since 2001**
- **Harrow is ranked 6th nationally for its percentage of Jewish residents, where 1st has the highest proportion**

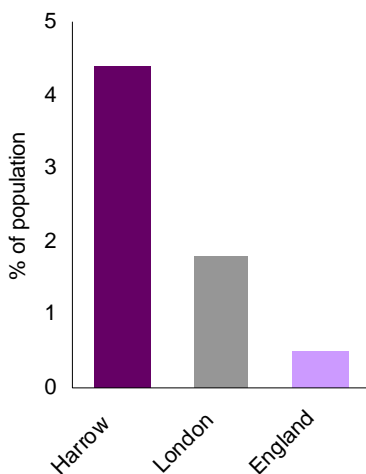
4.4% of Harrow’s residents are of Jewish faith (10,530 people). There has been a 19.6% reduction in Harrow’s Jewish population since 2001, when 6.3% of the resident population (13,112 people) were of Jewish faith and ranking Harrow 3<sup>rd</sup> nationally. Authorities now ranked higher than Harrow are: Barnet; Hertsmere; Hackney; Bury; and Camden.

The ward with the largest proportion of Jewish residents is Canons, where 24.6% are of this faith (3,071 people), this is despite a 15.2% reduction since 2001, when the proportion of Jewish residents stood at 35.9% of the population. Stanmore Park (21.9%) and Belmont (8.1%) have the next highest proportions of residents of Jewish faith, but Belmont has seen a 29.1% decline in its Jewish population since 2001, when the corresponding proportion stood at 13.7%

The LSOA with the largest proportion of Jewish residents is in Stanmore Park (46%), the second, third and fourth highest ranking LSOAs are in Canons.

Since 2001 each ward has experienced a reduction in their Jewish population. The largest decreases have been in wards where there were already low proportions. West Harrow has seen a drop from 117 residents to 60 (a 48.7% reduction), followed by Queensbury (48.1% reduction) and Kenton West (47.6% reduction). The smallest reduction in the proportion of Jewish residents has been in Stanmore Park (-3.7%) and Pinner South (-9.1%).

### National Comparison



### National & London Rank

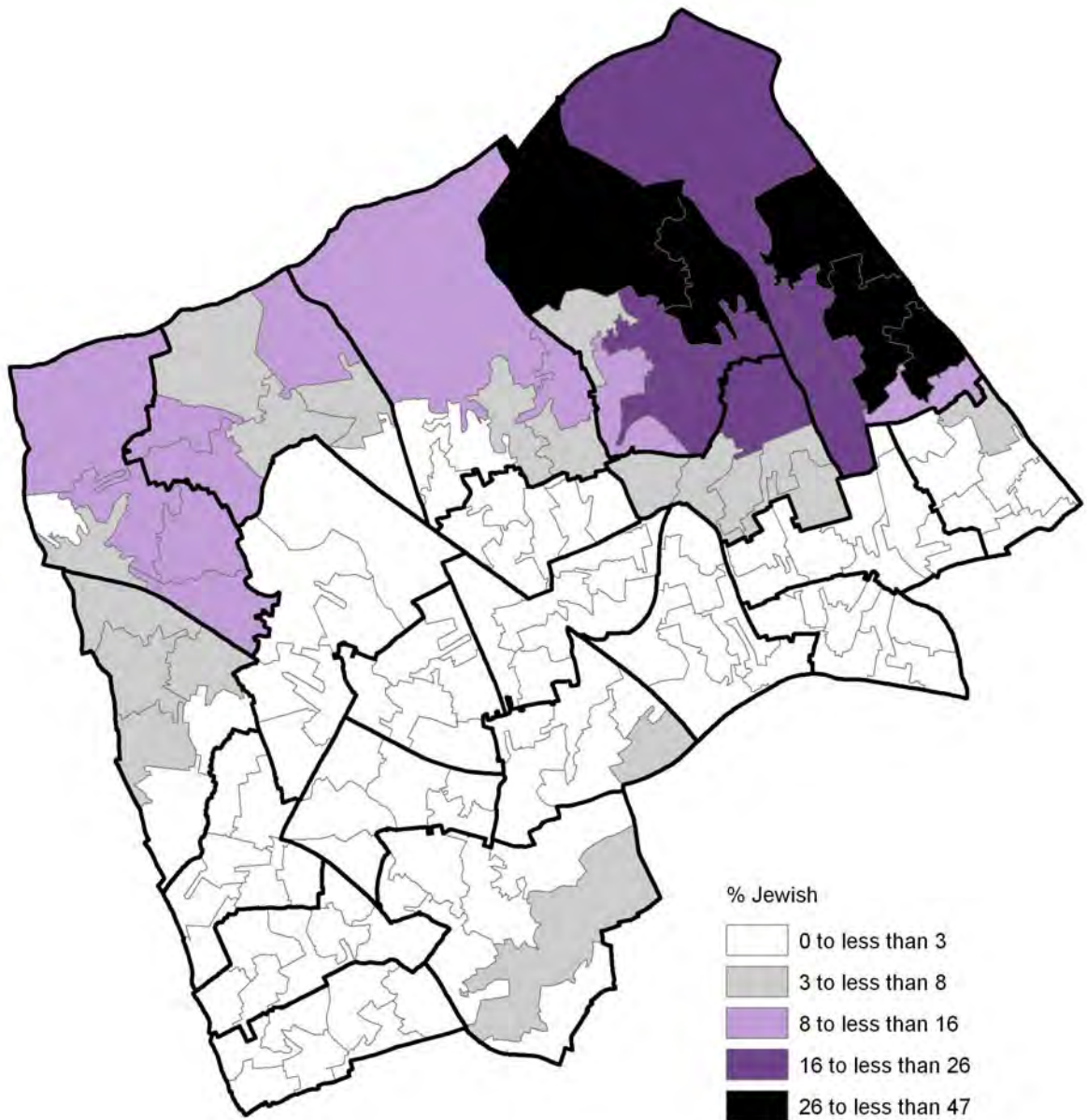
4/33                  London  
6/326                England

*Based on the 2011 Census question on religion, this is a person’s current religion, or if the person does not have a religion, 'no religion'. No determination is made about whether a person was a practicing member of a religion. This question was voluntary, and where no answer was provided the response is categorised as 'not stated'. Percentages are based on all categories, including 'no religion' and 'not stated'.*

# People of Harrow

## Jewish, 2011

Source: 2011 Census, Key Statistics KS209EW, ONS, Crown Copyright

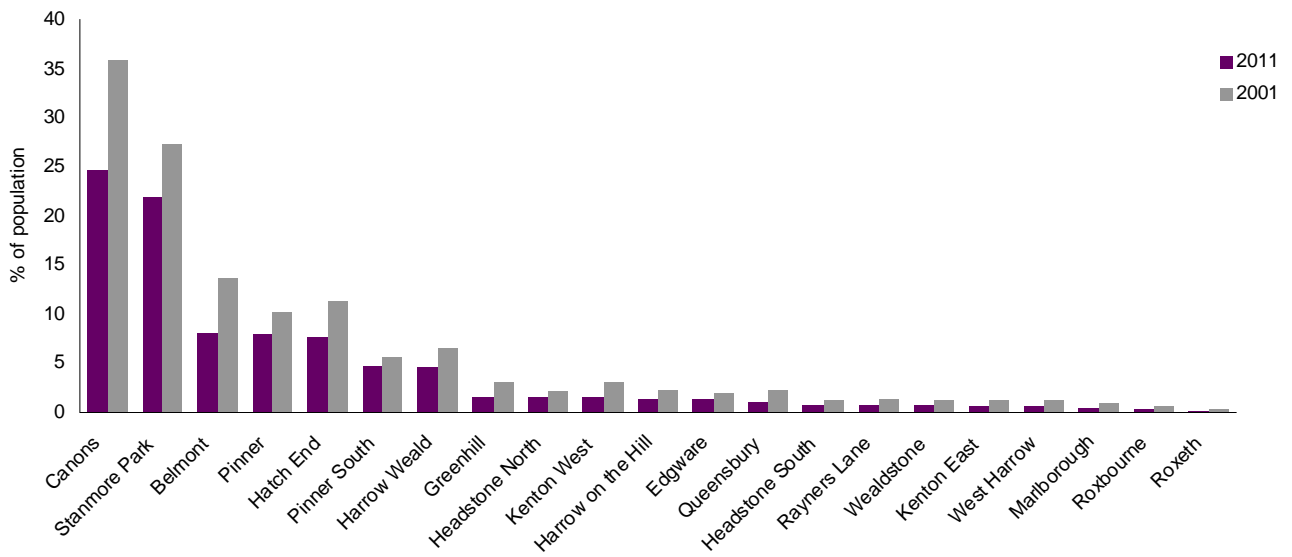


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## Jewish

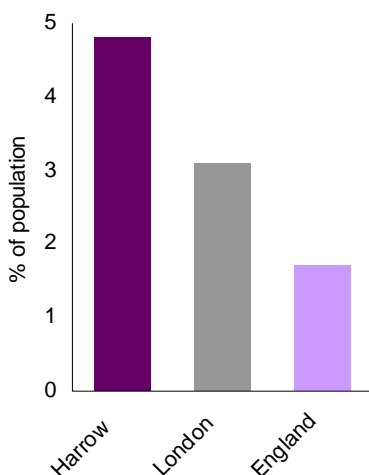
Source: 2011 Census, Key Statistics KS209EW & 2001 Census, Key Statistics KS007, ONS, Crown Copyright



## All Other Religions

- **11,397 (4.8%) of Harrow’s residents are followers of all other religions, a 48.6% (+3,726) increase since 2001 (3.7%, 7,671 people)**
- **Residents of other religions are predominately found in Kenton West**
- **Harrow is ranked 1st nationally for its proportion of residents who follow Other religions, 38th for Sikhs and 16th for Buddhists**

### National Comparison



### National & London Ranks

Buddhist	
13/33	London
16/326	England
Sikh	
9/33	London
38/326	England
Other Religions	
1/33	London
1/326	England

Harrow has a highly diverse religious community, ranked 2nd in London in the Greater London Authority’s Religious Diversity Indices, after Redbridge. Harrow is ranked 1st within England and London for residents who are not of the six main 2011 Census religious groups (Christian, Buddhist, Hindu, Jewish, Muslim, Sikh).

2,752 (1.2%) of Harrow’s residents were Sikhs in 2011, compared to 2,073 (1%) in 2001. Harrow’s Buddhist community is of a similar size, with 2,700 (1.1%) residents, compared to 1,390 (0.7%) residents in 2001. The highest numbers of Sikhs live in Rayners Lane (304, 2.7%) and Headstone North (2.1%). Harrow’s Buddhist community is largely concentrated in the south of the borough. Roxeth (219, 1.9%) and Roxbourne (206, 1.6%) have the highest numbers.

Of the 5,945 (2.5%) of residents with ‘Other’ religious beliefs, Jains are the main group, accounting for 87.3% of this group, or 2.2% of Harrow’s resident population (5,188 people) and ranked 1st nationally. Kenton West has by far Harrow’s largest Jain community with 894 (8%) residents.

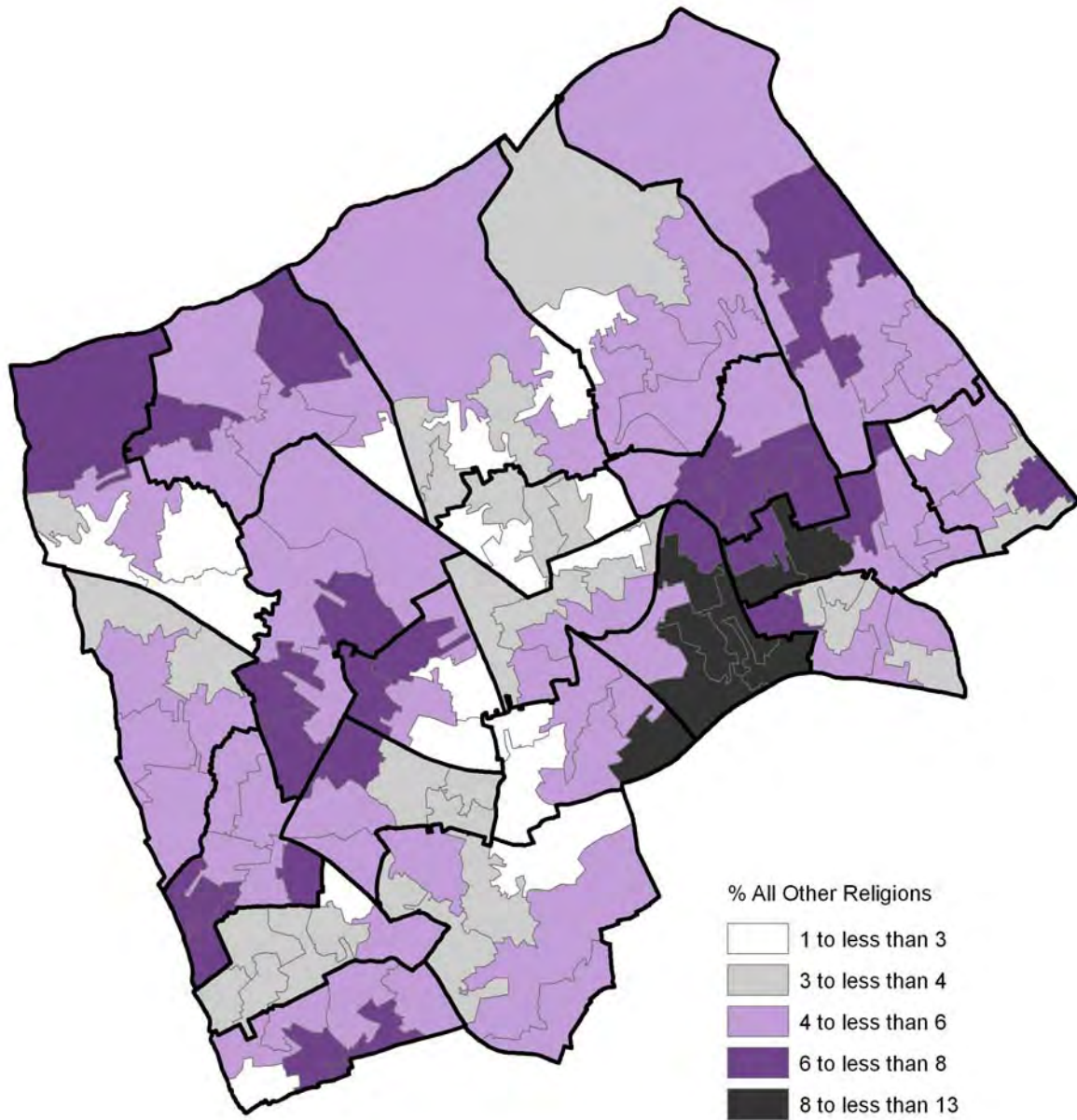
Zoroastrians are the next most significant group at 0.1% (178 people). In smaller numbers are Pagans, Spiritualists, Baha’is, Unification Church, Brahma Kumaris, as well as others, collectively accounting for 0.2% of Harrow’s population.

Kenton West has the largest percentage of people with Other religions, at 9.7% of the resident population, followed by Queensbury at 6.2%, and Headstone North at 5.9%. The three LSOAs with the highest proportion of other religious groups are all in Kenton West, the highest at 12.3%, followed by 12% and 11.8%.

*Based on the 2011 Census question on religion, this is a person’s current religion, or if the person does not have a religion, ‘no religion’. No determination is made about whether a person was a practicing member of a religion. This question was voluntary, and where no answer was provided the response is categorised as ‘not stated’. Percentages are based on all categories, including ‘no religion’ and ‘not stated’.*

**All Other Religions, 2011**

Source: 2011 Census, Key Statistics KS209EW, ONS, Crown Copyright

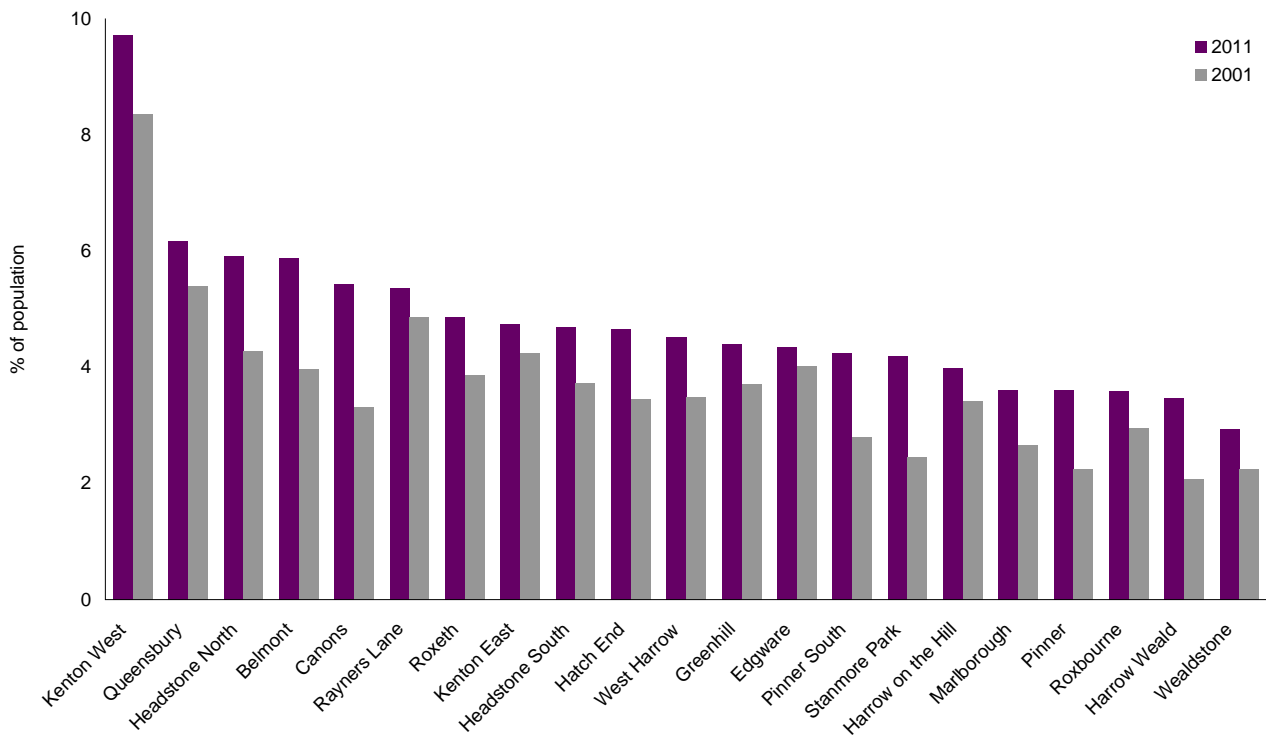


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# People of Harrow

## All Other Religions

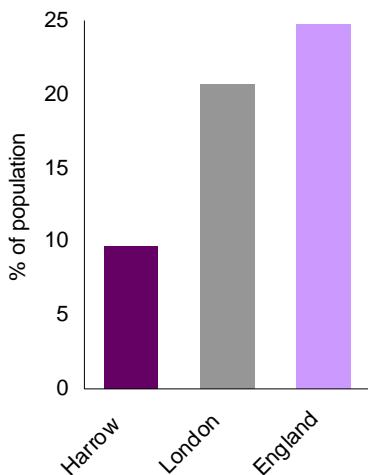
Source: 2011 Census, Key Statistics KS209EW & 2001 Census, Key Statistics KS007, ONS, Crown Copyright



## No Religion

- Religious affiliation is high in Harrow, demonstrated by Harrow's 325th place ranking out of 326 authorities for residents with no religion, where 1st has the highest percentage
- 9.6% of Harrow's usual resident population have no religion, an increase since 2001 when 6.8% stated that they have no religion
- A higher proportion of residents with no religion live to the west of the borough and in lower densities to the north

### National Comparison



### National & London Rank

32/33 London  
325/326 England

22,871 residents in Harrow stated that they have no religion, accounting for 9.6% of the population. Within England only Newham has fewer residents with no religion (9.5%). Residents with no religion reside largely to the west of the borough, with the highest percentage in Headstone South (14.2%), followed by Pinner South (14.2%) and Pinner ward (13.6%).

The largest increase in residents who do not have a religion has been in Headstone South where there has been a 182.7% increase in numbers, 561 residents in 2001 to 1,586 in 2011. Greenhill has seen the next highest increase, at 154.7% (655 residents to 1,668) and Marlborough (a 153% increase, 492 residents to 1,245).

There has been a decrease in the number of residents, stating that they have no religion, in two wards. The largest decrease has been in Queensbury, where the percentage has dropped from 6.1% in 2001 to 3.5% in 2011 (a 30.7% decrease in residents), this is followed by Canons (-3.3%).

Harrow on the Hill has the LSOA with the highest percentage of residents with no religion at 21.6% of the population, followed by a LSOA in Headstone South (20%) and West Harrow (20%). The two LSOAs with the fewest residents with no religion are in Kenton East (2.2%), and Kenton West (3%).

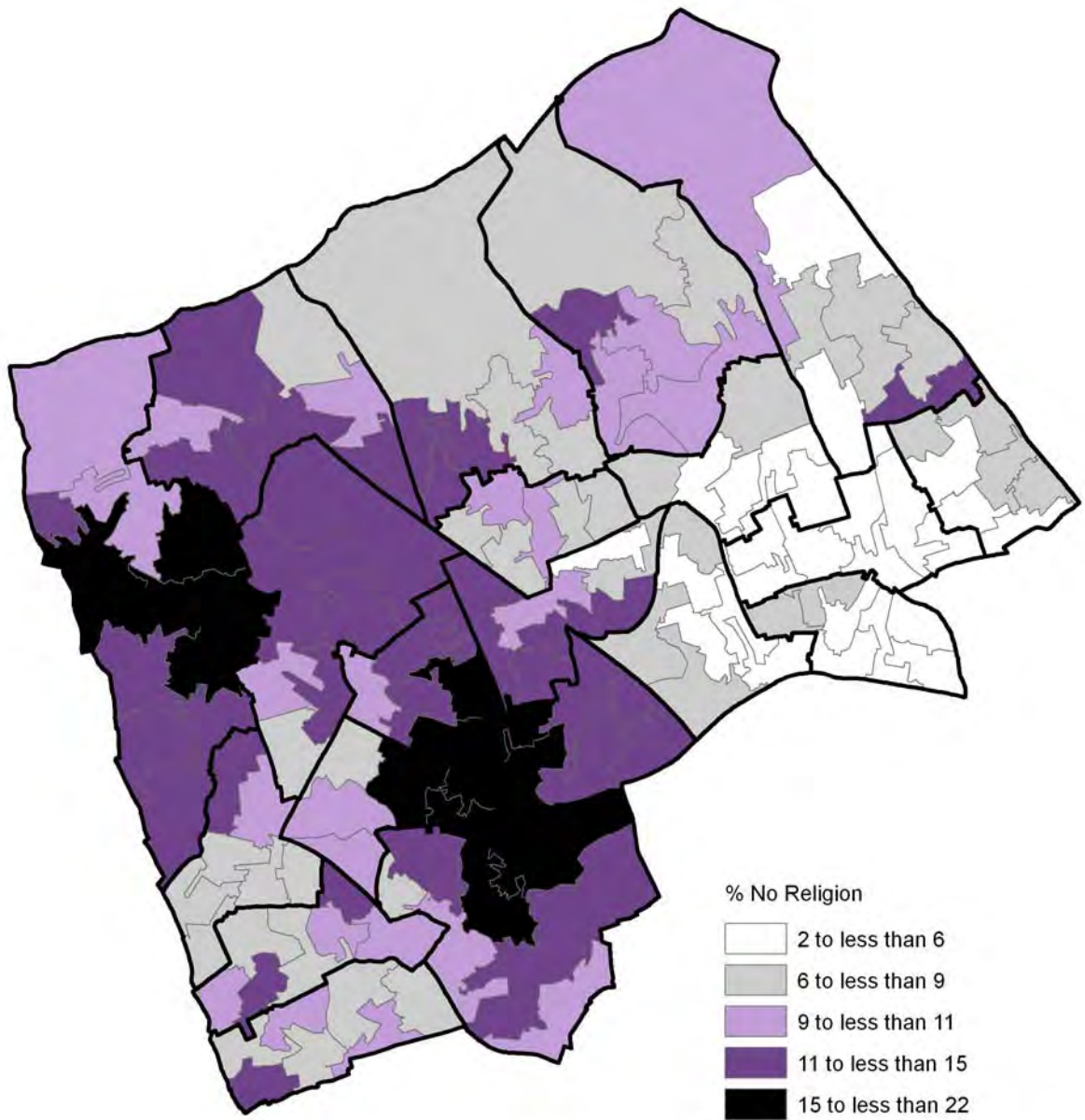
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# People of Harrow

## No Religion, 2011

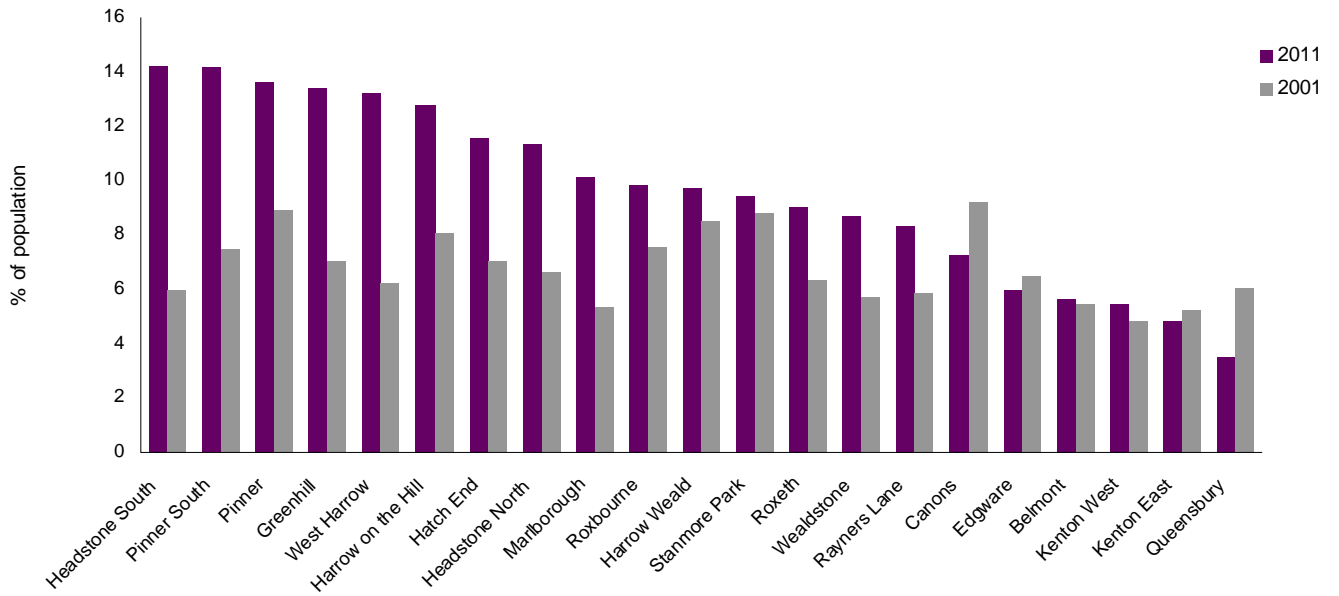
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## No Religion

Source: 2011 Census, Key Statistics KS209EW & 2001 Census, Key Statistics KS007, ONS, Crown Copyright



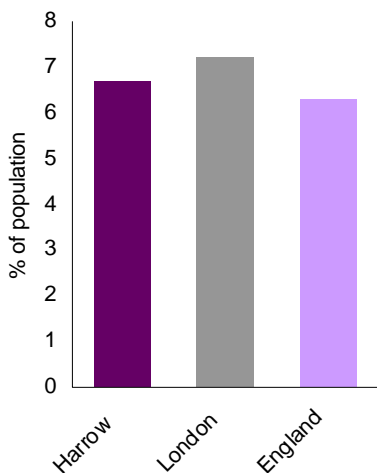
# People of Harrow

## Children Aged 0-4

- **There has been a 32% (+3,900) increase in 0-4 year olds since 2001**
- **6.7% (15,916) of residents were aged four and under in 2011, compared to 5.8% (12,019) in 2001**
- **There are pockets of high concentration in central and south-west Harrow**
- **Harrow is ranked in the top quartile nationally for 0-4 year olds**

Wealdstone ward has the highest percentage of residents aged four and under, with 8.2% (933 children), followed by Roxbourne at 8% (1,031). Greenhill has seen the largest percentage increase in 0-4 year olds since 2001, at 92.4% (+452), followed by Canons at 86.6% (+363) and Wealdstone ward at 81.9% (+420). Canons is generally characterised by its high proportion of elderly residents, although over the decade Canons has seen a significant increase in its housing stock, which may have brought in more families with young children to this area. Likewise Greenhill, Wealdstone, Marlborough and Harrow on the Hill wards have also experienced substantial housing development over the decade to 2011.

### National Comparison



Since 2001, the wards which have seen the least amount of growth in the under five population, are Kenton West (+24), West Harrow (+31) and Kenton East (+44).

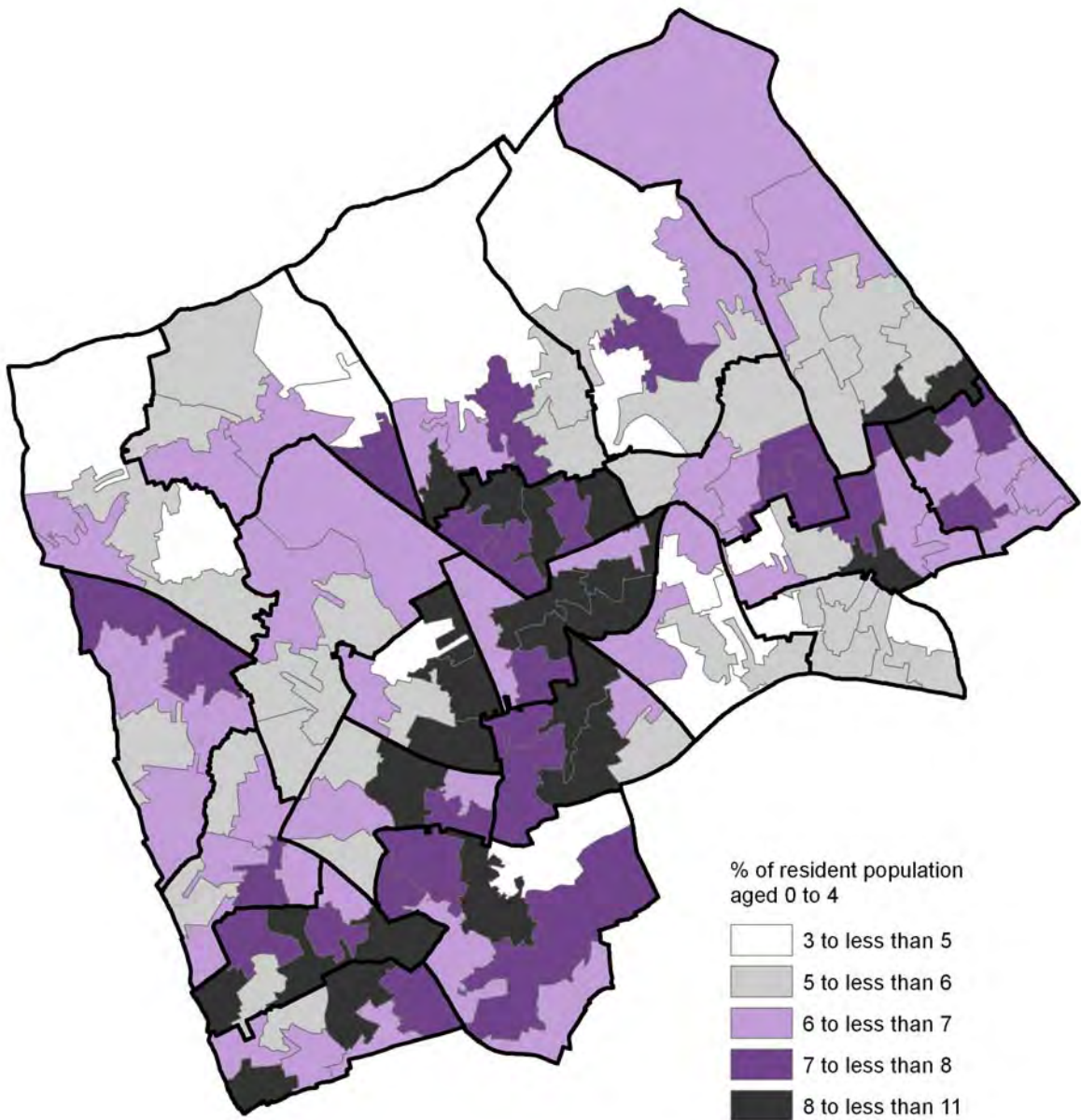
There are five LSOAs where over 9% of residents are aged four and under. These are in Queensbury, Roxbourne, Wealdstone, Greenhill and Marlborough wards. Hatch End and Headstone South each have a LSOA where only 3.2% of residents are aged 0-4.

### National & London Rank

24/33      London  
76/326     England

**Children Aged 0-4, 2011**

Source: 2011 Census, Key Statistics KS102EW, ONS, Crown Copyright

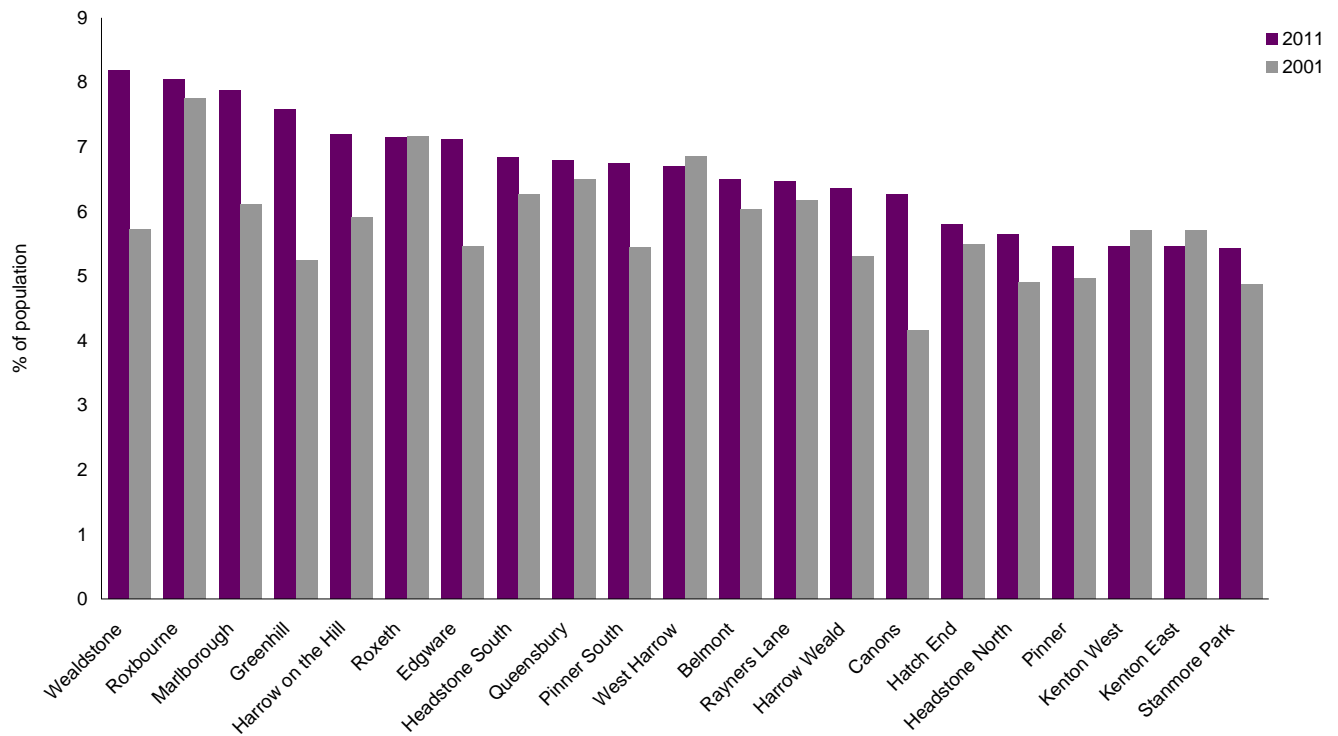


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# People of Harrow

## Children Aged 0-4

Source: 2011 Census, Key Statistics KS102EW & 2001 Census, Key Statistics KS0002, ONS, Crown Copyright

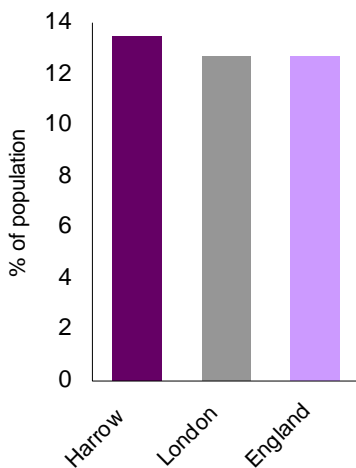




## Children Aged 5-15

- **13.5% (32,142) of Harrow’s residents are aged 5 to 15, above the national and London rates**
- **Harrow is ranked in the top quintile nationally for 5 to 15 year olds**
- **The percentage of those aged 5 to 15 has fallen slightly in Harrow over the decade, although numbers have increased**

### National Comparison



### National & London Rank

10/33                  London  
 61/326                England

*There was an under-recording of around 700 pupils at Harrow School in the 2001 Census (aged 13 to 17 in particular). This has a marked effect on the age group comparisons between the 2001 and 2011 Censuses, particularly for Harrow on the Hill.*

Roxbourne and Roxeth, in the east of the borough, have the highest numbers of children aged 5 to 15. 2,106 children of this age live in Roxbourne, 16.4% of the ward’s residents. In contrast only 9.3% (1,149) of Greenhill’s residents were aged 5 to 15 in 2011.

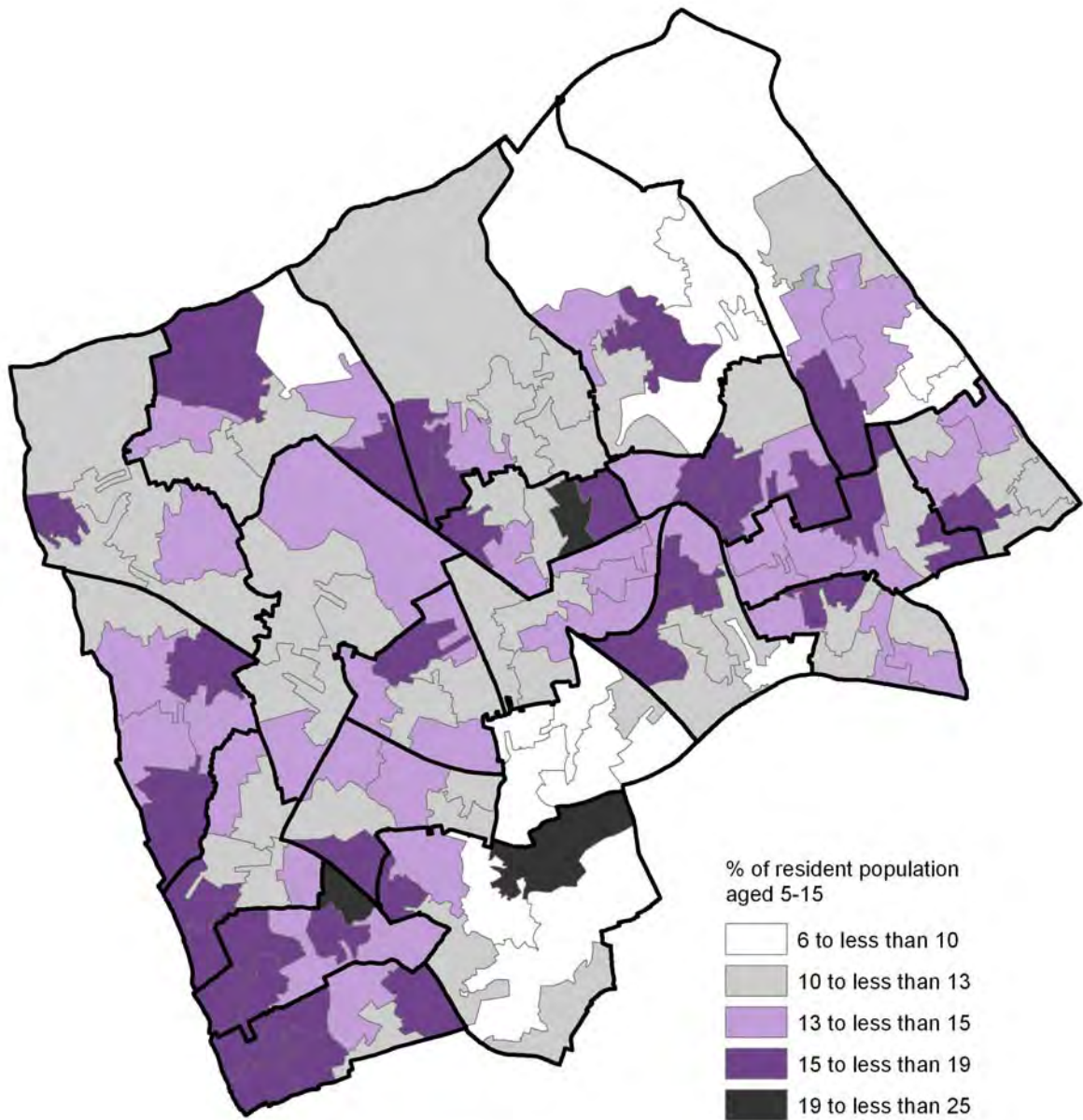
Over the decade there has been population growth amongst the 5 to 15 year olds, in 15 out of Harrow’s 21 wards. Excluding Harrow on the Hill (because of comparability issues), Marlborough (+388) and Wealdstone (+349) saw the biggest increases in numbers. Six wards saw population falls in this age range, with Kenton West showing the largest drop (-215).

Harrow on the Hill contains the LSOA with the highest percentage (24.4%) of 5 to 15 year olds (416) - this is the LSOA which includes Harrow School. The second highest ranked LSOA (based on the proportion of the population aged 5 to 15) is in Roxbourne and is the LSOA which covers a large part of the Rayners Lane Estate. 21.7% (323) of this LSOA’s population were in the 5 to 15 age range in 2011. Another LSOA in Roxbourne numerically equals the LSOA in Harrow on the Hill for 5 to 15 year olds, although in percentage terms the figure is much lower, at 14.3%, as this LSOA has the largest population (2,912). Greenhill has the LSOA with the lowest percentage of 5 to 15 year olds, at just 6.5% (182). Likewise, this LSOA has the borough’s second highest number of residents (2,718), accounting for the low percentage figure. In numerical terms Kenton West has the LSOA with the fewest number of 5 to 15 year olds, with 114 (8.1%).

# People of Harrow

## Children Aged 5-15, 2011

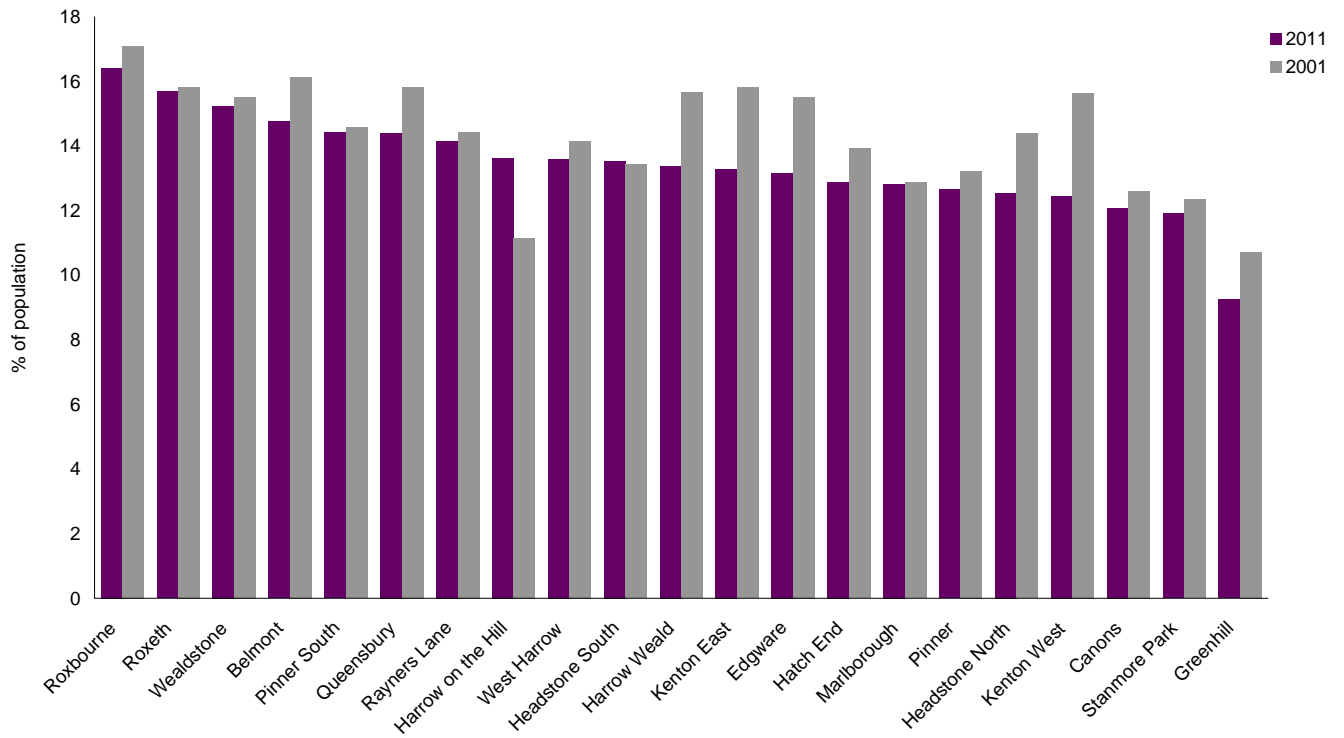
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## Children Aged 5-15

Source: 2011 Census, Key Statistics KS102EW & 2001 Census, Key Statistics KS0002, ONS, Crown Copyright



# People of Harrow

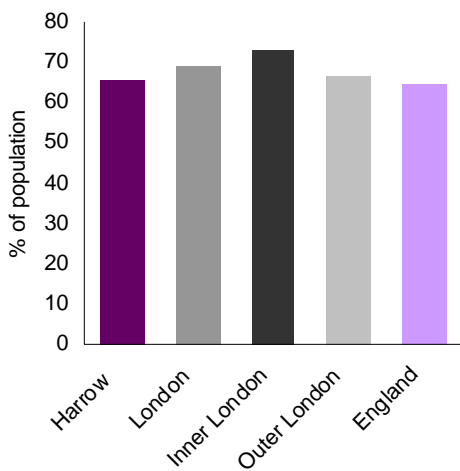
## Working Age 16-64

- **65.7% of Harrow’s residents are of working age (16 to 64), an increase since 2001 when 63.4% of residents were aged 16 to 64**
- **The areas with the highest percentage of working age residents are found in and around Harrow Town Centre, as well as Edgware ward, to the east of the borough**
- **Harrow is ranked 70th within England for its working age population, where 1st has the highest percentage**

Within the Outer London boroughs the proportion of working age residents varies from 63.4% of the total resident population, up to 66.4%; in Harrow 65.7% of residents are of working age. The Inner London boroughs have levels within the region of 69.8% and 73%. Outer London boroughs tend to have a lower percentage of working age residents, reflecting a higher proportion of retired residents.

In Harrow the highest proportion of working age residents are concentrated within the centre of the borough, specifically in Greenhill, where 72.8% of its residents are of working age (9,039 people). Kenton East (68.8%) and Marlborough (68.7%) have the next highest levels.

### National Comparison



There are lower percentages of working age residents in the northern wards, which are characterised by a higher percentage of residents aged 65+. Stanmore Park stands at 60.2% (6,761 residents), followed by Hatch End (61.5%) and Pinner South (61.7%).

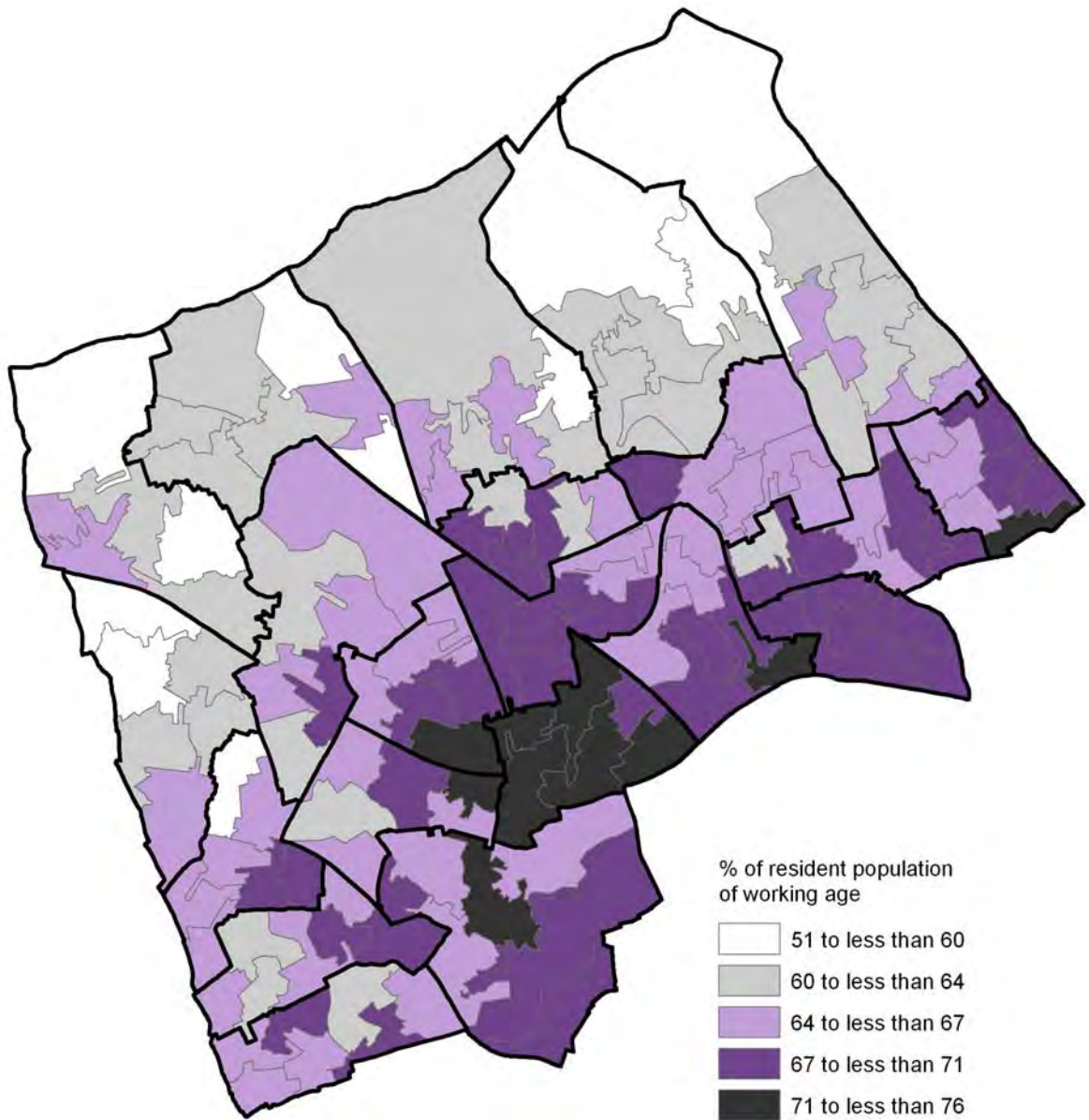
Since 2001 the largest increase in working age residents has been in Greenhill, increasing 37.2% (6,588 residents to 9,039). Greenhill is a ward which has been a large amount of new housing development over the decade. Marlborough has had the second largest increase at 32.4%. Conversely Pinner ward, Pinner South and Headstone North have seen little growth in this age group (+5%).

### National & London Rank

27/33      London  
70/326     England

**Working Age 16-64, 2011**

Source: 2011 Census, Key Statistics KS102EW, ONS, Crown Copyright



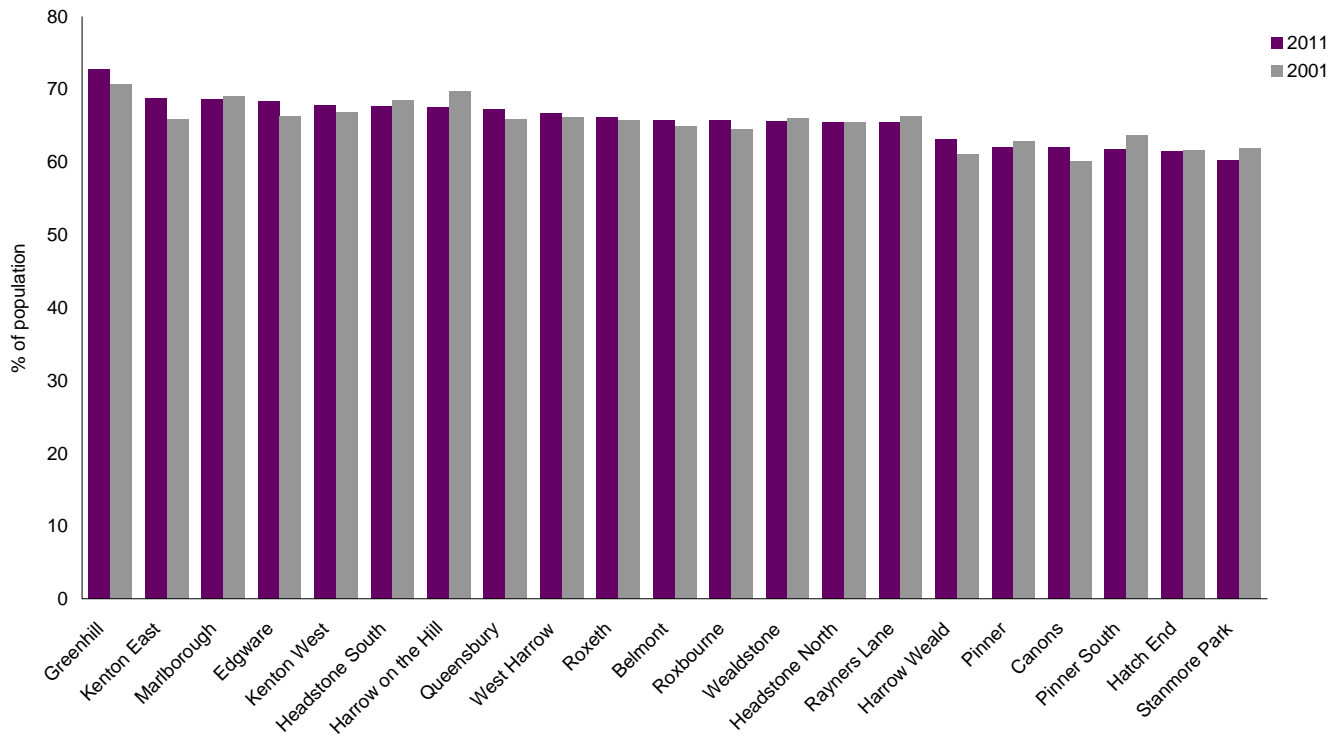
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# People of Harrow

## Working Age 16-64

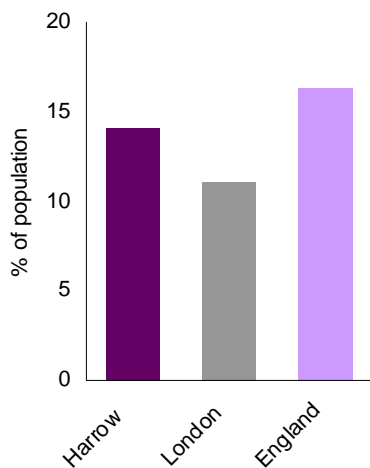
Source: 2011 Census, Key Statistics KS102EW & 2001 Census, Key Statistics KS0002, ONS, Crown Copyright



## Residents Aged 65+

- Harrow is ranked 5th in London for the proportion of residents aged 65 and over
- 14.1% (33,637) of Harrow's residents are aged 65 and over, 12.4% (3,700) higher than the 2001 Census
- Higher proportions of older residents live in the wards to the north of the borough

### National Comparison



### National & London Rank

5/33                  London  
 268/326            England

Compared to the other London boroughs, Harrow has one of the highest proportions of older residents aged 65 and over, at 14.1%, ranking Harrow 5th in London. However, this level is below the national level of 16.3%.

43% (14,456) of Harrow's residents aged 65 and over live in seven of Harrow's wards - these are the five wards which run across the top of the borough, as well as Pinner South and Headstone North. This is the same proportion as in 2001, but there were 1,600 more residents of this age living in these wards at the time of the 2011 Census. Stanmore Park has the highest number and proportion of older residents, with 22.4% (2,520) residents.

In contrast, in Roxbourne and the three central wards of Greenhill, Marlborough and Wealdstone, fewer than 11% of residents fall into the 65 and over age group.

At LSOA level the rates are more extreme. In one LSOA in Stanmore Park over 36% (575) of residents are aged 65 and over, although numerically Canons contains the LSOA with the highest number, 582 (29.2%). Greenhill has the LSOA with the lowest proportion of older residents, at 5.5% (124), but the fewest number of residents aged 65 and over live in a LSOA in Harrow on the Hill (106 people, 6.2%). This is the LSOA where Harrow School is located.

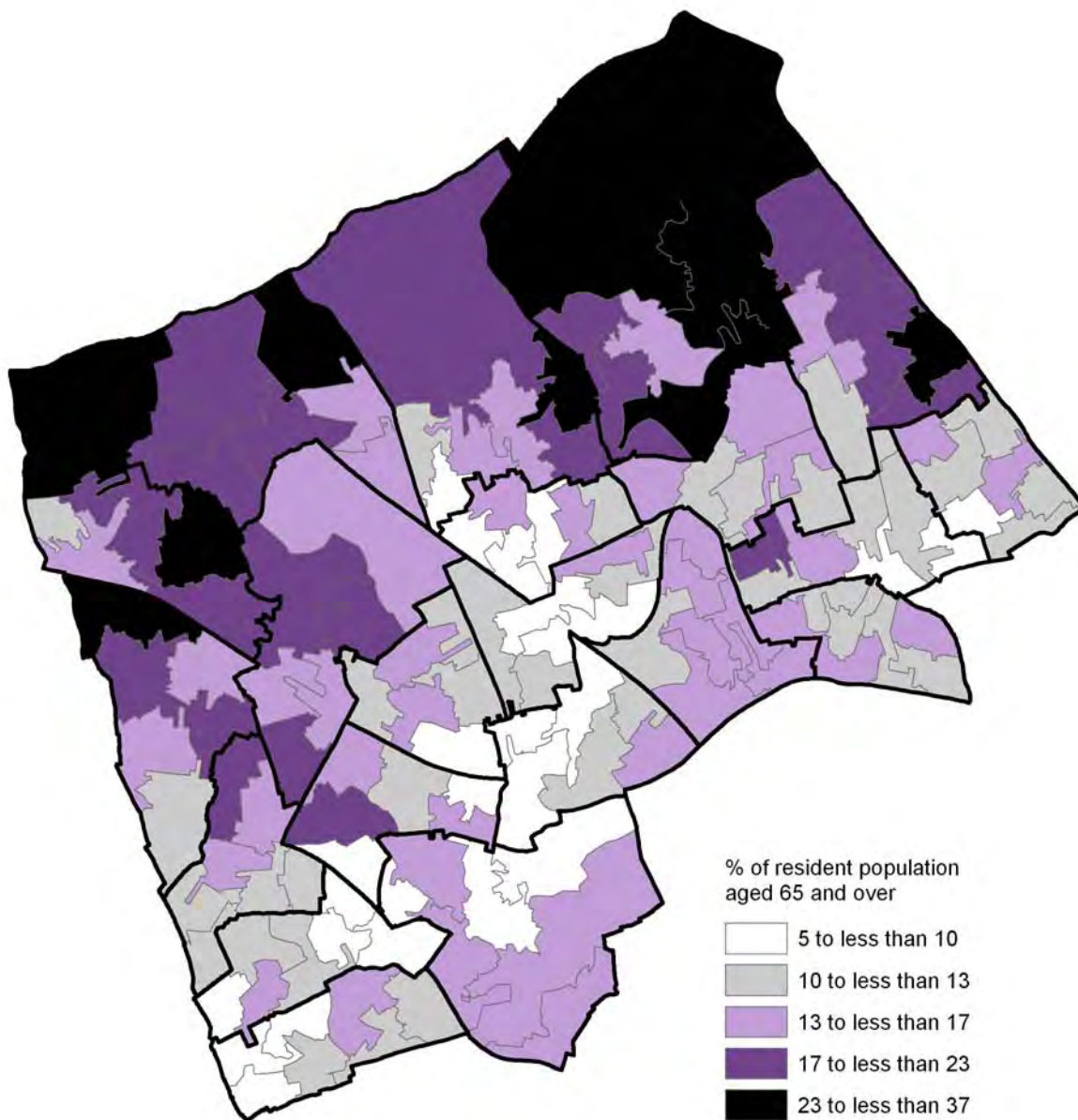
All of the borough's wards showed an increase in the number of older residents over the decade 2001 to 2011. However, in just over half of Harrow's wards the proportion of older residents (compared to the overall ward population) fell, most notably in Canons.

The highest growth rate was in Kenton West, which recorded 30.8% (375) more residents aged 65 and over. Numerically though, the growth in the number of older residents was higher in Stanmore Park, where the numbers aged 65 and over increased by 577 (29.7%). The number of older residents living in Harrow on the Hill only increased by 10 (0.7%) over the decade, which was by far the smallest increase.

# People of Harrow

## Residents Aged 65+

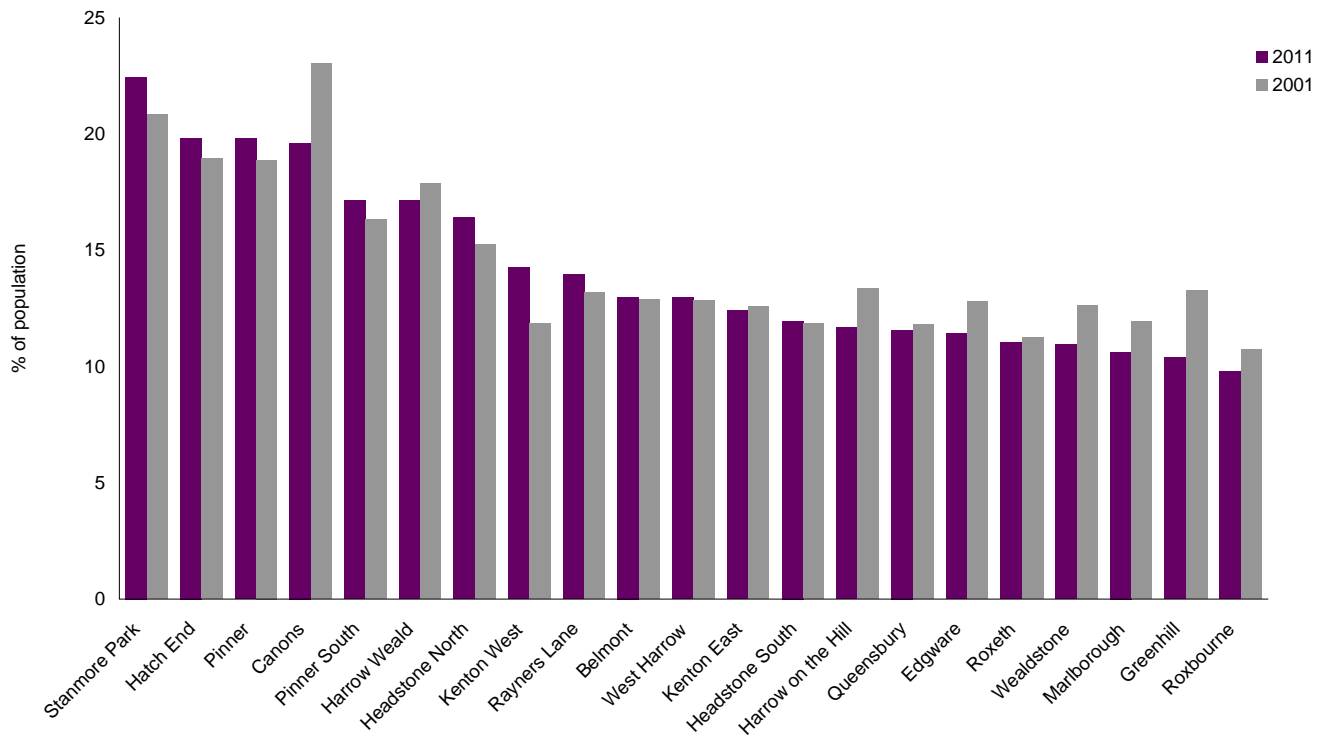
Source: 2011 Census, Key Statistics KS102EW, ONS, Crown Copyright



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## Residents Aged 65+

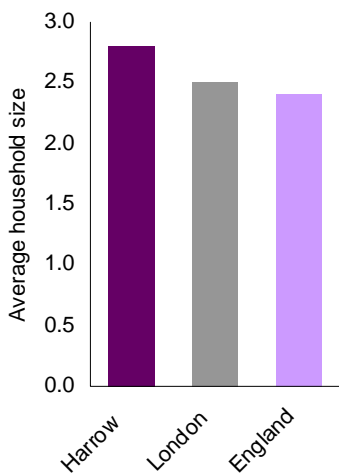
Source: 2011 Census, Key Statistics KS102EW & 2001 Census, Key Statistics KS0002, ONS, Crown Copyright



## Average Household Size

- Harrow's average household size (AHS) is 2.8 persons per household, higher than the 2001 average of 2.6
- Harrow has the second highest AHS of all local authorities nationally, after Newham
- The AHS has increased in all of Harrow's wards over the decade

### National Comparison



### National & London Rank

2/33 London  
2/326 England

The highest concentration of larger households is in the wards to the east and in the south-west of the borough. The average household size (AHS) varies from a low of 2.4 in Pinner ward to a high of 3.3 in Kenton West and Queensbury.

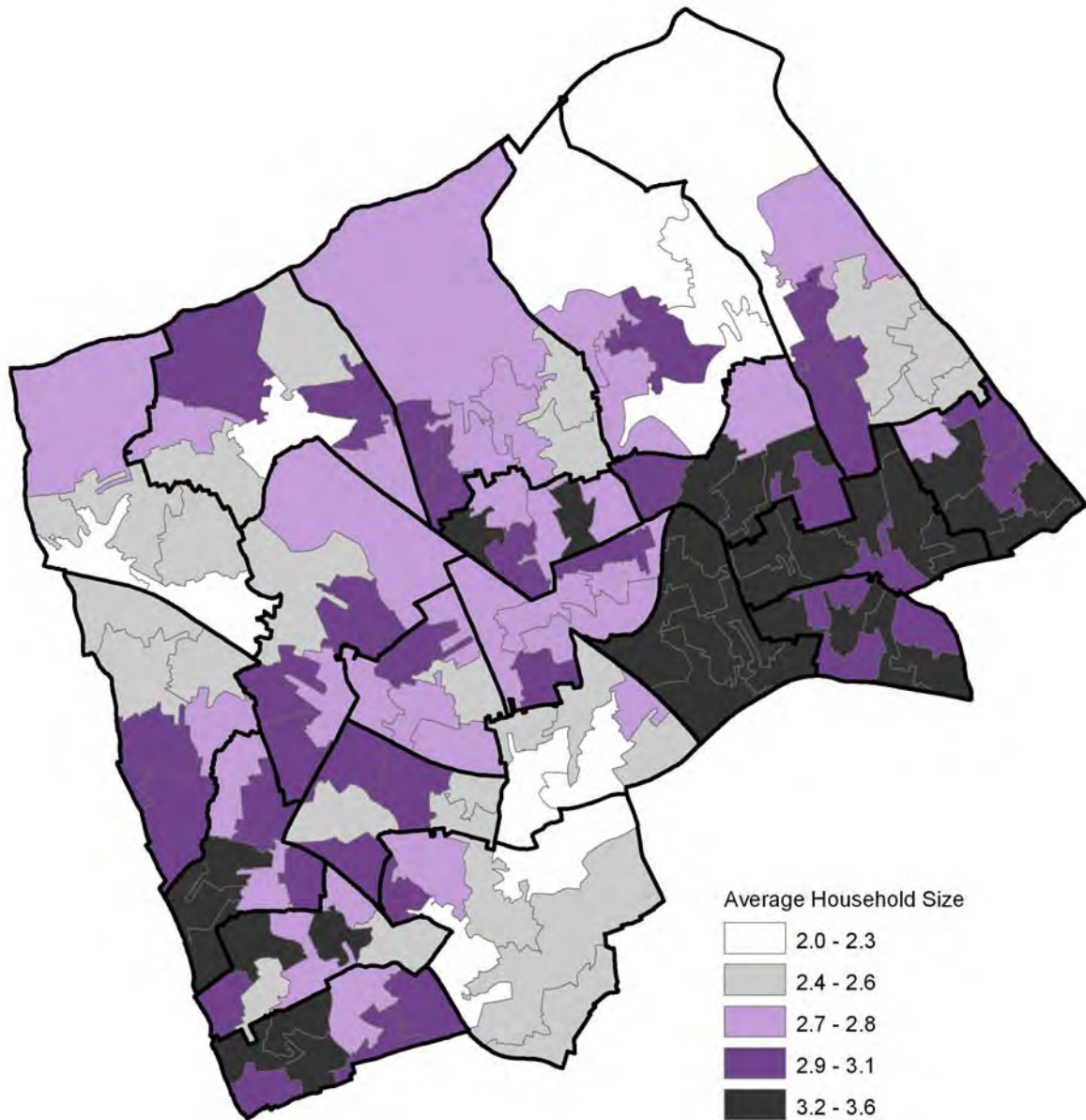
All of Harrow's wards have shown increases in the AHS over the past decade. The wards which have shown the biggest changes are: Wealdstone (+14.6%, AHS 2.5 to 2.9); Roxeth (+13.1%, AHS 2.7 to 3.1); Queensbury (+12.6%, AHS 2.9 to 3.3); and Greenhill (+12.1%, AHS 2.2 to 2.5). Pinner and Hatch End wards showed the smallest increases in AHS over the decade, at 2.4%.

At the LSOA level, there are two LSOAs with an AHS of 3.6. These LSOAs are adjoining LSOAs in Queensbury and Edgware wards. There are no LSOAs in the borough with an AHS below 2.0, but LSOA 144 in the north of Canons has an AHS of just 2.0.



**Average Household Size, 2011**

Source: 2011 Census, Table PHP01, ONS, Crown Copyright

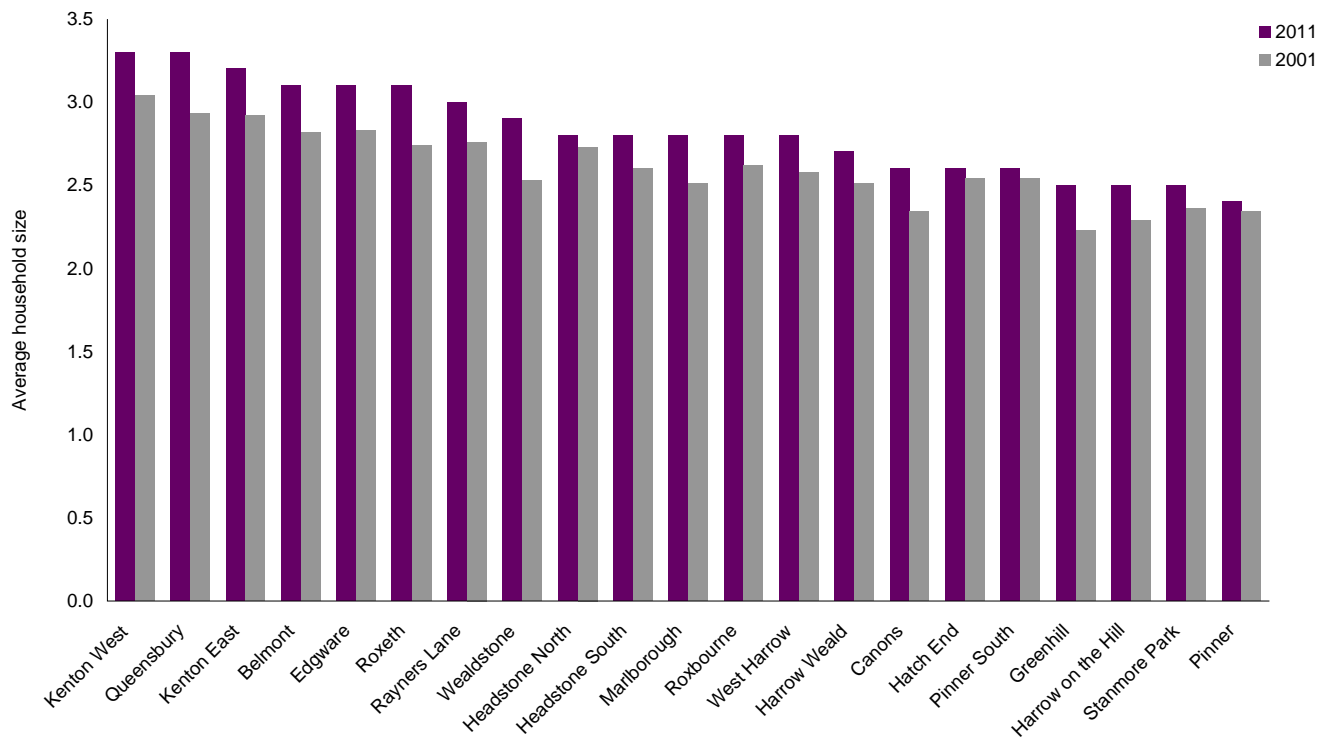


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# People of Harrow

## Average Household Size

Source: 2011 Census Table PHP01 & 2001 Census Key Statistics KS019, ONS, Crown Copyright



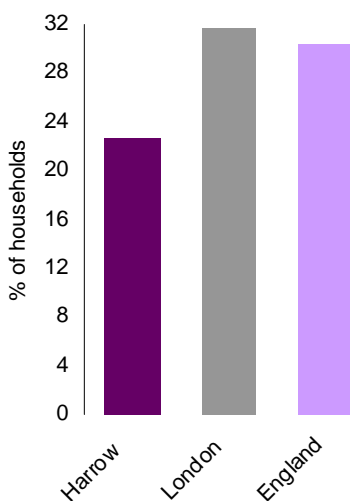
# Single-Person Households

- At 22.6%, Harrow has the lowest proportion of single-person households within London and second nationally, after Hart (22.5%)
- There has been a reduction in the percentage of single-person households in Harrow from 26.2% in 2001 to 22.6% in 2011
- High percentages are found in a strip across the north of the borough and in Greenhill and Harrow on the Hill

Harrow has 19,008 single person households, below the 2001 figure of 20,705. Whilst the drop is not significant in actual numbers, the overall increase in the number of households in Harrow means that the overall proportion of single-person households has reduced by 8%.

In 2011 47% (8,985) of Harrow’s single-person households were comprised of residents aged 65 and over, with the remaining 53% (10,023) made up of younger people. In London overall single-person households consisting of people aged 65 and over account for 30.3% of all single-person households, so Harrow’s level is much higher, ranking the borough second in London, after Havering (47.8%). England’s overall level is 40.9%.

## National Comparison



Within Harrow, the areas with the highest proportion of single-person households (as a proportion of all households) are to the south of the borough in Harrow on the Hill (29.8% or 1,372 households) and Greenhill (29.1%). High percentages can also be found in Pinner ward, which has the third highest percentage (28.7%) and Canons (28%). The LSOA with the highest percentage of single-person households is in Canons at 43%; this is followed by a LSOA in Pinner ward (41.3%) and one LSOA in Harrow on the Hill at 39.1%.

The ward with the fewest number of single-person households is Kenton West at 13.5% (460 households), followed by Belmont (15.1%) and Queensbury (15.2%).

## National & London Rank

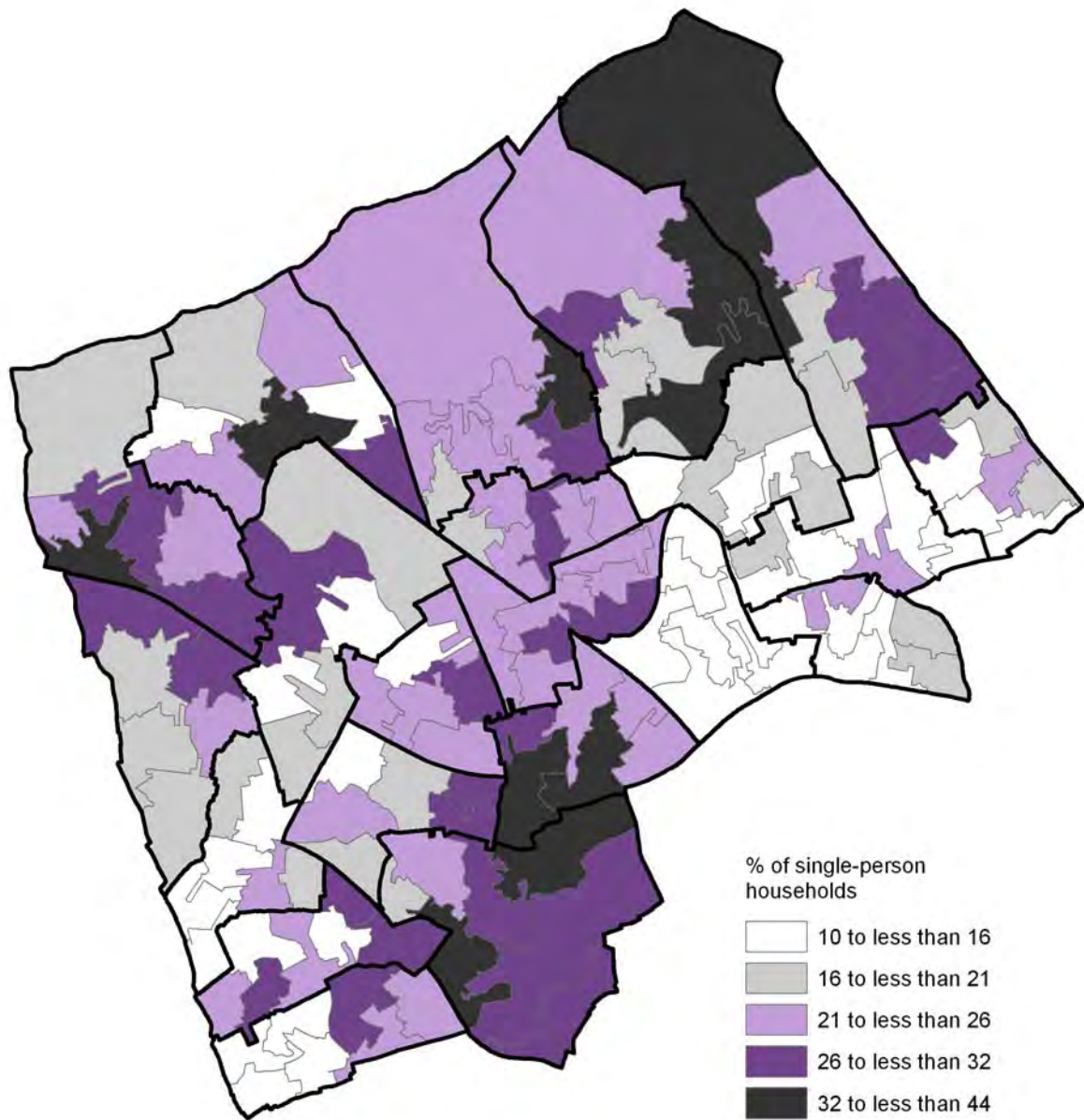
33/33 London  
325/326 England

The largest decrease in single-person households has been in Roxeth, where figures have decreased from 897 households to 723, signifying a 19.4% reduction over the decade. The second largest reduction in this type of household has been in Queensbury, where numbers fell by 18.7%. The smallest decreases have been in Stanmore Park (-0.2%) and Headstone South (-0.7%).

# People of Harrow

## Single-Person Households, 2011

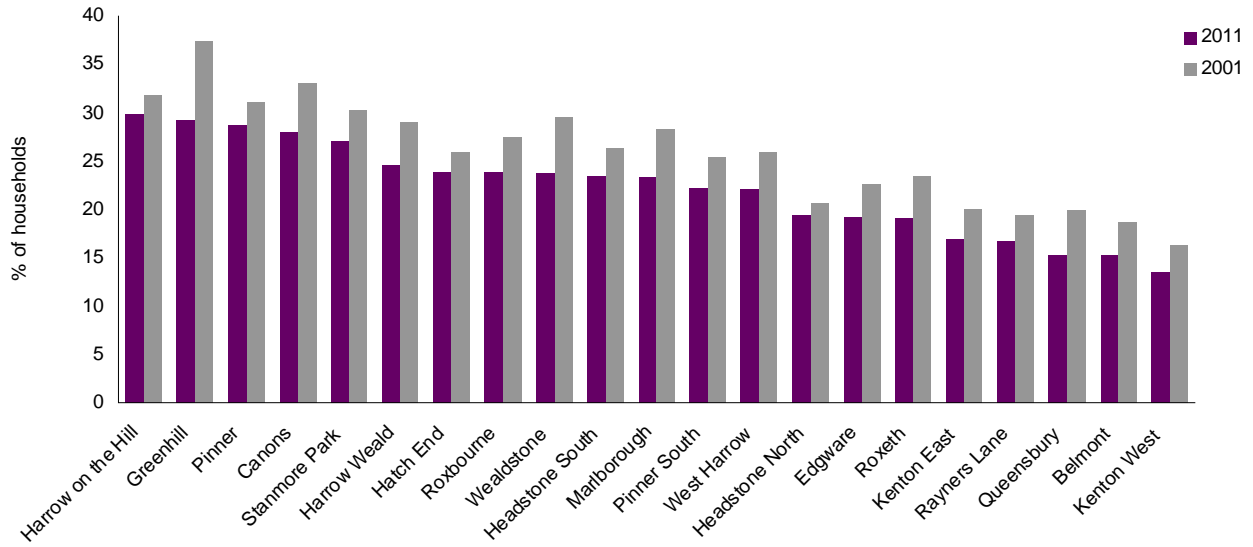
Source: 2011 Census, Key Statistics KS105EW, ONS, Crown Copyright



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## Single-Person Households

Source: 2011 Census, Key Statistics KS105EW & 2001 Census Key Statistics KS020, ONS, Crown Copyright

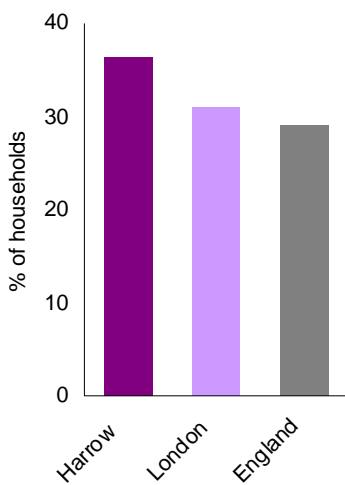




## Households with Dependent Children

- **30,660 (36.3%) of households in Harrow have dependent children, much higher than the London and England average**
- **Households with dependent children are found in greater proportions to the south-east and the south-west of the borough**

### National Comparison



### National & London Rank

5/33 London  
6/326 England

Queensbury, has the highest percentage of households with dependent children, at 43.5% (1,580), followed by Roxbourne (43.1%), Roxeth (42.2%) and Belmont (42%). Greenhill has the lowest proportion of households with dependent children at 29.2% (1,454). However, this ward has experienced the greatest overall percentage increase since 2001, at 54.4% (+512). Marlborough and Wealdstone wards have also experienced high growth, at 44.2% and 38.8% respectively.

At the LSOA level the highest percentage of households with dependent children is in Edgware ward at 50.4%, followed by a LSOA in Roxbourne at 48.7%. In Queensbury the LSOAs range from 41% to a high of 48% for households with dependent children.

There has been a reduction in the percentage of households with dependent children in two wards, Kenton West has contracted from 41.8% to 38.9% (-85) and Kenton East, has reduced from 40.6% to 39.2% (-13). In 2001 these two wards were ranked first and second for their proportion of households with dependent children, they are now ranked seventh and eighth.

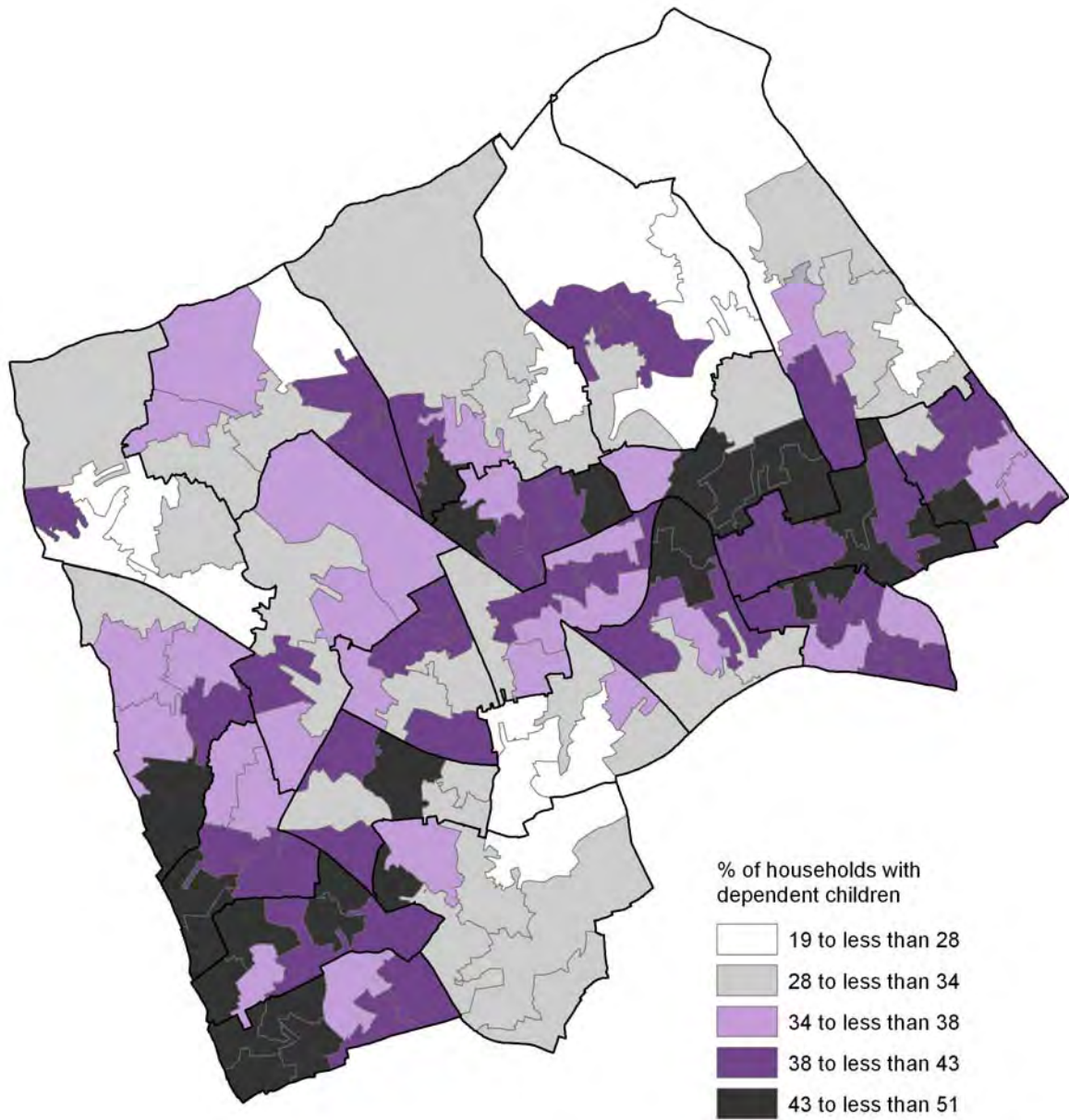
At 6.9%, Harrow's percentage of households which are classified as 'other' with dependent children is much higher than the London average of 4.6%. 'Other' denotes intergenerational households, including extended families as well as multi-family households, such as those with three or more unrelated adults.

*This indicator includes dependent children living with: married or same sex civil partnership couples, cohabiting couples, lone parents and other types of households with dependent children.*

*A dependent child is a person aged 0 - 15 in a household (whether or not in a family) or aged 16 - 18 in full-time education and living in a family with his or her parent(s). It does not include any children who have a spouse, partner or child living in the household.*

**Households with Dependent Children, 2011**

Source: 2011 Census, Key Statistics KS105EW, ONS, Crown Copyright

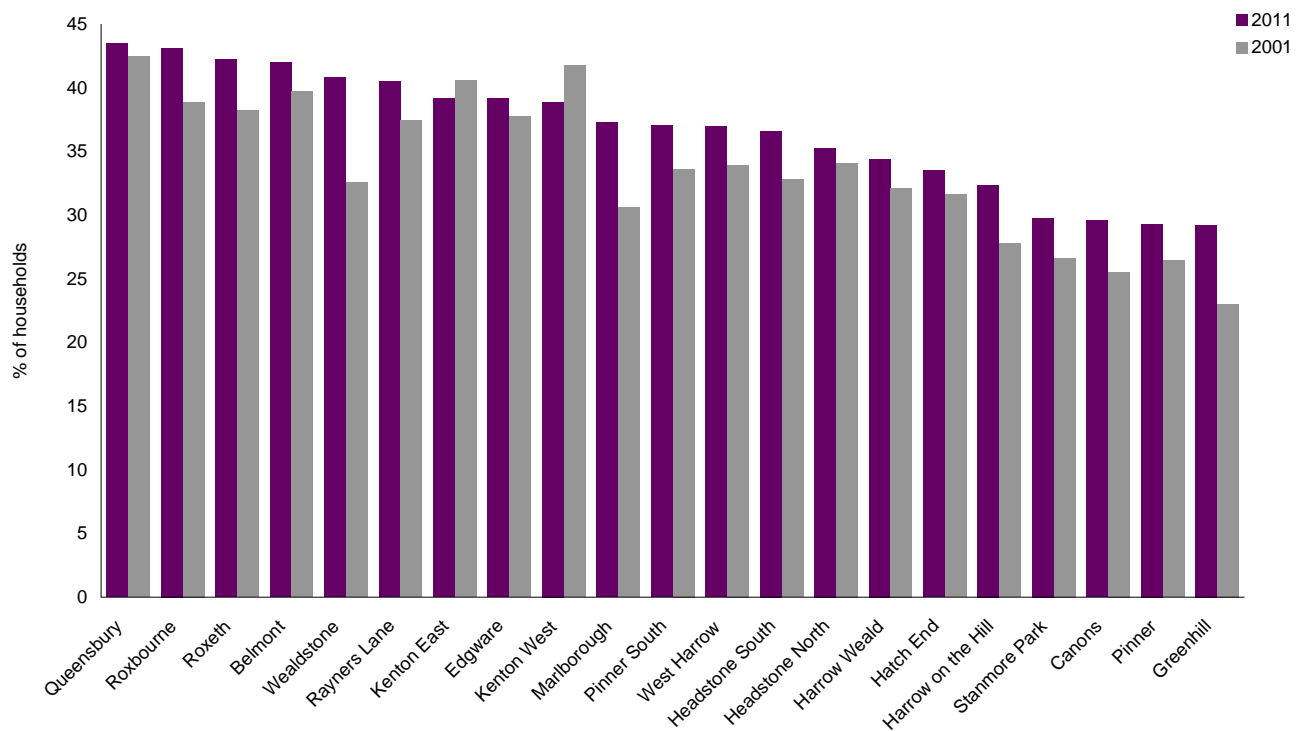


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# People of Harrow

## Households with Dependent Children

Source: 2011 Census, Key Statistics KS105EW & 2001 Census, Key Statistics KS020, ONS, Crown Copyright



# Families with 3+ Dependent Children

- **Just under one in six families in Harrow had three or more dependent children in 2011**
- **Since 2001 the number of Harrow families with three or more dependent children has increased by 20% (883)**
- **Harrow has a higher proportion of families with three plus dependent children compared to the national rate of 16.2%, but the borough's rate is below the London average of 18.4%**

There were 30,780 families with dependent children in Harrow in 2011 and 5,278 (17.1%) had three or more dependent children. Although the number of families in Harrow with three or more dependent children has increased by 20% over the decade, the overall proportion has only risen from 16.8% (4,395) to 17.1% (5,278).

Nationally Harrow is ranked 52<sup>nd</sup> for the proportion of families with three or more dependent children, with Tower Hamlets (28%) and Newham (25%) ranked first and second respectively.

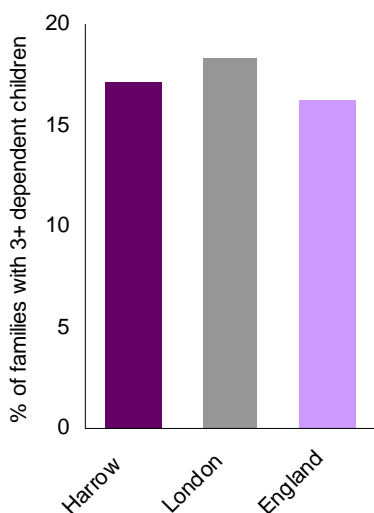
The central, eastern and south-west areas of the borough have the highest concentrations. Wealdstone ward has the highest level at 23% (364 families), followed by Roxeth at 21% and Queensbury at 19.6%. Greenhill has the lowest level, at 11.8% (171). Seven wards saw a percentage point fall in the proportion of families with three or more dependent children since 2001, Greenhill and Pinner wards had the largest falls, at 3.2%.

The LSOA with the highest rate is in Wealdstone ward, where 34.6% of all families with dependent children have three or more dependent children. The next two highest ranked LSOAs are in Hatch End (27.7%) and Roxbourne (27.5%), both LSOAs with high levels of social housing. The LSOA with the lowest proportion of families with three or more dependent children (8%) is in Greenhill; the area covering Harrow Town Centre.

*The percentage of families with three or more dependent children is calculated as a proportion of all families with dependent children. Adults in a family can be married; or in a same-sex civil partnership; or a cohabiting couple; or a lone parent.*

*A dependent child is a person aged 0 - 15 in a household (whether or not in a family) or aged 16 - 18 in full-time education and living in a family with his or her parent(s). It does not include any children who have a spouse, partner or child living in the household.*

## National Comparison



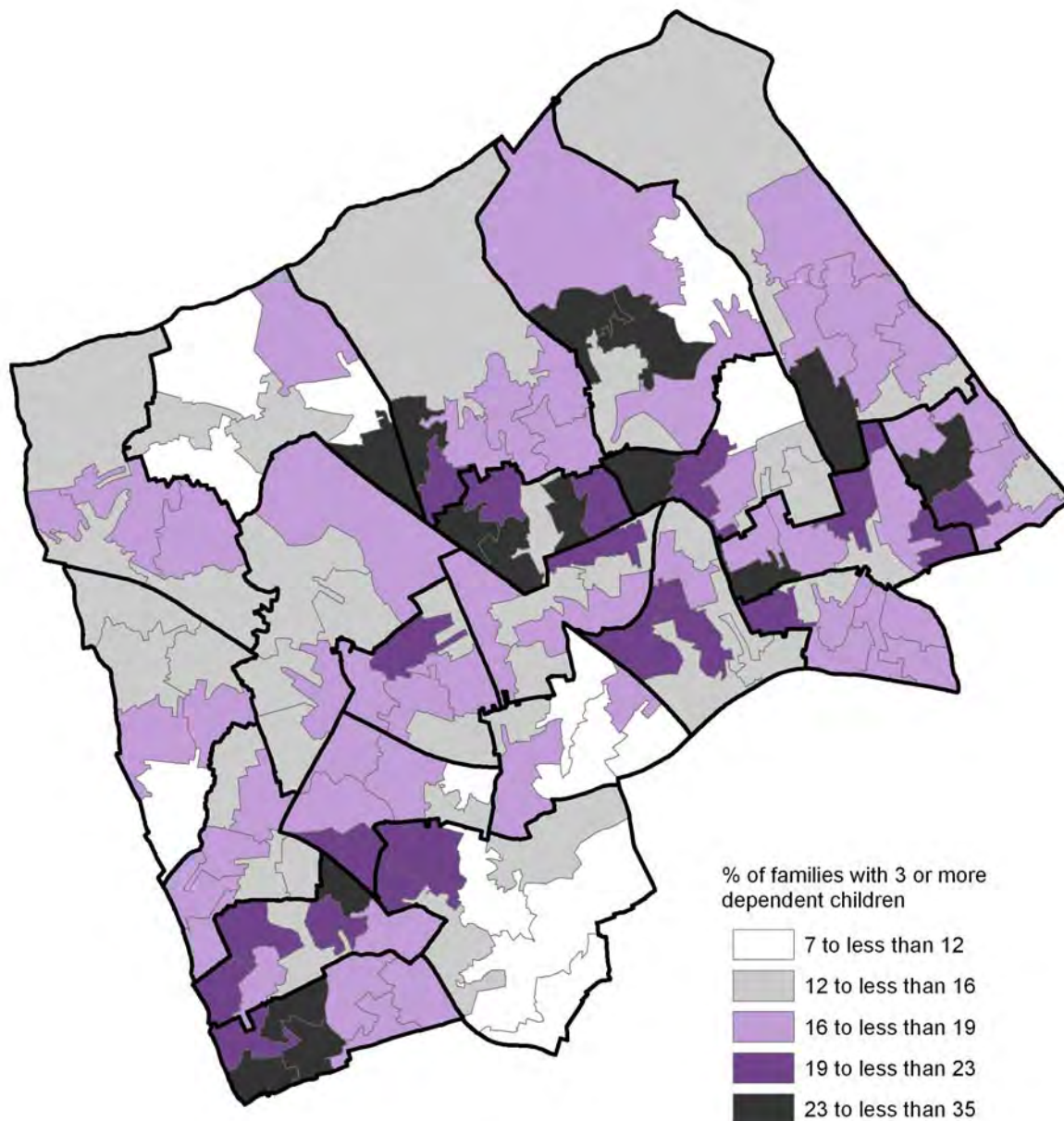
## National & London Rank

21/33	London
52/326	England

# People of Harrow

## Families with 3+ Dependent Children, 2011

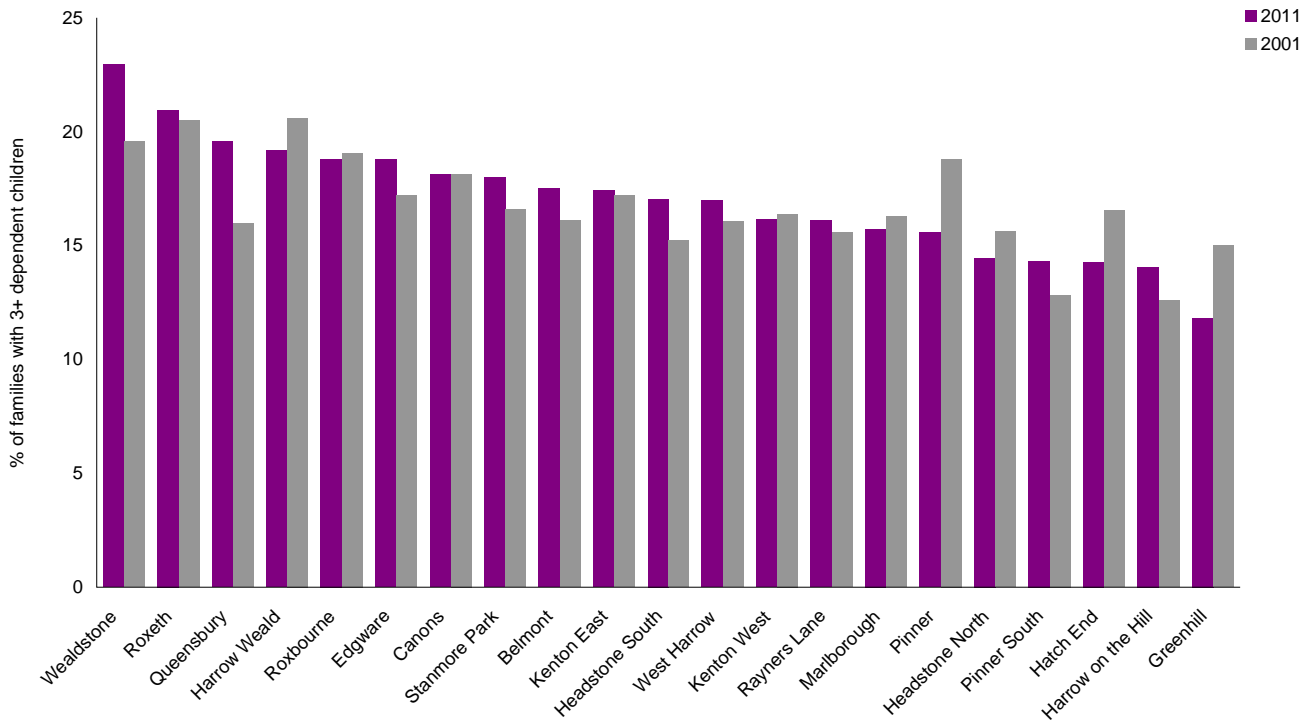
Source: 2011 Census, Quick Statistics QS118EW, ONS, Crown Copyright



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**Families with 3+ Dependent Children**

Source: 2011 Census, Quick Statistics QS118EW & 2001 Census, Standard Tables S007, ONS, Crown Copyright





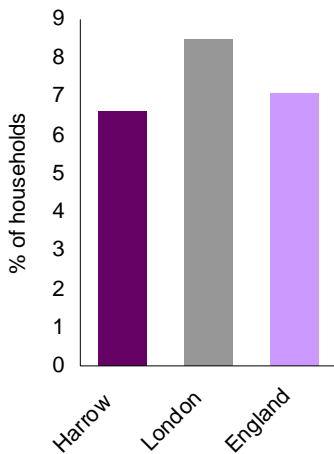
## Lone-Parent Households

- Harrow is ranked relatively low at 147th nationally for lone-parent households, where 1st has the highest percentage
- High percentages of lone-parent households with dependent children can be found in the centre of the borough as well as in clusters across the central and southern wards
- 6.6% of Harrow's households are lone-parent households, an increase from 2001 when they represented 5.6% of households

There are 5,560 lone-parent households in Harrow, accounting for 16,542 residents. The largest proportions of lone-parent households are found in the central wards and in an uneven distribution across the central and southern wards. The areas with high percentages of lone parents tend to coincide with areas where there is a high proportion of social housing.

The highest percentages are in the wards of Roxbourne with 11.1% of households (502 households), Wealdstone (10.3%) and Marlborough (9%). Roxbourne and Wealdstone wards were also ranked first and second within Harrow for their percentage of lone-parent households in 2001.

### National Comparison



Pinner ward contains the LSOA with the highest percentage, at 19%, followed by a LSOA in Harrow Weald (18.5%). Whilst Harrow Weald is ranked fourth within the borough for its proportion of lone parents, Pinner ward is only ranked eleventh. In Pinner ward, there appears to be a higher concentration of lone parents within one LSOA which has a considerable amount of social housing, whereas in Harrow Weald there are a number of LSOAs which have higher proportions of lone parents.

The largest increase in lone-parent households (86.5%) has been in Headstone South, with an increase from 3.9% to 6.5% of households (+122 households), followed by Marlborough (70.6%) and Canons (68.7%).

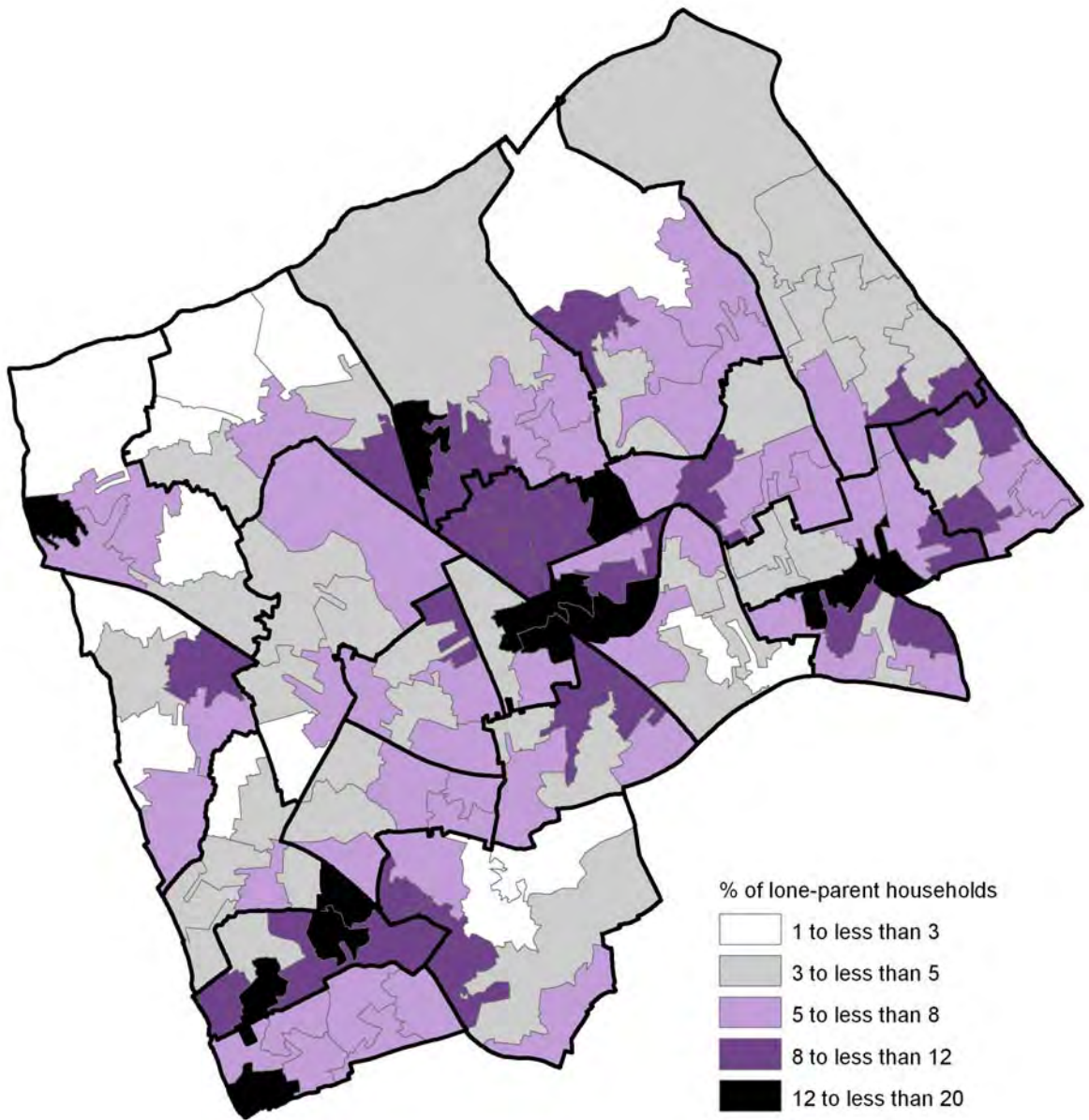
### National & London Rank

25/33	London
147/326	England

Rayners Lane and Kenton West have the lowest proportion of lone-parent households in the borough. Kenton West (-25.3%), Rayners Lane (-12.4%) and Harrow on the Hill (-8.9%) wards have seen the highest percentage decreases in the lone-parent households over the decade.

**Lone-Parent Households, 2011**

Source: 2011 Census, Key Statistics KS105EW, ONS, Crown Copyright

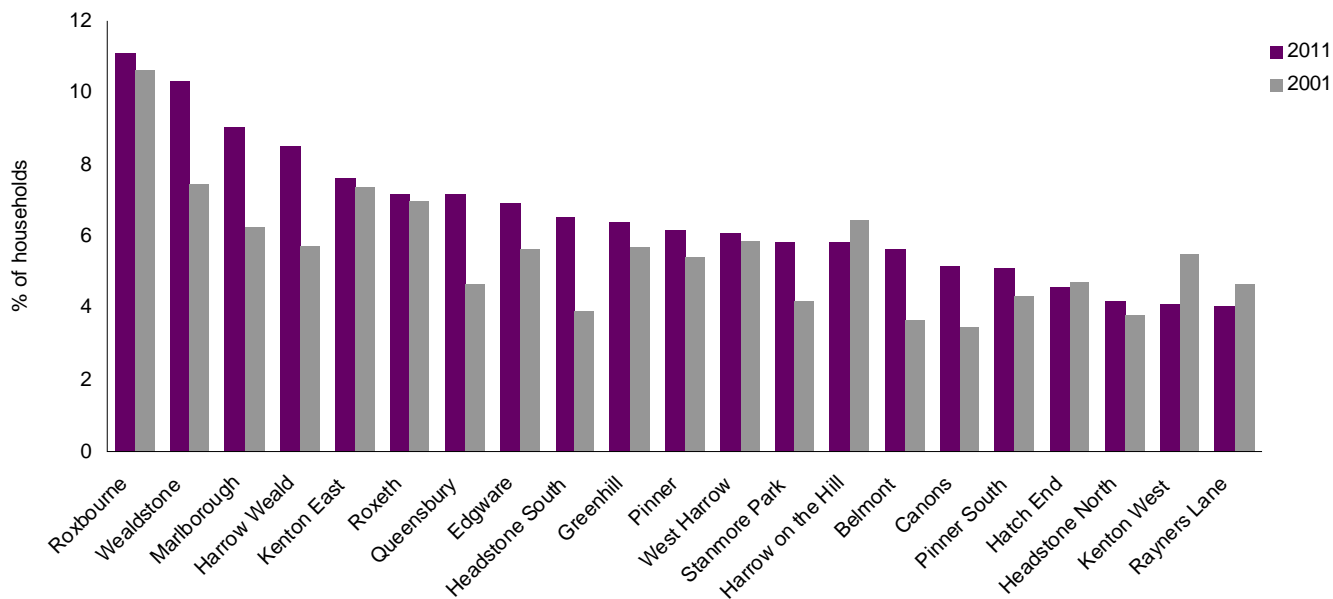


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# People of Harrow

## Lone-Parent Households

Source: 2011 Census, Key Statistics KS105EW & 2001 Census, Key Statistics KS022, ONS, Crown Copyright



## All Pensioner Households

- **18% (15,083) of Harrow’s households are comprised solely of residents aged 65 and over, below the national level of 21%, but above London’s level of 14%**
- **The highest numbers and rates of households (where all residents are aged 65 and over) are found across the north of the borough**
- **Harrow is ranked 5th in London, based on households where all residents are aged 65 and over (where 1st is the highest rank)**

*Households where all residents are aged 65 and over include: single-person households (with residents aged 65 and over); one family households (where all residents are aged 65 and over); and other types of households (with all residents aged 65 and over).*

Single-person households account for 59.6% (8,985) of households in this category, followed by one family households (5,817, 38.5%) and other households (281, 1.9%)

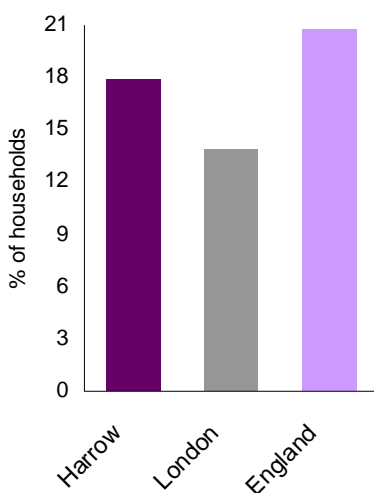
Households with the highest rates (where all residents are aged 65 and over), lie mainly in a band across the north of the borough. The highest rate is in Stanmore Park with 27.2% (1,186) of all households, followed by Canons (26.1%), Pinner (25.5%) and Hatch End (25%) wards. The northern wards of the borough have long been characterised by their concentration of residents of a more senior age.

The lowest proportion of households (those made up of residents aged 65 and over) are in the south of the borough. The lowest rate is for Marlborough, (12.5%, 537), followed by Greenhill (12.8%) and Queensbury (13.6%).

Two of Harrow’s LSOAs have rates of 38% - these are adjacent LSOAs in the north of Canons and Stanmore Park wards. The lowest ranked LSOA, with a rate of 6%, is in Greenhill.

*Direct comparisons with the 2001 Census are not possible for this indicator, as the 2001 Census included males aged 65+ and females aged 60+ as ‘pensioner’ households, whereas the 2011 Census closest measure is based on males/females aged 65 and over.*

### National Comparison



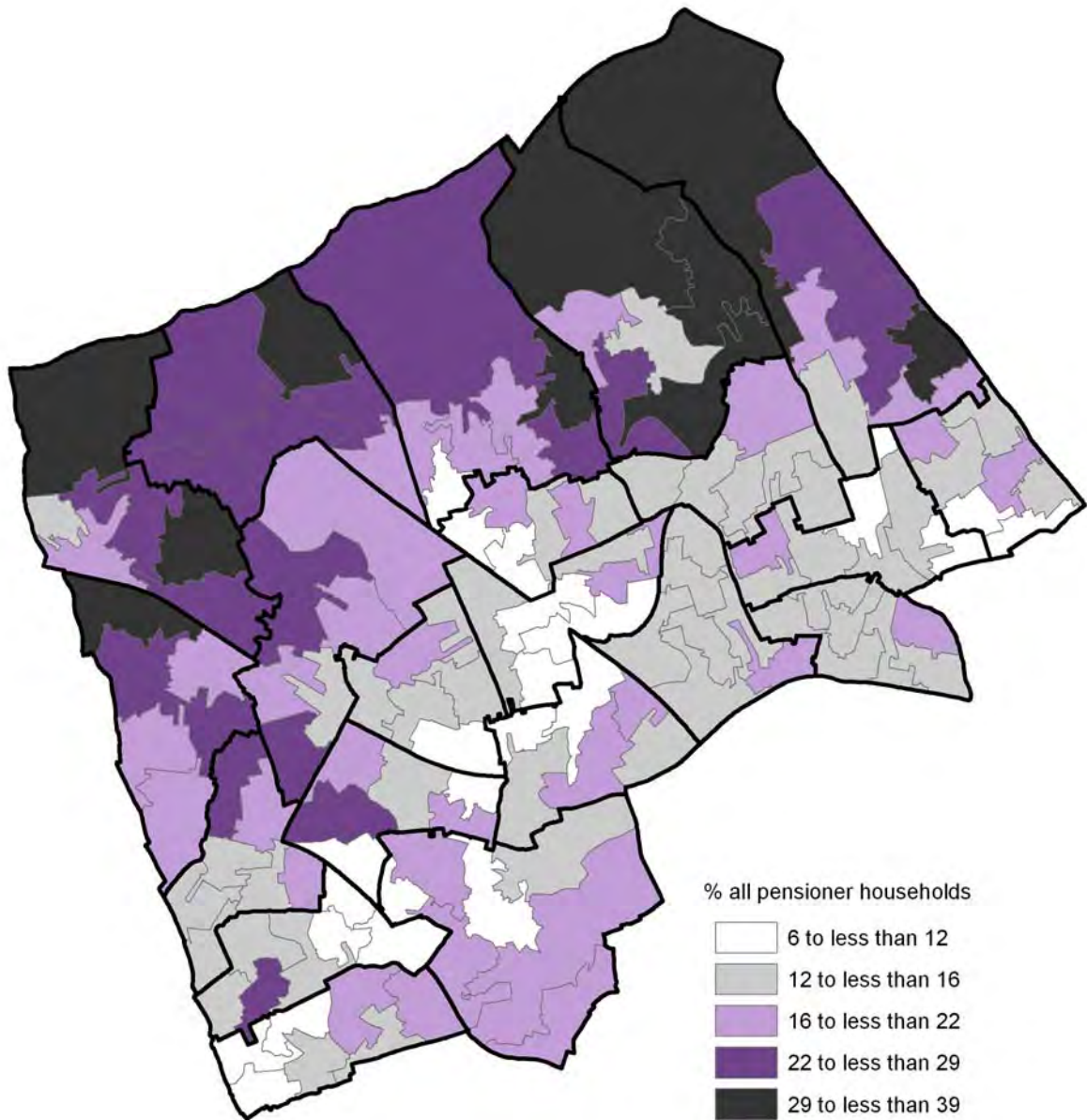
### National & London Rank

5/33                  London  
271/326              England

# People of Harrow

## All Pensioner Households, 2011

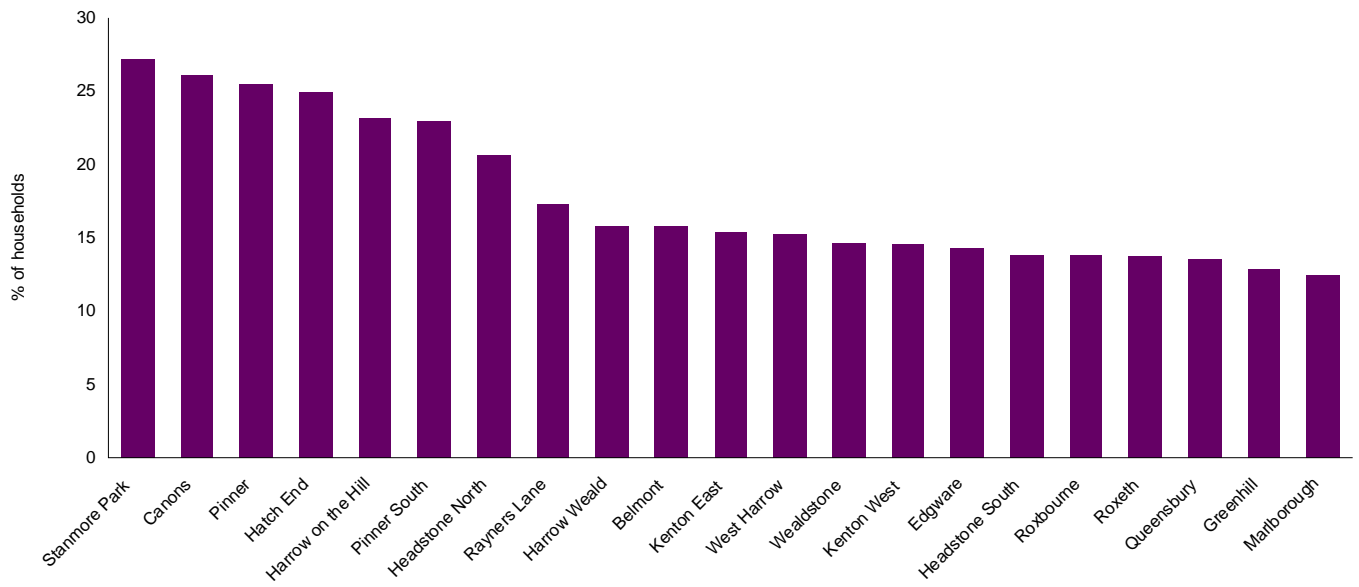
Source: 2011 Census, Quick Statistics QS112EW, ONS, Crown Copyright



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## All Pensioner Households

Source: 2011 Census, Quick Statistics QS112EW, ONS, Crown Copyright



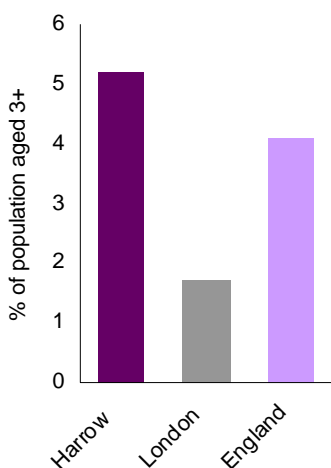


# Proficiency in English

- Harrow has a higher proportion of residents (whose main language is not English) who cannot speak English or cannot speak English well, compared to the national and London averages
- Just under 1% (2,025) of Harrow’s usual residents (aged three and over) cannot speak English
- A further 9,900 (4.3%) of Harrow’s residents do not speak English well

*The 2011 Census was the first census in England & Wales to ask a question on proficiency in English. Proficiency in the English language classifies people whose main language is not English according to their level of ability to speak English - whether they can speak English very well, or well, or whether they cannot speak English well, or at all. In this report the categories ‘cannot speak English’ and ‘cannot speak English well’ have been combined. Answers to this question are based on residents who are aged three and over, so rates are based on the resident population aged three and over.*

## National Comparison



Nearly half (48.5%) of Harrow’s 2,025 residents who cannot speak English are aged 65 and over (983); 40.1% (812) are aged 16 to 64; and the remaining 11.4% (230) are children aged 3 to 15 (mainly of younger ages).

Over two-thirds (69.6%, 6,890) of Harrow’s residents who do not speak English well are aged 16 to 64. 23.8% (2,353) are aged 65 and over, with the remaining 6.7% (659) being children.

There are three distinct areas in the borough where there are relatively high numbers of residents who either do not speak English or do not speak English well. These areas are: in the south-east, clustered around Kenton East, Queensbury and Edgware wards; in Marlborough and Wealdstone wards; and in a third cluster in South Harrow.

## National & London Rank

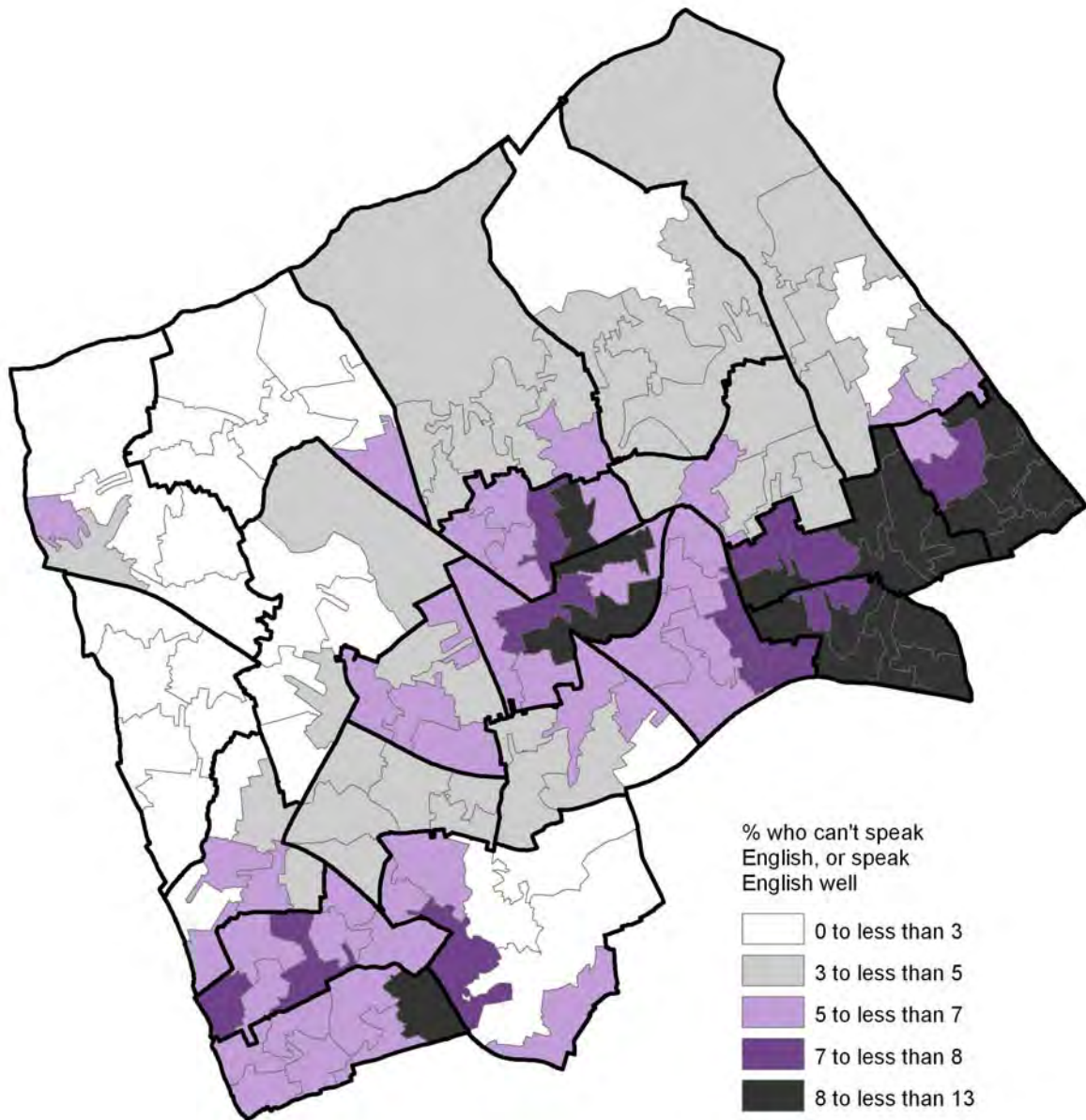
9/33                      London  
 12/326                  England

Kenton East has the highest percentage of residents who cannot speak English, at 1.8% (193 residents), followed by Marlborough (1.4%), Queensbury (1.4%), Edgware (1.4%) and Kenton West (1.3%) wards. Kenton East also has the highest percentage of residents who cannot speak English well, at 8.4% (900 residents). The north-west of Harrow has the lowest numbers of people who either cannot speak English or do not speak English well. Only 19 (0.2%) residents in Pinner South cannot speak English.

At the LSOA level rates vary from a low of 0.3% (5) in a LSOA in Pinner ward, to a high of 12.1% (203) in Kenton East.

## Proficiency in English, 2011

Source: 2011 Census, Quick Statistics QS205EW, ONS, Crown Copyright

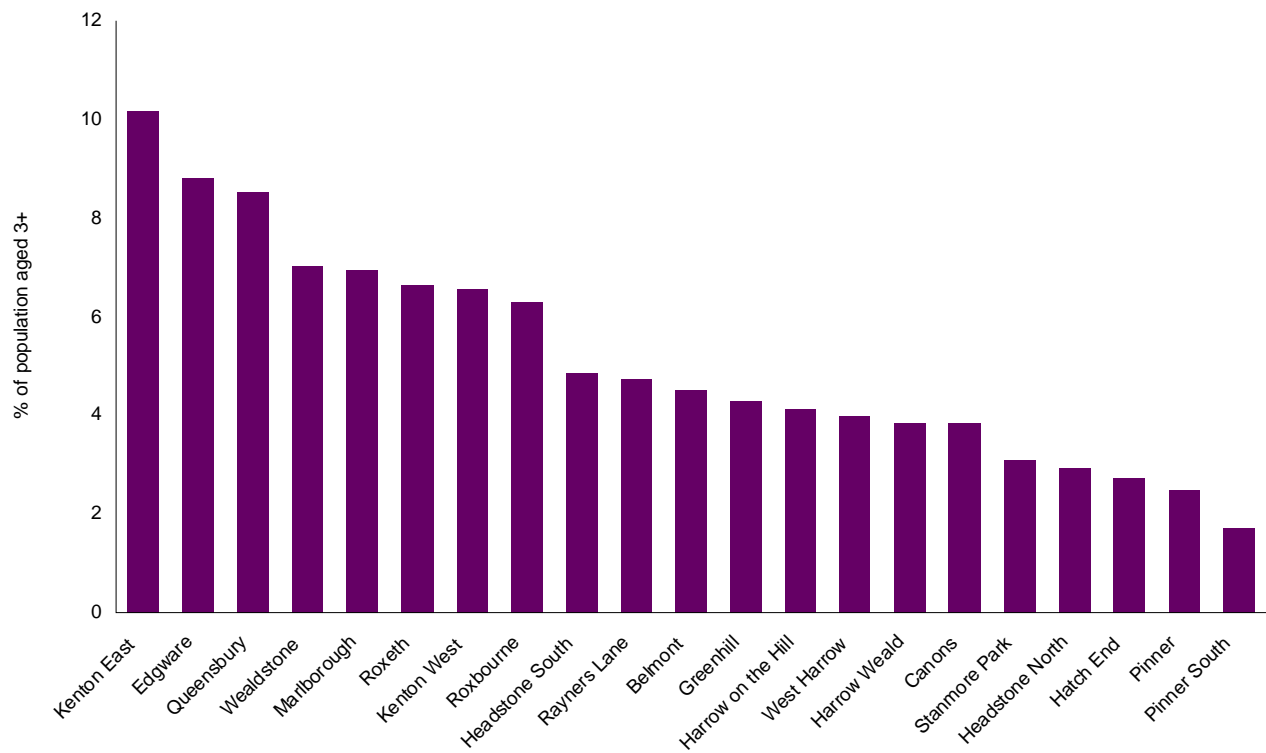


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# People of Harrow

## Residents who cannot speak English, or cannot speak English well, 2011

Source: 2011 Census, Quick Statistics QS205EW, ONS, Crown Copyright



# Main Language

- **28.5% (65,347) of Harrow’s residents main spoken language is not English**
- **Harrow is ranked 8th highest nationally, based on the percentage of residents whose main language is not English**
- **The wards in the south-east and south-west of the borough have the highest proportion of residents whose first language is not English**

*The 2011 Census was the first census in England & Wales to include a question on language. The question asked “What is your main language?” and respondents, aged 3 and over, were asked to tick English or write in another language (including British Sign Language).*

English is the main language spoken amongst Harrow’s residents, with 71.5% (164,051) of residents, below London’s level of 77.9% and the national level of 92%.

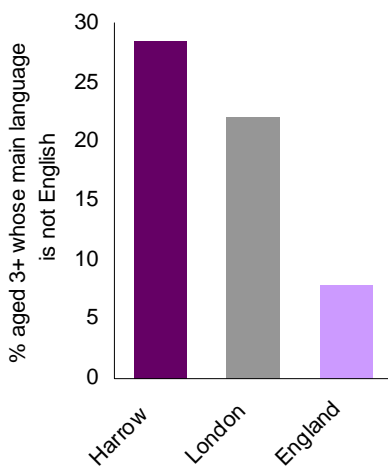
Queensbury has the highest percentage of residents who do not use English as their main language, at 43.3% (4,970), closely followed by Kenton East (42.9%) and Edgware ward (41.9%). Pinner South and Pinner wards have the lowest percentage of residents whose main spoken language is not English, at 14.2% and 14.4% respectively.

At LSOA level rates vary from a low of 5.8% (93) in a LSOA in Pinner ward, to a high of 51.3% (897) in Queensbury.

Gujarati is Harrow’s most commonly spoken language, after English, with 20,368 speakers (8.9% of all residents) and Harrow is ranked 2nd nationally, after Leicester. Tamil is Harrow’s third most prolifically spoken language, with 8,304 speakers (3.6% of all residents) and Harrow is ranked 1st nationally for Tamil speakers.

Nationally, the top five spoken languages (after English) are Polish, Panjabi, Urdu, Bengali and Gujarati.

## National Comparison



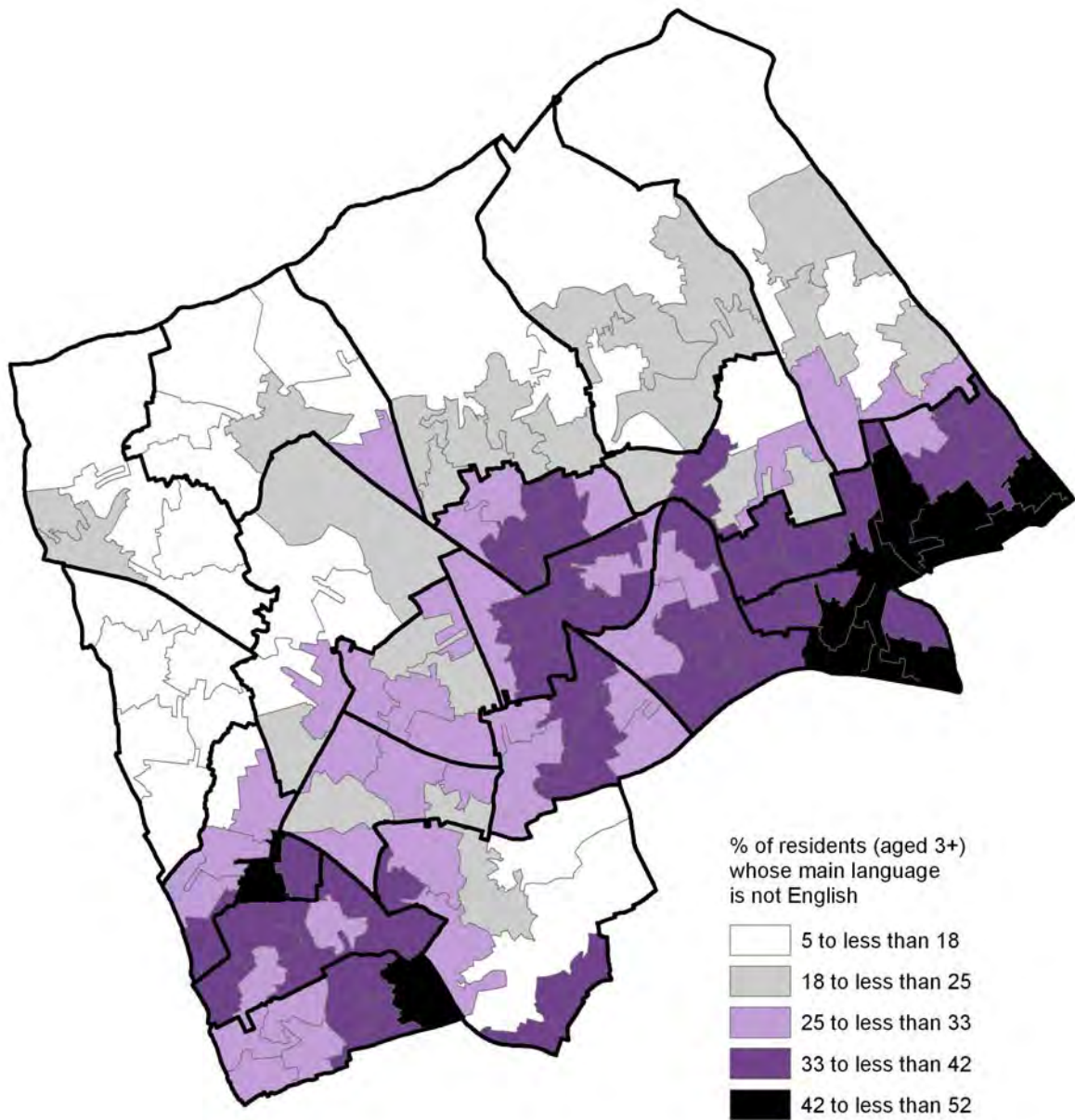
## National & London Rank

8/33	London
8/326	England

# People of Harrow

## Residents whose Main Language is not English, 2011

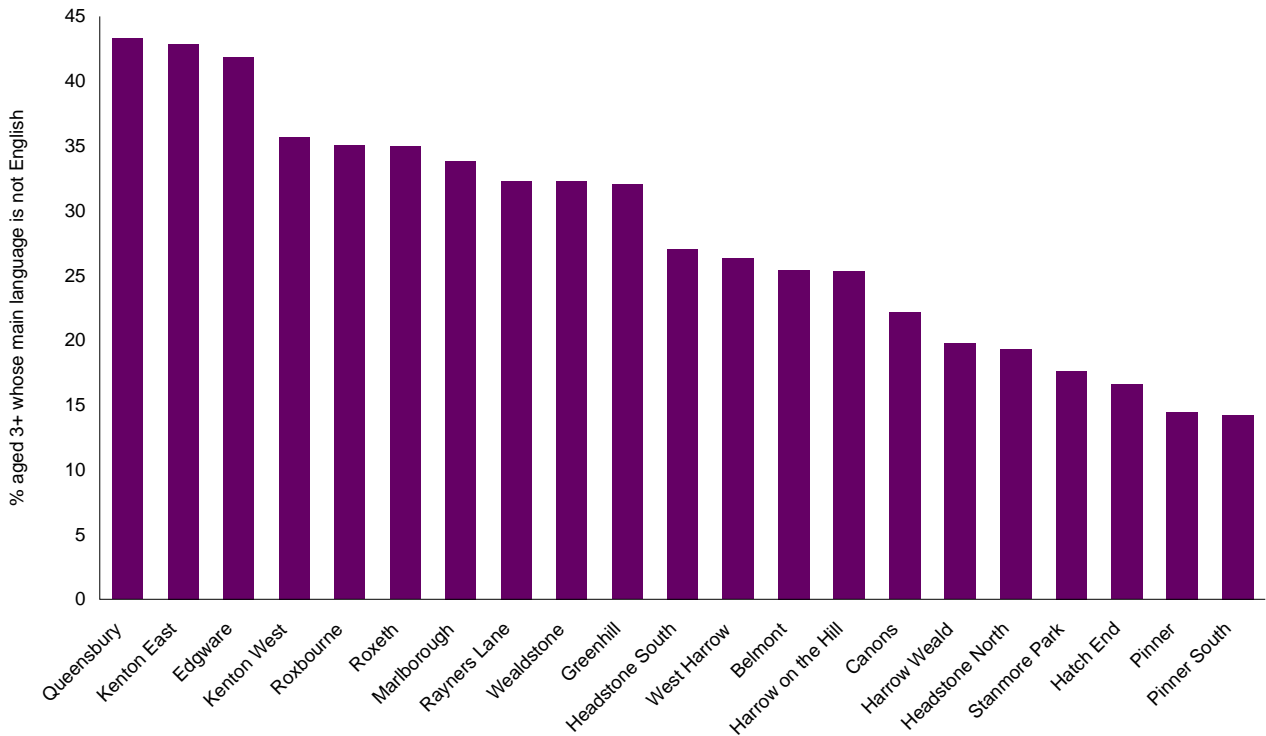
Source: 2011 Census, Quick Statistics QS204EW, ONS, Crown Copyright



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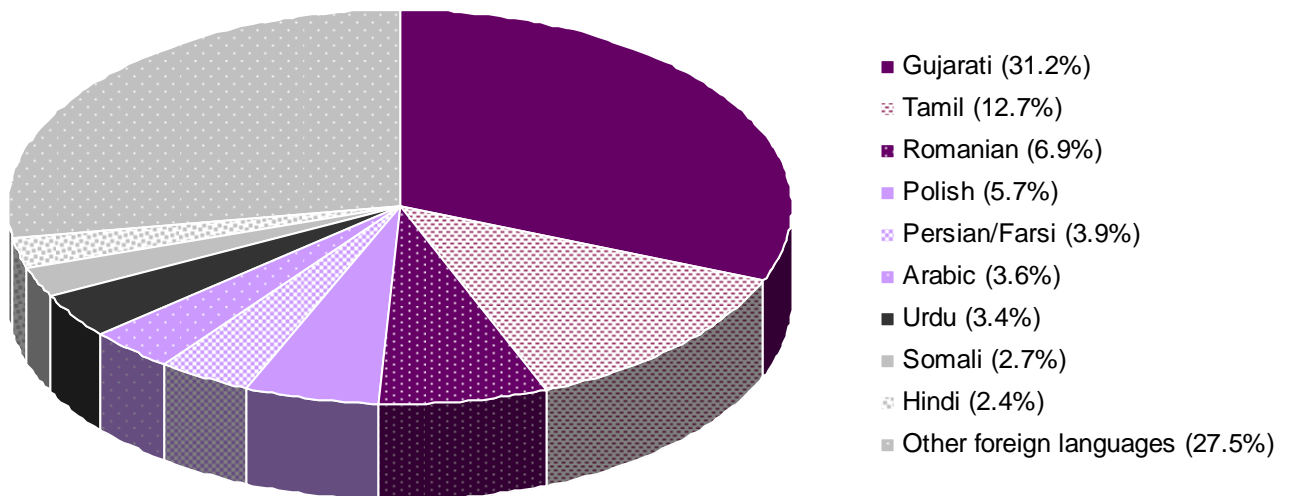
**Residents whose Main Language is not English, 2011**

Source: 2011 Census, Quick Statistics QS204EW, ONS, Crown Copyright



**Main Language (excluding English), 2011**

Source: 2011 Census, Quick Statistics QS204EW, ONS, Crown Copyright





# Deprivation

## Indices of Deprivation 2010

### Indices of Deprivation 2010

The Indices of Deprivation 2010 (ID 2010) are the Government's main measure of deprivation at the Lower Super Output Area level (LSOA) and they help identify areas of need.

The ID 2010 updates the ID 2007 using more up-to-date data, largely relating to 2008, although some variables still come from the 2001 Census. New Indices of Deprivation using the 2011 Census are likely to be commissioned by the Government and may be published in 2015.

The ID 2010 consists of an overall Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD), broken down into seven separate indices. These relate to income, employment, health and disability, education skills and training, barriers to housing and services, living environment, and crime. There are two supplementary Income indices (Income Deprivation affecting Children and Income Deprivation affecting Older People) and six sub-domains. The overall Index of Multiple Deprivation can be used to compare the extent of and concentrations of deprivation within and across local authorities in England.

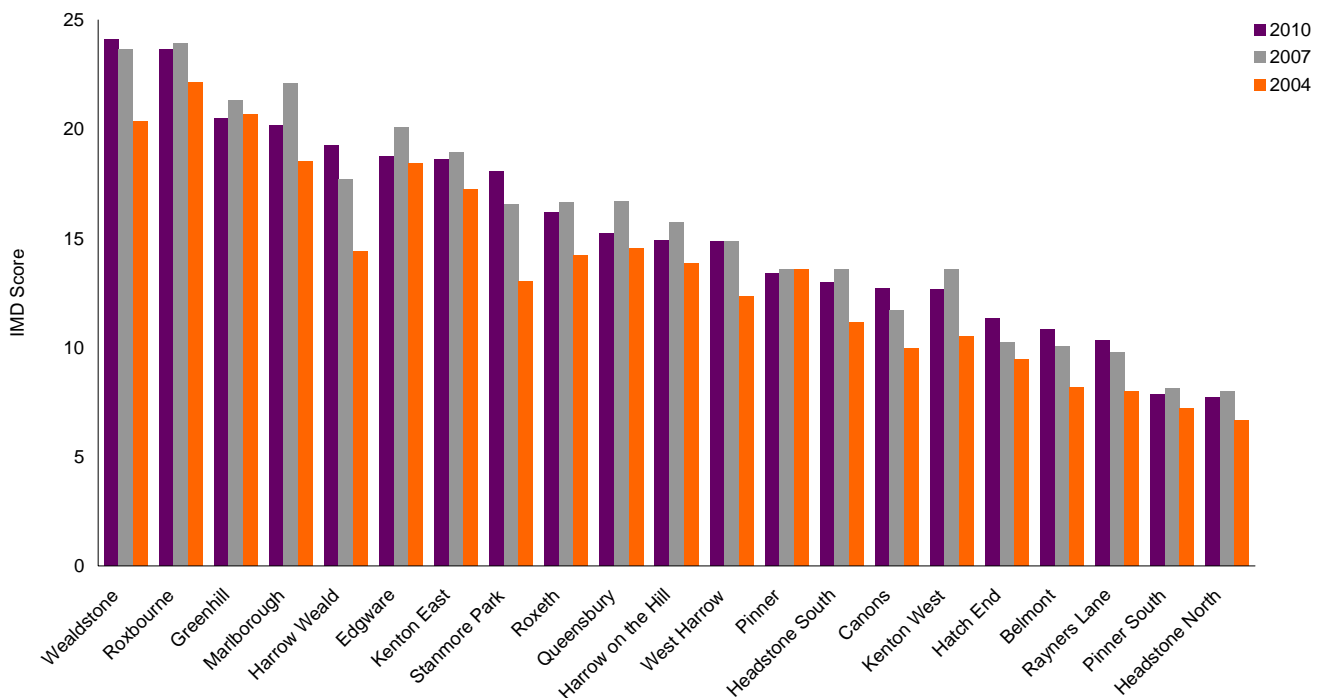
It is important to note that not all disadvantaged people live in deprived areas and conversely, not everyone living in a deprived area is disadvantaged.

The Harrow Vitality Profiles show the proportion of LSOAs which fall within the 20% most deprived nationally, or the 20% least deprived nationally - for each of the separate indices. The LSOA ranked 1 in the ID 2010 is the most deprived and that ranked 32,482 is the least deprived.

The chart below shows a ward level analysis of the overall IMD for Harrow for 2004, 2007 and 2010. Although the ID 2010 are not produced at ward level, analyses of the average LSOA scores shows that Harrow's most deprived wards in 2010 were Wealdstone, Roxbourne, Greenhill and Marlborough.

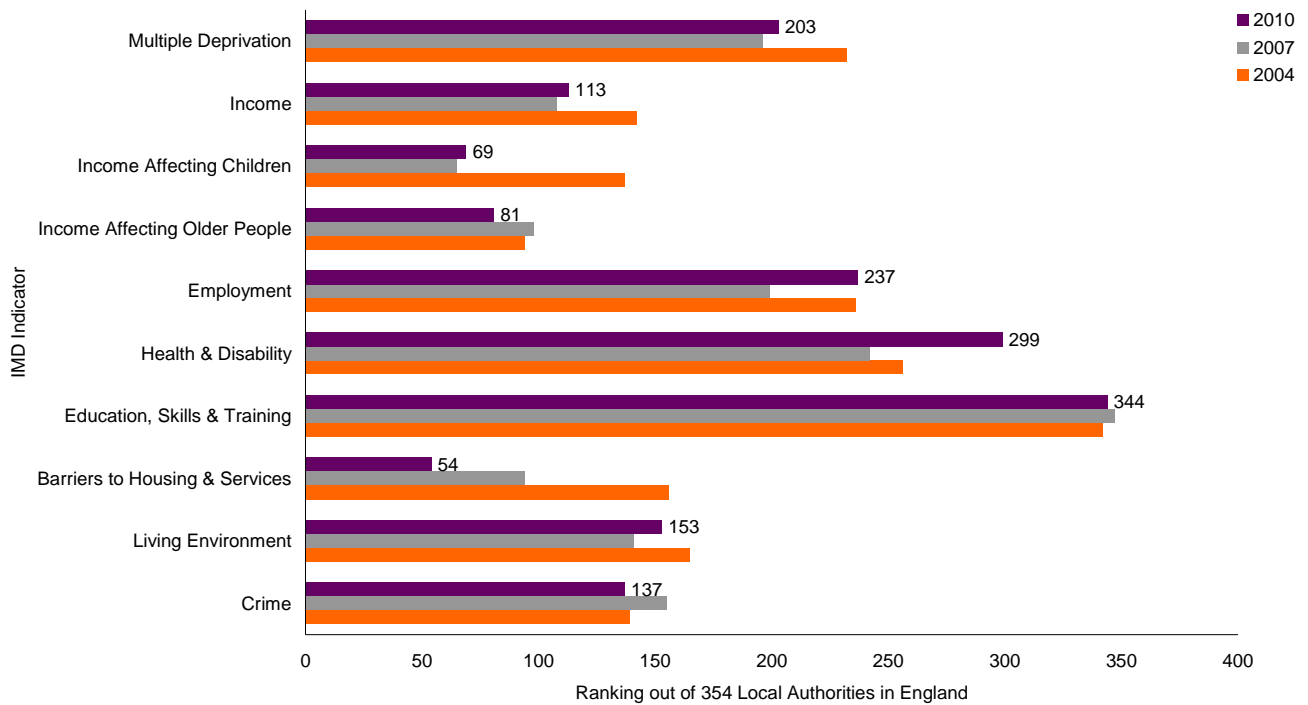
### Multiple Deprivation

Source: CLG Indices of Deprivation, Crown Copyright



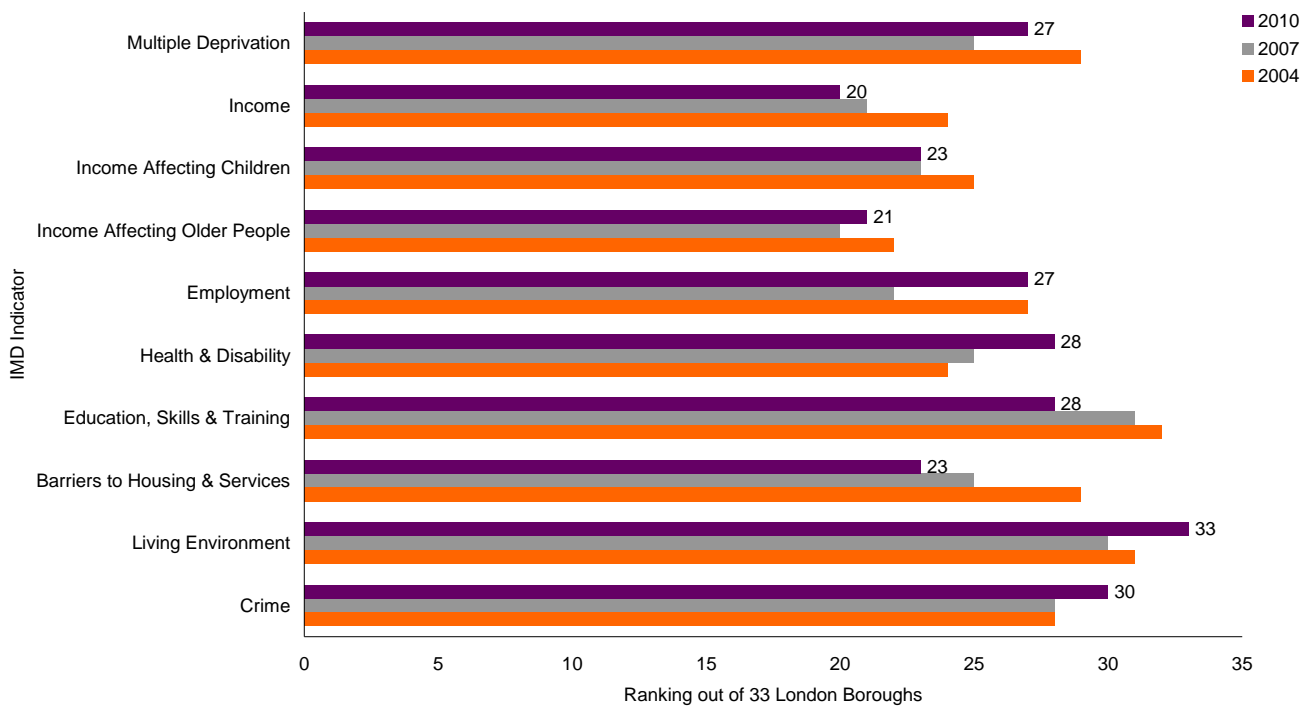
## Harrow's Rank in relation to the National Deprivation Rankings

Source: CLG Indices of Deprivation 2004, 2007 & 2010, Crown Copyright



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

Source: CLG Indices of Deprivation 2004, 2007 & 2010, Crown Copyright



## Deprivation

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

In 2009 there was a local government restructure which reduced the number of local authorities from 354 to 326. However, in order to be able to compare the rankings with previous years the following charts show Harrow's overall ranking based on pre-2009 borough and district boundaries, as well as within London overall, which was not affected by the boundary changes. Again, lower rankings denote higher levels of deprivation. The multiple deprivation indicator is based on the average rank measure, whilst all other measures are based on the average score.

Two thirds of London LSOAs have above average levels of deprivation, the highest of any region, with by far the smallest proportion of LSOAs among the least deprived quintile.

Harrow's overall IMD ranking (based on average rank) changed from 196th to 203rd, out of 354 (pre-2009) Districts in England. Three of Harrow's LSOAs are in England's 20% most deprived LSOAs, compared to two in 2007 and these are in Hatch End, Stanmore Park and Roxbourne. Harrow has no LSOAs in the top 10% most deprived nationally.

23 of Harrow's LSOAs are in the least deprived 20% in the country, as in 2007. Eight of those are in the least deprived 10%; they are in Hatch End, Headstone North, Pinner and Pinner South wards.

There has been positive progress between 2007 and 2010 so that Harrow is now a largely less deprived place. The Barriers to Housing domain causes the most concern, being the area where the borough performs least well and also the indicator with the greatest increase in deprivation since 2007.

For more detailed information about the Indices of Deprivation 2010 and the measures used in each index - see the Government report:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/english-indices-of-deprivation-2010>



## Deprivation

# Multiple Deprivation

- Harrow is ranked 203rd out of 354 Districts in England where 1st is the most deprived
- Harrow is less deprived in 2010, compared to 2007 when it was ranked 196th
- 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

### National & London Rank

27/33	London
203/354	England

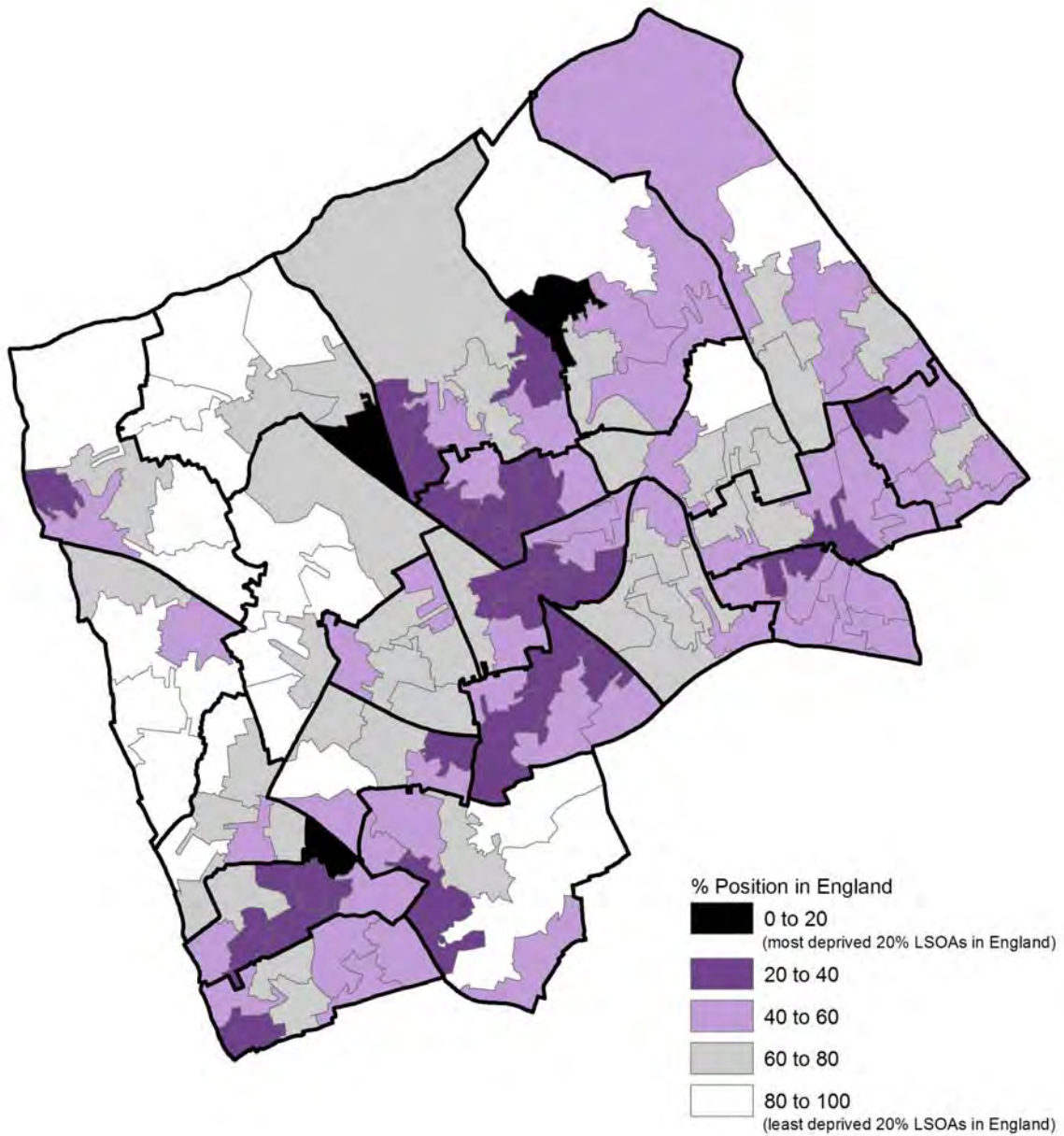
Although overall multiple deprivation in Harrow has fallen, there are three LSOAs in Harrow in the top 20% most deprived in England. Those LSOAs are in the wards of Hatch End, Stanmore Park and Roxbourne. These areas appear to coincide with areas of social housing suggesting that households living in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

Over a third of Harrow's LSOAs (36%) lie in the middle quintile for deprivation. To the west of the borough there is the least multiple deprivation. 23 LSOAs in Harrow were in the least deprived 20% LSOAs in England while eight were in the least deprived 10%. All of the LSOAs in the least deprived 10% are in the north-west of the borough in the wards of Pinner, Headstone North, Pinner South and Hatch End.

*All figures are based on the average rank measure. The IMD 2010 provides weighted average figure for seven domains of deprivation, based on the following: Income (22.5%); Employment (22.5%); Health Deprivation & Disability (13.5%); Barriers to Housing & Services (9.3%); Crime (9.3%) and Living Environment (9.3%).*

## Multiple Deprivation, 2010

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## Deprivation

### Income

- **Harrow is worse than the national average for income deprivation, but less deprived compared to 2007**
- **Nationally Harrow is ranked 113th out of 354, where 1st is the most deprived**
- **Most income deprivation is in the centre, with pockets of deprivation across the borough**
- **Harrow is 20th out of 33 London boroughs for income deprivation**

#### National & London Rank

20/33	London
113/354	England

Harrow has 18 LSOAs, spread across 12 wards which are nationally in the most deprived 20%. Deprivation is most concentrated in the centre of the borough (Marlborough and Wealdstone wards), with pockets of deprivation spread across the entire borough.

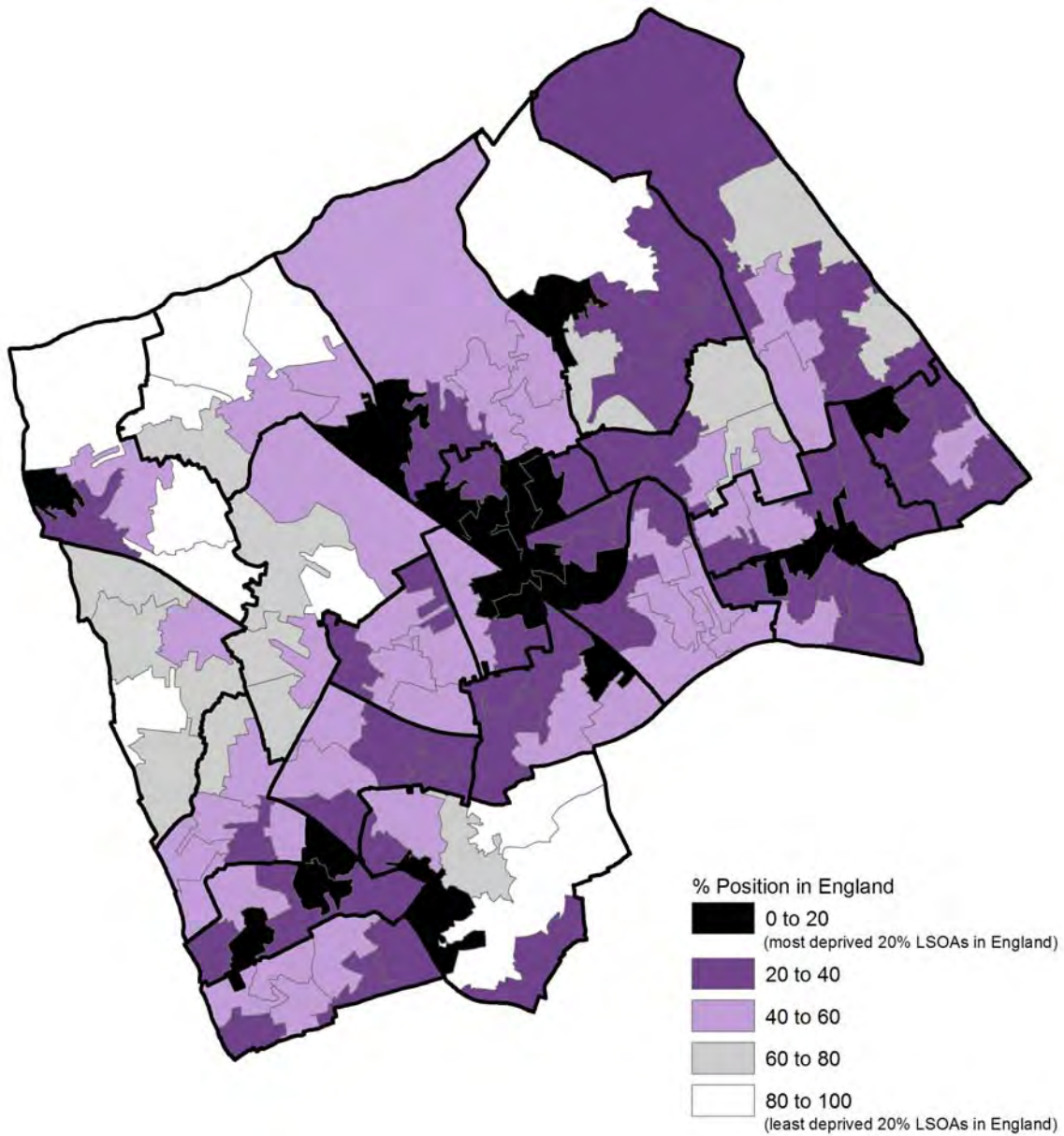
Areas least affected by income deprivation are in the north-west (Pinner and Hatch End wards), the north-east (Stanmore Park), and the south (Harrow on the Hill). A total of 11 LSOAs are nationally in the least deprived 20% and a further four in the least deprived 10%.

Overall there has been consolidation with decreases in the extremes at both ends of the spectrum; the least deprived fair worse while the most deprived are relatively better off.

*Indicators constituting Income Deprivation in the ID 2010 are: adults and children in Income Support families; adults and children in income-based Jobseeker's Allowance families; adults and children in Pension Credit families; adults and children in Child Tax Credit families whose equalised income is below 60% of the median before housing costs; asylum seekers in England in receipt of subsistence support, accommodation support, or both. Special indicators are published for income deprivation as it affects children and older people - as shown in pages 98 to 101.*

## Income, 2010

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## Deprivation

# Income Affecting Children

- **Harrow is worse than the national average for this indicator of deprivation, but with a slightly improved position since 2007**
- **Harrow is ranked 69th out of 354 districts in England, where 1st is the most deprived**
- **There are concentrated areas of high deprivation in the central wards of Harrow, but pockets are spread right across the borough**

### National & London Rank

23/33	London
69/354	England

The picture of income deprivation affecting children follows a similar pattern to income deprivation in general. It is varied with significant numbers of LSOAs in each of the quintile bands.

There are areas of high deprivation spread right across the borough with extensive clustering in the central wards of Wealdstone, Marlborough and Greenhill allied with 25 LSOAs featuring in the bottom 20% in England. All LSOAs in Wealdstone ward are within this bottom quintile.

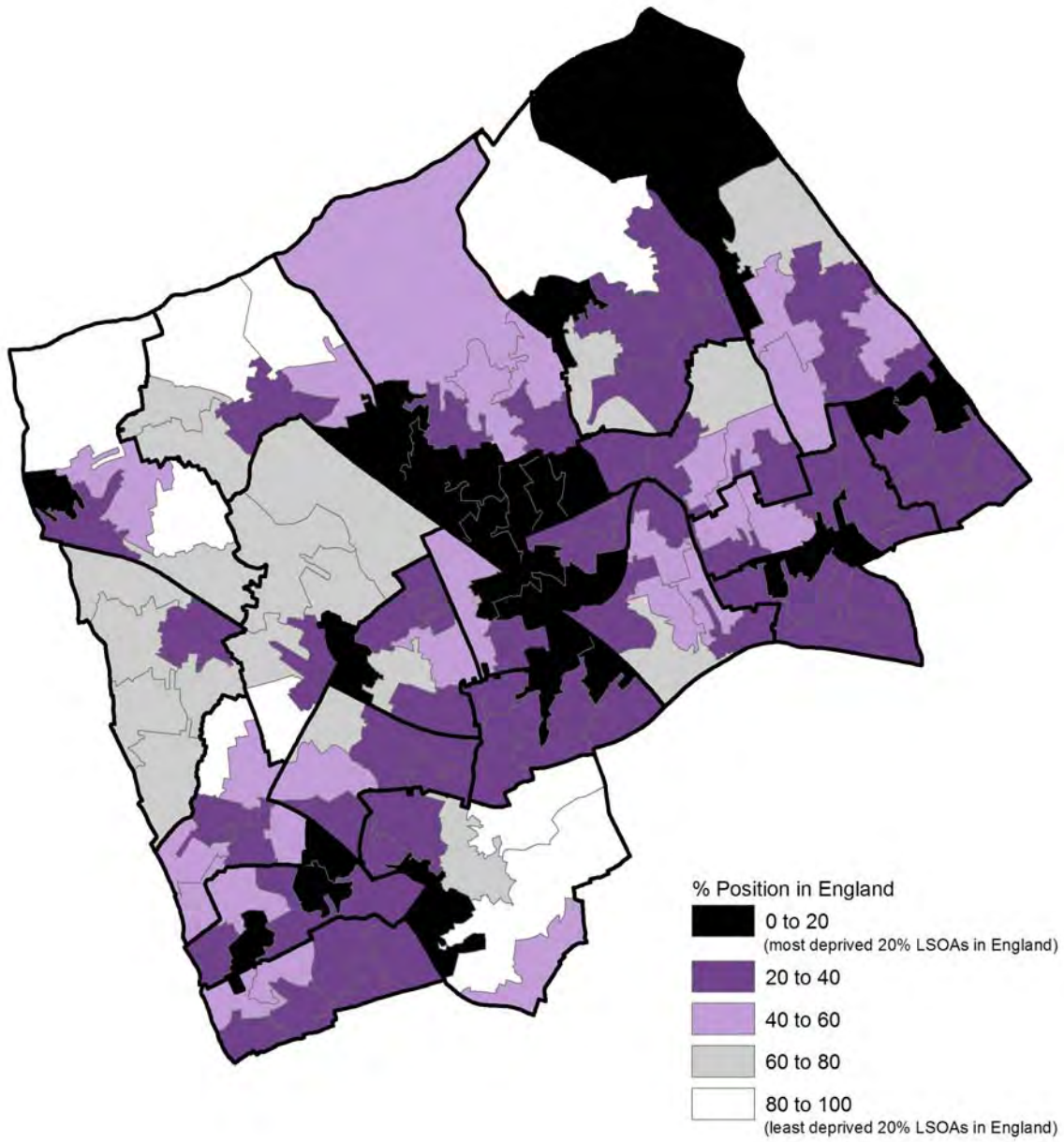
Eight LSOAs in Harrow are in the bottom 10% nationally and the wards of Hatch End, Edgware, Marlborough and Harrow Weald each have a LSOA in the most deprived 5%.

There are nine LSOAs in the least deprived 20% in the country, they are in the north-west (Pinner and Hatch End wards), north-east (Stanmore Park) and south (Harrow on the Hill). Headstone North and Rayners Lane also have LSOAs in the least deprived 20% nationally.

*Income deprivation affecting children in the ID 2010 is a subset of the basic income deprivation indicator. It measures income deprivation only for households where there are children aged 15 or under.*

## Income Affecting Children, 2010

Source: CLG, Indices of Deprivation 2010, Crown Copyright



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## Deprivation

# Income Affecting Older People

- **Harrow is worse than the national average for this deprivation indicator and the relative position as worsened since 2007**
- **Ranked 81st out of 354 districts, where 1st is the most deprived, Harrow is in the top quintile of most deprived local authorities in England**
- **Deprivation is not confined to a single area, but these are pockets of greater concentration found in central and south-eastern Harrow**

### National & London Rank

21/33	London
81/354	England

There are areas of high deprivation spread right across the borough with a particular concentration in Harrow's central wards, Kenton East (five out of seven LSOAs) and Roxbourne. There are 10 LSOAs in the most deprived 10% and 22 within the most deprived 20% in England.

At the other end of the spectrum there are 11 LSOAs in the least deprived 20% in England and only three LSOAs in the least deprived 10%. In general the least deprived areas are in the north-west and Harrow on the Hill.

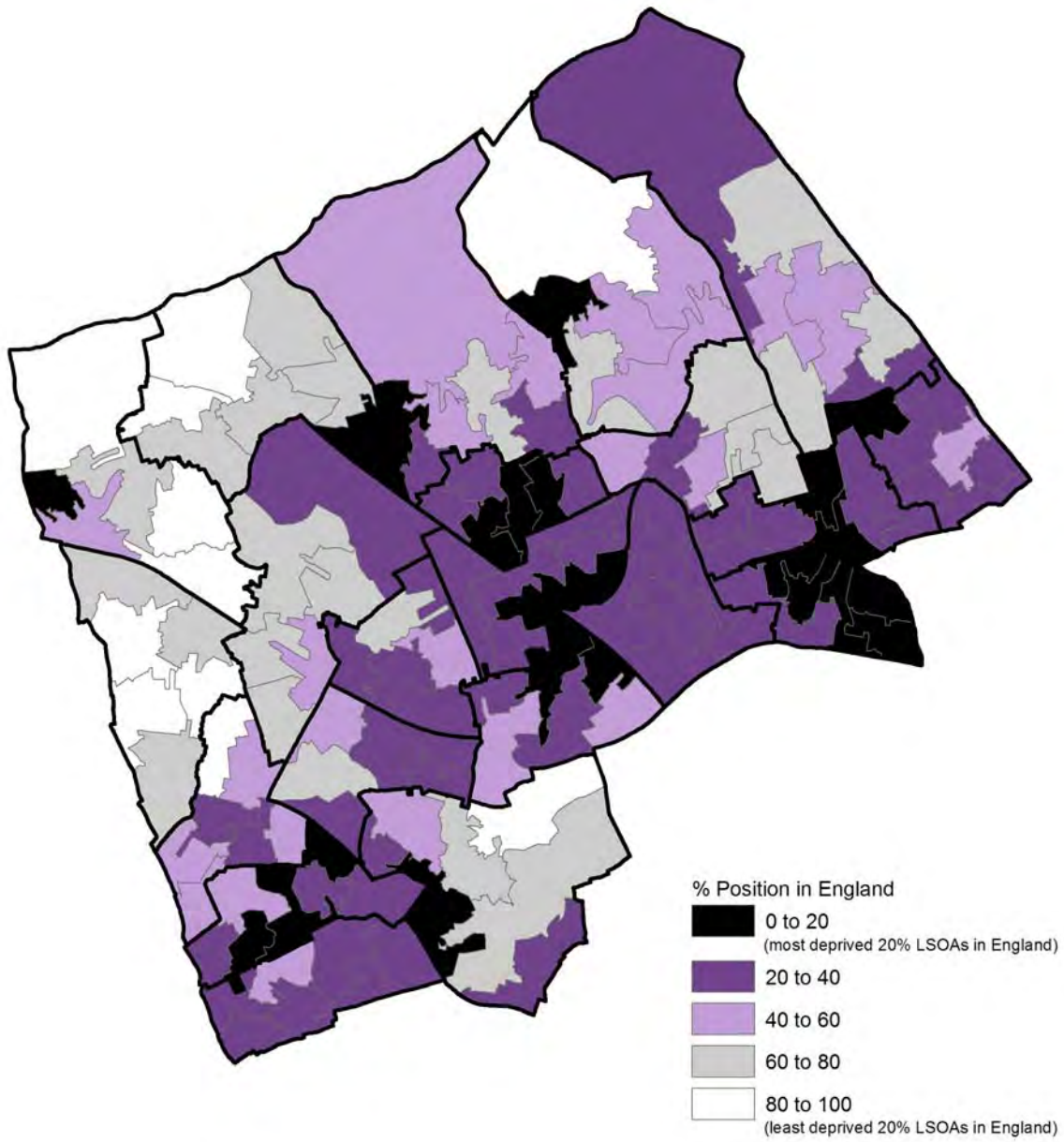
Deprivation generally follows an inverse distribution to the age structure of the borough, with wards the highest concentration of older residents wards generally sharing lower levels of deprivation for this indicator.

*Income deprivation affecting older people in the ID 2010 is a subset of the basic income deprivation indicator. It measures income deprivation only for households where there are people aged 60 and over.*



## Income Affecting Older People, 2010

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## Deprivation

# Employment

- Harrow is less deprived in 2010, for employment deprivation compared to 2007 and 2004
- Harrow is ranked 237th out of 354 districts nationally, where 1st is the most deprived
- Employment deprivation is dispersed at low levels across the borough, but is most prevalent in the northern and central areas
- The least deprivation in Harrow is found to the west of the borough

### National & London Rank

27/33	London
237/354	England

The overall picture of employment deprivation in Harrow is positive. There are 27 LSOAs in the 20% least deprived in England and 13 of these are in the least deprived 10%.

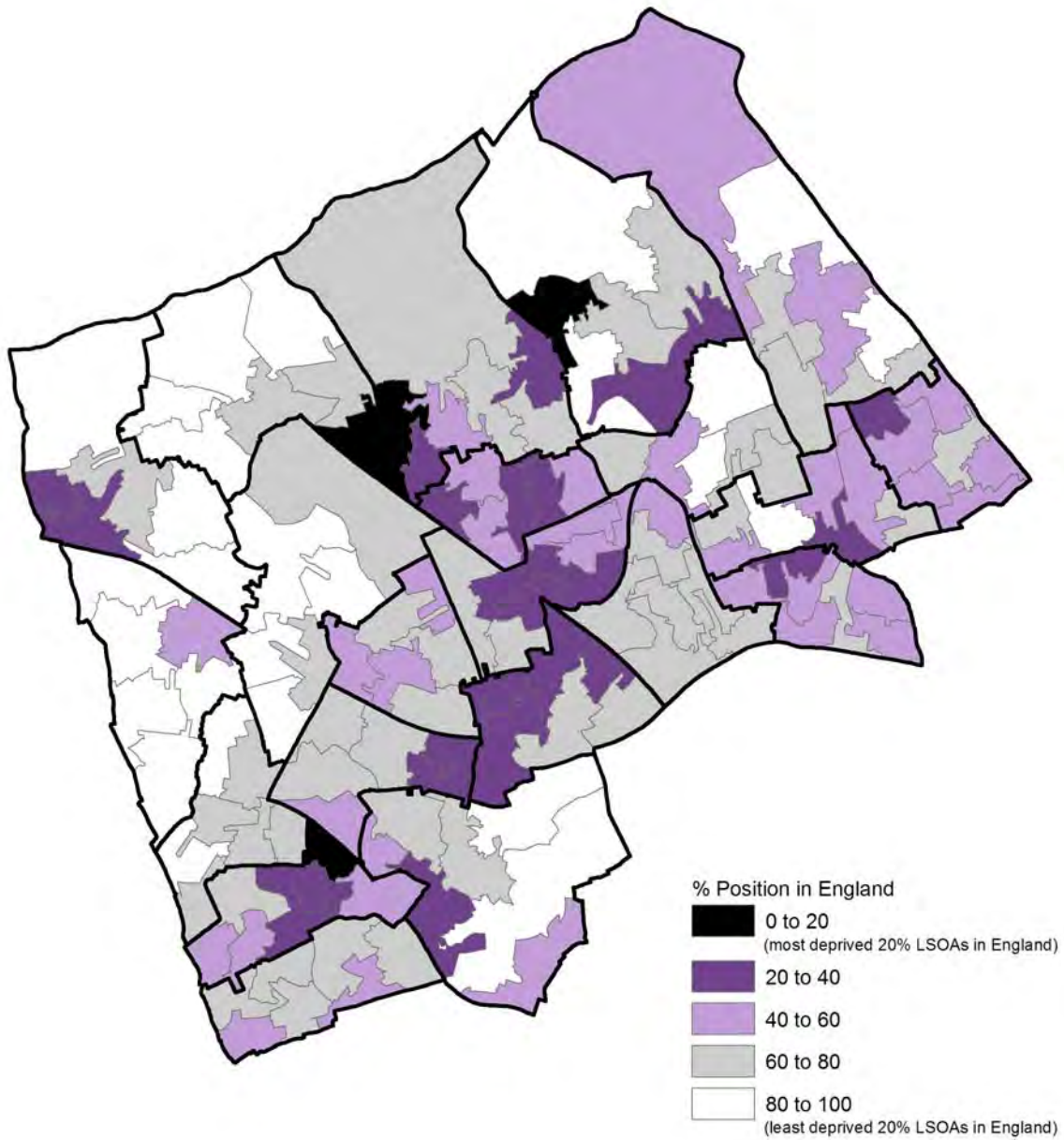
The wards of Pinner, Pinner South, Hatch End and Headstone North are comprised almost entirely of LSOAs in the top 20% least deprived in the country.

There are no LSOAs in the most deprived 10% nationally and there are only four in the most deprived 20%. The areas of most deprivation are concentrated in areas of high residential density and higher levels of social housing such as the Rayners Lane Estate in Roxbourne, Mill Farm Close Estate in Pinner ward and the Headstone Lane Estate in Hatch End and Harrow Weald.

*Employment deprivation in the ID 2010 is a basket of indicators: claimants of Jobseeker's Allowance (JSA); claimants of Incapacity Benefit; claimants of Severe Disablement Allowance (all these among people of working age); claimants of Employment and Support Allowance aged; participants in New Deal (not claiming JSA) and New Deal for Lone Parents.*

## Employment, 2010

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## Deprivation

# Health and Disability

- **Harrow is much better than the national average for health and disability deprivation**
- **The borough is in the top 20% least deprived nationally with a ranking that has improved over 50 places since 2007**
- **The west of the borough is less deprived than the east, while the pockets of greatest deprivation are in the centre of the borough**

### National & London Rank

28/33	London
299/354	England

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

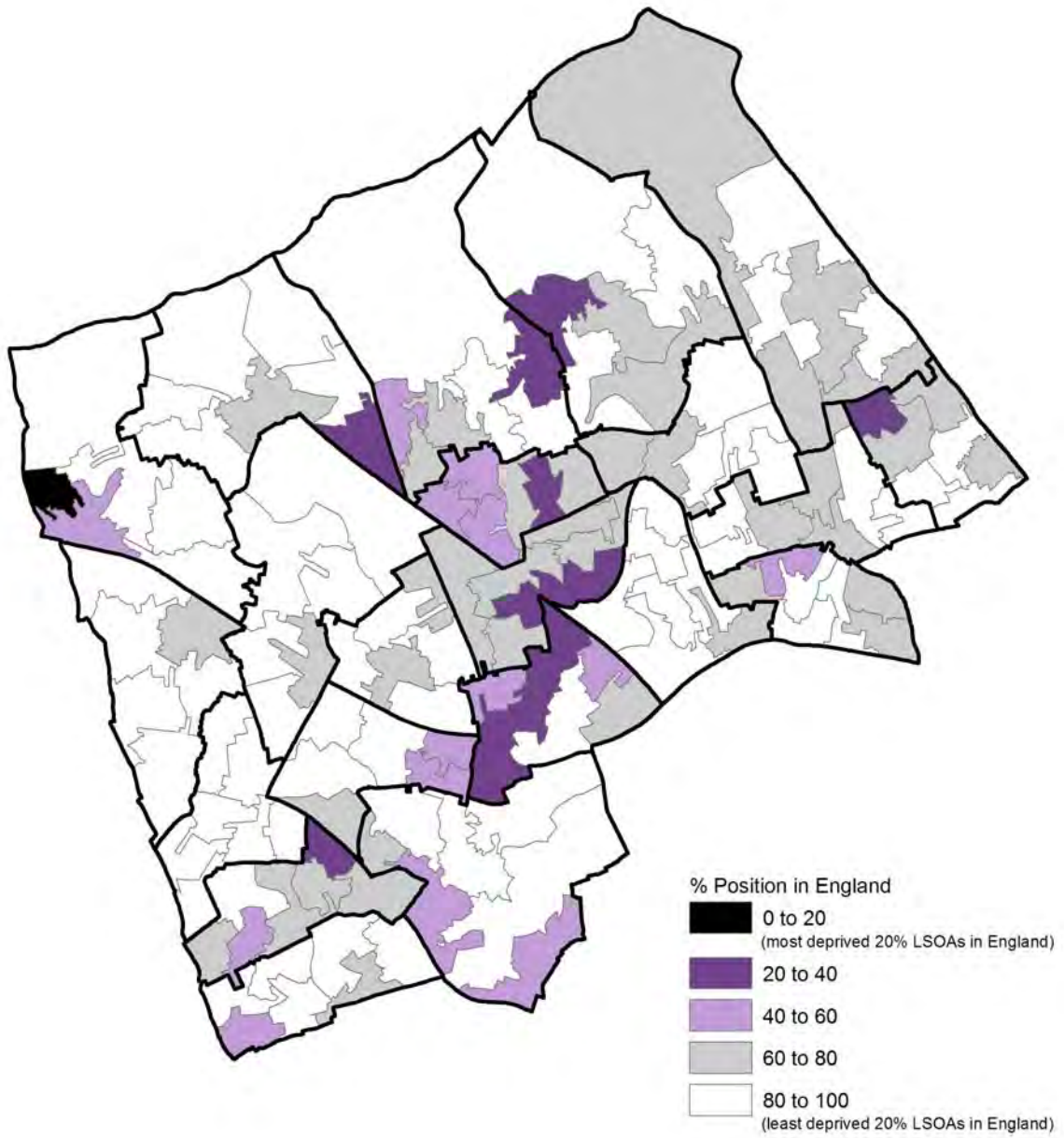
Harrow is ranked 299th out of 354 districts for this indicator. Within London Harrow's ranking is 28th out of 33 boroughs. The majority of LSOAs in Harrow (73 out of 137) are in the 20% least deprived in England. Only 24 of Harrow's LSOAs are outside of the top two least deprived quintiles nationally. 39 LSOAs in Harrow feature in the top 10% least deprived in England, 19 are in the top 5% least deprived and one, in Pinner South, is in the top 1% least deprived LSOAs nationally.

Harrow has only one LSOA, in Pinner ward, that is in the 20% most deprived category. The most deprived areas are similar in locations to other deprivation domains, suggesting a link between the various domains at the causal level

*Health deprivation ID 2010 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.*

## Health and Disability, 2010

Source: CLG, Indices of Deprivation 2010, Crown Copyright



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## Deprivation

# Education, Skills and Training

- In 2010 Harrow was amongst the best of all districts nationally, ranking 344th out of 354, where 1st is the most deprived
- Harrow is marginally more deprived compared to 2007 when it was ranked 347th
- There are small clusters of deprivation dispersed across the borough as well as in the central wards of Harrow

### National & London Rank

28/33	London
344/354	England

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

Harrow is amongst the best of all districts for low levels of education deprivation. Within London Harrow is ranked 28th out of 33 boroughs, only Richmond upon Thames, City of London, Kensington and Chelsea, Barnet and Kingston upon Thames have lower levels of educational deprivation than Harrow.

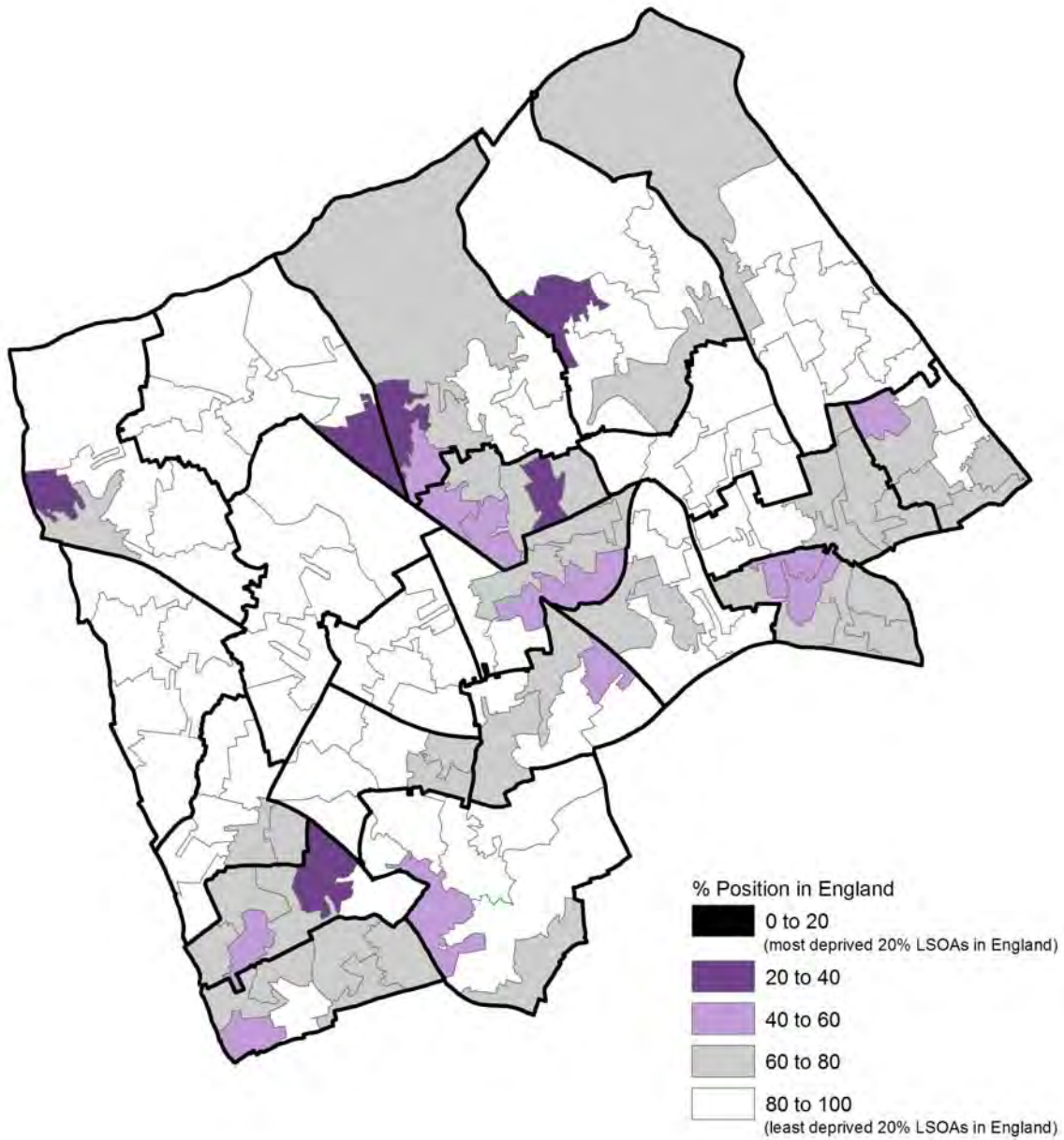
78 LSOAs in Harrow (57%) are in the top 20% least deprived. 20 of those are in the top 5% nationally and three LSOAs in Hatch End, Pinner and Pinner South wards are in the top 1% least deprived LSOAs in England. Harrow has no LSOAs in the 20% most deprived in England and only 18 LSOAs outside the top 40% least deprived. Where deprivation does exist it is in central, south-western and south-eastern areas, most concentrated around Wealdstone, Harrow Weald and Kenton East wards.

*Education deprivation in the ID 2010 is a basket of indicators: pupil scores at Key Stage 2, 3 and 4; secondary school absence; proportion of young people not staying onto higher education; and proportion of young people aged under 21 not entering higher education.*



## Education, Skills and Training, 2010

Source: CLG, Indices of Deprivation 2010, Crown Copyright



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## Deprivation

# Living Environment

- **Out of 354 districts, Harrow is ranked 153rd, where 1st is the most deprived**
- **Harrow is less deprived in 2010, compared to 2007 when it was ranked 141st**
- **Deprivation is concentrated in the centre and south of the borough**
- **Harrow is the least deprived within London, ranking 33rd out of 33**

### National & London Rank

33/33	London
153/354	England

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

There is one LSOA in Roxbourne in the top 10% most deprived nationally, whilst 38 are in the second highest quintile for deprivation. The largest category is the middle quintile for deprivation with 53 LSOAs within this group.

Six LSOAs in Harrow are in the top 20% least deprived in England and they are in the wards of Pinner, Stanmore Park and in a cluster in the Rayners Lane, Headstone North, Pinner South area.

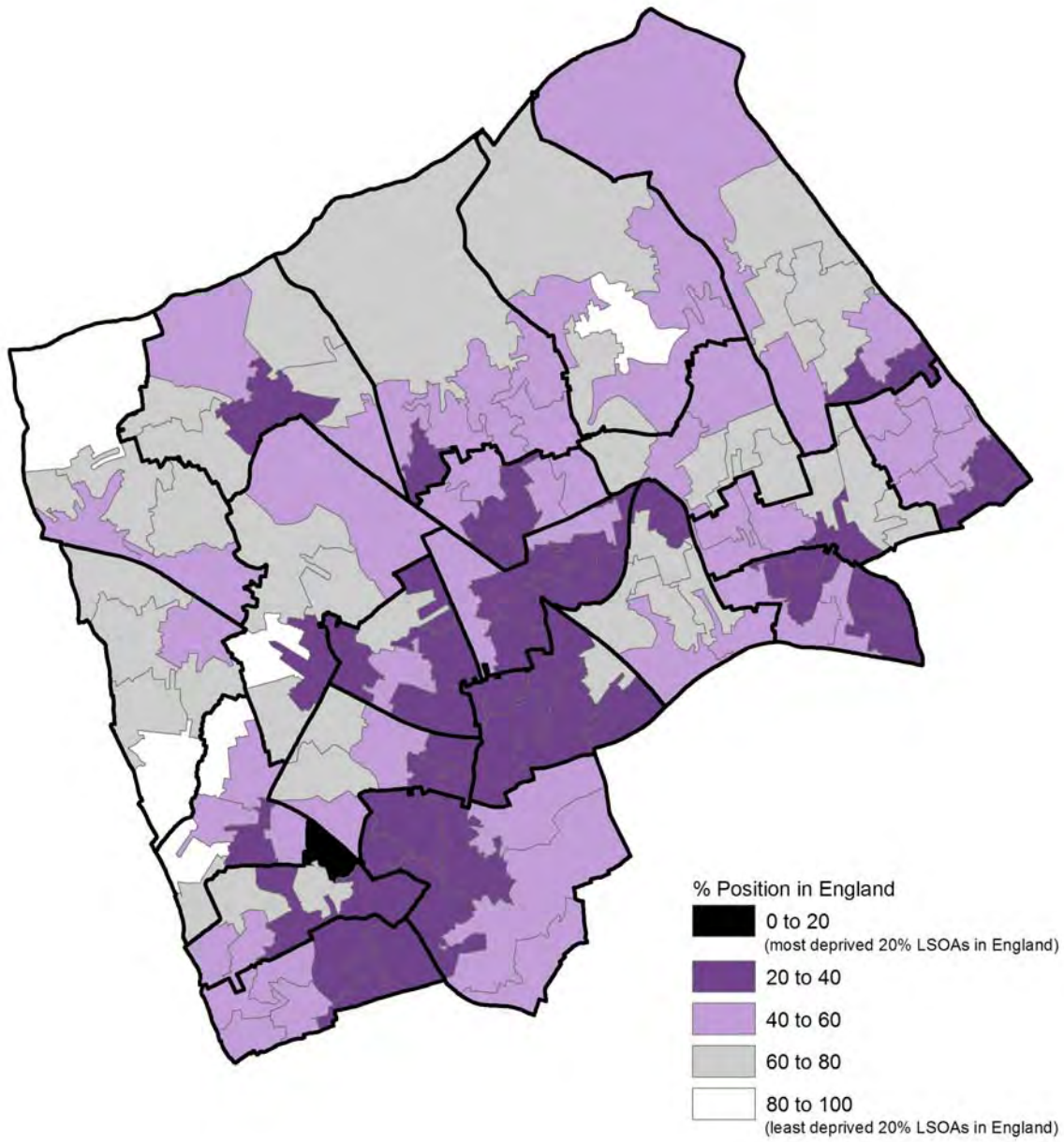
Deprivation tends to be in the centre and south of the borough while northern and western areas are least deprived. Greenhill has the most LSOAs featuring within the second most deprived quintile.

There are few LSOAs at either end of the deprivation scale, meaning that there are neither many examples of excellent nor poor living environments.

*The redevelopment of the Rayners Lane Estate is nearing completion, resulting in a vast improvement in the quality of housing on this estate. It is therefore anticipated that future Deprivation Indices will show improved rankings for Living Environment for this LSOA.*

## Living Environment, 2010

Source: CLG, Indices of Deprivation 2010, Crown Copyright



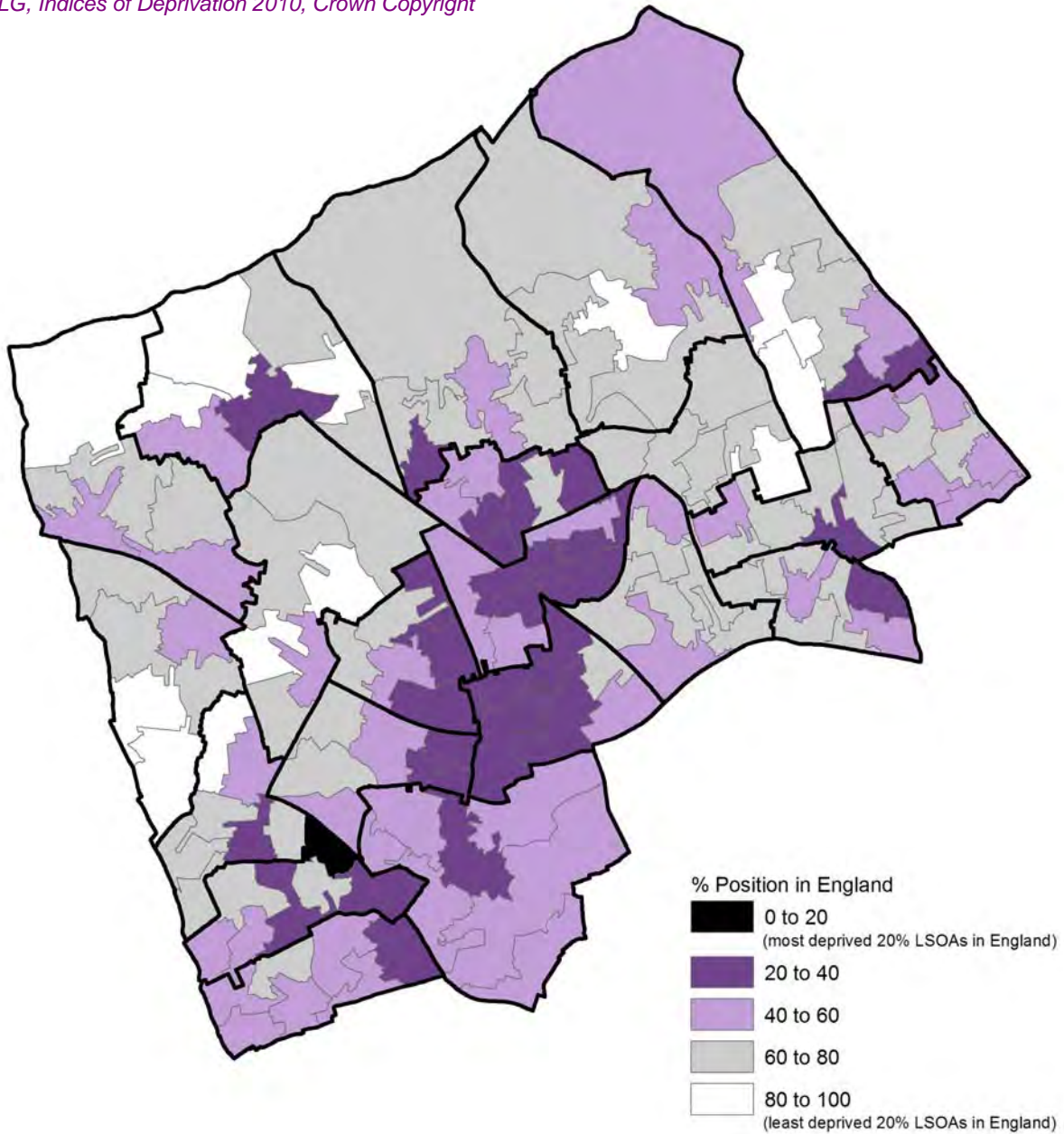
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# Deprivation

## 'Indoors' Living Sub-Domain

### 'Indoors' Living Environment, 2010

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### National & London Rank

21/33 London  
221/354 England

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

Harrow is better than the national average for deprivation concerned with indoors living environment (housing quality). 'Indoors' deprivation follows the general pattern seen in Living Environment with only one LSOA (in Roxbourne) falling within the top 20% most deprived.

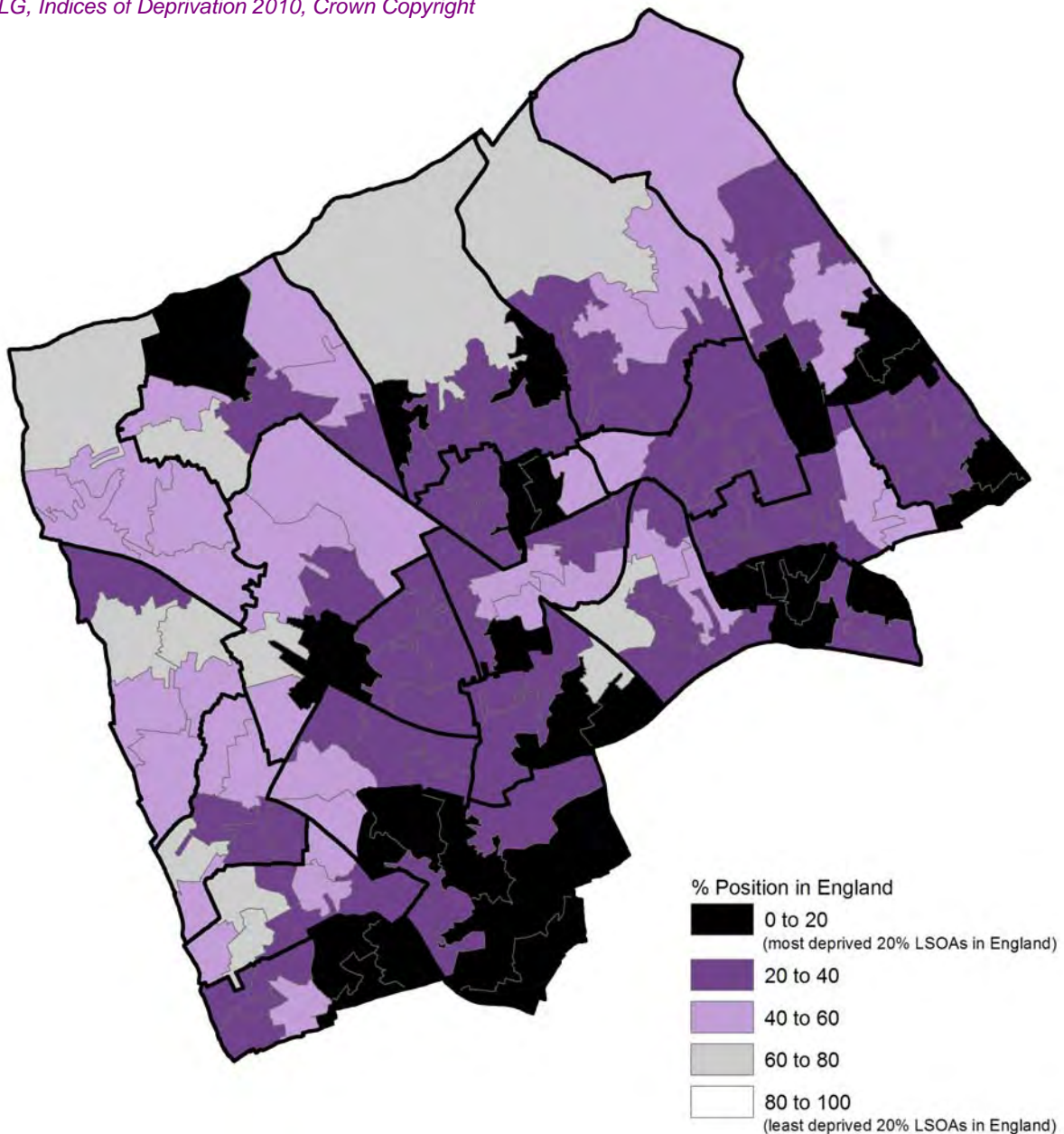
13 LSOAs are in the 20% least deprived nationally, they are most significantly within Pinner South, Canons and Hatch End.



# 'Outdoors' Living Sub-Domain

## 'Outdoors' Living Environment, 2010

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### National & London Rank

12/33      London  
61/354     England

*The 'outdoors' living environment index contains two measures about air quality and road traffic accidents.*

'Outdoors' deprivation is much worse within the borough compared to 'indoors' deprivation. 28 LSOAs feature within the most deprived 20% nationally.

No LSOAs are within the 20% least deprived quintile.

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

## Deprivation

# Barriers to Housing and Services

- Harrow performs worse for Barriers to Housing and Services than any other deprivation indicator
- Harrow ranks 54th out of 354 districts, where 1st is the most deprived
- Harrow is more deprived in 2010, compared to 2007 when it ranked 94th nationally
- Deprivation is most concentrated in the north and centre of the borough

### National & London Rank

23/33	London
54/354	England

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

London has by far the highest levels of deprivation for this indicator, compared to all other regions in England.

Barriers to Housing and Services is the indicator in which Harrow performs worst. Harrow has seven LSOAs in the 10% most deprived nationally and 28 in the 20% most deprived.

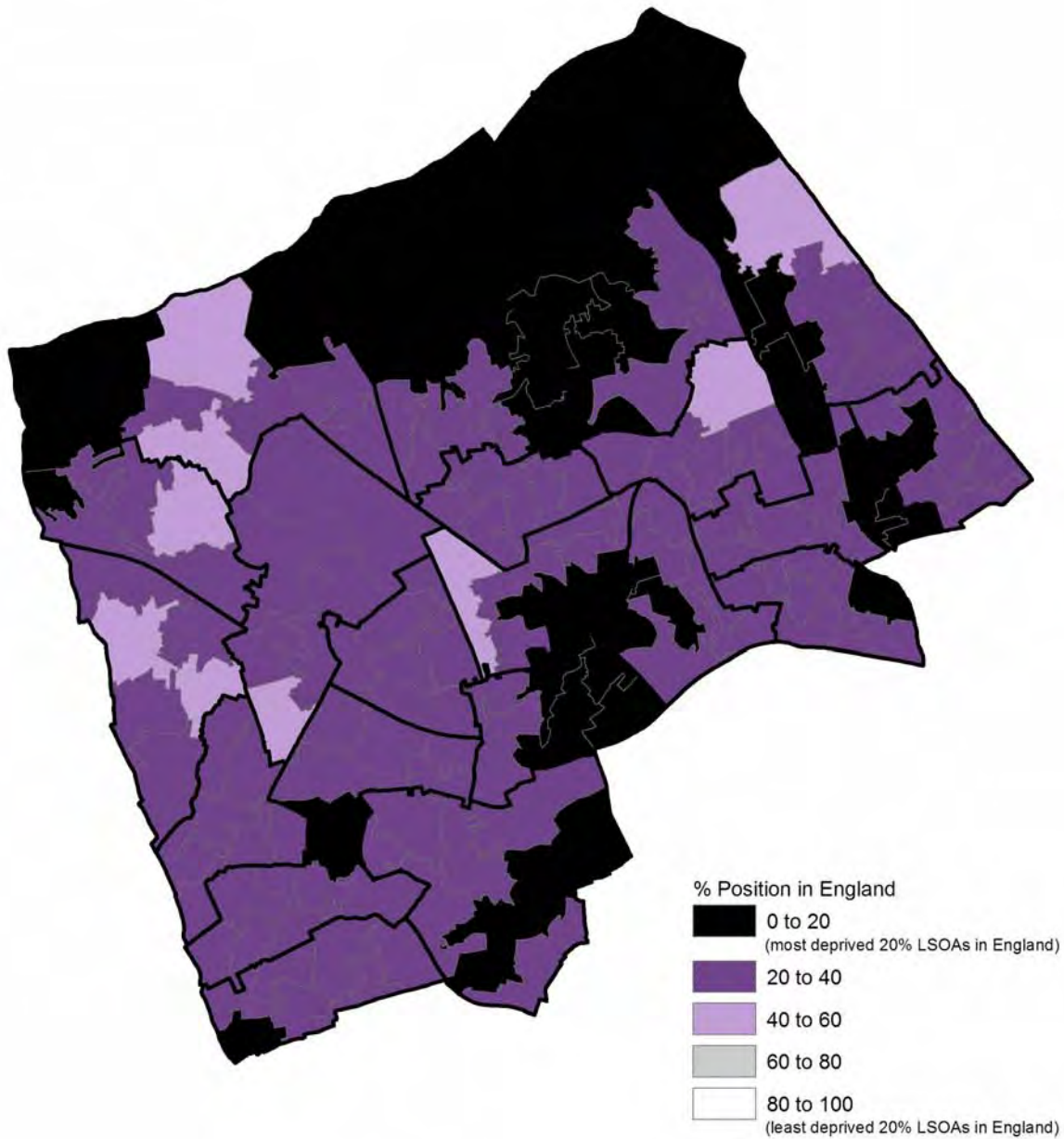
There are no LSOAs in the least deprived 40% in the country. In fact 93% of all LSOAs in Harrow are in the second most deprived quintile in the country.

Deprivation is apparent across the borough, but areas of particular concern are the wards across the north of the borough and the central wards of Greenhill, Marlborough and Kenton West.

*The barriers measure in the ID 2010 is a basket of indicators: household overcrowding; rate of acceptances for housing assistance under the homelessness provisions of housing legislation; difficulty of access to owner-occupation; mean (road) distance to the closest GP surgery, food shop or general store, primary school, Post Office or sub post office.*

## Barriers to Housing and Services, 2010

Source: CLG, Indices of Deprivation 2010, Crown Copyright



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## Deprivation

### Crime

- **Nationally Harrow is ranked 137th out of 354 districts, where 1st is the most deprived. This is a more deprived ranking compared to 155th in 2007.**
- **Crime deprivation appears right across the borough with the most severe clusters east to west in two bands across the south and north of the centre of the borough**
- **Harrow has a deprivation level worse than the national average, but much better than London overall**

#### National & London Rank

30/33	London
137/354	England

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

Harrow has four LSOAs in the most deprived 20% in England and one LSOA in the most deprived 10% in England, these are in the wards of Roxbourne, Roxeth and Stanmore Park.

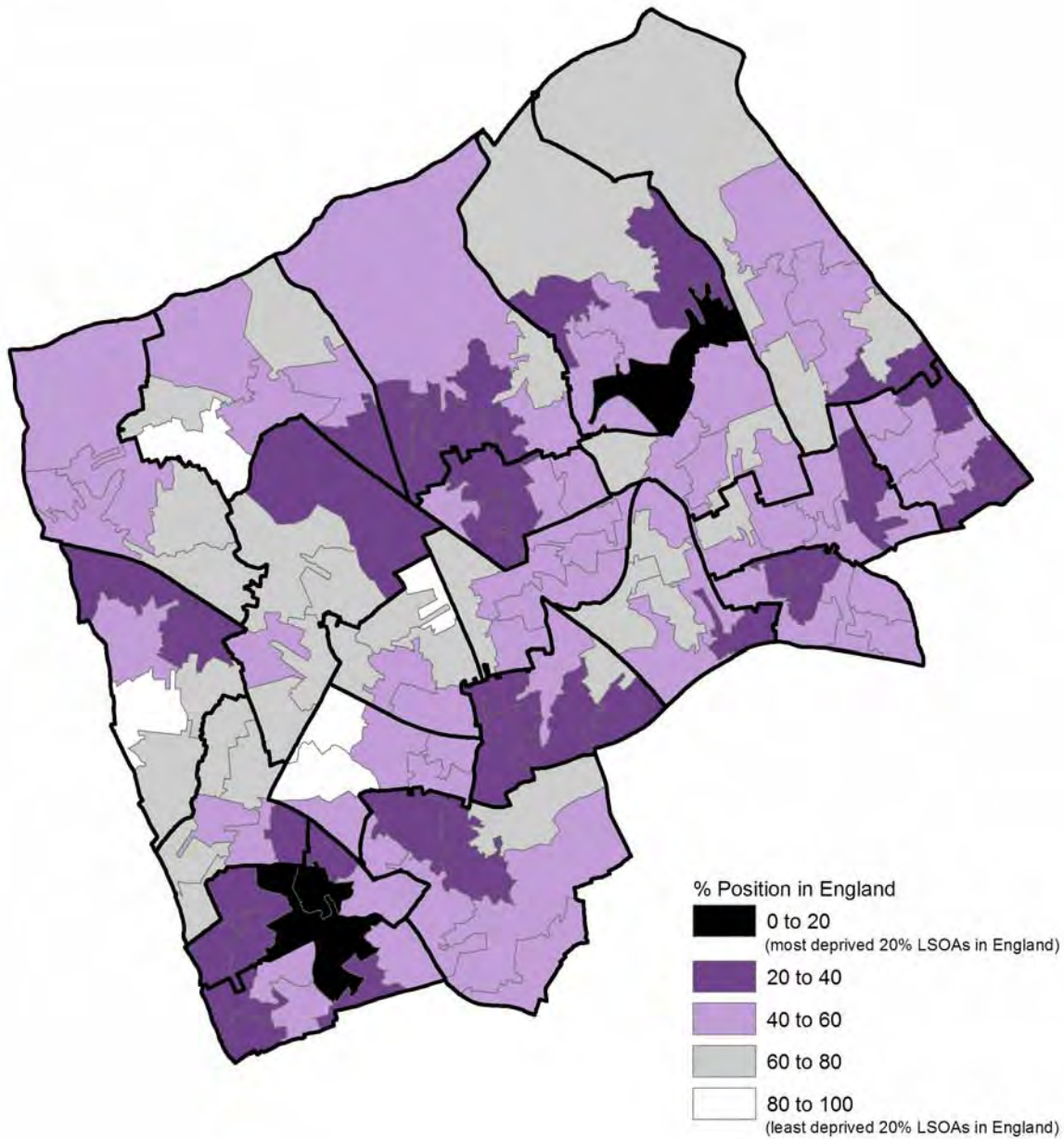
At the other end of the spectrum there are five LSOAs in the least deprived 20%, two of which are in West Harrow.

Crime deprivation in Harrow has become more homogenised across the borough, with fewer extremes. The largest majority of LSOAs fall within the middle quintile of deprivation.

*Crime deprivation in the ID 2010 is a basket of indicators: violence; burglary; theft and criminal damage.*

## Crime, 2010

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## Economic Deprivation Indices

### Economic Deprivation Indices, 1999 to 2009

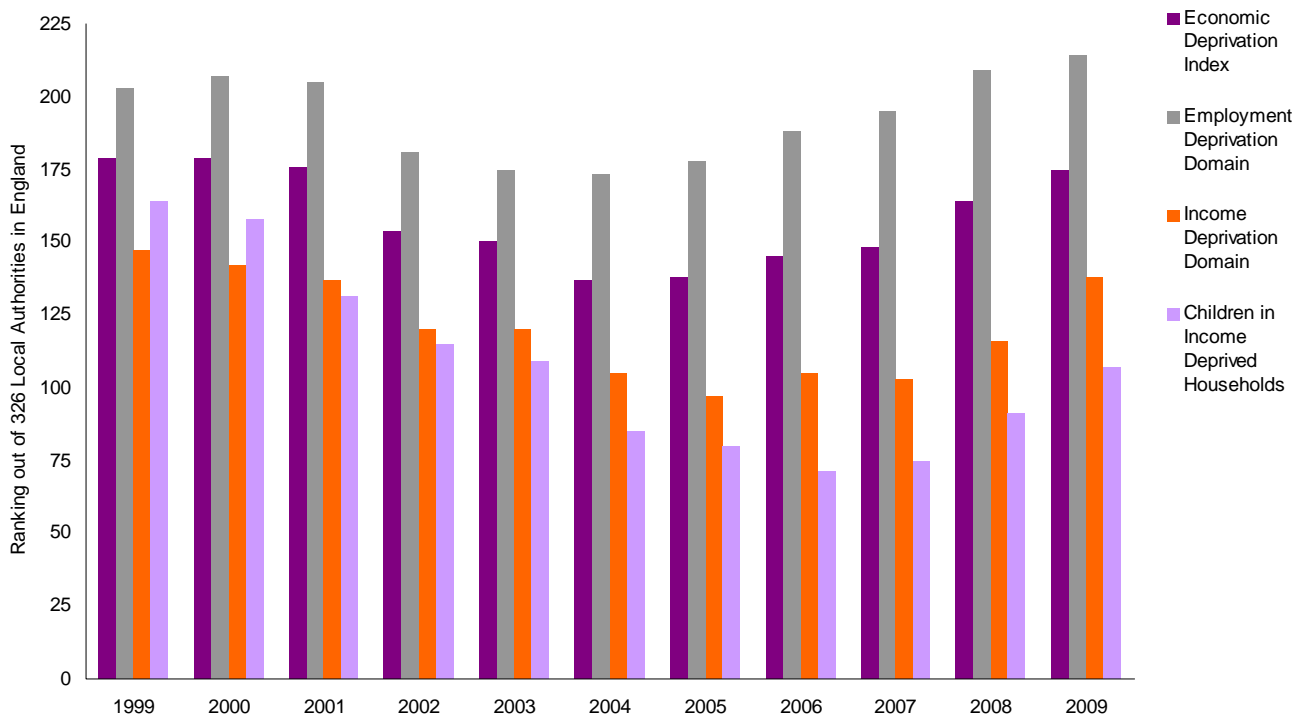
In December 2012 the Department for Communities (CLG) published new indices of economic deprivation giving a consistent measure of economic deprivation at small area level (LSOA) in England between the years 1999 and 2009. The indices take account of changes to the tax and benefit systems over this period, allowing changes over time to be measured. They are based on the current number of district and unitary authorities (326).

The Economic Deprivation Index (EDI) comprises two domains - Income Deprivation (IDD) and Employment Deprivation (EDD), which are given equal weight in calculating the overall EDI. The Children in Income Deprived households Index (CIDI) is a sub-set of the Income Deprivation Domain of the EDI. The CIDI is a measure of child poverty and represents the proportion of dependent children (aged under 16) living in low income households, where an adult (under 60) is in receipt of certain out-of-work means-tested benefits. The 2009 data is summarised in the next four pages and is based on the average rank measure.

The EDI uses the same general methodology as the Income and Employment domains of the Indices of Deprivation (ID), but with slightly narrower definitions of employment deprivation and therefore complements the ID 2010. Some of the indicators used in the EDI 2009 use more recent data than the ID 2010. Likewise the CIDI complements the Income Deprivation Affecting Children (IDACI) indicator from the Indices of Deprivation (ID) 2010. The IDACI is based on a slightly broader definition of income deprivation than the CIDI, but some of the indicators used in the CIDI 2009 use more up-to-date data than the ID 2010.

### Harrow's Rank in relation to the National Economic Deprivation Rankings, 1999 to 2009

Source: CLG, Economic Deprivation Indices, December 2012, Crown Copyright



For more information on these indices visit the government website:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/tracking-economic-and-child-income-deprivation-at-neighbourhood-level-in-england-1999-to-2009>



# Economic Deprivation Index

- **There are small clusters of high economic deprivation across Harrow, largely coinciding with areas containing higher levels of social housing**
- **Over the period 1999 to 2009 economic deprivation has increased slightly in Harrow, from a rank of 179 in 1999 to 175 in 2009, where 1st is the most deprived authority**

### National & London Rank

25/33	London
175/326	England

*The Economic Deprivation Index (EDI) 2009 was published by the Department of Communities and Local Government (CLG) in December 2012. The EDI comprises two domains: the Income Deprivation Domain and the Employment Deprivation Domain, which are given equal weight in calculating the overall EDI.*

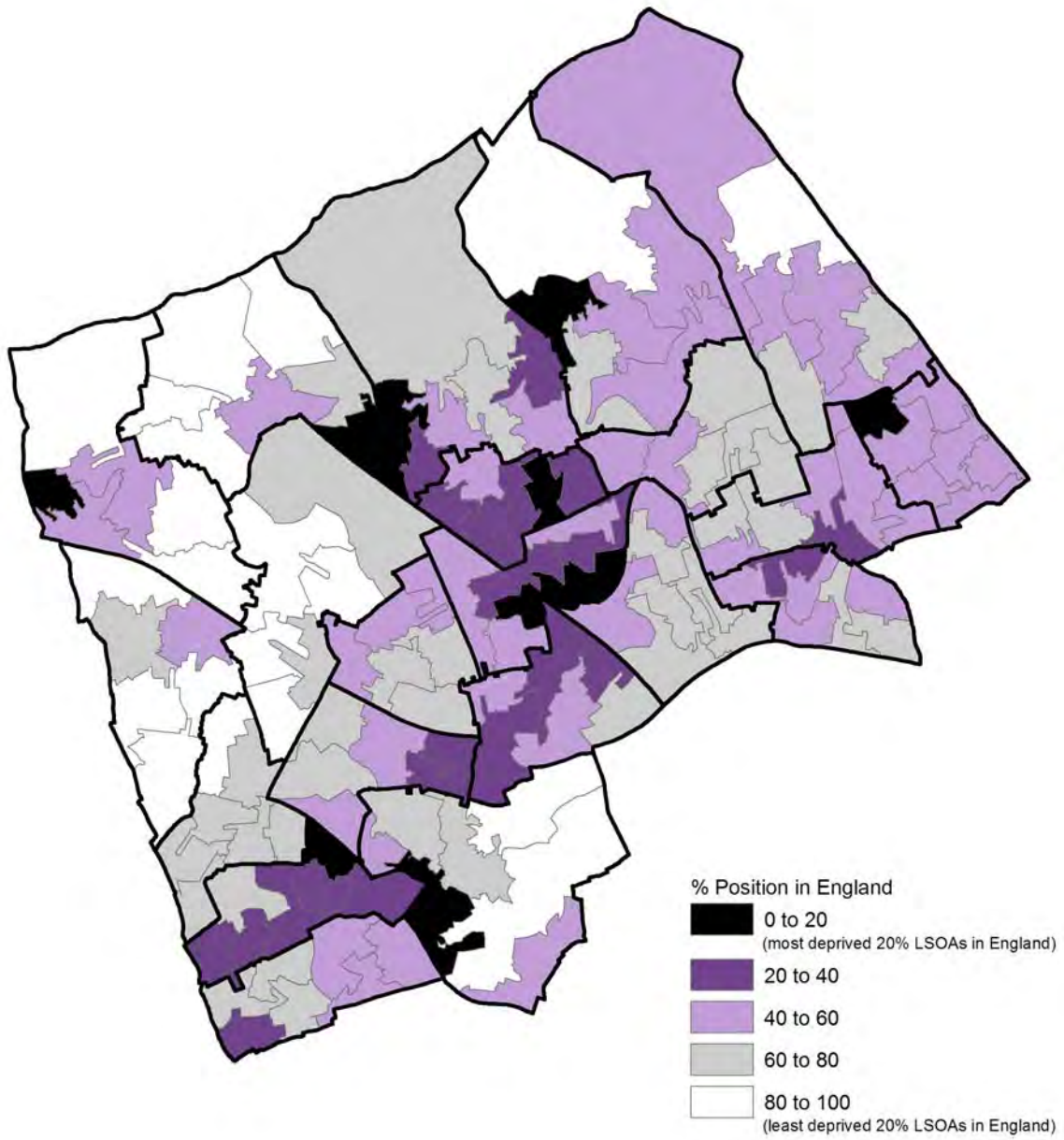
Harrow is slightly worse than the national average for economic deprivation, as measured by the EDI 2009. The borough is ranked 175th out of 326 local authorities in England. Over the period 1999 to 2009, Harrow's best national ranking was 179th (in 1999 and 2000) and worst ranking was in 2004, at 137.

Nine of Harrow's LSOAs fall within England's 20% most deprived LSOAs, but none fall within the country's 10% most deprived LSOAs. Harrow's nine most deprived LSOAs are scattered across the borough, generally concentrated in areas with higher levels of social housing, including the Headstone Lane Estate in Hatch End and Harrow Weald (ranked 1st and 3rd for economic deprivation in Harrow) and the Woodlands and Cottesmore Estates in Stanmore Park (ranked 2nd).

Headstone North and Pinner South have the lowest levels of economic deprivation, with four out six LSOAs in each ward falling within the country's 20% least deprived LSOAs.

## Economic Deprivation Index, 2009

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# Employment Deprivation Domain

- **Ranked 214th out of 326 local authorities in England, employment deprivation in Harrow is better than the national average**
- **Higher levels of employment deprivation occur in the central part of Harrow and in areas with a greater concentration of social housing**
- **Four of the borough's LSOAs fall within England's 20% most deprived LSOAs for employment deprivation**

### National & London Rank

25/33	London
214/326	England

*The Employment Deprivation Domain (EDD) is one of two domains which constitute the Economic Deprivation Index (EDI). The other domain is the Income Deprivation Domain (IDD). The EDD represents the proportion of people of working age in an area that are involuntarily excluded from the labour market and are claiming certain out-of-work benefits.*

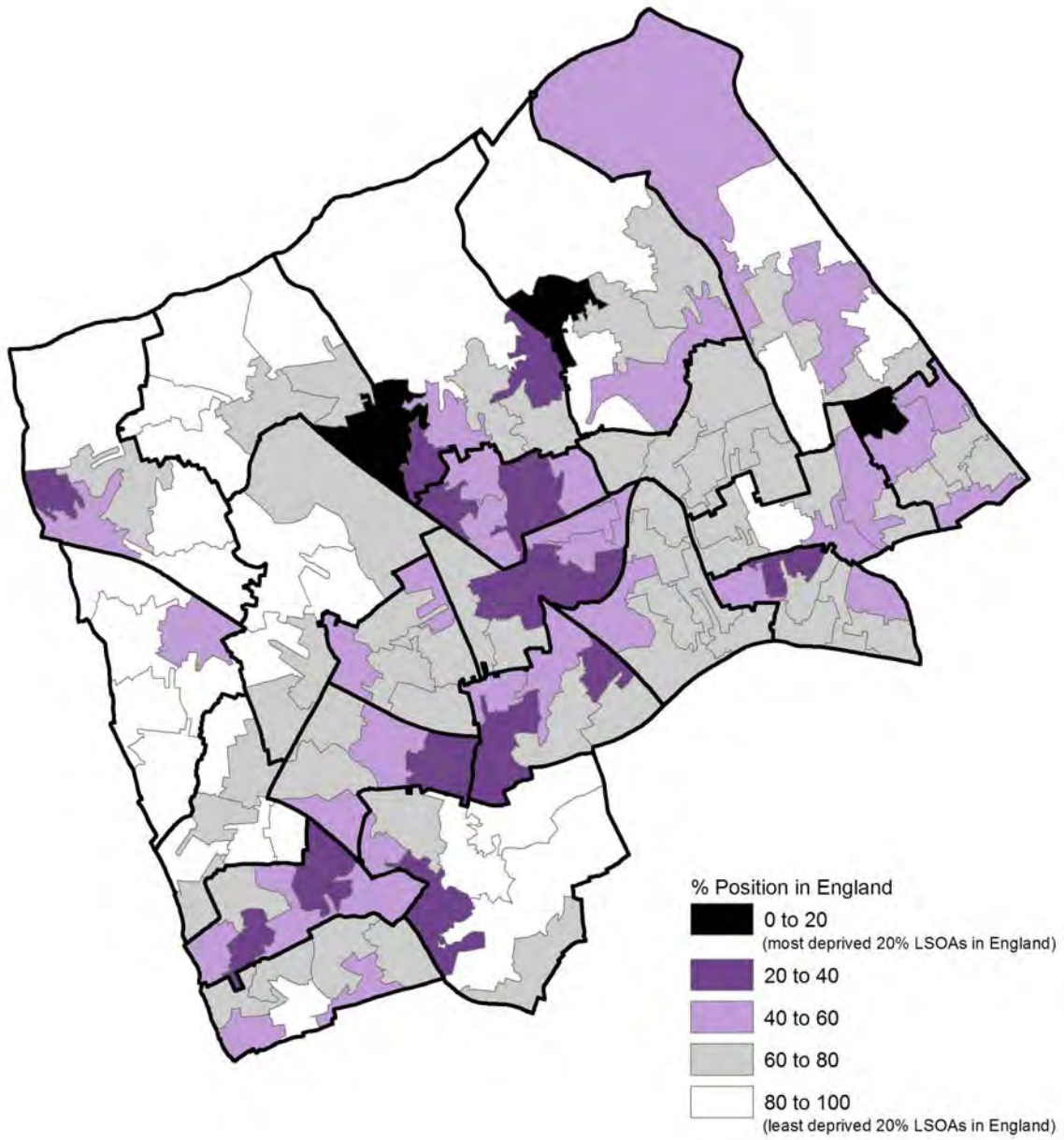
Just four of Harrow's 137 LSOAs are ranked in the country's 20% most deprived LSOAs, indicating relatively low levels of employment deprivation. None of London's Boroughs are ranked in the top ten nationally for employment deprivation in the 2009 EDD. Harrow's ranking is 25th in London, where 1st is the most deprived.

Employment deprivation has been improving in Harrow over the past five years. Over the period 1999 to 2009 employment deprivation increased from 2001 to 2004, with Harrow's worst ranking in 2004 (173rd out of 326). Since then Harrow's ranking has been steadily increasing, reflecting improvement.

Harrow's four most deprived LSOAs are scattered across three areas - the Headstone Lane Estate (Hatch End/Harrow Weald); the Woodlands and Cottessmore Estates (Stanmore Park) and the Berridge Estate (Edgware). Wealdstone is the most deprived ward overall, followed by Marlborough, Greenhill and Roxbourne. Rayners Lane and Hatch End are the least deprived wards.

## Employment Deprivation Domain, 2009

Source: CLG, December 2012, Crown Copyright



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## Deprivation

# Income Deprivation Domain

- **Ranked 138th out of 326 local authorities in England, income deprivation in Harrow is worse than the national average**
- **Higher levels of employment deprivation occur in Harrow's central wards and in areas with a higher concentration of social housing**
- **Two of the borough's LSOAs fall within England's 10% most deprived LSOAs for employment deprivation**

### National & London Rank

22/33	London
138/326	England

*The Income Deprivation Domain (IDD) is one of two domains which constitute the Economic Deprivation Index (EDI). The other domain is the Employment Deprivation Domain (EDD). The IDD represents the proportion of people aged under 60 in an area that are living in low income households and claiming certain out-of-work means tested benefits.*

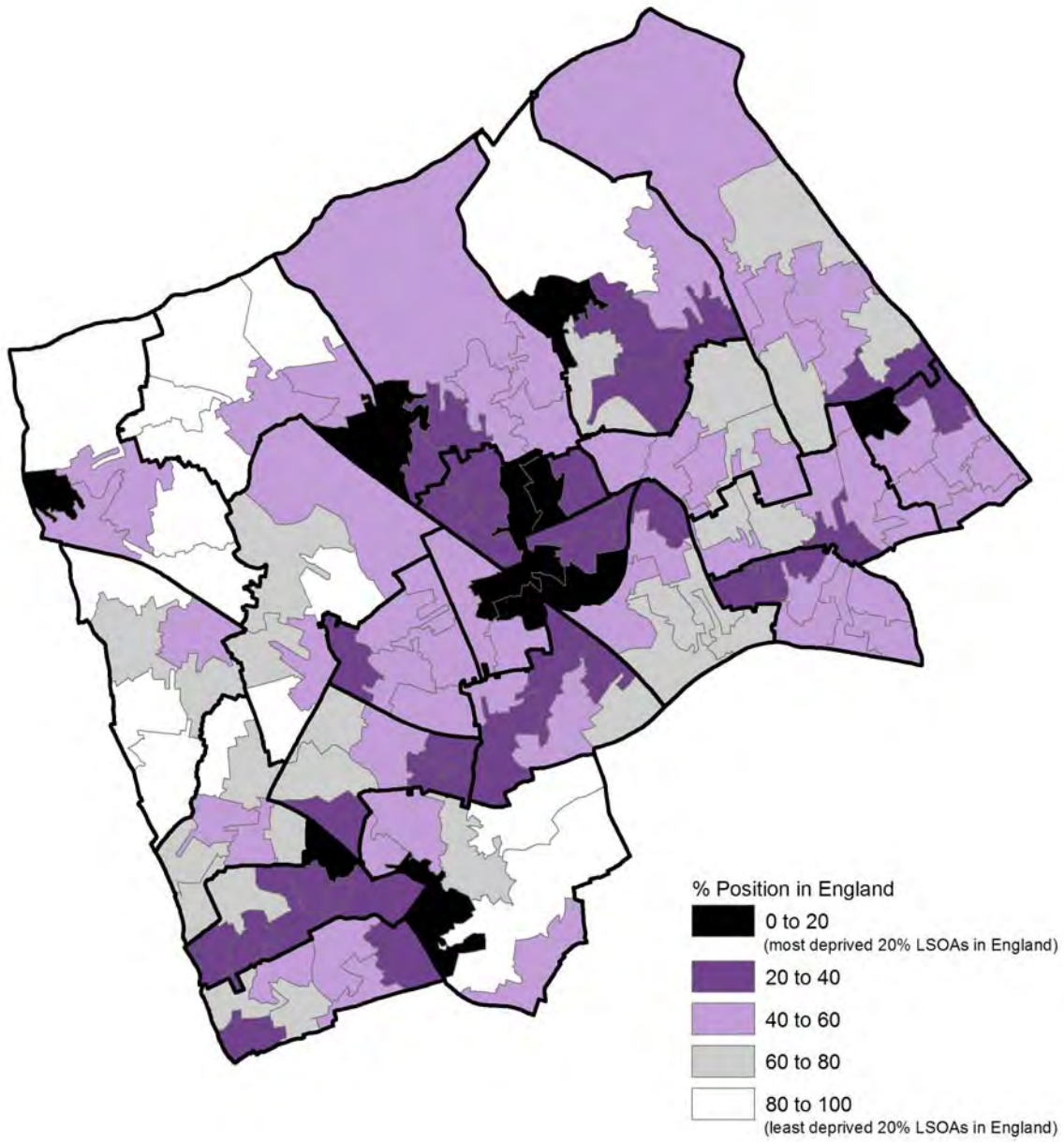
Eleven of Harrow's 137 LSOAs are ranked in the country's 20% most deprived LSOAs; a further 30 LSOAs are in the 20% to 40% range, denoting relatively high levels of income deprivation in the borough. Harrow is ranked 22nd in London for income deprivation in the 2009 IDD. Six out of the country's top ten authorities for income deprivation are London Boroughs.

Income deprivation improved in Harrow from 2007 to 2009, although the 2009 level is still higher than in 1999 and 2000. Harrow's worst position was in 2005, when it was ranked 97th out of 326 local authorities in England, where 1st represents the highest level of deprivation.

Harrow's two most deprived LSOAs are in Hatch End (Headstone Lane Estate) and Roxbourne (Rayners Lane Estate). Wealdstone is the most deprived ward, followed by Marlborough, Roxbourne and Greenhill. The least deprived wards for this measure are Rayners Lane and Hatch End.

## Income Deprivation Domain, 2009

Source: CLG, December 2012, Crown Copyright



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## Deprivation

# Children in Income Deprived Households Index

- **Ranked 107th out of 326 local authorities in England, Harrow is worse than the national average for child income deprivation**
- **The central wards of Harrow and areas with higher levels of social housing show the highest levels of deprivation**
- **Two of Harrow's LSOAs fall within the country's 5% most deprived LSOAs for child income deprivation**

### National & London Rank

23/33	London
107/326	England

*Published in December 2012, the Children in Deprived Households Index (CIDI) is a sub-set of the Income Deprivation Domain of the Economic Deprivation Indices. The CIDI represents the proportion of children aged under 16 in an area that are living in low income households where an adult under the age of 60 is receiving certain out-of-work means-tested benefits.*

Harrow has high levels of child income deprivation with 18 (13%) out of the 137 LSOAs ranked in the country's 20% most deprived LSOAs. Eight of the top ten ranked areas for child income deprivation are London Boroughs, with Harrow ranked 23rd in London, where 1st is the most deprived.

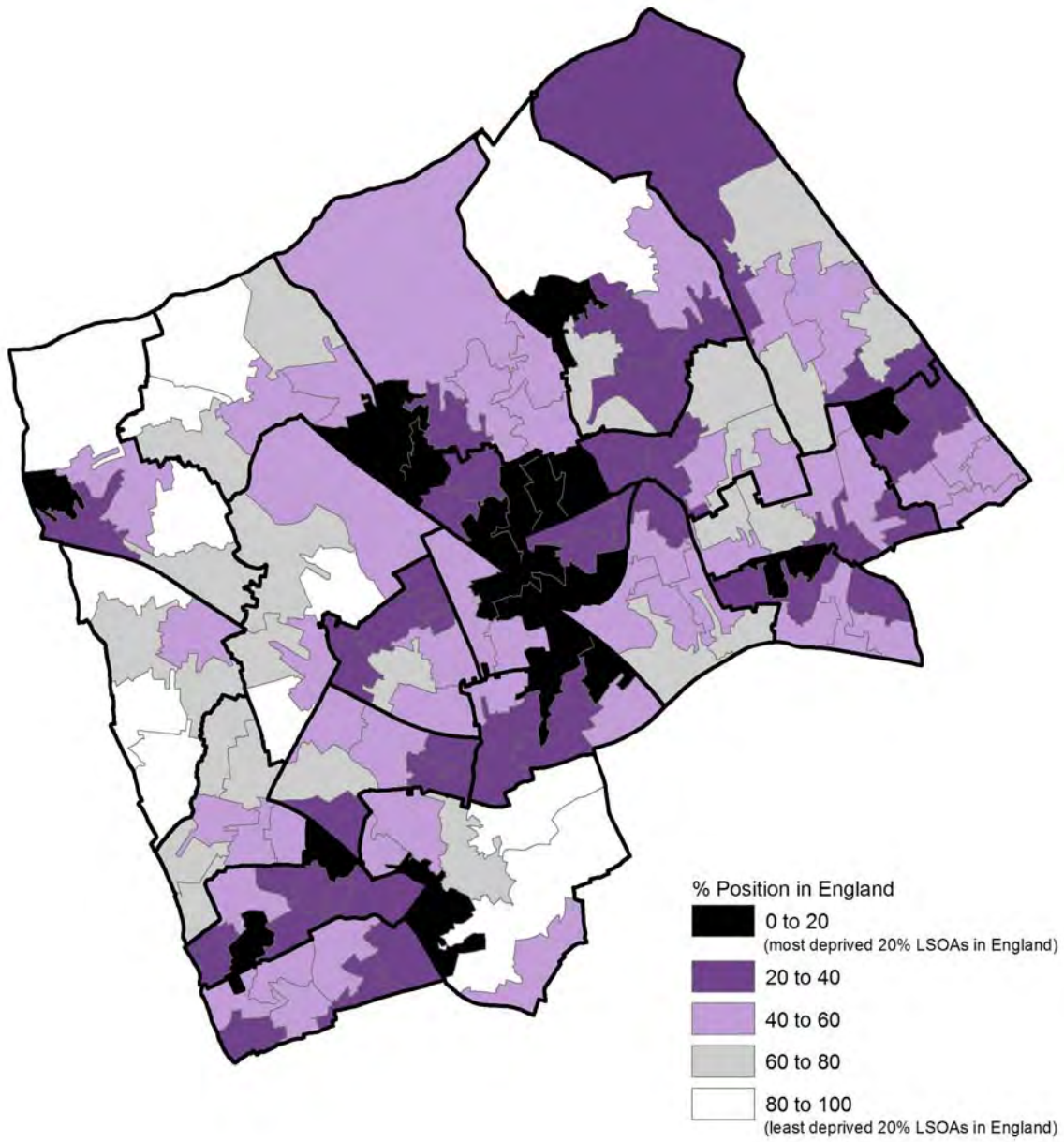
Over the period 1999 to 2009 child income deprivation was lowest in Harrow in 1999 (164th out of 326). Over the following seven years Harrow's ranking worsened year on year, but started to improve in 2007 and has continued improving.

Wealdstone is the most deprived ward, with four of the ward's six LSOAs falling within the country's 20% most deprived LSOAs and the other two in the next range. Pinner South is Harrow's least deprived ward with half of the ward's LSOAs in the country's 20% least deprived LSOAs. Hatch End contains Harrow's most deprived LSOA, followed by LSOAs in Marlborough and Wealdstone wards.



## Children in Income Deprived Households Index, 2009

Source: CLG, December 2012, Crown Copyright



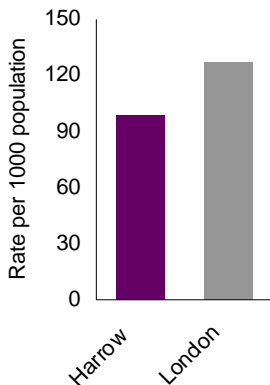
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## All Ambulance Incidents

- There were over 23,633 ambulance call-outs in Harrow in 2011/12, compared to 21,651 call-outs in 2008/09, an increase of 9.2%
- Harrow's rate of 98.9 call-outs per 1,000 population is lower than London's overall rate of 127.6 call-outs per 1,000 population
- Greenhill, which includes Harrow Town Centre, had the highest rate of ambulance incidents
- The majority of call-outs were for illnesses. The highest number of illnesses (1,413) were people experiencing abdominal pain, followed by people with 'other medical conditions' and people having breathing difficulties, shortness of breath or laboured breathing.
- There were 1,152 incidents where there was no injury or illness (i.e. false alarms)

### Regional Comparison



There is a high demand for the London Ambulance Service NHS Trust (LAS) in Harrow. Falls and illnesses accounted for 81.4% of all incidents. There were around 390 ambulance call-outs to road traffic accidents, largely coinciding with areas where there are major roads.

There were 2,154 ambulance incidents in Greenhill in 2011/12, a rate of 173.4 per 1,000 population, both the highest rate and highest number of incidents in the borough. Canons, with 135.5 call-outs per 1,000 population, was the next highest followed by Harrow Weald, Stanmore Park and Marlborough.

The lowest rates were recorded in Belmont and Rayners Lane with 66.6 and 69 incidents per 1,000 population respectively.

The two LSOAs with the highest number of ambulance incidents were in Greenhill, and they specifically include Harrow Town Centre, with 582 and 486 call-outs respectively, the highest having a rate of 257.5 per 1,000 population. Canons with 474 call-outs had the next highest LSOA followed by Greenhill with the third LSOA in Harrow Town Centre.

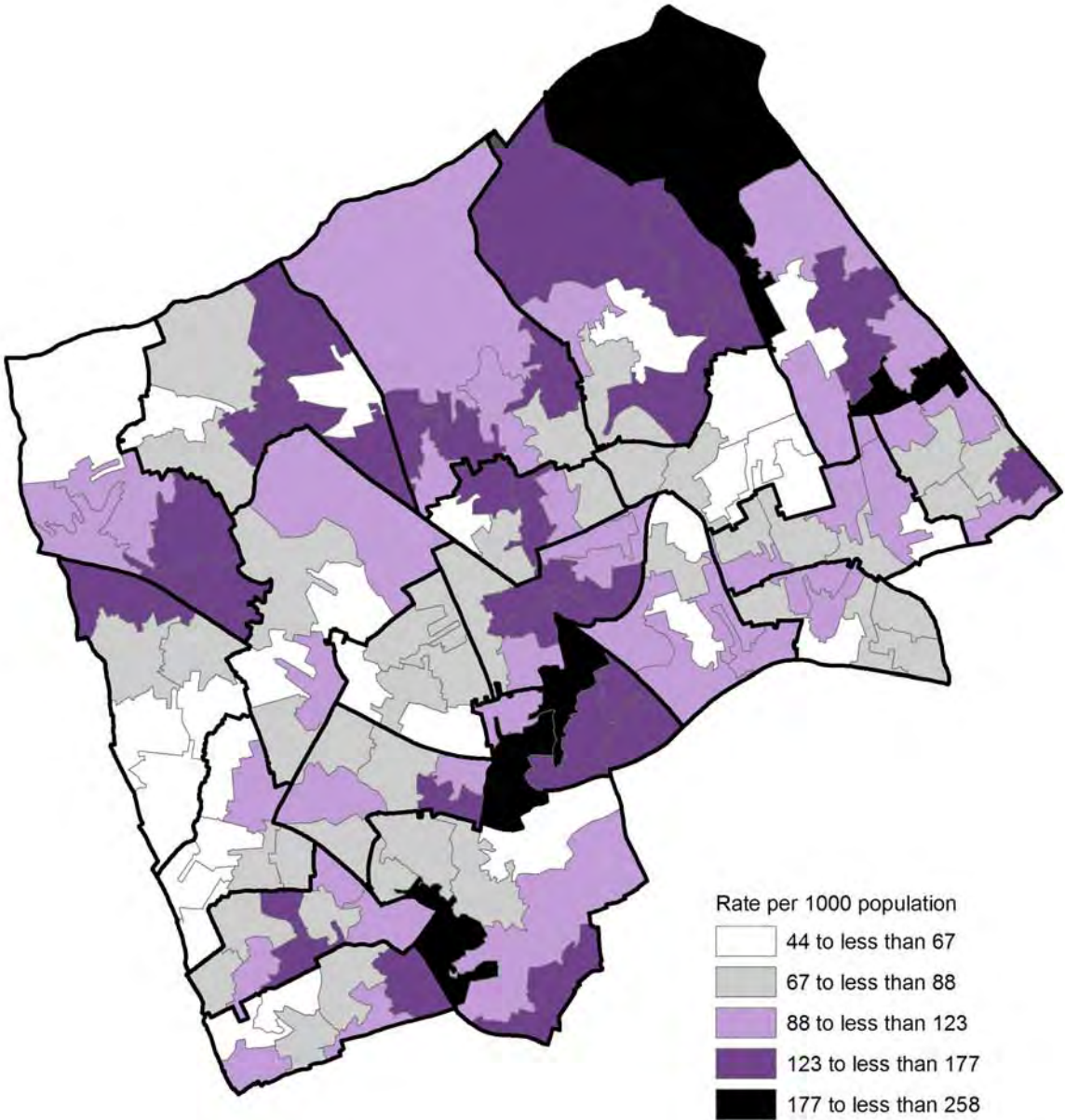
The LSOA with the highest number of call-outs to road traffic accidents was in Harrow Weald, this LSOA includes major roads such as Brookshill, Old Redding, Oxhey Lane and Uxbridge Road.

18 LSOAs had less than 100 incidents, Pinner South and Rayners Lane having the most with three LSOAs each. 11 LSOAs had a rate of less than 60 call-outs per 1,000 population.

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

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

**All Ambulance Incidents, April 2011 - March 2012**  
Source: London Ambulance Service

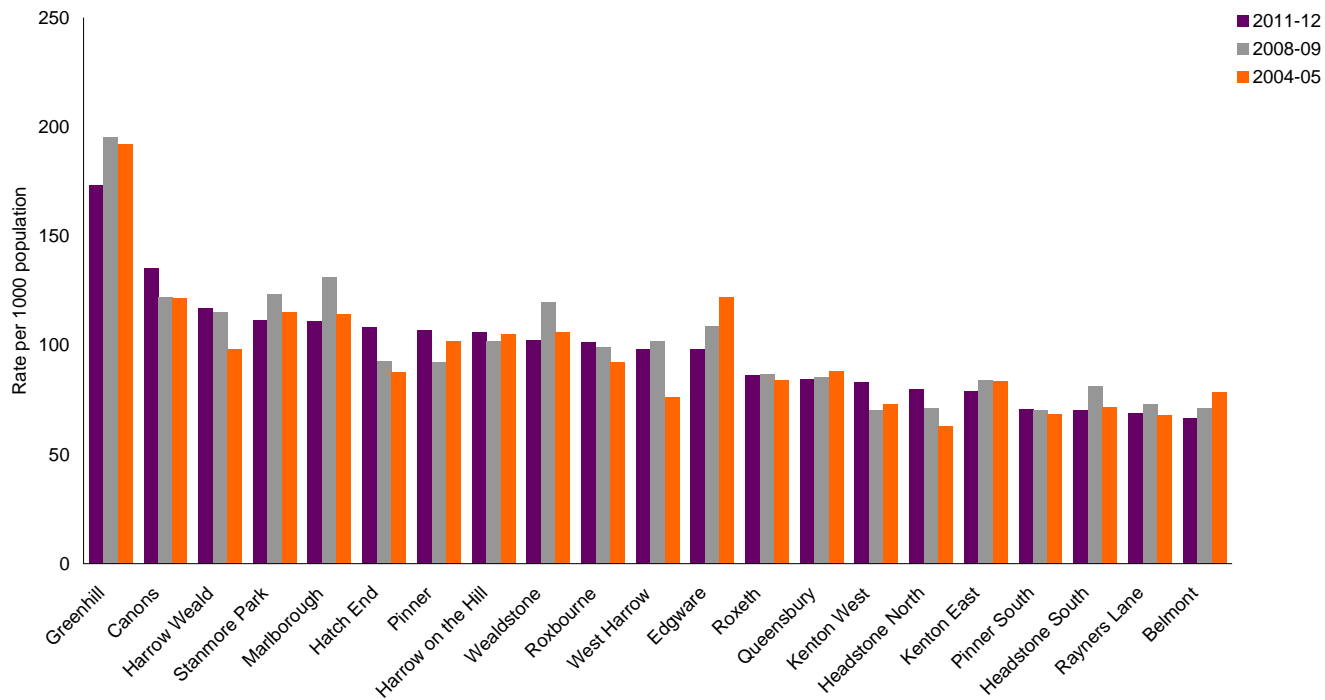


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# Ambulance and Fire

## All Ambulance Incidents

Source: London Ambulance Service



# Alcohol Related Ambulance Incidents

- **999 (4.2%) ambulance call-outs in Harrow in 2011/12 were alcohol related**
- **Harrow's rate of 4.2 call-outs per 1,000 population is lower than London's overall rate of 6.9 call-outs per 1,000 population**
- **Greenhill experienced the highest rate of alcohol related ambulance incidents with 13 per 1,000 population**
- **The highest concentration of alcohol related ambulance incidents is in the centre of the borough particularly around Harrow Town Centre**

A disproportionate 16.2% (162 call-outs) of all alcohol related ambulance incidents were within Greenhill - most likely to be attributable to Harrow Town Centre. Marlborough, Harrow on the Hill and Wealdstone wards had the next highest rates with 6.3, 5.9 and 5.8 call-outs per 1,000 population respectively.

Hatch End, Kenton East and Pinner South had the lowest rates in 2011/12, at 1.8 incidents per 1,000 population.

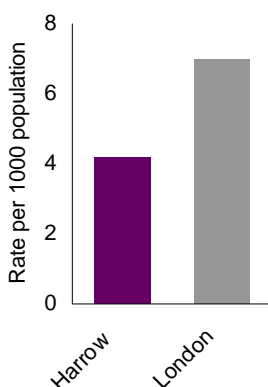
The LSOA with the highest number of incidents was in Greenhill with 60 call-outs, a rate of 26.5 per 1,000 population. The next two highest were in Harrow on the Hill and Greenhill with 23.1 and 22.5 incidents per 1,000 population respectively. Five other LSOAs had a rate of more than 10 incidents per 1,000 population, in Edgware, Greenhill, Marlborough, Roxeth and Wealdstone wards. The three LSOAs in Greenhill, with the highest rates, all include Harrow Town Centre.

Five LSOAs had no alcohol related ambulance incidents in 2011/12 and another 63 LSOAs had less than five call-outs.

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

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

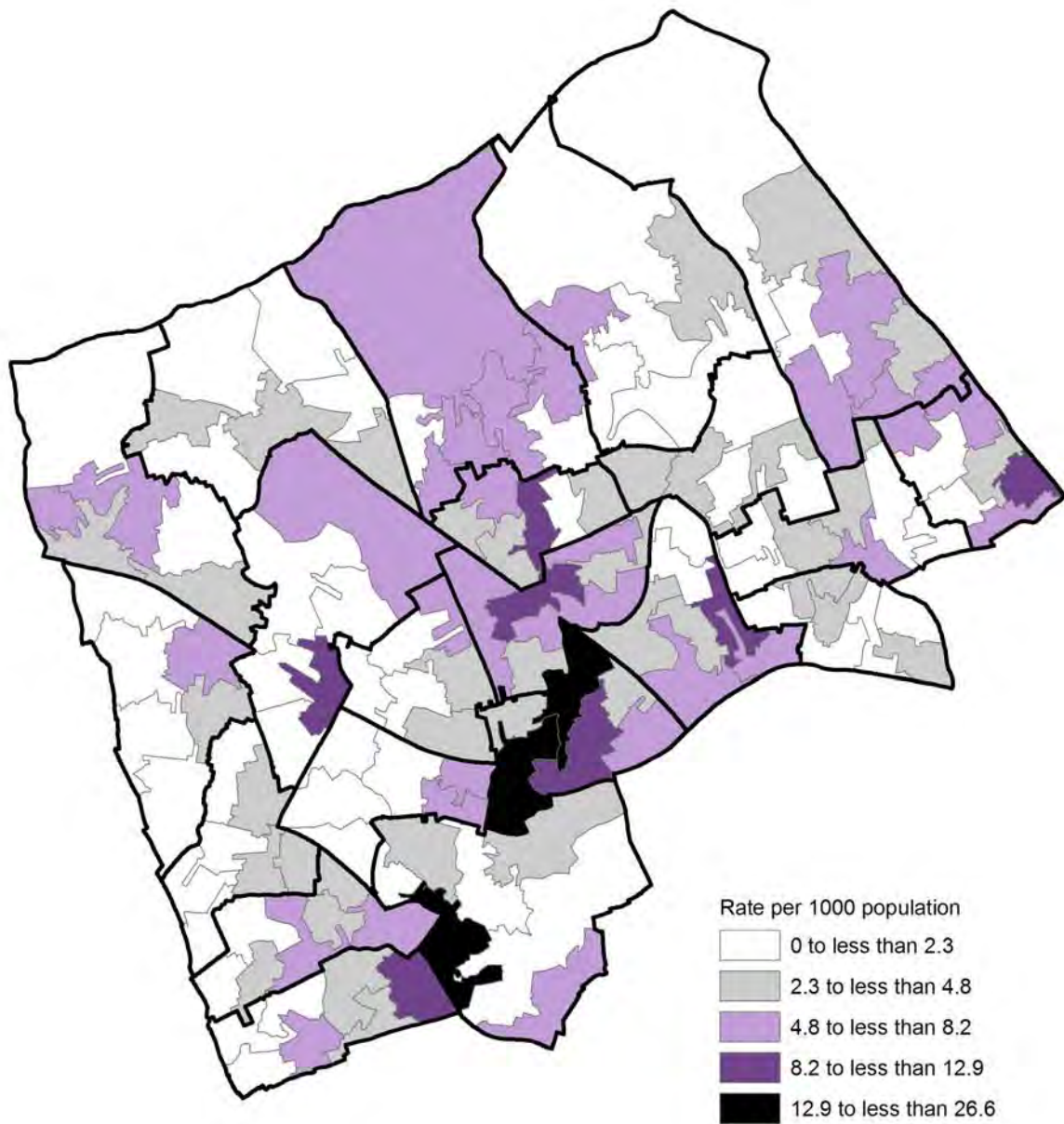
## Regional Comparison



# Ambulance and Fire

## Alcohol Related Ambulance Incidents, April 2011 - March 2012

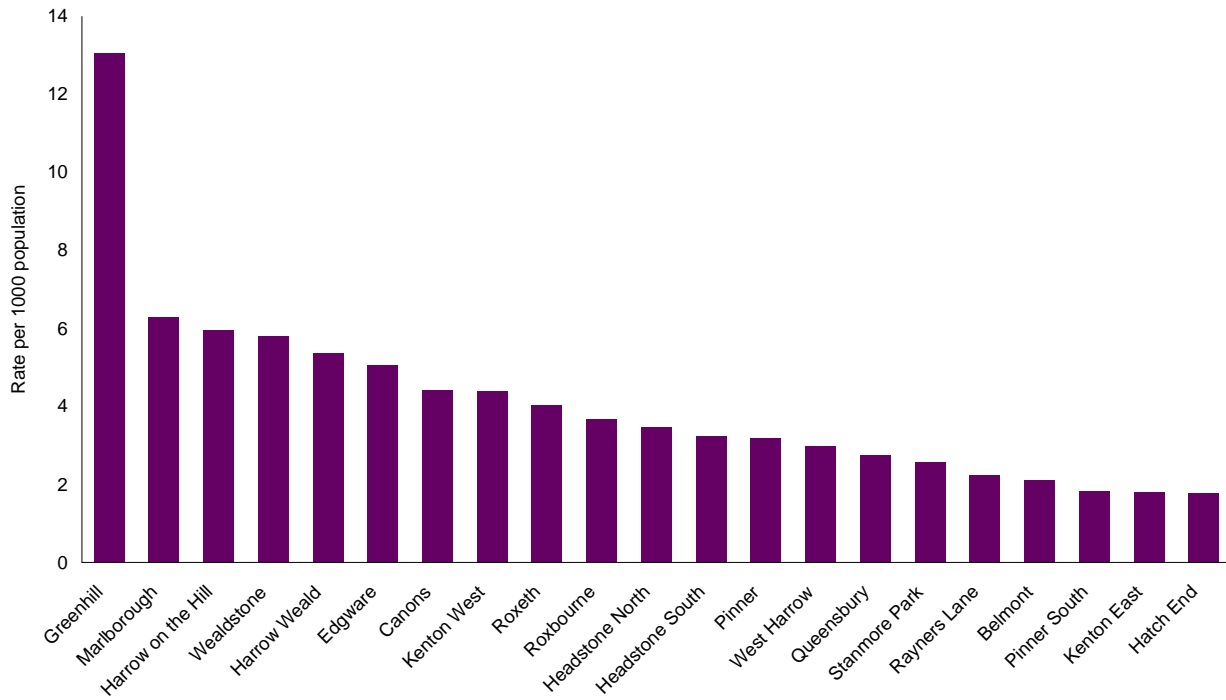
Source: London Ambulance Service



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## Alcohol Related Ambulance Incidents, April 2011 - March 2012

Source: London Ambulance Service

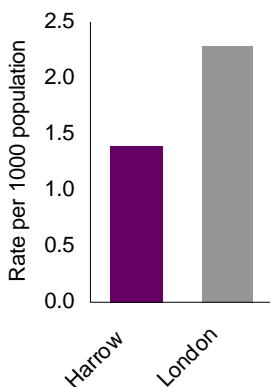




# Drug Overdose Ambulance Incidents

- **331 (1.4%) ambulance call-outs in Harrow in 2011/12 were drug overdose related**
- **Harrow's rate of 1.4 call-outs per 1,000 population is lower than London's overall rate of 2.3 call-outs per 1,000 population**
- **Greenhill experienced the highest rate of drug overdose related incidents with 2.6 per 1,000 population**
- **The highest concentration of drug overdose related ambulance incidents is in the central corridor of the borough**

### Regional Comparison



Greenhill, with 32 call-outs, had 9.7% of all drug overdose related ambulance incidents in 2011/12.

Harrow on the Hill, Harrow Weald, and Wealdstone wards had 23 or more call-outs at a rate of 2 or more per 1,000 population.

Roxbourne and Headstone South had the fewest drug overdose related ambulance incidents with nine and ten respectively, resulting in the lowest rates in 2011/12, below 1 incident per 1,000 population.

The LSOA with the highest number of incidents was in Harrow on the Hill with 16 incidents, a rate of 7.9 per 1,000 population. The next highest was in Greenhill with nine while four LSOAs had eight incidents each, in Edgware, Greenhill, Harrow Weald and Marlborough.

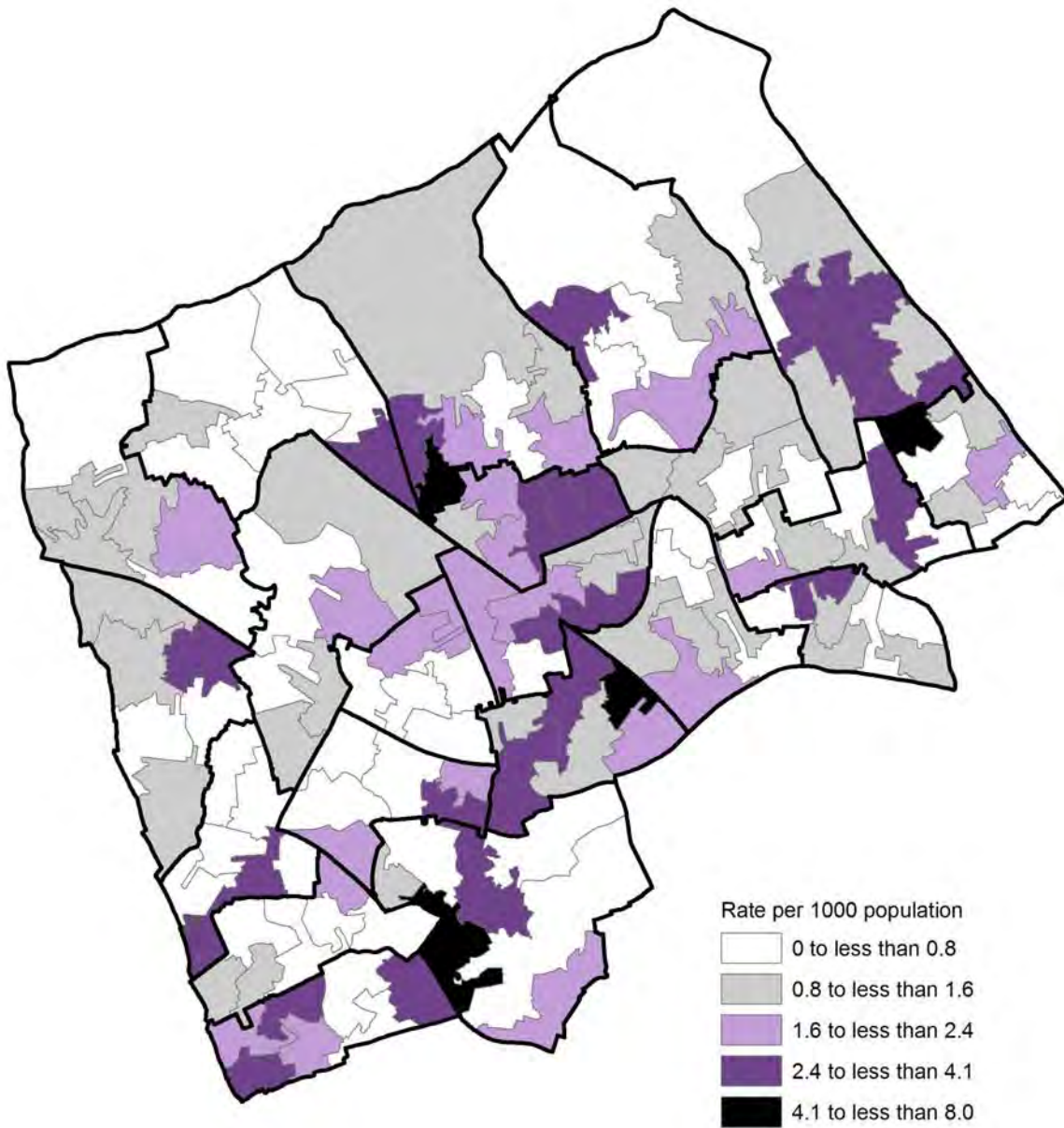
24 of the 137 LSOAs had no drug overdose ambulance incidents in 2011/12, the most being in Rayners Lane with four.

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

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

## Drug Overdose Ambulance Incidents, April 2011 - March 2012

Source: London Ambulance Service

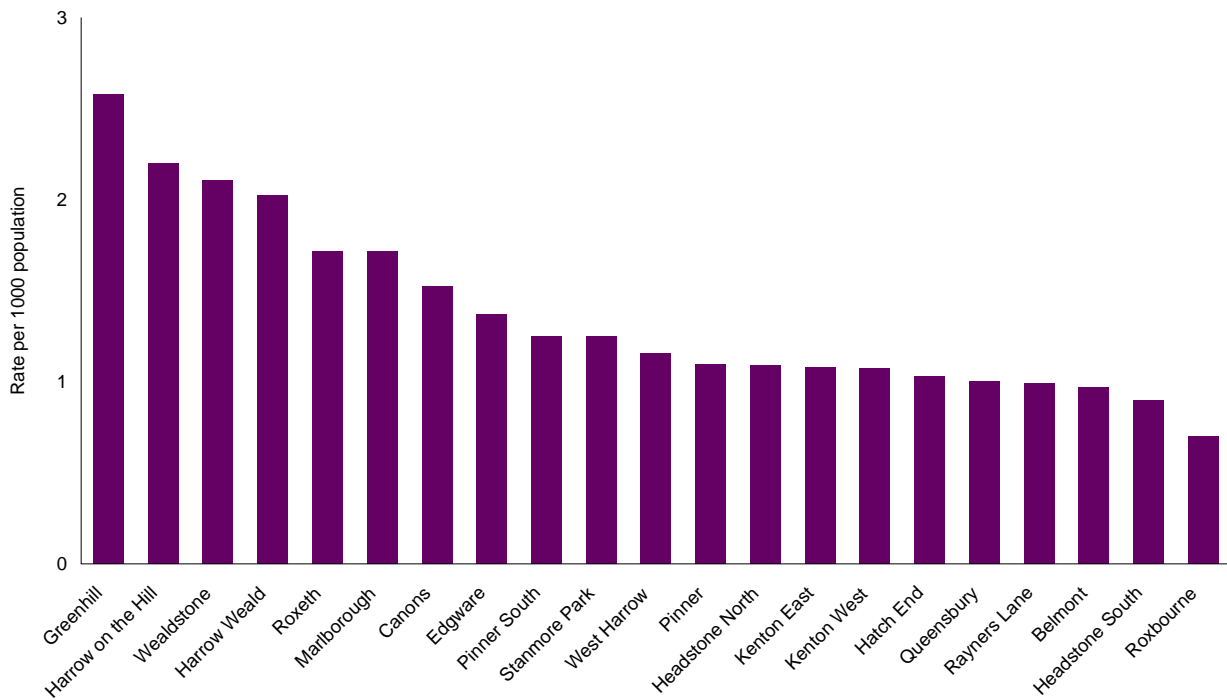


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# Ambulance and Fire

## Drug Overdose Ambulance Incidents, April 2011 - March 2012

Source: London Ambulance Service



## Deliberate Fires

- **There were 93 fires which were started deliberately in Harrow in 2011/12, a 39% decrease since 2008/09**
- **Stanmore Park recorded the highest number of deliberate fires with 11, followed by Kenton West (10) and Harrow Weald (9)**
- **Rayners Lane, Roxbourne and Roxeth experienced the largest fall in the number of fires started deliberately between 2008/09 and 2011/12**
- **The rate of deliberately started fires in Harrow was 1.1 per 1,000 households, this compares to a rate of 2.1 per 1,000 households in London**
- **In Harrow there were no fatalities and only three injuries as a result of deliberately started fires in 2011/12**

The highest rate of fires started deliberately was recorded in Kenton West, where the rate was 2.9 per 1,000 households. Stanmore Park and Harrow Weald were the next highest, with rates of 2.5 and 2.2 respectively. The largest increase was in Kenton West, with a rate 2.4 per 1,000 households higher than in 2008/09.

In Rayners Lane the rate per 1,000 households of deliberately started fires fell by 3.7, followed by Roxeth and Roxbourne where the rate fell by 2.6 and 2.5 respectively, this compares to the Harrow average of 0.7 per 1,000 households.

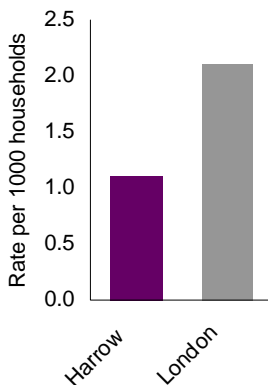
Canons, Headstone South, Rayners Lane, West Harrow, all had a rate of less than 0.5 deliberate fire incidents per 1,000 households.

Two LSOAs had a rate greater than eight deliberate fire incidents per 1,000 households, one each in Harrow Weald and Kenton West. Five other LSOAs had a rate of greater than 4 per 1,000 households, in Edgware, Harrow Weald, Hatch End, Kenton West and Stanmore Park.

72 of the 137 LSOAs had no deliberate fire incidents from April 2011 to March 2012.

Harrow has continued to see a decrease in deliberately started fires since 2002/03, reflecting a trend across London.

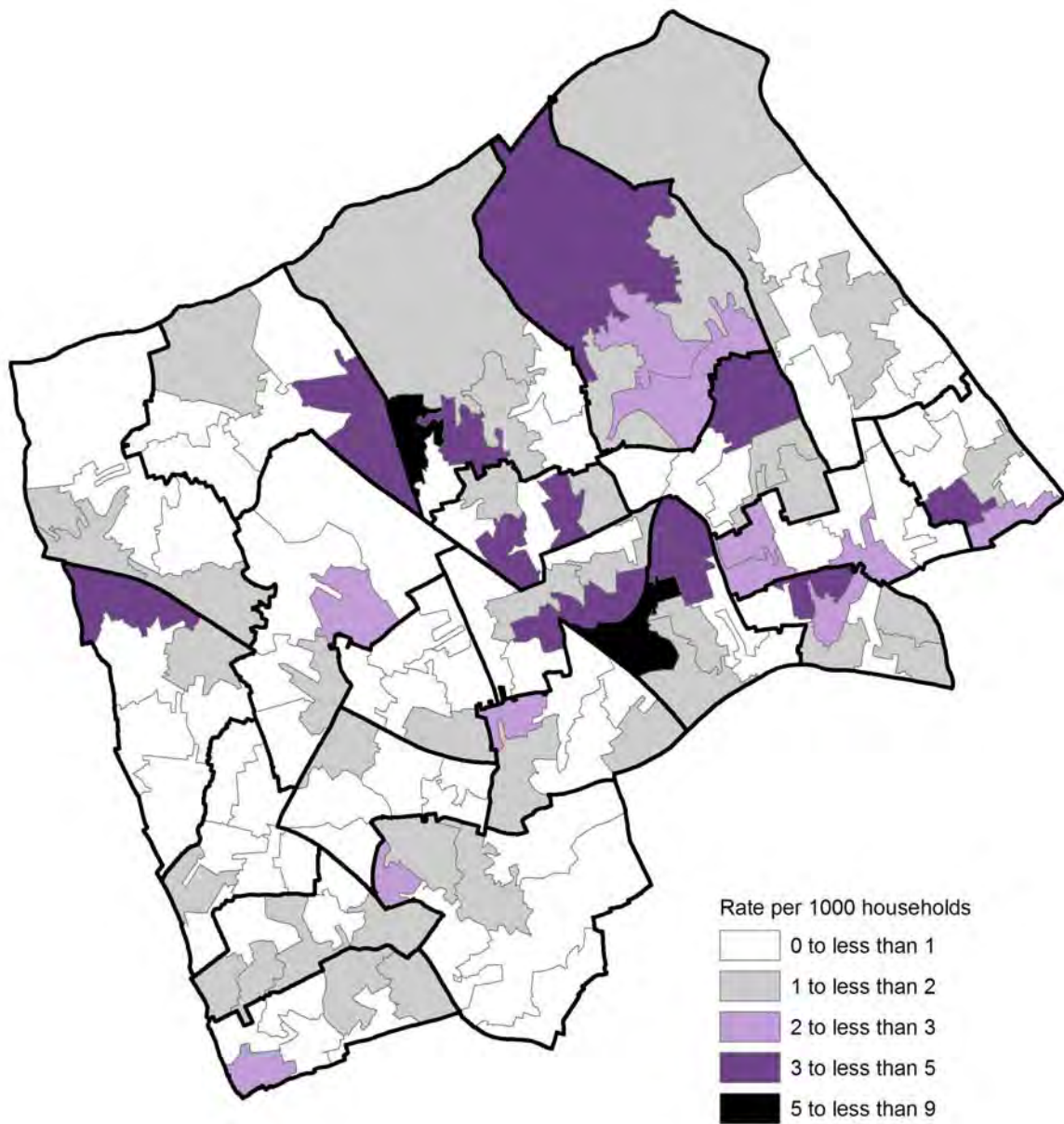
### Regional Comparison



# Ambulance and Fire

## Deliberate Fires, April 2011 - March 2012

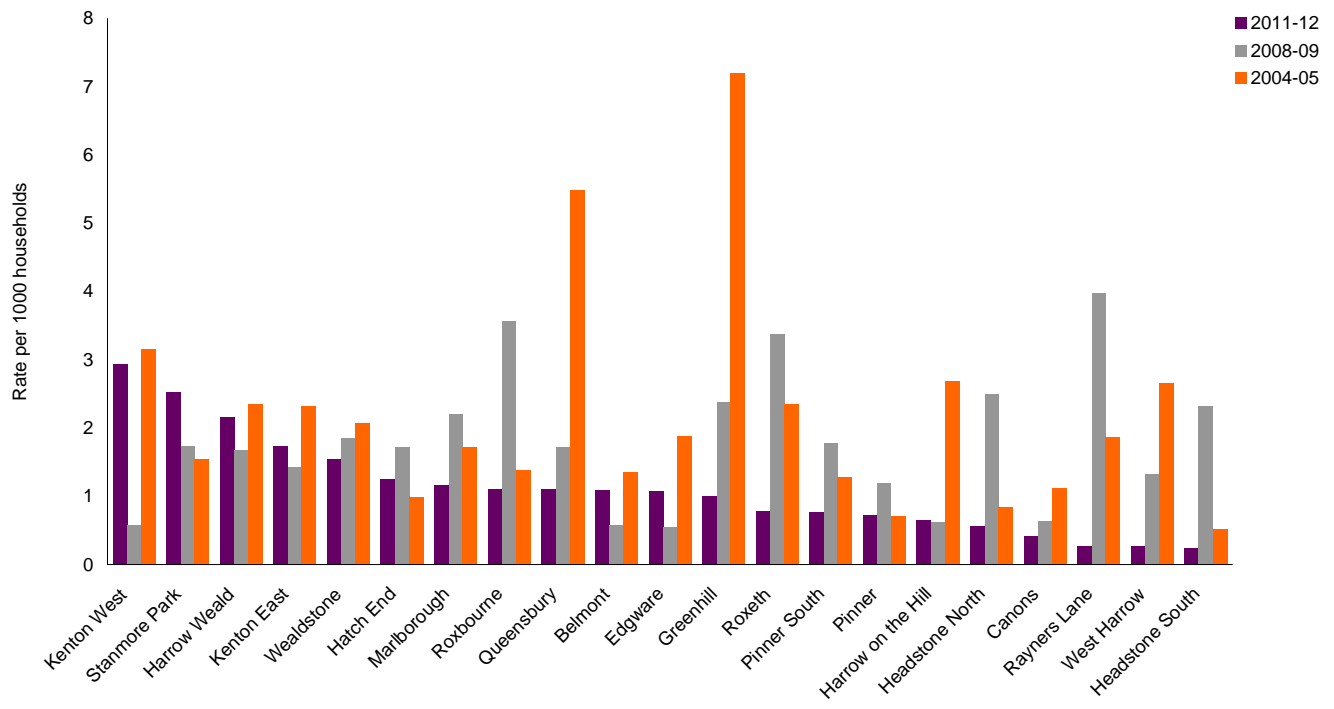
Source: London Fire Brigade



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Deliberate Fires

Source: London Fire Brigade





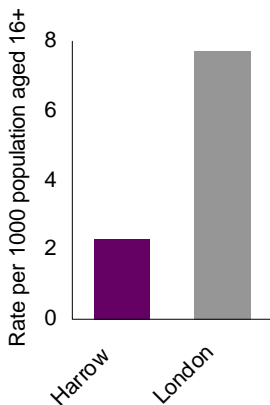
# Probation

- **There were 438 probation commencements in Harrow In 2011/12, a rate of 2.3 per 1,000 residents aged 16 and over, much lower than the London rate of 7.7 per 1,000**
- **There were almost 27% fewer people who started a period of probation compared to 2008/09, a decrease of 1.1 per 1,000 population aged 16 and over**
- **The highest rates are in Wealdstone, Roxbourne, Roxeth and Edgware wards - in the centre and south of the borough**

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

11.6% of all probation commencements in 2011/12 were in Wealdstone ward, a rate of 5.8 per 1,000 population aged 16 and over. The next highest was Roxbourne at 3.1 followed by Roxeth at 2.9 and Edgware ward at 2.7 per 1,000 population aged 16 and over.

## Regional Comparison

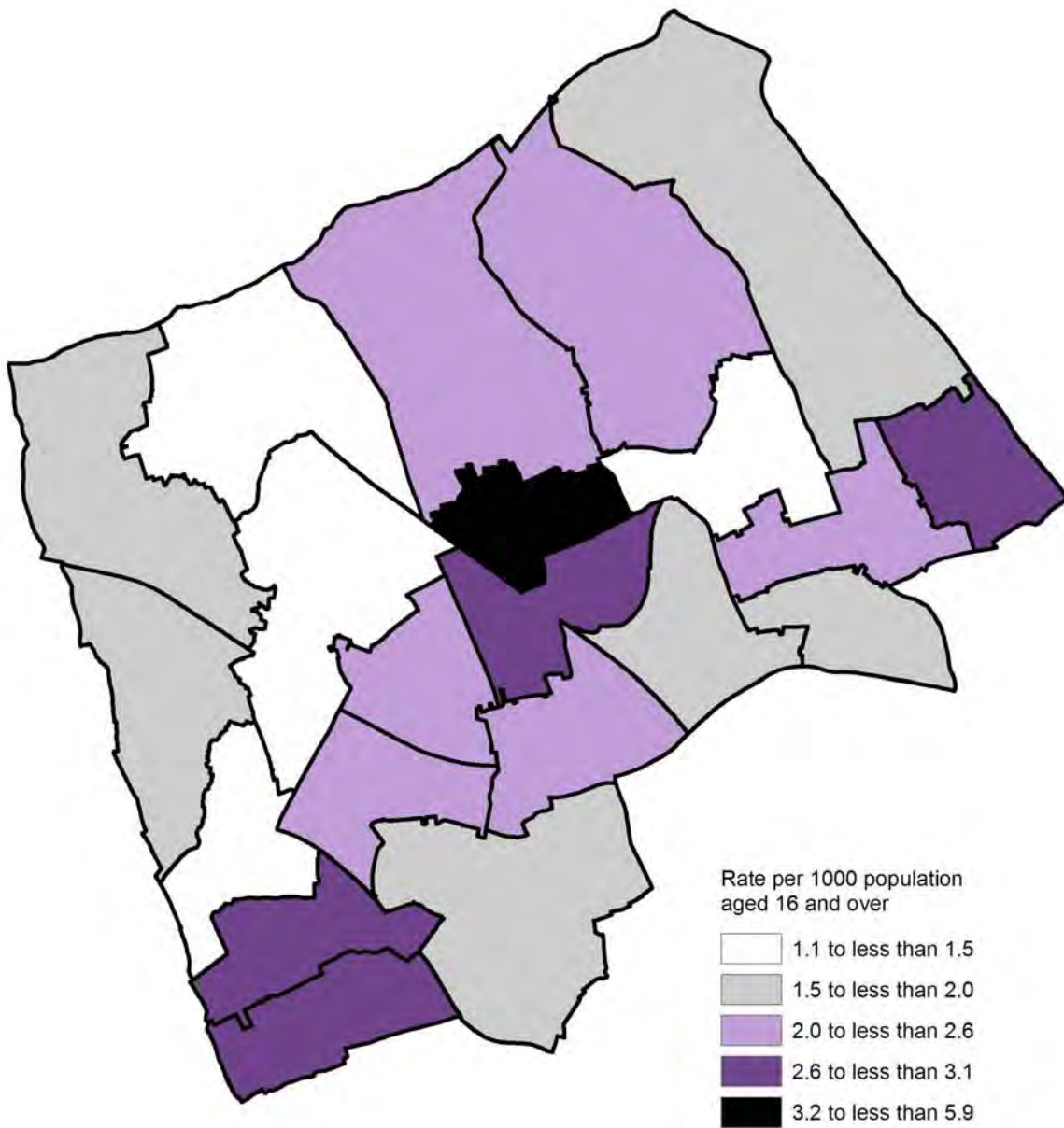


Rayners Lane had 23 fewer probation commencements compared to 2008/09 and now has the lowest rate of probation commencements at 1.1 per 1,000 population aged 16 and over.

12.6% of people put on probation in Harrow were females, compared to 15.1% in 2008/09, this is slightly lower than London's level of 12.7%. In addition 84% of those commencing probation in Harrow were aged 40 and under, 3.6% higher than in 2008/09, and considerably higher than London's level of 76.8%.

**Probation Commencements, April 2011 - March 2012**

Source: London Probation Trust

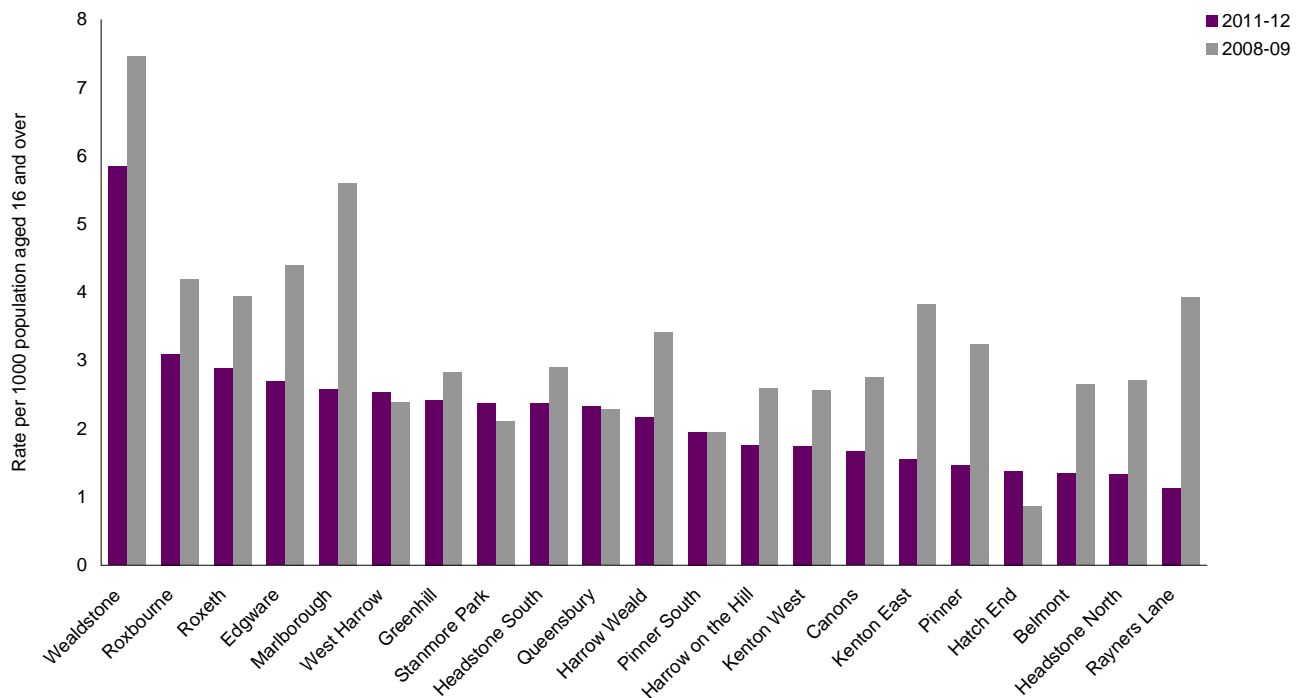


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# Probation

## Probation Commencements

Source: London Probation Trust





# Business Activity

- **There were 5,712 businesses paying business rates to Harrow Council in April 2013**
- **The total number of businesses paying business rates increased by 18.5% (893) between July 2009 and April 2013**
- **22% of Harrow's businesses (1,278) are located in Greenhill, which includes Harrow Town Centre**

One way to estimate the number of businesses in an area is to count those paying business rates to the council. By this measure there are 68 businesses for every 1,000 households in Harrow, but with great variations, as can be seen in the number of businesses at LSOA level.

The highest concentration is around the town centres. Greenhill in particular has 256.9 businesses per 1,000 households - 2.5 times the rate of the next ward, Edgware, which has 388 businesses. Kenton East contains just 1% (59) of all Harrow's businesses.

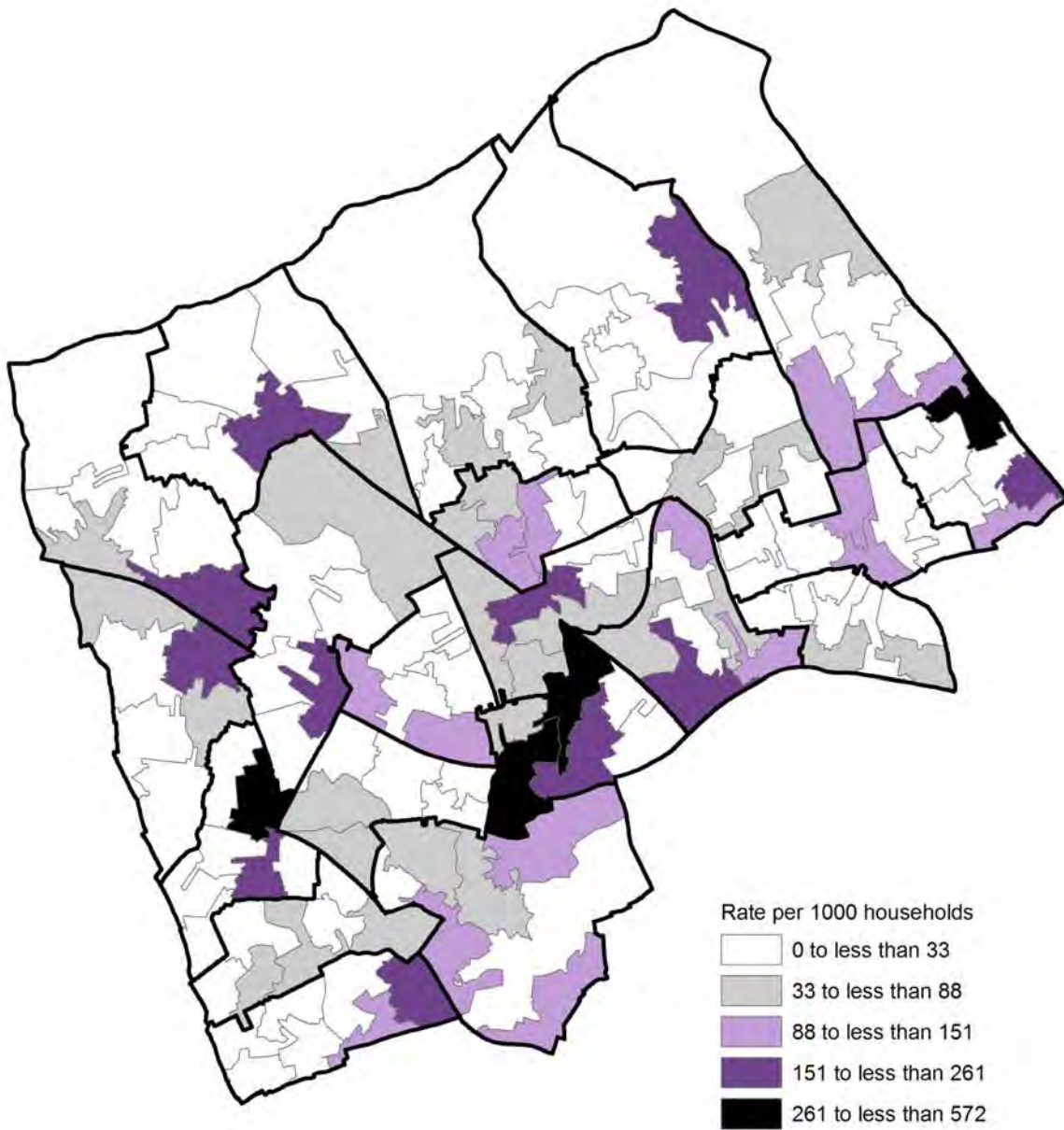
The central corridor of the borough has the most businesses whilst the west side, the north and south-east of the borough have the fewest. This indicates areas with fewer opportunities for local employment and commercial services for residents.

There are nine LSOAs (6.6%) in Harrow which do not contain any business premises.

*Non-domestic rates (often called business rates) are the means by which local businesses and other occupiers of non-domestic properties contribute towards the cost of local authority services. Liable properties include public buildings and advertising hoardings. Some non-domestic properties, such as buildings for public religious worship, are exempt however. Collected by the council, they are paid to the government, then distributed back to all councils according to a needs-based formula.*

**Business Rates, April 2013**

Source: Harrow Council



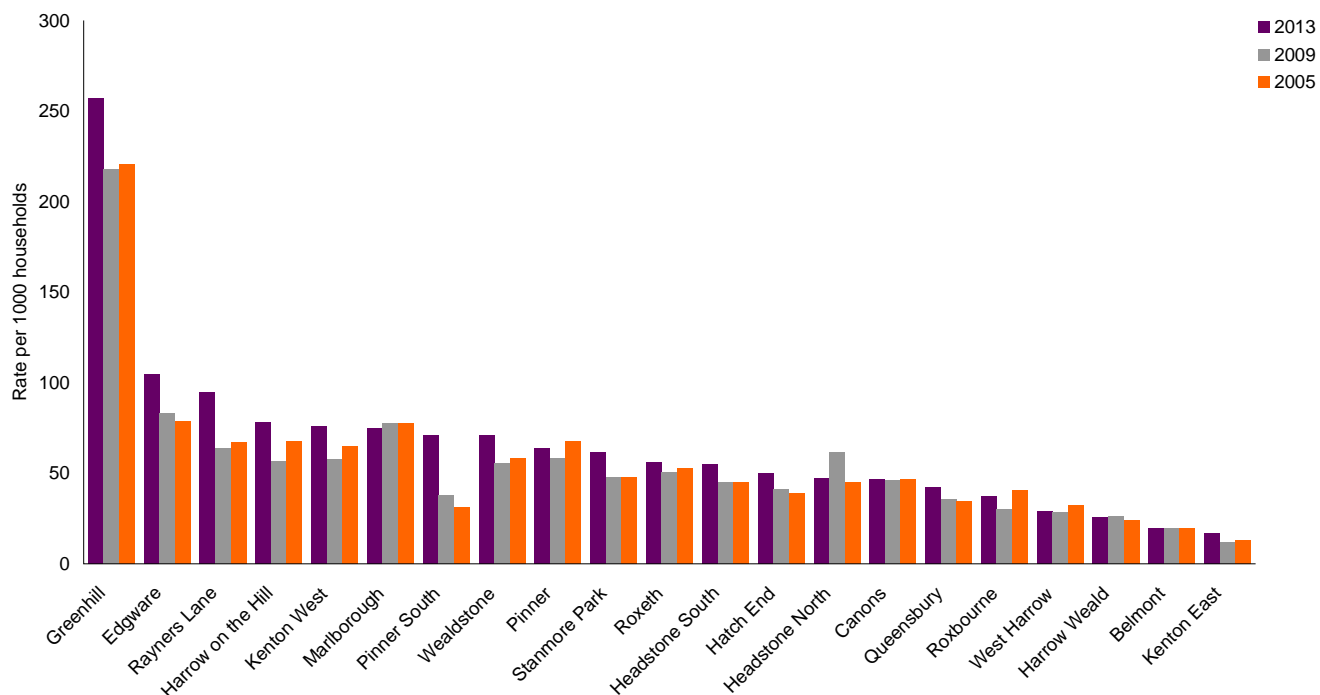
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# Economy

## Business Rates, April 2013, July 2009 and September 2005

Source: Harrow Council



## Council Tax Benefit

- **17,494 households received Council Tax Benefit in December 2012, a rate of 207.6 per 1,000 households**
- **9.7% (+1,543) more households were claiming Council Tax Benefit compared to September 2009**
- **Nearly 1,600 households in Roxbourne claimed Council Tax Benefit - the highest number per ward, with almost 35% of households claiming benefit**
- **Pinner South had the lowest rate of Council Tax Benefit claimants at 105.4 per 1,000 households, less than a third the rate of Roxbourne**
- **Households on Council Tax Benefit are mainly concentrated in the east, centre and south-west of the borough. Smaller concentrations are also found in the west and north-east of the borough.**

*People on low incomes, with little or no savings, can claim a discount on their Council Tax. This is known as Council Tax Benefit. In April 2013 Council Tax Support replaced Council Tax Benefit, resulting in a reduction in the number of claimants.*

Wealdstone, Marlborough and Greenhill, the wards with the highest number of claimants after Roxbourne, had more than 1,000 claimants each. However, Wealdstone, Kenton East and Marlborough wards had the highest rates after Roxbourne at a rate greater than 250 per 1,000 households. Headstone North had the lowest number of claimants (402) at a rate of 112.6 per 1,000 households.

The LSOA with the highest number of Council Tax Benefit claimants was in Harrow on the Hill with 368 claimants, a rate of 410.7 claimants per 1,000 households. However, a LSOA in Roxbourne had the highest rate at 561.6 claimants per 1,000 households (310 claimants), much higher than the next highest LSOA at 512 per 1,000 households in Harrow Weald (255 claimants).

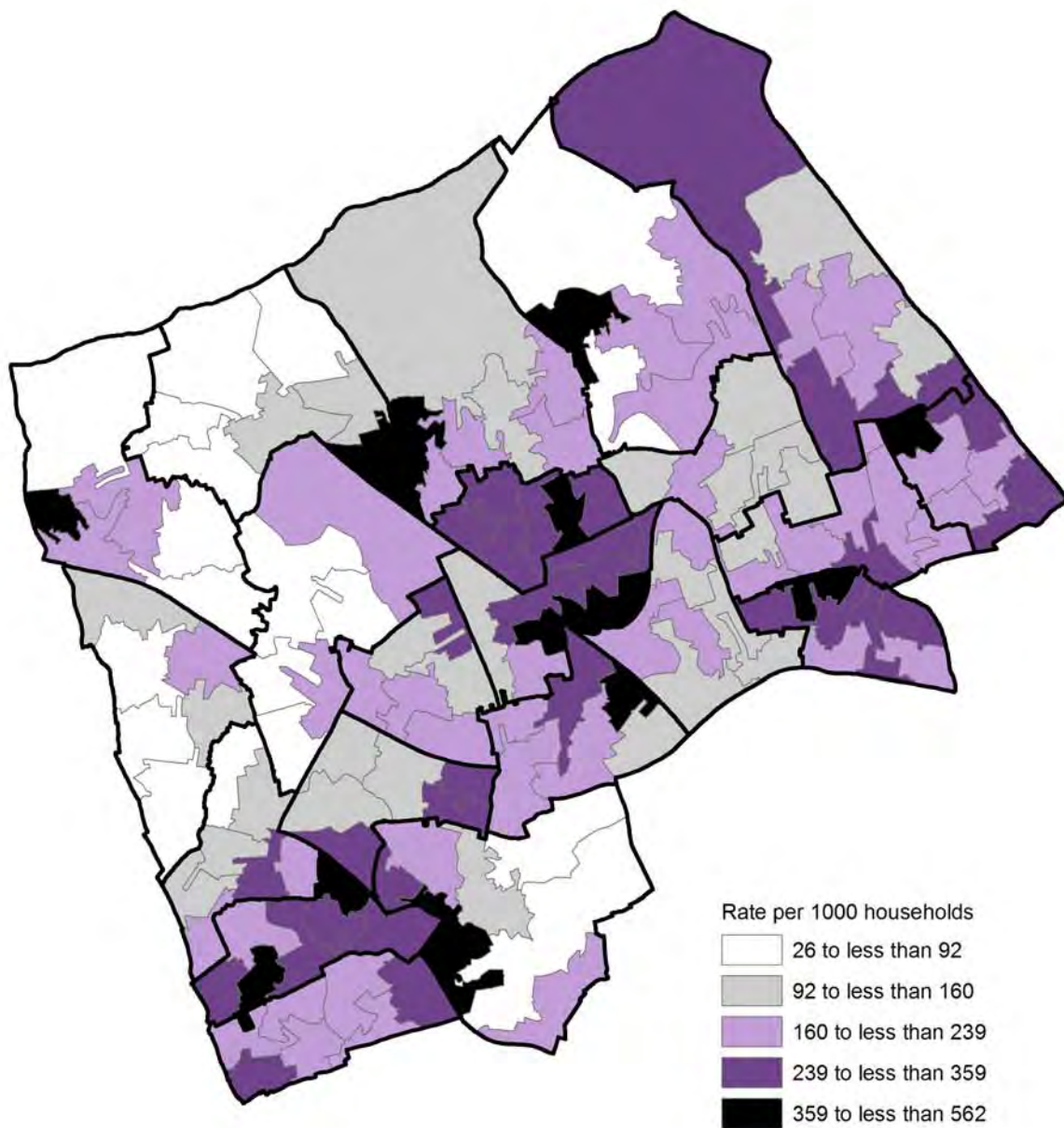
Eight other LSOAs had rates above 400 per 1,000 households, all in different wards, generally in areas with higher levels of social housing, including Pinner which also contained the LSOA with the lowest rate of claimants at 26.6 per 1,000 households.

Over 1,500 more households claimed Council Tax Benefit in December 2012, compared to September 2009. This can be attributed to various factors, including more proactive work by Benefits staff to increase benefits take-up, the economic situation and more people on low income salaries.

# Economy

## Council Tax Benefit, December 2012

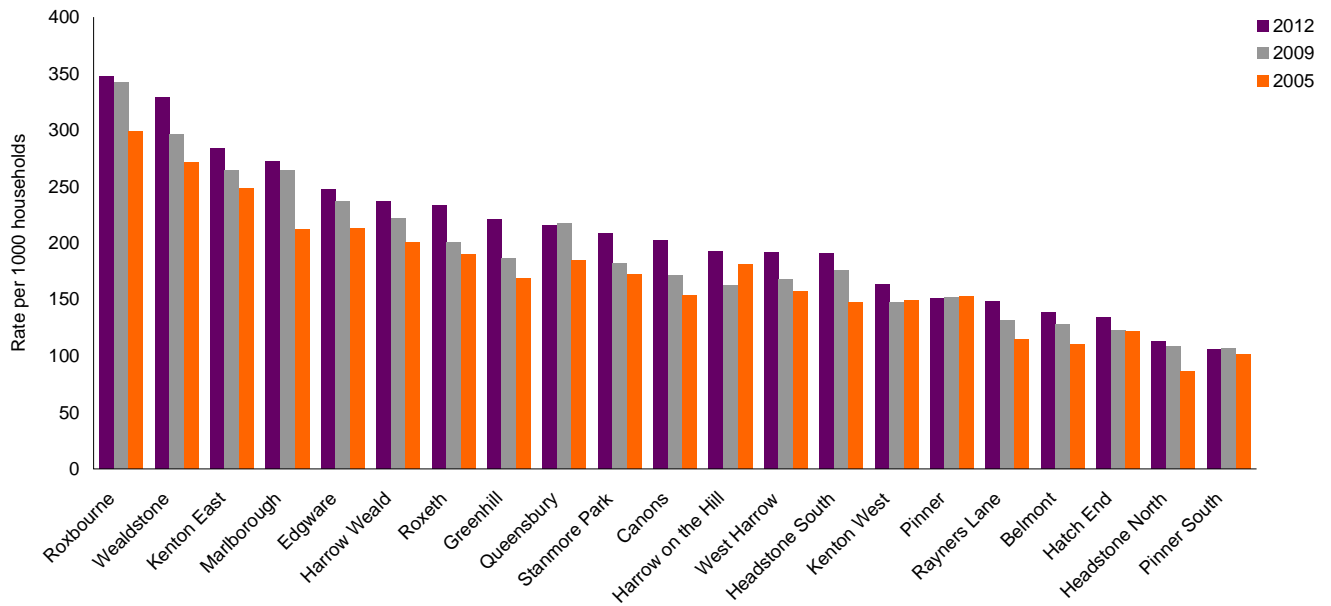
Source: Harrow Council



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**Council Tax Benefit, December 2012, September 2009 and September 2005**

Source: Harrow Council



# Housing Benefit

- **16,994 households received Housing Benefit in December 2012, a rate of 201.7 per 1,000 households**
- **19.7% (+2,795) more households were claiming Housing Benefit compared to September 2009**
- **Over 1,600 households in Roxbourne claimed Housing Benefit - the highest number per ward, with 36% of households claiming housing benefit**
- **Pinner South had the lowest rate of Housing Benefit claimants at 94.2 per 1,000 households, just over a quarter of the rate of Roxbourne**
- **Households receiving Housing Benefit are mainly concentrated in the east, centre, and south-west of the borough. Smaller concentrations are also found in the west and north-east of the borough.**

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

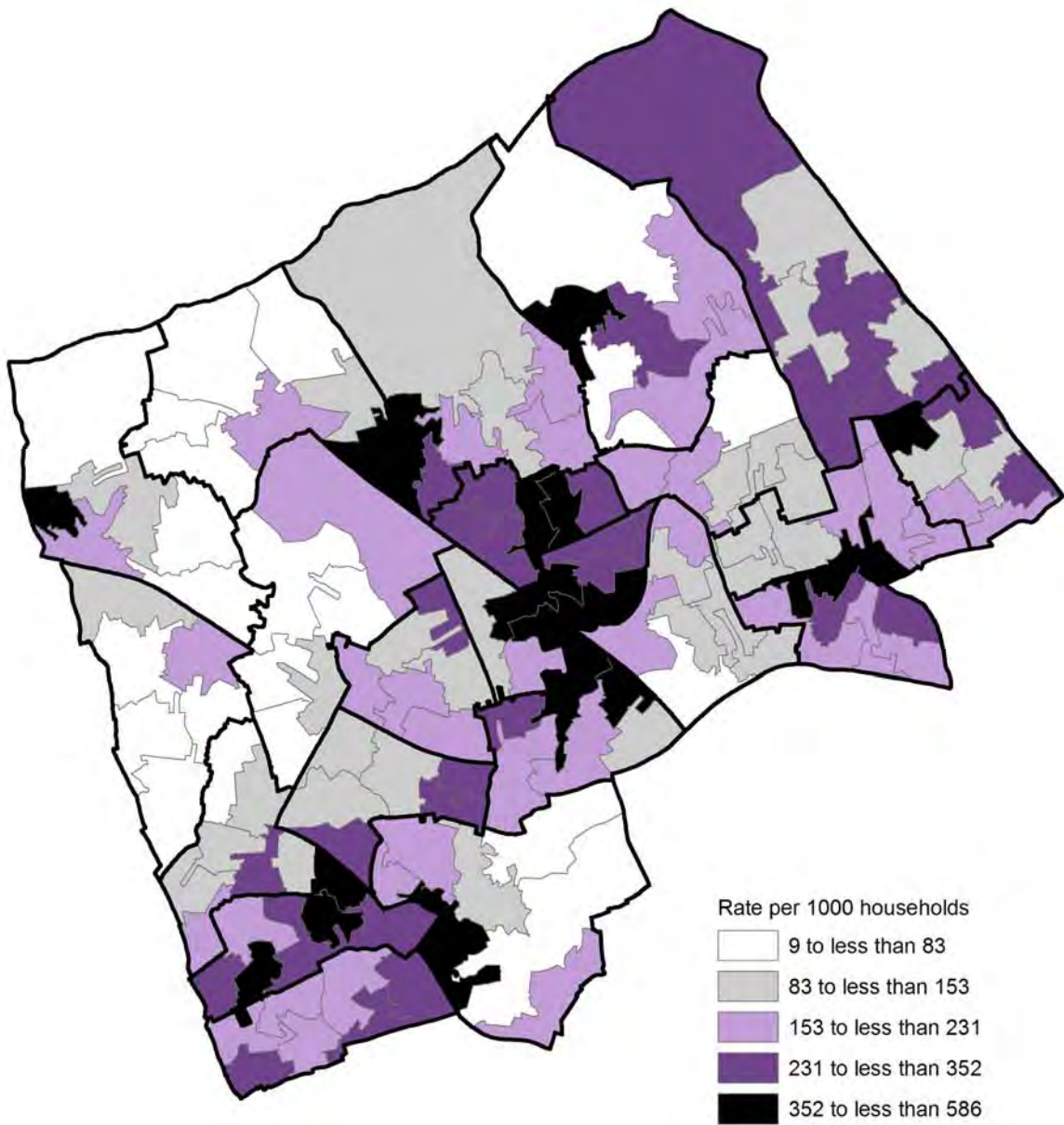
Wealdstone, Marlborough and Greenhill, the wards with the highest rates after Roxbourne, all had over 1,000 claimants at a rate greater than 250 per 1,000 households. Headstone North had the lowest number of claimants (352) at a rate of 98.6 per 1,000 households.

The LSOA with the highest number of Housing Benefit claimants was in Harrow on the Hill with 408 claimants, a rate of 455.4 claimants per 1,000 population. However, Roxbourne had the highest rate at 585.1 claimants per 1,000 households (323 claimants), much higher than the next highest LSOA at 512 per 1,000 households in Harrow Weald (255 claimants).

There were ten other LSOAs with a rate above 400 per 1,000 households, all in different wards, generally in areas with higher levels of social housing, including Pinner which also contained the LSOA with the lowest rate of claimants at 9.6 per 1,000 households.

**Housing Benefit, December 2012**

Source: Harrow Council



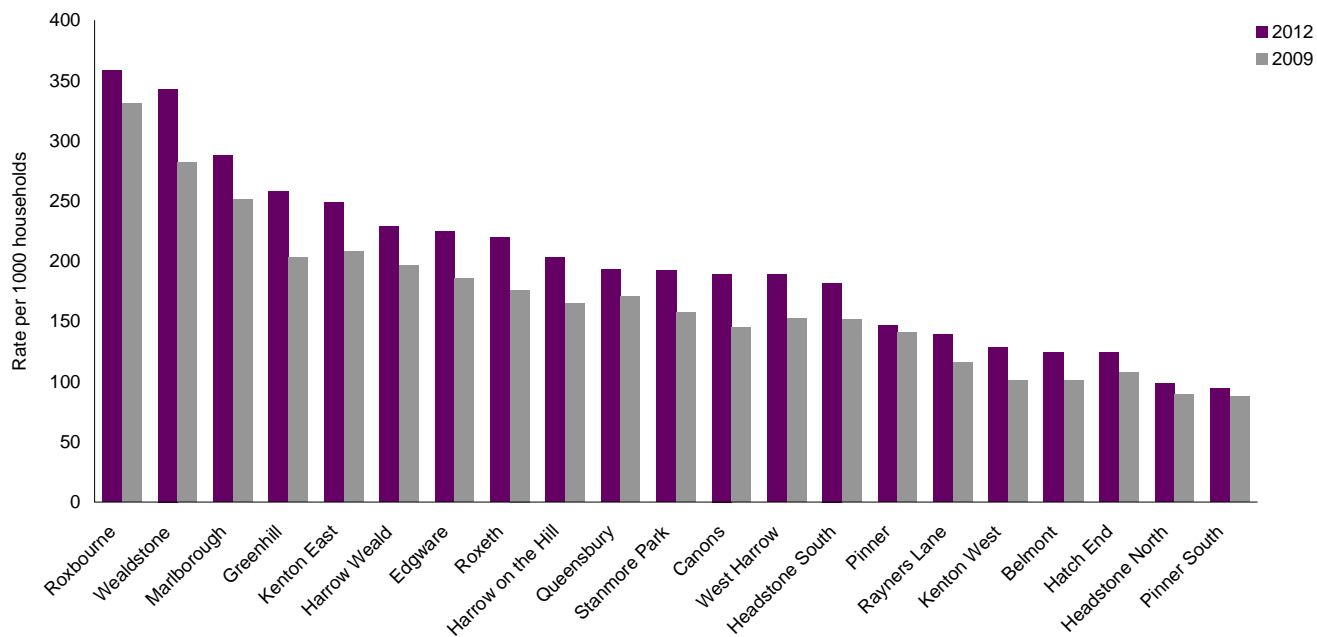
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# Economy

## Housing Benefit, December 2012 and September 2009

Source: Harrow Council



# Disability Living Allowance

- **8,160 people in Harrow were recipients of Disability Living Allowance (DLA) in February 2012, a rate of 3.4% of the total resident population. There were 560 more claimants compared to February 2009 and 1,160 more than in February 2005.**
- **However, Harrow’s rate remains below both the London and England claimant rates for DLA (4.1% and 5% respectively)**
- **13.1% of recipients were children (under 16), 64.4% were of working age (16-64), and 22.5% were aged 65 and over**
- **Harrow’s February 2012 claimant rate is lower than the rate for February 2009 (3.5%), bucking the trend of the London and England rates, which are slightly higher than three years previously (4% and 4.8%)**

Stanmore Park has the highest number of claimants with 4.7% (530) of the population claiming, whilst Pinner South has the lowest claimant rate at 2.4% (250). Stanmore Park also had the highest claimant rate in 2009 and Roxbourne and Greenhill were also ranked in the top three in 2009, but in reversed positions.

Rates are more varied at LSOA level, with one LSOA in Stanmore Park having a claimant rate of 9.7%. In contrast, one LSOA in Harrow on the Hill has a claimant rate of only 0.6% - the LSOA containing Harrow School. The LSOA with the second lowest rate is in Pinner ward, with a rate of 1.2%.

The council housing estates around Harrow on average show significantly higher levels of DLA claimants than the rest of the borough.

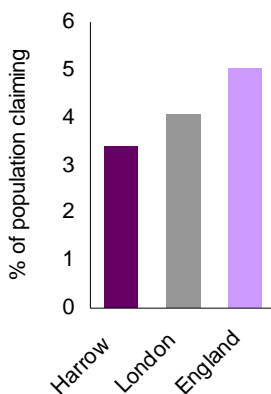
*Disability Living Allowance (DLA) is a tax-free benefit for people who have become disabled before the age of 65 and who need assistance with personal care or mobility. To qualify for DLA, the person must have needed help for three months and will be expected to continue to need help for at least a further six months.*

*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.*

*On 8th April 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.*

*Counts are rounded to the nearest 5. This dataset is based on all claims (i.e. 100% processing of records) so is not subject to sampling error.*

## National Comparison



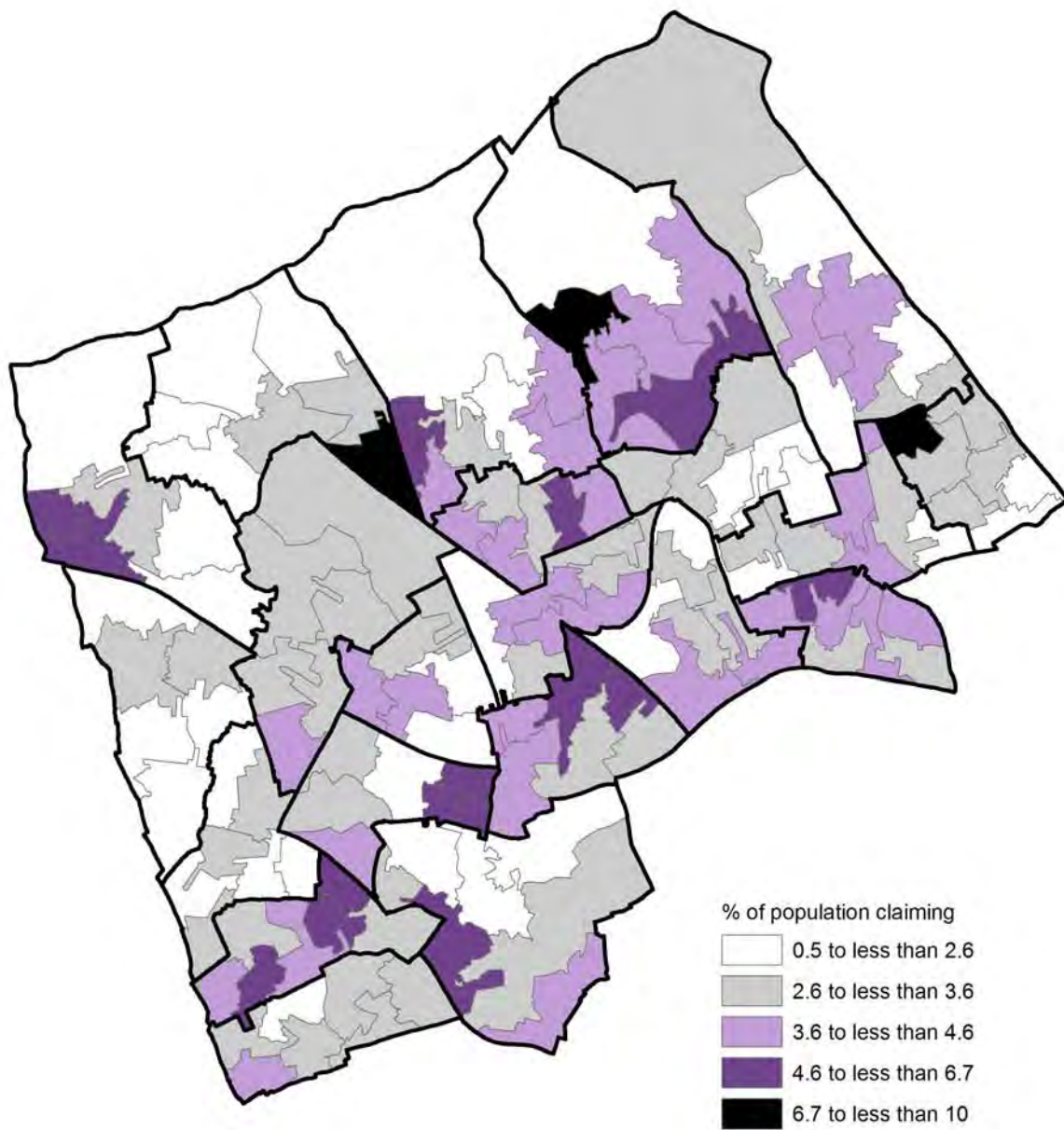
## National & London Rank

26/33 London  
254/326 England

# Economy

## Disability Living Allowance, February 2012

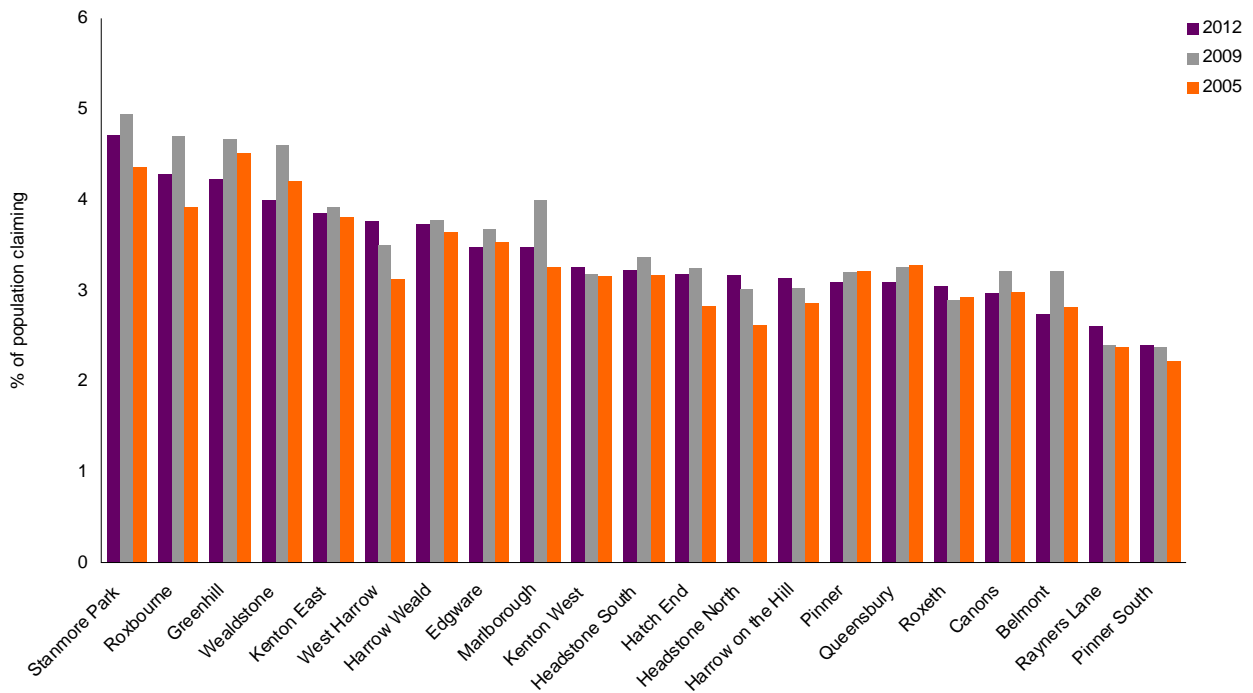
Source: Department for Work & Pensions (DWP), Crown Copyright



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**Disability Living Allowance**

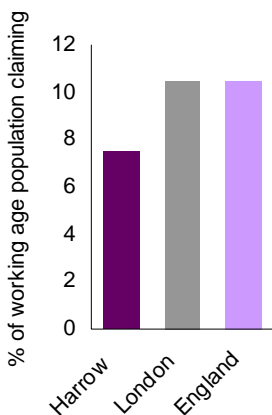
Source: Department for Work & Pensions (DWP), Crown Copyright



# ESA/IS/IB/SDA

- In February 2012, around 11,400 of Harrow’s working age residents were in receipt of either ESA, IS, IB or SDA, a decrease of around 1,900 (14.2%) claimants since February 2009
- Harrow’s estimated 7.5% claim rate in February 2012 is below both the national and London averages of around 10.5%
- The main concentration of Harrow’s claimants is in the centre of the borough, with additional concentrations generally in areas with higher levels of social housing

## National Comparison



## National & London Rank

28/33 London  
213/326 England

*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. Introduced in October 2008, ESA replaces (for new claimants): Incapacity Benefit (IB); Income Support (IS), paid on incapacity grounds; and Severe Disablement Allowance (SDA).*

Roxbourne and Wealdstone wards have the highest rate of ESA/IS/IB/SDA claimants, with over 11% of people eligible claiming. This follows the same trend from three years previously, although rates were higher then at over 14%. There are three wards with over 800 residents claimants: Roxbourne (930); Greenhill (855) and Wealdstone (815). Pinner South has the lowest rate, at 4.6%, with 280 claimants.

The highest rated LSOA is in Stanmore Park where 20.5% of residents of working age receive ESA/IS/IB/SDA benefits. There are three other LSOAs with rates just above 19% - these are in Hatch End, Harrow on the Hill, and Edgware wards.

The lowest rated LSOAs are in Pinner (2), Hatch End (2) and Harrow on the Hill, all with a rate of less than 2%.

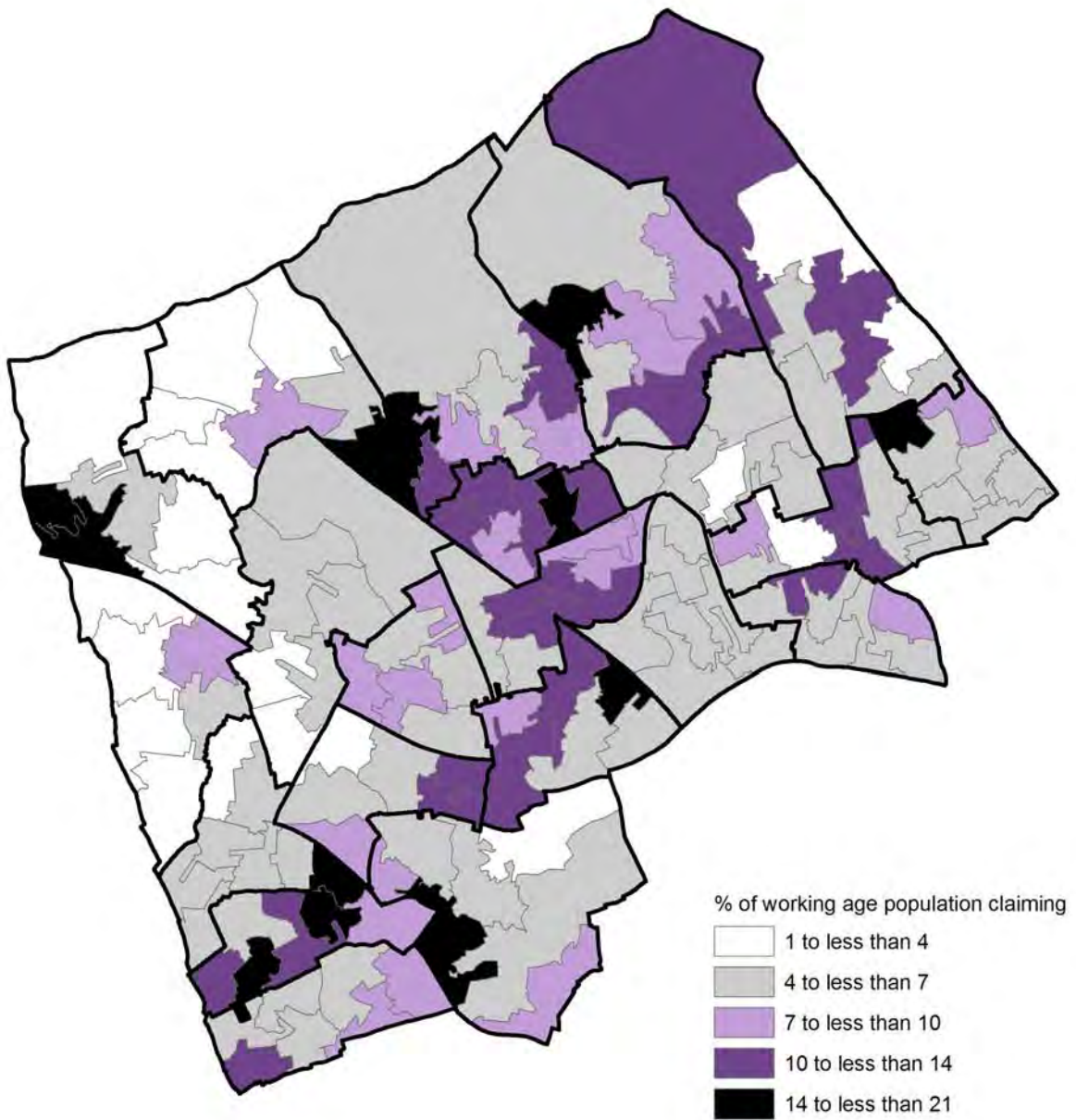
*Between 2010 and 2020 the maximum age up to which men and women will be able to receive working age benefits will rise in line with the increase in state pension age (from 60 to 66 for women and 65 to 66 for men).*

*The working age denominator used for these rates is 16-59 for women and 16-64 for men, as the impact of the changing retirement age for women is negligible for the February 2012 dataset and also makes comparability with the 2009 data easier.*

*Counts are rounded to the nearest 5. These datasets are based on all claims (i.e. 100% records), so are not subject to sampling error.*

ESA/IS/IB/SDA, February 2012

Source: Department for Work & Pensions (DWP), Crown Copyright



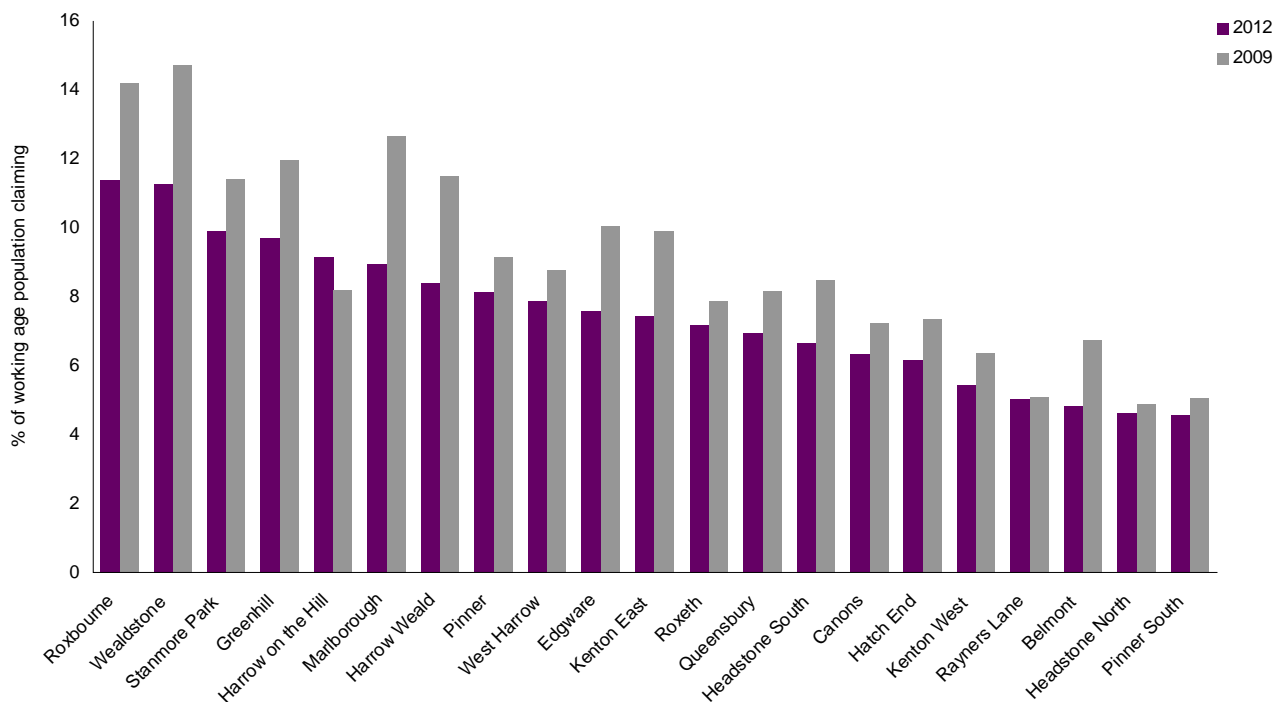
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# Economy

## ESA/IS/IB/SDA

Source: Department for Work & Pensions (DWP), Crown Copyright



# Pension Credits

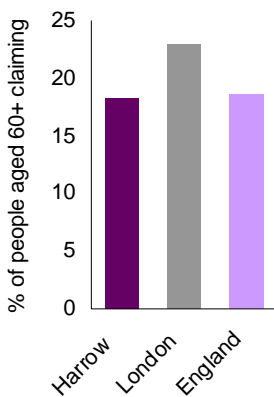
- In February 2012, 8,320 of Harrow’s residents of State Pension age received Pension Credits, a similar number of claimants compared to February 2009
- Harrow’s 18.2% claim rate is in line with the national rate of 18.6%, but below London’s rate of 23%. All the rates are below the levels of February 2009 (20%, 20.1% and 24.4% 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

Roxbourne and Kenton East have the highest claimant rates, at 30.8% (540) and 29.3% (540) respectively, based on the number of residents aged 60 and over. Pinner South has the lowest claimant rate at 8.5% (200).

In numerical terms there are five wards with over 500 residents claiming pension credits (Kenton East, Roxbourne, Stanmore Park, Canons and Harrow Weald), but the claimant rates are much lower in Canons, Stanmore Park and Harrow Weald because there is a larger concentration of residents aged 60 and over residing in these wards.

Rates are considerably more varied at LSOA level, ranging from a low of 2.8% in one LSOA in Pinner ward, to a high of 56.8% in one of Greenhill’s LSOAs.

## National Comparison



68.5% of Pension Credit claimants in Harrow receive Guarantee Credit, 10.6% receive Saving Credit, and 20.9% receive both. The rates of Guarantee Credit are generally high in Harrow and London compared to the national level of 40.6%, 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's below £142.70, or £217.90 for couples (2012/13). Savings Credit is an extra payment for people who have saved some money towards their retirement (such as a second pension or savings).*

## National & London Rank

23/33 London  
122/326 England

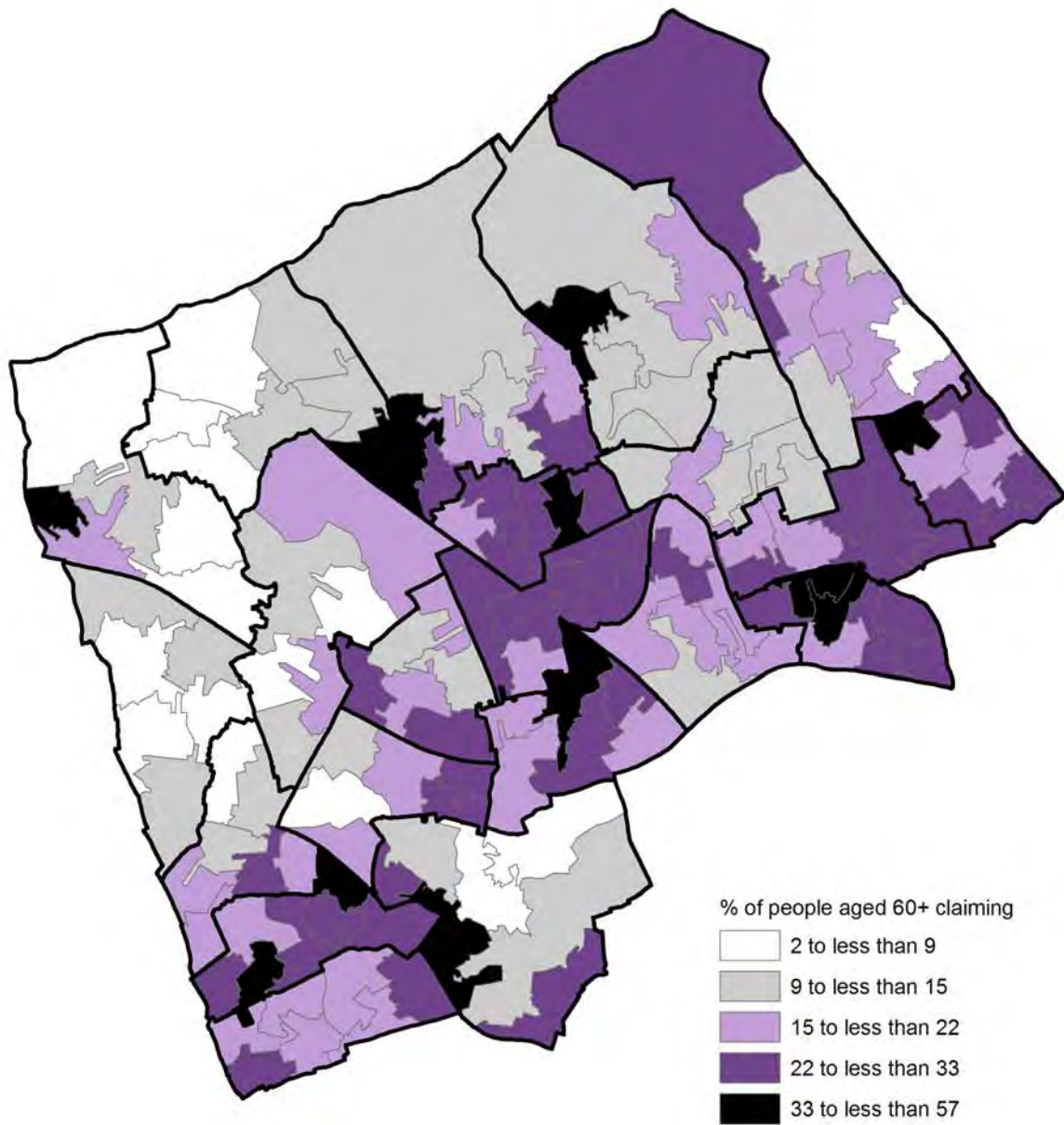
*The Pension Credit qualifying age is increasing to 65 alongside the increase in women’s State Pension age. The State Pension age for both men and women will continue to rise in the future.*

*Counts are rounded to the nearest 5. This dataset is based on all claims (i.e. 100% processing of records) so is not subject to sampling error.*

# Economy

## Pension Credits, February 2012

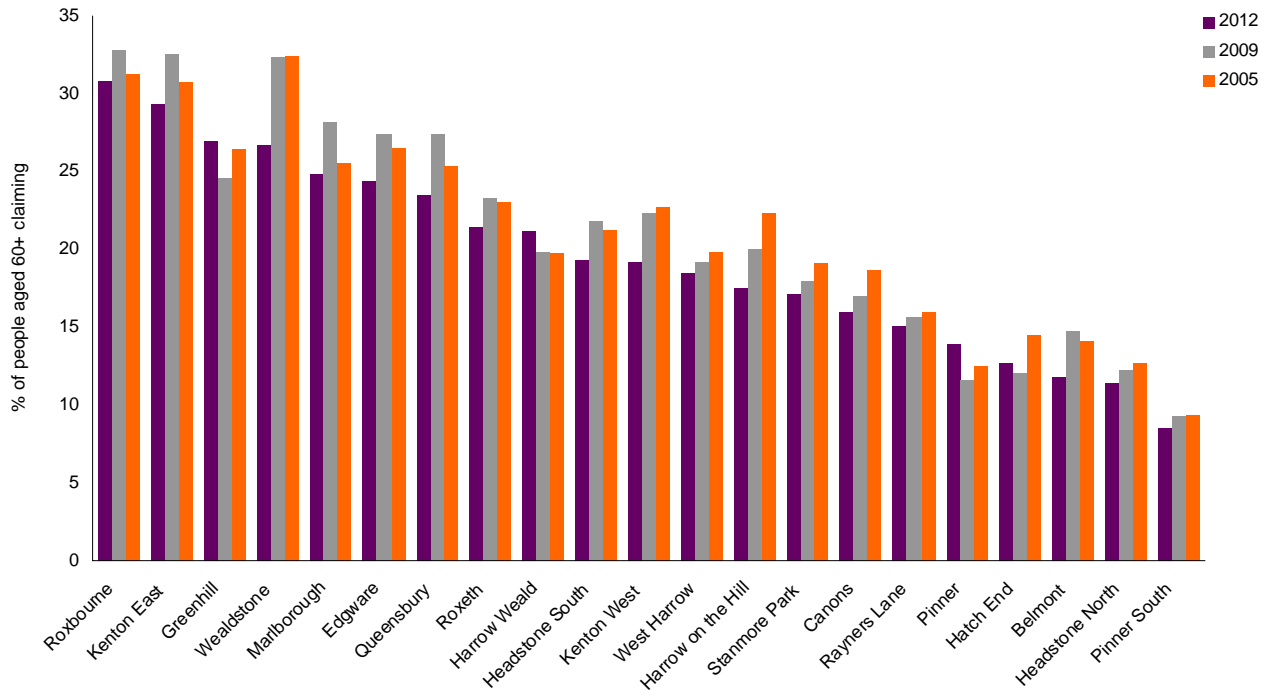
Source: Harrow Council



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**Pension Credits**

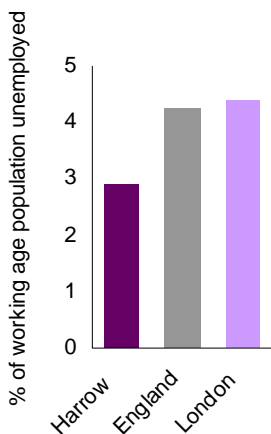
Source: Harrow Council



## Unemployment

- **2.9% (4,386) of Harrow's working population were unemployed in February 2012. This is below the rates of London and England, 4.4% and 4.2% respectively.**
- **With the UK in recession over three quarters of the financial year 2011/12, Harrow's overall unemployment rate in February 2012 was 0.2% higher than in February 2009, an increase of 651 unemployed people**
- **Roxbourne and Wealdstone wards had the highest unemployment rate, at 4.3%, followed by Marlborough and Greenhill. Hatch End had the lowest rate at 1.8%.**
- **Unemployment rates varied from above 4% in Roxbourne, Wealdstone and Marlborough wards, to less than 2% in Hatch End, Pinner South and Belmont**

### National Comparison



### National & London Rank

30/33 London  
205/326 England

*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.*

Unemployment is generally higher in the south and centre of the borough, particularly in Greenhill, Marlborough, Roxbourne and Wealdstone wards (all greater than 3.5%).

In five wards there has been an increase in unemployment of more than 20% since 2009, the largest being Canons at 28.3%, followed by Harrow Weald, Roxeth, Pinner and Roxbourne. Kenton East, Belmont, Pinner South and Edgware wards have seen the most significant decline in unemployment rates.

There were four LSOAs with an unemployment rate above 6%, two in Roxbourne and one each in Harrow Weald and Marlborough. In seven LSOAs unemployment rates were less than 1%, mostly in areas to the north of the borough.

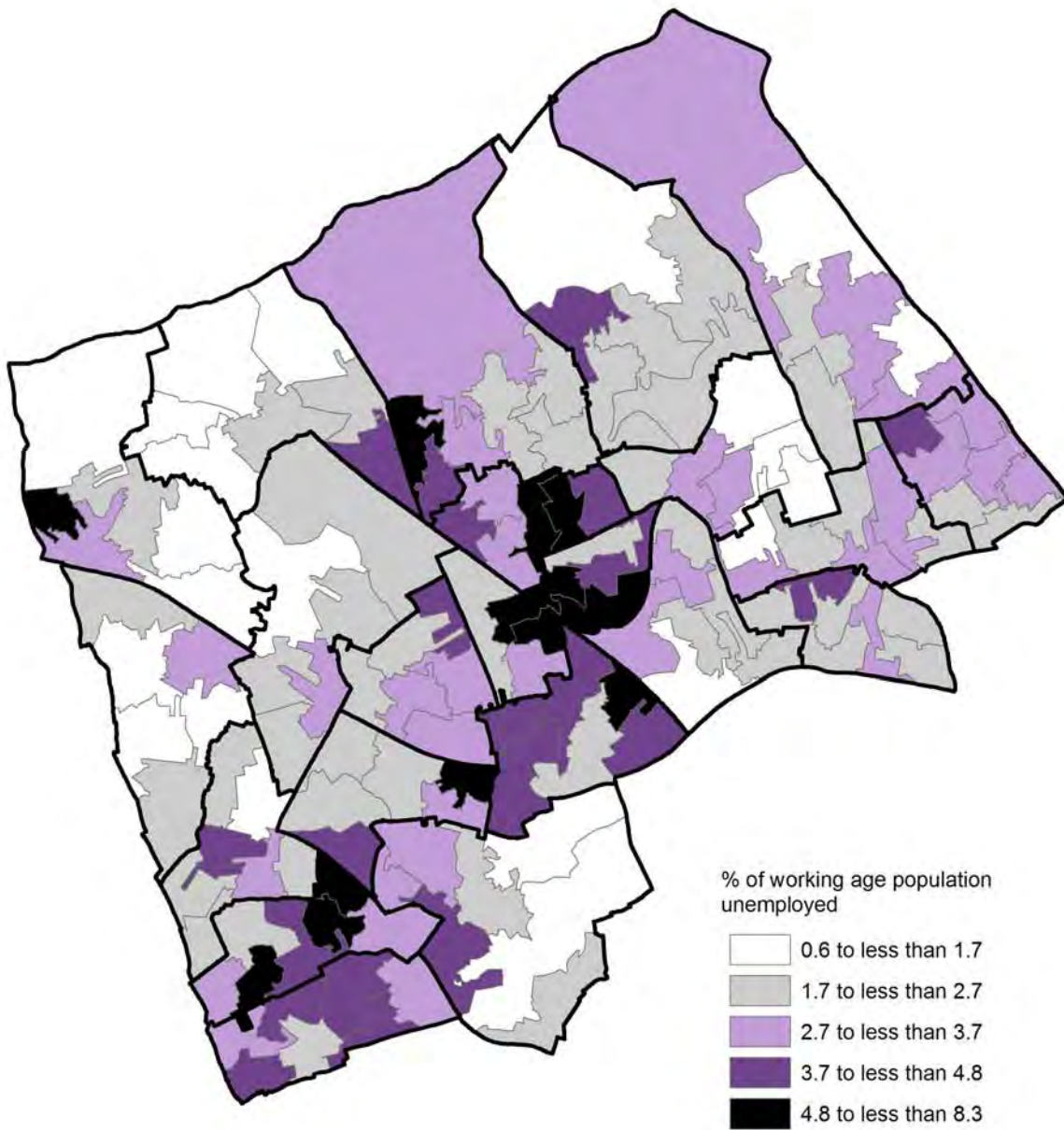
*In these profiles the monthly Claimant Count data has been used as an indicator of unemployment at LSOA level. This dataset is based on all claims (i.e. 100% records) so is not subject to sampling error.*

*An alternative source for unemployment data is the Annual Population Survey, which can only provide borough level data.*

*Universal Credit will replace a number of working age benefits including Jobseeker's Allowance. The roll-out of Universal Credit commenced in October 2013.*

**Unemployment, February 2012**

Source: DWP/ONS, Crown Copyright



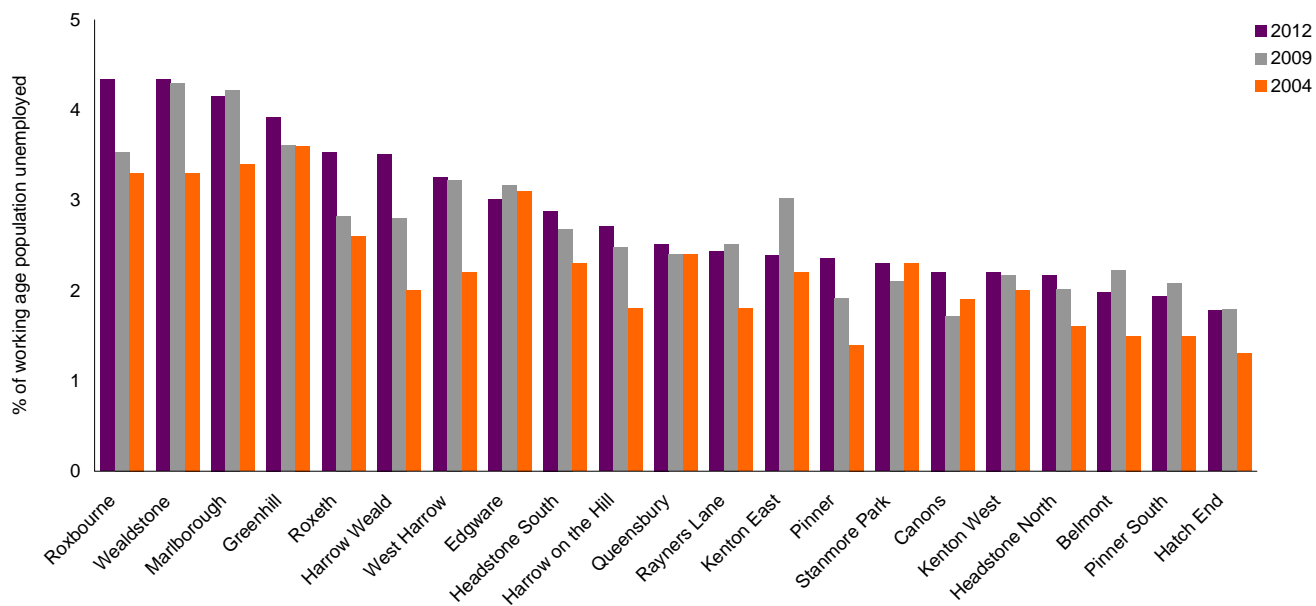
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# Economy

## Unemployment

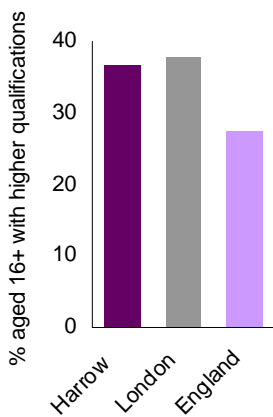
Source: DWP/ONS, Crown Copyright



# Higher Qualifications

- **37% (70,218) of Harrow’s residents had a higher level qualification in 2011, at NVQ4 and above**
- **There are more than twice the number of residents with higher level qualifications in Harrow (37%), compared to those with no qualifications (31,997 or 17%)**
- **London has a slightly higher level of highly qualified people, at 38%, but the national rate of 27% is much lower than Harrow’s 37% rate**

## National Comparison



## National & London Rank

19/33	London
38/326	England

Pinner South has the highest proportion of residents with higher qualifications, at 47.5% in 2011. Nine other wards had rates above London’s average of 37.7% and all of Harrow’s wards (with the exception of Wealdstone) had rates above the national level of 27.4%. Wealdstone’s rate was just below this level, at 27.2%.

The wards to the east of the borough generally have lower proportions of residents with higher qualifications, although rates in Roxeth and Roxbourne are also amongst the lowest in the borough.

There are ten LSOAs where over 50% of residents, aged 16 and over, have a higher level qualification - these are all in the wards to the west of the borough, with the highest two ranked LSOAs in Harrow on the Hill. Harrow’s lowest ranked LSOA for residents with higher qualifications is in Roxbourne, where just under one in five residents (aged 16 and over) have a higher level qualification.

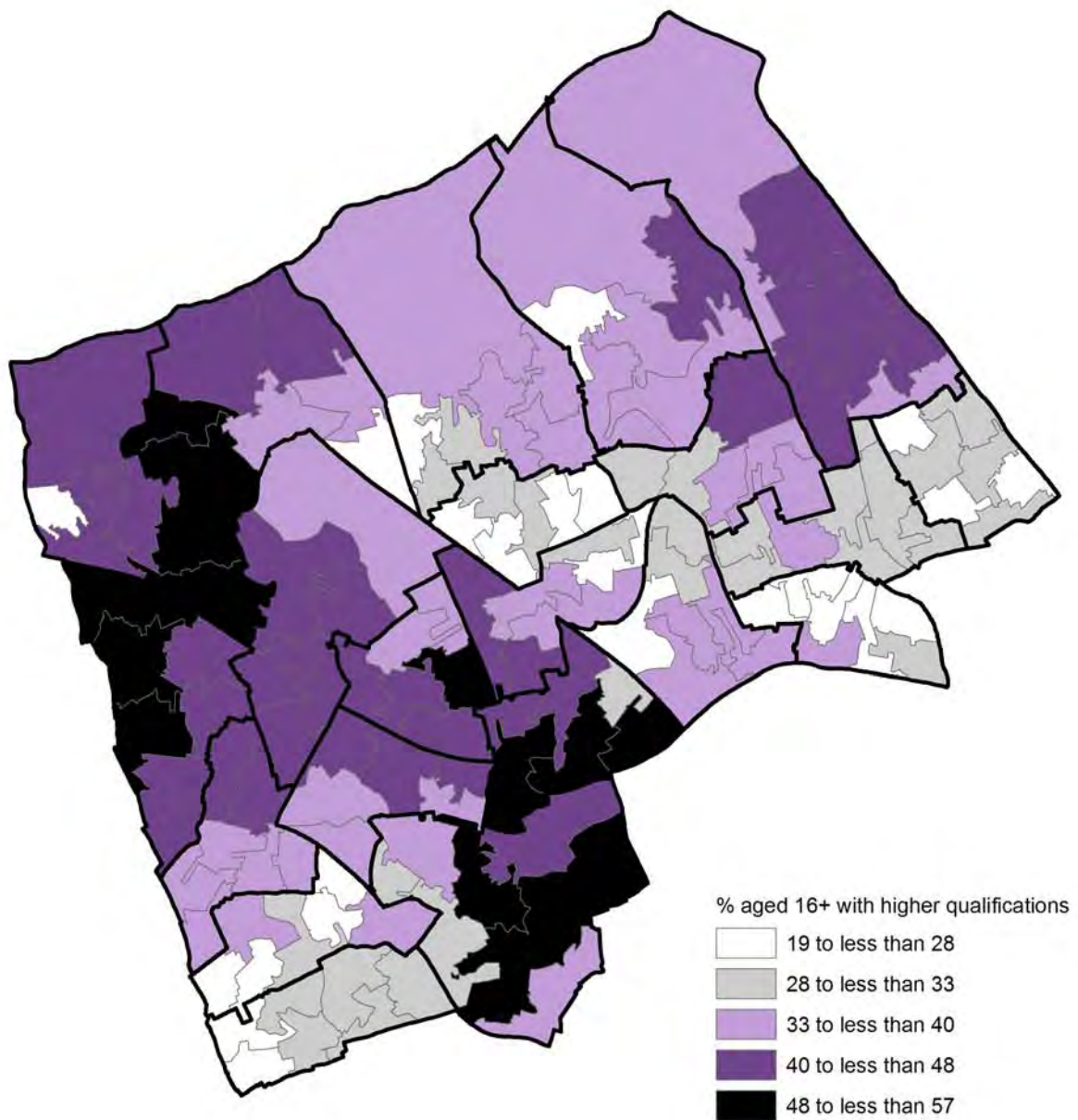
*Higher level qualifications are based on the 2011 Census category of Level 4+ qualifications. These qualifications include: Degree (for example, BA, BSc), Higher Degree (for example MA, PhD, PGCE), NVQ Level 4-5, HNC, HND, RSA Higher Diploma, BTEC Higher level, Foundation degree (NI), Professional qualifications (for example teaching, nursing, accountancy).*

*This 2011 Census data cannot be compared with the same measure from the 2001 Census, as the previous census only asked this question of residents aged 16 to 74.*

# Economy

## Higher Qualifications, 2011

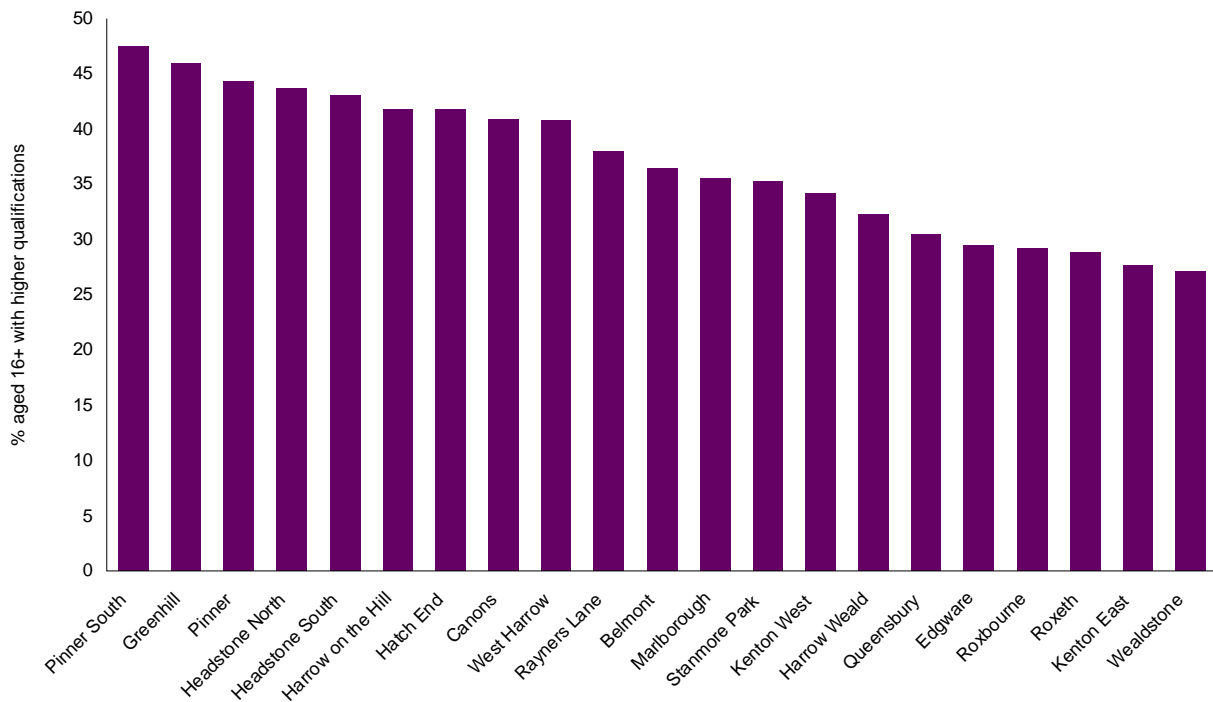
Source: 2011 Census, Key Statistics KS501EW, ONS, Crown Copyright



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**Higher Qualifications**

Source: 2011 Census, Key Statistics KS501EW, ONS, Crown Copyright

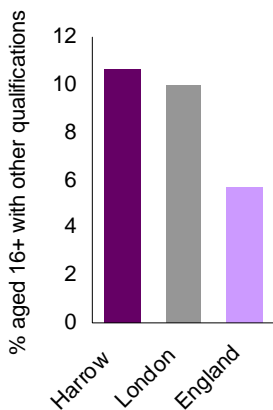


## Economy

# Other Qualifications

- **A significant proportion of Harrow's residents (11%, 20,343) hold other qualifications, a category which includes vocational/work-related qualifications, as well as foreign qualifications, where no UK equivalent was given**
- **For Harrow, foreign qualifications are likely to represent the majority of the qualifications in this category, but these could be at any level**
- **Harrow's rate for other qualifications is nearly double England's rate of 5.7% and slightly above London's rate of 10%**
- **Harrow is ranked 12th nationally for the proportion of residents with other qualifications**

### National Comparison



### National & London Rank

10/33      London  
12/326     England

The highest concentrations of residents who hold other qualifications live in the wards across the south of the borough. 14.7% (1,362) of residents in Edgware ward have other qualifications, the highest level, and 6.1% (504) in Pinner South, Harrow's lowest level.

At the LSOA level the range is slightly wider. At the upper level, 18.7% of residents in one LSOA in Kenton East are categorised as having other qualifications, going down to 4.1% in the LSOA on Harrow on the Hill containing Harrow School.

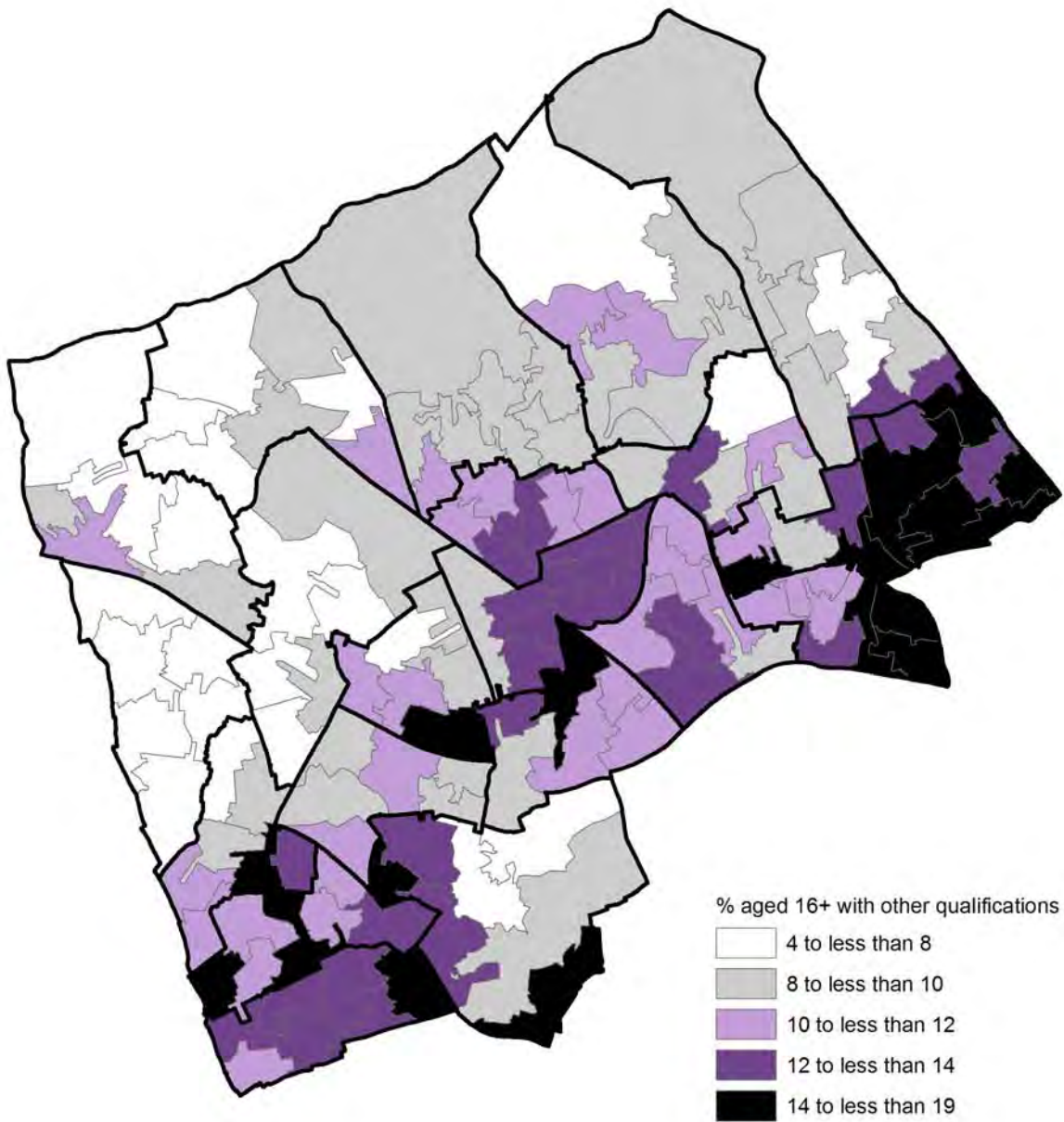
*Other qualifications from the 2011 Census include: Vocational/Work-related Qualifications, Foreign Qualifications (Not stated/level unknown).*

*Respondents with Foreign Qualifications were asked to tick the 'Foreign Qualifications' box and the nearest UK equivalents (if known). If no UK equivalent was entered then these qualifications were coded as 'Other Qualifications'. Therefore a certain proportion of foreign qualifications will be recorded as the UK equivalents.*

*This 2011 Census data cannot be compared with the same measure from the 2001 Census, as the previous census only asked this question of residents aged 16 to 74.*

**Other Qualifications, 2011**

Source: 2011 Census, Key Statistics KS501EW, ONS, Crown Copyright



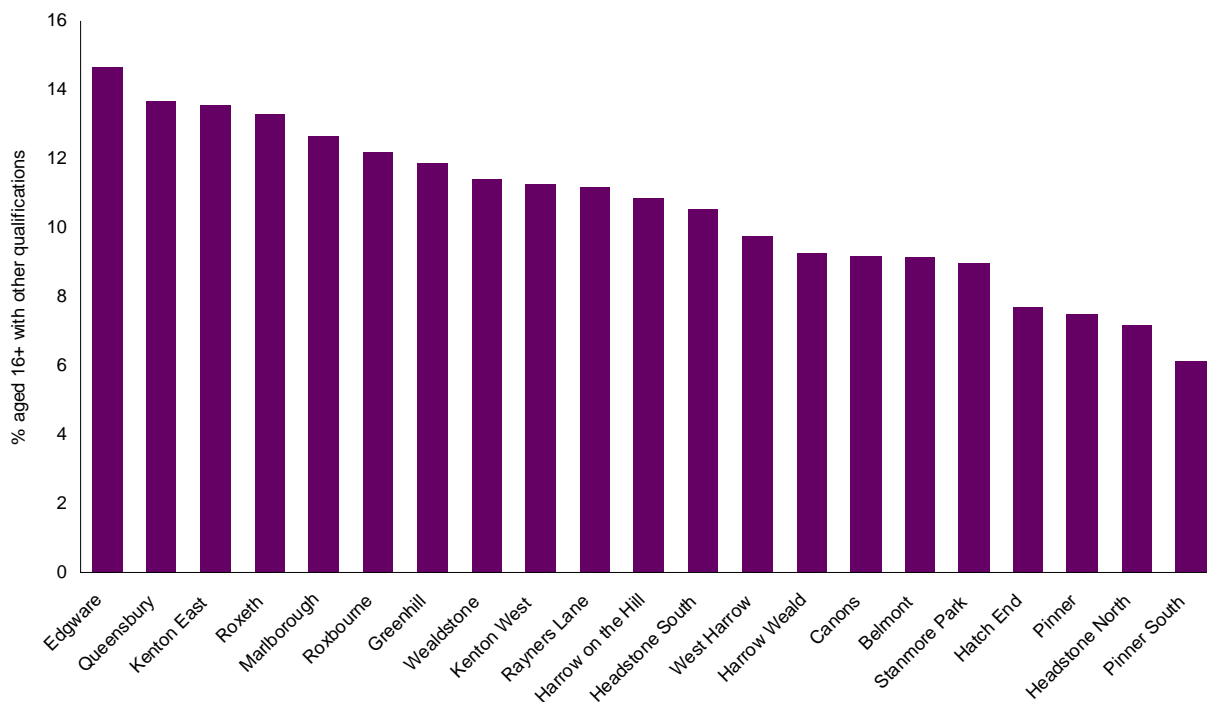
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# Economy

## Other Qualifications

Source: 2011 Census, Key Statistics KS501EW, ONS, Crown Copyright



# No Qualifications

- **17% (31,997) of Harrow’s population aged 16 and over had no formal qualifications in 2011**
- **The proportion of the resident population without any qualifications is lower than the averages for England and London**
- **People without qualifications are more highly concentrated in the east and south-east of the borough**

23.4% (2,114) of residents (aged 16 and over) in Kenton East ward do not have any qualifications. This is the only ward in Harrow with a rate above the national average of 22.5%.

The percentage of residents with no qualifications is higher than the borough average in all the wards in the Harrow East Constituency (with the exception of Belmont), as well as Roxbourne, Roxeth and Marlborough wards in Harrow West.

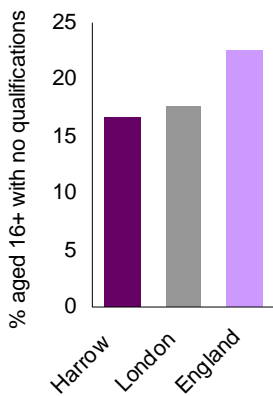
Fewer than 12% of residents in Pinner South and Greenhill have no qualifications, the lowest rates in Harrow.

In two LSOAs 29% of residents have no qualifications - these are in Edgware and Hatch End wards, coinciding with areas that have a high proportion of social rented housing. The LSOA with the lowest proportion of residents (aged 16 and over) with no qualifications is in Harrow on the Hill ward and is the LSOA that includes much of Harrow School (4.8%).

*The 2011 Census measure on no qualifications covers people aged 16 and over who are without academic, vocational or professional qualifications. The lowest levels of qualifications recorded are 1+ ‘O’ level/ CSE/GCSE (any grades); Entry Level; Foundation Diploma; NVQ level 1; Foundation GNVQ; or RSA Diploma.*

*This 2011 Census data cannot be compared with the same measure from the 2001 Census, as the previous census only asked this question of residents aged 16 to 74.*

## National Comparison



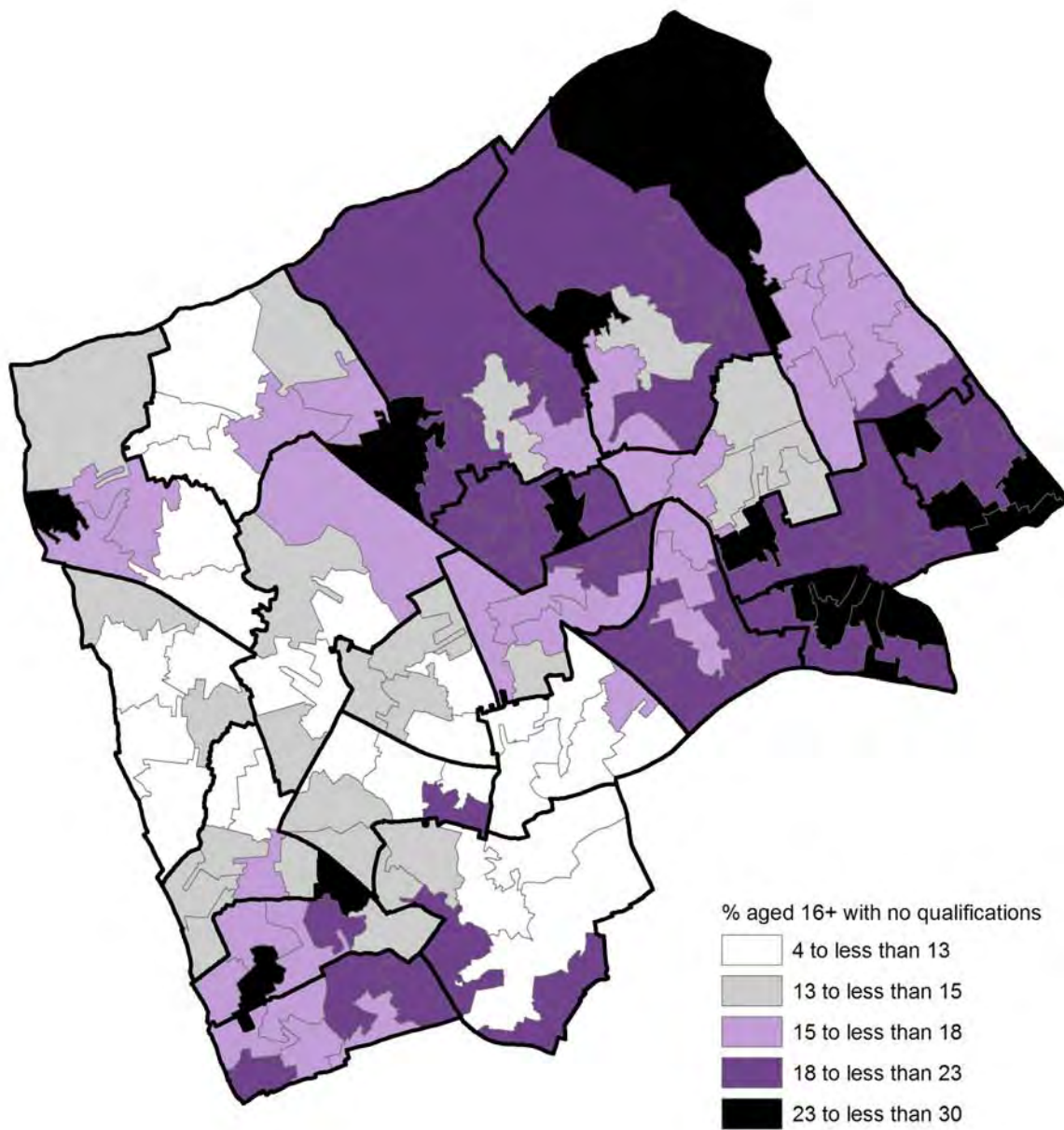
## National & London Rank

20/33	London
285/326	England

# Economy

## No Qualifications, 2011

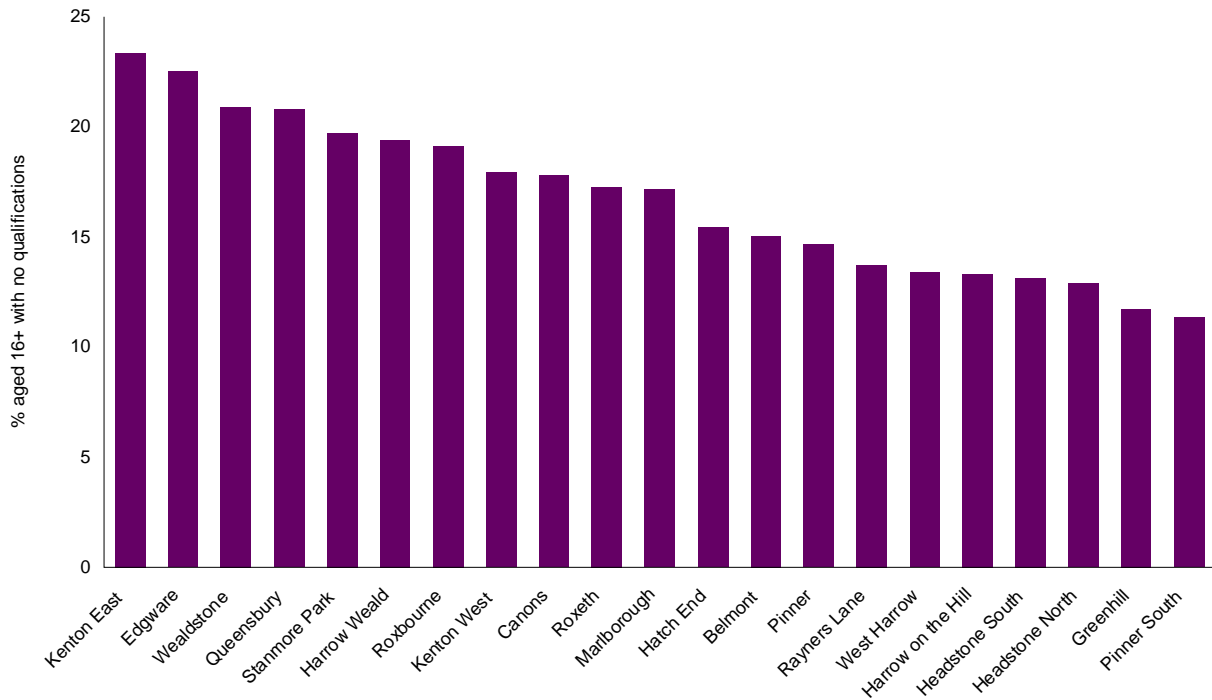
Source: 2011 Census, Key Statistics KS501EW, ONS, Crown Copyright



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**No Qualifications**

Source: 2011 Census, Key Statistics KS501EW, ONS, Crown Copyright



# Education

## Free School Meals

- There were 31,736 school age pupils in state schools in Harrow in January 2012 and 17.1% were entitled to free school meals, compared to 18.2% in January 2008

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

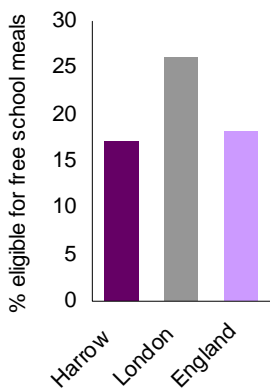
- 1.1% lower than the national average of 18.2% in 2012
- 9.1% less than the London average of 26.2%

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

At ward level there is a considerable variation, with rates above 23% in Canons, Harrow Weald, Marlborough and Roxbourne compared to Pinner South, Headstone North and Rayners Lane which all have rates below 10%.

Results are over five times higher in some wards than others (e.g. Canons, Harrow Weald, Marlborough, Roxbourne, Wealdstone, Stanmore Park and Edgware compared to Pinner South).

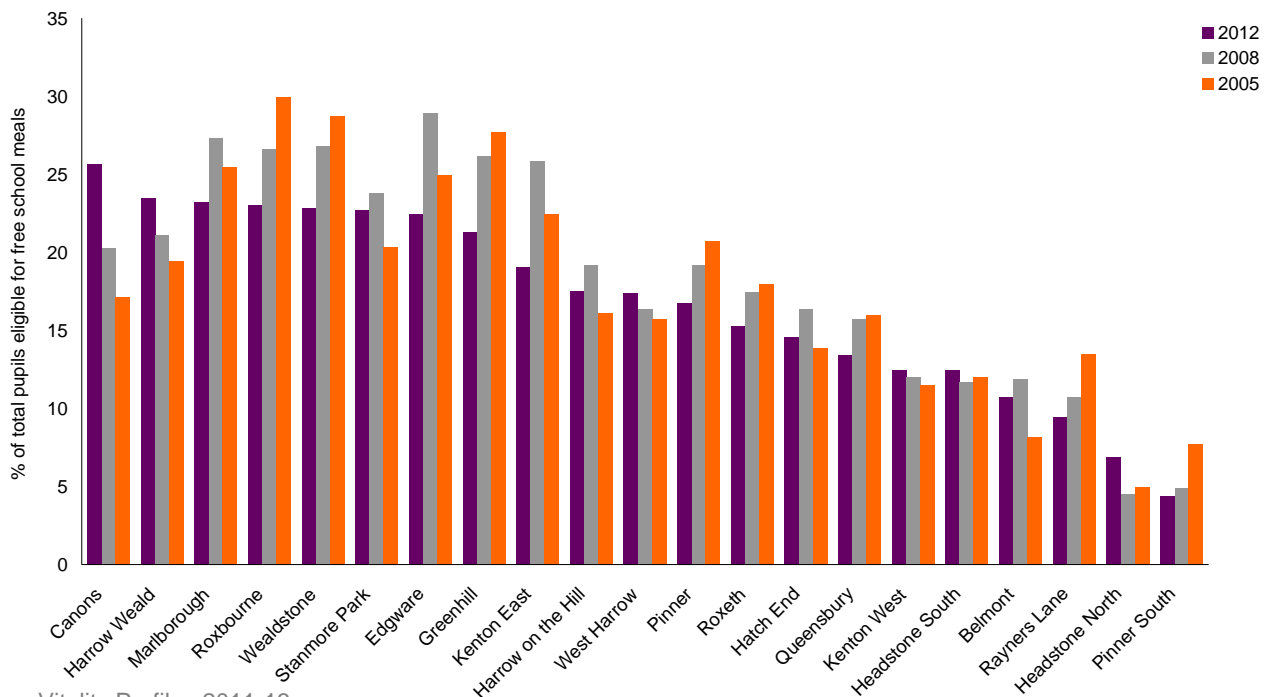
### National Comparison



At LSOA level the range of pupils eligible for free school meals was even more marked. Marlborough, Edgware, Canons and Roxbourne wards all had a LSOA with a rate above 34%, whilst Hatch End, Headstone North and Pinner wards each had a LSOA with no pupils eligible for free school meals.

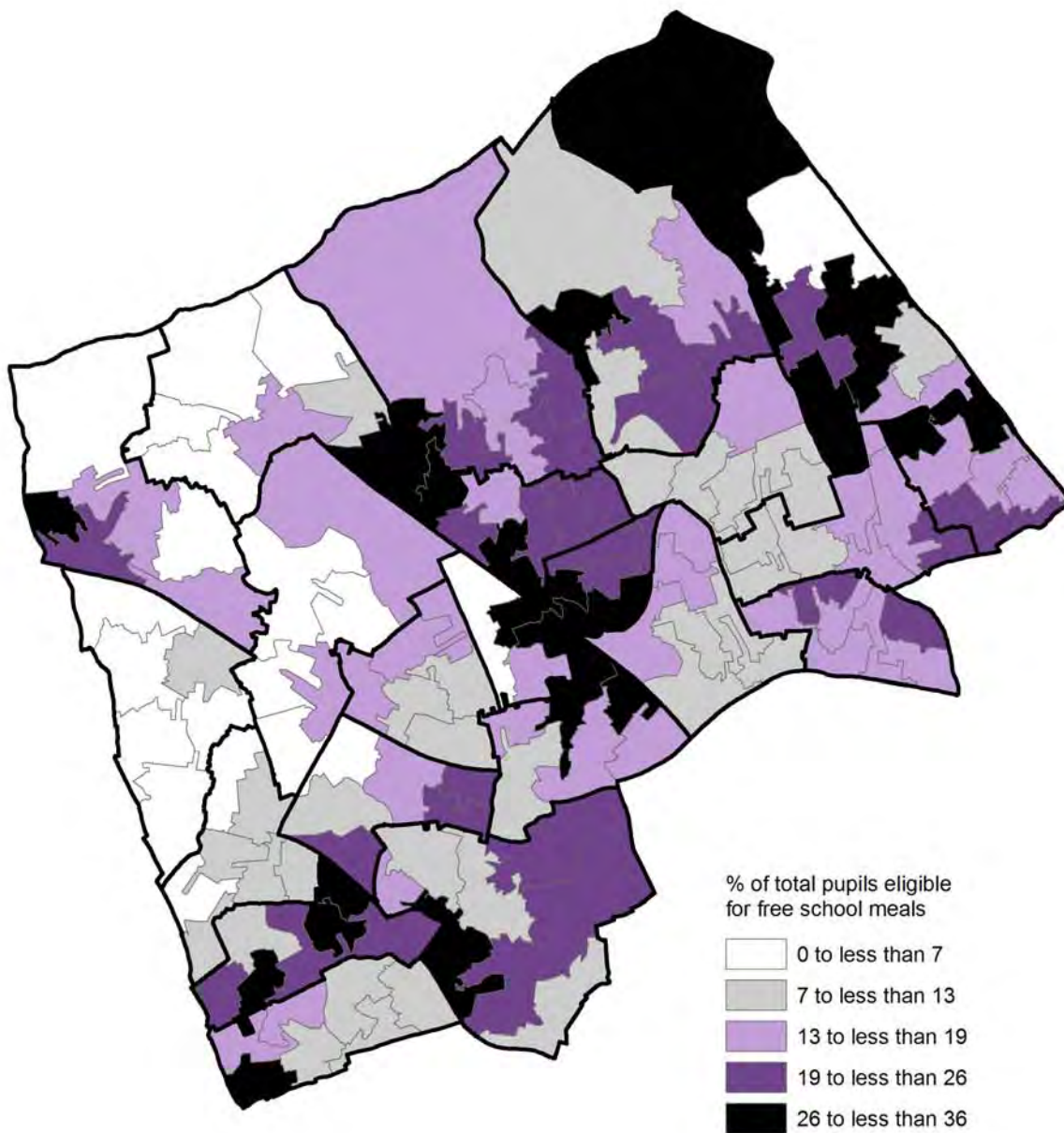
### Eligibility for free school meals

Source: Harrow Council



**Eligibility for free school meals, 2012**

Source: Harrow Council



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# Education

## English at Age 11

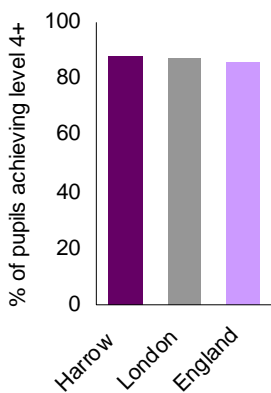
- **88% of all Harrow pupils achieved Key Stage 2 Level 4 and above in English in 2012, above the national and London averages of 86% and 87%. This is a 3% increase on Harrow's 2008 results.**
- **95.7% of pupils living in Belmont achieved Level 4 and above in English**

Results in 2012 are above the national average in most wards. Belmont, Pinner South, Headstone North, Harrow on the Hill and Pinner all achieved an average greater than 91% passes at Level 4 and above.

Attainment was lowest in Marlborough and Roxeth, both with 81.2%.

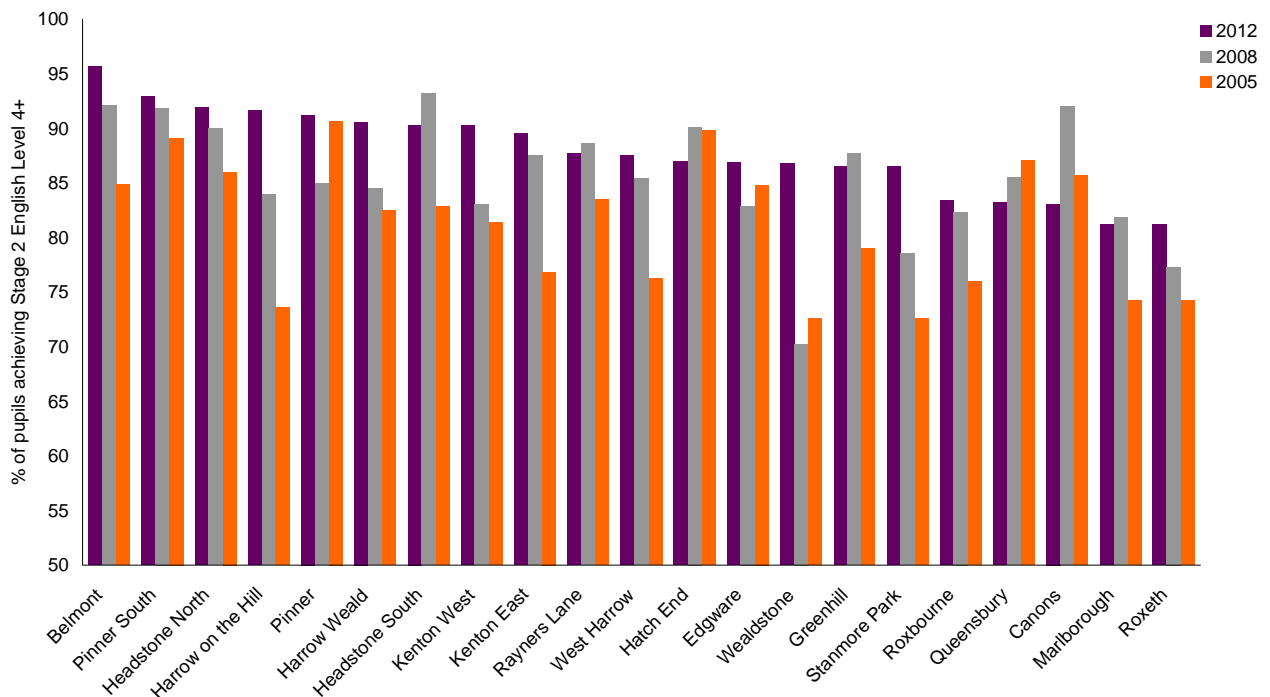
*With an annual cohort of around 2,000, numbers are too small for LSOA figures to be meaningful. The mapped data only includes pupils who live in Harrow and attend Harrow LA schools and excludes those recently arrived from overseas.*

### National Comparison



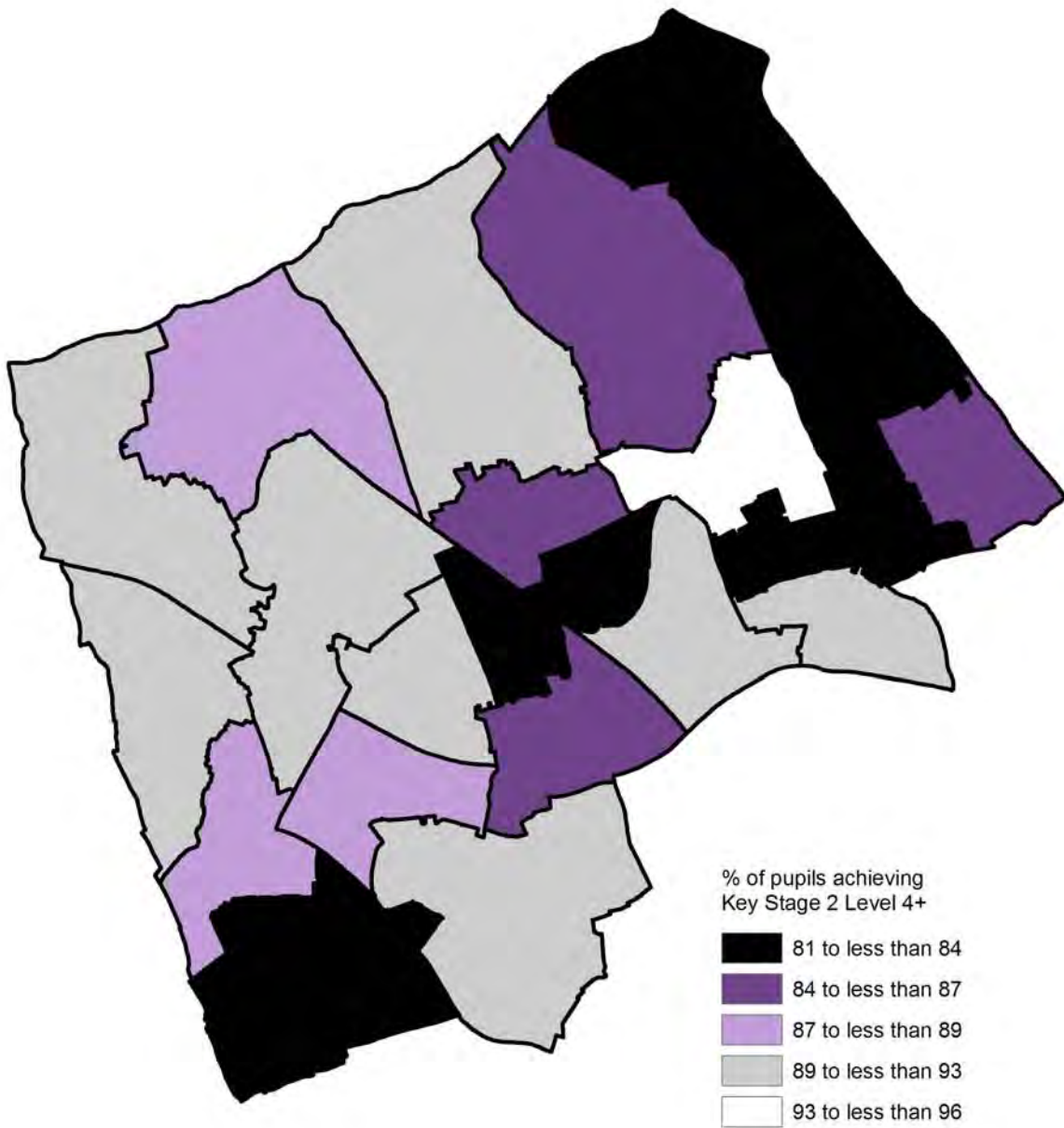
### Key Stage 2 English Level 4+

Source: Harrow Council



**Key Stage 2 English Level 4+, 2012**

Source: Harrow Council



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# Education

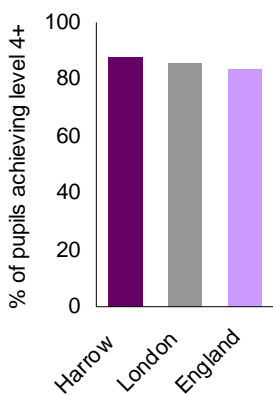
## Maths at Age 11

- **88% of all Harrow pupils achieved Key Stage 2 Level 4 and above in maths in 2012, above the national and London averages of 84% and 86%. This is an 8% increase on Harrow's 2008 results.**
- **95.3% of pupils living in Pinner South achieved level 4 and above in maths**

Results were above the national average in most wards, with higher results in the north-west wards - Pinner South, Headstone North and Pinner, as well as Belmont and Kenton West, where pupils achieved results of 90% and over. Results were lowest in the north-east and south-west of Harrow, with the pupils of Roxeth and Canons attaining the lowest percentages in Harrow with 78.2% and 81.5% respectively.

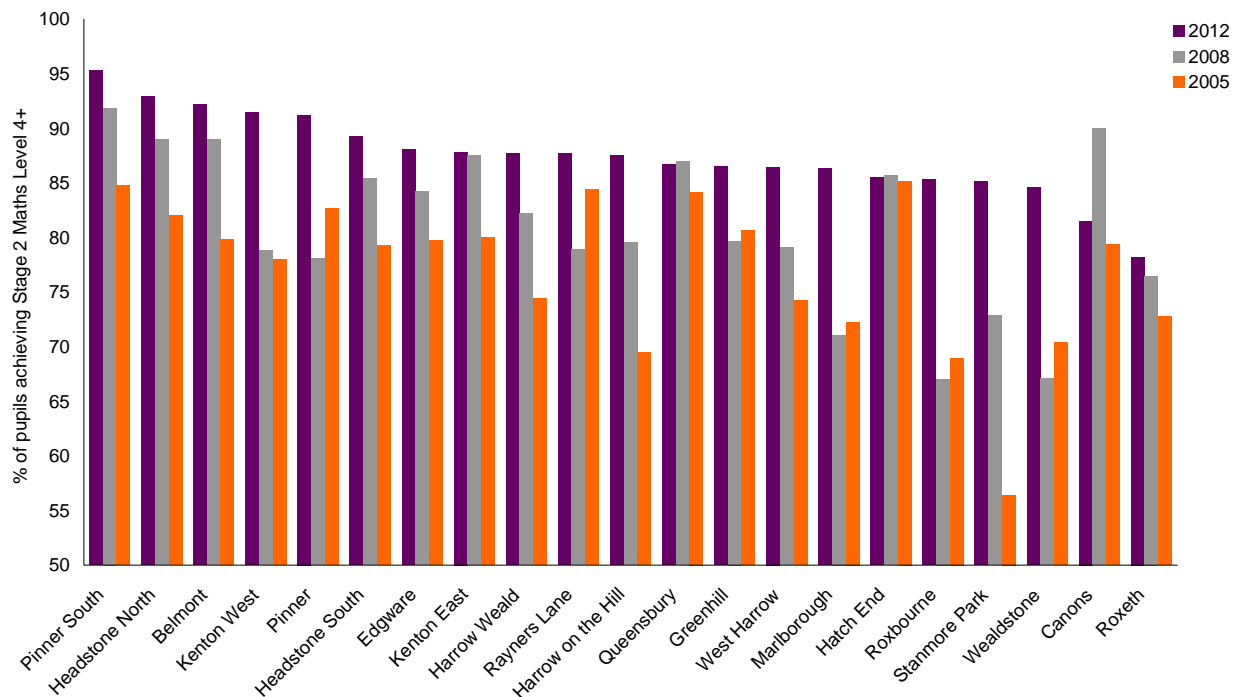
*With an annual cohort of around 2,000, numbers are too small for LSOA figures to be meaningful. The mapped data only includes pupils who live in Harrow and attend Harrow LA schools and excludes those recently arrived from overseas.*

### National Comparison



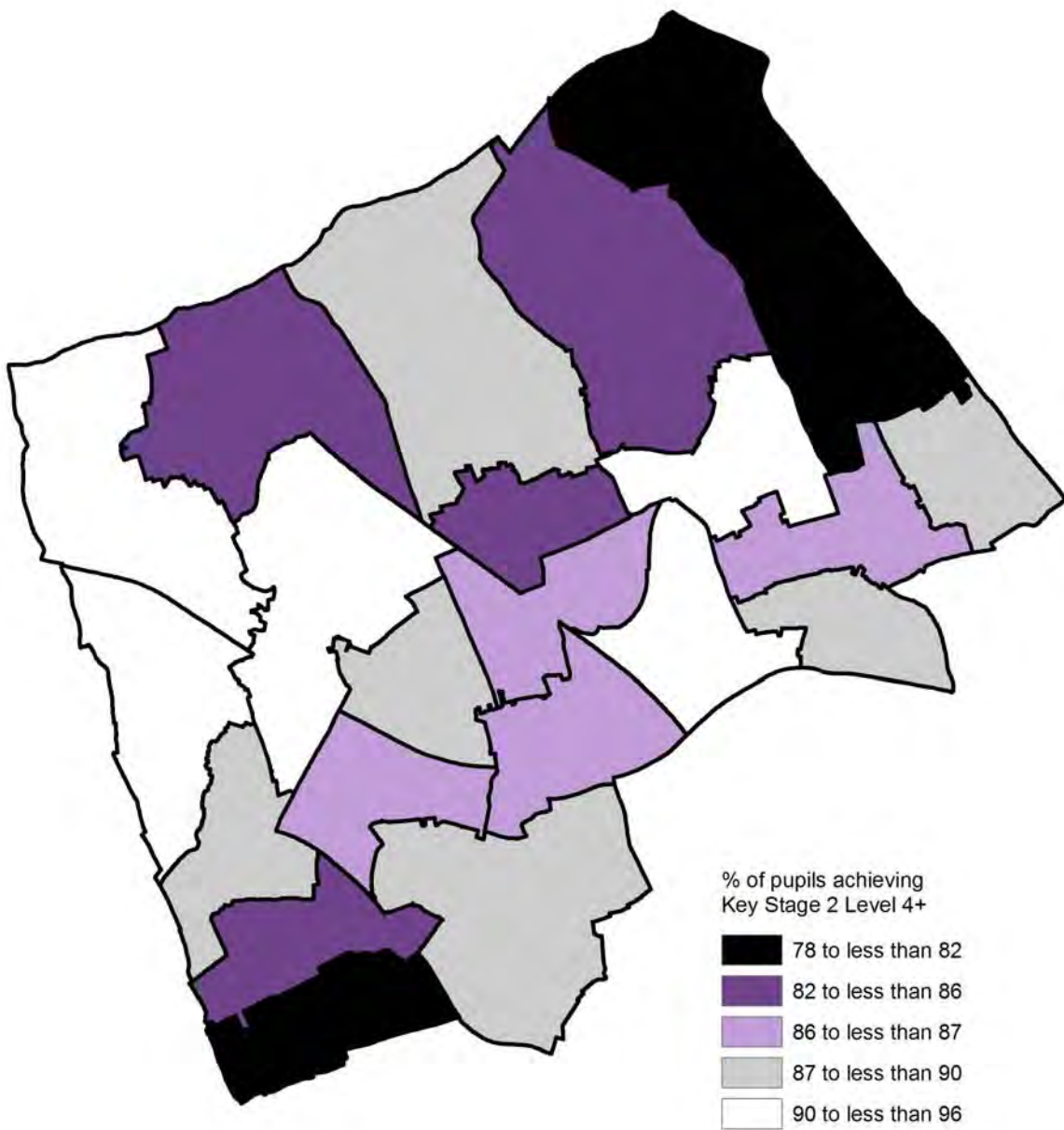
### Key Stage 2 Maths Level 4+

Source: Harrow Council



**Key Stage 2 Maths Level 4+, 2012**

Source: Harrow Council



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# Education

## Attainment at Age 16

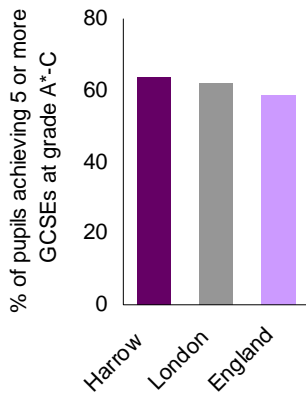
- Harrow's GCSE results (63.6%) for 2012 are higher than the national average (58.8%) and the London average (62.3%)
- 15 out of 21 wards were above the national average in 2012
- Headstone North achieved the highest percentage of pupils gaining 5 or more GCSEs at grade A\*-C including English and maths (83.9%)

In 2012, 63.6% of pupils in Harrow's high schools achieved 5 or more GCSEs including English and maths at grade A\*-C, compared to 64.6% in 2011 and 60.7% in 2010.

Results are better in the wards in the west of the borough, with Headstone North, Pinner South, Harrow on the Hill, Headstone South, and Rayners Lane all achieving above 67% along with Queensbury and Edgware wards in the east. Attainment was lowest in Wealdstone ward at 52% and Roxeth at 53.7%.

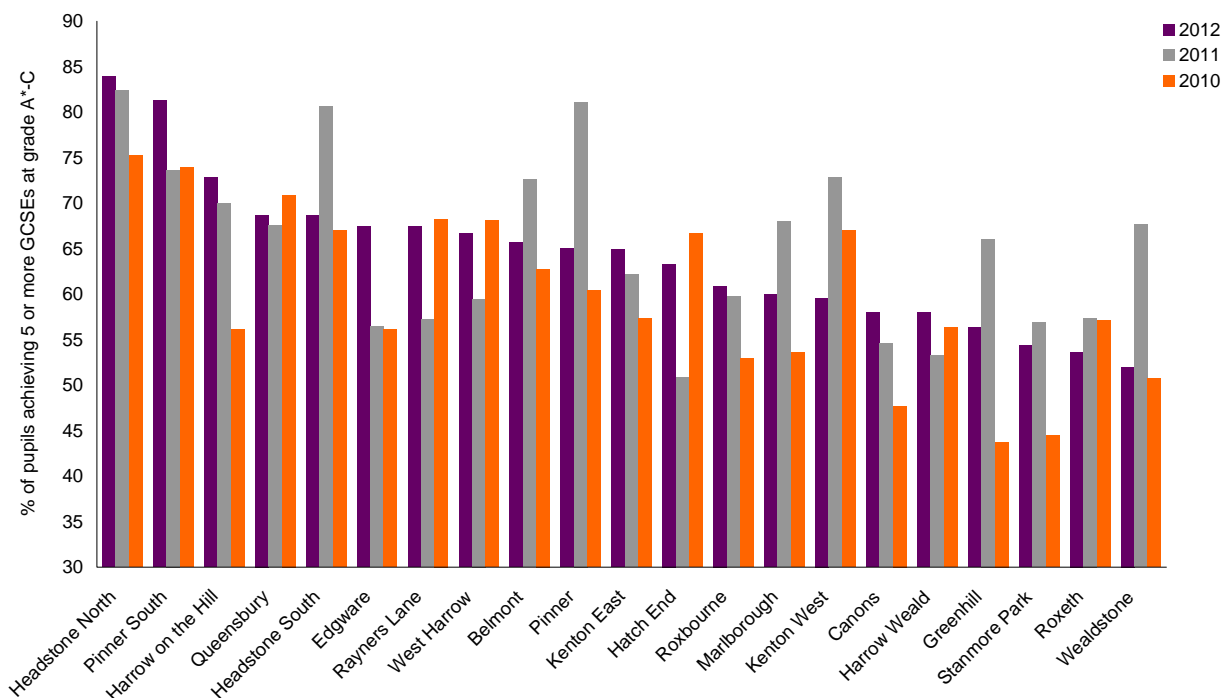
*With an annual cohort of around 2,000, numbers are too small for LSOA figures to be meaningful. The mapped data only includes pupils who live in Harrow and attend Harrow LA schools and excludes those recently arrived from overseas. Variations between results from successive years suggest that even at ward level there are significant differences between year 'cohorts' of pupils.*

### National Comparison



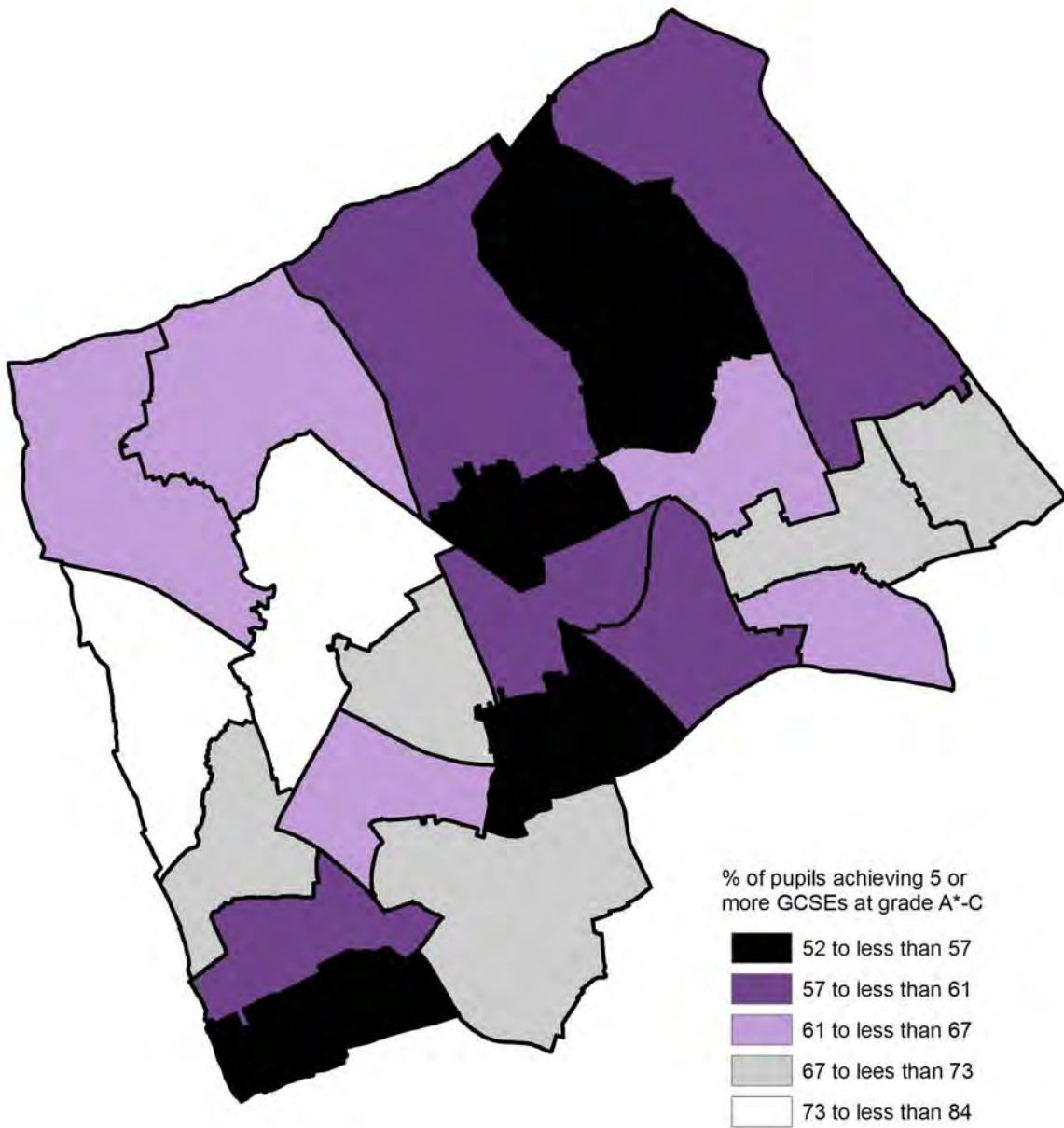
### GCSE Results

Source: Harrow Council



**GCSE Results, Summer 2012**

Source: Harrow Council



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## Progression in English KS1 to KS2

- **In Harrow 91% of pupils achieved the expected 2 levels of progress in English from Key Stage 1 to Key Stage 2 in 2012. This is a 3.8% increase on the 2011 result and a 3.2% increase on 2010.**
- **Harrow’s progress in English is higher than the national average (89%) but just below the London average (92%)**
- **The pupils living in Belmont achieved the highest percentage (95.3%) in 2012. 17 out of 21 wards achieved above the national average, and 7 out of 21 wards achieved above the London average.**

In 2012 progress in English from Key Stage 2 to Key Stage 4 increased significantly compared to previous years with five wards, Belmont, Harrow on the Hill, Greenhill, Kenton West and West Harrow achieving above 94%, compared to two (Wealdstone and Kenton East) in 2011 and two (West Harrow and Kenton East) in 2010.

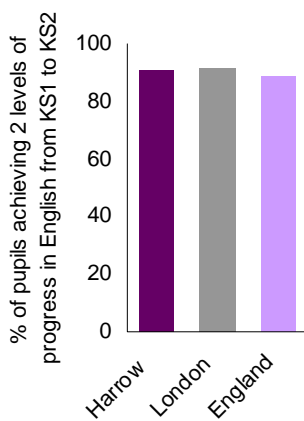
In 2012 progress in English was lowest in Stanmore Park (75%), well below the next lowest ward Roxbourne (86.2%).

*The Government currently sets a minimum expectation of the rate of progress that all pupils should make during a key stage, regardless of their starting point. The majority of children are expected to leave Key Stage 1 (age 7), working at least at level 2. During Key Stage 2, pupils are expected to make at least two levels' progress, with the majority achieving at least a level 4 by age 11.*

*Source: DfE, 2012.*

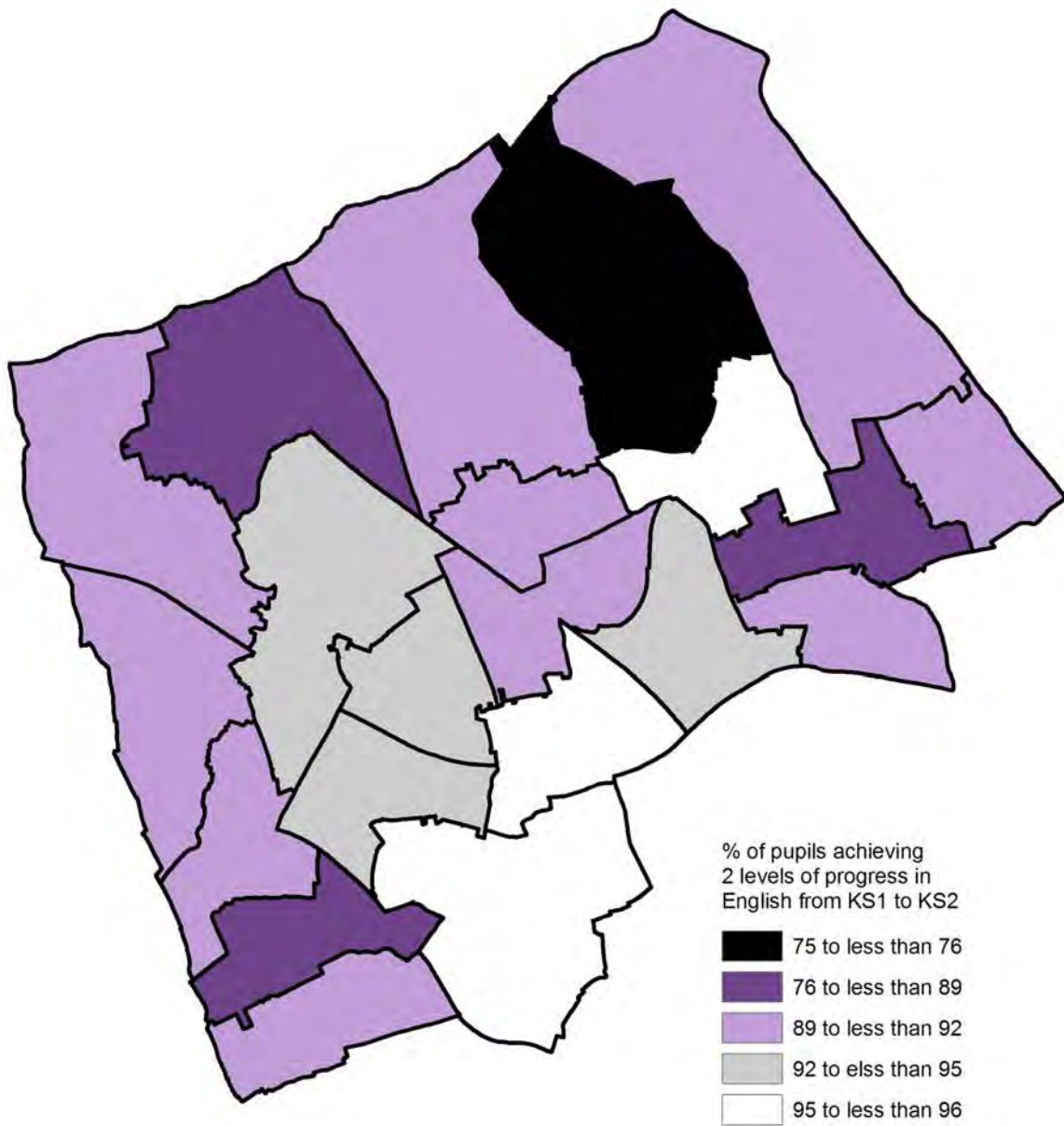
*The mapped data only includes pupils who live in Harrow and attend Harrow LA schools and excludes those recently arrived from overseas.*

### National Comparison



**2 Levels of Progress in English from KS1 to KS2, 2012**

Source: Harrow Council

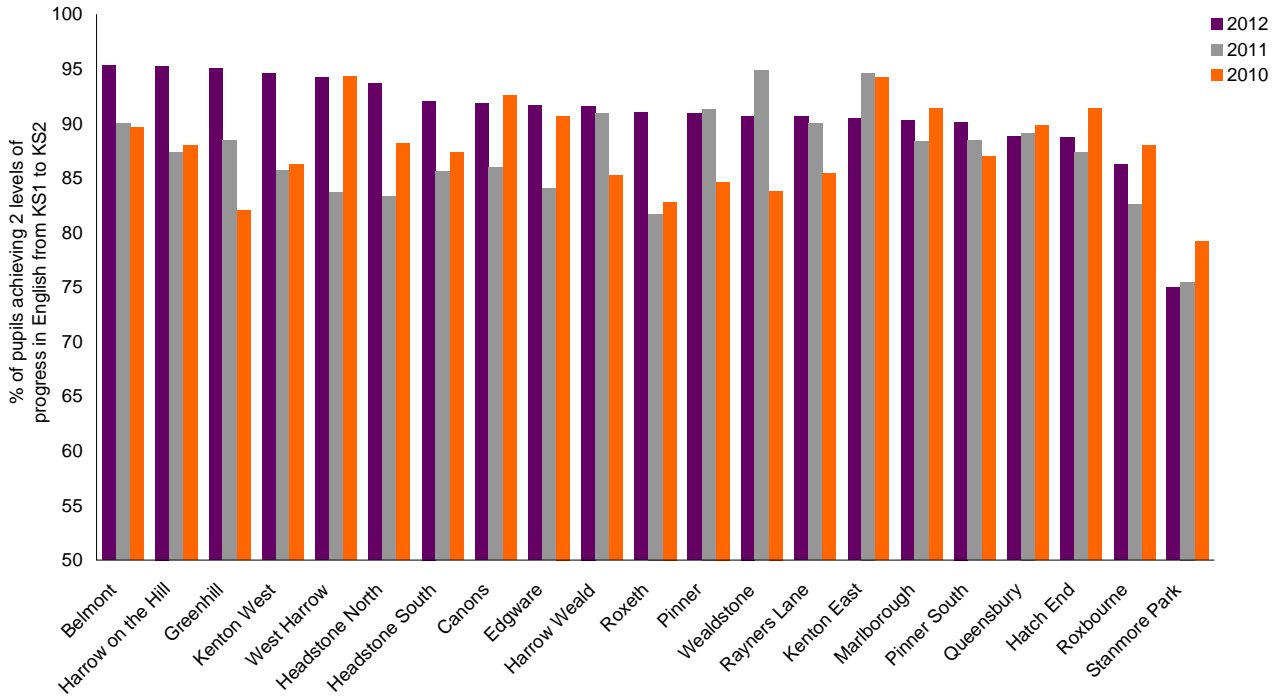


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# Education

## 2 Levels of Progress in English from KS1 to KS2

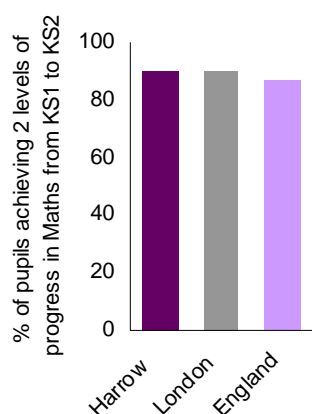
Source: Harrow Council



## Progression in Maths KS1 to KS2

- **90% of Harrow's pupils achieved the expected 2 levels of progress in maths from Key Stage 1 to Key Stage 2 in 2012. This is a 3.8% increase on the 2011 results and a 2% increase on 2010.**
- **Harrow's progress in maths is in line with the London average, but higher than the national average (87%)**
- **96.4% of pupils living in Pinner ward achieved 2 levels of progress in maths in 2012. 17 out of 21 of Harrow's wards achieved above the national average, and 11 out of 21 wards achieved above the London average.**

### National Comparison



In 2012 progress in maths from Key Stage 1 to Key Stage 2 increased significantly compared to previous years. Five wards, Pinner, Pinner South, Headstone North, Belmont and Kenton East achieved above 92%, compared to one (Hatch End) in 2011 and two (Kenton East and Headstone North) in 2010.

In 2012 progress in maths was lowest in Canons and Roxeth at 82% and Stanmore Park at 82.4%.

*The Government currently sets a minimum expectation of the rate of progress that all pupils should make during a key stage, regardless of their starting point. The majority of children are expected to leave Key Stage 1 (age 7), working at least at level 2. During Key Stage 2, pupils are expected to make at least two levels' progress, with the majority achieving at least a level 4 by age 11.*

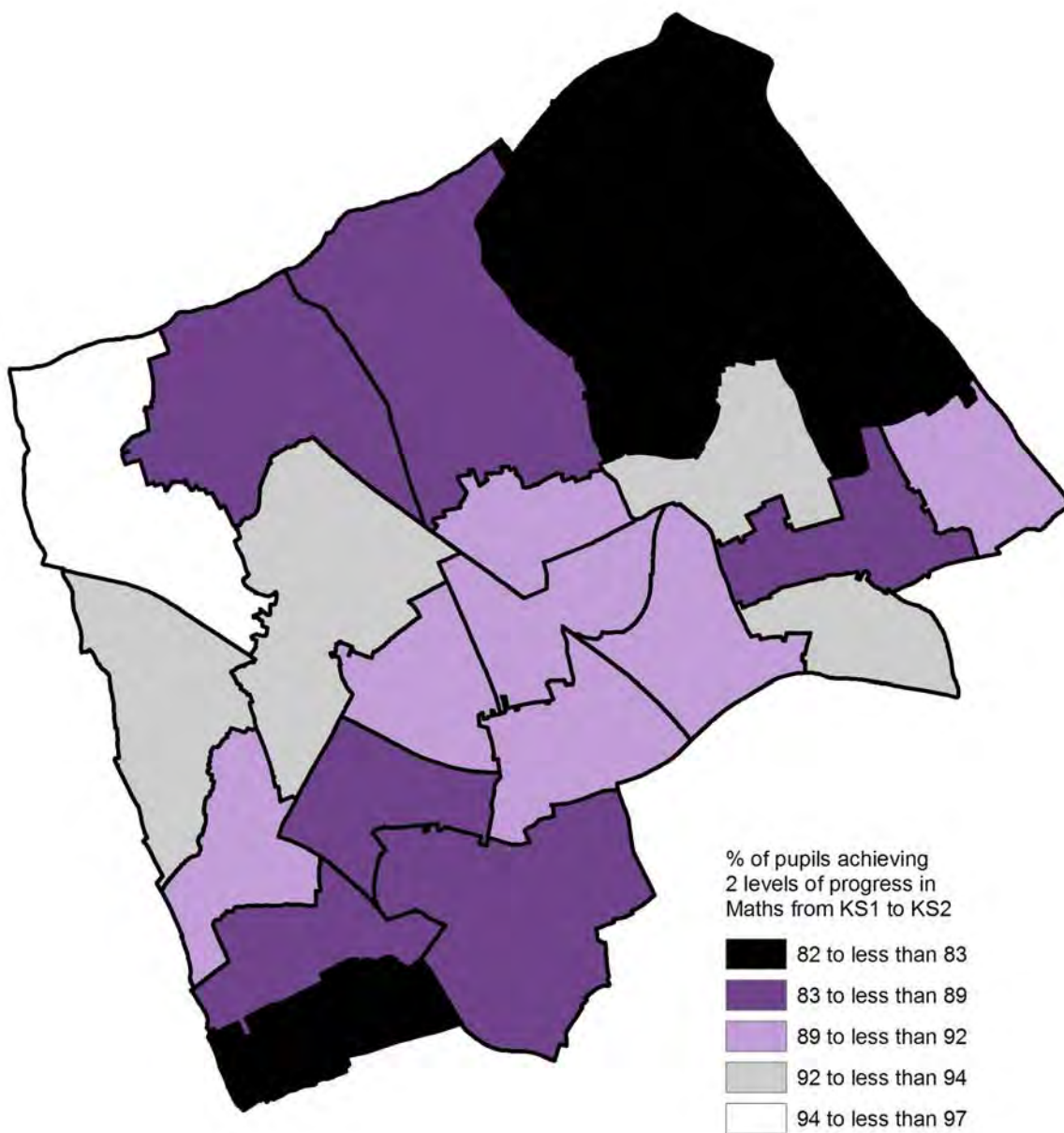
*Source: DfE, 2012*

*The mapped data only includes pupils who live in Harrow and attend Harrow LA schools and excludes those recently arrived from overseas.*

# Education

## 2 Levels of Progress in Maths from KS1 to KS2, 2012

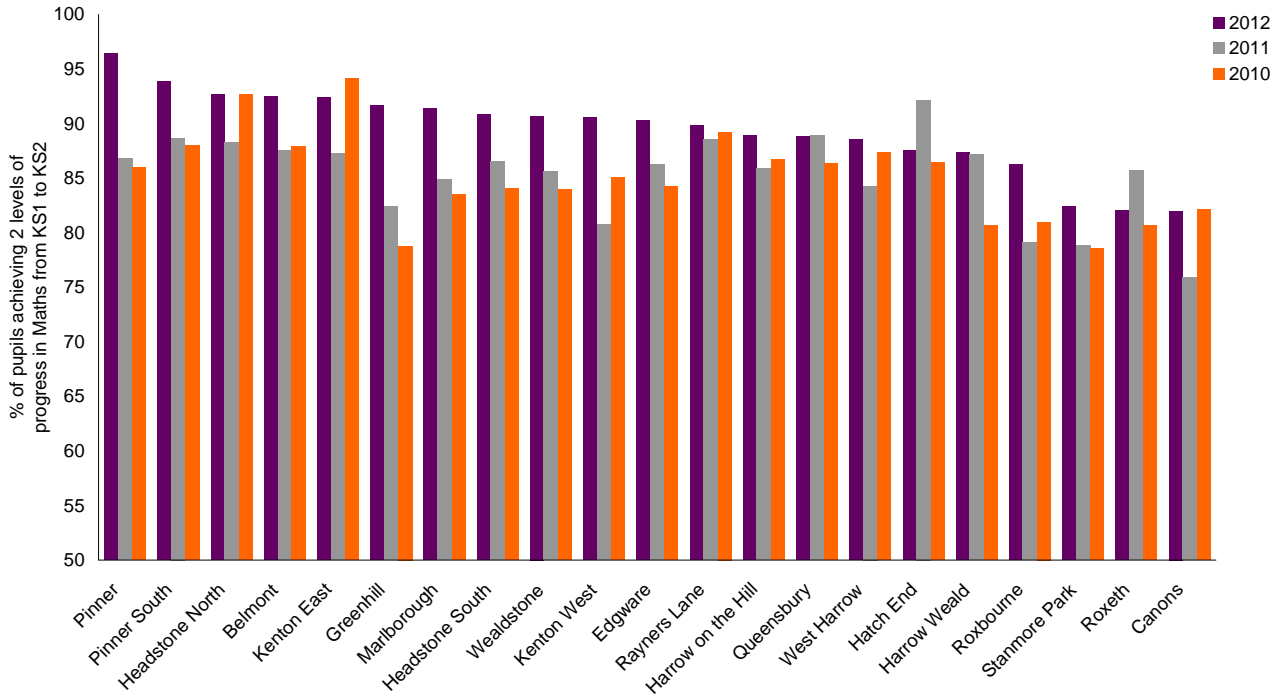
Source: Harrow Council



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**2 Levels of Progress in Maths from KS1 to KS2**

Source: Harrow Council





## Progression in English KS2 to KS4

- **81.2% of Harrow’s pupils achieved the expected levels of progress in English from Key Stage 2 to Key Stage 4 in 2012. This is a 1.9% increase on the 2011 result and a 2.2% increase on 2010.**
- **Harrow’s progress in English is above the national average of 68.1%, as well as the London average 73.8%**
- **92.4% of pupils who live in Edgware ward achieved 3 levels of progress in 2012. All of Harrow’s wards achieved above the national average, and 19 out of 21 wards achieved above the London average.**

Harrow’s 2012 result was higher than previous years with two wards, Edgware and Headstone North achieving above 89%, compared to one (Kenton West) in 2011 and one (Pinner South) in 2010.

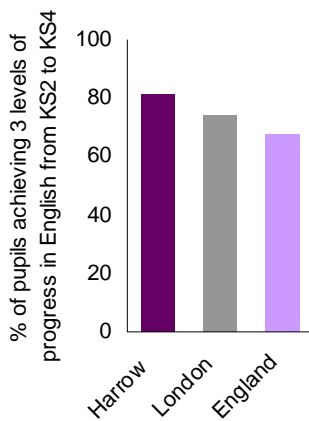
In 2012 progress was lowest in Greenhill and Kenton West with 69.6% and 72.4% respectively.

*Levels at KS2 are mapped to GCSE grades in English or mathematics to determine whether a pupil can be included in the progress measure and, if included, whether or not they have made expected progress in the subject. The measure of expected progress is built on the principle that pupils achieving a level 4 in English or in mathematics by the end of KS2 should be expected to achieve at least a C grade at GCSE in that subject.*

*Source: DfE, 2012.*

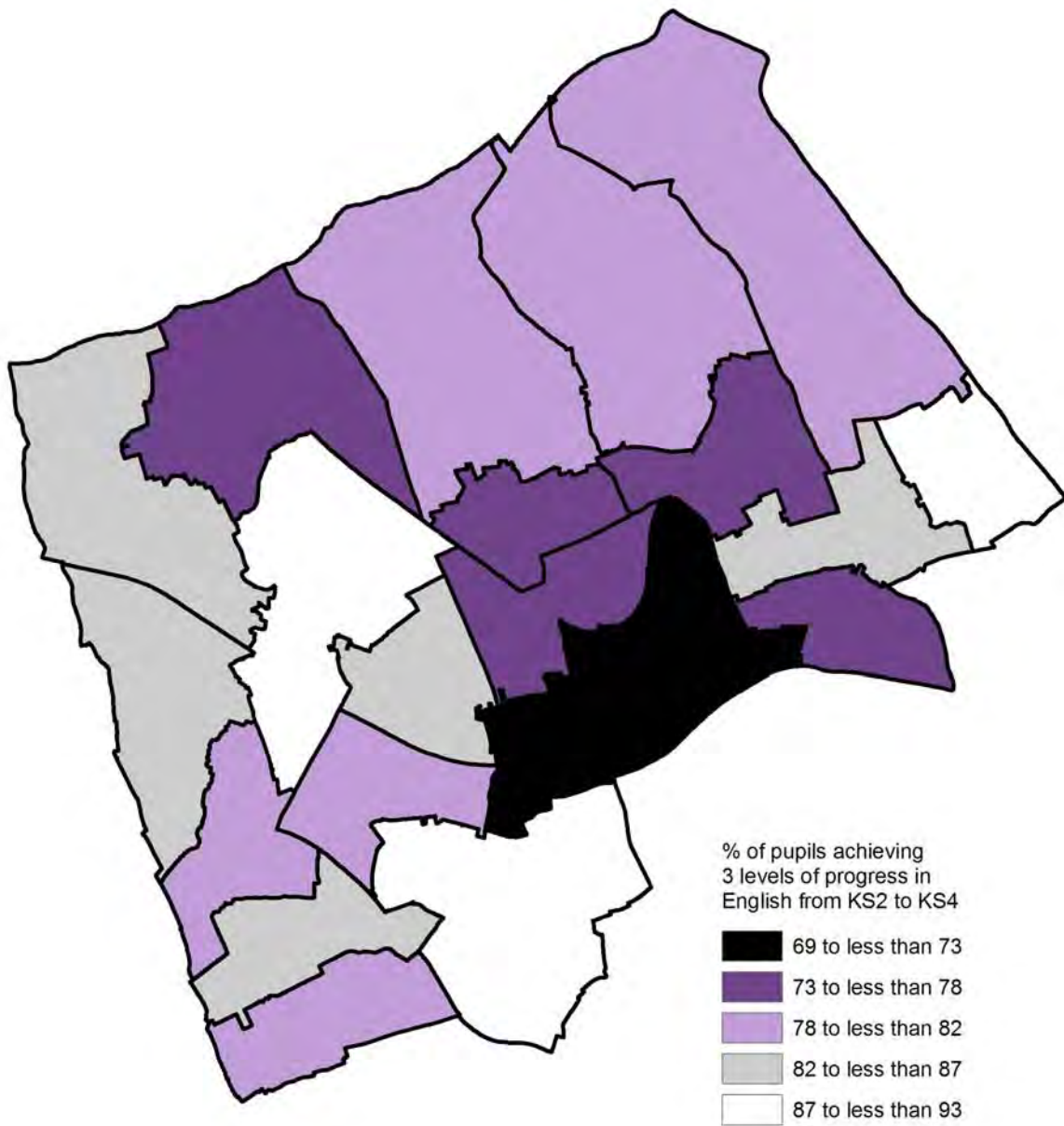
*The mapped data only includes pupils who live in Harrow and attend Harrow LA schools and excludes those recently arrived from overseas.*

### National Comparison



**3 Levels of Progress in English KS2 to KS4, 2012**

Source: Harrow Council

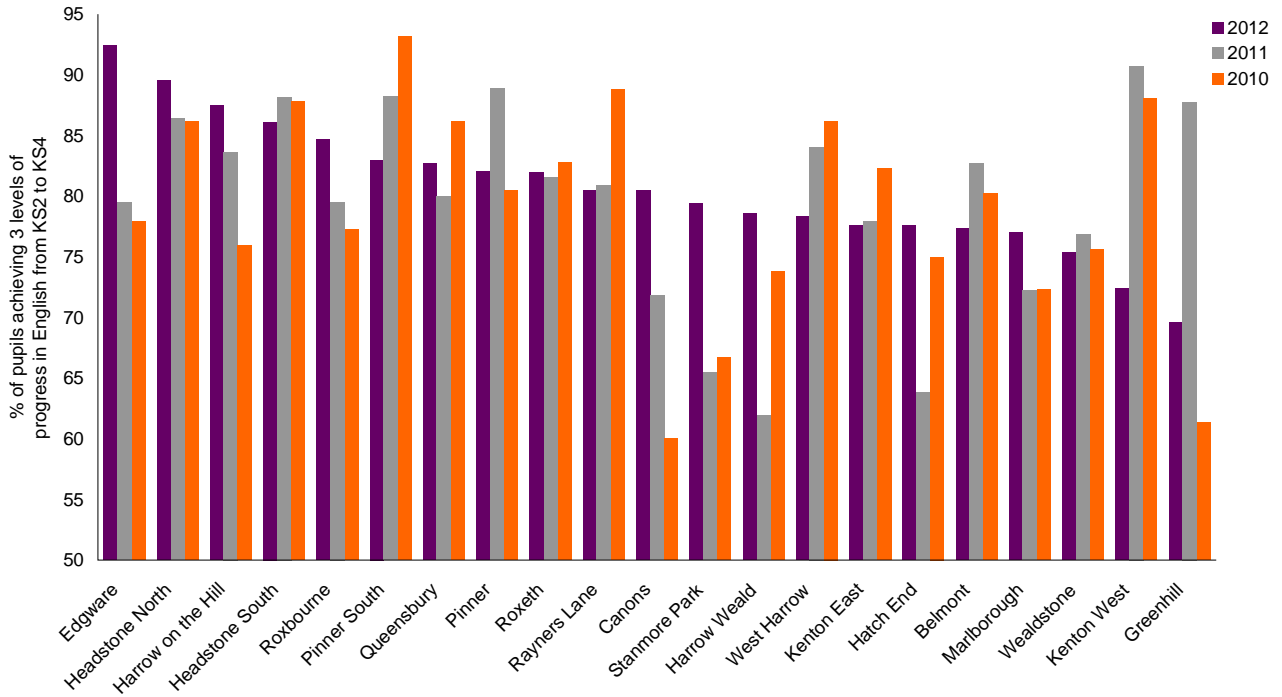


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# Education

## 3 Levels of Progress in English KS2 to KS4

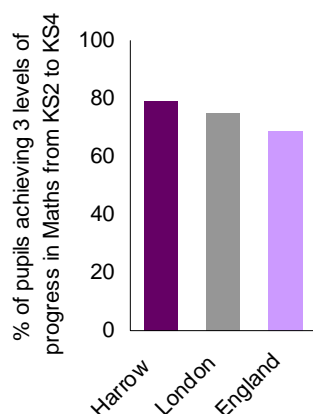
Source: Harrow Council



## Progression in Maths KS2 to KS4

- **79.4% of Harrow's pupils achieved 3 levels of progress in maths from Key Stage 2 to Key Stage 4 in 2012. This is a 0.9% increase on the 2011 result and a 2.2% increase on 2010.**
- **Harrow's 2012 result is above both the national average of 68.7% and the London average 75.3%**
- **Pupils living in Headstone North in 2012 achieved the highest percentage, with 91.9% of them making 3 levels of progress in maths. All wards achieved above the national average, and 16 out of 21 wards achieved above the London average.**

### National Comparison



In 2012 Harrow's 3 levels of progress in maths result increased significantly compared to previous years with five wards, Headstone North, Harrow on the Hill, Belmont, Pinner South and Queensbury achieving above 86%, compared to three (Headstone North, Greenhill and Headstone South) in 2011 and two (Pinner South and Rayners Lane) in 2010.

In 2012 the 3 levels of progress result was lowest in Wealdstone and Roxeth wards with 69.1% and 71.2% respectively.

*Levels at KS2 are mapped to GCSE grades in English or mathematics to determine whether a pupil can be included in the progress measure and, if included, whether or not they have made expected progress in the subject. The measure of expected progress is built on the principle that pupils achieving a level 4 in English or in mathematics by the end of KS2 should be expected to achieve at least a C grade at GCSE in that subject.*

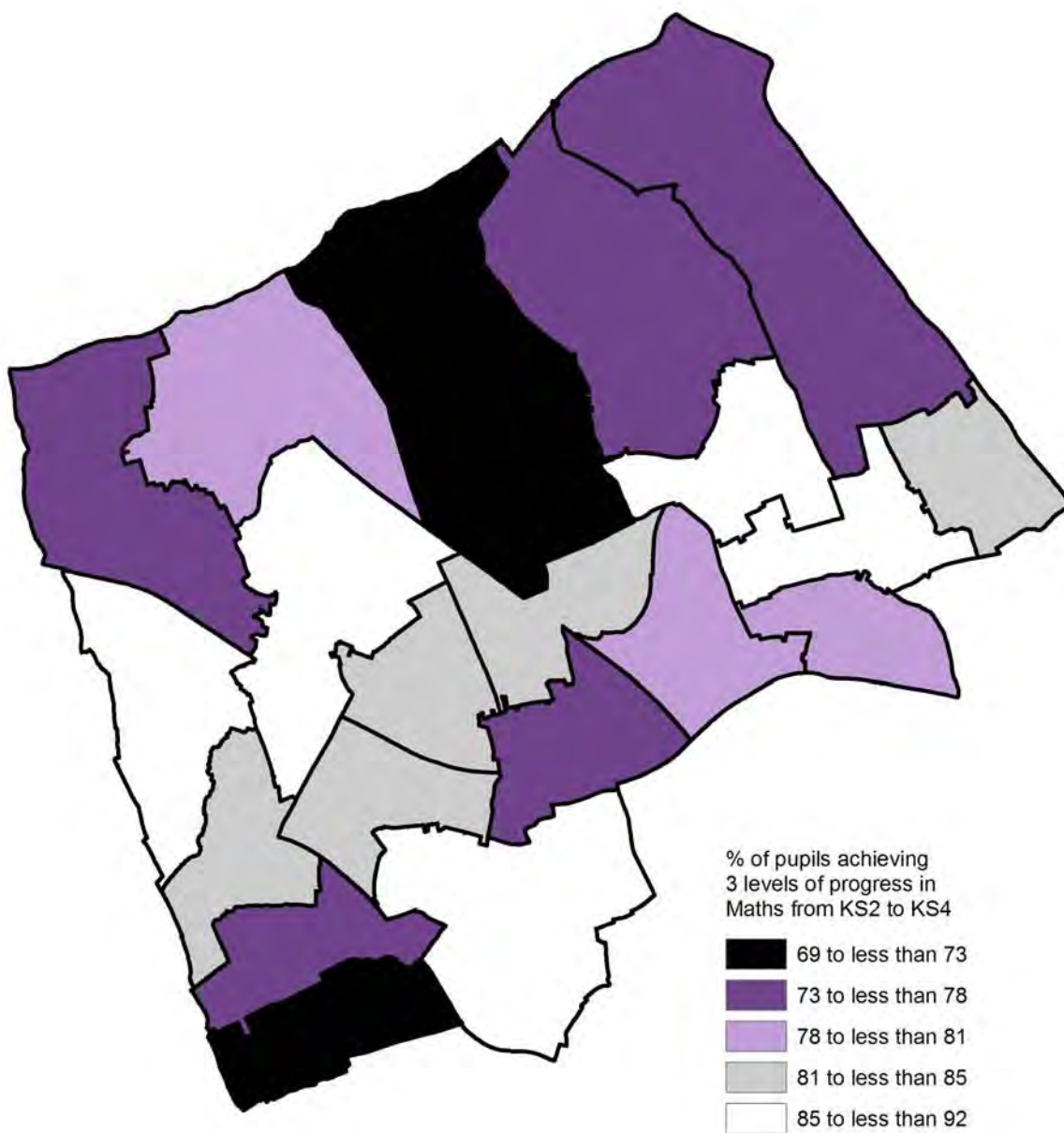
*Source: DfE, 2012.*

*The mapped data only includes pupils who live in Harrow and attend Harrow LA schools and excludes those recently arrived from overseas.*

# Education

## 3 Levels of Progress in Maths KS2 to KS4, 2012

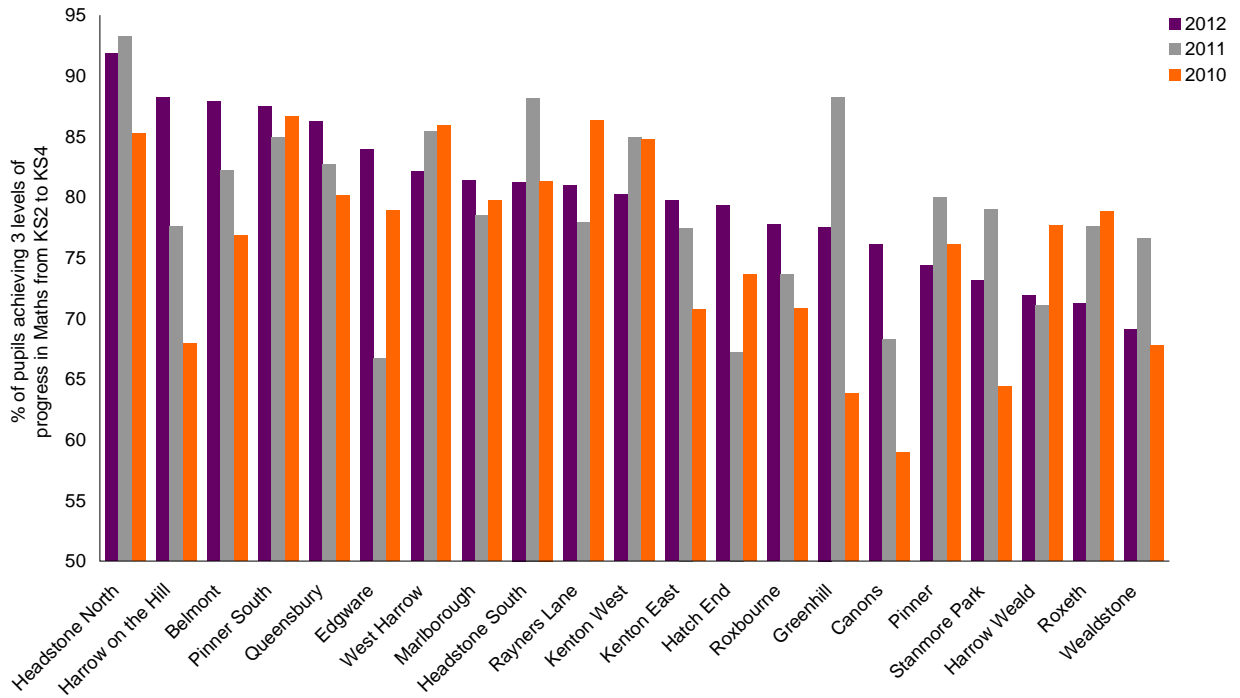
Source: Harrow Council



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**3 Levels of Progress in Maths KS2 to KS4**

Source: Harrow Council

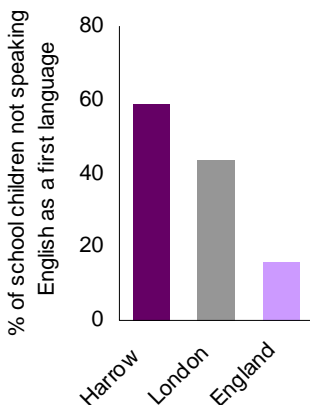




## First Language Spoken at Home

- **58.8% of all Harrow’s school children do not speak English as a first language at home, compared to 50.2% in 2008. This is well above both the London average (43.3%) and the national average (15.9%).**
- **18 out of 21 wards in Harrow have a higher percentage than the London average**
- **Edgware ward has the highest number of school children who do not speak English as a first language at home (78.7%) and Pinner South has the lowest (36.8%)**
- **Over 160 different first languages are spoken at home by Harrow’s school children**

### National Comparison



Wards to the south and the east of the borough have the highest percentage of school children who do not speak English as a first language at home. Edgware ward (78.7%), Queensbury (78.3%) and Kenton East (73.4%) have the highest results. The lowest results are located in the north and west of the borough, particularly Pinner South (36.8%) Hatch End (39.9%), and Pinner ward (43.3%).

The LSOA with the highest number of school children whose first language at home is not English (316, 69.6%) is in Roxbourne. Eight LSOAs have a rate above 80%, four in Edgware ward and two in Kenton East and Queensbury (although numbers are lower than the Roxbourne LSOA). The LSOA with the lowest number (10) is in Harrow on the Hill. Six LSOAs have a rate below 30%, two in Hatch End and Pinner South and one in Harrow on the Hill and Pinner ward.

In 2013, 42.4% of Harrow’s schoolchildren spoke English as a first language at home (in an analysis where at least 50 pupils are represented for each language spoken). This is followed by Gujarati (11.3%), Tamil (9.9%), Somali (4.7%) Urdu (3.8%), Arabic (3.8%), Romanian (2.4%), Polish (2.3%) and Pashto/Pakhto (2%).

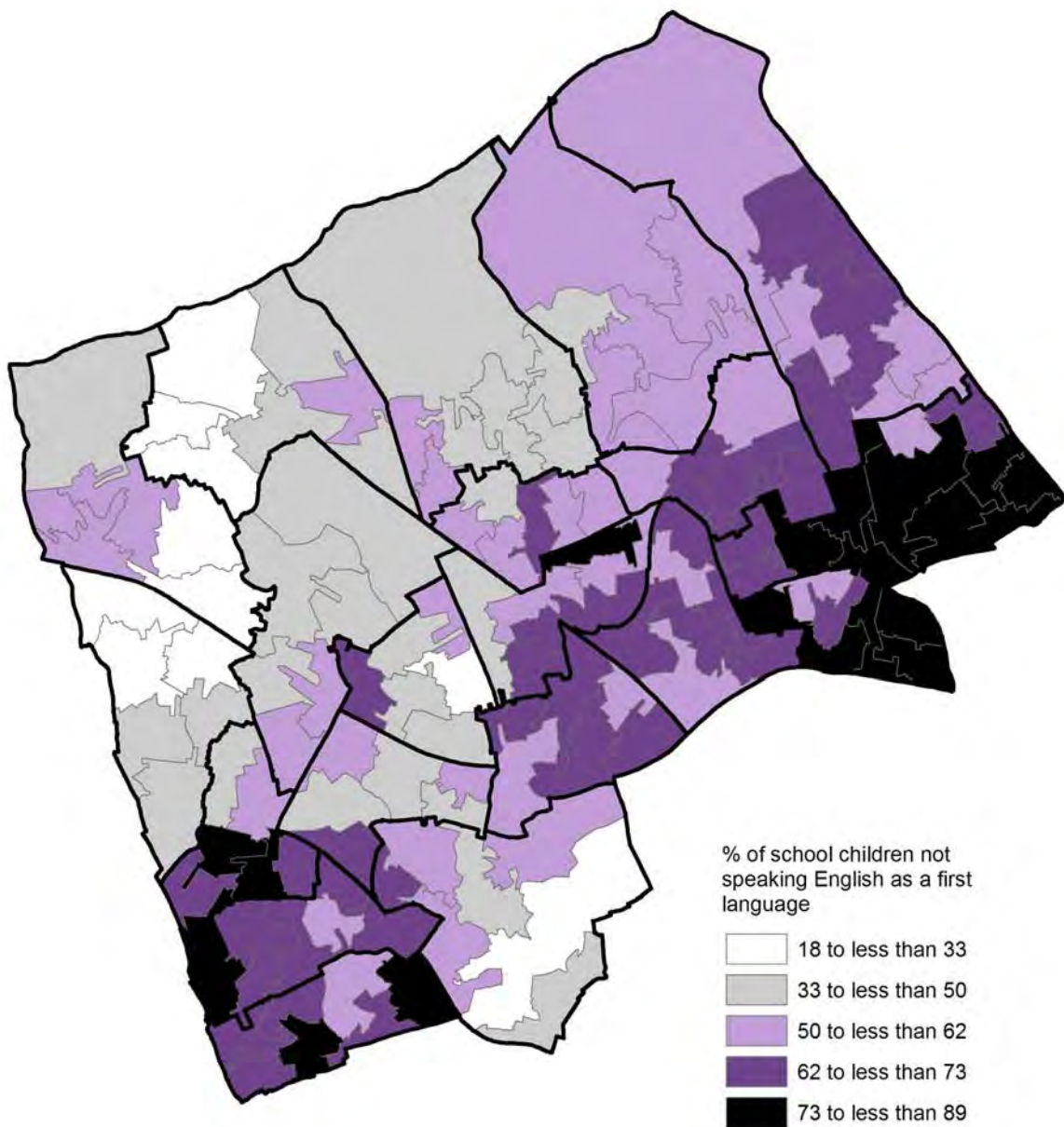
*The analysis of the first language spoken at home only includes languages where at least 50 pupils are represented. This includes Harrow pupils in LA nurseries, primary schools, high schools and special schools and excludes those in independent schools.*

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

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

**Harrow school children not speaking English as a first language at home, January 2013**

Source: Spring School Census, 2013

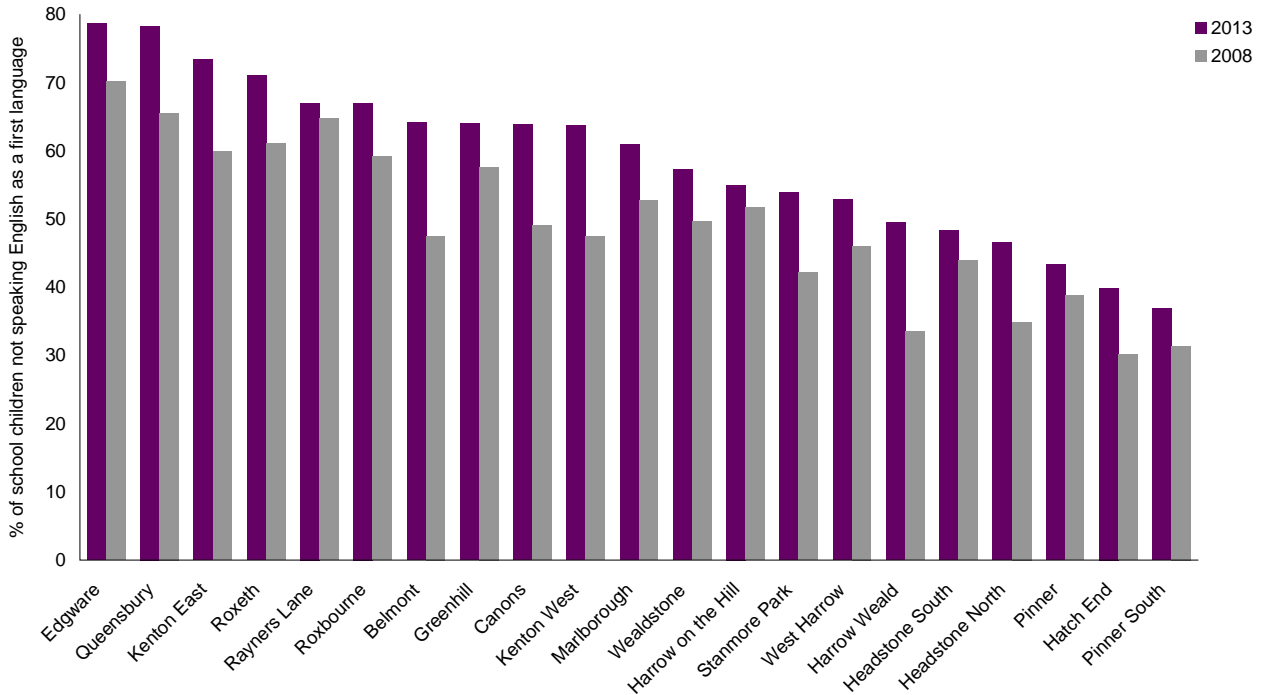


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# Education

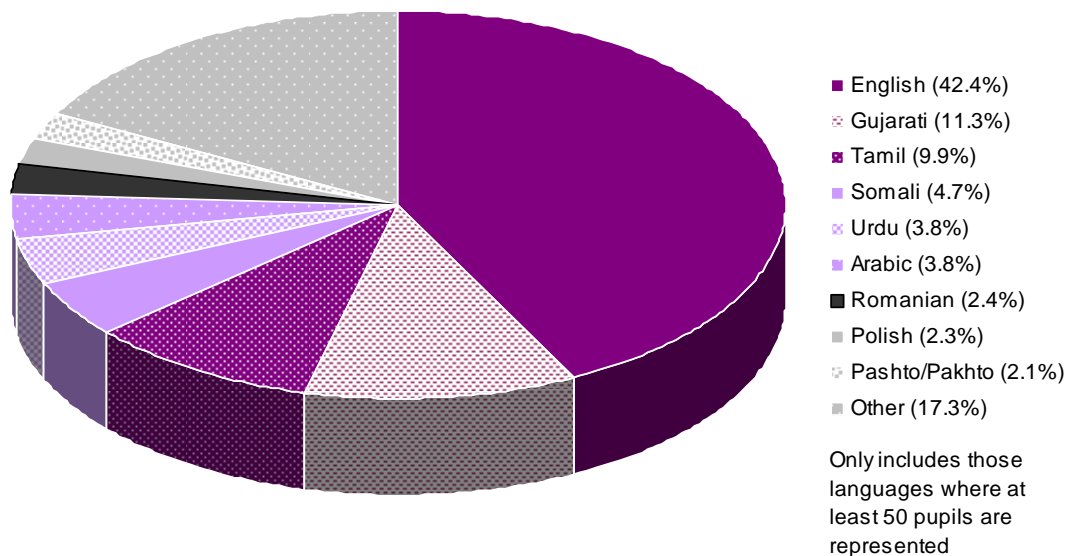
## Harrow school children not speaking English as a first language at home

Source: Spring School Census, 2013 & 2008



## First language spoken at home by Harrow school children, January 2013

Source: Spring School Census, 2013

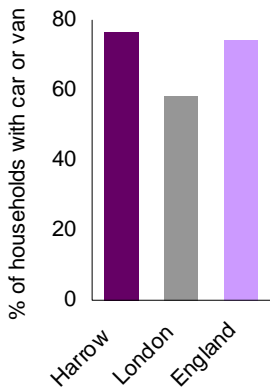




## Car Ownership

- **Car ownership levels in all of Harrow's wards is higher than the London average**
- **Over three-quarters of households in Harrow use a car or van - the 5th highest level in London, Hillingdon being 1st**
- **Nearly a third of households in Harrow have two or more cars, higher than the national average and a similar level to 2001**
- **There are around 6,000 more cars (or vans) owned or available to Harrow's households compared to 2001**

### National Comparison



### National & London Rank

5/33 London  
211/326 England

76.5% (64,457) of Harrow's households used a car or van in 2011, below the level of 77.3% in 2001. However, because of the increase in the number of households over the decade 3,317 more households in Harrow had a car in 2011. In total there were 100,326 cars or vans in Harrow's households, 6,000 more than ten years previously.

Belmont, Hatch End, Headstone North, Kenton West and Pinner South have the highest levels of car ownership - over 84% of households use a car.

Car ownership levels are lowest in the central wards of Greenhill, Marlborough and Wealdstone, and Roxbourne in the west.

Canons has the highest number of cars or vans in households, Wealdstone ward has the fewest.

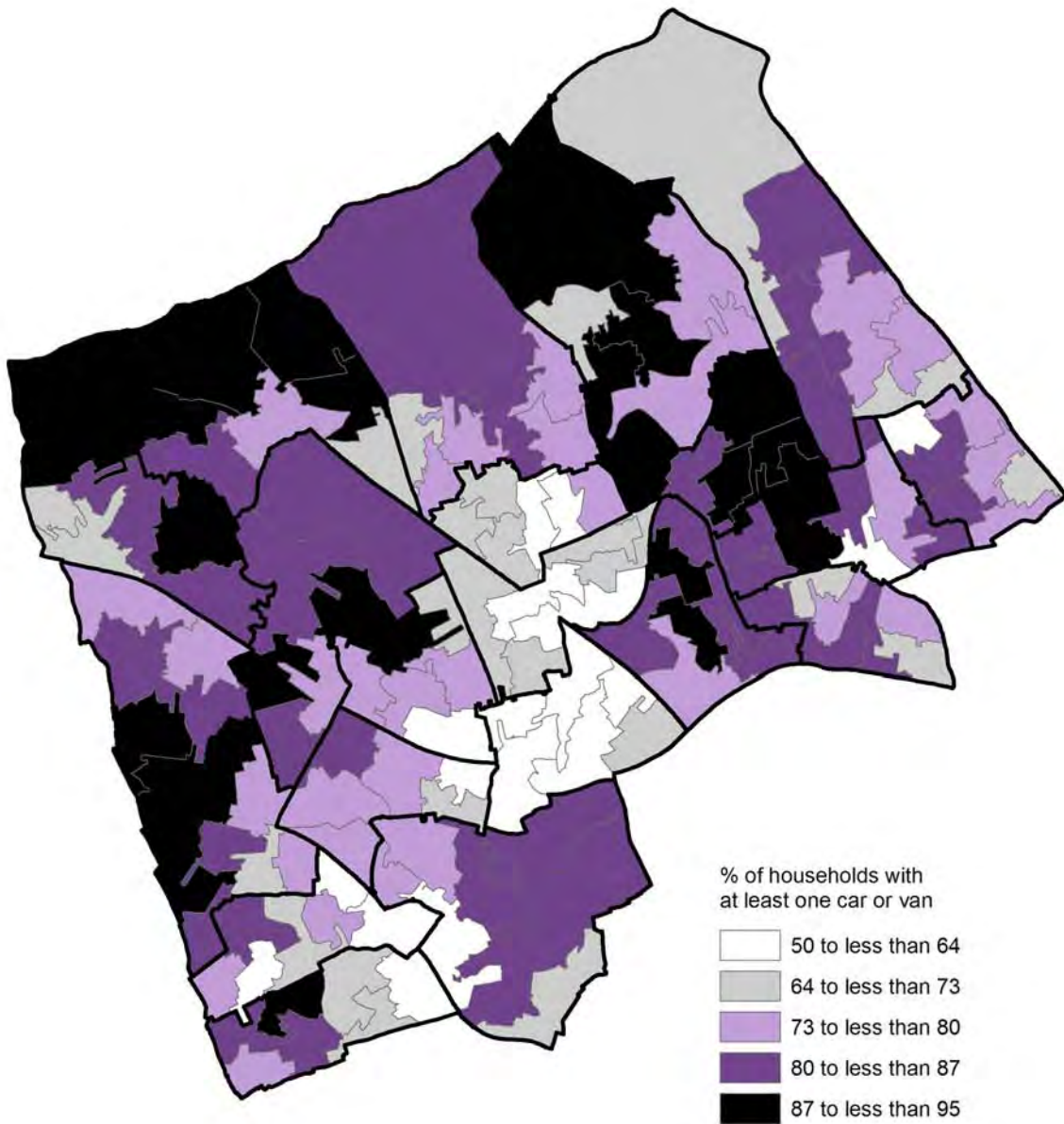
At LSOA level, 17 areas have a car ownership level of above 90%, these are in Belmont, Hatch End, Headstone North, Kenton West, Pinner, Pinner South, Rayners Lane and Stanmore Park wards.

By contrast 11 LSOAs have a car ownership level of below 60%, the lowest being 51% in a LSOA in Harrow on the Hill.

*The 2011 Census counts cars or vans that are owned, or available for use, by one or more members of a household. This includes company cars and vans that are available for private use. It does not include motorbikes or scooters, or any cars or vans belonging to visitors.*

**Car Ownership, 2011**

Source: 2011 Census, Key Statistics KS404EW, ONS, Crown Copyright



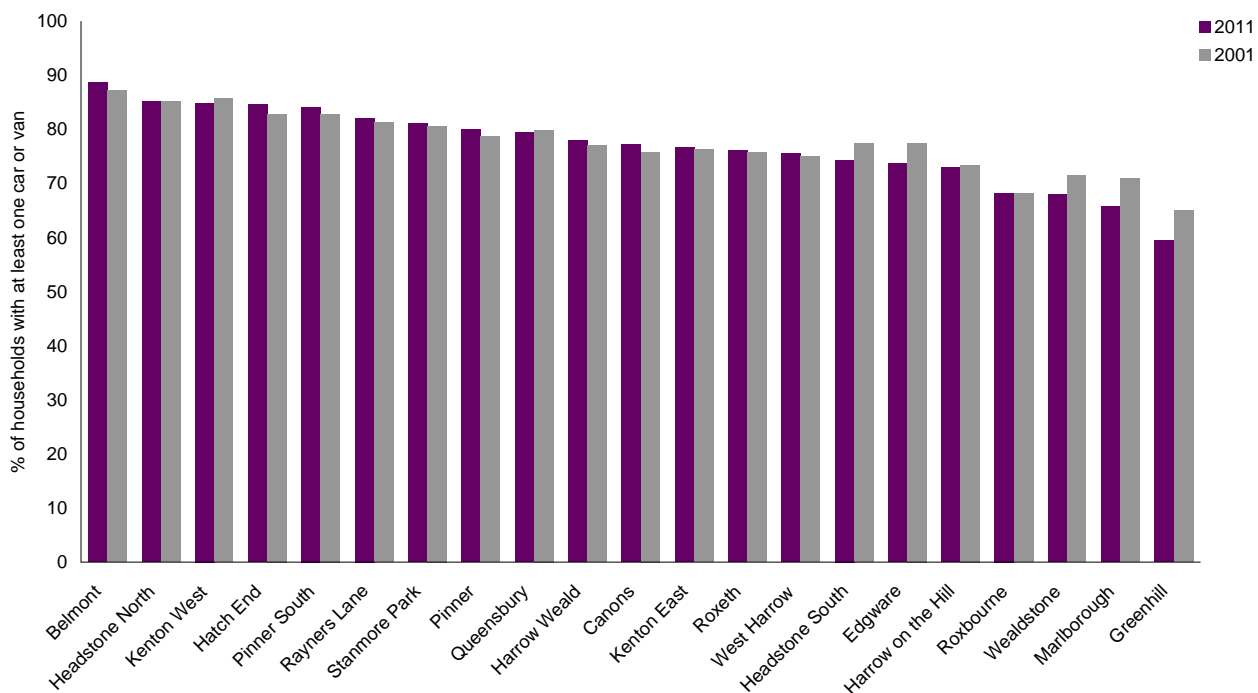
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# Environment

## Car Ownership

Source: 2011 Census, Key Statistics KS404EW & 2001 Census, Key Statistics KS017, ONS, Crown Copyright



## Anti-Social Behaviour

- **In 2011/12 there were 360 reported incidents of anti-social behaviour in Harrow, up by 10% compared to 2008/09**
- **Roxbourne had the highest number of incidents of anti-social behaviour, around 11% of all incidents in Harrow**
- **Most incidents of anti-social behaviour were in the north, south-west and eastern parts of the borough**
- **The police are committed to working with individuals, communities and partners to reduce anti-social behaviour and improve confidence within local communities**

*The term anti-social behaviour covers a wide range of unacceptable activity that can blight the quality of individual and community life. Terms such as 'nuisance', 'disorder' and 'harassment' are also often used to describe this type of behaviour.*

*The data displayed in the graph and map highlight the location of incidents of anti-social behaviour.*

There were 39 incidents of anti-social behaviour in Roxbourne in 2011/12, a rate of 8.6 per 1,000 households. This was ten more incidents than the next highest wards, Edgware and Roxeth, which had rates of 7.8 and 7.6 per 1,000 households respectively. Headstone North had the lowest number of incidents of anti-social behaviour, with a rate of 1.7 per 1,000 households.

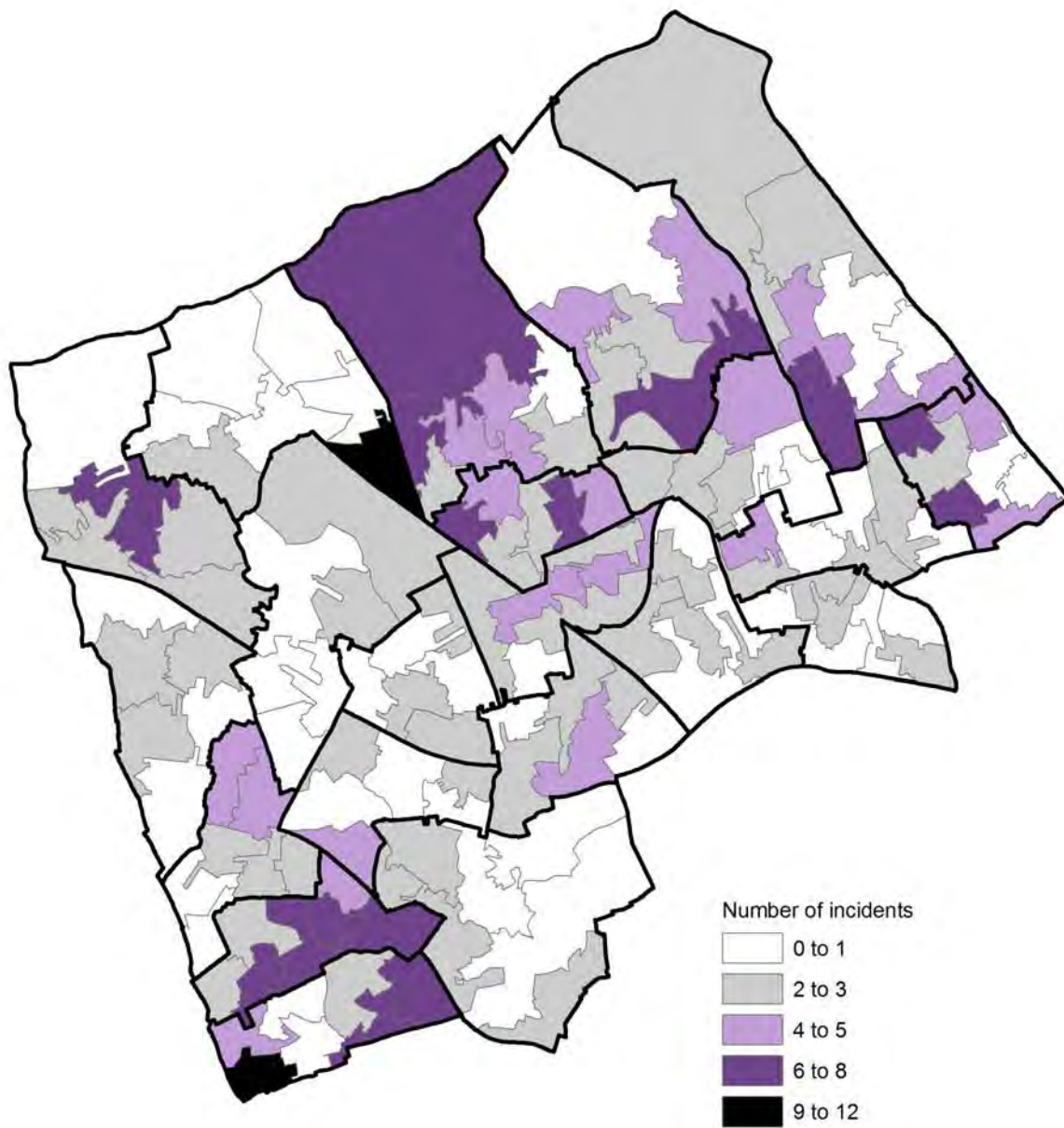
The LSOA with the highest number of incidents of anti-social behaviour was in Hatch End with 12 incidents. Seven other LSOAs, in Edgware, Pinner, Roxbourne (3 LSOAs), Roxeth and Wealdstone wards had eight or more incidents.

24 LSOAs had no incidents of anti-social behaviour, with Hatch End and Headstone North having the most with three each. The average number of anti-social behaviour incidents per LSOA is 2.6.

# Environment

## Anti-Social Behaviour, April 2011 - March 2012

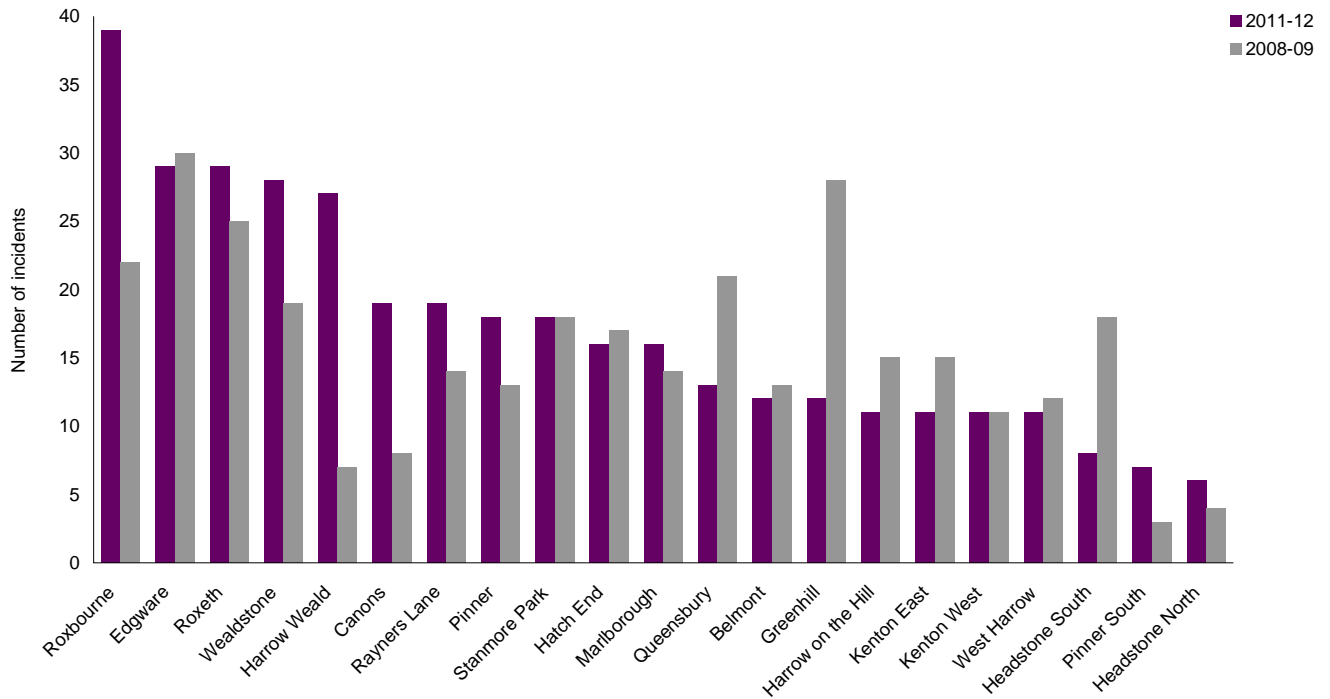
Source: Harrow Council



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**Anti-Social Behaviour**

Source: Harrow Council



# Fly Tipping

- **In 2011/12 the reported number of fly tipping incidents in Harrow was 8,903, where the equivalent of one black bag or more of waste was left without authority. This is an increase of 66% since 2008/09.**
- **Edgware ward had the highest proportion of reported incidents of fly tipping with 1,304, around 15% of all incidents in Harrow**
- **There were 1,221 enforcement actions taken against fly tipping in 2011/12, compared to 335 in 2008/09**
- **Most reported fly tipping incidents were concentrated in the centre, east and south of the borough**

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

*The data displayed in the graph and map highlight the location of reported incidents of fly tipping.*

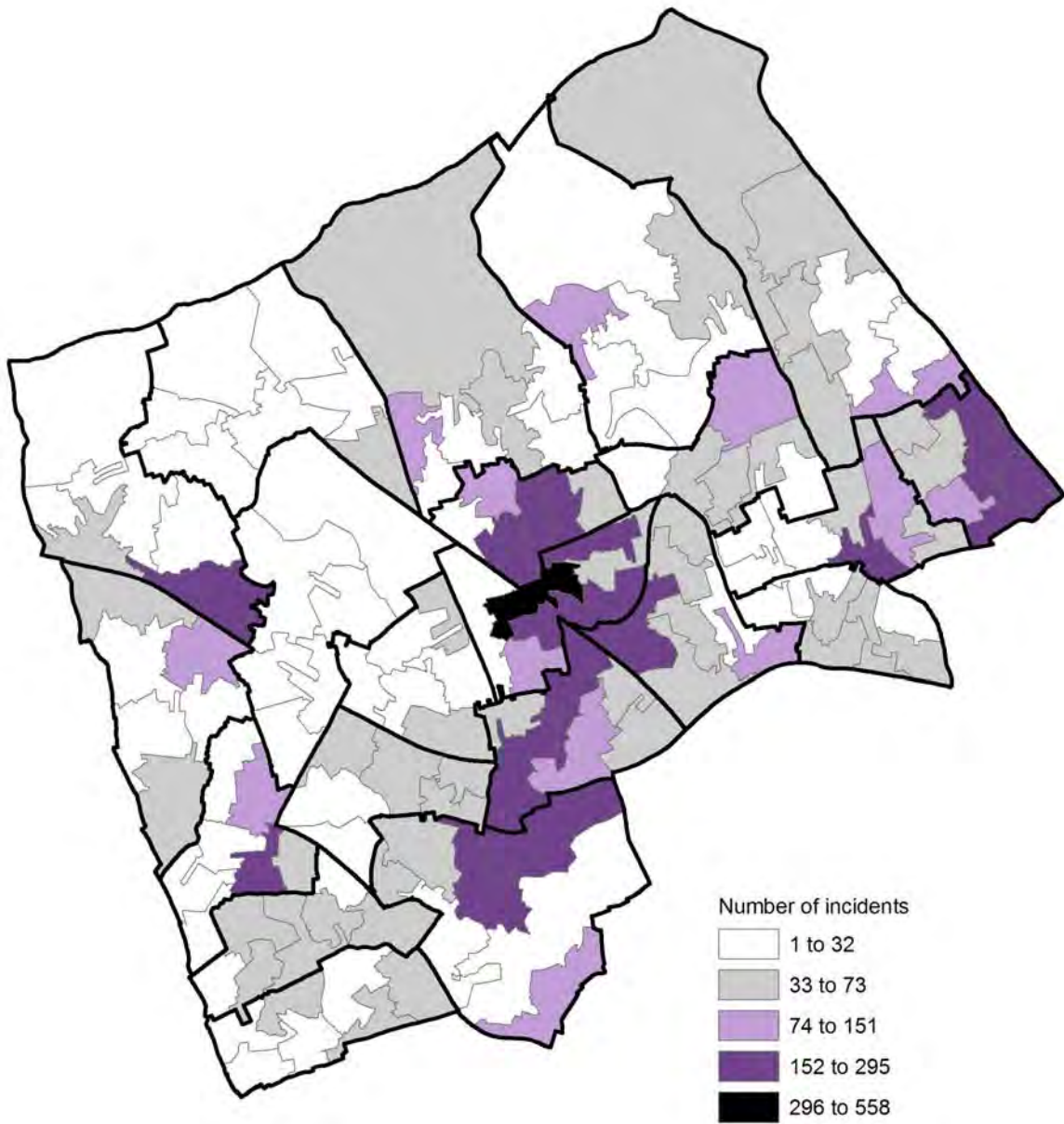
Edgware ward had the most reported incidents of fly tipping in 2011/12, a rate of 351 per 1,000 households. Marlborough was the next highest with 298.7 per 1,000 households, followed by Greenhill and Wealdstone wards. Headstone North had the lowest number of reported fly tipping incidents, with a rate of 28.3 per 1,000 households.

All of Harrow LSOAs had reported incidents of fly tipping in 2011/12. The LSOA with the highest number of reported fly tipping incidents was in Marlborough with 558. Eight other LSOAs, in Edgware (4), Greenhill, Marlborough (2) and Wealdstone wards had more than 200 incidents. The LSOA with the lowest number was in Hatch End with only one reported incident. The average number of reported fly tipping incidents per LSOA is 65.

*Several reports may be recorded for a single incident, which are reported as separate incidents and can skew the statistics.*

**Fly Tipping, April 2011 - March 2012**

Source: Harrow Council



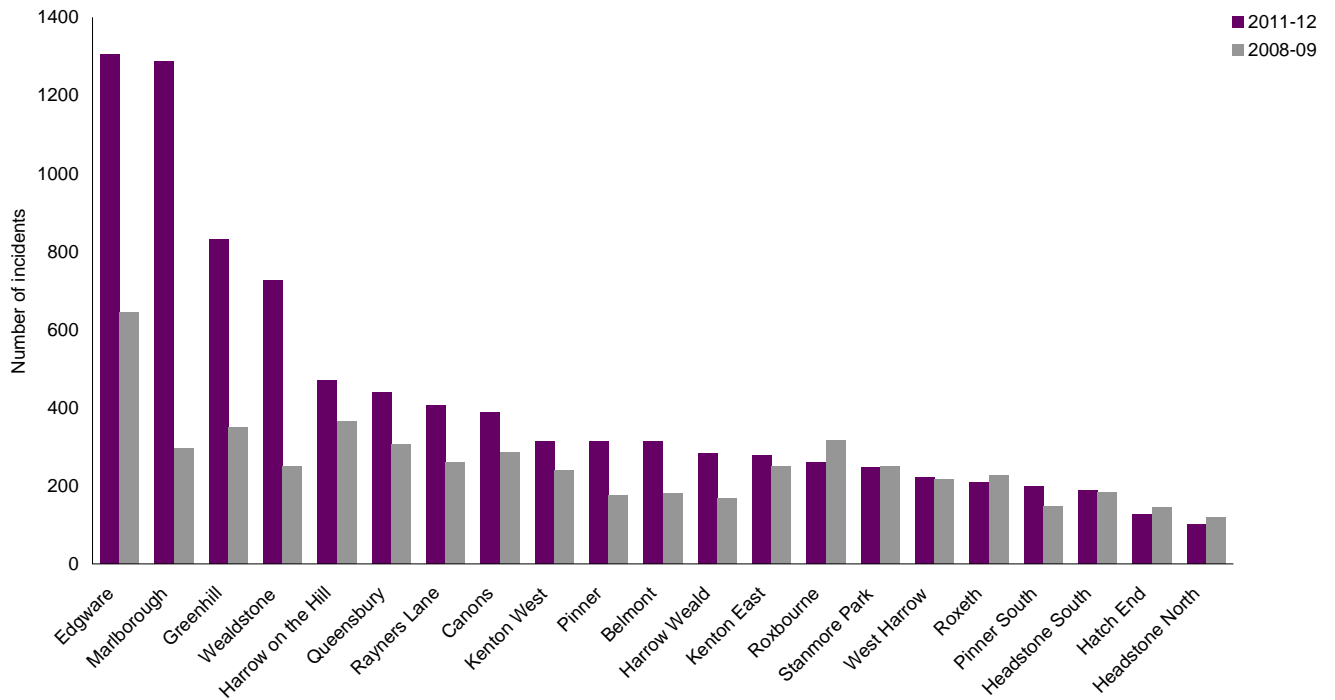
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# Environment

## Fly Tipping

Source: Harrow Council



## Graffiti

- In 2011/12 the number of reported incidents of graffiti in Harrow was 457, down by 63% compared to 2008/09
- Greenhill had the highest proportion of reported incidents of graffiti, around 17% of all incidents in Harrow
- The main concentrations of reported incidents of graffiti are in the centre of the borough, including Harrow Town Centre, and to the north-west of Harrow

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

*The data displayed in the chart and map highlight the location of reported incidents of graffiti.*

Greenhill had the highest number of incidents of graffiti in 2011/12 with 77, at a rate of 15.5 per 1,000 households. Hatch End and Marlborough were the next highest, with rates of approximately 13.8 and 10.4 per 1,000 households respectively. Kenton East had the lowest number of reported incidents, with a rate around 0.6 per 1,000 households.

The LSOA with the highest number of reported incidents was in Greenhill. 46 LSOAs had no reported incidents of graffiti in 2011/12, with Kenton East and Roxeth having the most with five each. The average number of incidents of graffiti per LSOA is around three.

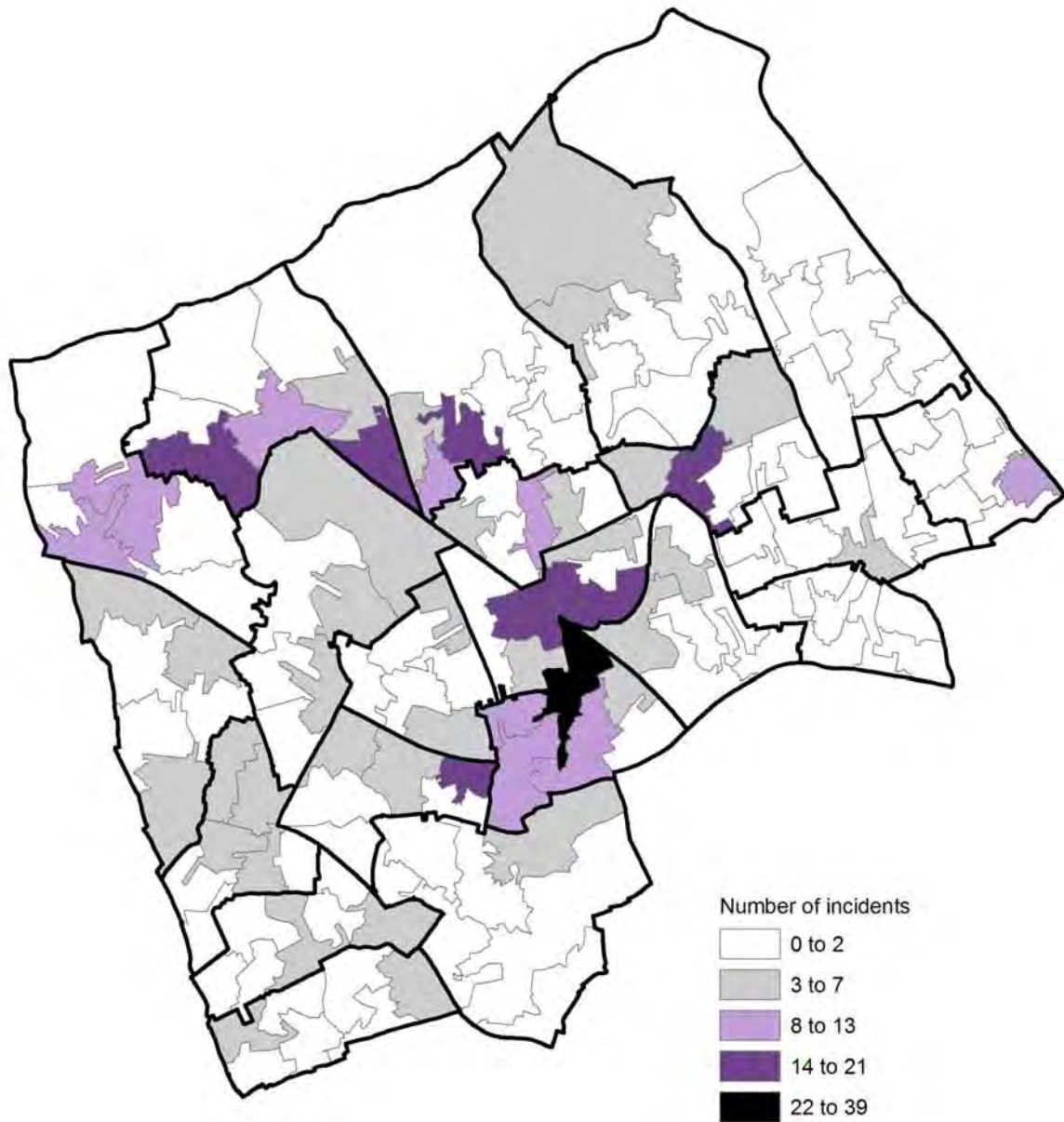
*Several reports may be recorded for a single incident, which are reported as separate incidents and can skew the statistics.*

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

# Environment

## Graffiti, April 2011 - March 2012

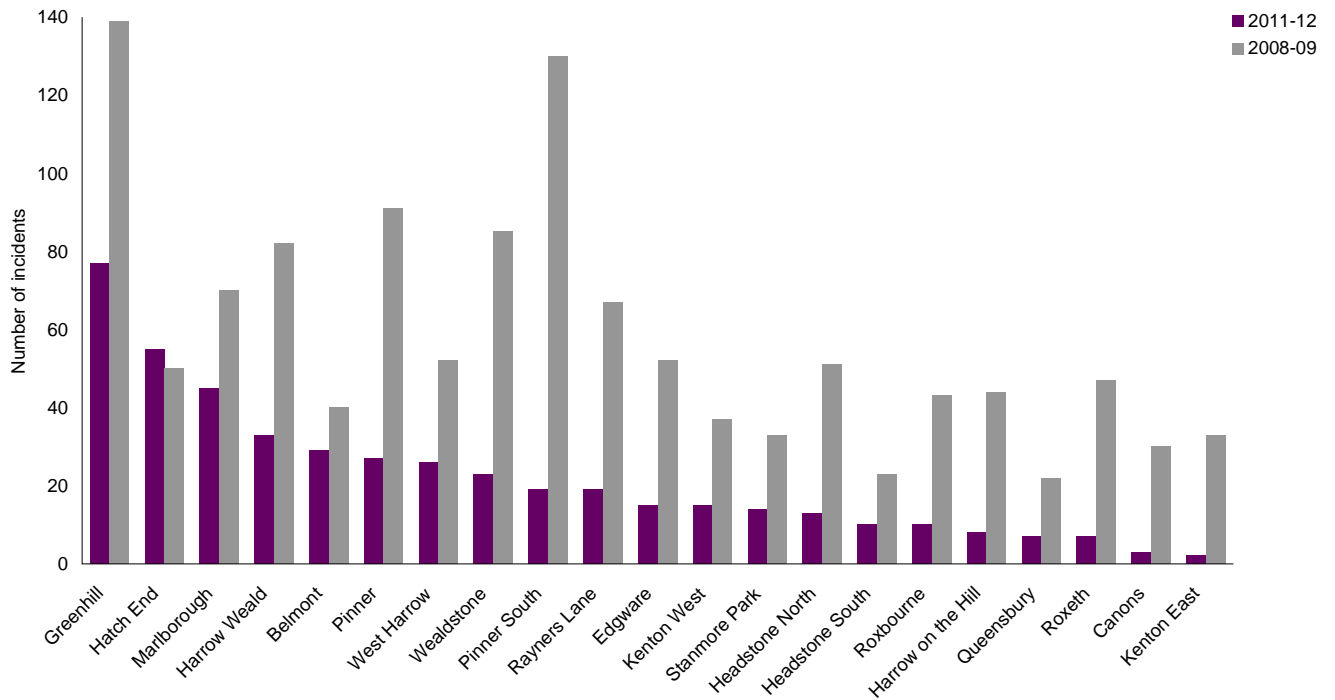
Source: Harrow Council



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**Graffiti**

Source: Harrow Council



# Noise Complaints

- **In 2011/12 there were 1,722 registered noise complaints in Harrow, an increase of 11% compared to 2008/09**
- **Pinner ward had the highest proportion of noise complaints, around 8% of all complaints in Harrow**
- **Most noise complaints were made in the western and central parts of the borough**
- **There has been a more significant increase in noise complaints in Belmont, Pinner and Roxeth wards since 2008/09**

*Types of noise complaint include loud music, house or car alarms, fireworks (seasonal), noise from construction sites, machinery, and general domestic sources such as music and DIY. Out of hours complaints were mainly about parties, pubs, clubs and alarms.*

*The council runs an Out of Hours Noise Service, which operates a 45 minute response time. The service is available on Friday/Saturday and Saturday/Sunday nights.*

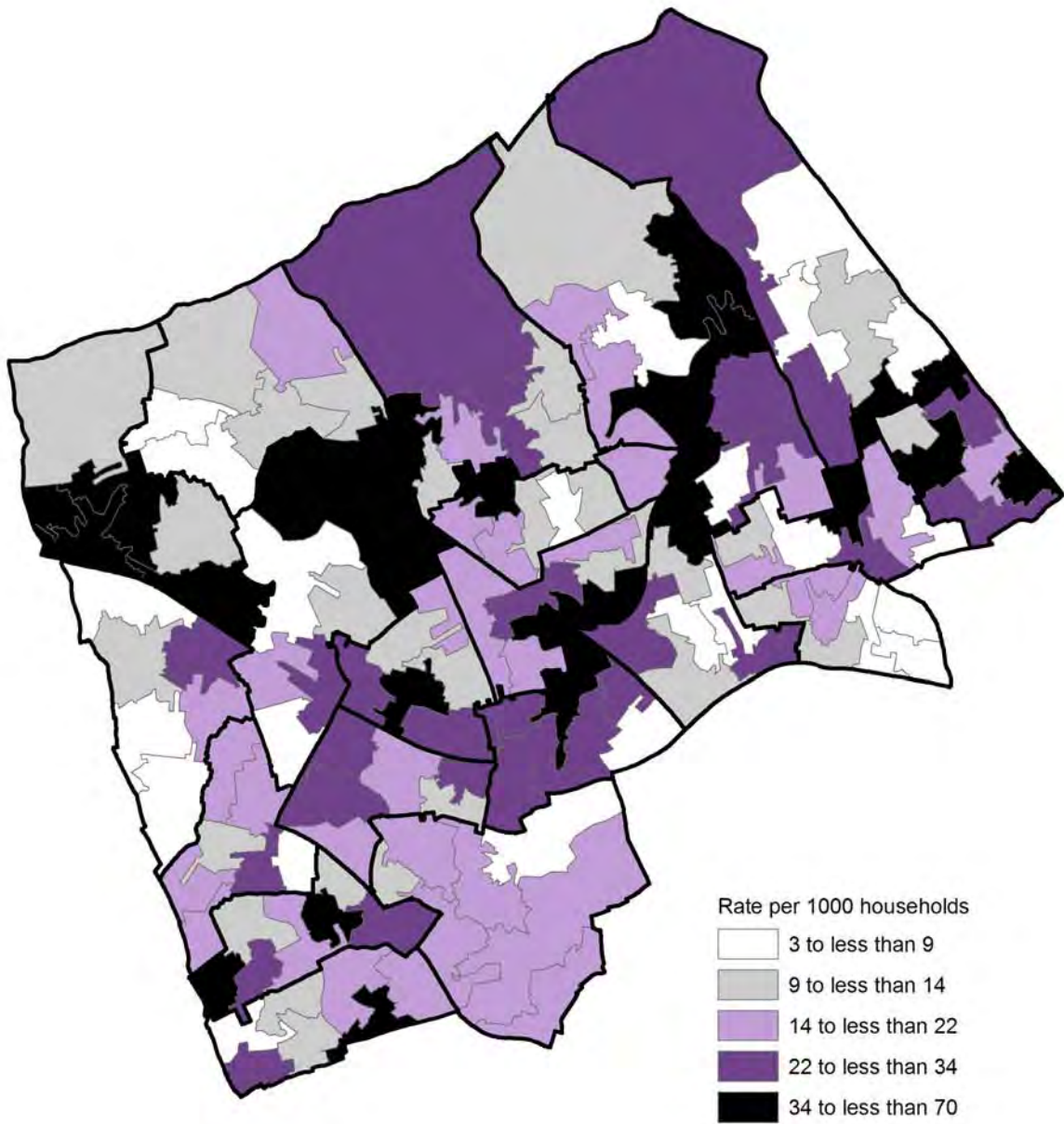
Pinner ward had the most registered noise complaints in 2011/12 with 134 and Roxbourne the second highest with 126, at a rate of 32.5 and 27.9 per 1,000 households respectively. Kenton East had the fewest noise complaints with 43, at a rate of 12.4 per 1,000 households.

Greenhill, Pinner and Stanmore Park wards each had one LSOA with 38 noise complaints, the highest number. 45% of LSOAs had fewer than 10 noise complaints during the year. The average number of noise complaints per LSOA was 12.5 and there were complaints registered in every LSOA.

*Several complaints may be recorded for a single source or event, which are reported as separate complaints and can skew the statistics. Complaints are more frequent in the summer months, bank holidays and around Christmas/New Year.*

**Noise Complaints, April 2011 – March 2012**

Source: Harrow Council



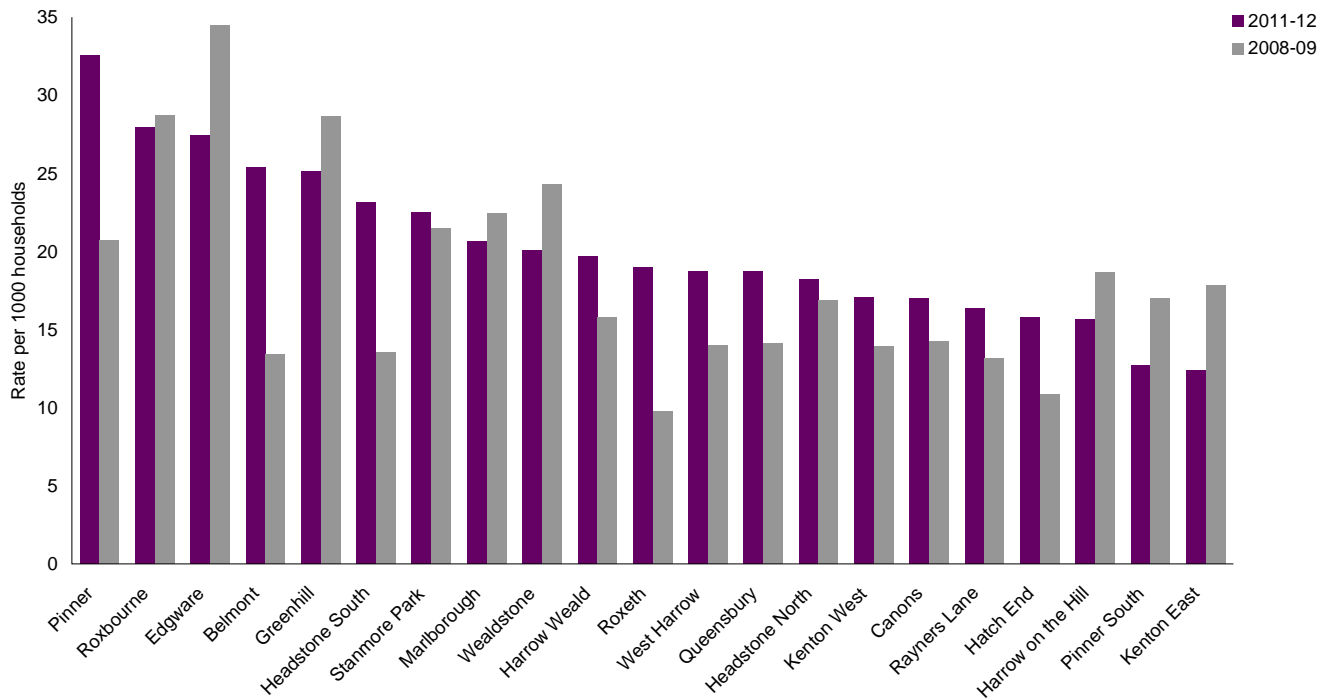
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# Environment

## Noise Complaints

Source: Harrow Council



## Pest Complaints

- **There were 2,259 pest related enquiries or requests for service in Harrow in 2011/12, around 6% more than in 2008/09**
- **Stanmore Park had the highest number of pest call-outs (166), around 7% of the total for Harrow**
- **Areas to the north, north-west and east of the borough tend to have higher numbers of requests for treatment**
- **Edgware, Kenton East and Queensbury wards have seen the largest drop in the number of call-outs since 2008/09**
- **The 2011/12 season was notable for the number of wasp nests, 1,085 cases. These tend to come in cycles depending on patterns of weather from one year to another.**

Stanmore Park had the most enquiries or requests for service for household pests, at 38.1 per 1,000 households. Although Canons and Harrow Weald had more call-outs with 161 and 132 respectively, Kenton West, Edgware and Headstone North wards had higher rates per 1,000 households.

With 66 pest call-outs West Harrow had the fewest call-outs, a rate of 17.9 per 1,000 households.

The majority of pest related enquiries are from households reporting infestations in their own homes, with many saying that the primary source was due to reasons beyond their control, including commercial waste and damaged sewerage systems.

Seven LSOAs had a rate of more than 50 call-outs per 1,000 households, one each in Canons, Edgware, Harrow Weald, Kenton West, Pinner, Pinner South and Stanmore Park wards. There were call-outs to every LSOA in the borough and the average number of pest call-outs per LSOA was 16.5 in 2011/12.

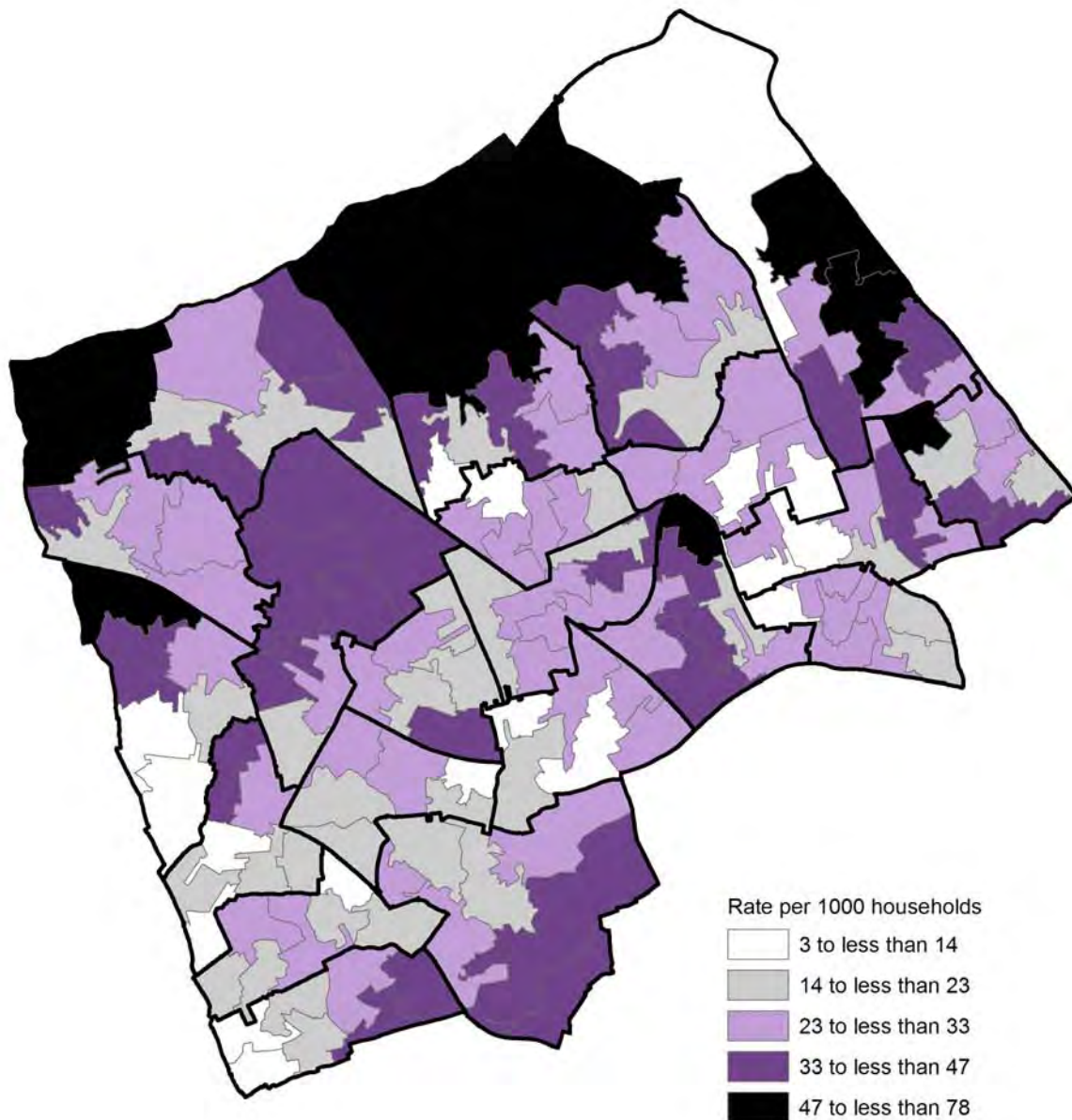
*The records reflect the number of enquiries or requests for service. This may be simply giving advice at one end of the scale to having a contract for pest control with dozens of treatments throughout the year.*

*The records reflect the number of treatments requested from both commercial and residential occupiers. However the vast majority would be for residential occupiers. The council's in-house pest control service operates a paid and appointment service for rats, mice, squirrels, fleas, Pharaoh ants, bed bugs, cockroaches and wasps nests.*

# Environment

## Pest Complaints, April 2011 - March 2012

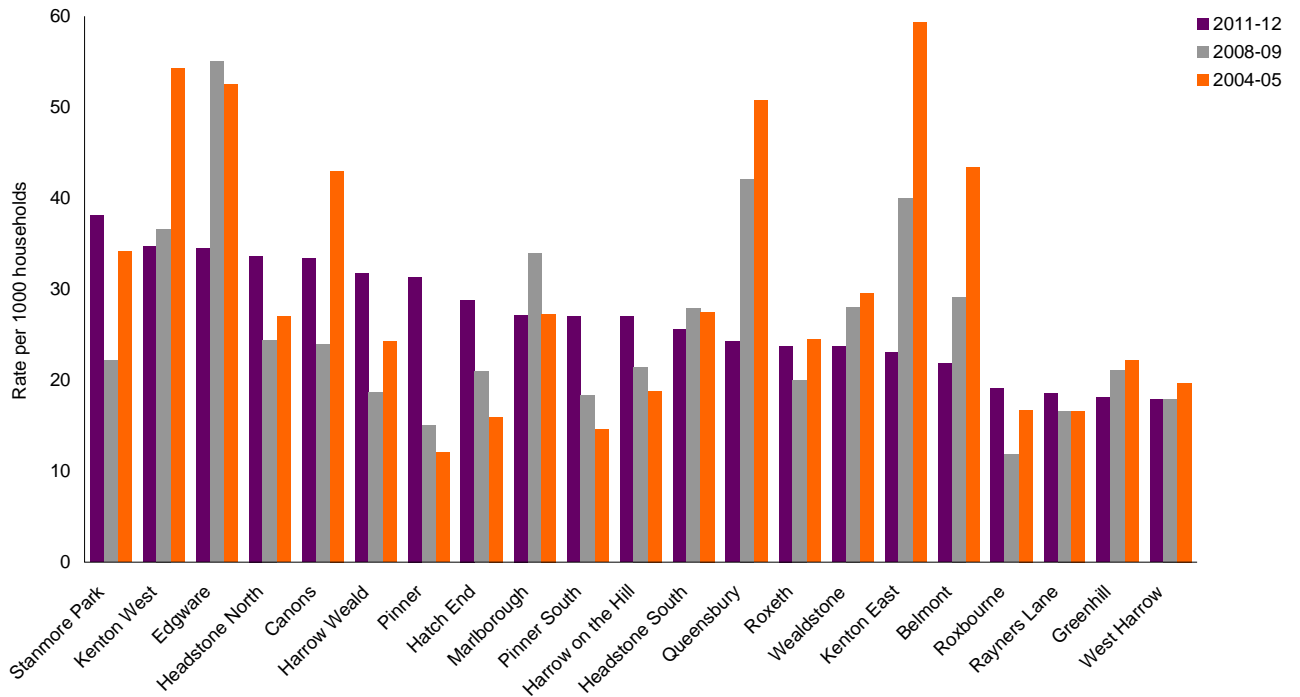
Source: Harrow Council



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**Pest Complaints**

Source: Harrow Council



# Life Expectancy

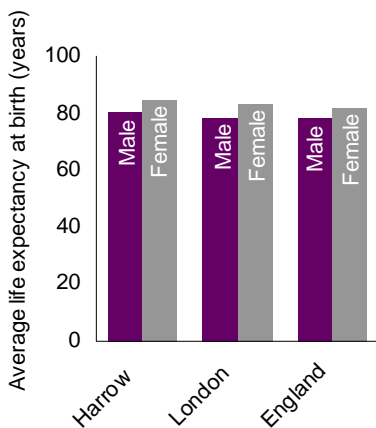
- **Life expectancy in Harrow (2006-2010) is an average 82.5 years, above the London average of 80.6 years and the 2001-2005 Harrow average of 80.7 years**
- **Greenhill, Roxbourne and Wealdstone wards have a life expectancy lower than the London average. Only Wealdstone ward has a life expectancy lower than the London average for both men and women.**
- **Life expectancy has risen in all wards since the period 2001-2005, with the exception of Greenhill and West Harrow where there have been very slight falls**

Life expectancy has been steadily increasing in the UK since 1970 and the latest figures show that Harrow has an overall life expectancy at birth of 80.3 years for men and 84.7 for women. This is still above the average for London, by 2 and 1.8 years respectively. They are also above the 2001-2005 Harrow average by 1.9 and 1.8 years respectively.

For England, life expectancy at birth for men was 78.6 years and 82.6 years for women, for the period 2008-2010.

Pinner South, Belmont and Harrow on the Hill have the highest life expectancy in men; whilst for women Pinner South, Headstone South and Kenton East have the highest life expectancy. Roxbourne, Greenhill and Wealdstone wards have the lowest life expectancy for men and Wealdstone, Stanmore Park and Roxeth wards have the lowest life expectancy for women.

## National Comparison

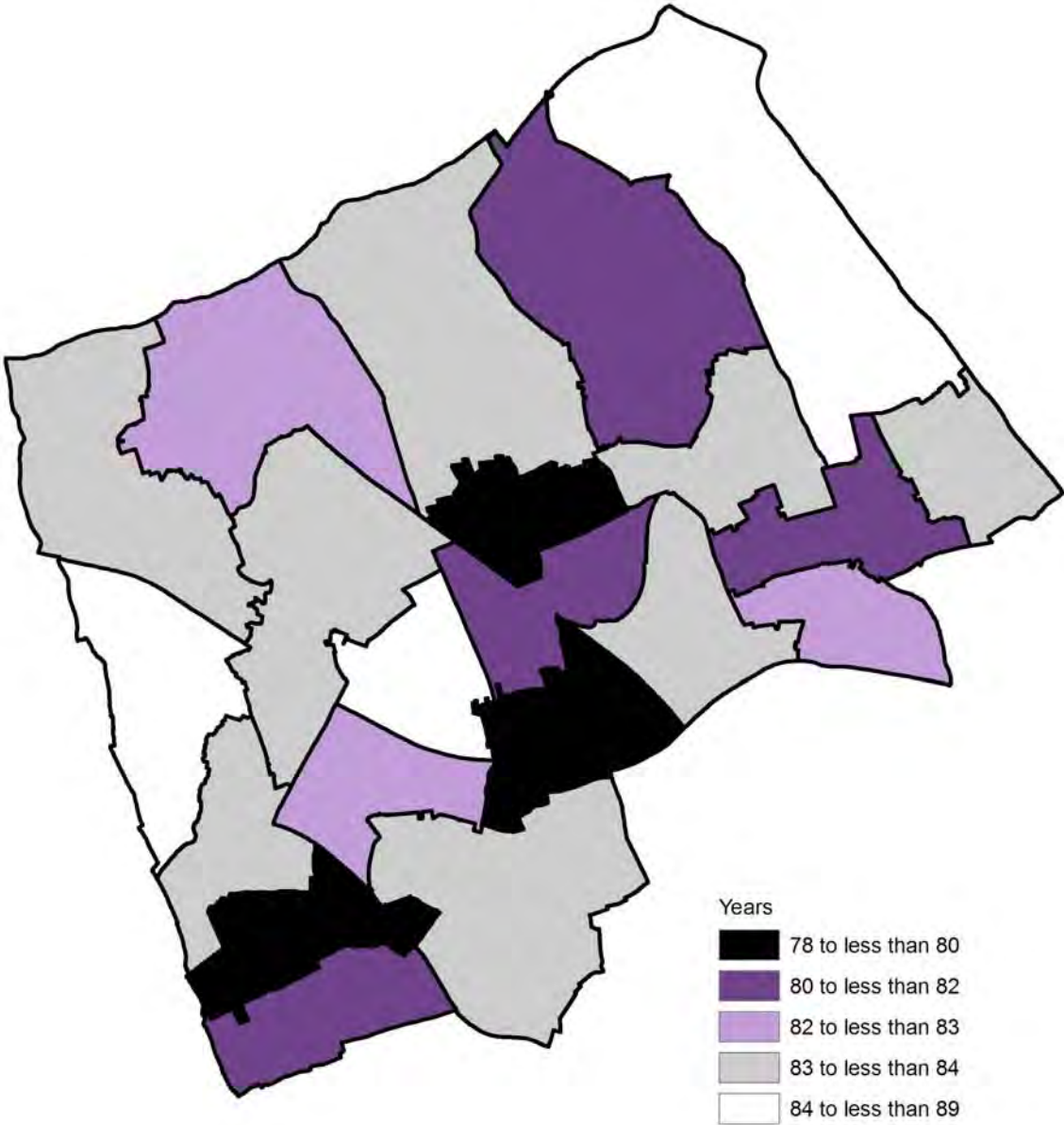


The biggest overall rise in life expectancy from 2001-2005 to 2006-2010 was in Headstone South, Harrow Weald and Harrow on the Hill.

*Life expectancy at birth, in each time period for a given area, is an estimate of the average number of years a newborn baby would survive if he or she experienced that particular area's age-specific mortality rates for that time period throughout his or her life. The figure reflects mortality among those living in the area each time period, rather than mortality amongst those born in each area.*

**Life Expectancy, 2006-2010**

Source: Public Health England, Crown Copyright



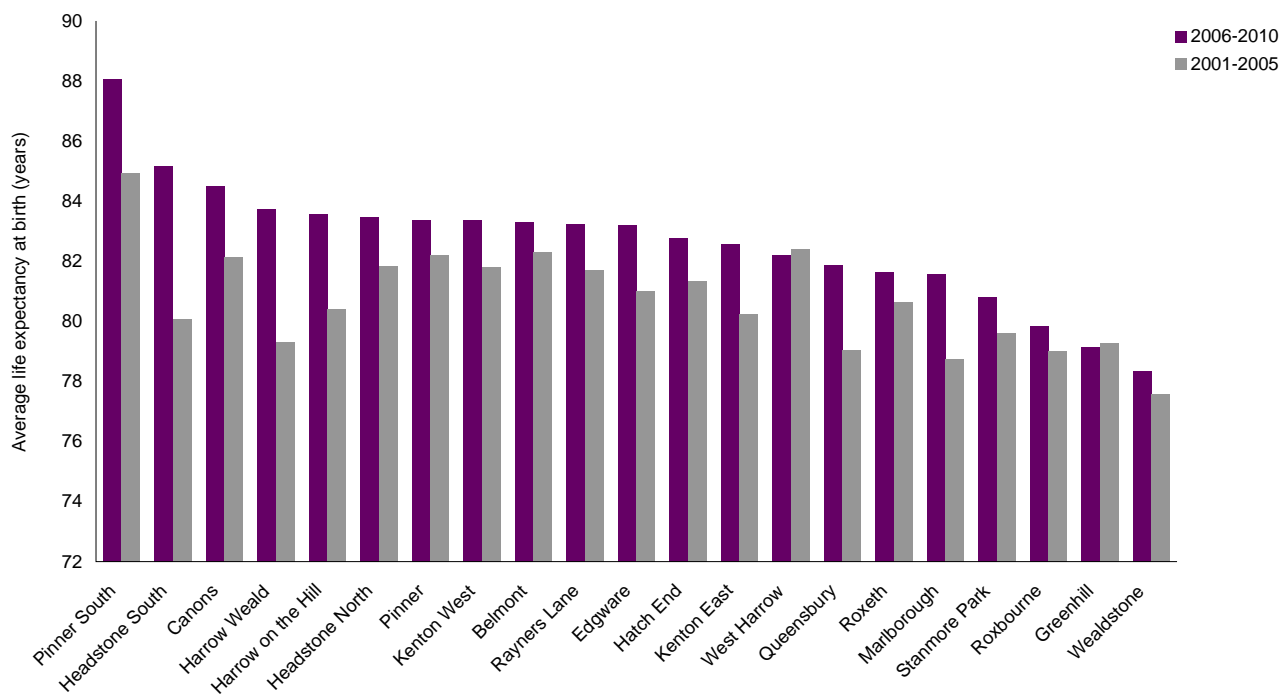
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# Health

## Life Expectancy

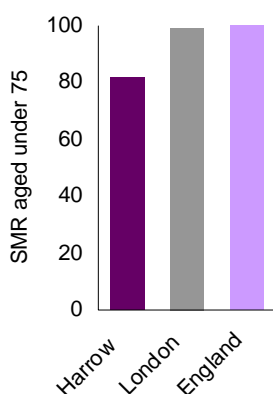
Source: Public Health England, Crown Copyright



## Deaths from all Causes

- Harrow has a much lower Standardised Mortality Ratio (SMR) than either London or England for deaths from all causes of those aged under 75 years
- Harrow has a SMR of 81.6, considerably lower than the London level of 99.5
- Three of Harrow's wards have SMRs over 100, indicating that there are more deaths in these wards than the national average

### National Comparison



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

The highest SMRs are in Wealdstone, Greenhill and Roxbourne wards, all over 100, showing that there are more deaths in these wards than the national average. Stanmore Park, Kenton East, Harrow Weald and Marlborough also have a SMR above 90.

Headstone South, West Harrow, Rayners Lane, Pinner South and Canons have the lowest SMRs (below 65 per 100,000 population). In Headstone South, mortality was 38.3% lower than the national average.

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

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

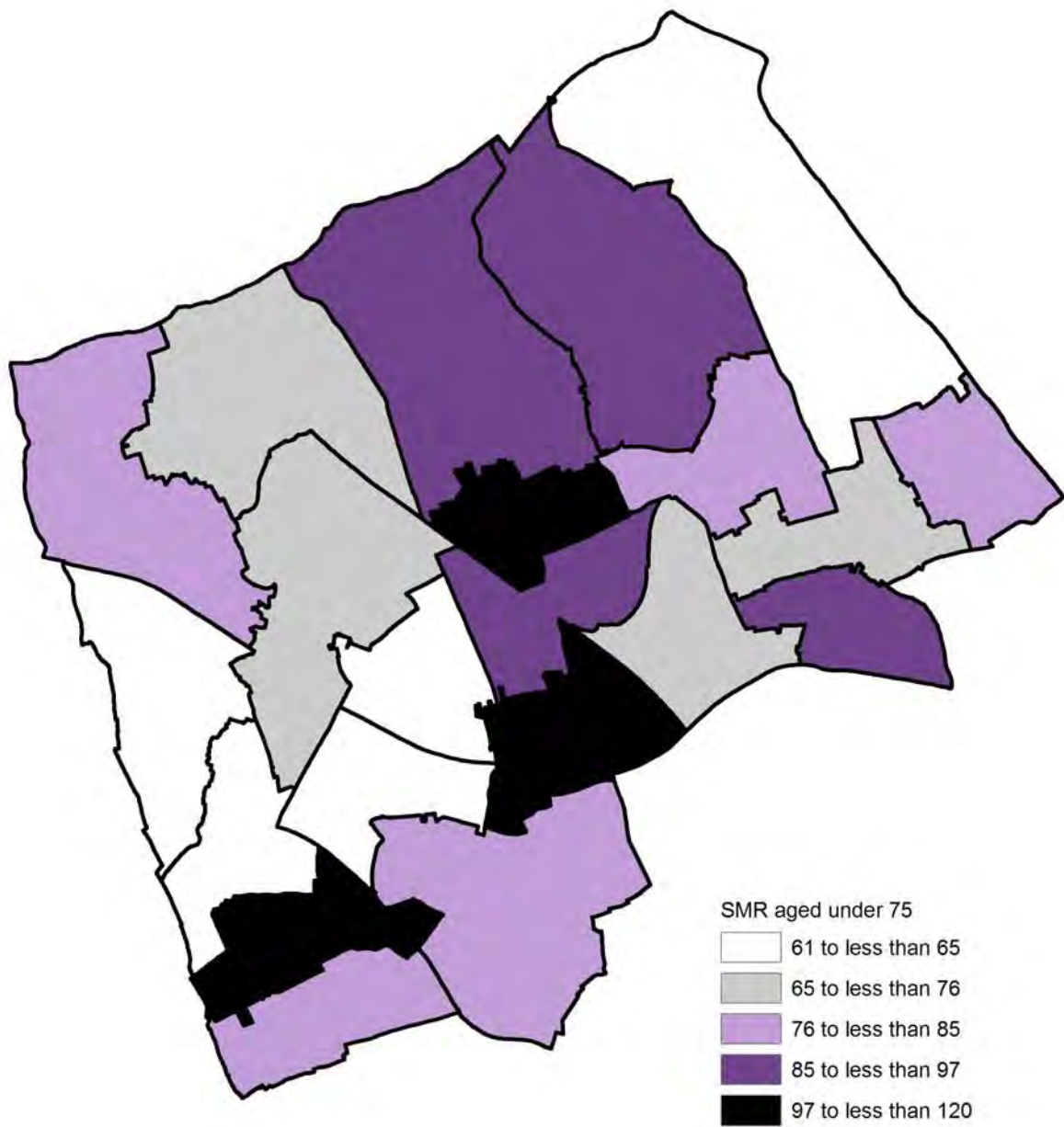
*Data is presented for a five year period as the number of cases by year is relatively small.*

*Ward level Standardised Mortality Ratio (SMR) is a measure of how likely a person living in that ward is to die compared with the England population. An SMR of 100 indicates that the ward has average mortality, higher than 100 indicates that the ward has higher than average mortality, and lower than 100 indicates that the ward has lower than average mortality.*

# Health

## Deaths from all Causes, 2006-2010

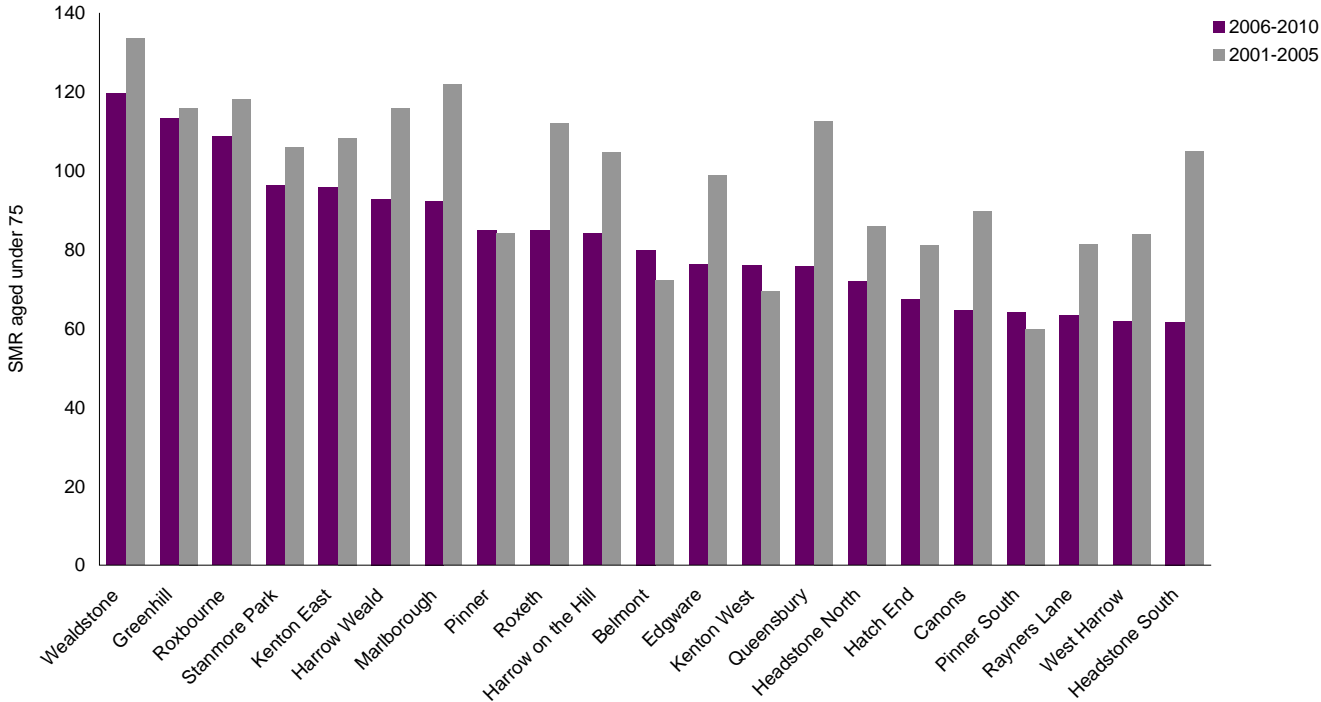
Source: Public Health England, Crown Copyright



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Deaths from all Causes

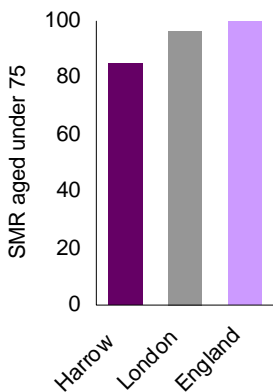
Source: Public Health England, Crown Copyright



# Deaths from Cancer

- **The Harrow Standardised Mortality Ratio (SMR) for cancer deaths is lower than both the London and national rates for the period 2006-2010 for those aged under 75 years**
- **Stanmore Park, Roxbourne, Wealdstone, Greenhill and Kenton East wards have more deaths from cancer than the national average**
- **The lowest levels of deaths from cancer are to be found in a cluster of wards in the west of the borough**

## National Comparison



Of the many different cancers, the most common in Harrow are lung cancer and bowel cancer in both men and women, breast cancer in women and prostate cancer in men. Around 40% of all deaths in Harrow are due to cancer.

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

During the period 2006-2010 the average SMR for cancer deaths was 85.4 in Harrow and 96.5 in London, compared to 95 and 107.2 respectively in 2001-2005.

Deaths from cancer are lowest in Headstone South, West Harrow, Pinner South and Rayners Lane, (below 66 per 100,000 population). In Headstone South, cancer mortality was 50% lower than the national average.

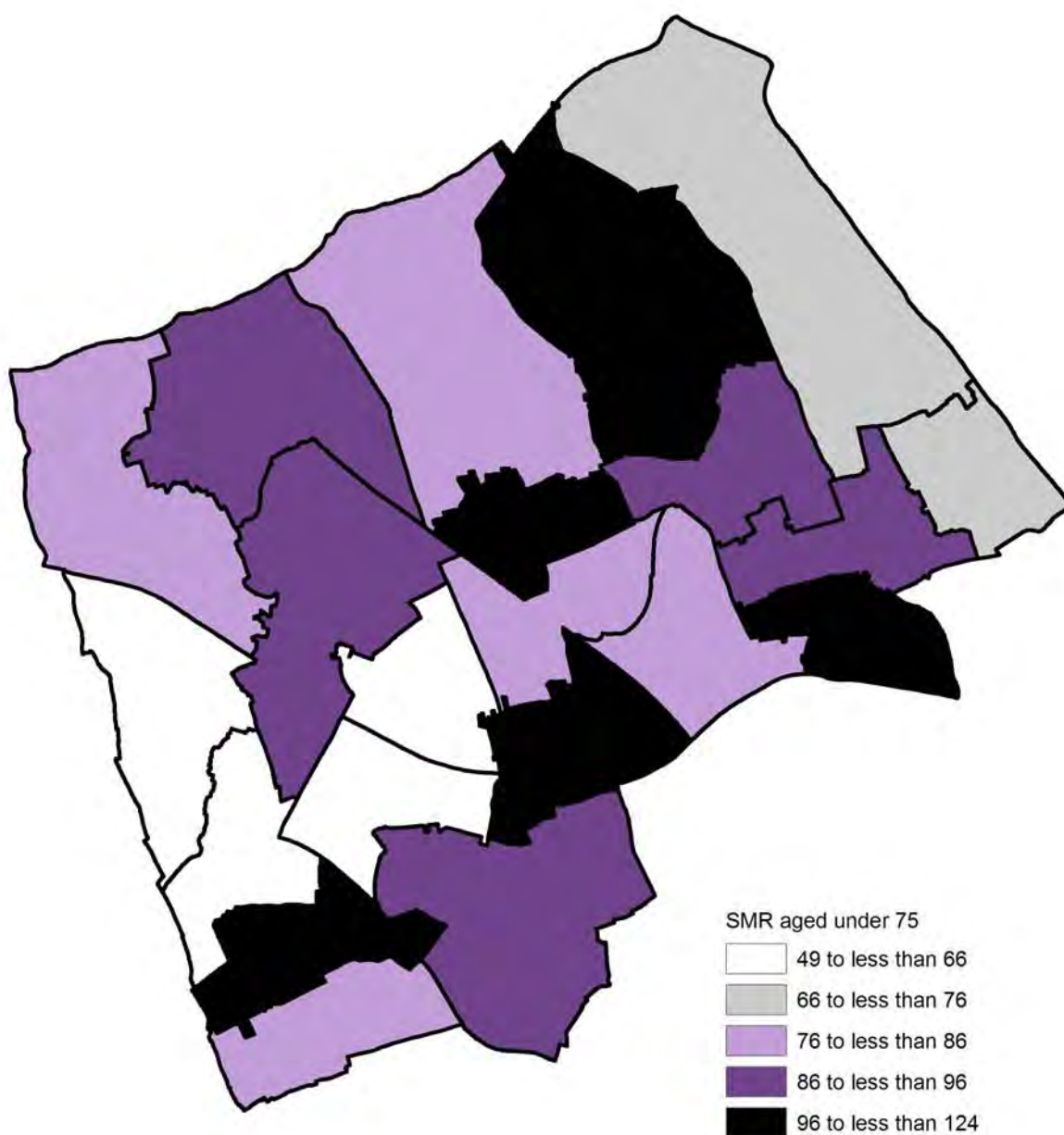
*Rates are standardised for age variations between wards – so higher or lower death rates do not simply reflect differences in age. A ward-level SMR is a measure of how more or less likely a person living in that ward is to die compared to the standard population, in this case England.*

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

*Ward level Standardised Mortality Ratio (SMR) is a measure of how likely a person living in that ward is to die compared with the England population. An SMR of 100 indicates that the ward has average mortality, higher than 100 indicates that the ward has higher than average mortality, and lower than 100 indicates that the ward has lower than average mortality.*

**Deaths from Cancer, 2006-2010**

Source: Public Health England, Crown Copyright



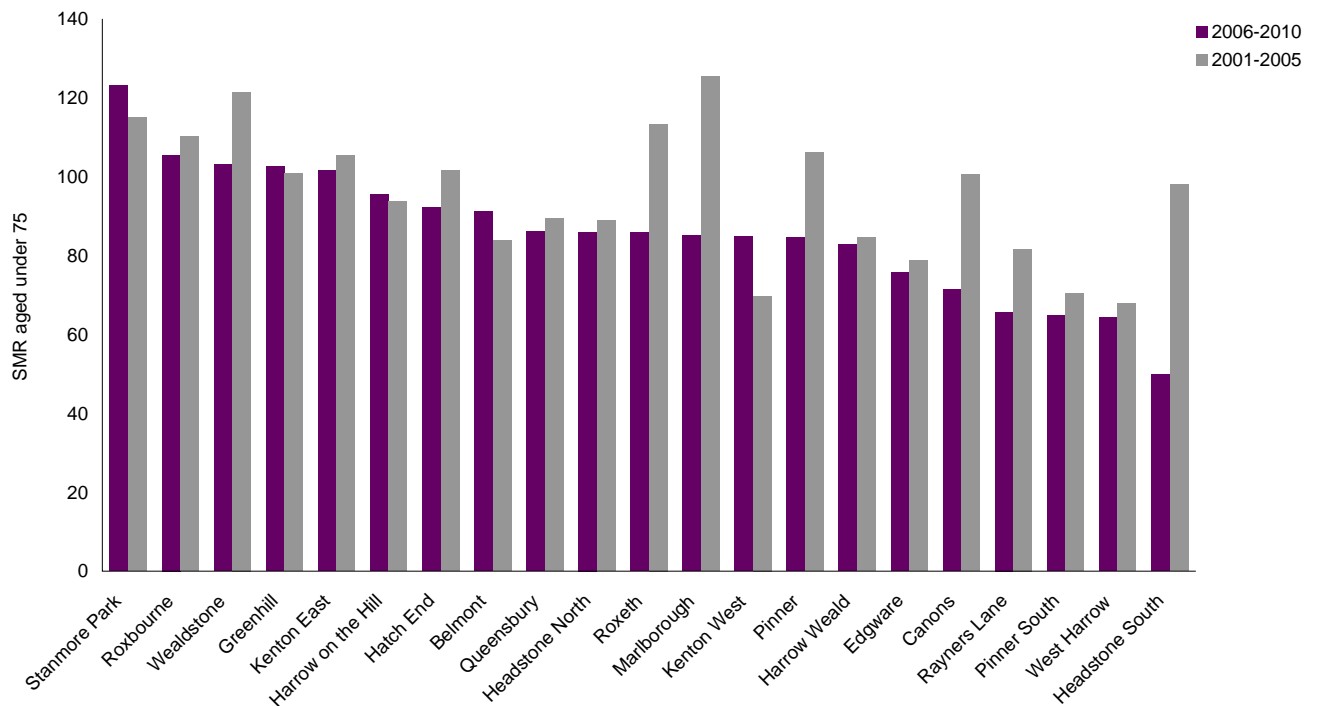
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# Health

## Deaths from Cancer

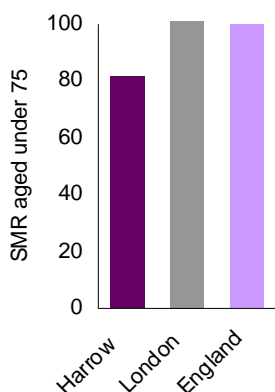
Source: Public Health England, Crown Copyright



## Deaths from Circulatory Disease

- Harrow is well below the London and national averages for premature deaths from circulatory disease with a Standardised Mortality Ratio (SMR) of 81.6 - i.e. Harrow's mortality rate is 18.4% lower than the national rate whereas London is almost 6% higher than the national average
- This is a significant decrease on the 2001-2005 SMR of 114.2
- Kenton West, Canons and Pinner South have the lowest rates
- Highest rates are in Wealdstone and Greenhill wards

### National Comparison



*Circulatory disease includes all heart disease (heart attacks, heart failure, heart valve diseases), all kinds of stroke, high blood pressure, and diseases of the blood vessels in the lungs and other parts of the body.*

A third of all deaths in Harrow are due to cardiovascular diseases. The risk factors for cardiovascular disease are hypertension (high blood pressure), smoking, high cholesterol, obesity and lack of physical activity. Although the number of deaths from circulatory disease is lower for women than for men, the SMR is now higher in women, a reversal of what was previously the case in 2001-2005. Certain ethnic groups are more predisposed to cardiovascular disease.

There was an increase in the SMR for deaths from circulatory disease in just three wards, Belmont, Pinner and Hatch End. In the remaining wards the SMR decreased, with the biggest falls in Queensbury, Edgware, and Wealdstone.

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

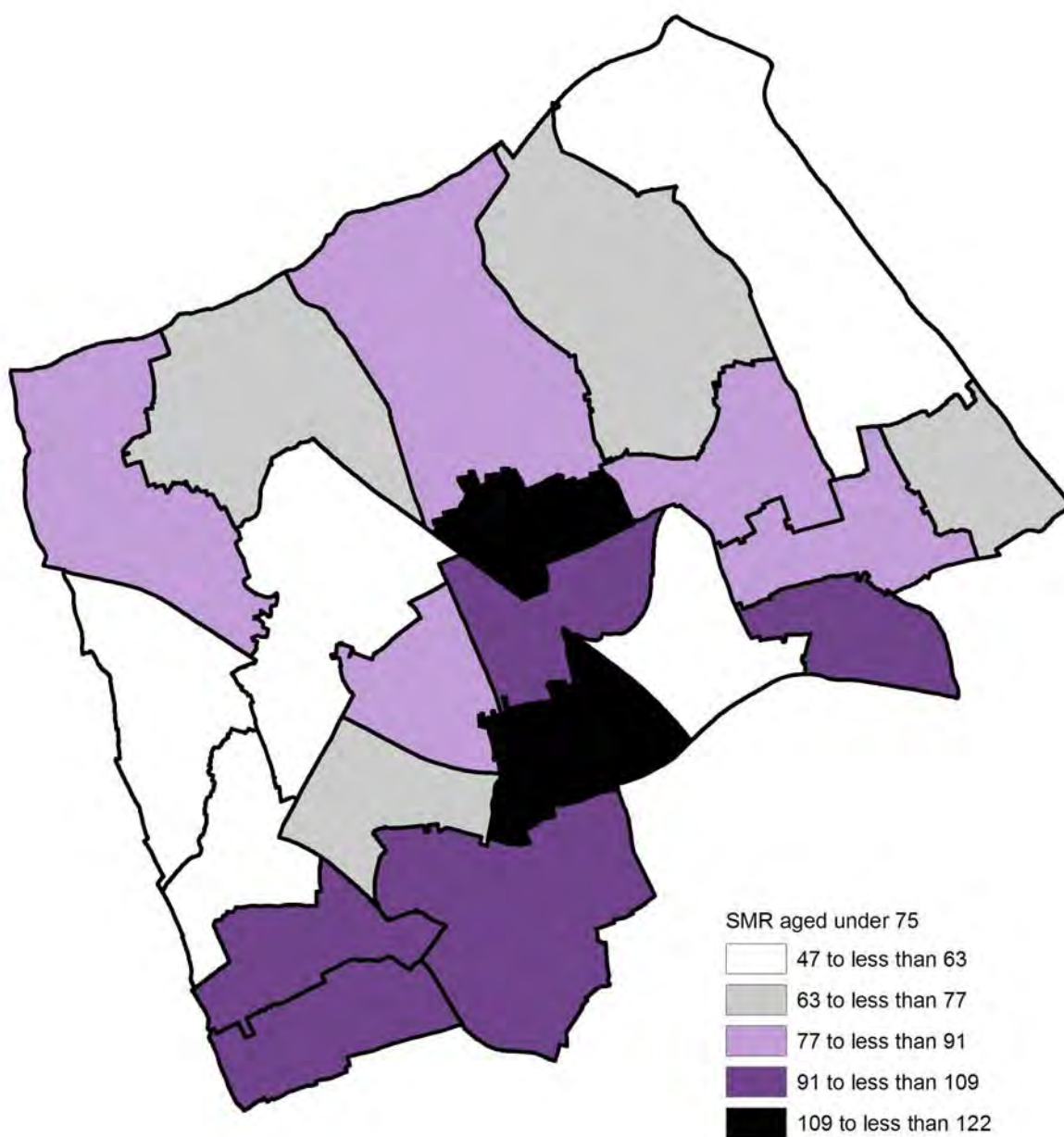
*Data is presented for a five year period as the number of cases by year is relatively small.*

*Ward level Standardised Mortality Ratio (SMR) is a measure of how likely a person living in that ward is to die compared with the England population. An SMR of 100 indicates that the ward has average mortality, higher than 100 indicates that the ward has higher than average mortality, and lower than 100 indicates that the ward has lower than average mortality.*

# Health

## Deaths from Circulatory Disease, 2006-2010 and 2001-2005

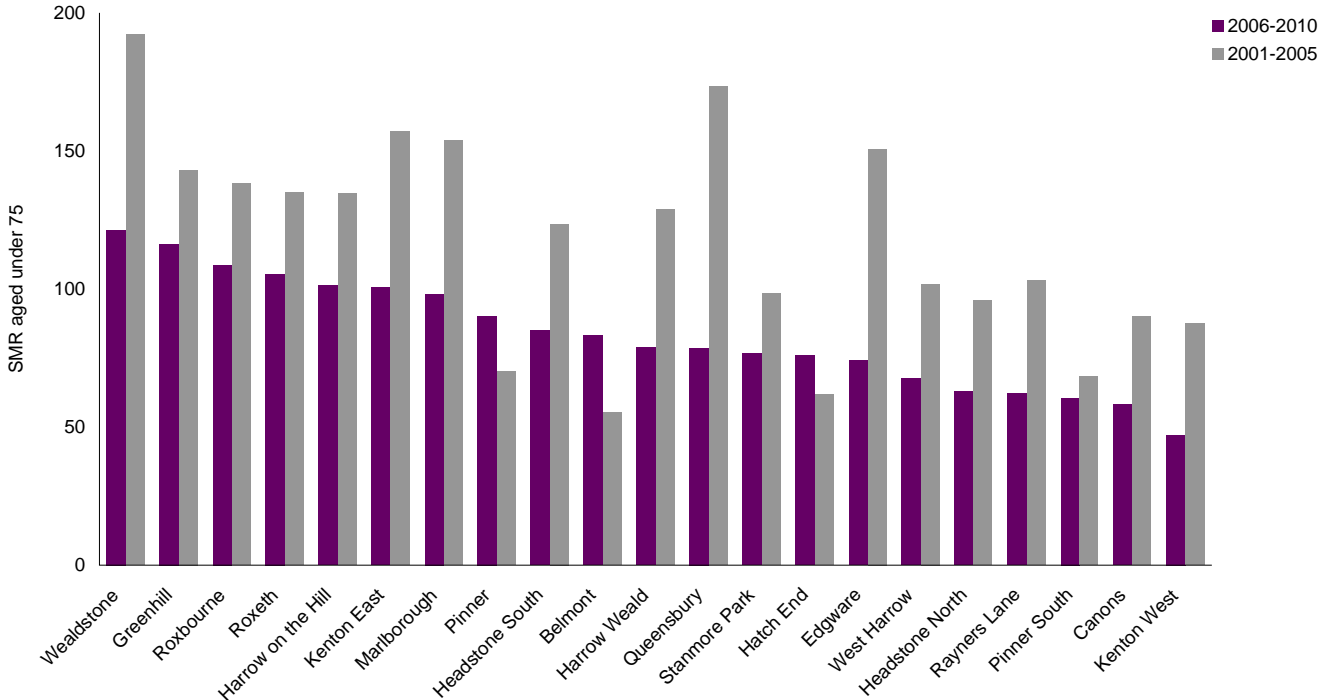
Source: Public Health England, Crown Copyright



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Deaths from Circulatory Disease

Source: Public Health England, Crown Copyright



# Low Birth Weight

- There were 1,466 births (including both live and still births) with low birth weight in Harrow in 2006-2010, a rate of 9.3% over this period
- In 2010, low birth weight rates were much higher in Harrow (9.8%) than both in London and England, 7.8% and 7.3% respectively
- Within Harrow, the highest rates of low birth weight are in the south and east of the borough - parts of Harrow on the Hill, Belmont, Kenton East, and Queensbury
- The lowest rates occurred in the north of the borough in parts of Canons, Hatch End, Harrow Weald, Pinner, Stanmore Park wards, as well as parts of Rayners Lane, Roxbourne and Roxeth and West Harrow in the south-west

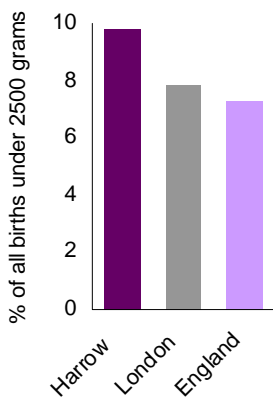
*Low birth weight is an important measure of future child health. Babies born at less than 2500g are more likely to die in the first year of life, and also have a higher rate of health and educational problems by the age of seven.*

Low birth weight babies are more likely to be born to mothers with high blood pressure, to those who smoke or are exposed to second-hand smoke and those suffering from stress, anxiety and other psychological factors.

*Five years worth of data were aggregated as the number of cases is small in absolute terms for individual years.*

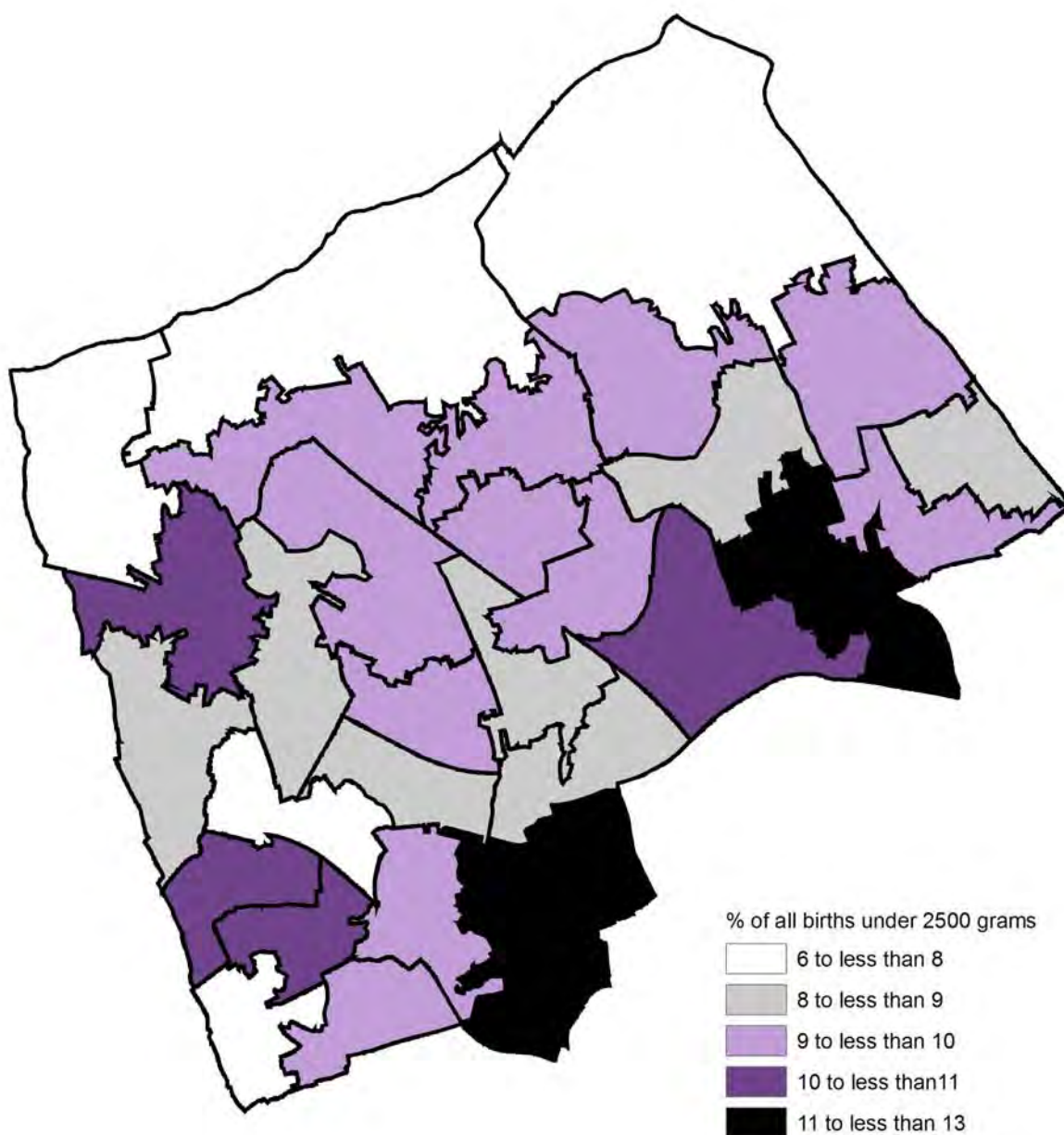
*The data is presented at Middle Layer Super Output Area level.*

## National Comparison



**Low Birth Weight, 2006-2010**

Source: Public Health England, Crown Copyright



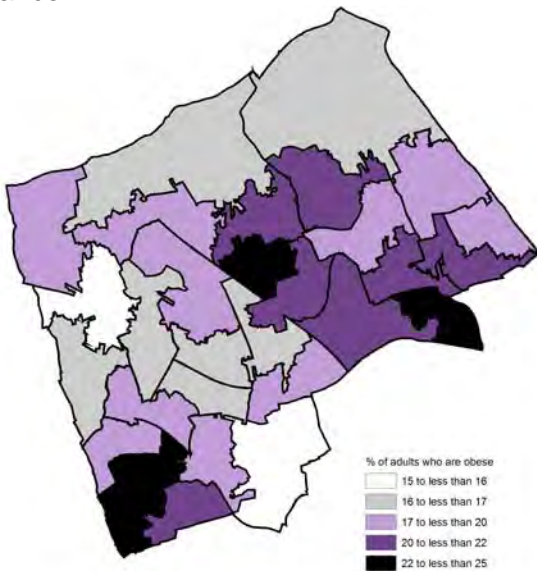
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# Lifestyle

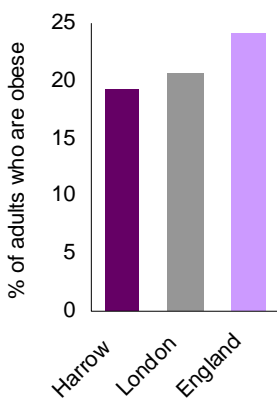
## Adult Obesity

19.2% of adults in Harrow are obese, below the London average of 20.7% and the national average of 24.2%. The highest levels are found to the south-west in parts of Roxbourne and Roxeth, in the centre of the borough in parts of Wealdstone ward, and in the south-east in parts of Kenton East. People are considered obese if their body mass index (BMI), a figure calculated from a person's height and weight, exceeds 30. Obesity increases the risk of developing serious and potentially life-threatening diseases such as type 2 diabetes, heart disease and some types of cancer.



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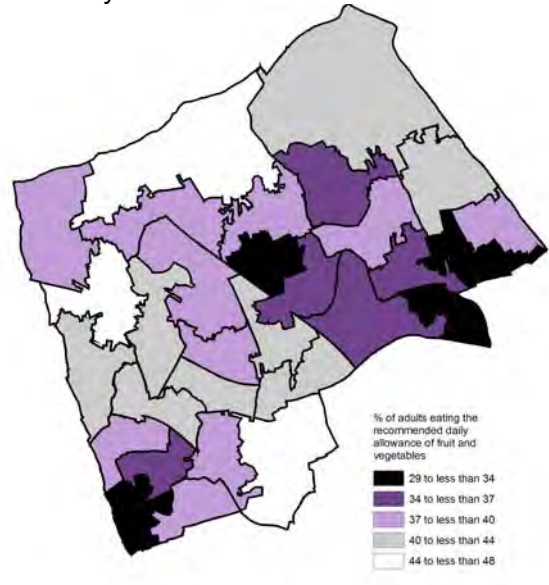
## National Comparison



Source: Model based estimate of the prevalence of obesity in adults aged 16 and over, The Network of Public Health Observatories (APHO), MSOA & Local Authority (LA) level 2006-2008.

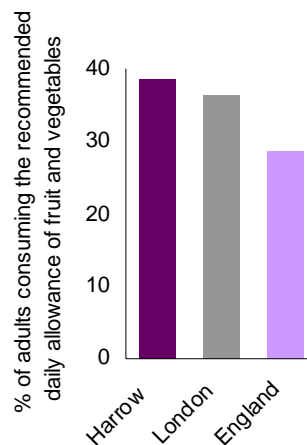
## Adult Fruit and Vegetable Consumption

38.7% of adults in Harrow consume five or more portions of fruit and vegetables per day. This is above both the London and national averages (36.4% and 28.7% respectively). The lowest percentages of adults eating enough fruit and vegetables are found in parts of Kenton East, Roxeth, Roxbourne, Wealdstone, Edgware and Queensbury wards.



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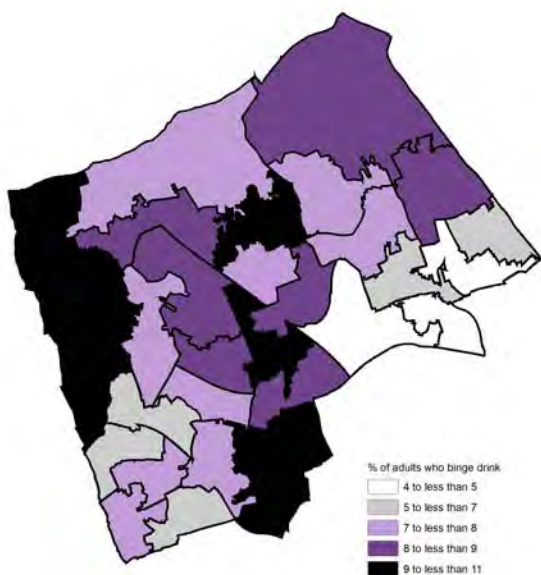
## National Comparison



Sources: 2007-08: A model based estimate for the consumption of five or more portions of fruit and vegetables a day among adults (aged 16 or over), National Adult Social Care Intelligence Service (NASIS), MSOA. Prevalence of healthy eating: proportion of adults (aged 16+) estimated to eat at least five portions of fruits and vegetables a day, expressed as a % of resident population, APHO, Local Authority (LA) level.

### Binge Drinking

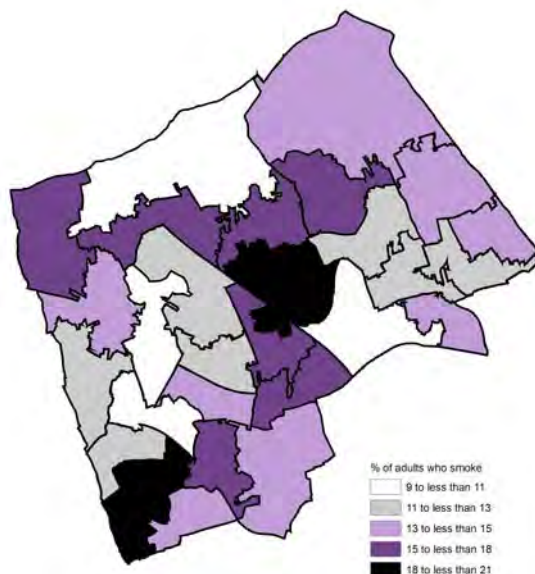
7.7% of adults in Harrow binge drink, below both the London and national average (14.3% and 20.1% respectively). The highest levels of binge drinking are found: to the west of the borough in Pinner and Pinner South wards; and in the central corridor, including parts of Greenhill, Marlborough, Harrow on the Hill and Harrow Weald. Binge drinking is defined for men as having had eight or more units of alcohol on one of the previous seven days; for women it is six or more units.



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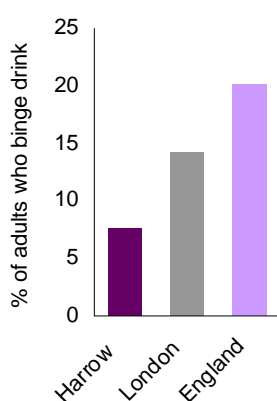
### Smoking

Smoking is responsible for around 200 deaths each year in Harrow. 14.6% of adults in Harrow smoke, this is below the London and national average (19% and 20% respectively). The highest percentage is found in central Harrow in parts of Wealdstone and Marlborough wards and to the south-west of the borough in parts of Roxbourne and Roxeth. These are generally the areas of Harrow where adult fruit and vegetable consumption is lowest and adult obesity is highest.



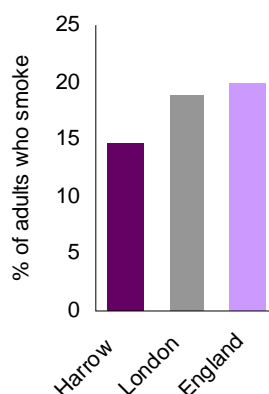
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### National Comparison



Sources: 2007-08: Model based estimates of the % of adult population that binge drink (aged 16 or over), Association of Public Health Observatories (APHO), MSOA level. Estimated prevalence of binge drinking in adults (aged 16 or over), North West Public Health Observatory (NWPHO), Local Authority (LA) level.

### National Comparison

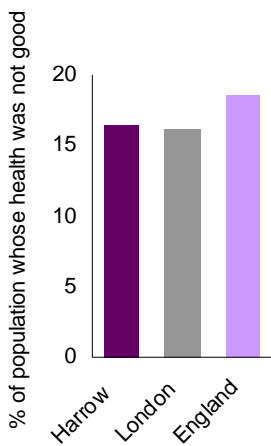


Sources: 2003-2005: A model based estimate of smoking prevalence among adults (16 and over), ONS, Neighbourhood Statistics, MSOA level. 2011-12: A survey based estimate of smoking prevalence among adults (18 and over), London Health Observatory, Tobacco Control Profiles, Local Authority (LA) level.

# General Health

- **16.4% (39,256) of Harrow’s residents stated that their health was not good in 2011, compared to 16.6% (34,329 ) in 2001. This is an increase of 14.4% since 2001.**
- **Very bad health was reported by 1.1% of residents, accounting for 2,640 people and ranking Harrow 23rd in London**
- **Harrow’s rate is below the average for England (18.6%) and the average for London (16.2%)**

## National Comparison



## National & London Rank

16/33                  London  
 235/326              England

*General health is a self-assessment of a person’s general state of health. People were asked to assess whether their health was very good, good, fair, bad or very bad. This assessment is not based on a person’s health over any specified period of time.*

The main concentration of residents whose health is not good is generally in areas with more social housing and/or higher numbers of elderly people.

Canons had the highest number of people whose health was not good in 2011, with 2,272 (18.2% of all residents). In percentage terms Canons was third highest behind Stanmore Park with 20% and Kenton East with 18.2%. Pinner South and Belmont had the lowest proportion at 13.1% and 14.2% respectively.

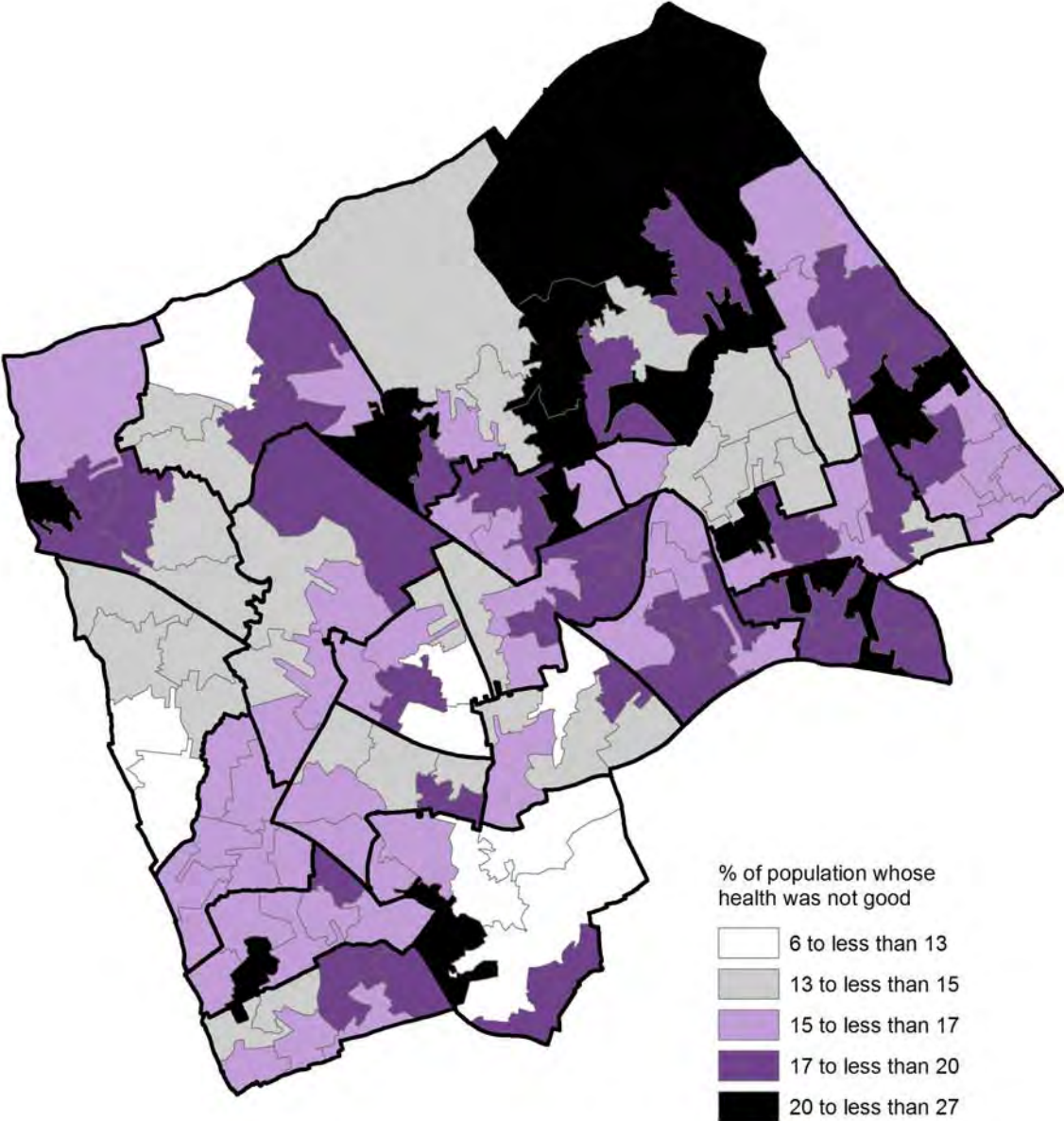
The largest increase in the proportion of residents whose health was not good compared to 2001 was in Stanmore Park at 1.8%. Kenton East had the second highest increase at 1.4%. In four other wards there was also an increase: Headstone North; Kenton West; Pinner; and Queensbury. Roxeth stayed the same and in the remaining wards the proportion decreased with the largest being in Greenhill, at 2.7%.

The LSOA with the highest percentage of residents whose health is not good is in Stanmore Park with 26.5%. Seven other LSOAs have a rate higher than 22%, in Canons, Edgware, Harrow on the Hill, Harrow Weald (2 LSOAs), Hatch End and Stanmore Park. The LSOA with the lowest proportion is in Harrow on the Hill (the LSOA containing Harrow School), at 6%, this proportion is much lower than the next lowest LSOA, in Pinner South, with 11%.

*To allow a comparison with 2001, general health has been analysed as 'good health' and 'not good health'. The 2011 Census categories of 'very good health' and 'good health' have been combined as 'good health' and 'fair health', 'bad health', and 'very bad health' as 'not good health'.*

**General Health, 2011**

Source: 2011 Census, Key Statistics KS301EW, ONS, Crown Copyright

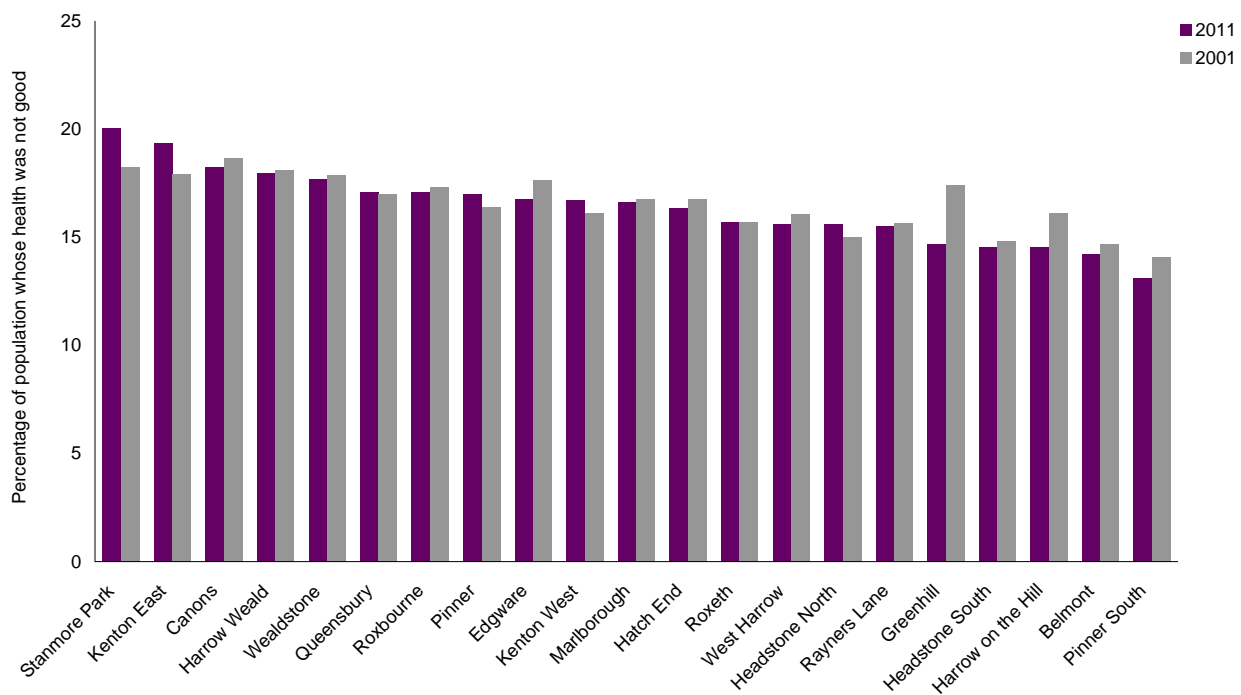


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# Health

## General Health

Source: 2011 Census, Key Statistics KS301EW, 2001 Census, Key Statistics KS008, ONS, Crown Copyright





# Limiting Long-Term Illness

- **14.6% of residents in Harrow (34,854) had a limiting long-term illness or disability in 2011 compared to 14.9% in 2001. This is an increase of 13.2% (+4,071) since 2001.**
- **46.4% (16,167) of residents with a limiting long-term illness or disability stated that their daily activities are limited a lot, ranking Harrow 17th in London**
- **Harrow's rate is below the average for England (17.6%) but higher than the average for London (14.2%)**

*A long-term health problem or disability that limits a person's day-to-day activities, and has lasted, or is expected to last, at least 12 months. This includes problems that are related to old age. People were asked to assess whether their daily activities were limited a lot or a little by such a health problem, or whether their daily activities were not limited at all.*

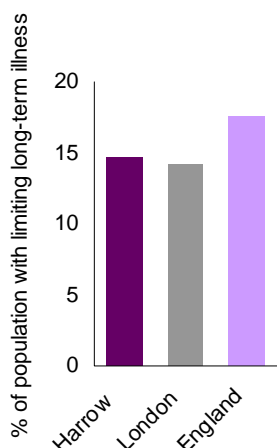
The main concentration of areas with higher levels of limiting long-term illness are in the north-east of the borough where there is a more elderly population and also in areas with more social housing.

Stanmore Park had the highest number of people with limiting long-term illness in 2011 with 2,162 (19.3% of all residents), Canons was the next highest at 17.3%, followed by Harrow Weald and Kenton East. Belmont and Pinner South had the lowest proportion at 12.2% and 12.3% respectively.

The largest increase since 2001, in the proportion of residents with limiting long-term illness, was in Stanmore Park at 1.5%. Rayners Lane had the second highest increase at 1.1%. In six other wards there also was an increase: Hatch End; Headstone North; Headstone South; Kenton East; Pinner; and Roxeth. In the remaining wards the proportion decreased with the largest fall being in Greenhill, at 2.7%.

The LSOA with the highest proportion of residents with limiting long-term illness is in Canons with 25.7%. Six other LSOAs have a rate higher than 20%, in Harrow on the Hill, Harrow Weald, Hatch End, Kenton East and Stanmore Park (2 LSOAs). In three LSOAs the percentage is less than 10%, one in Greenhill and two in Harrow on the Hill.

## National Comparison



## National & London Rank

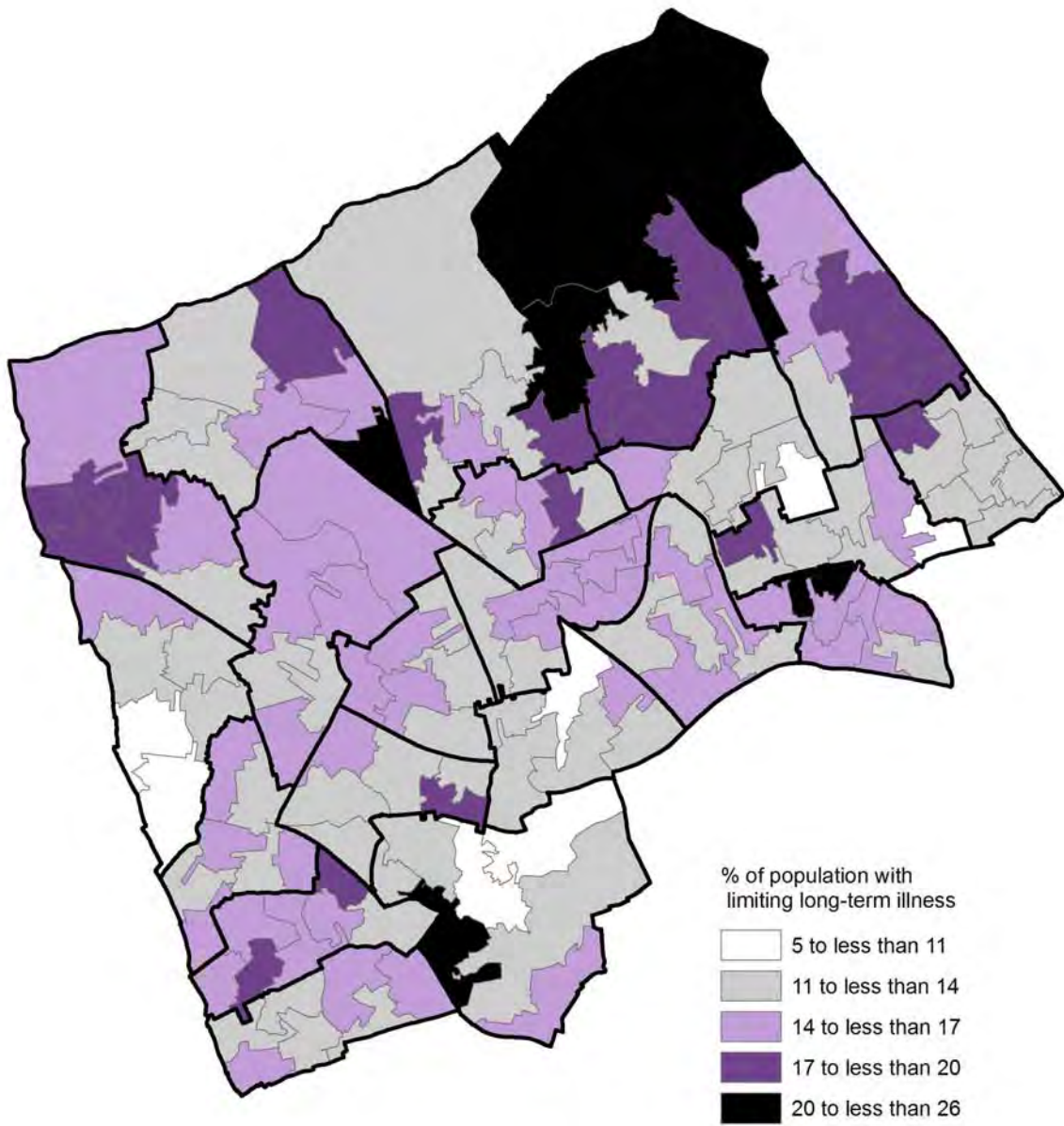
10/33	London
260/326	England



# Health

## Limiting Long-Term Illness, 2011

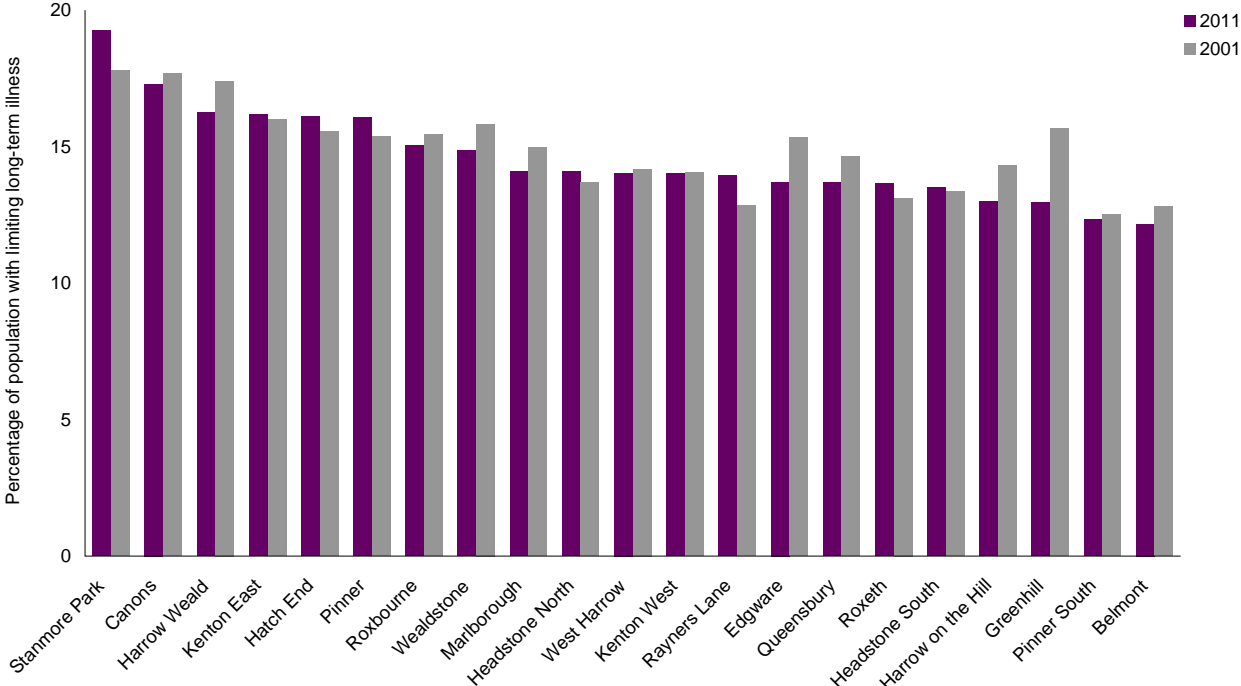
Source: 2011 Census, Key Statistics KS301EW, ONS, Crown Copyright



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Limiting Long-Term Illness

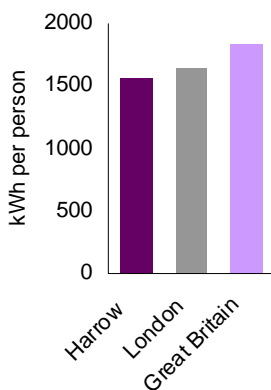
Source: 2011 Census, Key Statistics KS301EW, 2001 Key Statistics KS008, ONS, Crown Copyright



## Domestic Electricity Consumption

- **Average electricity consumption per meter is lower in Harrow, compared to the London and Great Britain averages**
- **There is a lower level of electricity consumption within the central and south-western wards**
- **Higher electricity consumption per person is in the LSOAs to the north of the borough, as well as the south-east and north-west**

### National Comparison



The areas with the lowest electricity and gas consumption are the areas with the largest number of flats. This may be due to more cost/energy efficiency and newer housing stock, lifestyle for the younger residents living in the more central wards or a more conservative use of energy based on cost.

Least consumption, similar to gas consumption is in Marlborough, Wealdstone and Greenhill wards, as well as, Roxbourne.

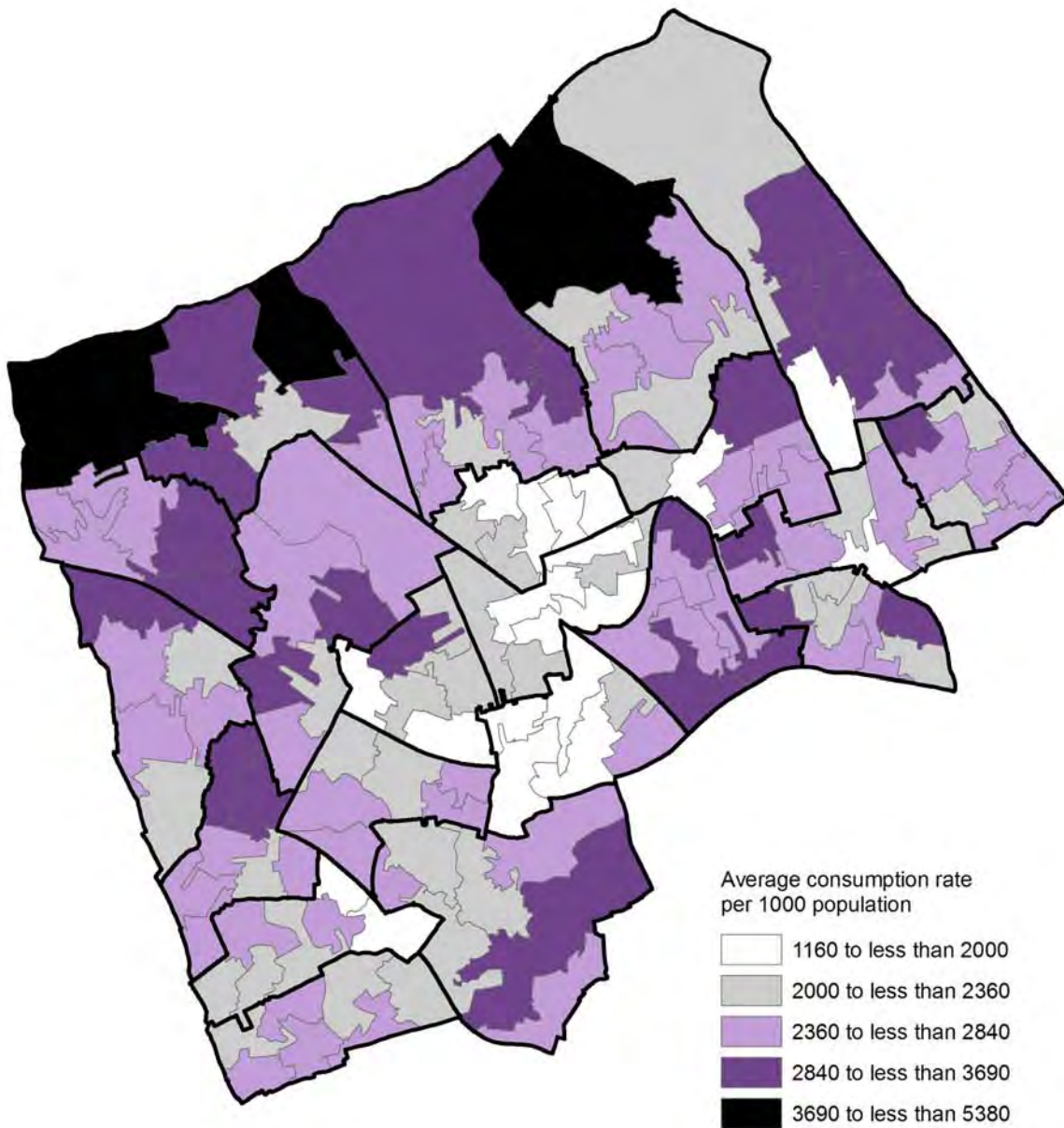
The most electricity is consumed in the north of the borough, as well as, the south-west and north-west, specifically Kenton West and Belmont.

Higher electricity consumption appears to correlate with owner occupation and therefore conversely with private and social rent. There is also a correlation with the size of properties, i.e. the number of bedrooms per property.

In Harrow the average electricity consumption per meter is 4,309 kWh, this is lower than both the average for London (3,988 kWh) and Great Britain (4,148 kWh). Average domestic electricity consumption per person is also lower at 1,561 kWh, compared to 1,648 kWh (London) and 1,839 kWh (GB).

## Domestic Electricity Consumption, 2011

Source: Department of Energy & Climate Change, Crown Copyright

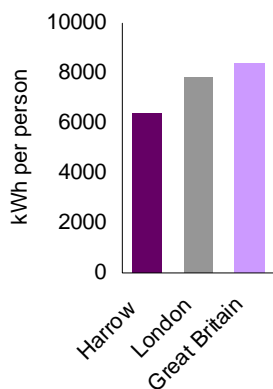


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## Domestic Gas Consumption

- **Average gas consumption per meter is lower in Harrow, compared to London and Great Britain generally**
- **There are high rates of gas consumption per person in a solid band across the north of the borough**
- **Similar to electricity usage, the lower levels of consumption are in the central wards, as well as, Canons to the north**

### National Comparison



Most households in Harrow use gas for central heating, therefore it provides a good representation of fuel consumption in general.

There is a solid band of high consumption across the north of the borough, with, similar to electricity usage, less in the central wards and south-western Harrow, most noticeably in Marlborough, Greenhill and Roxbourne.

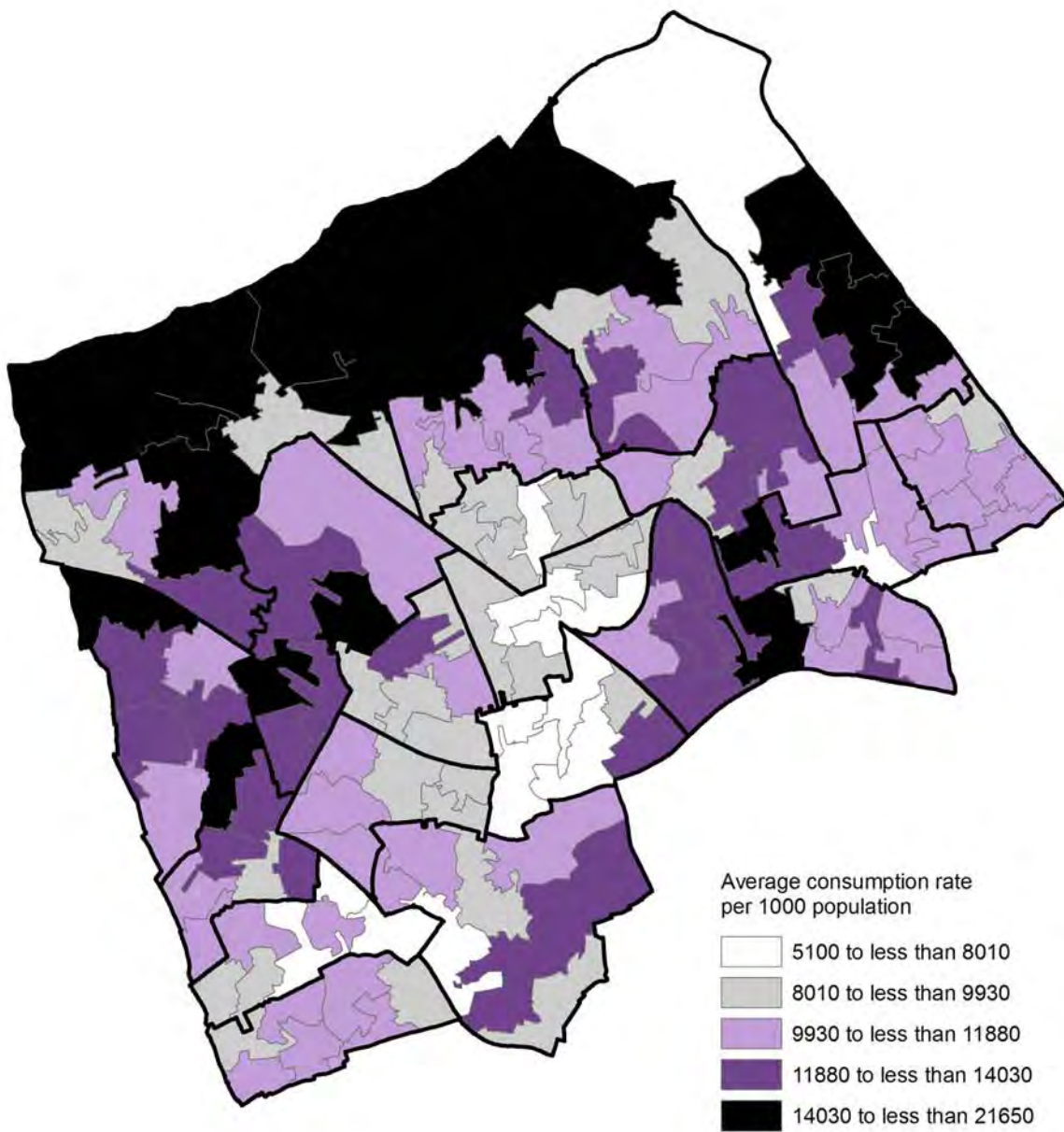
There appears to be a correlation between the LSOAs that use the most gas and those with the highest number of bedrooms. Gas usage does not however correlate with household size, except perhaps in Kenton West where there are large households and higher usage.

In Harrow the average domestic gas usage per meter was 18,857 kWh and 6,405 kWh per person. For Great Britain the average was, per meter, 22,202 kWh and 8,361 kWh per person. The average within London was 20,993 kWh per meter and 7,819 kWh. The disparity between the average consumption per meter and per person lies in the high rate of usage within some households, for example to the north of the borough there is a high level of gas consumption, but the wards are also characterised by lower household sizes.



## Domestic Gas Consumption, 2011

Source: Department of Energy & Climate Change, Crown Copyright



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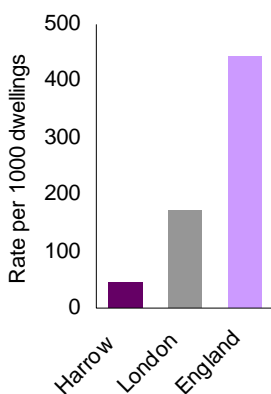


## Housing

# Council Tax Bands A & B

- **In August 2013 there were 4,014 properties in Council Tax Bands A and B, 456 more than in May 2009. Combined they comprise 4.6% of total dwellings in the borough.**
- **London and Harrow vary enormously from national trends - in England 217.8 per 1,000 dwellings are in Bands A and B, whilst Harrow has 45.7 per 1,000 dwellings and London 172.2 per 1,000 dwellings**

### National Comparison



Source: Valuation Office Agency of Her Majesty's Revenue & Customs, March 2013

Harrow's lower banded properties are concentrated mainly in the centre and south-west of the borough, largely in Harrow on the Hill, Marlborough and Roxbourne where over 95 dwellings per 1,000 are in Bands A & B. Marlborough has the highest rate at 100.7 per 1,000 dwellings. However all these areas generally have a mixture of both large and small properties.

Headstone North, Kenton East and Kenton West have the lowest rates of dwellings in Bands A & B, all below 14 per 1,000 dwellings. Kenton East is the lowest, with a rate of 12 per 1,000 dwellings.

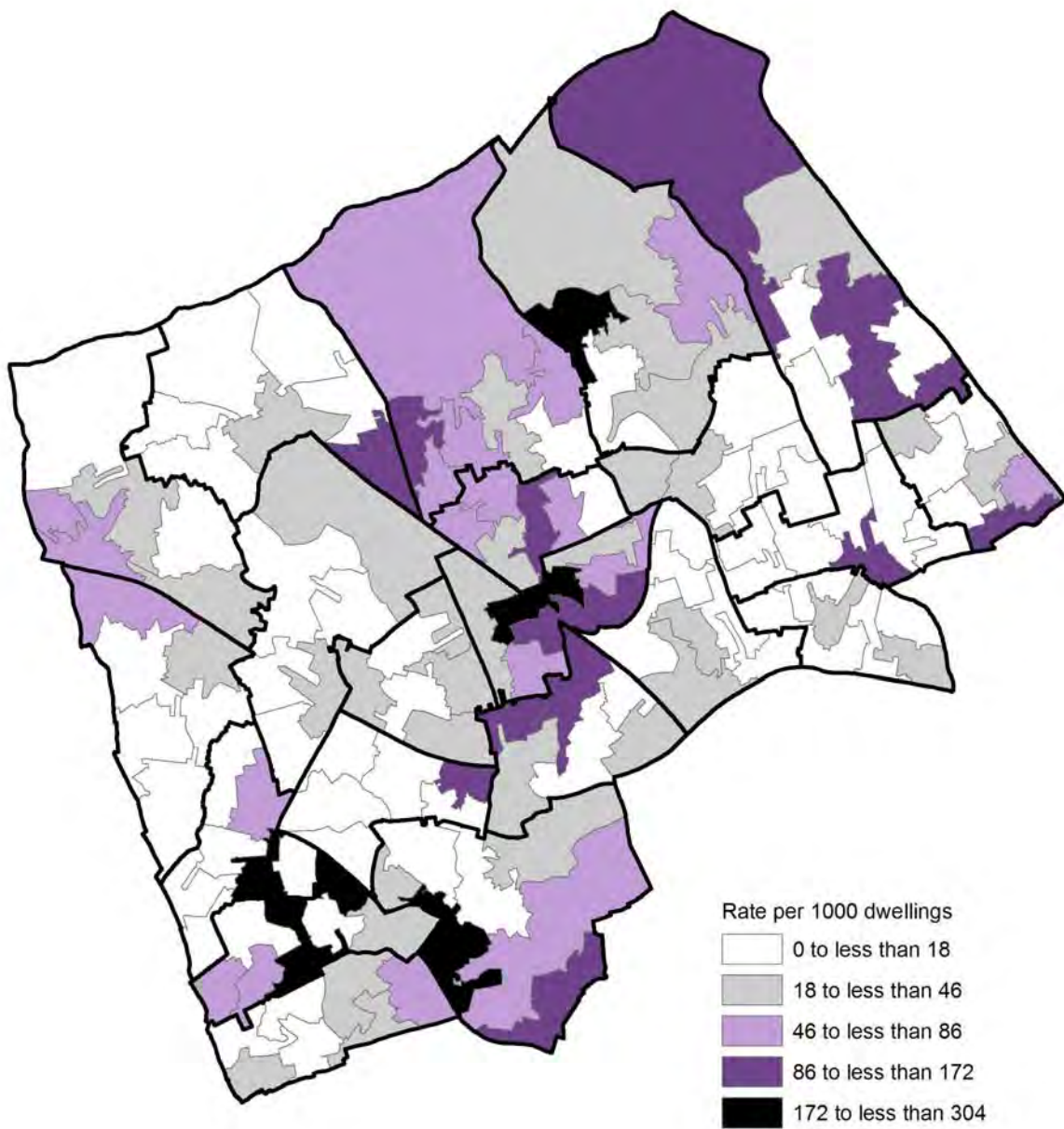
Within the wards, LSOA rates for dwellings in Bands A and B differ greatly. In Harrow on the Hill, the LSOA rates range from 303.2 dwellings per 1,000 (the highest rate for any LSOA in the borough) to 10.5 per 1,000 dwellings. This highlights the large variation in residential property types in this ward.

In total there are five LSOAs where over one in five dwellings are banded A & B, two in Roxbourne and one in Harrow on the Hill, Rayners Lane and Stanmore. 12 LSOAs have no properties in these bandings, Belmont having the highest number, with three LSOAs.

*Council Tax is based on the market value of the property as at 1st April 1991, split into bands, where Band A is the lowest and Band H is the highest. The Valuation Office, a Government Agency, sets these bands.*

## Council Tax Bands A & B, August 2013

Source: Harrow Council

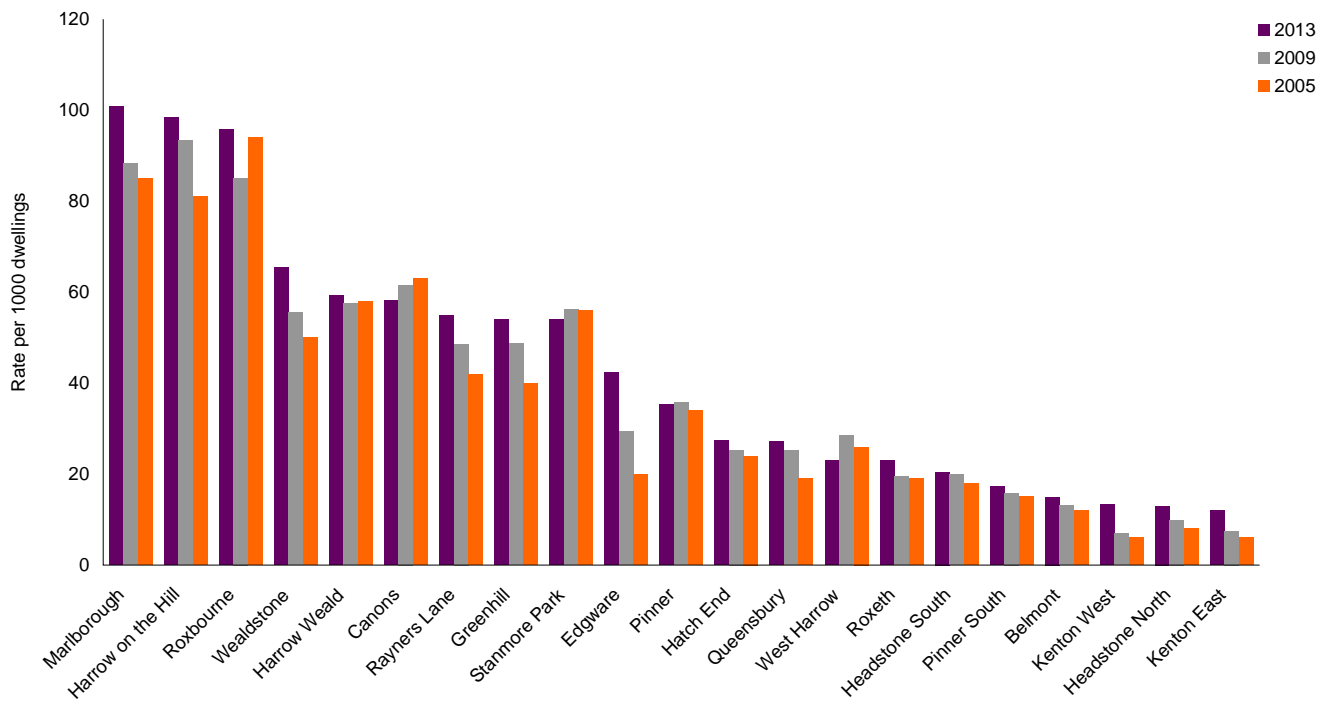


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# Housing

## Council Tax Bands A & B, August 2013, May 2009 & September 2005

Source: Harrow Council



# Council Tax Band C

- **21.9% of Harrow’s dwellings are in Council Tax Band C. This is similar to the national level (21.8%) and below the London rate of 27.1%.**
- **There are 1,081 more dwellings in Band C compared to May 2009, an increase of 5.9%**
- **The central wards of Greenhill, Marlborough, Headstone South and Wealdstone wards have the highest rates of dwellings in Band C. Belmont has the lowest rate in the borough.**

In August 2013 there were 19,251 dwellings in Band C in the borough, a rate of 219.1 per 1,000 dwellings.

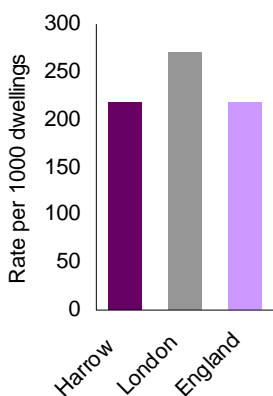
The central wards of the borough have the highest concentrations of dwellings in Band C. Greenhill, Marlborough, Headstone South and Wealdstone all have concentrations of over 300 per 1,000 dwellings. Greenhill has the highest rate at 408.9 per 1,000 dwellings. Belmont has by far the lowest level of dwellings in Band C, at 57.4 per 1,000 dwellings.

Within the wards, the LSOA rates for dwellings in Band C differ greatly. In Harrow Weald, the LSOA rates range from 808.2 dwellings per 1,000 (the highest rate for any LSOA in the borough) to 103.4 per 1,000 dwellings.

Seven other LSOAs have a rate higher than 500 per 1,000 dwellings, three in Greenhill, and one in Edgware, Queensbury, Roxbourne and West Harrow wards. There are two LSOAs which have no Band C properties, one each in Hatch End and Pinner wards.

*Council Tax is based on the market value of the property as at 1st April 1991, split into bands, where Band A is the lowest and Band H is the highest. The Valuation Office, a Government Agency, sets these bands.*

## National Comparison

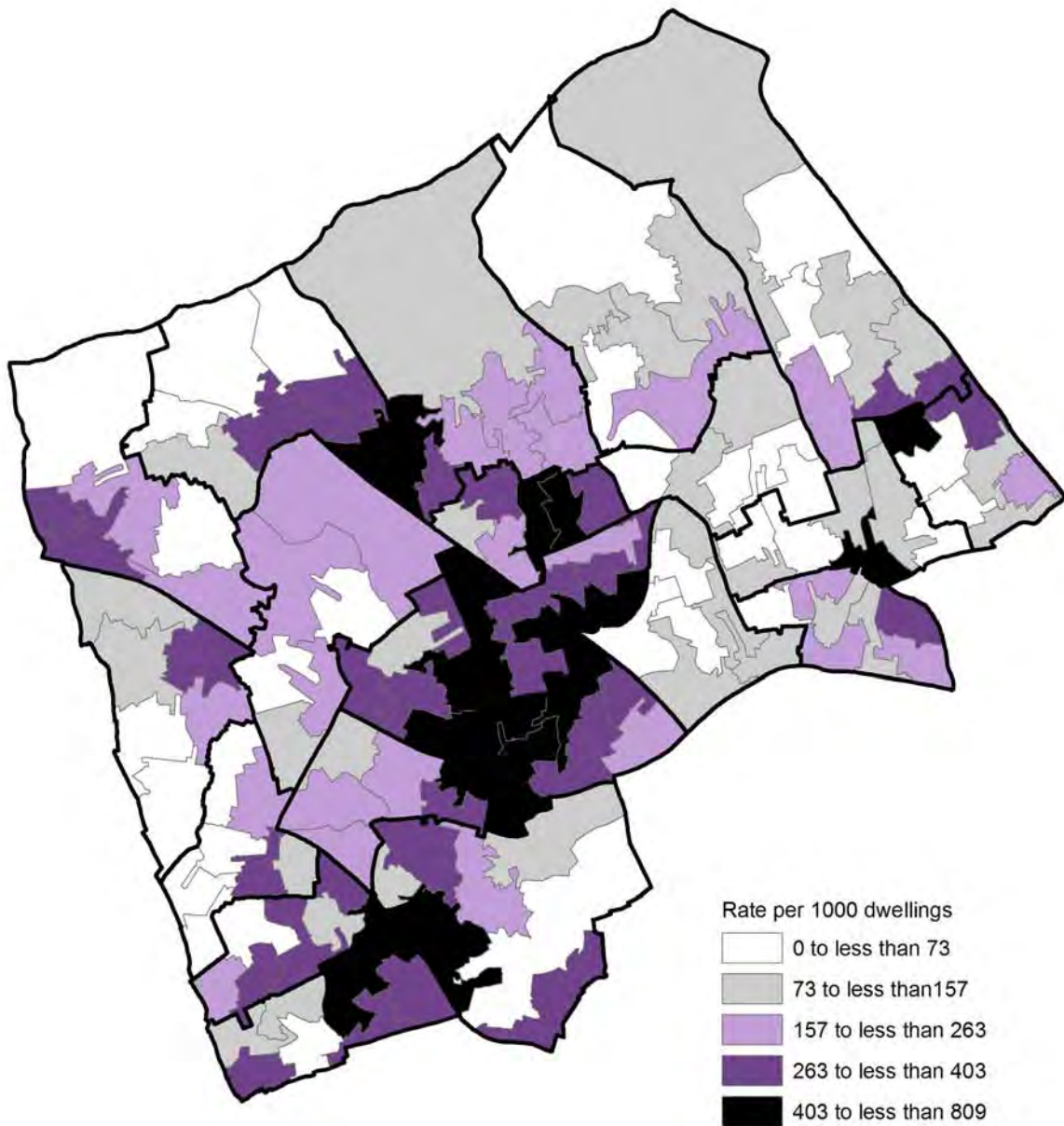


Source: Valuation Office Agency of Her Majesty's Revenue & Customs, March 2013

# Housing

## Council Tax Band C, August 2013

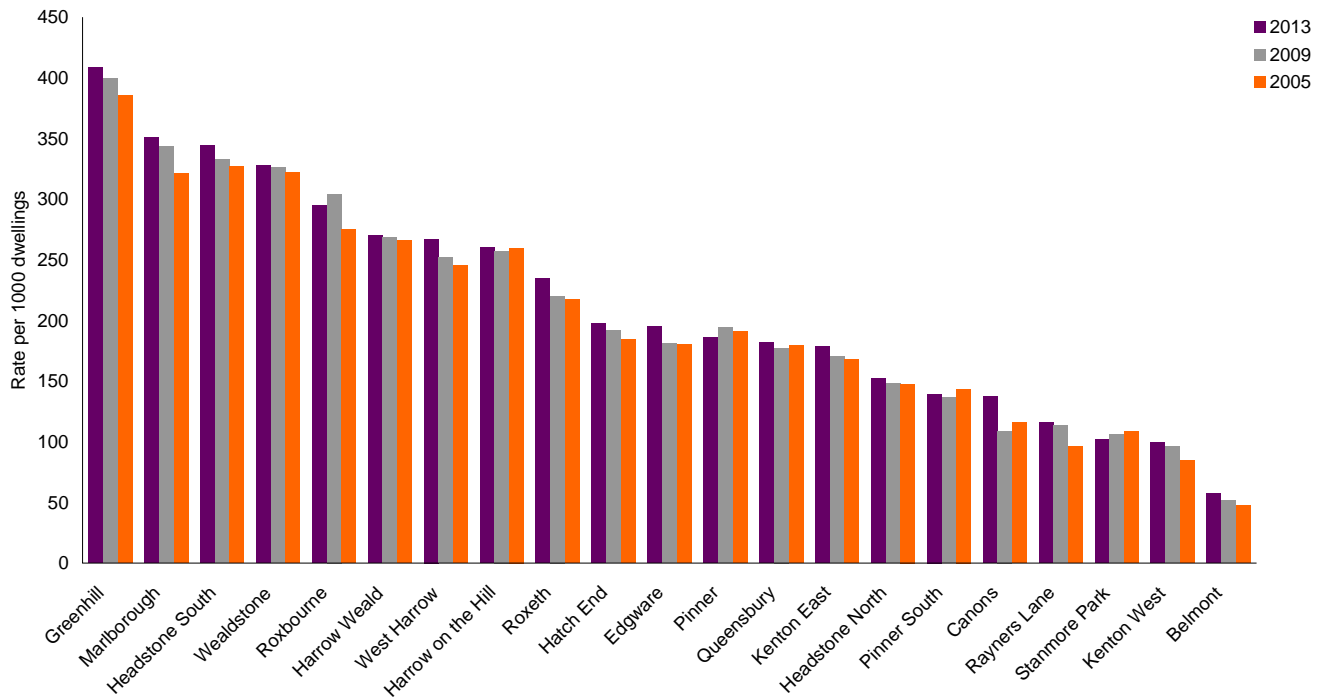
Source: Harrow Council



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## Council Tax Band C, August 2013, May 2009 & September 2005

Source: Harrow Council



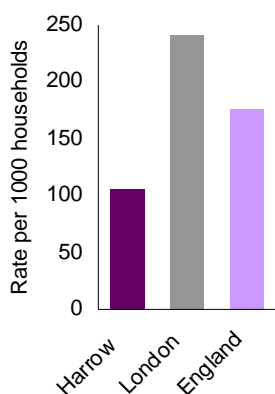


## Housing

# Social Rented Housing

- **10.6% of Harrow's households live in social rented housing**
- **Areas of high concentration reveal where some of the larger council or housing association estates are located**
- **Harrow is ranked 281st out of 326 national districts, where 1st has the highest percentage of social rented stock**
- **Harrow has the lowest proportion of social housing of any of the London boroughs**

### National Comparison



### National & London Rank

33/33      London  
281/326    England

There are 8,923 households living in social rented properties in Harrow. Social rented properties are either owned and managed by the council (57.7%), registered social landlords (RSLs) and/or housing associations (42.3%).

Since 2001 there has been a reduction in the rate of social rented accommodation in most wards. This could be due to a number of reasons. One is a change in tenure, from residents utilising their 'Right to Buy'. Another is that new housing developments have increased the tenure mix. The largest decrease in the proportion of social rented tenure has been in West Harrow, a ward which has not seen much new housing development over the past ten years.

Marlborough has seen the highest increase in social rented households since 2001, an increase of 128 properties (29.7 per 1,000 households).

Roxbourne (which contains the Rayners Lane Estate) has the highest rate of social rented properties at 254.4 per 1,000 households, a total of 1,148 households. The LSOA with the highest rate of social rented properties is in Roxbourne, with 684.8 per 1,000 households.

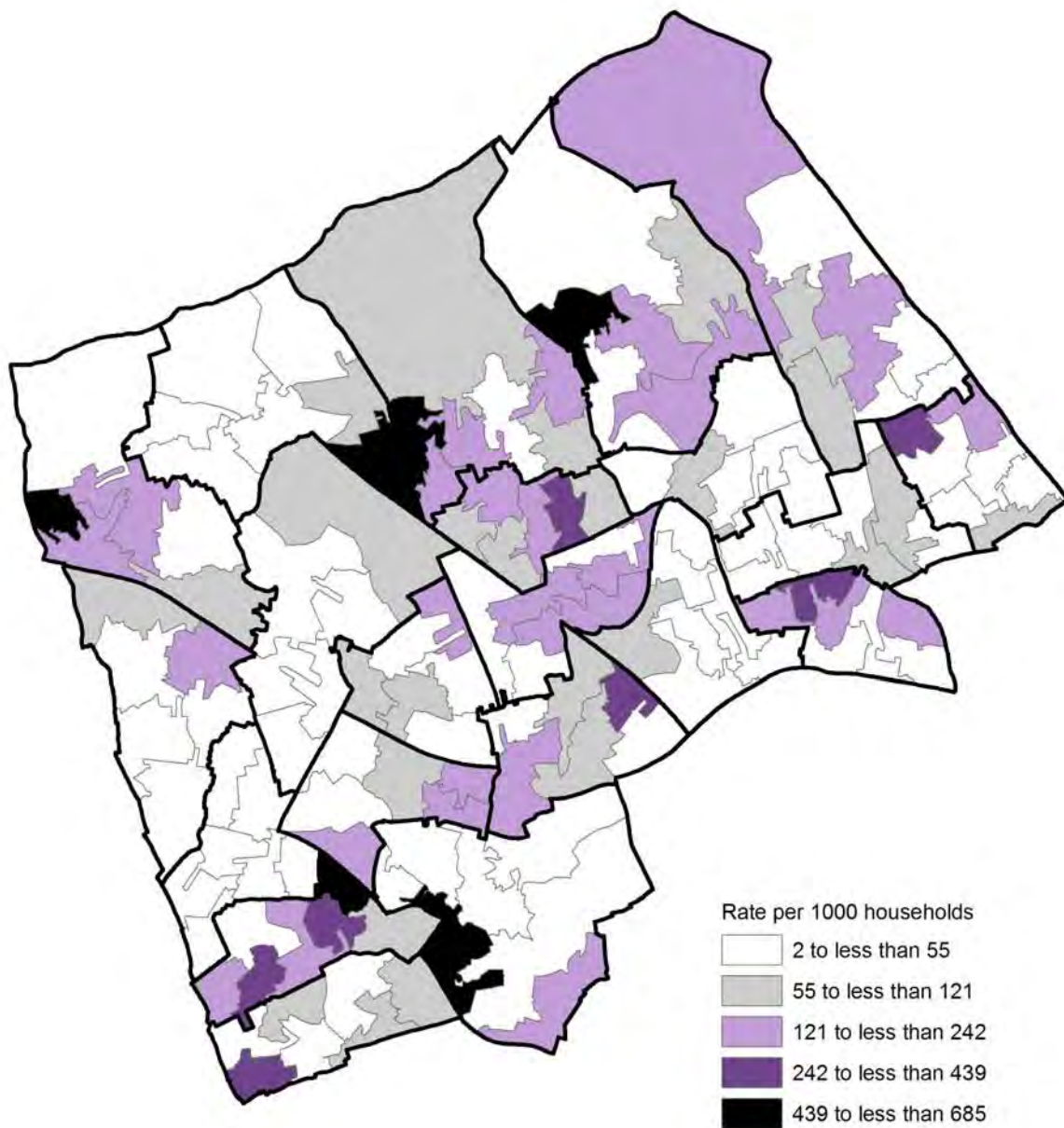
The lowest rate is in Rayners Lane where there are 21.8 social rented households per 1,000, a total of 80 households. Kenton West has the second lowest rate of social rented households (30.3 per 1,000 households).

All LSOAs have some social rented properties, the LSOA with the fewest has a rate of 2 households per 1,000 (situated in Headstone North).

*Many researchers believe that the census question on tenure has always been poorly answered, due to a large number of people living in rented accommodation, in particular, being uncertain as to who their landlord is.*

## Social Rented Housing, 2011

Source: 2011 Census, Key Statistics KS402EW, ONS, Crown Copyright

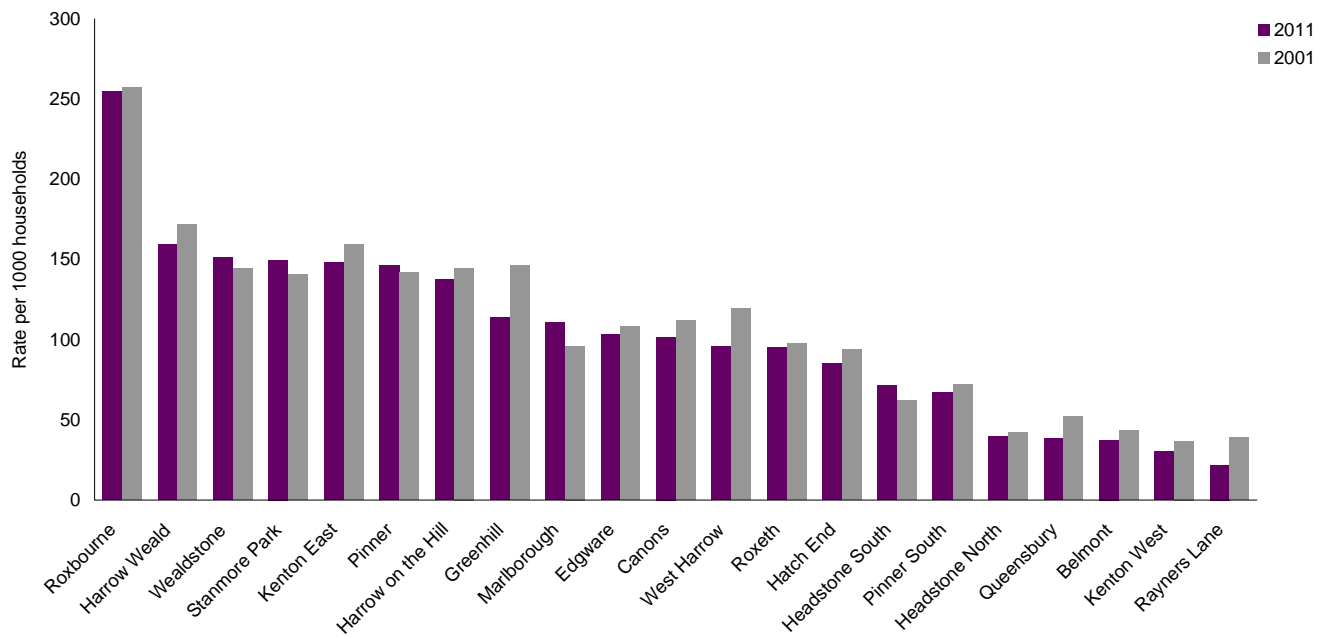


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# Housing

## Social Rented Housing

Source: 2011 Census, Key Statistics KS402EW & 2001 Census, Key Statistics KS018, ONS, Crown Copyright



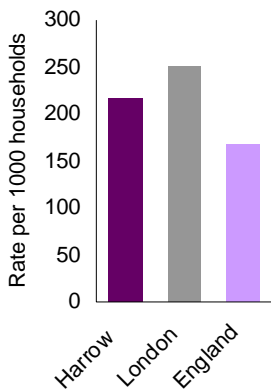
# Private Rented Housing

- **21.7% of Harrow’s households lived in private rented accommodation in 2011**
- **High densities of private rented properties are situated in the centre of the borough down to the south**
- **Harrow is ranked 50th out of 326 districts nationally for households living in private rented accommodation, where 1st has the most**
- **Within London, Harrow is ranked 25th out of 33 boroughs for the private rented tenure**

There are 18,324 private rented properties in Harrow. Private rented tenure has grown significantly in Harrow, with a 68.9% (+7,477) increase since 2001. Private rented tenure appears to correlate well with areas with a high concentration of flats, a traditional rental sector dwelling type, generally with lower rental levels.

The largest increase in private rented households has been in Greenhill where households of this tenure have almost doubled (1,025 additional households). Greenhill also has the highest rate of private rented accommodation at 424.6 per 1,000. Marlborough follows with a rate of 308.5 per 1,000 and has doubled since 2001 (652 to 1,329 households).

## National Comparison



The LSOA with the highest density is in Greenhill, with 540.7 per 1,000 households living in privately rented accommodation.

The lowest rate of private rental is in Pinner South at 105.4 per 1,000 households. There has only been an increase of 135 private rented households since 2001, now totalling 414 households. Pinner South also has the LSOA with the lowest rate, at 48.7 per 1,000 households.

Each ward has experienced an increase in private rented households, Pinner has had the smallest with an increase of only 102 households, resulting in a rate of 148.2 per 1,000.

## National & London Rank

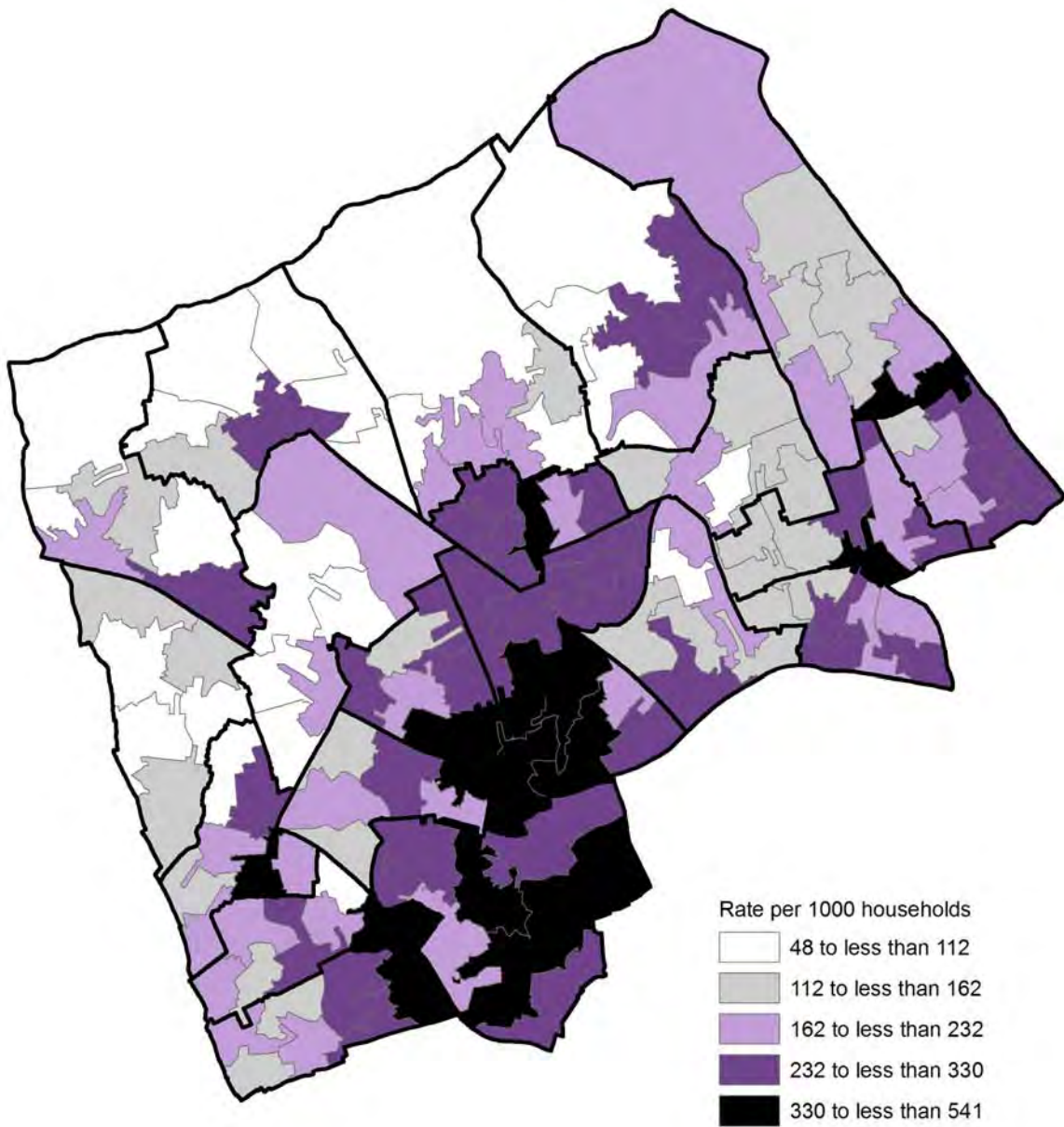
25/33                  London  
 50/326                England

*Many researchers believe that the census question on tenure has always been poorly answered, due to a large number of people living in rented accommodation, in particular, being uncertain as to who their landlord is.*

# Housing

## Private Rented Housing, 2011

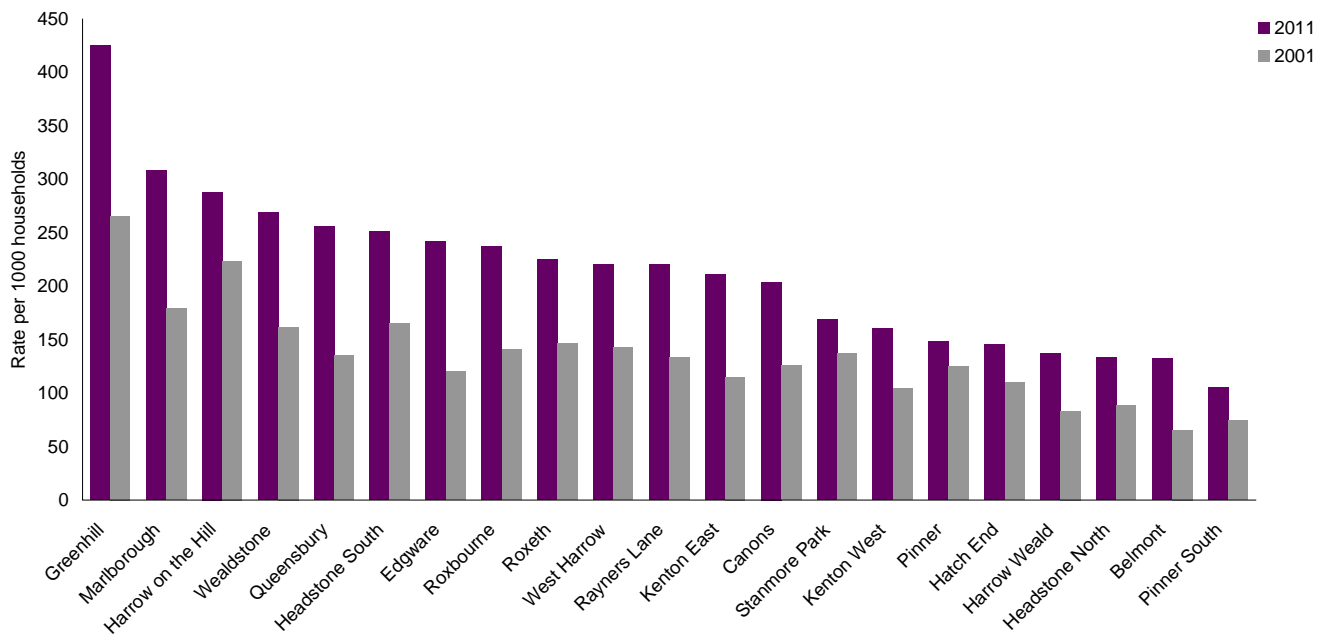
Source: 2011 Census, Key Statistics KS402EW, ONS, Crown Copyright



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## Private Rented Housing

Source: 2011 Census, Key Statistics KS402EW & 2001 Census, Key Statistics KS018, ONS, Crown Copyright



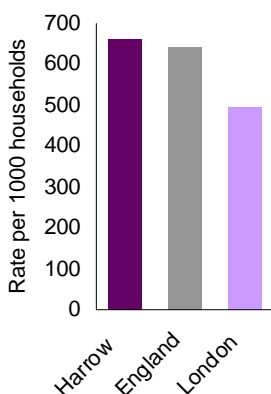


## Housing

# Owner Occupied Housing

- Harrow is ranked 5th in London for owner occupation (where 1st is the highest level of owner occupation)
- There has been a fall in the level of owner occupation in Harrow between 2001 and 2011, from 75% of households in 2001 to 66% in 2011
- 3,645 fewer households owned or were buying their own home in 2011, compared to 2001
- The lowest levels of owner occupied housing are in the central wards and to the south and east of the borough

### National Comparison



### National & London Rank

5/33                  London  
216/326              England

Harrow has one of the highest levels of owner occupation in London and the borough is ranked 5th in London in 2011. This is despite a substantial fall in the level of owner occupation in the borough since 2001. Nationally, Harrow is ranked 216 out of 326 local authorities, but owner occupation in the borough is above the national level of 64.1%.

55,822 households (66.1%) lived in owner occupied housing in Harrow in 2011. This includes households who own their property outright, those buying their home with a mortgage and those who part own/part rent their home (shared ownership).

With the exception of Harrow Weald, all of Harrow's wards have shown a reduction in the rate of owner occupied accommodation since 2001. This is despite an overall increase of 6.5% (+5,156) in the overall number of households in the borough from 2001 to 2011. Numerically the largest decrease in owner occupation was in Harrow on the Hill, where 385 (8%) fewer households own their own homes. Roxeth (-370) and Edgware ward (-309) also showed big decreases in owner occupation.

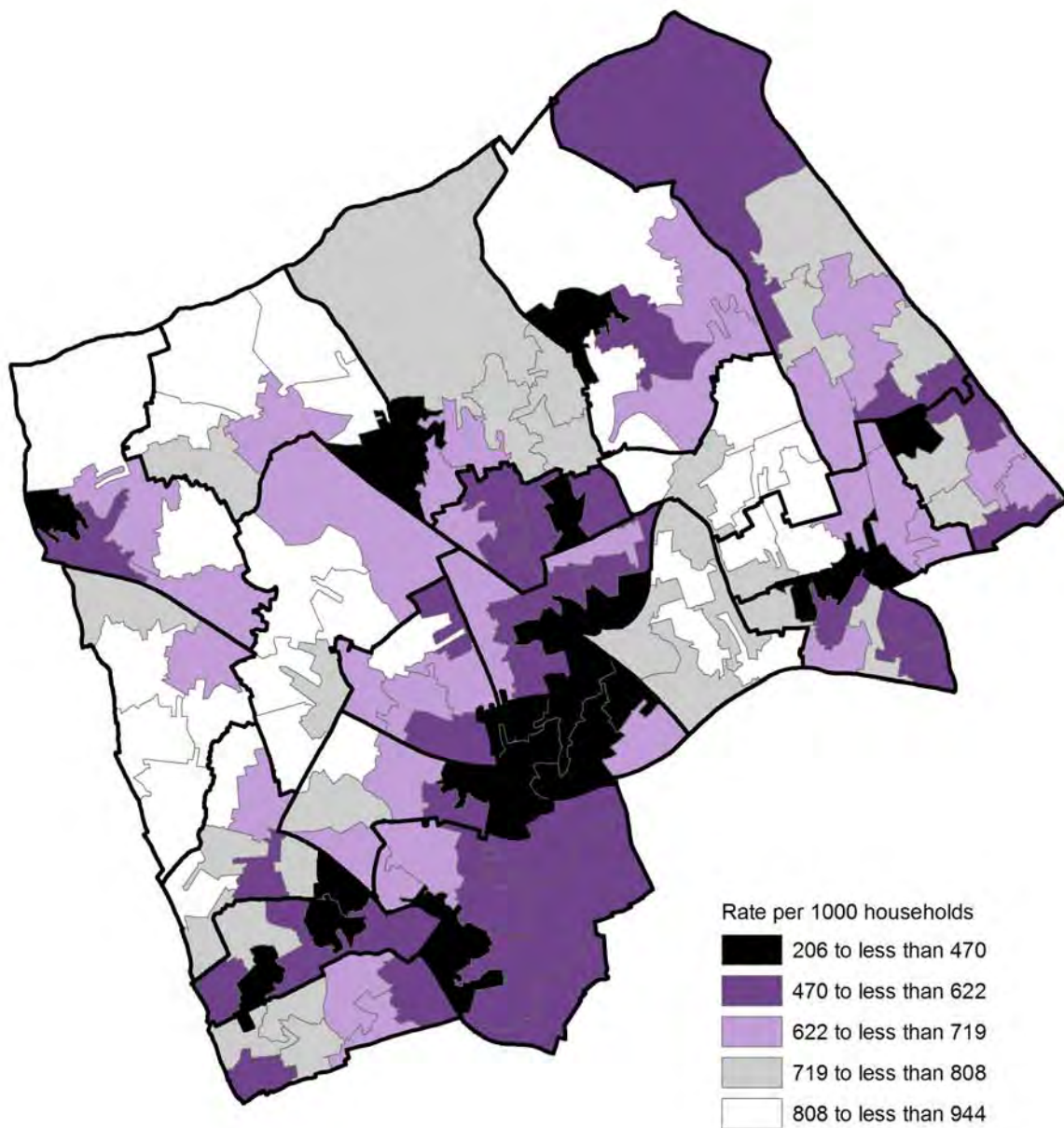
Belmont, Pinner South and Headstone North have the highest rates of owner occupation, at over 800 households per 1,000. Greenhill's rate is by far the lowest, at 496 per 1,000.

At the LSOA level there are seven LSOAs where over 90% of households are owner occupied. These are in Hatch End (2), Headstone North (2), Pinner, Pinner South and Rayners Lane wards. Conversely in one LSOA in Roxbourne only 20% of households live in owner occupied accommodation.

*Many researchers believe that the census question on tenure has always been poorly answered, due to a large number of people living in rented accommodation, in particular, being uncertain as to who their landlord is.*

## Owner Occupied Housing, 2011

Source: 2011 Census, Key Statistics KS402EW, ONS, Crown Copyright

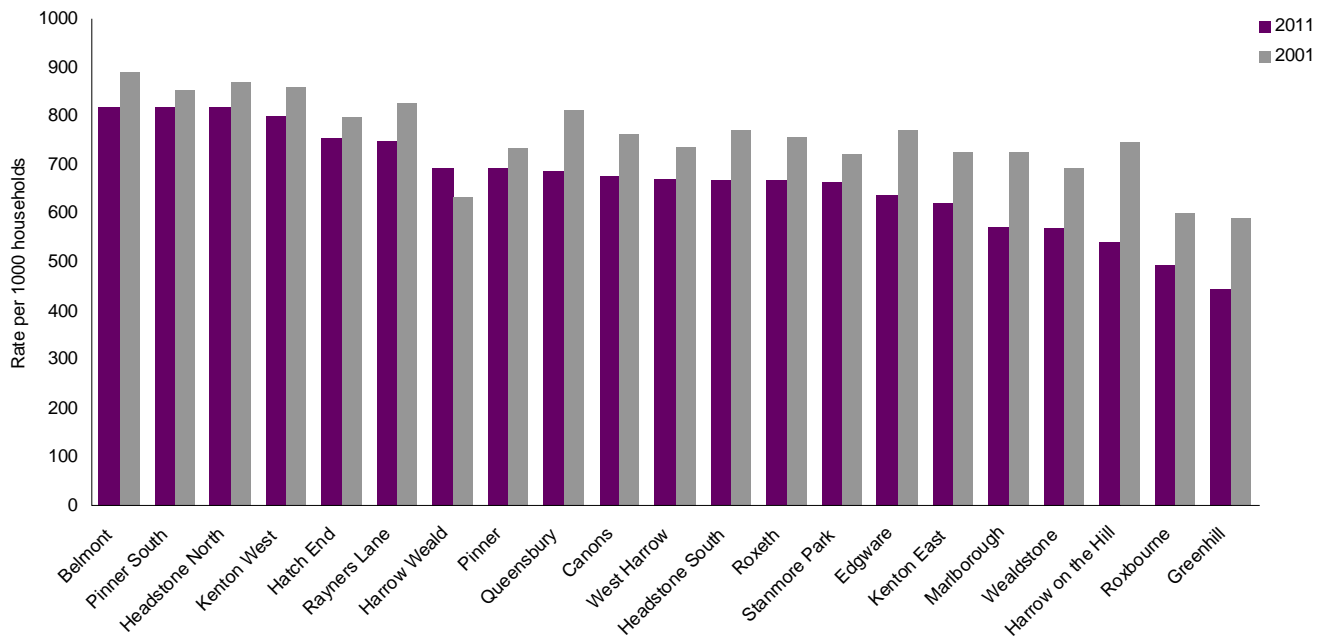


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# Housing

## Owner Occupied Housing

Source: 2011 Census, Key Statistics KS402EW & 2001 Census, Key Statistics KS018, ONS, Crown Copyright



# Empty Homes

- In 2011 there were 2,399 household spaces in Harrow which had no usual residents
- Harrow’s rate of 27.7 per 1,000 household spaces is below the average for England (42.6) and the average for London (35.7)
- Highest rates of empty homes are found in the north-east and south of the borough
- Canons has the highest proportion of empty homes with 9.5% of all the empty homes in Harrow
- The lowest proportion of empty homes in the borough is found in Kenton East with 1.8%

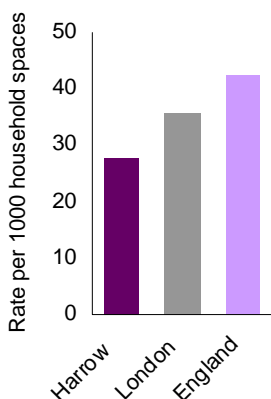
*A household space is the accommodation used or available for use by an individual household. Household spaces are identified separately in census results as those with at least one usual resident, and those that do not have any usual residents.*

*A household space with no usual residents may still be used by short-term residents, visitors who were present on census night, or a combination of short-term residents and visitors.*

*A non-UK born short-term resident is defined as anyone living in England and Wales who was born outside the UK, who intended to stay in the UK for a period of between 3 and 12 months.*

*Vacant household spaces and household spaces that are used as second addresses are also classified in census results as household spaces with no usual residents.*

## National Comparison



Canons has the highest number of empty homes (227) and the highest rate at 45 per 1,000 household spaces, followed by Stanmore Park and Harrow on the Hill at a rate of 41.2 and 40.1 per 1,000 household spaces respectively. Kenton East has the lowest rate with 11.9 empty homes (42) per 1,000 household spaces.

The LSOA with the highest rate of empty homes is in Canons at 97.6 per 1,000 household spaces, four other LSOAs have a rate greater than 56 empty homes per 1,000 household spaces, Harrow on the Hill (2 LSOAs), Headstone South and Wealdstone wards.

Five LSOAs have a rate of less than 10 per 1,000 household spaces, three in Kenton East, two in Roxbourne and one in Kenton West.

## National & London Rank

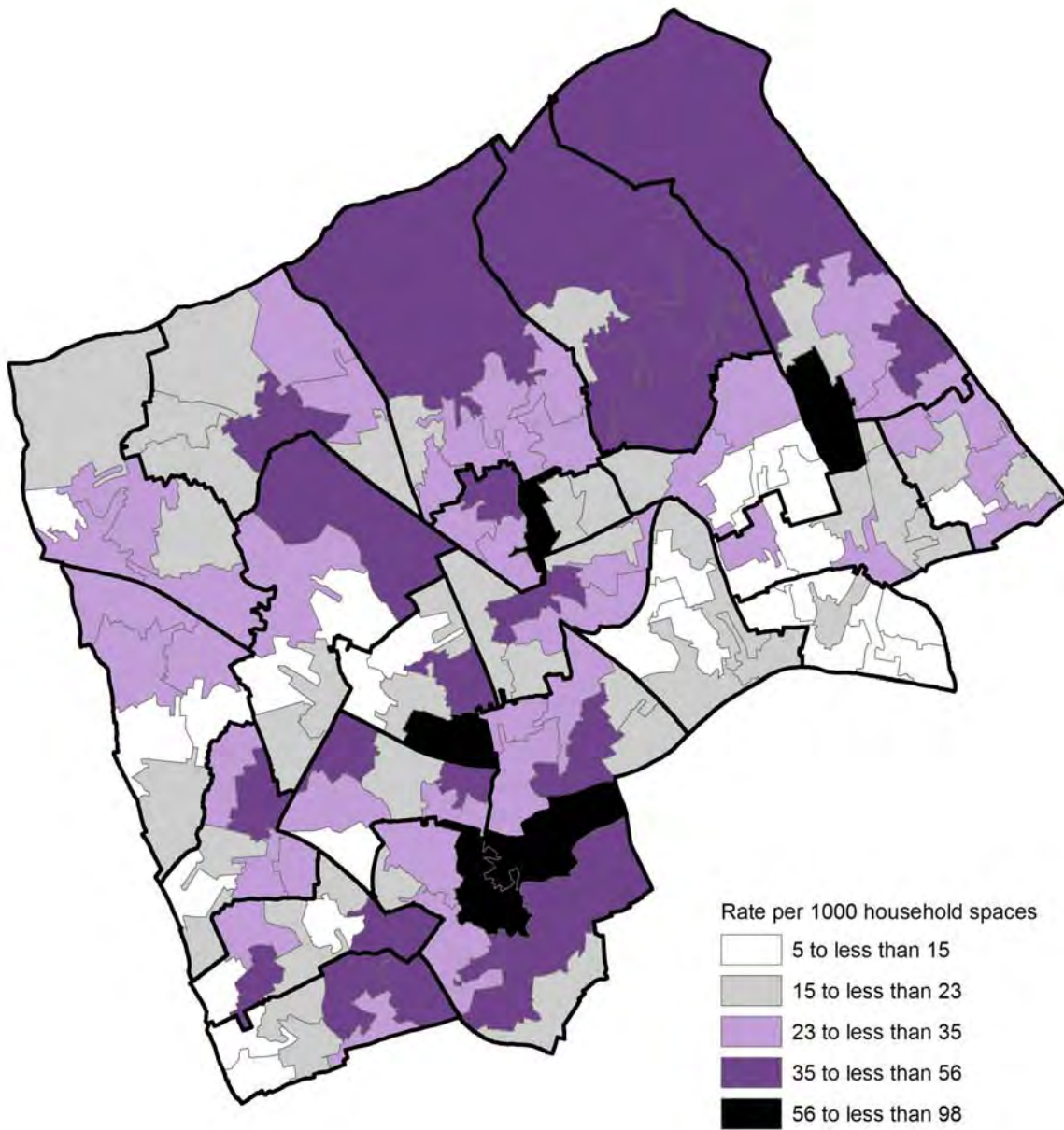
19/33                  London  
 308/326              England

*In the 2001 Census 1,622 empty properties were identified. However, a direct comparison with 2011 cannot be made due to differences in the way the data was collected.*

# Housing

## Empty Homes, 2011

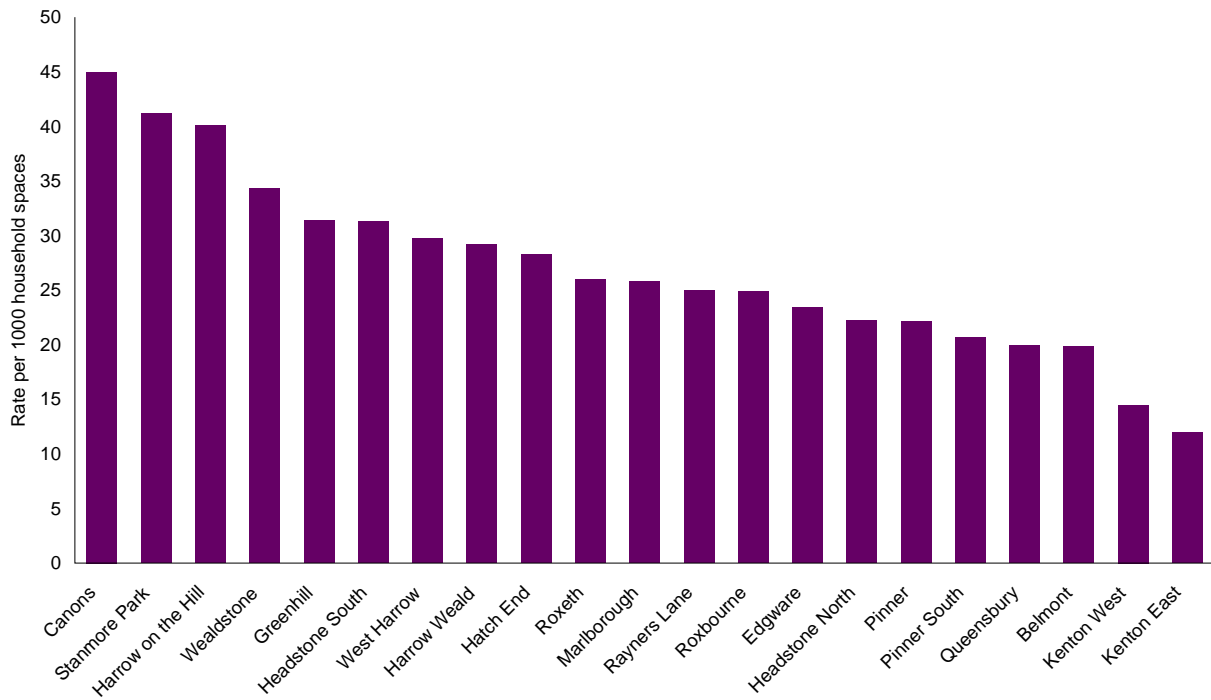
Source: 2011 Census, Key Statistics KS401EW, ONS, Crown Copyright



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## Empty Homes

Source: 2011 Census, Key Statistics KS401EW, ONS, Crown Copyright





# Temporary Accommodation

- **364 households were registered as homeless and living in temporary accommodation in Harrow in December 2012, a 52% fall since May 2009**
- **In December 2012, 31 additional households were temporarily being housed outside of the borough by Harrow Council**
- **The average rate is 4.3 per 1,000 households living in temporary accommodation in Harrow**
- **Temporary accommodation for homeless people is largely concentrated in a swathe down the middle of the borough and in the south and east**

In December 2012 there were 364 households living in temporary accommodation in Harrow. This represents a 52% decrease since May 2009, when 761 households were in temporary accommodation, and continues the downward trend. In September 2005 there were 1,388 households living in temporary accommodation in Harrow, and 1,622 in July 2003.

Wealdstone ward has the highest rate at 14 per 1,000 (53 households), followed by Marlborough at 13 per 1,000 (55). The three LSOAs with the highest rates of temporary accommodation are in Marlborough at 40.3 per 1,000 (32), Wealdstone ward at 37.1 per 1,000 (28) and Belmont at 30.7 per 1,000 (20). Lowest rates are in Canons, Headstone North, Pinner South and Stanmore Park, all with rates below 1 per 1,000 households.

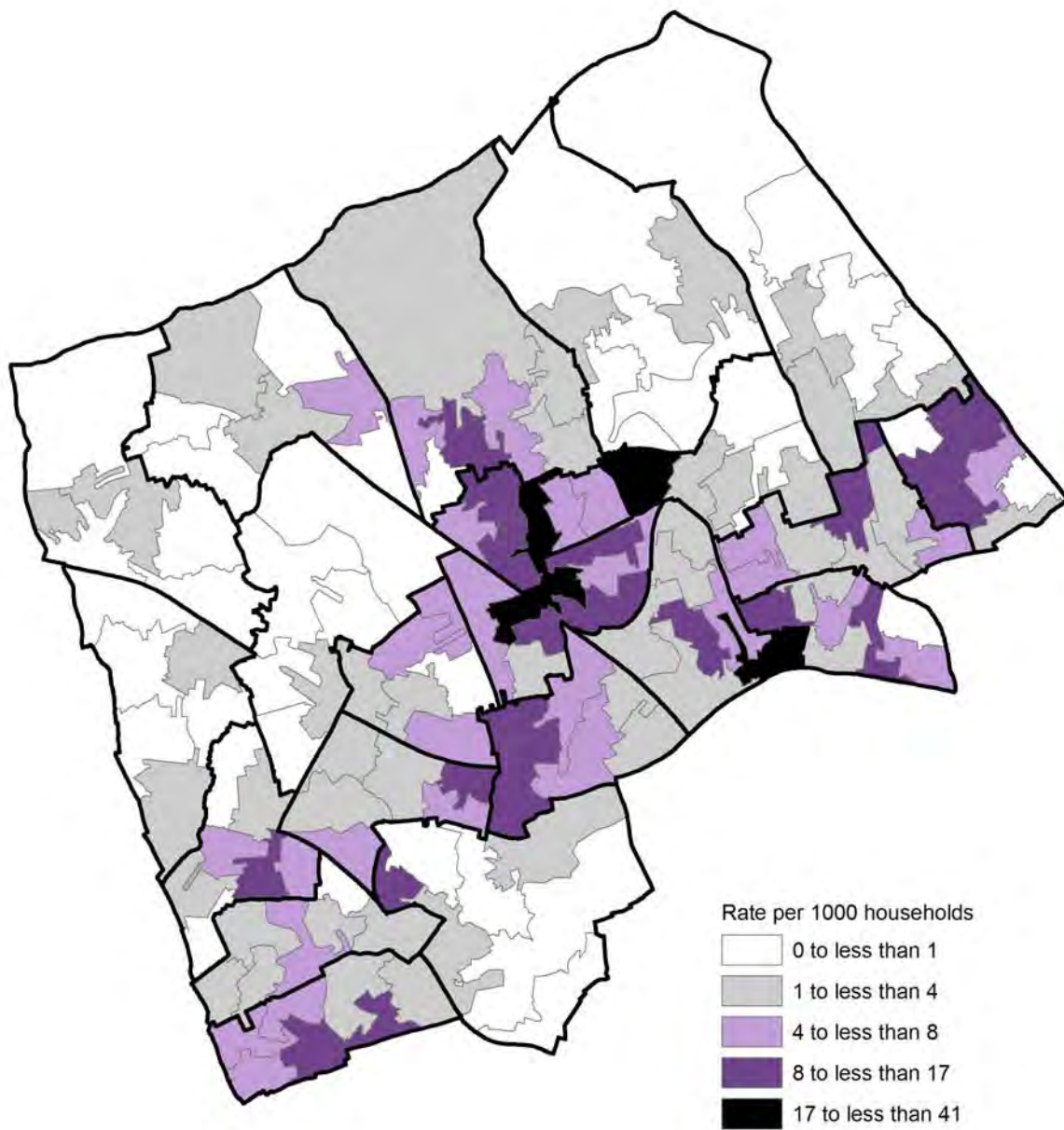
The highest concentrations of residents in temporary accommodation are in locations with hostels, which are traditionally used to house those in need.

*The previous government set targets for all London Boroughs to reduce the number of temporary accommodation units by 50% between 2005 and December 2010. The policy was based on research that highlighted the impact on the health, education and job opportunities of those in temporary accommodation. Harrow achieved this in advance of the deadline.*

*Harrow's Housing Needs Team has continued to reduce the need for temporary accommodation through high quality housing advice, mediation services, resolving financial issues and negotiation or legal advocacy. In addition, accepted homeless families are offered the opportunity to move to a property of their choice in the private sector, either through Help2Let (Harrow's in-house social lettings agency), or by finding their own accommodation, without losing their priority on the waiting list. However, recent government welfare reforms are leading to increasing homelessness in 2013.*

## Temporary Accommodation, December 2012

Source: Harrow Council

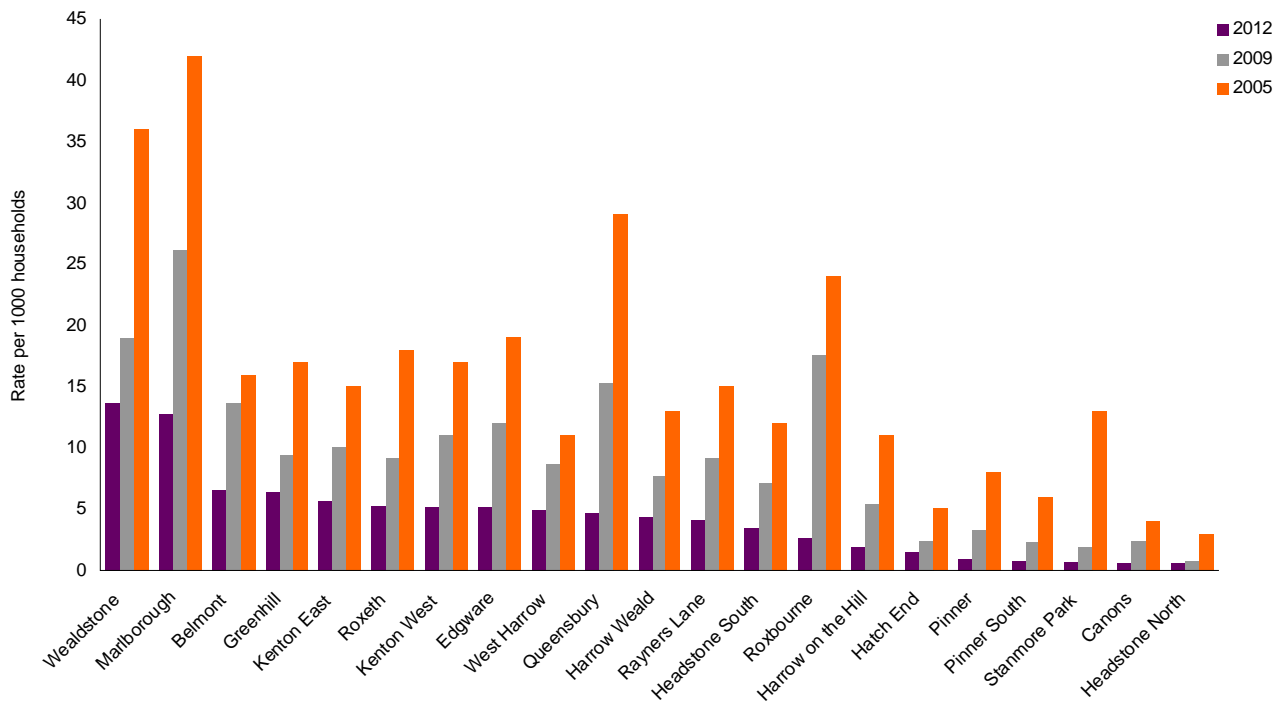


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# Housing

## Temporary Accommodation, December 2012, May 2009 and September 2005

Source: Harrow Council



## Housing Need

- **There were 1,790 households registered with Locata in August 2013 as Home seekers in priority bands A-C. Almost 400 fewer households were registered compared to August 2009, a decrease of 18%.**
- **18.5 households per 1,000 in Harrow are in need of re-housing, down from 25.9 per 1,000 in 2009**
- **Home seekers in need of re-housing are concentrated in the centre of the borough and in the south-west**

*Locata is a West London choice-based lettings scheme for people who are in housing need and registered with the council for social housing. There are four priority bands. Those in overriding need are categorised as band A, those in very high need as band B, and those with an identified need as band C. Those with no recognised overcrowding, welfare or medical need to move are placed in band D.*

*There are fewer registrations now because those without a recognised priority need and who stand little chance of ever getting social housing are either helped to remain in their current home or advised on alternative options. Numbers receiving this advice are increasing year-on-year.*

*Locata also registers 'transfer' applicants but they are excluded from these statistics as they already live in social housing.*

At ward level Marlborough (191) and Wealdstone (135) have the highest number of households in need of re-housing, a rate of 44.3 and 34.8 households per 1,000 respectively. Pinner South (20) has the lowest number at a rate of 5.1 households per 1,000.

The LSOA with the highest number of households needing re-housing is in Marlborough with 70, a rate of 88.1 households per 1,000.

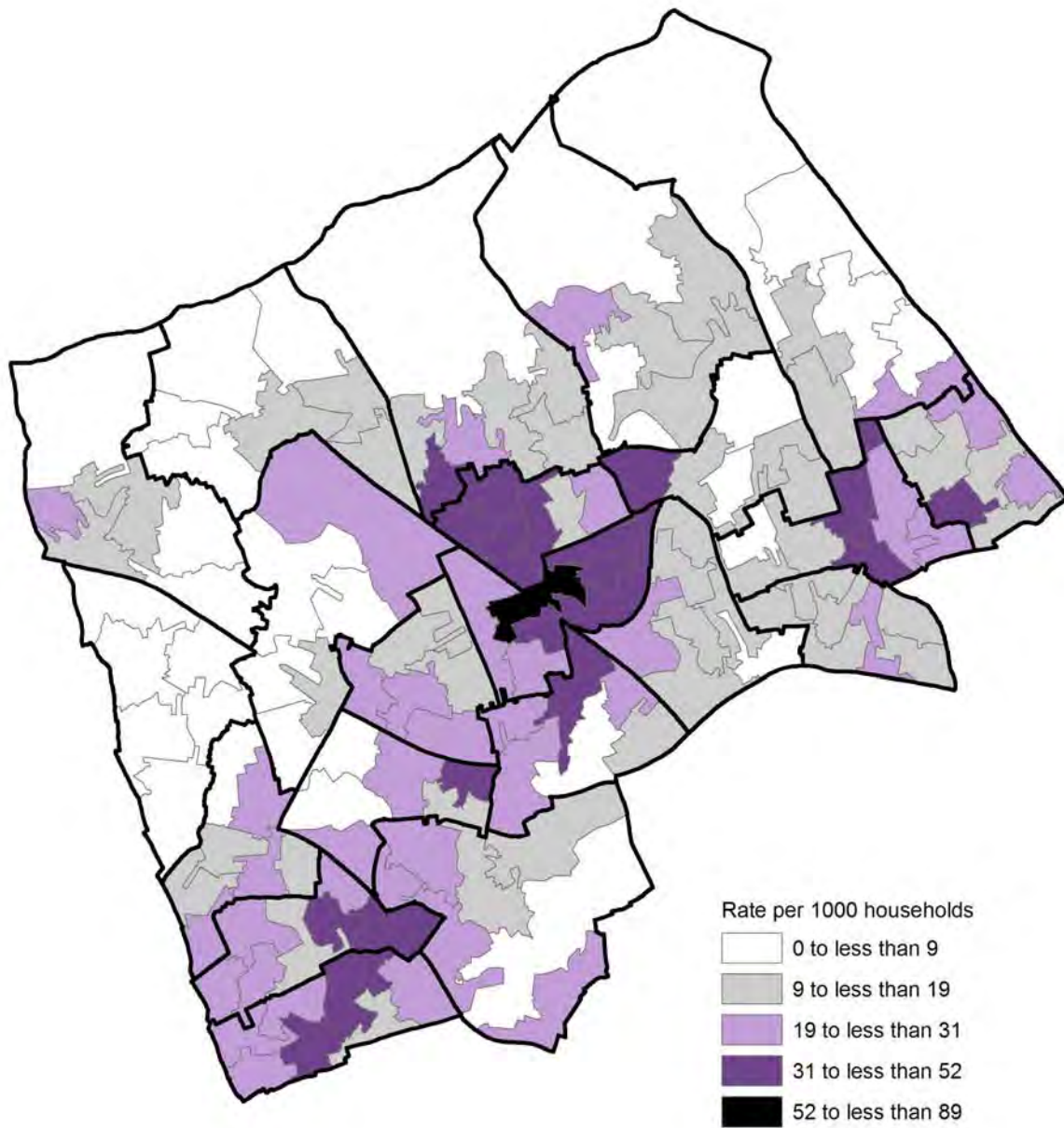
Hatch End has two LSOAs where no-one has been identified as needing re-housing, Pinner and Pinner South wards both have one.

*Ward and LSOA rates are based on 1,562 records where the postcode is known and is within Harrow.*

# Housing

## Housing Need, August 2013

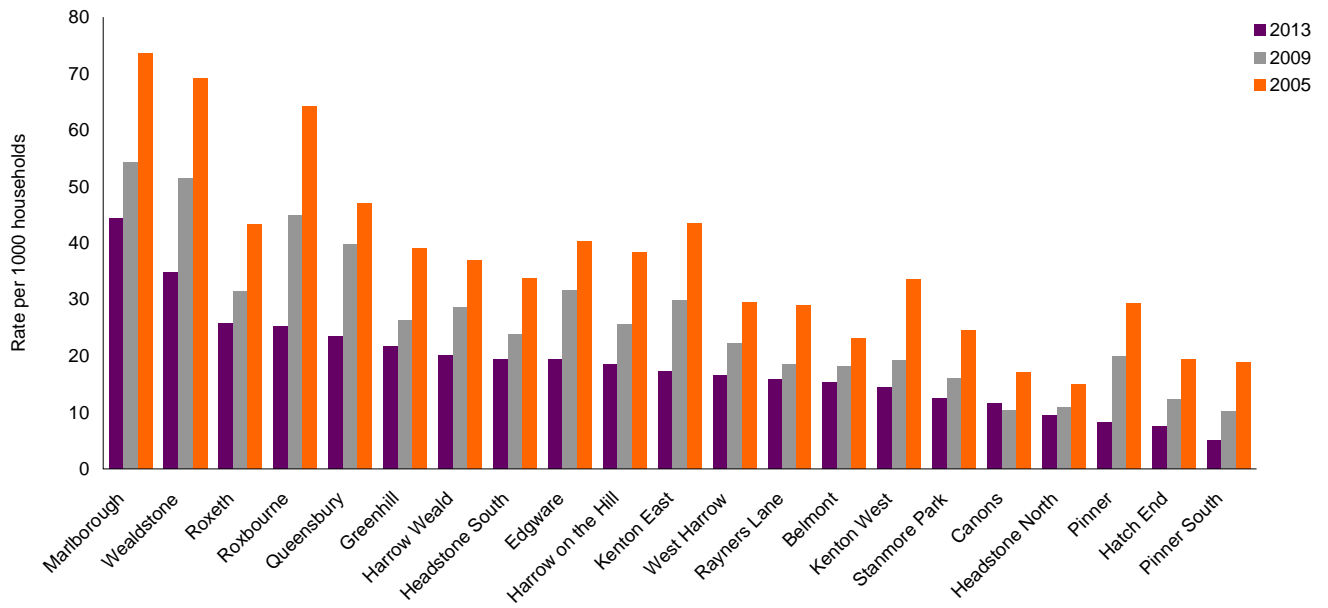
Source: Locata Register



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## Housing Need, August 2013, August 2009 and September 2005

Source: Locata Register



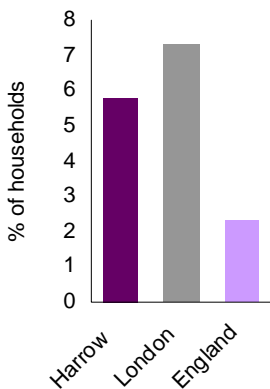


# Housing

## Overcrowding

- In Harrow 5.8% of all households are overcrowded, a total of 4,923
- 17 of 21 wards experienced an increase in overcrowding since 2001
- There is a concentration over overcrowded households in the central wards as well as to the south-east and south-west of the borough
- Harrow is nationally ranked 24th for overcrowding, where 1st is the most overcrowded

### National Comparison



### National & London Rank

23/33	London
24/326	England

The wards with the highest rates of overcrowding are Greenhill (97.5 per 1,000 households), Edgware (94.2 per 1,000) and Marlborough (91.9 per 1,000). The most overcrowded LSOA is in Queensbury with a rate of 148.9 per 1,000, this is followed by a LSOA in Harrow on the Hill at 139.5 per 1,000 (125 households).

Harrow Weald has significantly dropped in its rate of overcrowded households from 57.3 to 44.2 per 1,000. The LSOA with the least amount of overcrowding is in Pinner ward (2 per 1,000 households).

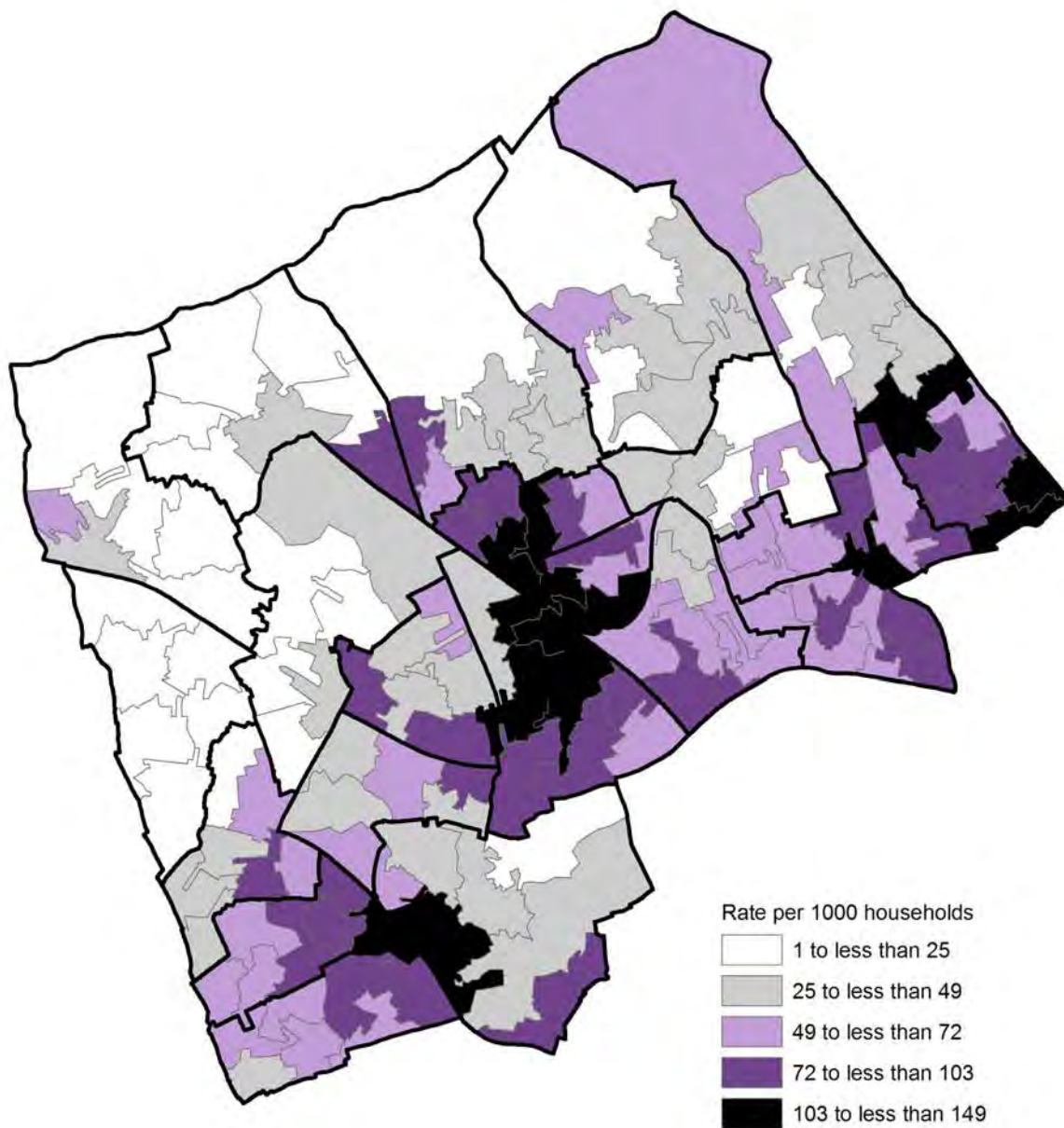
Traditionally there is a link between overcrowding and social housing, but whilst some LSOAs relate directly with social housing, this does not appear to be consistently true in Harrow. Most overcrowding is situated where there are high levels of private rented accommodation, this may be attributable to lifestyle choices, for example of young professionals wishing to reduce the cost of rent, as well as of those unable to choose due to financial constraints.

Nationally Harrow ranks well for households with neither over nor under occupation (63rd) although within London it is ranked 6th for households with under occupation (2 or more surplus rooms).

*This indicator is taken from the 2011 census definition of severe over occupation, based on the number of rooms in a household's accommodation. The over occupation of households is derived from the ages of the household members and their relationships to each other. The number of rooms required is subtracted from the number of rooms available to obtain the occupancy rating. A rating of -1 implies the household has one room fewer than required. Data used here is for households with an occupancy rating of -2 or more, denoting severe overcrowding.*

## Overcrowding, 2011

Source: 2011 Census, Quick Statistics QS408EW, ONS, Crown Copyright

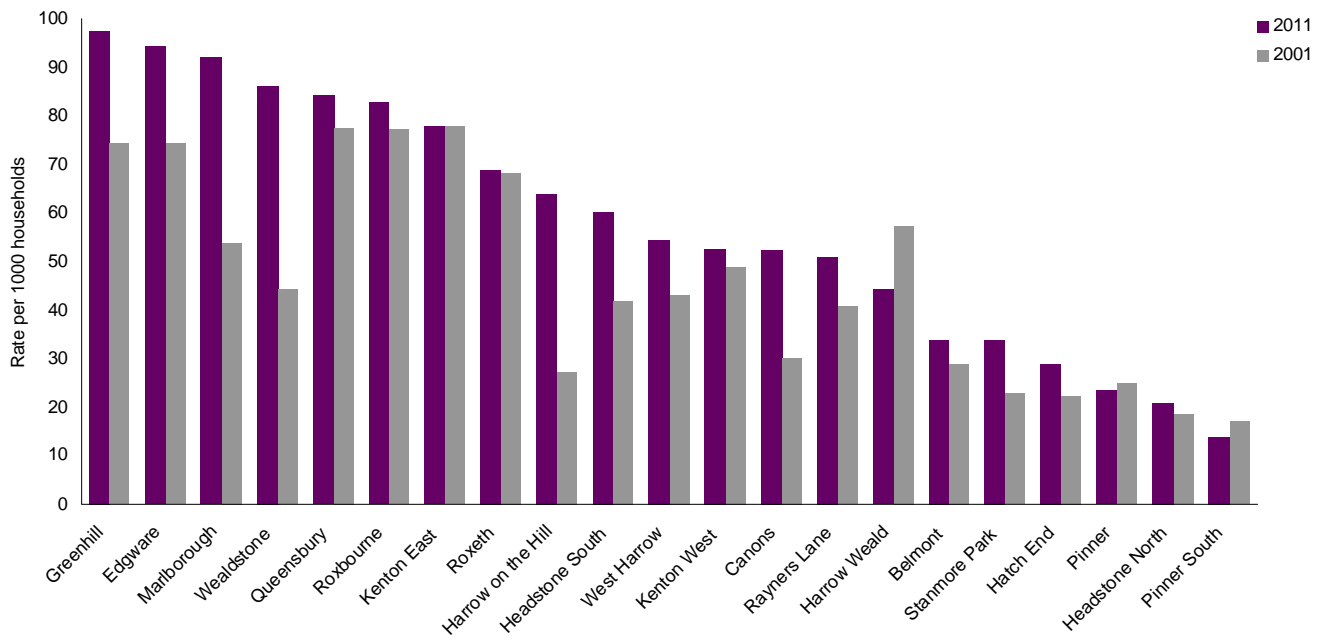


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# Housing

## Overcrowding

Source: 2011 Census, Quick Statistics QS408EW & 2001 Census, Univariate Table UV059, ONS, Crown Copyright





# Children Provided with Services

- **2,241 children and young people were provided with care services in Harrow (34.3 per 1,000 population aged 21 and under), in the twelve month period from 1st April 2012 to 31st March 2013**
- **88.8% of support for children and young people is provided within the borough**
- **The level of children and young people provided with services in Harrow continues to be below both the national and London averages**
- **Children and young people provided with services are concentrated in the centre of the borough and in the south-west**

*This data comes from the Children in Need Census, a return by local authorities to the Department for Education (DfE). It covers all children up to and including aged 21 receiving a service (beyond referral stage) from Children's Social Care Services. This includes children looked after, those supported in their families or independently, and children who are the subject of a child protection plan (including unaccompanied asylum seeking children, those leaving care, children with disabilities and other children in need). The return includes only those children known to Children's Social Care - not all children in the borough who might be in need.*

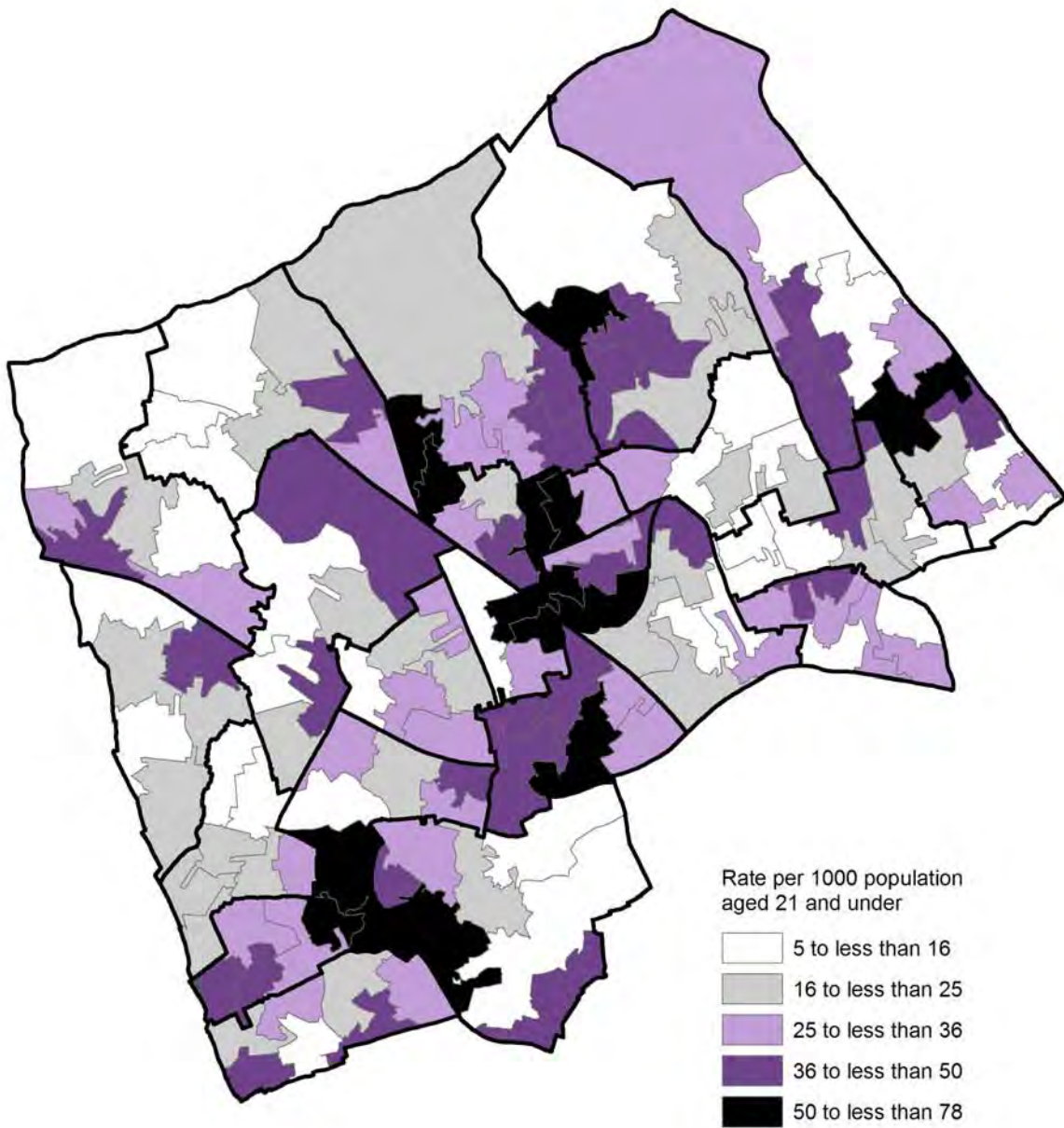
The distribution of children and young people provided with services varies significantly throughout Harrow, with ward rates ranging from 47.8 persons (aged 21 and under per 1,000) in Greenhill down to 17.8 per 1,000 in Belmont. Four other wards (Harrow Weald, Marlborough, Roxbourne and Wealdstone) had rates greater than 40 per 1,000, and three other wards (Pinner South, Rayners Lane and Queensbury) had rates below 20 per 1,000.

At the LSOA level rates vary from 77.9 per 1,000 in one LSOA in Greenhill down to 5.2 per 1,000 in one LSOA in Headstone North. Five other LSOAs in, Edgware, Harrow on the Hill, Harrow Weald (2) and Marlborough wards had rates greater than 60 children and young people per 1,000.

*Ward and LSOA rates are based on 1,991 records where the postcode is known and is within Harrow.*

**Children Provided with Services, April 2012 - March 2013**

Source: DfE Children in Need Census, Crown Copyright



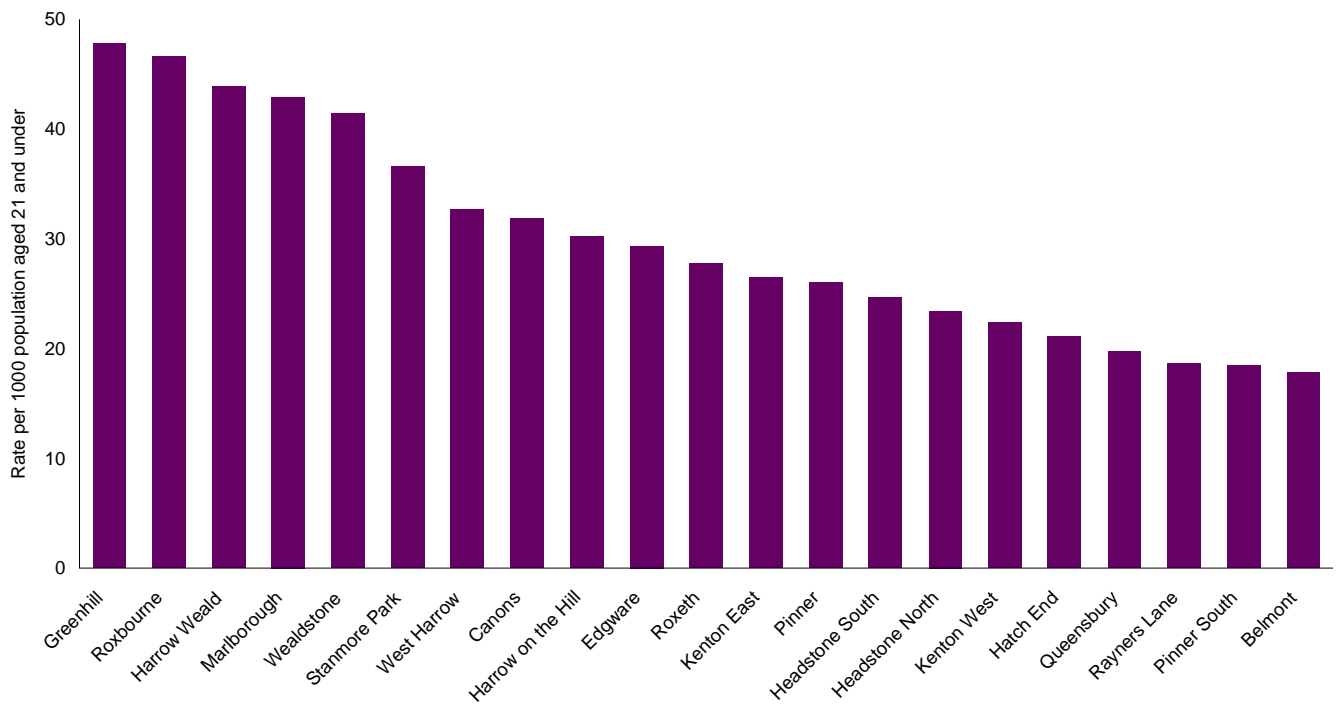
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# Social Care

## Children Provided with Services, April 2012 - March 2013

Source: DfE Children in Need Census, Crown Copyright



## Adults Provided with Services

- **909 people aged 18 to 64 who live in Harrow were receiving support from Adult Services in March 2012, a rate of 6 per 1,000 adults aged 18-64**
- **In addition to this a further 142 clients aged 18 to 64 were receiving care outside of the borough and 650 mental health clients were receiving community based services from Central and North West London NHS Foundation Trust (CNWL)**
- **The number of adults aged 18 to 64 receiving care has remained constant with an increase of just 0.8% compared to March 2009**
- **86.5% of adult (18-64) day care is provided within the borough, compared to 87.5% in March 2009**

At a ward level there is a substantial variation in the distribution of adults who were being provided with care services in Harrow, with ward rates as low as 2.9 per 1,000 adults (aged 18-64) in Pinner South to 11.9 per 1,000 adults in Pinner. There were 73 adults in Greenhill receiving care in March 2012, the highest number for any ward.

There are distinct clusters of need in Greenhill, Harrow Weald, Kenton East, Pinner, Roxbourne and Stanmore Park wards, generally found in areas with higher levels of social housing.

LSOA rates for adults receiving some kind of support from Adult Services varied from no adults receiving support in one LSOA in Harrow on the Hill (containing Harrow School) to over 32 per 1,000 adults in a LSOA in Pinner ward.

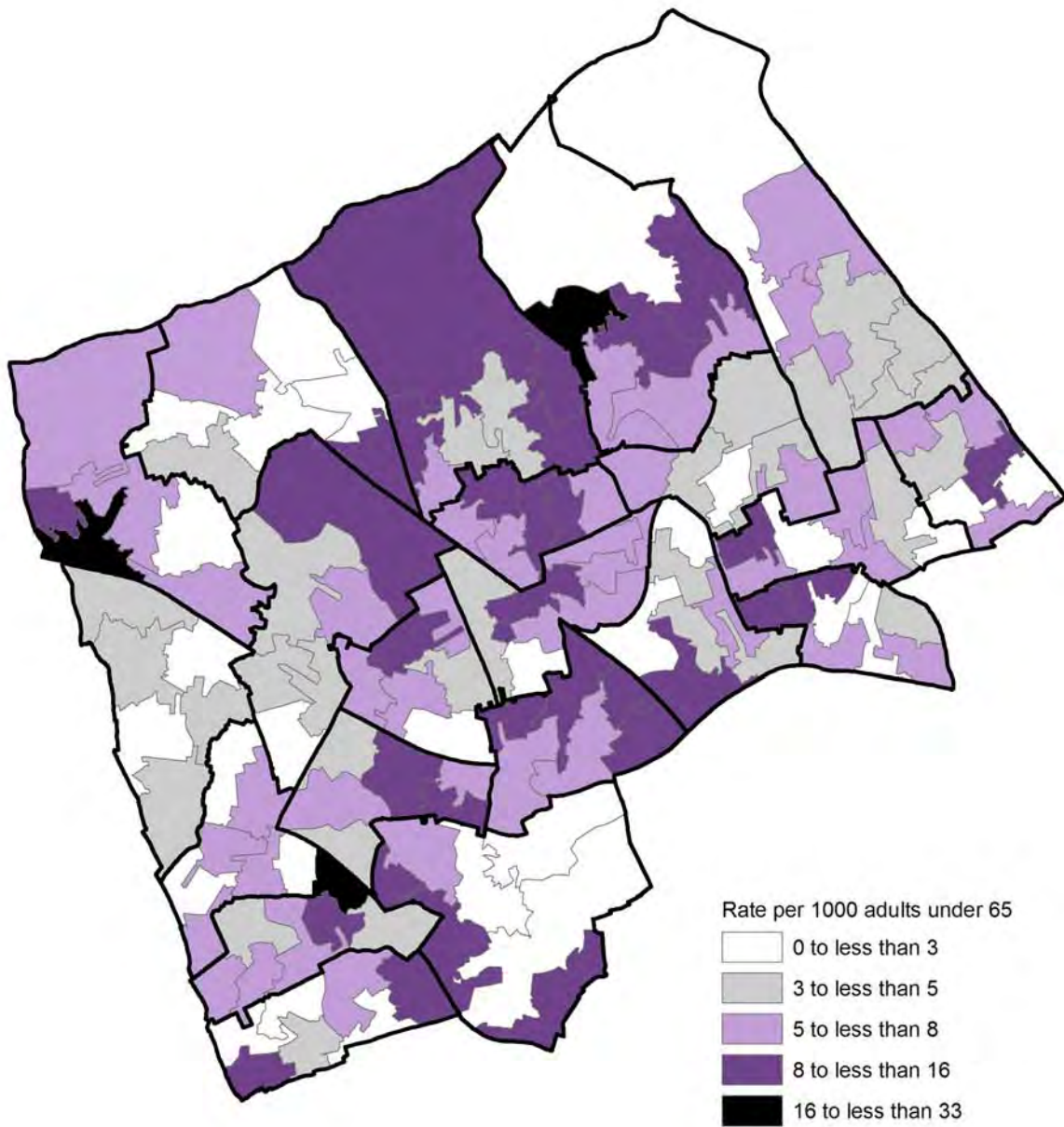
*This indicator covers the 18-64 year old population, receiving support from Adult Services to live independently in their own homes. This includes people with a range of physical, sensory or learning disabilities, or mental health problems, who receive home care, meals on wheels, day care, special equipment, and other related services. It excludes those in residential or nursing care.*

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

# Social Care

## Adults Provided with Services, March 2012

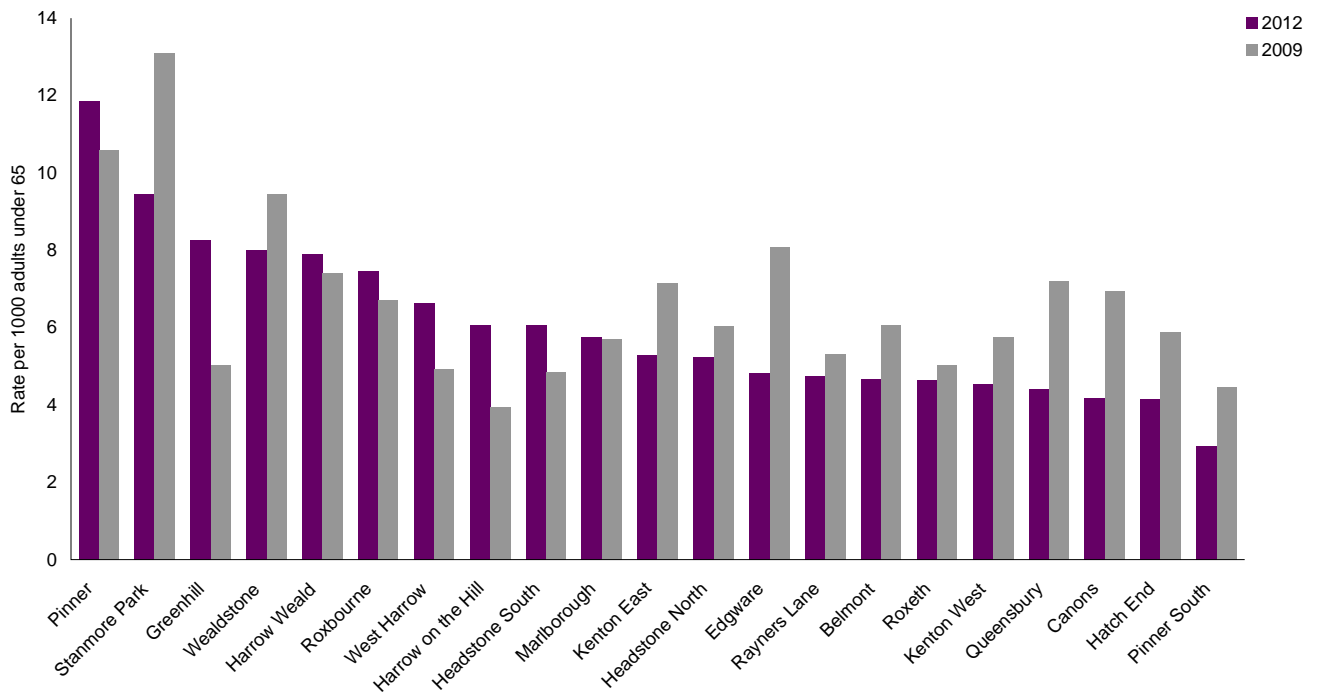
Source: Harrow Council, P2s 2011/12



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**Adults Provided with Services**

Source: Harrow Council, P2s 2011/12 & 2008/09



# Older People Provided with Services

- **2,802 older people who live in Harrow were receiving support from Adult Services in March 2012, 5.7% (+151) higher than in March 2009**
- **In addition a further 301 clients aged 65 and over receiving care outside of the borough and 97 mental health clients were receiving community based services from Central and North West London NHS Foundation Trust (CNWL)**
- **8.3% of all residents aged 65 and over were receiving support**
- **90.3% of care for older people is provided within the borough, compared to 91.8% in March 2009**
- **81.5% of older people receiving care services in Harrow are aged 75 or over, compared to 80.4% previously**

At a ward level Roxbourne had the highest rate of older people who were being provided with care services in Harrow, with 121.1 per 1,000 residents aged 65 and over receiving some sort of support.

Belmont had the lowest rate with 51.6 per 1,000 older people receiving some sort of care. The highest number of clients were in Canons, with 243 residents aged 65 and over receiving support.

At the LSOA level there are higher levels of need scattered across the borough, although there are particular concentrations in the central, eastern and southern parts of the borough.

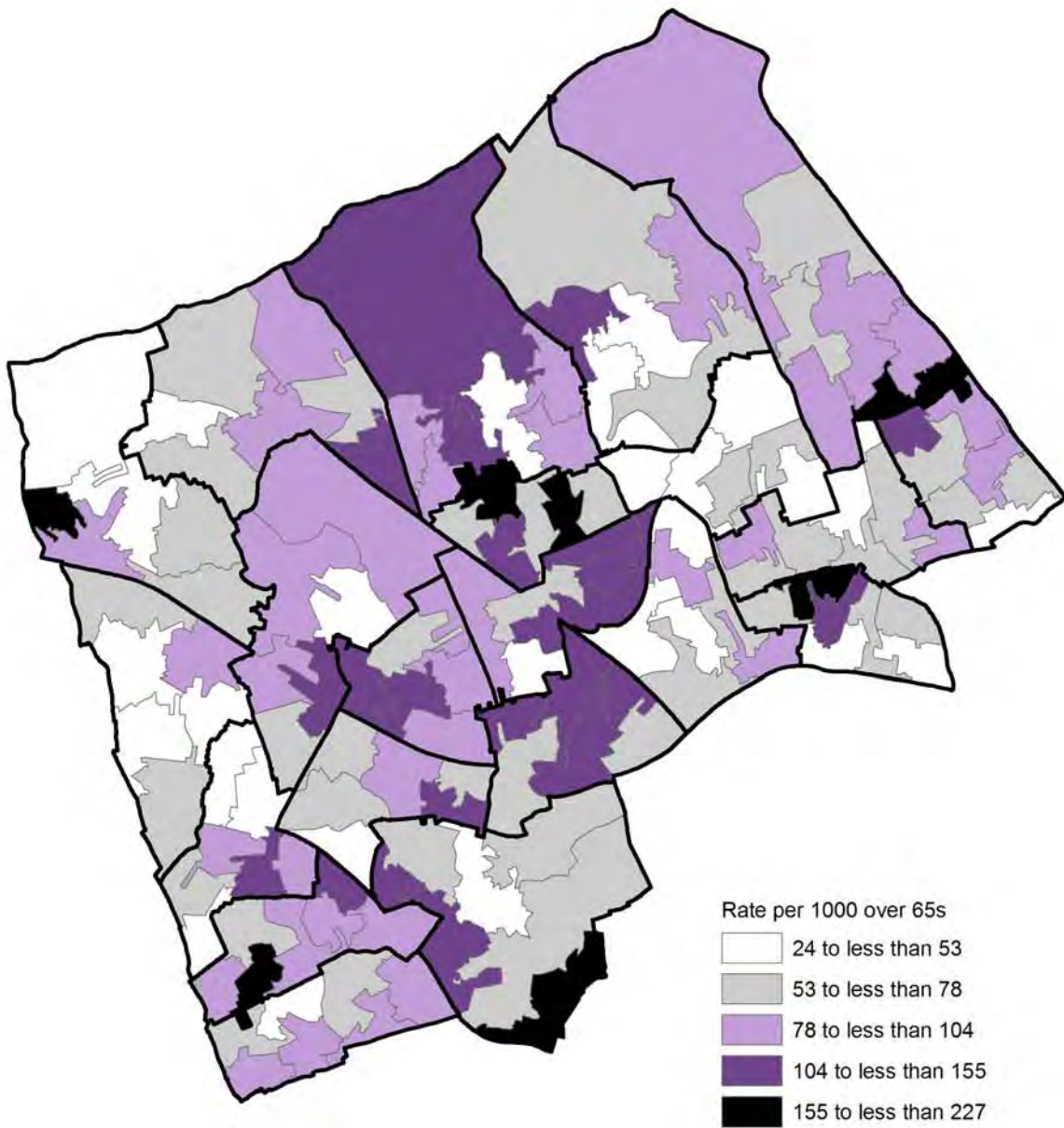
The highest ranked LSOA was in Canons, where more than two out of ten people aged 65 and over were receiving some kind of support from Adult Services. Harrow on the Hill and Wealdstone wards both had one LSOA with a rate above 190 per 1,000 older people. Pinner South had the LSOA with the lowest rate at 24 per 1,000 older residents.

*This indicator is a snapshot of older people (aged 65 and over) receiving home care, meals on wheels, day care, special equipment, and related services. It excludes those placed in residential or nursing care, and may sometimes include couples living in the same household.*

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

**Older People Provided with Services, March 2012**

Source: Harrow Council, P2s 2011/12



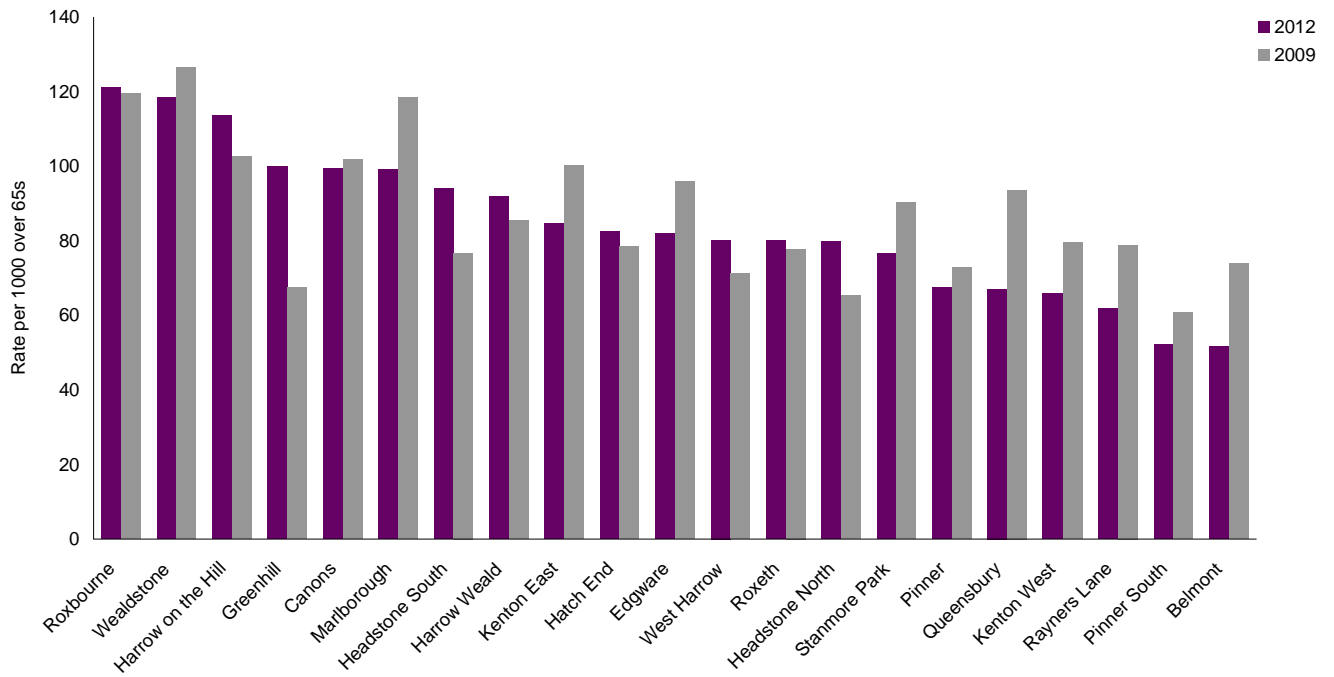
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# Social Care

## Older People Provided with Services

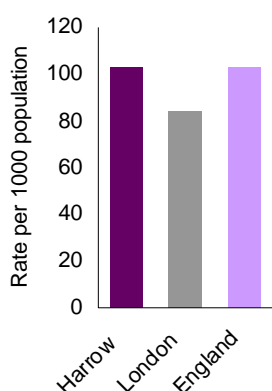
Source: Harrow Council, P2s 2011/12 & 2008/09



## Carers

- **24,620 residents provided unpaid help and support to other people in 2011, just over 1 in 10 of all Harrow's residents**
- **The number of Harrow residents providing care increased by 19.8% (4,070) over the decade**
- **The level of carers in the borough is significantly higher than the London level and slightly higher than the national level**
- **Harrow is ranked 2nd in London for the level of carers, where 1st is the highest level**

### National Comparison



### National & London Rank

2/33	London
185/326	England

*A person is a provider of unpaid care if they look after or give help or support to family members, friends, neighbours or others because of long-term physical or mental ill health or disability, or problems related to old age. This does not include any activities as part of paid employment.*

*No distinction is made about whether any care that a person provides is within their own household or outside of the household, so no explicit link can be made about whether the care provided is for a person within the household who has poor general health or a long-term health problem or disability.*

There has been a 19.8% (4,070) increase in the number of unpaid carers in Harrow since 2001. Harrow's overall population has grown by 15.6% over this period, so the level of carers has increased at a higher rate.

The 2011 Census showed that: 65% (15,889) of carers provided 1 to 19 hours of care a week; 16% (3,947) provided 20 to 49 hours; and 19% (4,784) provided 50+ hours. In 2001 29% of people provided more than 20 hours of care a week, so over the decade this level has risen to 35%.

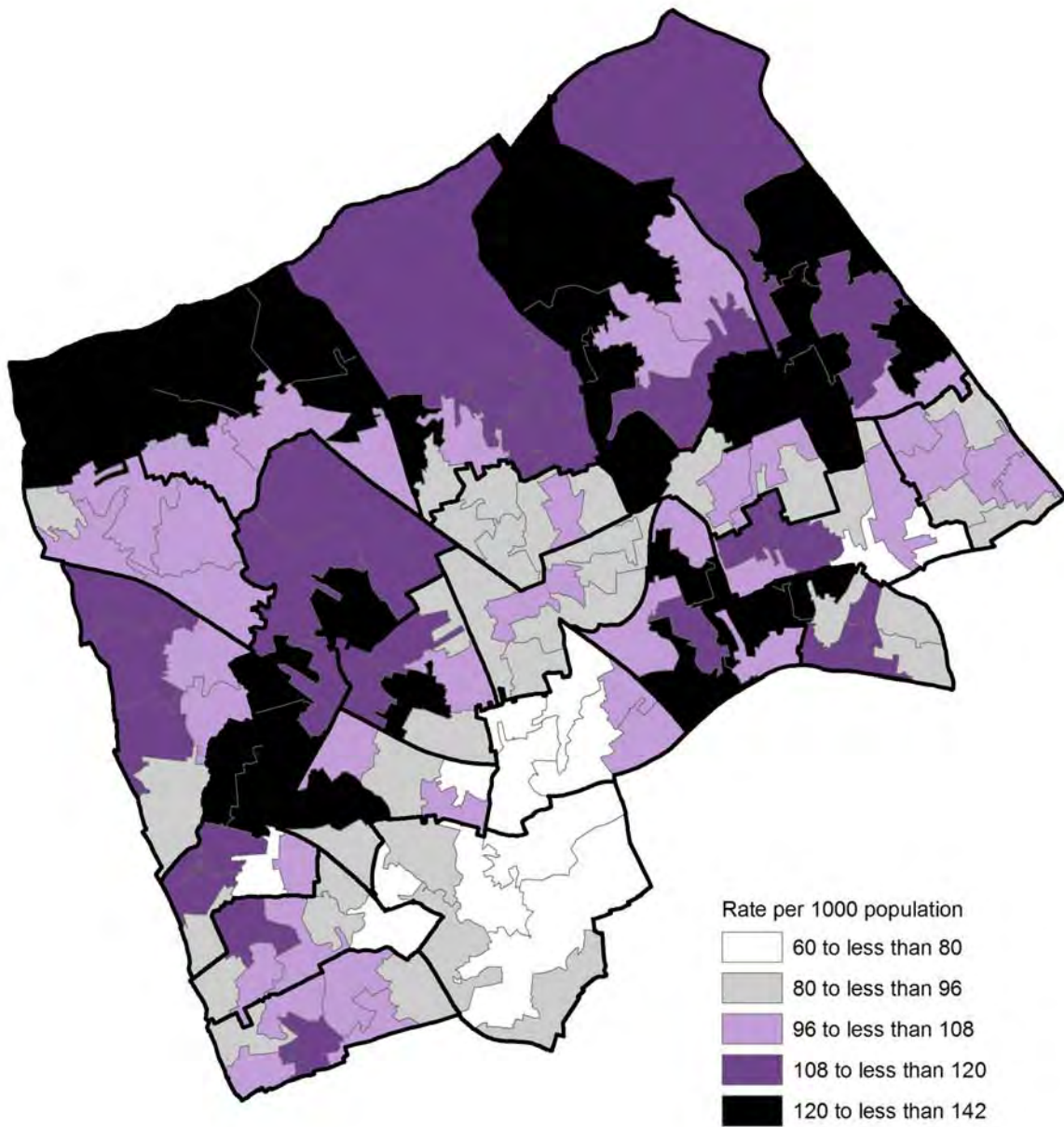
The highest concentration of carers is in the wards across the north of the borough and in the two Kenton wards and in a cluster around Headstone North and Rayners Lane. Canons has the highest level of carers at 123 persons per 1,000 residents. The wards down the centre and in the south-west of Harrow have lower levels of carers - these coincide with the areas where there are higher numbers of children aged 4 and under. Greenhill has the lowest rate, at 78.5 carers per 1,000 residents, below the 2001 level of 87 carers per 1,000 population.

In two LSOAs (Canons and Kenton West) carers rates are 141.5 and 140.3 per 1,000 population respectively. Conversely there are three LSOAs with rates which are 50% lower - in Greenhill and Harrow on the Hill.

# Social Care

## Carers, 2011

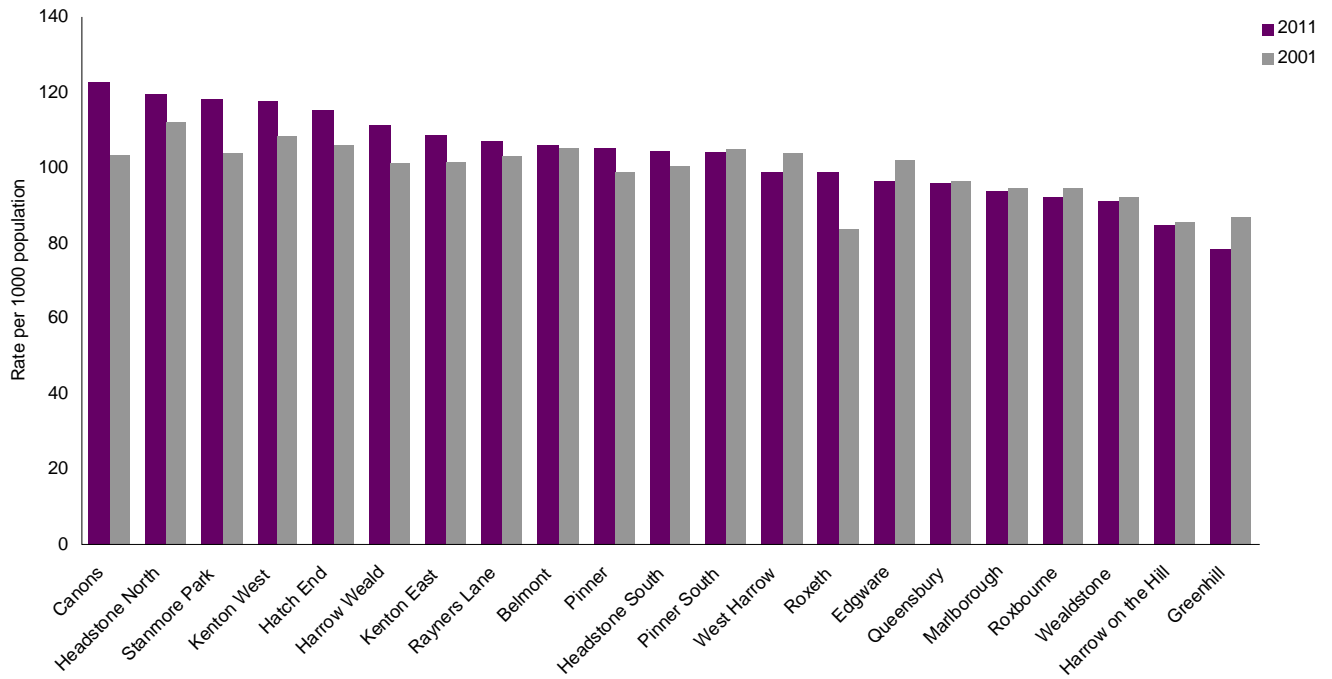
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## Carers

Source: 2011 Census, Key Statistics KS301EW & 2001 Census, Key Statistics KS008, ONS, Crown Copyright



# Further Information

This publication would not have been possible without the contributions provided by officers from across Harrow Council and other organisations. These include: Barnet & Harrow Public Health; Department for Communities & Local Government (CLG); Department for Education (DfE); Department for Energy & Climate Change (DECC); Greater London Authority (GLA); London Ambulance Service; London Fire Brigade; London Probation Trust; National Health Service (NHS); Office for National Statistics (ONS); Ordnance Survey (OS); and Public Health England.

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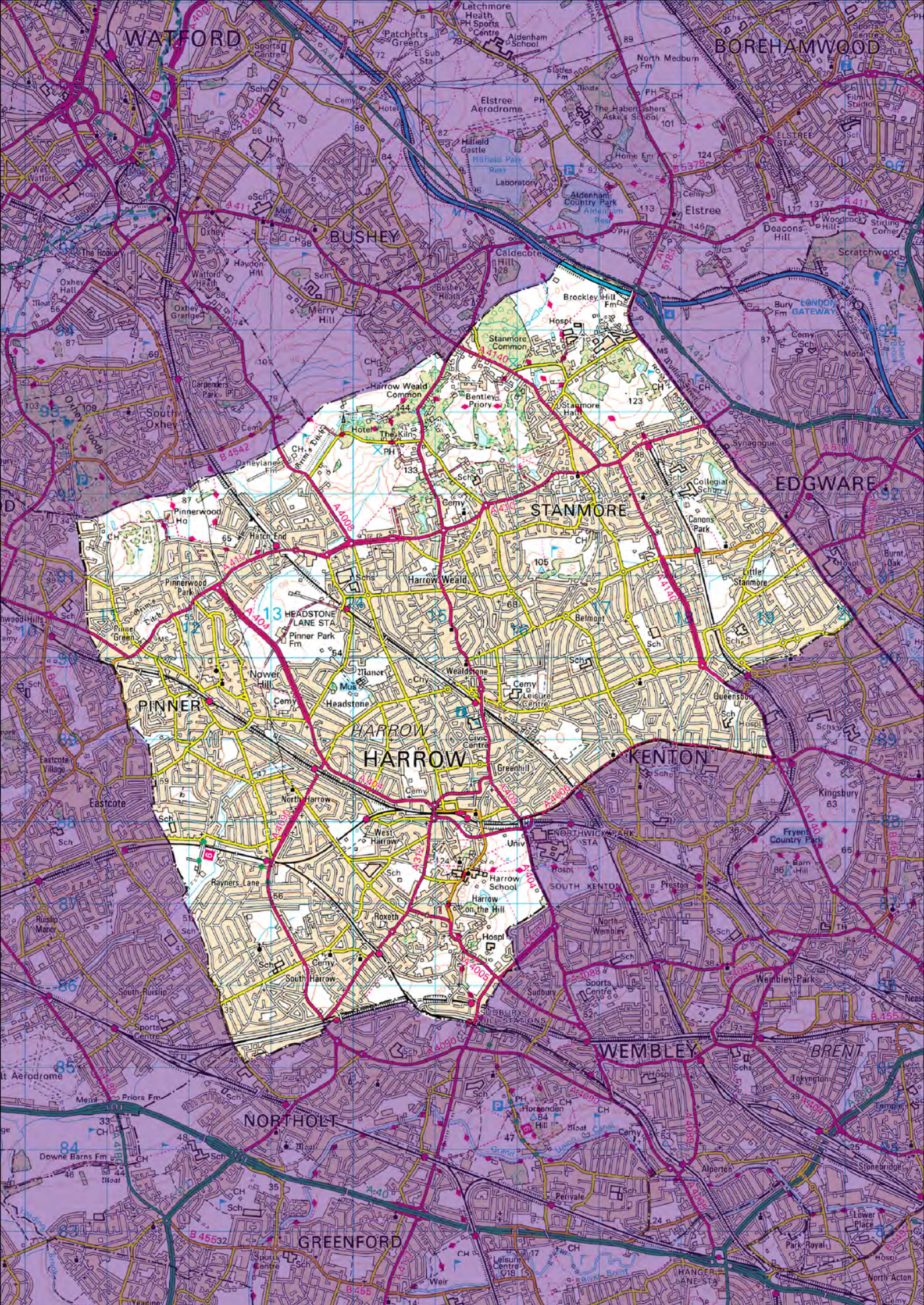
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WATFORD

BOREHAMWOOD

BUSHEY

EDGWARE

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PINNER

HARROW  
HARROW

KENTON

NORTHOLT

WEMBLEY

BRENT

GREENFORD

HANGER  
LANE STA