London Borough of Harrow

2019 English Indices of Deprivation

Harrow Summary

Multiple Deprivation
% Position in England
- 0 to 20 (most deprived 20%)
- 20 to 40
- 40 to 60
- 60 to 80
- 80 to 100 (least deprived 20%)

November 2019
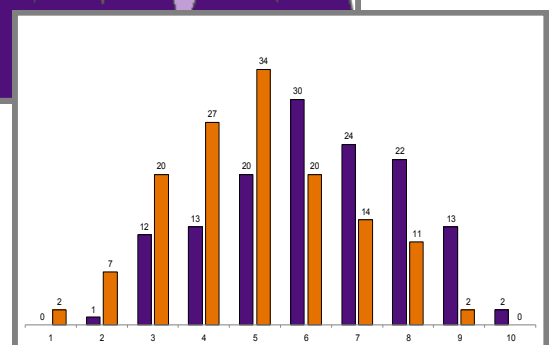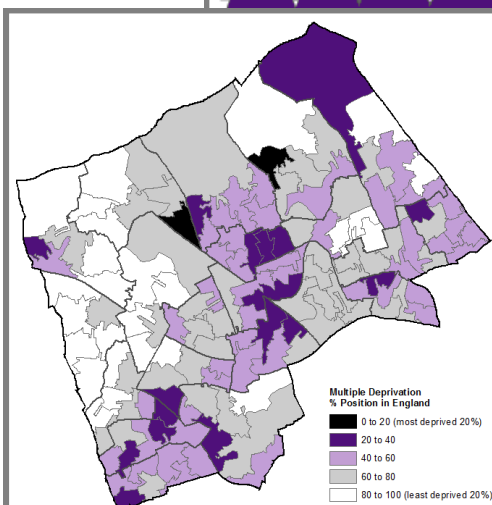
Overview

The English Indices of Deprivation measure relative levels of deprivation in 32,844 small areas or neighbourhoods, called Lower Layer Super Output Areas (LSOAs) in England. The 2019 Indices were published by the Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (MHCLG) on 26th September 2019.

The Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) is the official measure of relative deprivation in England and is part of a suite of outputs that form the Indices of Deprivation (IoD). It follows an established methodological framework in broadly defining deprivation to encompass a wide range of an individual's living conditions. People may be considered to be living in *poverty* if they lack the financial resources to meet their needs, whereas people can be regarded as *deprived* if they lack any kind of resources, not just income.

National and local organisations use the Indices of Deprivation, sometimes in conjunction with other data, to distribute funding or target resources to areas. It is widely used across central government to focus programmes on the most deprived areas. Locally, it is often used as evidence in the development of strategies, to target interventions, and in bids for funding. The voluntary and community sector also use the indices, for example, to identify where people may benefit from the services they provide.
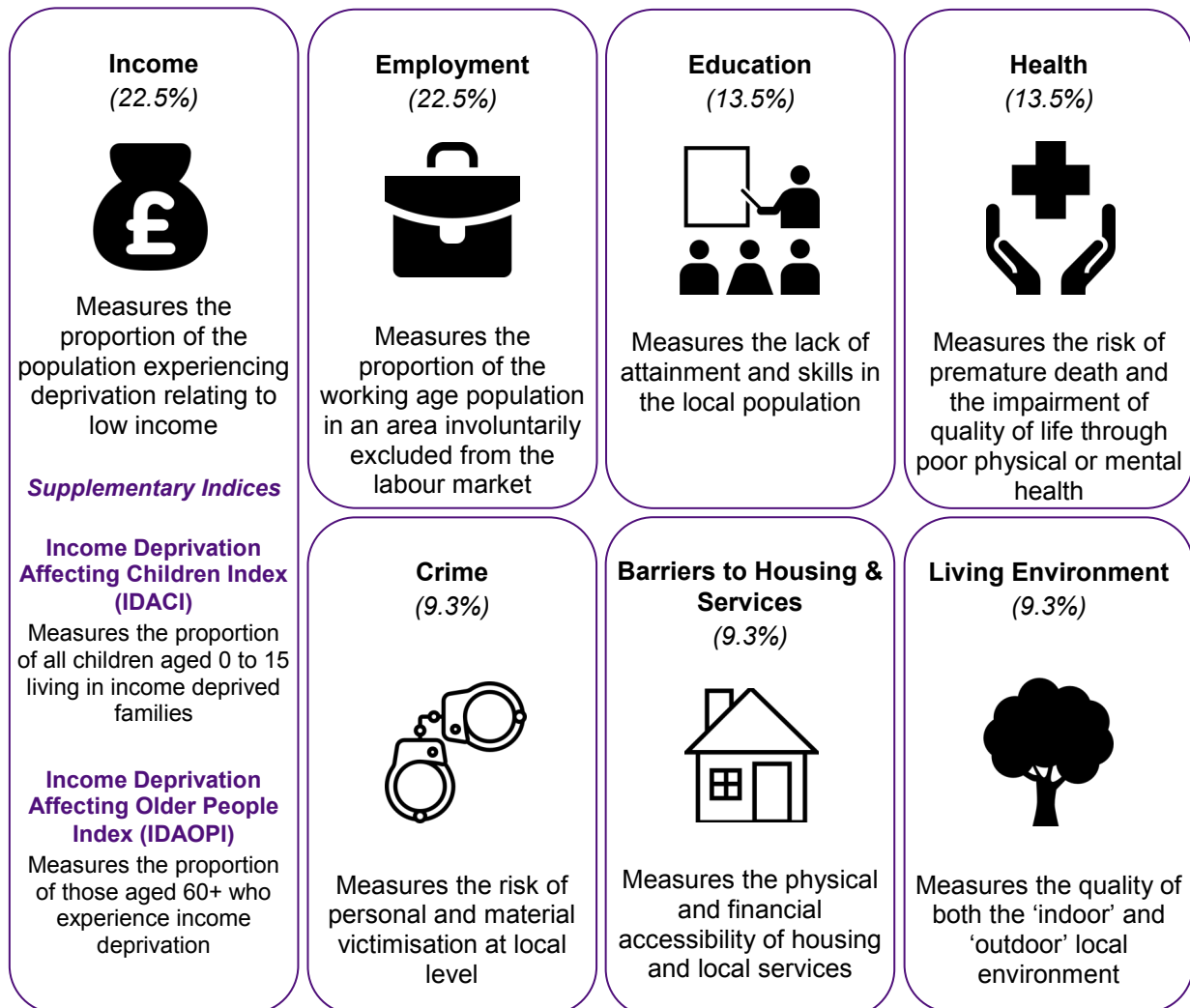
It is important to note that the IoD 2019, though published in 2019, are based largely on administrative data from 2015 and 2016, while the IoD 2015 use data mainly from 2012.

Contents

Indices of Deprivation

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

Income
(22.5%)

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

Supplementary Indices

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

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

Employment
(22.5%)

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

Education
(13.5%)

Measures the lack of attainment and skills in the local population

Health
(13.5%)

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

Crime
(9.3%)

Measures the risk of personal and material victimisation at local level

Barriers to Housing & Services
(9.3%)

Measures the physical and financial accessibility of housing and local services

Living Environment
(9.3%)

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

How can the IoD 2019 be used?

✓ comparing small areas across England

✓ identifying the most deprived small areas

✓ exploring the domains of deprivation

✓ comparing larger administrative areas e.g. local authorities

✓ looking at changes in relative deprivation between iterations (i.e. changes in ranks)

✗ quantifying how deprived a small area is

✗ identifying deprived people

✗ saying how affluent a place is

✗ comparing with small areas in other UK countries

✗ measuring absolute change in deprivation over time

Source: MHCLG

Indices of Deprivation - interpreting the data

The English Indices of Deprivation 2019 are based on 39 separate indicators, organised across seven distinct domains of deprivation which are combined and weighted to calculate the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2019 (IMD). These domains and their weightings are shown on the previous page. The IMD is an overall measure of multiple deprivation experienced by people living in an area and is calculated for every Lower Layer Super Output Area (LSOA), or neighbourhood, in England. All neighbourhoods in England are then ranked according to their level of deprivation relative to that of other areas. High ranking LSOAs or neighbourhoods can be referred to as the 'most deprived' or as being 'highly deprived'. However, there is no definitive threshold above which an area is described as 'deprived'. The Indices of Deprivation measure deprivation on a *relative* rather than an *absolute* scale, so a neighbourhood ranked 100th is more deprived then a neighbourhood ranked 200th, but this does not mean it is twice as deprived.

It is important to remember that not everyone living in a deprived area is deprived - and that not all deprived people live in deprived areas. It should also be noted that the Indices do not measure affluence, so an area ranked amongst the least deprived may not necessarily be the most affluent.

Indices are produced for the small area (Lower Layer Super Output Area) data. These can be combined to describe relative deprivation among local authorities (or other larger areas). However, a single deprivation score (or rank) may not be adequate to accurately describe levels of deprivation across larger areas. Local Authority Districts can vary enormously in both geographic and population size and may have very different patterns of deprivation. Some areas are deprived but contain relatively little variation in deprivation across their neighbourhoods; in other places deprivation may be concentrated in pockets of severe deprivation rather than being more evenly spread. No single summary measure is the 'best' measure for larger areas as each highlights different aspects of deprivation, and leads to a different ranking of areas. In this report the Average Rank of Scores is used throughout for consistency.

The Indices of Deprivation, and this report, predominantly focus on the most deprived areas, rather than those which are least deprived. The data methodology reflects this focus: the exponential transformation which is applied stretches out the deprived end of the distribution, inflating the deprivation scores at the most deprived end to ensure that there is greater variation in deprivation scores for the most deprived 10% of areas i.e. it is designed to reliably distinguish between areas at the most deprived end of the distribution, but not at the least deprived end.
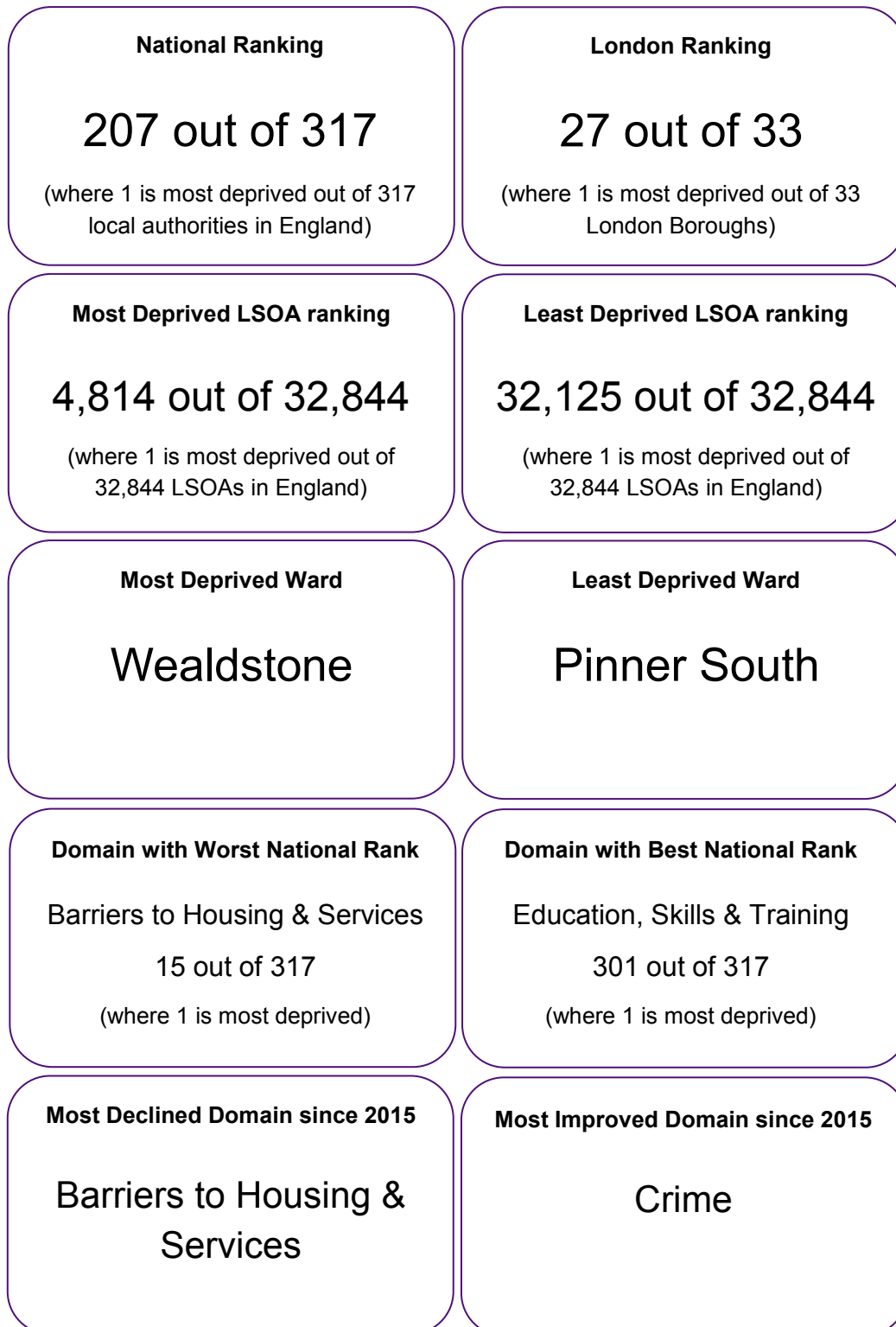
Wards

Ward level data is not produced as part of the standard outputs. However, MHCLG has produced guidance on how to aggregate the information to different geographies, using the LSOA average score summary measure, weighted by the LSOA population size. This methodology has been followed in producing the ward level summaries in this report.

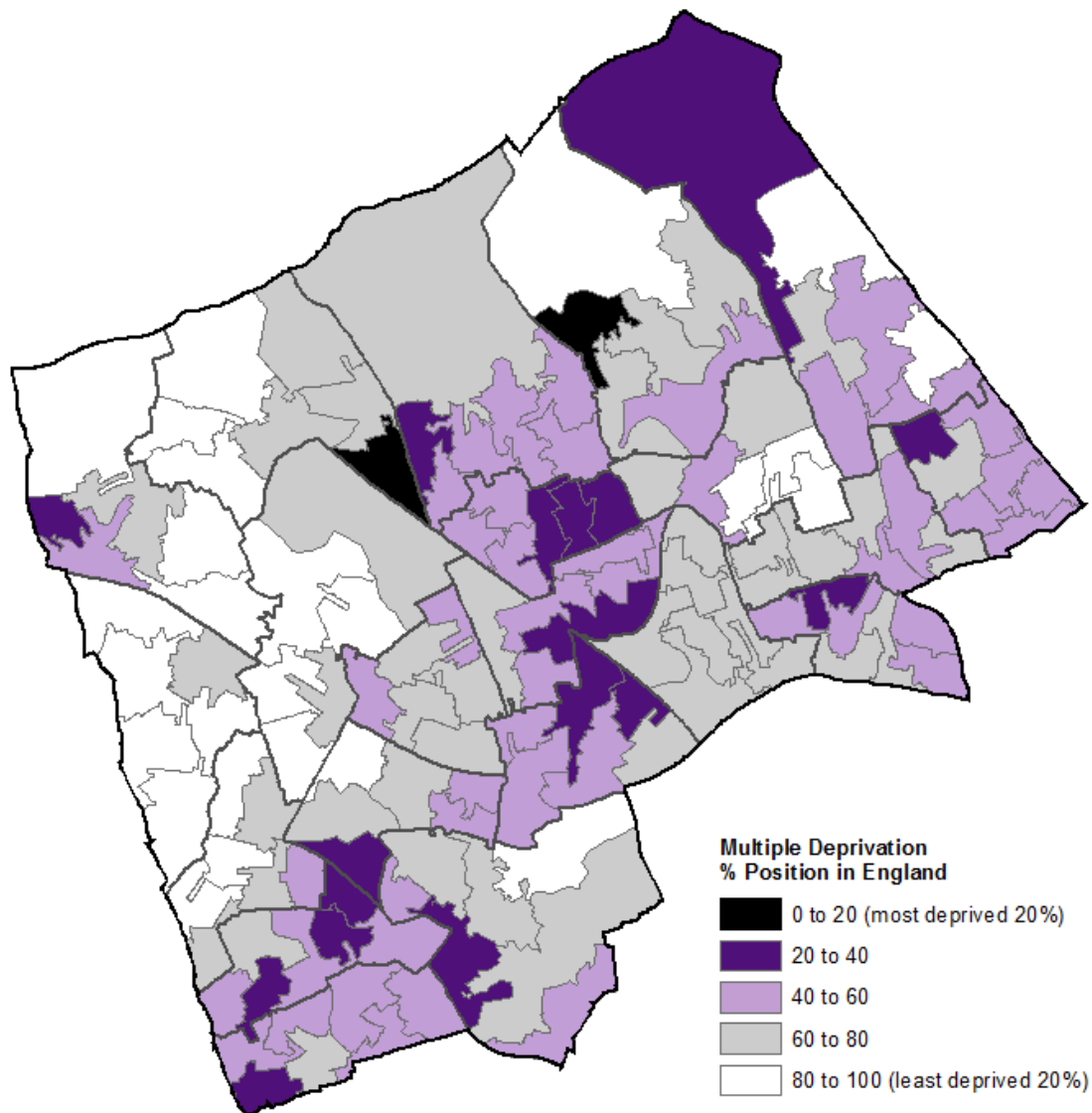## Comparisons with the 2015 Indices of Deprivation

Since the 2015 Indices of Deprivation was published, the number of local authorities in England has changed from 326 to 317. Ranks for local authorities therefore cannot be directly compared between the two but their relative improvement or decline can be determined. The MHCLG have 'recast' the 2015 data for the Index of Multiple Deprivation to the new 2019 boundaries enabling a direct comparison to be made for the IMD.

The number of LSOAs in England remained unchanged between the 2015 and 2019 Indices.

Harrow's Multiple Deprivation Index Summary

National Ranking	**London Ranking**
207 out of 317	27 out of 33
(where 1 is most deprived out of 317 local authorities in England)	(where 1 is most deprived out of 33 London Boroughs)
Most Deprived LSOA ranking	**Least Deprived LSOA ranking**
4,814 out of 32,844	32,125 out of 32,844
(where 1 is most deprived out of 32,844 LSOAs in England)	(where 1 is most deprived out of 32,844 LSOAs in England)
Most Deprived Ward	**Least Deprived Ward**
Wealdstone	Pinner South
Domain with Worst National Rank	**Domain with Best National Rank**
Barriers to Housing & Services	Education, Skills & Training
15 out of 317	301 out of 317
(where 1 is most deprived)	(where 1 is most deprived)
Most Declined Domain since 2015	**Most Improved Domain since 2015**
Barriers to Housing & Services	Crime

Source: MHCLG

Index of Multiple Deprivation

Multiple Deprivation % Position in England

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

Crown Copyright
London Borough of Harrow LA. 100019206
Source: MHCLG English Indices of Deprivation 2019

- **Harrow's national ranking has declined slightly since 2015. Harrow's equivalent ranking in 2015 (recast to 2019 boundaries) is 216/317. Therefore Harrow has fallen the equivalent of nine ranking places in relation to other English local authorities.**

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

- **Harrow's most deprived LSOA is in Stanmore Park ward (LSOA 227) and is the area covering the Woodlands and Cottesmore Estates. The second most deprived LSOA is in Hatch End ward (LSOA 151) and includes parts of the Headstone and Headstone Lane Estates.**

England Rank 2019: 207/317	Rank in 2015: 213/326	Trend: **Decline**
London Rank 2019: 27/33	Rank in 2015: 28/33	Trend: **Decline**

6

What does this Index measure?

Seven domains of deprivation are combined to produce the overall Index of Multiple Deprivation, and each domain contains a number of component indicators. The domains and weightings of each are shown on page 3. Each domain is described and analysed in more detail in this report.

The position taken in the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2019 is that if an individual, family or area experiences more than one form of deprivation this is 'worse' than experiencing only one form of deprivation.

Modifications since Indices of Deprivation 2015:

The methods used in developing the Indices of Deprivation 2019 update have remained consistent with those used in 2015. Changes are mainly confined to updates to the data and a small number of new or modified indicators. These changes are detailed under the appropriate domains in this report.

Multiple Deprivation: Comparison of the number of LSOAs in each decile, 2015 & 2019
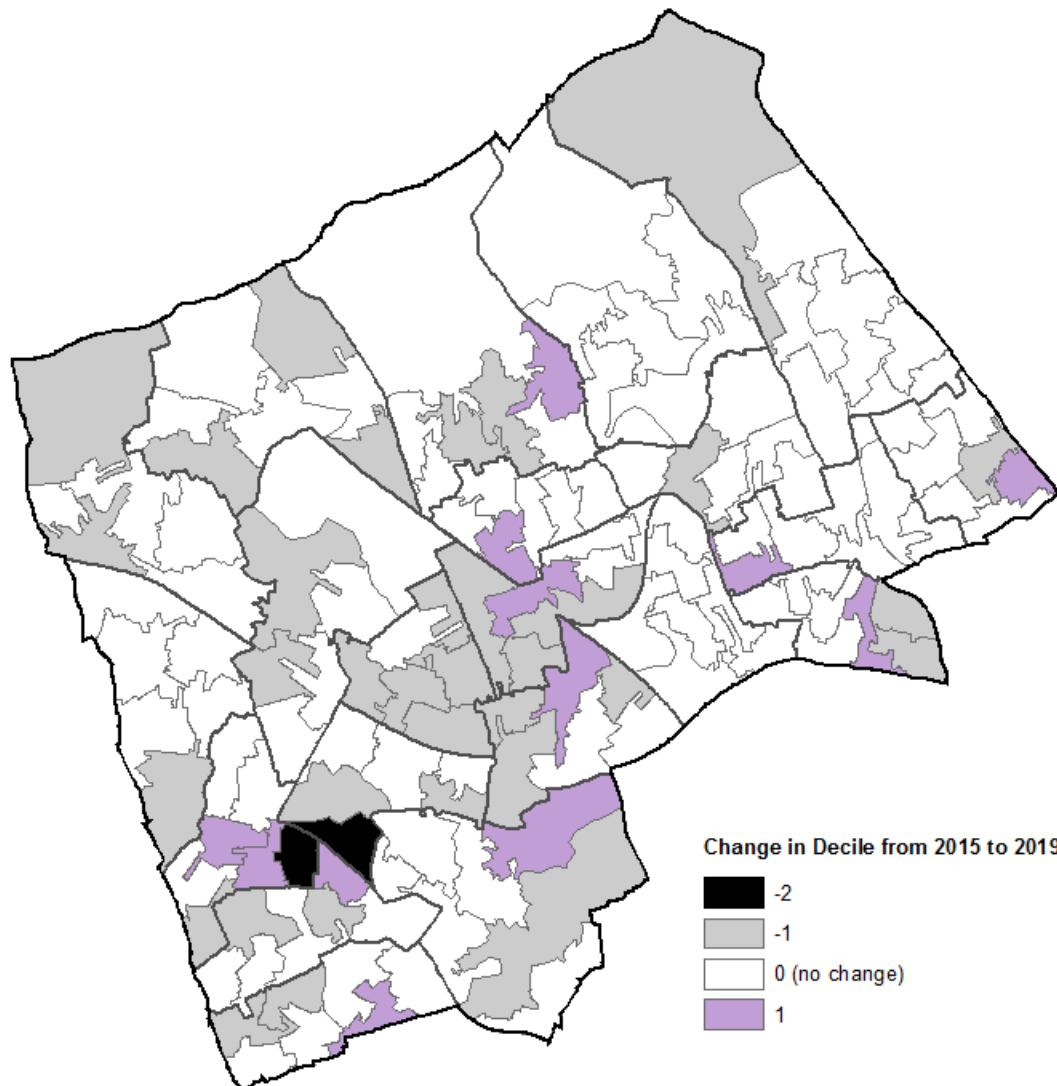*Source: MHCLG, English Indices of Deprivation 2019 & 2015*
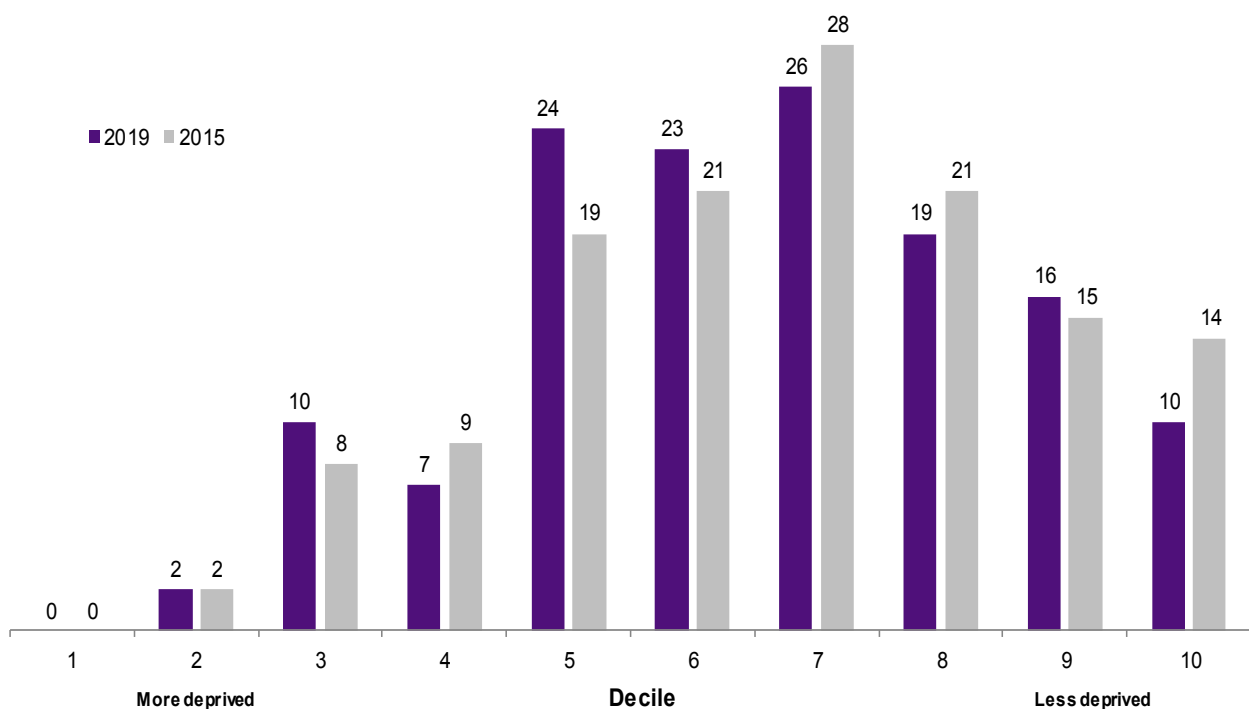
The number of Harrow's LSOAs falling in the most deprived 20% nationally remains at two, the same as in 2015. There are no LSOAs in the most deprived 10% of LSOAs in England. Since 2015 there has been a reduction from 14 to ten LSOAs amongst the least 10% deprived nationally.

Just under one third (43) of Harrow's LSOAs lie within the more deprived 50% of LSOAs nationally. This compares with just over a quarter (38) of LSOAs in 2015, so there has been a slight shift to the more deprived end of the scale overall. The number of LSOAs falling in Decile 5 has increased, but the number of LSOAs in the most deprived 40% nationally remains the same in 2019 as for 2015.

LSOA Change in Decile from 2015 to 2019 for Index of Multiple Deprivation
Source: MHCLG, English Indices of Deprivation 2015, 2019

Change in Decile from 2015 to 2019

- -2
- -1
- 0 (no change)
- 1

Crown Copyright
London Borough of Harrow LA. 100019206
Source: MHCLG English Indices of Deprivation 2019

Compared with the 2015 Indices of Deprivation, 36 of Harrow's LSOAs have declined by one or more deciles, 89 remain unchanged, and 12 LSOAs have improved relative to other LSOAs nationally. Of those LSOAs that have declined, two have dropped by two deciles. These are adjacent areas: LSOA 206 located in Rayners Lane ward which fell from Decile 8 in 2015 to 6 in 2019, and LSOA 241 located in West Harrow which fell from Decile 6 in 2015 to 4 in 2019. These LSOAs cover the area to the south east of Rayners Lane underground station and south west of West Harrow recreation ground.

Headstone South has the greatest proportion of its LSOAs which have experienced relative decline, with five out of six of its LSOAs dropping by a decile. Some of the most affluent and desirable areas of the borough, which in the 2015 Indices were in the least deprived 20% of LSOAs, have also experienced a relative decline; this is most likely due to the extremely high house prices which lead to unfavourable scores for the domain Barriers to Housing and Services.

The LSOAs which experienced a relative improvement and increased their decile placement are predominantly in the centre, south east and south west of the borough and have more middling national rankings.

## Harrow's top ten ranked LSOAs for Multiple Deprivation
Source: MHCLG, English Indices of Deprivation 2019

LSOA Code	Ward	National Rank 2019	National Rank 2015	Rank Change	LSOA Rank in Harrow in 2019 (1 = most deprived)	LSOA Rank in Harrow in 2015 (1 = most deprived)
E01002227	Stanmore Park	4,814	5,441	Declined	1	2
E01002151	Hatch End	6,225	6,680	Declined	2	3
E01002133	Harrow on the Hill	6,641	8,053	Declined	3	7
E01002217	Roxbourne	6,812	5,370	Improved	4	1
E01002120	Edgware	7,228	8,019	Declined	5	6
E01002139	Harrow Weald	7,669	7,164	Improved	6	4
E01002185	Pinner	7,721	9,188	Declined	7	8
E01002131	Greenhill	8,650	10,210	Declined	8	12
E01002235	Wealdstone	9,047	7,188	Improved	9	5
E01002211	Roxbourne	9,388	10,114	Declined	10	11

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

Location of Harrow's top ten ranked LSOAs for Multiple Deprivation
Source: MHCLG, English Indices of Deprivation 2019
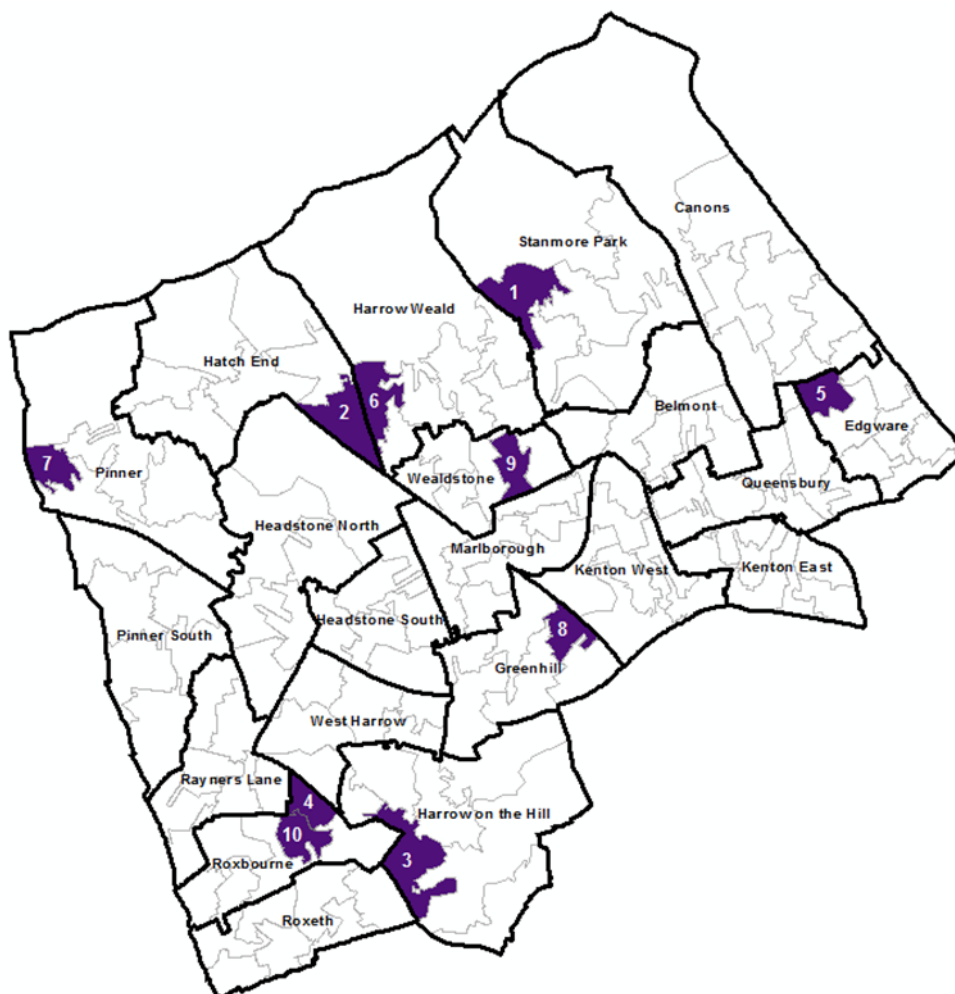
Crown Copyright
London Borough of Harrow LA. 100019206
Source: MHCLG English Indices of Deprivation 2019

Harrow's most deprived LSOA is in Stanmore Park ward (LSOA 227) which covers the Woodlands and Cottesmore Estates. The second most deprived LSOA is in Hatch End ward (LSOA 151) and includes parts of the Headstone and Headstone Lane Estates. Previously Harrow's most deprived LSOA was in Roxbourne ward and encompassed the Rayners Lane Estate. This LSOA (217) now has an improved 4th place in Harrow's LSOA rankings, which reflects the development and investment in this neighbourhood over the past few years. Although there is no particular spatial pattern to Harrow's most deprived areas, their distribution does coincide with areas with a higher concentration of social housing, suggesting that households living in this type of housing stock are more likely to be experiencing deprivation.

Harrow's most deprived LSOA is ranked nationally at 4,814, which is a lower ranking (i.e. relatively more deprived) than Harrow's lowest LSOA in 2015 which was ranked at 5,370. Out of the 'top ten', three LSOAs have seen their national ranking improve since 2015, whilst seven have experienced a relative decline. All of the top 10 LSOAs fall within the most deprived 20-30% of LSOAs across England, so although relatively deprived, they are not amongst the most deprived nationally.

At the other end of the scale, ten of Harrow's LSOAs fall within the 10% least deprived nationally. They are located in the wards of Pinner South (3), Hatch End (2), Pinner (2), Harrow on the Hill (1), Headstone Lane (1) and Rayners Lane (1). The borough's least deprived LSOA is in Pinner (LSOA 188), followed closely by LSOA 146 located in Hatch End. They have national rankings of 32,125 and 31,847 respectively and are amongst the least deprived 3% of LSOAs in the country, although both have seen a slight decline in their rankings since 2015.
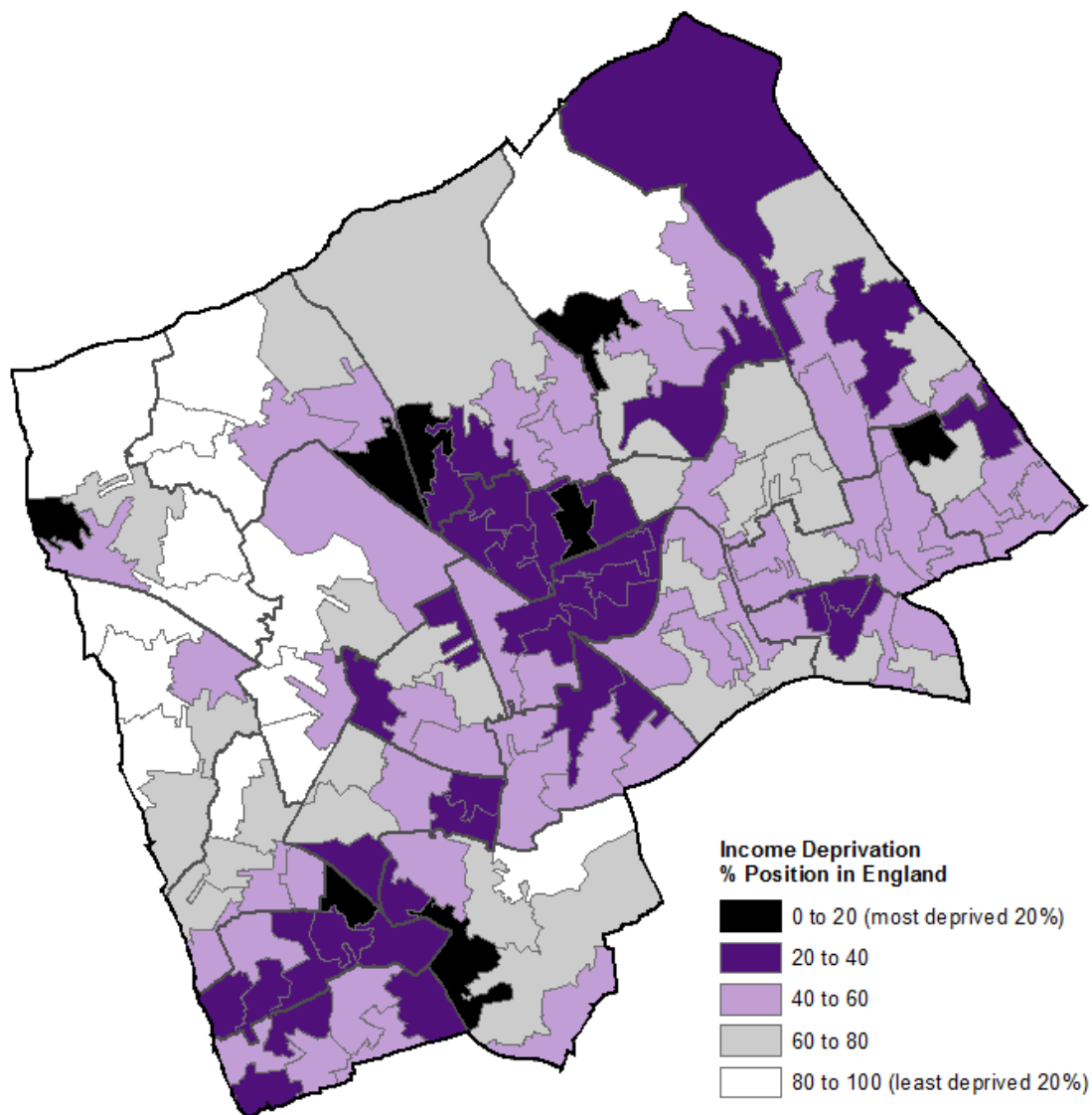
Multiple Deprivation by ward
Source: MHCLG, English Indices of Deprivation 2019
Note: Ward level data has been calculated from LSOA population-weighted average scores
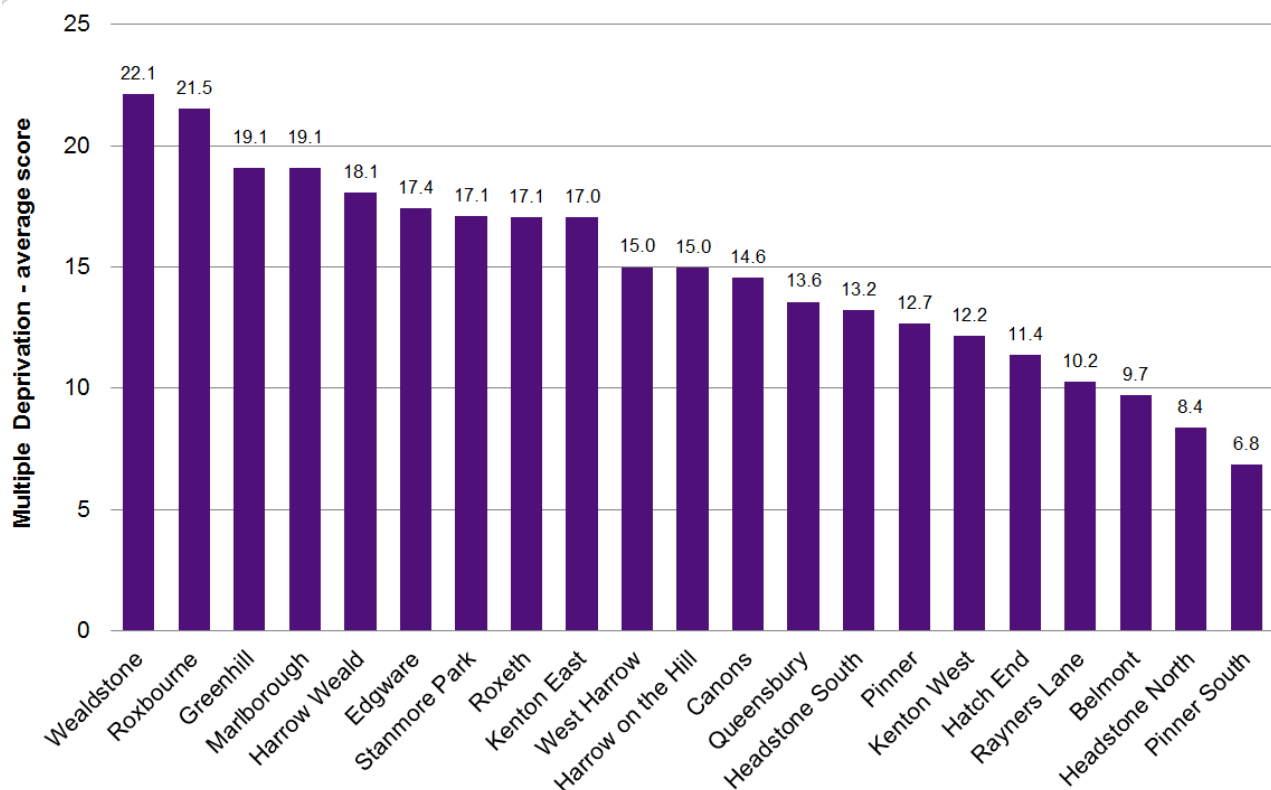
Wealdstone, Roxbourne, Greenhill and Marlborough are the most deprived wards in Harrow, unchanged since the 2015 and 2010 Indices of Deprivation. Pinner South, Headstone North, Rayners Lane and Belmont remain as the least deprived wards, again the same as in 2015, although Belmont and Rayners Lane have swapped places. The wards with the greatest change are West Harrow (falling from 13th to 10th most deprived), Headstone South (falling from 16th to 14th most deprived), and Kenton West (improving from 14th to 16th most deprived).

Income Deprivation

**Income Deprivation
% Position in England**

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

Crown Copyright
London Borough of Harrow LA. 100019206
Source: MHCLG English Indices of Deprivation 2019

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

- **Harrow's relative change within London shows a slight improvement, up one place from 23rd in 2015. This continues the improving trend from a rank of 20th place in 2010.**

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

- **No LSOAs are in the most deprived 10% and four are in the least 10% deprived nationally**

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

England Rank 2019: 156/317	Rank in 2015: 132/326	Trend: **Improvement**
London Rank 2019: 24/33	Rank in 2015: 23/33	Trend: **Improvement**

> ### *What does this Domain measure?*
>
> *This Domain measures the proportion of the population in an area experiencing deprivation relating to low income. This includes those people that are out of work, and those that are in work but have low earnings (and satisfy the respective means tests). A combined count of income deprived individuals per LSOA is calculated from various benefit systems including families[1] receiving Income Support, Jobseeker's Allowance, Pension Credit and Universal Credit. Asylum seekers in receipt of support are also included.*
>
> ### *Modifications since Indices of Deprivation 2015:*
>
> *Universal Credit has started to replace existing component indicators of the Income Deprivation Domain. Adjustments have been made to minimise the impact of Universal Credit given that it is only partially rolled out, and only in certain geographic areas.*

Income: Comparison of the number of LSOAs in each decile, 2015 & 2019

Source: MHCLG, English Indices of Deprivation 2019 & 2015
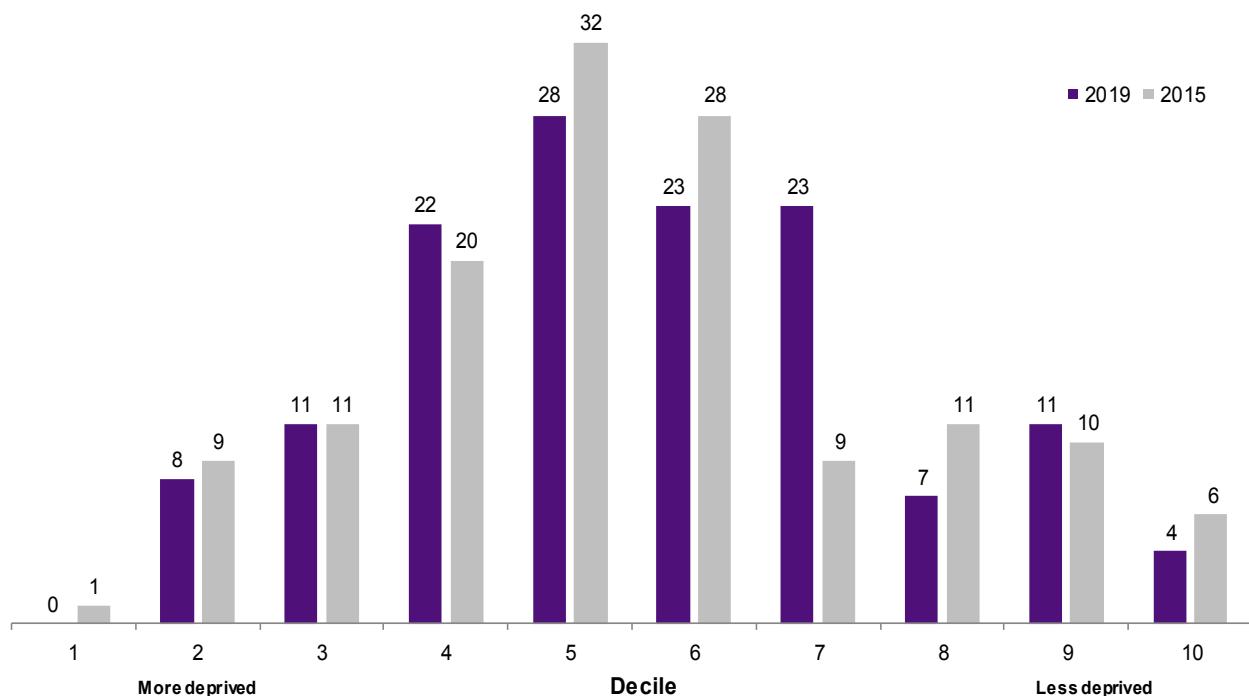
None of Harrow's LSOAs are in the most deprived 10%; eight are in England's most deprived 20%. This is an improvement since 2015 when one LSOA was in the lowest 10% nationally and ten were in the most deprived 20%. In 2010, 18 LSOAs were in the most deprived 20% indicating ongoing improvement in this domain.

At the LSOA level Harrow's most deprived area is located in Stanmore Park, an area covering three council estates - Cottesmore, Woodlands and Woodlands Drive. This LSOA has 'overtaken' LSOA 217 covering the Rayners Lane Estate which was previously Harrow's most income deprived neighbourhood, and fell within the 10% most deprived nationally in 2015. At the other end of the scale, four LSOAs are within England's 10% least deprived, two fewer than 2015, but the same number as 2010.

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

---

[1] 'Family' is used to designate a 'benefit unit', that is the claimant, any partner and any dependent children (those for whom Child Benefit is received)

Harrow's top ten ranked LSOAs for Income Deprivation
*Source: MHCLG, English Indices of Deprivation 2019*

LSOA Code	Ward	National Rank 2019	Score	National Decile
E01002227	Stanmore Park	3,691	0.258	2
E01002217	Roxbourne	4,054	0.249	2
E01002151	Hatch End	4,545	0.239	2
E01002185	Pinner	4,555	0.239	2
E01002133	Harrow on the Hill	4,812	0.234	2
E01002139	Harrow Weald	5,250	0.225	2
E01002120	Edgware	5,741	0.216	2
E01002235	Wealdstone	5,843	0.214	2
E01002130	Greenhill	6,931	0.196	3
E01002215	Roxbourne	6,948	0.195	3

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

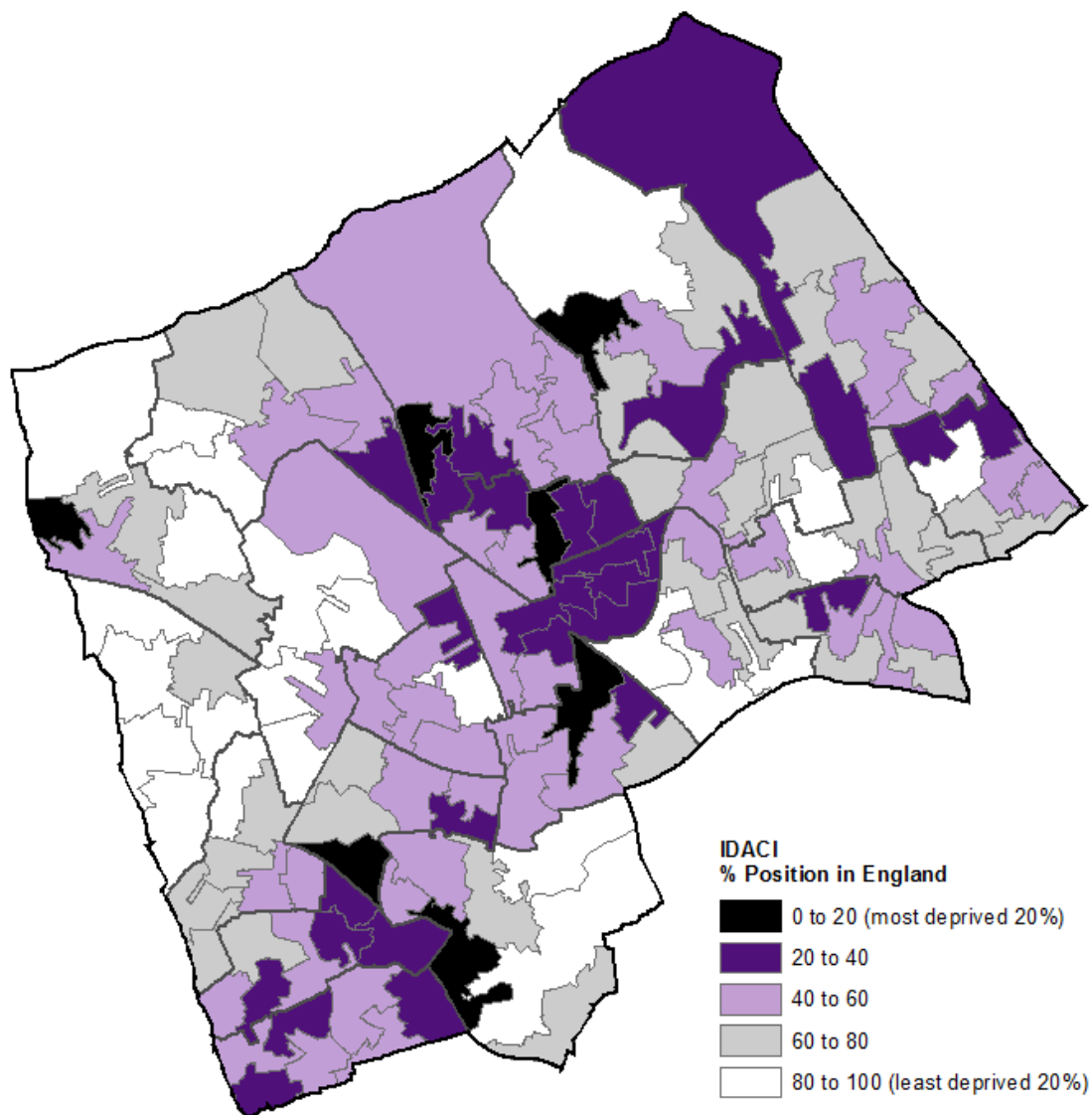## Income Deprivation by ward
Source: MHCLG, English Indices of Deprivation 2019
Note: Ward level data has been calculated from LSOA population-weighted average scores
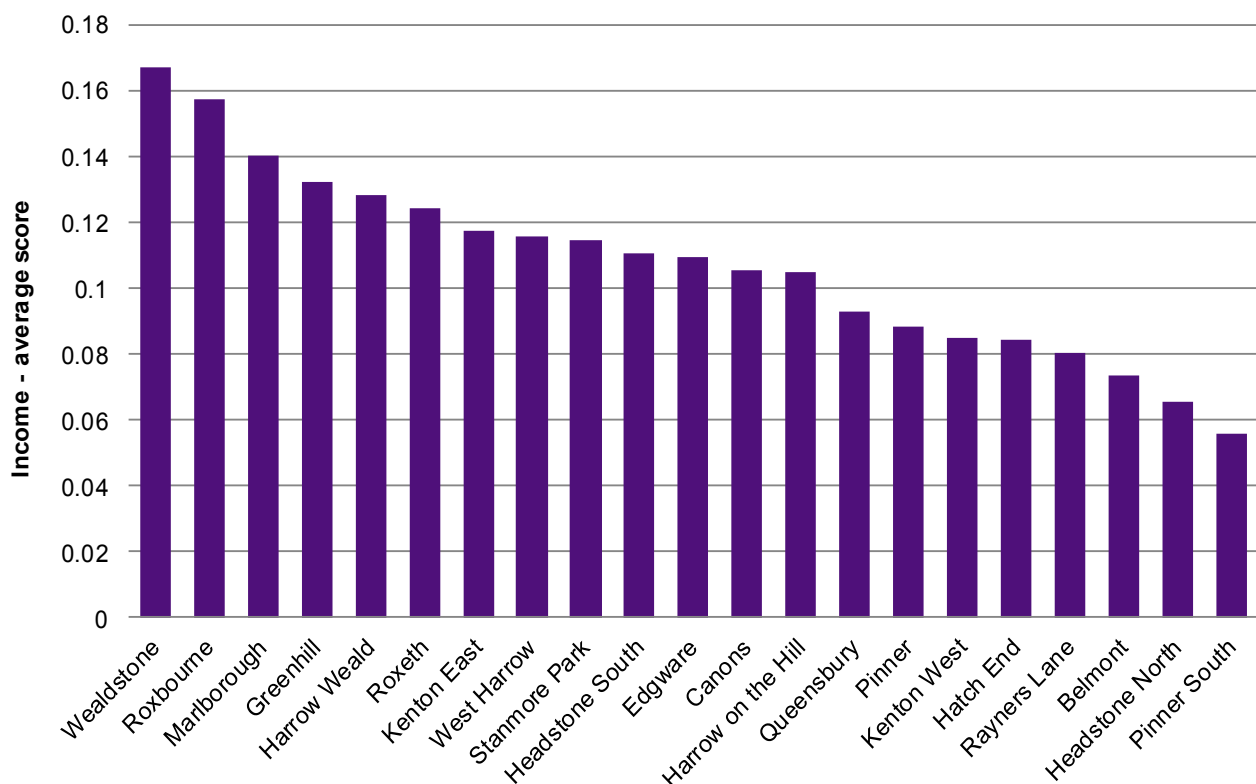
Wealdstone is Harrow's most deprived ward for income, followed by Roxbourne. These wards have an average rate of 16.7% and 15.8% indicating the proportion of residents in these wards who are likely to be experiencing income deprivation. The positions are unchanged since 2015, although the rates indicate an improvement over this period. Pinner South is the least income deprived ward with a rate of 5.6%; again this shows a slight improvement since 2015.

Income Deprivation Affecting Children (IDACI)

IDACI
% Position in England

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

Crown Copyright
London Borough of Harrow LA. 100019206
Source: MHCLG English Indices of Deprivation 2019

- **Harrow's ranking for income deprivation affecting children has improved considerably over the past nine years. Harrow was ranked 140/326 in 2015 and 66/326 in 2010.**

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

- **Deprivation is most prevalent in the centre and south west of the borough**

- **No LSOAs are in the most deprived 10% in England, compared with three in 2015**

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

England Rank 2019: 199/317	Rank in 2015: 140/326	Trend: **Improvement**
London Rank 2019: 30/33	Rank in 2015: 25/33	Trend: **Improvement**

14

***What does this Supplementary Index measure?***

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

Modifications since Indices of Deprivation 2015:

Universal Credit has started to replace existing component indicators of the Income Deprivation Domain. Adjustments have been made to minimise the impact of Universal Credit given that it is only partially rolled out, and only in certain geographic areas.

IDACI: Comparison of the number of LSOAs in each decile, 2015 & 2019
Source: MHCLG, English Indices of Deprivation 2019 & 2015
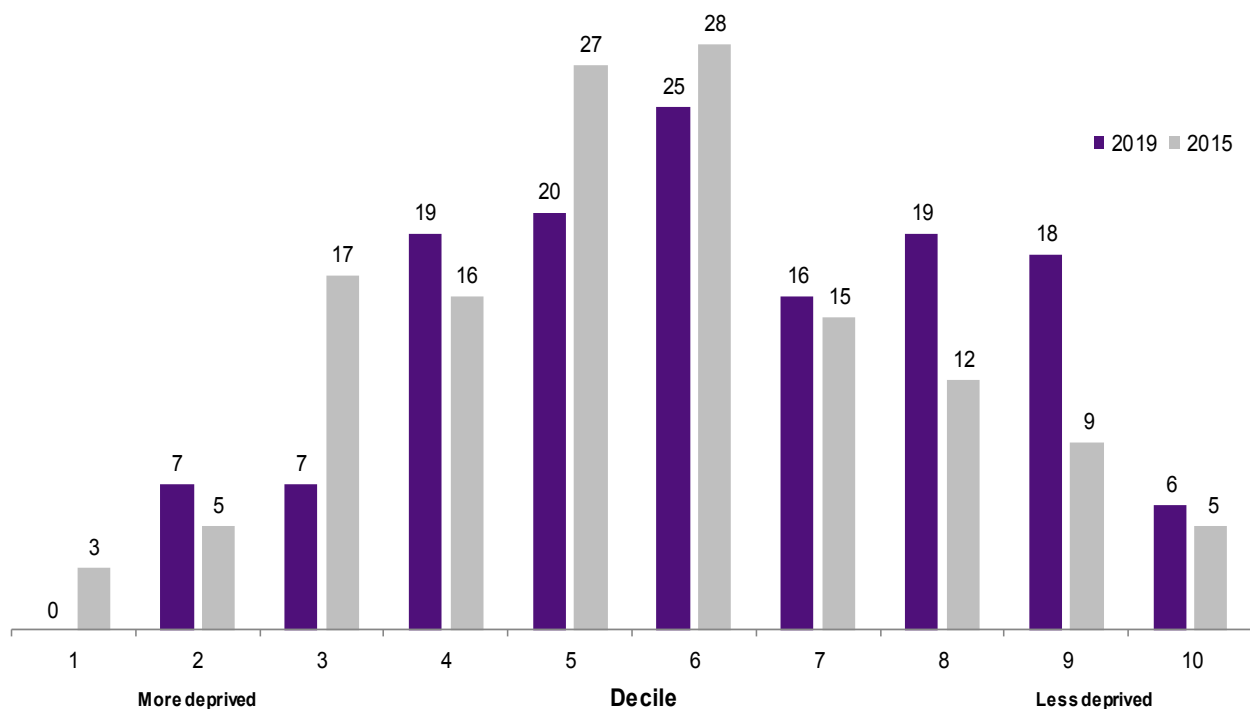
None of Harrow's LSOAs are in the most deprived 10% nationally; this is an improvement from 2015 when three LSOAs were in the most deprived 10%, which in turn was a reduction from eight LSOAs in 2010 (four of which were in the most deprived 5% nationally). The number of LSOAs in the least deprived 40% has increased considerably too, from 41 in 2015 to 59 in 2019.

Harrow's most deprived LSOAs for income deprivation affecting children have changed since 2015. The LSOAs in Pinner (covering Pinner Hill Estate) and Harrow on the Hill (covering Grange Farm and Northolt Road Estates), which are now the most deprived, were not even in the top ten in 2015. The situation in these neighbourhoods is not necessarily any worse than in 2015 though. For example, Mill Farm Close which is situated within the Pinner Hill Estate has undergone substantial regeneration. The scheme was completed in 2015 and accommodation here remains predominantly social housing. Other deprived areas which have been regenerated have had private housing schemes incorporated into them and so are now likely to have an improved ranking for this Index. For example, the LSOA covering Rayners Lane Estate was the second most deprived neighbourhood in 2015. Following regeneration and a greater proportion of privately owned homes, it is now ranked eighth, and has moved from Decile 1 to Decile 3 in the national rankings.

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

Harrow's top ten ranked LSOAs for Income Deprivation Affecting Children
*Source: MHCLG, English Indices of Deprivation 2019*

LSOA Code	Ward	National Rank 2019	Score	National Decile
E01002185	Pinner	5,070	0.285	2
E01002133	Harrow on the Hill	5,183	0.283	2
E01002227	Stanmore Park	5,663	0.273	2
E01002241	West Harrow	5,820	0.270	2
E01002233	Wealdstone	6,239	0.262	2
E01002130	Greenhill	6,421	0.259	2
E01002139	Harrow Weald	6,481	0.257	2
E01002217	Roxbourne	7,223	0.244	3
E01002120	Edgware	7,468	0.241	3
E01002151	Hatch End	7,659	0.237	3

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

## Income Deprivation Affecting Children by ward
Source: MHCLG, English Indices of Deprivation 2019
Note: Ward level data has been calculated from LSOA population-weighted average scores
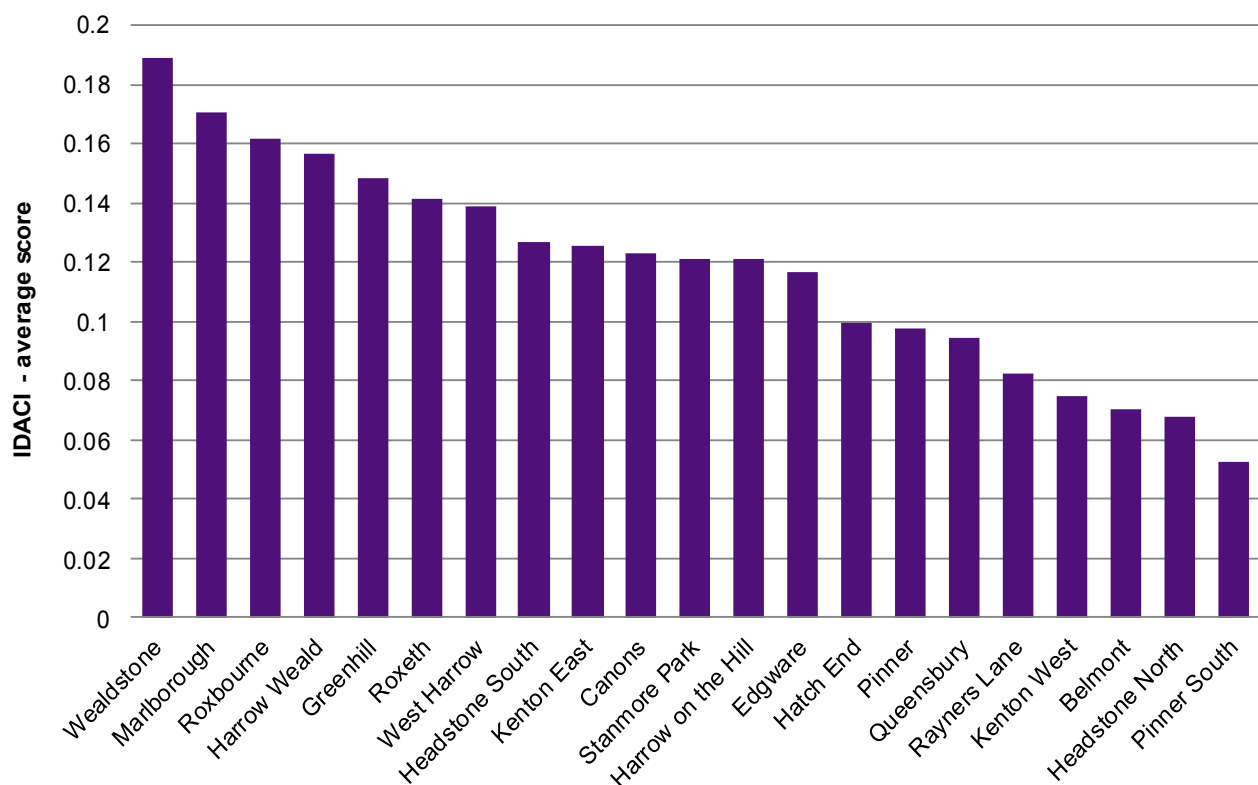
Wealdstone is Harrow's most deprived ward for income deprivation affecting children, followed by Marlborough. These wards have an average rate of 18.9% and 17.1% indicating the proportion of children in these wards who are likely to be experiencing income deprivation. Roxbourne was the second most deprived ward in 2015 but has now 'overtaken' Marlborough to rank third. The rates show an improvement over this period; in 2015 the five most deprived wards had a rate of over 20%, whereas all wards are below 20% in 2019. Pinner South is the least deprived ward overall with a rate of 5.3%, which also shows an improvement since 2015.
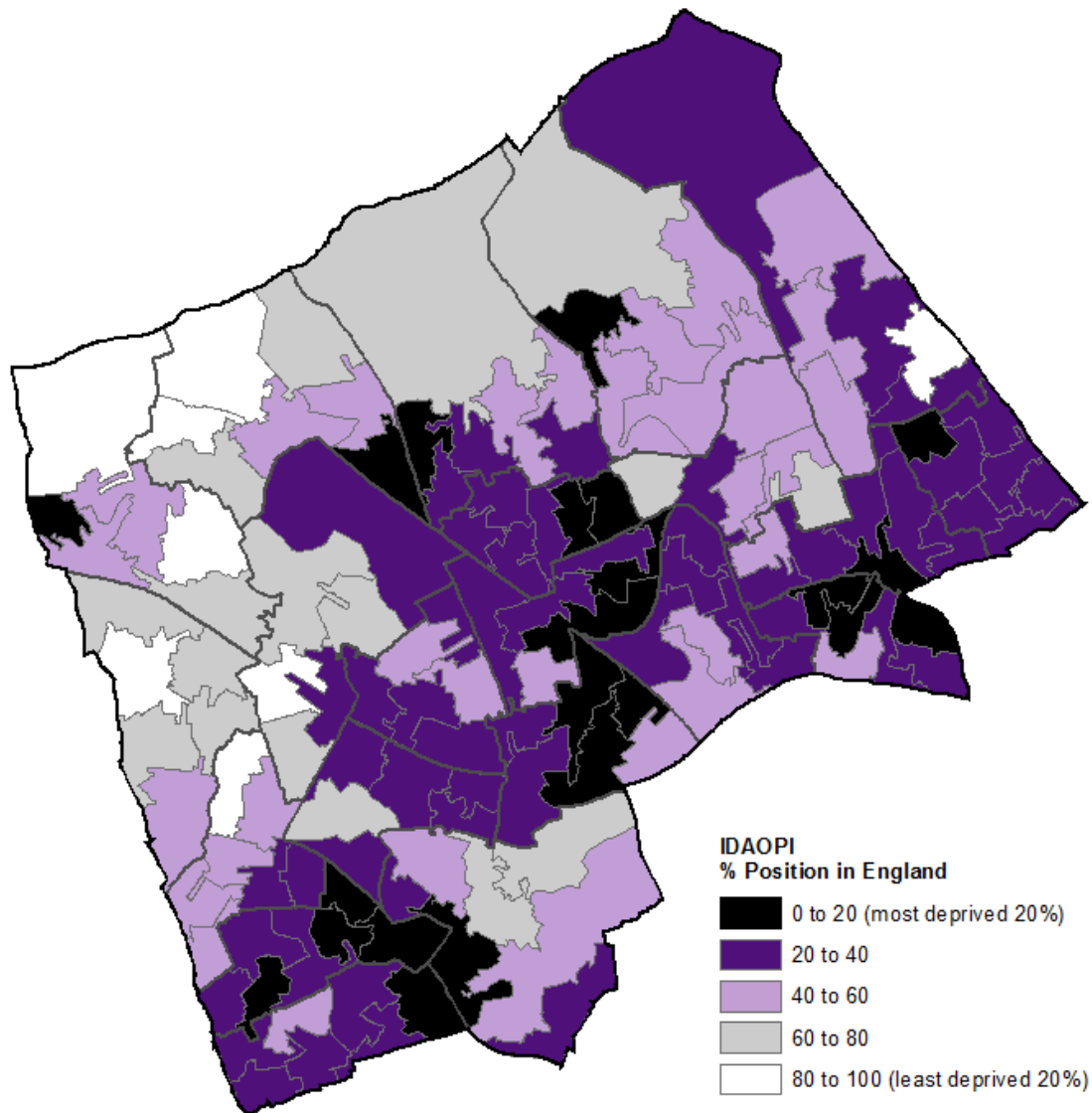
Income Deprivation Affecting Older People (IDAOPI)

Crown Copyright
London Borough of Harrow LA. 100019206
Source: MHCLG English Indices of Deprivation 2019

- **Harrow's ranking shows a slight improvement, but has not changed notably since 2015**

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

- **There are 22 LSOAs in the 20% most deprived nationally, two more than in 2015**

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

|		
England Rank 2019: 65/317	Rank in 2015: 61/326	Trend: **Improvement**
London Rank 2019: 22/33	Rank in 2015: 21/33	Trend: **Improvement**

What does this Supplementary Index measure?

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

Modifications since Indices of Deprivation 2015:

Universal Credit has started to replace existing component indicators of the Income Deprivation Domain. Adjustments have been made to minimise the impact of Universal Credit given that it is only partially rolled out, and only in certain geographic areas.

IDAOPI: Comparison of the number of LSOAs in each decile, 2015 & 2019
Source: MHCLG, English Indices of Deprivation 2019 & 2015
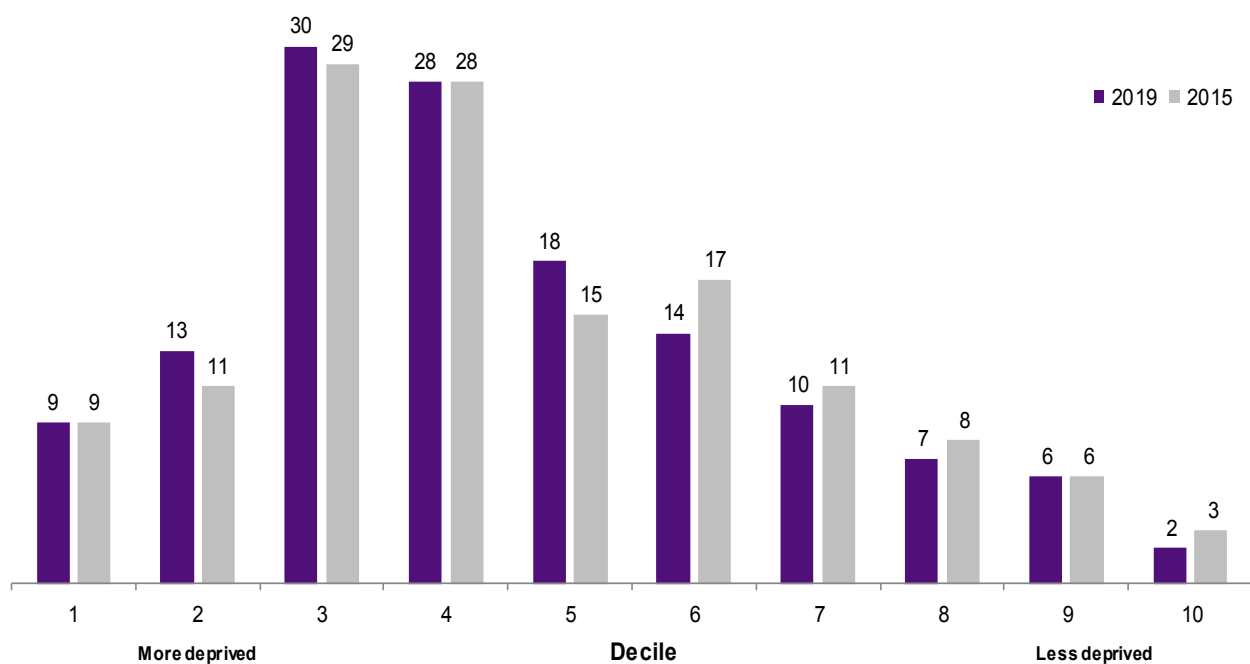
There are 22 LSOAs in the 20% most deprived nationally, two more than in 2015 and the same number as in 2010. The number of LSOAs in the most deprived 50% has increased too, from 92 in 2015 to 98 in 2019.

Harrow's most deprived LSOAs for income deprivation affecting older people remain the same as in 2015; these being LSOA 217 in Roxbourne (covering the Rayners Lane Estate) and LSOA 235 in Wealdstone. LSOA 217 has an improved national ranking of 445 compared with 226 in 2015, but it still remains in the most deprived 2% of LSOAs for income deprivation amongst older people. LSOA 235 in Wealdstone has a worse ranking of 674 compared with 1,224 in 2015 and is in the most 3% deprived LSOAs nationally. The scores are meaningful for this measure and relate to the proportion of older people in households experiencing income deprivation. Therefore for the two most deprived LSOAs in Harrow for this indicator, around half of residents aged 60 years or more are likely to be experiencing income deprivation.

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

Harrow's top ten ranked LSOAs for Income Deprivation Affecting Older People
*Source: MHCLG, English Indices of Deprivation 2019*

LSOA Code	Ward	National Rank 2019	Score	National Decile
E01002217	Roxbourne	445	0.532	1
E01002235	Wealdstone	674	0.496	1
E01002133	Harrow on the Hill	1,995	0.394	1
E01002120	Edgware	2,005	0.394	1
E01002168	Kenton East	2,327	0.379	1
E01002130	Greenhill	2,413	0.376	1
E01002215	Roxbourne	2,993	0.352	1
E01002167	Kenton East	2,998	0.351	1
E01002151	Hatch End	3,249	0.341	1
E01002185	Pinner	3,810	0.324	2

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

## Income Deprivation Affecting Older People by ward
Source: MHCLG, English Indices of Deprivation 2019
Note: Ward level data has been calculated from LSOA population-weighted average scores
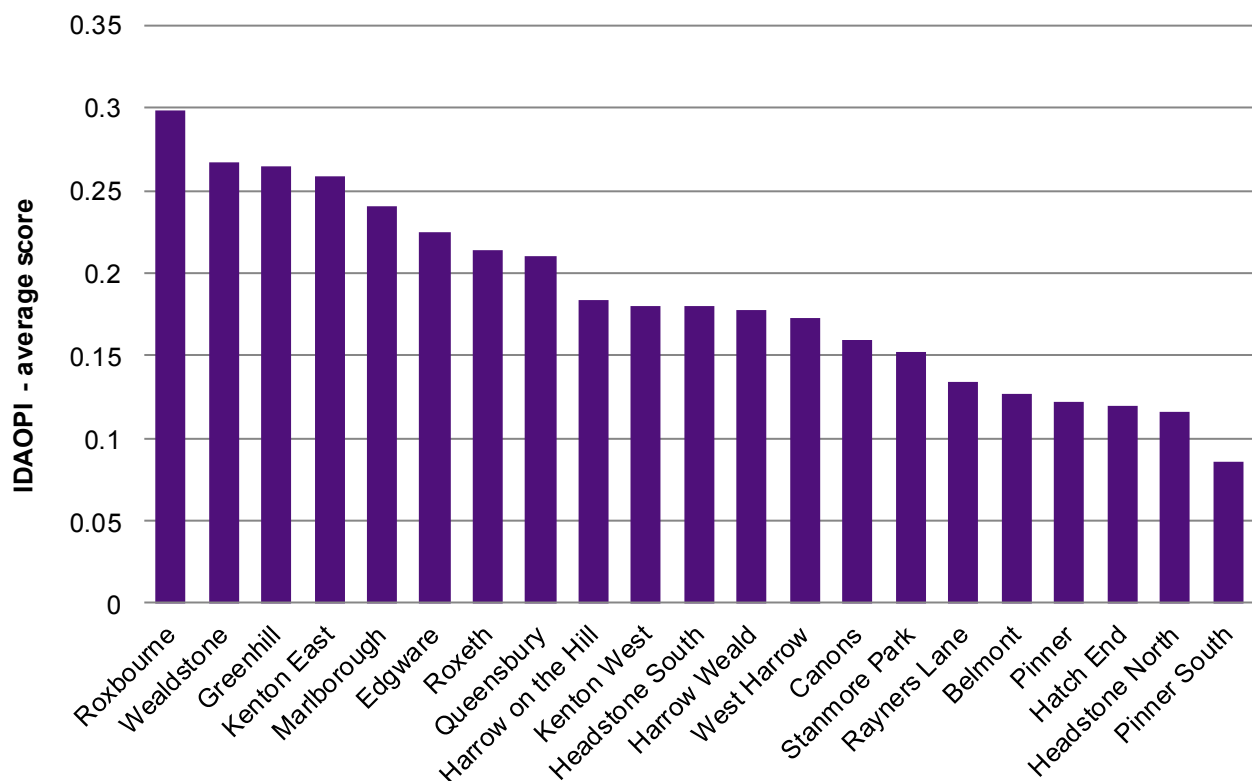
Roxbourne is Harrow's most deprived ward for income affecting older people, followed by Wealdstone. These wards have an average rate of 29.8% and 26.7% indicating the proportion of older people in these wards who are likely to be experiencing income deprivation. The rates indicate an overall improvement since 2015. Kenton East has notably improved relative to other wards, moving from second place in 2015 to fourth in 2019. Pinner South is the least deprived ward overall with a rate of 8.6%.

Employment Deprivation
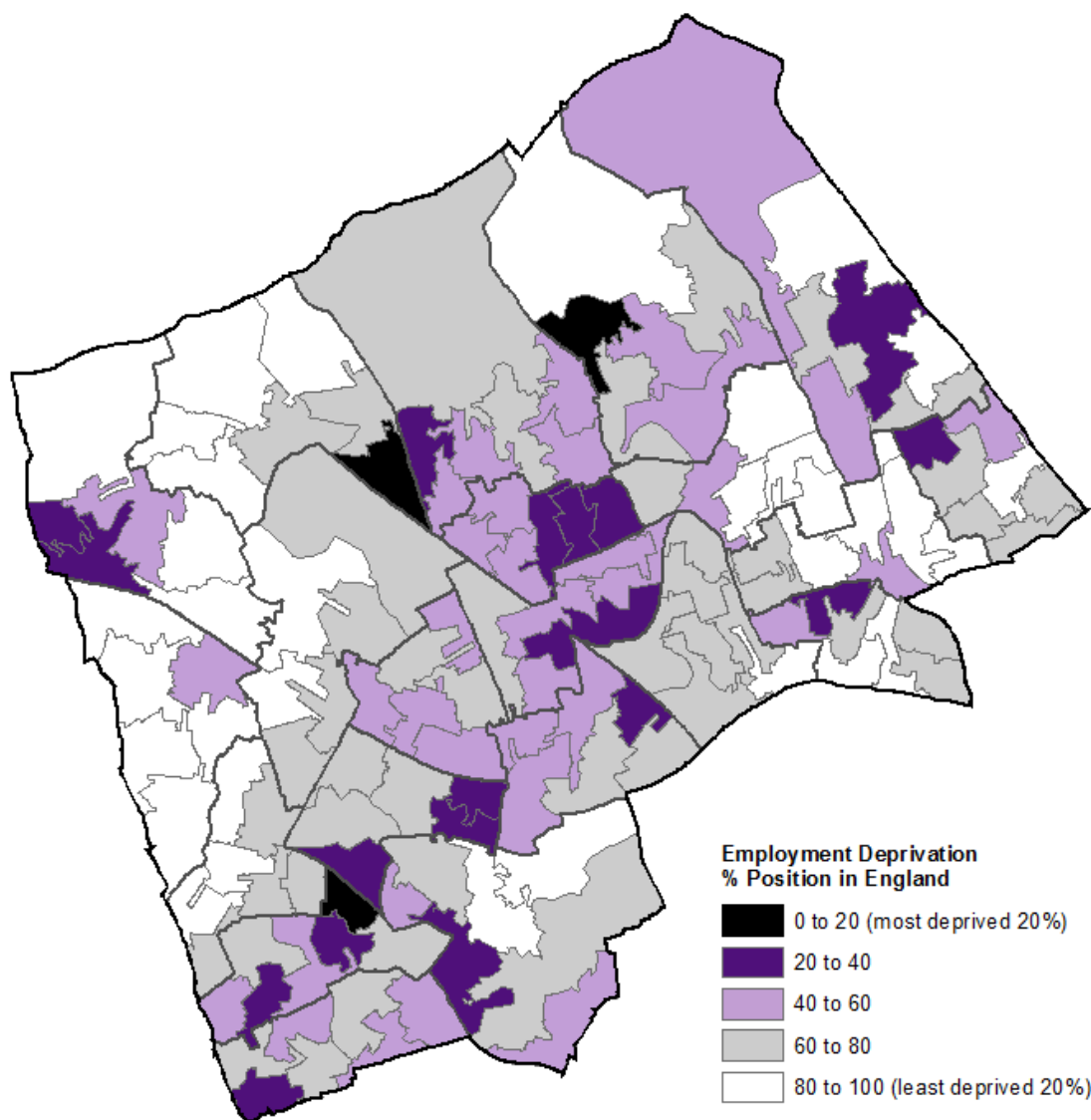
Crown Copyright
London Borough of Harrow LA. 100019206
Source: MHCLG English Indices of Deprivation 2019

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

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

- **Three LSOAs are in the most deprived 20% in England, compared with four in 2015**

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

England Rank 2019: 227/317	Rank in 2015: 217/326	Trend: **Improvement**
London Rank 2019: 28/33	Rank in 2015: 26/33	Trend: **Improvement**

> ***What does this Domain measure?***
>
> *This Domain measures the proportion of the working age population in an area involuntarily excluded from the labour market. This includes people who would like to work but are unable to do so due to unemployment, sickness or disability, or caring responsibilities. A combined count of employment deprived individuals per LSOA is calculated from claimants of various benefits including Jobseeker's Allowance, Incapacity Benefit, Severe Disablement Allowance, Carer's Allowance and some Universal Credit groups.*
>
> ***Modifications since Indices of Deprivation 2015:***
>
> *Universal Credit has started to replace existing component indicators. Adjustments have been made to minimise the impact of Universal Credit given that it is only partially rolled out, and only in certain geographic areas.*

Employment: Comparison of the number of LSOAs in each decile, 2015 & 2019

Source: MHCLG, English Indices of Deprivation 2019 & 2015
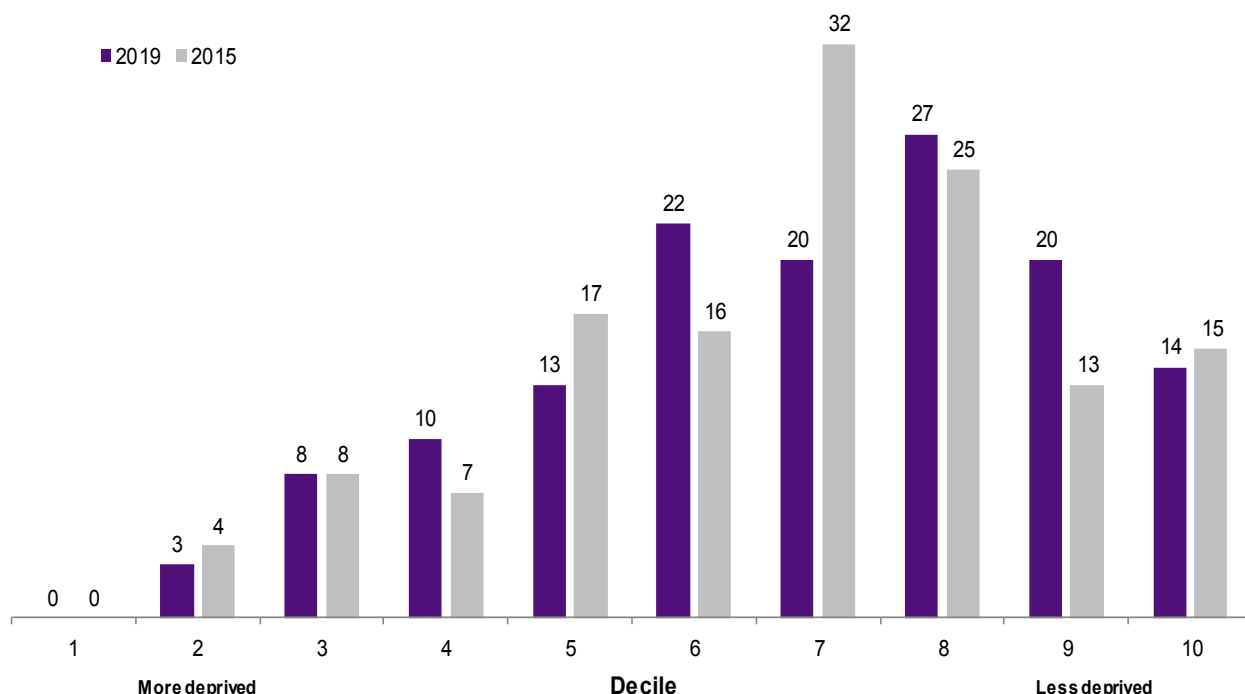
The overall picture of employment derivation in Harrow is positive. There are many more LSOAs in the least deprived deciles than the more deprived deciles. There are no LSOAs in the most deprived 10% nationally and the number in the most deprived 20% has decreased from four to three.

The areas of highest employment deprivation are similar to the top 10 of 2015, albeit in a slightly different order. LSOA 227 in Stanmore Park (an area covering three council estates - Cottesmore, Woodlands and Woodlands Drive) now ranks first, and LSOA 151 in Hatch End (covering the Headstone Lane Estate), which was ranked top in 2015, is now ranked second. These two LSOAs have seen a worsening in their national rankings, whilst the third ranked LSOA 151 in Roxbourne (covering the Rayners Lane Estate) has improved its national ranking although remains third in Harrow, as it was in 2015.

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

Harrow's top ten ranked LSOAs for Employment Deprivation
*Source: MHCLG, English Indices of Deprivation 2019*

LSOA Code	Ward	National Rank 2019	Score	National Decile
E01002227	Stanmore Park	3,593	0.192	2
E01002151	Hatch End	4,111	0.183	2
E01002217	Roxbourne	6,552	0.150	2
E01002139	Harrow Weald	6,987	0.145	3
E01002133	Harrow on the Hill	7,370	0.141	3
E01002185	Pinner	7,860	0.136	3
E01002211	Roxbourne	7,903	0.136	3
E01002120	Edgware	8,145	0.133	3
E01002131	Greenhill	8,937	0.126	3
E01002235	Wealdstone	9,123	0.125	3

All neighbourhoods (LSOAs) in England are ranked between 1 and 32,844, with '1' the most deprived nationally
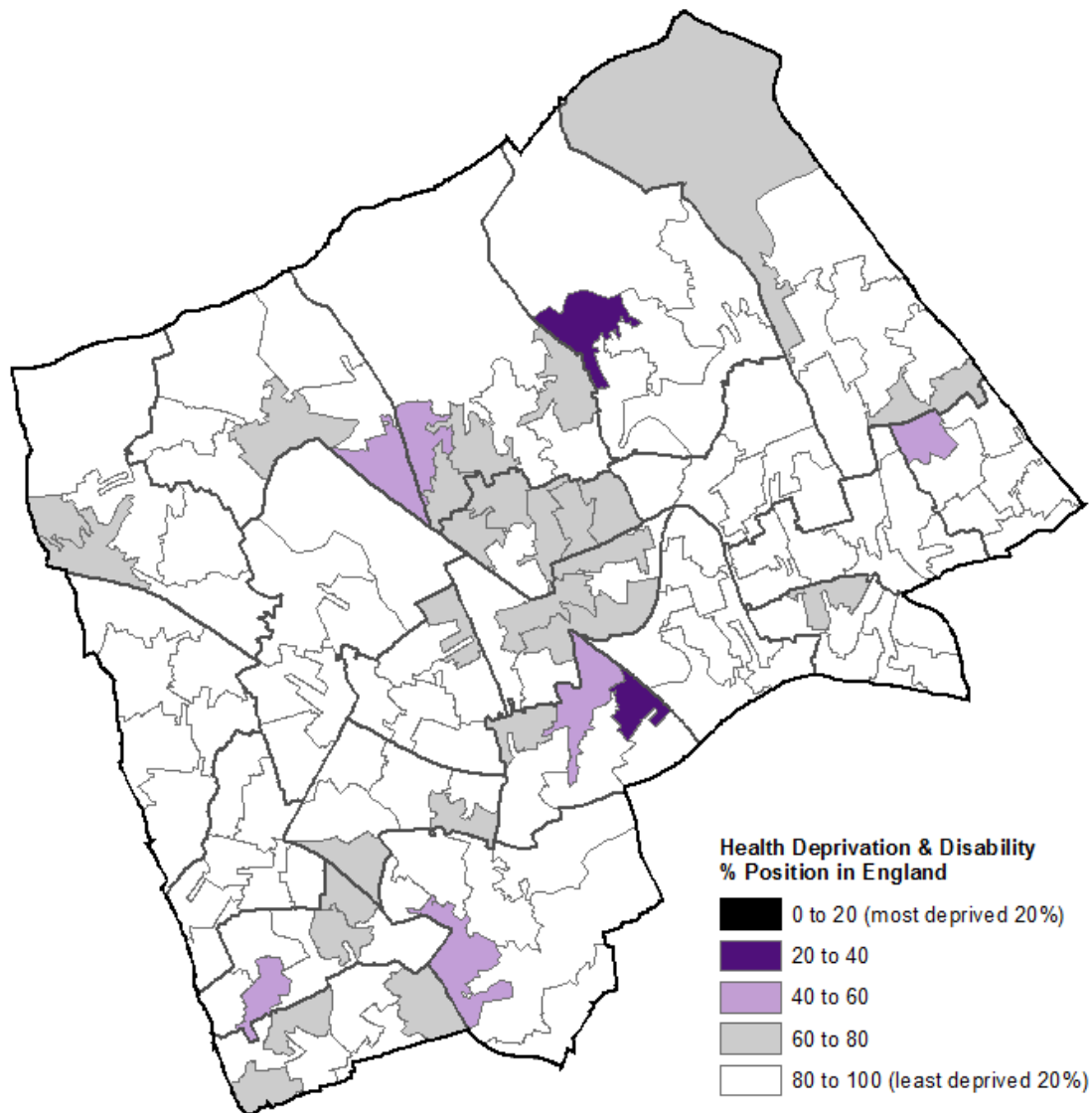
Employment Deprivation by ward
Source: MHCLG, English Indices of Deprivation 2019
Note: Ward level data has been calculated from LSOA population-weighted average scores
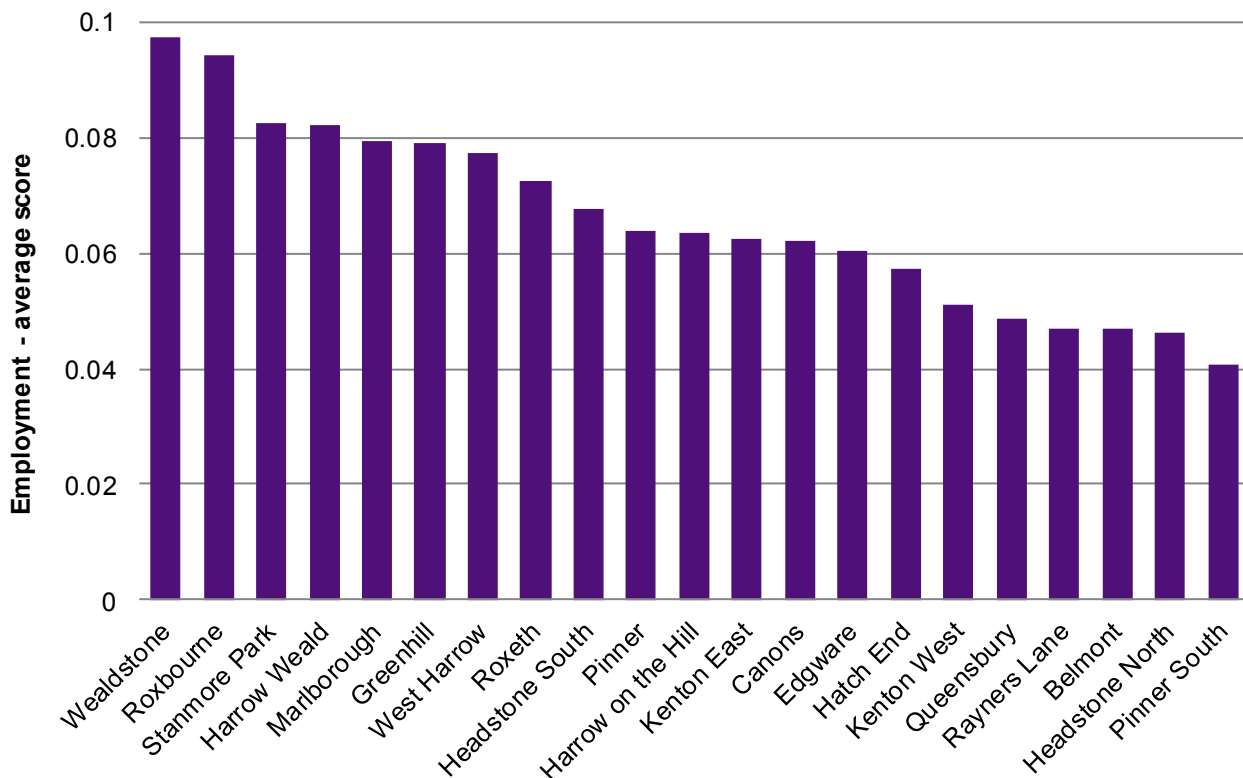
Overall, Wealdstone is the most deprived ward for this indicator with an average of 9.7% of its population being employment deprived. Wealdstone was also the most deprived in 2015, although the rate has now improved. Stanmore Park ward which was ranked 6th overall in Harrow in 2015 has now declined to 3rd in 2019 suggesting that, whilst it is not necessarily getting more deprived, it is not improving at a rate to keep pace with other wards which are 'overtaking' it.

Health Deprivation and Disability

Health Deprivation & Disability % Position in England

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

Crown Copyright
London Borough of Harrow LA. 100019206
Source: MHCLG English Indices of Deprivation 2019

- **Harrow's ranking for health deprivation and disability is very good. It has improved since 2015 relative to other districts in England, and Harrow is now in the top 10% of all local authorities nationally for this domain. Within London however, Harrow declined in ranking by one place.**

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

- **Over half (72) of all Harrow's LSOAs are within the least deprived 10% of all English LSOAs for this domain**

England Rank 2019: 293/317	Rank in 2015: 277/326	Trend: **Improvement**
London Rank 2019: 30/33	Rank in 2015: 31/33	Trend: **Decline**

What does this Domain measure?

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

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

Modifications since Indices of Deprivation 2015:

- *Data on claimants of Universal Credit and Personal Independence Payments have been incorporated into the 'comparative illness and disability ratio' indicator*

- *The health benefits component of the mood and anxiety disorders indicator has been removed due to concerns over the reliability of the health conditions source data from DWP*

Health and Disability: Comparison of the number of LSOAs in each decile, 2015 & 2019
Source: MHCLG, English Indices of Deprivation 2019 & 2015
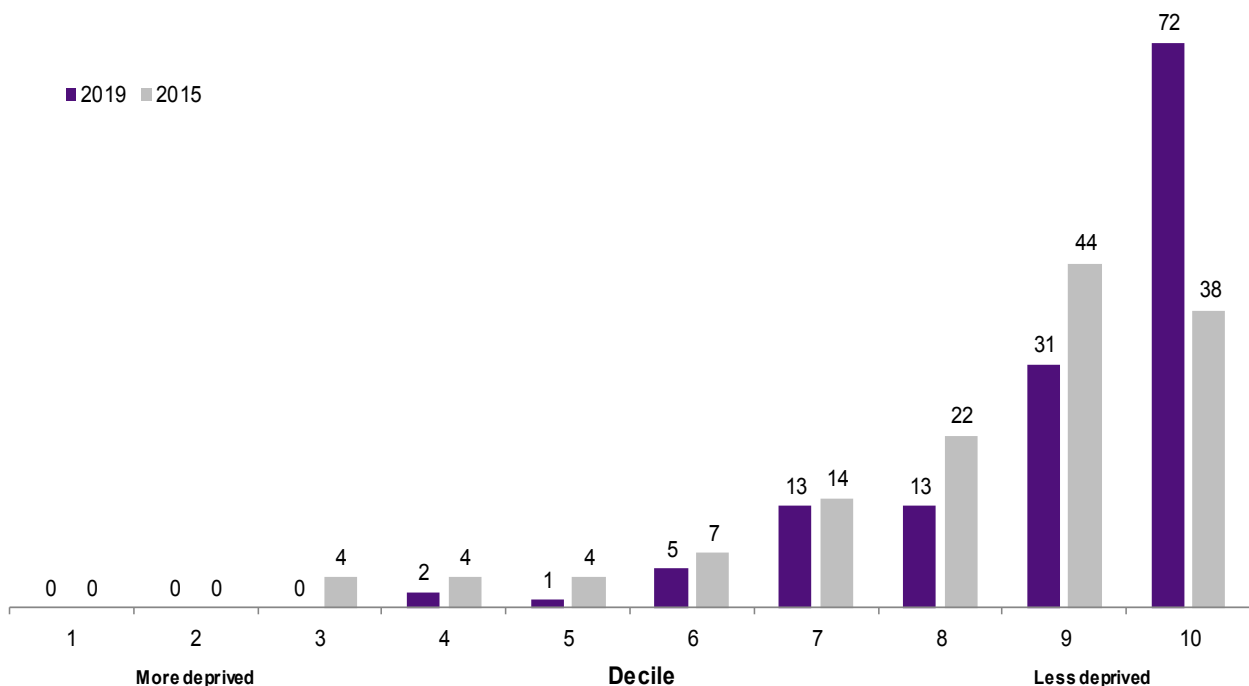
Overall, Harrow scores very well for this Index. There are no Harrow LSOAs in the most deprived 30 per cent of LSOAs nationally. All but three of Harrow's LSOAs rank in the least deprived 50% across England, with a huge increase since 2015 in the number of LSOAs in the tenth decile i.e. the least deprived of all neighborhoods. The fact that Harrow declined by one place in the London rankings indicates that other London Boroughs also experienced large relative improvements.

The most deprived Harrow neighbourhood in 2015 was LSOA 217 covering the Rayners Lane Estate in Roxbourne; in 2019 this LSOA is ranked 16th, and is in the least deprived 40% of LSOAs nationally. The LSOAs which are most deprived in 2019 are LSOA 131 in Greenhill (4th in 2015) which covers the Elmgrove Estate, and LSOA 227 in Stanmore Park (also 2nd in 2015) covering three council estates - Cottesmore, Woodlands and Woodlands Drive. Both these LSOAs have however improved their ranking and moved up from Decile 3 to Decile 4. Over half (72) of all Harrow's LSOAs are within the least deprived 10% of all English LSOAs for this Index.

Harrow's top ten ranked LSOAs for Health Deprivation and Disability
*Source: MHCLG, English Indices of Deprivation 2019*

LSOA Code	Ward	National Rank 2019	National Decile
E01002131	Greenhill	11,600	4
E01002227	Stanmore Park	12,655	4
E01002151	Hatch End	16,084	5
E01002120	Edgware	16,585	6
E01002130	Greenhill	17,835	6
E01002139	Harrow Weald	19,255	6
E01002133	Harrow on the Hill	19,303	6
E01002215	Roxbourne	19,554	6
E01002168	Kenton East	19,958	7
E01002211	Roxbourne	20,272	7

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

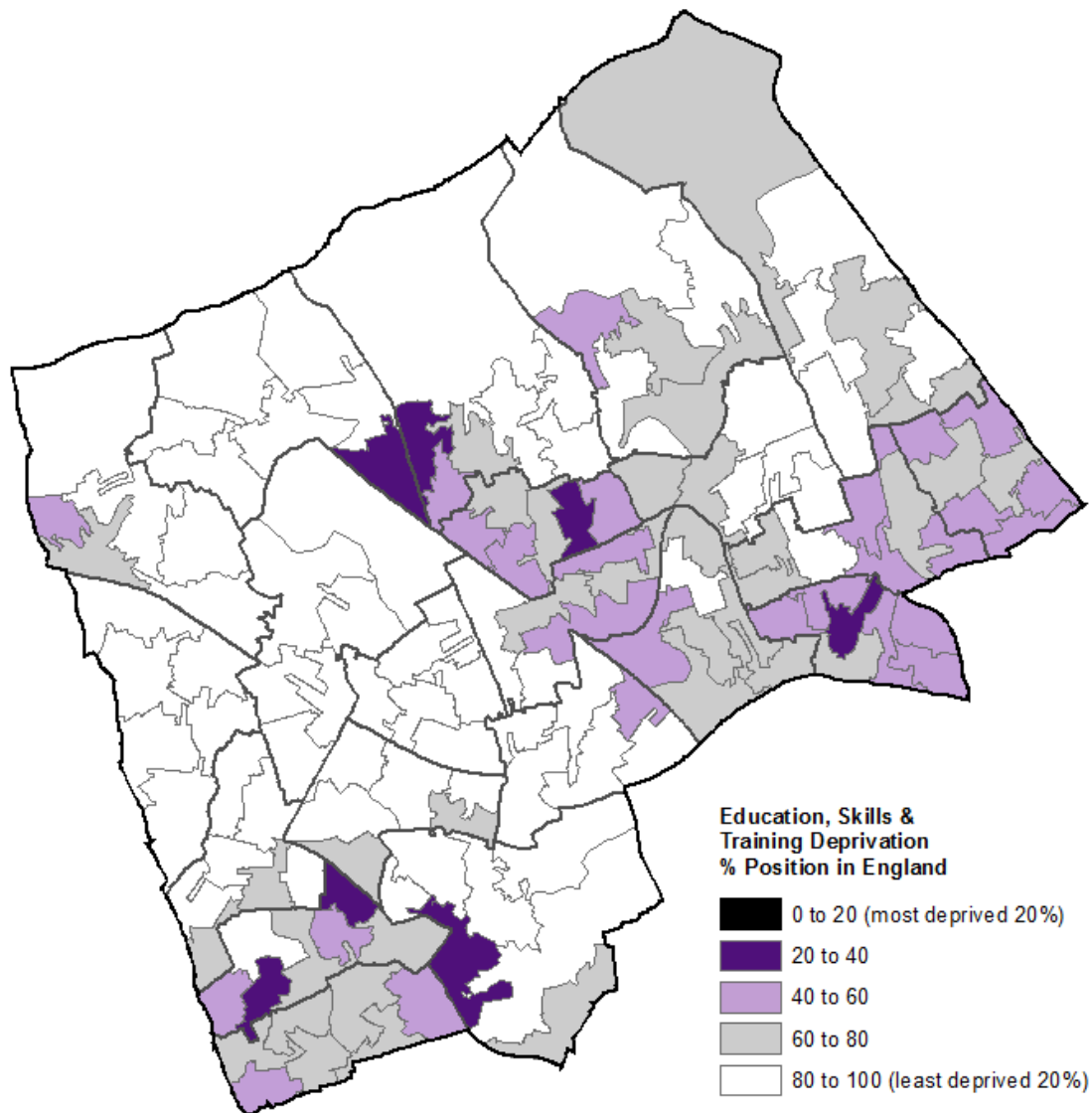## Health Deprivation and Disability by ward
Source: MHCLG, English Indices of Deprivation 2019
Note: Ward level data has been calculated from LSOA population-weighted average scores
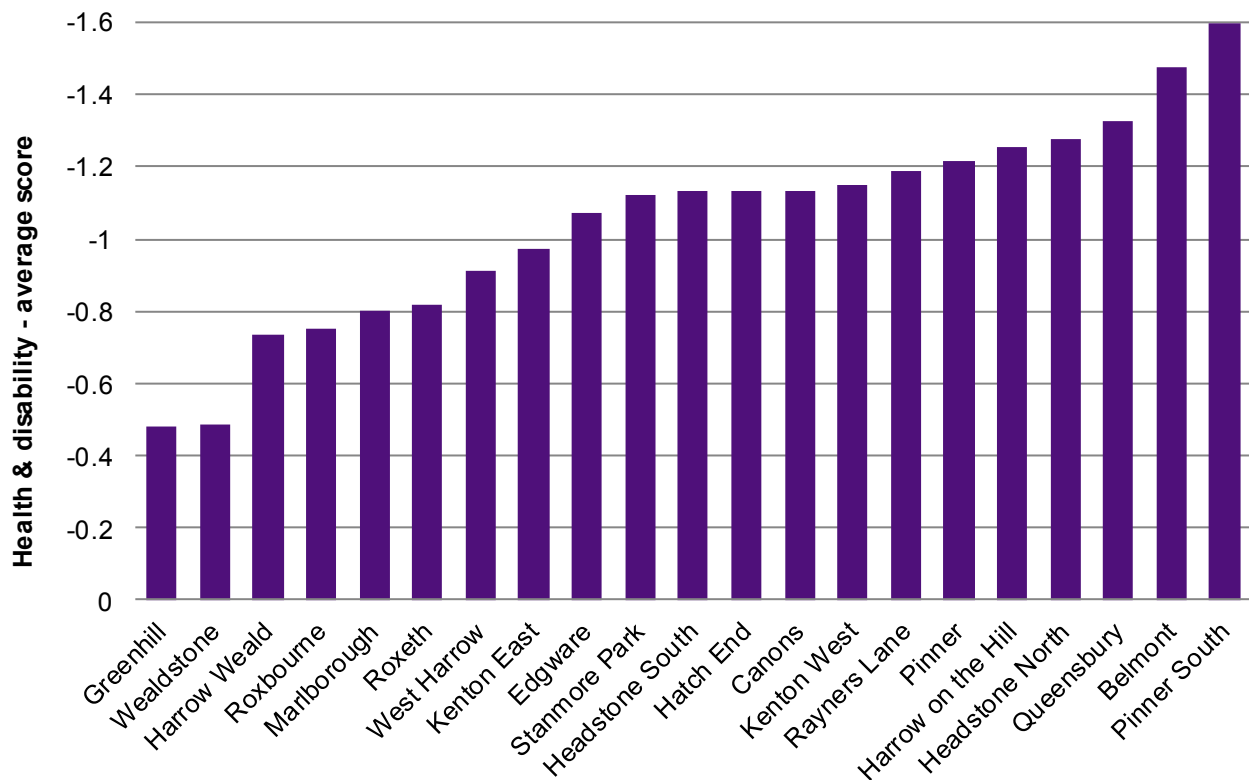
Overall, Greenhill ward is Harrow's most deprived for health and disability, closely followed by Wealdstone; these were also the most deprived wards in 2015. Roxbourne has 'overtaken' Harrow Weald to move from third in 2015 to fourth place in 2019. However, when scores are compared to levels across England, none of Harrow's wards as a whole could be regarded as being deprived for this domain, as all would lie within the least deprived 20% of LSOAs.

Education, Skills and Training Deprivation

Education, Skills &
Training Deprivation
% Position in England

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

Crown Copyright
London Borough of Harrow LA. 100019206
Source: MHCLG English Indices of Deprivation 2019

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

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

- **87% of all Harrow's LSOAs are within the least deprived 50% of all English LSOAs for this Index and nearly a quarter (33) are within the least deprived 10% nationally**

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

England Rank 2019: 301/317	Rank in 2015: 303/326	Trend: **Improvement**
London Rank 2019: 27/33	Rank in 2015: 26/33	Trend: **Improvement**

26


What does this Domain measure?

This Domain measures the lack of attainment and skills in the local population. The indicators fall into two sub-domains: one relating to children and young people, and one relating to adult skills. More detailed descriptions can be found under these sub-domains on the following pages. These two sub-domains are designed to reflect the 'flow' and 'stock' of educational disadvantage within an area respectively. That is, the 'children and young people' sub-domain measures the attainment of qualifications and associated measures ('flow'), while the 'adult skills' sub-domain measures the lack of qualifications in the resident working age adult population ('stock').

Modifications since Indices of Deprivation 2015:

- *Minor changes to the grading scheme and teacher assessment frameworks for the Key Stage 2 indicator*

- *Addition of one extra year of data in the entry to higher education indicator*

Education, Skills and Training: Comparison of the number of LSOAs in each decile, 2015 & 2019
Source: MHCLG, English Indices of Deprivation 2019 & 2015
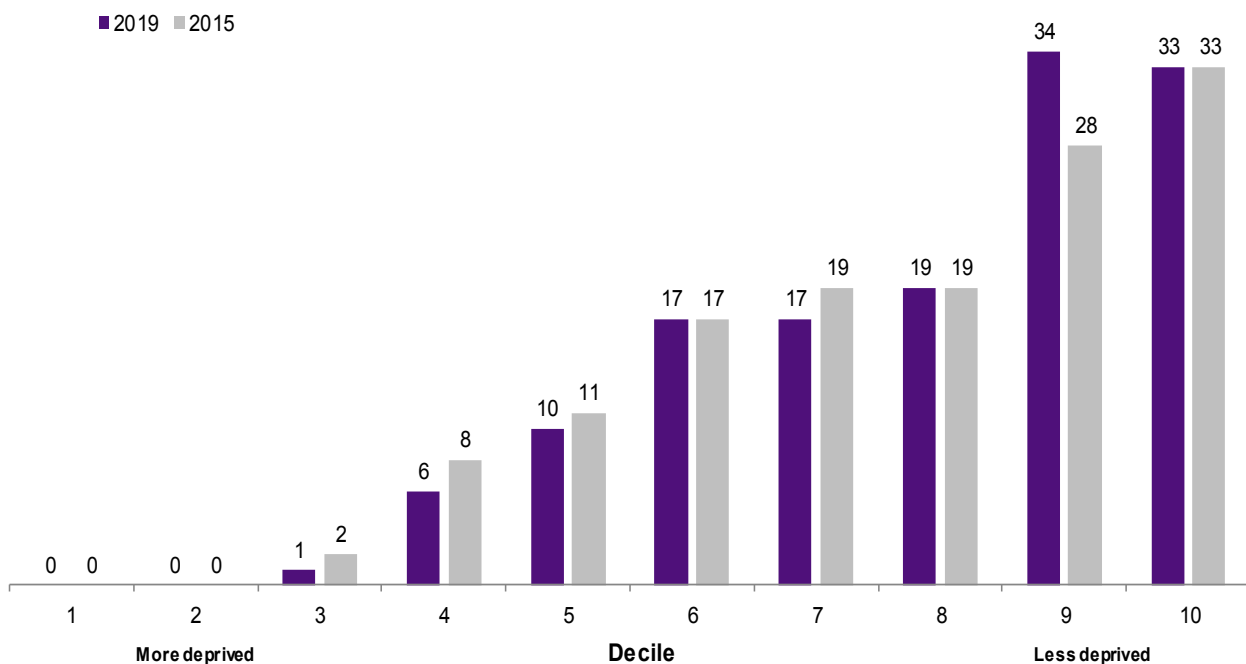
Overall, Harrow scores very well for this domain. Harrow does however rank slightly lower than it did prior to 2015, when an English proficiency indicator began to be included in the 'adult skills' sub-domain. This change tends to reduce the ranking of LSOAs where there are large numbers from minority ethnic groups.

There is one Harrow LSOA in the most deprived 30 per cent of LSOAs nationally, a reduction from two in 2015. 87% of Harrow's LSOAs rank in the least deprived 50% across England. Whilst the distribution of LSOAs across the deciles is fairly similar to 2015, there has been a notable increase in the number of LSOAs now falling within Decile 9 i.e. nearly half (67) of Harrow's LSOAs are now in the least deprived 20% in the country. Two LSOAs (located in Pinner and Hatch End wards) are in England's least deprived 1% of LSOAs.

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

Harrow's top ten ranked LSOAs for Education, Skills and Training Deprivation
*Source: MHCLG, English Indices of Deprivation 2019*

LSOA Code	Ward	National Rank 2019	National Decile
E01002151	Hatch End	9,466	3
E01002139	Harrow Weald	10,365	4
E01002235	Wealdstone	11,750	4
E01002215	Roxbourne	12,159	4
E01002167	Kenton East	12,677	4
E01002217	Roxbourne	12,985	4
E01002133	Harrow on the Hill	13,073	4
E01002224	Roxeth	13,562	5
E01002211	Roxbourne	13,576	5
E01002168	Kenton East	13,700	5

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

## Education, Skills and Training Deprivation by ward
Source: MHCLG, English Indices of Deprivation 2019
Note: Ward level data has been calculated from LSOA population-weighted average scores
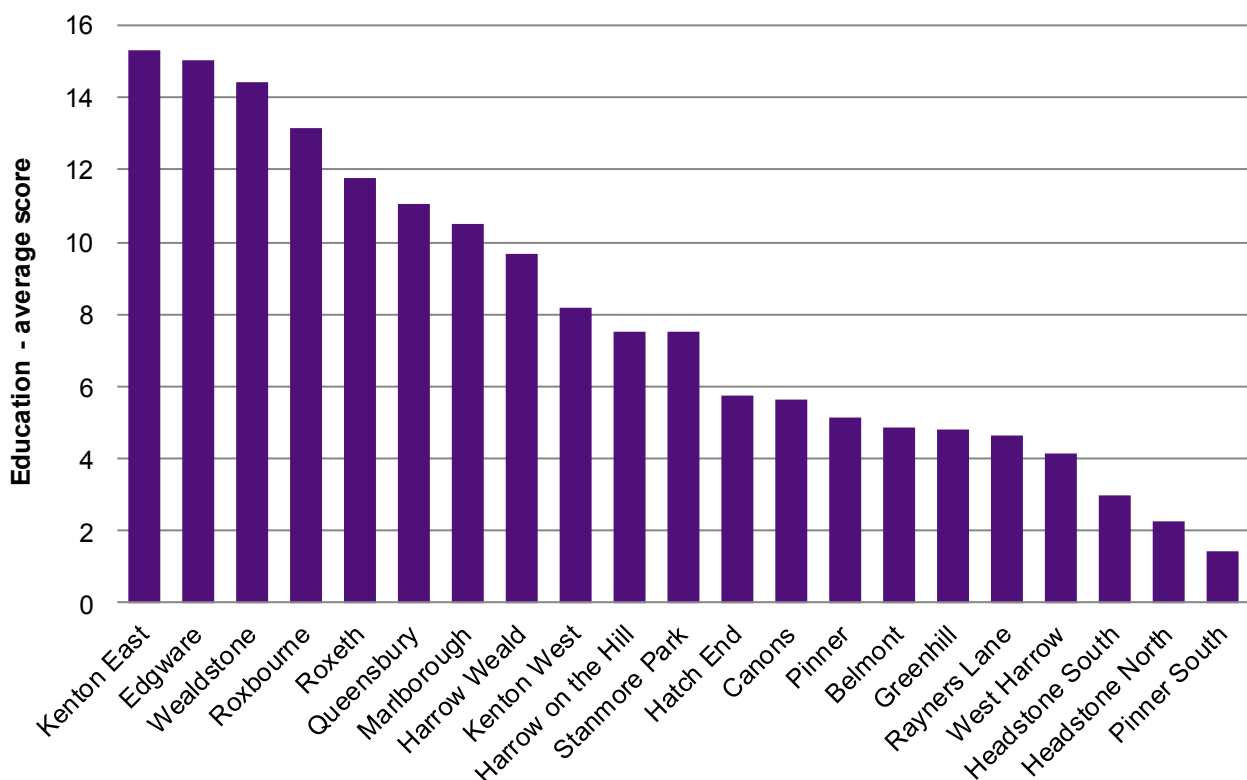
At ward level, Kenton East shows the highest level of deprivation for education, skills and training. Kenton East swaps places with Wealdstone which was the most deprived ward in 2015. Pinner South remains the least deprived ward. However, when scores are compared to levels across England, none of Harrow's wards as a whole could be regarded as being deprived for this domain, as all would lie within the least deprived 50% of LSOAs nationally.

28

Adult Skills Sub-Domain
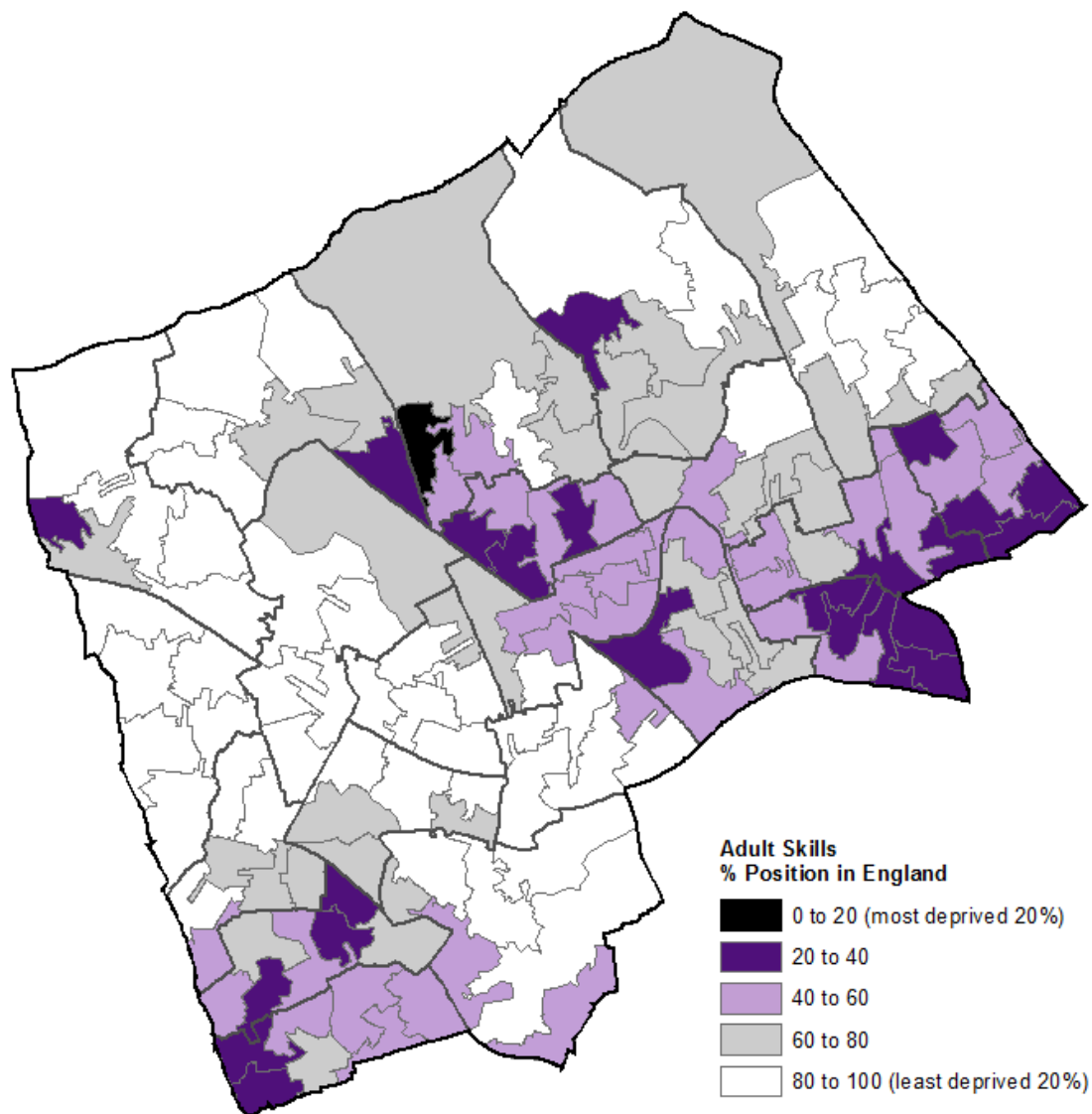
Crown Copyright
London Borough of Harrow LA. 100019206
Source: MHCLG English Indices of Deprivation 2019

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

- **None of Harrow's LSOAs are in the most deprived 10% in the country and one LSOA is in the most deprived 20%**

- **Kenton East is the most deprived ward, and Pinner South is least deprived, based on this sub-domain**

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

*What does this sub-domain measure?*

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

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

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

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

Adult Skills: Comparison of the number of LSOAs in each decile, 2015 & 2019
Source: MHCLG, English Indices of Deprivation 2019 & 2015
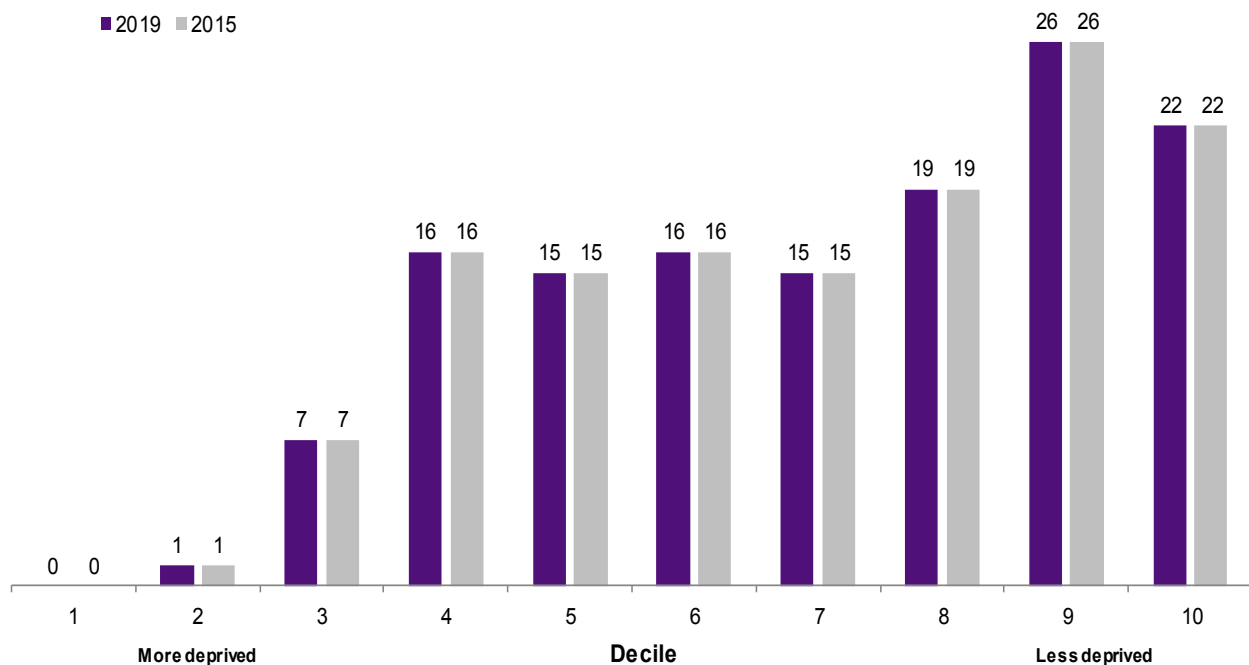
Harrow has no LSOAs in the most deprived 10% in England, and one LSOA in the 20% most deprived. There are multiple LSOAs in all other deciles showing the disparity in adult skills across the borough.

Harrow has a greater number of LSOAs in the more deprived deciles than in it did compared with 2010. Previously over three quarters of LSOA were in the least deprived 30% of LSOA nationally. Following the introduction of the English language proficiency indicator for the 2015 Indices of Deprivation there was a marked change. Now, just under half of the borough's LSOAs are in the least deprived 30% in England. The impact is perhaps not surprising given that the 2011 Census data indicates that approximately 11,900 (5.2%) of Harrow's residents do not speak English 'well'.

Harrow's lowest ranked LSOA is in the Harrow Weald ward, coinciding with the Headstone Estate. This LSOA had a lower rate for residents who do not speak English proficiently (4.2%) than the borough average. Therefore in this neighbourhood it is likely to be predominantly residents who are British-born and have few or no qualifications.

Harrow's top ten ranked LSOAs for Adult Skills Sub-Domain
*Source: MHCLG, English Indices of Deprivation 2019*

LSOA Code	Ward	National Rank 2019	National Decile
E01002139	Harrow Weald	5,626	2
E01002167	Kenton East	6,652	3
E01002215	Roxbourne	6,850	3
E01002124	Edgware	7,200	3
E01002235	Wealdstone	7,248	3
E01002217	Roxbourne	8,172	3
E01002211	Roxbourne	8,702	3
E01002168	Kenton East	9,101	3
E01002151	Hatch End	9,876	4
E01002120	Edgware	10,168	4

All neighbourhoods (LSOAs) in England are ranked between 1 and 32,844, with '1' the most deprived nationally
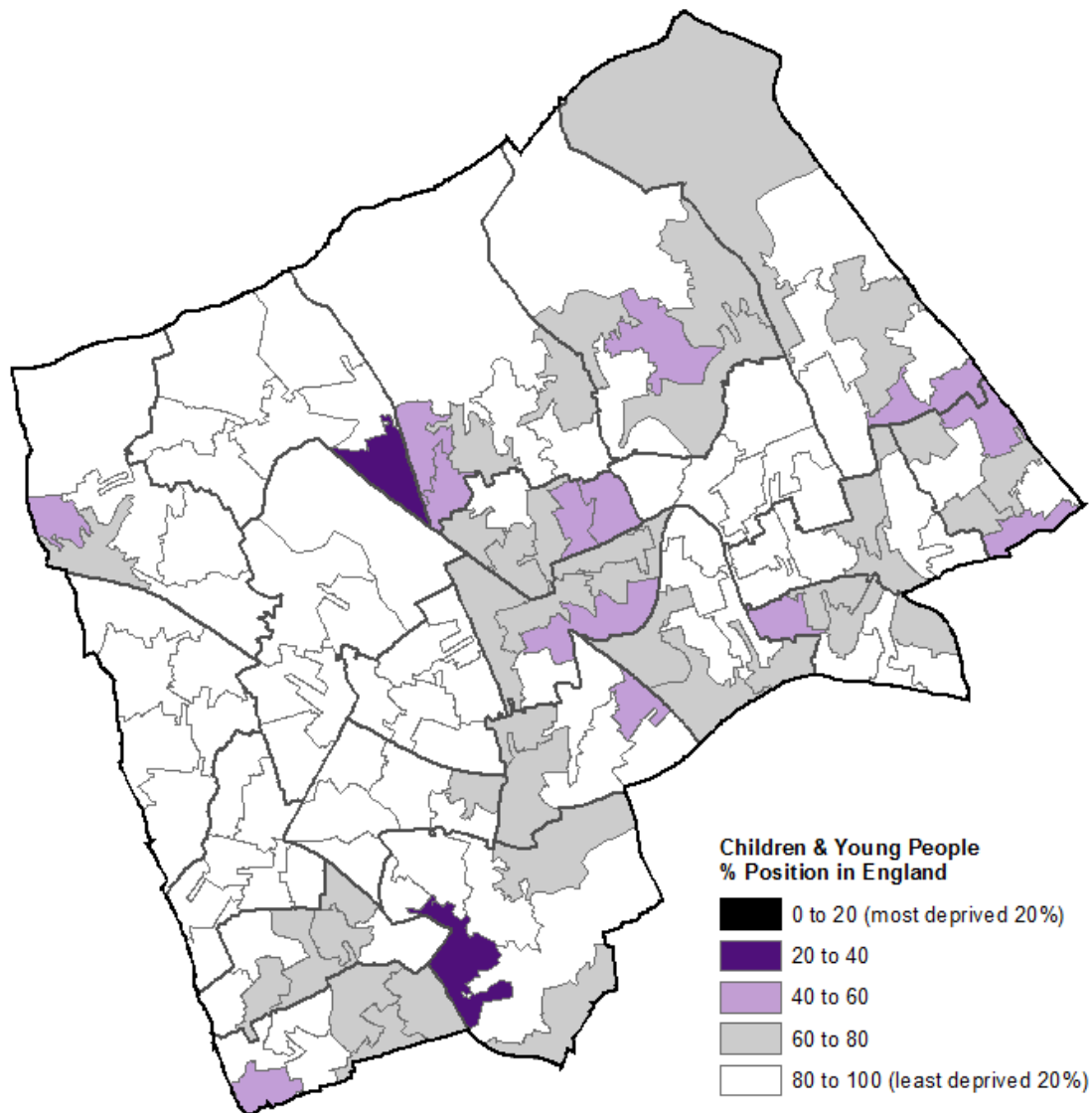
Adult Skills by ward
Source: MHCLG, English Indices of Deprivation 2019
Note: Ward level data has been calculated from LSOA population-weighted average scores
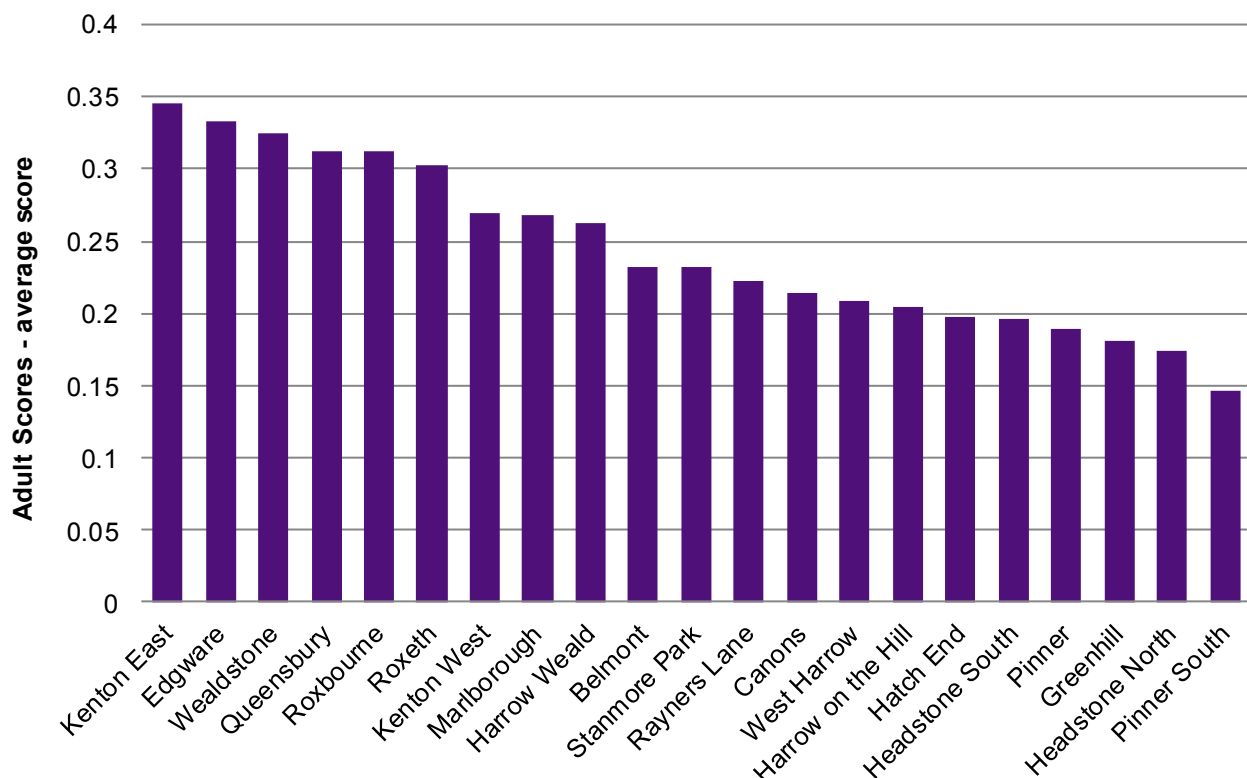
At ward level Kenton East ranks lowest in the borough for this sub-domain. This is perhaps to be expected because the 2011 Census showed that Kenton East ward had the highest percentage of residents who could not speak English proficiently at 10.2%. Edgware, ranked second for adult skills, had 8.8% of residents who could not speak English well. Pinner South and Headstone North are the least deprived wards for this sub-domain.

Children and Young People Sub-Domain

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

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

Crown Copyright
London Borough of Harrow LA. 100019206
Source: MHCLG English Indices of Deprivation 2019

- **Harrow performs very well in this sub-domain, with fewer LSOAs in the most deprived 50% nationally than in 2015 (five in 2019 compared with 17 in 2015)**
- **Over one third (50) of Harrow's LSOAs fall within the least 10% deprived in the country**
- **Pinner South, Hatch End and Pinner have some of the least deprived neighbourhoods in the country for this indicator, with each of these wards having one LSOA in the best 1% nationally**
- **Marlborough is the most deprived ward in Harrow overall for this sub-domain**

> ***What does this sub-domain measure?***
>
> *'Children and Young People' measures the lack of attainment in the resident young population. The indicators used are: (NB data for the first three indicators is for state-funded schools only)*
>
> - *Key Stage 2 attainment - scaled score in maths and English in KS2 exams*
> - *Key Stage 4 attainment - average points score of pupils taking GCSEs or equivalent exams*
> - *Secondary school absence*
> - *Staying on in education post-16*
> - *Entry to higher education - a measure of under 21s not entering higher education*
>
> ***Modifications since Indices of Deprivation 2015:***
>
> - *Minor changes to the grading scheme and teacher assessment frameworks for the Key Stage 2 indicator*
> - *Addition of one extra year of data in the entry to higher education indicator*

Children and Young People: Comparison of the number of LSOAs in each decile, 2015 & 2019

Source: MHCLG, English Indices of Deprivation 2019 & 2015
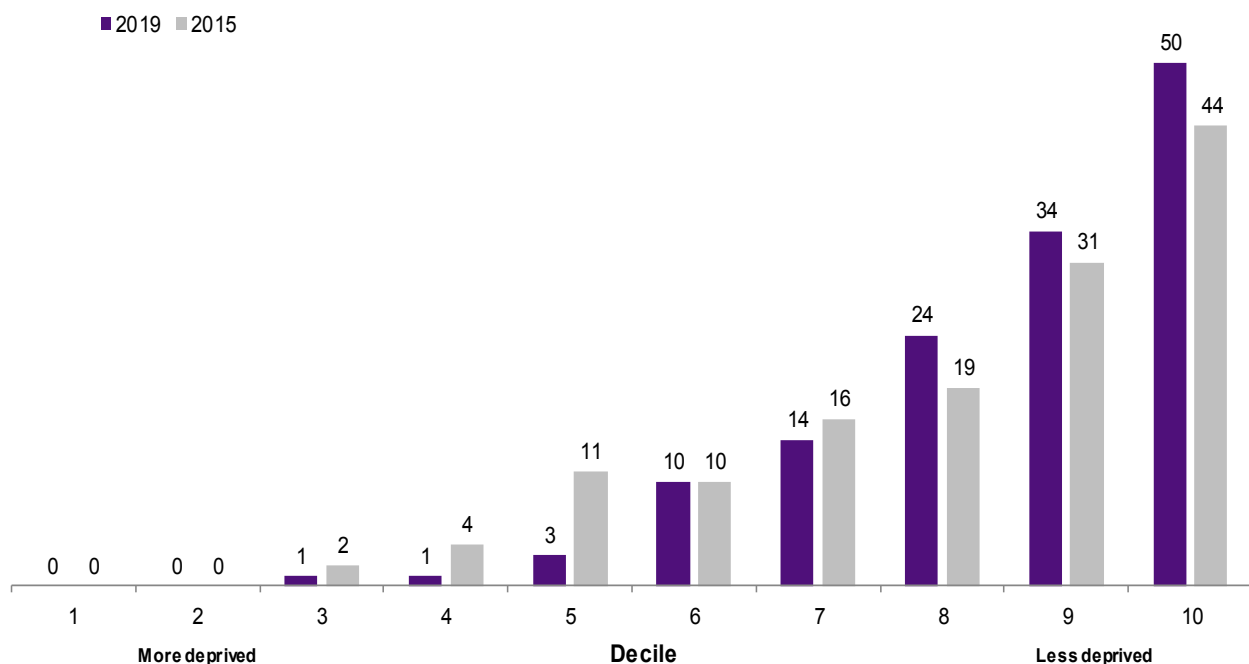
Overall, Harrow scores very well for this sub-domain, with just 4% of the borough's LSOAs in the most deprived 50% of LSOAs nationally. Since 2015 there has been an increase in the number of LSOAs moving into the least deprived 30%, and over a third (50) of Harrow's LSOAs now rank in the least deprived 10%. Three LSOAs (located in Pinner South, Pinner and Hatch End wards) are in the least deprived 1% nationally.

The 'top ten' LSOAs for this sub-domain are dispersed across the borough and have changed since 2015. The most deprived Harrow LSOA is located in Hatch End coinciding with Headstone Lane Estate. This LSOA was ranked third in Harrow in 2015 and its national ranking has also declined slightly. LSOA 235 located in Wealdstone, which was top in the borough in 2015, is now ranked ninth in Harrow and shows a big improvement relative to other LSOAs, having moved from Decile 3 to Decile 6.

Harrow's top ten ranked LSOAs for Children and Young People Sub-Domain
*Source: MHCLG, English Indices of Deprivation 2019*

LSOA Code	Ward	National Rank 2019	National Decile
E01002151	Hatch End	9,121	3
E01002133	Harrow on the Hill	11,684	4
E01002180	Marlborough	15,762	5
E01002224	Roxeth	15,962	5
E01002131	Greenhill	16,195	5
E01002170	Kenton East	17,229	6
E01002185	Pinner	17,614	6
E01002143	Harrow Weald	17,772	6
E01002235	Wealdstone	18,654	6
E01002118	Canons	18,775	6

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

Children and Young People Sub-Domain by ward
Source: MHCLG, English Indices of Deprivation 2019
Note: Ward level data has been calculated from LSOA population-weighted average scores
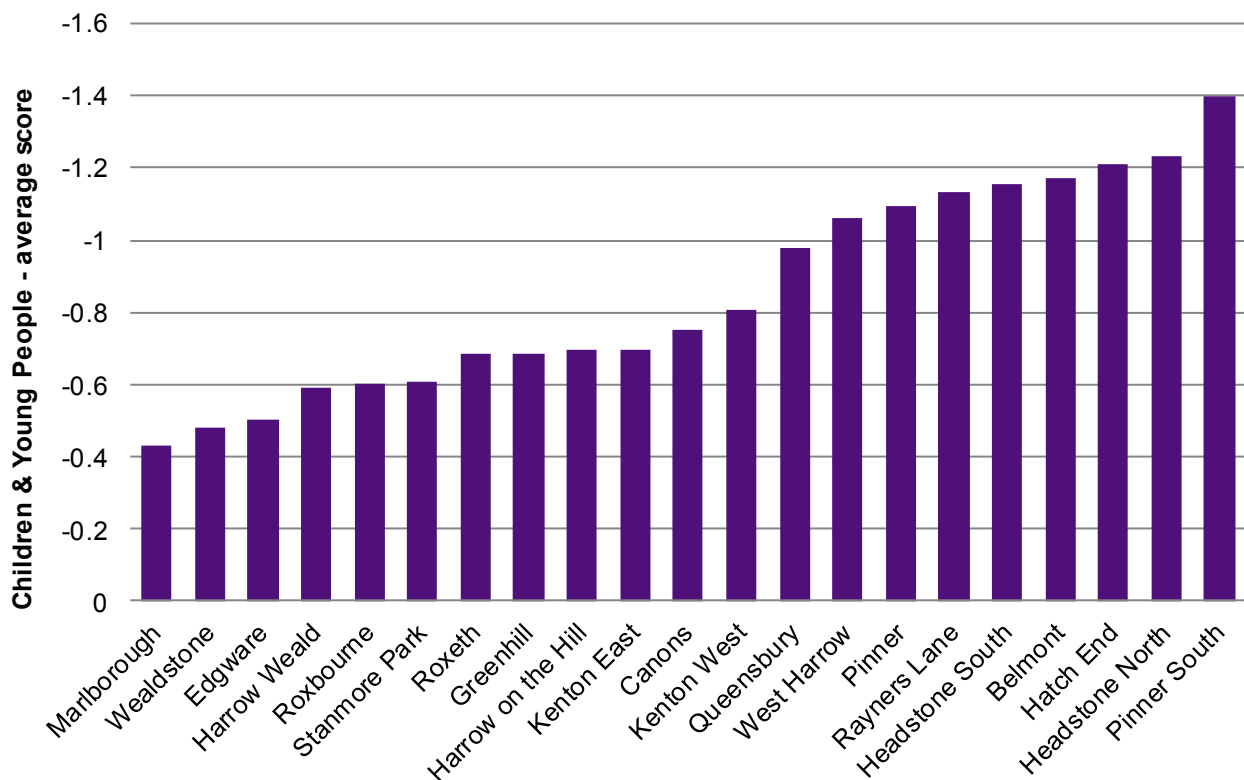
Marlborough is the most deprived ward overall in the borough for this sub-domain, closely followed by Wealdstone and Edgware. This is in contrast to 2015 when Wealdstone was significantly more deprived than the other wards, Roxbourne was ranked second and Marlborough third. Pinner South and Headstone North are the least deprived wards, as they were in 2015, each having one LSOA in Decile 9 and all others in Decile 10 i.e. falling in the least 10% deprived in the country.

Living Environment Deprivation
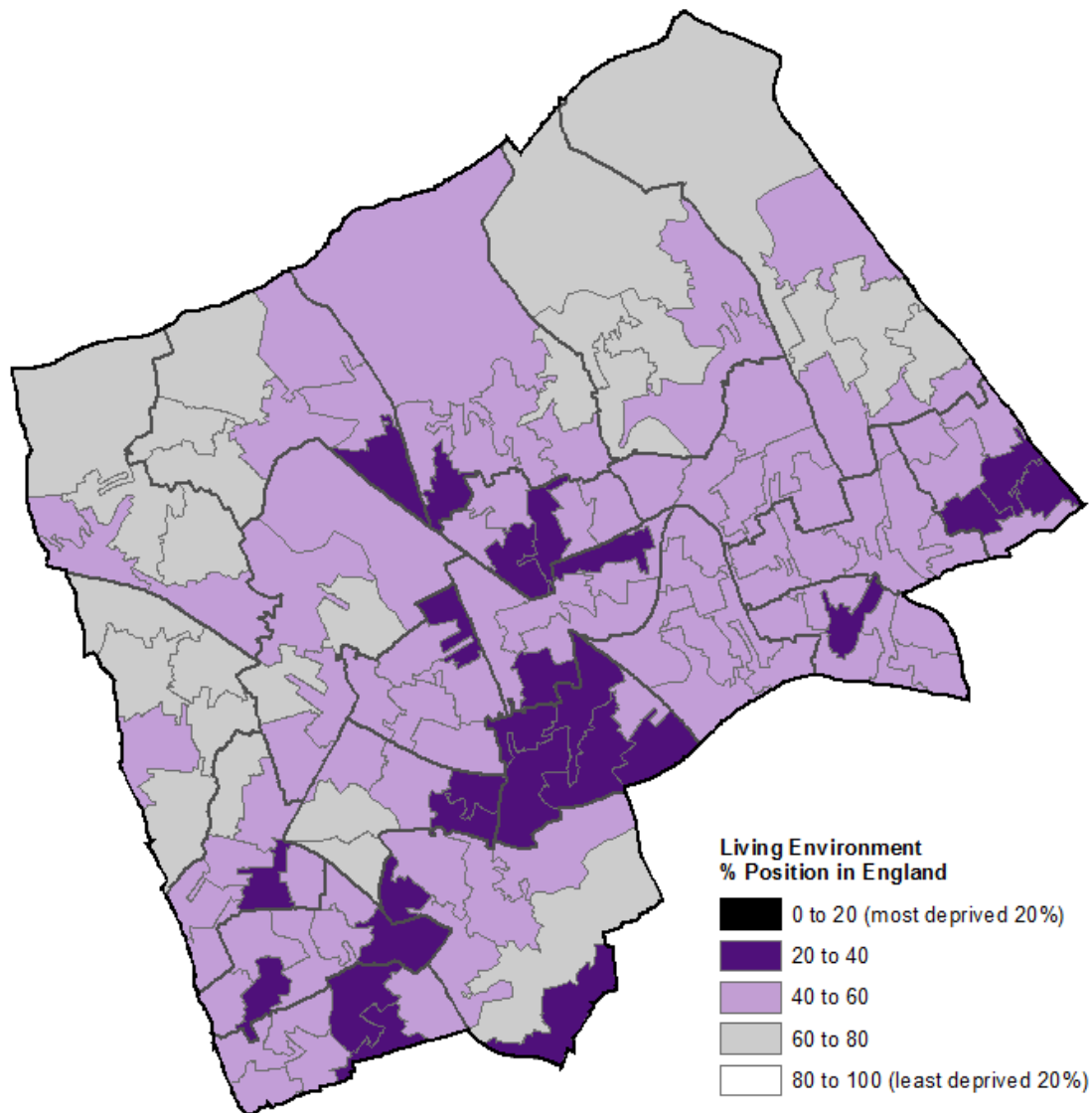
Crown Copyright
London Borough of Harrow LA. 100019206
Source: MHCLG English Indices of Deprivation 2019

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

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

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

England Rank 2019: 156/317	Rank in 2015: 182/326	Trend: **Decline**
London Rank 2019: 31/33	Rank in 2015: 30/33	Trend: **Improvement**

What does this sub-domain measure?

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

- *Indoors - Houses without central heating and housing in poor condition*
- *Outdoors - Air quality and road traffic accidents*

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

Modifications since Indices of Deprivation 2015:

None i.e. the indicators remain the same

Living Environment Deprivation: Comparison of the number of LSOAs in each decile, 2015 & 2019
Source: MHCLG, English Indices of Deprivation 2019 & 2015
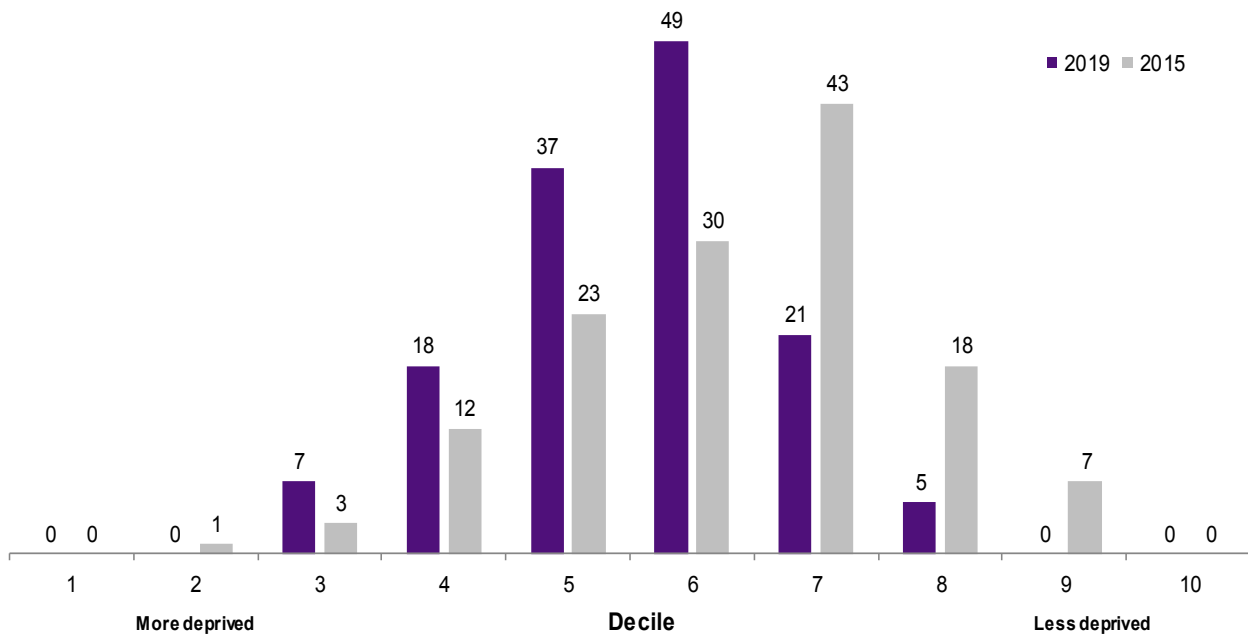
Harrow has no LSOAs in the most deprived 20%, but also no LSOAs in the least 20% deprived in the country. Overall, the borough's LSOAs rank worse compared with other LSOAs in England than in 2015. This is predominantly due to poor scores for the 'Outdoors' sub-domain.

At the LSOA level, Harrow's two most deprived areas for this domain are located in Greenhill ward. LSOA 130 which topped the rankings in 2015 is also ranked first in 2019. This area is located to the north east of Harrow town centre; it is predominantly rented accommodation and has higher than borough-average levels of traffic. Its national ranking has improved however, from 3,328 in 2015 to 7,006 in 2019, and it has moved from Decile 2 to 3.

Once again there has been a lot of movement of LSOAs relative to each other, which has also been observed in analysis of previous Indices. This suggests that there is a similarity between the LSOAs so that slight changes can have large impacts on relative position.

Harrow's top ten ranked LSOAs for Living Environment Deprivation
*Source: MHCLG, English Indices of Deprivation 2019*

LSOA Code	Ward	National Rank 2019	National Decile
E01002130	Greenhill	7,006	3
E01002128	Greenhill	8,413	3
E01002123	Edgware	8,599	3
E01002167	Kenton East	8,727	3
E01002237	West Harrow	8,789	3
E01002127	Greenhill	9,285	3
E01002143	Harrow Weald	9,670	3
E01002240	West Harrow	10,010	4
E01002204	Rayners Lane	10,155	4
E01002182	Marlborough	10,783	4

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

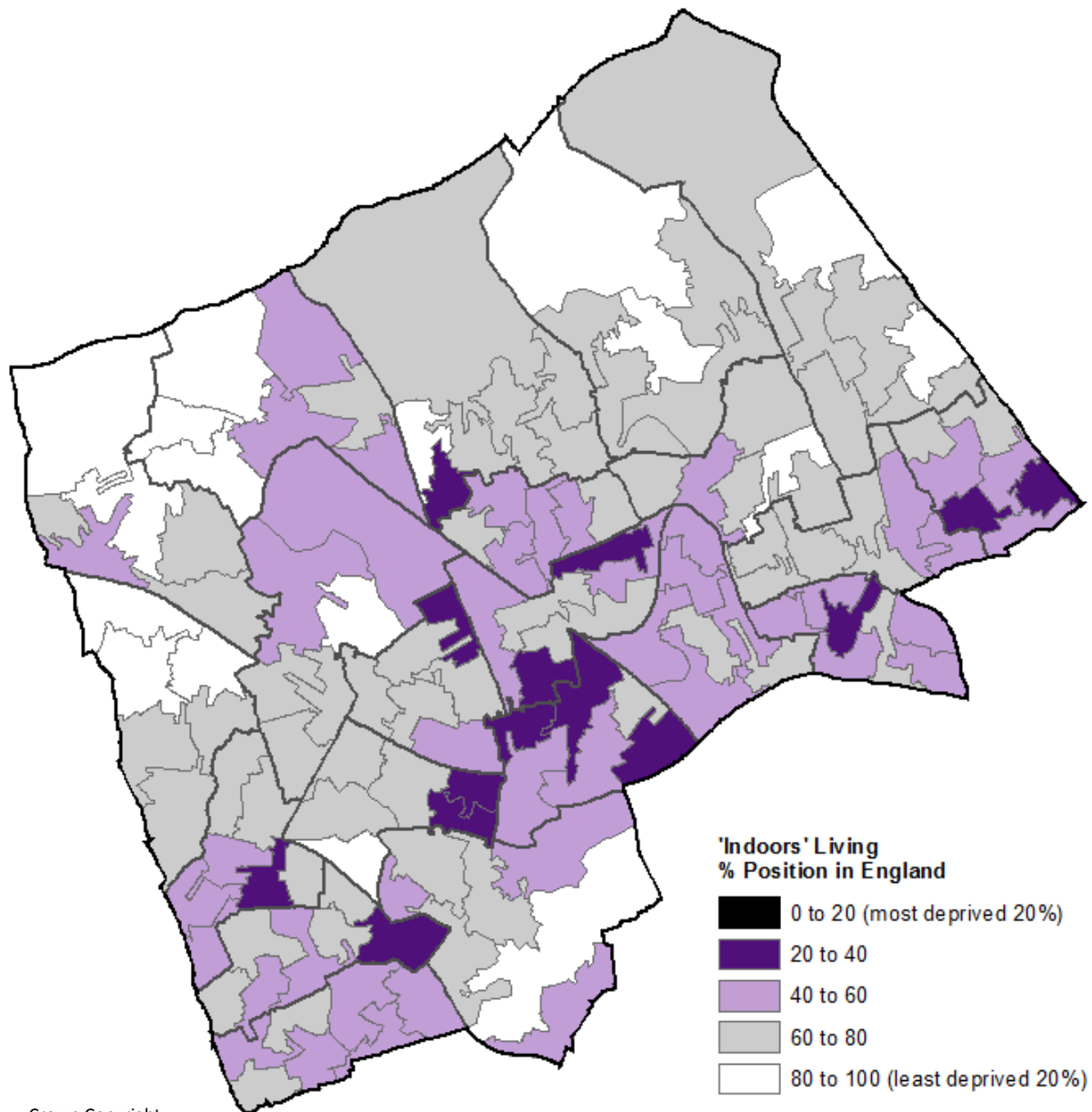## Living Environment Deprivation by ward
Source: MHCLG, English Indices of Deprivation 2019
Note: Ward level data has been calculated from LSOA population-weighted average scores
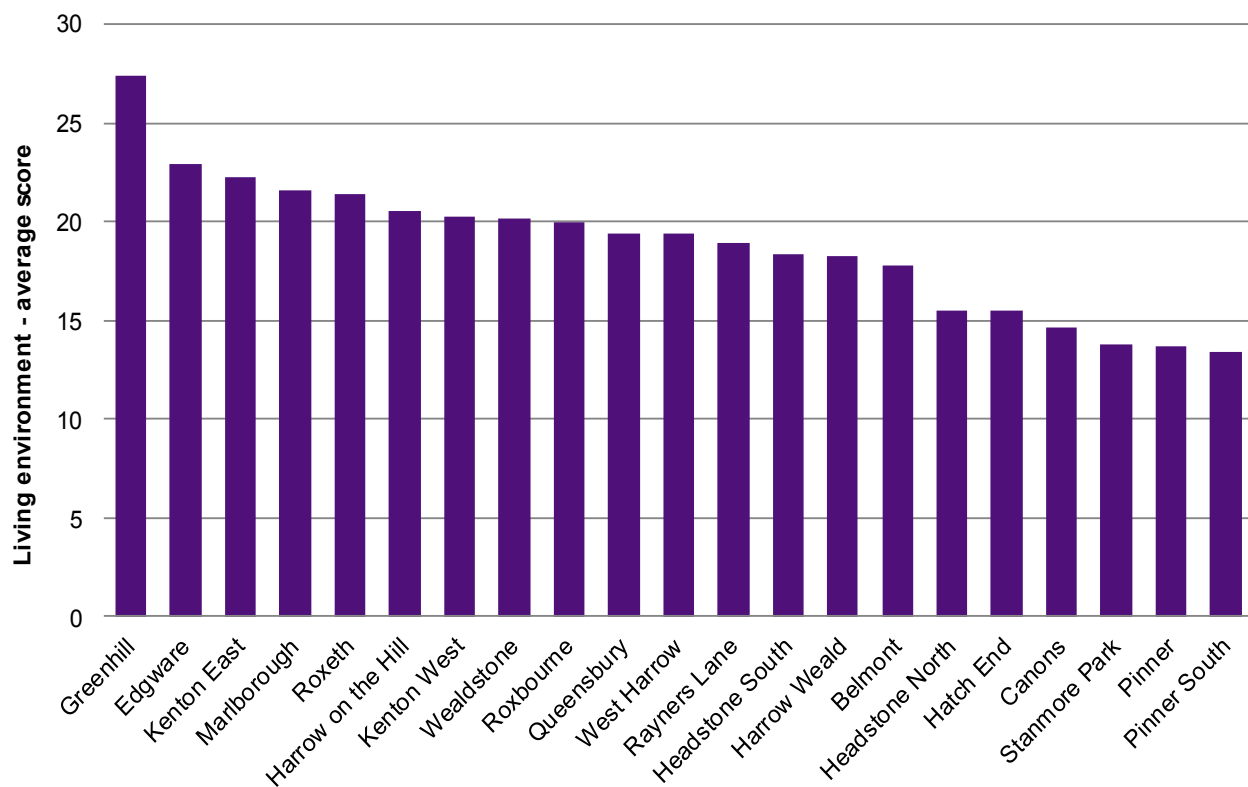
Greenhill is by far Harrow's most deprived ward and Pinner South the least deprived ward for the Living Environment domain. Generally the wards to the north of the borough are less deprived than the wards located in the centre and south of the borough.

'Indoors' Living Sub-Domain

'Indoors' Living
% Position in England

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

Crown Copyright
London Borough of Harrow LA. 100019206
Source: MHCLG English Indices of Deprivation 2019

- **Harrow has no LSOAs in the most deprived 20% of LSOAs nationally**
- **LSOAs which have a high proportion of privately rented properties tend to be more deprived for this sub-domain**
- **Pockets of deprivation are more concentrated in the centre, south east and south west of the borough, correlating with (relatively) less expensive housing stock**

What does this sub-domain measure?

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

- *Houses without central heating - the proportion of houses that do not have central heating*
- *Housing in poor condition - the proportion of social and private homes that fail to meet the Decent Homes standard as defined by MHCLG*

Modifications since Indices of Deprivation 2015:

None i.e the indicators remain the same

'Indoors' Living: Comparison of the number of LSOAs in each decile, 2015 & 2019
Source: MHCLG, English Indices of Deprivation 2019 & 2015
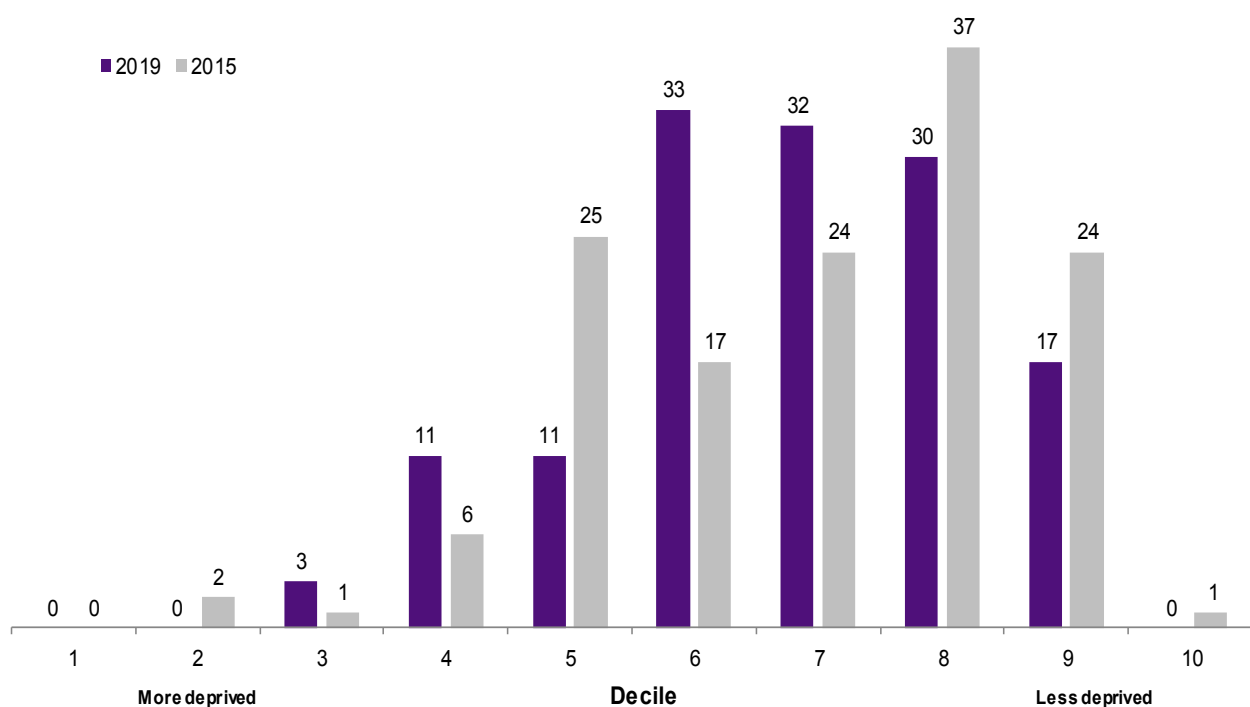
Harrow has no LSOAs in the most deprived 20% nationally, but also none in the least deprived 10%. There are more LSOAs in the least deprived 50% than in 2015, but also fewer LSOAs in Decile 8, 9 and 10 i.e. the data for this measure has become more homogenised.

Harrow's most deprived LSOA for this measure remains the same as for 2015: LSOA 130 in Greenhill ward (Station Road corridor), although its national ranking has improved and it has moved from Decile 2 to 3. The second and third most deprived LSOAs have switched places since 2015 so that LSOA 237 in West Harrow ward (Vaughan Road/Butler Avenue and the Honeybun Estate) now ranks second in Harrow and LSOA 204 in Rayners Lane ward (Rayners Lane District Centre) is ranked third. Both these LSOAs have also seen their national ranking improve. These three areas all have a high proportion of private rented housing according to the 2011 Census.

The ongoing regeneration of the Rayners Lane Estate (covered by LSOA 217) has resulted in a marked improvement. In 2010 this LSOA was in the 10% most deprived LSOAs in the country but now ranks 88th in Harrow and falls within Decile 7, within the least deprived 40% of LSOAs nationally. LSOA 185 covering Pinner Hill Estate has also seen an improvement in ranking following the regeneration of the Mill Farm Close area, with this LSOA moving from Decile 5 in 2015 to Decile 7 in 2019.

Harrow's top ten ranked LSOAs for 'Indoors' Living
*Source: MHCLG, English Indices of Deprivation 2019*

LSOA Code	Ward	National Rank 2019	National Decile
E01002130	Greenhill	9,140	3
E01002237	West Harrow	9,259	3
E01002204	Rayners Lane	9,574	3
E01002143	Harrow Weald	10,267	4
E01002167	Kenton East	10,494	4
E01002240	West Harrow	10,514	4
E01002128	Greenhill	10,538	4
E01002213	Roxbourne	11,112	4
E01002183	Marlborough	11,700	4
E01002182	Marlborough	12,119	4

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

## 'Indoors' Living Sub-Domain by ward
Source: MHCLG, English Indices of Deprivation 2019
Note: Ward level data has been calculated from LSOA population-weighted average scores
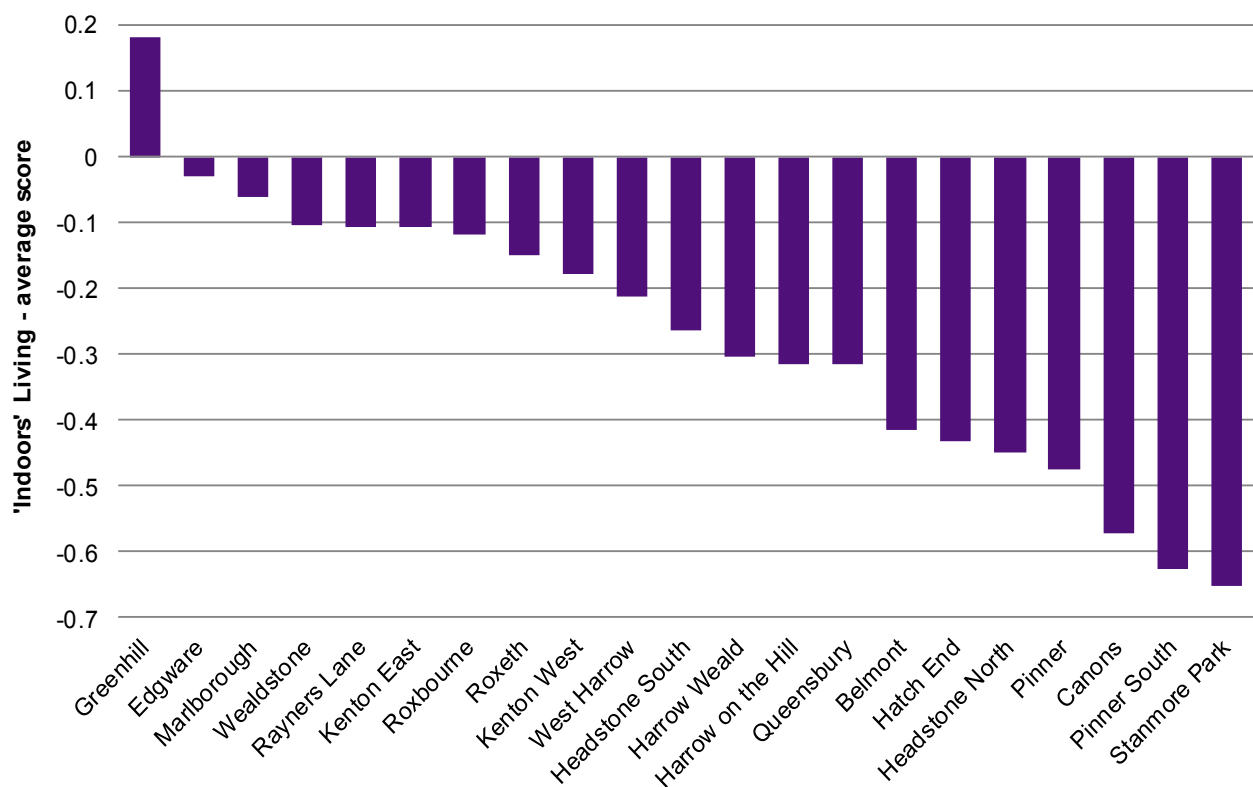
Greenhill is the most deprived ward for this sub-domain - this is also the ward with the highest proportion of households (42.5%) that rent according to the 2011 Census. The wards which score best correlate, not unsurprisingly, with the highest house prices in the borough.

'Outdoors' Living Sub-Domain
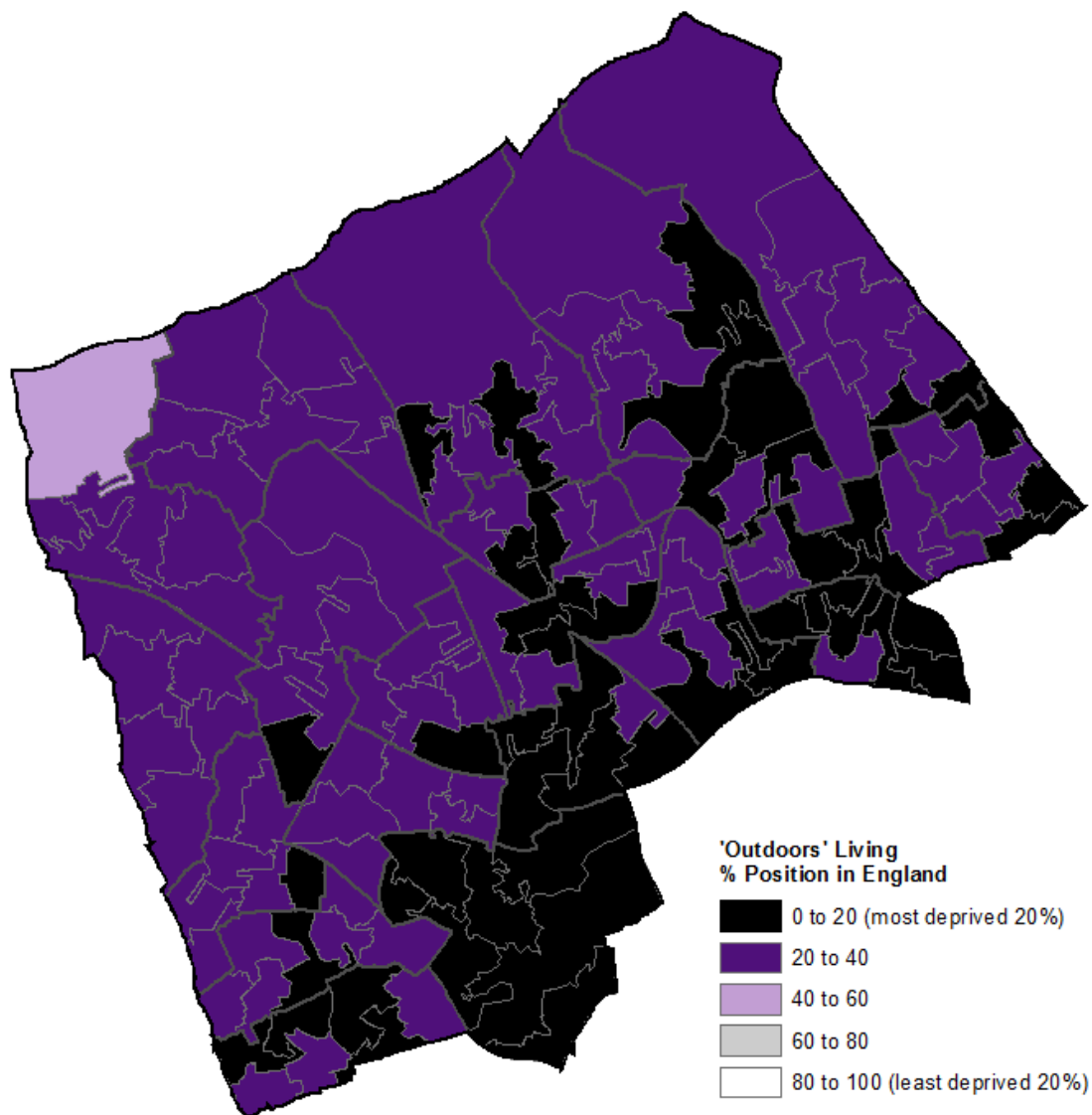
Crown Copyright
London Borough of Harrow LA. 100019206
Source: MHCLG English Indices of Deprivation 2019

- **Harrow, like all London boroughs, scores lower than average for this sub-domain**
- **The rankings for Harrow's LSOAs have got worse at a national level, with one third of the borough's LSOAs lying within the most deprived 20%**
- **Deprivation is most concentrated in the centre and south of the borough, although all areas score relatively poorly. Only one LSOA, in the north west extremity of the borough, is outside the most deprived 40% of LSOAs nationally.**

What does this sub-domain measure?

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

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

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

Modifications since Indices of Deprivation 2015:

None i.e. the indicators remain the same

'Outdoors' Living: Comparison of the number of LSOAs in each decile, 2015 & 2019

Source: MHCLG, English Indices of Deprivation 2019 & 2015
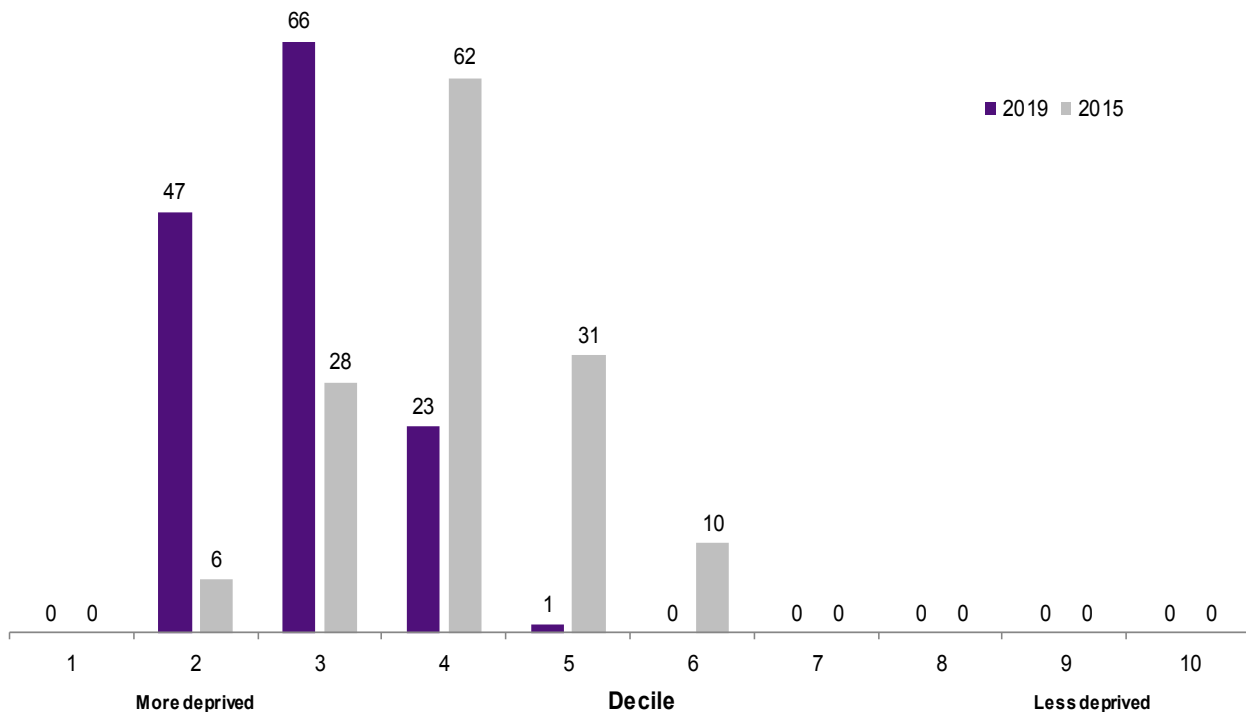
Harrow's LSOAs all lie within the most deprived 20% to 50% in the country for this indicator. A third (47) of Harrow's LSOAs lie within the most deprived 20% nationally, which is an increase from 2015 when there were six, and from 2010 when there were 26. Harrow now has more LSOAs at the more deprived end of the scale than in 2015 and 2010. However, there are no LSOAs in the most deprived 10%, which was the case in 2015 too, compared with 2010 when there were two.

Harrow's most deprived neighbourhood for this measure is LSOA 202 located in Queensbury and borders Honeypot Lane (A4140). It has a lower national ranking than Harrow's most deprived LSOA did in 2015 (LSOA 119 in Edgware). LSOA 119 (bordering Edgware Road) has moved to tenth place within Harrow in 2019. In 2015 there were no LSOAs located in Harrow on the Hill ward in the 'top ten' but in 2019 there are two, ranking third and fourth in the borough. These are LSOA 136 which covers the area around Shaftesbury Circle and Whitmore High School, and LSOA 136 which encompasses Lower Road and the busy road junction at Roxeth Hill/Northolt Road.

Harrow's top ten ranked LSOAs for 'Outdoors' Living
*Source: MHCLG, English Indices of Deprivation 2019*

LSOA Code	Ward	National Rank 2019	National Decile
E01002202	Queensbury	3,294	2
E01002123	Edgware	3,418	2
E01002136	Harrow on the Hill	3,630	2
E01002132	Harrow on the Hill	4,137	2
E01002126	Greenhill	4,207	2
E01002127	Greenhill	4,264	2
E01002218	Roxeth	4,304	2
E01002109	Belmont	4,358	2
E01002236	Wealdstone	4,361	2
E01002119	Edgware	4,483	2

All neighbourhoods (LSOAs) in England are ranked between 1 and 32,844, with '1' the most deprived nationally
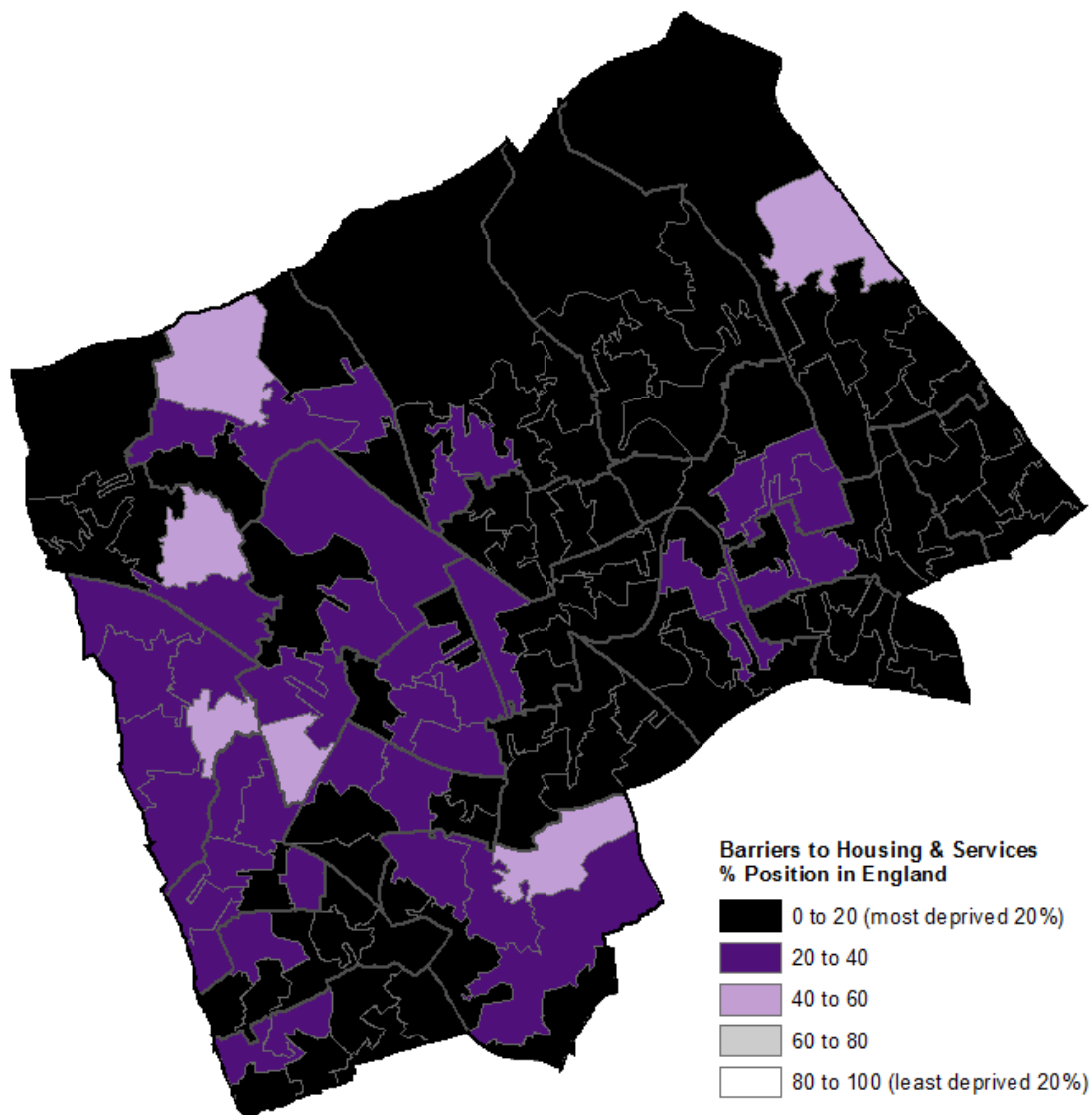
'Outdoors' Living Sub-Domain by ward
Source: MHCLG, English Indices of Deprivation 2019
Note: Ward level data has been calculated from LSOA population-weighted average scores
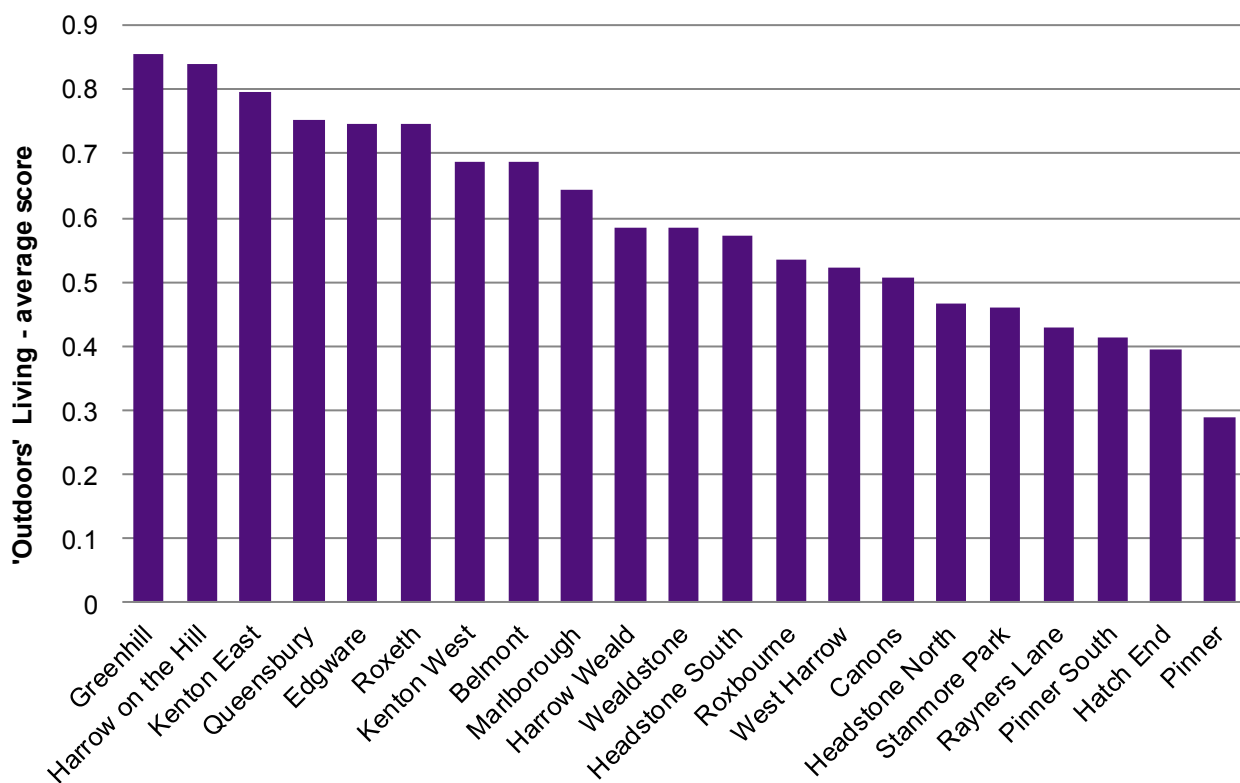
Greenhill is the most deprived ward for this sub-domain, as it was in 2015. Harrow on the Hill ranks a close second, a decline from seventh place in 2015. The two wards which score best for this measure are Pinner and Hatch End, which both border Hertfordshire.

Barriers to Housing and Services

Barriers to Housing & Services % Position in England

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

Crown Copyright
London Borough of Harrow LA. 100019206
Source: MHCLG English Indices of Deprivation 2019

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

- **Harrow has a reduced ranking since 2015 and is now ranked as the 15th most deprived Local Authority in England for this indictor. It has also declined in rank relative to other London boroughs.**

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

|		
England Rank 2019: 15/317	Rank in 2015: 48/326	Trend: **Decline**
London Rank 2019: 14/33	Rank in 2015: 22/33	Trend: **Decline**

44

> *What does this Domain measure?*
>
> *This Domain measures the physical and financial accessibility of housing and local services. The indicators fall into two sub-domains: 'geographical barriers', which relate to the physical proximity of local services, and 'wider barriers' which includes issues relating to access to housing such as affordability. More detailed descriptions can be found under these sub-domains on the following pages.*
>
> *Modifications since Indices of Deprivation 2015:*
>
> - *The statistical method used to derive the housing affordability indicator was modified*
>
> - *The homelessness indicator is now based on quarterly rather than annual statistics*

Barriers to Housing and Services: Comparison of the number of LSOAs in each decile, 2015 & 2019
Source: MHCLG, English Indices of Deprivation 2019 & 2015
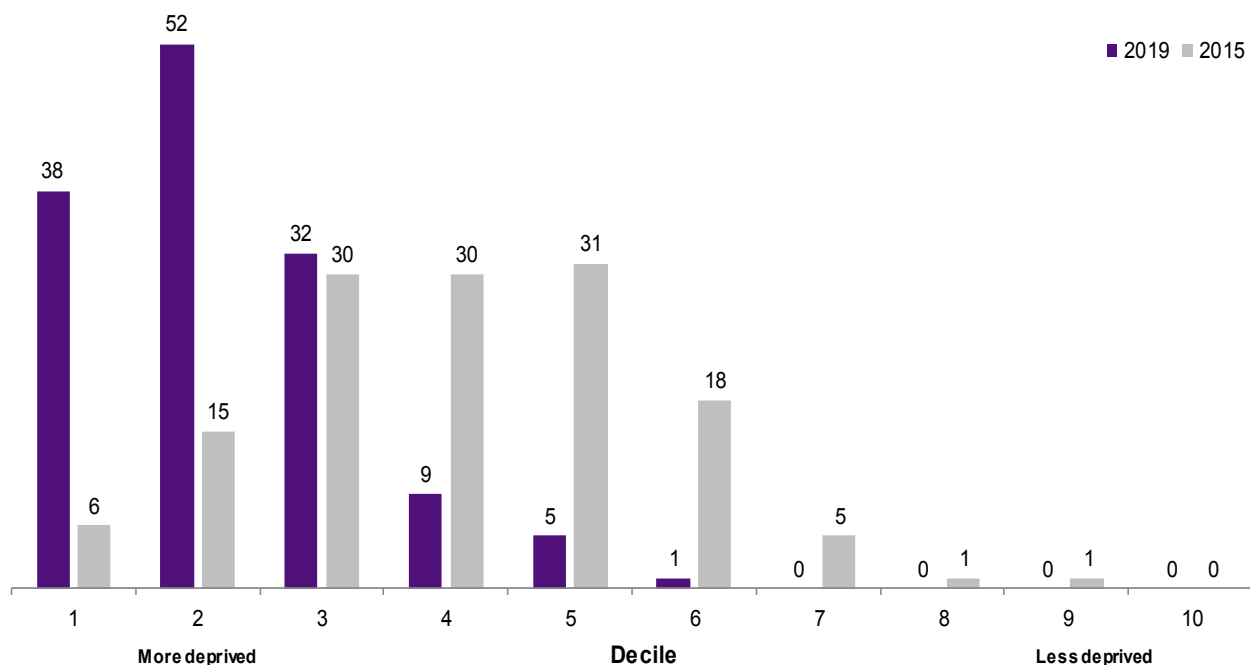
Harrow has over a quarter (38) of its LSOAs in the 10% most deprived nationally, and nearly two-thirds of LSOAs (90) in the 20% most deprived, which is considerably more than in 2015. All LSOAs are in the 50% most deprived, with the exception of one LSOA located in Hatch End ward.

At the LSOA level Harrow's most deprived area is located in Stanmore Park, an area covering three council estates - Cottesmore, Woodlands and Woodlands Drive. This LSOA was also the most deprived in 2015, when it was ranked 742nd. It is now ranked 18th out of 32,844 LSOAs nationally. The LSOA ranked second in Harrow is located in Canons - the most north-easterly LSOA in the borough and covering large tracts of Green Belt with interspersed housing, as well as properties west of Marsh Lane in Stanmore. This LSOA was ranked second in Harrow in 2015 too, with a national rank of 1,274th compared with 75th now.

Harrow's top ten ranked LSOAs for Barriers to Housing and Services
*Source: MHCLG, English Indices of Deprivation 2019*

LSOA Code	Ward	National Rank 2019	National Decile
E01002227	Stanmore Park	18	1
E01002114	Canons	75	1
E01002120	Edgware	146	1
E01002133	Harrow on the Hill	465	1
E01002131	Greenhill	492	1
E01002180	Marlborough	737	1
E01002185	Pinner	807	1
E01002229	Stanmore Park	838	1
E01002217	Rayners Lane	966	1
E01002200	Queensbury	1,374	1

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

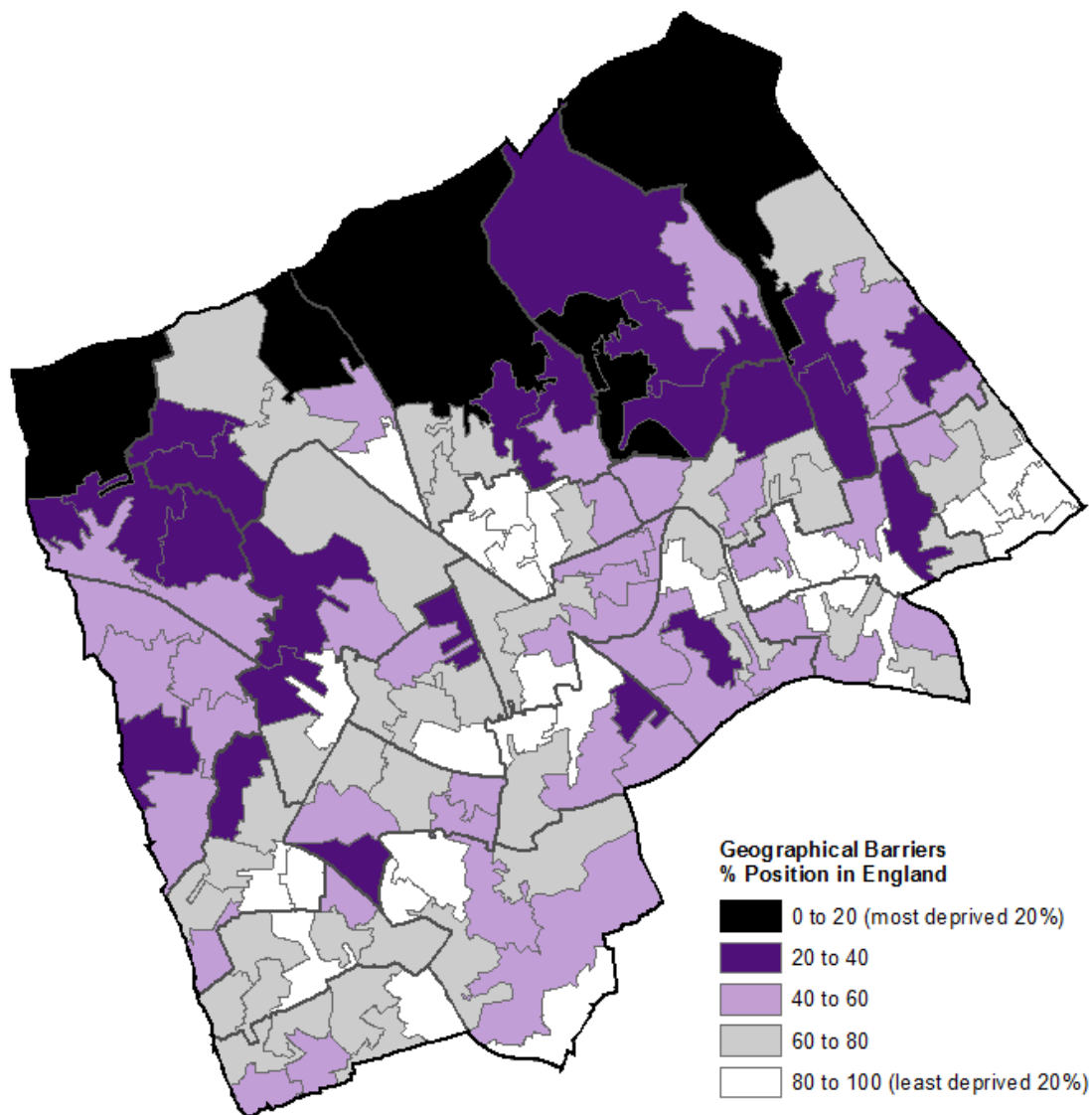## Barriers to Housing and Services by ward
Source: MHCLG, English Indices of Deprivation 2019
Note: Ward level data has been calculated from LSOA population-weighted average scores
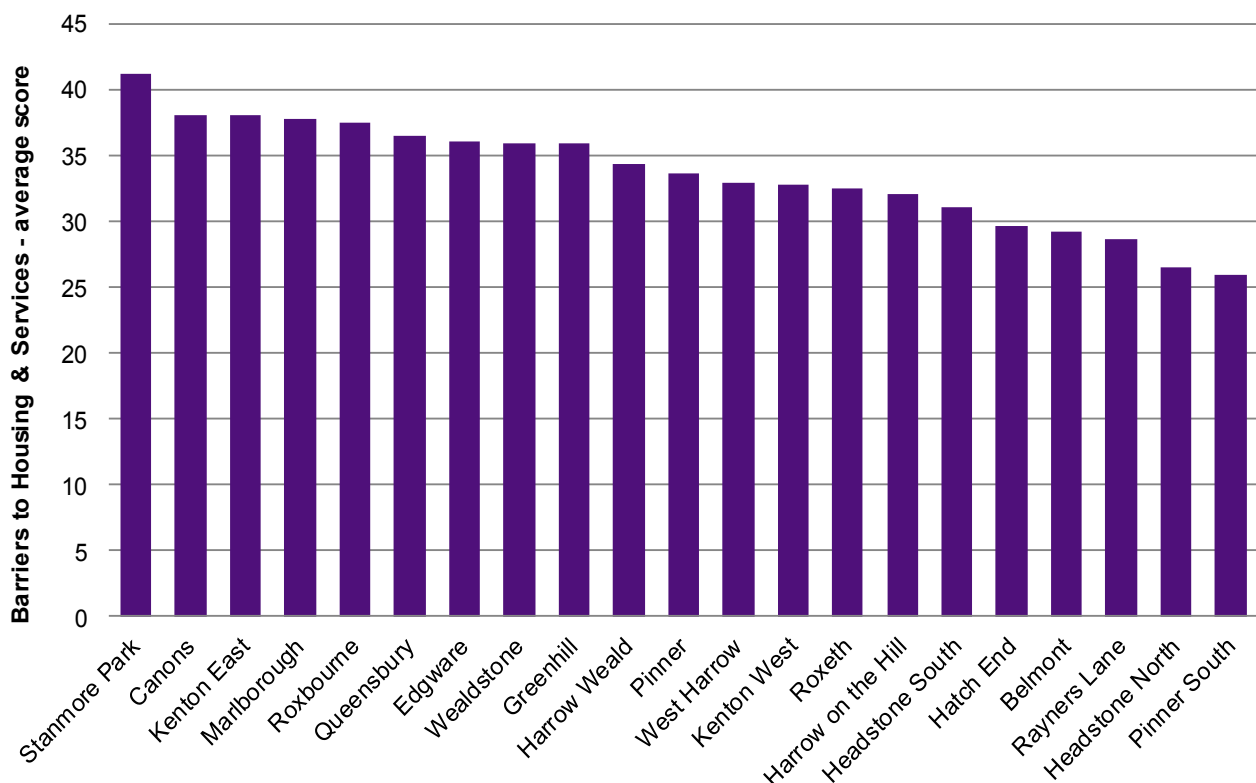
Overall Stanmore Park is Harrow's most deprived ward and Pinner South the least deprived ward for the Barriers to Housing and Services index. Stanmore Park was also ranked as most deprived in the 2015 analysis and Headstone North was least deprived.

Geographical Barriers Sub-Domain

**Geographical Barriers
% Position in England**

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

Crown Copyright
London Borough of Harrow LA. 100019206
Source: MHCLG English Indices of Deprivation 2019

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

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

- **Stanmore Park is the most deprived ward and Edgware ward is least deprived, based on this sub-domain**

- **The amount of change since the IoD 2015 has been relatively small**

What does this sub-domain measure?

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

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

Modifications since Indices of Deprivation 2015:

None i.e. the indicators remain the same

Geographical Barriers: Comparison of the number of LSOAs in each decile, 2015 & 2019
Source: MHCLG, English Indices of Deprivation 2019 & 2015
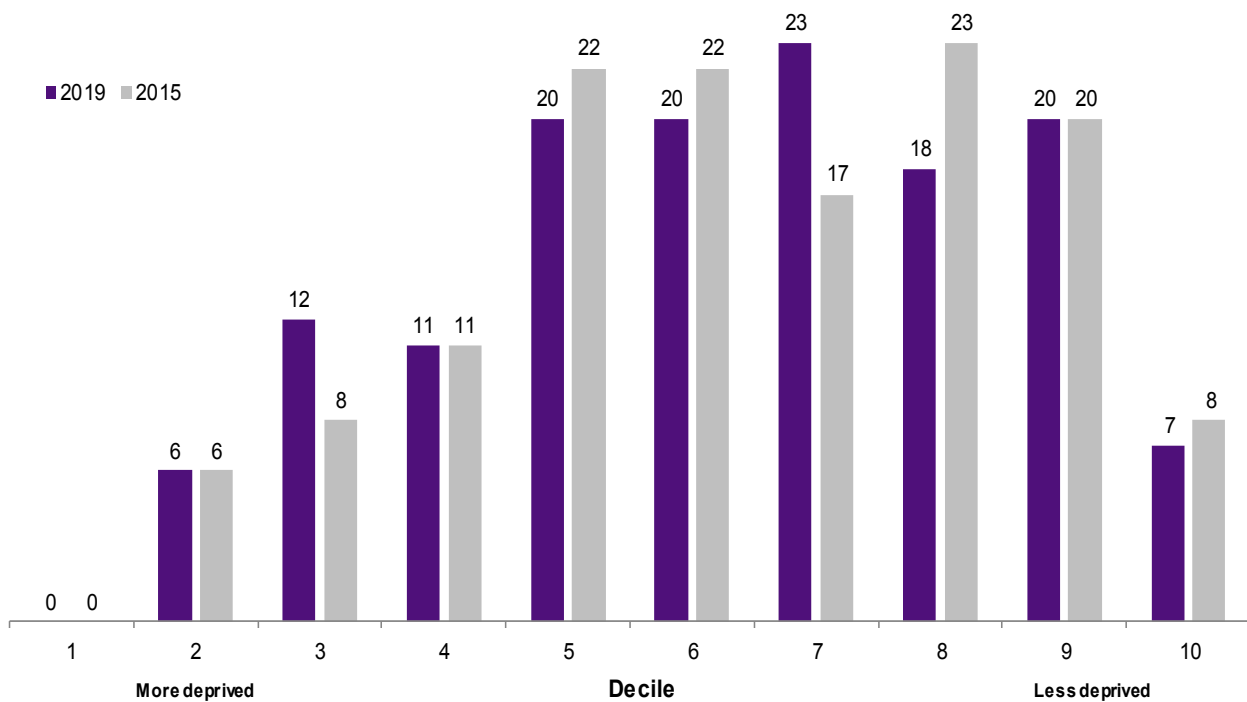
Harrow has no LSOAs in the most deprived 10% in England, but multiple LSOAs in all other deciles showing the disparity in geographical access to services across the borough. However, Harrow as a whole scores well for this sub-domain and is well above the national average.

The majority of Harrow's 'top ten' most deprived LSOAs are located in the wards to the north of the borough which are generally more rural due to their Green Belt location. A notable exception is LSOA 241 in West Harrow ward in the neighbourhood around Welbeck Road. This LSOA scored relatively poorly for Geographical Barriers despite being a suburban area; this is partially due to its location between two railway lines.

The least deprived LSOAs are generally located in the centre and south of the borough, where population densities are higher and a larger number of services are situated.

Harrow's top ten ranked LSOAs for Geographical Barriers Sub-Domain
*Source: MHCLG, English Indices of Deprivation 2019*

LSOA Code	Ward	National Rank 2019	National Decile
E01002144	Harrow Weald	4,035	2
E01002147	Hatch End	4,136	2
E01002114	Canons	4,758	2
E01002190	Pinner	5,086	2
E01002227	Stanmore Park	5,399	2
E01002230	Stanmore Park	6,167	2
E01002187	Pinner	6,869	3
E01002241	West Harrow	7,287	3
E01002116	Canons	7,351	3
E01002225	Stanmore Park	7,609	3

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

## Geographical Barriers by ward
Source: MHCLG, English Indices of Deprivation 2019
Note: Ward level data has been calculated from LSOA population-weighted average scores
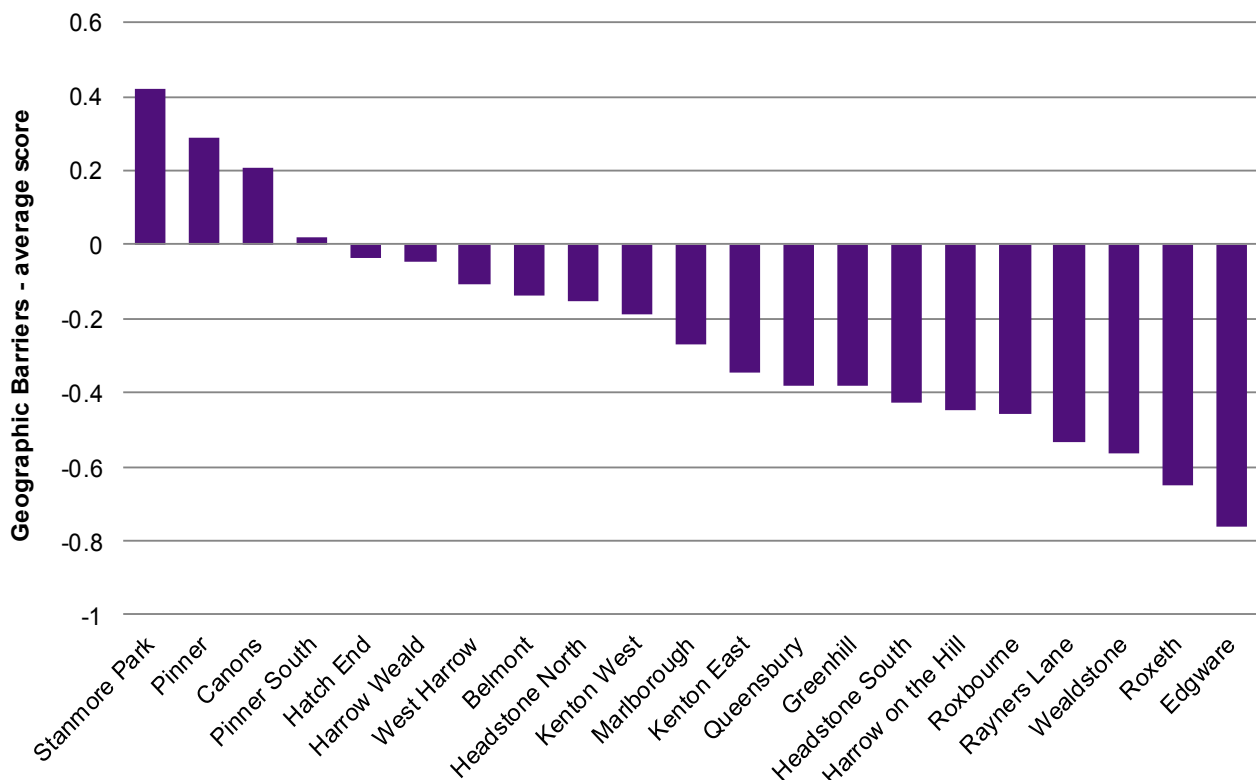
Stanmore Park is the most deprived ward and Edgware ward is least deprived, based on their average LSOA score for the Geographical Barriers indicators - this is same as in 2015. Overall, the amount of change since the 2015 Indices were published has been relatively small.

Wider Barriers Sub-Domain
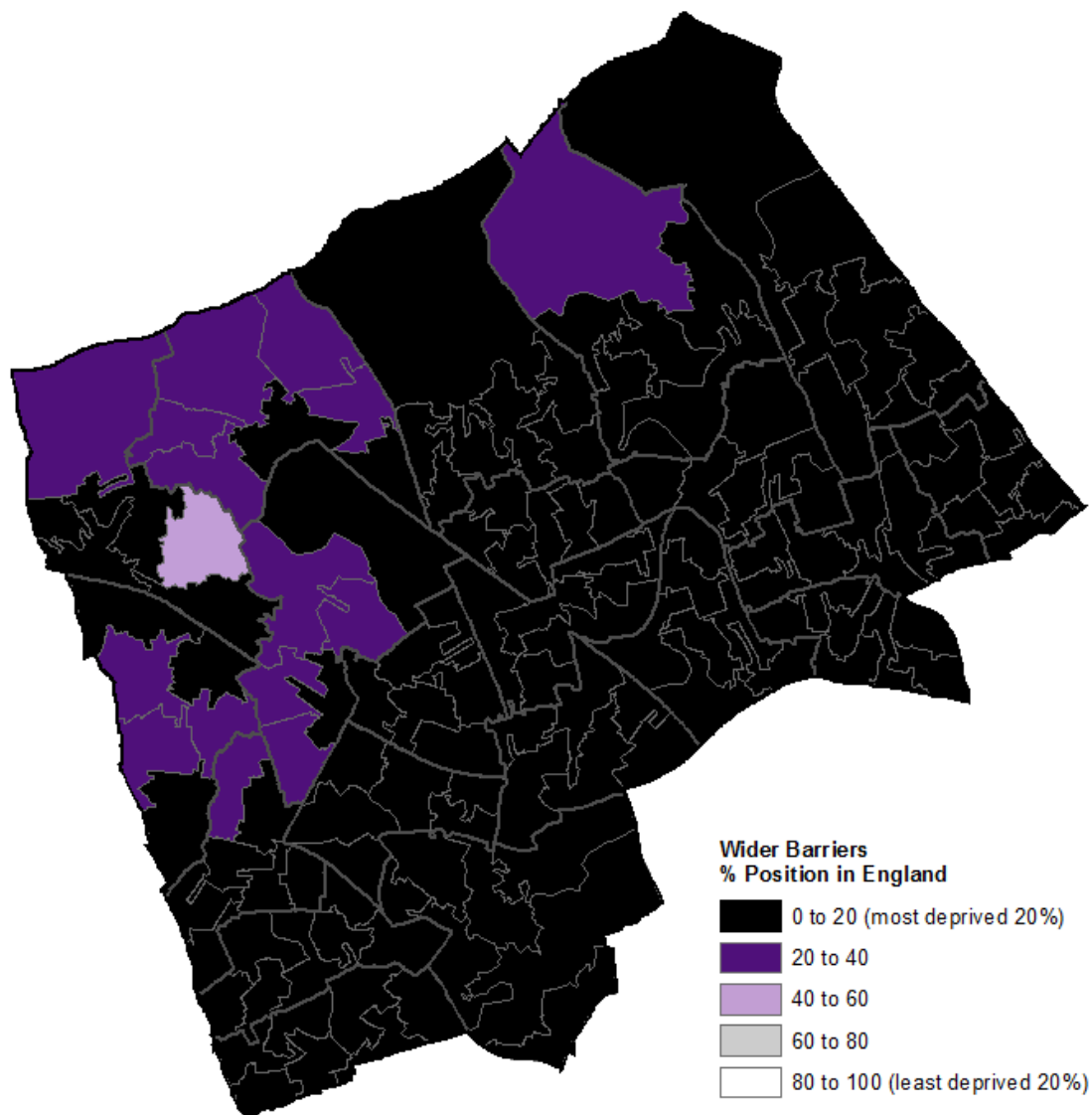
Crown Copyright
London Borough of Harrow LA. 100019206
Source: MHCLG English Indices of Deprivation 2019

- **Harrow scores very poorly for this sub-domain which measures household overcrowding, homelessness and housing affordability**
- **Harrow is relatively more deprived for this indicator than it was in the 2015 indicators; this is the main factor leading to the reduction in ranking for the Barriers to Housing and Services index**
- **Over half of LSOAs are in the most deprived 10% in England, and 88% are in the most deprived 20% of LSOAs in England**

What does this sub-domain measure?

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

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

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

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

Modifications since Indices of Deprivation 2015:

- *The statistical method used to derive the housing affordability indicator was modified*

- *The homelessness indicator is now based on quarterly rather than annual statistics*

Wider Barriers: Comparison of the number of LSOAs in each decile, 2015 & 2019
Source: MHCLG, English Indices of Deprivation 2019 & 2015
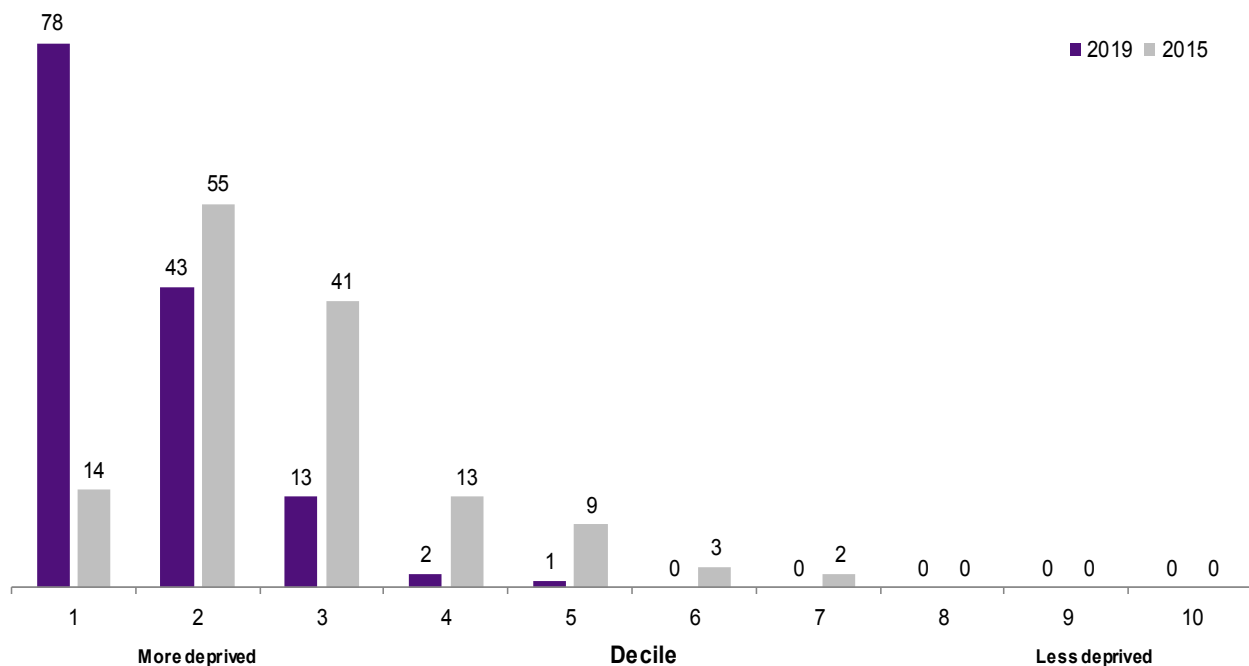
Harrow has over half (78) of its LSOAs in the 10% most deprived in England, and 88% (121) of LSOAs in the 20% most deprived, which is considerably more than in 2015. All LSOAs are in the more deprived 50% nationally for this indicator.

Harrow's 'top ten' most deprived LSOAs are predominantly found in the centre, south east and south west of the borough. Top of the list is the neighbourhood containing the Grange Farm and Northolt Road Estates in Harrow on the Hill ward. This LSOA was ranked fourth in the 2015 indictor analysis.

Harrow's top ten ranked LSOAs for Wider Barriers Sub-Domain
*Source: MHCLG, English Indices of Deprivation 2019*

LSOA Code	Ward	National Rank 2019	National Decile
E01002133	Harrow on the Hill	349	1
E01002120	Edgware	365	1
E01002202	Queensbury	475	1
E01002168	Kenton East	585	1
E01002217	Roxbourne	654	1
E01002227	Stanmore Park	704	1
E01002213	Roxbourne	873	1
E01002179	Marlborough	889	1
E01002180	Marlborough	927	1
E01002233	Wealdstone	1,007	1

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

Wider Barriers by ward
Source: MHCLG, English Indices of Deprivation 2019
Note: Ward level data has been calculated from LSOA population-weighted average scores
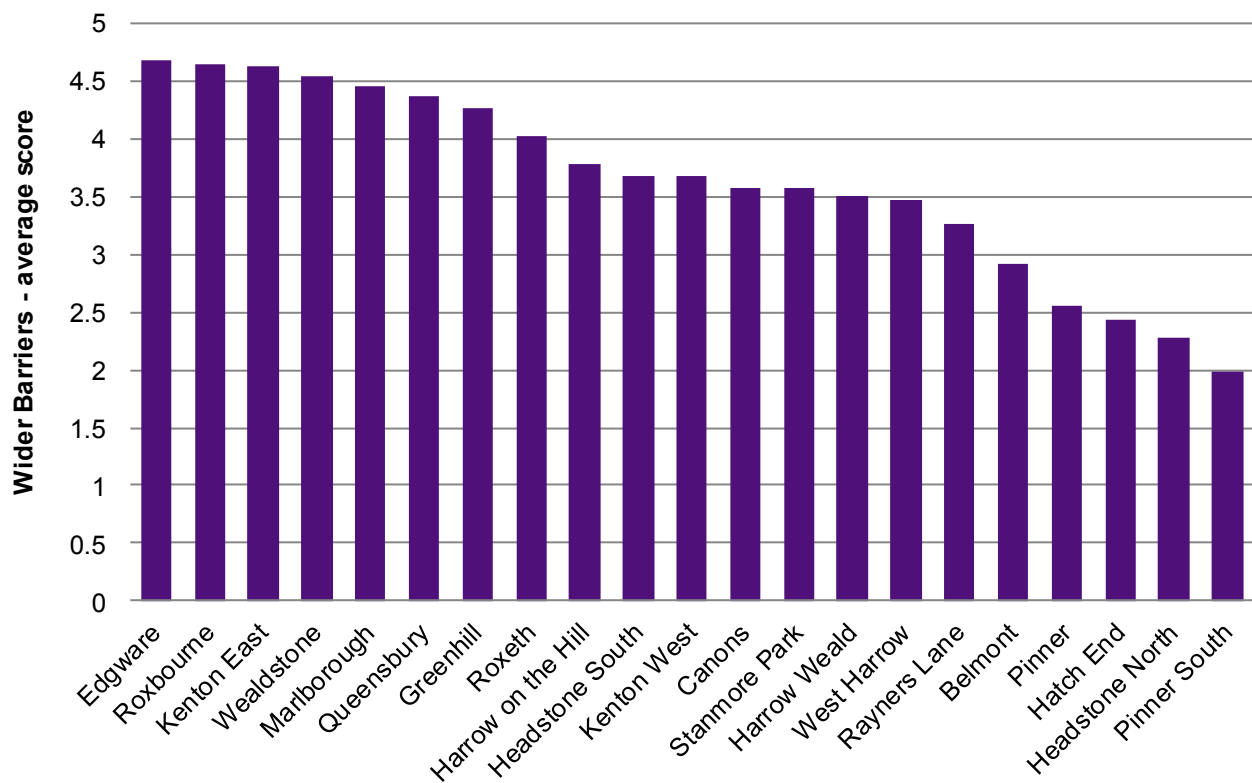
Edgware is the most deprived ward and Pinner South is least deprived, based on their average LSOA score for the Wider Barriers indicators - the same positions as they occupied in the 2015 indicator analysis.

Crime
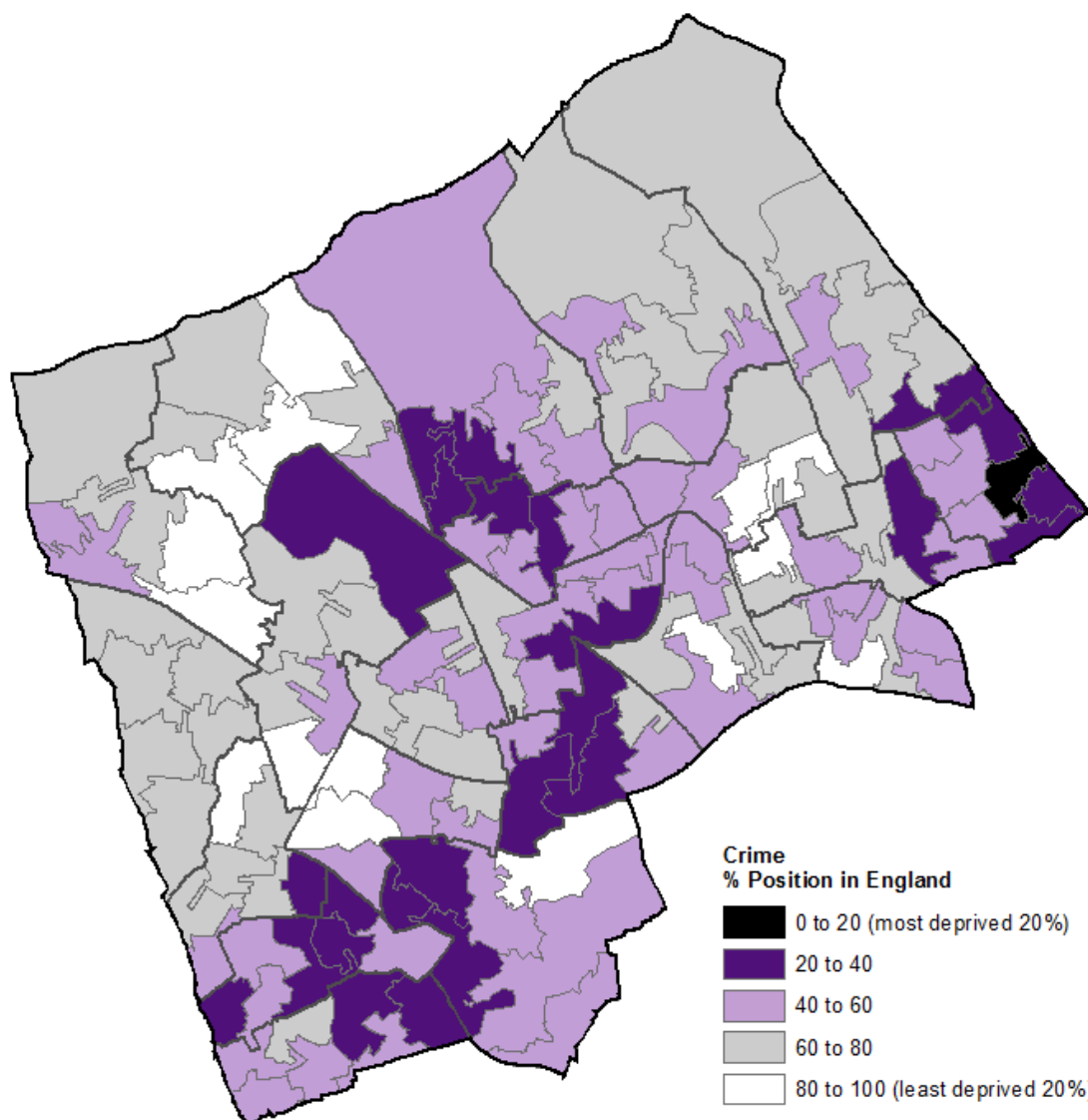
Crime
% Position in England

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

Crown Copyright
London Borough of Harrow LA. 100019206
Source: MHCLG English Indices of Deprivation 2019

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

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

- **Two-thirds of Harrow's LSOAs are now in the least deprived 50% of LSOAs in England. This compares with just over one third of Harrow's LSOAs in 2015.**

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

England Rank 2019: 163/317	Rank in 2015: 91/326	Trend: **Improvement**
London Rank 2019: 30/33	Rank in 2015: 29/33	Trend: **Improvement**

What does this Domain measure?

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

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

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

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

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

Modifications since Indices of Deprivation 2015:

- *Two years of crime data (2016/17 and 2017/18) are used in the Indices of Deprivation 2019, whereas only one year of data was used in earlier indices*

Crime: Comparison of the number of LSOAs in each decile, 2015 & 2019
Source: MHCLG, English Indices of Deprivation 2019 & 2015
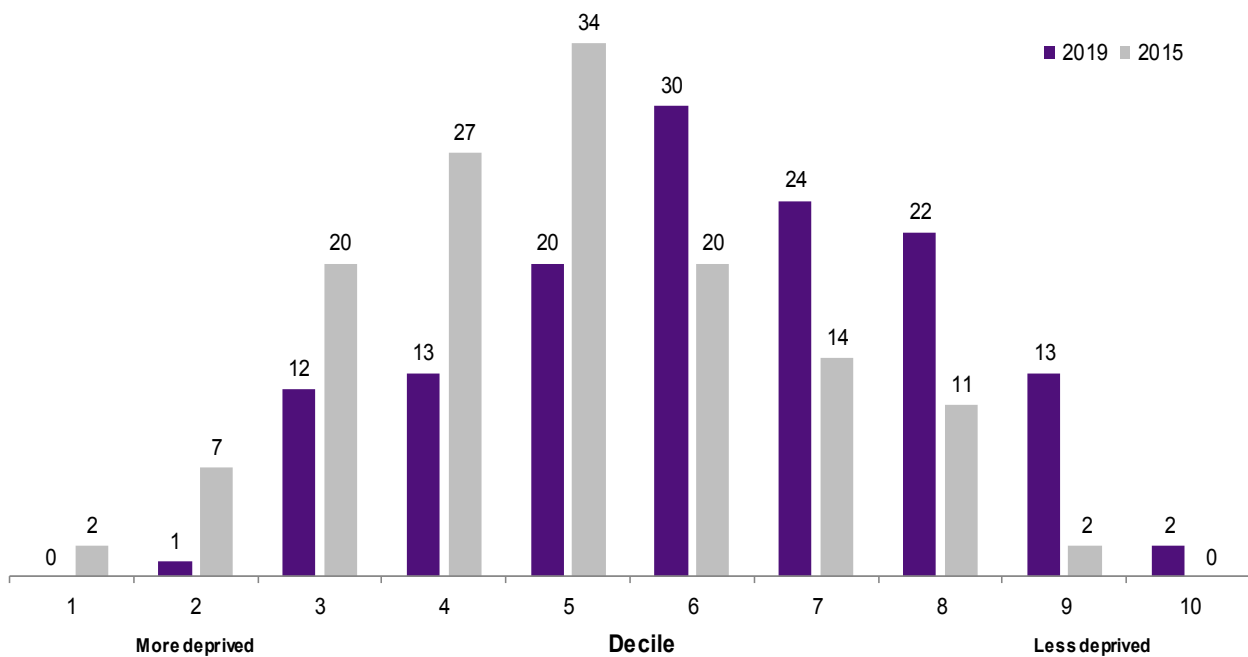
Harrow has an improved national ranking from 2015, along with all London Boroughs (with the exception of the City of London which remains unchanged as having the least crime of all districts in England). In the 2015 Indices of Deprivation eight of the 'top ten' ranked local authorities for crime were London Boroughs, whereas in 2019 no London Boroughs appear in the top ten.

The overall picture for crime in Harrow is positive. Two thirds of Harrow's LSOAs are in the least deprived 50% nationally. There are no LSOAs in the most deprived 10% nationally and the number in the most deprived 20% has decreased from nine to one.

The LSOA with the highest crime level by these measures is located in Edgware, in the area to the east of the William Ellis Sports Ground. Three of the top 10 LSOAs are found in this south east corner of the borough. The LSOA which was ranked as top in 2015 and 2010 was LSOA 229, located in Stanmore Park in a residential area near Stanmore Golf Club. It is now outside the top 10 in 2019, ranked at 30th and has moved from Decile 1 to Decile 5.

Harrow's top ten ranked LSOAs for Crime
*Source: MHCLG, English Indices of Deprivation 2019*

LSOA Code	Ward	National Rank 2019	National Decile
E01002122	Edgware	4,306	2
E01002138	Harrow on the Hill	6,758	3
E01002218	Roxeth	7,255	3
E01002219	Roxeth	7,998	3
E01002136	Harrow on the Hill	8,101	3
E01002211	Roxbourne	8,533	3
E01002140	Harrow Weald	8,569	3
E01002125	Edgware	8,701	3
E01002123	Edgware	8,750	3
E01002206	Rayners Lane	9,007	3

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

Crime by ward
Source: MHCLG, English Indices of Deprivation 2019
Note: Ward level data has been calculated from LSOA population-weighted average scores
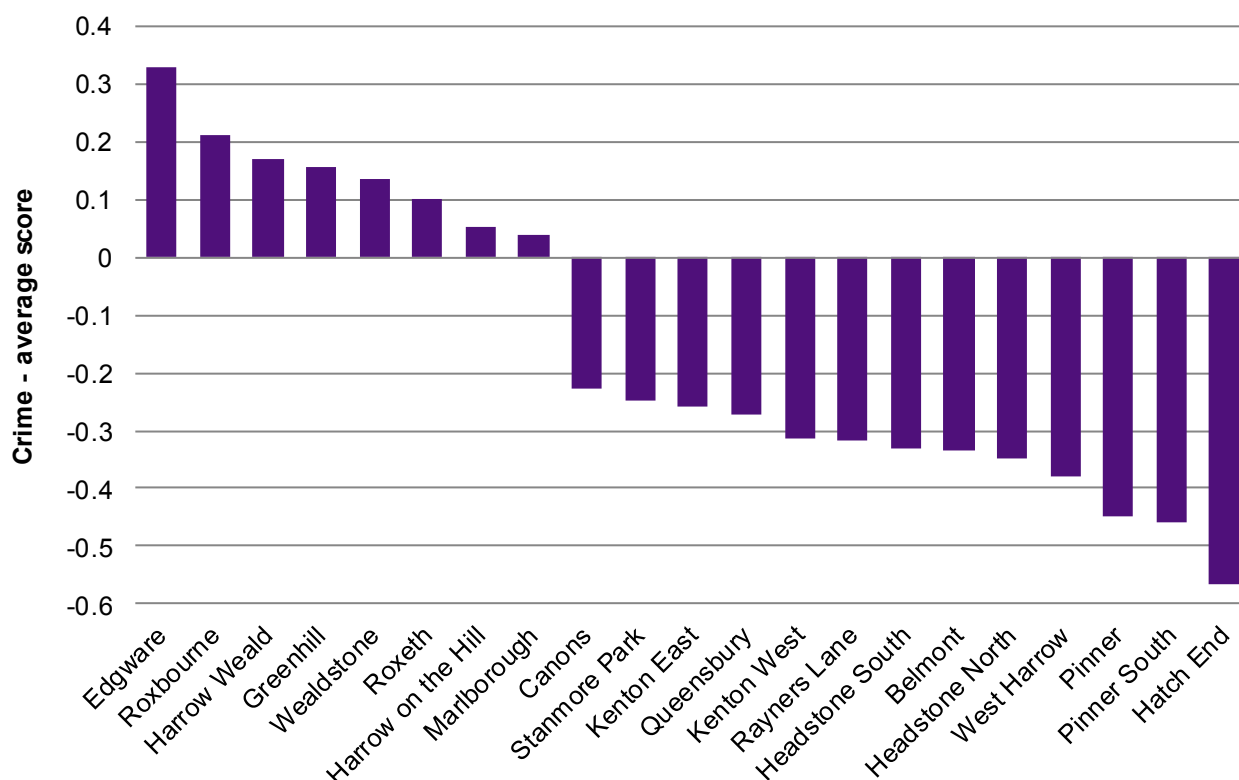
Edgware ward experiences the most crime overall. Roxeth has improved relative to other wards from second overall in Harrow in 2015 to 6th in 2019 despite having two LSOAs in the top ten. Conversely, Harrow on the Hill has fallen from 11th ranking in the borough in 2015 to 7th in 2019, and now has two LSOAs in the top ten, having had none in 2015. Whilst it is not necessarily true that crime has got worse in Harrow on the Hill, it is not improving at a rate to keep pace with other wards which are 'overtaking' it.
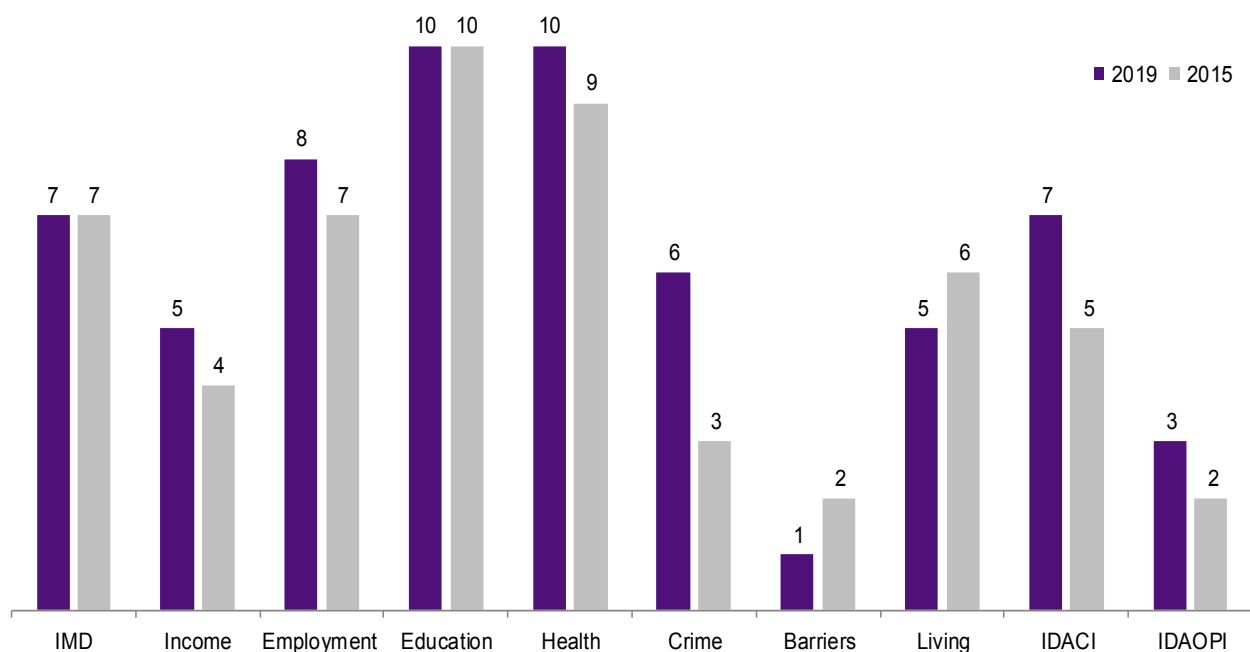
National Deprivation Rankings

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

The graph also illustrates which domains have seen substantial changes in rankings between 2015 and 2019. The greatest relative improvement occurred in the Crime domain, with Harrow moving from Decile 3 in 2015 to Decile 6 in 2019. The second largest improvement was in the Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index, where Harrow moved from Decile 5 in 2015 to Decile 7 in 2019. Overall, six domains improved their decile placement and two domains remained unchanged in relation to other English local authorities. Two domains saw a notable decline, these being Barriers to Housing and Services, and Living Environment.

Deciles have been used here rather than actual rankings to allow for comparison between 2015 and 2019 data. Ranking comparisons are not possible due to the change in the number of local authorities in England since the 2015 Indices of Deprivation were published.

Harrow's National Decile Placement per Domain, 2015 and 2019
Source: MHCLG, English Indices of Deprivation 2015 & 2019

Harrow's Rank in Relation to London Deprivation Rankings

IMD Ranking of London Boroughs, 2015 and 2019
*Source: MHCLG, English Indices of Deprivation 2015 & 2019*

London Borough	IMD - average score	IMD - Rank of average score (national)	London Rank 2019	London Rank 2015
Barking & Dagenham	32.8	21	1	2
Hackney	32.5	22	2	1
Newham	29.6	43	3	4
Haringey	28.0	49	4	7
Tower Hamlets	27.9	50	5	3
Islington	27.5	53	6	5
Lewisham	26.7	63	7	10
Southwark	25.8	72	8	9
Enfield	25.8	74	9	14
Brent	25.6	79	10	11
Lambeth	25.4	81	11	8
Waltham Forest	25.2	82	12	6
Greenwich	24.5	88	13	13
Ealing	22.7	105	14	18
Croydon	22.5	108	15	19
Hammersmith & Fulham	22.3	112	16	16
Kensington & Chelsea	21.5	121	17	20
Hounslow	21.5	122	18	17
Westminster	20.3	137	19	12
Camden	20.1	138	20	15
Hillingdon	18.2	159	21	23
Redbridge	17.2	173	22	21
Havering	16.8	180	23	25
Wandsworth	16.6	183	24	22
Bexley	16.3	187	25	26
Barnet	16.1	190	26	24
Harrow	15.0	207	27	28
City of London	14.7	212	28	31
Merton	14.6	213	29	27
Bromley	14.2	223	30	30
Sutton	14.0	226	31	29
Kingston upon Thames	11.4	273	32	32
Richmond upon Thames	9.4	295	33	33

The table above shows Harrow's rank relative to the 33 London Boroughs (where 1 is most deprived). Harrow is ranked 27th within London for the Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD); a drop of one place since the 2015 rankings, and the same ranking as in 2010.

The most deprived London Borough according to the IMD 2019 is Barking and Dagenham. Hackney, which was ranked top in 2015, has moved to second place in 2019. Richmond upon Thames remains the least deprived London Borough.

**Harrow's Rank within the London Boroughs, 2015 and 2019**
Source: MHCLG, English Indices of Deprivation 2019 & 2015
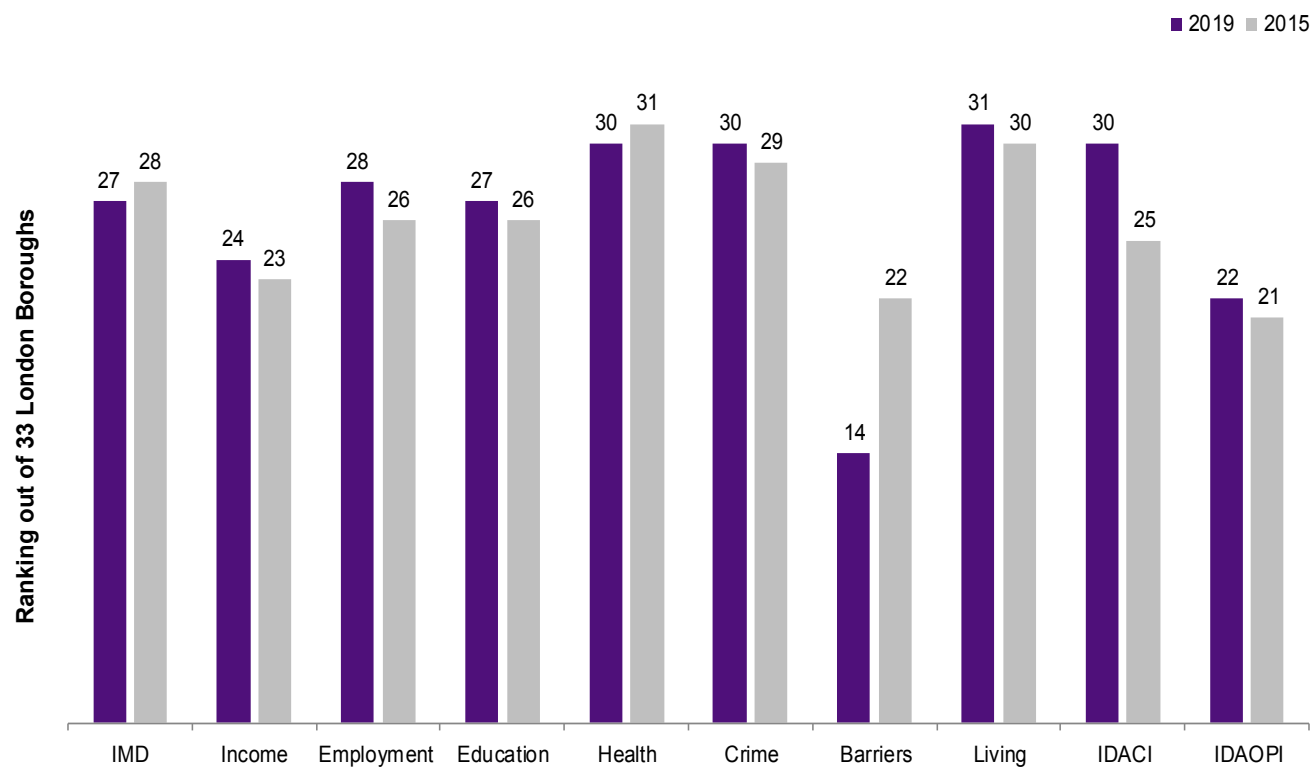
London is composed of 32 boroughs plus the City of London. For convenience, the City of London is counted as a borough in this report i.e. 33 boroughs in total. In seven of the nine domains which comprise the Index of Multiple Deprivation (including IDACI and IDAOPI) Harrow has improved its ranking within London, as shown in the graph above. These are for Income, Employment, Education, Crime, Living Environment, IDACI and IDAOPI. Two domains - Health and Barriers to Housing & Services - have seen a decrease in ranking within London. The Barriers to Housing & Services Index shows the greatest change overall, with a decline of 8 places compared with other London Boroughs since 2015, and is Harrow's lowest ranked indicator nationally and within London. Notably, although Harrow's Health Deprivation ranking shows a decline within London, Harrow's national ranking actually improved, suggesting that London overall experienced a relative improvement for Health Deprivation between 2015 and 2019.

Harrow's Rank within the Outer London Boroughs, 2015 and 2019
*Source: MHCLG, English Indices of Deprivation 2019 & 2015*
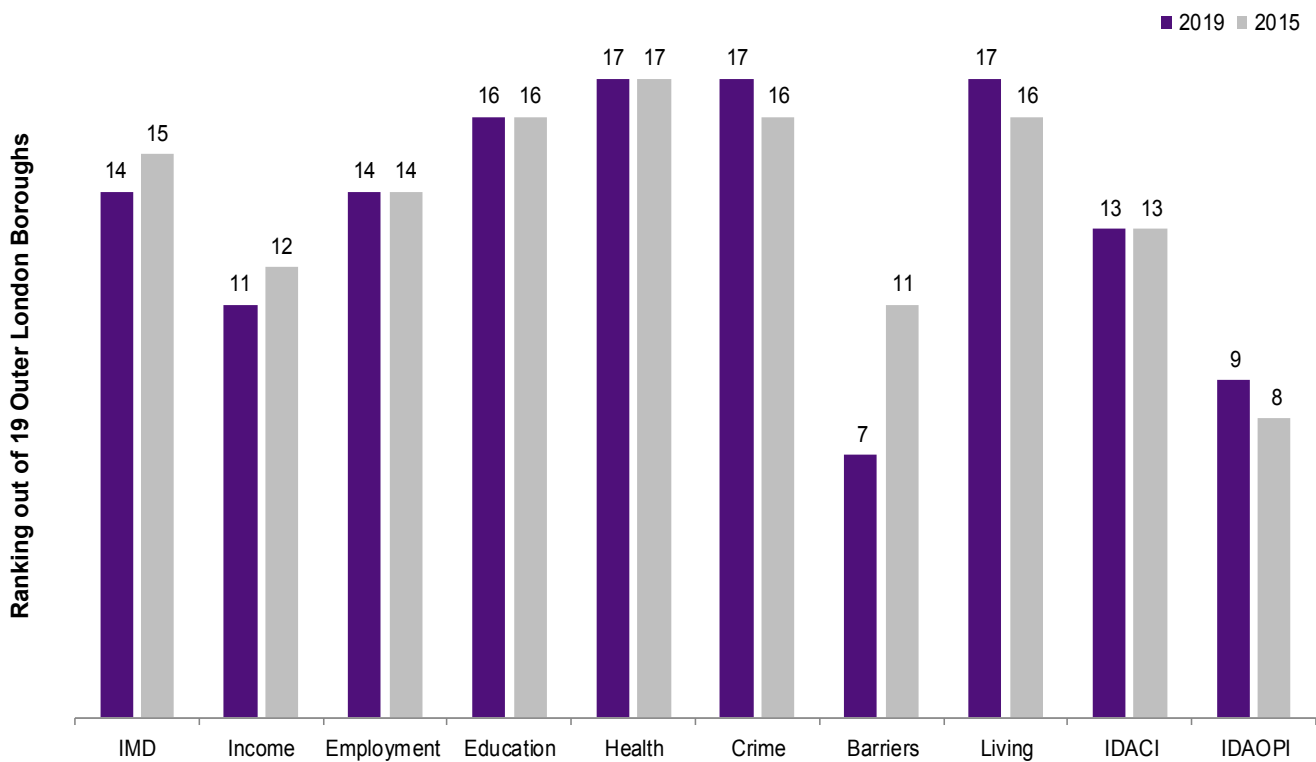
There are 19 boroughs which constitute Outer London[2]. The graph above shows how Harrow is performing against this group of Local Authorities. The Outer London group eliminates many of the more deprived LSOAs of Inner London, whilst retaining many of the least deprived LSOAs in the region in boroughs such as Richmond upon Thames and Kingston upon Thames.

In three indicators Harrow has improved on its 2015 ranking with a rise of one place, these being Crime, Living Environment and Income Affecting Older People (IDAOPI). For the Index of Multiple Deprivation, Harrow has fallen by one place relative to other Outer London Boroughs since 2015. The Income domain has also seen a fall of one place, despite Harrow's relative improvement in the IDAOPI sub-domain. Again, the Barriers to Housing & Services domain shows the greatest decline of rank relative to other Outer Boroughs, as it did within London as a whole. This highlights that although all Outer London Boroughs face similar challenges in this domain, for example with regard to affordable housing, Harrow seems to be experiencing a relatively greater level of impact in recent years.

[2] The Outer London Boroughs are: Barking & Dagenham; Barnet; Bexley; Brent; Bromley; Croydon; Ealing; Enfield; Greenwich; Harrow; Havering; Hillingdon; Hounslow; Kingston upon Thames; Merton; Redbridge; Richmond upon Thames; Sutton; Waltham Forest

Harrow's Relative Deprivation across Three Geographic Levels
Source: MHCLG, English Indices of Deprivation 2019
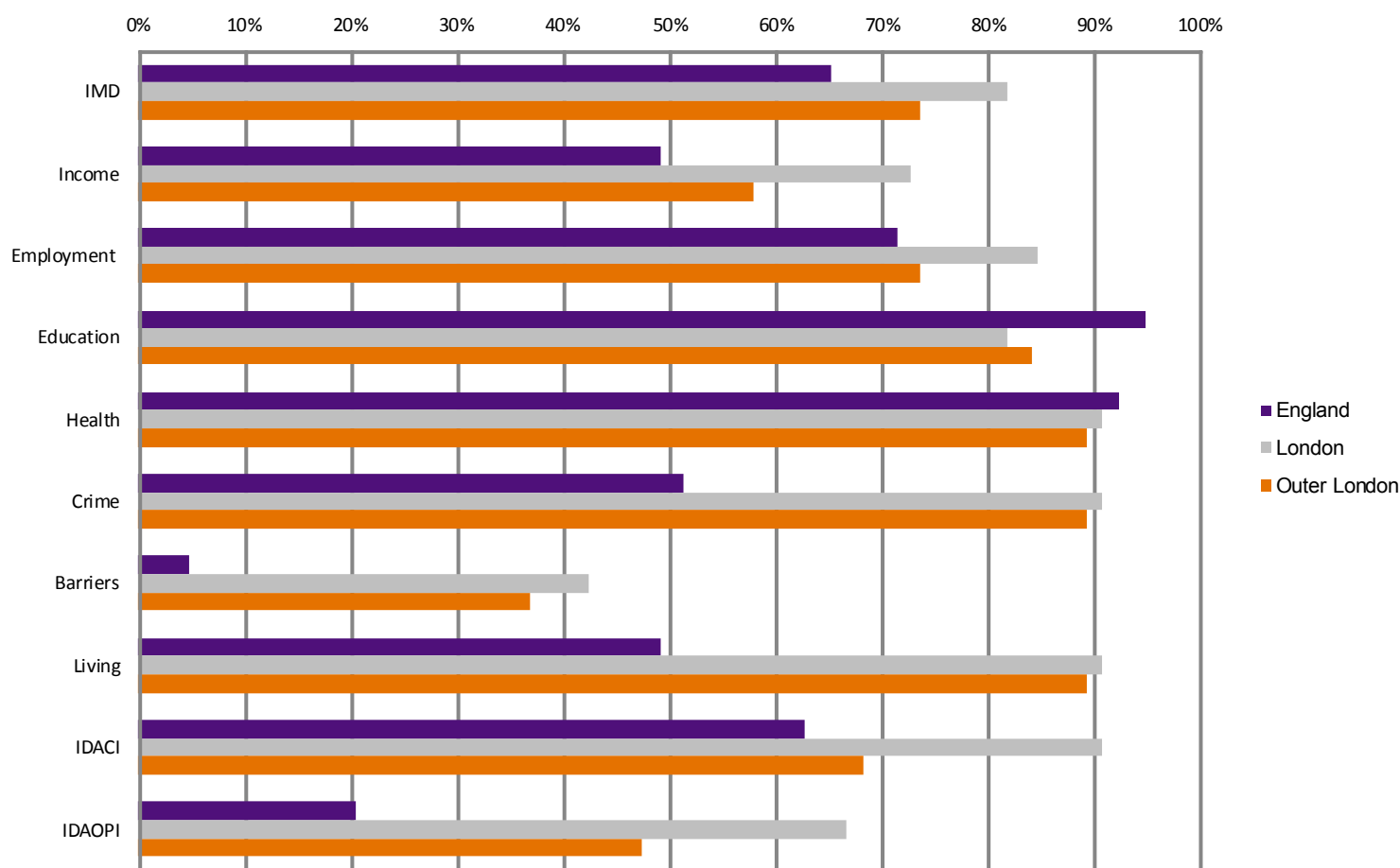
The graph above demonstrates how Harrow performs at three levels: nationally, regionally and sub-regionally.

As would be expected relative to all London boroughs (grey bar) Harrow appears as one of the least deprived. This is due to the presence in this group of some of the most deprived LSOAs in the country located in Inner London Boroughs.

The Outer London group (orange bar) includes those boroughs which more typically match Harrow's characteristics of an Outer London Borough and excludes some of the most severely deprived LSOAs in Inner London. Harrow's performance within this group is therefore generally reduced.

When compared against the entire country (purple bar) this effect is accentuated even further. In domains such as Crime and Living Environment the urban characteristics of Harrow tends towards higher levels of deprivation, but in comparison with the London region and Outer Boroughs, deprivation levels are relatively good. Barriers to Housing and Services is Harrow's worst performing domain nationally, but ranks better against London and the Outer Boroughs, highlighting the affordability and overcrowding issues in the Capital. Harrow scores very highly in the Education and Health domains at all geographic levels.

The differing performance of Harrow at these various geographic levels highlights the difficulties in adequately defining deprivation in the borough and underlines how the Indices of Deprivation are a relative rather than absolute measure.

Harrow's Change in Rankings at Three Geographic Levels, 2015 and 2019
Source: MHCLG, English Indices of Deprivation 2019 & 2015

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

The table above shows how Harrow has moved relative to its 2015 position in the national, regional and sub-regional rankings. The measure itself is of course relative, dependent not only on changes in Harrow since 2015, but also in all other local authorities in the groupings.

Green arrows pointing up indicate where the borough has an improved ranking in 2019 compared with 2015 and red arrows pointing down indicate a decline in rank. A yellow arrow indicates no change in position.

At the national and London-wide geographic levels there are more green arrows than red for Harrow. However, the overall measure for deprivation, the IMD, has also decreased at all levels. This means that those domains which experienced a decline had a greater impact than the improvements in the other domains, according to the weighting given to each deprivation domain in the calculation of the IMD scores.

Income Affecting Older People, although still scoring relatively poorly in Harrow, has seen an improvement at all levels since 2015. The domain which currently gives the most cause for concern is Barriers to Housing and Services, for which Harrow has seen a notable decline in ranking at all levels.

Further Information

English Indices of Deprivation 2019

https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/english-indices-of-deprivation-2019

Research Report

https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/english-indices-of-deprivation-2019-research-report

Technical Report

https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/english-indices-of-deprivation-2019-technical-report

Copyright

The Indices of Deprivation 2019 have been published using the Open Government Licence (OGL) version 3.0, see www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/doc/open-government-licence/version/3/

Contact Officer: Elisabeth Griffiths, Regeneration, Planning & Enterprise
Email: elisabeth.griffiths@harrow.gov.uk
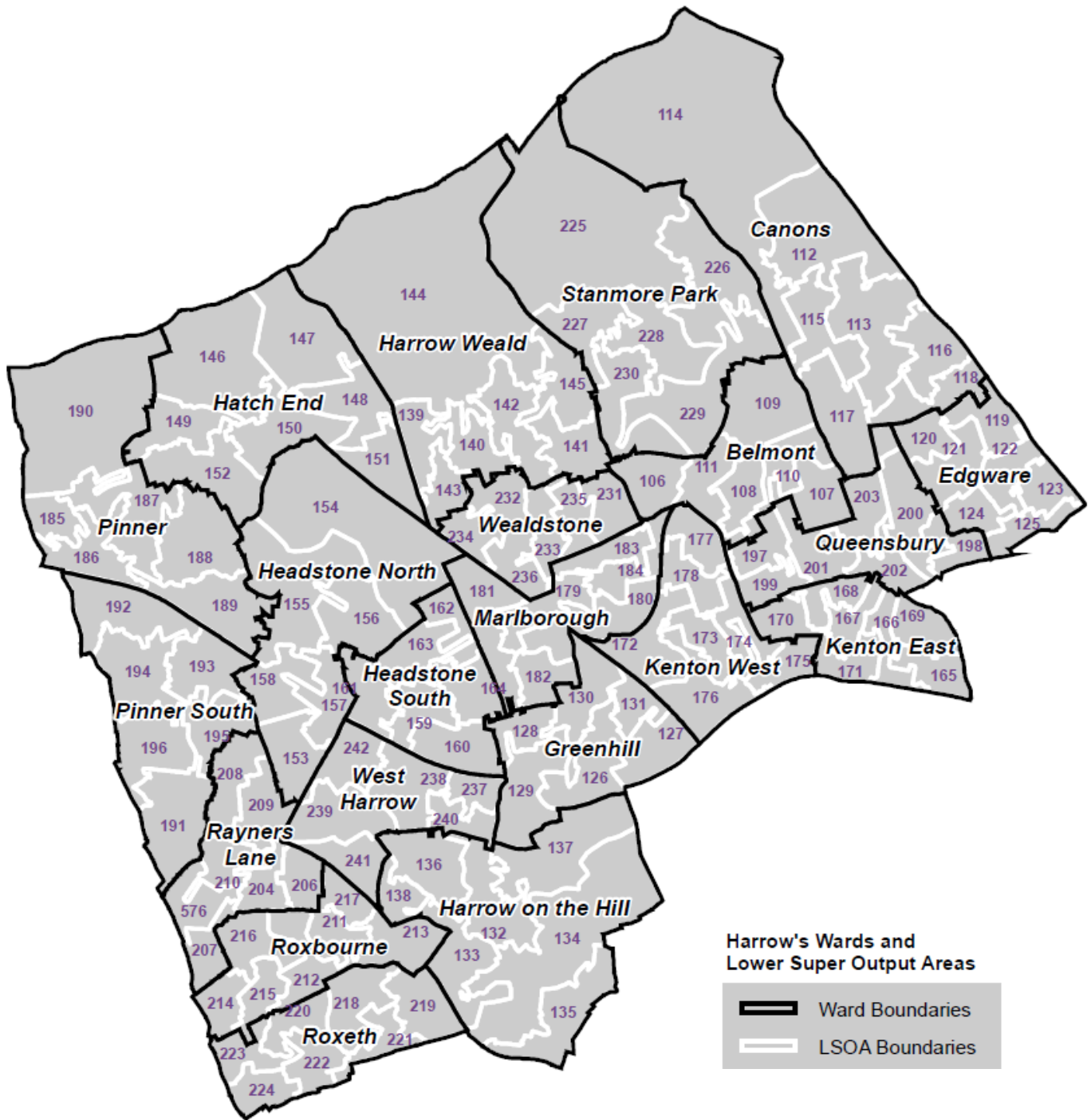Tel: 0208 424 1046 (internal x2046)

November 2019

Appendix A: Data Sources

Domain	Indicator	Data supplier	Data time point	Published
Income Deprivation Domain	Adults and children in Income Support families Adults and children in income-based Jobseeker's Allowance families Adults and children in income-based Employment and Support Allowance families Adults and children in Pension Credit (Guarantee) families Adults and children in Working Tax Credit and Child Tax Credit families not already counted, and whose equivalised income (excluding housing benefit) is below 60 per cent of the median before housing costs Asylum seekers in England in receipt of subsistence support, accommodation support, or both Adults and children in Universal Credit families where no adult is classed within the 'Working - no requirements' conditionality regime	Department for Work and Pensions, Her Majesty's Revenue and Customs and the Home Office	2015	No
	Income Deprivation Domain numerator	Department for Work and Pensions, Her Majesty's Revenue and Customs and the Home Office	2015	Yes
	Individual Indicators comprising the Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index	Department for Work and Pensions and Her Majesty's Revenue and Customs	2015	No
	Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index Numerator	Department for Work and Pensions and Her Majesty's Revenue and Customs	2015	Yes
	Individual Indicators comprising the Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index	Department for Work and Pensions	2015	No
	Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index Numerator	Department for Work and Pensions	2019	Yes
Employment Deprivation Domain	Claimants of Jobseeker's Allowance (both contribution-based and income-based), women aged 18-59 and men aged 18-64 Claimants of Employment and Support Allowance (both contribution-based and income-based), women aged 18-59 and men aged 18-64 Claimants of Incapacity Benefit, women aged 18-59 and men aged 18-64 Claimants of Severe Disablement Allowance, women aged 18-59 and men aged 18-64 Claimants of Carer's Allowance, women aged 18-59 and men aged 18-64 Claimants of Universal Credit in the 'Searching for work' and 'No work requirements' conditionality groups.	Department for Work and Pensions	Four quarters from May 2015 to February 2016	No
	Employment Deprivation Domain numerator	Department for Work and Pensions	Four quarters from May 2015 to February 2016	Yes
Education, Skills and Training Deprivation Domain	Key Stage 2 attainment Key Stage 4 attainment Secondary school absence	Department for Education	2014/15, 2015/16 and 2016/17	No
	Staying on in education post 16	Her Majesty's Revenue and Customs	2010 to 2012	Yes
	Entry to higher education	Higher Education Statistics Agency	2012/13 to 2016/17	Yes
	Adult Skills	Office for National Statistics	2011	No
	English language proficiency	Office for National Statistics	2011	No
	Adult skills and English language proficiency indicators - combined	Office for National Statistics	2011	Yes

Domain	Indicator	Data supplier	Data time point	Published
Health Deprivation and Disability Domain	Years of potential life lost	Office for National Statistics	2013 to 2017	Yes
	Comparative illness and disability ratio	Department for Work and Pensions	2016	Yes
	Acute morbidity	Health and Social Care Information Centre	2015/16 to 2016/17	Yes
	Mood and anxiety disorders	Health and Social Care Information Centre; Department for Work and Pensions; Office for National Statistics	2013 to 2018	Yes
Crime Domain	Violence Burglary Theft Criminal damage	Association of Chief Police Officers, provided by the Home Office	2016/17 and 2017/18	No
Barriers to Housing and Services Domain	Road distance to a post office	Post Office Ltd	2018	Yes
	Road distance to a primary school	Department for Education Edubase	2019	Yes
	Road distance to general store or supermarket	Ordnance Survey	2018	Yes
	Road distance to a GP surgery	Organisation Data Service, HS Digital, NHS Digital licenced under the Open Government Licence v2.0	2019	Yes
	Household overcrowding	Office for National Statistics	2011	Yes
	Homelessness	Ministry of Communities and Local Government	2015/16, 2016/17 and 2017/18	Yes
	Housing affordability	Estimated primarily from the Family Resources Survey, Land Registry house prices, and Valuation Office Agency market rents.	2016	Yes
Living Environment Deprivation Domain	Housing in poor condition	Estimated from the English Housing Survey, 2015	2015	Yes
	Houses without central heating	Office for National Statistics	2011	Yes
	Air quality indicator	Estimated from UK Air Information Resource air quality, 2016	2016	Yes
	Road traffic accidents indicator	Department for Transport	2015, 2016 and 2017	Yes

Appendix B: Ward and LSOA Map

Crown Copyright
London Borough of Harrow LA. 100019206