

Borough Plan – Evidence Base

September 2019 [v.3 as at 17th October 2019]

Harrow Intelligence Network
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What we know

Where we are now:

- Harrow is one of the lowest funded councils
- Spending on adult social care has increased by around 50% over the past 7 years
- Demand for affordable / social housing cannot be met
- There is a low level of satisfaction compared to national and local benchmarks
- Residents feel informed but unable to influence decisions
- Harrow has the 3rd largest and one of the fastest growing non-White British populations
- We have a high Hindu Indian population at 21%
- The Romanian community is the fastest growing and now accounts for almost 5% of the population

By 2030 we will:

- Need to have built around 14,000 new homes*
- Have had a population increase to around 300,000
- See an increase of 27% (over 10,000) in elderly population
- Have a 40% increase in people living with dementia
- Have approximately 500 more children in Harrow's primary schools (YR-6), with sufficient places to accommodate this increase;
- Have 2,500 more young people in Harrow's secondary schools, (Y7-11) which will require an extra 800 places

*According to Mayor's targets in Draft London Plan 2019, not yet agreed

PEOPLE	PLACE
Healthy and active	Safe and friendly
Enjoying and achieving	Clean and green
Community belonging	For Living and working

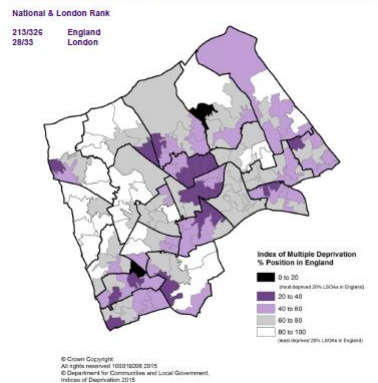
Borough Overview – population

- Borough population continues to grow – latest mid year estimates put population over quarter of a million for the first time
- Like most areas, over 65 population is growing as a proportion, but the population of children and young people is also increasing, partly due to a higher than average birth rate – 7th in London and one of only 2 London boroughs where the trend is an increase

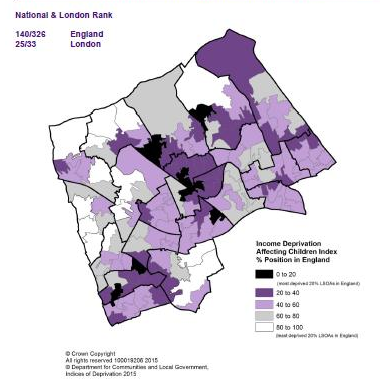
Fertility rate per 1000 population

Area	Recent Trend	Neighbour Rank	Count	Value
England	↓	-	663,157	62.5
London region	↓	-	128,803	63.6
Barking and Dagenham	↔	-	3,973	86.5
Newham	↓	-	6,027	74.6
Waltham Forest	↓	-	4,700	74.5
Croydon	↔	-	5,894	73.7
Redbridge	↔	-	4,782	73.6
Hounslow	↔	-	4,351	73.1
Harrow	↔	-	3,606	72.7
Brent	↔	-	5,146	72.0

Multiple Deprivation



Income Deprivation Affecting Children (IDACI)



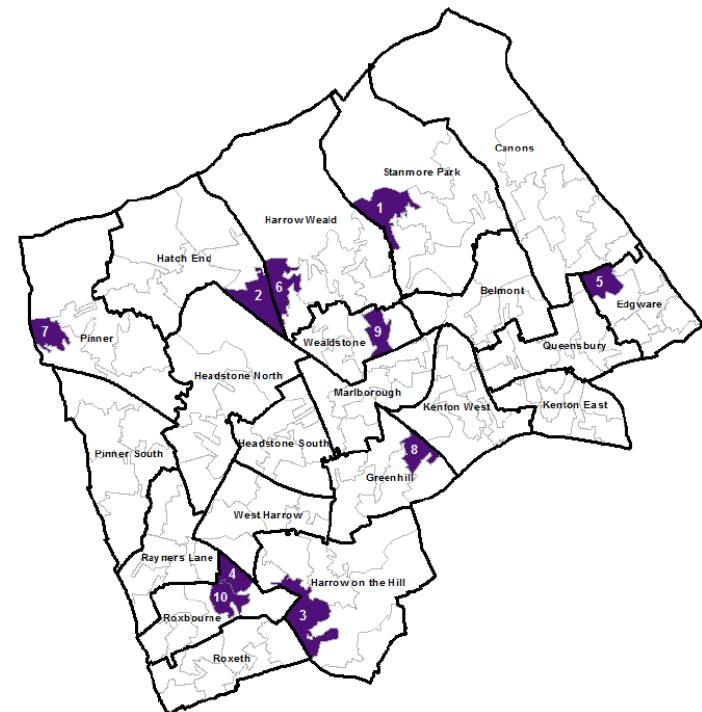
- IMD 2015 shows pockets of deprivation and impact on children in particular. 2019 data is currently being analysed – overall Harrow shows a slight increase in deprivation

Early Analysis from 2019 IMD

Harrow's Top Ten Ranked LSOAs for Multiple Deprivation

Source: MHCLG, Indices of Deprivation 2019, Crown Copyright

LSOA	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



Harrow's most deprived LSOA* is in Stanmore Park ward (E01002227) and is the area covering the Woodlands and Cottesmore Estates. The second most deprived LSOA is in Hatch End ward (E01002151) 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 (E01002217) now has an improved 4th place in Harrow's LSOA rankings.

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*Lower Super Output Area = typically 400-600 households, 1000-1500 population

PEOPLE

Healthy and active

Enjoying and achieving

Community belonging

PLACE

Safe and friendly

Clean and green

For Living and working

Inequality in life expectancy at 65

Harrow is in the top half of London boroughs for difference in life expectancy between most and least deprived areas

Male

Area	Recent	Count	Value	95% CI	95% CI
England	-	-	4.9	4.8	5.0
London region	-	-	4.3	4.0	4.5
Kensington and Chelsea	-	-	8.5	5.9	11.1
Westminster	-	-	8.1	6.4	9.8
Camden	-	-	7.7	5.9	9.5
Tower Hamlets	-	-	6.2	2.6	9.9
Newham	-	-	6.1	4.0	8.2
Southwark	-	-	5.8	4.1	7.5
Redbridge	-	-	5.6	4.3	6.9
Richmond upon Thames	-	-	5.4	3.8	7.0
Croydon	-	-	5.3	4.3	6.4
Sutton	-	-	5.0	3.6	6.4
Bromley	-	-	4.7	3.7	5.7
Harrow	-	-	4.7	3.1	6.2
Lewisham	-	-	4.5	3.0	6.1
Brent	-	-	4.4	3.0	5.7
Enfield	-	-	4.2	3.1	5.3
Barnet	-	-	4.1	3.0	5.2
Hillingdon	-	-	4.1	2.8	5.3
Merton	-	-	4.1	2.6	5.6
Waltham Forest	-	-	4.1	2.5	5.6
Haringey	-	-	3.9	2.2	5.5
Islington	-	-	3.8	1.9	5.7
Lambeth	-	-	3.6	2.1	5.0
Bexley	-	-	3.5	2.4	4.6
Havering	-	-	3.5	2.5	4.6
Hammersmith and Fulham	-	-	3.2	1.2	5.2
Greenwich	-	-	3.1	1.7	4.5
Kingston upon Thames	-	-	3.0	1.6	4.5
Hackney	-	-	2.9	1.0	4.8
Barking and Dagenham	-	-	2.8	1.2	4.4
Wandsworth	-	-	2.6	1.2	4.1
Hounslow	-	-	2.1	-0.3	4.5
Ealing	-	-	1.6	0.3	2.9
City of London	-	-	-	-	-

Female

Area	Recent	Count	Value	95% CI	95% CI
England	-	-	4.5	4.5	4.6
London region	-	-	3.3	3.1	3.6
Camden	-	-	7.3	5.4	9.2
Westminster	-	-	6.3	4.8	7.9
Southwark	-	-	6.2	3.8	8.5
Newham	-	-	5.8	4.0	7.6
Barnet	-	-	4.9	3.9	5.9
Bromley	-	-	4.8	3.8	5.9
Waltham Forest	-	-	4.5	3.1	6.0
Hillingdon	-	-	4.4	3.2	5.5
Kensington and Chelsea	-	-	3.9	2.0	5.7
Hackney	-	-	3.8	1.7	6.0
Harrow	-	-	3.8	2.5	5.2
Sutton	-	-	3.8	2.5	5.0
Croydon	-	-	3.7	2.7	4.8
Tower Hamlets	-	-	3.7	1.2	6.3
Havering	-	-	3.6	2.7	4.6
Enfield	-	-	3.3	2.2	4.3
Lewisham	-	-	3.3	1.7	5.0
Redbridge	-	-	3.2	1.9	4.5
Hounslow	-	-	3.0	1.6	4.3
Brent	-	-	2.8	1.3	4.4
Bexley	-	-	2.7	1.5	3.8
Greenwich	-	-	2.7	1.4	4.0
Kingston upon Thames	-	-	2.7	1.2	4.2
Merton	-	-	2.4	1.0	3.8
Richmond upon Thames	-	-	2.4	0.9	3.8
Wandsworth	-	-	2.4	0.8	4.0
Haringey	-	-	2.3	0.7	3.9
Lambeth	-	-	2.0	0.5	3.4
Islington	-	-	1.6	-0.3	3.5
Barking and Dagenham	-	-	1.4	-0.4	3.2
Ealing	-	-	1.3	0.0	2.6
Hammersmith and Fulham	-	-	0.8	-1.2	2.8
City of London	-	-	-	-	-

Trend data shows that, ***within borough, inequalities are getting worse***. Gaps in life expectancy both at birth and age 65 between the least and most deprived in the borough are increasing.

Healthy and Active: Challenges from survey of adults receiving social care

Source: Harrow Adult Social Care Service Users Survey, contact Jonathan Kilworth

Satisfaction

Setting	Satisfied with Services
Residential & Nursing	77%
Community	54%

PSR	Satisfied with Services	% respondents in Res/Nursing
Learning Disability	72%	19%
Access and Mobility	56%	12%
Personal Care	50%	16%
Mental Health	46%	4%

Residents in care homes most satisfied, although lower by 9% than last year
Mental Health clients the least satisfied, but fewest in this group are in residential care.
LD clients satisfaction rose 6%.

Overall Satisfaction	2019	2018	2017
White British	65.1%	65.2%	71.1%
Indian	45.3%	44.0%	56.1%
Any other Asian	43.4%	48.0%	63.3%

Satisfaction continues to fall in 'Other Asian' group.



→ To boost Satisfaction, survey data suggests;

- *Give more choice
- *Ensure services help & treat people well
- *Make it easier to find information about services/support

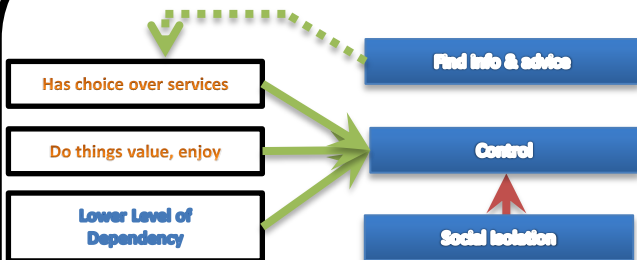
Ethnicity* (2017-2019)	Satisfaction in Res/ Nursing	Satisfaction in Community
White British	86%	60%
Any other White background	n/a	55%
Black African	n/a	66%
Black Caribbean	n/a	47%
Any other Asian background	68%	47%
Indian	63%	47%

Gaps between res care and community remain.

Indicator	ALL OUTCOME MEASURES	2019 (RANK)	2018	2017	2016
1A	Social care-related quality of life	18.0 (13)	18.4	18.2	18.2
1B	Have control over their daily life	64.5 (15)	66.9	67.8	67.5
1L1	Had as much social contact as they would like	38.9 (15)	39.5	40.6	38.5
3A	Overall satisfaction, people who use services	55.5 (15)	56.1	53.2	58.7
3D1	Easy to find info about services	68.7 (16)	64.7	70.2	69.1
4A	People who use services who feel safe	63.8 (16)	61.2	63.4	59.6
4B	Services have made them feel safe & secure	83.5 (05)	86.7	85.0	85.5

Ranking is based on 2018 results (CIPFA comparator group of 16)

Choice & Control



→ To boost Control, survey suggests;

- *Make it easier to find information which will also help to;
- *Give more choice
- *Ensure services allow people to do more things they value and enjoy
- *Utilise services (e.g. reablement, assistive technology) that reduce levels of dependency
- *Consider how local networks (personal and community) can help to reduce social isolation

1B: The proportion of people who use services who have control over their daily life

CASSR	Outcome	Rank
Bristol	81.9	1
Redbridge	81.0	2
Richmond upon Thames	80.9	3
Trafford	79.0	4
Hillingdon	71.9	14
Merton	68.0	15
Harrow	67.8	16

Despite the high use of direct payments and MyCeP in Harrow levels of Control reported are relatively low. MyCeP appears to be preferred by people with slightly higher levels of dependency who perhaps don't want to take on the responsibility of a cash direct payment.

Over time, Control results have declined for people with mobility issues. The result for memory & cognition fell 10% this year and even the result for learning disabilities has fallen.

PSR x Type of Provision (community) 2017-2019 combined	Physical - mobility	Physical - Personal Care	Learning Disability	Mental Health
Cash Budget (DP)	53%	63%	81%	44%
Mixed Budget	50%	50%	78%	45%
Managed Budget	62%	60%	82%	58%
Commissioned Care	65%	44%	87%	76%

Mixed Budgets only seem to work with clients with LD support needs.
Mixed budgets don't work well for Personal care clients

Year	Physical - mobility	Physical - Personal Care	Memory & Cognition	Learning Disability	Mental Health
Levels of Control					
2016	69%	61%	76%	88%	63%
2017	62%	64%	75%	87%	54%
2018	58%	63%	81%	88%	58%
2019	52%	59%	71%	82%	62%
Total	59%	60%	75%	84%	58%

Wellbeing of those with caring responsibility

Source: Harrow Adult Social Care Carers Survey, contact Jonathan Kilworth



Key Findings

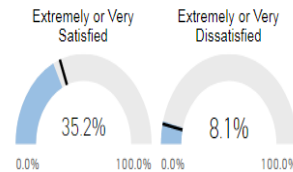
Select a Local Authority on the right (by scrolling through the Local Authorities) to see the comparative figures for the selected Local Authority and the related region.

Digital

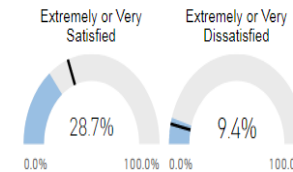


Nationally, **38.6%** of people who had received services said that they were very or extremely satisfied with the support and services received. **7.2%** said that they were extremely or very dissatisfied

London



Harrow



Harrow's satisfaction level is below the London average with more people extremely/very dissatisfied

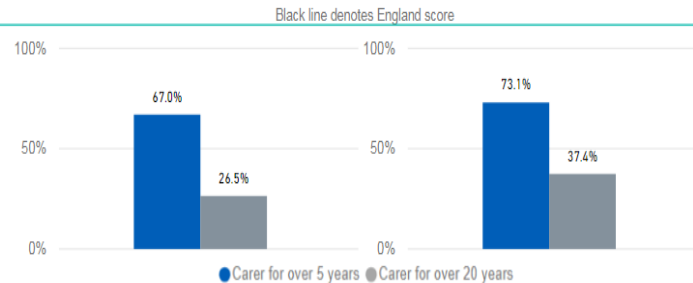
We have a lot of carers who have been looking after someone for a very long time – this might make them more vulnerable due to ageing

Our carers are feeling more stress than the London average

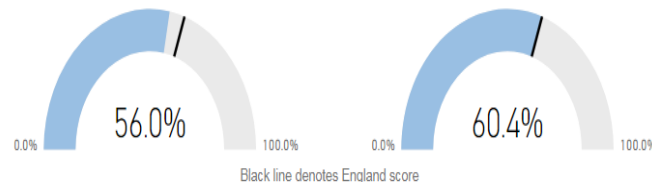
And are experiencing more financial difficulties



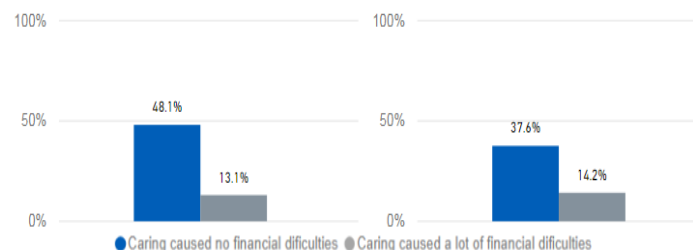
The majority of carers in England (**65.4%**) have been carers for over five years. Almost a quarter (**23.5%**) have been caring for 20 years or more



60.6% of carers in England reported that caring had caused them feelings of stress, compared with **58.7%** in 2016-17. This was a significant increase

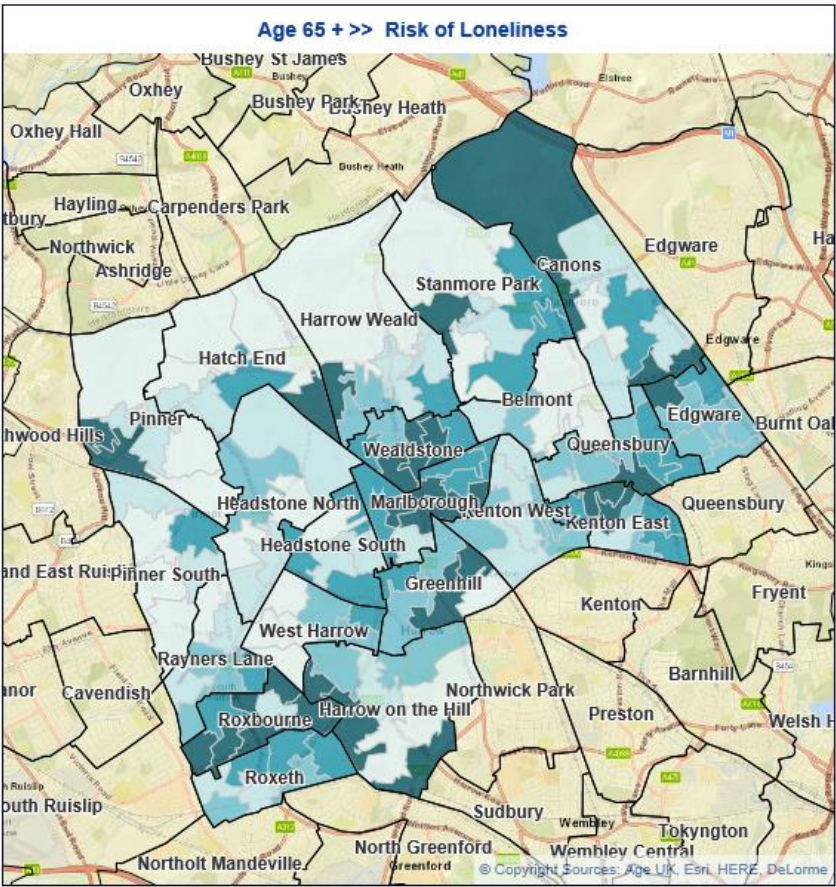


53.4% of carers nationally reported that their caring caused them no financial difficulties. **10.6%** of carers said that caring caused them a lot of financial difficulties, which is a significant increase from the 2016-17 figure of **9.6%**



People: Healthy and Active - Loneliness

Data Help Print Share



The map shows the risk of loneliness at neighbourhood level within the local authority. [Read more on our website.](#)

The Ward boundaries are outlined in black. Zoom in and the Ward names will appear.

Risk within this authority

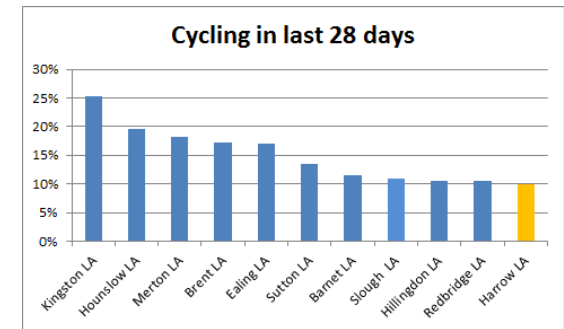
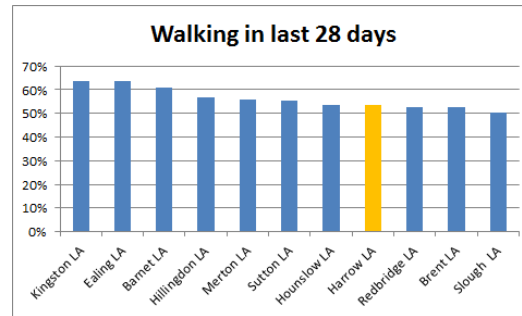
- Very low risk
- Low risk
- Medium risk
- High risk
- Very high risk

The table and chart below show how each neighbourhood ranks within England; click on individual areas to see their ranks and which quintile they fall in. 1 = highest risk, 32,844 = lowest risk.

Indicator	Rank in England	Quintile in England
Age 65 +		
Risk of Loneliness		

People: Healthy and Active

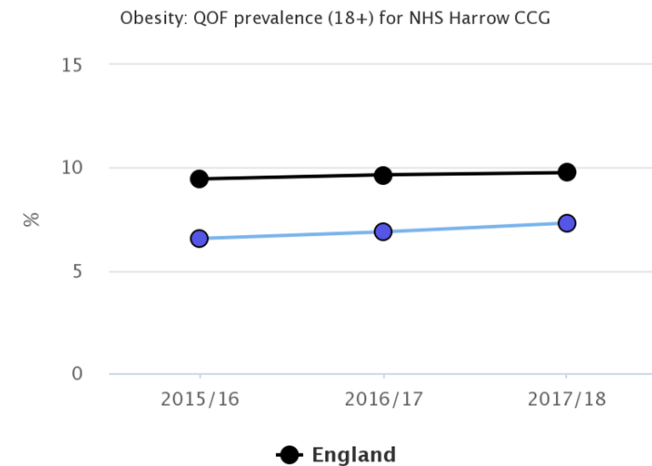
'Active Lives' 2018 survey shows that participation of Harrow's adults in physical activity is lower than comparators



Type 2 Diabetes rates are the second highest in London. Obesity in adults is well above national average

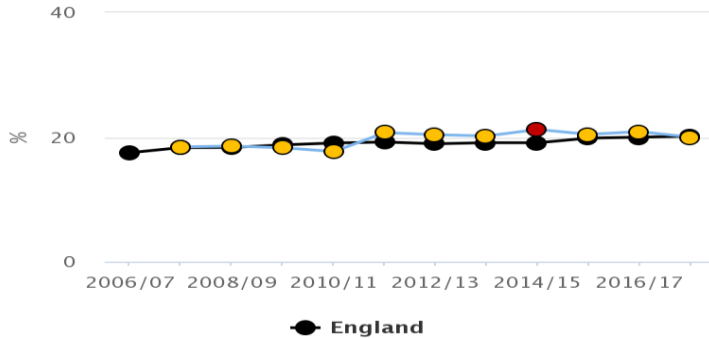
T2 Diabetes prevalence:

Area	Count	Value
England	3,976,419	8.5
London region	677,273	8.9
Brent	30,231	11.5
Harrow	21,776	10.9
Redbridge	25,346	10.8
Ealing	29,557	10.7
Croydon	31,579	10.5



People: Healthy and Active

Year 6: Prevalence of obesity (including severe obesity) for Harrow



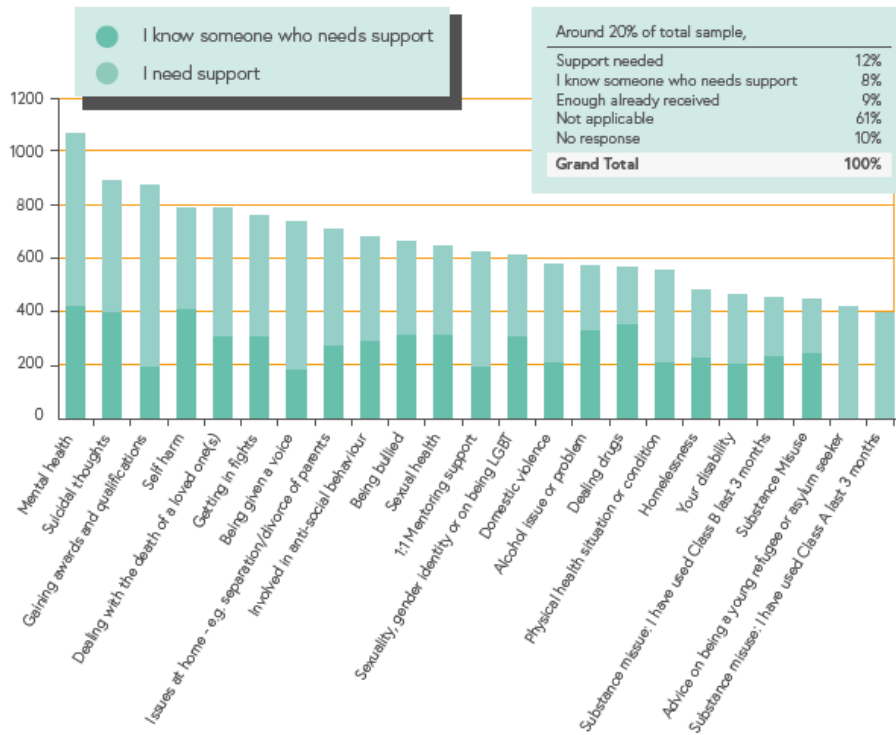
Childhood obesity had been above England average, now in line but still around 20%...

...tooth decay in Harrow's children is the worst in London

Area	Recent Trend	Neighbour Rank	Count	Value	95% Lower CI	95% Upper CI
England	-	-	-	23.3	23.0	23.6
London region	-	-	-	25.7	24.9	26.5
Harrow	-	-	-	39.6	33.6	46.0
Brent	-	-	-	34.6	29.4	40.2
Waltham Forest	-	-	-	32.9	24.7	42.2
Hillingdon	-	-	-	32.5	27.5	37.8
Tower Hamlets	-	-	-	31.1	25.2	37.6
Ealing	-	-	-	30.7	23.3	39.2
Enfield	-	-	-	30.5	24.4	37.3
Westminster	-	-	-	30.3	24.6	36.8
Camden	-	-	-	30.0	24.0	36.6
Newham	-	-	-	29.0	27.5	30.6
Haringey	-	-	-	29.0	23.1	35.8
Barking and Dagenham	-	-	-	28.6	20.5	38.4
Croydon	-	-	-	28.5	23.9	33.5
Kensington and Chelsea	-	-	-	26.6	21.3	32.7
Wandsworth	-	-	-	25.8	20.8	31.6
Hounslow	-	-	-	25.7	21.2	30.8
Sutton	-	-	-	25.6	21.3	30.4
Hammersmith and Fulham	-	-	-	24.2	19.2	30.1
Barnet	-	-	-	24.1	19.4	29.5
Hackney	-	-	-	22.9*	20.2	25.7
Merton	-	-	-	22.5	18.1	27.7
Islington	-	-	-	22.5	17.3	28.8
Greenwich	-	-	-	22.2	17.7	27.5
Lambeth	-	-	-	21.7	16.7	27.8
Kingston upon Thames	-	-	-	21.5	17.6	26.0
Redbridge	-	-	-	20.9	15.8	27.1
Havering	-	-	-	20.5	14.5	28.1
Lewisham	-	-	-	19.4	15.1	24.7
Bromley	-	-	-	17.4	13.5	22.1
Richmond upon Thames	-	-	-	16.4	12.6	20.9
Southwark	-	-	-	15.9	11.8	21.0
Bexley	-	-	-	14.4	10.5	19.3
City of London	-	-	-	-	-	-

People: Healthy and Active

Chart 5: Support needed for self and other – in descending order (numbers of young people, weighted)



Around 20% of total sample,

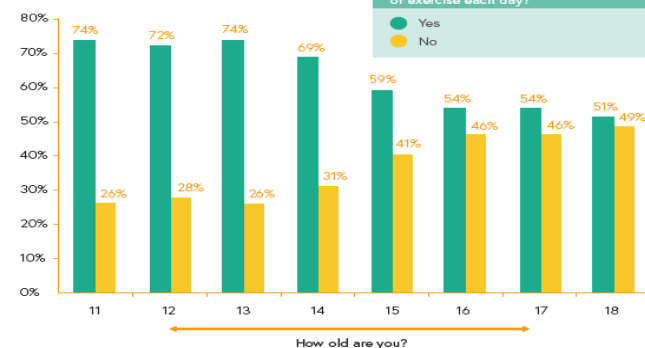
Support needed	12%
I know someone who needs support	8%
Enough already received	9%
Not applicable	61%
No response	10%
Grand Total	100%

Projecting this onto the total 10-19 population would suggest that there are around 5700 young people with an unmet mental health need.

The 2018 YP needs assessment survey identified mental health and suicidal thoughts as the two highest areas of need amongst Harrow’s young people...

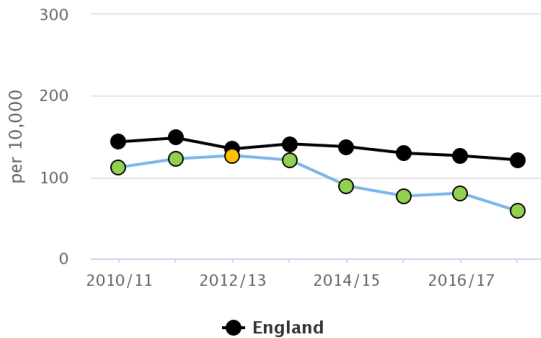
... and demonstrated the tail-off in physical activity which begins in secondary school and carries on through to adulthood.

Chart 18: Do you take part in at least 30 minutes of exercise each day? (by age)



People: Healthy and Active

Hospital admissions caused by unintentional and deliberate injuries in children (aged 0-4 years) for Harrow

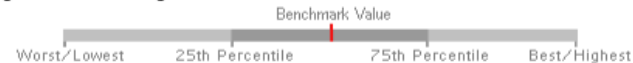


Rates of admission for injuries to young children are significantly lower than England average.

Although overall picture on road accidents is good, there are issues with some age groups (but note small numbers)

Compared with benchmark: ● Better ● Similar ● Worse ○ Not compared

Recent trends: — Could not be calculated ➡ No significant change ↑ Increasing / Getting worse ↑ Increasing / Getting better ↓ Decreasing / Getting worse ↓ Decreasing / Getting better ↑ Increasing ↓ Decreasing



Indicator	Period	Harrow		Region England			England		
		Recent Trend	Count	Value	Value	Value	Worst/Lowest	Range	Best/Highest
Children killed and seriously injured (KSI) on England's roads	2015 - 17	—	16	10.4	10.4	17.4	41.7		2.6
Children aged 5 and under killed or seriously injured in road traffic accidents	2014 - 16	—	4	6.4	4.5	7.7	25.2		0.0
Children aged 6-10 killed or seriously injured in road traffic accidents	2014 - 16	—	4	8.5	7.4	14.8	64.7		0.0
Children aged 11-15 killed or seriously injured in road traffic accidents	2014 - 16	—	8	18.7	18.3	32.6	84.9		0.0

What this means

Key considerations:

With increased housing and an ageing population, coupled with relatively low levels of physical activity, there will be increased health and social care costs if nothing changes: this is not sustainable.

Thoughts:

- How do we increase activity in order to improve health / life expectancy?
- How do we tackle growing obesity to increase healthy life expectancy?
- How do we need to focus planning and regeneration to support a change in lifestyle?
- How do we need to think differently to tackle inequality?
- How do we support people to make the right / better life choices?

- Our schools are an important asset for the borough. 2019 resident survey continues to rank them as the most important community asset.

Q4. Thinking generally, which five of the below things listed do you think are most important in making Harrow a good place to live?

	%	n
Schools and education	58%	507
Levels of crime and anti-social behaviour	51%	458
Clean streets	49%	452
Care and support for the elderly and disabled	37%	337
Affordable housing	32%	290
Health services	30%	268
Level of council tax	26%	238
Waste collection	24%	208
Jobs and training opportunities	23%	198
Parking	22%	205
Parks and open spaces	21%	199
Public transport	20%	160
Air quality	18%	163
Care and support for vulnerable children	17%	155
Green and environmental issues	17%	155
Nightlife, eating out and entertainment	6%	57
Sports or culture	5%	48
Provision of childcare	3%	27
None of the above	2%	21

- 90% of Harrow’s schools are ranked as good or outstanding by Ofsted
- 95% of childminders and 99% of PVI early years settings are judged good or outstanding by Ofsted
- EET rates are amongst the very best in England and are sustained at around 99% for local young people age 16-18

- Challenges include:

➤ Reducing the rate of exclusions, in particular permanent

Ref No	Indicator Description	Service	Reported	Polarity	SN AVG 2017/18	England 2017/18	Harrow actual Q4 2018/19	Harrow target 2018/19	Harrow actual Q1 2019/20	Direction of Travel	Q4 RAG Status	Q1 RAG Status
E41	Annual rate of Primary, Secondary & Special School Permanent Exclusions as % of Harrow school population	Childrens (Education)	Annual (Corporate Scorecard)	▼	0.08% (2016-17)	0.10% (2017-18)	0.13% / 48 (2017-18)	0.10% (2018-19)	0.13% / 44 (2017-18)	↓	-	HR
E42	Annual rate of Primary, Secondary & Special School Fixed Term Exclusions as % Harrow school population	Childrens (Education)	Annual (Corporate Scorecard)	▼	3.15% (2016-17)	4.76% (2016-17)	2.11% / 756 (2016-17)	2.11% (2017-18)	2.16% / 780 (2017-18)	↓	-	A

- Challenges include:
 - Narrowing the inequality gap for the bottom 20% at Foundation Stage
 - Attainment gap at KS2 and KS4 for some ethnic groups
 - SEN attainment gap at KS4

Ref No	Indicator Description	Service	Reported	Polarity	SN AVG 2017/18	England 2017/18	Harrow actual Q4 2018/19	Harrow target 2018/19	Harrow actual Q1 2019/20	Direction of Travel	Q4 RAG Status	Q1 RAG Status	Commentary
E15	The percentage inequality gap in achievement across all the Early Learning Goals at EYFS	Childrens (Education)	Annual (Corporate Scorecard)	▼	31.1% (2017-18)	31.8% (2017-18)	31.0% (2016-17)	24.0% (2017-18)	32.0% (2017-18)	↓	HR	HR	<p>Indicator will be updated for Q2.</p> <p>Harrow's 2017-18 gap of 32.0% has widened from 31.0% in 2016-17 and 29.3% in 2015-16. Harrow's gap is slightly wider than the national (31.8%) and statistical neighbour (31.1%) gaps. In line with the continuing increase in the number of pupils achieving a higher GLD the gap in Harrow seems to be widening.</p> <p>The high red reflects the nature of the high target, which we are likely to review. The high target was originally set at time when early years was not performing as well.</p>
E34 - Equalities	Achievement gap between pupils eligible for free school meals and their peers, based on average attainment across 8 GCSE subjects at the end of Key Stage 4	Childrens (Education)	Annual (Children's Scorecard)	▲	13.1 (2017-18)	13.9 (2017-18)	10 (2016-17)	-	10.3 (2017-18)	-	-	-	<p>The average Attainment 8 score of Harrow's pupils eligible for FSM increased from 40.9 in 2016-17 to 41.5 in 2017-18. The score of pupils NOT eligible for FSM also increased from 50.9 in 2016-17 to 51.8 in 2017-18. The resulting gap for 2017-18 of 10.3 is in-line with that of last year (10).</p> <p>Harrow's gap is narrower than that of the statistical neighbours and nationally.</p>
E35 - Equalities	The Special Educational Needs (SEN)/non-SEN gap based on average attainment across 8 GCSE subjects at the end of Key Stage 4	Childrens (Education)	Annual (Children's Scorecard)	▲	25.2 (2017-18)	22.7 (2017-18)	21.8 (2016-17)	-	26.5 (2017-18)	-	-	-	<p>Indicator will be updated for Q2.</p> <p>The average Attainment 8 score of Harrow's pupils with a SEN was 28.2 (31.2 in 2016-17), which is lower than the score of 54.7 of the pupil's with no SEN, resulting in a 26.5 gap.</p> <p>Harrow's gap is wider than that of the statistical neighbours and nationally.</p>
E36 - Equalities	Average attainment of Black African minority ethnic group (containing more than 30 pupils) across 8 GCSE subjects at the end of Key Stage 4	Childrens (Education)	Annual (Children's Scorecard)	▲	Not published	Not published	44.7 (2016-17)	-	47.3 (2017-18)	-	-	-	<p>Indicator will be updated for Q2.</p> <p>The average attainment 8 score of Harrow's Black African pupils' in 2017-18 is 47.3 (44.7 in 2016-17), which is lower than the Harrow all pupil score of 50.7 and national all pupil score of 46.6.</p>
E37 - Equalities	Average attainment of Black Caribbean minority ethnic group (containing more than 30 pupils) across 8 GCSE subjects at the end of Key Stage 4	Childrens (Education)	Annual (Children's Scorecard)	▲	Not published	Not published	36.7 (2016-17)	-	39.8 (2017-18)	-	-	-	<p>Indicator will be updated for Q2.</p> <p>The average attainment 8 score of Harrow's Black Caribbean pupils' in 2017-18 is 39.8 (36.7 in 2016-17), which is lower than the Harrow all pupil score of 50.7 and national all pupil score of 46.6.</p>
E38 - Equalities	Average attainment of Any Other Black minority ethnic group (containing more than 30 pupils) across 8 GCSE subjects at the end of Key Stage 4	Childrens (Education)	Annual (Children's Scorecard)	▲	Not published	Not published	38.9 (2016-17)	-	49.0 (2017-18)	-	-	-	<p>Indicator will be updated for Q2.</p> <p>The average attainment 8 score of Harrow's Black Other pupils' in 2017-18 is 49.0 (38.9 in 2016-17), which is lower than the Harrow all pupil score of 50.7 and national all pupil score of 46.6.</p>
E39	Average attainment of Any Other White minority ethnic group (containing more than 30 pupils) across 8 GCSE subjects at the end of Key Stage 4	Childrens (Education)	Annual (Children's Scorecard)	▲	Not published	Not published	46.3 (2016-17)	-	43.5 (2017-18)	-	-	-	<p>Indicator will be updated for Q2.</p> <p>The average attainment 8 score of Harrow's White Other pupils' in 2017-18 is 43.5 (48.3 in 2016-17), which is lower than the Harrow all pupil score of 50.7 and national all pupil score of 46.6.</p>

What this means

Key considerations:

Our schools and their educational attainment is good, but we must ensure that everyone is able to achieve, whether academically, or through sports or culture: contributing to and enjoying their life in Harrow.

In last 3 years (?) 3 schools have required special measures and as a result, have forcibly been converted to academy status. 51% of CYP are now in academies or free schools and the local authority needs to invest and commit to developing this new relationship while maintaining the strong relationship with maintained schools. We are well placed to do this because the SEND inspection is very positive about the current strength of the partnership, but resources are limited.

Thoughts:

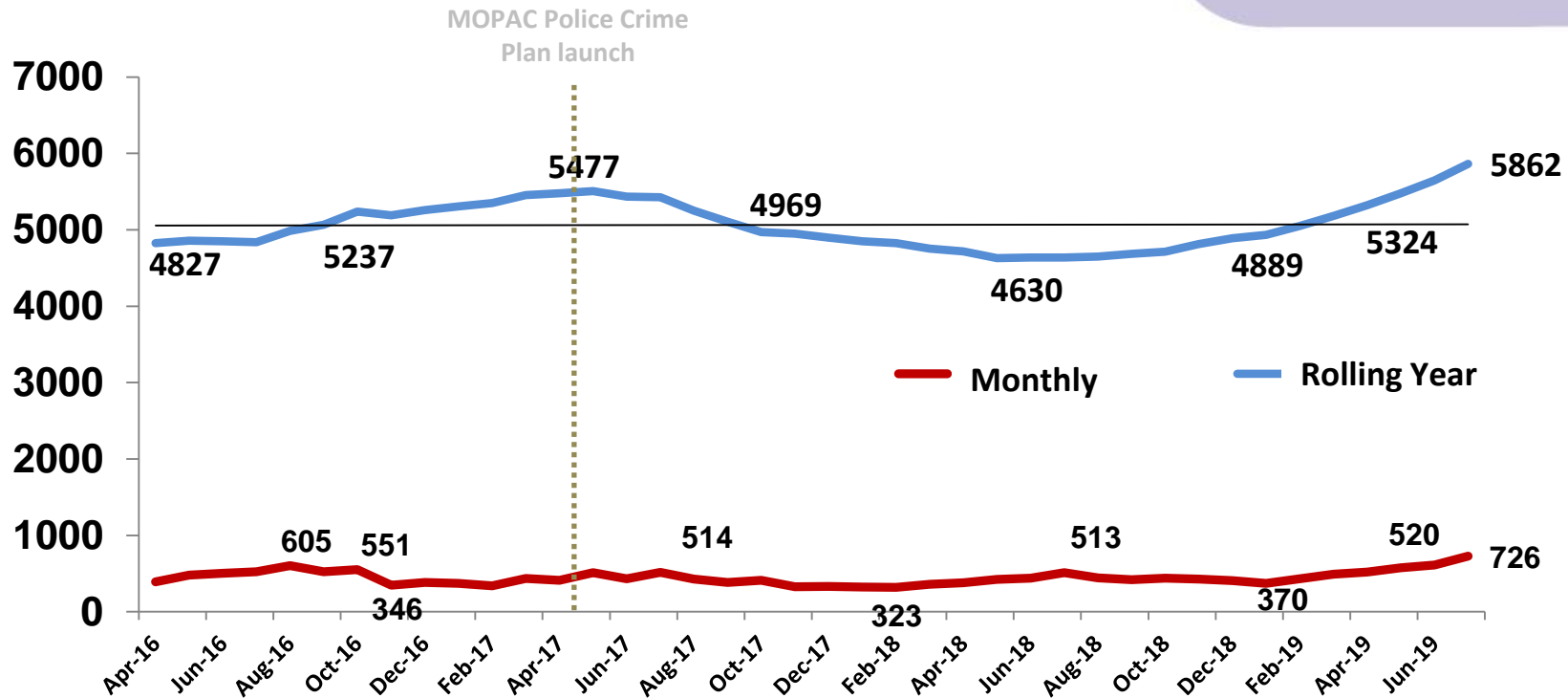
- How do we narrow the achievement gap for vulnerable groups
- How do we ensure that everyone has a minimum level of qualification?
- How can we ensure that those who aren't academically gifted are equipped to succeed in life?
- How do language barriers prevent communities achieving their aspirations?
- How can apprenticeships support the local community in accessing employment opportunities?

Harrow has historically been an area where people from different backgrounds get on well together. *Early analysis of 2019 Residents' survey shows level of agreement to be sustained at 79% (better than comparators?)*

Q3. Harrow is a place where people from different ethnic backgrounds get on well together

	%	n
Definitely agree	37%	308
Tend to agree	42%	384
Neither agree nor disagree	8%	81
Tend to disagree	6%	48
Strongly disagree	4%	39
Don't know	4%	33

Community and Belonging– ASB call outs



- Increase in call outs since PCP launch (RY) (7% increase over the period).
- Rise in call outs between January 2019 (4889) to April 2019 (5862) RY.
- 26% increase in ASB call outs in 12 months up to April 2019 (5862) compared to previous 12 months (4638).
- July 2019 saw highest level of ASB call outs to have been recorded in Harrow

Residents' Views

Q9. To what extent do you feel the local area has improved or declined over the last few years?

	%	n
Improved a lot	5%	36
Improved a little	17%	141
Neither improved nor declined	19%	175
Declined a little	27%	236
Declined a lot	32%	298
Don't know	1%	7

Q10. Improved or declined: High streets

	%	n
Improved a lot	7%	52
Improved a little	18%	146
Stayed the same	24%	201
Declined a little	21%	196
Declined a lot	29%	272

Q10. Improved or declined: The sense of community in the area

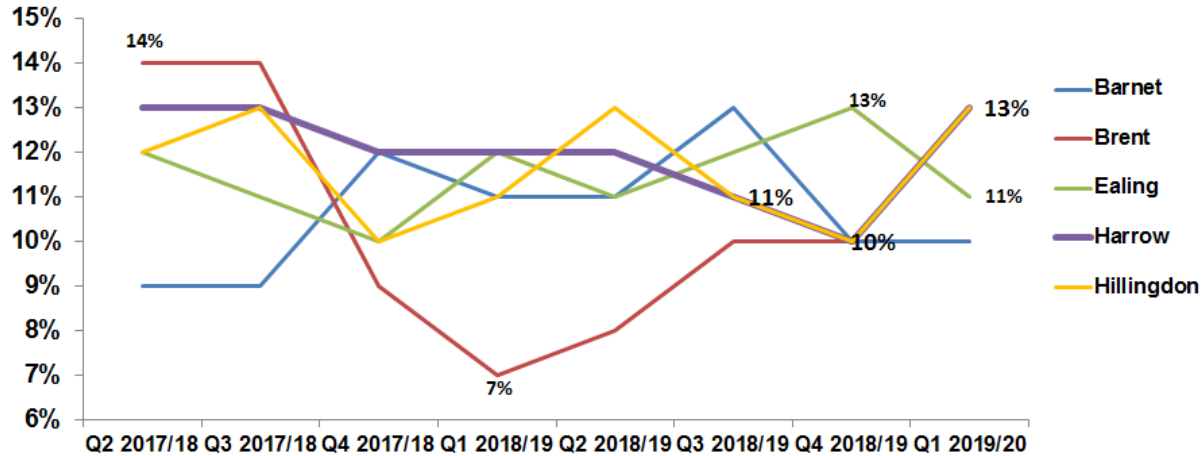
	%	n
Improved a lot	5%	39
Improved a little	18%	153
Stayed the same	40%	338
Declined a little	19%	156
Declined a lot	17%	151

Q10. Improved or declined: Choice of shops/restaurants/bars

	%	n
Improved a lot	15%	119
Improved a little	27%	221
Stayed the same	29%	241
Declined a little	14%	138
Declined a lot	15%	136

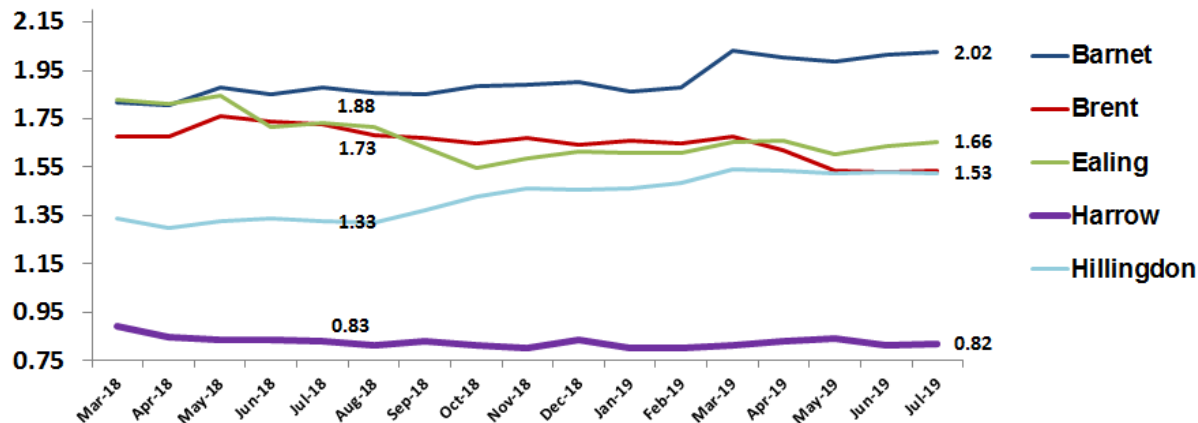
People: Community and Belonging: Hate Crime

% of residents who think Hate Crime is a problem in their area, nearest neighbours



Harrow and Hillingdon both rise to 13% at Q1 2019-20

Racist and Religious Hate Crime rolling year offences per 1000 pop, nearest neighbours



What this means

Key considerations:

Each of our towns is different and has its own demographic challenges, yet we need to ensure that resident communities are happy, active and engaged, embracing the growth and opportunities this creates.

Thoughts:

- How do we ensure a sense of community and belonging?
- How do ensure that all of our communities are cohesive?
- What does it mean to be proud of Harrow as a place to live?

PEOPLE

Healthy and active

Enjoying and achieving

Community belonging

PLACE

Safe and friendly

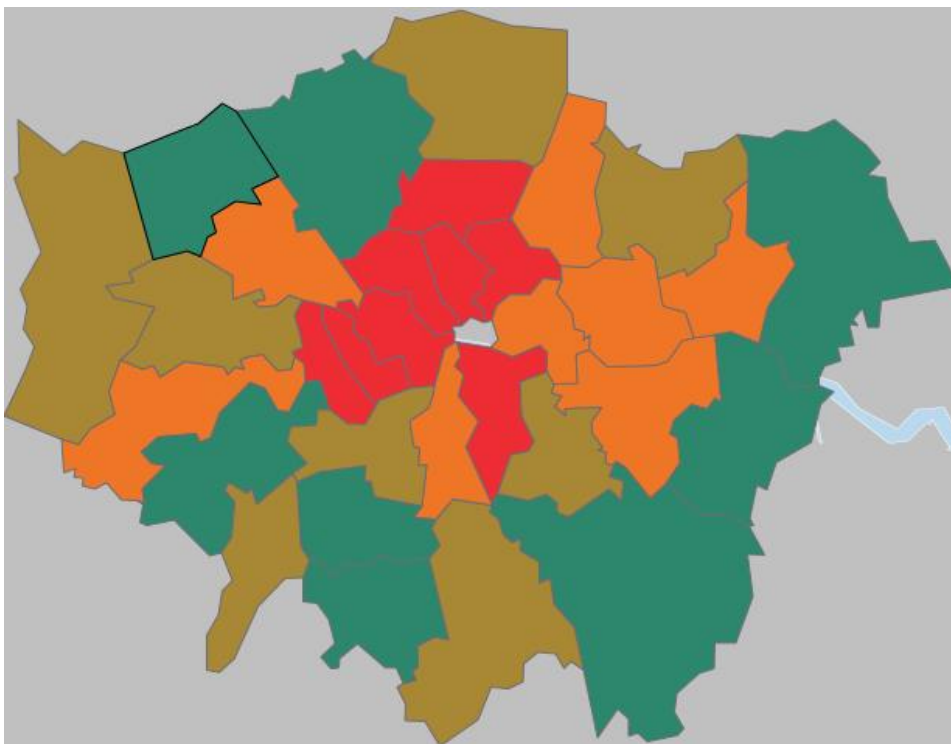
Clean and green

For Living and working

Summary at mid 2019:

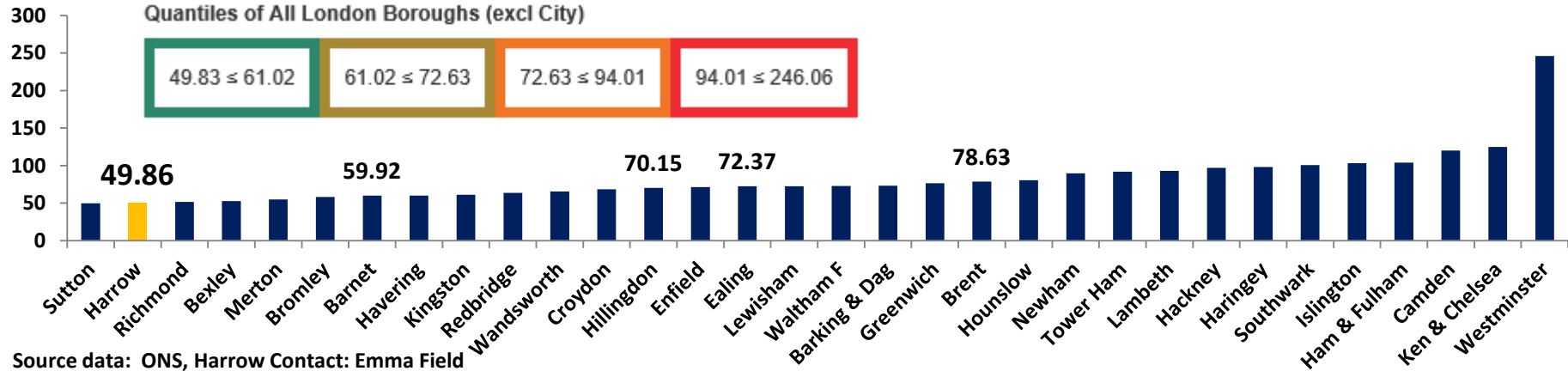
- Harrow remains a comparatively low crime borough
- However, increases in some crimes, in particular violence and knife crime, have been sustained
- Burglary has increased, as has aggravated burglary, but from a low base
- Resident perception is influenced by a range of factors , and people generally feel less safe
- While youth violence is a concern, overall, Harrow's young people told us that they feel safe
- Young people with a disability were an exception – telling us that they feel less safe travelling around the borough.

Harrow: Offences rate compared to London



Crime map and graph: Total recorded offences (excl fraud) for Harrow & All London Boroughs (excl City) for year ending 2019/20 Q1(12 months ending 30/6/19) per 1000 pop:

- 49.86 crimes per 1000 population Harrow – **2nd lowest crime rate in London**
- **11.9%** rate increase since Q1 2018/19 – **2nd highest rate increase in London**



Source data: ONS, Harrow Contact: Emma Field

Harrow crime: Total offences

Top five crimes in Harrow at July 19, rolling year (RY)

1. **Violence against the person - without injury**
2. **Motor vehicle offences**
3. **Burglary**
4. **'Other' theft**
5. **Violence against the person - with injury**

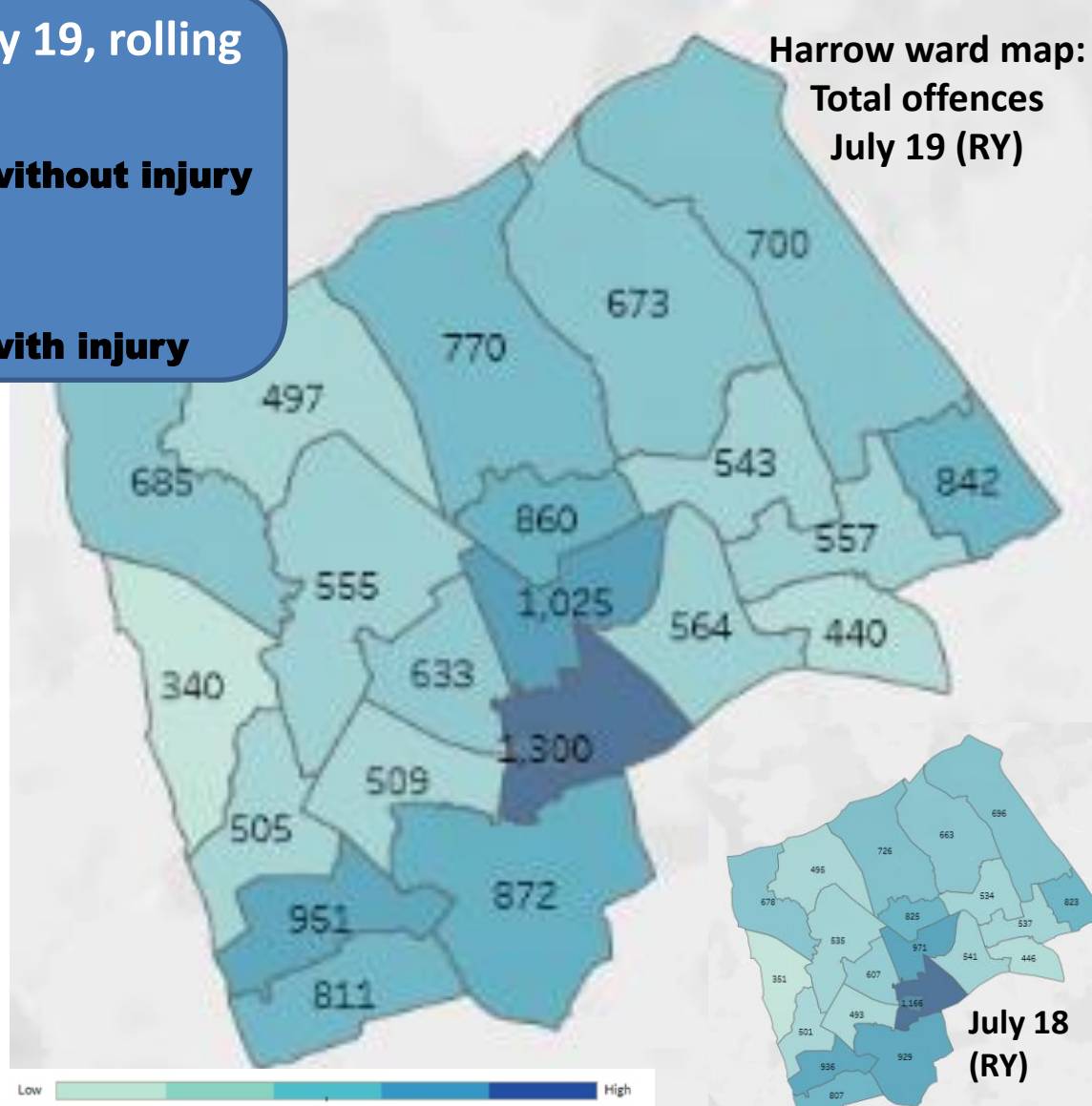
In the 12 months up to July 2019 the highest proportion of offences occurred in:

- **Greenhill & Town centre (17%)**
- **Marlborough (6%)**

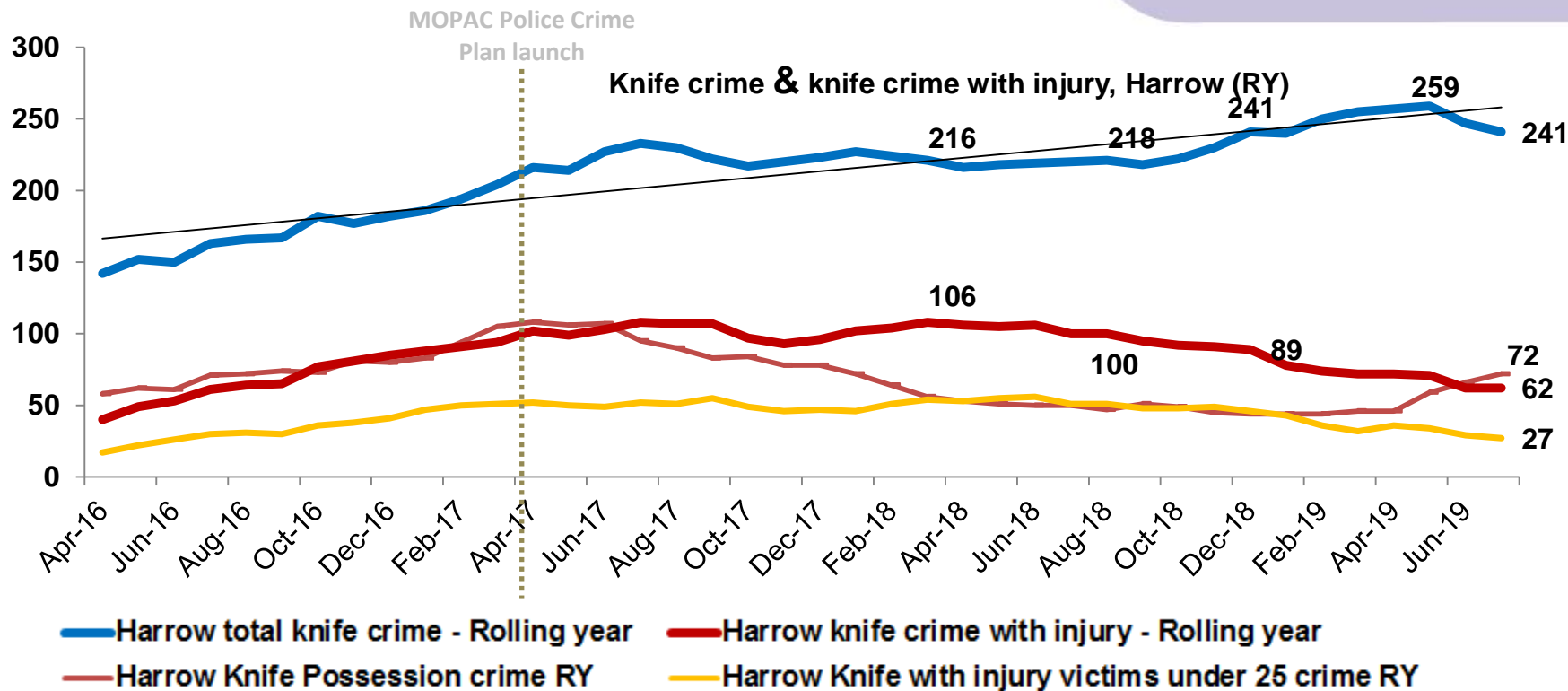
15.9% increase in total crime offences

(12 months to July 2019 compared to the previous 12 months)

Source data: Met Police, Harrow Contact: Emma Field

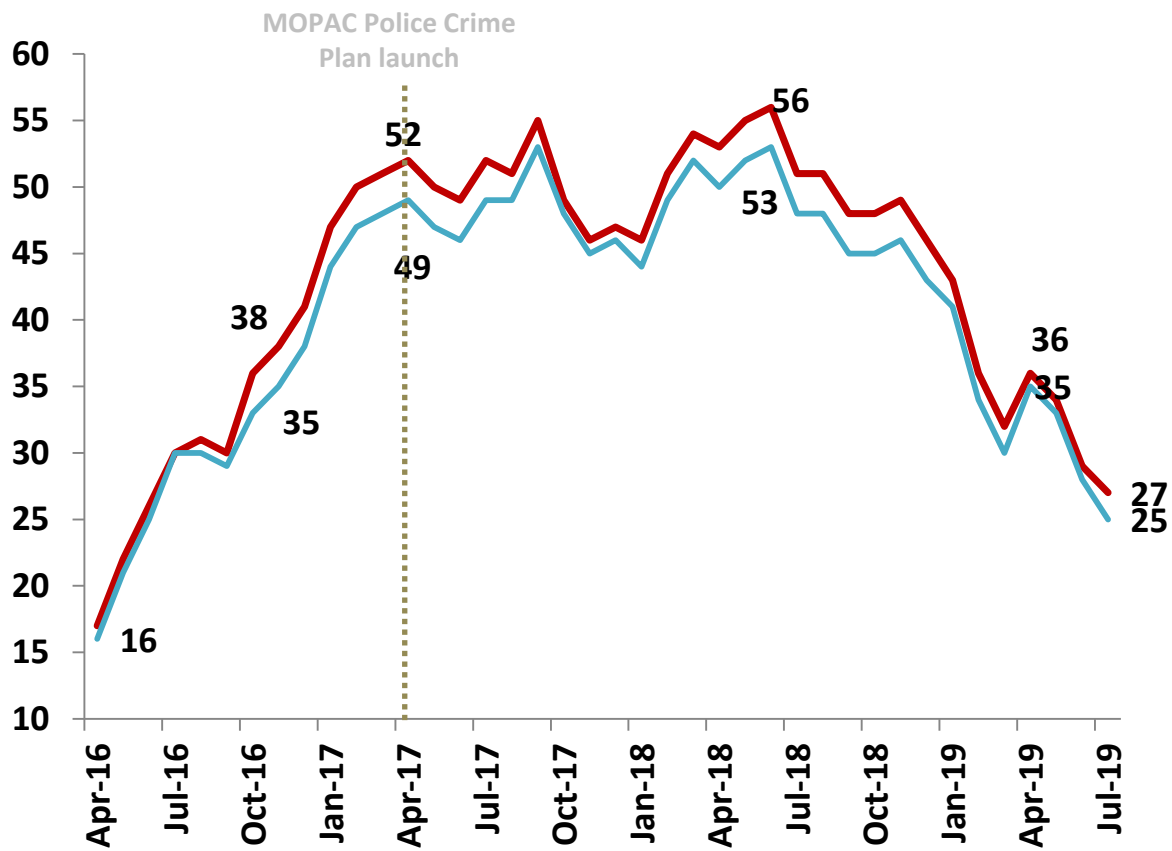


High harm crime – Weapon enabled crime



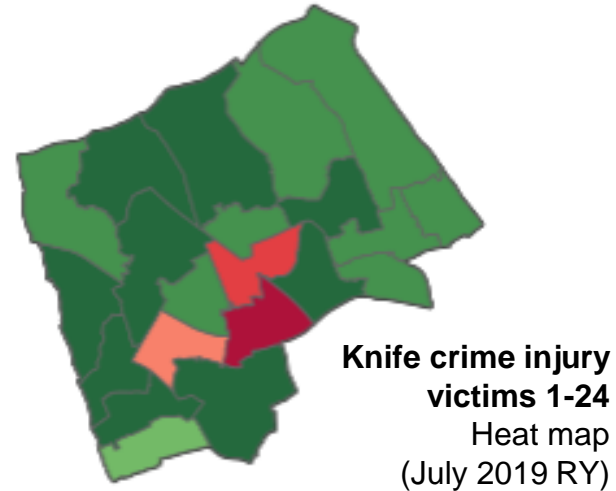
- From the last 12 months ending July 2019, the data shows a total of 241 knife crimes in Harrow, with 62 resulting in injury.
- Data shows the upward trend in total Knife crime offences since April 2016 has reduced in recent months (May-July 2019 RY)
- There has been a reduction in the proportion of reported knife crime offences resulting in an injury - from 48% (July 2018) to 11% (July 2019).

High harm crime – Knife crime with injury – Victims under 25



— Harrow: Knife crime with injury victims under 25 RY

— Harrow: Knife crime with injury victims under 25 non domestic RY



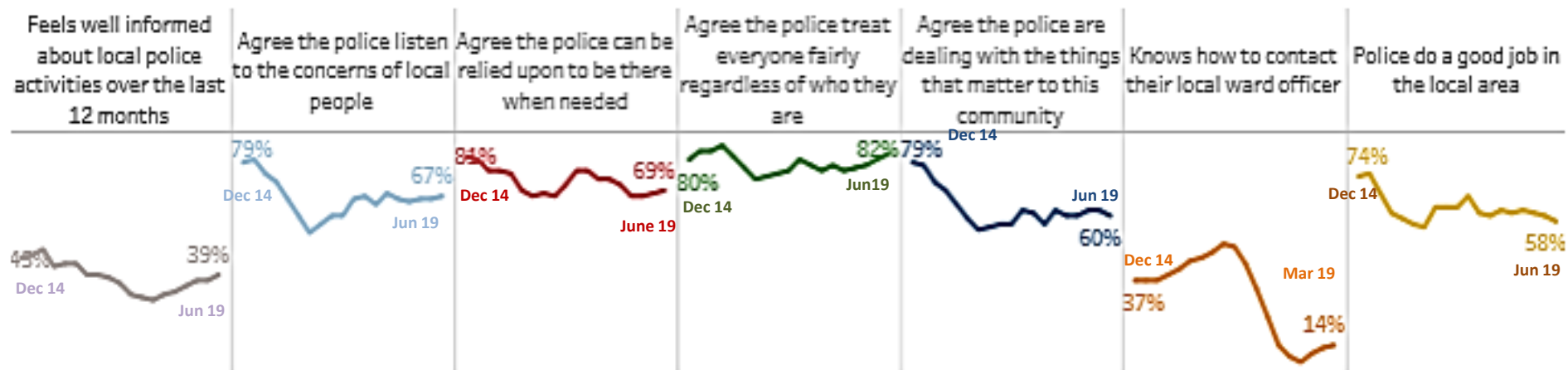
- 7% of recorded knife crime with injury victims, where the victim is under 25 years old, is attributed to a domestic incident (July 2019)
- Downward trend since June 2018 (RY), lower levels in July 2019 (RY) than at PCP launch.
- Most (24%) of victim reports were from Greenhill. Also higher than average reports from Marlborough (20%) West Harrow (16%)

Source data: Met Police, Harrow Contact: Emma Field

High volume crime – Confidence

Public confidence in policing Harrow June 19 (Rolling 12 months)

Public Perceptions over time for Harrow residents



- Increase in residents who *agree the Police treat everyone fairly* from 76% in June 2018 to 82% June 2019 (RY) - continues to be above London average (76%)
- *Residents feeling well informed* (39%) and *knowing how to contact their local ward officer* (14%) are low across London but have increased in recent months to above the London average (36% & 12%) - remains an area for improvement.
- Reliability has increased since March 19 but remains below the London average (71%)
- Satisfaction with the Police *doing a good job* and *dealing with things that matter* have slightly reduced this quarter

Being Young in Harrow

Young people generally feel safe

Young people generally feel safe in Harrow (see Charts 1 & 2). They feel marginally less safe in parts of Harrow other than those where they live.

Chart 1: How safe do you feel in the area where you live?

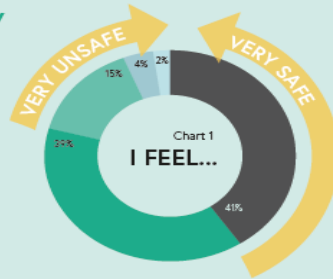
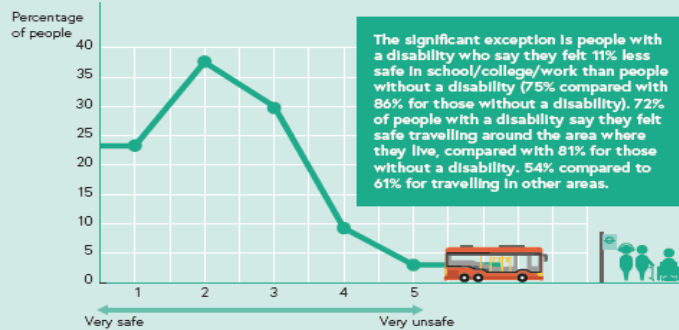


Chart 2: How safe do you feel travelling around other parts of Harrow?



The significant exception is people with a disability who say they felt 11% less safe in school/college/work than people without a disability (75% compared with 86% for those without a disability). 72% of people with a disability say they felt safe travelling around the area where they live, compared with 81% for those without a disability. 54% compared to 61% for travelling in other areas.

Q5. Which of the following best describes how safe you feel in the local area?

	%	n
Completely safe	21%	186
I occasionally feel unsafe	27%	241
I feel unsafe when I see people hanging around	19%	181
I feel unsafe at night or in dark places	16%	137
I am always worried about my safety	16%	142

Q4. Thinking generally, which five of the below things listed do you think are most important in making Harrow a good place to live?

	%	n
Schools and education	58%	507
Levels of crime and anti-social behaviour	51%	458
Clean streets	49%	452
Care and support for the elderly and disabled	37%	337
Affordable housing	32%	290
Health services	30%	266
Level of council tax	26%	238
Waste collection	24%	208
Jobs and training opportunities	23%	198
Parking	22%	205
Parks and open spaces	21%	199
Public transport	20%	160
Air quality	18%	163
Care and support for vulnerable children	17%	155
Green and environmental issues	17%	155
Nightlife, eating out and entertainment	6%	57
Sports or culture	5%	48
Provision of childcare	3%	27
None of the above	2%	21

What this means

Key considerations:

Overall, there are low levels of crime within Harrow and communities get on well together, but increased housing density and the changing demographics in the borough could affect this over the coming years.

Thoughts:

- How can we further ensure that young people are / feel safe in their communities?
- How can we ensure that regeneration supports designing out crime?
- How can we reassure those groups who currently feel less safe?
- What implications do new developments have for contextual safeguarding?

Environment

Greenspace Rate, 2005

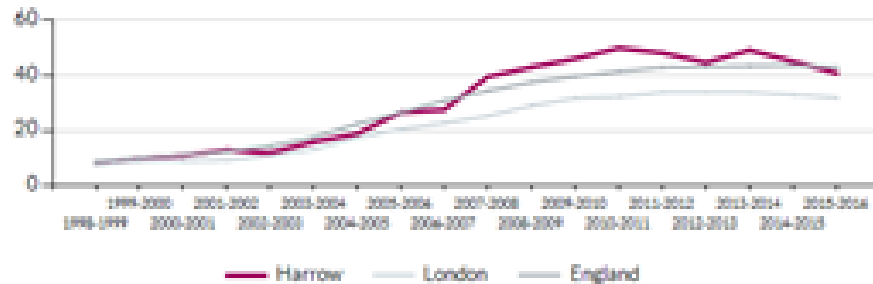


Household recycling rate



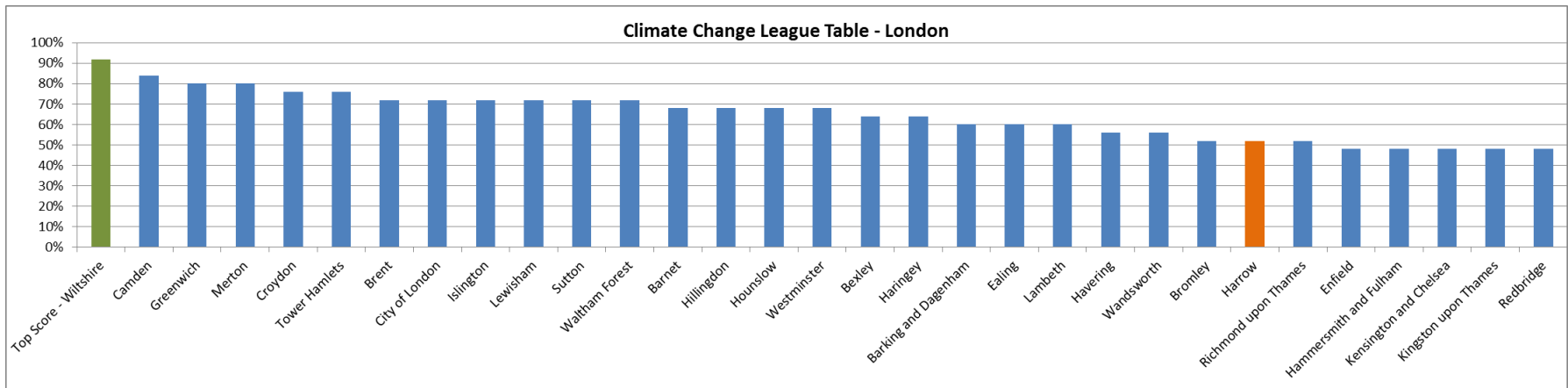
Harrow
40.9%

Household recycling rate

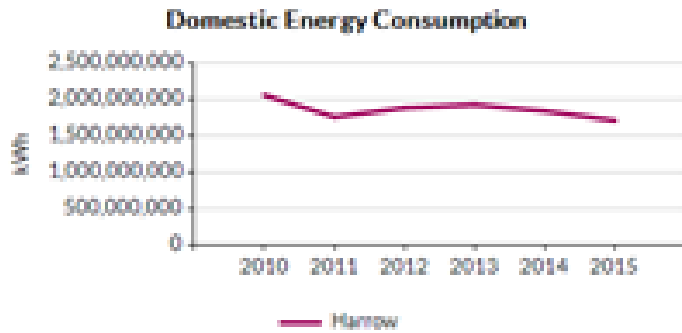


Source: DEFRA

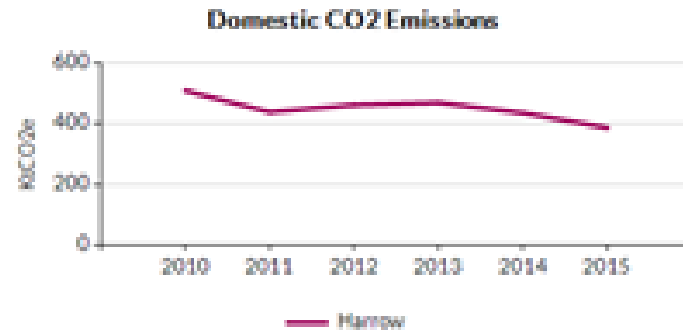
Friends of the Earth analysis places Harrow in bottom quartile nationally on 52% for environmental issues with 5 borough in London scoring lower. (This scored issues such as: household energy efficiency; eco-heating; renewable energy; proportion using public transport, cycling or walking; electric vehicle chargers; lift-sharing; tree cover; and reuse, recycling and composting of household waste.)



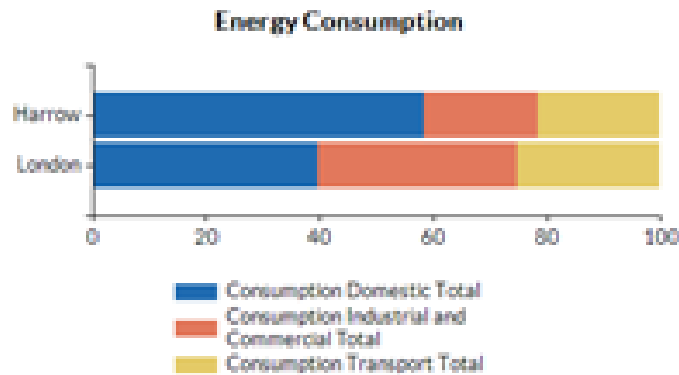
Source: Friends of the Earth – local authority league table



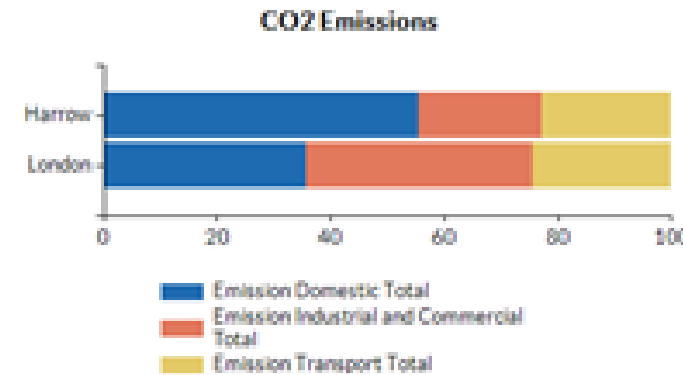
Source: LEGGI 2015



Source: LEGGI 2015



Source: LEGGI 2015



Source: LEGGI 2015



Challenges:

- Latest tranche of NI 195 **street cleanliness** results gave a score of 6% against a target of 10% for litter - however this is not reflected in resident perception
- Need to reduce the amount of **graffiti** and **fly tipping** around the borough – fly tipping strategy in place
- 2018/19 annual figure for recycling was 40% against a target of 50% – recycling plan in place

Q4. Thinking generally, which five of the below things listed do you think are most important in making Harrow a good place to live?

	%	n
Schools and education	58%	507
Levels of crime and anti-social behaviour	51%	458
Clean streets	49%	452
Care and support for the elderly and disabled	37%	337
Affordable housing	32%	290
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Air quality	18%	163
Care and support for vulnerable children	17%	155
Green and environmental issues	17%	155
Nightlife, eating out and entertainment	6%	57
Sports or culture	5%	48
Provision of childcare	3%	27
None of the above	2%	21

Q10. Improved or declined: Cleanliness of streets

	%	n
Improved a lot	5%	45
Improved a little	18%	157
Stayed the same	25%	213
Declined a little	20%	172
Declined a lot	32%	291

Q10. Improved or declined: Parks and open spaces

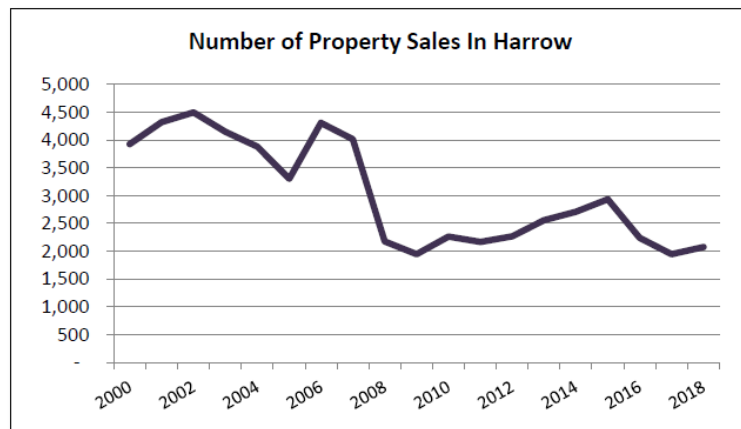
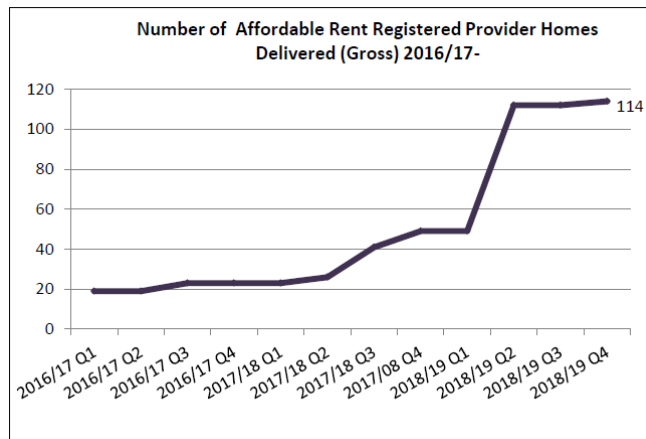
	%	n
Improved a lot	12%	99
Improved a little	26%	225
Stayed the same	39%	325
Declined a little	12%	96
Declined a lot	11%	100

Q10. Improved or declined: Rubbish collection

	%	n
Improved a lot	6%	53
Improved a little	17%	150
Stayed the same	37%	318
Declined a little	20%	194
Declined a lot	19%	168

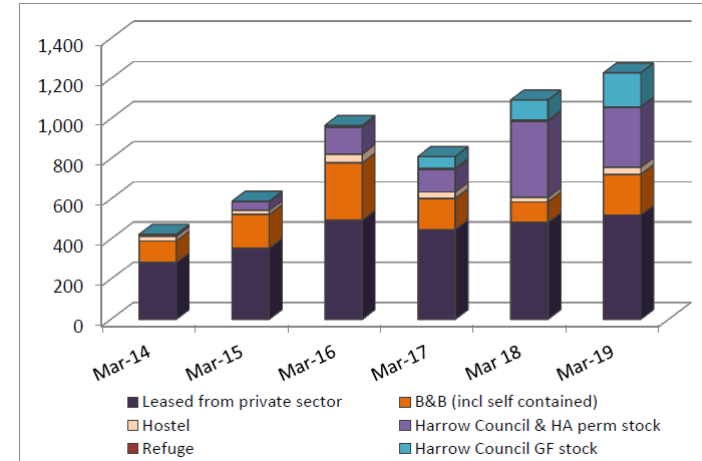
Housing demand has increased substantially as Harrow's population has grown by around 9% over the last decade to just over 250,000 in June 2018

- In 2011 Harrow had the second highest average household size in England at 2.8.
- In line with other areas, sales of houses reduced significantly after the 2008 financial crisis
- The Council is building new homes for the first time in decades. 98 new homes are either completed or under construction with planning permission for a further 37 new homes on 'infill sites' on existing estates. Additional funding has been received for a total council house building programme of 639 new homes to be started over the next 3 years – 580 for council rent and 59 for shared ownership.

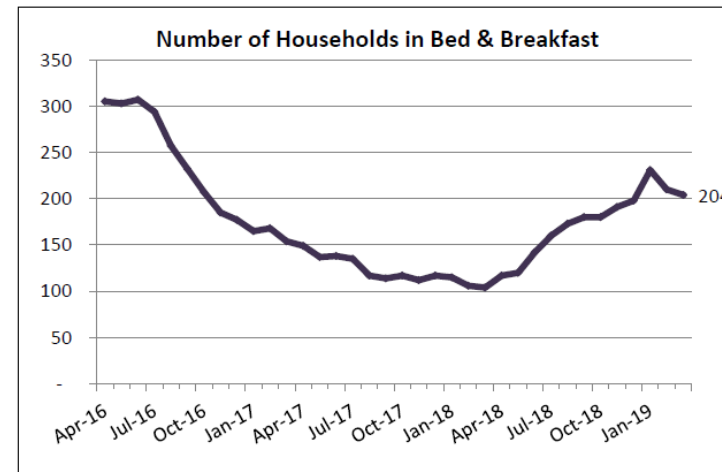
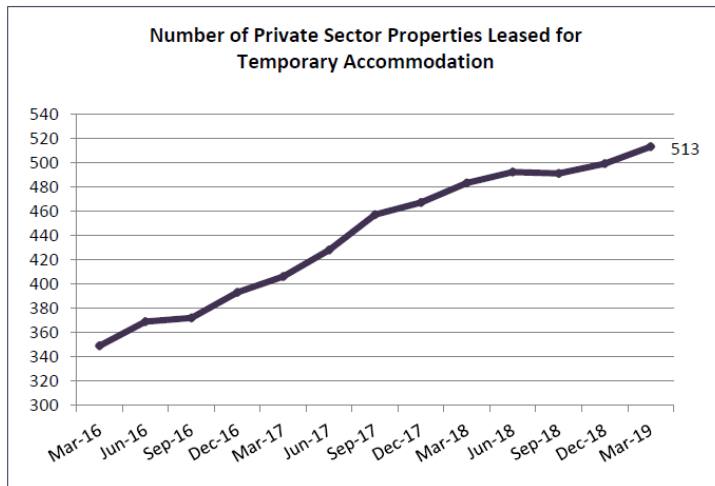


Homelessness is rising steeply and the Homelessness Reduction Act 2017 has increased the burden on local authorities. Social housing is only available to those most in need and few properties become available for new tenants each year.

Fig 4.10 Homeless Households in Temporary Accommodation at Year-End



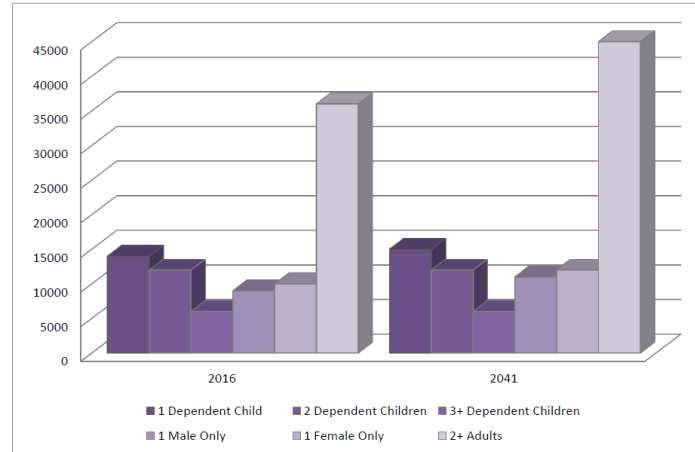
Source: PIE/Locata



Household Composition: It is likely that there will be an increase of over 20% in single person households and a 25% increase in households comprising 2 or more adults by 2041

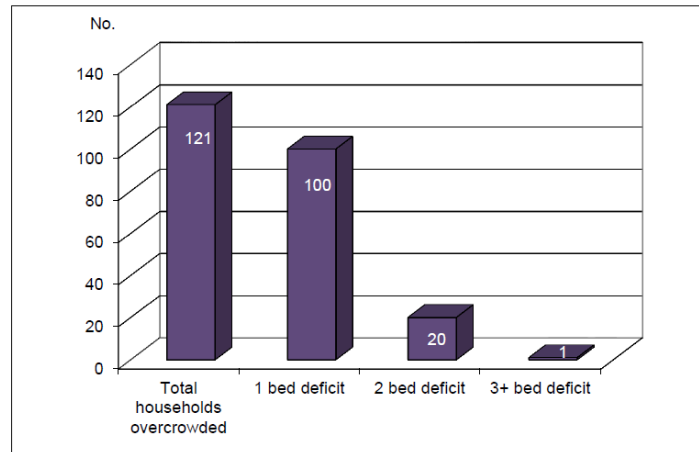
Overcrowding: At Sept 2019, 233 tenants in 121 council dwellings were identified as living in overcrowded conditions.

Fig 1.3 Household Composition Projections, 2016 - 2041



Source: ONS Household Projections for England, 2016-based

Fig 5.25 Number of Overcrowded Tenants, September 2019



Source: Northgate/Locata

The Inclusive Growth Commission has defined Inclusive Growth as follows:

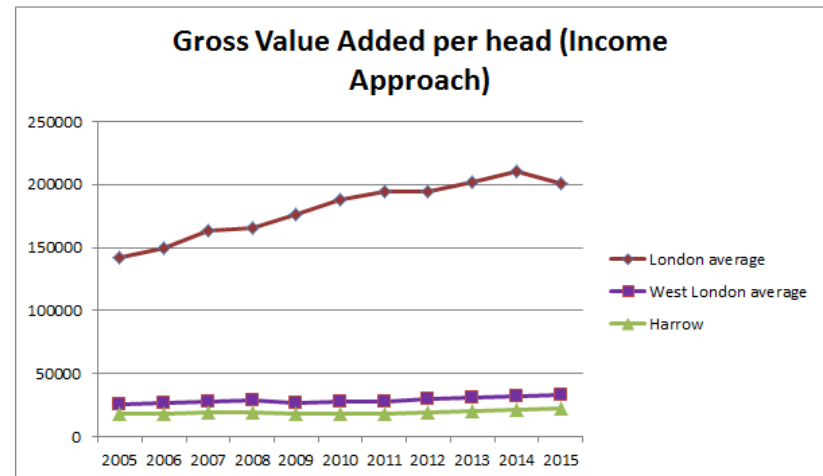
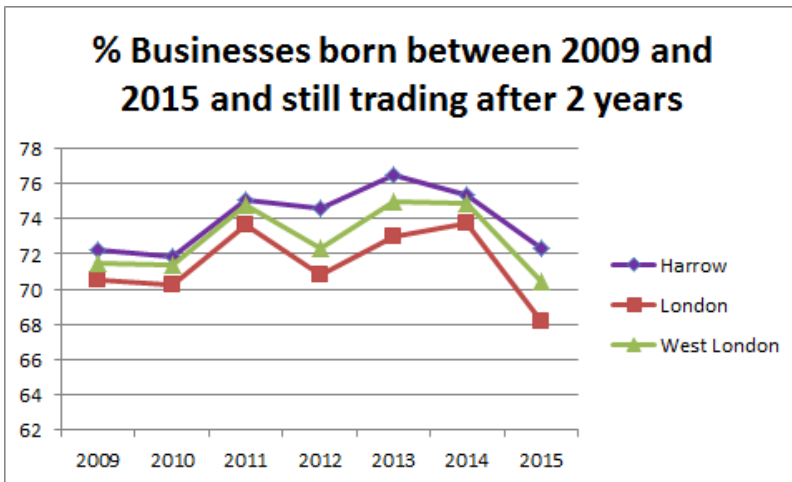
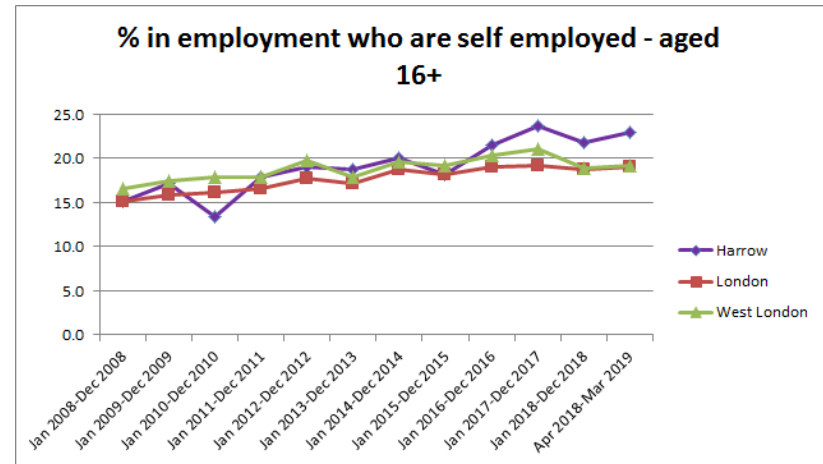
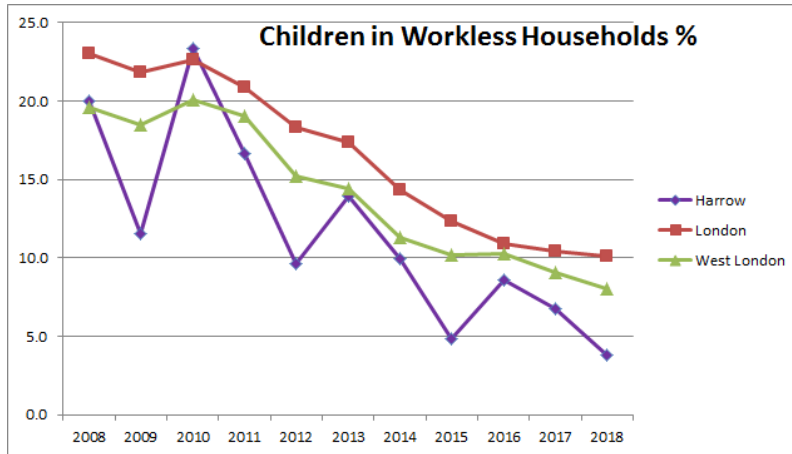


INCLUSIVE GROWTH COMMISSION

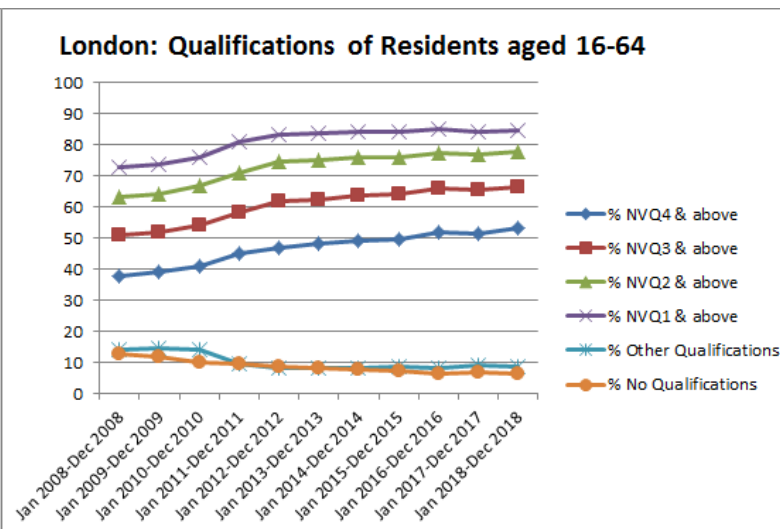
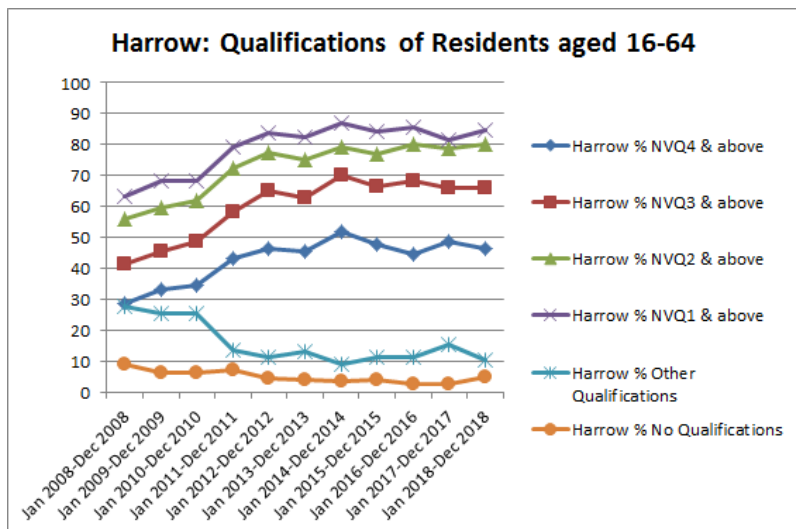
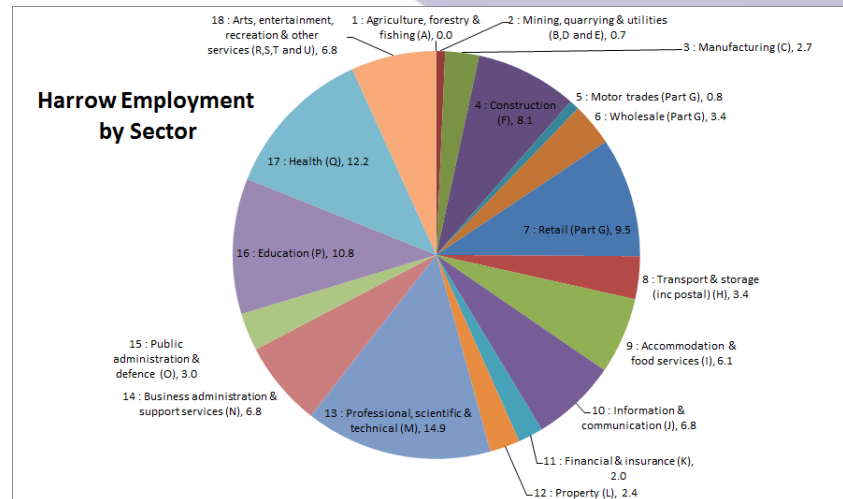
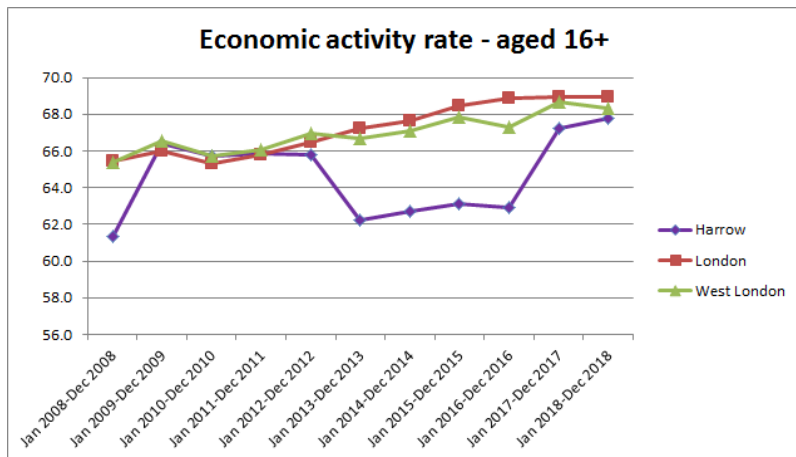
RSA

Inclusive growth
Enabling as many people as possible to contribute and benefit from growth

Socially Benefitting people across the labour market spectrum, including groups that face particularly high barriers to high quality employment	Place-based Addressing inequalities in opportunities between different parts of the country and within economic geographies
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Place: Living and Working



Q10. Improved or declined: Affordable housing

	%	n
Improved a lot	3%	18
Improved a little	8%	64
Stayed the same	25%	184
Declined a little	26%	180
Declined a lot	38%	273

Q10. Improved or declined: Job opportunities

	%	n
Improved a lot	4%	22
Improved a little	12%	75
Stayed the same	50%	294
Declined a little	19%	113
Declined a lot	15%	91

Q10. Improved or declined: Inequality and poverty

	%	n
Improved a lot	2%	17
Improved a little	10%	69
Declined a little	30%	234
Declined a lot	24%	174

What this means

Thoughts:

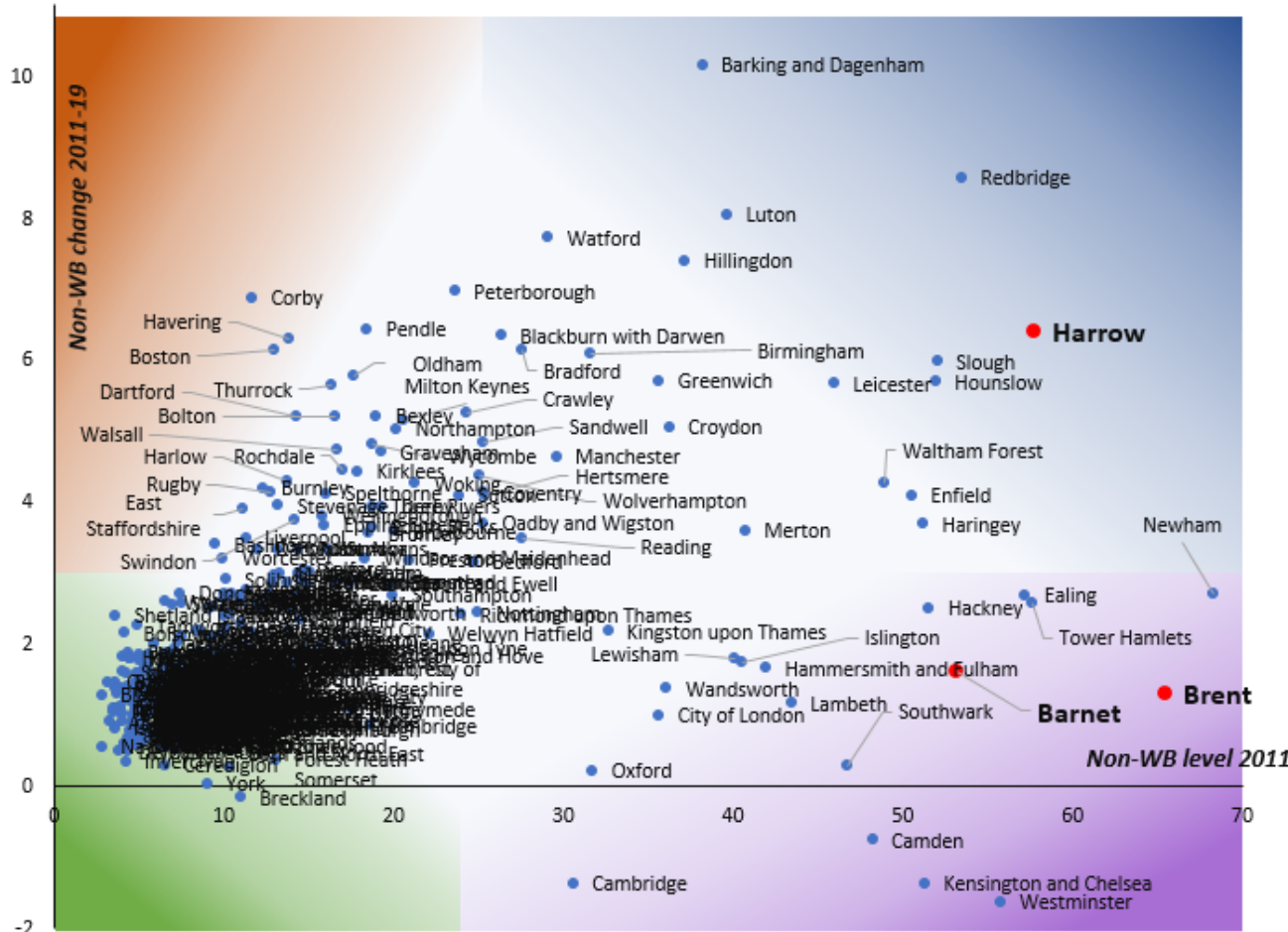
Growing population and lack of housing stock are reflected in homelessness and overcrowding. New houses are being built but supply remains significantly short of demand. Harrow supports 80,000 jobs and over a quarter of Harrow's workers are self employed, the business base is primarily small and microbusinesses, which tend to be less productive and pay less. The growth in population will be paralleled by a new wave of automation and the loss of many traditional jobs. We need to ensure that sole traders, micro-businesses are supported to grow their businesses, and to develop the skills base of business and the local labour force to adapt to the change. Tech brings increasing flexibility in the labour market, but not all new jobs will be home-based and therefore we need to ensure we maintain workspace for businesses. We need to work with schools, FE colleges, HEI providers, businesses the GLA and WLA to innovate, developing the workforce of the future.

Key considerations:

- How do we meet demand for housing and what are impacts of targets in London Plan?
- How do we balance work space with growing need for housing space ?
- How do we scale up business support to local businesses to enable job growth?
- How do we scale up support for residents to ensure the right skills base to adapt to the changing needs of the economy and to support lifelong learning to support lifelong development. How do we address barriers to employment and create the correct skills base within our communities for these jobs?
- How do we grow the cultural offer to secure inward investment, retain businesses and workers?

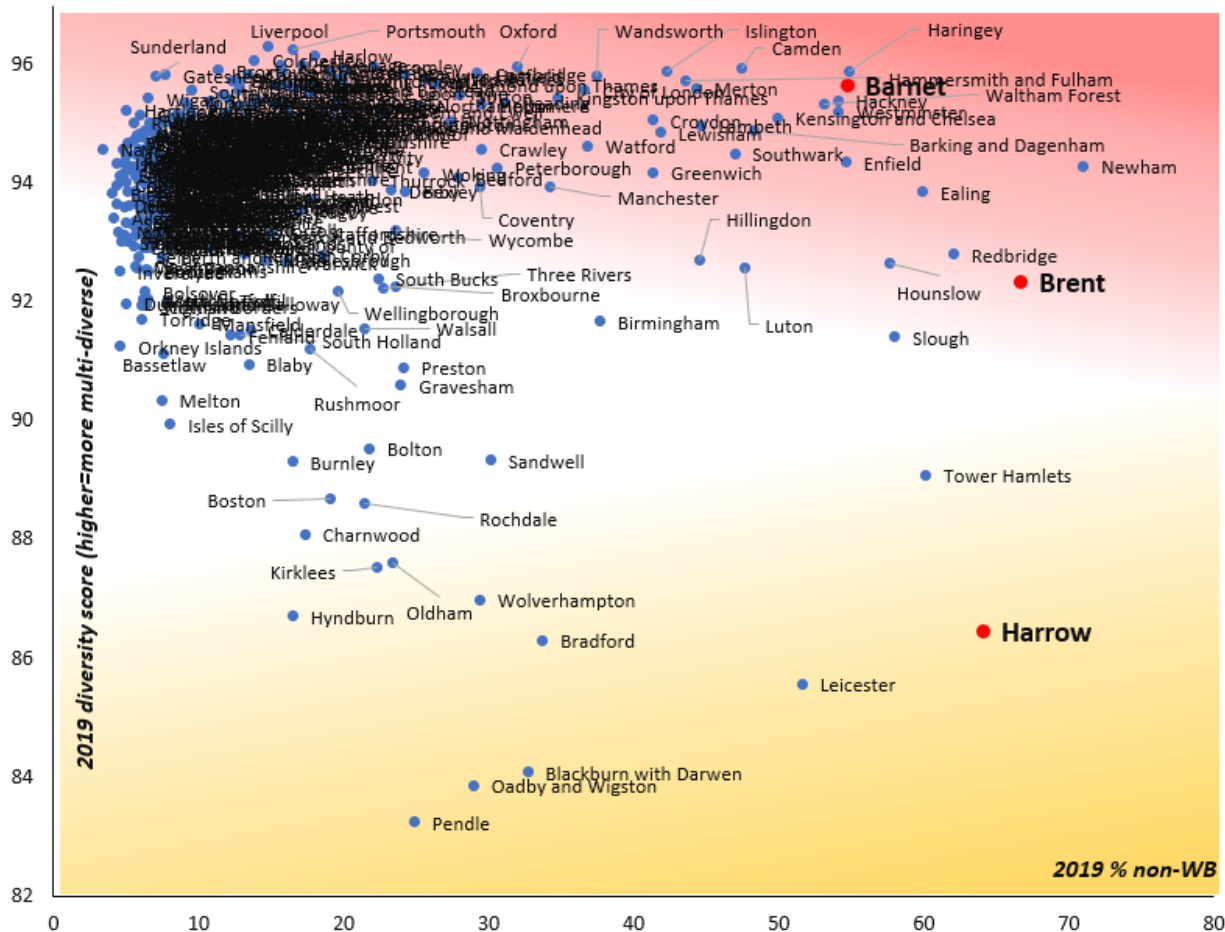
Annex: Changing Population

'Non-White British' population and rates of change:



Harrow is more 'Growing and changing' with a high historic level of migration and high recent increases. C.f. neighbouring boroughs, Barnet and Brent, where the changes since 2011 have been much lower. These boroughs are more 'Cosmopolitan settled'.

Annex – increasing diversity



Origins analysis approximates ethnocultural background based on forename and surname. It suggests that Harrow, while having high BAME population, stands out as the most ‘uni-diverse’ in London. This is due to the large proportion of the population with Indian heritage. But note significant growth in other groups...

Annex: Detail of Population change

Harrow has a higher rate of growth in BAME (or 'non-White British') than the neighbouring boroughs involved in the Engaging Eastern European Communities project.

The biggest growth is amongst those with Romanian backgrounds, followed by 'Other Eastern European' and 'Other Muslim'.

Harrow's more established Indian population appears to be reducing slightly.

% breakdown of change in non-WB populations

