

## 2010 Child Poverty Needs Assessment: Executive Summary

|  | Key Facts   | Key Issues  | Gaps in Data   |
|--|---|---|--|
| <b>Distribution &amp; Characteristics of Child Poverty</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Haringey has the <b>8th highest proportion of children in poverty</b> in the UK and the 7<sup>th</sup> highest in London (39.2%).</li> <li>▪ The <b>highest rates of poverty</b> are in the following wards:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- White Hart Lane: 56.9%</li> <li>- Northumberland Park: 53.1%</li> <li>- Tottenham Hale: 51.8%</li> </ul> </li> <li>▪ 72.6% of children in poverty are from <b>lone parent families</b>.</li> <li>▪ 67% of children live in households that claim <b>housing benefit</b>. 64% of children live in households that claim <b>council tax benefit</b>.</li> <li>▪ Over half (59.3%) of all Working Tax Credits (WTC) and Child Tax Credits (CTC) claimants <b>are in the South network</b>.</li> <li>▪ 89.2% of eligible children are <b>taking up Free School Meals (FSM)</b>.</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>Analysis will need to be undertaken</b> to understand what impact the proposed changes to housing benefit, child benefit, disability allowances and tax credits, announced in the June 2010 budget, will have on families in Haringey.</li> <li>▪ Government proposals which will impact in future on families include:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- the <b>Welfare Reform Bill</b> which proposes simplifying the benefits system under a Universal Credit</li> <li>- the <b>Frank Field review of poverty</b></li> </ul> </li> <li>▪ Housing Benefit and Council Tax Benefit face close scrutiny from government in future, as <b>welfare benefits are scaled back</b>, particularly for workless households.</li> <li>▪ Haringey's <b>Housing Benefit caseload has been increasing</b> for several years due to the current economic situation, rising rents and Council Tax.</li> <li>▪ The eastern part of Seven Sisters ward is <b>particularly dependent</b> on Housing Benefit, Council Tax Benefit, Child Tax credit and Working Tax credit.</li> <li>▪ <b>More focused work</b> with schools is needed to increase take up of FSM in line with eligibility, particularly those schools where there has been a slight dip in take-up. The focus needs to be in areas of highest need, e.g. North and South Tottenham.</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ It is not possible to breakdown by ward <b>Out of Work Benefit (OOWB) claimants with dependent children</b>.</li> </ul> |

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| <b>Drivers of Child Poverty</b><br><br><i>unemployment</i> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ In the year to September 2009, <b>63.5% of Haringey's working age population was in employment</b> which ranks <b>Haringey amongst the bottom 5% of local authority</b> areas in England.</li> <li>▪ In 2009/10, <b>213 lone parents were registered</b> onto the Haringey Guarantee, of which <b>43 found employment</b>. Some <b>69 lone parents were supported to gain a qualification</b> up to NVQ level 3 and <b>36 completed work placements</b> with employers.</li> <li>▪ The percentage of NEET has been <b>falling steadily</b> and is now 6.8%.</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>Worklessness</b> remains a persistent problem in Haringey.</li> <li>▪ There is a need to <b>increase the availability of part-time employment</b> opportunities.</li> <li>▪ <b>Welfare to work services</b> will be drastically overhauled from summer 2011 in an attempt to move more benefit claimants into work and reduce worklessness.</li> <li>▪ <b>Key barriers to work</b> include lack of appropriate training and skills, language, access to local training, childcare and travel costs.</li> <li>▪ Although the NEET figure is steady <b>NEET vulnerable groups have risen over the last year</b> including Youth Offending, Teenage Mums, Leaving Care 19 plus. Children with special needs remain consistently higher than the general population.</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ To date, 336 <b>better off calculations</b> have been carried out for Haringey Guarantee participants. At present, it is not possible to break this down to isolate parents.</li> <li>▪ Timely data on couple families where only one adult is in employment are <b>not available down to borough level</b> and this also extends to the earnings/income levels of both workless and working poor families.</li> </ul> |
| <i>lack of childcare</i>                                   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ White Hart Lane, Tottenham Hale and St. Ann's Ward have the <b>highest number of childcare places for children 0-5 years</b>.</li> <li>▪ In 2009, there are a total of 1,640 <b>breakfast club</b> places and 2,981 <b>after school</b> places.</li> <li>▪ St Ann's (212) Tottenham Hale (195) have the highest number of <b>breakfast clubs places</b>. The wards with the highest number of <b>after school club places</b> are St Ann's (243), White Hart Lane (120), Tottenham Hale (120) and</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ There is a need to <b>increase the take up of:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Childcare Tax Credit;</li> <li>- Early Years Free Entitlement;</li> <li>- the availability of childcare for disabled children.</li> </ul> </li> <li>▪ There is also a need to increase <b>access to information</b> and <b>provide flexible childcare</b> to enable parents to balance work and family life.</li> </ul>  |   |

|   | Key Facts   | Key Issues   | Gaps in Data  |
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|   | Hornsey (102).  |  |   |
| <i>lack of public and private financial support</i> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Local data from Haringey Citizen's Advice Bureau shows that <b>enquiries relating to debt have risen 72%</b> between 2008/9 and 2009/10.</li> <li>Haringey Citizen's Advice Bureau (HCAB) currently provide advice and assistance on <b>benefits services in eight children's centres</b> in some of the most deprived wards. Between April 2009- June 2010, working in 4 centres, HCAB helped <b>262 families to gain £106,413 in additional benefits.</b></li> <li>Haringey Council has identified a £146,000 funding package for establishing <b>credit union services</b> in the borough.</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Any future benefit take up campaign should take account of the national <b>Take-Up Task forces' recommendations</b> on how to deliver effective Benefit take up campaigns.</li> <li>Greater support is needed to help poor families <b>claim the financial support</b> which they are entitled to.</li> </ul>   |   |
| <i>health conditions of parents</i>                 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As at 31 July 2010 there were <b>125 disabled parents with dependent children</b> known to social services.</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There is a strong correlation between people with a limiting long term illness and deprivation at ward level suggesting that <b>deprivation levels are an important influence on health in Haringey.</b></li> </ul>   |   |
| <i>alcohol and drug use by parents</i>              | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In 2008/9 <b>the highest concentration of the population being treated are found in the north east</b>, with the largest number of crack and heroin users coming from the N17 postcode area.</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>A relatively high proportion of Haringey residents in drug treatment are parents</b> in comparison to other London boroughs.</li> <li>There is a need:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- to <b>train Social Workers</b> on the effects of parental substance misuse on children;</li> <li>- to extend the <b>Think Family</b> model;</li> <li>- for <b>Personal, Social, Health and Economic (PSHE) lessons</b> to include section on 'How to talk about parental substance misuse in the family';</li> </ul> </li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Regular data on parental alcohol and drug use is currently only collected by main postcode areas e.g. N17. A newer needs assessment will collect data directly from agencies <b>with the full postcode information.</b></li> </ul> |

|                                   | Key Facts  | Key Issues   | Gaps in Data   |
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| <i>crime</i>                      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>Crime in Haringey has fallen</b> every year since 2002/03 and by a total of 34% over the period 2002/03 – 2009/10.</li> <li>▪ Overall, <b>disorder and violent crime tends to occur in the east of the borough</b>, particularly around Seven Sisters transport hub and up Tottenham High Road into Northumberland Park.</li> <li>▪ At June 2010, the Youth Offending Service had an overall <b>caseload of 535</b> active programmes. The <b>highest concentration of young offenders</b> (10 to 18 years) reside in White Hart Lane, Northumberland Park, and Tottenham Hale wards.</li> <li>▪ From April to September 2010 the Youth Services Targeted Youth Inclusion Programme (TYIP) worked with <b>162 young people identified as at risk of offending</b>. 259 young people have been engaged by the Youth Services Detached Team in <b>17 high crime estates &amp; areas in the borough</b> where complex needs have been identified including Broadwater Farm; Campsbourne and Northumberland Park.</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ There is a concern about the <b>impact of changes to family incomes</b> due to higher unemployment and withdrawal of welfare benefits and <b>the impact this will have on crime</b>.</li> <li>▪ <b>Key issues for community safety</b> include: the need to work more holistically and to improve the co-ordination of intelligence and experience; Putting the whole family at the centre of planning; joining up Council and Partner services around risk; much more targeted and localised responses to crime prevention and management; strengthening joint enforcement.</li> <li>▪ <b>Proposed cuts</b> to public funding by the Coalition Government put the funding allocated to the prevention and early intervention agenda, through the Area Based Grant (ABG), at risk.</li> </ul> |  |
| <i>the well-being of children</i> | <p><b>i) Housing:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 82.4% of households in <b>TA have dependent children</b>.</li> <li>▪ 653 children live in families with <b>4 or more children who are on the Council transfer list</b> requiring larger accommodation. The highest number live in White Hart Lane (89),</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ There is a need to <b>identify fuel poor households with children</b> in the private sector that may be eligible for home energy efficiency improvements.</li> <li>▪ There is a need to assess to what extent overcrowding or the shortage of larger sized family dwellings <b>disproportionately affects families from different ethnic communities</b>.</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ There is no data on households containing dependent children <b>suffering from fuel poverty</b>.</li> </ul> |

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|  | <p>West Green (86) followed by Northumberland Park (80).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 37% of families requiring larger accommodation (4 or more bedrooms) are <b>Black African</b>.</li> </ul> <p><b>ii) Education:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 50% of non FSM pupils achieve 5 or more A-C grades compared to <b>36% of FSM pupils</b>.</li> <li>▪ In 2009/10 there was a total of <b>1155 fixed term exclusions</b>. 45.3% of these students were Black Caribbean and Black African children. <b>38 pupils were permanently excluded</b> from school. 42% (16) were Black African and Black Caribbean.</li> </ul> <p><b>iii) Health</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The <b>correlations between obesity and deprivation are fairly strong</b> - The wards with the highest levels of obesity at both reception and year 6 are all in the east.</li> <li>▪ There 1200 children with a <b>statement of special educational needs</b>; 445 children and young people known to the Children with Disabilities social care team and 500 children and young people with disabilities in receipt of a Short Break service.</li> <li>▪ 59 Young People have <b>received counselling</b> from the Youth Services</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Further work is necessary to <b>model the impact of the forthcoming cap on housing benefit</b> in terms of, amongst other concerns: increased inward migration from inner London, growing scarcity of private rented accommodation at housing benefit levels and the ability to maintain standards of private rented accommodation.</li> <li>▪ <b>Children not eligible for FSM achieve higher levels</b> than children on FSM at Foundation Stage, Key Stage 2 and GCSE.</li> <li>▪ There is a need to:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- improve <b>maternal and infant nutrition</b></li> <li>- implement key actions in the <b>Haringey Infant Mortality Strategy 2010-2012</b></li> <li>- <b>monitor low birth weight</b> by ward to identify areas for intervention</li> <li>- monitor child obesity levels through the annual National Child Measurement Programme and <b>continue to tackle obesity through universal prevention</b> in the school and community setting.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>Data are rarely available on health records</b> that indicate whether a child may be living in poverty or not, nor whether the child's health condition may be due to the circumstances in which they live e.g. whether the child is living in a single parent family.</li> <li>▪ <b>Health data does not tell us</b> whether a child's carer is</li> </ul> |

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|  | <p>Counselling, including within Secondary Schools.</p> <p><b>iv) Recreation</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The <b>greatest need for play provision</b> is in Tottenham Hale followed by Noel Park and Bruce Grove.</li> </ul> <p><b>v) Social well-being</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Since April 2010, <b>957 young people</b> participated in Positive Diversionary Activities via the 4 Youth Centres across the borough. <b>847 Young People</b> have achieved a national accreditation.</li> <li><b>901 young people</b> participated across the borough in the Youth Service Duke of Edinburgh Award scheme.</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Key barriers to children and young people's using parks and open spaces are <b>accessibility, perceptions of safety and attractiveness of facilities.</b></li> <li><b>Proposed cuts</b> to public funding by the new Coalition Government could see a significant reduction in provision.</li> </ul> | <p>in ill health or whether the family are receiving any sort of benefit.</p>  |
| <p><b>Role of key services in mitigating the effects of child poverty</b></p> <p><i>Voluntary &amp; Community Sector</i></p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Voluntary &amp; Community <b>Sector employs 5,100</b> full time equivalent staff members.</li> <li><b>34 organisations receive a total of £2.44m</b> in funding from the council to deliver public services which impact upon the lives of children and families living in poverty.</li> <li>£192,000 was allocated to Voluntary &amp; Community Organisations by the Youth Service</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Government's '<b>Big Society</b>' concept, which will likely see an increased role for the Voluntary and Community Sector, is currently low on detail.</li> <li>This funding derives from the ABG which <b>ends in March 2011</b> and we are awaiting direction from the</li> </ul>              | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Whilst much of the work of voluntary sector organisations in Haringey aims to reduce child poverty and/or mitigate its effects, <b>it is not always possible to measure the impact of this work due to a paucity of data</b> that can easily be synthesised.</li> </ul> |

|                                 | Key Facts   | Key Issues  | Gaps in Data |
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|                                 | to deliver Positive Activities to <b>400 young people including those with severe disabilities.</b>   | Government.   |              |
| <i>Children's Centres</i>       | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>19 Children's Centres collectively engaged with <b>82% of the borough's estimated 16,080 children under five.</b></li> </ul>                                 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ensure that the children and families <b>most in need are able to access</b> children's centres services and that <b>interventions are evidence based</b> and well matched to the different levels of need so that they have a lasting and positive impact on children, young people and their families.</li> <li>Ensure that the <b>Early Years funding formula</b> reflects the Council's commitment to narrowing the gap between the most and least disadvantaged.</li> </ul> |              |
| <i>Extended schools</i>         | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>98% of Haringey schools are providing the <b>Full Core Offer of extended school services.</b></li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>At a time of diminishing resources coupled with a potential increase in demand, <b>sustaining provision of extended services</b> to economically disadvantaged children free of charge will be a considerable challenge.</li> </ul>  |              |
| <i>HALS</i>                     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In 2009/10 <b>558 learners</b> had attended courses run by HALS.</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To <b>break the cycle</b> of generational low attainment/low expectations.</li> <li>To <b>encourage progression</b> to further learning/employment.</li> </ul>   |              |
| <i>Neighbourhood Management</i> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Reaping the Benefits project helped residents to claim <b>£709,327.28 in extra income</b> through increased take up of benefit or tax credit.</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reductions in ABG funding and associated reductions in resources mean that the neighbourhood management service <b>has greatly reduced capacity</b> to directly contribute to reducing child poverty.</li> </ul>   |              |

|  | Key Facts  | Key Issues   | Gaps in Data   |
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| <b>Groups most at risk of child poverty</b><br><br><i>Lone parents</i> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 72.6% of <b>children in poverty</b> are from lone parent families.</li> <li>▪ Between April-June 1999 and April-June 2009 the <b>employment rate for lone parents in Haringey increased by 8.7%</b>.</li> <li>▪ In 2009/10, 213 lone parents were registered onto the Haringey Guarantee, of which <b>43 found employment</b>.</li> <li>▪ Of the 2911 total number of <b>households in TA 1704</b> are headed by a lone parent.</li> <li>▪ <b>48% of young offenders (10 – 18 years)</b> live in lone parent households.</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ There is a need to increase <b>the availability of part-time employment</b> opportunities for parents.</li> </ul>   |  |
| <i>Workless families</i>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Out of a total of 36,139 children in families claiming housing benefit, <b>70% of children lived in families</b> where the claimant was not working.</li> <li>▪ Out of a total of 34,630 children in families claiming council tax benefits, <b>72% of children lived in families where the claimant was not working</b>.</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The eastern part of Seven Sisters ward has a <b>high concentration</b> of children living in workless families claiming Housing Benefit &amp; Council Tax Benefit.</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Timely data on the earnings/income levels of <b>workless families</b> is not available down to borough level.</li> <li>▪ Most data, specifically for Haringey, are based on OOWB claimants, which <b>potentially misses a large proportion of workless families</b> who do not necessarily claim OOWB.</li> </ul> |
| <i>Families with a part-time worker</i>                                | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ There has been a <b>rise in the number of working poor families</b> in the UK and London. In 2006/7 the London figure was 300,000.</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ There is a need to increase <b>the availability of part-time employment</b> opportunities for parents.</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Timely data on the earnings/income levels of <b>working poor families</b> is</li> </ul>   |

|                                       | Key Facts   | Key Issues  | Gaps in Data   |
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|                                       |   |   | not available down to borough level.   |
| <i>Large families</i>                 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The South network has the highest number of <b>larger families in poverty</b>.</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Nationally the <b>rate of worklessness in large families is higher</b> than for parents in smaller families. This is largely due to a lack of affordable childcare.</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Further work needs to be undertaken</b> to ascertain the needs of communities who have large families in the borough.</li> </ul>   |
| <i>Families with a disabled adult</i> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>125 disabled parents with dependent children</b> are known to social services. Nearly half of the parents (60) live in Tottenham.</li> </ul>  |   |  |
| <i>Teenage parents</i>                | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ONS teenage pregnancy figures show that teenage pregnancy in Haringey <b>fell by 25.8%</b> between 2007 and 2008 compared to a national fall of 4%.</li> <li>North and South networks both have <b>higher numbers of conceptions</b>.</li> <li>There are <b>94 teenage mothers</b> in Haringey.</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Proposed cuts</b> to public funding by the new Coalition Government put the funding allocated to the teenage pregnancy agenda from the Area Based Grant at risk. The outcome of the <b>Comprehensive Spending Review</b> is also likely to pose considerable risk to the local authority and partners' capacity to implement the teenage pregnancy strategy. Furthermore, teenage parents are likely to be recipients of a range of benefits, many of which may be reduced or cut by the government.</li> <li>The results of the 2010 "Tell Us" indicate that more work needs to be done to <b>improve the delivery of sex and relationships education in schools</b> to enable young people to make positive and informed decisions regarding sexual relationships.</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Improvements in <b>monitoring teenage parents up to aged 20</b> and relevant data are currently being developed.</li> </ul>   |
| <i>Gypsy/Roma/ Traveller</i>          | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The <b>total number of Gypsy Roma and Travellers (GRT)</b> in Haringey is estimated to be in the region of 1,500 to 2,000, with over 450 Gypsy Roma Traveller children attending Haringey schools.</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Issues facing the Gypsy Roma Traveller communities</b> include:           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- large families living in overcrowded housing;</li> <li>- particularly dependent on Housing Benefit, Council Tax Benefit, Child Tax credit and Working Tax credit</li> <li>- lack of sites for Travellers;</li> <li>- children missing education;</li> <li>- mobility;</li> </ul> </li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>A whole range of data is missing</b> about the community as GRT communities are reluctant to be identified for fear of attracting prejudice, discrimination and exclusion from services so many</li> </ul> |

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|  |   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- reluctance/distrust of children's services and education;</li> <li>- difficulties in gaining legal employment;</li> <li>- high proportion of mental health and disabilities;</li> <li>- the broader issues of prejudice and spatial poverty.</li> </ul>   | choose to identify themselves as another group. |
| <p><i>Children who have suffered from neglect &amp; harm</i></p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ As at 30 September 2010, 310 children are subject to a <b>child protection plan</b>; 41% were in the North network; 39.6% in South; 19.2% in West.</li> <li>▪ 498 young people are receiving a service from the <b>Leaving Care and Asylum Service</b>.</li> <li>▪ There are <b>591 children in care</b>.</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The <b>correlation between vulnerability and level of deprivation</b> is well rehearsed – the network spread is expected. The numbers on plans, although higher than in previous years, do correlate with numbers in some comparator boroughs.</li> <li>▪ <b>Key to reducing</b> the number of children and young people subject to Child Protection Plans is a range of early intervention and preventative services to support families across the Borough.</li> <li>▪ Accommodation which offers permanent, secure tenancies (through Homes for Haringey or housing associations) is insufficient. For care leavers there are at least <b>a third of this group who do not have permanent housing</b>.</li> <li>▪ <b>Provision for 16 and 17 year olds in care/care leavers is more problematic</b> as we are dependent on a range of independent providers where varying levels of support are offered to young people. Work is currently ongoing regarding procurement of more suitable provision.</li> <li>▪ Around <b>30% of 16+ children in care or care leavers are not in education, training or employment (NEET)</b>. There is a real difficulty for young people in gaining actual paid employment and apprenticeships.</li> </ul> |   |

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| <i>Carers</i>                               | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>723 children and young people in Haringey <b>are providing care to members of their families.</b></li> <li>The Young Carers Project <b>supports 35 carers, over half of whom live in the South network.</b></li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There is a need to <b>increase the numbers of young carers accessing the project</b> and raise the profile of the project with professionals and other agencies.</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The local data gathered both in 2001 Census and from young carers project provision suggests that there are <b>a significant number of young carers</b> who are currently either unknown to statutory and voluntary sector agencies or deciding not to access services.</li> </ul> |
| <i>Children from minority ethnic groups</i> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>68.9% of <b>Haringey pupils</b> are from ethnic minority backgrounds.</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Consideration needs to be given to people who suffer <b>multiple forms of deprivation</b> e.g. a workless lone teenage parent who lives in temporary accommodation.</li> <li>Children and young people from BME background are disproportionately <b>over- represented in the youth justice system.</b></li> </ul> |   |
| <i>Migrants and asylum seekers</i>          | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In 10 London boroughs, including Haringey, <b>the equivalent of half the current population</b> has moved in and out in the last 5 years.</li> <li>The number of asylum seekers in Haringey has <b>dropped 82%</b> between 2003 and 2008 – from 1487 to 258.</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Possibility of an <b>increase in the number of migrants</b> in the borough due to the cap on housing benefits and cheaper rents in Haringey. This could lead to a greater demand for services such as housing, education &amp; health.</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>“Refugees and Asylum Seekers in Haringey” was a report published in 1997 and identified the number, ethnic profile and characteristics of these groups. No subsequent report has been published with <b>more up to date information.</b></li> </ul>                                |

## Summary of key indicators by Children's Network Area

| HARINGEY  | CHILDREN'S NETWORK NORTH   | CHILDREN'S NETWORK SOUTH   | CHILDREN'S NETWORK WEST   |
|---|--|--|---|
| <b>Total Population<sup>1</sup>:</b> 224,717  | <b>Total Population</b> 61,525   | <b>Total Population:</b> 87,636  | <b>Total Population:</b> 75,556   |
| <b>0-19 year olds:</b> There are 53,974 0-19 years olds in Haringey. This represents 24% of the total population.   | <b>Number of 0-19 year olds:</b> There are 16,186 0-19 year olds in the North. This is 26.3% of the total population. <b>Highest proportion live in White Hart Lane</b> 3,953 (31.2%).   | <b>Number of 0-19 year olds:</b> There are 22,715 0-19 year olds in the South. This is 25.9% of the total population. <b>Highest proportion live in Seven Sisters</b> 4187 (31.1%).  | <b>Number of 0-19 year olds:</b> There are 15,073 0-19 year olds in the West. This represents 19.9% of the total population. <b>Highest proportion live in Alexandra</b> 2481 (23.6%).  |
| <b>Children in poverty:</b> 22,600 children live in poverty. This represents 39.2% of children <sup>2</sup> in the borough.   | <b>Children in poverty:</b> There are 8,530 children in poverty in the North. This is 49.9% of children in the network. <b>Highest proportion live in White Hart Lane</b> 2,385 (56.9%).   | <b>Children in poverty:</b> There are 10,995 children in poverty in the South. This is 44.7% of children in the network. <b>Highest proportion live in Tottenham Hale</b> 2,070 (51.8%).   | <b>Children in poverty:</b> There are 3,065 children in poverty in the West. This represents 19.3% of children in the network. <b>Highest proportion live in Hornsey</b> 1,010 (39%).   |
| <b>Out of work families:</b> 17,890 children live in families that are out of work. This represents 33.1% of the total number of 0-19 year olds.                      | <b>Out of work families:</b> There are 7,000 children in families out of work. This is 43.2% of the total number of 0-19 year olds in the network. <b>The highest proportion live in White Hart Lane</b> 1,945 (49.2%).                          | <b>Out of work families:</b> There are 8405 children in families out of work. This represents 37% of the total number of 0-19 year olds in the network. <b>Highest proportion live in Tottenham Hale</b> 1,665 (45.7%).                        | <b>Out of work families:</b> There are 2485 children in families out of work. This represents 16.4% of all 0-19 year olds in the network. <b>Highest proportion live in Hornsey</b> 845 (34.6%).                                    |
| <b>Housing benefit claimants:</b> 36,139 children live in households that claim housing benefit. This represents 67% of the total number of 0-19 year olds.           | <b>Housing benefit claimants:</b> 9733 children live in households claiming housing benefit. This represents 60.1% of the total number of 0-19 year olds in the network. <b>The highest proportion live in Northumberland Park</b> 3400 (85.6%). | <b>Housing benefit claimants:</b> 22,047 children live in households claiming housing benefit. This represents 97.1% of the total number of 0-19 year olds in the network. <b>The highest proportion live in Seven Sisters</b> 4514 (107.8%)*. | <b>Housing benefit claimants:</b> 4359 children live in households claiming housing benefit. This represents 5.8% of the total number of 0-19 year olds in the network. <b>The highest proportion live in Hornsey</b> 1336 (54.7%). |
| <b>Council tax benefit claimants:</b> 34,630 children live in households that claim council tax benefit. This represents 64.2% of the total number of 0-19 year olds. | <b>Council tax benefit claimants:</b> 9,228 children live in households claiming council tax benefit. This represents 57% of the total number of 0-19 year olds in the network. <b>The highest proportion live in</b>                            | <b>Council tax benefit claimants:</b> 21,247 children live in households claiming council tax benefit. This represents 93.5% of the total number of 0-19 year olds in the network.   | <b>Council tax benefit claimants:</b> 4155 children live in households claiming council tax benefit. This represents 5.5% of the total number of 0-19 year olds in the network. <b>The</b>  |

<sup>1</sup> Population figures are from 2007 ward level mid year estimates. Totals may not add up due to rounding.

<sup>2</sup> The count of children is established from child benefit/child tax credit claims, which cover 98% of children.

| HARINGEY   | CHILDREN'S NETWORK NORTH  | CHILDREN'S NETWORK SOUTH   | CHILDREN'S NETWORK WEST  |
|--|---|--|--|
|  | Northumberland Park 3290 (82.9%).   | <b>The highest proportion live in Seven Sisters 4502 (107.5%)*</b>   | <b>highest proportion live in Hornsey 1295 (53%).</b>  |
| <b>Tax credits:</b> 3,425 children live in families receiving Working Tax Credit and Child Tax Credit whose income is <60% median income. This represents 6.3 % of the total number of 0-19 year olds. | <b>Tax credits:</b> 1050 children live in families receiving Working Tax Credit and Child Tax Credit whose income is <60% median income. This represents 6.5% of the total number of 0-19 year olds in the network. <b>The highest proportion live in White Hart Lane 300 (7.6%).</b> | <b>Tax credits:</b> 2045 children live in families receiving Working Tax Credit and Child Tax Credit whose income is <60% median income. This represents 9% of the total number of 0-19 year olds in the network. <b>The highest proportion live in Seven Sisters 710 (16.9%).</b> | <b>Tax credits:</b> 330 children live in families receiving Working Tax Credit and Child Tax Credit whose income is <60% median income. This represents 0.4% of the total number of 0-19 year olds in the network. <b>The highest proportion live in Hornsey 120 (4.9%).</b> |
| <b>Free School Meal:</b> 8,850 children are eligible for FSM.  | <b>Children eligible for FSM:</b> 3314 children are eligible for FSM. <b>The highest proportion live in White Hart Lane 897</b>   | <b>Children eligible for FSM</b> 4298 children are eligible for FSM. <b>The highest proportion live in Tottenham Hale 840.</b>   | <b>Children eligible for FSM</b> 1238 children are eligible for FSM. <b>The highest proportion live in Hornsey 481.</b>  |
| <b>Children living in overcrowded households:</b> 2,069 children live in overcrowded households. This represents 3.8% of the total number of 0-19 year olds.   | <b>Children living in overcrowded households:</b> 892 children live in overcrowded households. This represents 5.5% of the total number of 0-19 year olds in the network. <b>The highest proportion live in Northumberland Park 277 (7%).</b>   | <b>Children living in overcrowded households:</b> 906 children live in overcrowded households. This represents 4% of the total number of 0-19 year olds in the network. <b>The highest proportion live in Tottenham Hale 195 (5.6%).</b>   | <b>Children living in overcrowded households:</b> 271 children live in overcrowded households. This represents 0.4% of the total number of 0-19 year olds in the network. <b>The highest proportion live in Hornsey 100 (4.1%).</b>  |
| <b>Children living in temporary accommodation:</b> 4,737 children live in temporary accommodation. This represents 8.8% of the total number of 0-19 year olds.   | <b>Children living in temporary accommodation:</b> 1676 children live in temporary accommodation. This represents 18.6% of the total number of 0-19 year olds in the network. <b>The highest proportion live in Woodside 504 (17%).</b>   | <b>Children living in temporary accommodation:</b> 2487 children live in temporary accommodation. This represents 10.9% of the total number of 0-19 year olds in the network. <b>The highest proportion live in Bruce Grove 539 (14.9%).</b>                                       | <b>Children living in temporary accommodation:</b> 574 children live in temporary accommodation. This represents 0.8% of the total number of 0-19 year olds in the network. <b>The highest proportion live in Hornsey 235 (9.6%).</b>  |
| <b>Health deprivation and disability:</b> 4.2% of Haringey is in the top 10% most deprived in the country.   | <b>Health deprivation and disability:</b> 8% of the North network is in the top 10% most deprived in the country. <b>The highest proportion live in Northumberland Park (25%).</b>  | <b>Health deprivation and disability:</b> 4% of the South network is in the top 10% most deprived in the country. <b>The highest proportion live in Tottenham Green &amp; Bruce Grove (12.5%).</b>   | <b>Health deprivation and disability</b> 2% of the West is in the top 10% most deprived in the country. <b>The highest proportion live in Hornsey (12.5%).</b>   |

| HARINGEY  | CHILDREN'S NETWORK NORTH  | CHILDREN'S NETWORK SOUTH   | CHILDREN'S NETWORK WEST  |
|---|---|--|--|
|   |   |  |  |
| <b>Attainment: GCSE 5+ A* - C (inc E&amp;M)</b> 915 (45.6%) young people achieved GCSE 5+ A* - C (inc E&M).     | <b>Attainment: GCSE 5+ A* - C (inc E&amp;M):</b> 204 This represents 35% <b>The highest proportion live in White Hart Lane</b> 35 (29%)   | <b>Attainment: GCSE 5+ A* - C (inc E&amp;M)</b> 195 This represents 38%. <b>The highest proportion live in Bruce Grove</b> 33 (32%)  | <b>Attainment: GCSE 5+ A* - C (inc E&amp;M)</b> 591 This represents 57%. <b>The highest proportion live in Highgate</b> 8 (40%)  |
| <b>Income Deprivation affecting children:</b> 56.2% of Haringey is in the top 10% most deprived in the country. | <b>Income Deprivation affecting children:</b> 90% of the North network is in the top 10% most deprived in the country. <b>The highest proportion live in Northumberland Park and White Hart Lane</b> both 100%. | <b>Income Deprivation affecting children:</b> 75% of the South network is in the top 10% most deprived in the country. <b>The highest proportion live in Tottenham Hale</b> (87.5%). | <b>Income Deprivation affecting children:</b> 10% of the West network is in the top 10% most deprived in the country. <b>The highest proportion live in Hornsey</b> (37.5%). |
|   |   | * More children are in families claiming benefits in Seven Sisters than the ONS 0-19 figure  |  |