

Children and families in Haringey

This section provides a summary of the demographic profile of Haringey, including population, ethnicity and family structure. It uses data from the Greater London Authority (GLA) 2009 projections and Department for Communities and Local Government 2008-based household projections and the Pupil Level Annual School Census (PLASC).

2. Profile of Haringey

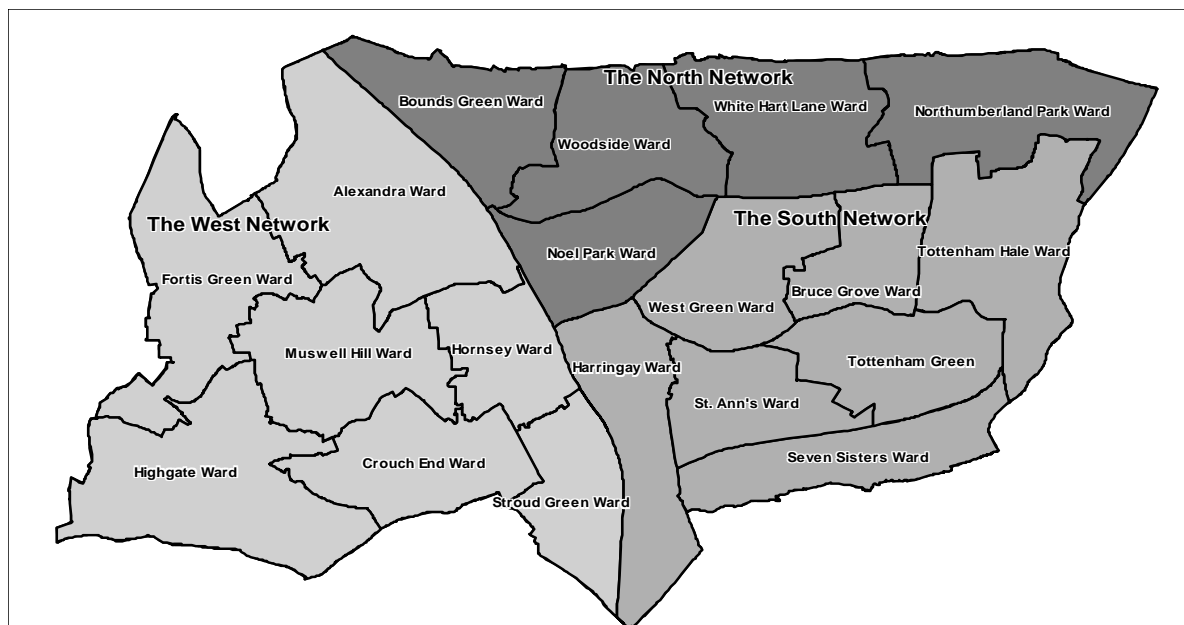
Haringey is one of London's 32 boroughs, located in the north of the capital. The 2009 Greater London Authority (GLA) projections show that Haringey has over 237,191 people living in 11.5 square miles. The borough is divided into 19 wards, represented by 57 elected councillors. The East Coast mainline from King's Cross divides the borough into half known as the east and the west. Haringey has a large amount of residential areas. There are 8,900 businesses in Haringey with large industrial areas mainly located in the east of the borough.

Haringey's population includes 58,400 children and young people aged under 20, which accounts for 24.6 % of the Haringey population. Latest available data shows that the wards in the east of the borough have the largest number of children aged 0-19, particularly Seven Sisters, Northumberland Park and White Hart Lane.

The population of children and young people is growing and comes from a diverse range of ethnic minority communities. There are over 120 languages spoken in Haringey schools.

Overall Haringey is the 18th most deprived borough in the country (out of 354) and ranks in the top five most deprived boroughs in London. Haringey's average of children and young people eligible for free school meals is twice the national average (34% compared with 17% respectively) but with vast disparities across the borough, for example, 7% in Alexandra ward compared to 44% in Noel Park.

Figure 1: Haringey wards and Children's Networks.



2.1. Population Structure

The 2001 Census identified that there were 216, 507 people living in Haringey, of which 34% were under the age of 25 (73,338). The 2009 population statistic estimates an increase in Haringey's population to 237,191 residents. The same statistics report a slight decline in the under 25 population to 31.5% (74,672).

In 2001, males slightly outnumbered females in the younger age groups from 0-19, but in all other age groups, females outnumbered males. The Office of National Statistics (ONS) mid-2009 estimates show that males slightly outnumber females from ages 0-49, with the exception of the 10-14 age group.

2.2. Population changes

The Greater London Authority (GLA) is predicting a 6% increase (15,177) in Haringey's population between 2011 and 2020. The growth in population is seen predominately from the ages of 10 to early 30s and late 30s to early 60s.

2.3. Births

Since the early 1990s, there has been a rising trend in births in Haringey. The birth rate in Haringey has risen since 1993 from 3,462 to 4,193 in 2009. This has mainly been driven by an increase in births to mothers born outside of the UK. Whilst, nationally births to women born in England and Wales increased between 2001 and 2008, Haringey experienced a slight fall in the birth rate to women born in England and Wales during the same time period. Since 2001, the number of births to women born outside of the UK increased from 56% in 2001 to 64% in 2009. For example, there has been a significant increase in the number of births to mothers born in Poland with an overall increase of 273 births between 2001 and 2009.

Figure 2: number of live births in Haringey since 1974. (mid-year figures)



2.4. Ethnic profile of Haringey

The population of Haringey is amongst the most ethnically diverse in the country. According to January 2010 PLASC count, there was over 120 languages spoken in the borough. The table below shows Haringey's population projections by ethnic groups. Since 2001, the largest ethnic groups in the borough have been the Black Caribbean and Black African population and this trend is expected to continue. The Other White population is included in the total White population, which masks growth in the White Other population such as Turkish and Polish ethnic groups.

Figure 3: 2009 GLA Ethnic projections by year.

Ethnic Groups	2009 GLA Ethnic projections by year							
	2001		2009		2011		2021	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
White*	146,490	66%	151,692	64%	152,458	64%	162,297	64%
Black Caribbean	21,015	9%	20,268	9%	20,065	8%	19,759	8%
Black African	20,478	9%	21,136	9%	21,163	9%	21,990	9%
Black Other	7,933	4%	9,054	4%	9,230	4%	10,020	4%
Indian	6,313	3%	5,997	3%	5,953	3%	6,074	2%
Pakistani	2,135	1%	2,556	1%	2,626	1%	2,910	1%
Bangladeshi	3,054	1%	3,850	2%	4,010	2%	4,640	2%
Chinese	2,513	1%	3,539	2%	3,712	2%	4,471	2%
Other Asian	5,860	3%	6,185	3%	6,262	3%	6,721	3%
Other	7,208	3%	11,026	5%	11,712	5%	14,367	6%
Total Black, Asian & Minority Ethnic	76,508	34%	83,611	36%	84,733	36%	90,951	36%
All Ethnicities	222,998	100%	235,303	100%	237,191	100%	253,248	100%

Source: 2009 GLA Ethnic Projections

*white includes- White British, White Irish and Other White

2.5. Family structure

According to Greater London Authority (GLA) households in Haringey are expected to increase by 13,706 (14%) between 2011 and 2031. The change in the structure of household is dominated by an increase in one person households (8,691) followed by an increase in cohabitating couples (5,735) between the same time period. Married couples are the only household type projected to decline, see figure 4.

Figure 4: 2009 Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA) Projections of households for Haringey.

Type of Household	2009 SHLAA Projections of households for Haringey						
	2001	2006	2011	2016	2021	2026	2031
Married Couple	27,478	24,305	21,791	20,356	18,741	17,406	16,778
Cohabiting Couple	8,467	10,899	13,026	15,257	16,707	17,863	18,761
Lone Parent Household	10,695	12,065	12,827	13,878	14,249	14,347	14,532
2+ adults - no family	12,582	13,158	13,783	14,862	15,455	15,916	16,371
One Person Household	32,958	35,216	37,352	40,752	42,837	44,520	46,043
Total	92,180	95,643	98,779	105,105	107,989	110,052	112,485

Source: GLA 2009 SHLAA Projections

Figure 5: 2008-based household projections by number of dependent children, Haringey ('000).

Number of Dependent children	Couple (one family and no others)*1				Lone parent (one family and no others)*2				A couple and one or more other adults*3				A lone parent and one or more other adults*4			
	2010	2011	2031	% change 2010 to 2031	2010	2011	2031	% change 2010 to 2031	2010	2011	2031	% change 2010 to 2031	2010	2011	2031	% change 2010 to 2031
0 dependent children	15.1	15.1	15.2	1%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	5.7	5.7	5.5	-2%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
1 dependent child	4.0	3.9	3.4	-15%	4.6	4.7	6.4	37%	1.8	1.8	1.7	-2%	1.4	1426	1.8	23%
2 dependent children	4.1	4.1	3.2	-23%	2.6	2646	3.4	27%	1.0	1.0	1.0	1%	0.9	928	1.5	61%
3+ dependent children	2.5	2.4	2.0	-21%	1.7	1.7	2.3	36%	0.6	0.6	0.7	17%	0.5	0.5	764	53%

Source: Department for Communities and Local Government 2008-based household projections, released 26/11/2010. Based on the 2008-based Sub National Population Projections by the Office for National Statistics.

Definitions:

*1- Couple (one family and no others) - a household which contains one couple family (married or cohabiting), but no extended family members or other adults.

*2- Lone parent (one family and no others) - a household which contains one lone parent family, but no extended family members or other adults.

*3- A couple and one or more other adults- a household which contains one couple family, with other adult(s) which may be family members or not.

*4- A lone parent and one or more other adults- a household which contains one lone parent family, with other adult(s).

The Department for Communities and Local Government's 2008-based household projections show couple households (one family and no others) with one or more dependent child/ren are projected to decline between 2010 and 2031. Growth is projected for lone parent households with one or more dependent children between 2010 and 2031.

Summary

- The 2009 population projections estimate that Haringey's population has increased since the 2001 Census from 216,000 to 237,191.
- The GLA is predicting a 6% increase (15,177) in Haringey's population between 2011 and 2010.
- The birth rate in Haringey has risen since 1993. This has mainly been driven by an increase in births to mothers born outside of the UK.
- Since 2001, the largest ethnic groups in the borough have been the Black Caribbean and Black African.
- The Department for Communities and Local Government's 2008-based household projections show couple households (one family and no others) with one or more dependent child/ren are projected to decline between 2010 and 2031. Growth is projected for lone parent households with one or more dependent children between 2010 and 2031.

3. Profile of Children & Young People in the borough

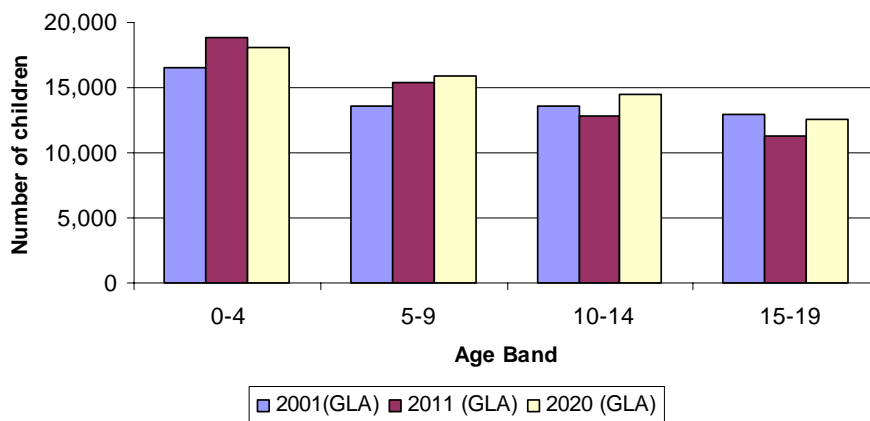
This section provides a summary of the demographic profile of children and young people in Haringey, including population, distribution, ethnicity and Special Educational Needs. It uses data from the Greater London Authority (GLA) 2009 projections, 2001 Census, Pupil Level Annual School Census (PLASC) 2007 and 2010 and data from the Special Educational Needs team.

3.1. Population of children

In the 2007 Childcare Sufficiency Assessment, 25.4% of Haringey's population were aged between 0-19 (2001 census). This was above the London (24.9%) and England (25.1%) averages. The 2009 population projections for Haringey show a slight decline of the 0-19 population to 24.6%. However, this is still above the ONS 2009 mid-year estimates for London (23.79%) and England (23.91%).

The GLA are predicting a 4% increase in the number of 0-19 year olds in Haringey between 2011 and 2020. The most marked increases of population growth are within the 10-14 age group (12% growth) and the 15-19 age group (11% growth) and. The under 5 population is projected to decline by 4% from 18,872 in 2011 to 18,034 in 2020- see figure 6.

Figure 6: projected numbers of children and young people in Haringey by age group, 2001, 2011 and 2020.



3.2. Distribution of children

Wards in the east of Haringey have more children and young people between the ages of 0-19 compared to the wards in the west of the borough. In 2011 this was still the case, with the exception of Harringay ward which has the lowest 0-19 population in the borough - see figure 8.

The wards in the east of Haringey also are more ethnically diverse. This can be seen in more detail in figure 13 which looks at ethnicity of school pupils by ward, as reported in the 2010 Pupil Level Annual School Census (PLASC). Generally, according to the National Insurance Registration Data, new registrations or newly arrived communities (whose previous address was overseas) tend locate themselves in the eastern part of the borough where there is more social housing and rents are cheaper.

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Figure 7: age profile of children and young people in Haringey.

Network	Ward	0-4				5-9				10-14				15-19			
		2001	2009	2011	2020	2001	2009	2011	2020	2001	2009	2011	2020	2001	2009	2011	2020
North	Bounds Green	743	894	881	800	649	766	779	751	607	682	691	720	567	579	580	621
	Noel Park	690	1,088	1,118	1,053	654	803	841	890	705	573	622	784	824	690	663	748
	Northumberland Park	1,069	1,305	1,299	1,263	1,060	1,169	1,211	1,253	994	1,040	1,055	1,197	986	1,046	1,035	1,160
	White Hart Lane	898	1,138	1,181	1,082	1,018	943	970	1,034	1,049	942	920	1,007	998	1,010	994	986
	Woodside	773	986	1,009	987	677	798	806	877	714	615	650	728	765	642	622	698
	Sub-Total	4,173	5,411	5,488	5,185	4,058	4,479	4,608	4,806	4,069	3,852	3,937	4,437	4,140	3,968	3,893	4,214
South	Bruce Grove	951	1,339	1,347	1,275	797	1,002	1,036	1,048	829	713	757	880	753	666	634	728
	Harringay	573	790	804	763	386	329	347	365	452	314	310	345	512	383	356	359
	Seven Sisters	1,060	1,574	1,611	1,490	1,071	1,316	1,393	1,471	1,097	1,102	1,138	1,390	911	895	877	1,028
	St. Ann's	732	903	917	937	729	562	586	655	775	540	517	595	859	798	745	787
	Tottenham Green	864	966	996	1,071	805	791	783	884	812	597	609	668	852	583	528	585
	Tottenham Hale	1,046	1,293	1,333	1,521	1,045	1,045	1,043	1,253	985	768	788	992	970	732	691	851
	West Green	893	1,157	1,162	1,048	858	996	1,024	996	850	767	813	913	742	748	708	796
	Sub-Total	6,119	8,022	8,170	8,105	5,691	6,043	6,212	6,671	5,800	4,801	4,932	5,782	5,599	4,804	4,540	5,134
West	Alexandra	722	894	910	825	678	857	855	820	607	623	668	736	567	500	495	604
	Crouch End	618	706	692	624	502	529	539	500	421	402	410	426	321	266	254	275
	Highgate	565	622	609	564	423	605	596	572	395	470	512	521	327	283	291	346
	Hornsey	664	826	831	758	608	711	732	732	608	647	660	712	512	485	487	562
	Fortis Green	623	873	871	789	611	768	791	778	687	656	690	802	564	561	551	649
	Muswell Hill	611	716	718	653	587	633	627	609	565	549	575	601	483	431	415	440
	Stroud Green	638	597	583	532	521	479	459	423	483	437	441	412	460	373	357	347
	Sub-Total	4,441	5,235	5,214	4,744	3,930	4,580	4,600	4,434	3,766	3,784	3,956	4,209	3,234	2,900	2,850	3,222
Haringey		14,733	18,669	18,872	18,034	13,679	15,103	15,420	15,911	13,635	12,437	12,825	14,428	12,973	11,672	11,283	12,570

Source: 2001 'Key Statistics' and GLA 2009 population projections

Figure 8: age profile of children and young people in Haringey.

Network	Ward	All people 0-19			
		2001	2009	2011	2020
North	Bounds Green	2,566	2,921	2,931	2,893
	Noel Park	2,873	3,155	3,243	3,476
	Northumberland Park	4,109	4,560	4,600	4,873
	White Hart Lane	3,963	4,034	4,065	4,109
	Woodside	2,929	3,040	3,088	3,290
	Sub-Total	16,440	17,710	17,927	18,642
South	Bruce Grove	3,330	3,720	3,776	3,930
	Harringay	1,923	1,816	1,817	1,832
	Seven Sisters	4,139	4,888	5,019	5,378
	St. Ann's	3,095	2,804	2,764	2,974
	Tottenham Green	3,333	2,937	2,916	3,208
	Tottenham Hale	4,046	3,838	3,855	4,617
	West Green	3,343	3,667	3,707	3,753
	Sub-Total	23,209	23,670	23,854	25,692
West	Alexandra	2,574	2,875	2,927	2,984
	Crouch End	1,862	1,903	1,895	1,826
	Highgate	1,710	1,981	2,008	2,003
	Hornsey	2,392	2,669	2,709	2,763
	Fortis Green	2,485	2,858	2,903	3,017
	Muswell Hill	2,246	2,329	2,336	2,303
	Stroud Green	2,102	1,886	1,841	1,714
	Sub-Total	15,371	16,500	16,619	16,609
Haringey	55,020	57,880	58,400	60,943	

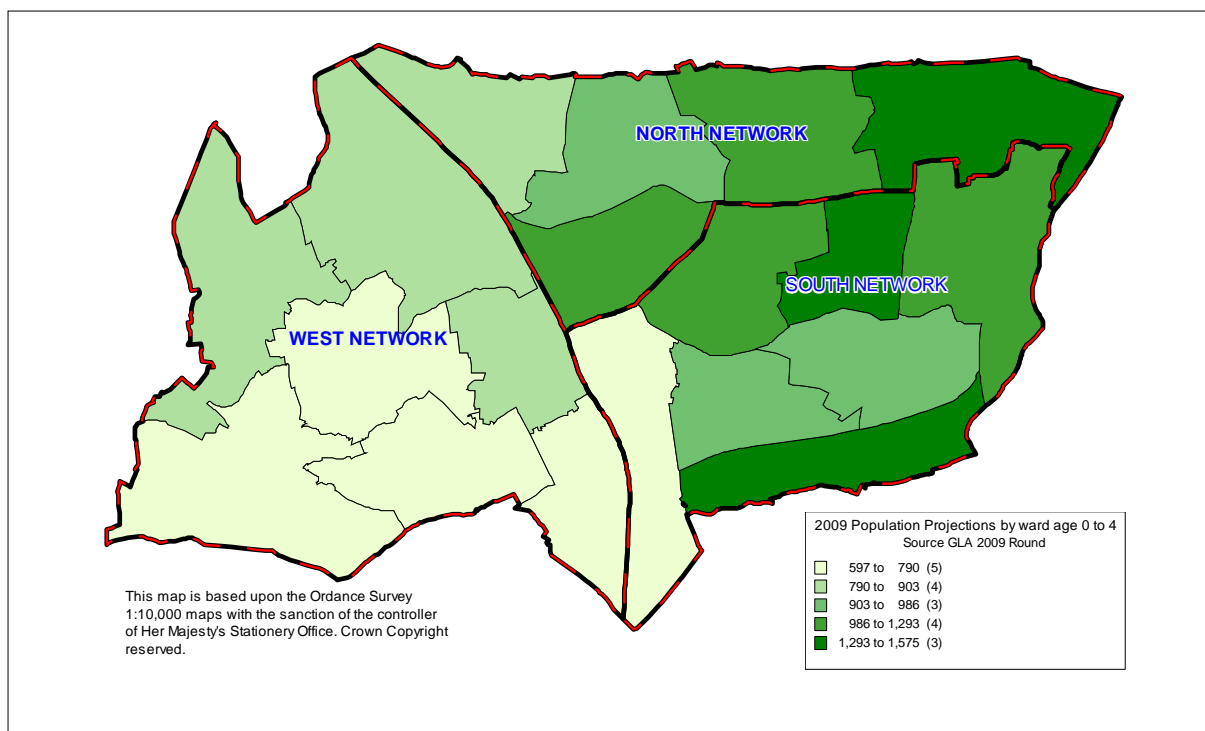
Source: 2001 'Key Statistics' and GLA 2007 and 2009 population projections

3.3. Profile by age

Profile of children between 0-4 year olds

In 2001, the number of 0-4 year olds in Haringey was higher than that of any other 0-19 age group. The 2009 GLA population projections indicate that there are 18,872 0-4 year olds in Haringey, continuing to have the largest number of children out of the 0-19 population. The wards with the highest number of children aged 0-4 were Seven Sisters, Bruce Grove, Tottenham Hale and Northumberland Park. The wards with the lowest number of 0-4 year olds were Stroud Green, Highgate and Crouch End.

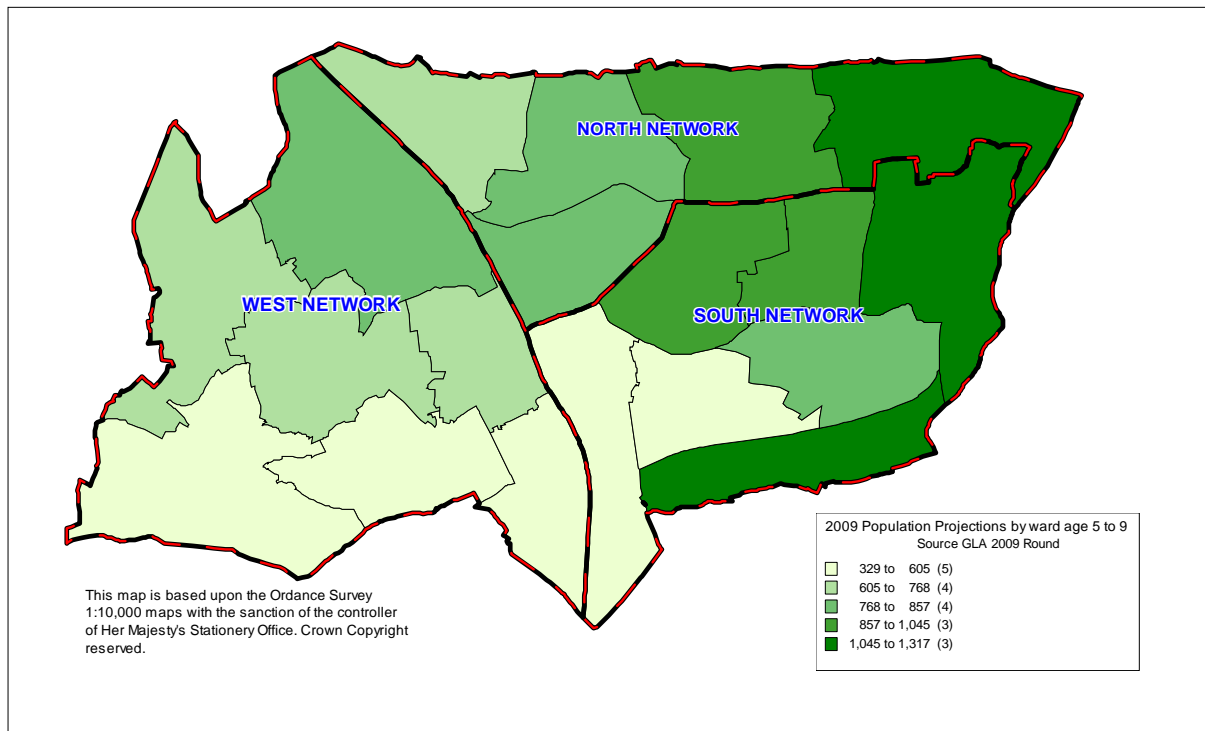
Figure 9: 2009 population projections by ward for children aged 0 to 4.



Profile of children aged 5-9 years old

In 2001, there were 13,679 children aged between 5 and 9 in Haringey. The 2009 projections indicate that there are 15,420 5-9 year olds in Haringey. The wards with the highest number of 5-9 year olds were, Seven Sisters, Northumberland Park, Tottenham Hale and Bruce Grove and wards with the lowest number of 5-9 year olds were Harringay, Stroud Green and Crouch End - see figure 7.

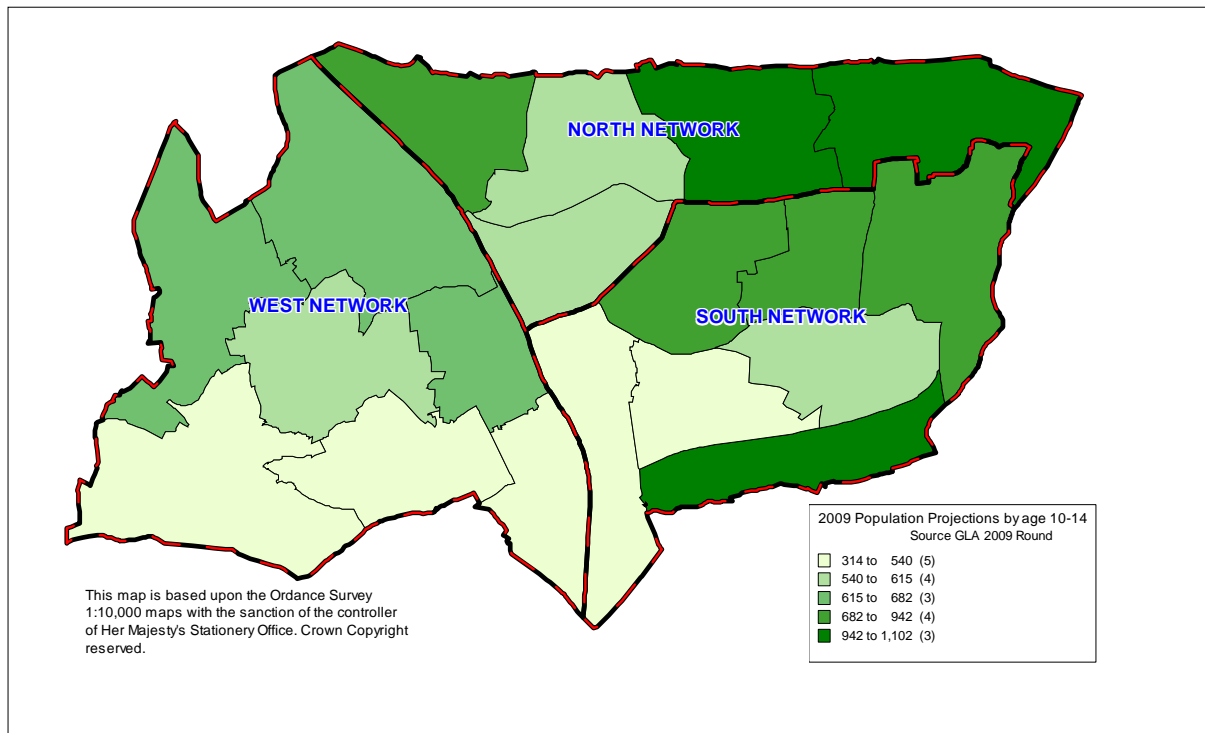
Figure 10: 2009 population projections by ward of children aged 5 to 9.



Profile of children aged 10-14 years old

In 2001, there were 13,635 children aged between 10 and 14 in Haringey. The 2009 projections indicate that there are 12,825 10-14 year olds in Haringey. The wards with the highest number of children aged 10-14 were Seven Sisters, Northumberland Park, White Hart Lane and Tottenham Hale and wards with the lowest number of 10-14 year olds were Harringay, Crouch End and Stroud Green – see figure 7.

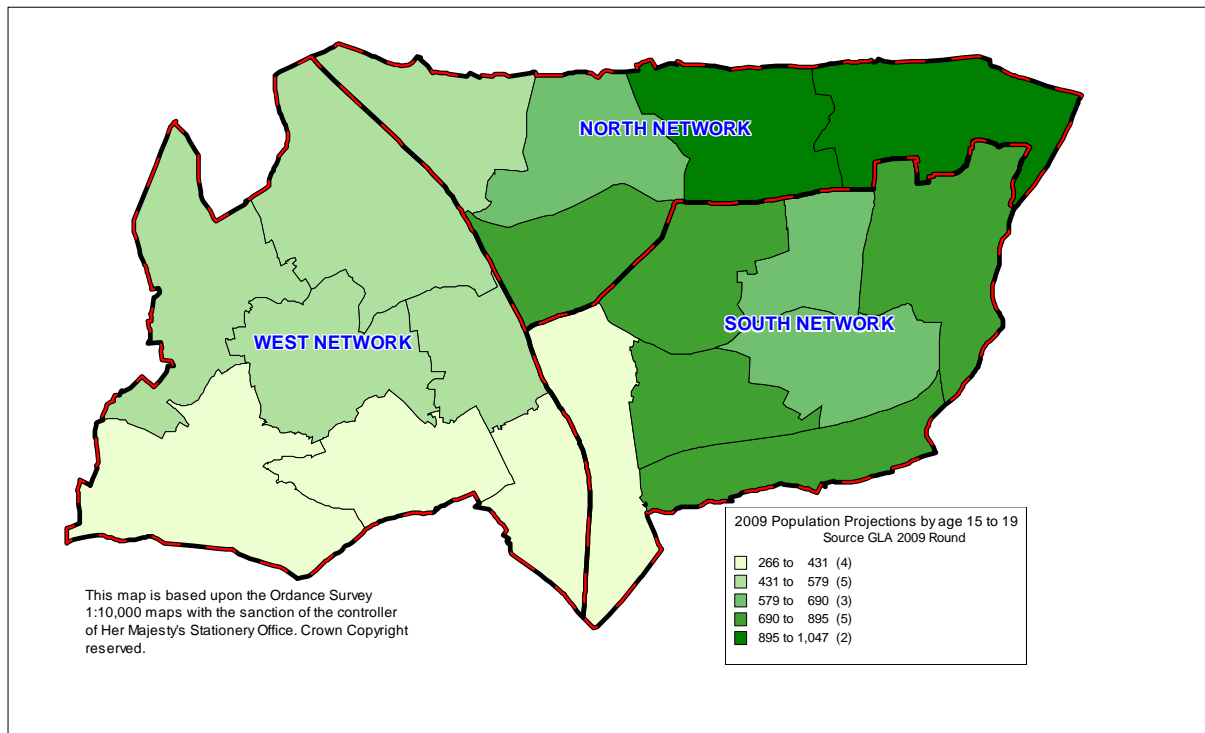
Figure 11: 2009 Population projections by ward of children aged 10-14.



Profile of children aged 15-19 years old

In 2001 there were 12,973 children between 15-19 years old. The 2009 projections indicate that there are 11,283 children aged 15-19 years old in Haringey. The wards with the highest number of 15-19 year olds were Northumberland Park, White Hart Lane and Seven Sisters and wards with the lowest number of children aged 15-19 were Crouch End, Highgate and Harringay – see figure 7.

Figure 12: 2009 Population projections by ward of children and young people aged 15-19.



3.4. Ethnicity of children & young people

The 2001 census showed that Haringey had four main ethnic groups within the 0-19 population: White British, Black African, Black Caribbean and White Other.

Figure 13 shows the ethnicity of children and young people who attend Haringey schools. Please note that figure 13 shows all pupils in Haringey schools and not only those who are resident in the borough. For 2010, the White British (16.4%), Black African (16%) and Black Caribbean (11.5%) and White Other (11.8%) remain the largest ethnic groups. Although the White British population appears to have fallen since 2007, these figures must be viewed with some caution as the proportion of unknown data has increased from 1.2% in 2007 to 9% in 2010.

Figure 13: Ethnicity of children & young people in Haringey schools 2007 and 2010.

Ethnic Group	Year Groups						Total		Total percentages	
	Reception- Year 6		Year 7 - Year 11		Year 12- Year 14					
	2007	2010	2007	2010	2007	2010	2007	2010	2007	2010
Any Other	440	397	371	357	49	105	860	859	2.70%	2.6%
Asian	1324	1160	781	777	183	165	2288	2102	7.30%	6.3%
Black Caribbean	2463	2089	1399	1399	119	331	3981	3819	12.60%	11.5%
Black-Other	279	266	246	231	24	58	549	555	1.70%	1.7%
Black African	3588	3021	1755	1776	230	523	5573	5320	17.70%	16.0%
Chinese	122	95	45	47	3	4	170	146	0.50%	0.4%
Mixed ethnic origin	1864	1617	963	1191	127	218	2954	3026	9.40%	9.1%
Other - Kurdish	602	386	397	411	25	26	1024	823	3.20%	2.5%
Other- Latin/South/Central American	219	257	100	124		20	319	401	1.00%	1.2%
Other-Vitenemese	133	103	104	106		7	237	216	0.80%	0.7%
White Albanian	187	189	60	84	9	4	256	277	0.80%	0.8%
White British	3940	3323	2021	1694	503	412	6464	5429	20.50%	16.4%
White Gypsy/ Roma/Irish/Traveller	434	395	169	170	20	16	623	581	2.00%	1.8%
White Kosovan	239	197	117	133	7	4	363	334	1.20%	1.0%
White Other	1831	2061	956	1433	97	409	2884	3903	9.10%	11.8%
White Turkish/Cypriot	1590	1374	953	990	80	28	2623	2392	8.30%	7.2%
Refused/Unknown/Not obtained	250	2816	63	127	71	42	384	2985	1.20%	9.0%
Total	19,505	19746	10500	11050	1547	2372	31552	33168	100.00%	100.00%

Source: PLASC 2007 and 2010

Ethnicity of Haringey children by ward

Ethnicity of 0-4 year olds

The January 2010 Pupil Level Annual School Census (PLASC) results for the 0-4 age group does not contain enough ethnicity data for this age group to enable statistically significant analysis.

Ethnicity of 5-9 year olds

The 2010 PLASC results show that there is little variation in the distribution of ethnic groups when compared to the 2001 census. The 2010 PLASC showed that White British 5-9 year olds ranged from 54% in Alexandra ward to 4% in Tottenham Green ward. For the Black African population figures ranged from 26% in Northumberland Park ward to 2% in Alexandra ward. The Black Caribbean population ranged from 23% in Bruce Grove ward to 3% in Alexandra ward. For the White Other population figures ranged from 16% in Highgate ward to 5% in Northumberland Park ward.

Ethnicity of 10-14 year olds

Data from the 2010 PLASC showed that Muswell Hill ward had the highest proportion (50%) of White British 10-14 year olds with Seven Sisters, Tottenham Green and Woodside the lowest (5%). For the Black African population figures ranged from 25% in Tottenham Green ward to 5% in Fortis Green ward. The Black Caribbean population ranged from 23% in Bruce Grove ward to 3% in Alexandra. For the White Other population figures ranged from 31% in Alexandra ward to 6% in Stroud Green ward.

Ethnicity of 15-19 year olds by ward

The 2010 PLASC showed that White British 15-19 year olds ranged from 52% in Fortis Green ward to 6% in Tottenham Green ward. For the Black African population figures ranged from 28% in Northumberland Park ward to 3% in Alexandra ward. The Black Caribbean population ranged from 22% in Bruce Grove ward to 2% in Alexandra ward. For the White Other population figures ranged from 41% in Alexandra ward to 4% in Crouch End ward.

3.5. Vulnerable Children

Child Protection Register

Children aged 0 to 4

On 31st August 2010, there were 108 children, under 5, subject to a child protection plan. The South (49) and North (47) networks had the largest number of children subject to a child protection plan.

Children aged 5 to 17

On 31st August 2010, there were 164 children aged between 5 and 17 on the child protection register. The North (67) and South (65) networks had the largest number of children subject to a child protection plan.

Looked After Children

Children aged 0 to 4

On 31st August 2010, there were 133 children Looked After by Haringey. The South (70) and North (48) networks had the largest number of children in care.

Children aged 5 to 17

On 31st August, there were 426 children Looked After by Haringey. The largest numbers of children in care were located in the South (182) and North (181) networks.

3.6. Children with either a special educational need or disability

Figure 14 shows the number of children in Haringey registered with either a Special Educational Need (SEN) or Disability. In 2007, there were 1,230 children and young people with either an SEN or disability, comprising 43 pre-school children, 526 primary school and 704 secondary school age children. In 2010, there were 1,300 children and young people with either an SEN or disability, comprising 37 pre-school, 572 primary school and 691 secondary school age children.

Figure 14: number of children and young people in Haringey registered with an SEN or disability.

Statemented Children by Primary Need	Pre-school	Pre-school	Primary		Secondary	
	2007	2010	2007	2010	2007	2010
Autistic Spectrum Disorder	15	17	113	232	66	142
Behavioural, Emotional & Social Disorder			52	49	134	96
Hearing Impaired	1	1	10	11	29	25
Moderate Learning Difficulties	11	9	136	103	232	187
Multi Sensory Impairment			0	0	1	1
Physical Disability	5	5	41	38	30	39
Profound Multiple Learning Difficulty	3	1	21	17	8	18
Speech Learning & Communication Needs	6	2	108	87	94	94
Severe Learning Difficulties	2	1	30	19	60	42
Specific Learning Difficulties			7	7	40	38
Visual Impairment		1	8	9	10	9
Total	43	37	526	572	704	691

Figure 15: comparison of 2007 and 2010 children and young people of pre-school to secondary school age in Haringey registered with an SEN or disability.

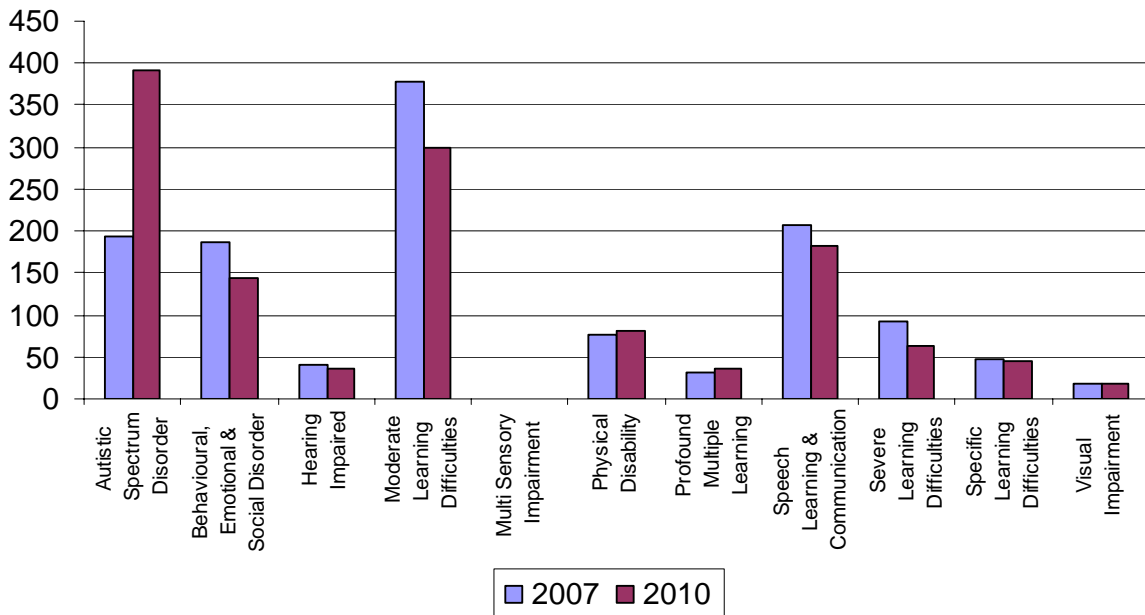


Figure 15 shows that the number of children being diagnosed with Autistic Spectrum Disorder (ASD) has steadily increased. Children being diagnosed with other types of primary needs have remained relatively stable. The number of children diagnosed with a moderate learning difficulty has slightly decreased.

Summary

- Haringey's 0-19 population is 24.6% which is above the ONS 2009 mid-year estimates for London (23.79%) and England (23.91%).
- The GLA are predicting a 4% increase in the number of 0-19 year olds in Haringey between 2011 and 2020, with marked increases of population growth amongst the 10-14 age group (12% growth) and the 15-19 age group (11% growth). The under 5 population is projected to decline by 4% between 2011 to 2020.
- Wards in the east of the borough have more children and young people between the ages of 0-19 compared with wards in the west of the borough.
- Wards in the east of the borough are also more ethnically diverse. The 2010 PLASC data shows that White British (16.4%), Black African (16%), Black Caribbean (11.5%) and White Other (11.8%) are the largest ethnic groups in Haringey schools.
- On 31st August 2010, the North and South networks had the largest number of children that were either subject to a child protection plan or Looked After by Haringey.
- In 2010, there were 1,300 children and young people with either an SEN or disability.
- The number of children being diagnosed with Autistic Spectrum Disorder (ASD) has steadily increased since 2007. Children being diagnosed with other types of primary need have remained relatively stable.

4. Factors affecting demand for childcare

This section provides a summary on the factors affecting demand for childcare, including Index of Multiple Deprivation, Work and Economic Activity and Changes to Tax Credits/Housing Benefits. It draws from data from the Department for Communities and Local Government, Office of National Statistics, CACI and Revenue & Customs.

4.1. Index of deprivation

The index of deprivation highlights the wards with high concentrations of deprivation and is a useful indicator for assessing whether residents can afford childcare in their local area.

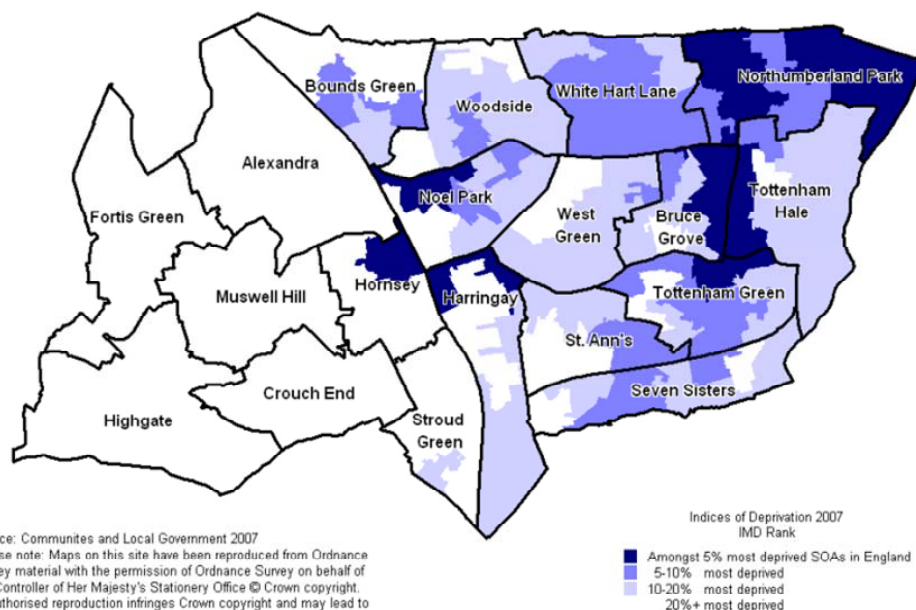
Geographical distribution of deprivation

The results from the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2007 show that Haringey is the 18th most deprived authority nationally and is the 5th most deprived authority in London.

The map below illustrates the Index of Multiple Deprivation by super output areas (SOAs). The darker areas represent the 5% most deprived SOAs in England. Twenty seven per cent of Haringey's SOAs are amongst the 10% most deprived in the country. These SOAs are concentrated in the east of the borough, mainly in White Hart Lane and Northumberland Park wards, with the exception of the SOAs in the Campsbourne area of Hornsey, which is located in the west of the borough.

Figure 16: Index of Multiple Deprivation 2007.

Indices of Deprivation 2007
Rank of IMD
Haringey SOAs



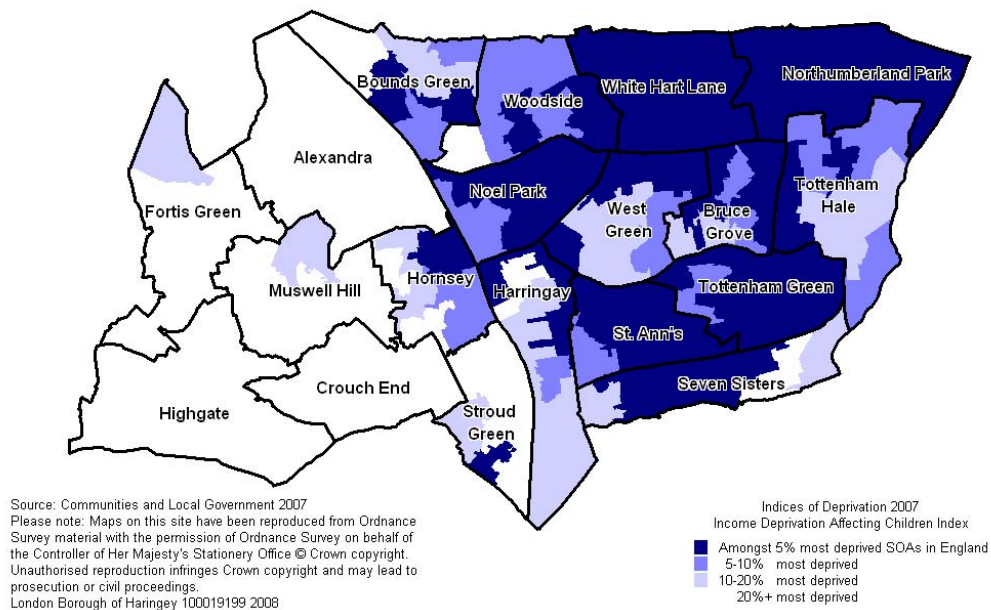
4.2. Deprivation affecting children

Haringey has the 8th highest proportion of children in poverty in the UK and the 7th highest in London (39.2%).

The income deprivation affecting children is shown in the map below. It shows that Haringey has 81 out of 144 super output areas that is 56.2% of Haringey are in the 10% most deprived in the country. There are pockets of extreme deprivation in the eastern part of the borough. The geographical spread of deprivation affecting children is much wider than that seen in the index of multiple deprivation map, with all wards in the east of the borough having at least one super output area in the 5% most deprived in the country.

Figure17: Income deprivation affecting children index for Haringey.

Indices of Deprivation 2007
Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index
Haringey SOAs



source: department for communities and local government 2007.

4.3. Work and economic activity

Since the first Childcare Sufficiency Assessment, published in April 2008, we have entered a period of recession with the job market presenting challenges for people not currently in work. Figures produced by the Office of National Statistics (ONS) show that across the UK, employment levels fell by 0.5% between July 2008 and December 2008. The latest ONS figures show that whilst UK Gross Domestic Product (GDP) fell by 0.5% between October 2010 and December 2010, the labour market remained resilient with employment levels growing by 167,000 jobs between July 2010 to September 2010. However, the full effects of the spending cuts and public sector job losses may present further challenges to the UK's economic recovery from April 2011 and beyond.

Figures 18 and 19 show the percentage of economic activity and inactivity in Haringey. Economic activity refers to people who are in employment and the unemployed, who are without a job, want a job and are actively seeking work and people who have found work but have not yet started. Economic inactivity refers to people who do not want to work and people who want a job but are not seeking employment; this may include retirees or the long term sick.

In April 2008, there were 114,300 economically active adults between July 2006 to June 2007. More recent ONS data shows that there has been a fall in the number of economically active adults in Haringey, a decline of 4,400 between July 2009 and June 2010. Haringey (67.5%) has lower than average numbers of economically active adults compared to the National (76.4%) and London averages (74.8%).

Across the UK, the recent recession has so far affected men's unemployment more than women's. In Haringey, there have been larger increases in the unemployment rates for women than men. Figure 18 shows that the number of unemployed men in Haringey rose from 4,000 between July 06-June 07 to 4,900 between July 09-June 10. For the same time frame, female unemployment significantly increased from 3,300 (6.4%) to 6,400 (13.7%). This is higher than the National (6.5%) and London averages (8.9%).

Female economic activity

There has been a fall of 4,600 economically active females from 51,700 (between July 2006 to June 2007) to 47,100 (between July 2009 to June 2010). The rate of female economic activity in Haringey (59.2%) is lower than the national (70.2%) and London (67.4%) averages.

Figure 18: comparison of economic activity from July 2006 to June 2007 with economic activity from July 2009 to June 2010.

	Haringey		Haringey		London		Great Britain	
	(numbers)		(%)		(%)		(%)	
All people								
	Jul 06- Jun 07	Jul 09- Jun 10	Jul 06- Jun 07	Jul 09- Jun 10	Jul 06- Jun 07	Jul 09- Jun 10	Jul 06- Jun 07	Jul 09- Jun 10
Economically active [†]	114,300	109,900	73.30%	67.50%	75.00%	74.80%	78.50%	76.40%
In employment [†]	107,000	98,600	68.50%	60.50%	69.40%	68.10%	74.30%	70.40%
Unemployed (model-based) [§]	10,600	13,100	9.00%	11.70%	7.30%	8.90%	5.20%	7.70%
Male								
Economically active [†]	62,700	62,900	78.60%	75.40%	81.90%	82.20%	83.30%	82.60%
In employment [†]	58,600	58,000	73.50%	69.50%	75.80%	74.80%	78.50%	75.30%
Unemployed [§]	4,000	4,900	6.40%	7.80%	7.40%	8.90%	5.60%	8.70%
Females								
Economically active [†]	51,700	47,100	67.70%	59.20%	67.80%	67.40%	73.50%	70.20%
In employment [†]	48,400	40,600	63.20%	51%	62.70%	61.30%	69.80%	65.50%
Unemployed [§]	3,300	6,400	6.40%	13.70%	7.30%	8.90%	4.80%	6.50%

Source: ONS annual population survey.

[†] numbers are for those aged 16 and over, % are for those of working age (16-59/64).

[§] numbers and % are for those aged 16 and over. % is a proportion of economically active.

Figure 19: comparison of economic inactivity from July 2006 to June 2007 with economic activity from July 2009 to June 2010.

	Haringey		Haringey		London		Great Britain	
	(numbers)		(%)		(%)		(%)	
	Jul 06- Jun 07	Jul 09- Jun 10	Jul 06- Jun 07	Jul 09- Jun 10	Jul 06- Jun 07	Jul 09- Jun 10	Jul 06- Jun 07	Jul 09- Jun 10
All people								
Economically inactive	40,600	52,700	26.70%	32.50%	25%	25.20%	21.50%	23.60%
Wanting a job	11,200	12,200	7.30%	7.60%	6.90%	6.30%	5.40%	5.70%
Not wanting a job	29,400	40,400	19.30%	25%	18.10%	18.80%	16.10%	18%
Males								
Economically inactive	16,800	20,100	21.40%	24.60%	18.10%	17.80%	16.70%	17.40%
Wanting a job	4,900	4,600	6.20%	6.80%	5.20%	5.20%	4.30%	4.90%
Not wanting a job	11,900	15,500	15.20%	17.80%	12.90%	12.50%	12.40%	12.50%
Females								
Economically inactive	23,800	32,300	40.8	39.90%	32.60%	33.80%	26.50%	29.80%
Wanting a job	6,300	6,600	8.4	7.90%	7.50%	7.80%	6.50%	6.40%
Not wanting a job	17,400	25,600	32.4	32.00%	25.20%	26.00%	20%	23.40%

Source: ONS annual population survey.

Economic inactivity

Between July 2006 to June 2007, there were 40,600 economically inactive adults in Haringey. According to the Office of National Statistics, there were 52,700 economically inactive adults between July 2009 and June 2010, an increase of 12,100. Between the same periods, the number of adults not wanting a job increased by 11,000.

Unemployment rate

The slow down of the economy which began in the second quarter of 2008 generated an increase in unemployment. The local unemployment rate, (measured as a percentage of Jobseekers allowance claimants in the working age population) was 6.1% in December 2010. Unemployment levels peaked in December 2009 and remained at the same level for December 2010. There are significant differences in the unemployment rates between wards as seen in figure 20. Northumberland Park has the highest unemployment rate in the borough, more than three times the rate of Muswell Hill, Highgate, Alexandra, Crouch End and Fortis Green. Since December

2006, the number of Job Seekers Allowance recipients has increased across all wards.

The most recent monthly labour report from the ONS (December 2010) reported that the unemployment rate for August to October was 7.9%, up by 0.1% on the previous quarter (May-July). The rise in the number of job losses was mainly driven by a loss of 33,000 jobs in the public sector. In Haringey, 1,000 public sector jobs losses are expected in 2011. Parents living in Haringey may also work for Haringey Council and use local childcare. The effects on the childcare market within Haringey will not be fully felt until April 2011 and beyond.

Figure 20: claimant count rates with proportions for Job Seekers Allowance.

Ward	JSA claimant count rates with proportions							
	Dec-07		Dec-08		Dec-09		Dec-10	
	number	rate	number	rate	number	rate	number	rate
Alexandra	115	1.5	176	2.4	263	3.5	216	2.9
Bounds Green	272	3.2	369	4.4	486	5.7	523	6.2
Bruce Grove	536	6	561	6.3	697	7.8	734	8.3
Crouch End	173	2	205	2.4	288	3.3	247	2.8
Fortis Green	153	1.9	172	2.1	267	3.2	236	2.9
Harringay	404	4.7	408	4.7	555	6.4	565	6.6
Highgate	140	1.8	162	2.1	250	3.3	200	2.6
Hornsey	389	4.7	397	4.8	579	7	541	6.5
Muswell Hill	145	2	141	1.9	247	3.4	189	2.6
Noel Park	344	4.1	446	5.3	641	7.6	643	7.6
Northumberland Park	706	8	694	7.9	883	10	990	11.2
Seven Sisters	378	4.2	458	5.1	565	6.3	604	6.8
St Ann's	432	4.8	474	5.2	587	6.5	544	6.0
Stroud Green	277	3.4	335	4.1	411	5	355	4.3
Tottenham Green	519	5.7	482	5.3	662	7.3	704	7.8
Tottenham Hale	564	6.4	544	6.2	678	7.7	748	8.5
West Green	402	5	460	5.7	641	8	583	7.2
White Hart Lane	430	5.1	449	5.3	536	6.4	566	6.7
Woodside	310	3.6	403	4.6	601	6.9	595	6.8
Total	6,689	4.2	7,336	4.6	9,837	6.1	9,783	6.1

Average Household income

Employment rates and average household income can indicate the ability to afford or access childcare. Falling demand for employment and the

subsequent increases in workless households for families with dependent children may affect demand for childcare services.

Figure 21 shows the average household income by ward in Haringey. This information is based upon income data from Research Company CACI.

Northumberland Park ward has the lowest mean household income at £27,221. Highgate ward has the highest average household income at £52,496. All of the wards in the West have average household income of more than £40,000.

Figure 21: mean average household Income.

Ward	Mean Income
Alexandra	£52,073
Bounds Green	£38,186
Bruce Grove	£32,271
Crouch End	£49,805
Fortis Green	£49,182
Harringay	£38,739
Highgate	£52,496
Hornsey	£42,729
Muswell Hill	£50,381
Noel Park	£29,067
Northumberland Park	£27,221
St Ann's	£31,789
Seven Sisters	£30,577
Stroud Green	£45,305
Tottenham Green	£27,512
Tottenham Hale	£28,674
West Green	£28,916
White Hart Lane	£28,194
Woodside	£34,508

Source: CACI 2010

Changes to Tax Credits

The June Budget announced changes to the payments of Child and Working Tax Credit. Lone parents claiming Income Support are being encouraged to return to work once their youngest child is 7 years old.

For the purposes of the Childcare Sufficiency Assessment, this section of the report examines the changes to Tax credits, Income Support and Housing Benefit and examines the implications of these changes on Haringey residents.

From April 2011, families who earn more than £40,000 per year will no longer be eligible to receive Child Tax Credits. Figure 22 shows that in Haringey between 2008 and 2009, there were 910 families in receipt of Child Tax Credit who earn £40,000 and above. From April 2011, these families will lose this benefit.

Figure 22: Average number of working families benefiting from tax credits in Haringey by their Income in 2008-09.

Award	Range of income used to taper awards							Total
	Up to £6,420	£6,421 to £9,999	£10,000 to £19,999	£20,000 to £29,999	£30,000 to £39,999	£40,000 to £50,000	Over £50,000	
WTC and CTC	4,450	1,320	2,180	230	40	-	-	8,230
CTC only	-	-	450	1,730	1,130	680	230	4,210
WTC only	1,250	380	350	-	-	-	-	1,980
Haringey	5,700	1,700	2,980	1,960	1,170	680	230	14,420

Source: Revenue & Customs

Changes to Income Support for lone parents

Until October 2009 lone parents could stay on Income Support until their youngest child was 16 years old at which point their benefits changed to Job Seekers Allowance. Since October 2009 the age was lowered to 10 and in October 2010 the age was further reduced to 7. These changes to Income Support for lone parents could affect the demand for more flexible formal and informal childcare arrangements. For example, the demand for wrap around childcare (after school club and breakfast club places) could increase as more parents have to take up work. Feedback from Jobcentre Plus also suggests that informal childcare will become a more popular arrangement during the school pick up times for primary age children.

Changes to support with childcare costs

Currently, families who qualify for help with childcare costs can get up to 80% off their childcare costs if they use registered or approved childcare. From April 2011, eligible families will only be able to claim up to 70% of their eligible childcare costs. This means that families who receive help with their childcare costs could have to find up to an additional 10% of the costs themselves.

Changes to Housing Benefit

From April 2011, a Housing Benefit cap will be introduced which will cut the maximum housing benefit that can be claimed (for a four bedroom or larger) to £400 a week. It is likely that these changes will displace families on Housing Benefit to those parts of the borough where rents are cheapest. Recent research by the Centre for Housing and Planning Research suggests that almost 50% of Haringey will become 'unaffordable' to those on Housing Benefit, with families on Housing Benefit being directed to those parts of the borough where rents are cheapest. Where those families have children, this may result in an increased demand for childcare and school places in those areas.

It is also anticipated that there will be more outward migration from the Central London boroughs (including Westminster, Camden, Hammersmith & Fulham, Kensington & Chelsea and Tower Hamlets) where rents are significantly higher and therefore unaffordable to boroughs such as Haringey, Enfield, Barnet and Waltham Forest – where private rented accommodation is less expensive. As more families with children move into the borough, this may create additional demand for childcare provision and school places.

4.4. Housing developments

The Mayor's London Plan (2008) has identified a housing target for Haringey of 6,800 new homes (680 homes a year) for the period between 2006 and 2016. If this pace continues at an average of 680 homes until 2026, this will mean over 13,000 new homes in the borough (from 2006-2026). At present, the borough is roughly on track in meeting the housing target of 640 additional units a year. The draft Replacement London Plan puts forward a figure of 820 new homes a year for Haringey from 2011, although this figure has not yet been adopted. Whether the housing figure for the borough is 680 or 820 homes per year, the resulting housing growth will increase the demand for childcare places in the future.

The London plan states that 50% of new housing developments should consist of affordable housing, with the draft Replacement London Plan putting forward the same figure. The Council's Housing Needs Assessment report produced in June 2007 indicates an extremely high level of housing need in the borough and identified a shortfall in affordable housing of 4,865 units p.a. The preliminary results of the sub regional Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA) produced in February 2010 indicates a smaller shortfall in the provision of affordable housing in the borough with a need identified for 2025 units over a five year period which is around 50% of the total requirement (including market sale housing) of 4100 units.

Tottenham Hale is undergoing redevelopment, creating an additional 5,000 dwellings from four major developments. There has been a slow down in the delivery of these dwellings as a result of the economic downturn, but it is still expected that these homes will be delivered, although over a slightly longer timescale than had originally been anticipated.

The Central Leaside development, immediately adjacent to Northumberland Park ward and extending from Pickett's Lock in Enfield to the borough boundary with Haringey, is a large scale development which aims to transform the area by creating a mix of community businesses and homes.

The Haringey Heartlands development in Wood Green is expected to generate a minimum of 1,200 additional homes.

There are a number of other potential residential development sites that are likely to come on stream over the next fifteen years. These sites are outlined in the Council's Housing Trajectory which informs, among other things, the Core Strategy – the spatial land use plan for the borough which is close to adoption. All of these new housing developments will bring additional demand for childcare across all providers.

4.5. Temporary accommodation

Figures from the Department for Communities and Local Government's Statutory Homeless 3rd Quarter (July to September 2010) data show that Haringey has the highest number of units of temporary accommodation in the country.

Temporary accommodation can be used as an indicator of population mobility. Families who live in temporary accommodation may experience more mobility which may in turn affect their childcare choices. Haringey's Housing team is working to reduce the number of people housed in temporary accommodation in line with the Government targets. In 2007, Haringey had approximately 3,500 temporary accommodation units. In September 2010, there were 3,341 units of temporary accommodation, of which 2,575 were located within Haringey with high concentrations in the east of the borough. Bruce Grove and Tottenham Hale wards have the largest number of temporary accommodation units with Highgate, Alexandra and Muswell Hill wards having the least, see figure 23.

Changes to housing benefit proposed in the Emergency Budget is likely to bring more families into the borough. It is anticipated that in many parts of inner London, households who have previously been accepted as potentially homeless and directed to the private rented sector are highly likely to re-present as homeless again. This will create additional demand for temporary accommodation if tenants evicted are considered unintentionally homeless. There may also be an increase in the number of applications to the housing register.

Figure 23: number of temporary accommodation units by ward.

Ward	Temporary Accommodation Units
Alexandra	26
Bounds Green	96
Bruce Grove	347
Crouch End	35
Fortis Green	61
Harringay	196
Highgate	12
Hornsey	114
Muswell Hill	26
Noel Park	170
Northumberland Park	192
Seven Sisters	150
St. Ann's	202
Stroud Green	37
Tottenham Green	205
Tottenham Hale	238
West Green	123
White Hart Lane	140
Woodside	205
Out of borough	766
Haringey	3,341

Summary

- Spending cuts and public sector job losses may present challenges to economic recovery. Subsequent job losses of public sector workers who work for Haringey Council and use local childcare may reduce demand for childcare within the borough.
- Changes to Income support for lone parents may increase demand for more flexible childcare arrangements.
- Changes to Housing Benefit, which will cut the maximum housing benefit that can be claimed (for a four bedroom or larger) to £400 a week is likely to increase outward migration from the Central London boroughs to boroughs such as Haringey– where private rented accommodation is less expensive.
- The Mayor’s London Plan (2008) housing target for Haringey of 6,800 new homes (680 homes a year) for the period between 2006 and 2016 will generate additional children in Haringey and is likely to increase the demand for childcare and school places.

5. Supply of childcare for children under the age of 5

This section provides a summary of the supply of childcare for children aged 5 or under in Haringey. It draws from data collected in September 2010 by Haringey's Families Information Service in their annual audit of childcare providers.

Definitions of different childcare settings

Crèches: facilities that provide occasional care for children under eight and are provided on particular premises on more than five days a year. They need to be registered where they run for more than two hours a day, even where individual children attend for shorter periods. Some are in permanent premises and care for children while parents are engaged in particular activities, e.g. education, family support activities or shopping.

Childminding: a childminder is registered to look after one or more children under the age of eight to whom they are not related too, on domestic premises. They may look after children over the age of eight but there is no requirement to register with Ofsted for this age group.

Full day care: facilities that provide day care for children under eight for a continuous period of four hours or more in any day, in non domestic premises. Examples include day nurseries and children's centres.

Sessional care: facilities where children under eight attend day care for no more than five sessions a week. Each session being less than a continuous period of four hours in any day. Two sessions are offered in any one day, with a break between sessions with no children in the care of the provider. An example of this type of childcare is playgroup settings.

Private Voluntary Independent (PVI) settings: part of the childcare market which is not controlled by the government or Local Authority.