

2.0 Describing the Haringey population¹

2.1 Population profile of Haringey

Critical to understanding need is understanding the size and distribution of the population of the borough.

According to official (ONS) estimates, Haringey had a population in 2006 of 225,700.²

- This makes Haringey the 17th most populous borough in London.
- The same estimates suggest that the population of Haringey grew by 1.7% or 3,800 people between 2001 and 2005.
- This is a little below average for London as a whole, and far below the fastest growing boroughs, like Westminster, 24.4% (45,500 people) or Camden, 12.1% (24,500 people).

2.1.1 Ward level population

Seven Sisters is the most populous ward in Haringey (13620 residents in 2005), whereas Muswell Hill is the least populous (9928 residents). At ward level, growth between 2001-2005 has occurred more in Seven Sisters, Harringay and Bruce Grove. Stroud Green (-16.7%), Highgate (-3.0%), St Ann's (-1.2%), and Alexandra (-0.8%) have all seen a decrease in their populations between 2001 and 2005.

Table 2.1.1: Ward level population, 2005

Ward	Population MYE 2001	Population MYE 2005	% of Haringey	% Change 2001-2005
Alexandra	10,475	10,388	5%	-1%
Bounds Green	10,905	11,236	5%	3%
Bruce Grove	11,997	12,930	6%	8%
Crouch End	10,762	11,085	5%	3%
Fortis Green	11,235	11,283	5%	0%
Harringay	10,525	12,151	5%	15%
Highgate	10,310	9,997	5%	-3%
Hornsey	10,075	10,676	5%	6%
Muswell Hill	9,975	9,928	4%	-1%
Noel Park	11,472	11,671	5%	2%
Northumberland Park	12,606	13,184	6%	5%
St. Ann's	13,179	13,016	6%	-1%
Seven Sisters	10,324	13,620	6%	32%
Stroud Green	12,603	10,503	5%	-17%
Tottenham Green	11,966	12,495	6%	4%
Tottenham Hale	12,728	12,990	6%	2%
West Green	11,884	12,301	6%	4%
White Hart Lane	11,985	12,512	6%	4%
Woodside	11,501	12,148	5%	6%
Haringey	216,507	224,114	100%	

Source: Mid year estimates 2005. Office of National Statistics

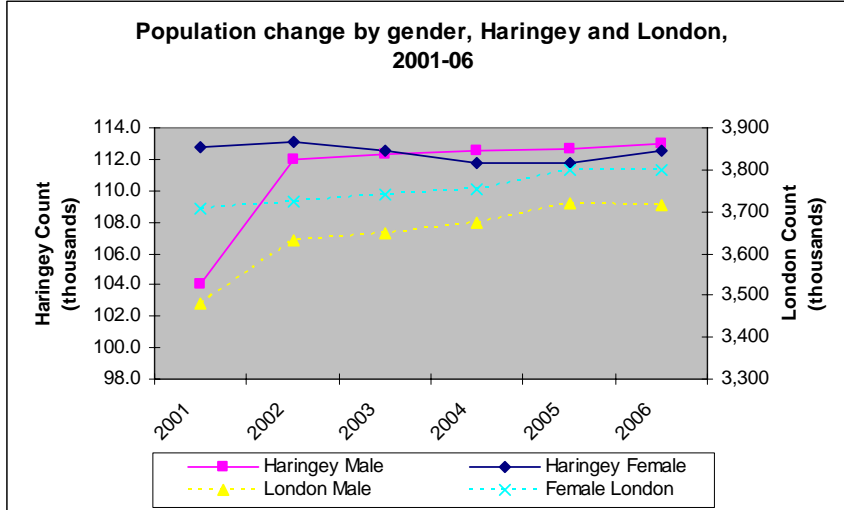
¹ Most of the data in this section has been obtained from the Haringey Borough Profile, currently being completed. Please see the borough profile for a more detailed analysis of these issues.

² The 2006 mid-year estimates from the Office for National Statistics (ONS) provide the most recent general population statistics. Some population details are only available from the 2001 Census. At ward level the most current statistics are only available from 2005 mid-year estimates, and once again some details are only available from the 2001 Census.

2.1.2 Gender profile

There are equal numbers of males and females in Haringey, with 113,000 males and 112,600 females in 2006. Over the last 5 years the male population has increased slightly.

Figure 2.1.1: Population change by gender, Haringey and London, 2001-2006

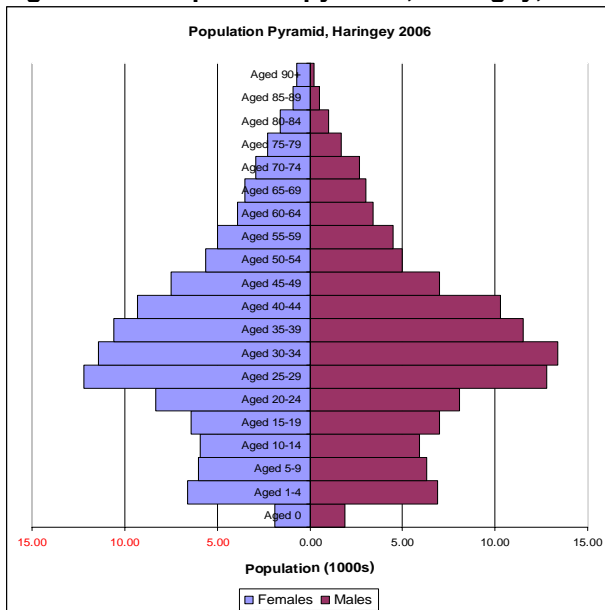


Source: MYE 2001-06, ONS

2.1.3 Gender by age

31.1% of the female population and 36.1% of the male population were aged less than 25 years in 2006, a difference of 5%. 11.9% of the female population and 9.1% of the male population were aged over 65 years in 2006.

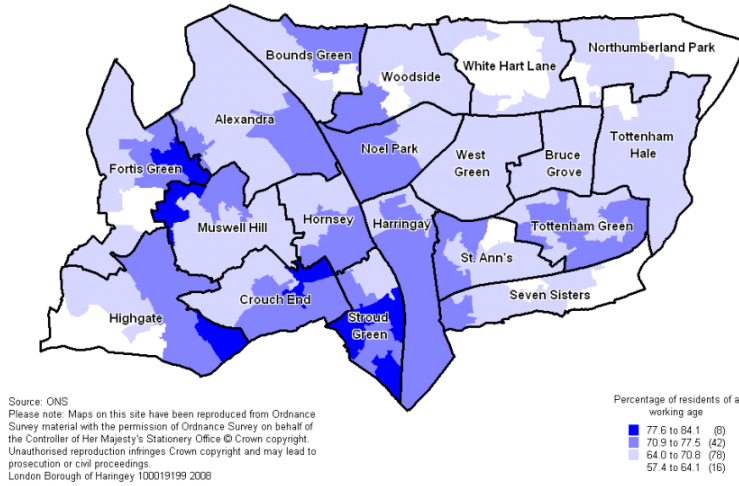
Figure 2.1.2 Population pyramid, Haringey, mid-2006



Source: MYE 2006, ONS

Figure 2.1.4: Percentage of residents of a working age

Percentage of residents of working age
Haringey Lower Layer Super Output Areas
2005 Mid Year Estimates

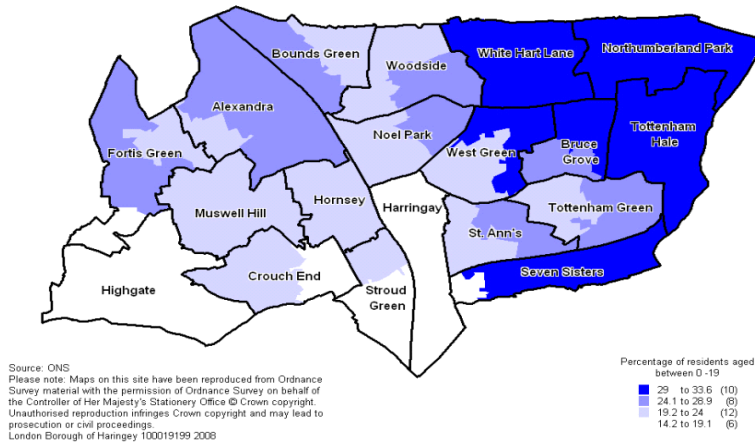


2.1.5 Children and young people

There are approximately 55,600 children and young people under 20 living in Haringey. Wards with the largest number of people aged under 19 in Haringey are in Seven Sisters, Northumberland Park, Tottenham Hale and White Hart Lane. Therefore the greatest need occurs in these wards. A comprehensive needs assessment of children and young people in Haringey is available online and discusses children and young people in more detail³.

Figure 2.1.5: Percentage of Population aged between 0 and 19 years, Haringey 2005

Percentage of residents aged between 0 - 19
Haringey Middle Layer Super Output Areas
2005 Mid Year Estimates



³ www.haringey.gov.uk/cyp, see pages 31-36

2.2 Ethnic profile of residents of Haringey

According to the 2001 Census, 34.4% of the population of Haringey reported that they were of Black and Ethnic Minority origin (BME). In 2005, it was estimated that the largest ethnic groups in Haringey were White British (47.6%), White Other (14.1%), Black Caribbean (8.3%) and Black African (9.1%). Haringey is the 5th most diverse borough in London, behind Brent, Newham, Hackney and Ealing (GLA)⁴. Between 2001-05, the largest growth in Haringey was seen in the Pakistani (38.1%), Chinese (36%), and mixed White and Asian (12.5%) communities.

Table 2.2.1: Ethnicity, Haringey and London, 2001 and 2005

Ethnicity	Haringey 2001	Haringey 2005	2005 as % of Haringey Population	2005 as % of London Population	% change 2001-2005 Haringey	% change 2001-2005 London
All Ethnic Groups	221,300.00	224,100.00			1.3%	1.8%
All Ages; White	145,500.00	146,000.00	65.1%	69.6%	0.3%	-0.3%
White: British	100,700.00	106,600.00	47.6%	58.2%	5.9%	-0.5%
White: Irish	9,400.00	8,000.00	3.6%	2.6%	-14.9%	-13.2%
Other White	35,500.00	31,500.00	14.1%	8.8%	-11.3%	5.9%
Mixed	10,000.00	10,500.00	4.7%	3.4%	5.0%	9.6%
White and Black Caribbean	3,200.00	3,200.00	1.4%	1.0%	0.0%	3.6%
White and Black African	1,600.00	1,700.00	0.8%	0.5%	6.3%	11.7%
White and Asian	2,400.00	2,700.00	1.2%	0.9%	12.5%	14.0%
Other Mixed	2,800.00	3,000.00	1.3%	0.9%	7.1%	11.0%
Asian or Asian British	14,900.00	17,100.00	7.6%	12.9%	14.8%	8.2%
Indian	6,300.00	6,800.00	3.0%	6.4%	7.9%	7.7%
Pakistani	2,100.00	2,900.00	1.3%	2.2%	38.1%	11.6%
Bangladeshi	3,000.00	3,500.00	1.6%	2.2%	16.7%	5.8%
Other Asian	3,400.00	3,900.00	1.7%	2.0%	14.7%	9.1%
Black or Black British	43,900.00	42,000.00	18.7%	10.8%	-4.3%	0.8%
Caribbean	20,700.00	18,700.00	8.3%	4.4%	-9.7%	-5.5%
African	20,200.00	20,400.00	9.1%	5.5%	1.0%	6.2%
Other Black	3,000.00	2,900.00	1.3%	0.8%	-3.3%	2.0%
Chinese or Other Ethnic Group	6,900.00	8,400.00	3.7%	3.3%	21.7%	23.3%
Chinese	2,500.00	3,400.00	1.5%	1.4%	36.0%	28.6%
Other Ethnic Group	4,400.00	5,000.00	2.2%	1.9%	13.6%	19.4%

Source: MYE, 2005 ONS

There is considerable variation in the geographical distribution of ethnic groups (measured by self report on the Census) across the borough. Residents of Black ethnic origin tend to reside more frequently in the wards of Northumberland Park, Bruce Grove and Tottenham Green.

⁴ The ethnic diversity of an area can be measured using Simpson's Index. It takes into account the number of individuals in categories present, as well as the number of categories. The Simpson's Diversity Index was applied to the 2001 Census in this example (source GLA).

Figure 2.2.1 Percentage of Haringey residents reporting that they are of Black ethnic origin (2001 Census)

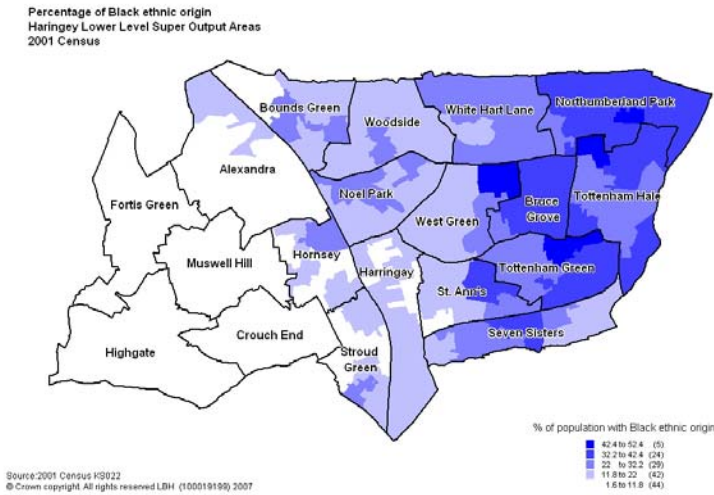
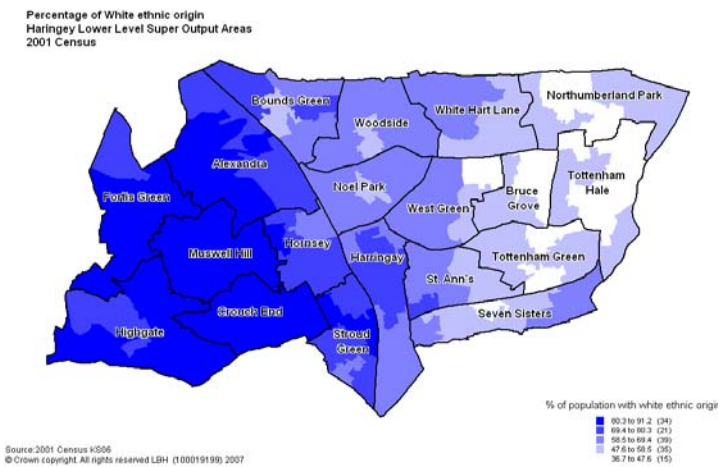


Figure 2.2.2: Percentage of Haringey residents reporting that they are of White ethnic origin (2001 Census)



Diversity can also be measured by country of birth. In Haringey residents born in Cyprus tend to live more commonly in areas around West Green, Haringey, Bounds Green, Woodside and White Hart Lane. The Turkish population of Haringey tend to reside more frequently in the areas of Northumberland Park, West Green and Tottenham Hale.

Figure 2.2.3: Percentage of Haringey residents born in Cyprus (2001 Census)

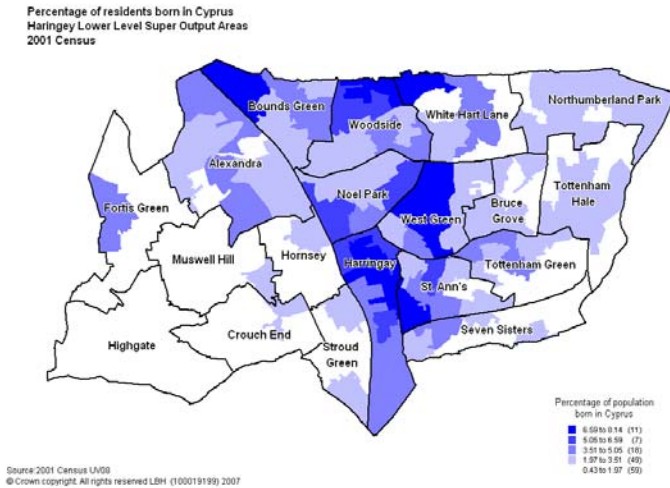
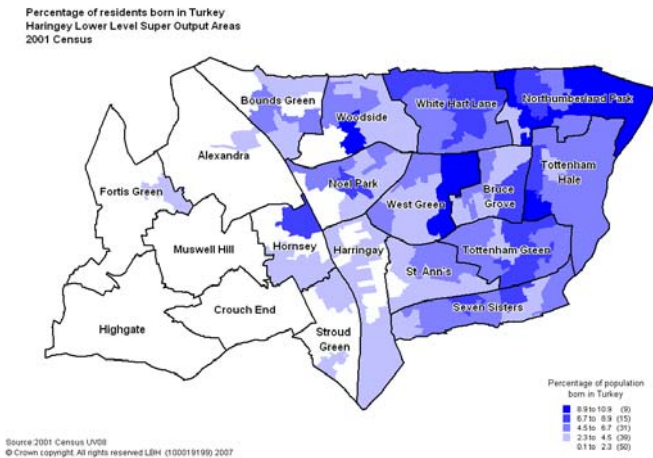


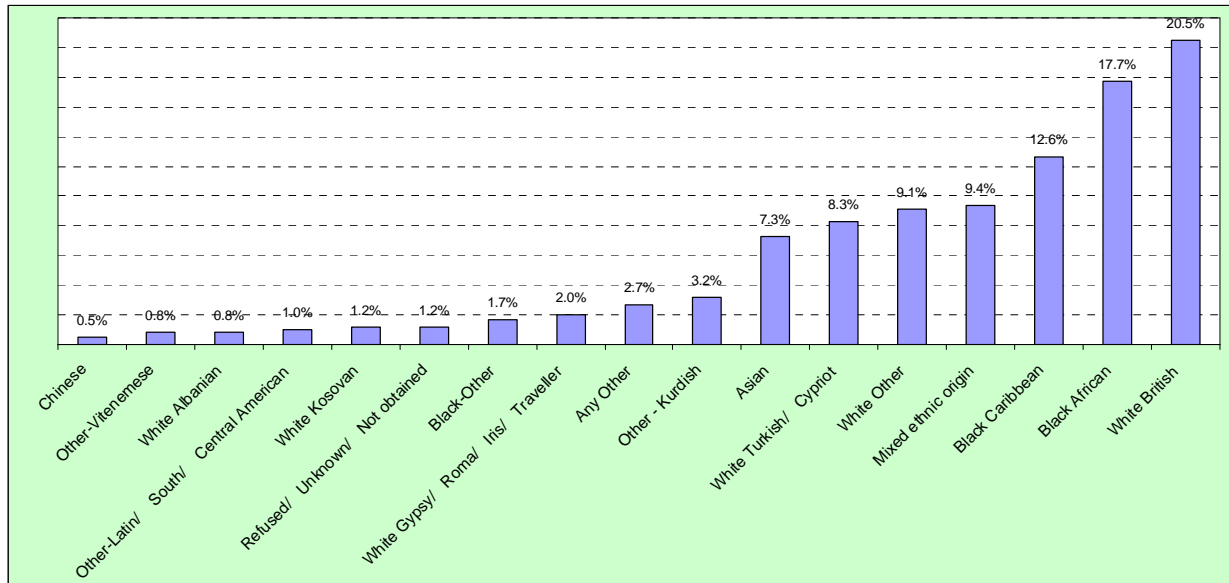
Figure 2.2.4: Percentage of Haringey residents born in Turkey (2001 Census)



2.2.1 Ethnicity of school pupils

The ethnic diversity of school children is another way of measuring the ethnic diversity of an area. The most common ethnic origin of school pupils in Haringey is White British (19.9%), followed by Black African (17.9%) and Black Caribbean (13.0%). White other (10.5%), Turkish (6.8%) and Kurdish (3.2%) are also large groups in Haringey schools.

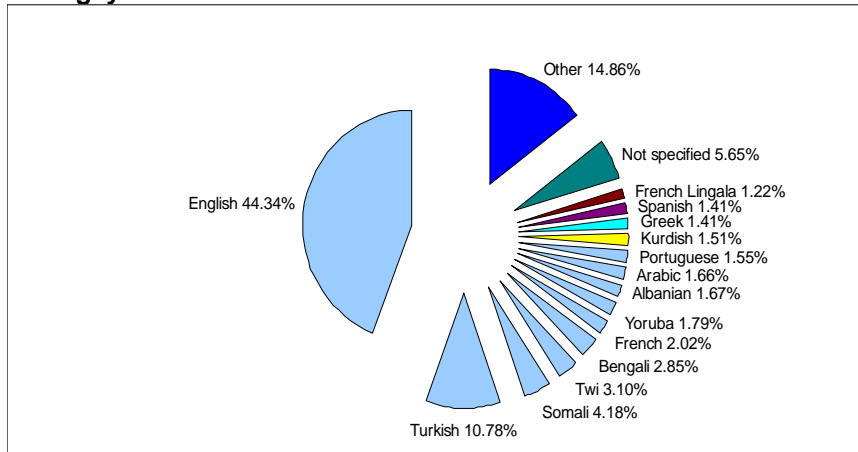
Figure 2.2.5: Ethnic origin of school pupils in Haringey, 2007



Source: Haringey Children and Young People's Service

There are approximately 130 languages spoken by pupils attending Haringey schools. The most common languages spoken (other than English) are Turkish, Somali, Akan, French, Polish and Bengali.

Figure 2.2.6: Main language spoken by children attending primary and secondary schools in Haringey



Source: School census Jan 07

2.3 Religion

Haringey is one of the religiously most diverse places in the UK. The most up-to-date figures on the religious profile of Haringey residents come from the 2001 Census. In

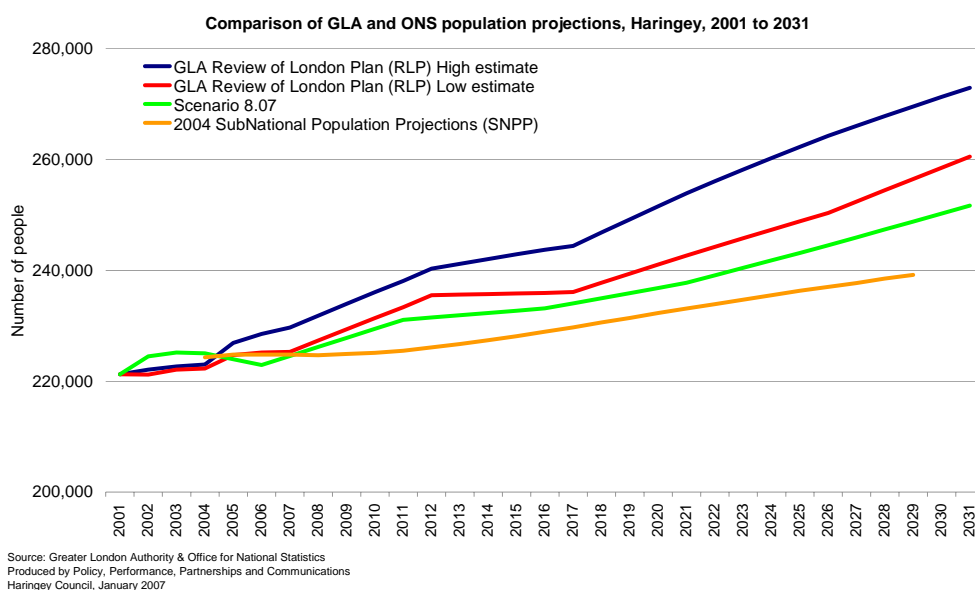
2001, half of residents of Haringey were Christian, 8.1% less than London and 21.6% less than England and Wales. 11.3% of Haringey residents stated their religion was Muslim, 2.8% higher than London, and 8.3% higher than England and Wales. Haringey has a lower percentage of residents who stated their religion as Hindu (2.1%) and Sikh (0.3%) than London (4.1% and 1.5%, respectively). A fifth of Haringey residents stated that they did not have a religion.

2.4 Population projections

If we are to understand the future needs of residents of Haringey, we need to understand how the population will change over time. The population of Haringey is expected to continue to grow, estimates of the rate of growth vary; Office of National Statistics (ONS) estimates are lower than Greater London Authority (GLA) estimates.⁵ We believe that the ONS figures for migration inflow are an underestimate as they fail to take into account recent rises in international arrivals to Haringey, measured by proxy indicators including number of registrations for National Insurance Numbers and school pupils with English as an additional language.

The population of Haringey is projected by the ONS to expand by 6.6% (14,900 residents), between 2004 and 2029. The population of Haringey is projected by the GLA to grow by 10.6% (23,800 residents) over the next 25 years.

Figure 2.4.1: Comparison of GLA and ONS estimates of population projection, Haringey, 2001 to 2031



2.4.1 Gender projections

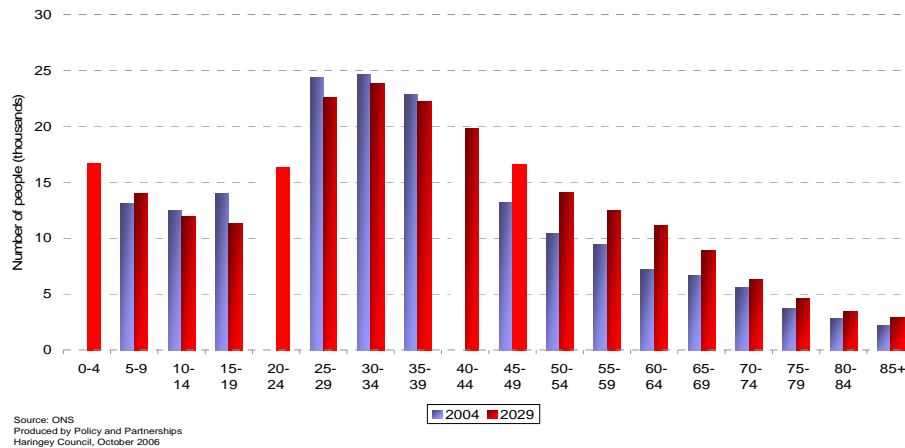
⁵ Population projections are available from the GLA and ONS (2004 SNPP). The GLA projections are produced annually and are limited to the Mid Year Estimate for Greater London, but they incorporate ward data on births, deaths, electorates and housing development, in order to distribute the borough populations by age and gender to the wards. The ONS projections are produced less frequently and are trend-based, drawing upon the past trends for migration that are assumed to continue into the future; they do not reflect, for example, the impact of likely future housing developments in an area.

The male population of Haringey is expected to grow faster than the female population, by 2029 there is expected to be 6,400 more males than females in the borough.

2.4.2 Age projections

The population of Haringey is expected to increase in age over the next 25 years. By 2025 the number of residents aged 10-39 is projected to fall by 6.3% (7,300 residents), while the number of those aged 40 to 69 years will grow by 26.7% (17,500 residents).

Figure 2.4.2: 2004 Sub-National Population Projections (SNPP) age analysis, Haringey, 2004 to 2029



The numbers of very young children is also predicted to grow, increasing demand for many children and family services.

2.4.3 Projecting the needs of older people

The Care Services Improvement Partnership has produced a tool to predict needs of people aged over 65 years. Projections are available for age, ethnicity, religion, living and supporting arrangements and health and disability indicators. The tool is called POPPI, which stands for Projecting Older People Population Information. POPPI forecasts illness to 2025, split by gender and age-band⁶. The numbers of people aged over 65 years living with limiting long term illness⁷ by 2025 is provided below as an example. It is predicted that 11,649 residents of Haringey will be living with a limiting long term illness by 2025^{8,9}. Further predictions are provided in Appendix D.

Table 2.4.1 People aged 65 and over with a limiting long-term illness, by age (65-74, 75-84, 85 and over), projected to 2025

⁶ This tool is available at: www.csed.csip.org.uk/workstreams/demand-forecasting--capacity-planning/poppi.html

⁷ This variable records whether a person perceives that they have a limiting long-term illness, health problem or disability which limits their daily activities or the work they can do, including problems that are due to old age.

⁸ Figures are taken from Office for National Statistics (ONS) 2001 Census, Standard Tables, Table S016 Sex and age by general health and limiting long-term illness. The most recent census information is for year 2001 (the next census will be conducted in 2011). Numbers have been calculated by applying percentages of people with a limiting long-term illness in 2001 to projected population figures.

⁹ Figures are taken from Office for National Statistics (ONS) 2001 Census, Standard Tables, Table S016 Sex and age by general health and limiting long-term illness. The most recent census information is for year 2001 (the next census will be conducted in 2011). Numbers have been calculated by applying percentages of people with a limiting long-term illness in 2001 to projected population figures.

	2008	2010	2015	2020	2025
People aged 65-74 with a limiting long-term illness	5,186	5,142	5,276	5,410	5,812
People aged 75-84 with a limiting long-term illness	3,684	3,739	3,959	3,904	4,178
People aged 85 and over with a limiting long-term illness	1,290	1,290	1,290	1,474	1,659
Total population aged 65 and over with a limiting long-term illness	10,160	10,170	10,524	10,788	11,649

Source: Projecting Older People Population Information, <http://www.csed.csip.org.uk/workstreams/demand-forecasting-capacity-planning/poppi.html>

2.5 Sources of population change in Haringey

2.5.1 Population Turnover

Historically, Haringey has experienced a high level of population turnover. Most population turnover occurs by people moving into and out of other parts of the UK. 36,336 migrants moved to Haringey in the year before the 2001 Census; only 10% of these came from outside the UK. Population growth in Haringey tends to be due to births outnumbering deaths rather than net inward migration.

Table 2.5.1: Migration between Local Authorities (thousands), Haringey and London, 2001-05

Haringey	Internal Migration					% change from			
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05
Inflow	16.0	15.2	15.2	15.2	15.1	-5.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-0.66%
Outflow	22.0	21.6	22.0	21.8	21.0	-1.82%	1.85%	-0.91%	-3.67%
Net Inflow	-6.0	-6.4	-6.8	-6.6	-5.9	6.67%	6.25%	-2.94%	-10.61%
London	Internal Migration					% change from			
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05
Inflow	163.6	156.0	152.5	151.6	157.6	-4.65%	-2.24%	-0.59%	3.96%
Outflow	232.2	254.2	262.9	267.8	246.9	9.47%	3.42%	1.86%	-7.80%
Net Inflow	-68.6	-98.2	-110.4	-116.2	-89.3	43.15%	12.42%	5.25%	-23.15%

Source: Vital Statistics, ONS 2001-05

2.5.2 Births and deaths

The number of children born to Haringey residents has been increasing year on year since 2003 in line with the London trend. Deaths of Haringey residents have been decreasing since 2004 at a substantially higher rate than the decline seen across London. In 2005, there were 2,804 more births than deaths in the borough.

Table 2.5.2: Number of births and deaths in Haringey and London, 2001-05

Haringey	Years					% change over years			
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2005/06
Births	3,830	3,731	3,890	4,017	4,026	-2.58%	4.26%	3.26%	0.22%
Deaths	1,475	1,488	1,507	1,327	1,222	0.88%	1.28%	-11.94%	-7.91%
Net Difference	2,355	2,243	2,383	2,690	2,804	-4.76%	6.24%	12.88%	4.24%

London	Years					% change over years			
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2005/06
Births	104,162	105,603	110,437	113,679	116,019	1.38%	4.58%	2.94%	2.06%
Deaths	58,166	57,454	57,742	53,785	52,995	-1.22%	0.50%	-6.85%	-1.47%

Net Difference	45,996	48,149	52,695	59,894	63,024	4.68%	9.44%	13.66%	5.23%
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Source: Vital Statistics, ONS 2001-05

2.5.3 Fertility rates

The fertility rate in Haringey is marginally higher than that of London and England and Wales and has been increasing marginally between 2001 and 2005.

Table 2.5.3: Fertility Rates, 2001-05

	Total Period Fertility Rate					% Change over years			
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05
Haringey	1.8	1.76	1.88	2	1.99	-2.22%	6.82%	6.38%	-0.50%
London	1.62	1.63	1.71	1.8	1.77	0.62	4.91	2.92	1.7
England and Wales	1.64	1.65	1.73	1.78	1.8	0.61	4.85	2.89	1.12

Source: Vital Statistics, ONS 2001-05

2.5.4 Migration from outside the UK

37.1% of Haringey residents in 2001 were not born in the UK; almost half of these residents were born in Asia and Africa.

Table 2.5.4: Country of birth: Haringey residents 2001

Region	Numbers	%
Western Europe (Other than UK)	8,506	11.5%
Eastern Europe	12,667	17.1%
Africa	19,226	25.9%
Asia	18,086	24.4%
North America	10,617	14.3%
South America	1,884	2.5%
Oceania	2,238	3.0%
Elsewhere	943	1.3%
Total	74,167	100.0%

Source: ONS Census 2001

Haringey continues to attract large numbers of international migrants. National Insurance Number registrations give an indication as to the changing profile of entry of legal, working age migrants into Haringey.

Table 2.5.6: National Insurance Number registration figures, 2002-2007

Top	Country	2002-2003	2003-2004	2004-2005	2005 -2006	2006-2007
1 to 5	Poland	240	600	1340	2760	3830
	Turkey	380	520	390	340	350
	Italy	210	220	210	320	390
	France	190	230	160	290	400
	Australia	230	200	190	290	340
6 to 10	Bulgaria	280	430	270	70	160
	South Africa	240	250	210	260	140
	Hungary	20	50	150	360	490
	Jamaica	300	400	150	100	70
	Rep of Lithuania	40	80	220	370	280
11 to	Spain	200	200	160	210	220

	Ghana	170	200	190	180	170
	India	180	190	180	160	180
	Nigeria	130	140	160	190	180
	Somalia	200	180	140	150	130
16 to 20	Germany	130	130	120	180	230
	Mauritius	70	160	200	220	120
	China Peoples Rep	140	200	140	120	110
	Slovak Rep	20	30	150	250	240
	Brazil	50	110	100	160	150
Outside Top 20	Portugal	80	130	100	140	110
	Rep of Ireland	90	120	80	120	120
	Bangladesh	110	120	80	80	130
	USA	100	90	90	80	130
	Netherlands	60	80	90	120	120
	New Zealand	90	80	60	90	110
	Pakistan	70	70	100	90	100
	Czech Rep	30	30	100	110	120
	Yugoslavia	160	140	90	20	

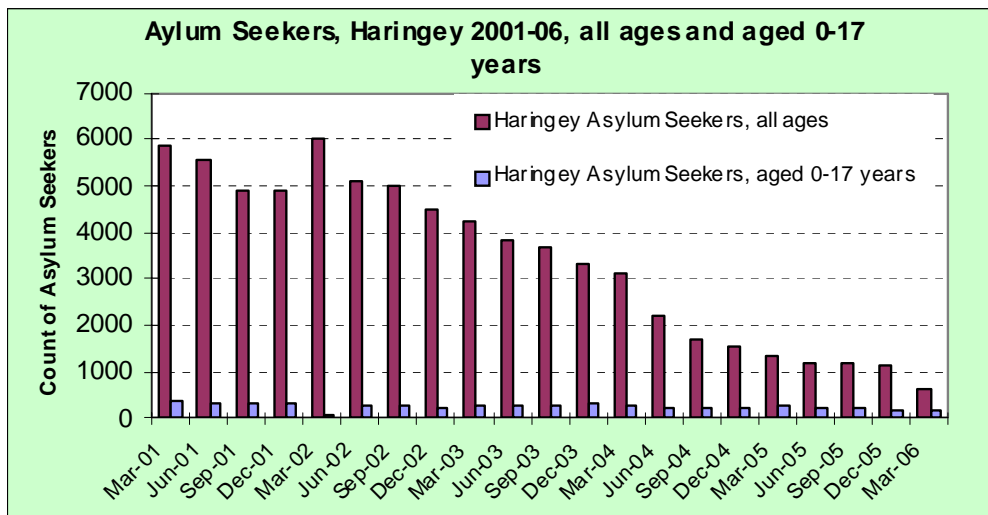
Source: Department of Work and Pensions (DWP), 2007

KEY
Rank 1-5
Rank 5-10
Rank 11-15
Rank 16-20
Outside Top 20

2.5.5 Asylum Seekers

Haringey attracts a relatively large number of Asylum Seekers. However, over the last 5 years the number arriving in the borough has dropped from 5,823 in March 2001 to 649 in March 2006, peaking in March 2002 at 6,032. The proportion of London's asylum seekers settling in Haringey has fluctuated over the last 5 years between 8.6% and 11.4%, although in March 2006 it dipped to 6.1%. The total number of individuals in receipt of subsistence only support from National Asylum Support Service (NASS) has fallen from 1,172 in April 2005 to 734 in March 2006, representing 11.7% and 8.3% of London, respectively.

Figure 2.5.1: Asylum Seekers arriving in Haringey, 2001-06



Source: London Asylum Seekers Consortium, 2006

2.5.6 Anticipated housing growth in Haringey

Several geographical areas of Haringey have been identified as sites for regeneration and housing growth. Major areas of growth include Tottenham Hale, Haringey Heartlands, Tottenham High Road, Upper Lea Valley and Wood Green Town Centre¹⁰. A well designed and maintained environment increases well-being and the sense of pride that people have in their area. Well designed communities can also enhance well being by providing opportunities for physical activity and healthy living. Several of these developments will involve large increases in housing in the area. Haringey Heartlands will be a key development area and may involve 3000 new dwellings. The Tottenham Hale Urban Centre Masterplan outlines proposals for 2,500 new homes, new employment opportunities and major improvements to six sites in one of the key regeneration areas in Haringey. Major redevelopment plans for Tottenham include a new urban centre with a high quality station square and up to 5000 new homes. These plans will have an impact on the future population profile and needs of Haringey.

2.6 Key Issues and gaps in understanding

- Population turnover in Haringey is high. Mobile populations are difficult to count as these people are often not included in usual ways we measure population. It is therefore difficult to obtain an understanding of the needs of these populations. People who are highly mobile, such as travellers, migrant workers and their families, unaccompanied minors, people who are homeless and people seeking asylum may have greater difficulty accessing basic preventive services than others and thus may experience greater need. It is important to develop mechanisms to better measure the needs of these groups into the future.
- We currently require further information on the effect of population change on need and service demand into the future. Future work could be done on modelling future trends by care group, based on population and demographic change.

¹⁰

Further details can be found at: www.haringey.gov.uk/supplementary_planning_documents

- Linking separate data sets would give us a more sophisticated understanding of current and future service need and the links between population groups.

