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The Local Economy, Skills and Educational Attainment

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Introduction

Haringey's position near the centre of London should leave the borough well placed to take advantage of the capital's economic success. However, not all of our community have shared in this success. We want our already prosperous areas to continue to flourish and prosperity to spread across the borough. We want more people engaged in employment, training and education.

Our overall approach to delivering economic vitality and greater prosperity for all is set out in our Economic Regeneration Strategy.

Key Statistics

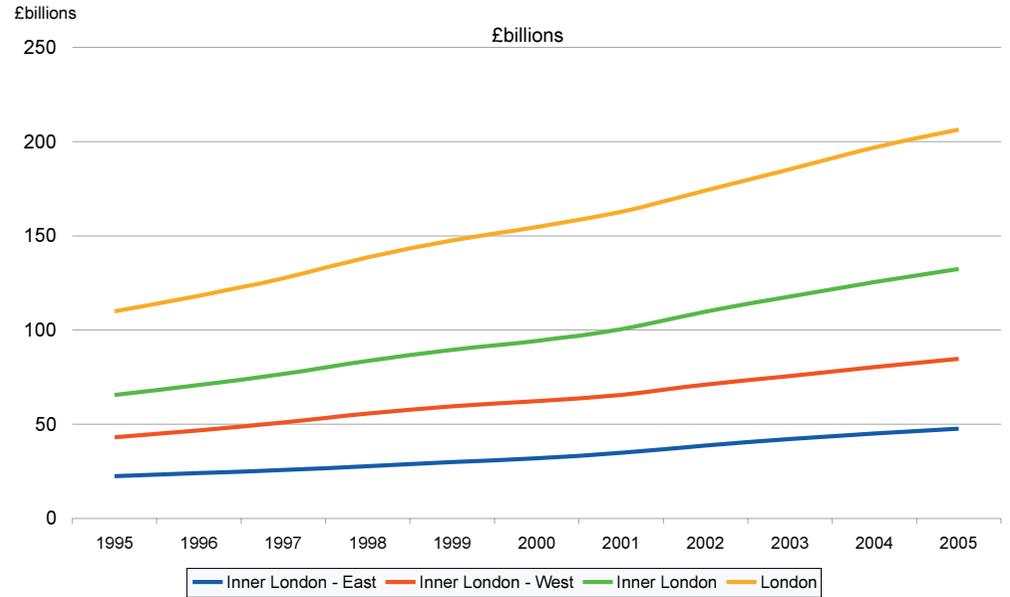
- Haringey's economic activity rate (those in work plus those looking for work set against the adult population as a whole) has improved by 12.6% from 61.7% in 2003/04 to 74.3% in 2006/07: but this is still below London and England.
- Haringey's employment rate has increased significantly to 69.0%, and is now only marginally below the London average.
- The ethnic minority employment rate has increased to 59.1%.
- Haringey has moved from being in 2004 the 13th to in 2007 the 18th most deprived borough in London
- 8,000 people were estimated to be ILO (International Labour Organisation) unemployed in Haringey, representing a rate of 7.1%, which is below that of London but above that of England
- There were 6,720 Job Seeker Allowance (JSA) claimants in Haringey in October 2007; Northumberland Park had the highest JSA claim rate out of all wards in London.
- The average gross weekly earning of full-time workers in Haringey has increased to £526.30
- The average full-time and part-time gross weekly earnings for males were £484.30 compared with £417.10 for females.
- Real estate, renting and business activities are now the largest industry in the borough.
- Haringey has a polarised skills base; 21.4% of the borough's working age population have a level 1 or below qualification while 39.8% have a level 4 or above qualification.
- At Key Stage 2, Haringey's rate of progress since 2002 has been better than the national trend, with an impressive 4% improvement in mathematics and a 5% improvement in science in 2007.
- At GCSE, Haringey's rate of progress since 2001 has been at more than twice the national rate.
- 19 year olds achieving level 2 in Haringey have increased from 53.0% to 62.0% (2004 to 2006) compared with the national increase from 66.3% to 71.4% of all those in that age group.
- The percentage of young people who are not in education, employment or training (NEET) has decreased significantly to 9.8% of them in January 2008.

The Economy

The most common way of measuring the general size and performance of an economy is through Gross Domestic Product (GDP). However, it is only possible to measure GDP at a national level, so Gross Value Added (GVA) is the preferred option for measuring UK (United Kingdom) subnational economic performance and is a major component used for measuring GDP.

Total GVA (measured at current basic prices) in Inner London – East is currently (2005) estimated to be at its highest recorded level of £47 billion and has more than doubled since 1995 with ten successive years of growth. This growth in GVA since 1995 is also the highest of all the London NUTS3¹ areas, although this area still trails Inner London – West, where total GVA is currently estimated to be £85 billion. Taking Inner London – East and Inner London – West² together, Haringey is part of region that contributes 12% of the UK’s total economic output.

Chart 3.1: Total GVA, 1995 to 2005



Source: Office for National Statistics

¹ NUTS (Nomenclature Units of Territorial Statistics) areas, are used for collecting regional statistics that are comparable across the European Union. The smallest NUTS geography (NUTS3) is comprised of groupings of local authority areas. In London, there are five NUTS3 areas with Haringey being located in Inner London - East (the other boroughs are Hackney, Islington, Lambeth, Newham, Southwark, Lewisham and Tower Hamlets).

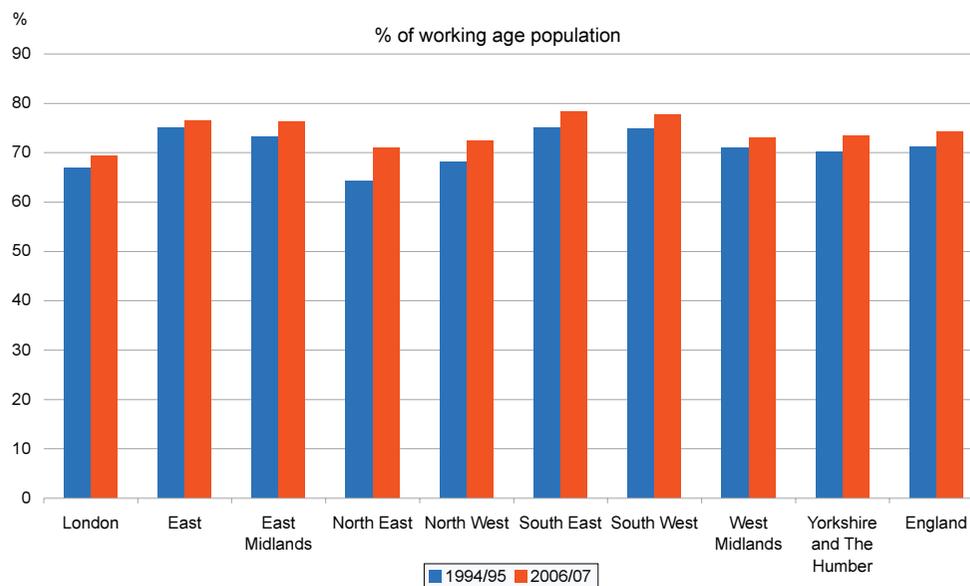
² The boroughs in Inner London – West are: Camden, City of London, Hammersmith and Fulham, Kensington and Chelsea, Wandsworth and Westminster.

Employment in London

Historically, employment rates in London have been higher than elsewhere in the country. However, this changed in the 1990s and London's employment rate is now not only below the national average, but is also the lowest of all English regions.

Suggested reasons for the difference between London's employment rate and the rest of the country are: commuter patterns (i.e. people working but not living in London); a higher number of full-time students; and the fact that London has a disproportionate number of people who tend to suffer from labour market disadvantage, regardless of location, such as ethnic minorities, lone parents and those with low or no qualifications.

Chart 3.2: Regional employment rates, 1994/95 to 2006/07

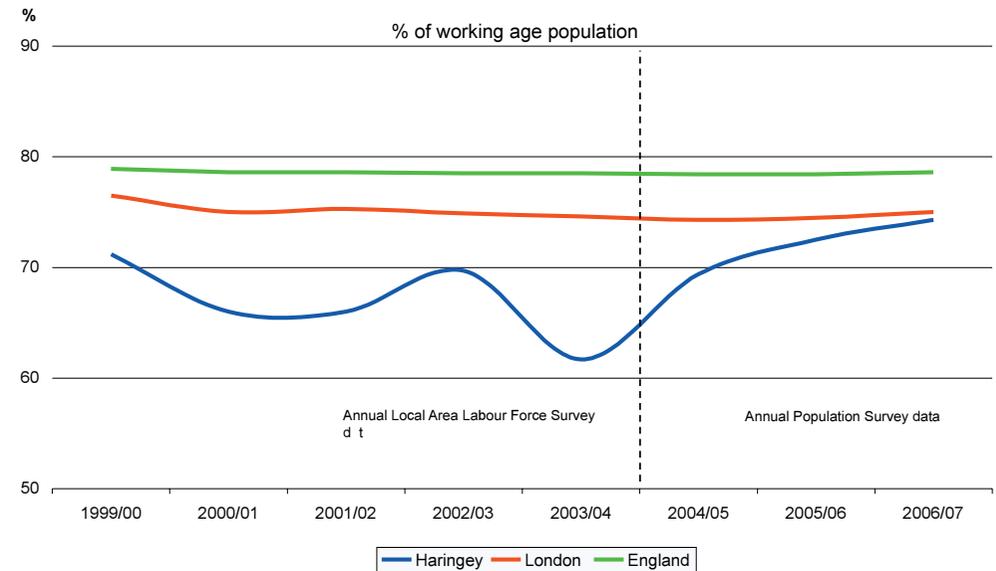


Sources: Annual Labour Force Survey and Annual

The Haringey labour force³

Analysing economic activity is a good indicator of participation in the labour market. The rate of economic activity is essentially a measure of the number of people who are employed plus the number of people who are unemployed and actively seeking work expressed against the total working age population. Based on this definition, the number of Haringey residents participating in the labour market has increased significantly over the past few years. At 2006/07, the economic activity rate in Haringey was 74.3% compared to with a low of 61.7% in 2003/04. Despite this improvement, Haringey's economic activity rate continues to remain slightly below the London (75.0%) and England (78.6%) averages.

Chart 3.3: Economic activity rate, Haringey and comparator areas, 1999/00 to 2006/07



Sources: Annual Local Area Labour Force Survey and Annual Population Survey

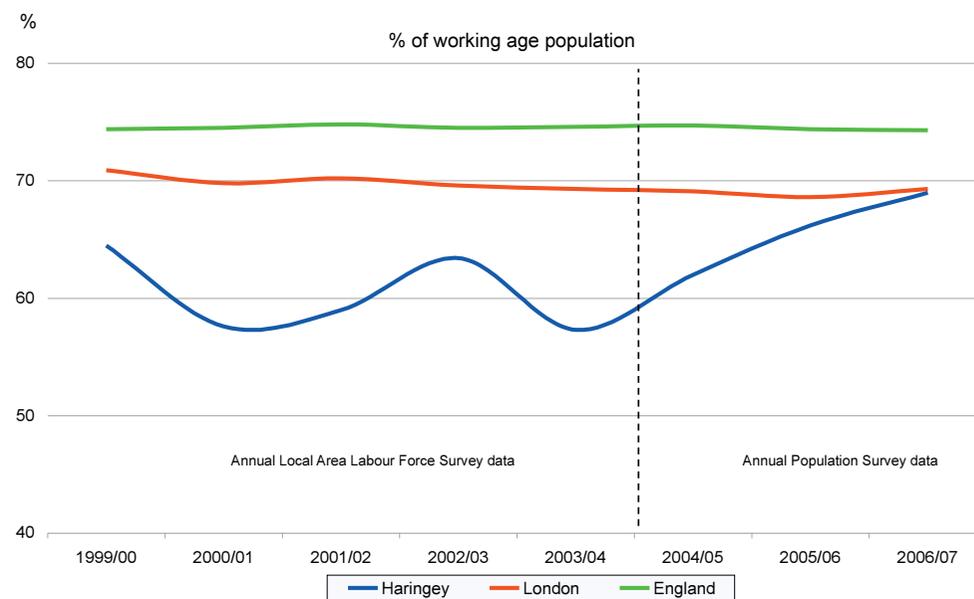
³ Please note that the following comparisons between Haringey and other areas in terms of employment and ILO unemployment levels should be treated with caution; variances in these figures may be due to sampling variability rather than any real changes in employment and/or ILO unemployment levels.

Employment in Haringey

The employment rate in Haringey has been historically much lower than both the London and England averages, and in 2004/05 the borough was one of only eight local authority areas in England that had an employment rate below the low European Union average of 63.3%⁴. However, since this period employment in Haringey has increased significantly, to the extent that the current rate (2006/07), at 69.0%, is now only marginally below the (admittedly low) London average of 69.3%. However, Haringey's employment rate remains significantly below the English average of 74.3%.

The Government's long term aspiration for full employment would mean 80% of the nation's working age population⁵ being in work, although there is no committed timeframe for this ambition to be achieved. For this ambition to be achieved sub-nationally, over half a million extra Londoners would need to be employed. In Haringey, this would require over 16,000 residents to find employment.

Chart 3.4: Overall employment rate, Haringey and comparator areas, 1999/00 to 2006/07



Sources: Local Area Labour Force Survey and Annual Population Survey

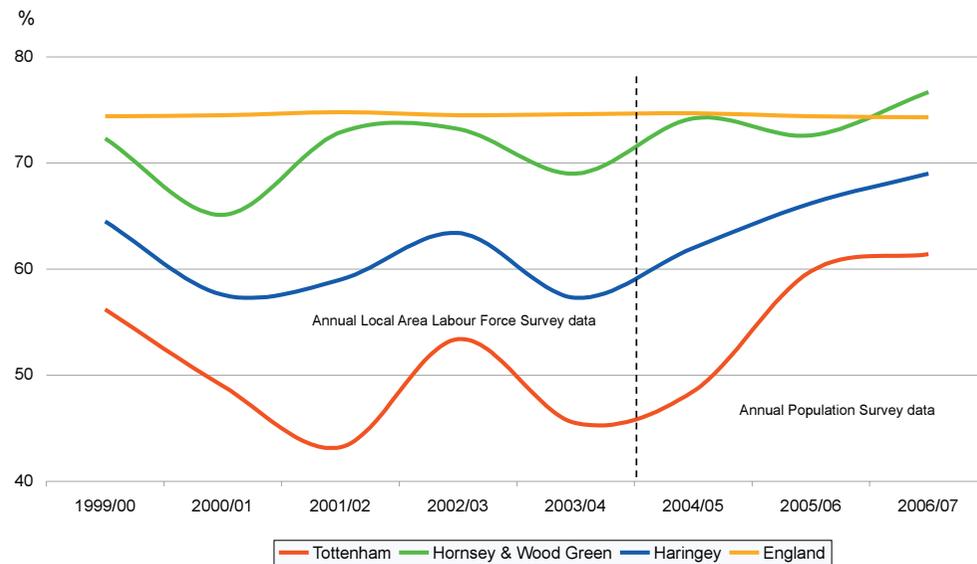
⁴ This analysis is based on data from the Annual Local Area Labour Force Survey rather than the Annual Population Survey. The 7 remaining local authorities with employment rates below the EU average were: Barking and Dagenham, Easington, Hackney, Liverpool, Manchester, Newham and Tower Hamlets.

⁵ The working age population is defined as males aged 16 to 64 and females aged 16 to 59.

Employment across Haringey

The recent increase in Haringey's employment rate has been mainly concentrated in the more deprived Tottenham parliamentary constituency, where the employment rate has increased from the low of 43.2% in 2001/02 to 61.4% in 2006/07. However, the current employment rate in Tottenham still remains significantly below the rate in the Hornsey and Wood Green constituency area, which at 76.7% is above the England average of 74.3%.

Chart 3.5: Overall employment, Haringey parliamentary constituencies, 1999/00 to 2006/07

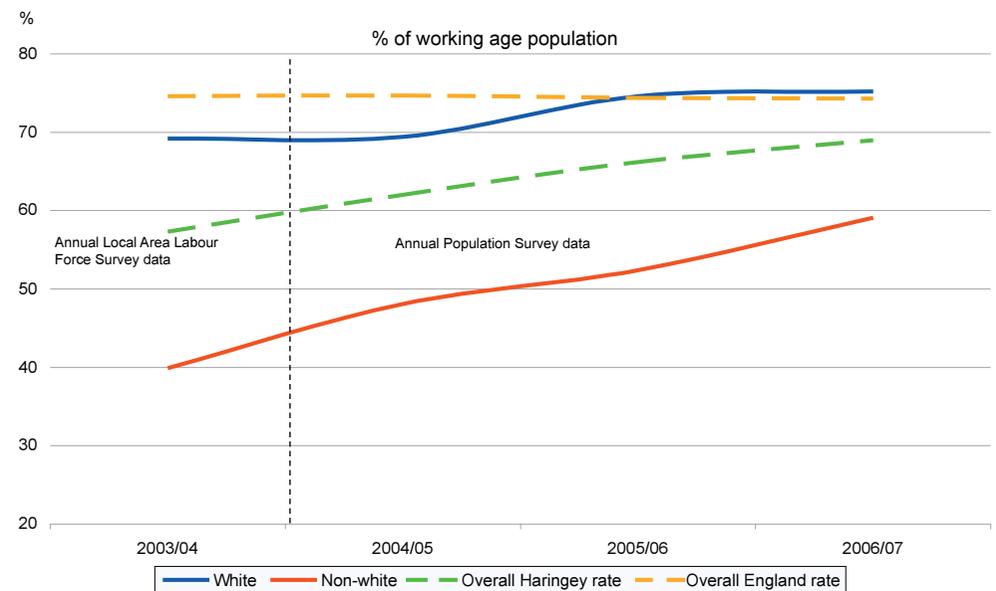


Sources: Local Area Labour Force Survey and Annual Population Survey

Employment by ethnicity

The employment rate amongst Haringey's ethnic minority population broke through the 50% barrier for the first time in 2005/06 to reach 52.4%; this progress continued through to 2006/07 where the ethnic minority employment rate increased further to 59.1%. However, despite this increase, ethnic minorities in the borough are still significantly less likely to be employed than their white⁶ counterparts - the employment rate for this group is currently 75.2%, which is higher than the overall England average.

Chart 3.6: White and non-white employment rates, Haringey, 2003/04 to 2006/07



Sources: Local Area Labour Force Survey and Annual Population Survey

⁶ The definition of white includes: White British, White Irish and Other White.

Deprivation

Despite Haringey's sustained economic growth, not all of our community have shared in the prosperity. Deprivation and worklessness (as set out below) have left some members of the community socially excluded. We know that deprivation can have a negative impact upon the physical environment, health and wellbeing and the life chances of children and young people. We will target poverty; putting efforts into income maximisation, eligibility for benefits, debt reduction and social inclusion.

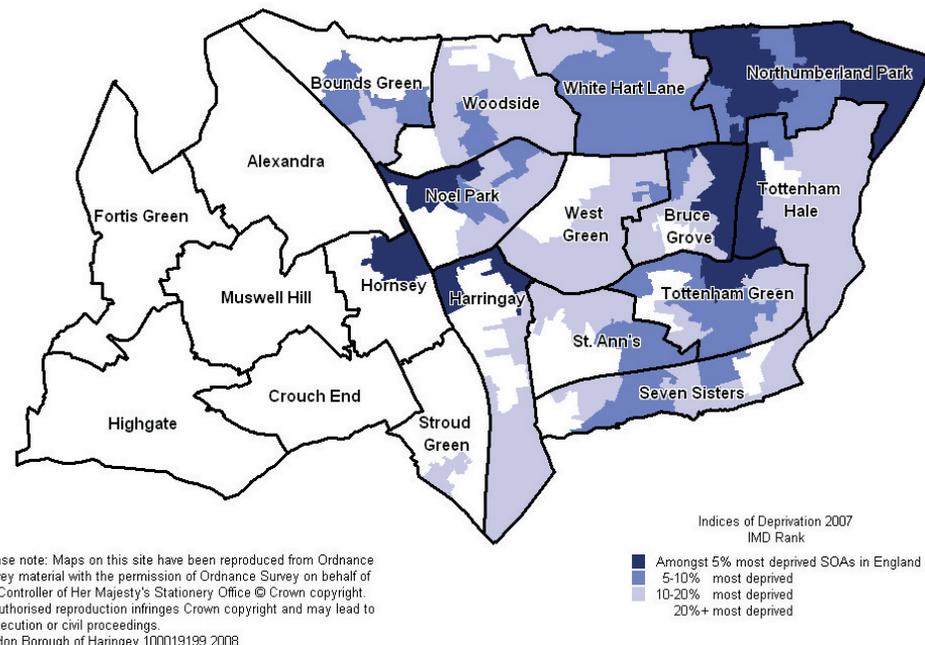
The Index of Multiple Deprivation 2007 (IMD 2007) is a measure of multiple deprivation at small area level; it draws together a number of socio-economic criteria such as education and income in a way that allows us to compare areas across the country.

The IMD 2007, Table 3.1, shows that Haringey has moved from being in 2004 the 13th most deprived borough to, in 2007, the 18th most deprived borough in England. It remains the 5th most deprived in London, behind Tower Hamlets, Hackney, Islington, and Newham.

Map 3.1 shows the distribution of deprivation in the borough by Super Output Areas (SOA). It shows that areas in Haringey that have the highest deprivation scores are in the east of the borough, particularly the north east, in White Hart Lane and Northumberland Park. Haringey's widespread level of deprivation is reflected by the finding that of the 144 Super Output Areas (SOAs) 26% are among the top 10% most deprived in the country, which is down from 30% in 2004; all except one of these is in the east of the borough.

Map 3.1: IMD 2007- SOA level

Indices of Deprivation 2007
Rank of IMD
Haringey SOAs



Source: Communities and Local Government 2007

Table 3.1: Table: Index of Multiple Deprivation 2007- Boroughs by Average SOA Scores

Borough	London Rank	National Rank	2004-2007 change in national rank	
Hackney	1	2	-3	▲
Tower Hamlets	2	3	-1	▲
Newham	3	6	-5	▲
Islington	4	8	2	▼
Haringey	5	18	5	▼
Lambeth	6	19	-4	▲
Barking and Dagenham	7	22	-20	▲
Greenwich	8	24	-17	▲
Southwark	9	26	9	▼
Waltham Forest	10	27	-20	▲
Lewisham	11	39	-18	▲
Brent	12	53	-28	▲
Camden	13	57	38	▼
Hammersmith and Fulham	14	59	-6	▲
Westminster	15	72	33	▼
Enfield	16	74	-30	▲
Ealing	17	84	-15	▲

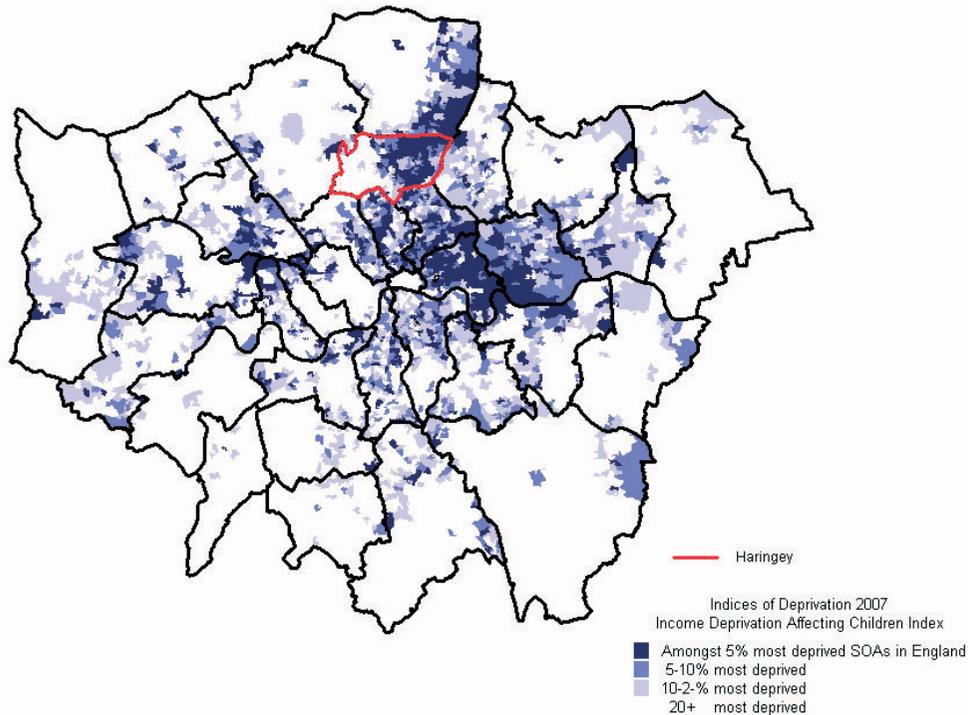
Borough	London Rank	National Rank	2004-2007 change in national rank	
Kensington and Chelsea	18	101	-15	▲
Hounslow	19	105	3	▼
Croydon	20	125	-15	▲
Barnet	21	128	-65	▲
Redbridge	22	143	-20	▲
Wandsworth	23	144	16	▼
Hillingdon	24	157	-9	▲
Bexley	25	194	-18	▲
Havering	26	200	-14	▲
Harrow	27	205	-27	▲
Merton	28	222	2	▼
Bromley	29	228	-10	▲
Sutton	30	234	-2	▲
Kingston upon Thames	31	245	-21	▲
City of London	32	252	26	▼
Richmond upon Thames	33	309	8	▼

Source: Indices of Deprivation, DCLG, 2007.

Child poverty

The IMD also provides information on Income Deprivation Affecting Children (IDACI). This is the proportion of the under 16s in a family in receipt of means-tested benefits.

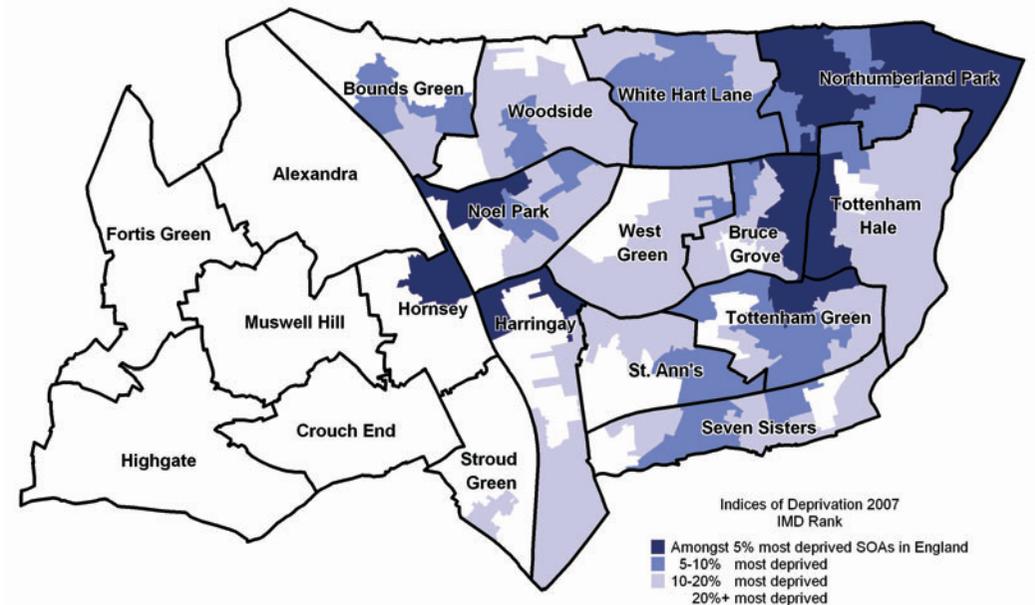
Map 3.2: Indices of Deprivation 2007 - Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index - London SOAs



Source: Communities and Local Government 2007

Map 3.3, shows the distribution of Super Output Areas (SOAs) in Haringey in 2007, and that income deprivation in families with children is much more common in the east of the borough, particularly Northumberland Park and White Hart Lane.

Map 3.3: Indices of Deprivation 2007 - Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index - Haringey SOAs



Source: Communities and Local Government 2007

Across London, Haringey ranks as the 5th most deprived borough in relation to income deprivation affecting children based on the average IDACI for SOA. The top 5 also includes Tower Hamlets, Hackney, Newham and Islington.

At present it is not possible to measure child poverty at the borough level – at least not using the government’s preferred measure (children living in families with incomes below 60% of the median). Until data is available local authorities are expected to use uptake of out of work benefits as a proxy for poverty – including Job Seekers Allowance, Incapacity Benefit, Income Support and Pension Credit.

According to DWP figures, between 2004-2007, the percentage of children living in families who are in receipt of out of work benefits has declined by 4% to 36.4%. This downward trend is projected to continue for the next four years with an estimated 35% of children living in poverty in Haringey by 2011. See Table 3.2, Chart 3.7 and Chart 3.8.

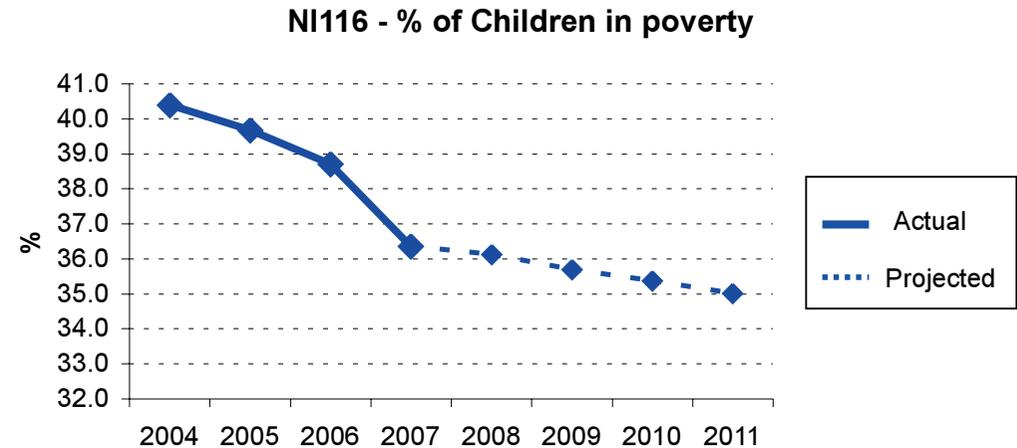
Haringey is committed to reducing child poverty and we have therefore agreed a target to reduce the percentage of children in poverty to 30.5% by 2011.

Table 3.2: % of children in poverty, Haringey, April 2004-April 2011 (Actual and projected)

Date	Number of Children	Children in families claiming out of work benefits	% of Children in poverty
April 2004	47400	19145	40.4
April 2005	48085	19080	39.7
April 2006	49320	19090	38.7
April 2007	50475	18350	36.4
April 2008	50115	18105	36.1
April 2009	49990	17845	35.7
April 2010	49745	17595	35.4
April 2011	49545	17350	35.0

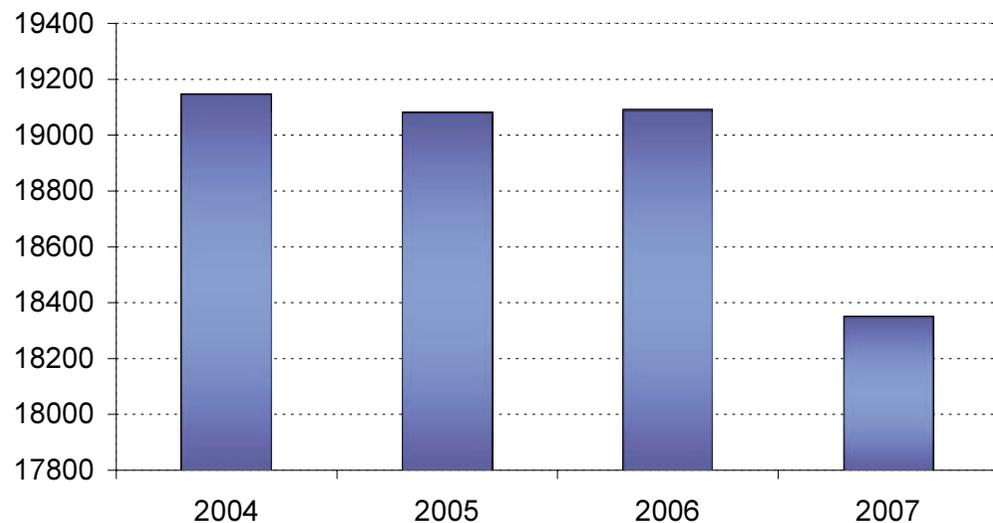
Source: DWP

Chart 3.7: % children in poverty in Haringey, 2004 - 2011



Source: DWP

Chart 3.8: Children in families claiming out of work benefits, Haringey, 2004-2007



Source: DWP

Unemployment

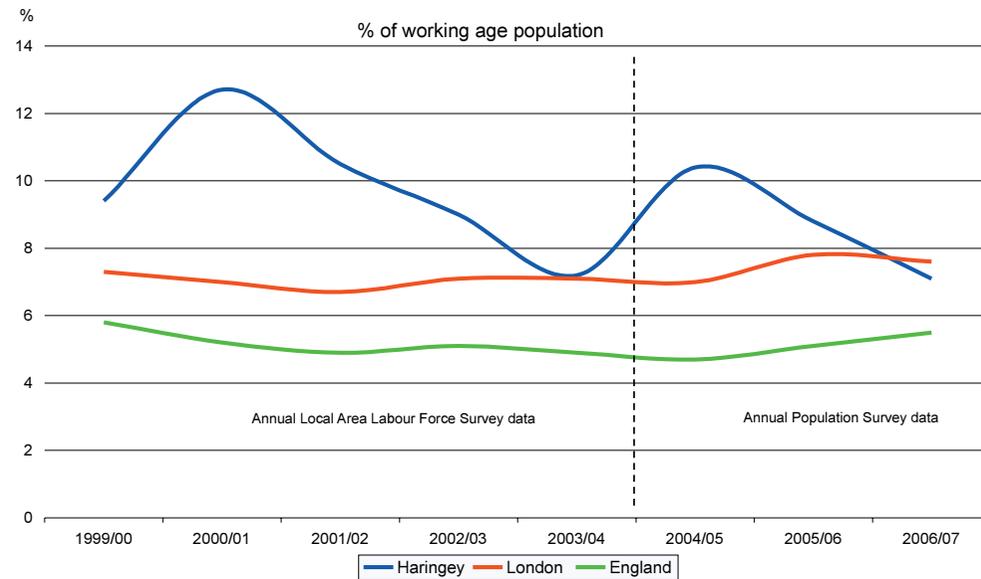
There are two main ways of measuring unemployment in this country: people claiming Job Seekers Allowance (JSA), an unemployment related benefit administered by the Department for Work and Pensions (DWP); and a measurement based on the International Labour Organisation's (ILO), a United Nations (UN) agency, definition of unemployment. Somebody is defined as being ILO unemployed if:

- they have actively looked for work in the last four weeks and are available to start work in the next two weeks; or
- they are out work but have found a job and are waiting to start it in the next two weeks.

International Labour Organisation (ILO) unemployment

At 2006/07, 8,000 people were estimated to be International Labour Organisation (ILO) unemployed in Haringey – this represents 7.1% of the working age population. The ILO unemployment rate in Haringey has fallen significantly since the high of 12.7% at 2001/02. See Chart 3.9. Haringey’s ILO unemployment rate is now below that of London (7.6%) but remains above the England average of 5.5%.

Chart 3.9: ILO unemployment rate, Haringey and comparator areas, 1999/00 to 2006/07

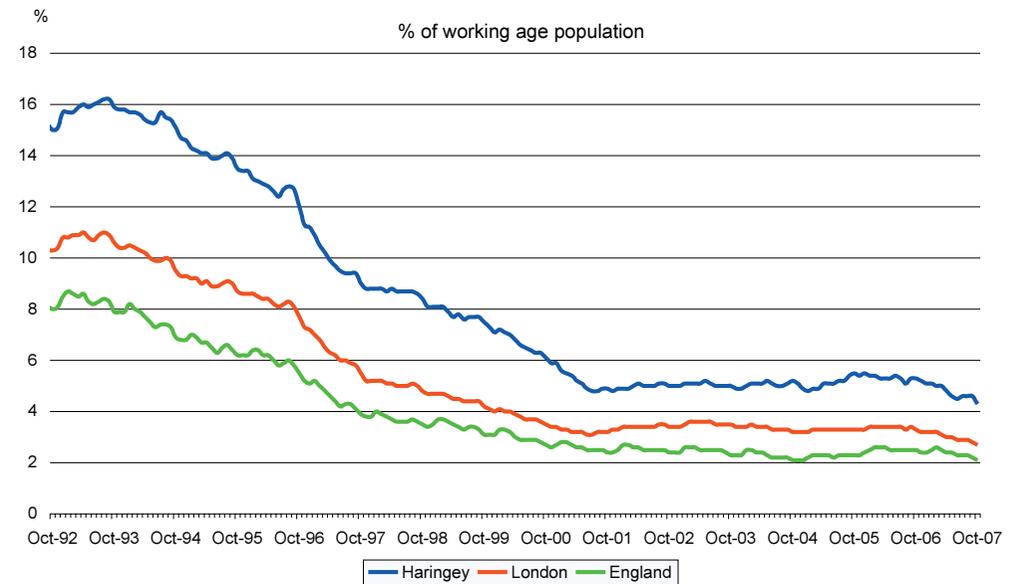


Source: Annual Local Area Labour Force Survey and Annual Population Survey

Job Seekers Allowance claimants

At October 2007, there were 6,720 Job Seekers Allowance (JSA) claimants in Haringey, which represents 4.3% of the borough’s working age population. This is a major reduction from the 1990s, when there were as many as 22,000 JSA claimants in Haringey⁷. The current JSA claim rate in Haringey still remains above the London average of 2.7% and the England average of 2.1%, although the gap has narrowed considerably in recent years, as shown in Chart 3.10.

Figure 3.10: JSA claimants, Haringey and comparator areas, October 1992 to October 2007



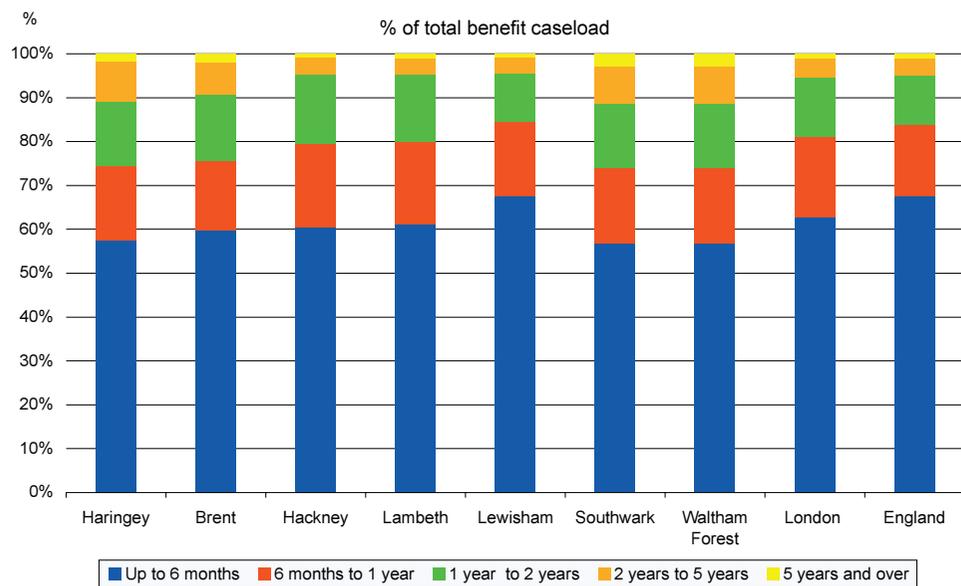
Source: Nomis

⁷ The numerous changes to the benefit system over this period will have had an impact on these figures.

JSA by duration

Nearly three-fifths of claimants in Haringey have been doing so for up to 6 months, indicating the short term nature of this benefit. This is lower than in London and England, however, where the proportions of short term claimants are over three-fifths.

Chart 3.11: JSA by duration, Haringey and comparator areas, October 2007

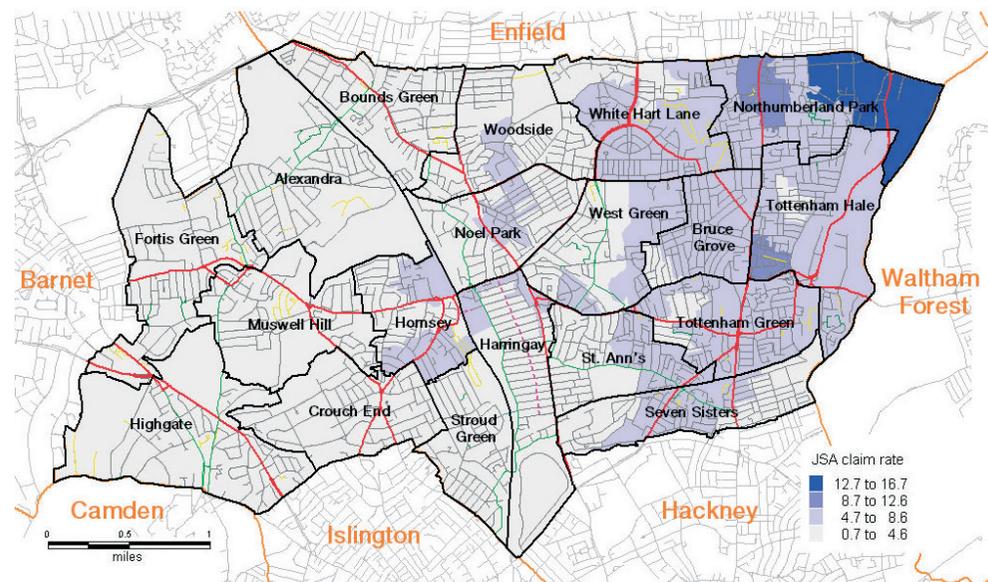


Source: Nomis

JSA claimants across Haringey

Across Haringey, there remain persistent pockets of unemployment deprived areas. This is particularly true in Northumberland Park where, in certain parts, JSA claim rates reach as high as 16.7% – nearly four times the borough average and nearly eight times the national average. Estimates from the GLA show Northumberland Park to have the highest JSA claim rate out of all wards in London⁸.

Map 3.4: JSA claim rate, Haringey lower layer super output areas, October 2007



Source: Nomis

⁸ GLA (2007) Claimant count data by age, gender and duration for London boroughs and wards, October 2007: GLA Data Management and Analysis Group.

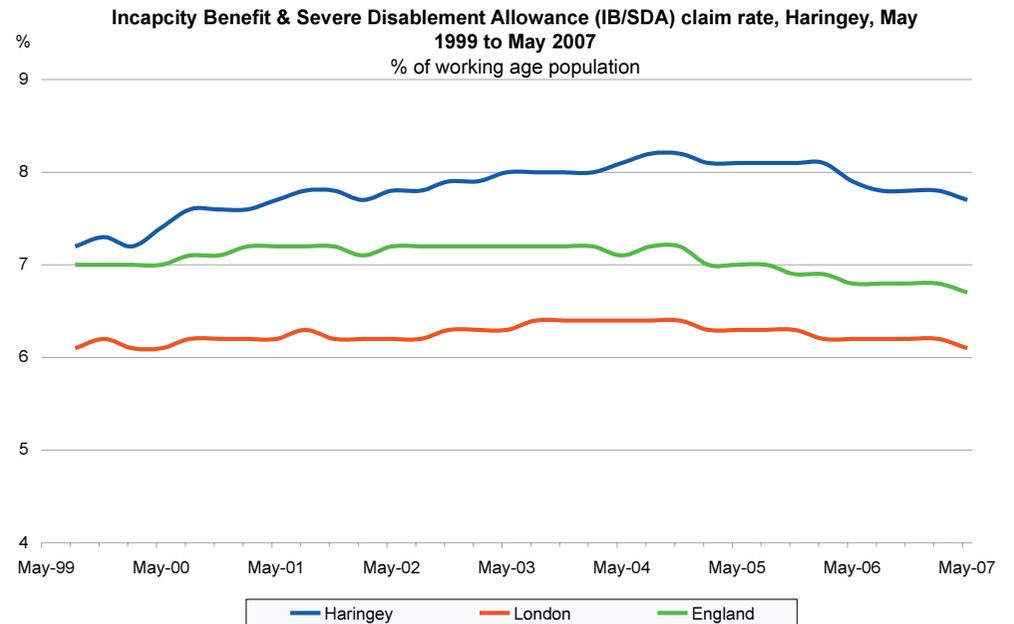
Incapacity Benefit and Severe Disablement Allowance

Incapacity Benefit (IB) and Severe Disablement Allowance (SDA) are sickness and disability benefits that are claimed by a large proportion of working age people in this country. People claiming these benefits are economically inactive i.e. not working or not actively seeking work so this is a useful additional indicator of joblessness amongst the working age population.

There are currently (May 2007) 12,150 IB/SDA claimants in Haringey, representing 7.7% of the working age population. This is down from the 12,440 (7.9% claim rate) IB/SDA claimants in Haringey a year earlier and is also at its lowest level in six years, as is shown in Chart 3.12.

The IB/SDA claim rate in Haringey is above the current England and London averages of 6.7% and 6.1% respectively. Similar to the Haringey picture, both averages are at their lowest levels in recent years.

Chart 3.12: IB/SDA claim rate, Haringey and comparator areas, May 2000 to May 2007

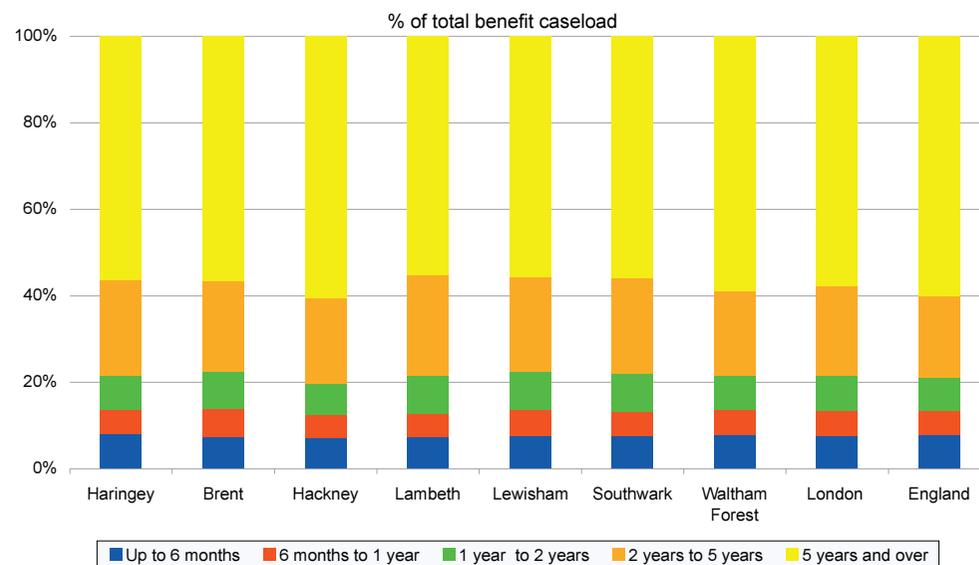


Source: Nomis

IB/SDA by duration

Unlike JSA claimants, the majority of IB/SDA claimants in Haringey are longer term. At May 2007, 56.5% IB/SDA claimants had been in receipt of these benefits for five years or more. This figure has increased by 37.2% (1,860 claimants) since May 2000. However, the same story is true for London and England. In London, 57.8% of IB/SDA claimants have been doing so for five years or more, an increase of 35.5% from May 2000. In England, 60.1% of IB/SDA claimants have been doing so for five years or more, an increase of 28.5% from May 2000.

Chart 3.13: IB/SDA caseload by duration of claim, Haringey and comparator areas, May 2007



Source: Work and Pensions Longitudinal

IB/SDA by type of illness

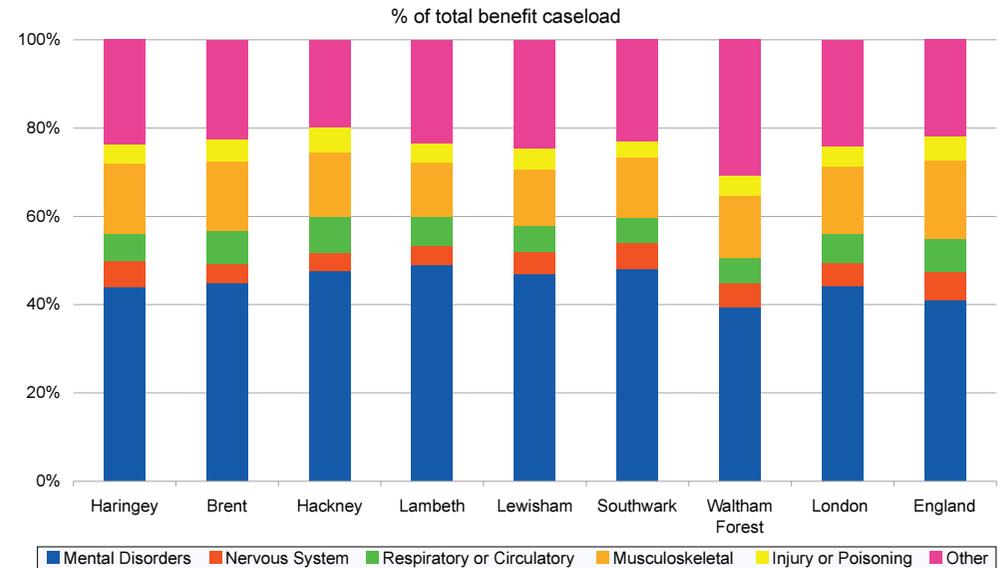
The biggest group of IB/SDA claimants in Haringey in terms of type of illness are people with a mental health condition; some 44.1% (5,200 claimants) of IB/SDA claimants in the borough have a mental health condition as is shown in Chart 3.14. This is compared with 44.3% in London and 40.9% in England.

The other major illness types in Haringey are:

- musculoskeletal (16.1% of the IB/SDA caseload)
- nervous system (5.9% of the IB/SDA caseload)
- respiratory or circulatory (5.9% of the IB/SDA caseload)
- injury or poisoning (4.2% of the IB/SDA caseload)

There is also a significant proportion of IB/SDA claimants - 23.7% - who make up the 'other' category.

Chart 3.14: IB/SDA caseload by type of illness, Haringey and comparator areas, May 2007

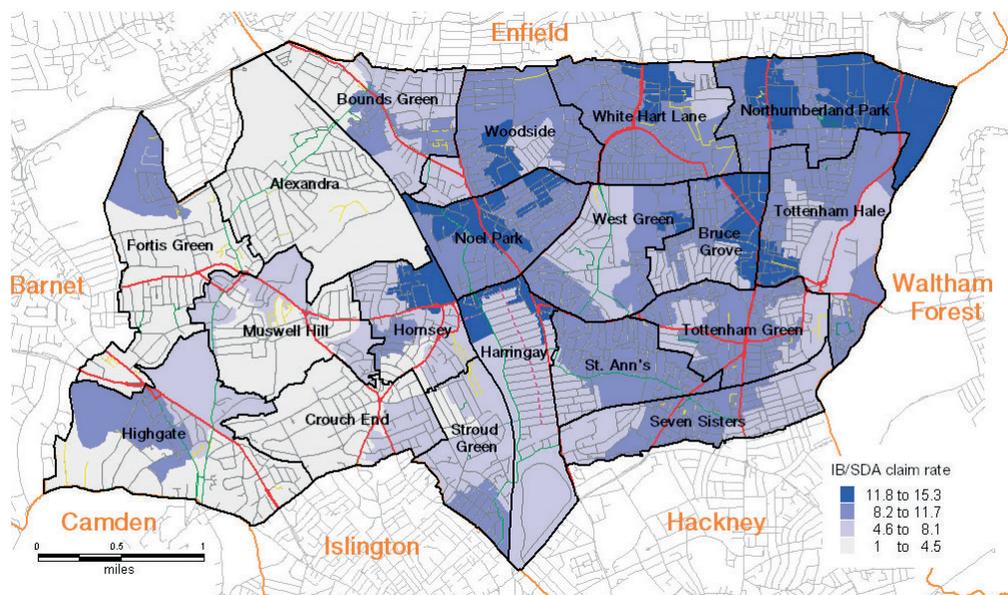


Source: Neighbourhood Statistics

IB/SDA claimants across Haringey

The highest concentrations of IB/SDA claimants are mainly in the east of the borough, specifically in areas in Bruce Grove, Haringay, Hornsey, Noel Park, Northumberland Park, West Green, White Hart Lane and Woodside wards. In these areas, IB/SDA claim rates range from 11.8 % to 15.3%.

Map 3.5: IB/SDA claim rate, Haringey lower layer Super Output Areas (SOAs), May 2007



Source: Work and Pensions Longitudinal Study produced by Economic Regeneration

Working Tax Credit and Child Tax Credit

Mechanisms such as Working Tax Credit (WTC) and Child Tax Credit (CTC) can be used to support working families who are on low incomes. However, the current (2004/05) take up rate of 37% in Haringey is lower than the London average of 44%⁹.

⁹ Source: GLA (2007) Who Benefits? An analysis of benefit receipt in London: GLA

Average earnings

Average earnings¹⁰ amongst Haringey residents have grown steadily in recent years. At 2007, the average gross weekly earning of full-time workers in Haringey was £526.30 compared with £524.90 in 2006 and £448.30 in 2002. Since 2002 Haringey has experienced five consecutive years of earnings growth. Over this period, average earnings in Haringey have remained consistently above the England average, which is currently £462.60. However, Haringey has also consistently remained below the London average, which is currently £553.30.

Chart 3.15: Average earnings, Haringey and comparator areas, 2002 to 2007



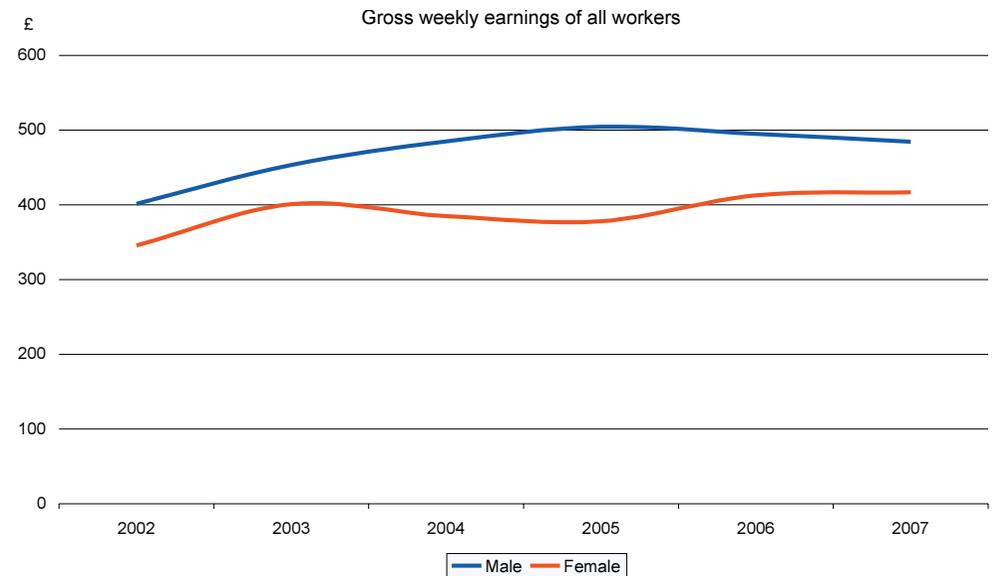
Source: Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings

¹⁰ In this section the average represents median rather than mean earnings. This is because the median value is influenced by less extreme values and because of the skewed distribution of earnings data.

Male and female earnings

Average earnings for females residing in Haringey continue to be lower than earnings for males. At 2007, the average full-time and part-time¹¹ gross weekly earnings for males were £484.30 compared with £417.1 for females. Earnings growth since 2002 has been very similar for both genders; for males earnings growth over this period was 20.6% compared with 20.7% for females. The similarity in growth rates means that, despite a peak of £126.60 in 2005, there has been little overall change in the gap between male and female earnings since 2002.

Chart 3.16: Male and female average earnings, Haringey, 2002 to 2007



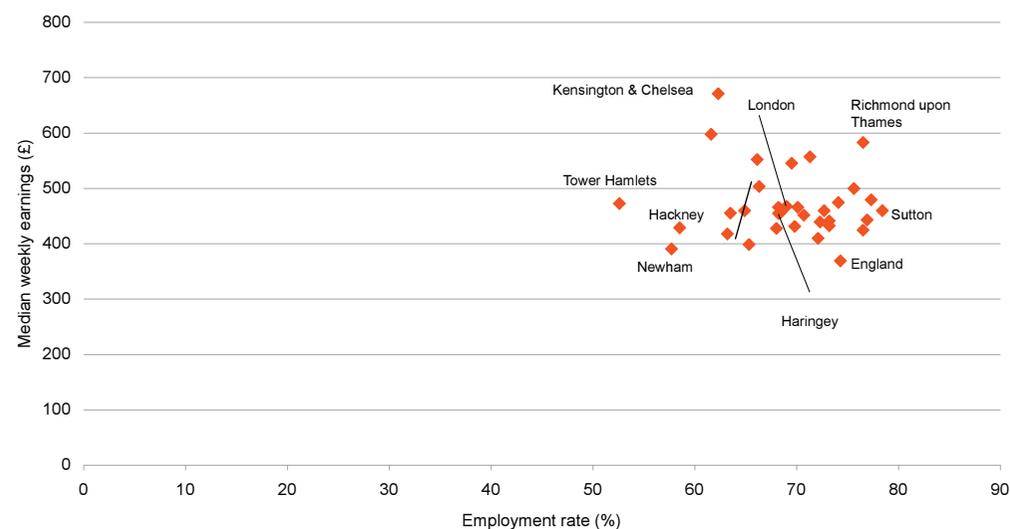
Source: Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings

¹¹ Part-time earnings have been included in this instance because of the higher number of females that work part-time.

Average earnings and employment

As seen earlier in this chapter, employment in Haringey has risen significantly in recent years. However, does higher employment necessarily go hand in hand with high average earnings? Chart 3.17 below attempts to answer this question:

Chart 3.17: Average earnings compared with employment rates, London boroughs



Source: Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings (2006) & Annual Population Survey (January to December 2006)

The average gross weekly earnings for full-time workers across all London boroughs is plotted on the Y (left) axis and the employment rate for each London borough is plotted on the X (bottom) axis.

From the chart it can be seen that while Kensington and Chelsea has the highest average earnings in London worklessness is a significant problem in the borough as it also has one of the lowest employment rates in the capital. Sutton has the highest employment rate in London but doesn't have particularly high average earnings when compared with the rest of London. The best combination of high employment and average earnings in London is probably in Richmond-upon-Thames, which has the third highest level of average earnings and the fourth highest employment rate.

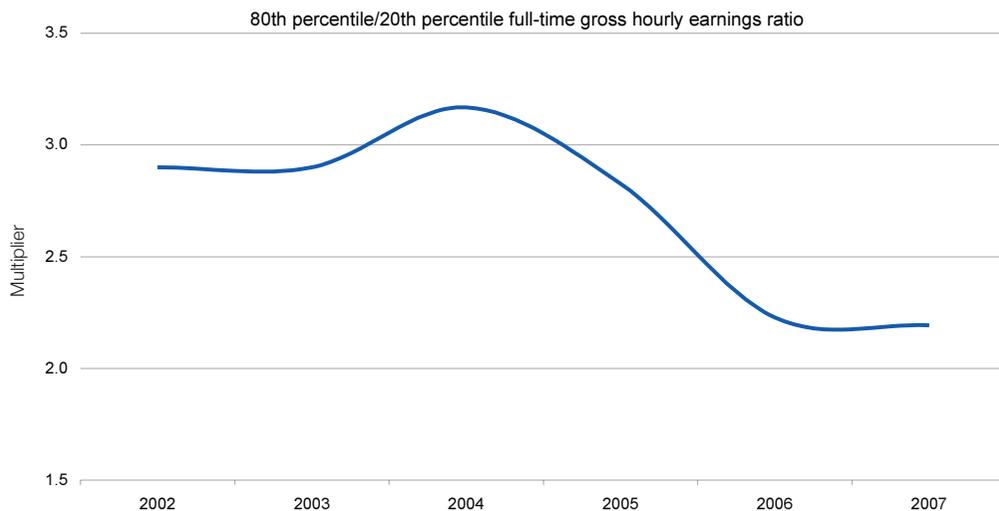
The worst performing borough in this analysis is Newham, which has the lowest level of average earnings and the second lowest employment rate, confirming its status of one of the most deprived boroughs in London. Haringey is part of a cluster of boroughs – including Barnet, Ealing, Greenwich and Lewisham – which strike a balance between earnings and employment that is average for London.

Earnings inequality

This section so far has shown how average earnings have grown in Haringey and across the country. However, what is the gap between those at the top and bottom of the earnings scale? In other words, how large is income inequality in Haringey and how does this compare with London and England?

Earnings inequality tends to be measured by looking at the ratio of the 90th and 10th percentile of the earnings distribution. Because of lack of available data this cannot be replicated in Haringey, but we do have data that allows us to compare the earnings of those in the top 80th and bottom 20th percentile – see Chart 3.18 below:

Chart 3.18: Earnings inequality in Haringey



Source: Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings

From the chart it can be seen that earnings inequality has fallen significantly in Haringey with the top 20% earners in the borough now earning just over two times that of the bottom 20% compared with nearly 3 times in 2002.

Business

This section will look at the characteristics of businesses that operate in Haringey. Levels of business activity in this section will be assessed through two data sources: VAT (Value Added Tax) registrations and the Annual Business Inquiry.

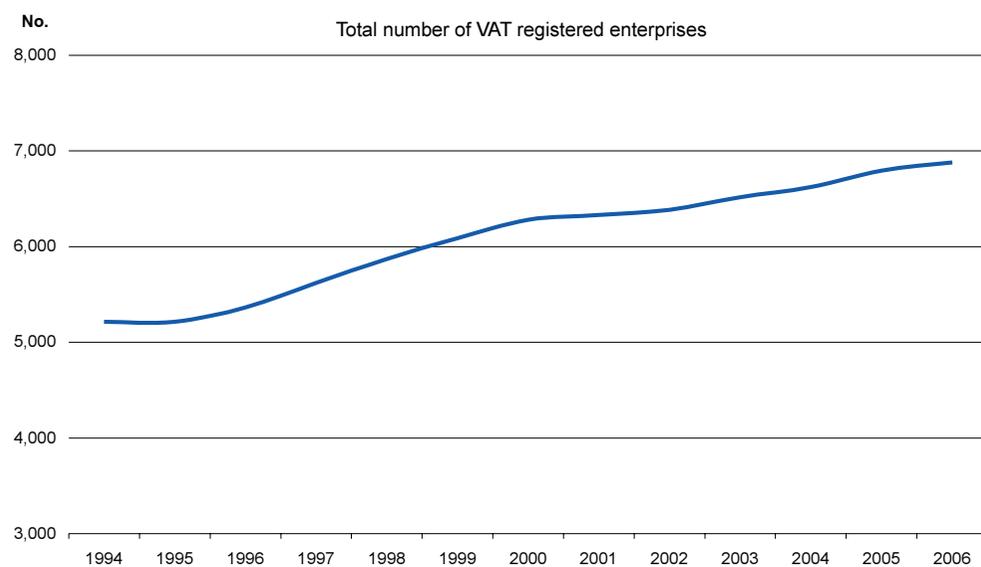
VAT registrations provide a measure of all businesses that are registered for VAT. This measure provides a guide to the pattern of business start ups and closures and is therefore a good indicator of entrepreneurial activity and the general state of the business population. However, looking at VAT registered enterprises provides an incomplete picture of the business population. This is because many businesses do not meet the VAT registration threshold, which is turnover of at least £64,000, and some sectors, such as the public sector, will have many enterprises which are VAT exempt.

The Annual Business Inquiry (ABI) is an annual survey, conducted by the Office for National Statistics, of approximately 78,000 businesses across the UK. One of the key advantages of the ABI is that it provides information about the number of jobs in a given area, so it is a good indicator of the state of the local economy. However, the ABI doesn't cover all jobs, such as the self-employed and home workers.

VAT registrations

At 2006, there were 6,880 VAT registered enterprises in Haringey. This is a 31.9% increase (1,665 enterprises) from 1994.

Chart 3.19: VAT registered enterprises, Haringey, 1994 to 2006



Source: Office for National Statistics

VAT registrations by industry

Between 1994 and 2006 all industries in Haringey experienced growth in the number of VAT registered enterprises except for manufacturing, which experienced a 28.4% decline in the number of VAT registered enterprises. The major growth sector is real estate, renting and business activities, which grew by 92.5% between 1994 and 2006 and is now the largest industry in the borough based on this measure.

Table 3.3: VAT registered enterprises by industry, Haringey, 1994 to 2006

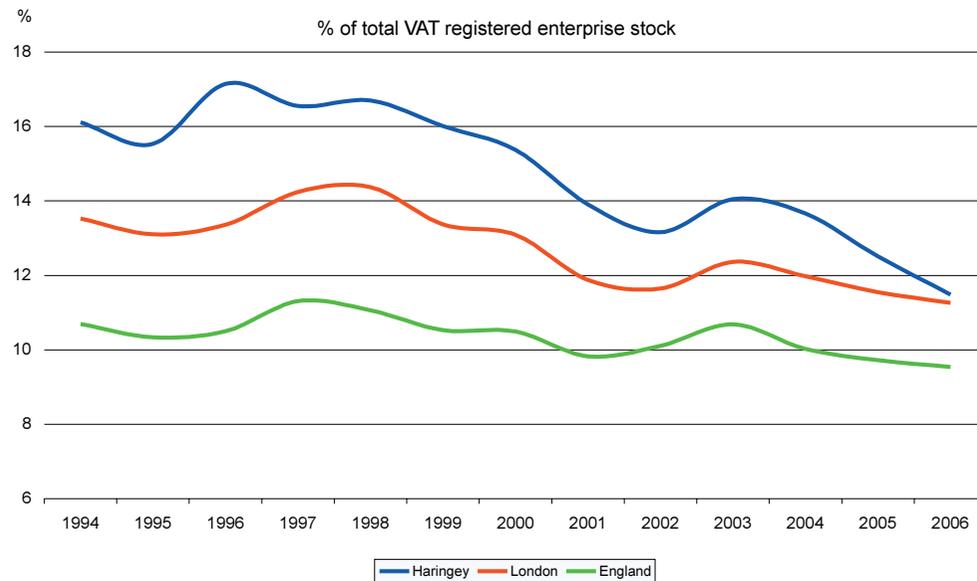
Industry	1994	2006	% Change
Total stock	5,215	6,880	31.9
Manufacturing	810	580	-28.4
Construction	285	375	31.6
Wholesale, retail and repairs	1,450	1,740	20.0
Hotels and restaurants	395	470	19.0
Transport, storage and communications	135	175	29.6
Financial intermediation	25	30	20.0
Real estate, renting and business activities	1,205	2,320	92.5
Public administration, education and health	900	1,165	29.4

Source: ONS

New VAT registrations

Of the 6,880 VAT registered enterprises currently in Haringey, 11.5% are newly registered. This level of business activity is down from 1994 when the new VAT registration rate was 16.1%. However, despite this decline in business activity, the new VAT registration rate has remained consistently above the London and England averages since 1994.

Chart 3.20: Newly registered VAT enterprises, Haringey and comparator areas, 1994 to 2006

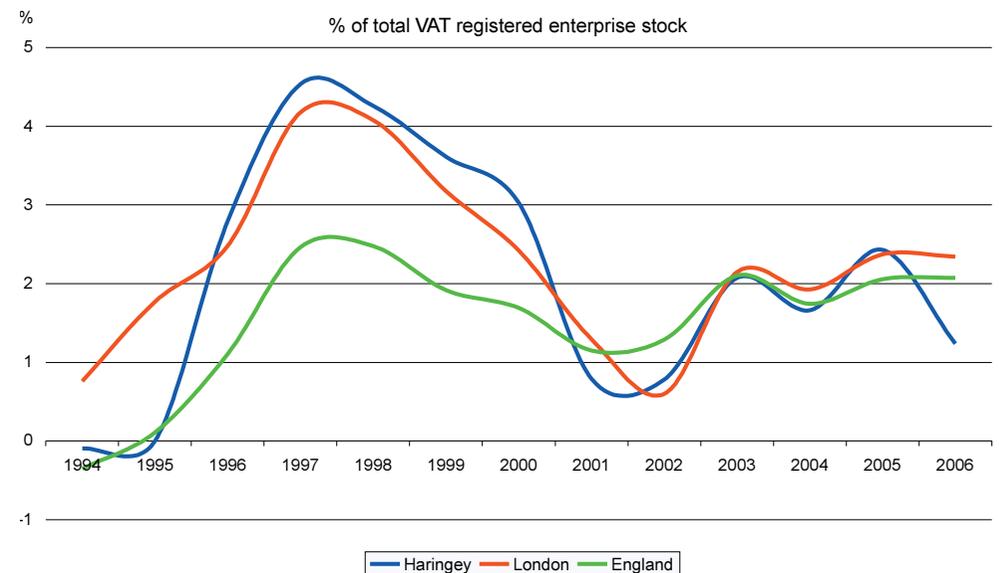


Source: Office for National Statistics

Net VAT registrations

As well as looking solely at newly registered VAT enterprises, it is also worth considering VAT deregistrations to provide a net measure of business activity¹². Based on this measure, the net VAT registration rate in Haringey is currently 1.2%, which is higher than the rate of -0.1% in 1994 but considerably down from the peak of 4.5% in 1997. The net VAT registration rate in Haringey is currently lower than both the London (2.3%) and England (2.1%) averages.

Chart 3.21: Net VAT registered enterprises, Haringey and comparator areas, 1994 to 2006



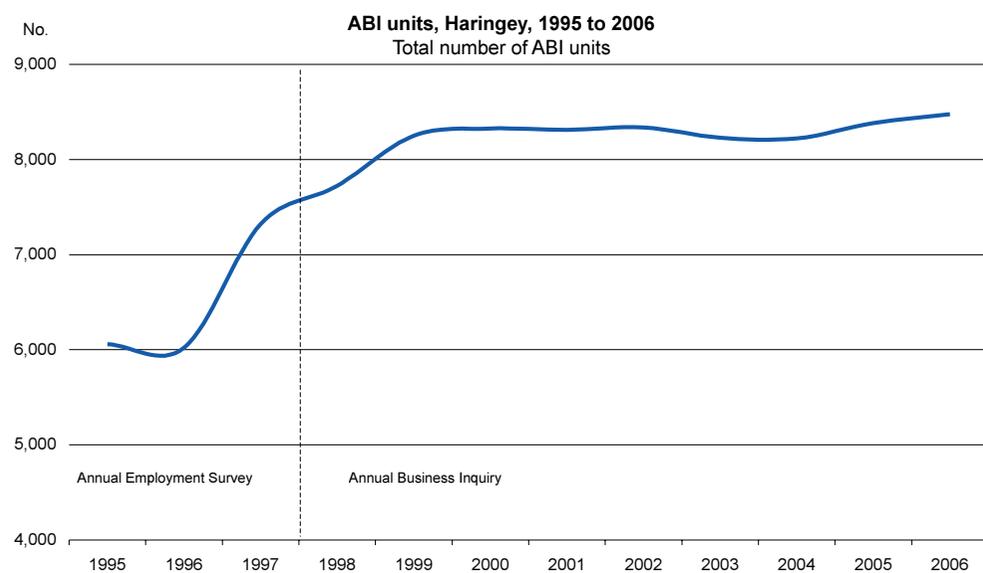
Source: Office for National Statistics

¹² This net measure is calculated in the following way: New VAT registrations-VAT deregistrations/Total VAT enterprise stock.

Annual Business Inquiry (ABI) units

At 2006, there were 8,500 ABI units operating in Haringey. This is a 39.3% (2,400 units) increase from 6,100 ABI units in the borough in 1995.

Chart 3.22: ABI units, Haringey, 1995 to 2006



Source: Office for National Statistics

ABI units by industry

Similar to the picture with VAT registrations, only the manufacturing industry has experienced an overall decline in the number of ABI units since 1995. The rate of decline in the manufacturing industry in Haringey between 1995 and 2006 was 25% (200 units). Over this period, the banking, finance and insurance industry doubled in size to become the largest industry in the borough.

Table 3.4: ABI units by industry, Haringey, 1995 to 2006

Industry	1995	2006	% Change
Total units	6,100	8,500	39.3
Manufacturing	800	600	-25.0
Construction	400	400	0.0
Distribution, hotels and restaurants	2,000	2,400	20.0
Transport and communications	200	200	0.0
Banking, finance and insurance	1,400	2,900	107.1
Public administration, education and health	600	700	16.7
Other services	800	1,200	50.0

Note: The number of units are rounded to the nearest 100
Source: Office for National Statistics

ABI units by workforce size

A large proportion of Haringey businesses are small, with some 90% of ABI units in the borough employing between 1 and 10 employees compared with 87% in London and 84.6% in England. At the other end of the spectrum, only 0.4% of ABI units in Haringey employ 200 or more employees compared with 0.7% in both London and England.

Table 3.5: ABI unit by workforce size, Haringey and comparator areas, 2006

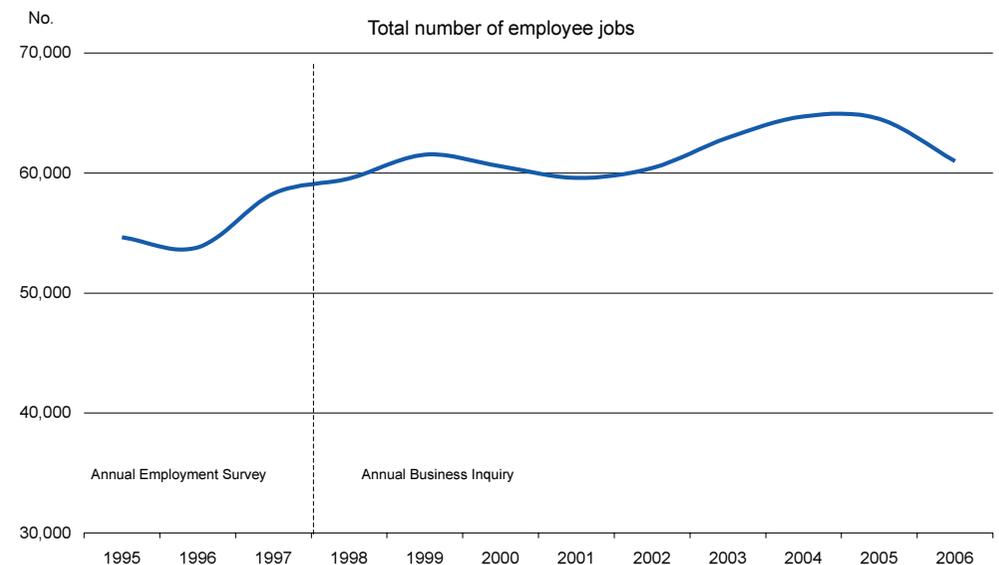
Area	Total number of units	Percentage of units employing			
		1 to 10 employees	11 to 49 employees	50 to 199 employees	200 or more employees
Haringey	8,500	90.0	7.8	1.9	0.4
London	381,700	87.0	9.8	2.5	0.7
England	2,074,700	84.6	11.9	2.8	0.7

Note: The number of units are rounded to the nearest 100
 Source: Office for National Statistics

Employee jobs

The 8,500 ABI units operating in the borough currently provide 61,000 employee jobs. This is an increase of 11.5% (6,300 employee jobs) over the 54,700 employee jobs in Haringey in 1995, although the number of employee jobs in the borough has declined by 5.6% (3,600 employee jobs) in the past year.

Chart 3.23: Employee jobs, Haringey, 1995 to 2006



Source: Office for National Statistics

Employee jobs by industry

The public sector is the biggest employer in Haringey. At 2006, the public sector accounted for 27.9% of the 61,000 employee jobs in the borough; this is an increase of 33.9% from eleven years ago. The manufacturing industry had the largest contraction in the size of its workforce. Between 1995 and 2006, the number of employee jobs in the manufacturing sector declined by 36.1% (2,600 employee jobs).

Table 3.6: Employee jobs by industry, Haringey 1995 to 2006

Industry	1995	2006	% Change
Total employees	54,700	61,000	11.5
Manufacturing	7,200	4,600	-36.1
Construction	2,800	2,200	-21.4
Distribution, hotels and restaurants	14,300	15,900	11.2
Transport and communications	4,200	4,400	4.8
Banking, finance and insurance	8,400	10,800	28.6
Public administration, education and health	12,700	17,000	33.9
Other services	5,000	6,000	20.0

Note: The number of units are rounded to the nearest 100
Source: Office for National Statistics

¹³ The index of specialisation is calculated in the following way: (Haringey employment in sector / Haringey total employment) / (Rest of London employment in sector / Rest of London total employment).

¹⁴ For more information about the index of specialisation, see GLA (2007) An analysis of London's employment by sector: GLA Economics Working Paper 24.

How specialised are industries in Haringey?

The index of specialisation, which measures the degree to which an area 'specialises' in a certain type of economic activity, is constructed by comparing the share of employment in all industries in Haringey with London¹³. An industry with an index of specialisation value greater than 1.00 can be regarded as one with some degree of concentration in an area. The higher the index of specialisation is above 1.00, the greater the degree of concentration. If the index of specialisation is less than 1.00, an industry is not considered to have a significant degree of concentration. The closer the to index of specialisation value is to zero, the smaller Haringey's role in the industry is compared with the rest of London¹⁴. The index of specialisation for Haringey is provided in Table 3.7 below:

Table 3.7: Index of specialisation, Haringey, 2006

Industry	Haringey employee jobs	Haringey share of London employee jobs	Index of specialisation
Manufacturing	4,600	2.4	1.58
Construction	2,200	1.9	1.26
Distribution, hotels and restaurants	15,900	1.9	1.23
Transport and communications	4,400	1.5	0.97
Banking, finance and insurance	10,800	0.8	0.52
Public administration, education and health	17,000	1.9	1.23
Other services	6,000	2.2	1.42

Note: The number of units are rounded to the nearest 100
Source: Office for National Statistics

From Table 3.7 it can be seen that despite its relative decline (see above) the manufacturing industry remains strong in Haringey, as, to a lesser degree, do construction, distribution, hotels and restaurants and public administration sectors. By contrast, banking, finance and insurance sector is fairly undeveloped in Haringey – especially when compared with the important role these play in London as a whole. See Table 3.8.

Table 3.8: Index of specialisation, London, 2006

Industry	London employee jobs	London share of England employee jobs	Index of specialisation
Manufacturing	190,800	7.7	0.39
Construction	117,200	11.1	0.59
Distribution, hotels and restaurants	852,700	15.8	0.88
Transport and communications	297,000	21.5	1.29
Banking, finance and insurance	1,340,800	26.9	1.73
Public administration, education and health	908,400	15.2	0.84
Other services	276,800	23.1	1.41

Note: The number of units are rounded to the nearest 100
 Source: Office for National Statistics

That London has such a significant degree of specialisation in what are considered to be ‘high end’ sectors has important implications for Haringey not only because these sectors are forecast to be a source of strong employment growth over the next twenty years¹⁵, but also because these are sectors that increasingly require higher level skills. This reinforces the need for Haringey residents to significantly upskill in order to become more competitive in the London labour market.

¹⁵ See note 14.

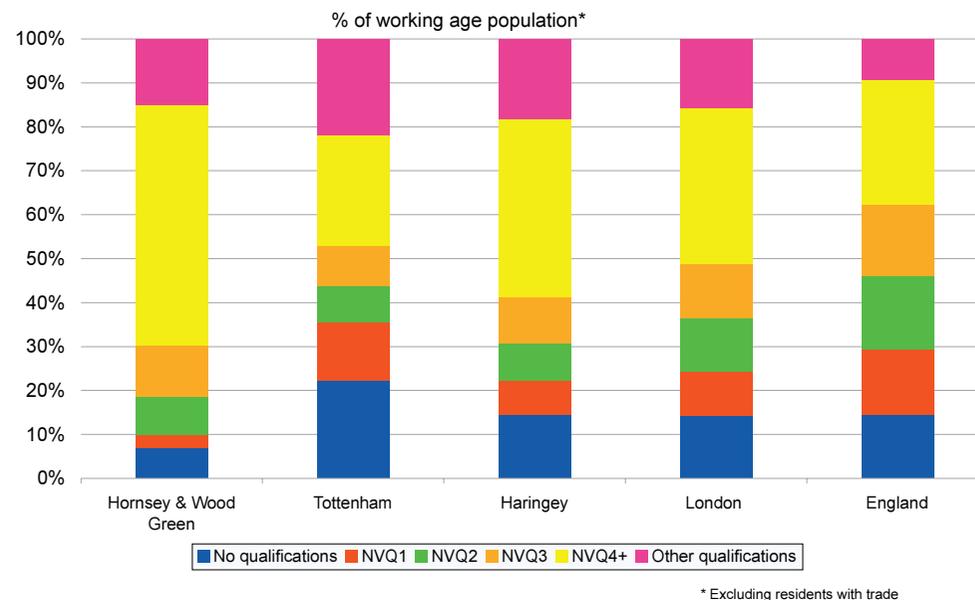
Adult skills and qualifications

Skills and qualifications are becoming increasingly important to the London and British economy. As it is, some 43% of jobs in London are currently filled by workers with Level 4 and above qualification (degree level and above) qualifications. But the GLA forecasts that by 2020 the demand for highly skilled workers in the capital will increase to the extent that 50% of employees will have a Level 4 qualification .

Haringey has a somewhat polarised skills base, as is seen in Chart 3.24. Some 21.4% of the borough’s working age population has a Level 1 or below qualification while 39.8% have a Level 4 or above qualification. The proportion of Haringey residents with no qualifications is on a level with London (13.9%) and England as whole (13.6%). However, Haringey has proportionately more residents with Level 4 or above qualifications than London (34.6%) and England (27.1%)¹⁷.

The level of qualifications held by Haringey’s working age population varies significantly across the borough. In Hornsey and Wood Green, only 6.8% of residents have no qualifications compared with 21.8% in Tottenham. Some 54% of Hornsey and Wood Green residents have a Level 4 or above qualification compared with only 24.7% in Tottenham. The proportion of highly skilled Hornsey and Wood Green residents is nearly double that of England.

Chart 3.24: Qualifications profile, Haringey and comparator areas, 2006



Source: Annual Population Survey

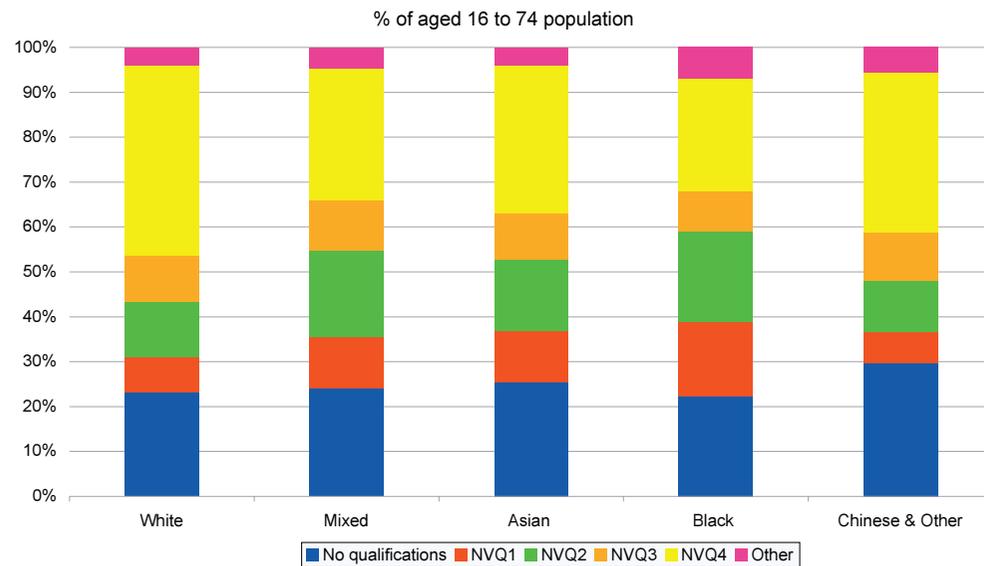
¹⁶ London Skills and Employment Board (2007) Globalisation, skills and employment: the London story: London Skills and Employment Board.

¹⁷ **Level 1 qualification:** fewer than 5 GCSEs at grades A-C, foundation GNVQ, NVQ 1, intermediate 1 national qualification (Scotland) or equivalent; **Level 2 qualification:** 5 or more GCSEs at grades A-C, intermediate GNVQ, NVQ 2, intermediate 2 national qualification (Scotland) or equivalent; **Level 3 qualification:** 2 or more A levels, advanced GNVQ, NVQ 3, 2 or more higher or advanced higher national qualifications (Scotland) or equivalent; **Level 4 and above qualification:** HND, Degree and Higher Degree level qualifications or equivalent.

Skills and qualifications by ethnicity

White people in the borough are more likely to be highly skilled than any other ethnic group; 42.3% have Level 4 or above qualifications compared with 24.9% of black people, 29.3% of people of mixed ethnic origin and 32.9% of Asian people.

Chart 3.25: Qualifications by ethnicity, Haringey, 2001



Source: 2001 Census Standard Table ST117

Children and young people - educational attainment

Our vision for children and young people in Haringey is to help them through the complexity of challenges they face and for them to be happy, healthy and safe with a bright future. We know that the life chances of children and young people are boosted through good attainment levels, and we want to achieve even better results in our schools to ensure that they are equipped with the right level of skills and qualifications to help them make a success of their lives.

School roll

The number of pupils in Haringey schools as at January 2007 was 35,216 (including nursery age children). This total was made up as follows:

School Provision Type	Number of Pupils
Nursery	2,749
Primary	19,378
Secondary	12,654 (11,018 in Years 7-11 and 1,636 in Years 12-13)
Special School	333 (including 16-19 year olds)
Pupil Support Centre	102

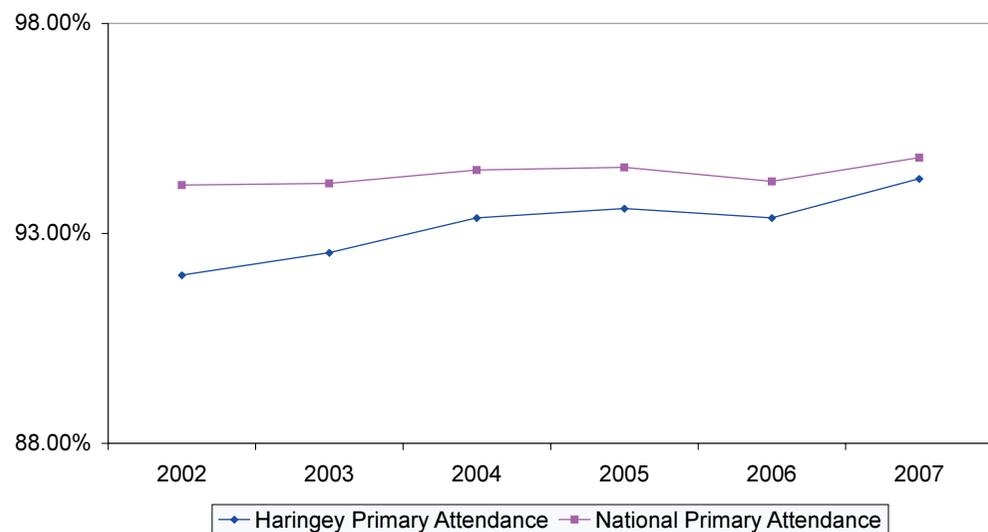
Source: Children and young people's service, London borough of Haringey, 2007.

Attendance

Having good education will help to give children and young people the best start in life. We know that poor school attendance can damage educational attainment and the future progress of children and young people.

Attendance levels in Haringey primary schools (see Chart 3.26) have improved strongly in 2006-07 after a slight fall in the previous year. Overall attendance is now only 0.5 % below the national (provisional) data.

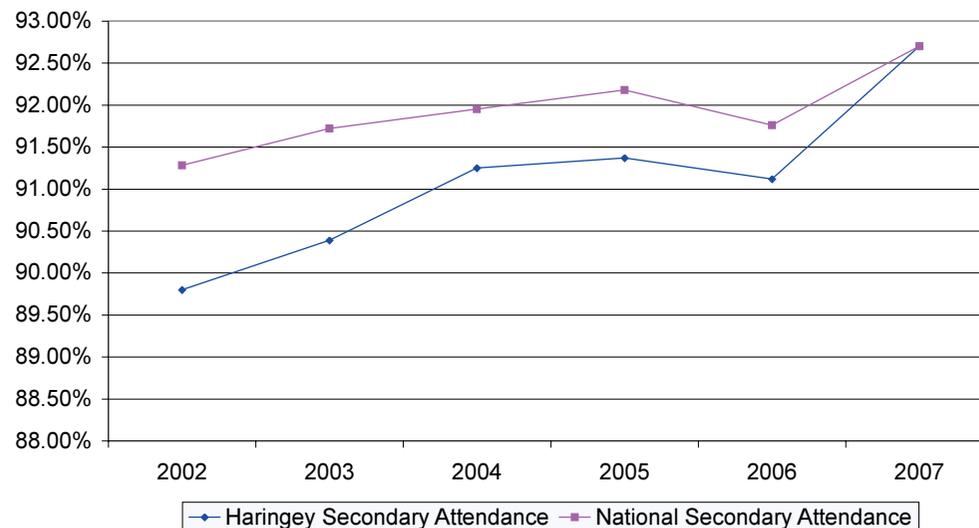
Chart 3.26: Primary Attendance Trend



Source: PLASC, 2007

Attendance at secondary schools (see Chart 3.27) continued to improve at a very good rate, after a slight fall in 2006. Haringey's secondary attendance rate for 2006/07 is now above the national rate for the first time. Overall secondary attendance is 92.7% compared with the national attendance level of 92.2%.

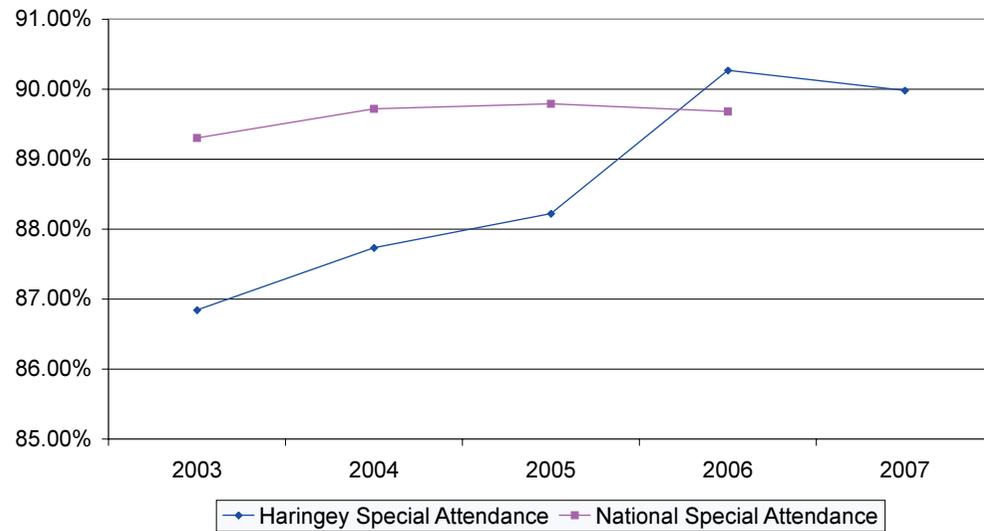
Chart 3.27: Secondary Attendance Trend



Source: PLASC, 2007

Attendance in special schools has fallen slightly in 2007 but is still above the 2006 national figure. The smaller number of pupils in special schools means that significant fluctuations in attendance rates are likely.

Chart 3.28: Special School Attendance - 2007 Haringey (National not yet available for 2007)



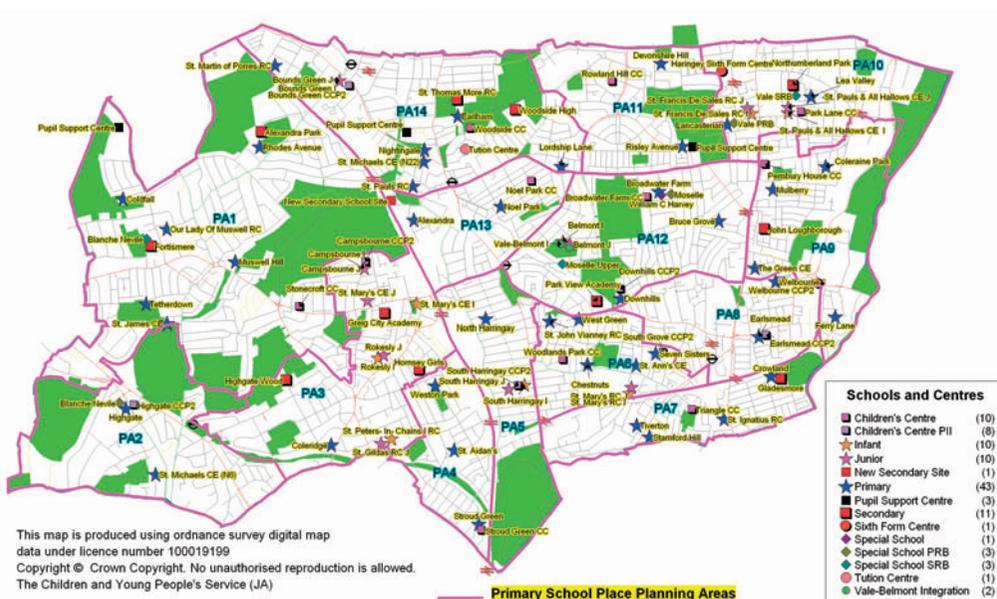
Source: PLASC, 2007

Pupil Mobility (primary schools)

Pupil mobility refers to movement between or changes of school, at times other than the normal age at which children start and finish their education at school. A large body of evidence shows that academic achievement of mobile pupils on average, is lower than those who remain in the same school.

To enable manageable analysis and planning, primary school roll data is provided in localities as shown in Map 3.6. The borough has been split into 14 planning areas. Each corresponds to one or more wards.

Map 3.6: Primary School Place Planning Areas



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Source: London Borough of Haringey

Table 3.9: Total Mobility in Haringey by Planning Area, 2006

Planning Area		Total Mobility (%)	
1	Alexandra, Fortis Green, Muswell Hill	11.2	Low
2	Highgate	20.6	High
3	Crouch End and Hornsey	14.1	Low
4	Stroud Green	14.2	Low
5	Harringay	25.7	High
6	St Ann's	22.0	High
7	Seven Sisters	26.5	High
8	Tottenham Green	35.4	Very high
9	Tottenham Hale	24.0	High
10	Northumberland Park	12.0	Low
11	White Hart Lane	21.0	High
12	Bruce Grove and West Green	24.0	High
13	Noel Park	34.8	Very high
14	Bounds Green and Woodside	24.2	High

Source: PLASC

A number of Haringey schools which are predominantly located in Tottenham and Wood Green in the east and centre of the borough experience very high levels of pupil mobility. That is, some schools have a significantly higher than average turnover of pupils in any one year. Mobility can reach as high as 60% in some inner London schools, but in Haringey it ranges from 11% to 35% for our planning areas, averaging 22% across all Planning Areas.

The causes of pupil mobility are complex and not always easily identified. Areas like Tottenham, White Hart and Wood Green that have high levels of inward and outward migration, tend, naturally, to have high levels of pupil mobility. There is also fairly high levels of mobility within the borough, as refugees and other

families in temporary or rented accommodation move between homes. For this reason, school roll projections and plans are re-visited on an annual basis (see School Place Planning Report).

Attainment

Significant progress has been made over the past five years in improving the educational attainment of our children and young people, and consequently in boosting their life chances. We have seen improvements and enhanced provision in the early years and in the attendance of pupils in primary, secondary and special schools.

That said, there is no room for complacency. We still have some way to go before Haringey pupils reach national average levels of attainment at age 11, while at age 16 this is now on track to be achieved in four years.

Outlined below are the headline attainment data and the key challenges facing Haringey. For more detailed information, see the Needs Assessment for the CYPP 2006-09.

Key Stage 2

Table 3.10: Key Performance Measures % of pupils in year achieving levels

Indicator	National 2005 (%)	National 2006 (%)	National 2007 (%)	Haringey 2005 (%)	Haringey 2006 (%)	Haringey 2007 (%)	Target 2008 (%)
KS2 English Level 4+	79	79	80	73	75	76	78
KS2 Maths Level 4+	75	76	77	68	70	74	76
KS2 Science Level 4+	86	87	88	78	79	84	85
% of pupils achieving level 5 or above in KS2 English	27	32	34	25	30	29	31
% of pupils achieving level 5 or above in KS2 Maths	31	33	32	25	28	29	31
% of pupils achieving level 5 or above in KS2 Science	47	46	46	38	38	40	41
Value Added Measure KS1 to KS2	100.2	99.8	-	100.4	100.00	100.1	-

Source Figure 3.44, 3.45, 3.46 and 3.47: Department for children, schools and families.

Overall, Haringey's rate of progress since 2002 at Key Stage 2 has been better than the national trend, with an impressive 4% improvement in mathematics and a 5% improvement in science in 2007. At Level 4 and above (L4+), English has improved by 9% in Haringey compared with national improvement of 5%. Mathematics in Haringey has improved by 7% compared with a 4% gain nationally. In science the Haringey result has improved by 6% compared with 2% nationally. Compared with Statistical Neighbours (SN), results in English and maths Level 4+ have improved at the same rate, results in science have improved at a better rate (6% improvement compared with 3% for SN since 2002).

Table 3.11: Key Stage 2 - % at Level 4 or above

Year	Haringey			National			Statistical Neighbours (average)		
	English	Maths	Science	English	Maths	Science	English	Maths	Science
2002	67	67	78	75	73	86	69	67	81
2003	67	66	78	75	73	87	72	67	82
2004	70	67	77	78	74	86	73	69	81
2005	73	68	78	79	75	86	75	69	81
2006	75	70	79	79	76	87	77	71	82
2007	76	74	84	80	77	88	77	73	84

Chart 3.29: Trends in the KS2 English Level 4+ results (with average of schools in East/West)

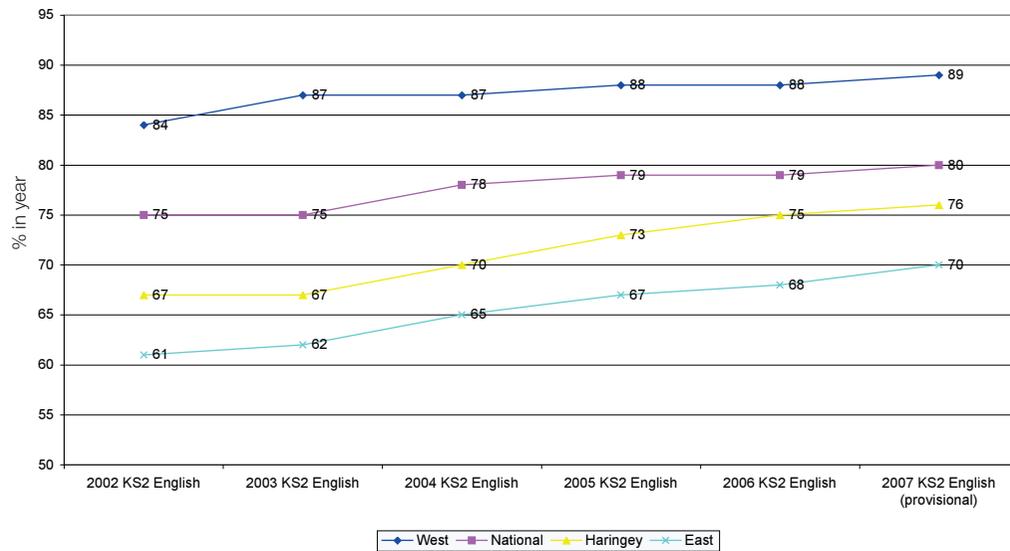


Chart 3.30: Trends in the KS2 Maths Level 4+ results (with average of schools in East/West)

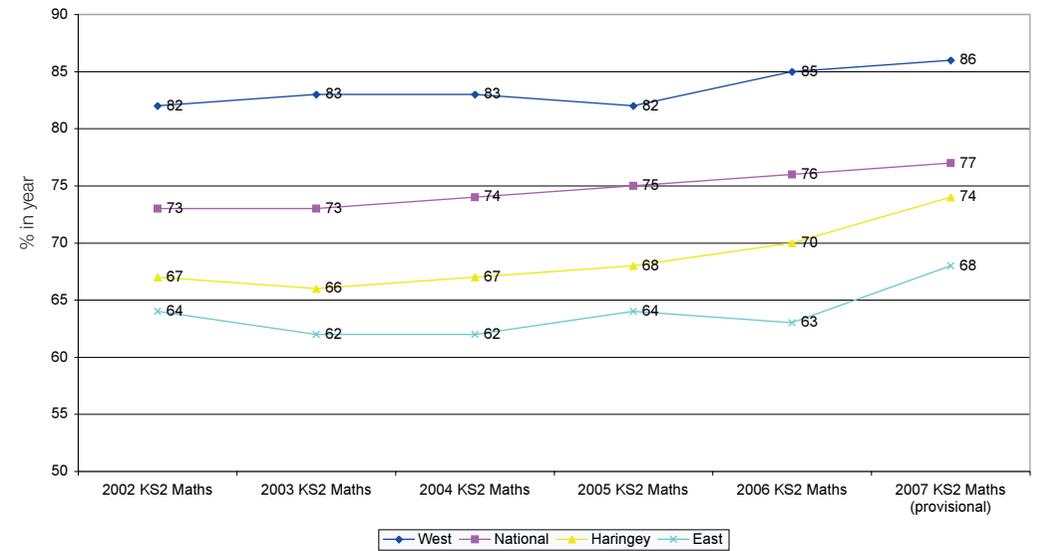
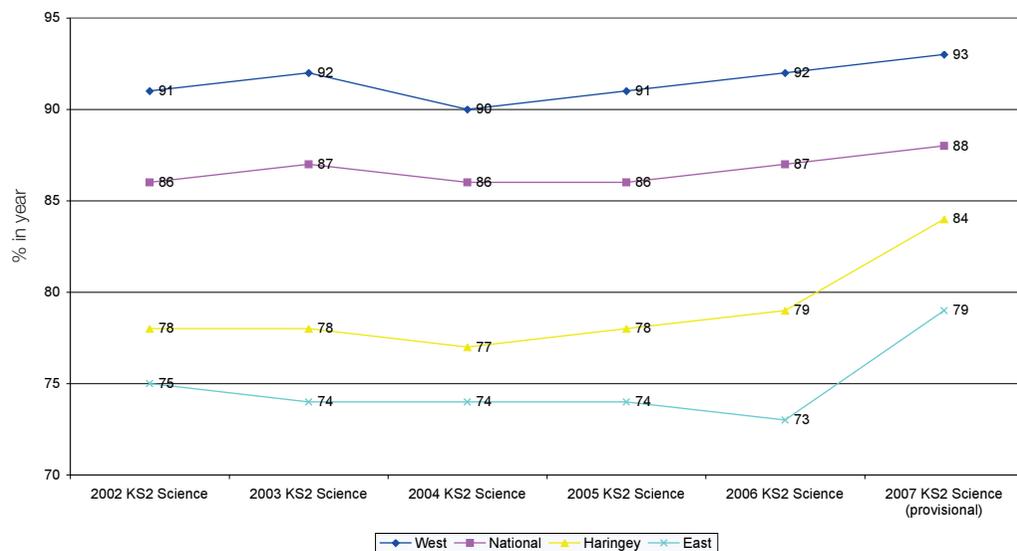


Chart 3.31: Trends in the KS2 Science Level 4+ results (with average of schools in East/West)



Source: Department for children, schools and families.

Between 2006 and 2007 in English, the percentage achieving L4+ has improved from 75% to 76% (see Table 3.11 and Chart 3.29). In mathematics the improvement is from 70% to 74% (see Table 3.11 and Chart 3.30). In science, results have improved from 79% to 84% (see Table 3.11 and Chart 3.31). The percentage of pupils in Haringey between 2006 and 2007 achieving L5+ in English has decreased by 1 percentage point to 29%, mathematics has increased by 1 percentage point to 28% and science has increased by 2 percentage points to 40% as shown in Table 3.10.

Nationally, in 2007, at L4+ results in English, maths and science all improved by 1 percentage point. At L5+ the English result improved by 2 percentage points to 34%, maths fell by 1 percentage point to 32%, science remained at 46%, whilst Haringey improved by 1 percentage point in maths, 2 percentage points in science, but fell by 1 percentage point in English.

As can be seen from Table 3.11, Chart 3.29, Chart 3.30, Chart 3.31 for each of the subject groups, at Key Stage 2 Level 4+, there is some closure of the gap between Haringey and the nation in English (from 8% in 2002 to 4% in 2007), in mathematics (from 6% to 3%) and in science (from 8% to 4%).

Chart 3.29, Chart 3.30 and Chart 3.31 for each of the subject groups, at Key Stage 2 Level 4+ illustrate the substantial gap between the east and west of the borough. There is some evidence of closing the gap in English (from 23% in 2002 to 19% in 2007) and in science (from 16% to 14%). The gap in maths has remained at 18%.

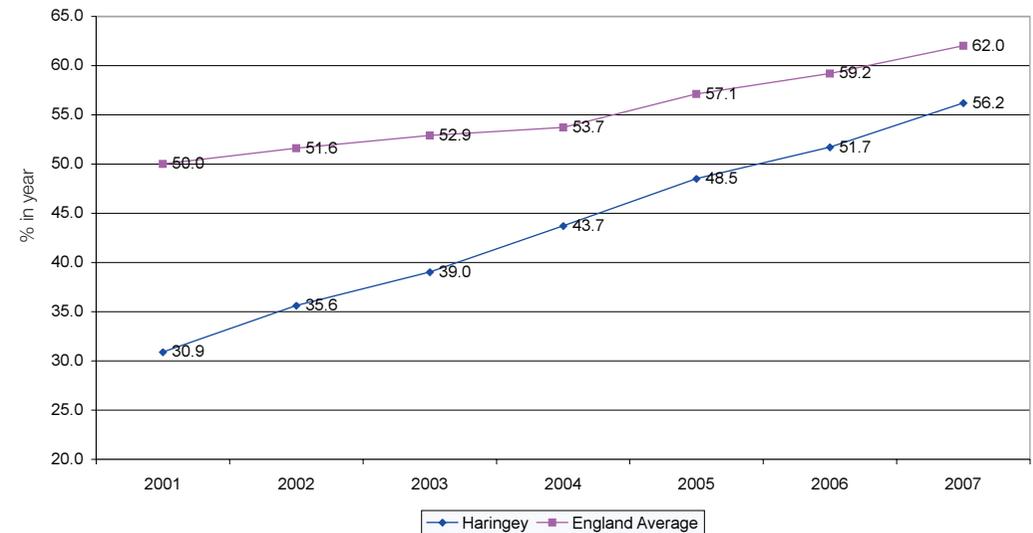
From a detailed analysis of the data as set out in the Needs Analysis, our main points of action are to: improve the attainment of Kurdish and Turkish pupils in English whilst maintaining improvements for Caribbean and African pupils; improve the rates of progress for Caribbean, African, Kurdish and Turkish pupils in maths and science; and improve Level 5 attainment for Caribbean, African, Kurdish and Turkish pupils.

GCSE

Haringey has made very good progress when it comes to attainment at GCSE. But some important challenges remain.

As Chart 3.32 shows, the borough's rate of progress (since 2001) at GCSE has been at more than twice the national rate. In the main 5+ A* - C indicator Haringey has improved by 25.3 percentage points, compared with the national increase of 12.0 percentage points, with the result that the 19.1 percentage points gap between Haringey and the national has now been reduced to 5.8 percentage points. This year Haringey saw its results improve by 4.5 percentage points (national by 2.8 percentage points). Results are slightly above the average of our Statistical Neighbours.

Chart 3.32: GCSE 5+ A*-C Trend



Source: Department for children, schools and families.

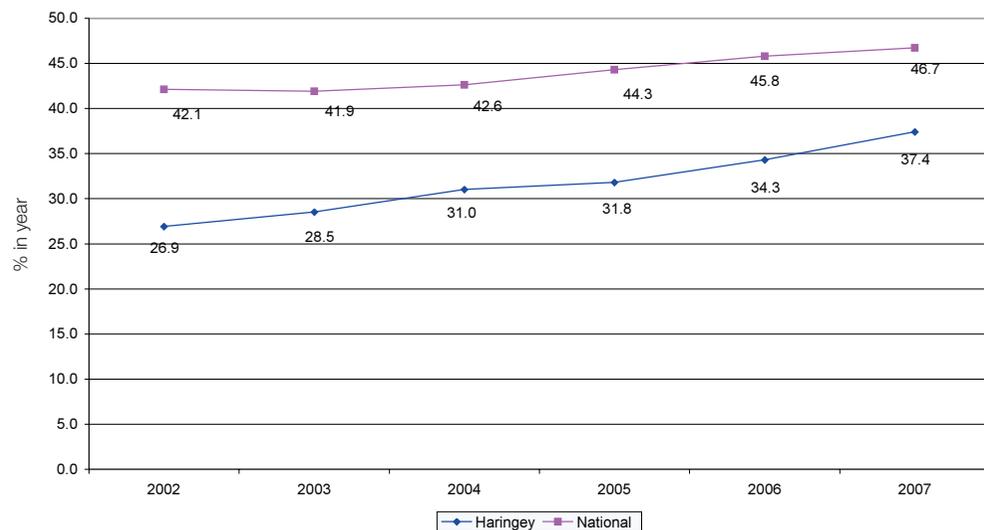
Table 3.12: Key performance measures

Indicator	National 2005	National 2006	National 2007	Haringey 2005	Haringey 2006	Haringey 2007	Target 2008
% Achieving 5+ A*-C	57.1%	59.2%	62.0%	48.5%	51.7%	56.2%	59%
% Achieving 5+ A*-C (including English and Maths)	44.9%	45.8%	46.7%	31.9%	34.3%	37.4%	44%
% Achieving 5+ A*-G	90.2%	90.5%	91.7%	85.0%	84.0%	87.8%	88%
% Achieving 1+ A*-G	97.4%	97.8%	98.9%	95.0%	94.5%	94.9%	96%
Value Added Measure KS2 to GCSE/Equivalent	989.10	1000.6	1000.9	1003.10	1011.2	1011.6	
Value Added Measure KS3 to GCSE/Equivalent	992.90	1000.8	1001.4	1015.40	1001.4	1007.2	

Source: Department for children, schools and families.

The government however, has recently changed the way it measures GCSE attainment, and schools are now assessed not just on the proportion of pupils who get more than 4 GCSEs, graded A* - C but the proportion who get these, including English and maths. Here, as Chart 3.33 shows, the picture is more mixed. Haringey has improved by 10.5 percentage points (since 2002) compared with the national increase of 4.6 percentage points, but has quite a lot further to go - 9.3% - before it attains national average. Results are below our Statistical Neighbours but the trend since 2003 has been similar.

Chart 3.33: 5+ A*-C (Incl. English and Maths) Trend

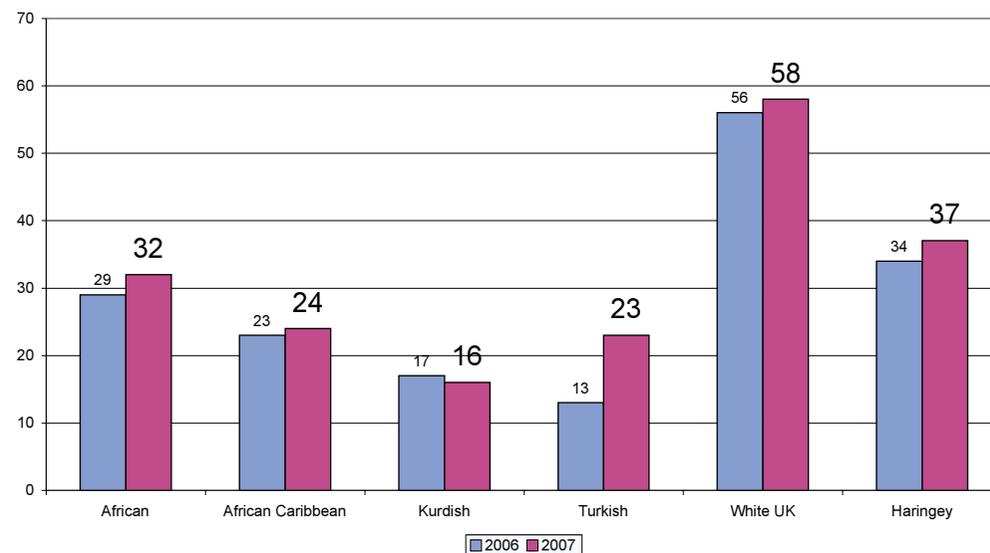


Source: Department for children, schools and families.

DCSF contextual value added (CVA) data shown in Figure Table 3.12 from Key Stage 2 to Key Stage 4 shows Haringey has exceeded national expectations significantly. Haringey's CVA measure in 2007 is 1011.6 (national 1000.9). This places Haringey in joint 13th place out of 149 local authorities. Progress from Key Stage 3 to Key Stage 4 is also above national expectations -

with Haringey scoring 1007.2 compared with 1001.4 nationally. This places Haringey in joint 35th place.

Chart 3.34: GCSE 5+ A* - C (Incl. English and maths) for larger ethnic groups



Source: London Borough of Haringey

The DCSF is also looking at the percentage of pupils who make 2 levels of progress from Key Stage 3 English and maths to GCSE English and maths. The current data on that (from the DCSF e-room) shows that 55.5% of Haringey pupils made 2 levels progress in English (national 55.3%) and 36.6% of Haringey pupils made 2 levels progress in maths (national 27.8%).

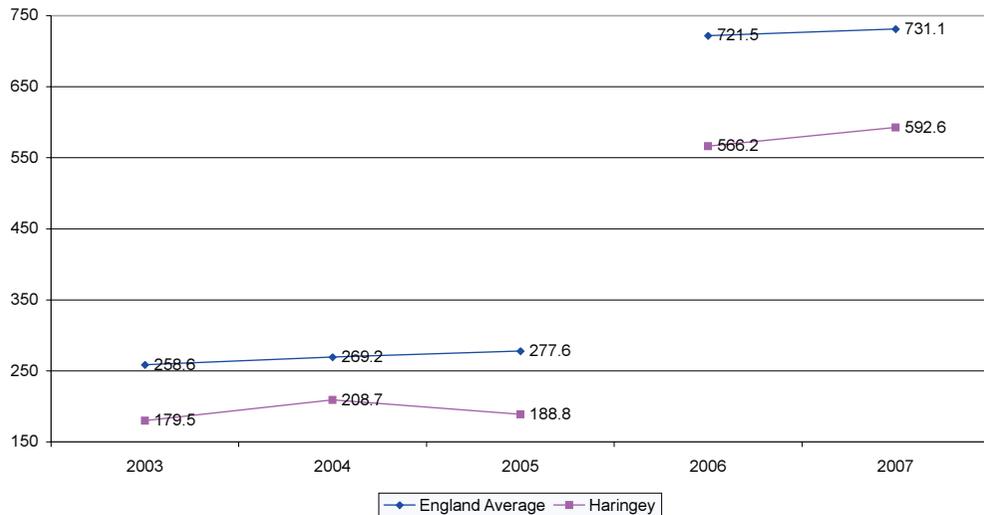
Although significant progress has been made in the main 5+ A*-C indicator for the larger ethnic groups in Haringey, there still remain large differences in the 5+ A* - C (including English and maths) indicator. 58% of White British pupils obtain 5+ A* - C (including Eng and maths). The figure for African pupils is 32%, Caribbean pupils 24%, Turkish pupils 23%, Kurdish pupils 16%.

Post-16

Achievement of educational qualifications contributes to the reduction of worklessness in Haringey, improving the life chances for young people by increasing their employment opportunities and promoting their self esteem.

The main indicators for post 16 attainment are the total average point score and average point score per exam entry.

Chart 3.35: Trends in total average point score (New points system in 2006)

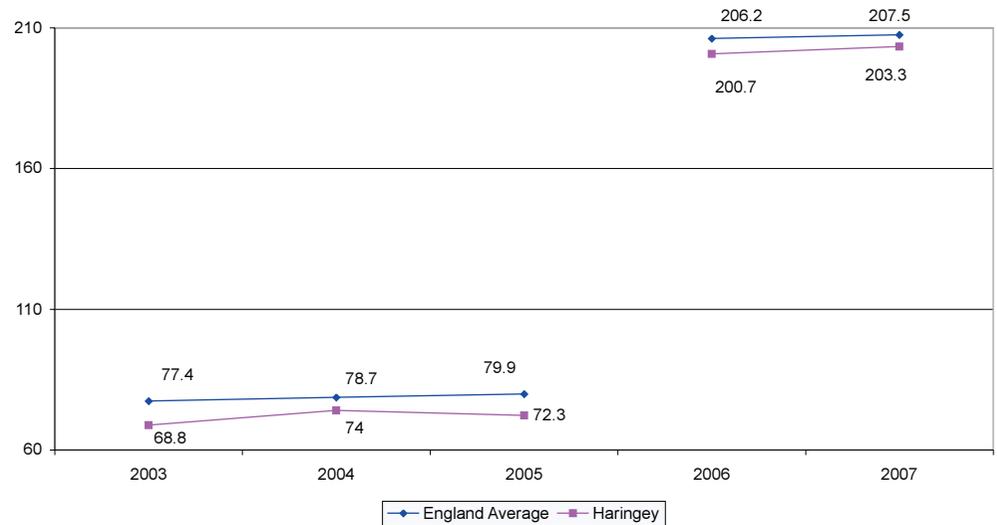


Source: Department for children, schools and families.

These indicators are now (since 2006) measured in QCA points and give an indication of the average Level 3 attainment for each pupil at post 16 (for 16 – 18 year olds). QCA points are assigned to general (GCE) and vocational (VCE) advanced level grades on the following basis. Grade A = 270 points, B = 240 points, C = 210 points, D = 180 points, E = 150 points.

This means that the total average point score for Haringey in 2007 of 592.6 roughly translates to an average of 2Cs and an E grade as shown in Chart 3.35. The average point score per exam entry of 203.3 means that the average grade attained at each exam is close to a C grade as shown in Chart 3.36.

Chart 3.36: Trends in average point score per exam entry (New points system in 2006)



Source: Department for children, schools and families.

Level 2 and 3 attainment by young people

The data shows the percentage of 19 year olds achieving level 2 in Haringey as having increased from 53% to 66% (2004 to 2007) compared with the national increase from 66% to 74%. The percentage of 19 year olds achieving Level 3 has increased from 35% to 44% compared with the national increase from 42% to 48%. These outcomes are above those in a number of similar local authorities, as seen in Table 3.13, and the rate of improvement is greater than seen nationally.

Table 3.13: Percentage of 19 year olds achieving Level 2: Haringey and Statistical Neighbours, 2007

Borough	% of 19 year olds achieving L2	% of 19 year olds achieving L3
National	74	48
Hackney	73	33
Hammersmith and Fulham	62	55
Haringey	66	44
Islington	62	35
Lambeth	67	42
Lewisham	64	41
Southwark	63	43
Waltham Forest	68	48
Wandsworth	69	48

Source: Department for children, schools and families.

Young people not in education, employment or training (NEET)

‘NEETS’ (young people not in education, employment or training, aged 16-19) is a major priority for Haringey, where rates have been above the national average. Future life chances for young people who are not employed or in education/training are poor, as are those of any of their children when they become parents.

The percentage of young people categorised as NEETs in January 2007 was 13.0% and has decreased significantly to 9.8% in January 2008. The November – January 3-month average (on which performance versus target is measured) is 10.4%; this is well below the same period last year (12.5%) and is exactly on the 2010 NEET target and the 2009 stretch target.

The January 2008 NEET figures show that females remain slightly over-represented in the NEET cohort, accounting for 48% of NEETs compared with accounting for 46% of the combined male and female 16-18 age group. The major ethnic groups which are over-represented amongst the NEETs are ‘Any Other White background’ (20.8% of NEETs, 14.7% of total age group) and ‘Mixed Caribbean/White and Black Caribbean’ (20.0% of NEETs, 15.1% of total age group).

Five wards: Northumberland Park (10.1%), Tottenham Hale (9.9%), Bruce Grove (8.4%), St Ann’s (8.4%) and White Hart Lane (8.4%) accounted for 45.1% of the NEETs in January 2008.

