

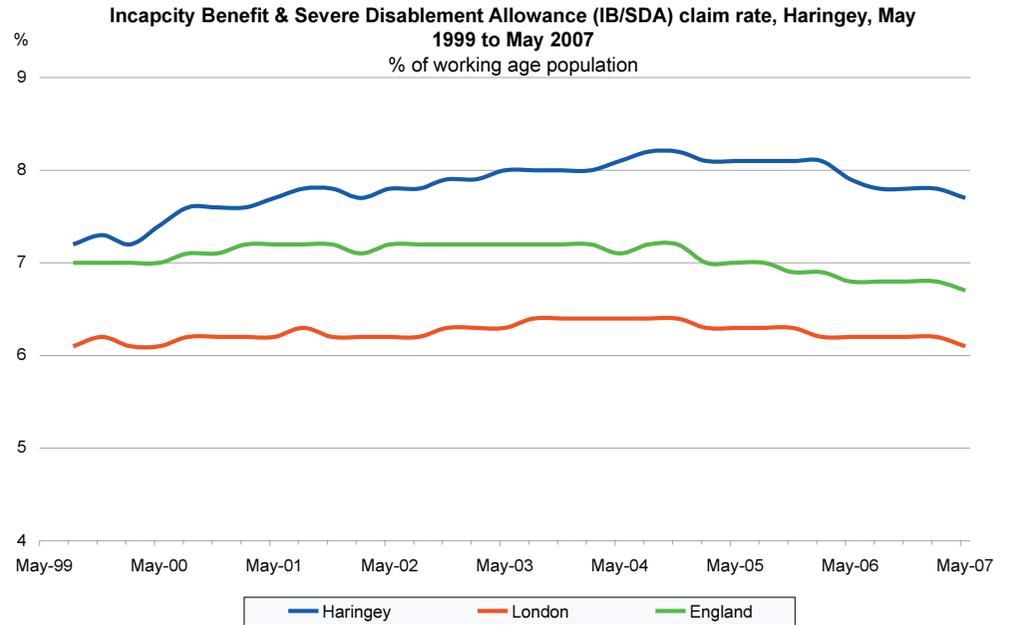
Incapacity Benefit and Severe Disablement Allowance

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

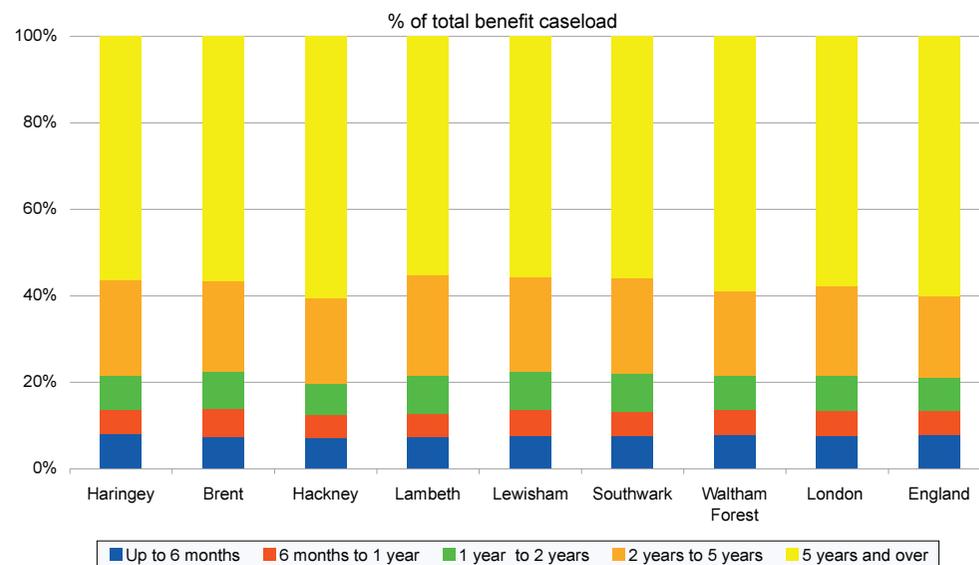


Source: Nomis

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

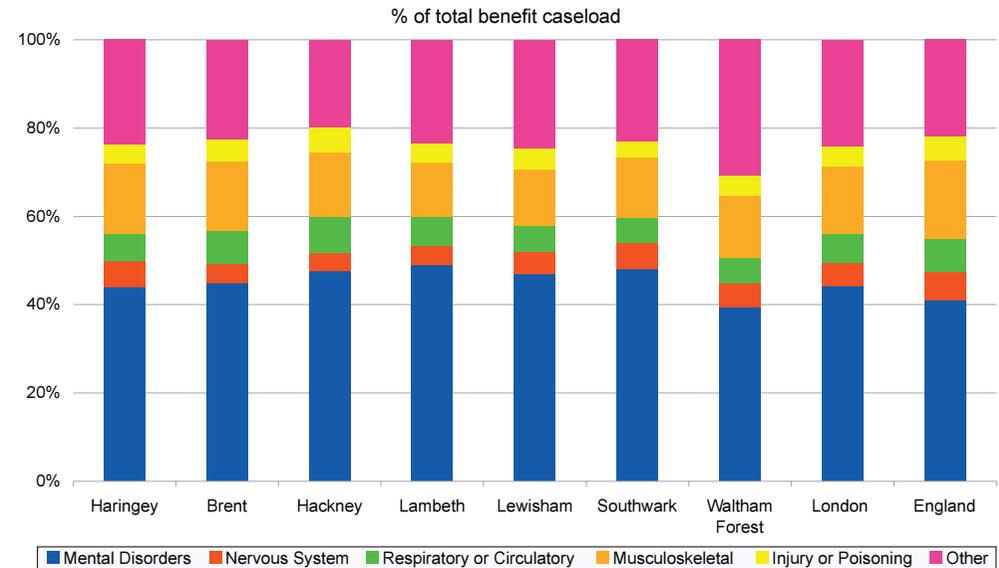
The biggest group of IB/SDA claimants in Haringey in terms of type of illness are people with a mental health condition; some 44.1% (5,200 claimants) of IB/SDA claimants in the borough have a mental health condition as is shown in Chart 3.14. This is compared with 44.3% in London and 40.9% in England.

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

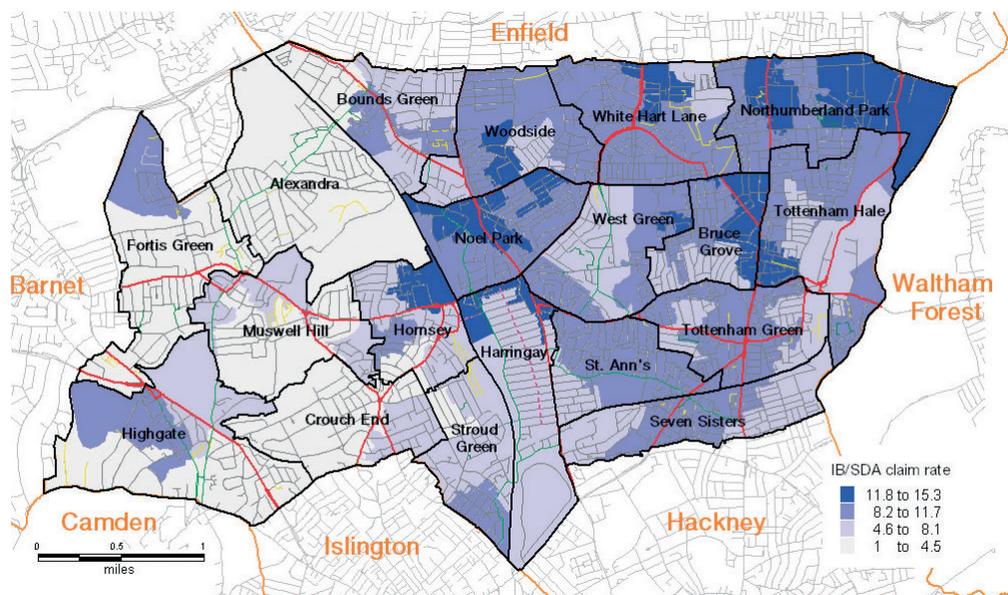


Source: Neighbourhood Statistics

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

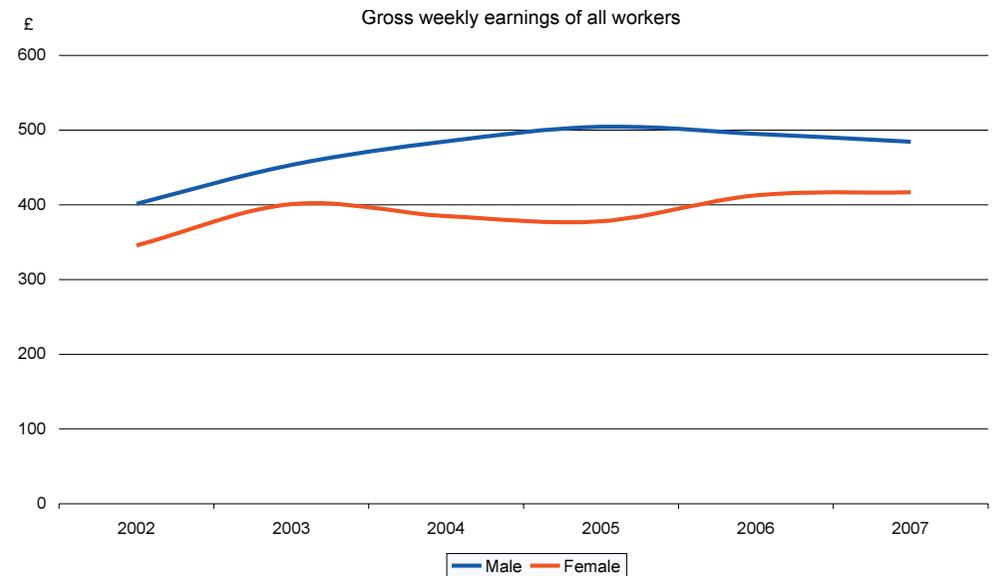
¹⁰ In this section the average represents median rather than mean earnings. This is because the median value is influenced by less extreme values and because of the skewed distribution of earnings data.

Click [here](#) to go back to chapter cover sheet

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



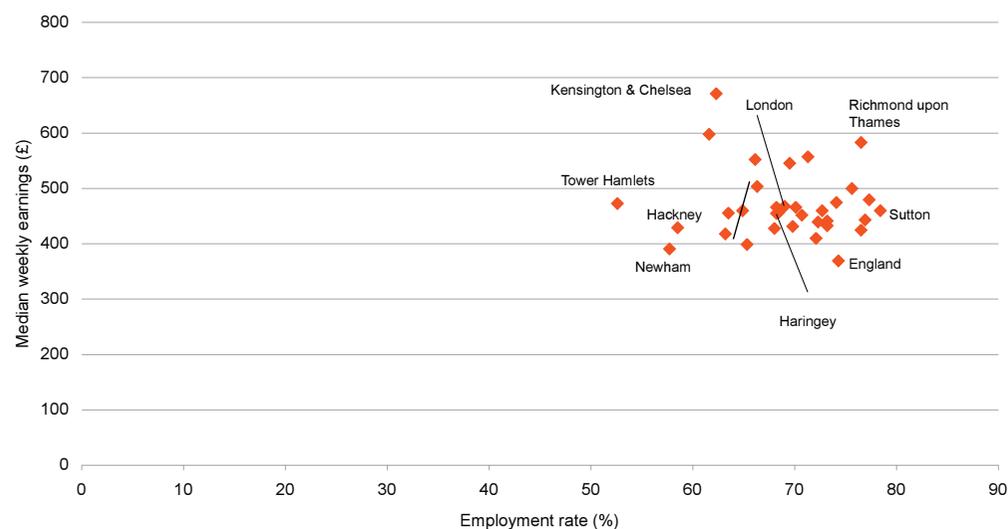
Source: Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings

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.

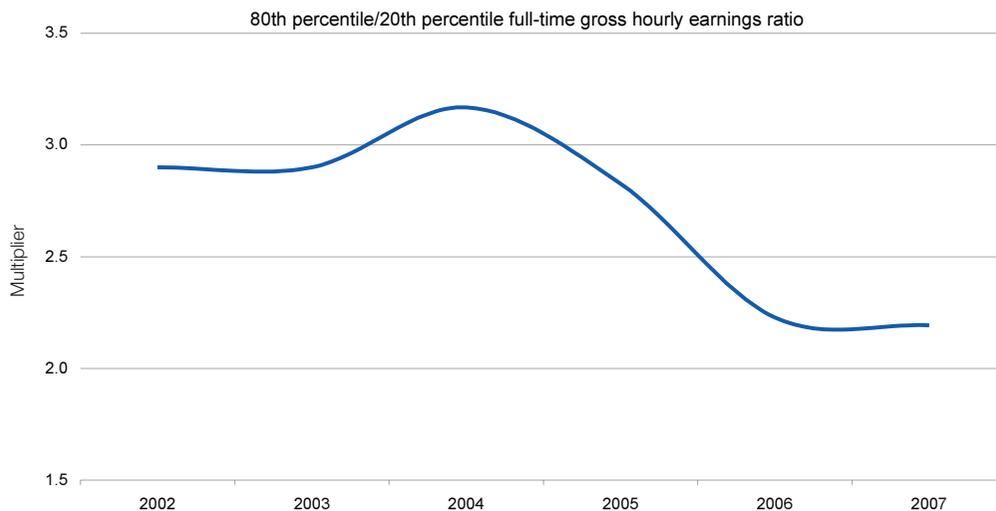
The worst performing borough in this analysis is Newham, which has the lowest level of average earnings and the second lowest employment rate, confirming its status of one of the most deprived boroughs in London. Haringey is part of a cluster of boroughs – including Barnet, Ealing, Greenwich and Lewisham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

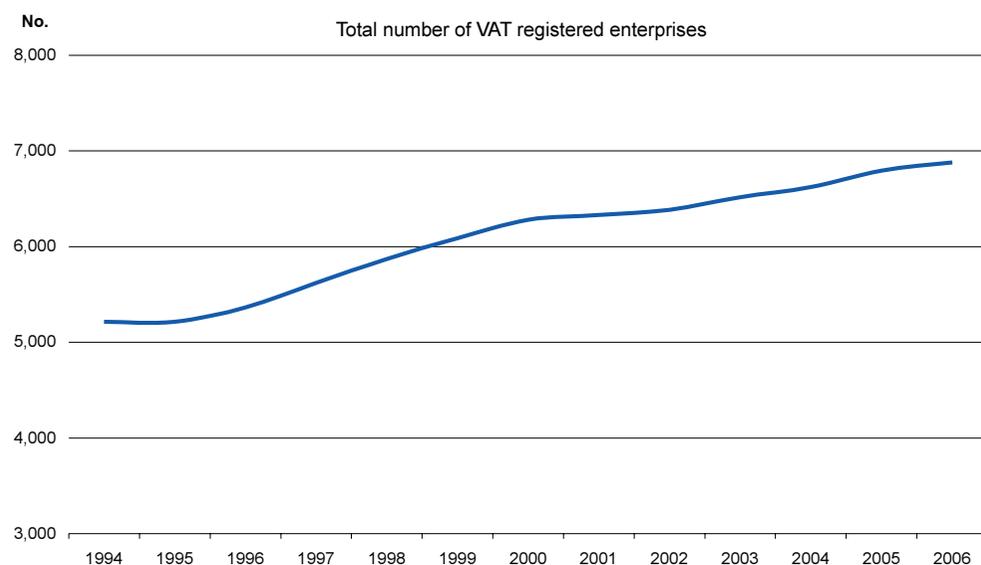
VAT registrations provide a measure of all businesses that are registered for VAT. This measure provides a guide to the pattern of business start ups and closures and is therefore a good indicator of entrepreneurial activity and the general state of the business population. However, looking at VAT registered 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

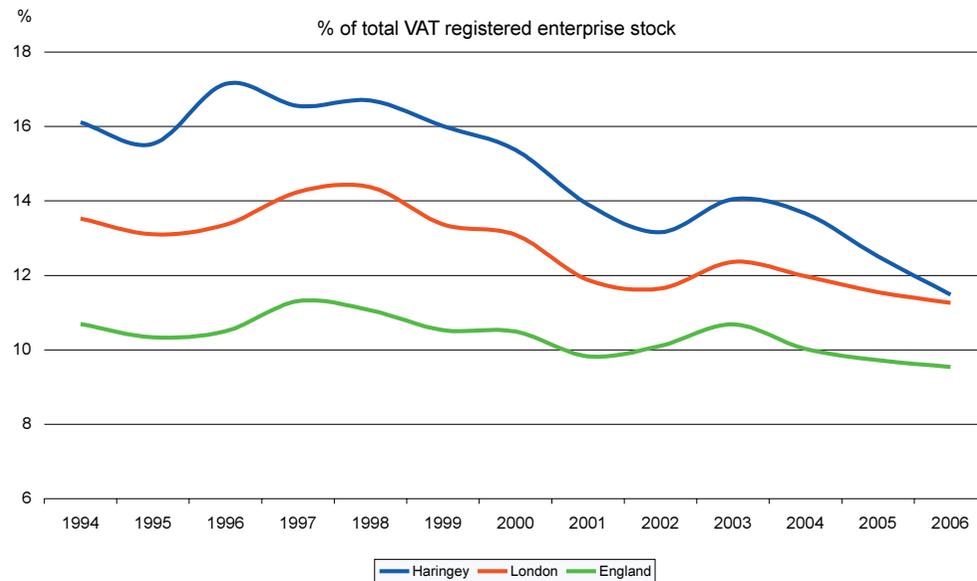
Industry	1994	2006	% Change
Total stock	5,215	6,880	31.9
Manufacturing	810	580	-28.4
Construction	285	375	31.6
Wholesale, retail and repairs	1,450	1,740	20.0
Hotels and restaurants	395	470	19.0
Transport, storage and communications	135	175	29.6
Financial intermediation	25	30	20.0
Real estate, renting 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

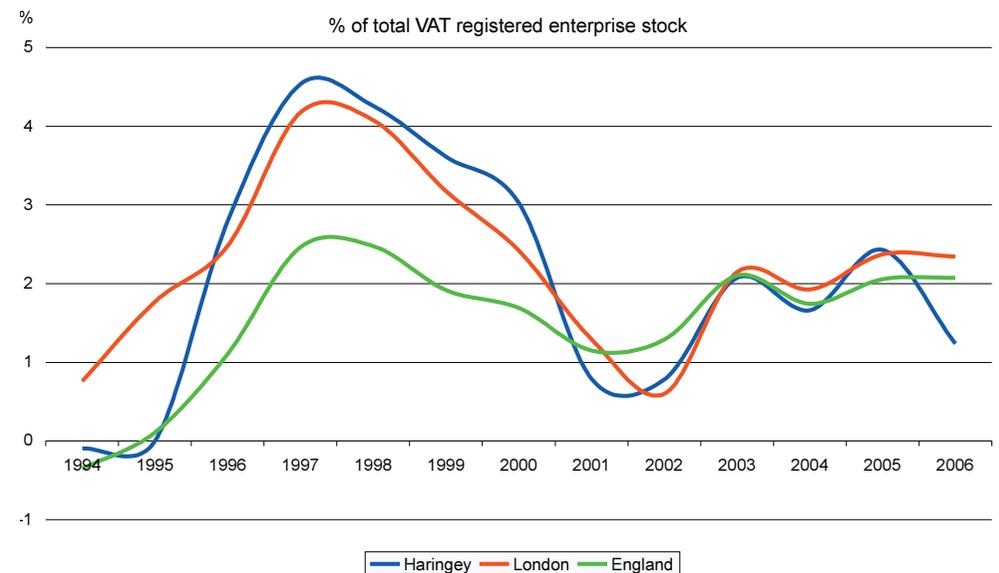


Source: Office for National Statistics

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



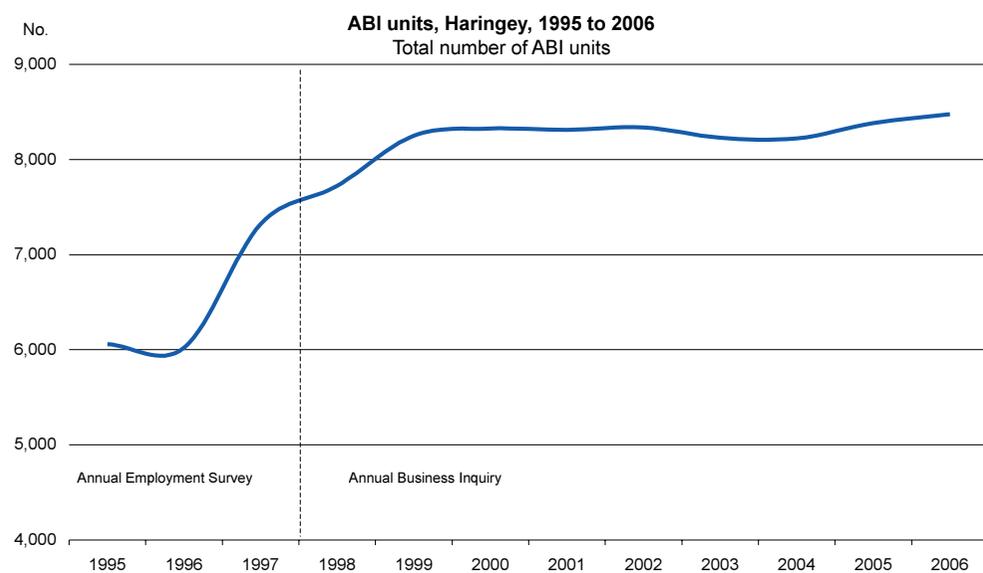
Source: Office for National Statistics

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

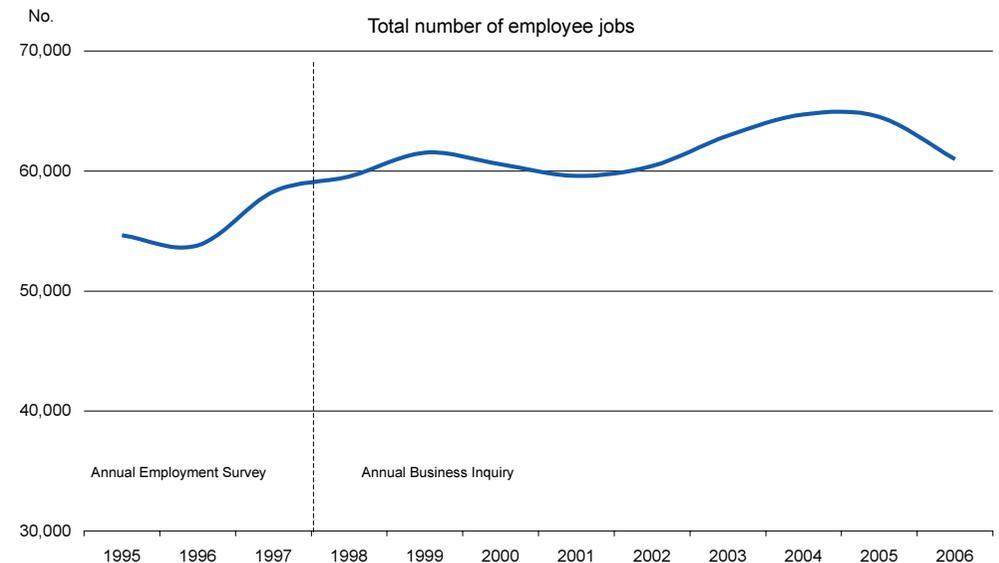
Area	Total number of units	Percentage of units employing			
		1 to 10 employees	11 to 49 employees	50 to 199 employees	200 or more employees
Haringey	8,500	90.0	7.8	1.9	0.4
London	381,700	87.0	9.8	2.5	0.7
England	2,074,700	84.6	11.9	2.8	0.7

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.

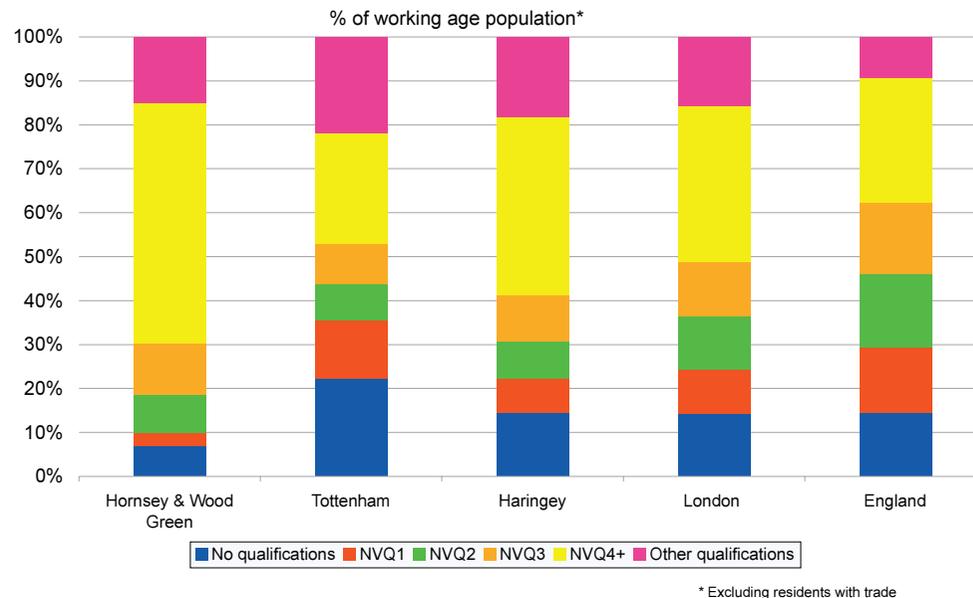
Adult skills and qualifications

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

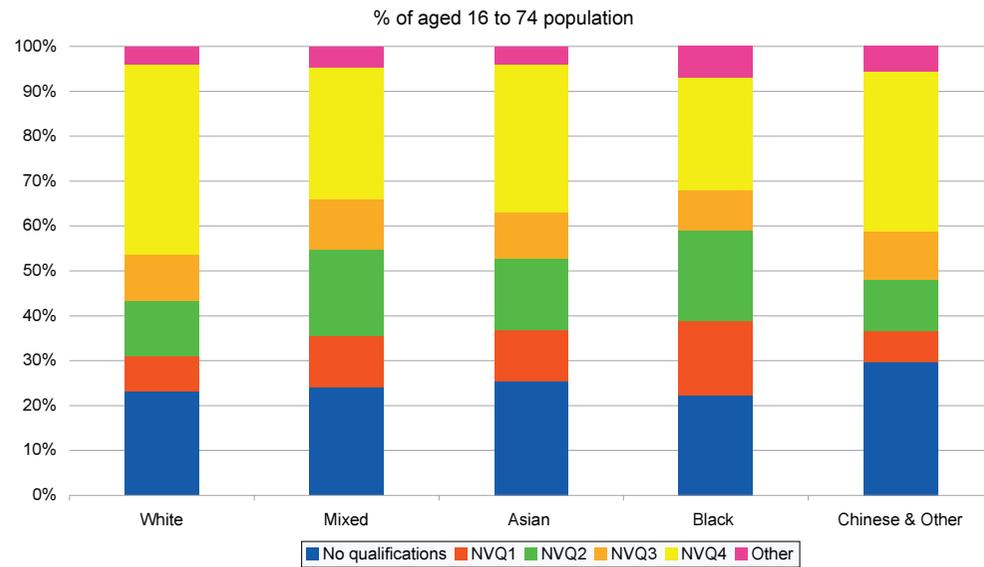
¹⁶ London Skills and Employment Board (2007) Globalisation, skills and employment: the London story: London Skills and Employment Board.

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

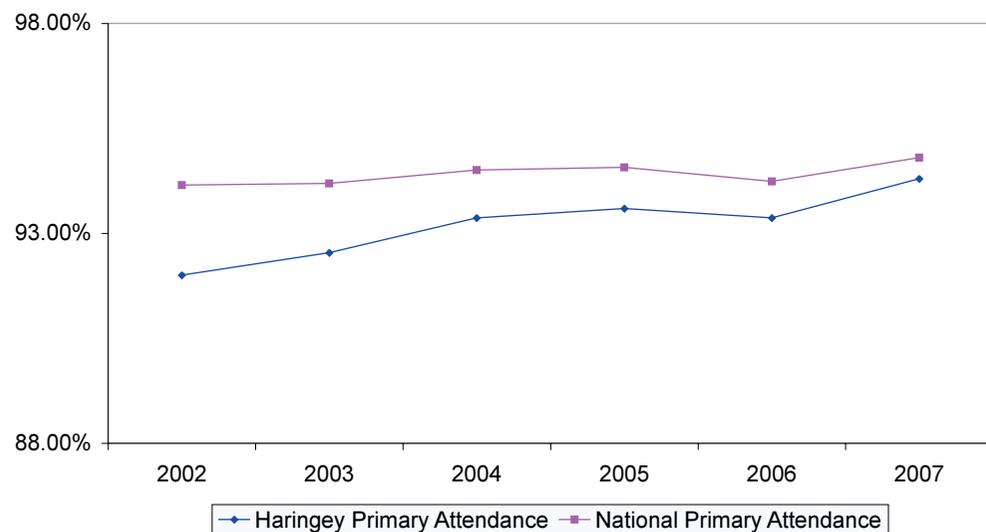
Source: Children and young people's service, London borough of Haringey, 2007.

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.

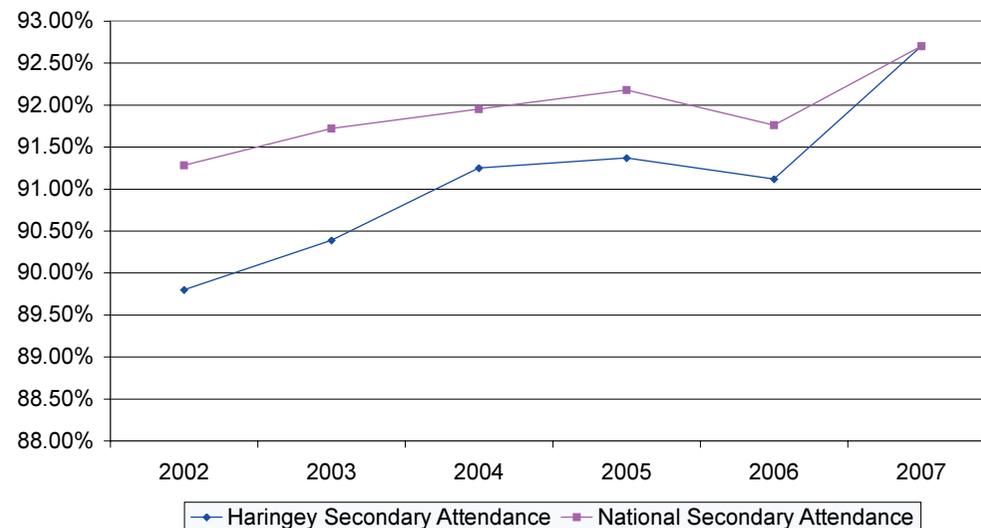
Chart 3.26: Primary Attendance Trend



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%.

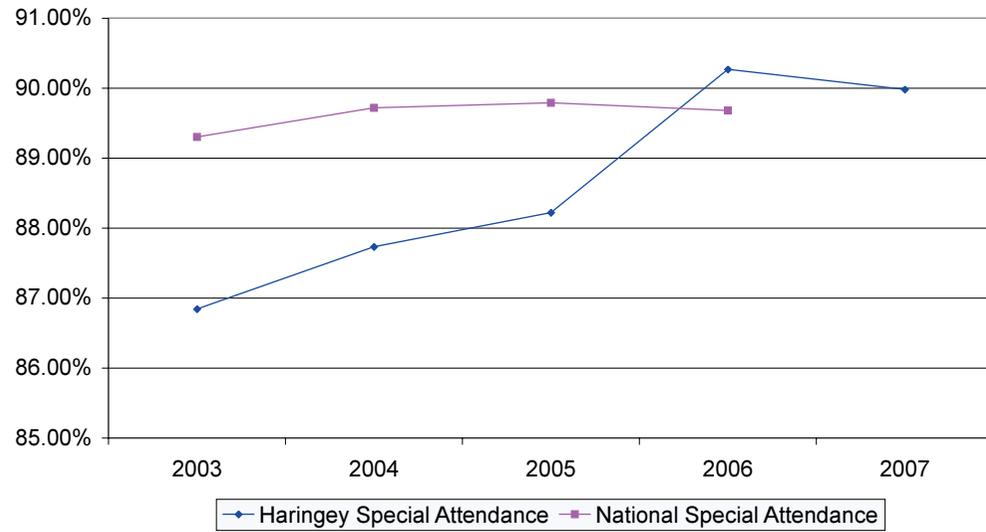
Chart 3.27: Secondary Attendance Trend



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)



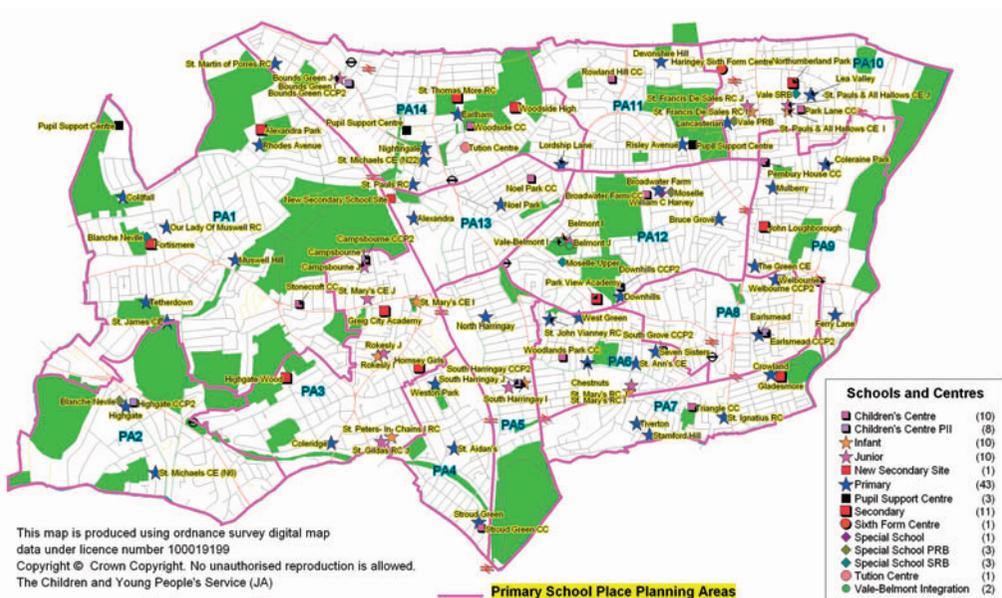
Source: PLASC, 2007

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)

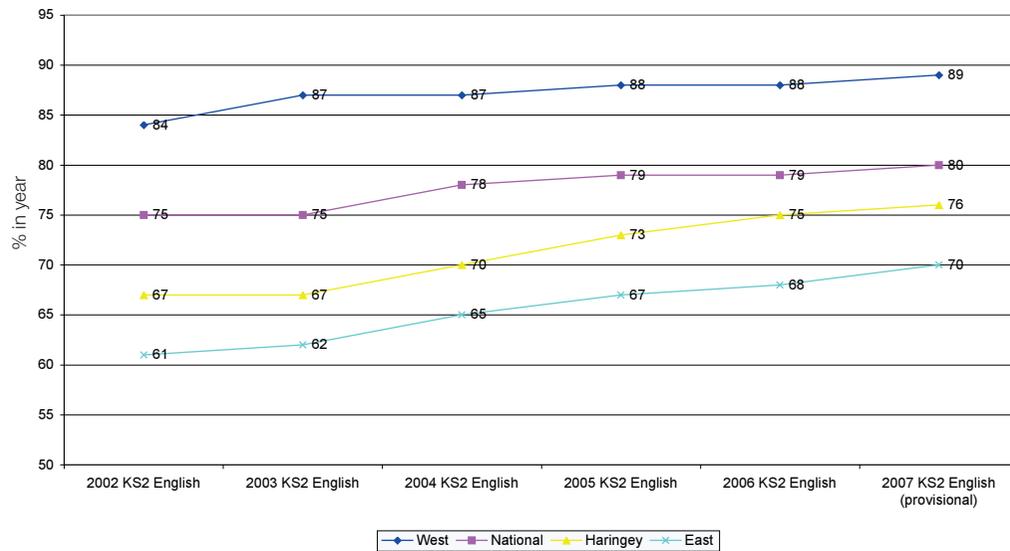


Chart 3.30: Trends in the KS2 Maths Level 4+ results (with average of schools in East/West)

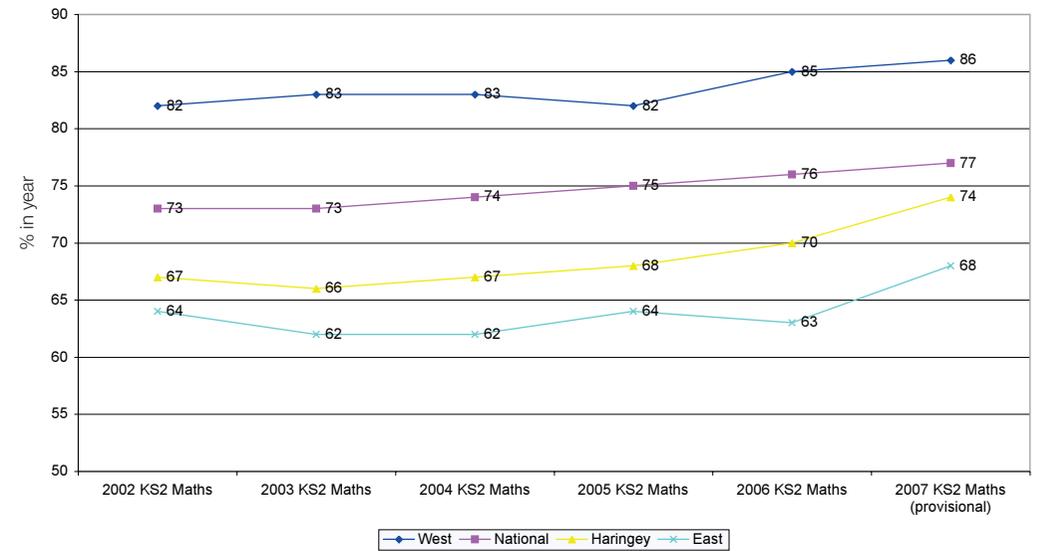
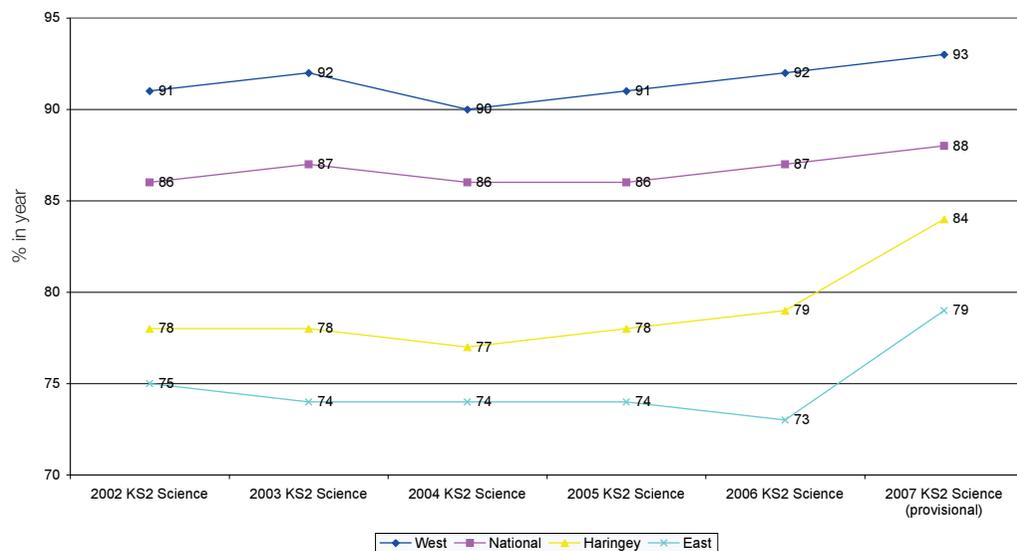


Chart 3.31: Trends in the KS2 Science Level 4+ results (with average of schools in East/West)



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%.

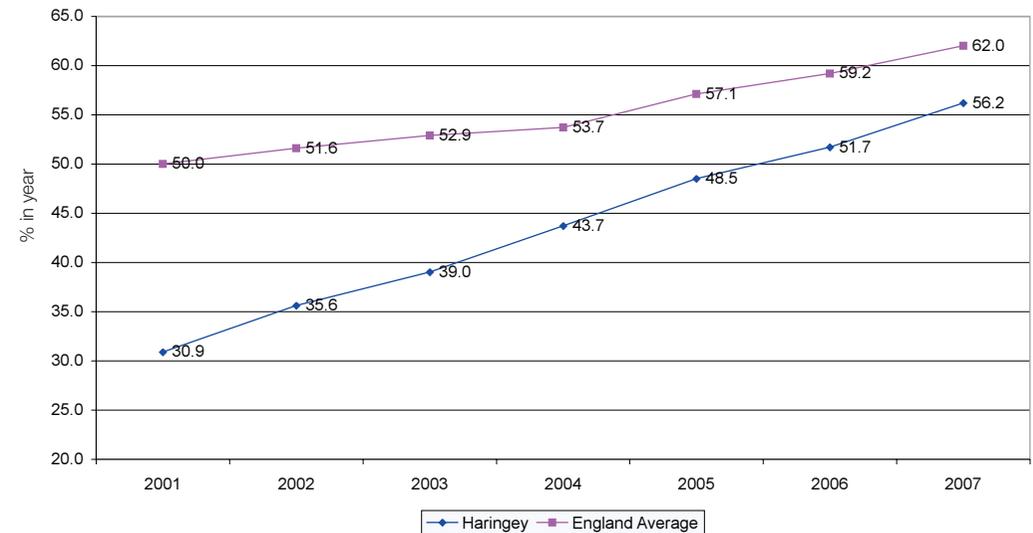
From a detailed analysis of the data as set out in the Needs Analysis, our main points of action are to: improve the attainment of Kurdish and Turkish pupils in English whilst maintaining improvements for Caribbean and African pupils; improve the rates of progress for Caribbean, African, Kurdish and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

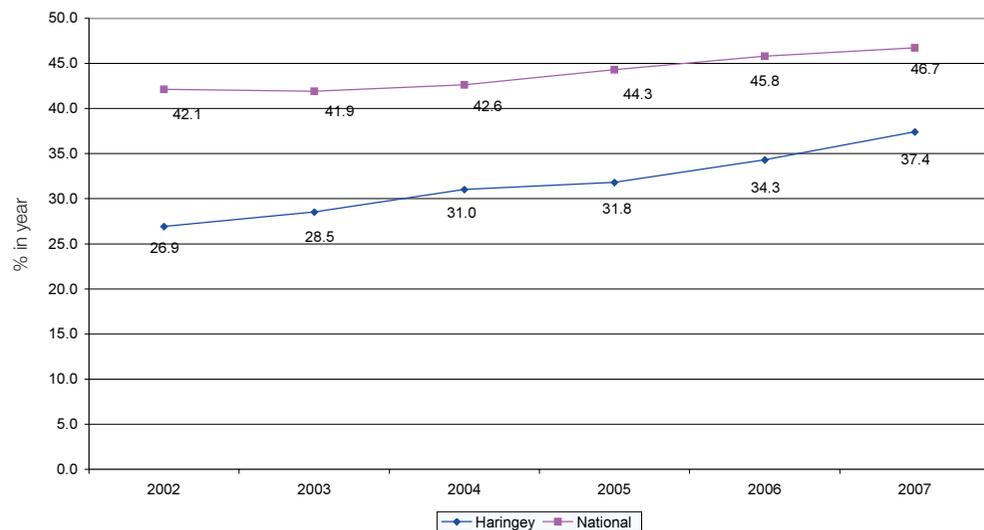
Table 3.12: Key performance measures

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

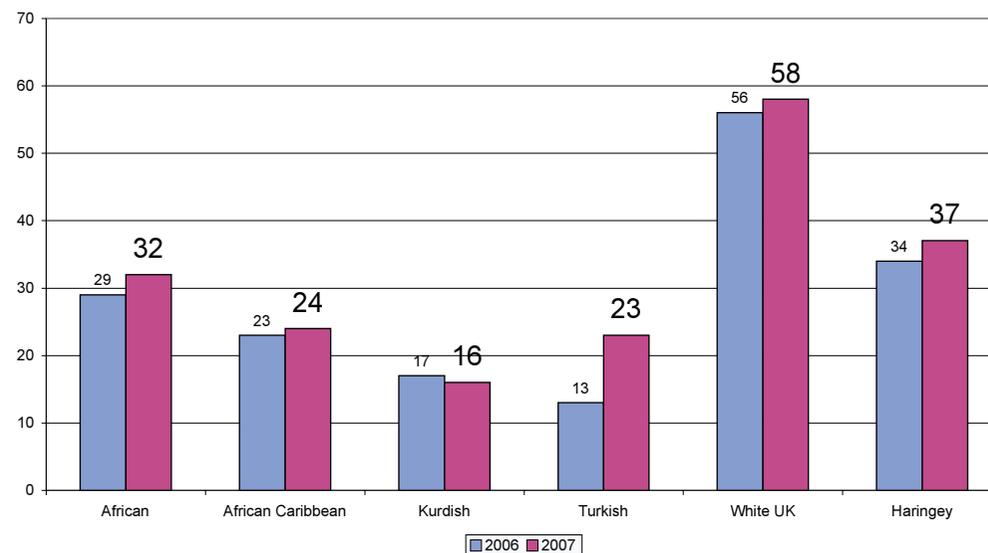


Source: Department for children, schools and families.

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%).

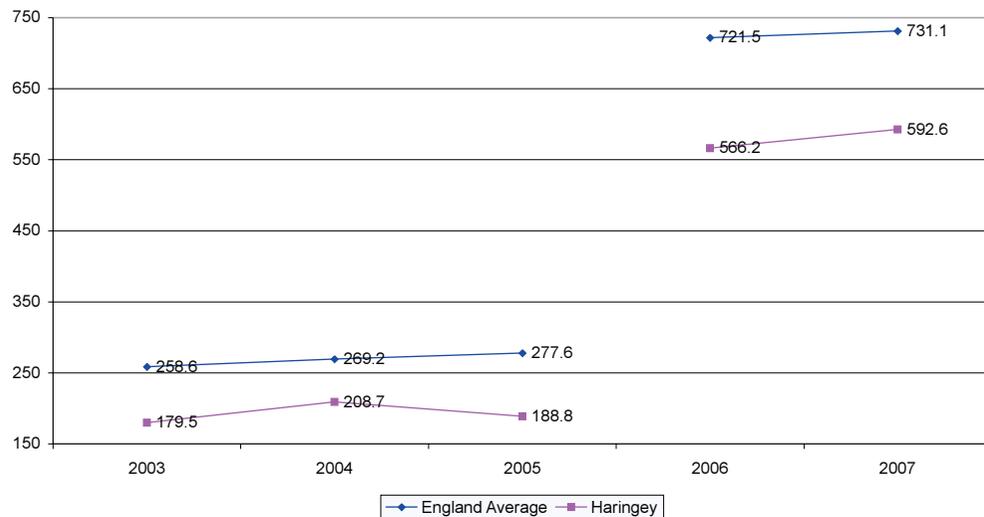
Although significant progress has been made in the main 5+ A*-C indicator for the larger ethnic groups in Haringey, there still remain large differences in the 5+ A* - C (including English and maths) indicator. 58% of White British pupils obtain 5+ A* - C (including Eng and maths). The figure for African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

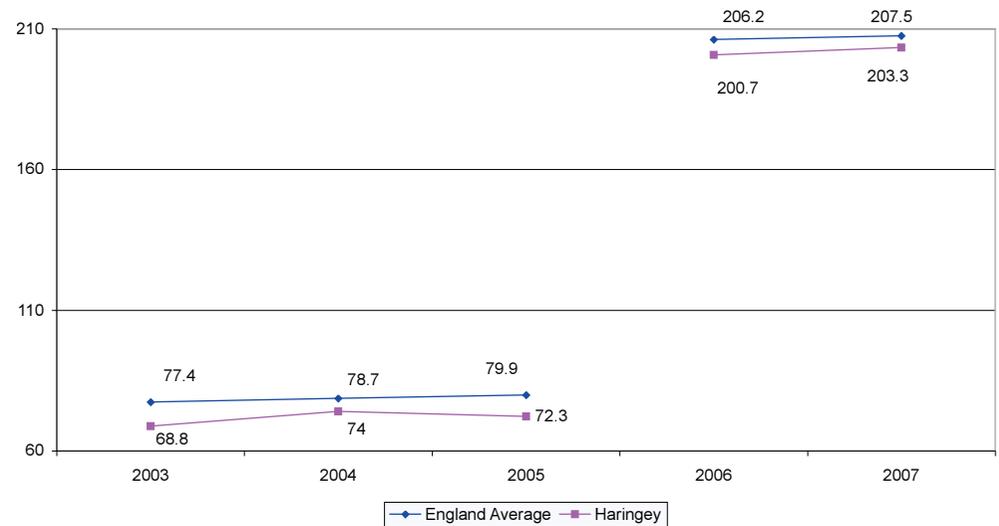


Source: Department for children, schools and families.

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.

