

Abbreviations

ABH	Actual bodily harm
ABI	Annual business inquiry
ALMO	Arms length management organisation
APZ	Archaeological priority zones
AQMA	Air quality management area
ASB	Anti-social behaviour
ASBAT	Anti-social behaviour action team
ATP	Astro turf pitches
BAP	Biodiversity Action Plan
BCS	British crime survey
BME	Black minority ethnic
BVPI	Best value performance indicator
CDRP	Crime and disorder reduction partnerships
CHD	Coronary heart disease
CLA	Children looked after
CO2	Carbon dioxide
CPR	Child protection register
CTC	Child tax credit
CYPP	Children and young people's plan
CYPS	Children and young people's service
DCLG	Department for communities and local government
DCSF	Department for children, schools and families
Defra	Department for environment, food and rural affairs
Dependent Child	A dependent child is a person in a household aged 0-15 (whether or not in a family) or a person aged 16-18 who is a full-time student in a family with parent(s).

DfES	Department for education and skills
DV	Domestic violence
DWP	Department for work and pensions
EET	Education, employment and training
GCSE	General certificate of secondary education
GDP	Gross domestic product
GLA	Greater london authority
GNVQ	General national vocational qualification
GP	General practitioner
GVA	Gross value added
HAVCO	Haringey association of voluntary and community organisations
HES	Hospital episode statistics
HIP	Housing Improvement Programme
HND	Higher national diploma
HNS	Housing needs survey
HSSA	Housing strategy statistical appendix
HYC	Haringey youth council
IB	Incapacity benefit
IDACI	Income deprivation affecting children index
ILO	International labour organisation
IMD	Index of multiple deprivation
JSA	Job seekers allowance
KS	Key stages. The National Curriculum sets out when things must be taught by describing broad 'key stages'. Children's progress is assessed through national tests and tasks at the end of each key stage. KS1 covers ages 5-7 years, KS2 ages 7-11, KS3 ages 11-14 years and KS4 ages 14-16 years.

KTPA	Kilo tonnes per annum
LA	Local authority
LD	Learning disability
LHO	London health observatory
MYE	Mid-year estimates
NASS	National asylum seekers service
NCHOD	National centre for health outcomes development
NEET	Not in employment, education or training
NO2	Nitrogen dioxide
NVQ	National vocational qualification
NUTS	Nomenclature units of territorial statistics
ODPM	Office of deputy prime minister
ONS	Office for national statistics
PLASC	Pupil level annual school census
PM10	Particles measuring 10µm or less. This standard was designed to identify those particles likely to be inhaled by humans, and PM10 has become the generally accepted measure of particulate material in the atmosphere in the UK and in Europe.
PSA	Public service agreement
PVI	Private voluntary and independent sector
QCA	Qualifications and curriculum authority
QMAS	Quality management and analysis system
RSL	Registered social landlords
SDA	Severe disablement allowance
SEN	Special educational need
SMR	Standardised mortality rate
SN	Statistical neighbour

SNPP	Subnational population projections
SOA	Super output area. Super Output Areas (SOAs) are a new geographic hierarchy designed to improve the reporting of small area statistics in England and Wales. There are 144 SOAs in Haringey
Social grade AB	Higher and intermediate managerial/administrative/professional
Social grade C1	Supervisory, clerical, junior managerial/administrative/professions
Social grade C2	Skilled manual worker
Social grade D	Semi-skilled and unskilled manual worker
Social grade E	On state benefit, unemployed, lowest grade workers
TNO	Total notifiable offence
TPCT	Teaching Primary Care Trust
UDP	The Unitary development plan is the Haringey Council statutory plan relating to the development and use of land and buildings for the whole borough. The plan contains a set of policies on housing, jobs, leisure, transport, education and health and these policies are used to help decide whether to allow or refuse planning applications. Unitary development plan
UKYP	United kingdom youth parliament
UN	United nations
VAT	Value added tax
Wards	The 19 new wards that make up the borough of Haringey came into operation in May 2002
WTC	Working tax credit
YTD	Year to date

Main source data

2001 Census

Since 1801, every 10 years the nation has set aside one day for the Census - a count of all people and households. It is the most complete source of information about the population. The latest Census was held on Sunday 29 April 2001.

Annual local area labour force survey

The Annual Local Area Labour Force Survey provides local level information on education, skills and the labour market

Annual population survey

The Annual Population Survey (APS) is a combined survey of households in Great Britain. Its purpose is to provide information on key social and socio-economic variables between the 10-yearly censuses, with particular emphasis on providing information relating to small geographical areas. The APS comprises the Quarterly Labour Force Survey (LFS), plus data from the Annual Local (Area) Labour Force Survey (LLFS) Boosts for England, Scotland and Wales and a further sample boost, the APS Boost, collected between January 2004 to December 2005 and for England only, funded by the ONS. The APS Boost was discontinued in January 2006 due to withdrawal of ONS funding so is only present in the 5 datasets released between June 2005 and June 2006.

British crime survey (BCS)

The British Crime Survey (BCS) provides an important source of information about levels of crime, public attitudes to crime and other related issues. The results play an important role in informing Home Office policy. The BCS measures the amount of crime in England and Wales by asking people about crimes they have experienced in the last year. This includes crimes not reported to the police, so it is generally viewed as a more reliable guide to crime levels than are police records.

Best value performance indicators (BVPI)

Best value performance indicators are part of the last performance management framework for local authorities. They were designed to monitor service improvement with regard to efficiency, effectiveness and economy of service delivery. The Single Set of 198 National Indicators (the National Indicator Set – NIS) was announced by CLG in October 2007, following the Government's Comprehensive Spending Review 2007. The NIS will be the only set of indicators on which central government will performance manage local government, replacing all other existing sets of indicators, including Best Value Performance Indicators (BVPIs) and Performance Assessment Framework (PAF) indicators, from 1st April 2008.

BVPI General User Survey

Government specified that local authorities collect and report on a number of BVPIs that explicitly reflect users' perceptions of a range of services provided. These perception based performance indicators were collected every three years and 2006/07 was the third time all local authorities had to collect these measures of performance.

Contextual value added

Contextual value added is a measure of school performance, taking into account factors that are likely to affect a child's achievement which are outside the school's control. The CVA measure is based on a score of 1000, with scores above 1000 indicating that pupils on average made better progress than similar pupils nationally and scores below 1000 indicate less progress.

GLA projections (2005)

The GLA have published a set of 2005 round population projections (Scenario 8.07) for each London borough and for year from 2001 to 2031. Unlike the ONS subnational population projections, the GLA projections do take into account the impact future housing development are like to have on an area. The housing development information comes from the London Housing Capacity Study, which feeds into the London Plan.

Haringey housing needs survey (HNS) 2005

A report was completed in 2005 which updated the 2001 HNS. The survey was designed to cover all tenure groups and all areas within the Borough and enabled the assessment of the need for new affordable housing following the approach set out in ODPM Guidance.

Housing improvement programme (HIP)

The Housing Improvement Programme is collated every year and sent to the Department of Communities and Local Government (DCLG). The purpose of it is to provide information which can be used to formulate a local housing strategy. Data can be used to make comparisons across the region and monitor central government developments.

Housing strategy statistical appendix (HSSA)

Forms part of the HIP. The purpose of this appendix is to bring together statistical information relevant to the formulation of the Housing Strategy. There are 14 sections that make up this Housing Strategy Statistical Appendix.

Index of multiple deprivation (IMD)

A Super output area (SOA) level measure of multiple deprivation which is made up of seven SOA level Domain Indices (income, employment, health deprivation and disability, education, skills and training deprivation, barriers to housing and services, living environment deprivation, and crime). There are also two supplementary Indices (Income Deprivation Affecting Children and Income Deprivation Affecting Older People)

ONS 2004 sub-national population projections (SNPP)

The 2004 based sub-national population projections (SNPP) for England were published by the Office for National Statistics (ONS) on Thursday 12 October 2006. It is important to note that the ONS projections are based solely recent demographic trends (i.e. births deaths and migration) and do not consider, for example, the effects likely future housing developments will have on an area. These projections are to be used by Communities and Local Government (CLG) in the allocation process for local authority Revenue Support Grant for financial years 2008-09 to 2010-11.

ONS Mid year estimates (MYE)

The Office for National Statistics (ONS) released the 2006 mid-year population estimates on 22 August 2007. These are the most up to date estimates about the national population available. While these latest estimates show an increasing Haringey population we remain concerned that they are still significantly underestimating the borough's population, particularly in relation to migration. We have made our concerns known to ONS in a recent consultation on the population projections.

Residents survey

An annual borough-wide survey of a large representative section of residents (1000 adults and 250 young people). These are used to give council departments much wider information about the experience of residents using council services and about people's perceptions of the service the council is providing. These are also designed to provide information about areas for improvement and resident's priorities for council investment and spending.

Standard mortality rate (SMR)

An SMR is essentially a comparison of the number of the observed deaths in a population with the number of expected deaths if the age-specific death rates were the same as a standard population. It is expressed as a ratio of observed to expected deaths, multiplied by 100.

SMRs equal to 100 imply that the mortality rate is the same as the standard mortality rate. A number higher than 100 implies an excess mortality rate whereas a number below 100 implies below average mortality.

Value added score (VA)

An assessment of each child is made at KS2 level to determine the standard they are expected to achieve in their GCSE exams. The national standard for schools is 1000 in this measure, and schools that obtain a score higher than 1000 indicates the school's exam cohort has achieved a higher rate of improvement between KS2 and GCSE than nationally.