

Haringey at a glance

State of the Borough

September 2023

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The State of the Borough Profile has been put together to provide all Haringey's stakeholders – from Officers and Councillors to Residents – with access to the data they need to understand the borough.

Only the most up-to-date and reliable data and sources have been included here, in order to provide an in-depth look at key areas of the Council's work and remit, which often also includes the work and remit of our key partners. This single point of reference will be updated regularly, and used to drive the Council's work, ensuring that our work is driven by the highest quality and most robust data.

Additional information on the data, sources and methodologies we've used to put together this profile can be found in the Appendix at the end. If you have questions about this profile please contact our Business Intelligence team: business.intelligence@haringey.gov.uk.



HOUSING

- In terms of tenure, the proportion of Haringey residents that are renting from a private landlord has increased since 2011 (now 31%), while the proportion renting from LA has decreased (now 22%).
 - Residents are now less likely to be happy with their accommodation, although this remains high at 82%
- Housing affordability continues to grow as an issue. The average house price:earnings ratio is now 18.03 in Haringey



PLACE

- Facilities are good, with a range of cultural events and good transport links. Haringey also now has 25 Green Flag Parks.
- The rate of knife crime with injury is the 8th highest in London.
 - 78% of residents say they have good friendships and/or associations in their local area, while 83% say relations between different ethnic and religious communities are good.
- Haringey has reduced its carbon emissions significantly since 2005, but is behind target to be Net Zero Carbon by 2041



PEOPLE

- Haringey is a highly diverse borough. 38% of residents are from BAME groups and 26% identify as “white other”. 180+ languages are spoken.
- Deprivation levels are high, particularly in the northeast of the borough.
- GCSE attainment has improved comparative to England, but is below London, there are notable attainment gaps.
- Life expectancy has fallen in the last year, notably in men (by 1.1 years), a greater fall than London (0.5 years)
 - Haringey residents reported improved levels of Life Satisfaction, however there are higher rates of serious mental illness than in London

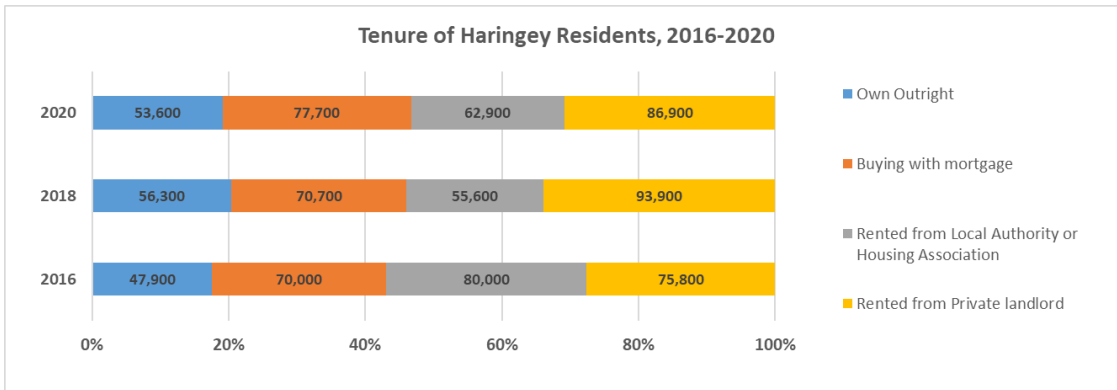


LOCAL ECONOMY

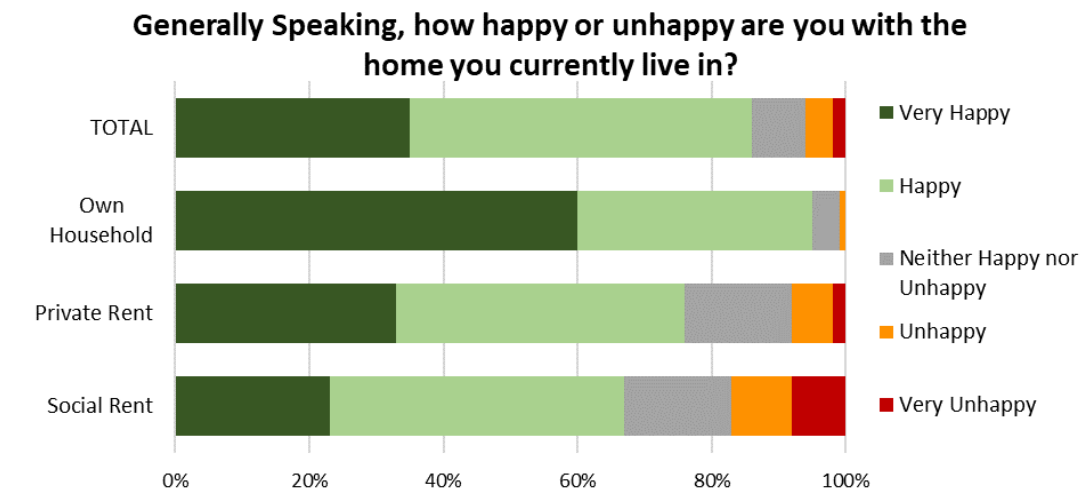
- Jobs density in Haringey is relatively low, although the unemployment rate has improved to be just above the London average.
- Wages in Haringey are lower than average, and there are a larger number of JSA and ESA claimants than the London average.
- 3.7% of residents have no qualifications, lower than the London average
- Median hourly pay in Haringey is now 5.7% below the London average; we also have the eighth largest proportion of residents earning below the London Living Wage of all London boroughs

Housing

In 2020, 31% of Haringey residents rent from a private landlord, with only 22% renting from the LA or HA (17,100 fewer individuals). While most residents are happy with their home, this has fallen since 2018 and happiness is lowest among social renters.



Source: Annual Population Survey, ONS 2020

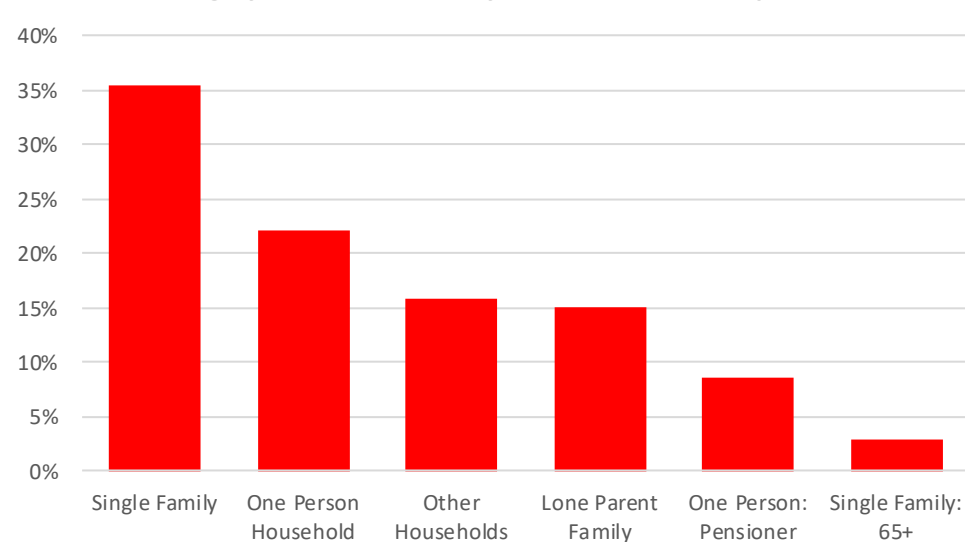


Source: Haringey Residents Survey 2021

- Haringey residents are most likely to rent from a private landlord (31%). The proportion renting from the LA or Housing Association has fallen from 29% in 2016 to just 22% in 2020, or 17,100 individuals fewer. The proportion buying with a mortgage fell in the early half of the decade, but has been relatively stable since 2015, though has increased in the last year to 28%.
- Tenure follows clear deprivation lines across the borough – eastern wards like Northumberland Park are least likely to own their home and most likely to be social renting while in western wards like Alexandra this trend is reversed.
- The 2021 Haringey Residents Survey found that the majority of residents (82%) say they are happy with the home they live in, though this is less than the 2018 survey (90%). Happiness with one's home is highest among owner occupiers (95%), and lowest among social renters (67%).
- The 2020-21 English Housing Survey showed that while levels of non-decent homes have seen annual falls over time, the reductions have slowed in the last 3 years. Private Rented homes are most likely to be non decent (21% of homes in 2020), compared to LA or Housing Association Homes (13%).

35% of households in Haringey are Single family households, and 31% are One Person Households. 61% of households in Haringey are working households and 13% are workless.

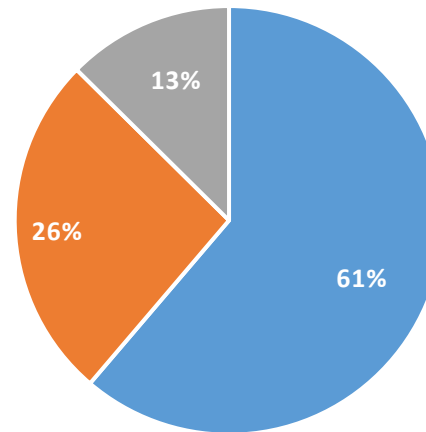
Haringey Households by Household Composition



Source: Census 2021

Households by Combined Economic Activity Status

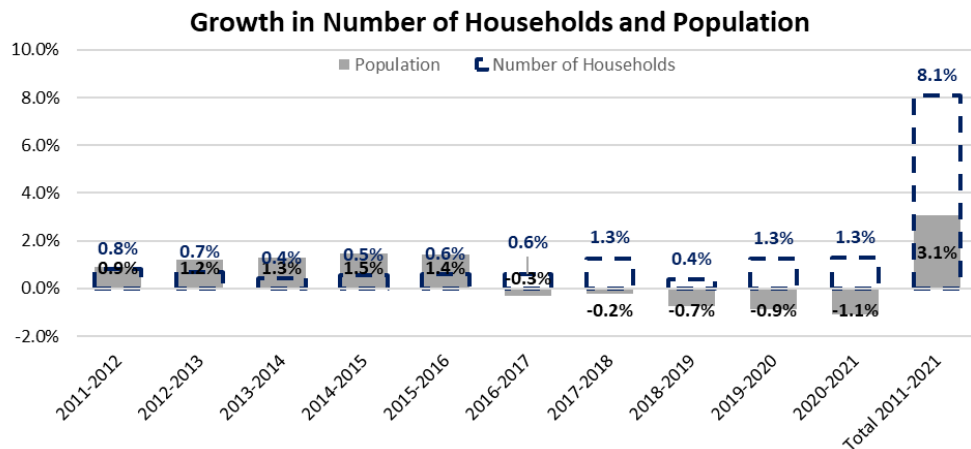
■ Working Household ■ Mixed Household ■ Workless Household



Source: ONS Households by combined Economic Activity Status
Table A1 LA

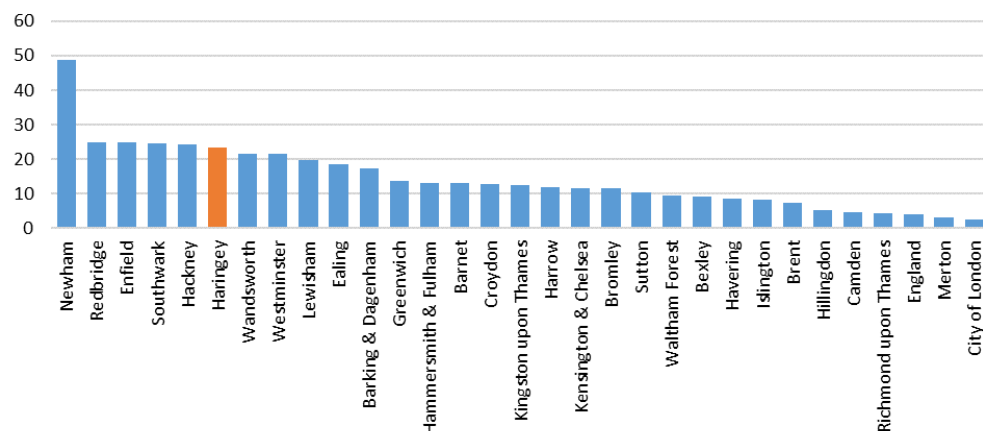
- Haringey has diverse household composition. 31% of households are one person households. 35% are single family households (of which 1/3rd are Cohabiting couple families), and 15% are Lone parent households.
- 61% of households are working households, a significant increase from 49% 10 years ago.
- 35% of households in Haringey are purpose-built Flats or tenements. 26% are Terraced houses, and 23% are part of a converted or shared house (Census 2021)

Between 2011 and 2021, Haringey's number of households has grown more than the population itself. Haringey continues to have the third highest rate of households in TA in London.



Source: GLA Population Projections (Identified Housing Capacity Scenario)

Rate of Households in Temporary Accommodation (2022 Q4)

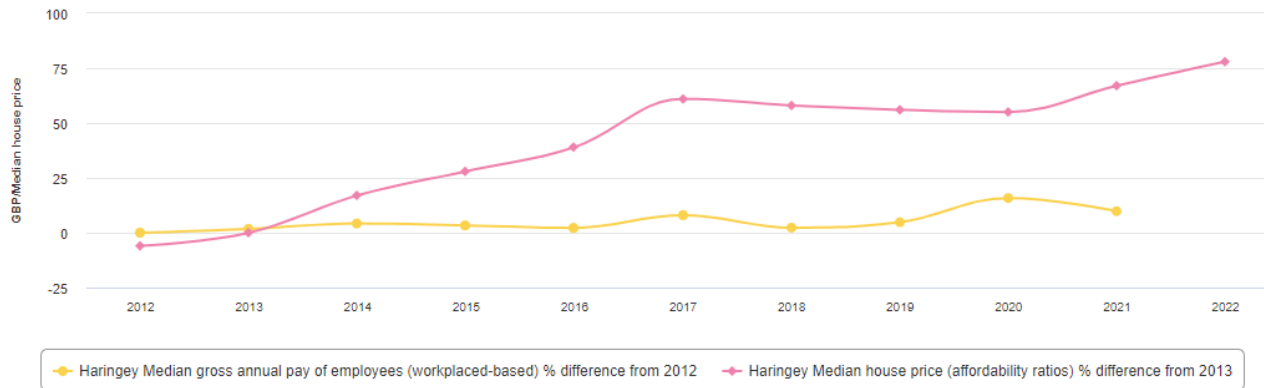


Source: Trust for London

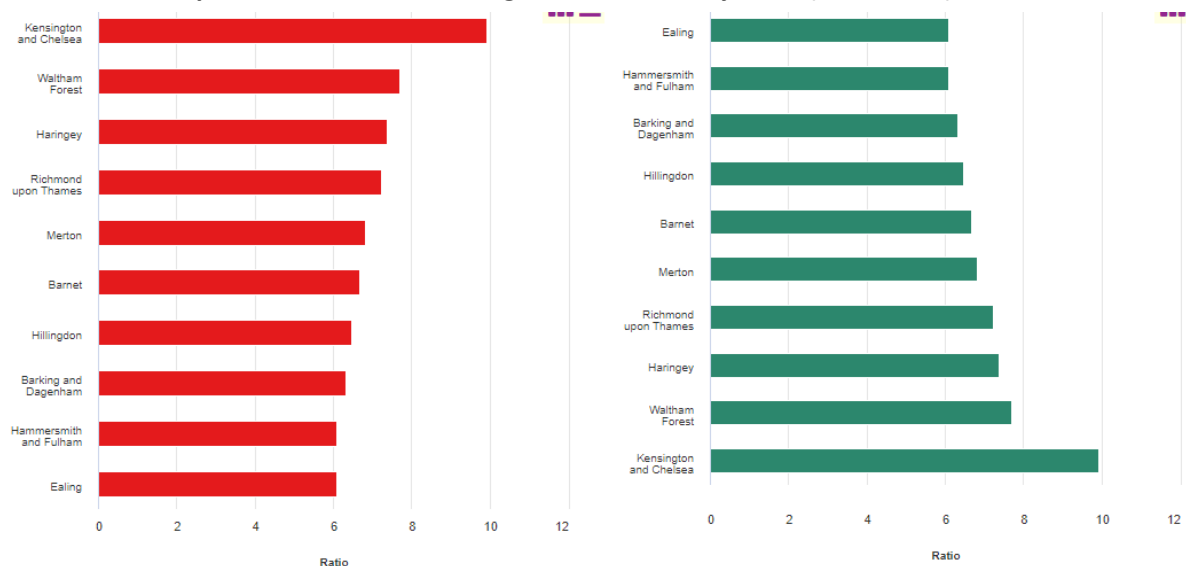
- Between 2011 and 2016 Haringey's population was growing at a faster rate than households, however since then population has begun to shrink whilst household numbers continue to rise by on average 1% a year. This means overall since 2011 the population has increased 3.1%, whilst households have increased by 8.1%.
- The median monthly private rent in Haringey is £1,500 (Apr 22- Mar 23). This was previously £70 less than the London median (in 2018-19) but is now equal to it. The mean private rent is now £1,645 a week. This was previously £200 less than the London average but is now only £105 less. Median weekly LA rents on the other hand are £106.83. Although these have now increased over the last 2 years having previously gone down for 5 years they remain under the London median (£109.79).
- Median private rent has increased by 5.2% in the last 5 years, a higher rate than local authority rents (1.8%).
- 2,560 households in Haringey (23.4 per 1,000 households) are living in temporary accommodation (statutory homeless). This is the fifth highest rate in London, though has improved since the prior year. It is 46% higher than the London level (16 per 1,000), but has reduced by 4.8% in the year. 40% of residents accepted as statutory homeless are black, while 25% of youth homeless are LGBT, an over-representation compared to the wider borough population.

As House Price increases outweigh Pay increases, Housing affordability continues to become a growing issue. Haringey's median house price:earnings ratio is 18.03 in 2022, above the London average (15.73)

Percentage change in median gross annual pay of employees (workplace-based) & median house price (from from 2012 to 2022) for Haringey



Top 10 and Bottom 10 changes in Affordability Ratio (2012-2022)

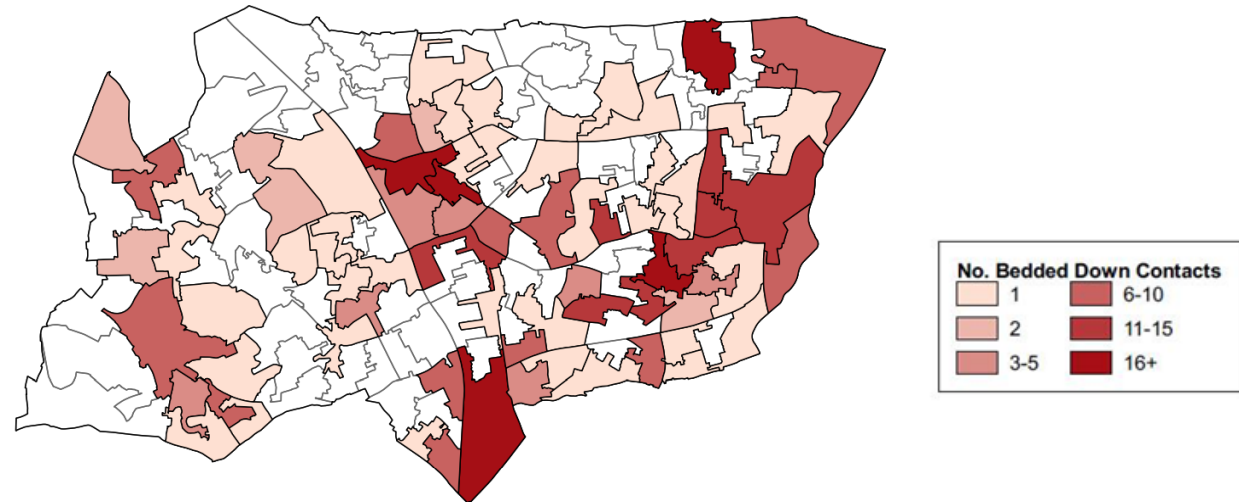
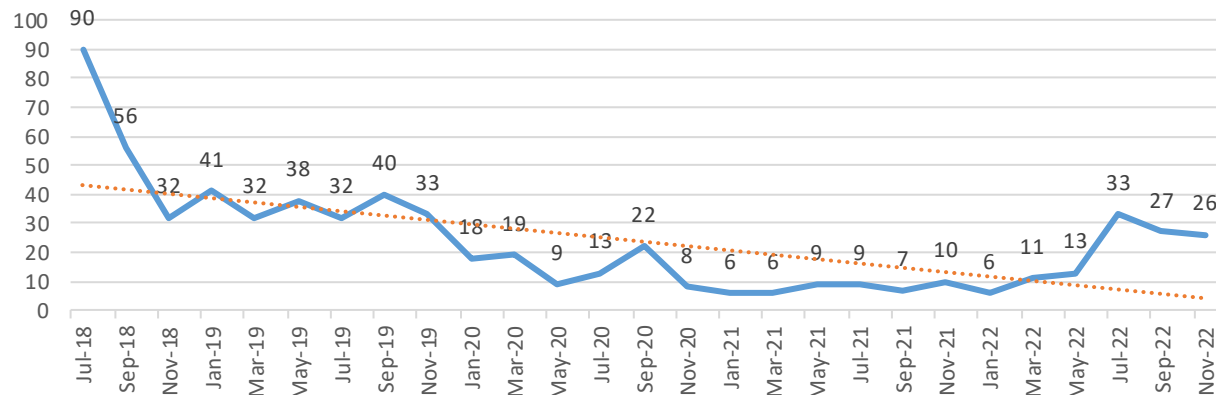


- The median house price rose 89% since 2012 from £310,000 to £587,000, whilst earnings increased by 14% in the same period from £28,000 to £31,960.
- This leaves Haringey's affordability ratio at 18.03 in 2022, up from 10.65 in 2012. England's ratio in 2022 is 8.28, whilst for London as a whole it is 12.54.
- Haringey's change in ratio over the 10 years is the 3rd highest in London, making it the 6th highest ratio in London now.

Since July 2018 Haringey has achieved a 71% reduction in rough sleeping, which has been achieved through investing significantly in tackling rough sleeping, via the development of new approaches to working with people experiencing multiple disadvantage, by opening new supported housing and by creating rent-free bedspaces for people affected by immigration restrictions. However, there has been a 333% increase since our lowest street count ever recorded, during the *Everyone In* initiative. The Counts and Estimates methodology produces a snapshot figure of how many people sleep rough on a typical night, with figures available at local, regional and national levels. The increase in the single night figure can be attributed to the following;

- Following the end of funding to continue Everyone In, boroughs have adopted differing stances on accommodating those with no recourse to public funds. We often see cross-borough rough sleeping where no offer is available in the borough where someone is locally connected and so they move in the hope of support from another borough.
- Stagnation in 'off-the-streets accommodation'. Linked to the above, the withdrawal of funding for the 'Everyone In' approach means that the limited emergency and short-term accommodation we have is largely filled with people for who move-on options are severely restricted or unavailable due to their immigration status. This means other people in need are left out on the streets for longer.
- The ongoing effects of Brexit, the Covid-19 pandemic and the 'cost of living crisis': unemployment is increasing particularly in service and retail industries, private-rented sector evictions have resumed at pace, family and friend evictions due to financial pressures are also increasing.

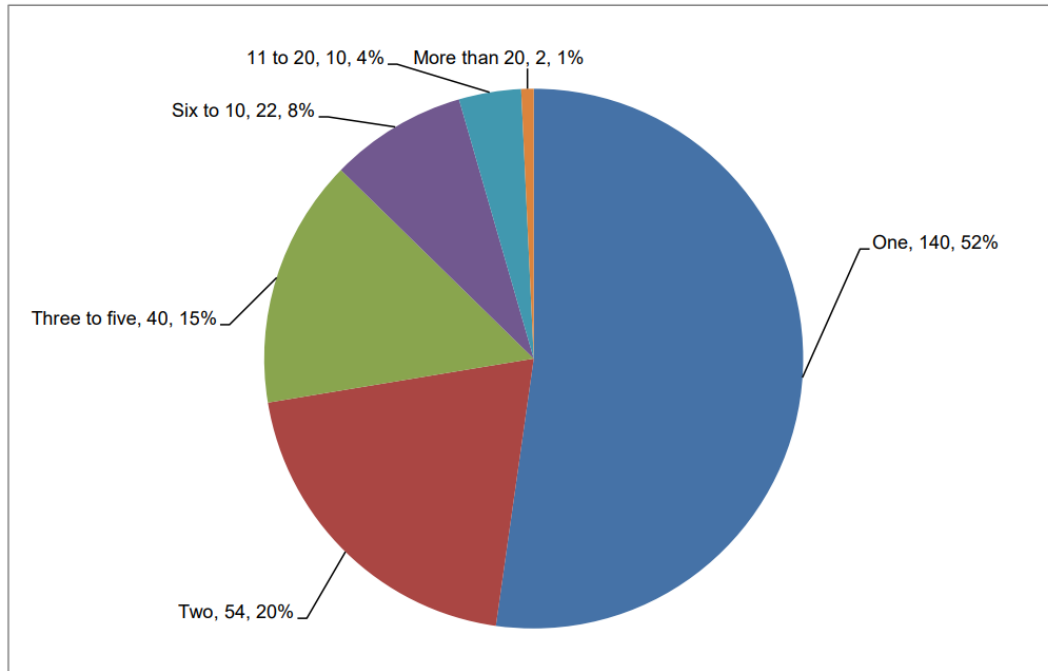
**BI-MONTHLY STREET COUNTS
2018-2022**



In Haringey people are generally seen bedded down in the Finsbury Park, Green Lanes, Wood Green and Tottenham areas. The shown map represents volume of contacts rather than individuals, and some people may have been seen on multiple occasions within a given area.

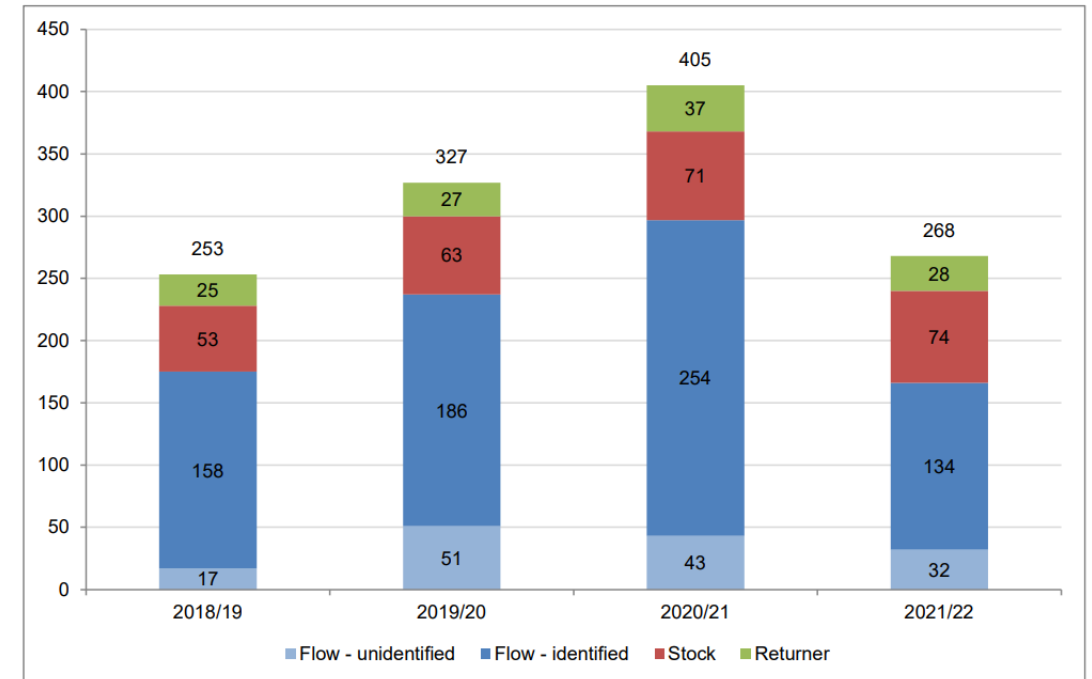
Data from CHAIN (Combined Homelessness and Information Network) shows that 268 individual people were seen rough sleeping in the borough by an outreach team in 2021/22. This represents a 34% decrease when compared to 2020/21, when 405 different people were seen. Notwithstanding the large reduction in the total rough sleeping in London compared to the previous year, the figure for 2021/22 is still 29% higher than the total of 6,437 people recorded rough sleeping in London ten years ago, in 2012/13.

- 62% of people seen rough sleeping in Haringey during the year were new to rough sleeping
- 28% fell into the stock category, and 10% were returners
- 13% of those seen rough sleeping were women and 87% were men
- 44% of those seen rough sleeping were UK Nationals, 41% were EEA Nationals and 15% were non – EEA (Rest of World).



Base: 268

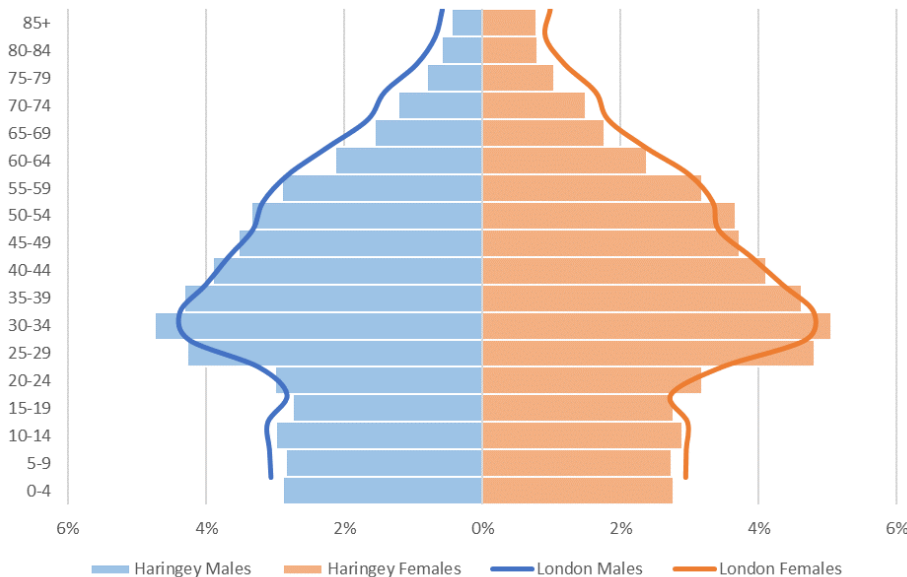
People seen rough sleeping in the year, by the flow, stock and returner model.



People: Adults

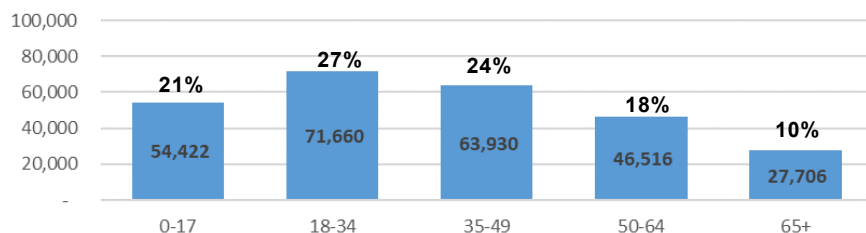
Haringey has a young, ethnically diverse population. The total resident population in Haringey is 264,300 and BME or Other White ethnic groups account for 67% of the resident population.

Haringey Population Pyramid - Census 2021

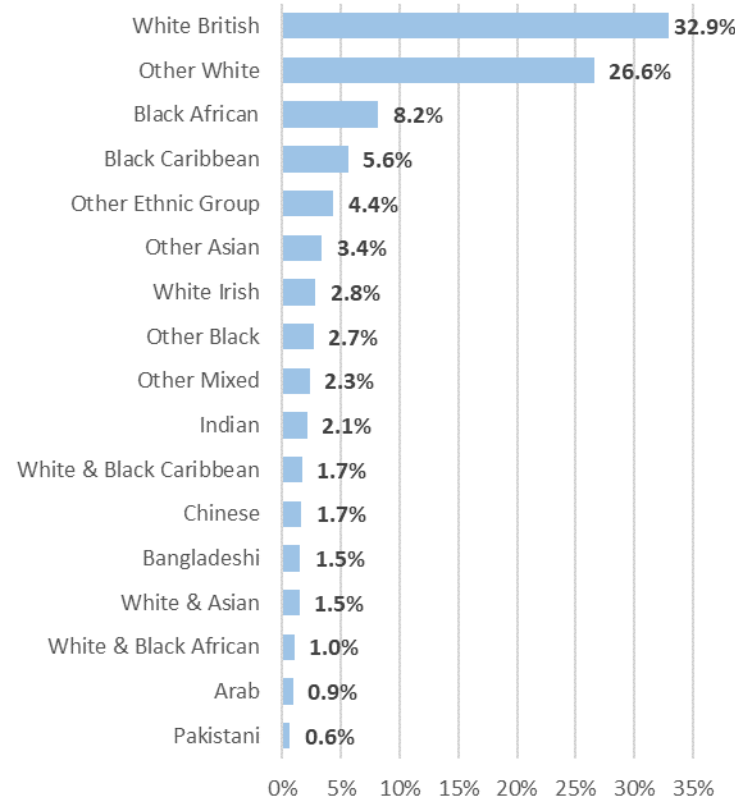


Source: Census 2021 Age tables

Age Breakdown (Census 2021)



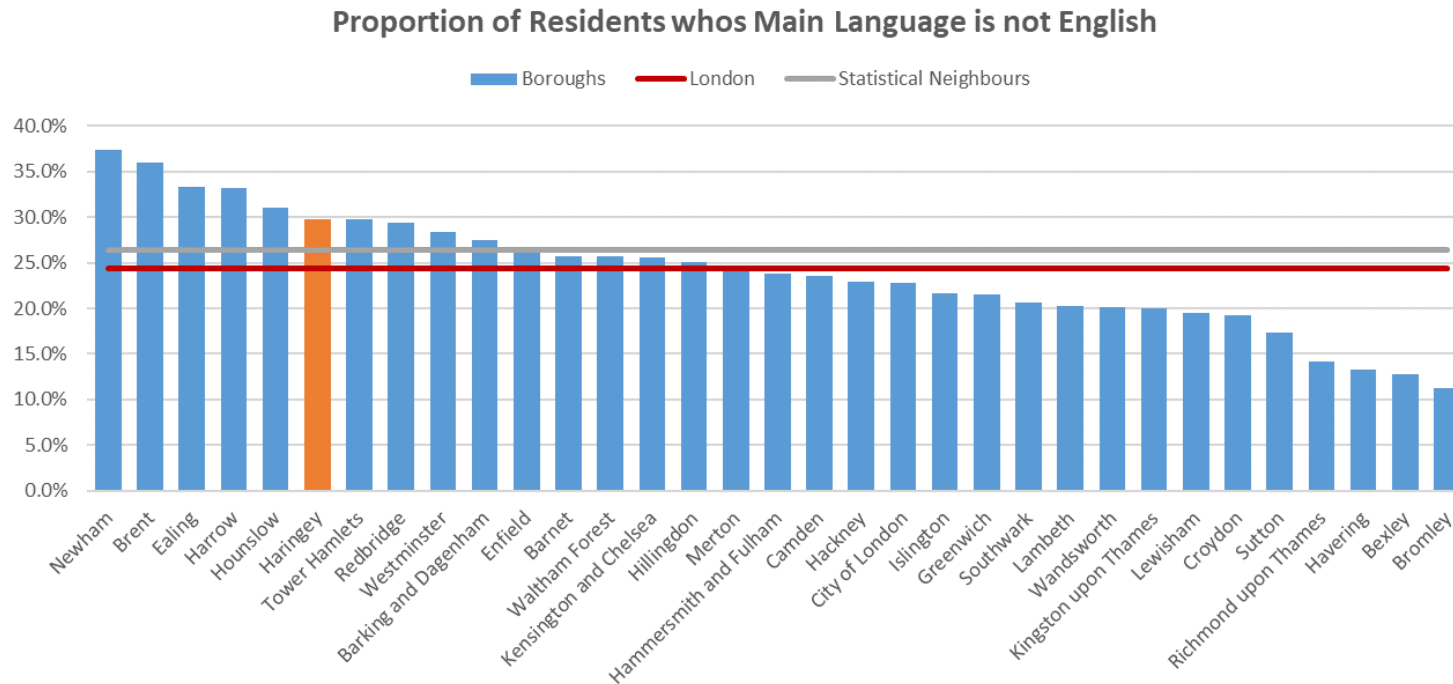
Distribution of Population by Ethnic Group
Haringey 2020 (Proj.)



Source: GLA Ethnic group Population projections (2016 based – No 2020 base or Census data available yet)

- The population pyramid demonstrates a gender split of males 51.8% to females 48.2%.
 - This is similar to London (51.5:48.5). There has been a shift to an increase in proportion of females, though this is likely due to migration of young males happening during COVID and the census
- There are 54,422 children in Haringey aged 0-17 years, representing 21% of the population.
 - Haringey has 27,706 residents aged 65+ (10%).
- 67.1% of the Haringey population are from a BME group or Other White ethnic groups compared to 60.7% in London.
- Around 16.5% of residents in Haringey are from Black ethnic groups and one in ten are Asian (10.3%).

Over 180 languages are spoken by Haringey residents, and 30% of Haringey residents do not speak English as their main language.

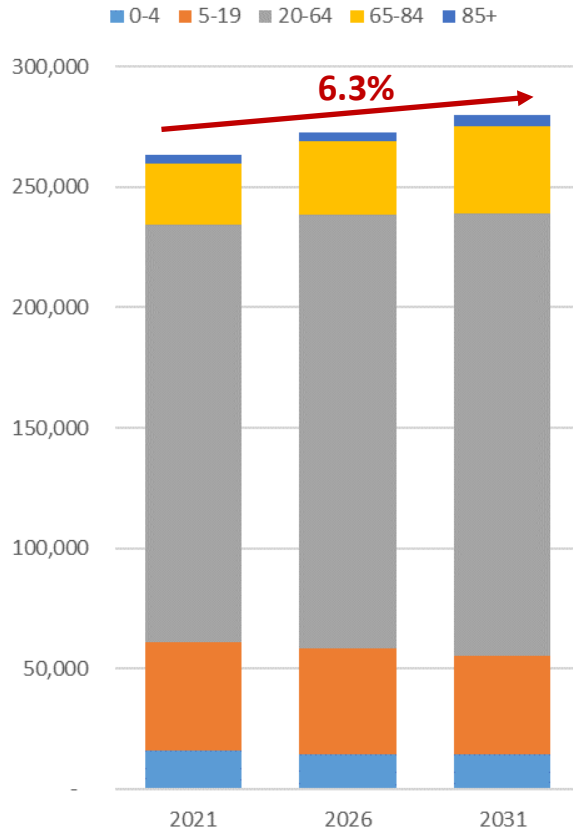


Source: ONS Census 2021

- 29.7% of Haringey residents do not speak English as their main language. This is the 6th highest rate in London and is above the statistical neighbour and London averages.
- Of those whose main language is not English in Haringey, one in four (24%) either do not speak English well or do not speak it at all. This is the second largest proportion of all London boroughs, and is above the statistical neighbour and London levels.
- The proportion of Haringey residents saying they are Christian (39.3%) is in line with statistical neighbour boroughs (39.2%), and is slightly below London (40.6%), while Haringey residents are more likely to identify as having no religion (31.6% compared to 27.6% among statistical neighbours and 27% in London).

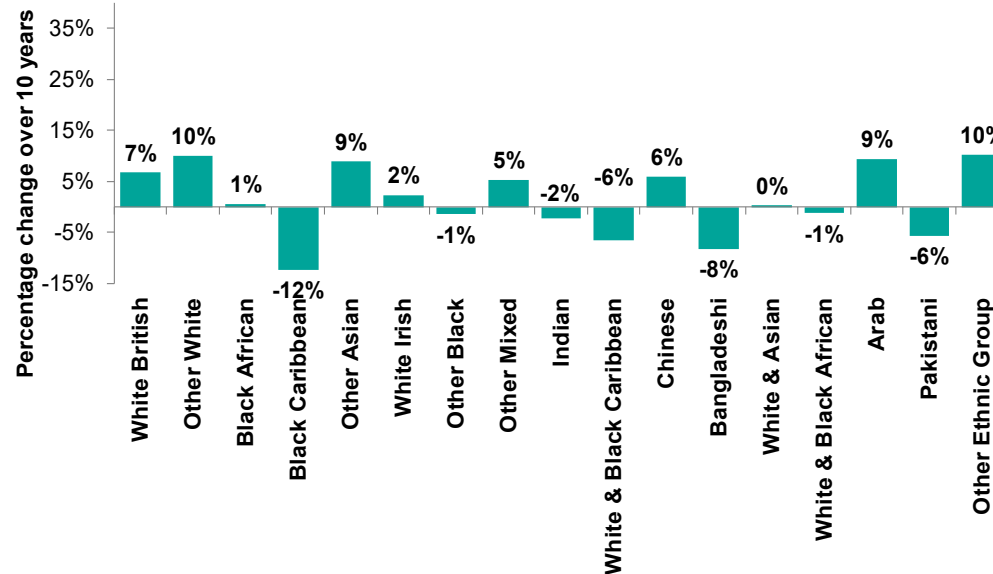
Haringey's population is expected to increase by 6.3% in the next 10 years, to 280,100, with the largest percentage growth in older age groups (65+), Other ethnic groups and Other White ethnic groups.

Population Projections for Haringey (2021, 2026, 2031)



Source, GLA 2020-based population projections

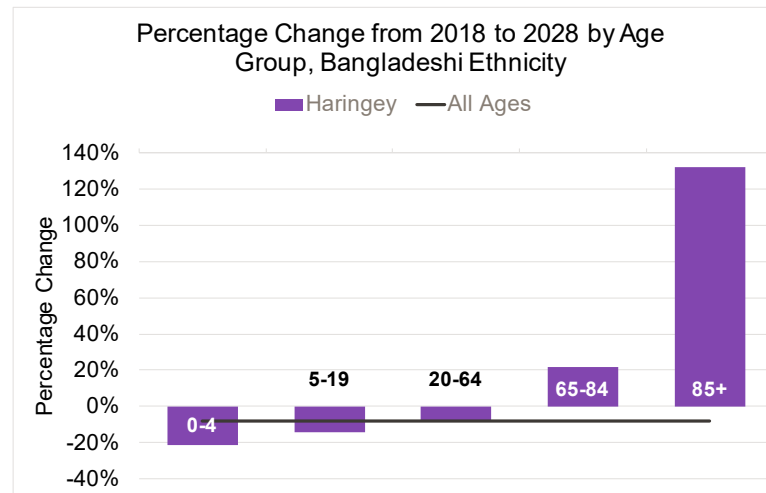
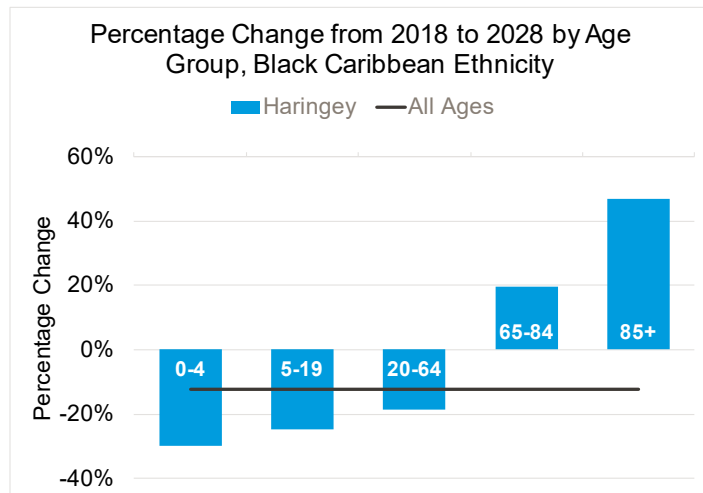
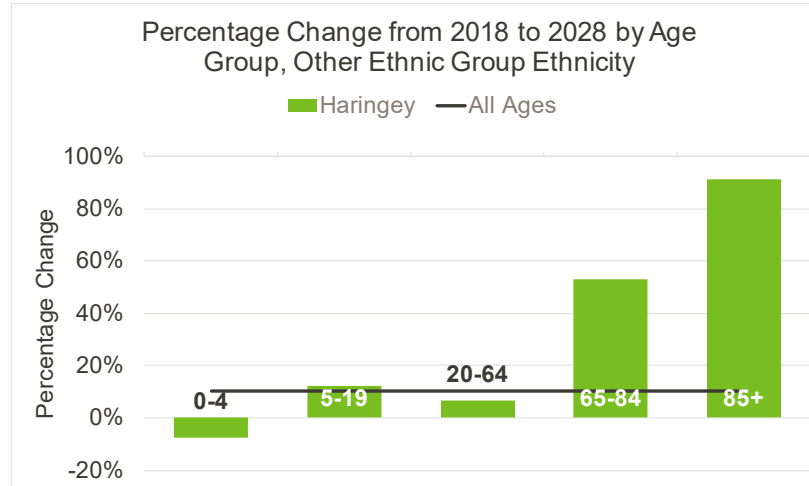
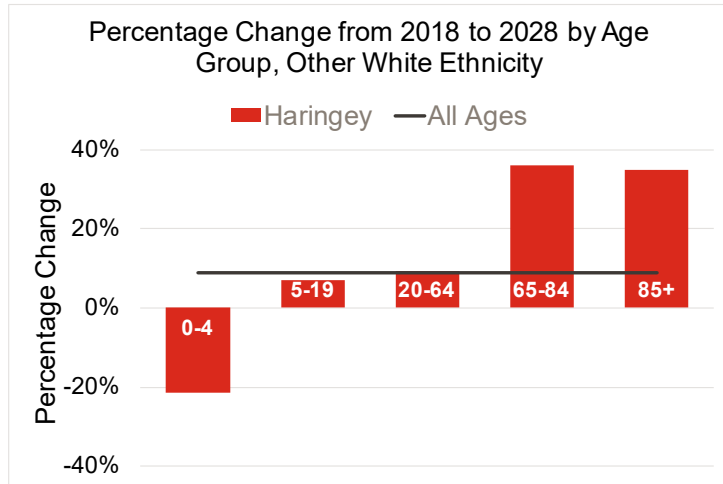
Percentage change in proportions of ethnic groups, 2018 to 2028



Source, GLA 2016-based population projections (2020-based Ethnicity projections unavailable)

- By 2028, the ethnic groups with the highest expected growth are expected to have been the Other ethnic group and Other White, growing by 10% each, while Black Caribbean and Bangladeshi groups are expected to decrease by 12% and 8% respectively.
- The White British group will remain the largest population overall, followed by Other White and Black African.
- The highest expected growth in the 2018-based population projections (to 2030) is in the 65+ groups, with 65-84 year old population growing from 25,348 to 33,076 (+30%), and 85+ growing from 3,285 to 3,897 (+18.5%)
- The working age population will remain the largest population overall.

The greatest proportional population increase will be among older people in BAME ethnic groups.

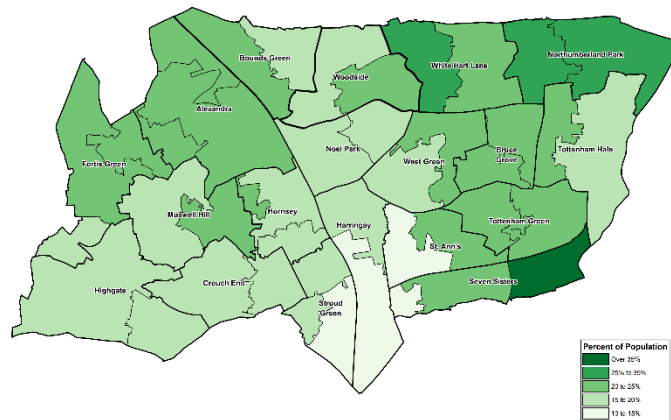


- Overall, the proportion of the population whose ethnicity is Other White and Other ethnic groups will increase by 10% respectively, while Black Caribbean and Bangladeshi ethnic groups will decrease as a proportion of the overall Haringey population (-12% and -8% respectively) between 2018 and 2028.
- The largest increase by age groups is found in older people among:
 - Other white aged 65-85 (+36%, from 3,994 to 5,436 people)
 - Other Ethnic groups aged 85 plus (+91%, from 379 to 731 people)
 - Black Caribbean aged 85 plus (+47%, from 498 to 731 people)
 - Bangladeshi aged 85 plus (+132%, from 22 to 51 people)

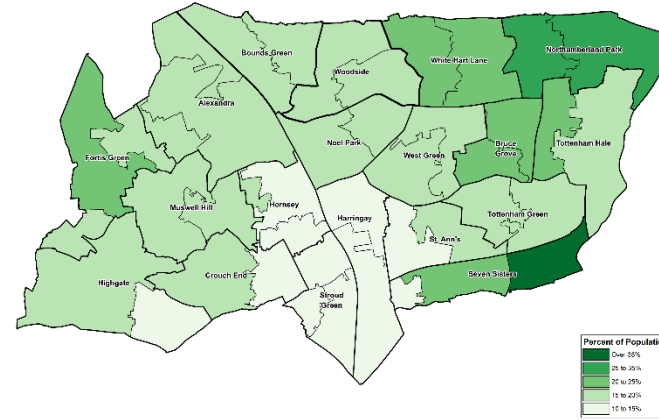
The over 65+ population will see increased concentration in the West of the Borough, while the proportion of residents aged under 18 is not expected to change substantially.

Residents Under 18

2020

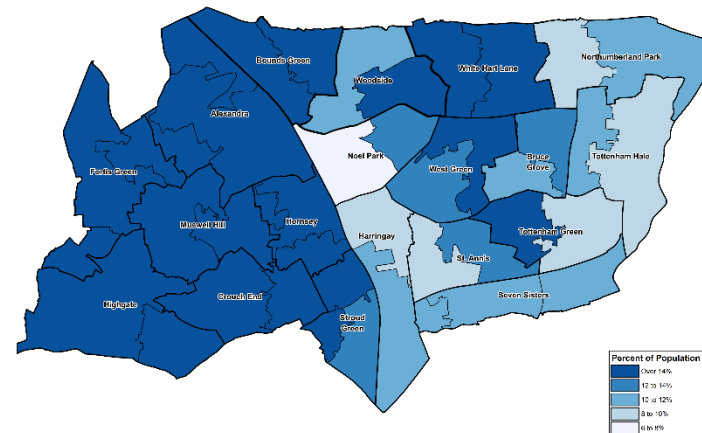
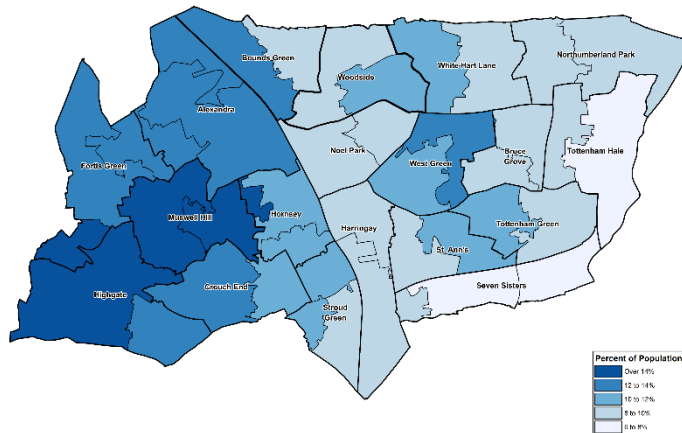


2030



- The percentage of the population that is under 18 is not expected to change significantly, although will fall slightly around the Alexandra ward. It will remain most concentrated in the East of the Borough.

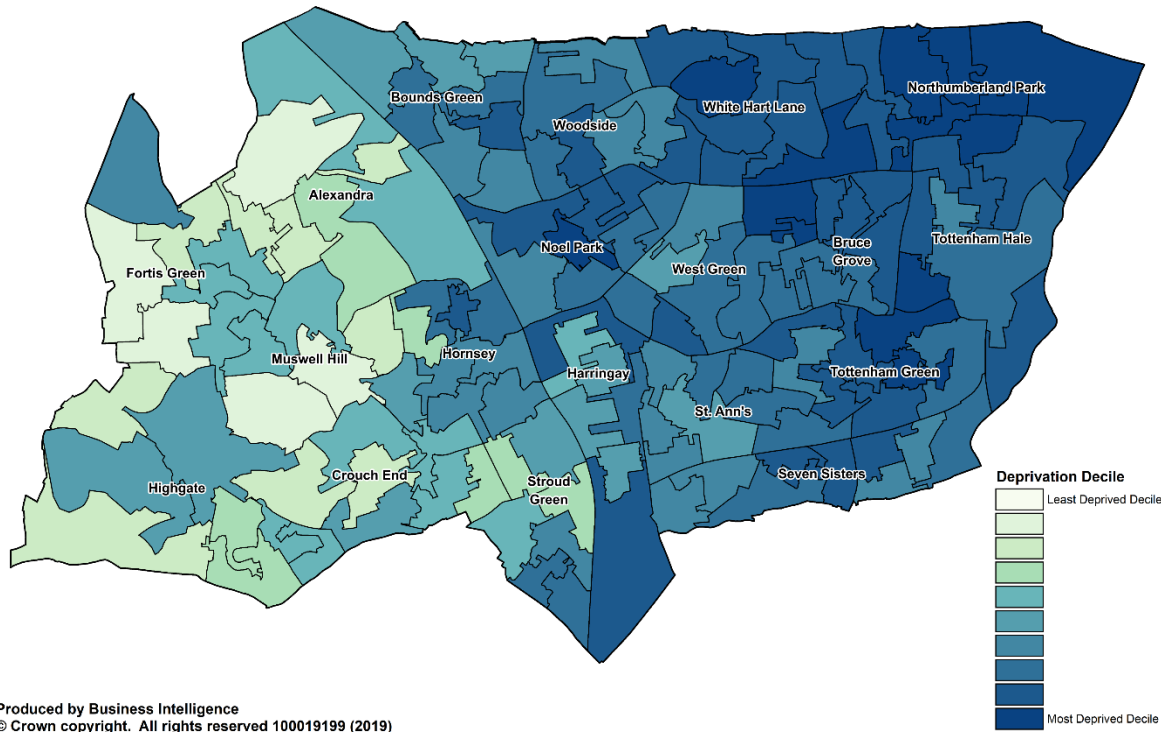
Residents Over 65



- Despite the large percent increase, the population over 65 is projected to account for only 13% of Haringey's population in 2030, a total of 36,973 residents. The 65+ population is more concentrated in the West, where almost all areas have over 14% of the population 65+.

Haringey is the 4th most deprived borough in London, with deprivation more concentrated in the north east. Relative deprivation has reduced since 2015, though Haringey's London ranking has not shifted significantly.

2019 IMD Decile Ranks

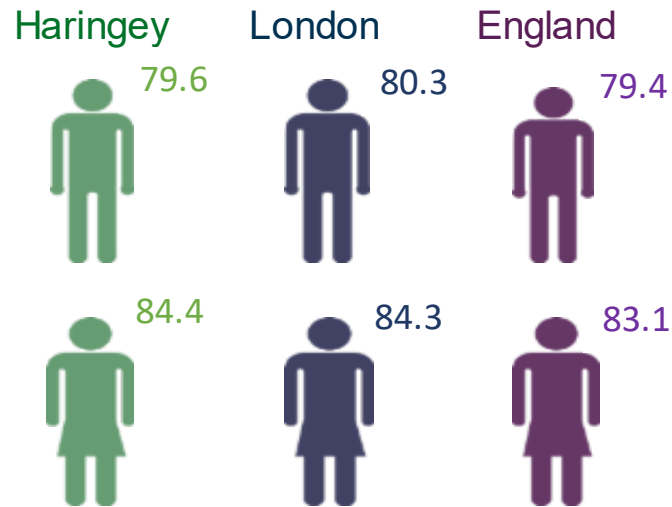


- Haringey is ranked 49 out of the 317 local authorities in England with respect to deprivation, and is the 4th most deprived in London as measured by the IMD score 2019 (where 1 = most deprived). The Index takes into account a range of deprivation types, including income, employment, education, health, crime, barriers to housing and services and living environment.
- The most deprived LSOAs (Lower Super Output Areas or small neighbourhood areas) are more heavily concentrated in the east of the borough, where more than half of the LSOAs fall into the 20% most deprived in the country. By comparison, in the west a very small proportion of LSOAs fall into that category, and in the westernmost wards – Highgate, Fortis Green, Muswell Hill, Alexandra and Crouch End – there are none.
- Although Haringey's overall IMD score has improved since 2015 (where it was ranked 30th in England), improvements have been seen across London meaning that Haringey still ranks among the most deprived boroughs in the capital (ranked 6th in London in 2015)

A lower percentile represents a higher level of deprivation. Those in the 10th percentile (and shaded darkest) are among the 10% most deprived LSOAs in England.

Life expectancy has decreased across England, though for men in Haringey the decrease was 1.1 years, double the average decrease for men across London

Average Life Expectancy at Birth (2018-20)



Source, PHOF, 2022

Inequality in Life Expectancy in Haringey

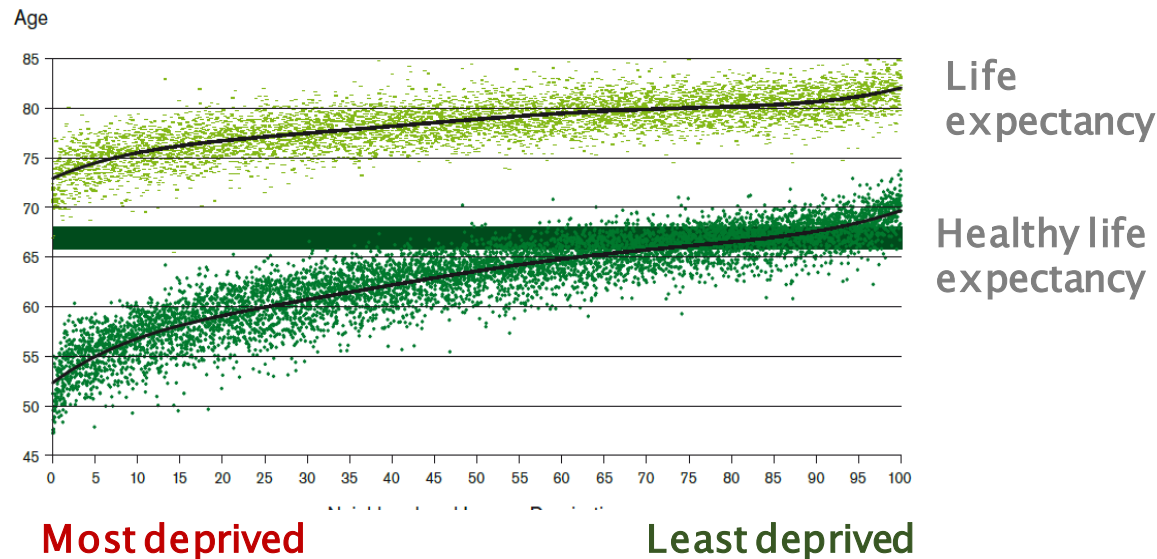


PHOF, 2022

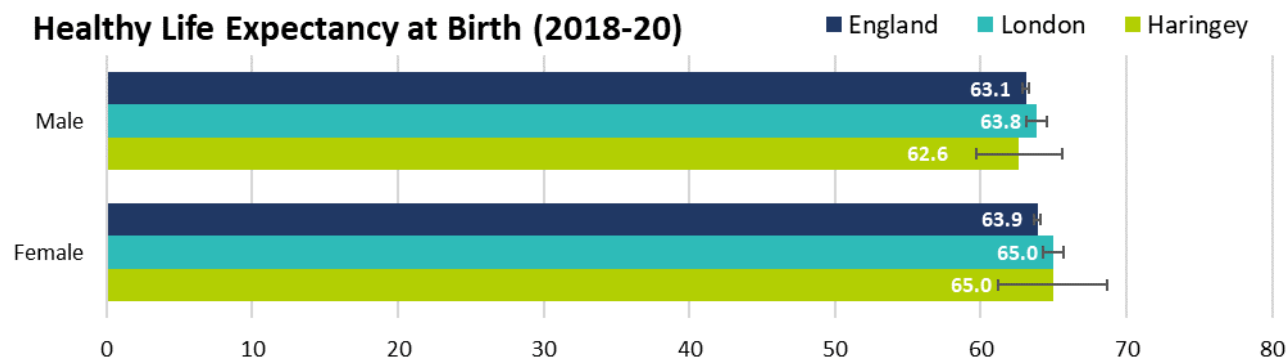
All life expectancy figures have fallen in the last year likely due to the impact of Covid. In Haringey male life expectancy has fallen by over a year to 79.6, now below the London average and just above the England average. Female life expectancy fell slightly but is still in line with the London average and above the England average.

In Haringey, men have greater inequality in life expectancy than women across the social gradient (7.4 vs 3.5 fewer years for those living in the most deprived areas than those living in the least deprived areas). Inequality in life expectancy amongst men increased from 7.4 to 8.1 in the last year, it's highest level in the last decade, whilst inequality in women increased again from 3.5 to 4.2 years.

There are significant gaps in healthy life expectancy between populations in Haringey: the gap in healthy years of life between richest and poorest deciles is 15 years for men and 17 years for women.

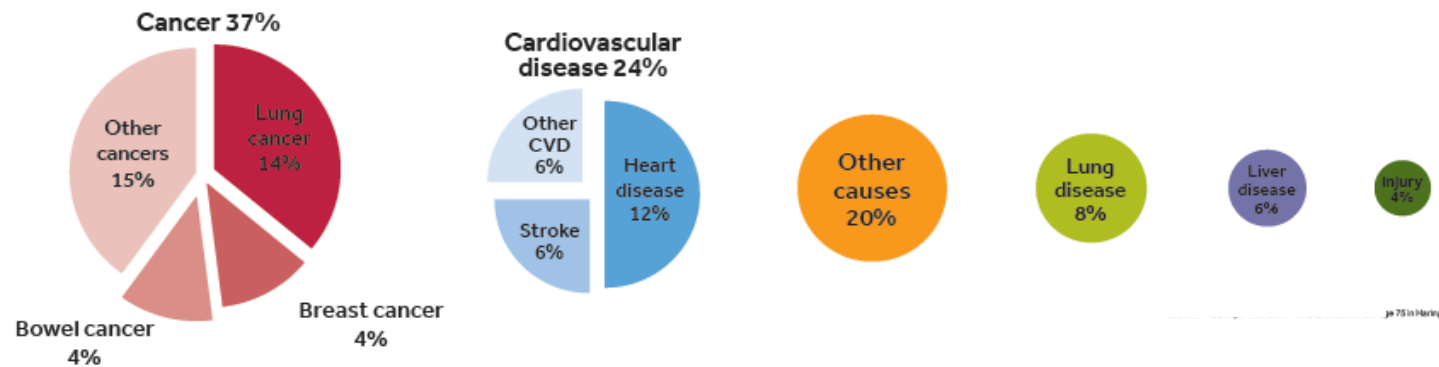


- The gap in healthy life expectancy (years lived in good health) in Haringey is much larger than the gap in life expectancy itself.
- Haringey residents spend on average the last 18 years of life in poor health.
- Male healthy life expectancy (62.6) fell by 1.6 years and is now lower than London and England average, whilst female healthy life expectancy (65.0) increased by 1 year along with the London average.
- Women spend on average their last 19 years in poor health compared to the last 17 years spent in poor health among men.



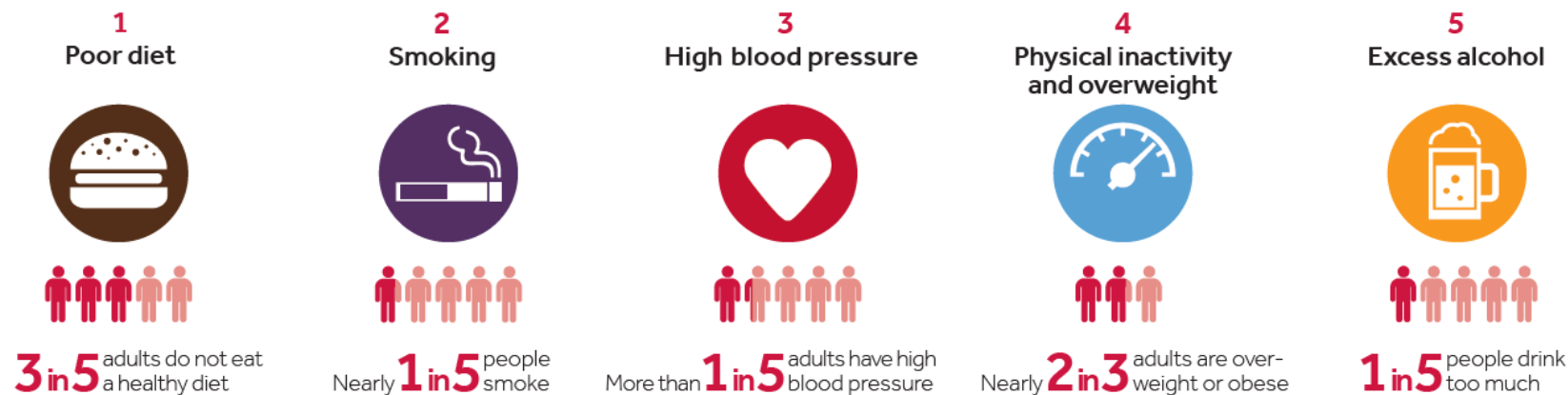
Cancer, cardiovascular disease and lung disease are the main causes of early death (deaths under the age of 75) in Haringey. The most common habits associated with long-term conditions, poor health and early death in Haringey are poor diet, smoking and high blood pressure.

Main causes of early death in Haringey



- One in 5 adults in Haringey have high blood pressure and a third of our residents are not getting enough physical exercise
- Overall smoking rates are falling nationally and locally but it remains one of the biggest drivers of the life expectancy/healthy life expectancy gaps in Haringey. Rates remain persistently high in certain groups including people working in manual jobs, people with mental illness and people homeless.

Top 5 risk factors for long-term conditions, poor health and early death in Haringey



Haringey residents reported increases in Life Satisfaction and Happiness, as well as decreases in Anxiety. These movements are true across London, though levels are overall worse than pre pandemic.

Self-reported wellbeing levels in Haringey, Statistical Neighbours & London

	Life Satisfaction		Worthwhile		Happiness		Anxiety	
	Mean	Change	Mean	Change	Mean	Change	Mean	Change
	Score	Since	Score	Since	Score	Since	Score	Since
	2021/22	2011/12	2021/22	2011/12	2021/22	2011/12	2021/22	2011/12
Haringey	7.32	3%	7.56	3%	7.13	0%	3.25	-2%
SN Average	7.46	4%	7.66	3%	7.38	3%	3.27	-8%
London Average	7.46	3%	7.68	2%	7.37	2%	3.28	-4%

**In relation to anxiety, a lower score represents lower levels of anxiety and is therefore more positive*

Source: ONS – People Population and Community / Wellbeing

Just over a half of residents say they've been **feeling optimistic about the future often or all of the time (54%)** a decrease from previous survey (66%)

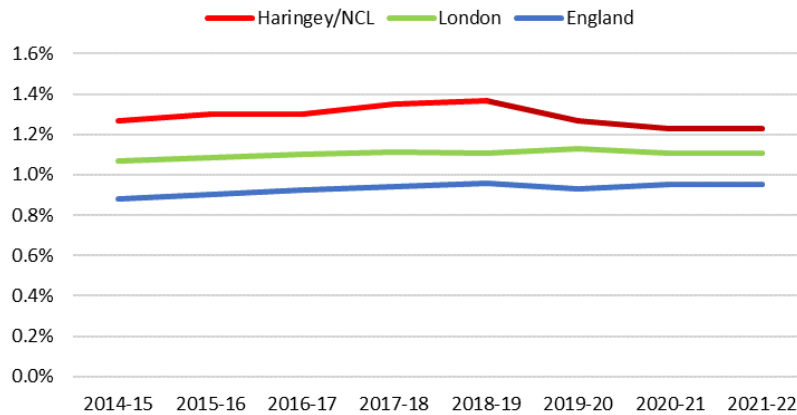
- *Optimism is slightly higher among younger residents than older residents*
- *Optimism is lower among unemployed and permanently sick/disabled residents*
- *Optimism is highest among those who private rent and home owners, and lowest among those who social rent*

Source: Residents' Survey 2021

- Haringey Life satisfaction increased by 2.1% in the last year, though this is a smaller increase than both SN's (3.4%) and London (2.6%). Haringey reported levels 10% above London just before the pandemic, but is now 2% lower.
- At the same time Feeling Worthwhile fell a fraction (0.3%), while Happiness increased marginally (0.5%). Anxiety levels fell 10.7% following their 20% increase last year, bringing Haringey back to being lower than London and its SN's
- More recently in our Residents' survey just over a half (54%) of residents said they'd been feeling optimistic about the future often or all of the time. There was, however, substantial variation among different groups, as seen opposite.
- A UK-wide study found that all minority ethnic groups have lower life satisfaction than those of white ethnicity, linked to socio-economic status and levels of deprivation. (Source: [ISER](#)).

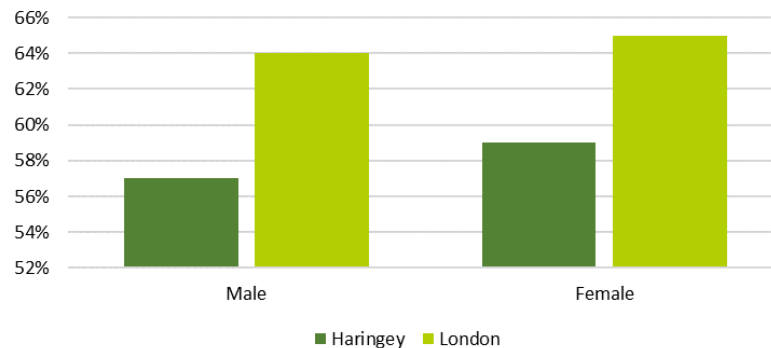
Haringey CCG is now one with NCL, therefore data is not fully comparable with historical. Previously Haringey had similar rates of depression compared to London but higher rates of serious mental illness. Now in NCL depression rates are higher than London, whilst Mental illness is also higher than London, but on a downwards trend

Prevalence of Serious Mental Illness



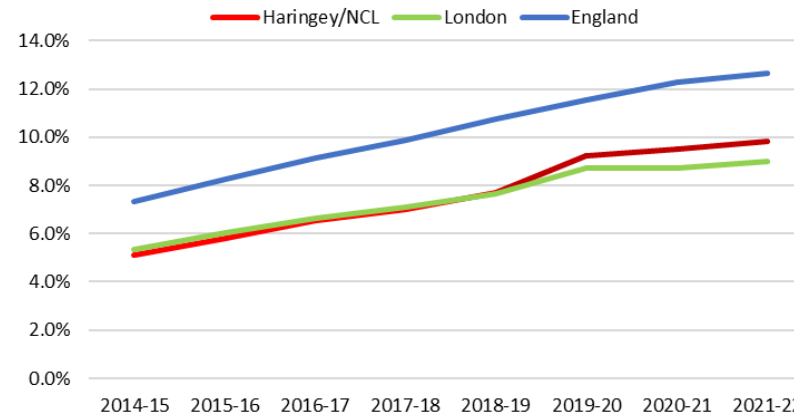
Data Source: QOF 2021/22

Percentage of Adults in receipt of secondary mental health services living in stable and appropriate conditions, Haringey and London 2020/21



Data Source: PHOF 2022

Prevalence of Depression



Data Source: QOF 2021/22

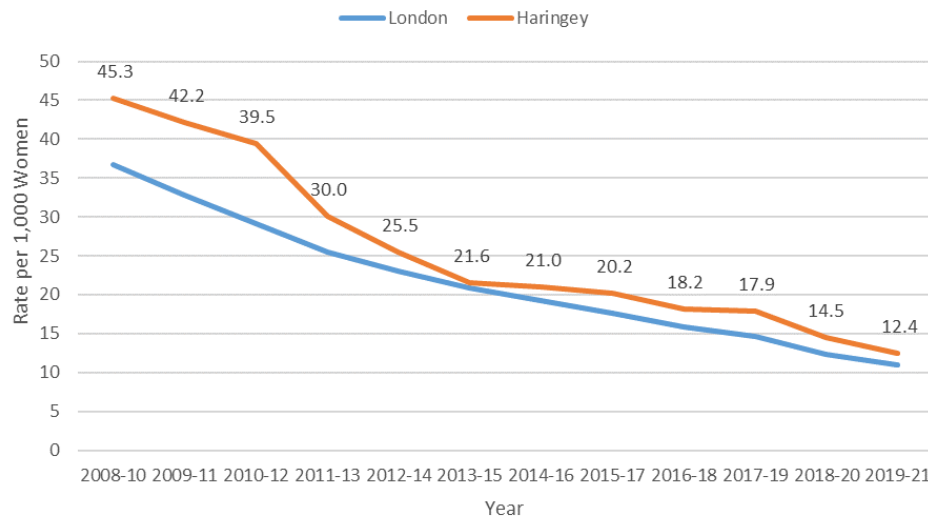
The percentage of adults in receipt of secondary mental health services living in stable and appropriate accommodation has fallen in the last year, with the Male figure being below London average:

59% Among women
57% Among men

- Around 19,900 people in Haringey or 7.7% of the GP registered population were diagnosed with depression (2018/19), not significantly different to London. This is estimated to be only a third of people living with common mental illness in Haringey. Latest data shows NCL with a rate of 9.84%, above London at 9% but below England (12.65%) – all three are rising
- 4,400 people had been diagnosed with severe mental illness in Haringey (1.37%), significantly higher than the London average of 1.1% (2018/19). Latest NCL figure for 2020/21 is 1.23% with London at 1.11%, and England at 0.95% (identical to previous year)
- Suicide rates in Haringey have significantly decreased over the last ten years, with Haringey now in line with the London average
- Central and East Haringey exhibit high levels of risk factors for poor mental health, such as deprivation, unemployment and homelessness, and many people have experienced trauma. These are more concentrated in the East of the borough.

Late diagnoses of HIV has significantly increased over the last 4 years, while teenage pregnancy rates have markedly declined in recent years. STI infections have fallen to their lowest levels ever, however this is likely due to the pandemic.

Crude rate of conceptions per 1,000 woman aged under 18 years by area of residence, 2008-2021 (3 year rolling average)



Data Source: ONS Births Deaths and Marriages

41.1%

of HIV is diagnosed at late stage in those aged 15+ in Haringey. This is a **marked decrease** over the past 2 years (50% in 2017-19), and is now lower than the England average (43.4%), but higher than London (38.6%)

- The rate of new diagnoses of STIs (excluding chlamydia in those aged under 25) was 1,179 per 100,000 compared with 935 for London & 394 for England (2021). This is a decrease from last year of 4% and is the lowest rate on record (starting 2012), however this large decrease in 2020 is true across all London boroughs and is likely due to the pandemic preventing social interaction
- STI and HIV rates are highest in NE Tottenham and SE Tottenham localities, particularly Northumberland Park, Seven Sisters and Tottenham Hale
- Teenage pregnancy rates in Haringey have seen a marked decline and are not statistically different to London, although are still a greater value (12.4 per 1,000 versus 10.9) (2021)

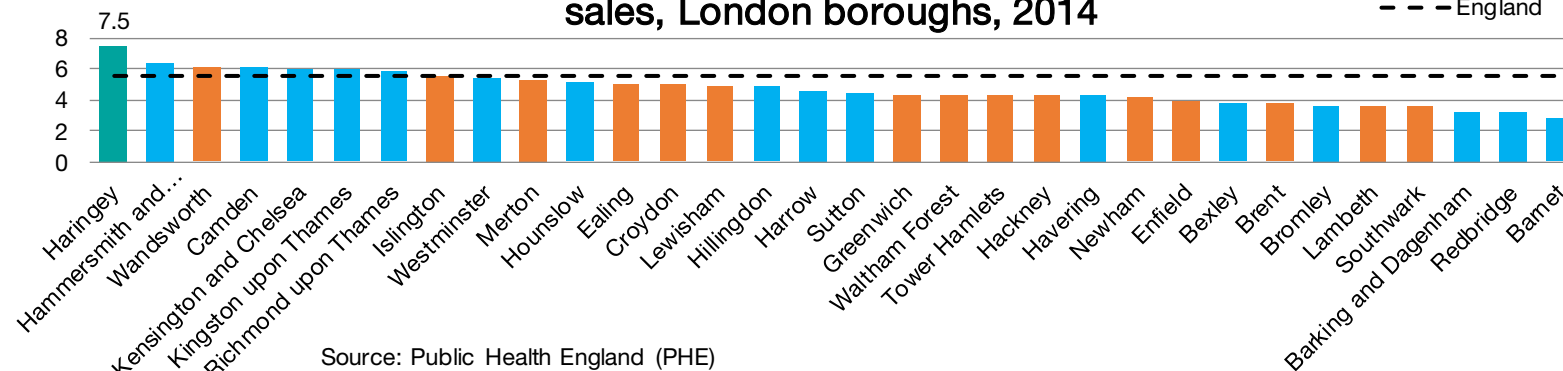
While the proportion of people smoking in Haringey has reduced over the years, there are marked inequalities in smoking rates amongst some groups.

14.9% of adults in Haringey are smokers, a decrease from 2018 (17.7%)

Those with **depression, schizophrenia and who are homeless** are significantly more likely to be smokers, compared to the general population.

Although there has been a decrease in overall smoking prevalence, it is **higher in more deprived parts of the borough**. Those with **depression, schizophrenia or who are homeless** are also more likely to be smokers.

Average litres of alcohol sold per adult through the off-trade: all alcohol sales, London boroughs, 2014



- 9% of young people of White or Mixed Ethnicity are regular or occasional smokers at the age of 15, compared to 3% of those of Black ethnicity and 2% of those of Asian ethnicity.
- Haringey sells the most litres of alcohol per adult in all of London, 35% more than the London average;
- The high level of sales points to high levels of unsafe drinking, as Haringey also has a rate of alcohol-related hospital admissions significantly higher than the London average.
- Overall there has been a reduction in young people's alcohol and drug use, demand for our young people's service remains stable and more present with use of very potent new psychoactive substances. Drug related deaths are peaking, with problematic substance misuse linked to deprivation.

People: Children & Young People

Haringey has a similar proportion of babies with low birth weight compared to England, although the rate has increased slightly from last year. The proportion of Children in Care up to date with immunisations has fallen significantly over the last 3 years, though this is true across London.

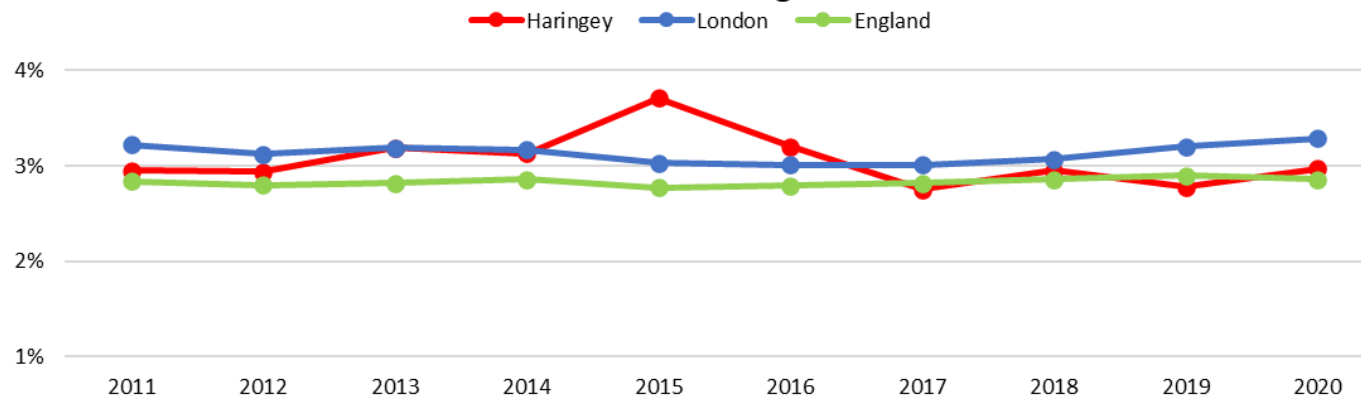
74.8% of eligible children in Haringey (2 year olds) have received one dose of the MMR vaccine in 2021/22, which is lower than both London (79.9%) and England (89.2%), and is a reduction on last year (78.4%)

73.0% of children in care in Haringey (206 in total) were up to date with their immunisations in 2022, a significant fall from previous years (93-99% pre 2019), although the London average has also fallen to 76%

131 per 100,000 children (75 children in total) under 19 were admitted to hospital for asthma in Haringey in 2021/22. This is similar to both London (142.3 per 100,000) and England (131.5 per 100,000).

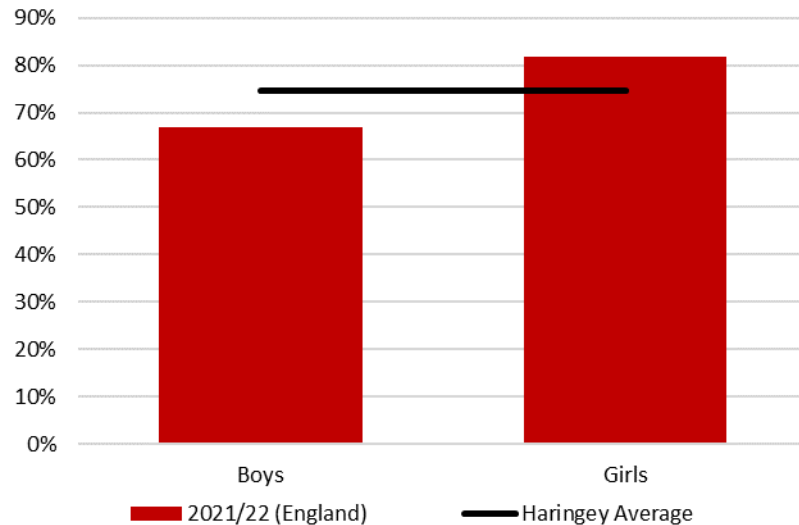
- In 2021, the percentage of babies with low birth weight in Haringey fell to 2.6%, lower than London (3.3%), and England (2.8%)
- The proportion of children in care up to date with immunisations continues to fall, down from 78% last year to 73%. This compares to 93-99% between 2016 and 2019. The London average, also fell in the same period, but from approximately 80% between 2016 and 2019, to 76% in 2022.

Percentage of "Low Birth Weight Babies" in Haringey, compared to London and England



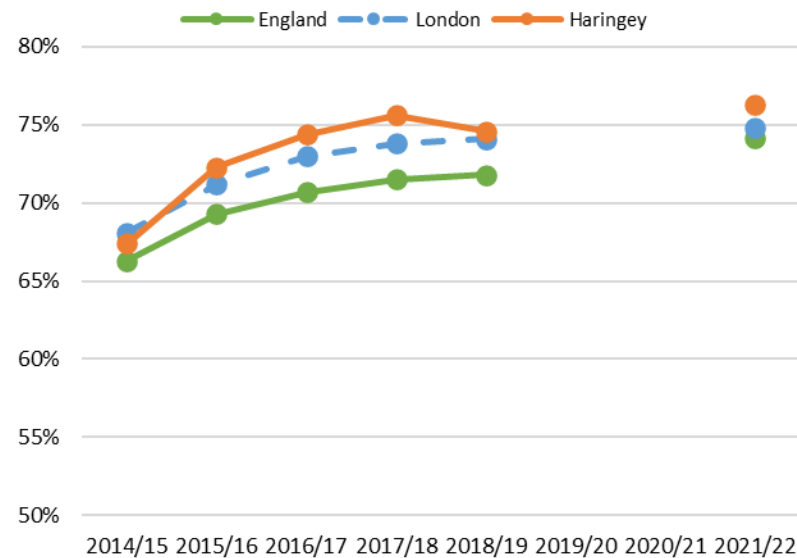
19/20 and 20/21 Data for Readiness was cancelled due to COVID-19. In 2021/22 boys in England (67%) were less likely to reach a good level of development at the end of reception compared to Girls (82%). This gap has increased from 2018/19. Haringey's overall level of GLD has increased

Percentage of Children achieving a good level of development at the end of reception in Haringey in 2021/22



Source: Department for Education (DfE), EYFS Profile: EYFS Profile Statistical Series 2021/22

Percentage of Children achieving a good level of development at the end of reception in Haringey, compared to London and England



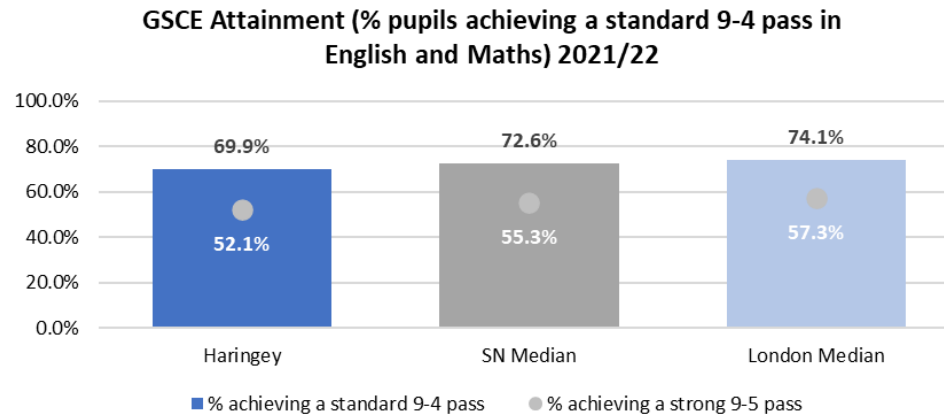
Source: Department for Education (DfE), EYFS Profile: EYFS Profile Statistical Series 2021/22

- In 2021/22, 76.3% of 5 year olds in Haringey were reaching a 'good level of development' at the end of reception, slightly above the London average (74.8%).
- The proportion of 5 year olds reaching a good level of development has increased over time, as have the national and London trends, though since 2018/19 Haringey improved by 1.7% compared to London's improvement of 0.7%
- Nationally Boys (66.9%) are less likely to reach a good level of development at the end of reception, compared to the Haringey average (76.3%). Girls saw an increase in their percentage from 2018/19 by 0.9%, while boys fell by 1.5%

Haringey's overall attainment success at KS4 level has fallen slightly since last year. Standard pass percentage fell 2.7%, and strong pass percentage fell 1.5%. Girls perform better than Boys overall

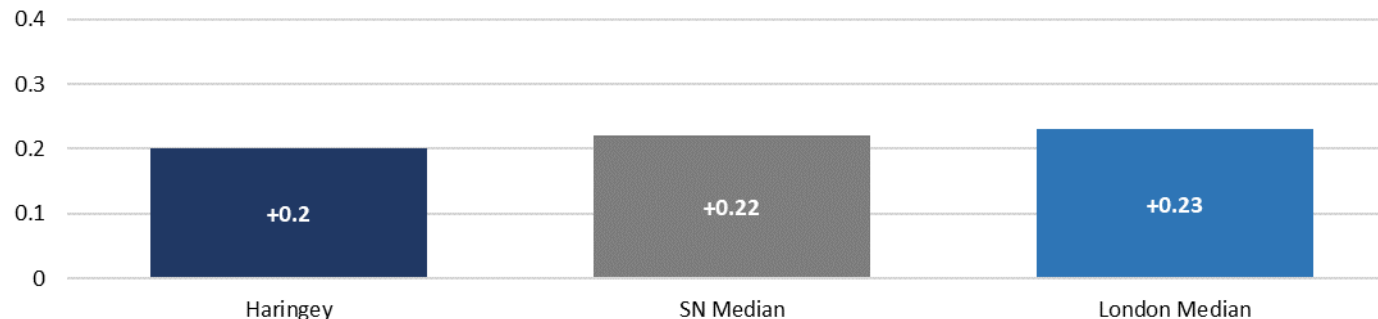
Haringey **ranks 25th in London** (out of 32 local authorities) for **GCSE attainment** (% pupils achieving strong 9-5 pass in English and Maths).

Source: DfE 2021/22



Source: DfE 2021/22

Average Progress 8 score per Pupil, 2021/22



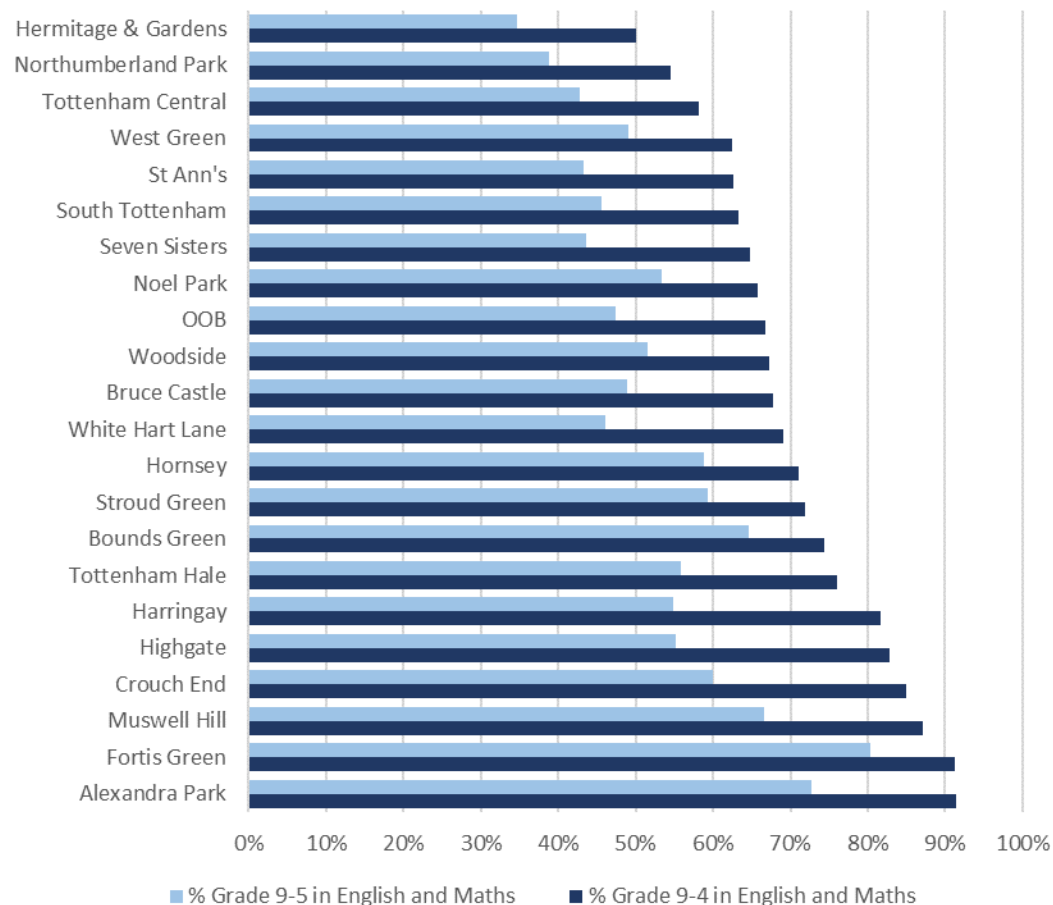
Source: DfE 2021/22

- Haringey's relative performance within London however has fallen as it is now ranked 25th for both pupils achieving a standard 9-4 pass, and for pupils achieving a strong 9-5 pass (previously 24th). The proportion of entrants with a standard pass has fallen by 2.7% since last year
- Girls performed stronger than Boys, with 72.6% achieving a standard pass compared to 67.3% of Boys, and 55% achieving a strong pass compared to 49.3% of Boys.
- In previous years Haringey pupils show positive signs of improvement in their education, with a higher than average Progress 8 score (+0.24), although in the latest data Haringey has lagged behind, with an average progress score of 0.2, compared to 0.23 in London

The Progress 8 score aims to capture the progress a pupil makes from the end of primary school to the end of secondary school. The measure compares pupils' key stage 4 results to those of other pupils nationally with similar prior attainment, providing an evaluation of their comparative progression.

Attainment varies substantially both Geographically and by Gender and Ethnicity. Attainment is particularly low among black boys and in the Eastern half of the Borough

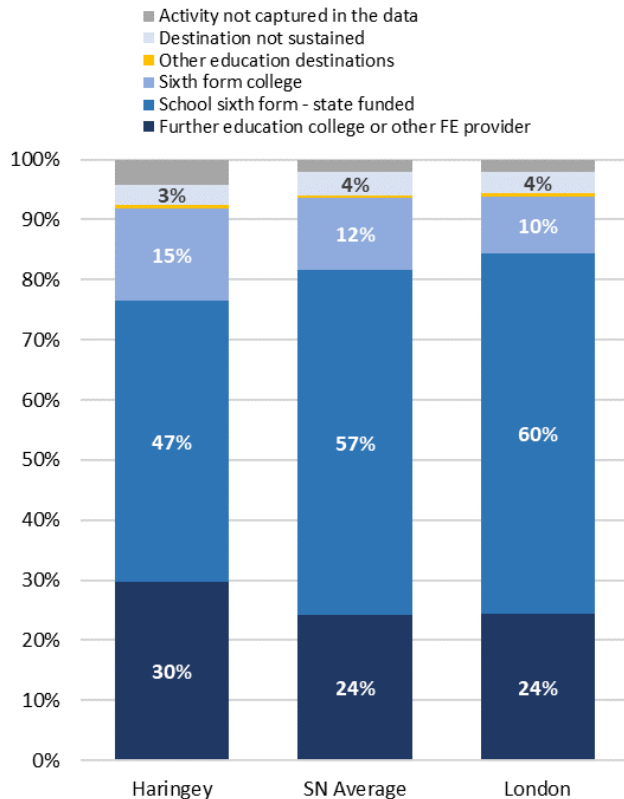
GCSE Attainment by Ward



- There is significant variation in attainment across Haringey's wards, with only 50% of students attaining 9-4 in English and Maths in Hermitage and Gardens, but 91% in Alexandra and Fortis Green.
- There are substantial attainment gaps between different demographic groups. Black boys have the lowest attainment of all ethnic and gender groups – 58.9% attained 9-4 in English and Maths, compared to Asian Males who have the highest attainment with 79.5% achieving 9-4 in English and Maths. Boys have lower attainment scores in almost every Ethnic Group (Asian the exception), and most wards (15 out of 22), though this implies the gap between Genders has closed over time (previously was every ethnicity and ward)
- These gaps are also mirrored in Attainment 8 scores as well

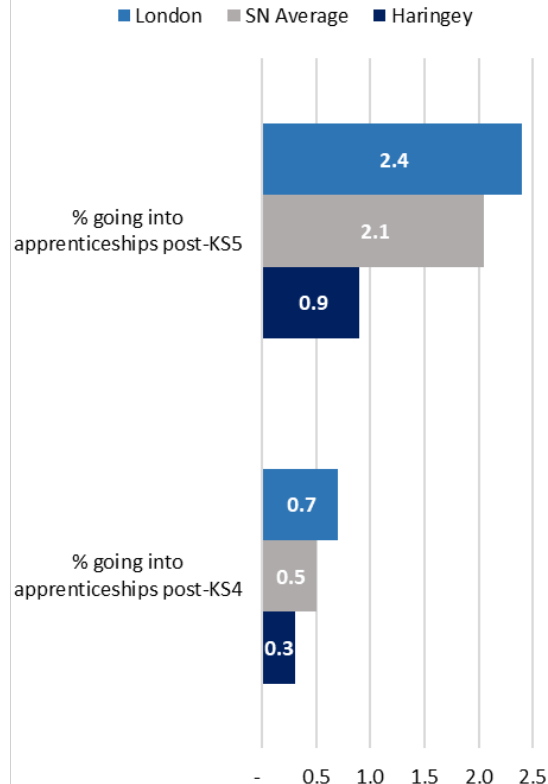
Post-KS5, Haringey pupils are less likely to go on to HE institutions than pupils among SNs and London boroughs. Pupils leaving KS4 and KS5 are also less likely than those in SNs and London to take on an apprenticeship.

Pupil destinations after completing key stage 4 (state-funded mainstream schools), 2019/20



Source: DfE 2021/22

Apprenticeships Take-up (Showing % of all leaving KS4 and KS5 from state-funded mainstream schools)

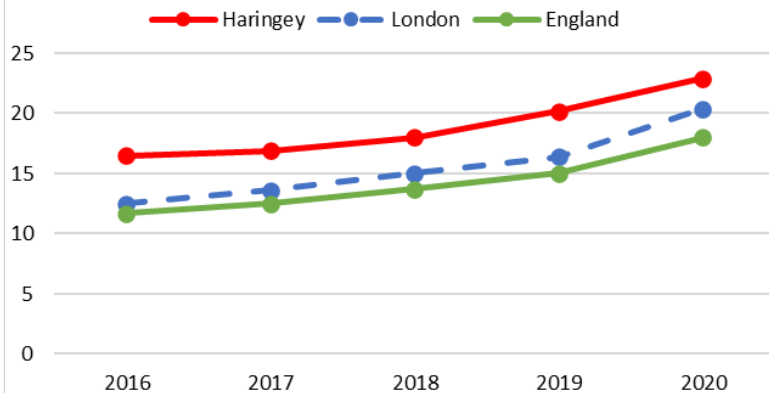


Source: DfE 2021/22

- After completing KS4, Haringey pupils are more likely to go to a 6th form college or FE college (or other FE provider) than the average, and less likely to go to a state-funded school 6th form than the rest of London
- After completing KS5, Haringey pupils are less likely than average to go to HE institutions (53.9%, compared to 64.4% across and London), and more likely to go to FE colleges or other FE providers (4.1%, vs. 2.6% across London).
- Haringey pupils from state-funded mainstream schools are less likely than average to take up an apprenticeship. This is evident among both KS4 and KS5 leavers (see left).
- While the proportion of NEET 16 and 17 year olds in Haringey (1.3%) is actually lower than London (1.8%), Haringey has a larger proportion of Mixed Race and Black or Black British 16-17 year olds who are NEET compared to the SN and London averages. It's also worth noting that Haringey has a larger proportion of 16-17 year olds whose activity is not known (6.6%, compared to just over 2.7% among SNs and London), suggesting there may be a larger proportion who are NEET in the borough.

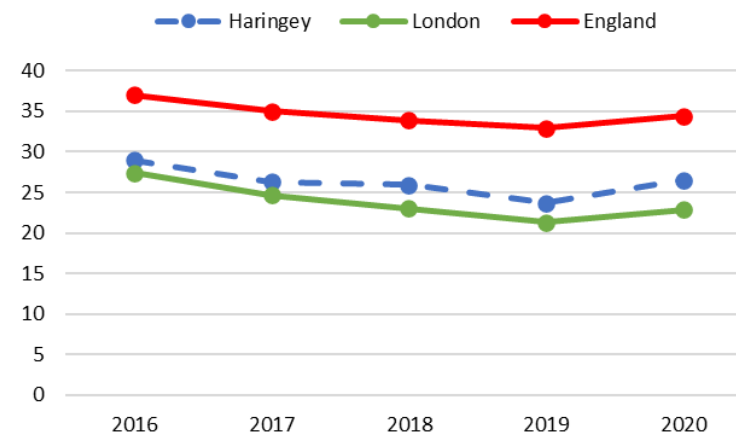
Compared to London, Haringey has a similar proportion of young people that have a learning disability (LD), but a slightly higher rate of pupils with autism.

Children with Autism known to Schools in Haringey (per 1,000 pupils) compared to London and England



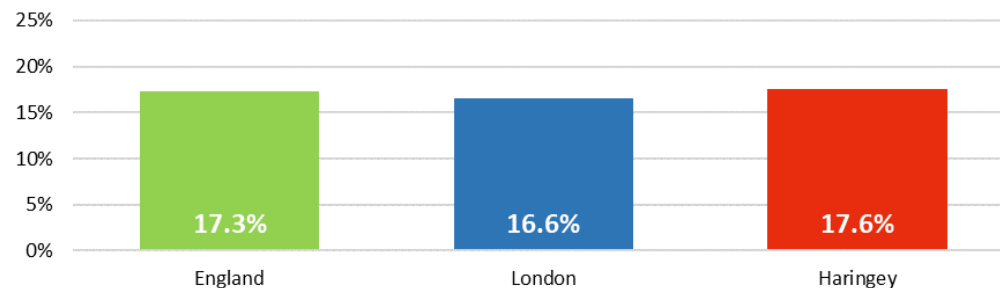
Source: fingertips.phe.org.uk

Rate of Children with LD in Haringey, compared to London and England



- LD – 2020 saw the end of the downwards trend in LD rates, with Haringey, London and England all rising. Haringey (26.5%) remains slightly above the London rate (22.9%)
- In 2020, a rate of 22.9 children per 1,000 pupils in Haringey were known by schools to have Autism, a higher rate than the London average (20.4 per 1,000 pupils) and England (18 per 1,000).
- The percentage of all school age pupils with special educational needs (SEN) in Haringey previously had a downward trend over time, but has increased in the last couple of years by over 2%. It is higher than both the London and our SN average
- Of all London boroughs, Haringey has the 20th largest proportion of secondary school pupils with special education needs (compared to 14th at primary).

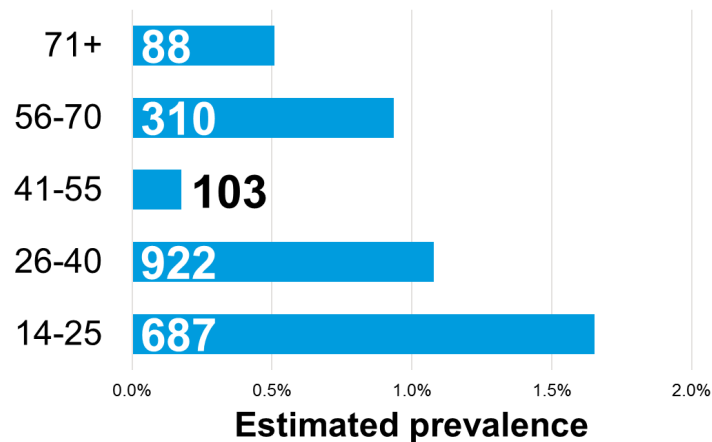
Percentage of all school age pupils with special educational needs, Haringey compared to London and England 2022/23



Source: DfE 2023

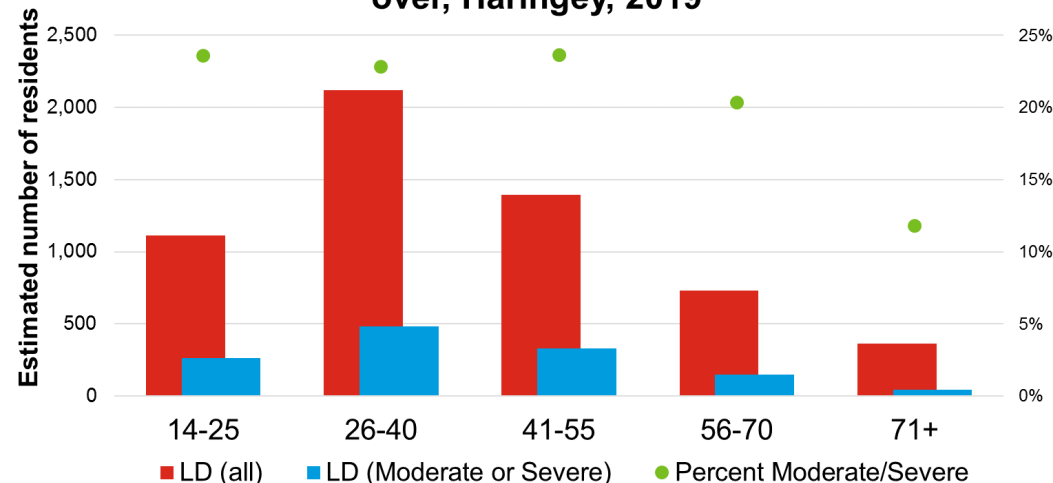
An estimated 5,700 Haringey residents aged 14 and over are estimated to have a learning disability, and around 2,100 residents are estimated to have autism.

Estimated number of people with autism by age group, resident population aged 14 and over, Haringey, 2019



Source: Numbers and prevalence were calculated by Camden and Islington PH applying the age and gender specific estimated prevalence of autism for England from the 2014 Adult Psychiatric Morbidity Survey (APMS) report (2007 and 2014 combined) to the 2016-based GLA population estimates for Haringey published in November 2017

Estimated number and prevalence of people with a learning disability (LD) and a moderate or severe LD by age group, resident population aged 14 and over, Haringey, 2019



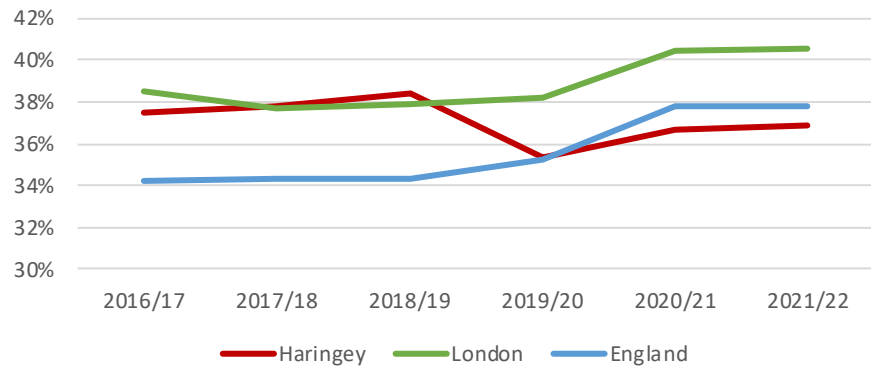
Source: Numbers and prevalence were calculated by Camden and Islington PH applying the age specific estimated prevalence of LD for England reported by E. Emerson and C. Hatton in Lancaster University in 2004 to the GLA population estimates for Haringey published in November 2017

- It is estimated that 5718 Haringey residents aged 14 and over have a learning disability, including 1,111 residents aged 14-25.
- Of these residents, around 1,260 are estimated to have a moderate or severe learning disability and hence are likely to be in receipt of services.

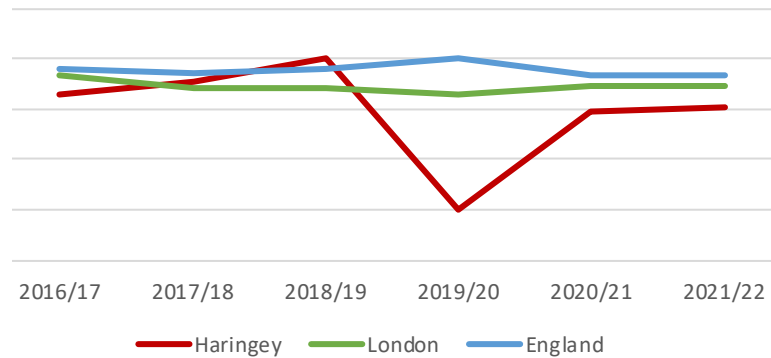
Around **2,100** Haringey residents aged 14 and over are estimated to have autism, including **680** residents aged 14-25.

In Haringey in 2021/22, 21.1% of all Reception year students and 36.9% of all Year 6 students were recorded as overweight or obese. This is a similar to the prior year, and slightly lower than 2016-2019.

Year 6 Prevalence of Overweight (including Obesity)



Reception Prevalence of Overweight (including Obesity)



Source: National Child Measurement Programme (NCMP) 2021/22

The prevalence of overweight/obesity among Year 6 students was significantly higher than the Haringey average among pupils from Black ethnic groups:

49%

students from **Black ethnic groups** were **overweight or obese**.

and lower than the Haringey average among White ethnic groups:

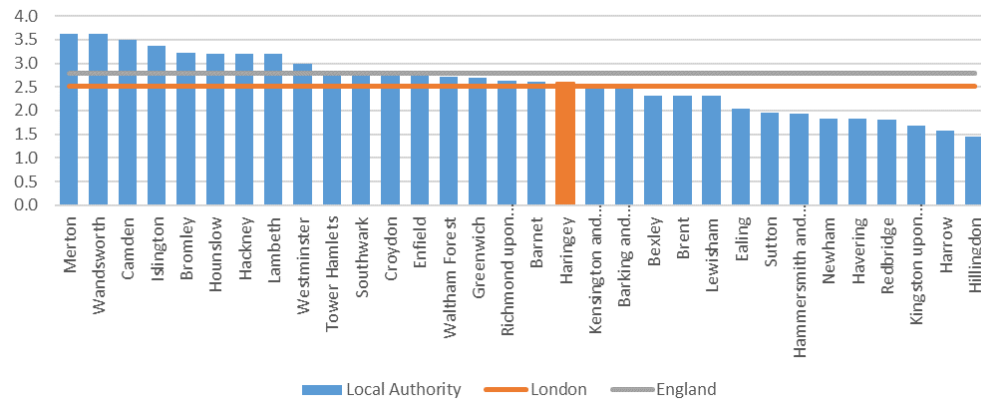
36%

among students from **White ethnic groups**.

- In 2020/21 the measured prevalence of overweight (including obese) increased by 3.9 percentage points in Reception, and 1.4 percentage points in Year 6. However this years levels are lower than 2016-2019 levels. Last years results were skewed due to reduced measurements taken because of COVID-19
- Inequalities from Sex and Ethnicity are only available at England level, but these show continued differences – with Males being more likely to be overweight (Y6: 40.7% vs 34.7%, Reception 22.5% vs 22. %), and in both age groups Asians backgrounds having the lowest levels of overweight, whilst Black backgrounds have the highest levels.

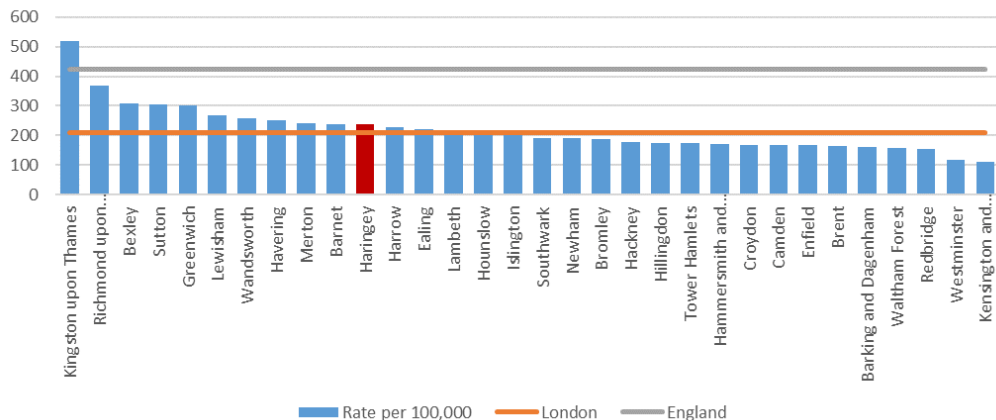
The proportion of pupils with Social, Emotional and Mental health needs in Haringey has fallen to below the England average, but is just above the London average

Percentage of School Age Children with SEMH needs



Source: PHE 2022

Hospital Admissions as a Result of Self Harm (per 100,000 - 2020/21)



Source: PHE 2022

Haringey:
2.59%



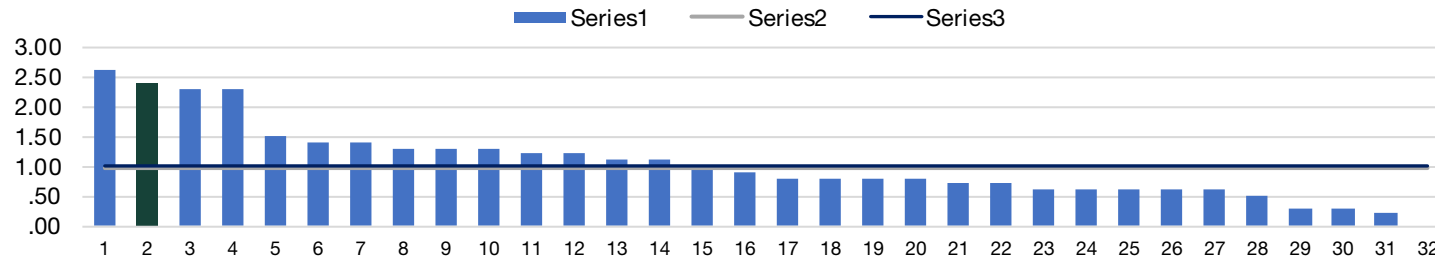
London:
2.52%

England:
2.79%

- In 2021 the proportion of pupils of all ages with social, emotional and mental health needs in Haringey fell to 2.59%. This is higher than the London Average (2.52%) but lower than the England Average (2.79%)
- In 2017, 39% of boys and 29% of girls in Year 6 had high self-esteem scores in Haringey. Among Year 8 and 10 students, 31% of pupils had high self-esteem scores.
- The rate of hospital admissions for self harm in 10-24 year olds was 211 per 100,000, a decrease on last year (252 per 100,000), but remaining above the London average (196 per 100,000).

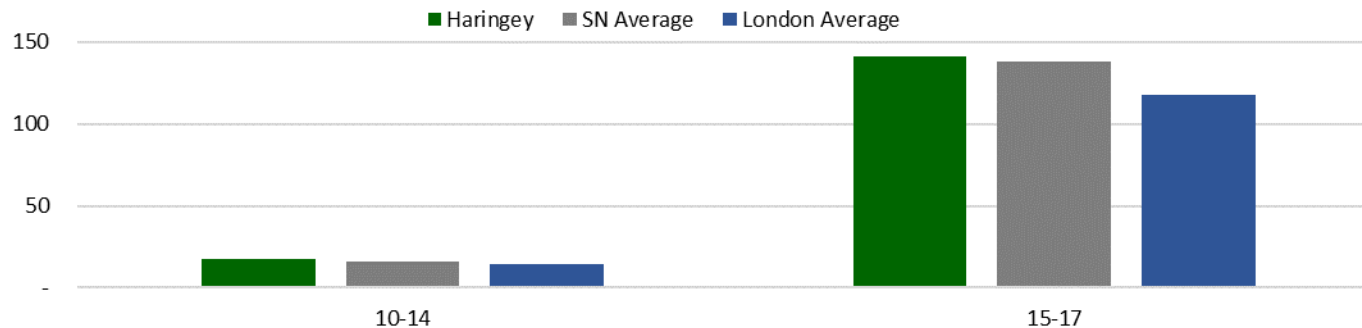
Haringey has the second highest rate of drug use (excluding Cannabis) among 15 year olds of all London boroughs. There is also a higher than average rate of young people cautioned or sentenced in the borough.

Proportion (%) aged 15 who have taken drugs in the last month (excluding Cannabis), 2014/15



Source: What About Youth? Survey, Public Health England 2014/15

Rate of Young People Sentenced or Cautioned (per 1,000 Population in each Age Group) - 2021/22



Source: MPS 2021/22

- 2.4% of 15 year olds in Haringey say they have taken drugs in the last month (excluding Cannabis). This is more than double the SN and London rates, and is the second highest of all London boroughs.

- The rate of young people being sentenced or cautioned in Haringey is above SN and London averages for both 10-14 and 15-17 year olds. Haringey has the 8th highest rate in London for 15-17 year olds, and the 10th highest for 10-14 year olds.

Among Haringey's most prolific youth offenders, signs of poor parenting was evident in the first year of life in 45% of cases; 90% had experienced loss of a parent through death or separation by the age of 5; and 30% had witnessed domestic violence by the age of 7.

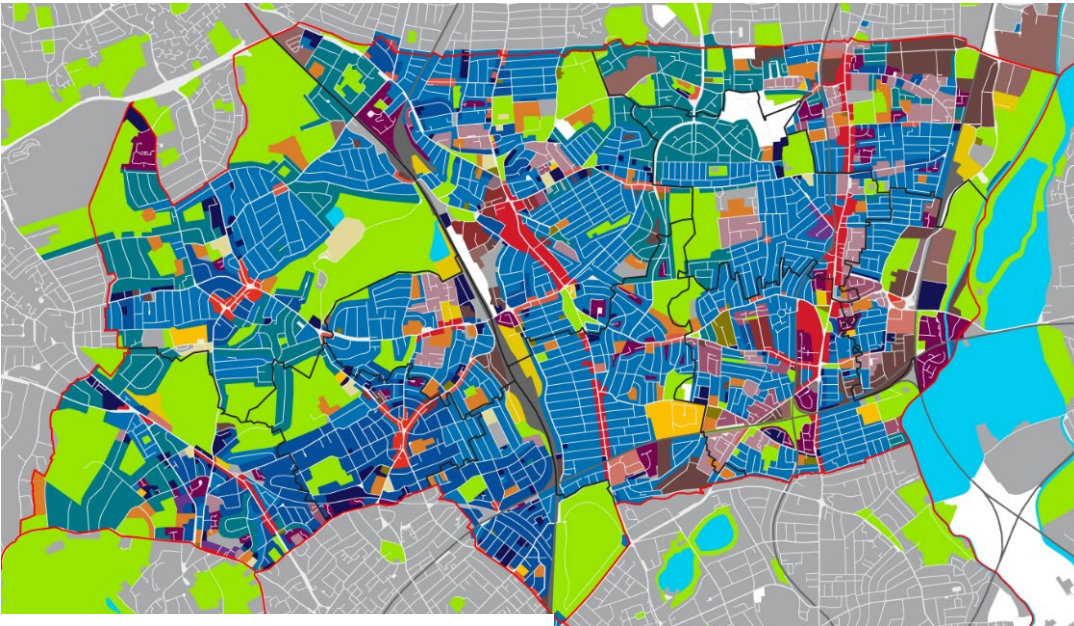


- In their early years, there are a number of events and circumstances that are common to Haringey's 20 most prolific youth offenders.
- Poor parenting is evident in the first year of life in 45% of cases; parental involvement in substance or alcohol misuse is evident in 30% of cases by the age of 1; and 90% have either experienced loss of a parent through death or separation by the age of 5.
- Among the 20 most prolific youth offenders, the average age at which they initially came to the attention of an agency due to behavioural concerns is 4 years old.

Place

Haringey is made up predominantly of residential properties. Commercial centres can be found in a number of locations across the borough, with Wood Green and Tottenham High Roads being the biggest.

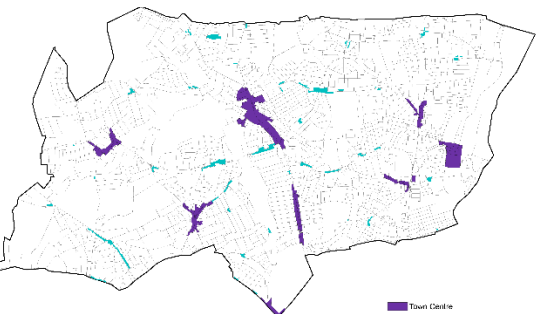
Character Types of Haringey



Legend - Character types

Centre		Industrial and business	
■	High Road / High Street (1.1)	■	Big box (4.1)
■	Nuclea centre (1.2)	■	Fine grain industry (yards/warehouses) (4.2)
■	Small local parade (1.3)	■	Office complex (4.3)
■	Retail park (1.4)		
■	Edge of centre (1.5)	Green space	
Campus		■	Parks and gardens (5.1)
■	Large infrastructure (2.1)	■	Natural / semi-natural space (5.2)
■	Educational (2.2)	■	Green corridor (5.3)
■	Hospital / health centre (2.3)	■	Civic public space (5.4)
■	Community hall / building (2.4)	■	Amenity space (5.5)
■	Religious building (2.5)	■	Childrens play space (5.6)
Street layout		■	Outdoor sports provision (5.7)
■	Burgage plot / medieval (3.1)	■	Cemeteries and churchyards (5.8)
■	Villa and townhouse (3.2)	■	Allotments (5.9)
■	Urban terrace (3.3)	Blue space - natural	
■	Suburban (3.4)	■	River (6.1)
■	Apartment buildings (3.5)	■	Brook or stream (6.2)
Estate layout		■	Floodplain (natural) (6.3)
■	Slabs and tower blocks (3.6)	Blue space - natural	
■	Open courts (3.7)	■	Canals (6.4)
■	Cul-de-sacs (3.8)	■	Leats (6.5)
		■	Reservoirs, basins and lakes (6.6)

Town Centres & Local Shopping Centres

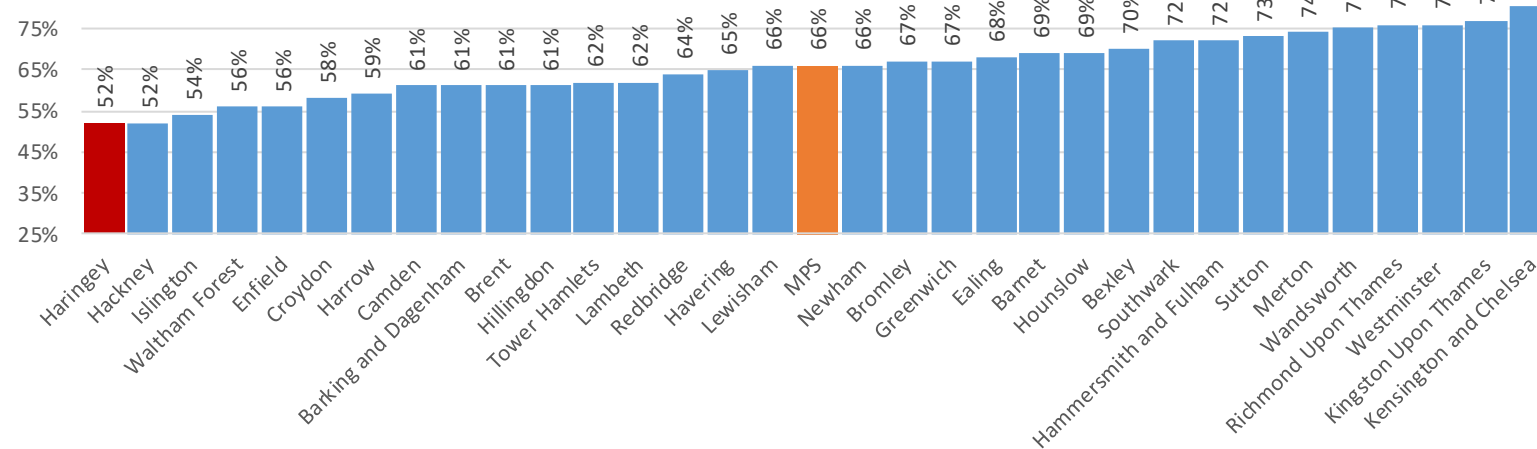


Source: Haringey Council, 2015

- Haringey is mostly residential, with urban terrace and villa / townhouse residences being most common.
- By contrast, industrial and business properties are less common in the borough.
- The main commercial centre is around Wood Green High Road, while there are smaller town centres in Crouch End, Green Lanes, Muswell Hill and Tottenham Hale, among others.

52% of Haringey residents agree that police do a good job in the local area – the lowest level of all London boroughs. In some neighbourhoods as many as half of residents say they feel unsafe after dark.

% of residents who agree that 'police do a good job' in local area, Q3 2018/19



15% of residents say they **feel unsafe** when outside **in their local area after dark**.

Residents of **Northumberland Park** (46%) and **Noel Park** (44%) are **most likely to say they feel unsafe** after dark.

Source: Haringey Residents Survey 2021

11% of Year 8 and 10 students in Haringey report having been a **victim of violence or aggression in the area where they live** in the last 12 months.

Source: Health Related Behaviour Survey 2017

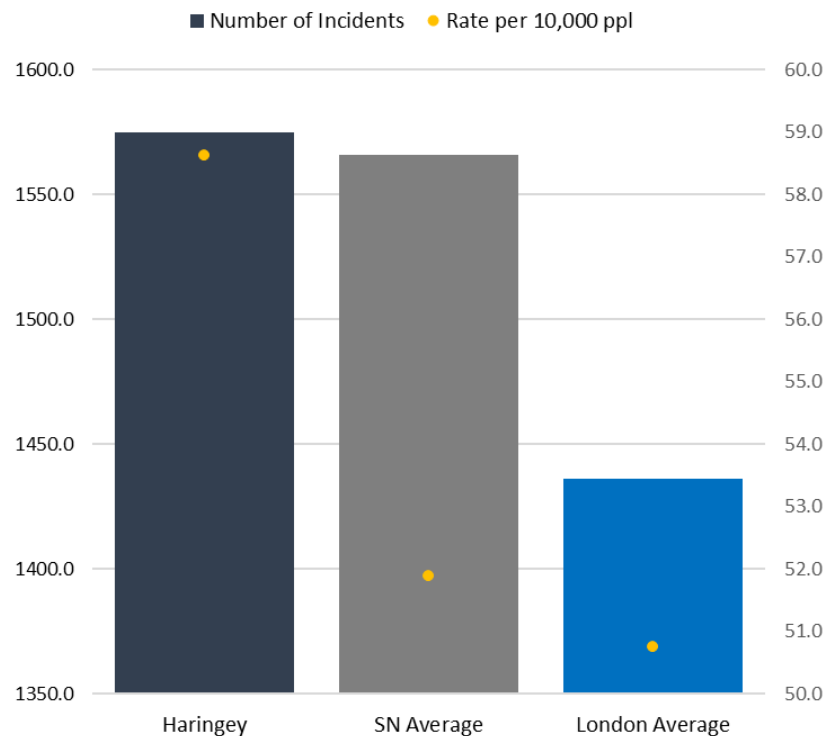
78% of residents say they have **good friendships and/or associations** in their local area

83% say there are good relations between different ethnic and religious communities in their local area

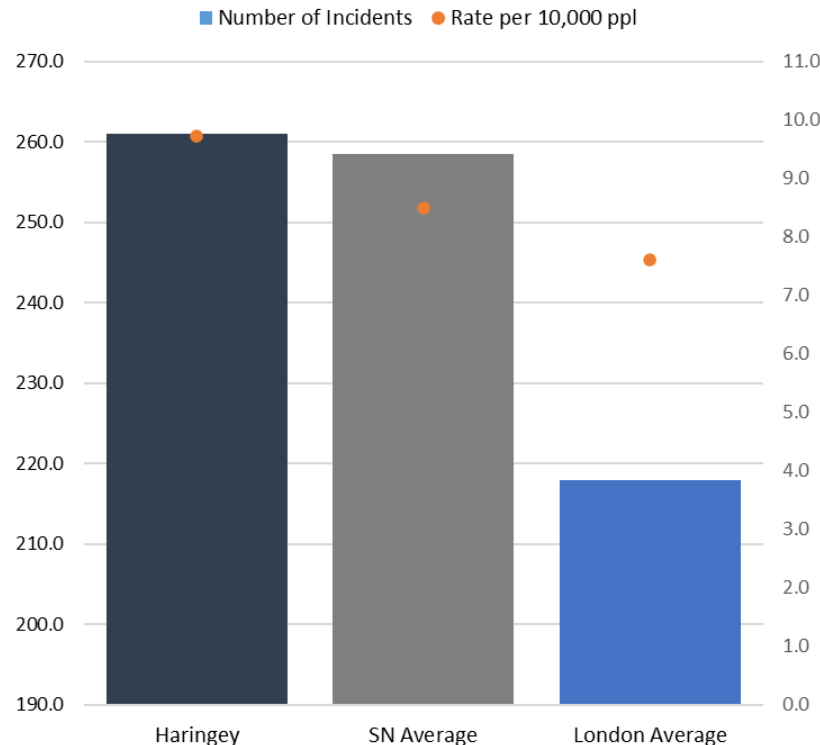
- 52% of Haringey residents agree the police do a good job in the local area, compared to an average of 66% across London. This is the lowest level in London. Confidence in all areas of policing tested had come down every year since 2014.
- 15% of Haringey residents feel unsafe in their local area after dark. Those in North Tottenham and West Green & Bruce Grove are most likely to say they feel unsafe, while those in Crouch End and Muswell Hill are least likely to say they feel unsafe.
- Despite this, residents' sense of place and community in Haringey appears to be strong. Three quarters say they have good friendships and/or other associations in their local area, and over four in five say there are good relations between different ethnic and religious communities.

Haringey has the 8th highest rate of both domestic abuse with injury and Knife Crime with Injury in London over the last two years.

Incidence and Rate (per 10,000 residents) of Domestic Abuse with Injury, Apr 21 to Mar 23



Incidence and Rate (per 10,000 residents) of Knife Crime with Injury, Apr 21 to Mar 23



- Between April 2021 and March 2023 Haringey registered the eighth highest rate of knife crime with injury in London, at 9.7 incidents per 10,000 people, a fall from the sixth highest rate previously, though still above the SN (8.5) and London (7.6) rates.
- Although Haringey's number of incidences of Domestic Abuse with Injury was only 12th in London, the rate per 10,000 is 8th highest (58.6 per 10,000), and is higher than both the statistical neighbour average (51.9), and London's statistic (50.8).

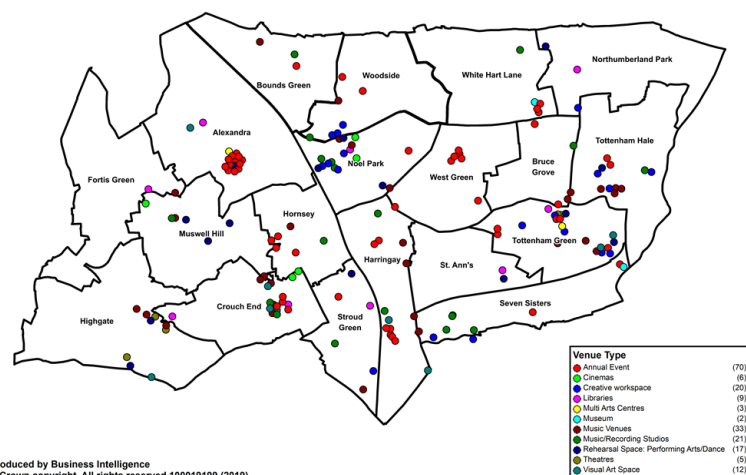
Haringey saw a 11% decrease in overall hate crime between 2021/22 and 2022/23, with particular decreases in Anti-Semitic and Homophobic hate crimes. There was however an increase in Islamophobic Hate crime

	Haringey 2022/23	Haringey 2021/22	Haringey Change %	London Change %
Overall Hate Crime	262	293	-11%	-12%
Islamophobic Hate Crime	28	21	33%	-5%
Anti-Semitic Hate Crime	35	40	-13%	-31%
Homophobic Hate Crime	108	132	-18%	-10%
Faith Hate Crime	72	71	1%	-14%
Disability Hate Crime	9	18	-50%	-1%
Transgender Hate Crime	10	11	-9%	-10%

- London saw decreases in all types of Hate Crimes in the last year (from 1% to 31%)
- There was a substantial increase in the number of Islamophobic Hate Crimes in Haringey, from 21 to 28 (33% increase)
- The largest decrease in Hate Crime in Haringey in both volume and percentage was Homophobic Hate Crime, decreasing by 24 recorded crimes, or 18%.
- London's greatest decrease was in Anti Semitic Hate Crime which fell 31%.

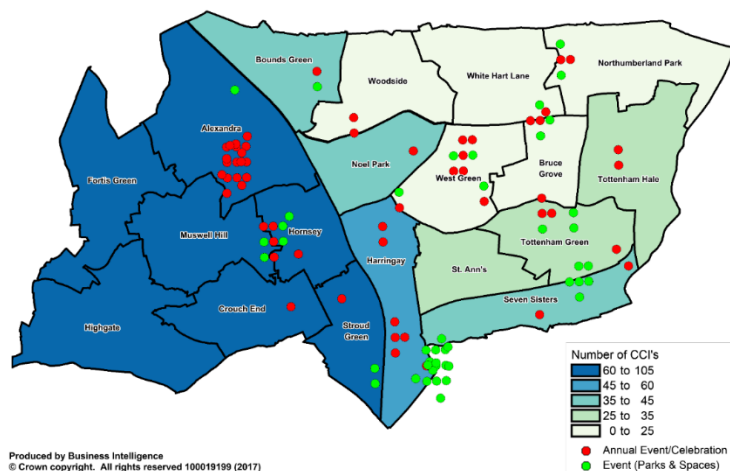
Haringey has over 120 venues where cultural activity takes place, and over 70 events occurring annually. There is a good spread of cultural venues across the borough.

Haringey Cultural Infrastructure,
January 2019



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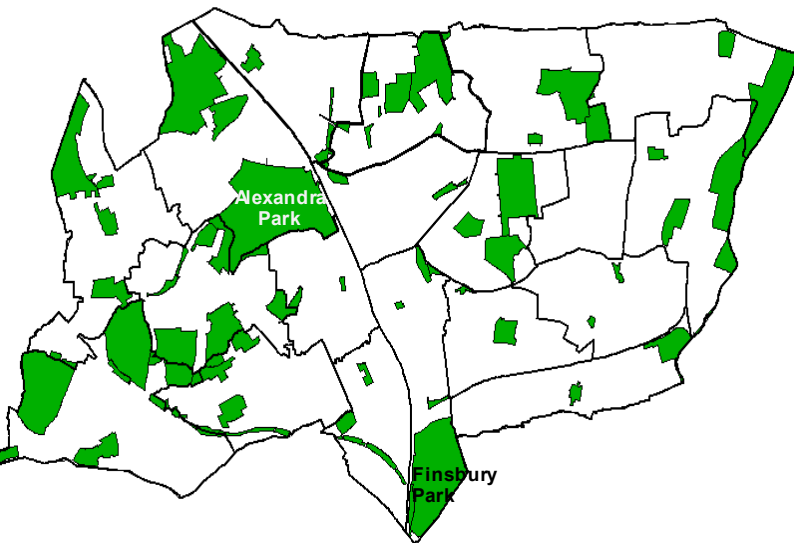
Haringey Cultural Infrastructure,
January 2019



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- Haringey has over 120 venues where cultural activity takes place, and over 70 events occurring annually – from community theatre to large scale music events.
- While there are clear clusters of activity (for example around Alexandra and Finsbury Parks, Noel Park, Crouch End and Tottenham Green), cultural venues are well spread across the borough, meaning that there is good access to culture for residents.
- There are over 2,700 creative and cultural industry (CCI) enterprises in Haringey, which are estimated to employ over 5,220 people and deliver nearly £211m of GVA. There is a larger concentration of creative and CCI enterprises in the west of the borough.

Just over a quarter (27.8%) of Haringey is made up of open space, compared to a borough average of 33% for London. Access to nature varies substantially between different wards.



Haringey Ward	% of homes with good access to nature
Alexandra	100
Bounds Green	100
Crouch End	100
Fortis Green	100
Harringay	100
Highgate	100
Muswell Hill	100
Seven Sisters	100
Hornsey	99
Tottenham Hale	99
Stroud Green	98
Northumberland Park	93
White Hart Lane	87
St. Ann's	58
Bruce Grove	52
Tottenham Green	51
Woodside	46
Noel Park	41
West Green	38

Source: Greenspace Information for Greater London (GiGL), GLA 2014

- Just over a quarter (27.8%) of Haringey is made up of open space*. Although below the borough average for London (33%), Haringey has many public parks and open spaces, including most notably Alexandra Park in the middle of the borough, and Finsbury Park in the south.
- There is substantial variation in the amount of open space in different wards. For example, while all homes in Alexandra and Bounds Green have good access to nature, just two fifths of homes in West Green (38%) and Noel Park (41%) do. Broadly speaking, access to metropolitan parks in Haringey is very good, while access to local, small or pocket parks and district parks is less good.
- Haringey now has 25 Green Flag Parks (judged to be welcoming, safe and well managed with active community involvement). Three new flags were appointed in 2017 (Highgate Wood, Alexandra Park and Tottenham Marshes).

*In accordance with the GiGL database, the category of 'open space' includes areas where 'restricted' or no information is designated, while areas with homes with 'good access to nature' constitute those that have access to public open green space.

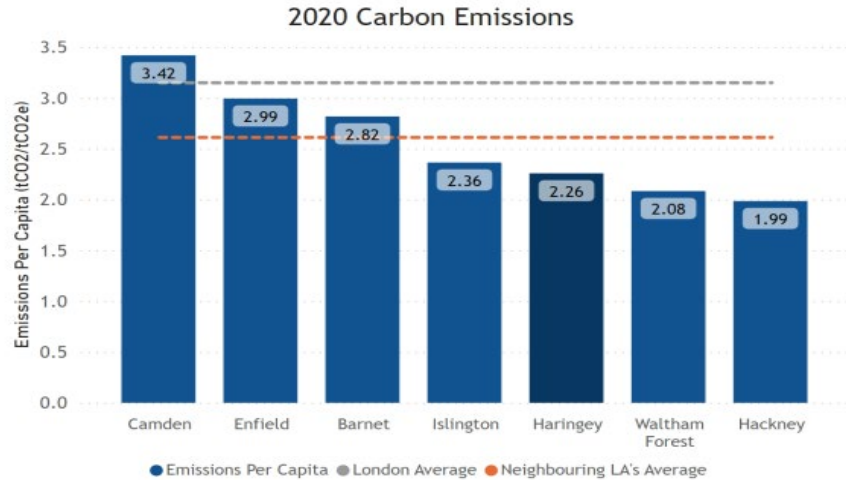
According to the Vibrant Economy Index Haringey is below the English average, ranking 205th out of 324 LAs. Nationally, Haringey ranks in the top tercile on Community Trust & Belonging.

- Grant Thornton's Vibrant Economy Index provides a different way of evaluating the local economy, by looking beyond traditional measures of economic success and incorporating measures on health, happiness, equality, environmental resilience, community and opportunity.
- Haringey's position on this index has fell from 166th to 205th out of 324 local authorities between 2017 and 2018. Nationally Haringey in the lowest terciles for prosperity, inclusion & equality, and health, wellbeing & happiness.

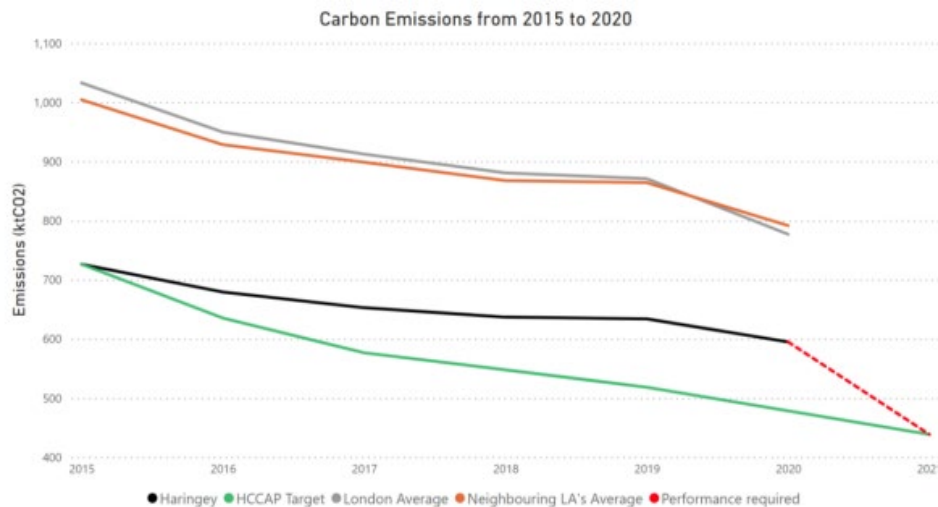
	Prosperity	Dynamism & Opportunity	Inclusion & Equality	Health, Wellbeing & Happiness	Resilience & Sustainability	Community, Trust & Belonging	OVERALL RANKING
Camden	4	7	176	283	49	4	3
Barnet	86	57	158	141	7	23	39
Islington	3	11	253	261	170	13	15
Haringey	230	157	286	211	178	41	205
Waltham Forest	257	232	270	156	51	74	179
Enfield	149	216	285	224	87	110	199
Hackney	45	54	317	264	91	285	232

Numbers show the borough's ranking out of 324 English local authorities; the lower the number the better the performance.
 Colour coding represents: **top tercile performance**; **second tercile performance**; **bottom tercile performance**.

Haringey has reduced its carbon emissions by 43.1% since 2005, and per capita emissions are now below the level seen among most neighbouring boroughs, the London average and the UK.



Carbon dioxide emissions per capita for Haringey and neighbouring boroughs (t CO₂ per person)

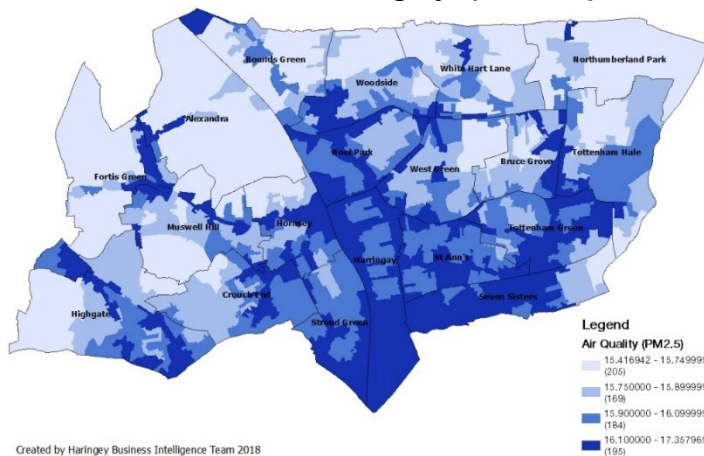


Haringey's target is to be Net Zero Carbon by 2041. Currently we are not on target, having not achieved the initial 24.6% reduction between 2015 and 2018

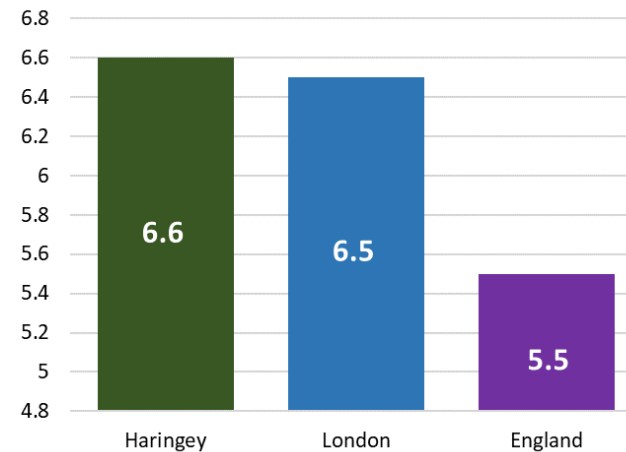
- Haringey has the third lowest carbon emissions per capita among its neighbouring boroughs, just above Waltham Forest with 2.26 tons of CO₂. This is substantially below the Greater London (3.15)
- The largest proportion of Haringey's carbon emissions come from the domestic sector (50%), followed by industry and commercial (26%) and transport (20%).
- This is the second year Haringey is reporting under the HCCAP's overall target to reach a Net Zero Carbon borough by 2041. Haringey's emissions show a downward trend so far having fallen 12.3% between 2015 and 2018, and a further 6.5% to 2020, however this is below the target trajectory.
- London showed a 14.7% reduction between 2018 and 2020, and neighbouring boroughs 13.6% as well as a further 8.4% to 2020, though Haringey's emissions are still significantly lower than both.

Air pollution in Haringey is in line with London, as is the fraction of mortality attributable to particulate air pollution. This is, however, higher than the England rate and has a particularly negative impact on children.

Air Pollution in Haringey (PM2.5), 2013



Fraction of mortality attributable to particulate air pollution (2021)



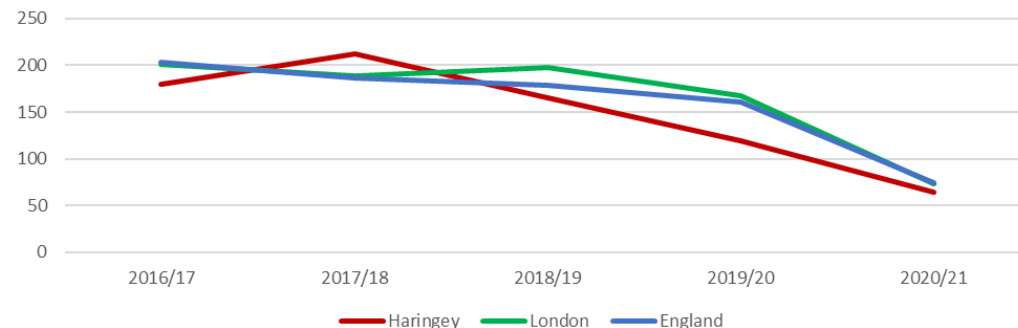
Source: PHE 2022

Haringey has similar levels of air pollution to the London average (the average PM2.5 level is 15.95 across all Haringey neighbourhoods, compared to 16 in London). However, there are pockets where pollution is particularly high (e.g. Harringay).

The fraction of mortality attributable to particulate air pollution is 6.6%. This is in line with London (6.5%), but substantially higher than England (5.5%).

Young people are a particular focus for the London Mayor's air pollution strategy, due to the increased impact. Haringey's hospital admission rate for under 19's has been consistently lower than both London and England rates for the last 3 years.

Hospital Admissions for Asthma (Under 19's)



Source: PHE 2022

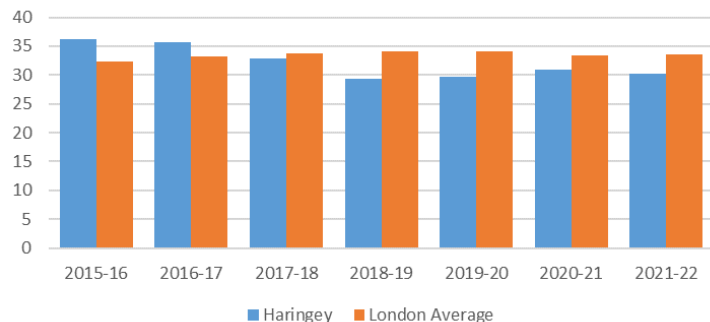
- 24% of the capital's primary schools are in areas that breach the legal limit for NO₂, according to the Greater London Authority. Three of Haringey's primary schools were part of the Mayor's audit on air pollution affecting primary schools, and will receive extra funding.

Litter and dirty or run down surroundings rank among the things residents most dislike about living in their area. Around three quarters of residents are satisfied with recycling and refuse collection, while half are satisfied with local tips, reuse and recycling centres.

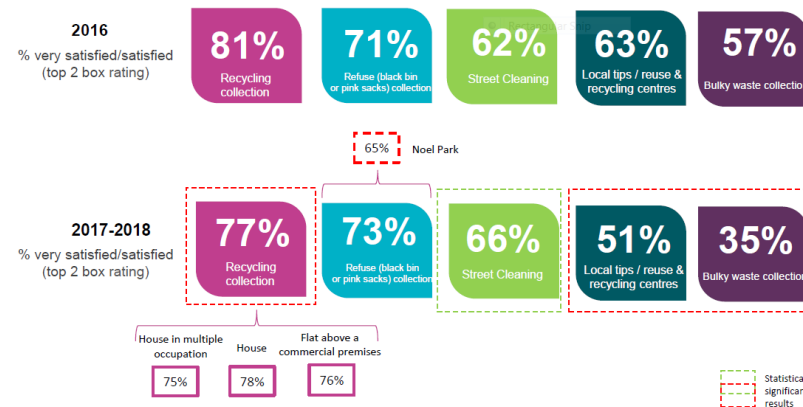
Borough Cleanliness, Residents Survey Results

- When asked what they **most dislike** about living in the area (open question) residents say **crime or antisocial behaviour** (34%), **litter** (33%), **lack of parking** (16%) and that the **area is dirty or run down** (15%)
- When asked, in relation to living in Haringey, what makes the most difference to their quality of life on a day-to-day basis, residents are most likely to cite:
 - safety/security (incl. crime, ASB, drugs etc.) (13%)
 - **cleanliness (including bins) (11%)**
 - and health and wellbeing (9%).

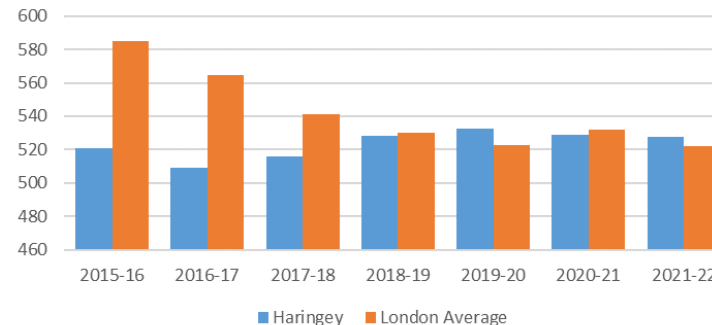
Percentage of Household Waste Sent for Recycling



How Satisfied or Dissatisfied are you with...



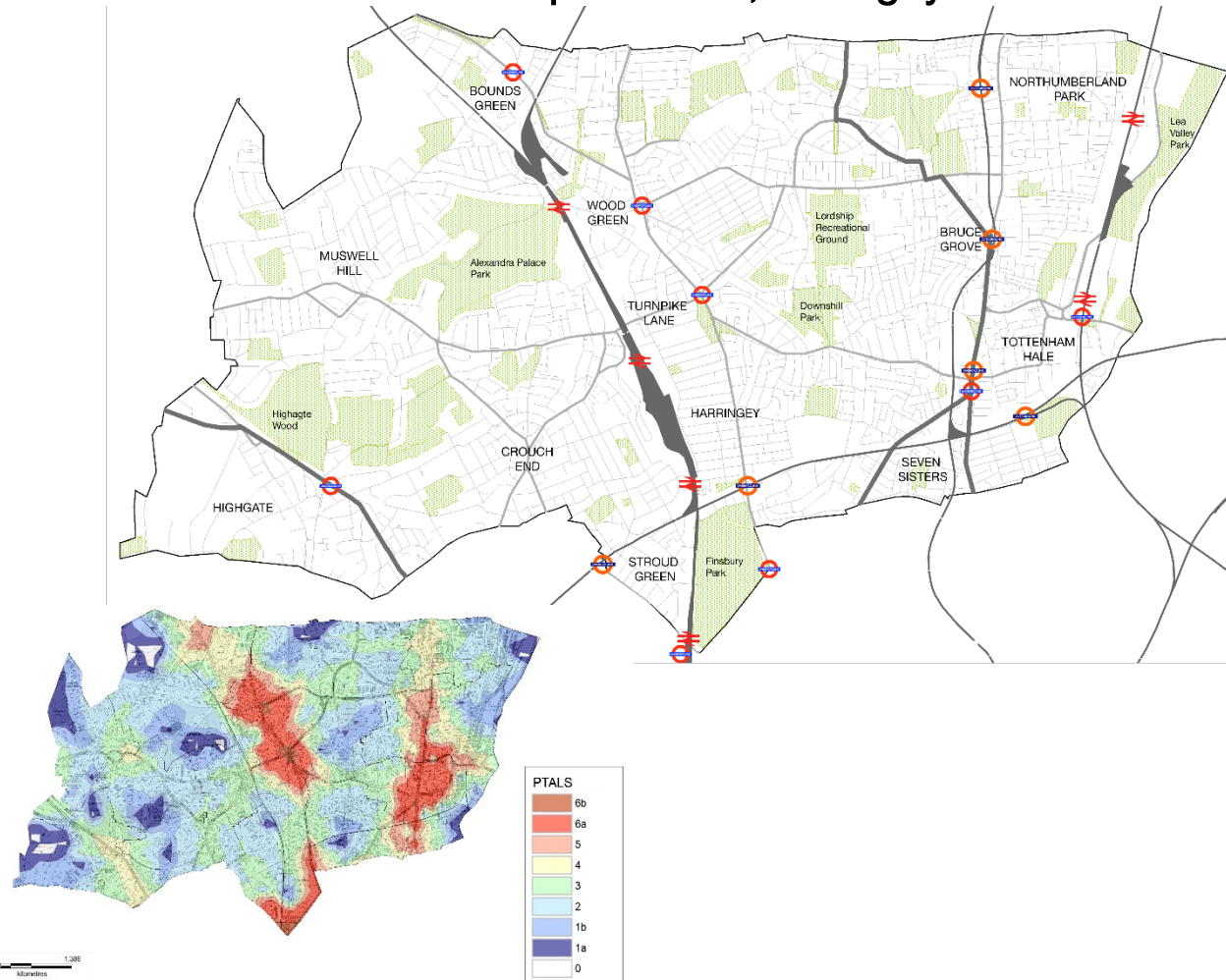
Residual Household Waste Per Household (Annual)



- After crime and antisocial behaviour, residents are most likely to cite litter as the thing they most dislike about living in the area (33% say this). More than one in seven say they most dislike that the area is dirty or run down (15%).
- Despite this, the majority of residents say they are satisfied with recycling collections (77%) and refuse collections (73%), though levels of satisfaction have come down since the previous survey
- Satisfaction with local tips and reuse and recycling centres (51%) and bulky waste collection (35%) is substantially lower and has also decreased since 2016.
- Recycling rates in Haringey fell in the last year by 2.5% and remain below pre 2018 levels and the London Average. At the same time Residual household waste has slowly increased over the years (3.7% increase since 2016/17), whilst the London average has fallen significantly.

Haringey has 18 overground and underground stations, and TfL's 2015 PTAL evaluation found the borough to have moderately good access to public transport, with access broadly better in the east than the west.

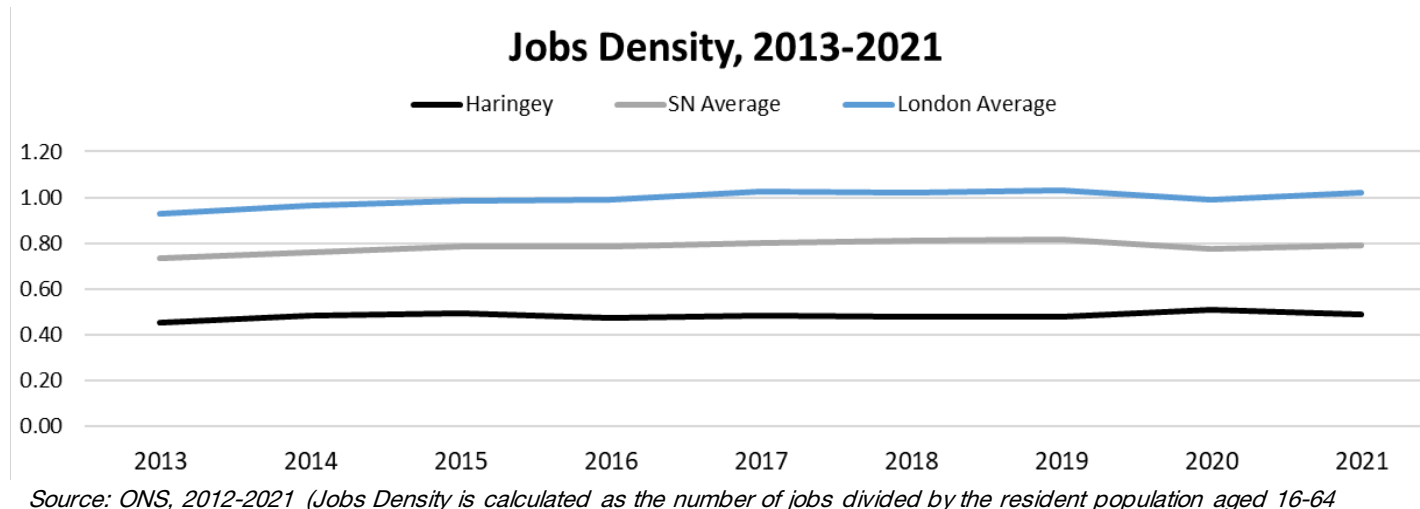
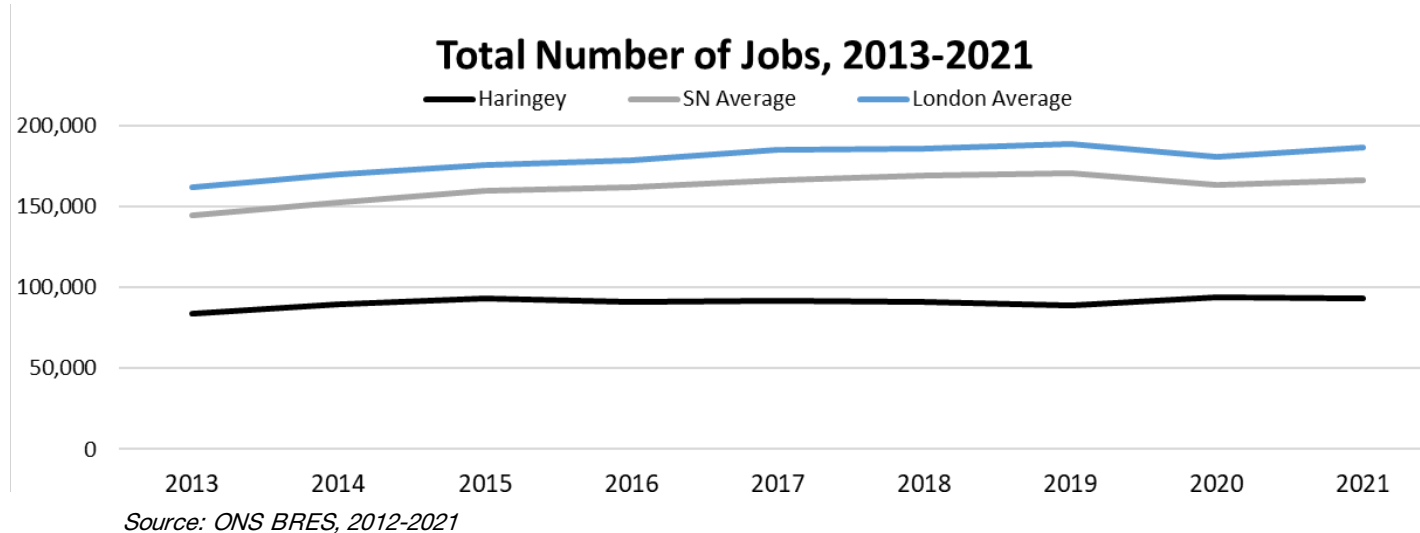
Transport Links, Haringey



- Haringey has 11 overground and 7 underground stations, with the east of the borough better connected by tube and rail stations than the west. Although there are a number of bus routes, there is no overground or underground line that connects east and west.
- According to Transport for London's 2015 Public Transport Access Level (PTAL) measurement, Haringey has moderately good access to public transport across the borough. The borough received a PTAL score of 3 (on a scale where 0=very poor access and 6b=excellent access).
- Individual wards in Haringey received scores ranging from 2 to 6a (Tottenham Green). Seven of Haringey's 19 wards received scores higher than 3.

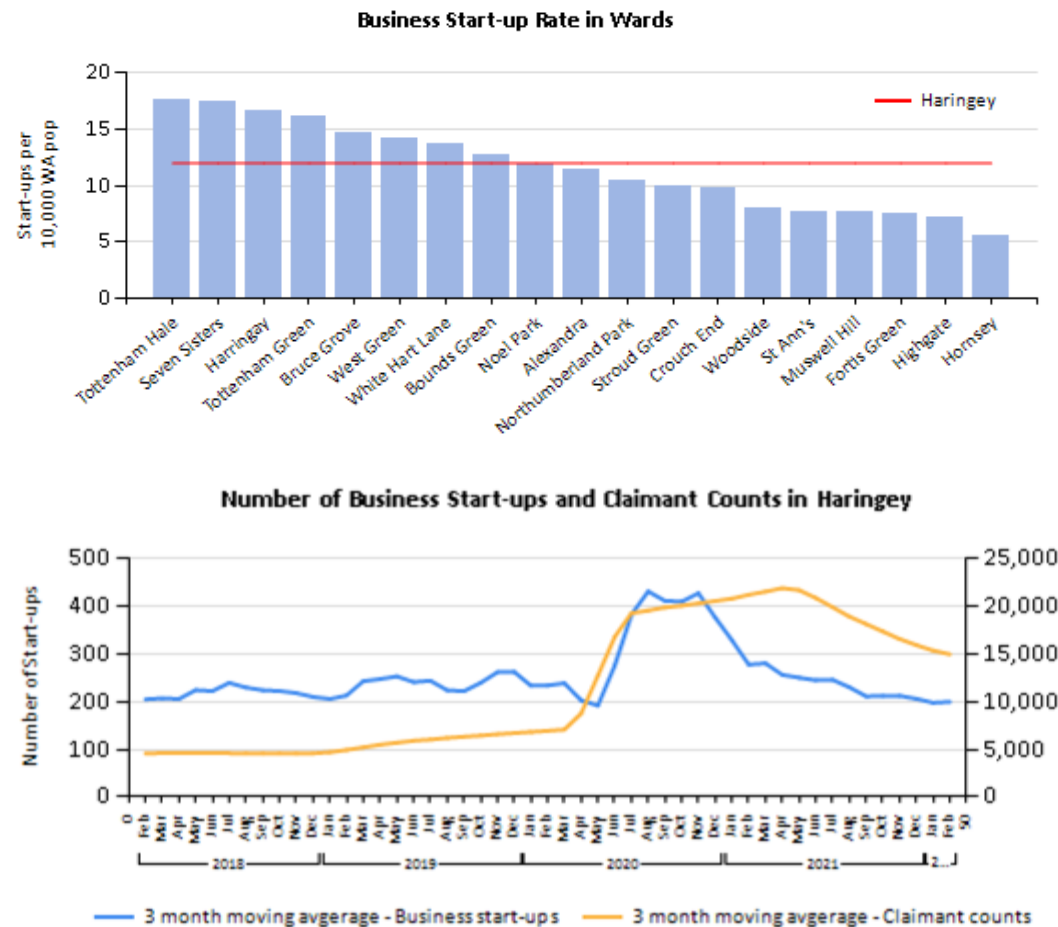
Local Economy

Haringey has fewer jobs than the statistical neighbour and London averages, although there has been a growth of jobs in the last year. Jobs density in the borough is the 4th lowest in London.



- There are 93,000 jobs in Haringey, which is just under half the London average (186,800) and substantially lower than the statistical neighbour average (166,300). In the last year Haringey's number of jobs remained the same, whilst its SN's and London grew as a whole.
- The number of jobs in Haringey has grown by 10.7% in the last 8 years, less than the London average (15.4%) and its SN's (15%). Most of this growth was between 2013 and 2015, and in 2019.
- Jobs density in Haringey (0.49) is also notably lower, at less than two thirds the SN rate (0.79) and half the London rate (1.02) and fell in the last year, though this is now only the 4th lowest in London (previously 2nd lowest)

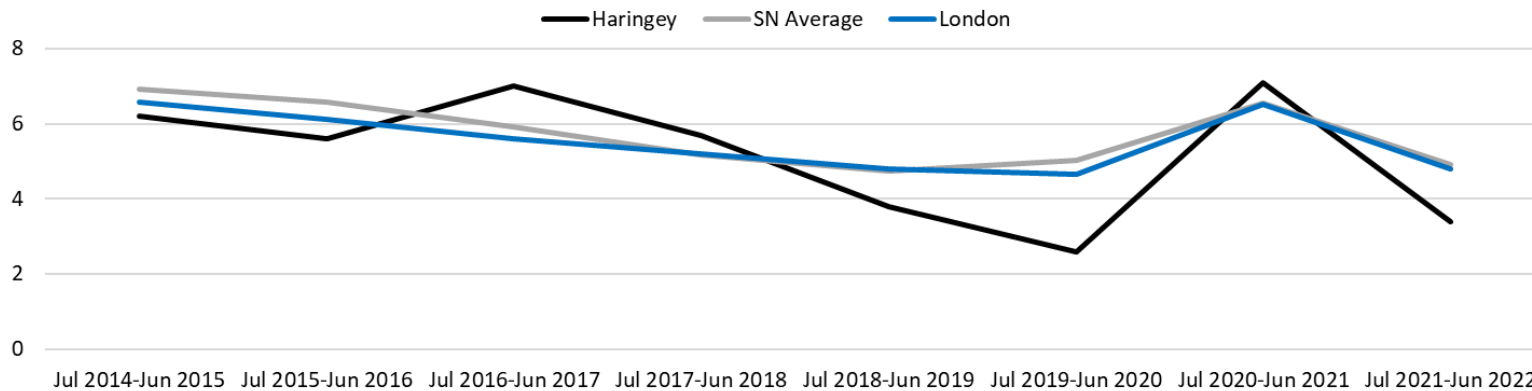
Small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) are extremely important for the economy. From local shops to small tech firms working out of serviced offices, the majority of companies in the UK are SMEs. In 2018, Parliament identified 5.7 million SMEs, making up 99% of all businesses in the country. There were 5.4 million micro businesses (companies with 0-9 employees), which accounts for 96% of all businesses in the UK.



- In February 2022 221 new businesses started up in Haringey with the highest numbers in Tottenham Hale and Seven Sisters.
- The number of start up businesses saw a large increase a few months into the COVID-19 pandemic, largely caused by an increase in the number of Sole Trader companies being started. This increased from just 190 in April 2020 to over 400 a month in the second half of 2020.
- In 2021 the number of start ups has reduced back down to the levels seen before the pandemic began.

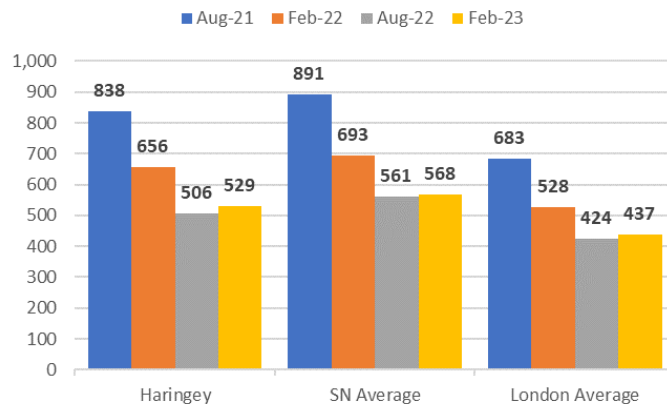
Unemployment levels in Haringey have fallen in the last year to below SN and London levels, however Haringey also has a larger than average number of JSA and ESA claimants.

16-64 Unemployment (%) 2014-2022



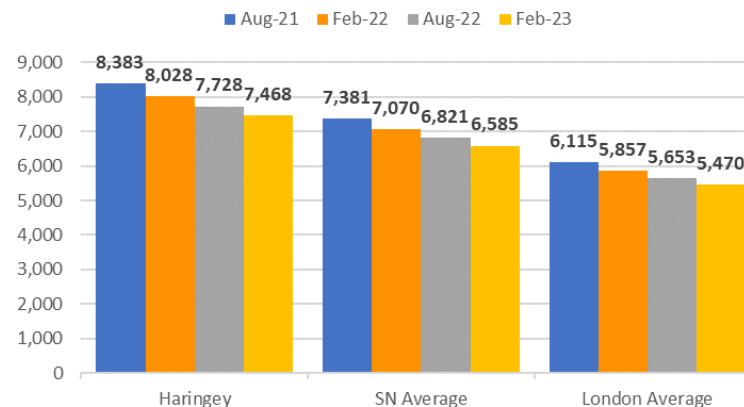
Source: Annual Population Survey, 2014-2022

JSA Claimants



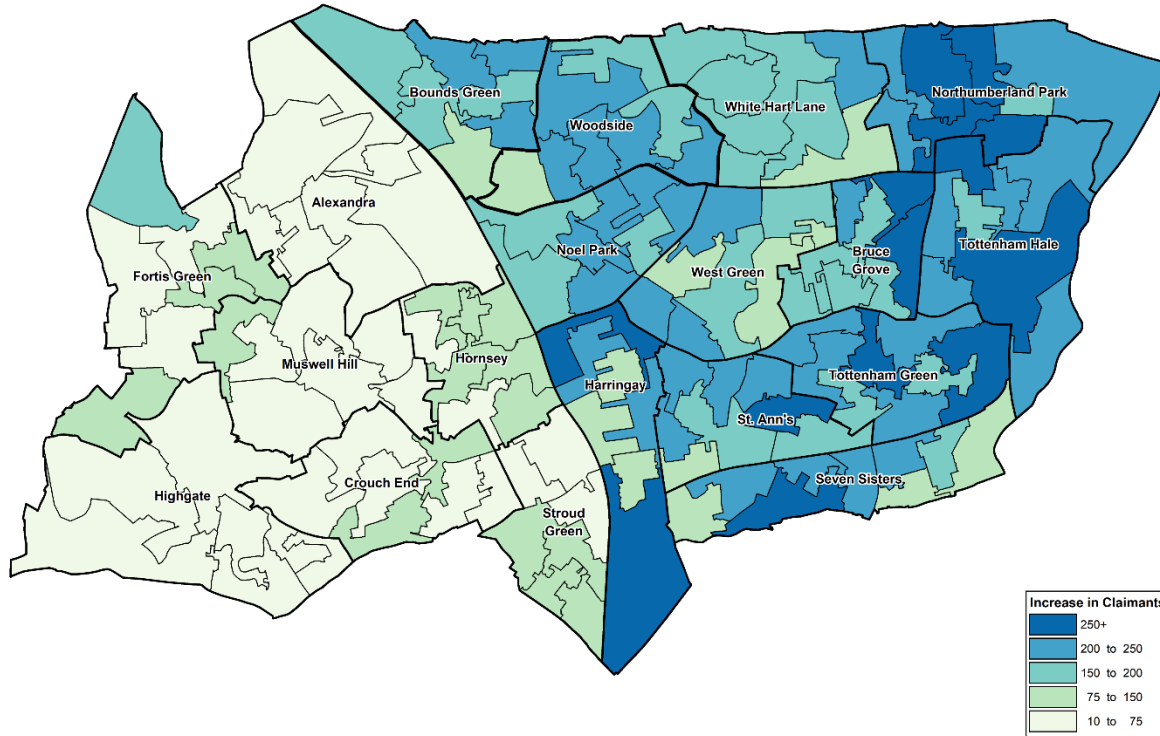
Source: DWP available from Stat-Xplore

ESA Claimants

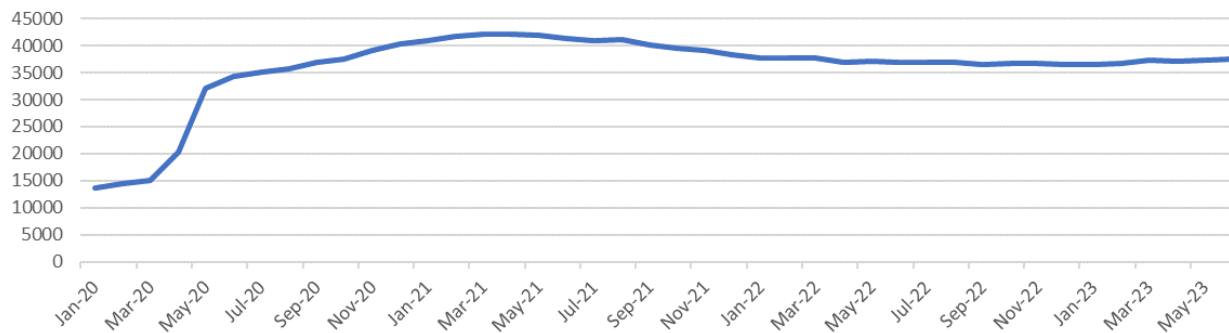


- In the last 5 years until the pandemic levels of unemployment in London have been decreasing while levels of employment have been increasing. Haringey saw greater levels of decrease, and had a low of 2.6% in the 12 months from Jul 19-Jun 20.
- Haringey then however saw a spike in the pandemic year to it's highest level in the last 7 years (at 7.1%), though has fallen again this year down to 3.4%, lower than it's SN average (4.9%) and the London average (4.8%)
- Haringey has a larger number of JSA and ESA claimants than the SN or London averages. The number of JSA claimants saw a significant rise due to COVID-19, with Haringey's figures rising 93% from Feb-20 to Aug-20, however this is a smaller percentage increase than SN (121%) and London (131%). Claimant numbers have since fallen to below pre COVID levels. ESA claimants on the other hand have continued their downwards trend despite COVID-19, with Haringey constantly having a higher number of claimants than the SN and London average throughout

Increase in UC Claimants by LSOA (Feb-20 to Mar-22)



UC Claimants - Haringey



The latest DWP local data shows a **huge increase** in Universal Credit declarations/ claims being made and individual claimants due to COVID-19. This increase was sharpest at the start of the pandemic, with the majority of the increase happening between March and May 2020, however there was a steady rise in the number of claimants into 2021. Levels began to fall between Mar-21 and Jun-22 (falling 12.2%), though since then have slowly begun to increase again (up 1.8%)

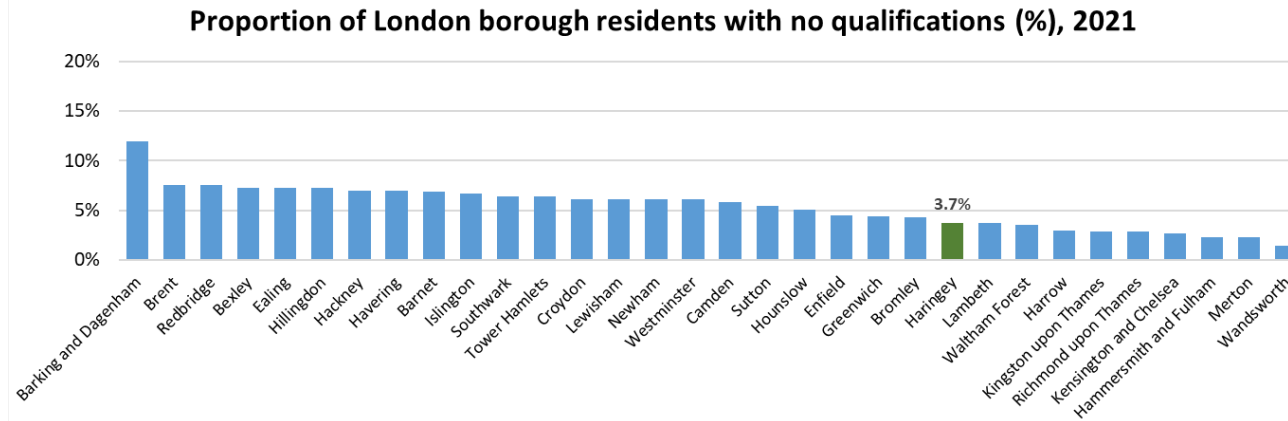
The number of individuals claiming universal credit has increased in every LSOA (hence every ward).

The overall number of UC claimants increased by 27,900 (+192%) from Feb 20 to Mar 21 (the peak of claimant count)

The Wards in Haringey with the largest increases in claims since Feb-20 are: Northumberland Park (2,299), Tottenham Hale (2,028) and Tottenham Green (1,979)

The majority of UC claimants are still in the East part of the Borough with the wards with the highest number of claimants overall being; Northumberland Park (3,919 claimants), Tottenham Hale (3,196), Tottenham Green (3,144), Bruce Grove (2,938) and Seven Sisters (2,815) accounting for 42.6% of all claimants.

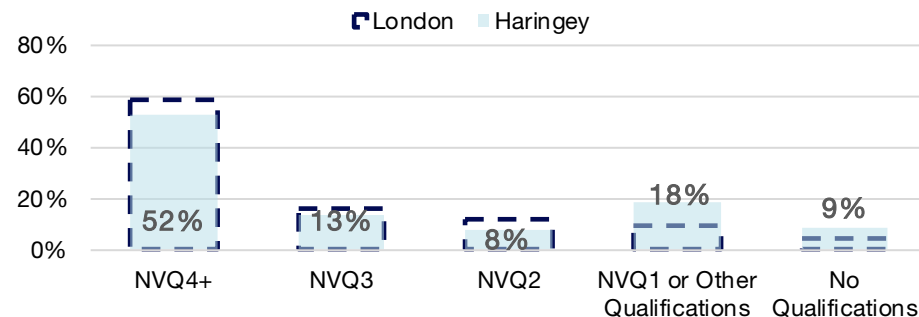
Haringey has a further improved proportion of residents with no qualifications, now the 10th lowest amongst London Boroughs. Compared to London's labour market, Haringey has a slight over-representation of residents with lower qualifications.



Source: Annual Population Survey 2021 (via nomis)

- 3.7% of Haringey residents have no qualifications, the 10th smallest proportion of all London boroughs, previously the 12th highest in 2017. In the Tottenham constituency residents are significantly more likely to have no qualifications (4.2% compared to 3.3% in Hornsey and Wood Green – although this gap has reduced significantly, previously Tottenham had 14.4%). By contrast, 79.3% of Hornsey & Wood Green residents are educated to NVQ3 level or above, compared to 59.3% of Tottenham residents, the gap increasing back to its previous 20 percentage point difference.
- Within the London labour market 4% of jobs make up roles that require no qualifications, while 9% require NVQ1 or Other Qualifications. Haringey has slightly more residents in each of these categories (4.8% and 10.1% respectively), while those with higher qualifications are under-represented compared to the wider labour market.
- Of all English local authorities, Haringey ranks 34th on the Social Mobility Index. This places the borough among the Social Mobility Commission's 50 top hotspots, though it's worth noting that 28 London boroughs rank in the top 50 and Haringey ranks below average for London.

Proportion of Jobs in London's Labour Market vs. Qualification Levels of Haringey Residents, 2015



Source: GLA Analysis and Annual Population Survey 2015

Haringey ranks **34th on the Social Mobility Index** out of 324 local authorities in England, meaning the borough is considered among the best places for social mobility

Source: Social Mobility Index 2017

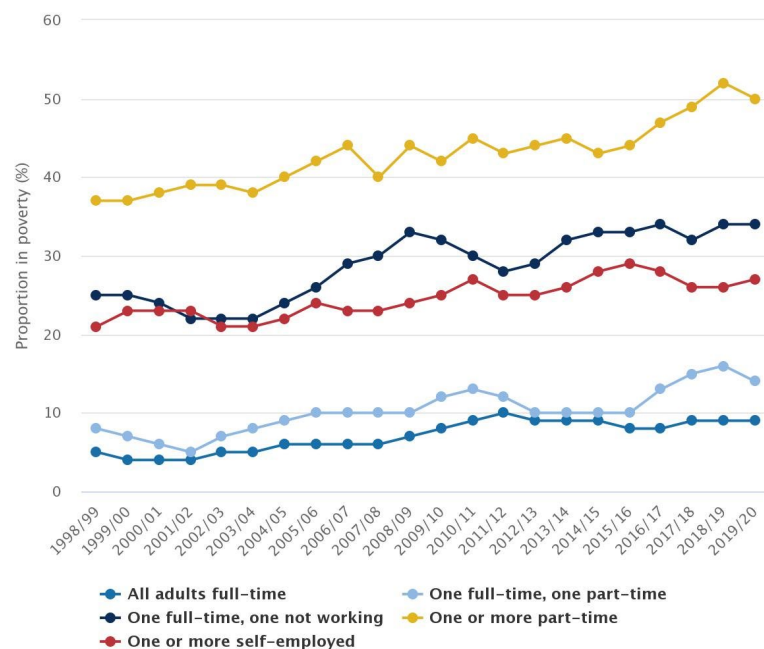
In-work poverty is increasing in almost all working household types, and two in three Londoners in poverty are from a working family (66%).

74% of Londoners in poverty **live in a working family**. This has **increased from 62%** a decade ago

Source: Trust for London, 2021

Proportion of people in London in poverty by type of working household over time (1998/99 - 2019/20)

Data source: Households Below Average Income, Department for Work and Pensions



London's Poverty Profile 2021

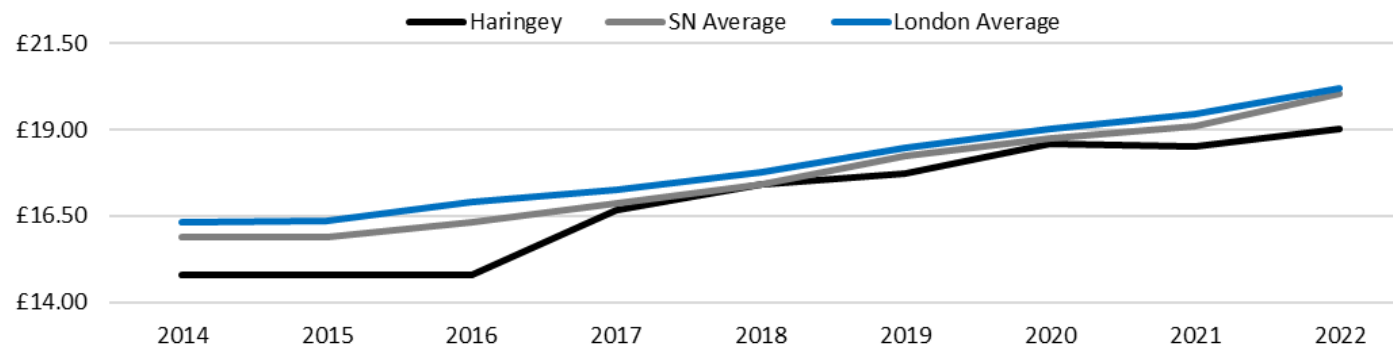
In **middle-income households with children**, 30% of income now **comes from benefits and tax credits**. This has **increased from 22%** 20 years ago.

Source: Living Standards, Poverty and Inequality in the UK: 2016, IFS

- Nearly three quarters of Londoners in poverty are part of a family that has at least one working member (74%).
- Across the capital, in-work poverty has increased among all household types in the last 20 years. This is largely attributed to employment increasing at a faster rate than income growth.
- In-work poverty is highest in households where one or more residents work part-time (and no one works full-time), now above 50%.
- An increasing amount of income in middle-income households with children now comes from benefits and tax credits (currently 30%, up from 22% 20 years ago).

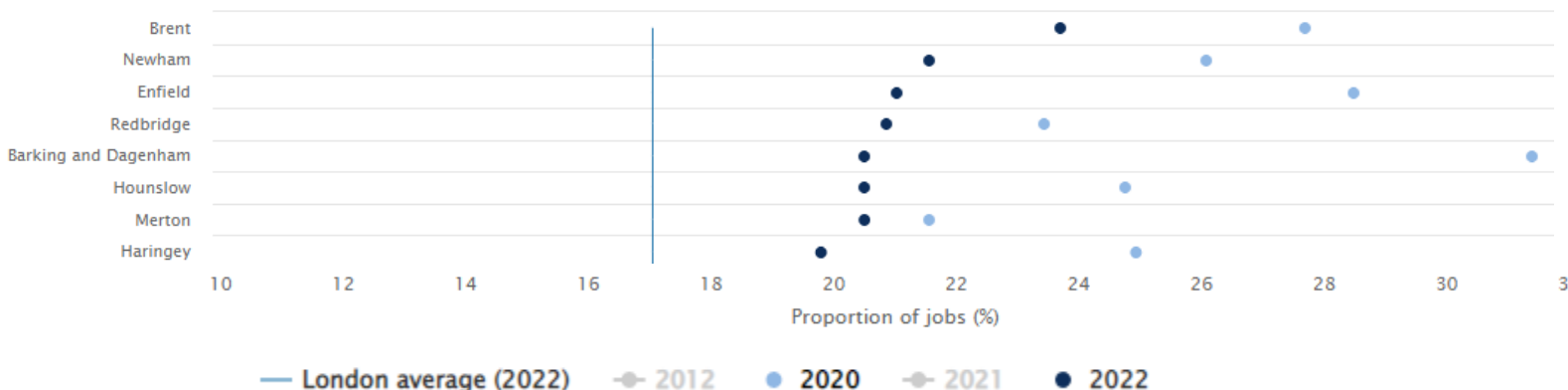
Haringey workers and residents tend to earn less than average; median hourly pay among Haringey workers is below the SN and London rates, while the proportion of residents earning below the LLW is higher.

Median Hourly Pay (excl. overtime) Residents Analysis, 2014-2022



Source: Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings, 2014-2022

Percentage of Residents Earning Below LLW

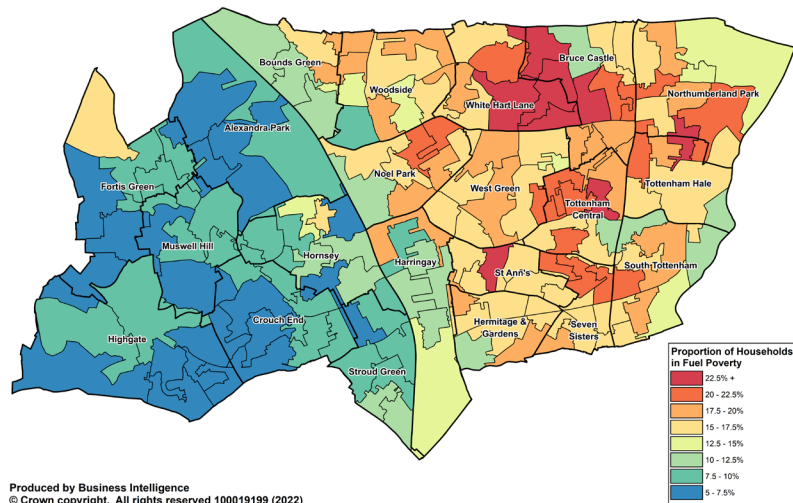


Source: London Poverty Profile (2022)

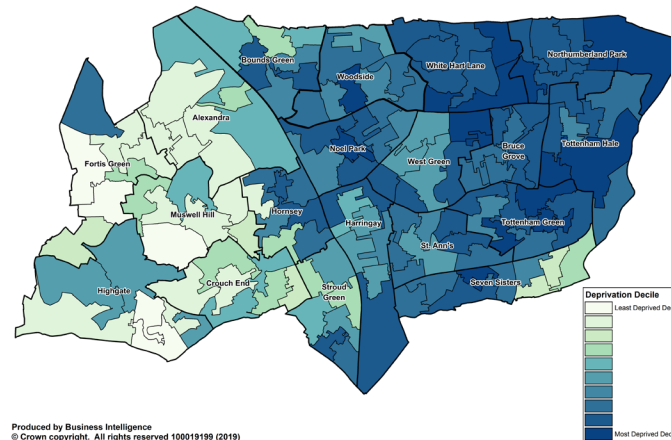
- Median hourly pay for those living in Haringey is now £19.03, falling away further from our SN's (£20.04) and the London Average (£20.19)
- Median hourly pay has increased by 28.5% for Haringey residents since 2014, greater than the rate of growth in our Statistical Neighbours (26.2%) and London (23.8%)
- There is substantial variation in income between those living in east Haringey (Tottenham constituency) and those in the west (Hornsey & Wood Green constituency). Median hourly pay of residents in the west (£20.71) is in line with the London top quartile, despite falling in the last year, while in the East (£16.77) it remains in the bottom quartile and has not changed in the last year.
- Of all London boroughs, Haringey has the eighth largest proportion that are earning below the London Living wage (19.2%). Though this is a significant improvement on previous years (previously 4th highest, and a reduction of 6 percentage points).
- These findings suggest that in-work poverty is likely to be a significant issue for many residents.

Haringey has a higher than average number and rate of children living in poverty. Children in the east of the borough are substantially more likely to be affected by income deprivation than those in the west.

Proportion of Households in Fuel Poverty by LSOA (2020 Data released May 22)



Haringey LSOA's by IDACI Decile

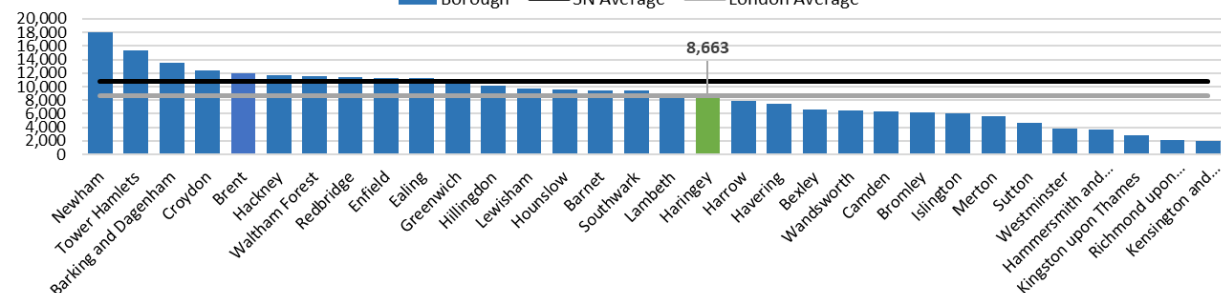


Source: Index of Multiple Deprivation, 2019

- 18.3% of Haringey households (approx. 19,800) live in Fuel Poverty, the 4th highest percentage in London and substantially above the London average (15.2%). Fuel poverty is concentrated in Central and East areas, notably White Hart Lane and Bruce Grove.
- In 2022 8,663 Children in Haringey were living in relative poverty. This is in line with the London average (8,657), but below our SN average (10,809).
- In Haringey this equates to 18% of all 0-16 year olds in the borough, and is the 13th highest rate of all London boroughs.
- Approximately one in six Haringey pupils are eligible for and claiming free school meals (16.6%). This is above the London average (16.0%), but below our SN average (17.9%)
- Neighbourhoods in the east of the borough rank much more highly on the index of income deprivation affecting children, compared to neighbourhoods in the west.

Children in Relative Poverty (2022)

— Borough — SN Average — London Average

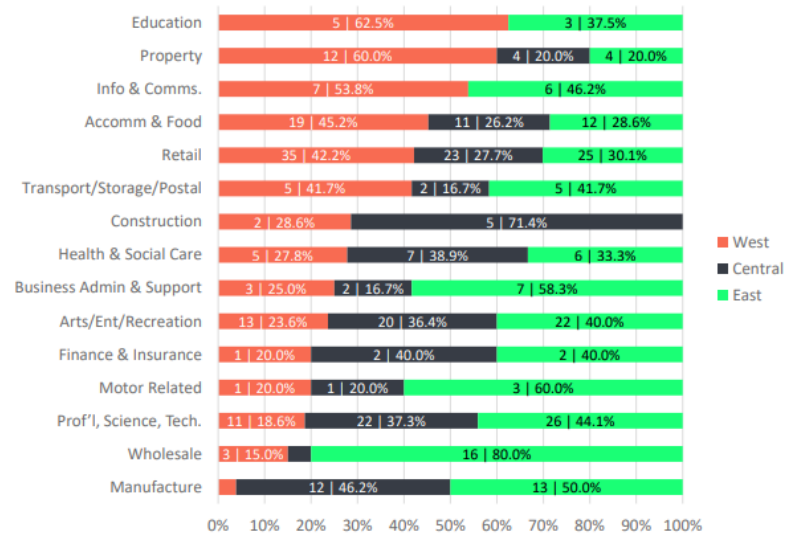


16.6% of Haringey pupils are known to be eligible for and **claiming free school meals**. This is **above London** (16.0%), and **the SN average** (17.9%)

Source: DfE Schools Census, 2020

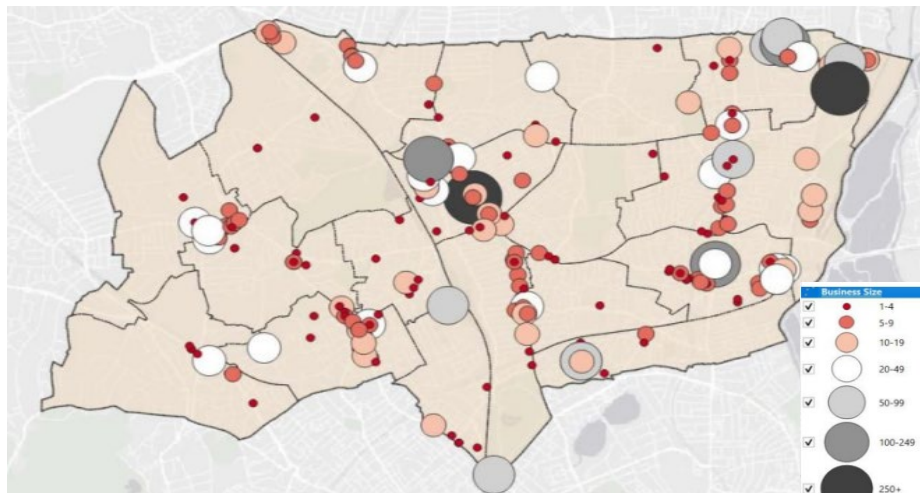
Source: DWP, 2022

Haringey Council conducted a Business Survey in 2023 with 400 responses in total. The main results from questions in the survey are below.



Responses suggest a high concentration of Wholesale (80%), Motor Related (60%), Business Admin and Support (58.3%) of businesses in the East. More than half of respondents from the Education sector are in the West of the borough (62.5%). Responses from the Central part of the borough indicate a diversity of sectors.

From the map we can see that the largest businesses are generally located in Noel Park and Northumberland Park, with smaller businesses spread throughout the borough.



33%

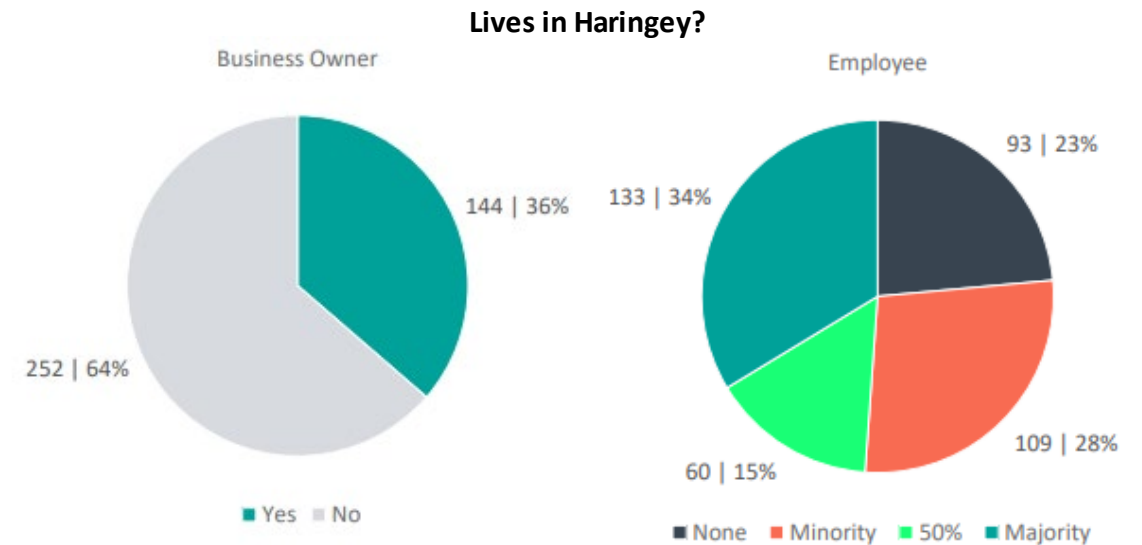
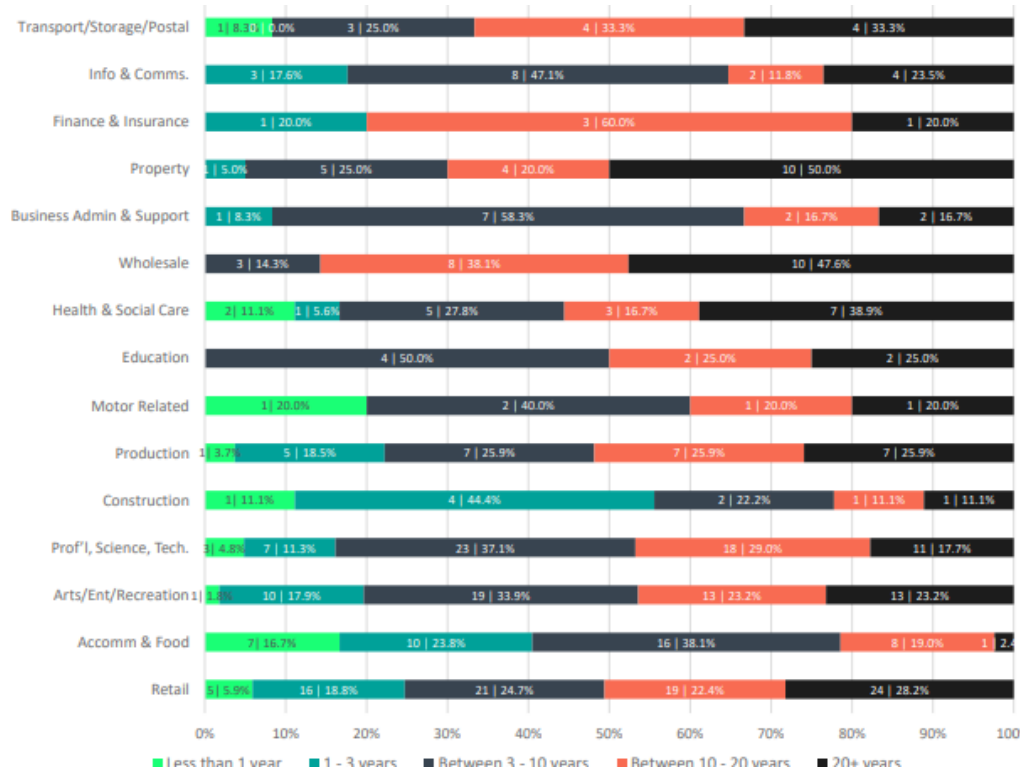
Of Business owner respondents were Female. Higher than London (18%) and Nationally (20%)

11%

Of Business owner respondents were of Black ethnicity, almost double the London figure (6.4%)

Haringey Council conducted a Business Survey in 2023 with 400 responses in total. The main results from questions in the survey are below.

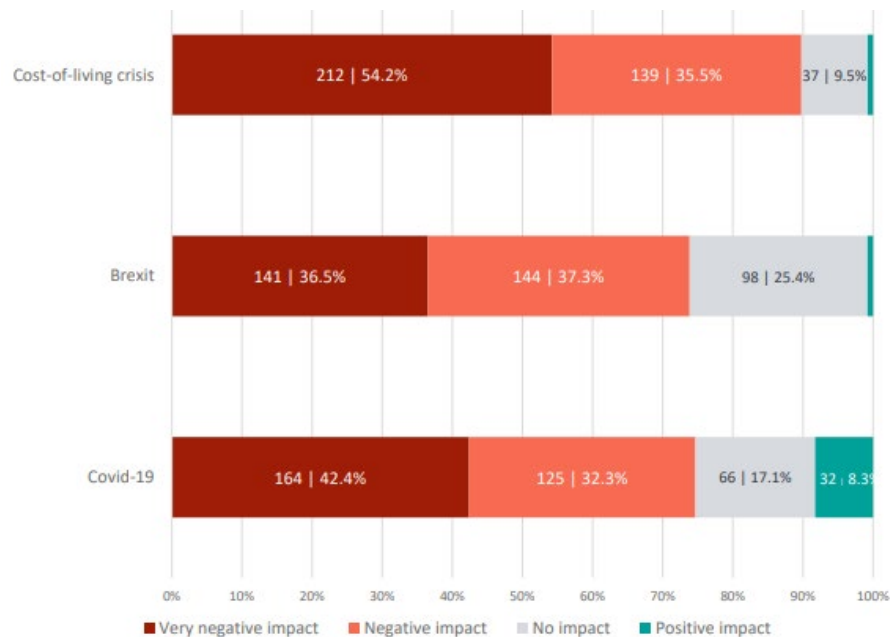
Of the 400 respondents, 311 have operated in the Borough for 3 years or more. Wholesale was one of the most established industries. 85.7% of respondents from that sector operated for 10 years or more, followed by Finance and insurance (80%).



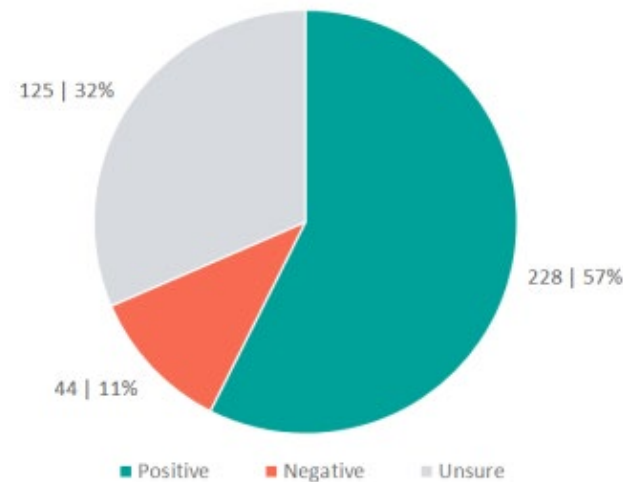
One third of business owners reported that they lived in Haringey. A similar proportion also reported that the majority of their employees live in the Borough. Just 23% responded that none of their employees are resident in the borough. Notably of the companies that used Haringey Works, 70% have at least half their staff living in Haringey.

Haringey Council conducted a Business Survey in 2023 with 400 responses in total. The main results from questions in the survey are below.

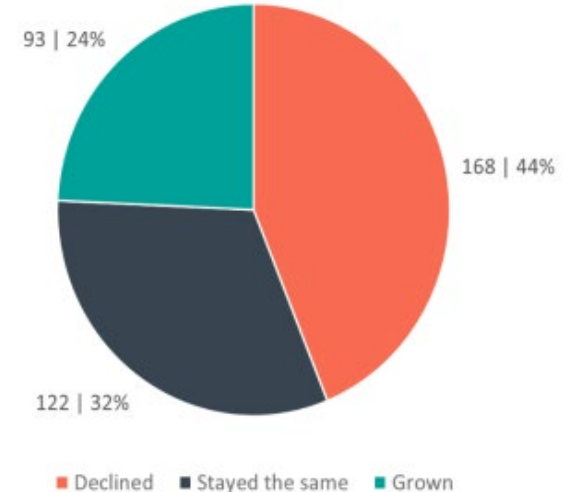
The cost-of-living crisis is perceived as having a very negative impact on a higher number of businesses (54%). Covid-19 on the other hand was the event that had the highest perception of a positive impact, with a few positive responses generally spread across 11 of the 15 sectors (with the majority of these being in Retail, Wholesale or Café/takeaway businesses)



Optimism for Future



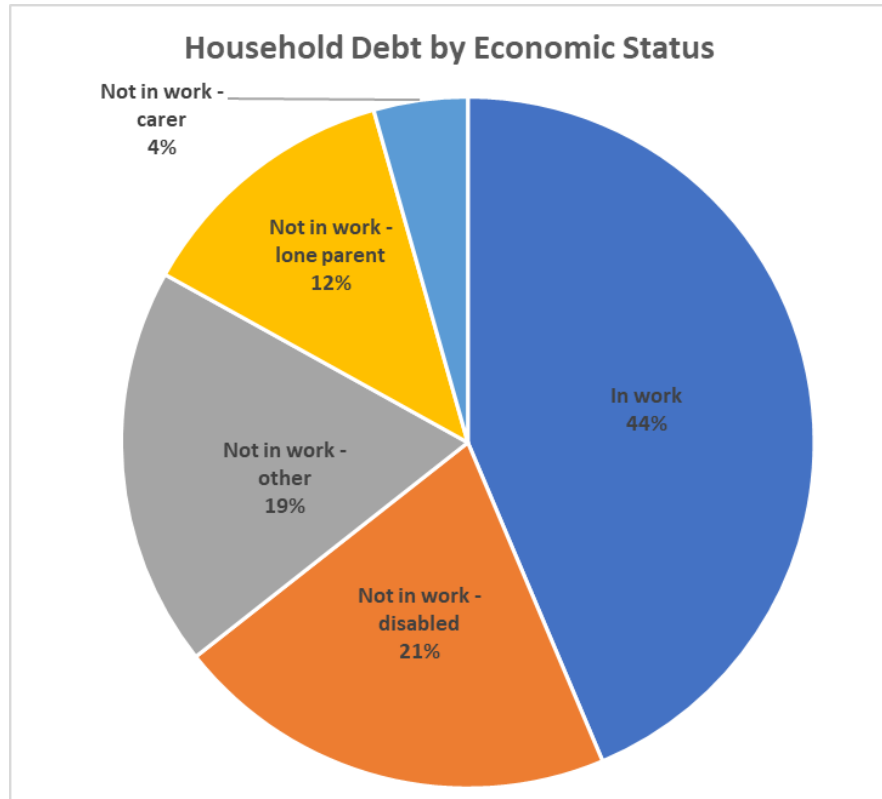
Performance in Last Year



78%
Of respondents
were not aware of
Haringey's existing
business support
programmes

Despite the many events 57% of respondents expressed optimism about the future of their business. Responses about turnover in the last 12 months appear to align with expectations for future performance, with businesses that have grown recently more likely to believe that the growth will continue.

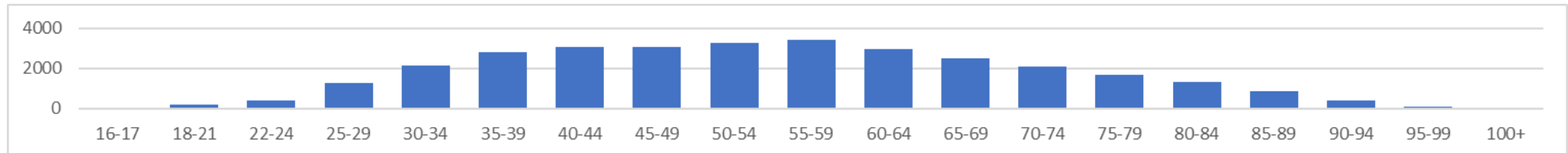
The Low Income Families Tracker (LIFT) draws information from a variety of datasets to enable LBH to examine poverty trends across Haringey's low income households and identify families in danger of crisis.



Approximately one third of Haringey households are in receipt of Housing Benefit; collectively these residents have accrued **£7,250,000** of debt through rent and council tax arrears as of Jul 2023, a reduction to levels over the past 6 months (previously over £7.5m). **44%** of the debt is owed by families where at least one person is in work, with a further **38%** owed by either a lone parent, a carer or a disabled person.

Analysis shows that **13.4%** of the Haringey residents who claim housing benefit have outgoings greater than the amount of money that comes to them each month, again a reduction to the past 6 months (previously over 15%). When added up this shortfall comes to approximately **£1,300,000** per month, which is an increase of previous shortfall figures of around £900,000 in the second half of 21/22, though less than the beginning of this year where it peaked at over £1.5m a month

HB claimant ages



Key groups

4% of Haringey residents are gay or lesbian, representing the sixth largest gay and lesbian community in London.

4% of Haringey residents are gay or lesbian; this is slightly above the **London average of 3.1%**

Source: ONS Annual Population Survey, 2013-15

Haringey has the **6th largest gay and lesbian population of all London boroughs**, and the **9th largest** of all local authorities in the country

Source: ONS Annual Population Survey, 2013-15

A recent Galop survey found that, nationally, **4 in 5 LGBT people have experienced hate crime related to their gender identity or sexual orientation** in their lifetime (79%)

Source: Galop Hate Crime Report 2016

25% of youth homeless in Haringey are **LGBT**

Source: Haringey Council 2017

- Haringey has the sixth largest gay and lesbian population of all London boroughs (4%), and is above the London mean (3.1%).
- Based on 2020 mid-year estimates, this means that Haringey's gay, lesbian and bisexual community consists of over 8,900 gay and lesbian residents aged 16+, and over 4,400 bisexual residents aged 16+.
- It is difficult to estimate the trans population in Haringey as estimates vary widely. The latest national estimates range from 65,000 to 300,000.
- LGBT residents are more likely to experience hate crime or homelessness.

There are 27,700 people over 65 living in Haringey in 2022. This population is expected to see the most significant growth of any age group over the next ten years, growing by 40% to 40,000 residents in 2031

In Haringey, a significant minority of **16% of residents say they feel isolated living in their local area**. The proportion of residents saying this is highest among older residents aged 45+.

100

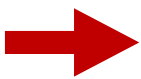


Hip fractures in Haringey in 2020/21, a rate of 380 per 100,000 – better than both London (428) and England (529)

8,157

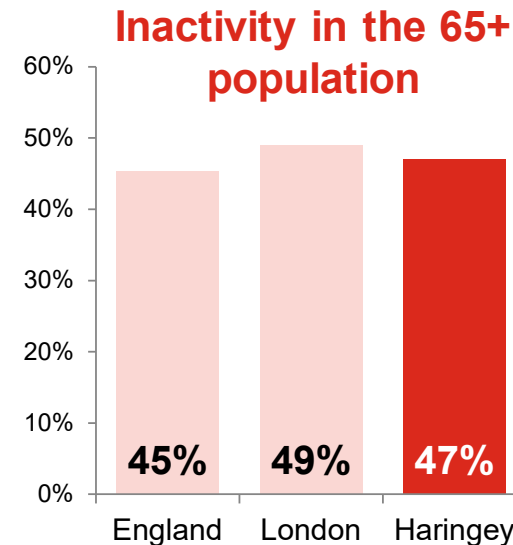
Estimated falls

Many individuals who fall may not have contact with anyone about the fall, but will be at higher risk of further falls.



460

Emergency hospital admissions, or **5.6% of all estimated falls**

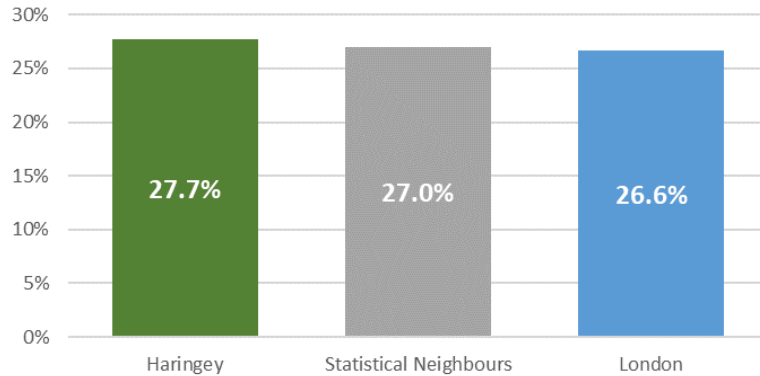


Source: Sport England

- The frequency of ill health rises with increasing age. Older people are particularly vulnerable to CVD, diabetes, depression, dementia and falls.
- 1,212 Haringey residents over 65 have been diagnosed with dementia (4.1%). PHE estimates that 63.8% of Haringey residents with dementia have been diagnosed in 2022, below the London (66.8%) average but above England (62.0%)
- The propensity for social exclusion among older people in Haringey is high, with the borough's LSOAs on average ranking 8th highest of all London boroughs.
- Each year, an estimated 8,100 falls occur among Haringey's 65+ population and around 5.6% of all estimated falls are admitted to hospital.

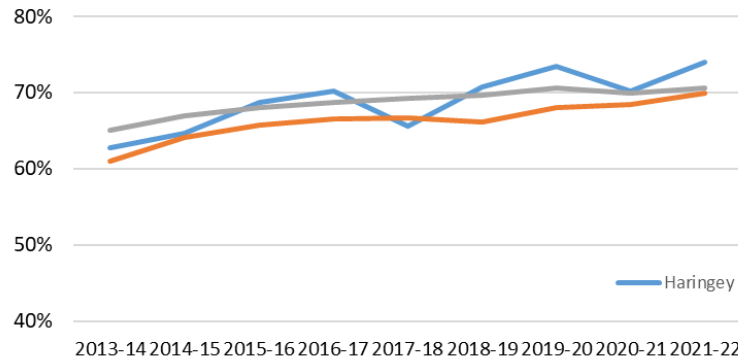
4,500 people have a serious physical disability in Haringey. Almost 5,000 people have sight loss which impacts upon daily living and around 15,700 adults have a moderate or severe hearing impairment.

Proportion of Households where at least 1 person has a long term disability



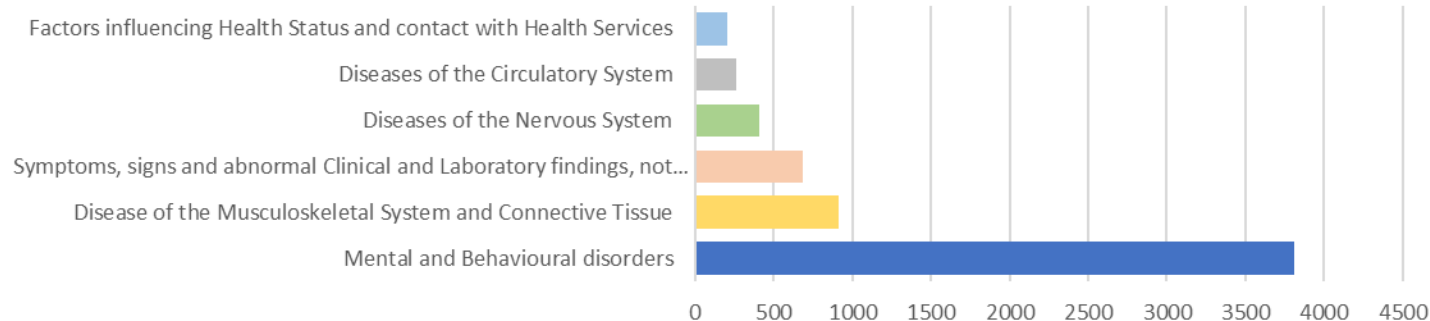
Source: ONS Census 2021

Percentage point gap in employment rate between people with a learning disability and the overall population, 18-64 Years, 2013/14 to 2021/22



Source: PHOF, PHE 2021/22

ESA Claimants by Disease Category, Feb 2023



Source: DWP Stat-Xplore 2023

- More than 19,500 people in Haringey have a physical disability; this equates to approximately 10% of the population aged 16-64.
- There are 1,090 people living with a learning disability in Haringey. The prevalence of learning disabilities is similar to the London average and significantly lower than the England average.
- The percentage gap in employment between people with learning difficulties and the overall population is 74% in Haringey (2021/22), an increase from last year and worse than both London (70%) and England (70.2%)
- Among ESA claimants in Haringey mental illness is the most commonly cited disease category, followed by musculoskeletal disease.

APPENDIX A: Explaining the Data

Below is additional information on the data, sources and methodologies we've used to put together this profile. If you have any further questions that are not answered here please contact the Business Intelligence team: business.intelligence@haringey.gov.uk.

- **Age breakdowns:** Age groups may be divided and analysed in different ways according to the topic area. As a general rule, we would recommend performing analysis by age using the following breakdowns: 0-17; 18-34; 35-49; 50-64; 65+. However, it is plausible (and recommended) that you may decide to split out some of these age groups differently depending on the topic or in order to conduct more granular analysis.
- **IMD:** The Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) is the DCLG's official measure of deprivation, which ranks all LSOAs in England according to how deprived they are. The Index is calculated using a number of measures across employment, education and skills, health, crime, housing and living environment.
- **LSOAs and MSOAs:** Lower-layer Super Output Areas (LSOAs) and Middle-layer Super Output Areas (MSOAs) are the area designations used for small areas, and were designed to allow analysis at a more local level than borough level. LSOAs are smaller and cover a population of between 1,000 and 3,000. MSOAs cover a population of between 5,000 and 15,000.
- **Population Projections:** A variety of sources are available for population estimates and projections. In this presentation, we have used data published by the Greater London Authority, specifically the 2020 round of housing-led projections. These projections are used because they incorporate the latest available Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA) development trajectory.
- **Statistical Neighbours (SNs):** Using the Statistical Neighbour model allows us to benchmark our performance against the boroughs that are, statistically speaking, most similar to us. We use the CIPFA Nearest Neighbours model, which identifies the following boroughs as our Statistical Neighbours: Brent; Ealing; Enfield; Greenwich; Hackney; Hounslow; Islington; Lambeth; Lewisham; Merton; Newham; Southwark; Tower Hamlets; Waltham Forest; Wandsworth.

APPENDIX B: SOURCES

- [Tenure of Households by Borough](#), Annual Population Survey 2006-2018
- Residents' Happiness with the Home they Live In, [Haringey Residents Survey 2018](#)
- Quality of Housing, [English Housing Survey 2019/20](#), MHCLG
- [Haringey households by composition \(Table LC4104EW\)](#), 2011 Census
- [Households by combined economic activity status 2018](#), Annual Population Survey
- [Haringey households by persons per room \(Table QS409EW\)](#), 2011 Census
- [GLA 2020-based Population Projections](#), London Datastore
- [Households in Temporary Accommodation](#), Trust for London 2022
- [Private Sector Average Monthly Rents](#), MHCLG 2014-2022
- [Local Authority Average Weekly Rents](#), MHCLG 1998-2022

- [Proportion of residents whose main language is not English \(Table QS204EW\)](#), 2011 Census
- [Religion of Haringey Residents \(Table QS208EW\)](#), 2011 Census
- [Index of Multiple Deprivation](#), MHCLG 2019
- [Life expectancy at birth \(Male and Female\) 2017-19](#), Public Health Outcomes Framework
- [Healthy life expectancy at birth \(Male and Female\) 2017-19](#), Public Health Outcomes Framework
- [Inequality in life expectancy at birth LA \(Male and Female\) 2017-19](#), Public Health Outcomes Framework
- [Personal Wellbeing by Borough](#), APS ONS 2019
- Optimism about the Future, [Haringey Residents Survey 2018](#)
- [Prevalence of diagnosed mental health diagnosis among GP registered population age 18+](#), NHS Quality Outcomes Framework 2020/21
- [Prevalence of diagnosed depression among GP registered population age 18+](#), NHS Quality Outcomes Framework 2020/21
- [Suicide Rates by Local Authority](#), ONS
- [Adults in contact with secondary mental health services who live in stable and appropriate accommodation 2019/20](#), Public Health Outcomes Framework
- Sexual Health statistics from LASER report 2016, locally held data. Publically available indicators available from [Public Health England](#)
- [Smoking prevalence in adults – current smokers \(APS\) 2016](#), Public Health Outcomes Framework
- [Volume of pure alcohol sold through the off-trade: all alcohol sales 2014](#), Public Health England Local Alcohol Profiles

- [Population vaccination coverage – MMR for one dose \(5 years old\) 2019/20](#), Public Health Outcomes Framework
- [Children in care immunisations 2020](#), Public Health England Early Years profile
- [Hospital admissions for asthma \(under 19 years\) 2019/20](#), Public Health England Early Years profile
- [Low birth weight of term babies 2018](#), Public Health Outcomes Framework
- [School Readiness: the percentage of children achieving a good level of development at the end of reception 2018/19](#), Public Health Outcomes Framework
- [GCSE Attainment and Progress 8 Scores](#), DfE
- [Destinations of KS4 and KS5 pupils](#)
- [16-17 year olds recorded as Not in Education, Employment or Training](#), DfE
- [Children with autism known to schools](#), Public Health England Learning Disability Profiles
- [Children with learning disabilities known to schools](#), Public Health England Learning Disability Profiles
- [Number of pupils with special educational needs](#), Department for Education 2019
- Child obesity statistics from National Child Measurement Programme 2018/19, locally held data. Publically available indicators available from [Public Health England](#)
- [Estimated prevalence of mental health disorders in children and young people 2015](#), Public Health England Children and Young People Mental Health Profile
- Self-esteem scores among Year 6, 8 and 10 students. Health Related Behaviour Survey 2017, locally held data
- [Hospital admissions as a result of self-harm: DSR per 100,000 population age 10-24 2017/18](#), Public Health England Children and Young People Mental Health Profile

- [Drug usage among 15 year olds](#), What About Youth? Survey 2014/15, PHE
- Rate of young people cautioned or sentenced, “Local Level Data” tables downloaded from [Youth Justice annual statistics](#)
- Typology of the 20 most prolific youth offenders in Haringey, locally held data, Haringey Council 2016

- Character Types of Haringey, Haringey Council 2014. Other maps publicly available [here](#)
- [Neighbourhood Perception and Crime Comparator](#), MOPAC 2017-2019
- Perceptions of Safety after Dark, [Haringey Residents Survey 2018](#)
- SHEU Health Related Behaviour Survey Report 2017, locally held data (the 2015 report is available [here](#))
- Perceptions of Relations in the Local Area, [Haringey Residents Survey 2018](#)
- Incidence and Rate of Knife Crime with Injury, [Gang Crime and Serious Youth Violence Dashboard](#), MPS
- Incidence and Rate of Domestic Abuse with Injury, [Hate crime or special crime dashboard](#), MPS
- Hate Crime, [Hate crime or special crime dashboard](#), MPS
- Cultural Infrastructure, locally held data, Haringey Council
- Cultural and Creative Industry Enterprises, [Workforce Jobs by Industry 2018](#), Nomis
- Access to Open Space by Ward, Greenspace Information for Greater London 2014 available [London Datastore](#)
- Green Flag Parks, locally held data
- [Vibrant Economy Index](#), Grant Thornton
- Per Capita Carbon Emissions, [Haringey Carbon Report 2020](#)
- Air Pollution, GLA Annual Mean PM2.5 Emissions, available on [London Datastore](#)
- Fraction of Mortality Attributable to Particulate Air Pollution, [PHE](#)
- NCL Hospital Admissions for Asthma, locally held data, Haringey Council 2018
- Primary Schools breaching Legal Limit for NO2, [“How we’re cleaning up London’s Air”](#), London Mayor’s Office

- Residents' least favourite things about living in Haringey, [Haringey Residents Survey 2018](#)
- Waste and Recycling Generated in Haringey, locally held data, Haringey Council 2018
- Satisfaction with Veolia Services, locally held data, Haringey Council 2018
- Transport Links Haringey, locally held data, Haringey Council 2018
- [Public Transport Accessibility Levels 2014](#), Transport for London

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- Jobs Density, available on the Nomis [Labour Market Profile for Haringey](#)
- [Daytime population by borough 2015](#), Greater London Authority
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- [Number of ESA Claimants](#), DWP 2013-2020
- London & Haringey Labour Markets by Qualifications, [Business Register and Employment Survey 2019](#)
- [Qualification Levels of Haringey Residents](#), ONS Annual Population Survey
- [Social Mobility Index 2017](#), Social Mobility Commission
- Londoners living in poverty, [London's Poverty Profile](#), Trust for London
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- [Living Standards, Poverty and Inequality in the UK](#), Institute for Fiscal Studies
- Median hourly pay, [ONS Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings 2012-2020](#)
- [Percentage of people earning below LLW](#) on London Datastore 2005-2018
- [Fuel Poverty by LSOA](#), Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy
- Income Deprivation affecting Children, [English Indices of Deprivation](#) MHCLG 2019
- [Children in Out-of-work Benefit Households Statistics by Local Authority](#), DWP
- Children Eligible for and Claiming Free School Meals, Schools, [Pupils and their Characteristics](#)
- Low Income Family Tracker (LIFT) tool – Policy in Practice Tool

- [Sexuality of Residents](#), 2013-15, ONS
- [Galop Hate Crime Report 2016](#)
- Sexuality of Youth Homeless, locally held data, Haringey Council 2017
- [Hip fractures in people aged 65 and over](#), Public Health Outcomes Framework
- [Emergency hospital admissions due to falls in people aged 65 and over](#), Public Health Outcomes Framework
- [Inactivity in the population aged 65+ 2016](#), Sport England Active People Survey
- [Propensity for Social Exclusion of Older People in London](#), GLA
- [Households where at least one resident has a long-term health problem or disability \(Table DC1301EW\)](#), 2011 Census
- [Gap in the employment rate between those with a learning disability and the overall employment rate](#), PHE
- Number of ESA Claimants by Ward and by Disease, DWP Stat-Xplore