

# Haringey at a glance

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## State of the Borough

This State of the Borough profile report is from November 2019 and is available as part of the Property Licensing Consultation.

[The current State of the Borough profile report is available here.](#)

November 2019

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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](mailto:business.intelligence@haringey.gov.uk).



- In terms of tenure, the proportion of Haringey residents that are renting from the local authority or a housing association (29%), or privately renting (28%) has increased since 2011, while the proportion who own their home is decreasing.
- Haringey has the third highest rate of households in Temporary Accommodation in London, and the population outnumbers the availability of housing by approximately 12,000 people.



- Facilities are good, with a range of cultural events and good transport links. Haringey also now has 25 Green Flag Parks.
- The rates of knife crime with injury and domestic abuse with injury are the fourth and third 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 by 36% since 2005, and emissions are below London and UK levels.

## Haringey Snapshot



- 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 in the borough is in line with the London average, though there are stark differences among different groups.
- Haringey residents report higher levels of life satisfaction than SNs or London, though there are higher rates of serious mental illness.



## 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.
- 8.6% of residents have no qualifications, greater than the London average
- Median hourly pay in Haringey is 20% below the London average; we also have the second largest proportion of residents earning below the

London Living Wage of all Inner London boroughs

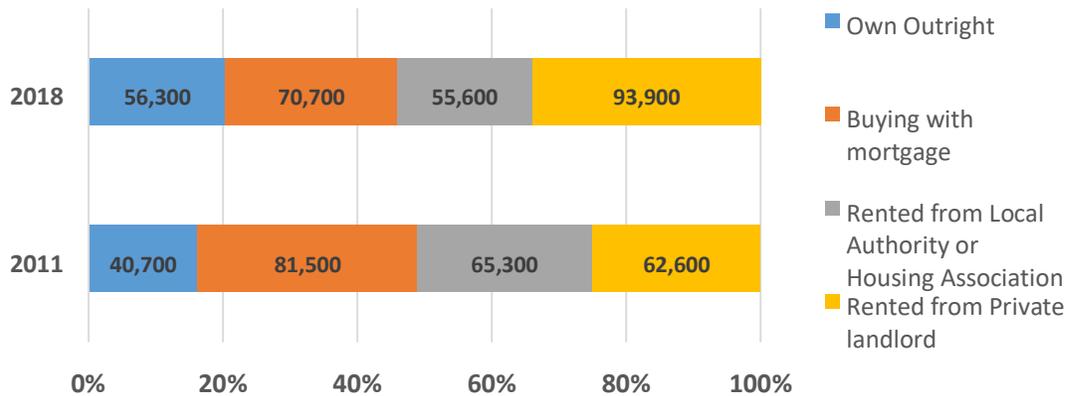
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# Housing

## Housing: Tenure

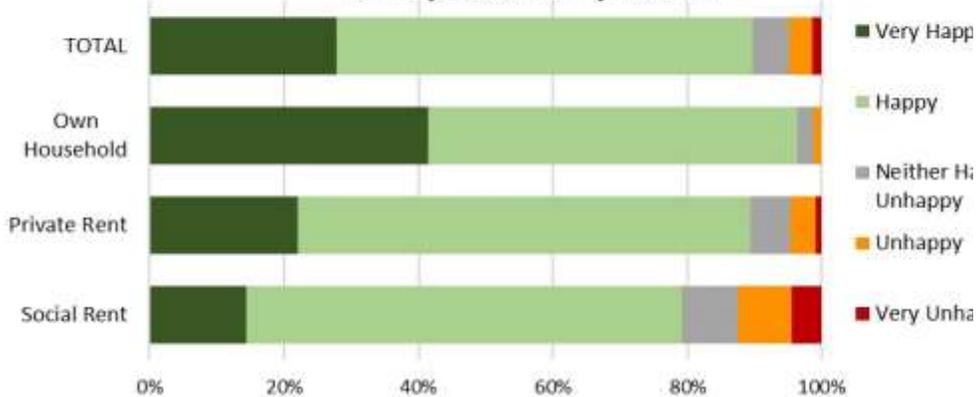
In 2018, 29% of Haringey residents rent from the local authority or housing association, and 28% rent from a private landlord. While most residents are happy with their home, happiness is lowest among social renters.

Tenure of Haringey Residents, 2011-2018



Source: Annual Population Survey, ONS 2018

### Generally Speaking, how happy or unhappy are you with the home you currently live in?



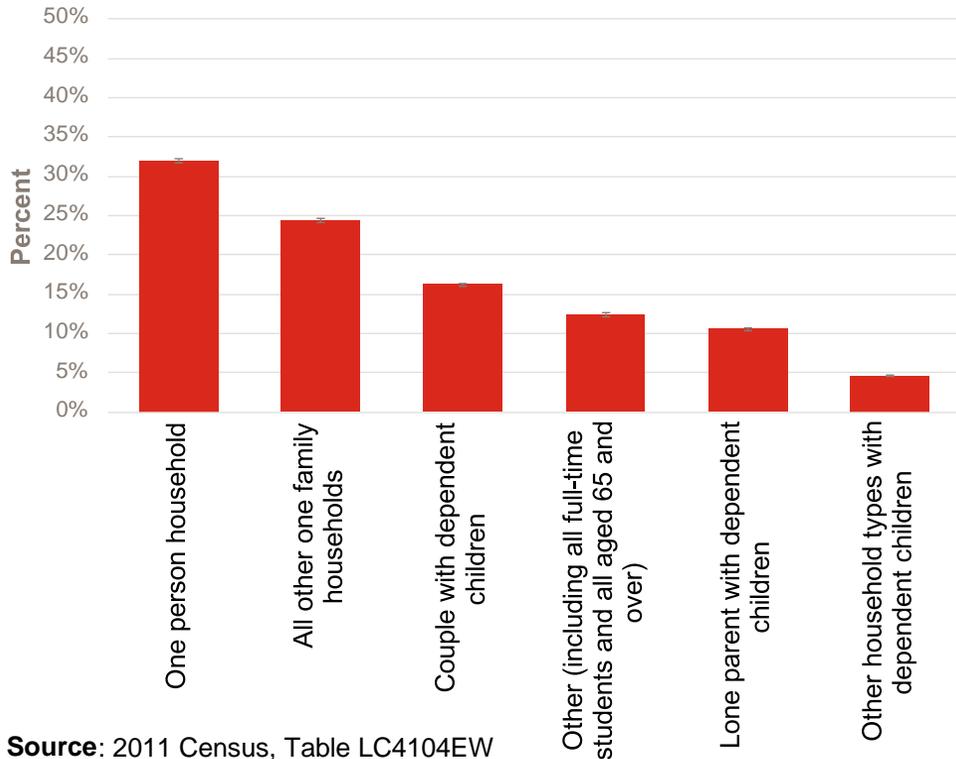
Source: Haringey Residents Survey 2018

- The majority of Haringey residents live in a rented property, with 34% renting from a private landlord and 24% from the local authority or a housing association. The number of residents buying with a mortgage continues to fall and now stands at 26%
- 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 2018 Haringey Residents Survey found that the vast majority of residents (90%) say they are happy with the home they live in. Happiness with one's home is highest among owner occupiers (96%), and lowest among social renters (79%).
- The 2017/18 English Housing Survey found private rental sector housing to be of lower quality than owner occupied and social rented housing across various measures. Circa 1 in 3 private rental sector homes were found to be non-decent in 2018, compared to 1 in 5 owner occupied and 1 in 6 social rented homes.

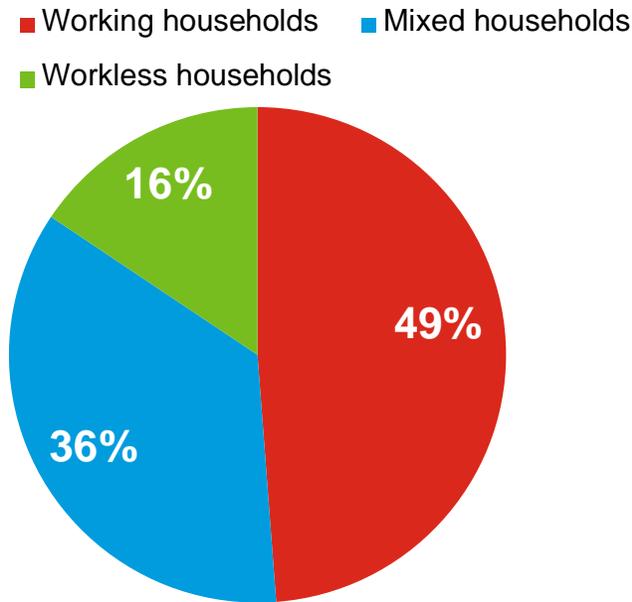
## Housing: Household composition

32% of households in Haringey are one person households. 49% of households in Haringey are working households and 16% are workless.

## Haringey Households by Household composition



## Households by combined economic activity status, Haringey



Source: 2011 Census

Haringey has diverse household composition. 32% of households are

one person households. 16% of households are couples with dependent children, and 11% are households with a lone parent with dependent children

- 59% of Haringey residents live in a flat, maisonette, or apartment with the remaining 41% living in a whole house or bungalow.

## Housing: Availability & Cost

Between 2011 and 2018, Haringey's

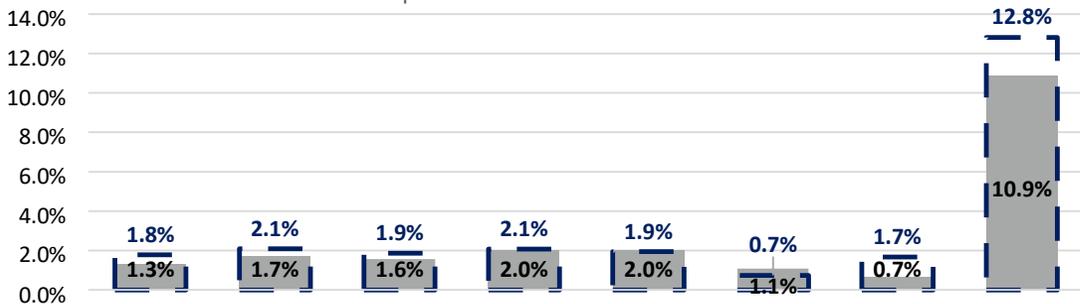
population grew at a faster rate than the number of households. Haringey has the third highest rate of households in TA in London.

- Between 2011 and 2018 Haringey's number of households grew at a **Growth in Number of Households and Population** slightly faster rate than the population (12.8% vs. 10.9%). Growth in both categories has slowed substantially recently, halving for both in 2016-17, however household growth rose again in 2017-18. • The median monthly private rent in Haringey is £1,425 (12 month rolling period to Q4 2018/19), slightly lower than the London median (£1,495). Median weekly local authority rents in Haringey are £105.56
- Median private rent has increased by 11.5% in the last 4 years, a higher rate than local authority rents (7.4%) but less than

2011-2012 2012-2013 2013-2014 2014-2015 2015-2016 2016-2017 2017-2018 Total 2011-2018

Source: DCLG Household Projections and GLA Population Projections

■ Population ■ Number of Households

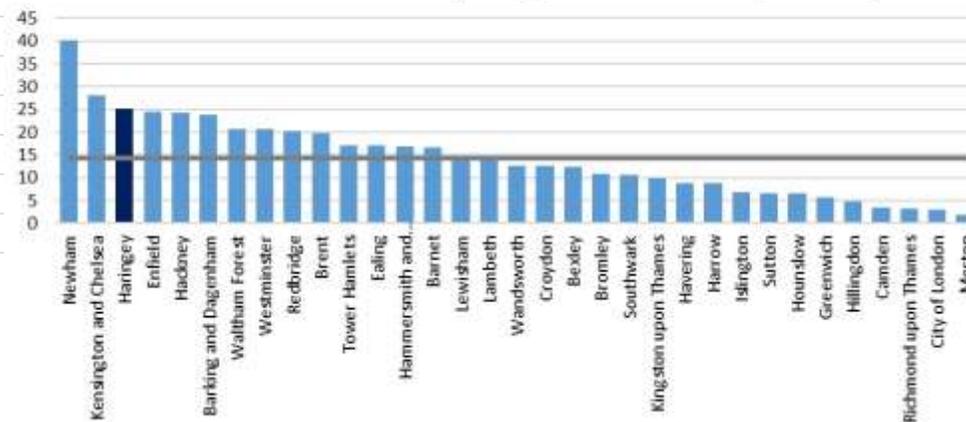


1,000 households) are living in temporary (statutory homeless). This is the third highest rate in despite decreasing, it is 80% higher than the London 1,000). 40% of residents accepted as statutory homeless are black, while 25% of youth homeless are LGBT, an over-

Source: MHCLG 2018

(around £455 a month), which is also in line with the London median (£106.24). Both of these saw a fall for the first time in the last 8 years.

Rate of Households in Temporary Accommodation (2018 Q1)



private rents in London on average (15%).

- Just more than 3,000 households in Haringey (25 per accommodation London, and level (14 per

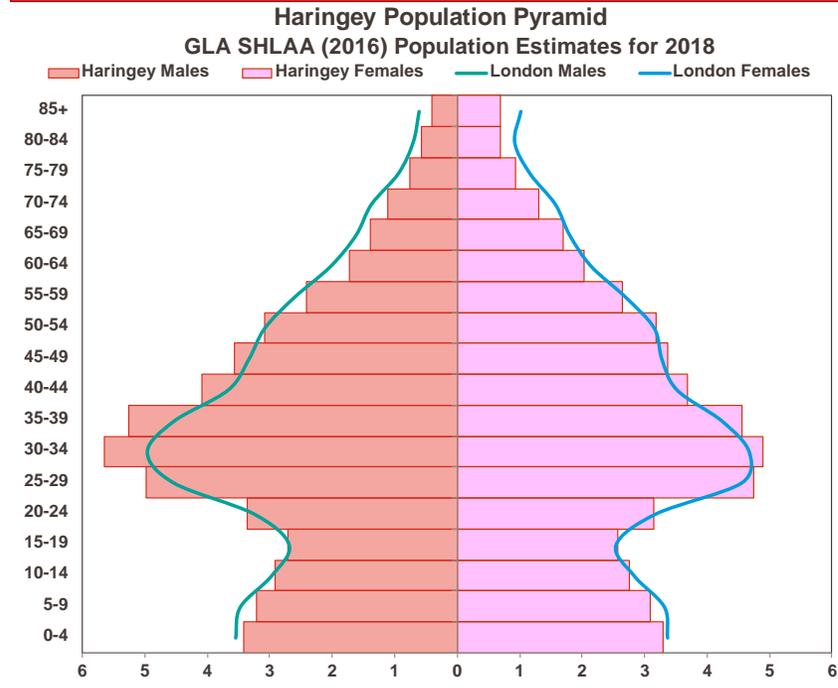
to the wider borough population.

# People: Adults

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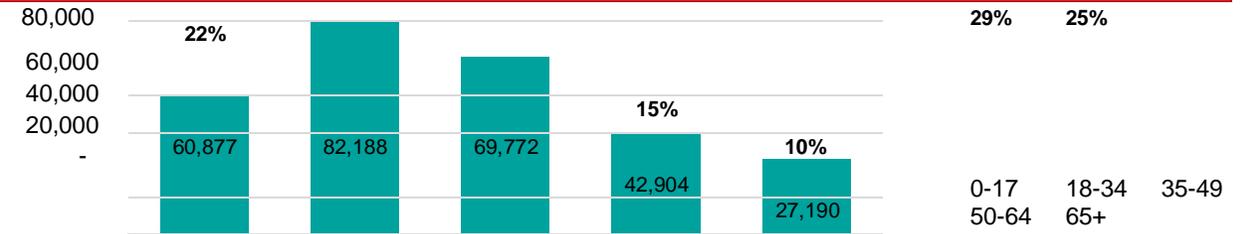
# People: Population Structure

Haringey has a young, ethnically diverse population. The total resident population in Haringey is 282,904 and BME or Other White ethnic groups account for 63% of the resident population.



Age Breakdown: 2018

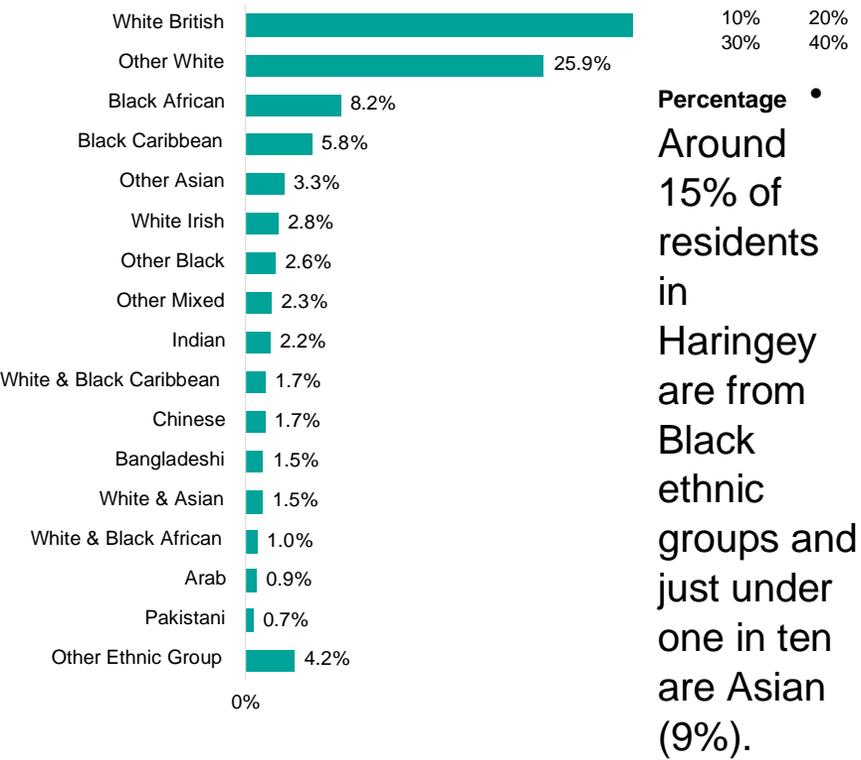
100,000



Distribution of population by ethnic group, Haringey, 2018

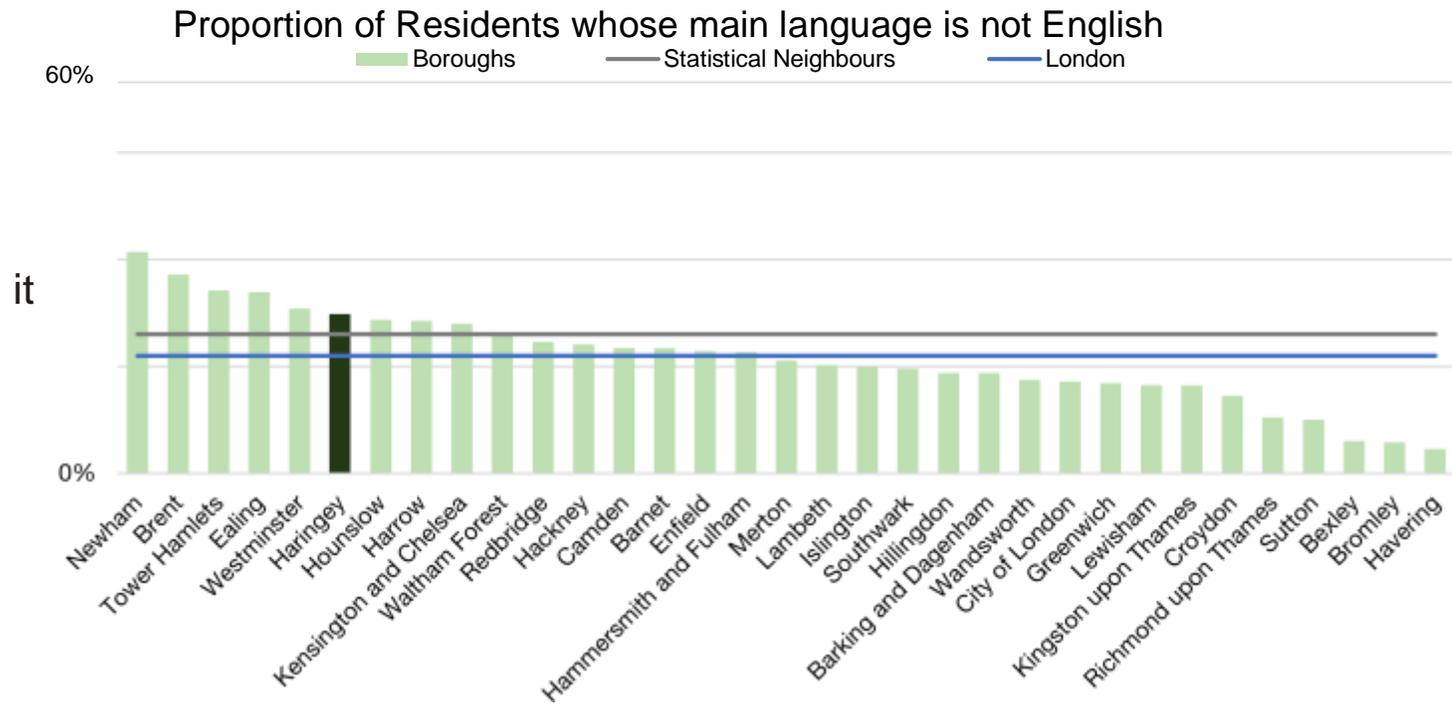
- The population pyramid demonstrates a gender split of males 50.7% to females 49.3%.

- This is similar to London but differs from England in that the Haringey population is younger with a higher proportion of younger working age population (25 – 44 years)
  - There are 60,877 children in Haringey aged 0-17 years, representing 22% of the population.
- Haringey has 27,190 residents aged 65+ (10%).
  - 63% of the Haringey population are from a BME group or Other White ethnic groups compared to 58% in London.



# People: Language and Religion

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



- 30% of Haringey residents do not speak English as their main language. This is the 6<sup>th</sup> 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 third largest proportion of all London boroughs, and is above the statistical neighbour and London levels.
- The proportion of Haringey residents saying they are Christian (45%) is in line with statistical neighbour

boroughs (46%), and is slightly below London (48%), while Haringey

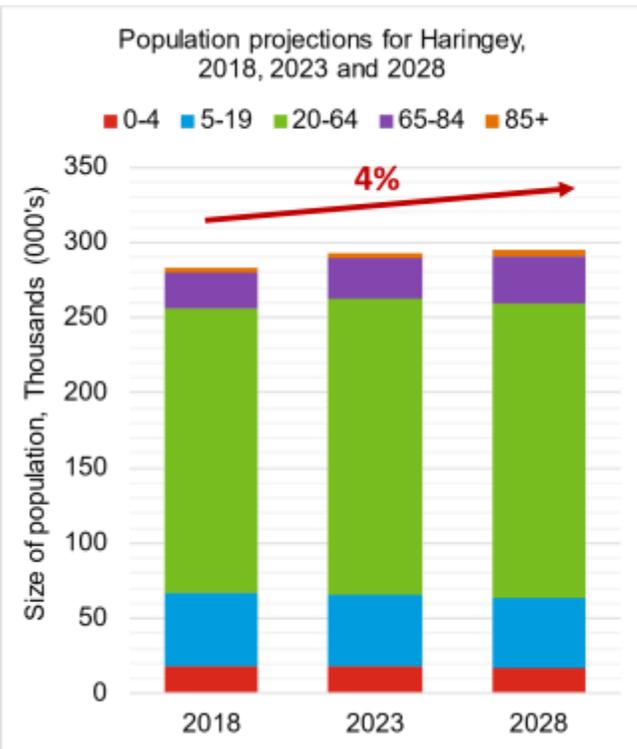
Source: ONS Census 2011

residents are more likely to identify as having no religion (25% compared to 21% among both statistical neighbours and London).

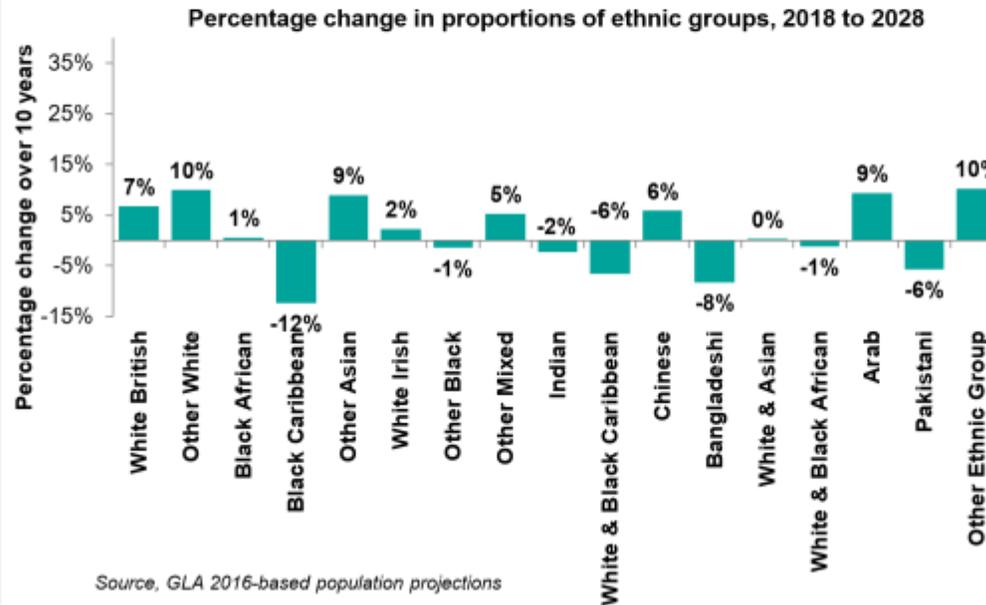
## People: Population Change

Haringey's population is expected to increase by 4% by 2028, to 294,829, with the largest percentage growth in older age groups (65+), Other ethnic groups and Other White ethnic groups.

- By 2028, the ethnic groups with the



Source, GLA 2016-based population projections



Source, GLA 2016-based population projections

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.

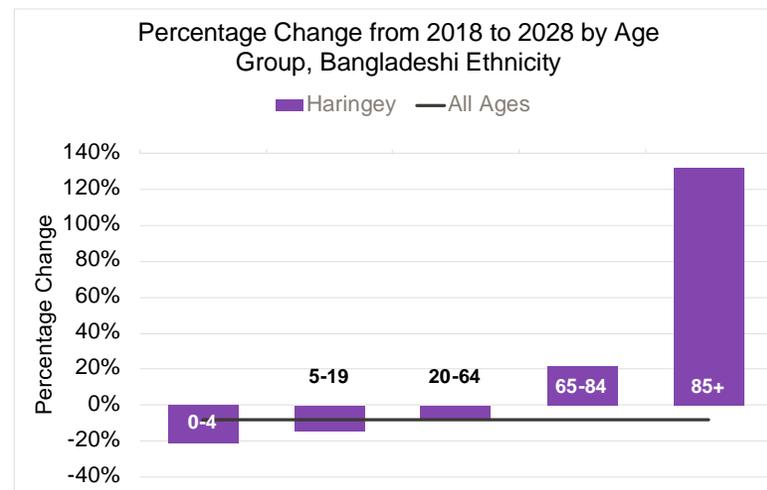
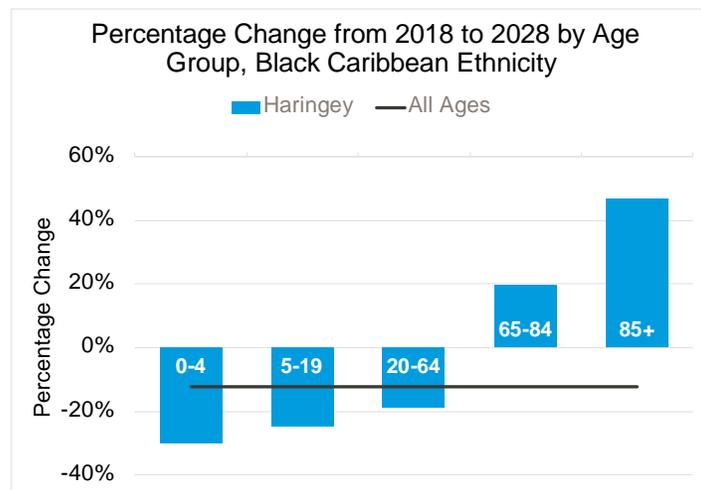
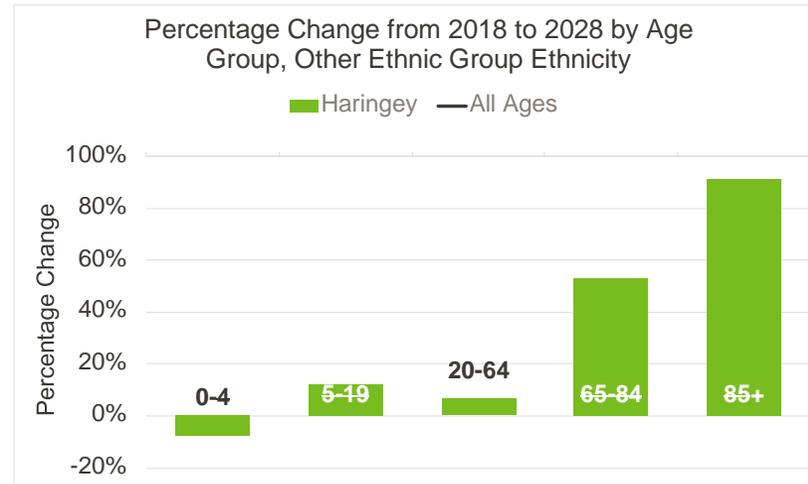
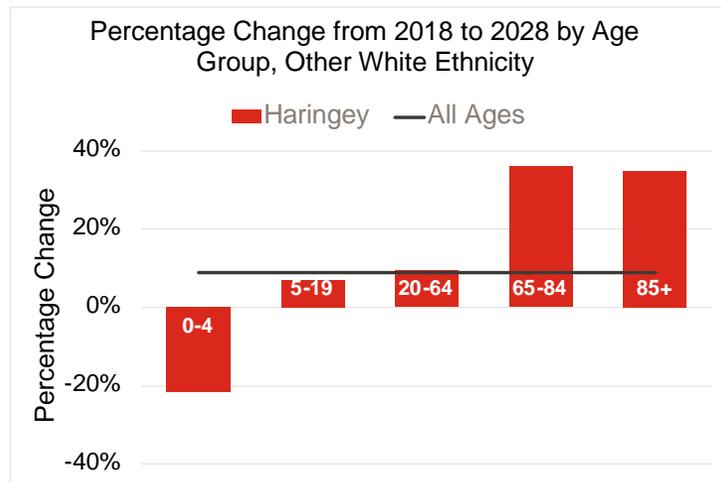
- The working age population will remain the largest population overall.

- The White British group will remain the largest population overall, followed by Other White and Black African.
- The highest expected growth is in the older age groups. The 85+ age group will rise from 3,136 to 4,209. The 65-84 group will rise from 24,054 to 31,103 people.

## People: Population Change, by Age and Ethnic Group

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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.

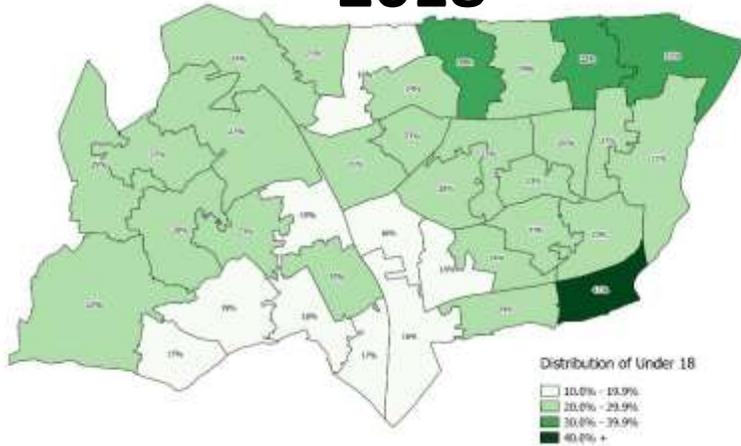
- The largest increase by age groups is found in older people among:
  - Other white aged 65-85 (+36%, from 3,994 to 5,436 people)
  - Other Ethnic groups aged 85 plus (+91%, from 379 to 731 people)
  - Black Caribbean aged 85 plus (+47%, from 498 to 731 people)
  - Bangladeshi aged 85 plus (+132%, from 22 to 51 people)

## People: Population Spread

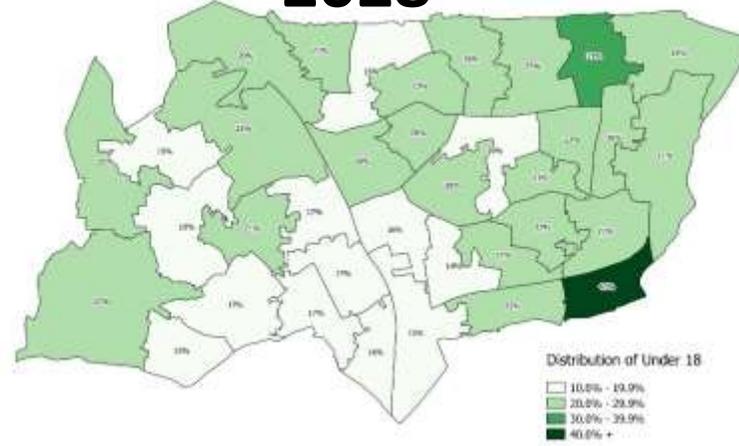
The over 65+ population will see increased concentration in the West of the Borough, while the proportion of residents aged under 18 is not expected to change substantially.

Residents Under 18

2018

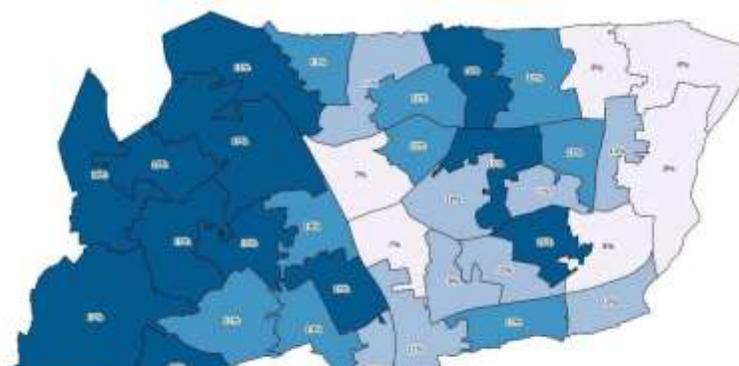
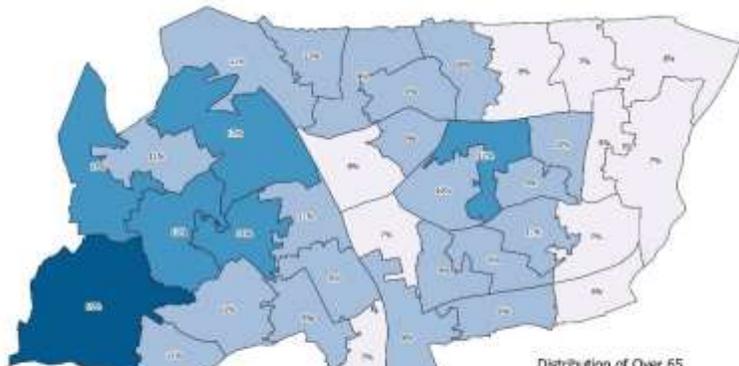


2028



- The percentage of the population that is under 18 is not expected to change significantly, and will remain most concentrated in the East of the Borough.

Residents Over 65

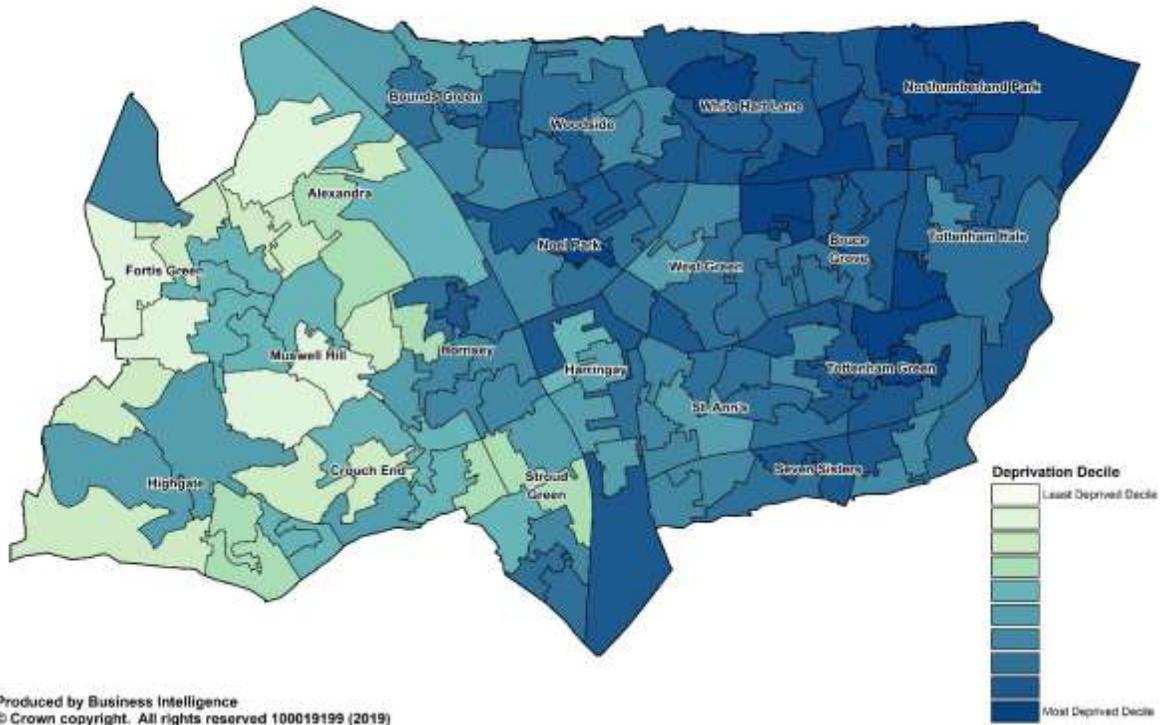


- Despite the large percent increase, the population over 65 is projected to account for only 12% of Haringey's population in 2028, a total of 35,312 residents.

## People: Deprivation

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 4<sup>th</sup> 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 30<sup>th</sup> in England), improvements have been seen across London meaning that Haringey still ranks among the most deprived boroughs in the capital (ranked 6<sup>th</sup> in London in 2015)

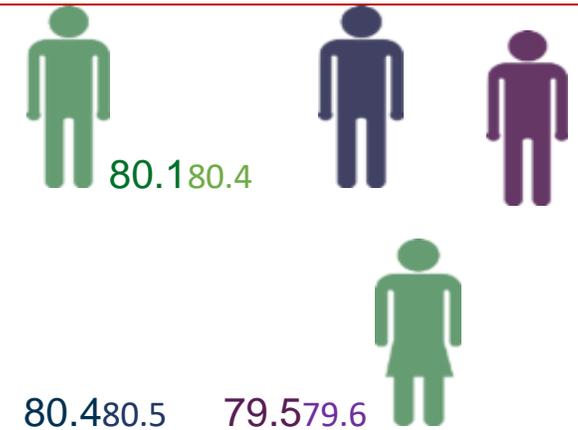
*A lower percentile represents a higher level of deprivation. Those in the 10<sup>th</sup> percentile (and shaded darkest) are among the 10% most deprived LSOAs in England.*

## People: Life Expectancy

Although life expectancy has increased in Haringey and is now similar to London and England, there is still inequality in life expectancy across the social gradient and between genders.

Average Life Expectancy at birth (2014-16) Average Life Expectancy at Birth (2015-17)

Haringey London England





84.684.7

84.284.3



83.183.1

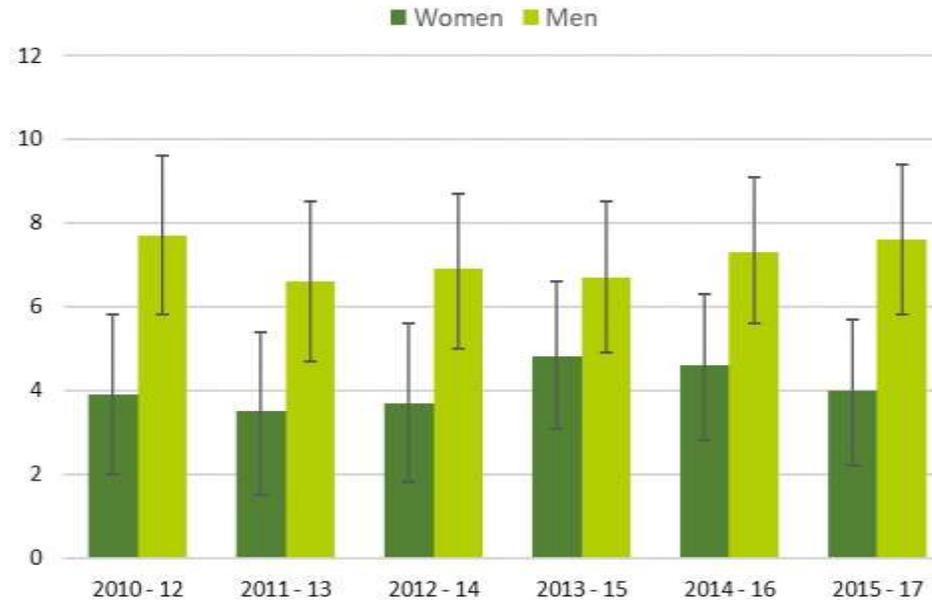
Source, PHOF, 2018

PHOF, 2018

- In Haringey, both male and female life expectancy are similar to London, but greater than the England average – just under a year greater for male life expectancy and just over 1.5

## People: Healthy Life

Inequality in Life Expectancy in Haringey

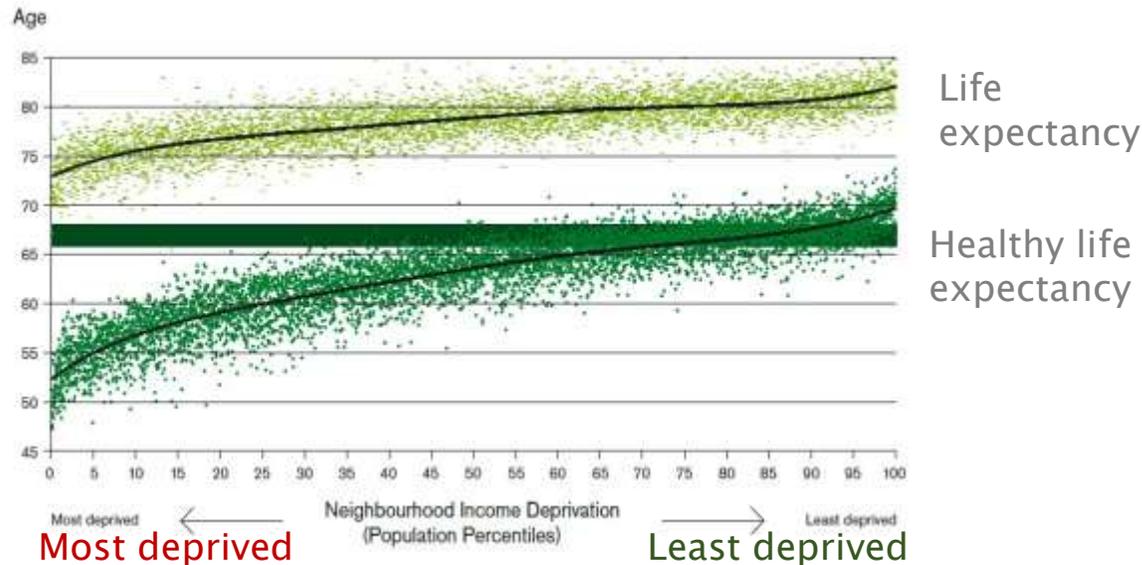


years greater for female life expectancy.

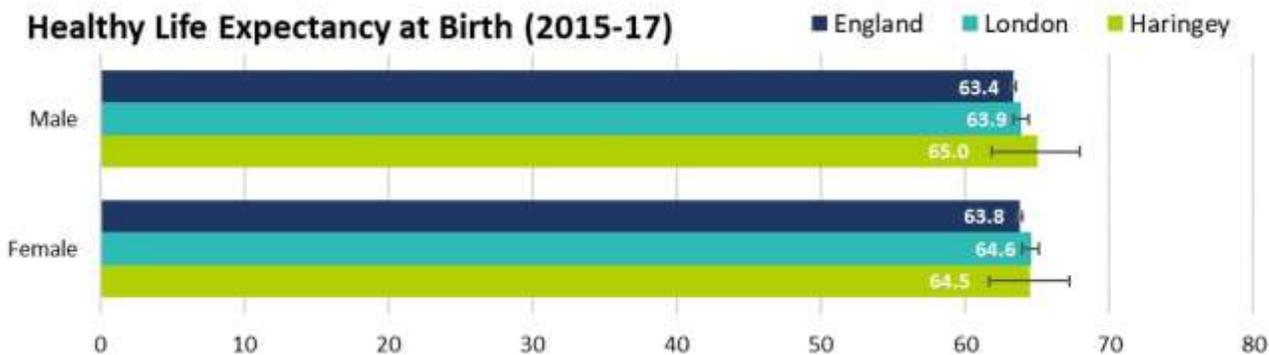
- In Haringey, men have greater inequality in life expectancy than women across the social gradient (7.6 vs 4 fewer years for those living in the most deprived areas than those living in the least deprived areas).

## Expectancy

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 20 years of life in poor health.
- Male healthy life expectancy (65) in Haringey is over a year higher than London and England, whilst female healthy life expectancy (64.5) is in line with London and higher than England.
- While women in Haringey live longer than their male counterparts, on average, their last 20 years are spent in poor health compared to the last 15 years spent in poor health among men.



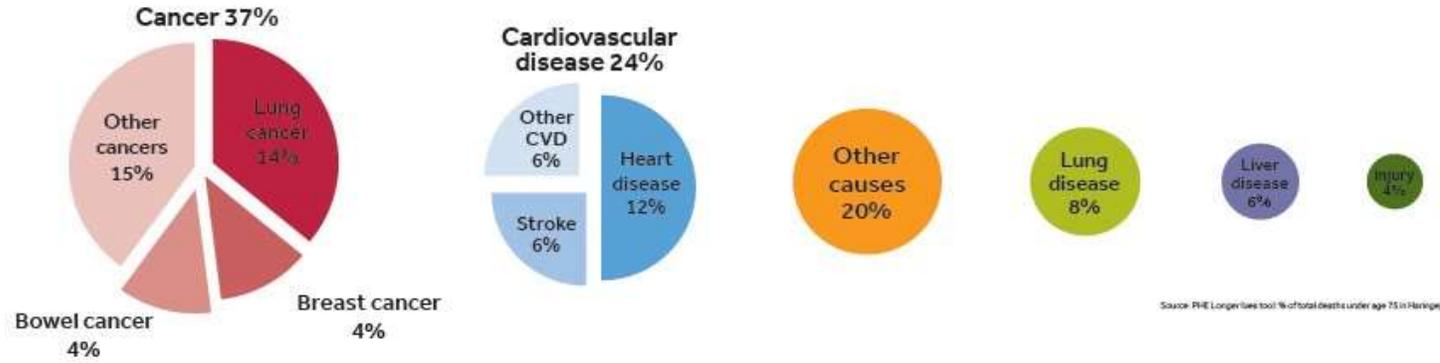
Source, PHOF, 2018

## People: Mortality & Risk Factors

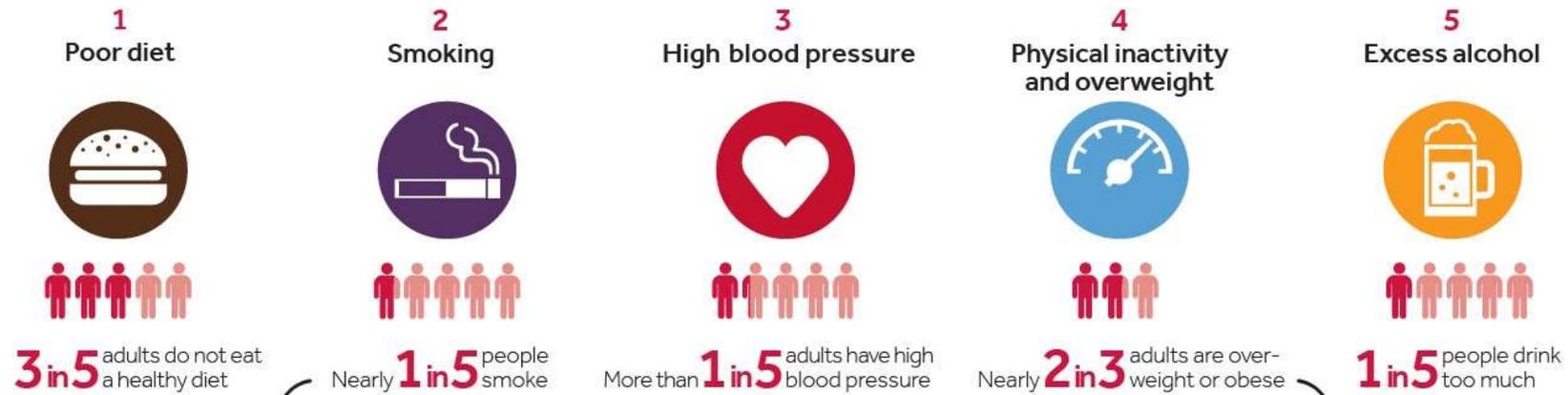
Cancer, cardiovascular disease and lung disease are the main causes of early death (deaths under the age of 75) in Haringey. The most common habits associated with long-term conditions, poor health and early death in Haringey

are poor diet, smoking and high blood pressure.

## Main causes of early death in Haringey



Source: PHE Longer Lives tool, % of total deaths under age 75 in Haringey



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

Source: PHE Longer Lives Tool, 2016

- 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.

# People: Wellbeing & Optimism

Haringey residents report lower levels of life satisfaction, feeling worthwhile and day to day happiness than the prior year, putting them below London and SN averages. Overall improvements in all measurements except Anxiety

levels since 2011/12

- Although Haringey residents report having better life satisfaction level, feeling worthwhile and day to day

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

	Life Satisfaction		Worthwhile		Happiness		Anxiety	
	Mean Score 2018/19	Change Since 2011/12						
<b>Haringey</b>	7.35	3%	7.72	5%	7.26	2%	3.07	-7%
<b>SN Average</b>	7.56	5%	7.77	5%	7.5	5%	3.14	-11%
<b>London Average</b>	7.58	5%	7.77	3%	7.51	4%	3.13	-9%

Source: Annual Population Survey, ONS 2018

Two thirds of residents say they've been **feeling optimistic about the future often or all of the time (66%)**

- Optimism is 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 lowest among those who social rent

Source: Residents' Survey 2018

happiness than in 2011/12, there has been a drop in score since 2017/18 in all categories.

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

Life satisfaction score fell 3.3% from last year, feeling worthwhile fell 0.1%, day to day happiness fell 1.1%, and anxiety fell 8.1%

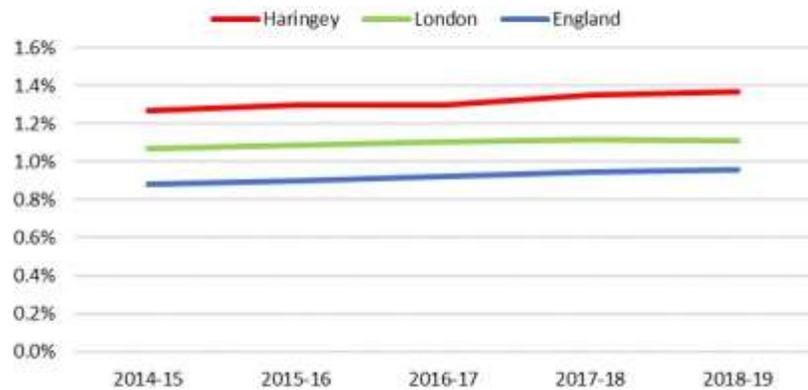
More recently in our Residents' survey two thirds of residents said they'd been feeling optimistic about the future often or all of the time (66%). There was, however, substantial variation among different groups, as seen opposite.

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](#)).

## People: Mental Health

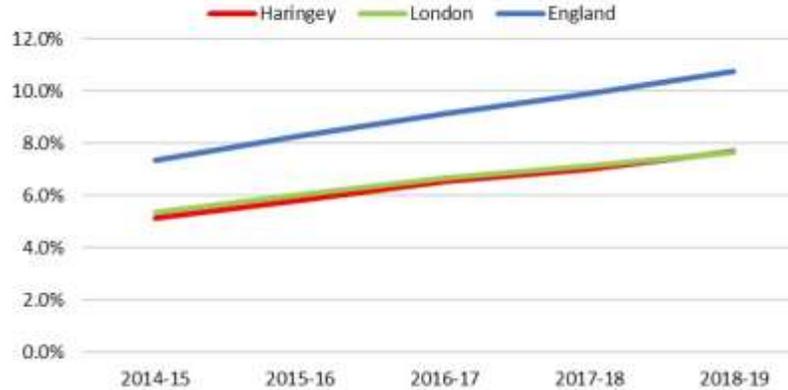
Haringey has similar rates of depression (7.7%) compared to London but higher rates of serious mental illness (1.37%).

Prevalence of Serious Mental Illness, Haringey, Compared to London and England 2014/15 to 2018/19



Data Source: QOF 2018/19

Prevalence of Depression, Haringey, Compared to London and England 2014/15 to 2018/19



Data Source: QOF 2018/19

- Around 19,900 people in Haringey or 7.7% of the GP registered population, are diagnosed with depression, not significantly different to London. This is estimated to be only a third of people living with common mental illness in Haringey.

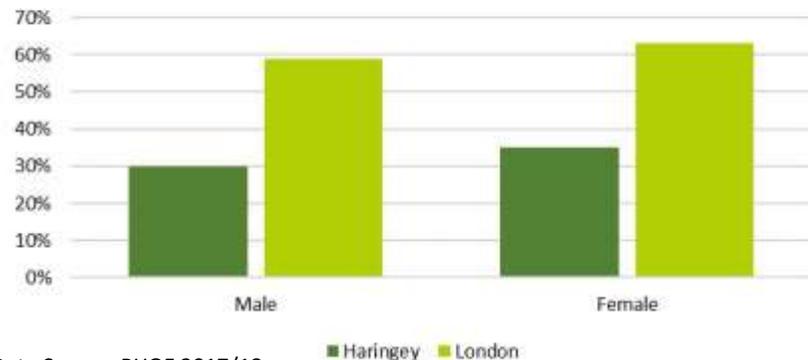
- 4,400 people have been diagnosed with severe mental illness in Haringey (1.37%), significantly higher than the London average of 1.1%.

- Suicide rates in Haringey have significantly decreased over the last ten years, however Haringey still has one of the highest rate in London.

- 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.

## People: Sexual Health

Percentage of Adults in receipt of secondary mental health services living in stable and appropriate conditions, Haringey and London 2017/18



Data Source: PHOF 2017/18

The percentage of adults in receipt of secondary mental health services living in stable and appropriate accommodation was significantly lower than the London average for both men and women:

35%

Among women

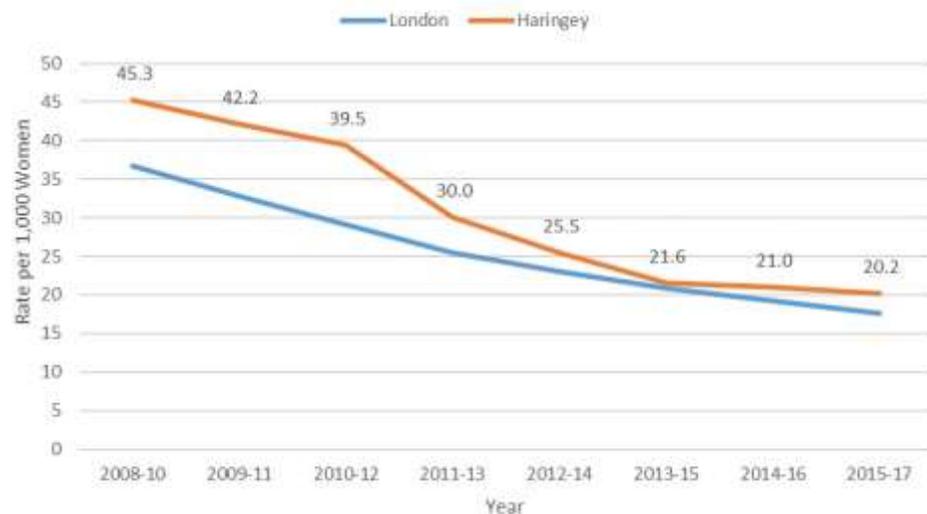
30%

Among men

The rate of newly diagnosed HIV in Haringey has reduced in recent years but is still above England rates. Late diagnoses of HIV and teenage pregnancy rates have markedly declined in recent years.

35.6  
%

Crude rate of conceptions per 1,000 woman aged under 18 years by area of residence, 2008-2017 (3 year rolling average)



of HIV is diagnosed at late stage in those aged 15+ in Haringey. This is a **marked reduction** over the past 4 years and is similar to London (33.9%) & below England (40.2%).

- The rate of new diagnoses of STIs (excluding chlamydia in those aged under 25) was 2,155 per 100,000 compared with 1,713 for London & 851 for England (2018). • 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 (20.2 per 1,000 versus 16.4) (2017)

## People: Substance Misuse

While the proportion of people smoking in Haringey has reduced over the years, there are marked

inequalities in smoking rates amongst some groups.

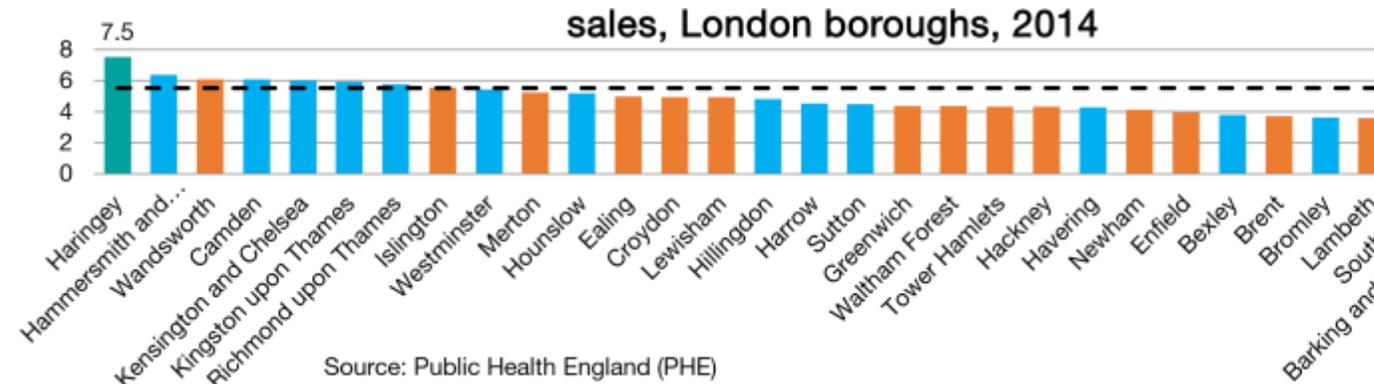
depression, schizophrenia or who are homeless are also more likely to be smokers.

**17.7%** of adults in Haringey are smokers, an increase from 2017 (15.6%)

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 (24.2%). Those with

Average litres of alcohol sold per adult through the off-trade: all alcohol



- 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

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## People: Children's Physical Health

**Haringey has a smaller proportion of babies with low birth weight compared to London, while the rate of asthma-related hospital admissions among under-19 year olds is higher than the London average, both a reversal of the**

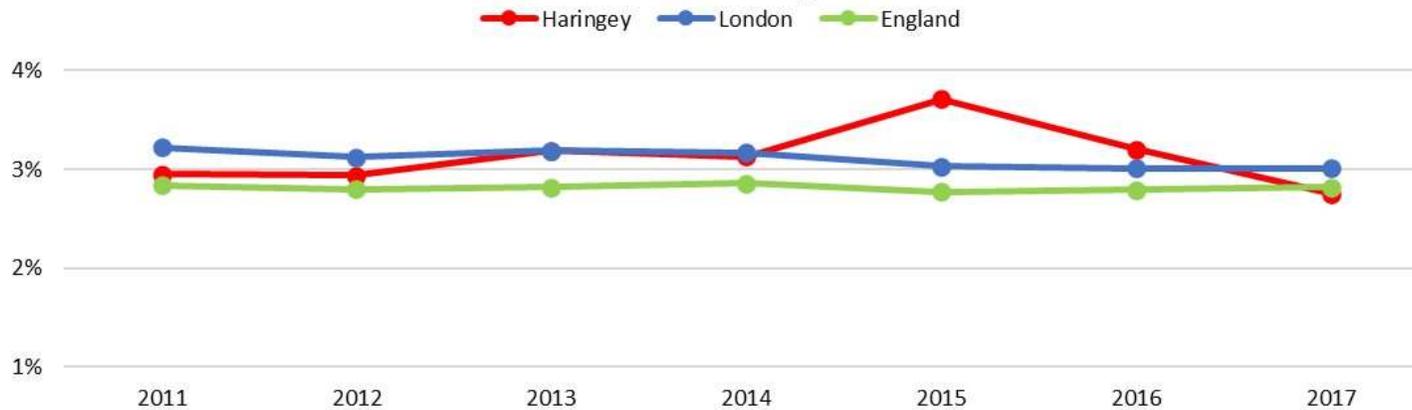
**prior year positions**

**78%** of eligible children in 2018/2019, which is lower than both London (83%) and England (90%), and

**99.7%** of children in care in

Haringey (300 in total) were up to date with their immunisations in 2018, the best record in London

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



• **215** in Haringey in 2017/18. This is greater than both London (188 per 100,000) and England **per 100,000 children** (130 children in total) under 19 were admitted to hospital for asthma (186 per 100,000). This is a reversed position from the previous year.

has seen a in Haringey (2 year olds) have received one dose of the MMR vaccine • drop in the last 2 years

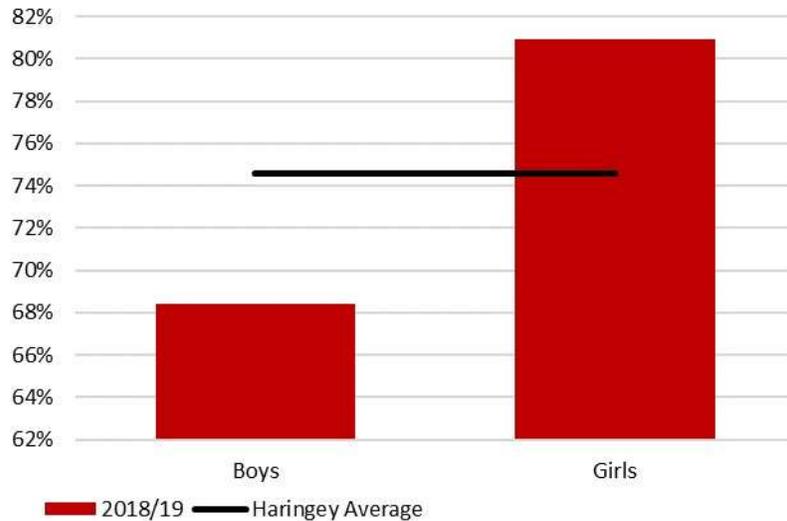
Source: PHOF 2018

In 2017, the percentage of babies with low birth weight was lower in Haringey (2.75%) compared to London (3%) and England (2.8%). There is a higher percentage of asthma-related hospital admissions among children under 19 years old compared to the London average (215 per 100,000 vs 188 per 100,000).

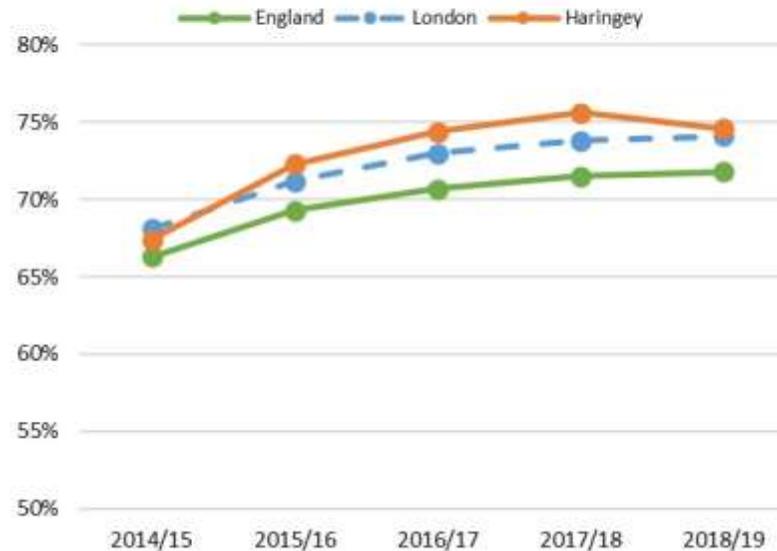
## People: School Readiness

Boys (68%) are less likely to reach a good level of development at the end of reception compared to Girls (81%). This is the same gap as last year, however overall attainment has fallen 1% for Haringey.

Percentage of Children achieving a good level of development at the end of reception in Haringey in 2018/19



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



- In 2018/19, 74.6% of 5 year olds in Haringey were reaching a 'good level of development' at the end of reception, similar to the London average (74.1%).

- The proportion of 5 year olds reaching a good level of development has increased over time, as have the national and London trends, however in the last year Haringey's performance dropped by 1% for the first time, although it remains above the London and England averages.

- Boys (68%) are less likely to reach a good level of development at the end

Source: Department for Education (DfE), EYFS Profile: EYFS Profile Statistical Series 2018/19 Source: Department for Education (DfE), EYFS Profile: EYFS Profile Statistical Series 2018/19

of reception, compared to the

Haringey average (74.6%). Both Boys and Girls saw their percentages fall from last year, although Girls fell by a greater amount (1.9%)

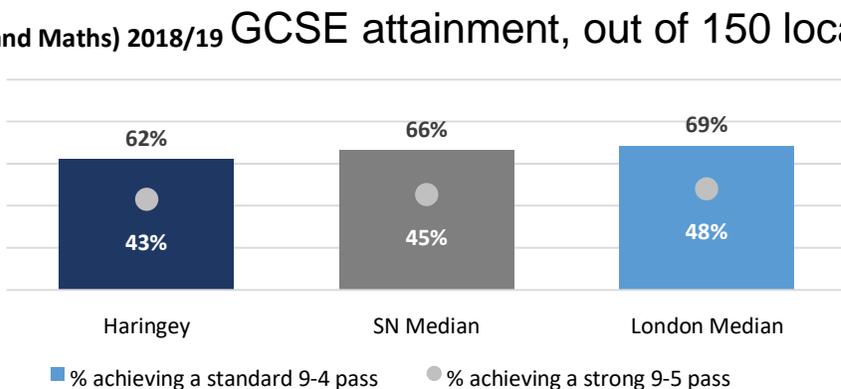
## People: School Attainment

GCSE attainment in Haringey has improved significantly over time, though performance is slightly below the SN and London averages. Haringey's Progress 8 score has improved since last year and is equal to its SN's and London averages

Haringey **ranks 65th in**

**England** (out of 150 local authorities) for GCSE attainment, out of 150 local authorities) for **GCSE** 100.0%. The borough has improved considerably

GCSE Attainment (% pupils achieving a standard 9-4 pass)



• Haringey currently ranks 65th in England for

English and Maths). nd 60.040.020.0% • While the national level, 62.4% of Haringey pupils

achieving strong 9-5 pass in performing comparatively well at

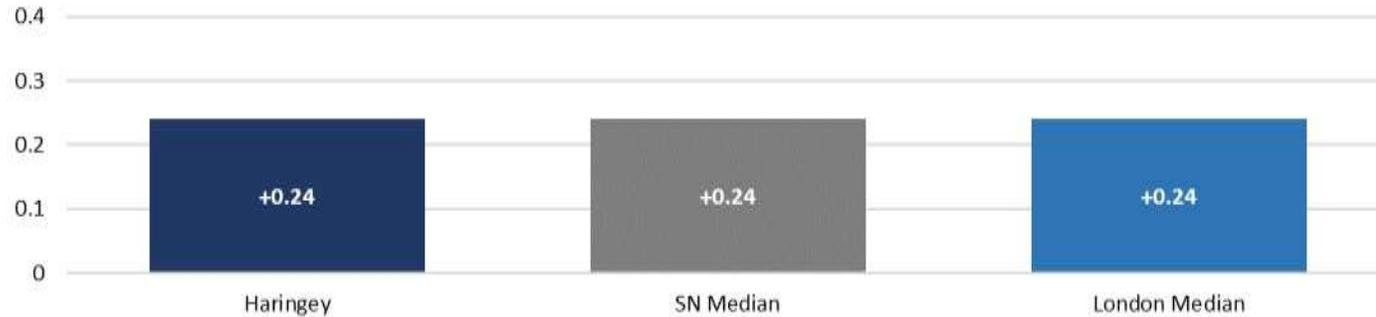
English and Maths). nd 60.040.020.0% • While the national level, 62.4% of Haringey pupils

Although in the 2 0.0% achieved a standard 9-4 pass in English and Maths in 2018/19, which is slightly

below the **continued improved** (68.6%) average.

statistical neighbour (66.4%) and London **performance since 2015** Source: DfE 2018/19 Source: DfE 2018/19

Average Progress 8 score per Pupil, 2018/19



- The proportion of those achieving a strong 9-5 pass (43%) is also slightly below the SN (45.4%) and London (48%) averages.
- Haringey pupils show positive signs of improvement in their education, with a higher than average Progress 8 score (+0.24), although this is also true of SN's and London as a whole who have the same score

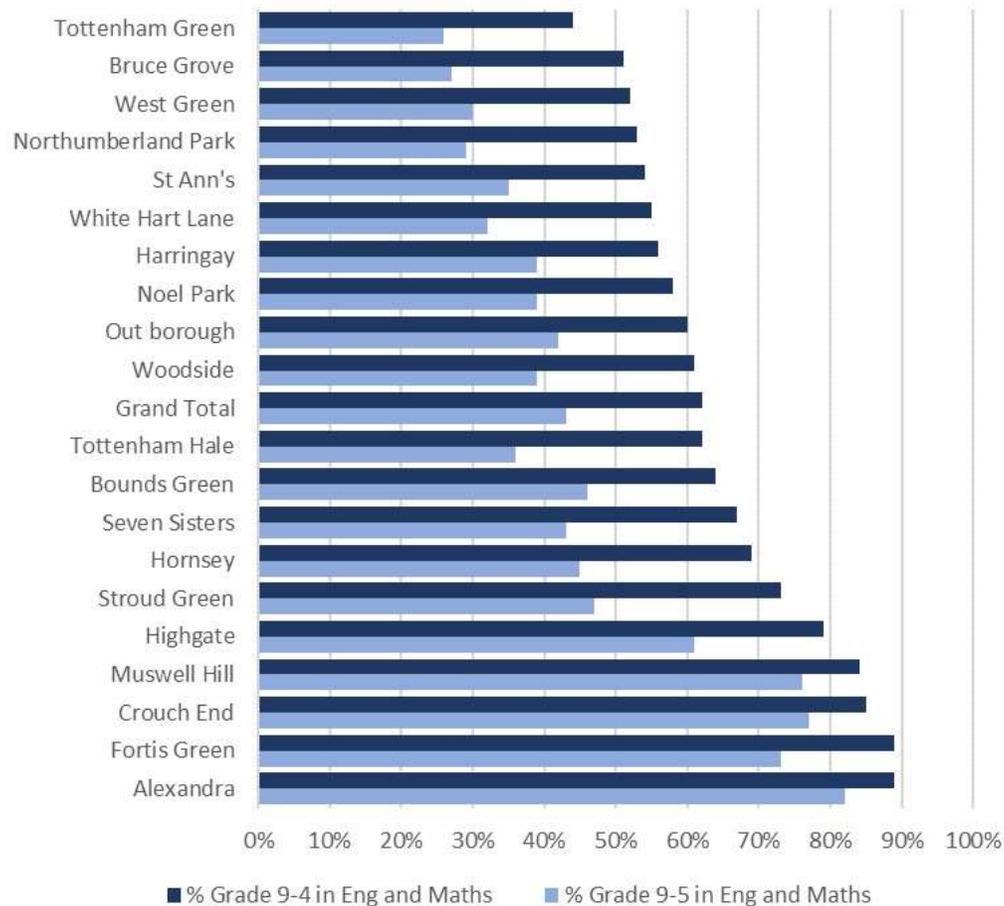
Source: DfE 2018/19

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.

## People: Attainment Gaps

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

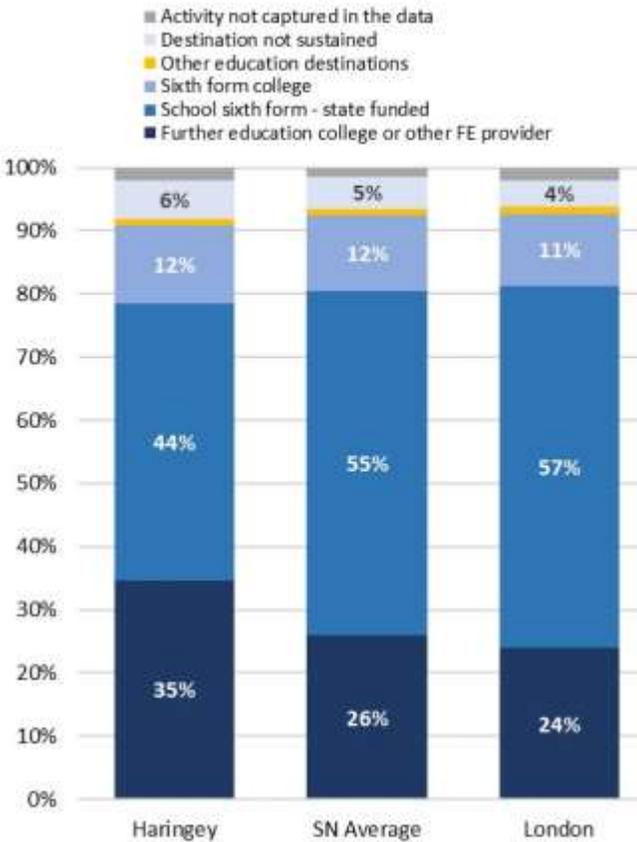


- There is significant variation in attainment across Haringey's wards, with only 44% of students attaining 9-4 in English and Maths in Tottenham Green, but 89% in Alexandra and Fortis Green.
- There are substantial attainment gaps between different demographic groups. Black boys have the lowest attainment of all ethnic and gender groups – 52% attained 9-4 in English and Maths, compared to Mixed Ethnicity Females who have the highest attainment with 80% achieving 9-4 in English and Maths. Boys have lower attainment scores in every Ethnic Group and all wards with the exception of Crouch End, Highgate and Muswell Hill.
- These gaps are also mirrored in Attainment 8 scores as well

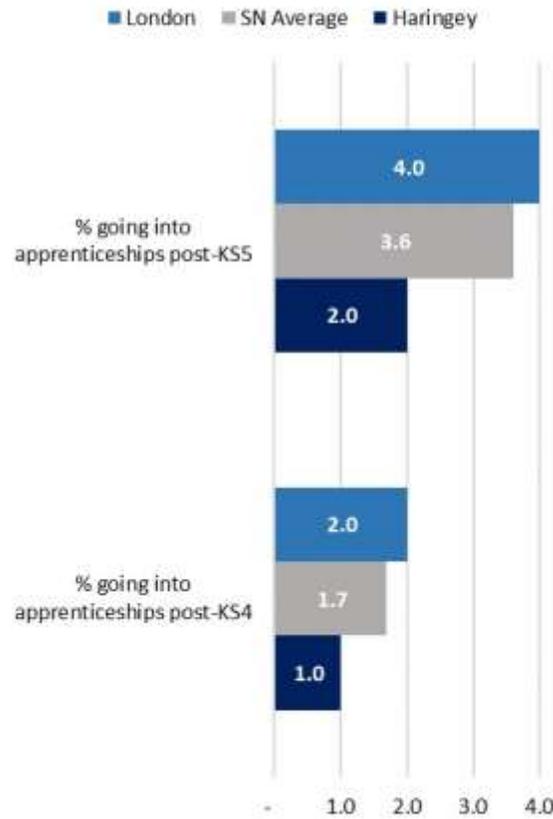
Source: DfE 2018/19

# People: Post-16 & Post-18 Outcomes

**Pupil destinations after completing key stage 4 (state-funded mainstream schools), 2016/17**



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



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.

- 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.
- After completing KS5, Haringey pupils are less likely than average to go to HE institutions (62%, compared to 64% among SNs and London), and more likely to go to FE colleges or other FE providers (5%, vs. 4% among SNs and London).
- Although Haringey has fewer pupils going into HE generally, the proportion going to Top Third most selective HEI's is in line with SN's and London (Haringey: 26%, SN's: 24%, London: 27%).
- Haringey pupils from state-funded mainstream schools are less likely than average to take up an apprenticeship. This is evident among KS4 leavers, and more marked among KS5 leavers (see left).

- While the proportion of NEET 16 and 17 year olds in Haringey (1.6%) is in line with SNs and 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 worth noting that Haringey has a larger proportion of 16-17 year olds whose activity is not known (10.2%, compared to just over 3% among SNs and London), suggesting

Source: DfE 2017/18

Source: DfE 2017/18

there may be a larger proportion who are NEET in the borough.

## People: Disabilities among Children & Young People

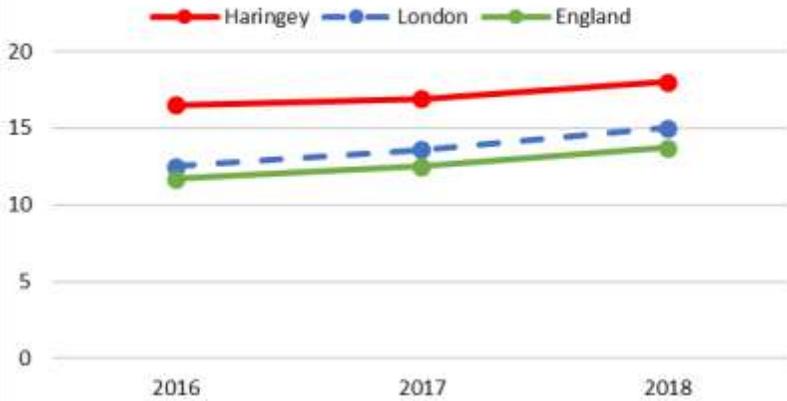
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Compared to London, Haringey has a similar proportion of young people that have a learning disability (LD), but a higher rate of pupils with autism.

- LD - Downward trend for 2017/18 where Haringey is comparable to the London rate at 25.9 per 1,000 pupils.

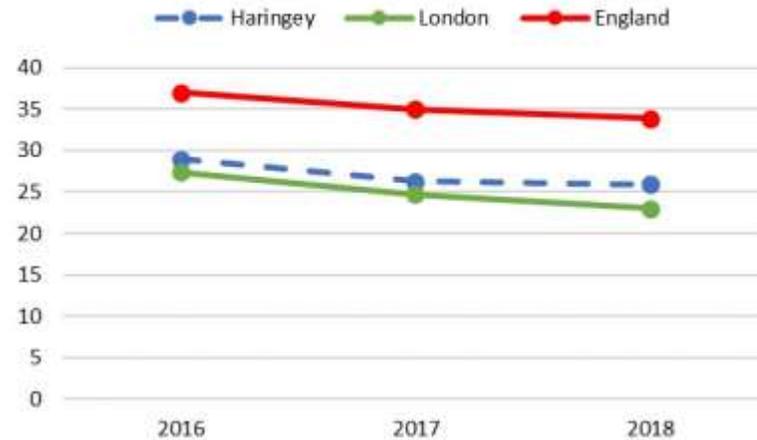
- In 2018, a rate of 18 children per 1,000 pupils in Haringey were known by schools to have Autism, a higher rate than the London average (15 per 1,000 pupils).
- The percentage of all school age pupils with special educational needs (SEN) in Haringey has a downward trend over time, but is still slightly higher than the London and England averages (15.1% compared to 14.6% and 14.9% respectively).

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



is still slightly higher than the London and England averages (15.1% compared to 14.6% and 14.9% respectively).

- Of all London boroughs, Haringey has the 10<sup>th</sup> largest proportion of secondary school pupils with special education needs (compared to 19<sup>th</sup> at primary).

Source: DfE 2019

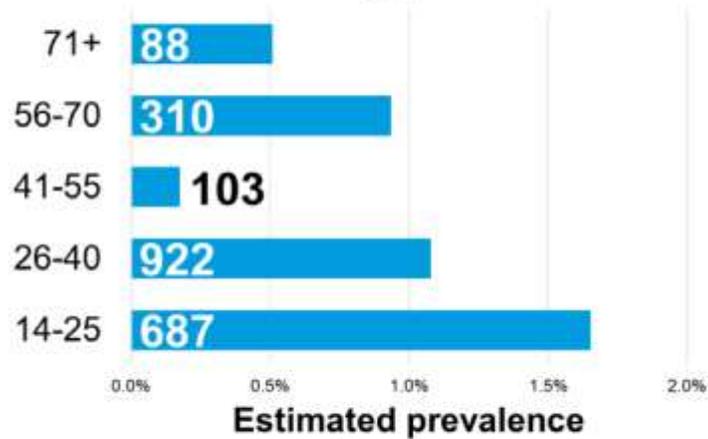
Percentage of all school age pupils with special educational needs, Haringey compared to London and England 2019



## People: Autism & Learning Disabilities

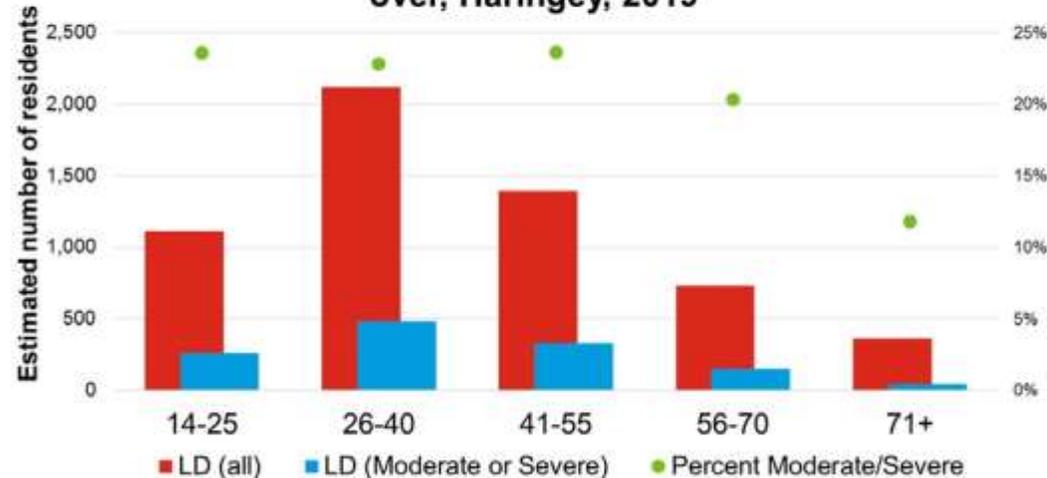
An estimated 5,700 Haringey residents aged 14 and over are estimated to have a learning disability, and around 2,100 residents are estimated to have autism.

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 G. 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

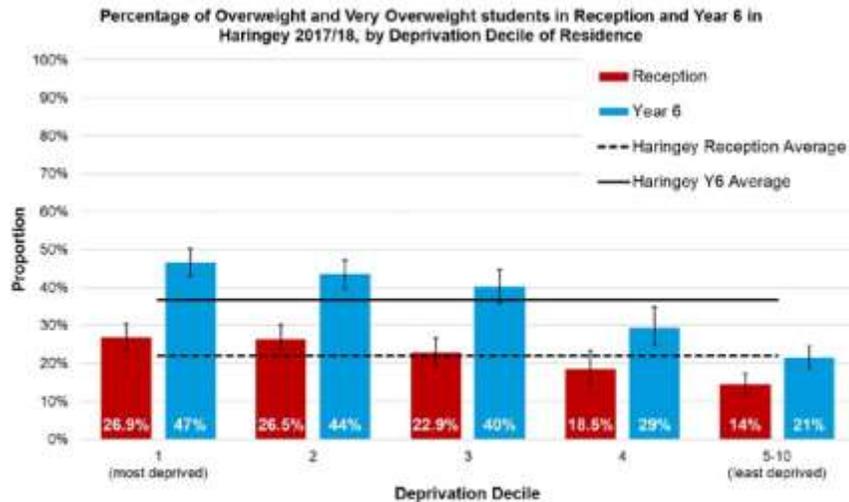
Around **2,100** Haringey residents aged 14 and over are estimated

services.

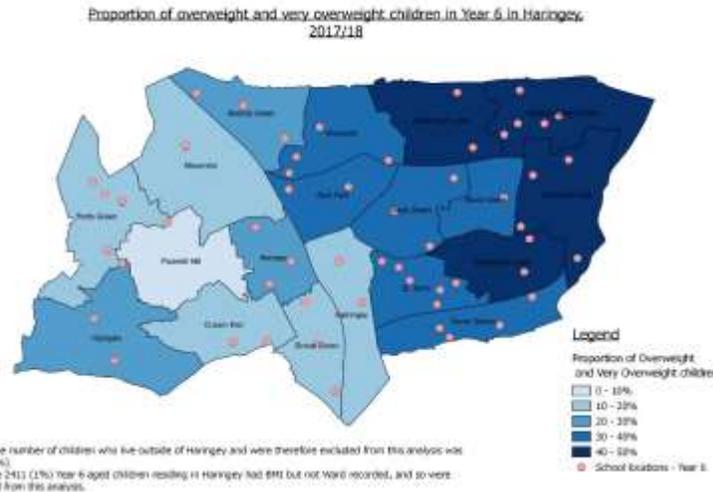
to have autism, including **680** residents aged 14-25.

## People: Child Obesity

In Haringey in 2017/18, 22% of all Reception year students and 37% of all Year 6 students were recorded as overweight or obese.



Note: BMI was not recorded for 9.6% of all Reception- and 8.4% of all Year 6 children and was thus excluded from this analysis.  
 1% of all children (both Reception & Year 6) had a recorded BMI but not a deprivation decile and are also excluded from this analysis.  
 Source: NCMP 2017/18



- In 2017/18, in Reception and Year 6, there was a significant difference between the prevalence of overweight/obesity among students living in the most deprived areas of the borough and students living in the least deprived areas of the borough.
- There was a significant reduction in prevalence of overweight/obesity in Reception children from Mixed ethnic

groups; 15% compared to the Haringey average of 22% respectively.

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

**46%** ethnic groups were students from Black overweight or obese.

and significantly lower than the Haringey average among White

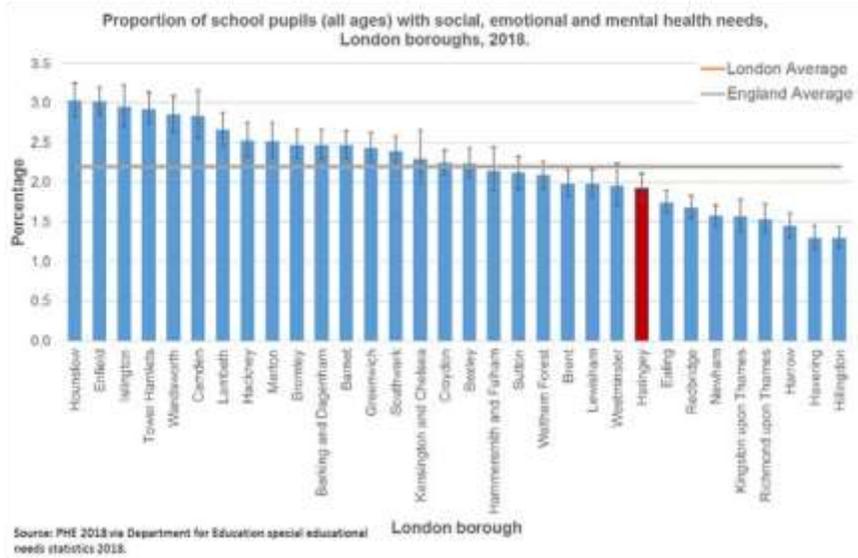
ethnic groups: **32%** among students from White ethnic groups.

In Reception children there was no significant variation by gender but there was in Year 6:  
– A significantly higher proportion of male students (40%) were overweight/obese in Year 6 than female students (34%).

## People: Mental Health among Children & Young People

The proportion of pupils with Social, Emotional and Mental health needs in Haringey is lower than the

average London and England rates.

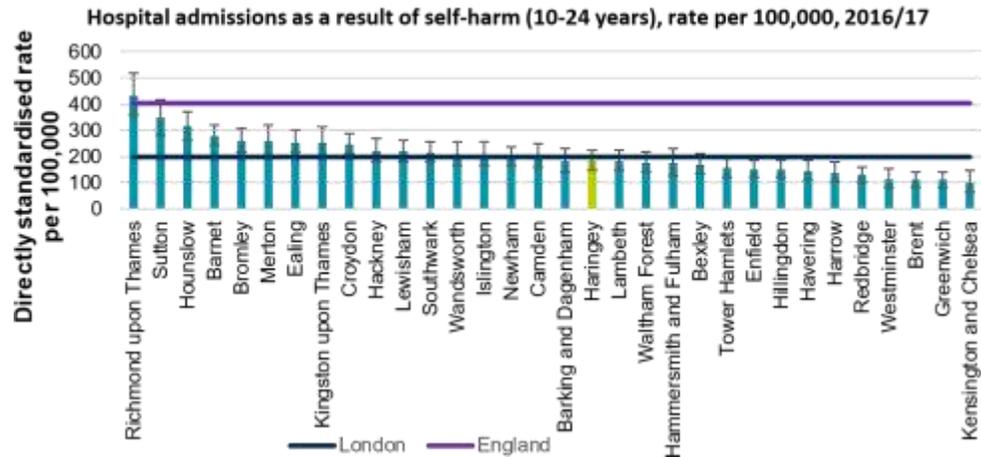


Haringey:  
1.9%



London:  
2.2%

England:  
2.2%



Source: PHE 2018

- In 2018 the proportion of pupils of all ages with social, emotional and mental health needs in Haringey was 1.9%. This is lower than both the London and England averages of 2.2%.
- 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.

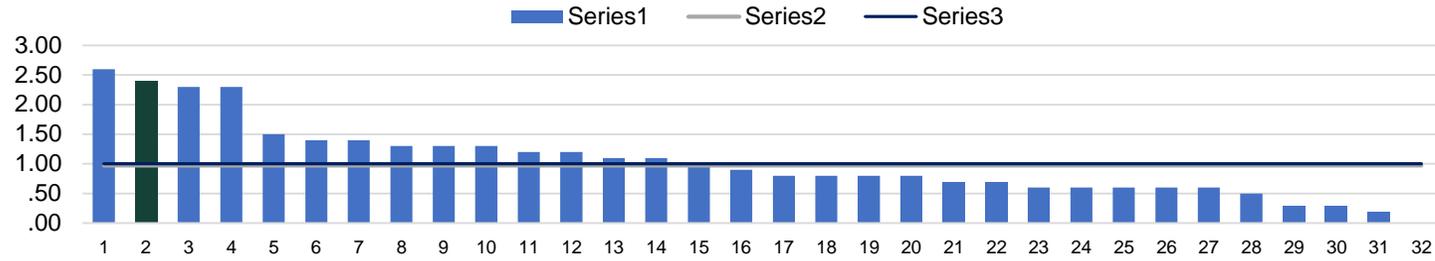
- The rate of hospital admissions for self harm in 10-24 year olds was 184 per 100,000, similar to London but significantly lower than England.

## People: Youth crime

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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.

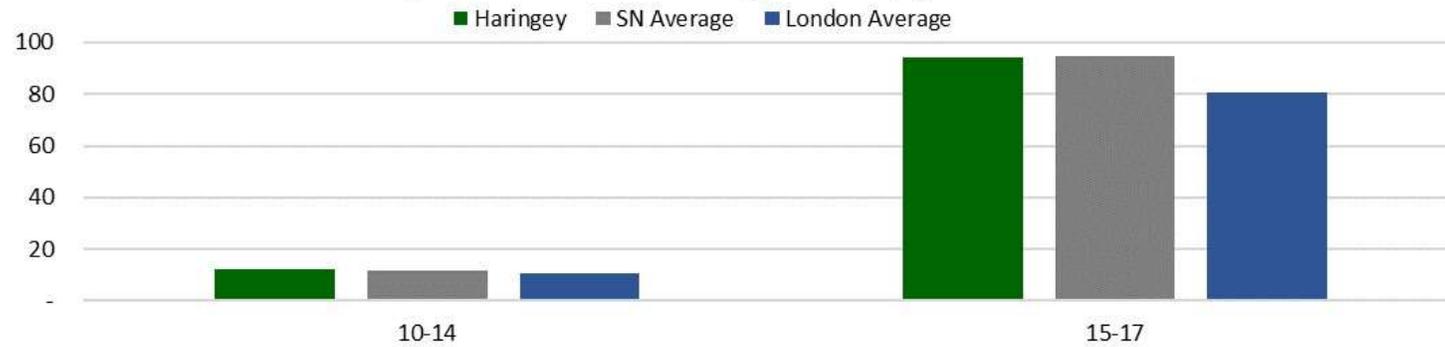
Proportion (%) aged 15 who have taken drugs in the last month  
(excluding Cannabis), 2014/15



- 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.

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) - 2018/19



Source: MPS 2018/19

- The rate of young people being sentenced or cautioned in Haringey is above SN and London averages for both the 10-14 and 15-17 year old age groups. Haringey ranks 10<sup>th</sup> in London for both Age groups

# People: Youth Offenders



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

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# Place: Character

## Character Types of Haringey

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.

- Haringey is mostly residential, with urban terrace and villa / townhouse residences being most common.
- By contrast, industrial and business properties are less

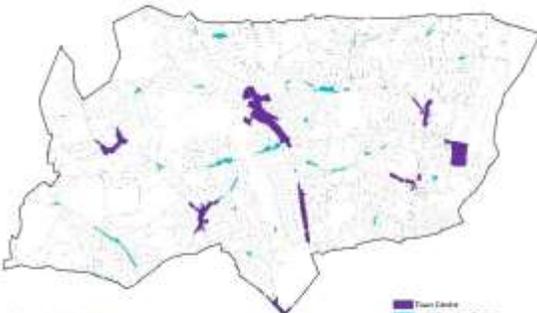
Legend - Character types

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



Town Centres & Local Shopping Centres

Source: Haringey Council, 2015



common in the borough. • The main commercial centre is around Wood Green High Road, while there are smaller town centres in Crouch End, Green

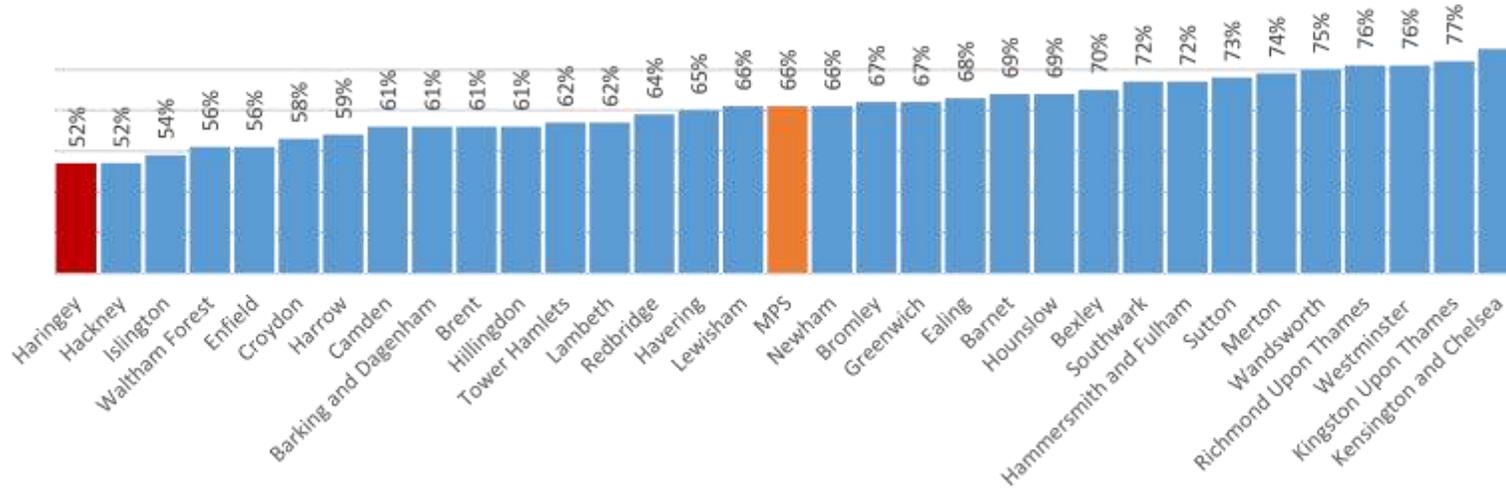
Lanes, Muswell Hill and  
Tottenham Hale, among others.

## Place: Perceptions of the Local Area

54% 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

- 52% of Haringey residents agree the police do a good job in the local area,



75% compared to an average of 66% across London. This is the lowest level in London.

55% Confidence in all areas of policing tested 35% had come down every year since 2014.

25% • 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.

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

Residents of **North Tottenham** (49%) and **West Green & Bruce Grove** (24%) are most likely to say they feel unsafe after dark.

Source: Haringey Residents Survey 2018

**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

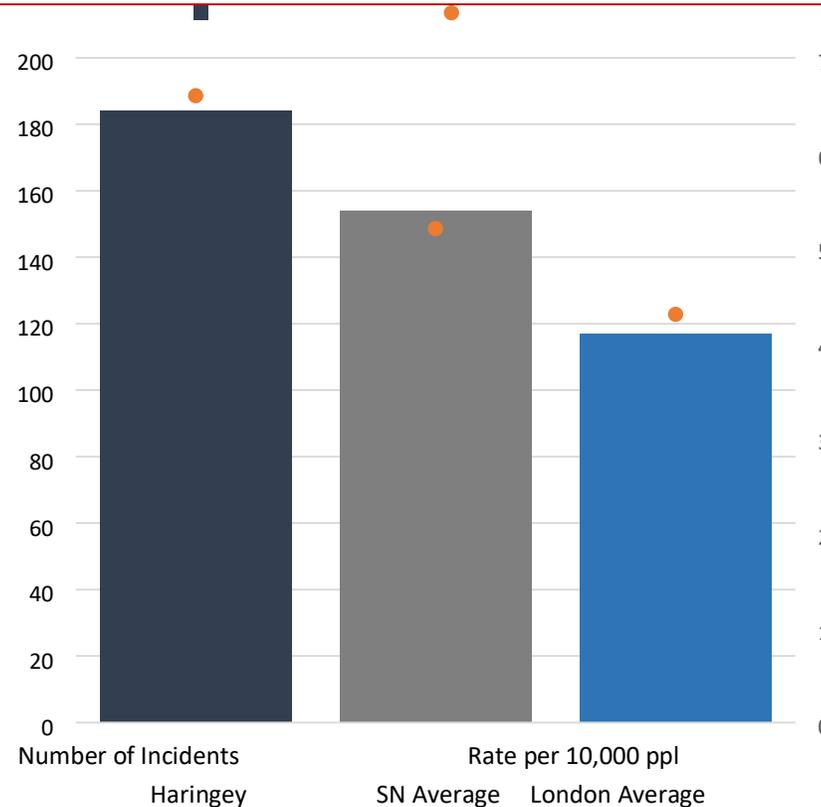
**78%** of residents say they have **good friendships and/or associations** in their local area

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

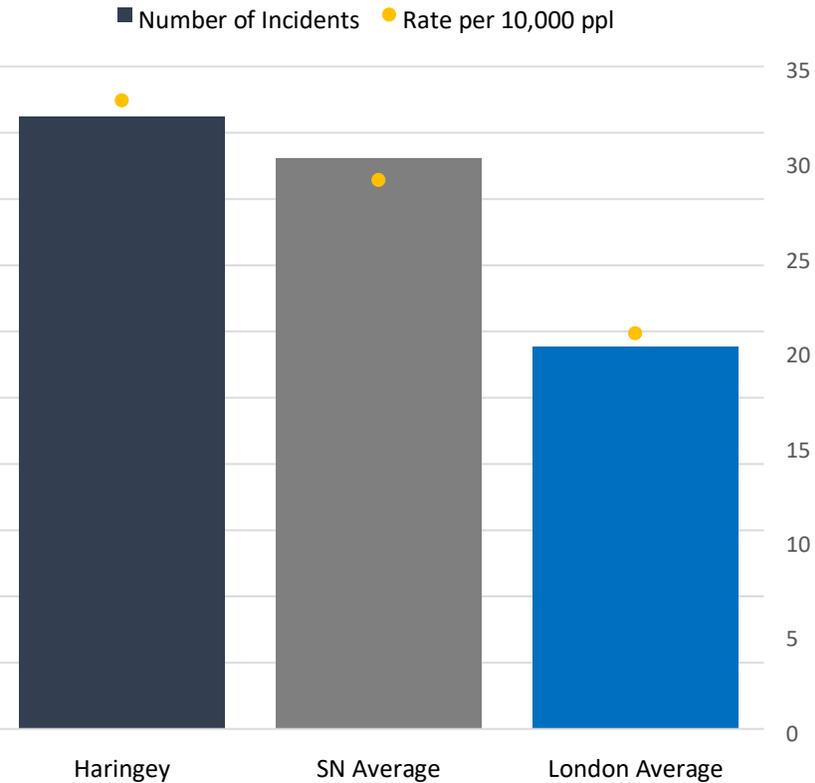
## Place: Violent Offences

Haringey has the third highest rate of domestic abuse with injury in London. Haringey's Knife crime with injury statistic has improved but is still the ninth highest in London.

**Incidence and Rate (per 10,000 residents) of Knife Crime with Injury, Q3 2018/19 -Q2 2019/20**



**Incidence and Rate (per 10,000 residents) of Domestic Abuse with Injury, Q3 2018/19 -Q2 2019/20**



- Between October 2018 and September 2019 Haringey registered the fourth highest rate of knife crime with injury in London, at 6.6 incidents per 10,000 people.
- The incidence and rate of domestic abuse with injury is substantially higher in Haringey compared to the SN and London averages. In October – September 2018/19 Haringey was the third highest rate of all

London boroughs (33.2 per 10,000 residents), and the seventh largest number of incidents (924).

**Place: Hate crime**

Haringey saw a 6% increase in overall hate crime between 2017/18 and 2018/19, with particular increases in Homophobic and Disability Hate Crime. There was a 45% drop in the number of incidents of Islamophobic Hate Crime.

	Haringey 2017/18	Haringey 2018/19	Haringey Change %	London Change %
Overall Hate Crime	3,878	4,113	6%	
Islamophobic Hate Crime	64	35	-45%	-32%
Anti-Semitic Hate Crime	37	31	-16%	13%
Homophobic Hate Crime	84	99	18%	12%
Faith Hate Crime	110	82	-25%	-14%
Disability Hate Crime	17	23	35%	-8%
Transgender Hate Crime	7	5	-29%	27%

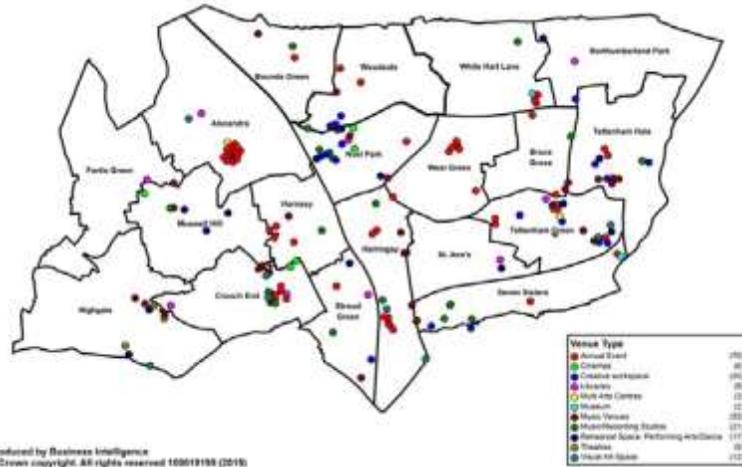
- There were substantial decreases in the numbers of Islamophobic, Anti-Semitic, Faith-based and Transgender hate crimes.
- In all types of hate crime Haringey's increases and decreases differed from the overall figures for London. Even in cases where Haringey's numbers moved in the same direction as the rest of London the increase or decrease was more pronounced.
- The largest increase was in disability hate crime, which rose by 35% between 2017/18 and 2018/19. This compares to an 8% decrease across London as a whole.

Source: MPS 2018

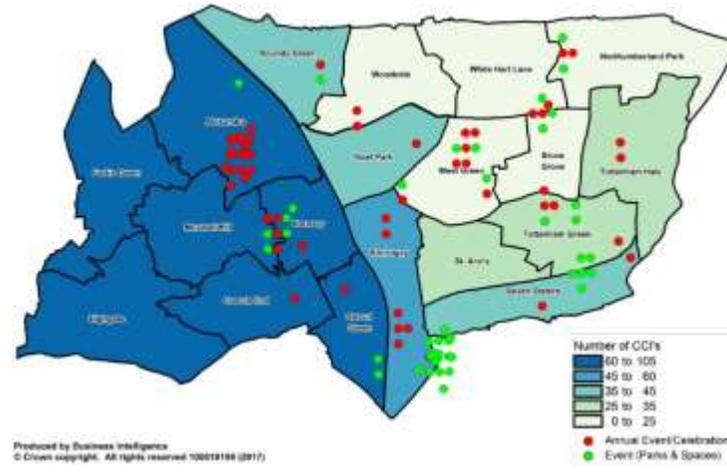
## Place: Events & Culture

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



Haringey Cultural Infrastructure, January 2019



- 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.

## Place: Open Space

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.

- Just over a quarter (27.8%) of borough average for London (33%), most notably Alexandra Park in the is substantial variation in the amount in Alexandra and Bounds Green Green (38%) and Noel Park (41%) is very good, while access to local,

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

Haringey is made up of open space\*. Although below the Haringey has many public parks and open spaces, including middle of the borough, and Finsbury Park in the south. • There of open space in different wards. For example, while all homes have good access to nature, just two fifths of homes in West do. Broadly speaking, access to metropolitan parks in Haringey 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

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

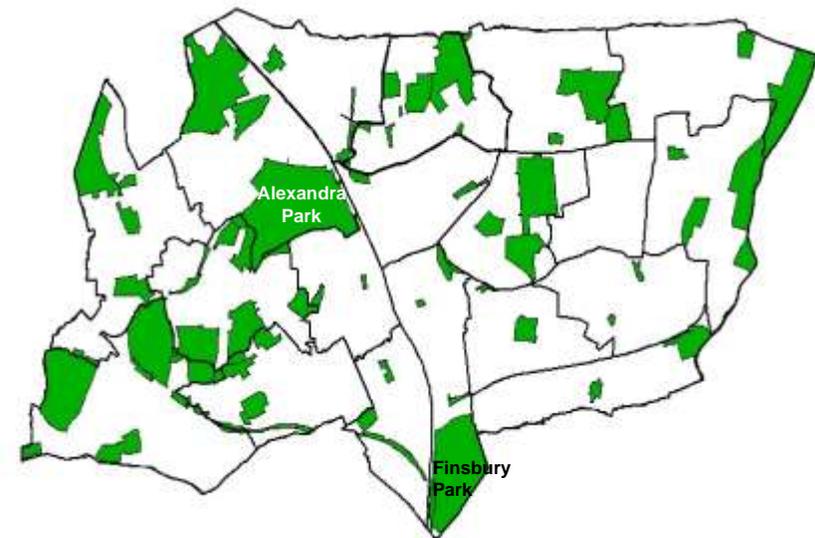
involvement). Three new flags were appointed in 2017 (Highgate Wood, Alexandra Park and Tottenham Marshes).

\*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.

## Place: Vibrant Economy Index

According to the Vibrant Economy Index Haringey is below the English average, ranking 205<sup>th</sup> 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 166<sup>th</sup> to 205<sup>th</sup> out of 324 local authorities between 2017 and 2018. Nationally Haringey in the lowest terciles for prosperity, inclusion & equality, and health, wellbeing & happiness.

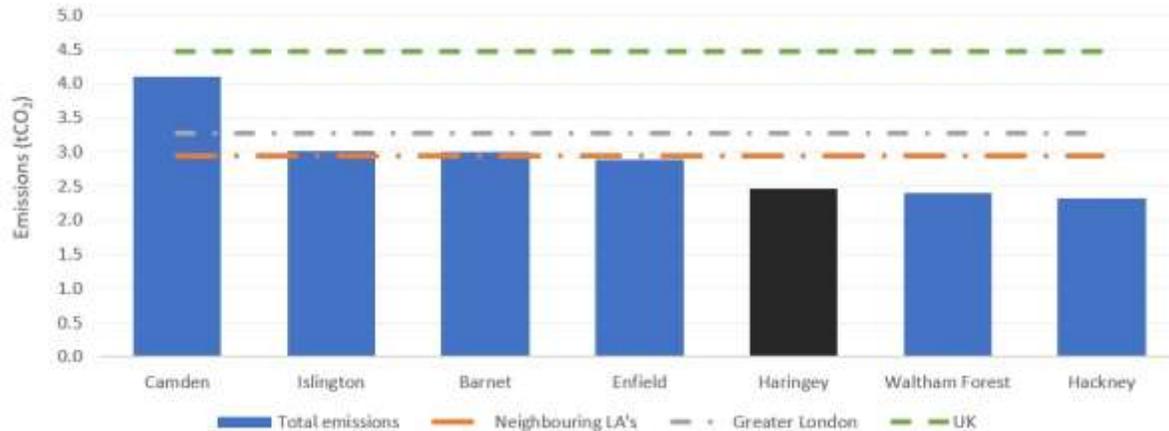
	Prosperity	Dynamism & Opportunity	Inclusion & Equality	Health, Wellbeing & Happiness	Resilience & Sustainability	Community, Trust & Belonging	OVERALL RANKING
Camden	4	7	176	283	49	4	3
Barnet	86	57	158	141	7	23	39
Islington	3	11	253	261	170	13	15
Haringey	230	157	286	211	178	41	205
Waltham Forest	257	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**.

## Place: Carbon Emissions

Haringey has reduced its carbon emissions by 35.9% since 2005, and per capita emissions are now below the level seen among most neighbouring boroughs, the London average and the UK.

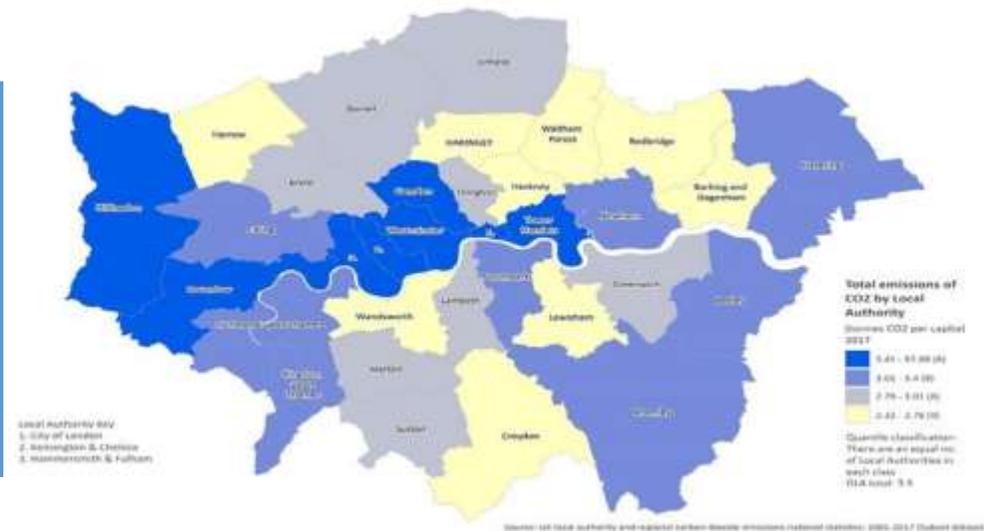


- Haringey has the third lowest carbon emissions per capita among its neighbouring boroughs, just above Waltham Forest with 2.5 tons of CO<sub>2</sub>. This is substantially below the Greater London (3.3) and England levels (4.5).
- The latest figures, from 2017, show that Haringey has reduced its overall carbon emissions by 35.9% since 2005. This is a sharper reduction than the national level (33.1% decrease), though it is in line with London (34.7% decrease).

Carbon dioxide emissions per capita for Haringey and neighbouring boroughs (t CO<sub>2</sub> per person)

- The largest proportion of Haringey’s carbon emissions come from the domestic sector (50%). Haringey was the 11<sup>th</sup> best performing London borough in 2017, seeing a reduction of 6.7% in domestic emissions. Since 2005, domestic emissions have decreased by 38.4%, which is better than the UK average, London and our neighbouring boroughs.
- Haringey also saw reductions in carbon emissions the industrial and commercial sector (down 7.7%) the transport sector (down 2.9%) between 2016-17 (the latest available figures).

**Haringey’s 2020 Target is 624.8Kt of CO<sub>2</sub>. 2017 emissions were 667.7Kt, meaning that Haringey is currently on target to achieve this ambition**



from and

Haringey Council announced a Climate Emergency in March 2019, reflecting a renewed desire to set ambitious targets for the future.

Contributions from the community: Since 2009, the Council looks

- Haringey is home to lots of community groups that help reduce carbon emissions, air

This has been achieved by great work from the Council and

- From En10ergy installing solar panels across the borough to Council's Wolves Lane

community growing – residents are actively working to create a greener borough.

- The Muswell Hill Sustainability date.



Children receiving cycle maintenance training – enabling more residents

setting the 40:20 ambition in on track to active achieve the goal of reducing carbon emissions in the borough by 40% by 2020.

pollution and improve health in

the community – such as achieving a 51% reduction in the annual CO2 emissions on the Centre's inclusive estate since 2014.

The next goal will be to set out a road map of how we plan to become a zero at the earliest possible

Group engage in global climate change campaigning, run talks supported by events such as the annual Saddle and Sole

• These efforts are

and shows for the community to get active and reduce their carbon footprint.

and organise open home events Cycling Maintenance Project to get for people to see how sustainability can be achieved within your home.

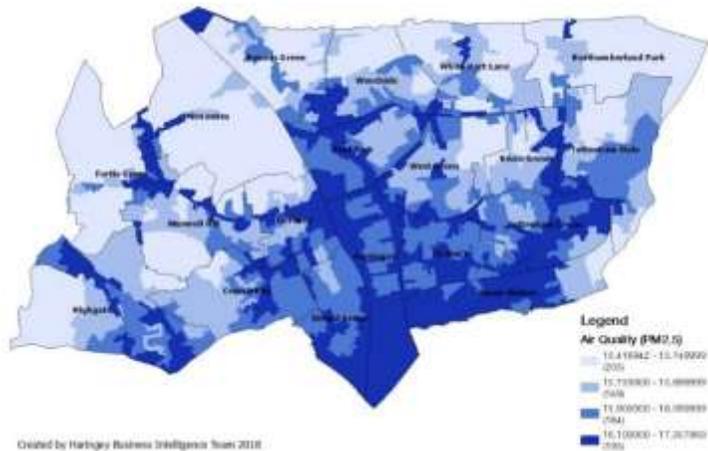
Festival of Walking and Cycling and the

more people active in the borough.

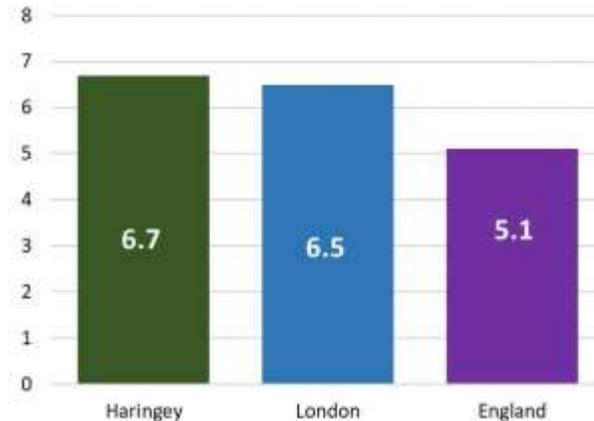
## Place: Air Pollution

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

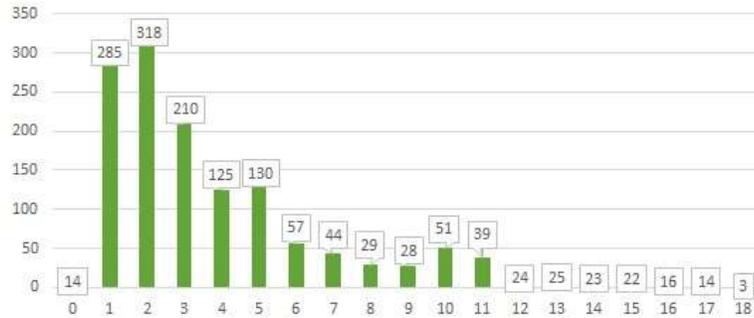


Source: PHE 2018

- Haringey does not have among the highest levels of air pollution (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 6.7%. This is in line with London (6.5%), but substantially higher than England (5.1%).
- Young people are a particular focus for the London Mayor's air pollution strategy, due to the increased

NCL Hospital Admissions for Asthma  
by age, 2017/18



impact. 0-5 year olds make up three times as many admissions for asthma in NCL as 6-18 year olds.

- 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.

## Place: Cleanliness & Waste Disposal

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

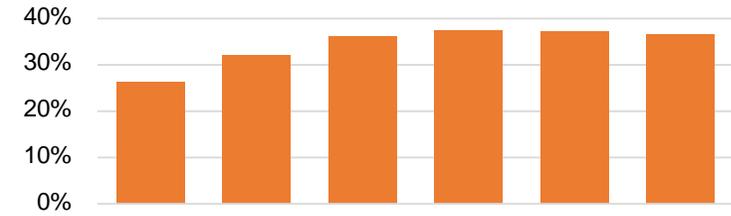
- When asked what they **most dislike** about living in the area (open question) residents say crime or antisocial behaviour (34%),

**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%).

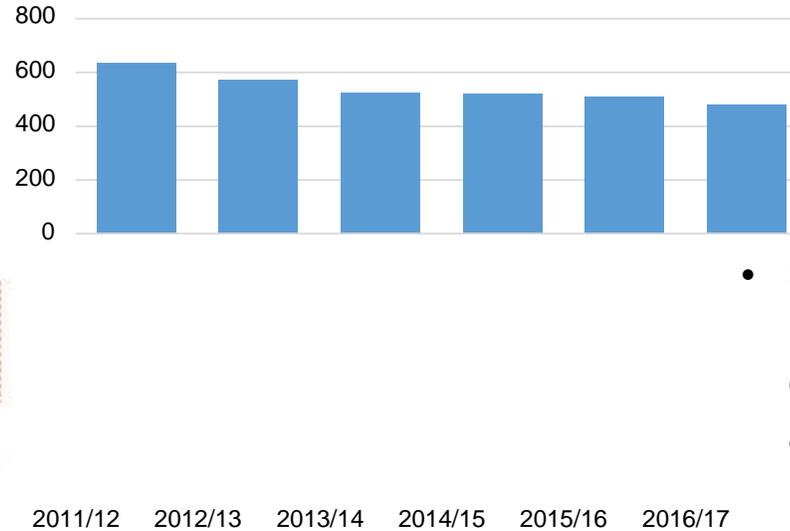
### Percentage of household waste sent for recycling



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

- 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 last year.

How Satisfied or Dissatisfied are you with...



- 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

the average waste generated per household has steadily decreased.

rates in Haringey increased sharply between 2011/12 and 2014/15, but have since plateaued at 37%. Over the same time period

most dislike that the area is dirty or run down (15%).

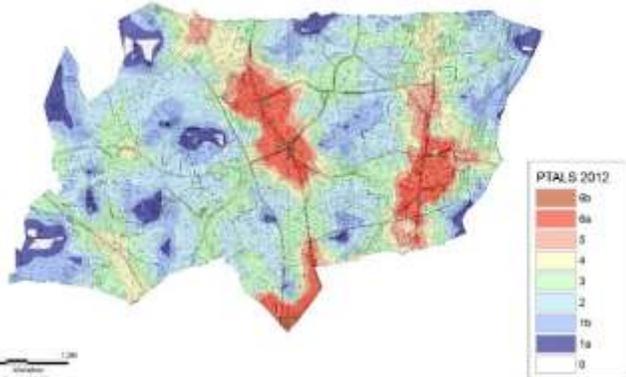
### Average waste generated per household

- After crime and antisocial behaviour, residents are most

Source: Veolia Survey, Haringey

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



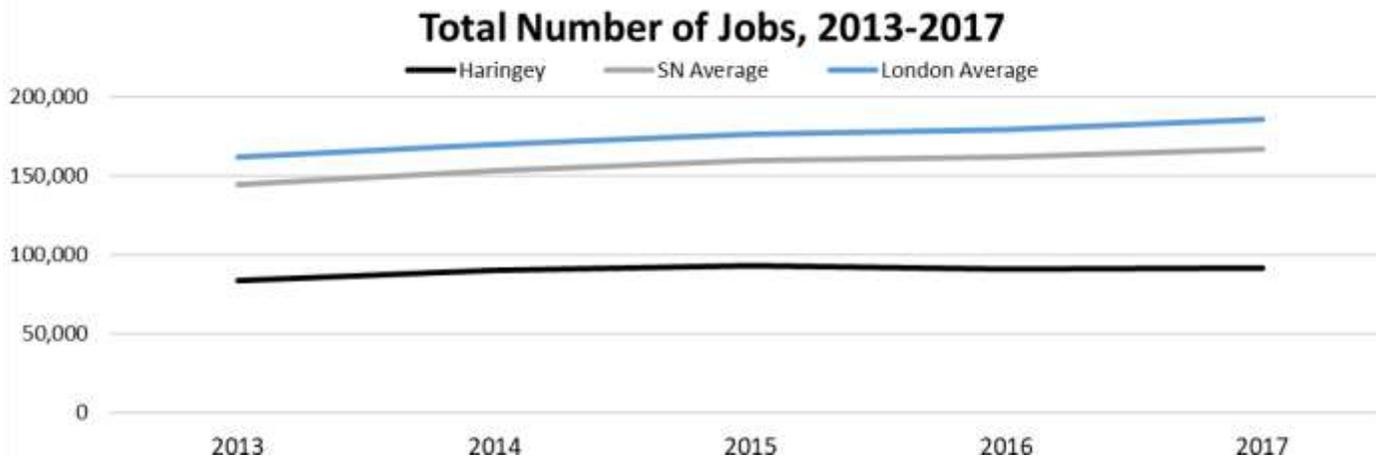
- Haringey has 11 overground and 7 underground stations, with the east of the borough better connected by tube and rail stations than the west. Although there are a number of bus routes, there is no overground or underground line that connects east and west.
- According to Transport for London's 2015 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

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## Local Economy: Supply side

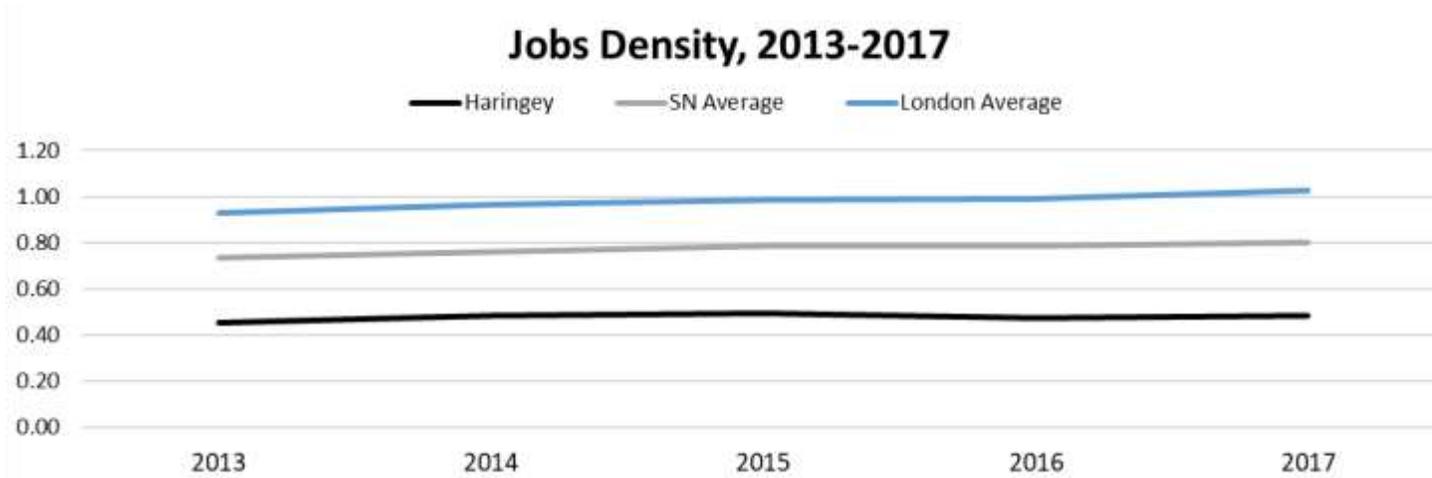
Haringey has fewer jobs than the statistical neighbour and London averages, and between 2012 and 2017 the jobs market has grown at a slower rate in Haringey. Jobs density in the borough is the 4<sup>th</sup> lowest in London.



- There are 92,000 jobs in Haringey, which is just under half the London average (186,000) and substantially lower than the statistical neighbour average (167,000).
- The number of jobs in Haringey has grown by 9.5% in the last 5 years, lower than both the London growth

Source: ONS BRES, 2012-2017 rate (14.6%)

and our SN average



(15.2%)

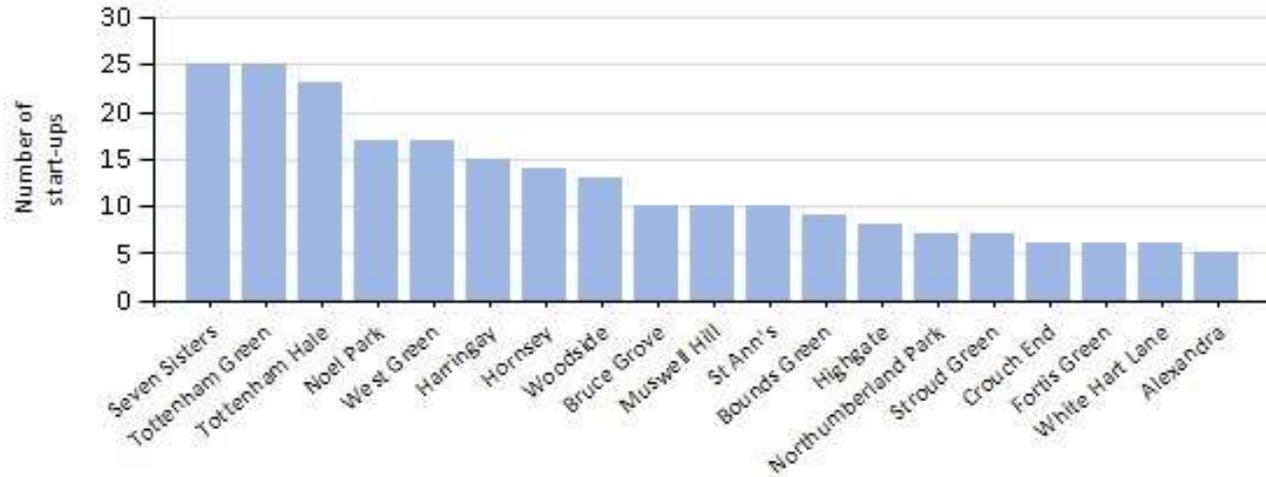
- Jobs density in Haringey (0.48) is also notably lower, at less than two thirds the SN rate (0.8) and half the London rate (1.02).
- Haringey has the fourth lowest jobs density of all London boroughs.

Source: ONS, 2012-2017 (Jobs Density is calculated as the number of jobs divided by the resident population aged 16-64)

## Local Economy: Small Business Start Ups

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.

Number of Start-ups in Wards



- In October 2019 233 new businesses started up in Haringey with the highest numbers in Seven Sisters and Tottenham Green. In total Haringey accounted for 3.2% of the start ups across London.
- In that month there were 12.1 start-ups for every 10,000 working age people, compared with a rate of 12.4 per 10,000 across the whole of London.

Haringey during the first ten months of 2019 compared with the corresponding period of 2018, according to latest data from a BankSearch survey. This growth rate ranks Haringey at 87 out of the 326 English districts.

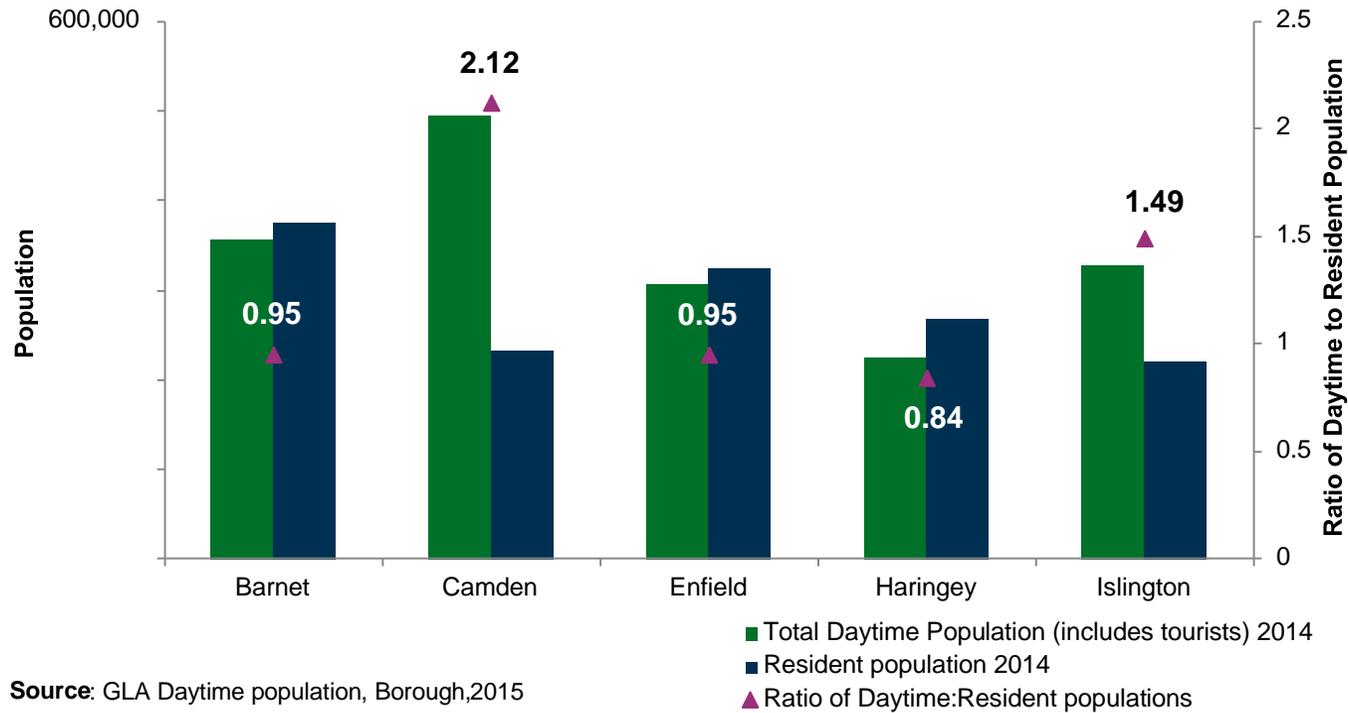
Source: BankSearch Information Consultancy

There were 5.7% more business start-ups in Haringey during the first ten months of 2019 compared with the corresponding period of 2018, according to latest data from a BankSearch survey. This growth rate ranks Haringey at 87 out of the 326 English districts.

## Local Economy: Daily Migration

Haringey's population decreases by about 16% during the workday, indicating that residents leave the borough for work.

Ratio of day time to resident population in North Central London, by borough, 2014



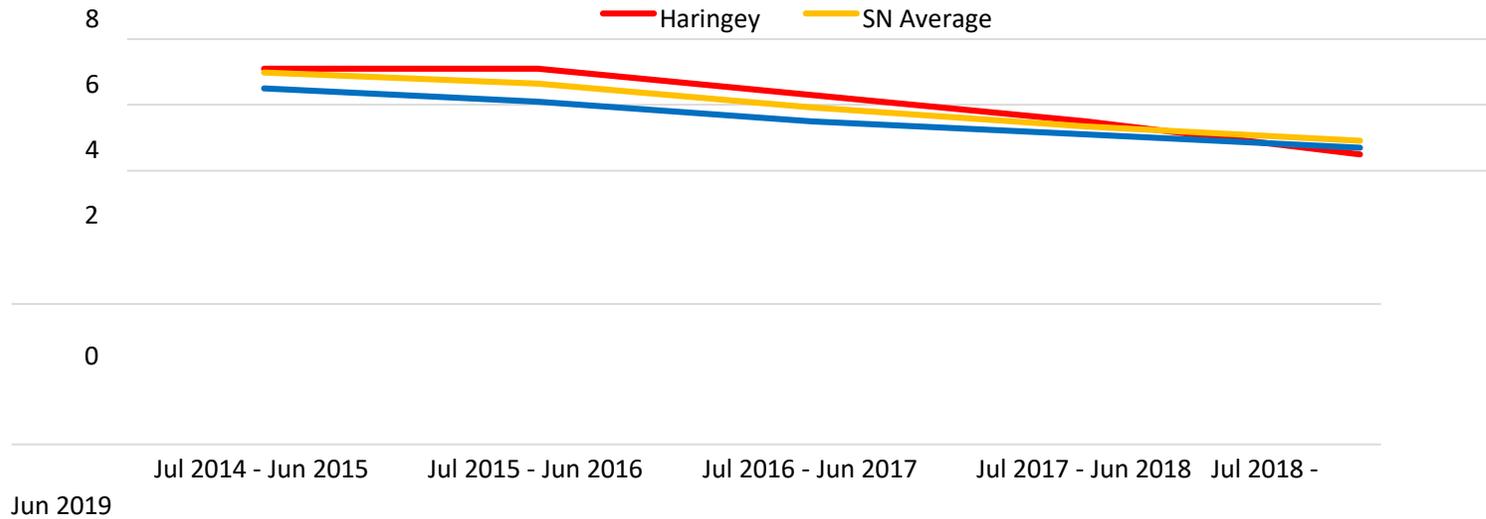
- The total daytime population of Haringey in 2014 was 225,474, including 15,590 visitors/tourists.
- The ratio of daytime to resident population in Haringey (0.84) was the lowest in North Central London.

## Local Economy: Looking for Work

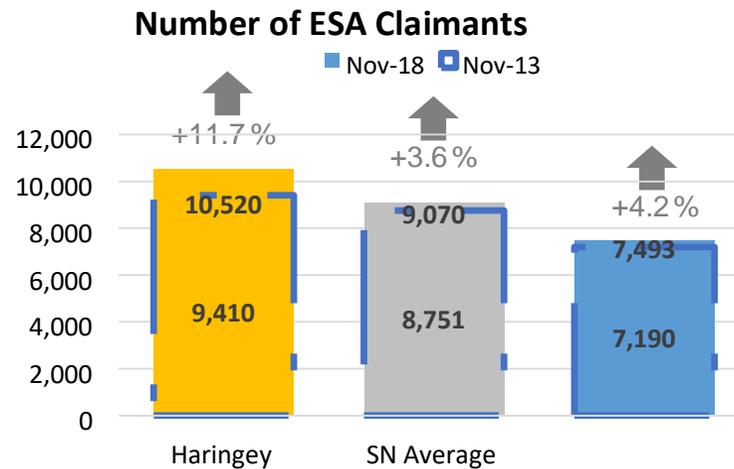
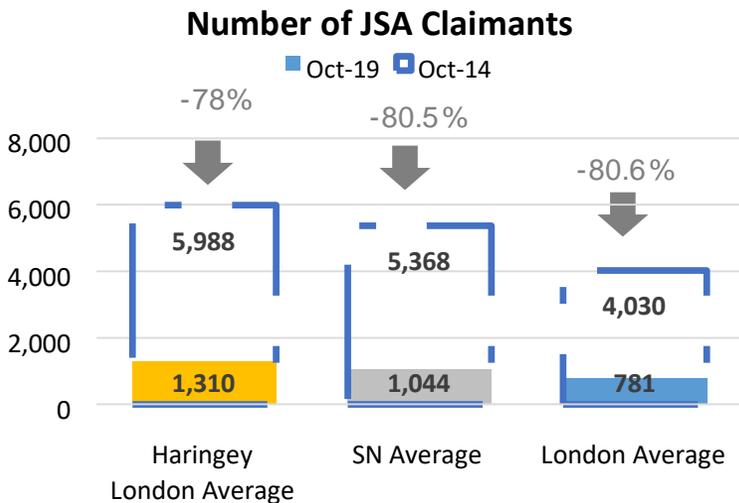
Unemployment levels in Haringey have fallen at the same rate as statistical neighbours and London, and are currently in line with SN and London averages. Haringey has however, a larger than average number of JSA

and ESA claimants.

Unemployment (%) 2013-2019



Source: Annual Population Survey, 2013-18



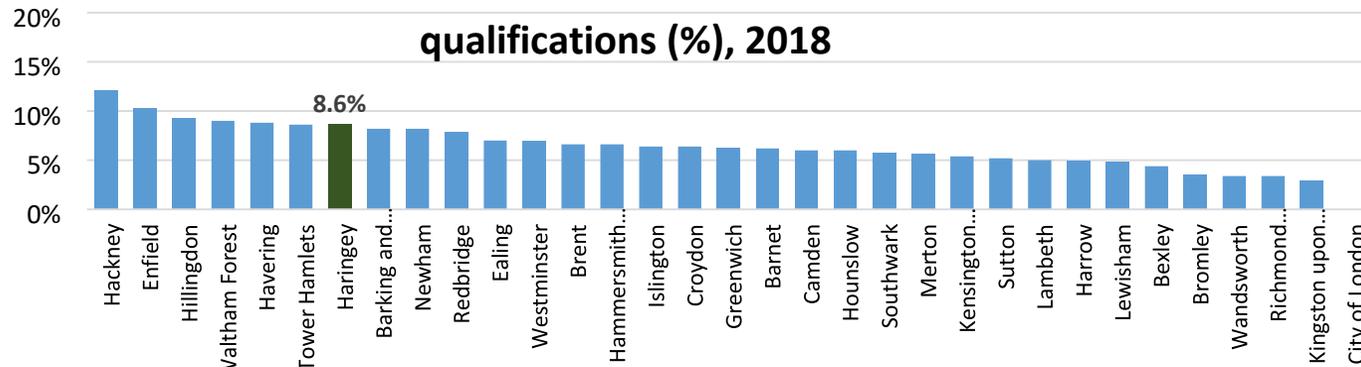
Source: DWP available from Nomis

- In the last 5 years levels of unemployment in London have been decreasing while levels of employment have been increasing. In Haringey residents' unemployment levels have reduced in line with the comparative SN and London reduction levels.
- Haringey's currently unemployment level (in the 12 months to June 2019) is 4.5%, in line with SN's (4.9%) and London (4.7%).
- Haringey has a slightly larger number of JSA and ESA claimants than the SN or London averages. While the number of JSA claimants in Haringey has decreased by 78% in the last 5 years, this is a smaller percentage than our SN or London. Also the number of ESA claimants has increased by 11%, which is greater than the rise across our S.N or London

# Local Economy: Qualifications and the Jobs Market

Haringey has an improved proportion of residents with no qualifications, now only the 12<sup>th</sup> highest amongst London Boroughs. Compared to London's labour market, Haringey has an over-representation of residents with no qualifications.

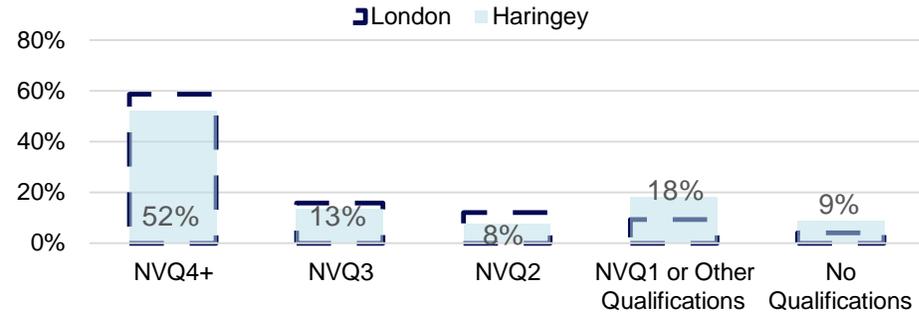
- 8.6% of Haringey residents have no qualifications, the 7<sup>th</sup>



Source: ONS 2017

**Proportion of London borough residents with no largest proportion of all London boroughs, up from 12<sup>th</sup> in**

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



Source: GLA Analysis and Annual Population Survey 2015

2017. In the Tottenham constituency residents are significantly more likely to have no qualifications (14.4% compared to 3.1% in Hornsey and Wood Green). By contrast, 61% of Hornsey & Wood Green residents are educated to NVQ3 level or above, compared to 45% of Tottenham residents.

- Within the London labour market 4% of jobs make up roles that require no qualifications, while 9% require NVQ1 or Other Qualifications. Haringey has twice as

Haringey ranks **34<sup>th</sup> 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

- many residents in each of these categories (8.6% and 17.2% respectively), while those with higher qualifications are under-represented compared to the wider labour market.

Of all English local authorities, Haringey ranks 34<sup>th</sup> 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.

The social mobility index is calculated using a range of measures, from educational attainment among children on free school meals, to median weekly salary.

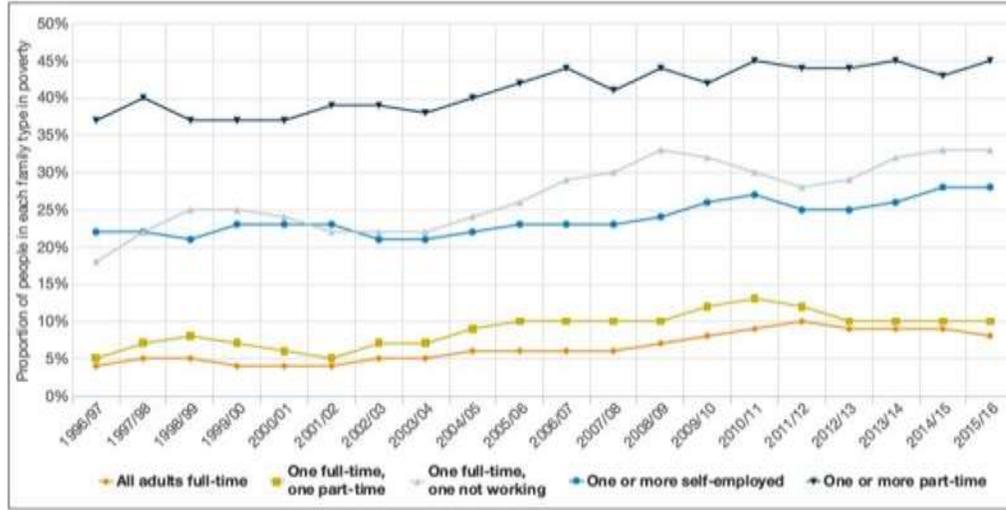
## Local Economy: In-Work Poverty

In-work poverty is increasing in all working household types, and three in five Londoners in poverty are from a working family (58%).

**58%** of Londoners in poverty **live in a working family**. This has **increased from 44%** a decade ago

Source: Trust for London, 2018

In-Work Poverty in London, by Employment Status



Source: Trust for London 2017 (taken from the DWP Households below average income dataset. Dates shown use averages for the preceding three years)

increased among all household types since 1996/7. 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 parttime (and no one works full-time, 45%).

- 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).

In **middle-income households with children**, 30% of income now

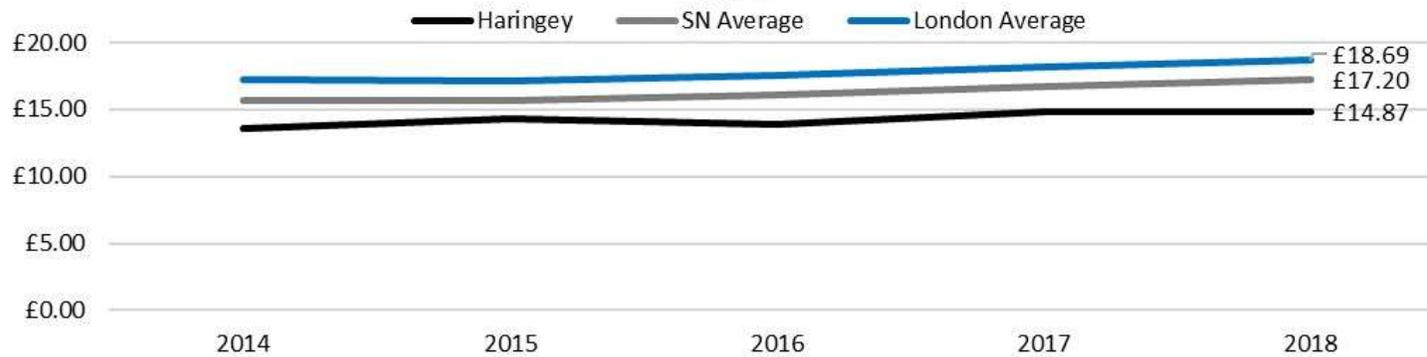
- Three in five Londoners in poverty are part of a family that has at least one working member (58%). • Across the capital, in-work poverty has **comes from benefits and tax credits**. This has **increased from 22% 20 years ago**.

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

## Local Economy: Pay

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.

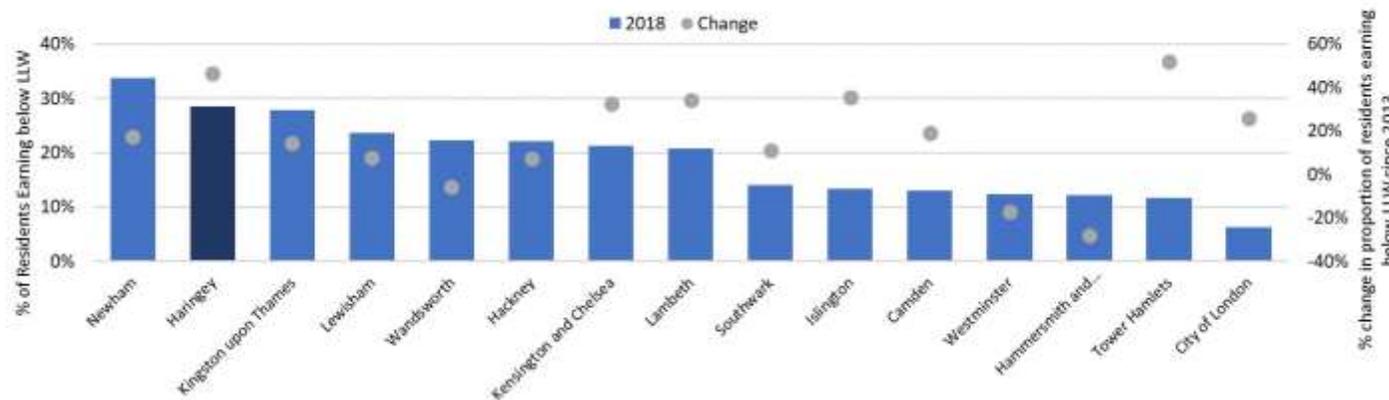
Median Hourly Pay (excl. overtime) among those employed in Haringey, 2014-2018



constituency) and those in the west (Hornsey & Wood Green constituency).

Source: Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings, 2014-2018

Proportion of Residents earning Below LLW in 2017 and % change since 2013



- Median hourly pay for those working in Haringey is £14.87. This is 14% lower than the SN average, and 20% lower than the London average.
- Median hourly pay has increased by 9% in Haringey since 2014. This is in line with the rate of growth in our Statistical Neighbours (10%) and London (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 is in line with the London top quartile, while those in the east earn 33% lower.

- Of all Inner London boroughs, Haringey has the second largest proportion that are earning below the London Living wage (29%). The proportion of residents earning below the London Living wage has increased by 47% since 2013, also the second largest increase amongst inner London boroughs.

- These findings suggest that in-work poverty is likely to be a significant issue for many

Source: Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings, 2014-2018

residents.

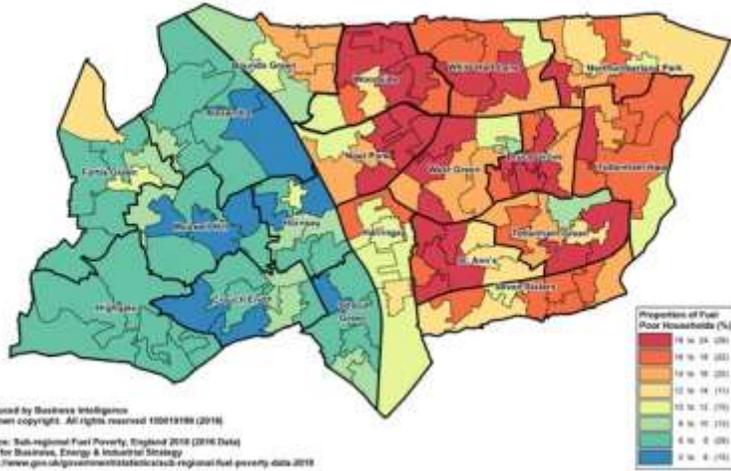
## Local Economy: Households in Poverty

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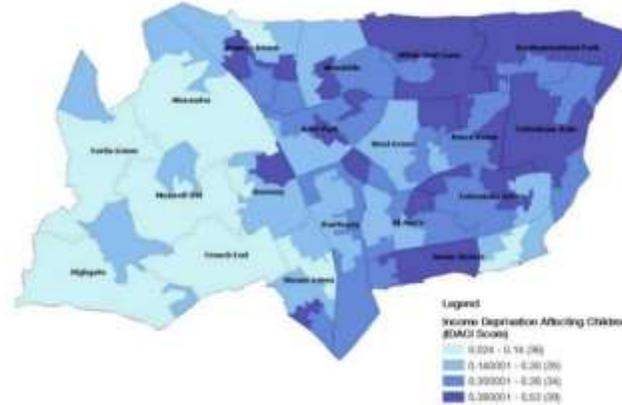
Haringey has a higher than average number and rate of children living in all out-of-work benefit claimant households compared to London, though this is not among the highest levels in London. Children in the east of the borough are substantially more likely to be affected by income deprivation than those in the west.

- 12.6% of Haringey households (approx. 13,400) live in Fuel Poverty, the 4th highest percentage in London and substantially above the London average (10%). Fuel poverty is concentrated in the centre of the borough.
- In 2017 8,820 children in Haringey were living in all out-of-work benefit claimant households. This is a larger number than the London average (7,900), but is below the SN average (9,915).
- In Haringey this equates to 14.4% of all 0-

Fuel Poverty by LSOA (2016)



Income Deprivation Affecting Children, 2015



14.3% of

18 highest rate of all London boroughs. year olds in the borough, and is the 10<sup>th</sup>

## Haringey pupils

are known to be • Approximately one in seventh Haringey pupils are eligible for and claiming free

eligible for and school meals (14.3%). This is average for **claiming free** London.

## school meals.

Neighbourhoods in the east of the borough

This is **in line with** rank

much more highly on the index of

**London** (14.9%), income

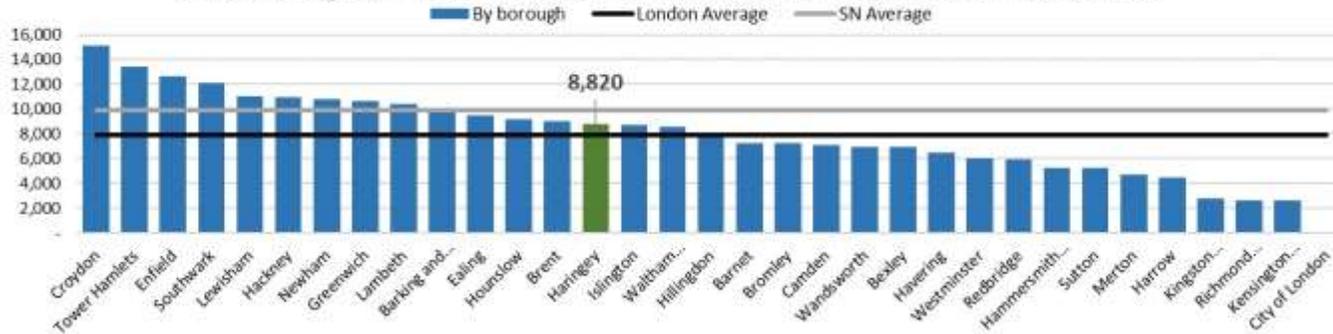
deprivation affecting children,

and **below the SN** compared to neighbourhoods in the west. **average** (17.2%)

Source: DWP, 2017

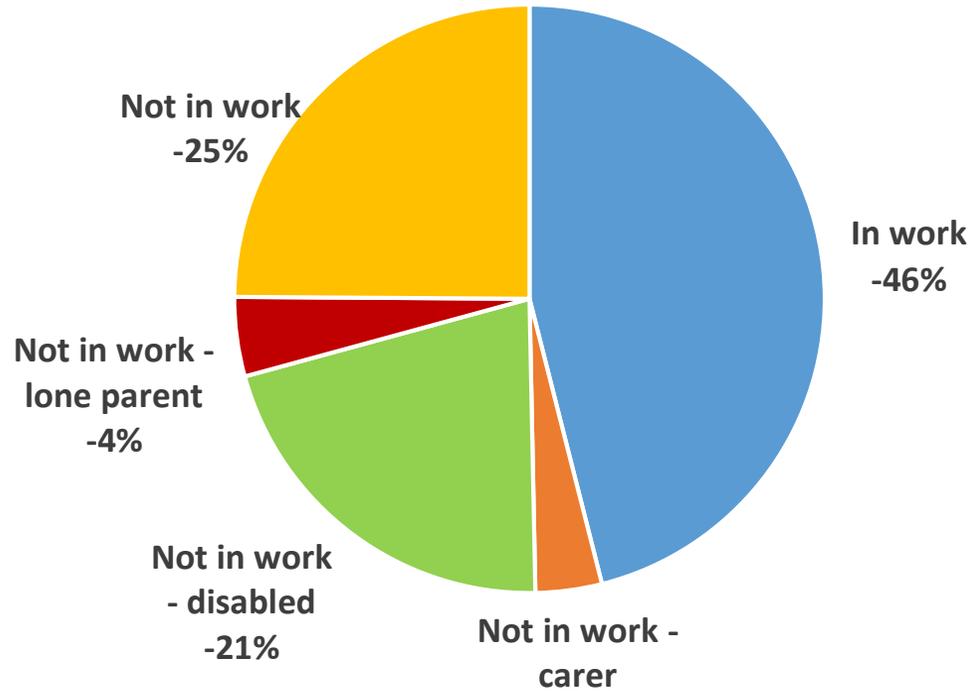
Source: DfE Schools Census, 2018

Children aged 0-18 in all Out-of-work Benefit Claimant Households



# Local Economy: Personal Debt

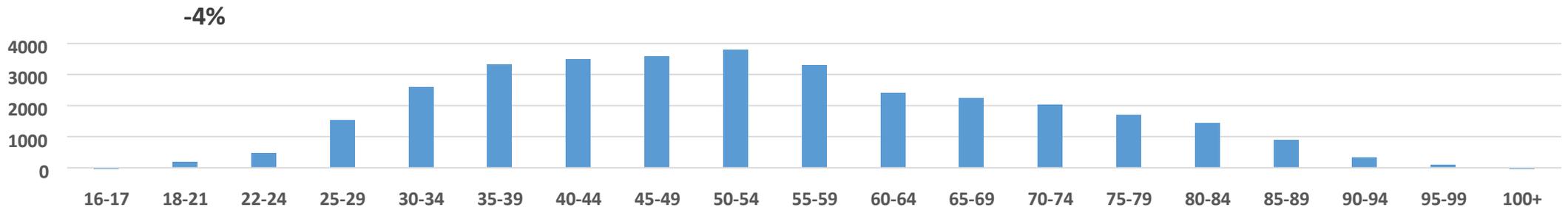
The Low Income Families Tracker (LIFT) draws information from a variety of datasets to enable LBH to examine poverty trends across Haringey's low income households and identify families in danger of crisis.



Approximately one third of Haringey residents are in receipt of Housing Benefit; collectively these residents have accrued **£6,000,000** of debt through rent and council tax arrears as of November 2019. **46%** of the debt is owed by families where at least one person is in work, with a further **29%** owed by either a lone parent, a carer or a disabled person.

Analysis shows that **18%** of the Haringey residents who claim housing benefit have outgoings greater than the amount of money that comes to them each month. When added up this shortfall comes to approximately **£1.9 million** per month.

HB claimant ages



# Key groups

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## Key groups: LGBTQ+

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

Source: ONS Annual Population Survey, 2013-15

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

Haringey has the 6<sup>th</sup> largest gay and lesbian

population of all London boroughs, and the 9<sup>th</sup> largest of all local authorities in the country

estimates, this means that Haringey's gay, lesbian and bisexual community consists of over 8,900 gay and lesbian

## Key groups: Older people

There are 27,190 people over 65 living in Haringey in 2018. This population is expected to see the most significant growth of any age group over the next ten years, growing by 30% to 35,312 residents in 2028.

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 2016 mid-year

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.

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+.

Inactivity in the 65+

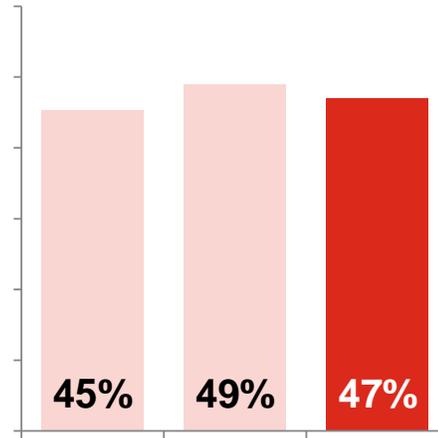


119

50%

Hip fractures in Haringey in 2017/18, a rate of 475 per 100,000 – similar to London (499) and better than England (575).

population



8,157 479

20%

10%

Estimated falls

Emergency hospital admissions, or 6% of all estimated falls

Source: Sport England

London

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

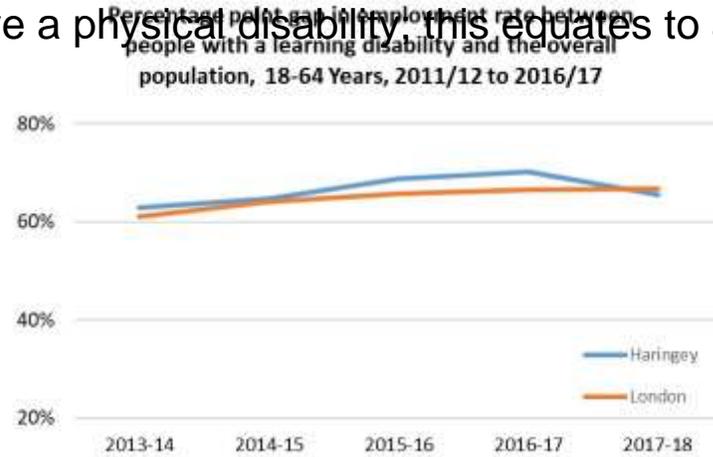
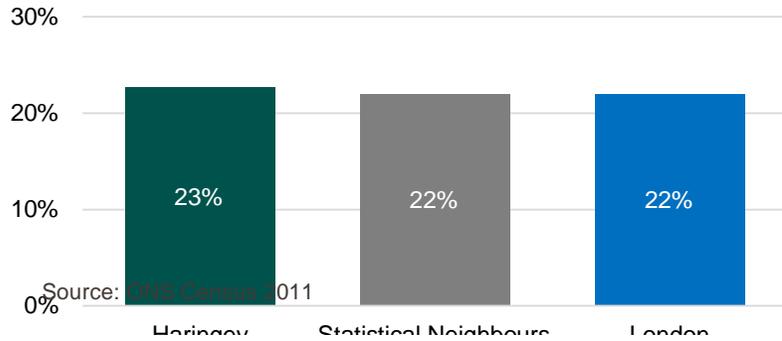


- The frequency of ill health rises with increasing age. Older people are particularly vulnerable to CVD, diabetes, depression, dementia and falls.
- 1,189 Haringey residents over 65 have been diagnosed with dementia (4%), a significantly lower prevalence than London and England. PHE estimates that 68% of Haringey residents with dementia have been diagnosed, similar to the London and England averages.
- 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. 6% of all estimated falls are admitted to hospital.

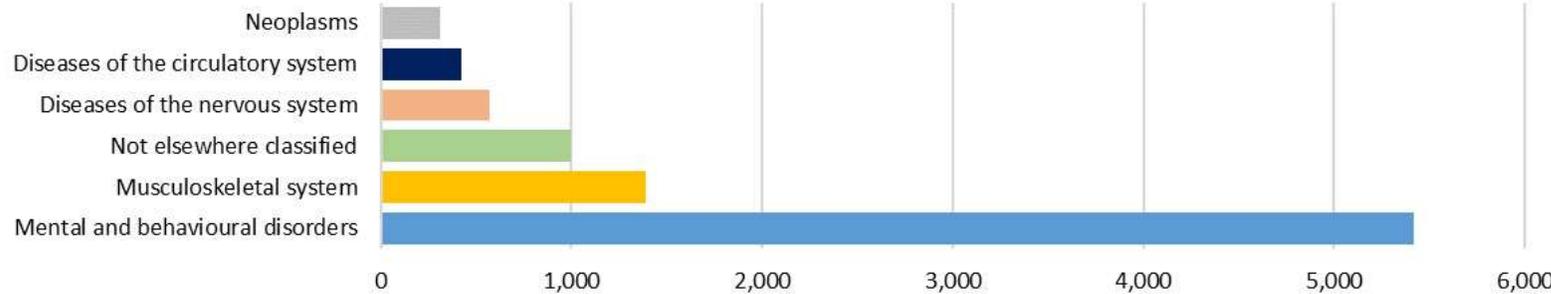
Key groups: People with disabilities

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.

- More than 19,500 people in Haringey have a physical disability: this equates to approximately 10% of the population aged 16-64.
  - Proportion of households where one person has a long-term health problem or disability



ESA Claimants by Disease Category, August 2018



Source: DWP, August 2018

- 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 66% in Haringey (2017/18), similar to the average for both London and England.

- Among ESA claimants in Haringey mental illness is the most commonly cited disease category, followed by musculoskeletal disease.

# APPENDIX A: Explaining the Data

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## APPENDIX: 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](mailto: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 2017 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

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