

Haringey at a glance

State of the Borough

July 2018

Contents

1. User's Guide.....	3
2. Haringey Snapshot.....	4
3. Housing.....	5
4. People: Adults.....	10
5. People: Children & Young People.....	24
6. Place.....	36
7. Local Economy.....	47
8. Key Groups.....	55
9. Appendix A: Explaining the Data.....	59
10. Appendix B: Sources.....	61

The State of the Borough Profile has been put together to provide all of 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 any further questions that are not answered here please contact our Business Intelligence team:

business.intelligence@haringey.gov.uk



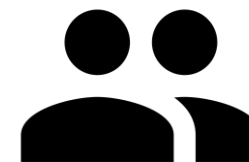
HOUSING

- In terms of tenure, the proportion of Haringey residents that are renting from 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.
- 3% of Haringey households are overcrowded, amounting to 3,000 in total.
- Haringey has the third highest rate of households in TA in London, and the population outnumbers the availability of housing by approximately 12,000 people.



PLACE

- The borough has a shortage of housing, and therefore a higher rate of overcrowding and temporary accommodation than the London average.
- Facilities are good, with a range of cultural events, two large parks and good transport links.
- The rates of knife crime with injury and domestic abuse with injury are each the second highest in London.
- While most residents say they feel safe in their local area after dark, this drops significantly in certain parts of the borough.



PEOPLE

- Haringey is a highly diverse borough. 38% of residents are from BME 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.
- Rates of depression are in line with London, but there are higher rates of serious mental illness in Haringey.



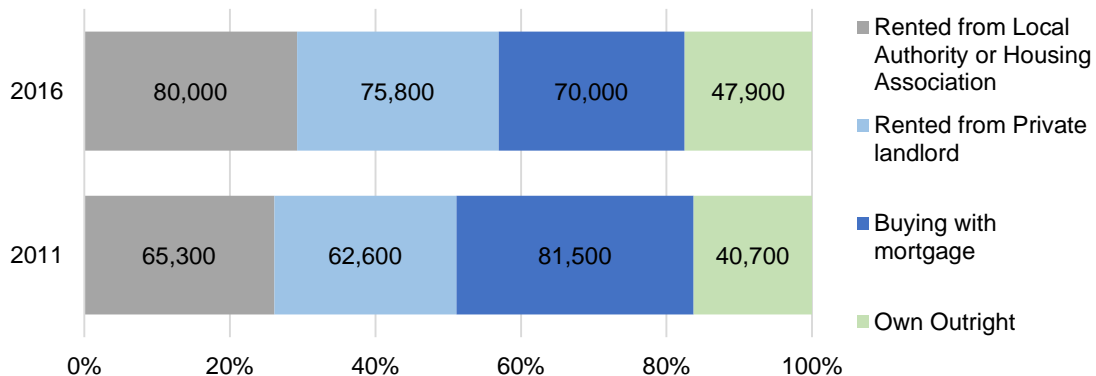
LOCAL ECONOMY

- Jobs density in Haringey is relatively low, while the unemployment rate is the 6th highest in London.
- Wages in Haringey are lower than average, and there are a larger number of JSA and ESA claimants than the London average.
- 8.7% of residents have no qualifications, the 4th largest proportion of all London boroughs.
- Median hourly pay in Haringey is 19% below the London average; we also have the largest proportion of residents earning below the London Living Wage of all Inner London boroughs.

Housing

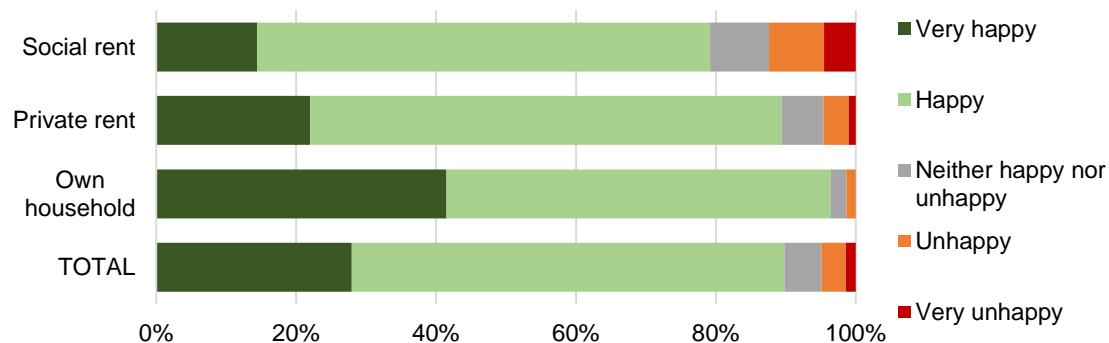
In 2016, 29% of Haringey residents rent from the local authority or housing association, and 28% rent from a private landlord. While most residents are happy with their home, happiness is lowest among social renters.

Tenure of Haringey Residents, 2011 - 2016



Source: Annual Population Survey, ONS 2016

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

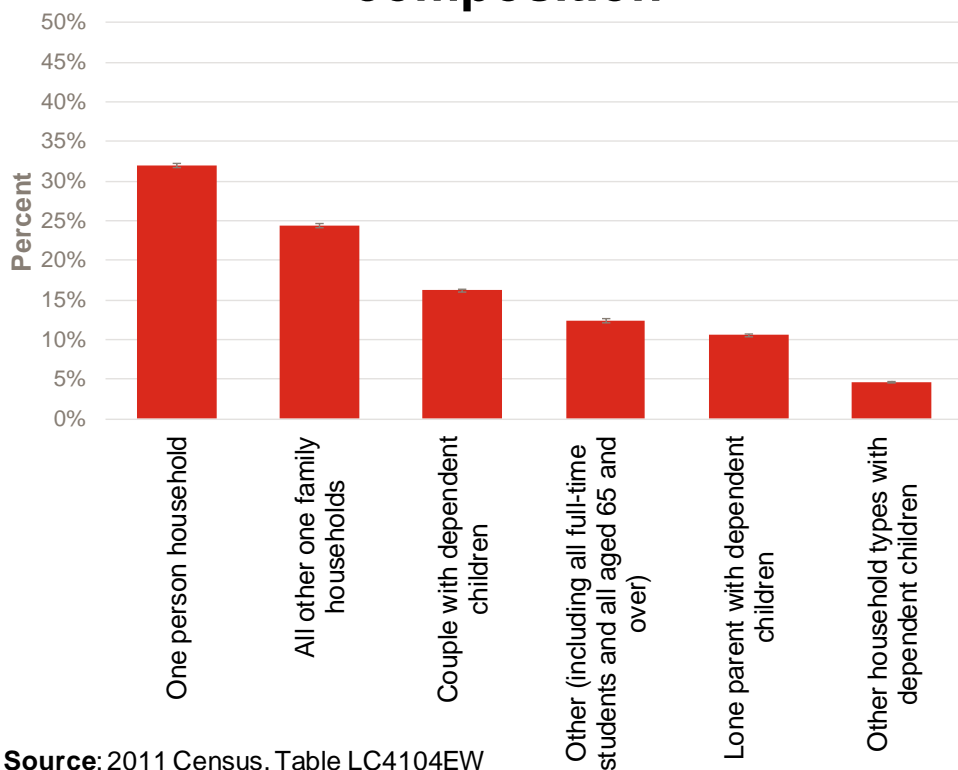


Source: Haringey Residents Survey 2018

- Haringey residents are most likely to rent from the local authority or housing association (29%), though a similar proportion privately rents (28%). Both tenure types have increased since 2011, while the proportion of those who are buying with a mortgage has decreased significantly (now 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 2015/16 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 2015, compared to 1 in 5 owner occupied and 1 in 6 social rented homes.

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

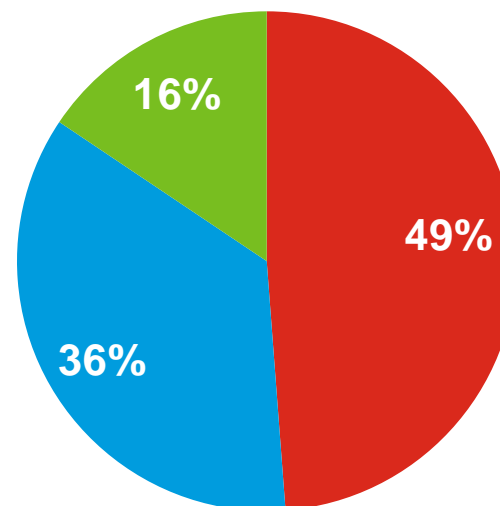
Haringey Households by Household composition



Source: 2011 Census, Table LC4104EW

Households by combined economic activity status, Haringey

■ Working households
 ■ Mixed households
 ■ Workless households

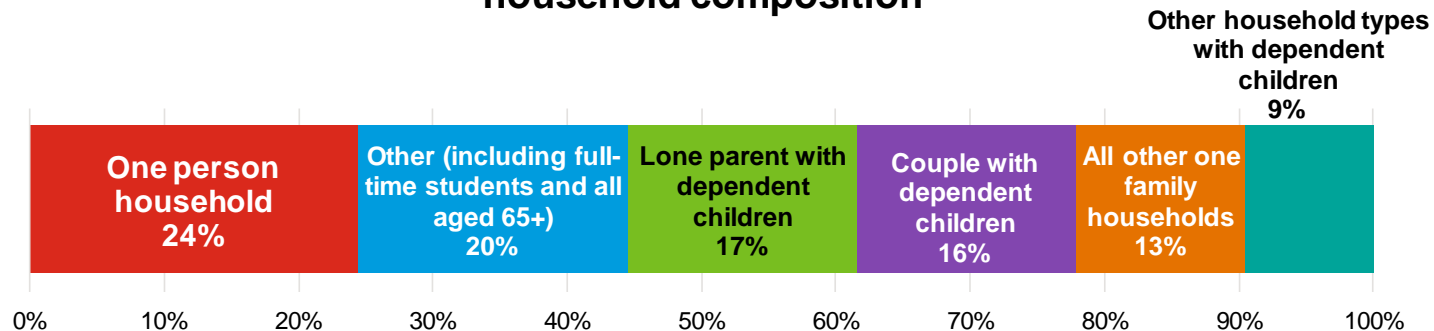


Source: 2011 Census

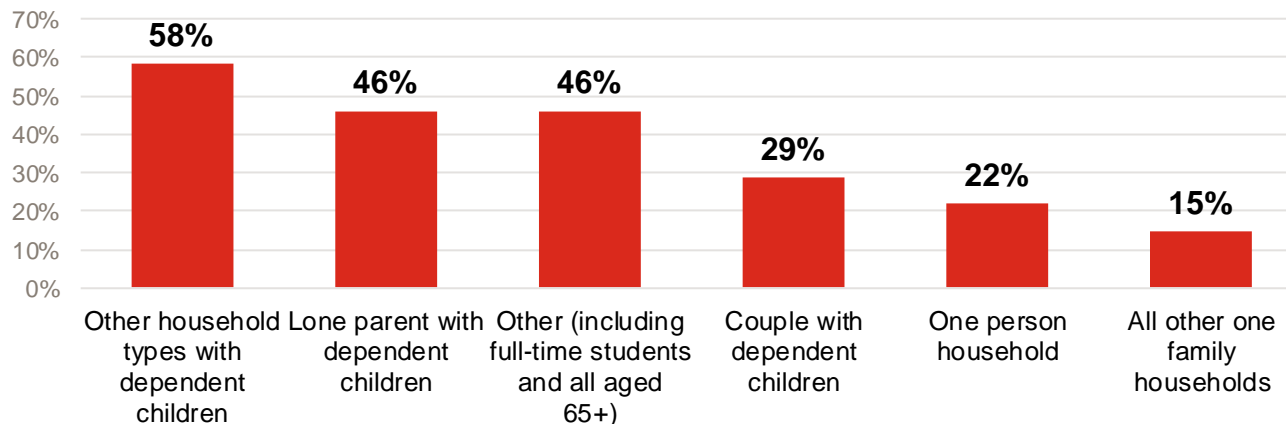
- Haringey has diverse household composition. 32% of households are one person households. 16% of households are couples with dependent children, and 11% are households with a lone parent with dependent children
- 59% of Haringey residents live in a flat, maisonette, or apartment with the remaining 41% living in a whole house or bungalow.

3% of households in Haringey are overcrowded (3,000) households. 46% of lone parent households with dependent children have at least 1 room less than the basic standard.

Households with at least 1 room less than basic standard, by household composition



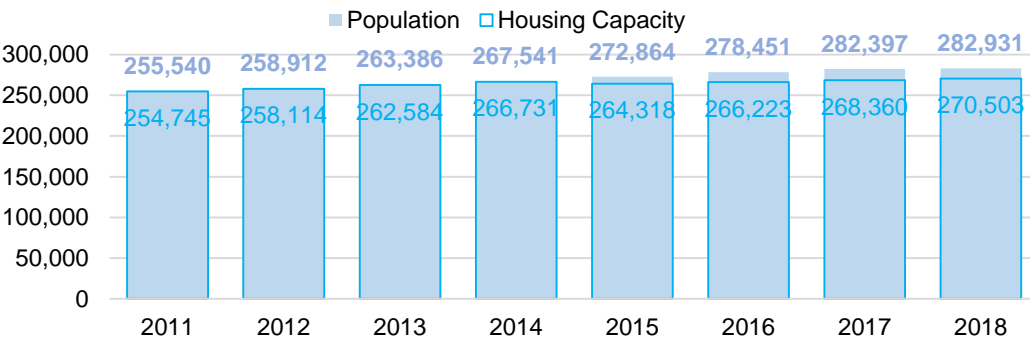
Percent of households that have at least 1 room less than basic standard, by household type



- 3% of households in Haringey are overcrowded, with over 1.5 persons per room. This is substantially higher than the statistical neighbour and London averages, and the 4th highest rate of all London boroughs.
- Many ethnic minority groups are over five times more likely to be in overcrowded households than those of White British ethnicity.
- 29% of households in Haringey have at least 1 room less than the basic standard. 24% of these households in Haringey are one person households.
- 58% of other household types with dependent children and 46% of lone parent households with dependent children are overcrowded.
- Across London those of Asian (14%), Black (11%) or Other (12%) ethnicity are more than five times more likely than those of White British ethnicity (2%) to be living in households with over 1 person per room.

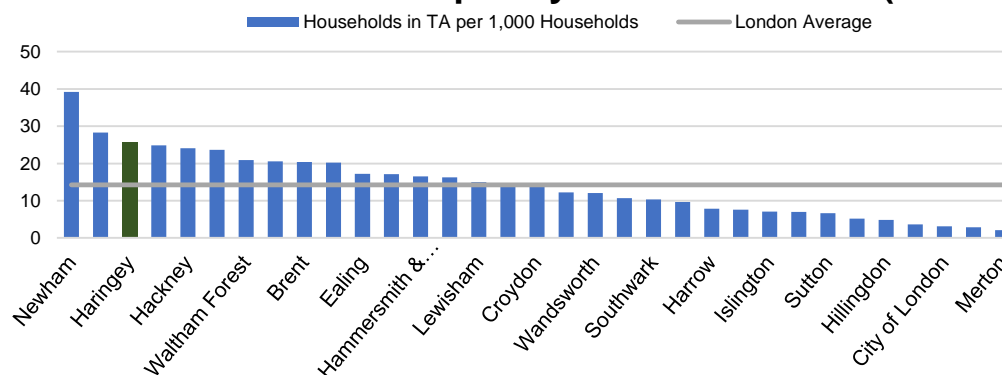
Haringey's population outnumbers the availability of housing by 12,000 people, with the population growing at a faster rate than housing capacity. Haringey has the third highest rate of households in TA in London.

Haringey Population vs. Housing Capacity, 2011-2018



Source: DCLG Household Projections and GLA Population Projections

Rate of Households in Temporary Accommodation (2017 Q4)*



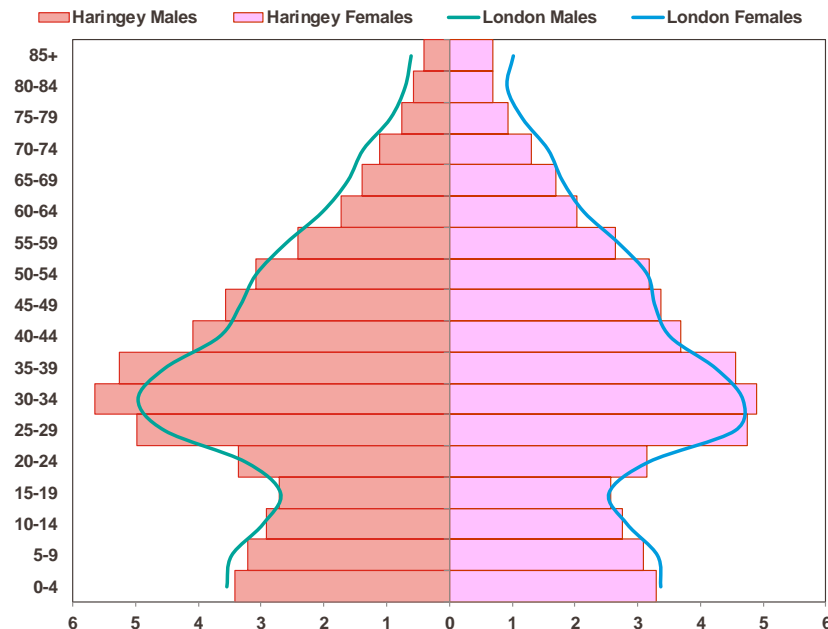
Source: MHCLG 2017

- Reflecting a national trend, Haringey has a housing deficit, with the population outnumbering the availability of housing by around 12,000 people. This problem is worsening; while overall housing capacity has increased in the last three years (by up to 1% y-o-y) our population has grown at a faster rate (by up to 2% y-o-y).
- The median monthly private rent in Haringey is £1,400 (12 month rolling period to Q3 2017/18), in line with the London median (£1,433). Median weekly local authority rents in Haringey are £106.44 (around £460 a month), which is also in line with the London median (£108.66).
- Median private rent has increased by 33% in the last 5 years, a higher rate than local authority rents (22%) and above the private rent increase seen across London more widely (25%).
- Just more than 3,000 households in Haringey (26 per 1,000 households) are living in temporary accommodation (statutory homeless). This is the third highest rate in London, and despite decreasing, it is 80% higher than the London level (14 per 1,000). 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.

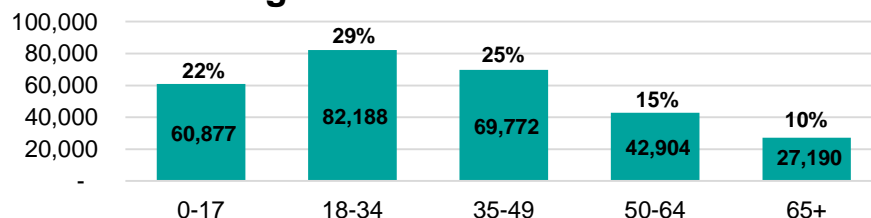
People: Adults

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.

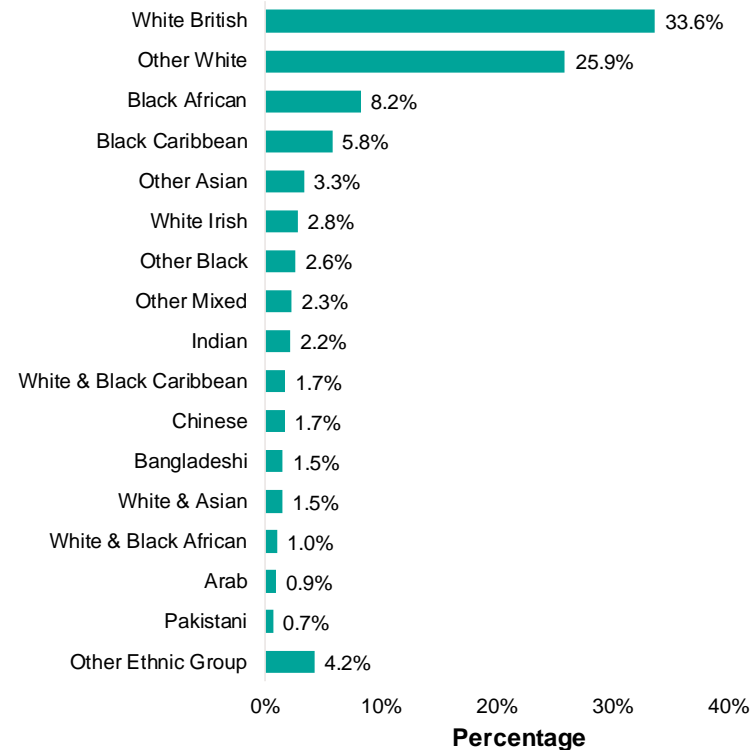
Haringey Population Pyramid
GLA SHLAA (2016) Population Estimates for 2018



Age Breakdown: 2018

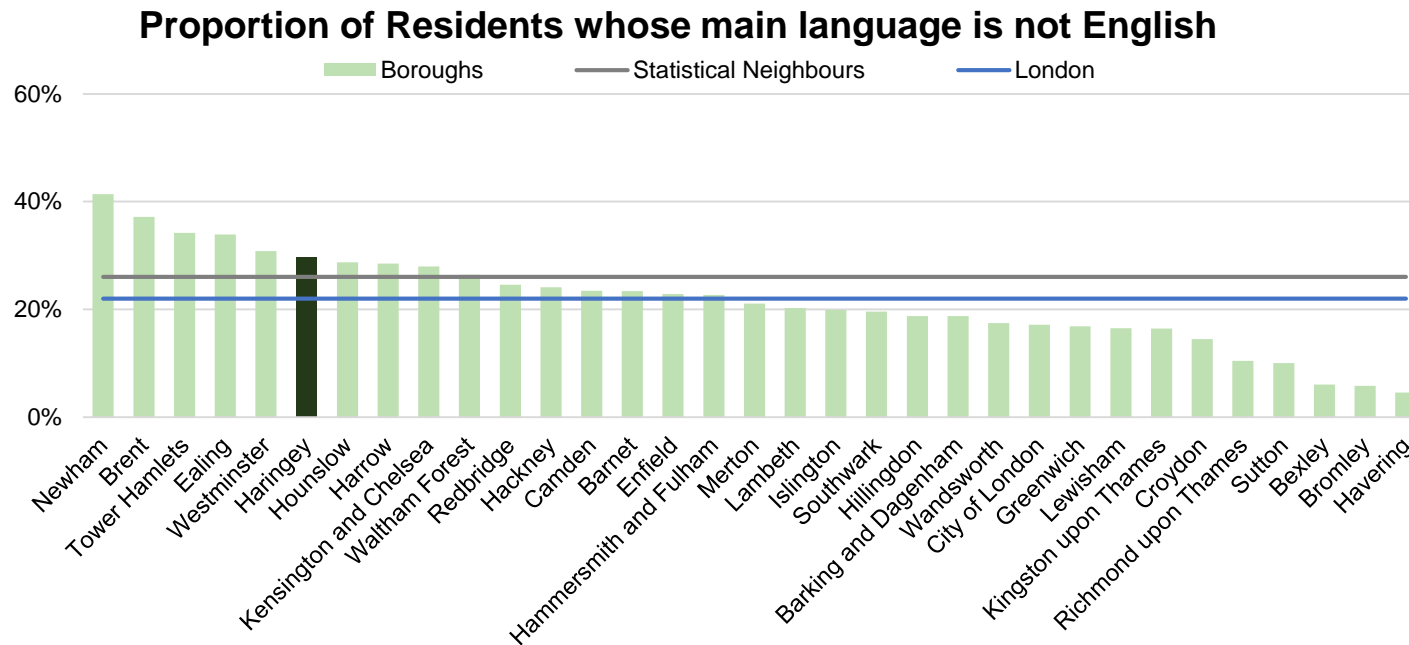


Distribution of population by ethnic group, Haringey, 2018



- 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.
- Around 15% of residents in Haringey are from Black ethnic groups and just under one in ten are Asian (9%).

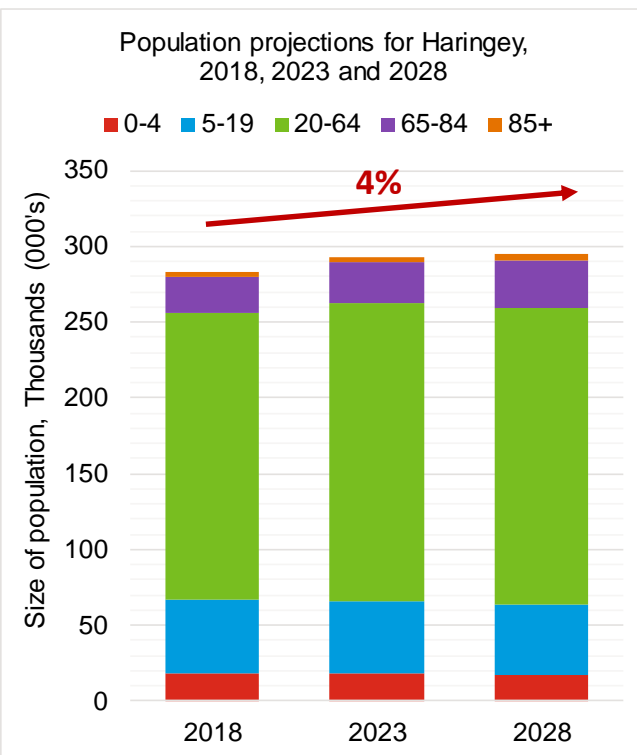
Over 180 languages are spoken by Haringey residents, and 30% of Haringey residents do not speak English as their main language.



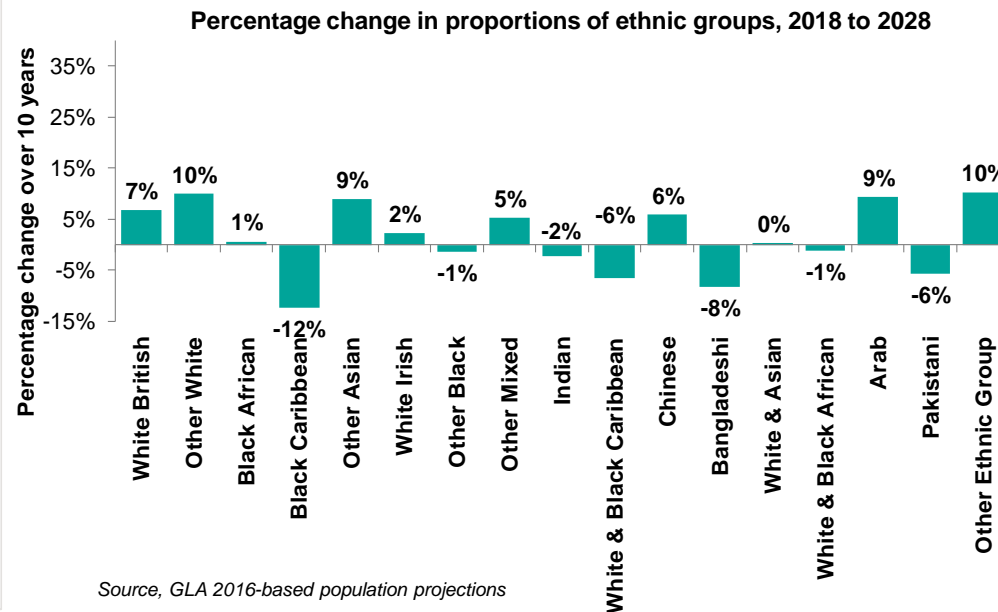
Source: ONS Census 2011

- 30% 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 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 residents are more likely to identify as having no religion (25% compared to 21% among both statistical neighbours and London).

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.



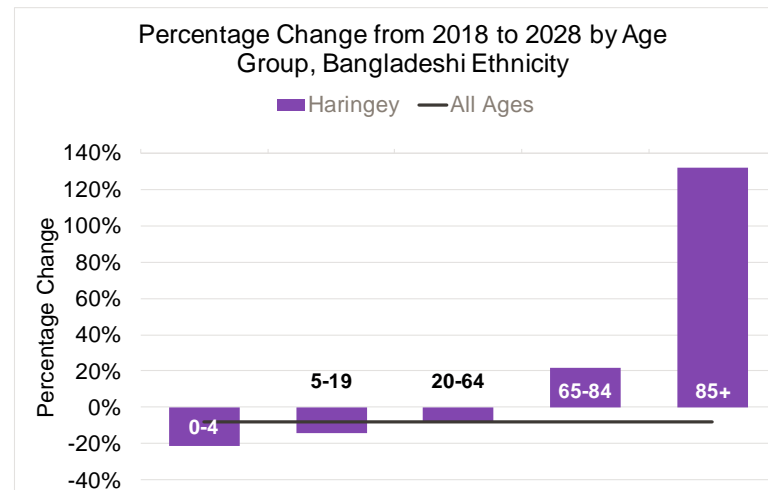
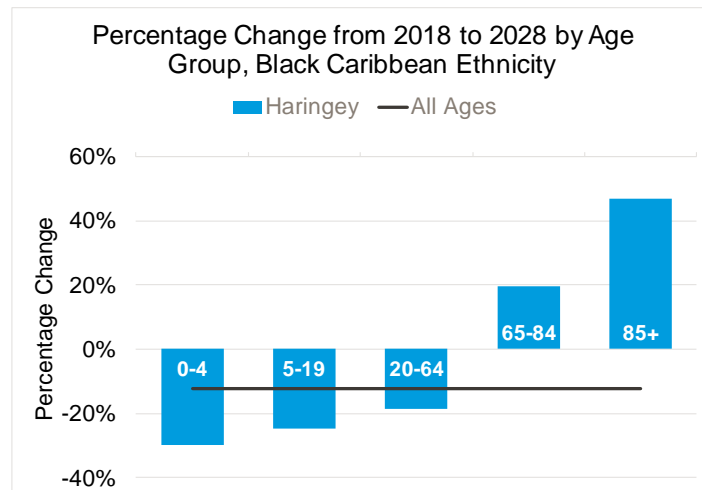
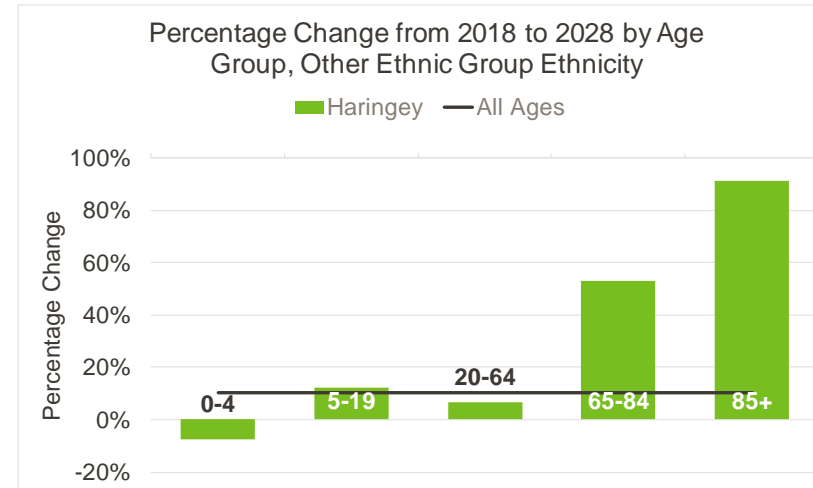
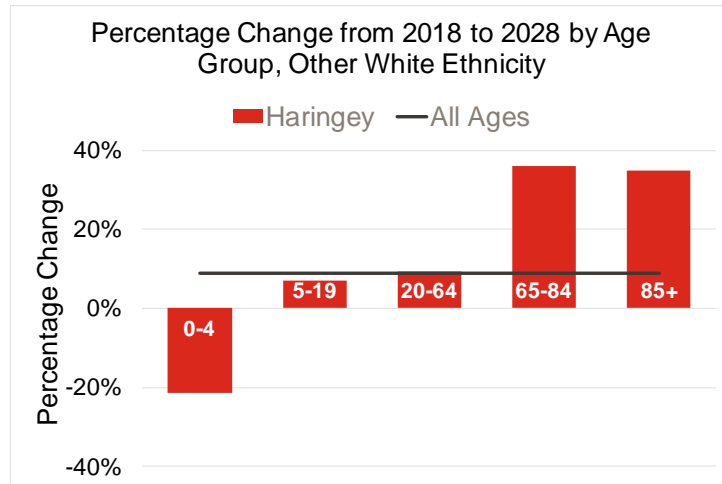
Source, GLA 2016-based population projections



Source, GLA 2016-based population projections

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

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

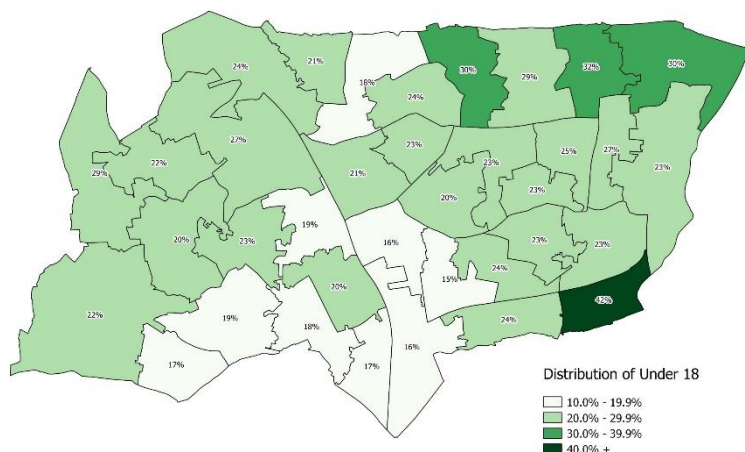


- Overall, the proportion of the population whose ethnicity is Other White and Other ethnic groups will increase by 10% respectively, while Black Caribbean and Bangladeshi ethnic groups will decrease as a proportion of the overall Haringey population (-12% and -8% respectively) between 2018 and 2028.
- 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.

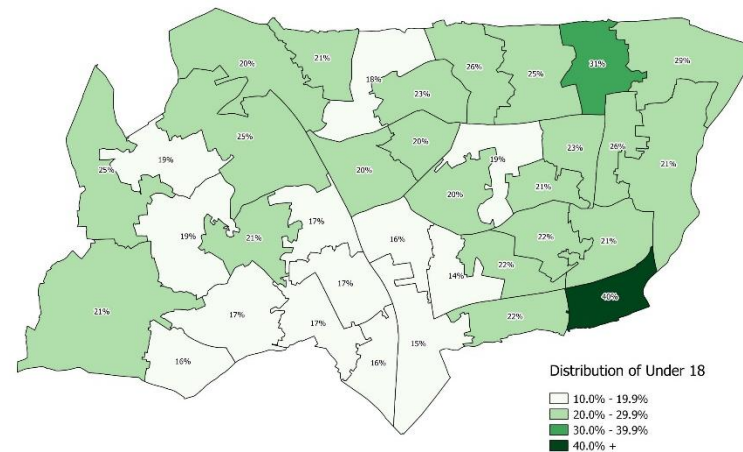
2018

Residents Under 18

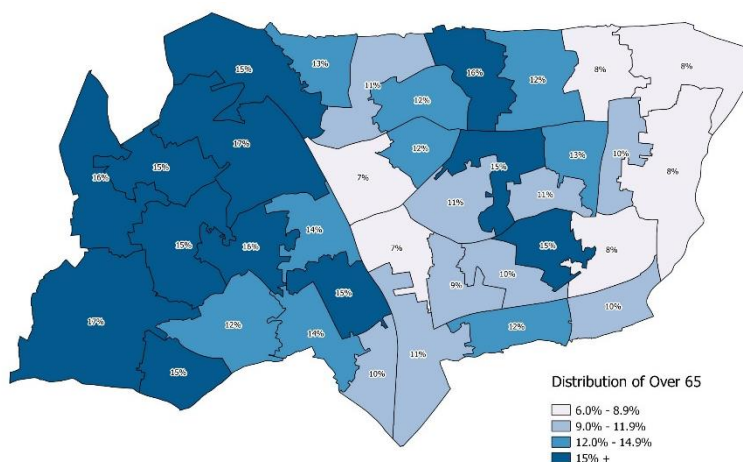
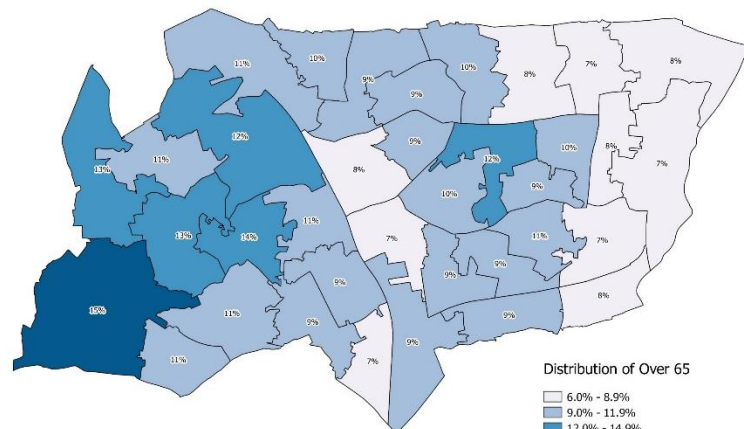


2028

- 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.
- 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.

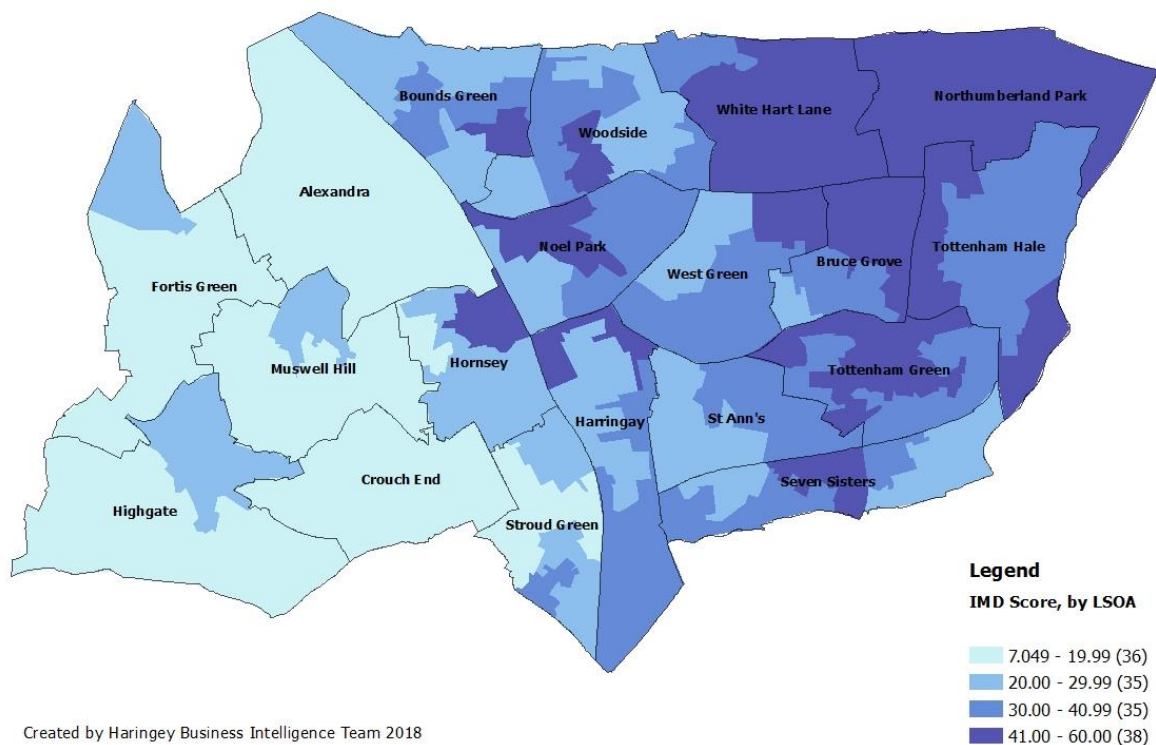


Residents Over 65



Haringey is the 6th most deprived borough in London, with deprivation more concentrated in the north east. Deprivation has reduced since 2010, though Haringey's London ranking has not shifted significantly.

Index of Multiple Deprivation Score 2015

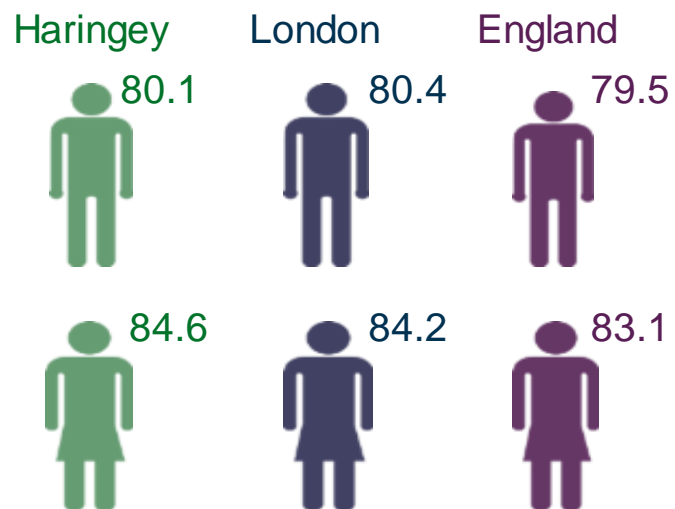


Created by Haringey Business Intelligence Team 2018

- Haringey is ranked 30 out of the 326 local authorities in England with respect to deprivation, and is the 6th most deprived in London as measured by the IMD score 2015 (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 and Crouch End – there are none.
- Although Haringey's overall IMD score has improved since 2010, improvements have been seen across London meaning that Haringey still ranks among the most deprived boroughs in the capital.

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)



Source, PHOF, 2018

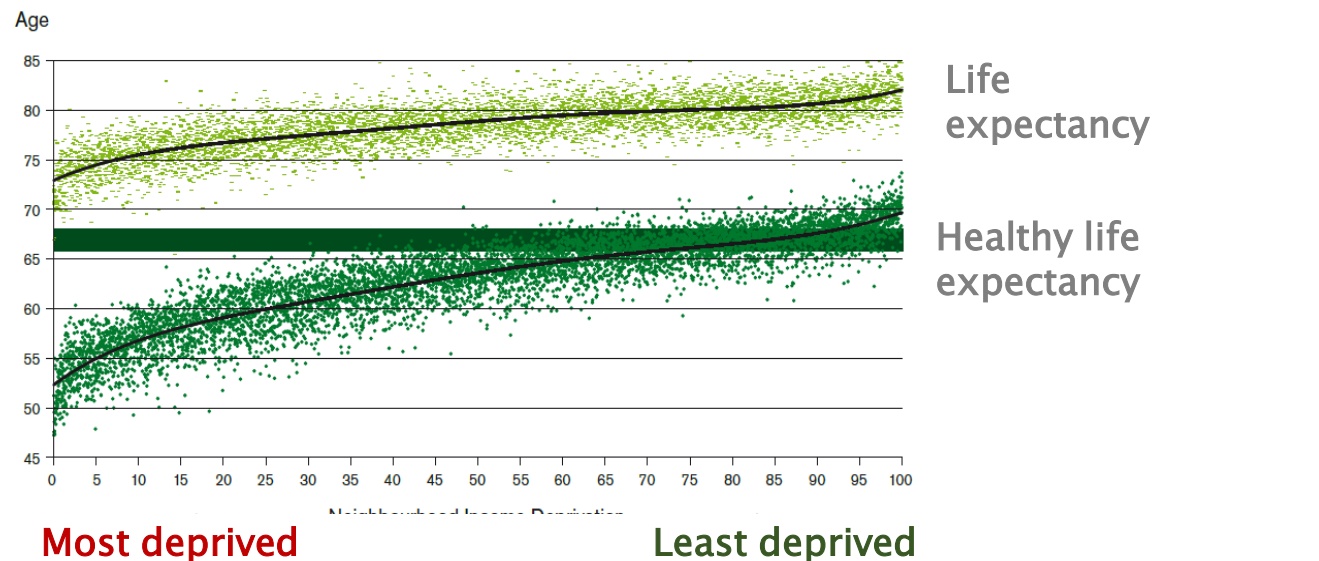
Inequality in Life Expectancy in Haringey



PHOF, 2018

- In Haringey, male life expectancy is now similar to London and England. Female life expectancy is similar to London and significantly higher than England.
- In Haringey, men have greater inequality in life expectancy than women across the social gradient (7.1 vs 4.5 fewer years for those living in the most deprived areas than those living in the least deprived areas).

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.

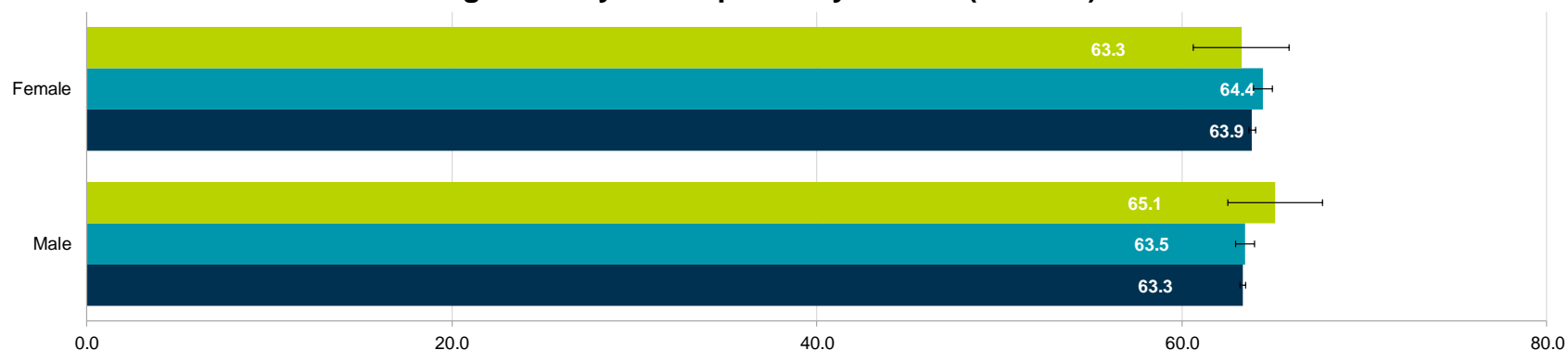


Most deprived

Least deprived

Average Healthy Life Expectancy at Birth (2013-15)

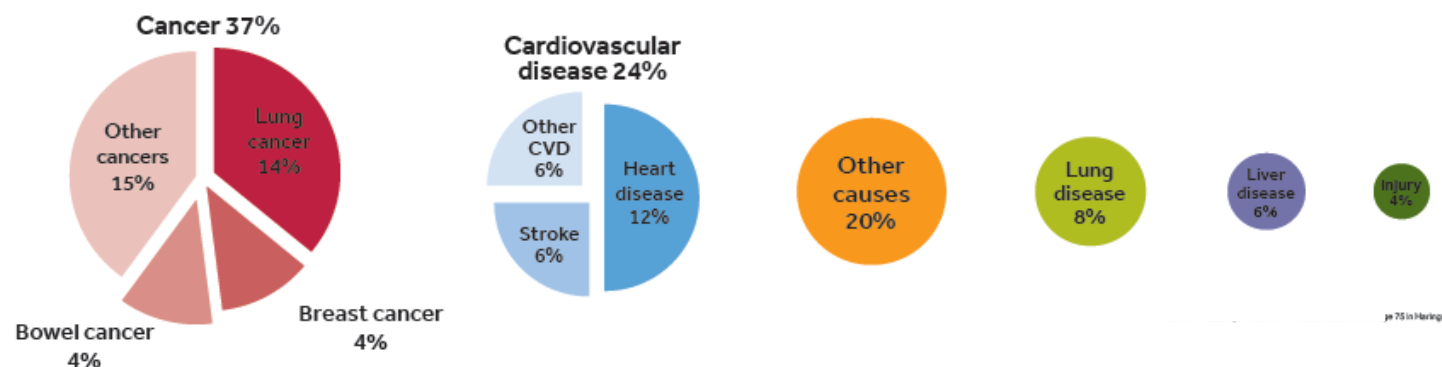
■ Haringey ■ London ■ England



- 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 similar to London and England, as is female healthy life expectancy (63).
- While women in Haringey live longer than their male counterparts, on average, their last 24 years are spent in poor health compared to the last 15 years spent in poor health among men.

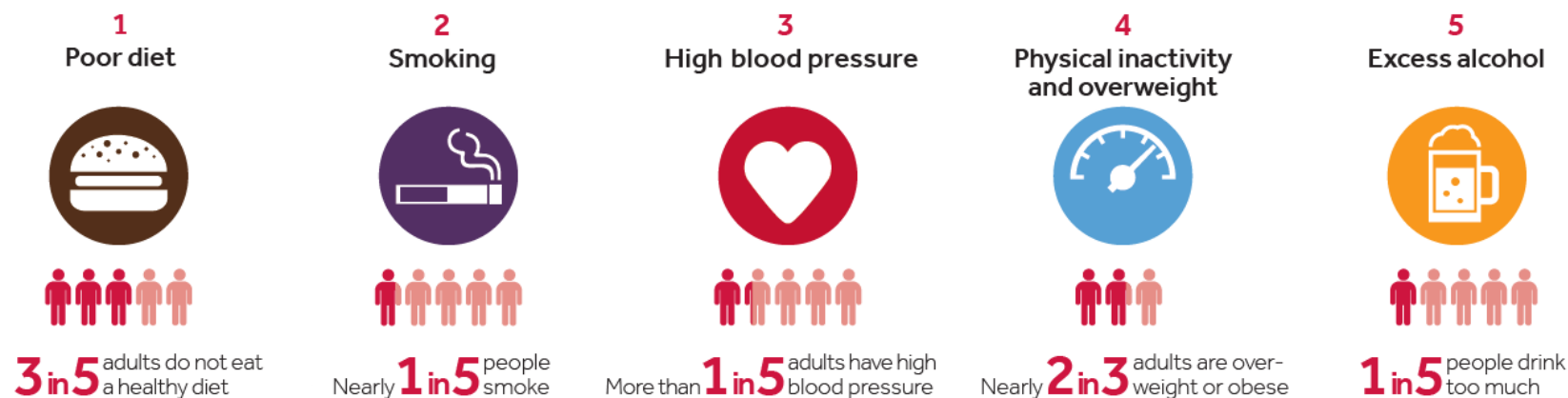
Cancer, cardiovascular disease and lung disease are the main causes of early death (deaths under the age of 75) in Haringey. The most common habits associated with long-term conditions, poor health and early death in Haringey are poor diet, smoking and high blood pressure.

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 report higher levels of life satisfaction and lower levels of anxiety than SNs or London. Most residents are optimistic about the future, though there is variation across demographic groups.

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

	Life Satisfaction		Worthwhile		Happiness		Anxiety*	
	Mean score 2016/17	Change since 2011/12	Mean score 2016/17	Change since 2011/12	Mean score 2016/17	Change since 2011/12	Mean score 2016/17	Change since 2011/12
Haringey	7.56	6%	7.67	4%	7.38	4%	3.01	-9%
SN Average	7.50	5%	7.69	4%	7.43	4%	3.14	-11%
London Average	7.54	4%	7.75	3%	7.46	4%	3.12	-8%

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

Source: Annual Population Survey, ONS 2017

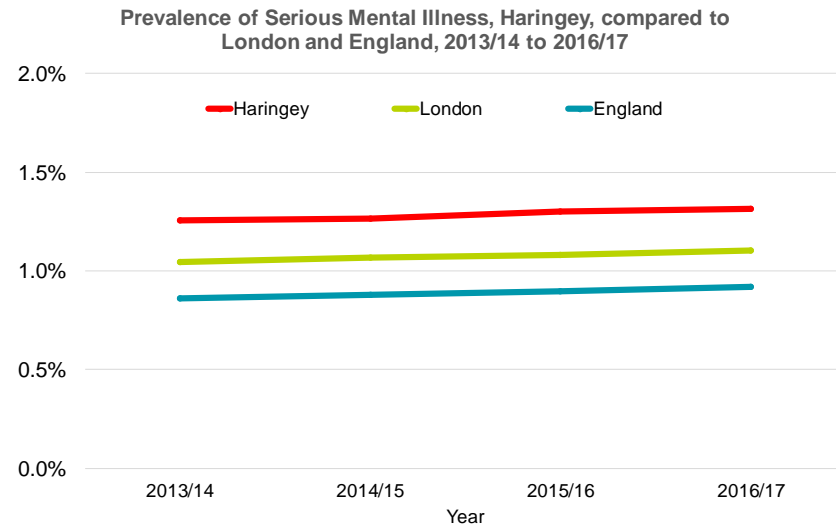
Two thirds of residents say they've been **feeling optimistic about the future often or all of the time (66%)**

- 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

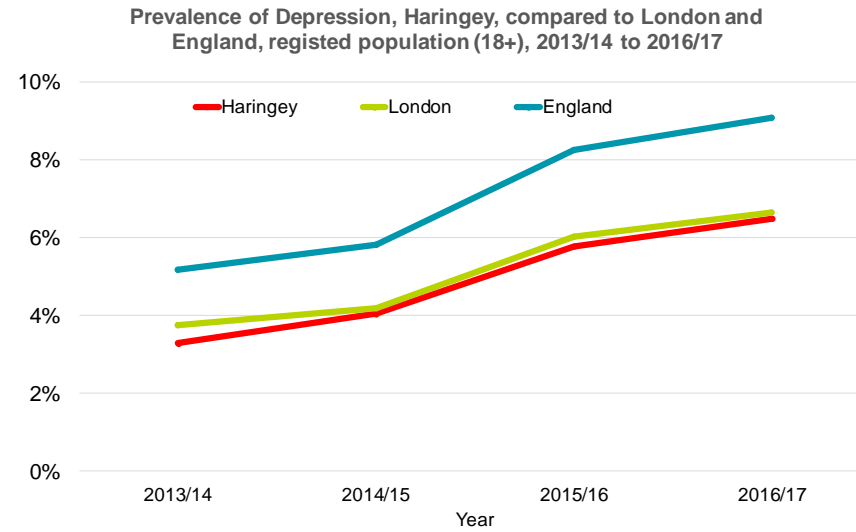
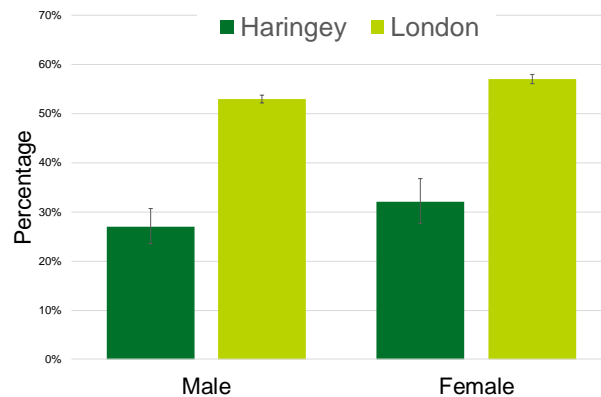
Source: Residents' Survey 2018

- Although Haringey residents report having better life satisfaction and lower anxiety levels compared to the SN and London averages, the borough is below average in terms of self-reported day to day happiness and how worthwhile residents feel the things they do in their life are.
- Nevertheless, between 2011/12 and 2016/17 Haringey saw improvements across all measures of self-reported wellbeing, as was the case among statistical neighbours and London.
- 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](#)).

Haringey has similar rates of depression (6.5%) compared to London but higher rates of serious mental illness (1.3%).



Percentage of adults in receipt of secondary mental health services living in stable and appropriate conditions, Haringey and London, 2016/17



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:

32%

Among women

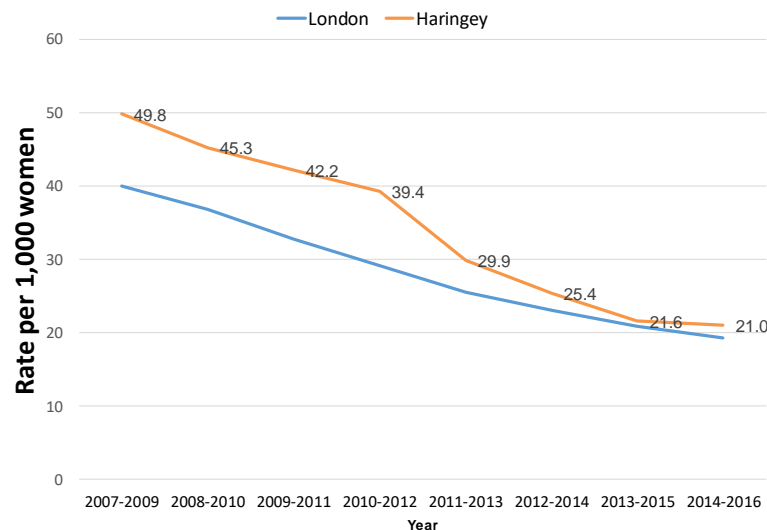
27%

Among men

- Around 15,600 people in Haringey or 6.5% 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.
- 4,000 people have been diagnosed with severe mental illness in Haringey (1.3%), 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.

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.

Crude rate of conceptions per 1,000 women aged 15-17 years by area of residence, 1998-2016 (3 year rolling average)



35.6%

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 1,778 per 100,000 compared with 1,547 for London & 795 for England (2016).
- 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 (19.2 per 1,000 versus 17.1) (2016)

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

18% of adults in Haringey are smokers.

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



- 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 larger proportion of babies with low birth weight compared to London, while the rate of asthma-related hospital admissions among under-19 year olds is lower than the London average.

91%

of eligible children in Haringey (5 year olds) have received one dose of the MMR vaccine in 2016/2017, which is equal to London, but lower than England (95%)

100%

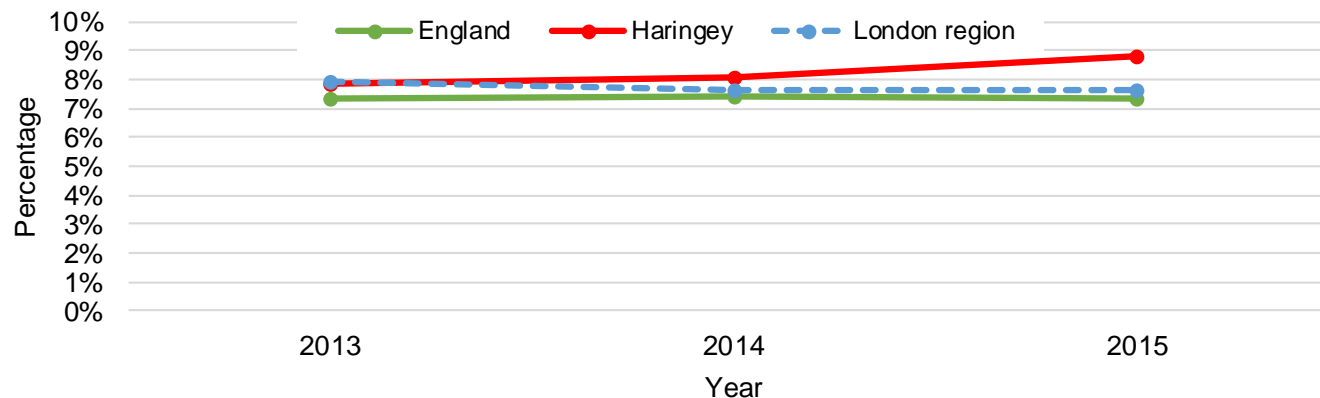
of children in care in Haringey (305 in total) were up to date with their immunisations in 2017

178

per 100,000 children (115 children in total) under 19 were admitted to hospital for asthma in Haringey in 2016/17. This is less than London (201 per 100,000) and England (203 per 100,000).

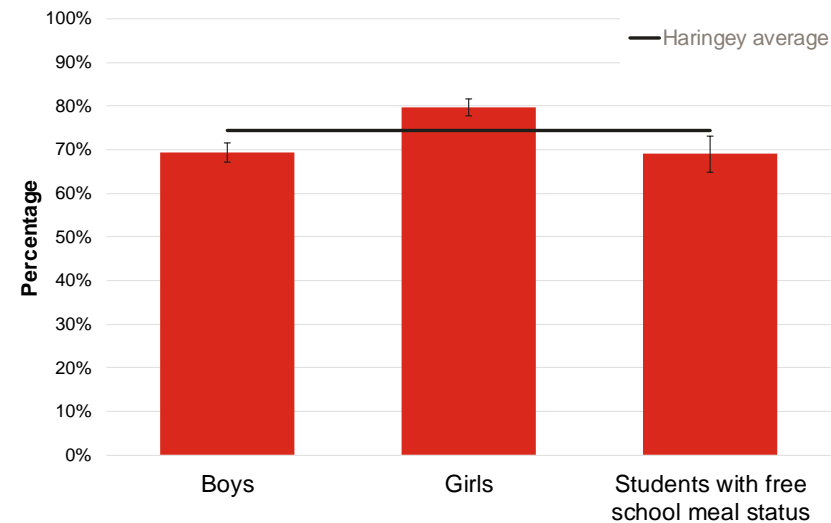
- In 2015, the percentage of babies with low birth weight was higher in Haringey (8.8%) compared to London (7.6%) and England (7.4%).
- There is a lower percentage of asthma-related hospital admissions among children under 19 years old compared to the London average (178 per 100,000 vs 203 per 100,000).

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



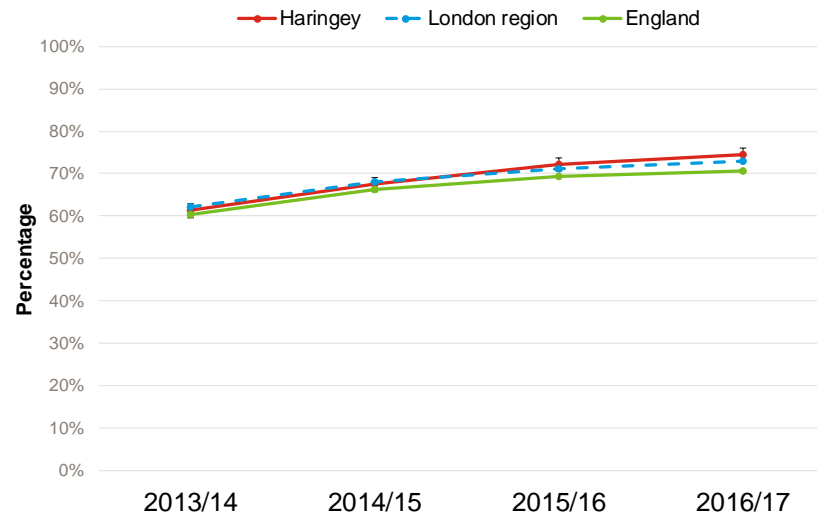
Boys (69%) and pupils with free school meal status (69%) are less likely to reach a good level of development at the end of reception, compared to the Haringey average (74%).

Percentage of children achieving a good level of development at the end of reception in Haringey in 2016/17



Source: Department for Education (DfE), EYFS Profile: EYFS Profile statistical series 2016/17

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 2016/17

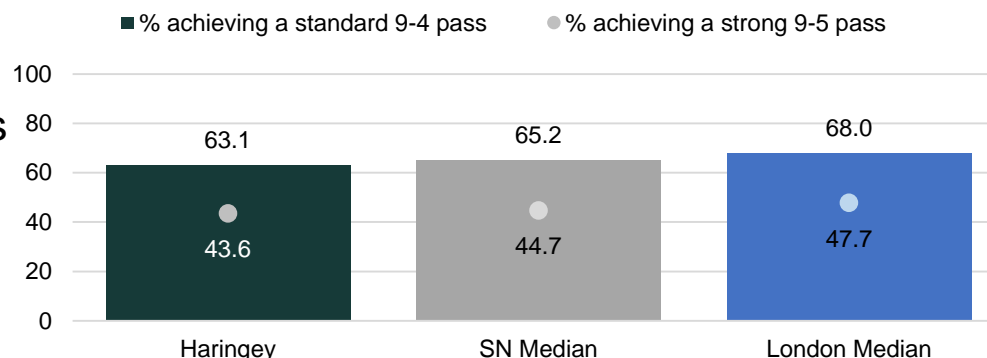
- In 2016/17, 74% of 5 year olds in Haringey were reaching a 'good level of development' at the end of reception, similar to the London average (73%).
- The proportion of 5 year olds reaching a good level of development has increased over time, in line with the national and London trends, but Haringey's proportion is now significantly higher than the England average.
- Boys (69%) and pupils with free school meal status (69%) are less likely to reach a good level of development at the end of reception, compared to the Haringey average (74%).

GCSE attainment in Haringey has improved significantly over time, though performance is slightly below the SN and London averages. Haringey's Progress 8 score is above average.

Haringey **rank 61st in England** (out of 152 local authorities) for **GCSE attainment** (% pupils achieving strong 9-5 pass in English and Maths). Although in the 2nd quartile, this represents **improved performance since 2015**

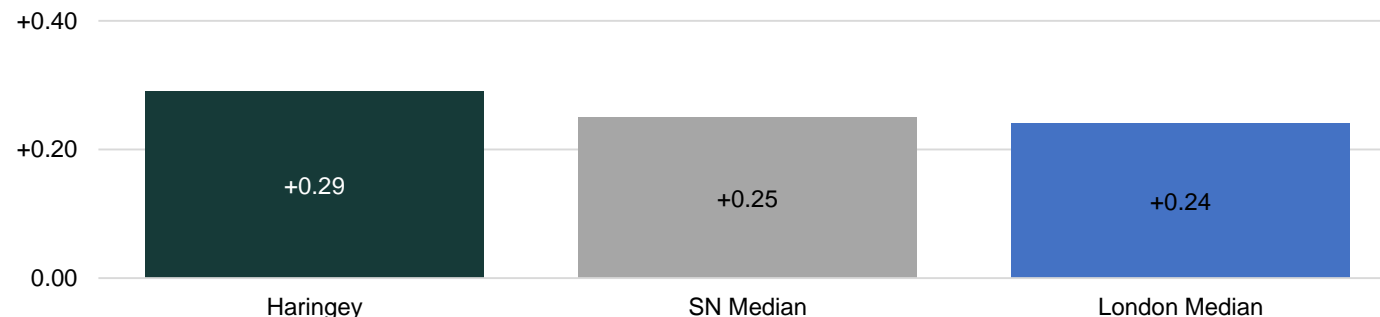
Source: DfE 2016/17

GCSE Attainment (% pupils achieving a standard 9-4 pass in English and Maths), 2016/17



Source: DfE 2016/17

Average Progress 8 score per pupil, 2016/17



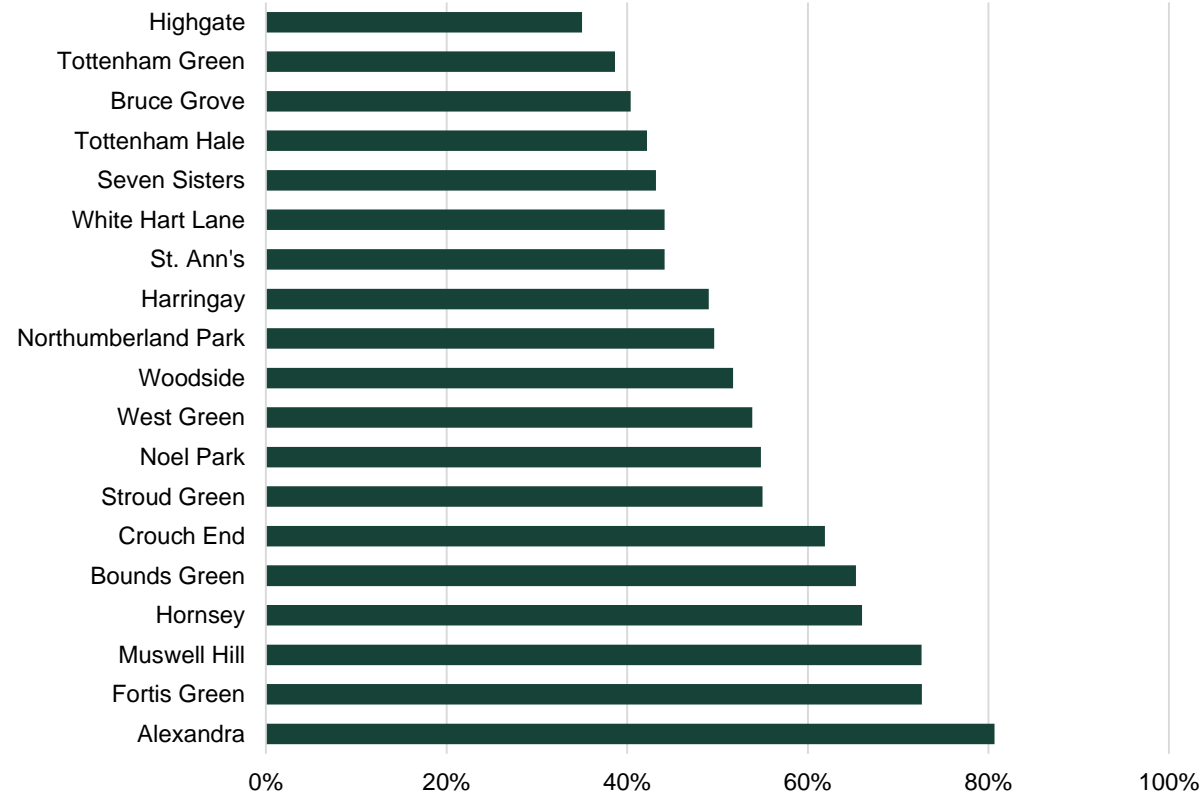
Source: DfE 2016/17

- Haringey currently ranks 61st in England for GCSE attainment, out of 152 local authorities. The borough has improved considerably since its 2015 rank of 105.
- While performing comparatively well at the national level, 63.1% of Haringey pupils achieved a standard 9-4 pass in English and Maths in 2016/17, which is slightly below the statistical neighbour (65.2%) and London (68%) median.
- The proportion of those achieving a strong 9-5 pass (43.6%) is also slightly below the SN (44.7%) and London (47.7%) median.
- Haringey pupils show positive signs of improvement in their education, with a higher than average Progress 8 score (+0.29, compared to +0.25 among SNs and +0.24 in London). This is the 14th highest of all London boroughs.

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, and is particularly low among black boys. There is a comparatively small attainment gap in Haringey between pupils on free school meals and those that are not.

GCSE Attainment by Ward, 2016/17
(% resident pupils achieving 5+ grades 9-4 incl. English & Maths)



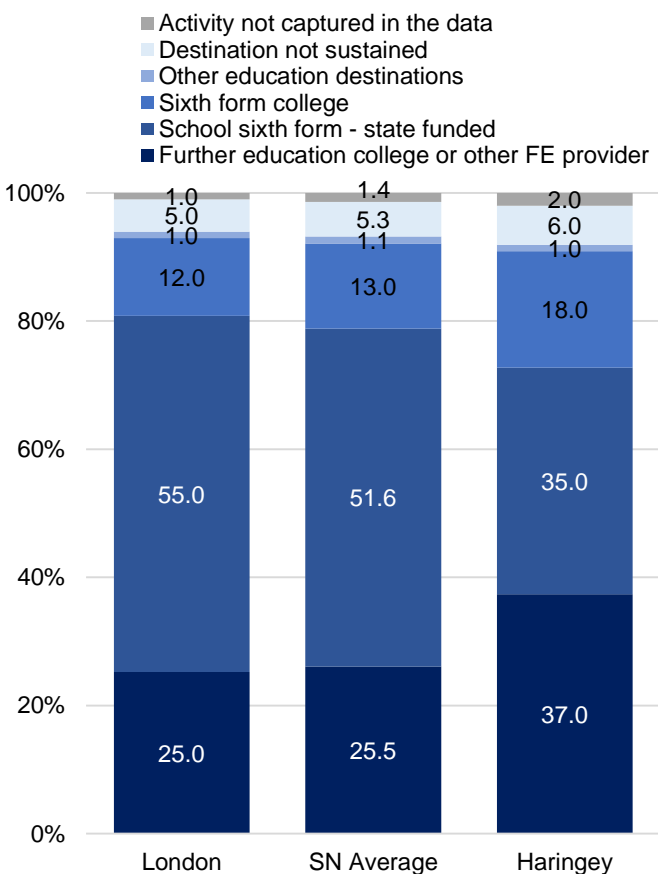
Source: DfE 2016/17

- There is significant variation in attainment across Haringey's wards, with 35% in Highgate achieving 5 or more GCSEs at grades 9 to 4 including English and Maths, half the proportion of pupils that achieve the same in Alexandra (80.7%).
- There are substantial attainment gaps between different demographic groups. Black boys have the lowest attainment of all ethnic and gender groups (in 2015/16 52.3% achieved A*-C in English and Maths, compared to 61.3% of all pupils across London).
- While there is a clear attainment gap between children on free school meals in the borough and those who are not, the gap is relatively small in Haringey. 54% of pupils eligible for free school meals achieve A*-C in English and Maths, while 63.7% of pupils across the borough do. This 9.7% percentage point difference is much smaller than the average across all London boroughs (16.7%).

**There is no secondary school in Highgate, and attainment is thought to be particularly low due to many pupils going to school out of borough and there being a smaller base size for this group.*

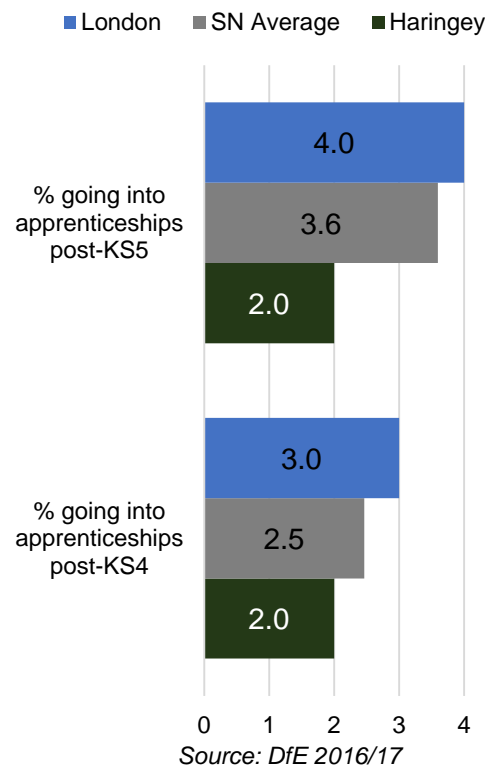
Post-KS5, Haringey pupils are less likely to go on to HE institutions than pupils among SNs and London boroughs. Pupils leaving KS4 and KS5 are also less likely than those in SNs and London to take on an apprenticeship.

Pupil destinations after completing key stage 4 (state-funded mainstream schools), 2015/16



Source: DfE 2016/17

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

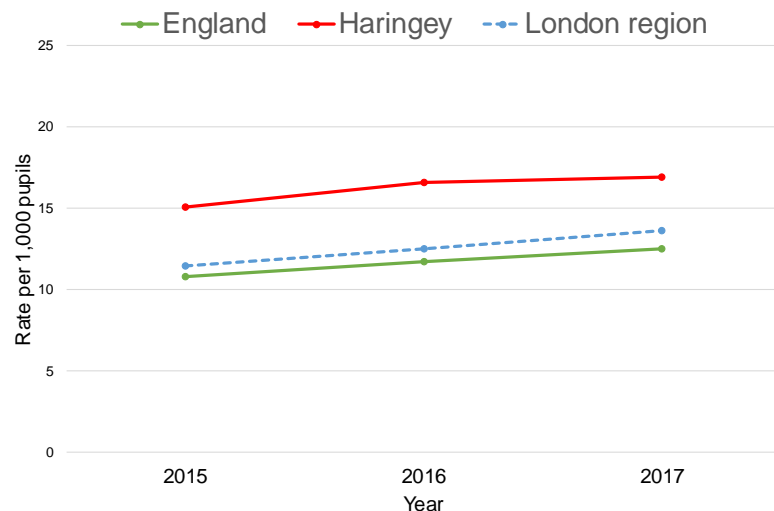


Source: DfE 2016/17

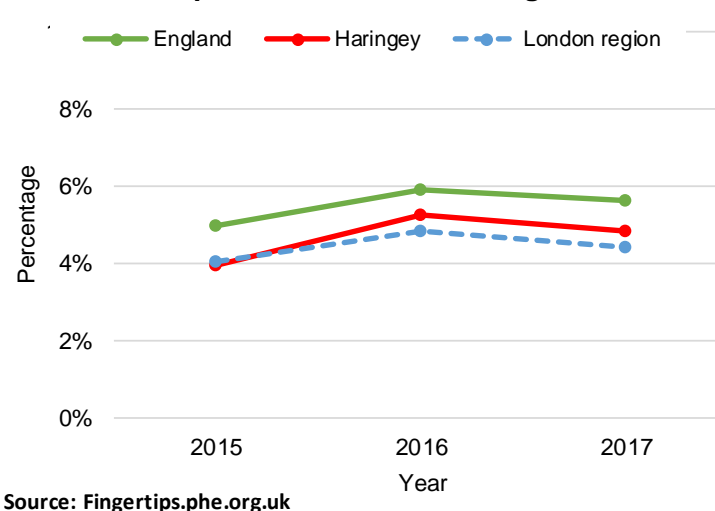
- After completing KS4, Haringey pupils are more likely to go to a 6th form college or FE college (or other FE provider) than the average, and less likely to go to a state-funded school 6th form.
- After completing KS5, Haringey pupils are less likely than average to go to HE institutions (61%, compared to 67% among SNs and London), and more likely to go to FE colleges or other FE providers (11%, vs. 7% among SNs and 6% in London).
- As well as having fewer pupils going into HE generally, a smaller proportion of Haringey pupils go to the top third of HE institutions (25%) compared to SNs and London (30% and 32% respectively).
- 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 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 higher rate of pupils with autism.

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

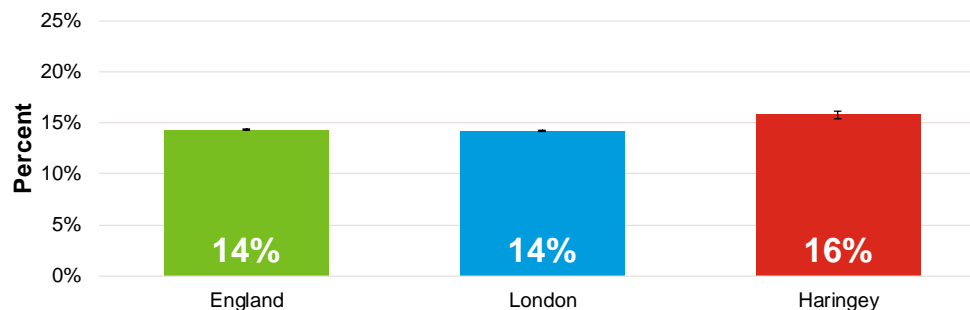


Percentage of pupils with LD in Haringey, compared to London and England



- LD - Downward trend for 2016/2017 where Haringey is comparable to the London average (5%).
- In 2017, a rate of 17 children per 1,000 pupils in Haringey were known by schools to have Autism, a higher rate than the London average (14 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 significantly higher than the London and England averages (16% compared to 14%, respectively).
- Of all London boroughs, Haringey has the fifth largest proportion of secondary school pupils with special education needs (compared to 19th at primary), and the third largest proportion that have a SEN statement or EHC Plan.

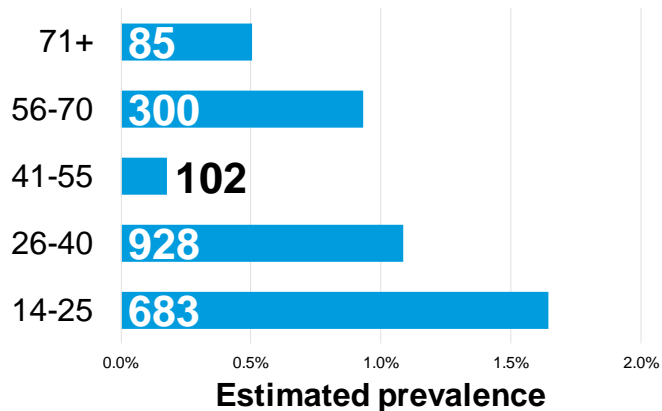
Percentage of all school age pupils with special educational needs, Haringey compared to London and England, 2017



Source: Department for Education, 2017

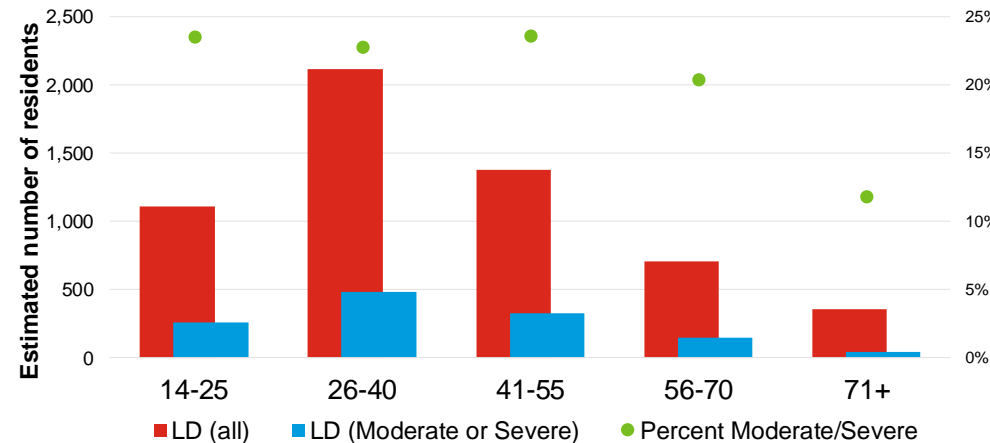
An estimated 5,700 Haringey residents aged 14 and over are estimated to have a learning disability, and around 2,100 residents are estimated to have autism.

Estimated number of people with autism by age group, resident population aged 14 and over, Haringey, 2018



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

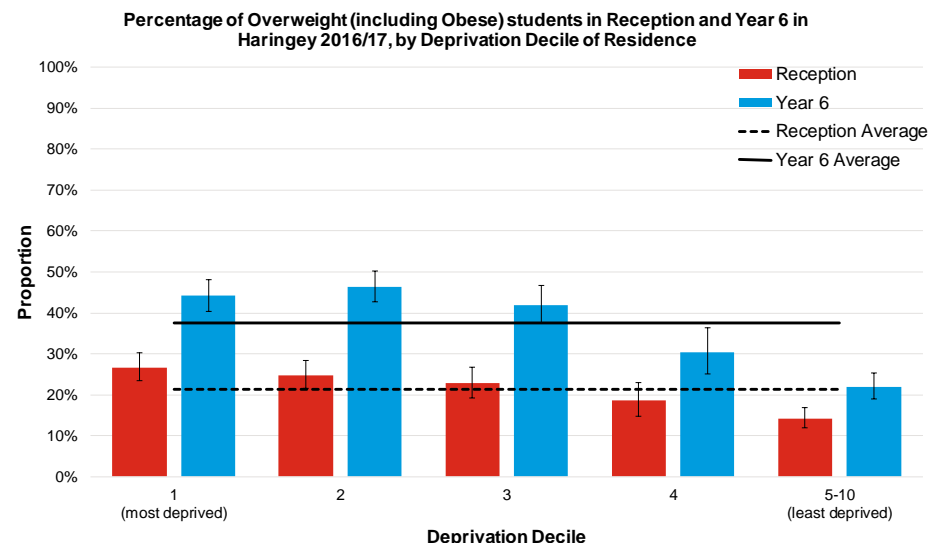
Estimated number and prevalence of people with a learning disability (LD) and a moderate or severe LD by age group, resident population aged 14 and over, Haringey, 2018



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 almost 5,700 Haringey residents aged 14 and over have a learning disability, including 1,110 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.

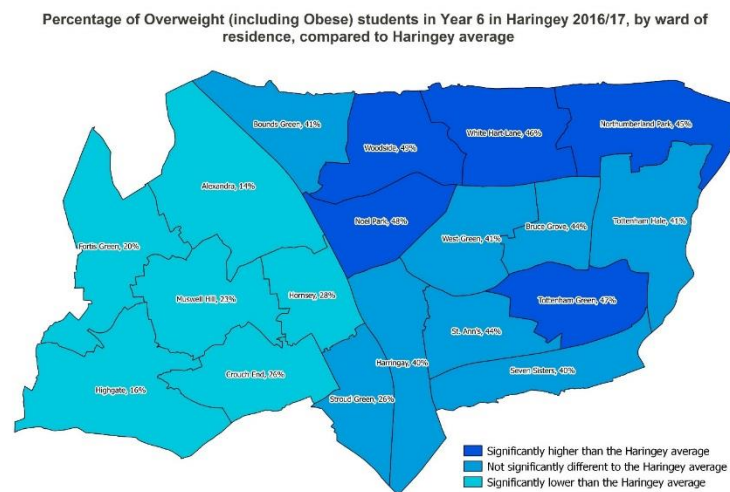
In Haringey in 2016/17, 21% of all Reception year students and 38% of all Year 6 students were recorded as overweight or obese.



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

46% among students from **Other ethnic groups.**

44% among students from **Black ethnic groups.**

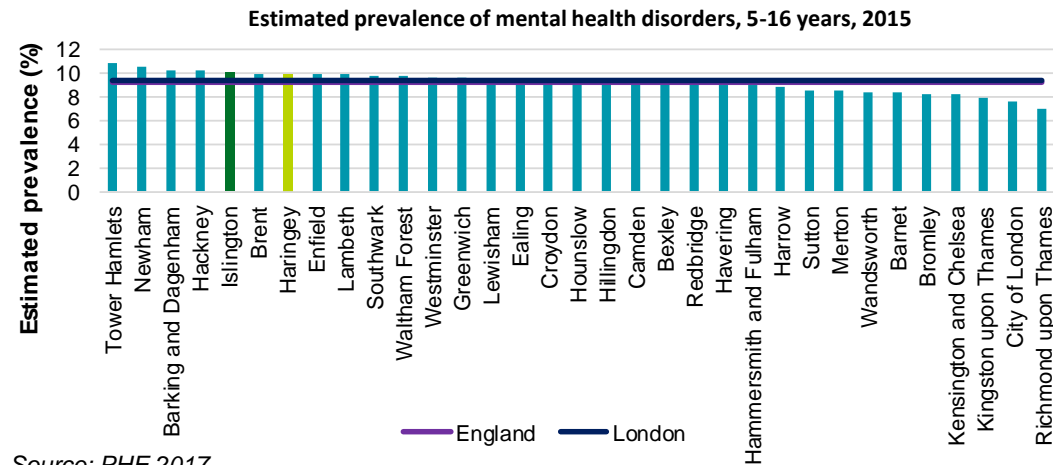


and significantly lower than the Haringey average among other ethnic groups:

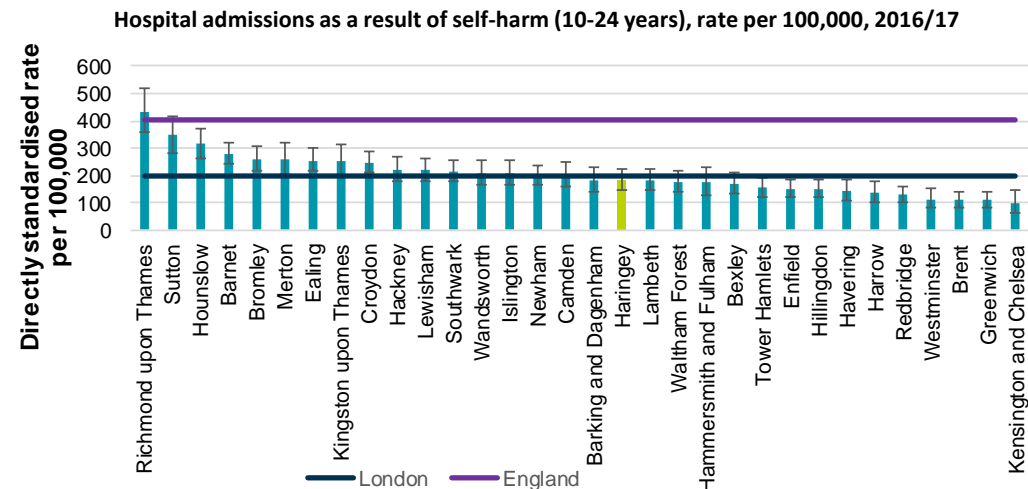
33% among students from **White ethnic groups.**

- In 2016/17, 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 no significant variation in prevalence of overweight/obesity between ethnic groups or gender in Haringey in Reception in 2016/17, but there was in Year 6:
 - A significantly higher proportion of male students (42%) were overweight/obese in Year 6 than female students (33%).

One in 10 young people aged 5-16 are estimated to have a mental health disorder in Haringey.



Source: PHE 2017



Source: PHE 2018

Haringey:
9.9%



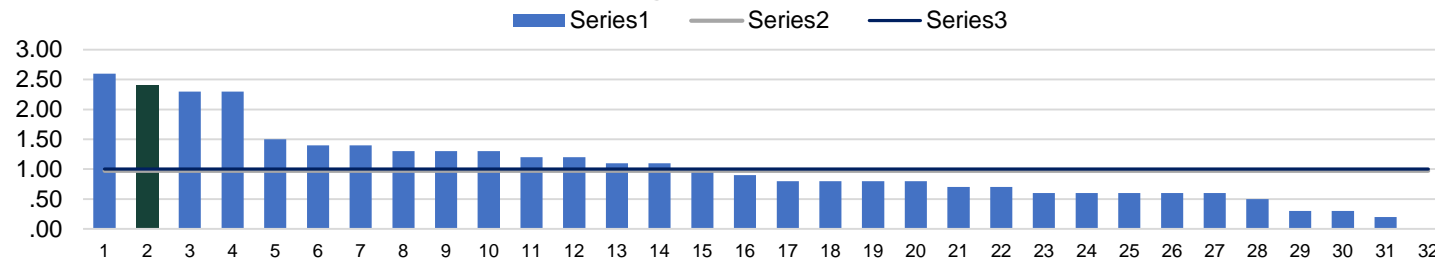
London:
9.3%

England:
9.2%

- In 2015, there were **3,817** children and young people in Haringey with a mental health disorder, a higher estimated prevalence of mental health disorders than London and England. This includes anxiety disorders, emotional disorders, hyperkinetic disorders and depression.
- 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.

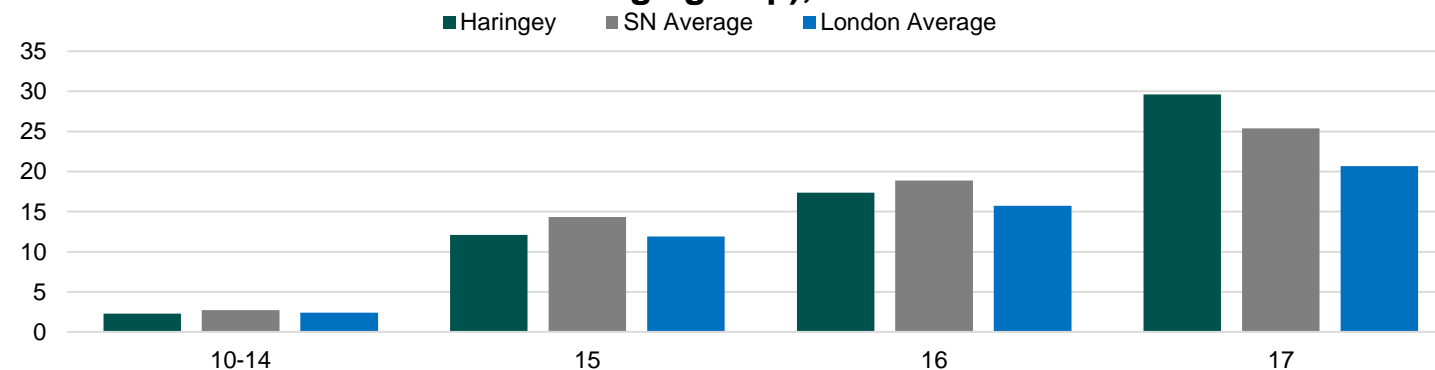
Haringey has the second highest rate of drug use (excluding Cannabis) among 15 year olds of all London boroughs. There is also a higher than average rate of 17 year olds cautioned or sentenced in the borough.

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

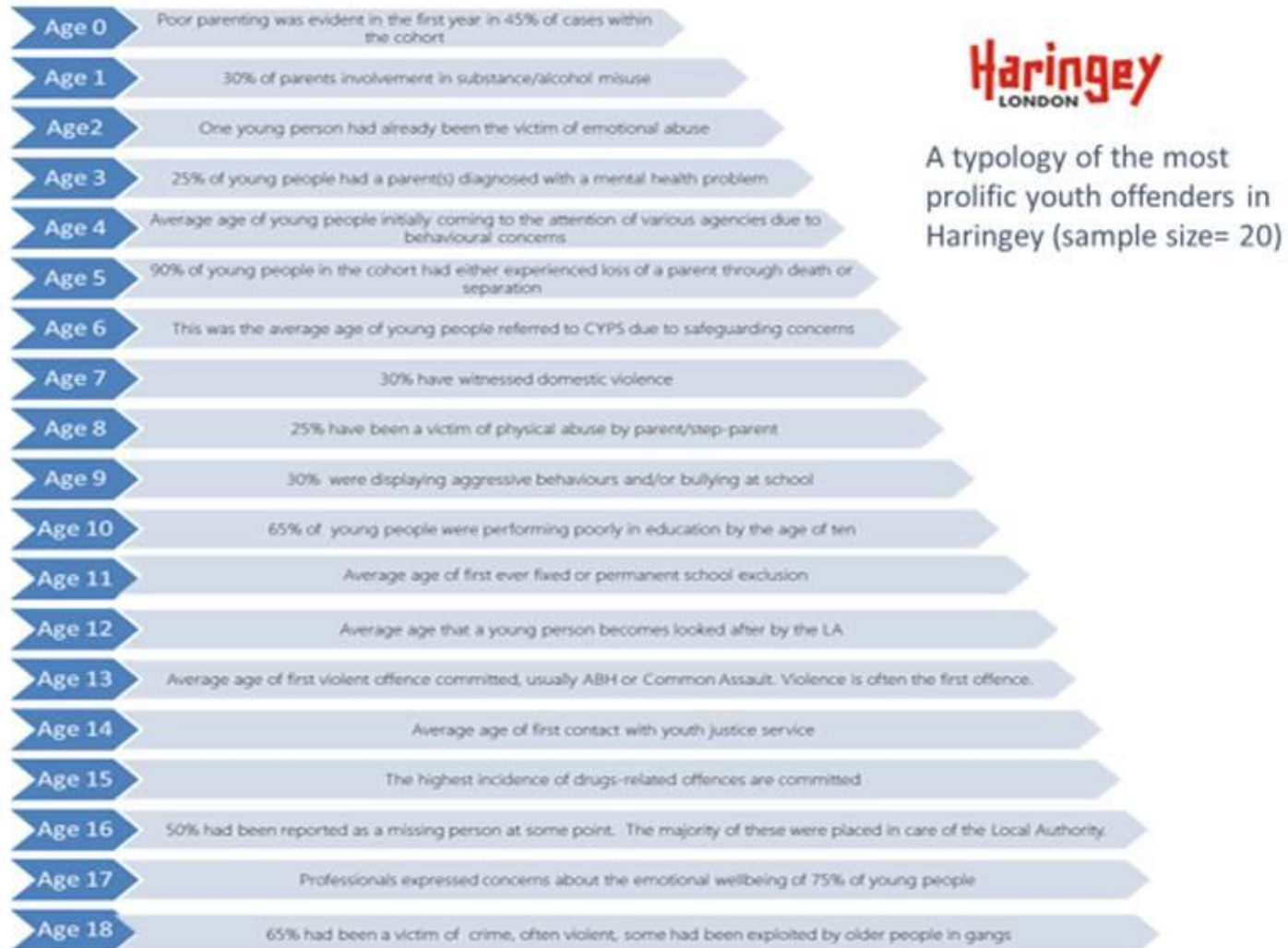
Rate of Young People Cautioned or Sentenced per Population (per 1,000 in each age group), 2016/17



Source: MPS 2017

- 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.
- Though the rate of 10 to 14 year olds cautioned or sentenced in Haringey is lower than the SN average and in line with London, the rate of young people cautioned or sentenced in the borough increases more sharply with age. The rate of 17 year olds being cautioned or sentenced is substantially higher in Haringey (29.6 per 1,000) than it is among SNs or London (25.4 and 20.7 per 1,000 residents respectively).

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.

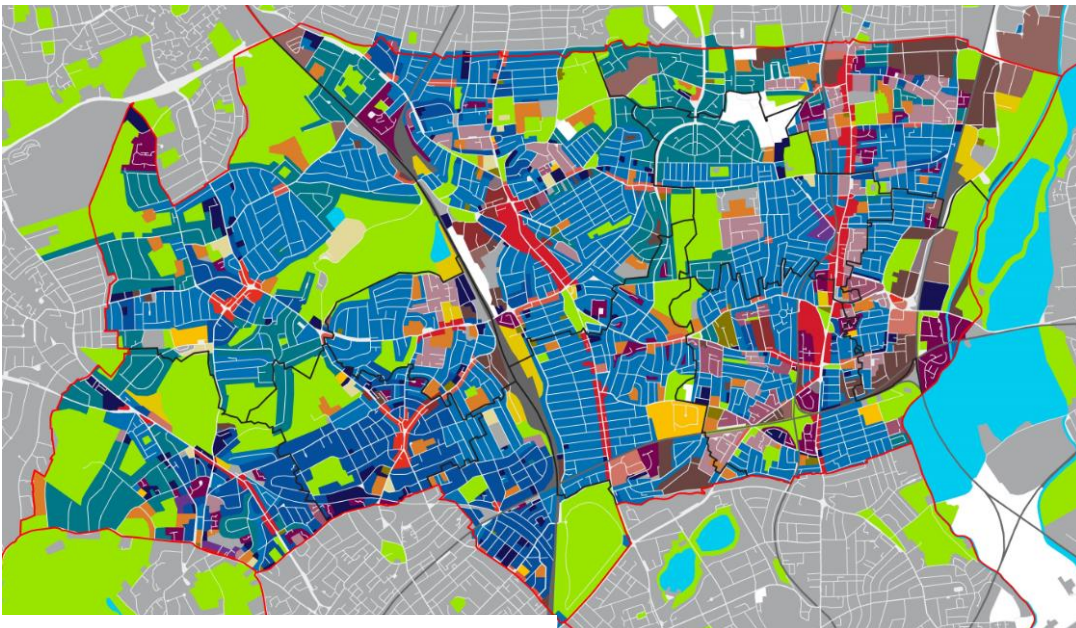


- In their early years, there are a number of events and circumstances that are common to Haringey's 20 most prolific youth offenders.
- Poor parenting is evident in the first year of life in 45% of cases; parental involvement in substance or alcohol misuse is evident in 30% of cases by the age of 1; 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

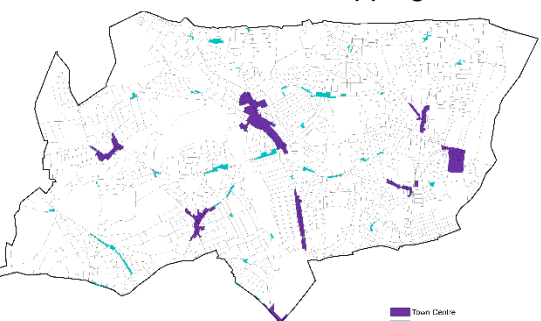


Legend - Character types

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
	Parks and gardens (5.1)
Campus	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)
Street layout	Allotments (5.9)
Burgage plot / medieval (3.1)	Blue space - natural
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)	
	Blue space - natural
Estate layout	Canals (6.4)
Slabs and tower blocks (3.6)	Leats (6.5)
Open courts (3.7)	Reservoirs, basins and lakes (6.6)
Cul-de-sacs (3.8)	

- 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.

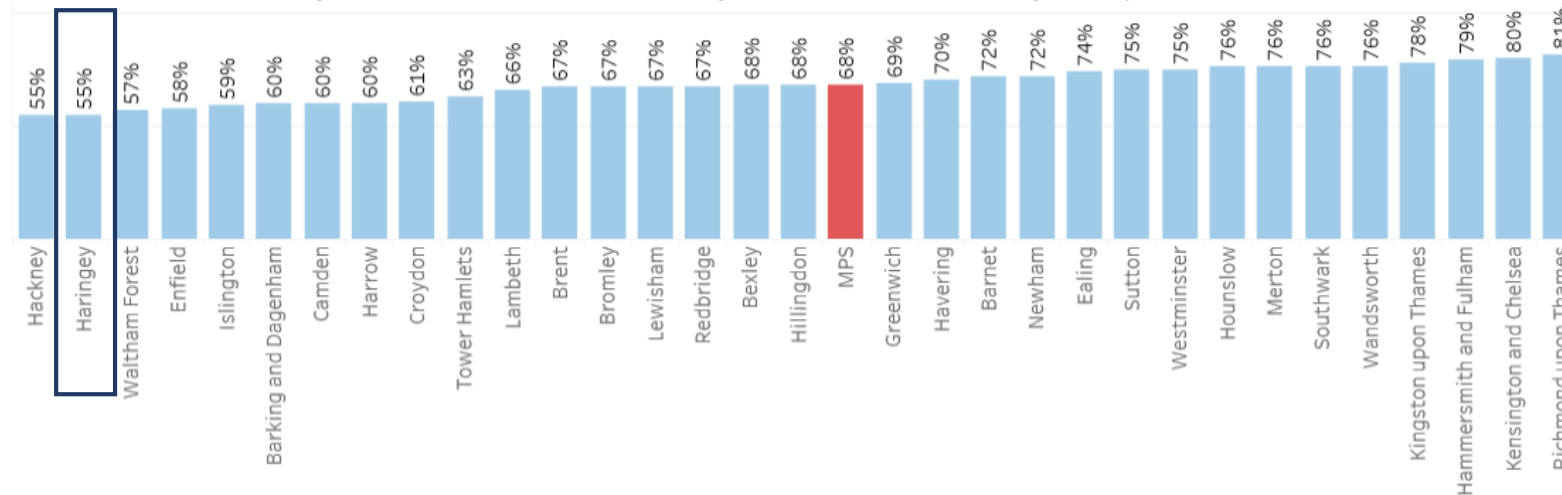
Town Centres & Local Shopping Centres



Source: Haringey Council, 2015

55% of Haringey residents agree that police do a good job in the local area – the second lowest level of all London boroughs. In some neighbourhoods as many as half of residents say they feel unsafe after dark.

Showing % of residents who agree “Police do a good job in the local area”, 2017



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

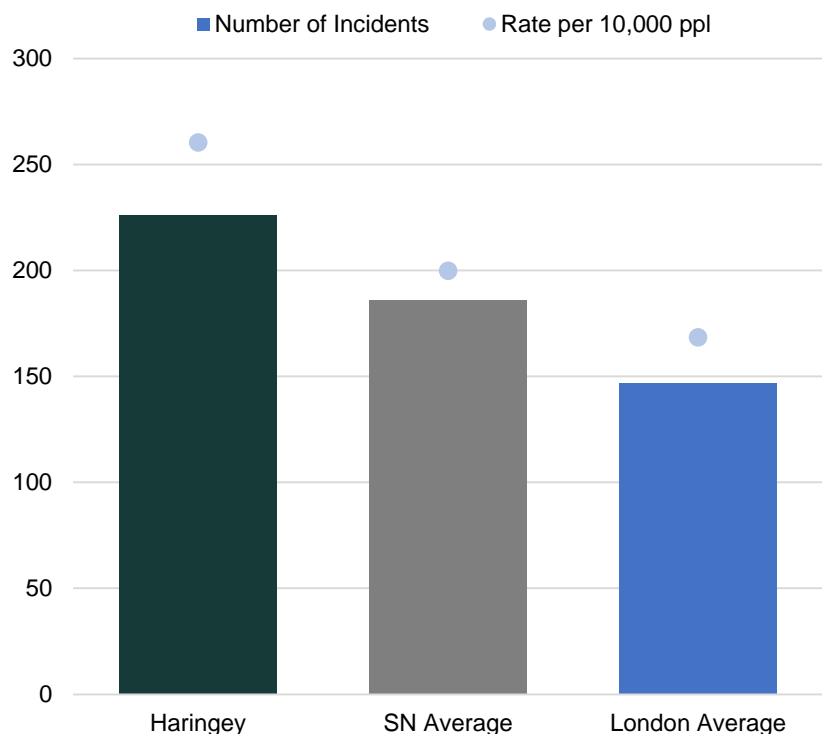
78% of residents say they have **good friendships and/or associations** in their local area

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

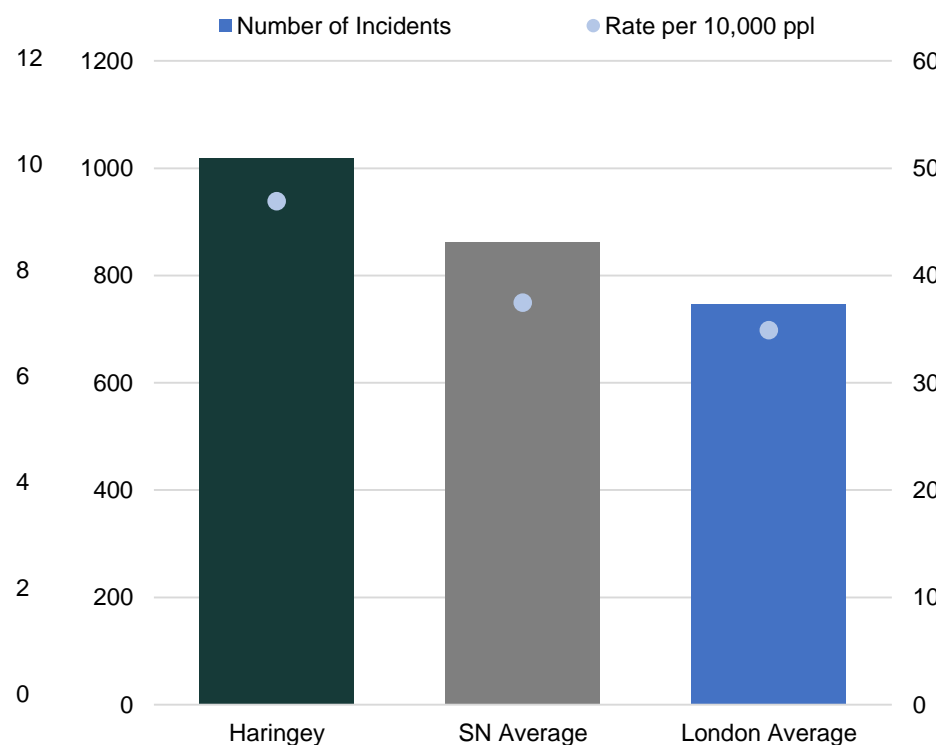
- 55% of Haringey residents agree the police do a good job in the local area, compared to an average of 68% across London. This is the second lowest level in London. Confidence in all areas of policing tested had come down in the three years since 2014.
- 15% of Haringey residents feel unsafe in their 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 second highest rate of knife crime with injury of all London boroughs. Haringey also has the second highest rate of domestic abuse with injury in London.

Incidence and Rate (per 10,000 residents) of Knife Crime with Injury, 2017/18



Incidence and Rate (per 10,000 residents) of Domestic Abuse with Injury, 2017/18



- In 2017/18 Haringey had the second highest rate of knife crime with injury in London, at 10.4 incidents per 10,000 residents. This was also the fifth largest number of incidents (226).
- The incidence and rate of domestic abuse with injury is also substantially higher in Haringey compared to the SN and London averages. In 2017/18 Haringey had the second highest rate of all London boroughs (46.9 per 10,000 residents), and the fourth largest number of incidents (1,018).

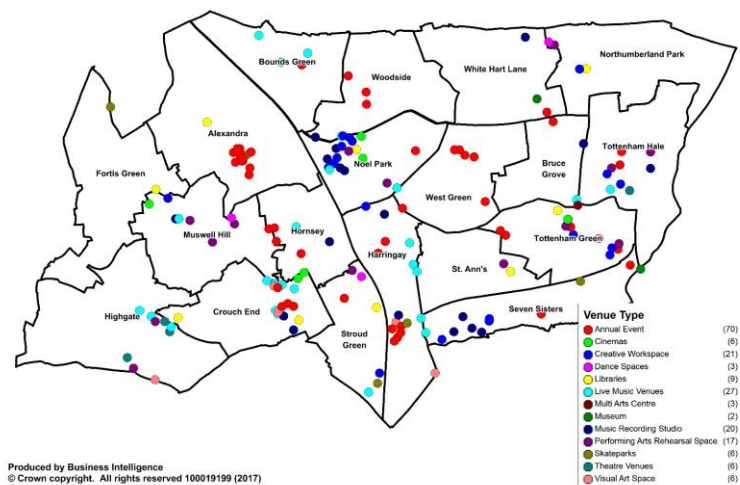
Haringey saw a 7% increase in overall hate crime between 2016/17 and 2017/18, with particular increases in Islamophobic and Anti-Semitic hate crime. Haringey saw sharper increases in these areas than London.

	Haringey 2016/2017	Haringey 2017/2018	Haringey Change %	London Change %
Overall Hate Crime	3,593	3,840	+7%	+4%
Islamophobic Hate Crime	45	64	+42%	+32%
Anti-Semitic Hate Crime	29	37	+28%	-5%
Homophobic Hate Crime	69	84	+22%	+3%
Faith Hate Crime	92	110	+20%	+18%
Disability Hate Crime	21	16	-24%	-33%
Transgender Hate Crime	10	7	-30%	-13%

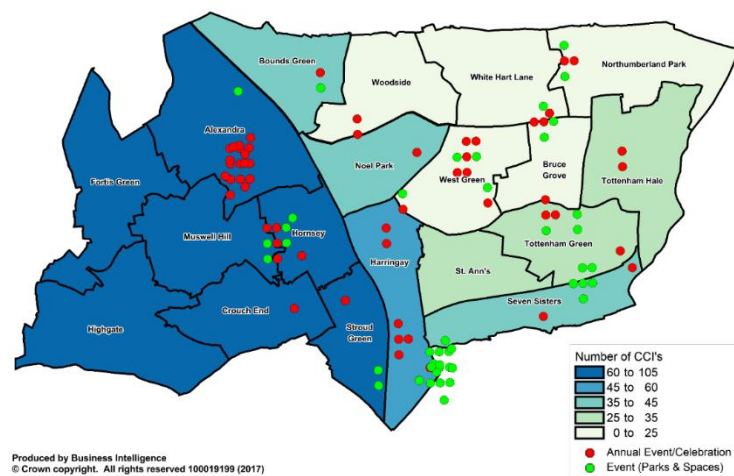
- There was a 7% increase in hate crime in Haringey in 2017/18 compared to the previous year, with the sharpest increases seen in Islamophobic hate crime (42% increase) and anti-Semitic hate crime (28%).
- While incidences of hate crime also increased more widely in London (4%), the increase was sharper in Haringey.
- The number of reported disability hate crime incidents has decreased substantially in Haringey, reflecting a wider London trend. This may be the result of under-reporting rather than a real reduction, or possibly a combination of the two.

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,
November 2017

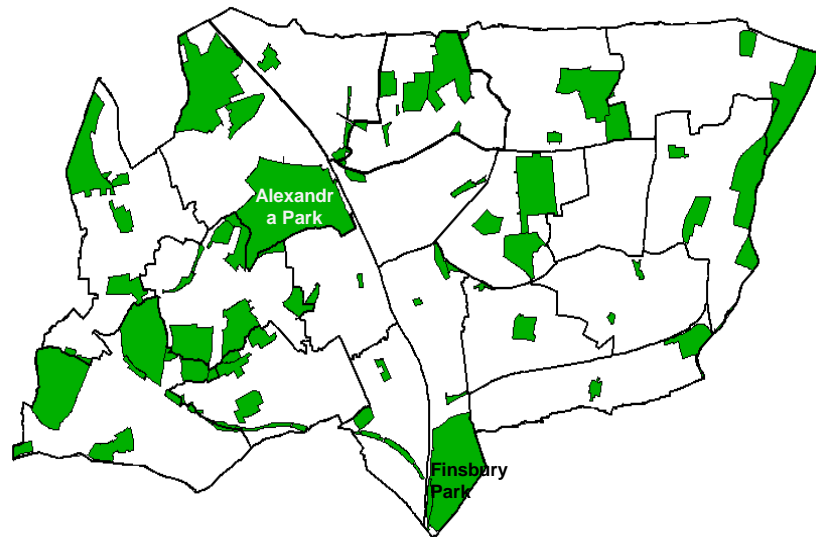


Haringey Cultural Infrastructure,
November 2017



- 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 2,300 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 in line with the English average, ranking 166th out of 324 LAs. Nationally, Haringey ranks in the top tercile on measures of Resilience & Sustainability, and Community Trust & Belonging.

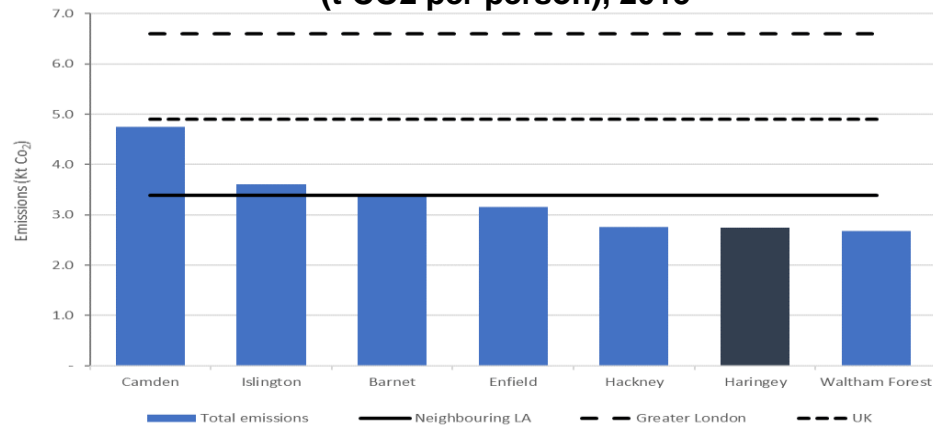
- Grant Thornton's Vibrant Economy Index provides a different way of evaluating the local economy, by looking beyond traditional measures of economic success and incorporating measures on health, happiness, equality, environmental resilience, community and opportunity.
- On this Index Haringey falls in line with the English average, ranking 166th out of 324 local authorities across the country. Compared to neighbouring boroughs, Haringey's performance is again middling, with a more vibrant economy than Enfield and Hackney, and a less vibrant economy than Camden, Barnet and Islington. Haringey's ranking has improved in the last two years, after dropping to a rank of 200 in 2015.
- Of the different dimensions that make up the Vibrant Economy Index, Haringey sits in the top tercile in the country for Resilience and sustainability, as well as Community, trust and belonging. Haringey falls into the bottom performing tercile in the country for just one dimension: Inclusion and equality.

	Prosperity	Dynamism & Opportunity	Inclusion & Equality	Health, Wellbeing & Happiness	Resilience & Sustainability	Community, Trust & Belonging	OVERALL RANKING
Camden	3	3	181	133	124	3	2
Barnet	98	31	131	154	3	18	22
Islington	4	7	262	316	320	33	93
Haringey	183	110	277	196	90	96	166
Waltham Forest	229	192	269	204	48	121	187
Enfield	169	163	271	306	53	151	217
Hackney	58	21	313	321	89	299	243

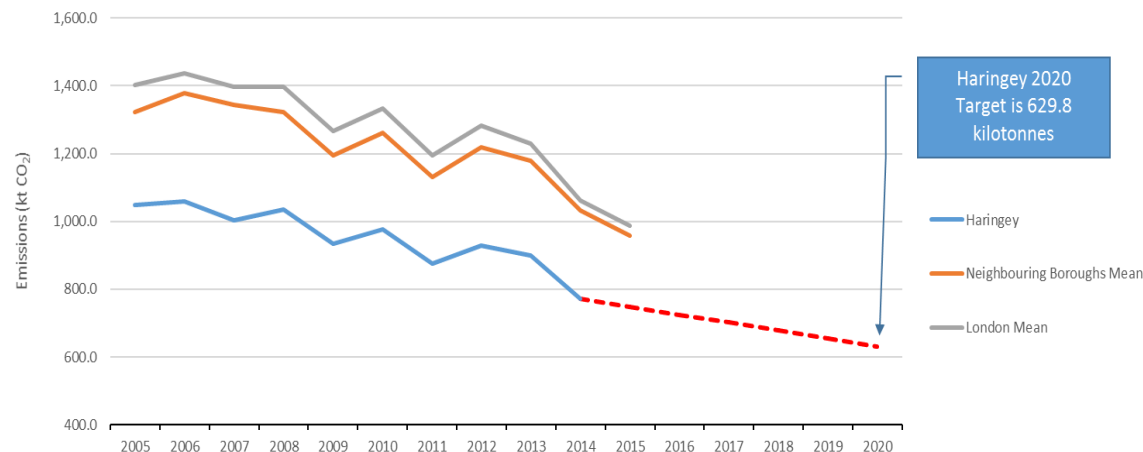
*Numbers show the borough's ranking out of 324 English local authorities; the lower the number the better the performance.
Colour coding represents: **top tercile performance**; **second tercile performance**; **bottom tercile performance**.*

Haringey has reduced its carbon emissions by 40% since 2005, and emissions are now below the level seen among neighbouring boroughs, London and the UK.

Per Capita Carbon Emissions, Haringey and Neighbouring Boroughs (t CO₂ per person), 2015



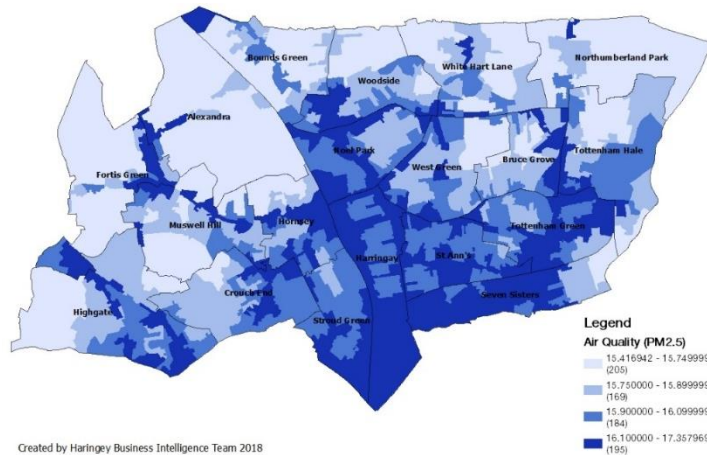
Carbon Dioxide Emissions Trend, Haringey and Neighbouring Boroughs, 2005-2015



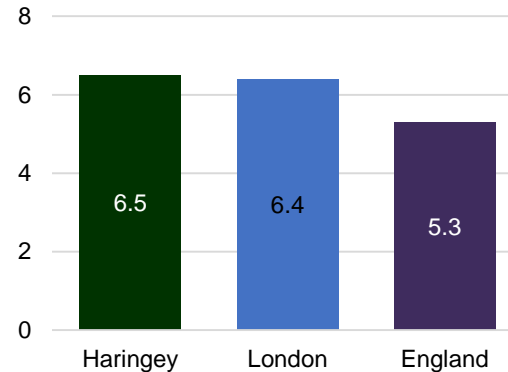
- Haringey has the lowest carbon emissions among its neighbouring boroughs, equal with Waltham Forest (both 2.7 tons of CO₂ per capita). This is substantially below the Greater London (3.8) and England levels (4.8).
- Haringey has reduced its overall carbon emissions by 40% since 2005. This is a sharper reduction than the national level (33.6% decrease), though it is in line with London (39% decrease).
- The largest proportion of Haringey's carbon emissions come from the domestic sector (49%), with this sector over-represented compared to neighbouring boroughs (41%).
- Industry and the commercial sector are slightly under-represented compared to the neighbouring boroughs (28% vs. 39%), while Transport sector emissions are largely in line (23% vs. 21%).

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



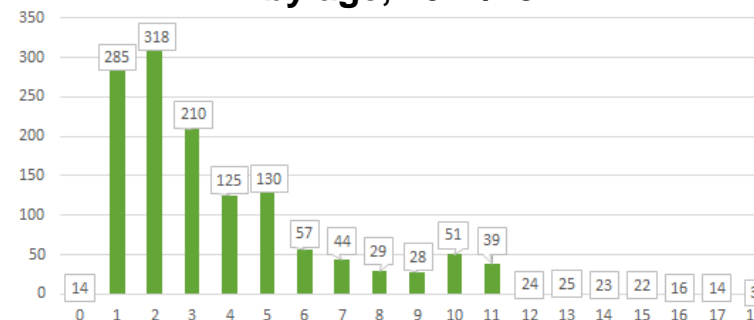
Fraction of mortality attributable to particulate air pollution



Source: PHE 2016

- 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. Haringey).
- The fraction of mortality attributable to particulate air pollution is 6.5%. This is in line with London (6.4%), but substantially higher than England (5.3%).
- Young people are a particular focus for the London Mayor's air pollution strategy, due to the increased 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. Three of Haringey's primary schools were part of the Mayor's audit on air pollution affecting primary schools, and will receive extra funding.

NCL Hospital Admissions for Asthma by age, 2017/18



24%

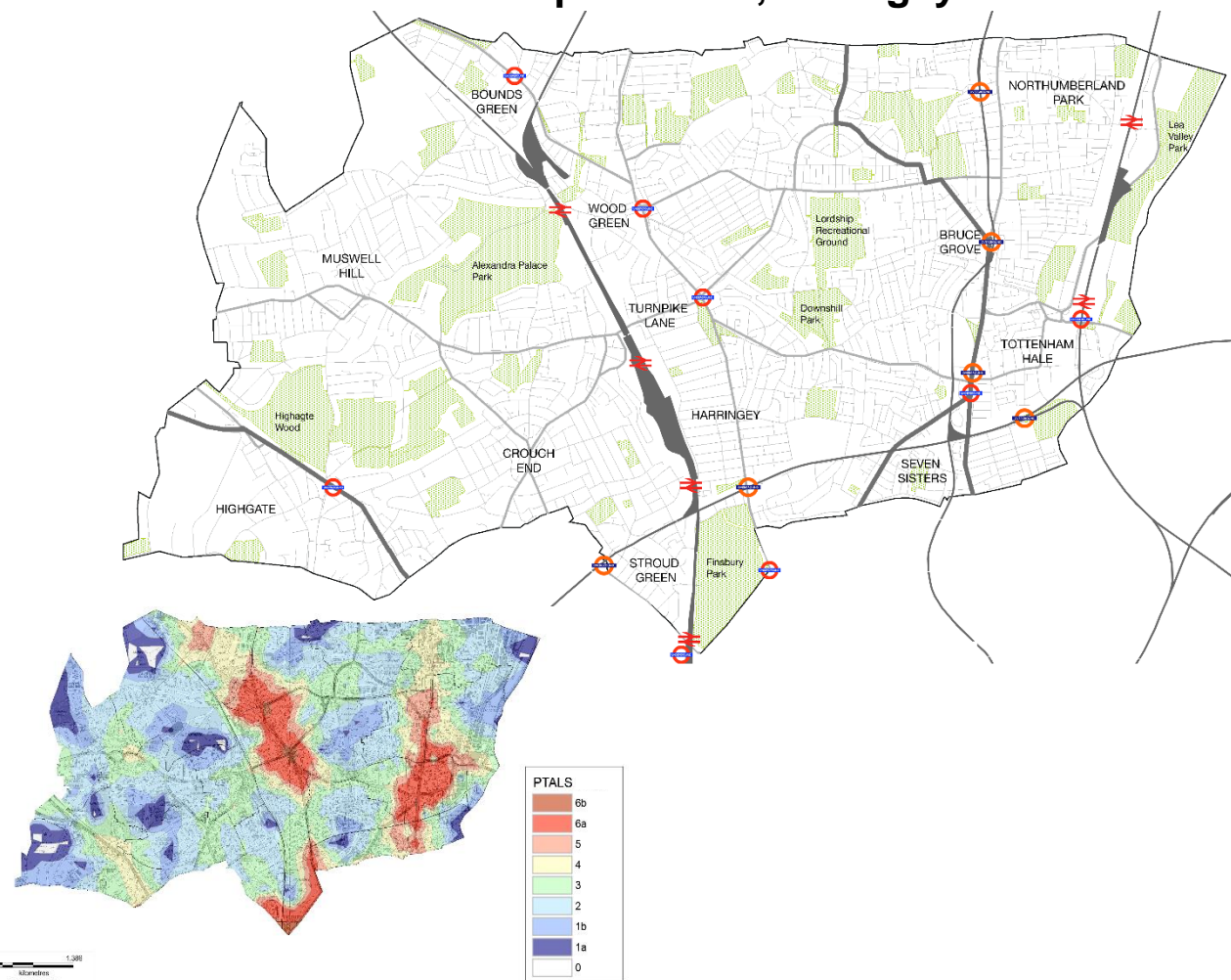
PRIMARY SCHOOLS

are in areas that breach the legal limit for NO2 (air pollution)

Source: Mayor's Office

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.

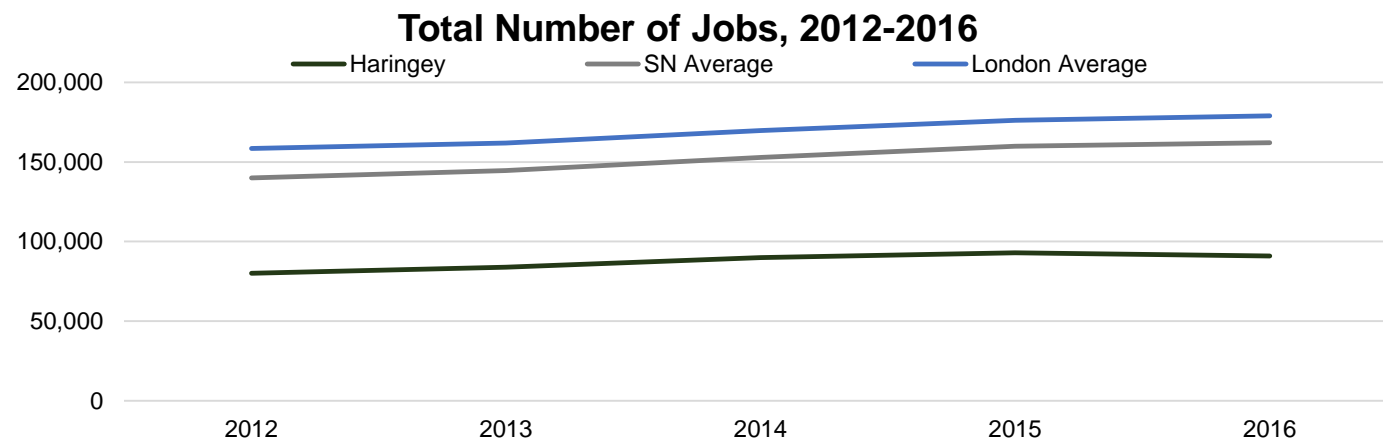
Transport Links, Haringey



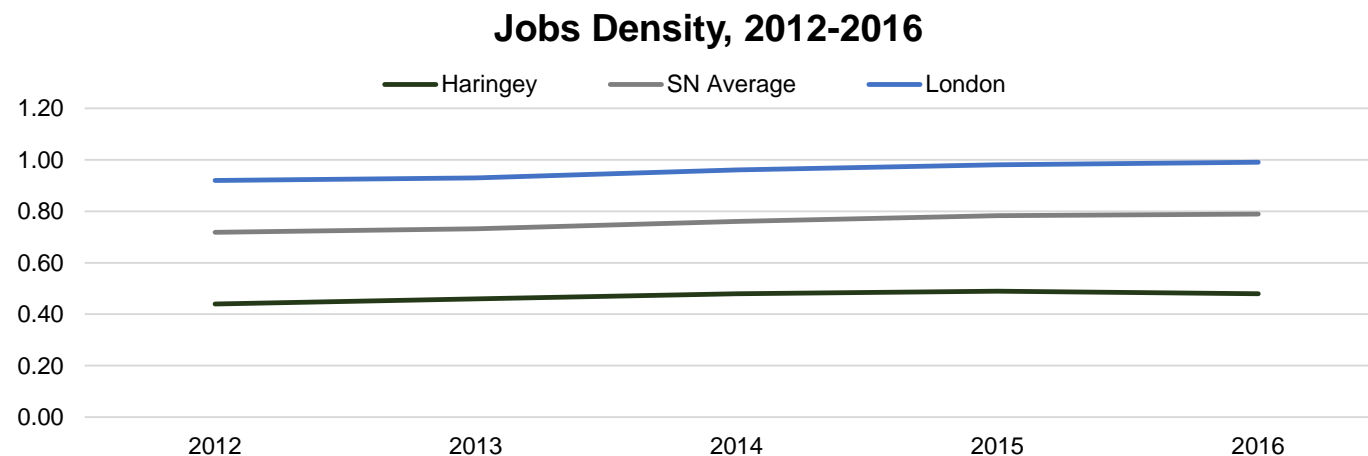
- Haringey has 11 overground and 7 underground stations, with the east of the borough better connected by tube and rail stations than the west. Although there are a number of bus routes, there is no overground or underground line that connects east and west.
- According to Transport for London's 2015 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, though between 2012 and 2016 the jobs market has grown at a similar rate in all three areas. Jobs density in the borough is the 4th lowest in London.



Source: ONS BRES, 2012-2017

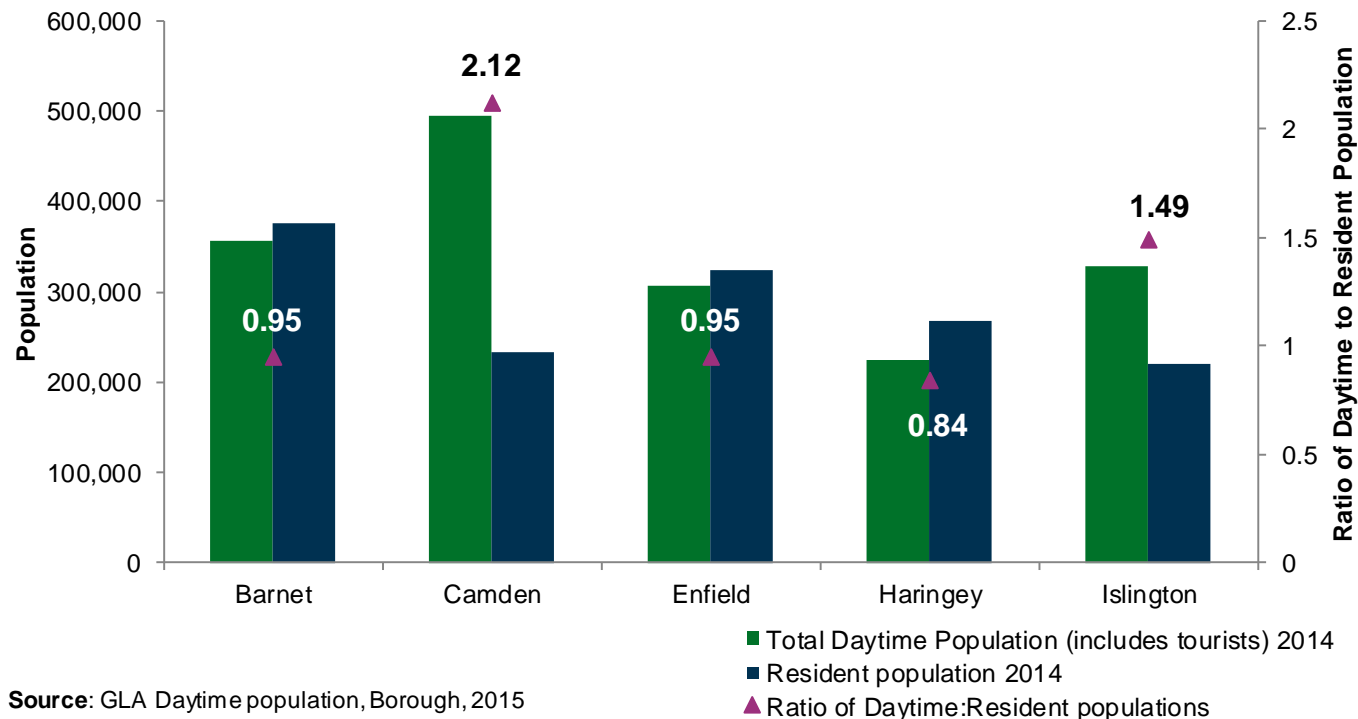


Source: ONS, 2012-2017 (Jobs Density is calculated as the number of jobs divided by the resident population aged 16-64)

- There are 91,000 jobs in Haringey, which is just over half the London average (179,061) and substantially lower than the statistical neighbour average (162,200).
- The number of jobs in Haringey has grown by 13.8% in the last 5 years, in line with the growth in London (13%) but below the average growth seen among statistical neighbours (15.9%).
- Jobs density in Haringey (0.48) is also notably lower, at less than two thirds the SN rate (0.79) and half the London rate (0.99).
- Haringey has the fourth lowest jobs density of all London boroughs.

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

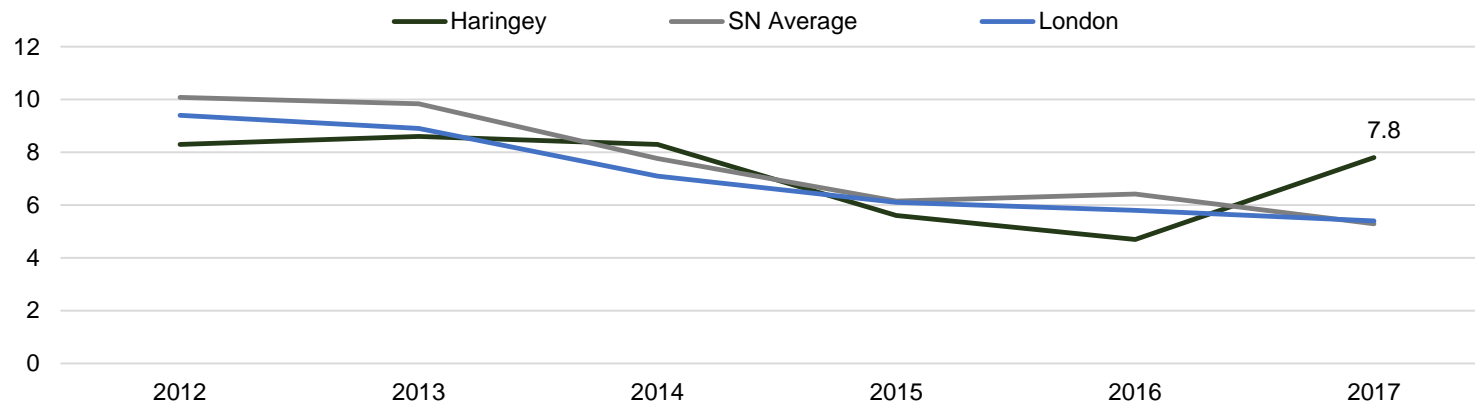


Source: GLA Daytime population, Borough, 2015

- 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.

Unemployment levels in Haringey are more volatile than across statistical neighbours and London, and are currently 6th highest in London. Haringey also has a larger than average number of JSA and ESA claimants.

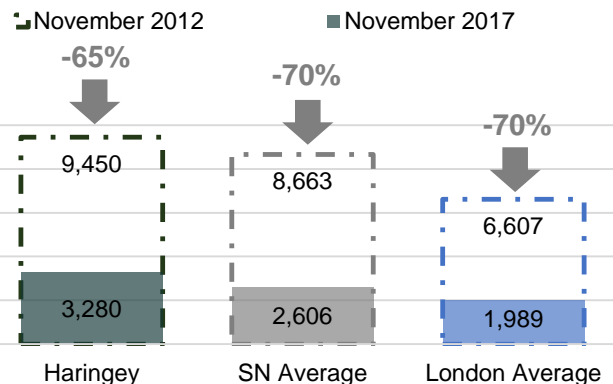
Unemployment, 2012-2017



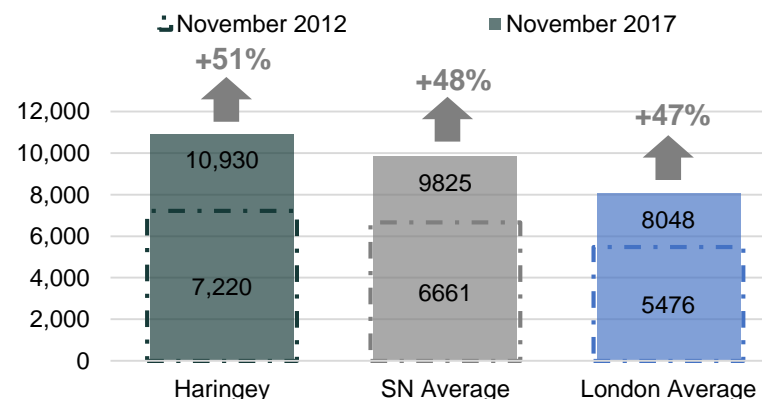
Source: Annual Population Survey, 2012-2017

- In the last 5 years levels of unemployment in London have been decreasing while levels of employment have been increasing. In Haringey, however, residents' unemployment levels have been more volatile compared to the borough's statistical neighbours and London.
- For the 2017 calendar year the rate of unemployment among Haringey residents (7.8%) was higher than both the SN average and London (5.3% and 5.4% respectively), and the 6th highest of all London boroughs.
- Haringey has a larger number of JSA and ESA claimants than the SN or London averages. While the number of JSA claimants in Haringey has decreased by 65% in the last 5 years, the number of ESA claimants has increased by 51%.

Number of JSA Claimants



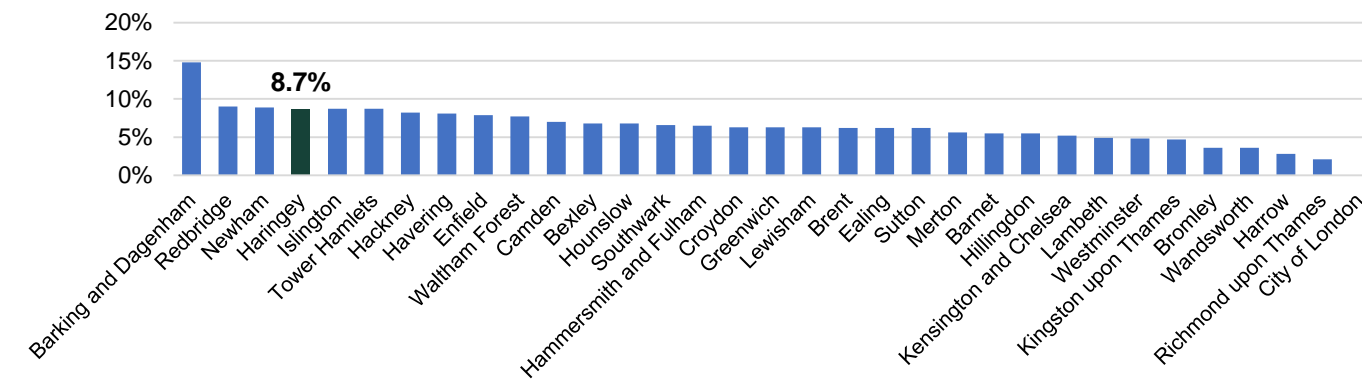
Number of ESA Claimants



Source: DWP, 2012 and 2017

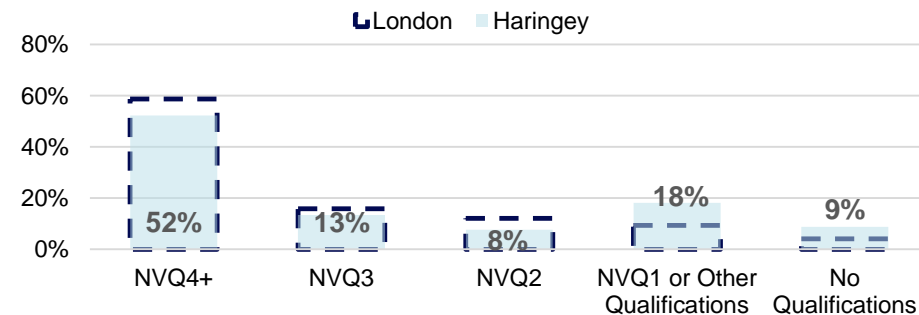
Haringey has the 4th largest proportion of residents with no qualifications of all London boroughs. Compared to London's labour market, Haringey has an over-representation of residents with no qualifications.

Proportion of London borough residents with no qualifications (%), 2016



Source: ONS 2016

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

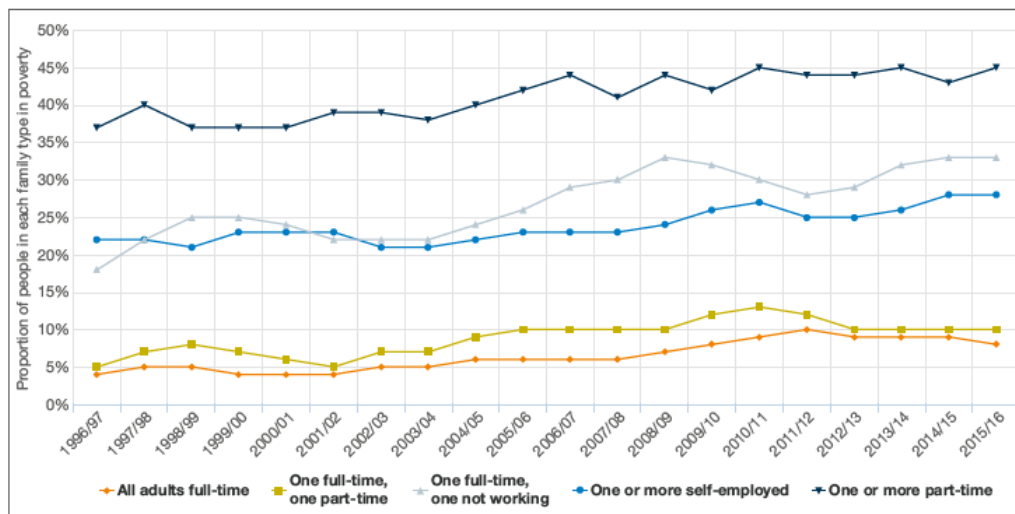
- 8.7% of Haringey residents have no qualifications, the fourth largest proportion of all London boroughs. In the Tottenham constituency residents are three times more likely to have no qualifications (11.1% compared to 3% in Hornsey and Wood Green). By contrast, 81% of Hornsey & Wood Green residents are educated to NVQ3 level or above, compared to 55% 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 many residents in each of these categories (8.7% and 18.1% 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.

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)

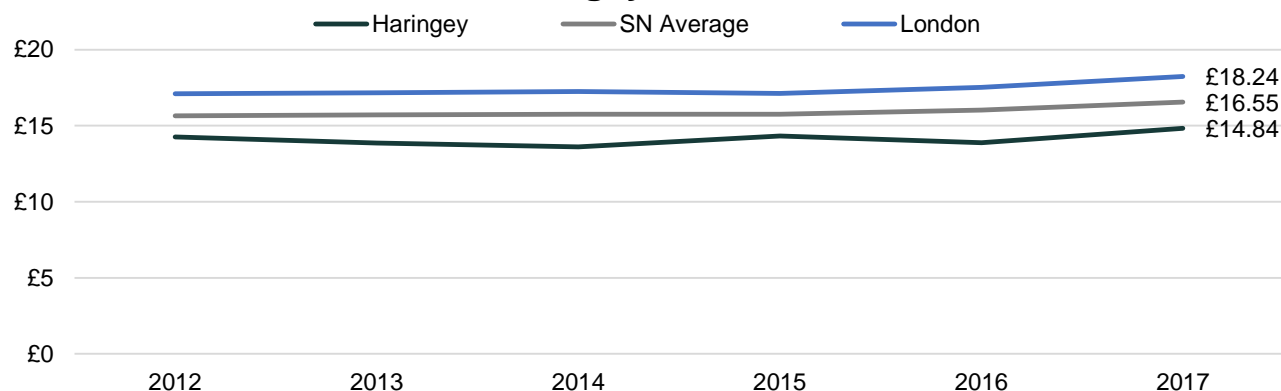
In **middle-income households with children**, 30% of income now **comes from benefits and tax credits**. This has **increased from 22%** 20 years ago.

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

- 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 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 part-time (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).

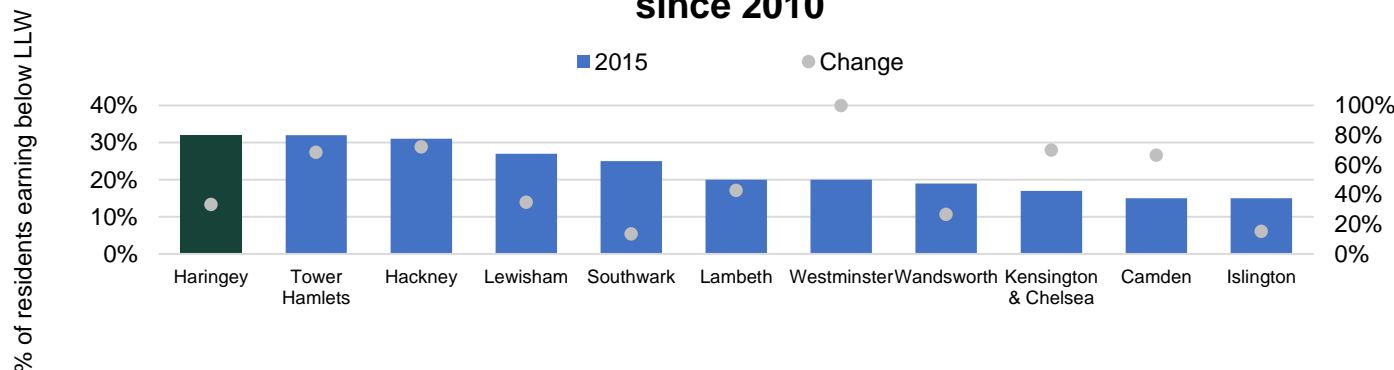
Haringey workers and residents tend to earn less than average; median hourly pay among Haringey workers is below the SN and London rates, while the proportion of residents earning below the LLW is higher.

Median Hourly Pay (excl. overtime) among those employed in Haringey, 2012-2017



Source: Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings, 2012-2017

Proportion of Residents earning below LLW in 2015, and % change since 2010

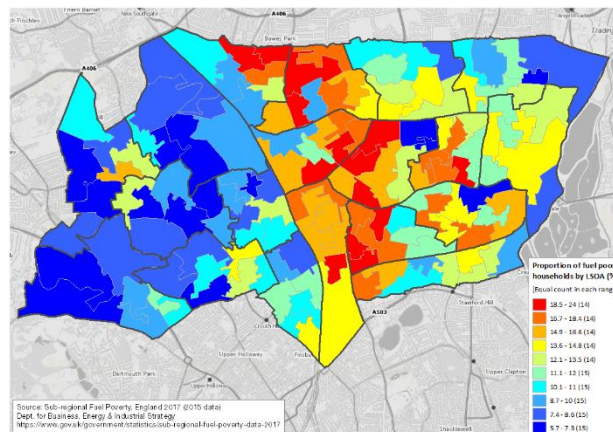


Source: Annual Population Survey, 2010-2015

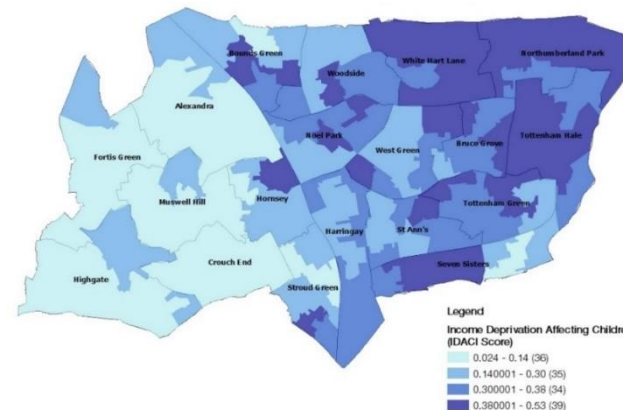
- Median hourly pay for those working in Haringey is £14.84. This is 10% lower than the SN average, and 19% lower than the London average.
- Median hourly pay has increased by 4% in Haringey since 2012. This is below the rate of growth in both statistical neighbour boroughs (6%) and London (7%).
- There 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 31% lower.
- Of all Inner London boroughs, Haringey has the largest proportion that are earning below the London Living wage (32%). The proportion of residents earning below the London Living wage has increased by a third since 2010 (33%).
- 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 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.

Fuel Poverty by LSOA, 2015



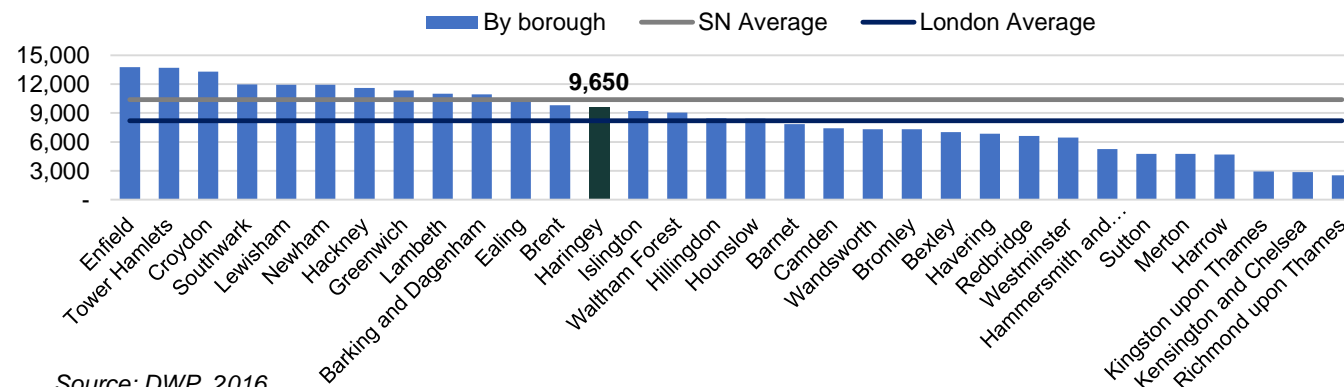
Income Deprivation Affecting Children, 2015



Source: Index of Multiple Deprivation, 2015

- 12.6% of Haringey households (approx. 13,000) live in Fuel Poverty, the 4th highest percentage in London and substantially above the London average (10.1%). Fuel poverty is concentrated in the centre of the borough.
- In 2016 9,650 children in Haringey were living in all out-of-work benefit claimant households. This is a larger number than the London average (8,214), but is below the Haringey average (10,401).
- In Haringey this equates to 14.9% of all 0-18 year olds in the borough, and is the 10th highest rate of all London boroughs.
- Approximately one in six Haringey pupils are eligible for and claiming free school meals (16%). This is average for London.
- 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 aged 0-18 in all Out-of-work Benefit Claimant Households



16% of Haringey pupils are known to be eligible for and **claiming free school meals**. This is **in line with London** (15.7%), and **below the SN average** (18.2%)

Source: DfE Schools Census, 2017

Key groups

2.1% of Haringey residents are gay or lesbian, representing the sixth largest gay and lesbian community in London.

2.1% of Haringey residents are gay or lesbian; this is below 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

- Despite being below the London mean (3.1%), Haringey has the sixth largest gay and lesbian population of all London boroughs (2.1%).
- Based on 2016 mid-year estimates, this means that Haringey's gay, lesbian and bisexual community consists of over 4,600 gay and lesbian residents, and over 1,300 bisexual residents.
- 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 27,190 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.

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+.

114

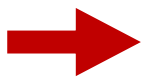


Hip fractures in Haringey in 2016/17, a rate of 474 per 100,000 – similar to London (499) and better than England (575).

8,157

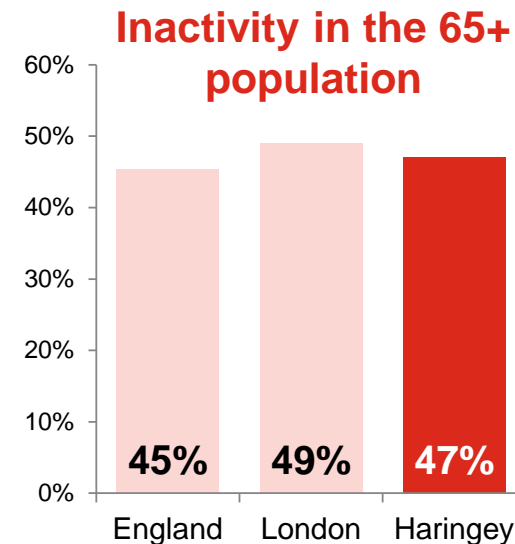
Estimated falls

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



452

Emergency hospital admissions, or **6% of all estimated falls**

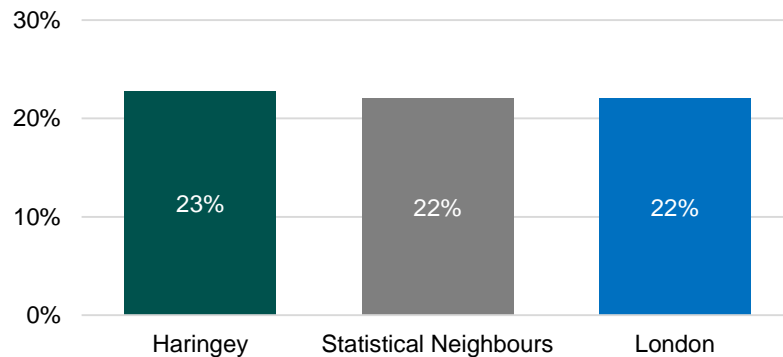


Source: Sport England

- The frequency of ill health rises with increasing age. Older people are particularly vulnerable to CVD, diabetes, depression, dementia and falls.
- 1,171 Haringey residents over 65 have been diagnosed with dementia (4%), a significantly lower prevalence than London and England. PHE estimates that 69% 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.

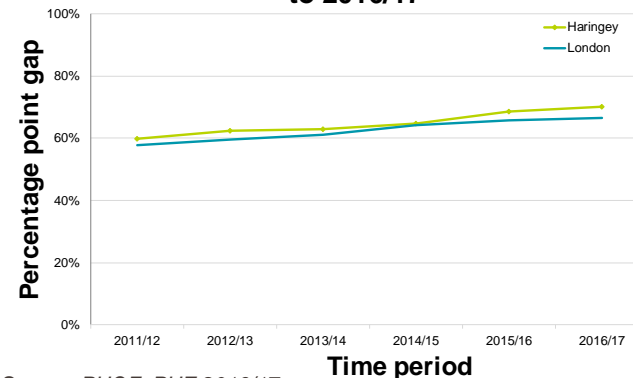
4,500 people have a serious physical disability in Haringey. Almost 5,000 people have sight loss which impacts upon daily living and around 15,700 adults have a moderate or severe hearing impairment.

Proportion of households where one person has a long-term health problem or disability



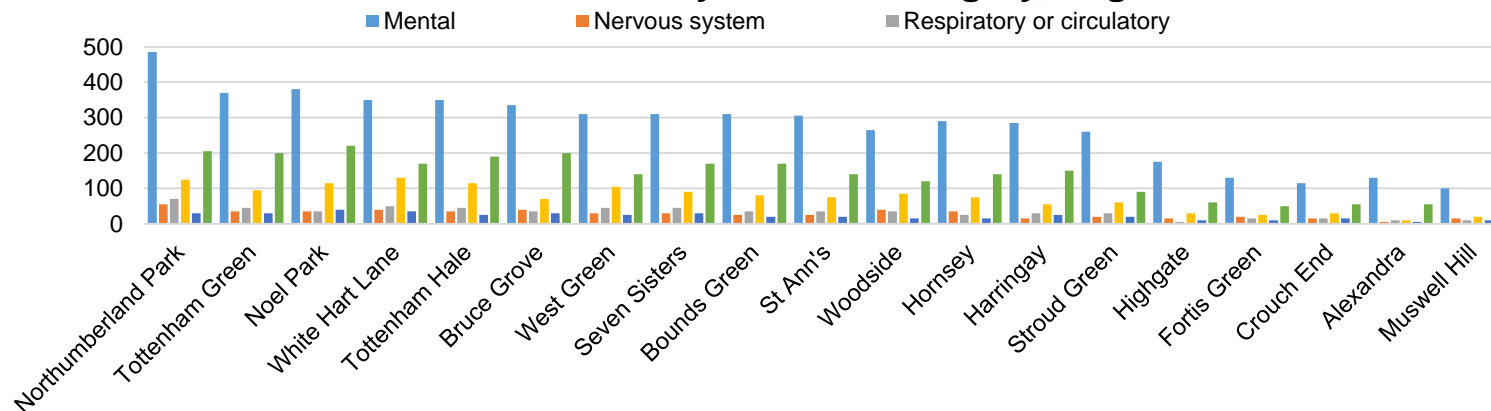
Source: ONS Census 2011

Percentage point gap in employment rate between people with a learning disability and the overall population, 18 to 64 years, 2011/12 to 2016/17



Source: PHOF, PHE 2016/17

ESA Claimants by Disease Category, August 2017



Source: DWP, August 2017

- 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 70% in Haringey (2016/17), 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

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 Lucy in Business Intelligence: lucy.fisher@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 2016 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

- ***SLIDE CONTENT TBC***