

Haringey at a glance

State of the Borough

April 2024

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

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

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



HOUSING

- In terms of tenure, the proportion of Haringey residents that are renting from a private landlord has increased since 2011 (now 31%), while the proportion renting from LA has decreased (now 22%).
 - Residents are now less likely to be happy with their accommodation, although this remains high at 82%
- Housing affordability continues to grow as an issue. The average house price:earnings ratio is now 16.63 in Haringey



PLACE

- Facilities are good, with a range of cultural events and good transport links. Haringey also now has 25 Green Flag Parks.
- The rate of knife crime with injury is the 13th highest in London.
 - 78% of residents say they have good friendships and/or associations in their local area, while 83% say relations between different ethnic and religious communities are good.
- Haringey has reduced its carbon emissions significantly since 2005, but is behind target to be Net Zero Carbon by 2041



PEOPLE

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

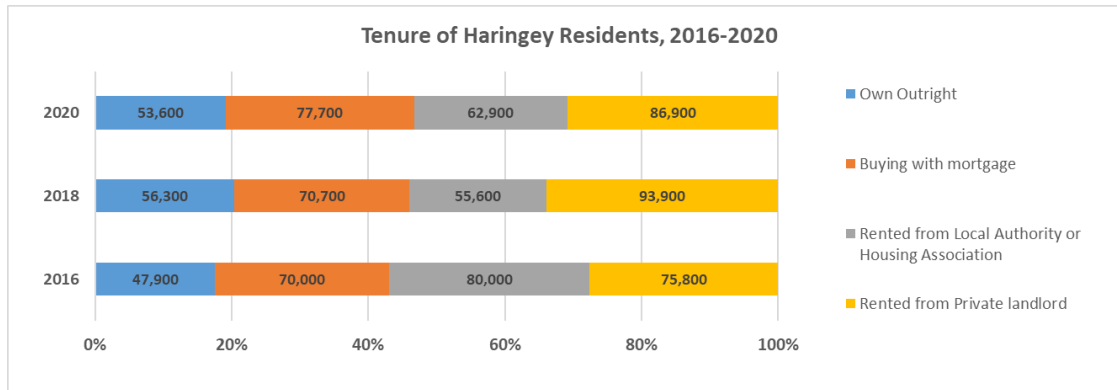


LOCAL ECONOMY

- Jobs density in Haringey is relatively low though significantly improved, and the unemployment rate has improved significantly also.
- Wages in Haringey now match the London average, but there are a larger number of JSA and ESA claimants than the London average.
 - 6.4% of residents have no qualifications, lower than the London average
- Haringey has the fourth largest proportion of residents earning below the London Living Wage of all London boroughs

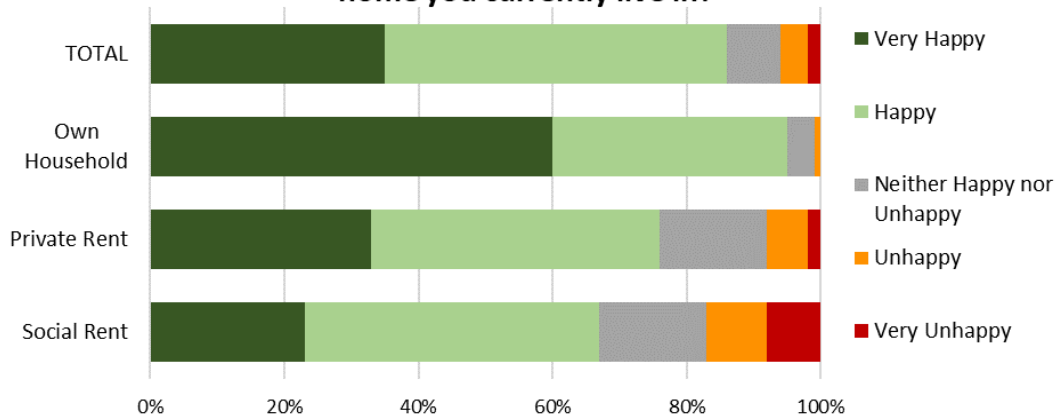
Housing

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



Source: Annual Population Survey, ONS 2020

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

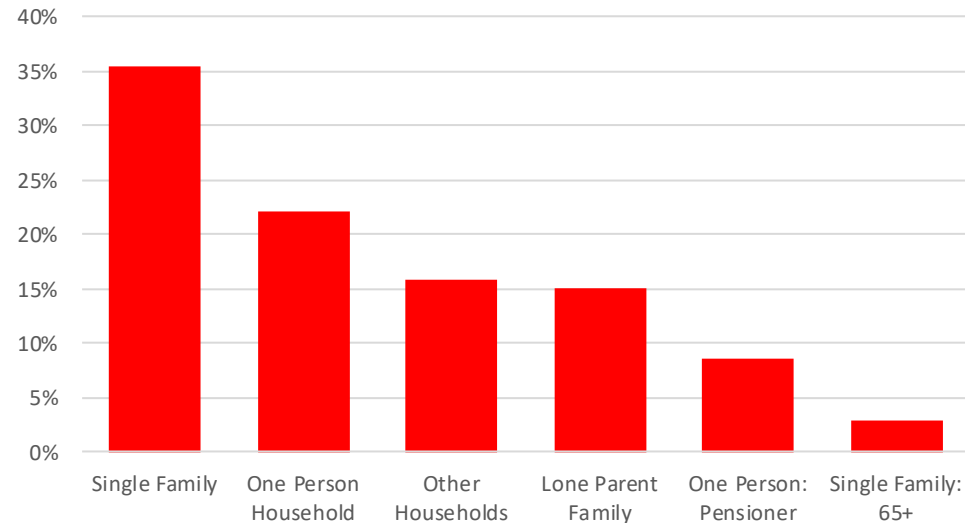


Source: Haringey Residents Survey 2021

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

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

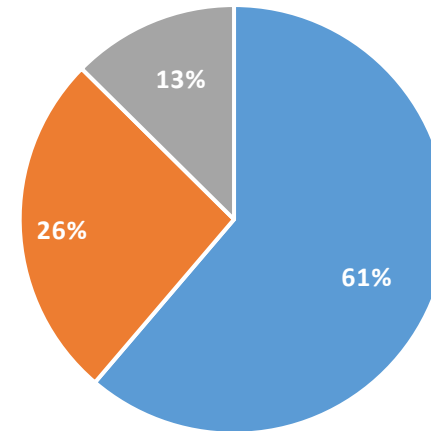
Haringey Households by Household Composition



Source: Census 2021

Households by Combined Economic Activity Status

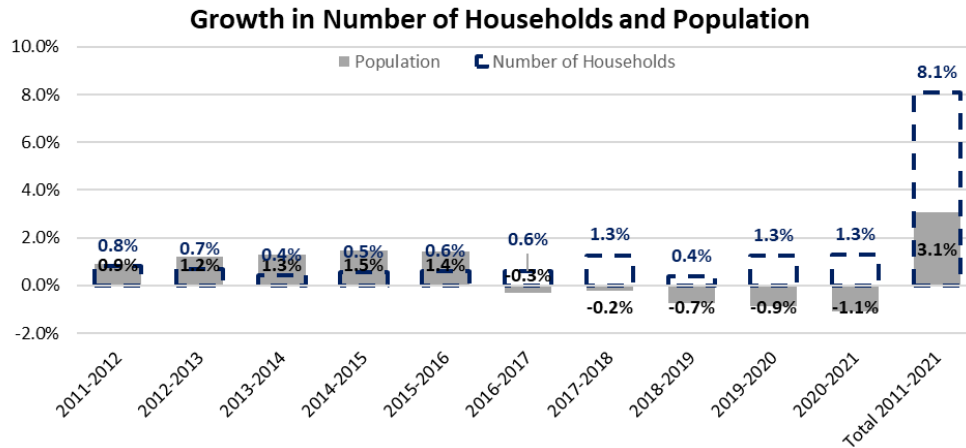
■ Working Household ■ Mixed Household ■ Workless Household



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

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

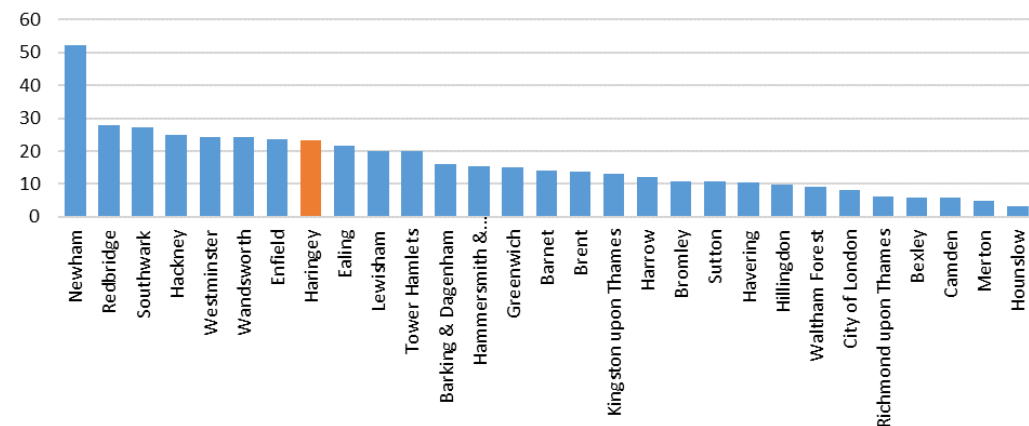
Between 2011 and 2021, Haringey's number of households has grown more than the population itself. Haringey continues to have the third highest rate of households in TA in London.



Source: GLA Population Projections (Identified Housing Capacity Scenario)

- Between 2011 and 2016 Haringey's population was growing at a faster rate than households, however since then population has begun to shrink whilst household numbers continue to rise by on average 1% a year. This means overall since 2011 the population has increased 3.1%, whilst households have increased by 8.1%.
- The median monthly private rent in Haringey is £1,600 (Oct 22- Sep 23). This was previously equal to the London median 6 months ago but is now slightly (£25) less. The mean private rent is now £1,781 a week, a significant increase of 8.3% in the last 6 months (7% average across London). This was previously £200 less than the London average (in 18-19) but is now only £90 less. Median weekly LA rents on the other hand are £111.30. Although these have now increased over the last 3 years having previously gone down for 5 years they remain under the London median (£114.31).
- Median private rent has increased by 12.2% in the last 5 years, a higher rate than local authority rents (5.4%).
- 2,555 households in Haringey (23.4 per 1,000 households) are living in temporary accommodation (statutory homeless). This is the 8th highest rate in London, though has improved since the prior year (5th). It is 55% higher than the London level (15.1 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.

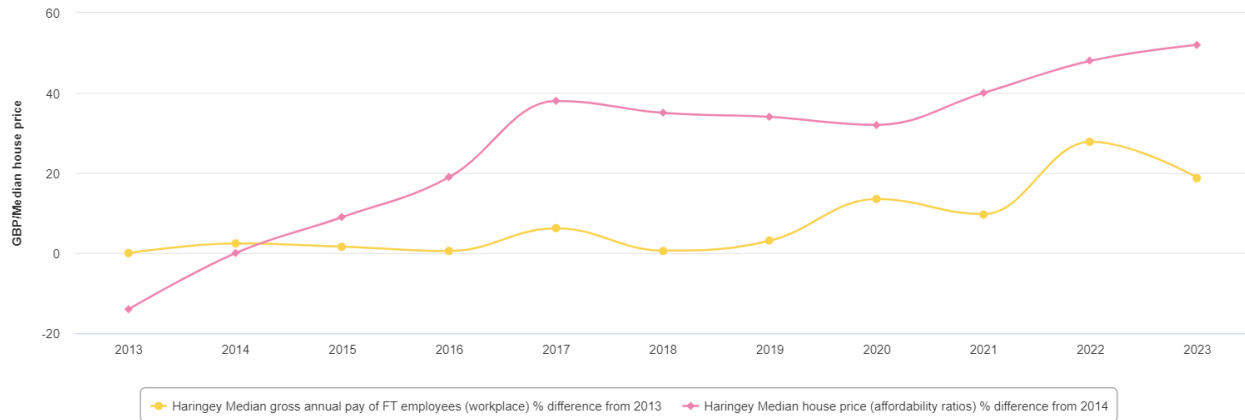
Rate of Households in Temporary Accommodation (2023 Q3)



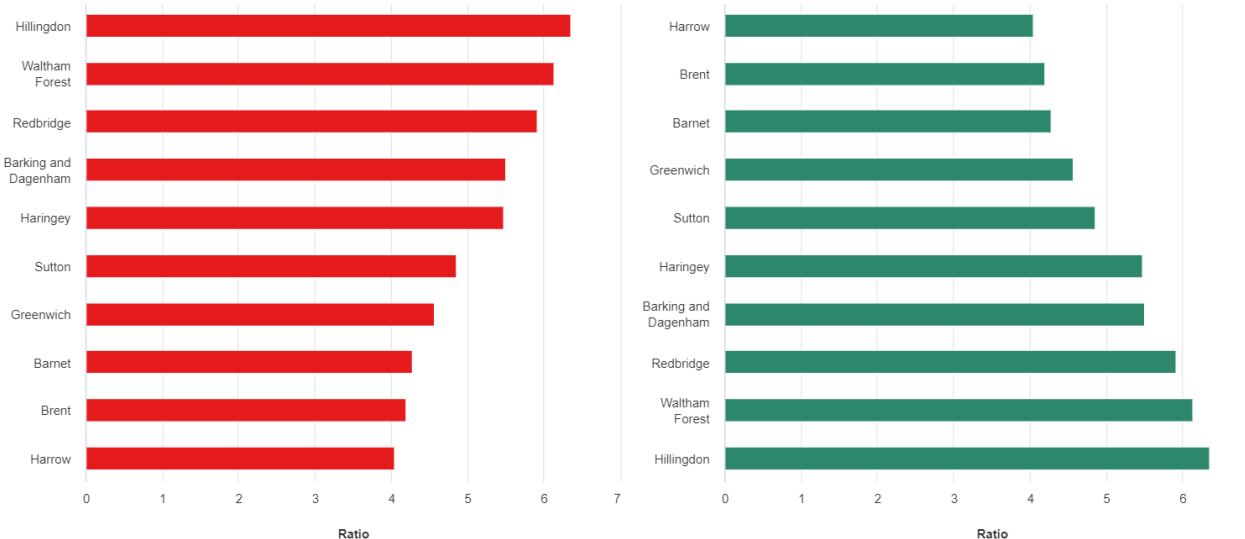
Source: Trust for London

As House Price increases outweigh Pay increases, Housing affordability continues to become a growing issue. Haringey's median house price:earnings ratio is 16.63 in 2023, whilst an improvement on last year (18.03) this is above the London average (14.7)

Percentage change in median gross annual pay of employees (workplace-based) & median house price (from from 2013 to 2023) for Haringey



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

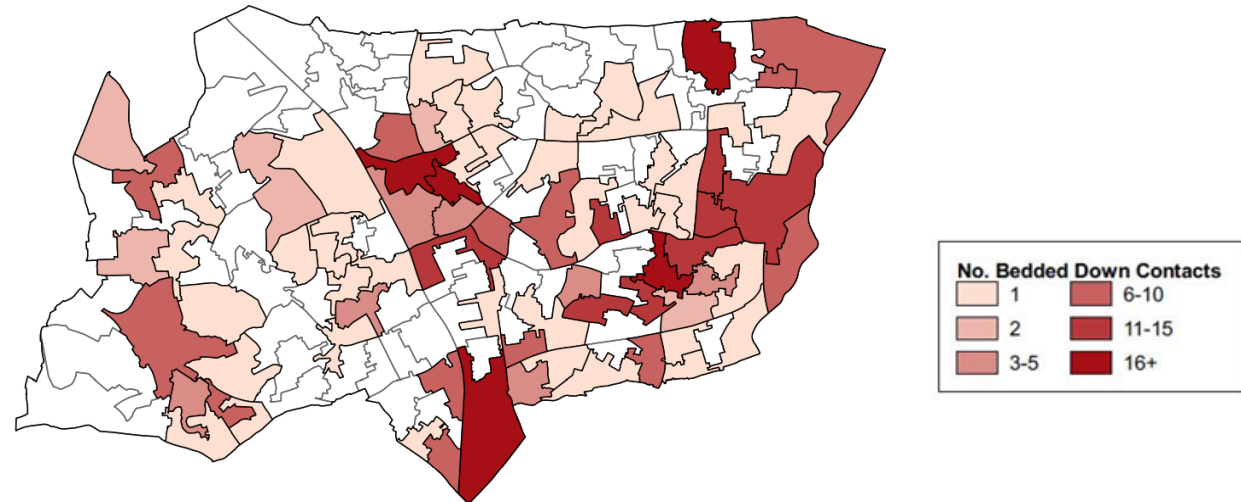
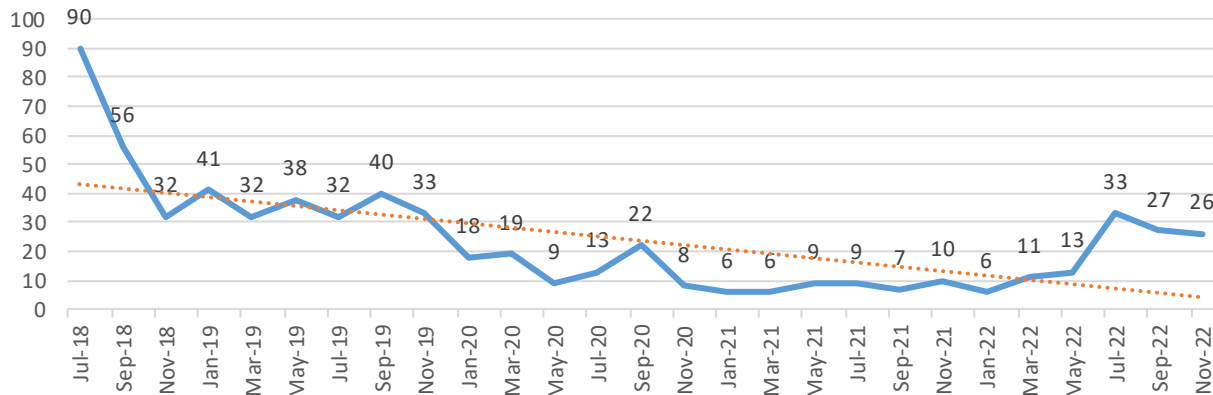


- The median house price rose 77% since 2013 from £330,000 to £585,000, whilst earnings increased by 19% in the same period from £29,609 to £35,175.
- This leaves Haringey's affordability ratio at 16.63 in 2023, up from 11.15 in 2013. England's ratio in 2023 is 8.26, whilst for London as a whole, it is 14.7.
- Haringey's change in ratio over the 10 years is the 5th highest in London, making it the 6th highest ratio in London now.

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

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

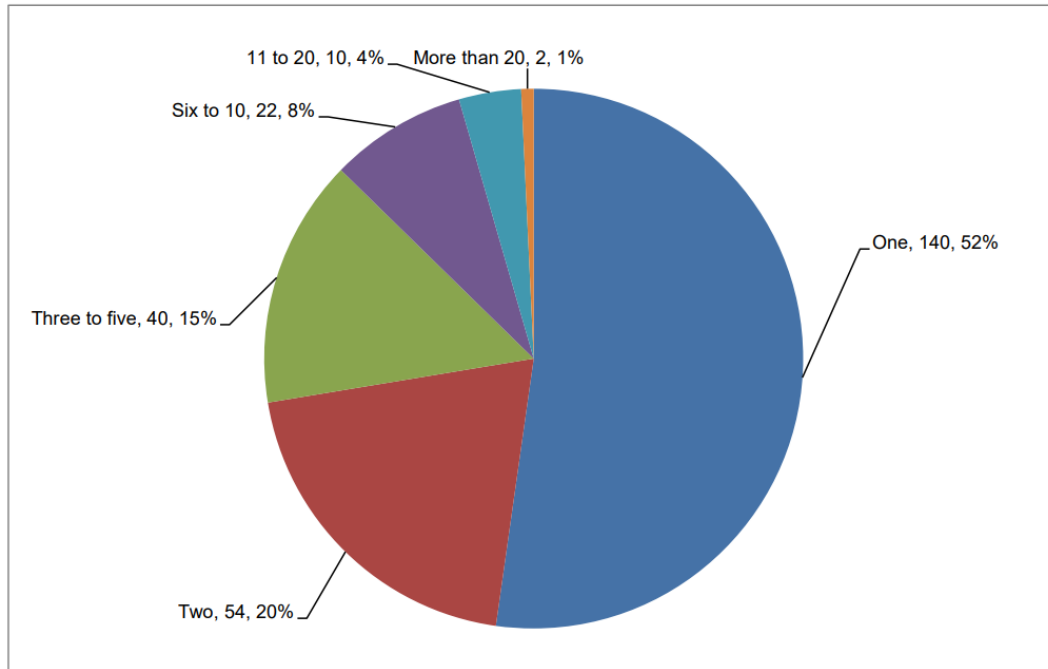
**BI-MONTHLY STREET COUNTS
2018-2022**



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

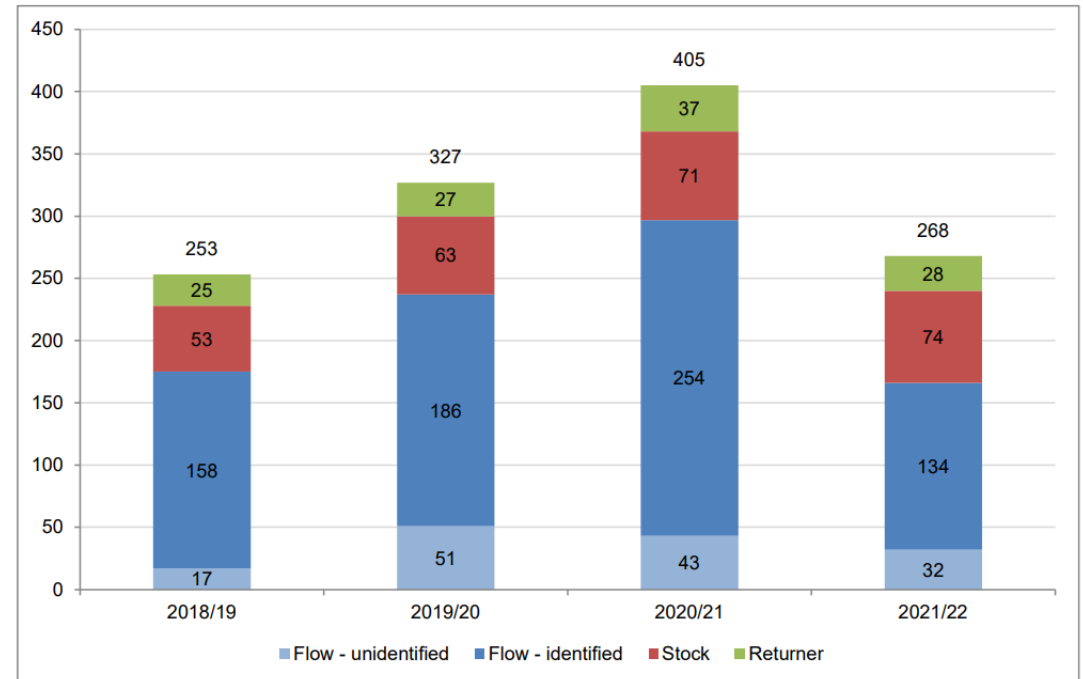
Data from CHAIN (Combined Homelessness and Information Network) shows that 268 individual people were seen rough sleeping in the borough by an outreach team in 2021/22. This represents a 34% decrease when compared to 2020/21, when 405 different people were seen. Notwithstanding the large reduction in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

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



Base: 268

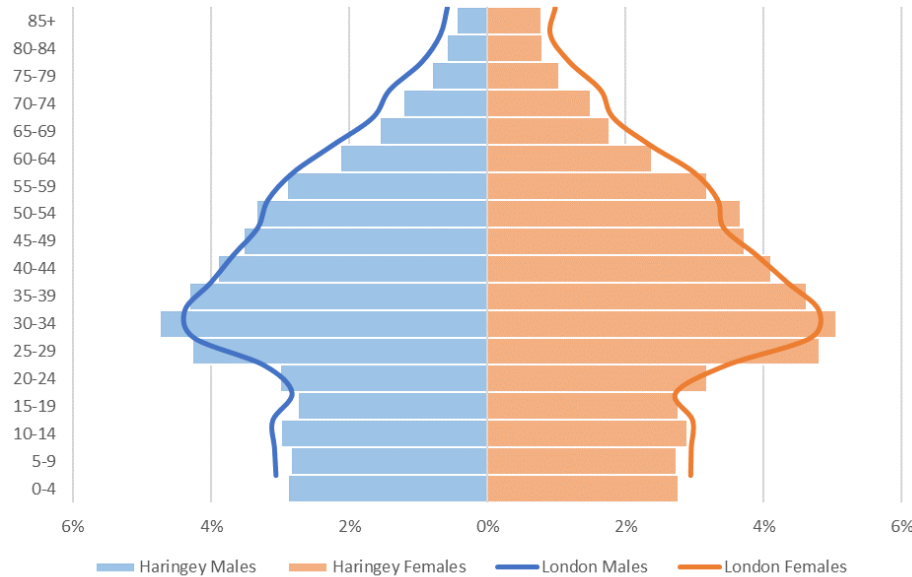
People seen rough sleeping in the year, by the flow, stock and returner model.



People: Adults

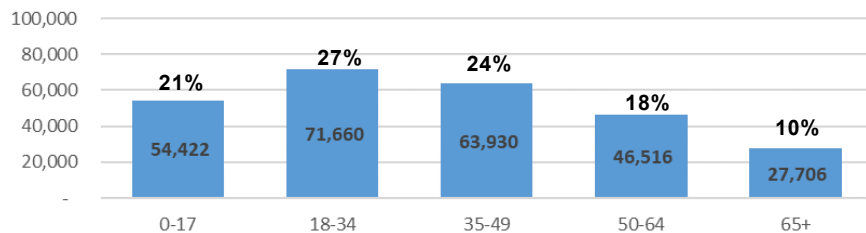
Haringey has a young, ethnically diverse population. The total resident population in Haringey is 264,300 and BME or Other White ethnic groups account for 67% of the resident population.

Haringey Population Pyramid - Census 2021

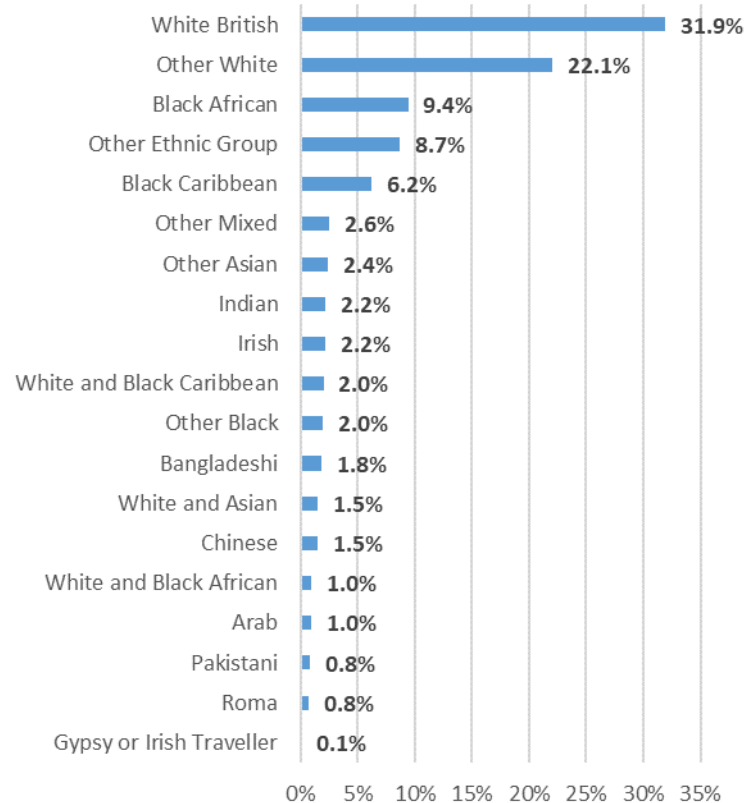


Source: Census 2021 Age tables

Age Breakdown (Census 2021)



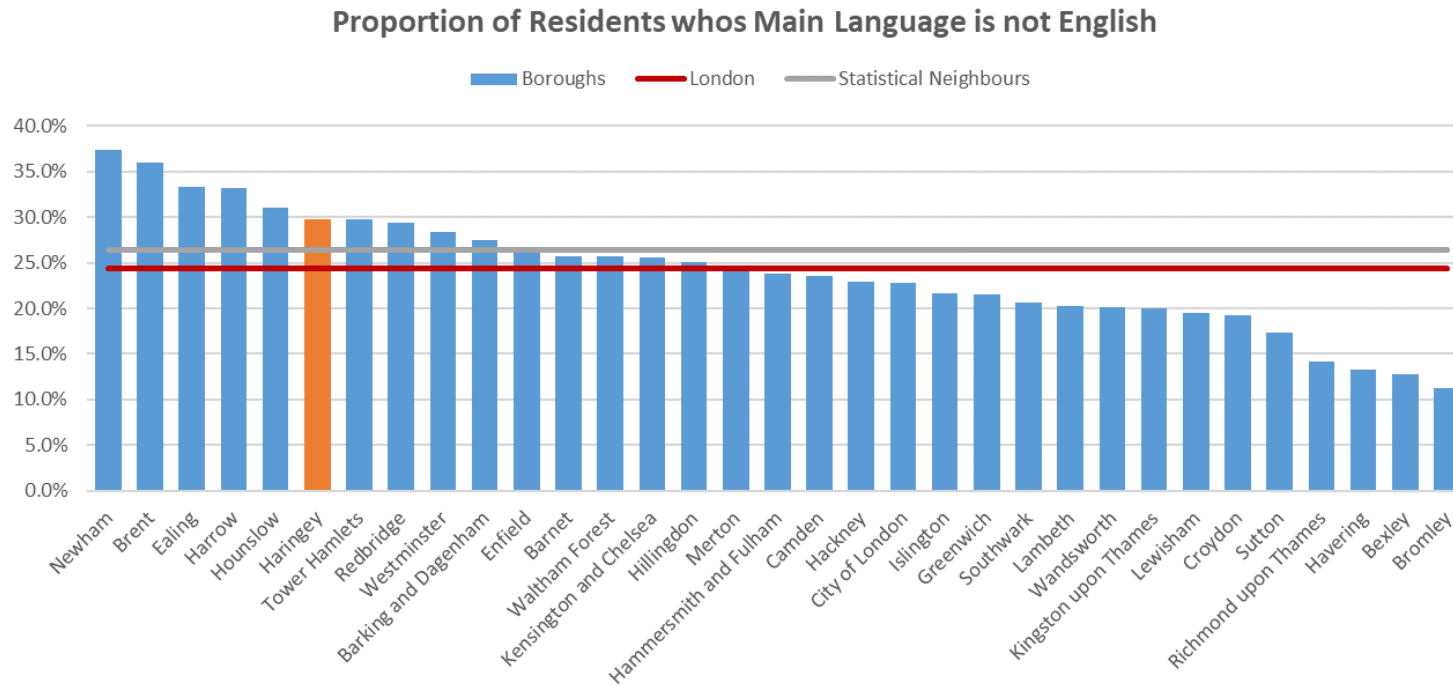
Distribution of Pop'n by Ethnic group (Census 2021)



Source: Census 2021

- The population pyramid demonstrates a gender split of males 51.8% to females 48.2%.
 - This is similar to London (51.5:48.5). There has been a shift to an increase in proportion of females, though this is likely due to migration of young males happening during COVID and the census
- There are 54,422 children in Haringey aged 0-17 years, representing 21% of the population.
 - Haringey has 27,706 residents aged 65+ (10%).
- 65.1% of the Haringey population are from a BME group or Other White ethnic groups compared to 60.9% in London.
- Around 17.6% of residents in Haringey are from Black ethnic groups and one in eleven are Asian (8.7%).

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

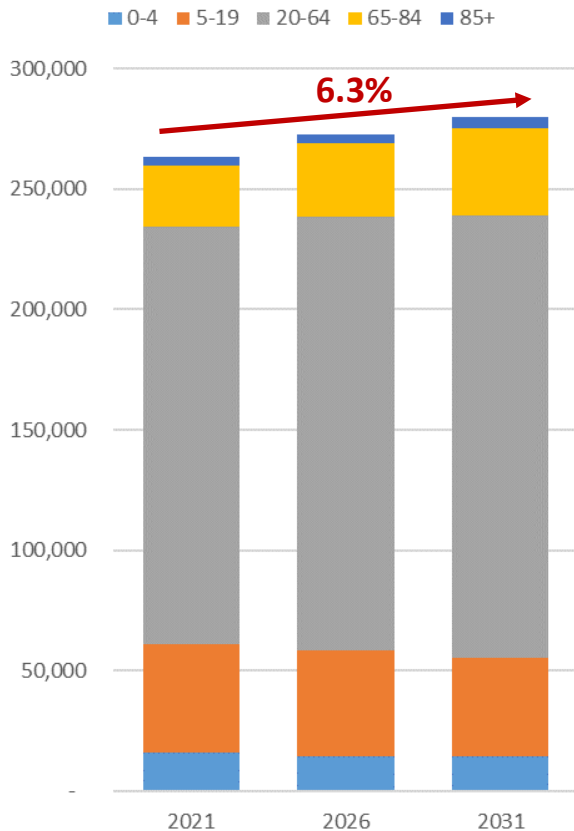


Source: ONS Census 2021

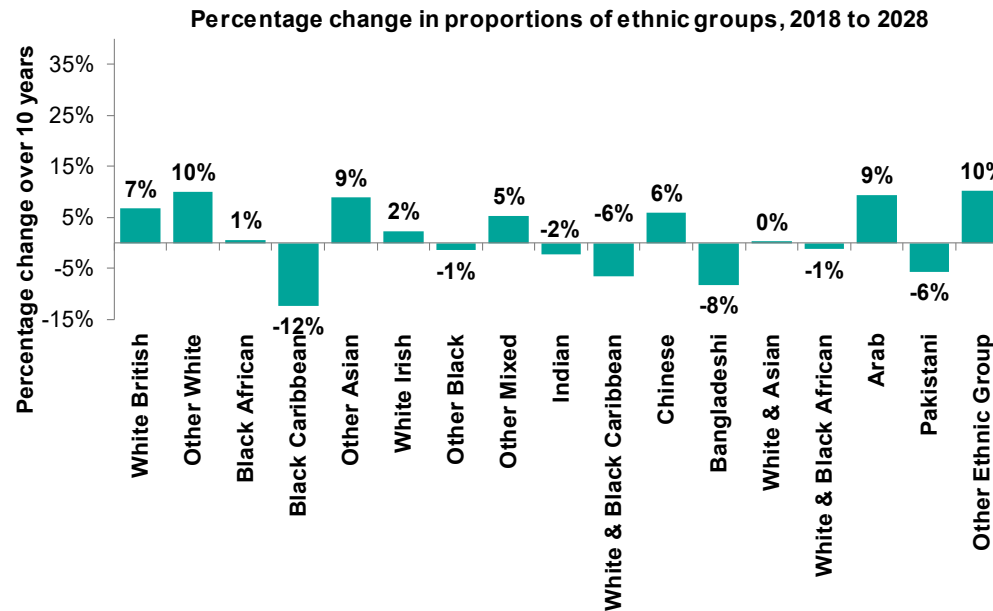
- 29.7% of Haringey residents do not speak English as their main language. This is the 6th highest rate in London and is above the statistical neighbour and London averages.
- Of those whose main language is not English in Haringey, one in four (24%) either do not speak English well or do not speak it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

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

Population Projections for Haringey (2021, 2026, 2031)



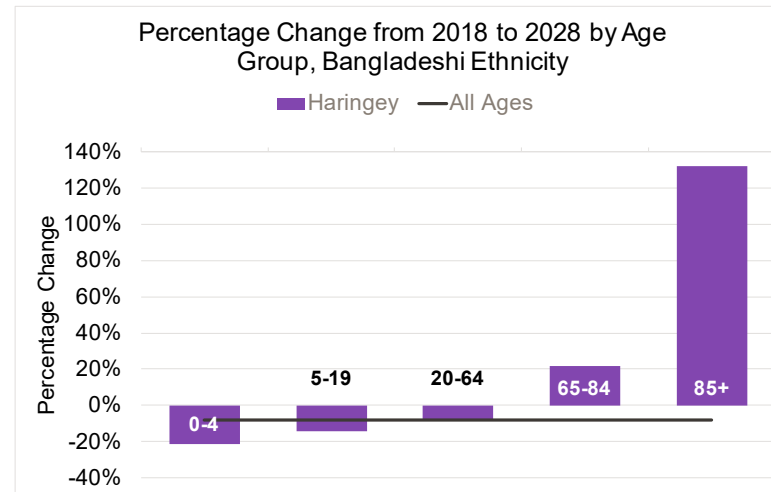
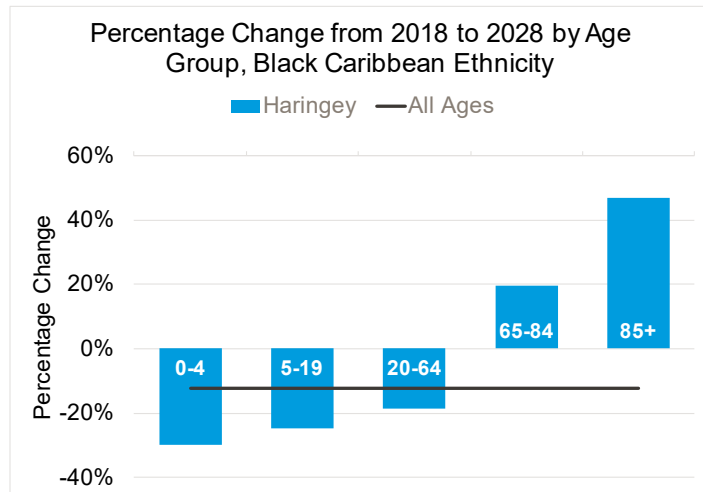
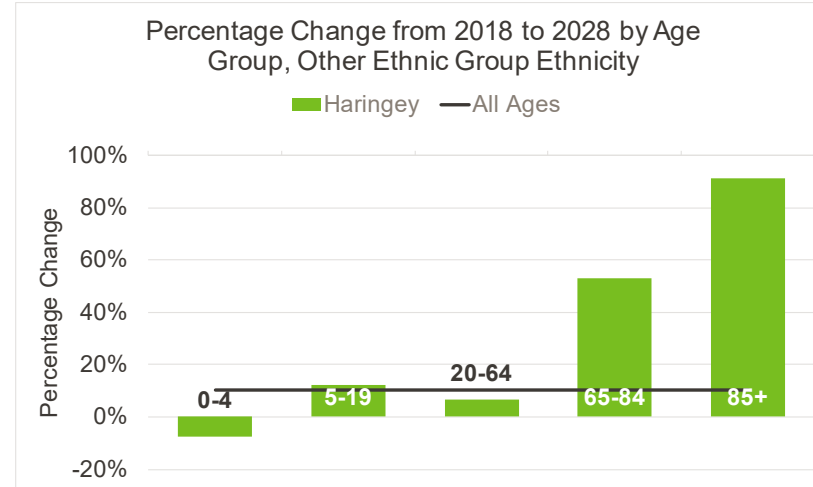
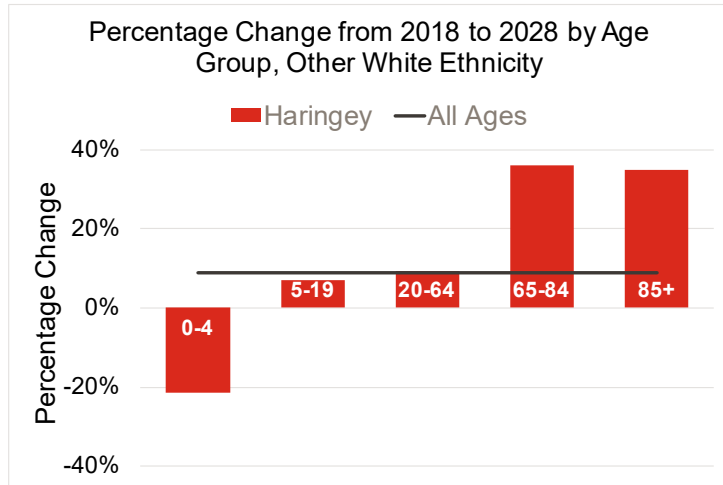
Source, GLA 2020-based population projections



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

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

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

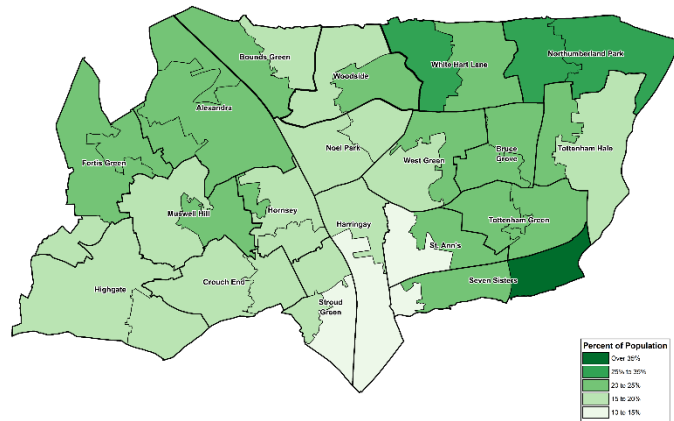


- Overall, the proportion of the population whose ethnicity is Other White and Other ethnic groups will increase by 10% respectively, while Black Caribbean and Bangladeshi ethnic groups will decrease as a proportion of the overall Haringey population (-12% and -8% respectively) between 2018 and 2028.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

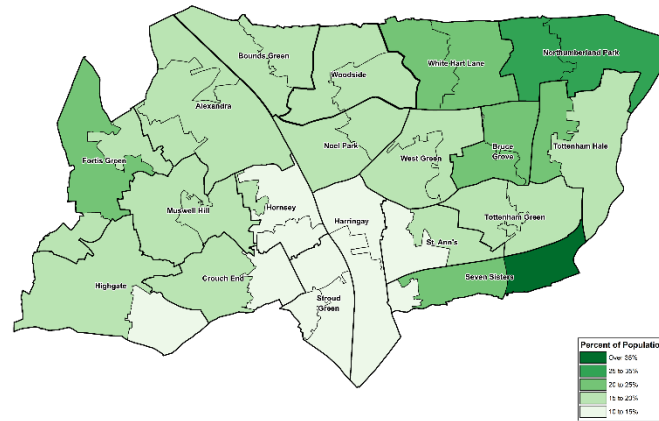
The over 65+ population will see increased concentration in the West of the Borough, while the proportion of residents aged under 18 is not expected to change substantially.

Residents Under 18

2020

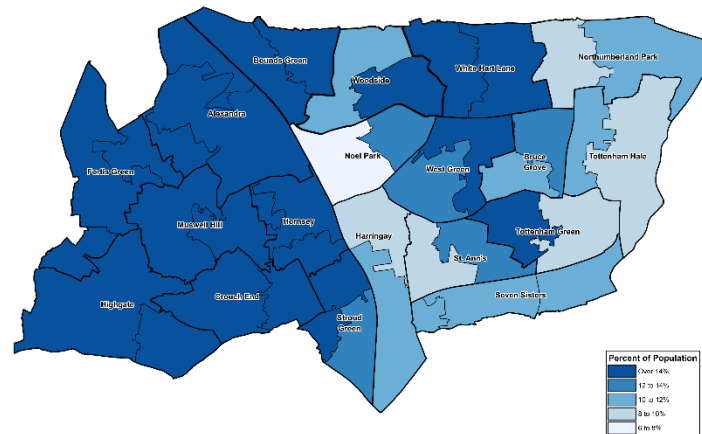
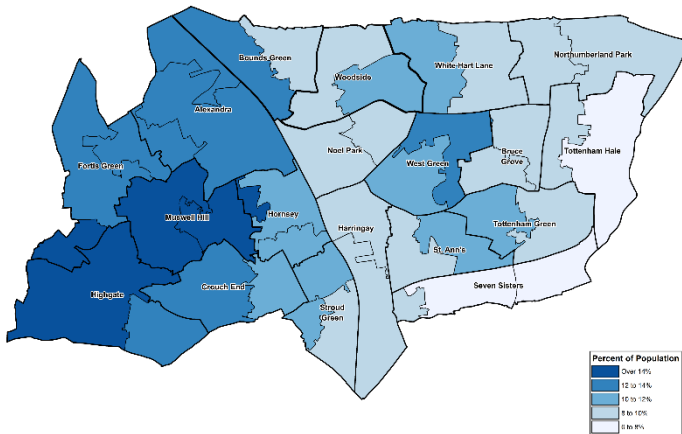


2030



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

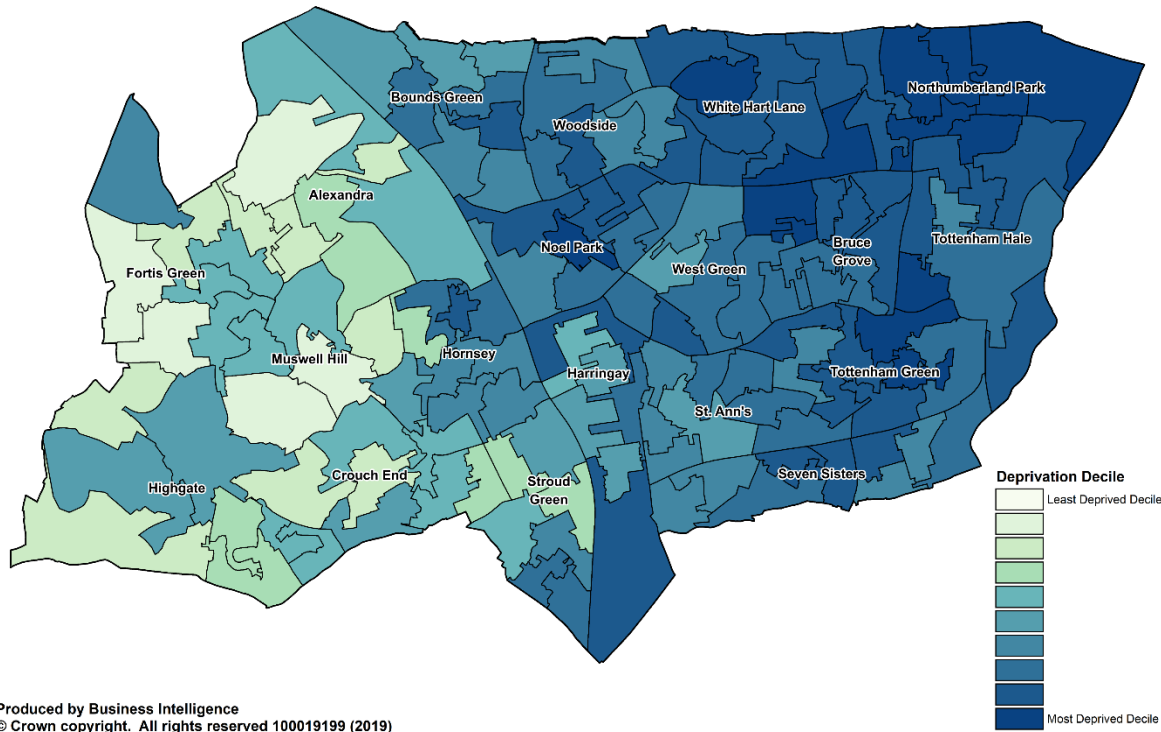
Residents Over 65



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

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

2019 IMD Decile Ranks



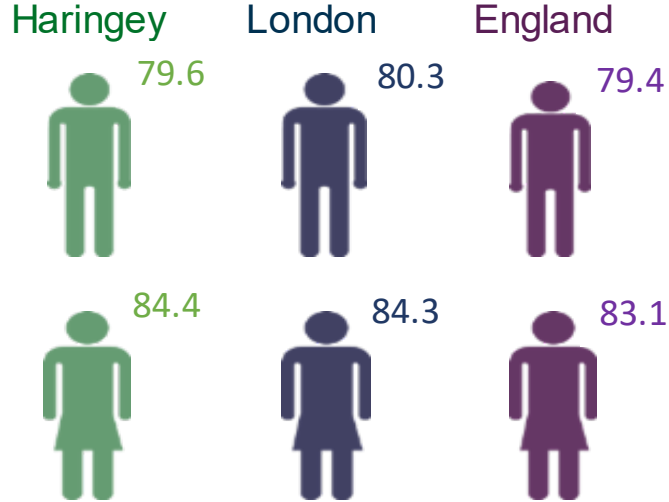
Produced by Business Intelligence
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- Haringey is ranked 49 out of the 317 local authorities in England with respect to deprivation, and is the 4th most deprived in London as measured by the IMD score 2019 (where 1 = most deprived). The Index takes into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

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

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

Average Life Expectancy at Birth (2018-20)



Source, PHOF, 2022

Inequality in Life Expectancy in Haringey

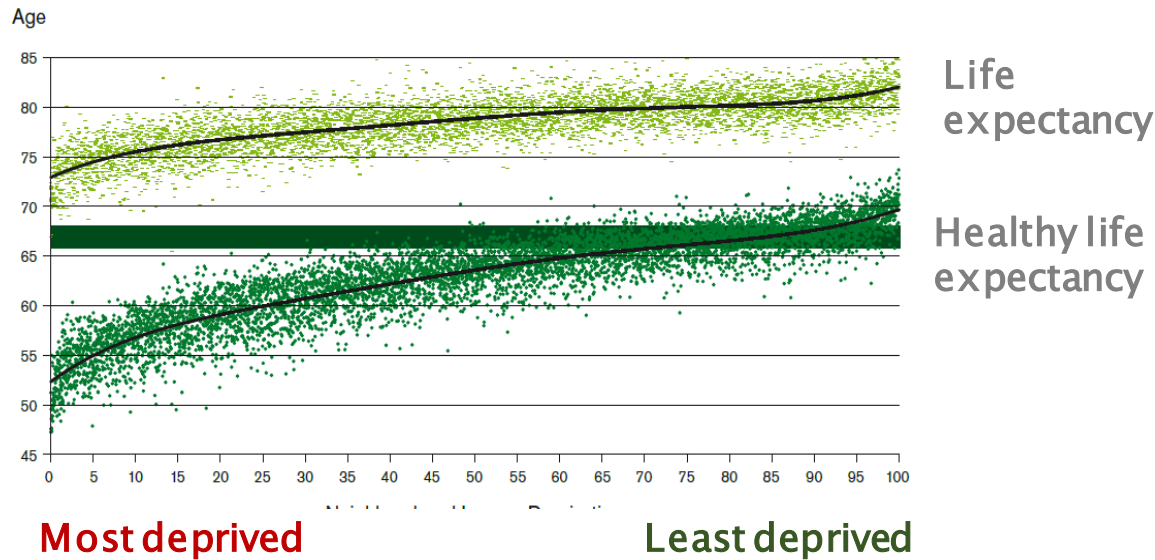


PHOF, 2022

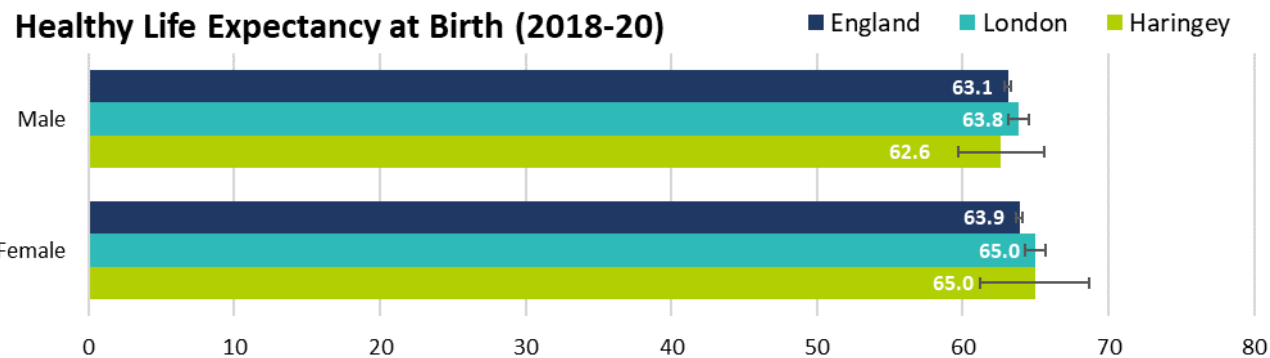
All life expectancy figures have fallen in the last year likely due to the impact of Covid. In Haringey male life expectancy has fallen by over a year to 79.6, now below the London average and just above the England average. Female life expectancy fell slightly but is still in line with the London average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

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

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

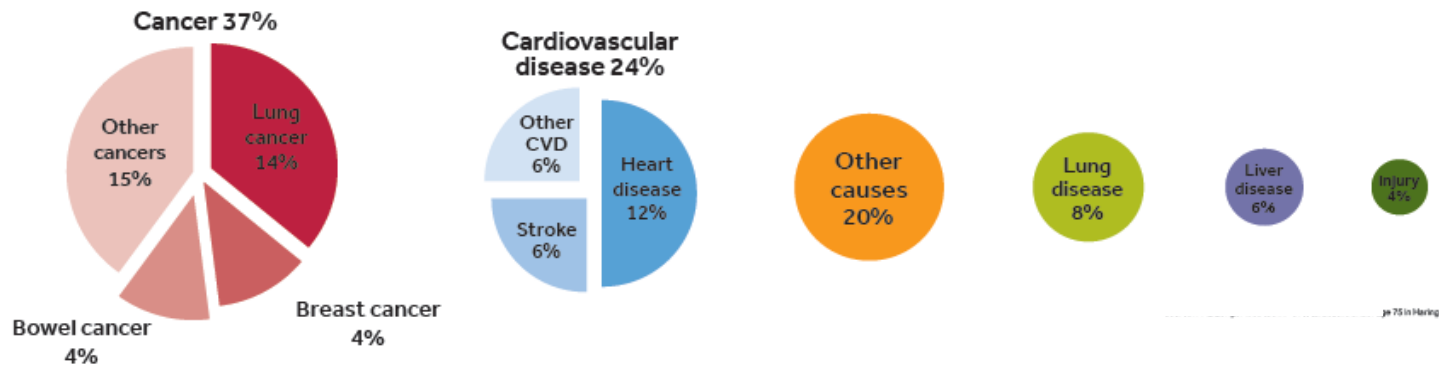


- The gap in healthy life expectancy (years lived in good health) in Haringey is much larger than the gap in life expectancy itself.
- Haringey residents spend on average the last 18 years of life in poor health.
- Male healthy life expectancy (62.6) fell by 1.6 years and is now lower than London and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



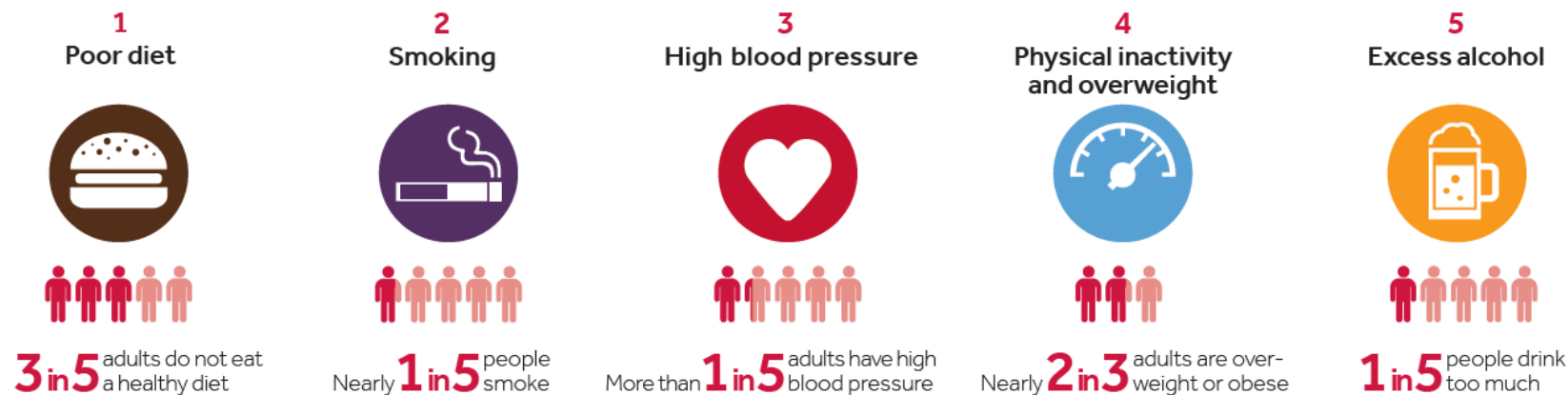
Cancer, cardiovascular disease and lung disease are the main causes of early death (deaths under the age of 75) in Haringey. The most common habits associated with long-term conditions, poor health and early death in Haringey are poor diet, smoking and high blood pressure.

Main causes of early death in Haringey



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

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



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

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

	Life Satisfaction		Worthwhile		Happiness		Anxiety	
	Mean	Change	Mean	Change	Mean	Change	Mean	Change
	Score	Since	Score	Since	Score	Since	Score	Since
	2022/23	2019/20	2022/23	2019/20	2022/23	2019/20	2022/23	2019/20
Haringey	6.97	-9.0%	7.23	-6.2%	7.17	-1.5%	3.27	7.6%
SN Average	7.39	-1.6%	7.55	-2.3%	7.29	-1.4%	3.35	4.0%
London Average	7.35	-2.5%	7.6	-1.8%	7.32	-0.8%	3.34	5.4%

- Haringey Life satisfaction decreased by 4.8% in the last year, far worse than SN's (-0.9%) and London (-1.5%). Haringey reported levels 10% above London just before the pandemic, but is now 6% lower.
- At the same time Feeling Worthwhile also fell significantly in the last year (-4.4%), worse than SN's (-1.4%) and London (-1%) again, though Happiness levels have marginally increased (0.6%). Anxiety levels increased slightly (0.6%), though this was less than SN's and London (2.4% and 1.8%), and levels remain lower than both comparators overall, and 10% lower than during the pandemic.

- More recently in our Residents' survey just over a half (54%) of residents said they'd been feeling optimistic about the future often or all of the time. There was, however, substantial variation among different groups, as seen opposite.

- A UK-wide study found that all minority ethnic groups have lower life satisfaction than those of white ethnicity, linked to socio-economic status and levels of deprivation. (Source: [ISER](#)).

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

Source: ONS – People Population and Community / Wellbeing

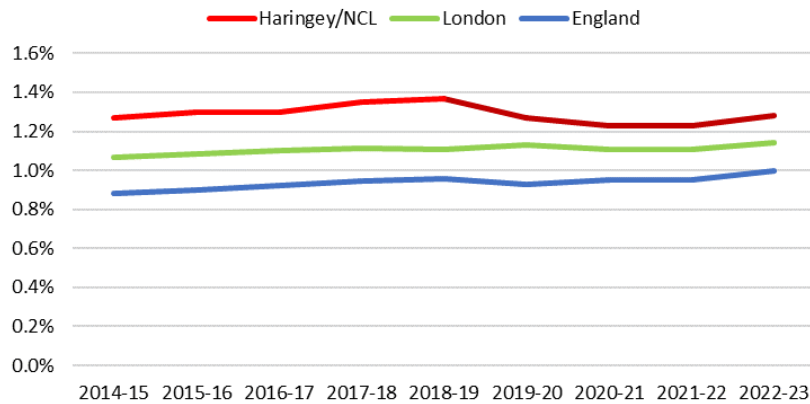
Just over a half of residents say they've been **feeling optimistic about the future often or all of the time (54%)** a decrease from previous survey (66%)

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

Source: Residents' Survey 2021

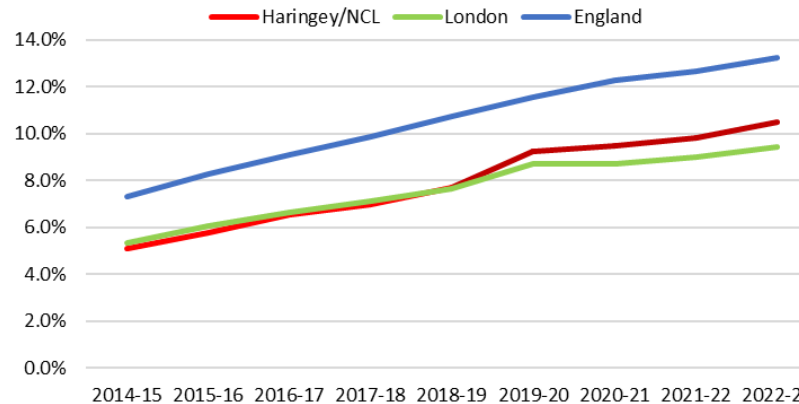
Haringey CCG is now one with NCL, therefore data is not fully comparable with historical. Previously Haringey had similar rates of depression compared to London but higher rates of serious mental illness. Now in NCL depression rates are higher than London, whilst Mental illness is also higher than London,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

Prevalence of Serious Mental Illness



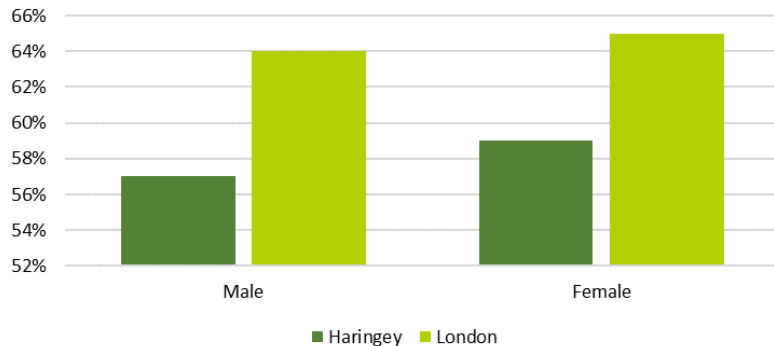
Data Source: QOF 2022/23

Prevalence of Depression



Data Source: QOF 2022/23

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



Data Source: PHOF 2022

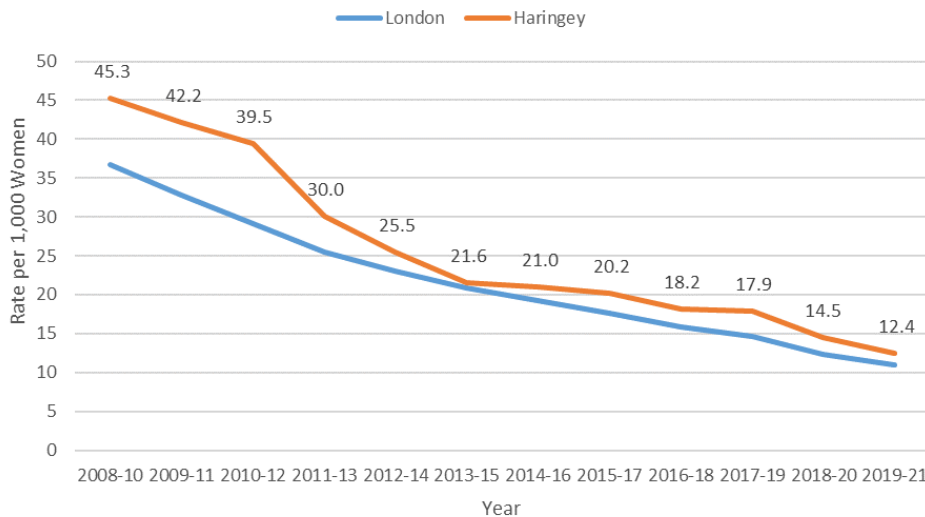
The percentage of adults in receipt of secondary mental health services living in stable and appropriate accommodation has fallen in the last year, with the Male figure being below London average:

59% Among women
57% Among men

- Around 19,900 people in Haringey or 7.7% of the GP registered population were diagnosed with depression (2018/19), not significantly different to London. This is estimated to be only a third of people living with common mental illness in Haringey. Latest data shows NCL with a rate of 10.5%, above London at 9.45% but below England (13.25%) – all three are rising
- 4,400 people had been diagnosed with severe mental illness in Haringey (1.37%), significantly higher than the London average of 1.1% (2018/19). Latest NCL figure for 2022/23 is 1.28% with London at 1.14%, and England at 1% (all three increasing slightly since last year)
- Suicide rates in Haringey have significantly decreased over the last ten years, with Haringey now in line with the London average
- Central and East Haringey exhibit high levels of risk factors for poor mental health, such as deprivation, unemployment and homelessness, and many people have experienced trauma. These are more concentrated in the East of the borough.

Late diagnoses of HIV has significantly increased over the last 4 years, while teenage pregnancy rates have markedly declined in recent years. STI infections have increased significantly in the last year following their lowest levels ever in 2021 and 2022

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



Data Source: ONS Births Deaths and Marriages

41.1%

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

- The rate of new diagnoses of STIs (excluding chlamydia in those aged under 25) was 1,483 per 100,000 compared with 1,171 for London & 496 for England (2022). This is an increase from last year of 25% though the figure is still below the peak of 1,715 in 2019.
- STI and HIV rates are highest in NE Tottenham and SE Tottenham localities, particularly Northumberland Park, Seven Sisters and Tottenham Hale
- Teenage pregnancy rates in Haringey have seen a marked decline and are not statistically different to London, although are still a greater value (12,4 per 1,000 versus 10.9) (2021)

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

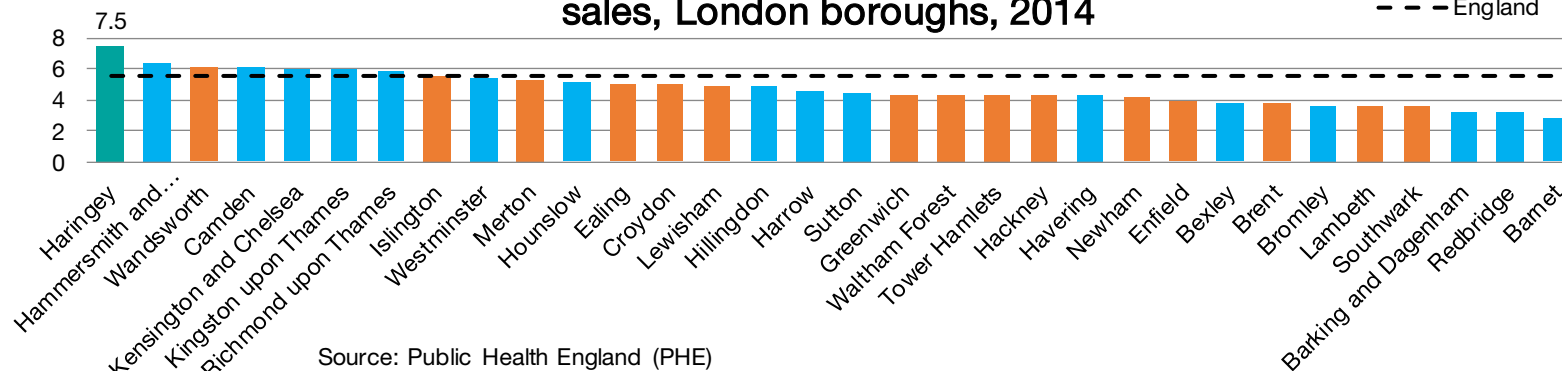
14.9% of adults in Haringey are smokers, a decrease from 2018 (17.7%)

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

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

- 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.

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



People: Children & Young People

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

76.7% of eligible children in Haringey (2 year olds) have received one dose of the MMR vaccine in 2022/23, which is lower than both London (82.4%) and England (89.3%), although is a slight improvement on last year (74.8%)

65.0% of children in care in Haringey (180 in total) were up to date with their immunisations in 2023, another significant fall from previous years (93-99% pre 2019), although the London average has also fallen to 74% Haringey has gone from being significantly above to significantly below London and England averages

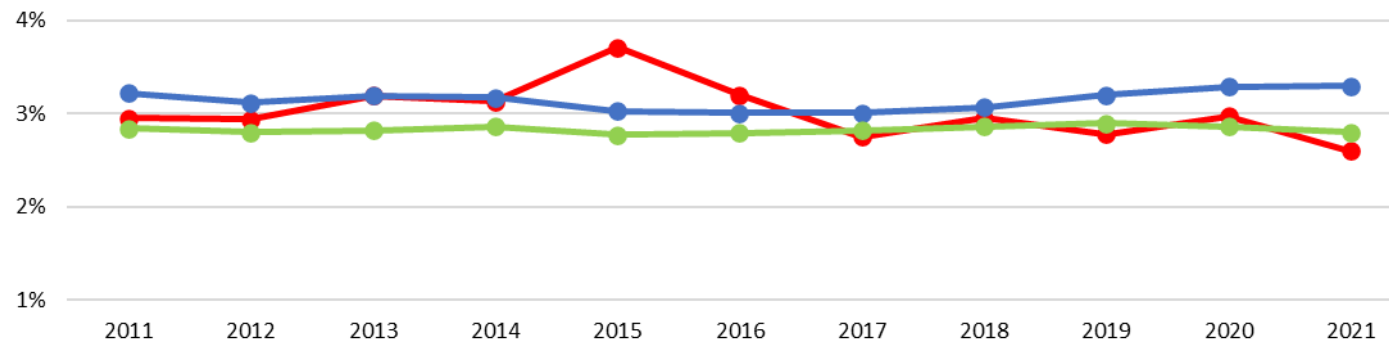
123 per 100,000 children (70 children in total) under 19 were admitted to hospital for asthma in Haringey in 2022/23. This is similar to both London (135.3 per 100,000) and England (122.2 per 100,000).

- In 2021, the percentage of babies with low birth weight in Haringey fell to 2.6%, lower than London (3.3%), and England (2.8%)
- The proportion of children in care up to date with immunisations continues to fall, down from 73% last year to 65%. This compares to 93-99% between 2016 and 2019. The London average, also fell in the same period, but from approximately 80% between 2016 and 2019, to 74% in 2022.

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

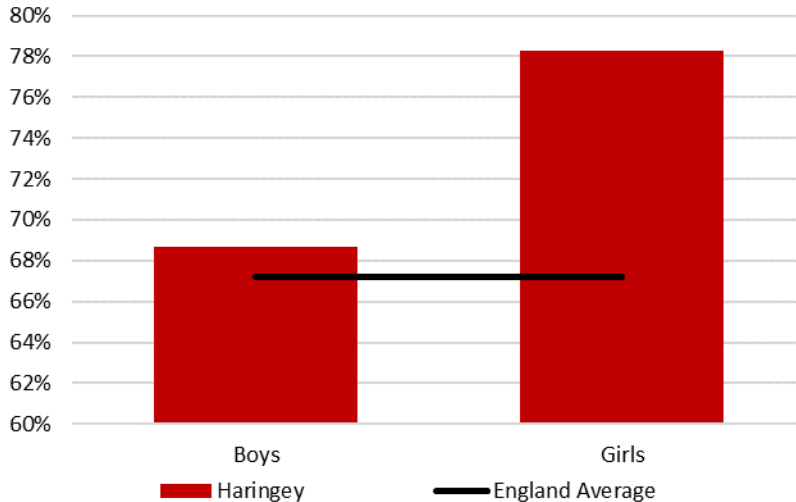
London and England

—●— Haringey —●— London —●— England



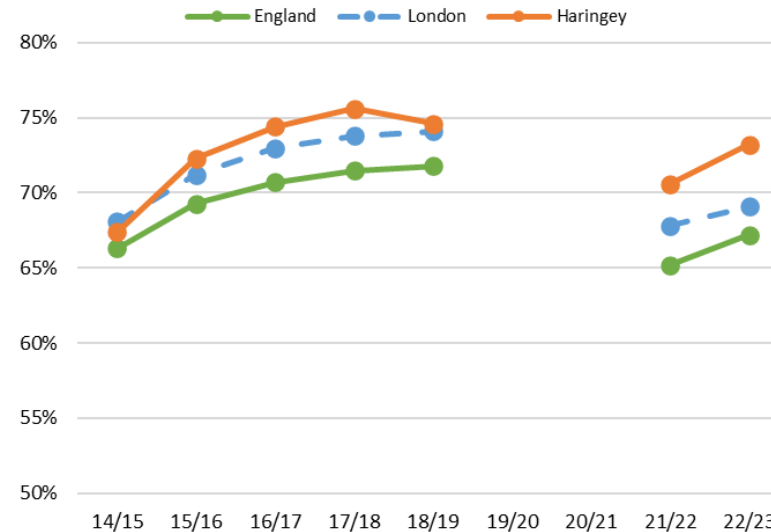
19/20 and 20/21 Data for Readiness was cancelled due to COVID-19. In 2022/23 boys in Haringey (69%) were less likely to reach a good level of development at the end of reception compared to Girls (78%). Haringey's overall levels of GLD have increased since last year more than London or England.

Percentage of Children achieving a good level of development at the end of reception in Haringey in 2022/23



Source: Department for Education (DfE), EYFS Profile: EYFS Profile Statistical Series 2022/23

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



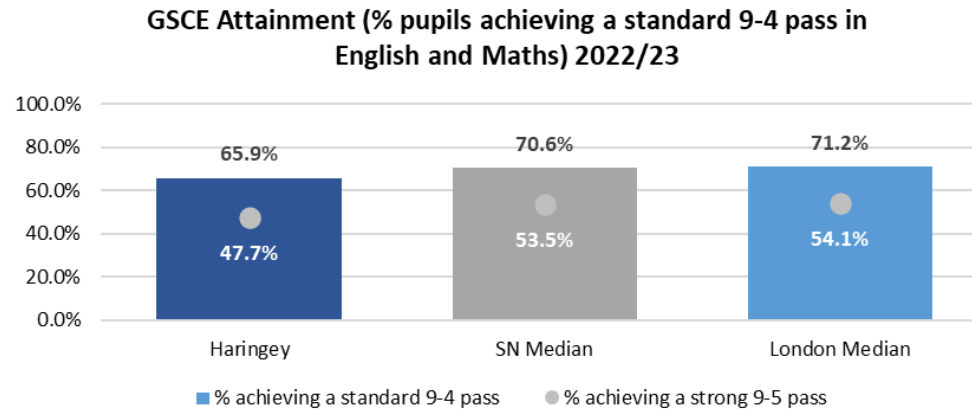
Source: Department for Education (DfE), EYFS Profile: EYFS Profile Statistical Series 2022/23

- In 2022/23, 73.2% of 5 year olds in Haringey were reaching a 'good level of development' at the end of reception, slightly above the London average (69.1 %).
- The proportion of 5 year olds reaching a good level of development has increased since last year, as have the national and London trends, though Haringey improved by 2.6% compared to London's improvement of 1.3%
- Boys are far less likely to have a good level of development in Haringey at 68.7% in 2023, compared to 78.3% for Girls (this picture is true nationally as well), though both are above the National total average of 67.2%.

Haringey's overall attainment success at KS4 level has fallen since last year. Standard pass percentage fell 4%, and strong pass percentage fell 4.4%. Girls perform better than Boys overall

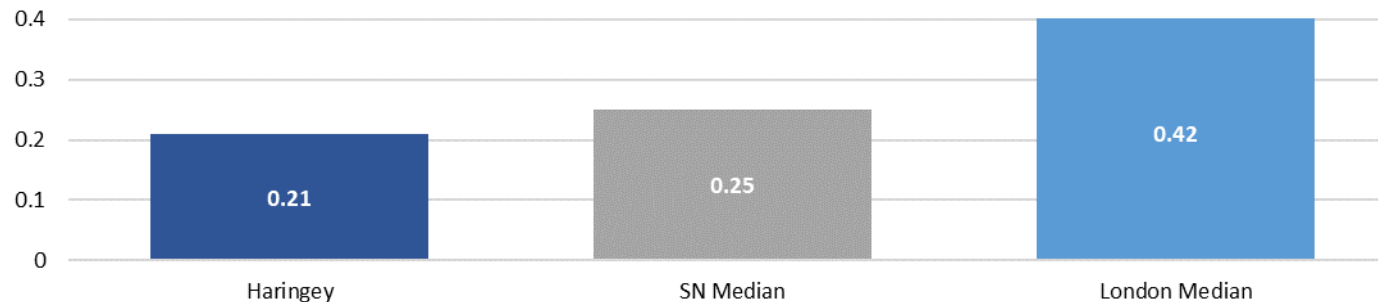
Haringey **ranks 26th in London** (out of 32 local authorities) for **GCSE attainment** (% pupils achieving strong 9-5 pass in English and Maths).

Source: DfE 2022/23



Source: DfE 2022/23

Average Progress 8 score per Pupil, 2022/23



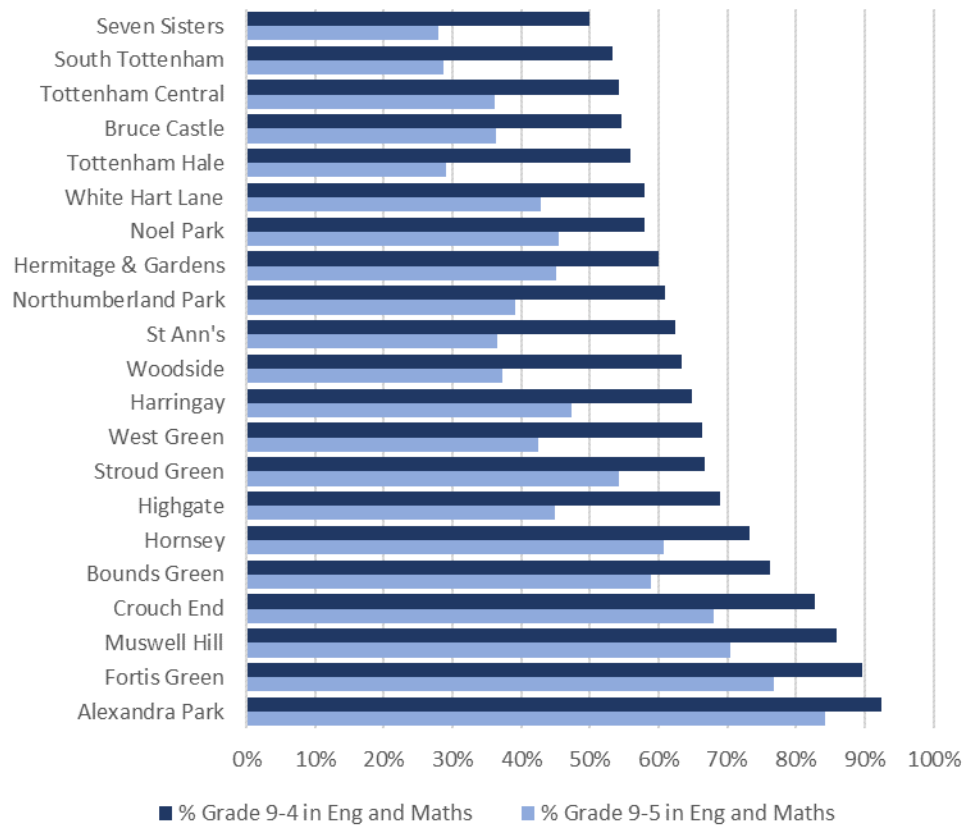
Source: DfE 2022/23

- Haringey's relative performance within London however has fallen as it is now ranked 26th for both pupils achieving a standard 9-4 pass, and for pupils achieving a strong 9-5 pass (previously 25th). The proportion of entrants with a standard pass has fallen by 4% since last year, though levels fell across all of London.
- Girls performed stronger than Boys, with 68.8% achieving a standard pass compared to 63.2% of Boys, and 49.5% achieving a strong pass compared to 46.1% of Boys.
- In previous years Haringey pupils show positive signs of improvement in their education, with a higher than average Progress 8 score (+0.24), although in the latest data Haringey has lagged behind, with an average progress score of 0.21, compared to 0.42 in London

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

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

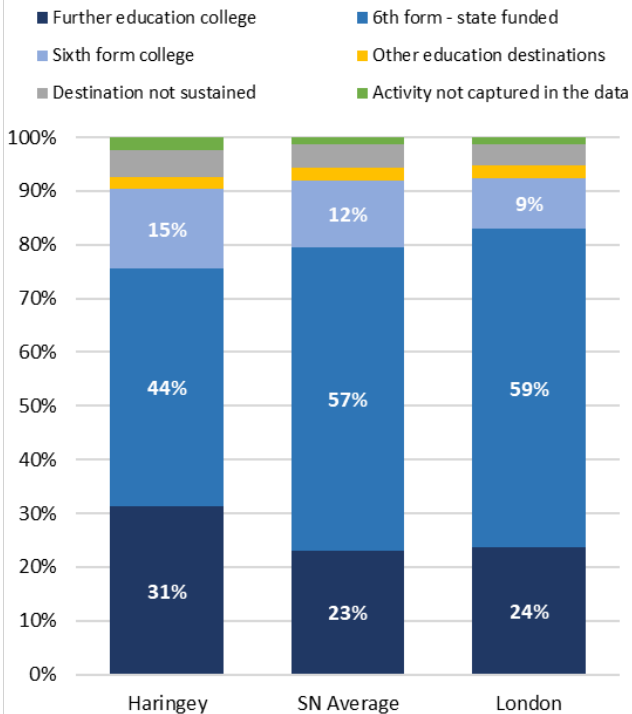
GCSE Attainment by Ward



- There is significant variation in attainment across Haringey's wards, with only 50% of students attaining 9-4 in English and Maths in Seven Sisters, but 92.5% in Alexandra Park.
- There are substantial attainment gaps between different demographic groups. Black boys have the lowest attainment of all ethnic and gender groups whilst Asian males have the highest. Boys have lower attainment scores in general, similar to earlier GLD performances.
- These gaps are also mirrored in Attainment 8 scores as well. Alexandra Park has the highest Attainment 8 score at 65.7, as well as the highest Progress 8 score at 0.99. Tottenham Hale and Seven Sisters have the lowest score at 40, whilst Tottenham Central has the worst Progress 8 score at -0.23.

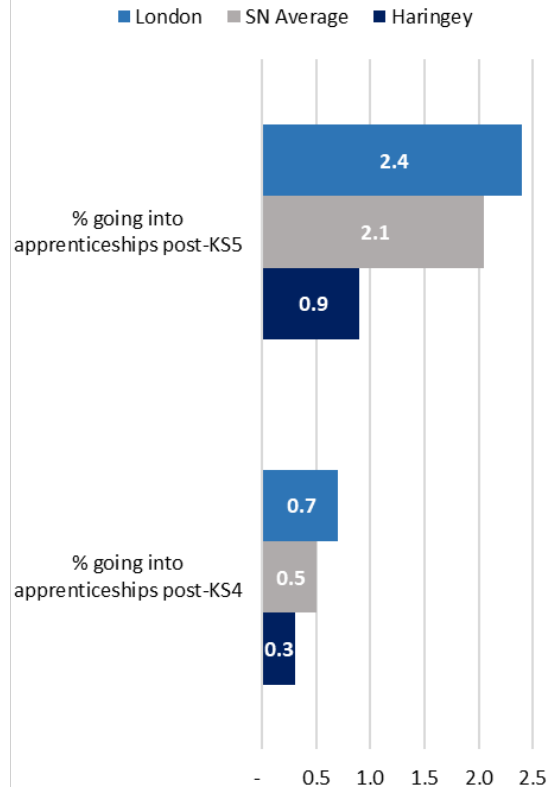
Post-KS5, Haringey pupils are less likely to go on to HE institutions than pupils among SNs and London boroughs. Pupils leaving KS4 and KS5 are also less likely than those in SNs and London to take on an apprenticeship.

Pupil destinations after completing key stage 4 (state-funded mainstream schools), 2021/22



Source: DfE 2022/23

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

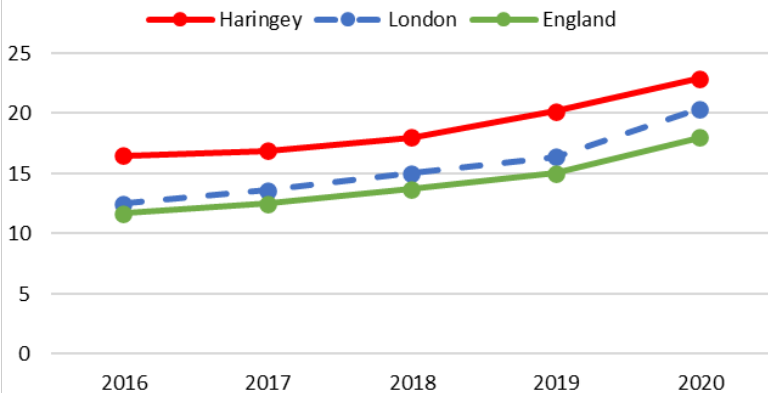


Source: DfE 2021/22

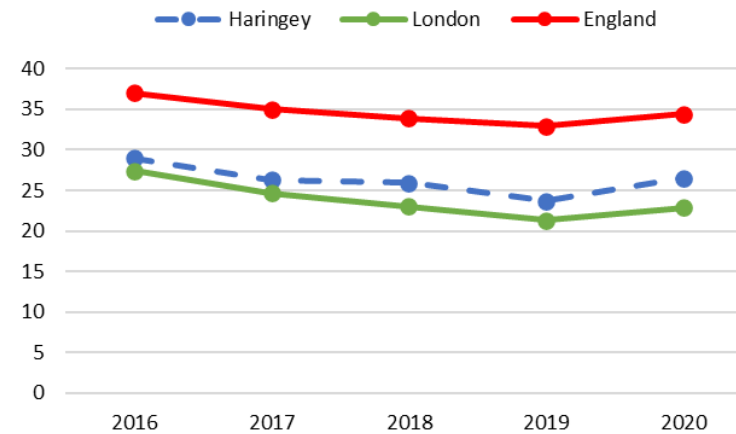
- After completing KS4, Haringey pupils are more likely to go to a 6th form college or FE college (or other FE provider) than the average, and less likely to go to a state-funded school 6th form than the rest of London
- After completing KS5, Haringey pupils are less likely than average to go to HE institutions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

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

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



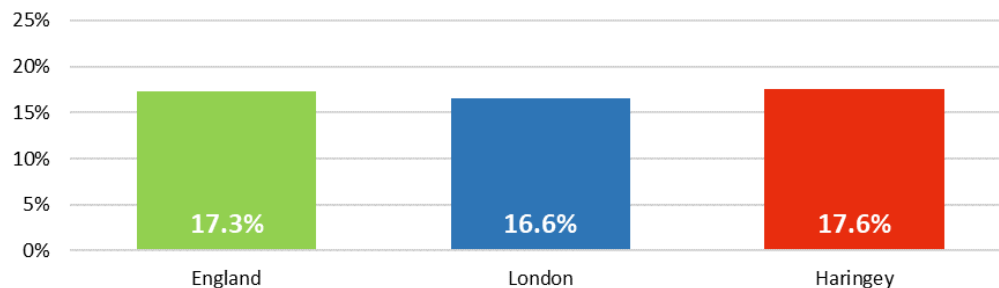
Rate of Children with LD in Haringey, compared to London and England



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

Source: fingertips.phe.org.uk

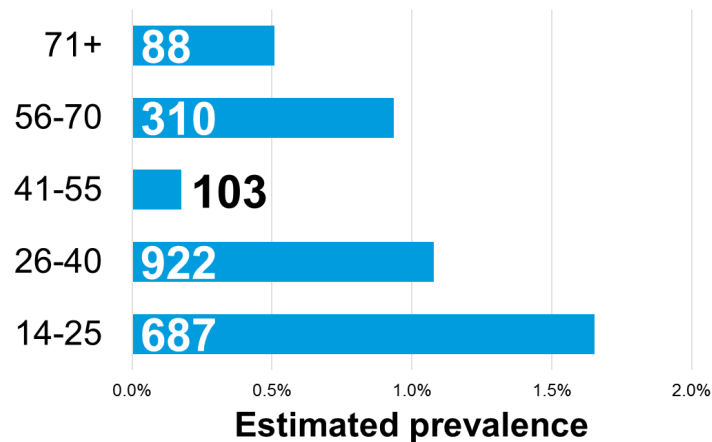
Percentage of all school age pupils with special educational needs, Haringey compared to London and England 2022/23



Source: DfE 2023

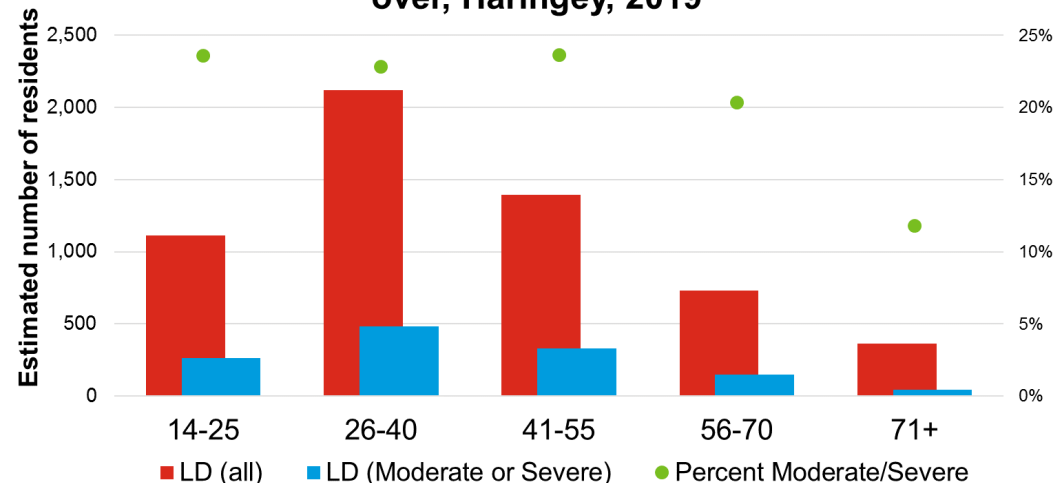
An estimated 5,700 Haringey residents aged 14 and over are estimated to have a learning disability, and around 2,100 residents are estimated to have autism.

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



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

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



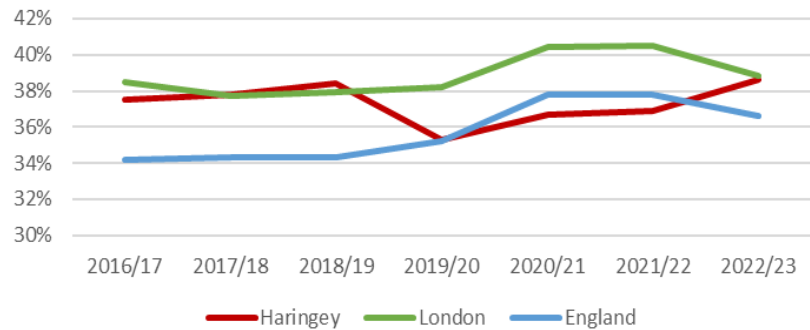
Source: Numbers and prevalence were calculated by Camden and Islington PH applying the age specific estimated prevalence of LD for England reported by E. Emerson and C. Hatton in Lancaster University in 2004 to the GLA population estimates for Haringey published in November 2017

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

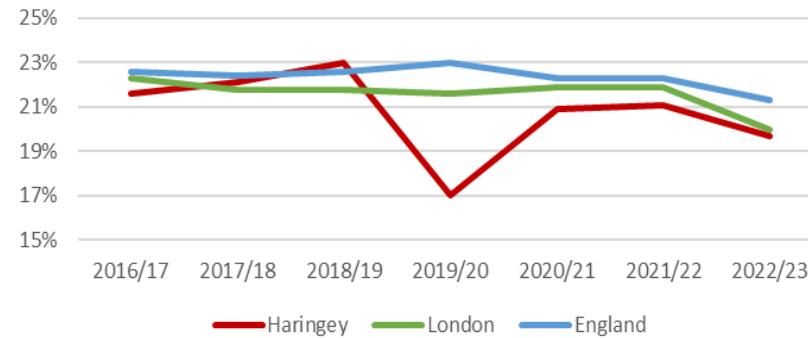
Around **2,100** Haringey residents aged 14 and over are estimated to have autism, including **680** residents aged 14-25.

In Haringey in 2022/23, 19.7% of all Reception year students and 38.6% of all Year 6 students were recorded as overweight or obese. This is an improvement for Reception, but an increase for year 6.

Year 6 Prevalence of Overweight (including Obesity)



Reception Prevalence of Overweight (including Obesity)



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

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

48%

students from **Black African background** were overweight or obese, the highest level

and lower than the Haringey average among White ethnic groups:

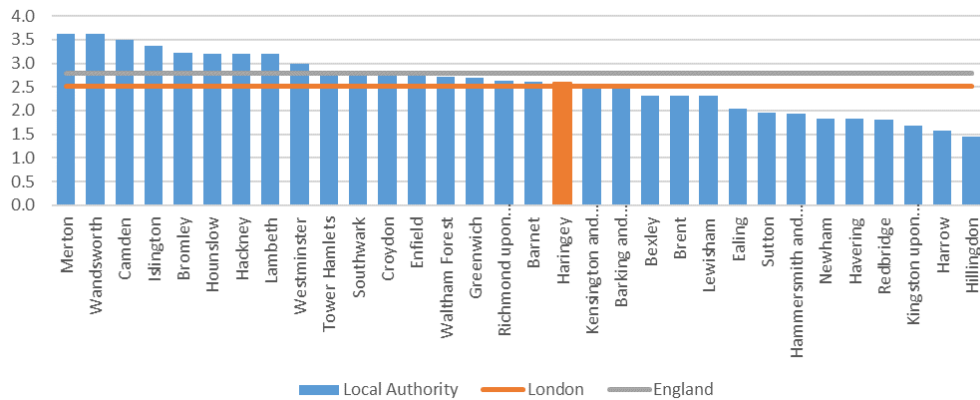
35%

among students who are **White British**

- This year measured prevalence for Reception aged pupils fell 1.4%, though this is less than London (1.9%). In year 6 however there was an increase of 1.7%, whilst London and England both fell (by 1.7% and 0.8% respectively).
- Inequalities from Sex and Ethnicity are only available at England level, but these show continued differences – with Males being more likely to be overweight (Y6: 39% vs 34.1%, Reception 21.5% vs 21.2%), and in both age groups Asians backgrounds having the lowest levels of overweight, whilst Black backgrounds have the highest levels.

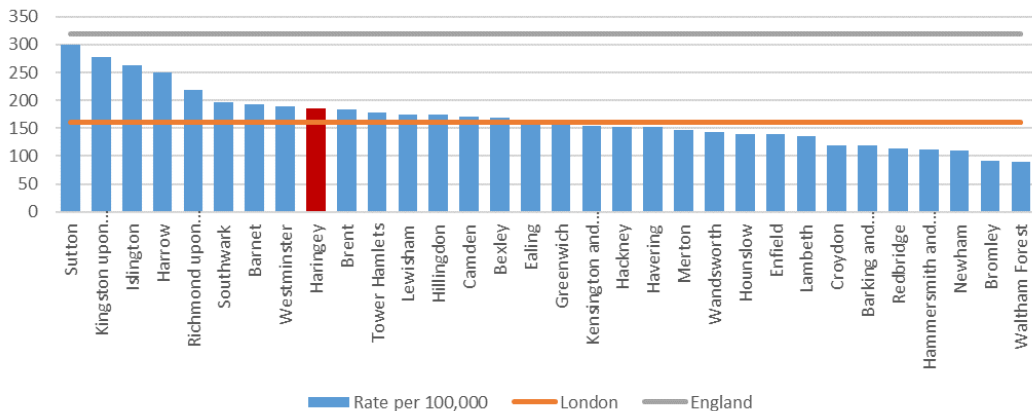
The proportion of pupils with Social, Emotional and Mental health needs in Haringey has fallen to below the England average, but is just above the London average

Percentage of School Age Children with SEMH needs



Source: PHE 2022

Hospital Admissions as a Result of Self Harm (per 100,000 - 2022/23)



Source: PHE 2023

Haringey:
2.59%



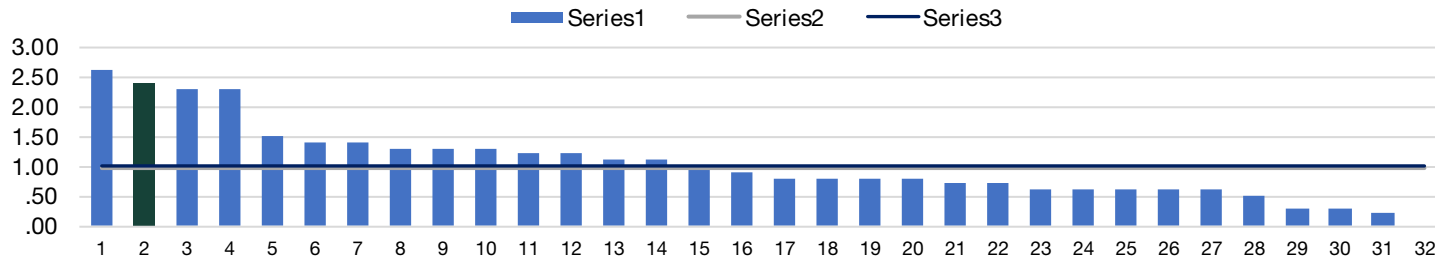
London:
2.52%

England:
2.79%

- In 2021 the proportion of pupils of all ages with social, emotional and mental health needs in Haringey fell to 2.59%. This is higher than the London Average (2.52%) but lower than the England Average (2.79%)
- In 2017, 39% of boys and 29% of girls in Year 6 had high self-esteem scores in Haringey. Among Year 8 and 10 students, 31% of pupils had high self-esteem scores.
- The rate of hospital admissions for self harm in 10-24 year olds was 186 per 100,000, a decrease on last year (211 per 100,000), but remaining above the London average (160 per 100,000).

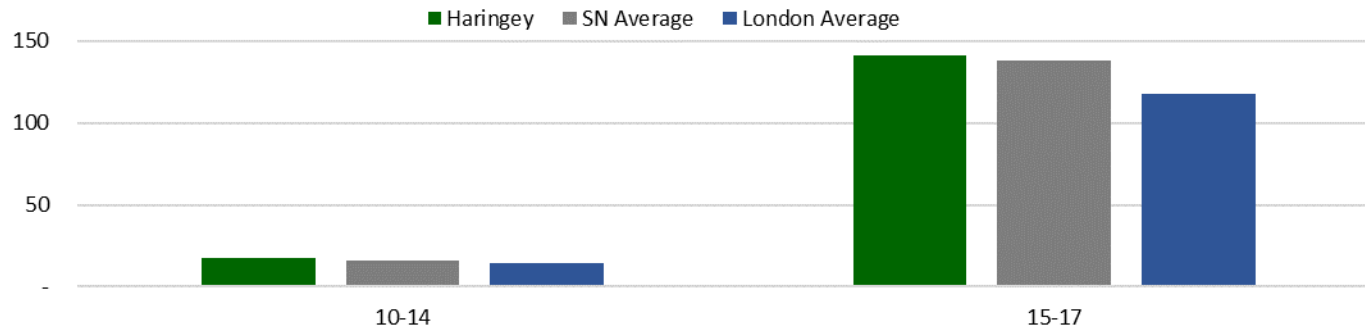
Haringey has the second highest rate of drug use (excluding Cannabis) among 15 year olds of all London boroughs. There is also a higher than average rate of young people cautioned or sentenced in the borough.

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



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

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

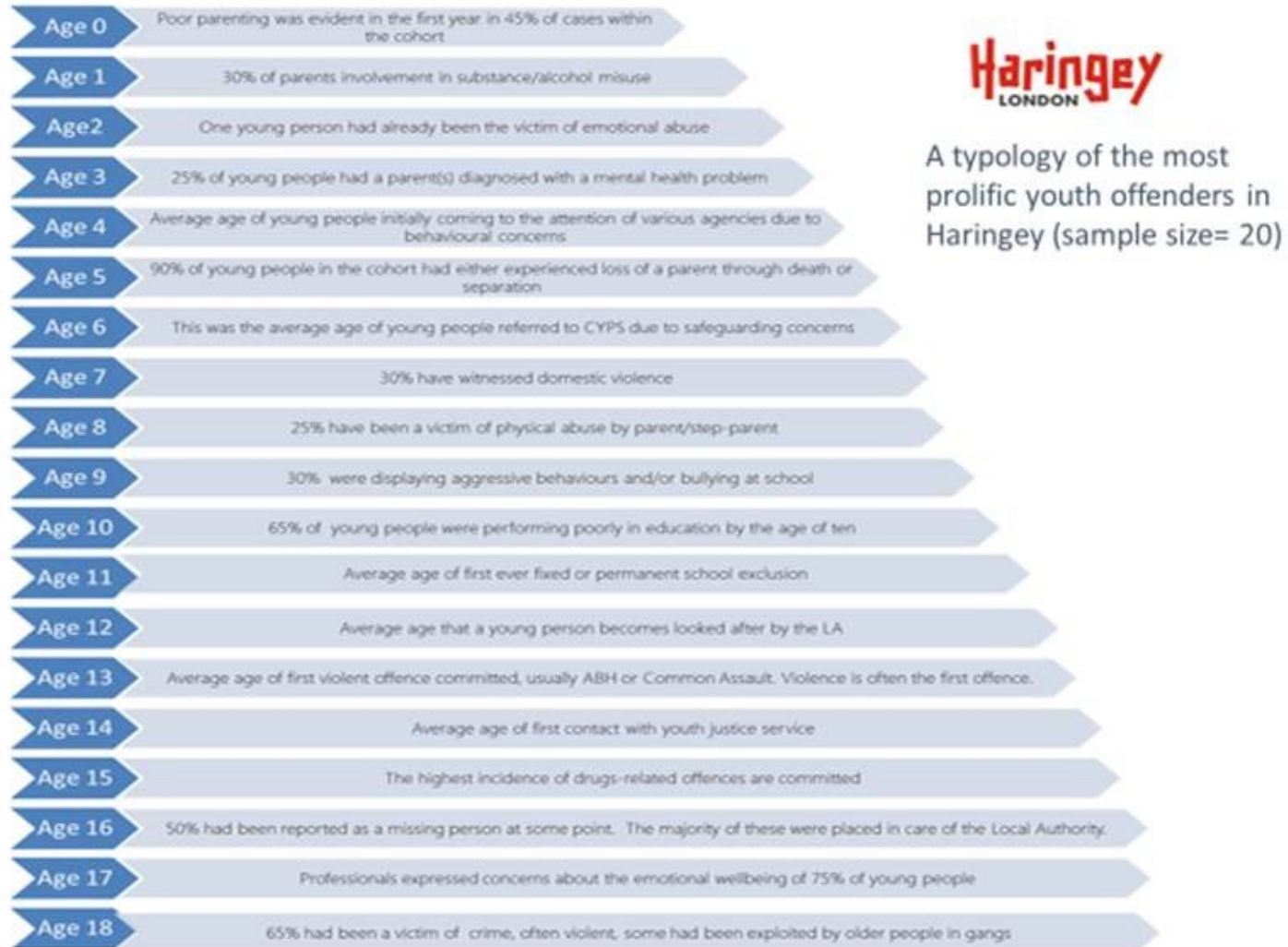


Source: MPS 2021/22

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

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

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

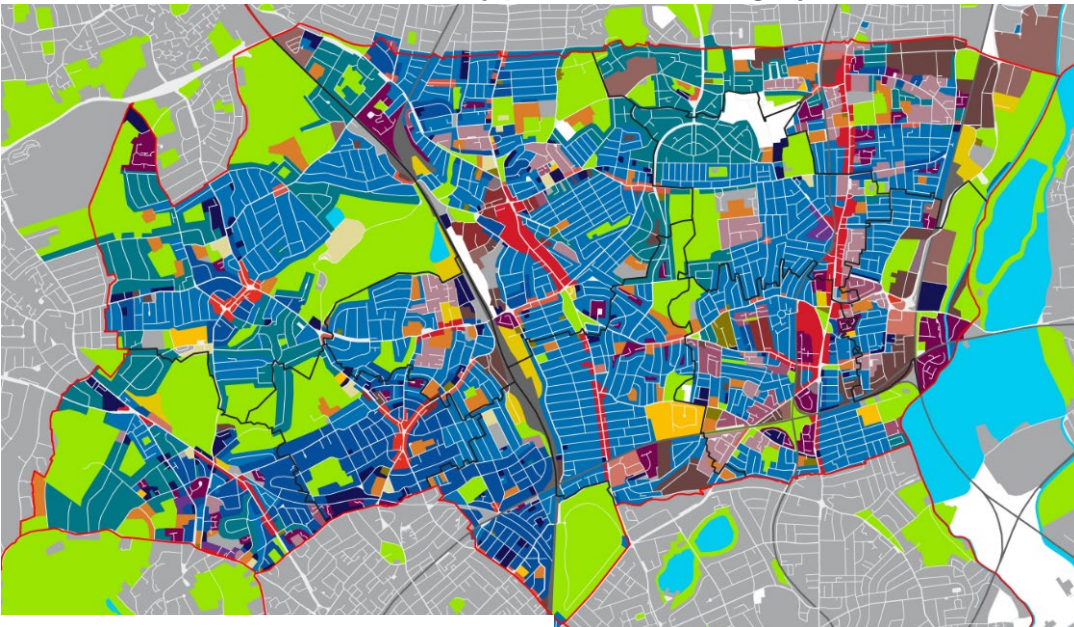


- In their early years, there are a number of events and circumstances that are common to Haringey's 20 most prolific youth offenders.
- Poor parenting is evident in the first year of life in 45% of cases; parental involvement in substance or alcohol misuse is evident in 30% of cases by the age of 1;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

Place

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

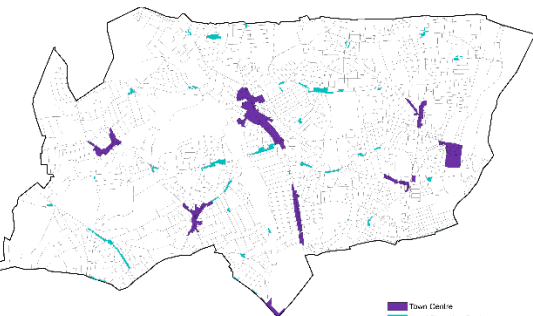
Character Types of Haringey



Legend - Character types

Centre	Industrial and business
High Road / High Street (1.1)	Big box (4.1)
Nuclea centre (1.2)	Fine grain industry (yards/warehouses) (4.2)
Small local parade (1.3)	Office complex (4.3)
Retail park (1.4)	
Edge of centre (1.5)	Green space
	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
	Canals (6.4)
Estate layout	Leats (6.5)
Stabs 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

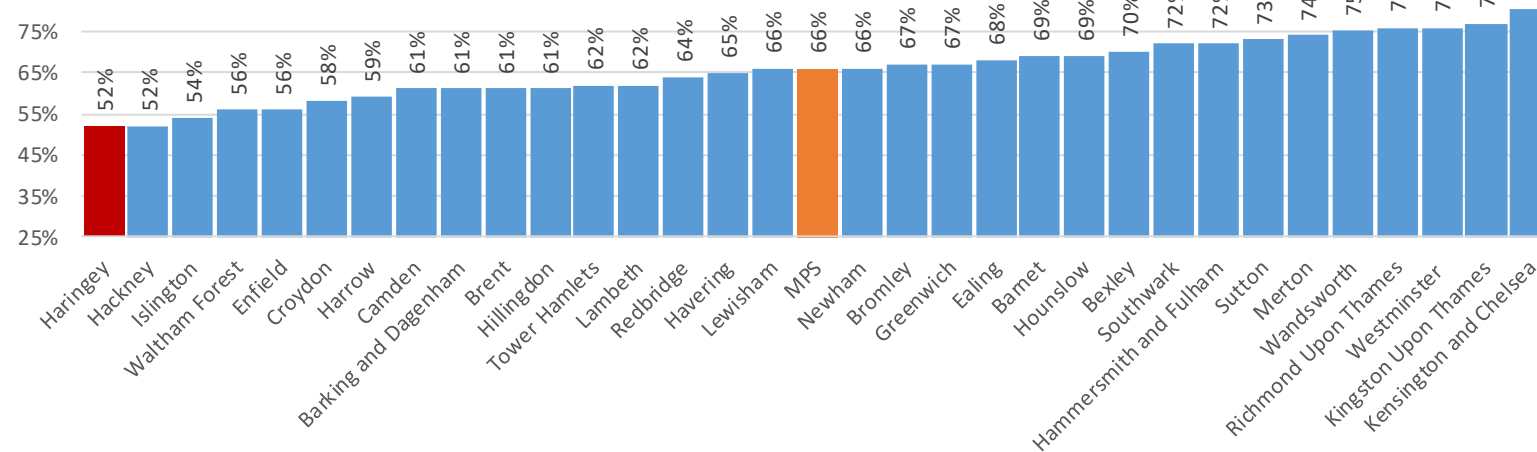


Source: Haringey Council, 2015

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

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

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



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

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

Source: Haringey Residents Survey 2021

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

Source: Health Related Behaviour Survey 2017

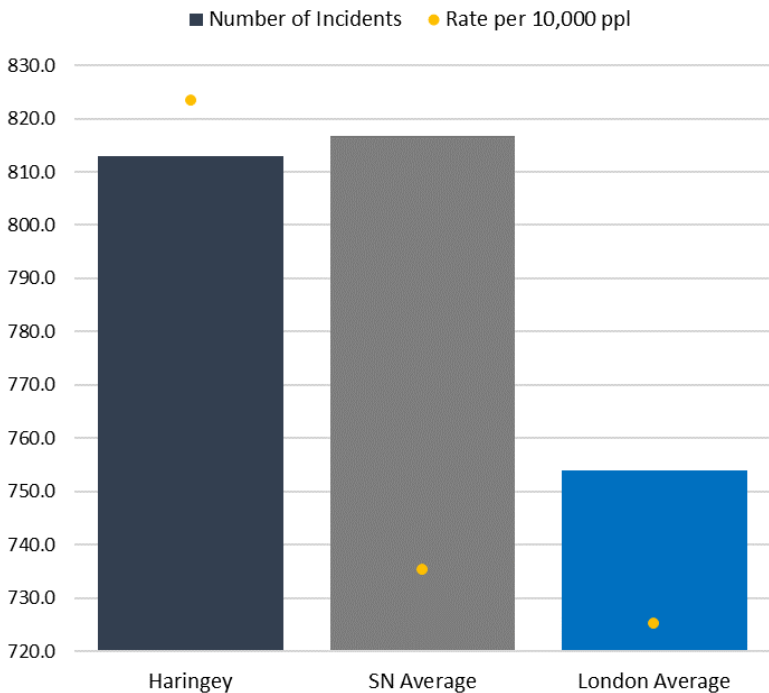
78% of residents say they have good friendships and/or associations in their local area

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

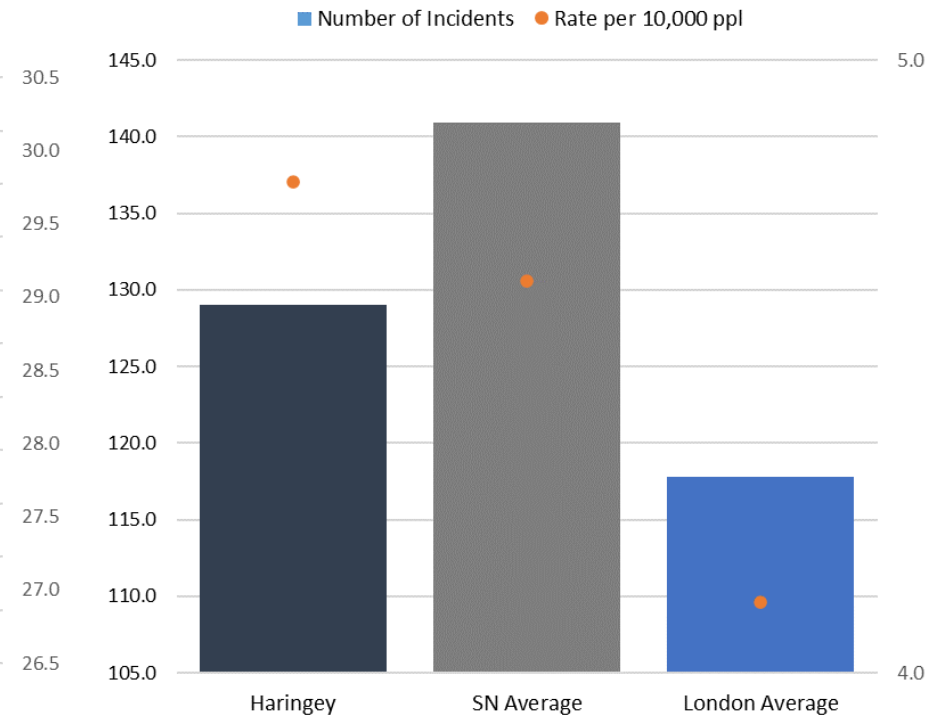
- 52% of Haringey residents agree the police do a good job in the local area, compared to an average of 66% across London. This is the lowest level in London. Confidence in all areas of policing tested had come down every year since 2014.
- 15% of Haringey residents feel unsafe in their local area after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

Haringey has the 8th highest rate of domestic abuse with injury in London over the last year. Knife Crime with Injury is the 13th highest and has shown significant reductions

Incidence and Rate (per 10,000 residents) of Domestic Abuse with Injury 2023



Incidence and Rate (per 10,000 residents) of Knife Crime with Injury, 2023



- In 2023 Haringey registered the 14th highest rate of knife crime with injury in London, at 4.8 incidents per 10,000 people, a fall from the 8th highest rate previously and a significant improvement, though still slightly above the SN (4.6) and London (4.1) rates.
- Although Haringey's number of incidences of Domestic Abuse with Injury was only 13th in London, the rate per 10,000 is 8th highest (30.3 per 10,000), and is higher than both the statistical neighbour average (27.1), and London's statistic (26.7).

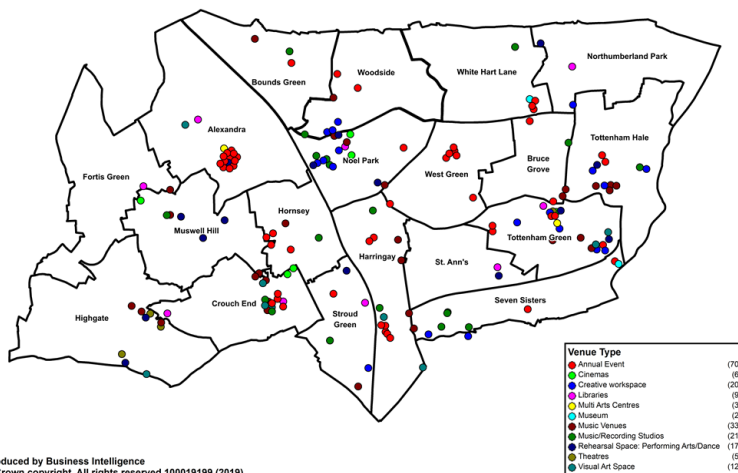
Haringey saw a 11% decrease in overall hate crime between 2021/22 and 2022/23, with particular decreases in Anti-Semitic and Homophobic hate crimes. There was however an increase in Islamophobic Hate crime

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

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

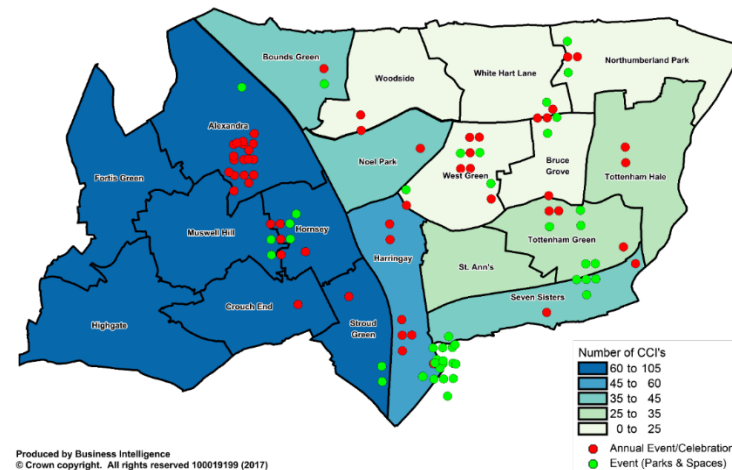
Haringey has over 120 venues where cultural activity takes place, and over 70 events occurring annually. There is a good spread of cultural venues across the borough.

Haringey Cultural Infrastructure, January 2019



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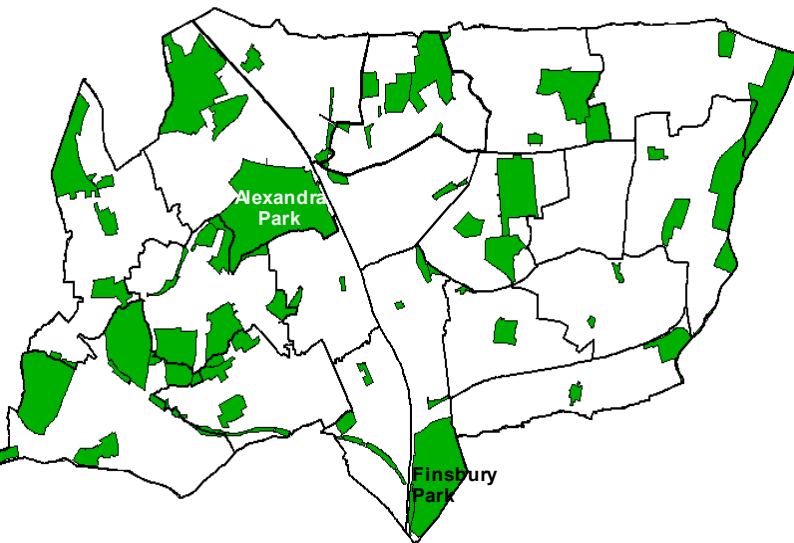
Haringey Cultural Infrastructure, January 2019



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

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



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

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

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

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

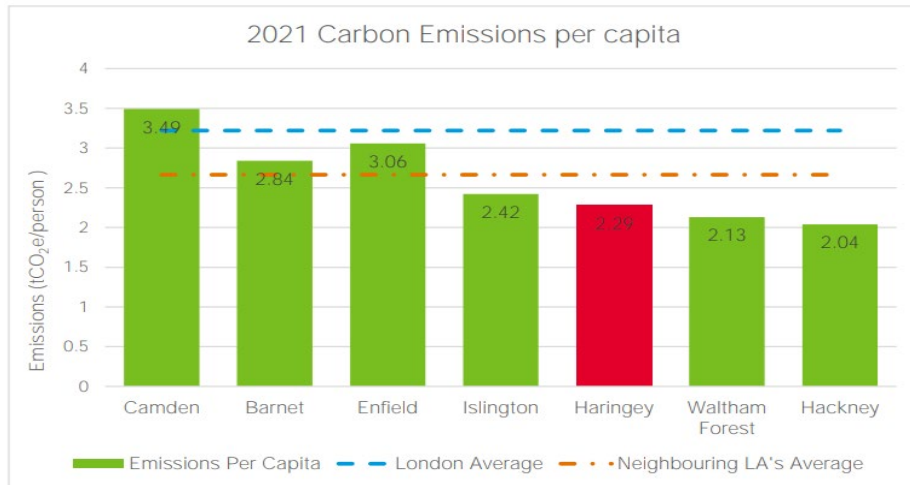
According to the Vibrant Economy Index Haringey is below the English average, ranking 205th out of 324 LAs. Nationally, Haringey ranks in the top tercile on Community Trust & Belonging.

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

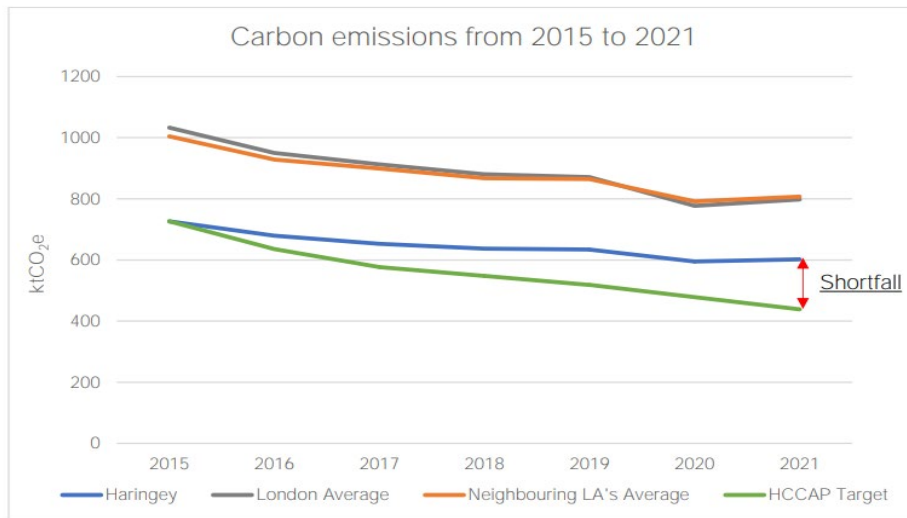
	Prosperity	Dynamism & Opportunity	Inclusion & Equality	Health, Wellbeing & Happiness	Resilience & Sustainability	Community, Trust & Belonging	OVERALL RANKING
Camden	4	7	176	283	49	4	3
Barnet	86	57	158	141	7	23	39
Islington	3	11	253	261	170	13	15
Haringey	230	157	286	211	178	41	205
Waltham Forest	257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

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

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



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

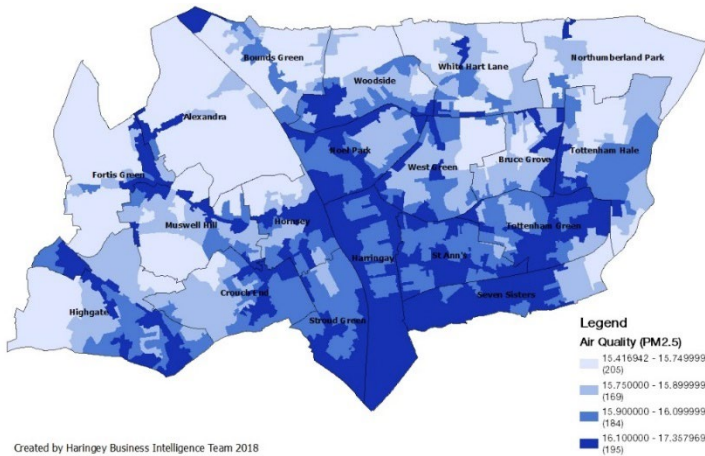


Haringey's target is to be Net Zero Carbon by 2041. Currently we are not on target, having not achieved the initial 40% reduction between 2015 and 2021 (actual: 17%)

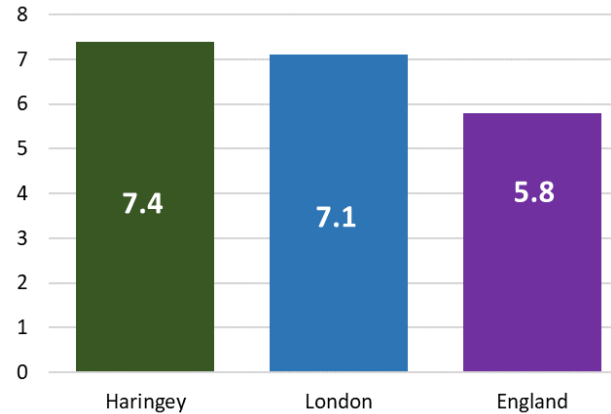
- Haringey has the third lowest carbon emissions per capita among its neighbouring boroughs, just above Waltham Forest with 2.29 tons of CO₂. This is substantially below the Greater London Average (3.22)
- The largest proportion of Haringey's carbon emissions come from the domestic sector (50%), followed by industry and commercial (26%) and transport (20%).
- This is the third year Haringey is reporting under the HCCAP's overall target to reach a Net Zero Carbon borough by 2041. Haringey's emissions show a downward trend until 2021, where a small increase of 1.18% was recorded. This has been put down the 'rebound effect' post COVID as lockdown eased.
- This is the second lowest rebound across London however, with neighbouring boroughs averaging a 1.9% increase and London a 2.7% increase.

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

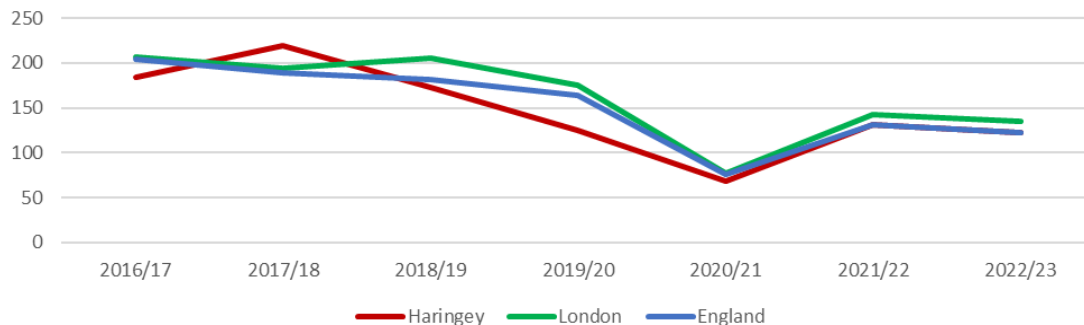


Fraction of mortality attributable to particulate air pollution (2022)



Source: PHE 2023

Hospital Admissions for Asthma (Under 19's)



Source: PHE 2023

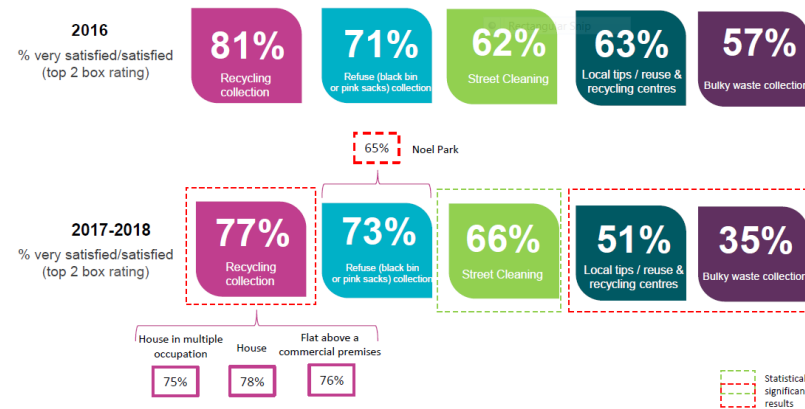
- Haringey has similar levels of air pollution to the London average (the average PM2.5 level is 15.95 across all Haringey neighbourhoods, compared to 16 in London). However, there are pockets where pollution is particularly high (e.g. Harringay).
- The fraction of mortality attributable to particulate air pollution is 7.4%. This is slightly above London (7.1%), but substantially higher than England (5.8%).
- Young people are a particular focus for the London Mayor's air pollution strategy, due to the increased impact. Haringey's hospital admission rate for under 19's has been in line with England's rate for the last 2 years, though lower than the London rate by 9%.
- 24% of the capital's primary schools are in areas that breach the legal limit for NO₂, according to the Greater London Authority. Three of Haringey's primary schools were part of the Mayor's audit on air pollution affecting primary schools, and will receive extra funding.

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

Borough Cleanliness, Residents Survey Results

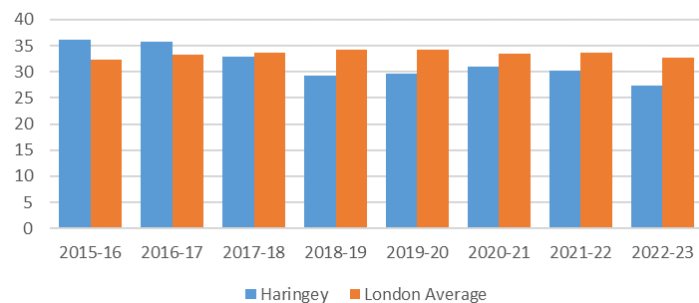
- When asked what they **most dislike** about living in the area (open question) residents say **crime or antisocial behaviour** (34%), **litter** (33%), **lack of parking** (16%) and that the **area is dirty or run down** (15%)
- When asked, in relation to living in Haringey, what makes the most difference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

How Satisfied or Dissatisfied are you with...

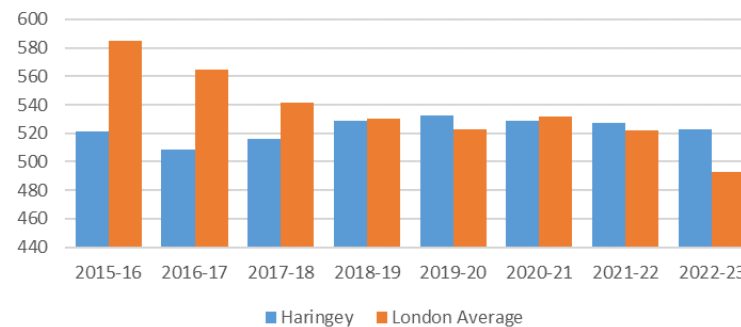


- After crime and antisocial behaviour, residents are most likely to cite litter as the thing they most dislike about living in the area (33% say this). More than one in seven say they most dislike that the area is dirty or run down (15%).
- Despite this, the majority of residents say they are satisfied with recycling collections (77%) and refuse collections (73%), though levels of satisfaction have come down since the previous survey
- Satisfaction with local tips and reuse and recycling centres (51%) and bulky waste collection (35%) is substantially lower and has also decreased since 2016.
- Recycling rates in Haringey fell in the last year by 9.3% and remain below pre 2018 levels and the London Average (which only fell by 2.7%). At the same time Residual household waste has begun slowly decreasing, 1.1% in the last 2 years, though the London Average has been consistently decreasing since 2015-16 and at a faster rate (7.3% in the last 2 years)

Percentage of Household Waste Sent for Recycling

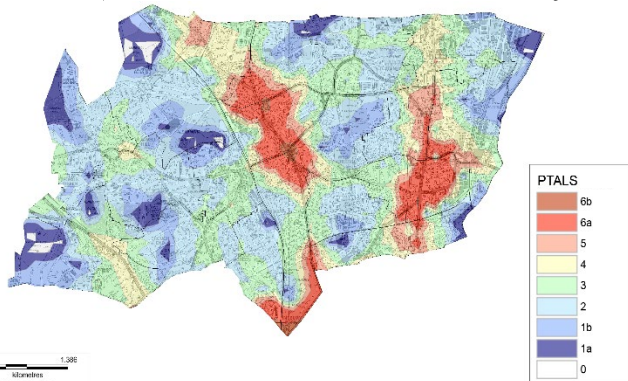


Residual Household Waste Per Household (Annual)



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

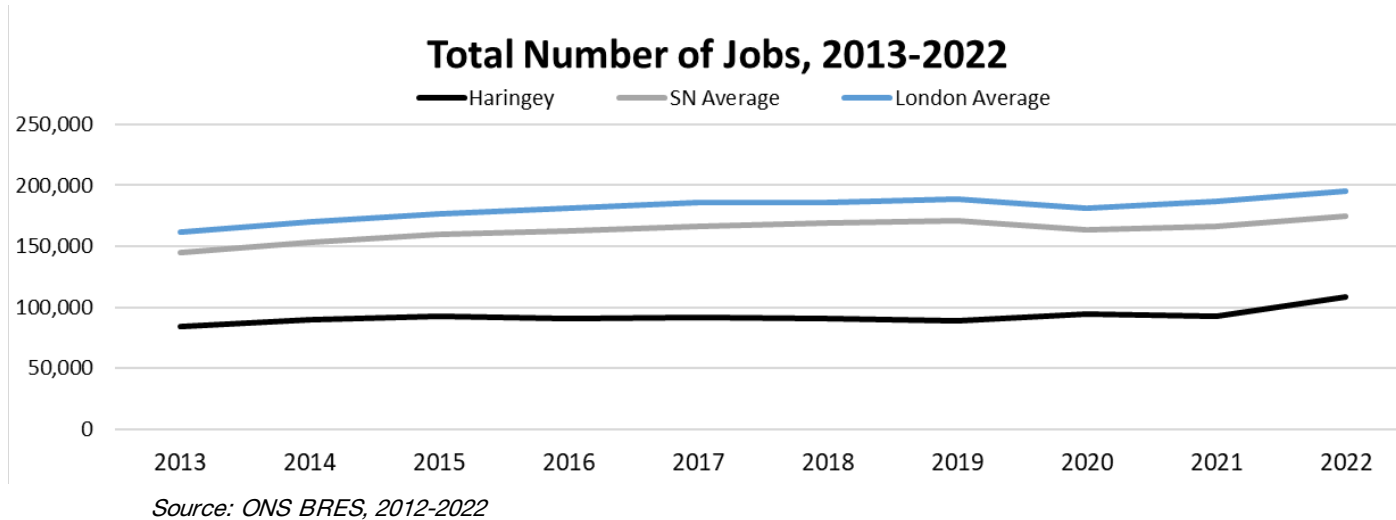
Transport Links, Haringey



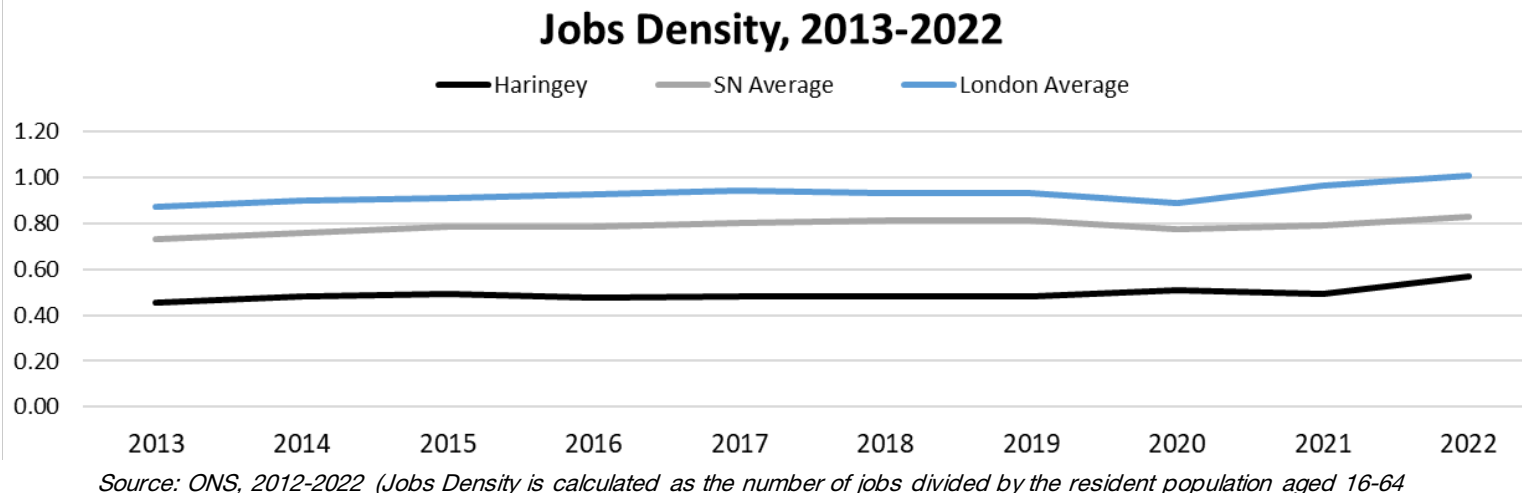
- Haringey has 11 overground and 7 underground stations, with the east of the borough better connected by tube and rail stations than the west. Although there are a number of bus routes, there is no overground or underground line that connects east and west.
- According to Transport for London's 2015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

Local Economy

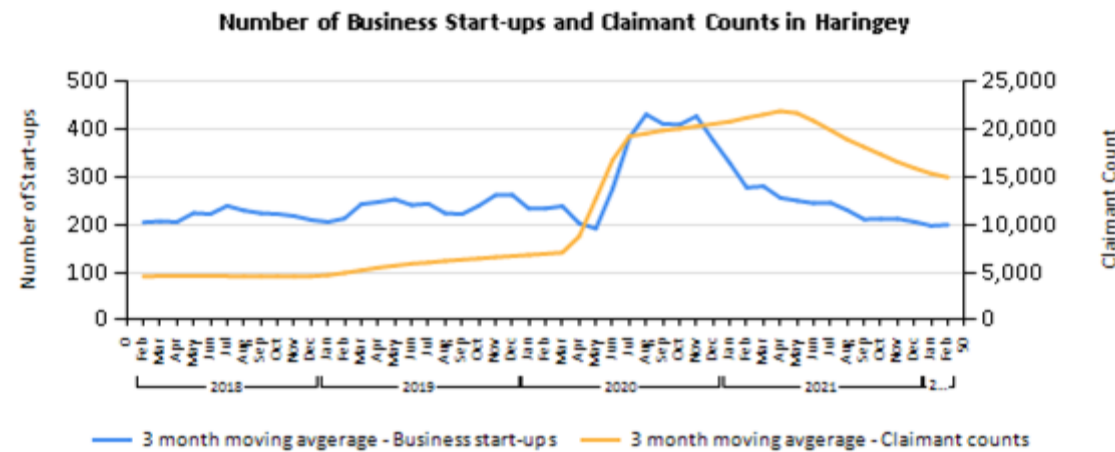
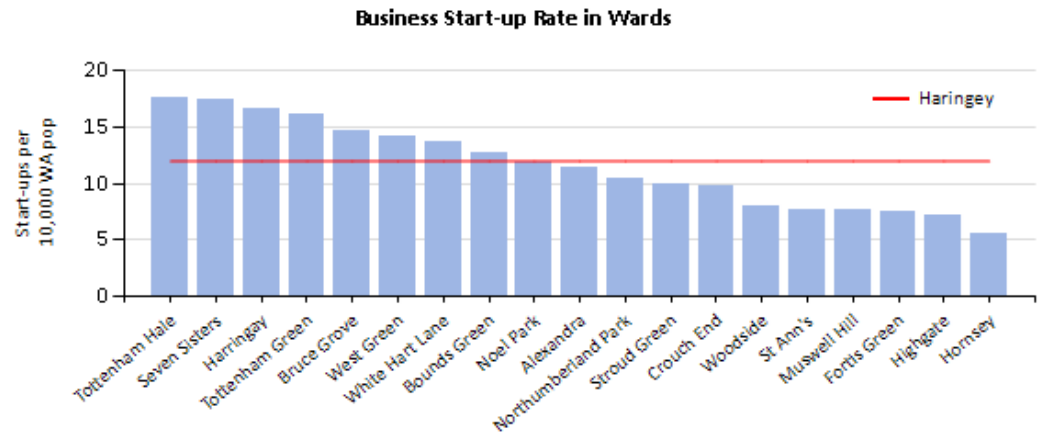
Haringey has fewer jobs than the statistical neighbour and London averages, although there has been a growth of jobs in the last year. Jobs density in the borough is the 6th lowest in London.



- There are 108,000 jobs in Haringey, which is just over half the London average (195,600) and substantially lower than the statistical neighbour average (174,900). In the last year however Haringey's number of jobs increased by 20%, whilst its SN's and London grew by 14.4% and 15.2% respectively
- Haringey job number has struggled since 2015, fluctuating around 93,000 across 6 years, whilst neighbours and London saw consistent growth (with the exception of COVID in 2020).
- Jobs density in Haringey (0.57) is also notably lower, at less than two thirds the SN rate (0.83) and almost half the London rate (1.01) and fell in the last year, although again this increased significantly in the last year and is only the 6th lowest in London (previously 2nd lowest)



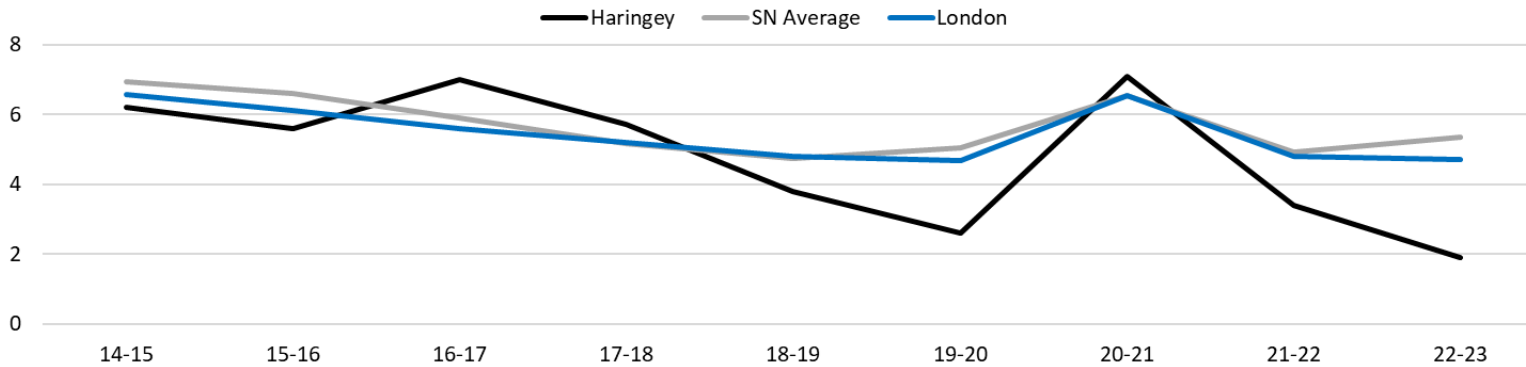
Small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) are extremely important for the economy. From local shops to small tech firms working out of serviced offices, the majority of companies in the UK are SMEs. In 2018, Parliament identified 5.7 million SMEs, making up 99% of all businesses in the country. There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



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

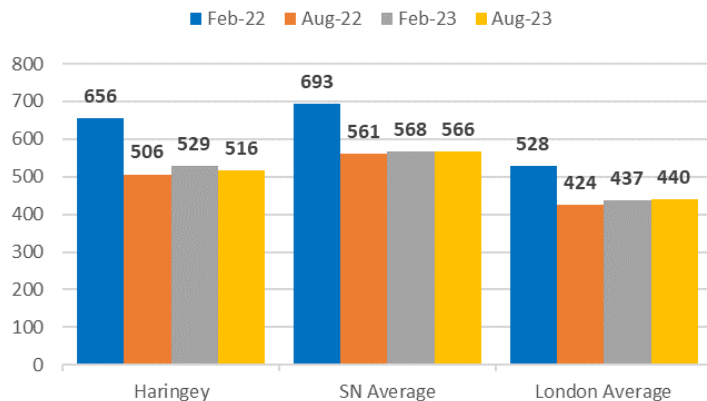
Unemployment levels in Haringey have fallen in the last year to below SN and London levels, however Haringey also has a larger than average number of JSA and ESA claimants.

16-64 Unemployment (%) 2014-2023



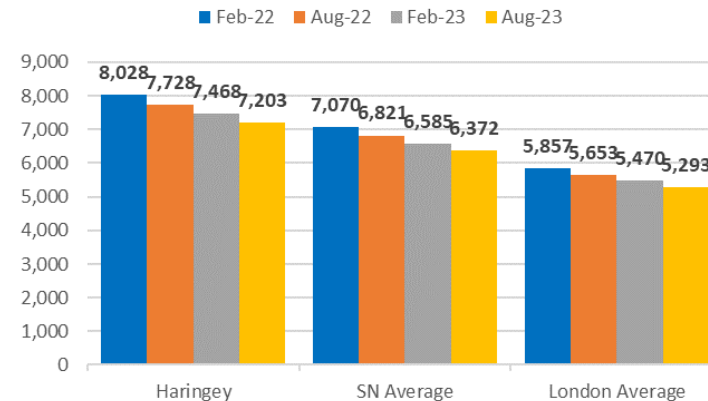
Source: Annual Population Survey, 2014-2023

JSA Claimants



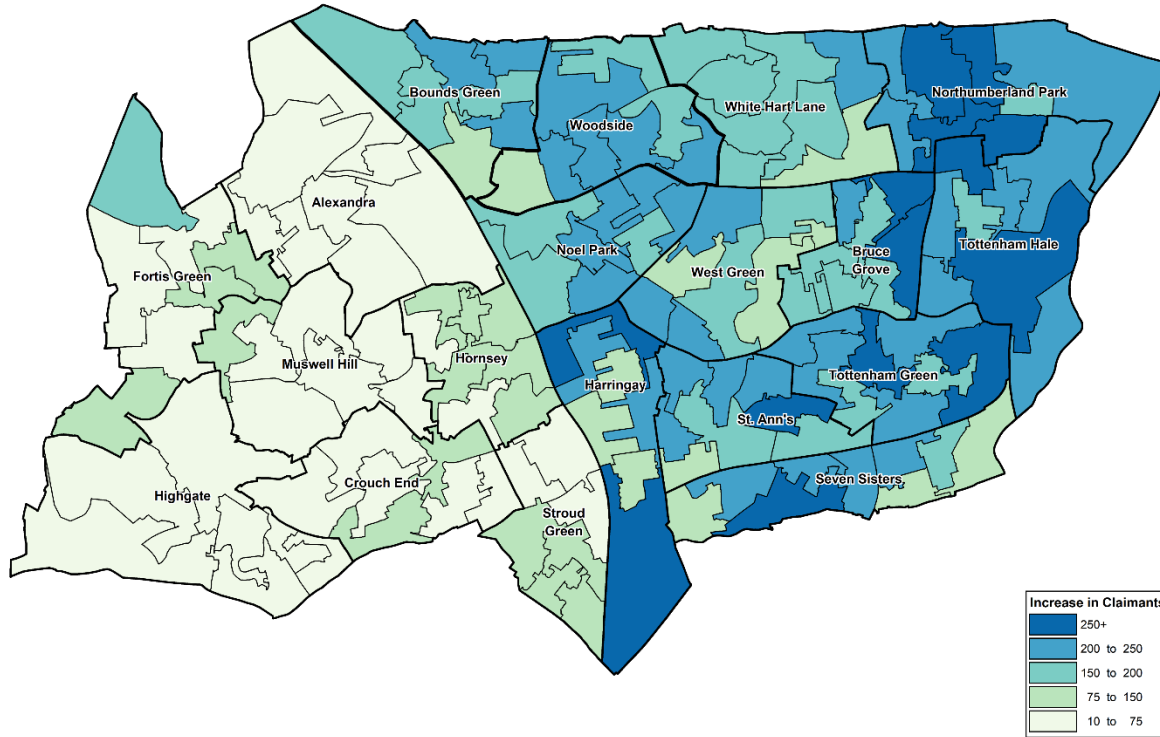
Source: DWP available from Stat-Xplore

ESA Claimants



- Unemployment rates in Haringey were fallen pre pandemic, before sharply rising in the first year of it to 7.1%. Since then however they have rapidly declined and are now the second lowest in London at 1.9%, far lower than the SN (5.4%) and London (4.7%) averages.
- In the last year Haringey's unemployment rate fell from 3.4% to 1.9%. At the same time London's rate fell by 0.1% only while SN's rate rose by 0.5%.
- Haringey has a larger number of JSA and ESA claimants than the SN or London averages. The number of JSA claimants saw a significant rise due to COVID-19, with Haringey's figures rising 93% from Feb-20 to Aug-20, however this is a smaller percentage increase than SN (121%) and London (131%). Claimant numbers have since fallen to below pre COVID levels. ESA claimants on the other hand have continued their downwards trend despite COVID-19, with Haringey constantly having a higher number of claimants than the SN and London average throughout

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



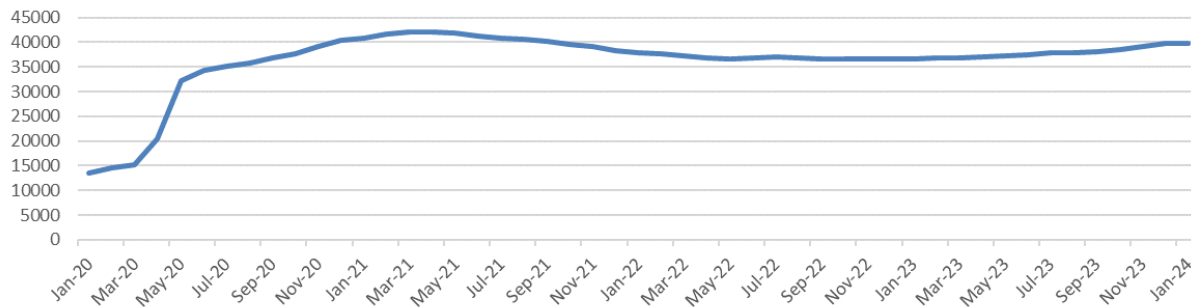
The latest DWP local data shows a **huge increase** in Universal Credit declarations/ claims being made and individual claimants due to COVID-19. This increase was sharpest at the start of the pandemic, with the majority of the increase happening between March and May 2020, however there was a steady rise in the number of claimants into 2021. Levels began to fall between Mar-21 and Jun-22 (falling 12.2%), though since then have slowly increased over time (up 7.6% in the last 19 months)

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

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

The Wards in Haringey with the largest increases in claims since Feb-20 are: Northumberland Park (2,377), South Tottenham (2,043) and Bruce Castle (1,867).

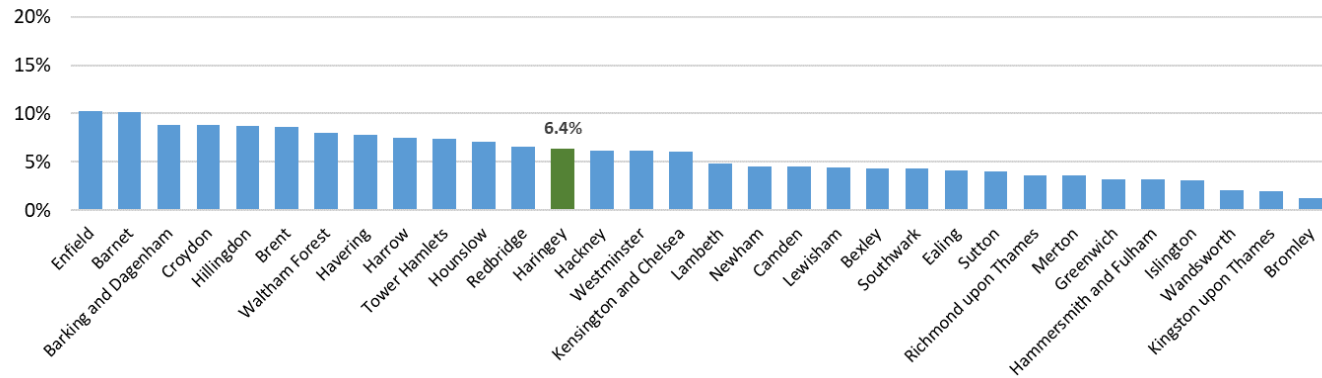
UC Claimants - Haringey



The majority of UC claimants are still in the East part of the Borough with the wards with the highest number of claimants overall being; Northumberland Park (3,950 claimants), Bruce Castle (3,035), South Tottenham (2,043), Tottenham Central (2,769) and Woodside (2,662) accounting for 38.7% of all claimants.

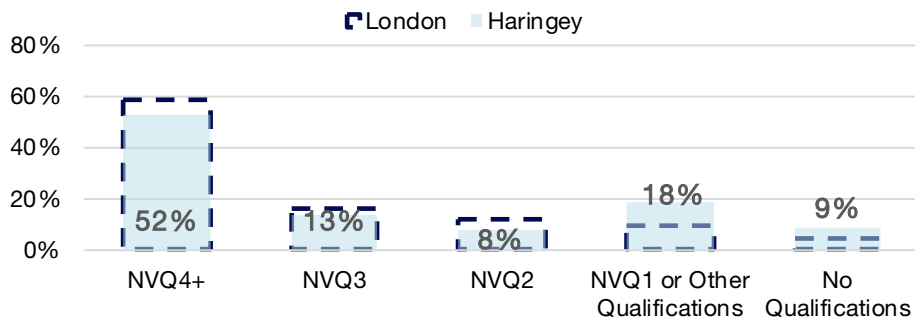
6.4% of Haringey's residents have no qualifications, with large disparity between East and West of the Borough. Compared to London's labour market, Haringey has a slight over-representation of residents with lower qualifications.

Proportion of London borough residents with no qualifications (%), 2022



Source: Annual Population Survey 2021 (via nomis)

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

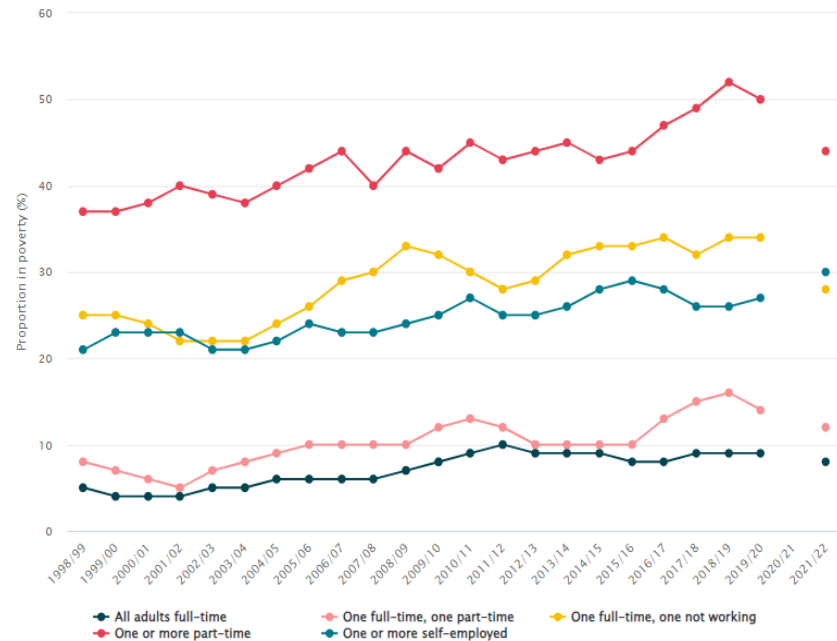
- 6.4% of Haringey residents have no qualifications, the 13th highest proportion of all London boroughs, previously the 12th highest in 2017. In the Tottenham constituency residents are significantly more likely to have no qualifications (10.3% compared to 2.9% in Hornsey and Wood. This gap has widened significantly again having shrunk to almost only 1% last year. By contrast, 77.4% of Hornsey & Wood Green residents are educated to NVQ3 level or above, compared to 67% of Tottenham residents, the gap here reducing from 20 percentage points last year.
- Within the London labour market 4% of jobs make up roles that require no qualifications, while 9% require NVQ1 or Other Qualifications. Haringey has slightly more residents in each of these categories (4.8% and 10.1% respectively), while those with higher qualifications are under-represented compared to the wider labour market.
- Of all English local authorities, Haringey ranks 34th on the Social Mobility Index. This places the borough among the Social Mobility Commission's 50 top hotspots, though it's worth noting that 28 London boroughs rank in the top 50 and Haringey ranks below average for London.

In-work poverty has fallen in most household types, though is still a major issue. A quarter of Londoners are living in poverty after housing costs.

25% of Londoners are living in poverty after housing costs

Source: Trust for London, 2023

Proportion of people in London in poverty by type of working household over time (1998/99 - 2021/22)



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

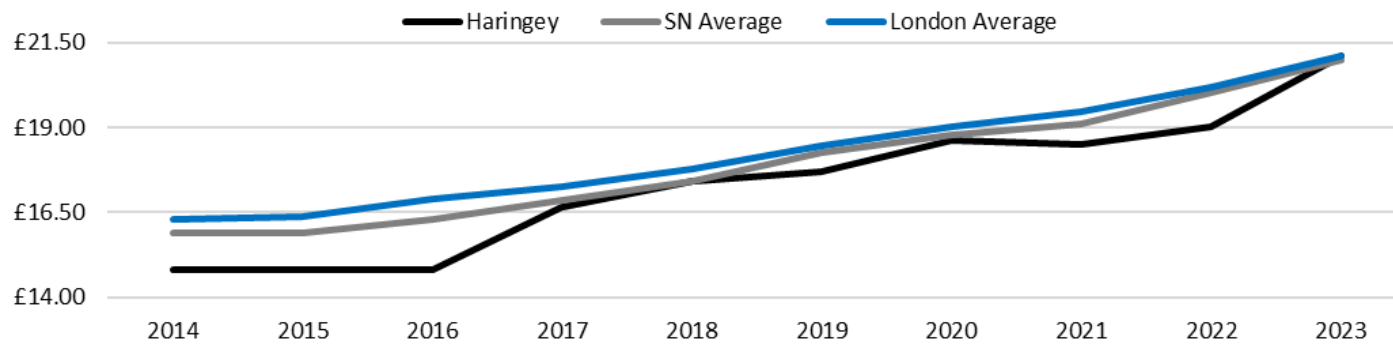
Source: Living Standards, Poverty and Inequality in the UK: 2016, IFS

- Across the capital, in-work poverty has increased among all household types in the last 20 years. This is largely attributed to employment increasing at a faster rate than income growth.
- There have however been reductions in in-work poverty over the last 2 years.
- In-work poverty is highest in households where one or more residents work part-time (and no one works full-time), though this has now fallen by 8% since 2018/19.
- 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).

Source: Trust for London 2023 (taken from the DWP Households below average income dataset. Dates shown use averages for the preceding three years)

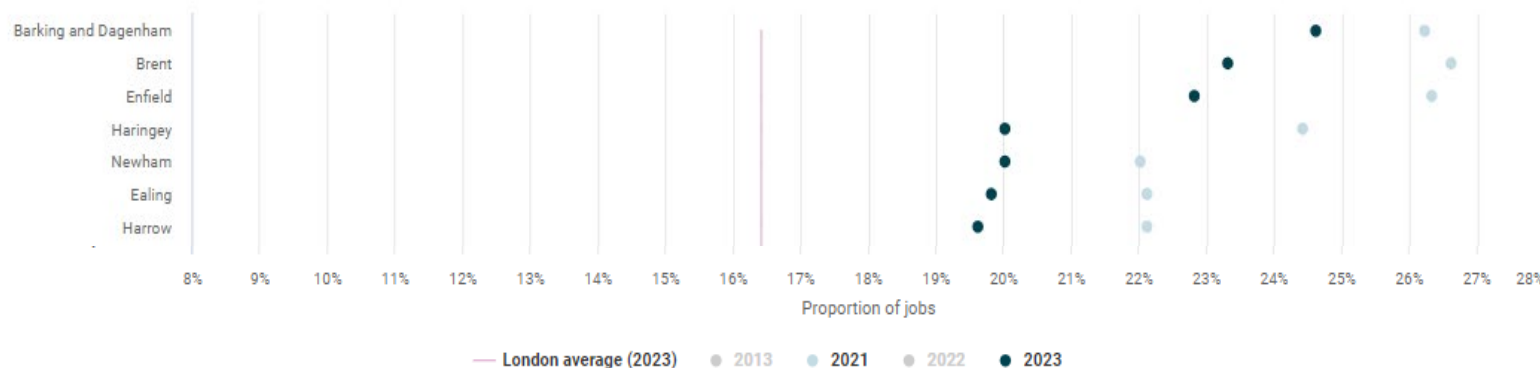
Haringey workers and residents now tend to earn the London median; median hourly pay among Haringey workers is now the same as London and SN's, however the proportion of residents earning below the LLW is still higher.

Median Hourly Pay (excl. overtime) Residents Analysis, 2014-2023



Source: Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings, 2014-2023

Percentage of Residents Earning Below LLW

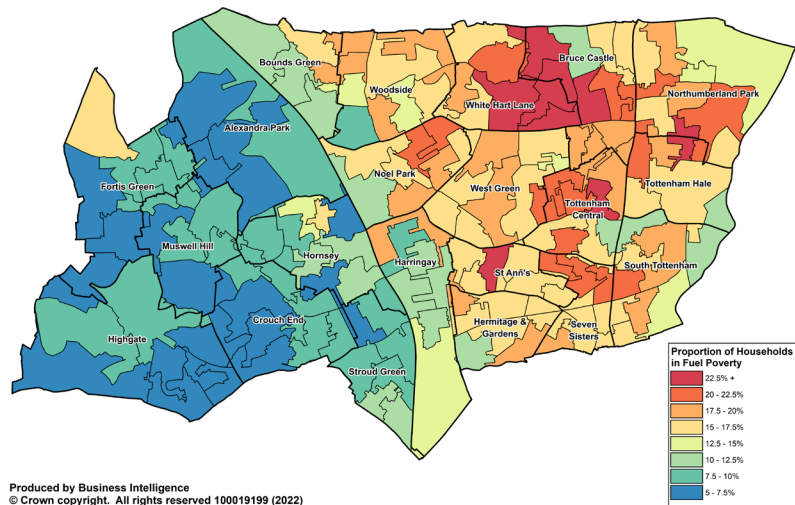


Source: London Poverty Profile (2023)

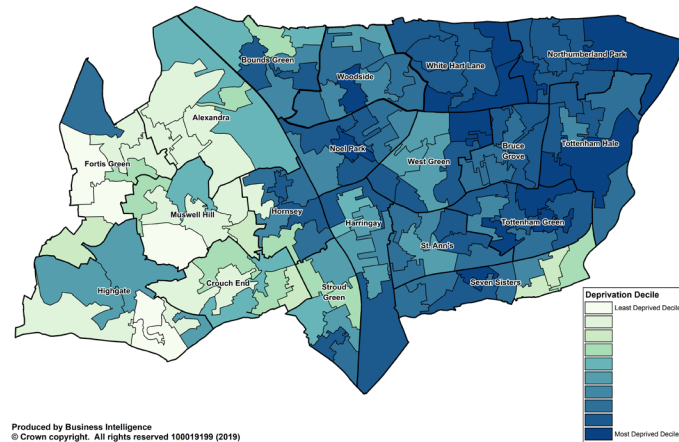
- Median hourly pay for those living in Haringey is now £21.10, an increase of 10.9% in the last year, and is now the same as the London median.
- Median hourly pay has increased by 42.5% for Haringey residents since 2014, greater than the rate of growth in our Statistical Neighbours (32.3%) and London (29.4%)
- 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 (£23.60) is in line with the London top quartile, while in the East (£18.41) it remains in the bottom quartile despite the 9% increase.
- Of all London boroughs, Haringey has the fourth largest proportion that are earning below the London Living wage (20%). This is the same rank as 2021, despite an improvement of 4.4% since then (all but 1 London Borough saw a reduction in the last 2 years).
- These findings suggest that in-work poverty is likely to be a significant issue for many residents.

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

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



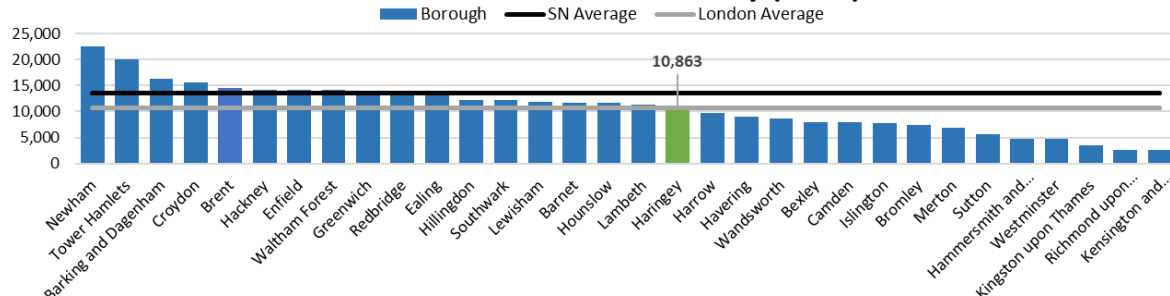
Haringey LSOA's by IDAC1 Decile



Source: Index of Multiple Deprivation, 2019

- 18.3% of Haringey households (approx. 19,800) live in Fuel Poverty, the 4th highest percentage in London and substantially above the London average (15.2%). Fuel poverty is concentrated in Central and East areas, notably White Hart Lane and Bruce Grove.
- In 2023 10,863 Children in Haringey were living in relative poverty. This is in line with the London average (10,775), but below our SN average (13,505).
- In Haringey this equates to 17.3% of all 0-16 year olds in the borough, and is the 11th highest rate of all London boroughs.
- Approximately one in six Haringey pupils are eligible for and claiming free school meals (16.6%). This is above the London average (16.0%), but below our SN average (17.9%)
- Neighbourhoods in the east of the borough rank much more highly on the index of income deprivation affecting children, compared to neighbourhoods in the west.

Children in Relative Poverty (2023)

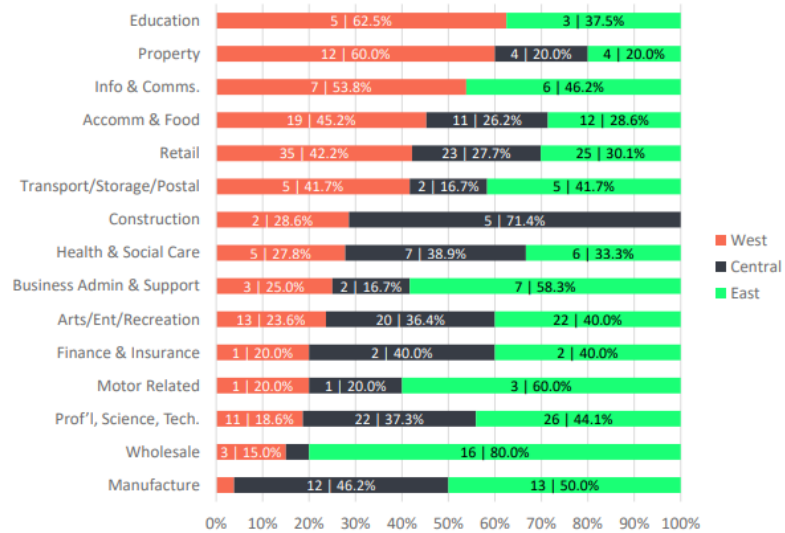


16.6% of Haringey pupils are known to be eligible for and **claiming free school meals**. This is **above London** (16.0%), and **the SN average** (17.9%)

Source: DfE Schools Census, 2020

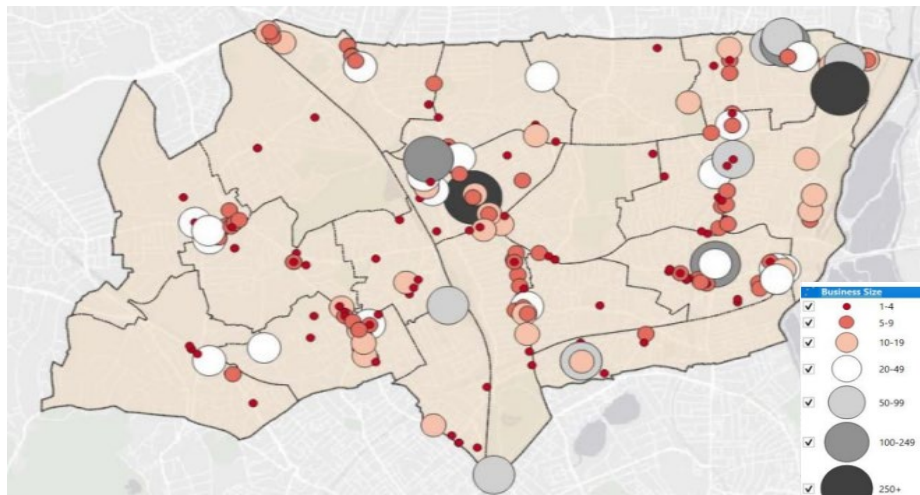
Source: DWP, 2023

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



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

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



33%

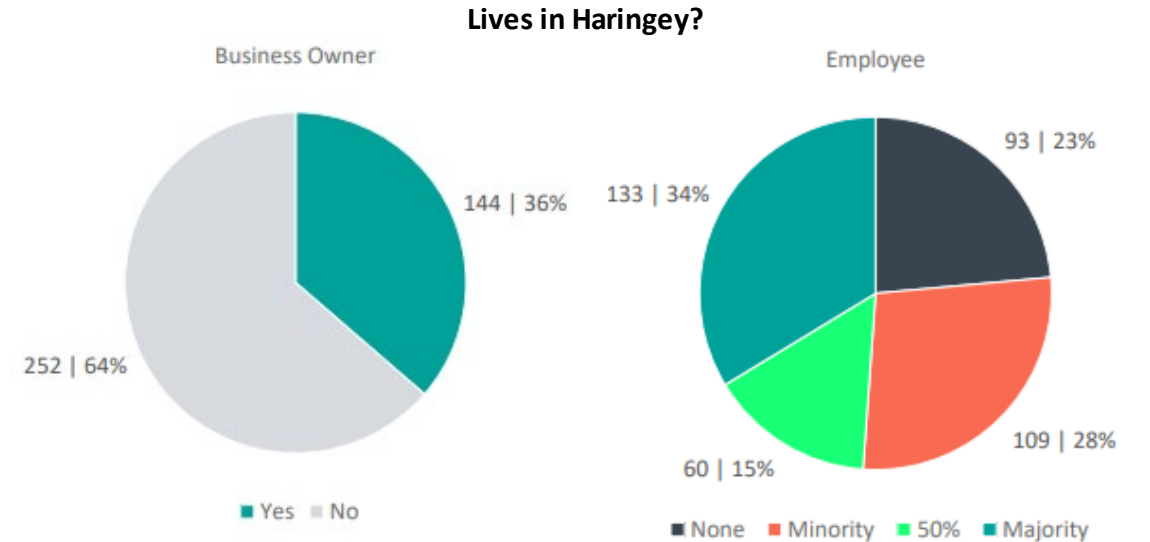
Of Business owner respondents were Female. Higher than London (18%) and Nationally (20%)

11%

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

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

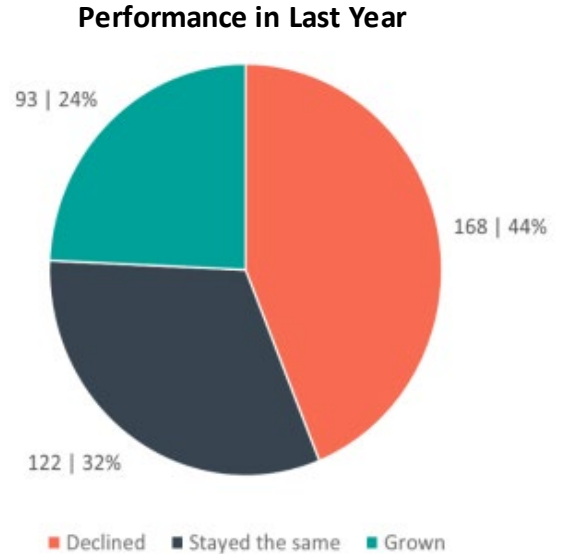
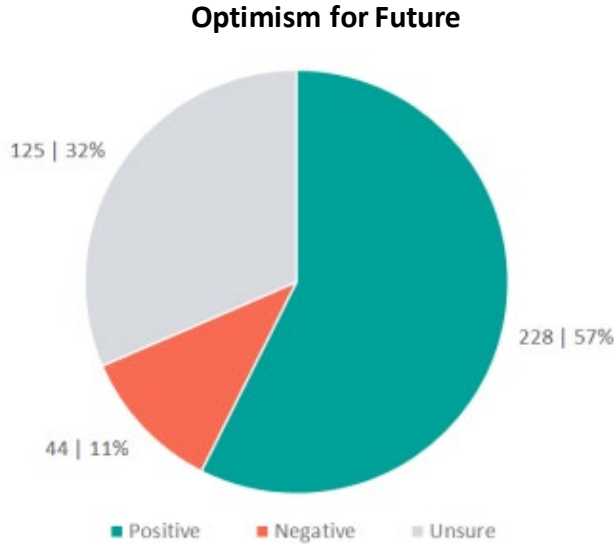
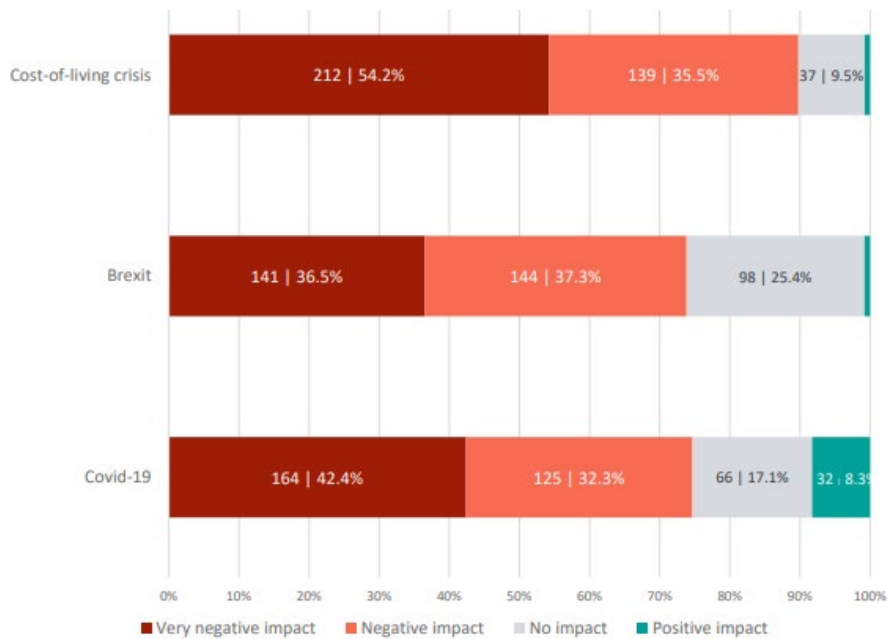
Of the 400 respondents, 311 have operated in the Borough for 3 years or more. Wholesale was one of the most established industries. 85.7% of respondents from that sector operated for 10 years or more, followed by Finance and insurance (80%).



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

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

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



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

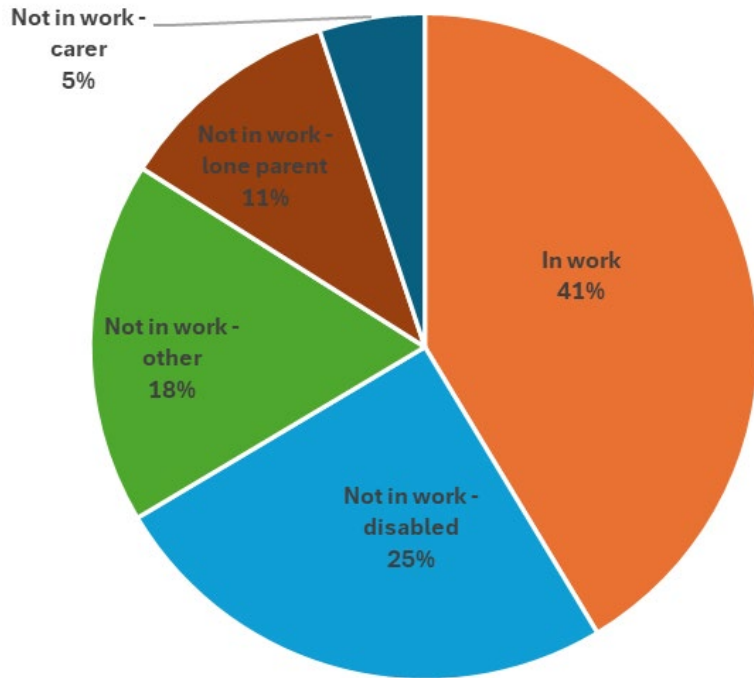
Despite the many events 57% of respondents expressed optimism about the future of their business. Responses about turnover in the last 12 months appear to align with expectations for future performance, with businesses that have grown recently more likely to believe that the growth will continue.

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

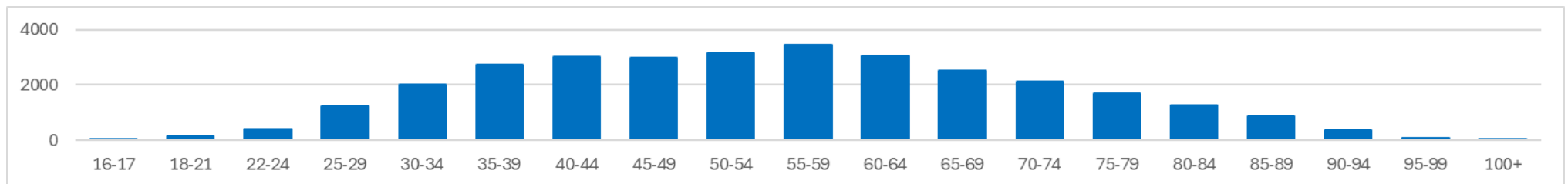
Approximately one third of Haringey households are in receipt of Housing Benefit; collectively these residents have accrued **£8,280,000** of debt through rent and council tax arrears as of Feb 2024, an increase in levels over the previous year (previously over £7.5m). **41%** of the debt is owed by families where at least one person is in work, with a further **41%** owed by either a lone parent, a carer or a disabled person.

Analysis shows that **14.6%** of the Haringey residents who claim housing benefit have outgoings greater than the amount of money that comes to them each month, again an increase to the past 6 months (previously over 13.4%). When added up this shortfall comes to approximately **£1,230,000** per month, which is a decrease from previous shortfall figures of around £1,350,000 in the second half of 22/23, though greater than previous years where it was below the £1mil line.

Household Debt by Economic Status



HB claimant ages



Key groups

5.6% of Haringey residents are gay, lesbian, bisexual or other sexual orientations, representing the ninth largest rate in London.

2.7% of Haringey residents are gay or lesbian; this is slightly above the **London average of 2.4%**

Source: Census 2021

Haringey has the **12th largest gay and lesbian population of all London boroughs**, and the **9th largest** of all non-straight orientations

Source: Census 2021

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 twelfth largest gay and lesbian population of all London boroughs (2.7%), and is above the London mean (2.4%).
- Census 2021 showed 5,900 residents identified as Gay or Lesbian and a further 4,500 as Bisexual. 1,750 were other non straight orientations.
- It is difficult to estimate the trans population in Haringey as estimates vary widely. The latest national estimates range from 65,000 to 300,000.
- LGBT residents are more likely to experience hate crime or homelessness.

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

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

120

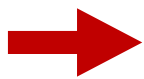


Hip fractures in Haringey in 2022/23, a rate of 452 per 100,000 – better than both London (502) and England (558)

8,157

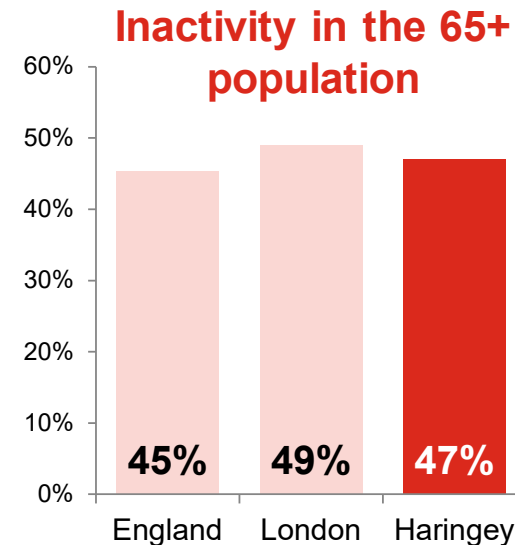
Estimated falls

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



490

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

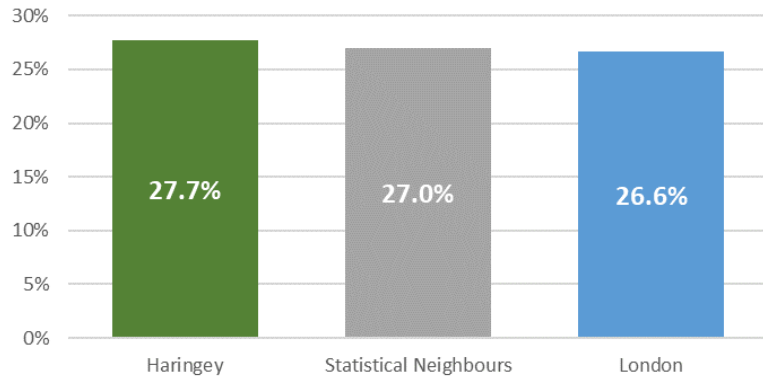


Source: Sport England

- The frequency of ill health rises with increasing age. Older people are particularly vulnerable to CVD, diabetes, depression, dementia and falls.
- 1,212 Haringey residents over 65 have been diagnosed with dementia (4.1%). PHE estimates that 63.8% of Haringey residents with dementia have been diagnosed in 2022, below the London (66.8%) average but above England (62.0%)
- The propensity for social exclusion among older people in Haringey is high, with the borough's LSOAs on average ranking 8th highest of all London boroughs.
- Each year, an estimated 8,100 falls occur among Haringey's 65+ population and around 6% of all estimated falls are admitted to hospital.

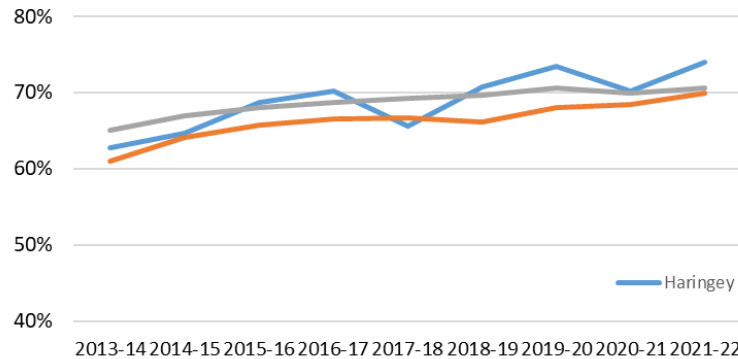
4,500 people have a serious physical disability in Haringey. Almost 5,000 people have sight loss which impacts upon daily living and around 15,700 adults have a moderate or severe hearing impairment.

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



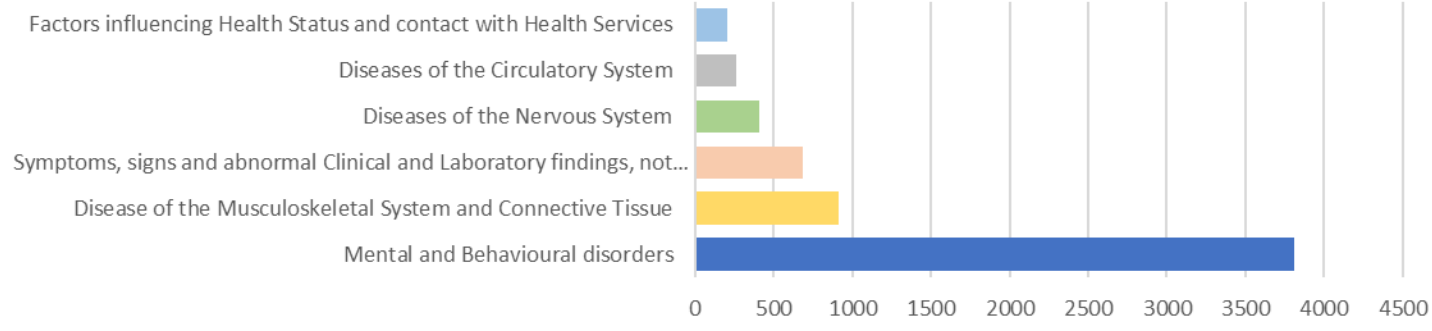
Source: ONS Census 2021

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



Source: PHOF, PHE 2021/22

ESA Claimants by Disease Category, Feb 2023



Source: DWP Stat-Xplore 2023

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

APPENDIX A: Explaining the Data

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

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

APPENDIX B: SOURCES

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

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

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

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

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

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

- Total Number of Jobs, Business Register and Employment Survey, available on the Nomis [Labour Market Profile - Haringey](#)
- Jobs Density, available on the Nomis [Labour Market Profile for Haringey](#)
- [Daytime population by borough 2015](#), Greater London Authority
- Unemployment in Haringey, APS 2012-2020, available on the Nomis [Labour Market Profile for Haringey](#)
- [Number of JSA Claimants](#), DWP 2014-2020
- [Number of ESA Claimants](#), DWP 2013-2020
- London & Haringey Labour Markets by Qualifications, [Business Register and Employment Survey 2019](#)
- [Qualification Levels of Haringey Residents](#), ONS Annual Population Survey
- [Social Mobility Index 2017](#), Social Mobility Commission
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- [Living Standards, Poverty and Inequality in the UK](#), Institute for Fiscal Studies
- Median hourly pay, [ONS Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings 2012-2020](#)
- [Percentage of people earning below LLW](#) on London Datastore 2005-2018
- [Fuel Poverty by LSOA](#), Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy
- Income Deprivation affecting Children, [English Indices of Deprivation](#) MHCLG 2019
- [Children in Out-of-work Benefit Households Statistics by Local Authority](#), DWP
- Children Eligible for and Claiming Free School Meals, Schools, [Pupils and their Characteristics](#)
- Low Income Family Tracker (LIFT) tool – Policy in Practice Tool

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