Health Profile 2017

Haringey
Unitary authority

Health in summary
The health of people in Haringey is varied compared with the England average. Haringey is one of the 20% most deprived districts/unitary authorities in England and about 26% (13,600) of children live in low income families. Life expectancy for women is higher than the England average.

Health inequalities
Life expectancy is 6.5 years lower for men and 4.7 years lower for women in the most deprived areas of Haringey than in the least deprived areas.

Child health
In Year 6, 24.0% (596) of children are classified as obese, worse than the average for England. The rate of alcohol-specific hospital stays among those under 18 is 31*. This represents 18 stays per year. Levels of GCSE attainment and breastfeeding initiation are better than the England average.

Adult health
The rate of alcohol-related harm hospital stays is 633*. This represents 1,361 stays per year. The rate of self-harm hospital stays is 76*, better than the average for England. This represents 219 stays per year. The rate of smoking related deaths is 251*, better than the average for England. This represents 201 deaths per year. Estimated levels of adult excess weight are better than the England average. Rates of sexually transmitted infections and TB are worse than average. Rates of hip fractures and people killed and seriously injured on roads are better than average.

Local priorities
Priorities in Haringey include reducing obesity, increasing healthy life expectancy and improving mental health and wellbeing. For more information see www.haringey.gov.uk/jsna

* rate per 100,000 population

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Population: summary characteristics

Deprivation: a national view

The age profile and table present demographic information for the residents of the area and England. They include a 2014-based population projection (to 2020), the percentage of people from an ethnic minority group (Annual Population Survey, October 2014 to September 2015) and the dependency ratio.

The dependency ratio estimates the number of dependants in an area by comparing the number of people considered less likely to be working (children aged under 16 and those of state pension age or above) with the working age population. A high ratio suggests the area might want to commission a greater level of services for older or younger people than those areas with a low ratio.

England (population in thousands)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Males</th>
<th>Females</th>
<th>Persons</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>27,029</td>
<td>27,757</td>
<td>54,786</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Projected 2020</td>
<td>28,157</td>
<td>28,706</td>
<td>56,862</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% people from an ethnic minority group:</td>
<td>13.1%</td>
<td>13.4%</td>
<td>13.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dependency ratio (dependants / working population) x 100</td>
<td>60.7%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The map shows differences in deprivation in this area based on national comparisons, using national quintiles (fifths) of the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2015 (IMD 2015), shown by lower super output area. The darkest coloured areas are some of the most deprived neighbourhoods in England.

This chart shows the percentage of the population who live in areas at each level of deprivation.

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Life expectancy: inequalities in this local authority

The charts show life expectancy for men and women in this local authority for 2013-15. The local authority is divided into local deciles (tenths) by deprivation (IMD 2015), from the most deprived decile on the left of the chart to the least deprived decile on the right. The steepness of the slope represents the inequality in life expectancy that is related to deprivation in this local area. If there was no inequality in life expectancy the line would be horizontal.

Life expectancy gap for men: 6.5 years

Life expectancy gap for women: 4.7 years

Health inequalities: changes over time

These charts provide a comparison of the changes in death rates in people under 75 (early deaths) between this area and England. Early deaths from all causes also show the differences between the most and least deprived local quintile in this area. Data from 2010-12 onwards have been revised to use IMD 2015 to define local deprivation quintiles (fifths), all prior time points use IMD 2010. In doing this, areas are grouped into deprivation quintiles using the Index of Multiple Deprivation which most closely aligns with time period of the data. This provides a more accurate way of discriminating changes between similarly deprived areas over time.
Health summary for Haringey

The chart below shows how the health of people in this area compares with the rest of England. This area’s result for each indicator is shown as a circle. The average rate for England is shown by the black line, which is always at the centre of the chart. The range of results for all local areas in England is shown as a grey bar. A red circle means that this area is significantly worse than England for that indicator; however, a green circle may still indicate an important public health problem.

![Health summary chart](chart.png)

**Domain**
- Our communities
- Children’s and young people’s health
- Adult’s health and lifestyle

**Indicator notes**
1 Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) 2015 2 % children (under 16) in low income families 3 Eligible homeless people not in priority need, crude rate per 1,000 households 4.5 A-F Cl including English & Maths, % pupils at end of key stage 4 resident in local authority 5 Recorded violent against the person crimes, crude rate per 1,000 population 6 Crime rate per 1,000 population aged 16-64 7 % of women who smoke at time of delivery 8 % of all mothers who breastfeed their babies in the first 48hrs after delivery 9 % school children in Year 6 (age 10-11) 10 Persons under 18 admitted to hospital due to alcohol-specific conditions, crude rate per 100,000 population aged under 75 11 Directly age sex standardised rate per 100,000 population aged under 75 12 Directly age standardised rate per 100,000 population aged under 75 13 Ratio of excess winter deaths observed winter deaths minus expected deaths based on non-winter deaths 14 To average non-winter deaths (three years)

† Indicator has had methodological changes so is not directly comparable with previously released values.

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