

Children and young people



Key Findings:

- Young people who do not receive free school meals scored 30% higher in their GCSEs than young people who do receive free school meals
- It is estimated that around 9,000 children and young people under the age of 16 were living in poverty in Havering in 2008
- Young people living in Gooshays, Heaton and South Hornchurch are most likely to experience deprivation
- Young people are also more worried about being a victim of crime than is the case nationally and in other similar locations
- Young people living in Harold Hill, Rainham, South Hornchurch and Romford make up more than half of all young people referred to drug treatment services in Havering
- There is more ethnic diversity among young people in Havering than in the population overall, with Yoruba (a dialect from West Africa) being the most common language spoken by young people (other than English)
- Infant mortality and mortality in children and young people is less common in Havering than the London and England averages
- Around 70% of young people in Havering achieve 5 A* - C grade GCSEs, which is similar to the national average
- Only 30% of looked after children in Havering achieve 5 A* - C grade GCSEs
- When children and young people in care are scored for emotional and behavioural health, they do not do as well as the England average

For Decision Makers to Consider:

- Continue to work in partnership to reduce child poverty, for example by developing and implementing a child poverty action plan to support Havering's child poverty strategy
- Further working with education providers to reduce inequalities in educational outcomes for children from less affluent backgrounds
- Further targeting of services for children and young people to address differences in need within Havering's population
- Continue to work to improve the wellbeing of children and young people in care and support them to achieve improved educational and health outcomes
- Further work with schools to ensure that as many school children as possible who are entitled to free school meals take up this service
- Prepare for likely increased future demand on children's services, particularly those for 5-9 year olds

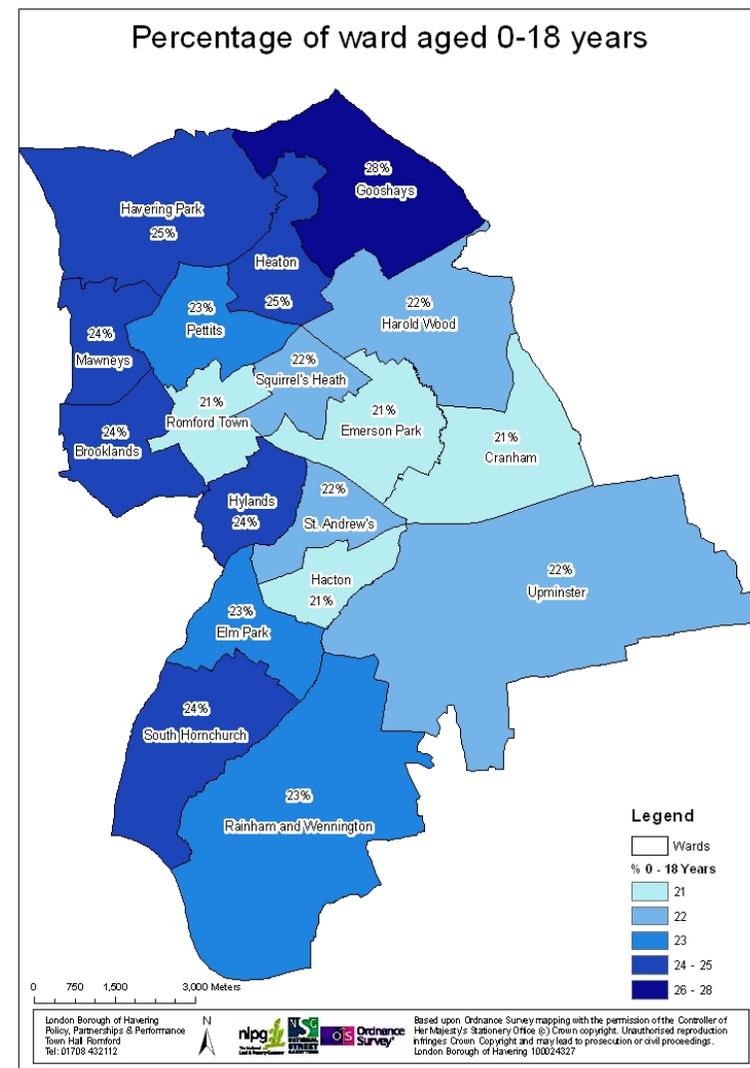
Demographics¹

Information about the health of young people (such as obesity, healthy eating, smoking and sexual health) is discussed in the “Staying Healthy” chapter of the JSNA. This chapter, however, looks at some of the wider factors that may affect the health of young people, such as educational achievement and poverty.

It is estimated that around 24% of the population in Havering is aged 0-19. This is similar to the England average (24%).

Future projections suggest that compared to 2010:

- The number of children aged 0-15 years old in Havering is expected to increase by 4.7% in the 5 years to 2015 and by 14.5% by 2025
- The number of 15-19 year olds in the borough will decline during the next 10 years but will then begin to rise again and will exceed current numbers by 2023
- Numbers of 0-4 and 5-9 year olds will continue to rise in the future, with the biggest increase being in the number of 5-9 year olds, which will have increased by 15% by 2015
- The number of 10-14 year olds is expected to decline in the short term (until around 2014), but will continue to increase to above current numbers following this



Gooshays has the highest proportion of young people in Havering, with nearly a third of the population of this ward being aged 0-18.

Havering Park and Heaton have the next largest proportions of young people (Office of National Statistics, Mid Year Estimates, 2008)

Ethnicity of Young People and Languages Spoken

There is a greater amount of ethnic diversity among young people in Havering, than in the borough's overall population¹. Nearly 23% of school pupils in Havering were from non white ethnic groups in 2010².

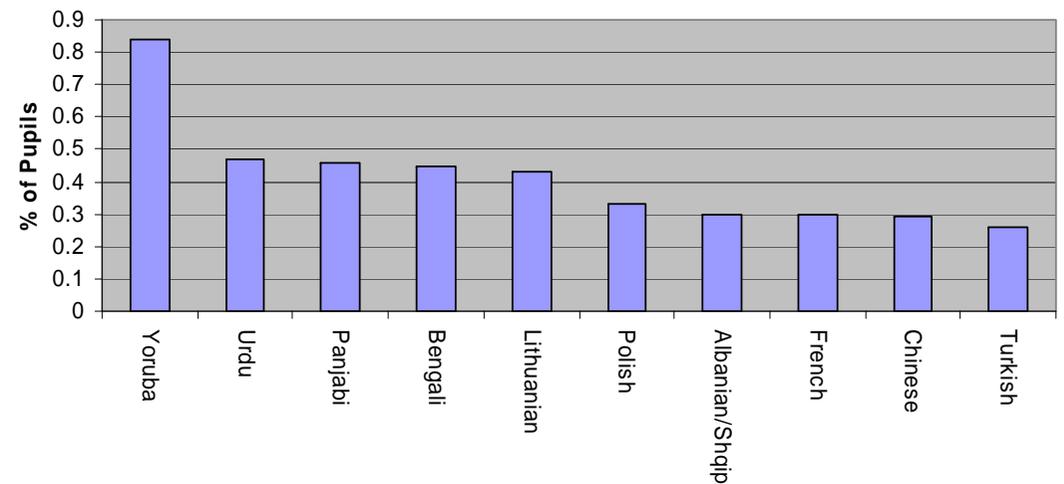
8.0% of school aged children in Havering speak a language other than English³. This proportion is increasing, with only 5.2% of school children speaking a language other than English in 2007.

The 10 most common languages (other than English) spoken by school children in Havering are shown in the graph, with Yoruba (a dialect from West Africa) being the most common. It is not possible to identify from this data however whether these languages are their first language or an additional second language.

MOSAIC data suggests that the social groups with above average numbers of school children with English as a second language are:

- “Transient, deprived young people not claiming benefit”. Of the children within this group, many are children of recent immigrants to the area and have ethnically diverse backgrounds
- “Benefit dependent young singles and families in social housing”. There is a significant over-representation of ethnic minorities within this group
- “Young couples and families with comfortable income”. There are above average proportions of some ethnic minority groups within this group.

**Top 10 Most Common Languages (After English) Spoken By
Havering School Pupils
(PLASC, 2010)**



¹ Pupil Level Annual School Census, The London Borough of Havering, 2010

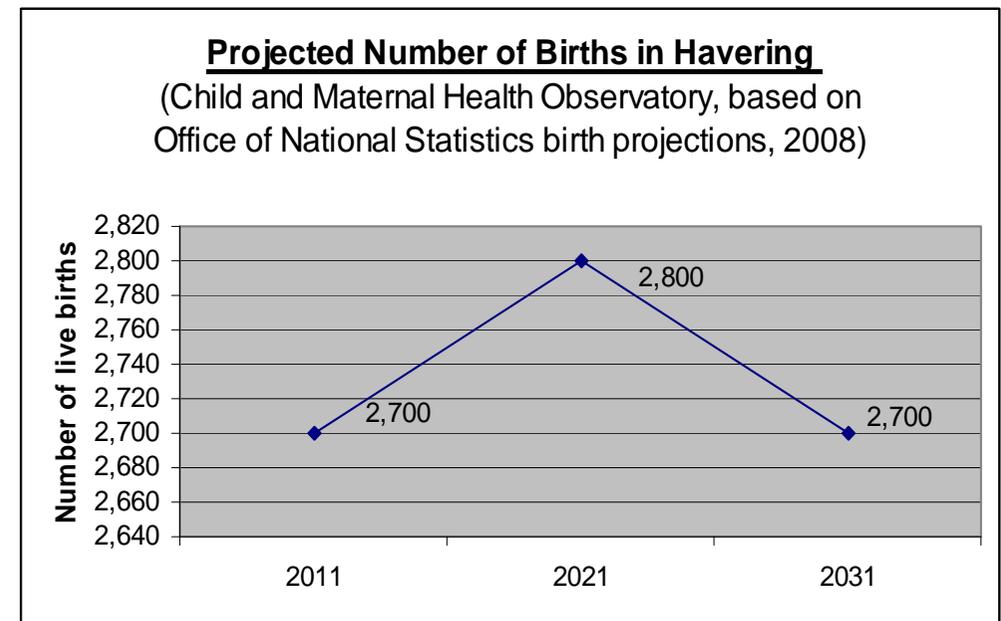
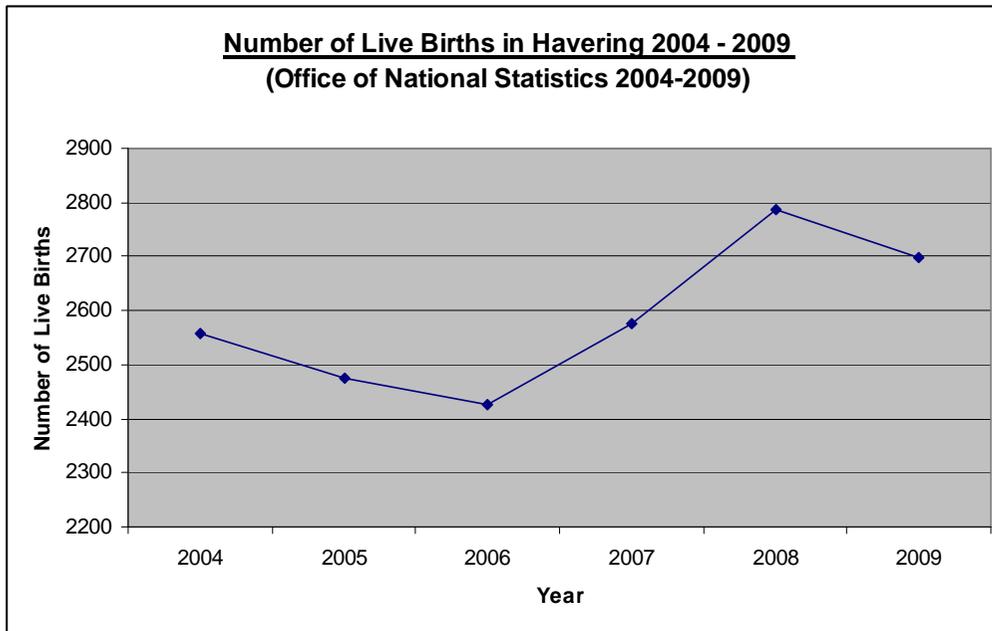
² Pupil Level Annual School Census, The London Borough of Havering, 2010

³ Pupil Level Annual School Census, The London Borough of Havering, 2010

Births and Fertility Rates

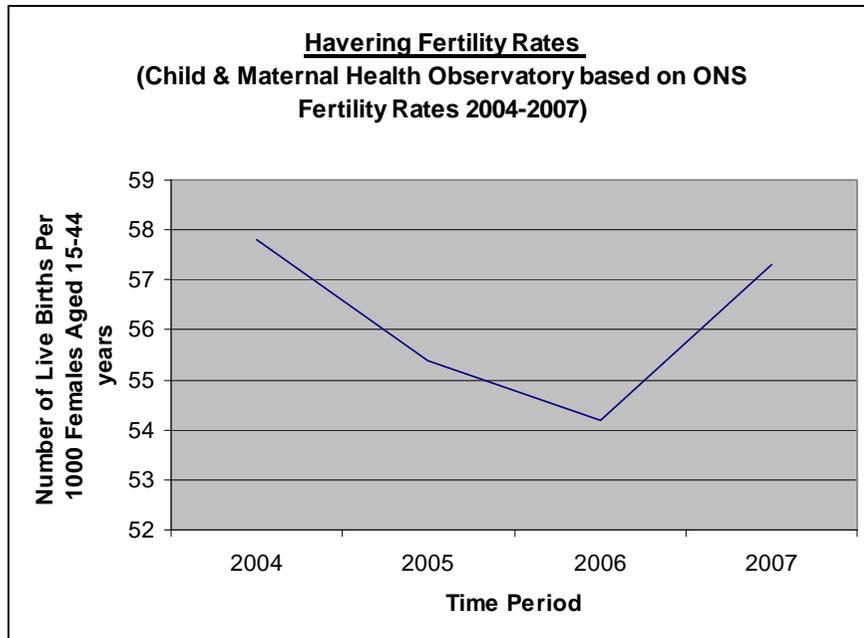
The number of births in Havering has not increased at as fast a rate as in London or England overall. The number of births in Havering increased by 9% between 2004 and 2008, compared to an 11% increase in England and a 12% increase in London⁴.

However, in the future in Havering the number of births per year is projected to increase by 3.8% in the period from 2008 to 2016, this is a slower rate of increase than the predicted increase of 4.76% in England, but a faster rate of increase than the 2.1% predicted in London⁵.



⁴ Live births, Office of National Statistics, 2008

⁵ Child and Maternal Health Observatory, 2010



The general fertility rate (GFR) is the number of live births per 1,000 females aged 15-44 years. In 2006, Havering had a general fertility rate of 57.3 live births per 1,000 women aged 15-44, this is a ranking of 114 in the country. This is compared to the national figure of 62.3 per 1000⁶.

⁶ Child and Maternal Health Observatory, 2010

Mortality in Children and Young People

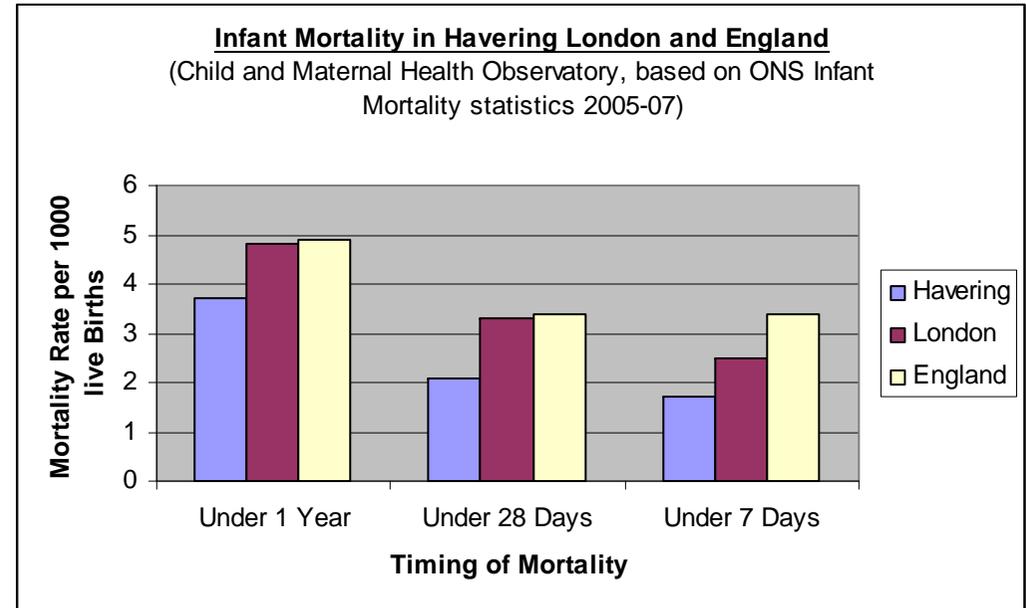
Infant mortality is often used as a measure of the health of young children and mothers.

Infant mortality is less common in Havering than the average in London or England.

Infant mortality rates in Havering are also showing a downwards trend, reducing from 4.30 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2002-04 to 3.70 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2005-07.

However, certain social groups have been found to be more likely to have low birth weights and it is suggested that this information is looked at by social group to identify any areas of inequality within Havering that may need to be addressed

Deaths of children and young people are also less common in Havering than the England or London average for 1-4, 5-14 and 15-19 year olds⁷. When national averages are looked at, the most common reason for mortality of children under 1 year of age is congenital problems, at age 1-4, unintentional injury is the most common reason for mortality, at age 5-14 cancer and injuries are the most common reasons for mortality and at age 15-19, injuries are the main cause of mortality with road traffic accidents being the main source of injury⁸. In Havering, the number of children killed or seriously injured in road traffic accidents has been reducing since 2003⁹.



⁷ Child and Maternal Health Observatory, 2010

⁸ Child and Maternal Health Observatory, 2010

⁹ Communities and Local Government Data Interchange Hub, 2008

Deprivation and Child Poverty

Children and young people who experience poverty are likely to be at risk of a range of poor health outcomes. For example, children in poverty are more likely than those not in poverty to¹⁰:

- Be born prematurely, have a low birth weight and die in their first year of life
- Report long standing illnesses, and are less likely to report good or very good health
- Children living in more deprived areas are significantly more likely to be obese
- Children living in poorer backgrounds are much more likely to die from unintentional injury or as a result of exposure to fire, smoke or flames
- Children from unskilled backgrounds or backgrounds where parents have never worked are more likely to experience mental health issues than children from working and skilled backgrounds

The Indices of Multiple Deprivation (IMD)¹¹ for young people combine a range of economic, social and housing indicators. These indicators measure the number of households on low income, health status, barriers to housing and key services amongst others. These indicators combine into a single deprivation score and are used to rank areas according to their relative levels of deprivation.

It is estimated that around 9,000 children and young people under the age of 16 were living in poverty in Havering in 2008. There are wide differences both between wards and within wards in the proportion of young people living in poverty. For example, 50% of children living in one area of South Hornchurch are living in poverty, while only 5% of children in Upminster are living in poverty¹².

Ward	Rank
Gooshays	1
Heaton	2
South Hornchurch	3
Havering Park	4
Brooklands	5
Romford Town	6
Elm Park	7
Rainham and Wennington	8
Mawneys	9
Harold Wood	10
Squirrel's Heath	11
St Andrew's	12
Pettits	13
Hacton	14
Hylands	15
Cranham	16
Emerson Park	17
Upminster	18

In Havering, children and young people living in Gooshays, Heaton and South Hornchurch wards are most likely to experience deprivation, and children living in Emerson Park and Upminster wards are least likely to experience deprivation.

¹⁰ Havering Child Poverty Strategy, London Borough of Havering, 2010
¹¹ The English Indices of Multiple Deprivation, Communities and Local Government, 2007
¹² Havering Child Poverty Strategy, London Borough of Havering, 2010

Child Well-being¹³

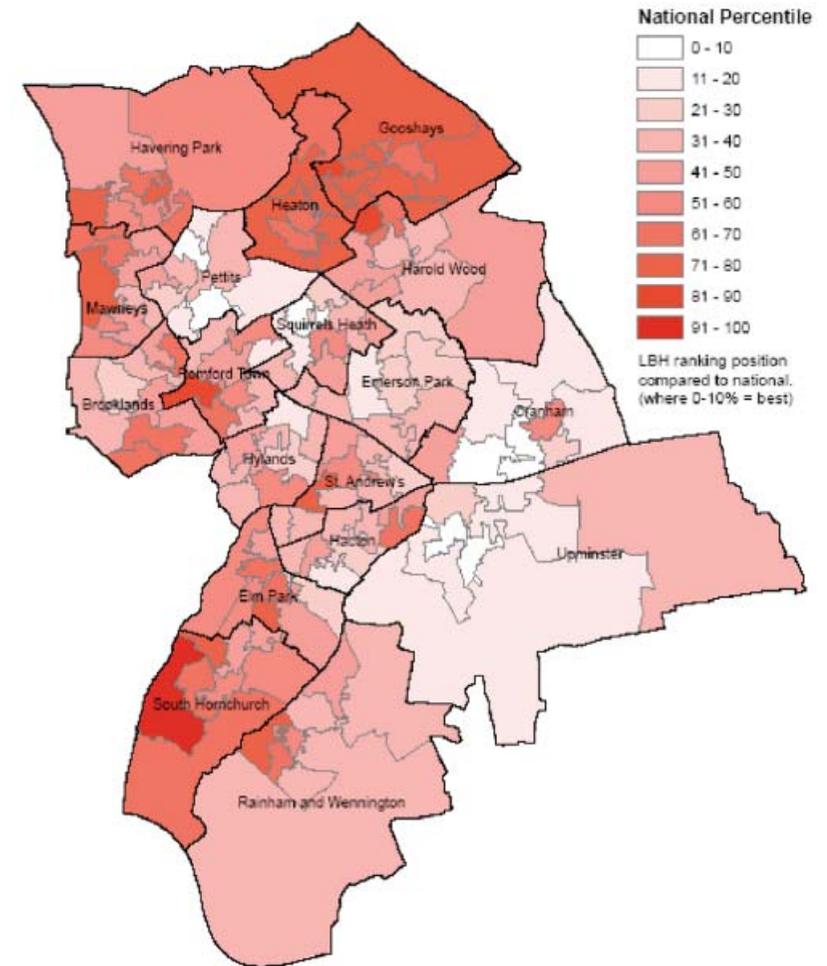
The Department of Communities and Local Government produced a Child Well-being Index in 2009. This index measures seven areas which may affect a child's well-being, for example environment, health and disability and education. When the individual areas which affect child well-being are considered, Havering performs the best for the topic of environment (ranked 3rd best in the country), which takes into consideration factors such as percentage of green space, road safety and access to sports and leisure facilities.

For child well-being overall (which combines all of the areas looked at by the Child Well-being Index), Havering is ranked 180th out of 354 local authorities, which places it around the middle.

However, the child Well-being Index suggests that there are differences in the well-being of children in different areas of Havering. The areas on the map which are the darkest red are within the 10% of areas nationally with the worst child well-being. This includes many areas in Gooshays and Heaton wards as well as some areas in South Hornchurch and Romford Town.

The areas on the map which are white are within the 10% of areas nationally with the best child well-being. This includes some areas in Upminster, Cranham, Squirrel's Heath and Pettits wards.

Havering performs worst on the area relating to child health and disability (ranked 266th out of 354 local authorities). This looks at emergency admissions and outpatient attendances for 0 to 18 year olds and the proportion of under 16s receiving disability living allowance. Parts of Gooshays and South Hornchurch have very low scores for child health and disability, indicating poor child health.



¹³ based on Children and Families Baseline Analysis, The London Borough of Havering, 2010

Deprivation and Educational Achievement

Free School Meals

Free school meals are available to children in low income families who are claiming benefits such as income support, income based jobseekers allowance, and therefore may provide an indication of children who may be likely to be living in poverty.

In Havering the following percentages of young people are eligible for free school meals: 13.4% of pupils at primary and nursery schools (England 17.3%; London 24.3%), 9.9% of pupils at secondary schools (England 14.2%; London 23%) and 27.4% of pupils at special schools (England 33.3%; London 41.7%)¹⁴.

However, there are large variations between schools in the proportion of all pupils who are entitled to free school meals. In 2010, some schools had less than 1% of pupils who were eligible for free school meals, whereas in other schools up to 42% of pupils were eligible for free school meals¹⁵.

Some of those in Havering who are eligible for free school meals do not claim them. Around 2.9% (primary and nursery schools), 2.4% (secondary schools) and 1.7% (special schools) of those eligible for free school meals do not claim them¹⁶. Further work with schools could help to reduce this number.

MOSAIC data suggests that in Havering, the following social groups are most likely to have above average numbers of school children who are eligible for free school meals:

- “Benefit dependent families and singles in social housing”. Due to the low household incomes and low wages of the parents within this group, there is a large over- representation of children claiming free school meals in this group
- “Children within the social group middle aged manual workers and pensioners in rented accommodation”. The relatively low incomes of this group means that eligibility for free school meals within this group is much higher than average

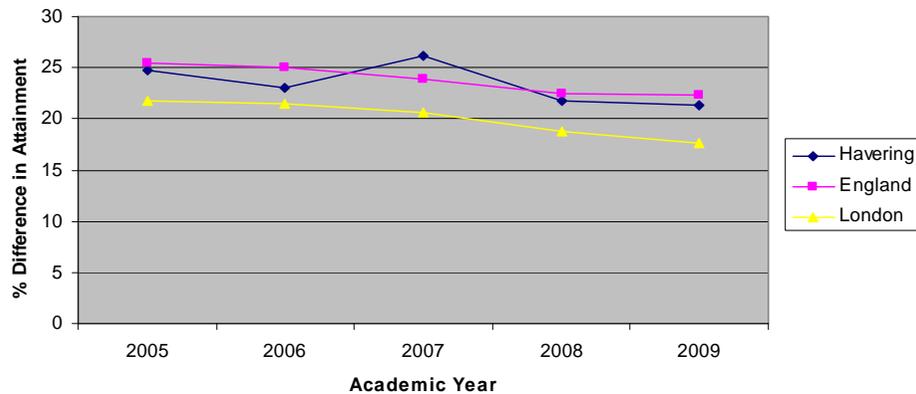
¹⁴ Schools, Pupils and their Characteristics, Department for Education, 2010

¹⁵ Free School Meal Uptake Data, London Borough of Havering, 2010

¹⁶ Free School Meal Uptake Data, London Borough of Havering, 2010

Difference in Educational Attainment between Primary School Children Claiming Free School Meals and Students Not Claiming Free School Meals

(NI102 Communities and Local Government data hub, 2010)



In Havering, primary school children who claim free school meals are over 20% less likely to achieve at least level 4 in English and Maths when they are assessed age 11. Level 4 achievement is “average” performance for an 11 year old.

Havering performs better than the England average, but not as well as the London average.

The difference in achievement between those who claim free school meals and those who do not has been reducing in recent years, suggesting reducing inequality between the groups.

In Havering, secondary school children who do not claim free school meals score 30% higher in their GCSEs than students do claim free school meals.

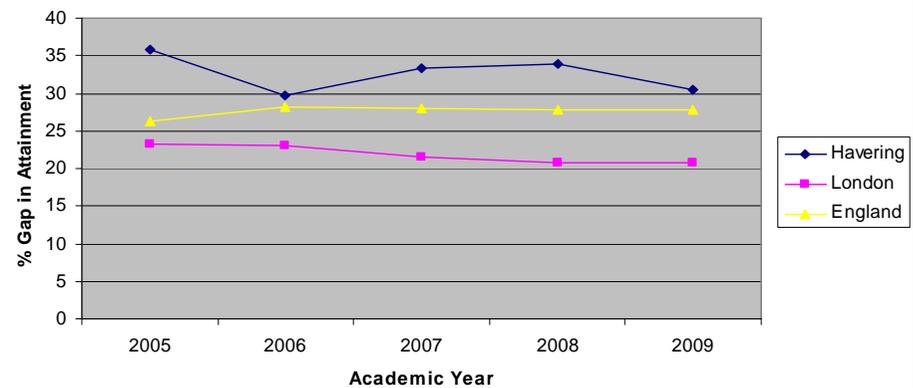
Havering’s performance is worse than the London average and slightly worse than the England average.

The difference in attainment levels between the two groups is greater at GCSE level than at primary school level in Havering.

However, the difference in achievement between those who claim free school meals and those who do not has been reducing in recent years, suggesting reducing inequality between the groups.

Difference in Educational Outcomes at GCSE between Students Claiming Free School Meals and Students Not Claiming Free School Meals

(NI102 Communities and Local Government data hub, 2010)

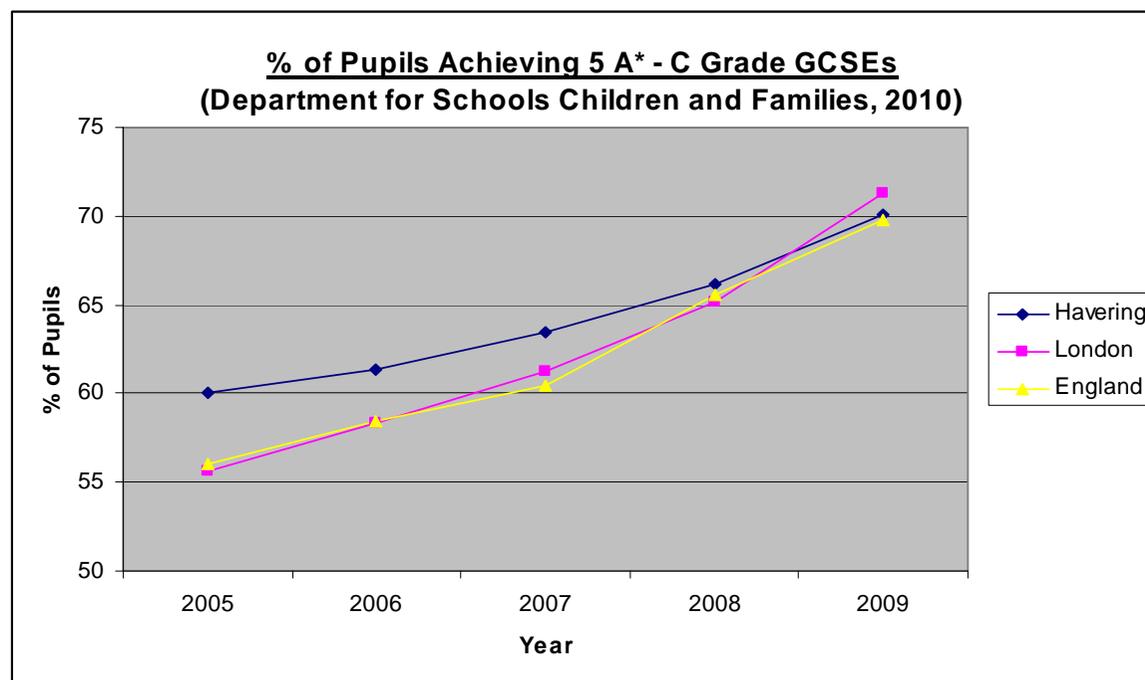


Education, Training and Employment

Historically, young people in Havering have performed better in their GCSEs than the London and England average, with a greater percentage of young people in Havering gaining 5 A* - C grades at GCSE than is the case nationally or in London.

However this data suggests that improvements in GCSE attainment have not been as fast in Havering as in London and England overall, and in 2009, Havering was below the London average for the proportion of young people achieving 5 A* - C grades at GCSE and performed similarly to the England average.

According to a recent survey, it is more likely for young people in years 8 and 10 at school to worry about what they are going to do after year 11 (for example progressing into work or further education) than was the case nationally¹⁷.



¹⁷ Tell Us 4 Survey, Department for Schools, Education and Families, 2009

MOSAIC data suggests that in Havering people within the following social groups are most likely to have achieved 5 GCSE passes at grades A to C:

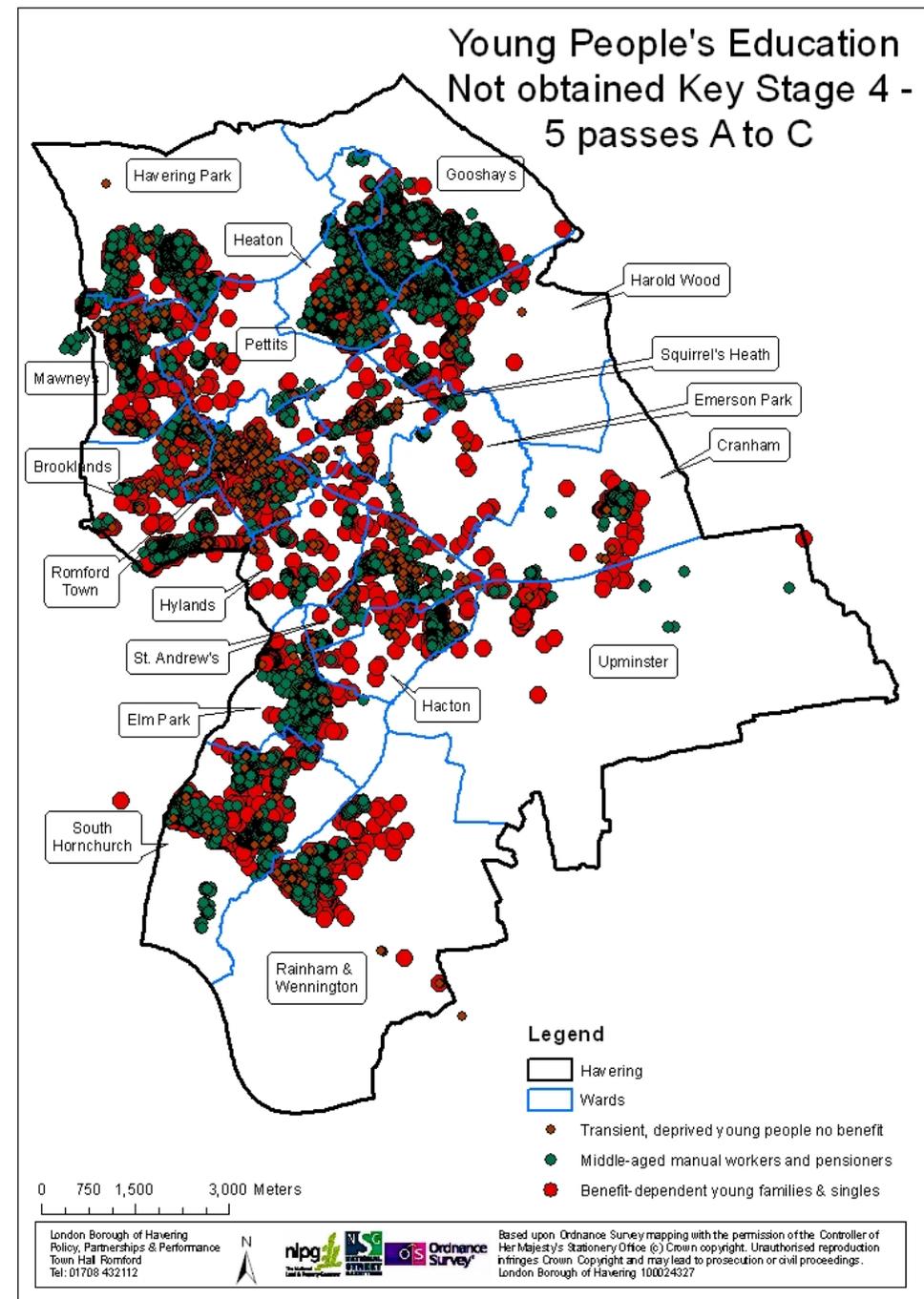
- “Older affluent families”. The majority of this group is well educated and many will choose to go on to University
- “Young affluent singles”. This group tends to be very well educated, with a majority going on to University and many continuing into postgraduate study

People within these social groups are also most likely to have high levels of educational attainment at primary school age (key stage 2, age 8-11 years)

People within the following social groups are least likely to have achieved 5 GCSE passes at grades A to C:

- “Benefit dependent young families and singles in social housing”. People within this group often have low educational attainment which may limit their employment or further education options, with few within this group carrying on to do ‘A’ levels or to go to University
- “Middle aged manual workers and pensioners”. Although some of this group will achieve 5 A to C grades at GCSE, the majority leave education at the earliest possible opportunity to follow manual occupations or to learn a trade
- “Transient, deprived young people not claiming benefits”. A large majority of this group leave school with few educational qualifications. Children within this group are likely to be the children of recent immigrants to the area with diverse ethnic backgrounds.

People within these social groups are also most likely to have low levels of educational attainment at primary school age (key stage 2, age 8-11 years)



Young People not in Education, Training or Employment

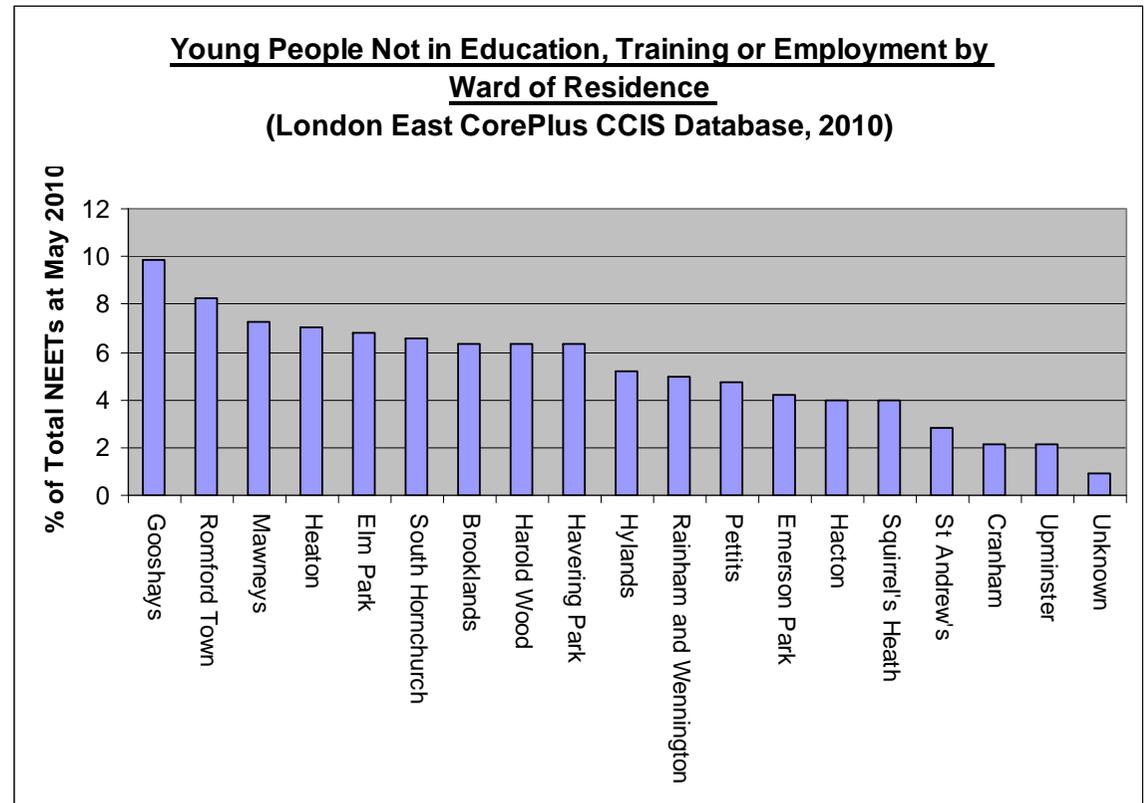
Unemployment among young people in Havering has historically been lower than the London and England averages, and this is still the case currently. In 2010, 5.2% of all 16-18 year olds in Havering were not in education, employment or training compared to 5.75% across London and 6.92% nationally¹⁸.

In May 2010 there were over 400 young people aged 13-19 (or aged up to 25 with a learning disability) who were not in education training or employment (NEET). The largest proportion of these were residents of Gooshays, Romford Town and Mawneys wards, and were least likely to be residents of Upminster. There were a larger proportion of males who were NEET than females (56% were male compared to 44% female).

The majority of young people (55%) had been NEET for between 4 and 20 weeks, and only 5% had been NEET for over a year.

However despite this, slightly older data from 2009

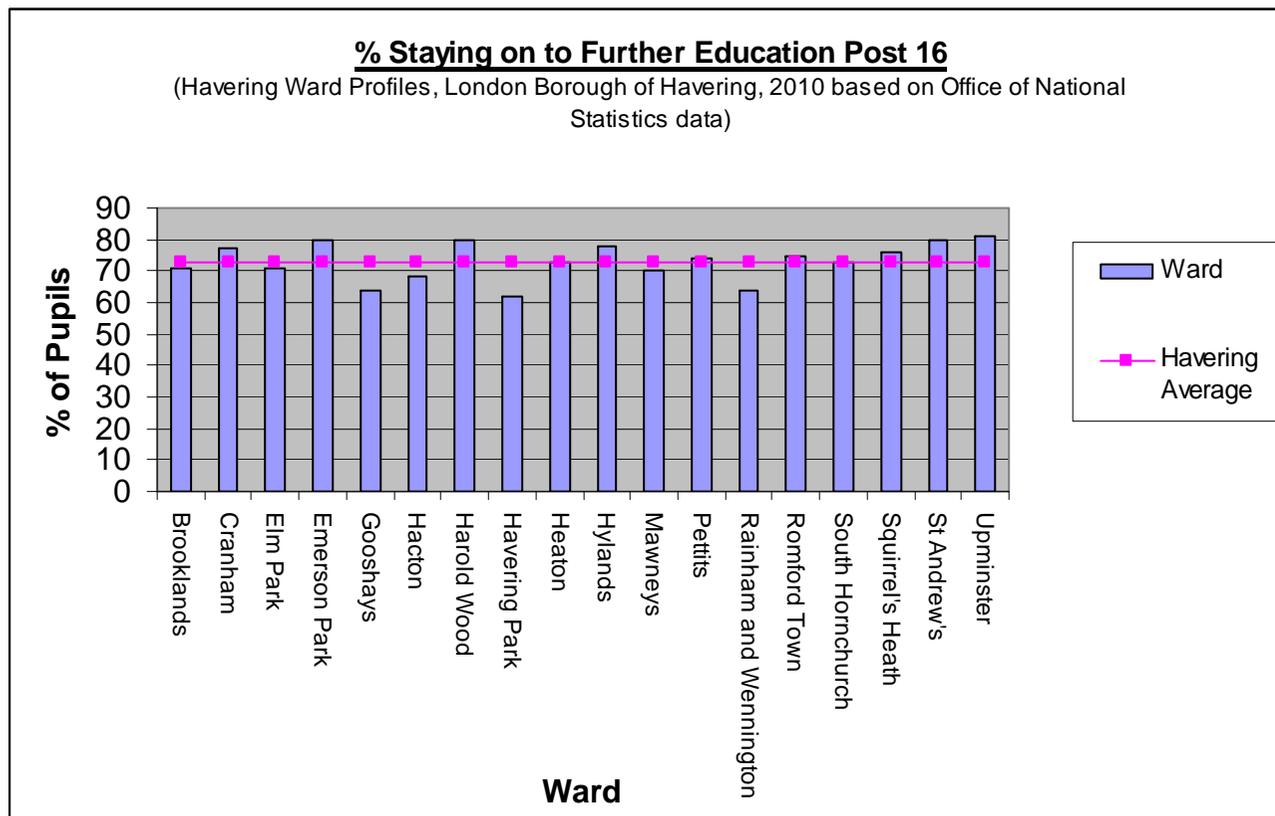
suggested that the proportion of young people (aged 18-24) in Havering who were claiming job seeker's allowance was the highest in London, with 28% of young people claiming, compared to a London average of 24%¹⁹. It would therefore appear that worklessness and further education for young people in Havering is an area that may need further investigation.



¹⁸ Local Economic Assessment, London Borough of Havering, 2010

¹⁹ Local Economic Assessment, London Borough of Havering, 2010, based on Claimant Count, Office of National Statistics, 2009

Post 16 Education



73% of young people in Havering continue their education after the age of 16. This ranges from 62% in Havering Park to 81% in Upminster²⁰.

²⁰ Havering Ward Profiles, the London Borough of Havering, 2010, based on Office of National Statistics data

Young People and Crime

Crime can impact on health both directly, for example violence can lead to injury, and indirectly as stress caused by crime and fear of crime can lead to ill health and psychological distress. There has also been found to be a strong relationship between poor health, high levels of crime and poverty²¹.

In 2009/10, the largest number of young people who were victims of crime were residents of Gooshays, followed by Heaton and Brooklands.

Upminster and Cranham were the wards where the fewest young people were victims of crime.

However, there are large numbers of young people living in Gooshays, Heaton and Brooklands Ward, whereas Upminster and Cranham have lower numbers of young people living there.

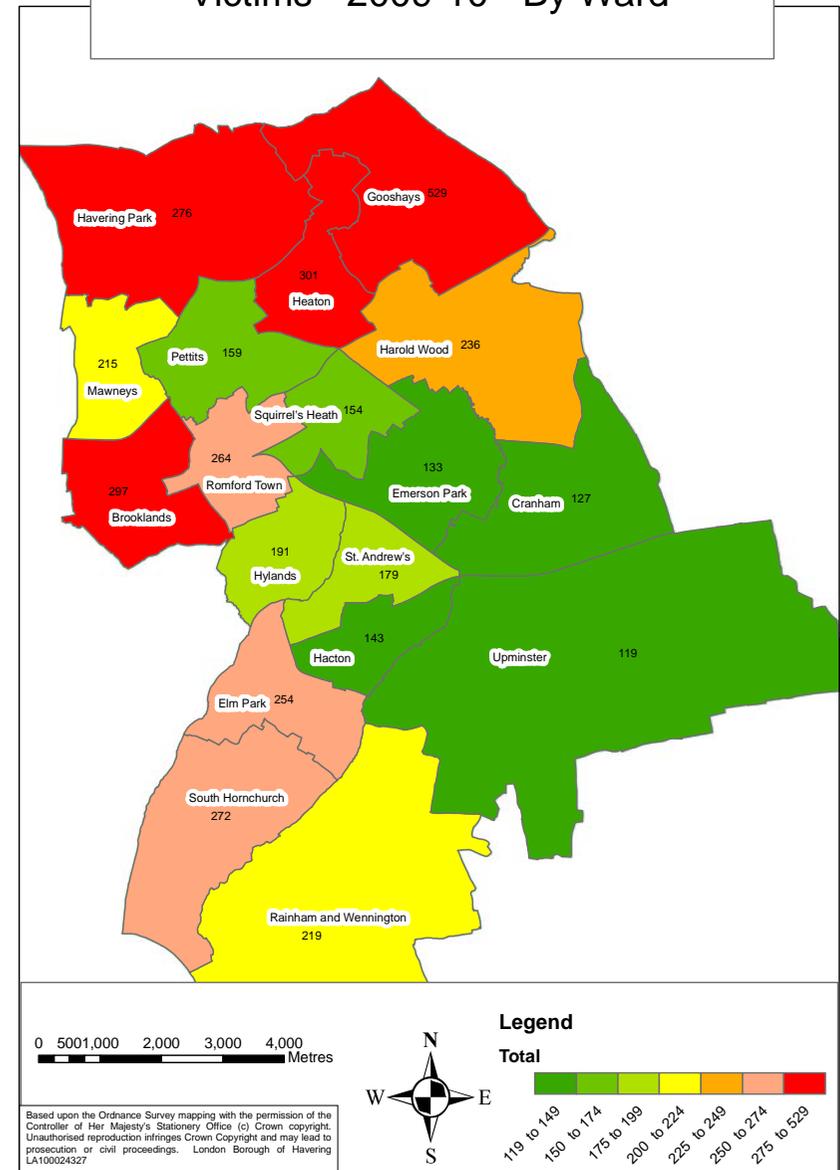
Therefore further investigation/comparison is needed to identify areas where young people are most *likely* to experience crime.

Although the majority of young people in Havering report feeling safe in the place that they live, fewer young people feel “very safe” in their local area than is the case nationally or in similar local areas²².

²¹ Better Health, Lower Crime. NACRO, 2001

²² Tell Us 4 Survey, Department for Schools, Education and Families, 2009

Victims - 2009-10 - By Ward



Young people are also more worried about being a victim of crime than is the case nationally and in other similar locations²³.

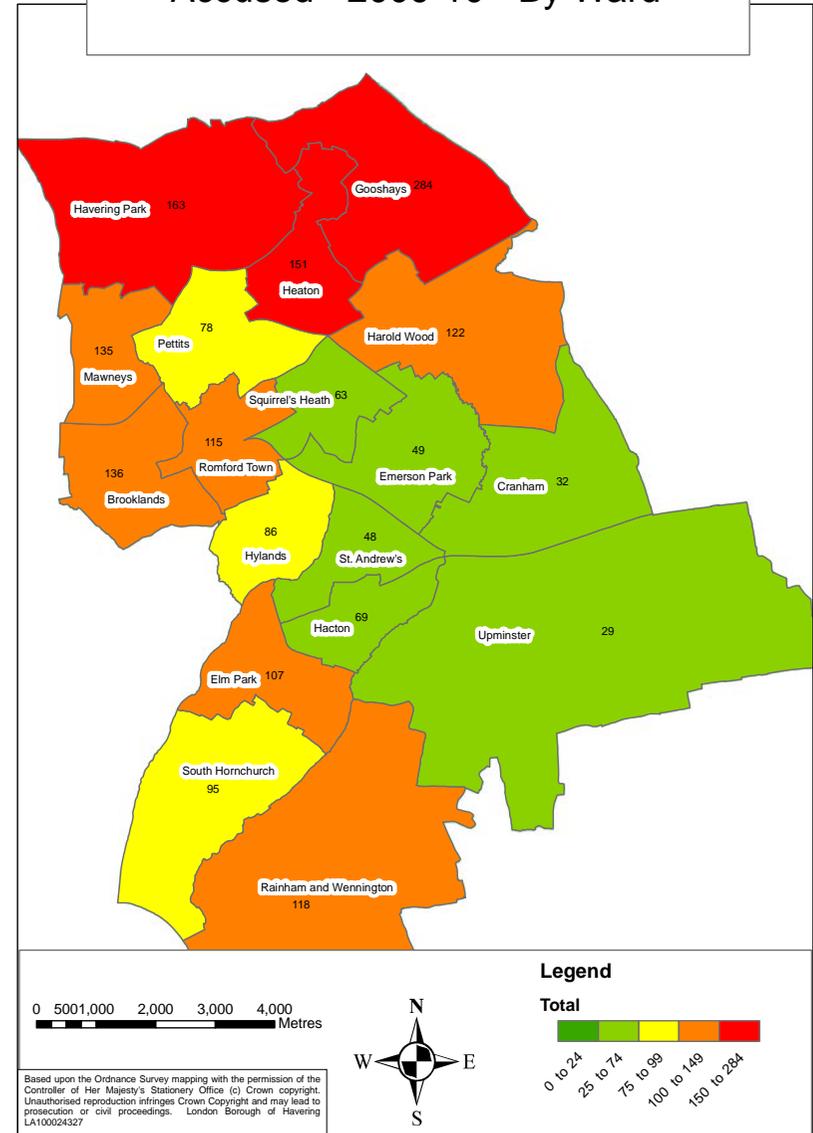
In 2009/10, the largest number of young people who were accused of participating in crime were residents of Gooshays, followed by Havering Park and Heaton.

Upminster and Cranham were the wards where the fewest young people were victims of crime.

However, again there are large numbers of young people living in Gooshays, Havering Park and Heaton, whereas Upminster and Cranham have lower numbers of young people living there.

Therefore further investigation/comparison is needed to identify areas where young people are most *likely* to participate in crime.

Accused - 2009-10 - By Ward



²³ Tell Us 4 Survey, Department for Schools, Education and Families, 2009

Young People and Drug Misuse

Young people in years 8 and 10 were more likely to report that they had never tried drugs than the national average or the average in other similar areas.

90% stated that they had never tried drugs compared to 88% nationally. (Tell Us 4 Survey, Department for Schools, Education and Families. 2009).

Of those referred to the young people's substance misuse service in 2009/10²⁴:

- The highest proportion of young people referred to the service were between the ages of 13-16, though there was a significant minority of 17-18 year olds
- The highest proportion of referrals into the service come from Children's Services (26%) and Schools (24%). The service receives low referrals from particular local agencies such as the Child and Adolescent Mental Health Service (4%) and Connexions (4%) in Havering.
- Overall, though referrals from schools were high, this masks the fact that 50% of schools did not refer into the service.
- The postcode data reveals that referrals are continuing to come from less affluent areas of Havering, which are expected to have higher levels of children living in poverty e.g. Harold Hill, Rainham, South Hornchurch and Romford. Together, these three postcode areas account for 55% of young people referred into the service.
- Types of substances used are closely aligned with national trends, with clients using alcohol and cannabis/skunk with stimulants such as powder cocaine and crack forming a smaller proportion of usage.
- In terms of positive outcomes, a significant proportion of clients (67%) reported stopping or reducing their use on leaving the service, with better results for the targeted early intervention service. A smaller proportion of young people was either declining or dropping out of the service but this proportion increased for the clients in the specialist service.
- A significant proportion (67%) of young people were in full-time education, followed by young people not in education, employment or training (16%) and young people in further education (15%).
- Havering has a higher proportion of under 25 year olds in drug treatment (31%) than the national (20%) and London (15%) averages, and has the 6th largest proportion of under 25s in drug treatment nationally. This trend appears to be increasing, with 33% of clients starting drug treatment in 2008/09 being under 25.

²⁴ DAAT Quarterly Monitoring Data Set: Young Addiction Havering, targeted and specialist services, London Borough of Havering, 2010

Children in Care

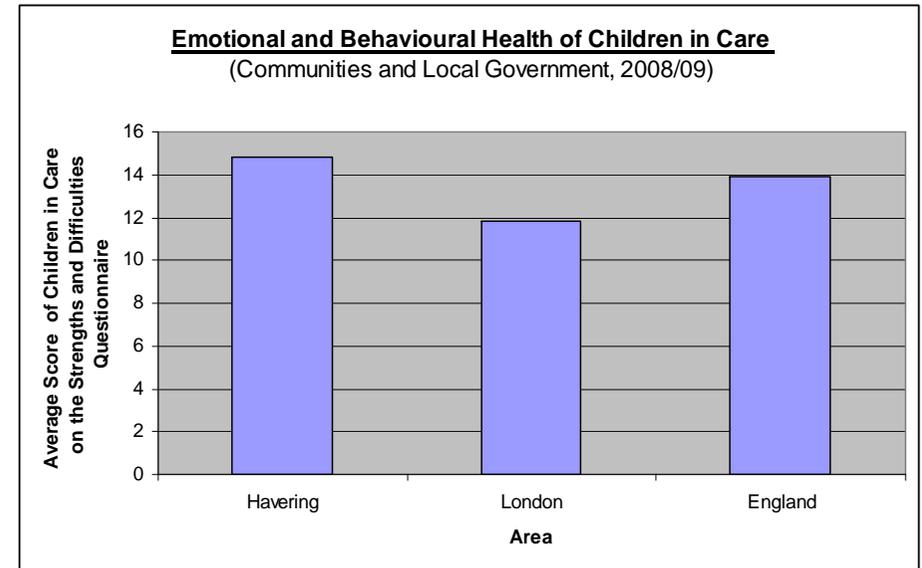
In Havering, there are currently around 200 children in care²⁵. A smaller proportion of children in Havering are looked after than is the case nationally or overall in London (40 children per 10,000 aged under 18 were looked after in Havering compared to 55 per 10,000 in England and 65 per 10,000 in London)²⁶.

Of the children in care in Havering, a third lived in the RM3 area (which includes Harold Hill) prior to entering care, and nearly a quarter of the children lived in RM13, which includes most of the South Hornchurch and Rainham and Wennington wards. This data is not broken down into smaller geographical locations to protect the identities of the children in care²⁷.

²⁵ Children and Families Baseline Analysis, The London Borough of Havering, 2010

²⁶ Department for Children, Schools and Families, 2010

²⁷ Children and Families Baseline Analysis, The London Borough of Havering, 2010



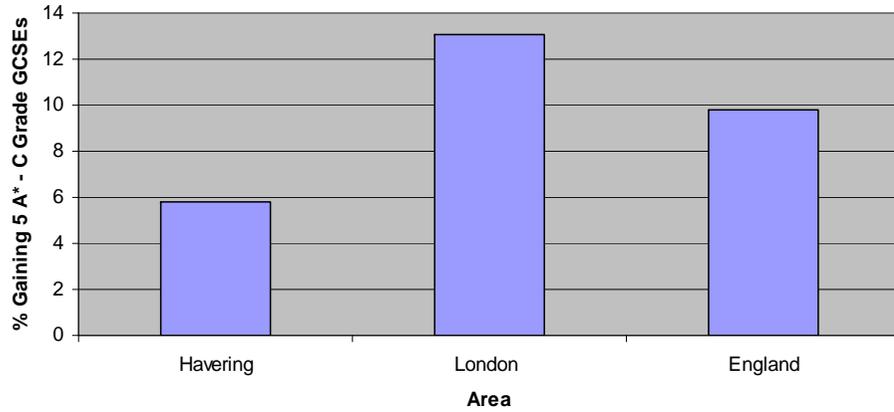
Research has found that children and young people in care experience significantly worse mental health than children and young people overall.

A “Strengths and Difficulties” questionnaire can be used to assess the emotional and behavioural health of children and young people. The questionnaire looks at areas such as emotional difficulties, conduct problems, hyperactivity or inattention, friendships and positive behaviour. A low score on the questionnaire reflects better emotional and behavioural health (Communities and Local Government, 2007).

The average scores of children in care in Havering on the “Strengths and Difficulties” Questionnaire are higher than those in London or England overall (Communities and Local Government, 2008/09). This suggests that the emotional and behavioural health of children in care in Havering may not be as good as is the average overall in London and England.

% of Looked After Children Who Attain 5 A* - C Grade GCSEs

(Communities and Local Government, 2008/09 and the London Borough of Havering, 2008/09)



In Havering, in 2008/09, only 5.8% of looked after children achieved 5 GCSEs (or equivalent qualification) at grade A*-C in 2008/09. This is lower than the England average of 9.8% and the London average of 13.1%). This is also much lower than the 70.1% of young people overall that achieve 5 GCSEs at grade A* - C in Havering.

In 2009/10, the percentage of looked after children achieving 5 GCSEs at grades A*-C had risen to 30%, although national and London comparison data is not yet available for 2009/10.

(Communities and Local Government, 2008/09; 2009/10 and Department for Schools, Children and Families, 2010).