

5. Children, young people and families

Population

See chapter 1, 'Population size and age profile'.

Ethnicity

The *Health and Wellbeing Profile 2011/12* data on ethnicity is up to date: [page 143](#).

Poverty and deprivation

The *Health and Wellbeing Profile 2011/12* data on poverty and deprivation is up to date: [page 144](#).

The City

In the City, 18.9% of children were living in poverty in 2010, according to data from HM Revenue and Customs (HMRC) published in January 2013. However, there are large differences between the three main residential wards: the rate is 44% in Portsoken, 10.8% in Cripplegate, 15.8% in Farringdon Within, 35.3% in Castle Baynard and 75% in Dowgate.¹⁴

The City of London Corporation recently conducted a project to profile the needs of families within the City. The project aimed to describe the overall make-up and needs of families within the City, the effectiveness of services in reaching these families and whether there are particular groups of people who are not accessing services. The City of London Corporation is using this to review the delivery and targeting of services to better meet families' needs. Findings suggest that the rate of child poverty may be higher than previously thought, with 14% of families classed as low-income households, accounting for 21% of the children in the City.¹⁵

Free school meals

In Hackney's primary schools in 2013, 33.6% of pupils were eligible for and claiming free school meals. This is a reduction of around 3% from 2011. Hackney's rate for 2013 is almost double the national average, and is higher than both the London and inner London averages (Table 5.1). Hackney has the sixth highest rate in London.

In the City of London, 22.3% of primary school children were eligible for and claiming free school meals. This is lower than the level in London and inner London, but just over 5% higher than the national average.

¹⁴ 2010 HMRC, published January 2013

¹⁵ Family Profiling Project, April 2013

Table 5.1 Free school meals in state-funded primary schools

| Location | % eligible for and claiming free school meals |
|----------------|---|
| Hackney | 33.6 |
| City of London | 22.3 |
| Inner London | 31.9 |
| London | 23.7 |
| England | 18.1 |

In Hackney's secondary schools in 2013, 36.5% of pupils were eligible for and claiming free school meals. This is a reduction of 1.5% from 2011. Hackney's rate in 2013 is over twice the national average and slightly above the inner London average (Table 5.2). Hackney has the fifth highest rate in London after Tower Hamlets, Islington, Westminster and Newham.

Table 5.2 Free school meals in state-funded secondary schools

| Location | % eligible for and claiming free school meals |
|--------------|---|
| Hackney | 36.5 |
| Inner London | 35.4 |
| London | 23.4 |
| England | 15.1 |

The City

There is one maintained primary school in the City, Sir John Cass's Foundation Primary School, and no maintained secondary schools. Of the children attending the school, 22% are entitled to free school meals.¹⁶ 73 children at this school are City residents aged 3–11.

Young people's views of health

The *Health and Wellbeing Profile 2011/12* is up to date: [page 146](#).

Fertility rates

There were 4,585 live births to women in the City and Hackney in 2012. This compares with 4,450 live births in 2011. The fertility rate in the City and Hackney for 2011 was equivalent to each woman having 1.7 children. This compares with 2.3 in 2006. In England as a whole,

¹⁶ School Census 2013

total fertility rates have increased from 1.82 in 2006 to 1.99 in 2010.¹⁷ In 2011, the general fertility rate for Hackney and the City, i.e. births per 1,000 women aged 15 to 44, was 62.8, compared with 75.9 in 2010 and 79.8 in 2006. The 2011 fertility rate was below both the London and national averages, which stood at 66.1 and 64.9 respectively.¹⁸

Smoking and pregnancy

The *Health and Wellbeing Profile 2011/12* is up to date: [page 148](#).

Antenatal care

The *Health and Wellbeing Profile 2011/12* is up to date: [page 149](#).

Place of birth and delivery method

The *Health and Wellbeing Profile 2011/12* is up to date: [page 151](#).

Maternal mortality

The *Health and Wellbeing Profile 2011/12* is up to date: [page 152](#).

Terminations

In 2012 there were 1,674 terminations in Hackney and the City, a rate of 22.7 per 1,000 women aged 15 to 44. This is higher than the national average of 16.6 per 1,000 women. However, since 2003 this rate has declined by 46%, while the national rate has remained stable. The local abortion rate is no longer one of the highest in the country and is only marginally higher than the London average of 22.4 per 1,000 women.

In parallel with the improvement in the rate of terminations, 81% of terminations occurred within 10 weeks, which is better than the national average (77%). This is also an improvement from 2003, when 58% of terminations occurred within 10 weeks. One-third of all abortions among the under-25s were in women who had previously had at least one other abortion. This is the same as the London average but above the national average of 27%.

The abortion rate for Hackney residents in 2012 was 22.9 per 1,000 women. Historical trend data disaggregated for Hackney and the City is not available as it has previously been published by PCT area.

The City

The abortion rate for City residents in 2012 was 11.7 per 1,000 women, which is much lower than the national and London averages. Historical trend data disaggregated for the City and Hackney is not available as it has previously been published by PCT area.

¹⁷ Child and Maternal Health Intelligence Network (ChiMat)
<http://atlas.chimat.org.uk/IAS/profiles/profile?profileId=30&geoTypeld=>

¹⁸ ChiMat <http://atlas.chimat.org.uk/IAS/profiles/profile?profileId=26&geoTypeld=>

Infant mortality

The infant mortality rate in Hackney and the City for the three-year period from 2009 to 2011 was 4.9 deaths in the first year of life per 1,000 live births. This was a slight fall from the period 2008 to 2010, when the figure was 5.6 deaths (Table 5.3). The rate for 2009 to 2011 was slightly higher than the national and London averages, which both stood at 4.4 deaths.¹⁹

Table 5.3 Infant mortality rates: City and Hackney, London and national averages 2007–11²⁰

| | Infant mortality rate (2007–09) | Infant mortality rate (2008–10) | Infant mortality rate (2009–11) |
|------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| City and Hackney | 5.8 | 5.6 | 4.9 |
| London | 4.4 | 4.5 | 4.4 |
| England | 4.7 | 4.6 | 4.4 |

Child deaths

In the 12-month period from the 1st of April 2012 to the 31st of March 2013, there were 33 deaths in children and young people who were normally resident in the City of London and the London Borough of Hackney. The population of Hackney and the City of London has a higher proportion of children (under 5 years old) and young people (under 19) than the England average (7.6% vs. 6.3% and 24.6% vs. 23.9% respectively).

Low birth weight babies

In 2011, 8% of newborn babies in Hackney and the City weighed less than 2,500g, the weight used to define low birth weight. This equates to 356 babies²¹ and represents a 0.5% increase from 2010. The rate in 2010 had declined from 8.5% in 2008 and 7.8% in 2009. In 2010, the London average stood at 7.8% and the national average at 7.3%.

Newborn screening

The *Health and Wellbeing Profile 2011/12* is up to date: [page 160](#).

Breastfeeding

The *Health and Wellbeing Profile 2011/12* is up to date: [page 160](#).

¹⁹ ChiMat

<http://atlas.chimat.org.uk/IAS/dataviews/report?reportId=327&viewId=1&geoReportId=3122&geold=4&geoSubsetId=>

²⁰ ChiMat <http://atlas.chimat.org.uk/IAS/profiles/profile?profileId=18&geoTypeId=1>

²¹ ChiMat <http://atlas.chimat.org.uk/IAS/dataviews/tabular?viewId=65&geold=4&subsetId=>

Immunisation

Immunisation rates for children in Hackney and the City have been improving steadily year on year. In the last year in particular, there has been a marked improvement in most immunisation rates. The following figures are the benchmarks used internally to assess performance.

86.4% of children aged under one were given their primary dose of the five in one vaccine (which protects against diphtheria, tetanus, polio, pertussis and Hib) in 2012–13. This compares with a figure of 85% the previous year.

91.4% of children aged under two were given their primary dose of the five in one vaccine and 85.7% were given their first dose of the MMR (measles, mumps and rubella) vaccine in 2012–13. This compares with a figure of 89.9% for the five in one and 81.0% for the MMR the previous year.

91.7% of children aged under five were given their first dose of the MMR vaccine, falling to 79.2% for both the first and second dose in 2012–13. However, this compares favourably with figures of 88.4% for the first dose and 71.3% for the first and second dose the previous year.

76.9% of under-fives received their pre-school booster (protecting against diphtheria, tetanus, polio, pertussis and Hib) in 2012–13, compared with 69.0% the previous year.²²

As at 2011–12, 62.3% of girls aged 12 to 13 years old in Hackney had received all three doses of the routine human papilloma virus (HPV) vaccine.

Table 5.4 below shows how Hackney compares with London and England since 2009/10.

Table 5.4 HPV vaccine uptake: year 8 girls (PHE)

| | Annual HPV vaccine uptake: year 8 girls (%) (2009/10) | Annual HPV vaccine uptake: year 8 girls (%) (2010/11) | Annual HPV vaccine uptake: year 8 girls (%) (2011/12) |
|---------|---|---|---|
| Hackney | 63.3 | 56.4 | 62.3 |
| London | 66.6 | 75.6 | 78.9 |
| England | 76.4 | 84.2 | 86.8 |

Numbers in the City are too low to report on specific vaccinations.

Dental health

There has been a significant rise in the proportion of three-year-olds and a small but not significant rise in the proportion of five-year-olds experiencing dental decay in Hackney and the City.

In March 2012, 47% of children and young people in Hackney and the City had been seen by a dentist in the previous 24 months, similar to the rate for the previous year (46%). This is below the average for London (67%) and for neighbouring east London boroughs (56% in

²² Data taken from CYP Needs Assessment 2013 Health Section.

Tower Hamlets and 66% in Newham). However, attendance has improved over the last six years.

Early years support

The *Health and Wellbeing Profile 2011/12* is up to date: [page 171](#).

The City

There are 364 children aged 0–4 currently residing in the City of London, of whom 79% are registered with the early years system Synergy Connect.

44 of the 364 children live in a home with a low income; 82% of this group are registered with the children’s centre system and 26 are regular users of the centre.

27 of the 364 children live in a home where workless benefits are being claimed; 74% of this group are registered with the children’s centre system and 26 are regular users of the centre.

There were 2,635 visits to the John Cass Children’s Centre in the period April to August 2013. Of these, 42 visits were related to targeted family support.

Young people

The *Health and Wellbeing Profile 2011/12* is up to date: [page 172](#).

Education and training

Educational attainment has been improving locally year on year at both primary and secondary level, and this trend continued in 2011/12.

At primary level, 81% of Hackney pupils achieved level 4 or above in both English and maths in Key Stage 2 (KS2) assessments (Table 5.5); this represents a 5% increase on the previous year. The level of attainment was 1% lower than London and inner London averages, but 1% higher than England national averages. The success rate was higher among girls (83%) than boys (79%).

Table 5.5 Percentage of pupils achieving level 4 or above in English and maths in KS2 assessments (DoE)

| | 2007/08 | 2008/09 | 2009/10 | 2010/11 | 2011/12 |
|--------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Hackney | 65 | 64 | 71 | 76 | 81 |
| Inner London | 70 | 71 | 75 | 76 | 82 |
| London | 73 | 73 | 76 | 77 | 82 |
| England | 73 | 72 | 74 | 75 | 80 |

There was a 3% improvement in the number of pupils achieving five or more A*–C grades at GCSE or equivalent (including English and maths) in 2011/12, continuing Hackney’s upward trajectory in GCSE attainment (Table 5.6). Hackney’s results in 2011/12 were higher than in the rest of England, and were close to London and inner London averages.

Table 5.6 Percentage of pupils achieving five or more A*–C grades at GCSE or equivalent, including English and maths

| | 2007/08 | 2008/09 | 2009/10 | 2010/11 | 2011/12 |
|--------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Hackney | 42.6 | 52.2 | 55.3 | 57 | 60.2 |
| Inner London | 45.5 | 49.6 | 54.2 | 59.6 | 60.8 |
| London | 50.7 | 54 | 58 | 61.9 | 62.3 |
| England | 48.4 | 50.9 | 55.3 | 58.4 | 59 |

Source: Department for Education²³

At the end of 2012, an estimated 530 young people aged 16–18 (7%) in Hackney were not in education, employment or training (NEET) (Table 5.7). This was a rise of 250 from the previous year’s figure, although the percentage decreased by 0.9%. One explanation for this rise is that knowledge around this cohort has increased: in 2011, 14% of this group’s activity was not known, with the figure reducing to 8.3% in 2012. Nationally, 5.4% of young people aged 16–18 are NEET.

Numbers for the City are too low to report with accuracy.

Table 5.7 Young people not in education, employment or training, monthly average by age, Hackney and London, end 2012²⁴

| | Age 16 | | | Age 17 | | | Age 18 | | |
|---------|----------|--------|-------------|----------|--------|-------------|----------|--------|-------------|
| | No. NEET | % NEET | % not known | No. NEET | % NEET | % not known | No. NEET | % NEET | % not known |
| Hackney | 80 | 3.0 | 7.0 | 60 | 2.5 | 4.7 | 410 | 16.4 | 13.4 |
| London | 1,840 | 2.3 | 7.1 | 2,990 | 3.6 | 7.7 | 7,040 | 8.3 | 19.8 |

In January 2013, 22.6% of pupils in Hackney primary schools and 26.1% of pupils in Hackney secondary schools were registered as having special educational needs.²⁵

Numbers for the City are too low to report with accuracy.

The City

In the City, 75% of eligible children aged five achieved at least 78 points across the Early Years Foundation Stage (2012), with at least six points in each of the scales in personal,

²³ <https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/department-for-education/series/statistics-gcses-key-stage-4>

²⁴ Department for Education.

²⁵ School Census 2013

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/special-educational-needs-in-england-january-2013>

social and emotional development and communication, language and literacy. These results are the second highest in the country and the highest in London.

The 2011 Ofsted inspection of City of London Corporation children's services found that all provision for early years education and childcare was good or outstanding, and that for children under the age of five, provision for early years education was outstanding. Achievement at age five was found to be well above average and continues to improve far more quickly than it does nationally. Sir John Cass's Foundation Primary School's most recent Ofsted inspection was in April 2013, when it was deemed to be outstanding in all aspects.

Healthy weight and exercise

Childhood obesity

Childhood obesity is a major problem in Hackney and the City. The prevalence of obesity, as recorded by the National Child Measurement Programme (NCMP), is among the highest in England. The National Child Measurement Programme is an annual process of weighing and measuring children in Reception Year (4/5 years) and Year 6 (10/11 years). Participation in this survey is particularly good in Hackney and the City: in 2012/13, 98.1% of Reception Year children and 96.7% of Year 6 children were weighed and measured. However the programme does not cover private schools, including the many private Jewish schools in the north of Hackney. Physical activity is often not a priority on the curriculum in these schools.

Among children attending schools in Hackney and the City in 2012-13, 13.1% of children in Reception year were overweight and 13.2% were obese, giving a total of 26.3% who were overweight or obese (Figure 5.1). Among children in Year 6, 16.0% were overweight and 25.2% were obese, giving a total of 41.2% who were overweight or obese (Figure 5.2). Rates of overweight and obesity are reduced from the previous year.

Although childhood obesity for boys and girls are similar in Reception year, by year 6 boys have significantly higher rates of obesity than girls. In both year groups, the highest obesity rate is among Black pupils and the lowest rate is among Asian pupils.

Nationally, childhood obesity is more prevalent among Black, Asian and Mixed ethnicity children than among children of White ethnicity. Childhood obesity is also strongly correlated with deprivation.

The *Health and Wellbeing Profile 2011/12* data on exercise is up to date: [page 179](#).

Figure 5.1 Rates of overweight and obesity among state school reception year pupils in Hackney and the City, 2007–13 (NCMP)

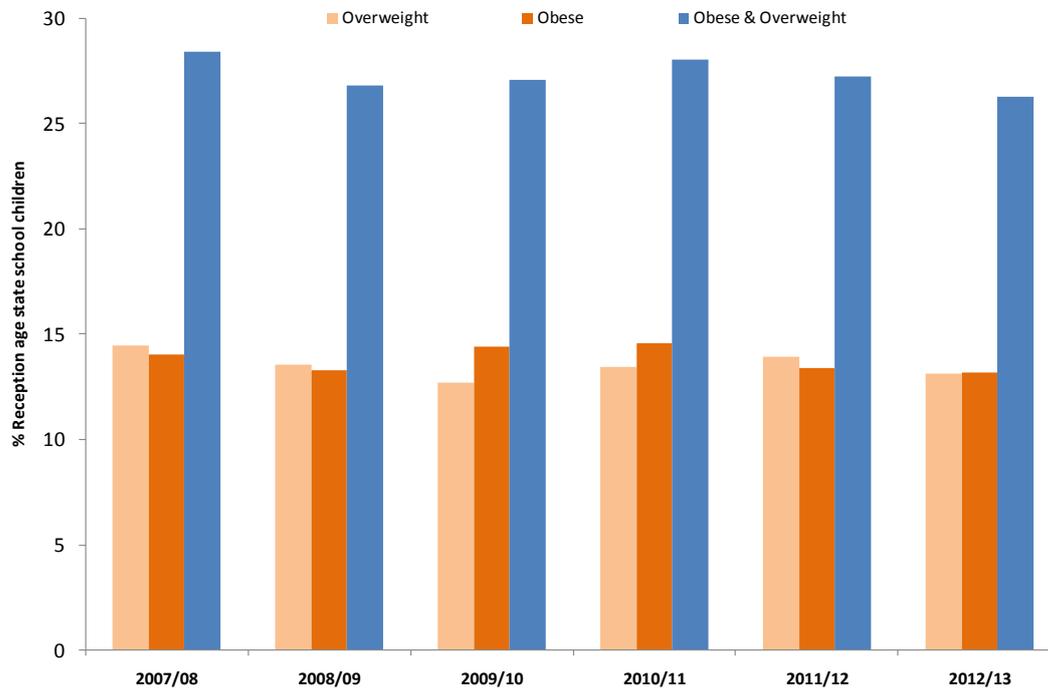
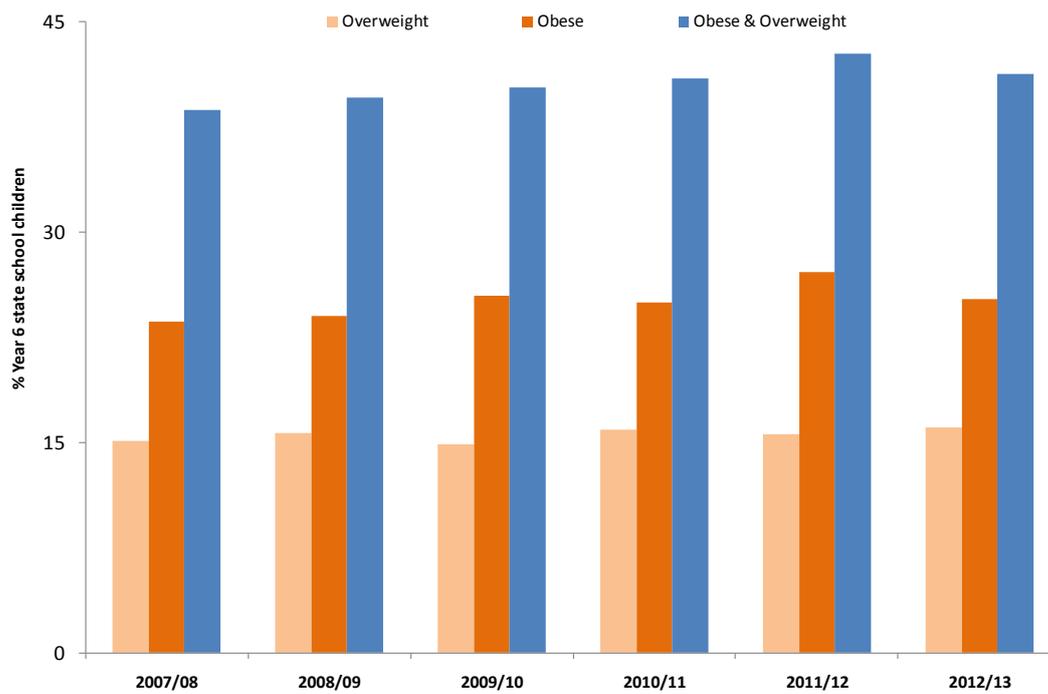


Figure 5.2 Rates of overweight and obesity among state school year 6 pupils in Hackney and the City, 2007–13 (NCMP)



Physical activity

The *Health and Wellbeing Profile 2011/12* data on physical activity is up to date: [page 179](#).

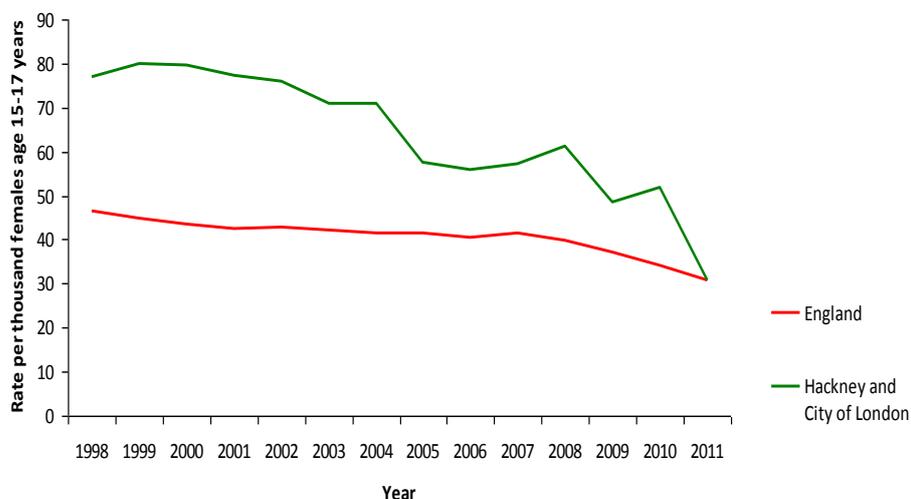
The City

In the City's one maintained school, 100% of school pupils participated in at least three hours of high-quality PE and out-of-hours sport per week in 2009/10.

Teenage pregnancy

There has been a huge reduction in the number of teenage conceptions in Hackney and the City since the baseline in 1998. In 2011 there were 128 teenage conceptions reported in Hackney and the City, compared with 170 in 2010 and 273 in 1998. The rate of conceptions per 1,000 females aged 15–17 was 30.7 in 2011; this is precisely the same as the rate for England. This rate has fallen from a high point in 1999 of 79.8 conceptions per 1,000 females aged 15–17 (Figure 5.3), representing 307 conceptions.

Figure 5.3 Rates of teenage conceptions, 1998–2011 (ONS)



The City

Data for the City is not available.

Mental health

The *Health and Wellbeing Profile 2011/12* is up to date: [page 185](#).

Data for the City is not available.

Alcohol consumption

The *Health and Wellbeing Profile 2011/12* is up to date: [page 186](#).

Data for the City is not available.

Child protection

As of 31 March 2013 there were 226 children subject to a child protection plan in Hackney. This was a rise from the previous year, when 189 children were subject to a child protection plan.

The initial categories of abuse were as follows:

- neglect (35.8%)
- physical abuse (6.6%)
- sexual abuse (2.7%)
- emotional abuse (13.7%)
- multiple reasons (41.2%).

The City

The number of City of London children and families requiring statutory social care interventions is low compared with other local authorities. Very few children (six) were subject to a child protection plan in the City of London in 2012/13.²⁶

Looked-after children

On 31 March 2013 there were 320 Hackney children who had been looked after by the local authority. This number had increased from 315 in 2012 and from 270 in 2011. The City of London had five children who were looked after by the local authority as of March 2013. This was the same as the previous year, and half as many as in 2011 (Table 5.8).

Table 5.8 Number of children looked after by the local authority, 2009–13

| | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 |
|----------------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Hackney | 340 | 295 | 270 | 315 | 320 |
| City of London | 15 | 15 | 10 | 5 | 5 |

Source: Department for Education²⁷

²⁶ City of London Corporation, *Safeguarding Children Annual Report, 2012/13*

²⁷ <https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/department-for-education/series/statistics-looked-after-children>

Table 5.9 Ethnicity of looked-after children in Hackney (March 2013)

| Ethnicity | % |
|---------------------|-----|
| Black | 46% |
| White | 32% |
| Dual heritage | 16% |
| Asian | 3% |
| Other ethnic origin | 3% |

Source: London Borough of Hackney

At the time of writing, outcomes for looked-after children are not available for 2012/13 (they are due to be released in December 2013). Below are the health outcomes for looked-after children from Hackney in 2011/12 (Table 5.10). The sample size for the City of London was too small to produce meaningful information.

Table 5.10 Health indicators of looked-after children who have been looked after by the local authority continuously for 12 months as of March 2012

| | Hackney | Inner London | London | England |
|------------------------------------|---------|--------------|--------|---------|
| Immunisations up to date | 87 | 84 | 83 | 83 |
| Teeth checked by dentist | 72 | 86 | 84 | 82 |
| Had annual health check assessment | 89 | 93 | 92 | 86 |

Source: Department for Education²⁸

The percentage of looked-after children whose immunisations were up to date in Hackney in 2011/12 was 87%; this compares favourably with both the London (84%) and inner London (85%) averages.

Hackney performed poorly in regard to dental health checks for looked-after children: only 72% of children had their teeth checked by a dentist in 2011/12. This compares with a London average of 84% and an inner London average of 86%.

Almost 90% of looked-after children had their annual health assessment in 2011/12; this was just below the London average of 92% and the inner London average of 93%.

The City

The City has a good record of caring for looked-after children. All looked-after children in the City have stable placements and accommodation.

There were fewer than 10 children looked after by the City of London in 2012/13, with the majority of these being unaccompanied asylum-seeking children.²⁹

²⁸ Ibid.

In the City, all the children who had been looked after for at least 12 months as of March 2013 had up-to-date health checks, immunisations, dental checks and health assessments. This maintains the 100% record of the previous year.

No resident children of the City of London were made subject to a court order or accommodated in 2012/13.³⁰

Disabilities

There are 1,059 children aged under 20 currently on the Key Register, which presents an overview of the range of disabilities that children and families are coping with locally. 744 of these children are male (70%) and the remaining 315 are female (30%).³¹

The most prevalent disabilities and problems are learning disabilities, language difficulties and emotional and behavioural problems. The prevalence of severe forms of these disabilities and problems is also high (Table 5.11).

²⁹ City of London Corporation, *Safeguarding Children Annual Report, 2012/13*

³⁰ City of London Corporation, *Safeguarding Children Annual Report, 2012/13*

³¹ Information from Hackney's Disability Key Register, held by Hackney Ark, 2013.

Table 5.11 Disabilities and problems among children and young people on the Hackney Key Register by severity, September 2013

| Type of disability | Severity | | | Total |
|-------------------------------------|----------------|---------------|-----------------|---------------|
| | Not classified | Mild/moderate | Severe/profound | |
| Learning disability | 220 | 209 | 323 | 752 |
| Language problems | 135 | 223 | 264 | 622 |
| Emotional and behavioural problems | 144 | 218 | 244 | 606 |
| Physical disability | 92 | 216 | 137 | 445 |
| Medical problems | 54 | 104 | 86 | 244 |
| Mental health problems | 39 | 97 | 68 | 204 |
| Developmental problems/global delay | 129 | 31 | 40 | 200 |
| Complex communication problems | 101 | 39 | 50 | 190 |
| Specific learning difficulty | 96 | 21 | 33 | 150 |
| Vision impairment | 36 | 76 | 35 | 147 |
| Unspecified sensory impairment | 11 | 91 | 37 | 139 |
| Hearing impairment | 37 | 61 | 40 | 138 |
| Hearing and vision impairment | 19 | 6 | 2 | 27 |
| Total | | | | 3,864* |

* NB: the count is higher than the number of children on the Key Register because children may have more than one disability.

Source: London Borough of Hackney

The City

There were fewer than 10 children and young people with disabilities known to the City of London Corporation in 2013. A disability register is currently under review.

Travellers

The *Health and Wellbeing Profile 2011/12* is up to date: [page 192](#).

6. Adult health and illness

Self-reported health

The *Health and Wellbeing Profile 2011/12* data on self-reported health is up to date: [page 193](#).

Life expectancy

Life expectancy in Hackney is 77.7 years for males and 82.8 years for females.³² In the City, life expectancy is 83.8 years for men and 88.6 years for women.³³

Life expectancy in Hackney has been increasing steadily over the past decade for both males and females (Figures 6.1 and 6.2). Female life expectancy in Hackney (82.8 years) has increased at a faster rate than male life expectancy and is now higher than the averages for Tower Hamlets (82.0 years) and Newham (82.6) but lower than the average for England (83.0 years). Male life expectancy remains lower than the average for England (78.6 years) but higher than the average for Tower Hamlets (77.1 years) and the same as the average for Newham (77.7 years).

There are variations in life expectancy within Hackney and the City. Within Hackney, male life expectancy ranges from 73.2 years in Chatham to 82.1 years in Springfield (Figure 6.3). Female life expectancy ranges from 77.5 years in Leabridge to 89.7 years in Cazenove (Figure 6.4).

³² ONS. Based on data for 2000–12.

³³ ONS. Based on data for 2000–12.