

# Haringey Family Hub Needs Assessment

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March 2023

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# 1. Introduction

# Background

## National Context:

- In 2021, a review of 'The Best Start in Life: A Vision for the 1,001 Critical Days' identified six action areas to improve children and family services:
  1. Seamless support for families
  2. A welcoming hub for families
  3. The information families need when they need it
  4. An empowered Start for Life workforce
  5. Continually improving the Start for Life offer
  6. Leadership for change
- Family Hub and Start for Life Programme are developed to address these action areas and visions set out in this review.
- The programme aims to join up and enhance services delivered through transformed family hubs in local authority areas, ensuring all parents and carers have access to the support they need when they need it.
- A family hub is a system-wide model of providing high-quality, joined-up, whole-family support services. Hubs deliver these services from conception through a child's early years until they reach the age of 19 (or 25 for young people with special educational needs and disabilities).

## Local Context:

- Haringey's [Early Help Strategy 2021-2023](#) sets out our commitment to embed a preventative approach, identifying needs and providing early support for children and families, to ensure all children in Haringey are given the best start in life. The early help system is made up of community, universal, acute and targeted support, as shown in the diagram below.



# Family Hub and Start for Life Programme

Family hubs are a place-based way of joining locally in planning and delivering family services. They bring services together to improve access, improve the connections between families, professionals, services, and providers, and put relationships at the heart of family support. Family hubs offer support to families from conception to those with children of 0-19 years old or up to 25 years old for those with special educational needs and disabilities (SEND), with the Start for Life offer at their core.

Three principles of Family Hub are:

- More accessible
- Better connected
- More relationship-centred

## Main programme objectives



### Parenting Support

All new and expectant parents are well-supported to make the transition to new parenthood as smooth as possible



### Perinatal mental health & parent-infant relationships

Promoting positive early relationships and good mental wellbeing for babies and their families



### Infant feeding

Promoting and supporting breastfeeding



### Early language & Home learning environment (HLE)

Families are well-supported to provide enriching HLE, and speedy provision of communication and language support for children who need them

# Aims and objectives

This needs assessment aims to inform the development of Haringey's Family Hub Programmes. It has four objectives.

- To fulfil the requirement of the Family Hub and Start for Life Programme to produce a needs assessment in the first year of the programme.
- To understand the health needs of Haringey's children and families and to identify any inequalities within Haringey.
- To inform how services could be planned and delivered at a community level.
- To inform the implementation and evaluation of family hubs' agendas, including the outcomes that family hubs aim to achieve and baseline data to use when measuring and monitoring changes over time.

In the following sections, the health needs of the children and families in Haringey are presented using the adopted life-course model and summarised into:

- Setting the scene – demographic overview
- Beginning Well – pre-birth to 4-year-olds
- Developing Well – 5- to 10-year-olds
- Progressing into Adulthood Well – 11- to 19-year-olds
- Factors that may affect children and young people's resilience
- Supporting children and vulnerable families

## **Ward boundary changes:**

Following a review by the Local Government Boundary Commission of England (LGBCE), changes have been made to Haringey's ward boundaries from May 2022. Where possible, we analysed data using the new boundaries, but some data were only available for previous ward boundaries.

## 2. Setting the scene

# Key summary – setting the scene

## 0-19 Children and Young People (CYP) Population

- There are **59,818 people aged 0-19 years** in Haringey (23% of the total population).
- This population is concentrated in the South Tottenham ward.

## Ethnicity & Languages

- UK evidence shows clear links between ethnicity and inequalities in children's health and development outcomes, and minority ethnic children are more likely to experience disadvantage.
- Haringey is an ethnically diverse borough with around **69% of 0 to 19-year-olds of ethnic backgrounds other than White British**.
- Top three languages (other than English) spoken by Haringey pupils (Reception – Year 13) are **Turkish, Spanish and Polish**.

## Family

- Being a single parent places increasing demands on parents. Single parents are more likely to experience poor mental health, economic hardship, and social isolation. In turn, each of these factors is associated with poor outcomes for children
- In Haringey, **9,080 households with dependent children (29%) are lone-parent families**.
- Highest proportions of lone families are seen in **Bruce Castle** ward and **Seven Sisters** Ward (above 40%)

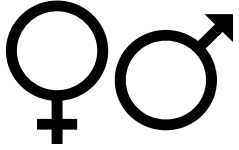
## Deprivation

- Evidence clearly shows that children who grow up in deprivation are more likely to have poor physical, social, emotional, cognitive, and behavioural health and developmental outcomes than other children.
- **9,769 children in Haringey are living in absolute poverty** (less than 60% of the 2010/11 median income adjusted for inflation)
- Haringey is the 10<sup>th</sup> most deprived out of 33 London Local Authorities based on the Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index.
- Higher deprivation is observed in east of the borough.



# Demographics – children & young people (CYP)

## Age and gender 0-25 CYP population (1)



Around 80,537 children and young people are aged 0-25 out of which 59,818 are aged 0-19 years.

There is an even split of 0–25-year-olds who are male or female.

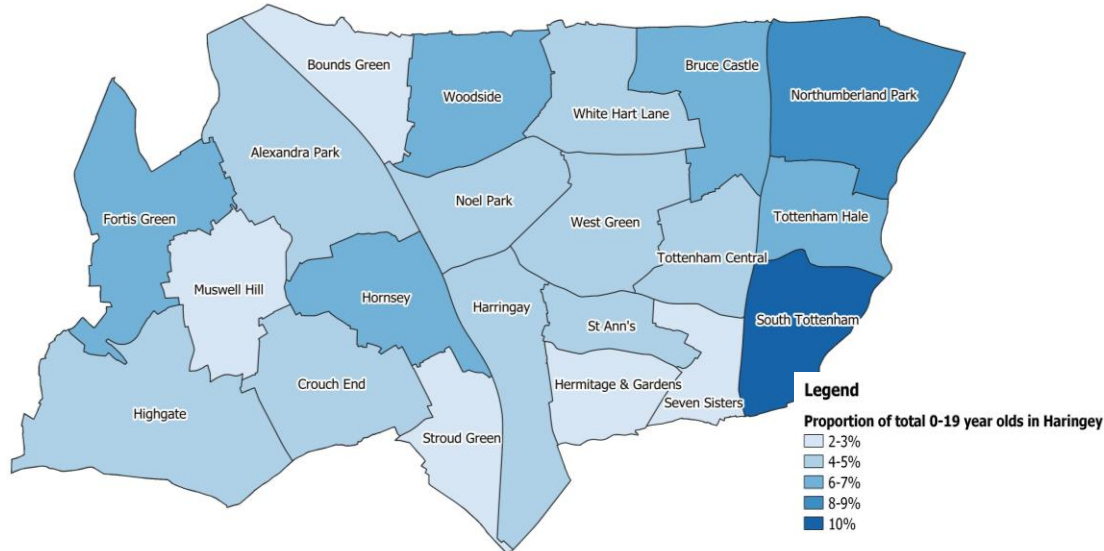
## School Population (2)

Around 31,048 young people live and attend school in Haringey.

## 0-19 CYP population by ward (1)

There are around 59,818 children and young people aged 0-19 living in Haringey.

This population is concentrated in South Tottenham ward



## Ethnicity 0-19 CYP population (1)

The top five most common ethnicities in the CYP population are:

1. White British (n=18,600)
2. White Other (n=9,800)
3. Black African (n=7,100)
4. Any other ethnic group (n=5,300)
5. Black Caribbean (n=2,900)



## Language (2)

The top six languages (excluding English) spoken by pupils living and attending school in Haringey (Reception to Year 13) are:

1. Turkish
2. Spanish
3. Polish
4. Bulgarian
5. Romanian
6. Somali



## LGBTQ+ (3)

Of the Year 8 and Year 10 pupils surveyed in 2021/22, 9% said they were gay/lesbian, bisexual, or described their sexual orientation in a different way.

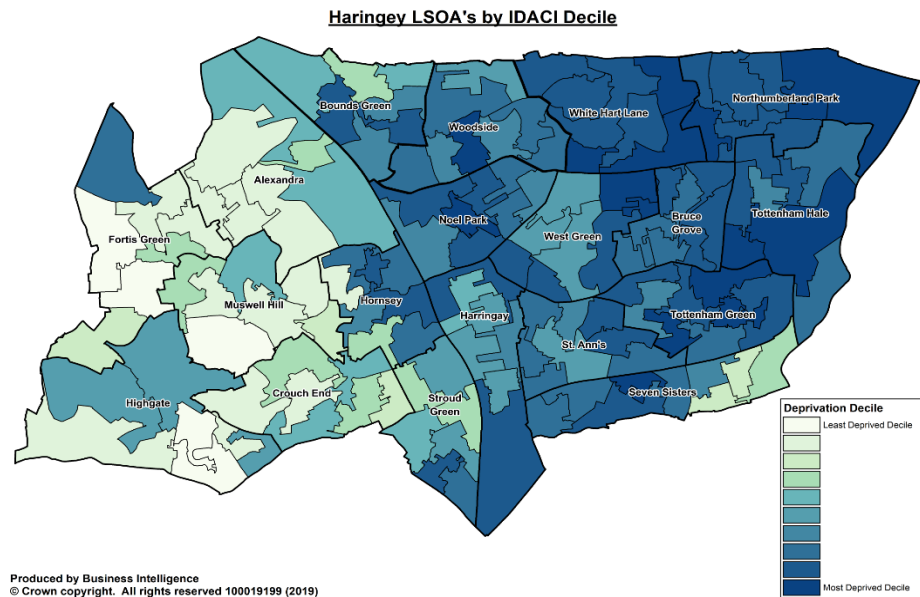
5% said their gender was different to the gender they were assigned at birth.

# Income deprivation affecting children

Based on Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI) 2019, **20.1%** of children (aged 0-15) live in income-deprived families in Haringey, compared to 17.2% in London. Haringey is ranked the 61<sup>st</sup> most deprived in England out of 317 local authorities and the **10<sup>th</sup> in London out of 33 local authorities.**

There is a clear contrast between the east and west of the borough – with the east having some of the most deprived LSOAs in the country.

**36% of Haringey's LSOAs** are within the 20% most deprived LSOAs in the country when looking at their IDACI score.



# Social mobility

The social mobility index sets out the differences between where children grow up and their chances of doing well in adulthood.

Haringey ranks 32<sup>nd</sup> highest out of 324 local authorities in England for overall social mobility. However, it is 10<sup>th</sup> lowest in London.

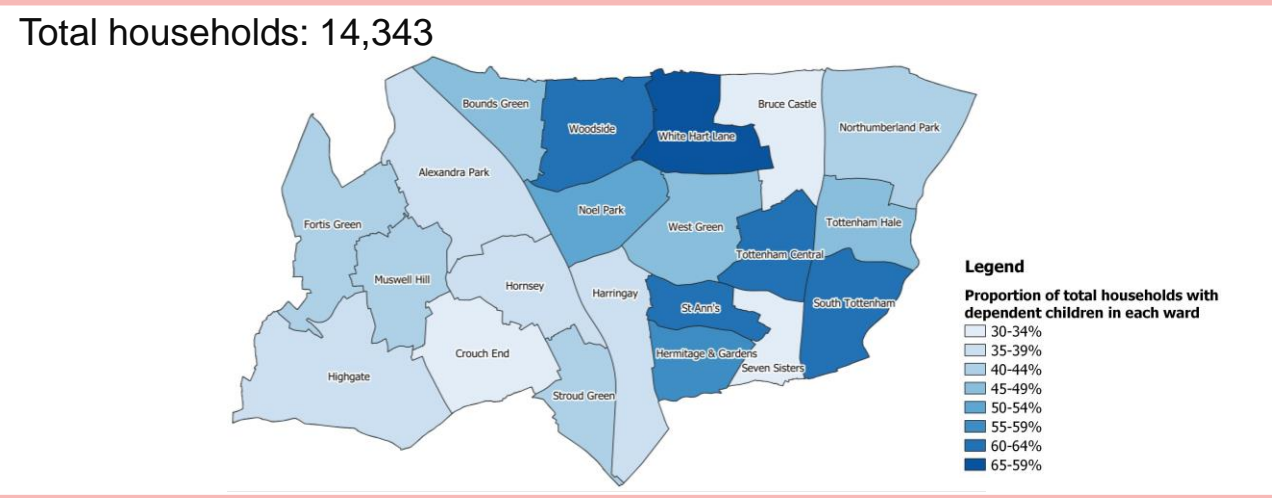
## Social Mobility Indicators

<b>Early Years</b>	% of nursery providers rated 'outstanding' or 'good' by Ofsted	82%
	% of children eligible for FSM achieving a 'good level of development' at the end of Early Years Foundation Stage	51%
<b>School</b>	% of children eligible for FSM attending a primary school rated 'outstanding' or 'good' by Ofsted	80%
	% of children eligible for FSM attending a secondary school rated 'outstanding' or 'good' by Ofsted	100%
	% of children eligible for FSM achieving at least a level 4 in reading, writing and maths at the end of Key Stage 2	69%
	% of children eligible for FSM achieving 5 good GCSEs including English and maths	48%
<b>Youth</b>	% of young people eligible for FSM that are not in education, employment or training one year after completing their GCSEs	11%
	Average points score per entry for young people eligible for FSM at age 15 taking A-level or equivalent qualifications	207
	% of young people eligible for FSM at age 15 achieving 2 or more A-levels or equivalent qualifications by the age of 19	57%
	% of young people eligible for FSM at age 15 entering higher education by the age of 19	41%
	% of young people eligible for FSM at age 15 entering higher education at a selective university (most selective third by UCAS tariff scores) by the age of 19	6%

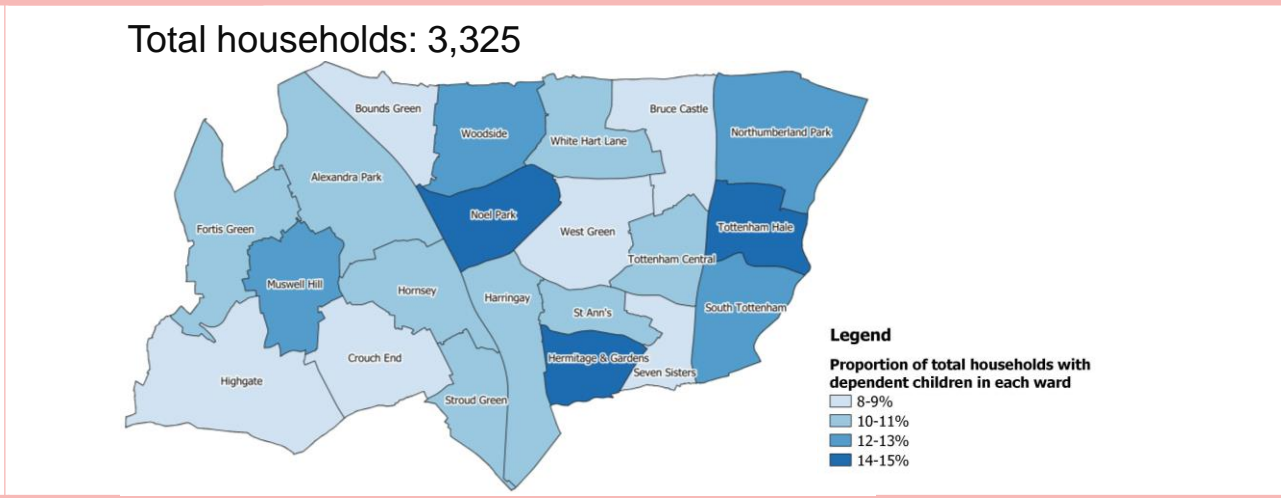
# Families with dependent children (1)

In 2021 there were 31,287 households in Haringey with dependent children. The majority of these (46%) are single household married or civil partnership couple families.

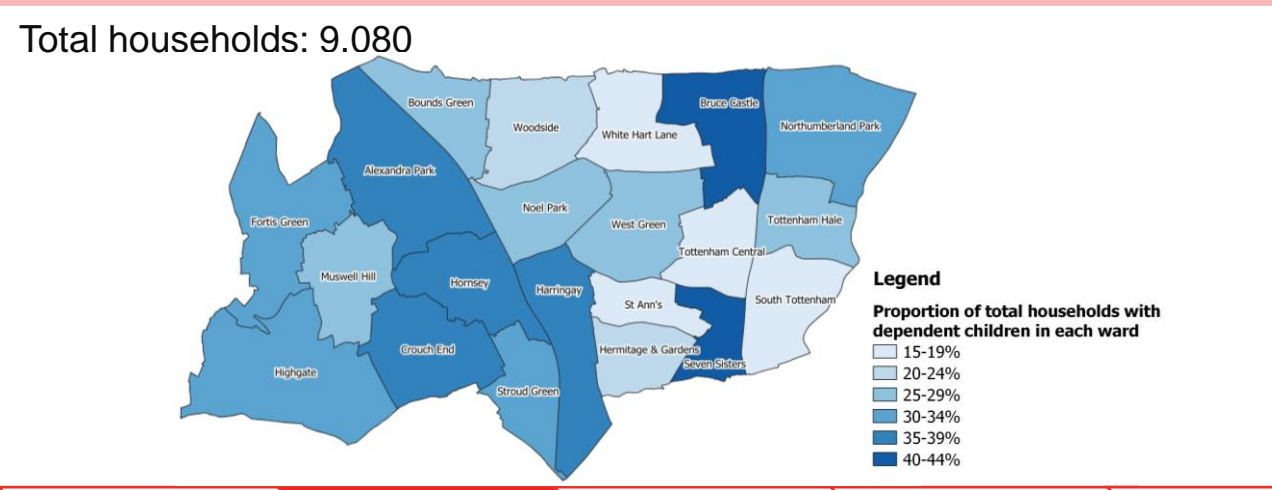
## Married or civil partnership



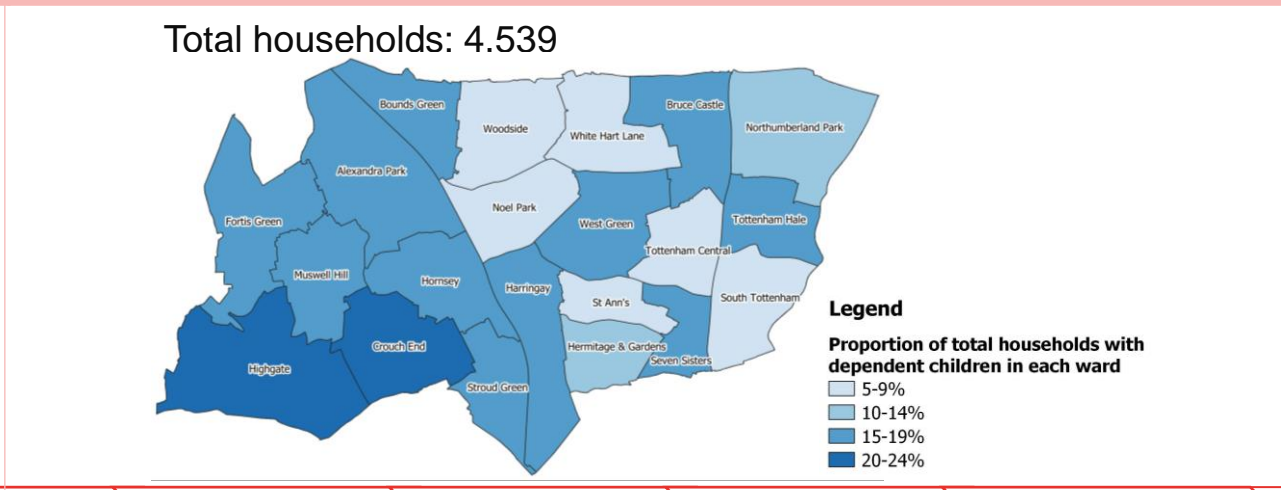
## Cohabiting couple



## Lone parent family



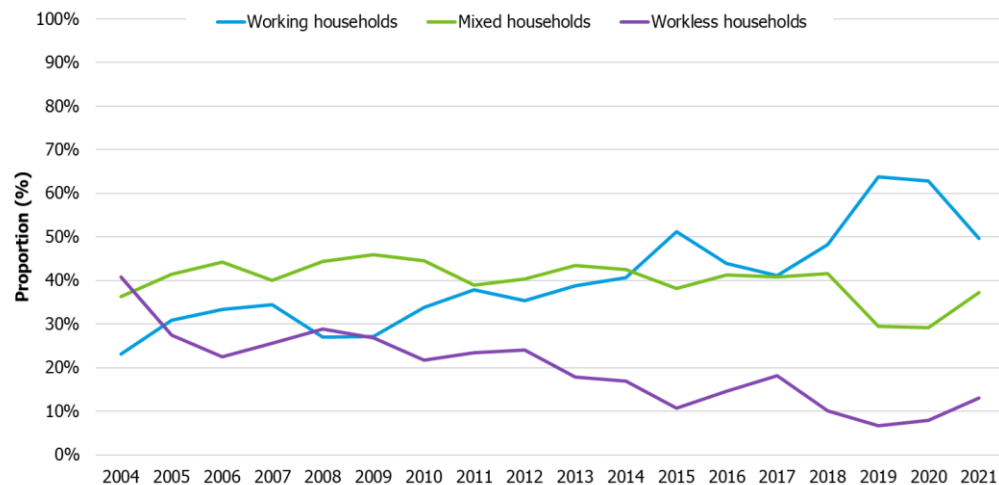
## Other household type



# Household economic activity

In 2021, it was estimated that 13% of households with dependent children in Haringey were workless (no individuals aged 16 and over are in employment).

This proportion has been increasing since 2019 though has overall seen a downward trend since 2004.



**Working household:** all individuals aged 16 and over are in employment.

**Mixed household:** at least one person aged 16 and over is in employment and at least one other is either unemployed or inactive.

**Workless household:** no individuals aged 16 and over are in employment.

# Housing affordability

In 2021, Haringey's housing affordability ratio was 17.26, the 6<sup>th</sup> highest ratio in London and an increase from 10.81 in 2011.

This means that full-time employees could typically expect to spend around 17.26 times their workplace-based annual earnings on purchasing a home.

## Poverty after housing costs <sup>(2)</sup>

People living in London spend the highest proportion of their income on rent in England. Data from the ONS shows that in 2021, Londoners spent 40% of their income on private rent.

The London Poverty Profile calculates the proportion of children who are living in poverty after accounting for housing costs. It found that in 2020/21, 37% of children in Haringey were living in poverty after accounting for housing costs.



## Absolute Low Income <sup>(4)</sup>

Absolute poverty is defined as a family whose equivalised income is below 60 per cent of the 2010/11 median income adjusted for inflation. Gross income is measured Before Housing Costs (BHC) and includes contributions from earnings, state support and pensions.

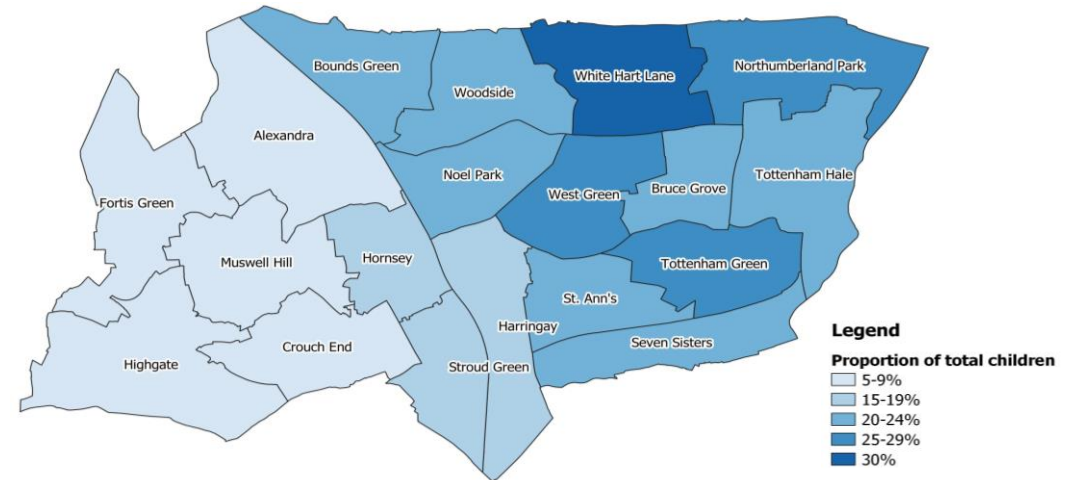
Provisional data from 2020/21 shows that 9,769 children (up to 19 years) in Haringey are living in absolute poverty. This is a decrease from previous years.

Age of child	Number	Family Type	Number
0-4	2,143	Lone parent	4,242
5-10	2,626	Couple	5,523
11-15	2,776		
16-19	2,217		

## Relative Low Income <sup>(4)</sup>

Provisional DWP data on children (up to age 19) living in relative low income families shows a decrease of 14% from 13,847 children in 2019/20 to **11,894 in 2020/21**.

The largest number and proportion of children living in relative low income are in the east of the borough, with 30% of children in White Hart Lane living in relative low income.

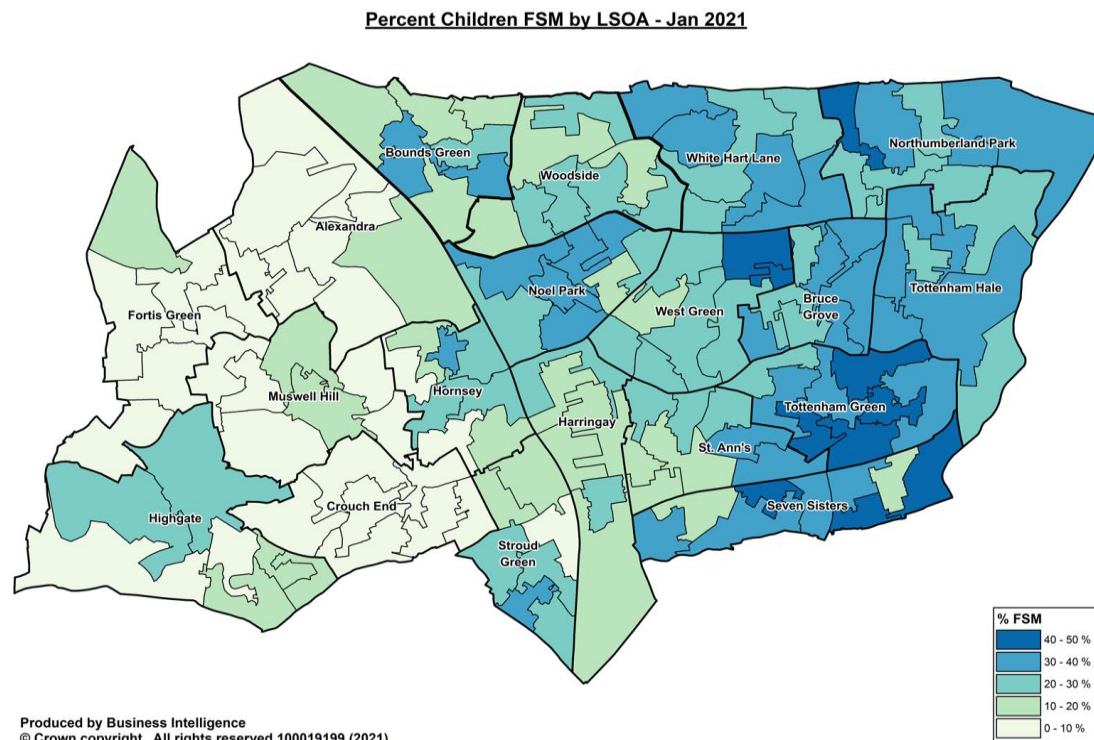


# Free School Meals

Latest data from the Autumn 2022 school census shows that over 7,700 (27%) Haringey residents attending Haringey schools are eligible for Free School Meals (FSM).

In February 2022, the Mayor of London announced that all primary school pupils in London would receive free school meals during the 2023/24 academic year.<sup>(9)</sup>

In Haringey, 3,488 (27%) secondary school pupils are on FSM.



Policy in Practice undertook some analysis<sup>(10)</sup> which examined the financial impact families face when covering the cost of meals that, in term time, are provided by the government. The analysis used anonymised housing benefit and council tax data from 19 local authorities across England.

The analysis identified how many families would be in a cash shortfall due to this extra expense and found that:

- 20% of families (1 in 5) in receipt of free school meals would be unable to meet all their expected costs in school holidays without extra support
- 3% of families on legacy benefits who get free school meals in term time, and can meet their costs, are pushed into cash shortfall in school holidays as a result of extra food costs. This figure rises to 4% for families on Universal Credit.

## **3. Beginning Well**

# Key Summary – Beginning Well (health and wellbeing of 0-4 year olds) (1)

## Births

- In 2021, **3,376 live babies** were born in Haringey. The largest proportion of births occurred in the Seven Sisters ward (10%).
- Around **3,000 annual birth are expected over the next five years**.
- **35%** of deliveries were to mothers from Black, Asian, Mixed, or Other ethnic groups.
- 0.3% of births were to teenage mothers (similar to London and England). The highest proportion of births to teenage mothers occurred in Northumberland Park and White Hart Lane wards. Younger parents are more likely to experience challenges such as economic hardship and social isolation, fewer educational qualifications, unstable employment. They are also more likely to smoke and experience intimate partner violence.
- Haringey has **the highest stillbirth rate** (6 per 1,000) in London.

## Health of mother during pregnancy

- **5.4% of mothers smoked** at time of delivery in Haringey (London=4.5%). The Haringey rate has been consistently higher than the London average since 2014/15.
- **17% of expectant mothers were obese**, similar to the London average (18%).
- Around ten pregnant women presented for drug treatment in Haringey.

## Perinatal mental health

- **Between 944 and 1,549 mothers are estimated to be experiencing perinatal mental health issues**, including depression, anxiety, severe mental illness and adjustment disorders.
- Of those parents who responded to Haringey's Early Years Parents and Carers consultation, 41% reported seeking emotional well-being advice after having their baby – most commonly accessed professionals were health visitors (12%) and GPs (11%)



# Key Summary – Beginning Well (health and wellbeing of 0-4 year olds) (2)

## Babies and infants' health and wellbeing

- Almost **two-thirds of infants (63%) were breastfed at 6-8 weeks** in Haringey. The rate was significantly better than the London (54%) or England (49%) averages.
- 3 per 1,000 infants died before their first birthday in Haringey. This rate was similar to London and England.
- Although the rate of hospital admissions due to dental caries in 0-5 year-olds has been decreasing in Haringey, there are apparent inequalities between the east and west of the borough, with the wards in the east of the borough having around four times as high rates compared to the west of the borough.
- Haringey's childhood **immunisation uptake rates are worse** than London or England averages.
- Rate of emergency hospital admissions to children aged 0-5 year-olds was 107 per 1,000 for Haringey. There are apparent inequalities between the east and the west, where wards in the east have higher rates of emergency admissions in this age group. Bruce Grove, Northumberland Park, Tottenham Green, and White Hart Lane wards had significantly higher rates than the Haringey average.

## Good Development

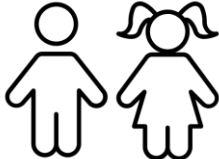
- **80%** of children had reached the expected communication and language skills level at the end of the Reception Year. This rate was similar to London and England averages.
- By the end of the Reception Year in school, **71%** of children in Haringey achieved a good level of development (reaching at least the expected levels in personal, social and emotional development; physical development; and communication and language and the early learning goals in maths and literacy). However, there are inequalities where children eligible for Free School Meals are significantly less likely to achieve this level (60%).

### What our parents/carers have told us?

- Almost one in five (19%, 147 respondents) had not accessed any services offered at Children's Centres. Almost two-thirds of them (59%, 86/147 respondents) cited lack of knowledge as a reason for not using any services, and another 12% said they did not live close enough to any centres.

# Beginning well – aged 0-4 years

## Age of 0-4 CYP population (1)



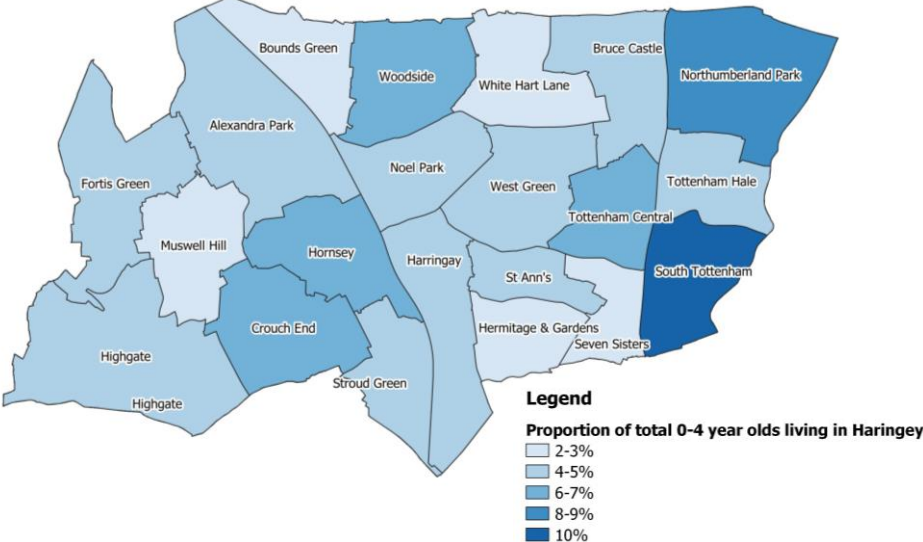
There are 14,931 children aged 0-4 years living in Haringey.

## School Population (2)

Around 4,036 children aged 0-4 live and attend school in Haringey (early years to Reception) young people attend school in Haringey.

## 0-4 CYP population by ward (1)

There are around 14,931 children and young people aged 0-4 living in Haringey. This population is concentrated in South Tottenham and Northumberland Park wards.



## Ethnicity 0-4 CYP population (1)

The top five most common ethnicities in the 0-4 CYP population are:

1. White British (n=5,350)
2. White Other (n=2,465)
3. Black African (n=1,420)
4. Any other ethnic group (n=1,025)
5. Other Mixed (n=8,20)



## Language (2)

The top six languages (excluding English) spoken by pupils in Reception are:

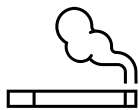
1. Turkish
2. Spanish
3. Romanian
4. Albanian/Shqip
5. Polish
6. Bulgarian



## Projected births (1)

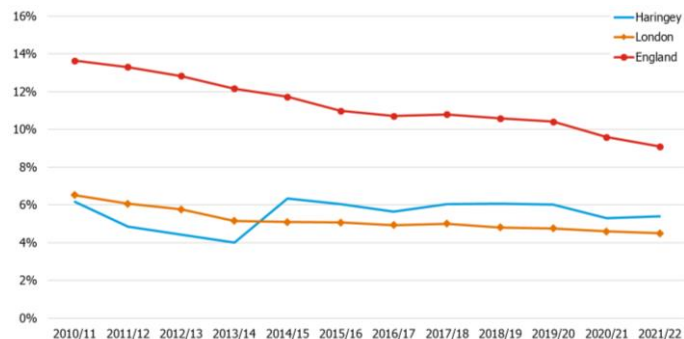
It is estimated that there will be around 3,000 births in Haringey annually over the next 5 years.

## Maternal smoking (5)



In 2021/22, Haringey mothers were more likely to smoke at the time of delivery than the London average (5.4% vs 4.5%).

### Proportion of mothers smoking at time of delivery



## Teenage mothers (14)

Haringey has a similar rate (0.3%) of live births to teenage mothers to London and England.

Between 2016/17 and 2020/21 the highest proportion of births to teenage mothers occurred in **Northumberland Park** and **White Hart Lane** wards.

## Maternal obesity (5)

In 2018/19 17% of expectant mothers were obese at the time of their maternity booking. This was in line with the London average (18%) but was significantly lower than the England average (22%).

## Fertility rate (5)

In 2021 there were 7 fewer births than the year before, and 219 fewer births than in 2019.

The General Fertility Rate has decreased since 2019 to 52.3 per 1,000 in 2021. This is lower than the London (52.9 per 1,000) and England (54.3 per 1,000) rates.

The age specific fertility rate is highest among 30-34 year olds (85.2 per 1,000).

## Maternal drug use (13)

In 2020/21, 10 (number rounded) pregnant females presented to drug treatment in Haringey.

## Perinatal mental health (5)

The following figures are based on national prevalence estimates from 2017/18 and do not take account of socio-economic or demographic differences which can cause variation across areas.



In 2020/21 the number of mothers who experience perinatal mental health is estimated to range from 944 to 1,549 in Haringey (lower estimates and upper estimates).

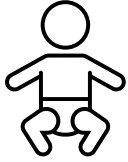
These figures include:

- Mild moderate depressive illness and anxiety
- PTSD
- Chronic SMI in perinatal period
- Severe depressive illness
- Adjustment disorders and distress

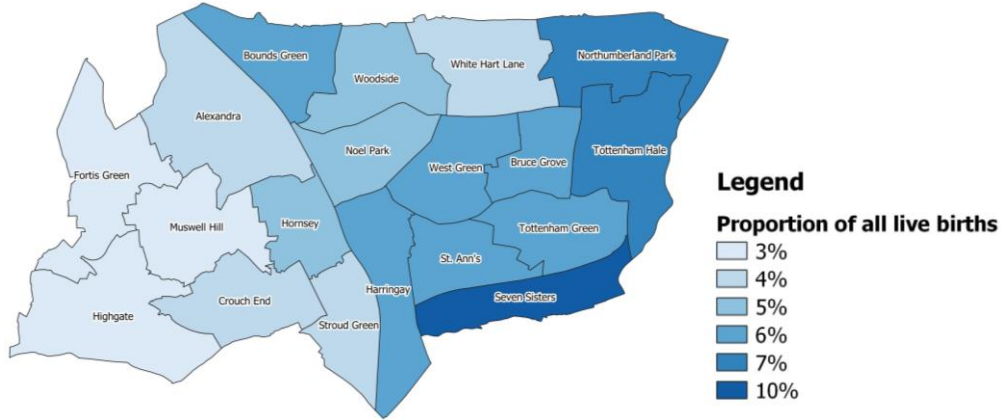
A further 6 mothers are estimated to experience postpartum psychosis.

Of those parents and carers who responded to Haringey's Early Years Parents and Carers Consultation, **41%** reported seeking **emotional wellbeing advice** after having their baby – most commonly accessed professionals were health visitors (12%) and GPs (11%)

# Births (14)



In 2021, 3,376 live babies were born in Haringey. 35% of deliveries were to mothers from a Black, Asian, Mixed, or Other ethnic group. The largest proportion of births occurred in **Seven Sisters ward (10%)**.



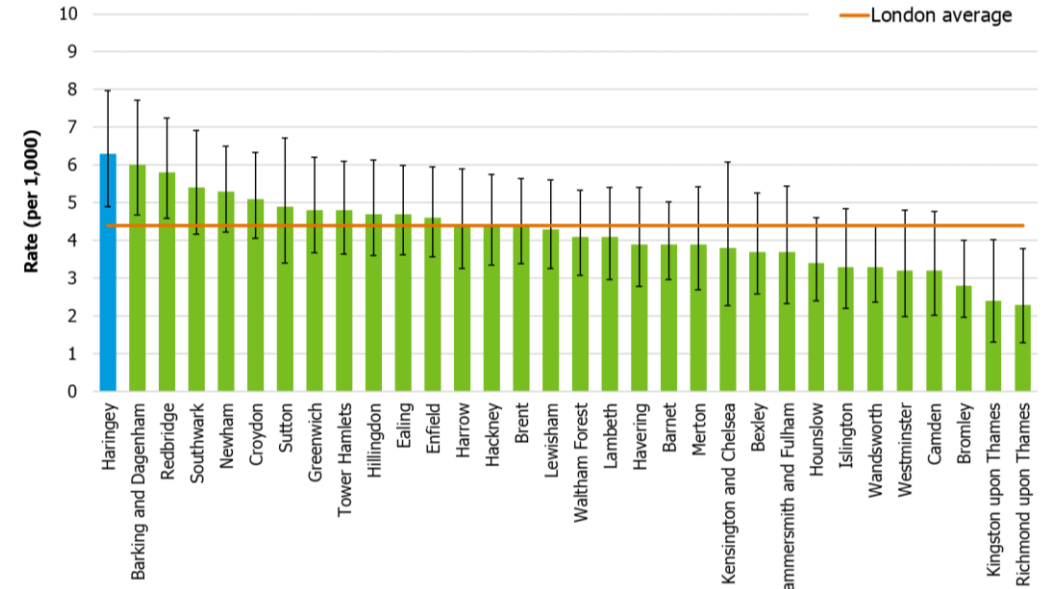
# Low birth weight (5)



In 2021, 2.6% of term babies had a recorded weight under 2500g which is classified as low. This was in line with the London and national averages.

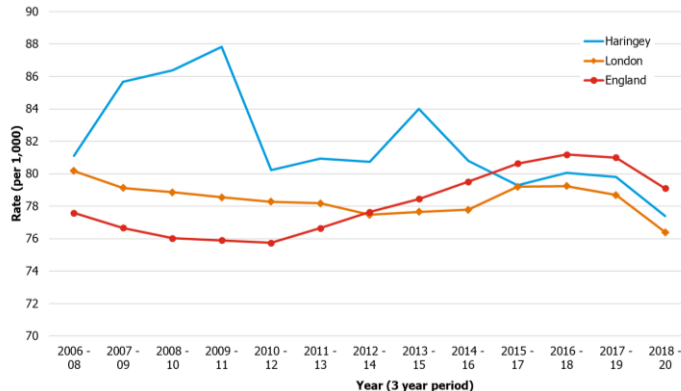
# Still births (5)

Rate (per 1,000) of still births in London



# Premature births (5)

Rate (per 1,000) of premature births



Between 2018 and 2020, **77 per 1,000 births were premature** which was in line with the London and national averages.

Haringey has the **highest rate of still birth** (occurring after 24 weeks gestation) **in London**, with a rate of 6 per 1,000 in 2018-20. Currently audit is being undertaken to understand potential cause of this trend. Risk factors for still birth include smoking during pregnancy, substance and alcohol misuse, maternal obesity, complications in pregnancy, and being over 35 years of age.



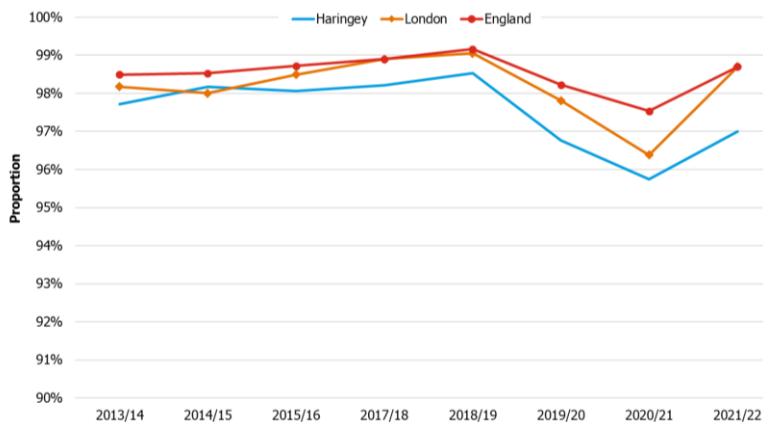
# New-born hearing screening <sup>(5)</sup>



The rate of new-born hearing screening is increasing after falling significantly during the COVID-19 pandemic.

In 2021/22 **97% of babies were screened** which was significantly lower than the London and England averages.

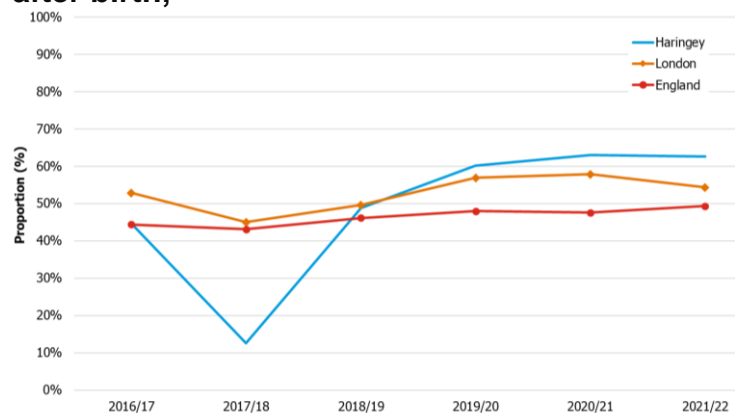
Coverage of new-born hearing screening



# Breastfeeding <sup>(5)</sup>

In 2021/22 **63% of infants were breastfed at 6-8 weeks** in Haringey which was significantly better than the London (54%) or England (49%) averages.

Percentage of babies who are breastfed 6-8 weeks after birth,



# Infant mortality <sup>(5)</sup>



**28 infants born in Haringey between 2018 and 2020 died before their first birthday (3 per 1,000).**

This was statistically similar to London and England average (3 and 4 per 1,000).

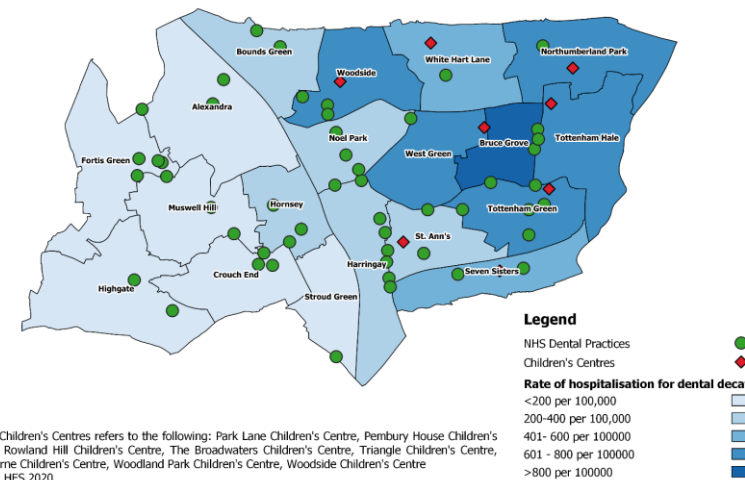
# Dental health <sup>(5)</sup>



The rate of hospitalisation for dental caries in 0-5 year olds has been decreasing in Haringey since 2015/16-2017/18.

However, **205 children** (317 per 100,000) were admitted between 2018 and 2021, with the highest proportions seen in the East of the borough.

Rate of hospital admissions for dental decay in children aged 0-5 years old in Haringey registered population 2017/18-2019/20



Notes: Children's Centres refers to the following: Park Lane Children's Centre, Pembury House Children's Centre, Rowland Hill Children's Centre, The Broadwaters Children's Centre, Triangle Children's Centre, Welbourne Children's Centre, Woodland Park Children's Centre, Woodside Children's Centre  
Source: HES 2020

# Childhood immunisations <sup>(5)</sup>






















**2021/22**

Key

 Worse

 Similar

 Better

Vaccination	Percentage uptake	Compared to previous year	Compared to London	Compared to England
Dtap IPV Hib ( 1 year old)	82.7%			
Dtap IPV Hib (2 years old)	83.8%			
Hib and MenC booster (2 years old)	74.8%			
MMR for one dose ( 2 years old)	74.8%			
MMR one dose (5 years)	87.8%			
MMR two dose ( 5 years)	74.2%			
Flu vaccination(2-3 years)	37.7%			

Introduction

Setting the scene

**Beginning Well**

Developing Well

Progressing Well

Resilience

Vulnerable Families

Services

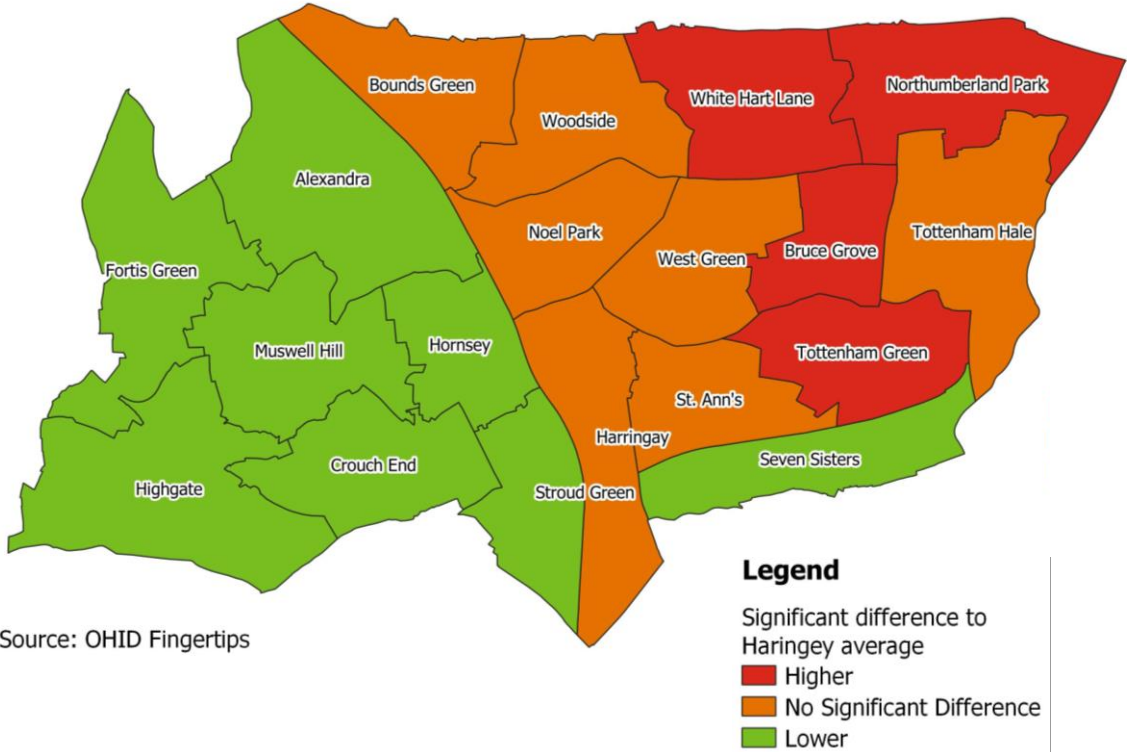
Recommendation

# Hospital admission in 0-5 year olds

**107 per 1,000** children aged 0-5 were admitted to hospital for an emergency between 2016/17 and 2020/21. This was lower than the national average.

The rate of hospital admissions was higher in the east of the borough, with **Bruce Grove, Northumberland Park, Tottenham Green, and White Hart Lane** wards having a rate **significantly higher** than the Haringey average.

Rate (per 1,000) of emergency hospital admissions in under 5 year olds, 2016/17 - 2020/21

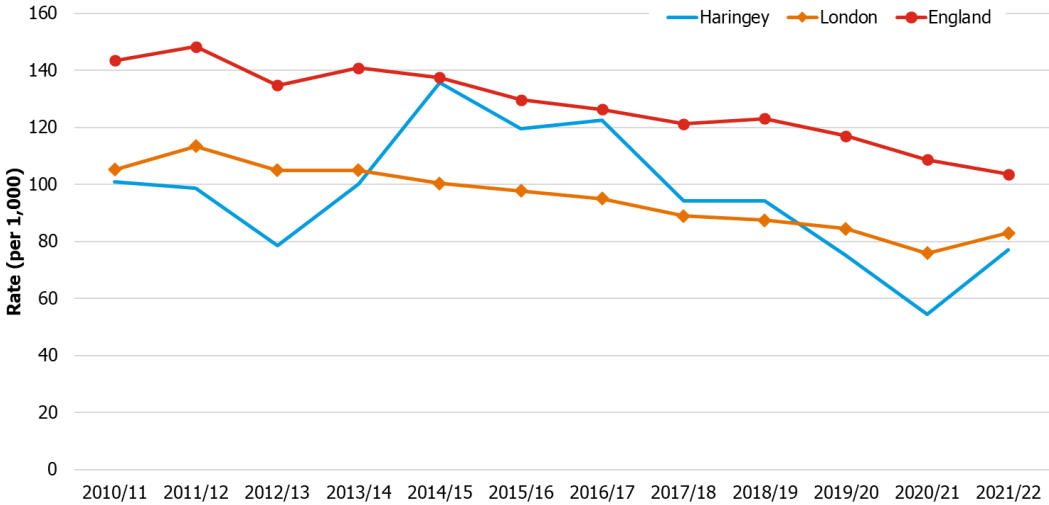


Source: OHID Fingertips

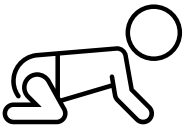
In 2020/21, Haringey was amongst the lowest in London for emergency hospital admissions of 0-4 year olds, with 49 per 1,000 children admitted (London average 63 per 1,000).

The rate has been decreasing since 2014/15.

Rate (per 10,000) of emergency hospital admission for unintentional or deliberate injuries (0-4 years)



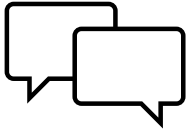
# Personal social skills <sup>(5)</sup>



Children in Haringey are more likely to have achieved the expected

levels of personal-social skills at 2 to 2½ years than the London and England averages, with 96% reaching this level in 2021/22 (88% in London and 91% in England).

# Communication and language <sup>(5)</sup>



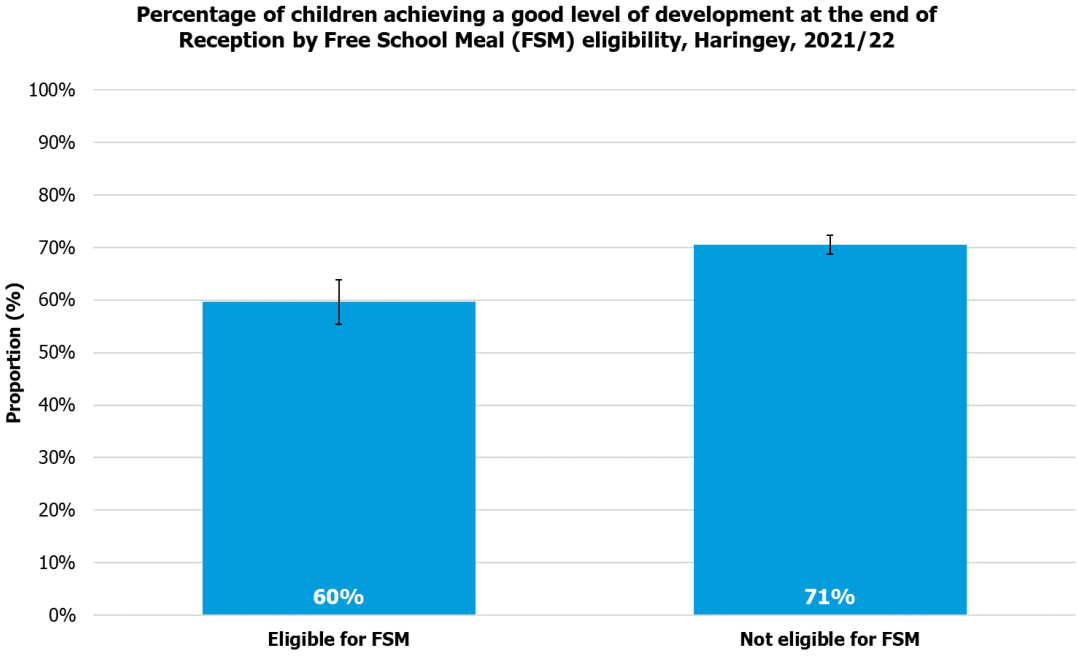
In 2021/22, 80% of children had reached the expected level of communication and language skills at the end

reception year which was statistically similar to both London and England averages. Children’s communication and languages skills development have been negatively impacted by lock-down and social distancing during COVID-19 pandemic.

# School readiness – good development <sup>(5)</sup>

Children are defined as having reached a good level of development if they achieve at least the expected levels in all areas of personal, social and emotional development; physical development; and communication and language and the early learning goals in maths and literacy.

In 2021/22, children in Haringey were **more likely to reach a good level of development by the end of Reception than in London and England (71% compared to 78% and 65% respectively).**



Source: OHID Fingertips

However, children who are eligible for Free School Meals are significantly less likely to achieve this level (60% in 2021/22)



## What our parents and carers have told us? <sup>(21)</sup>

- Almost **one in five** (19%, 147 respondents) had not accessed any services offered at Children's Centres. Nearly two-thirds (59%, 86/147 respondents) cited **lack of knowledge** as a reason for not using any services, and another 12% said they did **not live close enough** to any centres.
- Most well-attended activities were:
  - Stay and Play (263 respondents, 34%)
  - Health Visitor (173 respondents, 23%)
  - Midwifery service (85 respondents, 11%)
- When asked if Children's Centres should offer any other services;
  - 25 said 'no' and 30 said 'not sure'
  - Suggestions included: out-of-school care (e.g. after school clubs, holiday clubs), advice for parents on wider issues (e.g. housing, finance), further SEND support including speech & language therapy, more stay and play sessions, and English for Speakers of Other Languages (ESOL) services
- **88%** of parents would or would consider accessing services for older children (5-19 year-olds). Suggested programmes were:
  - After-school programmes e.g. arts, sports
  - Stay and play / other drop-in sessions for older children
  - Social and educational activities for children with SEND
  - Homework support, extra English & Maths
  - Holiday and weekend childcare provision
- Haringey's residents survey shows that 3% of adult residents said they didn't speak English well. The rate was the highest amongst those looking after the home (15%). Geographically, North Tottenham and South Tottenham wards had the highest level (5%). <sup>(22)</sup>

## 4. Developing Well

# Key Summary – Developing Well (health and wellbeing of 5-10 year olds)

## Physical Health

- Around 1 in 5 Reception Year children (21%) and almost 2 in 5 Year 6 children (37%) are overweight or very overweight in Haringey. Rates are higher in the east of the borough compared to the west.
- Around half of the primary school pupils (Year 4-6) reported being active at least five days in the previous week (48% boys and 43% girls)
- Percentage of primary pupils (Year 4-6) who take part in an after-school club or activity has decreased considerably between 2017 (72%) and 2022 (38%).
- Proportion of year 4-6 children not eating breakfast before school is increasing (4% in 2017 vs 7% in 2022). In 2022, 8% of those who didn't eat breakfast reported not having food at home.

## Mental Health and wellbeing

- 12% of Haringey's primary pupils (Year 4-6) have said that they are 'very unhappy' or 'not very happy' with their life.
- The hospital admission rates for mental health conditions in children aged <18 have been decreasing since 2017/18, but it is consistently higher compared to the London average.

## Special Educational Needs (SEN)

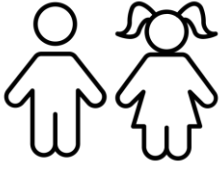
- 2.6% of students in Haringey are identified as having social, emotional, or mental health Special Educational Needs.
- 880 children in Haringey are recorded as having autism by their school, a rate of 23 per 1,000. This rate is significantly higher than the London and England averages.

### What our children have told us?

- 8% of primary pupils reported that they did not have a trusted adult to speak to if something worried them.
- 23% of primary pupils said they lived with someone who smokes cigarettes.

# Developing well – aged 5-10 years

## Age of 5-10 CYP population (1)



There are 17,895 children aged 5-10 years living in Haringey.

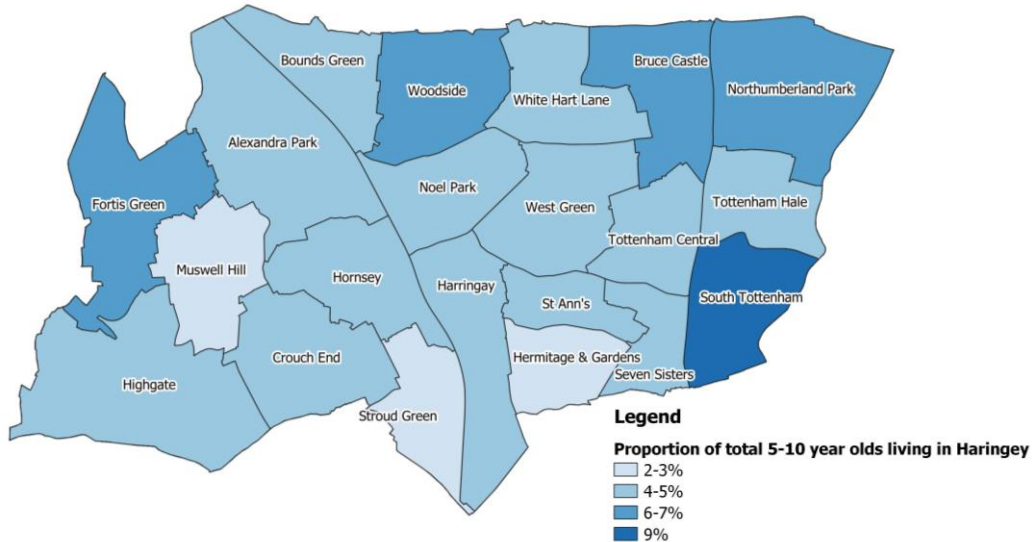
## School Population (2)

Around 14,246 Haringey children attend Years 1-6 in Haringey schools.

## 5-10 CYP population by ward (1)

There are around 17,895 children and young people aged 5-10 living in Haringey.

This population is concentrated in South Tottenham ward



## Ethnicity 5-10 CYP population (1)

The top five most common ethnicities in the 5-10 CYP population are:

1. White British (n=5,700)
2. White Other (n=2,930)
3. Black African (n=2,010)
4. Any other ethnic group (n=1,545)
5. Black Caribbean (n=805)



## Language (2)

The top six languages (excluding English) spoken by pupils in Years 1-6 are:

1. Turkish
2. Spanish
3. Polish
4. Romanian
5. Bulgarian
6. Portuguese



# Childhood obesity

In 2021/22, **21% of all Reception pupils** and **37% of all Year 6 pupils** were recorded as overweight or very overweight in Haringey, similar to the London averages (7). The trend remained stable for the Reception year, but we observed a slight decrease in Year 6 in recent years.

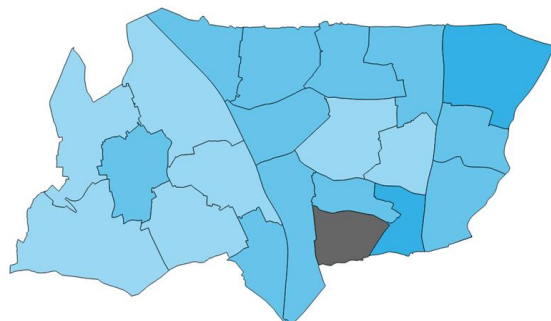
The prevalence of overweight/very overweight is highest in the east of the borough.

**Note:** Where number of students is less than 8, values have been suppressed and shown as blank

## Reception

Prevalence of overweight and very overweight in Reception in Haringey, 2021/22, by ward of residence

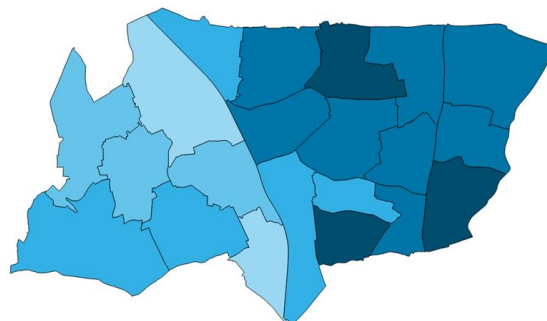
Proportion ● (Blank) ● 10-19% ● 20-29% ● 30-39%



## Year 6

Prevalence of overweight and very overweight in Year 6 in Haringey, 2021/22, by ward of residence

Proportion ● 10-19% ● 20-29% ● 30-39% ● 40-49% ● 50-59%



Source: NHS Digital National Child Measurement Programme Enhanced Dataset

The rate of overweight and very overweight was highest among pupils from a Black ethnic group (27% and 49% in Reception and Year 6 respectively). However, there is evidence to suggest that BMI classifications overestimate body fat percentage in children from a Black ethnic group.

## Tracking changes in the weight status of children between the first and final years of primary school

In 2022, the Office for Health Improvement and Disparities published a report (8) tracking how weight status changes in individual children between reception and Year 6 in England. It found:

- Girls were more likely to remain overweight in Year 6
- Boys who were obese in Reception were more likely to become severely obese by Year 6
- Children living with obesity (excluding severe obesity) in reception were less likely to move to a healthy weight if they were from a Black African or Black Caribbean ethnic group.
- A higher proportion of children living in London moved from being a healthy weight in reception to living with obesity in Year 6

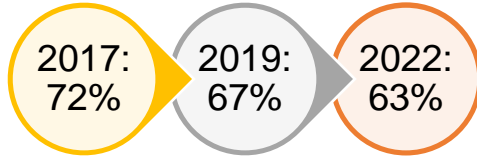
# Physical activity <sup>(3)</sup>



Boys were more likely than girls to report being active at least 5 days the previous week (48% vs 43%).

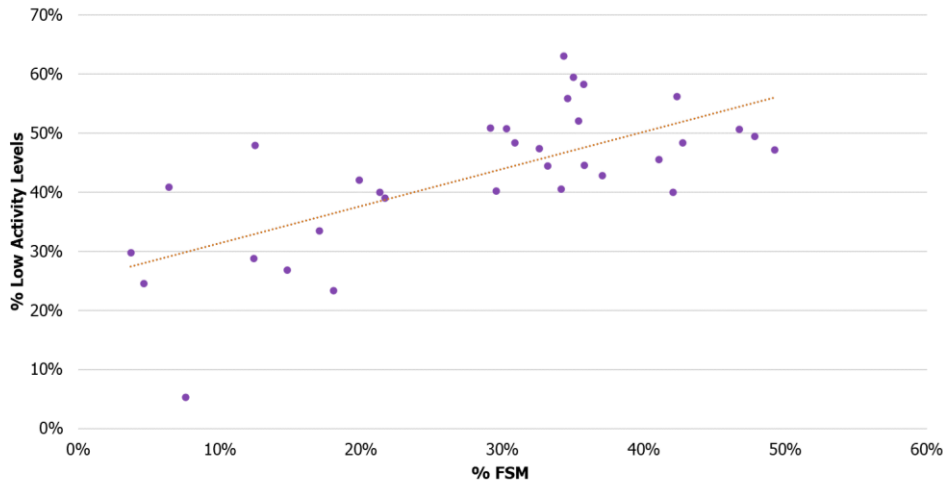
Only 22% of pupils reported being active every day.

**Percentage of Haringey primary pupils who take part in an after-school club or activity more than once a week**



There is a positive correlation between % uptake of Free School Meals and low activity levels.

Correlation between FSM Uptake and Low Activity Levels of Haringey Primary and Secondary School Students, 2021



**Note:** Low Activity Levels are here defined as 'Students answering None to Three in response to 'How many days LAST WEEK were you active for at least 60 minutes each day?'  
**Source:** Health Related Behaviour Questionnaire (HRBQ) 2021/22 & School Census, January 2022

# Feeling safe at school <sup>(3)</sup>

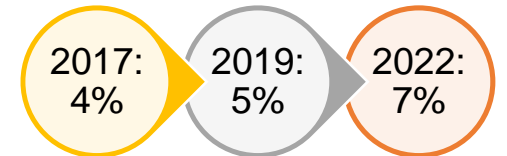
20% of pupils in primary school reported that they had been **bullied** in the past 12 months. 21% did not know if they had been bullied.



**34% of Haringey primary pupils have felt afraid to go to school because of bullying**

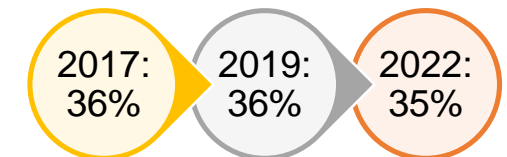
# Healthy eating <sup>(3)</sup>

**Percentage of Haringey primary pupils not eating breakfast before school**



8% of children not eating breakfast responded that there was no food at home.

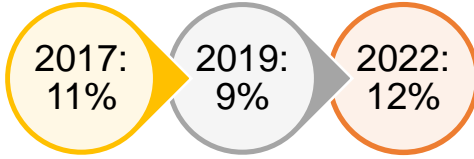
**Percentage of Haringey primary pupils eating at least 5 portions of fruit and vegetables**





# Mental health <sup>(3)</sup>

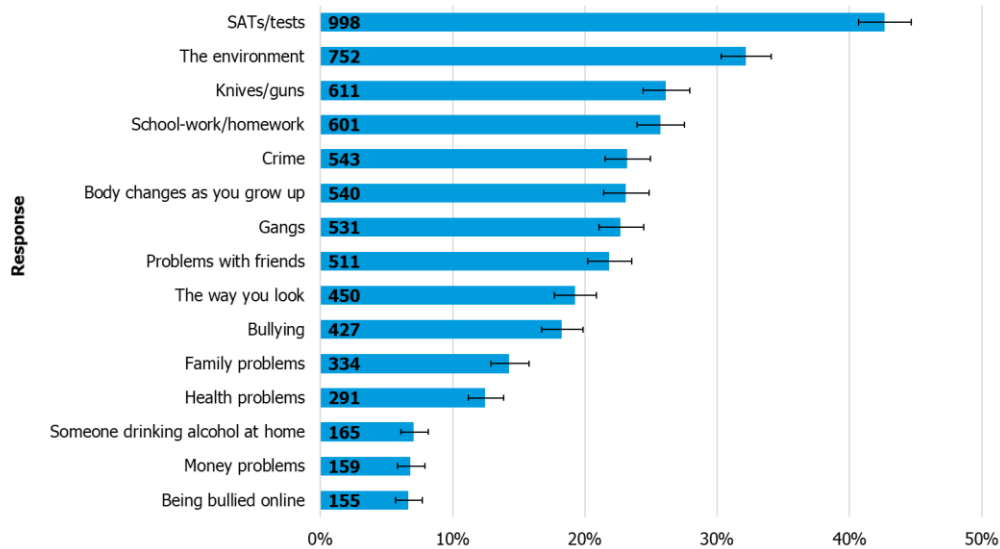
Percentage of Haringey primary pupils saying they are very unhappy or not very happy with their life



The top issues primary students reported worrying about:

1. SATs/Tests (43%)
2. Environment (32%)
3. Knives/Guns (26%)
4. School-work/homework (26%)
5. Crime (23%)

Do you worry about the following things? Number and % responding 'quite' or 'very' often

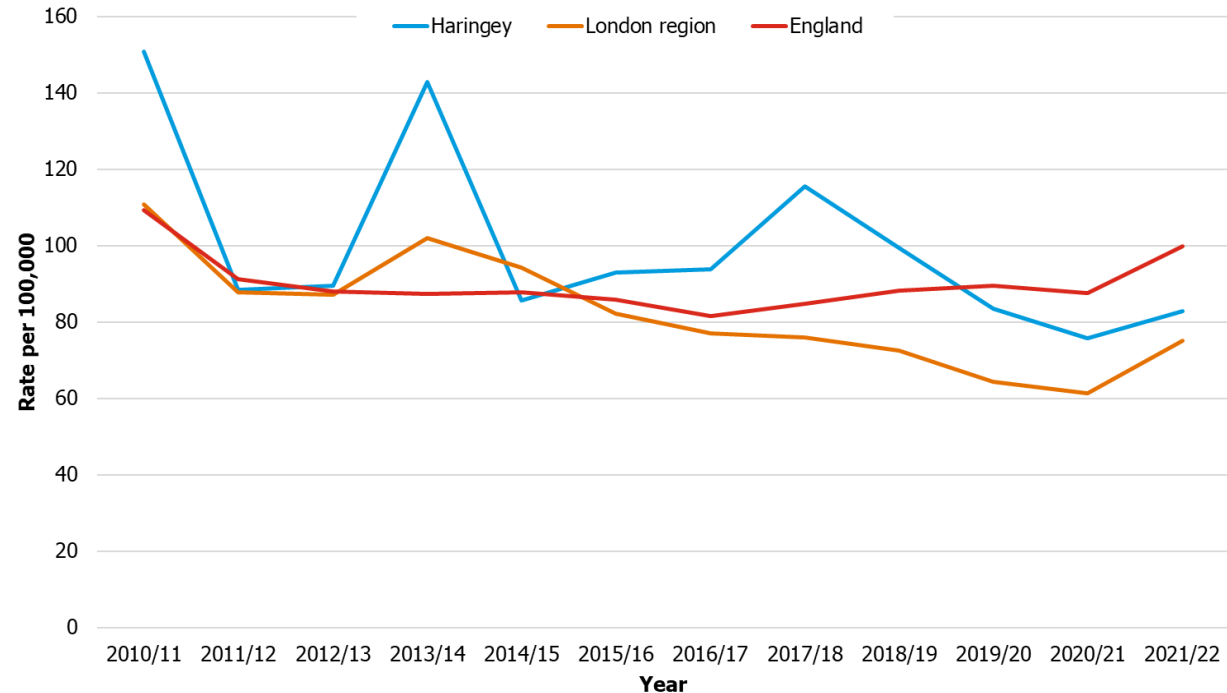


# Mental health hospital admissions <sup>(5)</sup>

The rate of admissions to hospital for mental health conditions in children aged <18 has generally been decreasing since 2017/18. However, in 2021/22 the rate increased with **83 per 100,000** young people admitted to hospital.

The rate in Haringey does not differ significantly from the London or England averages.

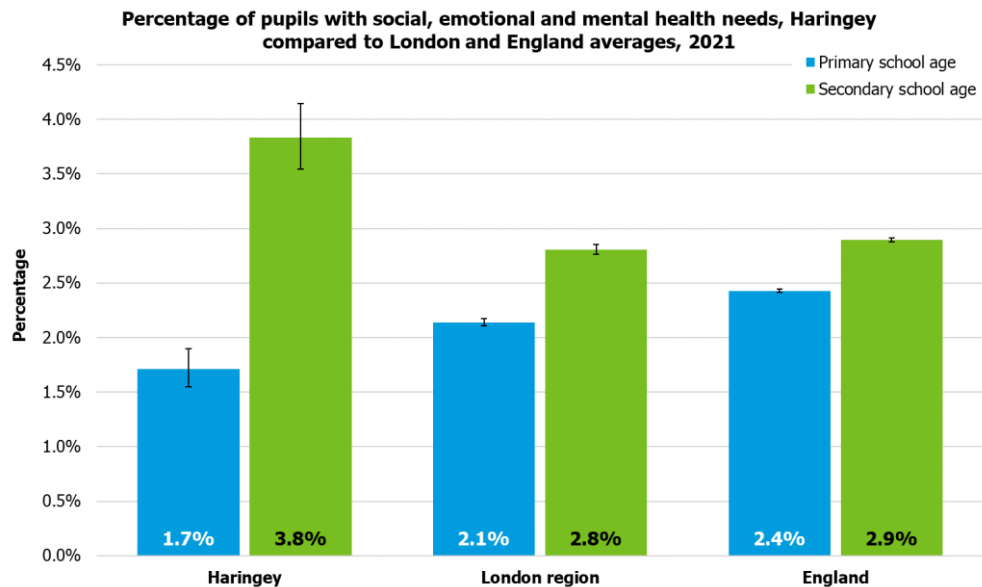
## Rate (per 100,000) of hospital admission for mental health conditions (<18 years)



# Special educational needs <sup>(5)</sup>

In 2021, 2.6% of students attending schools in Haringey were identified as having a social, emotional, or mental health Special Educational Need.

**Significantly more secondary school age** children had social, emotional, or mental health needs than primary school age children. This was also higher than the London and England averages.



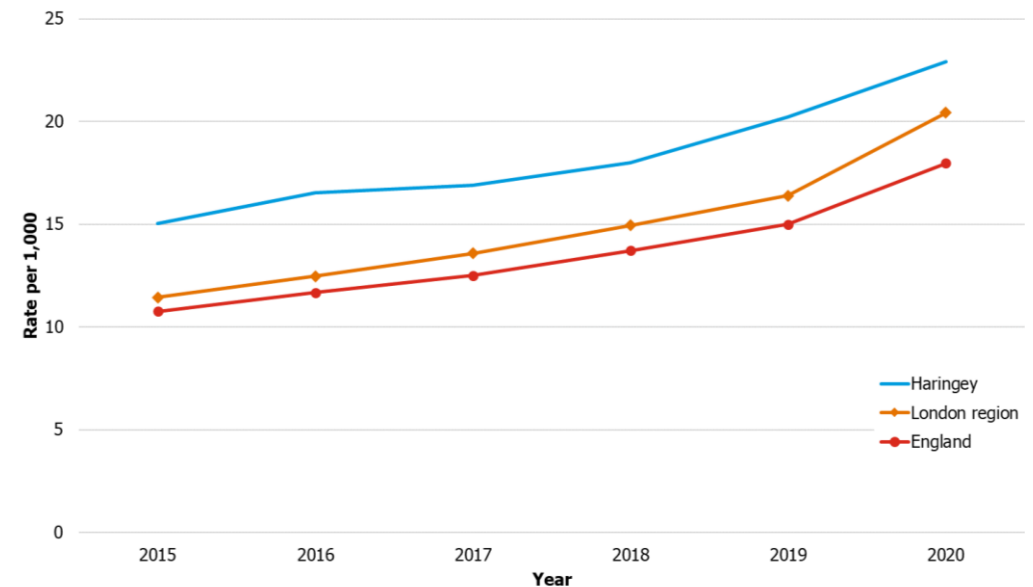
Source: OHID Fingertips, 2023

# Autism and learning disabilities <sup>(5)</sup>

**880 children in Haringey are recorded as having autism by their school, a rate of 23 per 1,000** which is significantly higher than the London and England averages.

In Haringey as well as in London and England, the rate of children with autism has been increasing since 2015.

## Rate (per 1,000) of children with autism known to schools

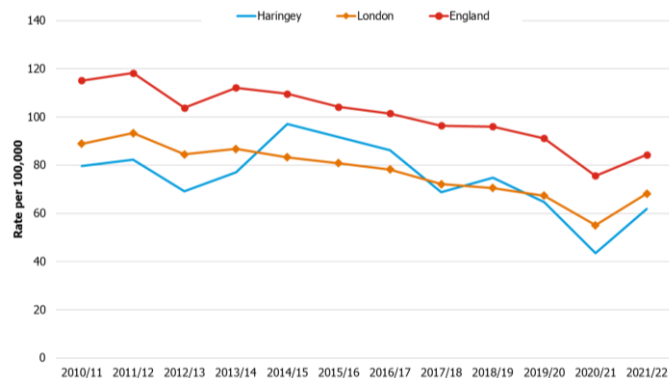




# Unintentional and deliberate injuries

In 2021/22, 62 per 10,000 children aged 0-14 were admitted to hospital for unintentional and deliberate injuries.

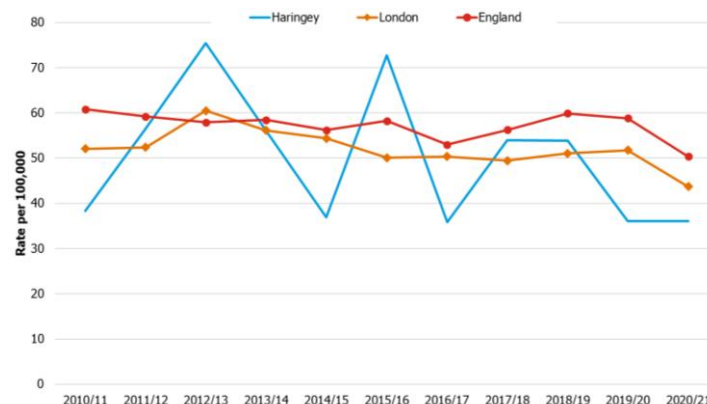
Rate (per 10,000) of hospital admissions caused by unintentional and deliberate injuries (aged 0-14)



# Epilepsy

In 2020/21, 36 per 100,000 children aged 10-18 were admitted to hospital for epilepsy.

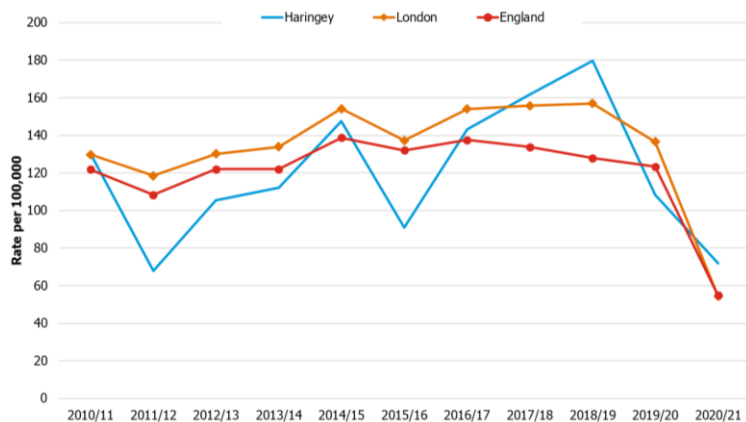
Rate (per 100,000) of hospital admission for epilepsy (aged 10-18)



# Asthma

In 2020/21, 72 per 100,000 children aged 10-18 were admitted to hospital for asthma.

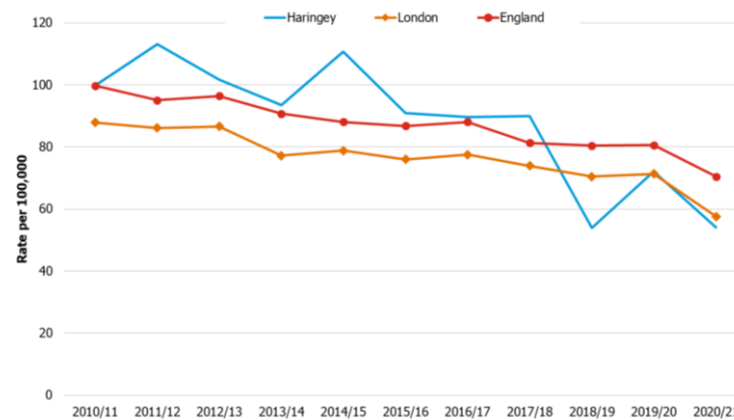
Rate (per 100,000) of hospital admission for asthma (aged 10-18)



# Diabetes

In 2020/21, 54 per 100,000 children aged 10-18 were admitted to hospital for diabetes.

Rate (per 100,000) of hospital admission for diabetes (aged 10-18)



# What our primary pupils have told us? <sup>(3)</sup>

## Family

- 95% of pupils live with their Mum(s), and 76% live with their Dad(s); 75% said they live with their Mum and Dad; we cannot tell from this question whether this is together or shared.

## Self-esteem

- 39% of pupils had a med-low self-esteem score (9 or less), while 26% had a high self-esteem score (14 or more). This picture was worse than in 2019, where 35% had a mid-low self-esteem score and 30% had a high score.

## Emotional Support

- 8% of pupils said they don't have a trusted adult to talk to if something worries them, while 32% said they 'sometimes' do. In 2019, 5% of pupils said they didn't have a trusted adult to talk to.
- 59% of pupils 'always' have a trusted adult they can talk to if something worries them. This was a slight decrease from 62% in 2019.

## After-school clubs

- 63% of pupils responded that they participate in after-school clubs/activities at least 'once a week'. However, there is a decreasing trend (67% in 2019, 72% in 2017).
- 32% of pupils responded that they 'rarely or never' participate in after-school clubs/activities. This rate was an increase from 29% in 2019.

## 5. Progressing into Adulthood Well

# Key Summary – Progressing into Adulthood Well

## Mental Health & wellbeing

- **Almost one in five secondary pupils** (19%) reported that they were not at all satisfied or very unsatisfied with their life. This rate was an increase from 12% in 2019.
- **100 young people** aged 10-24 years (238 per 100,000) were hospitalised due to self-harm in 2021/22, an increase from 2018/19. The rate is higher among older age groups.

### *What our young people have told us?*

- 12% of secondary pupils reported that they did not have a trusted adult to speak to if something worried them.

## Smoking, drinking and drug misuse and gambling

- 5% of secondary pupils reported vaping occasionally or regularly.
- 14% of Haringey secondary pupils reported having been offered drugs, and 4% reported having taken drugs.
- 31% of pupils who have drunk alcohol got the alcohol from their parents or family.
- More than half of the secondary pupils (54%) reported gambling online or using a smartphone in the past 12 months.

## Education, training

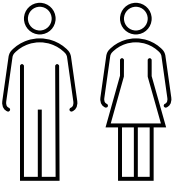
- Haringey ranks **25th in London** (out of 32 local authorities) for **GCSE attainment** (% pupils achieving strong 9-5 pass in English and Maths). Furthermore, there are inequalities within Haringey, where the eastern half of the borough has particularly low attainment.
- The proportion of students going onto post-KS4 apprenticeships was significantly lower in Haringey (0.3%) compared to London (0.7%). On the other hand, the percentage of young people **not in education, employment or training (NEET)** in Haringey (**4.7%**) was significantly higher than in London (3.4%).

## Crime and Youth Justice System

- In 2022, 137 10-17 year-olds were cautioned or sentenced in Haringey. A disproportionate proportion of children cautioned/sentenced were male (83%) or Black (50%).
- 12% of male pupils and 5% of female pupils in Haringey reported being a victim of crime or violence in the area they live in the past 12 months.

# Progressing into adulthood well– aged 11-19 years

## Age of 11-19 CYP population (1)



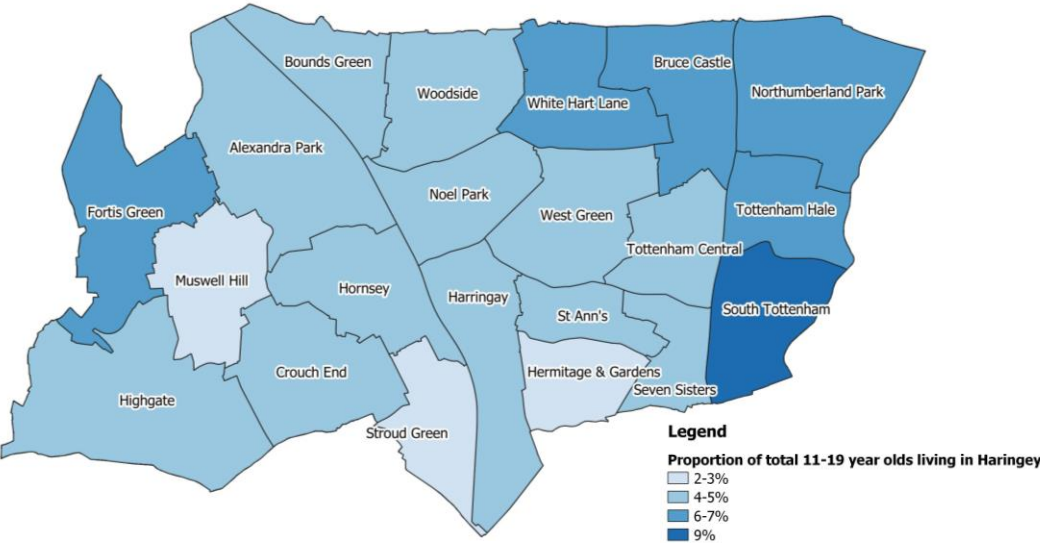
There are 26,986 children aged 11-19 years living in Haringey.

## School Population (2)

Around 12,778 Haringey children attend Years 7-13 in Haringey schools.

## 11-19 CYP population by ward (1)

There are around 26,986 children and young people aged 11-19 living in Haringey.  
This population is concentrated in South Tottenham ward.



## Ethnicity 11-19 CYP population (1)

The top five most common ethnicities in the 11-19 CYP population are:

1. White British (n=7,560)
2. White Other (n=4,410)
3. Black African (n=3,675)
4. Any other ethnic group (n=2,695)
5. Black Caribbean (n=1,580)



## Language (2)

The top six languages (excluding English) spoken by pupils in Years 7-13 are:

1. Turkish
2. Spanish
3. Polish
4. Bulgarian
5. Romanian
6. Somali



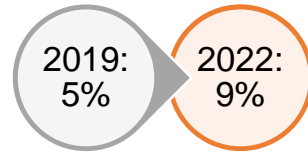
# Safety <sup>(3)</sup>

5% of pupils in primary school reported that they had been **bullied** in the past 12 months. 12% did not know if they had been bullied.

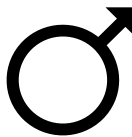



15% of Haringey secondary pupils have felt afraid to go to school because of bullying


Percentage of Haringey secondary pupils reporting their safety at school as poor or very poor




Pupils were asked if they had been a victim of crime or violence in the area they live in the past 12 months.

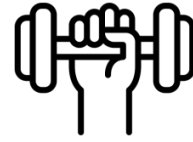
 12% of males responded 'yes'

 5% of females responded 'yes'

 67% of pupils believed the doctors or other health professionals would treat them fairly no matter their background or identity.

 36% of pupils believed the police would treat them fairly no matter their background or identity.

# Physical activity <sup>(3)</sup>

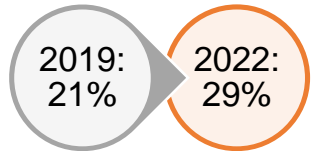


Boys were more likely than girls to report being active at least 5 days the previous week (44% vs 31%).

Only 22% of pupils reported being active every day.

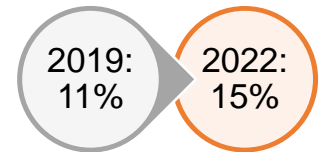
# Healthy eating <sup>(3)</sup>

Percentage of Haringey secondary pupils not eating breakfast before school

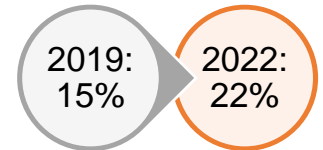


4% of children not eating breakfast responded that there was no food at home.

Percentage of Haringey secondary pupils not eating lunch



Percentage of Haringey secondary pupils eating at least 5 portions of fruit and vegetables



42% of secondary students reported eating fresh fruit on most days. A decrease from 50% in 2019.

## Drugs <sup>(3)</sup>

3 times the number of secondary pupils reported that they vape e-cigarettes occasionally or regularly, compared to those who smoke cigarettes.

**Percentage of Haringey secondary pupils who vape occasionally or regularly**

2019: 3%  
2022: 5%



**14% of Haringey secondary pupils have been offered drugs**



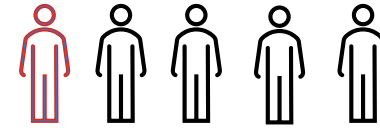
**4% of Haringey secondary pupils have taken drugs**

Offered	Taken
Cannabis ( <b>86%</b> )	Cannabis ( <b>55%</b> )
Medicines (not given to you by a doctor) such as Xanax, Diazepam etc. ( <b>23%</b> )	Hallucinogens ( <b>15%</b> )
Ecstasy ( <b>17%</b> )	Nitrous Oxide ( <b>13%</b> )
Cocaine ( <b>14%</b> )	Cocaine ( <b>13%</b> )

## Alcohol <sup>(3)</sup>

**Percentage of Haringey secondary pupils who have never drunk alcohol**

2019: 64%  
2022: 75%



**1 in 5 pupils** who had been drunk in the previous 4 weeks had not done so deliberately

**31% of pupils who have drunk alcohol got the alcohol from their parents or family.**

## Gambling <sup>(3)</sup>

**Percentage of Haringey secondary pupils who had spent their own money on gambling in the past 12 months**

2019: 6%  
2022: 5%



7% of males had gambled



1% of females had gambled

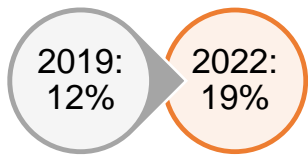
**Percentage of Haringey secondary pupils who have gambled online or using a smartphone in the past 12 months**

2019: 51%  
2022: 54%



# Mental health (3)

Percentage of Haringey secondary pupils who are not at all satisfied or very unsatisfied with their life



9% of males not very satisfied

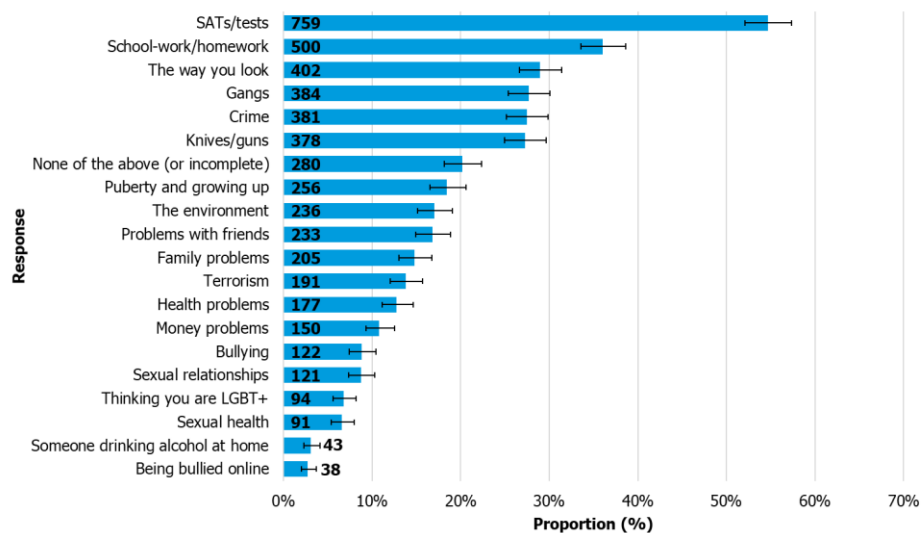


17% of females not very satisfied

The top issues secondary students reported worrying about:

1. SATs/Tests (55%)
2. School-work/ homework (36%)
3. The way you look (29%)
4. Crime (27%)
5. Gangs (28%)

Do you worry about the following things? Number and % Responding 'quite' or 'very often'

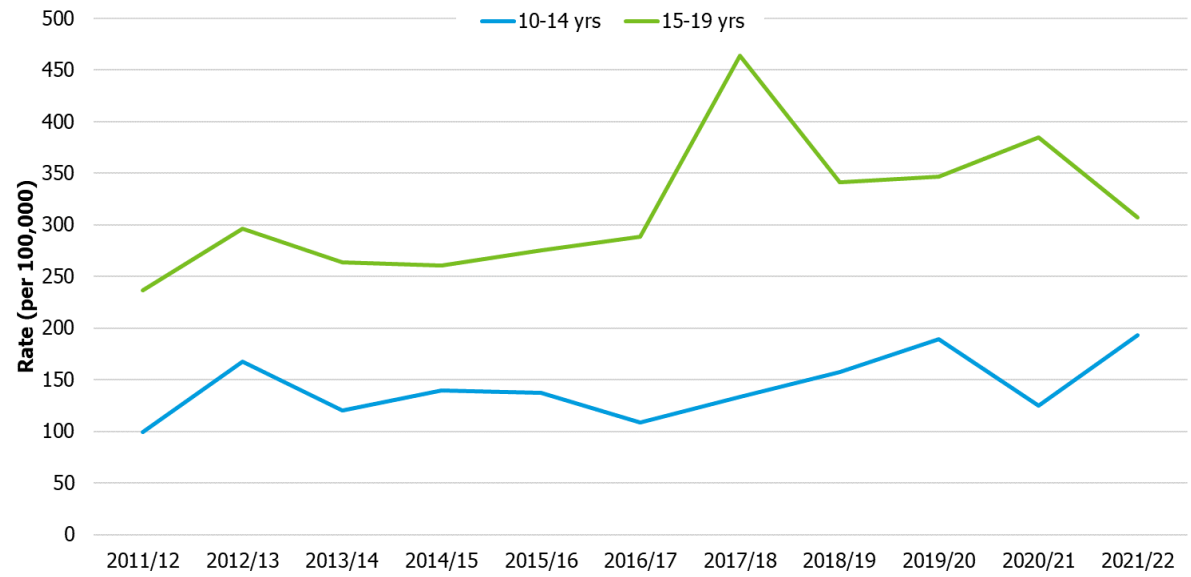


Source: Health Related Behaviour Questionnaire (HRBQ) 2022

# Self harm hospital admissions (5)

In 2021/22 220 per 100,000 (n=100) young people aged 10-24 were hospitalised as a result of self harm, an increase from 2018/19.

By age, 15-19 year olds are more likely to be admitted to hospital for self harm than 10-14 year olds. However, the 10-14 year old population has seen an increase in the rate in 2021/22.



Girls are more likely than boys to be hospitalised as a result of self harm. In 2021/22, 366 per 100,000 10-24 year old females and 75 per 100,000 10-24 year old males were hospitalised as a result of self harm.

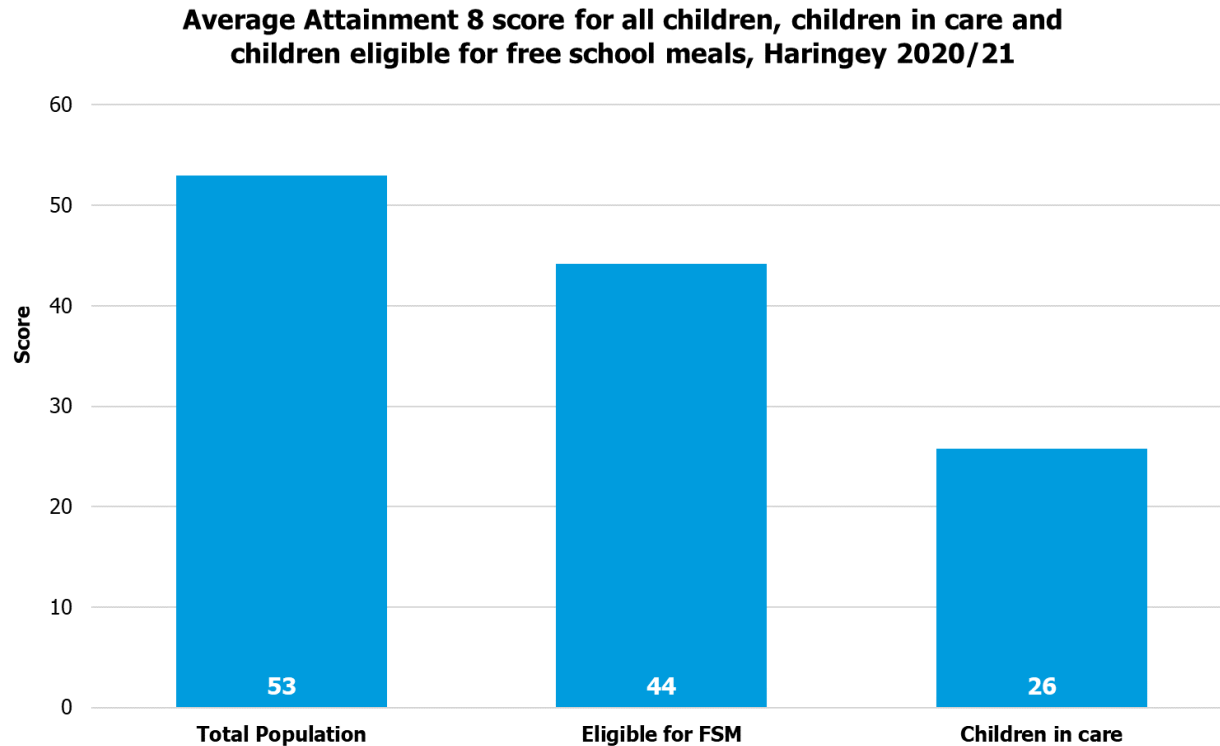


# School Attainment

**71% of Haringey 16 year olds left school with a standard pass** (grade 4 and above) in English and Maths in 2021. This is a decrease of 2.7% since 2020/21. Girls perform better than boys overall.

Haringey ranks **25th in London** (out of 32 local authorities) for **GCSE attainment** (% pupils achieving strong 9-5 pass in English and Maths). (16)

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.** (15)



Source: OHID Fingertips, 2023

The Average Attainment 8 score is a way of measuring how well pupils do at their GCSEs. In 2020/21 the average score for Haringey pupils was 53.

However, this score decreased among children eligible for Free School Meals (44) and children in care (26). (5)

## School Attendance

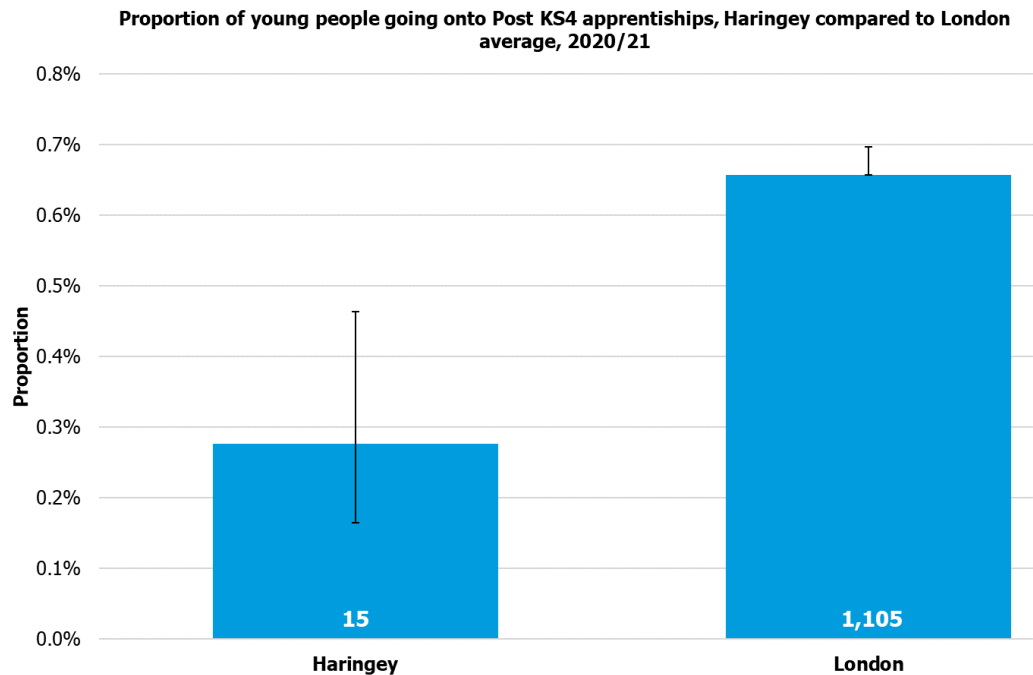
Data published by the Department for Education shows Generally, the higher the percentage of sessions missed across the key stage at KS2 and KS4, the lower the level of attainment at the end of the key stage. (11)

In 2021-22 92.3% of school sessions were attended by Haringey pupils. The lowest attendance rate was in Reception (87%) and Year 11 (88.7).

## Post Key Stage 4 destinations <sup>(16)</sup>

In 2020/21, **91% of pupils leaving KS4 remained in education**. This was similar across pupils from disadvantaged backgrounds (those eligible for pupil premium in Year 11), FSM eligible pupils, and pupils with identified Special Educational Needs.

The proportion of students going onto post KS4 apprenticeships was significantly lower than the London average (0.3% vs 0.7%).



Source: Department for Education

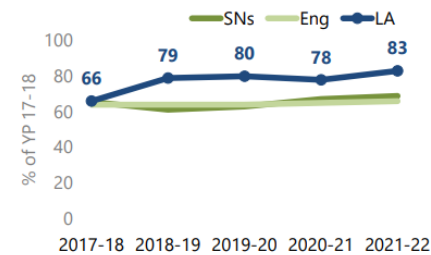
## NEET <sup>(5)</sup>

In 2021, **5.7%** of 16-17 year olds in Haringey were not in education, employment, or training (NEET) or their activity was unknown, which was significantly higher than the London (3.4%) and England (4.7%) averages.

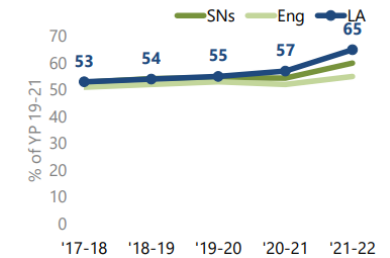
## Care leavers <sup>(20)</sup>

In 2022, 38% of care leavers were NEET. This is improving from previous years.

% of 17-18 year olds in education, employment or training



% of 19-21 year olds in education, employment or training



**Note:** SNs=Haringey's Statistical Neighbours. These are: Brent, Croydon, Ealing, Enfield, Greenwich, Hackney, Hounslow, Islington, Lambeth, Lewisham, Newham, Redbridge, Southwark, Tower Hamlets, and Waltham Forest.

## Post KS5 <sup>(16)</sup>

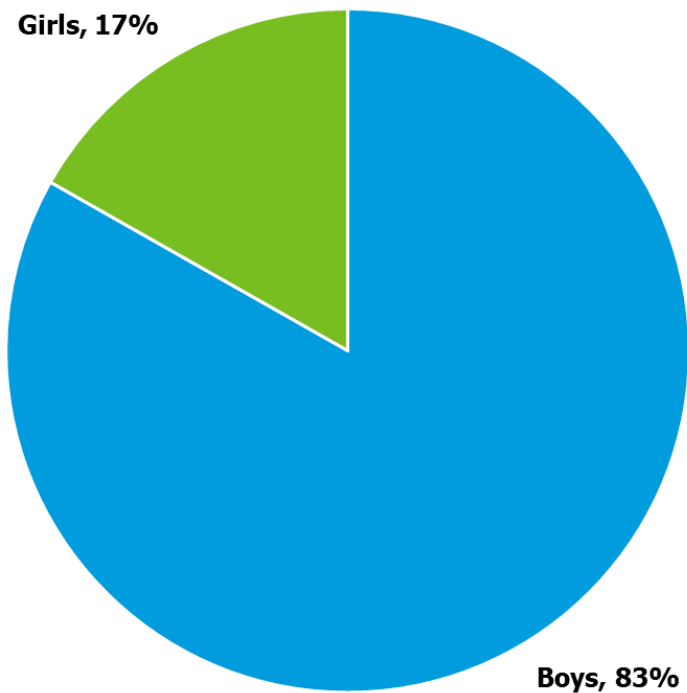
In 2018/19, 83% of Year 13 leavers continued onto further education, which was higher than the London average of 75%.

# Youth Justice System <sup>(17)</sup>

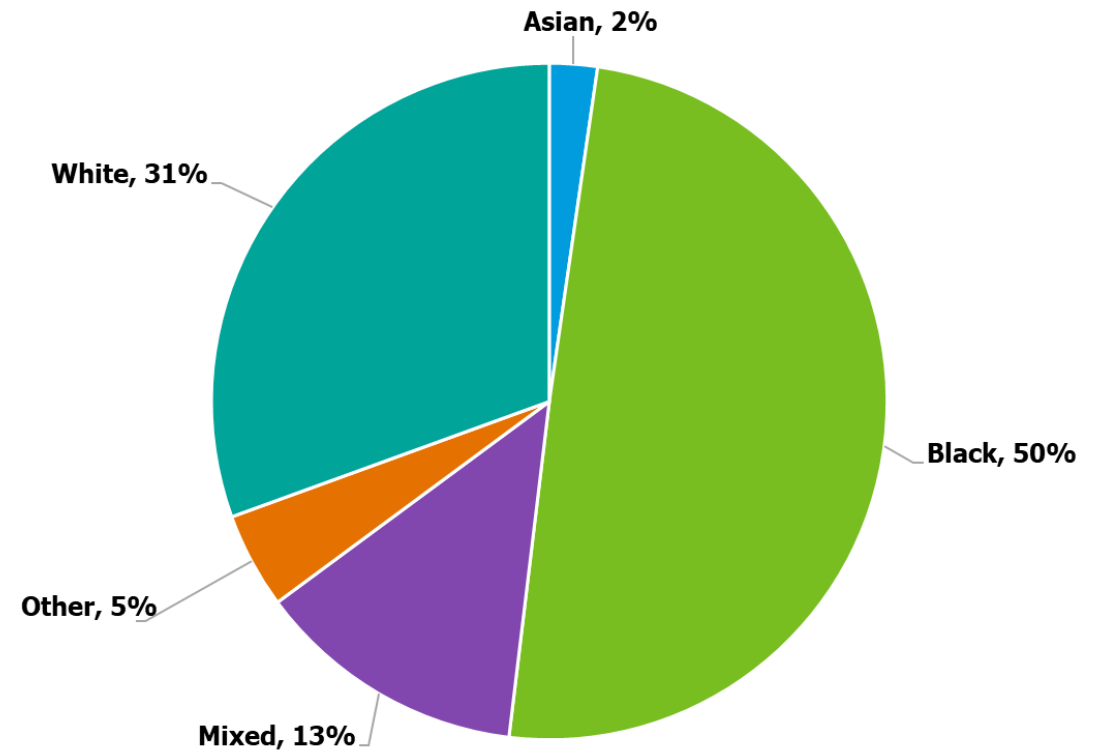
In 2022, 131 10-17 year olds in Haringey were cautioned or sentenced, 113 of which were aged 15-17.

Compared to the overall population, a disproportionate proportion of children cautioned or sentenced were male (83%) or Black (50%).

Children Cautioned or Sentenced in Haringey, by Gender, 2022



Percentage of Children Cautioned or Sentenced in Haringey, by Ethnicity, 2022



# What our secondary pupils have told us? <sup>(3)</sup>

## Family

- 95% of pupils live with their Mum(s), and 68% live with their Dad(s); 66% said they live with their Mum and Dad; we cannot tell from this question if this is together or shared. Another 3% said they don't live with their Mum or Dad. The rates were a similar picture to 2019.

## Young Carer

- 10% of pupils said they regularly look after someone in their family because they are disabled, ill or unable to look after themselves. A further 27% said they help their parents/carers to look after their siblings regularly.
- Of the 513 pupils who at least help to look after people at home, only 17% said their school knows that they do.

## Emotional Support

- 12% of pupils don't have a trusted adult they can talk to if something worries them, while 29% said they 'sometimes' do.
- 59% of pupils 'always' have a trusted adult they can talk to if something worries them.

## Self-esteem

- 28% of pupils appeared in the lower half of the self-esteem scale, while 35% appeared in the highest bracket of the self-esteem scale. The rates were slightly worse compared to 2019, where 24% was in the lower half of the self-esteem scale and 40% was in the highest bracket.

## **6. Factors that may affect CYP's resilience**

# Key Summary – Factors that may affect Children and Young People’s resilience

## Toxic Trio

- Domestic abuse, severe mental illness, and alcohol or drug problems in the household can profoundly impact children and young people’s outcomes, including mental health, emotional and behavioural difficulties, and poor academic achievement.
- Toxic Trio are often accompanied by other risk factors in a family, such as poor mental health, economic deprivation, and complex social needs.
- It is estimated that, in Haringey;
  - 5,100 children are affected by domestic abuse
  - 9,600 children are affected by parental severe mental health problems
  - 2,400 children are affected by parental alcohol and/or substance misuse
  - 13,000 children in the household with any of the three issues
  - 700 children in the household with all the three issues

## Free Childcare Entitlement

- In 2021, the take up of the Free for 2 (Ff2) childcare placement was 48%, below England averages. Uptake was the lowest in the Seven Sisters Ward, with only 26% of eligible families taking up the placement.
- The uptake rate is increasing in Haringey, with 67% uptake in Q3 2022.
- High-quality childcare helps our children get the best start in life and supports many parents who want or need to work.

## Housing and housing quality

- Housing quality and housing stability (including experience of homelessness) affect children’s health and development.
- 2,600 households in Haringey lived in temporary accommodation in Q1 2022. Haringey’s rate is the third highest in London and significantly above London’s average.
- One in five households (20.7%) was experiencing overcrowding in Haringey in 2021, though this was a reduction from 2011 (28%)



**Note: Data on numbers of parents or carers who are drug or alcohol users is limited to individuals who present to drug treatment. Therefore, numbers are expected to be an under-representation of the true problem.**

### **Parents and carers drug use <sup>(13)</sup>**

In 2020/21, 80 children lived with adults who had presented to drug treatment (a total of 35 adults).

The most recent estimates of opiate use in 2015/16 estimated that 355 opiate dependent adults lived with children in Haringey.

### **Parents and carers alcohol abuse <sup>(13)</sup>**

In 2020/21 70 children lived with adults who had presented to alcohol treatment (a total of 42 adults).

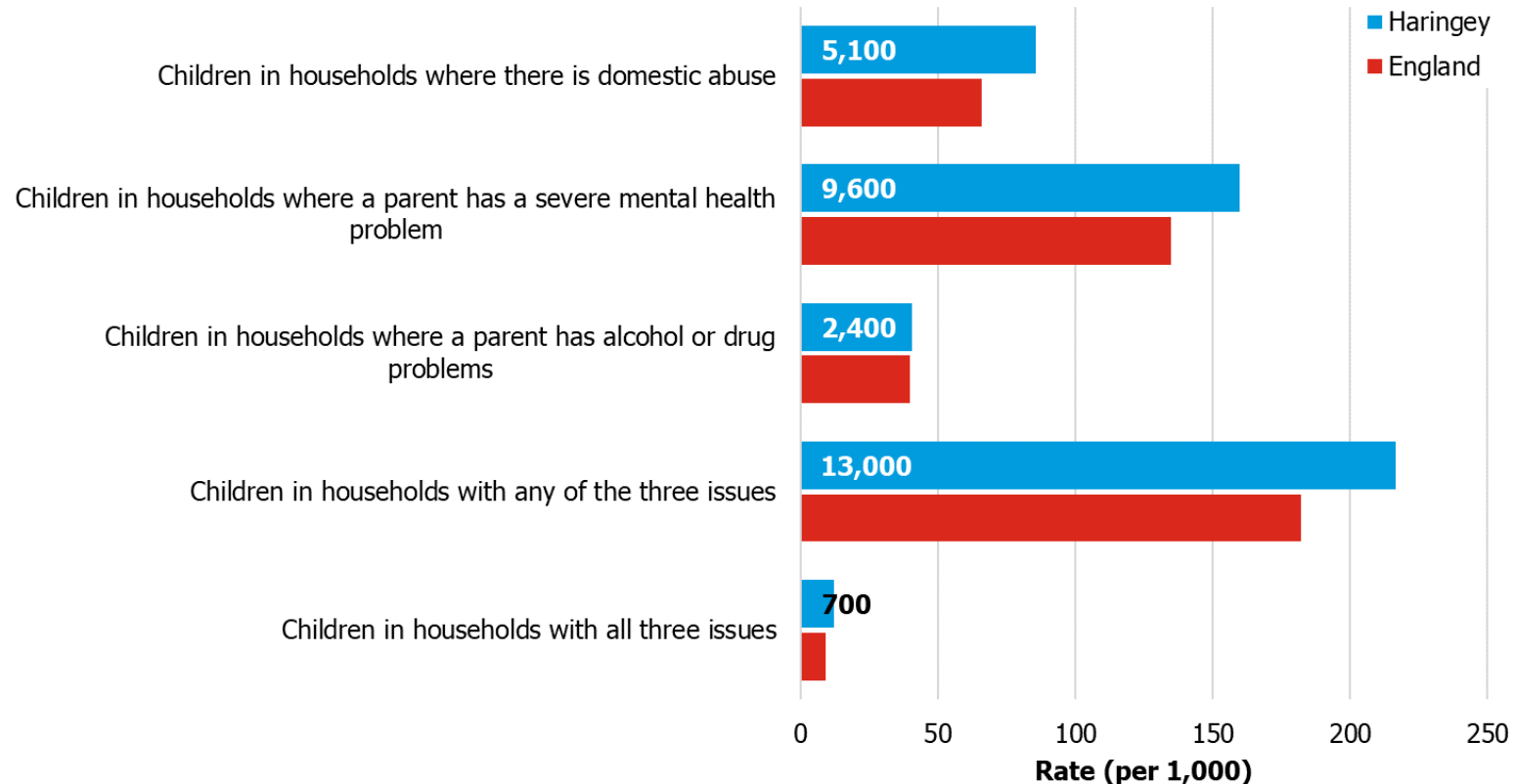
However, in 2018/19 it was estimated that 552 alcohol dependent adults lived with children in Haringey, with only 16% in treatment.

### **Additional needs of adults living with children who present to drug and alcohol treatment**

- 65% have a mental health treatment need
- 38% are not in education, employment or training
- 24% have a housing problem or urgent housing need
- 14% are pregnant
- 12% are on long-term disability allowance

# Substance misuse, mental ill health, and domestic abuse <sup>(18)</sup>

Data published by the Children's Commissioner models the number of children living in households with the so called 'toxic trio' – domestic abuse, severe mental illness, and alcohol or drug problems in 2019/20.



In 2019/20 it was estimated that 13,000 children (217 per 1,000) in Haringey lived in households with at least one of these issues, and 700 (12 per 1,000) lived in households with all three. This was higher than the national average rate.

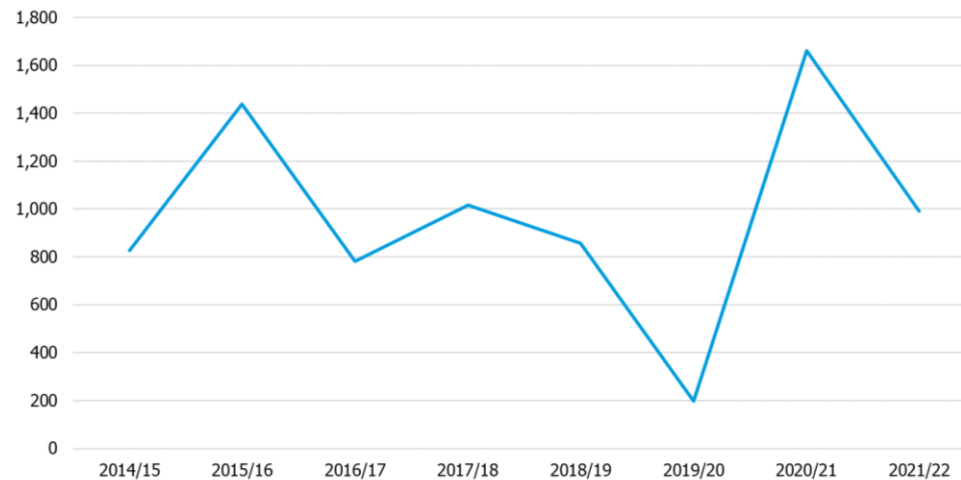
The majority of children (9,600) live with parents with a severe mental health problem, at a rate higher than the national average (160 per 1,000 vs 135 per 1,000).

# Food Parcel use

Note on data: Data refers to food parcels distributed rather than unique users. In addition, data only relates to food banks in the Trussell Trust network (there is 1 in Haringey).

In 2021/22, 993 food parcels were distributed to children in Haringey from the Trussell Trust food bank.

Food parcels given to children

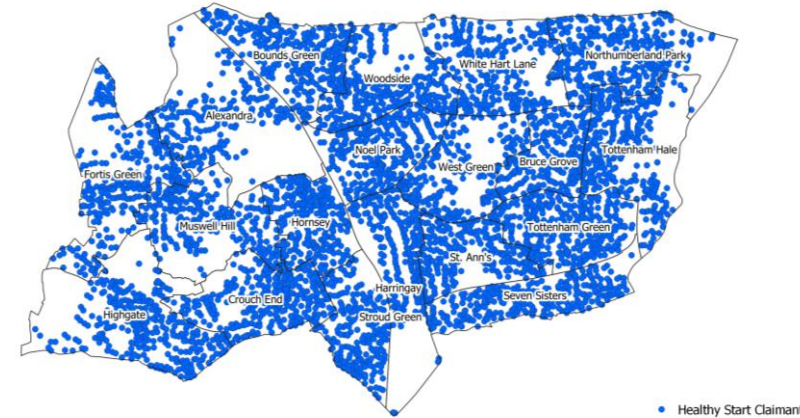


As at January 2023, 6,924 households in LIFT data had 11-18 year old children. Of those 958 households (13.8%) in food poverty, affecting 1,995 children.

# Healthy Start Vouchers

Pregnant women and families with children under 4 years old, who are in receipt of certain benefits such as child tax credit, are eligible to receive Healthy Start Vouchers.

The voucher can be used to spend on milk and healthy foods. The map shows that Healthy Start Voucher claimants spread across the borough.



# Free Childcare Entitlement

Ff2 childcare allows parents to work part time, attend training, or access other Children's Centre services geared towards getting parents back into work.

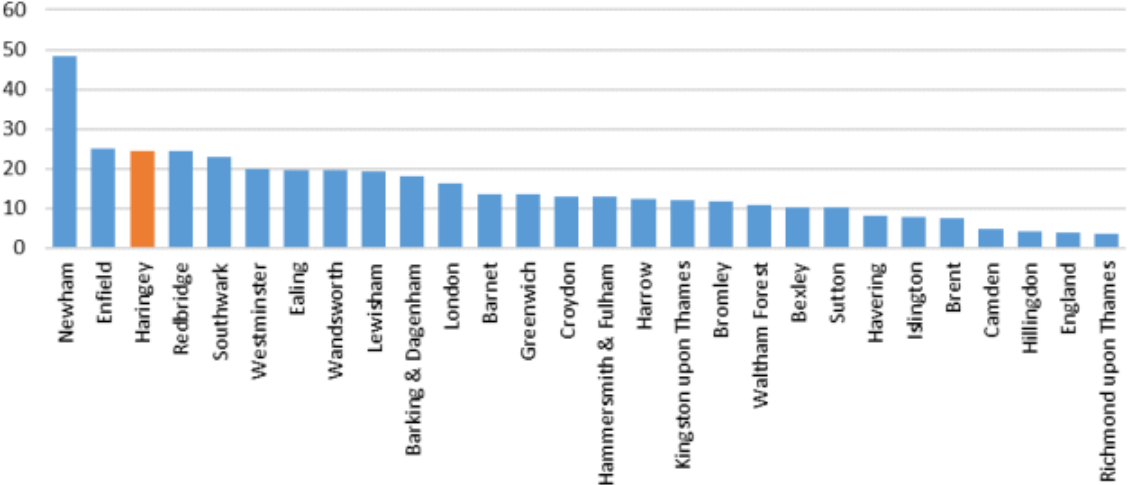
In 2021, the take up of Free for 2 (Ff2) childcare places was 48%, below the England average. Uptake was lowest in Seven Sisters ward, with only 26% of eligible families taking up places. Uptake rate is increasing in Haringey with 67% uptake in Q3 2022.

# Housing

Just over 2,600 households in Haringey (24.5 per 1,000) are living in temporary accommodation in Q1 2022 (statutory homeless). Haringey's rate is the third highest in London and 50% higher than London average (16.4 per 1,000), however reduced by 17% since Q1 2021. 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.

One in five households in Haringey (20.7% ) were experiencing overcrowding in 2021 <sup>(1)</sup>. This was a reduction from 28.5% in 2011.

Rate of Households in Temporary Accommodation (2022 Q1)



Source: Trust for London

# 7. Supporting children and vulnerable families

# Key Summary – Supporting children & vulnerable families

## Children in Need

- In December 2022;
  - there were 1,767 children in need (children under local authority's care, getting support from social care service, or are subject to a child protection plan) in Haringey. A higher proportion of children in need is seen in the east of the borough.
  - 219 children are subject to a child protection plan
  - there were 362 looked after children
  - there were 631 care leavers

## Homelessness

- In 2020/21, 609 households owed a prevention or relief duty had dependent children in Haringey
- Housing quality and housing stability (including experience of homelessness) affect children's health and development

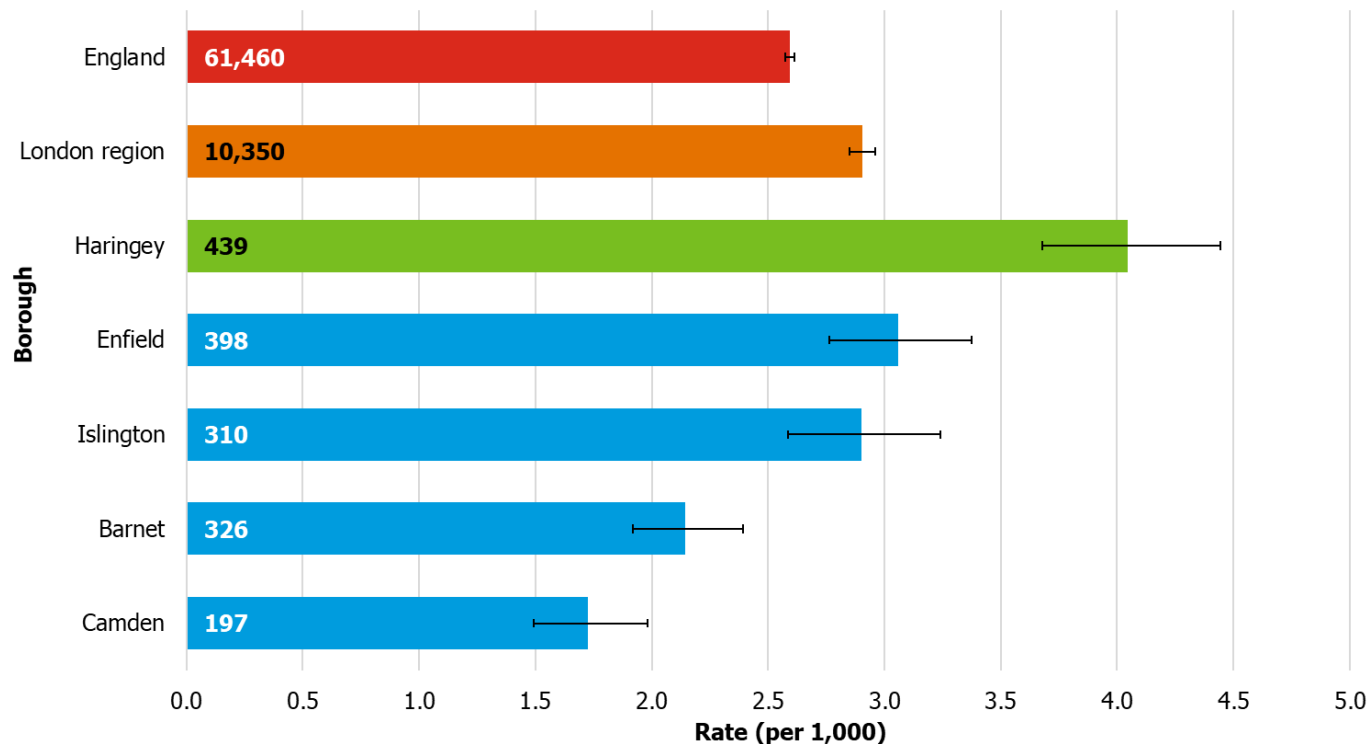


# Homeless young people <sup>(5)</sup>

The Homelessness Reduction Act of 2017 states that all local authorities must help individuals threatened with homelessness (Prevention Duty) or help individuals made homeless secure suitable accommodation (Relief Duty).

Haringey has the highest rate in NCL of households owed a prevention or relief duty where the main applicant is aged 16-24 (4 per 1,000).

Rate and number of Households owed a duty under the Homelessness Reduction Act where the main applicant is 16-24 yrs, 2020/21



Source: OHID Fingertips, 2023

**439** households owed a duty had a main applicant between the ages of 16-24

**609** households owed a duty had dependent children.

It is estimated that **25%** of homeless youth in Haringey are **LGBTQ+**

Introduction

Setting the scene

Beginning Well

Developing Well

Progressing Well

Resilience

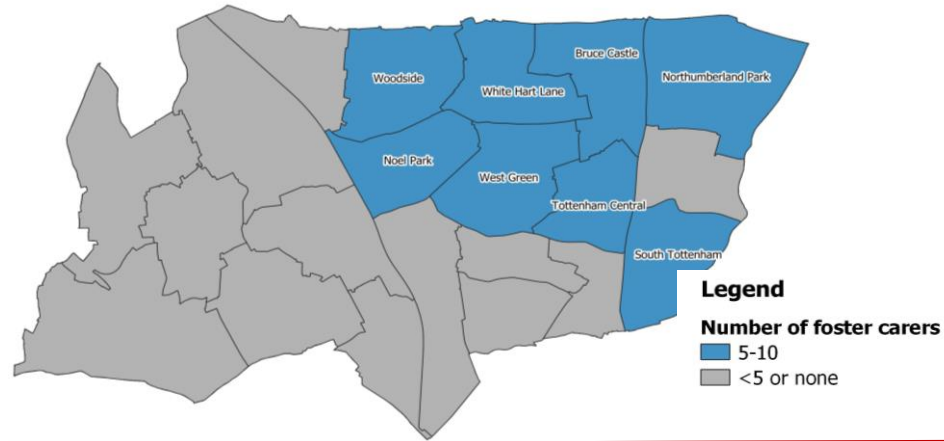
Vulnerable Families

Services

Recommendation

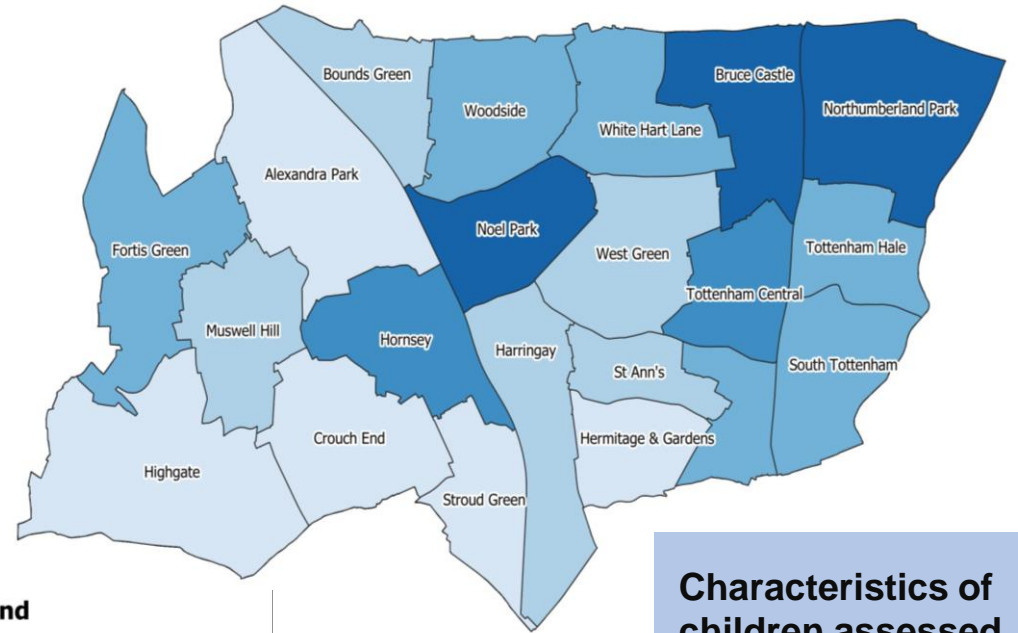
# Foster carers (19)

There are 198 foster carers on the council foster carer registry, the majority (118) of whom live outside of the borough.



# Early Help (19,20)

The Early Help services works with children, young people, and families where there are indicators of emerging difficulties or additional needs. These needs include anything that affects the health, development, wellbeing and safety of children and young people.

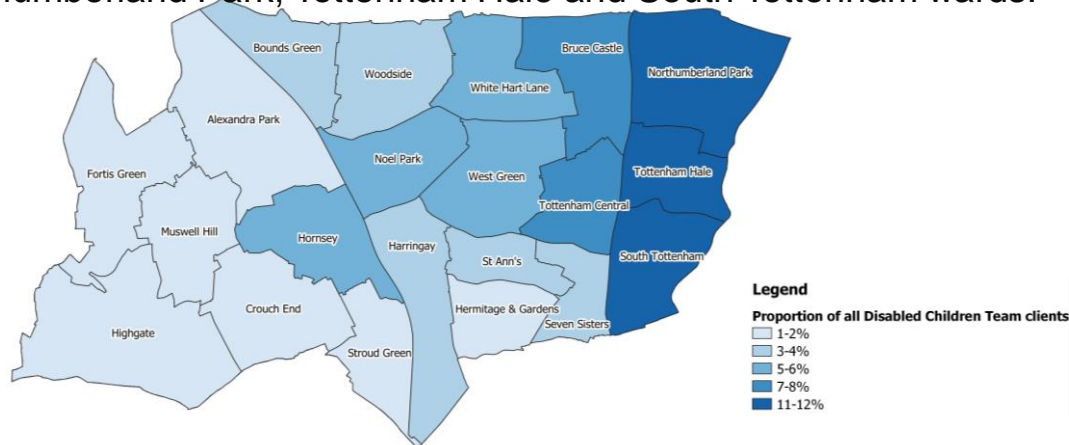


## Characteristics of children assessed for Early Help:

- Male (51%)
- Black or Black British (37%)

# Disabled Children (19)

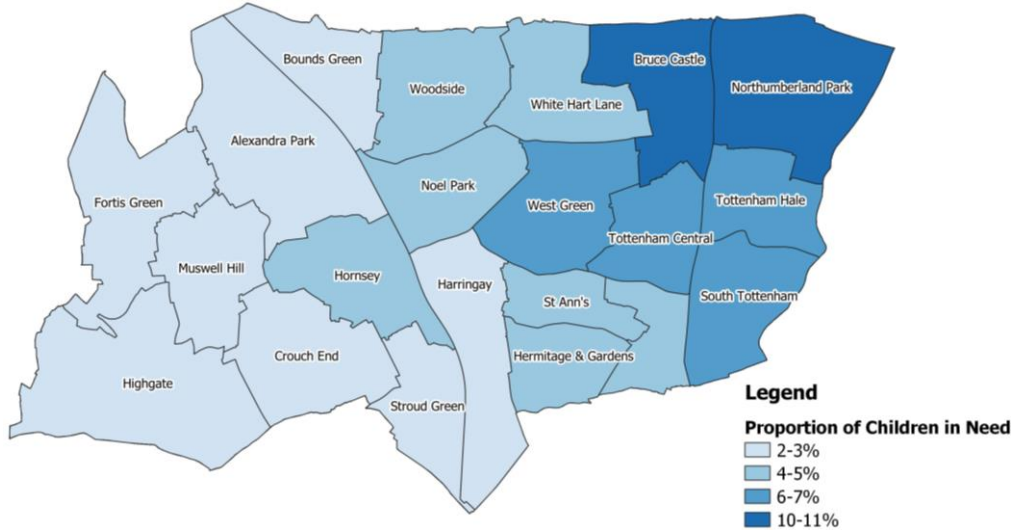
In February 2023, there were 361 children known to the Haringey Disabled Children's team. The majority of them live in Northumberland Park, Tottenham Hale and South Tottenham wards.



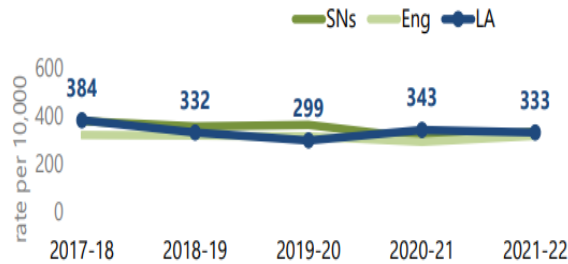
# Children in Need

Children in Need refers to children who are in local authority care, getting support from their local authority's social care services, or are subject to a child protection plan.

**In December 2022 there were 1,767 children in need in Haringey.** The majority of Children in Need live in Bruce Castle and Northumberland Park wards.



Rate (per 10,000) of children (aged 0-17) who started an episode of need



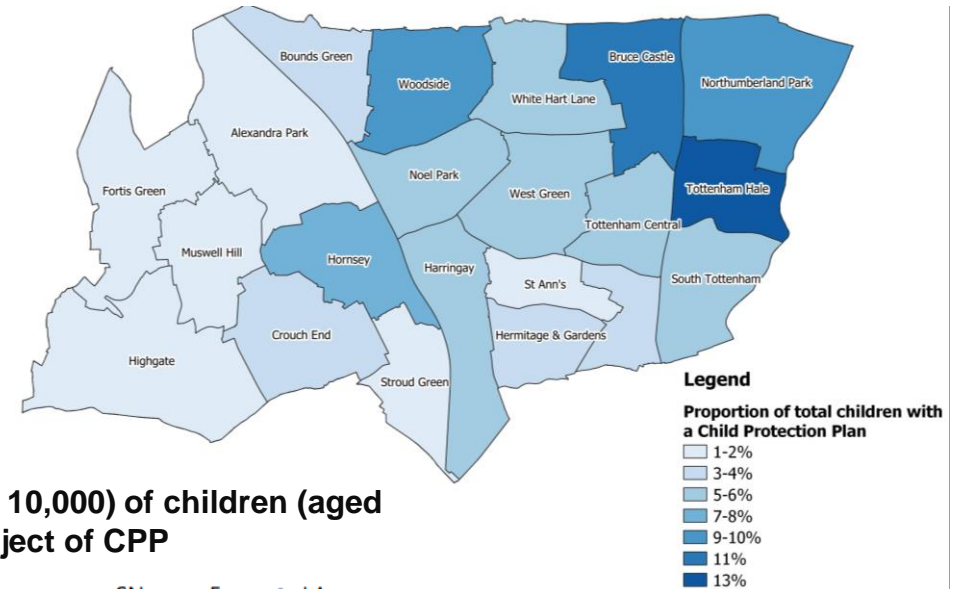
## Characteristics of Children in Need in Haringey:

- Male (53%)
- Black or Black British (36%)
- With a disability (6%)

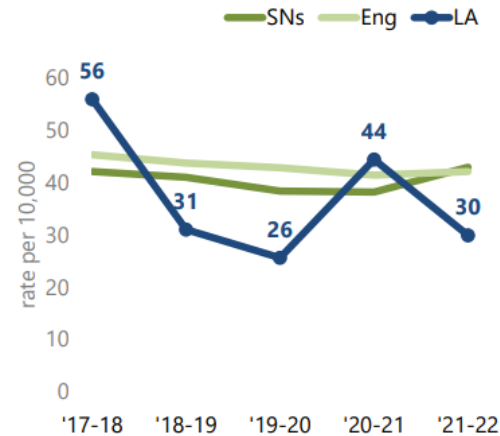
# Child Protection Plans

**In December 2022 there were 219 children subject of a Child Protection Plan (CPP).**

The majority of children on a CPP live in Tottenham Hale ward (13%).



Rate (per 10,000) of children (aged 0-17) subject of CPP

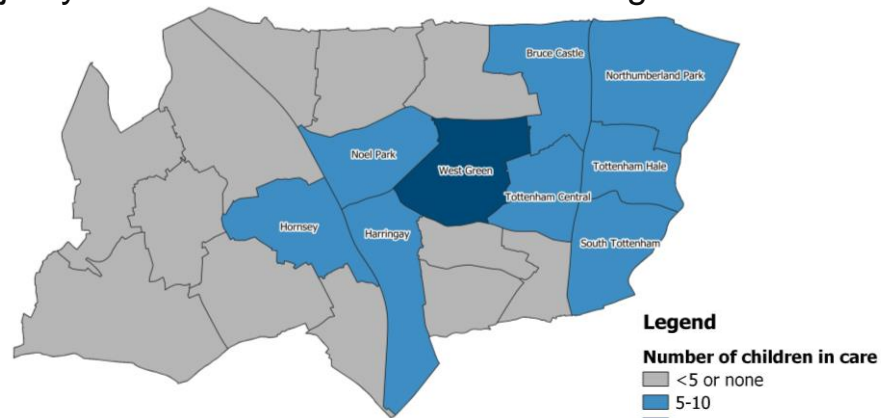


## Characteristics of children subject of CPP in Haringey:

- Male (56%)
- White (38%)
- With a disability (0%)

# Looked after children (19,20)

In December 2022 there were 362 looked after children from Haringey. The majority of these live outside of the borough.

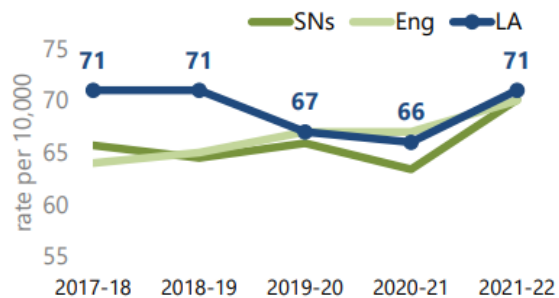


In February 2023 there were 29 unaccompanied asylum seeking children (UASC) in Haringey.

In 2020/21, 40% of Haringey's looked after children had emotional wellbeing which was cause for concern.

The rate of looked after children increased in to 71 per 10,000, returning to pre-pandemic levels.

**Rate (per 10,000) of looked after children**



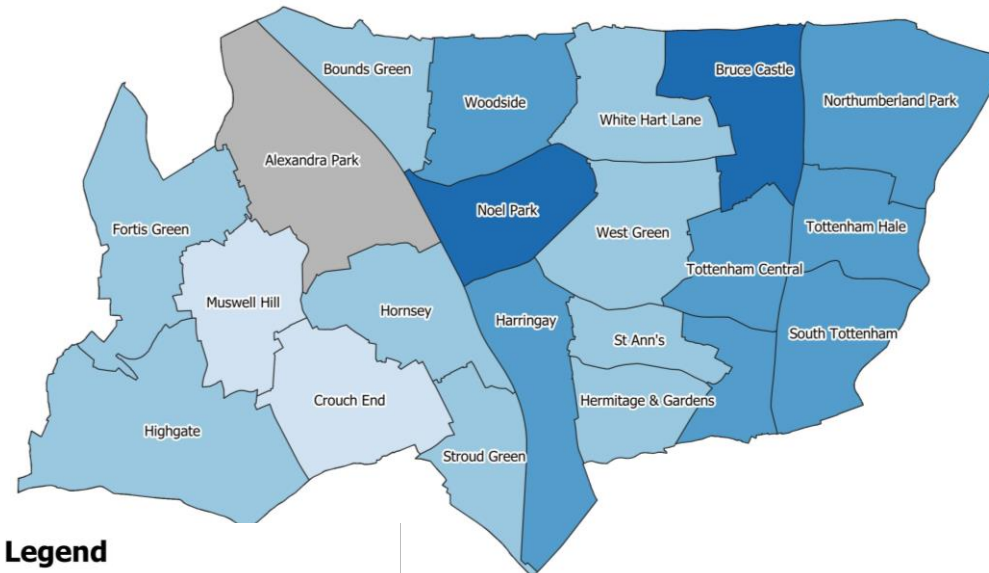
## Characteristics of looked after children in Haringey:

- Male (54%)
- Black or Black British (45%)
- With a disability (9%)

# Care leavers (19,20)

Children who leave care must be supported by the council until the age of 21, and further support is available if desired until the age of 25.

In December 2022 there were 631 care leavers assigned to Haringey. The majority live in Bruce Castle and Noel Park wards.



## Characteristics of care leavers in Haringey:

- Male (65%)
- Black or Black British (45%)
- With a disability (5%)

## 9. Current Service Provision



# Key Summary – Current Service Provision

Various services are available for families in Haringey. Some services support more than one key outcome area of the Family Hub programme.

## Parenting Support

A wide range of services focusing on different aspects and challenges of parenting are currently available to support a smooth transition into parenthood. For example, Health Visitors identify women/parents needing additional support and offer the Maternal Early Childhood Sustained Home Visiting Programme.

## Perinatal mental health and parent-infant relationship

GP and HVs often provide the first point of contact for many parents for health concerns, including mental health. Both services provide good coverage in Haringey, including HVs service flexibly offered from various locations, virtual appointments and home visits. Our community health provider also delivers parent-infant psychology services for more targeted support. Many parenting support programmes also focus on developing positive parent-infant relationships.

## Infant feeding

In addition to HVs and midwives, Haringey Breastfeeding Network provides peer support for breastfeeding, delivering flexible opportunities such as face-to-face community drop-ins across Haringey and online 1:1 support.

## Early Language and Home Learning Environment

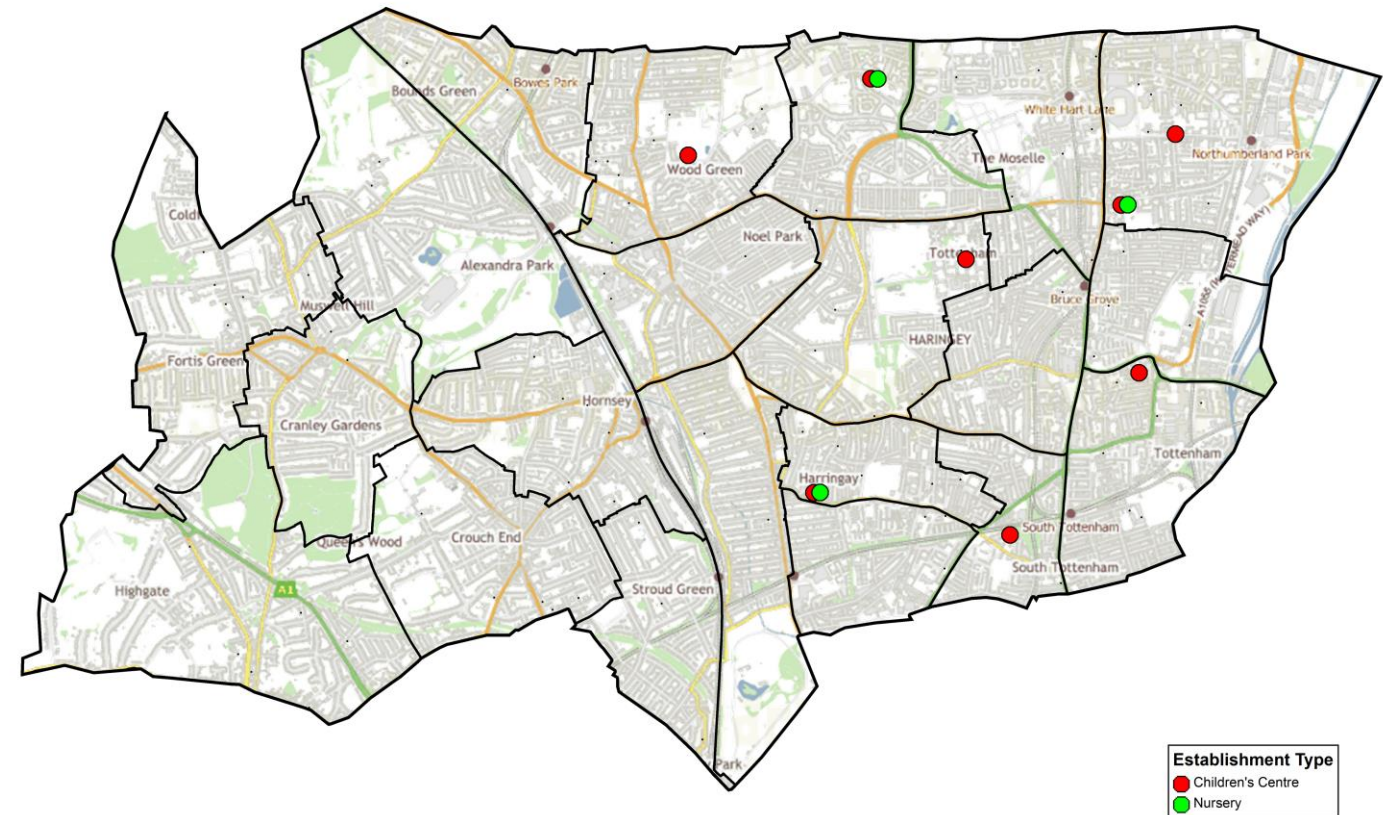
Various activities which would help children's language and social development are available in Haringey, including those offered at Children's centres and libraries. Our community health provider provides specialist speech and language services, although waiting times can be long. Children's language and communications skills development was negatively affected by lockdowns and social distancing policy during the COVID-19 pandemic.



# Children's Centres

- There are currently nine Children's Centres in Haringey located east of the Borough, where the needs are highest. Of these, three have an on-site nursery.
- Our Children's Centres brings together a range of services for children under five and their families, including:
  - Access to child and family health services
  - A friendly place to play and learn
  - Meet other families and carers
  - Access to family-friendly support services
  - Support on looking for work or training
  - Become a volunteer in the community
- 75% of children under 5 years were registered with Children's Centres, and 7,347 were accessed children centre provisions [as at March 2022].
- Our take up of free entitlement for 2 year-olds has improved from 44% in 20/21 to 51% in 21/22, and was 67% at Q3 2022.
- The Triangle Children, Young People and Community Centre (located within Seven Sisters) will be Haringey's first Family Hub.

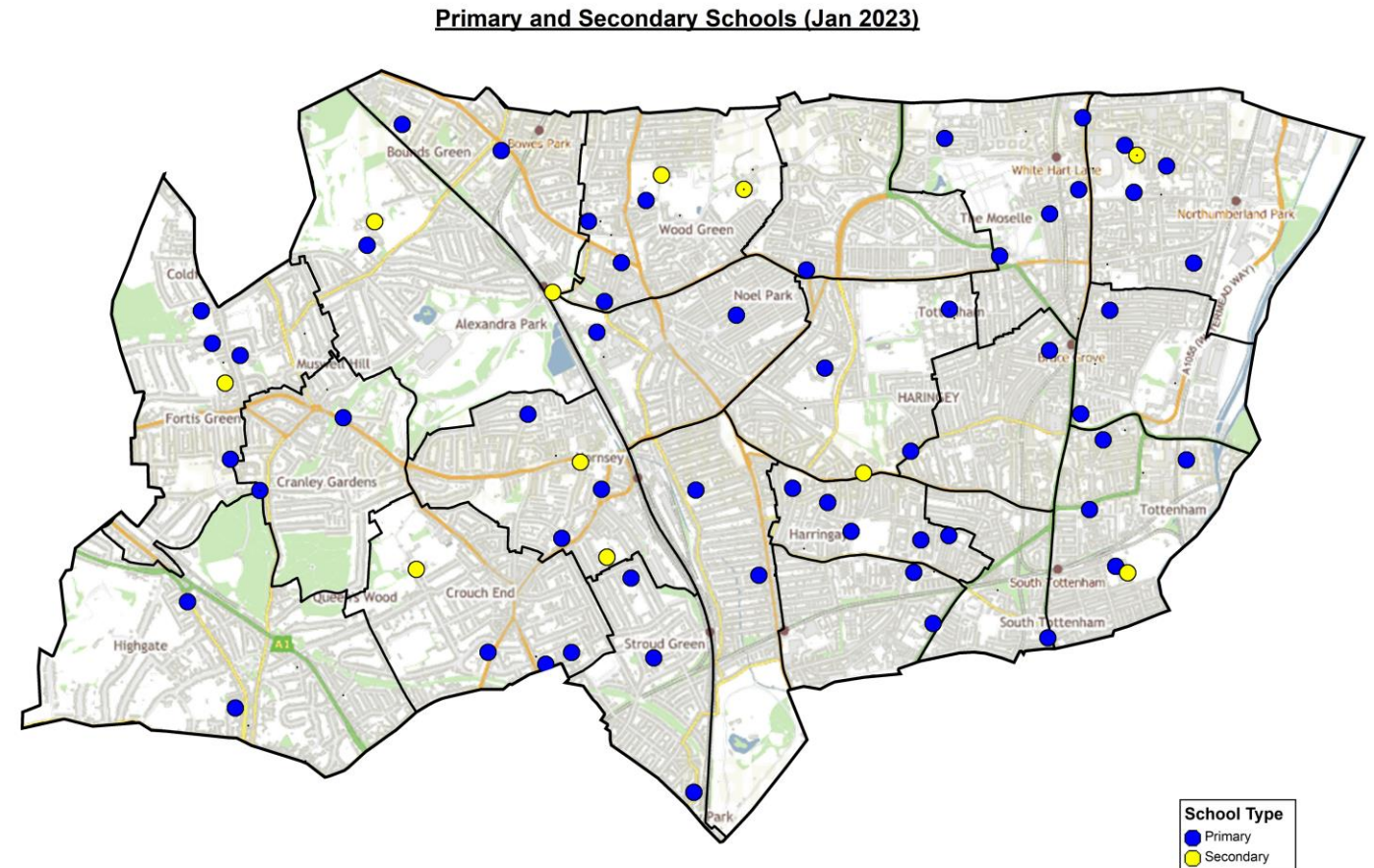
Children's Centres and Nurseries (Jan 2023)



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# Schools in Haringey

- There are 63 primary schools and 12 secondary schools in Haringey.
- Nearly all early years settings (99%) and schools (96%) are good and outstanding, supporting children to achieve good outcomes.
- The number of new reception year pupils has declined in recent years due to recent falls in birth rates. This trend is expected to continue for at least the next 5 years. This trend is observed across London.
- However, it is important to note that Haringey's population is dynamic – it is susceptible to changes through in/out migration and global events (e.g. war in Ukraine).

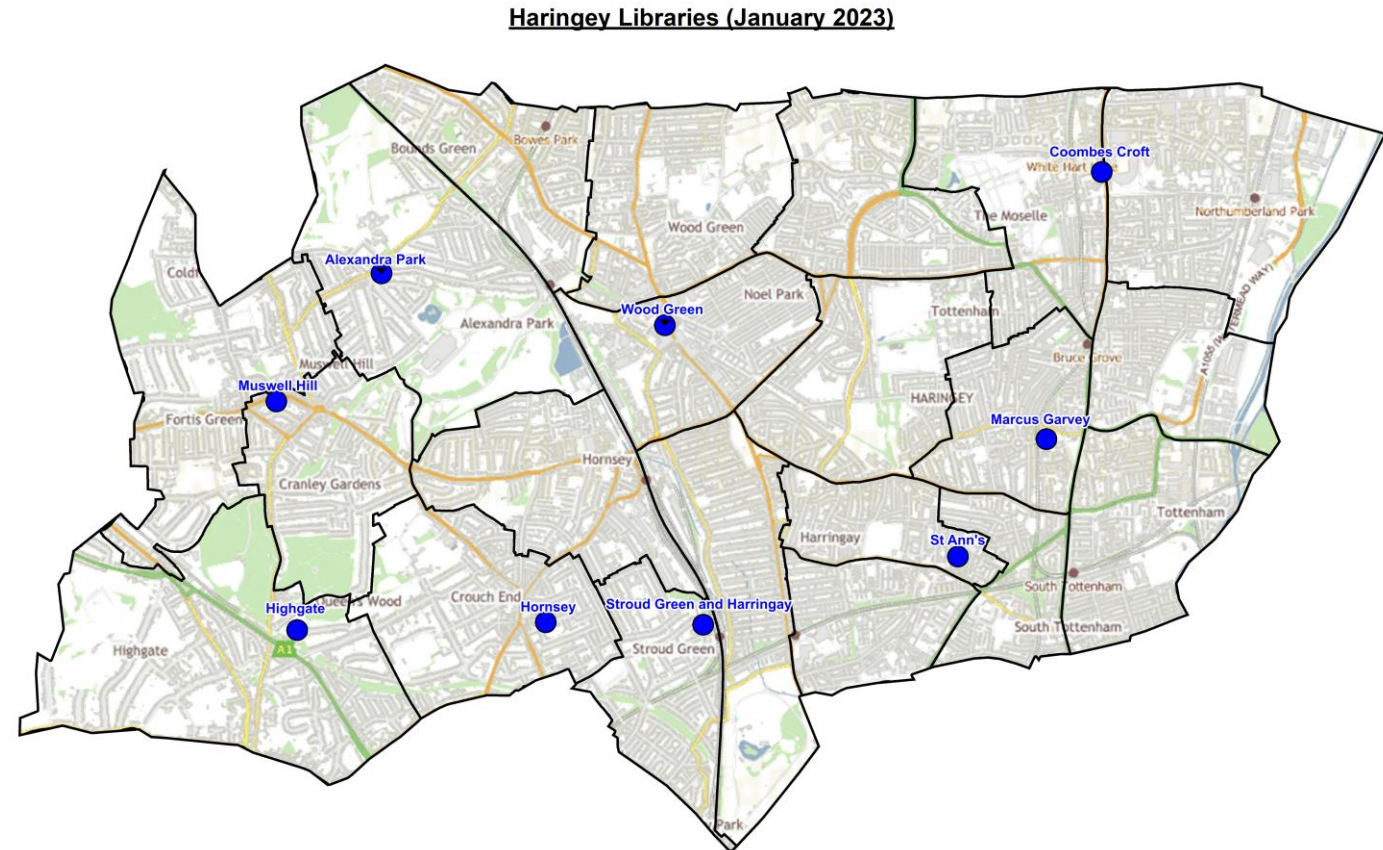


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# Libraries

- There are nine libraries in Haringey.
- Vulnerable people and families often feel safe visiting and participating in activities at libraries. Library staff are equipped to sign-post residents to services as and when they need them.
- Various activities are offered at all libraries across Haringey, all of which support children's development and learning:
  - Storytimes
  - Song & Rhyme
  - Stay & Play
  - Get creative



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# Public Health commissioned services

## Health Visiting Services

- All families are offered at least five health reviews between pregnancy and when their child starts school.
- Health visiting services are delivered across the borough, including home visiting, health centres and children centres. They also contribute to various MDT/liason meetings and Multi-Agency Safeguarding Hub (MASH).
- In 2021/22, HVs provided 90.4% of face-to-face new born visits within 14 days of the baby's birth. 65% of 2-2.5 year-olds received developmental review. Of those, 84.3% were at or above the expected level in all five areas of development.
- **Maternal Early Childhood Sustained Home Visiting (MECSH)** is offered to families needing extra support. The programme includes parenting support and resources for child development. It starts from pregnancy or up to when babies are 6-8 weeks and can be offered until the child is two years old.

## School Nursing

- The school nursing team provides a range of services, including individual health & well-being support for pupils, health promotion events for pupils and their families, and training for school staff.

## Oral Health

Haringey's children's oral health programme focuses on training for key staff groups and outreach programmes for families. It includes:

- Training programmes for Children's Centre and other early years staff
- Targeted oral health advice and promotion of early attendance at the dentist, at Children's Centres, and health assessments
- Fluoride Varnish programme at the 'high risk' primary schools (deprivation and/or high rates of dental decay)
- Distribution of extended Brushing For Life Packs (information on accessing NHS dental care and oral health messages) as appropriate
- Outreach programme for special educational needs school

# NHS Providers for Haringey children, young people and their families (1)

## Whittington Health NHS Foundation Trust

Whittington Health NHS Foundation Trust is our primary provider of community health services, including health visiting, school nursing and oral health (see Health Child Programme page for detail). Other relevant community health services provided by Whittington Health are:

- **Speech and Language Therapy (SLT)** works with children with a range of difficulties around communication and eating. The team works flexibly from various settings (including schools, children's centres and health centres) and works with individuals or groups, as appropriate. As of December 2022, the total caseload is over 3,000, and average waiting times are 20.3 weeks (target 13 wks).
- **Parent Infant Psychology Service (PIPS)** is a therapy service set up to support parent(s) and their babies through pregnancy till the baby is 2 years old.

Whittington Health NHS Foundation Trust is also one of our acute providers providing maternity and paediatric services. About a third of Haringey births occur at Whittington Hospital.

## North Middlesex University Hospital (NMUH)

Our major acute provider is the North Middlesex University Hospital. Two-thirds of the Haringey births also take place at this hospital.

## Haringey Child and Adolescent Mental Health Service (CAMHS)

Haringey CAMHS service is led by Barnet, Enfield and Haringey Mental Health NHS Trust (BEH) and delivered in partnership with NHS providers and voluntary sector organisations. It provides various services including:

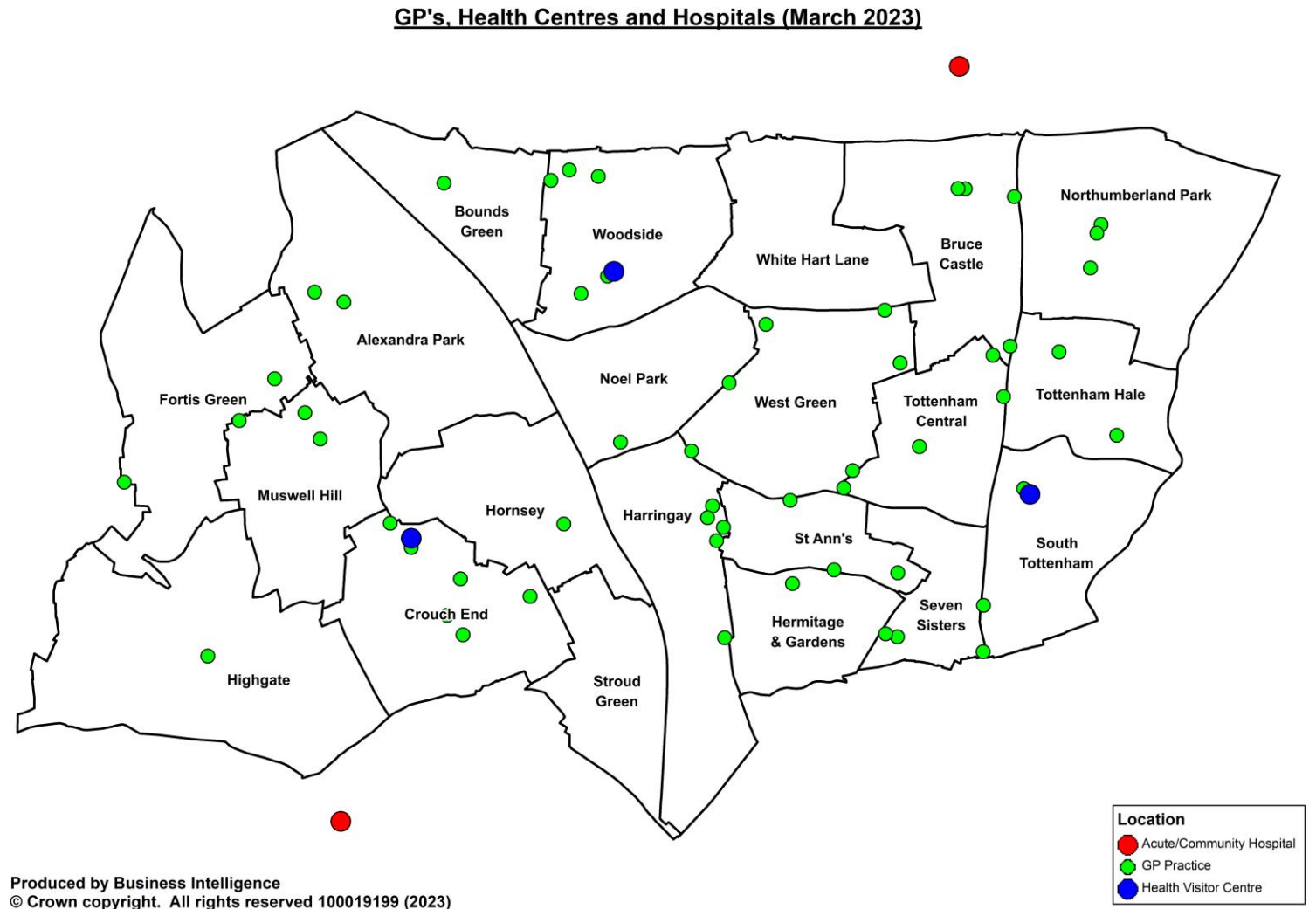
- **CAMHS Generic Team** supports children and young people aged 0-18 years and their families for a range of mental health problems. The service offers a range of individual, family and group-based interventions and is provided by BEH (with clinics based at St Ann's Hospital and Burgoyne Road clinic and in community locations) and by Tavistock Clinic and Royal Free London NHS Foundation Trust.
- **Adolescent Outreach Team (AOT)** are a multi-disciplinary, community-based outreach service working with young people aged 12-18 with significant concerns about their mental health and emotional well-being.

# NHS Providers for Haringey children, young people and their families (2)

## Primary Care

There are 66 GP practices in Haringey providing primary care. They offer critical touchpoints to families when they access immunisation programmes or other health-related appointments.

Community Pharmacies are another key primary care provider. There are 20 '[Healthy Living Pharmacies](#)' providing a range of free services and advice to support and encourage healthier lifestyles for residents in Haringey.





# Haringey's Early Help and Prevention

Haringey's Early Help Strategy 2021-2023 sets out Haringey's ambition to ensure all children and young people have the best start in life. A range of universal and targeted services are offered to children, young people and their families.

- **Children's centres** working with children up to 5 years old and their families.
- **Youth Service** supports young people aged 10-19 years (or up to 25 years with a disability). Services range from open-access youth space and holiday activities to more targeted support focusing on prevention.
- **Support within youth justice** includes a range of support for children and young people aged 10-18 years at risk of, or involved in, offending behaviour.
- **Family Support Services** include parenting support and targeted tailored support for families affected by multiple issues.
- **Household and Financial Support** includes assisting families in accessing support such as benefits and employment.

- **Haringey Community Gold** is an outreach engagement programme for young people, partnering with established grass-roots communities and voluntary organisations. Activities include outreach and engagement, employment support mentoring, mental health, and leadership training.
- **Parenting Support** includes a comprehensive of parenting programmes on a range of topics from early childhood to teen: [Parenting programmes | Haringey Council](#)
- The full range of early help and prevention offer can be found [here](#).

There is a [Wellbeing and Assessment Model](#) and a multi agency team around the family approach in place to identify the help families may need.

**Early Help Panel** is a partnership panel that meets weekly to ensure families receive the right support at the right time. In 2021/22, a total of 508 children or 277 families were discussed at this panel. Early Help workers provide continuity of care for families even when they are stepped across to social care.

# Healthy Child Programme

The Healthy Child Programme provides a framework to support collaborative work and more integrated delivery. It aims to improve the health and well-being of 0-19 years old and their families and reduce health inequalities. Alongside Early Help Strategy, the Health Child Programme focuses on prevention and early intervention.

Health visiting services lead the 0 to 5 element of the Healthy Child Programme, and school nursing services lead the 5 to 19 element. Community-based assets, including education, NHS primary and secondary care provision and VCSs are central to the universal offer of the healthy child programme, delivering place-based and/or targeted interventions to those who need them.



# VCS

There is a vibrant and dynamic Voluntary and Community Sector (VCS) in Haringey, comprising hundreds of organisations of different sizes and remits across the borough. The VCS plays many roles, all of which are integral to the well-being of residents in Haringey, including working directly with residents in communities, campaigning on issues of both local and national significance, advocating at individual and community levels and strengthening community capacity and resilience.

The Family Hub programme project team is currently undertaking a VCS mapping exercise to ensure service provision by the VCSs is integral to Haringey's family hub model and to consider opportunities to maximise and strengthen our local assets.

Below are some examples of VCS provisions for children and families in Haringey.

**Home-Start Haringey** trains volunteers to support local families with children under 12 years, who are facing difficulties. They support around 70 families and trains over 40 volunteers across the three boroughs each year.

**Groundswell Arts** is an organisation that provides participatory education projects in early years settings, schools and communities with a particular focus on music, art, movement and film making. Along with encouraging and supporting children's wellbeing, language, communication and transitions they also focus on parents and carers and their role as primary influencers and educators.

**CARIS Haringey** has been providing a holistic range of services for families in temporary accommodation since 1990. It provides range of services to support families in temporary accommodation, refugees, asylum seekers with no recourse to public funds.

**Haringey Breastfeeding Network** provides peer support to help with breastfeeding, expressing, bottle feeding, weaning, supporting children and families alongside health visitors. They provide flexible support including face to face community drop-ins across Haringey, online group and 1:1 support.

# Haringey Locality Programme

System partners in the Haringey are working towards Haringey locality model, which focuses on more joined-up, proactive, place-based service provision. At the heart of this model are the residents.

- A **simpler, more joined up** local system that offering the right support at the right time
- **Integrated, multi-disciplinary** teams tackling issues **holistically**, focused on **relationship-building and getting to the root causes**
- A workforce who feel **connected** and able to work **flexibly**
- **A partnership with the voluntary sector** to co-ordinate local activity, networks and opportunities
- To **prevent issues arising by addressing them early**, and tackling inequality, through more integrated public services and more resilient and empowered local communities

Enabled by



Joint approach to public estate



Integrated data and insights



Integrated workforce



Co-production



Aligned and coordinated VCS



Joined up digital systems



Clear and streamlined comms



Aligned budgets



Joined up management and oversight

Introduction

Setting the scene

Beginning Well

Developing Well

Progressing Well

Resilience

Vulnerable Families

Services

Recommendation

# 10. Recommendations

# Summary and recommendations (1)

This needs assessment (NA) provides a snapshot of needs in Haringey, highlighted from quantitative and qualitative data captured at the time of the assessment, thus providing the basis for Haringey's Family Hub programme development. It should be noted that the needs may change due to changes in the demographic, social and economic situations.

## Family Hub Development

***Recommendation 1: Haringey's Family Hub model should ensure essential services are available across the borough, with targeted services concentrated in the east of the borough where the level of needs is highest (proportionate universalism)***

- The needs for the family hub services are generally concentrated in the east of the borough. Current children centres' provision reflects these needs.
- Within the east of the borough, **Bruce Castle, Northumberland Park, and White Hart Lane** wards have particularly high needs, based on the data available at the time of this needs assessment.
- In terms of the number of children aged 0-19 years old, **South Tottenham** and **Northumberland Park** have the highest number within Haringey.
- In the west of the borough, the **Hornsey** ward shows relatively high deprivation (indication of needs). However, there is no children's centre provision in and around this area.
- While most children under 5 years old in Haringey are registered with children's centres, some reported not accessing them due to geographical inaccessibility.
- Family Hub's universal offers should be available across Haringey. Some case studies from the trailblazer local authorities include a Hub and Spoke model, where Spoke services are located within / provided through other local and community assets such as libraries. In Haringey, libraries already offer various activities for children and families and could provide opportunities to reach out to further families.



## Summary and recommendations (2)

***Recommendation 2: Haringey's Family Hub model should consider the wider Haringey locality programme currently being developed across system partnerships.***

- Haringey locality programme focuses on more joined-up, proactive, place-based service provision.
- The Family Hub Programme should work alongside the Haringey Neighbourhoods model to maximise the opportunities for place-based partnership working.
- It is important to acknowledge that the time scale of the two programmes may not be aligned.

***Recommendation 3: A mechanism of continuous feedback and improvement should be built into Haringey's Family Hub model to ensure services remain relevant to Haringey's families.***

- At the centre of everything we do is and should be our residents. (Haringey Deal)
- Service users' feedback will help improve the quality of services, ensuring that the service offered remains relevant to families' needs.
- This recommendation should be considered in conjunction with Recommendation 4.

***Recommendation 4: The method of ongoing evaluation should be embedded in Haringey's Family Hub model to ensure continuous quality improvement.***

- Evaluation should be designed at the start to ensure relevant data are collected through services offered as part of Haringey's Family Hub programme.
- These data should be reviewed routinely so any issues with service provision, access, and quality of the service can be picked up at the earliest opportunity.
- This recommendation should be considered in conjunction with Recommendation 3, particularly utilising soft intelligence from families and professionals working with the communities as part of the evaluation.

***Recommendation 5: Haringey's Family Hub programme should develop a clear communication strategy that is responsive to the communication needs of the borough. The strategy should recognise and utilise a wide range of local assets that families in Haringey access, including health professionals.***

- Most families who never accessed children's centre services cited a lack of knowledge as a reason for not accessing the service.
- It is important to embed effective and flexible communication methods to ensure important communications reach Haringey's most vulnerable families.



# Summary and recommendations (3)

## Parental support

**Recommendation 6: Haringey's family hub programme should ensure these services work in partnership and don't operate in a silo.**

- Various services are available in Haringey, ranging from preventative interventions to targeted support for those needing it. (see Current Service Provision chapter)
- This recommendation also links in with Recommendation 2.

## Perinatal mental health

**Recommendations 7: Haringey's family hub programme should develop a clear referral pathway to ensure any relevant professionals in Haringey are aware of offers available for families in need.**

- It is estimated that more than 1,500 mothers could suffer from some form of perinatal mental health issues. (see page 19). Evidence consistently shows that poor parental mental health and insensitive or insecure parent-infant relationships can lead to poor outcomes for children. ‘
- There is a range of services available to support perinatal mental well-being concerns, from community-based support to more targeted clinical support.
- Most families who sought emotional well-being advice told us that they initially accessed GPs or HVs for support.

## Infant Feeding

**Recommendation 8: Haringey's Family Hub programme should strengthen the capacity of infant feeding support so parents are well-supported to continue breastfeeding after 6-8 weeks, transition to successful weaning, and provide a healthy eating environment at home.**

- Haringey has various support for breastfeeding, including services led by HVs and VCS. (see page 62)
- Although breastfeeding rates at 6-8 weeks are above the London average, locally, we know that the rates drop considerably after this.
- Infant feeding is also about successful weaning and creating healthy eating habits, which in turn help prevent overweight and obesity in childhood.

## Early Language & Home Learning Environment

**Recommendation 9: Haringey's Family Hub programme should ensure all families in Haringey are supported for their children's speech & language & communication development with universal alongside targeted services available for those who need it.**

- The COVID-19 pandemic has significantly impacted children's speech, language and communication development due to extended lockdown and social distancing.

## Summary and recommendations (4)

**Recommendation 10: Haringey's Family Hub programme could focus on further increasing free childcare uptake, including for 2, 3 and 4 years, building on the success to date.**

- Being in a childcare setting will help children's social, emotional and communication development.
- Although uptake for 3&4 years is higher than for two-year-olds, there is still room for improvement.

**Recommendation 11: Family Hub programme could provide opportunities for a safe and stable learning environment for families affected by various issues.**

- Inadequate home environments, such as temporary accommodation, overcrowding, poor quality housing and parental/family conflicts at home, present various challenges for home learning.
- In Haringey, libraries are distributed across the borough and could present opportunities for an accessible, safe learning environment.

## Other needs in Haringey

**Recommendation 12: The Family Hub programme could offer additional opportunities to improve the health and well-being of children and young people, including supporting education, training and employment, mental and emotional well-being and healthy lifestyles.**

- The proportion of students going onto post-KS4 apprenticeships was significantly lower in Haringey(0.3%) compared to London (0.7%). On the other hand, the percentage of young people not in education, employment or training (NEET) in Haringey (4.7%) was significantly higher than in London (3.4%).
- One hundred young people aged 10-24 (238 per 100,000) were hospitalised due to self-harm in 2021/22, an increase from 2018/19. The rate is higher among older age groups. 12% of secondary pupils reported not having a trusted adult to speak to if something worries them.

# References

- (1) Census 2021
- (2) School Census
- (3) Health Related Behavioural Questionnaire
- (4) DWP Data (via StatXPlore)
- (5) Office for Health Improvement and Disparities (OHID) Fingertips
- (6) HES
- (7) National Child Measurement Programme 2021/22
- (8) Changes in the weight status of children between the first and final years of primary school [Changes in the weight status of children between the first and final years of primary school \(phe.org.uk\)](#)
- (9) [Mayor announces every London primary schoolchild to receive free school meals | London City Hall](#)
- (10) [Free school meals should be for all school holidays, not just for Christmas \(policyinpractice.co.uk\)](#)
- (11) [The link between absence and attainment at KS2 and KS4, Academic Year 2018/19 – Explore education statistics – GOV.UK \(explore-education-statistics.service.gov.uk\)](#)
- (12) MBRRACE-UK (2022) *Lessons learned to inform maternity care from the UK and Ireland Confidential Enquiries into Maternal Deaths and Morbidity 2018-20*
- (13) National Drug Treatment and Monitoring Service (NDTMS)
- (14) Live Births in England and Wales (via NOMIS)
- (15) Haringey State of the Borough Report December 2022 [State of the Borough - November 2022 \(haringey.gov.uk\)](#)
- (16) Department for Education
- (17) Children cautioned or sentenced data, Youth Justice Board
- (18) Childhood Local Data on Risks and Need (CHLDRN) tool
- (19) Haringey CYP Team
- (20) Children's services Analysis Tool (ChAT)
- (21) Early Years Strategy, Parents and Carers Consultation
- (22) Haringey Borough Council 2021 Residents Survey [Residents Surveys | Haringey Council](#)