

The Children and Young People Needs Assessment 2016

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY



September 2016

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Who are the children and young people who live in Richmond?

47,758 children and young people

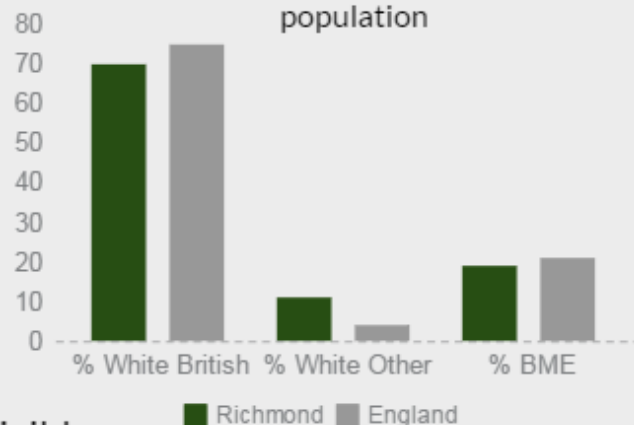


50.7% Boys
49.3% Girls



1.5% increase in the CYP population projected by 2030

Ethnic breakdown of 0-19 population



2,935 (8.3%) of under 16s are living in poverty



11.9% Kingston
18.6% England

8.4% of children eligible for Free School Meals



7.8% Kingston
13.9% England



86.3% of 2yr olds vaccinated against MMR

91.2% Kingston
92.3% England



21.5% Prevalence of 15 engaging in risky or unhealthy behaviours

13% Kingston
10.1% London

256 0-15 year old carers



268.5 hospital admissions for self-harm p/100,000

189.8 Kingston
398.8 England



83% of reception age children are a healthy weight

83.2% Kingston
77.2% England

76.2% of Year 6 age children are a healthy weight

68.3% Kingston
65.3% England



92.8% of mothers initiate breastfeeding

88.9% Kingston
74% England

Key points:

- The biggest age group is young children aged 0-4 which make up 7.5% of the total population of the borough and 30.6% of the 0-19 population.
- Richmond's 0-19 population is more diverse than the total population of the borough; the % of CYP from BME ethnic groups is considerably higher at 19% than the total population rate which is 14%.
- The population of 10-14 year olds and 15-19 year olds, is projected to increase by 2030 as large numbers of 0-9 year olds born during 2009-15, come of age.
- Immunisation rates have improved in the borough since 2008 however they remain lower compared to the average across England for 1, 2 and 5 year olds.
- Richmond has the tenth highest percentage of 15 year-olds engaging in three or more risky behaviours (smoking, drinking alcohol and taking drugs) in the country.
- The rate of hospital admissions for self-harm in Richmond is the fourth highest in London though well below the national average.

Who are the children and young people who learn in Richmond?

The school pupil population of Richmond differs from the resident population of the borough as children and young people often cross borough boundaries to attend school (particularly secondary schools). As such, we have to look at the characteristics of our school pupil population in their own right and consider the characteristics that affect attainment.

Schools



| | | | | |
|---|------------------------------|-------------------------------|---|-----------------------------|
| 17 Primary schools with nursery provision | 44 Primary schools | 9 Secondary schools | 11 Sixth form provision (inc. 2 colleges) | 2 Special schools |
|---|------------------------------|-------------------------------|---|-----------------------------|

Families offered a place at one of their top 3 primary school choices: **93.4%**

Kingston 92.5% Eng 96.3%

Families offered a place at one of their top 3 secondary school choices: **86.9%**

Kingston 94.8% Eng 95%

School Pupils

21%
of pupils are of BME backgrounds

12.5%
of pupils have a SEN
Kingston 10.6%

0.8%
of sessions missed due to unauthorised absence
England 1.1%

Polish 2%; Spanish 1.6%, Arabic 1.1%
Most commonly spoken languages among pupils with English as an Additional Language (EAL)

25%
of black pupils eligible for FSM compared to 7% of White British pupils

88%
of primary school pupils are 'in borough'
Secondary schools 69%

22%
of 'in borough' pupils with EAL

27%
of 'out of borough' pupils with EAL

Attainment

71%
of 5yr olds achieving a good level of development in EYFS (up from 43% in 2013)
England 66%

Richmond is the highest attaining borough in the country for KS1 (7yr olds) reading and writing

Black pupils have the lowest rate of attainment at KS2 and KS4

64.7% of pupils achieved 5+ GCSEs at A*-C in 2015
Kingston 73.2%
England 53.8%

Key points:

- The increased diversity in our primary and secondary school populations compared to our resident population, comes from out of borough pupils from more diverse ethnic backgrounds travelling in to attend Richmond schools.
- A Black child is almost four times as likely to be eligible for a FSM than a White child.
- A higher percentage of out of borough pupils have English as a second language than in borough pupils - 27% compared to 22%.
- Attainment of Black pupils is significantly lower than pupils of other ethnic backgrounds; at KS4 only 50.7% of Black pupils achieved 5+ GCSEs at grades A*-C compared to an overall average of 64.7% for all pupils and 65.9% amongst the highest achieving White pupils.

Who are the children and young people who need extra support?



3.1%

Not in Education, Employment or Training (NEETs)
Kingston 2.6%
England 4.2%



20

Unaccompanied asylum seeking young people looked after by Richmond
Up 40% from 2014
Up 23% across England

Looked after Children



117

Looked after Children in Richmond in 2016

Up 21% from 2015



94%

of young people aged 19-21, leaving care went into suitable accommodation

Kingston 70%

Children in Need



887

Children in Need (CiN) in 2016, down 1% from 2015

Kingston - 852, down 4%

19.3%

of CiN have a disability



Kingston 9.2%
England 13%



214

children identified as affected by domestic violence in 2015-16

3,000



under-16s estimated to be living with a parent who has recently used illicit drugs

11,400



under-16s estimated to be living with a binge drinking parent

28



allegations of child sexual exploitation between 04/15 - 12/15

Key points:

- There has been an increase in unaccompanied asylum seeking young people looked after by Richmond, due to changes in statutory requirements and local processes. As such Richmond looked after 20 unaccompanied children in 2015, increasing from, less than 5 in 2013.

- In Richmond there has been a 1% decrease in Children in Need (CiN) from 895 in 2015 to 887 in 2016. However, the rate of Children in Need is now higher than in Kingston. 19.3% of our CiN population have a disability (considerably higher than the rate across England of 13%)

- There has also been an upward trend in the number of Looked after Children (LAC); on 31st March 2016, there were 107 LAC in Richmond, showing an increase of 21% from 97 in 2015. The increased number and specific needs of LAC and young people create increasing challenges for social care services due to the increased demand, costs, the need for specialist placements and the on-going support required throughout their time within care and when leaving care.

- Child sexual exploitation (CSE) primarily affects girls and young women. 87% of alleged victims of CSE were female between April 2015 and December 2015.

CYPNA 2016 Recommendations

1. Identify the cause of risky or unhealthy behaviours amongst CYP and work on finding solutions to these issues

This report has highlighted that Richmond has a high number of children and young people partaking in risky or unhealthy behaviours such as smoking, drinking and taking drugs. It is recommended that the commissioning councils work with health services, AfC and other partners to identify the cause of these behaviours and work on finding solutions to tackle these issues.

2. Develop a better understanding of the increasing numbers of LAC

This report has highlighted that there has been a significant increase in the number of children identified as LAC over the last year which has had significant resource implications for AfC. It is essential that LAC continue to receive an excellent level of service from AfC. It is recommended that the commissioning councils and AfC continue to discuss innovative solutions to accommodate the increased demand and ensure excellent service provision.

3. Develop a better understanding of the increasing numbers of UASC

The increase in unaccompanied asylum seeking children and young people looked after by Richmond has had significant resource implications for AfC as these children and young people require suitable placements and often need access to a wide range of local services placing additional pressure on service provision. As with LAC it is important that the commissioning councils, AfC and partner agencies work closely together with regards to the requirements for this group and that any future increases are discussed jointly and reflected in commissioning conversations.

4. Improve our ability to identify those children at risk of Child Sexual Exploitation

Additional work has taken place since last year's CYPNA to further protect children and young people at risk of sexual exploitation though this must remain a key focus. The commissioning councils must continue to work with AfC, Public Health, the Police and other partners through the Local Safeguarding Children Board to build a clearer picture of those children at risk and ensure that rigorous safeguarding procedures are in place.

5. Continue to monitor and review the numbers of CIN

Whilst provisional figures for 2016 indicate that there has been a slight reduction in the number of Children in Need the importance of monitoring numbers closely to ensure that sufficient resources are in place remains a key issue particularly in light of the increasing number of LAC and the potential pressure on resources.

6. Continue to monitor the number of children and young people admitted to hospital as a result of self-harm

The latest self-harm hospital admission figures available for this year's CYPNA show a marked decrease from 107 cases in 2013/14 to 71 in 2014/15 however this is still the fourth highest rate in London per 100,000 of the population hence it is recommended that self-harm remains as a key focus over the next year.

7. Continue to work with other agencies to consider the importance of effective transitions between children's and adults services

Close collaborative work has continued within the Council and between partners to determine possible solutions to increase locally available placements. Work has been ongoing and the Council and partners must continue to look for opportunities to support appropriate supported housing solutions for young people in need to ensure that these are sustainable.

8. Continue to consider the importance of the multiple characteristics that define CYP living in Richmond

When multiple characteristics are considered, a much more detailed profile emerges of those children and young people who may need additional support. The CYPNA demonstrates that children eligible for free school meals and black pupils are much less likely to achieve than their peers. The Council and schools will continue to address inequality within educational attainment.