

# Children and Young People's Needs Assessment – Executive Summary

**Kingston upon Thames**

**September 2017**

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## Introduction

This document brings together a range of information about children and young people (0-19 years old) living and studying in the Royal Borough of Kingston upon Thames to help assess the varying and changing needs of this section of society. This document has been produced as a strategic needs assessment in partnership with the London Borough of Richmond upon Thames.

In April 2014, the London Borough of Richmond upon Thames and the Royal Borough of Kingston upon Thames created a community interest company, Achieving for Children (AfC), to provide our children's services. This innovative structure is a completely new way of delivering Council services. AfC, acting as the mechanism for delivering front line services to children and young people across both boroughs, produces a range of local needs assessments and profiles throughout the course of their work. However, as commissioning organisations, it is important for us as Councils to continue to assess and review the overall needs of children and young people to inform our commissioner-service delivery relationship with AfC.

The Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA) for Kingston provides in depth needs assessments and chapters on a large selection of health and well-being specific issues and provides commissioners with the information needed to ensure effective service provision in the borough. This Children and Young People's Needs Assessment sits within the suite of needs assessments. It specifically is the chapter for Children's Safeguarding but fulfils a wider purpose to inform the commissioning of AfC and the Children and Young People's Plan.

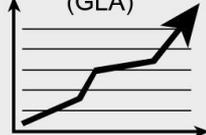
## Executive Summary

### Who are the children and young people who live in Kingston?



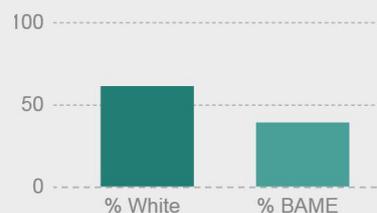
42,000 children and young people aged 0-19 years (ONS)

Expected growth - ~10.8% by 2026 (GLA)



Gender Breakdown - Nearly 50/50 with only slightly more boys than girls (less than 0.1% difference)

Ethnic Breakdown



1513 young people referred to CAMHS in 2016/17



14.1 teenage conceptions (per 1,000 women aged under 18)  
20.8 England



86.9% of mother initiate breastfeeding  
74.3% England



91.0% of 2yr olds vaccinated against MMR  
91.9% England



84% of reception age children are a healthy weight  
76.9% England

66.9% of year 6 age children are a healthy weight  
64.5% England



203.3 hospital admissions for self-harm per 100,000 aged 10-24 years  
430.6 England

#### Key Points:

- Children aged 0-4 make up the largest group of children and young and form 11.7% of Kingston's population
- Kingston's 0-19 population is more diverse than the total population of the borough as 39% of 0-19 year olds are BAME, while the total population is 31%
- The rate of hospital admissions for self-harm for less than half of the national average.



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



2.2% are Not in Education, Employment, or Training (NEETs)

3.1% England



31 young people entered the young offender's system in 2015/16

Roughly level with 14/15



4,705 (13.9%) children living in poverty

19.9% England



115 CLA in 2017

114 in 2016

Note: 2017 data is provisional

## Children Looked After (CLA) and Children in Need (CIN)

An estimated 73% of young people aged 19-21, leaving care went into suitable accomodation



844 CIN in 2016/7

843 in 2015/16



65% of CLA were boys in 2016

6.8% of CIN had a disability in 2016

12.7% England



538 children supported by Kingston Young Carers

Percentages of those receiving drug and/or alcohol treatment who live with a child similar to national levels



749 referrals to AfC by the police of potential child impact of domestic violence incidents

Police have investigated 28 cases of child sexual exploitation in Jan - Aug 2017



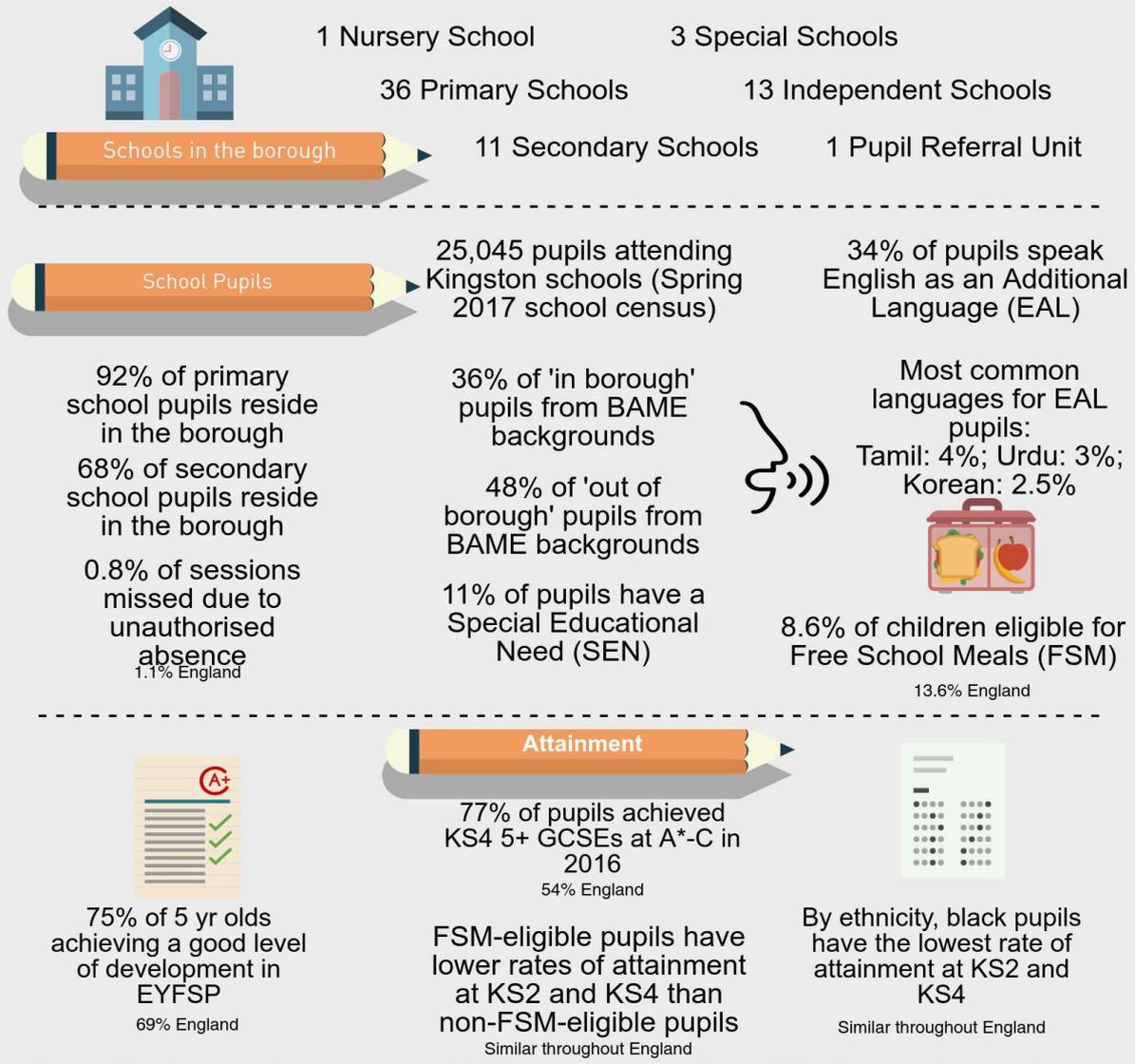
### Key Points:

- Child poverty has risen across the country, including in Kingston where it has risen from 11.8% to 13.9% of children living in poverty
- Numbers of Children Looked After and Children in Need have remained very stable
- Only 6.8% of CIN had a disability in comparison to 12.7% in England, this is surprisingly low and a big drop from 13% in previous years



# Who are the children and young people who learn in Kingston?

The school pupil population of Kingston 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.



## Key Points:

- With 77% of pupils achieving 5+ GCSEs at A\*-C in 2016, Kingston was one of the highest achieving local authorities in the country
- The school population is more diverse than the general population of the borough
- FSM-eligible children have lower rates of attainment than non-FSM-eligible children



## Assessment Highlights, Progress and Priorities for 2018/19

- There has been a slight rise in the population in the last year of those aged 19 and under from 41,600 to 42,100 but the rise since 2011 is over 6,000 and the projections for 2026 add another 5,000. These rises lead to considerable pressure on services and require service providers to meet the demand for universal provision (ie schools and healthcare) and look carefully at demand management for specialist provision. The situation is obviously heightened when considered against the severe financial constraints public services are under.
- The spacial distribution of children and families across the borough also has significant impact on service demand. Canbury (the area just to the north of Kingston station) has the highest population of any ward in the borough, estimated at over 4,000 young people. The wards of Canbury and Tudor in the north west of the borough have the highest proportion of children aged 19 and under at 27% and 28% respectively. This is reflected in the continuing high demand for primary school places within the area.
- Schools within the borough provide a good education for children and young people with high Ofsted ratings and attainment levels. Recent changes in attainment monitoring has made comparison to previous years difficult but there are gaps in attainment for black young people at GCSE level and for those eligible for pupil premium grants.
- Nationally there are concerns about rising obesity in children. In Kingston there are very low levels when children start school at age 5 (84% healthy weight) but by the time they leave primary school aged 11 there is a sharp rise in the proportion of obese and over weight children (67% healthy weight). These trends can be seen nationwide but it does not reduce the concern and potential demand for future physical and mental health services.
- Child poverty increased from 4,000 to 4,700 (2013 to 2014). This rise is also reflected nationally but it should be noted that this rise was when significant changes to welfare benefits were implemented which affect households of single parents and children most significantly. These changes are also reflected in the number of households in temporary accommodation which increased to 671 in March 2017 (629 in 2016). Although these figures are lower than those for much of the country this is still a significant proportion of children and families.
- 11% of pupils have Special Educational Needs of which 2.8% have a statement or Educational Health and Care Plan. The Joint Strategic Needs Assessment for Special Educational Needs was published during the year and contains significant detail on service provision and 29 recommendations for implementation.
- Attainment at school for pupils in receipt of Free School Meals is considerably lower than average and approximately half of all Children in Need receive Free School Meals and a high proportion of pupils with Special Educational Needs also have Free School Meals.
- There has been good news for service demand within social care; the number of referrals to social care, children in need and children looked after were stable during the year which is reflected in the rates (number per ten thousand) which have declined. This shows that demand is being successfully managed by Achieving for Children. However, further detailed work is planned in the coming year to look at the turnover hidden within those figures and placement types as this will assist in understanding spending. Performance of Achieving for Children, being monitored through their monthly reporting, has been good and generally performance exceeds national averages. There were a couple of exceptions which are being addressed by Achieving for Children.

- The main legislative change during the year has been the Children and Social Work Act 2017. The Act mainly focuses on Children Looked After, care leavers and local safeguarding children's boards. There is now a requirement to publish a local offer for care leavers and offer support to them up to the age of 25. In 2016 78% of care leavers aged up to 21 were in touch with Achieving for Children. Only about half of care leavers are in employment, education or training. This is the same as national rates but, nevertheless, a cause of concern for future public services.

### Early Years

90% of nursery provision graded by Ofsted as Good or Outstanding.

Breast feeding and immunisation take up remain high, but still progress to be made.

#### Priorities

- Preparation for extension of child care provision to 30 hours
- Implementation of the joint health and early years reviews for 2-2½ year old children

### Social Care

Numbers of Children Looked After, Children in Need and children with a Child Protection Plan have stabilised but the numbers of children with a Child Protection Plan remain high.

Performance levels of AfC for children looked after remain very high but have dropped since the Ofsted inspection.

#### Priorities

- Ensure placements of CLA are appropriate, in borough and scrutinised
- Services for CLA and CP need particular focus on those aged 16+
- Special Educational Needs & transitions from children's to adults services

### Families

Percentage of young people in RBK with English as an Additional Language (EAL) is increasing.

Child poverty numbers have increased as have the number of households in temporary accommodation.

#### Priorities

- Ensure families live in appropriate housing
- Ensure return home interviews are promoted for all missing children

### Learning / Education

Number of births has remained stable, although at much higher levels than 10 years ago. However growth plans for the borough will increase the number of dwellings and demand for school places.

Good Attainment 8 and Progress 8 results for Kingston in comparison to England

#### Priorities

- All schools to be rated by Ofsted as Good or Outstanding
- Close the gap in attainment between those with and without pupil premiums and of different ethnicities
- Provision of sufficient school places as dwelling number increase

### Health / Prevention / Early Help

78% of pupils were 'quite' or 'very' happy with their lives. This is reflected in the low numbers of self-harm related hospital admissions. Rates of alcohol admissions and NEET remain low. Teenage conceptions have also decreased.

There continues to be a low percentage of healthy weight children in Y6.

Numbers of first time entrants to youth justice remain extremely low.

Far more young carers are being supported by Kingston Young Carers than identified in the census of 2011.

#### Priorities

- Monitor and address Y6 obesity in RBK by ensuring services work together in a joined up way
- Reduce anxiety around exams
- Services for and outreach to young carers
- Work together to stop children going missing from home, school and care by raising awareness and ensuring rigorous safeguarding procedures to prevent and improve our ability to monitor CSE
- Tackle issues of risky and unhealthy behaviours of young people amongst specific groups