

KINGSTON / RICHMOND LSCB

REPORT TO: Kingston Safeguarding Children Board Quality Assurance Subgroup

REPORT OF: Richmond and Kingston Public Health departments

DATE: 10th September 2015

SUBJECT: Update on prevalence data for FGM

PURPOSE OF REPORT:

To provide updated prevalence estimates for FGM (numbers at risk and affected) in Richmond and Kingston.

1. SUMMARY

- 1.1 In March 2015, a paper was submitted to this Subgroup that provided initial prevalence estimates for FGM and summarised current and planned actions in relation to health services. Since then, there have been three developments in relation to prevalence estimates.
- 1.2 Firstly, a national data report has been published¹ which has revised the local estimates for the number of children that may be at risk of FGM and the number of women that may have undergone FGM.
- 1.3 Secondly, we have explored further the possibility of carrying out further analysis of data from the school census to inform estimates for the number of children that may be at risk of FGM.
- 1.4 Thirdly, data on the number of women that have been identified as having undergone FGM has continued to be updated by acute Trusts.

2. RECOMMENDATIONS

- 2.1. That the LSCB:
 - (a) Notes the revised estimates and works with Public Health and CCG colleagues to consider next steps for local partner agencies to take in identifying and preventing FGM.

¹ City University London (July 2015) Prevalence of Female Genital Mutilation in England and Wales: National and local estimates. City University London (July 2015)

3. REVISED PREVALENCE ESTIMATES

3.1 Children that may be at risk of FGM

164 (81 Richmond and 83 Kingston) girls born between 2005-13 (currently age 2-11 years of age) are estimated to have been born to mothers that have undergone FGM. This is an average of 9 births per year in both Richmond and Kingston, which is lower than the previous estimate (22 Richmond and 16 Kingston). The new method takes into account ethnicity and the mother’s country of birth and also adjusts for the prevalence of FGM in different countries. This is less than 1% of all girls born in both boroughs – the lowest prevalences in London. For comparison, the figure is over 10% in Southwark.

We have explored further the idea of carrying out an analysis of school census data based on language spoken, which has been done in Westminster. However, the cohort would be similar to the recent City University report (above) which used an analysis of multiple factors, and therefore we do not think that it would add value to carry out this local analysis of school census data. In addition, the methodology used in Westminster would need to be revised substantially for the boroughs of Richmond and Kingston (due to languages spoken).

3.2 Women that may have undergone FGM

600 women (277 Richmond and 323 Kingston) are estimated to have been subjected to FGM. This is lower than the previous estimate (461 Richmond and 559 Kingston) as the new method takes into account ethnicity and the countries of birth of local borough residents, rather than applying a London estimate.

3.3 Women that have been identified as having undergone FGM

Data from local hospitals is still not available by local authority of residence, but updated figures are provided below.

The requirement for NHS professionals to record FGM in patients’ health records was only introduced recently, and mandatory data collection from Acute Trusts began in September 2014. This data includes women who have previously been identified (active cases) and women who have been newly identified within the reporting period.

In March 2015, 145 out of 157 eligible Acute Trusts in England submitted data. Data is only available for Acute Trusts – it is not yet possible to identify borough of residence.

Number of active cases and newly identified cases in London and England (March 2015)

Area	Active cases (March 2015)	Newly identified (March 2015)
London	1,783	277
England	3,164	578

Number of active cases (March 2015) and newly identified cases (September 2014 to March 2015) in local Acute Trusts

Hospital	Active cases (March 2015)	Newly identified (Sept 2014 – March 2015)
Kingston Hospital	Data suppressed (small numbers)	10
West Middlesex Hospital	72	91
St George's Hospital	14	126

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