

Royal Borough of
Kingston upon Thames

Children and Young People's
Needs Assessment (CYPNA)
2024

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Introduction

The Children and Young People's Needs Assessment (CYPNA) provides information about the needs of children, young people and their families living and studying in the Royal Borough of Kingston upon Thames.

This report provides a high level overview of data and information on children and young people in order to inform the commissioning of children's services and the Children and Young People's Plan.

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 on an initial seven-year contract.

Both Richmond and Kingston Councils agreed to extend this contract provision for a further five years to March 2026.

Website link to: [Achieving for Children](#)

Explanatory note:

Throughout the document the Royal Borough of Kingston upon Thames is referred to as 'Kingston', and the London Borough of Richmond upon Thames is referred to as 'Richmond' (where services are combined eg Youth Justice)

Unless otherwise stipulated, the term 'children and young people' refers to those aged between 0-17 years inclusive.

For children and young people with special educational needs and for care leavers the age range is from 0-25 years inclusive.

Outer London refers to Barking and Dagenham, Barnet, Bexley, Brent, Bromley, Croydon, Ealing, Enfield, Greenwich, Harrow, Havering, Hillingdon, Hounslow, Kingston upon Thames, Merton, Redbridge, Richmond upon Thames, Sutton and Waltham Forest

National Picture

Children and Social Work Act 2017

Outlined the roles of social workers and corporate parents, the duty to children looked after, and previously looked after children, as well as the requirements to publish a local offer for care leavers. Introduced new child safeguarding arrangements (removing LSCBs) and allowed local authorities to delegate functions.

Education and Adoption Act 2016

Outlined powers to intervene more rapidly in schools rated by Ofsted as "inadequate" or "coasting" and sped up the process of converting failing comprehensive schools into academies

Welfare Reform and Work Act 2016

Marked a policy movement away from income-based measures of poverty and removed statutory obligations on local authorities to reduce child poverty. Instead, it emphasises tackling worklessness, improving educational attainment and supporting 'troubled' families as the most effective ways to address poverty.

Working Together to Safeguard Children

Published in July 2018, replacing the previous 2015 edition. This statutory guidance provides direction regarding inter-agency working to promote and safeguard the safety and wellbeing of children and young people.

Housing Act 1996

As amended by the Homelessness Act 2002, all homeless young people aged 16 to 17 have a priority need for accommodation. When a 16 or 17-year-old presents as homeless to a Local Authority, there are relevant considerations that need to be made which involve an assessment under both.

SEN code of practice 0-25

(part of the Children and Families Act 2014) sets out the legal duty of local authorities to provide support for children with SEND. Introduced the Education Health and Care pPlans (EHCP), support for preparing for adulthood and the publishing of a SEND Local Offer

Children Act 1989 (Amendment)

(Female Genital Mutilation) Act 2019: Ongoing commitment to eradicate female genital mutilation ('FGM') in this country and overseas.

Keeping Children Safe in Education 2018

outlines safeguarding duties in all educational settings. In 2018 it saw amendments made to the prior 2016 guidance.

National Strategy for Autistic Children, Young People and Adults, 2021-26

The strategy builds on and replaces the preceding adult autism strategy, Think Autism. It extends the scope of the strategy to children and young people as well.

Domestic Abuse Act 2021

introduced a significant change related to children. A child who sees or hears, or experiences the effects of, Domestic Abuse and is related to the person being abused or the perpetrator, is also to be regarded as a victim of Domestic Abuse in their own right.

DfE National Adoption Strategy 2021

designed to improve adoption services in England by putting in place better recruitment, removing delays, more training for front line staff, improving approval process. Plans include the introduction of a National Standards Framework

Prevent duty Guidance, 2021

Statutory guidance on the duty in the Counter-Terrorism and Security Act 2015 to have due regard to the need to prevent people from being drawn into terrorism.

Working parents with young children have 30 hours of free childcare available to them as a result of the updates to the Childcare Act 2016

Other legislation:

The Children Act 1989

Children and Young Persons Act 2008, Adoption and Children Act 2002

Equality Act 2010

The Care Act 2014,

Children and Families Act 2014

Data Protection Act 2018

General Data Protection Regulation 1998

Children (Leaving Care) Act 2000

Education & Skills Act 2008

Headline Findings

- Local plans include creating more social and private housing; it will be essential to plan for adequate nursery and school education and health provision, outdoor play space and active travel to school routes for children and young people alongside the expansion 'to build in' a healthy weight and good child wellbeing environment and support parents of young children into work
- Although the latest projections from [the GLA](#) have Kingston's under-18 population decreasing by around 15% over the next 20 years, things can change and the capacity of Kingston schools to meet the demand of an ever-changing population will need to be carefully planned
- The birth rate of Kingston residents continues to fall, down by around 25% in five years - in 2017 there were 2,185 births compared to 1,668 in 2022
- Uptake of key Health Visiting checks for babies and young children at 6-8 weeks, one year and 2.5 years are lower in Kingston (2022/23 data) than in most other London boroughs - thus, opportunities are being missed to offer support at the earliest stage possible for health and education
- Although there are ongoing concerted efforts to increase vaccination uptake, the latest data (2023) for Kingston shows that we are not yet meeting a high enough uptake of childhood vaccinations to prevent outbreaks of preventable disease such as measles and whooping cough
- Overweight and obesity in young people is increasing in Kingston, especially in Reception year (age 4-5). The latest year's figures for 2022-23 showed a jump from 17% the previous year to 19% of Reception children overweight or obese. Five years ago, in 2017-18, the level of excess weight was 14%. Obesity levels are not evenly spread across the borough, with higher levels found in certain geographies, where work to address this could be targeted.
- Data from 2022-23 shows that obesity doubles between Reception and Year 6 in primary school children in Kingston - highlighting a group where further targeted work is needed
- Only around half of secondary school pupils in Kingston reported that they were happy with their emotional health in 2023. Bullying at school and concern about 'world issues' feature highly in concerns.
- Child Protection Rate: although referral rates have remained consistent between 2022 and 2023 referral numbers have increased year on year over the last 5 years by 21.6% (2019-2023)
- The number of new Special Educational Needs (SEN) assessments continues to increase year on year (from 136 in 2016 to 297 in 2022) and add additional pressures on services and resources
- The number of young people attending Kingston schools but reside in other boroughs often raises challenges for locally commissioned services, as it can often be difficult finding the right support for these children, as they attend out of borough GP / community groups with which we have fewer links
- The number of Unaccompanied Asylum Seeking Children (UASC) Care Leavers is currently around 130 children and there has been a year on year increase in numbers over the last three years
- The number of children (0-16) in poverty rose between 2015 and 2020 from 2,744 to 3,054 before coming down slightly in 2021 to 2,893
- At 27.6%, the rise in the number of children in low income families between 2015 and 2020 was proportionately higher in Kingston than the recorded UK average of 25.3% and lower than the London average increase of 31.2% during the same period
- The level of development of Kingston's pupils eligible for Free School Meals (FSM) in 2022-23 was lower than the London average in both Reception (56 vs 58%) and Year 1 (67 vs 73%)

- At Key Stage 5, Kingston's attainment level for FSM-eligible pupils in 2022 was higher (43.2%) than the England average (37%). Between 2017 and 2022, Kingston saw a much greater improvement in performance outcomes for FSM-eligible students at Key Stage 5, recording an increase of 13.6%, which exceeded the national (5.4%) and Outer London (7.3%) increases during the same period
- The top five reasons for hospital admissions in 5-19 year olds in Kingston in 2017-21 were: dental caries, acute lymphoblastic leukaemia, acute tonsillitis, asthma, and lower abdominal pain¹
- The top five risks for poor health in 5-19 year olds in Kingston in 2019 were: child and maternal malnutrition, drug use, childhood sexual abuse and bullying, alcohol use, and high fasting plasma glucose²

¹ <https://data.kingston.gov.uk/jsna/>

² <https://data.kingston.gov.uk/jsna/>

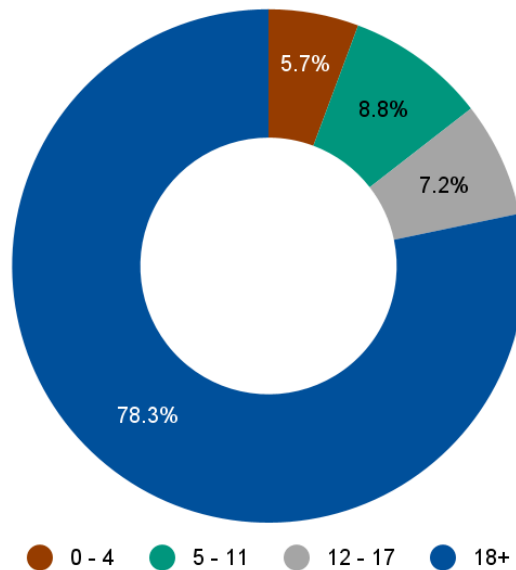
Population & Equalities

Population

Kingston's population was recorded at 168,063 in Census 2021 consisting of 87,047 (51.8%) female and 81,016 (48.2%) male.

- At 36,518, the total number of under 18s make up 21.7% of the borough population.
- Compared to other Outer London boroughs, Kingston has the fourth lowest percentage of 0-17s as a proportion of the local population.

Chart: Population by Age Group (2021)



Source: [ONS](#), [Census 2021](#)

While the proportion of the 0-4 age group has decreased from 6% to 5.7% since the last count, the 12-17 age group has increased from 6.8% to 7.2%.

Table: 5 and 10 Year Projected Age Group Population Proportions, Kingston

Age	2023		2028		2033	
0 - 4	8,973	5.2%	8,881	5.04%	9,223	5.14%
5 - 11	14,388	8.4%	12,521	7.11%	11,958	6.66%
12 - 17	12,632	7.3%	12,674	7.19%	11,206	6.24%
18+	136,019	79.1%	142,152	80.66%	147,166	81.96%

Source: [ONS](#), [GLA Projections](#)

Over the next 10 years, the GLA projects the total number of 0-11 year olds to decline by 9.3% from 23,361 to 21,181 across the borough

Over the next 10 years to 2033, the growth area for young people in the borough is predicted to be the 0-4 years cohort. This age group is projected to increase by 2.8% from 8,973 to 9,223 over the projection period, however as a proportion of the total it will fall slightly, with the majority of the overall population increase being in the oldest residents cohorts.

Population Pyramid

At Census 2021, Kingston's population was recorded at 168,061. The largest 5-year band is the 40-44 cohort making up 8% of the total borough population. Of the total population, 19.5% are children and young people (0-15), 66.1% are of working age (16 - 64) while 14.5% are aged 65 and over.

Chart: Kingston Age Pyramid, 2021

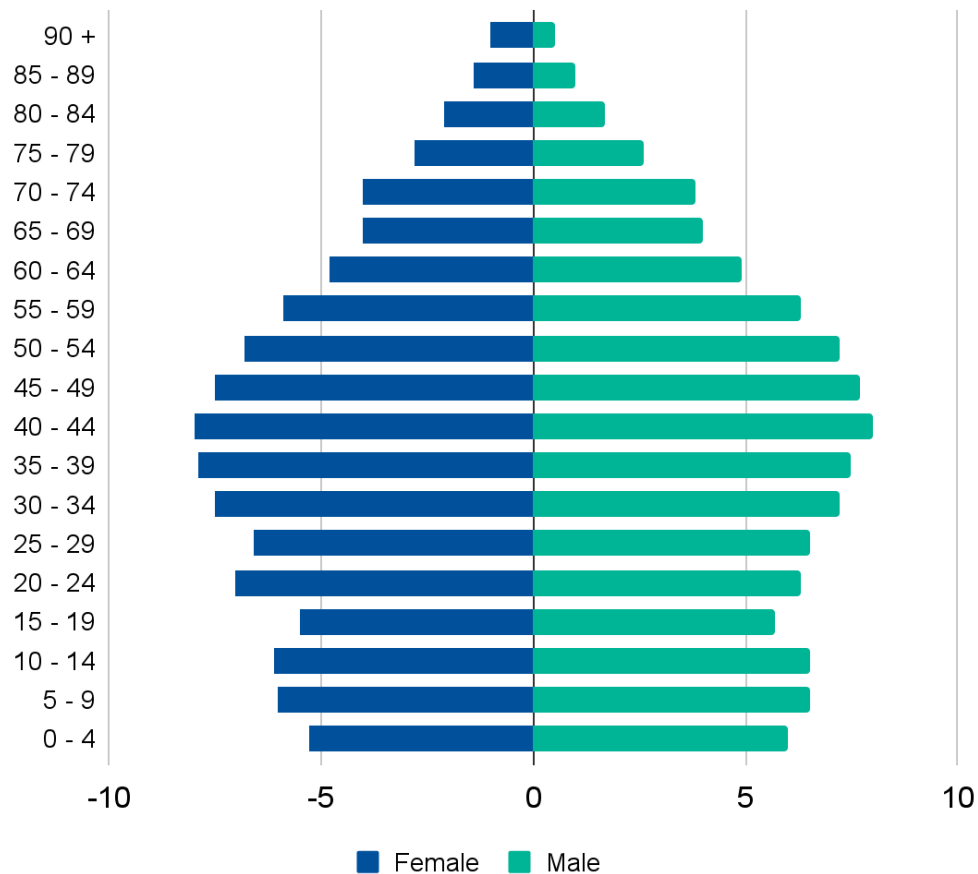


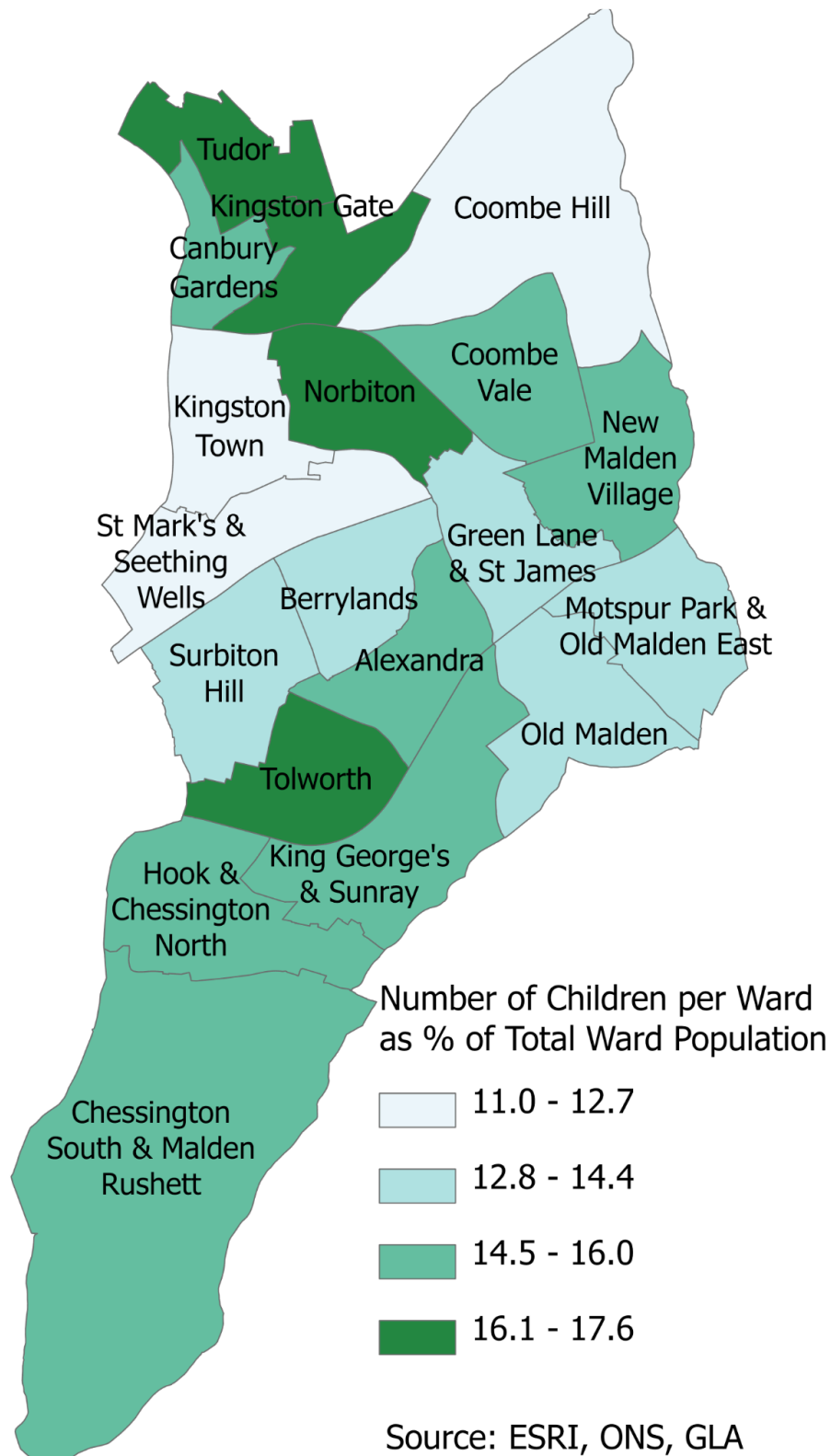
Table: Kingston Age Pyramid

Age Group	Kingston		London		England	
0-15	32,599	19.4%	1,695,740	19.3%	10,483,094	18.6%
16-64	111,141	66.1%	6,060,567	68.9%	35,605,651	63.0%
65+	24,324	14.5%	1,043,416	11.9%	10,401,300	18%
Totals	168,064	100%	8,799,723	100%	56,490,045	100%

Source: [ONS, Census 2021](#)

Compared to London, Kingston has a similar proportion of children and young people with 19.4% and 19.3% in the (0-15) age band respectively. At the other end of the scale, Kingston records a higher proportion of the population of retirement age (65 and over) compared to London with 14.5% and 11.9% respectively.

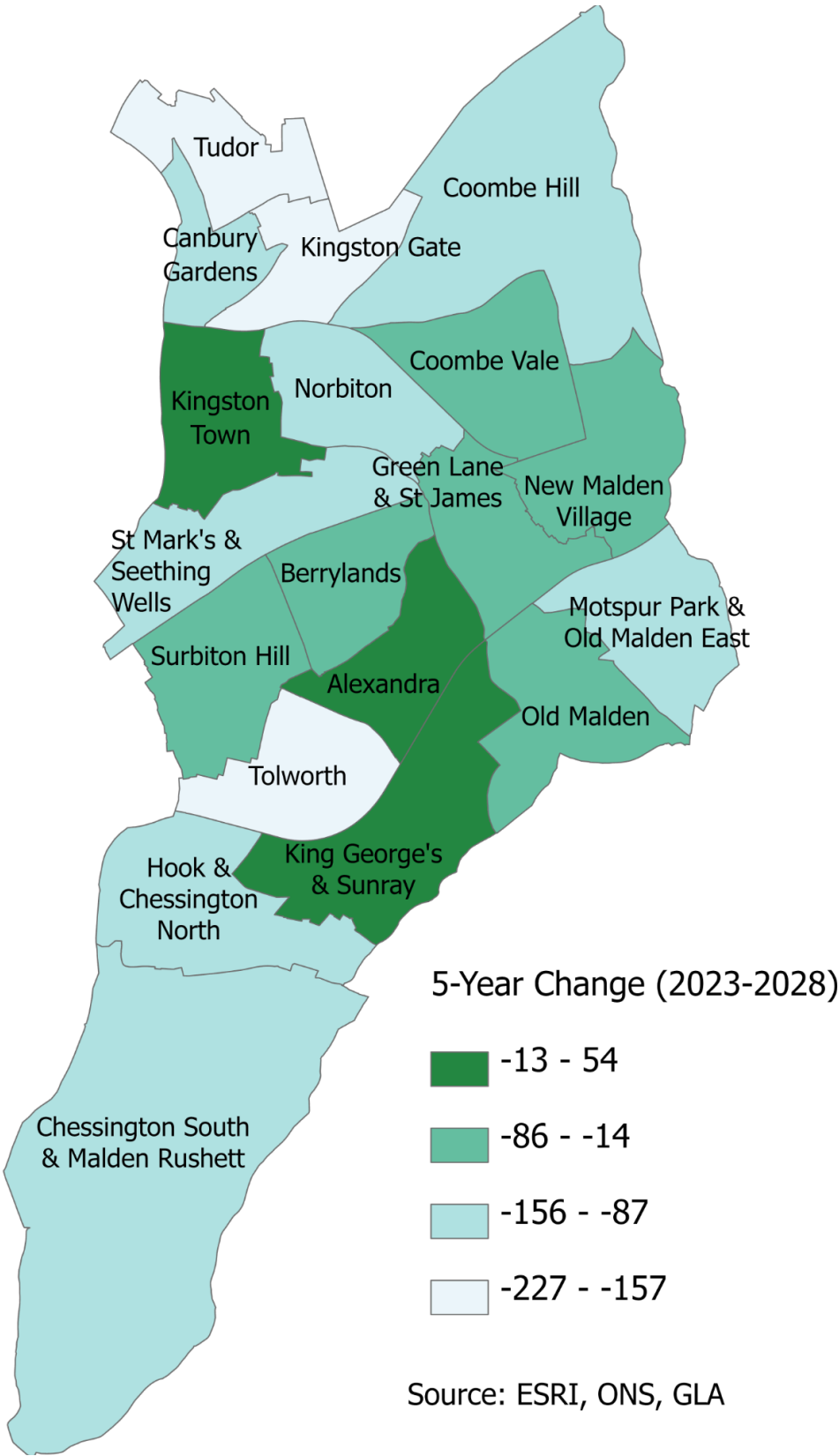
Map: Number of Children (%) as a Proportion of Total Ward Population (2021)



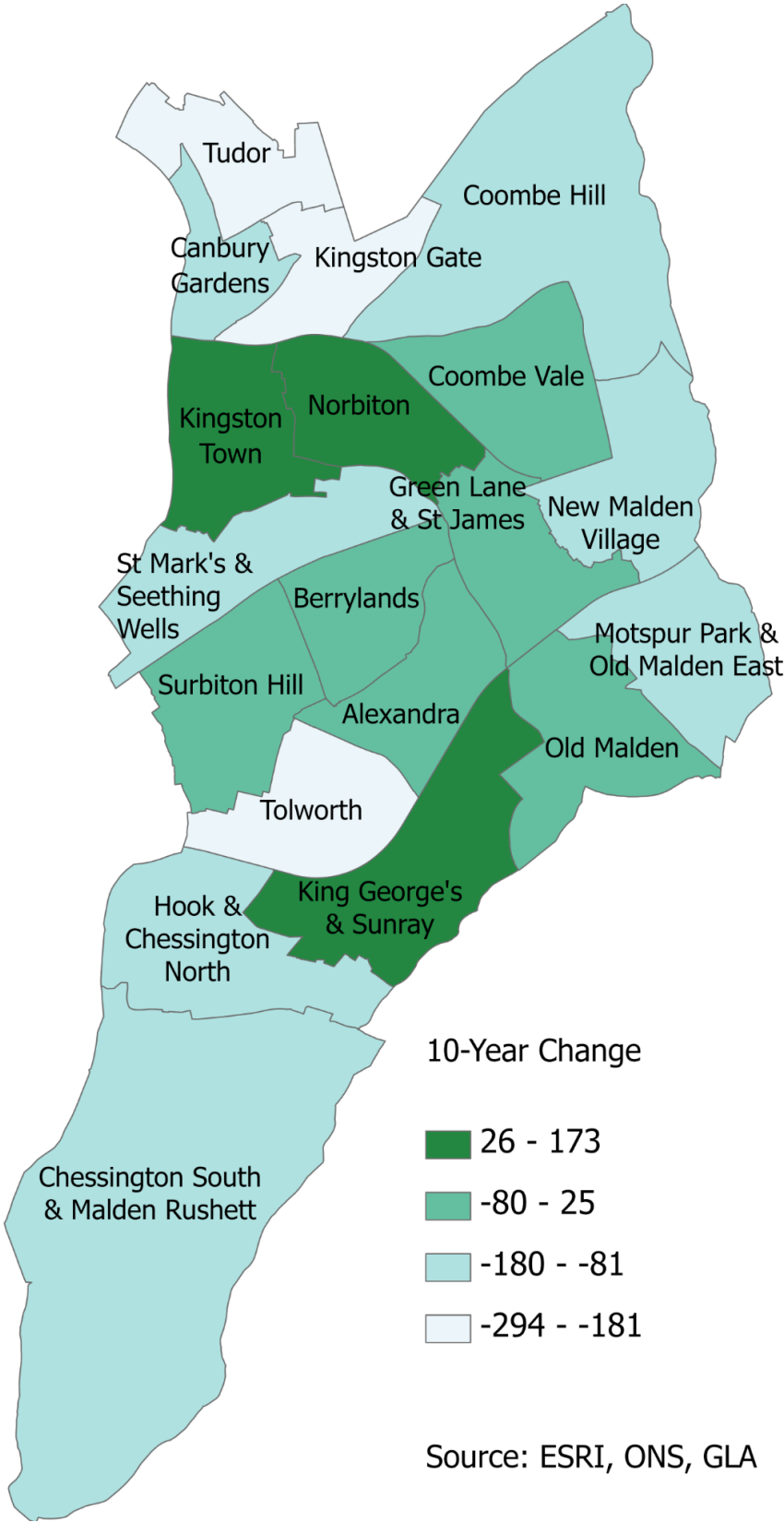
Kingston Gate, Tudor, Tolworth and Norbiton wards have the highest number of children aged 0 -11 per total ward population with 17.6%, 16.8%, 16.8% and 16.1% respectively.

On the other end of the scale, are Kingston Town, St. Mark & Seething Wells and Coombe Hill wards with 11.1%, 11.2% and 12.4% of children aged 0 -11 per total ward population respectively.

Map: 5 Year Projected Change of Younger Children (numbers of 0-11 year olds, by ward, 2023-2028)



Map - 5 and 10 Year Projected Change of Younger Children (numbers of 0-11 year olds, by ward, 2023-33)



Over the next 10 years, GLA Projects the total number of 0-11 year olds to reduce across all areas of the borough.

Some exceptions projected to see some marginal increase include Kingston Town, Norbiton and King George's & Sunray wards. The number of children aged 0-11 in these areas are projected to see some marginal increase from 1162 to 1335, 1622 to 1683, and from 873 to 972 respectively.

The decline in the number of 0-11s will be most pronounced in the Kingston Gate, Tolworth and Tudor ward areas. The number of children aged 0-11 in these areas are projected to decrease from 1968 to 1674, 1752 to 1570, and from 1076 to 890 respectively.

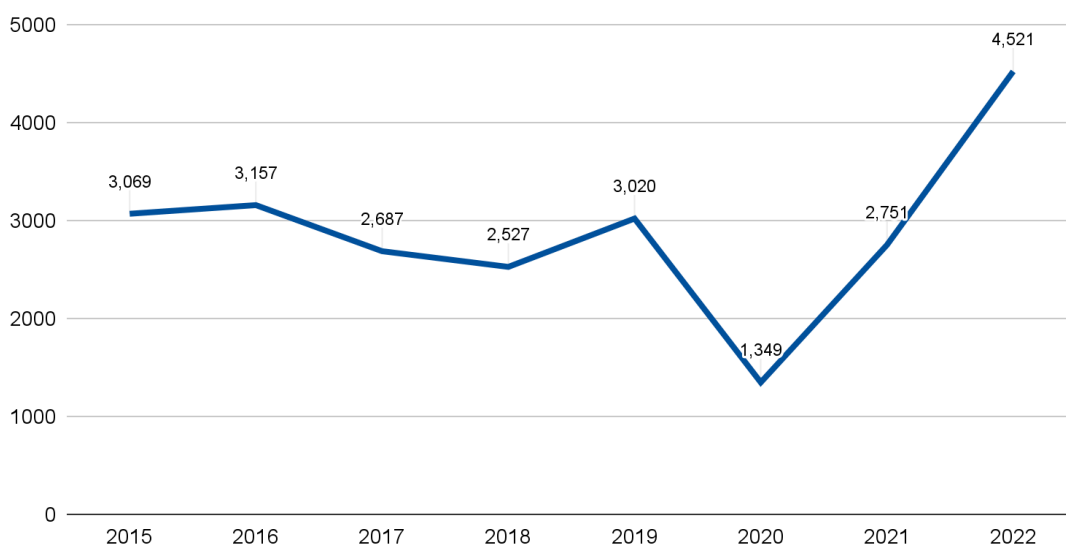
Kingston Immigration

A National Insurance number (NI or NINo) is generally required by any adult overseas national looking to work or claim benefits and tax credits in the UK. Migration data affect estimates of children and young people and children services in a number of ways. Migration data affect estimates of child population in a number of ways including:

- The likelihood that some of the adult migrants might bear children in the future
- Migrants estimates influence population denominators for estimating fertility rates and therefore impact on the planning of children services
- New children arriving in the borough through migration and new resettlement programmes

Following Brexit, NI Registrations recorded a steady decline before recovering in 2019. Registrations declined again with the COVID-19 (coronavirus) pandemic reaching a low point in 2020. Since then, there has been more than a two-fold increase in the number of National Insurance registrations from 1,349 in 2020 to 4,521 in 2022.

Chart: Kingston's National Insurance Number Registrations Immigration - 2023

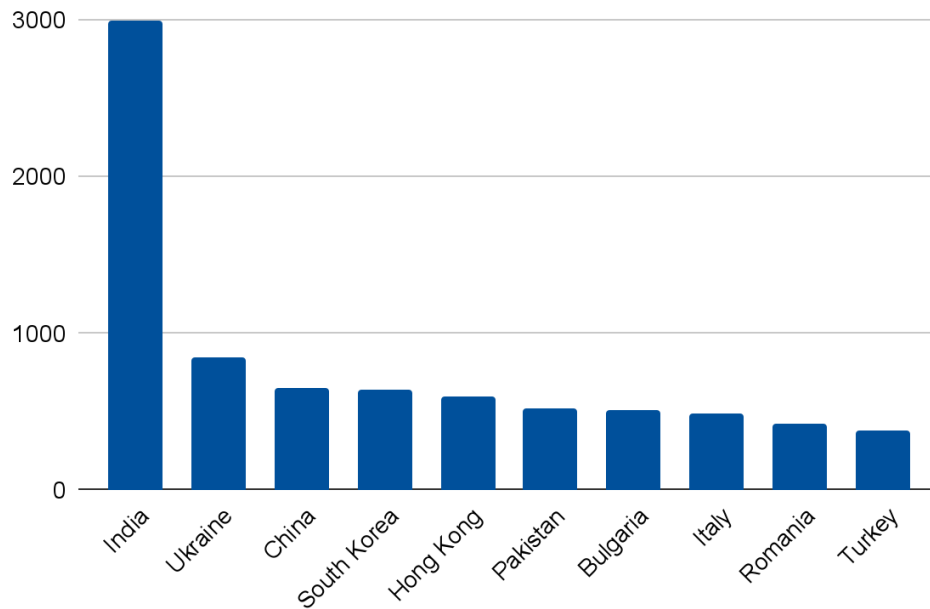


Source: [ONS](#)

National Insurance Registrations (2019 - 2023)

Between 2019 and 2023, the greatest number of registrations in Kingston originated from India (2,274 registrations), with Ukraine a distant second (737 registrations) followed by South Korea in third position (541 registrations). This was the fifth year running that India has been the main origin of National Insurance registrations in the borough.

Chart: Kingston's Top 10 National Insurance Registrations (2019 - 2023)

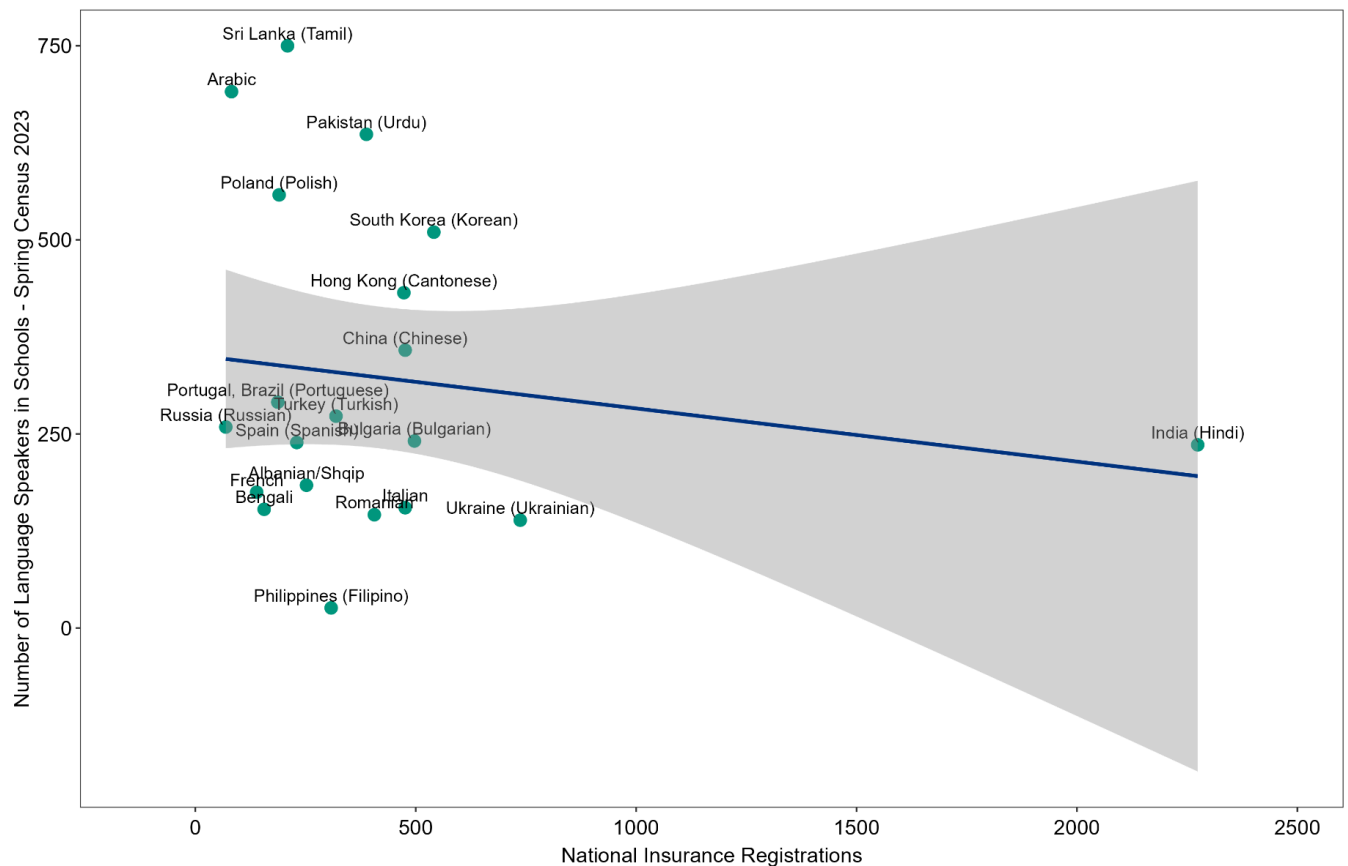


Source: [DWP Stat-Xplore](#)

Languages spoken in Kingston schools:

- English is the most commonly spoken language
- Tamil remains the second most spoken language in the borough's schools behind English followed by Arabic (although Korean is spoken more widely than Arabic in the borough overall)
- Cantonese is increasingly common as a spoken language in Kingston schools
- There doesn't seem to be any correlation (positive or negative) between the number of cumulative national registrations (2019 - 2023 YTD) and languages spoken in Kingston schools.

Chart: Languages Spoken in Schools 2023 and National Insurance Registrations

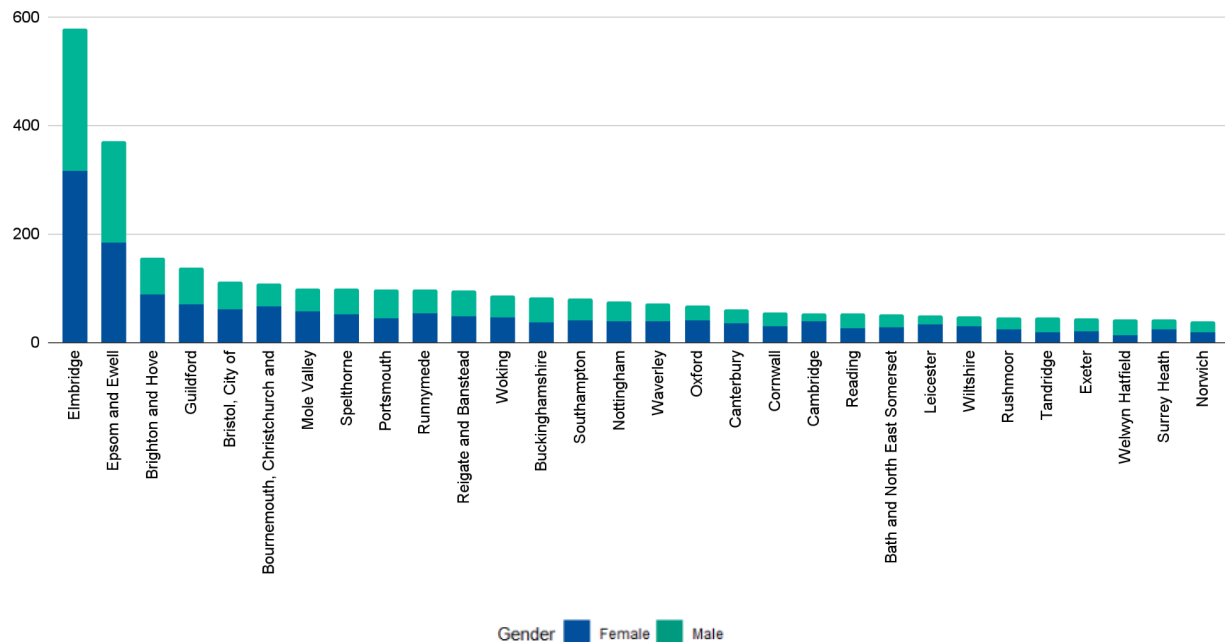


Source: [DWP Stat-Xplore](#), School Census (Spring 2023)

Internal Migration (all ages)

Moves to Kingston from across the UK are shown in the charts below. Elmbridge, Epsom and Ewell, Brighton and Hove, Guildford and Bristol were the top five origins of internal moves to Kingston (excluding from other London boroughs).

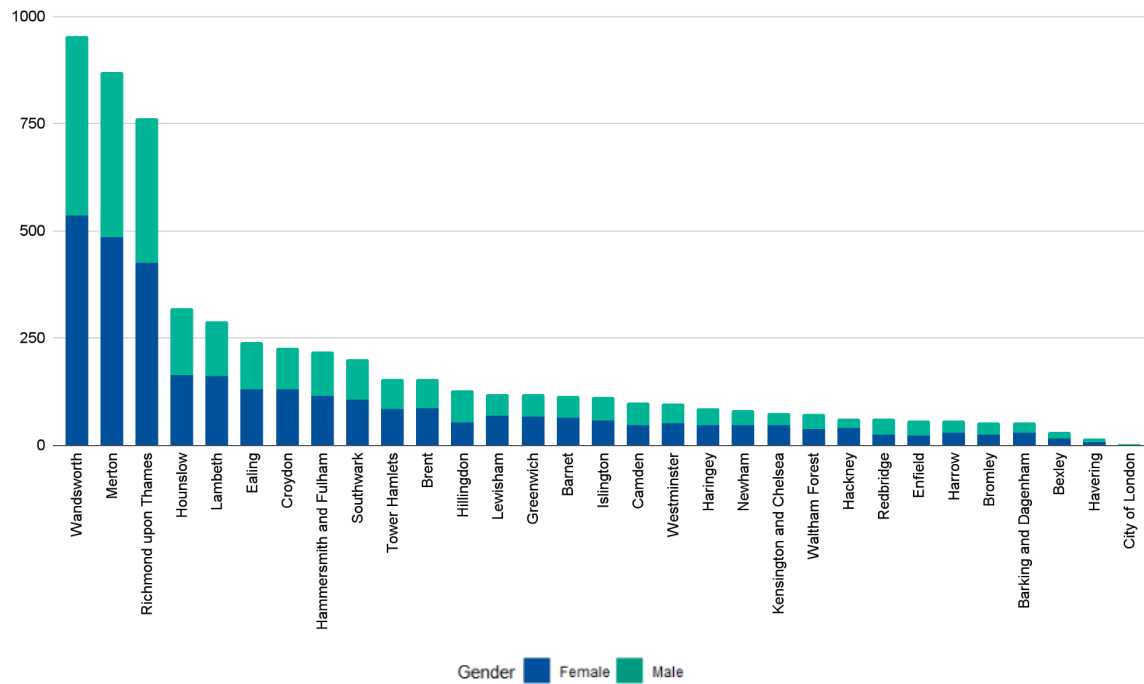
Chart: Top 30 Origins of Internal Migration to Kingston (number of people, all ages) - 2021



Source: [ONS](#)

Across London, Wandsworth, Merton, Richmond, Hounslow and Lambeth were the top five origins of internal migratory flows to Kingston.

Chart: Migration from other London Boroughs (number of people) - 2021

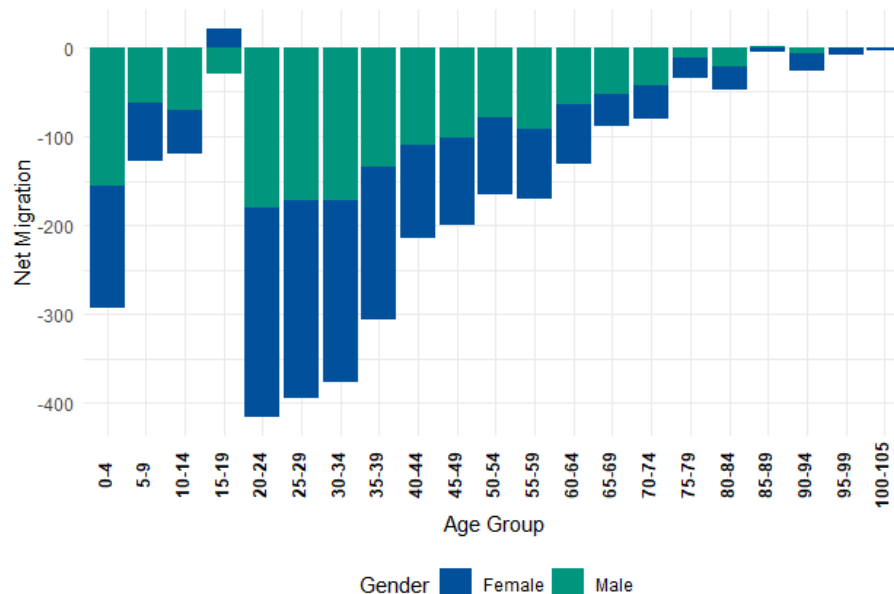


Source: [ONS](#)

The chart below shows Kingston's migration flows by five-year age bands. The greatest flows are among young adults in the 20-24 age group followed by 25-29 and 30-34 age groups respectively. Older adults' migratory flows are comparatively smaller, possibly due to a lower propensity to migrate as people grow older.

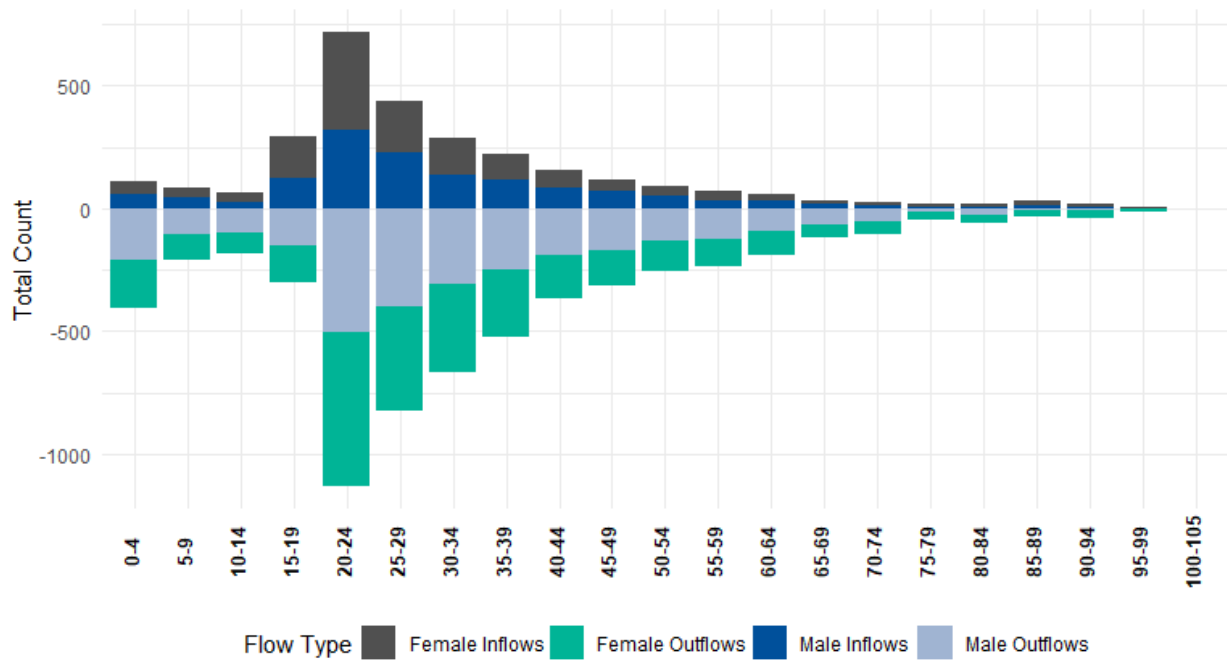
Overall, there is a net outflow for all five-year age groups and gender with the exception of females in the 15-19 age group possibly due to student arrivals to Kingston (Kingston College and Kingston University).

Chart: Net Migration to/from Kingston by Age Group and Gender (number of people, all ages) - 2021



Source: [ONS](#)

Chart: Kingston Internal Migratory Inflows & Outflows by Age Group and Gender (number of people, all ages) - 2021



Source: [ONS](#)

Table: Internal Migration Flows Summary - 2021

Inflow / Outflows	Number of People
Female Total Inflows	1454
Female Total Outflows	-3112
Male Total Inflows	1379
Male Total Outflows	-2931
Total Inflow	2833
Total Outflow	-6043
Total Net Flow	-3210

Source: [ONS](#)

Ethnicity

In 2023, 53.2% of the school students were recorded as White. 46.8% were recorded as 'Non White'. The schools have a higher level of 'Non White' students compared to the overall population, where 'Non White' is recorded as being 31.7% (Census 2021), reflecting the different ethnic makeup of younger residents in the borough compared to the older ages.

Chart: Kingston Ethnicity - School Census 2023

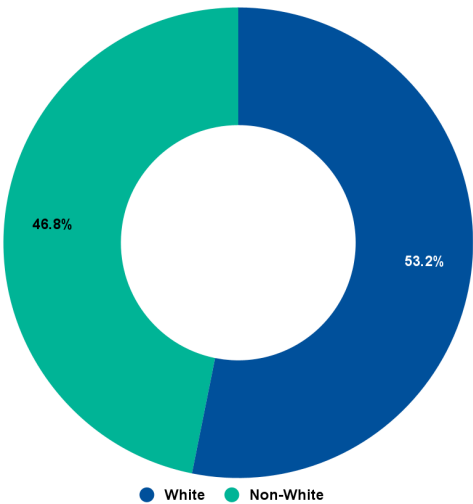
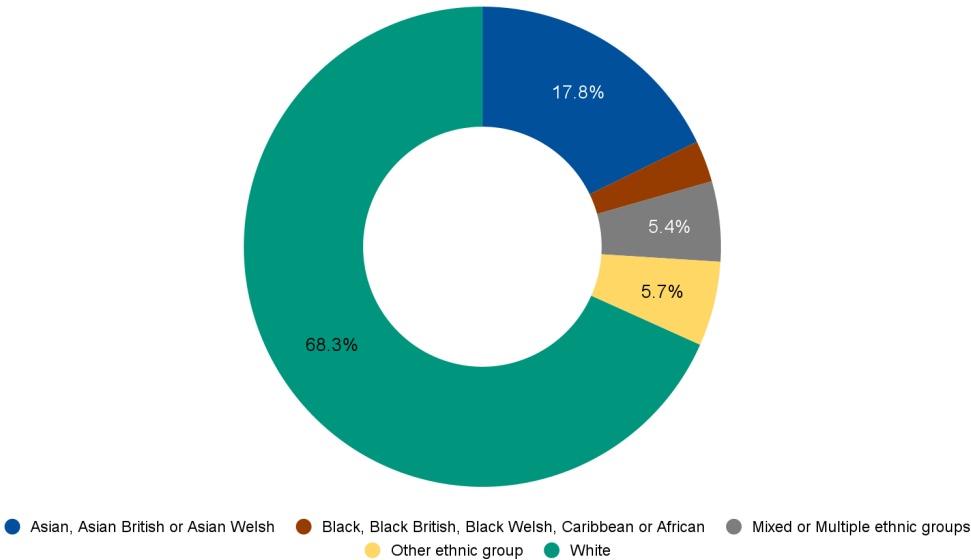


Chart: Kingston Ethnic Groups - Census 2021



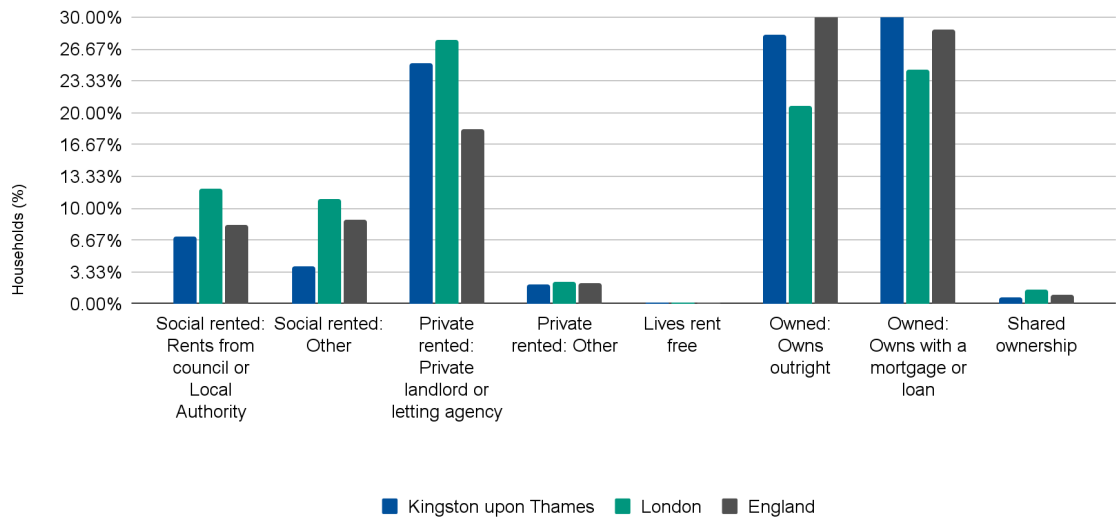
Source: [ONS](#), [Census 2021](#)

Housing and Children in Kingston

Although owner-occupation is Kingston's predominant tenure, private renting has also been on the rise. Kingston has a higher percentage of mortgage owned properties than London or England. By total percentage of owned properties (owned outright, with a mortgage or loan, or shared ownership), Kingston's ownership profile is broadly similar to the England average of 62.3%, as opposed to the London average of 46.8%.

At the other end of the scale however, at 11.0%, Kingston has a lower percentage of social-rented tenures than the London average of 23.1%.

Chart: Tenure

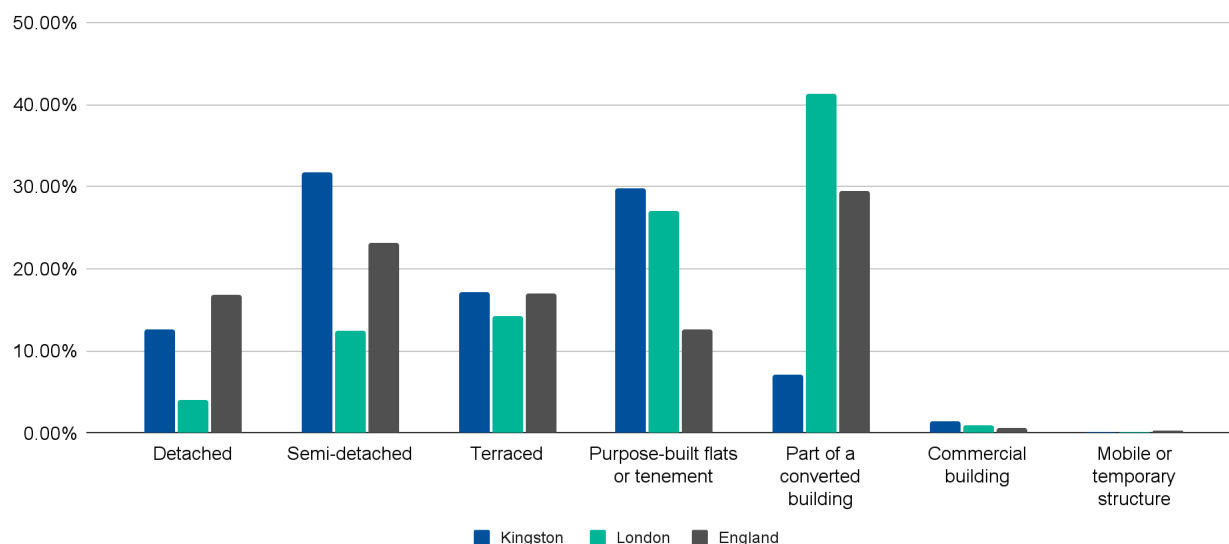


Source: [ONS](#), [Census 2021](#)

Accommodation Type

Houses are the main type of dwelling, with detached, semi-detached and terraced houses combining for a total of 61.5% of the borough accommodation, according to the Census 2021. However, purpose-built flats or tenements have been on the rise since and by 2021 occupied 29.8% of all accommodation in Kingston.

Chart: Accommodation Type - 2021

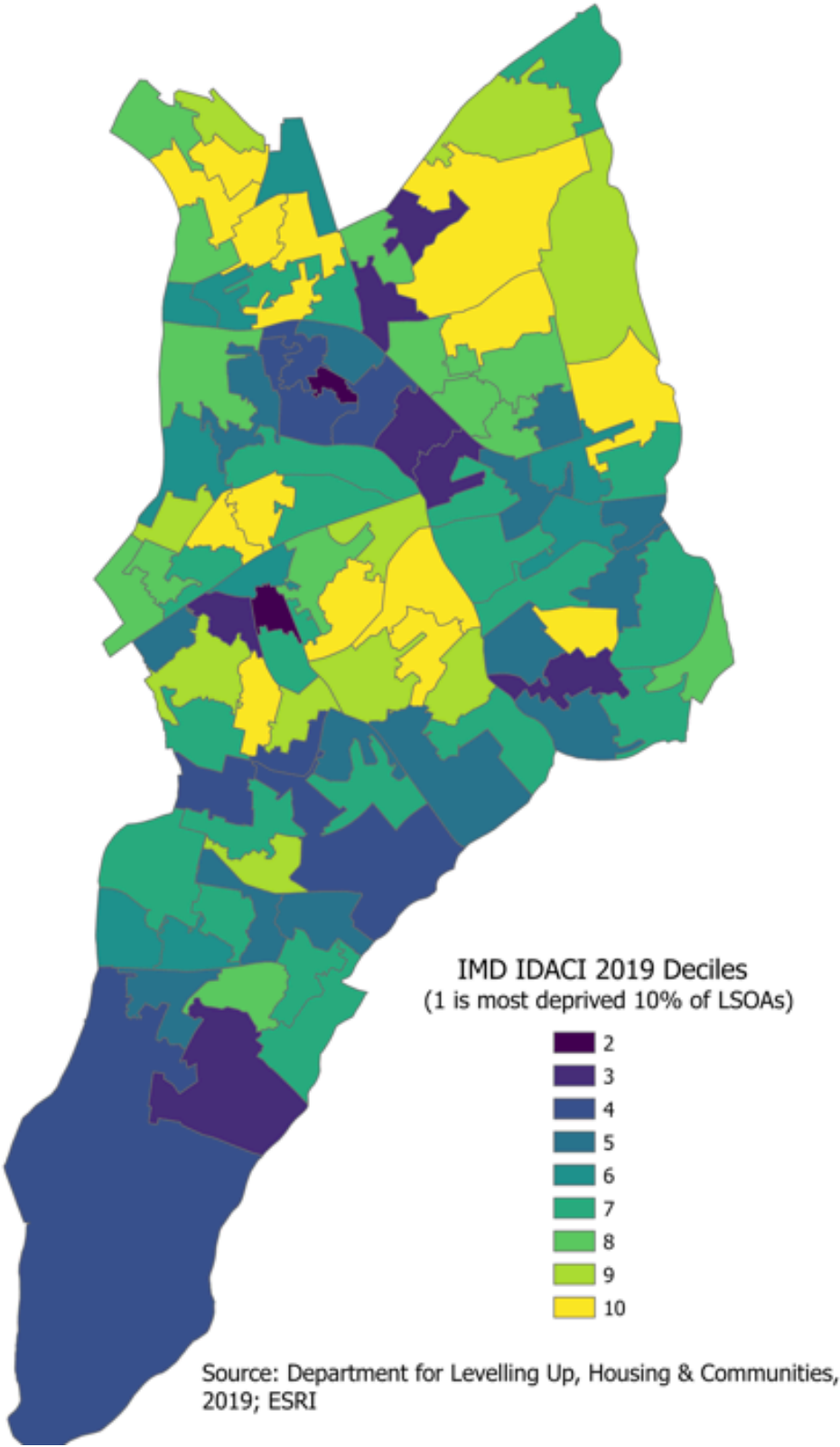


Source: [ONS](#)

Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI) 2019

IDACI is a component of the Indices of Multiple Deprivation (IMD). The IMD can help identify small geographical areas (LSOAs) of deprivation within a region. The IMD is usually released every four years and the current version was released in 2019. IDACI measures the proportion of all children aged 0 - 15 living in income deprived families. Although Kingston still has pockets of deprivation affecting children throughout the borough, no areas in Kingston are in the most deprived IDACI decile

Map - Income Deprivation affecting Child Index (IDACI) 2019

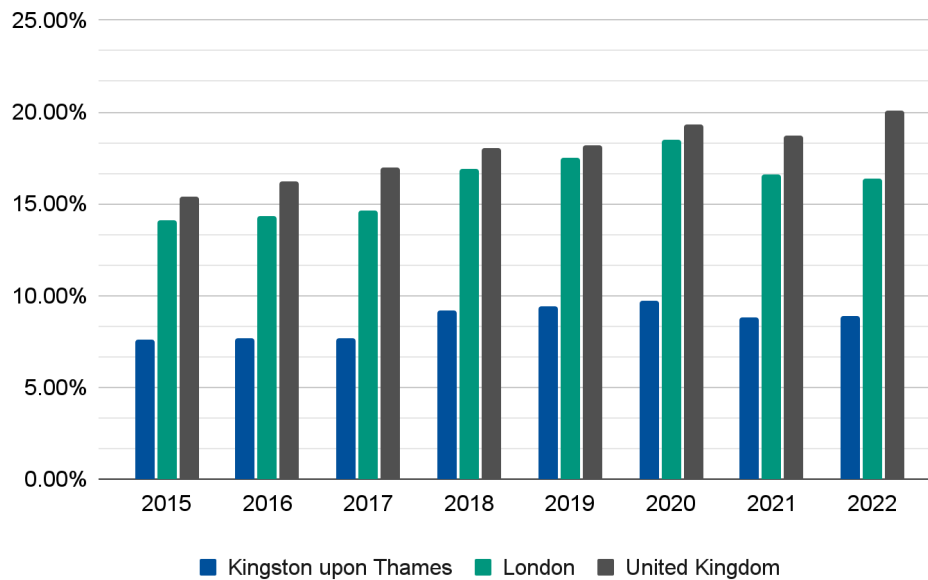


Source: [Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities](#)

Chart: Children in Low Income Families

Compared to London (16.4%) and England average (20.1%), Kingston's percentage of children in poverty (8.9%) is low. And while the number of children in poverty (those aged 0 to 16) rose between 2015 and 2020, over the last 2 years it has gradually declined, reaching 8.9% in 2022 from 9.7% in 2020. This means that there were an estimated 2886 of children living in income deprivation in Kingston in 2022.

Chart: Children in low income families, Kingston, London, England, 2015-2022

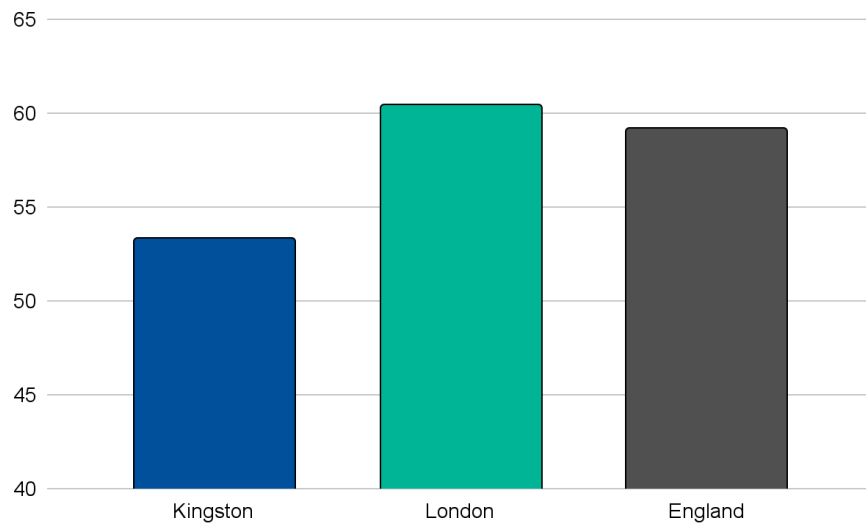


Source: [DWP Stat-Xplore](#)

Kingston Fertility

Kingston's general fertility rate (the number of live births per 1,000 women aged 15 to 44 years) was 53 in 2016-2020, which is lower than the London (60) and England (59) rates

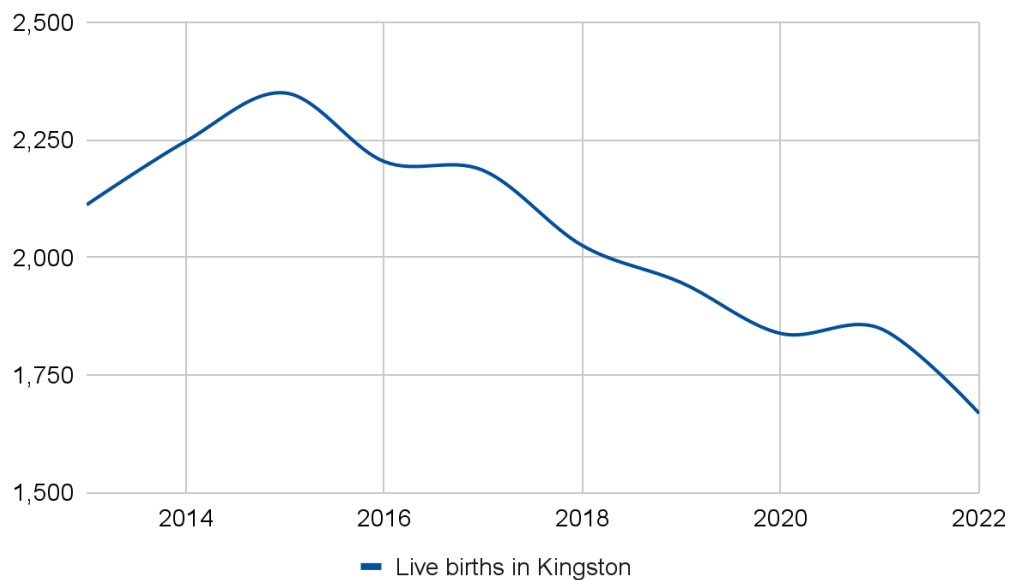
Chart: General fertility rate: live births per 1,000 women aged 15 to 44, 2016-20, average / year



Source: [OHID Fingertips](#)

The number of annual live births to Kingston residents has fallen to under 1,700 in 2022, which is 25% lower than in the mid-2010s and the smallest number for several decades. Unpublished data for the first half of 2023 shows birth numbers continuing to decrease in the borough.

Chart: Annual number of live births in Kingston, 2013-22



Source: [Nomis](#)

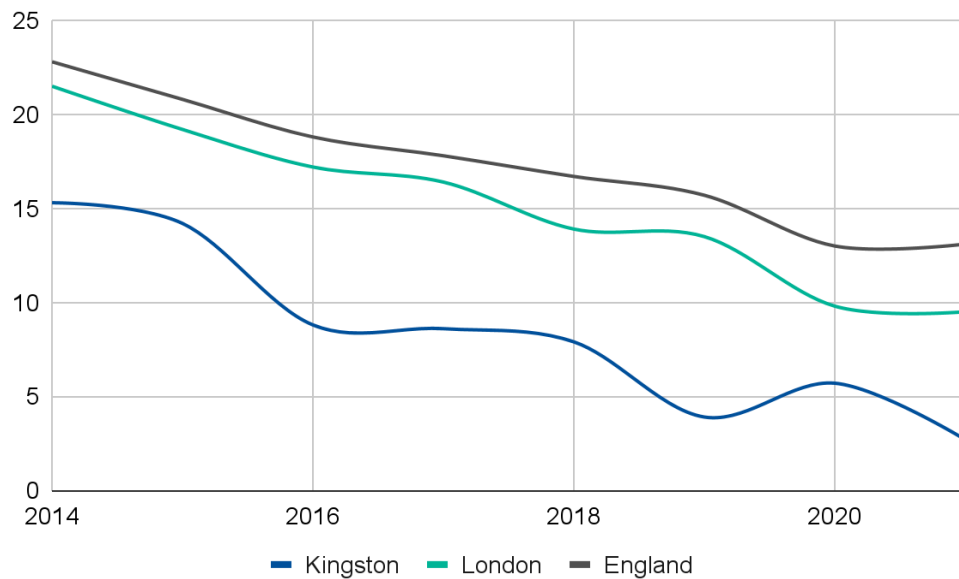
Early Years Health

Teenage pregnancy

Kingston's teenage pregnancy rate continues to fall, with 2021 seeing the fewest conceptions and live births in women aged under 18 years since records began. Rates were lower across London and England in 2020 and 2021 compared to previous years; it is likely that COVID-19 pandemic restrictions over 2020-2021 will have contributed to fewer teenage conceptions.

87% of these pregnancies led to abortion in 2021, which is the highest proportion on record for Kingston.

Chart: Conception rate / 1,000 women aged 15-17 years, 2014 to 2021, Kingston, London, England



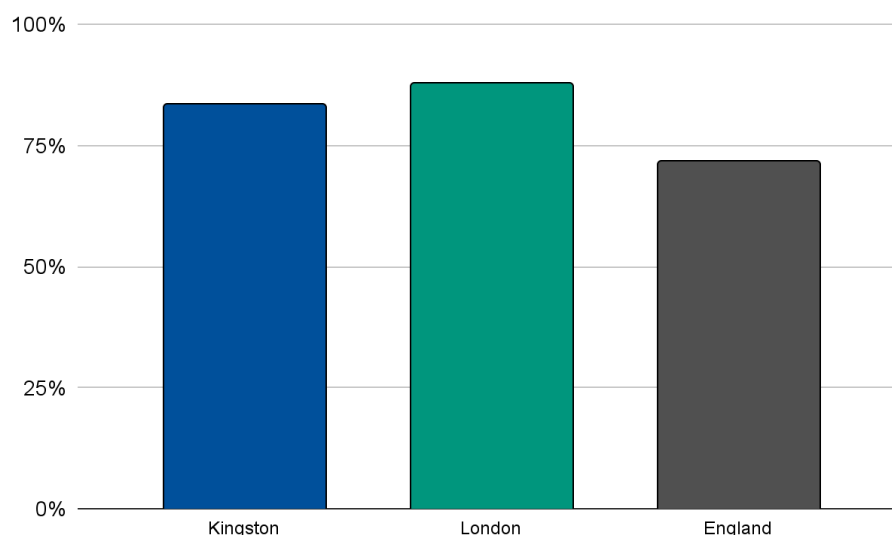
Source: [ONS](#)

Breastfeeding

In 2020-21, 83% of Kingston mothers breastfed their baby for their first feed after delivery, which is lower than the London level of 88% but higher than the national average (72%).

The breastfeeding prevalence at 6-8 weeks after birth in Kingston in 2021-22 is 76%. This is similar to recent years and significantly higher than the England level at 49%.

Chart: Baby's first feed breastmilk (% of babies, 2020-21)



Source: [OHID Fingertips](#)

Early Years Development

In Kingston in 2022-23, 87% of children were assessed to have achieved a good level of development at their 2 to 2 and a half years Health Visitor review. However, there is further work to do on increasing uptake of this review at this age. This review is not taken up by nearly half of all parents and carers (around 47% did not take up this review in 22/23)³. Thus, while those attending generally have good levels of development, it is not clear if this reflects the picture of development for all children in Kingston.

Health Visiting

The 0-19 years Health Visiting and School Health service is delivered by Your Healthcare CIC in Kingston and delivers the mandated, Healthy Child Programme (HCP) in Kingston. A core theme of the HCP is universal provision, personalised response and a needs-led approach to understanding the challenges and times when children or young people will need additional support.

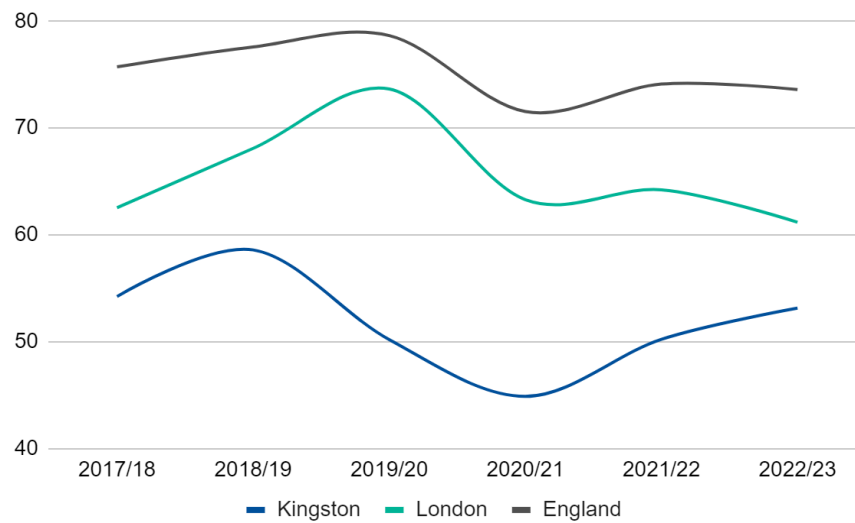
0-19 services nationally were heavily impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic over 2020-2022. They have since recovered their performance to closer to pre-pandemic levels in the universal health visitor metrics shown below. However, the data shows that preceding the pandemic and following in 22/23, there remains potential for much further progress in reaching all children with the some of the basic recommended visits, in particular the 6-8 week review (Kingston significantly lower than other London boroughs, with just over 30% of children not receiving this in 22/23), the 12 month review (over 30% children not receiving in 22/23) and the 2.5 year review (almost half of all children did not receive this in 22/23)⁴.

Source: [Healthy child programme](#) - GOV.UK." 27 June 2023

³<https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/child-health-profiles/data#page/4/gid/1938133223/pat/6/par/E12000007/ati/402/are/E09000021/iid/93472/age/241/sex/4/cat/-1/ctpl/-1/yr/1/cid/4/tbm/1/page-options/car-do-0>

⁴<https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/child-health-profiles/data#page/1/gid/1938133223/pat/6/par/E12000007/ati/402/are/E09000021/iid/93472/age/241/sex/4/cat/-1/ctpl/-1/yr/1/cid/4/tbm/1/page-options/car-do-0>

Chart: Percentage of children receiving a 2 - 2.5 year review, 2017-18 to 2022-23, Kingston, London , England



Source: [OHID Fingertips](#)

The Kingston Health Visiting service has also delivered the Maternal Early Childhood Sustained Home-visiting (MECSH) since August 2022. MECSH is an evidenced based programme providing more contacts, more often for our most vulnerable with families receiving 25 contacts up until the child's first 2 years of age. Since its inception in August 2022, over 30 families have enrolled on the MECSH programme.

Immunisations

Immunisation is one of the most important ways for children to stay healthy.

Kingston's immunisation uptake is usually one of the highest in London, and close to the England average, but despite some recent improvements, Kingston is not yet meeting national and international targets on immunisation. This means that many children and the wider community are at risk of preventable ill health from some vaccine preventable illnesses. The council is working with the NHS and other partners to continue to increase uptake for all childhood vaccinations in Kingston. Through the Kingston Vaccination Steering Group and other partnership arrangements, organisations are also working together when additionally enhanced responses are needed for outbreaks of vaccine preventable diseases.

Table: 2022-23 immunisation uptake for Kingston, London and England

Overall 2022-23 immunisation uptake (rounded to nearest %)				
Monitoring Age	Immunisation	Kingston	London	England
12 months	DtaP/IPV/Hib (HepB)	92%	87%	92%
	PCV1	93%	90%	94%
	Rotavirus (2 doses)	91%	85%	89%
	Men B (2 doses)	92%	87%	91%
24 months	DtaP/IPV/Hib (Hep B)	92%	88%	93%
	MMR 1	88%	82%	90%
	Hib/MenC	87%	81%	89%
	PCV (Booster)	88%	81%	89%
	Men B (Booster)	86%	80%	88%
5 years	DtaP/IPV/Hib/HepB	90%	88%	94%
	DtaP/IPV (Booster)	76%	72%	84%
	MMR 1	88%	86%	93%
	MMR 2	77%	73%	85%
	Hib/MenC	85%	84%	91%
Total		88%	83%	90%

Source: [Cover of vaccination evaluated rapidly](#) (COVER)

Vaccine names:

DtaP/IPV/Hib (HepB) also called the '6-in-1' vaccine, this is given to babies to protect against diphtheria, pertussis (whooping cough), tetanus, Haemophilus influenzae type b (an important cause of childhood meningitis and pneumonia), polio (IPV is inactivated polio vaccine) and Hepatitis B

PCV pneumococcal vaccine helps protect against some types of bacterial infections that can cause serious illnesses like meningitis, sepsis and pneumonia

Rotavirus the rotavirus vaccine helps protect against rotavirus, a common cause of diarrhoea and vomiting

Men B the MenB vaccine protects babies against infection by meningococcal group B bacteria, which can cause meningitis and sepsis

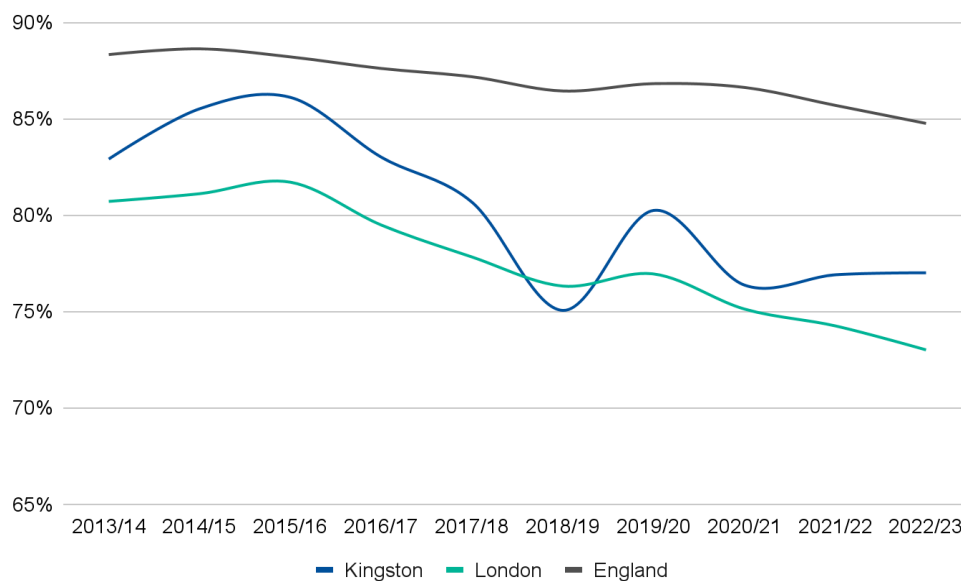
MMR two doses of the MMR combined vaccine protect against measles, mumps and rubella (german measles)

Hib/MenC the Hib/MenC vaccine helps prevent Haemophilus influenzae type b (Hib) and the type of meningitis caused by group C bacteria

Measles: The risk of measles spread related to low MMR vaccination uptake is of particular concern at the start of 2024. Only three quarters of children in Kingston have both vaccinations by their fifth birthday. From 1st January to 30th June 2023, 128 confirmed measles cases were reported in England with 66% of those cases in London. This rise in cases in London is more than double the number of cases for all of 2022.

The UK Health Security Agency (UKHSA) has warned that, with current MMR vaccination coverage, London could see an outbreak of 40,000 - 160,000 cases. Hospitalisation rates vary by age but range from 20 to 40%. Kingston Council is working with the NHS and partners to raise awareness of the risk to children, young people and adults of not receiving two doses of MMR, and encouraging MMR vaccination catch up.

Chart: Proportion of children having two doses of MMR by age five years, 2013-14 to 2022-23, Kingston, London, England



Source: [OHID Fingertips](#)

Polio: The UK has signed up to the global goal of eradicating polio virus. To do this, vaccination rates of over 95% are required. As shown above, Kingston is not yet meeting this target, although there have been some concerted efforts to raise local coverage. The detection of poliovirus in London's wastewater in 2022 and low uptake of polio vaccination across London led to an enhanced response to help increase local polio vaccine uptake. Kingston Council worked in partnership with the NHS to host a roving vaccination team in libraries and children's centres in support of the Phase 1 London Polio Booster Campaign in autumn 2022.

Website Link: [London at risk of measles outbreaks GOV.UK](#)

Website Link: [Risk assessment for measles resurgence in the UK - GOV.UK](#)

This approach helped many more children access the polio booster offer in Kingston. RBK is supporting Phase 2 of the London Polio Catch-up Campaign aimed at under-vaccinated 1-11 year olds who will also be offered MMR and other childhood vaccinations that may have missed.

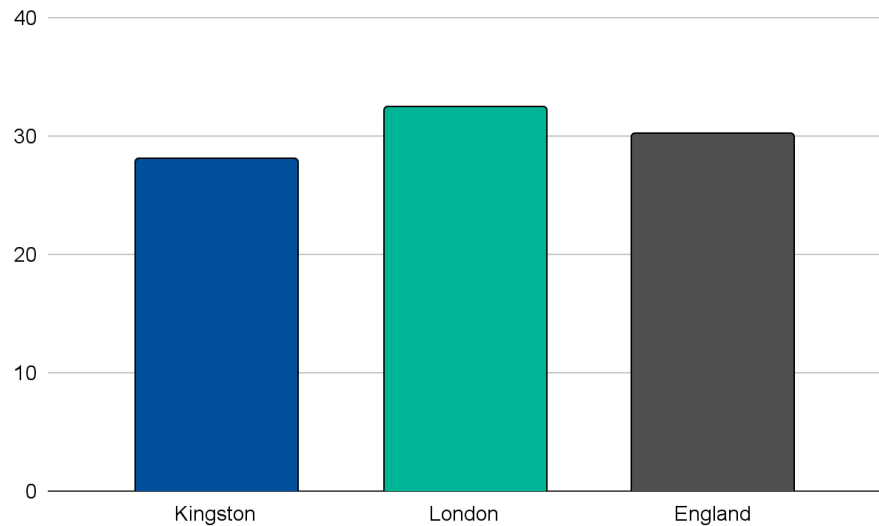
HPV: HPV vaccination is offered through the schools vaccination service. In older children, Kingston's HPV vaccination levels are one of the highest in London (over 80% of boys and girls aged 13-14 had received two doses in 2021-22).

Health in School Aged Children

Physical Activity (age 5-16)

New data from 2022-23 shows that children in Kingston are more active than London and England, as a whole. However, despite this, over a quarter of children aged 5-16 years in the borough were not meeting the minimum recommended levels of physical activity, and levels of inactivity in Kingston are higher than pre-pandemic (22.4% inactivity in 2019-20, 28.1% in 2022-23).

Chart: Percentage of children aged 5 to 16 having less than 30 minutes of exercise per day, 2022-23



Source: [Sport England - Active Lives survey](#)

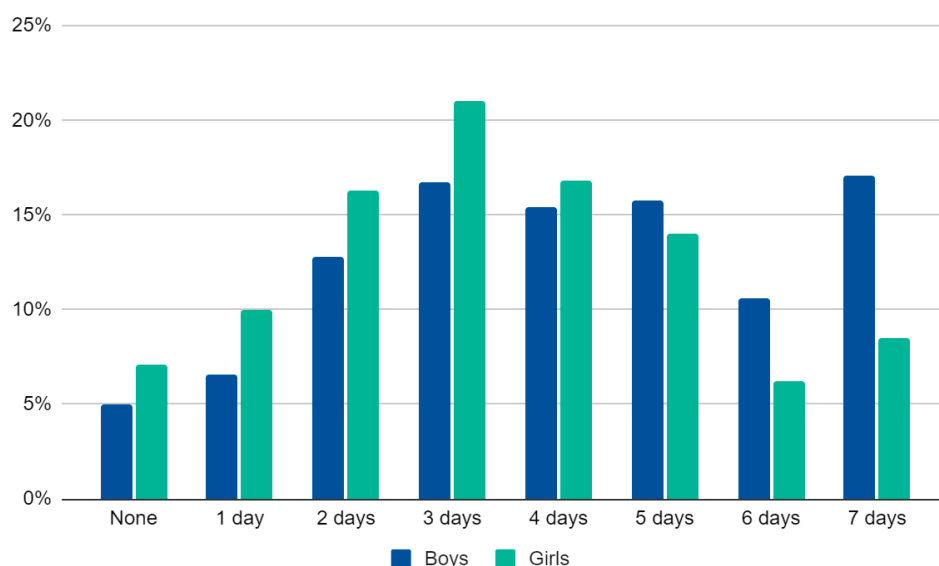
Physical Activity (age 11-16)

The School Health Education Unit (SHEU) survey is a bi-annual health and wellbeing secondary school survey, in which 11 schools and 3,942 Yr 7 to Yr 10 pupils participated in 2023. Of those surveyed, 55% of pupils use ‘active travel’ methods (walk or cycle) to get to school, a similar proportion to previous years.

Nearly 60% of boys, and almost half of girls, exercise for an hour or more at least four days per week (in 2023), which is higher than the 2021 survey but lower than 2019.

6% are not meeting the activity target on any day of the week.

Chart: Number of days of 60 minutes exercise in the last week (age 11-15 years, 2023 survey)



Source: School Health Education Unit (SHEU) Survey 2023

Excess Weight (= Overweight and / or Obese) - summary

[Research](#) has shown that excess weight in childhood is associated with a number of associated poor health conditions. Obesity in childhood is linked with obesity in adolescence and higher risk of obesity in adulthood, which has many associated health risks (source: [CDC](#)). Excess weight in childhood is found, nationally, to be linked to higher levels of deprivation (source: [OHID fingertips](#)).

The Kingston data shows that just under one in five children (18.7%) in Reception were overweight (2022-23). This figure doubles for the children at the end of primary school (Year 6) when almost one in three children (29.5%) were overweight.

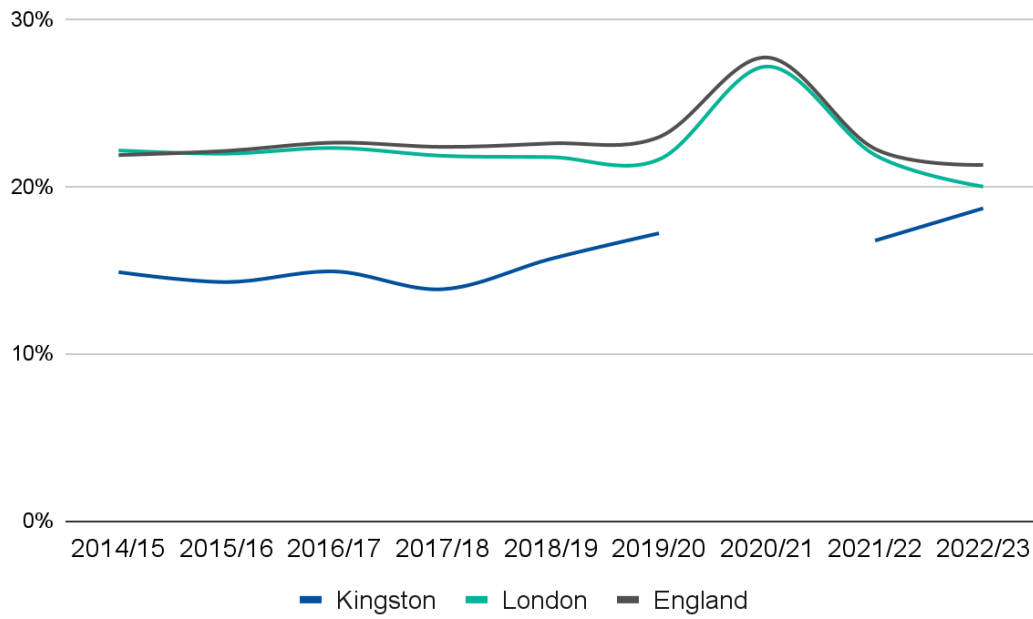
In 2022-23, Kingston had the tenth lowest (Reception) and second lowest (Year 6) levels of excess weight in London. The latest data shows a significant rise of 2% from the previous year's Reception overweight data; this is the biggest increase in London when most boroughs saw falls from 2021-22. Whereas children in Kingston, for many years, have much lower levels of overweight compared to London as a whole, the recent rises take the levels of overweight in Kingston similar to London as a whole.

Table: Excess weight and obesity levels in Reception and Year 6, 2022-23

Year Group	Kingston	London	England
Reception: Prevalence of overweight (including obesity)	18.7%	20.0%	21.3%
Reception: Prevalence of obesity (including severe obesity)	7.5%	9.3%	9.2%
Year 6: Prevalence of overweight (including obesity)	29.5%	38.8%	36.6%
Year 6: Prevalence of obesity (including severe obesity)	17.2%	24.8%	22.7%

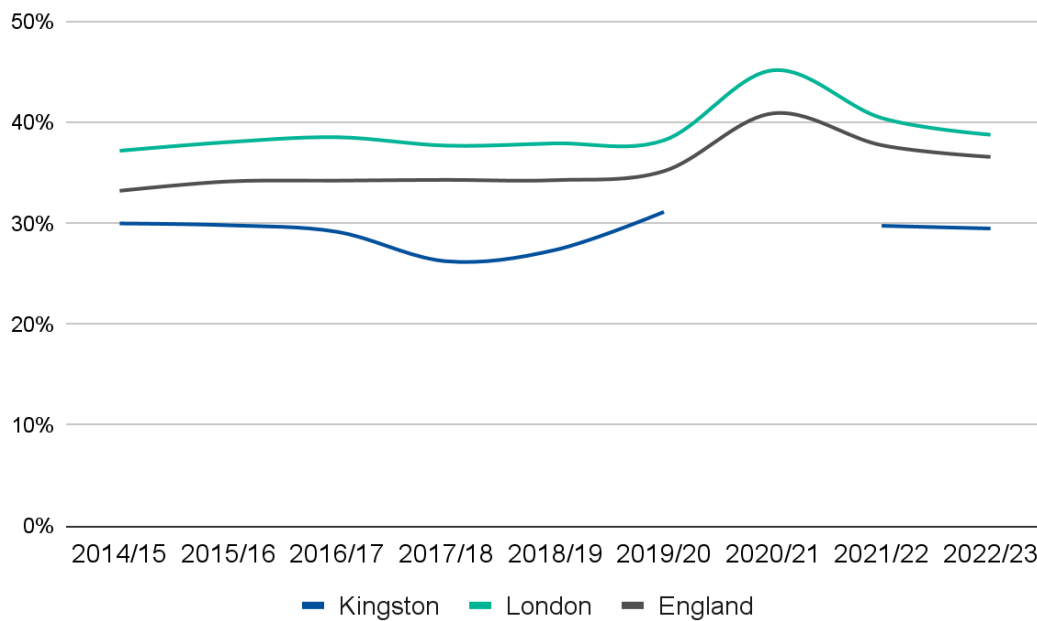
Source: [OHID Fingertips](#)

Chart: Prevalence of excess weight (including obesity) in Reception, 2014-15 to 2022-23



Source: [OHID Fingertips](#)

Chart: Prevalence of excess weight (including obesity) in Year 6, 2014-15 to 2022-23



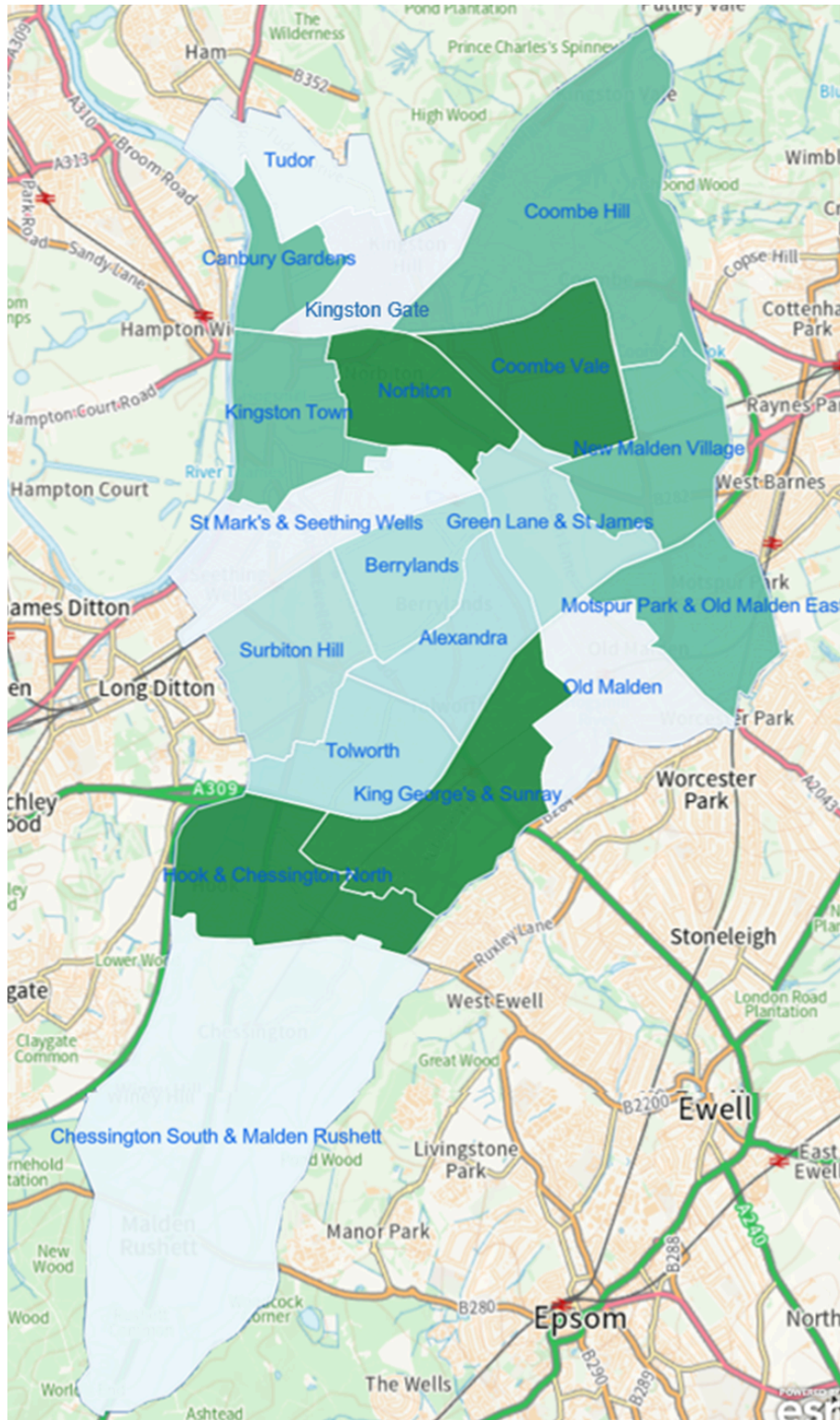
Source: [OHID Fingertips](#)

Excess Weight - Ward level

Ward data shows a wide variety of excess weight across the borough

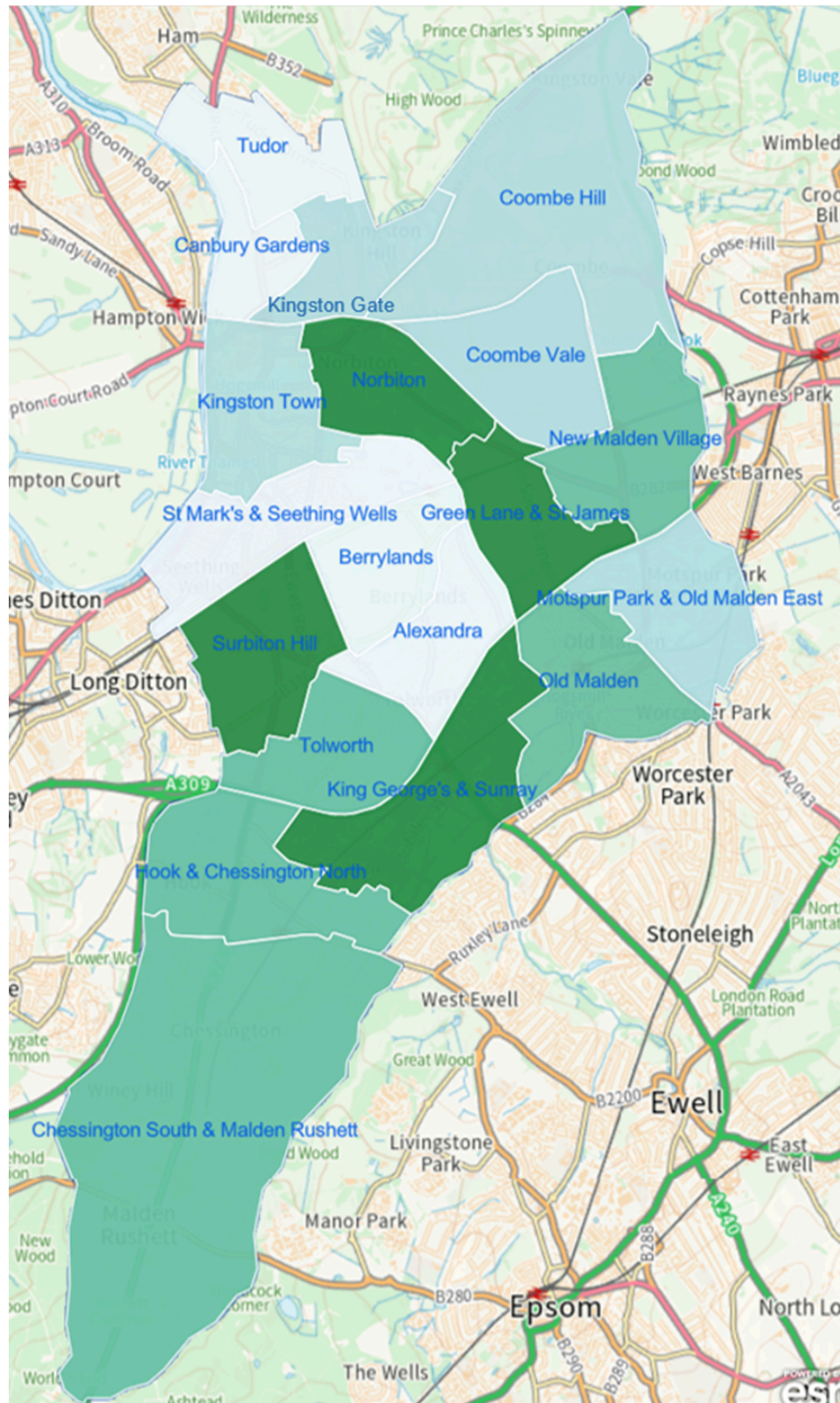
The highest levels tend to be in King George's and Sunray, Norbiton, and Chessington North areas.

Map - Ward level overweight and obesity prevalence (darker = higher levels of excess weight), Reception, 2021-22 and 2022-23 combined



Source: [OHID Fingertips](#)

Map - Ward level overweight and obesity prevalence (darker = higher levels of excess weight), Year 6, 2021-22 and 2022-23



Source: [OHID Fingertips](#)

Underweight:

Low weight can sometimes have less of a focus, given that excess weight is far more common. However, malnutrition, associated or not with low weight, can also give rise to health and developmental problems.

Age Group	Kingston	London	England
Reception: Prevalence of underweight, 2022-23	1.0%	1.8%	1.2%
Year 6: Prevalence of underweight, 2022-23	2.2%	2.0%	1.6%

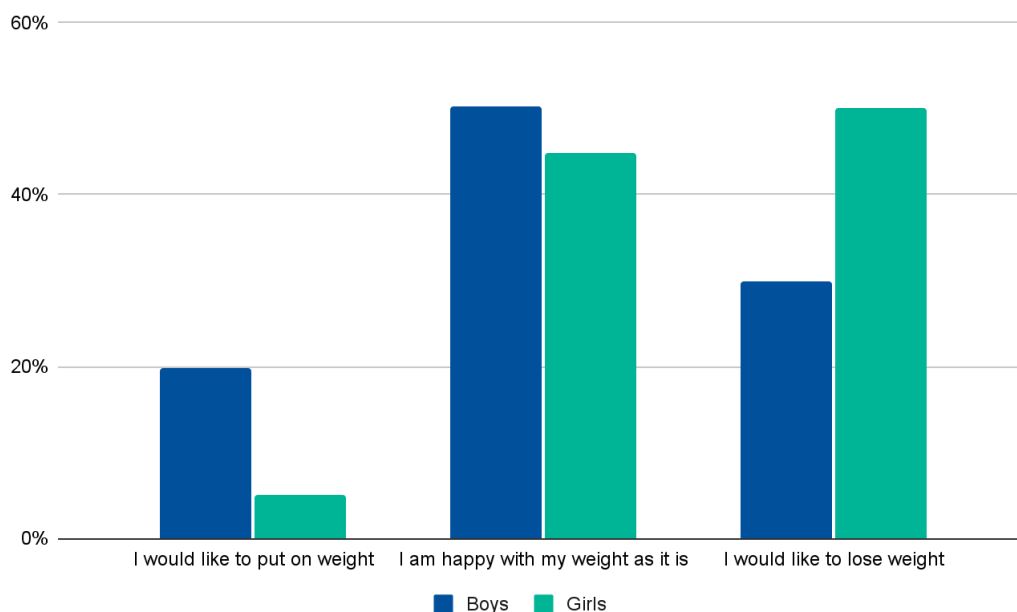
Kingston is usually above the London average for the underweight proportion in Reception, although it has one of the lowest levels in the capital in 2022-23. Things are closer to the average in Year 6. Absolute numbers are low (15 in Reception and 40 in Year 6 in 2022-23) but mostly stable.

Healthy Eating and Weight Anxiety (age 11-16)

The recent 2020/23 SHEU survey of children in Kingston Secondary schools found the following:

- Just one quarter of pupils had five or more portions of fruit or vegetables on the day prior to the School Health Education Unit (SHEU) survey in 2023
- Almost one third of girls skipped breakfast on survey day, and one fifth of boys
- Just under half of pupils are happy with their weight, a similar proportion to recent years
- The proportion of boys wanting to gain weight has more than doubled from 9% in 2019 to 20% in 2023

Chart: Child's opinion of their own weight (age 11-15 years, 2023)



Source: School Health Education Unit (SHEU) Survey 2023

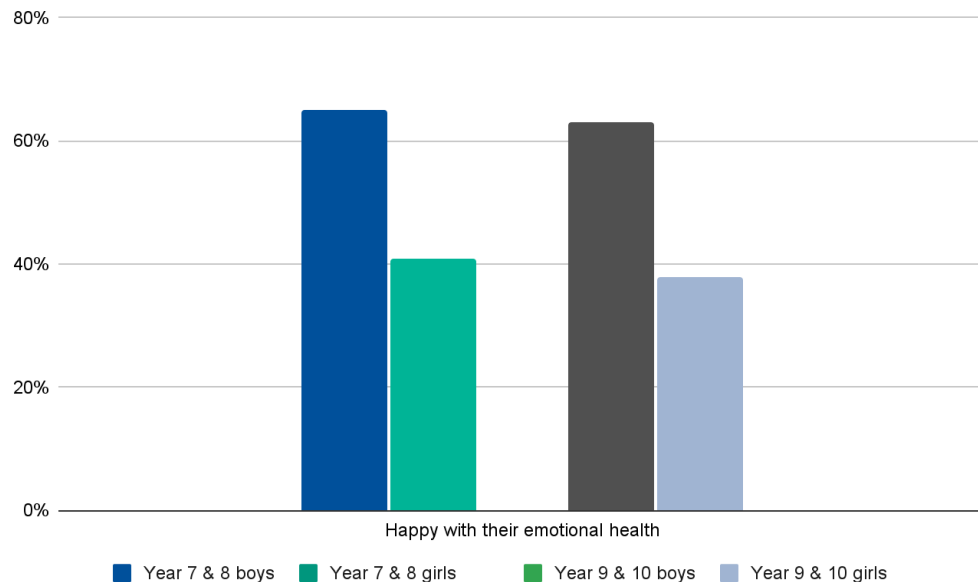
Disordered Eating:

In 2022-23 NHS South West London ICB completed 131 treatment pathway allocations for routine eating disorder cases and 46 pathways for urgent cases. This is a large increase from 2019-20, when 92 routine and 7 urgent referrals were recorded.

Emotional Wellbeing (age 11-16)

The 2023 Kingston SHEU survey showed that 40% of girls (aged 11-16 years) in Kingston are happy with their emotional health. This is lower than the 60% of boys who were happy with their emotional health, but shows an improvement since 2021 (COVID-19 pandemic year) when only 30% of girls and 55% of boys reported to feel happy.

Chart: Percentage of children happy with their emotional health, 2023



Source: Source: School Health Education Unit (SHEU) Survey 2023

The greatest area of unhappiness is for 'wider world' issues, such as the environment, inequality and politics.

When children are worried, the most common behaviours reported in the SHEU survey were to distract themselves and seek help. However over half of pupils reported that, when worried, they took actions such as changing eating habits. Around one in seven reported self harm as a response they took.

The survey found a concerningly high level of bullying in Kingston schools. One in five pupils responding to the 2023 SHEU survey reported that they are sometimes or often afraid to be at school because of bullying.

In the previous month, a quarter of the pupils had experienced name-calling, social exclusion or rumours being spread about them, up from 20% in 2021.

Chart: Percentage of children whose eating habits change when they are worried, 2023 SHEU survey



Source: School Health Education Unit (SHEU) Survey 2023

Relationships and Sexual Health (age 11-16)

80% of pupils surveyed in 2023 were happy with their relationships with friends, up from 65% in 2021.

However, some concerning issues were raised in the survey:

- 3% of children reported that they have been sexually harmed, or harassed because of their sexuality
- 5% have been pressured by a partner to do things they didn't want to

In terms of knowledge about staying safe re sexual and reproductive health, the data shows that there is a considerable way to go to ensure that all children have knowledge about contraception and staying safe. Further, more than half of all children at Kingston schools reported that they are not aware of the local services and offers in terms of sexual and reproductive health. The survey showed that:

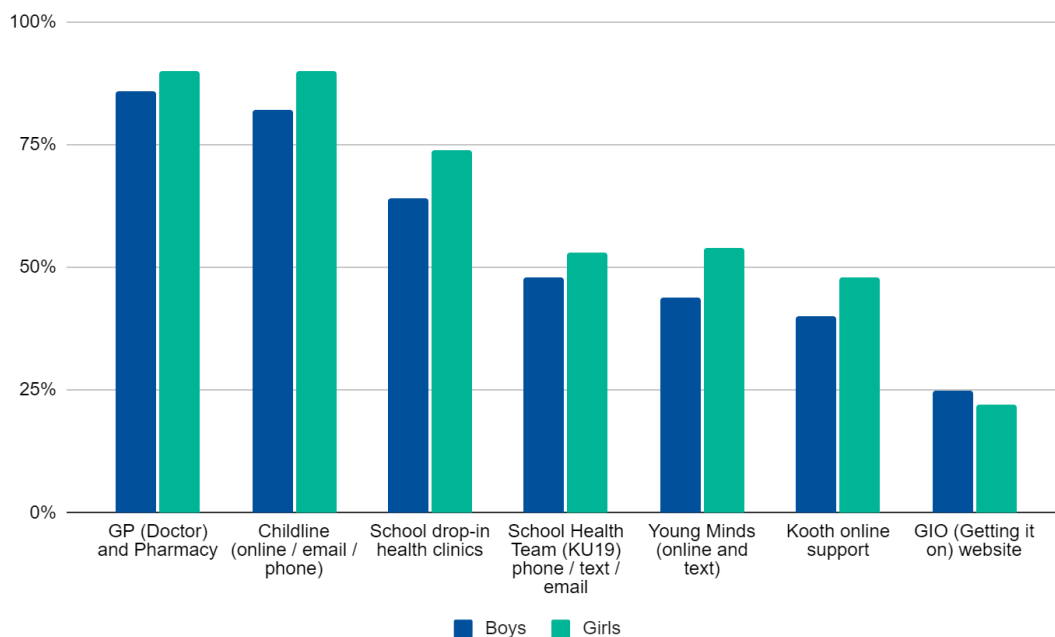
- 53% of 14-16 year olds in Kingston schools have a good knowledge of contraceptive methods (up from 41% in 2021)
- 36% of 14-16 year olds know where to get condoms free of charge (was 21% in 2021)
- 47% of 14-16 year olds have a good knowledge of sexually transmitted infections (up from 40% in 2021)

Knowledge about local sexual and reproductive health services

The 2023 SHEU schools survey found that the proportion of Kingston pupils aware of local services for good sexual health has varied considerably since 2021.

- Awareness of KU19 (School Health team services) was 51% in 2023, 27% in 2019.
- Awareness of the GIO (Getting It On) website (Website Link [Getting it on](#)) supporting health and wellbeing of young people in SW London, fell from 37% in 2021 to 23% in 2023.
- Overall knowledge rose, however, with only 5% not familiar with any of the services listed (down from 9% in 2021)
- Childline was the most commonly-known option for advice across the years.
- GP/pharmacy was highest in 2023, this was not an option in the 2021 SHEU survey questions.

Chart: Sexual advice services known about, percentage of children aged 11-16, 2023



Source: School Health Education Unit (SHEU) Survey 2023

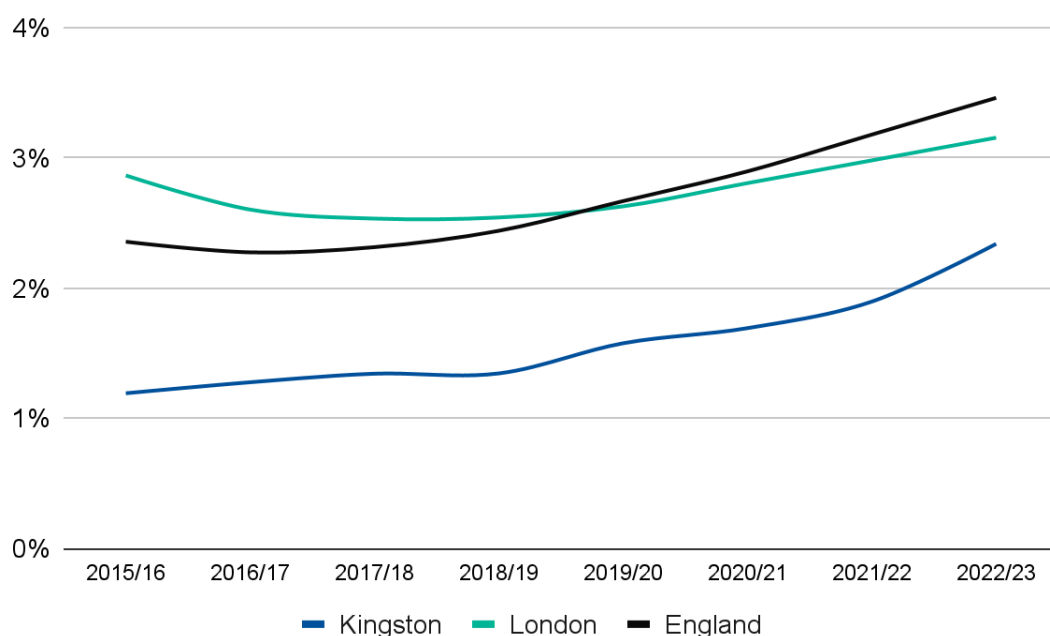
Mental Health

Around 1 in 45 Kingston school pupils (2.3%) have social, emotional and mental health needs (in 2022-23), as measured by the 'primary need' type for pupils with special educational needs (SEN) in the borough.

This corresponds to 330 primary pupils, and 350 secondary - and the total has increased from 550 in 2021-22 to 680 in 2022-23, a 25% rise in a single year.

Kingston's total is relatively low for London (3.1% average), but has been rising, especially in secondary schools.

Chart: Percentage of secondary school pupils with social, emotional and mental health needs, 2015-16 to 2022-23



Source: [Department for Education](#)

Hospitalisation due to self-harm

Hospitalisation due to self harm is reported to be much higher in Kingston compared to the London average.

However, these high levels are likely due to the opening of the Mental Health Assessment Unit in Kingston Hospital in 2018-19. This is a same-day, emergency care ward which means that more people are 'admitted' for self-harm, hence the high rates. Most NHS trusts do not record self-harm cases in the same way (usually via A&E / outpatient pathways) so they aren't always counted as admissions.

In Kingston, the rates shown below translate to around 30 10-14 year olds, 60 15-19s and 80 20-24 year olds being admitted for this reason in 2021-22, 80% of whom were female.

Table: Rate / 100,000 residents of hospital admissions as a result of self-harm, 2021-22 (latest data available)

Age group	Kingston	London	England
10-14 years	283.3	174.7	307.1
15-19 years	631.5	360.7	641.7
20-24 years	728	159.8	340.9

Source: [OHID Fingertips](#)

CAMHS (Child and Adolescent Mental Health Service) referrals

In 2021-22, 129 young people in the borough were referred to and accepted by CAMHS services (as tier 3), which is lower than the 182 (181 accepted) cases in 2020-21. Tier 3 refers to more specialist CAMHS service provision, where the level of need is greater than, for example, tier 2, which includes earlier help for less immediate need.

15 of the 129 young people were classed as Children in Need / Child Protection / Child Looked After

96% of emergency referrals were seen in 24 hours, a similar proportion to 2020-21

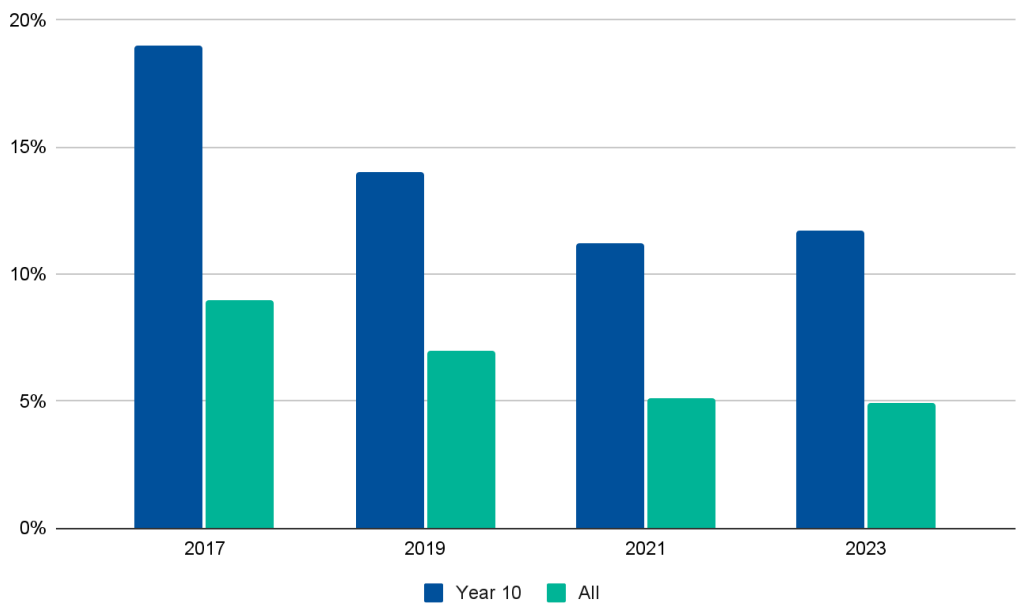
Health Behaviours: Smoking/ Vaping (age 11-16)

The 2023 SHEU survey found that 5% of 11-16 year olds had ever smoked one or more cigarettes, the same as in 2021 but showing a decrease since 2019 (7%) and 2017 (9%)

9% of 15-16 year olds reported having ever smoked in 2023, similar to 2021 but lower than 2019 (14%) and in 2017 (19%)

The NHS Smoking, Drinking and Drug Use among Young People in England survey in 2021 found 12% of young people (11-15 years) had smoked at least once (8% in London)

Chart: ‘Ever smoked’ levels in Kingston 2017-23, years 7-10 and year 10 alone



Source: School Health Education Unit (SHEU) Survey

12% of surveyed children in 2023 said they had tried vaping at least once, including almost one quarter (22%) of years 9 and 10 (age 14-16)

This has increased since 2021, when 9% of secondary students and 15% of those in years 9 and 10 had vaped.

Health Behaviours: Alcohol (age 11-16)

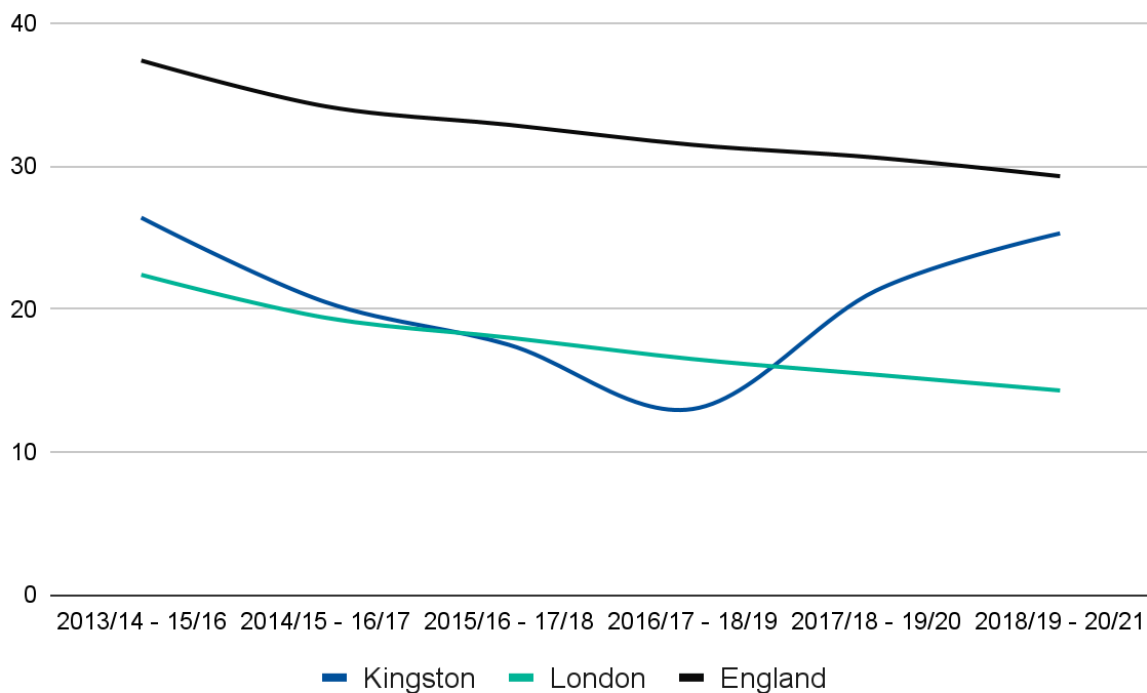
63% of the Kingston 2023 SHEU survey respondents had never drunk alcohol (was 65% in 2021), which is below the London figure of 72%.

8% say they drink alcohol occasionally or regularly, the same for boys and girls.

The most common reasons for drinking were curiosity, and 'because I like it'

Kingston has the second-highest hospitalisation rate for alcohol-specific conditions in under 18s in London (in 2018-19 to 2020-21) and levels are rising.

Chart: Alcohol-related hospitalisation rates for under 18s, per 100,000 children, 2013-14 to 2020-21, three years grouped



Source: [OHID Fingertips](#)

Health Behaviours: Drugs (age 11-16)

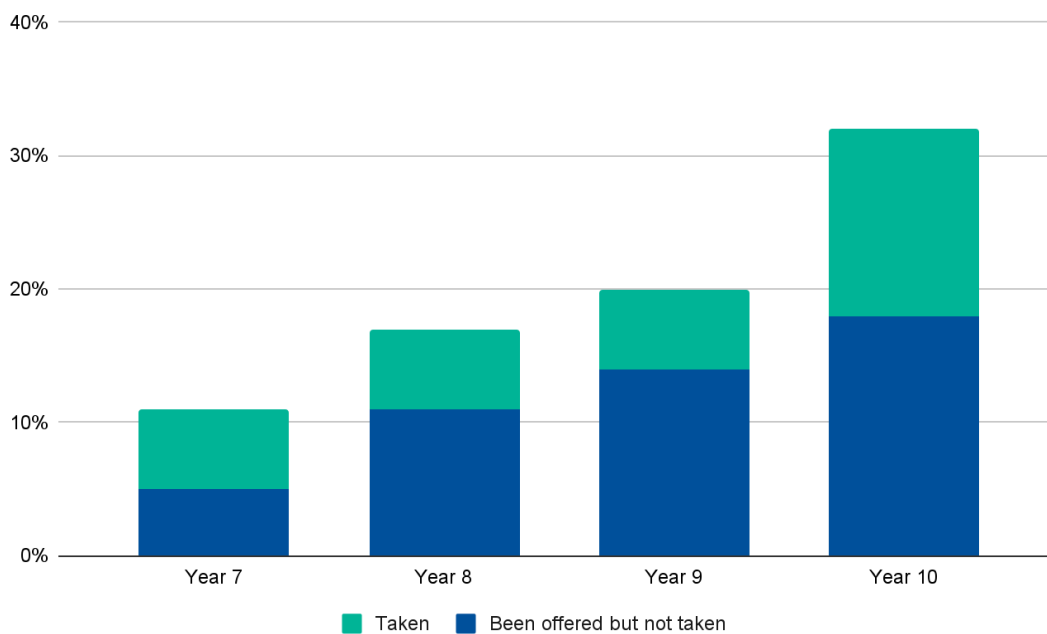
SHEU survey results in 2023 showed 19% of pupils said that they had been offered drugs, with 8% taking at least one (was 20% and 7% in 2021)

This mirrors the NHS Smoking, Drinking and Drug Use among Young People in England survey in 2021, where 17% of London-based respondents said they had taken drugs

Website Link: [Smoking, Drinking and Drug Use among Young People in England](#)

SHEU results showed 4% of Kingston pupils have taken drugs with the aim 'to help them study', similar to previous years.

Chart: Percentage of children in Kingston offered, and taken, drugs - by year group, 2023 survey



Source: School Health Education Unit (SHEU) Survey 2023

Kingston Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA) 2023 main findings

Top 5s for children and young people

Kingston's 2023 Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA) focuses on the "top 5s" for Kingston residents, i.e. the top 5 (where practical) causes of ill-health, death, risk factors for morbidity and mortality, long term conditions, and hospitalisation reasons, for several age groups

For the under 5s, neonatal conditions are most prominent, along with childhood asthma (mortality top 5's not shown as numbers are so low)

Table: Top 5s for young children: age 0 - 4 years

Rank	Cause of ill-health (2019)	Risk factor for ill-health (2019)	Long-term condition (2022)	Reason for hospitalisation (2017-21)
1	Neonatal disorders (412 DALYs)	Child and maternal malnutrition (358 related DALYs)	Asthma or another respiratory condition (730 people)	Neonatal jaundice (941 admissions across the four year period, 677 individuals)
2	Congenital birth defects (287)	Air Pollution (19)	Cancer (180)	Viral Infections (701, 475)
3	Dermatitis (153)	Tobacco (5)	Musculoskeletal disorders (130)	Acute bronchiolitis (623, 457)
4	Non-significant	Non-optimal temperature (4.9)	Cardiovascular disease (50)	Unknown and unexpected causes of morbidity (552, 459)
5	Non-significant	Kidney disfunction (3.3)	Neurological disorders (30)	Acute upper respiratory infection (536, 431)

* A disability-adjusted life year (DALY) is equivalent to one year of healthy life lost through poor health or premature death

Sources: Global Burden of Disease (GBD) study, SW London ICB dashboard, NHS inpatient data (HES)

Table: Top 5s for older children: age 5 - 19 years

Rank	Top 5 Types of ill-health (2019)	Top 5 Risk factors for ill-health (2019)	Top 5 Long-term conditions (2022)	Top 5 Reasons for hospitalisation (2017-21)
1	Headache disorders (134 DALYs)	Child and maternal malnutrition (81 related DALYs)	Asthma or another respiratory condition (4,760 people)	Dental caries (565 admissions across the four year period, 468 individuals)
2	Anxiety disorders (128 DALYs)	Drug Use (50 DALYs)	Musculoskeletal disorders (1,570)	Acute lymphoblastic leukaemia (293 admissions, 10 people)
3	Asthma (125 DALYs)	Childhood sexual abuse and bullying (37 DALYs)	Cancer (590)	Acute tonsillitis (222 admissions, 168 people)
4	Depressive Disorders (98 DALYs)	Alcohol use (31 DALYs)	Cardiovascular disease (420)	Asthma (210 admissions, 136 people)
5	Dermatitis (98 DALYs)	High fasting plasma glucose (8 DALYs)	Neurological disorders (360)	Pain localised to other parts of lower abdomen (165 admissions, 144 people)

Sources: GBD study, SW London ICB dashboard, NHS inpatient data (HES)

Older children in Kingston are generally very healthy. However mental-health related illness, especially in teenagers, stands out. The 2023 JSNA data also highlights a number of the known risk factors for mental health problems in children including malnutrition, childhood sexual abuse and bullying. The Kingston Mental Health Needs Assessment 2022 notes the importance of early identification of adversity, and responding to trauma and specific adverse childhood experiences.

Oral health is a key concern for school age children, and by far the biggest reason for hospital admission in this age group. Tooth decay is a largely preventable condition - and is linked to poor diet and being overweight in young people.

Air quality and high levels of pollution are related to increased risks for respiratory disease. The prevalence of asthma and other respiratory conditions in childhood outweighs all other classes of disorder, and is higher in children living in more deprived parts of the borough.

COVID-19 and young people

Although the health of children and young people was affected far less by the pandemic than adults', their lives were still impacted in many ways, in particular on their mental health.

Website Link: [Smoking, Drinking and Drug Use among Young People in England | King's College](#)

School age children were amongst the most-infected of all age groups, with nearly half of Kingston's secondary school pupils testing positive (up to March 2022)⁵.

Immuno-compromised young residents and their families had to take extra precautions to keep themselves safe, and these risks still exist, even in the 'living with COVID-19' phase.

Research into 'long COVID' is still ongoing. However in early 2023, the ONS estimated the number of young people in the UK with the condition at 69,000. If Kingston were typical of the UK, this would equate to about 175 children in the borough. It is highly likely that a large proportion of young people with 'Long Covid' have Chronic Fatigue / ME and crucial that they are provided with timely support to ensure the conditions do not become more severe.

48,000 days over 2020-2022 were lost in Kingston's schools due to confirmed COVID-19 cases in pupils and staff. This does not include the number of days when children had to undertake 'remote learning' (ie home learning) when schools were closed to children who were not in certain groups (children of 'essential workers' and certain vulnerable children).

The pandemic period has been followed by an increase in children being 'Electively Home Educated'. The reasons for the choices of home education are not known (for example, if this is the choice of the parents or because the child will not attend school etc). EHE (electively home educated) children in Kingston now number around 300.

Source: [ONS](#)
[The ME Association](#)

Vision Screening

School vision screening is not currently offered in Kingston, although guidance suggests that this is a Local Authority responsibility. A Freedom of Information request (FOI) in October 2015 sent to Local Authorities (LA) in England by the Clinical Council for Eye Health Commissioning (CCEHC) found that 55% (83/151) directly commissioned a vision screening service

Website link: [Vision screening provision in children aged 4-5 years in England | British and Irish Orthoptic Society](#))

Currently, with no universal vision screening offered in Kingston. The only vision checking is for children to be taken by their parents to an optician for an eye test (which is available free to all children).

The 2023 School Entry Health Survey found that 72% of Kingston parents of 4-5 year olds reported that their child had not had an eye test, compared to 81% in 2022, 79% in 2021 and 78% in 2020.

Therefore, a large number of reception-aged children have not had a vision test in Kingston - suggesting that a significant number of children may miss the opportunity to correct vision issues, leading to permanent vision problems - which may also impact on educational outcomes.

Source: [Child vision screening](#) - GOV.UK

Education - Demographics

There are 61 schools in Kingston, 27 of which are local authority maintained 1 is a free school and 20 are academies (7 primary, 10 secondary and 3 special schools) and 12 are independent schools (taken from the Spring School Census 2023). Of all the pupils who attend primary and secondary school in the borough, 92.5% and 69.7% respectively also live in Kingston.

Map - Kingston Schools - 2023

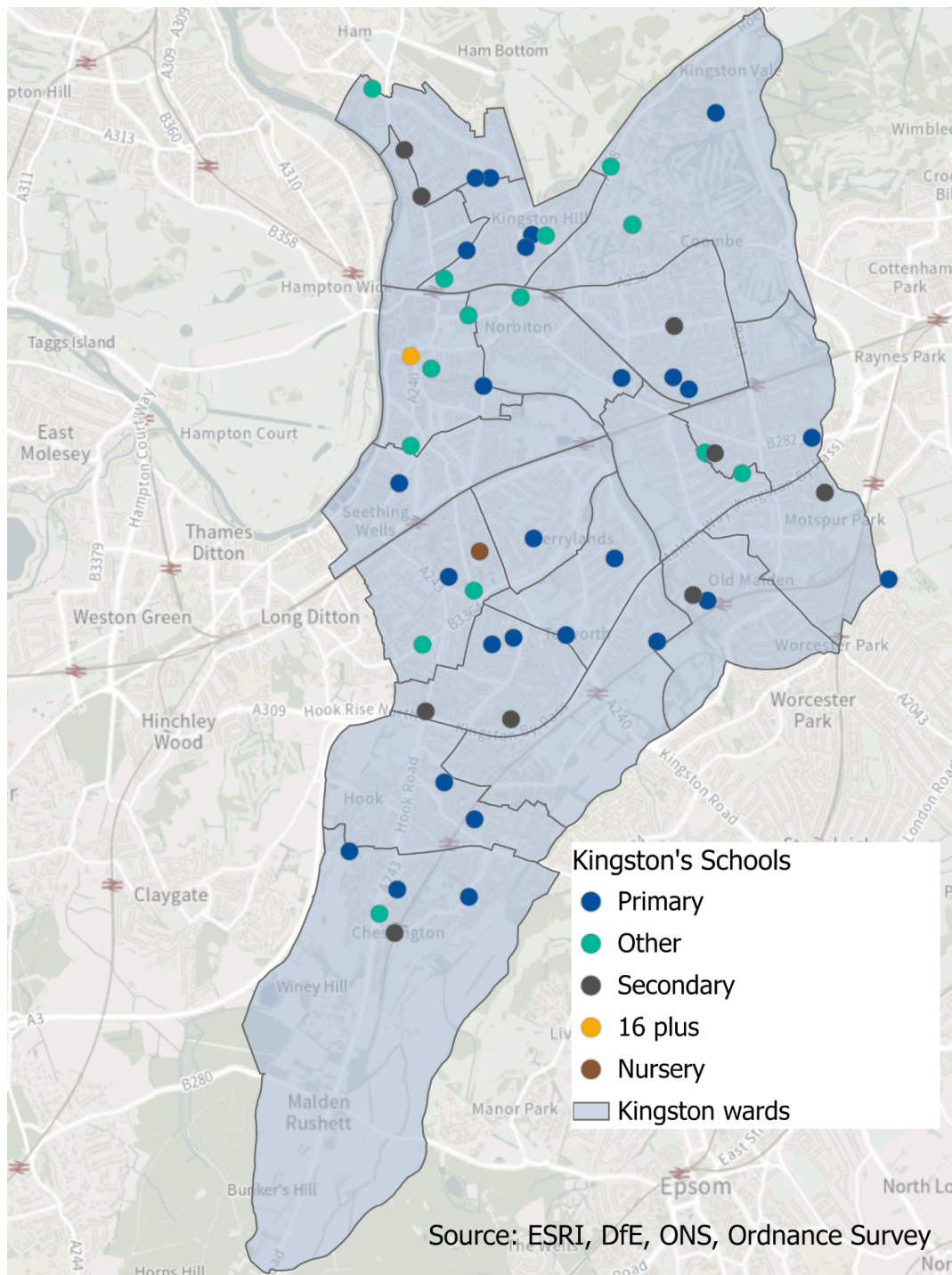


Table: School cohort living in and out of borough

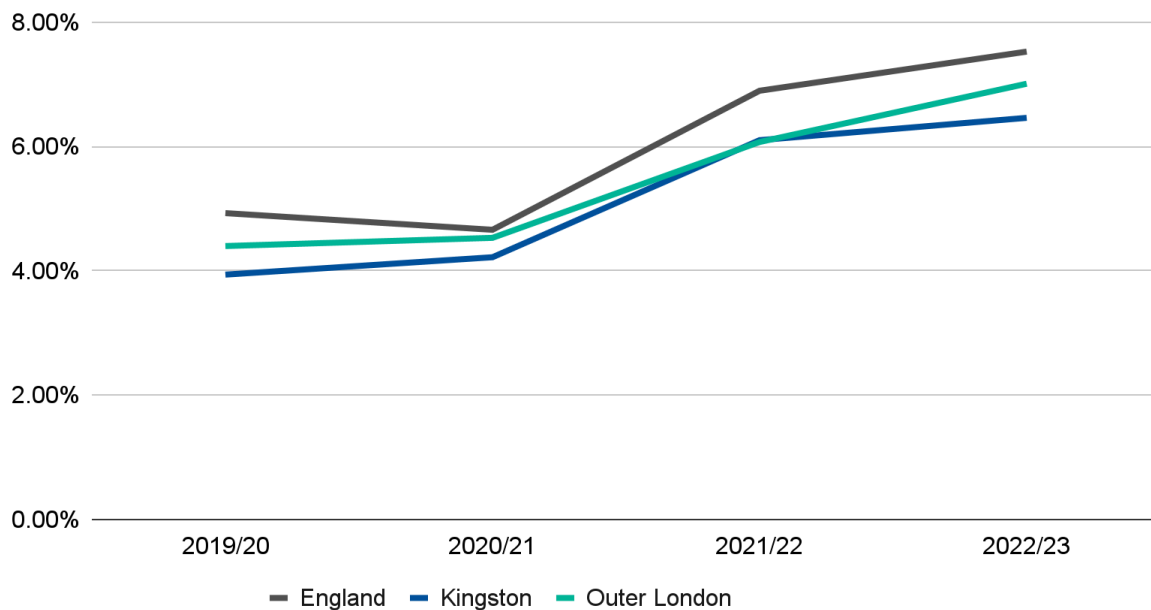
School stage	Living in Kingston	Percentage	Living out of borough	Percentage	Total
Primary	13081	58.8%	1065	20.75%	14146
Secondary	8790	39.51%	3822	74.47%	12612
Special	308	1.38%	161	3.14%	469
Pupil Referral Unit	67	0.3%	84	1.64%	151
Total	22246	100%	5132	100%	27378

Source: School Census Spring 2023

School Absences & Electively Home Educated Children

6.5% of possible sessions were recorded as absent in Autumn term 2022/23 in Kingston's schools, an increase from 6.1% in Autumn 2021/22, and having been hovering around 4% pre-pandemic. As of March 2023 a total of 274 children were being homeschooled representing a 427% increase since 2014/15 school year when just 52 children were homeschooled.

Chart: School Absence - 2019/2020 to 2022/2023



Source: [Local Authority Interactive Tool](#) (LAIT)

Pupil Characteristics - Ethnicity

There has been an increase in the Asian, White Other and Mixed ethnic groups. The share of the Asian group increased from 17.7% in 2010 to 21.9% in 2023 while the category of White Other grew from 8.9% to 15.2% over the same period. Similarly, the group consisting of Mixed saw a not negligible increase from 8.3% to 12% in 2023.

When compared to the ethnicity split in the borough resident population, Kingston schools exhibit a more diverse ethnicity distribution. For example, 53.7% of the adult population in Kingston is White British compared to 42.2% in Kingston schools

Chart: Ethnicity by Number of Students in Kingston’s Schools (2010)

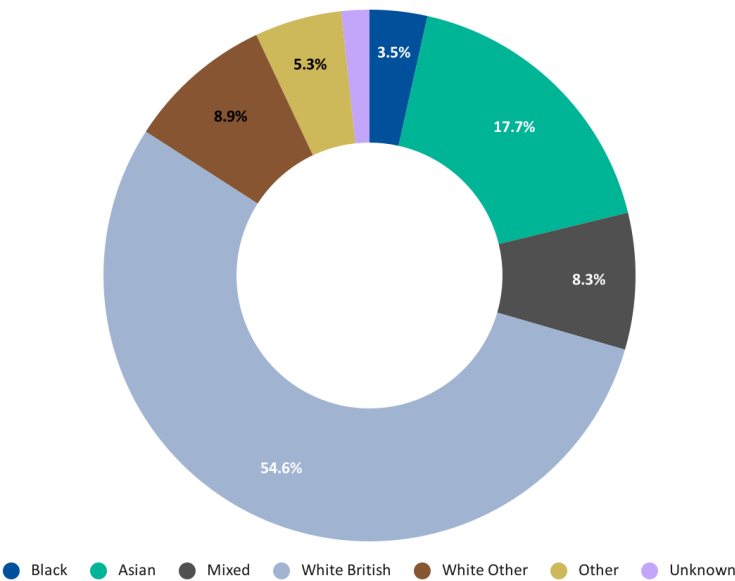
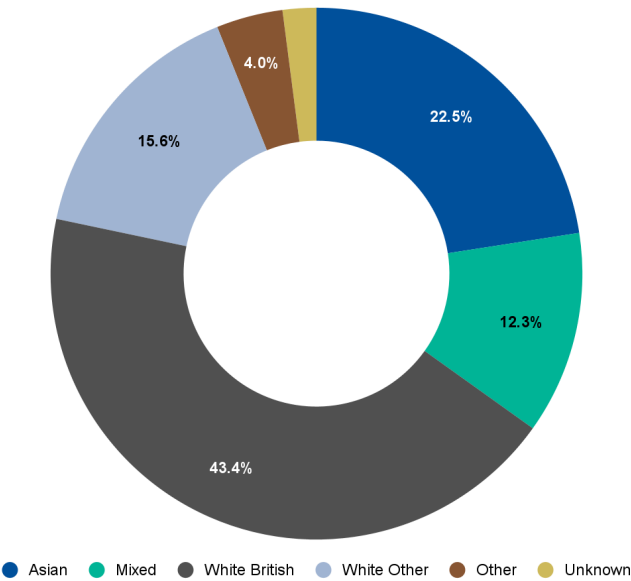


Chart: Ethnicity by Number of Students in Kingston’s Schools (2023)



Source: School Census Spring 2023

There are 153 languages spoken in Kingston schools in addition to English. The top 5 of these additional languages spoken by Kingston pupils are:

Tamil (2.7%)
 Arabic (2.5%)
 Urdu (2.3)
 Polish (2.0%)
 Korean (1.9%)

Table: Top 5 languages spoken in schools for the past five years

Languages Spoken by Kingston Pupils	2018	2019	2021	2023	Difference (2018/2019)	Difference (2019/2021)	Difference (2021/2023)
Tamil	4.0%	3.8%	3.3%	2.7%	-0.20%	-0.50%	-0.60%
Urdu	2.9%	2.8%	2.6%	2.3%	-0.10%	-0.20%	-0.30%
Arabic	2.6%	2.6%	2.7%	2.5%	0.00%	0.10%	-0.20%
Korean	2.4%	2.3%	2.1%	1.9%	-0.10%	-0.20%	-0.20%
Polish	2.2%	2.2%	2.1%	2.0%	0.00%	-0.10%	-0.10%

Source: School Census (Spring 2023)

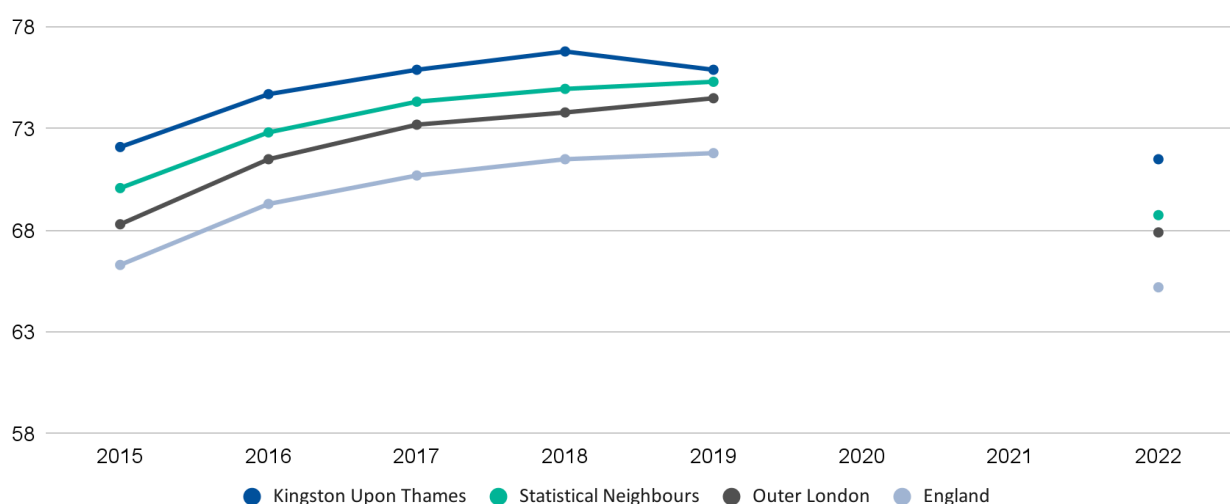
Percentage of Kingston Pupils with English as an Additional Language

The ward with the highest number of pupils who speak English as an additional language is Coombe Hill while the ward with the lowest number of pupils who speak English as an additional language is Berrylands.

Pupil Attainment and Progress - Foundation Stage

Although at 71.5% the percentage of children achieving a good level of development in Kingston remains above that of London, England and above that of Kingston's statistical neighbours, the attainment level has been on the decline since 2018.

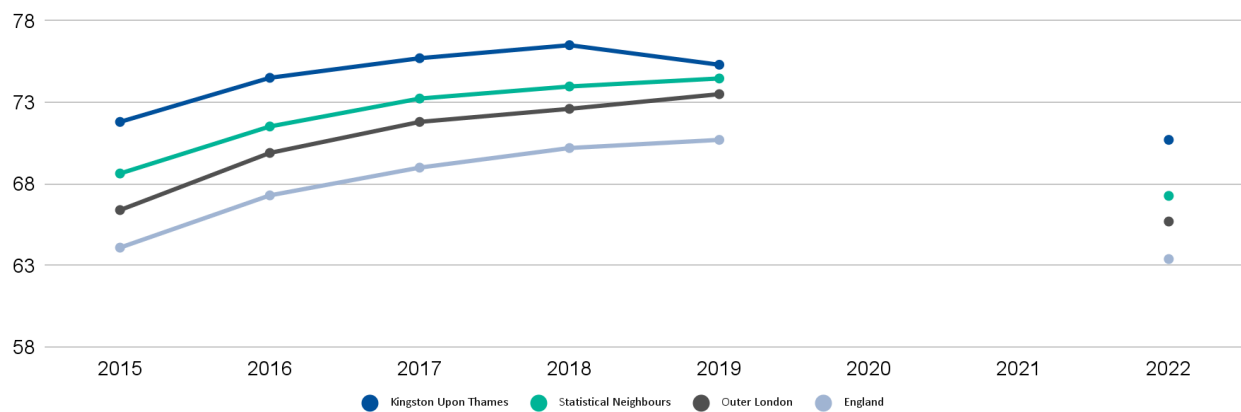
Chart: Foundation Stage - Percent of Children Achieving Good Level of Development



Source: [Local Authority Interactive Tool](#) (LAIT)

Similarly, the share of Children Achieving Expected standards across levels in 2022 in Kingston were above that of London, England and above that of Kingston's statistical neighbours with the attainment level at 70.7%

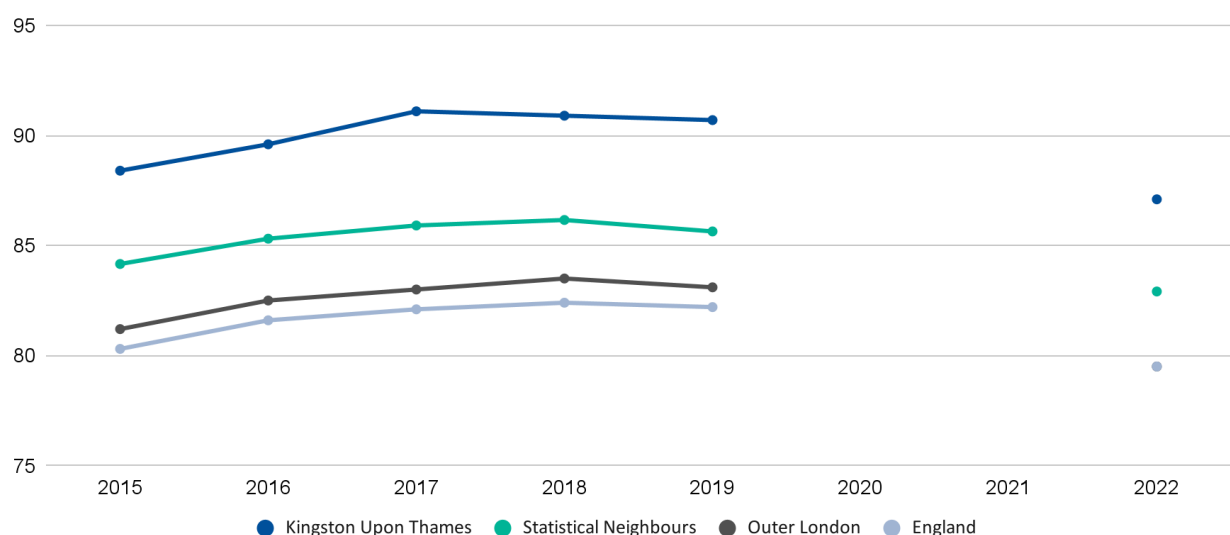
Chart: Foundation Stage - Percentage of Children Achieving Expected Standards Across Levels



Source: [Local Authority Interactive Tool](#) (LAIT)

While the percentage of children achieving at least the expected standards in language and communication, at 87.1% in 2022, is still above that of London, England and above that of Kingston's statistical neighbours, it was down from 91.1% in 2017.

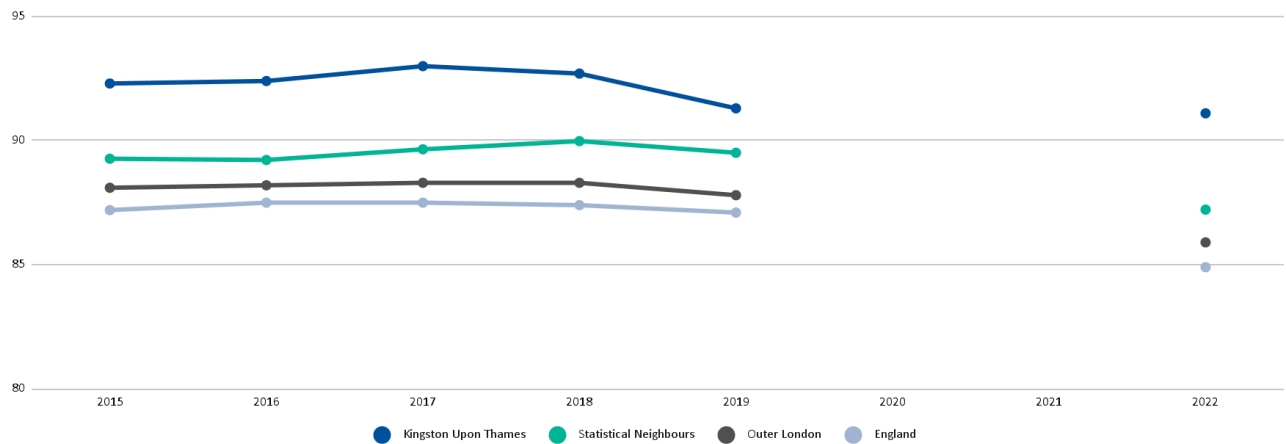
Chart: Percentage of Children Achieving at Least the Expected Standards in Language and Communication



Source: [Local Authority Interactive Tool](#) (LAIT)

91.1% of pupils achieved at least the expected standard in physical development which again was higher than the statistical neighbours, London and England averages at 87.2%, 85.9% and 84.9% respectively.

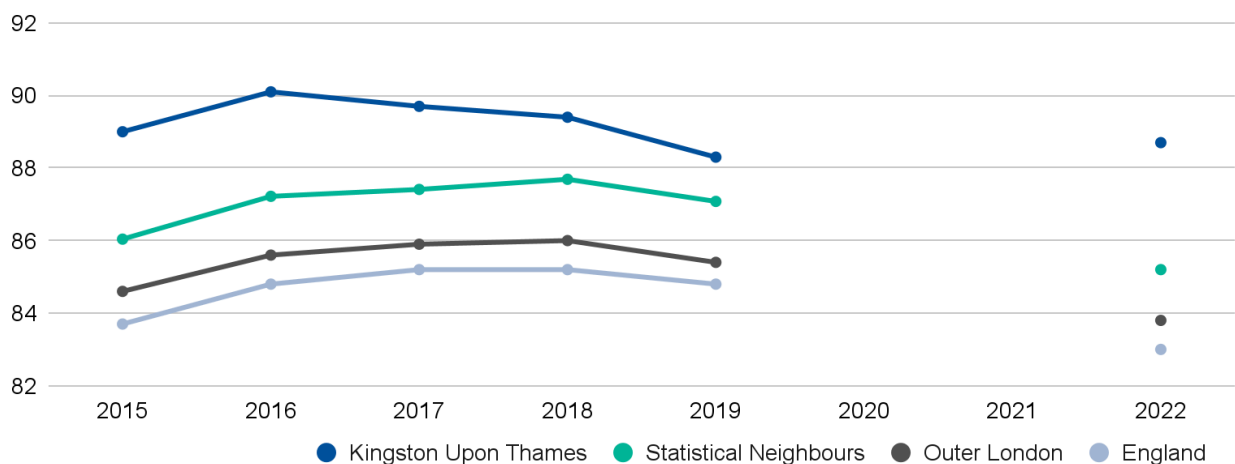
Chart: Percentage of children achieving at least the expected level in FSP - Physical Development



Source: [Local Authority Interactive Tool](#) (LAIT)

Kingston's performance in personal, social and emotional development was recorded at 88.7% for pupils achieving at least the Local authority interactive tool (LAIT), 2022 expected standard. This represents a slight increase from 88.3% posted pre-pandemic in 2019.

Chart: Percentage of children achieving at least the expected level in FSP - Personal, social and emotional development



Source: [Local Authority Interactive Tool](#) (LAIT)

Pupil Attainment and Progress - Foundation Stage, children eligible for Free School Meals (FSM)

For children eligible for Free School Meals (FSM), outcomes in the Early Years compare poorly compared to other boroughs for children in this same income group (eligible for FSM in London).

However, the latest data (for 2022-23) shows Kingston much closer to the London average than the previous year for development in Reception, and the phonics screening at the end of Year 1 (N.B. data from prior to 2021 was collected using different metrics, so earlier data is not comparable to 2021 onwards).

Chart: Percentage of children with free school meal status achieving a good level of development at the end of Reception, 2021-22 and 2022-23

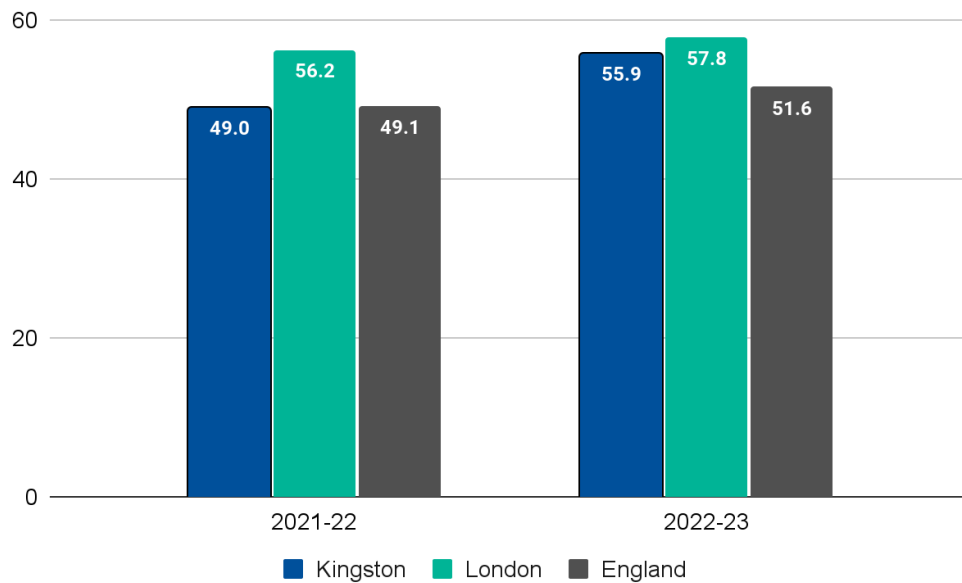
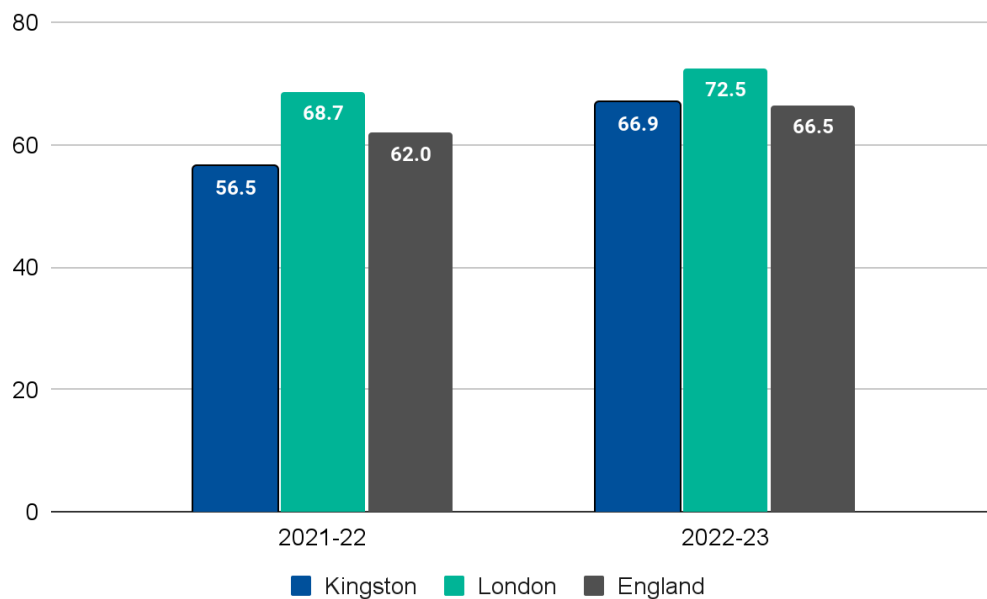


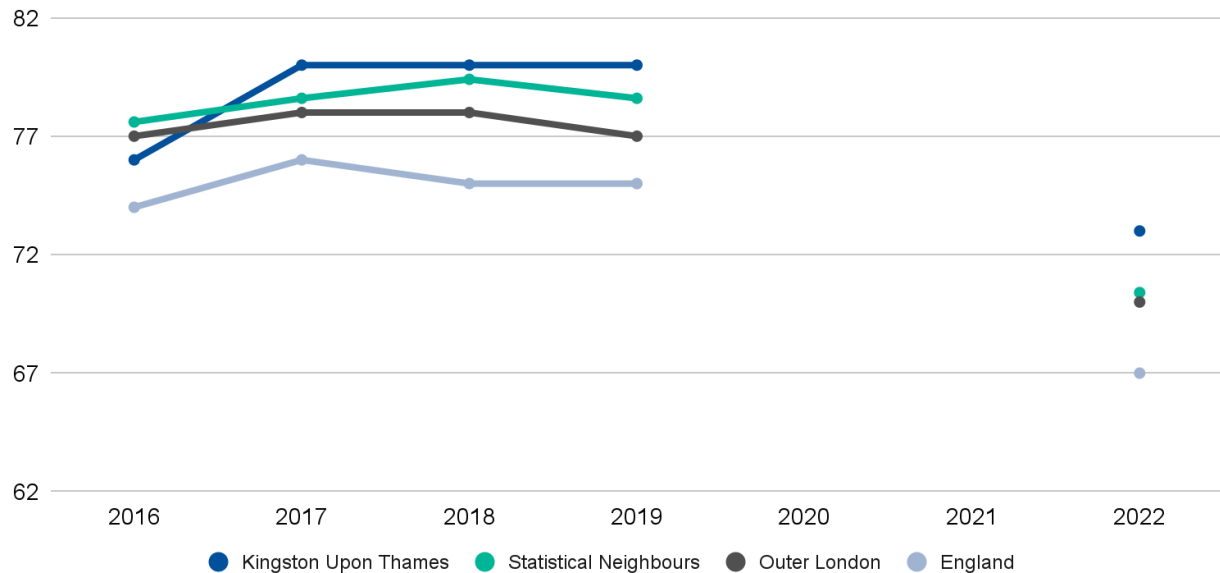
Chart: Percentage of children with free school meal status achieving the expected level in the phonics screening check in Year 1, 2021-22 and 2022-23



Pupil Attainment and Progress - Key Stage 1

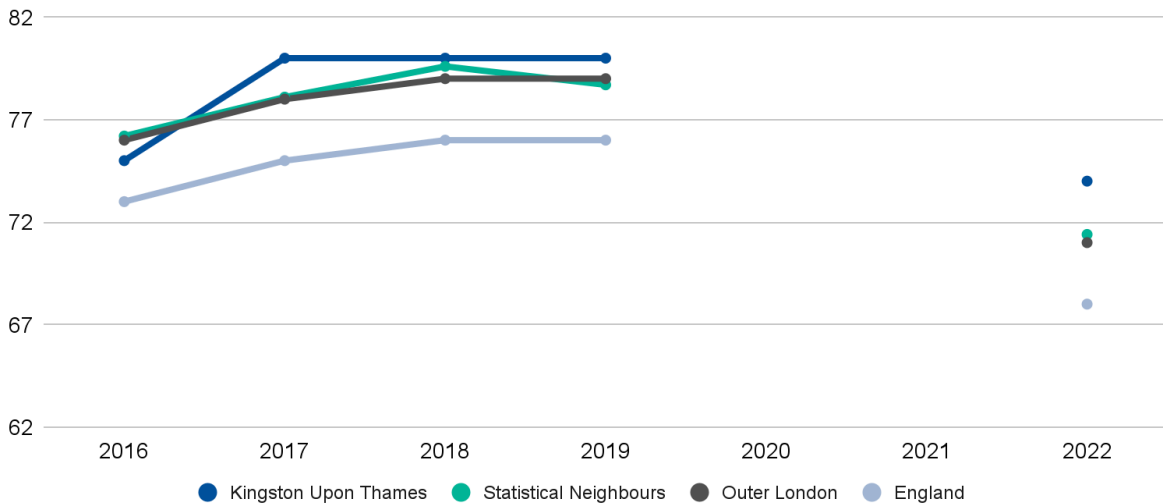
Kingston's recorded performance in reading and maths, albeit higher than that of its statistical neighbours, London and England with 73% and 64% of children achieving the expected standard in both subjects in 2022, the score was lower than the level achieved pre-pandemic in 2019.

Chart: Percentage of Pupils achieving Key Stage 1 Reading Expected Standard



Source: [Local Authority Interactive Tool](#) (LAIT)

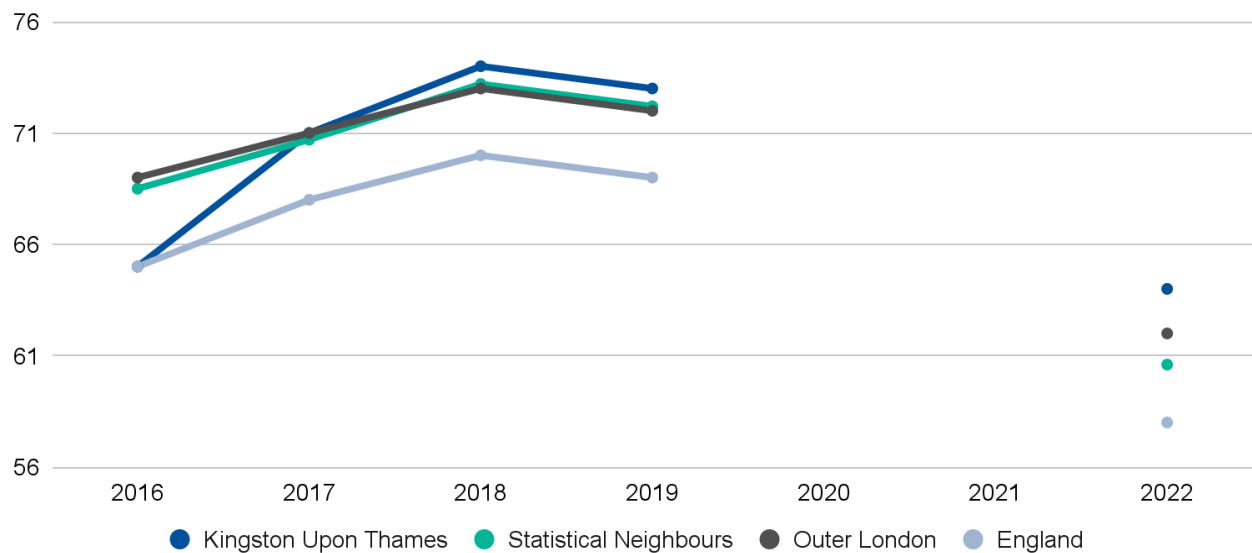
Chart: Percentage of Pupils achieving Key Stage 1 Maths Expected Standard



Source: [Local Authority Interactive Tool](#) (LAIT)

Following the pandemic, Kingston's improvement in the percentage of pupils achieving the expected standard in writing from 65% of pupils in 2016 to 73% in 2019, regressed back to 64% in 2022. Compared to the percentage of pupils achieving expected level in reading and mathematics the percentage for writing is still much lower.

Chart: Percentage of Pupils achieving Key Stage 1 Writing Expected Standard



Source: [Local Authority Interactive Tool](#) (LAIT)

Pupil Attainment and Progress - Key Stage 2

The data for 2022 shows that 11% of pupils achieved the higher standard in reading, writing and mathematics down from 15% before the pandemic.

Chart: Key Stage 2 - Percentage in reading, writing and mathematics - Higher standard All Pupils

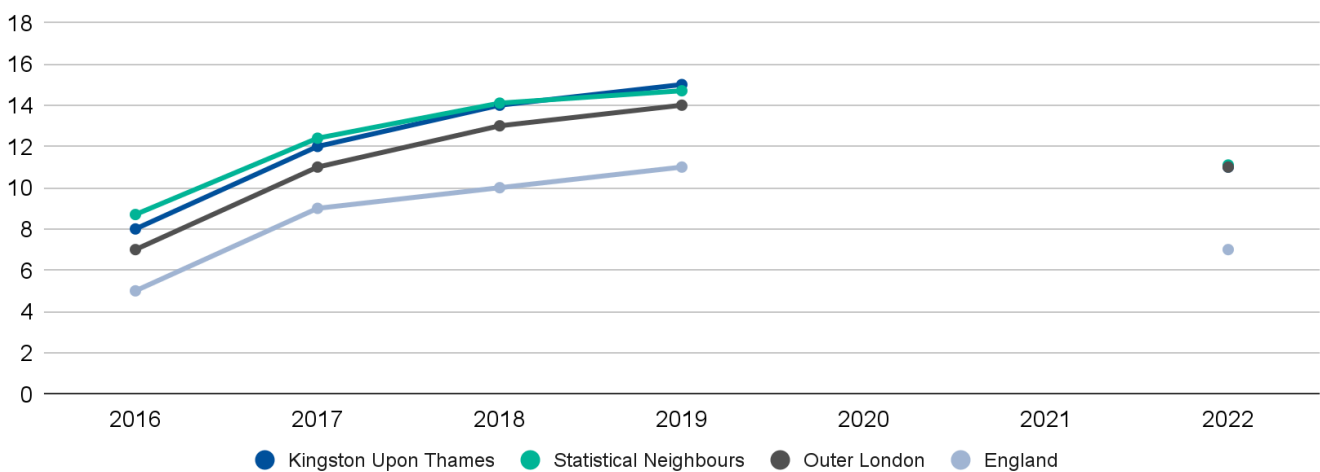
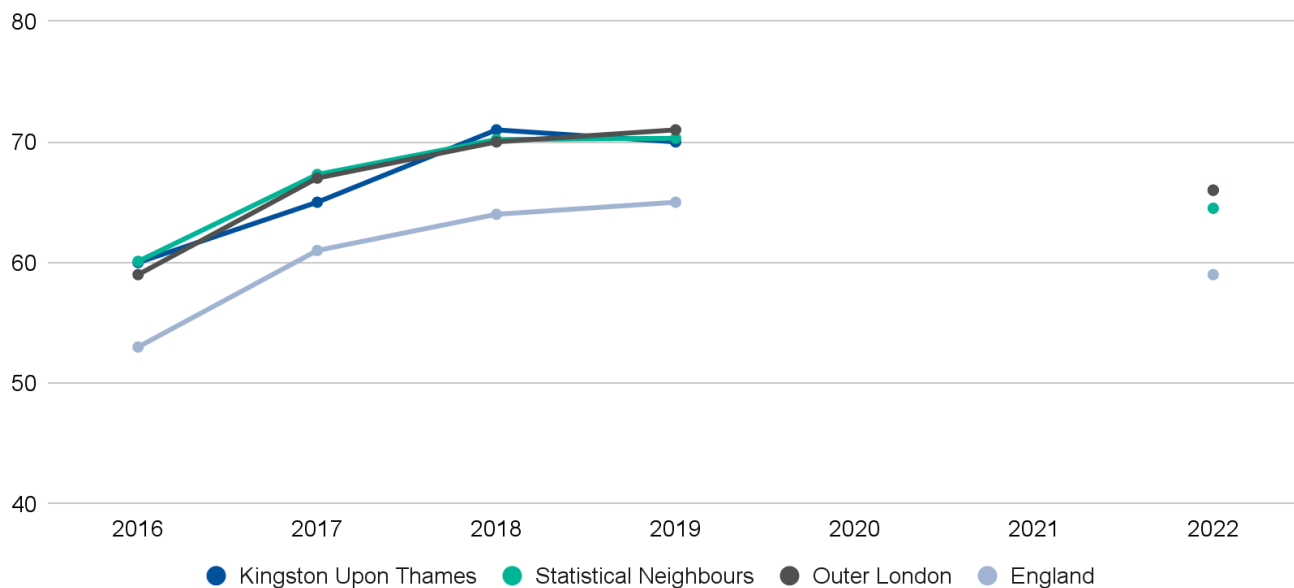


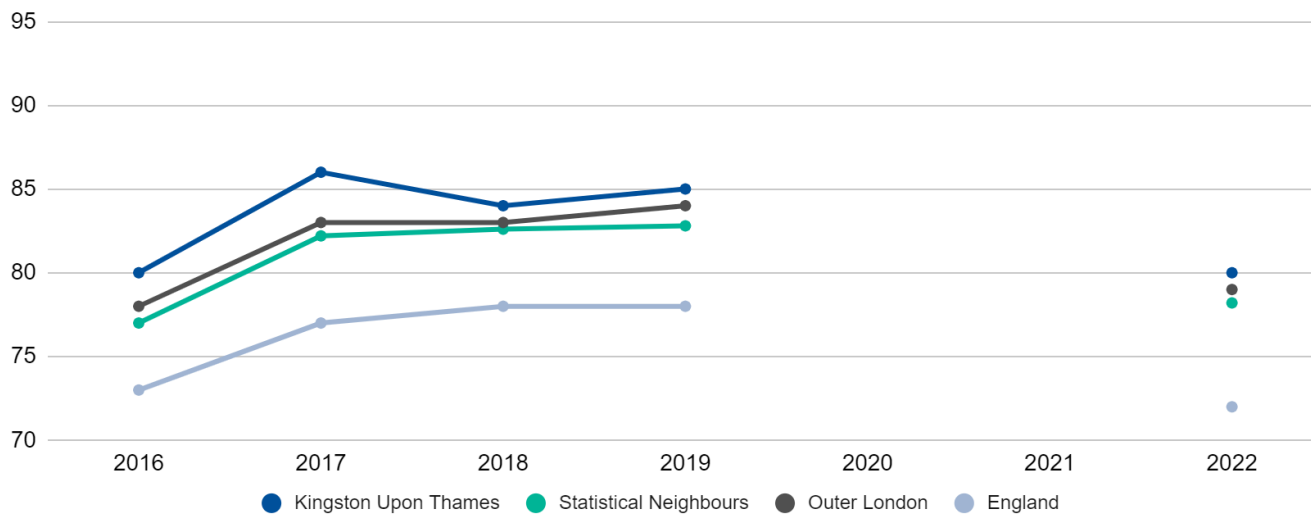
Chart: Key Stage 2 - Percentage in reading, writing and mathematics - Expected standard All Pupils



Source: [Local Authority Interactive Tool](#) (LAIT)

80% of students achieved the expected standards in grammar, punctuation and spelling in 2022, a decrease from 85% recorded pre-pandemic in 2019.

Chart: Key Stage 2 - Percentage reaching the Expected standard Grammar, Punctuation & Spelling - All Pupils



Source: [Local Authority Interactive Tool](#) (LAIT)

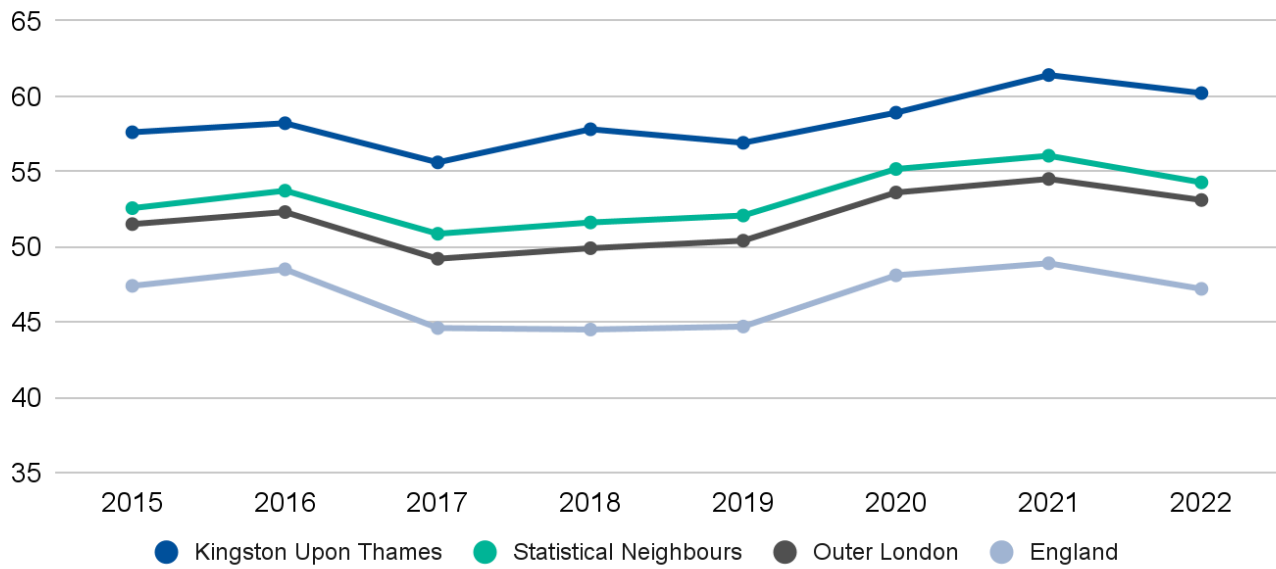
Pupil Attainment and Progress - Key Stage 4

Attainment 8 measures the average achievement of pupils in up to 8 qualifications including English and Maths. The average attainment 8 score for Kingston in 2022 was 60.2%.

This represents a slight decline on the previous year's score (61.4% in 2021) albeit a much higher score compared to the achieved score of 56.9% before the pandemic.

Kingston still ranks higher than its statistical neighbours (54.3%), London (53.1%) and England (47.2%)

Chart: Average Attainment 8 score per pupil

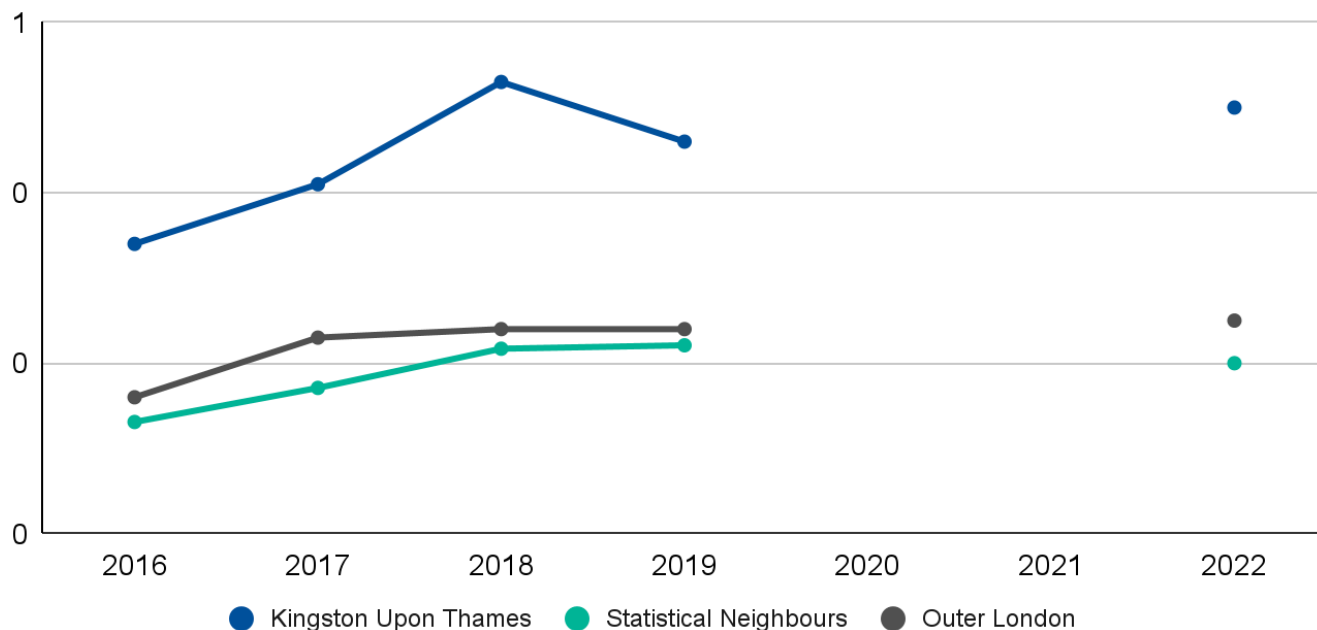


Source: [Local Authority Interactive Tool](#) (LAIT)

Progress 8 captures the progress a pupil makes from the end of Key Stage 2 to the end of Key Stage 4. It compares the pupils' attainment 8 score with the average attainment 8 score of all pupils nationally who had a similar starting point which is calculated using assessment results from the end of primary school.

In Kingston the average progress 8 score per pupil for in 2022 was 0.50 up from 0.46 pre-pandemic. The score is much higher than that of Kingston's statistical neighbours (0.2) and Outer London region average (0.25).

Chart: Average Progress 8 score per pupil

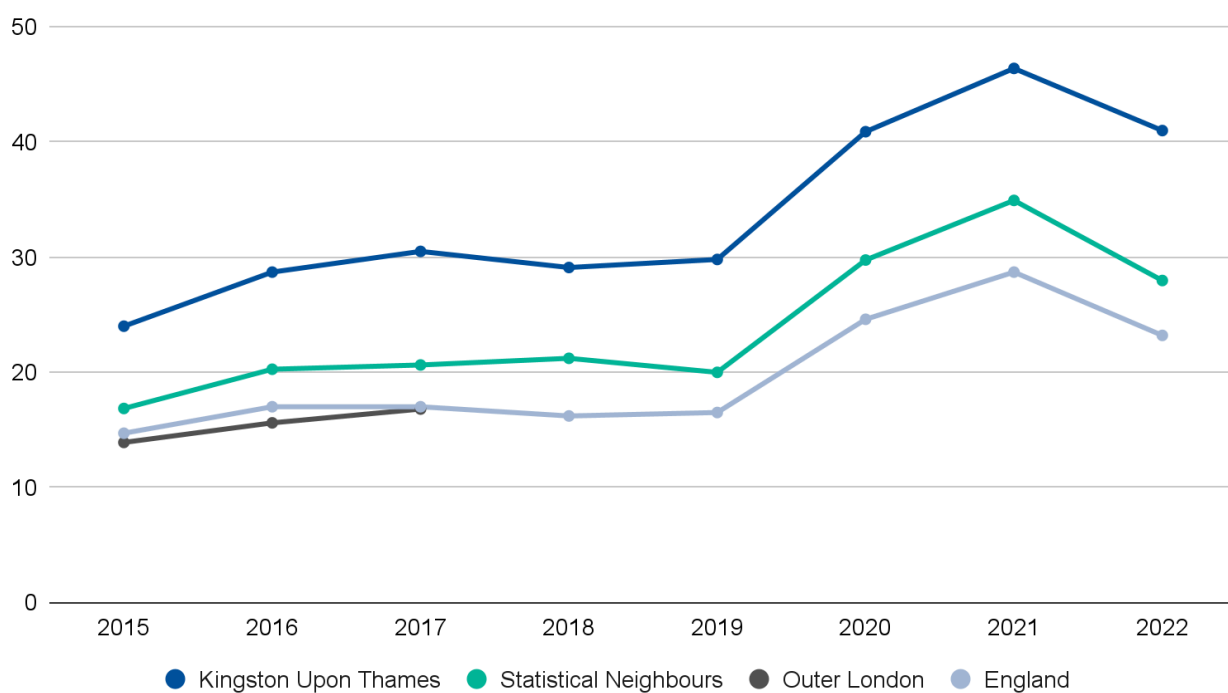


Source: [Local Authority Interactive Tool](#) (LAIT)

Attainment and Progress - Key Stage 5

In 2022, 41% of Kingston's students achieved grade AAB or better at A level, of which at least two are in facilitating subjects. This was a decrease from 46.4% recorded in 2021 following a three- year improvement that started in 2018.

Chart: Percentage of students achieving grades AAB or better at A level, of which at least two are in facilitating subjects



Source: [Local Authority Interactive Tool](#) (LAIT)

Key Stage 5 - Attainment Free School Meals Eligibility vs Not Eligible

A higher proportion of students not eligible for free school meals achieved the expected standard compared to pupils eligible for free school meals. Kingston was above the national average for pupils who are eligible for free school meals in 2022.

Chart: Key Stage 5 - Attainment Free School Meals Eligibility vs Not Eligible

	2017		2018		2019		2020		2021		2022	
	Not Eligible	Eligible	Not Eligible	Eligible	Not Eligible	Eligible	Not Eligible	Eligible	Not Eligible	Eligible	Not Eligible	Eligible
Kingston	57.00	38.00	59.00	39.90	58.40	36.60	60.50	42.80	63.40	45.60	62.70	43.20
Statistical Neighbours	52.42	35.76	53.07	36.75	53.78	36.48	57.03	40.56	58.21	41.38	56.91	38.67
Outer London	50.70	39.50	51.40	39.60	52.10	39.90	55.40	43.60	56.80	44.10	55.90	42.40
England	48.20	35.10	48.40	34.50	48.70	35.00	52.30	38.60	53.60	39.10	52.00	37.00

Source: [Local Authority Interactive Tool](#) (LAIT)

Children in Education, Employment or Training (EET)

As at March 2023, 97.5% of young people of academic age 16-17 in Kingston were participating in Education, Employment and Training (EET).

This was higher than the regional and national averages London (96.0%) and England (92.3%) but slightly lower in comparison to Richmond at 97.7%.

Kingston has seen a slight increase in the percentage of 16 and 17 year olds participating in education or training when compared to the previous year (97.4%).

The majority of young people in academic age 16-17 in Kingston were in full time Education and Training (95.0%). There were 1.5% of young people in Apprenticeships.

Chart: breakdown of activity type of young people in academic age 16-17

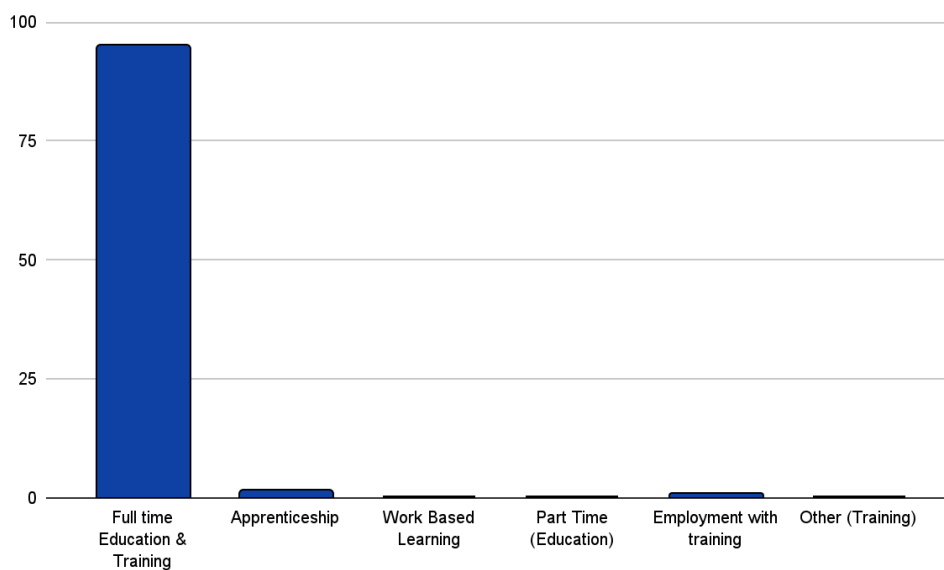
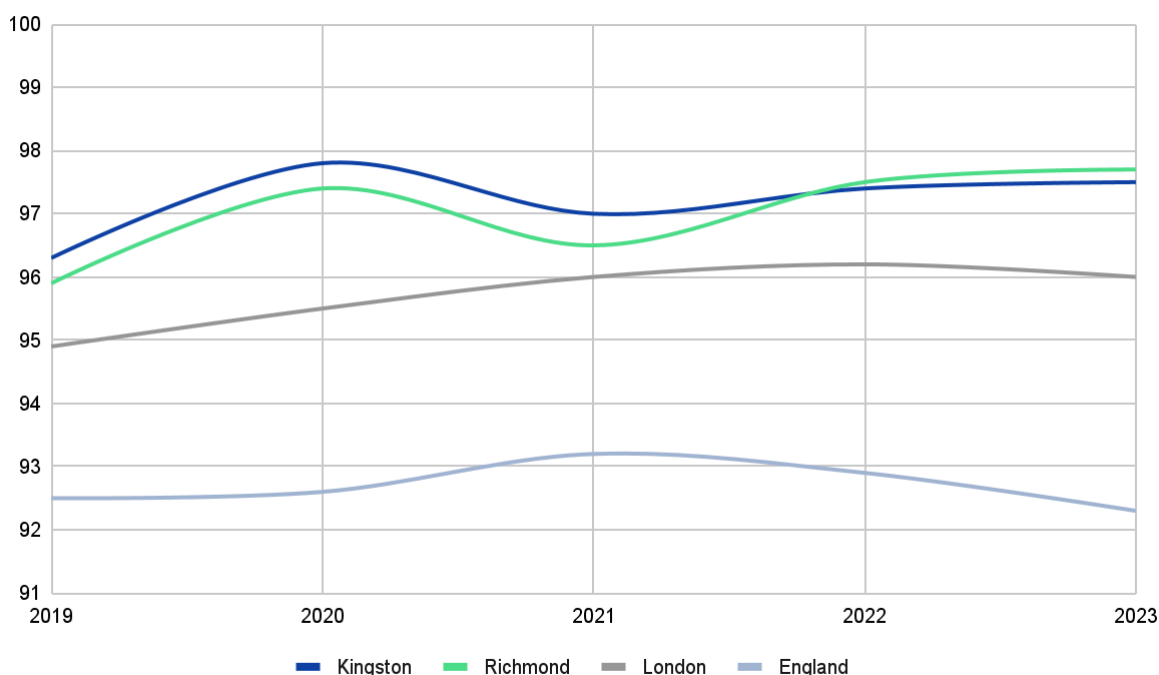


Chart: Participation in Education Employment and Training 2019-2023



Source: [National Client Information System](#) NCCIS (March 2023)

Children Not in Education, Employment or Training (NEET) and those children who are Not Known (NK)

In terms of NEET and Not Known figures, local authorities want to have the lowest possible figures as the aim is for young people to participate in Education, Employment or Training.

Kingston has slightly lower combined academic age 16-17 Not in Education Employment or Training (NEET) or Not Known performance at 1.7% when compared to the previous year performance (2.0%).

Kingston also has a lower percentage than regional and national performance (London 2.7% and England 4.8%) and is in quintile 1.

For comparison Richmond combined academic age 16-17 Not in Education Employment or Training (NEET) or Not Known performance was 1.5% and is in quintile 1.

In terms of the split between the NEET and Not Known groups, Kingston has 1.1% of academic age 16-17 year olds who are in the NEET group and 0.5% of academic age 16-17 year olds who are recorded as Not Known.

Chart: percentage of academic 16-17 year olds Not in Education Employment (NEET) or Training or Not Known

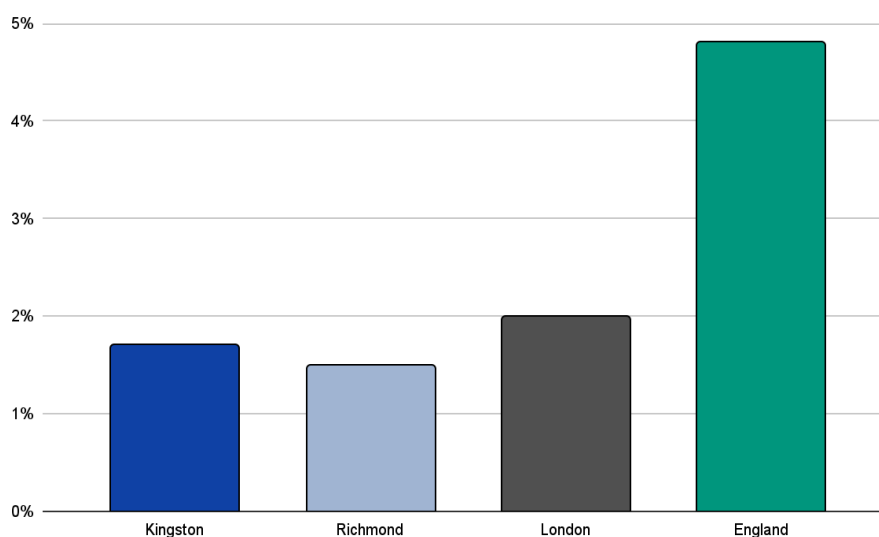


Table: top wards for academic age 16-17 year olds Not in Education Employment (NEET) or Training or Not Known

Not in Education Employment or Training	Not Known
Hook & Chessington North (15.0%)	Chessington South & Malden Rushett (16.7%)
Chessington South & Malden Rushett (10.0%)	Tolworth (16.7%)
Coombe Hill (10.0%)	Hook & Chessington North (11.1%)
Norbiton (10.0%)	Old Malden (11.1%)
Tolworth (10.0%)	

Source: [National Client Information System](#) NCCIS (March 2023) (NEET / NK Kingston, London, England South London Client Caseload Information System (CCIS) Management Information return (March 2023)

Vulnerable Children

Vulnerable Children - Domestic Violence

Living in a home where domestic abuse happens can have a serious impact on a child or young person's mental and physical wellbeing, as well as their behaviour and this can last into adulthood.

There were 355 Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conferences (MARAC) cases heard in 2022/23 and a total of 378 children identified during this period which is a slight reduction on the previous year (2021/22) where 400 children identified.

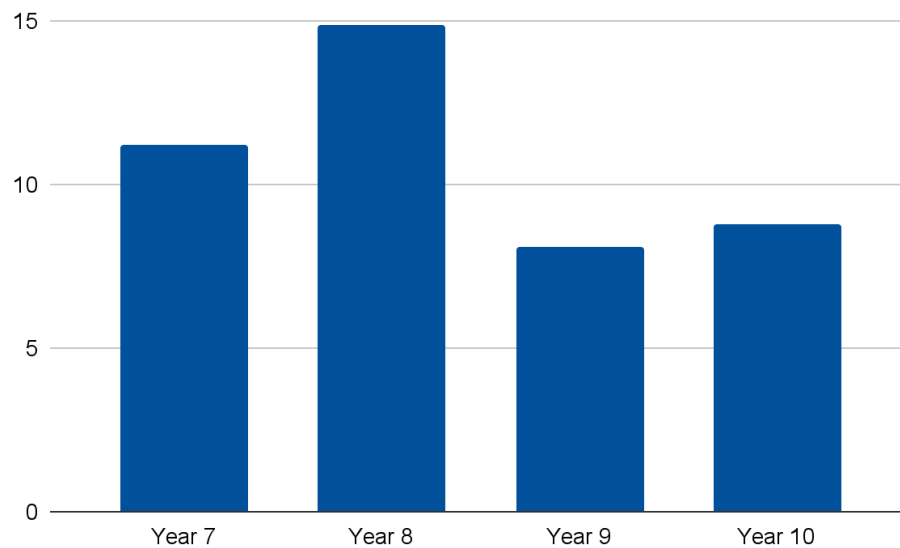
Table Number of cases discussed by Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conferences (MARAC) where children have been identified in Kingston (2012-2023)

Year	No. of MARAC Cases	Number of children identified	Rate of children per case
2012-13	122	149	1.2
2013-14	78	74	0.95
2014-15	113	42	0.37
2015-16	187	191	1.02
2016-17	170	191	1.12
2017-18	185	200	1.1
2018-19	188	222	1.2
2019-20	219	209	0.95
2020-21	338	400	1.2
2021-22	352	400	1.1
2022-23	355	378	1.1

Source: [Safer Kingston Partnership](#)

Vulnerable Children - Young Carers

Chart: Pupils who care for someone else regularly (%)



769 young carers (aged 5-17) in Kingston currently receive support from Kingston Carers Network. An additional 178 young adult careers (18-24) are also registered as receiving support from this service.

14.8% of year 8 boys surveyed in the SHEU survey were young carers. This is up from 13% in 2021.

11% of pupils responded that they care for someone who is unable to care for themselves at home, up slightly from 10% in 2021.

3% said they look after a parent/carer, 2% said they look after a grandparent and 6% said they look after a sibling.

5% of pupils responded that caring for someone at home stops them doing things they enjoy or want to do at least 'sometimes'.

Source: [Safer Kingston Partnership](#)
[Kingston Careers Network](#) August 2023
Schools Health Education Unit Survey (SHEU) 2023

Vulnerable Children - Female Genital Mutilation

The Child in Need Census identified 12 children in 2022/23 where Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) was identified as a potential factor. This is in comparison to 1 FGM incidences recorded in Richmond.

Work continues to raise awareness on Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) and to ensure that front-line professionals within social care, health settings and schools feel confident to ask about Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) and understand referral pathways within the borough.

The Kingston & Richmond LSCB Female Genital Mutilation Policy was updated in 2020 and provides information on FGM, the law, risk assessment and identification and referral pathways. This can be found on the Kingston and Richmond Safeguarding Children Partnership (KRSCP)

[Link to Kingston and Richmond Safeguarding Children Partnership website](#)

Data Source: [Achieving for Children](#) (AfC) 2022/23 Child in Need Census assessment factor 22A

Vulnerable Children - Child Sexual Exploitation

Child sexual exploitation (CSE) is a type of sexual abuse. It happens when a child or young person is coerced, manipulated or deceived into sexual activity.

The number of children who have been identified as at risk of child sexual exploitation has decreased in both males and females and is at its lowest level since 2019/20 following a sharp peak of additional identified risk during the pandemic.

Chart Number of children who were identified as being at risk of Child Sexual Exploitation when they were referred to Social Care Services

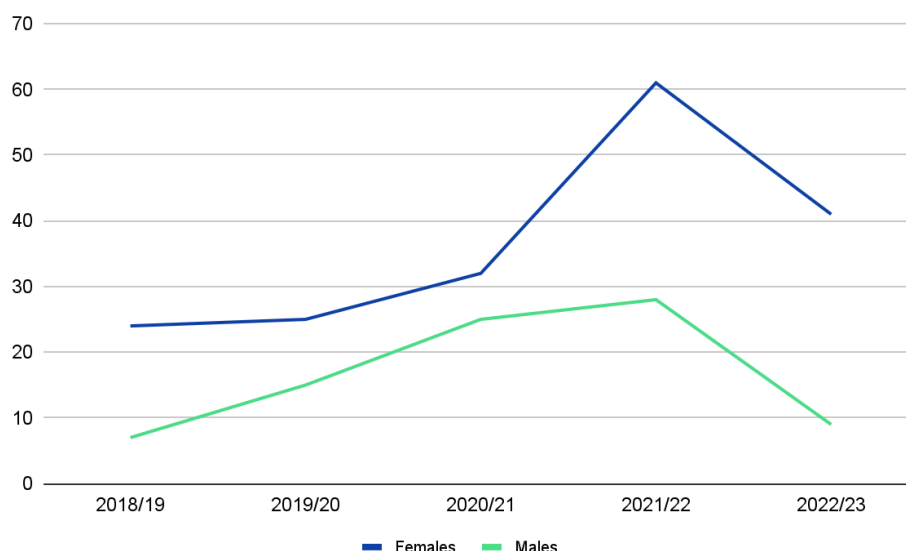


Table: Number of children who were identified as being at risk of Child Sexual Exploitation when they were referred to Social Care Services

Kingston	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22
Females	24	25	32	61
Males	7	15	25	28
TOTAL	31	40	57	89

Source: [Achieving for Children](#) (AfC)

Vulnerable Children - Mental illness during pregnancy

71 maternity cases were discussed at the maternity concerns panel in quarter 4 2022/23, with 27 women referred to the perinatal mental health team, 5 women were identified with a domestic abuse issue.

It is believed that up to 20% of women will develop a mental health condition during pregnancy or shortly after giving birth⁶, which can be a risk factor for the health and wellbeing of both mother and baby.

Table: Estimated number of women affected by mental illness during pregnancy

Mental Health in Pregnancy	Kingston	London	England
Chronic serious mental illness in perinatal period	3	192*	984
Severe depressive illness in perinatal period	49	2886*	14766
PTSD in perinatal period	49	2886*	14766
Mild-moderate depressive illness and anxiety in perinatal period	163-245	9621-14431*	49219-73828
Adjustment disorders and distress in perinatal period	245-489	14431-28863*	73828-147656

Source: [Kingston & Richmond Safer Children's Partnership](#) (KRSCP)
[Public Health Fingertips](#) Perinatal Mental Health data relates to 2017/18 * Estimate

Gypsy, Roma and Travellers (GRT)

According to the 2021 census, there are 67 Roma children aged under 18 living in Kingston, and less than 10 Gypsy or Irish Traveller children. Roma was not a separate ethnic group category in the previous census in 2011, however the number of Gypsy or Irish Traveller children is far smaller now than the 27 who were recorded that year.

According to the Census 2021, all of the GRT children in Kingston were reported to be in good or very good health according to Census 2021. However, this contrasts with the national data for this group which generally shows poorer health and educational outcomes for this group. For adults, the Census 2021 showed over a quarter of Kingston's Gypsy or Irish Traveller adults are in bad or very bad health, by far the highest of any ethnic group, although overall numbers are low (55 adults in total).

⁶ <https://www.rcpsych.ac.uk/mental-health/treatments-and-wellbeing/mental-health-in-pregnancy> (accessed February 2024)

Neurodiversity & Special Educational Needs and Disabilities (SEND)

The number of Education, Health & Care Plans (EHCPs) issued continues to rise put significant demand on children's services

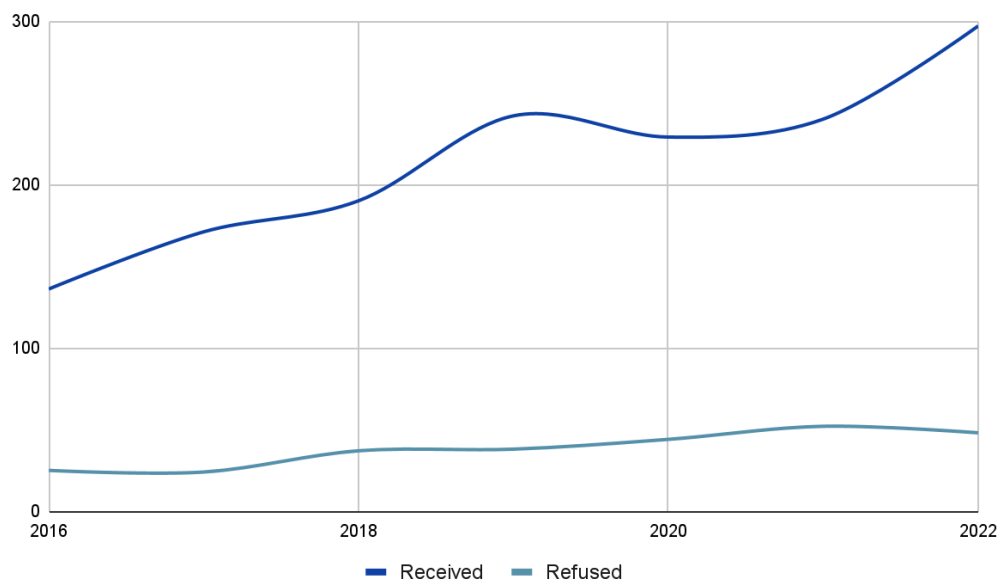
New Assessments

- 297 initial assessment requests for an Education, Health & Care plan were received in Kingston in the 2022 calendar year, of which 16.2% were refused (21.9% in England).
- Of the assessments completed, 97.1% resulted in an EHCP being made (94.2% in England)
- 72.0% of assessments were completed in 20 weeks compared with 49.1% nationally in 2022
- Number of new assessments continues to increase year on year and add additional pressured on services and resources

Table: Number of New Assessments and Refused Assessments 2016-2022

Year	Received	Refused	% Refused
2016	136	25	18.4%
2017	171	24	14.0%
2018	190	37	19.5%
2019	242	38	15.7%
2020	229	44	19.2%
2021	240	52	21.7%
2022	297	48	16.2%

Chart Number of New Assessments and Refused Assessments 2016-2022



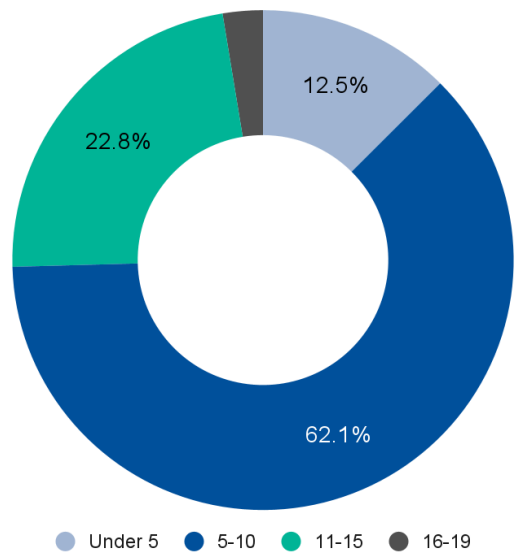
New Plans by Age

- A total of 232 new plans were completed for Kingston in the 2022 calendar year
- 62.1% of new plans were issued to children in the 5 to 10 age group
- No new plans were issues to in the 20 to 25 age group

Table: New Education, Health & Care Plans (EHCPs) by Age

Age	Number of New Plans	Percentage of New Plans
Under 5	29	12.5%
5 to 10	144	62.1%
11 to 15	53	22.8%
16 to 19	6	2.6%
20 to 25	0	0.0%
Total	232	100%

Chart: New Education, Health & Care Plans (EHCPs) by Age



Sources: [Education, Health & Care Plans, 2023 National Statistics Release](#)
SEN2 Statutory return

Table: Education, Health & Care Plans by provider type group - 2022

Provision Type Group	Number of Pupils
Alternative provision/Pupil referral unit	2
Educated elsewhere	34
Further education	194
Mainstream school	710
NEET	40
Non-maintained early years	4
Special school	504

Table: Education, Health & Care Plans by provider type - 2022

Provision Type	Number of Pupils
Mainstream School - Academy	189
Mainstream School - Academy - Resourced Provision	8
Mainstream School - Academy - SEN unit	84
Mainstream School - Free school	30
Mainstream School - Free school - SEN unit	10
Mainstream School - Independent	27
Mainstream School - LA maintained	299
Mainstream School - LA maintained - Resourced provision	10
Mainstream School - LA maintained - SEN unit	53
Special School - Academy/free	336
Special School - Independent	118
Special School - LA maintained	23
Special School - Non-maintained	27
Alternative provision/Pupil referral unit - Academy	<5
Alternative provision/Pupil referral unit - LA maintained	<5
Educated elsewhere - Elective home education	<5
Educated elsewhere - Other arrangements by local authority	24
Educated elsewhere - Other arrangements by parents	6
Further education - General FE and tertiary colleges/HE	160
Further education - Specialist post-16 institutions	34
Non-maintained early years	<5

Sources: [Education, Health & Care Plans, 2023 National Statistics Release](#)
SEN2 Statutory return

Chart: Primary Need reported on Education, Health & Care Plans 2000-2023 (cohort)

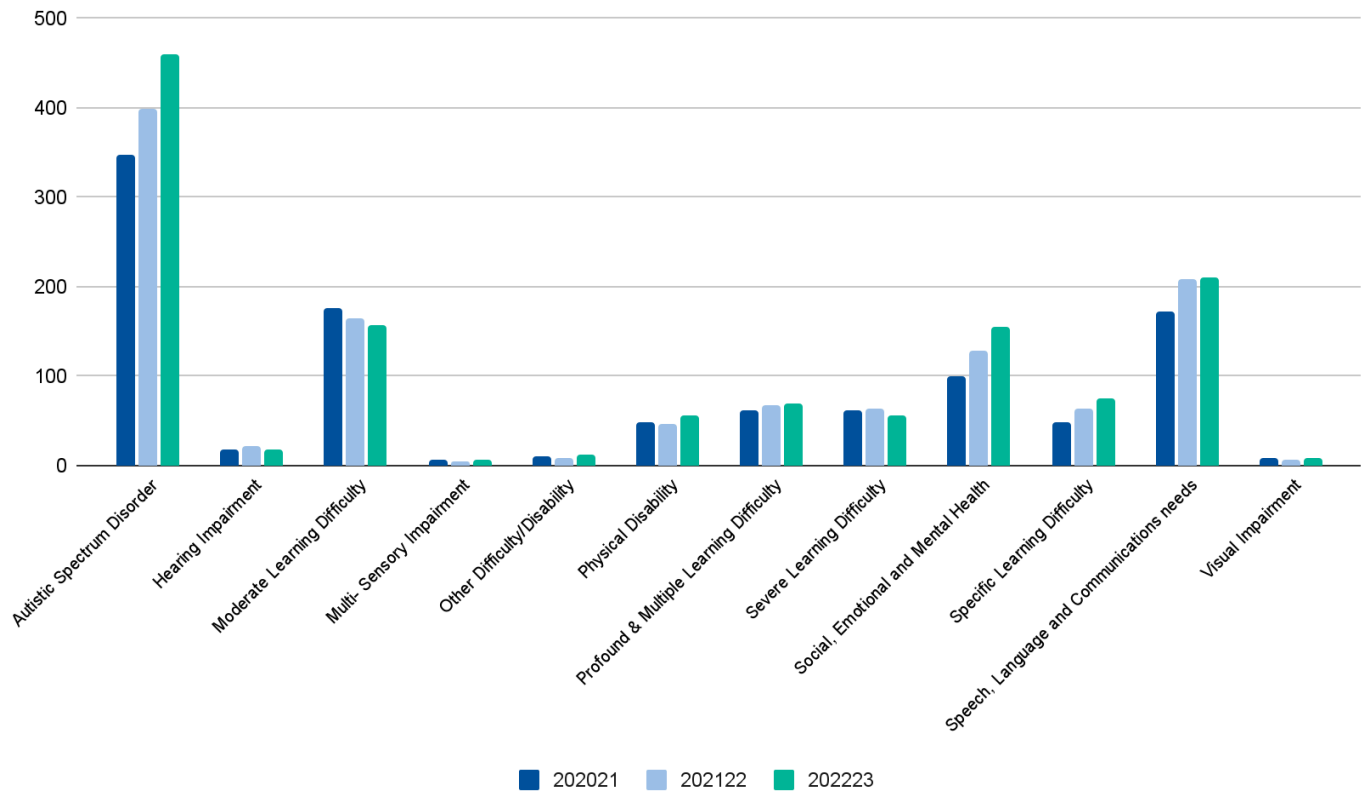


Chart: Primary Need reported on Education, Health & Care Plans 2000-2023 (cohort)

Row Labels	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
Autistic Spectrum Disorder	347	398	460
Hearing Impairment	19	21	19
Moderate Learning Difficulty	177	164	157
Multi- Sensory Impairment	7	5	6
Other Difficulty/Disability	10	9	13
Physical Disability	49	46	57
Profound & Multiple Learning Difficulty	61	68	69
Severe Learning Difficulty	62	63	56
Social, Emotional and Mental Health	100	128	155
Specific Learning Difficulty	48	64	75
Speech, Language and Communications needs	173	209	210
Visual Impairment	8	7	8
Grand Total	1061	1182	1285

Source: Special Educational Needs in England (National curriculum year)

Special Educational Needs School Census

The school census provides data on pupils attending Kingston schools with Special Educational Needs (SEND).

Special Educational Needs (SEND) is defined as an individual who has a learning difficulty or disability which calls for special education provision or support.

Not all these pupils will be the responsibility of Kingston as some will have been placed by other boroughs.

- 2,507 pupils who are Kingston residents receive Special Educational Needs support (SEN)
- A further 980 pupils who live in the borough have Education and Health Care Plans (EHCP)
- Of the pupils who live outside of Kingston, 405 receive Special Educational Needs support and 322 have an Education and Health Care Plans (EHCP)
- The Kingston and North Kingston neighbourhood has the highest percentage of pupils with SEN support or EHCP plans (32.3%)
- The ward with the highest percentage of Special Educational Needs support (SEN) or Education and Health Care Plans is Tolworth (10.9%)

Table: Education & Health Plan or Special Education Needs Support by Neighbourhoods

Neighbourhood	Number of SEN	Education & Health Plan or Special Education Needs Support	Pupil Totals	Percentage Education & Health Plan or Special Education Needs Support
Kingston and North Kingston	6128	1051	7179	14.6%
New & Old Malden	4719	773	5492	14.1%
South of the Borough	3211	734	3945	18.6%
Surbiton	4701	929	5630	16.5%
Out of Borough	4405	727	5132	14.2%
Pupil Totals	23164	4214	27378	15.4%

Chart: Percentage of Education & Health Plan or Special Education Needs Support by Wards

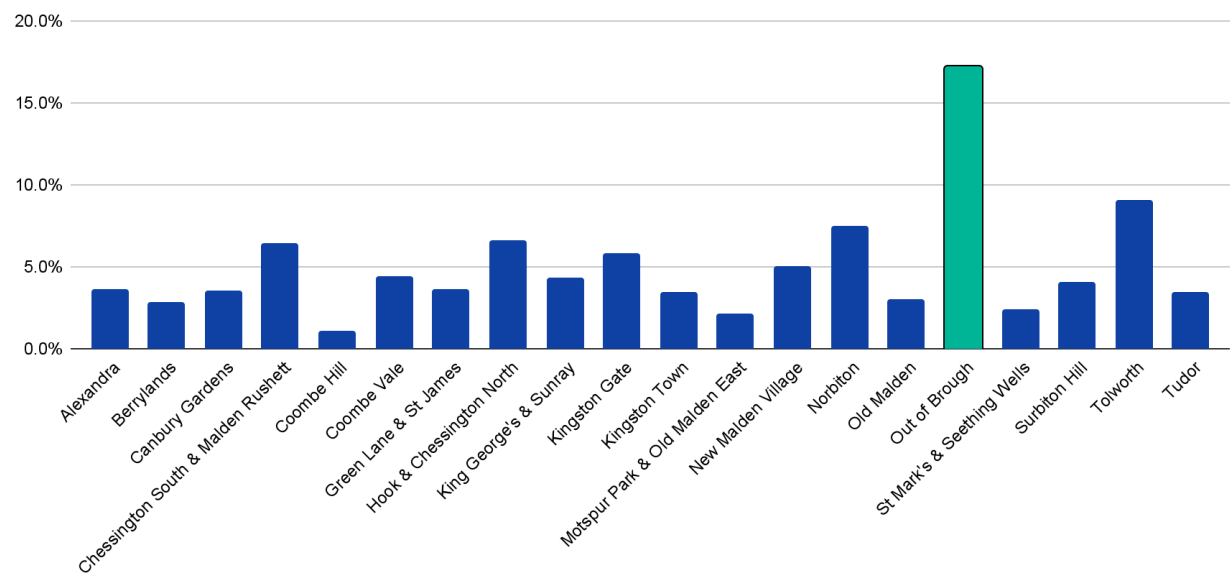


Table: Percentage of Education & Health Plan or Special Education Needs Support by Ward

Ward	Education & Health Plan or Special Education Needs Support
Alexandra	3.6%
Berrylands	2.9%
Canbury Gardens	3.5%
Chessington South & Malden Rushett	6.5%
Coombe Hill	1.1%
Coombe Vale	4.5%
Green Lane & St James	3.7%
Hook & Chessington North	6.6%
King George's & Sunray	4.3%
Kingston Gate	5.9%
Kingston Town	3.4%
Motspur Park & Old Malden East	2.2%
New Malden Village	5.1%
Norbiton	7.5%
Old Malden	3.0%
Out of Brough	17.3%
St Mark's & Seething Wells	2.4%
Surbiton Hill	4.1%
Tolworth	9.0%
Tudor	3.5%
Percentage Totals	100%

Out of borough is defined as a pupil whose usual residence is outside the Royal Borough of Kingston but who is educated within a Kingston school.

Source: School Census (Spring 2023) - All age groups including early years children

Referrals & Child Protection

Safeguarding children is everyone's responsibility and the first place issues are raised is with children's social care.

- 2234 Children were open to Children Social Services throughout the year to 31 March 2023, of which 301 had a Child Protection Plan (CPP)
- Kingston received 1393 referrals to Children's Social Care in 2022/23 of which 1% resulted in no further action.
- 146 Children has a Child Protection Plan as at 31 March 2023 (rate of 40.1 per 10,000)
- Although referral rates have remained consistent between 2022 and 2023 referral numbers have increased year on year over the last 5 years by 21.6% (2019-2023)
- The number of children subject to a Child Protection Plan for a second or subsequent time was 51 in 2022/23 this equates to 29.4% of the 173 children who become subject of a plan in the year
- If the rate per 10,000 of referrals remains fairly stable over the next 5 years the numbers will still increase inline with the population

Table: Rate of Referrals & Children Subject to a CPP per 10,000 in Last five financial years Compared to Nearest Neighbours

Measure	Year to 31 March	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Referral Rate/10,000	Kingston	314	357	371	381	382
	Outer London	528	528	474	566	551
Number of Referrals in	Kingston	1227	1411	1487	1391	1393
	Outer London	67200	67620	61060	70250	68360
Rate of children subject to a child protection plan in	Kingston	33.1	53.6	37.0	35.1	40.1
	Outer London	37.0	34.3	35.2	39.2	40.4
Number of children subject to a Child Protection Plan	Kingston	129	212	148	128	146

Source: [Local Authority Interactive Tool](#) (LAIT)
[Explore Education Statistics Service](#)

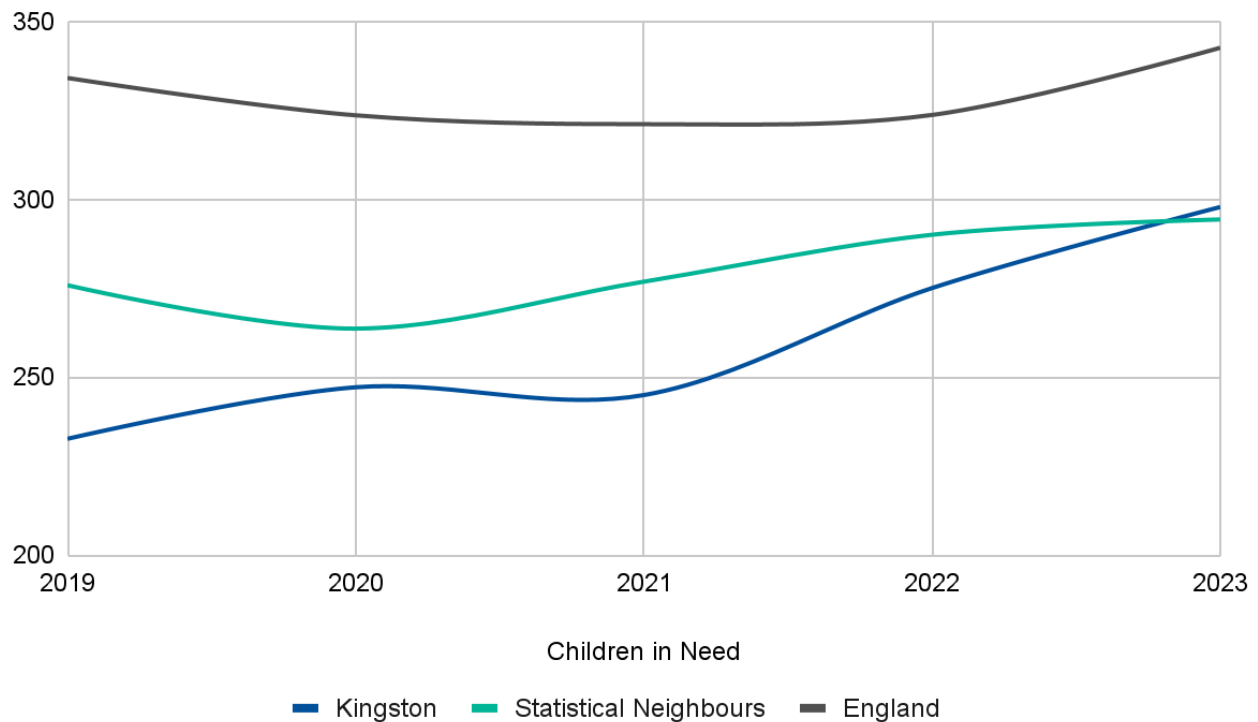
Children in Need (CIN)

- There were 260 Children in Need with a CIN Plan in Kingston as at 31 March 2023.
- The percentage of Children in Need eligible for Free School Meals in Kingston has increased from 34.9% in 2019/20 to 49.2% in 2022/23. This figure is 58.7% nationally, and 51.4% in Outer London.
- The primary need identified was abuse or neglect (616) followed by family in acute stress (197) and Absent parenting (102)
- 24% of school age Children in Need had an Education Health and Care Plan in Kingston as at 31 March 2023. This is lower than other boroughs (Outer London 34.2%, England 26.9%, Statistical Neighbours 32.3%).
- The rate of CIN in Kingston is 297.9 (per 100,000) compared with 294.4 for Statistical Neighbours and 342.7 Nationally
- If the rate per 10,000 of referrals remains fairly stable over the next 5 years the numbers will still increase inline with the population

Table: Children in Need

Children in Need	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Rate/10,000 in RBK	232.7	247.2	245.0	275.1	297.9
Statistical Neighbours	275.9	263.7	276.9	290.1	294.4
England	334.2	323.7	321.2	323.8	342.7
Number of CIN in Kingston	907	977	981	1,002	1,085

Chart: Children in Need (rate per 10,000)



Source: [Local Authority Interactive Tool \(LAIT\)](#)
[Explore Education Statistics Service](#)
[Kingston and Richmond Safeguarding Children Partnership \(KRSCP\)](#)

Children Looked After (CLA)

- 111 Children Looked After (CLA) 29.7% female (33) 70.2% male (78) at 31 March 2023
- Ethnicity of CLA is not representative of the resident population with Black and Mixed ethnicities over represented
- Rate of Children Looked After (CLA) in Kingston is low in comparison to statistical neighbours and national averages (based on available March 2022 data)
- A high percentage of Children Looked After have SEN Support or an EHC Plan 46.3% Kingston: 30.2% England (based on available March 2022 data)
- No CLA were identified as having a substance misuse problem during the year (March 2023)
- 27% (30) of Children Looked After are Unaccompanied Asylum Seeking Children (UASC)

Table: Children Looked After (CLA)

Children Looked After (CLA)	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Rate/10,000 in RBK	33.0	32.0	33.0	36.0	30.5
Statistical Neighbour	43.0	42.0	42.0	41.1	-
England	65.0	67.0	67.0	70.0	-
Number of CLA in Kingston	129	125	131	133	111

Chart: Children Looked After by Age Group

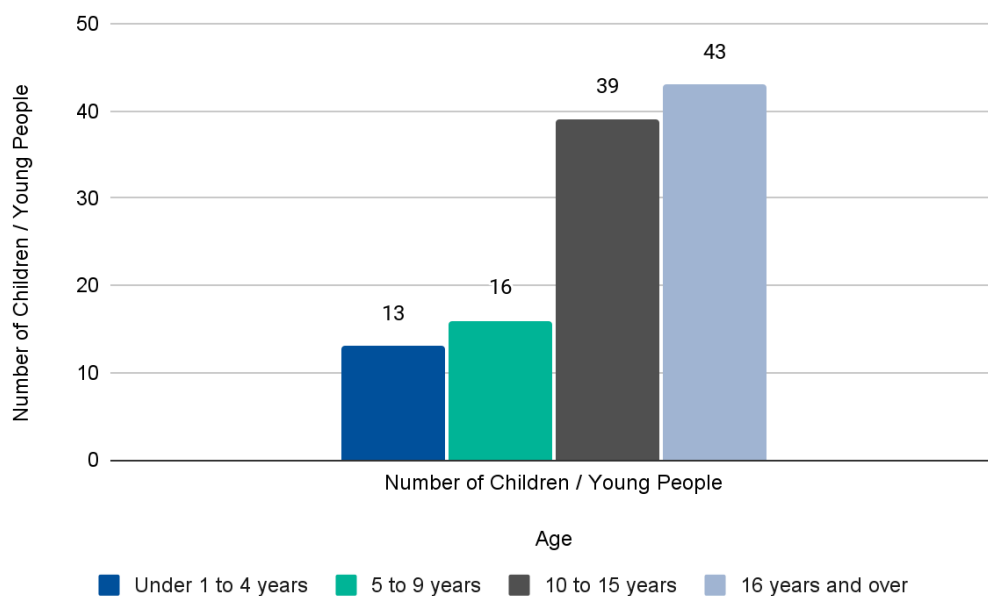


Chart: Children Looked After by Category of Need

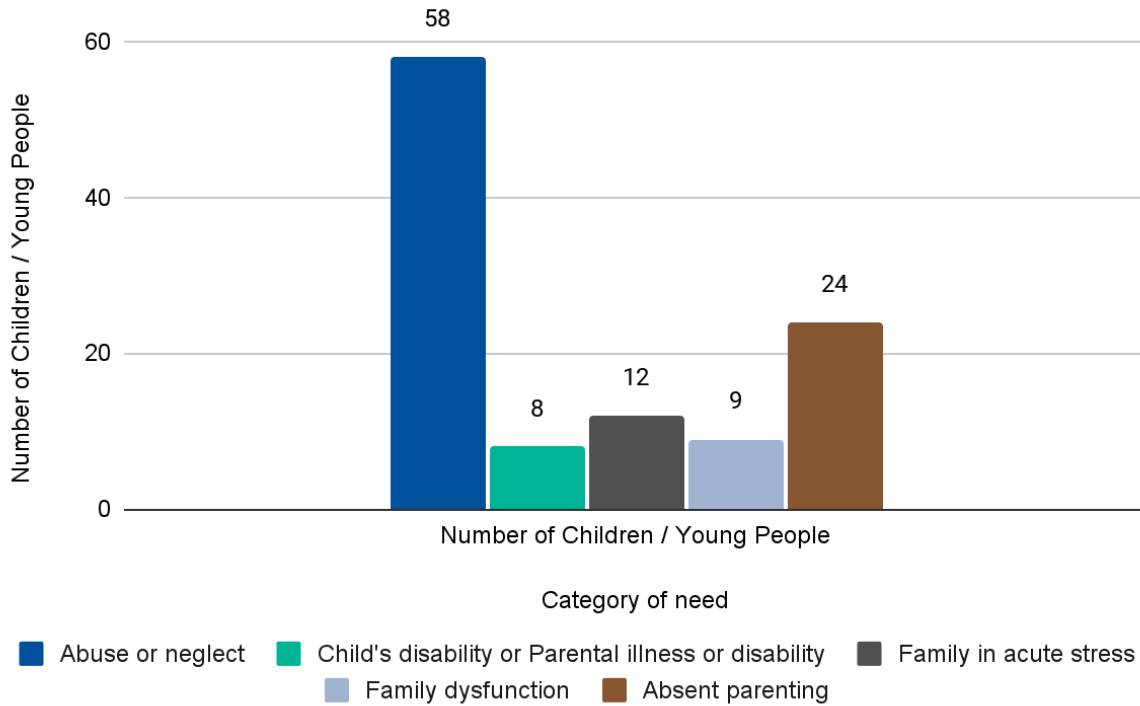
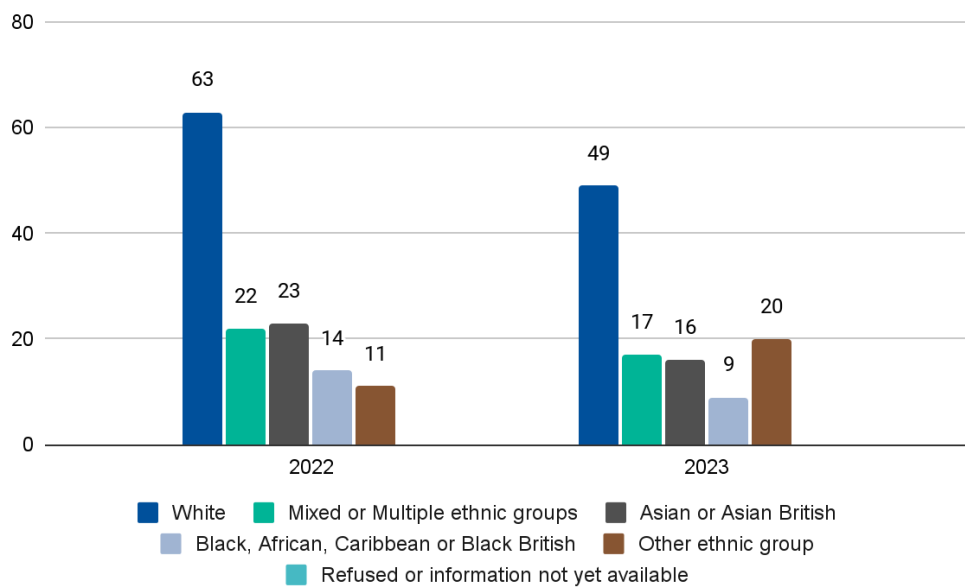


Chart: Children Looked After by Ethnicity 2022 and 2023 comparison



Source: [Local Authority Interactive Tool \(LAIT\)](#)
[Explore Education Statistics Service](#)

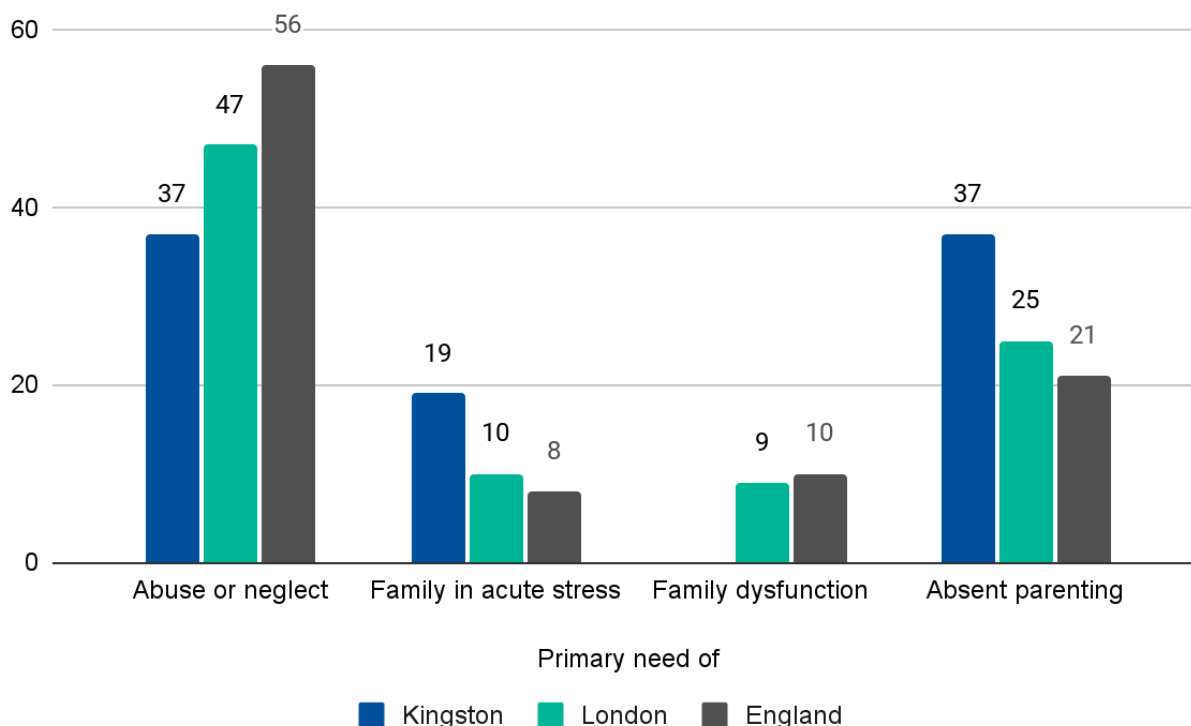
Children Looked After (CLA) Placements & Need

- 11.7% (13/111) Children Looked After had 3 or more placements in the year to 31 March 2023.
- Emotional and behavioural health scores have been reducing (low figures are good) and are lower than neighbours and nationally.
- 57% of children Looked After are placed with a foster carer
- Higher proportion in semi-independent accommodation than regional and national figures (Kingston 35%) this is likely due to the high proportion of Unaccompanied Asylum Seeking Children (UASC)
- There were higher proportions of CLA with a primary need of the family in acute stress and absent parenting than seen nationally

Table: Children Looked After (CLA) Placements & Need

Children Looked After (CLA)	Kingston	London	England
Placed in foster care	57%	69%	68%
In secure units, children's homes & semi-independent living	35%	21%	17%
Primary need of			
- Abuse or neglect	37%	47%	56%
- Family in acute stress	19%	10%	8%
- Family dysfunction	-	9%	10%
- Absent parenting	37%	25%	21%

Chart: Children Looked After Need



Source: [Local Authority Interactive Tool \(LAIT\)](#)
[Explore Education Statistics Service](#)

Unaccompanied Asylum Seeking Children (UASC) & Leaving Care

- 73 Care Leavers were receiving support at the 31 March 2023
- 96 UASC Care Leavers receiving RBK support at the 31 March 2023
- Number of UASC care leavers remains at a high level and shows a year on year increase over the last 3 years.
- 54 of care leavers in employment, education or training which is lower than the outer London (57%), Statistical Neighbours (57.4%) and National performance (56%)
- 87% of care leavers were recorded as being in suitable accommodation, this is confident with outer London performance but is lower than statistical neighbours (88.8%)
- There were 30 Unaccompanied Asylum Seeking Children in March 2023 this has increased from 26 in March 2022 and 22 in March 2021.

Table: Unaccompanied Asylum Seeking Children Care Leavers & Care Leavers

Care Leavers & UASC Care Leavers	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
Care Leavers	71	84	98
UASC Care Leavers	82	93	96
Total Care Leavers	153	177	194

Source: [Local Authority Interactive Tool](#) (LAIT)
[Explore Education Statistics Service](#)
[Achieving for Children](#) (AfC)

Youth Justice

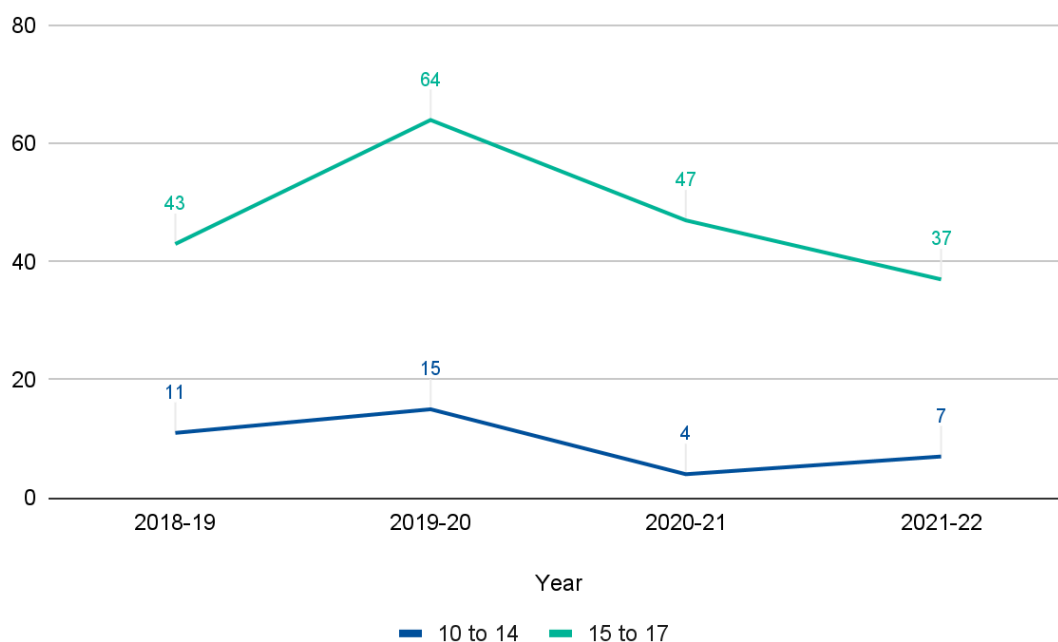
First Time Entrants to the Youth Justice System for England and Wales

- Nationally there were around 8,000 First Time Entrants (FTEs) to the Youth Justice System (YJS) in the year ending March 2022.
- The number of first time entrants has continued to fall, as it has done in each of the last ten years, with a 10% decrease to the year ending March 2021.
- There were increases for First Time Entrants (FTEs) committing summary motoring offences (up 13%), violence against the person and public order offences (both up 2%) compared with the previous year. All other offence types committed by First Time Entrants (FTEs) decreased, with drug offences and robbery seeing the biggest decreases (falling by 31% and 29% respectively).
- While all ethnicities saw a decrease in the number of First Time Entrants (FTEs) compared with the previous year, those from a Black background saw the biggest fall (24%), whilst First Time Entrants (FTEs) from a White background saw the smallest year on year decrease (10%).
- 13,800 children were cautioned or sentenced this has decreased 13%
- 3,500 knife and offensive weapon offences were committed by children a decrease of 2%
- On average there were around 450 children in custody at any one time during the year. This is a fall of 19% fall against the previous year and a 77% fall against the year ending March 2012.
- 31.2% of children and young people reoffended. Reoffending rate decreased by three percent in the last year and is the lowest on record. However this is likely to be a result of restrictions imposed during the first year of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Children Cautioned

- Kingston and Richmond have a shared youth offending service so all published data covers both boroughs.
- Number of children cautioned or sentenced, in the year ending March 2022 for Kingston and Richmond was 44, this is a decrease on the previous 2 year (51, March 2021 and 79, March 2020)
- This is in line with the regional performance for London (2,626 in March 2022) which continues to shown a year on year decrease going back to March 14
- The highest proportion of children cautioned or sentenced were from the White ethnic group at 50% (22) the second largest proportion were from the mixed ethnic group at 18.1%
- The number of 10 to 14 year olds cautioned or sentenced has been increased from less than 5 in March 2021 to 7 in March 2022.

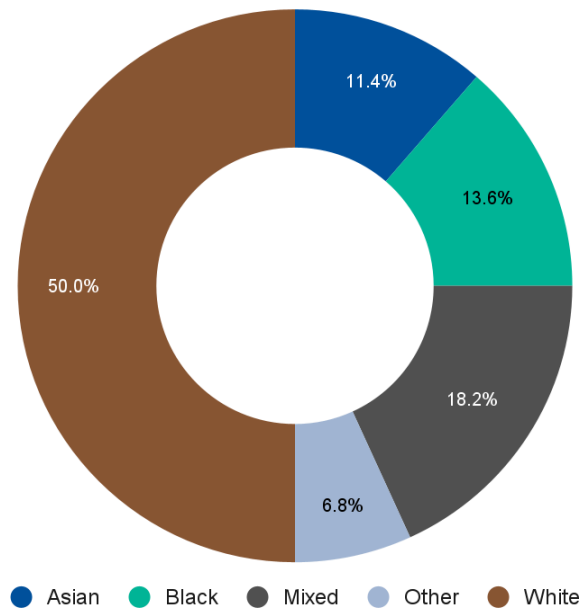
Chart: Children Cautioned or Sentenced comparison 2019-2022 (Kingston & Richmond combined)



Source:

[National statistics Youth Justice Statistics](#): 2021 to 2022 - Published January 2023

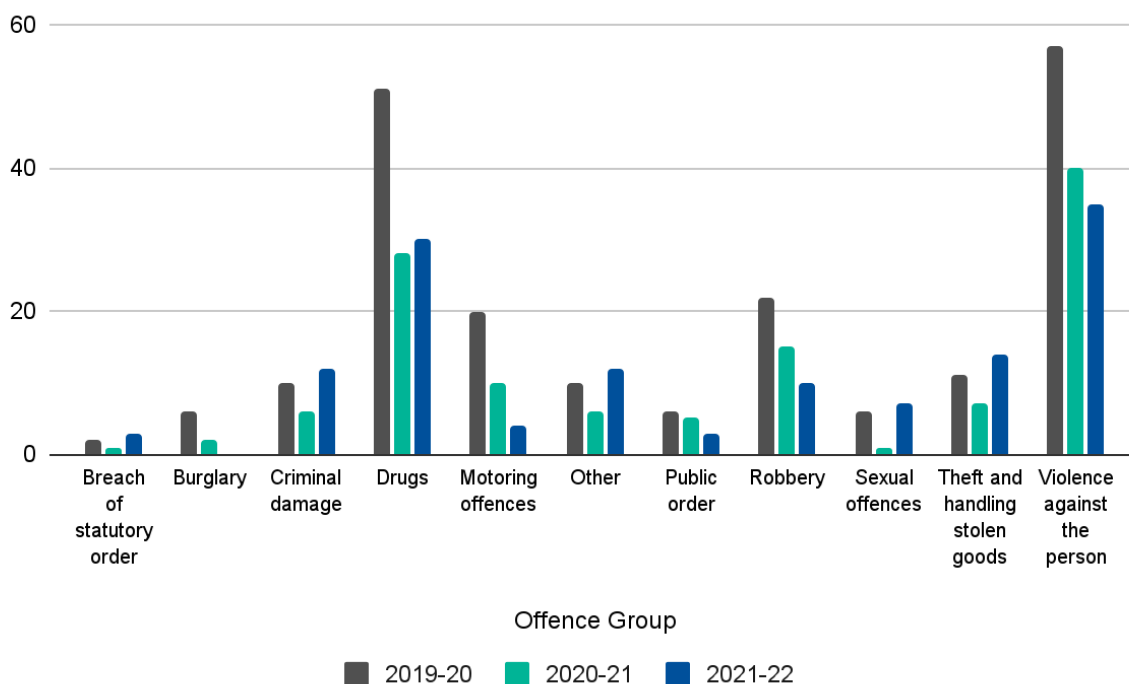
Chart: Children Cautioned or Sentenced by Ethnicity 2021/22 (Kingston & Richmond combined)



Proven Offences of Young People

- The number of proven offences in Kingston and Richmond has risen to 130 to March 2022 from 121 in 2021.
- The number of proven offences were higher than neighbouring boroughs of Merton and Wandsworth.
- There seems to be a slight decrease in the youth crime in southwest London overall
- Violence against the person was the largest proportion of offences at 35 (26.9%) in 2022 this is down from 40 offences (33.1%) in 2021
- Drug offences has increased slightly when compared to the previous year to 30 in 2022 from 28
- Theft and handling stolen goods has increased to 14 in 2022 up from 7 in 2021
- Robbery is down from 15 in 2021 to 10 in 2022

Chart: Offences Comparison 2019-2022 (Kingston & Richmond combined)



Source: [National statistics Youth Justice Statistics](#): 2021 to 2022 - Published January 2023

Outcomes

- In comparison to London, Kingston and Richmond have less pre-court outcomes than the London Borough average to March 2022
- The London Borough average has a higher proportion of community outcomes, first tier and custody

Chart: Outcomes Comparison 2019-2022 (Kingston & Richmond combined)

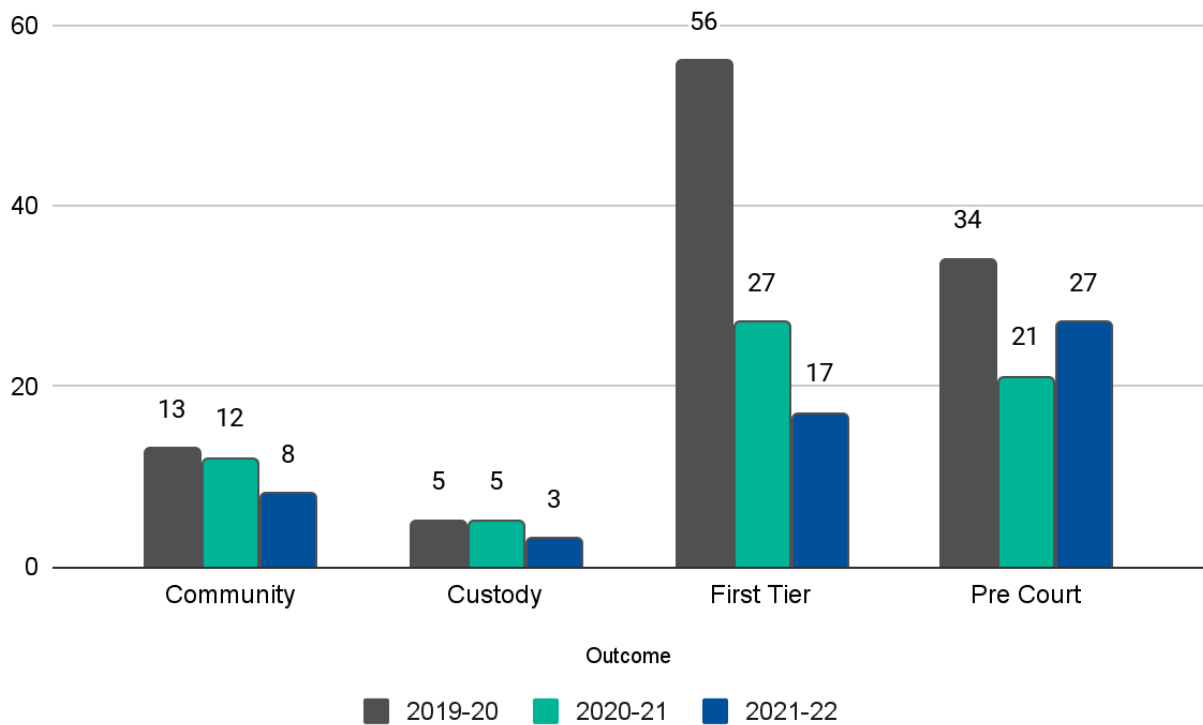
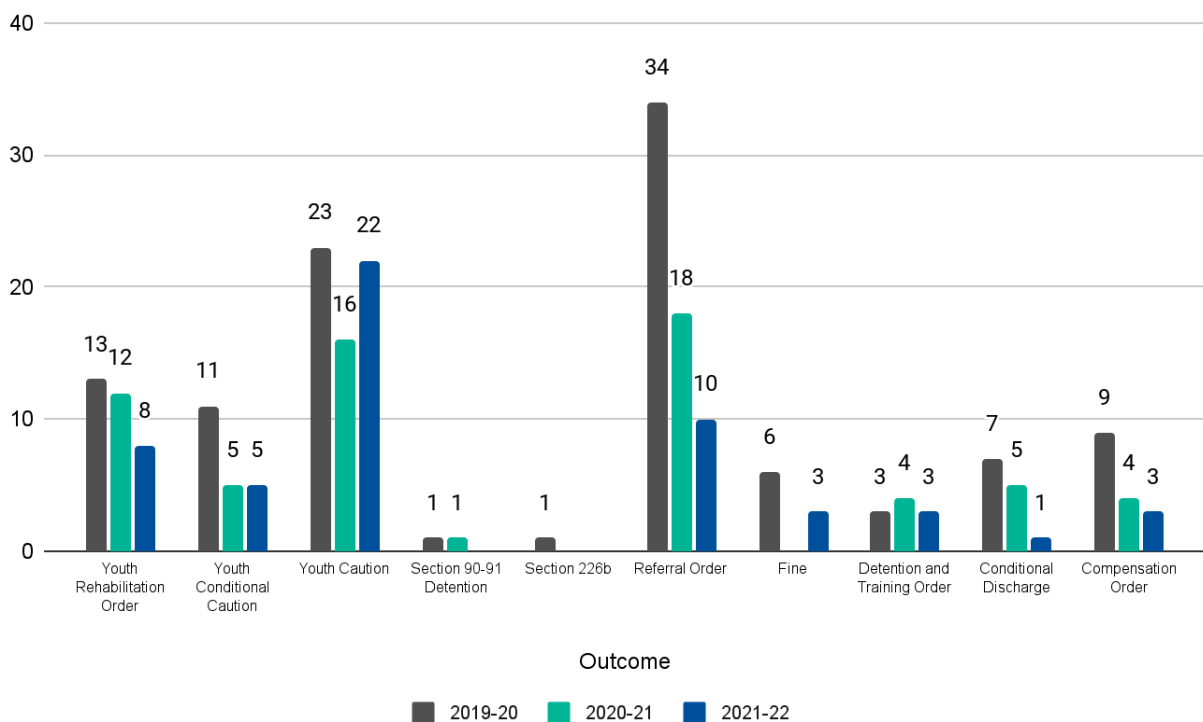


Chart: Outcomes Comparison 2019-2022 (Kingston & Richmond combined)



Source: [National statistics Youth Justice Statistics](#): 2021 to 2022 - Published January 2023

Sources of Information

Achieving for Children
Census 2021
Child in Need Census
Cover of vaccination evaluated rapidly (COVER)
Department for Education
Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities
Department for Work and Pensions
Environmental Systems Research Institute (ESRI)
Healthy Child Programme
Global Burden of Disease (GBD) study
Greater London Authority Projections
Kingston and Richmond Safeguarding Children Partnership (KRSCP)
Kingston Careers Network
Kingston upon Thames Joint Strategic Needs Assessment
Local Authority Interactive Tool (LAIT)
London at risk of measles outbreaks GOV.UK
National Client Information System (NCCIS)
National Health Service (NHS) Inpatient Data (HES)
National Statistics Release
Nomis Official census and labour market statistics
Office for Health Improvement and Disparities - Fingertips
Office of National Statistics (ONS)
Risk assessment for measles resurgence in the UK
Safer Kingston Partnership
School Census
School Health Education Unit (SHEU) Survey
South London Client Caseload Information System (CCIS)
South West London ICB Dashboard
Sport England - Active Lives survey
Stat-Xplore