

Profile of children and young people in Royal Greenwich 2016



Introduction

The 2016 Profile of Children and Young People forms the basis of our understanding of the needs and experiences of local children and families, and informs the Children and Young People Plan 2014-17. The information included is accurate as of time of publication (April 2017). The new Children and Young People Plan 2017-2020 will be launched in Spring 2017 setting out the areas for priority going forward.

The first section of the Profile covers demographic information on the context of Royal Greenwich and its children and young people. The main body of the Profile follows the structure of the Plan which has four priorities listed below.

Children and Young People Plan 2014-17

Priority 1: Resilience. We want all children and young people to engage successfully in education, develop skills for employment and choose healthy lifestyles with support from loving families, positive peer networks and good schools. These strong protective factors will help children develop resilience to cope with the challenges they encounter as they grow up.

Priority 2: Prevention. We will have more chance of helping children and their families make sustained change in their lives if we intervene early to help them regain their resilience. We want our services to be skilled in identifying challenges for children, early on, so breaking the cycles that may become entrenched.

Priority 3: Protection. For some children and families we cannot prevent problems escalating and presenting much greater risk to children's well-being. Taking swift, decisive action will be important to prevent significant and lasting damage to these children's welfare and life chances. It will also maximise our chances of restoring their resilience, enabling them to lead successful lives.

Priority 4: To achieve these priorities we need services that can change children's lives. We have identified some improvement areas that apply across our services to ensure they are consistently performing well. These include a well trained workforce, making the best use of our resources and delivering services shaped by the experiences and aspirations of children and families.

1001 days

The first 1001 days in a child's life is a critical period of change and brain development. Pregnancy, birth and the first 24 months can be tough for every mother and father, and some parents may find it hard to provide the care and attention their baby needs. But it can also be a chance to effect great change, as a critical window of opportunity for early help to enhance the outcomes for children. Data relating to the first 1001 days are therefore highlighted in pink throughout this document.

Acknowledgements

The Performance Analysis Service would like to thank all of the individuals and teams who supplied information for this Profile. This includes staff throughout Children's Services, other council services and our partners in NHS Greenwich.

Descriptions of characters used in this document

The following reporting conventions have been used in the tables throughout the profile. These are:

n/a = not applicable

- = fewer than five individuals

-- = not available

Some percentage figures do not add to exactly 100% due to rounding.

Table of Contents

Context	7
C1 Population.....	8
C2 Schools and Settings.....	14
C3 School Population	22
C4 School Places	27
C5 Deprivation	29
Priority 1: Resilience.....	41
1.1 Children and young people achieve educational success	41
1.2 Children and young people feel safe, have positive relationships and make a contribution in their community.....	52
1.3 Children and young people are healthy and active	56
Priority 2: Prevention	69
2.1 Children and young people at risk of poor outcomes get help early which changes their lives..	69
2.2 Children and young people at risk of poor outcomes achieve as well as their peers and progress successfully into sustained employment	77
2.3 Children and young people at risk of poor outcomes stay safe and behave well in their communities.....	100
2.4 Children and young people at risk of poor outcomes avoid risks to their health and well-being	106
Priority 3: Protection.....	117
3.1 Our most vulnerable children and young people achieve well and have positive peer networks and opportunities.....	121
3.2 Our most vulnerable children and young people are protected from neglect and harm	133
3.3 Our most vulnerable children and young people live in a safe and permanent home where their aspirations are raised	149
3.4 Our most vulnerable children and young people lead a healthy life with good access to health care	155
3.5 Our most vulnerable children and young people are well prepared for adulthood	156
Glossary.....	159

Context of Royal Greenwich and its children and young people



Context of Royal Greenwich and its Children and Young People

C1 Population	8
By Age Group.....	8
By Age and Gender.....	8
By Ethnicity	10
Live Births	10
Population Projections	11
Religion and Belief.....	13
C2 Schools and Settings.....	14
Early Learning and Childcare	14
Schools.....	18
C3 School Population.....	22
School Rolls	22
Royal Greenwich Residents	25
Language	25
Ethnicity of School Population.....	27
C4 School Places	27
C5 Deprivation	29
In the Borough	29
In Schools	34

Context

This section provides an overview of the borough and outlines some of the assets and challenges linked to our local population.

Royal Greenwich is well-known for its naval and architectural heritage as well as being the home of Greenwich Mean Time. The borough boasts the longest riverfront in London and in 2014 was host to the Tall Ships regatta, a stunning display of 50 ships that sailed the Thames offering visitors unforgettable views of iconic maritime Greenwich. Greenwich will host the regatta again in 2017. We are proud of becoming a Royal Borough and LGC Council of the Year in 2013, and we think the 2012 Olympics and Paralympics helped show the world what Greenwich has to offer.

We want every child growing up in Royal Greenwich to be able to take full advantage of the opportunities available. Some children will need more support and, for them, every day matters and every action counts.

Children living in the area

- According to the Office of National Statistics¹, approximately 66,043 children and young people under the age of 18 years live in Royal Greenwich. This is 24% of the total population in the area.
- The Greater London Authority estimates that the child population will rise by 7,700 children by 2021, a 12% increase. The fastest growing age group is 10 to 15 year olds. This has implications for school place planning, admissions, and services we provide and commission ([Section C4](#)).
- Children and young people from Black and minority ethnic groups account for over half of all children living in the area. This compares with 22% in the country as a whole.
- More than 152 different languages are spoken in Royal Greenwich schools.
- The proportion of children and young people with English as an additional language:
 - in primary schools is 43% (the London average is 49%)
 - in secondary schools is 34% (the London average is 41%).
- Approximately 26% of the local authority's children are living in poverty (compared to 24% in London as a whole).
- The proportion of children who meet the criteria for pupil premium²:
 - in primary schools is 34% (the England average is 25%)
 - in secondary schools is 44% (the England average is 29%).

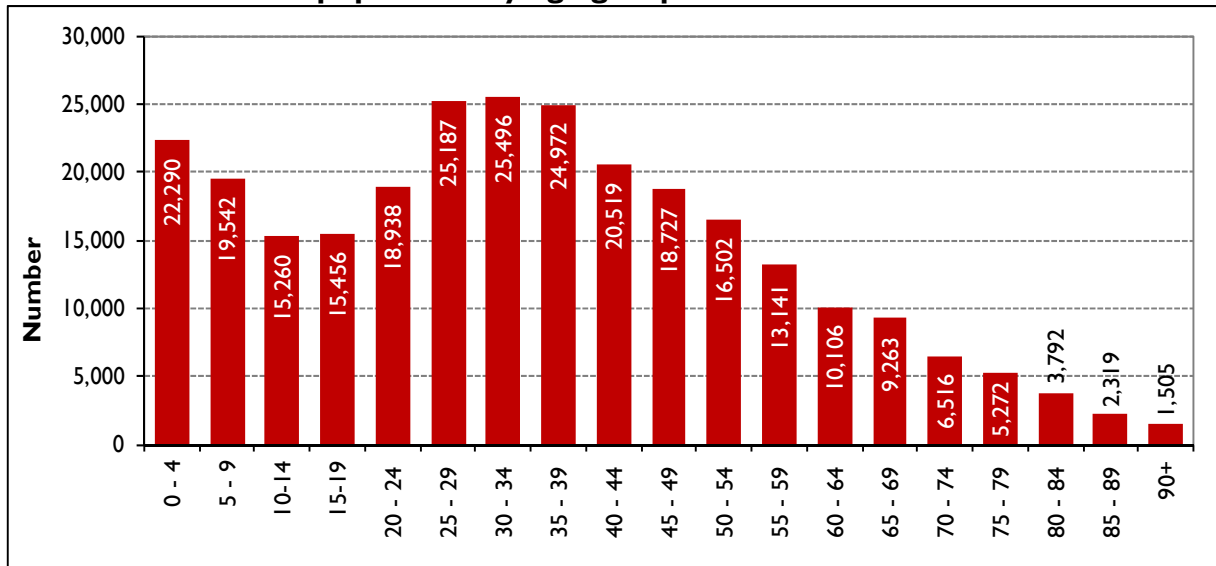
¹ 2015 mid-year population estimates

² Pupil Premium is additional funding for children who have been eligible for free school meals at any point in the past six years, children looked after or adopted from care, and children from service families.

CI Population

By Age Group

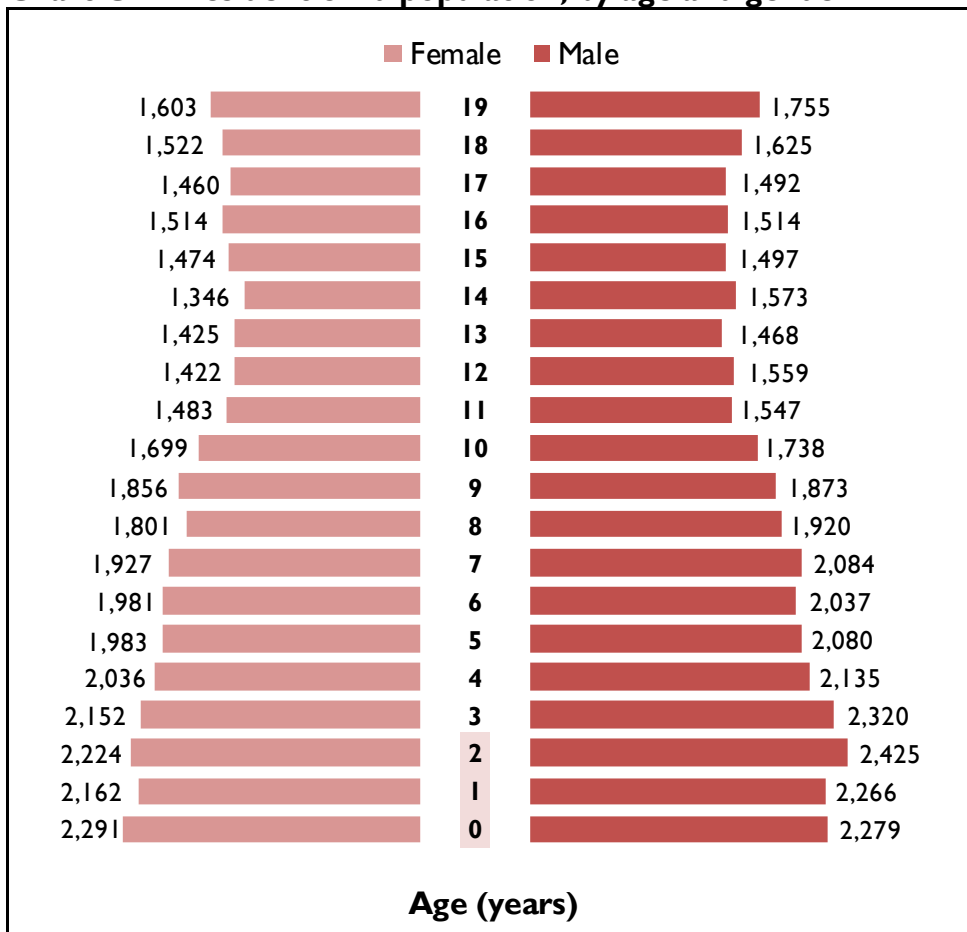
Chart CI.1 Resident population by age group



Source: ONS 2015 mid-year estimates

By Age and Gender

Chart CI.2 Resident child population, by age and gender



Source: ONS 2015 mid-year estimates

Table CI.3 Resident child population by age and gender 1001 days

Ages	Male	Female	Total
0	2,279	2,291	4,570
1	2,266	2,162	4,428
2	2,425	2,224	4,649
3	2,320	2,152	4,472
4	2,135	2,036	4,171
Under 5	11,425	10,865	22,290
5	2,080	1,983	4,063
6	2,037	1,981	4,018
7	2,084	1,927	4,011
8	1,920	1,801	3,721
9	1,873	1,856	3,729
Age 5 to 9	9,994	9,548	19,542
10	1,738	1,699	3,437
11	1,547	1,483	3,030
12	1,559	1,422	2,981
13	1,468	1,425	2,893
14	1,573	1,346	2,919
15	1,497	1,474	2,971
Age 10 to 15	9,382	8,849	18,231
16	1,514	1,514	3,028
17	1,492	1,460	2,952
18	1,625	1,522	3,147
19	1,755	1,603	3,358
Age 16 to 19	6,386	6,099	12,485
Under 18s	33,807	32,236	66,043
Ages 0 to 19	37,187	35,361	72,548
All ages 0 to 90+	137,849	136,954	274,803

Source: ONS 2015 mid-year estimates

By Ethnicity

Table CI.4 Resident child population in 2015, by age and ethnicity

Ethnic Group		Age 0-4	Age 5-9	Age 10-15	Age 16-17	Under 18s	Age 0-19	% Age 0-19
Asian	Bangladeshi	177	156	165	67	565	623	1%
	Indian	438	434	342	90	1,304	1,397	2%
	Pakistani	258	251	265	71	845	916	1%
	Other Asian Background	1,165	972	1,083	350	3,570	3,959	5%
Asian		2,038	1,813	1,855	578	6,284	6,895	10%
Black	Black African	4,332	4,548	4,065	871	13,816	14,583	20%
	Black Caribbean	497	452	598	185	1,732	1,953	3%
	Other Black Background	1,168	908	856	173	3,105	3,265	5%
Black		5,997	5,908	5,519	1,229	18,653	19,801	27%
Mixed	Mixed White/Asian	570	429	321	63	1,383	1,444	2%
	Mixed White/Black African	902	647	459	106	2,114	2,211	3%
	Mixed White/Black Caribbean	927	581	579	183	2,270	2,433	3%
	Other Mixed Background	884	535	458	110	1,987	2,102	3%
Mixed		3,283	2,192	1,817	462	7,754	8,190	11%
White	White British	7,672	6,992	7,316	3,066	25,046	28,492	39%
	White Irish	110	95	109	38	352	389	1%
	Other White Background	1,974	1,886	1,290	400	5,550	5,991	8%
White		9,756	8,973	8,715	3,504	30,948	34,872	48%
Other	Chinese	298	319	309	114	1,040	1,160	2%
	Other Ethnic Group	526	400	418	96	1,440	1,538	2%
Other		824	719	727	210	2,480	2,698	4%
Black and Minority Ethnic		14,221	12,613	11,315	2,917	41,066	43,954	61%
% Black and Minority Ethnic		65%	64%	61%	49%	62%	61%	
All ethnicities		21,893	19,605	18,631	5,983	66,112	72,446	100%

Source: GLA 2015 local authority population projections - trend-based ethnic group projections, short-term migration
Black and Minority Ethnic includes all ethnic groups other than White British

Live Births

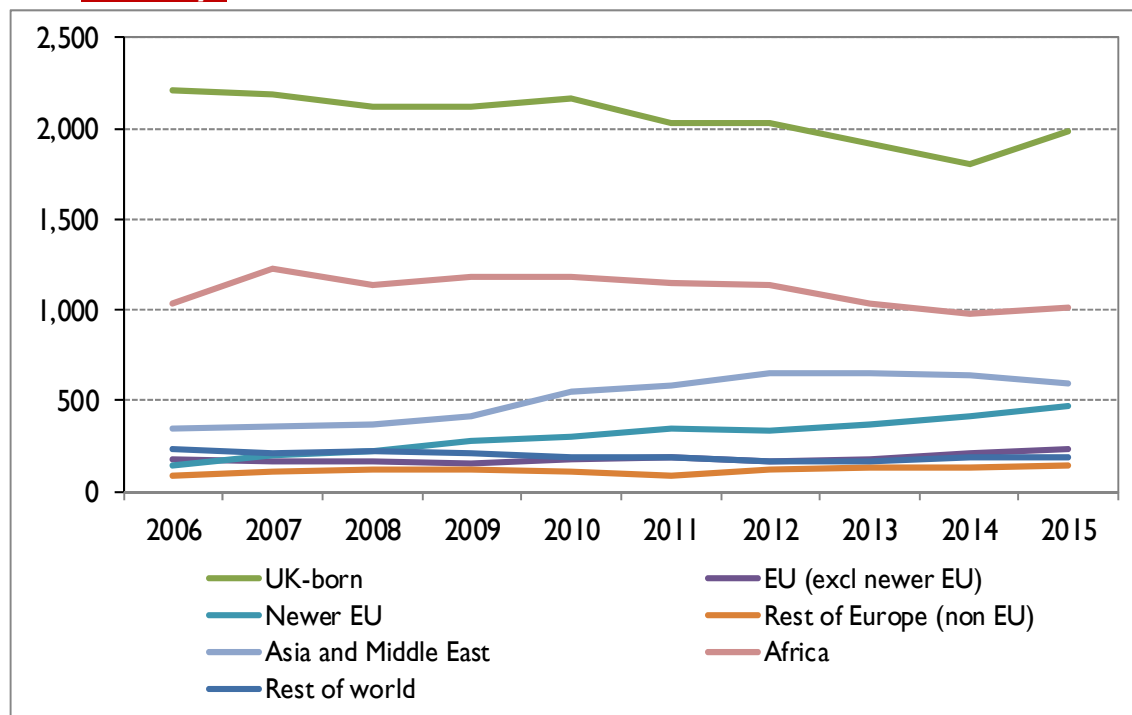
The child population is growing and becoming increasingly diverse. The largest minority ethnic group of children and young people in the area are Black African. There are established Nigerian and Ghanaian communities as well as emergent communities from Asia, the Middle East and newer EU countries.

Table CI.5 Live births in Royal Greenwich between 2006 and 2015 1001 days

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Births	4,236	4,471	4,361	4,480	4,674	4,561	4,624	4,442	4,368	4,644

Source: ONS data (GLA datastore) live births

Chart CI.6 Live births in Royal Greenwich between 2006 and 2015, by mother's place of birth 1001 days



Source: GLA live births data

Newer EU countries are identified by the ONS as: Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, the Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, Malta, Bulgaria, Cyprus (EU), Cyprus (not otherwise stated), Slovenia, Czechoslovakia not otherwise stated.

Population Projections

Table CI.7 Population by age group at 2011, in current year and projected to 2021

Age groups	2011	2016	2021	2011 - 2016 % Change	2016 - 2021 % Change
0 to 4	21,100	22,350	24,400	+6%	+9%
5 to 9	16,450	19,650	21,300	+19%	+8%
10 to 15	18,000	18,750	22,400	+4%	+19%
16 to 17	5,900	6,000	6,400	2%	+7%
Under 18	61,450	66,800	74,500	+9%	+12%
Age 0 to 19	68,450	73,150	81,050	+7%	+11%
All ages 0 to 90+	255,500	277,700	311,200	+9%	+12%

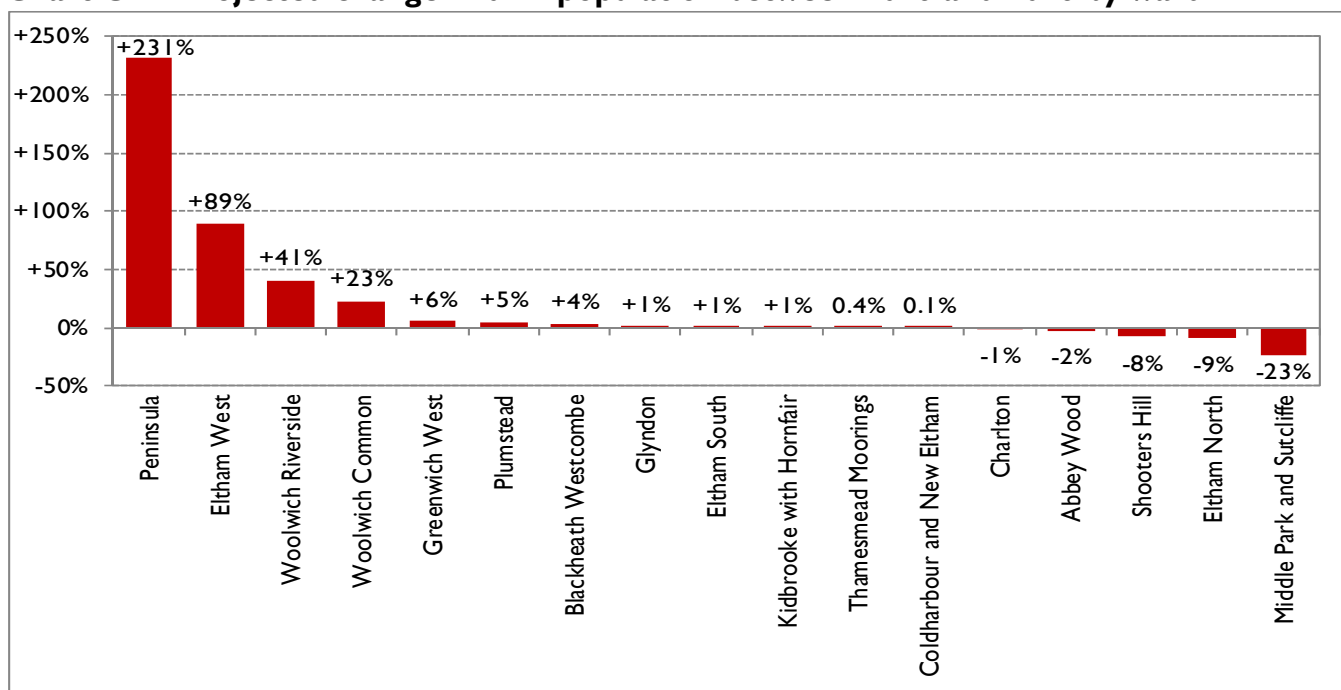
Source: GLA 2015 local authority population projections - interim 2015-based BPO Projection. Numbers are rounded to the nearest 50. Totals may not reflect the sum of all age groups due to rounding.

Table CI.8 Child population aged 0-17 by ethnic group at 2011, in current year and projected to 2021

Ethnic Group		2011		2016		2021	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Asian	Bangladeshi	550	1%	550	1%	550	1%
	Indian	1,200	2%	1,300	2%	1,400	2%
	Pakistani	750	1%	850	1%	900	1%
	Other Asian Background	2,950	5%	3,550	5%	4,150	6%
Black	Black African	12,000	20%	13,800	21%	14,950	21%
	Black Caribbean	1,850	3%	1,750	3%	1,750	2%
	Other Black Background	2,650	4%	3,100	5%	3,300	5%
Mixed	Mixed White/Asian	1,150	2%	1,400	2%	1,600	2%
	Mixed White/Black African	1,600	3%	2,100	3%	2,550	4%
	Mixed White/Black Caribbean	2,050	3%	2,250	3%	2,500	4%
	Other Mixed Background	1,550	3%	2,000	3%	2,400	3%
White	White British	26,700	43%	25,050	38%	24,350	35%
	White Irish	300	0%	350	1%	400	1%
	Other White Background	3,950	6%	5,550	8%	6,850	10%
Other	Chinese	950	2%	1,050	2%	1,150	2%
	Other Ethnic Group	1,200	2%	1,450	2%	1,550	2%
Black and Minority Ethnic		34,750	57%	41,050	62%	45,950	65%
All ethnicities		61,450	100%	66,100	100%	70,300	100%

Source: GLA 2015 local authority population projections - trend-based ethnic group projections, short-term migration. 0-17 years only (rounded to the nearest 50). Totals may not reflect the sum of all ethnicities due to rounding.

Chart CI.9 Projected change in 0-17 population between 2016 and 2026 by ward



Source: GLA 2015 local authority population projections - interim 2015-based BPO Projection

Religion and Belief

In the 2011 census, residents were asked to state their religion. This was a voluntary question and 92% of Royal Greenwich residents chose to provide this information.

Table CI.10 Religious beliefs of Royal Greenwich residents in 2011

Religion	Total Population	% of Total	Population Under 16	% Under 16
Christian	134,632	53%	27,192	49%
Buddhist	4,223	2%	703	1%
Hindu	9,087	4%	1,609	3%
Jewish	492	<1%	75	<1%
Muslim	17,349	7%	5,745	10%
Sikh	3,490	1%	644	1%
Other religion	1,013	<1%	93	<1%
No religion	65,034	26%	14,758	27%
Religion not stated	19,237	8%	4,575	8%
Total	254,557	100%	55,394	100%

Source: Census 2011

C2 Schools and Settings

Early Learning and Childcare

Types of Childcare Provision

Childcare providers - Childcare providers care for at least one individual child for a total of more than two hours in any one day. This is not necessarily a continuous period of time. They must register to care for children under the age of eight, unless under exceptional circumstances; and can choose to register to care for older children. The definitions for the different types of childcare provision included in Ofsted's summary publication *Childcare Providers and Inspections* are described below.

Contact for information about childcare

Families Information and Outreach
Service 020 8921 6921
fis@royalgreenwich.gov.uk

Childminder - This is a person who is registered to look after one or more children, to whom they are not related, on domestic premises for reward. Childminders can work with no more than two other childminders or assistants. They must register if they care for children under the age of eight, and can choose to register if they care for older children. They care for children on domestic premises that are not usually the home of one of the children unless they care for children from more than two families, wholly or mainly in the homes of the families. They care for at least one individual child for a total of more than two hours in any day (not necessarily for a continuous period of time.)

Childcare providers on domestic and non-domestic premises - If four or more people look after children at any one time in someone's home, they are providing childcare on domestic premises, not childminding. Childcare providers on non-domestic premises are people or organisations providing care for individual children in premises that are not someone's home. These premises can range from converted houses to purpose built nurseries.

Home childcarers - Home childcarers are usually nannies who care for children of any age up to their 18th birthday wholly or mainly in the child's own home, and care for children from no more than two families. They are not required to register with Ofsted but may choose to do so on the voluntary part of the Childcare Register.

Developments in Childcare Provision

Table C2.1 Net change in the number of childcare places on the Early Years Register in Royal Greenwich between March 2015 and March 2016

Type of Provision	No. of places in March 15	No. of places in March 16	Net Change	No. of settings 2016
Childminders	1,862	1,983	+121	380
Childcare on Non-Domestic Premises	5,097	5,101	+4	131
Childcare on Domestic Premises	9	0	-9	0
Total	6,968	7,084	+116	511

Source: Ofsted (*Childcare Providers and Inspections*). Ofsted does not publish information on places for settings not on the Early Years Register; this includes Home Childcarers.

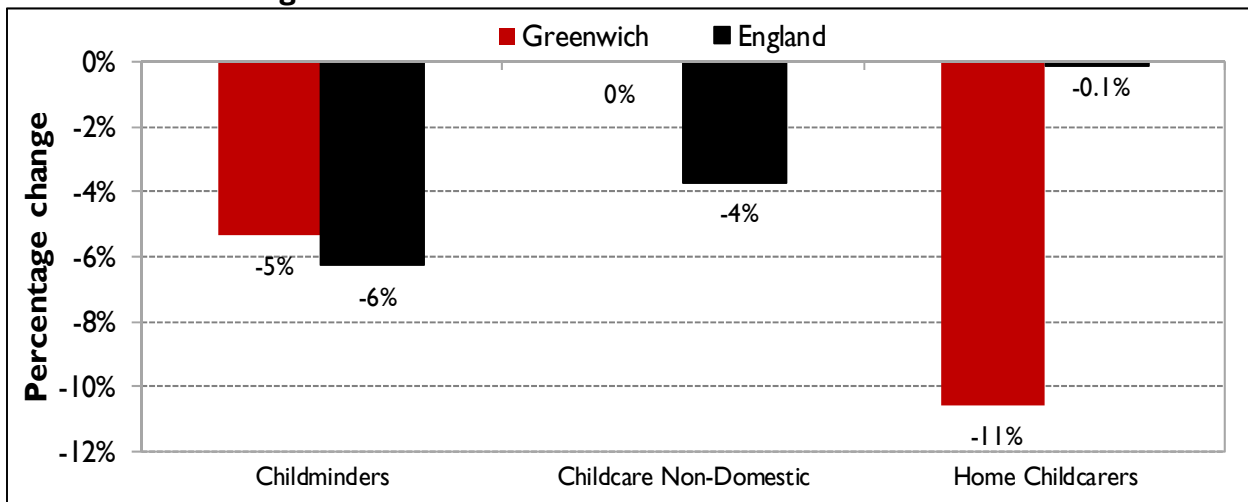
Table C2.2 Net percentage change in the number of childcare settings on all childcare registers in Royal Greenwich between March 2015 and March 2016

Type of Provision	No. of Early Years Register settings March 15	No. of Early Years Register settings March 16	Net Change (%)	Total settings March 15	Total settings March 16	Net Change (%)
Childminders	402	380	-5%	432	409	-5%
Childcare on Non-Domestic Premises	133	131	-2%	155	155	+0%
Childcare on Domestic Premises	1	0	-100%	1	0	-100%
Home Childcarers	-	-	-	142	127	-11%
Total	536	511	-5%	730	691	-5%

Source: Ofsted (Childcare Providers and Inspections)

Total settings include the Early Years, Voluntary and Compulsory Childcare Registers

Chart C2.3 Net percentage change in the total number of childcare settings in Royal Greenwich and England between March 2015 and March 2016



Source: Ofsted (Childcare Providers and Inspections)

Children's Centres

The core purpose of children's centres is to improve outcomes for young children and their families and reduce inequalities between families in greatest need and their peers in:

- child development and school readiness
- parenting aspirations and parenting skills
- child and family health and life chances.

- Department for Education, April 2013

Children's centres work primarily with children aged 0-4 and their families, offering both universal and targeted childcare, early help, family support and health services.

Royal Greenwich's children's centres are organised into five areas – Central A, Central B, East, South and West. Homestart runs the centres in Central A, Central Greenwich Children's Centres Ltd in Central B, Greenwich Leisure Ltd in East and South, and Quaggy Development Trust in West.

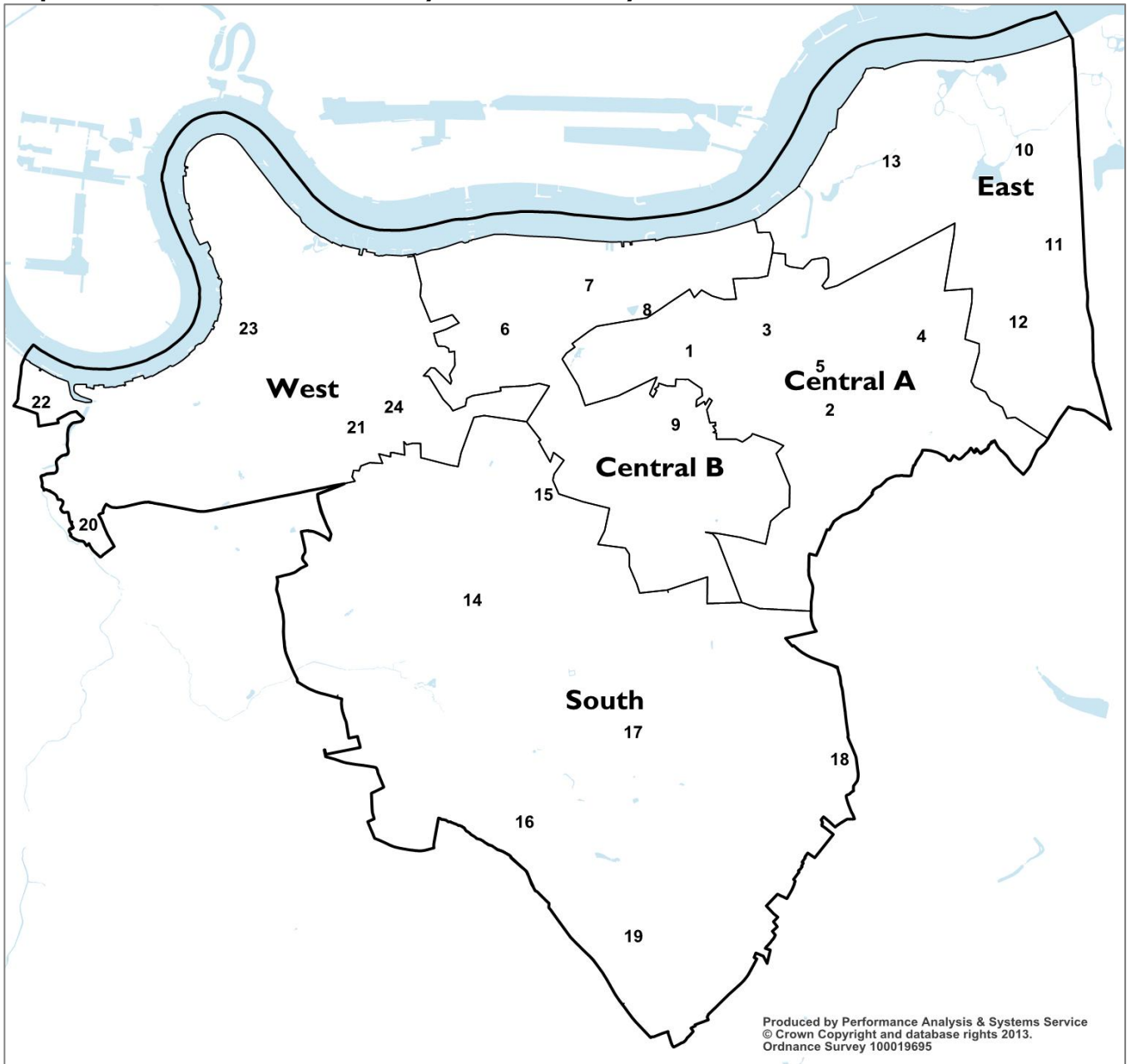
"I am a new Dad. Going to baby soft play was a new experience for me and my child. The staff were very friendly and welcoming. I felt very relaxed and have enjoyed meeting new dads just like me. A wonderful experience."

Parent attending Cardwell Children's Centre
(Parent satisfaction survey 2016)

"Sherington helped me with a Together for Twos place for my daughter. It helped me to find a new job through PEAS. It helped me with my housing issues and the staff supported me and my family emotionally. This is a wonderful centre."

Parent attending Sherington Children's Centre
(Parent satisfaction survey 2016)

Map C2.4 Children's centres in Royal Greenwich by contract area



<p>CENTRAL A</p> <p>1 Brookhill</p> <p>Slade Federation</p> <p>2 Slade 3 Glyndon 4 Plumstead 5 Plumstead Common</p>	<p>EAST</p> <p>Waterways Federation</p> <p>10 Waterways 11 Mulberry Park</p> <p>12 Abbey Wood (NS) 13 Discovery (PS)</p>	<p>Alderwood and Greenacres Federation</p> <p>18 Alderwood (PS) 19 Greenacres (PS)</p> <p>WEST</p> <p>Quaggy and Invicta Federation</p> <p>20 Quaggy 21 Invicta (PS)</p>
<p>CENTRAL B</p> <p>Pound Park Federation</p> <p>6 Pound Park (NS) 7 Cardwell (PS) 8 Mulgrave (PS)</p> <p>9 Eglinton (PS)</p>	<p>SOUTH</p> <p>Storkway Federation</p> <p>14 Storkway 15 Shooters Hill</p> <p>Vista Field Federation*</p> <p>16 Vista Field 17 Eltham</p>	<p>22 Rachel McMillan (NS) 23 Robert Owen (NS) 24 Sherington (PS)</p> <p>NS - linked to nursery school PS - linked to primary school</p>

Source: Greenwich Children's Services (*Vista Field Federation also includes Vista Field and Horn Park Outreach Centres)

Schools

Table C2.6 Nursery schools in Royal Greenwich by type of governance and ward

School Name	Governance	Ward
Abbey Wood	Community	Abbey Wood
Pound Park	Community	Charlton
Rachel McMillan	Community	Greenwich West
Robert Owen	Community	Peninsula

Table C2.7 Primary schools in Royal Greenwich by type of governance and ward

School Name	Governance	Ward
Alderwood	Community	Eltham South
Alexander McLeod	Community	Abbey Wood
Bannockburn (SE18)*	Community	Plumstead
Bannockburn (SE2)*	Community	Plumstead
Bishop John Robinson CE	Voluntary Aided	Thamesmead Moorings
Boxgrove	Community	Abbey Wood
Brooklands	Academy	Middle Park and Sutcliffe
Cardwell	Community	Woolwich Riverside
Charlton Manor	Community	Kidbrooke with Hornfair
Cherry Orchard	Community	Charlton
Christ Church Blackwall Lane CE	Voluntary Aided	Peninsula
Christ Church Shooters Hill CE	Voluntary Aided	Shooters Hill
Conway	Community	Plumstead
De Lucy	Community	Abbey Wood
Deansfield	Community	Eltham North
Discovery	Community	Thamesmead Moorings
Ealdham	Community	Eltham West
Eglinton	Community	Woolwich Common
Eltham CE	Voluntary Aided	Eltham North
Fossdene	Community	Charlton
Foxfield	Community	Glyndon
Gallions Mount	Community	Plumstead
Gordon	Community	Eltham North
Greenacres	Community	Coldharbour and New Eltham
Greenslade	Community	Shooters Hill
Haimo	Community	Eltham West
Halstow	Community	Peninsula
Hawksmoor	Foundation	Thamesmead Moorings
Henwick	Community	Eltham West
Heronsgate (Royal Arsenal)*	Community	Glyndon
Heronsgate (Thamesmead)*	Community	Glyndon
Holy Family RC	Voluntary Aided	Eltham West

*Schools with split sites (Table continued overleaf)

Table C2.7 (continued)

School Name	Governance	Ward
Invicta (Benbow Street)*	Community	Greenwich West
Invicta (Invicta Road)*	Community	Blackheath Westcombe
James Wolfe (Randall Place)*	Community	Greenwich West
James Wolfe (Royal Hill)*	Community	Greenwich West
Kidbrooke Park	Community	Kidbrooke with Hornfair
Linton Mead	Community	Thamesmead Moorings
Meridian	Community	Peninsula
Middle Park	Community	Middle Park and Sutcliffe
Millennium	Academy	Peninsula
Montbelle	Community	Coldharbour and New Eltham
Morden Mount	Community	Greenwich West
Mulgrave	Community	Woolwich Riverside
Nightingale	Community	Woolwich Common
Notre Dame RC	Voluntary Aided	Woolwich Common
Our Lady of Grace RC	Voluntary Aided	Charlton
Plumcroft	Community	Shooters Hill
Rockliffe Manor	Community	Plumstead
Sherington	Community	Charlton
South Rise	Community	Glyndon
St. Alfege with St. Peter's CE	Voluntary Aided	Greenwich West
St. Joseph's RC	Voluntary Aided	Peninsula
St. Margaret Clitherow RC	Voluntary Aided	Thamesmead Moorings
St. Margaret's CE	Voluntary Aided	Glyndon
St. Mary's RC	Voluntary Aided	Eltham North
St. Patrick's RC	Voluntary Aided	Plumstead
St. Peter's RC	Voluntary Aided	Woolwich Common
St. Thomas a Becket (Eynsham)* RC	Voluntary Aided	Abbey Wood
St. Thomas a Becket (Mottisfont)* RC	Voluntary Aided	Abbey Wood
St. Thomas More RC	Voluntary Aided	Eltham West
Thorntree	Community	Charlton
Timbercroft	Academy	Shooters Hill
Windrush (Charlton)*	Academy	Woolwich Riverside
Windrush (Thamesmead)*	Academy	Thamesmead Moorings
Wingfield	Community	Eltham West
Woodhill	Community	Woolwich Riverside
Wyborne	Community	Eltham South

*Schools with split sites

Table C2.8 Secondary schools in Royal Greenwich by governance, ward and gender

School Name	Governance	Ward	Gender
Corelli College	Academy	Kidbrooke with Hornfair	Mixed
Eltham Hill	Community	Middle Park and Sutcliffe	Girls only
Greenwich Free School	Academy	Shooters Hill	Mixed
Harris Academy Greenwich	Academy	Middle Park and Sutcliffe	Mixed
International Academy of Greenwich	Academy	Middle Park and Sutcliffe	Mixed
Plumstead Manor	Community	Glyndon	Girls only
Royal Greenwich Trust School	Academy	Woolwich Riverside	Mixed
Shooters Hill	Academy	Shooters Hill	Mixed
St. Paul's Academy RC	Academy	Plumstead	Mixed
St. Thomas More RC	Academy	Eltham South	Mixed
St. Ursula's RC	Voluntary Aided	Greenwich West	Girls only
Stationers' Crown Woods Academy	Academy	Eltham South	Mixed
The John Roan	Voluntary Controlled	Blackheath Westcombe	Mixed
Thomas Tallis	Community	Eltham West	Mixed

Table C2.9 All through schools in Royal Greenwich by type of governance and ward

School Name	Governance	Ward
St. Mary Magdalene* CE	Voluntary Aided	Peninsula/ Woolwich Riverside

*School with a split site

School Provision for Pupils with Special Educational Needs

There are four special schools in Royal Greenwich (one for primary school age pupils, two for secondary school age pupils and one that covers all age ranges) and one Pupil Referral Unit (PRU). There are also seven primary schools and five secondary schools which have resourced provision for pupils with SEN, i.e. they provide specialist places for a small number of children and young people with higher levels of SEN.

Table C2.10 Special schools in Royal Greenwich by phase, governance and ward

School Name	Phase	Governance	Ward
Charlton Park Academy	Secondary	Academy	Charlton
Moatbridge	Secondary	Community	Middle Park and Sutcliffe
Newhaven PRU	Secondary	Community	Eltham West
Waterside	Primary	Community	Glyndon
Willow Dene (SE18)*	Primary	Community	Shooters Hill
Willow Dene (SE2)*	Secondary	Community	Plumstead

*School with a split site

For further details on the needs and available services for children with special educational needs and disabilities see [Section 3.1](#)

C3 School Population

This section includes analysis of the pupil population in Royal Greenwich schools based on School Census returns. The School Census is completed three times a year, in January, May and October. The figures in this section are from the January 2016 School Census.

School Rolls

Table C3.1 Number of pupils at Royal Greenwich nursery schools in 2016, by gender

Nursery	Boys	Girls	Total
Number	405	355	760
Percentage	53%	47%	100%

Source: School Census January 2016

Table C3.2 Number of pupils at primary schools in Royal Greenwich in 2016, by year group and gender

Primary	Boys	Girls	Total
Nursery	1,557	1,482	3,039
Reception	1,853	1,827	3,680
Year 1	1,845	1,773	3,618
Year 2	1,748	1,705	3,453
Year 3	1,816	1,659	3,475
Year 4	1,670	1,607	3,277
Year 5	1,555	1,556	3,111
Year 6	1,518	1,416	2,934
Total	13,562	13,025	26,587
Percentage	51%	49%	100%

Source: School Census January 2016

Table C3.3 Number of pupils at secondary schools in Royal Greenwich in 2016, by year group and gender

Secondary	Boys	Girls	Total
Year 7	1,183	1,289	2,472
Year 8	1,186	1,206	2,392
Year 9	1,156	1,137	2,293
Year 10	1,153	1,051	2,204
Year 11	1,077	1,115	2,192
Year 12	534	546	1,080
Year 13	486	506	992
Year 14 (or older)	143	128	271
Total	6,918	6,978	13,896
Percentage	50%	50%	100%

Source: School Census January 2016

Table C3.4 Number of pupils at special schools (primary age) in Royal Greenwich in 2016, by year group and gender

Special	Boys	Girls	Total
Nursery	7	-	11
Reception	11	6	17
Year 1	19	6	25
Year 2	20	8	28
Year 3	21	7	28
Year 4	32	-	36
Year 5	24	8	32
Year 6	18	13	31
Total	152	56	208
Percentage	73%	27%	100%

Source: School Census January 2016

Table C3.5 Number of pupils at special schools (secondary age) in Royal Greenwich in 2016, by year group and gender

Special	Boys	Girls	Total
Year 7	17	7	24
Year 8	20	11	31
Year 9	34	12	46
Year 10	32	-	36
Year 11	34	9	43
Year 12	18	7	25
Year 13	22	-	25
Year 14	12	6	18
Total	189	59	248
Percentage	76%	24%	100%

Source: School Census January 2016

Table C3.6a Pupils at Royal Greenwich schools between 2012 and 2016, by phase

School Phase	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Nursery	510	486	609	708	760
Primary	23,107	23,913	24,831	25,815	26,587
Secondary	13,973	13,668	14,208	14,684	13,896
Primary Special	169	188	186	186	208
Secondary Special	196	215	238	245	248
Total	37,955	38,470	40,072	41,638	41,699

Source: School Census January 2012-2016

Table C3.6b Boys at Royal Greenwich schools between 2012 and 2016, by phase

Boys	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Nursery	276	261	314	368	405
Primary	11,839	12,250	12,702	13,161	13,562
Secondary	6,899	6,826	7,194	7,463	6,918
Primary Special	119	133	133	136	152
Secondary Special	148	170	183	187	189
Total	19,281	19,640	20,526	21,315	21,226

Source: School Census January 2012-2016

Table C3.6c Girls at Royal Greenwich schools between 2012 and 2016, by phase

Girls	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Nursery	234	225	295	340	355
Primary	11,268	11,663	12,129	12,654	13,025
Secondary	7,074	6,842	7,014	7,221	6,978
Primary Special	50	55	53	50	56
Secondary Special	48	45	55	58	59
Total	18,674	18,830	19,546	20,323	20,473

Source: School Census January 2012-2016

Table C3.7 Pupils on roll in Newhaven PRU, between 2012 and 2016

Newhaven PRU	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Solely Registered at PRU	92	124	90	104	107
Dually Registered at PRU	57	5	8	8	11
Total	149	129	98	112	118

Source: School Census January 2012-2016

Table C3.8 Pupils on roll in Alternative Provision, between 2012 and 2016

Alternative Provision	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Non Maintained Special	8	-	7	8	11
Independent School	111	105	96	102	101
Not in School ³	37	34	23	24	24
Total	156	140	126	134	136

Source: School Census January 2012-2016

³ This may include: those educated in community homes or units (including independent residential homes where education is provided on site and for whom the local authority is wholly responsible for their educational provision); home schooled children receiving local authority funding; pupils in travellers' families who are not on roll at a school on census day; pupils of compulsory school age, not registered at a school, who are being educated at FE colleges and for whom the local authority are financially responsible; asylum seekers of compulsory school age attending FE colleges or with voluntary sector providers.

Royal Greenwich Residents

The percentage of primary pupils who are residents has been consistent at 93% for the past five years. However, there has been a slight variation in secondary schools.

Table C3.9 Percentage of the secondary school population who are Royal Greenwich residents, between 2012 and 2016

Residents	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Boys	83%	82%	81%	81%	82%
Girls	78%	78%	78%	77%	79%
Total	80%	80%	80%	79%	81%

Source: School Census January 2012-2016

Language

Table C3.10 Percentage of pupils who speak English as an additional language between 2012 and 2016 by phase

School Type	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Primary	41%	41%	42%	42%	43%
Secondary	35%	34%	34%	34%	34%
Special	19%	19%	21%	22%	22%
All Phases	38%	38%	38%	38%	39%

Source: School Census January 2012-2016

Table C3.11 Languages spoken by 100 or more children in schools (all phases) in Royal Greenwich in 2016

Language	No.	% of Total
English	24,422	59%
Yoruba	2,625	6%
Somali	979	2%
French	792	2%
Nepali	772	2%
Polish	631	2%
Igbo	545	1%
Lithuanian	515	1%
Turkish	494	1%
Romanian	491	1%
Chinese	484	1%
Vietnamese	447	1%
Spanish	434	1%
Urdu	399	1%
Portuguese	392	1%
Panjabi	383	1%
Arabic	372	1%
Akan	356	1%
Tamil	355	1%
Bengali	352	1%
Other Language	351	1%
Albanian/Shqip	349	1%
Italian	253	1%
Russian	246	1%
Bulgarian	210	1%
Kurdish	181	<1%
Luganda	161	<1%
Gujarati	142	<1%
German	125	<1%
Swahili (Any Other)	118	<1%
Other languages or unknown	3,323	8%
Total	41,699	100%

Source: School Census January 2016

Ethnicity of School Population

Table C3.12 Pupils in primary⁴, secondary and special schools in Royal Greenwich in 2016, by ethnic group

Ethnic Group		Primary		Secondary		Special	
		No.	% of Total	No.	% of Total	No.	% of Total
Asian	Bangladeshi	141	1%	171	1%	-	1%
	Indian	404	2%	263	2%	5	1%
	Pakistani	255	1%	205	1%	6	1%
	Other Asian Background	832	4%	653	5%	13	3%
Black	Black Caribbean	570	3%	598	4%	15	4%
	Black Ghanaian	451	2%	283	2%	11	3%
	Black Nigerian	3,021	15%	1,438	10%	49	11%
	Black Somali	553	3%	460	3%	13	3%
	Other Black African	1,500	8%	906	7%	39	9%
	Other Black Background	729	4%	413	3%	25	6%
Mixed	White and Asian	209	1%	145	1%	-	1%
	White and Black African	352	2%	286	2%	11	3%
	White and Black Caribbean	426	2%	438	3%	8	2%
	Other Mixed Background	996	5%	535	4%	14	3%
White	White British	6,125	31%	4,971	36%	162	38%
	White European	1,748	9%	851	6%	22	5%
	White Irish	55	0%	83	1%	0	0%
	Gypsy Roma	52	0%	27	0%	-	<1%
	Traveller Irish Heritage	14	0%	8	0%	-	<1%
	Turkish or Turkish Cypriot	208	1%	197	1%	-	<1%
	Other White Background	358	2%	284	2%	7	2%
Other	Chinese	270	1%	152	1%	-	<1%
	Vietnamese	210	1%	197	1%	-	<1%
	Other Ethnic Group	311	2%	208	1%	5	1%
Unknown		78	0%	124	1%	7	2%
Black and Minority Ethnic		13,665	69%	8,801	63%	259	61%
Total		19,868	100%	13,896	100%	428	100%

Source: School Census January 2016

C4 School Places

Royal Greenwich has a statutory responsibility for ensuring:

- sufficient 15 hour places for two year olds who meet specified eligibility criteria
- sufficient 15 hour⁵ places for three and four year olds whose parents want a place
- sufficient primary and secondary schools to meet the level and pattern of demand from residents
- provision for children with special educational needs.

⁴ Primary ethnicity does not include nursery or Reception children.

⁵ The current 15 hour free entitlement will be extended to 30 hours from September 2017 for eligible families.

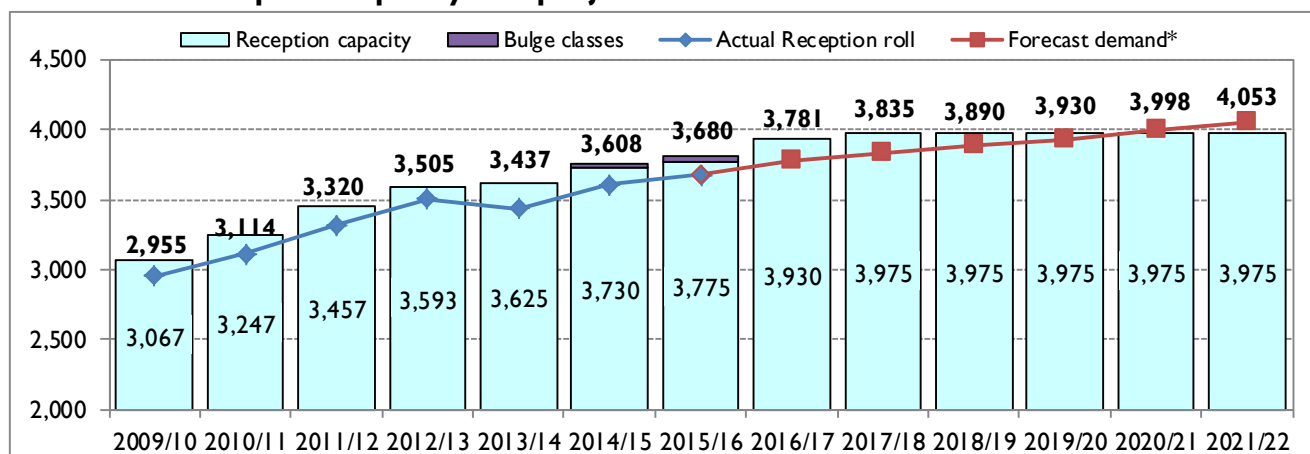
School Roll Projections

The population of children and young people resident in Royal Greenwich has been rising since 2002. The increase in the birth rate has resulted in a growing population aged 0-15, although the 16-18 population currently remains relatively stable. Inward migration, caused by the availability of privately rented accommodation and housing development is also contributing significantly to this growth.

The Greater London Authority (GLA) projections of demand for Reception places until 2021/2022 show an upward trend. Demand for Year 7 places is predicted to increase more sharply.

Primary School Places

Chart C4.1 Reception capacity and projections between 2009/10 and 2021/22



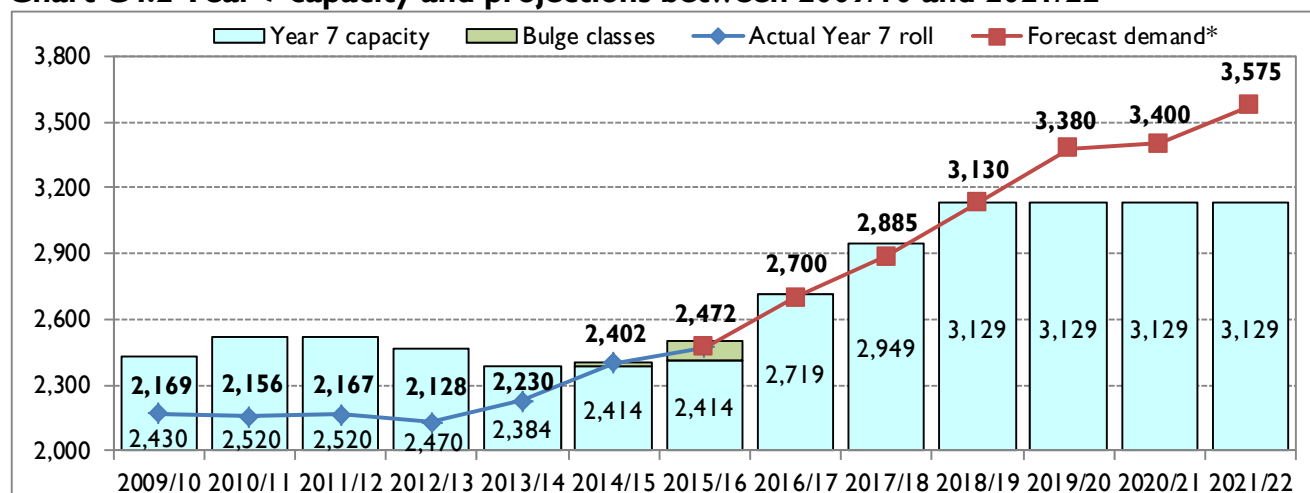
Source: School Census January 2016 and GLA School Roll Projections (*Based on GLA data adjusted for local factors Feb 2016)

Bulge classes: 2014/15 and 2015/16 Plumcroft (30 places)

Confirmed permanent capacity: 2016/17 Our Lady of Grace (30 places), Haimo (15 places), Wingfield (30 places), Plumcroft (60 places), St Margaret's CE (20 places); 2017/18 Eltham CE (15 places), Boxgrove (30 places)

Secondary school places

Chart C4.2 Year 7 capacity and projections between 2009/10 and 2021/22



Source: School Census January 2016 and GLA School Roll Projections (*Based on GLA data adjusted for local factors Feb 2016; includes 2015/16 allocated places out of borough)

Bulge classes: 2014/15 The John Roan (20 places); 2015/16 Eltham Hill (60 places) and Thomas Tallis (30 places)

Confirmed permanent capacity: 2016/17 St Mary Magdalene (180 places), International Academy Greenwich (125 places); 2017/18 Greenwich Free School (80 places TBC), Royal Greenwich Trust School, formerly UTC (150 places); 2018/19 Stationers' Crown Woods Academy (180 places)

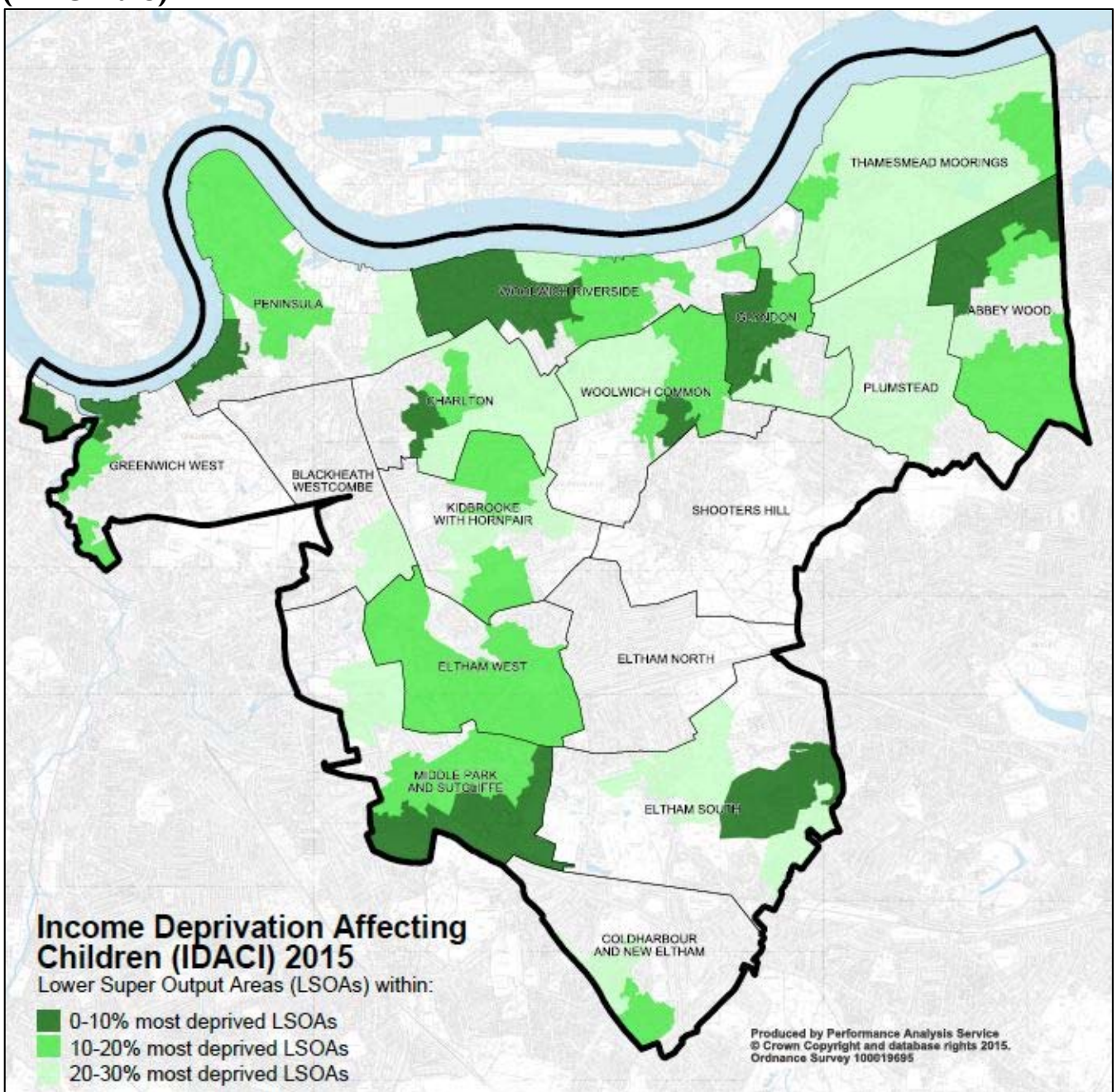
C5 Deprivation

- Royal Greenwich is ranked as the 14th most deprived borough in London and 78th most deprived area in England based on the Indices of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) 2015.

In the Borough

The Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI) measures the proportion of all children aged 0 to 15 living in income deprived families. It is a subset of the Income Deprivation Domain which measures the proportion of the population in an area experiencing deprivation relating to low income. The definition of low income used includes both those people who are out of work, and those who are in work but who have low earnings (and who satisfy the respective means tests).

Map C5.1 Royal Greenwich neighbourhoods within the 30% most deprived in England (IDACI 2015)



Source: Indices of Multiple Deprivation 2015

Comparison of the Indices of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) and Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI) between 2010 and 2015 indicates a changing pattern of deprivation across Royal Greenwich and in other London boroughs.

Table C5.2 Comparison of most deprived LSOAs according to the IMD and IDACI between 2007, 2010 and 2015

% most deprived	IMD 2007		IMD 2010		IMD 2015		IDACI 2007		IDACI 2010		IDACI 2015	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
10%	30	21%	25	17%	3	2%	42	29%	38	27%	18	12%
20%	32	22%	39	27%	35	23%	29	20%	32	22%	34	23%
30%	33	23%	24	17%	21	14%	27	19%	27	19%	31	21%
40%	27	19%	24	17%	30	20%	17	12%	18	13%	21	14%
50%	11	8%	18	13%	21	14%	14	10%	11	8%	22	15%
60%	5	3%	5	3%	20	13%	8	6%	5	3%	11	7%
70%	5	3%	5	3%	12	8%	3	2%	7	5%	6	4%
80%	0	0%	3	2%	6	4%	3	2%	4	3%	6	4%
90%	0	0%	0	0%	3	2%	0	0%	1	1%	2	1%
100%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Total	143	100%	143	100%	151	100%	143	100%	143	100%	151	100%

Source: Indices of Multiple Deprivation 2007, 2010, 2015 (2015 indices reflect 2012/13 data)

Child Poverty

Approximately 26% of Royal Greenwich children live in poverty, according to the children in low-income families measure⁶.

Table C5.3 Proportion of all dependent children in low-income families between 2010 and 2014

Children in low-income families	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Greenwich	31%	29%	26%	25%	26%
London	28%	27%	24%	22%	24%
England	21%	20%	19%	18%	20%

Source: HM Revenue & Customs snapshot August (the percentage of children in low-income families is calculated from the number of children aged 0-19 living in families in receipt of Child Tax Credit whose reported income is less than 60 per cent of the national median income or in receipt of Income Support or (Income-Based) Jobseekers' Allowance, divided by the total number of children in the area, as determined by Child Benefit data)

⁶ <http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/+/http://www.hmrc.gov.uk/statistics/child-poverty-stats.htm>

There are areas of relative affluence as well as pockets of deprivation in the borough (the least deprived ward has a rate of 11% of children living in low-income families and the most deprived 31%).

Table C5.4 Children living in low-income families in 2014 by ward

Ward	Number of children in low-income families	% children in low income families
Abbey Wood	1,465	30%
Blackheath Westcombe	330	16%
Charlton	965	26%
Coldharbour and New Eltham	495	18%
Eltham North	275	11%
Eltham South	550	23%
Eltham West	790	28%
Glyndon	1,365	29%
Greenwich West	985	29%
Kidbrooke with Hornfair	875	26%
Middle Park and Sutcliffe	935	27%
Peninsula	755	27%
Plumstead	1,155	27%
Shooters Hill	575	19%
Thamesmead Moorings	1,655	26%
Woolwich Common	1,580	31%
Woolwich Riverside	1,505	31%
Total	16,255	26%

Source: HM Revenue & Customs snapshot August 2014

Employment and Benefits

Welfare reforms, particularly those introduced in 2013, have had a significant impact on local residents.

- As at the end of September 2016, 166 Greenwich households were affected by the Total Benefit Cap⁷. The number affected has fallen steadily since the introduction of the cap when 212 households had the cap applied. The number of households receiving a reduction in benefit of over £50 a week has also fallen from nearly 50% in 2013 to 37% by September 2016.
- However, the DWP has predicted that 287 additional households will be affected by the further reduction in the Total Benefit Cap (making a total of 453). This was introduced in Greenwich in December 2016.
- Over three quarters (78%) of the predicted households are lone parents, and households affected by the Total Benefit Cap continue to be predominantly larger families. Nearly half (48%) of the predicted households will have their benefits reduced by more than £50 a week.

⁷ **Total Benefit Cap from 2013:** limiting the total amount of benefit that most workless households can claim to £500 per week for couples and lone parents or £350 for single people. Total Benefit Cap £26,000 per household. **Total Benefit Cap from November 2016:** limiting total benefit to £442 per week for couples and lone parents or £296 for single people. Total Benefit Cap £23,000 per household.

- As at the end of September 2016, just over 2,200 Greenwich households were affected by the removal of the spare room subsidy. This is a reduction of just under 40% on the 3,665 when the reforms were introduced.

In early 2013, the Council invested £8.2m to help support a range of initiatives working with local people affected by the welfare reforms, including £6m for the Greenwich Local Labour Programme (GLLP) supported work placement scheme. It set up a dedicated multi-disciplinary Welfare Reform Team to assess the needs of affected families, provide advice and assistance geared towards helping people into work and sign-post individuals to other sources of support.

As at the end of October 2016, the Welfare Reform team had assessed 559 of the 736 households who have had the cap applied since September 2013 and of the affected households, approximately 381 individuals went into employment. 140 individuals affected by the cap have participated on the Greenwich Local Labour Project (GLLP).

GLLP has delivered a number of significant outcomes since it was launched:

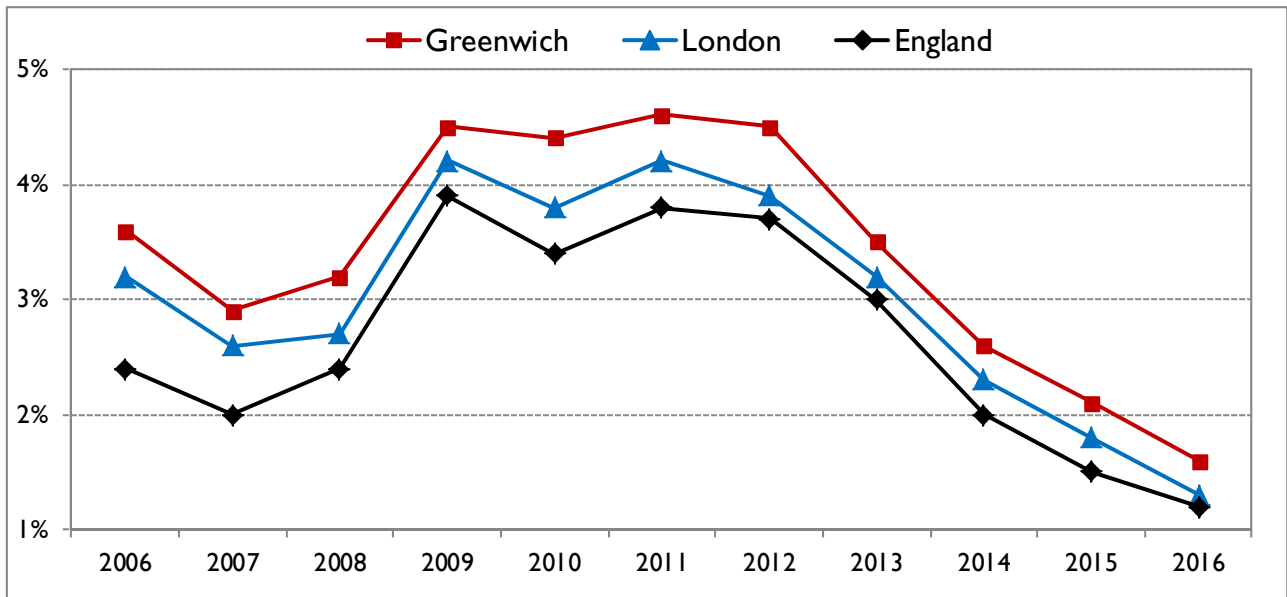
- 335 residents have joined to undertake paid work-experience placements through the scheme.
- 111 young disadvantaged residents have joined to undertake apprenticeships through the scheme.
- Over 1,200 residents have been positively affected by the scheme (this includes participants, their dependent children and partners).
- 225 (76%) of the 296 participants who have completed or left the work-experience scheme to date have been successful in securing onward employment so far.

Further reforms due to be introduced in 2017 will put increasing pressure on vulnerable households.

- People in the borough who are currently claiming one of the main out-of-work benefits (including those claiming benefits due to disability or ill-health) could see a 12% real terms decrease in their income as a result of the four year freeze on the majority of working age benefits.
- Many working families with children in the borough who currently claim working tax credit will be worse off under the new Universal Credit regime when this is introduced from 2017.
- Automatic entitlement to housing support for 18-21 year olds is being removed, and a new Youth Allowance for 18-21 year olds with tighter criteria is being introduced (after 6 months they will be required to go on an apprenticeship, training or community work placement).

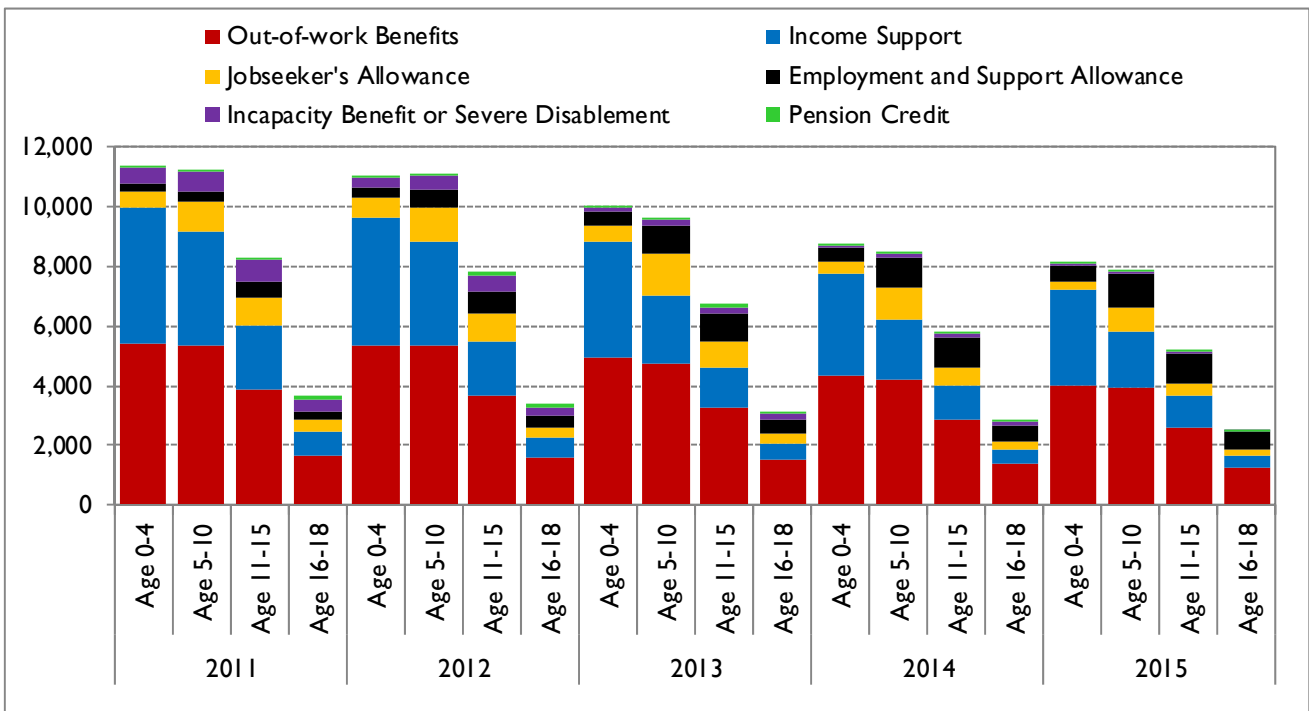
Headline unemployment rates have fallen sharply since 2012. In Royal Greenwich, the number of people claiming Job Seekers Allowance (JSA) fell from 7,942 (4.5% of all working age residents) in October 2012 to 2,995 (1.6%) in October 2016. However, many of the jobs being taken up are part-time, low paid and uncertain. A key focus for the Council's work going forward therefore will be on supporting people to progress in work through a focus on skills and training.

Chart C5.5 Job Seekers Allowance claimants (aged 16-64) as at October between 2006 and 2016



Source: NOMIS JSA Claimant Count with Rates & Proportions 2006-16

Chart C5.6 Children living in households receiving benefits by age group and benefit type between 2011 and 2015



Source: DWP Information Directorate - May snapshots 2011-15 (Some households may receive benefits due to low income rather than worklessness, so are not included in the out-of-work total. Children in households receiving more than one benefit are counted under each separate benefit category, so numbers are for comparison across years and age ranges rather than counts of total population receiving benefits.)

Nil recourse to public funds

Section 115 of the Immigration and Asylum Act 1999 states that a person will have 'no recourse to public funds' if they are subject to immigration control; public funds include welfare benefits and public housing.

A person with no recourse to public funds might seek support from their local authority if they become destitute, as financial support from a local authority under community care and children's legislation is not deemed a 'public fund'; however, not all migrants are eligible for support. In most cases an authority will conduct an assessment of an individual's needs, and if it is determined that the person is eligible for support then the local authority is required to meet those needs. This may include provision of accommodation and subsistence.

During the period April 2015 to March 2016, Royal Greenwich supported 273 families with a total of 595 children.

In Schools

Pupil Premium

Pupil Premium is additional funding given to schools so that they can support their disadvantaged close the attainment gap between them and their peers. Schools can claim Pupil Premium funding for any pupils from Reception to Year 11 who have been eligible for free school meals within the last six years, children looked after, children adopted from care, and children from service families.

There is also an Early Years Pupil Premium (EYPP) for eligible three and four year olds in private, voluntary or independent settings or school nursery provision. The EYPP has the same eligibility criteria as Pupil Premium, except that service children are not included.

Table C5.7 Percentage of pupils who had been eligible for free school meals in the past six years in primary and secondary schools between 2012 and 2016

School Phase	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Primary - Greenwich	38%	39%	37%	36%	34%
Primary - England	26%	27%	27%	26%	25%
Secondary - Greenwich	51%	51%	48%	46%	44%
Secondary - England	27%	28%	29%	29%	29%

Source: School Census 2013-2016

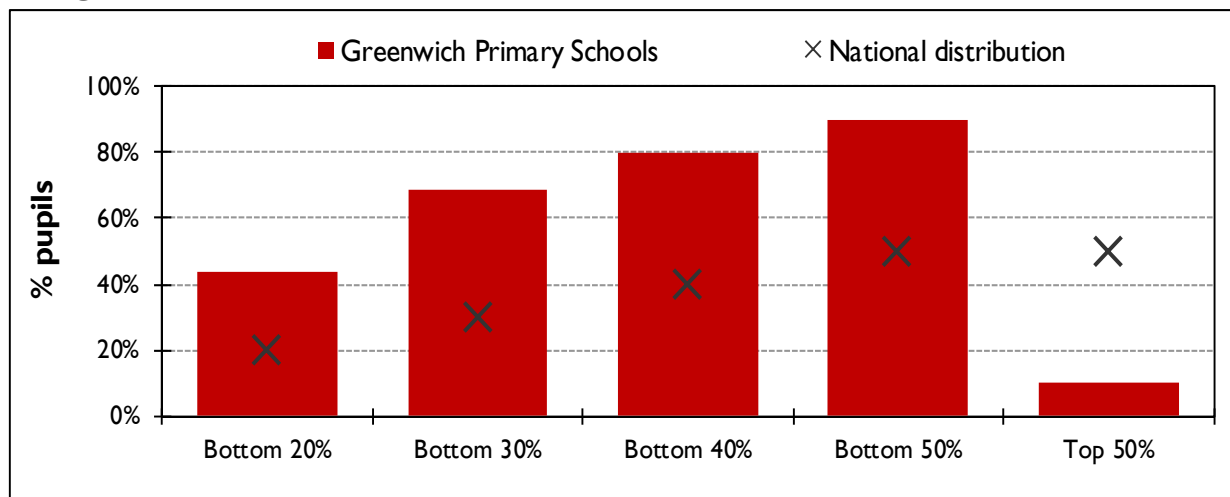
Service Children

As reflected above, service children are a component of the pupil premium cohort. The number of service children in Greenwich is relatively small, standing at 127 as at the January 2016 school census (up a little on the previous year figure of 106)

Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI)

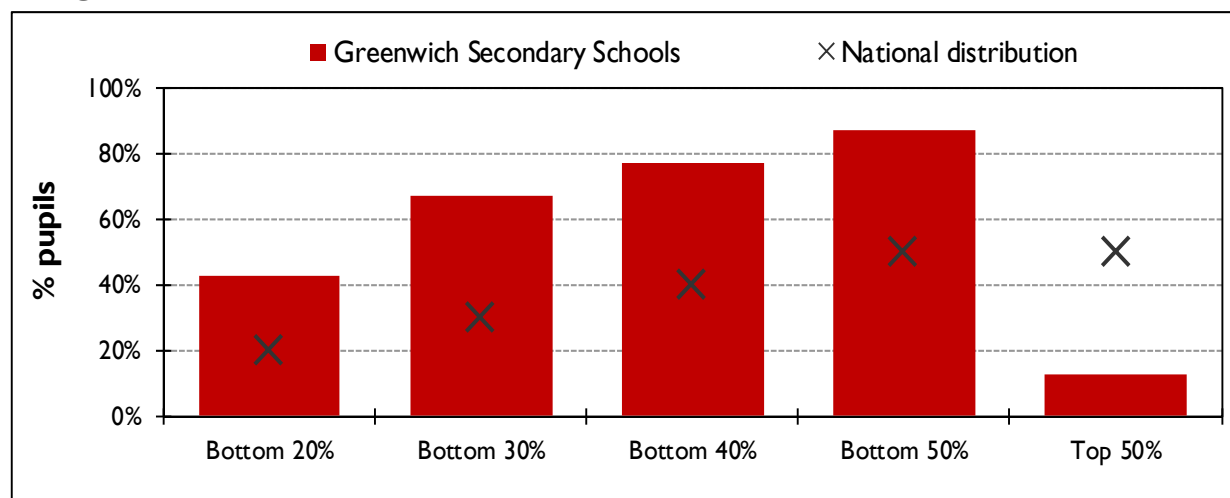
IDACI can be used for measuring deprivation among the school population. The IDACI methodology assigns each pupil in Royal Greenwich schools a ranking based on their home postcode. If deprivation was spread evenly around England, each local authority would expect to find 20% of their residents living in the bottom 20% (i.e. the 20% most deprived areas).

Chart C5.8 Distribution of pupils in Royal Greenwich primary schools in 2016, based on IDACI



Source: School Census January 2016

Chart C5.9 Distribution of pupils in Royal Greenwich secondary schools in 2016, based on IDACI



Source: School Census January 2016

Children and young people
are safe, healthy and achieve



Children and Young People Plan 2014-17

Priority 1: Resilience

We want all children and young people to engage successfully in education, develop skills for employment and choose healthy lifestyles with support from loving families, positive peer networks and good schools. These strong protective factors will help children develop resilience to cope with the challenges they encounter as they grow up.

Our ambition is that by 2017 children and young people in Greenwich ...	We will know we have achieved this when...
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Achieve educational success 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ All children can attend a good school or early years setting ▪ All children make good progress at school and achieve better than children nationally and in the rest of London ▪ More children read for pleasure and realise the benefits in developing imagination and empathy as well as skills and knowledge ▪ More young people achieve academic success post 16 and are able to progress to higher education
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Feel safe, have positive relationships and make a contribution in their community 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Children and young people are safe at school and know that swift action will be taken if they do not feel safe ▪ Children and young people are e-safety aware and know how to keep themselves safe on the internet and social networks ▪ Children and young people form positive relationships which help them keep happy and safe ▪ Young people make a positive contribution in their community
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Are healthy and active 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ During their first 1001 days (conception to age 2), babies and their mothers benefit from a good start in life (early registration for maternity services, breastfeeding, immunisation, health and dental checks) ▪ More children and young people eat healthily and maintain a healthy weight ▪ More children and young people enjoy regular exercise, outdoor activities and sports

Contents for Priority 1

I.1 Children and young people achieve educational success	41
Inspection Judgements	41
Educational Achievement	42
Early Years Foundation Stage Profile.....	42
Phonics	43
Key Stage 1	44
Key Stage 2.....	45
Key Stage 4.....	46
Key Stage 5/Post 16.....	50
Higher Education.....	52
I.2 Children and young people feel safe, have positive relationships and make a contribution in their community	52
Accidents	53
Bullying	54
Universal Youth Provision	55
I.3 Children and young people are healthy and active.....	56
Ante-Natal Screening and Newborns	56
Infant Mortality	56
Low Birthweight.....	57
High Birthweight	58
Breastfeeding.....	59
Healthy Start	60
Immunisations	61
Dental Health.....	63
Physical Exercise	64
Life Expectancy.....	64

Priority I: Resilience

Priority I focuses on what we want to achieve for all children and young people in Royal Greenwich, through accessible and inclusive universal services.

I.1 Children and young people achieve educational success

Inspection Judgements

Children who attend Royal Greenwich schools and settings get a good start. Recent inspection data show that a higher proportion of Royal Greenwich primary schools continue to be judged good or better compared to London and national averages.

Table I.1.1 Percentage of settings judged as good or outstanding

Inspection Settings	Greenwich			London	England
	Period	No.	% good or better	% good or better	% good or better
Childminder	Dec-16	249	89%	88%	91%
Childcare on Non-Domestic Premises	Dec-16	90	97%	94%	95%
Nursery	Jan-17	4	100%	100%	100%
Primary Schools	Jan-17	63	97%	94%	91%
Secondary Schools	Jan-17	14	79%	91%	79%
Special Schools and Pupil Referral Unit	Jan-17	5	80%	96%	93%

Source: Ofsted

Educational Achievement

2016 saw significant changes in terms of assessment across all key stages. This means there is very limited comparator information for 2016. Outcomes for children and young people attending Royal Greenwich schools remain exceptionally high across the primary sector, outperforming both national and London averages. Performance at Key Stage 4 remains above national but still requires improvement to meet London standards. At Key Stage 5, A Level performance continues to be an area of focus for improvement but performance in the applied general and technical level qualifications is performing strongly and above the national average.

Early Years Foundation Stage Profile

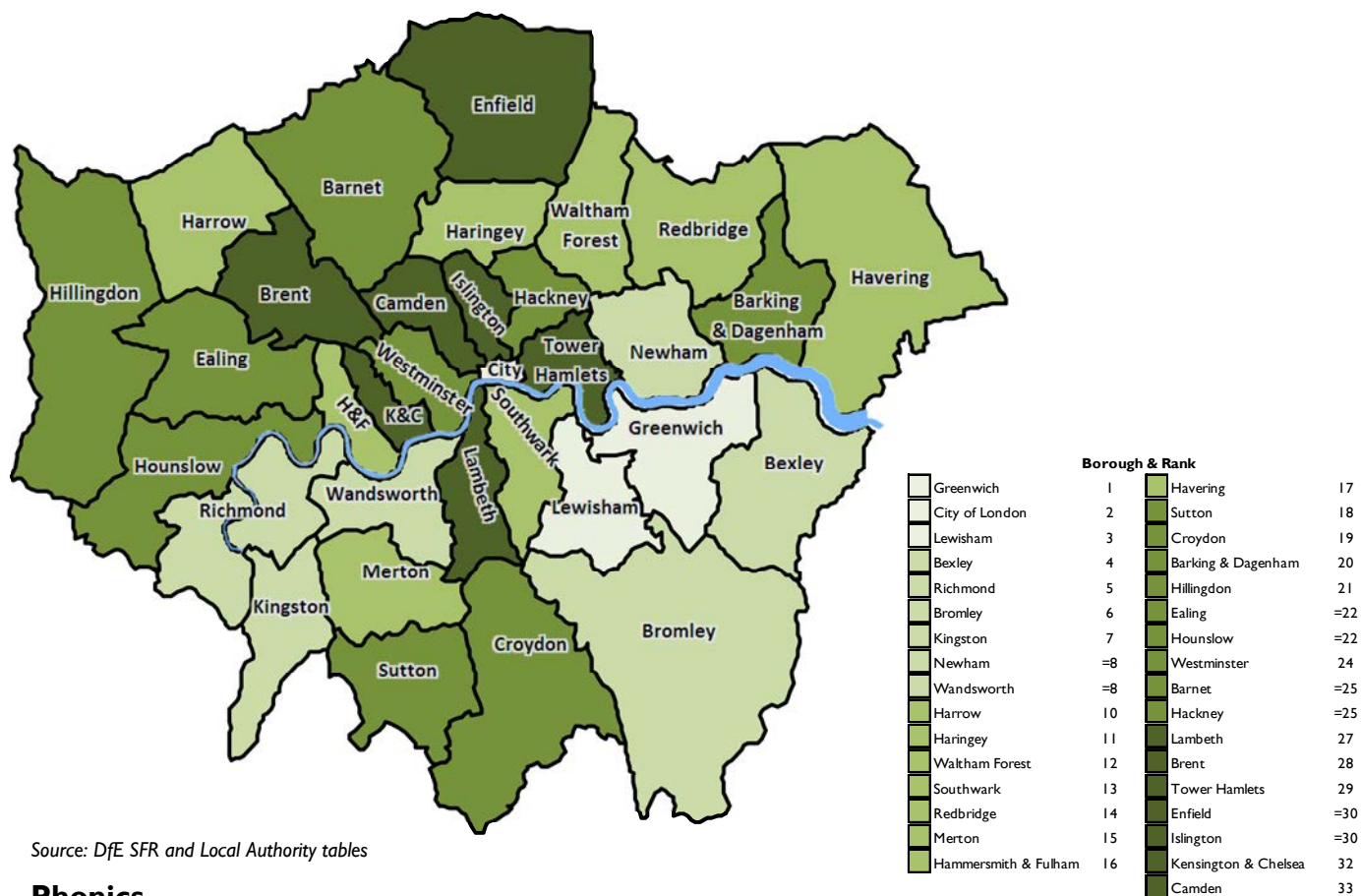
Royal Greenwich had the highest performance in England for the headline good level of development measure for the Early Years Foundation Stage Profile (EYFSP) in 2016. The borough's consistently strong performance in EYFSP reflects a clear local strategy of investing in early learning and early help.

Table I.1.2 Percentage of pupils achieving the expected level in each aspect of the Early Years Foundation Stage Profile between 2014 and 2016

Early Years Foundation Stage	Greenwich			England
	2014	2015	2016	2016
Listening and Attention	88%	88%	88%	86%
Understanding	87%	88%	88%	86%
Speaking	86%	87%	88%	85%
Communication and Language	83%	85%	86%	82%
Moving and Handling	91%	92%	92%	90%
Health and self-care	92%	92%	92%	92%
Physical Development	89%	89%	89%	88%
Self-confidence and self-awareness	90%	91%	90%	89%
Managing feelings and behaviour	89%	89%	90%	88%
Making relationships	90%	91%	91%	90%
Personal, Social and Emotional Development	86%	87%	88%	85%
Reading	80%	80%	82%	77%
Writing	77%	79%	81%	73%
Literacy	76%	79%	80%	72%
Numbers	83%	83%	84%	79%
Shapes, space and measures	85%	84%	85%	82%
Mathematics	81%	82%	83%	77%
People and communities	88%	88%	88%	86%
The world	88%	88%	88%	86%
Technology	93%	93%	94%	92%
Understanding the world	86%	86%	86%	83%
Exploring and using media and materials	90%	89%	91%	89%
Being imaginative	90%	89%	90%	88%
Expressive arts and design	88%	88%	89%	86%
Achieving a Good Level of Development	73%	77%	79%	69%

Source: DfE SFR and Local Authority tables

Map I.1.3 Rank of Royal Greenwich against London boroughs for children achieving a Good Level of Development in the Early Years Foundation Stage Profile (EYFSP) in 2016

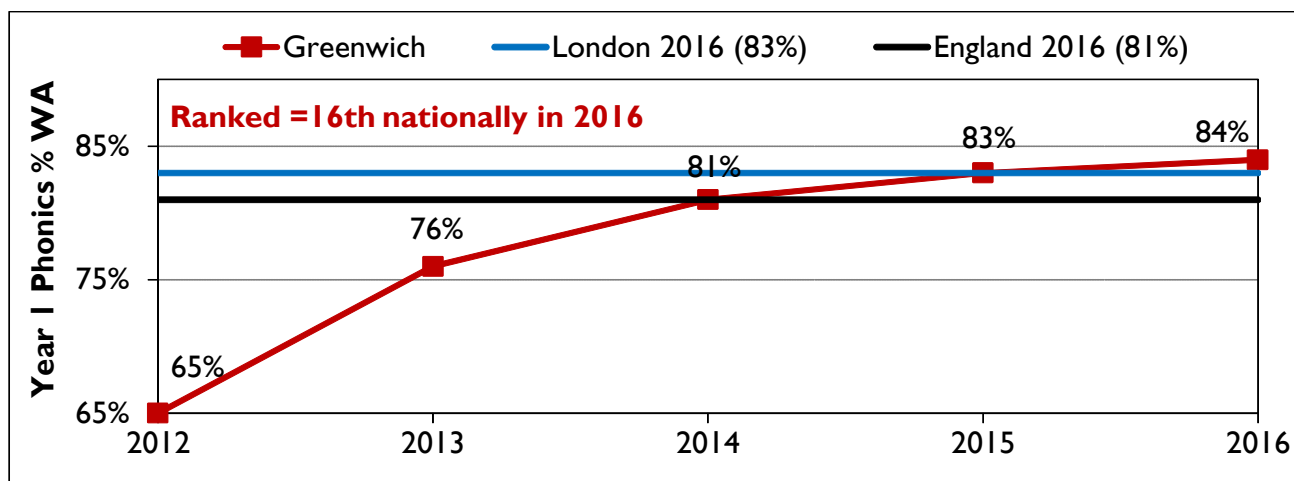


Source: DfE SFR and Local Authority tables

Phonics

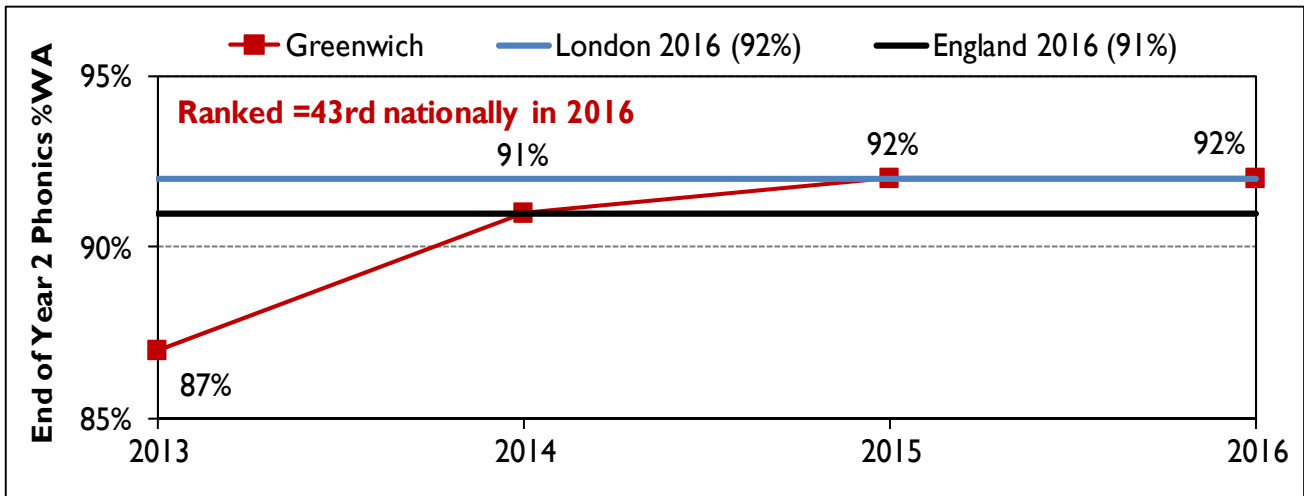
In 2012 the Government introduced a statutory phonics screening check for all children in Year 1. The check involves each child using their phonics decoding skills to read through a list of 20 real words and 20 fictional words. Between 2012 and 2015, in order to meet the required standard a pupil had to read at least 32 out of the 40 words correctly. If a child does not meet the required standard in Year 1, they retake the screening check in Year 2. Royal Greenwich pupils continue to perform well in comparison to London and national.

Chart I.1.4 Pupils working at (WA) the required standard in Year 1 between 2012 and 2016



Source: DfE SFR and Local Authority tables

Chart I.1.5 Pupils working at (WA) the required standard by the end of Year 2 between 2013 and 2016



Source: DfE SFR and Local Authority tables

Key Stage I

For 2016 Key Stage I Royal Greenwich is ranked joint 1st in England for reading and maths, and joint 2nd in England and London for writing with respect to the proportion of pupils at the expected standard or above. The proportion of pupils achieving ‘at a greater depth’ is equally strong with Royal Greenwich ranked 1st in England for writing and maths and 2nd for reading.

Table I.1.6 Pupils achieving the expected level and above in reading, writing, maths and science at Key Stage I in 2016

Key Stage I Teacher Assessments	Greenwich	England	Difference
KSI Reading - At expected standard or above	81%	74%	+7%
KSI Writing - At expected standard or above	76%	65%	+11%
KSI Maths - At expected standard or above	82%	73%	+9%
KSI Science - At expected standard	86%	82%	+4%
KSI Reading - At a greater depth	34%	24%	+10%
KSI Writing - At a greater depth	24%	13%	+11%
KSI Maths - At a greater depth	32%	18%	+14%

Source: DfE SFR and Local Authority tables

Key Stage 2

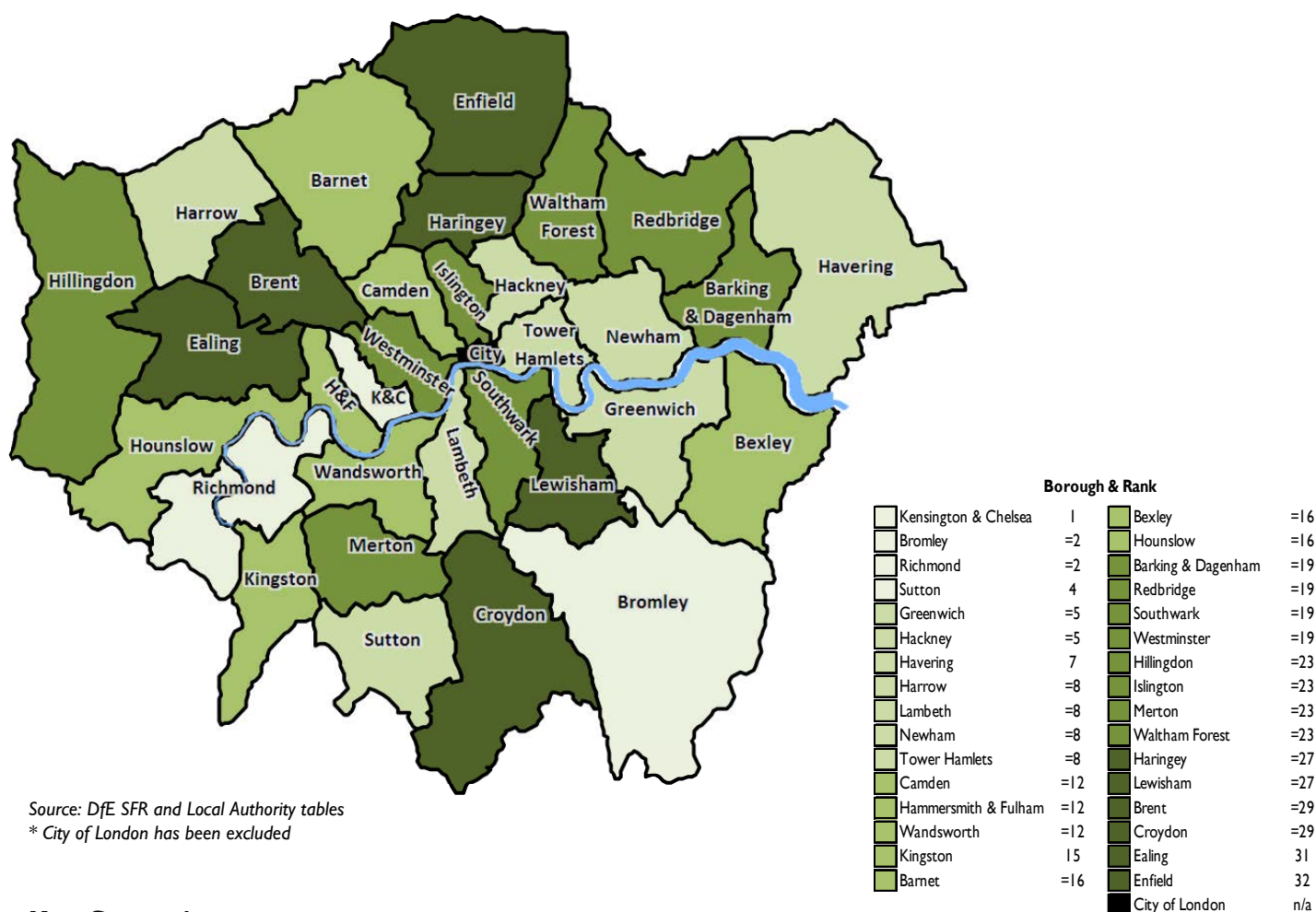
Royal Greenwich's performance is in the top 25% of local authorities for all measures at Key Stage 2. The proportion of pupils at the expected standard in reading, writing and maths (combined) is joint 6th in England and joint 5th in London. With respect to pupils working at a higher standard in all three subject areas, Royal Greenwich is ranked joint 4th in England and London.

Table 1.1.7 Pupils achieving the expected level and above in reading, writing and maths at Key Stage 2 in 2016

Key Stage 2	Greenwich	England	Difference
Reading, Writing and Maths - at expected standard	64%	53%	+11%
Reading, Writing and Maths - higher standard	10%	5%	+5%
Reading Test - at expected standard (100+)	73%	66%	+7%
Reading Test - higher standard (110+)	22%	19%	+3%
Reading Average Scaled Score	104	103	+1
Writing Teaching Assessment - at expected standard	83%	74%	+9%
Writing Teaching Assessment - greater depth	26%	15%	+11%
Maths Test - at expected standard (100+)	78%	70%	+8%
Maths Test - higher standard (110+)	23%	17%	+6%
Maths Average Scaled Score	105	103	+2
Reading - progress score	1.3	0.0	+1.3
Writing - progress score	2.5	0.0	+2.5
Maths - progress score	1.5	0.0	+1.5

Source: DfE SFR and Local Authority tables

Map I.1.8 Rank of Royal Greenwich against London boroughs for children achieving the expected standard or above in reading, writing and maths at Key Stage 2 in 2016*



Source: DfE SFR and Local Authority tables
 * City of London has been excluded

Key Stage 4

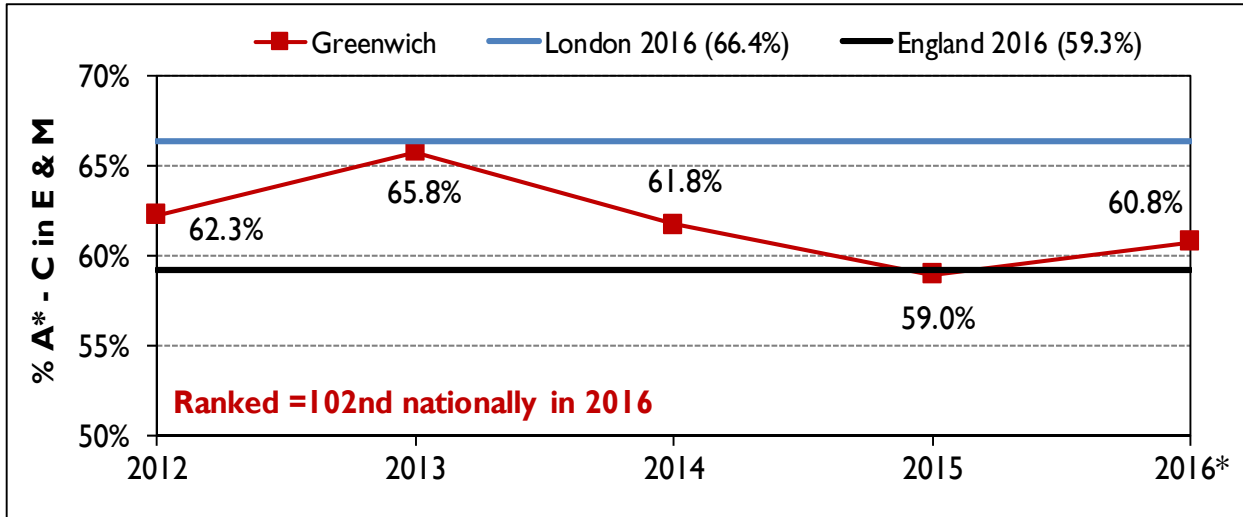
In 2016 there were significant changes to the Key Stage 4 headline performance indicators:

- Introduction of Progress 8 and Attainment 8 as key headline measures to replace 5+ A* - C including English and Maths.
- A* - C in English and Maths is now a headline performance measure although this has been amended slightly to include the best grade from English Language or Literature so is not directly comparable to previous years.
- % of pupils achieving the English Baccalaureate remains a headline measure.

Therefore performance is not directly comparable to previous years. There are also significant changes planned for 2017 as letter grades on a 1-8 scale will be replaced by a score of 1-9 in English and Maths with further subjects rolled out in 2017 and 2018.

Royal Greenwich performance at KS4 remains above the national average across three of the four new headline measures and is broadly in line with national for the fourth, Progress 8. Performance in English was strong but was not as strong in maths, although the combined measure was still better than national. Children of White British background (in particular White British disadvantaged) continue to perform less well than their peers at KS4. In 2016, 53% of White British pupils in the borough achieved an A* - C in English and Maths compared to 62% nationally; this figure reduces to 36% for White British disadvantaged pupils (no national comparator data for this group).

Chart I.1.9 Pupils achieving A* - C grades in English and maths at Key Stage 4 between 2012 and 2016



Source: DfE SFR and Local Authority tables

Map I.1.10 Rank of Royal Greenwich against London boroughs for children A* - C in English and maths at Key Stage 4 in 2016*

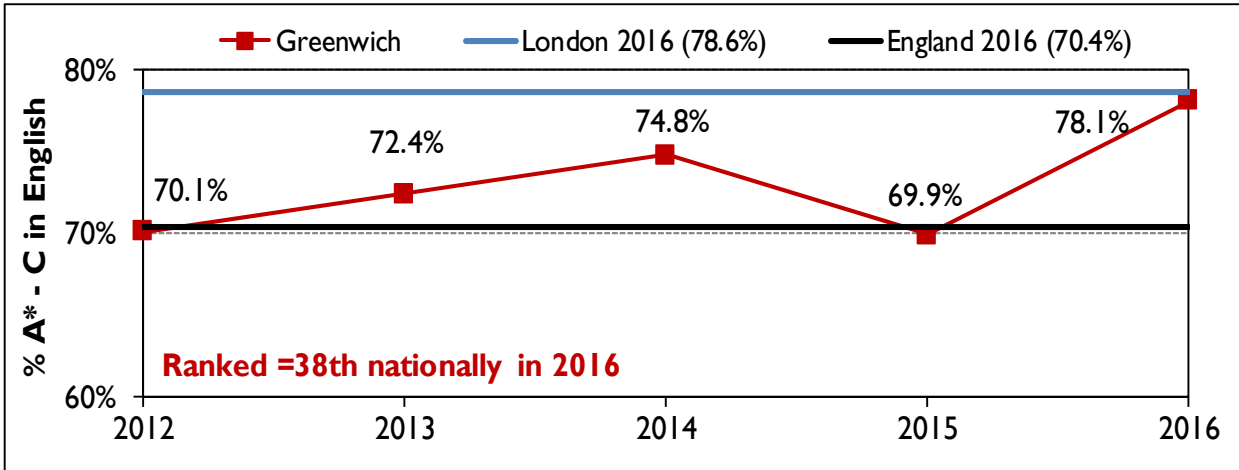


Source: DfE SFR and Local Authority tables

* City of London has been excluded

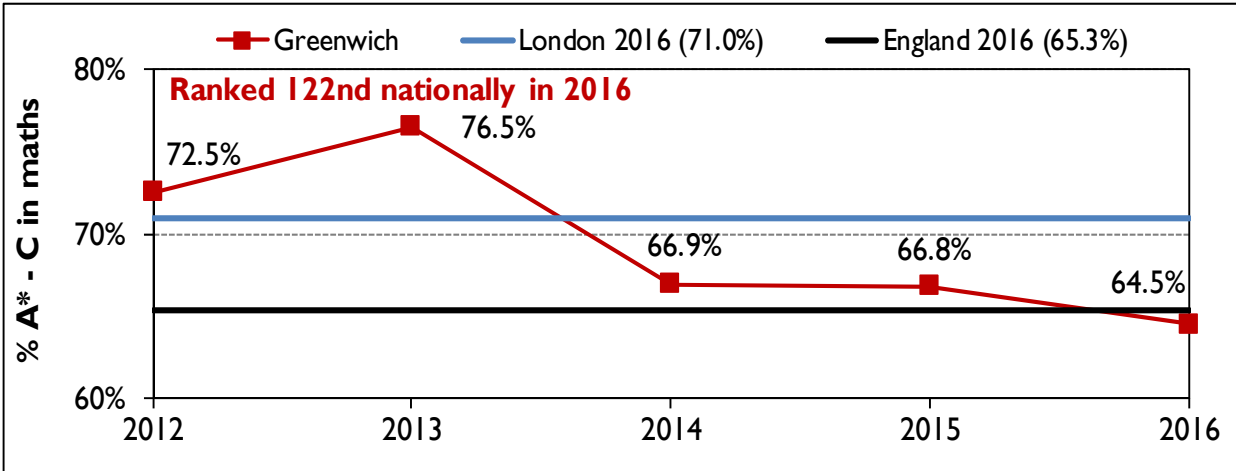
* Data is provisional

Chart I.1.11 Pupils achieving A* - C grades in English (EBacc) at Key Stage 4 between 2012 and 2016



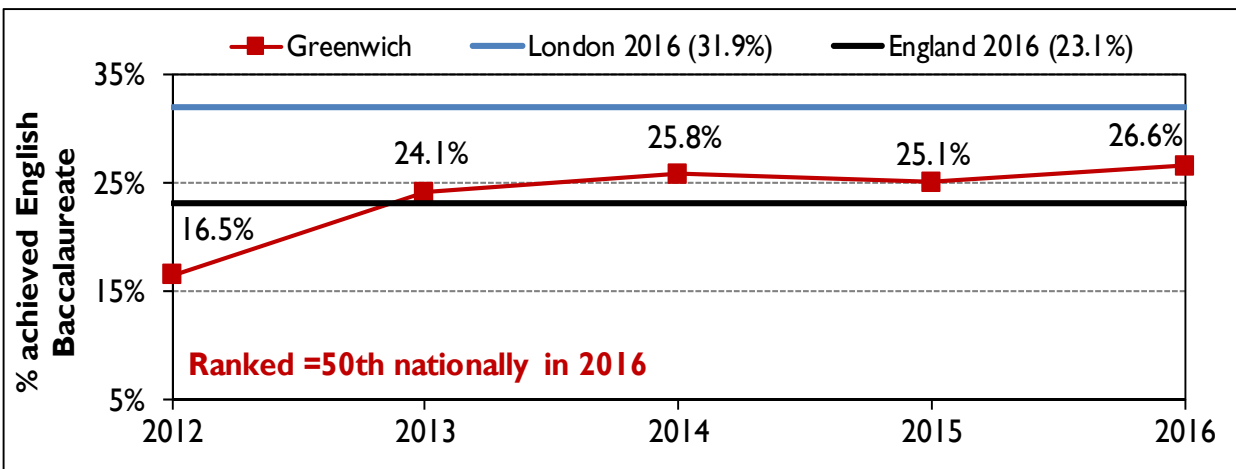
Source: DfE SFR and Local Authority tables

Chart I.1.12 Pupils achieving A* - C grades in maths (EBacc) at Key Stage 4 between 2012 and 2016



Source: DfE SFR and Local Authority tables

Chart I.1.13 Pupils achieving A* - C grades in English Baccalaureate subjects at Key Stage 4 between 2012 and 2016



Source: DfE SFR and Local Authority tables

Progress 8 – this reflects the difference between a pupil's Attainment 8 score and the score of pupils nationally that had similar prior attainment at KS2. For example, if a pupil had an Attainment 8 score of 50 and the average score for pupils with similar prior attainment was 48, the pupil would have a Progress 8 score of +2.

Chart I.1.14 Average Pupil Progress 8 Score 2016



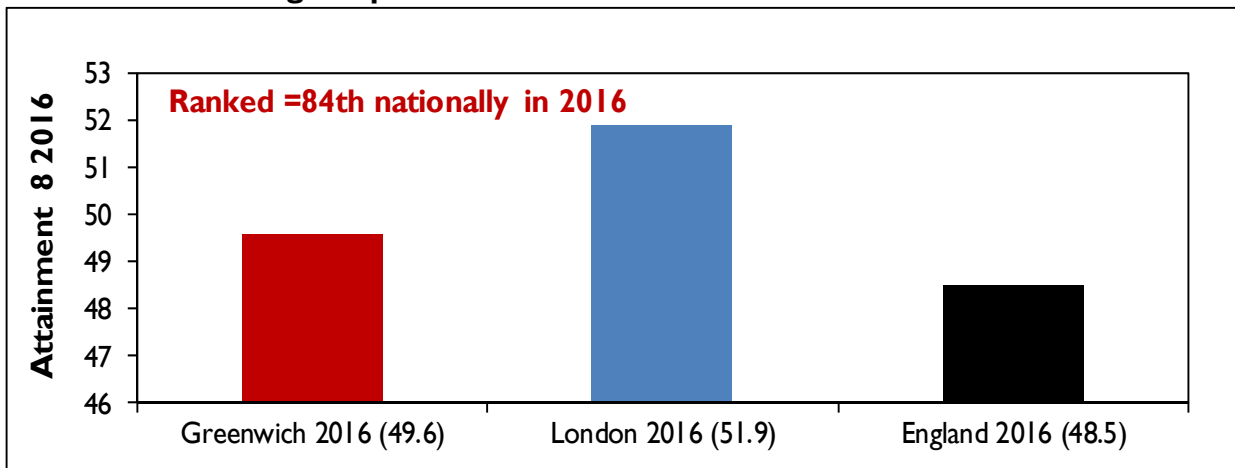
Source: DfE SFR and Local Authority tables

National figure is based at zero

Attainment 8 – this is the average score of a pupils' achievement across eight qualifying subjects as per the following groups:

1. English and Maths - these are "double-weighted" (i.e. they count twice)
2. EBacc subjects - the highest scores from the sciences, computer science, geography, history and languages
3. Open group - any remaining GCSEs and other approved academic, arts or vocational qualifications

Chart I.1.15 Average Pupils Attainment 8 Score 2016

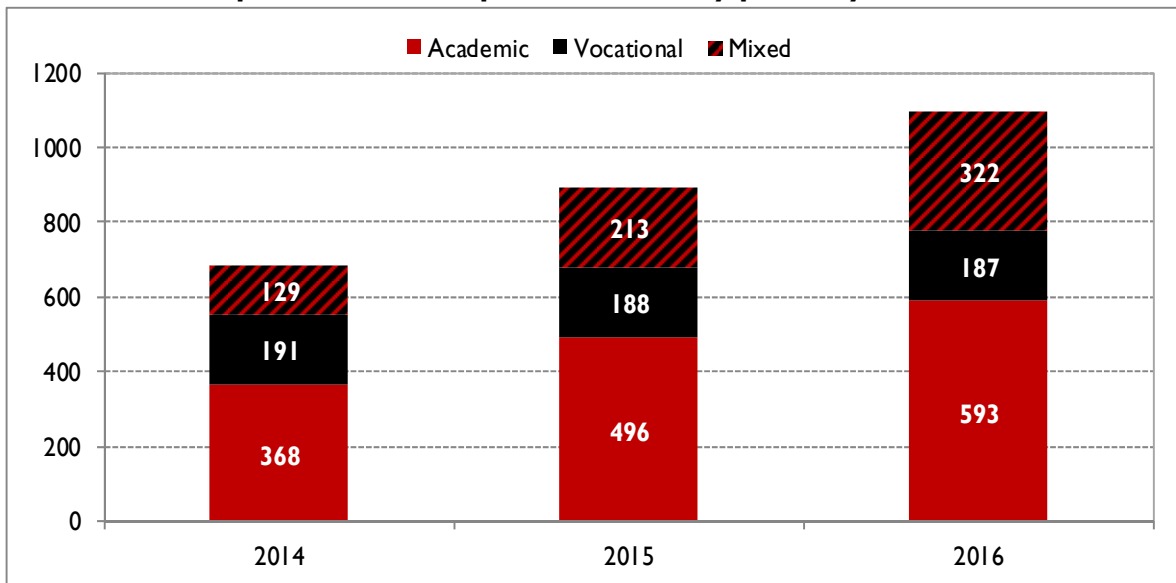


Source: DfE SFR and Local Authority tables

Key Stage 5/Post 16

There was a continued increase in the number of pupils completing a KS5 pathway in 2016, an increase of over 200 pupils from the year before. The increase was split across pupils choosing either an academic pathway or a mixed pathway while those choosing a purely vocational pathway remained the same as 2015.

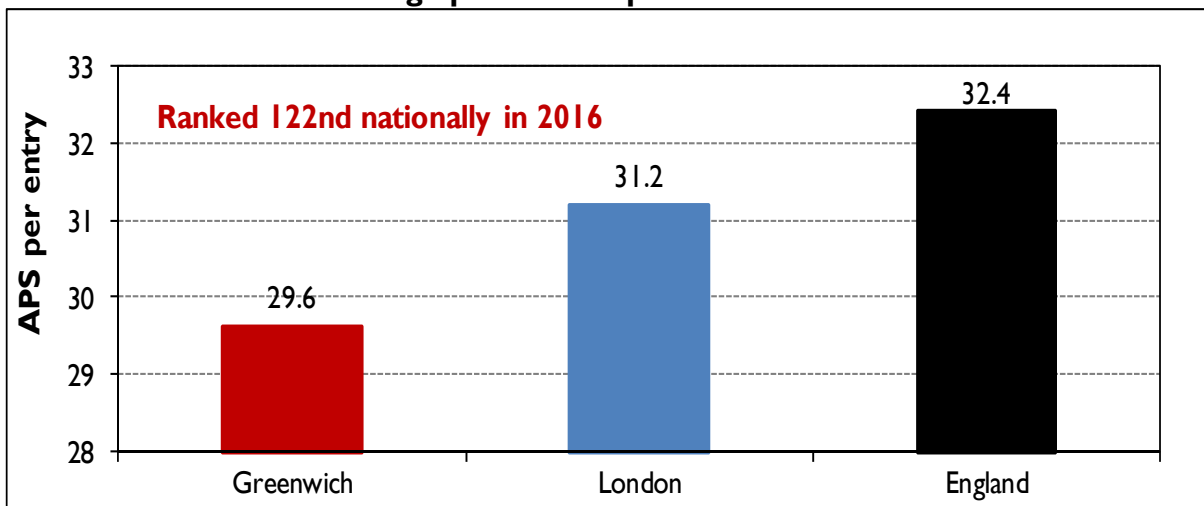
Chart I.1.16 Pupils with 3+ completed entries by pathway between 2014 and 2016



Source: Greenwich Children's Services

There have also been significant changes in the KS5 headline performance measures meaning performance is not comparable with previous years. Greenwich overall average point score per entry continues to lag behind the London and national averages however as shown in further tables, vocational performance continues to perform well.

Chart I.1.17 Overall Average point score per student 2016



Sources: DfE Post 16 Performance tables and the Key Stage 5 results SFR in 2016

Table I.1.18 Post 16 Average Point Scores by entry type 2016

Average Point Scores	Overall	A Level	Academic	Applied General	Tech Level
Greenwich	29.6	26.9	27.0	34.8	35.6
London	31.2	30.5	30.6	33.3	31.5
England	32.4	31.8	32.1	34.7	30.8

Sources: DfE Post 16 Performance tables and Key Stage 5 results SFR in 2016

Table I.1.19 Percentage of A Level entries awarded grades A* - A at Key Stage 5 in Royal Greenwich and England between 2012 and 2016

A Level A* - A	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Greenwich	13%	13%	15%	15%	13%
England	27%	27%	27%	26%	27%

Source: DfE Results

Table I.1.20 Percentage of A Level entries awarded at grades A* - B at Key Stage 5 in Royal Greenwich and England between 2012 and 2016

A Level A* - B	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Greenwich	38%	39%	40%	38%	40%
England	53%	53%	53%	53%	54%

Source: DfE Results

Table I.1.21 Percentage of A Level entries awarded at grades A* - E at Key Stage 5 in Royal Greenwich and England between 2012 and 2016

A Level A* - E	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Greenwich	100%	99%	100%	97%	99%
England	99%	99%	99%	99%	99%

Source: DfE Results

Table I.1.22 Achievement of a Level 2 qualification by age 19 between 2011 and 2015

Achievement of a Level 2 qualification by the age of 19	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Greenwich	79%	80%	82%	82%	87%
London	84%	86%	87%	88%	88%
England	82%	84%	85%	86%	86%

Source: DfE SFR

Table I.1.23 Achievement of a Level 3 qualification by age 19 between 2011 and 2015

Achievement of a Level 3 qualification by the age of 19	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Greenwich	48%	48%	53%	52%	58%
London	59%	61%	63%	64%	65%
England	54%	55%	56%	57%	57%

Source: DfE SFR

Higher Education

Higher education is an optional final stage of formal learning which occurs after secondary education. It is mostly delivered at universities but can also be delivered through college level institutions that award academic degrees or professional certifications.

Royal Greenwich conducts an annual survey to find out the destinations of Year 12, 13 and 14 students. If Year 13 and 14 students have gone on to university, schools and colleges provide information on the name of the university and the subject of the degree. The number of students participating in higher education dropped in 2012 when higher tuition fees were introduced. However numbers have steadily risen again since 2013. There has been a substantial increase in 2015 as there is no longer a cap on university places.

The number of students attending Russell Group universities⁸ has been steadily increasing. Russell Group was established in 1994 and represents 24 leading UK universities including Oxford and Cambridge which are committed to maintaining the very best research, an outstanding teaching and learning experience and unrivalled links with business and the public sector.

Table I.1.24 Numbers of Year 13 and 14 students in Higher Education and attending Russell Group universities between 2012 and 2016

Higher Education (HE)	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016*
Number of Year 13 and 14 students in HE	505	564	646	836	862
- of whom attending Russell Group universities	51	71	71	124	–
% Year 13 and 14 students in HE	31%	30%	33%	40%	50%

Source: Greenwich Children's Services

*Provisional

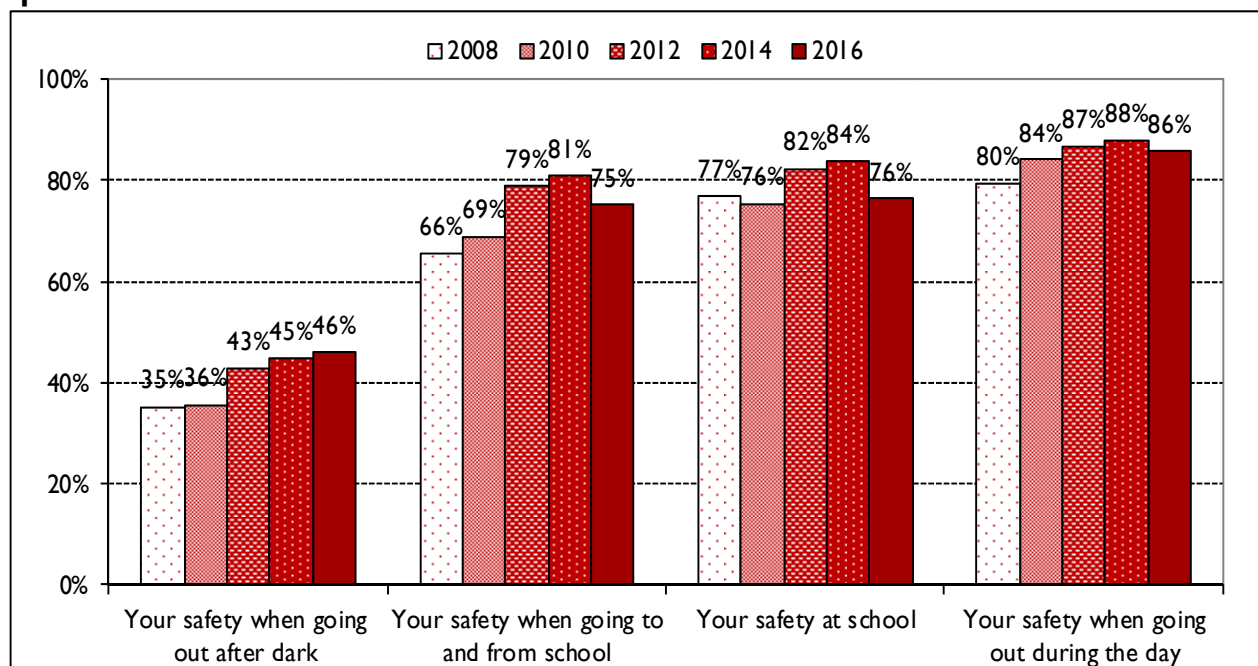
1.2 Children and young people feel safe, have positive relationships and make a contribution in their community

The annual Strategic Intelligence Assessment (SIA) provides the Community Safety Partnership with an understanding of community safety issues in Royal Greenwich. The priorities emerging from the SIA for the year 2017/18 are:

- countering the threat of terrorism and extremism
- creating and sustaining safer public spaces
- tackling hate crime and supporting the vulnerable and repeat victims
- ending violence against women and girls ([section 3.2](#))
- preventing and reducing the harm from youth violence and gangs ([section 2.3](#))
- reducing the harm that alcohol causes.

⁸ <http://www.russellgroup.ac.uk/our-universities>

Chart I.2.1 Secondary school pupils' ratings on their safety (% good or very good) in specified situations between 2008 and 2016



Source: SHEU Surveys. Includes secondary - Years 8 and 10 only.

Accidents

Table I.2.2 Number of children (under 16) killed or seriously injured in road traffic accidents between 2010 and 2015

Children killed or seriously injured in road traffic accidents	2005-09 average	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	% change on 2005-09 average
Greenwich	14	14	20	10	5	5	7	-49%
London	328	250	230	270	187	166	147	-55%
England	2,621	2,168	2,070	1,986	1,732	1,782	1,738	-34%

Source: DfT - Road Casualty Data (2015: table RAS30058)

Table I.2.3 All child casualties between 2010 and 2015

All child casualties (killed, seriously or slightly injured)	2005-09 average	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	% change on 2005-09 average
Greenwich	93	78	94	69	66	58	74	-20%
London	2,211	2,135	2,181	1,959	1,865	1,977	1,994	-10%
England	20,996	17,168	17,150	15,276	13,926	14,902	14,425	-31%

Source: DfT - Road Casualty Data (2015: table RAS30039)

Bullying

Based on 2016 Schools and Students Health Education Unit (SHEU) survey findings, the most common types of bullying in primary and secondary schools are hitting, punching and kicking, threatening and intimidating and using how someone looks as an insult. Hitting, punching and kicking was the most common type of bullying in primary schools while using how someone looks as an insult was the most common type in secondary schools. 18% of secondary pupils⁹ and 8% of primary pupils reported seeing bullying using ethnicity or skin colour as an insult.

Table 1.2.4 Percentage of Royal Greenwich children stating that they had been bullied at school between 2008 and 2016

Experience of bullying	2008	2010	2012	2014	2016
Primary school	27%	30%	27%	25%	20%
Secondary school (Yrs 8-10)	16%	12%	14%	14%	15%

Source: SHEU Surveys

Children and young people have been involved in anti-bullying work through:

- **Anti-Bullying Week Conference:** every year for the last 12 years, Royal Greenwich has run an event to mark national Anti-Bullying Week. In 2016, the theme was Power for Good, supporting children, parents and carers, and school staff to understand issues relating to bullying, and how they can take individual and collective action to prevent it.
- **Peer Mentoring Training:** primary pupils from Years 5 and 6 and secondary pupils across all year groups take part in interactive training, which gives them the skills to support younger pupils in their schools with friendships and bullying issues as part of a Peer Mentoring scheme. Feedback from the training reveals that students enjoy taking part in the activities and learning new skills and all reported feeling more confident in mentoring skills as a result.
- **Restorative Approaches:** workshops and training are available for school staff and pupils on how to deal with conflict and relationships issues in the school environment in a restorative way.

⁹ In Years 8 and 10

Universal Youth Provision

Royal Greenwich commissions universal youth provision which provides youth work and a wide variety of activities such as dance, sport, digital media, music, theatre and volunteering. The target age range for youth service provision is 13 to 19 years old¹⁰, although those younger are also able to access youth provision.

Table 1.2.5 Young people who attended youth provision in Royal Greenwich between 2013/14 and 2015/16 by gender

Gender	2013/14		2014/15		2015/16	
	No.	% of Total	No.	% of Total	No.	% of Total
Males	3,685	66%	4,414	68%	3,116	66%
Females	1,905	34%	2,101	32%	1,619	34%
Total	5,590	100%	6,515	100%	4,735	100%

Source: CACT

Participants are categorised as those who have attended youth provision six or more times.

Table 1.2.6 Gender breakdown of participants between 2013/14 and 2015/16

Gender	2013/14		2014/15		2015/16	
	No.	% of Total	No.	% of Total	No.	% of Total
Male participation	2,159	66%	2,732	69%	1,409	65%
Female participation	1,100	34%	1,239	31%	759	35%
Total	3,259	100%	3,971	100%	2,168	100%

Source: CACT

Table 1.2.7 Profile of participants between 2013/14 and 2015/16

	2013/14		2014/15		2015/16	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Disability participation	180	6%	155	4%	129	6%
BME participation	1,190	49%	1,484	53%	1,040	59%

Source: CACT

As at Q3 2016/17, 280 children have received accreditations or qualifications through accessing universal youth services. In 2016/17, 31 children received accreditations through accessing summer provision.

¹⁰ The target age range changed in 2015/16, so contextual data is not directly comparable to previous years.

1.3 Children and young people are healthy and active

Tackling health inequalities is a priority in Royal Greenwich. These inequalities emerge from pre-birth and in the earliest years. Excellent early ante-natal and newborn screening programmes give the best chance to identify problems early for our most vulnerable groups.

Ante-Natal Screening and Newborns

Late booking and poor attendance at ante-natal care are associated with poorer outcomes for both mother and infant. Public Health England recommends that pregnant women should be supported to access ante-natal care by 10 weeks, and no later than 12 weeks. After 12 weeks, there is an increased risk of stillbirth and neonatal deaths.

Table 1.3.1 Early access to maternity services between 2011/12 and 2015/16 **1001 days**

	Q4, 2011/12	Q4, 2012/13	Q4, 2013/14	Q1, 2015/16
Greenwich Clinical Commissioning Group	85.8%	73.1%	82.5%	84.5%
England	95.1%	100.9%	93.2%	--

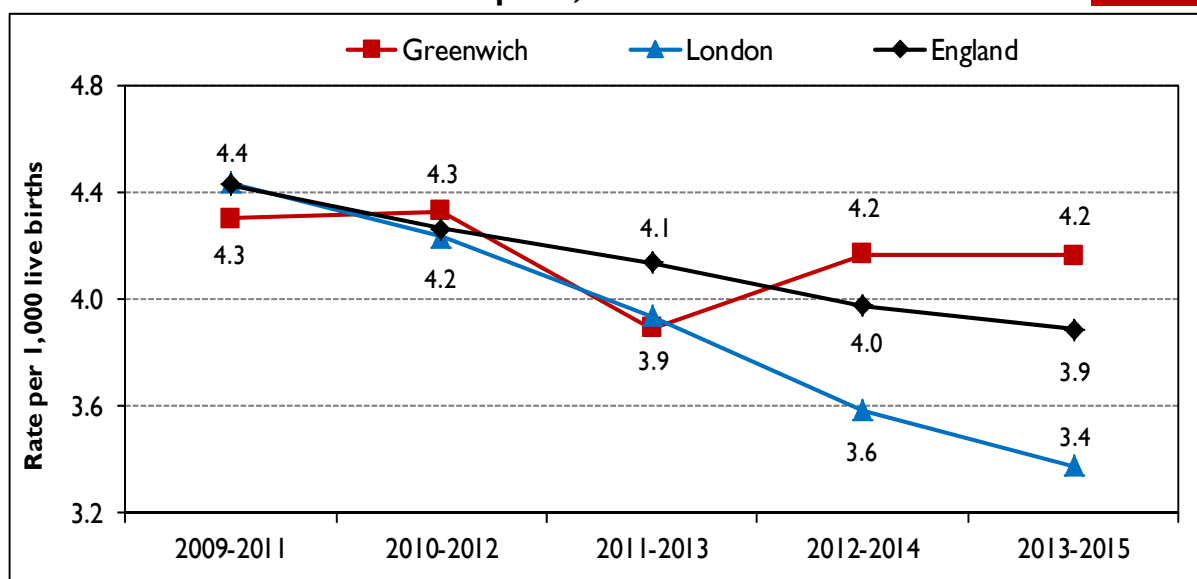
Source: NHS England

Based on Q4 access/Q2 maternity for following year (Q4 2014/15 not available)

- Fewer Black African women, new arrivals in the country, refugees and asylum seekers and young White British women access services early on in their pregnancies and so are more at risk of missing out on important early ante-natal tests.
- There continues to be a need to reduce smoking during pregnancy and to improve the initiation and continuation of breastfeeding, particularly for young White British mothers.

Infant Mortality

Chart 1.3.2 Rate of infant deaths per 1,000 live births 2009-11 to 2013-15 **1001 days**



Source: Public Health Outcomes Framework

Stillbirths

The rate of stillbirths in Royal Greenwich has now decreased to below the London level, after a sharp increase in 2013.

Table 1.3.3 Rate of stillbirths per 1,000 births (live and still) from 2011 to 2015 1001 days

Stillbirths	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Greenwich	6.5	5.8	10.5	5.9	4.7
London	5.7	5.6	5.3	4.8	5.0
England	5.2	4.8	4.6	4.6	4.4

Source: ONS (December 2015)

Low Birthweight

Low birthweight is a major factor in infant mortality and has serious consequences for health in later life. Babies that are born with a birthweight of less than 2.5 kilograms are deemed to have a low birthweight.

Table 1.3.4 Percentage of live births with low birthweight between 2011 and 2015 1001 days

% below 2.5 kg	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Greenwich	6.9%	7.3%	7.3%	6.9%	7.8%
London	7.6%	7.6%	7.6%	7.4%	7.3%
England	7.1%	7.0%	7.1%	7.1%	7.1%

Source: ONS Vital Statistics, VS1 and VS2, ONS Births by Area of Usual Residence of Mother

Rates of low and high birthweight at ward level can fluctuate widely year on year. However, since 2011, Woolwich Common, Abbey Wood and Glyndon have tended to have low birthweight rates at least 10% above the average for Royal Greenwich (e.g. 10% of 7.2% = 0.72%; 7.2% + 0.72% = 7.9%).

Table 1.3.5 Percentage of live births with low birthweight by ward, between 2011 and 2015 1001 days

Ward	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2011-15
Abbey Wood	6.2%	9.7%	9.8%	7.6%	7.5%	8.2%
Blackheath Westcombe	4.3%	4.4%	3.6%	10.5%	6.0%	5.7%
Charlton	7.8%	6.5%	6.5%	8.5%	9.8%	7.7%
Coldharbour and New Eltham	3.9%	8.3%	4.3%	6.5%	6.6%	5.9%
Eltham North	5.4%	3.6%	6.9%	3.1%	4.3%	4.6%
Eltham South	7.3%	5.1%	7.5%	6.7%	5.4%	6.4%
Eltham West	8.9%	5.8%	5.0%	9.0%	6.0%	6.8%
Glyndon	8.0%	7.5%	9.2%	5.9%	8.9%	7.9%
Greenwich West	7.9%	8.2%	7.7%	5.9%	6.9%	7.3%
Kidbrooke with Hornfair	6.5%	3.9%	7.1%	4.3%	7.3%	5.8%
Middle Park and Sutcliffe	9.6%	8.0%	5.7%	6.7%	6.5%	7.3%
Peninsula	3.1%	6.1%	9.1%	6.2%	5.5%	6.0%
Plumstead	7.7%	6.4%	9.0%	5.4%	10.4%	7.8%
Shooters Hill	5.3%	10.8%	6.4%	7.4%	5.6%	7.1%
Thamesmead Moorings	5.4%	8.3%	8.0%	7.5%	9.6%	7.7%
Woolwich Common	9.1%	8.4%	8.3%	9.0%	9.6%	8.9%
Woolwich Riverside	6.4%	8.2%	5.5%	5.9%	9.7%	7.1%
Total	6.7%	7.3%	7.3%	6.9%	7.8%	7.2%

Source: ONS PH Birth Files

High Birthweight

High birthweight is associated with more difficult births, a greater risk of learning difficulties at school and an increased risk to the mother of developing breast cancer in later life (ONS Vital Statistics, October 2011). Babies that are born with a birthweight of more than 4.0 kilograms are deemed to have a high birthweight.

Table 1.3.6 Percentage of live births with high birthweight between 2011 and 2015 1001 days

% above 4.0 kg	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Greenwich	10.9%	10.4%	10.7%	9.4%	10.3%
London	9.5%	9.2%	9.0%	8.9%	9.1%
England	11.4%	11.4%	11.2%	11.0%	11.2%

Source: ONS Vital Statistics, VS2

Since 2011, Eltham North, Greenwich West, and Middle Park and Sutcliffe have tended to have high birthweight rates at least 10% above the borough average. Royal Greenwich has identified the need to support more pregnant women to maintain a healthy weight, particularly in areas of the borough where high birthweight babies linked to maternal obesity are most prevalent.

Table I.3.7 Percentage of live births with a high birthweight by ward, between 2011 and 2015 1001 days

Ward	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2011-15
Abbey Wood	12.7%	11.6%	10.8%	7.0%	9.8%	10.4%
Blackheath Westcombe	12.4%	14.4%	13.3%	6.4%	9.0%	11.1%
Charlton	11.2%	10.2%	10.1%	8.1%	13.1%	10.5%
Coldharbour and New Eltham	10.3%	10.2%	15.9%	8.4%	12.2%	11.5%
Eltham North	12.4%	15.7%	12.2%	17.2%	10.8%	13.6%
Eltham South	9.8%	10.2%	11.9%	10.0%	12.9%	11.0%
Eltham West	12.6%	9.3%	9.4%	11.0%	10.0%	10.3%
Glyndon	9.0%	7.2%	9.7%	9.3%	11.0%	9.3%
Greenwich West	11.4%	12.1%	12.4%	12.2%	11.7%	11.9%
Kidbrooke with Hornfair	9.5%	10.4%	10.4%	9.0%	12.1%	10.4%
Middle Park and Sutcliffe	15.0%	10.1%	10.3%	11.3%	11.4%	11.6%
Peninsula	9.3%	8.6%	10.9%	7.8%	9.3%	9.2%
Plumstead	8.3%	8.5%	10.9%	9.4%	8.2%	9.0%
Shooters Hill	13.9%	11.3%	10.6%	8.5%	10.2%	11.0%
Thamesmead Moorings	11.5%	11.5%	10.0%	8.7%	10.9%	10.6%
Woolwich Common	8.6%	11.1%	9.7%	11.6%	9.1%	10.0%
Woolwich Riverside	12.8%	9.2%	8.4%	8.1%	6.9%	9.1%
Total	11.0%	10.4%	10.7%	9.4%	10.3%	10.4%

Source: ONS PH Birth Files

Breastfeeding

Delivery of best practice standards for breastfeeding support and implementation of the UNICEF UK Baby Friendly Initiative remains a priority across the acute Trust, community health visiting service and children's centres.

Royal Greenwich is the first London borough to become fully UNICEF Baby Friendly and one of a few local authorities in the UK who have achieved accreditations for their health visiting services, maternity services and children's centres.

<https://www.unicef.org.uk/babyfriendly/what-is-baby-friendly/breastfeeding-in-the-uk/>

Following the NHS re-organisation in March 2013, there have been difficulties collating and submitting breastfeeding data in the London region as a whole. Based on incomplete data, prevalence in Royal Greenwich is above the national average. However, it is known that the rates are generally lower

among White British mothers and teenage mothers, and that rates are lower in the south of the borough.

Table 1.3.8 Breastfeeding prevalence at 6-8 weeks between 2013-14 and 2015-16 1001 days

Breastfeeding	Annual Estimate		
	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Greenwich Prevalence	67%	69%	70%
England Prevalence	51%	50%	50%

Source: Department of Health and Public Health England, where Greenwich results are estimated by RBG PHWB Department

The estimated result for Greenwich shows the % of infants being breastfed (completely or mixed feeding) out of all infants where breastfeeding status was known. Due to the large number of infants for whom status wasn't known, Greenwich did not pass national validation. The results for England in both 2013-15 (DoH) and 2015-16 (PHE) are the average of the boroughs which passed validation only - not of all boroughs in England.

Healthy Start

Healthy Start is a government-led, means-tested voucher scheme for free fresh milk, infant formula, fresh or frozen fruit and vegetables, and vitamin supplements, for eligible children and families. The scheme encourages earlier and closer contact with health professionals who can give advice on pregnancy, breastfeeding and healthy eating, and provides a nutritional safety net for those on low incomes.

In 2015-16, there were 3,367 children (0-4 years) and pregnant women in Greenwich who are eligible for Healthy Start. However, there were only 2,334 Healthy Start beneficiaries within Greenwich (the data does not indicate how many of the beneficiaries are children or pregnant women), which is a 69% take up of the scheme. Food vouchers are worth £3.10.

Pregnant women receive vouchers from their tenth week of pregnancy until they give birth and children under the age of one year receive two per week (worth £6.20) and one voucher per week from 1-4 years. The 31% of our eligible population not registered to receive these vouchers are at an even greater risk of food poverty. The food vouchers are intended to alleviate this risk, adding money to the pockets of those most in need, and there is work to be done to improve the uptake of these vouchers in the borough.

Due to a change of management, data is not available for 2014-15 and Healthy Start no longer provide details of the amount of vitamin drops and tablets taken up by the beneficiaries at a regional and national level. Public Health have recently changed the local monitoring of the programme so Greenwich will be able to monitor take up of vitamins going forward.

Table 1.3.9 Uptake of Healthy Start vouchers in Royal Greenwich between 2012-13 and 2015-16 1001 days

Healthy Start Uptake	Healthy Start (food) voucher			
	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Greenwich	73.6%	74.4%	--	69.0%
London	74.3%	72.7%	--	69.9%
England	76.7%	75.2%	--	72.3%

Source: Department of Health

Immunisations

Rates of childhood immunisations in Royal Greenwich for measles, mumps and rubella (MMR) have improved since 2011/12, although uptake at age two appears to have decreased since 2014/15. Uptake of the diphtheria, tetanus, polio and pertussis vaccine (DTaP/IPV/Hib) appears to have decreased since 2011/12, which is a cause for concern (although the 2015/16 figures are a substantial improvement on 2014/15).

Table 1.3.10 Immunisation rates among children between 2011/12 and 2015/16 1001 days

Immunisation Rates		Greenwich	London	England
By 2nd birthday: MMR	2011/12	83%	86%	91%
	2012/13	85%	87%	92%
	2013/14	86%	88%	93%
	2014/15	90%	87%	92%
	2015/16	86%	86%	92%
By 5th birthday: MMR (2 doses)	2011/12	82%	77%	86%
	2012/13	89%	80%	88%
	2013/14	88%	81%	88%
	2014/15	88%	81%	89%
	2015/16	89%	82%	88%
By 5th birthday: diphtheria, tetanus, polio, pertussis booster	2011/12	81%	75%	87%
	2012/13	82%	79%	89%
	2013/14	79%	80%	89%
	2014/15	73%	80%	89%
	2015/16	78%	78%	86%

Source: Health and Social Care Information Centre, 2016

Flu immunisations

Flu leads to hundreds of thousands of GP visits and tens of thousands of hospital stays in England each year. Young children are more likely to spread flu, especially to other more vulnerable groups, including babies and the elderly. National research shows that vaccinating half of all children aged between six months and four years would prevent almost half a million cases of flu.

In 2014/15, all children aged two, three and four years, and school children in some areas were offered the flu vaccination. In 2015/16, the programme was extended to include all children in Years 1 and 2, and will continue to extend through the school years (currently covering Years 1, 2 and 3¹¹). Younger children will receive the vaccination at their general practice. School-age children will generally receive the vaccination in school or at a community health setting. For further information on the Influenza immunisation programme please visit: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/protecting-your-child-against-flu>

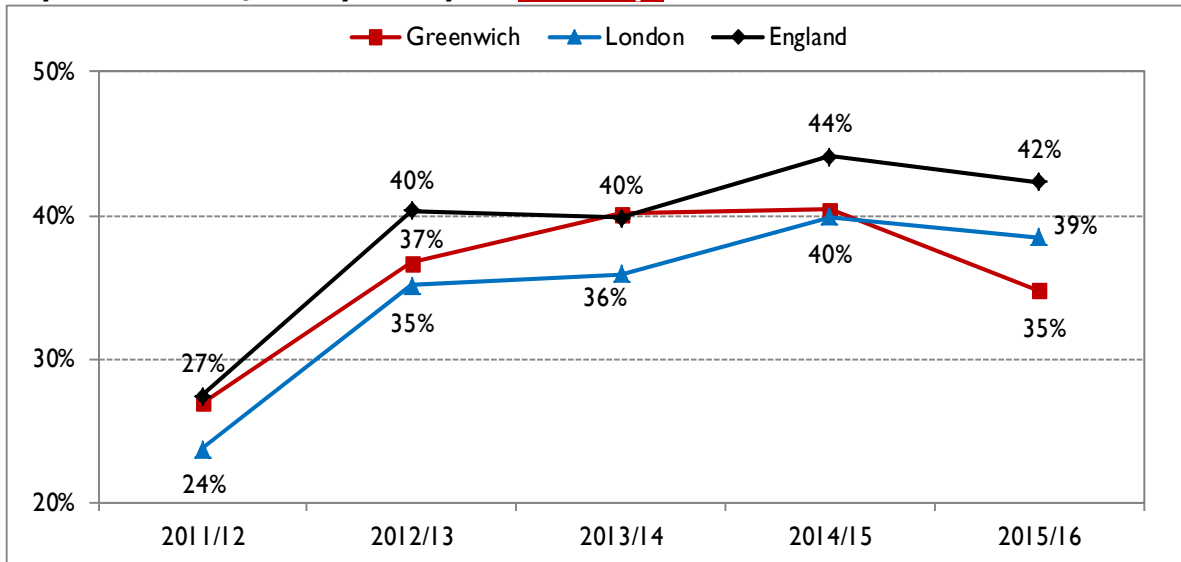
Table 1.3.11 Uptake of childhood influenza vaccination between September 2015 and January 2016 1001 days

	Greenwich	London	England
Age 2	31%	27%	35%
Age 3	32%	29%	38%
Age 4	26%	22%	30%

Source: Public Health England

All pregnant women are offered a free flu vaccination, available via their GP or midwife.

Chart 1.3.12 Uptake of influenza vaccination amongst pregnant women between September and January each year 1001 days



Source: Public Health England

¹¹ Uptake of the influenza vaccination in Years 1, 2 and 3 is not published separately.

Dental Health

The rate of hospital admissions due to dental caries per 1,000 children under 10 has increased from 6.9 in 2012/13 to 8.3 in 2014/15. This is similar to that of London (8.5) but greater than the national rate (5.4).

The 2015 oral health survey showed that of the five year olds surveyed, 76.1% were found to be free from dental decay in Greenwich compared to 72.6% in London and 75.2% in England. The survey also found that the percentage of children with missing teeth was lower than average in Greenwich, but where children did have missing teeth, the mean number was greater than average (3.8 missing teeth compared to 3.5 in England and 3.4 in London). This also points to poorer dental health and greater use of extraction among some children in Greenwich.

Table 1.3.13 Percentage of the under five Royal Greenwich population who attended a dentist within the previous 24 months for the year ending March 2013 to March 2015 by ward

Under 5 Dental Access Rates by ward	2013		2014		2015	
	Under 5 Population	Access Rate	Under 5 Population	Access Rate	Under 5 Population	Access Rate
Abbey Wood	1,550	63%	1,490	61%	1,450	63%
Blackheath Westcombe	870	56%	860	55%	860	56%
Charlton	1,350	52%	1,330	49%	1,300	50%
Coldharbour and New Eltham	790	48%	770	52%	760	53%
Eltham North	760	59%	740	67%	730	68%
Eltham South	690	54%	670	63%	650	65%
Eltham West	760	43%	800	46%	870	42%
Glyndon	1,740	51%	1,710	54%	1,710	55%
Greenwich West	1,250	47%	1,270	46%	1,270	46%
Kidbrooke with Hornfair	1,070	50%	1,030	52%	990	53%
Middle Park and Sutcliffe	860	56%	790	63%	740	67%
Peninsula	1,180	50%	1,360	43%	1,550	38%
Plumstead	1,510	52%	1,510	51%	1,520	50%
Shooters Hill	930	58%	900	60%	890	61%
Thamesmead Moorings	2,270	75%	2,220	70%	2,220	70%
Woolwich Common	1,970	39%	1,980	38%	2,010	38%
Woolwich Riverside	1,870	46%	1,920	43%	1,990	42%
Total	21,410	53%	21,340	53%	21,490	53%

Source: NHS Business Services Authority (Dental Services). Underlying population is GLA Ward SHLAA capped AHS (short-term) projection 2014 round. Population projections are rounded to the nearest 10.

Physical Exercise

The Department of Health recommends that all children and young people aged 5-18 should engage in moderate to vigorous intensity physical activity for at least 60 minutes and up to several hours every day. Vigorous intensity activities, including those that strengthen muscle and bone, should be incorporated at least three days a week.

Table 1.3.14 Average number of days pupils reported being physically active in primary school between 2008 and 2016

In the last seven days, the average number of days pupils reported being...	2008	2010	2012	2014	2016
Physically active	3.4	3.3	3.5	3.1	2.9
Physically active, enough to get me out of breath and sweaty	2.1	2.2	2.4	1.8	1.6
Physically active for an hour or more, enough to get me out of breath and sweaty	1.6	1.5	1.8	1.2	1.2

Source: SHEU Surveys

Table 1.3.15 Average number of days pupils reported being physically active in secondary school between 2008 and 2016

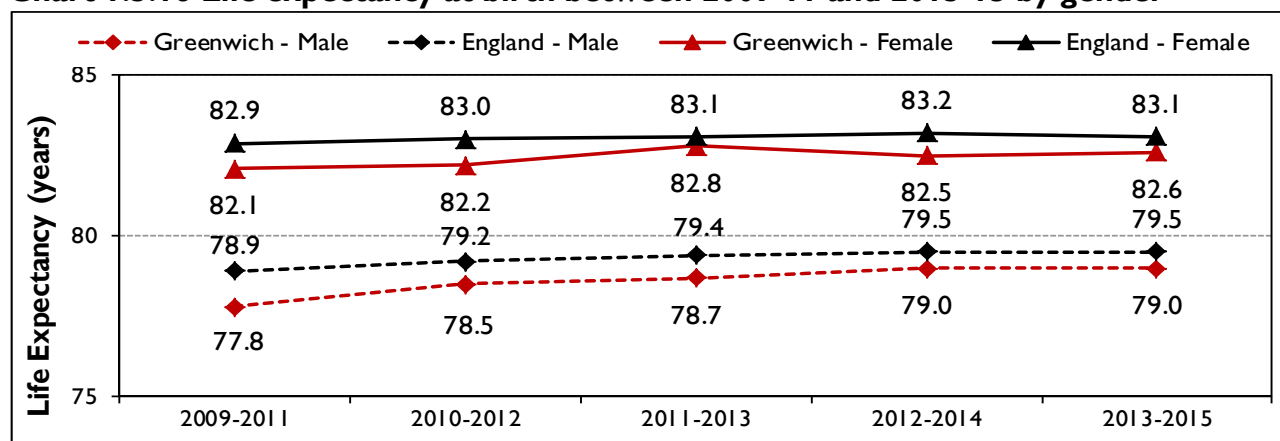
In the last seven days, the average number of days pupils reported being...	2008	2010	2012	2014	2016
Physically active	2.7	2.9	2.9	3.0	2.6
Physically active, enough to get me out of breath and sweaty	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.6
Physically active for an hour or more, enough to get me out of breath and sweaty	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.1

Source: SHEU Surveys

Life Expectancy

Life expectancy at birth is an average number of years that individuals are expected to live depending on current patterns of mortality. Overall, life expectancy has been increasing for both men and women in the borough, and the gap in life expectancy between men in Royal Greenwich and men nationally has narrowed from 1.1 years in 2009-11 to 0.5 years in 2013-15.

Chart 1.3.16 Life expectancy at birth between 2009-11 and 2013-15 by gender



Source: Office for National Statistics

Working together we identify needs early and address them



Children and Young People Plan 2014-17

Priority 2: Prevention

We will have more chance of helping children and their families make sustained change in their lives if we intervene early to help them regain their resilience. We want our services to be skilled in identifying challenges for children, early on, so breaking the cycles that may become entrenched.

Our ambition is that by 2017 children and young people at risk of poor outcomes ...	We will know we have achieved this when we break the cycles that damage children's life chances. This will mean ...
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Get help early which changes their lives 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ In the first 1001 days of life, coordinated services: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Support children of teenage parents before the age of 2 to improve their life prospects ○ Help parents communicate well with their children, support their learning, establish boundaries and daily routines ○ Reduce the impact of domestic violence, post-natal depression and mental ill-health ▪ Children at greatest disadvantage benefit from good quality learning from the age of 2 so that they make a good start at school ▪ Universal and targeted services provide the right support at the right time and check progress so that risks are reduced and children's life prospects improved ▪ Parents are helped to improve their skills, engage in employment and adopt healthy lifestyles
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Achieve as well as their peers and progress successfully into sustained employment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ We close the attainment gap for children eligible for the pupil premium ▪ Persistent absence from school is reduced ▪ 16 and 17 year olds are engaged in education and training which is right for them and progress into sustained employment
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Stay safe and behave well in their communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Services for young people are more effective in helping develop positive peer networks and opportunities which reduce risk and improve life prospects ▪ Fewer young people commit domestic violence, or are involved in abusive relationships ▪ Fewer young people commit sexual offences ▪ Fewer siblings are at risk of being recruited into gangs ▪ Fewer young people commit a further offence after YOS interventions
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Avoid risks to their health and well-being 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Unwell children see the right clinician at the right place ▪ Children and young people who are overweight and obese are supported to regain a healthy weight ▪ Fewer young women become mothers before the age of 18 ▪ Young people with emotional and behavioural needs receive effective care, in appropriate settings, which helps them reduce harmful behaviours (<i>substance misuse, self-harm and eating disorders</i>)

Contents for Priority 2

2.1 Children and young people at risk of poor outcomes get help early which changes their lives.....	69
Early Help	69
Vulnerable families with multiple needs.....	72
Homelessness	73
Fair Access Panel.....	74
2.2 Children and young people at risk of poor outcomes achieve as well as their peers and progress successfully into sustained employment.....	77
Attainment gaps by gender, deprivation and SEN status	77
Attainment gaps by ethnicity.....	82
Attendance	87
Exclusions	91
Young People in Education, Employment and Training.....	95
Apprenticeships	95
Young People Not in Education, Employment or Training	96
Participation in full time learning and training.....	99
2.3 Children and young people at risk of poor outcomes stay safe and behave well in their communities	100
Youth Offending.....	100
First Time Entrants to the Criminal Justice System	101
Custodial Sentences	102
Serious Youth Violence	103
Re-offending.....	104
Youth Crime Prevention Panel	105
2.4 Children and young people at risk of poor outcomes avoid risks to their health and well-being	106
Obesity	106
Sexual Health	109
Prevention and Contraception Services	109
Chlamydia	109
Teenage conceptions and terminations	110
Substance Misuse	111
Mental Health	113

Priority 2: Prevention

Priority 2 focuses on meeting the needs of children and young people at risk of poor outcomes, by breaking the cycles that damage children’s life chances.

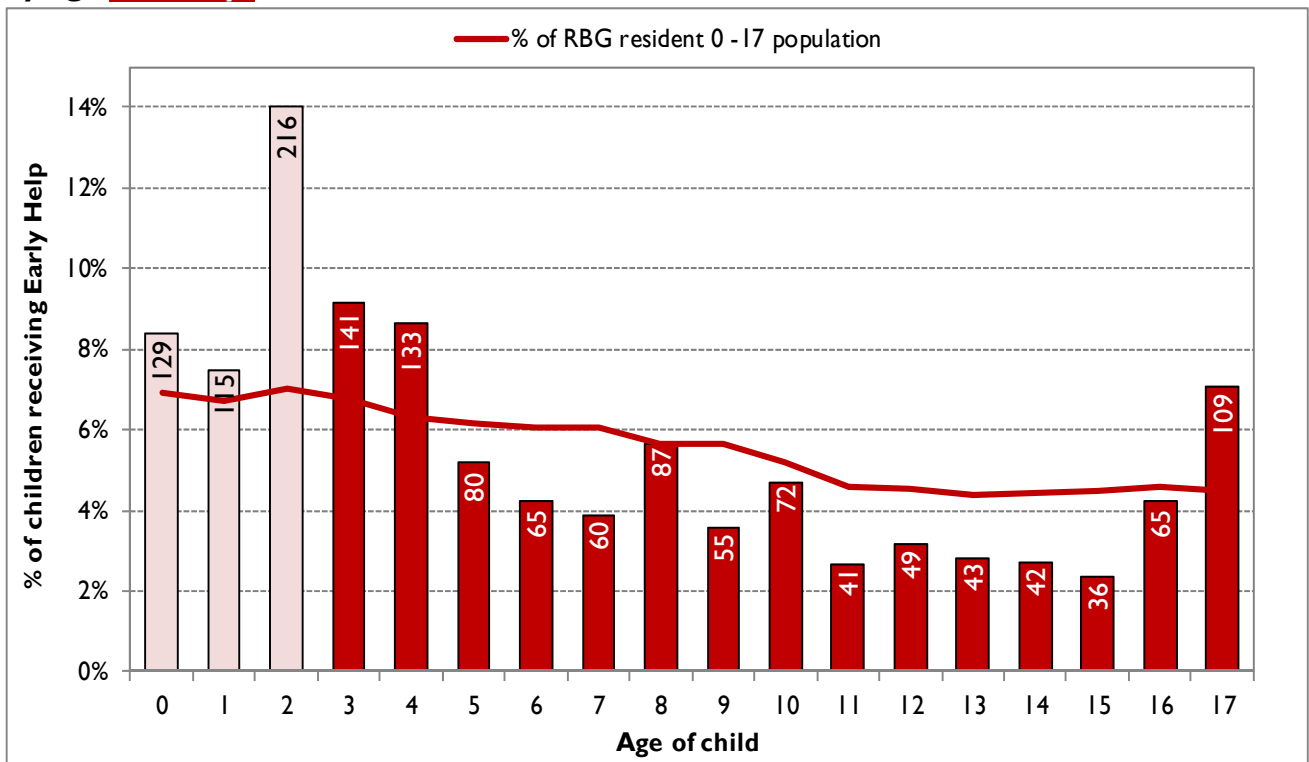
2.1 Children and young people at risk of poor outcomes get help early which changes their lives

Early Help

Early help refers to help in the early years of a child’s life, and to help early in the emergence of a problem at any stage in their lives. Early help is a way of building resilience within families, preventing or reducing the risk of problems escalating and ensuring that additional needs of children and their families are responded to at the earliest stage. Royal Greenwich’s December 2016 Ofsted inspection report stated that, “Effective early help work in Greenwich provides families with good support, in particular from schools and children’s centres. Thresholds between early help and children’s social care are understood well.”

- **Early Help Assessment (EHA)** - The Early Help Assessments is a shared assessment and planning framework for use across all children’s services and all local authorities in England. Its aim is to help with the early identification of children and young people’s additional needs and promote co-ordinated service provision to meet these needs.
- **Team Around the Child (TAC)** - A TAC is a multi-disciplinary team of practitioners established on a case by case basis to support a child, young person or family.

Chart 2.1.1 Total number of children receiving early help through EHA and TAC 2015/16 by age 1001 days



Source: Early Help Inbox and ONS 2015 mid-year estimates age 0-17 resident population

Table 2.1.2 Number of children receiving early help through EHA and TAC in Royal Greenwich by gender in 2015/16

Gender	Number	% Total	% of Greenwich resident 0-19 population	% Difference (+/-)
Male	923	57.0%	51.3%	+5.8%
Female	696	43.0%	48.7%	-5.8%
Total	1,619	100%	100%	

Source: Early Help Inbox and 2013 GLA SHLAA age 0-19 resident population in 2015

Table 2.1.3 Early help cases started in 2015/16 by ethnicity

Ethnic Group	Number	% of Total	% of Greenwich school population	% Difference (+/-)	
Asian	Bangladeshi	11	0.7%	0.9%	-0.2%
	Indian	20	1.2%	2.0%	-0.7%
	Pakistani	19	1.2%	1.4%	-0.2%
	Other Asian Background	40	2.5%	4.4%	-1.9%
Black	Black Caribbean	47	2.9%	3.5%	-0.6%
	Black Ghanaian	9	0.6%	2.2%	-1.6%
	Black Nigerian	103	6.4%	13.2%	-6.8%
	Black Somali	3	0.2%	3.0%	-2.8%
	Other Black African	152	9.4%	7.2%	+2.2%
	Other Black Background	77	4.8%	3.4%	+1.3%
Mixed	White and Asian	12	0.7%	1.0%	-0.3%
	White and Black African	38	2.3%	1.9%	+0.4%
	White and Black Caribbean	65	4.0%	2.6%	+1.5%
	Other Mixed Background	110	6.8%	4.5%	+2.3%
White	White British	755	46.6%	32.9%	+13.7%
	White European	46	2.8%	7.7%	-4.8%
	White Irish	7	0.4%	0.4%	+0.0%
	Other White Background	39	2.4%	0.2%	+2.2%
	Gypsy Roma	5	0.3%	0.1%	+0.2%
	Traveller Irish Heritage	2	0.1%	1.2%	-1.1%
	Turkish or Turkish Cypriot	4	0.2%	1.9%	-1.7%
Other	Chinese	8	0.5%	1.2%	-0.7%
	Vietnamese	4	0.2%	1.2%	-1.0%
	Other Ethnic Group	27	1.7%	1.5%	+0.1%
Unknown	16	1.0%	0.6%	+0.4%	
Black and Minority Ethnic	848	52%	66%	-14%	
Total	1,619	100%	100%		

Source: Early Help Inbox and January School Census 2016

Table 2.1.4 Early help cases started in 2015/16 by ward of residence

Ward of residence	Number	% of Total	% of Greenwich resident 0-19 population	% Difference (+/-)
Abbey Wood	125	7.7%	7.2%	+0.6%
Blackheath Westcombe	44	2.7%	3.8%	-1.1%
Charlton	142	8.8%	5.7%	+3.1%
Coldharbour and New Eltham	49	3.0%	4.3%	-1.2%
Eltham North	28	1.7%	3.9%	-2.1%
Eltham South	56	3.5%	4.0%	-0.5%
Eltham West	78	4.8%	4.4%	+0.4%
Glyndon	153	9.5%	7.3%	+2.2%
Greenwich West	104	6.4%	6.6%	-0.2%
Kidbrooke with Hornfair	70	4.3%	5.2%	-0.8%
Middle Park and Sutcliffe	100	6.2%	4.6%	+1.6%
Peninsula	85	5.3%	5.4%	-0.1%
Plumstead	114	7.0%	6.9%	+0.1%
Shooters Hill	45	2.8%	4.5%	-1.7%
Thamesmead Moorings	109	6.7%	9.4%	-2.6%
Woolwich Common	135	8.3%	9.2%	-0.9%
Woolwich Riverside	136	8.4%	7.8%	+0.6%
Out of Borough	46	2.8%	0.0%	+2.8%
Not Recorded	0	0.0%	0.0%	+0.0%
Total	1,619	100%	100%	

Source: Early Help Inbox and 2013 GLA SHLAA age 0-19 resident population in 2016

Table 2.1.5 Early help cases started in 2015/16 by IDACI ranking

Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index 2015	Number	% of Total	% Greenwich LSOAs	% Difference (+/-)
10% most deprived LSOAs	377	23.0%	11.9%	+11.1%
20% most deprived LSOAs	474	29.0%	34.4%	-5.4%

Source: IDACI 2015 (from 1619 Early Help cases)

Early help through EHA and TAC continues to be effective in preventing children from reaching a Safeguarding and Social Care threshold (89% of 1,619 cases reviewed remained below threshold).

Table 2.1.6 Children who have had an early help assessment and have not been referred to Social Care in period in 2014/15 and 2015/16

	2014/15		2015/16	
	No.	% of Total	No.	% of Total
Percentage of children who have had an early help assessment and have not been referred to Social Care in period	1403/1550	90.5%	1446/1619	89.3%

Source: Early Help Inbox and Greenwich Children's Services (excludes children with an allocated worker prior to early help assessment)

The rate of children who had early help who have sustained change for 12-24 months as a result of early help is 74% (Q3 2016/17).

Vulnerable families with multiple needs

Families 1st

Families 1st was launched in the Royal Borough of Greenwich in March 2013 to provide intensive support to turn around the lives of hundreds of families with complex problems. These problems include school truancy, poor attendance, involvement in crime or anti-social behaviour and major barriers to employment and skills. In the first phase of the programme a total of 790 families were identified under the 'Troubled Families' and local criteria, and by May 2015 all 790 families had been 'turned around' (i.e. improvements were made against the issues they were experiencing.)

Table 2.1.7 Families 1st performance breakdown 2014/15

	Results
Families where involvement in crime/anti-social behaviour (ASB) has reduced	280
Families whose children's school attendance/exclusion rate improves	233
Families where involvement in crime/ASB has reduced <u>and</u> whose children's school attendance improves	83
Adults entering employment	194
Total	790
% Families 'Turned Around'	100%

Source: Families 1st service

The Families 1st service will continue to lead Royal Greenwich's approach to improving the lives of a further 2,790 families over the next five years, under the expanded Troubled Families criteria.

Table 2.1.8 Families 1st performance as at February 2017

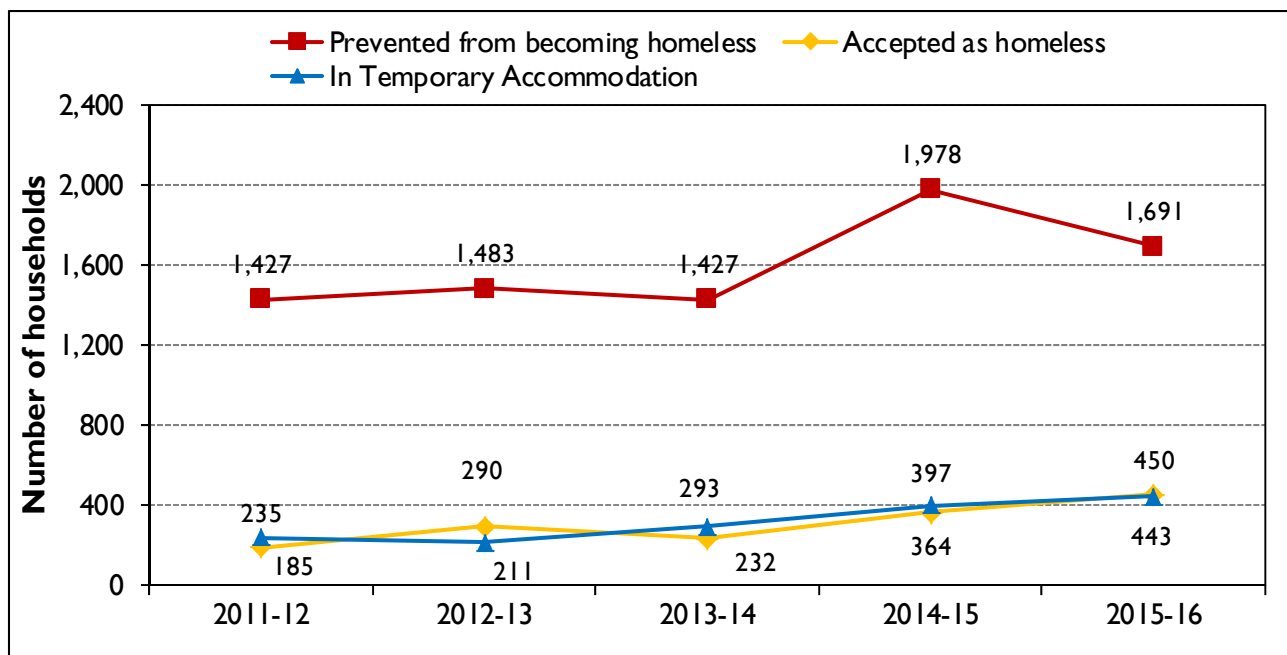
	Results
Target number of families	2,790
Number of families engaged	1,598
Number of families worked with	1,168
Number of families turned around	540
Of which:	
- Number of families who have made significant and sustained progress	266
- Number of families who have gained employment	274

Source: Families 1st service

Homelessness

The 2002 Homelessness Act brought in requirements for local authorities to assess and prevent homelessness in their local areas. Royal Greenwich Housing Options successfully prevented homelessness for 1,691 families in 2015/16. This represents a 15% decrease compared with last year but there was an increase in those accepted as homeless and those in temporary accommodation.

Chart 2.1.9 Households prevented from becoming homeless through housing advice and casework between 2011/12 and 2015/16



Source: Greenwich Neighbourhood Services

Ist Base supports young people aged 16-24 to prevent homelessness. During the 2016/17 financial year up until 28 Mar 2017 the Ist Base team had 297 approaches from young people seeking homelessness assistance. Of these, 151 approaches were from 16 and 17 year olds, and 48 were from care leavers.

The Ist Base team have prevented homeless for 110 young people via commission based supported housing so far in this financial year. Of these, 40 were aged 16 or 17. 96 young people were referred for floating support by the team.

The Ist Base team have not accepted any 16 or 17 year olds as statutorily homeless in this financial year. Four young people aged 16 or 17 have been placed in sheltered accommodation for looked after children. There has also been one placement of a 17 year old with a child in Emergency Overnight Accommodation during this year.

The Ist Base team have initiated, participated in or attended 105 Team Around the Child meetings during this financial year.

Fair Access Panel

A fair access protocol exists to ensure that children without a school place, especially the most vulnerable, are offered a place at an appropriate school as quickly as possible. The Fair Access Panel (FAP) meets fortnightly and includes representatives from Royal Greenwich schools, the local authority and other agencies.

Young people in Years 9 and 10 are often overrepresented at the secondary FAP, and Year 4 was overrepresented at the primary FAP in 2015/16. White British children are overrepresented in referrals to the secondary FAP.

Table 2.1.10 Cases presented to the primary and secondary FAPs during academic year 2015/16, by year group

Year Group	Number	% of Total	% of Greenwich school population
Reception	39	14%	16%
1	43	15%	15%
2	51	18%	15%
3	36	13%	15%
4	63	22%	14%
5	25	9%	13%
6	27	10%	12%
Primary FAP	284	100%	100%
7	26	8%	21%
8	68	20%	21%
9	88	26%	20%
10	101	29%	19%
11	60	17%	19%
Secondary FAP	343	100%	100%

Source: Primary and Secondary Fair Access Panels and School Census January 2016

Table 2.1.11 Cases presented to the primary FAP and secondary FAP during academic year 2015/16 by gender

Gender	Primary FAP		Secondary FAP		% of Greenwich school population
	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total	
Male	182	64%	212	62%	51%
Female	102	36%	131	38%	49%
Total	284	100%	343	100%	100%

Source: Primary and Secondary Fair Access Panels

Table 2.1.12 Cases presented to the primary FAP during academic year 2015/16 by ethnic group

Ethnic Group		Primary FAP		% of Greenwich school population
		Number	% of Total	
Asian	Bangladeshi	-	<1%	<1%
	Indian	0	0%	2%
	Pakistani	-	<1%	1%
	Other Asian Background	8	2%	4%
Black	Black Caribbean	9	2%	3%
	Black Ghanaian	-	<1%	2%
	Black Nigerian	28	6%	15%
	Black Somali	0	0%	3%
	Other Black African	18	4%	8%
	Other Black Background	-	<1%	4%
Mixed	White and Asian	-	0%	1%
	White and Black African	5	1%	2%
	White and Black Caribbean	21	5%	2%
	Other Mixed Background	16	4%	5%
White	White British	114	26%	31%
	White European	15	3%	9%
	White Irish	-	<1%	<1%
	Gypsy Roma	5	1%	<1%
	Traveller Irish Heritage	-	<1%	<1%
	Turkish or Turkish Cypriot	0	0%	1%
	Other White Background	-	<1%	2%
Other	Chinese	0	0%	1%
	Vietnamese	-	<1%	1%
	Other Ethnic Group	5	1%	2%
Unknown		23	5%	<1%
Black and Minority Ethnic		147	52%	69%
Total		284	100%	100%

Source: Primary Fair Access Panel

Table 2.1.13 Cases presented to the secondary FAP during academic year 2015/16 by ethnic group

Ethnic Group		Secondary FAP		% of Greenwich
		Number	% of Total	school population
Asian	Bangladeshi	-	<1%	1%
	Indian	0	0%	2%
	Pakistani	-	<1%	1%
	Other Asian Background	7	2%	5%
Black	Black Caribbean	19	6%	4%
	Black Ghanaian	-	<1%	2%
	Black Nigerian	19	6%	10%
	Black Somali	13	4%	3%
	Other Black African	24	7%	7%
	Other Black Background	-	<1%	3%
Mixed	White and Asian	-	<1%	1%
	White and Black African	8	2%	2%
	White and Black Caribbean	21	6%	3%
	Other Mixed Background	15	4%	4%
White	White British	143	42%	36%
	White European	13	4%	6%
	White Irish	-	<1%	<1%
	Gypsy Roma	-	<1%	<1%
	Traveller Irish Heritage	-	<1%	<1%
	Turkish or Turkish Cypriot	5	1%	1%
	Other White Background	-	1%	2%
Other	Chinese	-	<1%	1%
	Vietnamese	-	<1%	1%
	Other Ethnic Group	11	3%	1%
Unknown		19	6%	1%
Black and Minority Ethnic		181	53%	63%
Total		343	100%	100%

Source: Secondary Fair Access Panel

2.2 Children and young people at risk of poor outcomes achieve as well as their peers and progress successfully into sustained employment

The attainment gap (i.e. the difference between educational outcomes for children in vulnerable groups and their peers) is greatest at all key stages for boys, pupils eligible for pupil premium funding, pupils with special educational needs and children looked after. Although in Royal Greenwich attainment gaps are generally narrower than nationally, continuing to improve outcomes for these children remains a priority.

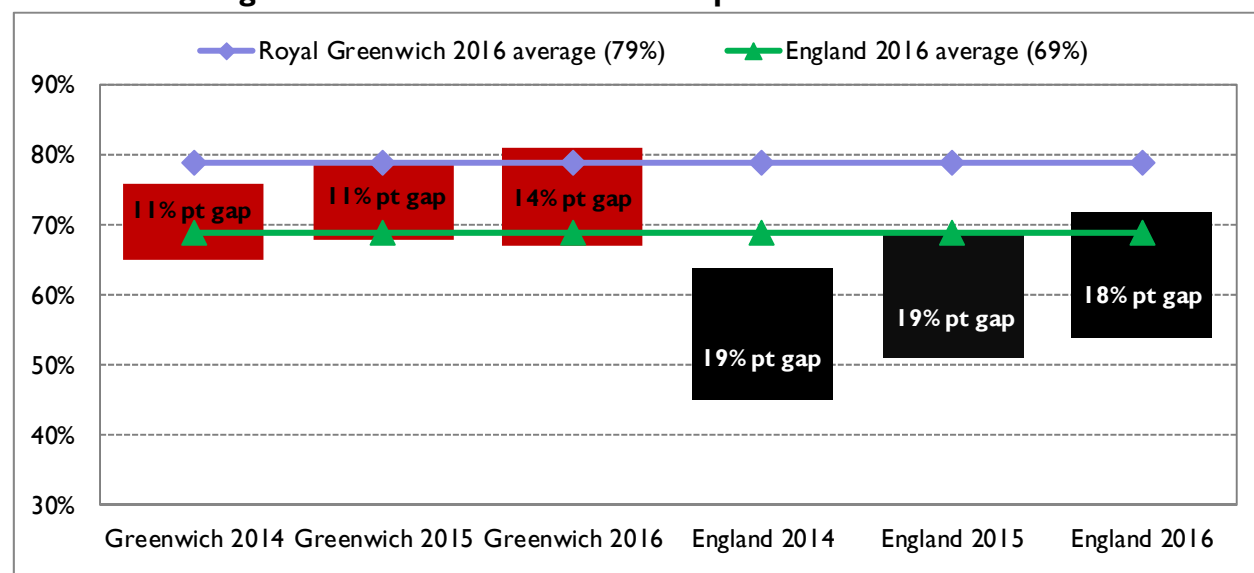
Attainment gaps by gender, deprivation and SEN status

Table 2.2.1 Attainment gaps by gender, pupil premium and special educational needs for Early Years Foundation Stage Profile Good Level of Development between 2014 and 2016

Foundation Stage Profile GLD		2014	2015	2016
Gender	Male	67%	71%	73%
	Female	80%	83%	85%
	Difference	13%	12%	12%
Pupil premium	Not Pupil Premium	76%	80%	82%
	Pupil Premium	65%	67%	67%
	Difference	11%	13%	15%
SEN status	No Special Needs	81%	84%	85%
	Special Needs	36%	36%	38%
	Difference	45%	48%	47%

Source: Greenwich Children's Services

Chart 2.2.2 Attainment gap by eligibility for free school meals¹² for Early Years Foundation Stage Profile Good Level of Development between 2014 and 2016



Source: Greenwich Children's Services

¹² EYFSP attainment by pupil premium is not published nationally, so eligibility for free school meals is used instead.

Table 2.2.3 Attainment gaps by gender, pupil premium and special educational needs for the expected standard in reading at Key Stage 1 in 2016

Key Stage 1 Reading - at expected standard		2016
Gender	Male	77%
	Female	85%
	Difference	8%
Disadvantaged	Not Disadvantaged	83%
	Disadvantaged	74%
	Difference	9%
SEN status	No Special Needs	89%
	Special Needs	41%
	Difference	48%

Source: Greenwich Children's Services

Table 2.2.4 Attainment gaps by gender, pupil premium and special educational needs for the expected standard in writing at Key Stage 1 in 2016

Key Stage 1 Writing - at expected standard		2016
Gender	Male	70%
	Female	82%
	Difference	12%
Disadvantaged	Not Disadvantaged	79%
	Disadvantaged	67%
	Difference	12%
SEN status	No Special Needs	85%
	Special Needs	33%
	Difference	52%

Source: Greenwich Children's Services

Table 2.2.5 Attainment gaps by gender, pupil premium and special educational needs for the expected standard in maths at Key Stage 1 in 2016

Key Stage 1 Maths - at expected standard		2016
Gender	Male	81%
	Female	83%
	Difference	2%
Disadvantaged	Not Disadvantaged	85%
	Disadvantaged	75%
	Difference	10%
SEN status	No Special Needs	90%
	Special Needs	45%
	Difference	45%

Source: Greenwich Children's Services

Table 2.2.6 Attainment gap by pupil premium the expected level in reading, writing and maths at Key Stage 2 in 2016

	Disadvantaged pupils	National non-disadvantaged pupils	Difference
Royal Greenwich	52%	61%	9%
National	39%		22%

Source: Greenwich Children's Services

Table 2.2.7 Attainment gaps for the expected standard in reading at Key Stage 2 in 2016

Key Stage 2 Reading - at expected standard		2016
Gender	Male	71%
	Female	76%
	Difference	5%
Disadvantaged	Not Disadvantaged	80%
	Disadvantaged	65%
	Difference	15%
SEN status	No Special Needs	82%
	Special Needs	44%
	Difference	38%
First Language	English	71%
	English as an additional language (EAL)	76%
	Difference	5%
IDACI	In IDACI bottom 15%	71%
	Not in IDACI bottom 15%	75%
	Difference	4%

Source: Greenwich Children's Services

Table 2.2.8 Attainment gaps for the expected standard in writing at Key Stage 2 in 2016

Key Stage 2 Writing TA - at expected standard		2016
Gender	Male	80%
	Female	87%
	Difference	7%
Disadvantaged	Not Disadvantaged	89%
	Disadvantaged	77%
	Difference	12%
SEN status	No Special Needs	93%
	Special Needs	48%
	Difference	45%
First Language	English	81%
	English as an additional language (EAL)	87%
	Difference	6%
IDACI	In IDACI bottom 15%	82%
	Not in IDACI bottom 15%	84%
	Difference	2%

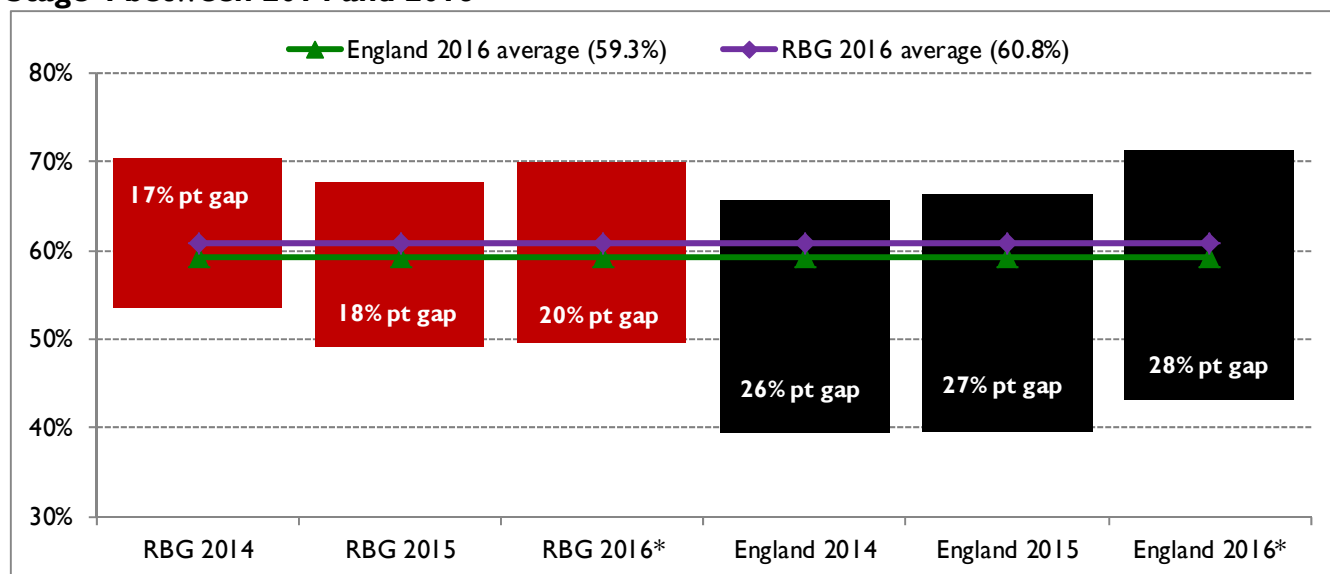
Source: Greenwich Children's Services

Table 2.2.9 Attainment gaps for the expected standard in maths at Key Stage 2 in 2016

Key Stage 2 Maths - at expected standard		2016
Gender	Male	77%
	Female	78%
	Difference	1%
Disadvantaged	Not Disadvantaged	85%
	Disadvantaged	68%
	Difference	17%
SEN status	No Special Needs	86%
	Special Needs	47%
	Difference	39%
First Language	English	72%
	English as an additional language (EAL)	85%
	Difference	13%
IDACI	In IDACI bottom 15%	75%
	Not in IDACI bottom 15%	79%
	Difference	4%

Source: Greenwich Children's Services

Chart 2.2.10 Attainment gap by pupil premium for A* - C in English and maths at Key Stage 4 between 2014 and 2016¹³



Source: Greenwich Children's Services

*Calculation amended to include English Literature

Table 2.2.11 Attainment gaps for A* - C in English and maths at Key Stage 4 between 2014 and 2016

A* - C in English & Maths		2014	2015	2016*
Gender	Male	62%	58%	59%
	Female	62%	60%	63%
	Difference	0%	2%	4%
Pupil Premium	Not Pupil Premium	70%	68%	70%
	Pupil Premium	53%	49%	50%
	Difference	17%	19%	20%
SEN status	No Special Needs	73%	66%	67%
	Special Needs	28%	29%	24%
	Difference	45%	37%	43%
First Language	English	59%	56%	58%
	English as an additional language (EAL)	68%	65%	66%
	Difference	9%	9%	8%
Mobile Pupils	Admitted after start of Year 10	53%	50%	55%
	Admitted before start of Year 10	62%	59%	61%
	Difference	9%	9%	6%
IDACI	In IDACI bottom 20%	61%	57%	59%
	Not in IDACI bottom 20%	69%	71%	65%
	Difference	8%	14%	6%

Source: Greenwich Children's Services

*Calculation amended to include English Literature

¹³ 2016 data is not directly comparable to previous years as the A* - C measure has changed to include the best grade form English Language or English Literature.

Attainment gaps by ethnicity

Few groups underperform across all key stages. Those with consistently low performance or for whom outcomes deteriorate as they move through school are White British, Gypsy Roma, Black Caribbean, Mixed White and Black Caribbean, and Turkish or Turkish Cypriot ethnic groups. Some of these groups do however perform in line or better than the same groups nationally.

Table 2.2.12 Pupils achieving the Good Level of Development¹⁴ (GLD) measure at the Early Years Foundation Stage in 2016 by ethnic group

Ethnic Group		No. of pupils	% GLD
Asian	Bangladeshi	36	69%
	Indian	101	92%
	Pakistani	44	77%
	Other Asian Background	175	79%
Black	Black Caribbean	94	81%
	Black Ghanaian	67	85%
	Black Nigerian	499	81%
	Black Somali	87	79%
	Other Black African	290	80%
	Other Black Background	112	71%
Mixed	White and Asian	58	90%
	White and Black African	56	77%
	White and Black Caribbean	84	80%
	Other Mixed Background	212	80%
White	White British	1,078	78%
	White European	356	80%
	White Irish	9	89%
	Gypsy Roma	-	0%
	Traveller Irish Heritage	-	0%
	Turkish or Turkish Cypriot	31	61%
	Other White Background	57	77%
Other	Chinese	60	85%
	Vietnamese	25	84%
	Other Ethnic Group	45	76%
Unknown		128	61%
Black and Minority Ethnic		2,498	80%
All Pupils		3,704	79%

Source: Greenwich Children's Services

¹⁴ In order to achieve the good level of development measure, a child has to reach the expected level or above in all Communication and Language, Physical Development, Personal, Social and Emotional Development, Literacy and Mathematics Early Learning Goals (ELGs).

Table 2.2.13 Pupils achieving the expected standard reading, writing and maths at Key Stage 1 in 2016 by ethnic group

Ethnic Group		No. of pupils	Reading - at expected standard	Writing - at expected standard	Maths - at expected standard
Asian	Bangladeshi	22	77%	77%	82%
	Indian	72	92%	89%	89%
	Pakistani	42	93%	83%	86%
	Other Asian Background	136	88%	86%	90%
Black	Black Caribbean	81	81%	72%	77%
	Black Ghanaian	74	86%	85%	86%
	Black Nigerian	502	87%	84%	85%
	Black Somali	90	78%	67%	78%
	Other Black African	218	86%	81%	85%
	Other Black Background	161	82%	81%	81%
Mixed	White and Asian	40	83%	75%	88%
	White and Black African	71	80%	76%	83%
	White and Black Caribbean	71	73%	69%	76%
	Other Mixed Background	185	83%	80%	83%
White	White British	1,058	76%	70%	78%
	White European	336	75%	72%	80%
	White Irish	7	100%	100%	100%
	Other White Background	79	82%	78%	86%
	Gypsy Roma	11	36%	27%	45%
	Traveller Irish Heritage	-	100%	33%	100%
	Turkish or Turkish Cypriot	33	79%	79%	79%
Other	Chinese	36	83%	83%	94%
	Vietnamese	33	94%	85%	91%
	Other Ethnic Group	56	75%	66%	82%
Unknown		43	70%	67%	70%
Black and Minority Ethnic		2,359	83%	79%	84%
All Pupils		3,460	81%	76%	82%

Source: Greenwich Children's Services

Table 2.2.14 Pupils in each ethnic group achieving the expected standard in reading, writing and maths at Key Stage 2 in 2016

Ethnic Group		No. of pupils	RWM - at expected standard
Asian	Bangladeshi	21	62%
	Indian	61	80%
	Pakistani	52	63%
	Other Asian Background	121	73%
Black	Black Caribbean	93	47%
	Black Ghanaian	75	72%
	Black Nigerian	450	75%
	Black Somali	96	58%
	Other Black African	227	67%
	Other Black Background	112	57%
Mixed	White and Asian	25	84%
	White and Black African	45	73%
	White and Black Caribbean	59	47%
	Other Mixed Background	127	64%
White	White British	921	57%
	White European	196	63%
	White Irish	11	64%
	Other White Background	49	49%
	Gypsy Roma	9	33%
	Traveller Irish Heritage	-	0%
	Turkish or Turkish Cypriot	31	42%
Other	Chinese	42	93%
	Vietnamese	34	85%
	Other Ethnic Group	56	75%
Unknown		14	50%
Black and Minority Ethnic		1,995	67%
All Pupils		2,930	64%

Source: Greenwich Children's Services

Table 2.2.15 Pupils in each ethnic group achieving A* - C grades in English and maths at Key Stage 4 in 2016

Ethnic Group		No. of pupils	A*-C in English and Maths
Asian	Bangladeshi	30	70%
	Indian	35	80%
	Pakistani	29	72%
	Other Asian Background	113	76%
Black	Black Caribbean	87	57%
	Black Ghanaian	48	69%
	Black Nigerian	227	79%
	Black Somali	55	56%
	Other Black African	135	59%
	Other Black Background	52	56%
Mixed	White and Asian	31	74%
	White and Black African	46	61%
	White and Black Caribbean	57	51%
	Other Mixed Background	74	65%
White	White British	851	53%
	White European	132	66%
	White Irish	10	60%
	Gypsy Roma	7	14%
	Traveller of Irish Heritage	1	0%
	Turkish or Turkish Cypriot	26	62%
	Other White Background	44	52%
Other	Chinese	24	83%
	Vietnamese	34	65%
	Other Ethnic Group	33	58%
Unknown		23	35%
Black and Minority Ethnic		1,330	66%
All Pupils		2,204	61%

Source: Greenwich Children's Services

Closing the attainment gap for White British pupils eligible for the pupil premium remains a challenge across all the key stages and the gap is particularly wide at Key Stage 4.

Table 2.2.16 Percentage of pupils achieving the expected standard in reading, writing and maths at Key Stage 1 by ethnicity and eligibility for pupil premium funding in 2016

RWM - at expected standard	2016
White British	66%
Black and Minority Ethnic	75%
% Gap	9%

Source: Greenwich Children's Services

Table 2.2.17 Percentage of pupils achieving the expected standard in reading, writing and maths at Key Stage 2 by ethnicity and eligibility for pupil premium funding in 2016

RWM - at expected standard	2016
White British	57%
Black and Minority Ethnic	67%
% Gap	10%

Source: Greenwich Children's Services

Table 2.2.18 Percentage of pupils achieving A* - C in English and maths at Key Stage 4 by ethnicity and eligibility for pupil premium funding between 2014 and 2016

A*-C in English and Maths	2014	2015	2016
White British	56%	52%	53%
Black and Minority Ethnic	66%	63%	66%
% Gap	10%	11%	13%

Source: Greenwich Children's Services

Attainment Linked to Attendance Rates

Pupil attendance of at least 95% is linked to better attainment.

Table 2.2.19 Percentage of pupils reaching the expected standard in reading, writing and maths at Key Stage 2 in Royal Greenwich schools in 2016 by attendance rate

Attendance Rates*	Number	% at expected standard
Less than 85%	63	38%
85% - 94.9%	589	52%
95% - 100%	2,246	68%
Borough Average	2,898	64%

Source: Greenwich Children's Services

*Attendance Aut 2015/Spr 2016 - data is not available for all pupils

Table 2.2.20 Percentage of pupils achieving A* - C in English and maths at Key Stage 4 in Royal Greenwich schools in 2016 by attendance rate

Attendance Rates*	Number	% A*-C in English and Maths
Less than 85%	152	24%
85% - 94.9%	558	49%
95% - 100%	1,379	72%
Borough Average	2,089	62%

Source: Greenwich Children's Services

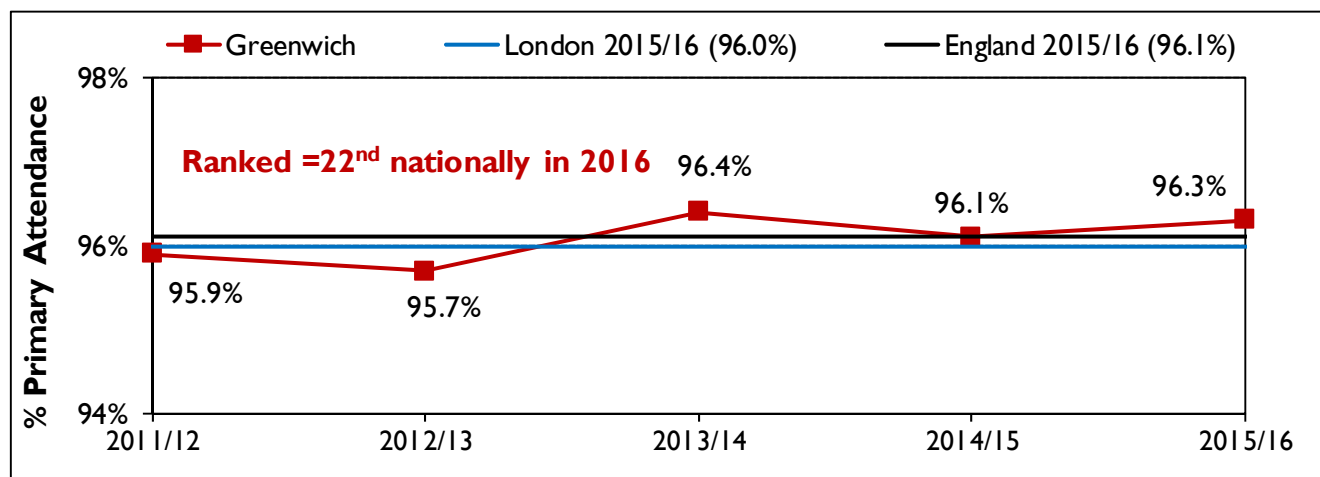
*Attendance Aut 2015/Spr 2016 - data is not available for all pupils

Attendance

Royal Greenwich exceeds national attendance rates in primary and secondary schools, and is ranked equal 22nd nationally in 2015/16.

Primary Schools

Chart 2.2.21 Attendance rates (Autumn/Spring terms) in Royal Greenwich primary schools between 2011/12 and 2015/16



Source: School Census and DfE Statistical Releases

Table 2.2.22 Attendance rates at primary schools in Autumn and Spring 2014/15 and 2015/16 by contextual factors

Primary		Autumn 2014/15	Autumn 2015/16	Spring 2014/15	Spring 2015/16
Gender	Male	96.1%	96.5%	95.9%	96.1%
	Female	96.4%	96.6%	96.1%	96.1%
Pupil Premium	Not Pupil Premium	96.8%	97.0%	96.7%	96.7%
	Pupil Premium	95.3%	95.6%	95.0%	95.1%
Stage of SEN	No Special Needs	96.6%	96.8%	96.4%	96.4%
	SEN Support	95.0%	95.5%	94.7%	94.8%
	EHCP/Statement	94.5%	94.3%	94.2%	93.8%
Year Group	Year 1	95.6%	95.9%	95.3%	95.4%
	Year 2	96.2%	96.5%	95.8%	96.1%
	Year 3	96.5%	96.8%	96.1%	96.0%
	Year 4	96.5%	96.7%	96.4%	96.2%
	Year 5	96.4%	96.7%	96.3%	96.4%
	Year 6	96.4%	96.6%	96.2%	96.4%
All Pupils		96.3%	96.5%	96.0%	96.1%

Source: January and May School Census school roll and pupil level absence analysis

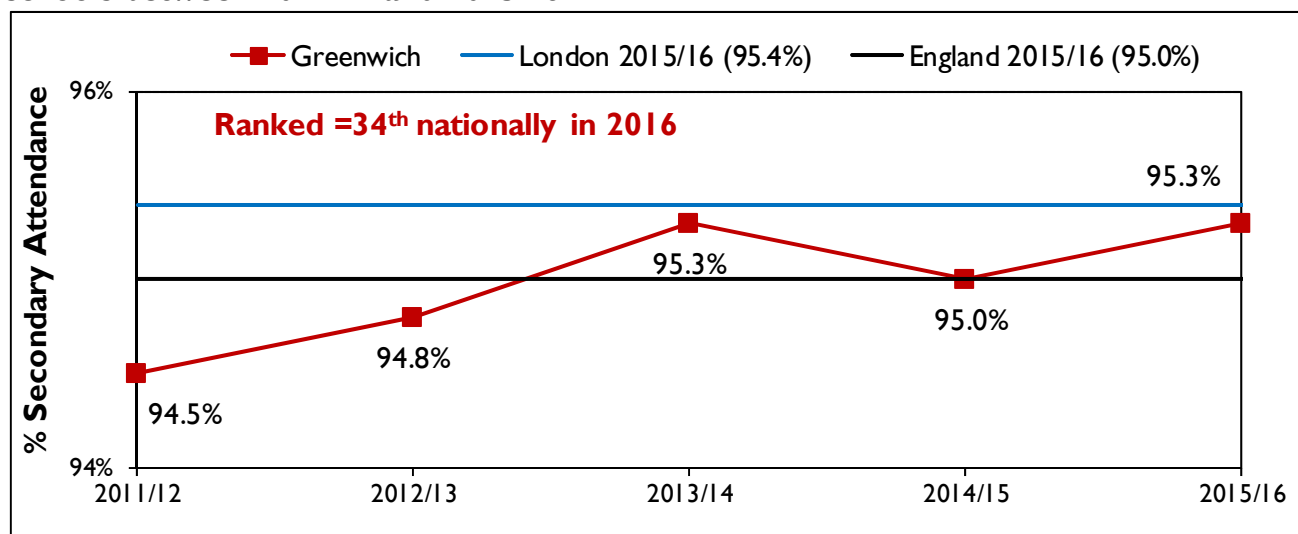
Table 2.2.23 Attendance rates at primary schools in Autumn and Spring 2014/15 and 2015/16 by ethnic group

Ethnic Group		Autumn 2014/15	Autumn 2015/16	Spring 2014/15	Spring 2015/16
Asian	Bangladeshi	95.6%	94.5%	95.6%	95.9%
	Indian	95.9%	95.9%	95.5%	95.8%
	Pakistani	94.5%	94.1%	93.9%	94.6%
	Other Asian Background	96.4%	97.0%	96.6%	96.3%
Black	Black Caribbean	95.8%	96.6%	96.0%	96.1%
	Black Ghanaian	98.1%	98.3%	97.7%	98.3%
	Black Nigerian	98.1%	98.3%	98.0%	98.1%
	Black Somali	96.7%	95.3%	96.9%	97.0%
	Other Black African	97.4%	97.4%	97.1%	97.6%
	Other Black Background	97.0%	97.1%	97.0%	97.0%
Mixed	White and Asian	96.4%	96.9%	95.8%	96.2%
	White and Black African	96.5%	96.5%	95.7%	96.1%
	White and Black Caribbean	94.5%	95.5%	94.8%	94.8%
	Other Mixed Background	95.7%	96.0%	95.4%	95.2%
White	White British	95.3%	95.7%	94.9%	94.8%
	White European	95.6%	96.2%	95.3%	95.5%
	White Irish	96.2%	96.4%	94.2%	95.3%
	Gypsy Roma	92.5%	95.3%	92.2%	95.4%
	Traveller of Irish Heritage	87.0%	83.5%	87.0%	85.7%
	Turkish or Turkish Cypriot	96.2%	96.1%	96.0%	96.0%
	Other White Background	95.3%	95.8%	95.3%	96.0%
Other	Chinese	97.5%	97.7%	97.1%	97.0%
	Vietnamese	96.6%	97.4%	96.9%	96.5%
	Other Ethnic Group	96.3%	96.6%	97.1%	95.8%
Unknown	97.0%	96.3%	96.1%	95.8%	
Black and Minority Ethnic		96.7%	96.9%	96.5%	96.6%
All Pupils		96.3%	96.5%	96.0%	96.1%

Source: January and May School Census school roll and pupil level absence analysis

Secondary Schools

Chart 2.2.24 Attendance rates (Autumn/Spring terms) in Royal Greenwich secondary schools between 2011/12 and 2015/16



Source: School Census and DfE Statistical Releases

Table 2.2.25 Attendance rates at secondary schools in Autumn 2014/15 and 2015/16 and Spring 2014/15 and 2015/16 by contextual factors

Secondary		Autumn 2014/15	Autumn 2015/16	Spring 2014/15	Spring 2015/16
Gender	Male	94.9%	95.6%	94.7%	94.7%
	Female	95.3%	95.6%	94.8%	94.7%
Pupil Premium	Not Pupil Premium	96.1%	96.6%	95.8%	96.0%
	Pupil Premium	93.9%	94.1%	93.5%	93.1%
Stage of SEN	No Special Needs	95.5%	96.0%	95.2%	95.0%
	SEN Support	92.7%	93.0%	92.0%	91.9%
	EHCP/Statement	94.1%	95.4%	93.8%	95.2%
Year Group	Year 7	96.2%	96.9%	95.3%	95.5%
	Year 8	95.4%	95.8%	95.3%	95.3%
	Year 9	94.9%	95.5%	94.5%	94.5%
	Year 10	94.3%	94.6%	94.3%	93.9%
	Year 11	94.6%	95.0%	94.4%	94.2%
All Pupils		95.1%	95.6%	94.8%	94.7%

Source: January and May School Census school roll and pupil level absence analysis

Table 2.2.26 Attendance rates at secondary schools in Autumn 2014/15 and 2015/16 and Spring 2014/15 and 2015/16 by ethnic group

Ethnic Group		Autumn 2014/15	Autumn 2015/16	Spring 2014/15	Spring 2015/16
Asian	Bangladeshi	95.8%	94.7%	96.1%	94.9%
	Indian	96.4%	96.8%	96.1%	96.2%
	Pakistani	95.1%	94.1%	94.0%	94.3%
	Other Asian Background	97.1%	97.1%	97.1%	96.9%
Black	Black Caribbean	95.6%	96.3%	95.7%	94.9%
	Black Ghanaian	97.3%	98.0%	97.3%	97.7%
	Black Nigerian	98.0%	98.1%	97.5%	97.5%
	Black Somali	96.5%	95.2%	95.8%	95.5%
	Other Black African	97.7%	97.6%	97.2%	96.9%
	Other Black Background	95.7%	97.2%	96.5%	96.7%
Mixed	White and Asian	95.7%	95.5%	95.1%	94.8%
	White and Black African	95.0%	95.6%	94.2%	94.6%
	White and Black Caribbean	93.0%	93.7%	93.0%	92.8%
	Other Mixed Background	95.0%	94.6%	94.5%	93.4%
White	White British	93.5%	94.3%	93.2%	93.0%
	White European	95.2%	96.2%	94.8%	94.9%
	White Irish	95.0%	94.9%	94.3%	93.0%
	Gypsy Roma	84.3%	89.3%	87.4%	88.3%
	Traveller of Irish Heritage	81.7%	72.9%	77.1%	82.7%
	Turkish or Turkish Cypriot	95.6%	95.2%	94.5%	94.4%
	Other White Background	94.9%	95.4%	94.4%	95.2%
Other	Chinese	97.3%	98.4%	96.9%	97.6%
	Vietnamese	97.3%	97.7%	97.0%	96.5%
	Other Ethnic Group	95.6%	95.7%	95.6%	96.0%
Unknown		95.3%	94.7%	92.5%	92.4%
Black and Minority Ethnic		96.2%	96.4%	95.9%	95.7%
All Pupils		95.1%	95.6%	94.8%	94.7%

Source: January and May School Census school roll and pupil level absence analysis

Persistent Absence

A “persistent absentee” is defined as a pupil who misses 10% or more of their school sessions for any reason or combination of reasons, whether the school authorised the absence or not. The threshold prior to the 2015/16 reporting year was 15% therefore trend data is not available.

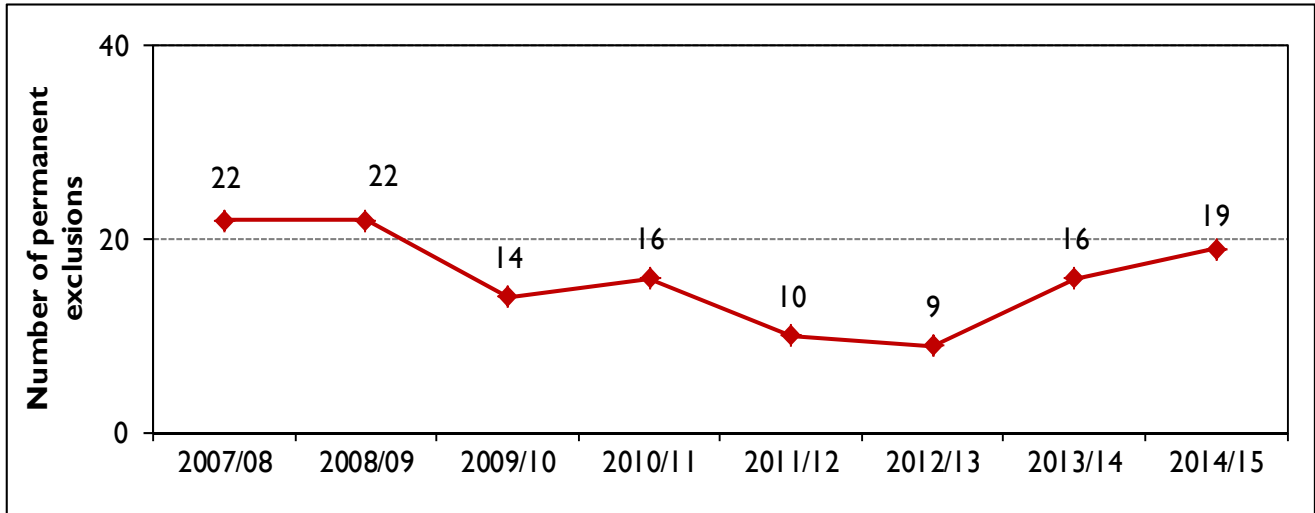
Table 2.2.27 Persistent absence rates in schools (10% or more sessions missed) 2015/16

Greenwich Schools	2015/16	London 2015/16	England 2015/16
Primary	8.2%	9.3%	8.8%
Secondary	11.8%	11.1%	12.3%
Combined	9.6%	10.0%	10.3%

Source: DfE Statistical Releases

Exclusions

Chart 2.2.28 Total number of permanent exclusions from school (all phases) between 2007/08 and 2014/15



Source: Greenwich schools and School Census

Table 2.2.29 Permanent exclusions rate per 1,000 pupils between 2011/12 and 2014/15

Permanent exclusions rate	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
Greenwich	0.03	0.02	0.04	0.05
London	0.08	0.07	0.07	0.07
England	0.07	0.06	0.06	0.07

Source: DfE Statistical Releases and Greenwich schools

Table 2.2.30 Fixed term exclusions rate per 1,000 pupils between 2011/12 and 2014/15

Fixed exclusions rate	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
Greenwich	4.8	5.2	4.6	4.7
London	3.6	3.1	2.9	3.3
England	4.1	3.5	3.5	3.9

Source: DfE Statistical Releases and Greenwich schools

Table 2.2.31 Number of fixed term exclusions from school between 2010/11 and 2014/15 by reason

Fixed term exclusions by reason		2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
Bullying		53	32	45	60	30
Drug and alcohol related		44	35	44	64	39
Persistent disruptive behaviour		473	327	389	299	340
Damage		52	30	56	44	45
Other exclusion reason		602	288	437	386	344
Physical assault	Against adult	151	100	148	132	153
	Against pupil	652	396	374	363	418
Racist abuse		19	30	37	32	36
Sexual misconduct		45	33	31	37	24
Theft		55	45	66	43	41
Verbal abuse or threatening behaviour	Against adult	483	383	279	288	353
	Against pupil	121	103	91	96	102
Total		2,750	1,802	1,997	1,844	1,925

Source: Greenwich schools

Table 2.2.32 Number of fixed term exclusions from school between 2010/11 and 2014/15 by gender

Years	Boys		Girls	
	Number	%	Number	%
2010/11	1,854	67%	896	33%
2011/12	1,249	69%	553	31%
2012/13	1,340	67%	657	33%
2013/14	1,307	71%	537	29%
2014/15	1,351	70%	574	30%

Source: Greenwich schools

Table 2.2.33 Number of fixed term exclusions from school between 2010/11 and 2014/15 by year group

Fixed term exclusions	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
Under 5s	0	-	0	0	-
Reception	9	13	5	-	25
Year 1	25	12	16	24	53
Year 2	40	18	29	29	37
Year 3	56	31	45	33	74
Year 4	60	47	64	50	66
Year 5	72	50	58	58	69
Year 6	70	50	66	62	59
Year 7	282	161	240	214	231
Year 8	468	279	369	288	261
Year 9	595	401	397	401	356
Year 10	623	388	400	347	387
Year 11	425	315	263	256	264
Post-16	25	36	45	78	41
Total	2,750	1,802	1,997	1,844	1,925

Source: Greenwich schools

Table 2.2.34 Number of fixed term exclusions from school between 2010/11 and 2014/15 by ethnic group

Ethnic Group		2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
Asian	Bangladeshi	13	-	14	6	0
	Indian	11	8	5	8	5
	Pakistani	9	8	11	11	9
	Other Asian Background	15	16	17	9	16
Black	Black Caribbean	162	94	104	110	111
	Black Ghanaian	31	27	26	21	30
	Black Nigerian	282	179	144	160	129
	Black Somali	78	57	71	49	61
	Other Black African	155	100	93	115	113
	Other Black Background	100	50	68	54	63
Mixed	White and Asian	8	11	9	7	7
	White and Black African	58	45	47	36	49
	White and Black Caribbean	126	76	71	75	92
	Other Mixed Background	106	75	55	89	113
White	White British	1,367	884	975	799	874
	White European	48	38	47	76	60
	White Irish	18	15	17	23	23
	Other White Background	21	19	14	22	19
	Gypsy Roma	13	6	9	18	8
	Traveller Irish Heritage	-	5	7	-	-
	Turkish or Turkish Cypriot	37	24	19	16	14
Other	Chinese	-	-	5	-	-
	Vietnamese	17	6	6	-	6
	Other Ethnic Group	23	19	14	14	11
Unknown		47	35	149	114	102
Black and Minority Ethnic		1,336	883	873	931	949
% Black and Minority Ethnic		49%	49%	44%	50%	49%
All Pupils		2,750	1,802	1,997	1,844	1,925

Source: Greenwich schools

Young People in Education, Employment and Training

Apprenticeships

Participation by young people in apprenticeships is improving in Royal Greenwich. Participation rates are higher than London and are almost level with the national average in 2016.

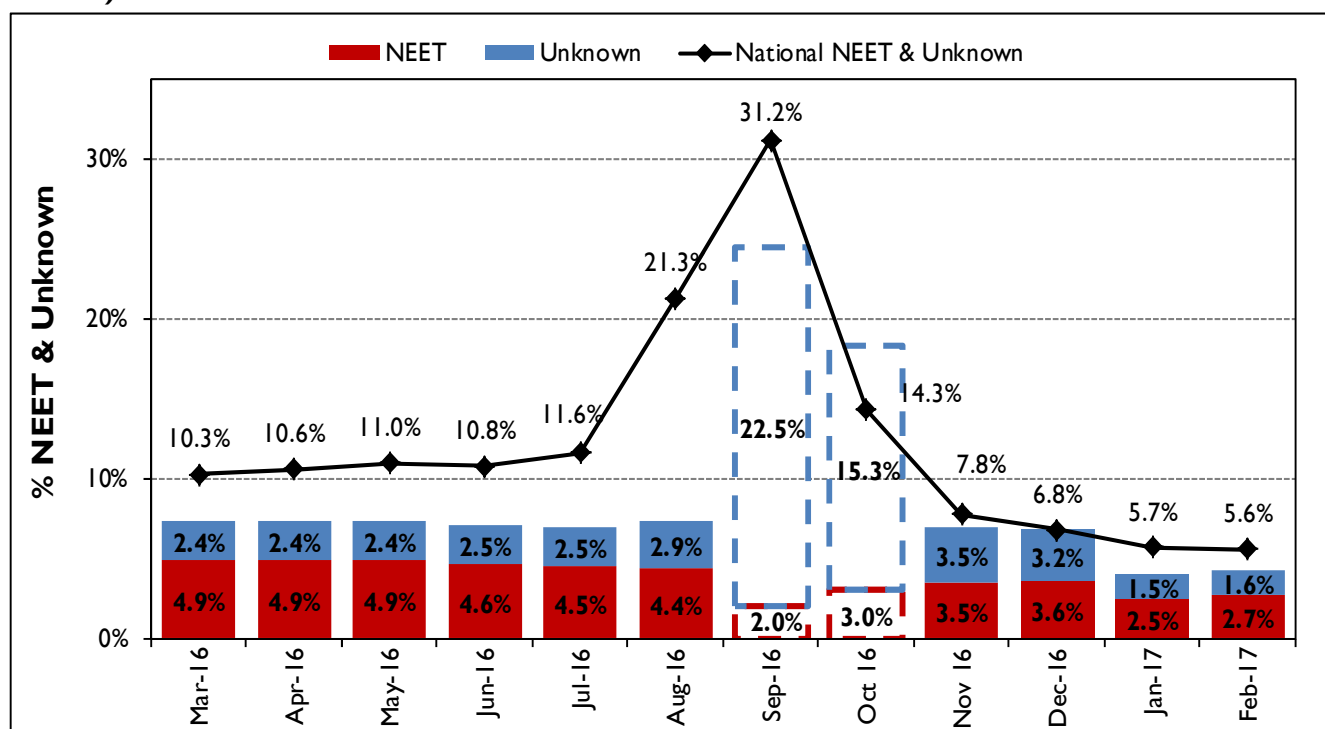
Table 2.2.35 Percentage of 16-17 year olds in an apprenticeship as a proportion of total EET between 2014 and 2016

		Greenwich	London	England
Full time education and training	2014	84.9%	88.7%	83.2%
	2015	85.7%	89.2%	81.6%
	2016	83.1%	88.7%	82.5%
Apprenticeship	2014	3.7%	2.1%	4.2%
	2015	5.0%	2.6%	5.3%
	2016	6.0%	3.5%	6.3%
Employment with training	2014	0.9%	0.8%	2.3%
	2015	1.4%	0.8%	2.1%
	2016	1.9%	0.8%	1.9%
Other	2014	0.4%	0.7%	0.6%
	2015	0.3%	0.4%	0.4%
	2016	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%

Source: DfE Participation Statistics

Young People Not in Education, Employment or Training

Chart 2.2.36 Percentage of academic years 12 and 13 who were NEET^{15,16} and Unknown in Royal Greenwich between March 2016 and February 2017 (as at the beginning of each month)



Source: 15Billion

---- Reporting amnesty

Males, White British young people and young people with learning difficulties are more likely to be not in education, employment and training.

Table 2.2.37 Number and percentage of academic years 12 and 13 NEET in Royal Greenwich as at 1 February 2017, by gender

Gender	No. young people NEET	% of NEET cohort	No. young people Unknown	% of Unknown cohort	% of RBG 16-18 resident population
Female	59	39%	44	48%	49.6%
Male	93	61%	47	51%	50.3%
Unknown	1	1%	1	1%	0.1%
Total	153	100%	92	100%	100.0%

Source: 15Billion

¹⁵NEET has been reclassified since September 2016 and is now reported alongside unknown figures for years 12 and 13 only.

¹⁶September-October is a reporting amnesty for NEET figures as many young people are starting new education or training placements at this time, and the data is in flux. There is also a peak in young people with Unknown NEET status in September and October.

Table 2.2.38 Number and percentage of academic years 12 and 13 NEET in Royal Greenwich as at 1 February 2017, by academic year

Duration	No. young people NEET	% of NEET cohort	No. young people Unknown	% of Unknown cohort	% of RBG 16-18 resident population
Year 12	57	37%	28	30%	49.0%
Year 13	96	63%	64	70%	51.0%
Total	153	100%	92	100%	100.0%

Source: 15Billion

Table 2.2.39 Number and percentage of academic years 12 and 13 NEET in Royal Greenwich as at 1 February 2017, by ethnicity

Ethnic Group	No. young people NEET	% of NEET cohort	No. young people Unknown	% of Unknown cohort	% of RBG 16-18 resident population
Asian	4	3%	6	4%	9.1%
Black	12	8%	23	15%	26.9%
Chinese	0	0%	0	0%	1.5%
Mixed	16	10%	5	3%	8.3%
Other	1	1%	2	1%	1.5%
White	115	75%	50	33%	47.8%
Unknown	5	3%	6	4%	4.9%
Black and Minority Ethnic	33	22%	36	39%	47.3%
Total	153	100%	92	100%	100.0%

Source: 15Billion

Table 2.2.40 Number and percentage of academic years 12 and 13 NEET as at 1 February 2017, by ward of residence

Ward of Residence	NEET	Unknown	NEET & Unknown	% of Total	% of RBG 16-18 resident population
Abbey Wood	15	4	19	8%	8%
Blackheath Westcombe	5	3	8	3%	2%
Charlton	8	4	12	5%	5%
Coldharbour and New Eltham	7	1	8	3%	6%
Eltham North	4	2	6	2%	5%
Eltham South	1	1	2	1%	4%
Eltham West	6	3	9	4%	6%
Glyndon	10	6	16	7%	7%
Greenwich West	3	6	9	4%	4%
Kidbrooke with Hornfair	7	1	8	3%	6%
Middle Park and Sutcliffe	13	8	21	9%	5%
Peninsula	7	5	12	5%	4%
Plumstead	18	3	21	9%	8%
Shooters Hill	4	1	5	2%	5%
Thamesmead Moorings	10	10	20	8%	10%
Woolwich Common	22	27	49	20%	8%
Woolwich Riverside	13	7	20	8%	7%
Total	153	92	245	100%	100%

Source: 15Billion

Participation in full time learning and training

The Education and Skills Act 2008 (ESA 2008) set out the legal framework for Raising the Participation Age (RPA) in England. From September 2014, young people in Years 12 and 13 have a 'duty to participate'. The definition of participation includes full time learning and training (and custody, for those under the age of 18). From September 2014, all young people have been required to participate in education or training up until their 18th birthday.

Table 2.2.41 Year 12 and 13 participation in Royal Greenwich as at January 2017

Participation	Breakdown	Number of young people	% of cohort
Participating	Learning/Training	2,226	95.1%
Not participating	Temporary break	3	0.1%
	"Other" not participating*	112	4.8%
Total		2,341	100%

Source: 15Billion

*Includes unknowns, refugees/asylum seekers and 18 year olds in custody

Table 2.2.42 Number of 18-24 year old Jobseeker's Allowance (JSA) claimants as at October between 2014 and 2016 by ward

Ward	2014		2015		2016	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Abbey Wood	85	11%	45	6%	50	6%
Blackheath Westcombe	30	4%	20	3%	20	3%
Charlton	70	9%	50	6%	50	6%
Coldharbour and New Eltham	45	6%	35	4%	30	4%
Eltham North	30	4%	20	3%	30	4%
Eltham South	45	6%	25	3%	30	4%
Eltham West	60	8%	35	4%	45	6%
Glyndon	75	9%	80	10%	65	8%
Greenwich West	60	8%	35	4%	50	6%
Kidbrooke with Hornfair	55	7%	45	6%	35	5%
Middle Park and Sutcliffe	60	8%	45	6%	50	6%
Peninsula	45	6%	35	4%	35	5%
Plumstead	75	9%	65	8%	65	8%
Shooters Hill	55	7%	35	4%	35	5%
Thamesmead Moorings	90	11%	65	8%	60	8%
Woolwich Common	90	11%	80	10%	65	8%
Woolwich Riverside	85	11%	85	11%	60	8%
Total	1,055	100%	800	100%	775	100%

Source: NOMIS (data rounded to nearest 5)

2.3 Children and young people at risk of poor outcomes stay safe and behave well in their communities

Youth Offending

Table 2.3.1 Young offenders in Royal Greenwich by age and gender between 2013/14 and 2015/16

Age	2013/14			2014/15			2015/16		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
10-12 years	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-
13-15 years	19	-	22	27	10	37	33	15	48
16-17 years	155	22	177	107	18	125	111	17	128
Total	174	25	199	134	28	162	146	34	180
% of Total	87%	13%	100%	83%	17%	100%	81%	19%	100%

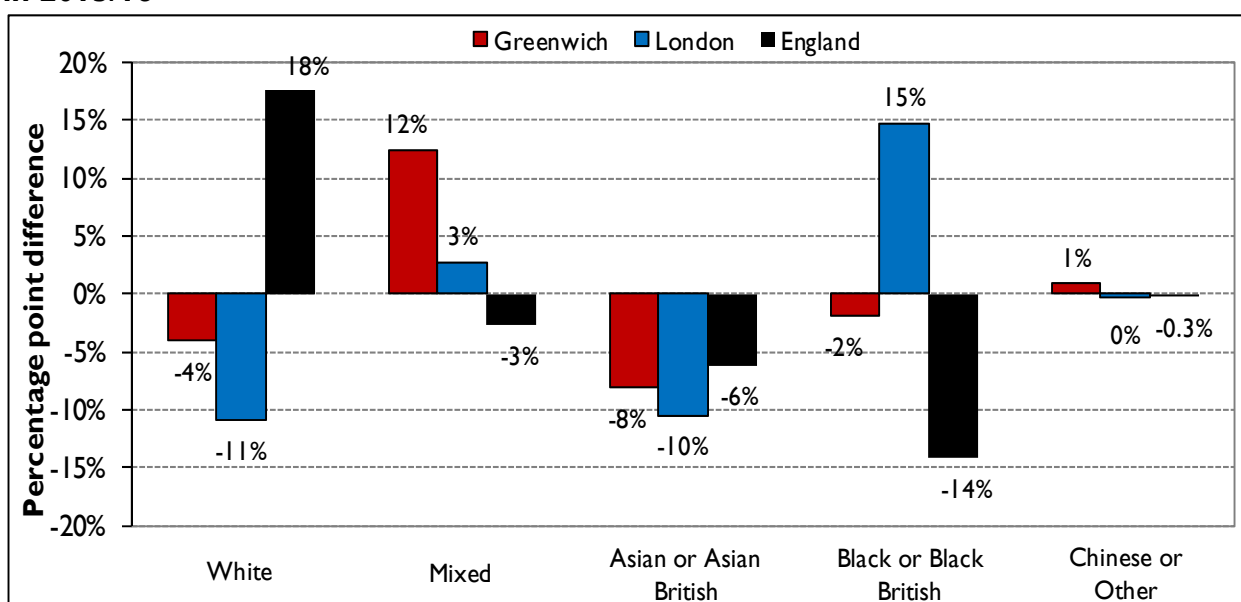
Source: YOS data extract from YOIS database (Apr-Mar)

Table 2.3.2 Ethnicity profile of young offenders in Royal Greenwich compared with the overall Royal Greenwich population aged 10-17 between 2011/12 and 2015/16

Ethnicity	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
White	-12%	+2%	+3%	-3%	-4%
Mixed	+2%	+2%	+1%	+2%	+12%
Asian	-6%	-7%	-6%	-9%	-8%
Black	+19%	+5%	+5%	+4%	-2%
Chinese	-3%	-2%	-1%	-3%	+1%

Source: Youth Justice Board and YOIS database

Chart 2.3.3 Ethnicity profile of young offenders compared with the population aged 10-17 in 2015/16



Source: Youth Justice Board and YOIS database

Table 2.3.4 Number of young offenders in Royal Greenwich by type of offence committed between 2013/14 and 2015/16

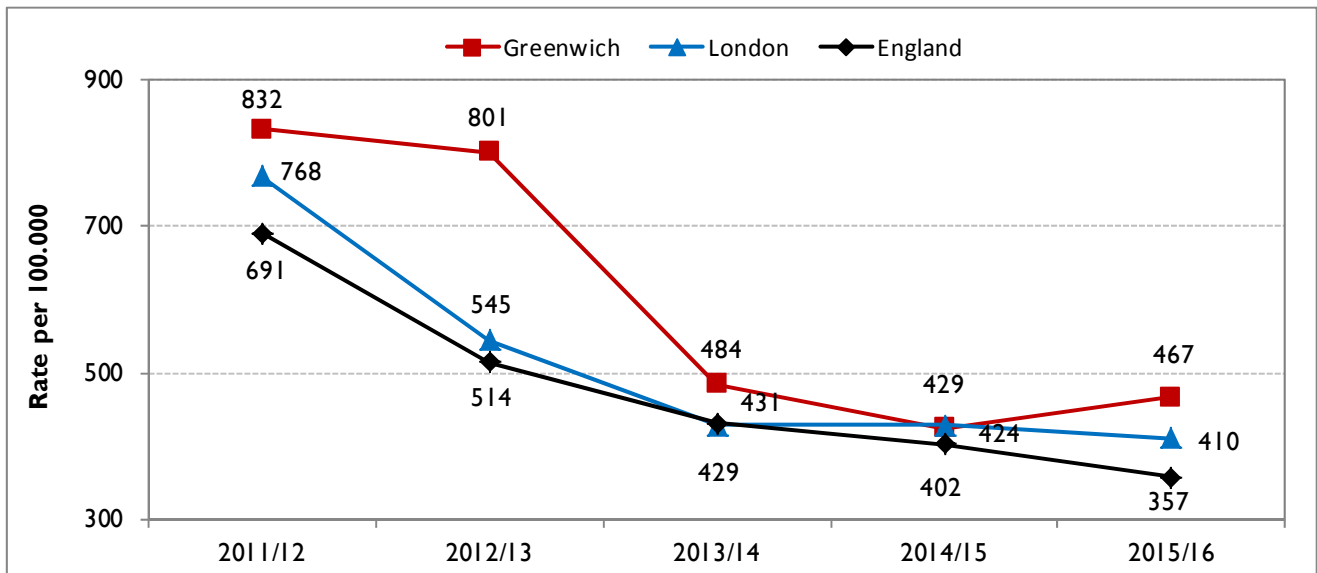
Type of Crime	2013/14		2014/15		2015/16	
	No.	% of Total	No.	% of Total	No.	% of Total
Violence Against the Person	55	28%	105	28%	95	24%
Drugs	50	25%	44	12%	53	14%
Theft and Handling	17	9%	35	9%	42	11%
Criminal Damage	13	7%	18	5%	36	9%
Robbery	13	7%	33	9%	16	4%
Breach of Statutory Order	12	6%	39	11%	47	12%
Motoring/ Vehicle Theft	11	6%	33	9%	35	9%
Burglary	10	5%	16	4%	0	0%
Public Order	6	3%	14	4%	38	10%
Sexual	6	3%	-	1%	10	3%
Fraud and Forgery	-	1%	-	1%	5	1%
Racially Aggravated	-	1%	-	1%	-	1%
Other	-	2%	20	5%	10	3%
Total	199	100%	370	100%	390	100%

Source: YOS data extract from YOIS database

First Time Entrants to the Criminal Justice System

A young person receiving their first youth caution, conditional youth caution or any other court disposal is counted as a first time entrant into the criminal justice system.

Chart 2.3.5 Rate of first time entrants to the youth justice system, between 2011/12 and 2015/16



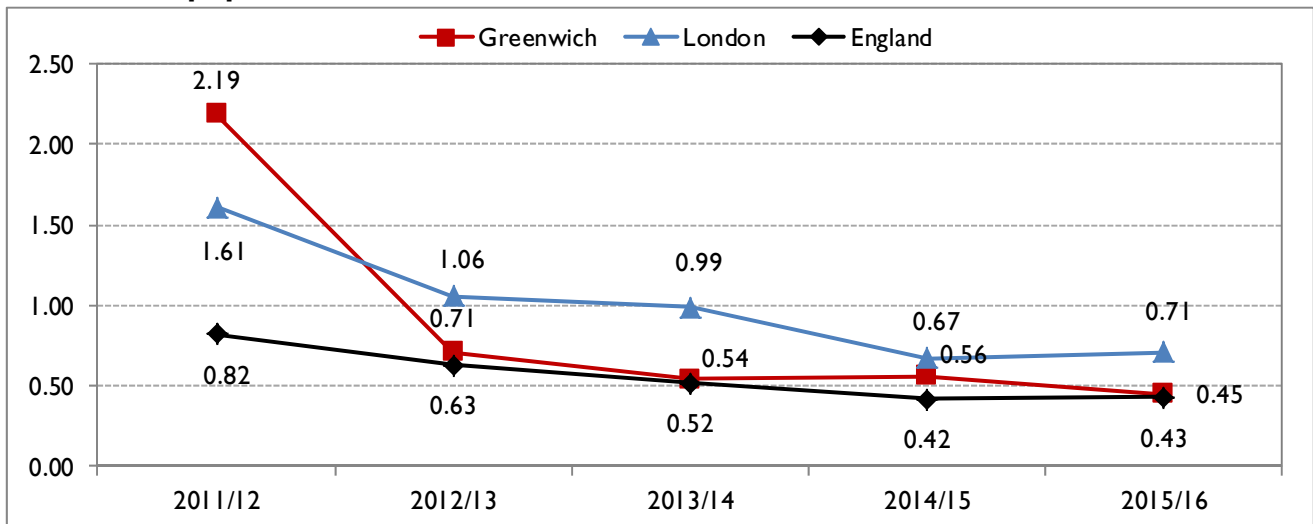
Source: Youth Justice Board

Custodial Sentences

More young people are serving community sentences and fewer are breaching statutory orders. The introduction of the court case discussion panel has produced more robust proposals to address risk so that viable alternatives to custodial sentences are presented to the court. In addition, compliance panels continue to be used with young people to address barriers to their engagement with orders leading to fewer orders being returned to court for breach.

The introduction of trauma informed practice has reframed the way that the YOS works; there is a greater understanding and a more compassionate response to young people who have experienced trauma. The prevalence and impact of trauma on the ability to engage meaningfully with interventions is now understood. Greater emphasis is therefore placed on building strong trusting relationships in order to support young people to address their trauma and engage with programmes to address behaviour change. This has further reduced breach action.

Chart 2.3.6 Number of custodial sentences given in court as a rate per 1,000 young people in the 10-17 population, between 2011/12 and 2015/16

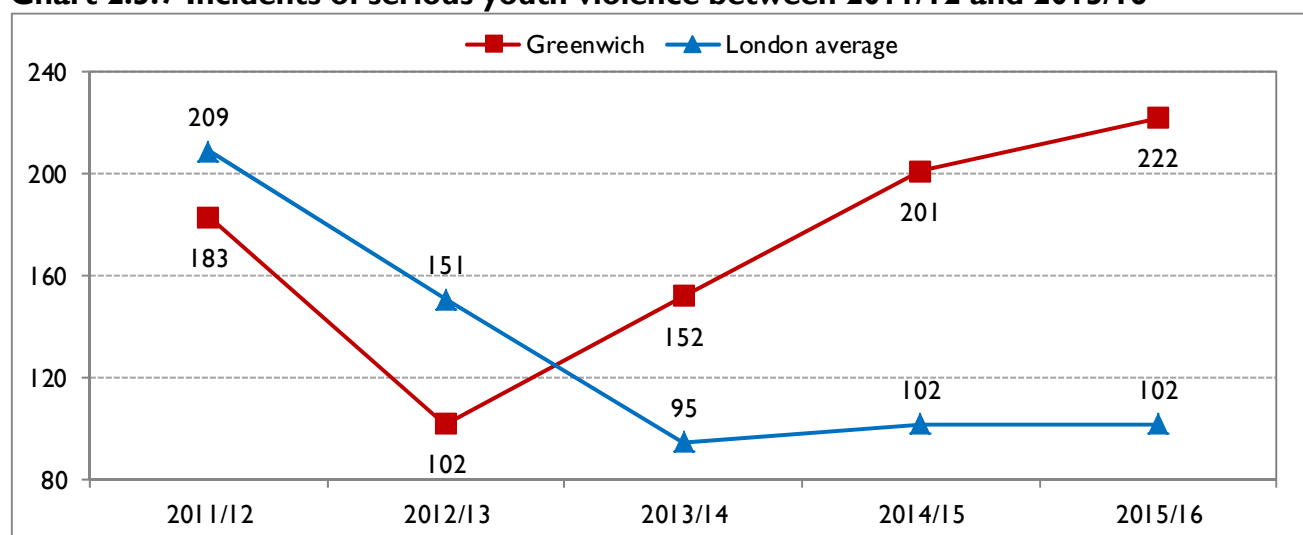


Source: Youth Justice Board and YOIS database (Apr - Mar)

Serious Youth Violence

An increase in reported incidents of serious youth violence (SYV) is partly due to a change in the definition of wounding, which is one of the composite crimes for SYV. Minor injuries are now being classified as wounding which has led to an increase in numbers. There has been an increase in the incidents of serious youth violence with the emergence of new groups with a serious propensity to use violence. The response of the partnership has been swift and robust combining the use of intervention, safeguarding procedures, enforcement action and judicial restrictions.

Chart 2.3.7 Incidents of serious youth violence between 2011/12 and 2015/16*



Source: London Metropolitan Police

*Includes homicide and attempts, GBH with and without intent and fatal driving offences

The Serious Youth Violence Panel was initiated in 2010 by the police to provide a coordinated approach to working with children and young people at significant risk of becoming victims or perpetrators of SYV. The panel aims to ensure that risk is managed and reduced by responsible agencies (including neighbouring boroughs) by the use of targeted interventions and enforcement activity.

Table 2.3.8 Cases presented to the Serious Youth Violence Panel in 2013/14 and 2015/16 by age group

Age Group	2013/14		2014/15		2015/16	
	No.	% of Total	No.	% of Total	No.	% of Total
11 to 15	5	26%	-	16%	13	33%
16 to 19	29	153%	16	84%	27	68%
Total	34	179%	19	100%	40	100%

Source: Serious Youth Violence Panel

Table 2.3.9 Cases presented to the Serious Youth Violence Panel in 2013/14 and 2015/16 by gender

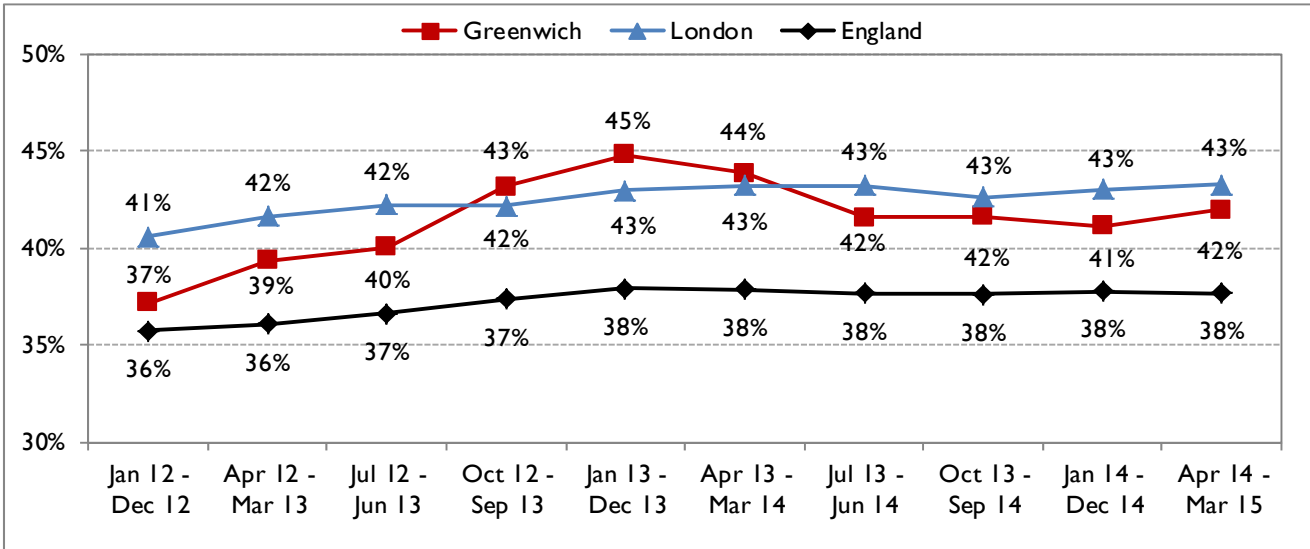
Gender	2013/14		2014/15		2015/16	
	No.	% of Total	No.	% of Total	No.	% of Total
Female	8	40%	-	5%	-	8%
Male	26	130%	19	95%	37	93%
Total	34	100%	20	100%	40	100%

Source: Serious Youth Violence Panel

Re-offending

The re-offending rate in Royal Greenwich has risen above London in the latest published data. The rise is partly linked to the increase in serious youth violence. Also young people whose disposals (fine or conditional discharge) do not include a YOS intervention and young people who are placed outside of the borough feature highly in the cohort of those who re-offend, the latter committing a significant proportion of re-offences. Published data is subject to a substantial time lag.

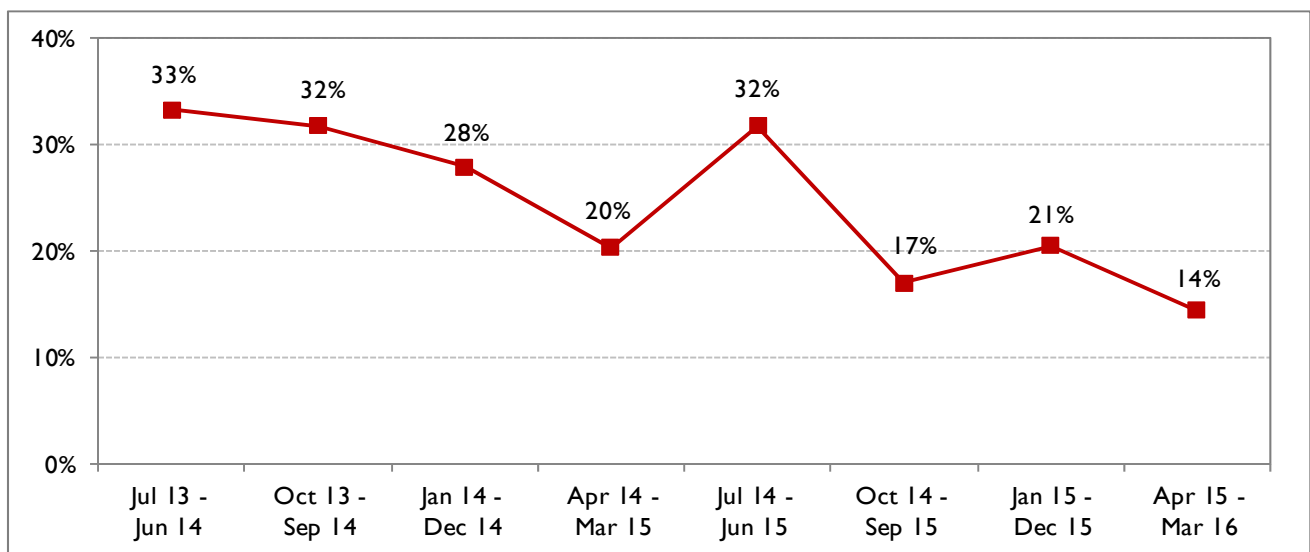
Chart 2.3.10 Rate of proven re-offending by young offenders between January 2012 and March 2015



Source: Youth Justice Board

The local re-offending data tracks a rolling cohort of offenders for a 12 month period and provides a much more up to date rate. The local data shows that the rate of re-offending between April 2015 and March 2016 has reduced by 7% points from the previous period.

Chart 2.3.11 Local rate of proven re-offending by young offenders between July 2013 and March 2016



Source: Youth Justice Board

Anti-Social Behaviour

The Anti-Social Behaviour Group Intervention Panel provides a multi-agency response to reports of groups of young people deemed to be involved in or at risk of crime and/or anti-social behaviour. It also provides a response to victims of those groups. The aim is to provide targeted interventions and diversionary activities for groups of young people in a way that reduces crime and disorder in Greenwich.

Youth Crime Prevention Panel

The Youth Crime Prevention Panel (YCPP) targets individual young people (aged 8-18) to reduce youth offending and anti-social behaviour, and the impact on victims and communities affected.

Table 2.3.12 Cases presented to the Youth Crime Prevention Panel between 2013/14 and 2015/16 by age group

Age Group	2013/14		2014/15		2015/16	
	No.	% of Total	No.	% of Total	No.	% of Total
5 to 10	-	7%	-	4%	-	1%
11 to 15	47	78%	39	74%	51	63%
16 to 19	9	15%	12	23%	29	36%
Total	60	100%	53	100%	81	100%

Source: Youth Crime Prevention Panel

Table 2.3.13 Cases presented to the Youth Crime Prevention Panel between 2013/14 and 2015/16 by gender

Gender	2013/14		2014/15		2015/16	
	No.	% of Total	No.	% of Total	No.	% of Total
Female	11	18%	5	9%	13	16%
Male	49	82%	51	91%	68	84%
Total	60	100%	56	100%	81	100%

Source: Youth Crime Prevention Panel

Table 2.3.14 Cases presented to the Youth Crime Prevention Panel between 2013/14 and 2015/16 by ethnicity

Ethnic Group	2013/14		2014/15		2015/16	
	No.	% of Total	No.	% of Total	No.	% of Total
Asian or Asian British	-	2%	-	2%	-	4%
Black or Black British	21	35%	18	32%	16	20%
Mixed	6	10%	4	7%	11	14%
White British	29	48%	29	52%	46	57%
Unkown	-	5%	-	7%	5	6%
Black and Minority Ethnic	28	47%	23	41%	35	43%
Total	60	100%	56	100%	81	100%

Source: Youth Crime Prevention Panel

2.4 Children and young people at risk of poor outcomes avoid risks to their health and well-being

Obesity

As part of the Government's ambition to reduce the high levels of excess weight and obesity amongst children, an annual survey is conducted within primary schools to monitor the trend over time. Height and weight measurements of children in Reception and Year 6 are taken within schools every year.

In Royal Greenwich, over a quarter of children are obese by Year 6. While this is higher than London and national averages, it is not significantly different from other boroughs with similar deprivation levels in London.

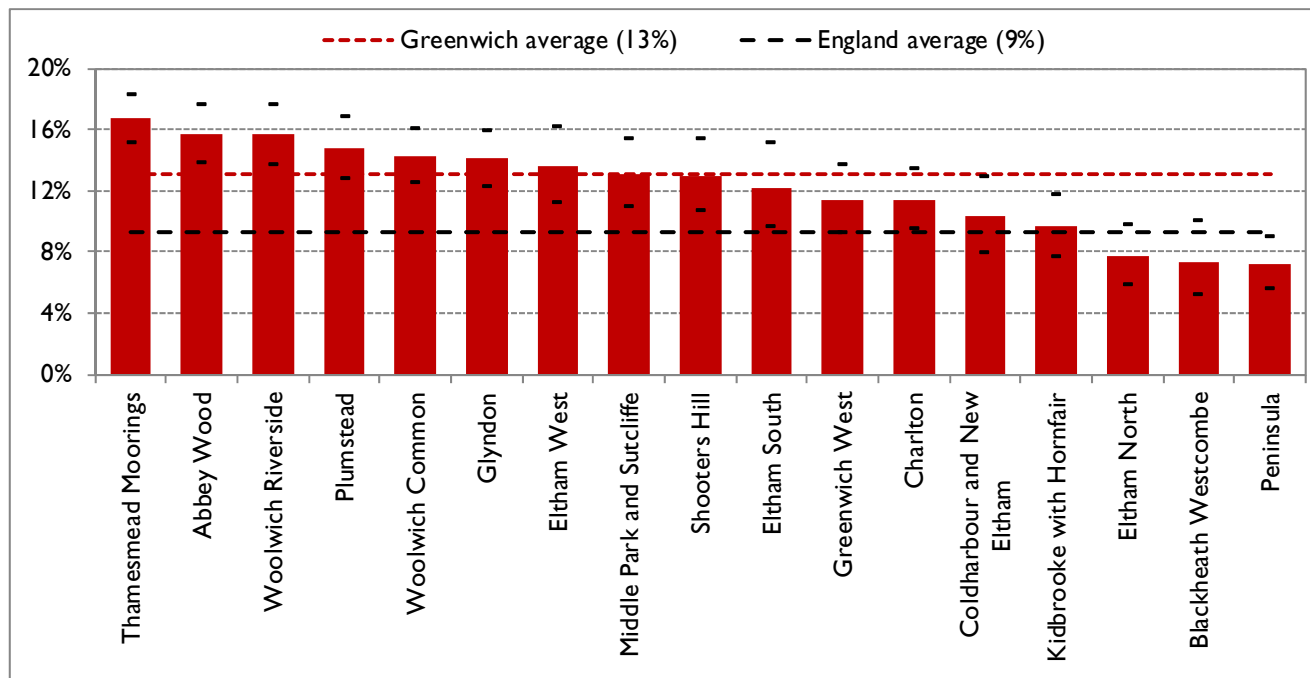
Between 2011/12 and 2015/16, the wards of Abbey Wood, Thamesmead Moorings, Woolwich Riverside and Plumstead had the highest rates of obesity in the borough for Reception and Year 6 pupils. This is consistent with the national picture that shows obesity to be more prevalent in areas with higher deprivation.

Table 2.4.1 Proportion of children who are obese in Reception and Year 6 between 2011/12 and 2015/16

Childhood Obesity		Greenwich	London	England
Reception	2011-12	13%	11%	10%
	2012-13	14%	11%	9%
	2013-14	14%	11%	10%
	2014-15	13%	10%	9%
	2015-16	13%	10%	9%
Year 6	2011-12	25%	23%	19%
	2012-13	25%	22%	19%
	2013-14	25%	22%	19%
	2014-15	25%	23%	19%
	2015-16	28%	23%	20%

Source: National Child Measurement Programme 2011/12 - 2015/16, Health and Social Care Information Centre

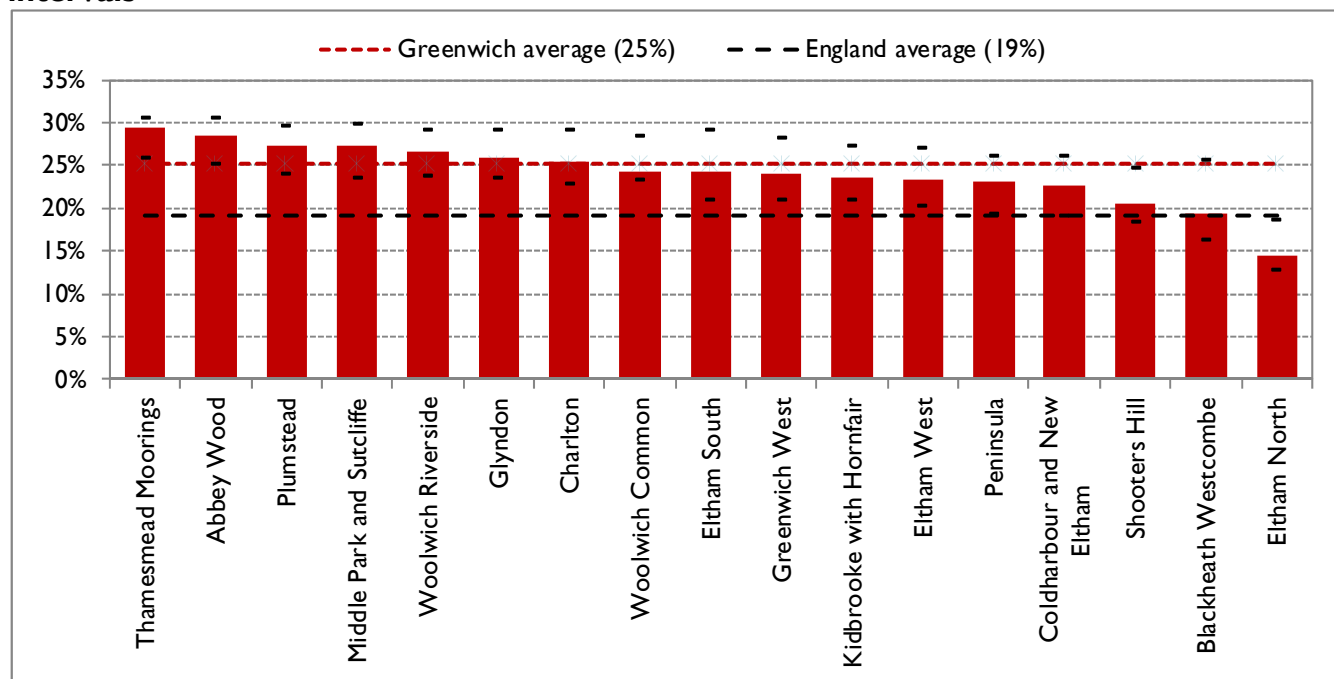
Chart 2.4.2 Child obesity at reception between 2011/12 and 2015/16 with confidence intervals



Source: National Child Measurement Programme - Prevalence of obesity by area of child residence 2011/12-2013/14 (PHE) <http://www.noo.org.uk/visualisation>, plus NCMP data 2014-15, and 2015-16 (for residents attending Greenwich schools only)

The confidence interval indicates that 95% of values are within this range. Although there is variation across wards, the difference is statistically significant in a few cases where there is no overlap between upper and lower confidence levels.

Chart 2.4.3 Child obesity at Year 6 between 2011/12 and 2015/16 with confidence intervals



Source: National Child Measurement Programme - Prevalence of obesity by area of child residence 2011/12-2013/14 (PHE) <http://www.noo.org.uk/visualisation>, plus NCMP data 2014-15, and 2015-16 (for residents attending Greenwich schools only)

For information on the causes of obesity, please visit the National Obesity Observatory (now part of Public Health England) at http://www.noo.org.uk/NOO_about_obesity/causes. A range of programmes are in place in the borough to address the multiple causes of obesity including increasing access to affordable, healthy food and creating environments that make it easier for children to be active every day through walking, cycling and play.

Obesity has also been named as a priority in the Royal Greenwich Health and Wellbeing Strategy 2015-18, with sub-groups established to take forward co-ordinated planning and activity relating to healthy weight. The lead organisation is Public Health, but many other partners across the Royal Borough of Greenwich, Oxleas and the voluntary sector are involved.

We know that as well as changing behaviours throughout life, one of the key ways to preventing obesity and sustaining a healthy and active lifestyle, is the importance of starting early (from pregnancy to the first two years of life) and through parent and carer role modelling. For information on national and local strategies for tackling obesity and promoting a healthy lifestyle please visit:

- the NICE pathway on the prevention and management of obesity
<http://pathways.nice.org.uk/pathways/obesity>
- the obesity prevention action plan in the Royal Borough of Greenwich Health and Wellbeing Strategy “Healthy Greenwich, Healthy People”
- http://www.royalgreenwich.gov.uk/downloads/file/1456/health_and_wellbeing_strategy_2015_to_2018

To complement the range of preventative measures, a weight management service (XPLORE) is available to children and families across the borough.

Sexual Health

Prevention and Contraception Services

Reducing teenage conception rates and investing in contraception and sexual health services for young people remains a national priority. In Royal Greenwich there are Contraception and Sexual Health (CASH) clinics as well as additional Greenwich Sexual Health (GSH) clinics providing increased choice and access to sexual health services for young people. Each clinic provides free and confidential sexual health advice, information and support with clinical services such as full STI testing and contraception including Long Acting Reversible Contraception (LARC). Clinics also provide pregnancy testing and referral to termination of pregnancy services.

Table 2.4.4 Number of females aged under 18 in Royal Greenwich accessing contraception at CASH or GSH clinics between 2011/12 and 2015/16¹⁷

Females under 18 accessing contraception	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
CASH Clinics	673	800	765	690	586
GSH Clinics	216	252	276	423	502
Total	889	1,052	1,041	1,113	1,088

Source: NHS

Table 2.4.5 Number of females aged under 18 in Royal Greenwich accessing long acting reversible contraception at CASH or GSH clinics between 2011/12 and 2015/16

Females under 18 accessing LARC	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
CASH Clinics	183	260	275	283	323
GSH Clinics	56	63	78	106	136
Total	239	323	353	389	459

Source: NHS

Chlamydia

Undiagnosed chlamydia infections can lead to potentially serious health problems, including infertility in women. Good performance in screening programmes is therefore typified by higher coverage and higher detection rates.

Table 2.4.6 Percentage of the resident population aged 15 to 24 accepting a test/screen for chlamydia between 2011/12 and 2015¹⁸

Chlamydia Screenings	2011/12	2012	2013	2014	2015
Greenwich	42.3%	37.2%	35.1%	34.0%	31.3%
London	33.2%	29.3%	28.9%	29.1%	27.4%
England	28.2%	26.1%	25.0%	24.1%	22.3%

Source: NHS Vital Signs and National Chlamydia Screening Programme

¹⁷ The CASH service was relocated during 2015 to a less central location due to site redevelopment, which may have impacted levels of access.

¹⁸ From 2012, the release of data was amended from financial year to calendar year. This also applies to table 2.4.7.

Table 2.4.7 Percentage of the resident population aged 15 to 24 who were tested and diagnosed with chlamydia between 2011/12 and 2015

Chlamydia Diagnoses	2011/12	2012	2013	2014	2015
Young people tested	12,951	13,391	12,231	11,636	10,732
Cases diagnosed	882	971	1,060	985	1,022
Proportion diagnosed	6.8%	7.3%	8.6%	8.5%	9.5%
London % diagnosed	--	7.7%	8.0%	8.0%	8.0%
England % diagnosed	--	7.7%	8.2%	8.3%	8.4%

Source: NHS Vital Signs and National Chlamydia Screening Programme

Teenage conceptions and terminations

Teenage conception rates in Royal Greenwich have decreased substantially. The 2013 rate was the lowest recorded since the 1998 baseline of 62.7 (per 1000 girls aged 15-17). This has been achieved through implementing and maintaining best practice approaches such as the Department of Health quality assurance initiative, the You're Welcome Programme, whilst providing high quality young people friendly clinics including a dedicated GSH clinic located at The Point.

In addition, Royal Greenwich runs a successful condom distribution scheme, a free Emergency Hormonal Contraception (EHC) Service and a borough-wide chlamydia screening and sexual health outreach programme targeting vulnerable young people. In addition, risk indicators for early pregnancy among young women have continued to improve, such as a reduction in persistent absenteeism amongst secondary school-aged females.

Latest data has however indicated a year on year increase since 2013. Whilst the increase is small, it does highlight the need for a continued and consistent focus of co-ordinated planning, activity and monitoring to address the complexities surrounding this area. This will be addressed as part of the wider refresh of our local Sexual Health Strategy which is currently in progress.

Table 2.4.8 Teenage conceptions per 1,000 girls under 18 between 2011 and 2015

Conception Rate	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Change 2011-15
Greenwich	38.1	34.7	24.5	28.1	29.2	-8.9
London	28.7	25.9	21.8	21.5	19.2	-9.5
England	30.7	27.7	24.3	22.8	20.8	-9.9

Source: ONS (<http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rell/vsob/1/quart-conc-to-women-und-18/index.html>)

Available information also suggests that conception rates remain higher among young women living in more disadvantaged areas of the borough and White British teenagers living in deprived areas are more likely to become pregnant than other ethnic groups. Breaking the cycle of deprivation and early pregnancy is an ongoing challenge, and targeted outreach has proven successful.

Conceptions amongst teenagers are more likely to result in a termination which demonstrates that the young women had not intended to conceive. As with the conception rate, the rate of terminations in Royal Greenwich has decreased substantially, despite a small increase in 2014.

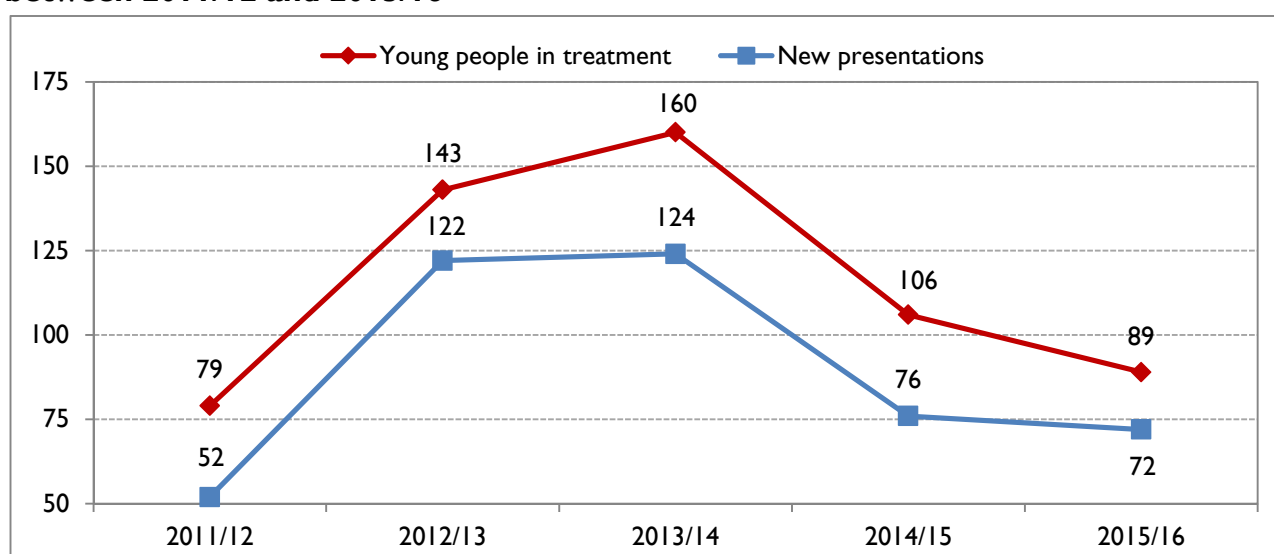
Table 2.4.9 Teenage termination rates per 1,000 girls under 18 between 2011 and 2015

Termination Rate	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Change 2011-15
Greenwich	27.2	18.6	13.8	14.5	12.3	-14.9
London	19.4	14.8	13.5	13.2	11.5	-7.9
England	15.1	12.8	11.7	11.1	9.9	-5.2

Source: DH (<https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/abortion-statistics-for-england-and-wales>)

Substance Misuse

Chart 2.4.10 Number of young people accessing treatment services in Royal Greenwich between 2011/12 and 2015/16



Source: National Treatment Agency

Table 2.4.11 Number of young people accessing substance misuse treatment in Royal Greenwich between 2011/12 and 2015/16 by gender

Gender	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
Male	52	92	105	63	60
Female	27	51	55	43	23
Total	79	143	160	106	83

Source: National Treatment Agency

Full contextual information is only available for 83 young people

Table 2.4.12 Number of young people accessing substance misuse treatment in Royal Greenwich between 2011/12 and 2015/16 by age

Age	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
11	0	0	0	0	0
12	-	-	0	0	0
13	5	8	0	-	1
14	7	21	36	20	10
15	17	42	50	23	27
16	21	40	37	35	25
17	27	31	37	27	26
Total	79	143	160	106	83

Source: National Treatment Agency

Full contextual information is only available for 83 young people

Table 2.4.13 Number of young people accessing substance misuse treatment in Royal Greenwich between 2011/12 and 2015/16 by ethnicity

Ethnicity	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
White	56	101	115	63	45
Mixed	8	20	23	24	15
Asian	-	5	-	-	3
Black	9	11	16	16	20
Chinese	0	0	-	-	0
Other/Unknown	-	6	0	-	0
Total	79	143	160	106	83

Source: National Treatment Agency

Full contextual information is only available for 83 young people

Table 2.4.14 Types of drug used by young people accessing substance misuse treatment between 2011/12 and 2015/16

Type of Drug	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
Alcohol	56	112	116	64	69
Amphetamines (excluding Ecstasy)	5	7	5	5	1
Cannabis	71	127	148	103	87
Cocaine (excluding Crack)	7	11	17	9	4
Crack	-	0	0	-	0
Ecstasy	-	9	10	6	7
Heroin	-	0	0	-	0
Other Drugs	-	-	20	9	4
Other Opiates	0	0	-	-	0
Solvents	-	-	-	6	29
Total	149	270	320	204	201

Source: National Treatment Agency

Table 2.4.15 Percentage of young people with a Care Plan within two weeks of substance misuse treatment start between 2013/14 and 2015/16

Care Plans	2013/14			2014/15			2015/16		
	<= 2 weeks	Total	% of Total	<= 2 weeks	Total	% of Total	<= 2 weeks	Total	% of Total
Greenwich	123	124	99.2%	76	76	100.0%	27	27	100%
London	2,369	2,506	94.5%	--	--	--	--	--	--
England	13,021	13,538	96.2%	12,112	12,614	96.0%	4,181	4,277	97.8%

Source: National Treatment Agency

Table 2.4.16 Planned Exits - percentage of young people leaving substance misuse treatment in an agreed and planned way between 2013/14 and 2015/16

Planned Exits	2013/14			2014/15			2015/16		
	Planned exits	Total	% of Total	Planned exits	Total	% of Total	Planned exits	Total	% of Total
Greenwich	88	95	92.6%	70	76	92.1%	41	55	74.5%
London	1,786	2,268	78.7%	--	--	--	--	--	--
England	9,899	12,594	78.6%	9,618	12,136	79.3%	8,895	11,217	79.3%

Source: National Treatment Agency

Mental Health

A child with good mental and emotional health is much more likely to have good mental health as an adult, be more able to take on adult responsibilities and fulfil their potential. Some disorders begin in childhood and can affect people for their whole life, but early intervention can enable them to manage their condition better and ensure they have better long term outcomes.

Half of all mental illness (excluding dementia) starts by the age of 14¹⁹, and three-quarters by mid-20s²⁰.

Nationally one in ten young people (10%) aged 5-16 are estimated to have a clinically diagnosed mental disorder²¹; 4% have an emotional disorder (3% anxiety and 1% depression), 6% have a conduct disorder, 2% have a hyperkinetic disorder (ADHD), and 1% have a less common disorder (including autism, tics, eating disorders and mutism). Of these, around one in five has multiple disorders.

Local estimates based on deprivation levels²² suggest that the borough has a higher proportion of children and young people with clinically diagnosed mental disorders. Royal Greenwich has the 8th highest estimated prevalence of child and adolescent mental disorder in London out of 33 boroughs

Based on one in five children having more than one type of disorder, it is estimated that 14.5% of children and young people in the borough have a clinically diagnosable mental disorder (0.8 x 18.1). When applied to 2016 population projections, this gives an estimated 6,002 young people aged 5-16 requiring professional support (Tier 2 services or above) in Royal Greenwich.

¹⁹ Kim-Cohen et al, 2003; Kessler et al, 2005; Kessler et al, 2007

²⁰ Royal College of Psychiatrists: No Health without Public Mental Health 2010

²¹ ONS 2004 survey

²² Campion and Fitch, 2012

Table 2.4.17 Children and young people accessing mental health treatment services by age and gender between April and December 2016

Age Group	Female	Male	Total	% of caseload	% of RBG resident population
0-4 year olds	21	22	43	2%	31%
5-9 year olds	129	347	476	18%	27%
10-14 year olds	508	678	1,186	45%	21%
15-19 year olds	582	339	921	35%	21%
Total	1,240	1,386	2,626	100%	100%

Source: Greenwich CAMHS

Children and young people from Black and Asian backgrounds remain under-represented in specialist mental health treatment services relative to the general population.

Table 2.4.18 Children and young people accessing mental health treatment services by ethnicity between April and December 2016

Ethnicity	Number	% of Total	% of RBG 0-19 resident population
White British	1,259	55%	39%
White Other	128	6%	9%
Black	268	12%	27%
Asian	57	3%	10%
Mixed	215	9%	11%
Other	59	3%	4%
Not Known	238	10%	0%
Not Stated	48	2%	0%
Black and Minority Ethnic	727	32%	61%
Total	2,272	100%	100%

Source: Greenwich CAMHS

Table 2.4.19 Mental health related hospital admissions to South London and Maudsley NHS Trust and private providers between 2012/13 and 2016/17

Provider	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17*
SLAM	13	9	23	15	3
Private	19	13	2	5	13
Total	32	22	25	20	16

Source: Greenwich CAMHS

*Q1-Q3 only

Self Harm

Prevalence of self harm is difficult to estimate reliably. Rates of between 6% and 14% have been found in community based surveys depending on the parameters used. The rate of self harm amongst young people has been estimated as:

- 5.8% among 11-15 year olds (Meltzer et al 2001)
- 6.9% in the last year among 15-16 year olds (Hawton et al 2002 – school-based study)
- 13.2% lifetime history among the general population of 15-16 year olds (Hawton et al 2002).

Based on a 2002 study (Hawton et al), only 12.6% of self-harm episodes resulted in presentation to hospital.

Table 2.4.20 Cases seen by the Deliberate Self Harm team at Queen Elizabeth Hospital between 2012/13 and 2016/17

Self Harm	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17*
Number of cases	130	203	190	207	168

Source: Greenwich CAMHS

*Q1-Q3 only

We aim high for our most vulnerable
children and young people



Children and Young People Plan 2014-17

Priority 3: Protection

For some children and families we cannot prevent problems escalating and presenting much greater risk to children's well-being. Taking swift, decisive action will be important to prevent significant and lasting damage to these children's welfare and life chances. It will also maximise our chances of restoring their resilience, enabling them to lead successful lives.

Our ambition is that by 2017 our most vulnerable children and young people ...	We will know we have achieved this when...
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Achieve well and have positive peer networks and opportunities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ We have closed the attainment gap between vulnerable children and their peers in Greenwich (<i>children in need, children in need of protection, disabled children, looked after children, young offenders</i>) ▪ Education, Health and Care (EHC) Plans improve coordination of services for disabled children and young people so they benefit from positive peer networks and opportunities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Are protected from neglect and harm 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ We achieve change in parental behaviour so that <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ outcomes for children in need are improved ○ fewer children are at risk of significant harm ▪ We reduce the harm and impairment caused to children by all forms of abuse and focus in the first 1001 days on the 'toxic trio' (<i>domestic violence, parental mental ill-health, alcohol abuse</i>) ▪ Fewer children and young people run away from home or care and are at risk of sexual exploitation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Live in a safe and permanent home where their aspirations are raised 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Children and young people who come into care are settled in a safe, permanent, loving, aspirational home as swiftly as possible ▪ Safe and successful return home for children and young people is secured by sustained change and the resilience to live as a family ▪ Disabled children are helped to live at home through well-planned personal budgets
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Lead a healthy life with good access to health care 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ We identify young people who self-harm and intervene to help change their behaviour ▪ Looked after children and care leavers have timely access to mainstream and specialist health services, addressing physical, emotional and behavioural health needs ▪ Disabled looked after children receive health checks and support as quickly as their peers and wherever possible in a universal setting
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Are well prepared for adulthood 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ EHC assessment and planning helps disabled young people choose the right option for them to gain independence in training, employment and housing ▪ Care leavers are supported to develop the skills and confidence they need in adulthood <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ education, training and employment right for them, including higher education ○ safe and suitable accommodation that meets their needs and aspirations

Contents for Priority 3

3.1 Our most vulnerable children and young people achieve well and have positive peer networks and opportunities.....	121
Educational attainment of children in need.....	121
Educational attainment of children looked after.....	122
Disabled Children and Children with Special Educational Needs.....	123
Short Breaks.....	124
School Provision for Children with Disabilities and Special Needs.....	128
Attainment of children with Special Educational Needs	130
Absence from School	132
3.2 Our most vulnerable children and young people are protected from neglect and harm	133
Multi-Agency Safeguarding Hub (MASH).....	133
Parent or carer substance misuse, mental ill-health and domestic violence	134
Children in Need	137
Child Protection Plans	143
Private Fostering	147
Missing from home or care	147
Child Sexual Exploitation	148
3.3 Our most vulnerable children and young people live in a safe and permanent home where their aspirations are raised.....	149
Children looked after number and profile	149
Securing permanence.....	152
Children looked after placement stability and quality	154
3.4 Our most vulnerable children and young people lead a healthy life with good access to health care.....	155
Health outcomes for children looked after	155
Emotional and behavioural health of children looked after.....	156
Parents among our children looked after.....	156
Disabled children looked after health outcomes.....	156
3.5 Our most vulnerable children and young people are well prepared for adulthood	156
Educational engagement of young offenders.....	156
Care leavers	157

Priority 3: Protection

Priority 3 is about taking decisive action to protect our most vulnerable children and young people, and enabling them to lead successful lives.

3.1 Our most vulnerable children and young people achieve well and have positive peer networks and opportunities

Educational attainment of children in need

Table 3.1.1 Children in need (CIN) at 31 March 2016 by attainment at Key Stage 2 in 2016

Key Stage 2	Greenwich	London	England
Number of Children In Need	83	2,140	13,800
Reading - At expected standard or above	53%	42%	38%
Writing - At expected standard or above	57%	51%	44%
Maths - At expected standard or above	55%	47%	40%
Grammar, punctuation and spelling - At expected standard or above	52%	48%	42%
Reading, writing and mathematics - At expected standard or above	37%	31%	25%

Source: DfE SFR and CIN Census (excludes children who were looked after at any point during the year, except those who were also the subject of a CPP)

Table 3.1.2 Children in need at 31 March 2016 by attainment at Key Stage 4 between 2014 and 2016

Key Stage 4	Achieving 5+ A*-C grades (including English and Maths)			A* - C in English and Maths
	2014	2015	2016	2016
Greenwich CIN	117	84	86	84
Greenwich CIN achieving	18	14	16	22
Greenwich %	15%	17%	19%	26%
London %	19%	19%	19%	23%
England %	15%	15%	15%	19%

Source: DfE SFR and CIN Census (excludes children who were looked after at any point during the year, except those who were also the subject of a CPP)

Table 3.1.3 Children in need at 31 March 2016 Progress 8²³ measure in 2016

Key Stage 4	Number of eligible Children in Need	Average Progress 8 score	Confidence intervals	
			Lower	Upper
Greenwich	72	-1.52	-1.76	-1.27
London	1,930	-1.36	-1.41	-1.31
England	12,600	-1.45	-1.47	-1.43

Source: DfE SFR and CIN Census (excludes children who were looked after at any point during the year, except those who were also the subject of a CPP)

²³ For an explanation of the Progress 8 measure, see page 49.

Educational attainment of children looked after²⁴

Key Stage 1 outcomes for Royal Greenwich children looked after are suppressed due to small numbers.

Table 3.1.4 Children looked after achieving the expected standard or above in reading, writing, maths and science at Key Stage 1 in 2016

Key Stage 1	Greenwich	London	England
Number of CLA	5	160	1,820
Reading - At expected standard or above	-	49%	50%
Writing - At expected standard or above	-	36%	37%
Maths - At expected standard or above	-	42%	46%
Science - At expected standard or above	-	57%	58%

Source: DfE Statistical Release

At Key Stage 2, outcomes for Royal Greenwich children looked after were above the national average in all measures.

Table 3.1.5 Children looked after achieving the expected standard or above in reading, writing and maths at Key Stage 2 in 2016

Key Stage 2	Greenwich	London	England
Number of CLA	25	300	2,820
Reading - At expected standard or above	43%	48%	41%
Writing - At expected standard or above	57%	55%	46%
Maths - At expected standard or above	52%	47%	41%
Grammar, punctuation and spelling - At expected standard or above	57%	52%	44%
Reading, writing and mathematics - At expected standard or above	35%	32%	25%

Source: DfE Statistical Release

At Key Stage 4, 25.0% of Royal Greenwich children looked after attained A* - C grades in English and maths, which is above the national average.

Table 3.1.6 Children looked after achieving headline measures at Key Stage 4/GCSE

Key Stage 4	Greenwich			England
	2014	2015	2016	2016
Number of CLA	40	45	45	4,890
A* - C in English and Maths	10%	29%	25%	18%

Source: DfE Statistical Release

²⁴ Annual percentages are based on small numbers of children who are looked after for a year or more. Numbers of children looked after are rounded to the nearest five in government statistical releases.

Table 3.1.7 Children looked after absence and persistent absence from school as at 31 March 2016

CLA Absence	Greenwich	London	England
School absence of children looked after for 1 year or more at 31 March (sessions missed)	3.1%	4.1%	3.9%
Persistent absentees among children looked after for 1 year or more at 31 March (10%+ absence rate)	5.9%	10.1%	9.1%

Source: Greenwich CLA data

Disabled Children and Children with Special Educational Needs

The Department for Education has stated:

“A best estimate for the number of disabled children in a local authority might have as a lower bound the greater of the number of children with a SEN statement and the number of children in receipt of Disability Living Allowance, and an upper bound as the sum of those two.”

Using this method, there would be between 2,835 and 4,040 disabled children living in Royal Greenwich, or 3% to 4% of the 0-24 year old population. Local analysis shows:

- Just over 1% of the child population is severely disabled.
- The number of children with Autistic Spectrum Disorder (ASD) has more than doubled in Royal Greenwich schools over the last eight years, from 308 in 2007 to 719 in 2016.

Table 3.1.8 Number of Disability Living Allowance (DLA) claimants under 25 years old between 2012 and 2016 by ward* (see also map 3.1.13)

DLA claimants by ward	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Abbey Wood	195	210	210	220	215
Blackheath Westcombe	70	80	80	80	65
Charlton	140	125	145	150	160
Coldharbour and New Eltham	135	135	135	140	145
Eltham North	110	110	115	120	115
Eltham South	105	90	80	90	95
Eltham West	185	180	185	185	195
Glyndon	170	185	195	200	195
Greenwich West	110	115	110	135	130
Kidbrooke with Hornfair	170	170	190	180	180
Middle Park and Sutcliffe	165	170	170	175	180
Peninsula	125	130	135	160	170
Plumstead	185	200	220	230	210
Shooters Hill	105	100	110	120	120
Thamesmead Moorings	230	220	235	230	250
Woolwich Common	170	190	185	195	195
Woolwich Riverside	185	195	200	225	230
Total	2,555	2,605	2,700	2,835	2,850

Source: Nomis (February 2016)

*Rounded to nearest 5

Short Breaks

Royal Greenwich provides a number of services for disabled children and their families, one of which is short breaks. Short breaks provide an opportunity to give children and young people the chance to do something they enjoy while allowing their parents or carers to have a break from caring.

The Royal Greenwich short breaks statement is available online.

Short breaks are available for all families with a disabled child, not just those who are finding their caring responsibilities difficult. They can range from a couple of hours to a few nights away from home.

Table 3.1.9 Children accessing short breaks in Royal Greenwich by gender between 2013/14 and 2015/16

Gender	2013/14		2014/15		2015/16	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Male	416	66%	359	62%	324	65%
Female	214	34%	204	35%	172	35%
Not recorded	-	0%	15	3%	0	0%
Total	631	100%	578	100%	496	100%

Source: Greenwich Children's Services

Table 3.1.10 Children accessing short breaks in Royal Greenwich by age between 2013/14 and 2015/16

Age	2013/14		2014/15		2015/16	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
0 to 4	40	6%	21	4%	11	2%
5 to 9	160	25%	127	22%	116	23%
10 to 14	206	33%	192	33%	161	32%
15 to 19	173	27%	164	28%	155	31%
20 to 24	44	7%	42	7%	40	8%
25+	8	1%	16	3%	13	3%
Unknown	0	0%	16	3%	0	0%
Total	631	100%	578	100%	496	100%

Source: Greenwich Children's Services

Table 3.1.11 Children accessing short breaks by ward of residence between 2013/14 and 2015/16

Ward of Residence	2013/14		2014/15		2015/16	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Abbey Wood	43	7%	46	8%	36	7%
Blackheath Westcombe	23	4%	22	4%	14	3%
Charlton	39	6%	35	6%	25	5%
Coldharbour and New Eltham	26	4%	28	5%	26	5%
Eltham North	26	4%	21	4%	25	5%
Eltham South	20	3%	8	1%	15	3%
Eltham West	40	6%	39	7%	31	6%
Glyndon	33	5%	36	6%	28	6%
Greenwich West	22	3%	28	5%	22	4%
Kidbrooke with Hornfair	43	7%	43	7%	39	8%
Middle Park and Sutcliffe	31	5%	20	3%	18	4%
Peninsula	26	4%	22	4%	19	4%
Plumstead	57	9%	44	8%	39	8%
Shooters Hill	25	4%	21	4%	17	3%
Thamesmead Moorings	66	10%	45	8%	49	10%
Woolwich Common	30	5%	25	4%	25	5%
Woolwich Riverside	45	7%	39	7%	39	8%
Unknown	22	3%	29	5%	0	0%
Out of borough	14	2%	27	5%	29	6%
Total	631	100%	578	100%	496	100%

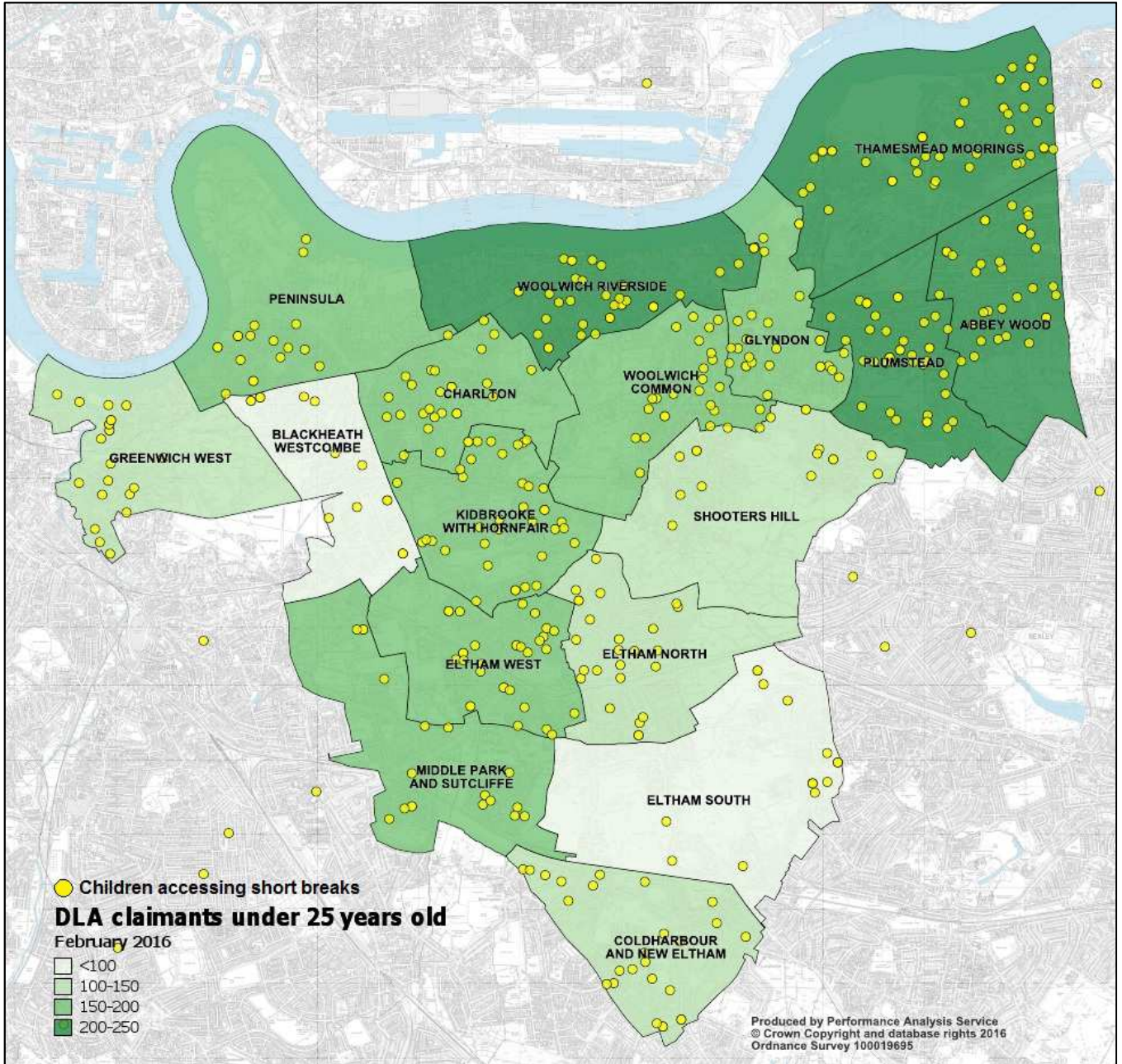
Source: Greenwich Children's Services

Table 3.1.12 Children accessing short breaks by ethnicity in 2014/15 and 2015/16

Ethnic Group		2014/15		2015/16	
		No.	%	No.	%
Asian	Bangladeshi	6	1%	-	1%
	Indian	5	1%	6	1%
	Pakistani	6	1%	9	2%
	Any other Asian background	38	7%	25	5%
Black	Black Caribbean	14	2%	14	3%
	Black Ghanaian	0	0%	9	2%
	Black Nigerian	0	0%	26	5%
	Black Somali	6	1%	9	2%
	Other Black African	122	21%	84	17%
	Any other Black background	36	6%	29	6%
Mixed	White/Asian	5	1%	5	1%
	White/Black African	9	2%	5	1%
	White/Black Caribbean	11	2%	7	1%
	Any Other Mixed Background	42	7%	28	6%
White	White British	214	37%	192	39%
	White European	10	2%	14	3%
	White Irish	0	0%	-	1%
	White Other	0	0%	6	1%
	Gypsy Roma	0	0%	0	0%
	Traveller Irish Heritage	0	0%	0	0%
	Turkish/Turkish Cypriot	-	1%	-	1%
Other	Any other Ethnic group	15	3%	6	1%
	Chinese	-	1%	5	1%
	Vietnamese	-	<1%	-	1%
Unknown		31	5%	-	1%
Black and Minority Ethnic		333	58%	301	61%
Total		578	100%	496	100%

Source: Greenwich Children's Services

Map 3.1.13 Children and young people accessing short breaks in 2015/16 compared to the number of young people claiming Disability Living Allowance (DLA) in 2016



Source: Nomis and Greenwich Children's Services

Children living out of borough may access short breaks if referred by Royal Greenwich schools or service providers

School Provision for Children with Disabilities and Special Needs

Table 3.1.14 Royal Greenwich special schools by age range and type of resourced provision

Type of Provision	Charlton Park Academy	Moatbridge	Newhaven PRU	Waterside	Willow Dene
Autistic Spectrum	Y				Y
Social, Emotional and Mental Health		Y	Y	Y	
Moderate learning difficulties	Y				Y
Physical disability	Y				Y
Profound and multiple learning difficulties	Y				Y
Severe learning difficulties	Y				Y
Age Range	11-19	11-16	11-18	5-11	2-16

Table 3.1.15 Royal Greenwich primary schools which have resourced provision for children with Special Educational Needs

School Name	Type of Provision
Alderwood	Autistic Spectrum
Discovery	Autistic Spectrum
Foxfield	Autistic Spectrum
Greenacres	Language impairment
James Wolfe	Hearing impairment
Meridian	Hearing impairment
Millennium	Autistic Spectrum

Table 3.1.16 Royal Greenwich secondary schools which have resourced provision for children with Special Educational Needs

School Name	Type of Provision
Corelli College	Autistic Spectrum
Plumstead Manor	Moderate learning difficulties
Stationers' Crown Woods Academy	Moderate and more complex learning difficulties and visual impairment
The John Roan	Autistic Spectrum
Thomas Tallis	Hearing impairment, language impairment and autistic spectrum

Special Educational Needs

On 1 September 2014 the previous system of assessment for children with special educational needs (Action, Action Plus and SEN statements) was replaced. Children who were previously assessed as Action and Action Plus receive SEN Support. Statements have now been replaced by integrated Education, Health and Care (EHC) Plans.

The purpose of an EHC plan is to make provision to meet the special educational needs of the child or young person, to secure the best possible outcomes for them across education, health and social care and, as they get older, prepare them for adulthood. From September 2014 transitional arrangements have been in place to support the changeover to the new system in a phased and ordered way. These arrangements will facilitate the transfer of children with statements to EHC plans.

Table 3.1.17 Percentage of children with a statement of SEN/EHC Plan between 2012 and 2016

Area	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Greenwich	2.9%	2.9%	2.9%	2.9%	2.7%
London	2.7%	2.7%	2.7%	2.8%	2.8%
England	2.8%	2.8%	2.8%	2.8%	2.8%

Source: DfE SFR25-2016

Table 3.1.18 Children and young people in primary schools with statements of SEN/EHC Plan by primary need in 2016

SEN Primary Need	Greenwich	England
Autistic Spectrum Disorder	31%	27%
Speech, Language and Communication Needs	23%	24%
Other Difficulty / Disability	10%	4%
Physical Disability	7%	8%
Hearing Impairment	7%	4%
Social, Emotional and Mental Health	7%	11%
Moderate Learning Difficulty	5%	9%
Profound and Multiple Learning Difficulty	4%	2%
Visual Impairment	3%	2%
Severe Learning Difficulty	3%	4%
Specific Learning Difficulty	3%	4%
Multi-Sensory Impairment	<1%	1%
No Specialist Assessment	0%	<1%

Source: January 2016 School Census, England 2016

Table 3.1.19 Children and young people in secondary schools with statements of SEN/EHC Plans by primary need in 2016

SEN Primary Need	Greenwich	England
Autistic Spectrum Disorder	31%	25%
Speech, Language and Communication Needs	23%	18%
Moderate Learning Difficulty	10%	14%
Hearing Impairment	7%	4%
Other Difficulty / Disability	7%	3%
Physical Disability	7%	7%
Specific Learning Difficulty	5%	10%
Social, Emotional and Mental Health	4%	14%
Visual Impairment	3%	2%
Severe Learning Difficulty	3%	2%
Profound and Multiple Learning Difficulty	1%	<1%
Multi-Sensory Impairment	<1%	<1%
No Specialist Assessment	0%	<1%

Source: January 2016 School Census, England 2016

Attainment of children with Special Educational Needs

Table 3.1.20 Percentage of children with special educational needs achieving a Good Level of Development at the Early Years Foundation Stage between 2014 and 2016

Good Level of Development	Pupils with no identified SEN		Pupils with SEN but without a statement/plan		Pupils with a statement of SEN or EHC Plan	
	Greenwich	England	Greenwich	England	Greenwich	England
2014	81%	66%	39%	21%	2%	3%
2015	84%	71%	41%	24%	8%	4%
2016	85%	75%	40%	26%	11%	4%

Source: Greenwich Children's Services

Table 3.1.21 Percentage of children with special educational needs achieving the expected level or above in reading at Key Stage 1 in 2016

Reading	Pupils with no identified SEN		Pupils with SEN but without a statement/plan		Pupils with a statement of SEN or EHC Plan	
	Greenwich	England	Greenwich	England	Greenwich	England
2016	89%	82%	44%	32%	15%	14%

Source: Greenwich Children's Services

Table 3.1.22 Percentage of children with special educational needs achieving the expected level or above in writing at Key Stage 1 in 2016

Writing	Pupils with no identified SEN		Pupils with SEN but without a statement/plan		Pupils with a statement of SEN or EHC Plan	
	Greenwich	England	Greenwich	England	Greenwich	England
2016	85%	74%	36%	22%	10%	9%

Source: Greenwich Children's Services

Table 3.1.23 Percentage of children with special educational needs achieving the expected level or above at Key Stage 1 in 2016

Maths	Pupils with no identified SEN		Pupils with SEN but without a statement/plan		Pupils with a statement of SEN or EHC Plan	
	Greenwich	England	Greenwich	England	Greenwich	England
2016	90%	80%	49%	33%	15%	14%

Source: Greenwich Children's Services

Table 3.1.24 Percentage of children with special educational needs achieving the expected level or above in reading, writing and maths at Key Stage 2 in 2016

Reading, writing and maths	Pupils with no identified SEN		Pupils with SEN but without a statement/plan		Pupils with a statement of SEN or EHC Plan	
	Greenwich	England	Greenwich	England	Greenwich	England
2016	73%	62%	30%	16%	10%	7%

Source: Greenwich Children's Services

Table 3.1.25 Percentage of children with special educational needs achieving A* - C in English and maths at Key Stage 4 in 2016

% A* - C English & maths	Pupils with no identified SEN		Pupils with SEN but without a statement/plan		Pupils with a statement of SEN or EHC Plan	
	Greenwich	England	Greenwich	England	Greenwich	England
2012	85%	70%	67%	28%	82%	9%
2013	77%	71%	37%	27%	17%	10%
2014	73%	68%	33%	26%	8%	9%
2015*	66%	66%	33%	26%	15%	10%
2016**	67%	70%	28%	29%	15%	10%

Source: Greenwich Children's Services

Absence from School

Table 3.1.26 Persistent absence (10%) of primary school children in Royal Greenwich with special educational needs for Autumn/Spring between in 2015/16

Level of SEN	2015/16
No Special Needs	7.0%
SEN Support	12.8%
Statement/EHC Plan	18.5%
All pupils	8.2%

Source: Greenwich Schools

Table 3.1.27 Persistent absence (10%) of secondary school children in Royal Greenwich with special educational needs for Autumn/Spring between in 2015/16

Level of SEN	2015/16
No Special Needs	10.6%
SEN Support	19.5%
Statement/EHC Plan	13.5%
All pupils	11.8%

Source: Greenwich Schools

Table 3.1.28 Fixed term exclusion incidents (one or more times) of children in Royal Greenwich with special educational needs between 2010/11 and 2014/15

Fixed term exclusions by SEN level	2010/11	2011/12*	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
No Special Needs	1197	723	783	713	1,020
SEN Support	1,349	829	949	882	762
Statement/EHC Plan	204	250	265	249	207
Total	2,750	1,802	1,997	1,844	1,989

Source: Greenwich Schools

*Harris Academy did not return exclusions data in 2011/12

3.2 Our most vulnerable children and young people are protected from neglect and harm

Multi-Agency Safeguarding Hub (MASH)

The MASH is a multi-disciplinary team which is the first point of contact for safeguarding concerns, where someone is concerned about the safety or wellbeing of a child. The MASH process has been fully operational in Royal Greenwich since April 2014. In 2015/16, the team received an average of 600 contacts and referrals a month.

Within the MASH, information from partner agencies is collated to assess risk and decide what action to take. As a result, the agencies are able to act quickly, in a coordinated and consistent way, ensuring that vulnerable children and families are kept safe.

MASH core partners are:

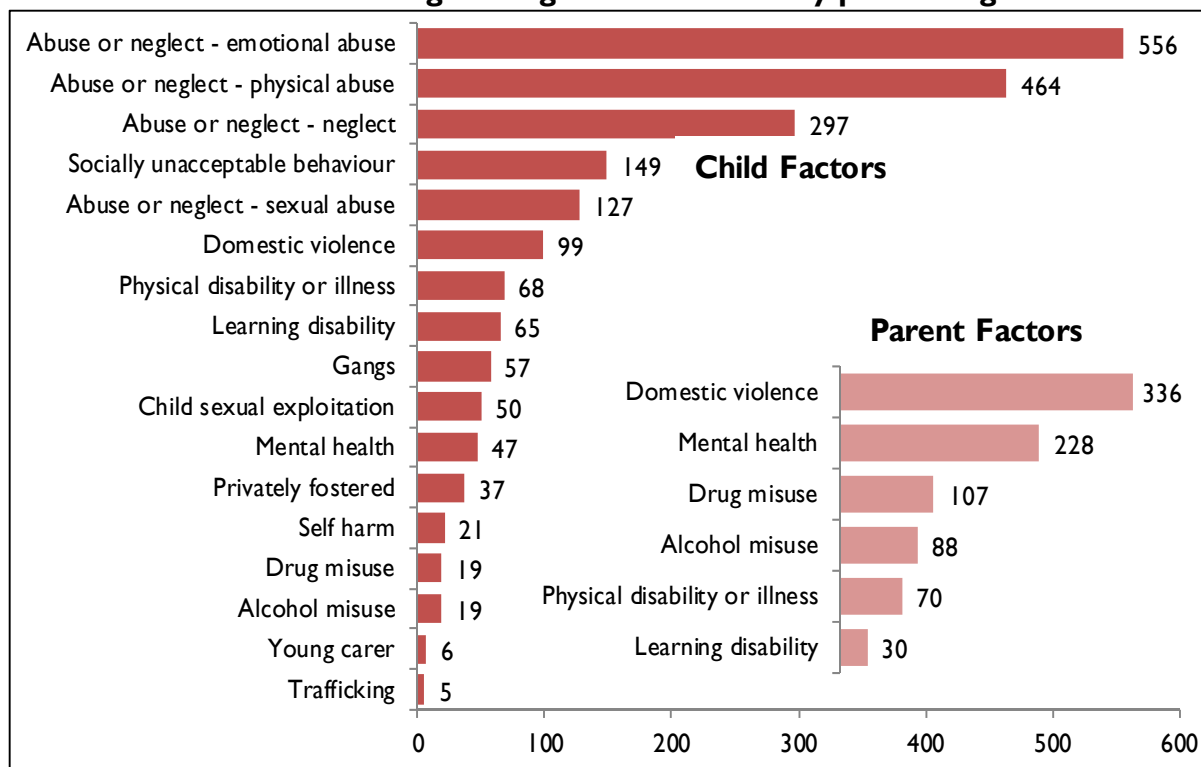
- Children Safeguarding and Social Care
- Met Police
- Health
- Probation Services
- Housing
- Inclusion, Learning and Achievement
- Youth Offending Team
- Early Help (including Families 1st)
- Safer Communities Team

Contact the MASH team
[mash-
referrals@royalgreenwich.gov.uk](mailto:mash-referrals@royalgreenwich.gov.uk)
or call the duty line on
0208 921 3172

Parent or carer substance misuse, mental ill-health and domestic violence

National research by the NSPCC found that one in four babies are at high risk of abuse due to being born into homes where domestic violence, mental distress or drink and drug dependency is prevalent. For children raised in such circumstances, the risk of child maltreatment, and particularly child neglect, is substantially higher than in other homes²⁵.

Chart 3.2.1 Referrals to safeguarding and social care by presenting needs in 2016

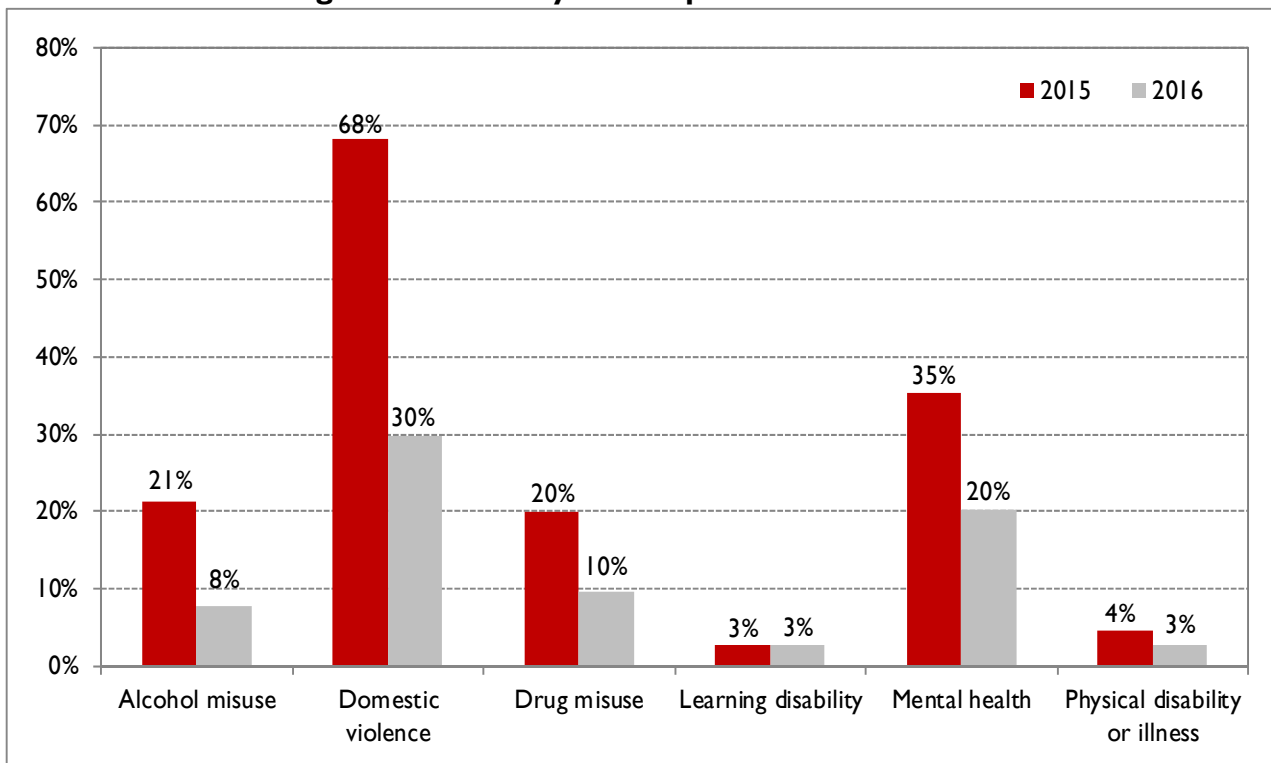


Source: Greenwich Children's Services, referrals between 1 April 2016 and 30 September 2016 (each referral can have multiple presenting risk factors; excludes those with no recorded risk factors)

- Over half of referrals to safeguarding and social care involve domestic violence and/or neglect.
- Over 200 referrals between 1 April 2015 and 30 September 2016 involved domestic violence or substance misuse by another person in the household.
- Almost all referrals involving parent or carer substance misuse, mental health and/or domestic violence lead to further assessment.

²⁵ 'All babies count' (2011), NSPCC

Chart 3.2.2 Percentage of referrals by known parental risk factors 2014 and 2016

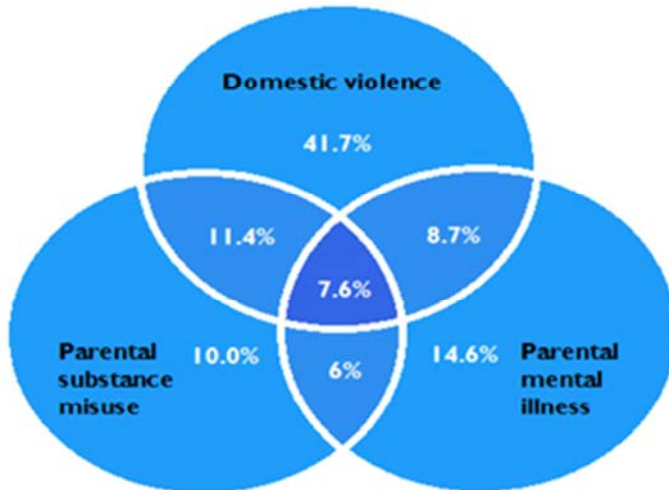


Source: Greenwich Children's Services (Each referral can have multiple parental risk factors. The percentages shown are of the total number of referrals with one or more identified parental risk factor between April and September 2014 and April to September 2016 only)

Local analysis has shown that a high proportion of children coming to police attention and/ or referred to children's social care are living with a combination of domestic violence, parental mental ill health and parental substance misuse (the 'toxic trio').

Practitioners are far more likely to be working with two or more toxic trio factors than they are just with parental substance misuse, parental mental illness or domestic violence. It is therefore important for practitioners to proactively seek to identify other toxic trio factors where one is identified. Secondly, services are often organised around specific problems rather than around families with two or more toxic trio factors. How these factors interact and impact on children would need to be addressed in the information sharing, assessment, planning and delivery of help and interventions.

Chart 3.2.3 Prevalence of ‘Toxic Trio’ Factors, April 2015 to March 2016

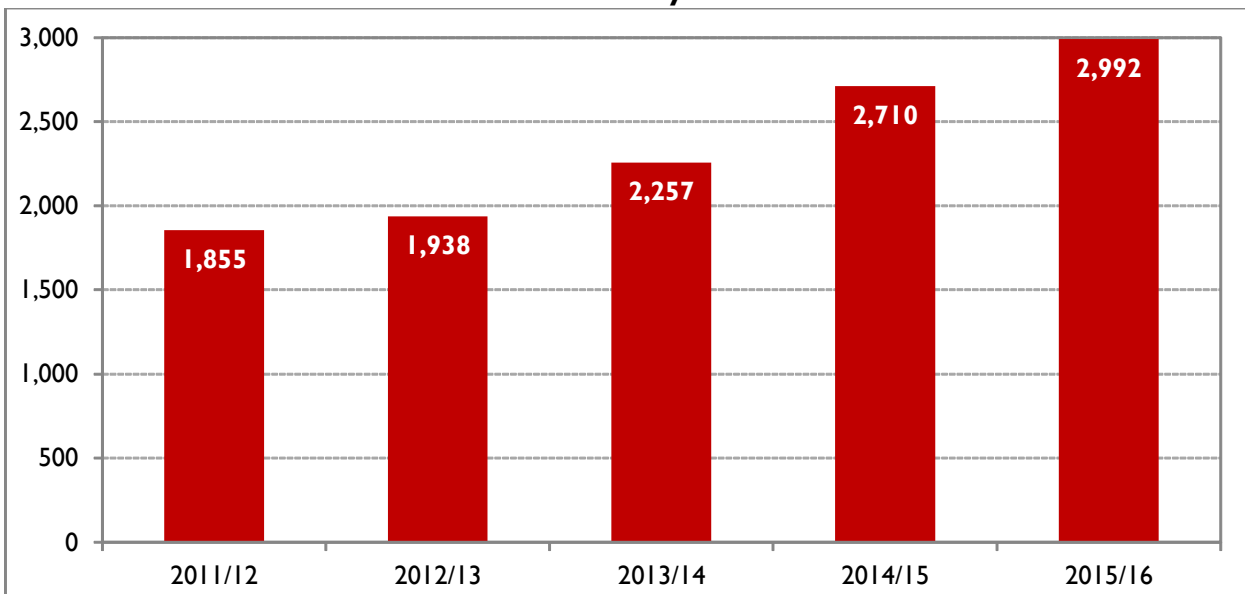


Domestic Violence

There has been a steady rise in reported domestic offences in the borough in recent years. This trend has continued in 2015/16 with a 10% increase from the previous year.

A full analysis and overview of commissioned services is available in the Royal Greenwich Domestic Violence and Abuse Strategy 2013-17.

Chart 3.2.4 Domestic violence offences in Royal Greenwich between 2011/12 and 2015/16



Source: VAWG annual review of domestic offences

The 2015/16 annual review of Violence against Women and Girls (VAWG) looking at domestic offences (all ages) in Royal Greenwich included the following findings:

- Women are more likely to be victims.
- Young adults (aged 20-29) account for approximately 30% of all victims and approximately 31% of suspected perpetrators.
- Alcohol is a feature in 32% of all domestic offences and 14% involved drugs.

Table 3.2.5 Wards with the highest number of domestic violence offences in 2014/15 and 2015/16

Ward	2014/15	2015/16	Difference +/-
Woolwich Riverside	252	295	+43
Plumstead	202	263	+61
Woolwich Common	237	260	+23
Thamesmead Moorings	221	259	+38
Abbey Wood	191	213	+22
Glyndon	216	212	-4

Source: VAWG annual review of domestic offences 2015/16

Table 3.2.6 Wards with the highest rate of domestic violence offences per 1,000 residents in 2014/15 and 2015/16

Ward	2014/15	2015/16	Difference +/-
Plumstead	12.1	15.7	+3.6
Woolwich Riverside	13.2	15.4	+2.2
Woolwich Common	13.5	14.9	+1.4
Middle Park and Sutcliffe	9.9	14.0	+4.1
Abbey Wood	12.2	13.6	+1.4
Thamesmead Moorings	11.2	13.1	+1.9

Source: VAWG annual review of domestic offences 2015/16

Table 3.2.7 Victims of domestic offences in Royal Greenwich in 2015/16 by age

Age	Number	% of Total
9 and under	53	1.5%
10 - 19 years	319	8.8%
20 - 29 years	1,103	30.3%
30 - 39 years	859	23.6%
40 - 49 years	598	16.4%
50 - 59 years	296	8.1%
60+	141	3.9%
Unknown	269	7.4%
Total	3,638	100%

Source: VAWG annual review of domestic offences 2015/16

Children in Need

Children in Need (CIN) are defined as young people aged under 18 who need a service to achieve or maintain a reasonable standard of health or development, or to prevent significant or further harm to health or development.²⁶

- The number of CIN in Royal Greenwich throughout 2015/16 was less than during 2014/15, and the rate has dropped to 650.3, whereas there was a rise in both the London and national rates for 2015/16.
- The rate of CIN at 31 March 2016 in Royal Greenwich is ranked 19th in London, this is a reduction from 17th in London in 2014/15. Nationally, Royal Greenwich is ranked 89th.

²⁶ This definition includes young people aged under 18 who have disabilities and is not limited to those with a CIN plan.

Table 3.2.8 Number and rate per 10,000 population of Children in Need during 2015/16

	Number of CIN throughout 2014/15	Number of CIN throughout 2015/16	Rate per 10,000 children 2015/16
Greenwich	4,445	4,295	650.3
London	134,800	134,820	690.4
England	781,700	778,980	667.1

Source: DfE SFR Children In Need in England 2015/16

Table 3.2.9 Number of Children in Need by age group as at 31 March 2016 1001 days

Age Group	Greenwich	England
Unborn	2.3%	1.7%
Under 5	23.9%	23.6%
5 to 9	24.2%	24.8%
10 to 15	27.6%	30.6%
16 and over	22.0%	18.9%
Unknown	0.0%	0.3%
Total	100%	100%

Source: DfE SFR Children in Need in England 2015/16

Table 3.2.10 Number of Children in Need by gender as at 31 March 2016

Gender	Greenwich	England
Female	46.4%	45.3%
Male	51.2%	52.7%
Unborn/Unknown	2.4%	2.0%
Total	100%	100%

Source: DfE SFR Children in Need in England 2015/16

Table 3.2.11 Number of Children in Need by ethnic group as at 31 March 2016

Ethnicity	Total	White	Mixed	Asian	Black	Other
Greenwich CIN	2,401	52.4%	13.6%	3.6%	25.0%	2.3%
Greenwich 0-17	--	50%	10%	9%	27%	3%
England	394,400	71.4%	7.7%	6.5%	7.9%	2.5%

Source: DfE SFR Children in Need in England 2015/16, population from Nomis (2011 census)

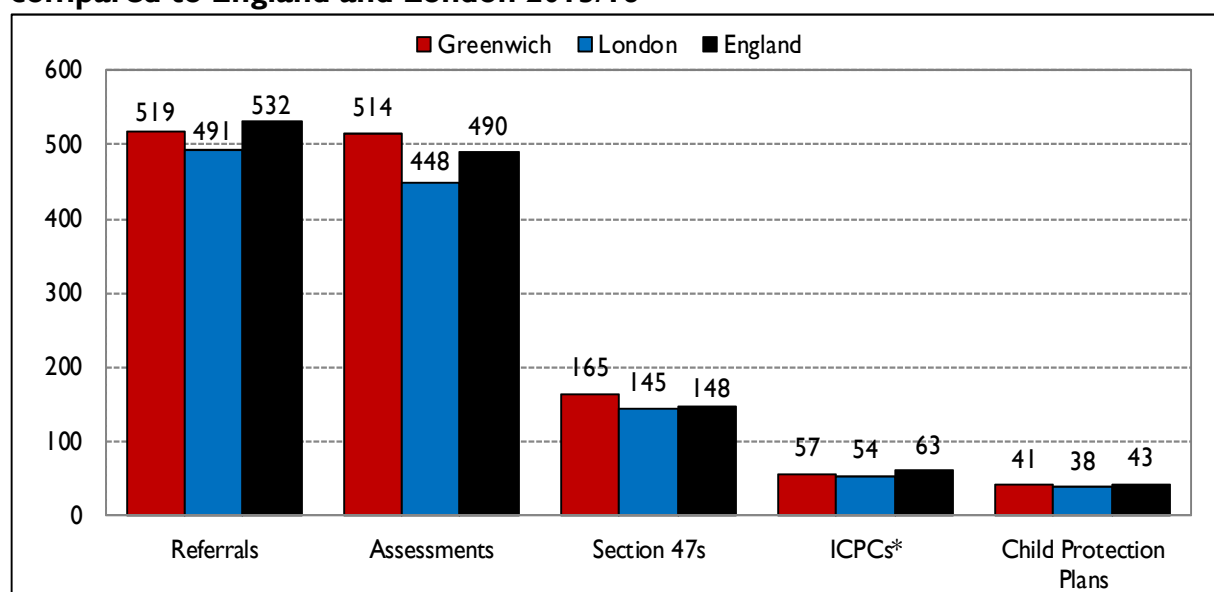
Children in need in Royal Greenwich are most likely to have a period of three to six months from being referred to no longer being a child in need. As at 31 March 2016, Royal Greenwich had a slightly higher proportion of children in need whose cases have been active for less than six months than the London and national averages. A lower proportion of children in need cases were open for six months to one year than in London and nationally.

Table 3.2.12 Number of children ceasing to be in need in the year ending 31 March 2016 by duration of episode of need

	Number of children	3 months or less	3 - 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1 - 2 years	2 year+
Greenwich	1,894	32.7%	23.2%	13.5%	18.3%	12.3%
London	65,440	49.5%	17.8%	12.1%	11.0%	9.6%
England	384,580	47.3%	16.8%	14.8%	11.8%	9.3%

Source: DfE SFR Children in Need in England 2015/16

Chart 3.2.13 Rate of activity per 10,000 of the population for Royal Greenwich as compared to England and London 2015/16



Source: SFR Children in Need in England, 2015/16

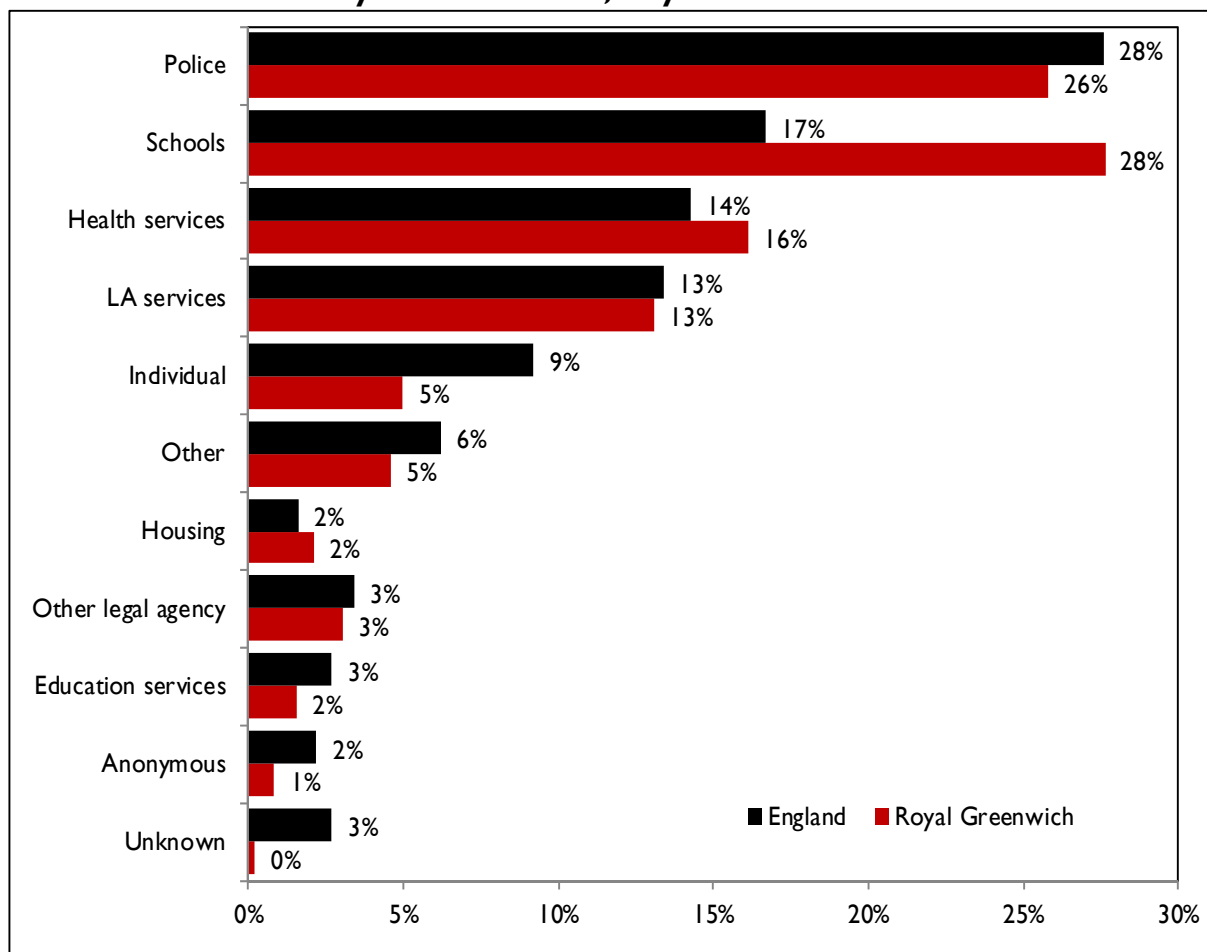
*Initial Child Protection Conferences

Table 3.2.14 Reduction required to meet equivalent national rate per 10,000 population

	Greenwich number 2015/16	Change required to meet national rate	Change as percentage
Referrals	3,427	+86	+2.5%
Assessments	3,396	-165	-4.9%
Section 47s	1,089	-117	-10.7%
ICPCs	376	+37	+0.1%
Child Protection Plans	272	+13	+4.8%

Source: SFR Children in Need in England

Table 3.2.15 Referrals by source 2015/16, Royal Greenwich and national



Source: Greenwich Children's Services

A lower proportion of children in Royal Greenwich were the subject of two or more referrals within 12 months than children nationally. In comparison to the previous year the number of referrals has risen from 341 (2014/15) to 494. The percentage of repeat referrals in Royal Greenwich during the year ending 31 March 2016 was the 28th lowest nationally, and the 15th lowest in London.

Table 3.2.16 Number of repeat referrals in 2015/16 as a percentage of the total number of referrals

	Number of repeat referrals	% of total referrals
Greenwich	494	14.4%
London	15,370	16.0%
England	138,700	22.3%

Source: SFR Children in Need in England, 2015/16

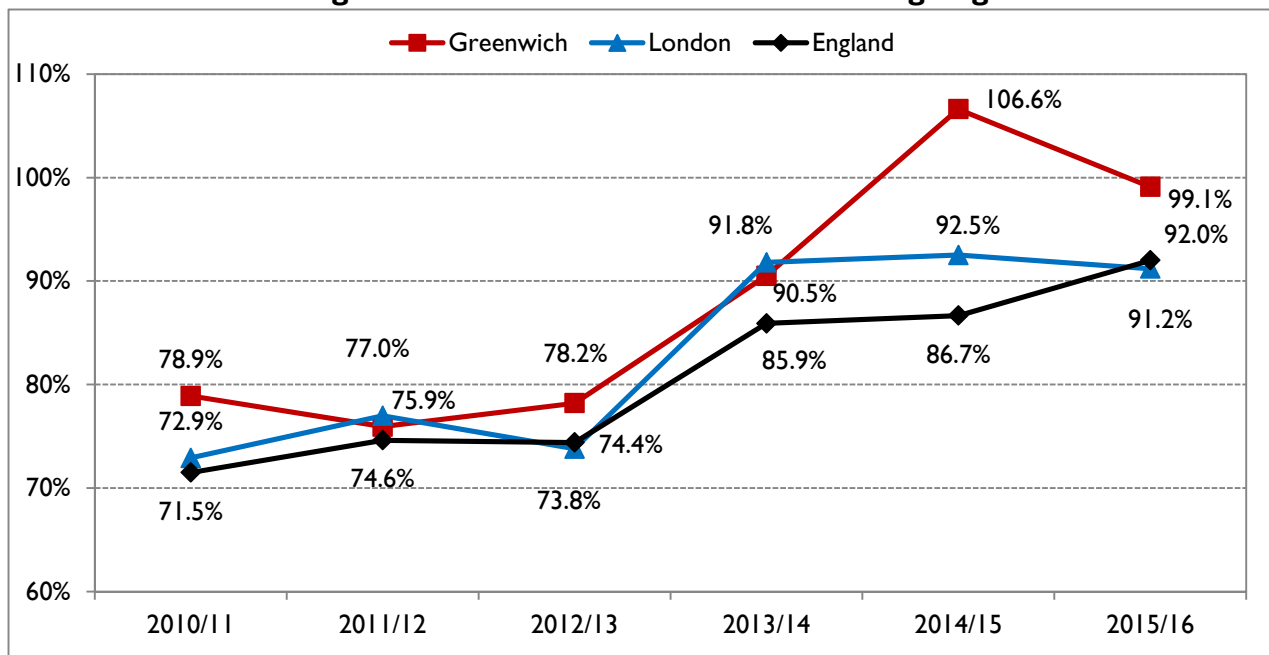
Table 3.2.17 Number of referrals that resulted in an assessment and the child was assessed not to be in need

	Total Referrals	Referrals which:					
		Resulted in no further action (NFA)	% resulting in NFA	Resulted in an assessment and was assessed not to be in need	% that resulted in an assessment and was assessed not to be in need	Going onto further services	% going onto further services
Greenwich	3,427	109	3.2%	1,504	43.9%	1,814	52.9%
London	95,950	8,600	9.0%	17,780	18.5%	69,570	72.5%
England	621,470	61,800	9.9%	158,060	25.4%	401,610	64.6%

Source: DfE SFR Children In Need in England 2015/16

In Royal Greenwich, the vast majority of referrals lead to assessment. The percentage of referrals leading to no further action (NFA) has reduced to 3.2% compared to 4.3% (2014/15) and the Royal Greenwich proportion is lower than the London and national averages. The definition of a NFA referral is where an assessment was recommended but not undertaken.

Chart 3.2.18 Percentage of referrals to children's social care going on to assessment

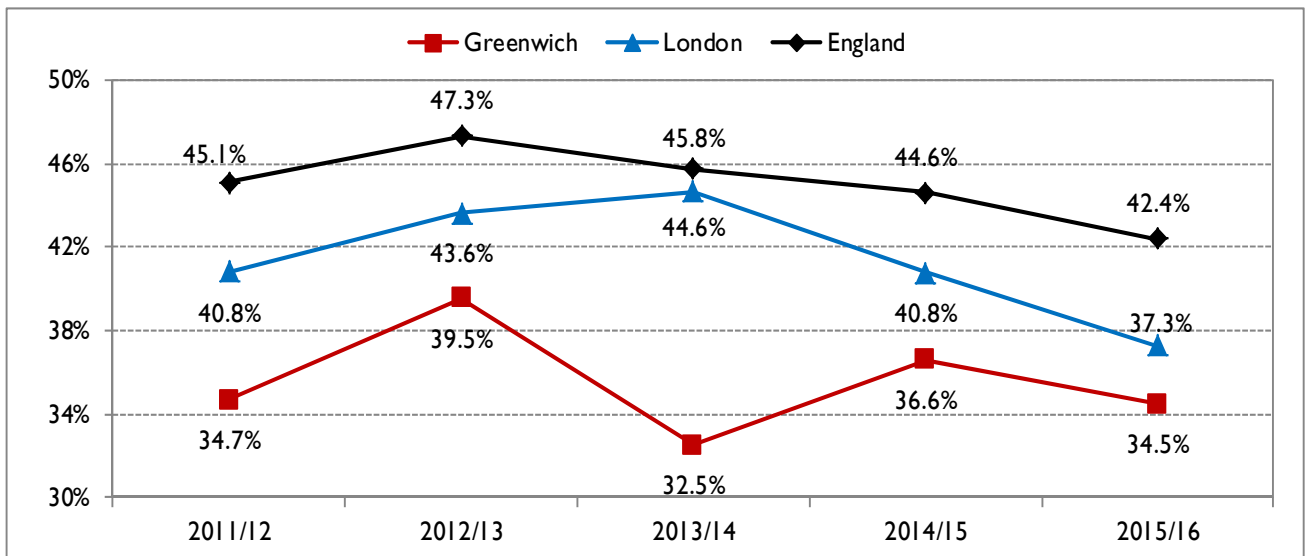


Source: SFR Children in Need in England

The number of Section 47s being initiated has risen by 9.2% points since 2014/15; however, London and national numbers have also risen. The rate during 2015/16 in Royal Greenwich is ranked 25th lowest in London, having been 23rd in London last year (2014/15). Although the rate remains above national and London, Royal Greenwich has a lower rate than the nearby boroughs of Lewisham (199.7), Barking and Dagenham (196.1), and Tower Hamlets (191.7).

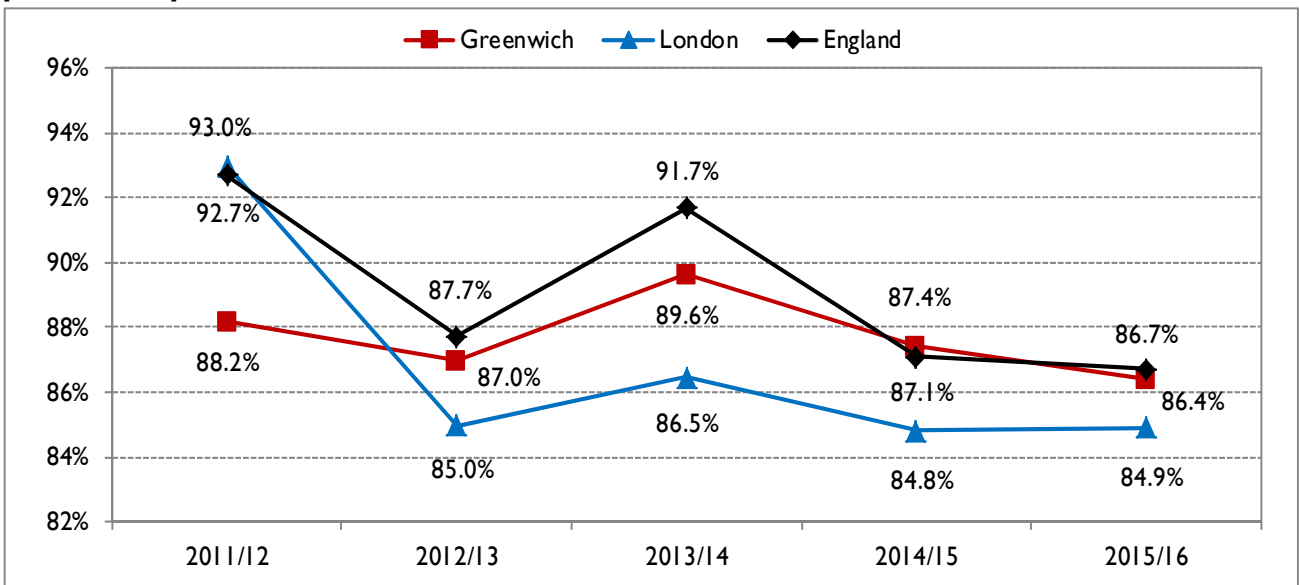
The number of initial child protection conferences taking place in Royal Greenwich has not risen significantly in 2015/16. There were 376 compared to 365 in 2014/15. Royal Greenwich is now below the national rate, but remains slightly above the London average.

Chart 3.2.19 Percentage of Section 47s going on to initial child protection conferences between 2011/12 and 2015/16



Source: DfE SFR Children In Need in England

Chart 3.2.20 Percentage of initial child protection conferences going on to a child protection plan between 2011/12 and 2015/16

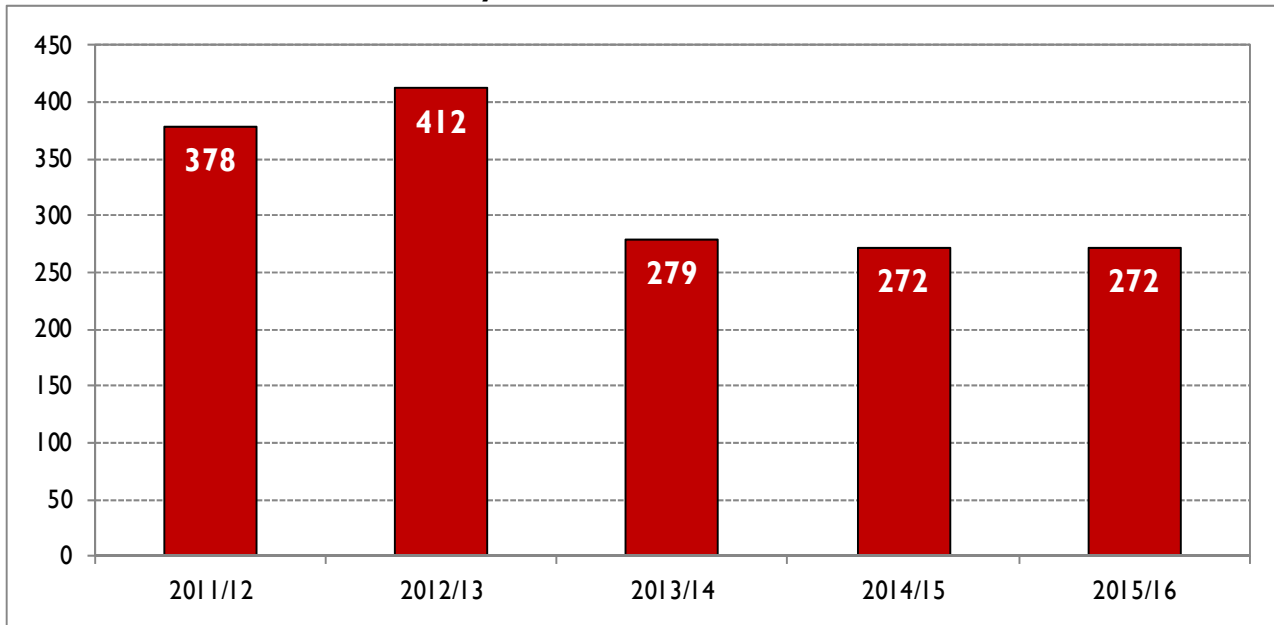


Source: DfE SFR Children In Need in England 2014/15

Child Protection Plans

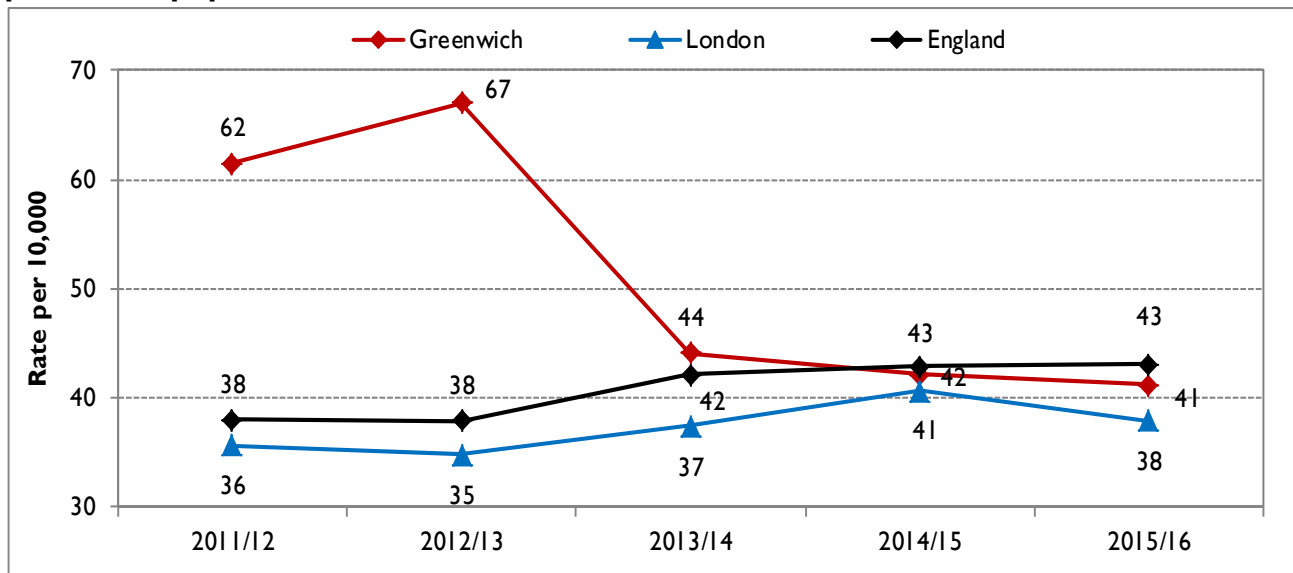
Children at risk of harm from abuse and neglect may be made the subject of a Child Protection Plan (CPP) by their local authority. The number of children who are the subject of a Child Protection Plan in Royal Greenwich has reduced, and at the end of March 2016 was at the lowest level in five years.

Chart 3.2.21 Number of children who were the subject of a Child Protection Plan in Royal Greenwich as at 31 March each year between 2011/12 and 2015/16



Source: DfE SFR Children in Need in England 2015/16

Chart 3.2.22 Children and young people who were the subject of a Child Protection Plan per 10,000 population as at 31 March between 2011/12 and 2015/16



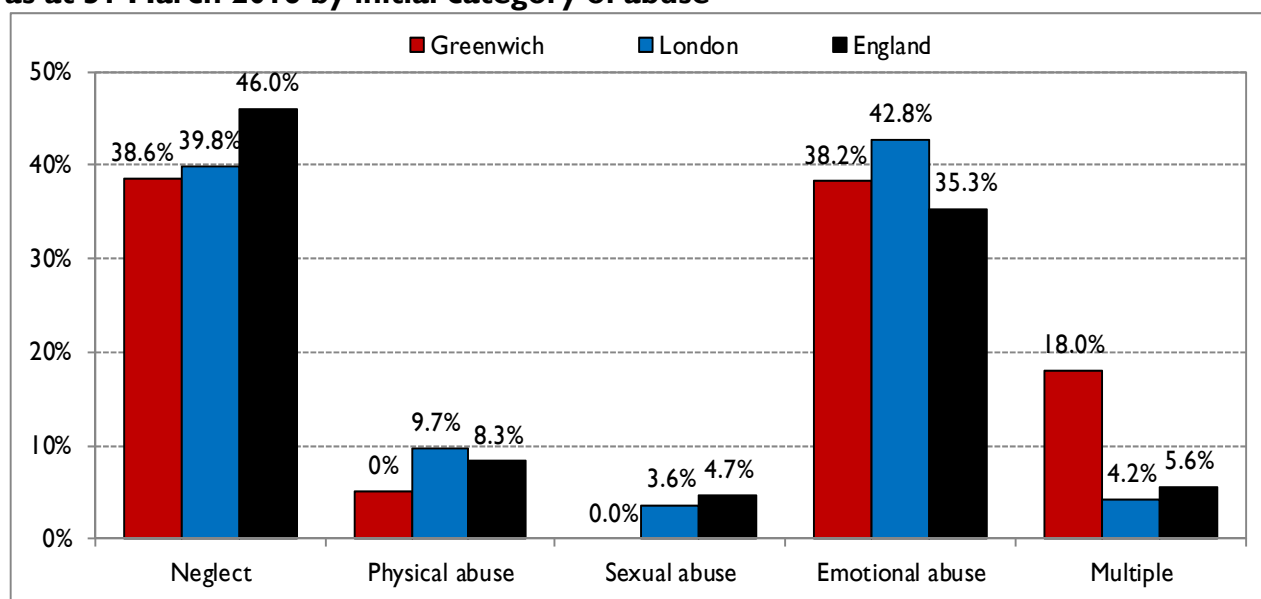
Source: DfE SFR Children in Need in England 2015/16

Table 3.2.23 Children and young people who were the subject of a Child Protection Plan as at 31 March 2016 by ethnic group

Ethnic Group		No.	% of Total	% of RBG resident population
Asian	Bangladeshi	0	0%	1%
	Indian	1	0%	2%
	Pakistani	0	0%	1%
	Other Asian Background	0	0%	5%
Black	Black African	28	11%	19%
	Black Caribbean	4	2%	3%
	Other Black Background	17	7%	4%
Mixed	Mixed White/Asian	4	2%	2%
	Mixed White/Black African	2	1%	3%
	Mixed White/Black Caribbean	3	1%	3%
	Other Mixed Background	31	12%	3%
White	White British	159	61%	43%
	White Irish	1	0%	1%
	Other White Background	11	4%	6%
	Gypsy Roma/Irish Traveller	1	0%	0%
Other	Chinese	0	0%	2%
	Other Ethnic Group	10	0%	2%
Black and Minority Ethnic		113	42%	57%
All ethnicities		272	100%	100%

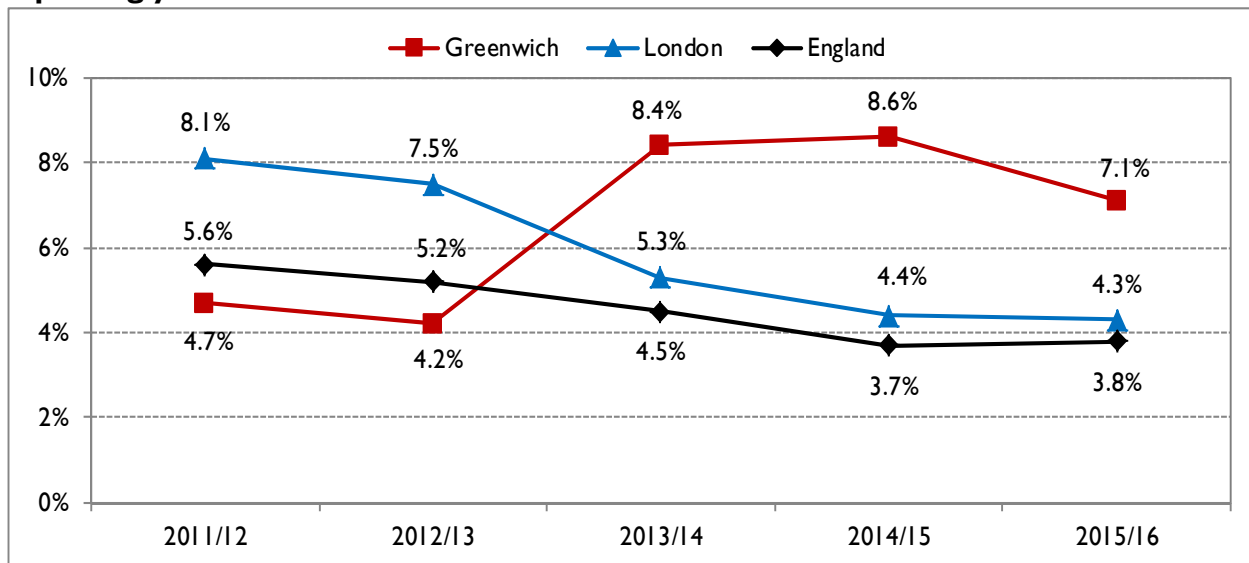
Source: CIN Census 2015/16, Nomis Census 2011 under 18s

Chart 3.2.24 Children and young people who were the subject of a Child Protection Plan as at 31 March 2016 by initial category of abuse



Source: DfE SFR Children in Need in England 2015/16

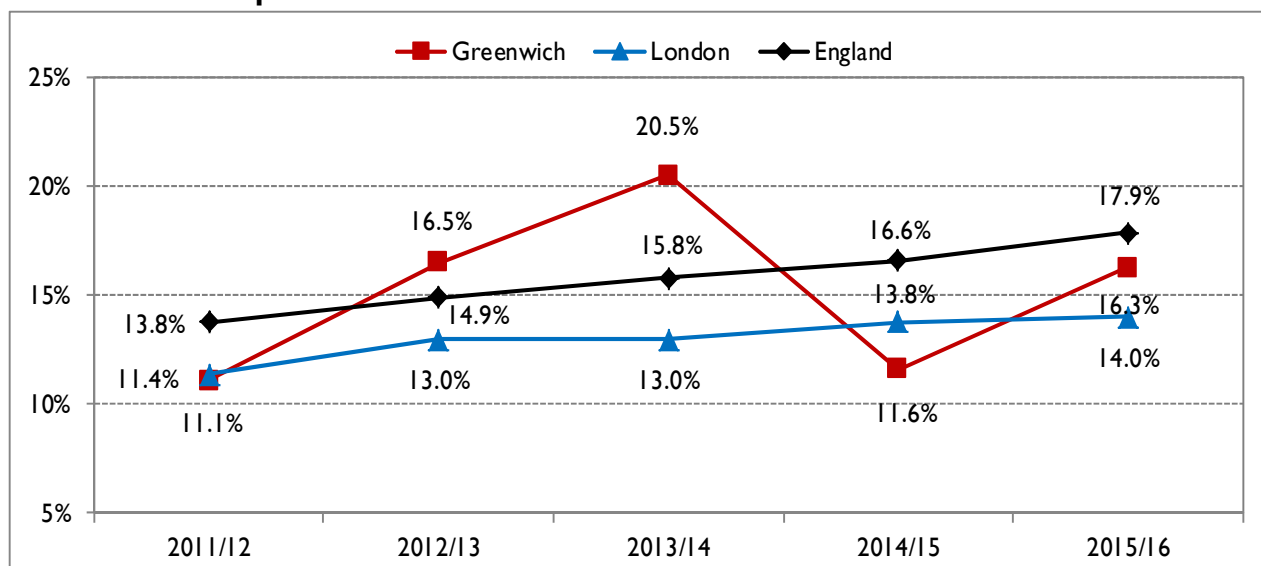
Chart 3.2.25 Percentage of Child Protection Plans ceasing after two years or more in reporting years 2011/12 to 2015/16



Source: DfE SFR Children in Need in England 2015/16

The number and proportion of children becoming subject to child protection plans for a second or subsequent time has increased since 2014/15. This outturn remains better than the national average but is worse than the London average. However, the proportion of children becoming subject to second or subsequent plans within two years of the end of the previous plan has reduced annually from 13.1% in 2013/14 and 3.8% in 2014/15, to 3.4% in 2015/16.

Chart 3.2.26 Percentage of children becoming the subject of a Child Protection Plan for a second or subsequent time between 2011/12 and 2015/16

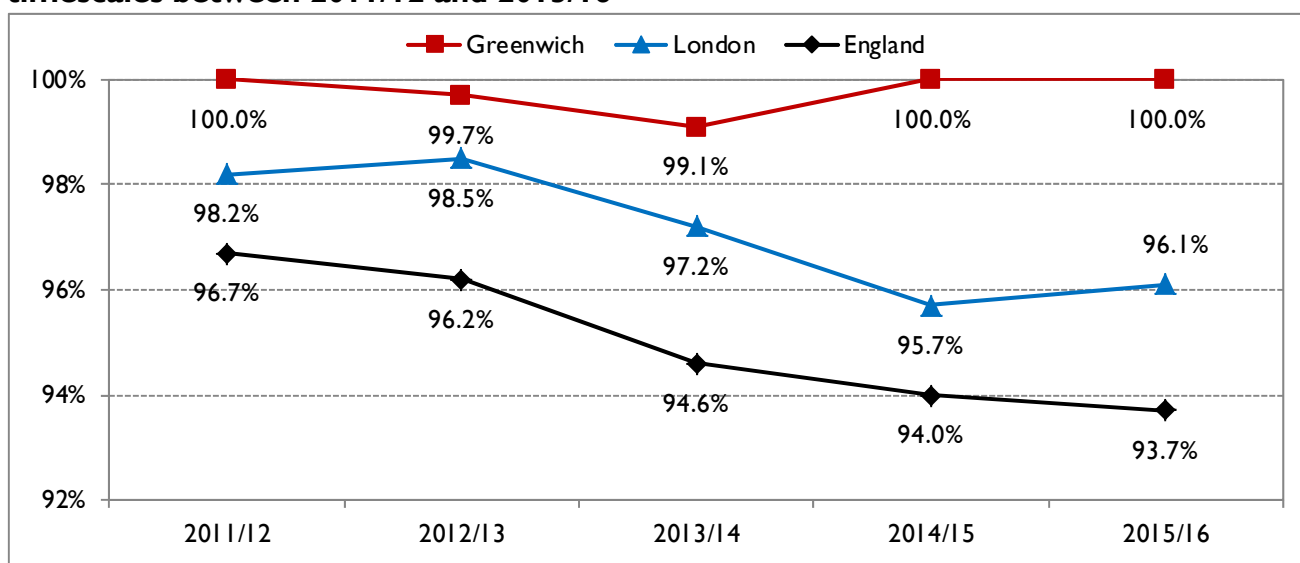


Source: DfE SFR Children in Need in England 2015/16

Royal Greenwich Advocates working with parents, social workers, Conference Chairs and relevant school staff (class teacher, family support worker, SENCOs, pastoral workers) to engage with children and follow-up on the impact of their views and wishes on Child Protection planning.

For all children over the age of 10, their parent or carer is automatically contacted to inform them of the availability of the advocacy service for their child through the child protection process.

Chart 3.2.27 Percentage of child protection cases which were reviewed within required timescales between 2011/12 and 2015/16



Source: DfE SFR Children in Need in England 2015/16

Private Fostering

A private fostering arrangement is when a child or young person, under the age of 16 (or under 18 years old if disabled), is being cared for and provided with accommodation for 28 days and more, by someone who is not a parent or close relative. Local authorities are legally required to:

- visit within 7 days of being notified
- visit at intervals of up to 6 weeks in the first year
- visit at intervals of up to 12 weeks in second or subsequent years

As at 31 March 2016, there were 15 children in private fostering arrangements in Royal Greenwich.

Table 3.2.28 Performance on private fostering visits between 2012/13 and 2015/16

Private Fostering Visits		Visit within 7 days of notification	Visits every 6 weeks in first year	Visits every 12 weeks in second and subsequent years
2012/13	Greenwich	88%	67%	80%
	England	72%	69%	67%
2013/14	Greenwich	80%	63%	89%
	England	80%	67%	68%
2014/15	Greenwich	78%	100%	93%
	England	75%	63%	68%
2015/16	Greenwich	100%	100%	100%
	England	Not collected	Not collected	Not collected

Source: DfE SFR Notifications of private fostering arrangements in England 2013-2016

Missing from home or care

Children go missing for a number of reasons. Some will be running away from something, known as push factors; others will be running to something, known as pull factors. The majority of young people who go missing are teenagers which can be a confusing and challenging time for many young people, their parents and professionals working with them.

Local analysis shows that boys who go missing are often linked to risks associated with gang activity and offending behaviour; girls who go missing are at greater risk of sexual exploitation, and a small number have been linked to gang activity. The Youth Offending Service, Safer Communities Team and Police utilise the data on children who go missing to inform their interventions to prevent vulnerable children and young people from becoming involved in gangs and associated criminal behaviour.

In 2015-16, there were 50 children who went missing from home for more than 24 hours. This is an increase on last year but within a consistent range of previous years.

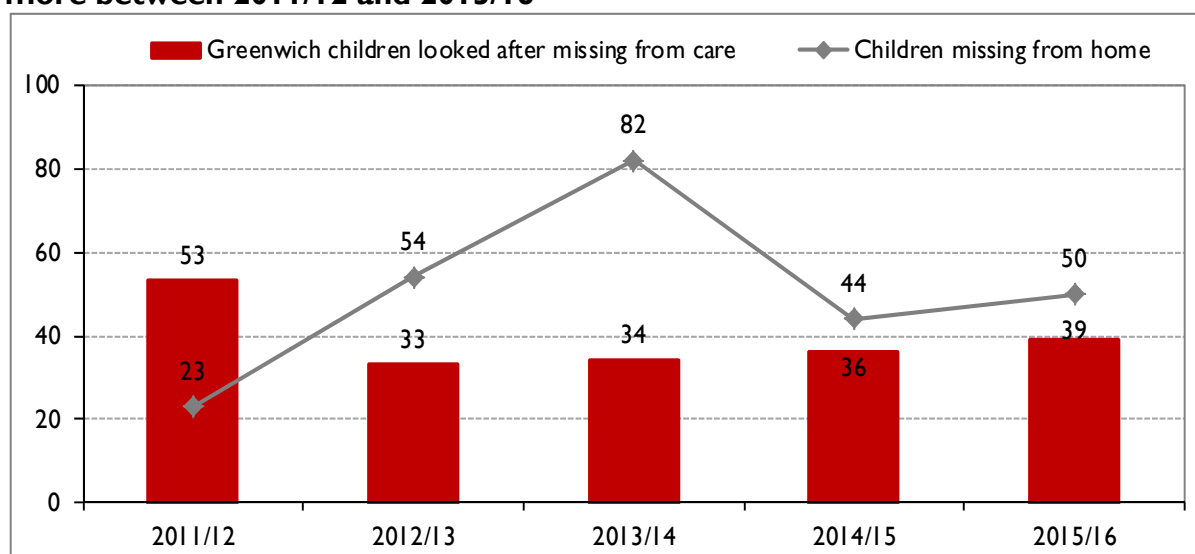
All Police Merlin (Missing pERsons and Linked INdices) reports are screened and evaluated by staff in the Multi-Agency Safeguarding Hub (MASH). All young people who go missing are referred for an independent Return Home Interview (RHI) when found. MASH or allocated social workers will review information to determine whether further services are needed for the young person and their family.

- Boys are slightly over-represented among children who go missing from home (52% to 48% girls).
- Just over half are from BME backgrounds (56%), while 42% are White British and 2% have an unknown ethnicity. This reflects the ethnicity breakdown of 10-17 year olds across the borough (58% BME, 42% White British).
- The majority of children (78%) only went missing from home once. 6% went missing more than three times.
- The majority of children who go missing are aged 13 or older.

There were 39 young people in 2015-16 who went missing from care for 24 hours or more. This is a slight increase on previous years.

- Nearly three quarters (71%) of children who went missing from care are from BME backgrounds, while 29% are White British. This is significantly different from the missing from home cohort and will be considered further in future.
- Children within the missing from care cohort are more likely to be persistently absent from school.
- Again, the majority of children only go missing once or twice. 18% went missing more than three times.
- A review of children who became looked after during the last quarter (who had previously been missing from home in the previous three quarters) showed that in all but one case they went missing less after they became looked after.

Chart 3.2.29 Number of children missing from care or home for a period of 24 hours or more between 2011/12 and 2015/16



Source: Greenwich Children's Services

Child Sexual Exploitation

Child sexual exploitation (CSE) continues to be a priority in Royal Greenwich however it is not possible to know the full extent of CSE as it is largely a hidden problem and often children do not recognise that they are being exploited.

- At the end of 2015-16 there were 18 children at risk of significant harm and CSE Vulnerable. There were also five children for whom there was evidence of harm as a result of CSE.

- What we know about victims of CSE is:
 - Most victims of CSE are teenage girls aged 14 or 15 with a White British background.
 - A significant proportion of the girls experienced neglect earlier in their childhood and have difficulties in attending and making progress at school.
 - It is either through other teenagers or on-line that they meet older young men who opportunistically groom them for abuse by other people.
 - We have confirmed a strong link between teenage girls going missing more than once and a risk of CSE.

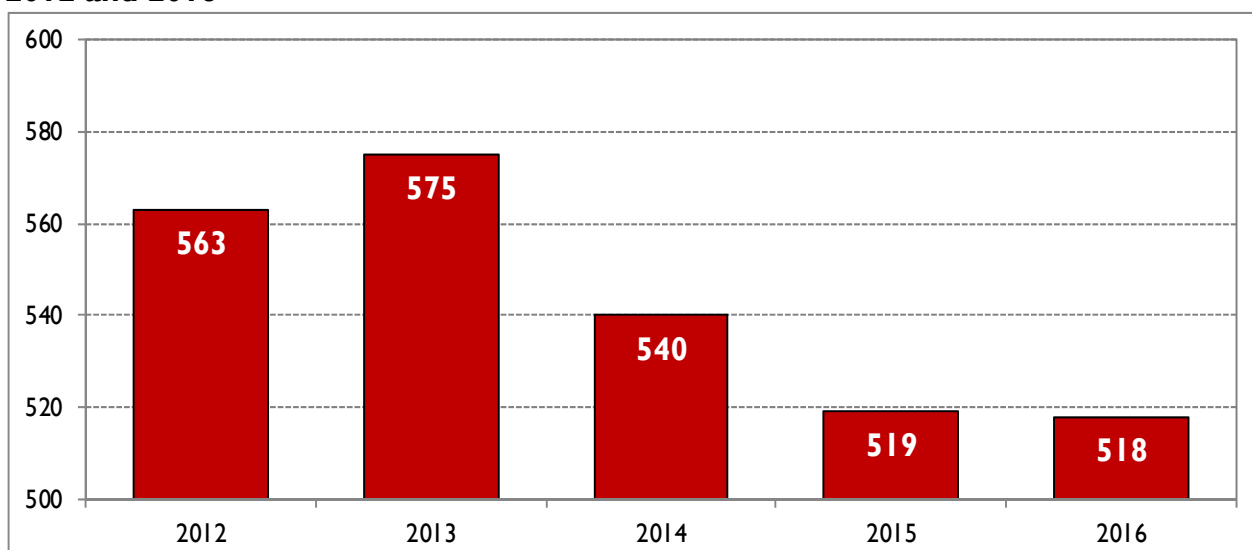
3.3 Our most vulnerable children and young people live in a safe and permanent home where their aspirations are raised

Children become looked after when their parents or carers are unable to provide ongoing care in either a temporary or a permanent capacity. Children can either be looked after as a result of voluntary agreement (referred to as Section 20), following a child being taken into police protection or as the result of a court order.

Children looked after number and profile

The number of looked after children in Royal Greenwich as at 31 March 2016 has remained stable since 2014/15. This is the lowest number of looked after children in Royal Greenwich since 2009 and opposes the national trend, which has risen by 1%.

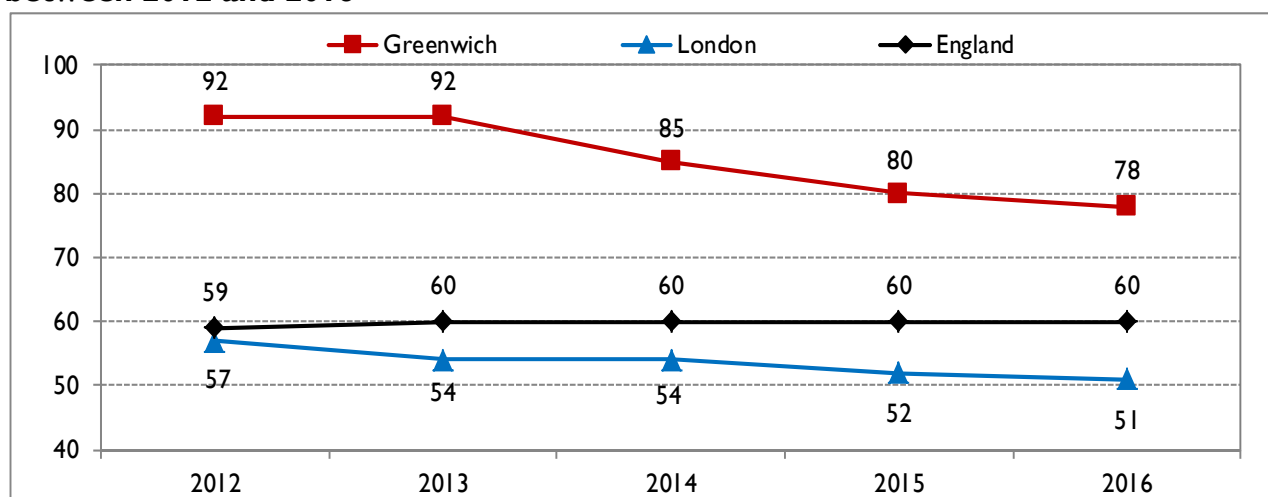
Chart 3.3.1 Children looked after in Royal Greenwich as at 31 March each year between 2012 and 2016



Source: SSDA 903 SFR, 2015/16 provisional

Although the number of looked after children in Royal Greenwich is reducing, the rate of looked after children per 10,000 remains higher than nationally and in London. However, this gap is narrowing.

Chart 3.3.2 Children looked after rate per 10,000 population (under 18) as at 31 March between 2012 and 2016



Source: SSDA 903 SFR, 2015/16

Table 3.3.3 Children who started to be looked after during the year ending 31 March 2016 by age on entering care 1001 days

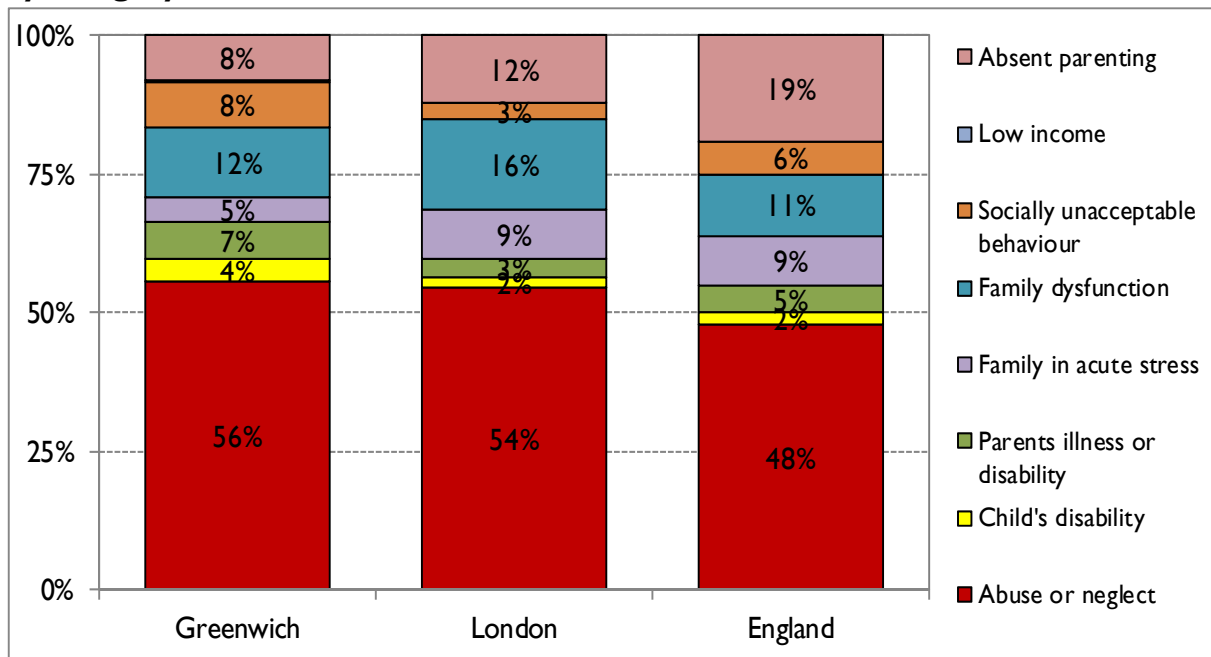
Number of children becoming looked after	Total	Under 1	1 to 4	5 to 9	10 to 15	16 and over
Greenwich	241	17%	15%	22%	30%	15%
London	5,760	12%	12%	15%	34%	28%
England	32,050	18%	18%	17%	29%	18%

Source: SSDA 903 SFR, 2015/16

In Royal Greenwich, as in London and nationally, most children who became looked after during 2015/16 were provided with a service because of abuse or neglect. The proportion of looked after children becoming looked after because of low income has reduced from 2.3% in 2014/15 and is now more in line with London and national: Royal Greenwich (0.4%), London (0%) and nationally (0%).

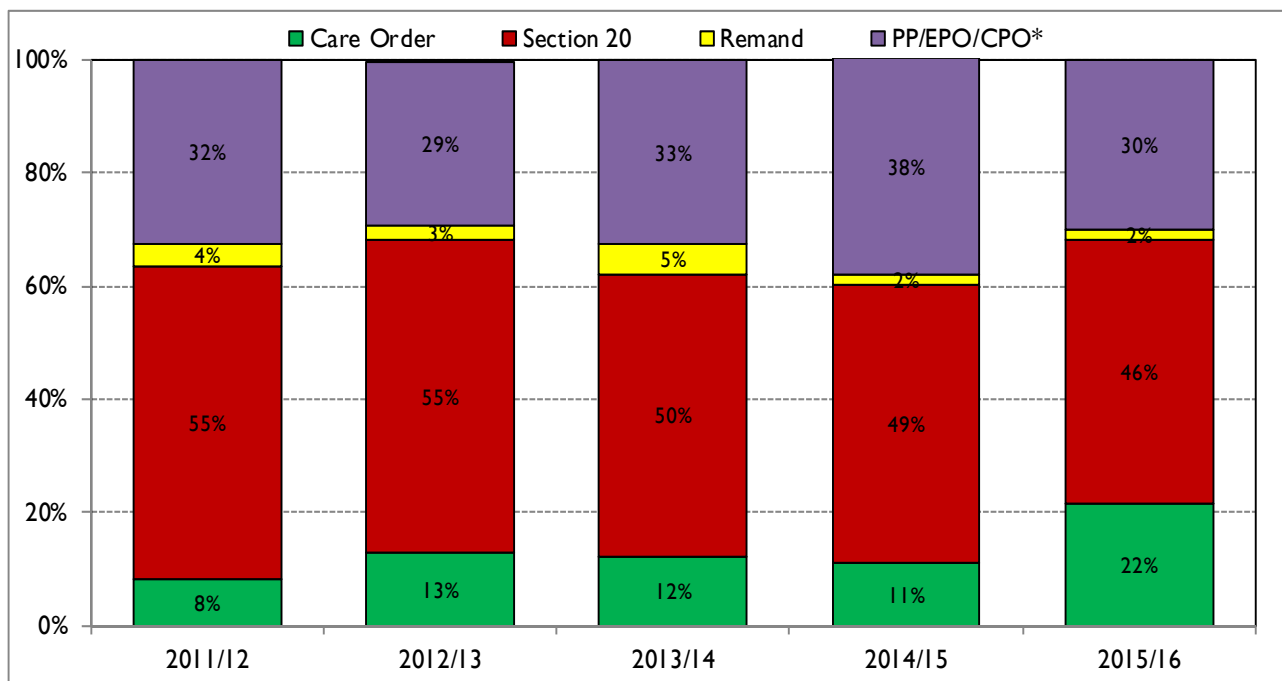
Children becoming looked after through absent parenting includes unaccompanied asylum seeking children. The number of unaccompanied children within Royal Greenwich has risen slightly from 27 during 2014/15 to 34 during 2015/16, although the number each year remains consistently lower than previous years (there were 110 in 2006/07).

Chart 3.3.4 Children who started to be looked after during the year ending 31 March 2016 by category of need



Source: SSDA 903 SFR, 2015/16

Chart 3.3.5 Children becoming looked after in Royal Greenwich by legal status between 2011/12 and 2015/16



Source: SSDA 903 SFR, 2015/16

(*Police Protection/ Emergency Protection Order/ Child Protection Order)

As at 31 March 2016, 56% of children looked after were boys and 44% were girls. These proportions are the same as the most recent national and similar to London figures (59% and 41% respectively). The ethnic profile of looked after children in Royal Greenwich is more diverse than that of looked after children nationally, reflecting the more ethnically diverse population within the borough.

There has been a longstanding over-representation of White British children from deprived neighbourhoods in care in Royal Greenwich. White British children continue to account for over half of children in care (53%), though it has been slowly closing the gap to be more representative of the overall borough population for young people under 18 (50% are of White British heritage).

Table 3.3.6 Percentage of children looked after in Royal Greenwich at 31 March 2016 by ethnicity

Ethnicity	Total	White	Mixed	Asian	Black	Other*
Greenwich CLA	518	53%	18%	4%	23%	2%
Greenwich 0-17 population	--	50%	10%	9%	27%	3%
London CLA	9,860	41%	16%	10%	27%	5%
England CLA	70,440	75%	9%	4%	7%	4%

Source: SSDA 903 SFR, 2015/16, population from Nomis (2011 Census)

* Other also includes Unknown

Table 3.3.7 Reviews of children looked after between 2011/12 and 2015/16

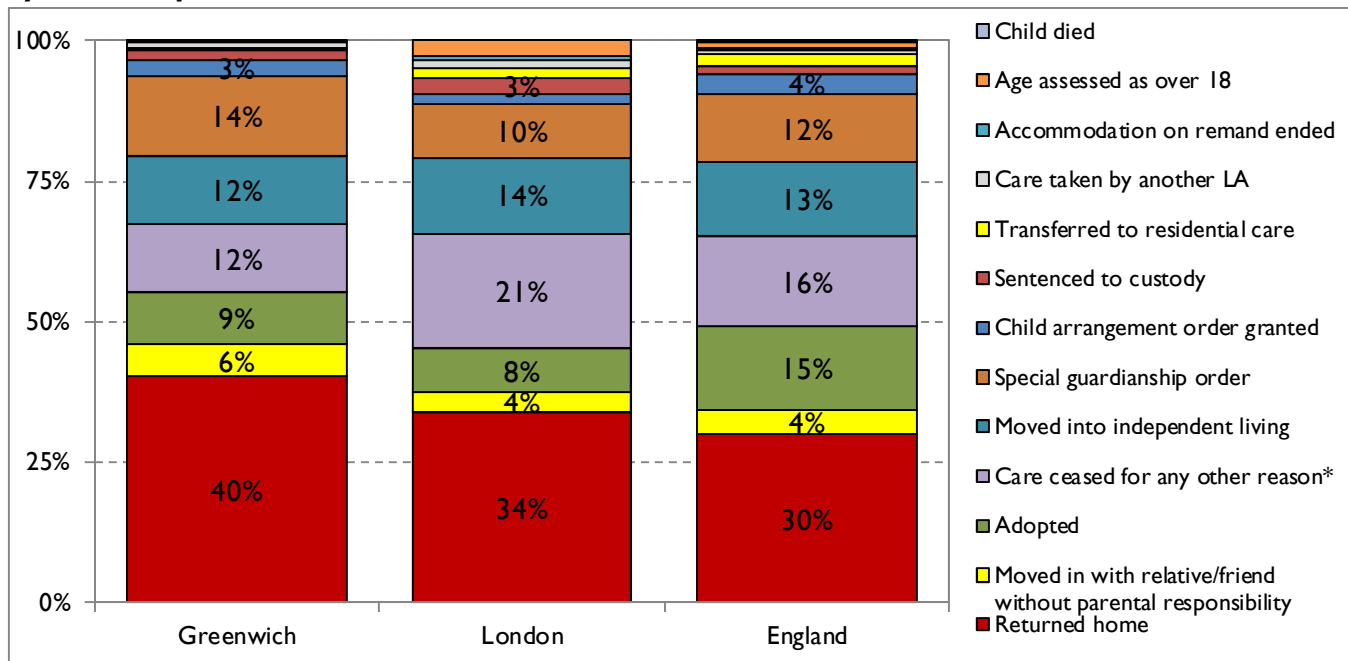
Reviews	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
Children looked after who were reviewed on time during the year	96.5%	96.3%	93.5%	97.8%	96.2%
Participation of children looked after in reviews	88.4%	89.6%	94.9%	91.1%	91.5%

Source: SSDA 903 SFR and local data 2012/13 - 2015/16

Securing permanence

Fewer children left care in Royal Greenwich in 2015/16 compared to 2014/15 (from 287 to 242 children). The proportion of children supported to return home was higher in Royal Greenwich (40%) than both London (34%) and nationally (30%). The number of children securing other forms of permanence through adoption, child arrangement orders and special guardianship orders is slightly higher for children looked after by Royal Greenwich (17%) than London (12%) and nationally (16%).

Table 3.3.8 Children who ceased to be looked after during the year ending 31 March 2016 by reason episode ceased

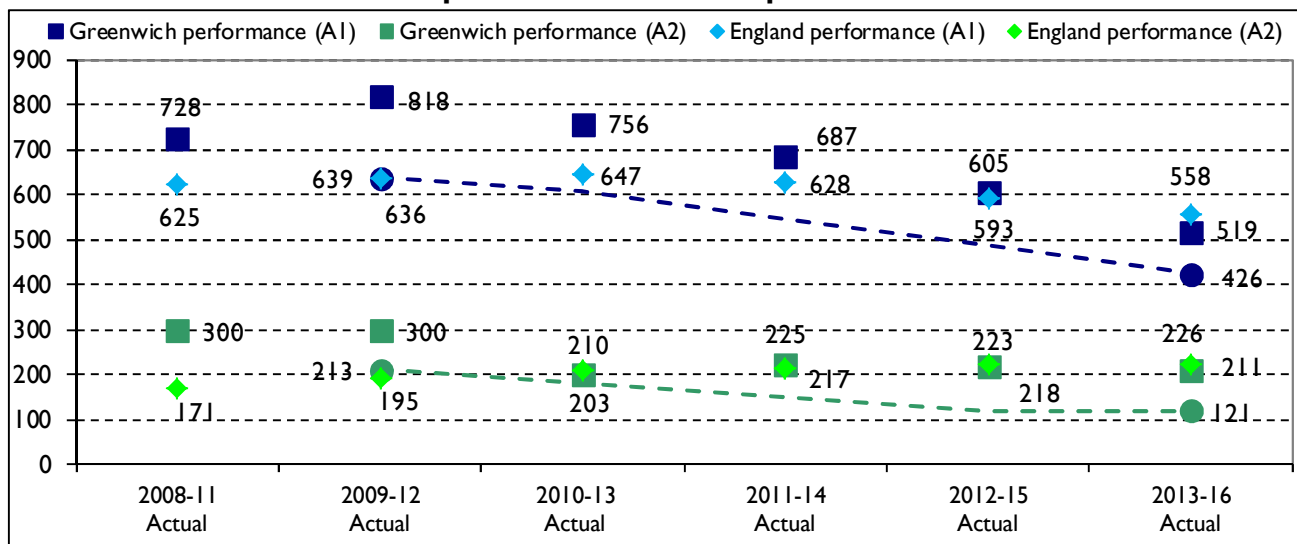


Source: SSDA 903 SFR, 2015/16

*Includes young people turning 18

The last three years have seen improvements in the average time between children becoming looked after and being placed within an adoptive family (measure A1). Although there have been significant recent improvements in the timeliness of matching children with prospective adopters (measure A2), historical cases continue to influence this three year average.

Chart 3.3.9 Timeliness of adoption for children adopted 2008-11 to 2013-16



Source: DfE Adoption Scorecard

Thresholds indicate national targets for sliding scale reduction

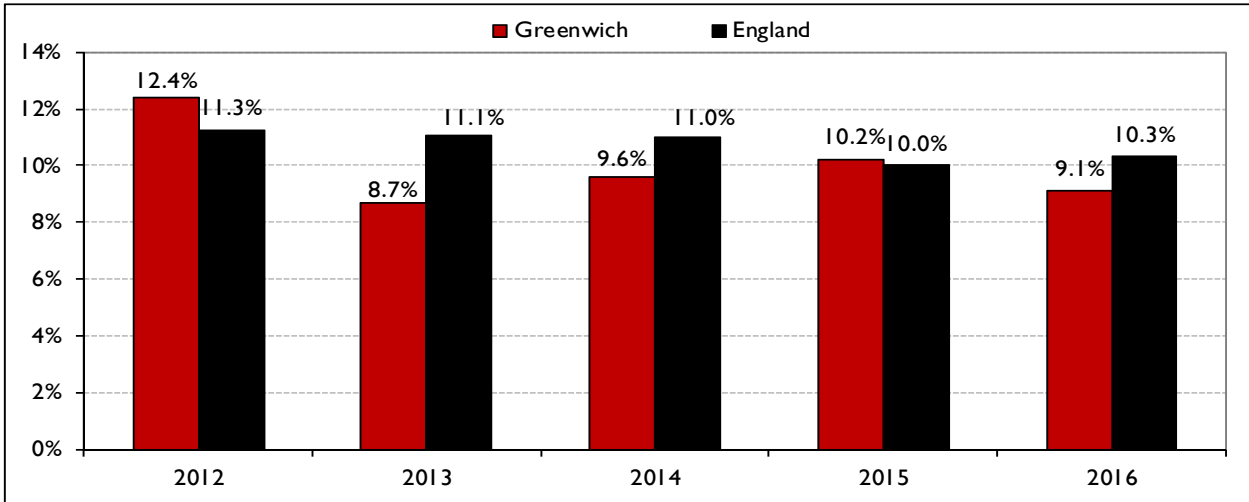
A1 - Average days between becoming looked after and being placed for adoption

A2 - Average days between a placement order being granted and being matched with prospective adopters

Children looked after placement stability and quality

Approximately 9% of children looked after had three or more placements in the year ending March 2016. From 2014/15 this figure no longer includes children missing from care.

Chart 3.3.10 Percentage of children looked after with three or more placements during the year ending 31 March between 2012 and 2016



Source: SSDA 903 SFR

Placement stability during 2015/16 has improved. The proportion of Royal Greenwich children looked after in stable placements (of at least two years) has also improved since 2014/15 and is now better than the most recent national performance. However, children moving into permanent placements other than adoption (e.g. SGOs) will count negatively in the measure.

Table 3.3.11 Placement performance indicators for 2015/16, compared to 2014/15

Performance Indicator Description	Greenwich 2014/15	Greenwich 2015/16	England 2015/16
Children looked after at 31 March with three or more placements during the year ending 31 March	53/519	47/518	
	10.2%	9.1%	10.3%
Children looked after for at least 2.5 years at 31 March, in the same for at least 2 years (under 16s)	131/197	138/200	
	66.5%	69.0%	68.2%
Children looked after at 31 March placed outside LA boundary and more than 20 miles from where they used to live	149/519	152/481	
	28.7%	31.6%	14.1%
Children looked after placed outside the borough (local measure)	373/504	376/502	
	74.0%	74.9%	
Children looked after who are placed within the borough or neighbouring boroughs (local measure)	266/504	262/502	
	52.8%	52.2%	

Source: SSDA 903 SFR

The vast majority (87%) of Royal Greenwich children looked after live in good or outstanding placements as judged by Ofsted as at 31 March 2016. There were no children placed in inadequate settings.

Table 3.3.12 Percentage of LA inspection settings judged good or outstanding by Ofsted for each type of setting

Inspection settings for CLA in the borough	Greenwich		England
	No.	Mar-16	Mar-16
LA Single Inspection Framework (May 2016)	1	100%	26%
LA Owned Children's Homes (Broadwalk)	1	100%	80%
Private and Voluntary Children's Homes	4	75%	79%

Source: Ofsted

Table 3.3.13 Percentage of non-LA inspection settings commissioned by Royal Greenwich judged good or outstanding by Ofsted for each type of setting

Inspection settings for CLA outside the borough	Greenwich	
	No.	Mar-16
Private and Voluntary Children's Homes	37	73%
Private and Voluntary Fostering and Adoption	55	88%
Other Residential Settings	2	100%
Foster Placements	1	0%
Total Non-LA Placement Settings	95	81%

Source: SSDA 903 2015/16 and Ofsted

3.4 Our most vulnerable children and young people lead a healthy life with good access to health care

Health outcomes for children looked after

Children looked after by Royal Greenwich receive annual health assessments with specialist nurses within the Children Looked After Health Team or equivalent services in the child's borough of placement. Referrals are made when necessary to other specialist services. Progress in health outcomes has been sustained and consistent since 2008/09. Royal Greenwich is above the national and London averages for completed health assessments, dental checks and immunisations.

Table 3.4.1 Health outcomes for children looked after (of at least one year)

Health Outcomes for CLA	Greenwich 2014/15	Greenwich 2015/16	London 2015/16	England 2015/16
Completed health assessments	346 / 371	373 / 379	--	--
	93.3%	98.4%	92.8%	90.0%
Completed dental checks	340 / 371	337 / 379	--	--
	91.6%	88.9%	88.2%	84.1%
Up to date immunisations	335 / 371	339 / 379	-	-
	90.3%	89.4%	84.1%	87.2%
Up to date development assessments (under 5s)	39 / 41	24 / 26	--	--
	95.1%	92.3%	92.7%	83.2%
Substance misuse treatment (of young people as in need)	6 / 23	10 / 26	--	--
	26.1%	38.5%	45.7%	50.3%

Source: SSDA 903 Return 2014/15, 2015/16

Development check cohort reduced from age 0-5 to 0-4 for 2015/16

Emotional and behavioural health of children looked after

The strengths and difficulties questionnaire (SDQ) is used to assess the emotional and behavioural health of children looked after. The average score is what is reported from the completed questionnaires each year. A lower score on the SDQ indicates that a child is less likely to have emotional and behavioural difficulties.

Table 3.4.2 Emotional and behavioural health of children looked after - average score for children looked after at 31 March for whom a Strengths and Difficulties Questionnaire (SDQ) was completed, between 2011/12 and 2015/16

	2011/12 Average Score	2012/13 Average Score	2013/14 Average Score	2014/15 Average Score	2015/16 Average Score
Greenwich	12.1	12.8	13.2	13.6	13.0
London	13.6	13.5	13.4	13.2	13.3
England	13.9	14	13.9	13.9	14.0

Source: SSDA 903 Return 2011/12 - 2015/16

Parents among our children looked after

There are very few parents among the young women in our care. This has risen slightly in proportion to 3.8% of the looked after females aged 15-17 in March 2016 from 3.0% in March 2015, although this accounts for the same number of young parents. Children looked after are offered access to priority appointments with a specially trained contraceptive nurse when appropriate as part of their annual health assessments.

Disabled children looked after health outcomes

Table 3.4.3 Average performance on health measures for children looked after with a disability in Royal Greenwich between 2013/14 and 2015/16

Health Measure	Disabled	Non-Disabled
Health Assessment	98.2%	96.5%
Dental Checks	87.5%	90.6%
Immunisations	92.0%	86.3%

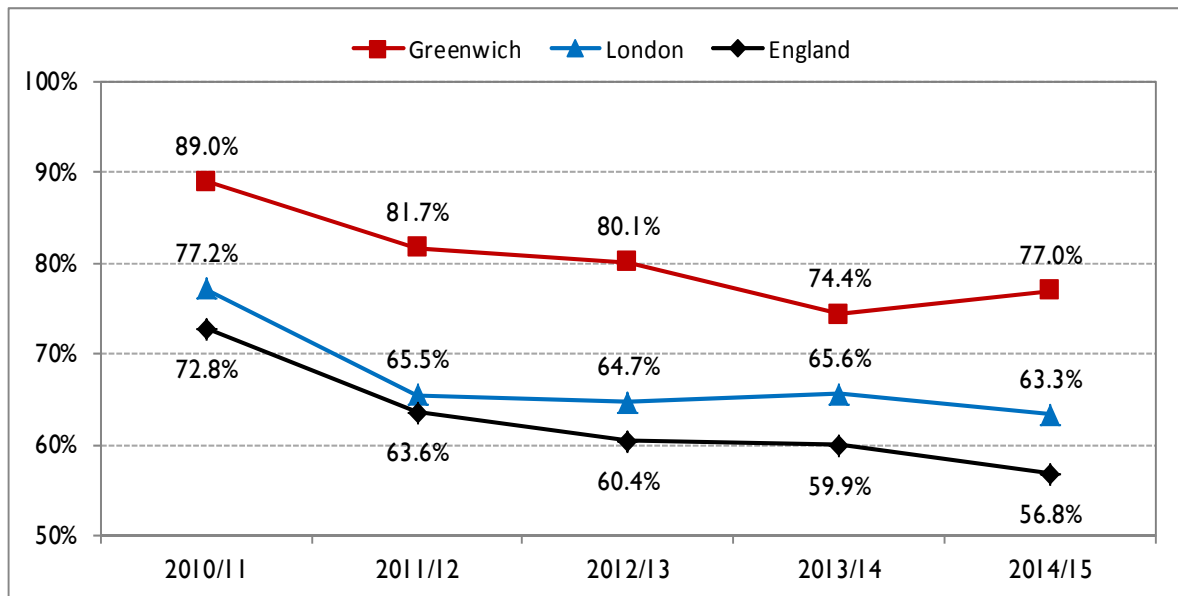
Source: Greenwich Children's Services

3.5 Our most vulnerable children and young people are well prepared for adulthood

Educational engagement of young offenders

Between April 2015 and March 2016, 77% of young offenders aged 10-17 completed 25+ hours of suitable education, employment or training. The number of young offenders attending alternative provisions has an impact on this figure as those who attend alternative provision complete less than 25 hours a week of education or training, and this accounts for 8% of the cohort.

Chart 3.5.1 Young offenders' engagement in education, employment and training between 2010/11 and 2014/15

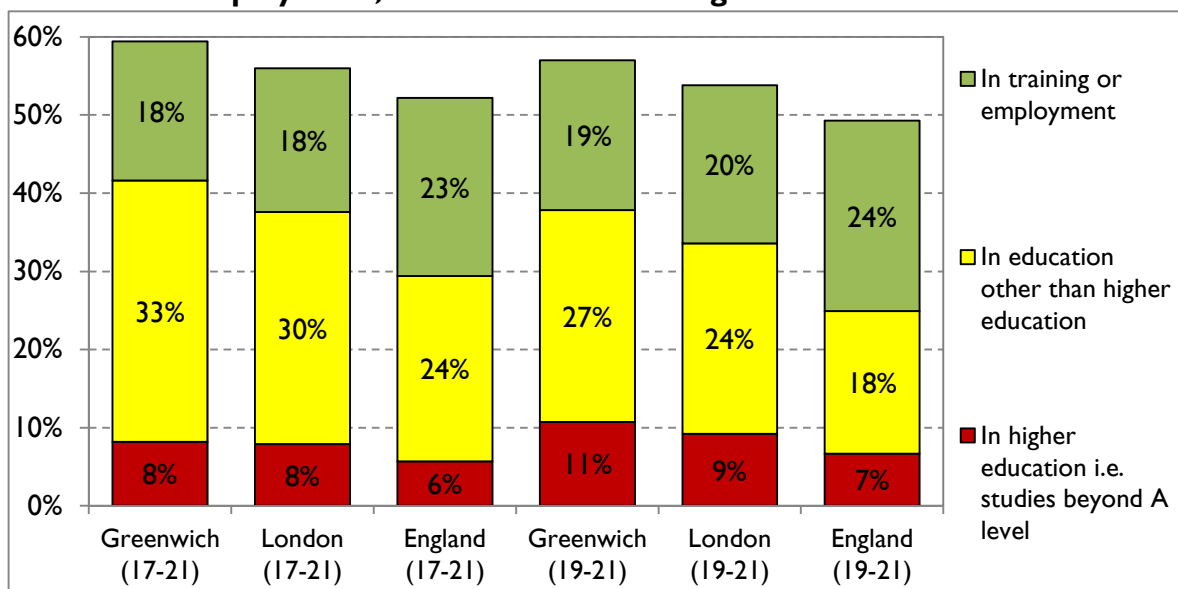


Source: Youth Justice Board

Care leavers

A number of young people remain in their foster placements following their 18th birthday for stability, especially if they are completing their education. The proportion of Royal Greenwich care leavers aged 17-21 who were in employment, education or training during 2015/16 is above the national and London averages, and Royal Greenwich care leavers are more likely to be in higher education.

Chart 3.5.2 Employment, education and training of care leavers 2015/16



Source: SSDA 903 SFR 2015/16

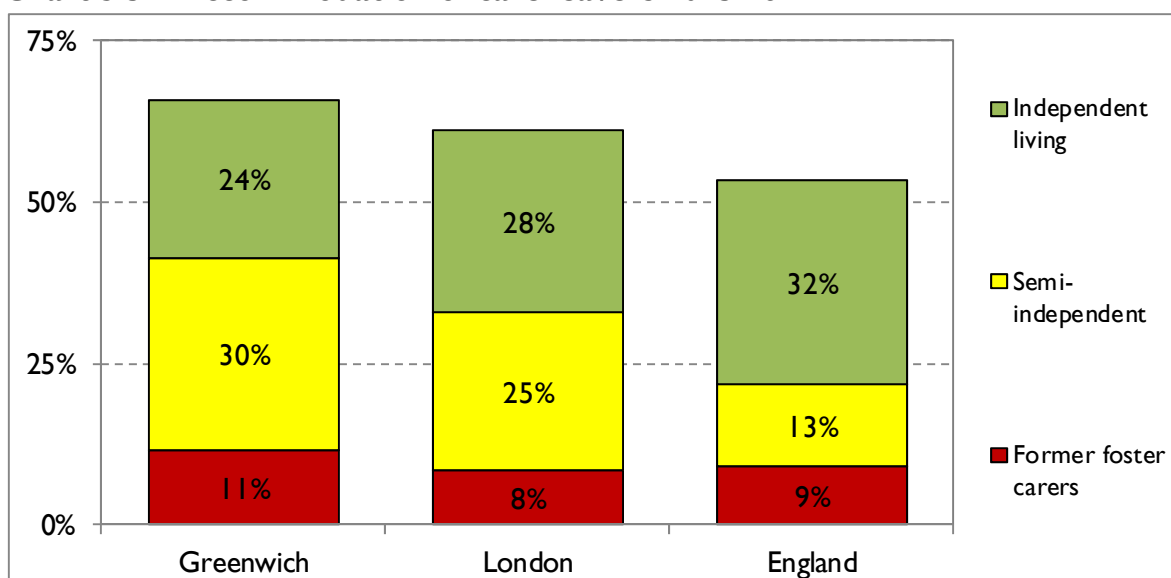
The proportion of Royal Greenwich care leavers aged 19-21 who were in higher education during 2015/16 is above the national and London averages.

Table 3.5.3 Participation of care leavers 2015/16

Care leavers in education, employment or training	Greenwich 2015/16	London 2015/16	England 2015/16
The proportion of young people aged 17-21 who were looked after aged 16 who were in employment, education or training	167 / 281	4300 / 7680	18630 / 35630
	59.4%	56.0%	52.3%
Care leavers aged 19-21 who were in higher education	23 / 214	520 / 5650	1760 / 26340
	10.7%	9.2%	6.7%

Source: SSDA 903 SFR 2015/16

Chart 3.5.4 Accommodation of care leavers 2015/16



Source: SSDA 903 SFR 2015/16

The proportion of Royal Greenwich care leavers living in suitable accommodation is now above London and national averages (85% in Royal Greenwich compared to 83% London and 84% nationally). A greater proportion of care leavers from Royal Greenwich return to live with parents or relatives than in London and nationally.

Glossary

APS	Average Points Score
ASB	Anti-Social Behaviour
ASD	Autistic Spectrum Disorder
BME	Black and Minority Ethnic
BPO	Borough Preferred Option
CACT	Charlton Athletic Community Trust
CAMHS	Child and Adolescent Mental Health Services
CASH	Contraception and Sexual Health
CE	Church of England
CIN	Children in Need
CLA	Children Looked After
CPP	Child Protection Plan
DfE	Department for Education
DfT	Department for Transport
DWP	Department for Work and Pensions
EAL	English as an Additional Language
EBACC	English Baccalaureate
EET	In Education, Employment or Training
EHA	Early Help Assessment
EHC	Emergency Hormonal Contraception
EHC(P)	Education, Health and Care (Plan)
EYFSP	Early Years Foundation Stage Profile
FAP	Fair Access Panel
FE	Further Education
GCSE	General Certificate of Secondary Education
GLA	Greater London Authority
GLD	Good Level of Development
GSH	Greenwich Sexual Health
ICPC	Initial Child Protection Conference
IDACI	Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index
IMD	Index of Multiple Deprivation
ISCF	Integrated Support for Children and Families
JSA	Jobseeker's Allowance
KS	Key Stage (of the National Curriculum)
LA	Local Authority
LGC	Local Government Chronicle
LARC	Long Acting Reversible Contraception
LSOA	Lower Super Output Area
MASH	Multi-Agency Safeguarding Hub
MMR	Measles, Mumps and Rubella
NEET	Not in Education, Employment or Training
NHS	National Health Service
NSPCC	National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children
OFSTED	Office for Standards in Education
ONS	Office for National Statistics
PEAS	Parent Employment Advisory Service
PRU	Pupil Referral Unit
RBG	Royal Borough of Greenwich

RC	Roman Catholic
SEN	Special Educational Need(s)
SFR	Statistical First Release
SHEU	Schools and Students Health Education Unit
SHLAA	Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment
SIA	Strategic Intelligence Assessment
SYV	Serious Youth Violence
TAC	Team Around the Child
UTC	University Technical College
YOIS	Youth Offending Information System
YOS	Youth Offending Service

London Boroughs

Barking and Dagenham

Barnet

Bexley

Brent

Bromley

Camden

*City of London (not a borough but recognised as a London council)

Croydon

Ealing

Enfield

Greenwich

Hackney

Hammersmith and Fulham

Haringey

Harrow

Havering

Hillingdon

Hounslow

Islington

Kensington and Chelsea

Kingston upon Thames

Lambeth

Lewisham

Merton

Newham

Redbridge

Richmond upon Thames

Southwark

Sutton

Tower Hamlets

Waltham Forest

Wandsworth

Westminster



ROYAL *borough of*
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